

Experiment No. – 8				
Date of Performance:				
Date of Submission:				
Program Execution/ formation/ correction/ ethical practices (06)	Timely Submission (01)	Viva (03)	Experiment Total (10)	Sign with Date

Experiment No. 8 IDS and firewalls

8.1 Aim: Study the behaviour of protections such as IDS and firewalls when altering headers in network packets.

8.2 Course Outcome: Identify various web application and Network vulnerability scanning techniques and defence methodologies.

8.3 Learning Objectives: Study of IDS and firewall using Wireshark.

8.4 Requirement: Kali Linux

8.5 Related Theory:

1. By Fragmenting the packets with 8 bit data:

Fragment packets, optionally with given MTU. If the firewall, or the IDS/IPS, does not reassemble the packet, it will most likely let it pass. Consequently, the target system will reassemble and process it.

Command: `nmap -sS -Pn -f -F 10.10.179.150`

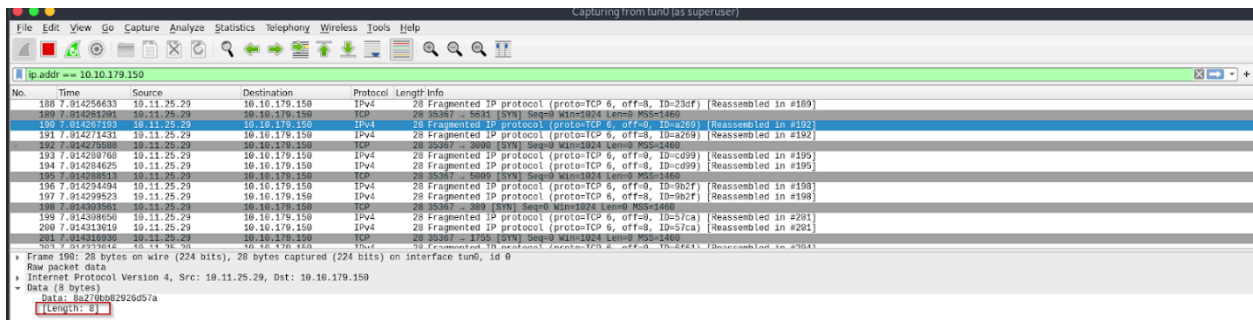


Figure 8.1 Wireshark to capture packets

If you want to limit the IP data to 8 bytes, the 24 bytes of the TCP header will be divided across 3 IP packets

2. Generate ip packets with specific length.

In some instances, you might find out that the size of the packets is triggering the firewall or the IDS/IPS to detect and block you. If you ever find yourself in such a situation, you can make your port scanning more evasive by setting a specific length. You can set the length of data carried within the IP packet using `--data-length VALUE`. Again, remember that the length should be a multiple of 8.

If you run the following Nmap scan `nmap -sS -Pn --data-length 64 -F 10.10.179.150`, each TCP segment will be padded with random data till its length is 64 bytes. In the screenshot below, we can see that each TCP segment has a length of 64 bytes.

Command:

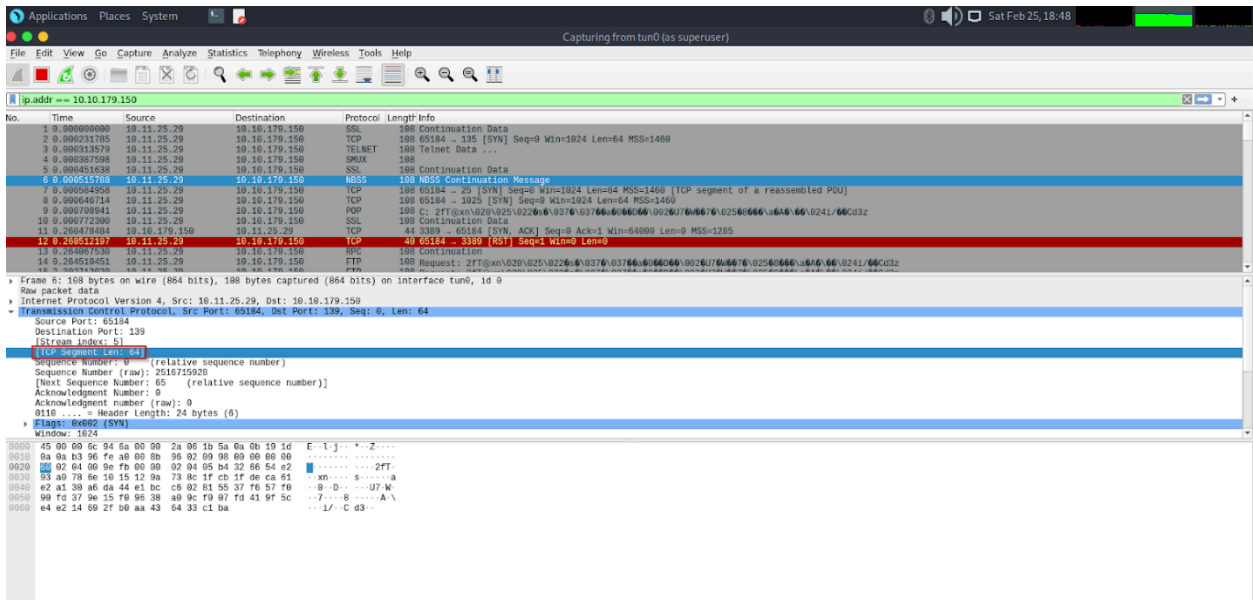


Figure 8.2 Wireshark to generate ip packets with specific length

By manipulating TTL value

Nmap gives you further control over the different fields in the IP header. One of the fields you can control is the Time-to-Live (TTL). Nmap options include `--ttl VALUE` to set the TTL to a

custom value. This option might be useful if you think the default TTL exposes your port scan activities.

Command: `nmap -sS -Pn --ttl 81 -F 10.10.179.150`.

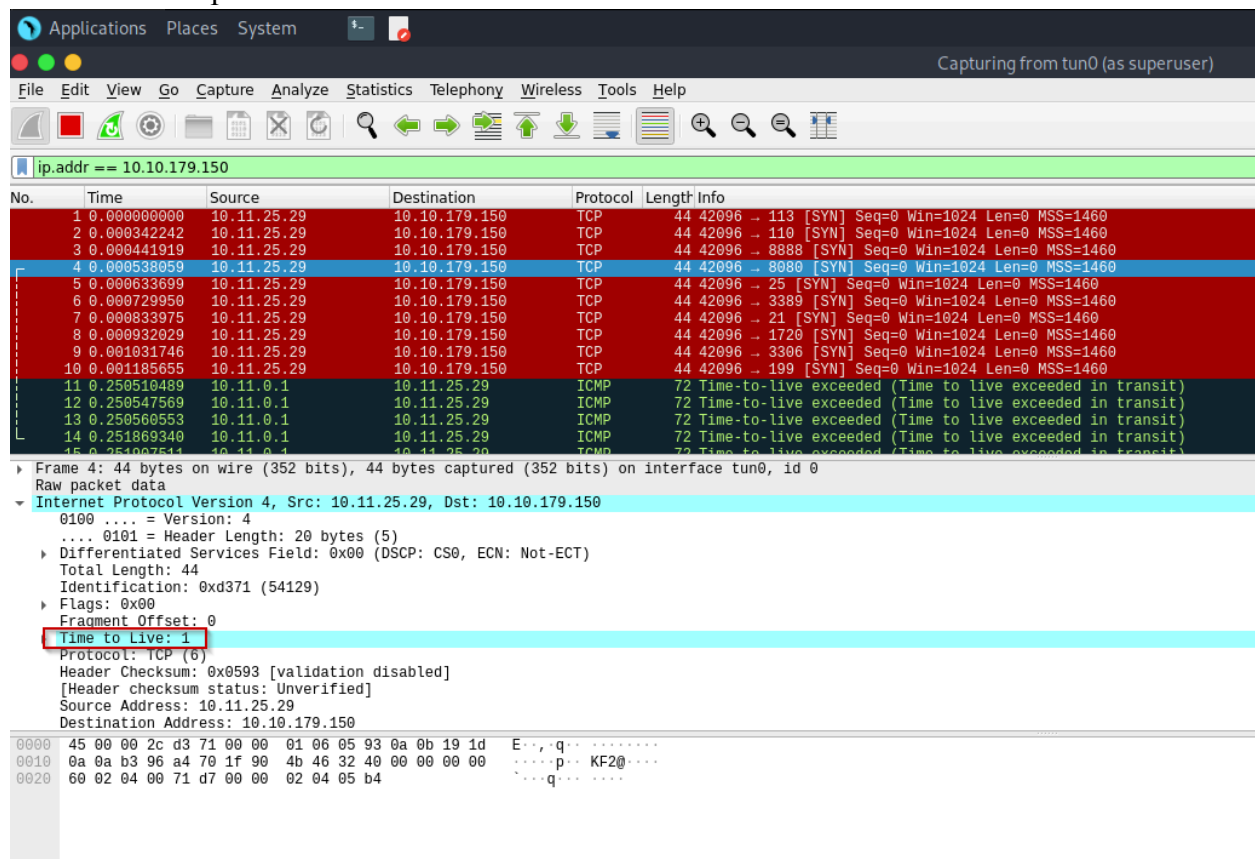


Figure 8.3 Manipulate TTL value

Send packets with bogus Tcp/Udp checksums.

