

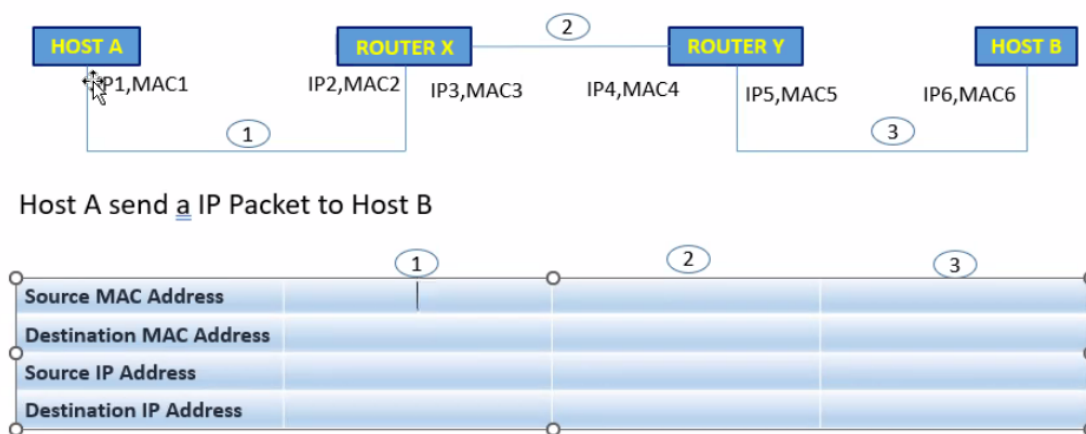
# MÔN: TRIỂN KHAI AN NINH HỆ THỐNG

LT05 – 06/09/2024

Phúc Lâm

## Case Study

## Case study



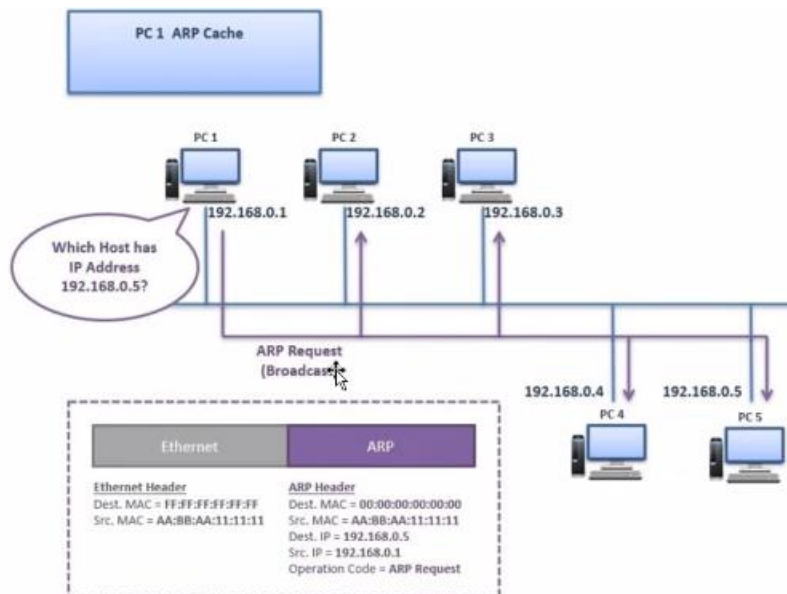
## BÀI LÀM

	1	2	3
Source MAC address	MAC1	MAC3	MAC5
Destination MAC address	MAC2	MAC4	MAC6
Source IP Address	IP1	IP1	IP1
Destination IP Address	IP6	IP6	IP6

IP nguồn và đích sẽ không thay đổi trong quá trình

Địa chỉ MAC nguồn và đích sẽ thay đổi theo môi trường trong quá trình

**Gói ARP Request (broadcast): sẽ gửi tới các máy**



**Xem bằng lệnh arp -a**

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v
C:\Users\y0ns2>arp -a

Interface: 192.168.11.1 --- 0xb
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.11.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static

Interface: 192.168.1.10 --- 0xf
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.1.1           d0-96-fb-a3-b8-e7    dynamic
192.168.1.4           78-8a-86-aa-3f-8d    dynamic
192.168.1.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static

Interface: 192.168.110.1 --- 0x13
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.110.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static

C:\Users\y0ns2>
```

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>arp -a
```

```
Interface: 192.168.11.1 --- 0xb
```

Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.11.255	ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	static
224.0.0.22	01-00-5e-00-00-16	static
224.0.0.251	01-00-5e-00-00-fb	static
224.0.0.252	01-00-5e-00-00-fc	static
239.255.255.250	01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa	static

```
Interface: 192.168.1.10 --- 0xf
```

Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.1.1	d0-96-fb-a3-b8-e7	dynamic
192.168.1.4	78-8a-86-aa-3f-8d	dynamic
192.168.1.255	ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	static
224.0.0.22	01-00-5e-00-00-16	static
224.0.0.251	01-00-5e-00-00-fb	static
224.0.0.252	01-00-5e-00-00-fc	static
239.255.255.250	01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa	static
255.255.255.255	ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	static

```
Interface: 192.168.110.1 --- 0x13
```

Internet Address	Physical Address	Type
192.168.110.255	ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	static
224.0.0.22	01-00-5e-00-00-16	static
224.0.0.251	01-00-5e-00-00-fb	static
224.0.0.252	01-00-5e-00-00-fc	static
239.255.255.250	01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa	static

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.4 -4
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.4 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=66ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.4: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.4:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),  
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

## Xem khác mạng

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v

C:\Users\y0ns2>router print
'router' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

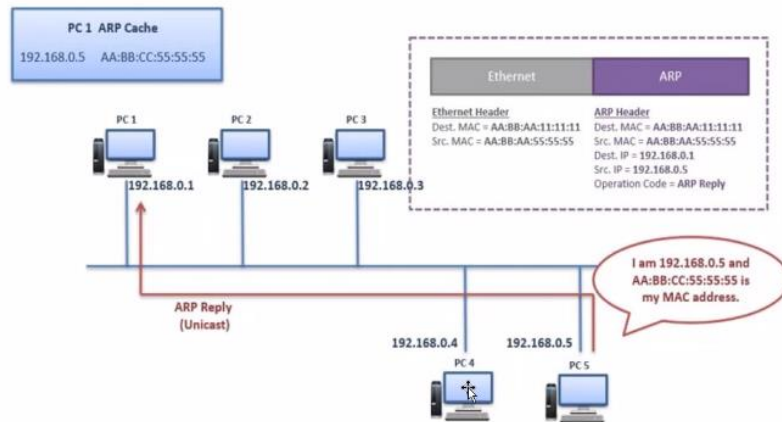
C:\Users\y0ns2>route print
=====
Interface List
 6...bc a8 a6 99 df cd .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
13...be a8 a6 99 df cc .....Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #2
11...00 50 56 c0 00 01 .....VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1
19...00 50 56 c0 00 08 .....VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet8
15...bc a8 a6 99 df cc .....Intel(R) Dual Band Wireless-AC 8265
1.....Software Loopback Interface 1
=====

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination        Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
0.0.0.0                    0.0.0.0          192.168.1.1      192.168.1.10     50
127.0.0.0                  255.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        331
127.0.0.1                  255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        331
127.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        331
192.168.1.0                 255.255.255.0    On-link          192.168.1.10     306
192.168.1.10               255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.1.10     306
192.168.1.255              255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.1.10     306
192.168.11.0               255.255.255.0    On-link          192.168.11.1     291
192.168.11.1               255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.11.1     291
192.168.11.255             255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.11.1     291
192.168.110.0              255.255.255.0    On-link          192.168.110.1    291
192.168.110.1              255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.110.1    291
192.168.110.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.110.1    291
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          127.0.0.1        331
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          192.168.1.10     306
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          192.168.11.1     291
224.0.0.0                  240.0.0.0        On-link          192.168.110.1    291
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          127.0.0.1        331
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.1.10     306
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.11.1     291
255.255.255.255            255.255.255.255  On-link          192.168.110.1    291
```

//on link là cùng mạng, khác mạng thì đi ra bằng gateway

## TẤN CÔNG BỎ LÁI ĐƯỜNG TRUYỀN

1. Tấn công ARP
2. Tấn công DHCP
3. Tấn công DNS



### 1. Tấn công ARP

Kẻ tấn công ngồi ở PC4 và tấn công PC1, khi pc1 gửi arp ra tới pc5 mà pc4 đã gửi ARP rely trước PC5

Pc1 gửi cho PC5 mà PC4 đã lấy được.( bỏ lái đường truyền, ăn cắp thông tin)

Giả sử pc5 kết nối cổng ra internet, pc4 giả mạo mac của pc5 làm cho pc1 gửi nhầm sang pc4 và sau đó pc4 gửi sang pc5 để ra cổng internet

### 2. Tấn công DHCP server

DHCP server cấp ip, subnet, mask cho các máy, kẻ tấn công tiến hành cướp hoặc sửa thông tin ip, mac.

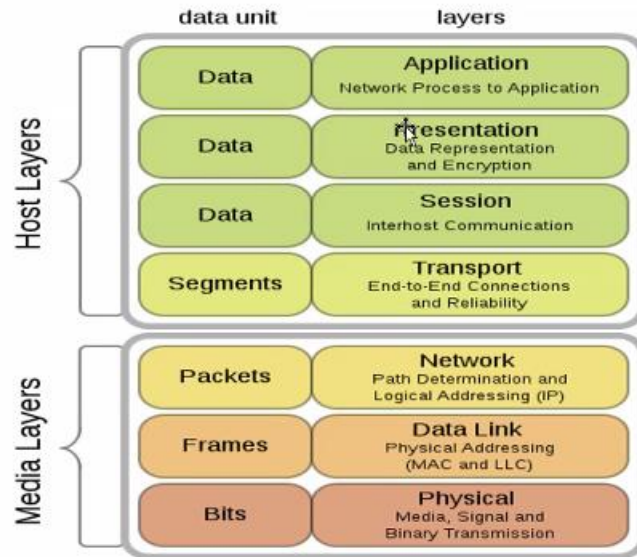
### 3. Tấn công DNS

Pc1 muốn truy cập internet thì phải truy cập pc3 để phân giải miền dns, pc4 tiến hành truy cập vào cơ sở dữ liệu của pc3 để sửa hoặc làm cho khi truy cập vào miền máy chủ khác, giả mạo nhằm đánh cắp thông tin đăng nhập,v.v

## II. OSI Model

OSI gồm 7 tầng

### OSI Model



Demo việc chuyển gói tin

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

