CS526 Information Security- Project 2

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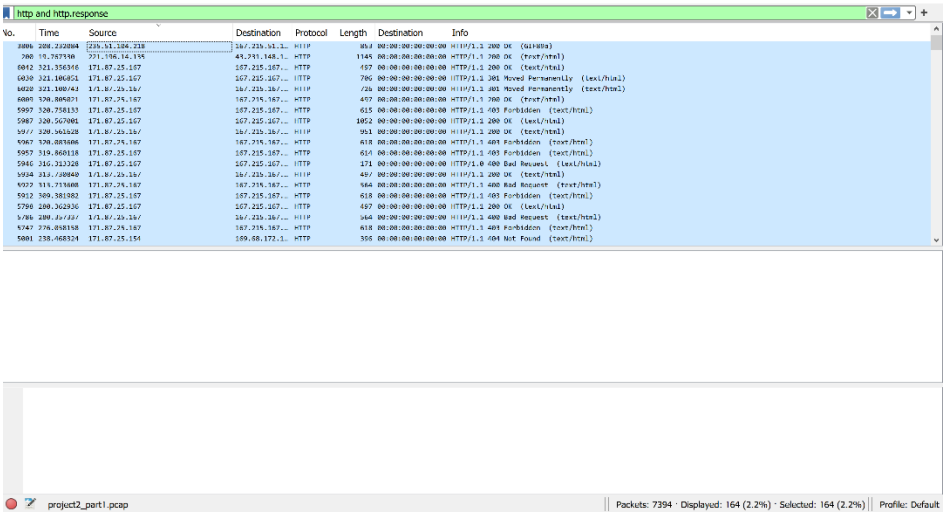
Problem 1

a. HTTPS Session
Successfully visited ips:

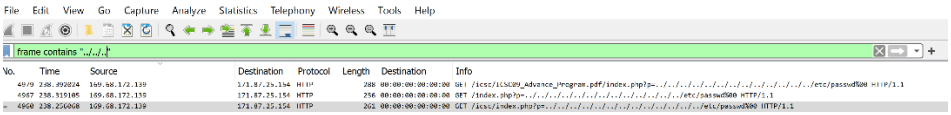
235.51.104.218
221.196.14.135
171.87.25.167
171.87.25.154
171.87.25.134
171.54.85.171
171.38.206.203
171.38.206.134
171.38.194.75
171.118.85.218
169.231.16.199
169.215.245.198
169.215.245.165
169.102.199.170
169.100.175.166
169.100.167.250
167.87.119.134
167.86.245.153
167.70.230.107
167.119.105.170
167.103.51.138
157.54.163.75
157.54.163.135
137.79.61.203
137.54.75.155
137.245.108.202
135.54.222.170
109.85.130.234
109.85.130.199
107.70.210.154
107.70.10.71
107.39.238.234
105.71.216.186
105.55.89.170
105.55.3.171
103.245.209.202

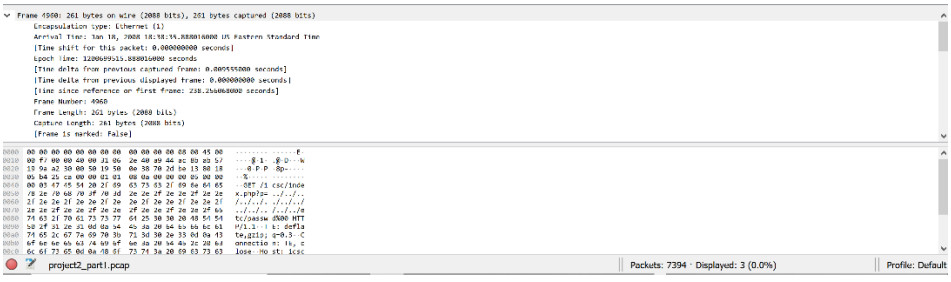
(Count – 36)

