CS 716: Introduction to communication networks

- 17th class; 30th Sept 2011

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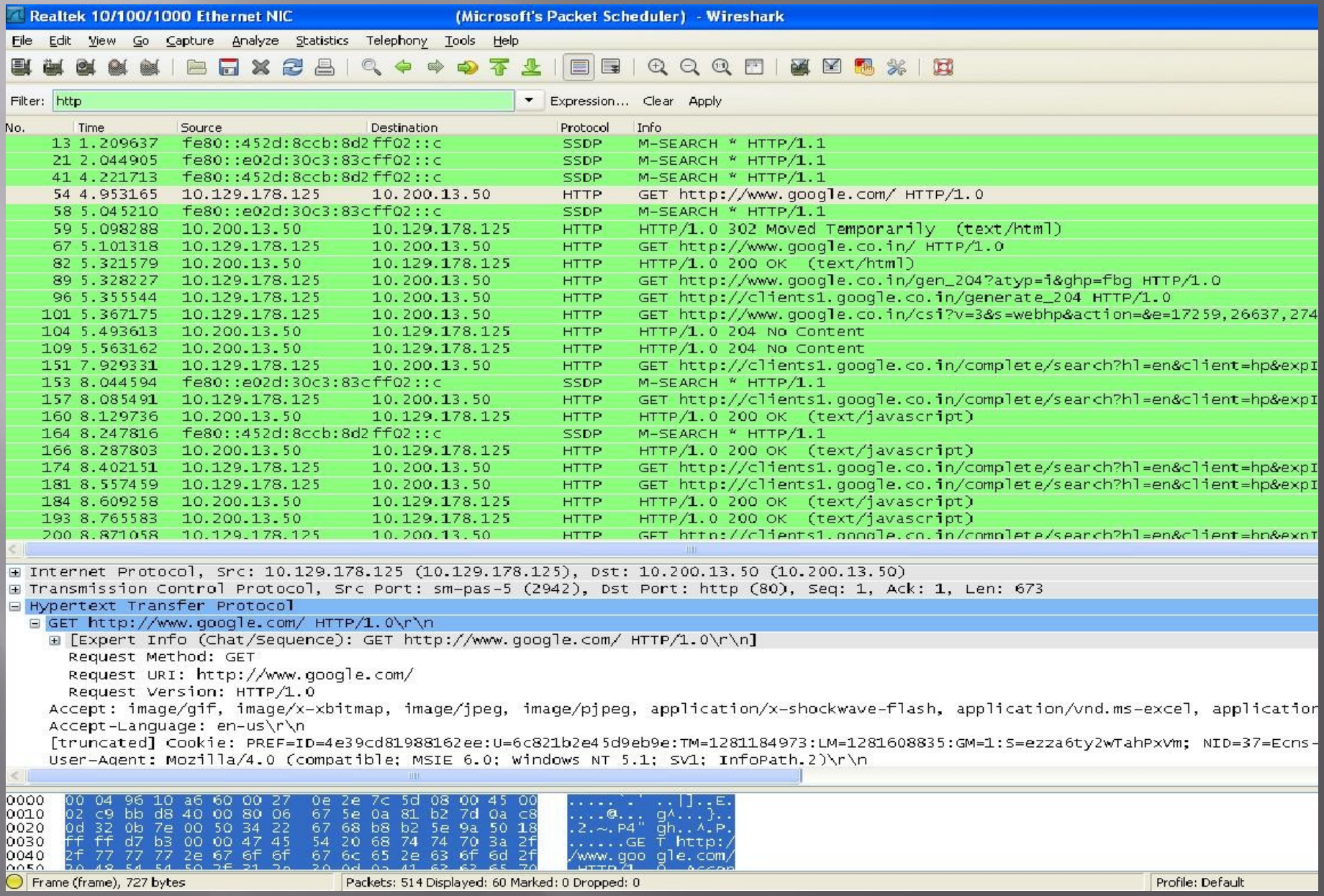
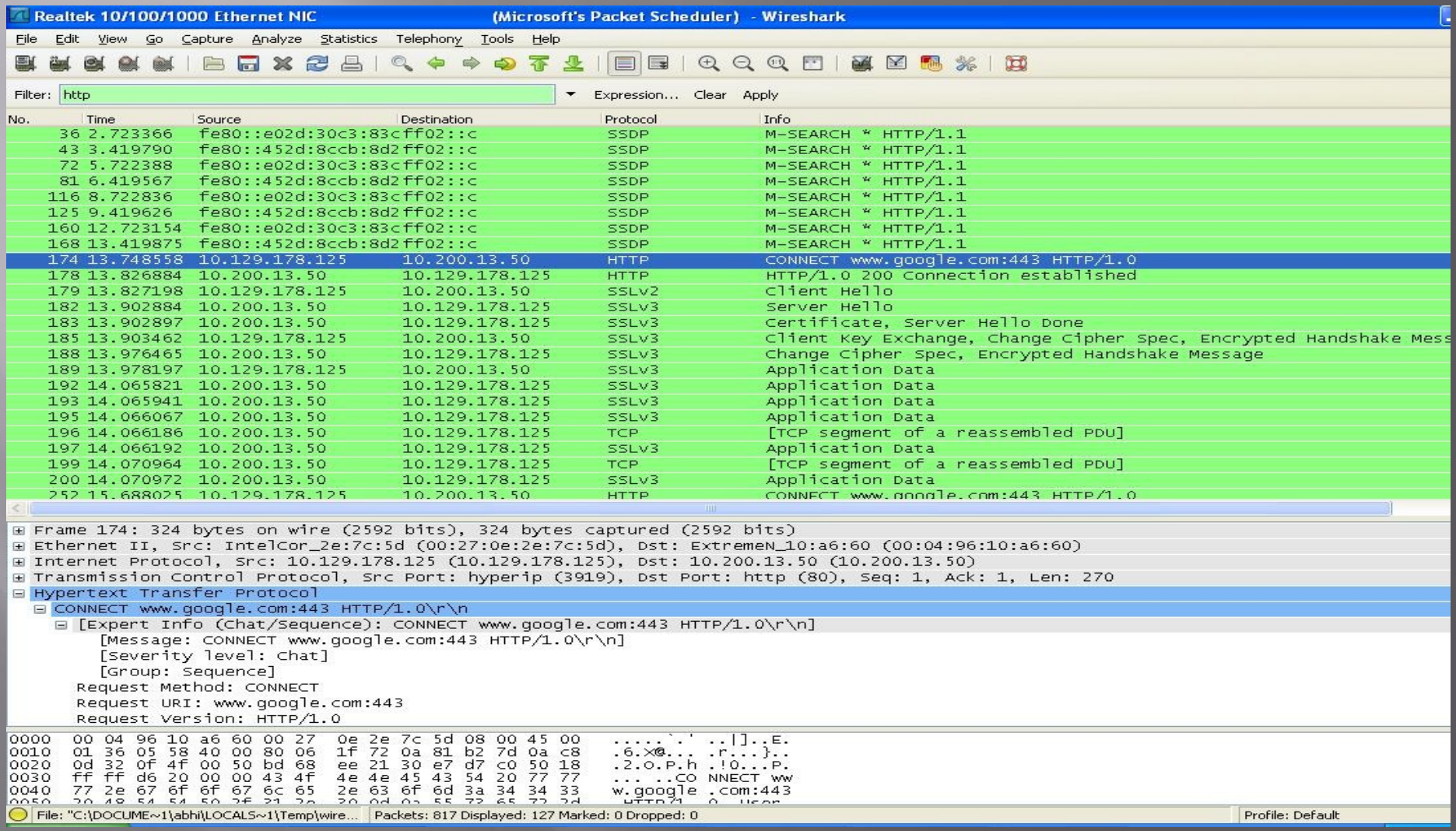
IIT Bombay

