

# Мрежова сигурност I

<http://training.iseca.org/>

Ethernet 2/3



*Boyan Krosnov*

# Acknowledgements

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Some materials are based on work by

- Wikipedia users
  - Mikm, Bruceadler, GhosT, Arr2036, HammondJr

# План

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- Преговор
- Как работят суичовете
  - MAC address learning, timers
  - VLANs
  - carrier features & tweaks
- Spanning tree
- Link aggregation
- VLAN automation
- Multicasting
- Authentication

# Преговор

- Стандарт
- Топология
- Физическа среда
  - Физически атаки
- Формат на Ethernet фрейма

80 00 20 7A 3F 3E <b>Destination MAC Address</b>	80 00 20 20 3A AE <b>Source MAC Address</b>	08 00 <b>EtherType</b>	IP, ARP, etc. <b>Payload</b>	00 20 20 3A <b>CRC Checksum</b>
<b>MAC Header</b> (14 bytes)			<b>Payload and Padding</b> (46 – 1500 bytes)	(4 bytes)
<b>Ethernet Type II Frame</b> (64 to 1518 bytes)				

# Как работи суича

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- IEEE 802.1D-2004 Clause 7 - Principles of Bridge operation
- Store and forward, буфери
- Flooding
  - Broadcast
  - Multicast
  - Unknown Unicast - Фреймовете адресирани до неизвестни MAC адреси се пращат на всички
- MAC learning
- MAC ageing

# Как работи суича (pseudocode)

```
function receive(frame, port)
```

```
    checkCRC(frame)
```

```
    learn(frame.src, port)
```

```
    forward(frame)
```

```
function forward(frame)
```

```
    if frame.dst.igBit == 1:
```

```
        send(frame, BROADCAST)                <- Broadcast
```

```
    else if macTable[frame.dst] exists:
```

```
        send(frame, macTable[frame.dst])      <- Unicast
```

```
    else:
```

```
        <- Unknown Unicast
```

```
        send(frame, BROADCAST)
```

# Как работи суича (pseudocode)

---

```
function learn(mac, port)
    if mac.igBit == 0
        macTable[frame.src] = port
```

- macTable е таблица с ограничена големина
- Таблицата се почиства от стари записи

