Network Security Basics

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Outline

- Why do we need cryptography for network security?
- Internet in a nutshell and the OSI model
  - Ethernet, ARP, IP, TCP, BGP, *etc.*
- Different types of attacks
  - Plain old attacks
  - Off-path *vs.* in/on-path

OSI model

- 1. Physical
- 2. Link
- 3. Network
- 4. Transport
- 5. Session
- 6. Presentation
- 7. Application

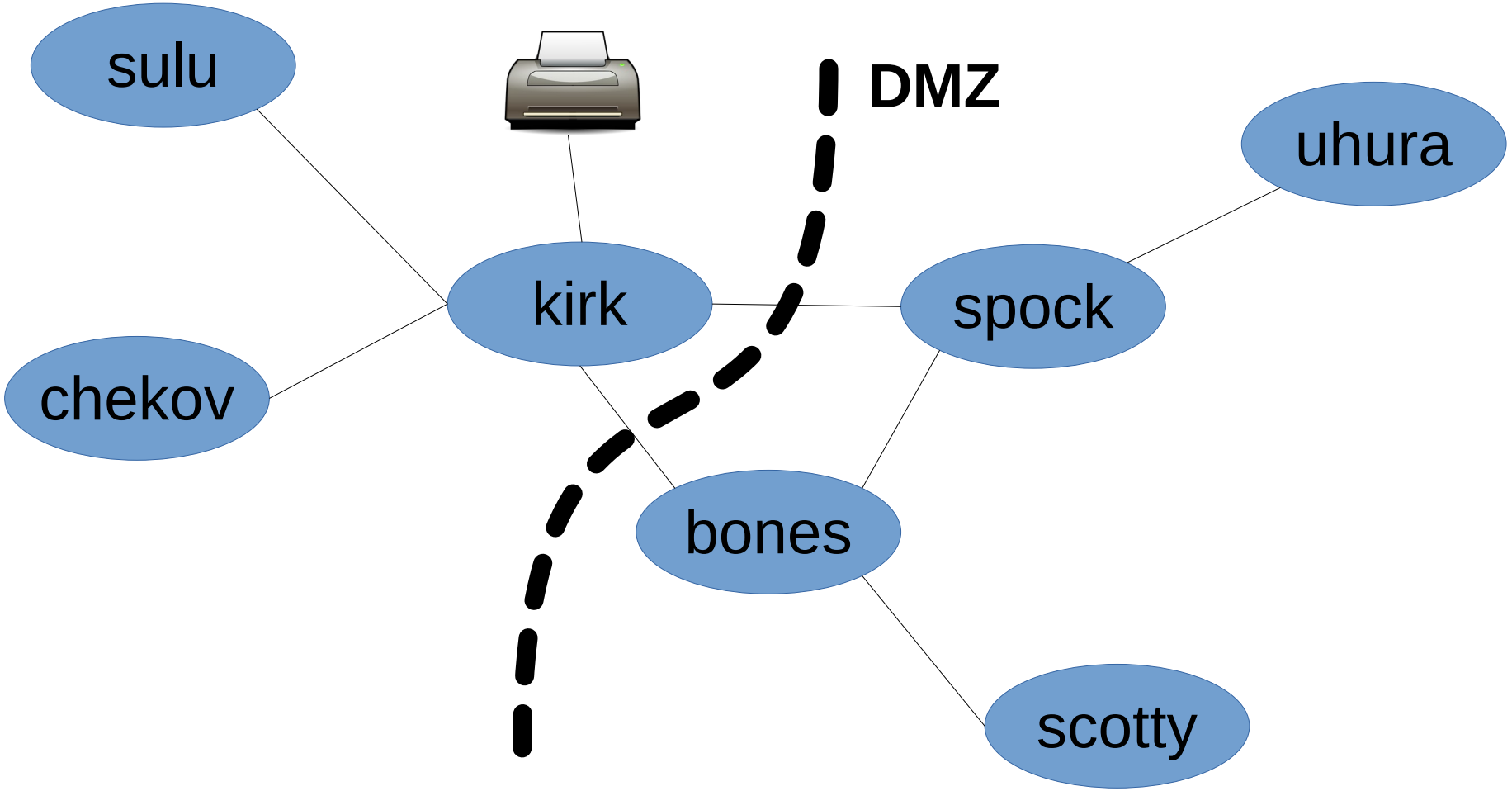
Why do we need crypto?

- Application layer (think banking): Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication, Non-Repudiation
- Application layer (think off-the-record): Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication with repudiation, perfect forward secrecy
- Routing layer (think VPNs or IPSec): Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication, perfect forward secrecy
- Physical and link layer (think WiFi): Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication, perfect forward secrecy

Network Adjacency

- Do two machines interact below layer 3?
- If they interact in layer 1, one can record the traffic of the other
- If they interact in layer 2, one can perform machine-in-the-middle on the other
- First goal of an attack on a network is usually to land on the network using a soft target
  - Because of network adjacency or DMZ

