

# Foundational Packetry

Using SCAPY to understand  
the foundations of the internet.



# Matt Erasmus

- An “enthusiastic amateur”
- Tinkerer
- Short attention spanner
- Or just a spanner



# Éireann Leverett



- Primarily Matt's sidekick
- Sometimes I get to turn the slides too!
- OK, I once slew the air-gap in SCADA, but I had had coffee.



# Why?

“You know you have a distributed system  
when the crash of a computer you’ve never  
heard of stops you from getting any work  
done.”

—LESLIE LAMPORT



# DAFUQ?

We're going to understand the distributed computing of the internet.  
To do that we're going to study some simple protocols you THINK you understand.

ARP  
DNS  
DHCP  
HTTP

When you're done you'll be better at SCAPY, and at foundational networking.



# Wireshark is installed



The Wireshark Network Analyzer [Wireshark 1.8.5]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

## The World's Most Popular Network Protocol Analyzer

Version 1.8.5

### Capture

**Interface List**  
Live list of the capture interfaces (counts incoming packets)

**Start**  
Choose one or more interfaces to capture from, then Start

- eth0
- Linux netfilter log (NFLOG) interface: nflog
- eth1
- Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces: any

**Capture Options**  
Start a capture with detailed options

### Files

**Open**  
Open a previously captured file

**Wireshark: Capture Interfaces**

Device	Description	IP	Packets	Packets/s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eth0		172.16.206.138	3284	285
<input type="checkbox"/> nflog	Linux netfilter log (NFLOG) interface	none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> eth1		none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> any	Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces	none	3284	285
<input type="checkbox"/> lo		127.0.0.1	0	0

Help Start Stop Options Close

### Online

**Website**  
Visit the project's website

**User's Guide**  
The User's Guide (online version)

**Security**  
Work with Wireshark as securely as possible

### Capture Help

**How to Capture**  
Step by step to a successful capture setup

**Network Media**  
Specific information for capturing on:  
Ethernet, WLAN, ...

Ready to load or capture No Packets Profile: Default

# How to Install SCAPY

## Making packet porn easier

`tcpdump`

`graphviz`

`imagemagick`

`gnuplot`

`python-gnuplot`

`python-crypto`

`python-pyx`

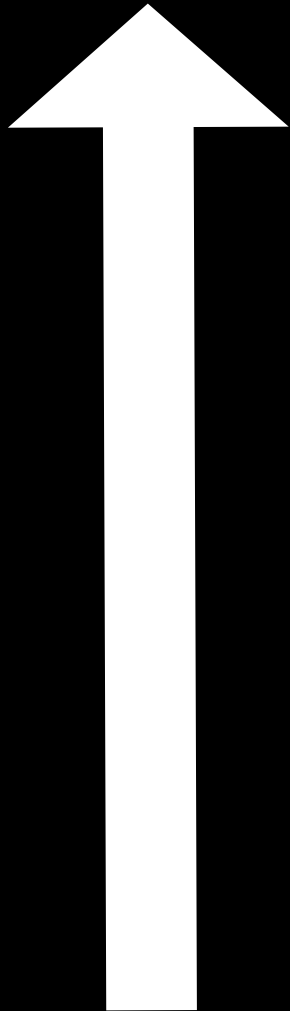




# man SCAPY

```
lsc()  
ls(TCP)  
send() / sendp()  
sr() / srp()  
a = rdpcap("~/pkts/dhcp.pcap")  
a.summary()  
a[3].show()  
a.psdump("~/pkts/dhcp.eps", layer_shift=1)  
a.pdfdump("~/pkts/dhcp.pdf", layer_shift=1)  
wrpcap("/pkts/dhcp.pcap", packets)  
wireshark(a)
```





```
.d8b. d8888b. d8888b. db      d888888b .o88b. .d8b. d888888b d888888b .d88b. d8b db
d8' `8b 88 `8D 88 `8D 88      `88' d8P Y8 d8' `8b `~88~' `88' .8P Y8. 888o 88
88ooo88 88oodD' 88oodD' 88      88 8P 88ooo88 88      88 88 88 88V8o 88
88~88 88~88 88~88 88~88      88 8b 88~88 88      88 88 88 88 V8o88
88 88 88      88 88booo. .88. Y8b d8 88 88 88      .88. `8b d8' 88 V888
YP YP 88      88 Y88888P Y888888P `Y88P' YP YP YP Y888888P `Y88P' VP V8P

d8888b. d8888b. d888888b .d8888. d888888b d8b db d888888b .d8b. d888888b d888888b .d88b. d8b db
88 `8D 88 `8D 88' 88' YP 88' 888o 88 `~88~' d8' `8b `~88~' `88' .8P Y8. 888o 88
88oodD' 88oobY' 88ooooo `8bo. 88ooooo 88V8o 88 88 88ooo88 88      88 88 88 88V8o 88
88~88 88`8b 88~88      `Y8b. 88~88 88 V8o88 88 88~88 88      88 88 88 88 V8o88
88 88 `88. 88. db 8D 88. 88 V888 88 88 88 88      .88. `8b d8' 88 V888
88 88 YD Y88888P `8888Y' Y88888P VP V8P YP YP YP YP Y888888P `Y88P' VP V8P

.d8888. d88888b .d8888. .d8888. d888888b .d88b. d8b db
88' YP 88' 88' YP 88' YP `88' .8P Y8. 888o 88
`8bo. 88ooooo `8bo. `8bo. 88 88 88 88V8o 88
`Y8b. 88~88 `Y8b. `Y8b. 88 88 88 88 V8o88
db 8D 88. db 8D db 8D .88. `8b d8' 88 V888
`8888Y' Y88888P `8888Y' `8888Y' Y888888P `Y88P' VP V8P

d888888b d8888b. .d8b. d8b db .d8888. d8888b. .d88b. d8888b. d888888b
`~88~' 88 `8D d8' `8b 888o 88 88' YP 88 `8D .8P Y8. 88 `8D `~88~'
88 88oobY' 88ooo88 88V8o 88 `8bo. 88oodD' 88 88 88oobY' 88
88 88`8b 88~88 88 V8o88 `Y8b. 88~88 88 88 88`8b 88
88 88 `88. 88 88 88 V888 db 8D 88 `8b d8' 88 `88. 88
YP 88 YD YP YP VP V8P `8888Y' 88 `Y88P' 88 YD YP

d8b db d888888b d888888b db d8b db .d88b. d8888b. db dD
888o 88 88' `~88~' 88 I8I 88 .8P Y8. 88 `8D 88 .8P'
88V8o 88 88ooooo 88 88 I8I 88 88 88 88oobY' 88 .8P
88 V8o88 88~88 88 Y8 I8I 88 88 88 88`8b 88`8b
88 V888 88. 88 `8b d8'8b d8' `8b d8' 88 `88. 88 `88.
VP V8P Y88888P YP `8b8' `8d8' `Y88P' 88 YD YP YD

d8888b. .d8b. d888888b .d8b. db      d888888b d8b db db dD
88 `8D d8' `8b `~88~' d8' `8b 88      `88' 888o 88 88 .8P'
88 88 88ooo88 88 88ooo88 88      88 88V8o 88 88 .8P
88 88 88~88 88 88~88 88      88 88 V8o88 88`8b
88 .8D 88 88 88 88 88 88booo. .88. 88 V888 88 `88.
Y8888D' YP YP YP YP YP Y88888P Y888888P VP V8P YP YD

d8888b. db db db db .d8888. d888888b .o88b. .d8b. db
88 `8D 88 88 `8b d8' 88' YP `88' d8P Y8 d8' `8b 88
88oodD' 88ooo88 `8bd8' `8bo. 88 8P 88ooo88 88
88~88 88~88 88      `Y8b. 88 8b 88~88 88
88 88 88 88 db 8D .88. Y8b d8 88 88 88booo.
88 YP YP YP YP `8888Y' Y888888P `Y88P' YP YP Y88888P
```

