# Lab 3

# **Packet Sniffing and Spoofing Lab**

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## **Environment Setup using Container**

在本次实验中,我们将使用虚拟机内的两个容器(host-10.9.0.5 和 seed-attacker),如图 1~2 所示。我们将在 attacker 容器上施行攻击,host 容器作为被攻击主机。

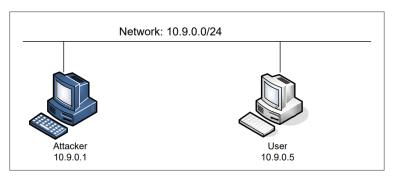


图 1

[08/15/22]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup\$ dockps 2596bef042a4 host-10.9.0.5 f19df684f462 seed-attacker

图 2

attacker 容器中设置有一个共享文件夹 volumes,用于在主机和攻击机之间传输文件。攻击者需要嗅探数据包,但是在容器中运行嗅探程序会出现问题。容器通过虚拟交换机连接到主机,因此它只能看到属于自己的流量,而不可能看到其他容器中的数据包。为了解决这个问题,我们在 attacker 主机上启动"host"模式,使其可以嗅探主机所有网络接口上的数据包。

当我们使用 Compose 文件创建容器时,会创建一个新的网络(10.9.0.0/24)来连接主机和多个容器,其中,主机的 IP 地址为 10.9.0.1。如图 3 所示,在宿主机中运行 ifconfig 命令查看新建网络中对应的网络接口名称,以便完成之后的实验。

```
[08/15/22]seed@VM:~$ ifconfig
br-a67c874d674a: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.9.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.9.0.255
    inet6 fe80::42:6dff:fec3:f933 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 42 bytes 5193 (5.1 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

## Lab Tasks

## Task 1: Using Scapy to Sniff and Spoof Packets

在此任务中,我们将基于 Scapy 实现数据包的嗅探和伪造。注意,在此任务中编写的所有 Python 程序都需要使用 root 权限来运行,因为数据包嗅探需要 root 权限。

## **Task 1.1: Sniffing Packets**

在此任务中,我们将学习如何在 Python 程序中使用 Scapy 实现数据包嗅探。如图 4 所示,编写 sniffer.py 程序:

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
3
4 def print_pkt(pkt):
5         pkt.show()
6
7 pkt = sniff(iface='br-a67c874d674a', filter='icmp', prn=print_pkt)
```

图 4

### Task 1.1A

进入 attacker 容器,运行 sniffer.py (图 5)。此时攻击机开始监听网络上的数据包,如图 4 代码中的 filter 参数所示,我们只接收 ICMP 报文。

```
root@VM:/volumes# chmod a+x sniffer.py
root@VM:/volumes# sniffer.py
```

图 5

在 host 容器中,运行 PING 指令(图 6)。同时,攻击机中也产生了相应的输出(图 7)。

```
root@VM:/volumes# sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
 dst
            = 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
            = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
  src
  type
            = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
     version
               = 5
     ihl
               = 0 \times 0
     tos
               = 84
     len
               = 49505
     id
     flags
               = DF
     frag
               = 0
     ttl
               = 64
               = icmp
     proto
               = 0x1e43
     chksum
               = 10.9.0.5
     src
               = 36.152.44.95
     dst
     \options
###[ ICMP ]###
                  = echo-request
        type
        code
                  = 0
                  = 0xa0b4
        chksum
        id
                  = 0x18
        seq
                  = 0 \times 1
###[ Raw ]###
                      = '\xd8\xfa\xf9b\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x01\x06\x00\x00\x00\x00\x10
           load
\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f !"#$%&\'()*+,-./01234567
```

图 7

如果不使用 root 权限运行程序,我们会看到程序运行失败(图 8),因为数据包嗅探需要 root 权限。

```
root@VM:/volumes# su seed
seed@VM:/volumes$ sniffer.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "./sniffer.py", line 7, in <module>
        pkt = sniff(iface='br-a67c874d674a', filter='icmp', prn=print_pkt)
   File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 1036, in sniff
        sniffer._run(*args, **kwargs)
   File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 906, in _run
        sniff_sockets[L2socket(type=ETH_P_ALL, iface=iface,
   File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/arch/linux.py", line 398, in __init__
        self.ins = socket.socket(socket.AF_PACKET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.htons(type)) # noqa: E501
   File "/usr/lib/python3.8/socket.py", line 231, in __init__
        _socket.socket.__init__(self, family, type, proto, fileno)
PermissionError: [Errno 1] Operation not permitted
```