Filter used – “http and http.response”
What it does – Displays only the http packets where the server has sent back some response code
Rationale – If servers are ‘successfully visited’, they must have sent some response code

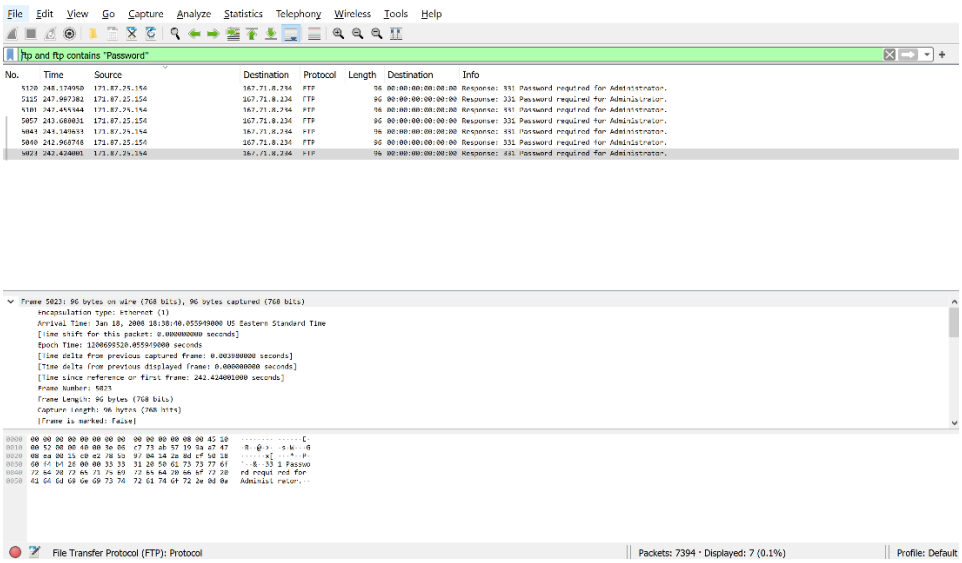


2. Directory Traversal
Host - 169.68.172.139
Filter used – ‘frame contains “../../..” ‘
What it does – Displays only the packets that would have the particular string in it’s frame
Rationale – For directory traversal, the attacker must have sent traversal string “../../..” at some point.

