MP4: Network Security

CS461 / ECE422 – UIUC Spring 2016

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Introduction

Goals

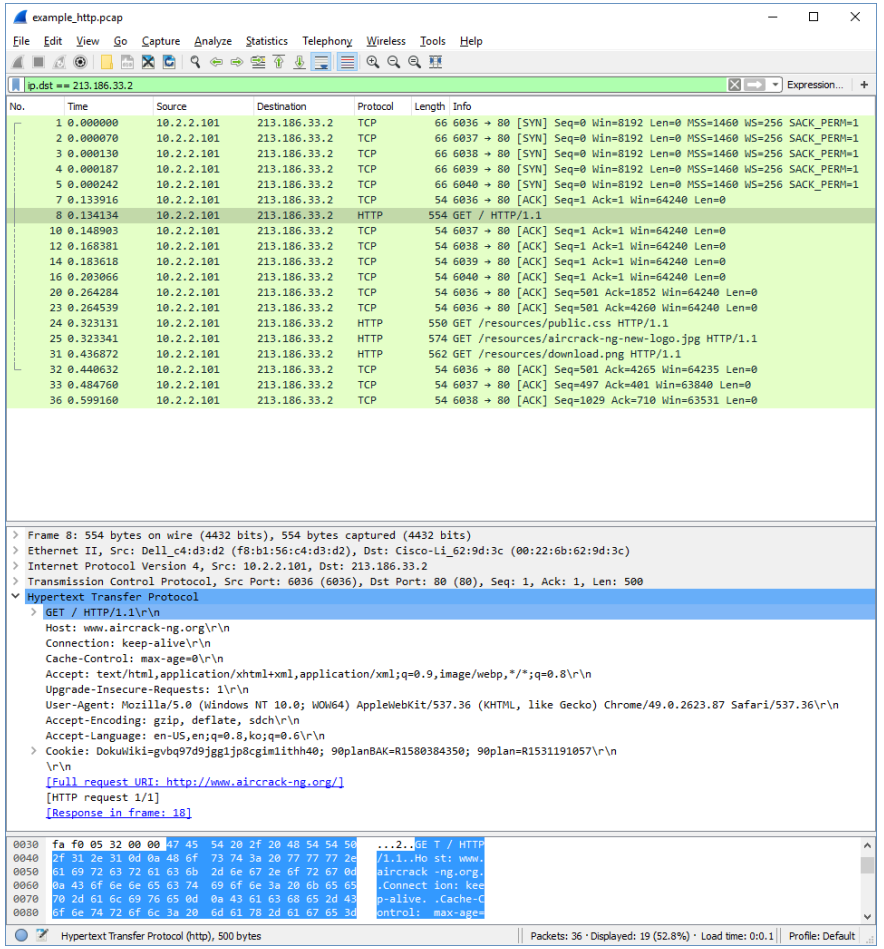
- Checkpoint 1
  - Learn how to use Wireshark
  - Identify network activities
  - Identify attacks or vulnerabilities
- Checkpoint 2
  - Attack a network and extract information
  - Programmatically detect attacks from network traces

Required Tools

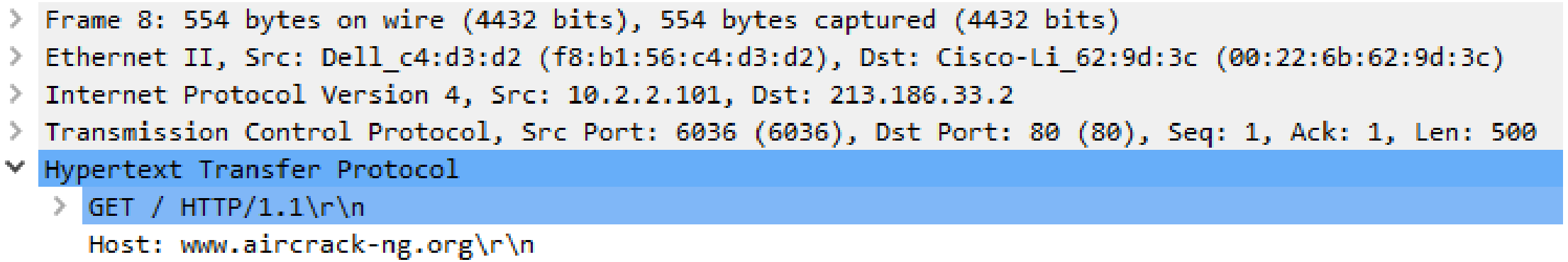
- Checkpoint 1
  - Wireshark – any version of Wireshark is fine
- Checkpoint 2
  - Wireshark 32 bit
  - Aircrack-ng Suite
  - nmap
  - Python 2.7
  - dpkt Python library