图 8

#### Task 1.1B

大多数情况下,当我们嗅探数据包时,只会对某些类型的数据包感兴趣。我们可以通过调整 sniff 函数中的 filter 参数来做到这一点。

(1) 监听 ICMP 报文

过程与 Task 1.1A 相同。

(2) 监听来自特定 IP 地址且目的端口为 23 的 TCP 报文

端口 23 为 Telnet 协议的默认端口,我们选择监听从主机(10.0.9.1)发出的 Telnet 报文。将 sniffer.py 中的 filter 参数修改如下:

filter='src host 10.9.0.5 and tcp dst port 23'

进入 attacker 容器,运行 sniffer.py。此时攻击机开始监听网络上的数据包。在 host 容器中运行 telnet 命令连接主机(图 10)。同时,攻击机中也产生了相应的输出(图 11)。

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# telnet 10.9.0.1
Trying 10.9.0.1...
Connected to 10.9.0.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
VM login:
```

图 10

```
root@VM:/volumes# sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
            = 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
  dst
            = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
  src
  type
            = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
               = 4
     version
               = 5
     ihl
               = 0 \times 10
     tos
     len
               = 60
               = 64729
     id
     flags
               = DF
     frag
               = 0
     ttl
               = 64
     proto
               = tcp
     chksum
               = 0x29bb
               = 10.9.0.5
     src
     dst
               = 10.9.0.1
     \options
###[ TCP ]###
        sport
                  = 34462
        dport
                  = telnet
                  = 786385377
        sea
        ack
                  = 0
        dataofs
                  = 10
        reserved = 0
        flags
                  = S
        window
                  = 64240
        chksum
                  = 0 \times 1446
        urgptr
                  = 0
        options
                  = [('MSS', 1460), ('SAckOK', b''), ('Timestamp', (4248713721, 0)),
 ('NOP', None), ('WScale', 7)]
```

图 11

### (3) 监听发往或来自某子网的数据包

我们选择发往或来自 128.230.0.0/16 网段的数据包,将 sniffer.py 中的 filter 参数修改如下:

```
filter='net 128.230.0.0/16'
```

图 12

进入 attacker 容器,运行 sniffer.py。此时攻击机开始监听网络上的数据包。在 host 容器中运行 PING 指令访问 128.230.0.1(图 13)。同时,攻击机中也产生了相应的输出(图 14)。

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 128.230.0.1
        PING 128.230.0.1 (128.230.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
        64 bytes from 128.230.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=44 time=260 ms
        64 bytes from 128.230.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=44 time=233 ms
                                   图 13
root@VM:/volumes# sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
          = 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
 dst
          = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
 src
 type
          = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
             = 4
    version
             = 5
    ihl
             = 0x0
    tos
             = 84
    len
             = 5252
    id
    flags
             = DF
    frag
             = 0
    ttl
             = 64
    proto
             = icmp
             = 0x9b30
    chksum
    src
             = 10.9.0.5
             = 128.230.0.1
    dst
    \options
###[ ICMP ]###
       type
               = echo-request
               = 0
       code
       chksum
               = 0xeae2
               = 0x1b
       id
               = 0x1
       sea
###[ Raw ]###
                  load
\x11\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\x1a\x1b\x1c\x1d\x1e\x1f !"#$%\'()*+,-./01234567'
```

图 14

## **Task 1.2: Spoofing ICMP Packets**

在此任务中,我们将使用 Scapy 构造具有任意源 IP 地址的 ICMP Echo 请求报文,并将其发送给同一网络上的主机。

程序 sniffer.py 的内容如图 15 所示。进入 attacker 容器,运行 sniffer.py。此时攻击机开始监听网络上的 ICMP 数据包。

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
3
4 def print_pkt(pkt):
5          pkt.show()
6
7 pkt = sniff(iface='br-a67c874d674a', filter='icmp', prn=print_pkt)
图 15
```

程序 spoof\_icmp.py 的内容如图 16 所示。其中,scapy 库中的 IP()、ICMP()和 send()函数,分别提供构造报文和发送功能; scapy 库中重载了除法运算符"/",起到报文连接运算符的作用。

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
4 a=IP()
5 a.src='10.0.2.4'
6 a.dst='10.9.0.1'
7 b=ICMP()
8 p=a/b
9 send(p)
```

