

MP4: Network Security

CS461 / ECE422 – UIUC Spring 2016

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Introduction

Goals

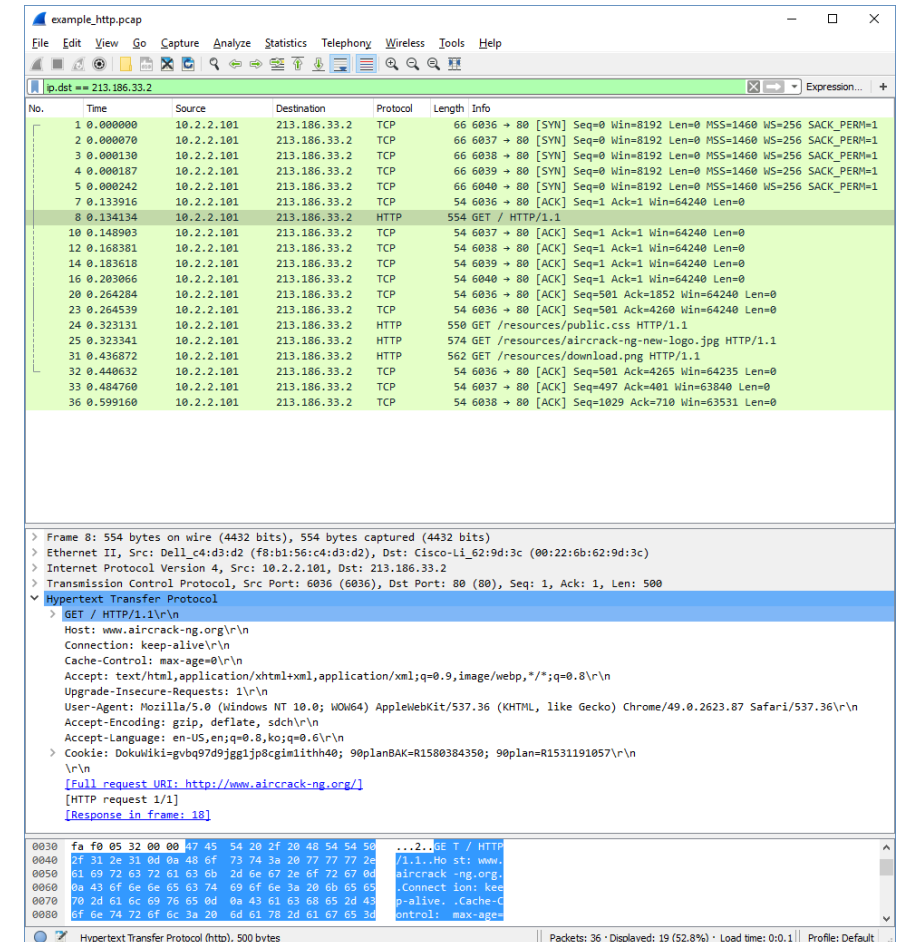
- Checkpoint 1
 - Learn how to use Wireshark
 - Identify network activities
 - Identify attacks or vulnerabilities
- Checkpoint 2
 - Attack a network and extract information
 - Programmatically detect attacks from network traces

Required Tools

- Checkpoint 1
 - Wireshark – any version of Wireshark is fine
- Checkpoint 2
 - Wireshark 32 bit
 - Aircrack-ng Suite
 - nmap
 - Python 2.7
 - dpkt Python library

Checkpoint 1: How to use Wireshark

- Dig through “Packet Details”
- “Apply a display filter”
- Add your own columns to display
- Use other built-in features found in menus




Packet Details

```
> Frame 8: 554 bytes on wire (4432 bits), 554 bytes captured (4432 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: Dell_c4:d3:d2 (f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2), Dst: Cisco-Li_62:9d:3c (00:22:6b:62:9d:3c)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.2.101, Dst: 213.186.33.2
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 6036 (6036), Dst Port: 80 (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 500
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  > GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
    Host: www.aircrack-ng.org\r\n
```

- Everything that Wireshark can tell you about the packet
 - IP address, port numbers, MAC address, hostname, data, etc.