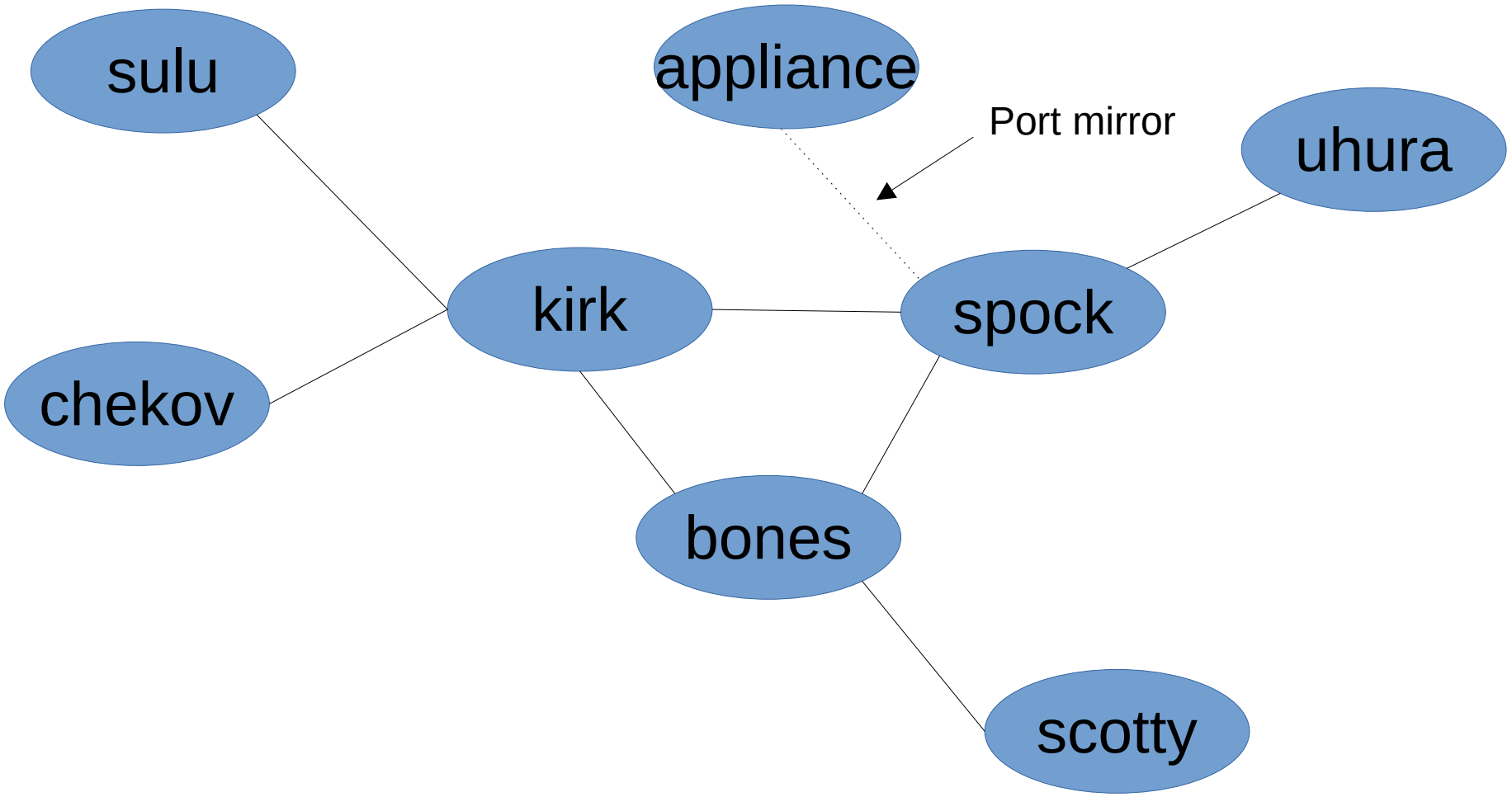
DMZ example



How to get network adjacent or inside the DMZ

- Physically (*e.g.*, a rubber ducky)
  - Sometimes physical access for potential attackers is authorized, like a university WiFi
- Remote exploit
- Compelled by law (think Russia's TSPU)
- Phishing, water hole attacks, bribery, *etc.*
- Submarines, radio equipment, *etc.*

Uhura talking to Sulu



In- *vs.* On- *vs.* Off-path

- Kirk and Spock are in-path
  - Also called machine-in-the-middle
  - Chekov or other attackers network adjacent to Sulu or Uhura can put themselves in-path with layer 2 attacks
- Appliance is on-path (gets a copy of packets)
  - Also called machine-on-the-side
  - Any attacker with physical access anywhere in the network is on-path

