

CS 716: Introduction to communication networks

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Recap: HTTP Packet Sniffing using Wireshark

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. At the top, the title bar reads "Realtek 10/100/1000 Ethernet NIC (Microsoft's Packet Scheduler) - Wireshark". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and analysis. The main window is divided into three panes:

- Packets List:** A table showing captured packets. The filter is set to "http". The table has columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Info. Packet 133 is highlighted in green, showing a GET request to http://www.google.com/.
- Packet Details:** A tree view showing the protocol stack for the selected packet: Internet Protocol, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The GET method and request headers are visible.
- Packet Bytes:** A hex dump of the packet data with a corresponding ASCII representation on the right.

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
133	1.209637	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
21	2.044905	fe80::e02d:30c3:83cff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
41	4.221713	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
54	4.953165	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://www.google.com/ HTTP/1.0
58	5.045210	fe80::e02d:30c3:83cff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
59	5.098288	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 302 Moved Temporarily (text/html)
67	5.101318	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://www.google.co.in/ HTTP/1.0
82	5.321579	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
89	5.328227	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://www.google.co.in/gen_204?atyp=i&gfp=fbg HTTP/1.0
96	5.355544	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/generate_204 HTTP/1.0
101	5.367175	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://www.google.co.in/cs1?v=3&s=webhp&action=&e=17259,26637,274
104	5.493613	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 204 No Content
109	5.563162	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 204 No Content
151	7.929331	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/complete/search?hl=en&client=hp&expI
153	8.044594	fe80::e02d:30c3:83cff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
157	8.085491	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/complete/search?hl=en&client=hp&expI
160	8.129736	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/javascript)
164	8.247816	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
166	8.287803	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/javascript)
174	8.402151	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/complete/search?hl=en&client=hp&expI
181	8.557459	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/complete/search?hl=en&client=hp&expI
184	8.609258	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/javascript)
193	8.765583	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/javascript)
200	8.871058	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	GET http://clients1.google.co.in/complete/search?hl=en&client=hp&expI

Packet Details:

- Internet Protocol, Src: 10.129.178.125 (10.129.178.125), Dst: 10.200.13.50 (10.200.13.50)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: sm-pas-5 (2942), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 673
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - GET http://www.google.com/ HTTP/1.0\r\n
 - [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): GET http://www.google.com/ HTTP/1.0\r\n]
 - Request Method: GET
 - Request URI: http://www.google.com/
 - Request Version: HTTP/1.0
 - Accept: image/gif, image/x-bitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/x-shockwave-flash, application/vnd.ms-excel, application
 - Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
 - [truncated] Cookie: PREF=ID=4e39cd81988162ee:U=6c821b2e45d9eb9e:TM=1281184973:LM=1281608835:GM=1:S=ezza6ty2wtahPxvm; NID=37=Ecns-
 - User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; windows NT 5.1; SV1; InfoPath.2)\r\n

Packet Bytes:

0000	00 04 96 10 a6 60 00 27 0e 2e 7c 5d 08 00 45 00E.
0010	02 c9 bb d8 40 00 80 06 67 5e 0a 81 b2 7d 0a c8	...@...gA...}
0020	0d 32 0b 7e 00 50 34 22 67 68 b8 b2 5e 9a 50 18	.2.~.P4" gh..A.P.
0030	ff ff d7 b3 00 00 47 45 54 20 68 74 74 70 3a 2fGET http://
0040	2f 77 77 77 2e 67 6f 6f 67 6c 65 2e 63 6f 6d 2f	...www.goo gle.com/
0050	50 43 54 54 2e 2f 21 2e 20 0d 03 41 62 62 65 70	HTTP/1.0 200 OK

Frame (frame), 727 bytes Packets: 514 Displayed: 60 Marked: 0 Dropped: 0 Profile: Default

