





Welcome to

2. Network Security Threats

Communication and Network Security 2021

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Slides are available as PDF, [kramse@Github](https://github.com/kramse)
2-Network-Security-Threats.tex in the repo [security-courses](https://github.com/kramse/security-courses)

Plan for today



Subjects

- Network Security Threats
- ARP spoofing, ICMP redirects, the classics
- Person in the middle attacks
- Network Scanning
- Intro to routing protocols attacks, BGP intro and hijacking
- DDoS and flooding

Exercises

- ARP spoofing, EtherApe and ettercap
- Nmap and Nping
- Pcap-diff
- Flooding with hping3

Reading Summary



Read: PPA chapters 4,5,6 - 66 pages

(Original reading PPA chapter 5,6,7,8,12 - 124 pages)

Skim: Strange Attractors and TCP/IP Sequence Number Analysis

The chapters read for this time, main things:

PPA chapter 4: Working with Captured Packets

- Reading, saving and exporting capture files with packets from Wireshark
- Merging two files with Wireshark
- Finding, Marking, Printing packets
- Capture options including Capture Filters vs Display Filters
- Capture Filters are libpcap/Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) syntax - same as tcpdump

also more than 20 illustrations in one chapter, not hard to read

Great network security comes from knowing networks!

Reading Summary, continued



The chapters read for this time, main things:

PPA chapter 5: Advanced Wireshark Features

- Networks have end-points and conversations on multiple layers
- Wireshark is advanced, try right-clicking different places
- Name resolution includes low level MAC addresses, and IP - names
- More than 1000 dissectors, but beware some have security issues!

Reading Summary, continued



PPA chapter 6: Packet Analysis on the Command Line

- TShark and Tcpdump, I often use: `tcpdump -nei eth0`
`tshark -z expert -r download-slow.pcapng`
- Remote packet dumps, `tcpdump -i eth0 -w packets.pcap`

Story: tcpdump was originally written in 1988 by Van Jacobson, Sally Floyd, Vern Paxson and Steven McCanne who were, at the time, working in the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Network Research Group <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tcpdump>

Later in this course we will introduce:

Zeek (formerly Bro)[2] is a free and open-source software network analysis framework; it was originally developed in 1994 by Vern Paxson <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeek>

Everything you do on the command line can be automated easily

Reading Summary, continued

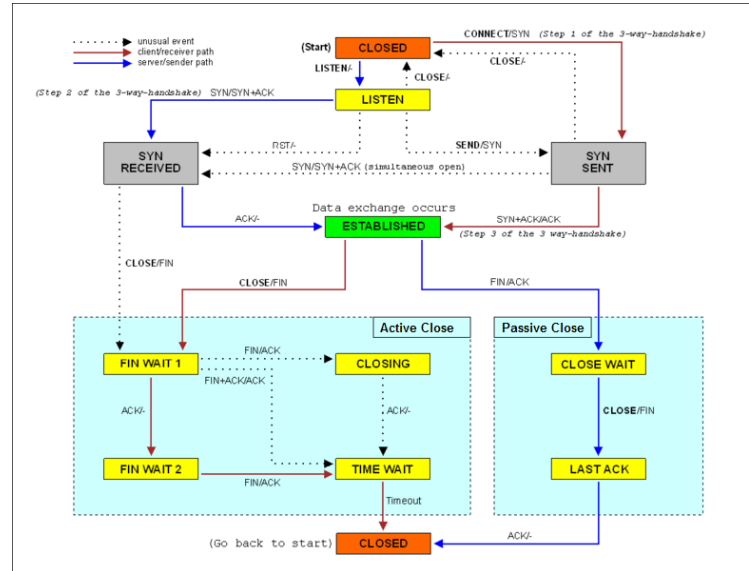


```
user@Projects:~$ ping -s 1472 -M do 91.102.91.18
PING 91.102.91.18 (91.102.91.18) 1472(1500) bytes of data.
1480 bytes from 91.102.91.18: icmp_seq=1 ttl=244 time=7.43 ms
1480 bytes from 91.102.91.18: icmp_seq=2 ttl=244 time=7.20 ms
...
user@Projects:~$ ping -s 1474 -M do 91.102.91.18
PING 91.102.91.18 (91.102.91.18) 1474(1502) bytes of data.
ping: local error: Message too long, mtu=1500
ping: local error: Message too long, mtu=1500
^C
--- 91.102.91.18 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +2 errors, 100% packet loss, time 1025ms
```

PPA chapter 7: Network Layer Protocols, was originally for today!

- What is normal network traffic?
- Great reference chapter for basic protocols
- Plus basic IPv6
- Re PATH MTU etc. Linux MTU 1500 check `ping -s 1472 -M do`

Reading Summary, continued



PPA chapter 8: Transport Layer Protocols, was originally for today!

- Again the TCP 3-way handshake is described Note: can be done in 4 packets
- Closed TCP returns Reset (RST) packet, closed UDP returns ICMP port unreachable

Reading Summary, continued



Table 12-1: Common Passive Fingerprinting Values

Protocol header	Field	Default value	Platform
IP	Initial time to live	64	NMap, BSD, OS X, Linux
		128	Novell, Windows
		255	Cisco IOS, Palm OS, Solaris
IP	Don't fragment flag	Set	BSD, OS X, Linux, Novell, Windows, Palm OS, Solaris
		Not set	Nmap, Cisco IOS
TCP	Maximum segment size	0	Nmap
		1440–1460	Windows, Novell
		1460	BSD, OS X, Linux, Solaris

(continued)

PPA chapter 12: Packet Analysis for Security, was originally for today!

- Syn scan
- the ARP protocol is inherently insecure
- All attacks have signatures, some more noisy than others

Reading Summary, continued



Strange Attractors and TCP/IP Sequence Number Analysis, Michal Zalewski

<http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/newtcp/>

Continued from last time TCP/IP Sequence Numbers

- Lets just check out the cool graphs
- Sending lots of packets from attack tools is very possible today

Basic port scanning



What is a port scan

Testing all values possible for port number from 0/1 to 65535

Goal is to identify open ports, listening and vulnerable services

Most often TCP og UDP scan

TCP scanning is more realiable than UDP scanning

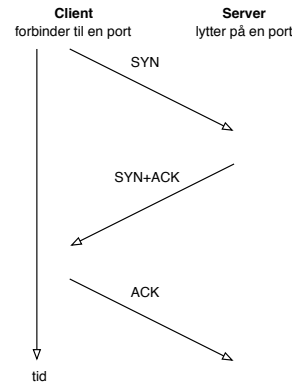
TCP handshake must respond with SYN-ACK packets

UDP applications respond differently – if they even respond

so probes with real requests may get response, no firewall they respond withb ICMP on closed ports

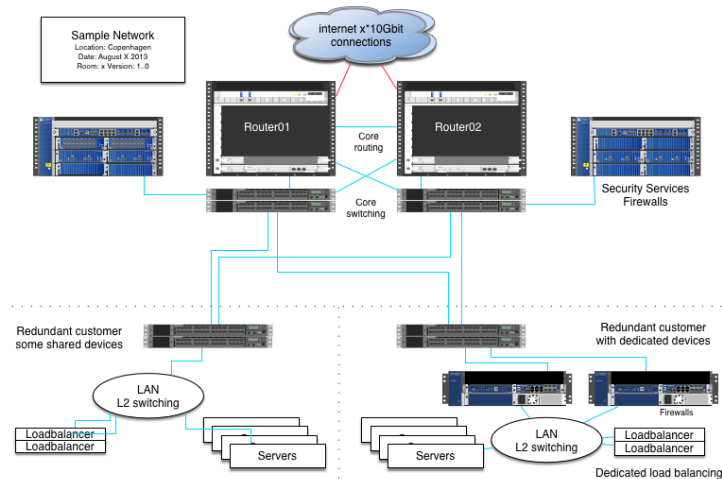
Use the GUI program Zenmap while learning Nmap