Asks Nmap to use an invalid TCP, UDP or SCTP checksum for packets sent to target hosts. Since virtually all host IP stacks properly drop these packets, any responses received are likely coming from a firewall or IDS that didn't bother to verify the checksum

Command: `nmap -sS -Pn --badsum -F 10.10.179.150`

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help						
ip.addr == 10.10.179.150						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 143 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
2	0.000032311	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 23 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
3	0.000036198	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 113 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
4	0.000038983	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
5	0.000041438	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
6	0.000044143	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 5900 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
7	0.000047078	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 1720 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
8	0.000049723	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 199 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
9	0.000052178	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 139 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
10	0.000055264	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58320 → 993 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
11	2.004914047	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58322 → 993 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
12	2.004995480	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58322 → 139 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
13	2.005005388	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58322 → 199 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
14	2.005012512	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58322 → 1720 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
15	4.005020256	10.11.25.29	10.10.179.150	TCP	44	58322 → 5900 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460

Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
Sequence Number (raw): 3444421179
[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 0
Acknowledgment number (raw): 0
0110 = Header Length: 24 bytes (6)
Flags: 0x002 (SYN)
Window: 1024
[Calculated window size: 1024]
Checksum: 0x4e75 incorrect, should be 0x4f75(maybe caused by "TCP checksum offload"?)
[Checksum Status: Bad]
[Calculated Checksum: 0x4f75]
Urgent Pointer: 0
Options: (4 bytes), Maximum segment size
[Timestamps]

```

0000 45 00 00 2c 64 98 00 00 39 06 3c 6c 0a 0b 19 1d  E...d...9-cl...
0010 0a 0a b3 96 e3 d0 00 8f cd 4d b2 3b 00 00 00 00  ....M;....
0020 60 02 04 00 4e 75 00 00 02 04 05 b4             ...Nu....

```

Figure 8.4 Send packets with bogus Tcp/Udp checksums

Results:

By Fragmenting the packets with 8 bit data:

```

[root@pram-vmwarevirtualplatform]~# nmap -sS -Pn -f -F 10.10.179.150
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-25 18:27 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.150
Host is up.
All 100 scanned ports on 10.10.179.150 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 100 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

```

By generating ip packets with specific length.

```

[root@pram-vmwarevirtualplatform]~# nmap -sS -Pn --data-length 64 -F 10.10.179.150
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-25 18:46 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.150
Host is up (0.26s latency).
Not shown: 97 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.61 seconds

```

Figure 8.5 Results

By manipulating the TTL value.

```
[root@pram-vmwarevirtualplatform]~# nmap -sS -Pn --ttl 1 -F 10.10.179.150
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-25 18:57 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.150
Host is up (0.25s latency).
All 100 scanned ports on 10.10.179.150 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 90 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 10 filtered tcp ports (time-exceeded)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.14 seconds

[root@pram-vmwarevirtualplatform]~# nmap -sS -Pn --ttl 81 -F 10.10.179.150
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-25 19:04 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.150
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Not shown: 97 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.10 seconds
```

By sending packets with bogus TCP/UDP checksums.

```
[root@pram-vmwarevirtualplatform]~# nmap -sS -Pn --badsum -F 10.10.179.150
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-25 19:16 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.179.150
Host is up.
All 100 scanned ports on 10.10.179.150 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 100 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
```

