# **CNF Tools Practicum**

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## Test Wednesday

- I don't know what's on the test
- I don't know what you can bring to the test
- If you have questions, post to Piazza
- If you have questions about Networks, feel free to ask me!

### Goals

- Gain an understanding of a few practical networking tools used regularly
- Tools used to troubleshoot real deployed networks
  - We are not limited to the scope of material already covered
- We are going to be going quickly, so this presentation may be helpful as reference material

#### **Practical Tools Used by Network Administrators**

- ifconfig / netstat
- /etc/host
- ping / traceroute
- nslookup / dig
- netcat (nc)
- wget / curl
- nmap
- ssh
- scp / sftp
- Charles Proxy
- Chrome Developer Tools

- bettercap (evercap)
- scapy

## **About Using Tools**

- We focus on UNIX tools
  - Most of these tools have been ported to Windows
- Network tools can be dangerous
  - Please don't use bettercap on the Hopkins network
    - (If you are going to ignore this advice, you've never heard of us.)
- Theory is nice but reality is messy
- Not sure how to use a tool?
  - \$man <toolname>
  - http://lmgtfy.com/?q=<toolname>

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## ifconfig/netstat

Useful for understanding what is going on with your own system

```
$ifconfig -a
```

- How are you connected to the network?
- Reset your internet interface

```
$ sudo ifconfig <interface> down
```

- \$ sudo ifconfig <interface> up
- What ports on your machine are open?

```
$ netstat -a
```

## ifconfig/netstat

Setup internet connection from the command line

```
$ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.2
$ifconfig eth0 netmask 255.255.25.0
```

MAC soofing/change you MAC

```
$ifconfig en0 ether dd:bb:aa:cc:ee:ff
```

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## /etc/host

- Static table lookup for hostnames on Unix
- Associates IP addresses to hostnames
- DNS supersedes /etc/hosts but useful for:
  - Bootstrapping when DNS is running
  - Host specific services
  - Local network configuration
- Trivia: used to be the only way to resolve hostnames before DNS!

## /etc/host

```
##
# Host Database
##
127.0.0.1 localhost
255.255.255.255 broadcasthost
::1 localhost
hostname.com 128.220.13.76
```

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## ping

- Useful for making sure you are connected to the internet
- Specific protocol that sends out an echo request to another host.
- Most hosts can configured to respond to ping requests
  - Some hosts will be specifically configured to not respond for security reasons

```
$ ping <hostname or ip-address>
$ ping 8.8.8.8 (Google DNS servers)
```

# ping of death

- Correctly formatted ping packet is typically 80ish bytes
- Can we create malformed packets?
- Yes. Ping of death: 65,535 byte ping.

No.	Tin	ne Source	Destination	Protocol Le	ength Ir	nfo					
	1 0	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	ICMP	88 E	Cho	(ping)	request	id=0xc08e,	seq=0/0,	ttl=64 (no res.
	2 1	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	ICMP	88 E	cho	(ping)	request	id=0xc08e,	seq=1/256	, ttl=64 (no r.
		•	704 bits), 88 bytes o	captured (704	bits)	on	interf	ace 0			
Null Inte			, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst	. 127 0 0 1							
_		Control Message Pro	<u> </u>	127.0.0.1							
		8 (Echo (ping) requ									
	ode:		,								
Ch	necks	um: 0xaf2e [correct	:]								
Ic	denti	fier (BE): 49294 (0	xc08e)								
Ic	denti	fier (LE): 36544 (0	x8ec0)								
Se	equen	ce number (BE): 0 (	0×0000)								
Se	equen	ce number (LE): 0 (	0×0000)								
► [N	No re	sponse seen]									
Ti	imest	amp from icmp data:	Feb 22, 2016 09:34:	06.272914000	EST						
[1	Times	tamp from icmp data	(relative): 0.00002	5000 seconds]							
▼ Da	ata (	48 bytes)									
	Data	: 08090a0b0c0d0e0f	101112131415161718191	la1b1c1d1e1f							
	[Ler	ngth: 48]									