```
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

32 bytes

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -l 5000

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 5000 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=5000 time=8ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=5000 time=10ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=5000 time=3ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=5000 time=5ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 3ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 6ms

C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -l 10000

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 10000 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=10000 time=22ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=10000 time=9ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=10000 time=42ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=10000 time=38ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 42ms, Average = 27ms

C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -l 50000

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 50000 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=50000 time=66ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=50000 time=47ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=50000 time=26ms TTL=64
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 26ms, Maximum = 66ms, Average = 46ms

C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -l 2000000
Bad value for option -l, valid range is from 0 to 65500.
```

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -f -l 1000
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 1000 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1000 time=23ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1000 time=2ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1000 time=7ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1000 time=4ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

```
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 23ms, Average = 9ms
```

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -f -l 2000
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 2000 bytes of data:
```

```
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
```

```
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
```

```
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
```

```
Packet needs to be fragmented but DF set.
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
```

```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
C:\Users\y0ns2>ping 192.168.1.1 -f -l 1472
```

```
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 1472 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1472 time=1ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1472 time=3ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1472 time=2ms TTL=64
```

```
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=1472 time=5ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
```

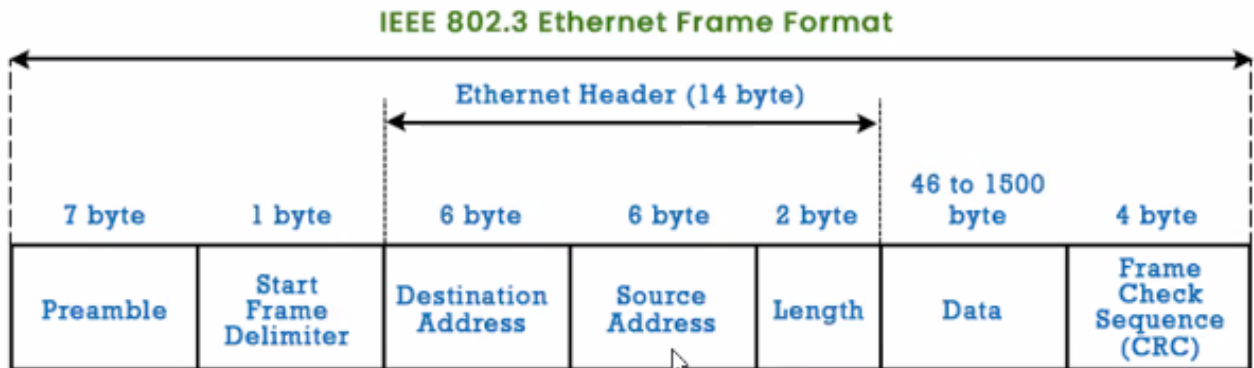
```
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
```

```
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 2ms
```

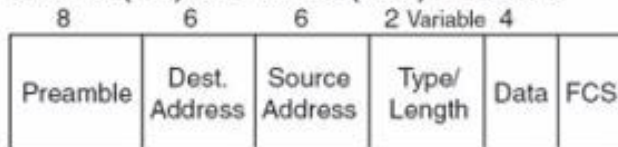
```
C:\Users\y0ns2> kích thước dữ liệu lớn nhất để gửi
```