Recap: HTTP Packet Sniffing using Wireshark



Recap: HTTPS Packet Sniffing using Wireshark



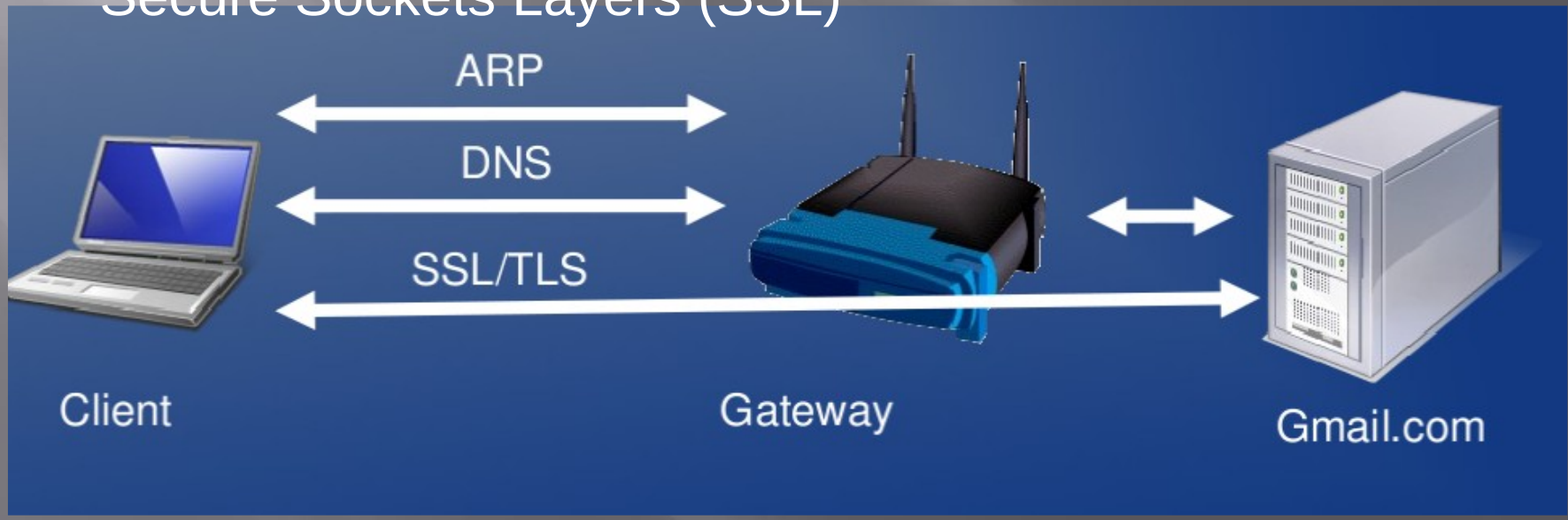
Components of HTTPS

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

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

Domain Name System (DNS)

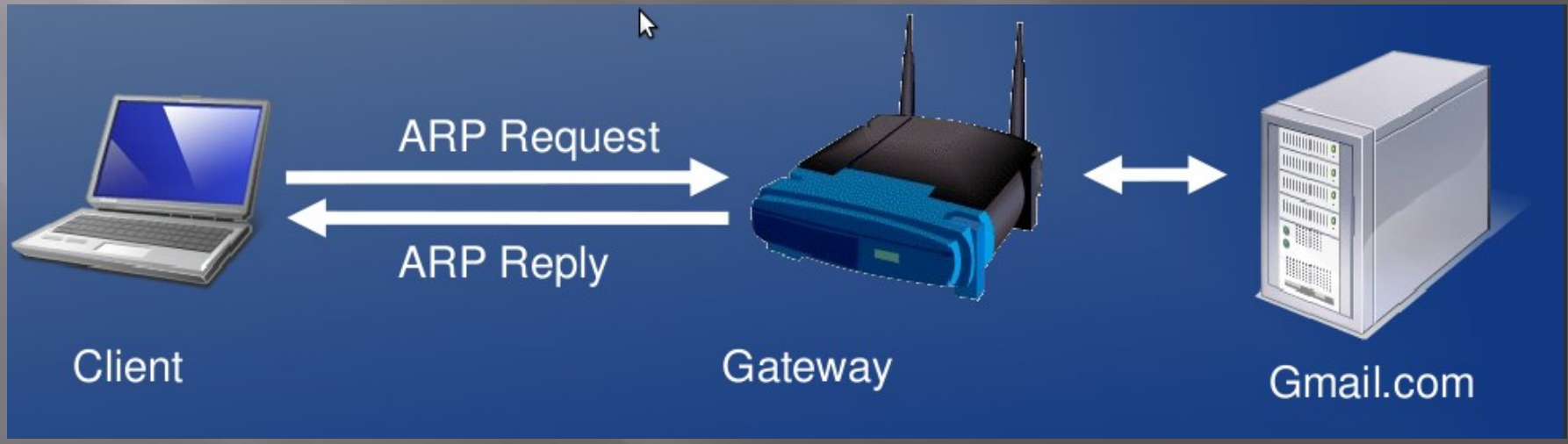
Secure Sockets Layers (SSL)



ARP Request and Reply

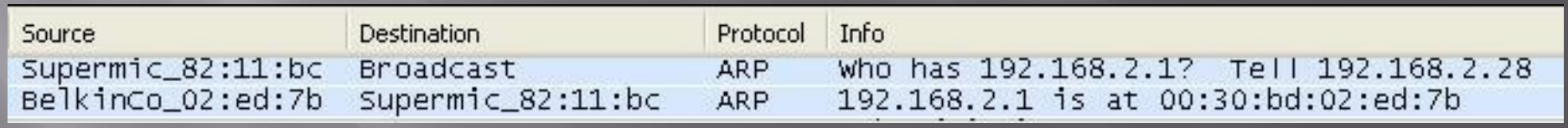
- Client wants to find Gateway
- ARP Request: Who has 192.168.2.1?
- ARP Reply:

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



Demonstration
Sniffing ARP with Wireshark

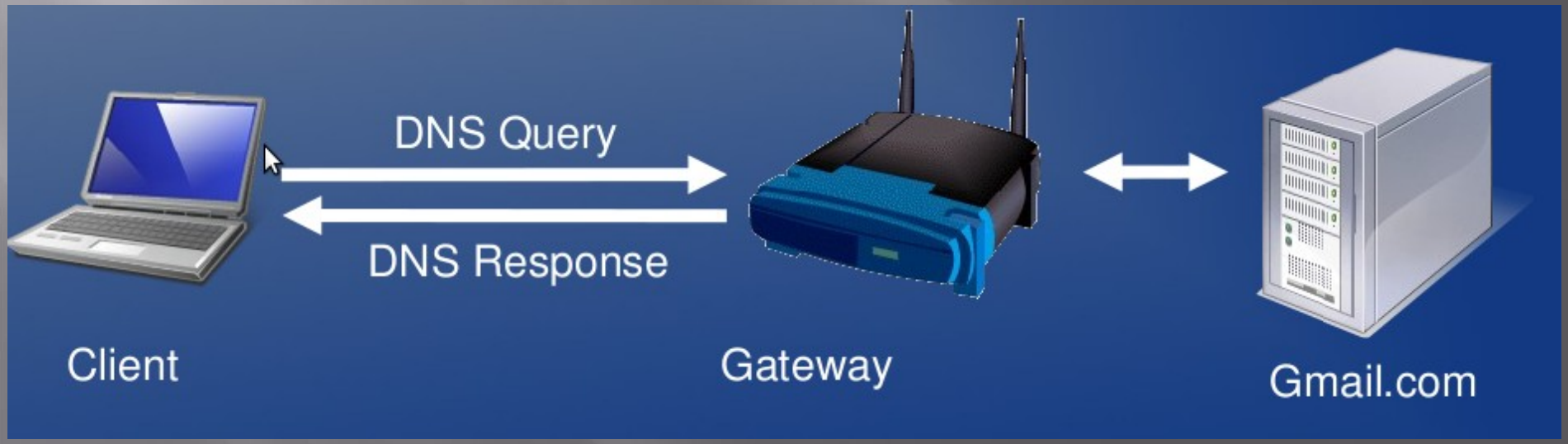
- Start Wireshark capturing packets
- Clear the ARP cache
- arp –d *
- Ping the default gateway



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

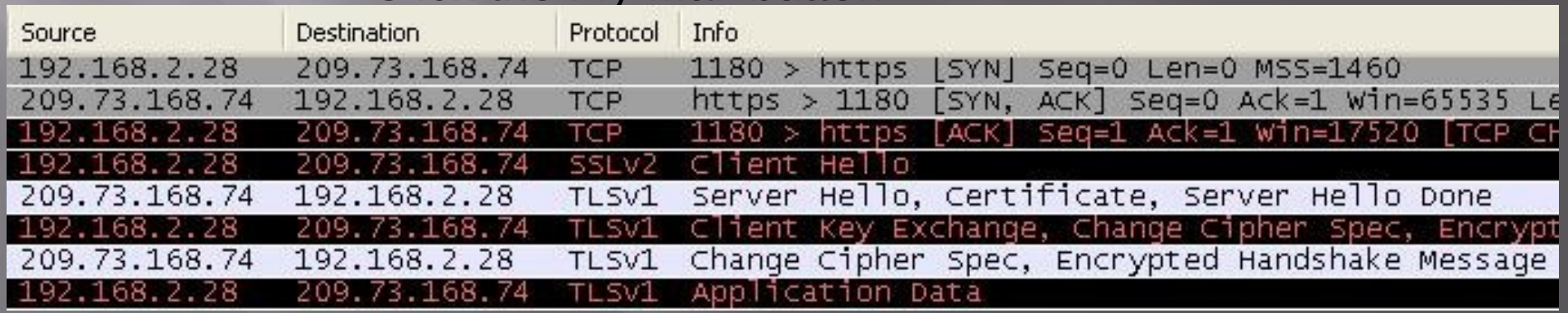
Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
192.168.2.28	192.168.2.1	DNS	Standard query A gmail.com
192.168.2.1	192.168.2.28	DNS	Standard query response A 64.233.171.83

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

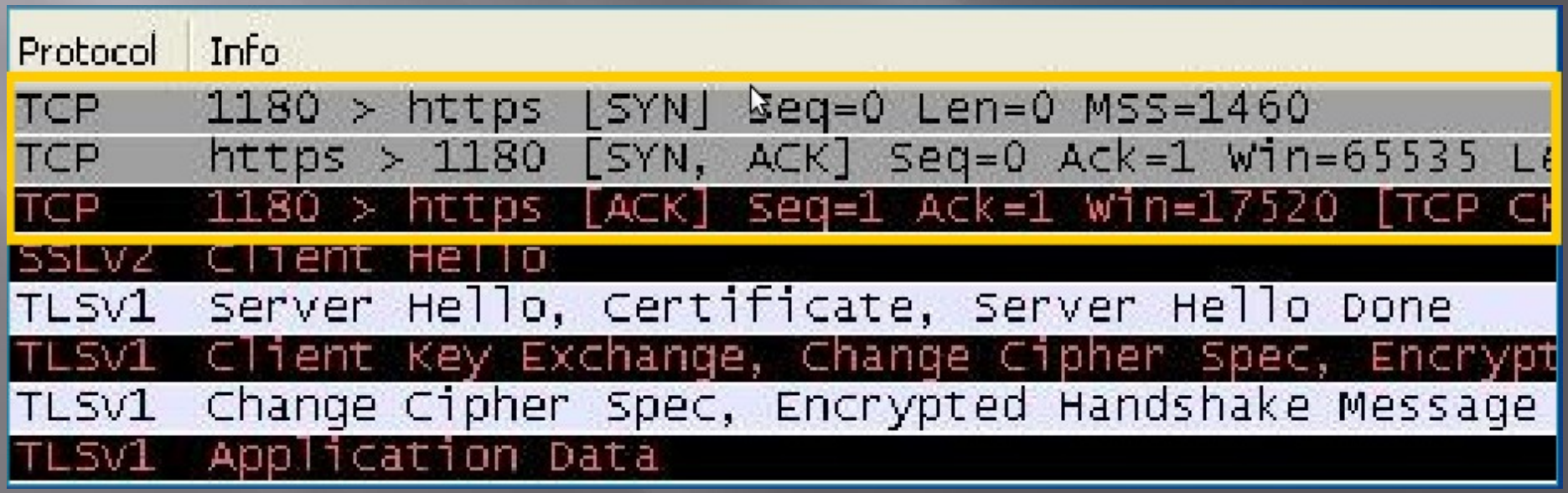
- Start Wireshark capturing packets
- Open a browser and go to yahoo.com
- Click the My Mail button