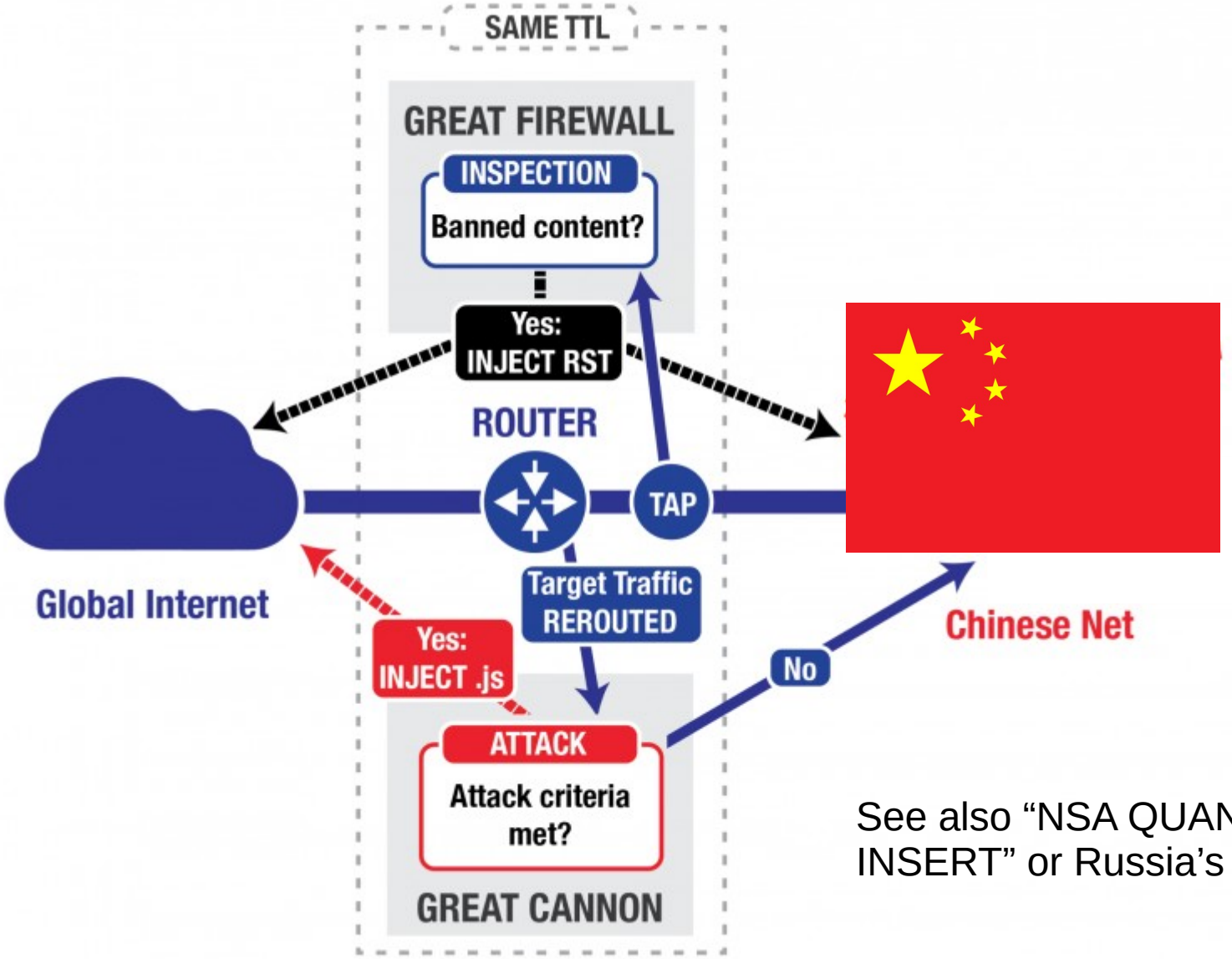
In- *vs.* On- *vs.* Off-path (continued)

- Bones and Scotty are off-path
  - Can put themselves in-path with attacks on application layer protocols that change the routing layer, like BGP or DNS
    - *E.g.*, BGP prefix attack or DNS cache poisoning (network adjacent or blind)
  - Can execute so-called “blind” attacks
    - *E.g.*, IP fragmentation attack on Domain Validation

In- *vs.* On-path

- In-path … Attacker (or “security” device) gets to hold on to the packet and look at it, or modify it, before forwarding it
- On-path … Attacker (or “security” device) gets a copy, *via* something like a port mirror, but the packet has already been forwarded

https://citizenlab.ca/2015/04/chinas-great-cannon/



See also “NSA QUANTUM INSERT” or Russia’s TSPU

Off-path attacks

https://jedcrandall.github.io/INFOCOM2018.pdf

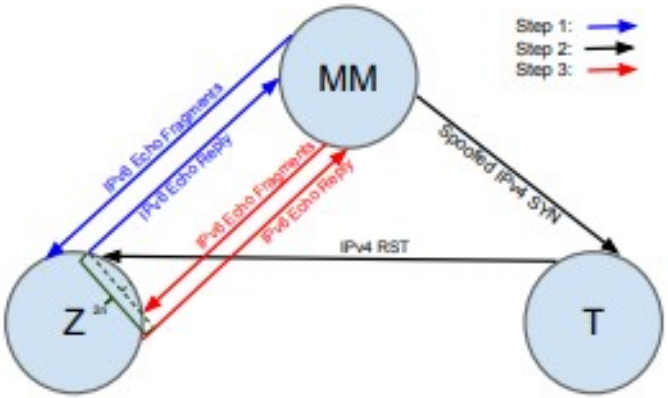


Fig. 4. Scan of a closed port with a dual stack zombie using ONIS.

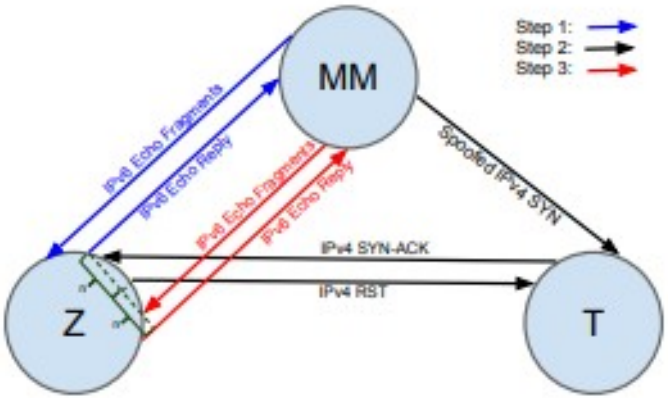
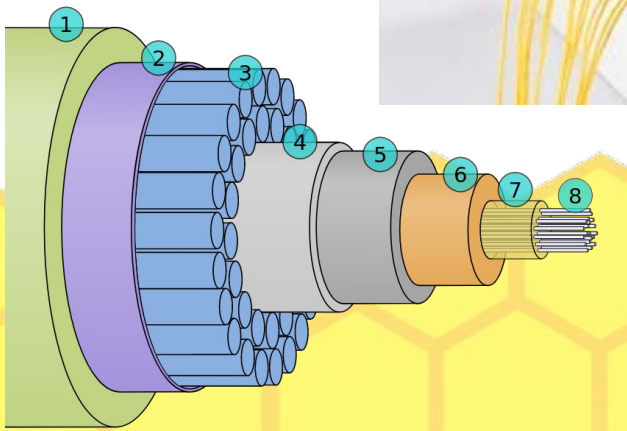


Fig. 5. Scan of an open port with a dual stack zombie using ONIS.

Internet in a nutshell...

You want to connect two machines...

- Machines = desktops, laptops, mobile devices, routers, embedded devices, ...