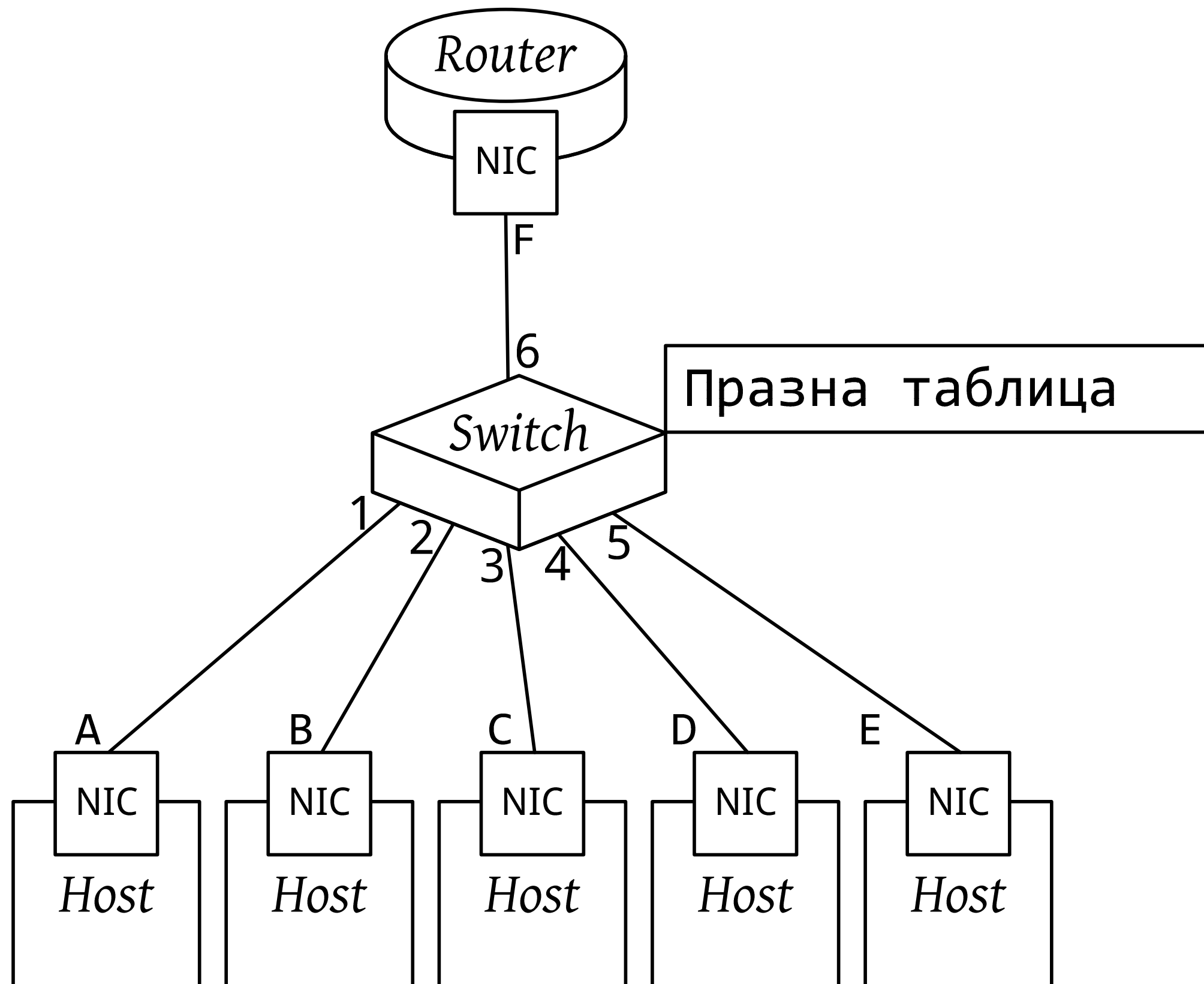
# Switch vs. Router

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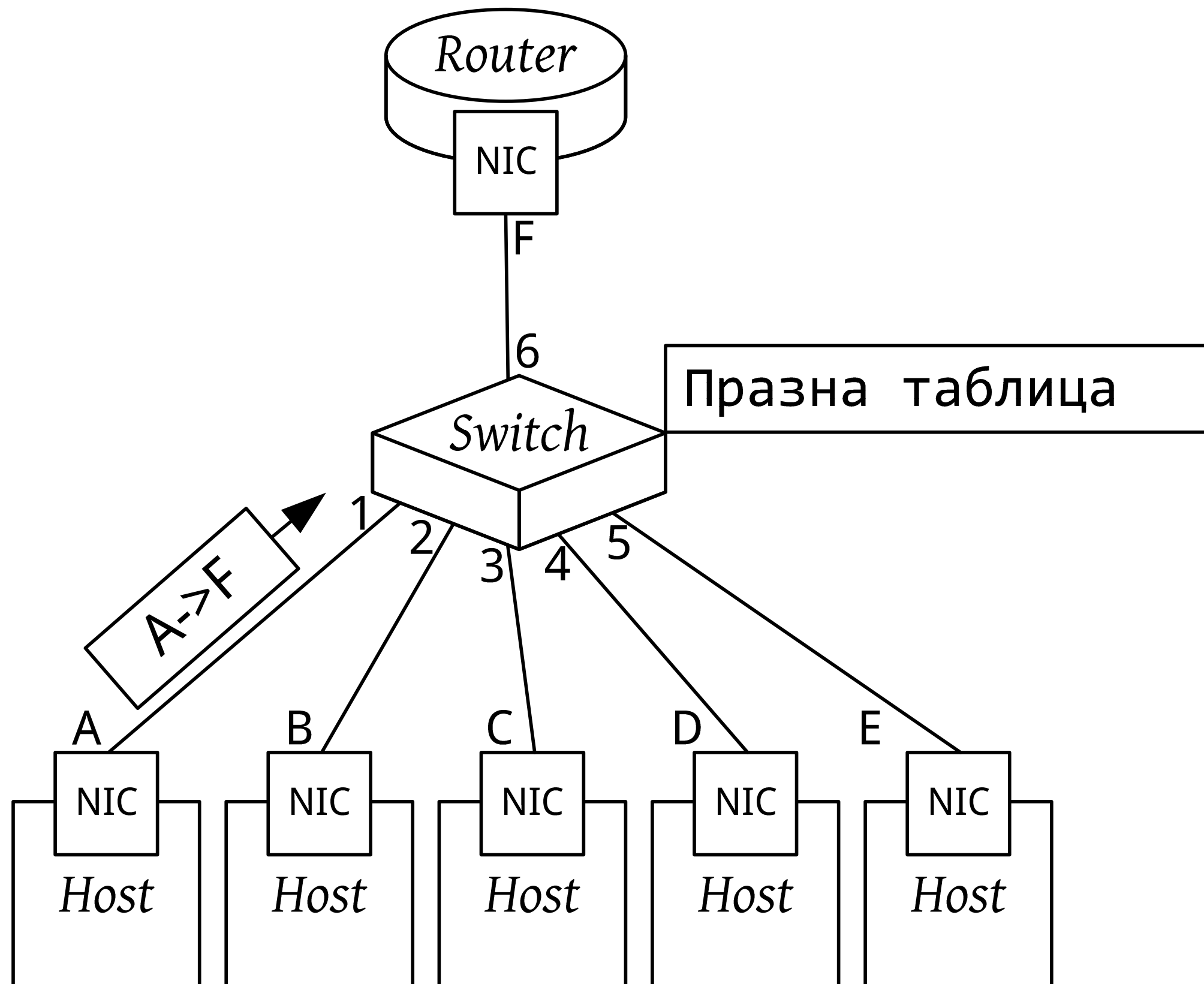
- Bridge и Switch – Layer 2 – Ethernet
  - lookup destination MAC in table
  - forward
- Router – Layer 3 – IP
  - lookup destination IP in table
  - forward
- Какво е Layer 3 Switch ?
- Какво е Layer 7 Switch ?



