ICMP Redirect Attack Lab 2022

Name: Adarsh Kumar	SRN No: PES2UG20CS016	Assignment No: ICMP Attack
	Section: B	Date: 20/10/2022

	Task 1: Launching ICMP Redirect Attack
Screenshot of command	# ip route # sysctl net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects=1 We stopped the counter measure of the ICMP Redirect attack

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$ip route
default via 10.9.0.1 dev eth0
10.9.0.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 10.9.0.5
192.168.60.0/24 via 10.9.0.11 dev eth0
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$sysctl net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects=1
net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 1
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
```

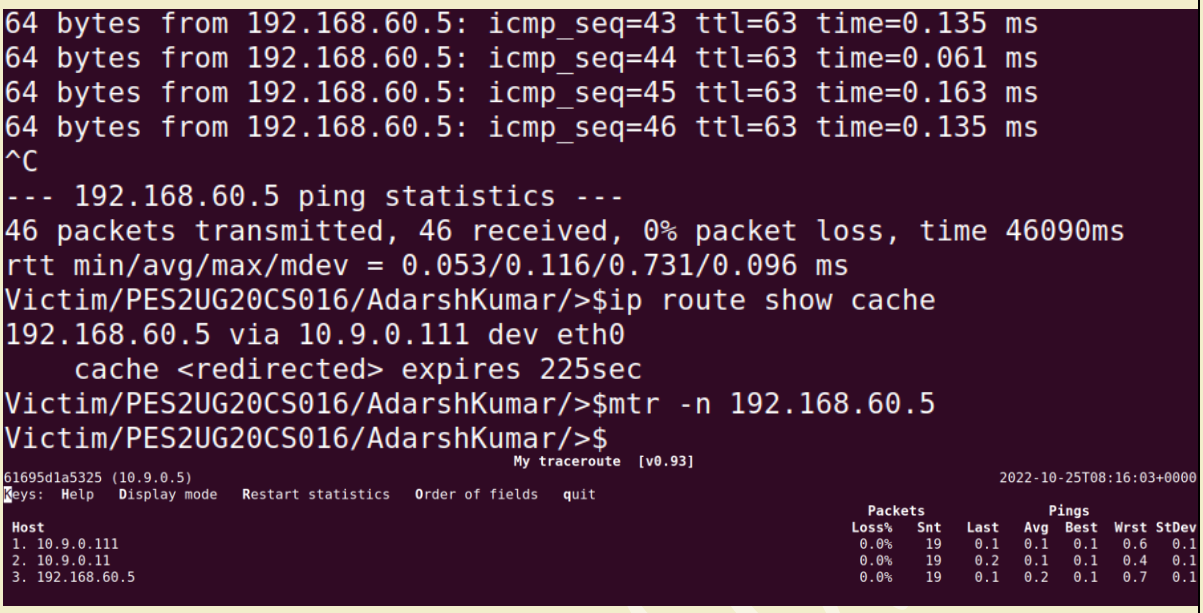
Task 1A	make the Victim Machine route its packets through the Malicious router

Here from victim's terminal we are trying to ping host 192.168.60.5

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$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=0.731 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.127 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.126 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.088 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.140 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=0.078 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=0.094 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=0.070 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=9 ttl=63 time=0.068 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=10 ttl=63 time=0.053 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=11 ttl=63 time=0.076 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=12 ttl=63 time=0.072 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=13 ttl=63 time=0.072 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=14 ttl=63 time=0.063 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=15 ttl=63 time=0.055 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=16 ttl=63 time=0.136 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=17 ttl=63 time=0.105 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=18 ttl=63 time=0.148 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=19 ttl=63 time=0.143 ms
```