图 16

spoof\_icmp.py 需要在 host 容器中运行,然而 host 容器并没有挂载共享文件夹,直接在 容器内编辑文件较为麻烦,因此我们可以在主机上完成代码编写,使用 docker cp 命令将文 件从宿主机拷贝到容器内(图17)。

```
[08/15/22]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ docker cp spoof icmp.py 2596bef042a4:/spoof icmp.py
   进入 host 容器,运行 spoof icmp.py(图 18)。
               root@2596bef042a4:/# chmod a+x spoof icmp.py
               root@2596bef042a4:/# spoof icmp.py
              Sent 1 packets.
```

图 18

在 attacker 容器中收到如下数据包,可见该数据包的源 IP 地址为 10.0.2.4,正是我们在 在 spoof icmp.py 中计划的源 IP 地址。

```
root@VM:/volumes# sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
            = 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
  dst
             = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
  src
            = IPv4
  type
###[ IP ]###
     version
                = 4
     ihl
                = 5
                = 0 \times 0
     tos
     len
                = 28
                = 1
     id
     flags
                = 0
     frag
     ttl
                = 64
     proto
                = icmp
     chksum
                = 0x64d3
                = 10.0.2.4
     src
     dst
                = 10.9.0.1
     \options
###[ ICMP ]###
                   = echo-request
        type
        code
                   = 0
        chksum
                   = 0xf7ff
        id
                   = 0x0
                   = 0 \times 0
        seq
```

图 19

### Task 1.3: Traceroute

在此任务中,我们将使用 Scapy 来估计本地主机与某目标主机之间的距离,即路由器数量。原理非常简单:将一个数据包发往目的地,其 TTL 字段设置为 1。该报文经过路由器时,TTL 字段的数值递减,直到 TTL 等于 0 时路由器返回一个 ICMP 差错报告报文"Timeto-live exceeded"。这样,我们就获得了第一个路由器的 IP 地址。此后,我们将 TTL 字段增加到 2,发送第二个数据包,并获得第二个路由器的 IP 地址。重复这个过程,直到我们的数据包到达目的地。注意,使用上述方法只能得到一个估计值。理论上,发出的多个数据包可能经过不同的路由。

如图 20 所示,代码 try\_ttl.py 从 1 开始(直到 30),测试合理的 TTL 值。我们选择 8.8.8.8 作为目标主机,构造并发送相应的 ICMP Echo 请求报文。

注意,我们需要选择本地能够达到的目标主机(图21)。

root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=111 time=82.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp\_seq=2 ttl=111 time=77.7 ms

图 21

64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp seq=3 ttl=111 time=87.5 ms

若是选择了不存在的主机,在使用 WireShark 观察数据包时,我们就会发现发出的报文没有回复(no response),而 ICMP 差错报告报文(Time-to-live exceeded)仅返回了几次(图 22)。我们猜测可能是因为网络中设置了 ICMP 差错报告报文的数量限制或者一个流量黑洞,如果一直无法找到前往目的地址的路由,则将流量引向黑洞且不返回 ICMP 差错报告报文。