### traceroute

- Provides information about the path a packet takes
  - Sends packet to a destination
  - At each router asks for a reply when it passes on the packet

```
micharu123@charon: ~ — 90×13

traceroute: Warning: google.com has multiple addresses; using 65.199.32.25
traceroute to google.com (65.199.32.25), 64 hops max, 52 byte packets

1 fios_quantum_gateway (192.168.1.1) 1.993 ms 1.180 ms 1.117 ms

2 lo0-100.bltmmd-vfttp-308.verizon-gni.net (71.179.161.1) 46.967 ms 11.245 ms 9.141 m

s

3 t0-9-0-1.bltmmd-lcr-21.verizon-gni.net (100.41.129.136) 11.521 ms
    t0-9-0-1.bltmmd-lcr-22.verizon-gni.net (100.41.129.138) 12.620 ms 9.514 ms

4 * * *

5 0.ae6.gw12.phl6.alter.net (140.222.230.33) 15.170 ms 13.739 ms
    0.ae10.gw12.phl6.alter.net (140.222.230.41) 12.081 ms

6 google-gw.customer.alter.net (152.179.249.30) 11.770 ms 12.735 ms 13.034 ms

7 * * *
```

## Finger (Yes Really)

- Legacy
- Displays information about users on a remote machine
- No longer a default binary
- Service on linux was called fingerd

```
♠ build@ubuntu: ~ — 90×25
Processing triggers for man-db (2.6.7.1-1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up finger (0.17-15) ...
[build@ubuntu:~$ finger
         Name
                             Idle Login Time Office
                                                           Office Phone
build
          Build
                                   Feb 17 15:36 (:0)
                   *:0
build
         Build
                    pts/9
                               4d Feb 17 15:37 (:0)
                             3d Feb 17 15:38 (:0)
build
         Build
                    pts/0
build
         Build
                    pts/23 3d Feb 17 15:41 (:0)
build
         Build
                                   Feb 21 16:01 (pool-68-134-188-174.bltmmd.fios.verizon.
[build@ubuntu:~$ finger build
Login: build
                                       Name: Build
Directory: /home/build
                                       Shell: /bin/bash
On since Wed Feb 17 15:36 (PST) on :0 from :0 (messages off)
On since Wed Feb 17 15:37 (PST) on pts/9 from :0
    4 days idle
On since Wed Feb 17 15:38 (PST) on pts/0 from :0
    3 days 21 hours idle
On since Wed Feb 17 15:41 (PST) on pts/23 from :0
   3 days 21 hours idle
On since Sun Feb 21 16:01 (PST) on pts/24 from pool-68-134-188-174.bltmmd.fios.verizon.net
   3 seconds idle
No mail.
No Plan.
build@ubuntu:~$
```

### Morris Worm

- Berkley Network Programs
  - sendmail
  - finger
  - rexec
- Bug in finger server that downloads code in replace of finger request and executes it
- Berkley finger server:
  - Reads a request from the originating host
  - Executes *finger* program with the request as an argument
  - Returns output
- Finger server reads the remote request with gets()
  - 512 byte request buffer
  - Provide 536 bytes of data (24 extra bytes)
- Server's stack frame is overwriten and program counter points to worm code