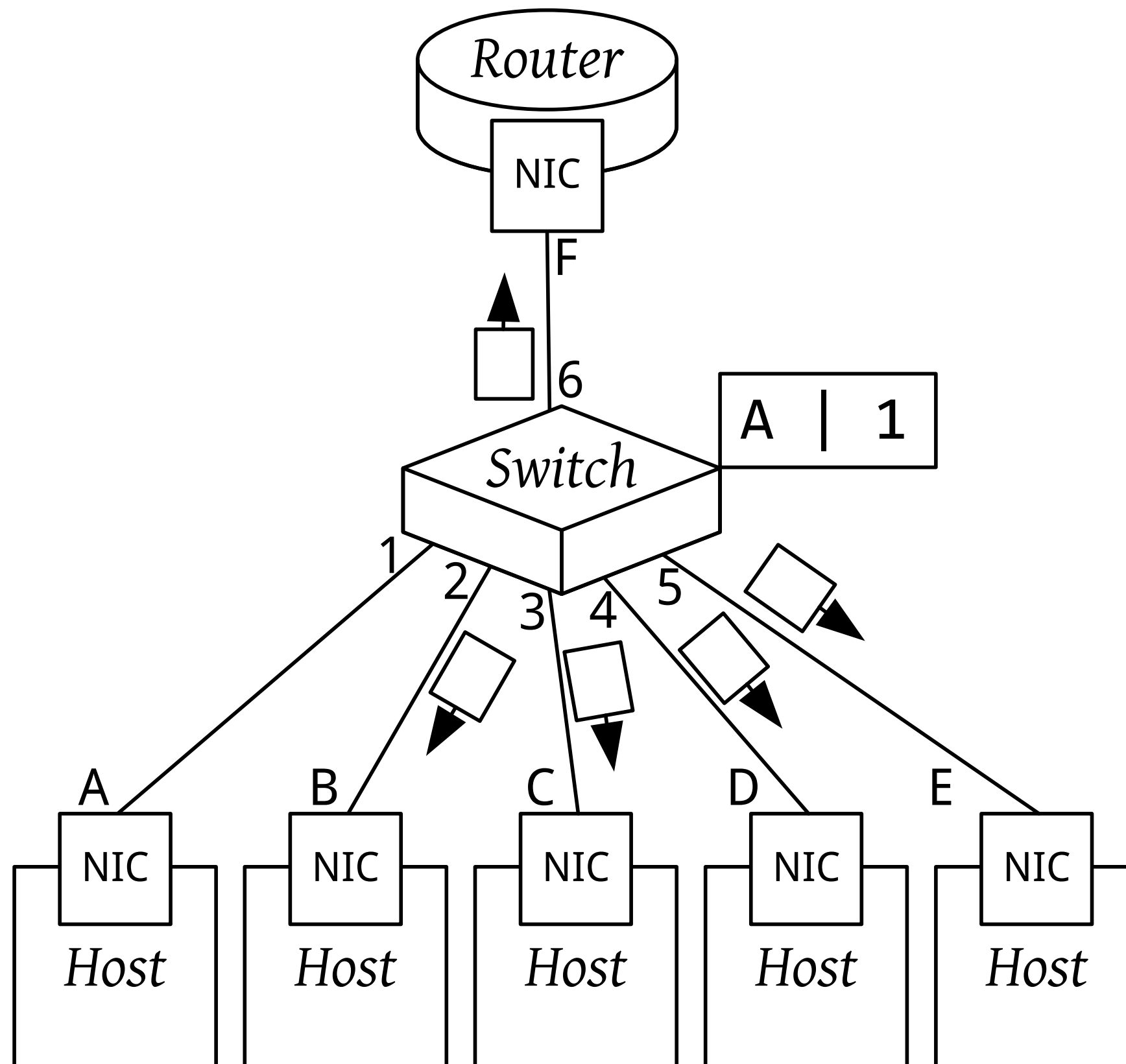
# Пример



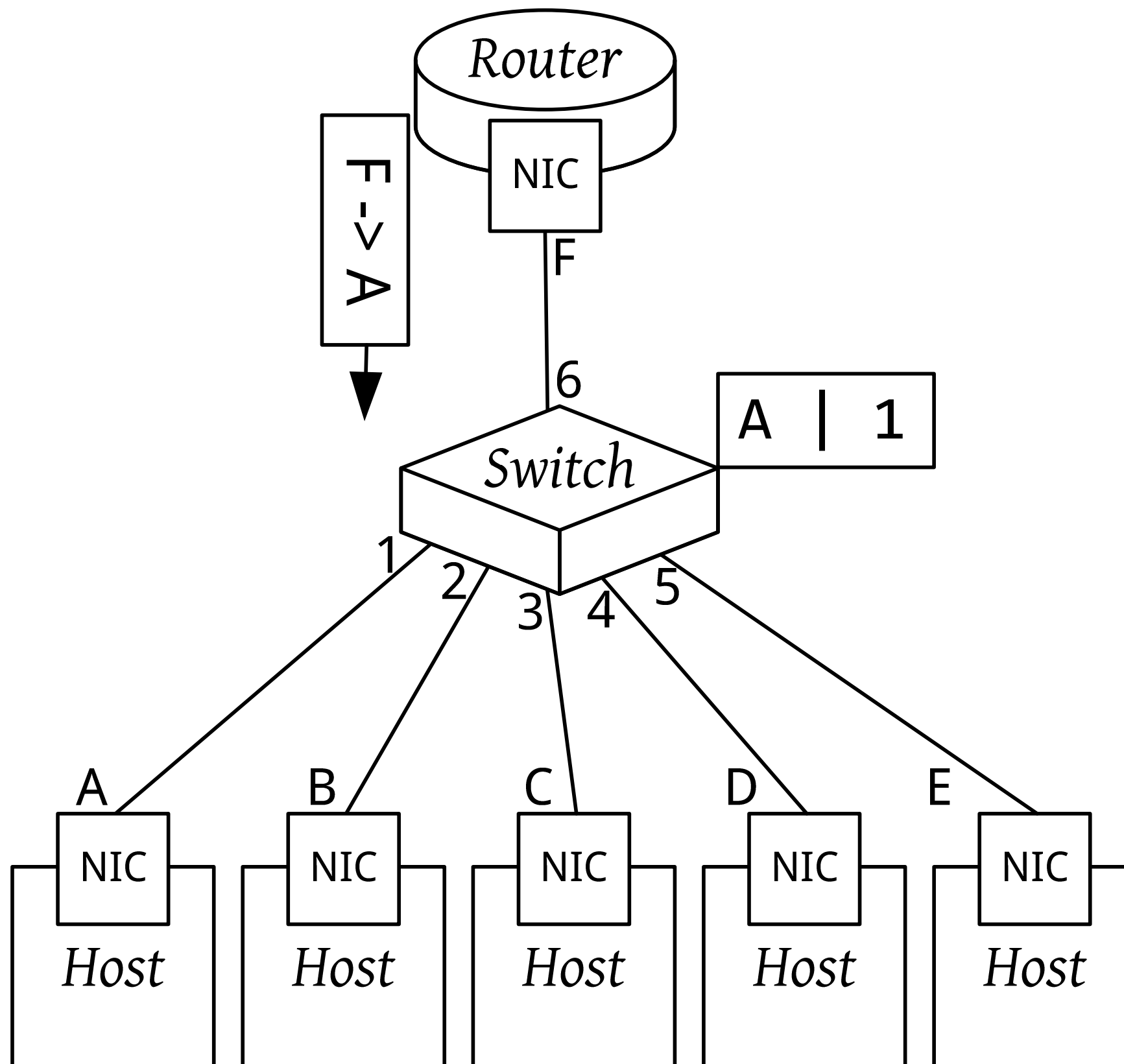
# Пример



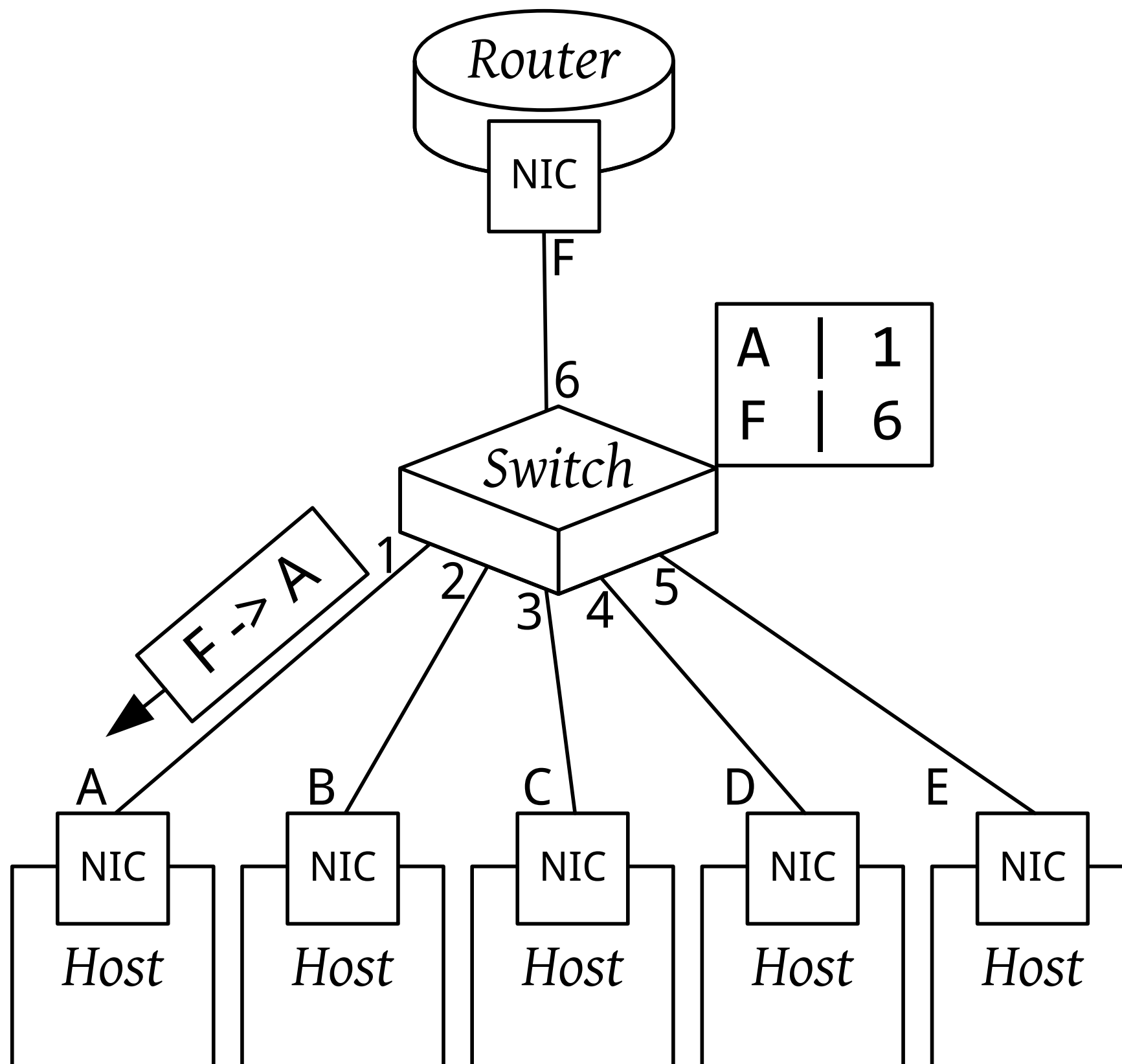
# Пример



# Пример



# Пример



# Други специални MAC адреси

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- 00-80-C2-00-00-00 до 00-80-C2-FF-FF-FF – Unicast адреси за стандартни протоколи
- 01-80-C2-00-00-00 до 01-80-C2-FF-FF-FF – Multicast адреси за стандартни протоколи
  - 01-80-C2-00-00-00 to 01-80-C2-00-00-0F – don't relay
  - 01-80-C2-00-00-10 to 01-80-C2-00-00-FF – ok to relay

<http://standards.ieee.org/regauth/groupmac/tutorial.html>

# VLANs

- 802.1Q - Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks
- Виртуални суичове
- VLAN/priority tag

80 00 20 7A 3F 3E <b>Destination MAC Address</b>	80 00 20 20 3A AE <b>Source MAC Address</b>	81 00 <b>EtherType</b>	04 D2 <b>VLAN tag</b>	08 00 <b>EtherType</b>	IP, ARP, etc. <b>Payload</b>	00 20 20 3A <b>CRC Checksum</b>
<b>MAC Header</b> (14 bytes)			<b>VLAN Header</b> (4 bytes)		<b>Payload and Padding</b> (46 – 1500 bytes)	(4 bytes)
<b>Ethernet Type II Frame with 1 VLAN tag</b> (64 to 1522 bytes)						