← send() and sr()  
← sendp() and srp()



Ether / ARP Who-has  
Ether / ARP Is-at  
Ether / IP / UDP / BOOTP / DHCP Discover  
Ether / IP / UDP / BOOTP / DHCP Offer  
Ether / IP / UDP / DHCP Request  
Ether / IP / UDP / DHCP Ack  
Ether / IP / UDP / DNS Query  
Ether / IP / UDP / DNS Response  
Ether / IP / TCP / HTTP GET  
Ether / IP / TCP / HTTP RESPONSE



# Enough, let's sling packets



```
ip = IP(dst="8.8.8.8")  
ip.show()
```

```
ping = ICMP()  
ping.show()  
packet = ip/ping  
packet.show()
```

```
fling = sr1(packet)  
fling.show() or fling.summary()
```



# ARP Explanation

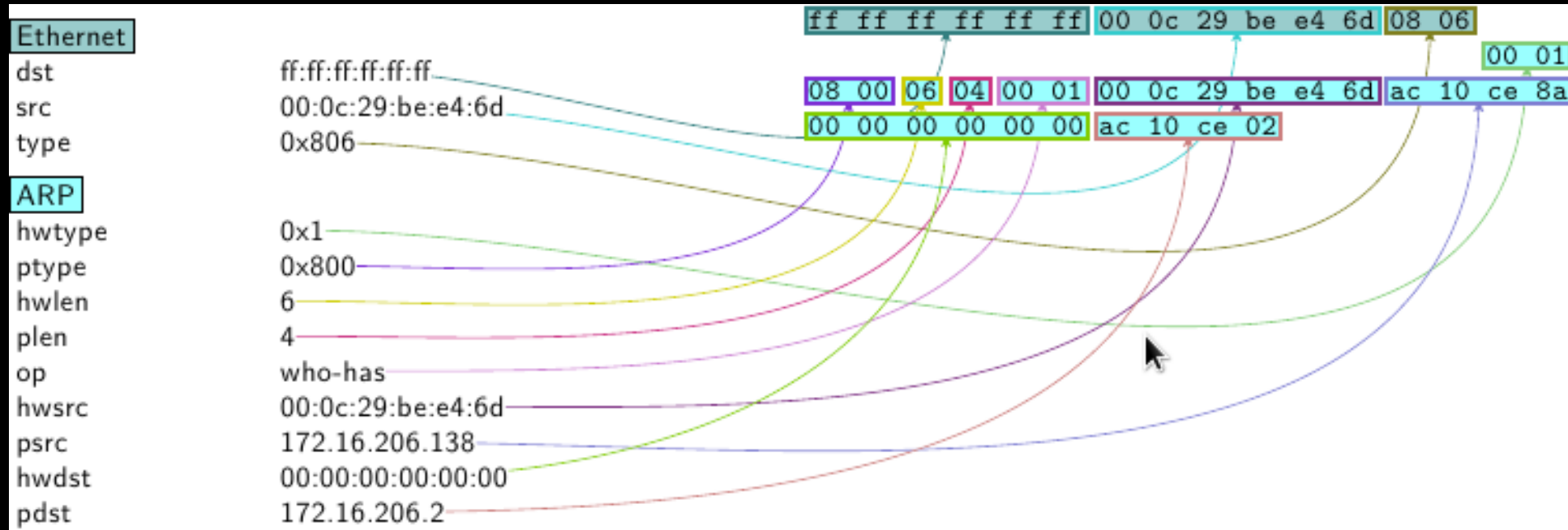
## Message Types:

- Probes
- Announcements
  - Request (who-has)
  - Reply (is-at)

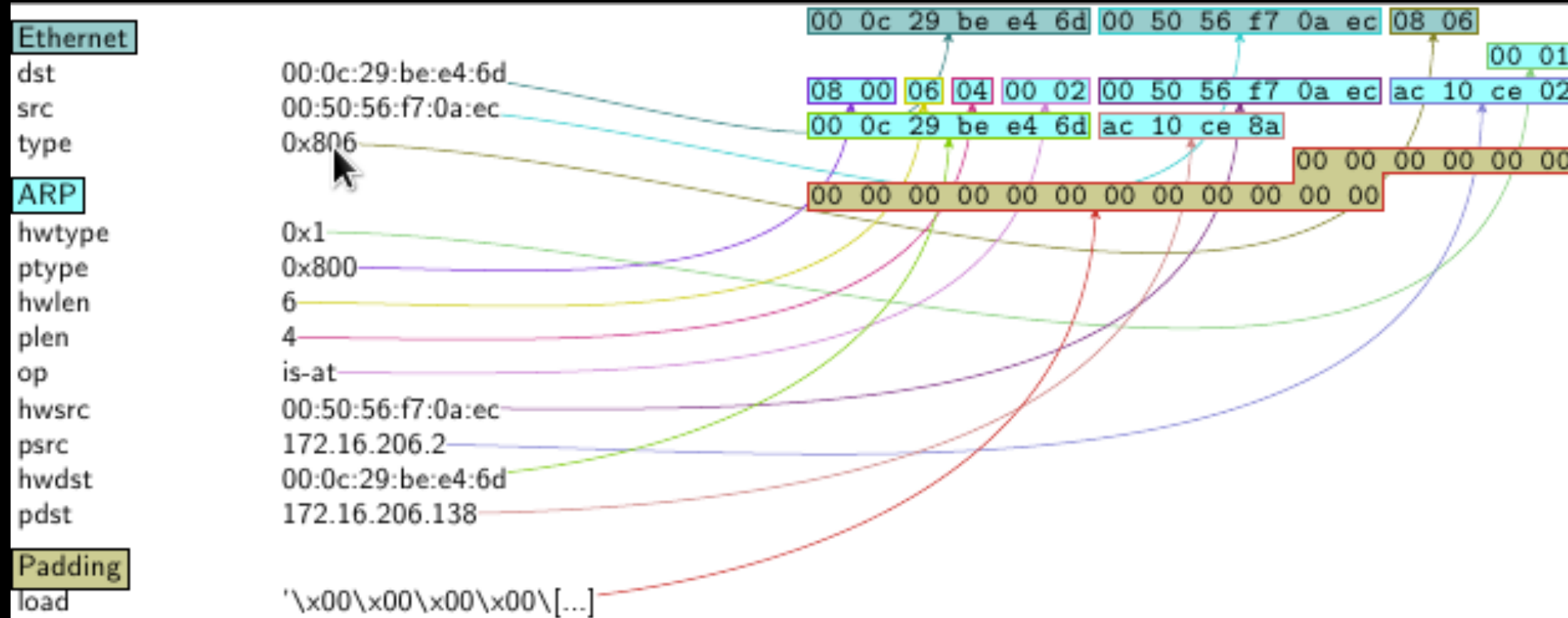
Resolves network layer  
addresses into  
link layer addresses