### whois

Looks up the registration record of a domain

```
Domain Name: JHU.EDU
Registrant:
   Johns Hopkins University
   5801 Smith Avenue
   Suite 3110B
   Baltimore, MD 21209
   UNITED STATES
Administrative Contact:
   Alan V Shackelford
  Manager, Enterprise Web Services
   Johns Hopkins University
   5801 Smith Avenue
   Davis Building, Suite 3110B
   Baltimore, MD 21209
   UNITED STATES
   (667) 208-6120
   hostmaster@jhmi.edu
Technical Contact:
   Enterprise Services Group
   Johns Hopkins University
   5801 Smith Avenue
   Davis Building, Suite 3110B
   Baltimore, MD 21209
   UNITED STATES
   (667) 208-6120
   hostmaster@jhmi.edu
Name Servers:
   ENS1.JHMI.EDU
   ENS1.JHU.EDU
                     128.220.1.75, 2606:2b00:0:405::10
Domain record activated:
                            19-Mar-1987
Domain record last updated: 01-Apr-2015
Domain expires:
                           31-Jul-2016
```

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## nslookup/dig

- Command line DNS tools
- The two tools are slightly different, but usually give you the same answer
- Both perform a full DNS lookup and you can direct them to specific DNS servers

```
$nslookup <hostname>
$dig <hostname>
```

## dig (Domain Information Groper)

```
; <<>> DiG 9.8.3-P1 <<>> cs.jhu.edu
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 26703
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;cs.jhu.edu.
                              IN
                                      Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
cs.jhu.edu.
            155059 IN A 128.220.13.76
;; Query time: 24 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.200.1#53(192.168.200.1)
  WHEN: Mon Feb 22 15:21:54 2016
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 44
```

## nslookup

Server: 192.168.200.1

Address: 192.168.200.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:

Name: cs.jhu.edu

Address: 128.220.13.76

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## netcat (nc)

- Testing basic UDP/TCP connections
- Allows the users on the two ends to exchange text
- Has both a listening component

And a connection component

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## wget

- curl is an alternative to wget that has slightly different parameters
- Command line interface for making HTTP(S) requests
- \$ curl -H "Host: cs.jhu.edu" -H "Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,\*/\*;q=0.8" -H "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1" -H "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10 11 3) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/48.0.2564.109 Safari/537.36" -H "Accept-Language: en-US, en; g=0.8" -H "Cookie: utma=39856377.132711982.1452690273.1455721900.1455721900.1; utmc=39856377; utmz=39856377.1455721900.1.1.utmcsr=google|utmccn=(organic)|utmcmd=organic|utmctr=(not% 20provided); qca=P0-1507557502-1455721900041; ga=GA1.2.132711982.1452690273; r12smSESSION=AUXyVlvl3rNb6TYo/Zi5DvCVHDe1G4ciN8hVgOK31dXgrL4LDDLJweigWw2gOPpcoEZVzw03OwJn jODjTk2WaVGJtEH1WVHy6M3OBzbNowtXqDT8l+k1qUz1FbXirFjwDj0J39o5neTwrBJ/CtynIrKvBkWJlL0AdPFtZ 4Kic3Z/AVYPOTxxux/zAGByPV28ysuk2I5HLIm0/mT0khFktPjkhIEYAnAfqNXq5KPMnO2/lB/LbbTwWNyr5Aoeph 4+LjJ/m0dXkT3j/qRqK5OaS2EDAnQ65huszWYQqtBylq/s9RnAitXLMdV5KmLJxrWnXQe9W3NJ5WsThkw1xPK/fhi bCOP5Yc1tMYuevMUSSVdOqhE/j5GSG2hzVDkJnqAeTd99f00h3KeM09/VeFPAxMMfSMeHPxxx+D19UhKkaqfCmLfA tOpks6k0iBtHxFPV4fEkvXAwRfoXVnrIp56pTkx60Q79GWWeA6x801S3HesBq2BWr9soICskeudJwsjUPnKGjQkms HeFtemwlvc6bSZmUD4qF0ZE5wDmnwYqFMpsgj5+lnesuXemuOU/rn4Wxuoczw08wufac2z2mihkLwU6Ig3Z28T1+i W3Rqq202EQh4yYYSG0wcB1jEkyY2dUasWREsrNPQoFN5vr+D4+0ujWHEwvRXXoJI19fcaj5ailIElxZvHD4s4IcdF VifSfkCkfheIGno4q7jthbLplatf3zMEoJtmfKLP1eDAC/e21/Bbz7yPQithqTYhXE1wqZO+UY1/1IVn/EK3FSCnz 49/zNMv9wqmrZ+8q7cBWiFY29aZiTPz7MDfrVBFU/MwefHuiaMLzXFoOfXqXnOnK5RntthgIyrpnUwW+i6WikSk1Y MX4fm/bCNCqdPSt/Ntv3PtR0k0qX/NbH8rJ3sIQPdURtD2Ov6I1N4jvj0HVN9w6sq+0w0NatGvT0pDUdRihPbHrM4 yPblKPR+6M0yoqC/qTerF1yrn5s7dbTLqPI6s4aas/qleaMeSKWn0OFlm/vS5hlbIPgaolTYUxNLBqtozZRWQWIqb pYmhQFbb/ONU9rRJ/Pb7lwMENyDQLMnsijRnDKidGP9SS8itj8Lf3pfjCn8F0S8n6GNVefUzh7PX6oheLeUCG1MCO FUOy+hYdfrKXVfNlv+xhIvaXDnuDR70xNgbBDW8b" --compressed http://cs.jhu.edu/