TCP three-way handshake



- **TCP SYN half-open** scans
- in the old days systems would only log when a full TCP connection was setup – so doing only half open it was a *stealth*-scans
- Today system and IDS intrusion detection can easily monitor for this
- Sending a lot of SYN packets can create a Denial of Service – **SYN-flooding**

Scope: select systems for testing



- Routers in front of critical systems and networks - availability
- Firewalls – are traffic flows restricted
- Mail servers – open for relaying
- Web servers – remote code execution in web systems, data download

Ping and port sweep



Scans across the network are named sweeps

Ping sweeps using ICMP Ping probes

Port sweep trying to find a specific service, like port 80 web

Quite easy to see in network traffic:

- Selecting two IP-addresses not in use
- Should not see any traffic, but if it does, its being scanned
- If traffic is received on both addresses, its a sweep – if they are a bit apart it is even better, like 10.0.0.100 and 10.0.0.200

Pro tip: a Great network intrusion detection engine (IDS), is Suricata suricata-ids.org

what is Nmap today



Nmap ("Network Mapper") is a free and open source (license) utility for network discovery and security auditing.

Initial release September 1997; +20 years ago

Today a package of programs for Windows, Mac, BSD, Linux, ... source

Flexible, powerful, and free! Includes other tools!

Lets check release notes, 7.70 pt.

<http://seclists.org/nmap-announce/2018/0>

Bonus info: you can help Nmap by submitting fingerprints

Nmap port sweep for web servers



```
root@cornerstone:~# nmap -p80,443 172.29.0.0/24
```

```
Starting Nmap 6.47 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-05 07:31 CET
```

```
Nmap scan report for 172.29.0.1
```

```
Host is up (0.00016s latency).
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

80/tcp	open	http
--------	------	------

443/tcp	filtered	https
---------	----------	-------

```
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)
```

```
Nmap scan report for 172.29.0.138
```

```
Host is up (0.00012s latency).
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

80/tcp	open	http
--------	------	------

443/tcp	closed	https
---------	--------	-------

```
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:46:22:FB (VMware)
```

Nmap port sweep for SNMP port 161/UDP



```
root@cornerstone:~# nmap -sU -p 161 172.29.0.0/24
Starting Nmap 6.47 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-05 07:30 CET
Nmap scan report for 172.29.0.1
Host is up (0.00015s latency).
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
161/udp    open|filtered snmp
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)

Nmap scan report for 172.29.0.138
Host is up (0.00011s latency).
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
161/udp    closed snmp
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:46:22:FB (VMware)
...
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 2.18 seconds
```

More reliable to use Nmap script with probes like `--script=snmp-info`

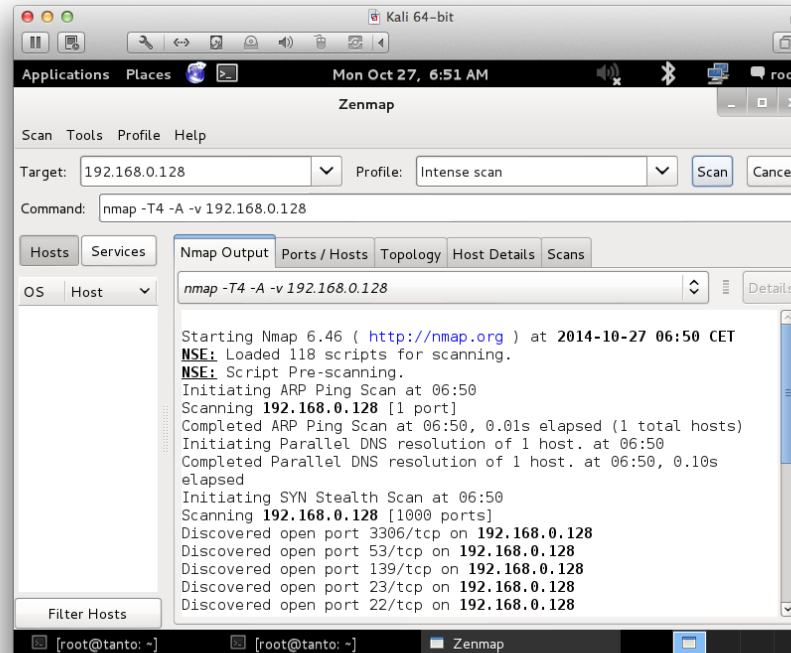
Nmap Advanced OS detection



```
root@cornerstone:~# nmap -A -p80,443 172.29.0.0/24
Starting Nmap 6.47 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-05 07:37 CET
Nmap scan report for 172.29.0.1
Host is up (0.00027s latency).
PORT      STATE      SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open      http      Apache httpd 2.2.26 ((Unix) DAV/2 mod_ssl/2.2.26 OpenSSL/0.9.8zc)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp    filtered  https
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)
Device type: media device|general purpose|phone
Running: Apple iOS 6.X|4.X|5.X, Apple Mac OS X 10.7.X|10.9.X|10.8.X
OS details: Apple iOS 6.1.3, Apple Mac OS X 10.7.0 (Lion) - 10.9.2 (Mavericks)
or iOS 4.1 - 7.1 (Darwin 10.0.0 - 14.0.0), Apple Mac OS X 10.8 - 10.8.3 (Mountain Lion)
or iOS 5.1.1 - 6.1.5 (Darwin 12.0.0 - 13.0.0)
OS and Service detection performed.
Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/
```

- Low-level way to identify operating systems, also try/use `nmap -A`
- Send probes and observe responses, lookup in table of known OS and responses
- Techniques known since at least: *ICMP Usage In Scanning* Version 3.0, Ofir Arkin, 2001

Portscan using Zenmap GUI



Zenmap included in the full Nmap package <https://nmap.org>

What happens now?



Think like a hacker

Recon phase – gather information reconnaissance

- Traceroute, Whois, DNS lookups
- Ping sweep, port scan
- OS detection – TCP/IP and banner grabbing
- Service scan – rpcinfo, netbios, ...
- telnet/netcat interact with services

Exercise



Now lets do the exercise

Nping check ports 10 min

which is number **14** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise



Now lets do the exercise

Try pcap-diff 15 min

which is number **15** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise



Now lets do the exercise

Discover active systems ping sweep 10 min

which is number **16** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise

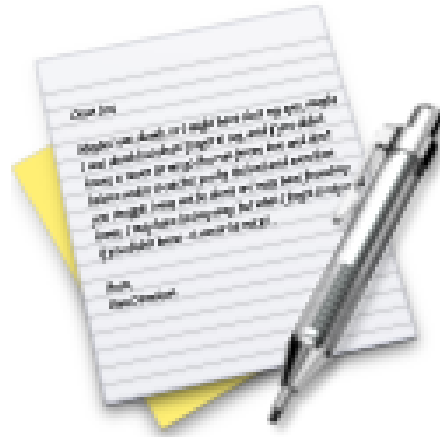


Now lets do the exercise

Execute nmap TCP and UDP port scan 20 min

which is number **17** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise

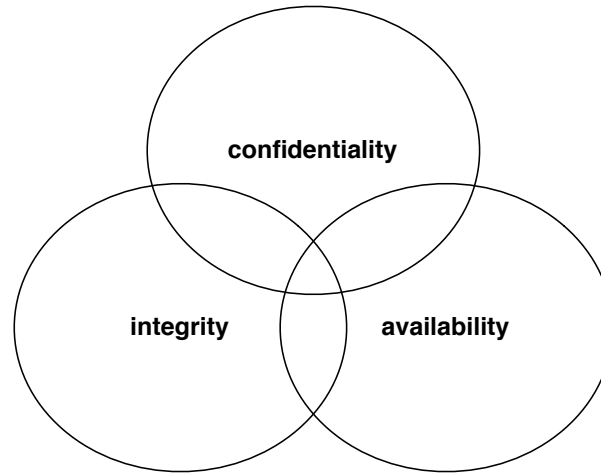


Now lets do the exercise

Perform nmap OS detection 10 min

which is number **18** in the exercise PDF.

