'Safe' network analysis Generating network traffic captures within a virtual network.

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Introduction

- What is a sniffer
- How does sniffing work
- Usages
- Scenarios
- Building safe repositories using VM technologies
- Wireshark
- Movie

What is a sniffer

- Sniffer is a term given to applications that capture network data
- Some examples include:
 - Wireshark
 - Snort
 - EtherApe

How does sniffing work?

- Data enters the network
- NICs are supposed to be honest and turn away packets not meant for them
- Sniffing applications simply tell the NIC card to lie

Applications

- Both legitimate and illegitimate purposes
- End users complaining of network "problems"
- User cannot connect to a machine
- Curiosity over one's instant messenger conversation
- Need access to a system to which you currently have no access

Problem

- Educate students about network sniffing technologies
- Production networks generate massive amounts of traffic
 - Realtime analysis is impractical
- Protect privacy of network users

Situation

- Capture data and store it for later educational analysis
- AND keep network users' data private?

Solution

Solution 1: Capture traffic and analyze it later

- Chances are private data will be captured
- Solution 2: Capture traffic on a non-production network
 - Costly to create a non-production network
- Solution 3: Create virtual network and capture traffic
 - Ding ding ding, we have a winner!

Virtualization

- It's not new
 - Been around since the 1960s
- Cheap
- Can run off a fairly low-end PC
- One PC can host a slew of VM
- Create a heterogeneous virtual lab with just one PC

Virtual Lab Setup

Host: VMWare Workstation

- Guests: FreeBSD, Red Hat 7.3, Windows 2000
- FreeBSD extensive collection of software apps
 - security utilities easily installed via port
- Red Hat 7.3 & Windows 2000
 - relatively old and susceptible to network attacks

Virtual Lab Setup Cont'd

- Network is a virtual network controlled by VMWare workstation
- Uses private addresses
- Connected to the outside world via using N.A.T.

Capturing network traffic

- Build a repository consisting of two types of traffic
- Normal
 - FTP, HTTP, SMTP, IRC, SSH...
- Irregular
 - Network scans, exploits, infected computers
 - using tools such as nmap, or metasploit framework

Personal Favorite

WIRESHARK

- Wireshark (formally Ethereal)
- Network traffic capturer and analyzer
- Uses libpcap (or winpcap) library to abstract network types and support many more networks
- Intuitive interface
- Supports capture and display filters

Useful Techniques

ARP Spoofing / Poisoning Detection

- Attacker will try to trick a target into "thinking" that the attacker is not who they say they are
- Wireshark can easily detect such attacks
 - ARP -- simple filter
- tshark can be scripted to automatically capture traffic
 - scripts can be written to parse data to look for certain types of network data - lua.org

Getting what you want

- There are many filters that can be applied
 - network net 192.168.1.0/24
 - source src 192.168.1.15
 - destination dst 192.168.1.10
 - host host 192.168.1.1
- Combining filters is quite useful
 - dst port 135 and tcp port 135 and ip[2:2]==48 (blaster worm)

Display filters

- Capture filters and display filters sometimes have different reserved words
- Display filters have a nice front end for assistance

TCP Streams

Follow TCP stream

 wireshark will display the application layer data in the order in which it was received

Packet reassembly

Save packets that contain binary data, and fuse them together

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	Time	Source	1	Destination		Protocol	Info			-
46	58,612990	192.168.200.	.253	208.109.20	5.7	TCP	ada-cip >	http [ACK] S	e
47	58.613106	192.168.200	253	208.109.20	5.7	HTTP	GET /1/2/	cooktes	php H	Т
48	58.688879	208.109.206.	7	192.168.20	0.253	TCP	http > ad	a-cip [ACK] S	e
50	58,696005	208,109,206.	7	192.168.20	0.253	TCP	http > ad	a-cip [FIN. A	C
51	58.696037	192.168.200.	253	208.109.20	6.7	TCP	ada-cip >	http L	ACK S	0
52	58.696268	192,168,200.	253	208.109.20	6.7	TCP	ada-c1p >	http [FIN, A	
53	38.766579	208.109.206.	253	192.168.20	0.253	TCP	nttp > ad	a-cip [ACK] S	e 11
55	75.017853	192,168,200.	1	192.168.20	0.253	DNS	Standard	query r	espons	e
56	75.018451	192.168.200.	253	192.168.20	0.1	DNS	Standard	query si	RV_Id	
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Conclusion

- Privacy is incredibly important while educating students on the importance of network analyzation
- Best to generate samples on a private network
- Virtual networks are much cheaper than physical networks
- Wireshark in the hands of a skillful user is both powerful and dangerous

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