实验 1

57118109 徐一鸣

1.1 Sniffing Packets (A)

本任务的目标是学习如何使用 Scapy 在 Python 程序中进行包嗅探。对于每个捕获的数据包,将调用回调函数 print pkt();这个函数将打印出关于数据包的一些信息,以根权限运行该程序,并演示您确实可以捕获数据包。然后再运行程序,但是不使用根权限,描述并解释观察结果。

具体步骤如下所示:

● 使用 ifconfig iface 为 br-6cae2f0c35ca:

```
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~$ ifconfig
br-6cae2f0c35ca: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 10.9.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.9.0.255
       ether 02:42:5a:e0:9b:97 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
docker0: flags=4099<UP, BROADCAST, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
       ether 02:42:70:a3:c9:ae txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
   新建 sniffer. py 程序:
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
3 def print pkt(pkt):
 4 pkt.show()
 5 pkt = sniff(iface='br-6cae2f0c35ca', filter='icmp', prn=print pkt)
```

● 不使用根权限,在用户态下运行失败,因为没有相应权限:

```
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~$ gedit sniffer.py
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~$ python3 sniffer.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "sniffer.py", line 5, in <module>
   pkt = sniff(iface='br-6cae2f0c35ca', filter='icmp', prn=print_pkt)
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 1036, in
   sniffer. run(*args, **kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 906, in
   sniff sockets[L2socket(type=ETH P ALL, iface=iface,
 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/scapy/arch/linux.py", line 398, i
n __init
   self.ins = socket.socket(socket.AF PACKET, socket.SOCK RAW, socket.htons(typ
e)) # noga: 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
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~$
```

● 进入 docker 环境:

```
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ dockps
79167268d90c host-10.9.0.5
c9a033444834 seed-attacker
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docksh c9
root@VM:/#
● 使用根权限运行 sniffer.py, 在 docker 上构造并发送如下报文:
root@VM:/# from scapy.all import *
bash: from: command not found
root@VM:/# python3
Python 3.8.5 (default, Jul 28 2020, 12:59:40)
[GCC 9.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from scapy.all import *
>> ip = IP(dst="10.9.0.5")
>>> icmp = ICMP()
>>> pkt = ip/icmp
>>> send(pkt)
Sent 1 packets.
>>>
● 发现 sniffer. py 成功捕获如下信息:
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo su
root@VM:/home/seed# python3 sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
           = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
 dst
 src
           = 02:42:5a:e0:9b:97
           = IPv4
 type
###[ IP ]###
    version = 4
             = 5
    ihl
             = 0 \times 0
    tos
            = 28
    len
    id
            = 1
    flags
              = 0
    frag
    ttl
             = 64
            = icmp
    proto
    chksum = 0x66c9
            = 10.9.0.1
    src
              = 10.9.0.5
    dst
    \options \
###[ ICMP ]###
               = echo-request
       type
       code
               = 0
       chksum = 0xf7ff
                = 0 \times 0
       id
               = 0 \times 0
       seq
```

1.1 Sniffing Packets (B)

通常, 当我们嗅探数据包时, 我们只对某些类型的数据包感兴趣, 我们可以 通过在嗅探中设置过滤器来做到这一点。Scapy 的过滤器使用 BPF (Berkeley Packet filter)语法,设置以下过滤器,并再次演示嗅探程序(每个过滤器应单 独设置):

- (1) 只抓取 ICMP 报文。
- (2) 捕获任何来自特定 IP 的 TCP 数据包, 目的端口号为 23。
- (3) 捕获来自或去特定子网的数据包,可以选择任何子网,如 128.230.0.0/16, 不应该选择 VM 所绑定的子网。

具体步骤如下所示:

sport

= ftp_data

dport = telnet

● 捕获 ICMP 报文, sniffer. py 代码和捕获结果同 1. 1A 所示; 捕获任何来自特定 IP 的 TCP 数据包时, 更改 sniffer. py 的 filter:

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
3 def print pkt(pkt):
5 pkt = sniff(iface='br-6cae2f0c35ca', filter='tcp and src net 10.9.0.1 and dst port 23', prn=print_pkt)
```

在根权限下运行 sniffer. py, 在 docker 中重新构造并发送报文, 如下:

```
root@VM:/# python3
Python 3.8.5 (default, Jul 28 2020, 12:59:40)
[GCC 9.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from scapy.all import *
>>> ip=IP(dst="10.9.0.5",src="10.9.0.1")
>>> tcp=TCP(dport=23)
>>> pkt=ip/tcp
>>> send(pkt)
Sent 1 packets.
>>>
   sniffer.py 捕获到的结果如下, dport 端口为 telnet, 默认为 23:
root@VM:/home/seed# python3 sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
 dst
          = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
          = 02:42:5a:e0:9b:97
 src
          = IPv4
 type
###[ IP ]###
    version
            = 4
    ihl
             = 5
             = 0x0
    tos
             = 40
    len
    id
             = 1
    flags
             = 0
    frag
             = 64
    ttl
    proto
             = tcp
    chksum
             = 0x66b8
             = 10.9.0.1
    src
             = 10.9.0.5
    dst
    \options \
###[ TCP ]###
```

● 捕获来自或去特定子网的数据包,可以选择任何子网,更改 sniffer.py 的 filter:

```
1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from scapy.all import *
3 def print pkt(pkt):
4 pkt.show()
5 pkt = sniff(iface='br-6cae2f0c35ca', filter='net 128.230.0.0 mask 255.255.255.0', prn=print pkt)
  在根权限下运行 sniffer.py, 在 docker 中重新构造并发送报文,如下:
root@VM:/# python3
Python 3.8.5 (default, Jul 28 2020, 12:59:40)
[GCC 9.3.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from scapy.all import *
>>> ip=IP(src="128.230.1.1",dst="10.9.0.5")
>>> send(ip)
Sent 1 packets.
>>>
   sniffer.py 捕获到的结果如下,发现来自或去特定子网的数据包,可以选择
   任何子网,都能捕获到数据包:
###[ Ethernet ]###
 dst
           = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
           = 02:42:13:72:3f:a2
 src
 type
           = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
    version
            = 4
            = 5
    ihl
             = 0 \times 0
    tos
             = 20
    len
             = 1
    id
    flags
             =
             = 0
    frag
             = 64
    ttl
    proto
            = hopopt
    chksum = 0xeef4
            = 128.230.1.1
    src
              = 10.9.0.5
    dst
    \options \
###[ Ethernet ]###
          = 02:42:13:72:3f:a2
 dst
  src
           = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
  type
          = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
    version = 4
             = 5
    ihl
             = 0xc0
    tos
             = 48
    len
    id
              = 42574
    flags
             =
             = 0
    frag
             = 64
    ttl
    proto
             = icmp
    chksum = 0x47ca
             = 10.9.0.5
    src
    dst
              = 128.230.1.1
    \options \
```

1.2 Spoofing ICMP Packets

作为一个数据包欺骗工具,Scapy 允许我们将 IP 数据包的字段设置为任意值。此任务的目标是使用任意源 IP 地址欺骗 IP 包。我们将欺骗 ICMP echo 请求包,并将它们发送到同一网络上的另一个 VM。我们将使用 Wireshark 来观察我们的请求是否会被接收者接受。如果被接受,一个回应包将被发送到被欺骗的 IP 地址。

请对示例代码做任何必要的更改,然后演示可以使用任意源 IP 地址欺骗 ICMP 回显请求包。

具体步骤如下所示:

● 添加任意源 IP 地址,示例代码修改如下:

```
>>> from scapy.all import *
>>> a=IP()
>>> a.src='1.2.3.4'
>>> a.dst='10.9.0.5'
>>> b=ICMP()
>>> p=a/b
>>> send(p)
Sent 1 packets.
>>> ls(a)
          : BitField (4 bits)
: BitField (4 bits)
version
                                                                       (4)
ihl
                                                   = None
                                                                       (None)
tos
           : XByteField
                                                   = 0
                                                                       (0)
len
          : ShortField
                                                   = None
                                                                       (None)
id
          : ShortField
                                                  = 1
                                                                       (1)
          : FlagsField (3 bits)
                                                  = \langle Flag 0 () \rangle
                                                                       (<Flag 0 ()>)
flags
          : BitField (13 bits)
                                                   = 0
                                                                       (0)
frag
           : ByteField
ttl
                                                   = 64
                                                                       (64)
proto
          : ByteEnumField
                                                   = 0
                                                                       (0)
           : XShortField
                                                   = None
                                                                       (None)
chksum
                                                   = '1.2.3.4'
src
          : SourceIPField
                                                                       (None)
                                                   = '10.9.0.5'
dst
          : DestIPField
                                                                       (None)
options : PacketListField
                                                   = []
                                                                       ([])
```

● sniffer.py 捕获到的结果如下,发现可以使用任意源 IP 地址欺骗 ICMP 回显 请求包:

```
###[ Ethernet ]###
         = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
 dst
          = 02:42:7a:ca:cb:43
 src
          = IPv4
 type
###[ IP ]###
    version = 4
             = 5
    ihl
              = 0x0
    tos
    len
              = 28
    id
              = 1
    flags
             = 0
    frag
    ttl
              = 64
    proto
             = icmp
             = 0x6ccd
    chksum
             = 1.2.3.4
    src
              = 10.9.0.5
    dst
    \options \
```

1.3 Traceroute

本任务的目标是使用 Scapy 以路由器的数量来估计 VM 和所选目的地之间的距离,这基本上就是 traceroute 工具所实现的。在这个任务中,我们将编写自己的工具。

其想法非常简单: 只需向目的地发送一个数据包(任何类型), 首先将其 TTL 字段设置为 1。这个包将被第一个路由器丢弃,它将向我们发送一个 ICMP 错误消息,告诉我们已经超过了生存时间,这就是我们如何得到第一个路由器的 IP 地址。然后我们将 TTL 字段增加到 2,发送另一个数据包,得到第二个路由器的 IP 地址。我们将重复此过程,直到数据包最终到达目的地。

需要注意的是,这个实验只能得到一个估计的结果,因为从理论上讲,并不 是所有的数据包都走同一条路线(但实际上,它们可能在很短的时间内)。

具体步骤如下所示:

● 新建 sniffer.py 程序:

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2 def traceroute(ip):
          for i in range(20):
                   a=IP()
 5
                   a.dst = ip
 6
                   a.ttl = i
7
                   b = ICMP()
 8
                   re=srl(a/b)
9
                   re ip=re.src
10
11
                   print('%2d %15s'%(i,re ip))
12
13
                   if re ip==ip:
14
15 traceroute 110.9.0.5
```