Recap: HTTPS Packet Sniffing using Wireshark

Realtek 10/100/1000 Ethernet NIC (Microsoft's Packet Scheduler) - Wireshark

Filter: http Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
36	2.723366	Fe80::e02d:30c3:83c:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
43	3.419790	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
72	5.722388	fe80::e02d:30c3:83c:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
81	6.419567	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
116	8.722836	Fe80::e02d:30c3:83c:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
125	9.419626	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
160	12.723154	Fe80::e02d:30c3:83c:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
168	13.419875	fe80::452d:8ccb:8d2:ff02::c		SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
174	13.748558	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	CONNECT www.google.com:443 HTTP/1.0
178	13.826884	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 Connection established
179	13.827198	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	SSLV2	Client Hello
182	13.902884	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Server Hello
183	13.902897	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Certificate, Server Hello Done
185	13.903462	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	SSLV3	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
188	13.976465	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
189	13.978197	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	SSLV3	Application Data
192	14.065821	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Application Data
193	14.065941	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Application Data
195	14.066067	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Application Data
196	14.066186	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
197	14.066192	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Application Data
199	14.070964	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
200	14.070972	10.200.13.50	10.129.178.125	SSLV3	Application Data
252	15.688025	10.129.178.125	10.200.13.50	HTTP	CONNECT www.google.com:443 HTTP/1.0

Frame 174: 324 bytes on wire (2592 bits), 324 bytes captured (2592 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_2e:7c:5d (00:27:0e:2e:7c:5d), Dst: ExtremeN_10:a6:60 (00:04:96:10:a6:60)

Internet Protocol, Src: 10.129.178.125 (10.129.178.125), Dst: 10.200.13.50 (10.200.13.50)

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: hyperip (3919), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 270

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- CONNECT www.google.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\n
 - [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): CONNECT www.google.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\n]
 - [Message: CONNECT www.google.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\n]
 - [Severity level: Chat]
 - [Group: sequence]
 - Request Method: CONNECT
 - Request URI: www.google.com:443
 - Request Version: HTTP/1.0

```
0000 00 04 96 10 a6 60 00 27 0e 2e 7c 5d 08 00 45 00  ....  .]..E.
0010 01 36 05 58 40 00 80 06 1f 72 0a 81 b2 7d 0a c8  .6.X@...r...}.
0020 0d 32 0f 4f 00 50 bd 68 ee 21 30 e7 d7 c0 50 18  .2.O.P.h !0...P.
0030 ff ff d6 20 00 00 43 4f 4e 4e 45 43 54 20 77 77  ... ..CO NNECT ww
0040 77 2e 67 6f 6f 67 6c 65 2e 63 6f 6d 3a 34 34 33  w.google .com:443
0050 20 48 54 54 50 2f 21 20 20 0d 02 55 72 65 72 2d  HTTP/1.0 User
```

File: "C:\DOCU...abhi\LOCALS~1\Temp\wire... Packets: 817 Displayed: 127 Marked: 0 Dropped: 0 Profile: Default