Confidentiality Integrity Availability



We want to protect something

Confidentiality - data holdes hemmelige

Integrity - data ændres ikke uautoriseret

Availability - data og systemet er tilgængelige når de skal bruges

Unencrypted data protocols



Examples

- TFTP bruges til boot af netværksklienter uden egen harddisk
 - TFTP use UDP and is unencrypted
 - DNS sending unencrypted on UDP and TCP
- Proposals for encrypted DNS over TCP and DNS over HTTPS being worked on

TFTP Trivial File Transfer Protocol



Trivial File Transfer Protocol - uautentificerede filoverførsler

De bruges især til:

- TFTP bruges til boot af netværksklienter uden egen harddisk
- TFTP benytter UDP og er derfor ikke garanteret at data overføres korrekt

TFTP sender alt i klartekst, hverken password

USER brugernavn eller

PASS hemmeligt-kodeord!

Still used for configuration files and firmwares

FTP File Transfer Protocol



File Transfer Protocol - filoverførsler

Bruges især til:

- FTP - drivere, dokumenter, rettelser - Windows Update? er enten HTTP eller FTP

FTP sender i klartekst

USER brugernavn og

PASS hemmeligt-kodeord

Der findes varianter som tillader kryptering, men brug istedet SCP/SFTP over Secure Shell protokol

FTP Daemon konfiguration



Meget forskelligt!

WU-FTPD er meget udbredt

BSD FTPD ligeså meget anvendt

anonym ftp er når man tillader alle at logge ind
men husk så ikke at tillade upload af filer!

På BSD oprettes blot en bruger med navnet `ftp` så er der åbent!

Person in the middle attacks



ARP spoofing, ICMP redirects, the classics

Used to be called Man in The Middle MiTM

- ICMP redirect
- ARP spoofing
- Wireless listening and spoofing higher levels like airpwn-ng <https://github.com/ICSec/airpwn-ng>

Usually aimed at unencrypted protocols

Today we only talk about getting the data, not how to perform higher level attacks

ICMP redirect



Routerne understøtter ofte ICMP Redirect

Med ICMP Redirect kan man til en afsender fortælle en anden vej til destination

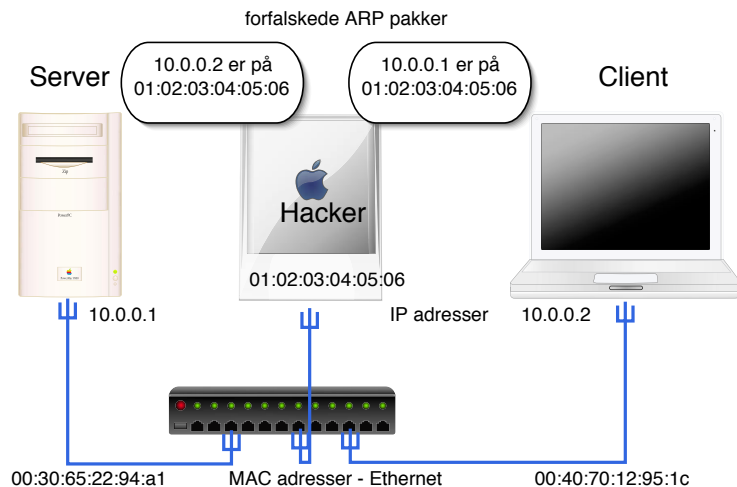
Den angivne vej kan være smartere eller mere effektiv

Det er desværre uheldigt, idet der ingen sikkerhed er

Idag bør man ikke lytte til ICMP redirects, ej heller generere dem

Det svarer til ARP spoofing, idet trafik omdirigeres

Hvordan virker ARP spoofing?



Hackeren sender forfalskede ARP pakker til de to parter

De sender derefter pakkerne ud på Ethernet med hackerens MAC adresse som modtager - som får alle pakkerne

Forsvar mod ARP spoofing



Hvad kan man gøre?

låse MAC adresser til porte på switche

låse MAC adresser til bestemte IP adresser

Efterfølgende administration!

Adskilte netværk - brug IEEE 802.1q VLANs

arpwatch er et godt bud - overvåger ARP

bruge protokoller som ikke er sårbare overfor opsamling

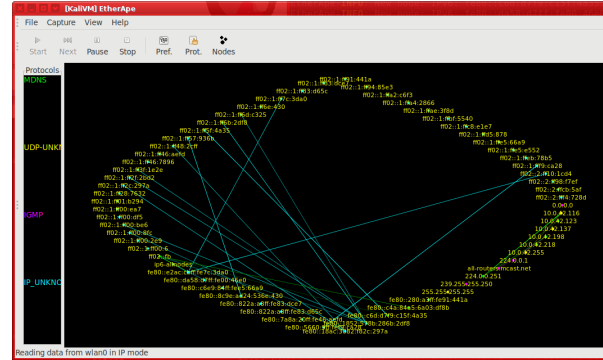


Åbne trådløse netværk er dejlige, vi bruger dem allesammen.

```
http://wifi.aal.dk/fs/customwebauth/login.html?  
switch_url=http://wifi.aal.dk/login.html&ap_mac=70:db:98:73:e5:a0&  
client_mac=30:10:b3:XX:YY:ZZ&wlan=AALfree&redirect=www.gstatic.com/generate_204
```

- Når du forbinder til netværket, bruger din enhed sin MAC adresse
- Denne indeholder en OUI som er den første halvdel af de 48-bit
- Dette ID er gemt i din enhed, fra fabrikken, kan sjældent ændres
- Alle i nærheden kan se denne MAC, og dermed din enheds unikke hardwareadresse.
- Kendere ved at man kan skifte sin MAC midlertidigt, og det gør telefoner ofte når de scanner efter netværk idag - hvis de overhovedet scanner
- Søg på macchanger <https://pkg.kali.org/pkg/macchanger>

Demo Attacks fun with nodes



EtherApe is a graphical network monitor for Unix modeled after etherman. Featuring link layer, IP and TCP modes, it displays network activity graphically. Hosts and links change in size with traffic. Color coded protocols display.

How do we find nodes to perform ARP spoofing?

The main page for the tool is: <https://etherape.sourceforge.io/>

Exercise



Now lets do the exercise

EtherApe 10 min

which is number **19** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise

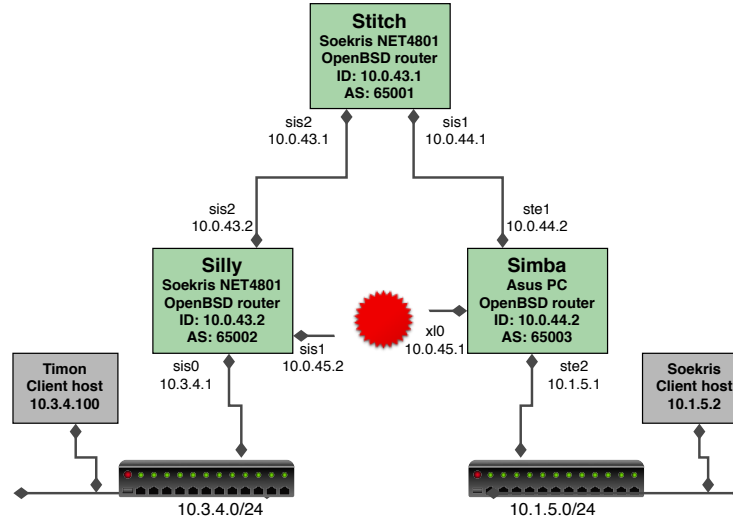


Now lets do the exercise

ARP spoofing and ettercap 20min

which is number **20** in the exercise PDF.

