

Master Thesis - Security Aspects in Virtual Networks

SITREP 10

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March 16, 2015

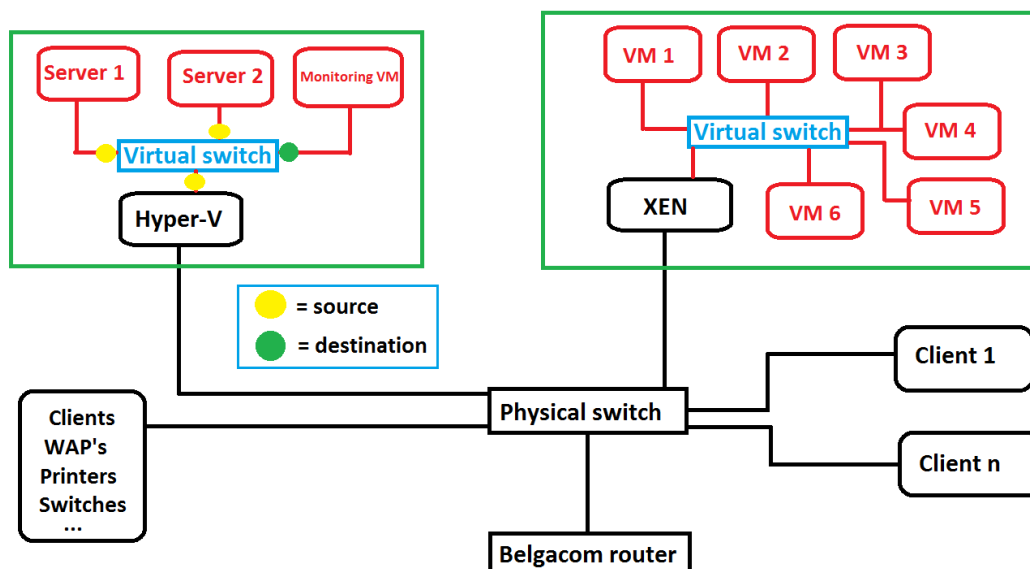
Work done

This is an overview of the work performed in the past week:

- Theoretical study is finished.
- Made an appointment with Prof to discuss the practical testing.
- Transported the pizzaserver from the VUB datacenter to my home by car.
- Integrated the server into the existing infrastructure.
- I installed the Hyper-V role on WS2012 R2, using two NIC's: one for the virtual switch and one for monitoring / remote desktop connection. Obviously, I make use of the so-called "external network" of Hyper-V.

The reason I installed Hyper-V (besides XEN) is that, in contrast to XEN, I do not have much experience with Hyper-V and I would like to gain more experience with it.

The figure below visualizes my current network setup.



- After the hardware setup was completed, I started configuring Hyper-V: I have setup three VM's and each VM has its own vNIC and is connected to the virtual switch. One of those VM's is used to capture all traffic that passes on all the ports of the switch, hence the name "monitoring VM".

As the Prof stated he was very pleased with the dynamic memory feature of Hyper-V, all VM's use dynamic memory.

I was asked if a vNIC is able to capture traffic on the network to later reconstruct the protocols. After some research, it turns out one can use port mirroring for this purpose. So I configured the vPorts of Server 1 and Server 2 on the vSwitch to act as a source. Meaning they make a copy of the traffic to and from those ports and send it to the destination. This destination is Monitoring VM.

After that, I tested the setup. I installed Wireshark on the "Monitoring VM" and pinged from "Server 1" to "Server 2" and watched how Wireshark captured all the ICMP Ping requests and replies - not destined to the "Monitoring VM". So, **yes**, the vNIC on the "Monitoring VM" captured traffic between VM's (inter - VM) on the same physical host and thus act as a sniffer.

Below are some screenshots. One can observe that broadcast messages not originating from the Hyper-V VM's are captured as well as some traffic from a XEN VM (the primary DNS server of my domain to be precise).