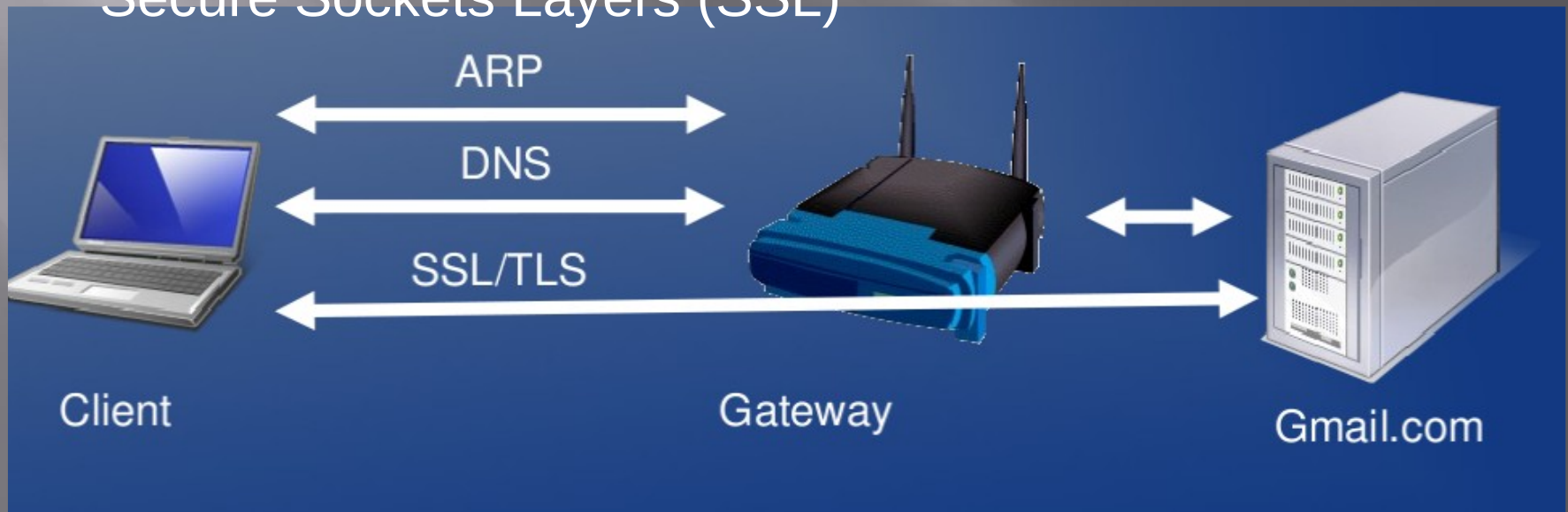
Components of HTTPS

When you use a secure session (HTTPS), these protocols work together:

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Domain Name System (DNS)

Secure Sockets Layers (SSL)



ARP Request and Reply

- Client wants to find Gateway
- ARP Request: Who has 192.168.2.1?
- ARP Reply:

MAC: 00-30-bd-02-ed-7b has 192.168.2.1



Demonstration

Sniffing ARP with Wireshark

- Start Wireshark capturing packets
- Clear the ARP cache
 - `arp -d *`
- Ping the default gateway

Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
Supermic_82:11:bc	Broadcast	ARP	who has 192.168.2.1? Tell 192.168.2.28
BelkinCo_02:ed:7b	Supermic_82:11:bc	ARP	192.168.2.1 is at 00:30:bd:02:ed:7b

DNS Query and Response

- Client wants to find Gmail.com
- DNS Query: Where is Gmail.com?
- DNS Response3:
 - Gmail.com is at 64.233.171.8



Demonstration

Sniffing DNS with Wireshark

- Start Wireshark capturing packets
- Clear the DNS cache
- `ipconfig /flushdns`
- Ping Gmail.com

Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
192.168.2.28	192.168.2.1	DNS	Standard query A gmail.com
192.168.2.1	192.168.2.28	DNS	Standard query response A 64.233.171.83

SSL Handshake

- SSL handshake has three stages:
- Hellos
- Certificate, Key Exchange, and Authentication
- "Change cipher spec" – handshake finished
- The Gateway just forwards all this traffic to the Web server



Demonstration Sniffing SSL Handshake with Wireshark

- Start Wireshark capturing packets
- Open a browser and go to yahoo.com
- Click the My Mail button

Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
192.168.2.28	209.73.168.74	TCP	1180 > https [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
209.73.168.74	192.168.2.28	TCP	https > 1180 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=65535 Len=0
192.168.2.28	209.73.168.74	TCP	1180 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=17520 [TCP CH
192.168.2.28	209.73.168.74	SSLv2	Client Hello
209.73.168.74	192.168.2.28	TLSv1	Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
192.168.2.28	209.73.168.74	TLSv1	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
209.73.168.74	192.168.2.28	TLSv1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
192.168.2.28	209.73.168.74	TLSv1	Application Data

Open a Socket to Port 443

- This is the usual SYN, SYN/ACK, SYN TCP handshake
- Port 443 is used for HTTPS

Protocol	Info
TCP	1180 > https [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
TCP	https > 1180 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
TCP	1180 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 [TCP CH
SSLV2	Client Hello
TLSv1	Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
TLSv1	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
TLSv1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
TLSv1	Application Data

Hello

- Client Hello
- Server sends Hello
- This exchange is used to agree on a protocol version and encryption method

Protocol	Info
TCP	1180 > https [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
TCP	https > 1180 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=65535 Len=0
TCP	1180 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=17520 [TCP CH
SSLv2	Client Hello
TLSv1	Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
TLSv1	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
TLSv1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
TLSv1	Application Data

Change Cipher Spec

- Server sends "Change Cipher Spec"
- Client sends "Change Cipher Spec"
- SSL Handshake is done, now client can send encrypted Application Data

Protocol	Info
TCP	1180 > https [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
TCP	https > 1180 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Le
TCP	1180 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 [TCP CH
SSLv2	Client Hello
TLSv1	Server Hello, Certificate, server Hello done
TLSv1	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
TLSv1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
TLSv1	Application Data