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 Le
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

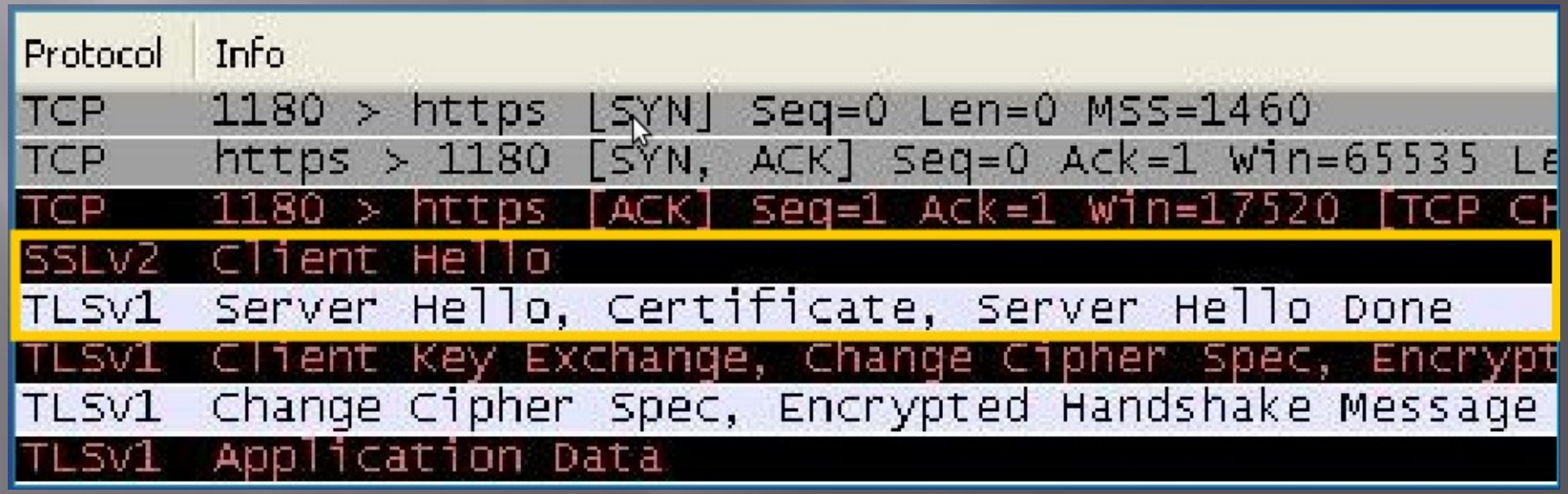
Open a Socket to Port 443

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



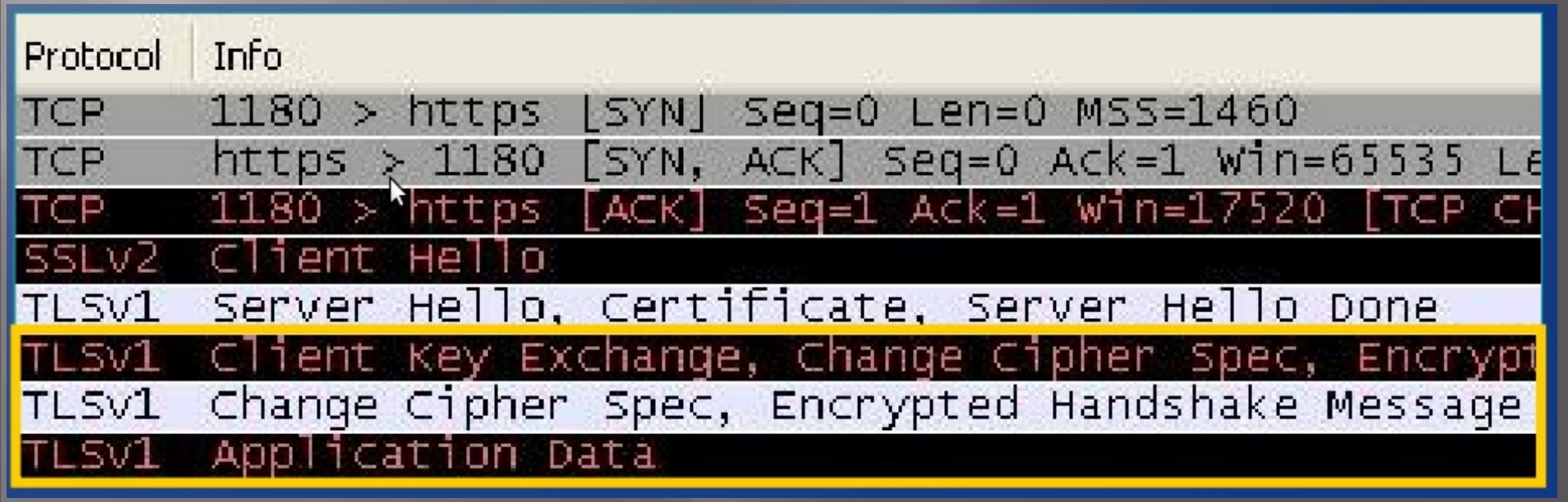