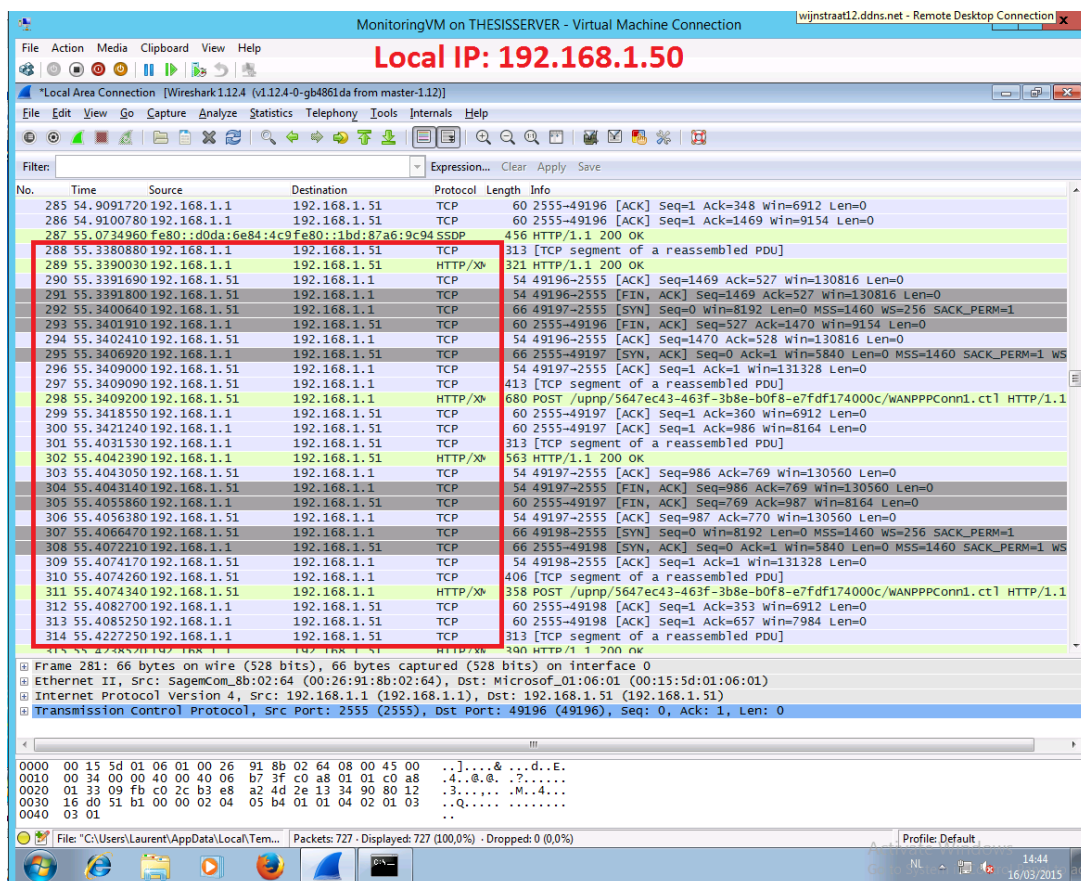


Figure 1: Traffic between Server 1 (192.168.1.51) and the Belgacom router captured by the vNIC.