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

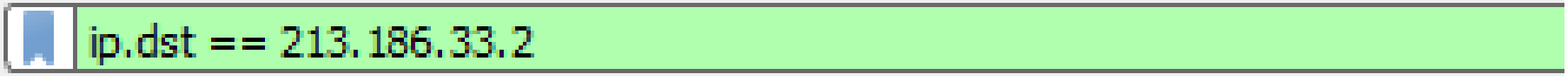


Packet Details



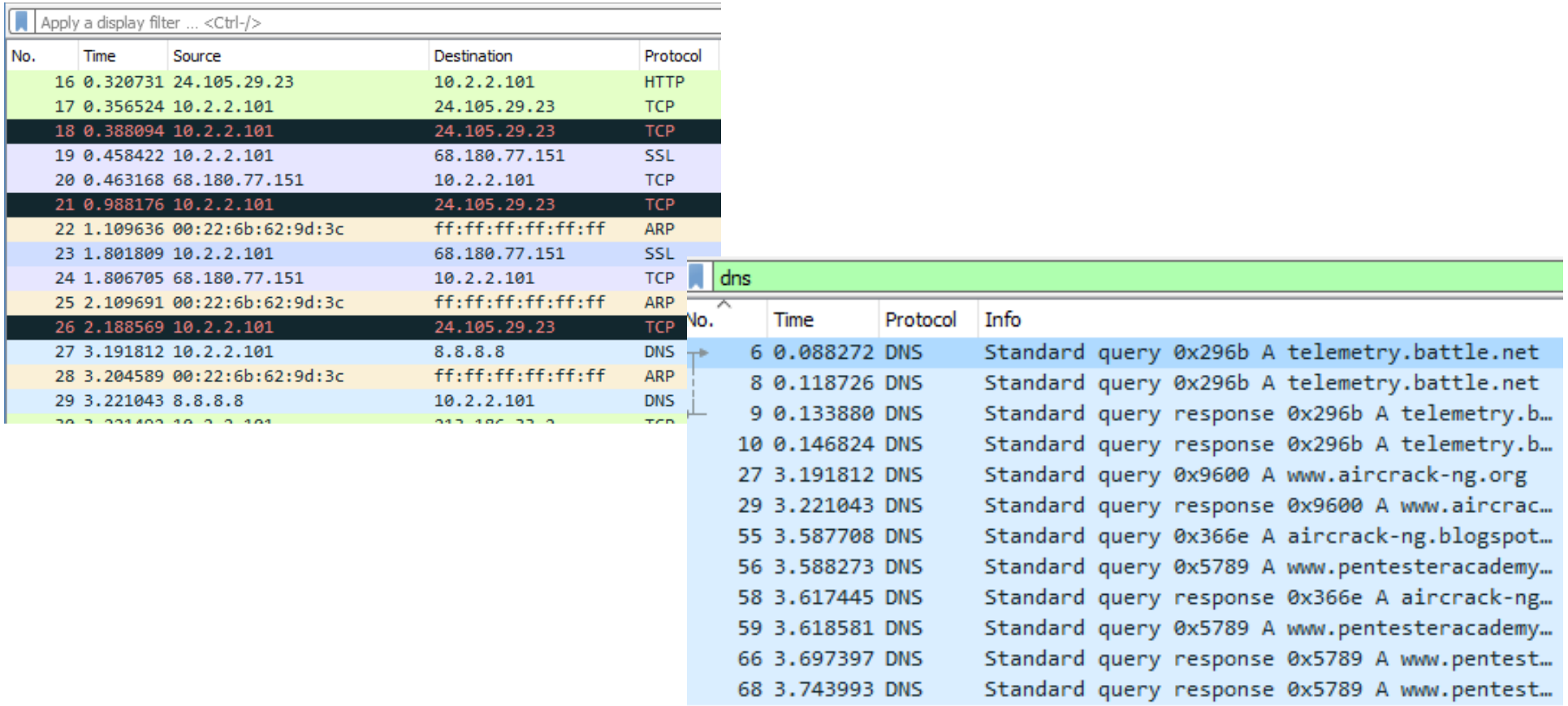
- Everything that Wireshark can tell you about the packet
  - IP address, port numbers, MAC address, hostname, data, etc.