# ARP who-has



# ARP is-at





# ARP Solution

```
e = Ether()  
e.dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff"  
e.type=0x806  
a = ARP()  
a.hwtype=0x1  
a.op="who-has"  
a.hwsrc="00:0c:29:be:e4:6d"  
a.hwdst="00:00:00:00:00:00"  
a.pdst="172.16.206.2"  
packet = e/a  
  
ans,unans = srp(packet, iface="eth0")  
for snd,rcv in ans:  
    macaddy = rcv.sprintf(r"%Ether.src%")  
  
print "MAC address for: " + a.pdst + "is " + macaddy
```



# DNS Explanation

Given a domain get an IP address.

Can also do reverse DNS

Sometimes used for other things

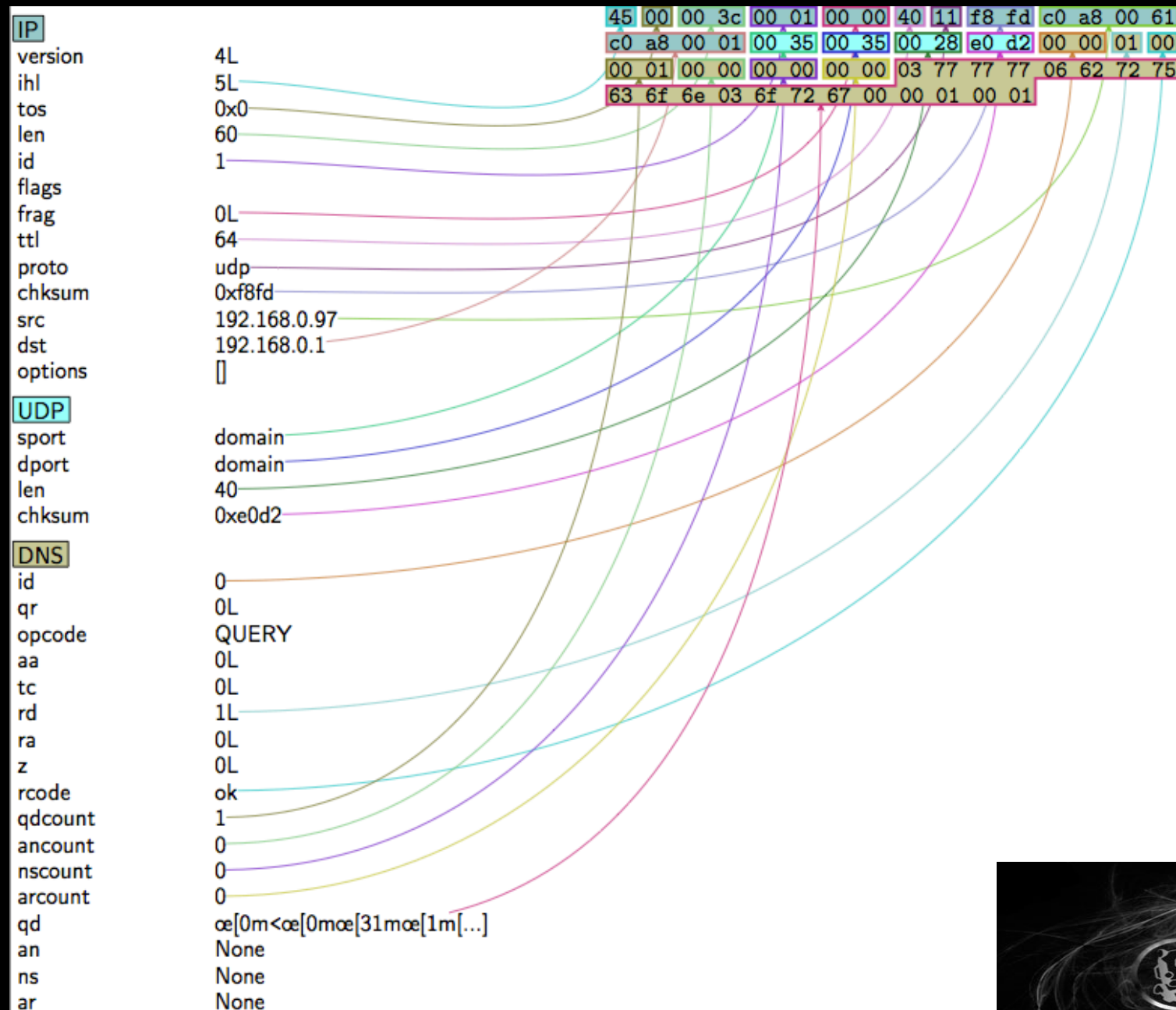
Simple query -> response format

IP / UDP / DNS

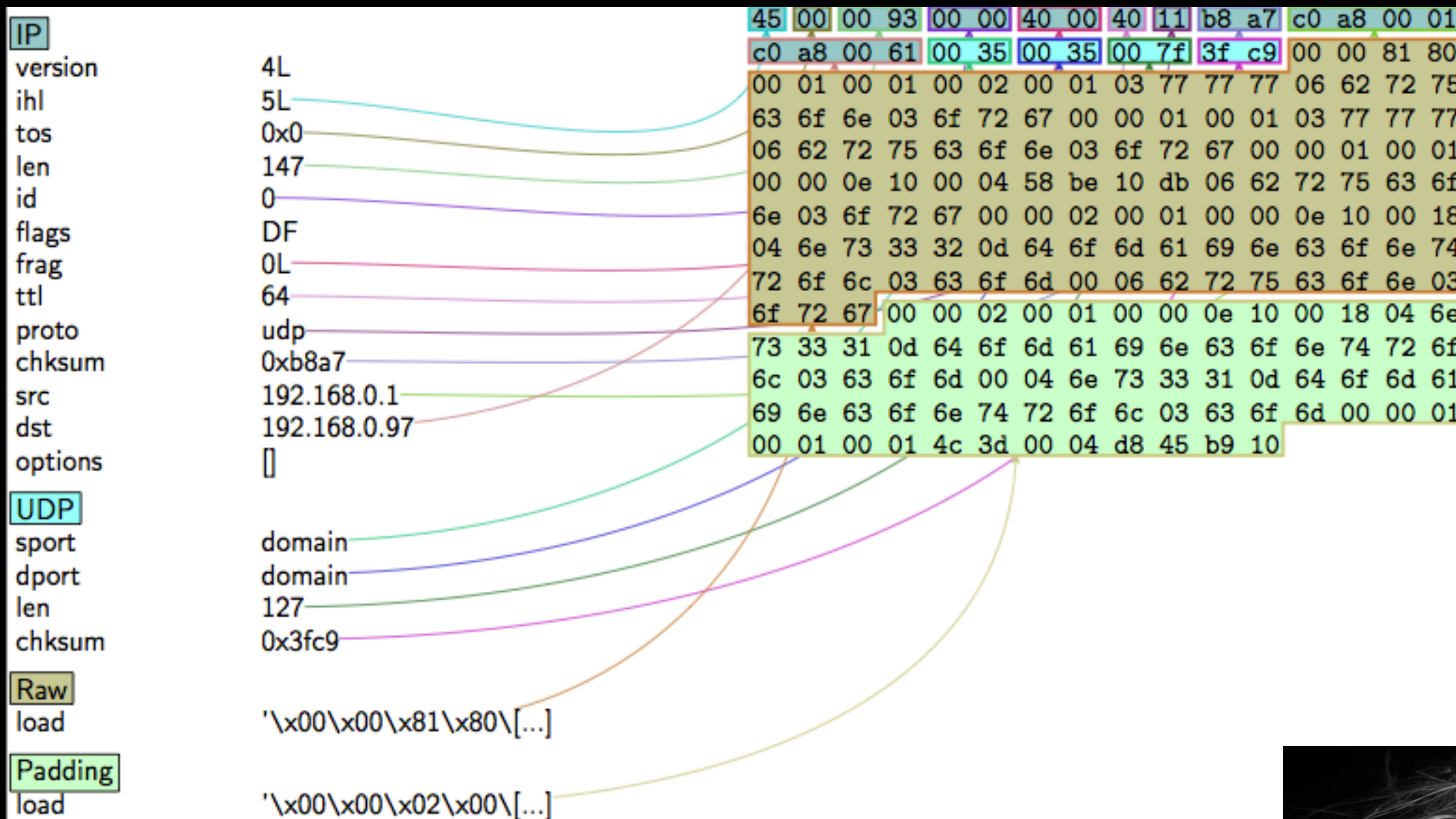
DNS is considered Application Layer



# DNS query



# DNS Response



# DNS Solution

```
i = IP(dst="8.8.8.8")  
u = UDP()  
d = DNS(rd=1,qd=DNSQR(qname="www.brucon.org"))  
  
packet = i/u/d  
  
x = sr1(packet)  
x.display()
```



# DHCP Explanation

## Message Types:

- Discover (Client)