Intro to routing protocols attacks



Networks grow and static configuration gets cumbersome, hard to maintain

Static routing does not scale, and we also require redundancy

Typical techs used RSTP on Layer 2 switching and Dynamic routing Layer 3 IP level

BGP intro



What is BGP Border Gateway Protocol

Dynamic routing protocol, BGPv4 used on whole internet

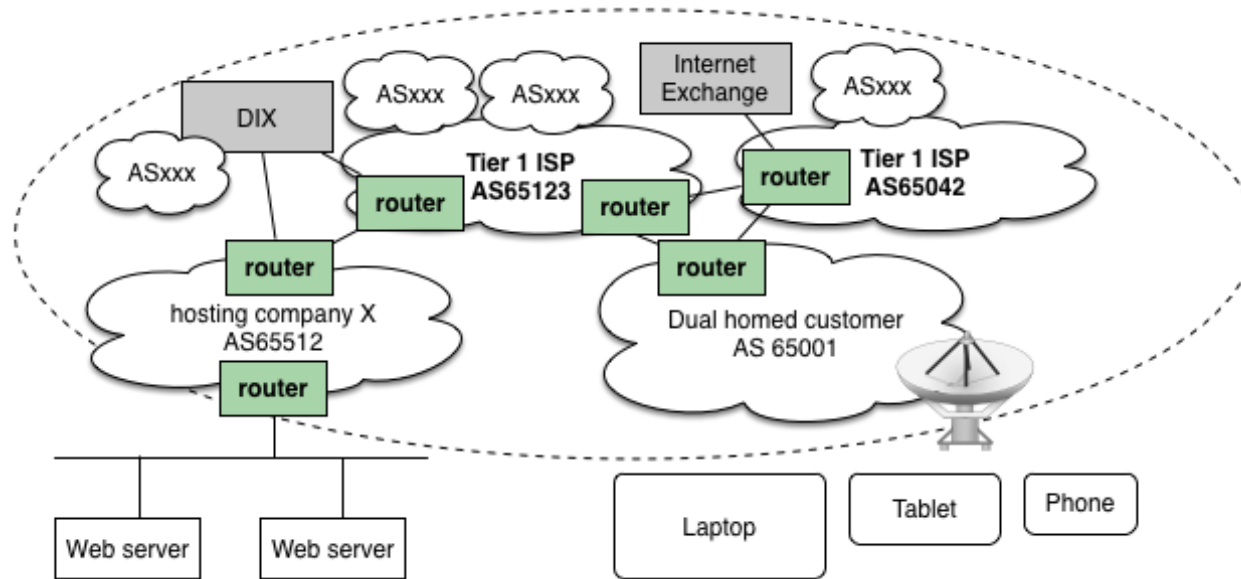
Networks identified using AS numbers ASNs

Autonomous System (AS) can be small or very big, world wide

BGP version 4 RFC-4271 uses TCP connections *peering*

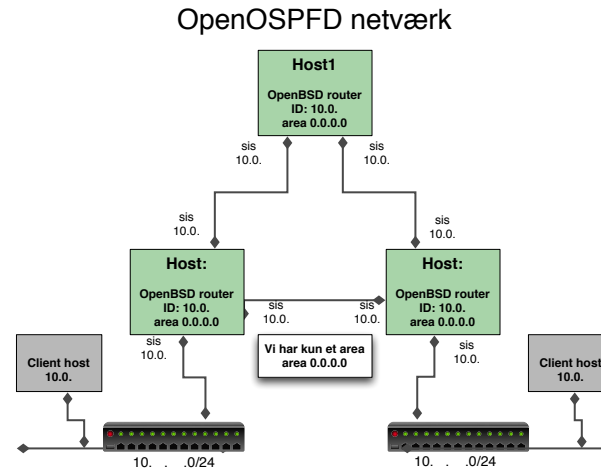
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_Gateway_Protocol

Hosting and internet providers



- BGP networks are used for all of the Internet
- New standards like Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) are underway

OSPF Open Shortest Path First



- Dynamic routing protocol for internal routing updates
- OSPF version 3 RFC-2740
- OSPF uses neither TCP or UDP, but protocol ID 89
- OSPF uses a metric/cost per link and calculates on each node
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Shortest_Path_First

Network Security Threats



Low level and Network Layer Attacks

- "Yersinia is a network tool designed to take advantage of some weakness in different network protocols. It pretends to be a solid framework for analyzing and testing the deployed networks and systems."
evil l2 tools - STP, CDP, DTP, DHCP, HSRP, IEEE 802.1Q, IEEE 802.1X, ISL, VTP
<https://github.com/tomac/yersinia>
- IP based creating strange fragments, overlapping, missing, SMALLL with fragroute/fragrouter
- LAND - same destination and source address
- THC-IPV6 - attacking the IPV6 protocol suite

Note: Evil repeats itself, like doing ARP poisoning across MPLS

Attackers are very creative!

Loki - ikke alt er layer 7



At the beginning LOKI was made to combine some stand-alone **command line tools**, like the `bgp_cli`, the `ospf_cli` or the `ldp_cli` and to give them a **user friendly, graphical interface**. In the meantime LOKI is more than just the combination of the single tools, it gave its modules the opportunity to base upon each other (like **combining ARP-spoofing from the ARP module with some man-in-the-middle actions, rewriting MPLS-labels for example**) and even inter operate with each other.

(bold by me)

<https://www.c0decafe.de/loki.html> Loki

<http://www.packetstan.com/2011/02/running-loki-on-backtrack-4-r2.html>

Resource Public Key Infrastructure RPKI



- 1997 - AS7007 mistakenly (re)announces 72,000+ routes (becomes the poster-child for route filtering).
- 2008 - ISP in Pakistan accidentally announces IP routes for YouTube by blackholing the video service internally to their network.
- 2017 - Russian ISP leaks 36 prefixes for payments services owned by Mastercard, Visa, and major banks.
- 2018 - BGP hijack of Amazon DNS to steal crypto currency.

Source: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/rpki/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Public_Key_Infrastructure
Authenticated routing protocols passwords, secrets etc.

Use RPKI



Routinator is RPKI Relying Party software, also known as an RPKI Validator. It is designed to have a small footprint and great portability.

Routinator connects to the Trust Anchors of the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) — APNIC, AFRINIC, ARIN, LACNIC and RIPE NCC — downloads all of the certificates and ROAs in their repositories and validates the signatures. It can feed the validated information to hardware routers supporting Route Origin Validation such as Juniper, Cisco and Nokia, as well as serving software solutions like BIRD and OpenBGPD. Alternatively, Routinator can output the validated data in a number of useful formats, such as CSV, JSON and RPSL.