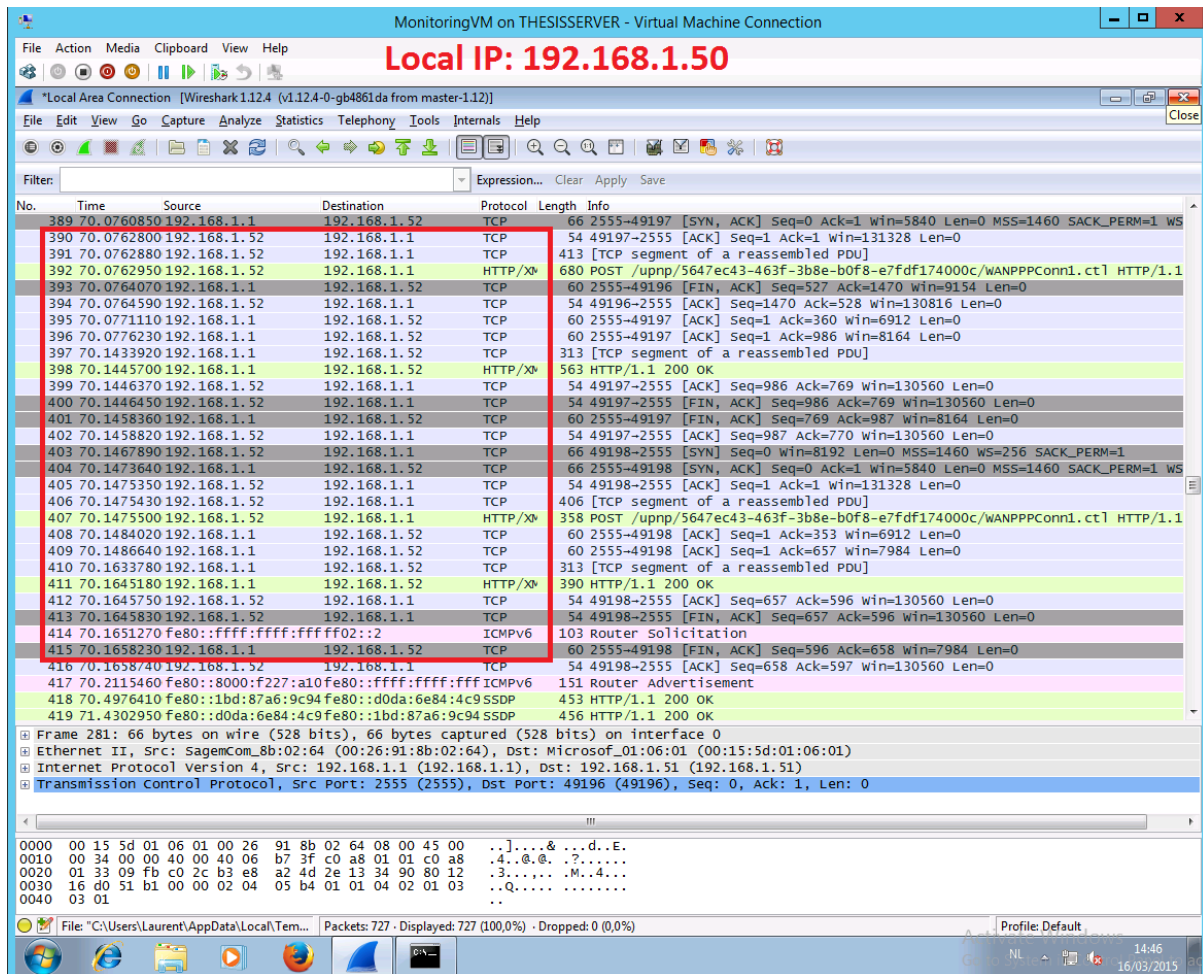


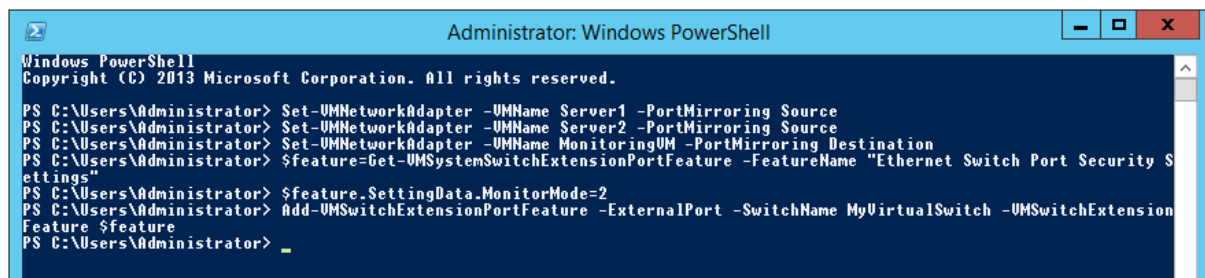
Figure 2: Traffic between Server 2 (192.168.1.52) and the Belgacom router captured by the vNIC.

But what about external traffic to and from external networks to the virtual switch?

So far, I have only tested internal traffic between VM's. I also wanted to test if this "Monitoring VM" is able to capture traffic originating from my XEN server or any other client on the network.