Apply a display filter

 `ip.dst == 213.186.33.2`

- Shows packets that contain the information you are interested
 - Examples: <https://wiki.wireshark.org/DisplayFilters>
- Filter expression basics and syntax:
https://www.wireshark.org/docs/wsug_html_chunked/ChWorkBuildDisplayFilterSection.html
- Filter Reference: <https://www.wireshark.org/docs/dfref/>
 - Ex) ip.addr, ip.src, ip.dst

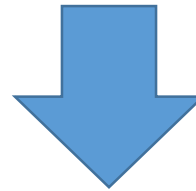
Ex) dns

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol
16	0.320731	24.105.29.23	10.2.2.101	HTTP
17	0.356524	10.2.2.101	24.105.29.23	TCP
18	0.388094	10.2.2.101	24.105.29.23	TCP
19	0.458422	10.2.2.101	68.180.77.151	SSL
20	0.463168	68.180.77.151	10.2.2.101	TCP
21	0.988176	10.2.2.101	24.105.29.23	TCP
22	1.109636	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	ARP
23	1.801809	10.2.2.101	68.180.77.151	SSL
24	1.806705	68.180.77.151	10.2.2.101	TCP
25	2.109691	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	ARP
26	2.188569	10.2.2.101	24.105.29.23	TCP
27	3.191812	10.2.2.101	8.8.8.8	DNS
28	3.204589	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	ARP
29	3.221043	8.8.8.8	10.2.2.101	DNS
30	3.221403	10.2.2.101	24.105.29.23	TCP

dns			
No.	Time	Protocol	Info
6	0.088272	DNS	Standard query 0x296b A telemetry.battle.net
8	0.118726	DNS	Standard query 0x296b A telemetry.battle.net
9	0.133880	DNS	Standard query response 0x296b A telemetry.b...
10	0.146824	DNS	Standard query response 0x296b A telemetry.b...
27	3.191812	DNS	Standard query 0x9600 A www.aircrack-ng.org
29	3.221043	DNS	Standard query response 0x9600 A www.aircrac...
55	3.587708	DNS	Standard query 0x366e A aircrack-ng.blogspot...
56	3.588273	DNS	Standard query 0x5789 A www.pentesteracademy...
58	3.617445	DNS	Standard query response 0x366e A aircrack-ng...
59	3.618581	DNS	Standard query 0x5789 A www.pentesteracademy...
66	3.697397	DNS	Standard query response 0x5789 A www.pentest...
68	3.743993	DNS	Standard query response 0x5789 A www.pentest...

Add your own columns

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol
1	0.000000	10.2.2.101	213.186.33.2	TCP
2	0.000070	10.2.2.101	213.186.33.2	TCP
3	0.000130	10.2.2.101	213.186.33.2	TCP



No.	Time	Source	SrcMAC	Destination	DstMAC	Protocol
1	0.000000	10.2.2.101	f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2	213.186.33.2	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	TCP
2	0.000070	10.2.2.101	f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2	213.186.33.2	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	TCP
3	0.000130	10.2.2.101	f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2	213.186.33.2	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c	TCP

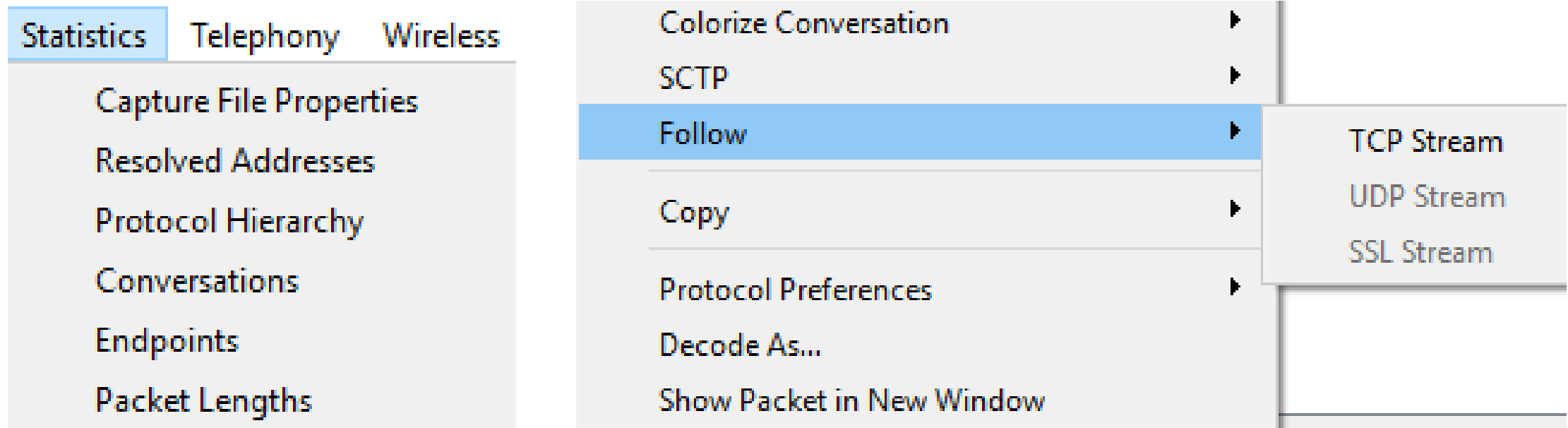
Add your own columns

- Right-click column header > Column Preferences or Edit > Preferences > Appearance: Columns