Apply a display filter



- 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
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…

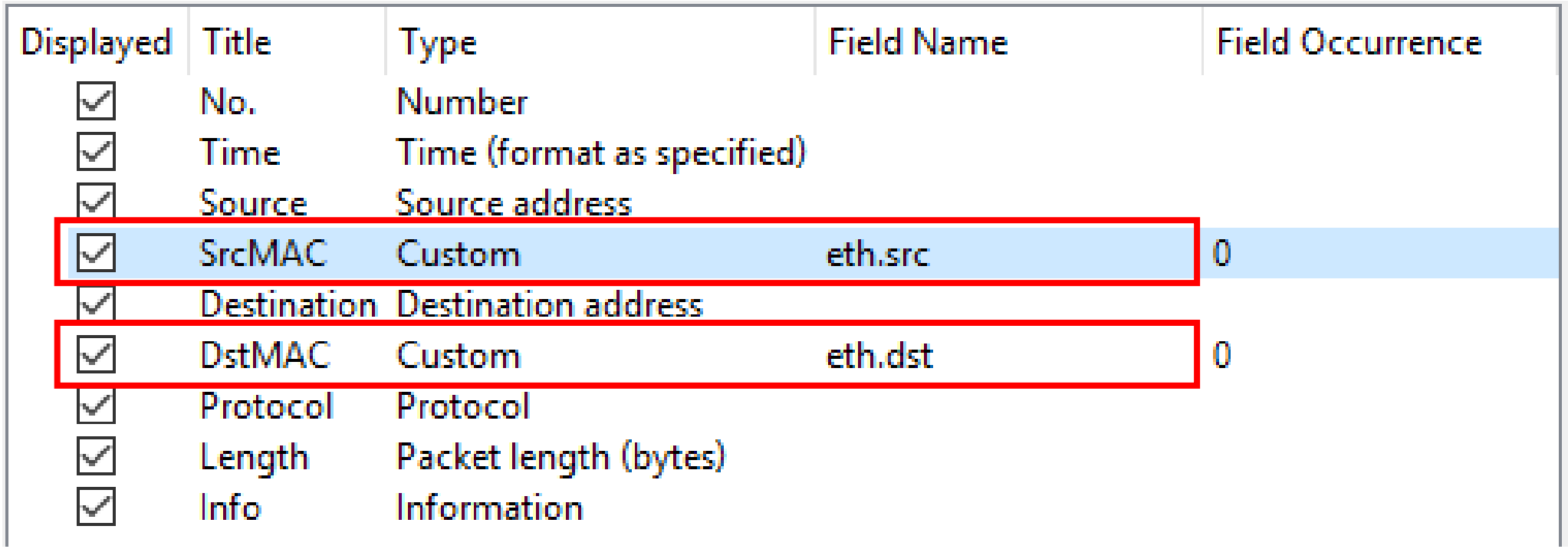
Add your own columns

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

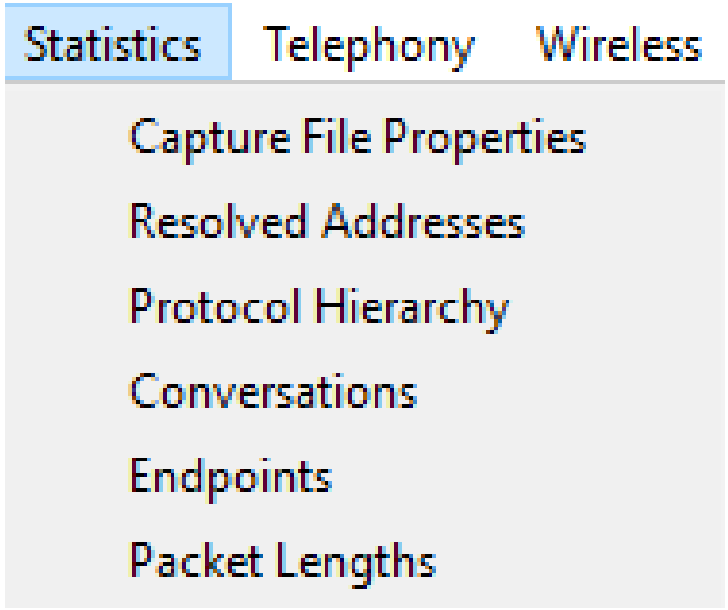
- Right-click column header > Column Preferences
  or Edit > Preferences > Appearance: Columns