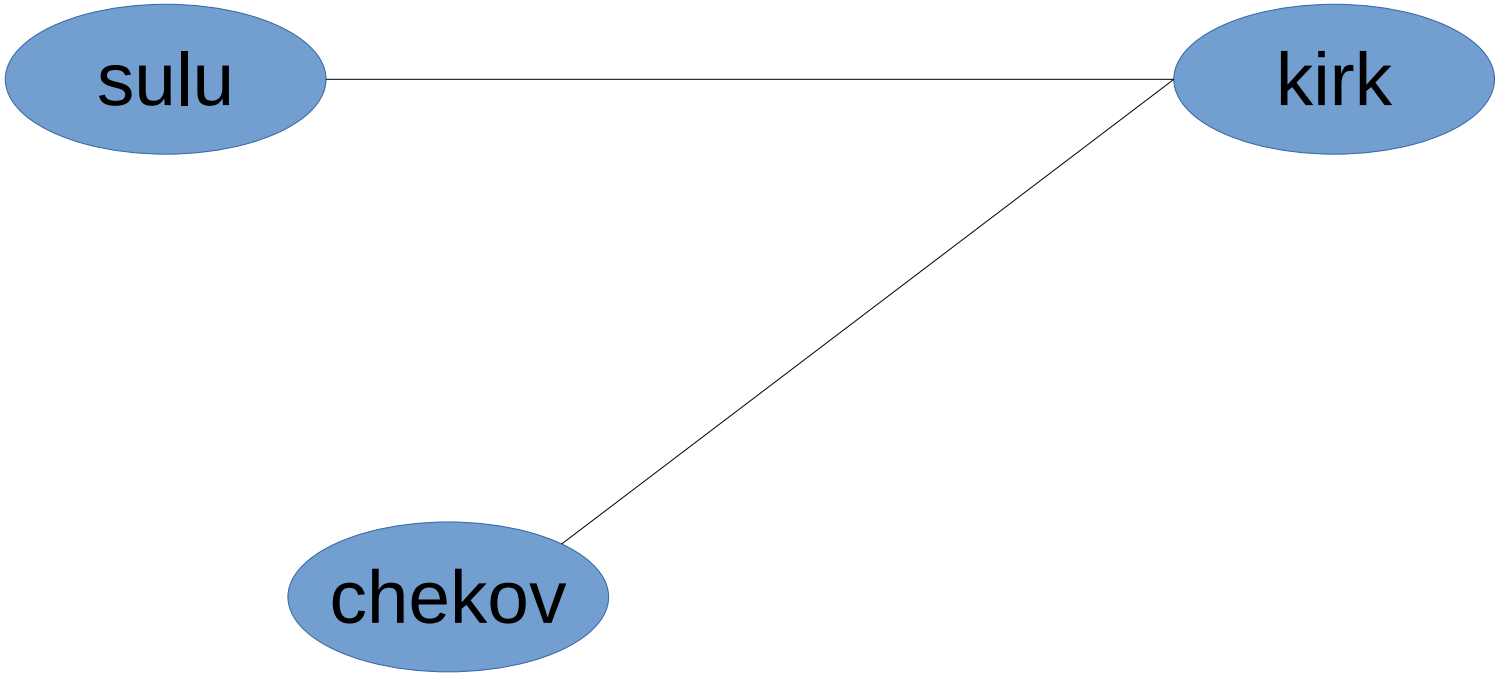


A “hop”

A “hop”