80 00 20 7A 3F 3E <b>Destination MAC Address</b>	80 00 20 20 3A AE <b>Source MAC Address</b>	08 00 <b>EtherType</b>	IP, ARP, etc. <b>Payload</b>	00 20 20 3A <b>CRC Checksum</b>
<b>MAC Header</b> (14 bytes)			<b>Payload and Padding</b> (46 – 1500 bytes)	(4 bytes)
<b>Ethernet II Frame</b> (64 to 1518 bytes)				

# VLANs

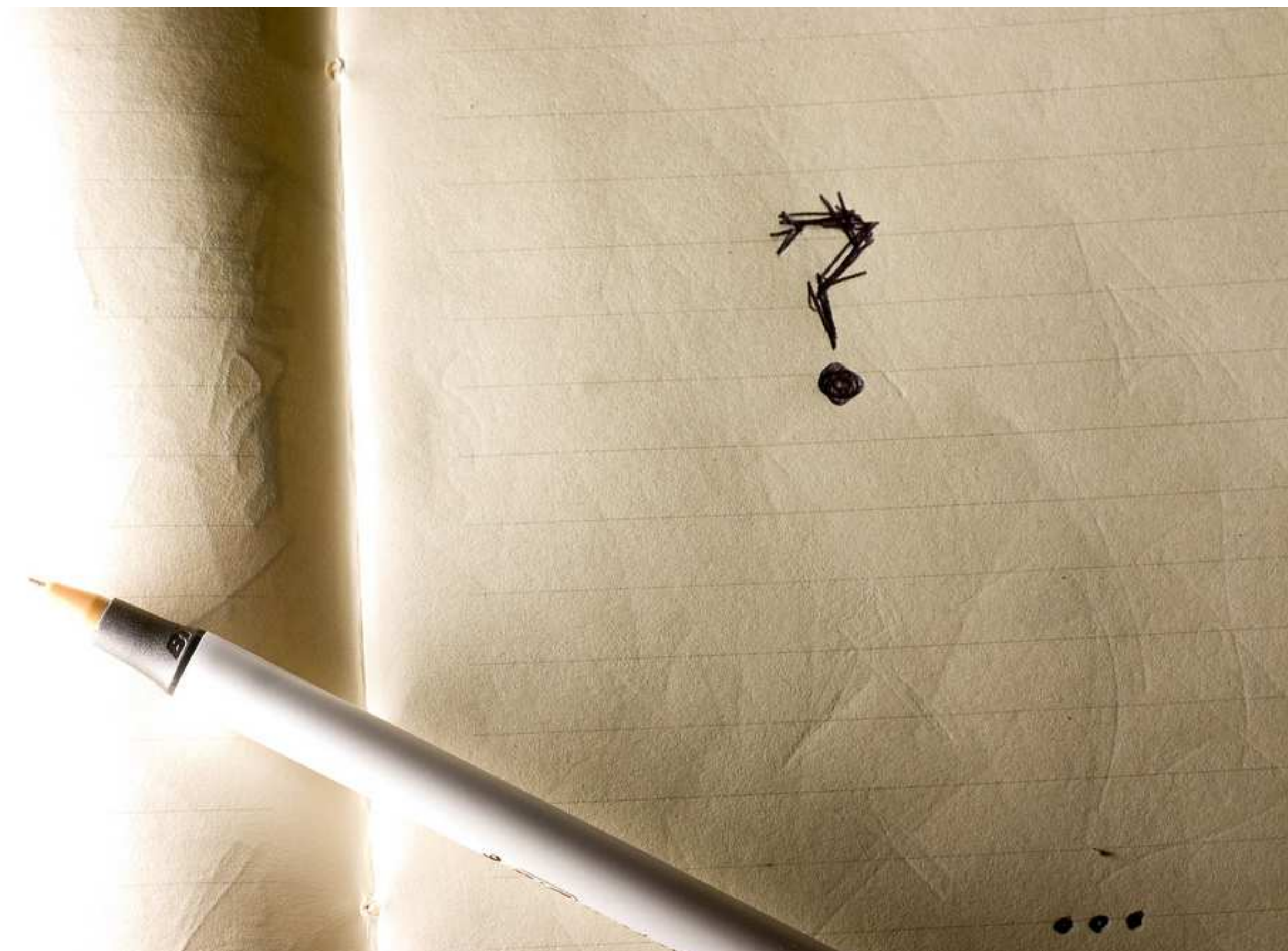
- VLAN ID 0-4095 (12 bits)
  - 0 – no VLAN tag
  - 1 – default VLAN
  - 4095 за бъдещи разширения
- 
- Приоритет (802.1p) - 3 bits под-поле в Q/P полето

80 00 20 7A 3F 3E Destination MAC Address	80 00 20 20 3A AE Source MAC Address	81 00 EtherType	04 D2 VLAN tag	08 00 EtherType	IP, ARP, etc. Payload	00 20 20 3A CRC Checksum
MAC Header (14 bytes)			VLAN Header (4 bytes)		Payload and Padding (46 – 1500 bytes)	(4 bytes)

Ethernet Type II Frame with 1 VLAN tag (64 to 1522 bytes)