Therefore, additional settings must be configured on Hyper-V: the physical NIC bound to the vSwitch - that is, the external port of the vSwitch, must be set to "source" as well.

This is illustrated in the following figure: As it turned out, traffic from a XEN VM to a



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName Server1 -PortMirroring Source
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName Server2 -PortMirroring Source
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-VMNetworkAdapter -VMName MonitoringVM -PortMirroring Destination
PS C:\Users\Administrator> $feature=Get-VMSystemSwitchExtensionPortFeature -FeatureName "Ethernet Switch Port Security Settings"
PS C:\Users\Administrator> $feature.SettingData.MonitorMode=2
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Add-VMSwitchExtensionPortFeature -ExternalPort -SwitchName MyVirtualSwitch -VMSwitchExtensionPortFeature $feature
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Hyper-V VM is captured by the "Monitoring VM". Also is traffic captured from a XEN VM to the Hyper-V host and traffic is also captured from a Hyper-V VM to the Hyper-V host. Notice that in the screenshots, other IP addresses not originating from the Hyper-V virtual switch appear in the list. This was not the case in the previous samples.

MonitoringVM on THESISSEVER - Virtual Machine Connection

Local IP: 192.168.1.50

*Local Area Connection [Wireshark 1.12.4 (v1.12.4-0-gb4861da from master-1.12)]

Filter: icmp

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
577	232.915802	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	323	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
578	232.917310	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	323	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
579	232.925481	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	378	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
580	232.925495	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	378	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
581	232.929184	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	388	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
582	232.936011	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.51	UDP	388	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
583	233.459310	Microsoft_01:06:00:00:15:5d:01:06:00	Broadcast	ARP	42	who has 192.168.1.6? Tell 192.168.1.51
584	233.459441	Microsoft_01:06:00:00:15:5d:01:06:00	Microsoft_01:06:00:00:15:5d:01:06:00	ARP	60	192.168.1.6 is at 00:15:5d:01:06:00
585	233.459522	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.6	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=128 (reply in 586)
586	233.459948	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.51	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=128 (request in 585)
587	234.451556	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.6	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=128 (reply in 588)
588	234.451636	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.51	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=128 (request in 587)
589	234.470386	fe80::1bd:87a6:9c94:ff02::1:2	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	149	solicit XID: 0x455ba6 CID: 000100011c9854d300155d010601
590	235.454343	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.6	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=128 (reply in 591)
591	235.454539	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.51	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=128 (request in 590)
592	236.450515	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.6	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=128 (reply in 593)
593	236.450885	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.51	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=128 (request in 592)
594	236.450844	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	475	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
595	236.753501	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	314	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
596	236.758005	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	323	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
597	236.762181	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	323	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
598	236.779373	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	378	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
599	236.783588	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	378	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
600	236.785378	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	388	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
601	236.793870	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	388	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
602	236.793879	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.2	UDP	388	Source port: 58731 Destination port: 53679
603	236.798466	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.4	TCP	66	49163->49152 [SYN] Seq=0 win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
604	236.803336	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.51	TCP	66	49152->49163 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 W
605	236.803640	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.4	TCP	54	49163->49152 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=131328 Len=0
606	236.803705	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.4	HTTP	263	GET /InternetGatewayDevice.xml HTTP/1.1
607	236.806559	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.51	TCP	60	49152->49163 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=210 win=6912 Len=0

ICMP traffic from "Server 1" VM to the Hyper-V host

Frame 6: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Microsoft_01:06:00:00:15:5d:01:06:00, Dst: Micro-St_f5:bd:6f (40:61:86:f5:bd:6f)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.50 (192.168.1.50), Dst: 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2)

Internet Control Message Protocol

File: "C:\Users\Laurent\AppData\Local\Temp\..." Packets: 1198 (100.0%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)

