



```
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=43 ttl=63 time=0.135 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=44 ttl=63 time=0.061 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=45 ttl=63 time=0.163 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=46 ttl=63 time=0.135 ms
^C
```

```
--- 192.168.60.5 ping statistics ---
```

```
46 packets transmitted, 46 received, 0% packet loss, time 46090ms
```

```
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.053/0.116/0.731/0.096 ms
```

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$ip route show cache
```

```
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.111 dev eth0
```

```
cache <redirected> expires 225sec
```

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$mtr -n 192.168.60.5
```

```
Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
```

```
My traceroute [v0.93]
61695d1a5325 (10.9.0.5) 2022-10-25T08:16:03+0000
Keys: Help Display mode Restart statistics Order of fields quit
```

Host	Packets	Loss%	Snt	Last	Avg	Best	Wrst	StDev
1. 10.9.0.111	19	0.0%	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
2. 10.9.0.11	19	0.0%	19	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
3. 192.168.60.5	19	0.0%	19	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1

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:



```

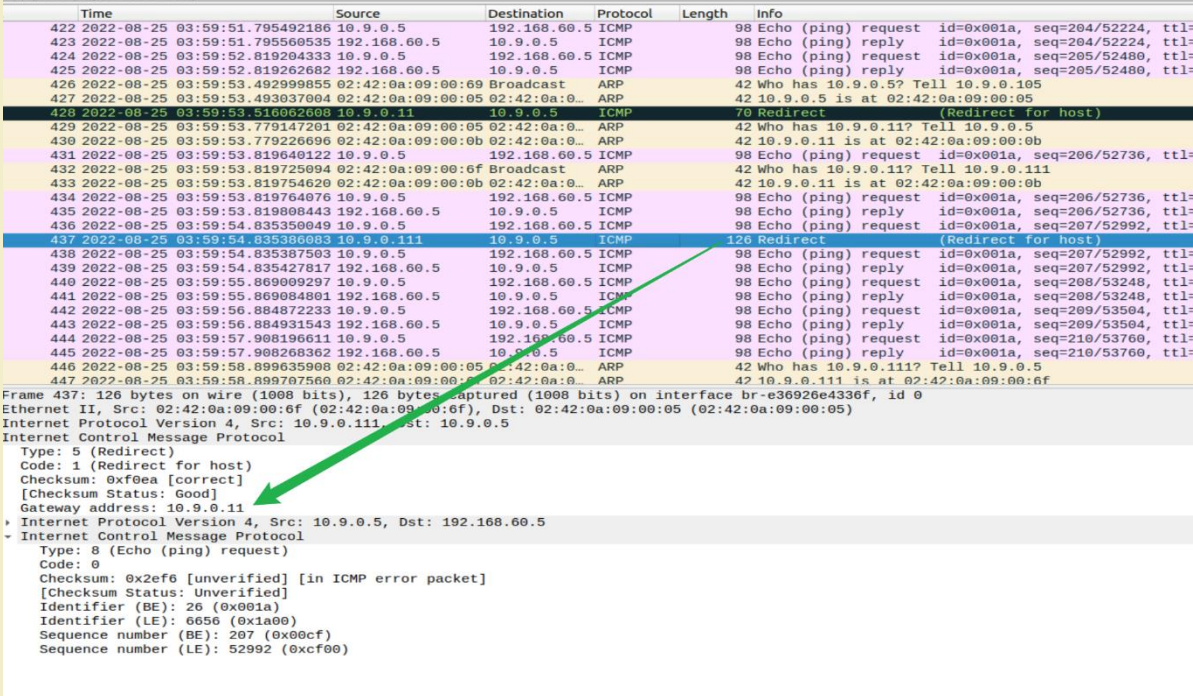
8714 2022-08-25 03:43:51.252032261 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=400/36865, ttl=63 (request in 8713)
8715 2022-08-25 03:43:52.275649939 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=401/37121, ttl=64 (reply in 8716)
8716 2022-08-25 03:43:52.275737398 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=401/37121, ttl=63 (request in 8715)
8717 2022-08-25 03:43:52.966056066 02:42:0a:09:00:05 Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 10.9.0.105? Tell 10.9.0.105
8718 2022-08-25 03:43:52.966092149 02:42:0a:09:00:05 Broadcast ARP 42 10.9.0.5 is at 02:42:0a:09:00:05
8719 2022-08-25 03:43:52.976059932 10.9.0.11 10.9.0.5 ICMP 78 Redirect (Redirect for host)
8720 2022-08-25 03:43:52.976129398 02:42:0a:09:00:05 Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 10.9.0.107? Tell 10.9.0.5
8721 2022-08-25 03:43:53.277368289 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=402/37377, ttl=64 (reply in 8722)
8722 2022-08-25 03:43:53.277457857 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=402/37377, ttl=63 (request in 8721)
8723 2022-08-25 03:43:54.015207341 02:42:0a:09:00:05 Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 10.9.0.107? Tell 10.9.0.5
8724 2022-08-25 03:43:54.291311174 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=403/37633, ttl=64 (reply in 8725)
8725 2022-08-25 03:43:54.291369370 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=403/37633, ttl=63 (request in 8724)
8726 2022-08-25 03:43:55.031341858 02:42:0a:09:00:05 Broadcast ARP 42 Who has 10.9.0.107? Tell 10.9.0.5
8727 2022-08-25 03:43:55.315658729 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=404/37889, ttl=64 (reply in 8728)
8728 2022-08-25 03:43:55.315709937 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=404/37889, ttl=63 (request in 8727)
8729 2022-08-25 03:43:56.339751442 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=405/38145, ttl=64 (reply in 8730)
8730 2022-08-25 03:43:56.339834706 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=405/38145, ttl=63 (request in 8729)
8731 2022-08-25 03:43:57.368112084 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=406/38401, ttl=64 (reply in 8732)
8732 2022-08-25 03:43:57.368162960 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=406/38401, ttl=63 (request in 8731)
8733 2022-08-25 03:43:58.387714855 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=407/38657, ttl=64 (reply in 8734)
8734 2022-08-25 03:43:58.387786570 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=407/38657, ttl=63 (request in 8733)
8735 2022-08-25 03:43:59.413634216 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=408/38913, ttl=64 (reply in 8736)
8736 2022-08-25 03:43:59.413697505 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=408/38913, ttl=63 (request in 8735)
8737 2022-08-25 03:44:00.435416628 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=409/39169, ttl=64 (reply in 8738)
8738 2022-08-25 03:44:00.435487641 192.168.60.5 10.9.0.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x005b, seq=409/39169, ttl=63 (request in 8737)
8739 2022-08-25 03:44:01.463661546 10.9.0.5 192.168.60.5 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x005b, seq=410/39425, ttl=64 (reply in 8740)
* Frame 8719: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits); 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface br-e36926e4336f, id 0
* Ethernet II, Src: 02:42:0a:09:00:09 (02:42:0a:09:00:09), Dst: 02:42:0a:09:00:05 (02:42:0a:09:00:05)
* Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.11, Dst: 10.9.0.5
* Internet Control Message Protocol
  Type: 5 (Redirect)
    Code: 1 (Redirect for host)
    Checksum: 0xf0eb [correct]
    [Checksum Status: Good]
    Gateway address: 10.9.0.10
  * Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.5, Dst: 192.168.60.5
  * Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
    Code: 0
    Checksum: 0xf7ff [unverified] [in ICMP error packet]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    Identifier (BE): 0 (0x0000)
    Identifier (LE): 0 (0x0000)
    Sequence number (BE): 0 (0x0000)
    Sequence number (LE): 0 (0x0000)
  