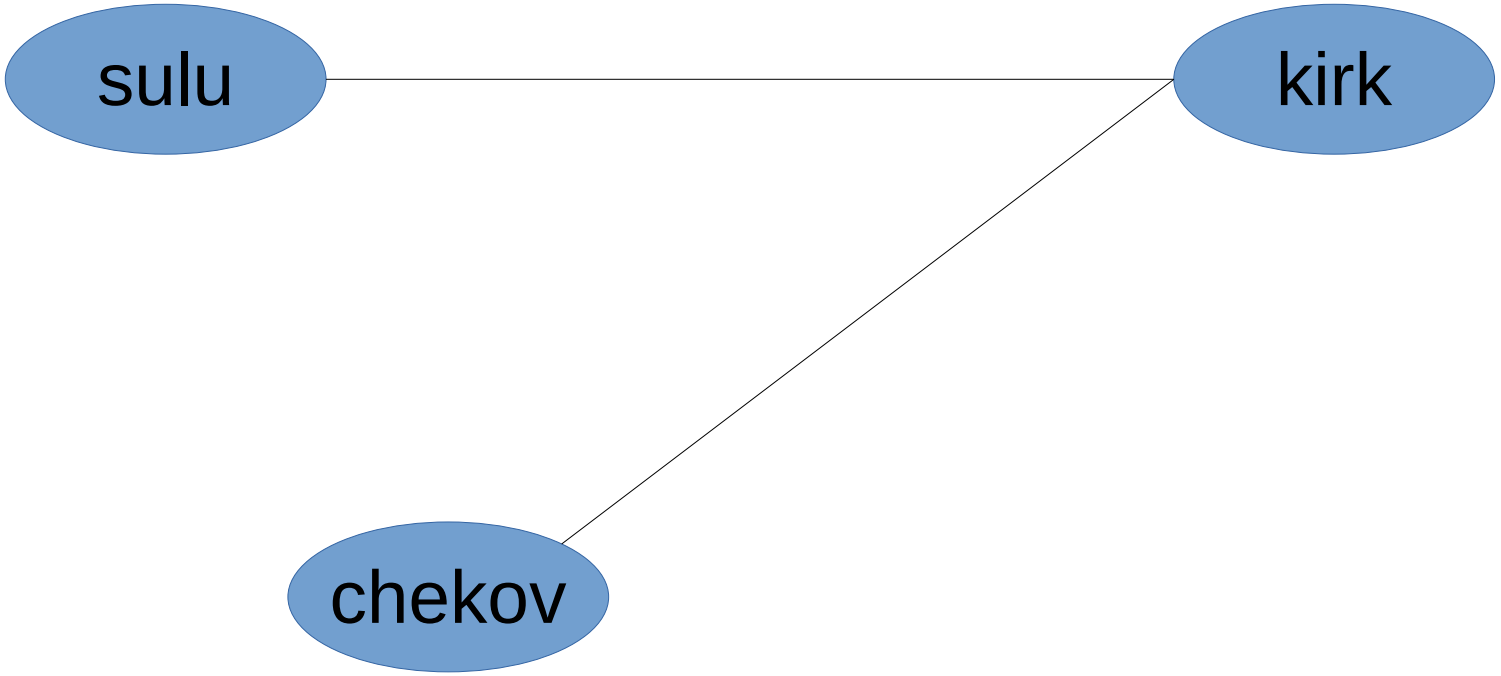
Ethernet

A “subnet”

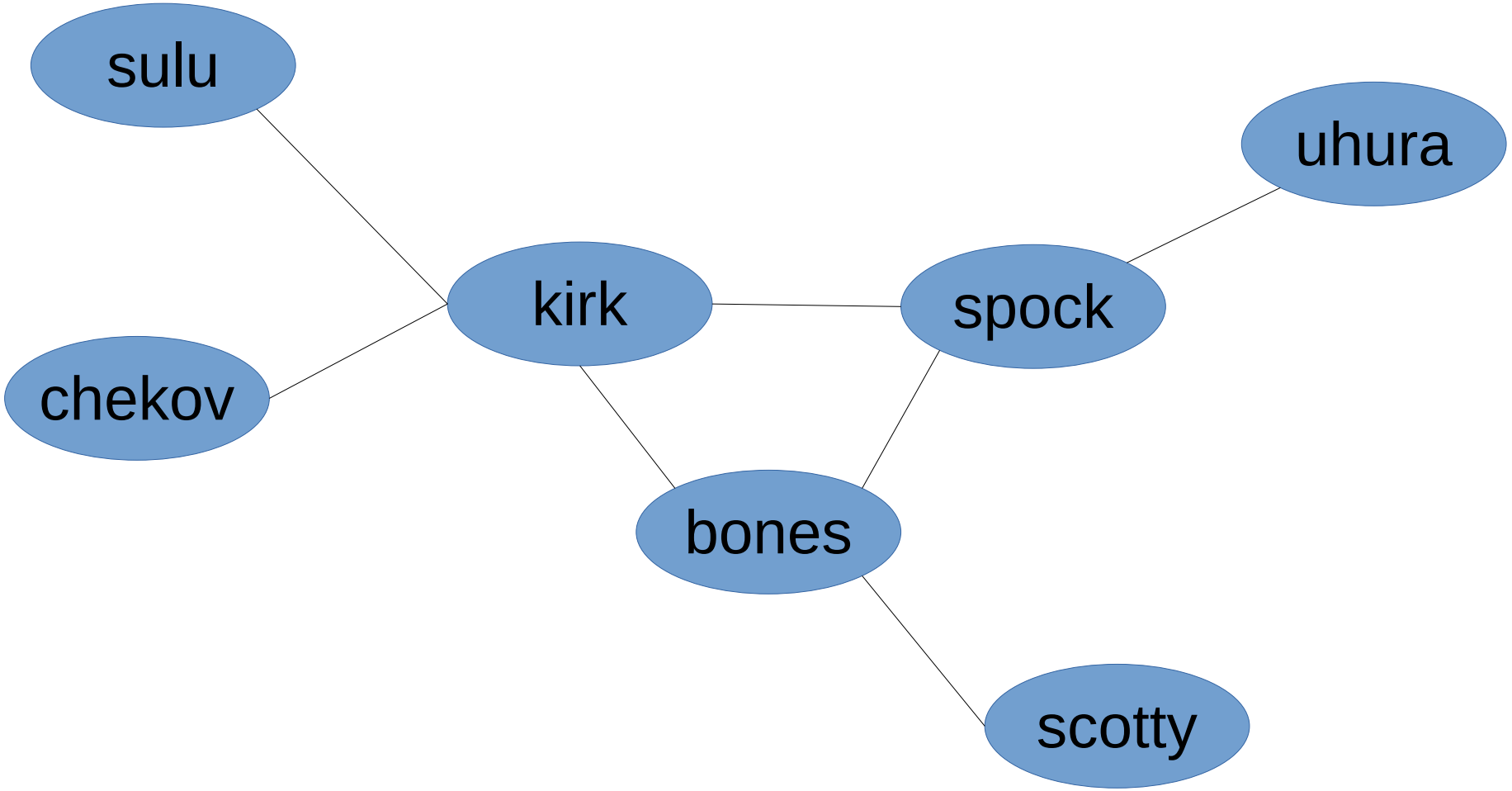


A “subnet”