- Offer (Server)
- Request (Client)
- Ack (Server)
- Info (Client)
- Release (Client)

Also called BOOTP

STACK:

Ether()/

IP()/

UDP()/

BOOTP()/

DHCP()



# DHCP Addressing

Stop and think about this.

You have no address.  
And you have no default gateway.

How does this conversation happen ?



# DHCP Gotchas

Disable DHCP on the interface you will use

Run `i(f|p)config` & note your MAC address

Now set a variable in SCAPY:

```
hw = '2b:42:31:5c:2a:73'
```

Filter on BOOTP in Wireshark

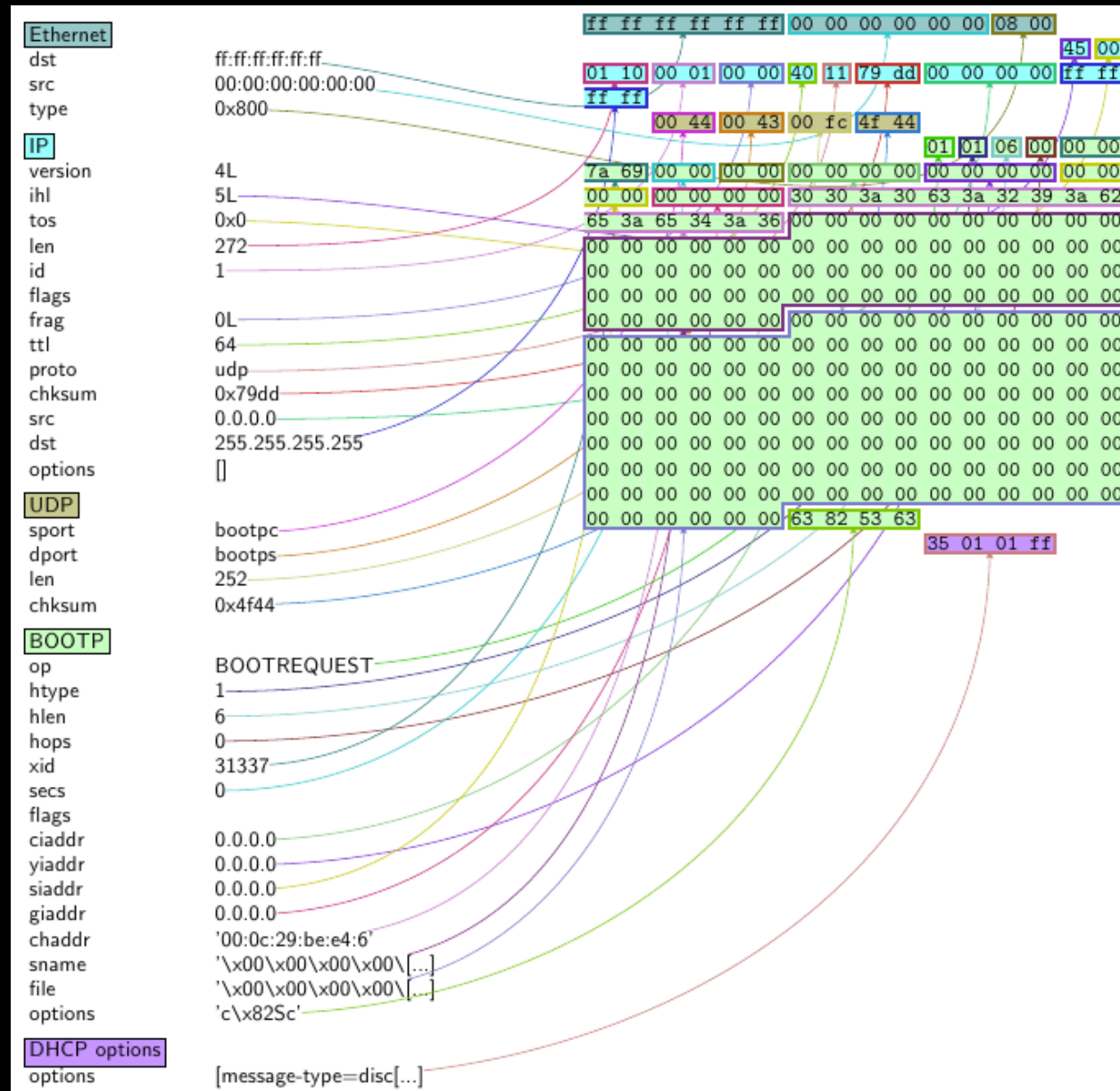
Disable IP checking in SCAPY:

```
Conf.checkIPaddr = False
```





# DHCP Discover



# DHCP Discover

```
conf.checkIPaddr = False  
hw="00:0c:29:be:e4:6d"
```

```
e = Ether(dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff")  
i = IP(src="0.0.0.0",dst="255.255.255.255")  
u = UDP(sport=68,dport=67)  
b = BOOTP(chaddr=hw,xid=31337)  
d = DHCP(options=[("message-type","discover"),"end"])
```