Displayed	Title	Type	Field Name	Field Occurrence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No.	Number		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Time	Time (format as specified)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source	Source address		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SrcMAC	Custom	eth.src	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Destination	Destination address		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DstMAC	Custom	eth.dst	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protocol	Protocol		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Length	Packet length (bytes)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Info	Information		

Use built-in features

- Menu (e.g. Statistics)
- Packet/Packet Details Right-click menu (e.g. Follow TCP Stream)



Ex) Follow TCP Stream

- Shows all packets in the same TCP stream: **tcp.stream eq x**
- Opens a new window that shows contents of all packets in readable format
- Option to save to a file

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. A packet list on the left shows several packets, with packet 8 selected. A packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet's structure. A 'Follow' window is open, displaying the contents of the selected packet (packet 8) in a readable format. The window title is 'tcp.stream eq 0'. The content shows an HTTP GET request to 'www.aircrack-ng.org' and the corresponding 200 OK response. The 'Save as...' button at the bottom right of the window is highlighted with a red box.

No.	Time
1	0.000
6	0.133
7	0.133
8	0.134
17	0.248
18	0.263
19	0.264
20	0.264
21	0.264
22	0.264
23	0.264
26	0.390
32	0.440

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.aircrack-ng.org
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, sdch
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8,ko;q=0.8
Cookie: DokuWiki=gvbq97d9jgg1jp8cgim90planBAK=R1580384350; 90plan=R1531191057; path=31-Mar-2016 09:45:14 GMT