Profile: Default

17:13 16/03/2015

MonitoringVM on THESISSEVER - Virtual Machine Connection

Local IP: 192.168.1.50

*Local Area Connection [Wireshark 1.12.4 (v1.12.4-0-gb4861da from master-112)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
43	9.64000200	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.1	ICMP	400	[ICMP segment of a reassembled PDU]
44	9.64601200	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.1	HTTP/X	358	POST /upnp/5647ec43-463f-3b8e-b0f8-e7fdf174000c/WANPPPConn1.ctl HTTP/1.1
45	9.64682300	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.51	TCP	60	2555-49383 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=353 win=6912 Len=0
46	9.64708200	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.51	TCP	60	2555-49383 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=657 win=7984 Len=0
47	9.66150100	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.51	TCP	313	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
48	9.66302700	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.51	HTTP/X	392	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
49	9.66308100	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.1	TCP	54	49383-2555 [ACK] Seq=657 Ack=598 win=130560 Len=0
50	9.66314200	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.1	TCP	54	49383-2555 [FIN, ACK] Seq=657 Ack=598 win=130560 Len=0
51	9.66393400	fe80::ffff:ffff:ffff:ff02::2	192.168.1.1	ICMPv6	103	Router Solicitation
52	9.66418600	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.51	TCP	60	2555-49383 [FIN, ACK] Seq=598 Ack=658 win=7984 Len=0
53	9.66424200	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.1	TCP	54	49383-2555 [ACK] Seq=658 Ack=599 win=130560 Len=0
54	9.75021600	fe80::1bd:87a6:9c94:ff02::1:2	192.168.1.1	DHCPv6	149	Solicit XID: 0x20ab1f CID: 000100011c9854d300155d010601
55	9.78422300	fe80::8000:f227:62cfe80::ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff	192.168.1.1	ICMPv6	151	Router Advertisement
56	10.01126200	fe80::1bd:87a6:9c94:ff02::c	192.168.1.1	SSDP	208	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
57	10.47081100	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.51	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x05f1, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 58)
58	10.47098900	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.14	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x05f1, seq=4/1024, ttl=128 (request in 57)
59	11.47231800	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.51	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x05f1, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (no response found!)
60	11.47247900	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.14	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x05f1, seq=5/1280, ttl=128 (request in 59)
61	11.76235600	fe80::1bd:87a6:9c94:ff02::1:2	192.168.1.51	DHCPv6	149	Solicit XID: 0x20ab1f CID: 000100011c9854d300155d010601
62	12.47478000	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.51	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x05f1, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (reply in 63)
63	12.47537200	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.14	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x05f1, seq=6/1536, ttl=128 (request in 62)
64	12.57013900	Micro-St_5:bd:6f	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.2
65	13.01281600	fe80::1bd:87a6:9c94:ff02::c	192.168.1.1	SSDP	208	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
66	13.47538500	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.51	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x05f1, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (reply in 67)
67	13.47556400	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.14	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x05f1, seq=7/1792, ttl=128 (request in 66)
68	13.56622300	Micro-St_5:bd:6f	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.2
69	14.47688900	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.51	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x05f1, seq=8/2048, ttl=64 (no response found!)
70	14.47703600	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.14	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x05f1, seq=8/2048, ttl=128 (request in 69)
71	14.56823900	Micro-St_5:bd:6f	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.2
72	15.56644900	Micro-St_5:bd:6f	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.2
73	15.76240300	fe80::1bd:87a6:	Broadcast	ARP	60	who has 192.168.1.11? Tell 192.168.1.2

Frame 1: 208 bytes on wire (1664 bits) captured on interface {NIC} from 192.168.1.14 to 192.168.1.51
 Ethernet II, Src: Microsof_01:00:00:00:00:00, Dst: 192.168.1.14
 Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 192.168.1.14, Destination: 192.168.1.51
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 54321, Destination Port: 54321
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol

ICMP traffic from a XEN VM to Hyper-V VM "Server 1"

File: "C:\Users\Laurent\AppData\Local\Temp\..." Packets: 73 · Displayed: 73 (100,0%) · Dropped: 0 (0,0%)