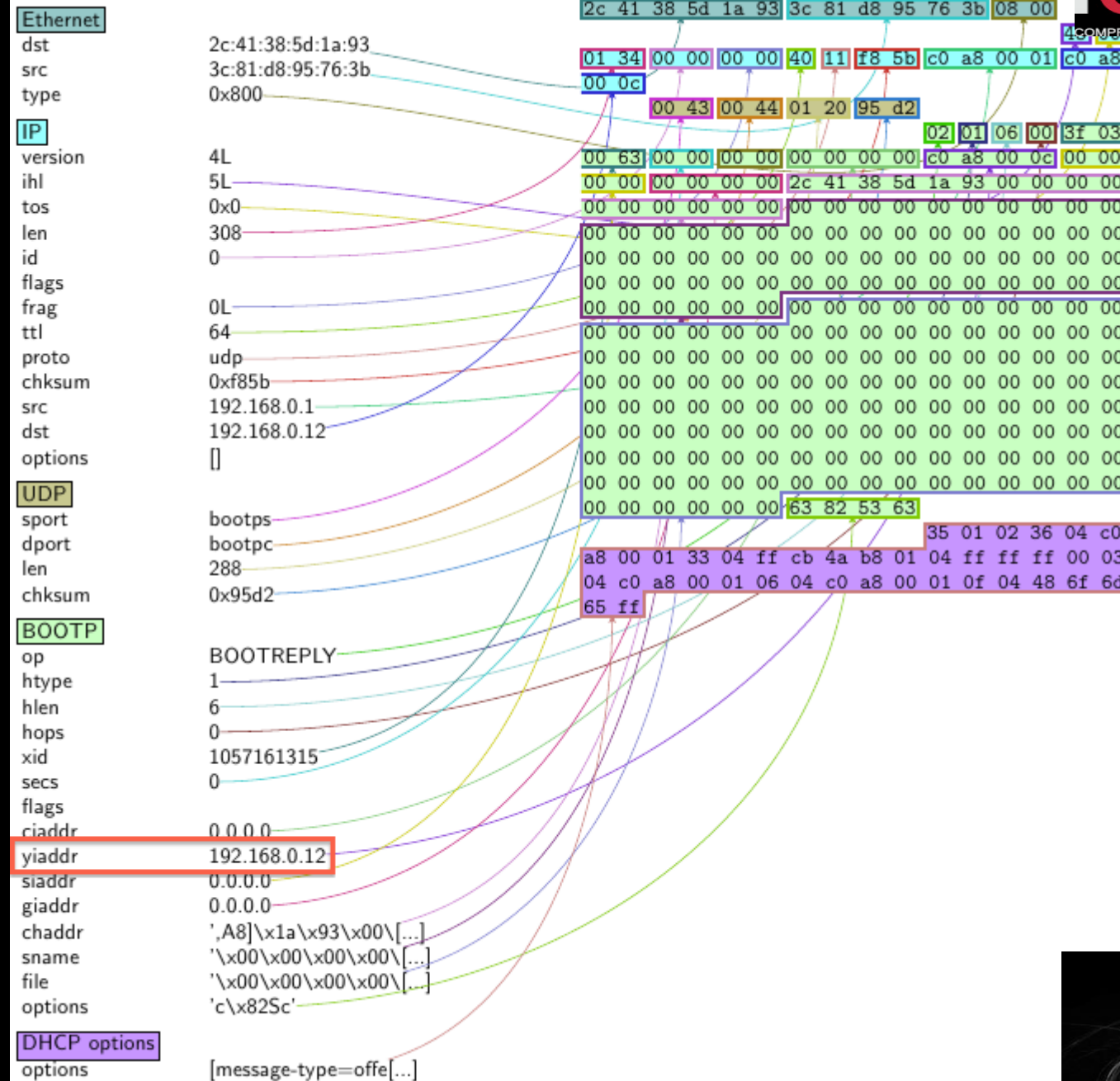
```
packet = e/i/u/b/d
```

```
srp(packet, iface="eth0", timeout=3)
```

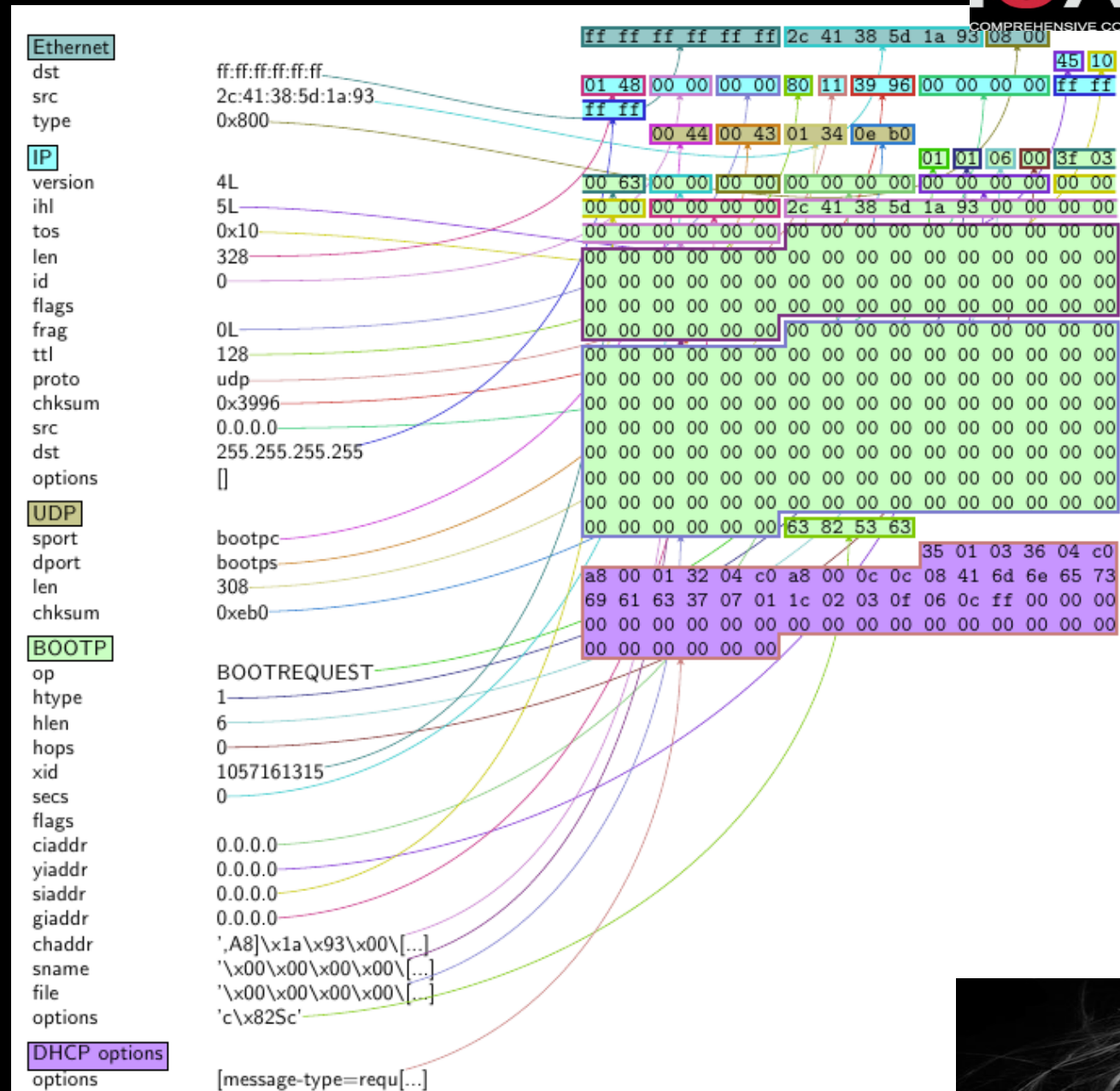
```
# Why is there no reply to this packet ?
```