# Въпроси



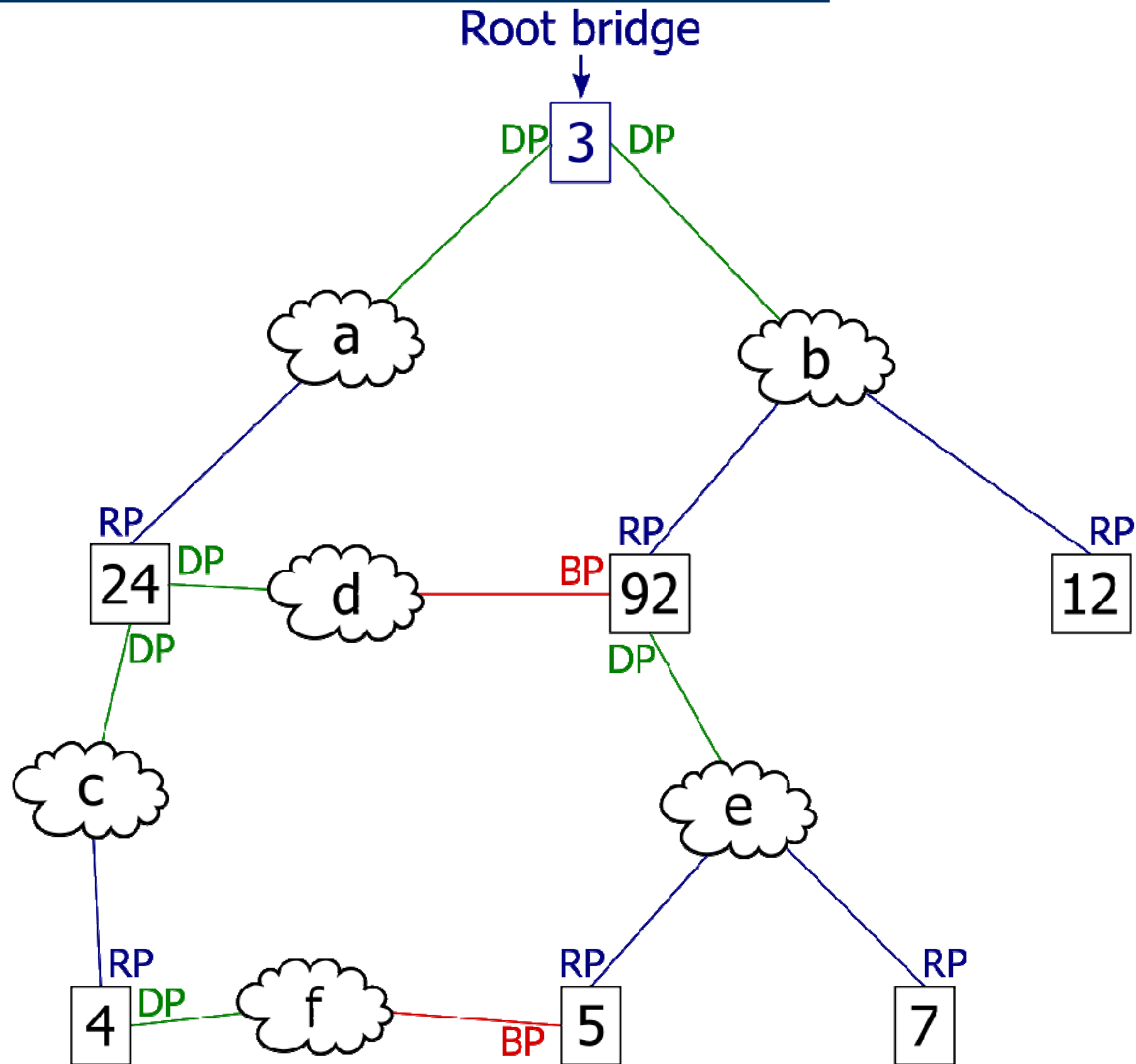
# Carrier features and tweaks

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- MAC-Forced forwarding (RFC 4562)
- Private VLANs
- VLAN in VLAN (QinQ, Provider Bridges)
- Ethernet over Ethernet (MACinMAC, PBB)
- Traffic Engineering (PBB-TE)
  