10.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoco Lengti	
	1 2022-08-15 04:29:48.973196003	02:42:0a:09:			42 Who has 10.9.0.1? Tell 10.9.0.5
	2 2022-08-15 04:29:48.973214755		02:42:0a:09:0		42 10.9.0.1 is at 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
	3 2022-08-15 04:29:48.988631990	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=1 (no response found!)
	4 2022-08-15 04:29:48.988690582	10.9.0.1	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	5 2022-08-15 04:29:49.023319861	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=2 (no response found!)
	6 2022-08-15 04:29:49.023775734	10.0.2.1	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	7 2022-08-15 04:29:49.057551580	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=3 (no response found!)
	8 2022-08-15 04:29:49.077428471	10.203.128.1			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	9 2022-08-15 04:29:49.089008214	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=4 (no response found!)
	0 2022-08-15 04:29:49.115966244	10.255.254.1	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	1 2022-08-15 04:29:49.120363998	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=5 (no response found!)
	2 2022-08-15 04:29:49.122970440	10.80.3.10	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	3 2022-08-15 04:29:49.153160289	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=6 (no response found!)
	4 2022-08-15 04:29:49.160520298	153.3.60.1	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	5 2022-08-15 04:29:49.184458541	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=7 (no response found!)
	6 2022-08-15 04:29:49.189581661	221.6.2.141	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	7 2022-08-15 04:29:49.216734944	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=8 (no response found!)
	8 2022-08-15 04:29:49.249240248	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=9 (no response found!) 42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=10 (no response found!
	9 2022-08-15 04:29:49.280397392	10.9.0.5			42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=10 (no response round! 42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=11 (no response found!
	0 2022-08-15 04:29:49.312399559 1 2022-08-15 04:29:49.341837813	10.9.0.5 10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=11 (no response found: 42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=12 (no response found!
	2 2022-08-15 04:29:49.341637613	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=12 (no response round:
	3 2022-08-15 04:29:49.300349300	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=13 (no response round:
	4 2022-08-15 04:29:49.448524939	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=14 (no response round:
	5 2022-08-15 04:29:49.481119731	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=15 (no response round:
	6 2022-08-15 04:29:49.512943494	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=10 (no response round!
	7 2022-08-15 04:29:49.549681089	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=18 (no response found!
	8 2022-08-15 04:29:49.581230359	10.9.0.5	1.2.3.4		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x00000, seq=0/0, ttl=19 (no response found!
Fra	ame 17: 42 bytes on wire (336 bit hernet II, Src: 02:42:0a:09:00:05	s), 42 bytes ca	ptured (336 bit	s) on interf	ace br-a67c874d674a, id 0
	ternet 11, Src: 02:42:04:09:00:03			42.6u.C3.19.	55 (02.42.0u.05.19.55)
	0100 = Version: 4	.0.3.0.3, DSC. 1	2.3.4		
	0101 = Header Length: 20 byt	oc (5)			
	Differentiated Services Field: 0>		ECN: Not-ECT)		
	Total Length: 28	(00 (DSCF. CS0,	ECN. NOL-ECT)		
	Identification: 0x0001 (1)				
	Flags: 0x0000				
	Fragment offset: 0				
	Time to live: 8				
	Protocol: ICMP (1)				
	Header checksum: 0xa4cd [validati	ion disabledl			
	[Header checksum status: Unverifi				
	Source: 10.9.0.5				

图 22

try\_ttl.py 需要在 host 容器中运行,然而 host 容器并没有挂载共享文件夹,直接在容器内编辑文件较为麻烦,因此我们可以在主机上完成代码编写,使用 docker cp 命令将文件从宿主机拷贝到容器内(图 23)。

 $\hbox{\tt [08/15/22]} \textbf{seed@VM:$\sim/\dots/volumes$} \ \ docker \ \ cp \ \ try\_ttl.py \ \ 2596bef042a4:/try\_ttl.py$ 

图 23

如图 24 所示,在主机上开启 WireShark 监听创建容器时相应的网桥。

erface	Traffic	Link-layer Header	Promiso	Snaple
enp0s3	_	Ethernet	<b>V</b>	defau
veth1a0d1e8	_	Ethernet	✓	defau
br-a67c874d674a	_	Ethernet	✓	defau
Loopback: lo		Ethernet	✓	defau
any	_	Linux cooked v1	✓	defau
docker0	_	Ethernet	✓	defau
bluetooth-monitor	_	Bluetooth Linux Monitor		defau
nflog	_	Linux netfilter log messages		defau
nfqueue	_	Raw IPv4		defau
Cisco remote capture: ciscodump	_	Remote capture dependent DLT	_	_
DisplayPort AUX channel monitor capture: dpauxr	non _	DisplayPort AUX channel monito	r —	_
Random packet generator: randpkt	_	Generator dependent DLT	_	_
systemd Journal Export: sdjournal	_	USER0	_	- 1
SSH remote capture: sshdump	_	Remote capture dependent DLT	_	- 1
				l l
				rfaces

图 24

该网桥用于容器之间的通信,如果数据包从 host 容器发送至外网,可能不经过网桥,从而导致 WireShark 监听不到数据包。因此我们需要在 host 容器上运行 try\_ttl.py(图 25)。