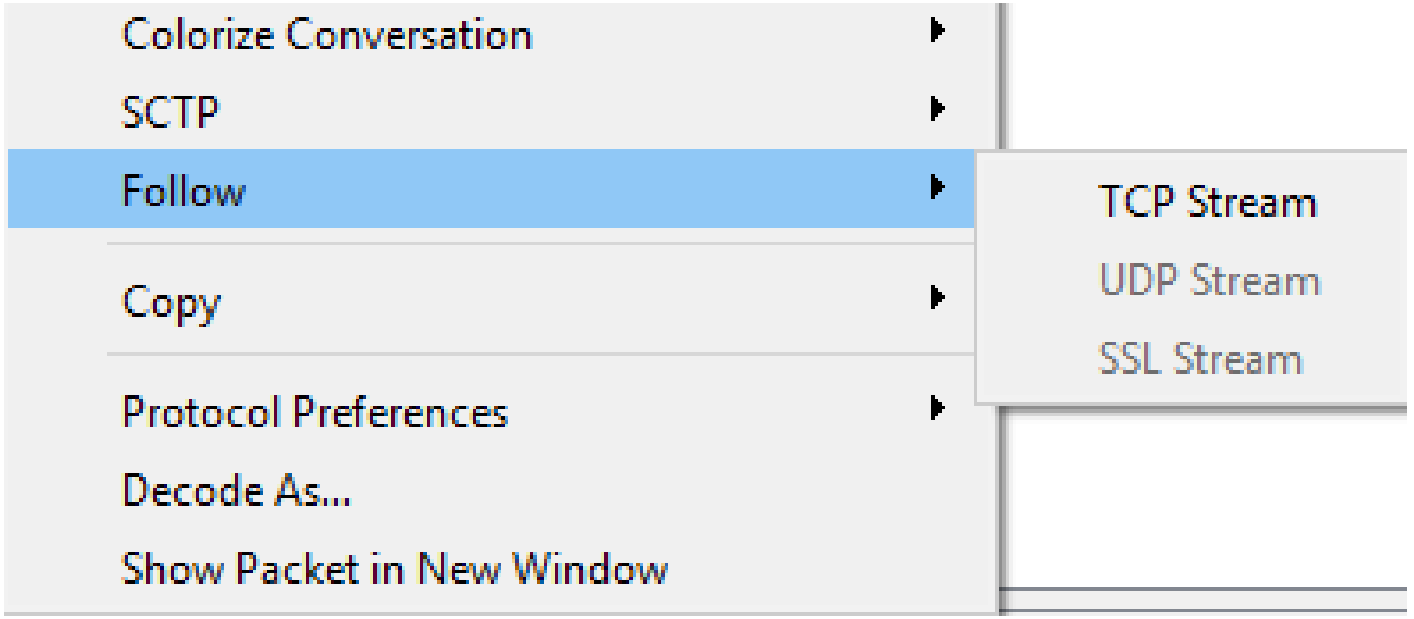


Displayed	Title	Type	Field Name	Field Occurrence
☑	No.	Number		
☑	Time	Time (format as specified)		
☑	Source	Source address		
☑	SrcMAC	Custom	eth.src	0
☑	Destination	Destination address		
☑	DstMAC	Custom	eth.dst	0