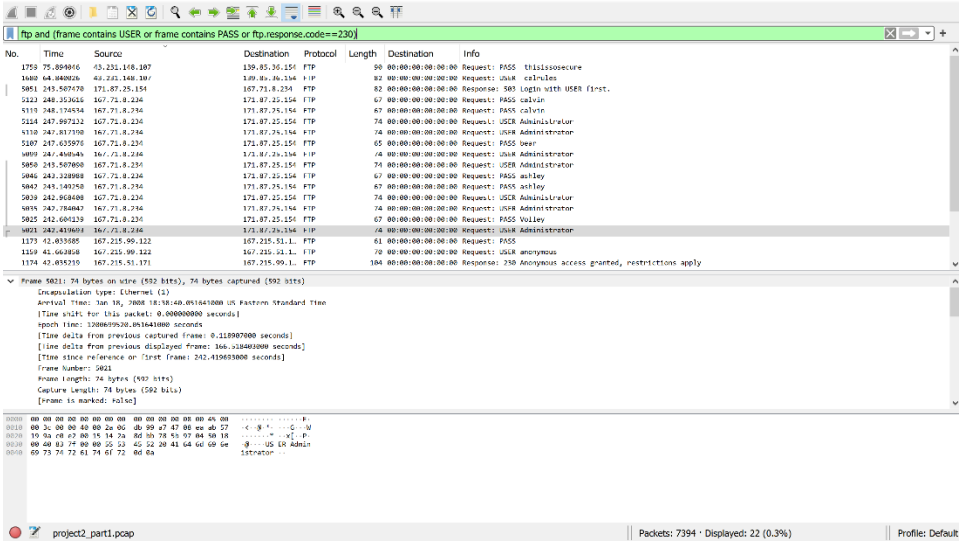




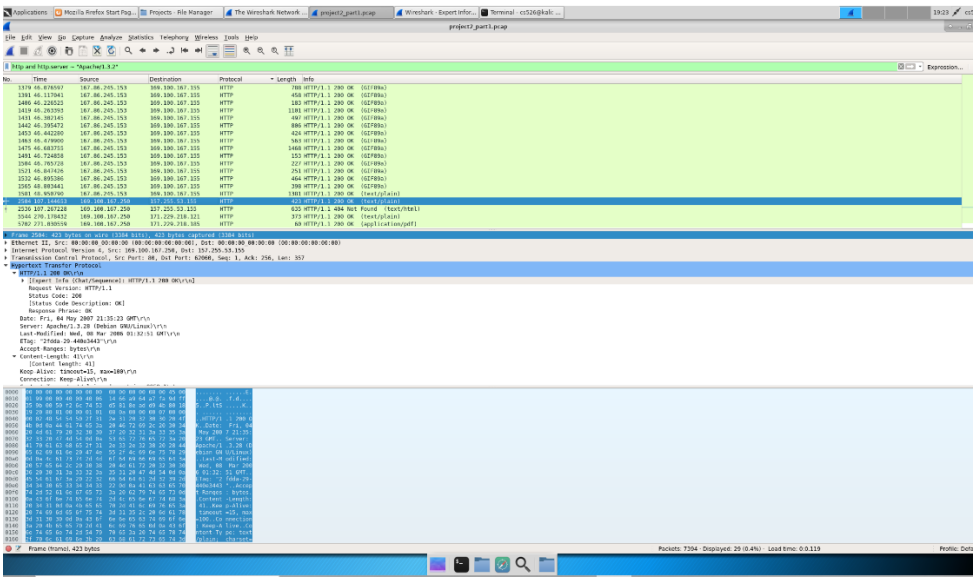
3. Password Guessing
Host – ‘167.71.8.234’
Filter used – ‘ftp and ftp contains "Password" ‘
What it does – Displays only the ftp packets that have the word ‘Password’ in it
Rationale – For password guessing, there must be requests/responses with the word “Pass” in it



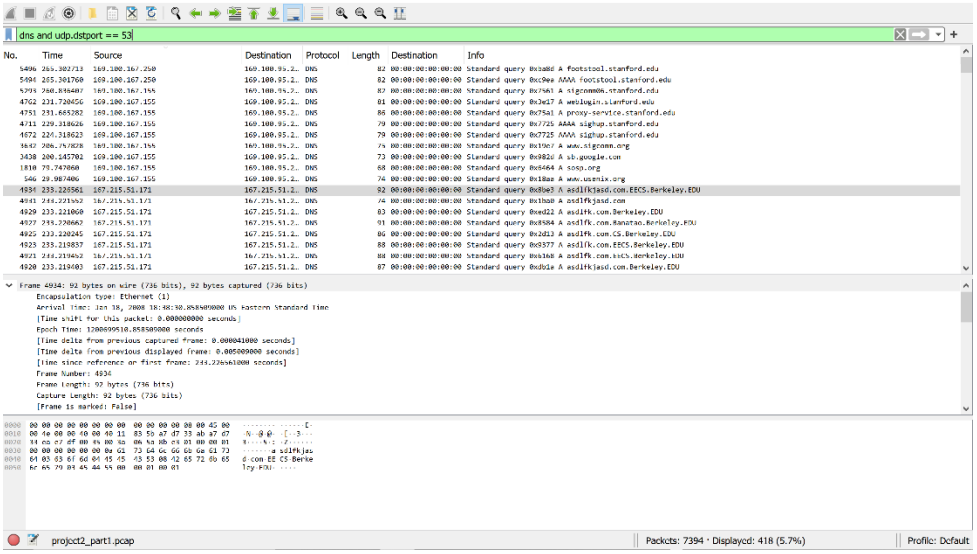
4. Unencrypted Usernames and Passwords
   Username : ‘calrules’
   Password: ‘thisissosecure’
   Filter used – ‘ftp and (frame contains USER or frame contains PASS or ftp.response.code==230)’
   What it does – Displays only the ftp packets that have either ‘USER’ or ‘PASS’ in it or have an ftp response code of 230
   Rationale – We want all packets that either send username and password or give a success response