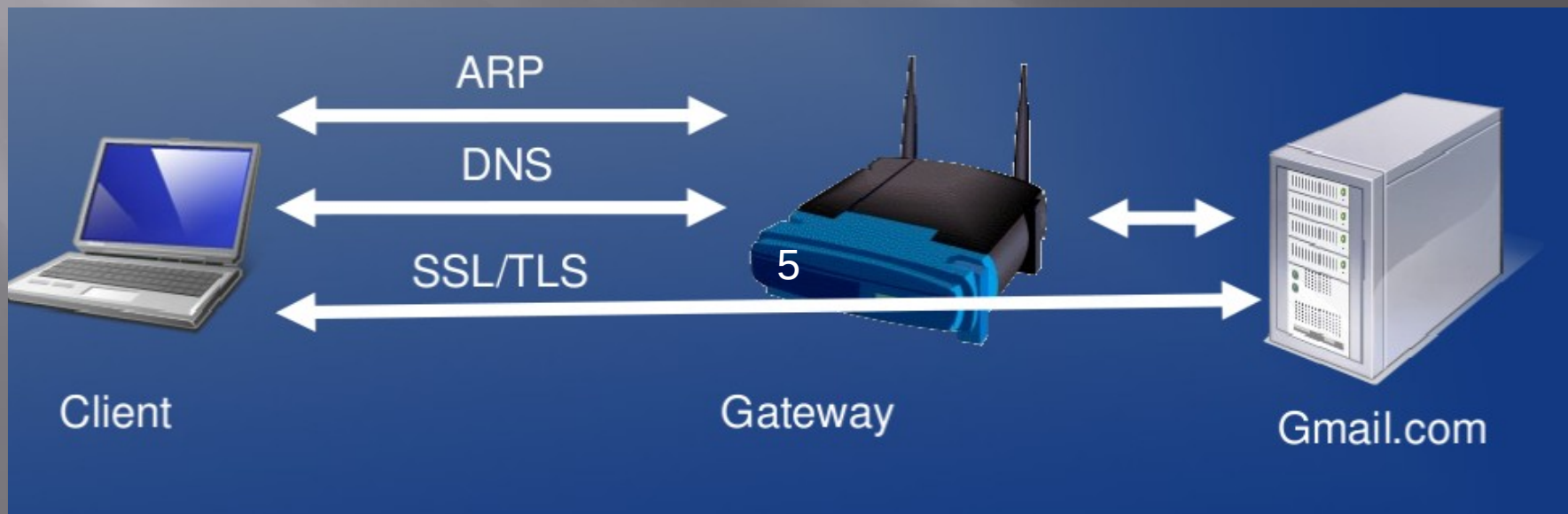
Certificate, Key Exchange, and Authentication

- Server sends Certificate
- Client sends Public Key
- Client Authenticates Certificate with Certificate Authority (not visible)

Protocol	Info
TCP	1180 > https [SYN] seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
TCP	https > 1180 [SYN, ACK] seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Le
TCP	1180 > https [ACK] seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17520 [TCP CH
SSLV2	Client Hello
TLSV1	Server Hello, Certificate, Server Hello Done
TLSV1	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt
TLSV1	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
TLSV1	Application Data

