局域网安全实验

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提纲

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局域网相关背景知识

- ➤ Layer1:
 - ✓集线器、网线
- ➤ Layer 2
 - ✓ 网桥, 交换机
- ▶广播域: FF-FF-FF 可以到 达的范围
- ▶冲突域:同时通信会产生冲 突的范围

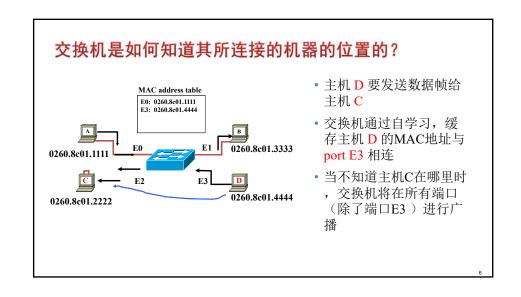


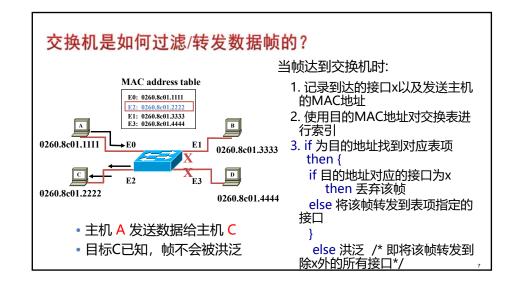
- 上面的网络中:
 有几个冲突域 (Collision Domain) ?
 有几个广播域 (Broadcast Domain) ?

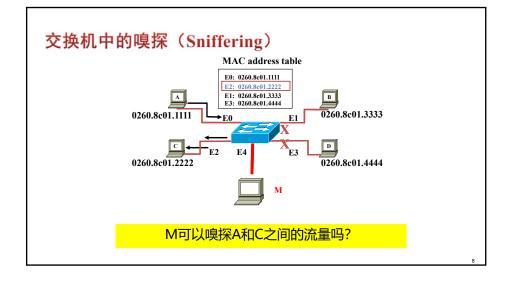
局域网中的标识与认证

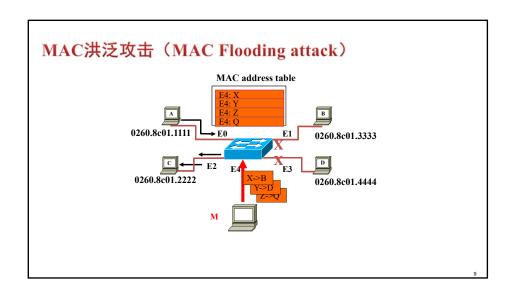
- ▶标识 (Identifiacation):
 - 在一个局域网中,一台计算机的标识 (Identification) 是什
- ➤ 认证 (Authentication):
 - 如何证明这个标识是真实的,而不是假冒的?即,如何认证标 识的合法性?

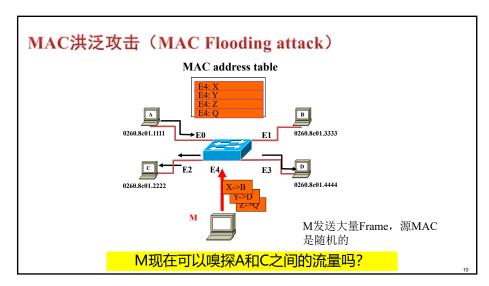
Ethernet PDU 帧格式 Ethernet Frame: Ethernet II, 802.3 , SNAP http://standards.ieee.org/qetieee802/802.3.html Ethernet Frame Formats Ethernet/2 Preamble Destination Source Ethertype Data CRC B Bytes 6 6 2 46-1500 4 IEEE 802.3 Walve Chro8000 Preamble Destination Source Ethertype Data CRC B Bytes 6 6 2 46-1500 4 WAC Address: Burned-In-Address Broadcast Address: FF-FF-FF JED: 网卡地址可以修改吗?

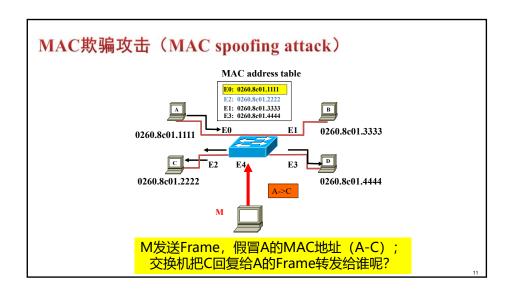












如何防止,缓解? 交换机中的嗅探(MAC洪泛、 MAC欺骗) 请讨论

网络中的标识和认证

▶ 在网络的不同层上都有哪些标识ID?

✓ UserID: userid or email address

√HostID: domain name

✓IP Address

✓ MAC address

▶认证

√标识 和 验证

如何判断所收到的数据源地址 (MAC或IP) 是真的?

标识的映射

➤ Domain name ←→ IP : DNS

√What is your DNS server? (really?)

✓Is the reply from your DNS server true?

 $> IP \leftarrow \rightarrow MAC$

✓ARP/RARP

➤ DHCP

✓IP address, Gateway, DNS, ...