- Access – Ethernet in the First mile (802.3ah)
- Metro - MEF

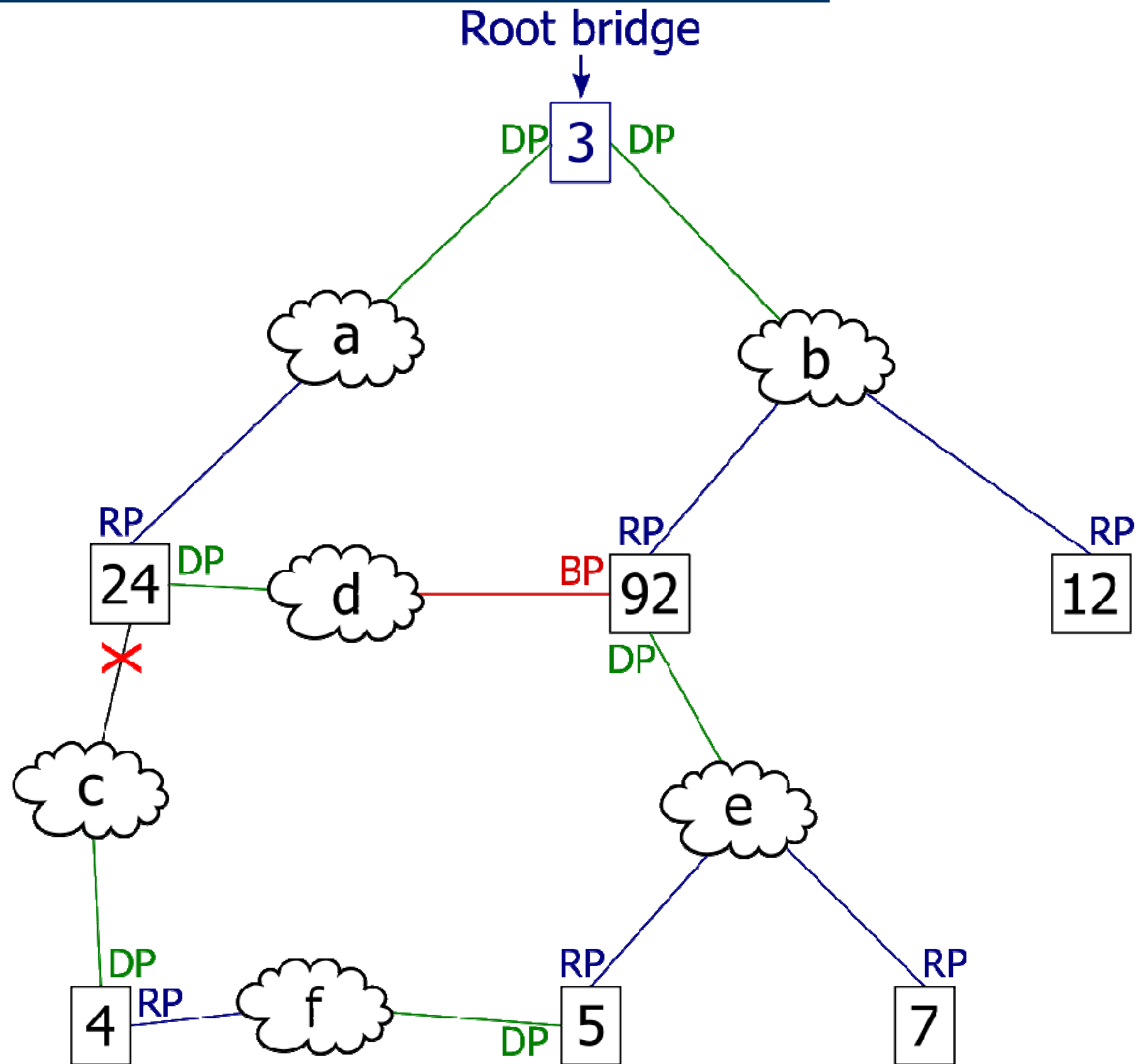
# Spanning tree protocol

- STP
- RSTP
- MSTP



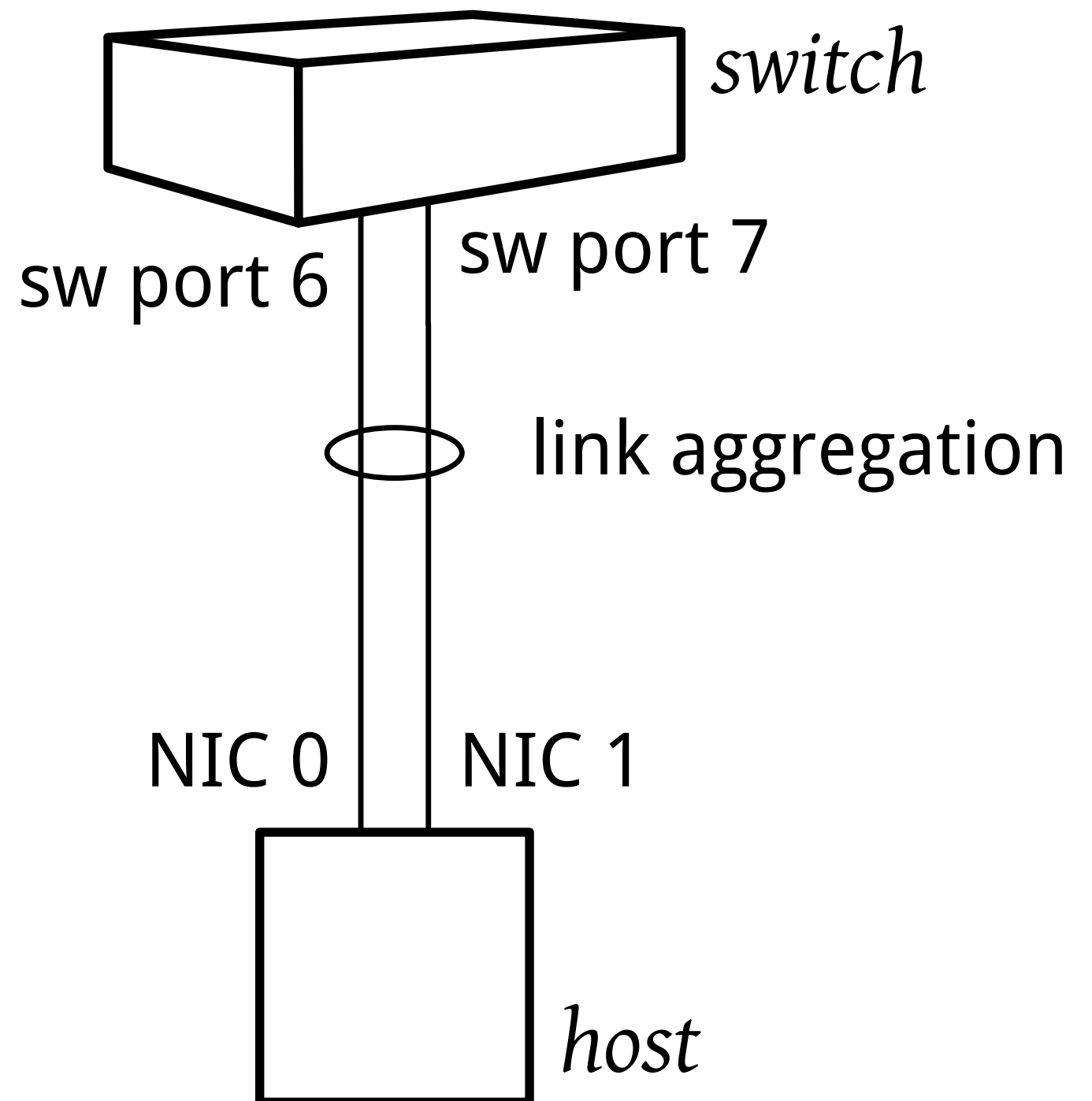
# Spanning tree protocol

- STP
- RSTP
- MSTP



# Link aggregation

- Терминология
  - link aggregation (IEEE, neutral)
  - bonding (\*nix)
  - port channel (Cisco)
  - trunking (HP, Nortel)
- Балансиране
- Ръчна настройка
- LACP, PAGP



# VLAN automation & more

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- Автоматично конфигуриране на трънкове
  - Dynamic Trunking Protocol (DTP)
- VLAN база
  - GARP/GVRP, MRP/MVRP
  - VLAN Trunking Protocol (VTP)
- Откриване на съседни устройства
  - Link-layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
  - CDP, EDP, etc.

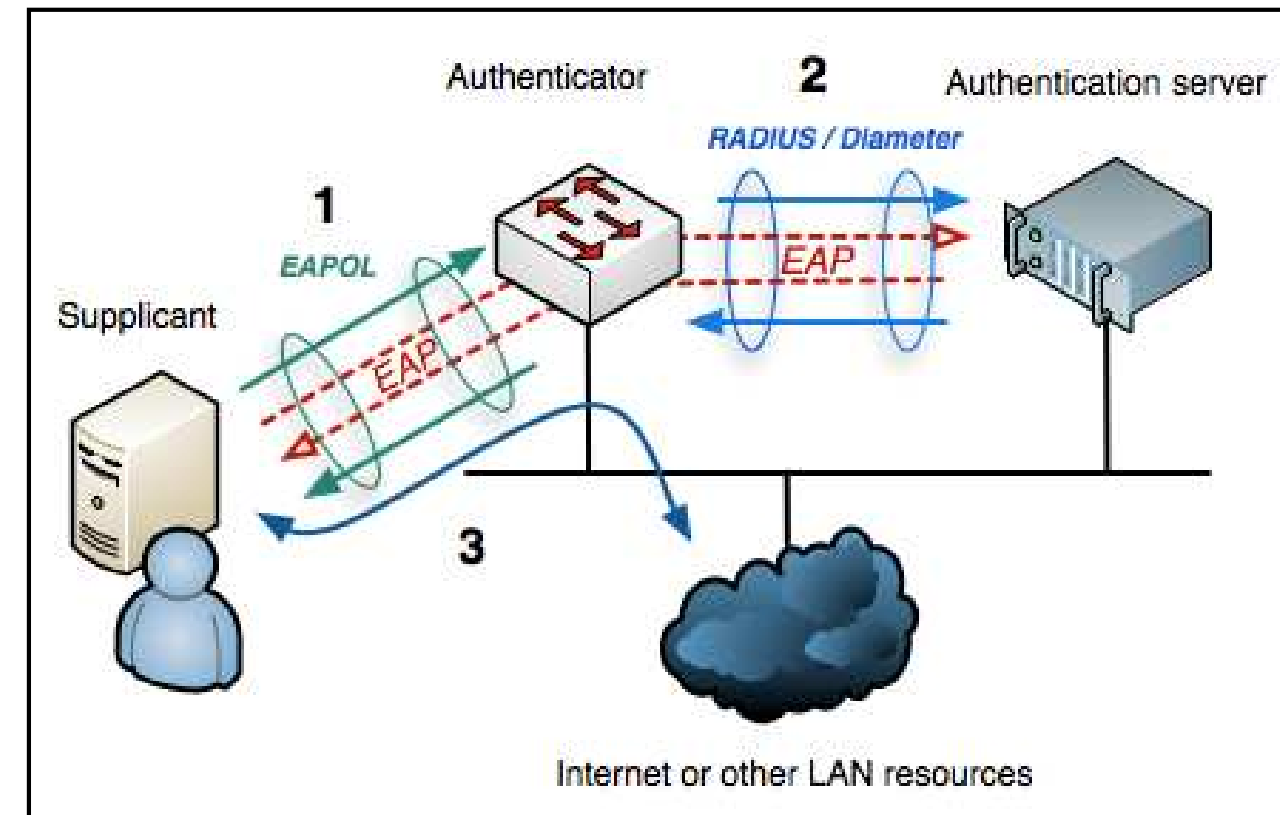
# Multicasting

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- IGMP snooping
- CGMP
- GMRP/MMRP