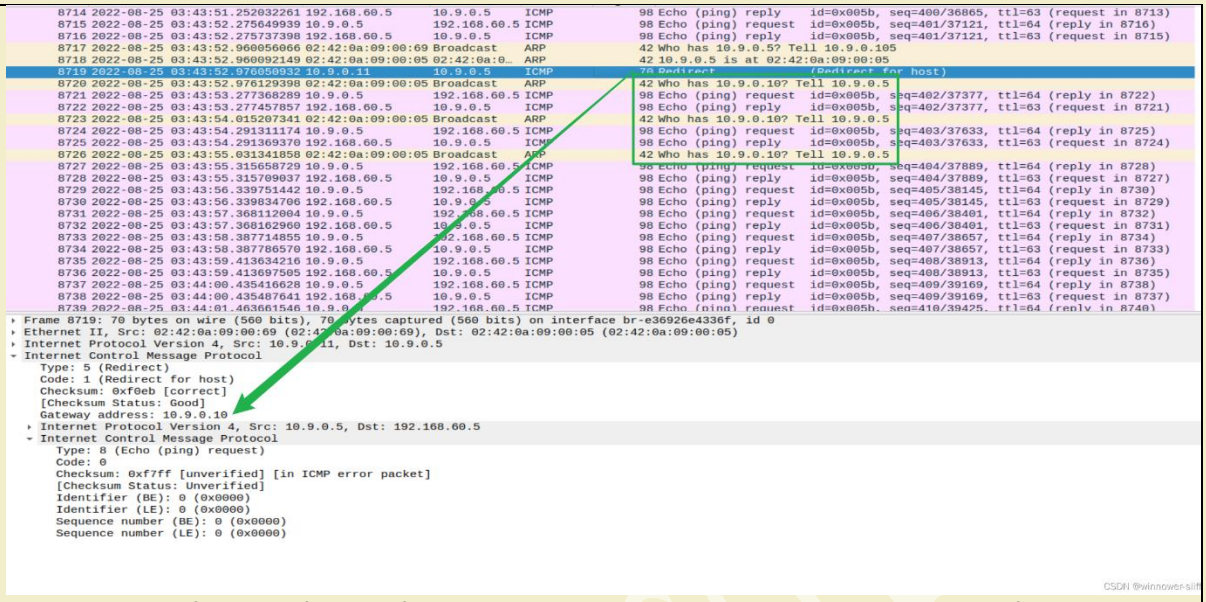
When the victim was pinging the host, we launched a ICMP redirect attack which sent redried message to the victim machine

```
Attacker/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$python3 task1A.py
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
Attacker/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
```



We can see in the cache of the victim container that it is trying to reach host 198.168.60.5 from our malicious-Router 10.9.0.111 not from the genuine router 10.9.0.11 this can be also observed via mtr command clearly.

Question 1:	Can you use ICMP redirect attacks to redirect to a remote machine? Namely, the IP address assigned to icmp.gw is a computer not on the local LAN. Please show your experiment result, and explain your observation.
Solution	NO, we cannot use ICMP redirect attacks to redirect to a remote machine. There are usually two situations in which an ICMP redirect occurs: 1) When the router receives data from an interface and needs to forward the data from the same interface; 2) When the router finds that the source IP address and the next hop belong to the same network segment when sending data to the remote network from an interface. Both of these conditions require the redirected address to be on the same LAN as itself. If the redirected gateway points to an address not on the same LAN (eg 8.8.8.8), it will not be written to the victim's cache. NOTE: (Since it has not been written, the screenshot is not shown)
Question 2:	Can you use ICMP redirect attacks to redirect to a non-existing machine on the same network? Namely, the IP address assigned to icmp.gw is a local computer that is either offline or non-existing. Please show your experiment result, and explain your observation
Solution	I cannot use ICMP redirect attacks to redirect to a non-existing machine on the same network. I tried to direct the victim message to a non-existent URL 10.9.0.10, and the figure appeared:

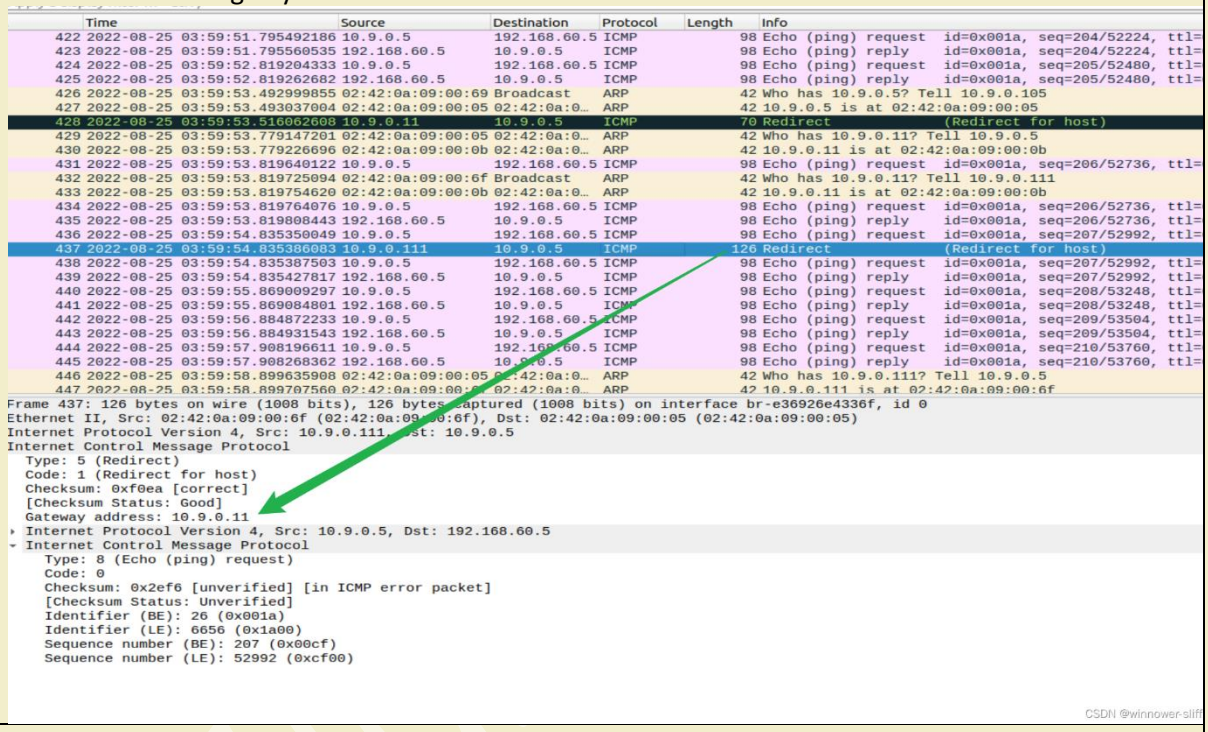


As can be seen from the figure, after receiving the reconnection, the victim will look for the MAC address of the target website through ARP, and at the same time maintain the original connection. However, since the MAC address of the target URL is not found, the original transmission is maintained.

During the experiment, I tried to direct the packet to 10.9.0.105, and found that IP forwarding was not turned on, so a redirect packet was sent to the victim. As shown in the figure:

```
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=359 ttl=63 time=0.074 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=360 ttl=63 time=0.169 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=361 ttl=63 time=0.079 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=362 ttl=63 time=0.130 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=363 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=363 ttl=63 time=0.179 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=364 ttl=63 time=0.094 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=365 ttl=63 time=0.077 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=366 ttl=63 time=0.129 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=367 ttl=63 time=0.159 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=368 ttl=63 time=0.123 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=369 ttl=63 time=0.126 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=370 ttl=63 time=0.082 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=371 ttl=63 time=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=372 ttl=63 time=0.103 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=373 ttl=63 time=0.104 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=374 ttl=63 time=0.082 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=375 ttl=63 time=0.178 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=376 ttl=63 time=0.081 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=377 ttl=63 time=0.091 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=378 ttl=63 time=0.085 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=379 ttl=63 time=0.072 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=380 ttl=63 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=381 ttl=63 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=382 ttl=63 time=0.084 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=383 ttl=63 time=0.177 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=384 ttl=63 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=385 ttl=63 time=0.122 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=386 ttl=63 time=0.230 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=387 ttl=63 time=0.120 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=388 ttl=63 time=0.091 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=389 ttl=63 time=0.112 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=390 ttl=63 time=0.097 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=391 ttl=63 time=0.101 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=392 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=392 ttl=63 time=0.169 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=393 ttl=63 time=0.098 ms
```

	At the same time, it can be associated with the previous question and the ARP poisoning experiment at the same time as SEED: it can deceive the existence of a non-existent URL to tell the victim, and direct the packet to the attacker's host, while hiding the attacker's real IP. address.
Question 3:	If you look at the docker-compose.yml file, you will find the following entries for the malicious router container. What are the purposes of these entries? Please change their value to 1, and launch the attack again. Please describe and explain your observation
Solution	As shown in the figure, and the test results I got in the previous question, our malicious router sent the redirect message by itself:

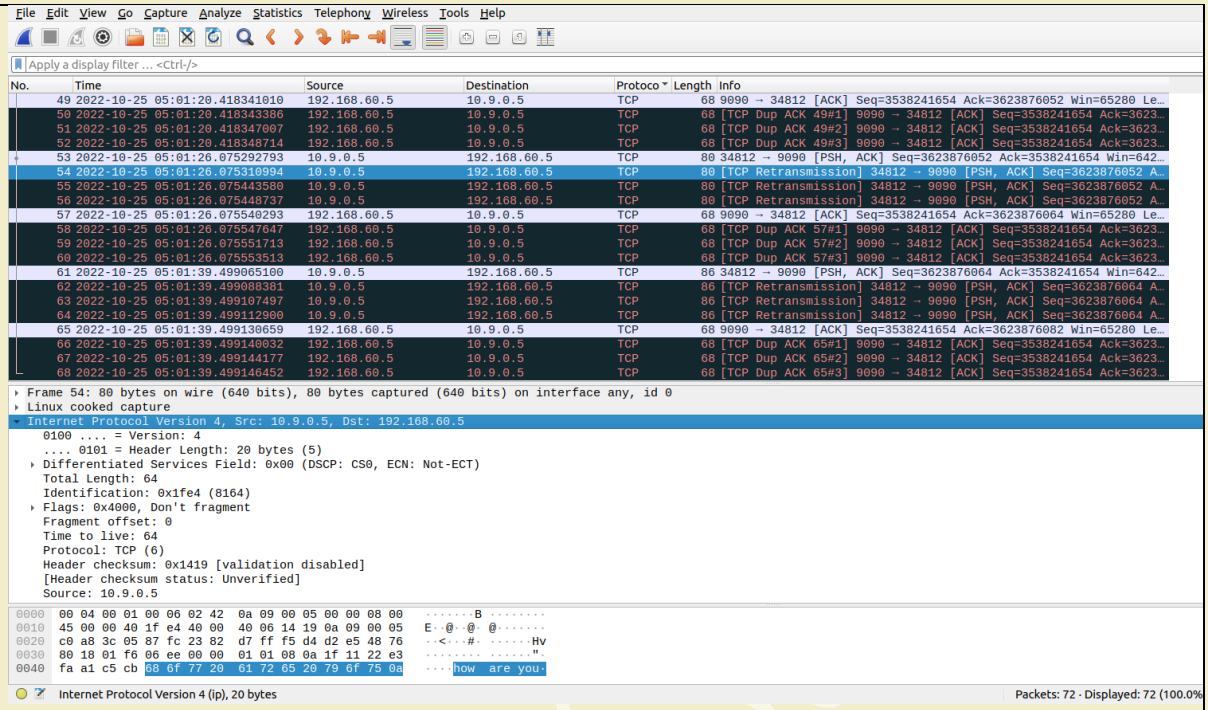


Task 2: Launching the MITM Attack

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$nc 192.168.60.5 9090
heloow
how are you
i am being hacked
```

```
host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$nc -lp 9090
heloow
how are you
i am being hacked
```

Wireshark



We can see that TCP packet are retransmitted and the message is also present there.

Task 2B

To launch the MITM Attack

Turning off IP forwarding on malicious router terminal

```
root@dc34d998a5d8:/# export PS1="malicious-router/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$"
malicious-router/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0
malicious-router/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$py
```

Now launching the man in the middle attack

```
malicious-router/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$cd volumes/Codes/
malicious-router/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$python3 mitm.py
LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.........
*** b'adarsh_kumar\n', length: 13
.
Sent 1 packets.
*** b'AAAAAAAAAAAA\n', length: 13
.
Sent 1 packets.
*** b'AAAAAAAAAAAA\n', length: 13
.
Sent 1 packets.
*** b'AAAAAAAAAAAA\n', length: 13
.
Sent 1 packets.
*** b'AAAAAAAAAAAA\n', length: 13
```

Sending a message from victim container to host

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$nc 192.168.60.5 9090
adarsh_kumar
```

	As we can observe that the message is changed here that means our message might have been intersected in the middle and changed.
	`root@bda7de8de15d:/# export PS1="host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$"`
	`host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$nc -lp 9090`
	`AAAAAAAAAAAA`
	This confirmed that message is sent to the malleolus server and it was changed there.

Question 4:	In your MITM program, you only need to capture the traffic in one direction. Please indicate which direction, and explain why.
Solution	Because we only induce the sending direction to the victim host, only the victim will send the message to the malicious route, but not to the target host, so there is no need to formulate the message for the opposite direction (yes, but not necessary)
Question 5:	In the MITM program, when you capture the nc traffic from A (10.9.0.5), you can use A's IP address or MAC address in the filter. One of the choices is not good and is going to create issues, even though both choices may work. Please try both, and use your experiment results to show which choice is the correct one, and please explain your conclusion
Solution	MAC addresses should be used for filtering, because using IP can create forwarding storms. Which can be seen in the below Wireshark screenshot.