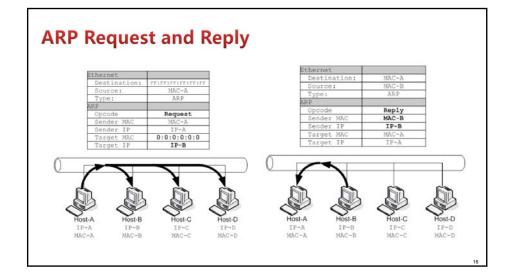
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ARP / RARP

> RFC 826, 11/1982, Informational, not standard

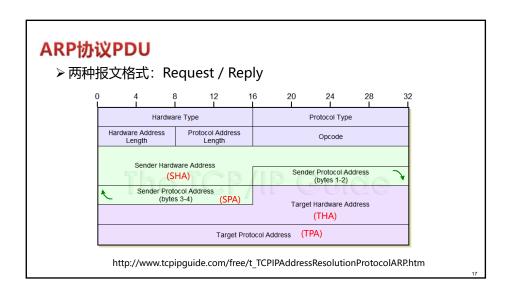
✓The purpose of this RFC is to present a method of Converting Protocol Addresses (e.g., IP addresses) to Local Network Addresses (e.g., Ethernet addresses). This is a issue of general concern in the ARPA Internet community at this time. The method proposed here is presented for your consideration and comment. This is not the specification of a Internet Standard.

Reference: https://tools.ietf.org/pdf/rfc826.pdf

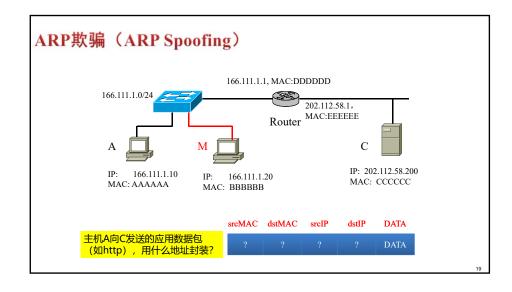


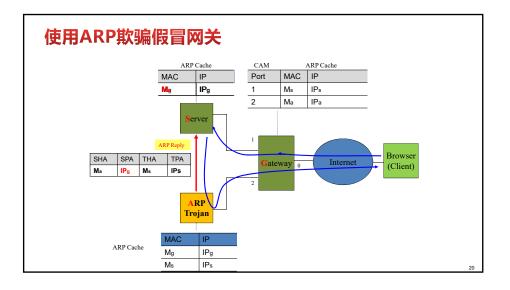
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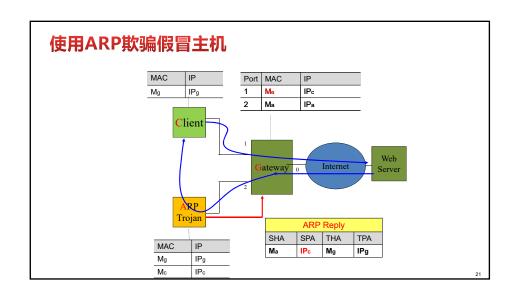


ARP Cache → To limit the ARP traffic → ARP Cache Entries → Static: arp -s → Dynamic → ARP reply, unsolicited (未经请求的、主动提供的) → Sent actively after booting, to refresh caches of neighbors → Unicast

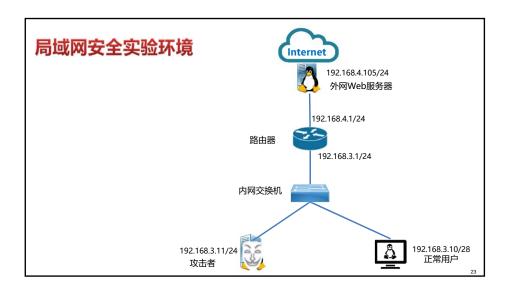


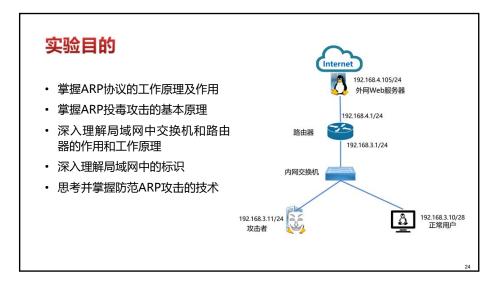


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如何防止,缓解 ARP欺骗(假冒网关、假冒主机)? 请讨论

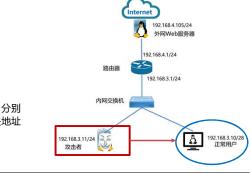




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实验内容

- 实验1 ARP缓存投毒攻击
 - 观察正常用户的arp缓存
 - 获取正常用户主机MAC地址
 - 在攻击者主机上编写攻击脚本,分别 用两种方式实现对正常用户网关地址 的假冒攻击
 - 思考如何防御



ARP缓存中的IP与MAC地址的对应关系			
	IP地址	MAC地址	谁假冒了谁
攻击前			
ARP Request缓存投毒后			
ARP Reply缓存投毒后			

实验内容

- 实验2 基于ARP缓存投毒的中间人 攻击
 - 基于实验1的攻击方法,对正常用户 和网关进行arp缓存投毒攻击
 - 同时污染正常用户主机与网关的缓存, 使得:
 - 在用户主机缓存中,网关IP对应的是攻击 者MAC;
 - 在网关缓存中,正常用户主机IP对应的是 攻击者的MAC。
 - 观察中间人攻击效果
 - 窃取正常用户访问外网Web服务器的 用户名和口令