Quote from <https://www.nlnetlabs.nl/projects/rpki/routinator/>

Update your records in the Whois system, read about RIPE here:

<https://www.ripe.net/manage-ips-and-asns/resource-management/certification>

The Spamhaus Don't Route Or Peer Lists

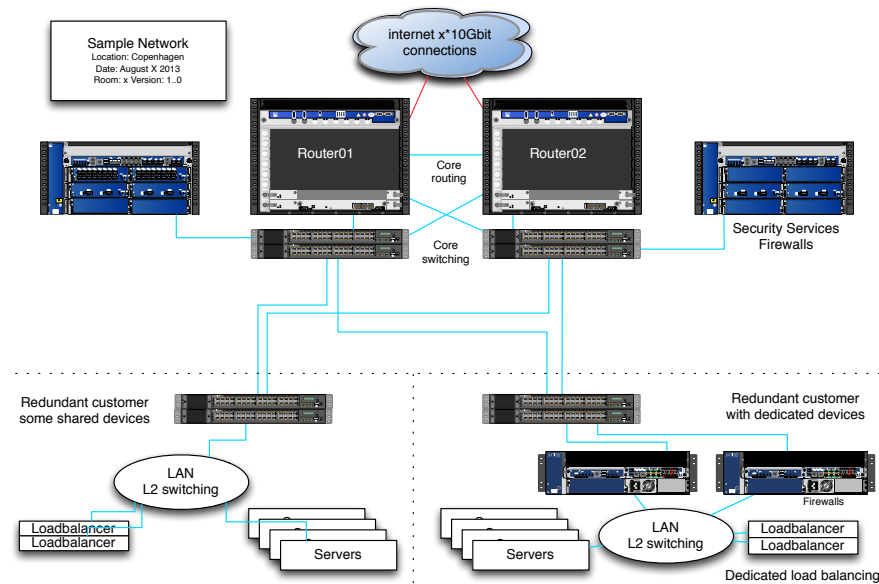


The Spamhaus Don't Route Or Peer Lists

DROP (Don't Route Or Peer) and EDROP are advisory "drop all traffic" lists, consisting of stolen 'hijacked' netblocks and netblocks controlled entirely by criminals and professional spammers. DROP and EDROP are a tiny subset of the SBL designed for use by firewalls and routing equipment.

<http://www.spamhaus.org/drop/>

DDoS protection and flooding



- Transport Layer Attacks TCP SYN flood TCP sequence numbers
- High level attacks like Slowloris - keep TCP/HTTP connection for a long time.

Availability and Network flooding attacks



- SYN flood is the most basic and very common on the internet towards 80/tcp and 443/tcp
- ICMP and UDP flooding are the next targets
- Supporting literature is TCP Synfloods - an old yet current problem, and improving pf's response to it, Henning Brauer, BSDCan 2017
- All of them try to use up some resources
- Memory space in specific sections of the kernel, TCP state, firewalls state, number of concurrent sessions/connections
- interrupt processing of packets - packets per second
- CPU processing in firewalls, pps
- CPU processing in server software
- Bandwidth - megabits per second mbps

There is a presentation about DDoS protection with low level technical measures to implement at

<https://github.com/kramse/security-courses/tree/master/presentations/network/introduction-ddos-testing>

Simulating DDoS packets



A minimini introduction workshop teaching people how to produce DDoS simulation traffic - usefull for testing their own infrastructures.

We will have a server connected on a switch with multiple 1Gbit port for attackers. Attackers will be connected through 1Gbit ports using USB Ethernet - we have loaners.

Work together to produce enough to take down this server!

WHILE attack is ongoing there will be both the possibility to monitor traffic, monitor port, and decide on changes to prevent the attacks from working.

Common DDoS attack types



We will work through common attack types, like:

- TCP SYN flooding
- TCP other flooding
- UDP flooding NTP, etc.
- ICMP flooding
- Misc - stranger attacks and illegal combinations of flags etc.

then we will discuss which changes to environment could be implemented.

You will go away from this with tools for producing packets, hping3 and some configurations for protecting - PF rules, switch rules, server firewall rules.

hping3 packet generator



```
usage: hping3 host [options]
  -i --interval wait (uX for X microseconds, for example -i u1000)
  --fast      alias for -i u10000 (10 packets for second)
  --faster    alias for -i u1000 (100 packets for second)
  --flood     sent packets as fast as possible. Don't show replies.
...
hping3 is fully scriptable using the TCL language, and packets
can be received and sent via a binary or string representation
describing the packets.
```

- Hping3 packet generator is a very flexible tool to produce simulated DDoS traffic with specific characteristics
- Home page: <http://www.hping.org/hping3.html>
- Source repository <https://github.com/antirez/hping>

My primary DDoS testing tool, easy to get specific rate pps

t50 packet generator



```
root@cornerstone03:~# t50 -?
T50 Experimental Mixed Packet Injector Tool 5.4.1
Originally created by Nelson Brito <nbrito@sekure.org>
Maintained by Fernando Mercês <fernando@mentebinaria.com.br>
```

```
Usage: T50 <host> [/CIDR] [options]
```

Common Options:

```
--threshold NUM      Threshold of packets to send      (default 1000)
--flood               This option supersedes the 'threshold'
```

...

6. Running T50 with '--protocol T50' option, sends ALL protocols sequentially.

```
root@cornerstone03:~# t50 -? | wc -l
```

264

- T50 packet generator, another high speed packet generator can easily overload most firewalls by producing a randomized traffic with multiple protocols like IPsec, GRE, MIX

home page: <http://t50.sourceforge.net/resources.html>

Extremely fast and breaks most firewalls when flooding, easy 800k pps/400Mbps

Process: monitor, attack, break, repeat



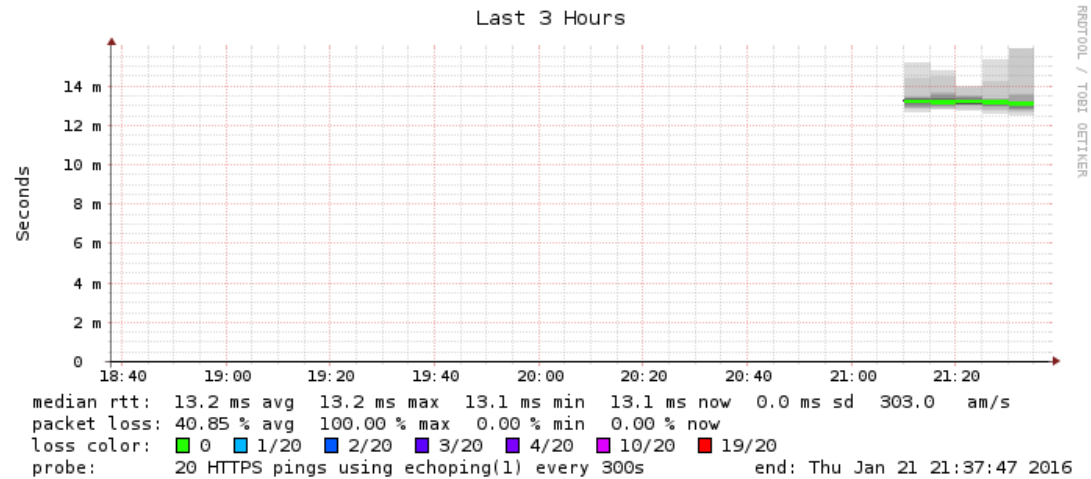
- Pre-test: Monitoring setup - from multiple points
- Pre-test: Perform full Nmap scan of network and ports
- Start small, run with delays between packets
- Turn up until it breaks, decrease delay - until using `--flood`
- Monitor speed of attack on your router interface pps/bandwidth
- Give it maximum speed
`hping3 --flood -1` and `hping3 --flood -2`
- Have a common chat with network operators/customer to talk about symptoms and things observed
- Any information resulting from testing is good information