Figure 8.6 Results

8.6 Simulated output:

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture of a QUIC connection. The packet list shows a sequence of packets from 12.549428835 to 13.924454145. The selected packet (No. 2876) is a QUIC packet (Type: PING) with a length of 1399 bytes. The packet details pane shows the QUIC connection information, including the source and destination connection IDs, and the payload (f63d96dd43974bdf789abd04dad55cb122896d). The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture of a TLS connection. The packet list shows a sequence of packets from 2.734172712 to 81.798996798. The selected packet (No. 79) is a TLSv1.3 packet (Type: Application Data) with a length of 1399 bytes. The packet details pane shows the TLSv1.3 structure, including the version, cipher suite, and the application data payload. The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on the eth0 interface. The packet list pane displays a series of packets, including TCP, TLSv1.2, and DNS. The selected packet (No. 619) is a TCP packet from 142.250.192.142 to 172.16.30.213, port 443. The packet details pane shows the TCP header and options, including the 'Time to Live' field set to 64. The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
619	25.788539523	142.250.192.142	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	[TCP Window Update] 443 → 51842 [ACK] Seq=6585 Ack=542 Win=66816 Len=0 T...
620	25.788539606	142.250.192.142	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 51842 [FIN, ACK] Seq=6585 Ack=542 Win=66816 Len=0 TSval=1437233215...
621	25.788551187	172.16.30.213	142.250.192.142	TCP	66	51842 → 443 [ACK] Seq=543 Ack=6586 Win=31872 Len=0 TSval=2134106218 TSec...
622	25.788732825	142.250.192.142	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 51842 [ACK] Seq=6586 Ack=543 Win=66816 Len=0 TSval=1437233215 TSec...
800	33.898036492	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TLSv1.2	306	Application Data
801	33.898440446	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TLSv1.2	97	Application Data
802	33.899629158	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 50294 [ACK] Seq=899 Ack=1214 Win=489 Len=0 TSval=14567437 TSecr=42...
803	33.899864445	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 50294 [ACK] Seq=899 Ack=1245 Win=489 Len=0 TSval=14567437 TSecr=42...
805	33.966246906	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	296	Application Data
806	33.966246941	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	97	Application Data
807	33.966246965	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
808	33.966505333	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	50294 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1245 Ack=1199 Win=9207 Len=0 TSval=4221030241 TSec...
809	33.966539494	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
810	33.968327368	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 50294 [ACK] Seq=1199 Ack=1284 Win=489 Len=0 TSval=14567505 TSecr=4...
1214	55.123315896	172.16.30.213	4.2.2.2	DNS	86	Standard query 0x4444 PTR 213.30.16.172.in-addr.arpa
1217	55.185326407	4.2.2.2	172.16.30.213	DNS	145	Standard query response 0x4444 No such name PTR 213.30.16.172.in-addr.ar...
1642	79.045139421	34.107.243.93	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	90	Application Data
1643	79.045483931	172.16.30.213	34.107.243.93	TLSv1.2	94	Application Data
1644	79.047831117	34.107.243.93	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 42576 [ACK] Seq=25 Ack=29 Win=256 Len=0 TSval=3540682724 TSecr=533...

Total Length: 324
Identification: 0x083f (2111)
Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment
Reserved bit: Not set
Don't Fragment: Set
More fragments: Not set
Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 64
Protocol: TCP (6)
Header Checksum: 0x20b2 [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 172.16.30.213
Destination Address: 142.250.182.227
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50294, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 50294
Source Port: 50294
Destination Port: 443
[Stream index: 0]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete (12)]
RST: Absent
FIN: Absent
Data Present

Time to Live (ip.ttl), 1 byte(s)

Packets: 1644 - Displayed: 69 (4.2%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) - Profile: Default

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on the eth0 interface. The packet list pane displays a series of packets, including TLSv1.2 and TCP. The selected packet (No. 188) is a TLSv1.2 packet from 142.250.182.227 to 172.16.30.213. The packet details pane shows the TLSv1.2 header and options, including the 'Flags' field set to 0x010 (ACK). The packet bytes pane displays the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
176	4.240700080	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	430	Application Data
177	4.240700593	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	108	Application Data
178	4.241128006	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	34664 → 443 [ACK] Seq=668 Ack=407 Win=8741 Len=0 TSval=4221347754 TSecr=...
179	4.240629882	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TLSv1.2	478	Application Data
180	4.240153558	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TLSv1.2	97	Application Data
181	4.250542103	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 34664 [ACK] Seq=407 Ack=1080 Win=489 Len=0 TSval=529688433 TSecr=4...
182	4.250542289	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TCP	66	443 → 34664 [ACK] Seq=407 Ack=1111 Win=489 Len=0 TSval=529688433 TSecr=4...
183	4.303156231	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
184	4.303156705	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
185	4.303234021	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	34664 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1111 Ack=3207 Win=8731 Len=0 TSval=4221347816 TSecr=...
186	4.303248368	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
187	4.303353286	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
188	4.303360779	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	34664 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1111 Ack=6007 Win=8741 Len=0 TSval=4221347817 TSecr=...
189	4.303486886	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
190	4.303612105	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
191	4.303663702	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	34664 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1111 Ack=8807 Win=8722 Len=0 TSval=4221347817 TSecr=...
192	4.303834198	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
193	4.303834313	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data
194	4.303846545	172.16.30.213	142.250.182.227	TCP	66	34664 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1111 Ack=11607 Win=8731 Len=0 TSval=4221347817 TSe...
195	4.304022200	142.250.182.227	172.16.30.213	TLSv1.2	1466	Application Data