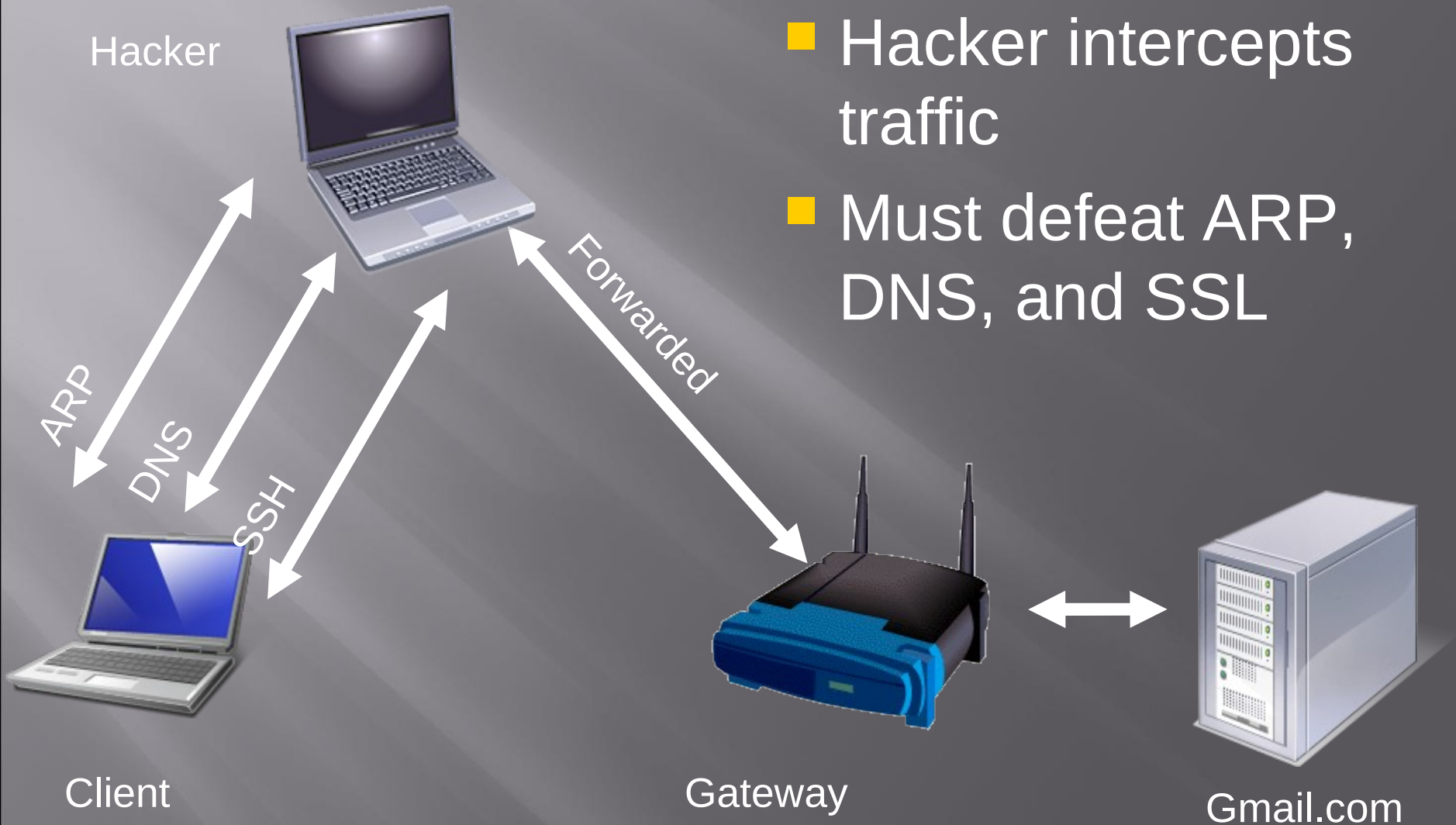
Summary of HTTPS Process

- SSL handshake has three stages:
 - Hellos
 - Certificate, Key Exchange, and Authentication
 - "Change cipher spec" – handshake finished



Man-in-the-Middle Attack

- Hacker intercepts traffic
- Must defeat ARP, DNS, and SSL



Hacker



ARP

DNS

SSH

Forwarded



Client

Gateway

Gmail.com

ARP Cache Poisoning

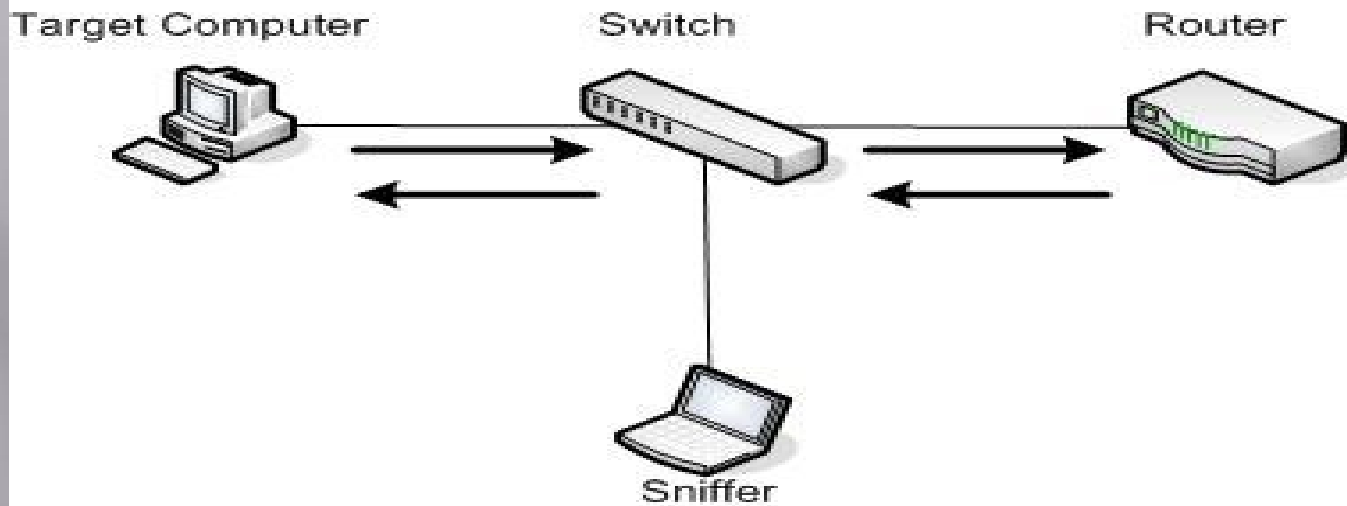
ARP cache poisoning, also known as ARP spoofing.