Ohh we lost our VPN into the environment, ohh the fw console is dead

Before testing: Smokeping

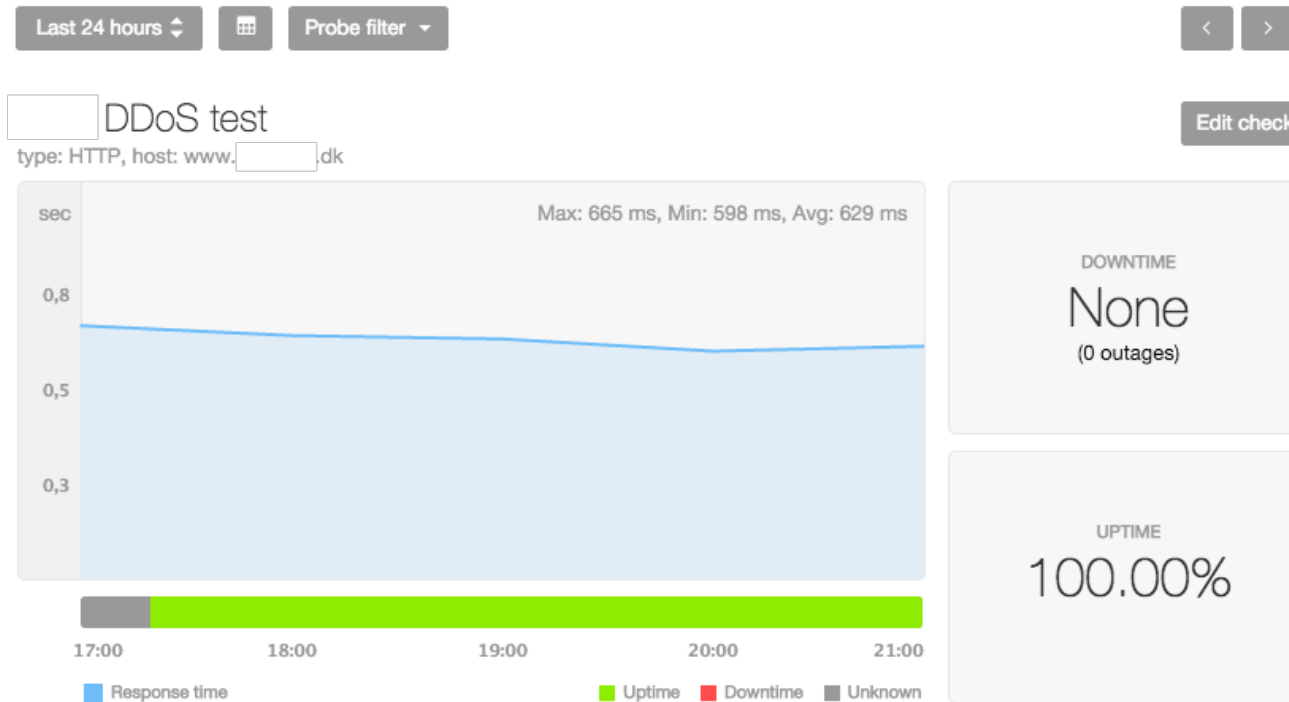


HTTPS check www. .26



Before DDoS testing use Smokeping software

Before testing: Pingdom



Another external monitoring from Pingdom.com

Running full port scan on network



```
# export CUST_NET="192.0.2.0/24"  
# nmap -p 1-65535 -A -oA full-scan $CUST_NET
```

Performs a full port scan of the network, all ports

Saves output in "all formats" normal, XML, and grepable formats

Goal is to enumerate the ports that are allowed through the network.

Note: This command is pretty harmless, if something dies, then it is *vulnerable to normal traffic* - and should be fixed!

Running Attacks with hping3



```
# export CUST_IP=192.0.2.1
# date;time hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -p 80 $CUST_IP

# date;time hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -p 80 $CUST_IP
Thu Jan 21 22:37:06 CET 2016
HPING 192.0.2.1 (eth0 192.0.2.1): S set, 40 headers + 0 data bytes

--- 192.0.2.1 hping statistic ---
1000000 packets transmitted, 999996 packets received, 1% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.9/7.0/1005.5 ms

real    1m7.438s
user    0m1.200s
sys     0m5.444s
```

Dont forget to do a killall hping3 when done ☺

Recommendations During Test



Run each test for at least 5 minutes, or even 15 minutes

Some attacks require some build-up before resource run out

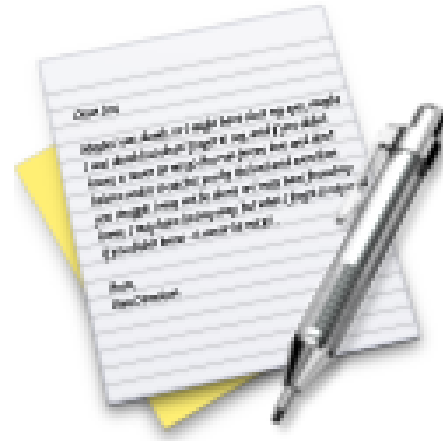
Take note of any change in response, higher latency, lost probes

If you see a change, then re-test using the same parameters, or a little less first

We want to know the approximate level where it breaks

If you want to change environment, then wait until all scenarios tested

Exercise



Now lets do the exercise

TCP SYN flooding 30min

which is number **21** in the exercise PDF.

Exercise booklet contains some bonus exercises, feel free to try them at home

Comparable to real DDoS?



Tools are simple and widely available but are they actually producing same result as high-powered and advanced criminal botnets. We can confirm that the attack delivered in this test is, in fact, producing the traffic patterns very close to criminal attacks in real-life scenarios.

- We can also monitor logs when running a single test-case
- Gain knowledge about supporting infrastructure
- Can your syslog infrastructure handle 800.000 events in < 1 hour?

Running the tools



A basic test would be:

- TCP SYN flooding
- TCP other flags, PUSH-ACK, RST, ACK, FIN
- ICMP flooding
- UDP flooding
- Spoofed packets src=dst=target ☺
- Small fragments
- Bad fragment offset
- Bad checksum
- Be creative
- Mixed packets - like `t50 --protocol T50`
- Perhaps esoteric or unused protocols, GRE, IPSec

Test-cases / Scenarios



The minimal run contains at least these:

- SYN flood: `hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -p 80 $CUST_IP &`
- SYN+ACK: `hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -A -p 80 $CUST_IP &`
- ICMP flood: `hping3 -q -c --flood -1 $CUST_IP &`
- UDP flood: `hping3 -q -c --flood -1 $CUST_IP &`

Vary the speed using the packet interval `-i u60` up/down

Use flooding with caution, runs max speeeeeeeeeeeed 😊

TCP testing use a port which is allowed through the network, often 80/443

Focus on attacks which are hard to block, example TCP SYN must be allowed in

Also if you found devices like routers in front of environment

```
hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -p 22 $ROUTER_IP
```

```
hping3 -q -c 1000000 -i u60 -S -p 179 $ROUTER_IP
```

Test-cases / Scenarios, continued Spoof Source



Spoofed packets src=dst=target 😊

Flooding with spoofed packet source, within customer range

```
-a --spoof hostname
```

Use this option in order to set a fake IP source address, this option ensures that target will not gain your real address.

```
hping3 -q --flood -p 80 -S -a $CUST_IP $CUST_IP
```

Preferably using a test-case you know fails, to see effect

Still amazed how often this works

BCP38 anyone!