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Set-Cookie: 90plan=R1531191057; path=31-Mar-2016 09:45:14 GMT
```

1 client pkt(s), 5 server pkt(s), 1 turn(s).

Entire conversation (4764 bytes) Show data as

Find:

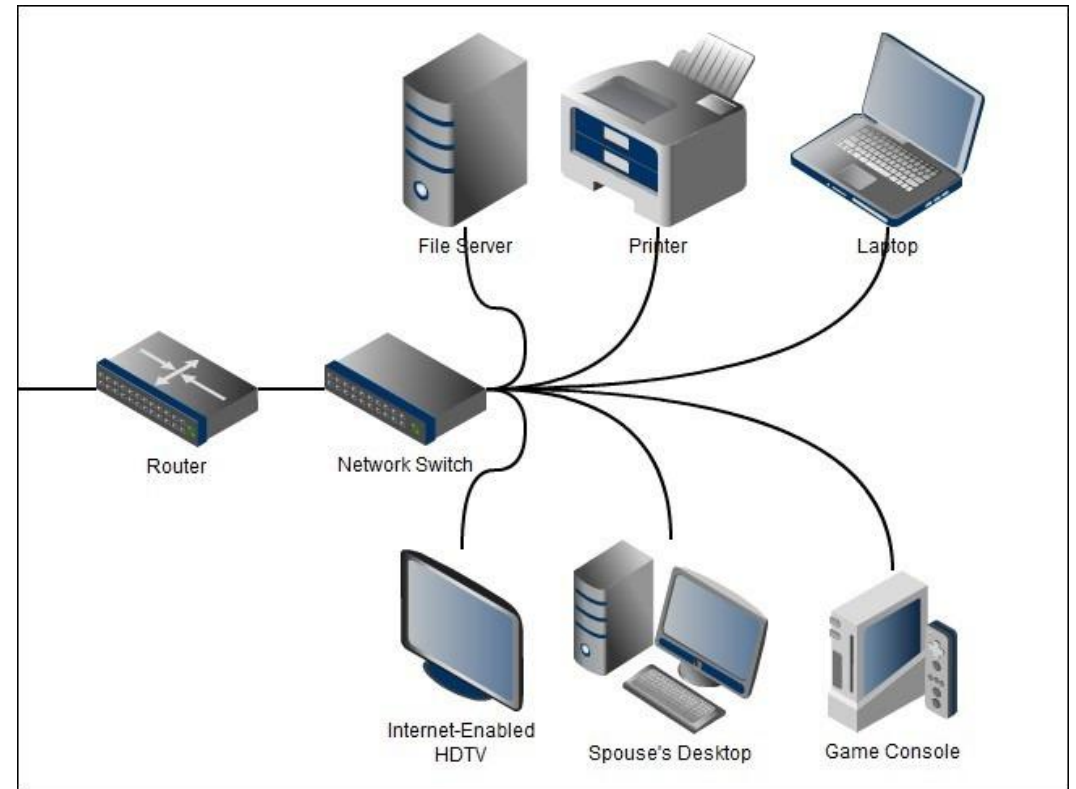
Hide this stream Print Save as...

Checkpoint 1: Identify network activities

- What is a gateway?
- Active vs. Passive FTP
- HTTPS connections

What is a gateway?

- “A default gateway ... [forwards] packets on to other networks. ... The gateway is by definition a router.”
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Default_gateway)
- “A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks.”
([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Router_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Router_(computing)))



Source: http://www.howtogeek.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-11-29_132204.jpg

How to identify a gateway

- All traffics have to go through the network's gateway.
- Look at the packets between a local host and a number of different external hosts (e.g. websites).
Check the MAC addresses of the external hosts. Are they different?
- See what other IP addresses are mapped with that MAC address.

Source	SrcMAC	Destination	DstMAC
10.2.2.101	f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2	telemetry.battle.net	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c
10.2.2.101	f8:b1:56:c4:d3:d2	www.aircrack-ng.org	00:22:6b:62:9d:3c

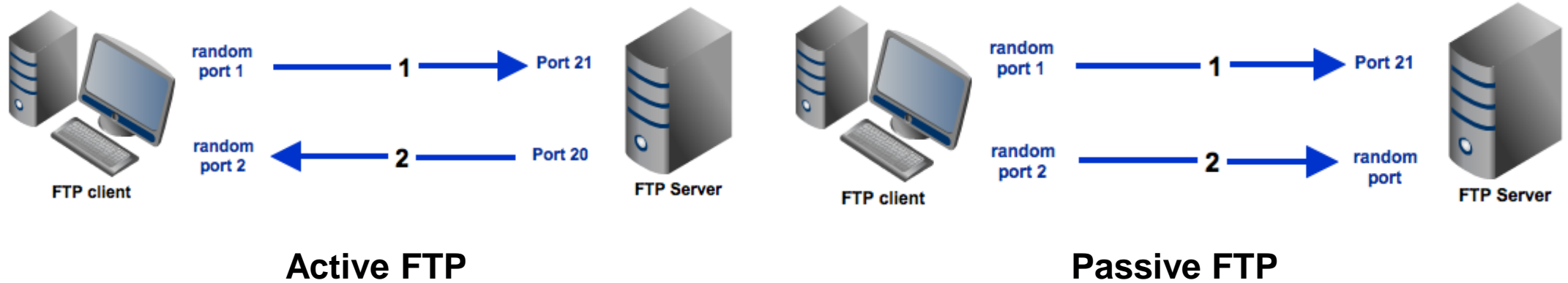
Sidenote: IP-MAC address mapping

- Not necessarily 1:1 mapping.
- 1 MAC address can be mapped to multiple IP addresses, as shown in the previous slide.
- 1 IP address can be mapped to multiple MAC addresses (e.g. IP spoofing).
- How to see the complete mapping:
 - Filter by source/destination MAC address
 - Sort on IP address
 - Or use tshark: <https://ask.wireshark.org/questions/27577/how-to-see-ip-to-macmapping-from-a-trace>

Sidenote: Name Resolution

- View > Name Resolution > Resolve Physical/Network/Transport Address
- Wireshark converts numerical addresses into (more) human readable formats.
(https://www.wireshark.org/docs/wsug_html_chunked/ChAdvNameResolutionSection.html)
- While useful, the conversion often fails and may give you wrong information (e.g. wrong hostname).
- Try “Resolve Network Address” on 4.1.1.pcap. Try it on IllinoisNet, then try again on different network (e.g. home).

Active vs. Passive FTP



- Explanation: <http://www.jscape.com/blog/bid/80512/Active-v-s-Passive-FTP-Simplified>
- With FTP session examples: <http://slacksite.com/other/ftp.html>

HTTPS connections

- TLS Handshake
(<https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs461/secure/ECE422-Spring2016-Lecture-13-TLS.pdf>)
- The First Few Milliseconds of an HTTPS Connection
(<http://www.moserware.com/2009/06/first-few-milliseconds-of-https.html>)

Tips

- Try to understand the result shown by Wireshark and make sure it is as expected.
- Get familiar with filter syntax and take advantage of it. Expressions made of multiple filters will save you from tedious scrolling.
- Try capturing your own network traffic and analyze it.
- Don't make assumptions and limit your search from the beginning. For example, an IP address not within the standard private network address space could still be a private IP address in the local network.

Capturing your own traffic

- Make sure you choose the correct network interface.