It is the process of falsifying the source Media Access Control (MAC) addresses of packets being sent on an Ethernet network.

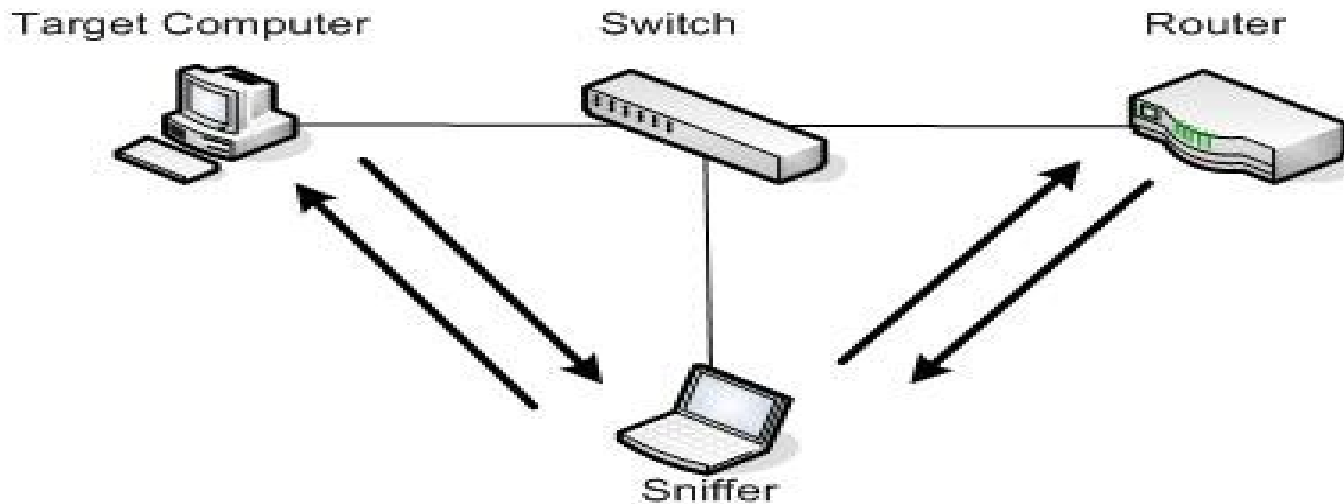
It is a MAC layer attack that can only be carried out when an attacker is connected to the same local network as the target machines.

```
yourname@S214-01u:~$ sudo arpspoof -t 192.168.2.14 192.168.2.1
Password:
0:c:29:59:69:d9 0:10:b5:e:5c:8a 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.2.1 is-at 0:c:29:59:69:d9
0:c:29:59:69:d9 0:10:b5:e:5c:8a 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.2.1 is-at 0:c:29:59:69:d9
```

Normal Traffic Pattern



Poisoned ARP Cache



DNS SPOOFING

The mechanism of DNS spoofing is based on the fact of presenting false or fake DNS information to the victim in a response to their DNS request and as a result forcing them to visit a site which is not the real one.

```
yourname@S214-01u:~$ sudo dnsspoof
Password:
dnsspoof: listening on eth1 [udp dst port 53 and not src 192.168.2.38]
```