ARP = Address Resolution Protocol



A network with routers



More terminology

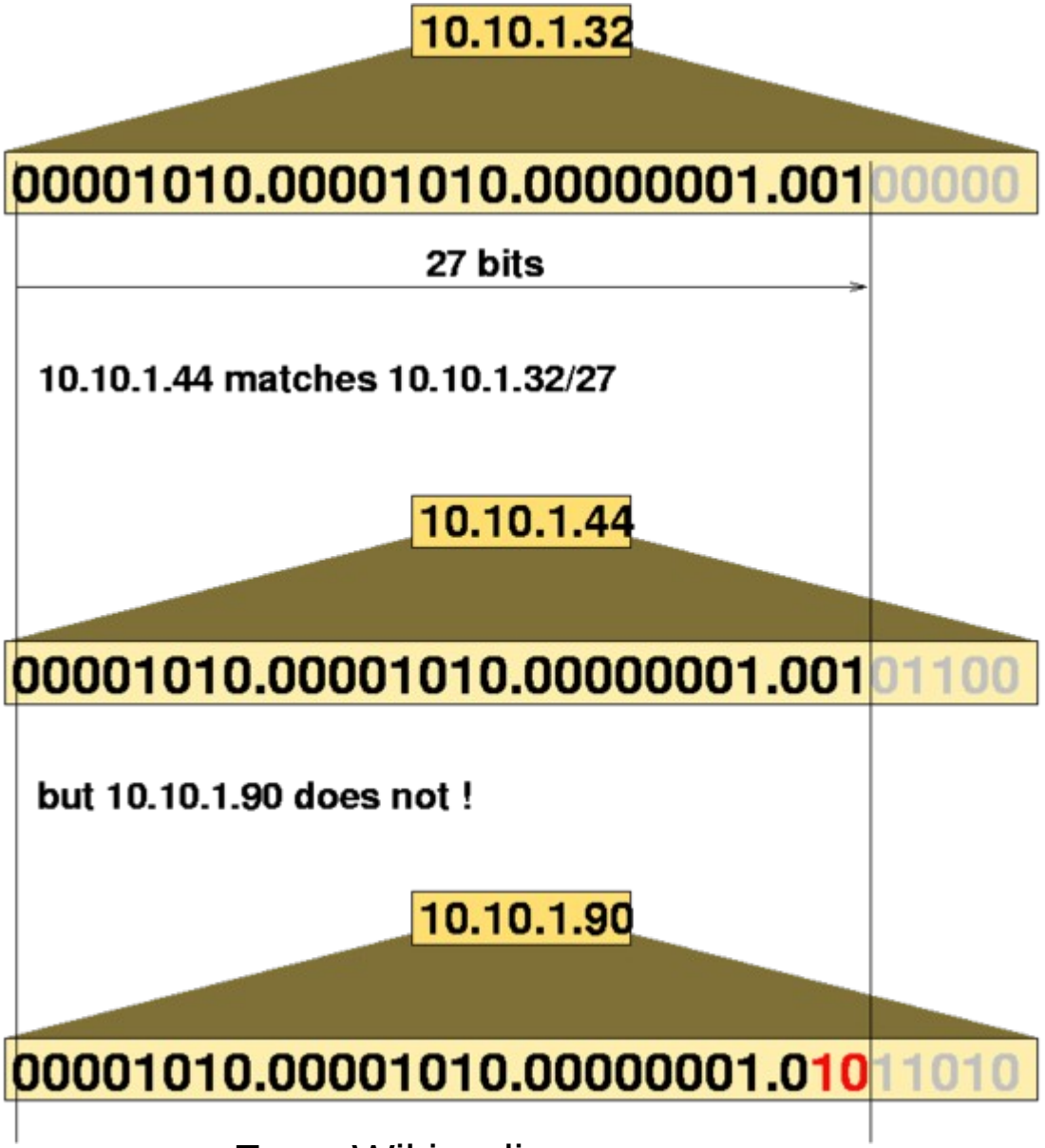
- IP = Internet protocol
- Forwarding, or “routing”
  - How packets get across the network
- Interface
  - WiFi, cellular, ...
- Path (or “route”), reverse path

IP address

- IPv4 is 32-bits, broken into 4 bytes
  - 192.168.7.8
  - 64.106.46.20
  - 8.8.8.8
- IPv6 is 128 bits
  - 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334