# DHCP Offer



# DHCP Request



# DHCP Request

```
hw="00:0c:29:be:e4:6d"
```

```
e = Ether(dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff")
```

```
i = IP(src="0.0.0.0",dst="255.255.255.255")
```

```
u = UDP(sport=68,dport=67)
```

```
b = BOOTP(chaddr=hw,xid=31337)
```

```
d = DHCP(options=[("message-type","request"),IPField("requested_addr","172.16.206.138"),"end"])
```

```
packet = e/i/u/b/d
```

```
srp(packet, iface="eth0")
```

```
# Use wireshark or pkt.display() in scapy to get your answer!
```



# DHCP Ack

Then check wireshark/scapy for the ack. This should contain a number of fields for you to consume:

- Address
- Lease time
- DNS server
- Domain name
- Subnet

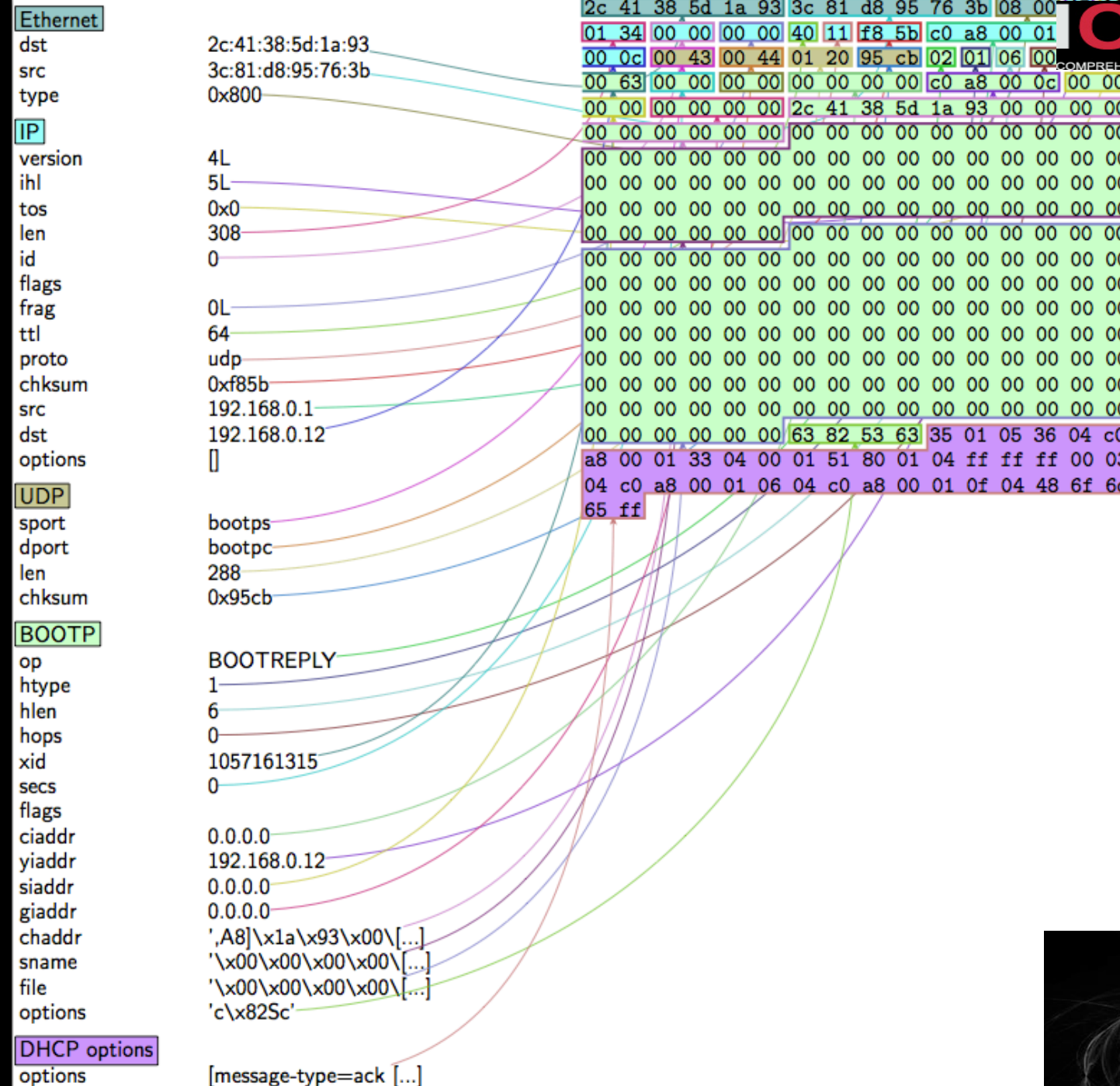
Now set up your machine with this info and continue!

Resolv.conf & i(f||p)config





# DHCP Ack



# Conf.checkIPAddr = True





# HTTP Explanation

## HTTP Requests:

- GET
- POST
- PUT
- DELETE
- OPTIONS
- etc. etc.

## Application Level Protocol

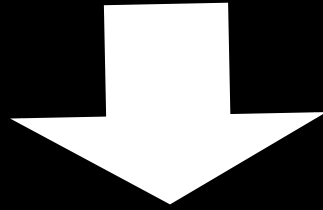
- \* Stateless
- \* Request  $\leftrightarrow$  Response
- \* Plaintext
- \* Much simpler  
(not quite)



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	172.16.206.138	88.190.16.219	TCP	54	[TCP Port numbers reused] 666 > 80 [SYN] Seq=4294967295 Win=8192 Len=0
2	0.057940	88.190.16.219	172.16.206.138	TCP	60	80 > 666 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
3	0.057995	172.16.206.138	88.190.16.219	TCP	54	666 > 80 [RST] Seq=0 Win=0 Len=0
4	0.148082	172.16.206.138	88.190.16.219	HTTP	95	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	0.148314	88.190.16.219	172.16.206.138	TCP	60	80 > 666 [RST] Seq=1 Win=32767 Len=0