Hellos

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



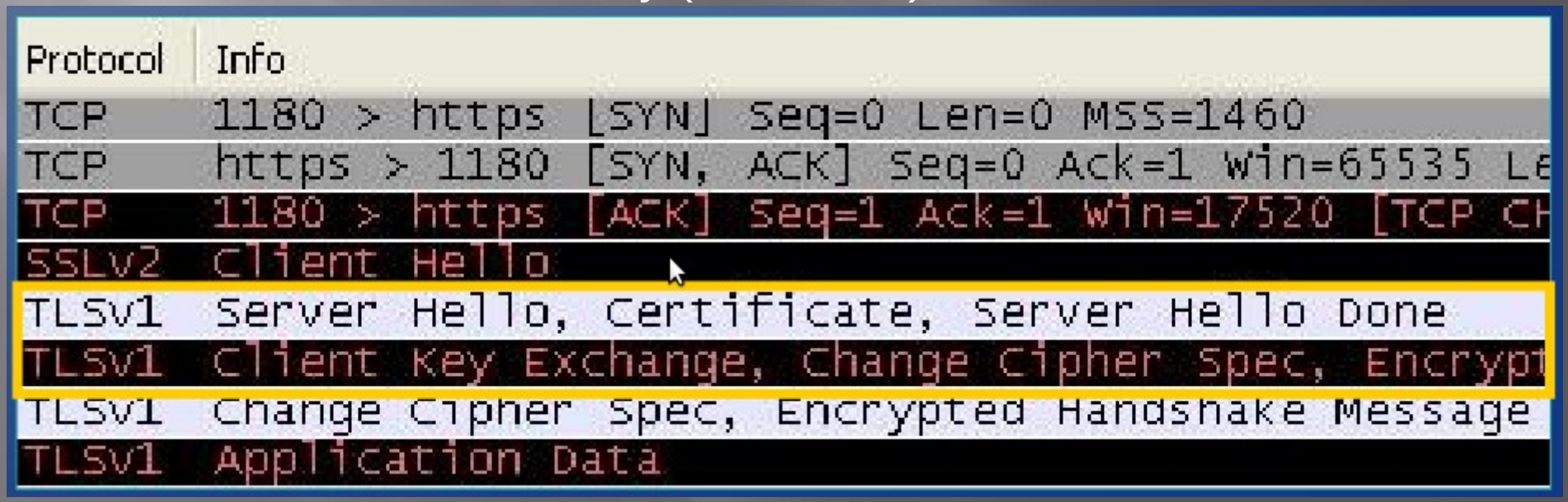
Change Cipher Spec

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



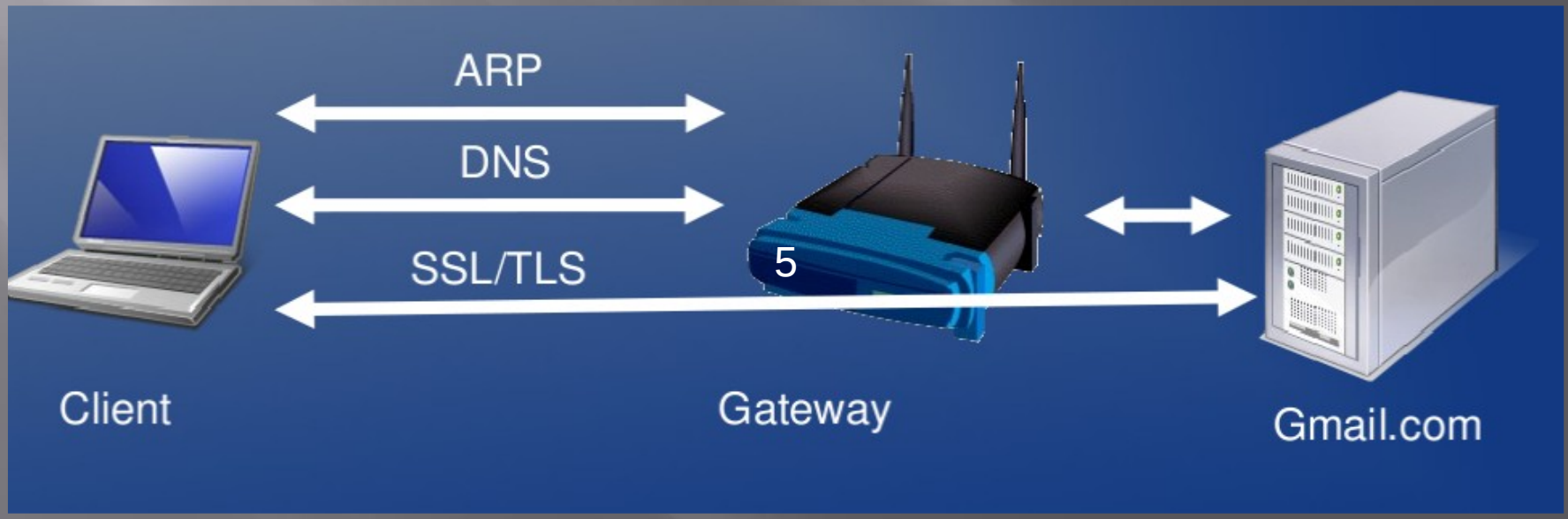
Certificate, Key Exchange, and Authentication