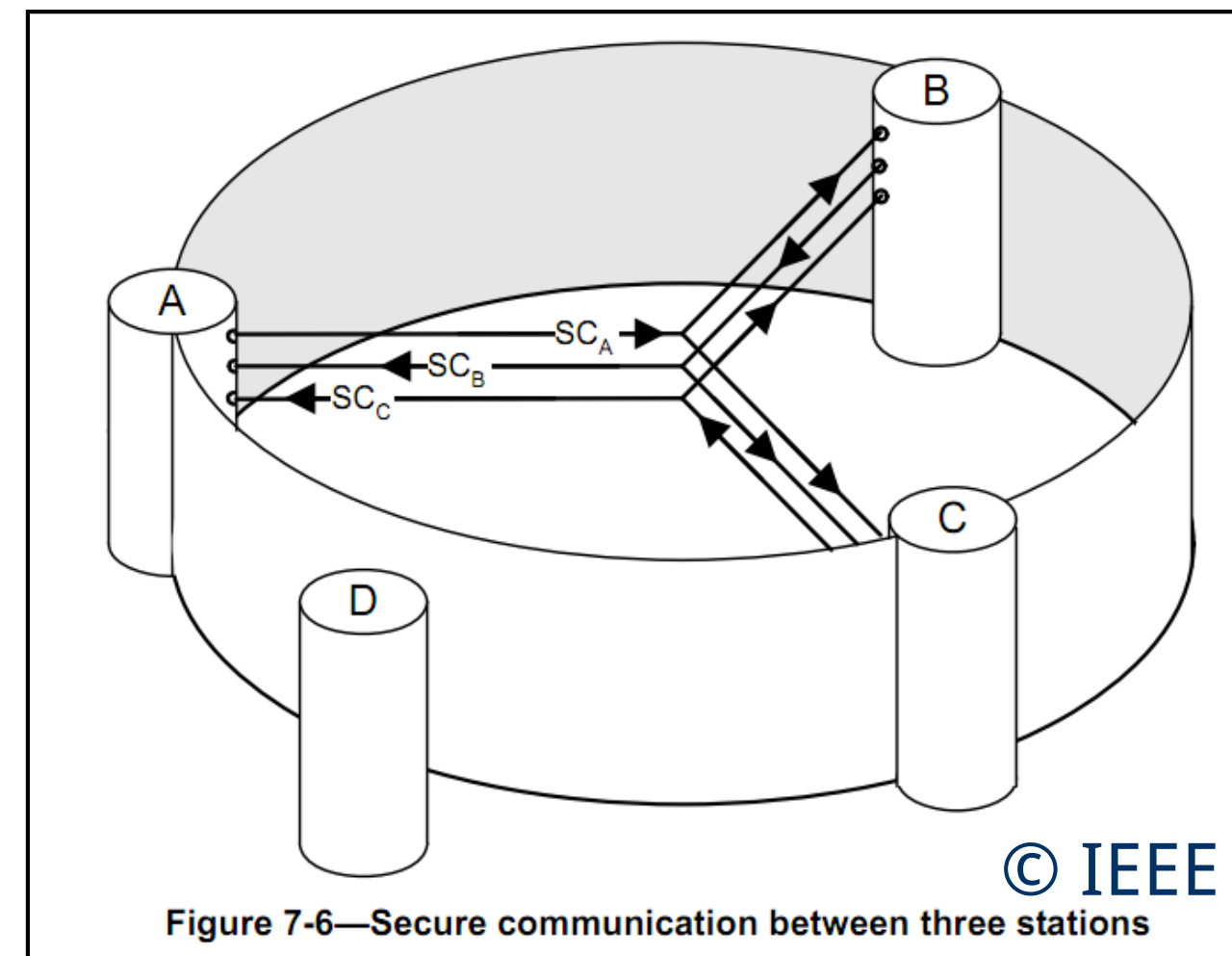
# Authentication & Encryption

- Authentication - 802.1X



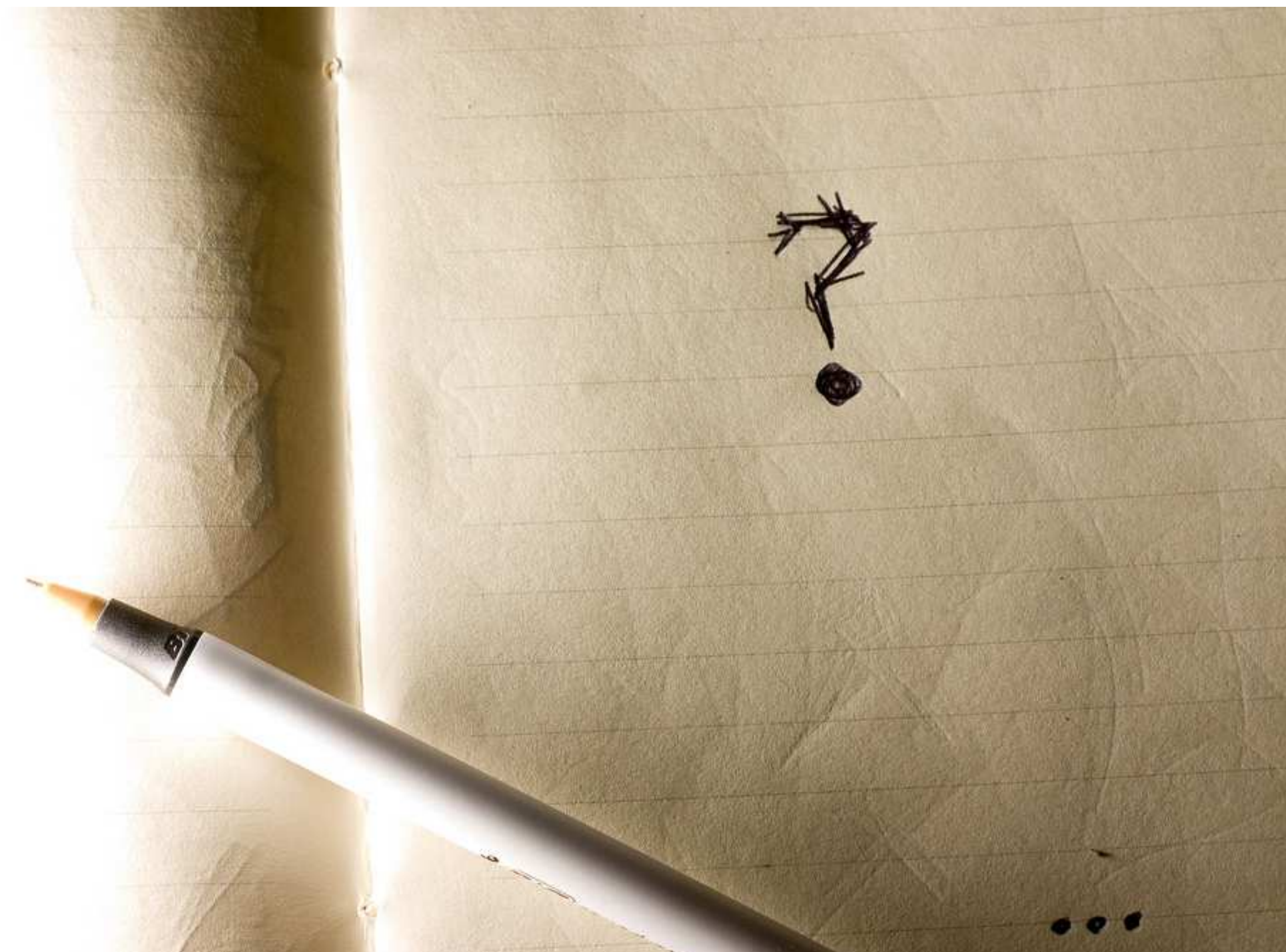
- Encryption

- MACsec (802.1AE)
- LinkSec





# Въпроси



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Ethernet 3/3



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# Атаки

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- Resource exhaustion
- Bottlenecks
- Софтуерни експлойти на суичове
- Flow control атака
- MAC spoofing
- VLAN automation атаки
- VLAN hopping атаки
- STP атаки

# Resource exhaustion

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- Таблицы в суичовете
  - MAC flooding
- Буфери в суичовете
  - Bursts

# Bottlenecks

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- Бавни връзки
  - Портове за менажиране на 10/100Mbps
- Бавни карти
  - Типичен сървър – 300 kpps @ GigE
- Бавни хостове
  - IP телефон с 100 MHz DSP
- Бавни процесори на суичовете
  - Суич за \$10k с PowerPC405 на 250 Mhz

# Софтуерни експлойти на суичове

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- Софтуер на типичен менажируем суич
  - STP, RSTP, MSTP
  - CDP, LLDP
  - LACP
  - DTP, VTP, GARP/GVRP