☑	Protocol	Protocol		
☑	Length	Packet length (bytes)		
☑	Info	Information		

Use built-in features

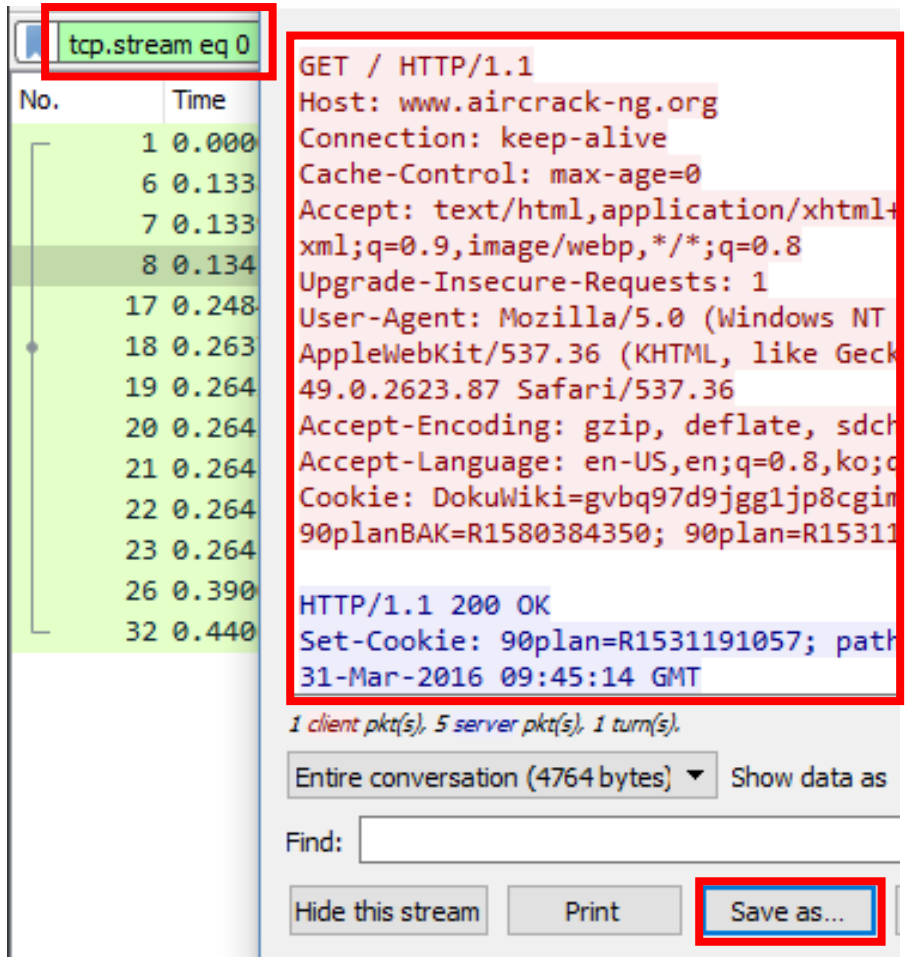
- Menu (e.g. Statistics)
- Packet/Packet Details Right-click menu (e.g. Follow TCP Stream)