Test-cases / Scenarios, continued Small Fragments



Using the built-in option -f for hping

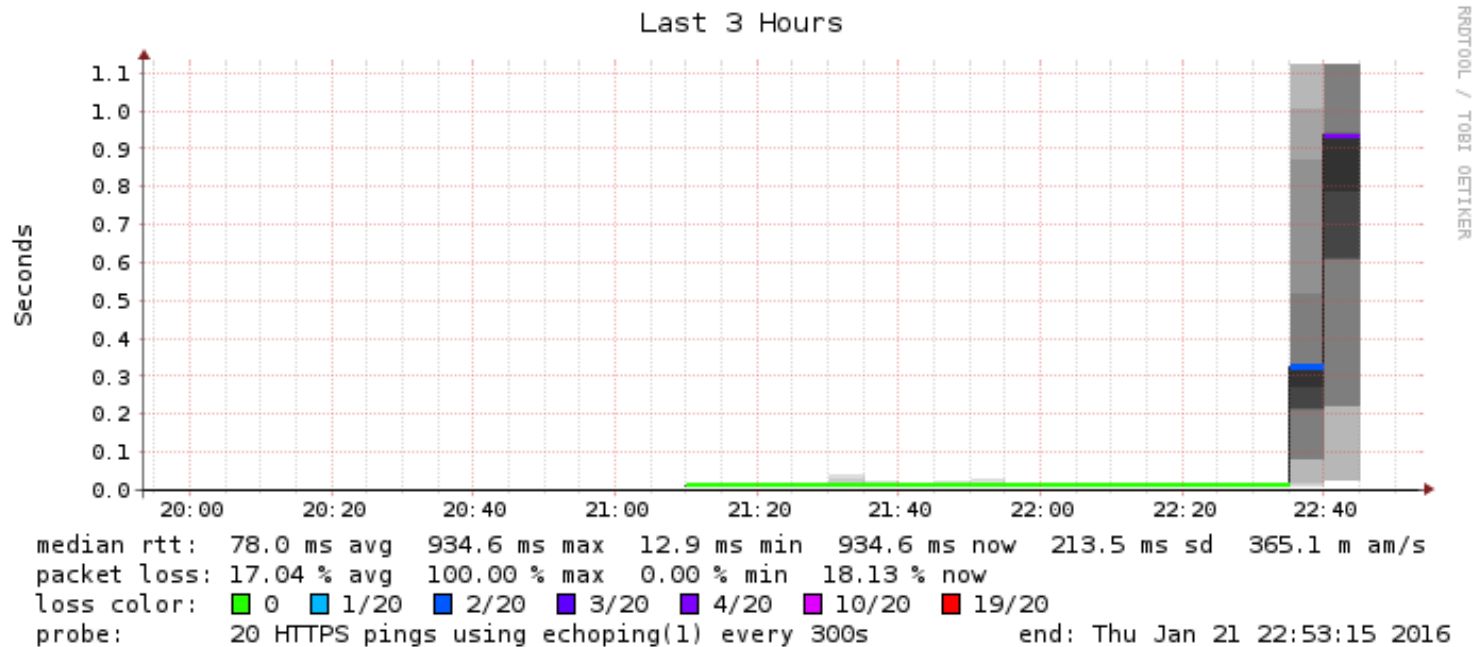
-f --frag

Split packets in more fragments, this may be useful in order to test IP stacks fragmentation performance and to test if some packet filter is so weak that can be passed using tiny fragments (anachronistic). Default **'virtual mtu' is 16 bytes**. see also --mtu option.

```
hping3 -q --flood -p 80 -S -f $CUST_IP
```

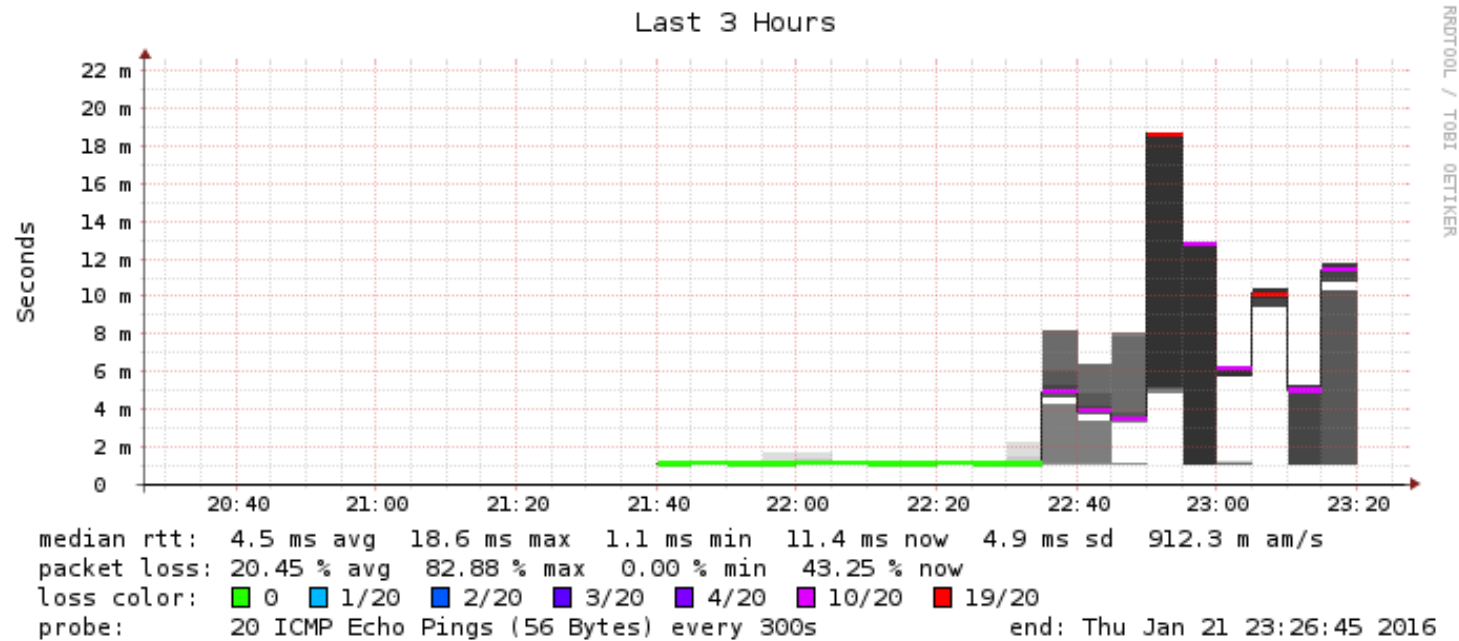
Similar process with bad checksum and Bad fragment offset

Rocky Horror Picture Show - 1



Really does it break from 50.000 pps SYN attack?