CIDR

- Classless Inter-Domain Routing
- /27 has a net mask of 255.255.255.224



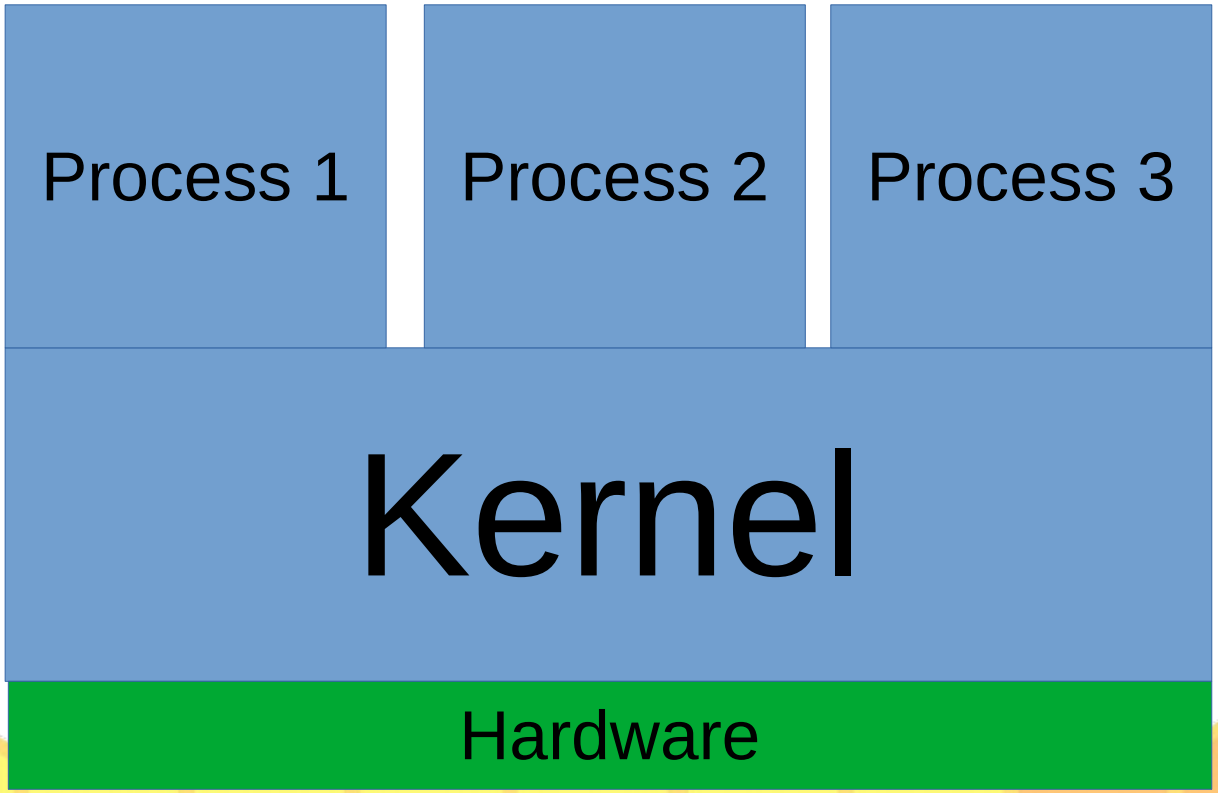
From Wikipedia

A connection

- For now, just know TCP, UDP, and ICMP
  - Stream sockets *vs.* datagrams
- TCP and UDP have “ports”
  - Port helps identify a process for incoming packets
  - Open port == “listening”
- Three-way handshake

Process?

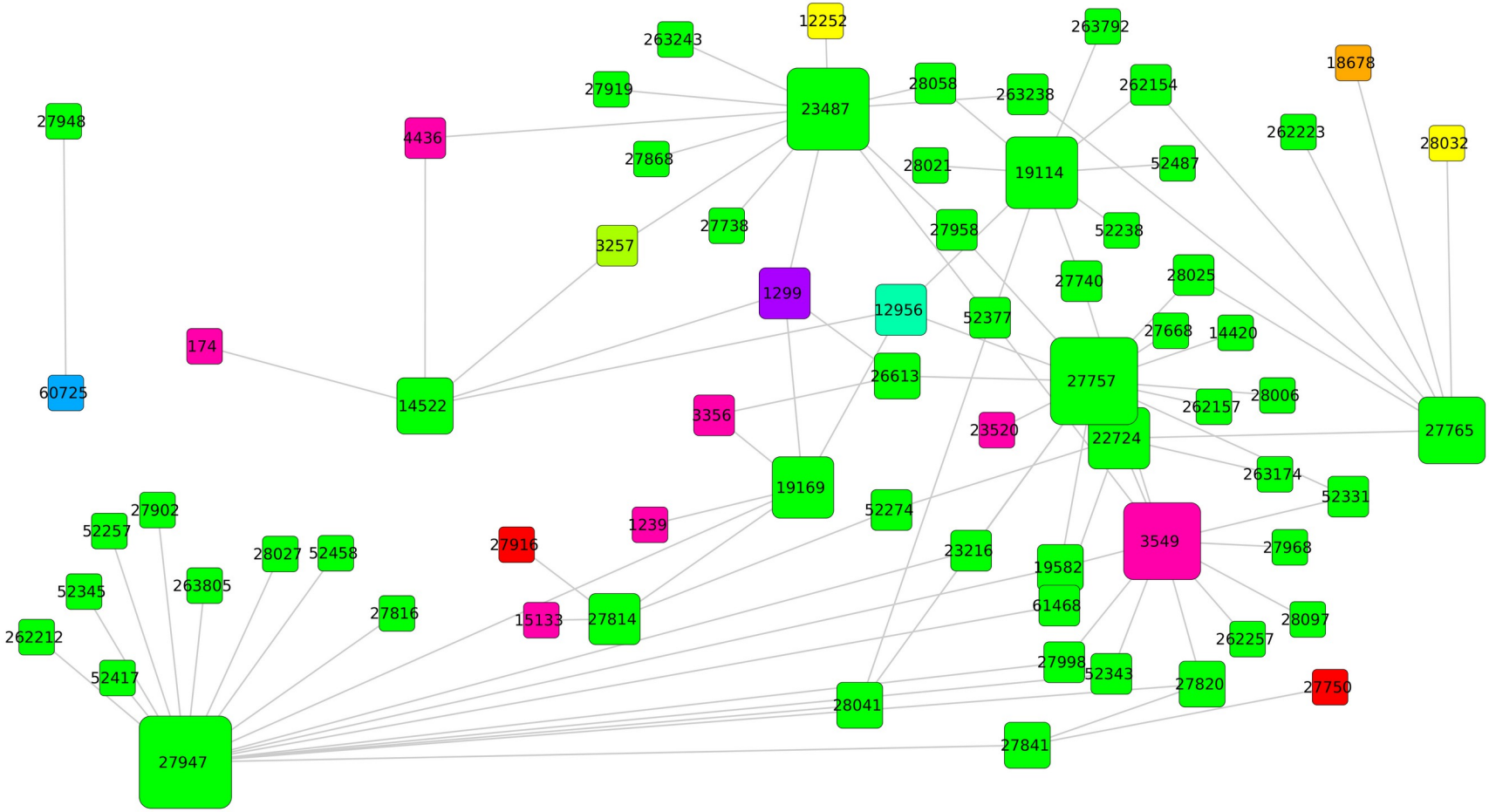
Separated by virtual memory, access system resources *via* system calls.