5. Service Versions
   Host ip – 169.100.167.250
   Version – Apache/1.3.29
   Filter Used – ‘http and http.server ~ "Apache/1.3.2"’
   What it does –Displays only the http packets that have an Apache server whose name matches a part of the string ‘*Apache/1.3.2’*
   Rationale – Oldest version of Apache is 1.3



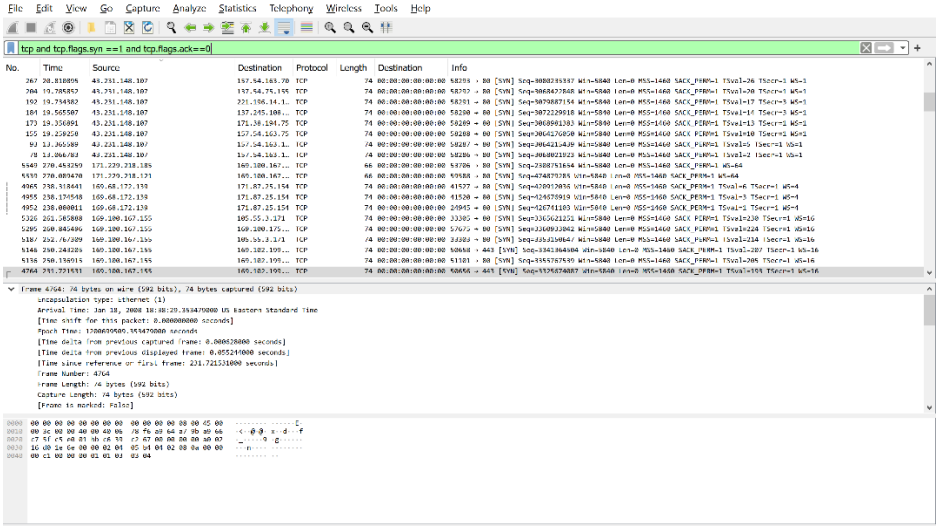
6. DNS and Source Port Randomization
   Host ip - 169.100.167.155 and 169.100.167.250
   Src Port – 32927 and 33814 respectively
   Filter Used – ‘dns and udp.dstport == 53’
   What it does – Displays only the dns packets that have their udp destination port address as 53
   Rationale – DNS queries are sent with destination port set to 53



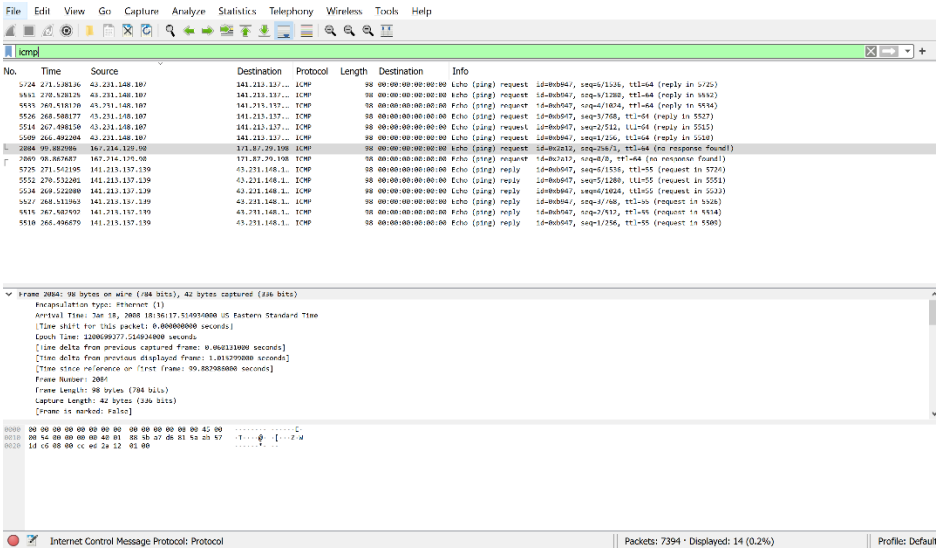
7. TCP Sequence Numbers
   Filter Used – ‘tcp and tcp.flags.syn ==1 and tcp.flags.ack==0’
   What it does – Displays only the tcp packets that are sending SYN and not ACK
   Rationale – We want to find the Ips that participate in 5 or more connections. So it is enough to get the packets participating in the first step of the TCP/IP handshake.