# root@2596bef042a4:/# chmod a+x try\_ttl.py root@2596bef042a4:/# try\_ttl.py

### 图 25

WireShark 的监听结果如下所示。可见当 TTL 为 18 时,发出的 ICMP Echo 请求报文收到了响应。

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoco Length	h Info
	1 2022-08-15 04:54:09.436418203	02:42:0a:09:			42 Who has 10.9.0.1? Tell 10.9.0.5
	2 2022-08-15 04:54:09.436436786	02:42:6d:c3:	02:42:0a:09:0	ARP	42 10.9.0.1 is at 02:42:6d:c3:f9:33
_	3 2022-08-15 04:54:09.452779332	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=1 (no response found!)
	4 2022-08-15 04:54:09.452829475	10.9.0.1	10.9.0.5	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	5 2022-08-15 04:54:09.485896765	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=2 (no response found!)
	6 2022-08-15 04:54:09.486452322	10.0.2.1	10.9.0.5	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	7 2022-08-15 04:54:09.526116693	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8	ICMP	42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=3 (no response found!)
	8 2022-08-15 04:54:09.532274354	10.203.128.1	10.9.0.5	ICMP	70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	9 2022-08-15 04:54:09.564934962	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=4 (no response found!)
	10 2022-08-15 04:54:09.574298048	10.255.254.1			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	11 2022-08-15 04:54:09.596774943	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=5 (no response found!)
	12 2022-08-15 04:54:09.599565159	10.80.3.10	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	13 2022-08-15 04:54:09.628532617	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=6 (no response found!)
	14 2022-08-15 04:54:09.635116870	153.3.60.1	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	15 2022-08-15 04:54:09.665206117	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=7 (no response found!)
	16 2022-08-15 04:54:09.673771009	221.6.2.173	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	17 2022-08-15 04:54:09.697264390	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=8 (no response found!)
	18 2022-08-15 04:54:09.701552843	122.96.66.97	10.9.0.5		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	19 2022-08-15 04:54:09.729407447	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=9 (no response found!)
	20 2022-08-15 04:54:09.761034729	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=10 (no response found!)
	21 2022-08-15 04:54:09.792858831	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=11 (no response found!)
	22 2022-08-15 04:54:09.806157075	219.158.8.118			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	23 2022-08-15 04:54:09.836822173	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=12 (no response found!)
	24 2022-08-15 04:54:09.846138997	219.158.96.2			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	25 2022-08-15 04:54:09.877283496	10.9.0.5 219.158.16.2	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=13 (no response found!)
	26 2022-08-15 04:54:09.895255307 27 2022-08-15 04:54:09.912159723	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit) 42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=14 (no response found!)
	28 2022-08-15 04:54:09.923636280	72.14.213.114			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	29 2022-08-15 04:54:09.946813800	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=15 (no response found!)
	30 2022-08-15 04:54:09.962889634	108.170.241			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	31 2022-08-15 04:54:09.984592245	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=16 (no response found!)
	32 2022-08-15 04:54:09.997574140	108.170.225			70 Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
	33 2022-08-15 04:54:10.012670476	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=17 (no response found!)
	34 2022-08-15 04:54:10.044505431	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=18 (reply in 35)
4	35 2022-08-15 04:54:10.048282877	8.8.8.8	10.9.0.5		42 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=111 (request in 34)
	36 2022-08-15 04:54:10.080812357	10.9.0.5	8.8.8.8		42 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=19 (reply in 37)
	37 2022-08-15 04:54:10.087628865	8.8.8.8	10.9.0.5		42 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=111 (request in 36)
> E	rame 34: 42 bytes on wire (336 bit thernet II, Src: 02:42:0a:09:00:05 nternet Protocol Version 4, Src: 1 0100 = Version: 4 0101 = Header Length: 20 byt Differentiated Services Field: 0x Total Length: 28 Identification: 0x0001 (1) Flags: 0x0000 Fragment offset: 0	(02:42:0a:09:0 0.9.0.5, Dst: 8 es (5)	0:05), Dst: 02: .8.8.8		
	Time to live: 18 Protocol: ICMP (1)				

图 26

## Task 1.4: Sniffing and-then Spoofing

在此任务中,我们将结合 Task 1.1 和 Task 1.2 完成一个数据包嗅探和伪造程序。

首先,在 host 容器中依次访问以下三个 IP 地址,结果如图 28~30 所示。可以发现,只用 8.8.8.8 可以 PING 通。

```
ping 1.2.3.4  # a non-existing host on the Internet ping 10.9.0.99  # a non-existing host on the LAN ping 8.8.8.8  # an existing host on the Internet
```