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### nmap

- Helpful for figuring out what hosts are on your network
- Extremely powerful network tool. These are only some of the applications
- OS fingerprinting, host scan, Port scan
- We will go over some of the uses of nmap now, but there are always more

### zmap

- Research tool from University of Michigan
- Capable of performing a complete scan of the IPv4 address space in under 5 minutes
  - 3,706,452,992 public addresses

```
$ zmap --bandwidth=10M --target-
port=80 --max-targets=10000 --output-
file=results.csv
```

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## ssh (Secure Shell)

- Access a shell on a remote machine (port 22)
- Communication channel is encrypted
- Can be used to generally secure a communication channel using port forwarding
  - There are better solutions for this, but it's a quick and dirty solution
- Two flavors of authentication
  - Password Based
  - Key Based

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# scp/sftp(Secure Copy)

Copy a file (usually across the network) in a secure way

```
$ scp gkaptchuk@porcini.isi.jhu.edu:~/Desktop/test.txt .
$ scp ~/Desktop/test.txt
gkaptchuk@porcini.isi.jhu.edu:~/Desktop/test2.txt
```

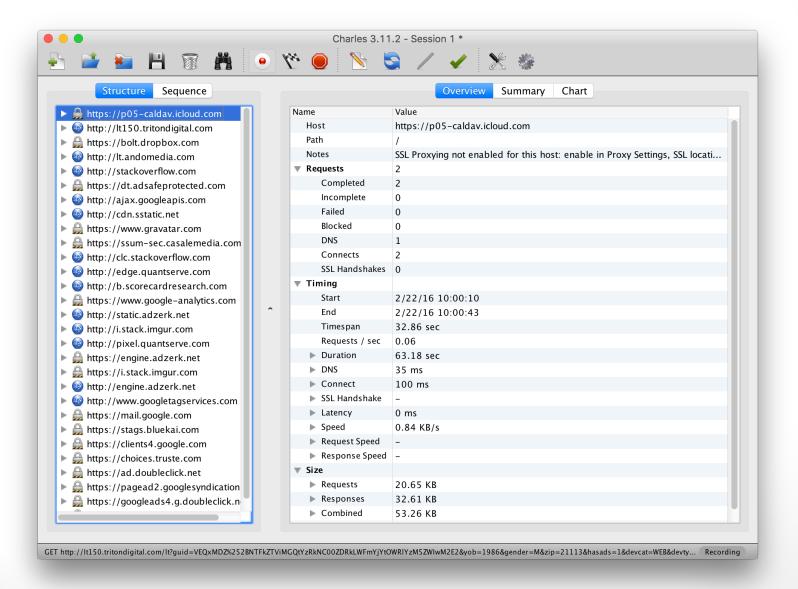
Security Side Note: difference between FTP and SFTP