   The question says “Find the IP addresses of the 2 TCP endpoints that participate in 5 connections or more”. If this is interpreted as “Two different hosts that connect to atleast 5 servers each”
   Ips - 167.215.167.186 and 167.86.245.153

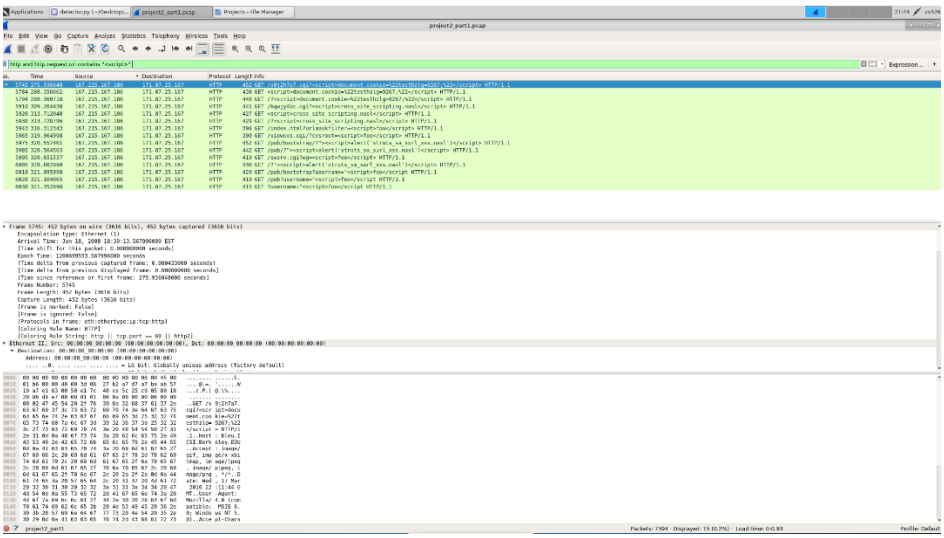
If it is interpreted as, “Two hosts that connect with each other atleast 5 times”
Ips - 167.86.245.153 and 169.100.167.155



8. Traceroute Scanning
   Ip host – 43.231.148.107
   Ip destination – 141.231.148.107
   Filter Used – ‘icmp’
   What it does – Displays only the packets that use ICMP protocol
   Rationale – Traceroute packets are sent out using ICMP protocol



9. Cross-Site Scripting
   Server with vulnerability – 171.87.25.167
   Filter used – ‘http and http.request.uri contains "<script>"’
   What it does – Displays only the http packets that have the string “<script>” in their url
   Rationale – reflected XSS attacks send script inside url



Problem 2

1.

