Scapy

Scapy是Python上的一个强大的构造网络数据包的模块,它可以完成绝大多数工具所能完成的功能,例如:扫描,网络发现,跟踪路由,探测,单元测试,攻击等。。。它也可以发送无效数据帧、注入修改的802.11数据帧、在WEP上解码加密通道(VOIP)、ARP缓存攻击(VLAN)等。

- 一,修改或构造包头(ARP)
- 1.调用ARP函数

ARP()

```
>>> ARP()
<ARP |>
```

2.数据包结构 ARP().display() 显示ARP数据包结构

```
>>> ARP().display()
###[ ARP ]###
hwtype= 0x1
ptype= IPv4
hwlen= None
plen= None
op= who-has
hwsrc= 00:0c:29:03:a7:24
psrc= 192.168.79.132
hwdst= 00:00:00:00:00:00
pdst= 0.0.0.0
```

在arp数据包中修改pdst地址为192.168.79.131

```
>>> arp.pdst="192.168.79.131"
>>> arp.display()
###[ ARP ]###
hwtype= 0x1
ptype= IPv4
hwlen= None
plen= None
op= who-has
hwsrc= 00:0c:29:03:a7:24
psrc= 192.168.79.132
hwdst= 00:00:00:00:00
pdst= 192.168.79.131
```

sr1(arp)

发送数据包

```
>>> sr1(arp)
Begin emission:
*Finished sending 1 packets.

Received 1 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets

<a href="https://docs.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april.org/april
```

4.一句话方式

(1)

sr1(ARP(pdst="192.168.79.131"))

将ARP包发送至192.168.79.131

```
>>> sr1(ARP(pdst="192.168.79.131"))
Begin emission:
*Finished sending 1 packets.

Received 1 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets

<a href="ARP"><a h
```

(2)

sr1(ARP(pdst="192.168.79.131"),timeout=1,verbose=1) 将ARP包发送至192.168.79.131,丢失一个,保留一个

二,构造一个TCP/IP包

i = IP()

定义一个三层的包头

t = TCP()

定义一个四层包头

r = (i/t)

将三层和四层的包头组合起来

r.display

来将来显示数据包内容

r[IP].dst="192.168.78.103" 在 IP包头中设置dst目标

r[TCP].flags="A"

设置数据包中的flags 为Ack

a=sr1(r)

发送一个数据包向目标请求

r.display

显示收到的数据包内容

a=sr1(r, timeout=1)

发送一个请求包,如果没有响应认定离线。

一句话命令

a = sr1(IP(dst="192.168.79.131")/TCP(dport=80,flags='A') ,timeout=1) 设置数据包目标192.168.79.131,TCP包发送80端口。Ack.发送一次、