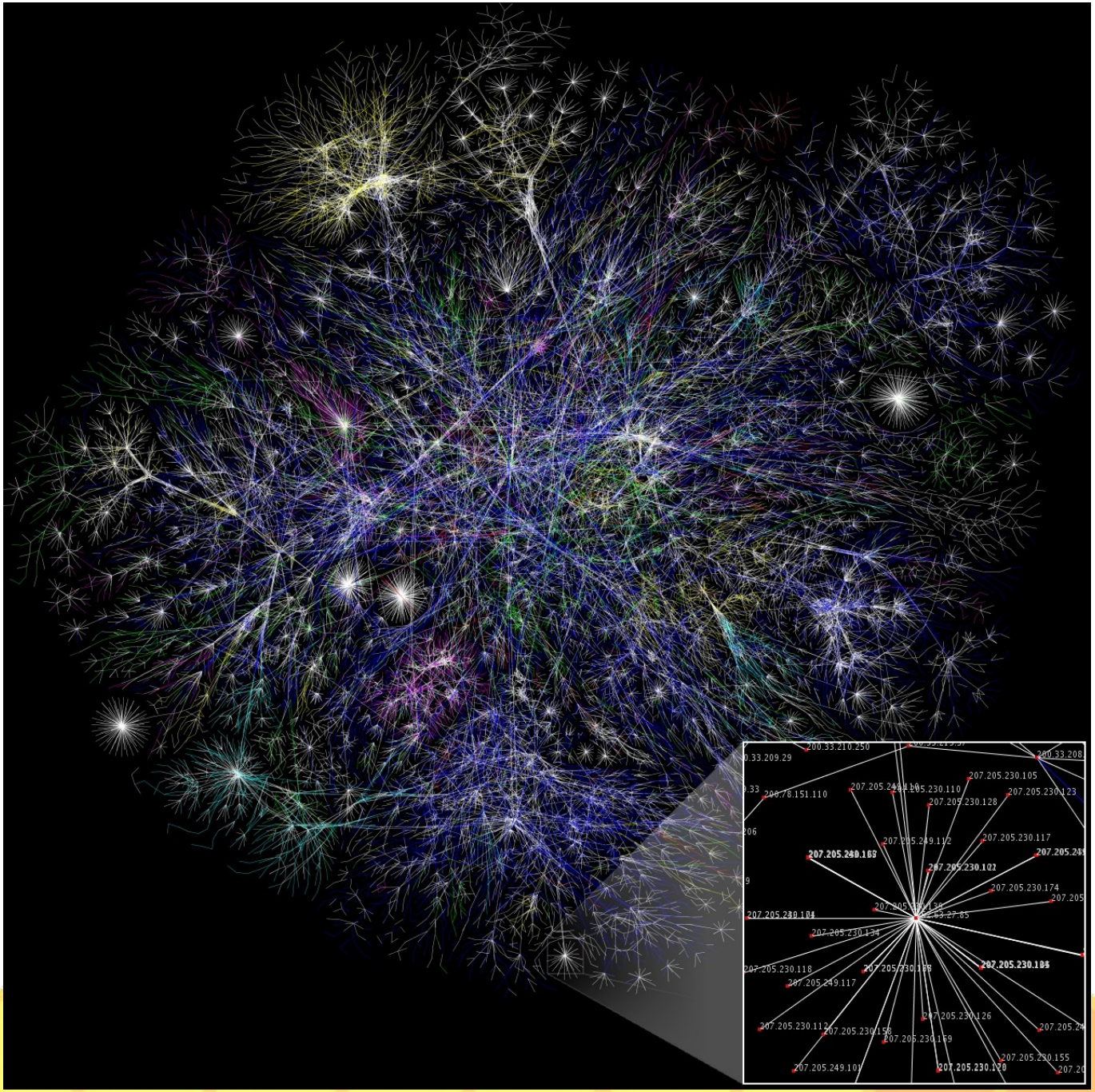


Almost there…

- DNS for resolving hostnames to IPs
  - breakpointingbad.com becomes 149.28.240.117
- BGP to scale to the size of the Internet
  - Path vector protocol
- HTTP as another example of an application layer protocol

Internet in Ecuador...




200.33.210.250
207.205.230.105
207.205.230.110
207.205.230.123
207.205.230.128
207.205.230.117
207.205.230.174
207.205.230.134
207.205.230.118
207.205.249.117
207.205.230.126
207.205.230.155

OSI model

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- 2. Link
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Different types of attacks

Thinking holistically

- Processes exist somewhere on the network
- Processes communicate
- Processes have privileges
  - Local machine
  - Network
- Routers have processes, too

Attacker high-level goals

- Eavesdrop on network communications between processes
- Modify or disrupt network communications between processes
- Control a remote process
  - Access to their local network, files, *etc.*

Attacker intermediate goals

- Go from on-path to in-path
- Go from off-path to in-path
- Go from off-path to on-path

Attacker high-level goals

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Surveillance
DPI
Crypto
WiFi cracking
Rogue certificates
Crypto
machine-in-the-middle
throttling
Censorship evasion
Censorship
Blind attacks
Remote exploits
phishing
nmap
MetaSploit
Drive-by download attacks
Vulnerability scanners
firewalls
NIDS
NIDS evasion

Attacker intermediate goals

MAC authentication

ARP cache poisoning

- Go from on-path to in-path
- Go from off-path to in-path

DNS cache poisoning

DoH

BGP prefix attacks

randomized ports

- Go from off-path to on-path

Crypto

physical attacks

Plain old attacks

```
GET /default.ida?XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX%u9090%u6858%ucbd3%u7801
%u9090%u6858%ucbd3%u7801%u9090%u6858%ucbd3
%u7801%u9090%u9090%u8190%u00c3%u0003%u8b00
%u531b%u53ff%u0078%u0000%u00=a HTTP/1.0\x0d\n.
```

“Information only has meaning in that it is subject to interpretation”

–Computer Viruses, Theory and Experiments by Fred Cohen, 1984

“The only laws on the Internet are assembly and RFCs”

–Phrack 65 article by julia@winstonsmith.info

“Information is inherently physical”

--(*Lots of people said this, but see Richard Feynman's Lectures on Computation*)