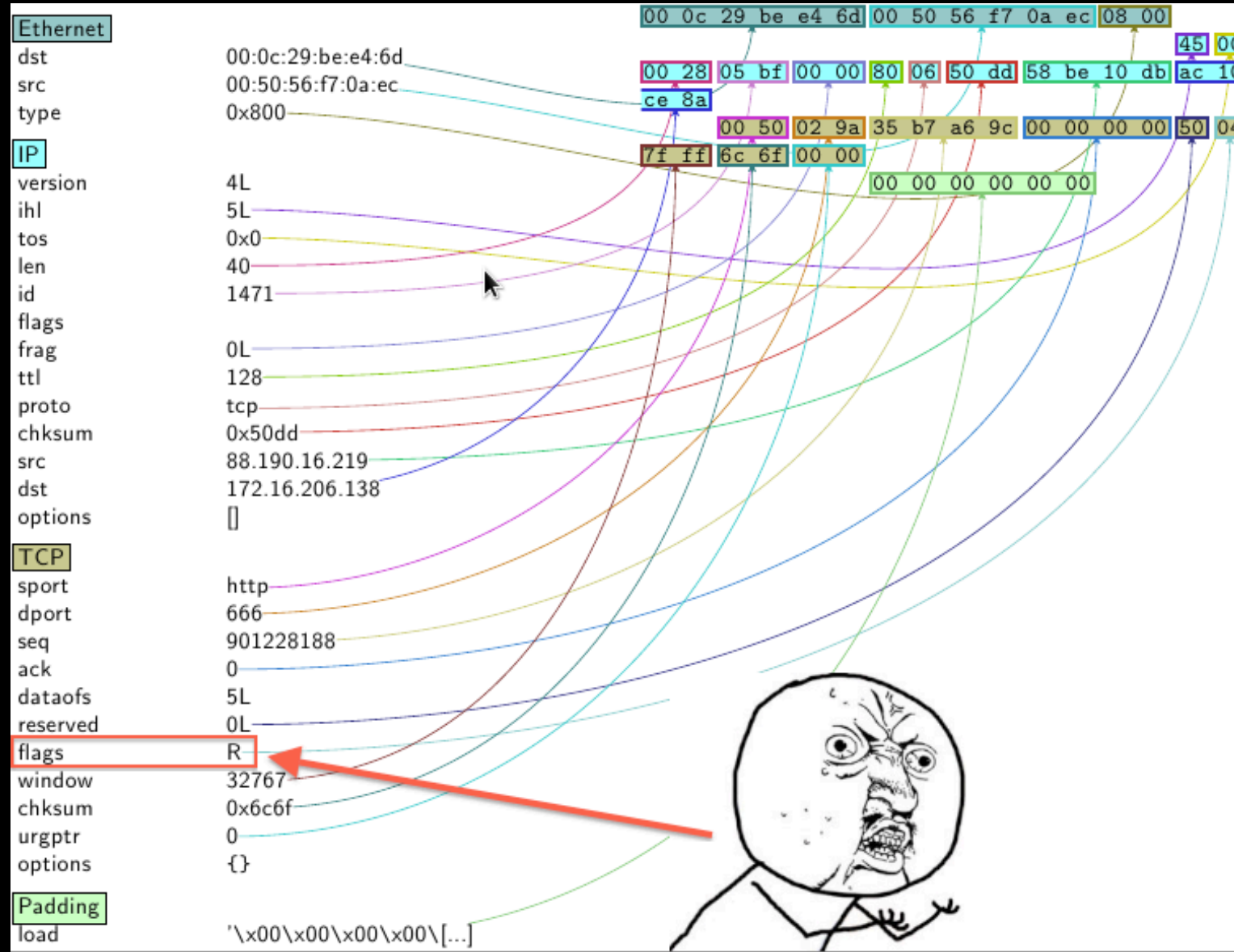
# HTTP Gotchas

TCP handshark fights will cause you headaches



Operating System Handshake vs Scapy Handshake



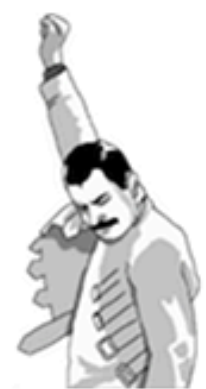
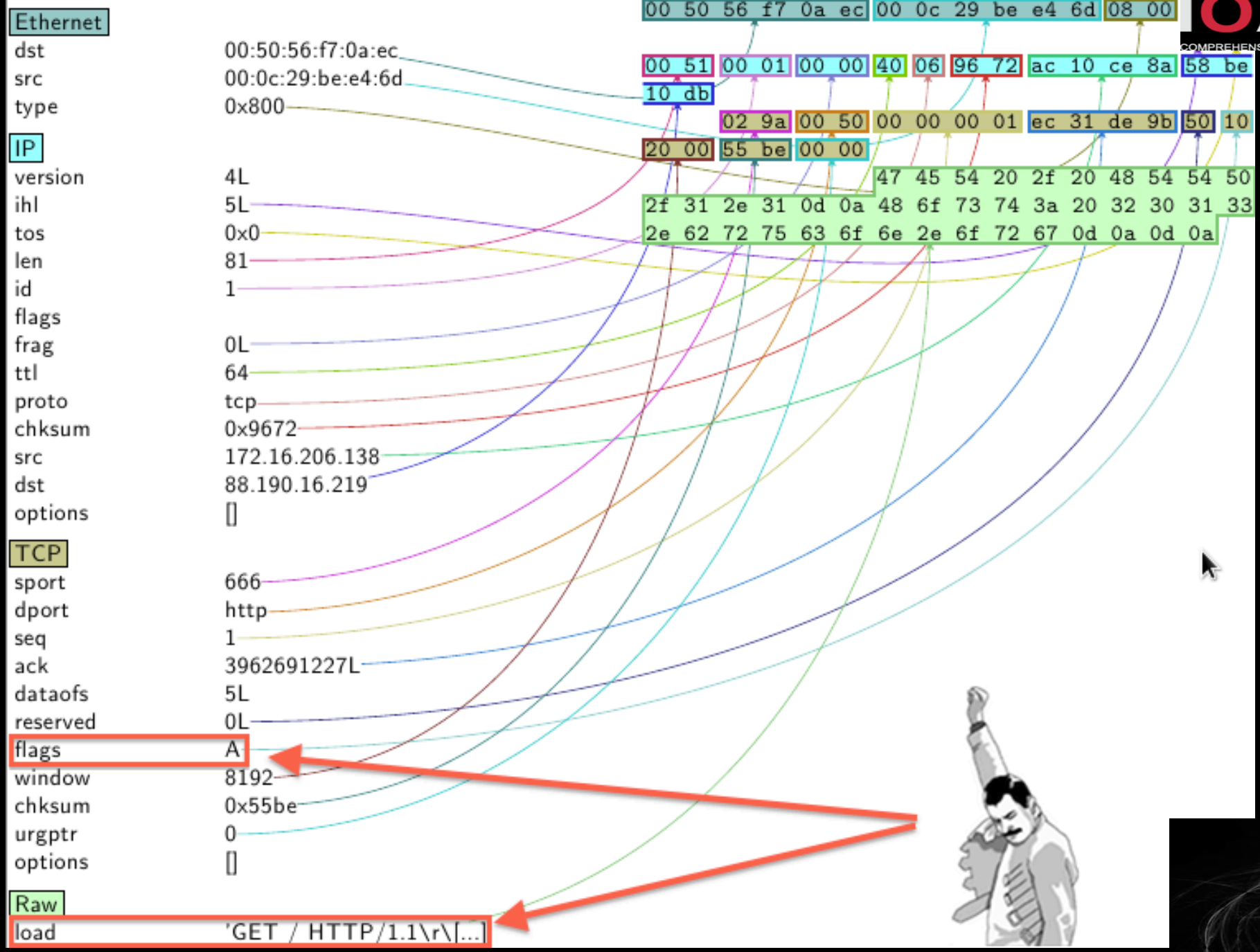


```
iptables  
-A OUTPUT  
-p tcp  
-d 88.190.16.219  
-s 172.16.206.138  
--dport 80  
--tcp-flags RST RST  
-j DROP
```