图 27

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 1.2.3.4
PING 1.2.3.4 (1.2.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 1.2.3.4 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2041ms
```

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 10.9.0.99
         PING 10.9.0.99 (10.9.0.99) 56(84) bytes of data.
         ^C
         --- 10.9.0.99 ping statistics ---
         3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2034ms
                                     图 29
             root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 8.8.8.8
             PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
             64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=111 time=64.2 ms
             64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=111 time=73.3 ms
             64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=111 time=70.3 ms
                                     图 30
   程序 sniff spoof.py 的内容如图 31 所示。
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
4 def spoof pkt(pkt):
          if ICMP in pkt and pkt[ICMP].type == 8:
                  print("Original Packet.....")
                   print("Source IP : ", pkt[IP].src)
                   print("Destination IP:", pkt[IP].dst)
                   ip = IP(src=pkt[IP].dst, dst=pkt[IP].src, ihl=pkt[IP].ihl)
                   icmp = ICMP(type=0, id=pkt[ICMP].id, seq=pkt[ICMP].seq)
                   data = pkt[Raw].load
                   newpkt = ip/icmp/data
                   print("Spoofed Packet.....")
                   print("Source IP : ", newpkt[IP].src)
                   print("Destination IP : ", newpkt[IP].dst)
                   send(newpkt, verbose=0)
20 pkt = sniff(iface='br-a67c874d674a', filter='icmp', prn=spoof pkt)
                                     图 31
   进入 attacker 容器, 运行 sniff spoof.py (图 32)。
```

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> root@VM:/volumes# chmod a+x sniff spoof.py root@VM:/volumes# sniff\_spoof.py

> > 图 32

进入 host 容器, 依次访问图 27 所示的三个 IP 地址。访问 1.2.3.4 的结果如图 33~34 所 示, 访问 10.9.0.99 的结果如图 35 所示, 访问 8.8.8.8 的结果如图 36~37 所示。

发往 1.2.3.4 的 ICMP Echo 请求报文成功得到响应。这是因为 ICMP 包的目的地址不在 本地网段,数据包经过网关时被 attacker 容器中的 sniff spoof.py 程序嗅探到,从而伪造了响 应数据包。

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 1.2.3.4
PING 1.2.3.4 (1.2.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=62.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=20.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=22.3 ms
```

root@VM:/volumes# sniff\_spoof.py
Original Packet......
Source IP : 10.9.0.5
Destination IP: 1.2.3.4
Spoofed Packet......
Source IP : 1.2.3.4
Destination IP : 10.9.0.5

#### 图 34

发往 10.9.0.99 的 ICMP Echo 请求报文无法得到响应。这是因为 ICMP 包的目的地址在本地子网网段,数据包不需要经过网关,因此不能被 sniff\_spoof.py 程序嗅探并伪造响应。且该地址本身不存在,所以不会获得响应。

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 10.9.0.99
PING 10.9.0.99 (10.9.0.99) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.9.0.5 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
^C
--- 10.9.0.99 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 0 received, +3 errors, 100% packet loss, time 5099ms
pipe 4
```

#### 图 35

8.8.8.8 是存在的公网 IP 地址,因此访问该 IP 地址得到了正常响应。且当数据包经过网 关时会被 sniff spoof.py 程序嗅探并伪造响应数据包, 所以产生了 DUP 标志(重复数据包)。

```
root@2596bef042a4:/# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=61.2 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=111 time=66.3 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=22.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=111 time=86.8 ms (DUP!)
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=21.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=111 time=62.1 ms (DUP!)
```

#### 图 36

root@VM:/volumes# sniff\_spoof.py
Original Packet......
Source IP : 10.9.0.5
Destination IP: 8.8.8.8
Spoofed Packet......
Source IP : 8.8.8.8
Destination IP : 10.9.0.5

图 37

## Summary

本次实验的内容是数据包嗅探和伪造,实验难度比前两次实验更低,实验的趣味性也更强。在 Task 1.3 中,我一开始选择了不存在的目标主机,使用 WireShark 观测数据包时出现了意外的结果,在与老师交流后明白了其中的原理,也找到了正确的实验方法;在 Task 1.4

中,需要深入理解数据包嗅探和伪造的原理,才能够解释为什么在运行自主编写的嗅探&伪造程序之后,访问三个 IP 地址出现了不同的结果。