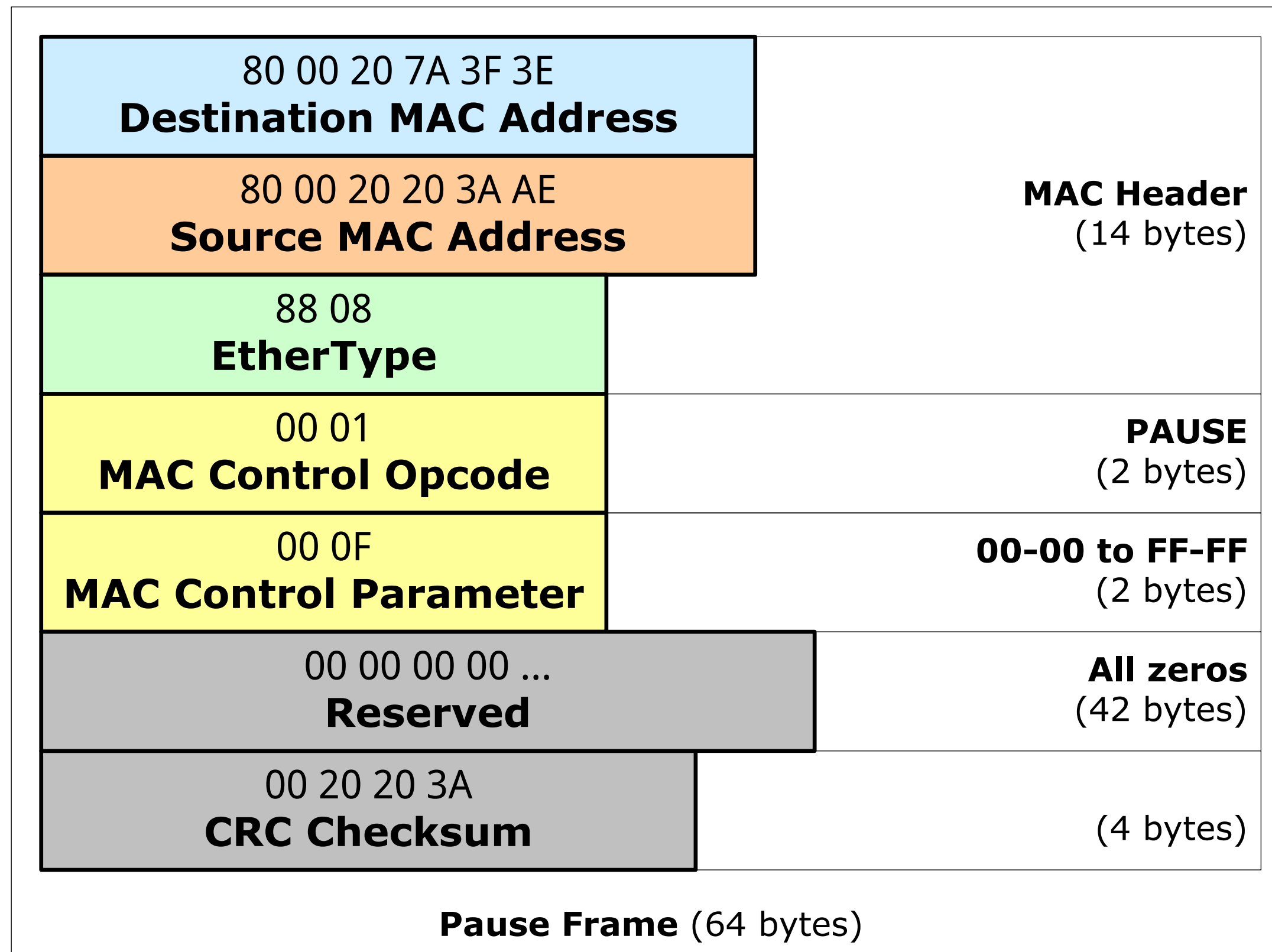
# Софтуерни експлойти на суичове

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- И ....
  - IGMP snooper, DHCP snooper, ARP snooper
  - TCP/IP host stack - IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, DNS, etc.
  - SSH, Telnet
  - SNMP
  - HTTP/HTTPs server
  - RADIUS client
  - DHCP server, DHCP client
  - и боклук от типа на echo, chargen, finger, etc.

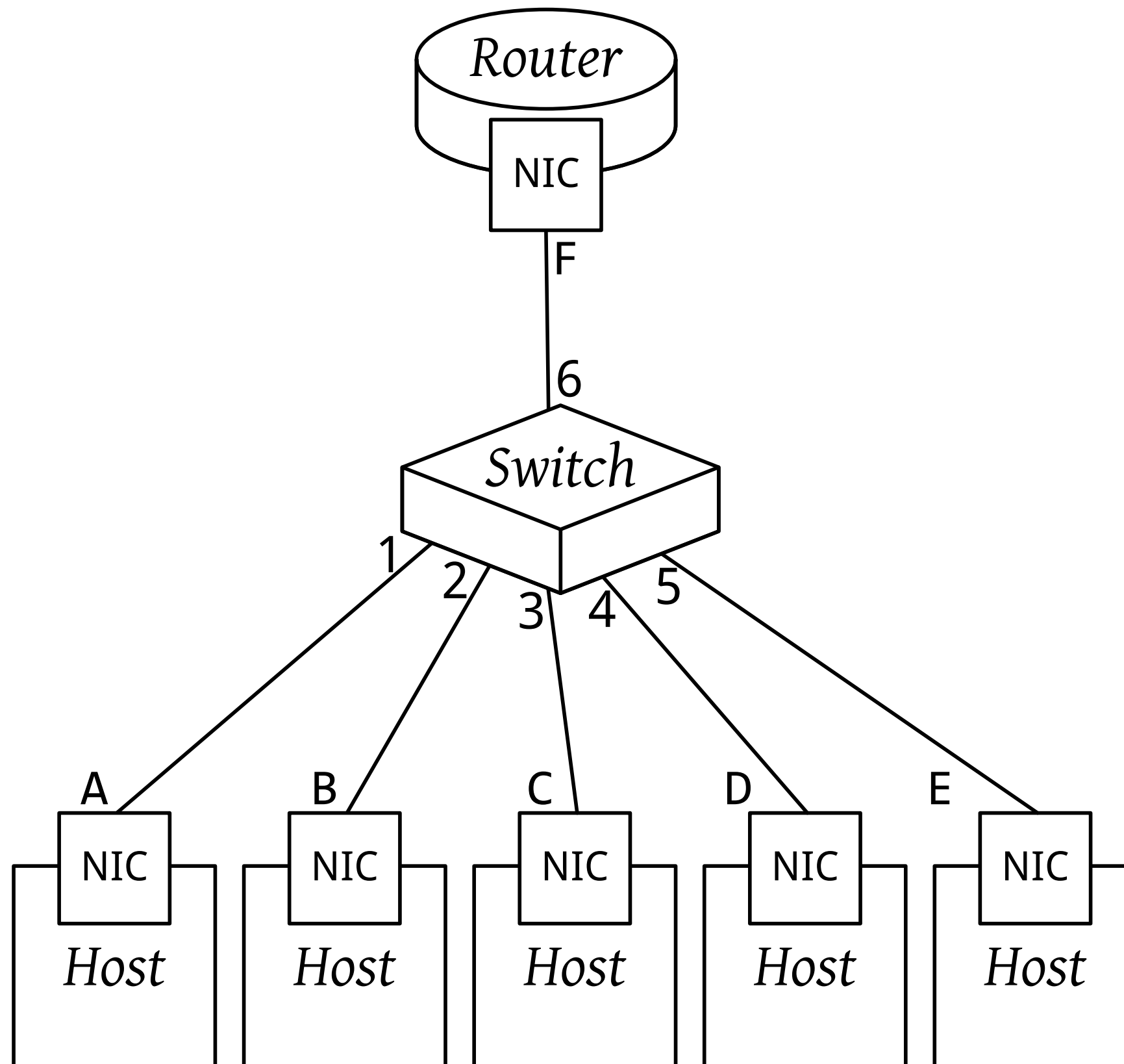
# Flow control атака

- Принцип на работа на flow control
- 30 pps





# MAC spoofing



# VLAN automation атаки

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- DTP
  - access -> trunk
- VTP, GARP/GVRP

# VLAN hopping атаки

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- Access порт който приема VLAN тагнати пакети
- Trunk портове, които приемат всички VLAN-и
- Грешно конфигуриран native vlan на trunk порт

# STP атаки