```

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	<p>As shown in the figure, and the test results I got in the previous question, our malicious router sent the redirect message by itself:</p>  <p>Task 2: Launching the MITM Attack</p> <p>Victim/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/&gt;\$nc 192.168.60.5 9090          helooow          how are you          i am being hacked</p> <p>host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/&gt;\$nc -lp 9090          helooow          how are you          i am being hacked</p> <p>Wireshark</p>



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Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl>/

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
49	2022-10-25 05:01:20.418341010	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623876052 Win=65280 Le...
50	2022-10-25 05:01:20.418343800	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 49#1] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
51	2022-10-25 05:01:20.418347007	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 49#2] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
52	2022-10-25 05:01:20.418348714	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 49#3] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
53	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075292793	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876052 Ack=3538241654 Win=642...
54	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075310994	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876052 A...
55	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075443580	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876052 A...
56	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075448737	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876052 A...
57	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075540293	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623876064 Win=65280 Le...
58	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075547647	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 57#1] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
59	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075551713	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 57#2] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
60	2022-10-25 05:01:26.075553510	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 57#3] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
61	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499065100	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876064 Ack=3538241654 Win=642...
62	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499088381	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876064 A...
63	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499107497	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876064 A...
64	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499112900	10.9.0.5	192.168.60.5	TCP	80	[TCP Retransmission] 34812 → 9090 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3623876064 A...
65	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499130659	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623876082 Win=65280 Le...
66	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499140032	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 65#1] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
67	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499144177	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 65#2] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...
68	2022-10-25 05:01:39.499146452	192.168.60.5	10.9.0.5	TCP	68	[TCP Dup ACK 65#3] 9090 → 34812 [ACK] Seq=3538241654 Ack=3623...

Frame 54: 80 bytes on wire (640 bits), 80 bytes captured (640 bits) on interface any, id 0  
Linux cooked capture  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.5, Dst: 192.168.60.5

0100 ... = Version: 4  
... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)  
Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)  
Total Length: 64  
Identification: 0x1fe4 (8164)  
Flags: 0x4000, Don't fragment  
Fragment offset: 0  
Time to live: 64  
Protocol: TCP (6)  
Header checksum: 0x1419 [validation disabled]  
[Header checksum status: Unverified]  
Source: 10.9.0.5

0000 00 04 00 01 00 06 02 42 0a 09 00 05 00 00 08 00 ..... B .....  
0010 45 00 00 40 1f e4 40 00 40 06 14 19 0a 09 00 05 E-@..@: @.....  
0020 c0 a8 3c 05 87 fc 23 82 d7 ff f5 d4 02 e5 48 76 ..<..#.....Hv  
0030 80 18 01 f6 06 ee 00 00 01 01 08 0a 1f 11 22 e3 .....".  
0040 fa a1 c5 cb 08 6f 77 20 61 72 65 20 79 6f 75 0a ....how are you.

Internet Protocol Version 4 (ip), 20 bytes Packets: 72 · Displayed: 72 (100.0%)

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
```

	<p>As we can observe that the message is changed here that means our message might have been intersected in the middle and changed.</p> <pre>root@bda7de8de15d:/# export PS1="host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/&gt;\$" host-192.168.60.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/&gt;\$nc -lp 9090 AAAAAAAAAAAA </pre> <p>This confirmed that message is sent to the malleolus server and it was changed there.</p>
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	<p>MAC addresses should be used for filtering, because using IP can create forwarding storms. Which can be seen in the below Wireshark screenshot.</p> 