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

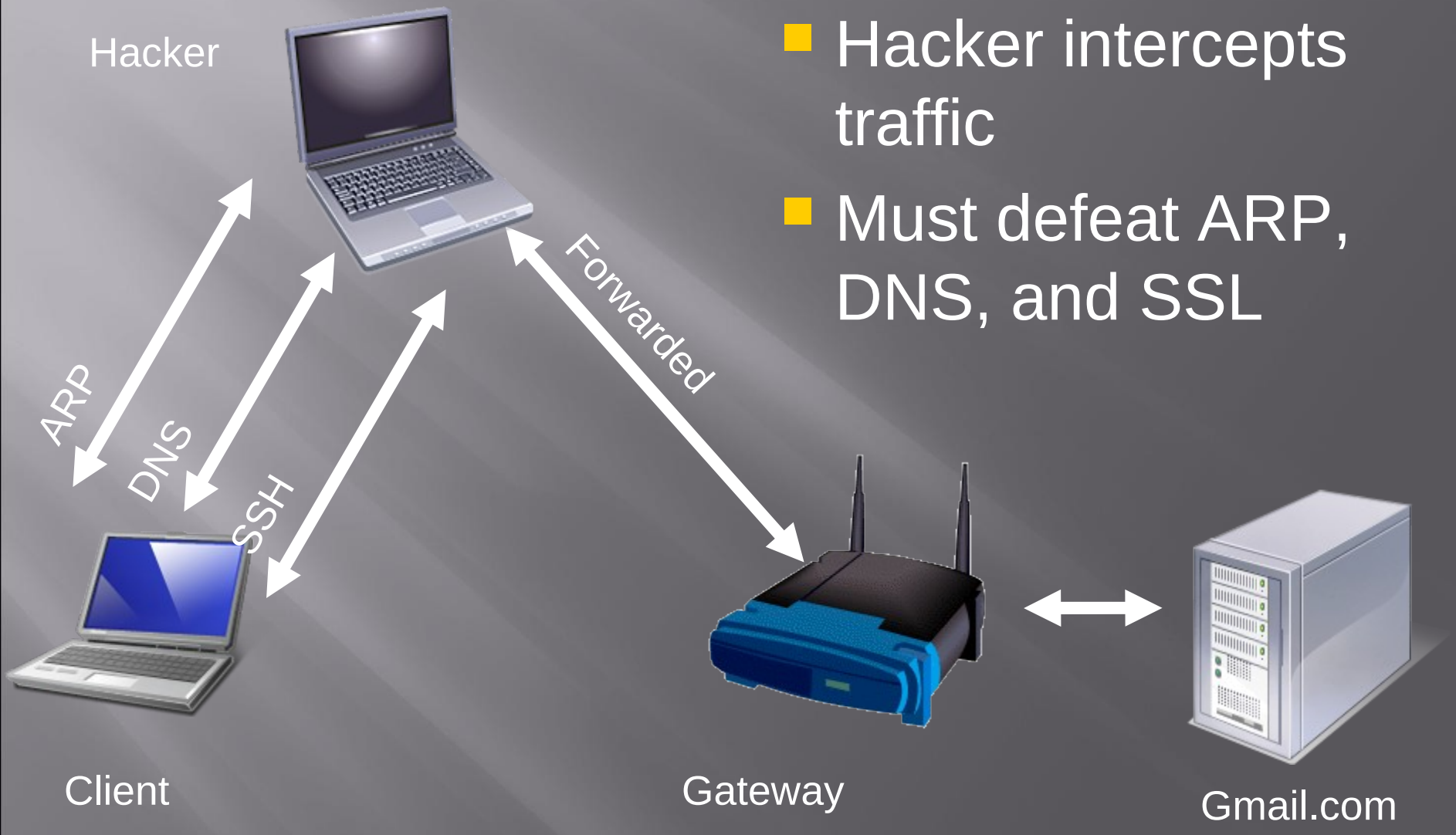


Summary of HTTPS Process

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



Man-in-the-Middle Attack

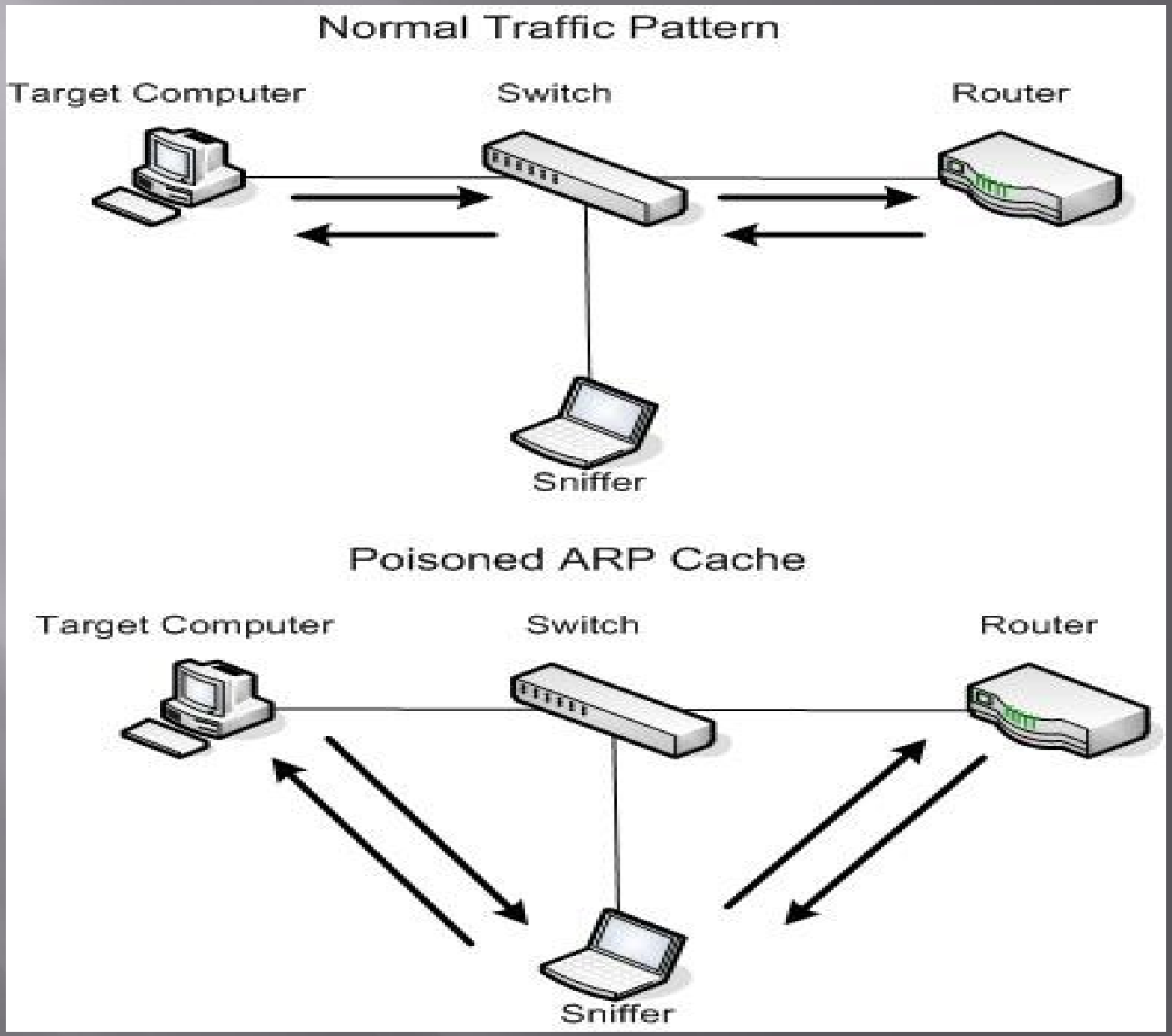


- Hacker intercepts traffic
- Must defeat ARP, DNS, and SSL

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:29:59:6
9: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:29:59:6
9:d9
```


Normal Traffic Pattern
Target Computer
Switch
Router
Sniffer
Poisoned ARP Cache
Target Computer
Switch
Router
Sniffer

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]
```