Rocky Horror Picture Show - 2

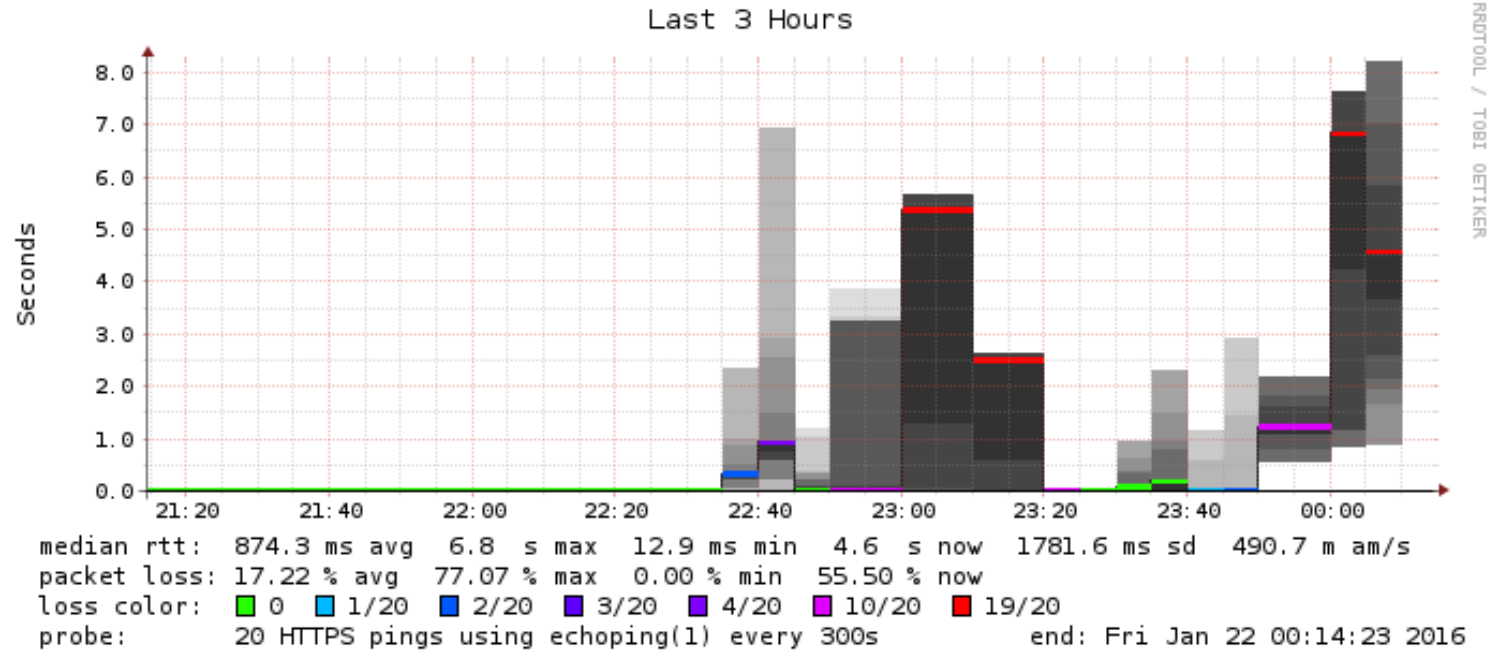


Oh no 500.000 pps UDP attacks work?

Rocky Horror Picture Show - 3



Oh no spoofing attacks work?



Experiences from testing



How much bandwidth can big danish companies handle!

- B) **100Mbps -1Gbit**

How much abuse in pps can big danish companies handle!

- B) **50.000 - 500k pps** TCP attacks
- B) **500.000 - 1mill pps** UDP or ICMP attacks
- Ohhh and often we can spoof using their addresses in the first test

Even the DDoS protection services are a bit too small, can handle perhaps only 10G. Multiple times admins lost access to network, VPN, log overflow etc.

Note: attackers can send full 10Gbit 14mill pps from Core i7 with 3 cores ...

Improvements seen after testing



Turning off unneeded features - free up resources

Tuning sessions, max sessions src / dst

Tuning firewalls, max sessions in half-open state, enabling services

Tuning network, drop spoofed src from inside net 😊

Tuning network, can follow logs, manage network during attacks

...

And organisation has better understanding of DDoS challenges

Including vendors, firewall consultants, ISPs etc.

After tuning of **existing devices/network** improves results 10-100 times

Båndbredestyring og policy based routing



Mange routere og firewalls idag kan lave båndbredde allokering til protokoller, porte og derved bestemte services

Specielt relevant for DDoS beskyttelse

Findes på F5 BigIP, Cisco, Junos osv.

Mest kendte er i Open Source:

- OpenBSD - integreret i PF
- FreeBSD har dummynet
- Linux Traffic Control

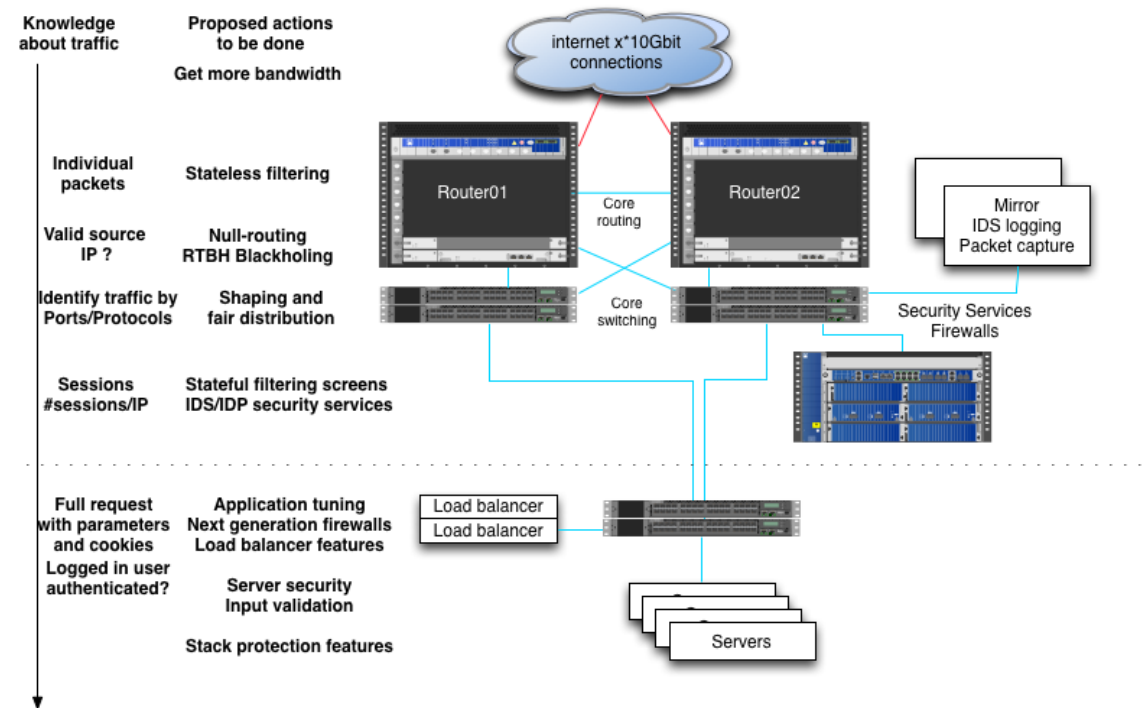
Det kaldes også traffic shaping

Ide, sæt ICMP til max 20Mbps, UDP til 10% af båndbredde

Conclusion DDoS and network attacks

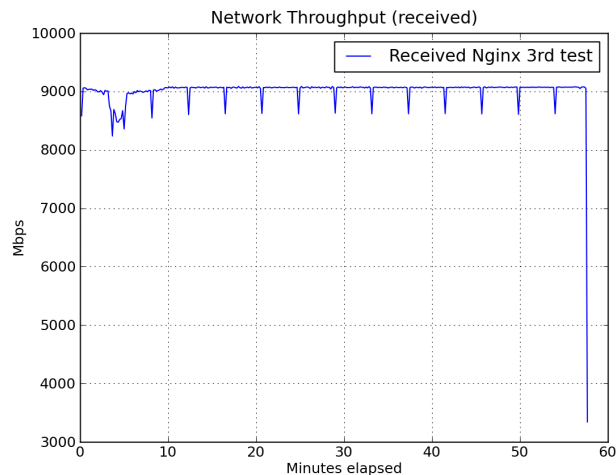


You really should try testing
Investigate your existing devices
all of them, RTFM, upgrade firmware
Choose which devices does which
part - discard early to free resources
for later devices to dig deeper



And dont forget that DDoS testing is as much a firedrill for the organisation

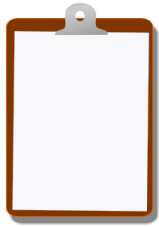
More application testing



We covered only lower layers - but helpful layer 7 testing programs exist

Tsung can be used to stress HTTP, WebDAV, SOAP, PostgreSQL, MySQL, LDAP and Jabber/XMPP servers <http://tsung.erlang-projects.org/>

For Next Time



Think about the subjects from this time, write down questions

Check the plan for chapters to read in the books

Visit web sites and download papers if needed

Retry the exercises to get more confident using the tools