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## charles (proxy)

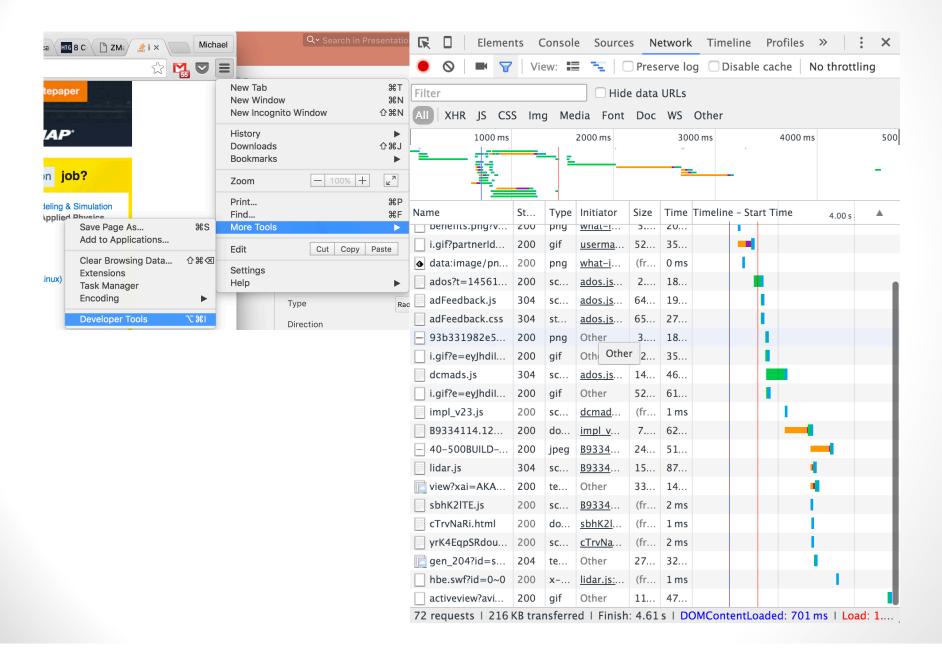


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### chrome dev tools



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## bettercap

### DISCLAIMER

Please do not use bettercap on the Hopkins network or on any other network that you do not the administrator. It should be used to examine your own traffic only and should not be used with any malicious intent. Do not try to compromise the security or privacy of others. Hopkins sys-admins are scary people.

## bettercap

- Written in ruby (just in this presentation because this is the only good piece of ruby ever created)
- Proxies all traffic through the machine by manipulating the ARP table on the local network

```
$gem install bettercap
$bettcap -sniffer
```

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### scapy

- We are going to be using scapy for our class exercise, so this is the part where you should pay attention
- Scapy is a python library used to generate, manipulate, and monitor network traffic
  - If you don't know python, then the projects in this class have probably been impossible and you should probably learn it before next class period
- Scapy designed with a security slant
  - When tools do weird things on the network, they are usually designed for nefarious purposes

### **DETOUR: NIC**

Network Interface Controller



Usually off board mechanism for network connections.
 Comes in both WiFi and Ethernet flavors

## DETOUR: Snooping

- Usually NIC's drop all messages whose IP's do not match their own
  - Traffic never makes it to CPU
- Unlike wired networks, pretty much all wifi traffic can be seen as broadcast
  - If you are listening, you can hear everyone's traffic

### scapy

- Created precisely because there are too many tools! For example, there exists numerous tools for the following:
  - Packet forging: modifies packets and sends them
  - Sniffing: capture and dissect packets
  - Testing: does unitary tests
  - Scanning: the above with additional parameters
  - Fingerprinting: uses a protocol for the advantage of learning something about a remote computer
- Tools have a nasty habit of only showing information <u>they</u> think would interest you