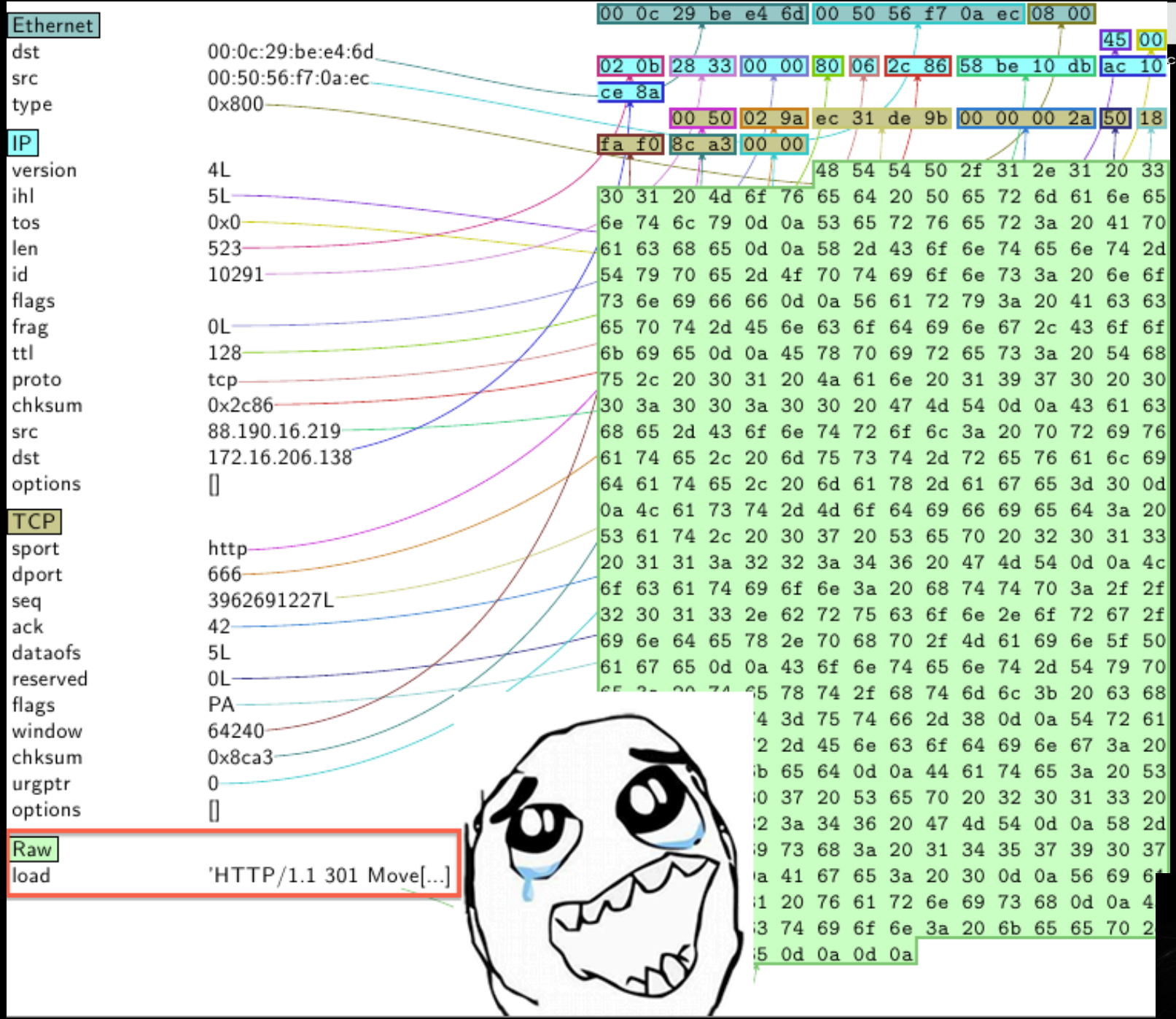


# netsh for Windows firewalls











# HTTP Solution

```
i = IP(dst="www.brucon.org")
t = TCP(sport=2203, dport=80, flags='S')
syn_packet = i/t

syn_ack = sr1(syn_packet)

i = IP(dst="www.brucon.org")
t = TCP(dport=80, sport=syn_ack[TCP].dport, \ seq=syn_ack[TCP].ack,
ack=syn_ack[TCP].seq + 1, flags='A')
request = i/t/"GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: www.brucon.org\r\n\r\n"
reply = sr1(request)

reply.display()
```



# In Summary...



```
Ether / ARP who has 172.16.206.2 says 172.16.206.138
Ether / ARP is at 00:50:56:f7:0a:ec says 172.16.206.2 / Padding
Ether / IP / UDP / BOOTP(chaddr='2b:42:31:5c:2a:73',xid=31337)/
DHCP(options=[("message-type","request"),IPField("requested_addr","192.168.0.12"),"end"])
Ether / IP / UDP / BOOTP(chaddr= '2b:42:31:5c:2a:73',xid=31337)/
Ether / IP / UDP 172.16.206.2:bootps > 172.16.206.138:bootpc / BOOTP / DHCP
DHCP(options=[("message-type","request"),IPField("requested_addr","172.16.206.138"),"end"])
Ether / IP / UDP 172.16.206.2:bootps > 172.16.206.138:bootpc / BOOTP / DHCP
Ether / IP / UDP / DNS Qry "www.brucon.org."
Ether / IP / UDP / DNS Ans "88.190.16.219"
Ether / IP / TCP 172.16.206.138:666 > 88.190.16.219:http S
Ether / IP / TCP 88.190.16.219:http > 172.16.206.138:666 SA / Padding
Ether / IP / TCP 172.16.206.138:666 > 88.190.16.219:http A / Raw
Ether / IP / TCP 88.190.16.219:http > 172.16.206.138:666 A / Padding
Ether / IP / TCP 88.190.16.219:http > 172.16.206.138:666 PA / Raw
Ether / IP / TCP 88.190.16.219:http > 172.16.206.138:666 PA / Raw / Padding
Ether / IP / TCP 88.190.16.219:http > 172.16.206.138:666 PA / Raw
```



Thank you !  
Questions ?  
BEER !!!