IP	MAC
10.0.2.1	Apple_e5:66:07 (00:26:08:e5:66:07)
10.0.2.2	Apple_d8:0f:fa (04:0c:ce:d8:04:fa)
10.0.2.3	IntelCor_50:f0:a6 (8c:a9:82:50:f0:a6)

2. This IP range falls under the private IP ranges of Class A IP addresses. Private network addresses are not allocated to any specific organization. These addresses are commonly used for local area networks (LANs) in residential, offices etc. The network shown is a small network with 3 hosts.
3.
    a. Source system – 10.0.2.2, ftp server – 194.109.21.66
    Ans - ftp.mirror.nl
    b. Active Connection
    c. When we follow a tcp stream we can see that the login details are sent in plaintext
    d. In place of FTP we can use SFTP or HTTPS for secure file transfer
4.
    a. The browser is authenticated to facebook through tokens stored in cookies. This is insecure because anybody who gets hold of the cookies will be able to access the user's account without username and password.
    b. The attacker can get the cookies, access user's account and impersonate as the user.
    c. Users can protect themselves by logging out after every session so that the cookies are destroyed
    d. While on facebook, the user searched for users with names starting with 'zak', clicked on 'zakirbpd' and went to that user's profile and visited the timeline. He then opened a new chat message and sent the message 'Остановить нюхают My WiFi'. (Which when translated to English becomes 'stop sniffing my wifi')

Problem 3

Code:

```
import dpkt
import sys
import socket
from dpkt.compat import compat_ord

#f = open('project2_part3.pcap','rb')
f = open(sys.argv[-1],'rb')
pcap = dpkt.pcap.Reader(f)

host_ips_syn={}
host_ips_syn_ack={}

for timestamp,buf in pcap:

        try:
                eth = dpkt.ethernet.Ethernet(buf)
        except (dpkt.dpkt.UnpackError,IndexError):
                continue

        # print(':'.join('%02x' % compat_ord(b) for b in eth.src))


        if not isinstance(eth.data, dpkt.ip.IP):
                #print('Non IP Packet type not supported %s\n' % eth.data.__class__.__name__)
                continue

        ip = eth.data
        ip_src = socket.inet_ntoa(ip.src)
        ip_dst = socket.inet_ntoa(ip.dst)
        #print(ip_src,ip_dst)

   # We are only interested in TCP
        if ip.p != dpkt.ip.IP_PROTO_TCP:
                continue

        tcp = ip.data

        if tcp.flags & dpkt.tcp.TH_SYN and not (tcp.flags & dpkt.tcp.TH_ACK):        #If syn flag in the
packet
                if ip_src in host_ips_syn:    #if this ip exists in the src_ips-syn map, add count
                        host_ips_syn[ip_src] += 1
                else:
```

```
                        host_ips_syn[ip_src] = 1            #else add ip to the map and initialize

        if (tcp.flags & dpkt.tcp.TH_SYN) and (tcp.flags & dpkt.tcp.TH_ACK):                    #If syn and ack flags in the packet
                if ip_dst in host_ips_syn_ack:    #if destination ip exists in the dest_ip-syn/ack map, add count
                        host_ips_syn_ack[ip_dst] += 1
                else:
                        host_ips_syn_ack[ip_dst] = 1 #else add ip to map initialize



ips = []
# #For every ip in the source ips, compare the count syn+ack it received vs syn it sent
for ip in host_ips_syn:
        #print(ip,":",host_ips_syn[ip])
        if ip in host_ips_syn_ack and host_ips_syn[ip]>=3*host_ips_syn_ack[ip]: #if that ip exists in source ip list and if the number of syn packets >= 3* number of destination syn+ack packets,
                ips.append(ip)
        elif ip not in host_ips_syn_ack and host_ips_syn[ip]:
                ips.append(ip)



for i in ips:
        print(i)
```

References:

https://dpkt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/_modules/dpkt/ethernet.html

https://dpkt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api/api_auto.html#dpkt.ethernet.Ethernet.pack_hdr

https://github.com/kbandla/dpkt/issues/232

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/25370010/parsing-ip-address-with-dpkt

https://dpkt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/_modules/examples/print_packets.html

https://dpkt.readthedocs.io/en/latest/print_packets.html