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

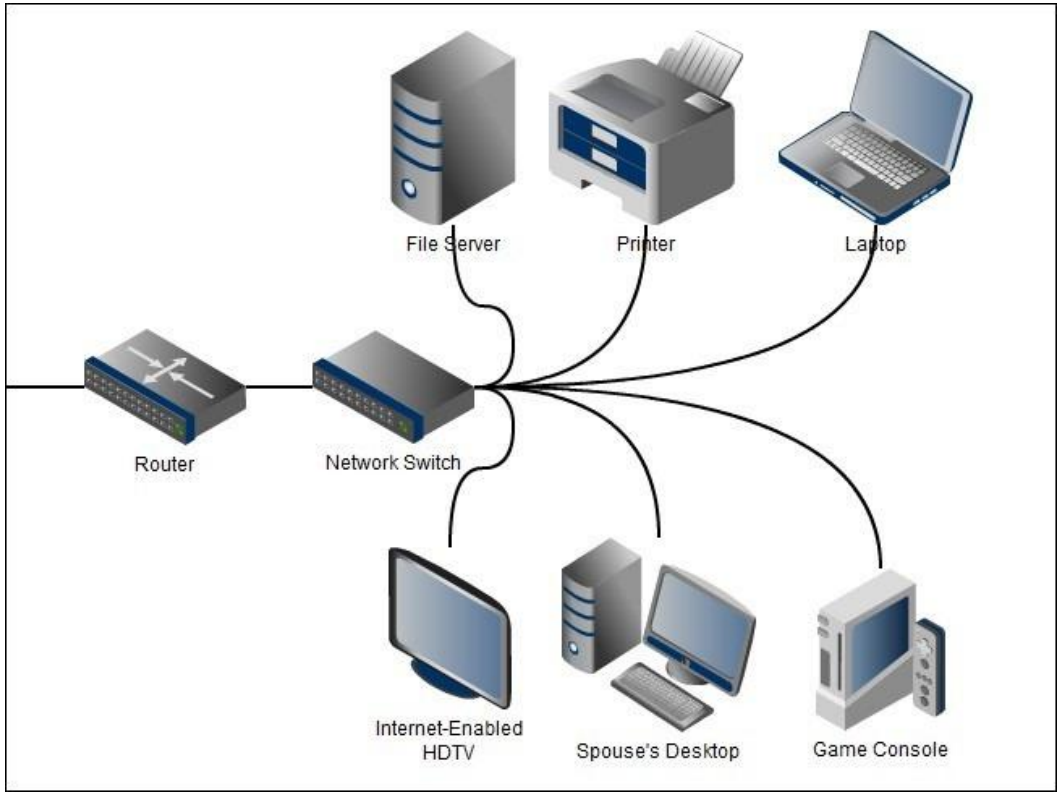


Checkpoint 1: Identify network activities

- 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))



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

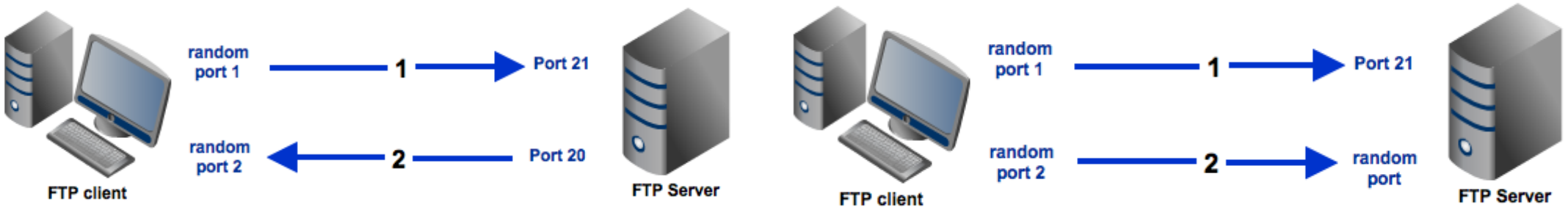
Sidenote: IP-MAC address mapping

- 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.