● 发现数据包直接到达目的地址:

```
root@VM:/home/seed# python3 traceroute.py
Begin emission:
Finished sending 1 packets.
.*
Received 2 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
0 10.9.0.5
root@VM:/home/seed# ■
```

1.4 Sniffing and-then Spoofing

在这个任务中将结合嗅探和欺骗技术来实现以下嗅探然后欺骗程序。在同一个局域网中需要两台机器:VM 和用户容器。从用户容器中 ping 一个 IP x, 这将生成一个 ICMP echo 请求包。如果 X 是活的, ping 程序将收到一个回显回复,并打印出响应。您的嗅然后欺骗程序运行在 VM 上,它通过数据包嗅探来监视 LAN。每当它看到 ICMP echo 请求时,

无论目标 IP 地址是什么,程序应该立即发送一个使用数据包欺骗技术的 echo 应答。因此,无论机器 X 是否活着,ping 程序总是会收到一个回复,表明 X 是活着的。你需要用 Scapy 来完成这个任务。在你的报告中需要提供证据来证明技术是有效的。

从用户容器 ping 以下三个 IP 地址。报告观察结果并解释结果。 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 具体步骤如下所示:

● 新建 test. py 程序:

● ping 三个地址分别得到如下情况,发现三个地址都不可达:

```
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docksh 79
root@79167268d90c:/# ping 1.2.3.4
PING 1.2.3.4 (1.2.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seg=1 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seg=2 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seg=3 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seg=4 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=36 Destination Net Unreachable
root@79167268d90c:/# 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 seg=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
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=4 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seg=5 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=6 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=7 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=8 Destination Host Unreachable
```

```
root@79167268d90c:/# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=308 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seg=467 Destination Net Unreachable
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=633 Destination Net Unreachable
   ping 1.2.3.4 时 test. py 输出如下:
root@VM:/home/seed# python3 test.py
src 10.9.0.5
dst 1.2.3.4
● ping 1.2.3.4 时的结果如下,发现此时 1.2.3.4 可达:
[07/09/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docksh 79
root@79167268d90c:/# ping 1.2.3.4
PING 1.2.3.4 (1.2.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=1 ttl=64 time=50.5 ms
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=2 ttl=64 time=16.5 ms
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=3 Destination Net Unreachable
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=17.3 ms
From 10.9.0.1 icmp seq=4 Destination Net Unreachable
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=4 ttl=64 time=18.8 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=17.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=6 ttl=64 time=21.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=7 ttl=64 time=16.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp seq=8 ttl=64 time=16.1 ms
   ping 10.9.0.99 时,发现 test.py 没有输出,地址不可达:
root@79167268d90c:/# 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 seg=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
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seg=4 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=5 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=6 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seq=7 Destination Host Unreachable
From 10.9.0.5 icmp seg=8 Destination Host Unreachable
• ping 8.8.8.8 时 test. py 输出如下:
```

dst 8.8.8.8 src 10.9.0.5 dst 8.8.8.8 src 10.9.0.5 dst 8.8.8.8 src 10.9.0.5 dst 8.8.8.8 src 10.9.0.5

● ping 1.2.3.4 时的结果如下,发现此时 1.2.3.4 可达:

root@79167268d90c:/# ping 8.8.8.8

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.

From 10.9.0.1 icmp_seq=1 Destination Net Unreachable 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=22.4 ms

From 10.9.0.1 icmp_seq=2 Destination Net Unreachable 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=23.8 ms

From 10.9.0.1 icmp_seq=3 Destination Net Unreachable 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=16.3 ms

From 10.9.0.1 icmp_seq=4 Destination Net Unreachable 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=25.3 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=16.6 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=16.3 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=16.3 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=21.2 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=25.0 ms

- test.py 运行前三个地址不可达是题目中告诉我们的: 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
- 10.9.0.1 表示外网的两个地址不可达,10.9.0.5 表示内网地址不可达,即 10.9.0.1 是出内网的网关,10.9.0.5 是本机地址。
- test. py 运行后外网的两个地址可达,因为他们两个的报文要经过攻击机出去,所以被攻击者检测到,并伪造了返回报文,让本机误以为可以 ping 通,但是 ping 内网地址时可以 ping 通,是因为不需要经过攻击者,所以没有返回伪造报文。