[Next Sequence Number: 1111 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 6007 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 382690377
1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
Reserved: Not set
Accurate ECN: Not set
Congestion Window Reduced: Not set
ECN-Echo: Not set
Urgent: Not set
Acknowledgment: Set
Push: Not set
Reset: Not set
Syn: Not set
Fin: Not set
[TCP Flags:A.....]
Window: 8741
[Calculated window size: 8741]
[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]
Checksum: 0x010a [unverified]
[Checksum status: Unverified]

Flags (12 bits) (tcp.flags), 2 byte(s)

Packets: 1091 - Displayed: 903 (82.8%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) - Profile: Default

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn -f -F 172.16.30.213
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-27 10:50 IST
Nmap scan report for 172.16.30.213
Host is up (0.000012s latency).
Not shown: 99 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn --ttl 81 -F 172.16.30.213
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-27 11:03 IST
Nmap scan report for 172.16.30.213
Host is up (0.000013s latency).
Not shown: 99 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.19 seconds

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn --badsum -F 172.16.30.213
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-27 11:07 IST
Nmap scan report for 172.16.30.213
Host is up.
All 100 scanned ports on 172.16.30.213 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 100 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
```

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 21.21 seconds

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn --data-length -F 172.16.30.213
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-27 11:14 IST
Nmap scan report for 172.16.30.213
Host is up (0.0000020s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.15 seconds


```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# sudo tcpdump -i eth0 -n -w capture.pcap
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# tcpdump -r capture.pcap
reading from file capture.pcap, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144
11:24:36.703568 IP 172.16.30.213.ssh > 172.16.30.234.50553: Flags [P.], seq 3654809990:3654810114, ack 2312592766, win 249, length 124
11:24:36.743822 IP 172.16.30.234.50553 > 172.16.30.213.ssh: Flags [.], ack 124, win 4096, length 0
11:24:36.763795 IP 0.0.0.0.bootpc > 255.255.255.255.bootps: BOOTP/DHCP, Request from 64:00:6a:21:b3:42 (oui Unknown), length 300
11:24:36.771546 ARP, Request who-has 172.16.30.131 tell 172.16.30.1, length 46
11:24:36.812395 ARP, Request who-has 172.16.30.136 tell 172.16.30.1, length 46
11:24:36.824370 ARP, Request who-has 172.16.30.26 tell 172.16.30.28, length 46
11:24:36.939745 ARP, Request who-has 169.254.110.106 tell 0.0.0.0, length 46
11:24:36.940355 IP 172.16.30.97.mdns > mdns.mcast.net.mdns: 0 PTR (QM)? _microsoft_mcc._tcp.local. (43)
11:24:36.941695 IP6 fe80::62f3:ea9e:54f4:ebe7.mdns > ff02::fb.mdns: 0 PTR (QM)? _microsoft_mcc._tcp.local. (43)
11:24:37.236718 IP 172.16.30.91.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 441
11:24:37.236721 IP6 fe80::4182:b2a0:bd61:e97.1900 > ff02::c.1900: UDP, length 449
```

8.7 Conclusion:

Hence we learned about IDS and firewalls and how to execute it in kali linux

8.8 Questions:

1. A **firewall** controls access to a network by blocking or permitting traffic based on security rules, while **Intrusion Detection System (IDS)** monitors and analyses network traffic for suspicious activities to detect potential threats.
2. Types of IDS are:
 - **Network-based IDS (NIDS)**
 - **Host-based IDS (HIDS)**
 - **Signature-based IDS**
 - **Anomaly-based IDS**
 - **Protocol-based IDS**
3. Types of firewall are:

- **Packet Filtering Firewall**
- **Stateful Inspection Firewall**
- **Proxy Firewall**
- **Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW)**
- **Web Application Firewall (WAF)**