Profile: Default

17:53 16/03/2015

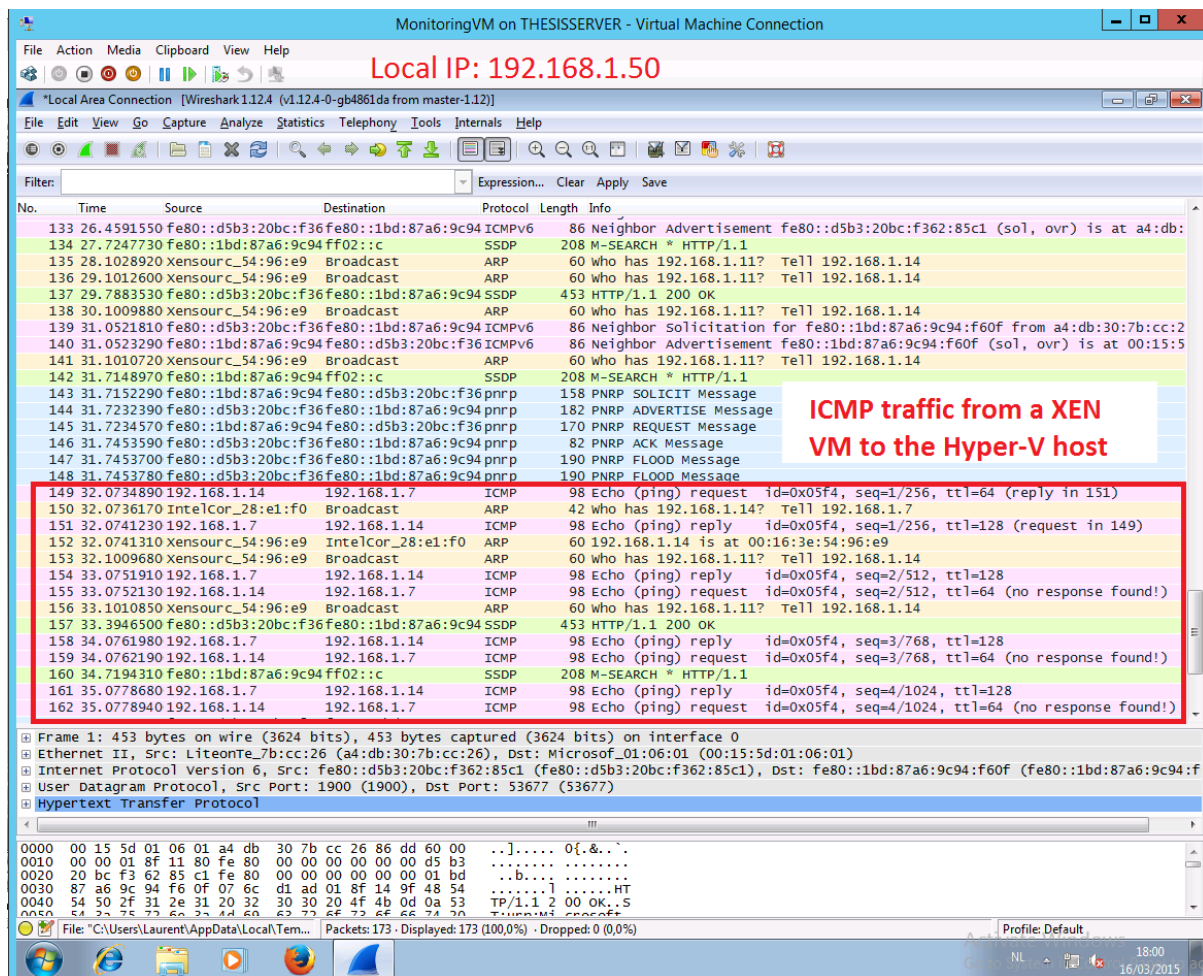


Figure 4: Traffic from any client to the Hyper-V host is also captured by the VM running on this Hyper-V host.

The tests show that it is possible, with some configuration, to sniff a virtual switch. It is therefore possible to capture all ports on a vSwitch and forward (make a copy of) the packets to a VM that has a packet sniffer running.

Planning

This week, or otherwise next week, I plan to install Snort on the virtual network. But before I start with that, I would like to hear the Prof his opinion of the delivered work.

Problems

Issues

The tests were performed using Hyper-V. If requested, I can do the same with XEN.

Assistance

See planning.