## Kích thước khuôn

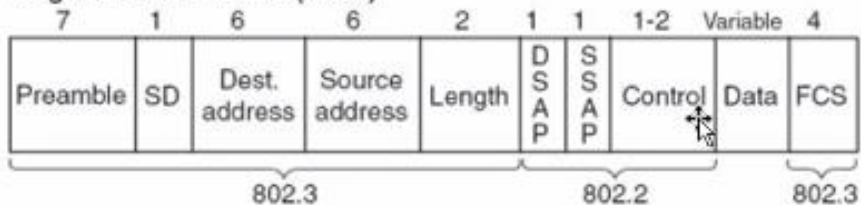


## Chuẩn khác

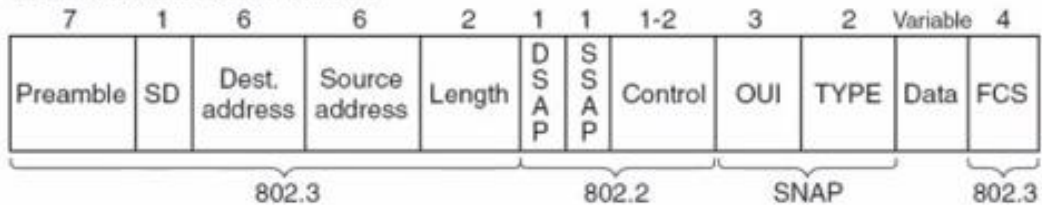
### Ethernet (DIX) and Revised (1997) IEEE 802.3



### Original IEEE Ethernet (802.3)



### IEEE 802.3 with SNAP Header



## **Ping -l 2000**

(2000 bytes)

### **Tính gói tin**

$2000 \text{ bytes} + 8 \text{ (đầu ICMP)} = 2008$

$2008 / 1480 = 1.3567$

⇒ Cần 2 frame

⇒ Frame 1:  $1480 \text{ (Phần dữ liệu)} + 20 + 14 = 1514$

⇒ Frame 2:  $2008 - 1480 = 528 + 20 + 14 = 562 \text{ bytes}$

## **Ping -l 1500**

1500 bytes:  $1500 + 8 = 1508 \text{ bytes}$

$1508/1480 = 1,0189 \Rightarrow$  cần 2 Frame

Frame 1:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518 \text{ bytes}$

Frame 2:  $28+20+14 = 62 < 64 \text{ bytes}$

Frame 2: 64 bytes

**1480 bytes** dữ liệu (payload).

**20 bytes** IP header.

**14 bytes** Ethernet header.

**4 bytes** FCS (Frame Check Sequence).

$14+4+1472=1500$

1472 là giá trị lớn nhất trong lệnh ping 192.168.1.1 -f -l 1472

Nếu lớn hơn giá trị này thì sẽ không truyền đi được gói tin nếu không phân mảnh

## BÀI TẬP 30 PHÚT

a) Ping x.x.x.x -l 7500

b) Ping x.x.x.x -l 5930

c) Lệnh ping có phần mảnh:

- Frame 1,2,3,4,5,6,7: 1518
- Frame 8: 800

⇒ Xác định kích thước dữ liệu

### Bài làm

a) Ping x.x.x.x -l 7500

Kích thước gói ping: 7500 bytes + 8 (đầu ICMP) = 7508

Tính số Frame:  $7508/1480 = 5,072 \Rightarrow$  cần 6 Frame

Frame 1:  $1480 + 20$  (IP header) +  $14$  (Ethernet header) +  $4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 2:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 3:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 4:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 5:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 6:  $7508 - (1480*5) = 108 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 146$  bytes

b) Ping x.x.x.x -l 5930

Kích thước gói ping: 5930 bytes + 8 (đầu ICMP) = 5938 bytes

Tính số Frame:  $5938/1480 = 4,012 \Rightarrow$  cần 5 Frame

Frame 1:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 2:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 3:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 4:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 5:  $5938 - (1480 \times 4) = 18 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 56$  bytes

Mà 1 Frame tối thiểu 64 bytes nên cộng thêm vào cho đủ nên là  $56 + 8 = 64$  bytes

⇒ Vậy Frame 5: 64 bytes

**c) Lệnh ping có phần mảnh:**

- Frame 1,2,3,4,5,6,7: 1518
- Frame 8: 800

⇒ Xác định kích thước dữ liệu

Frame 1:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 2:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 3:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 4:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 5:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 6:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 7:  $1480 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 1518$  bytes

Frame 8:  $762 + 20 + 14 + 4 = 800$  bytes

⇒ **Tổng kích thước tất cả các Frame: 11426 bytes**

⇒ Trong mỗi frame, tổng header (IP, Ethernet, FCS) chiếm:  $20 + 14 + 4 = 38$  bytes

⇒ Tổng kích thước dữ liệu:

- Frame 1-7 chứa:  $1480 \times 7 = 10360$  bytes
- Frame 8 chứa: 762

⇒ **Tổng kích thước dữ liệu là:  $10360 + 762 = 11122$  bytes**