



Tunnel TCP connections through ICMP.

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EMREOYUN

--list-libpcap-devices fixed (#35)

b1baa74 · 11 months ago

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ChangeLog	1.42-release	6 years ago
Dockerfile	use tini init	5 years ago
Makefile.am	ptunnel-ng:	8 years ago
NEWS	ptunnel-ng:	8 years ago
PKGBUILD	ArchLinux PKGBUILD md5 chksm upd...	6 years ago
PKGBUILD.dev	added PKGBUILD dev version (builds ...	6 years ago
README	README's provide some simple ptun...	5 years ago
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issues 9 open

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Packaging status

PingTunnel-[N]ew[G]eneration Read Me

What is ptunnel-ng?

Ptunnel-NG is a bugfixed and refactored version of Ptunnel with some additional features e.g. change the magic value without recompiling.



What is ptunnel?

Ptunnel is an application that allows you to reliably tunnel TCP connections to a remote host using ICMP echo request and reply packets, commonly known as ping requests and replies.



Simple usage

Opens a SSH over ICMP tunnel to a remote.

Server:

```
sudo ptunnel-ng
```

Client:

```
sudo ptunnel-ng -p[Server-IP/NAME] -l2222
```

```
ssh -p2222 -luser 127.0.0.1
```

Restricted usage

Opens a SSH over ICMP tunnel to a remote but restricts destination IP/Port for tunnel clients. 10.0.3.1 is the machine your SSH daemon listens on. This can be a virtual machine, container or (.*)

Server:

```
sudo ptunnel-ng -r10.0.3.1 -R22
```

Client:

```
sudo ptunnel-ng -p[Server-IP/NAME] -l2222 -r10.0.3.1 -R22
```

```
ssh -p2222 -luser 127.0.0.1
```


Compiling

Either run `./autogen.sh` for a fully automatic build or run it manually with:
`./configure && make`



You should end up with a binary called `ptunnel-ng`.
This serves as both the client and proxy. You can optionally install it using `make install`.
To compile the Windows binary. You will need mingw installed.
If you want pcap support you will need the WinPcap library as well.
WinPcap is available here:
<http://www.winpcap.org/install/bin/WpdPack_4_0_2.zip>

REMEMBER: `ptunnel-ng` might not work on Windows without WinPcap!

Running

Ptunnel works best when starting as root, and usually requires starting as root.
Common `ptunnel-ng` options:



Proxy(Server):

```
./ptunnel-ng -r<destination address> -R<destination port> -v <loglevel>  
-P<password> -u<user> -g<group>
```

Forwarder(Client):

```
./ptunnel-ng -p <address> -l <listen port> -r<destination address>  
-R<destination port> -v <loglevel>  
-P<password> -u<user> -g<group>
```

The `-p` switch sets the address of the host on which the proxy is running. A quick test to see if the proxy will work is simply to try pinging this host - if you get replies, you should be able to make the tunnel work.
If pinging works but you are not able to establish a tunnel, you should play around with the `-m` switch and change the magic value. A IDS/IPS or Firewall might try to fool you.

The `-l`, `-r` and `-R` switches set the local listening port, destination address and destination port. For instance, to tunnel ssh connections from the client machine via a proxy running on `proxy.pingtunnel.com` to the computer `login.domain.com`, the following command line would be used:

```
sudo ./ptunnel-ng -p proxy.pingtunnel.com -l 8000 -r login.domain.com -R 22
```

An ssh connection to `login.domain.com` can now be established as follows:

```
ssh -p 8000 localhost
```

If ssh complains about potential man-in-the-middle attacks, simply remove the offending key from the `known_hosts` file. The warning/error is expected if you have previously ssh'd to your local computer (i.e., `ssh localhost`), or you have used `ptunnel-ng` to forward ssh connections to different hosts.

Of course, for all of this to work, you need to start the proxy on your proxy-computer (we'll call it `proxy.pingtunnel.com` here). Doing this is very simple:

```
sudo ./ptunnel-ng
```

If you find that the proxy isn't working, you will need to enable packet capturing on the main network device. Currently this device is assumed to be an ethernet-device (i.e., ethernet or wireless). Packet capturing is enabled by

giving the `-l` switch, and supplying the device name to capture packets on (for instance `eth0` or `en1`). The same goes for the client. On versions of Mac OS X prior to 10.4 (Tiger), packet capturing must always be enabled (both for proxy and client), as resent packets won't be received otherwise.

To protect yourself from others using your proxy, you can protect access to it with a password using the `-P` switch. The password is never sent in the clear, but keep in mind that it may be visible from tools like `top` or `ps`, which can display the command line used to start an application.

Finally, the `-u` switch will attempt to run the proxy in unprivileged mode (i.e., no need for root access), and the `-v` switch controls the amount of output from `ptunnel-ng`. `-1` indicates no output, `0` shows errors only, `1` shows info messages, `2` gives more output, `3` provides even more output, level `4` displays debug info and level `5` displays absolutely everything, including the nasty details of sends and receives. The `-o` switch allows output to be saved to a logfile.

Security features: Please see the `ptunnel-ng` man-page for instructions.

Supported operating systems

Ptunnel supports most operating systems with `libpcap`, the usual POSIX functions and a BSD sockets compatible API. In particular, it has been tested on Linux Fedora Core 2 and Mac OS X 10.3.6 and above. As of version 0.7, `ptunnel-ng` can also be compiled on Windows, courtesy of Mike Miller, assuming `mingw` and `WinPcap` is installed.

TODOs

- refactoring
- libsodium integration


Credits and contributors

Daniel Stuedle et al.

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Releases 9

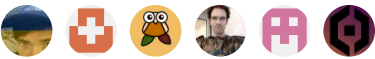
 Last Release (for a long time) **Latest**
on Nov 27, 2024

+ 8 releases

Packages

No packages published

Contributors 6



Languages

