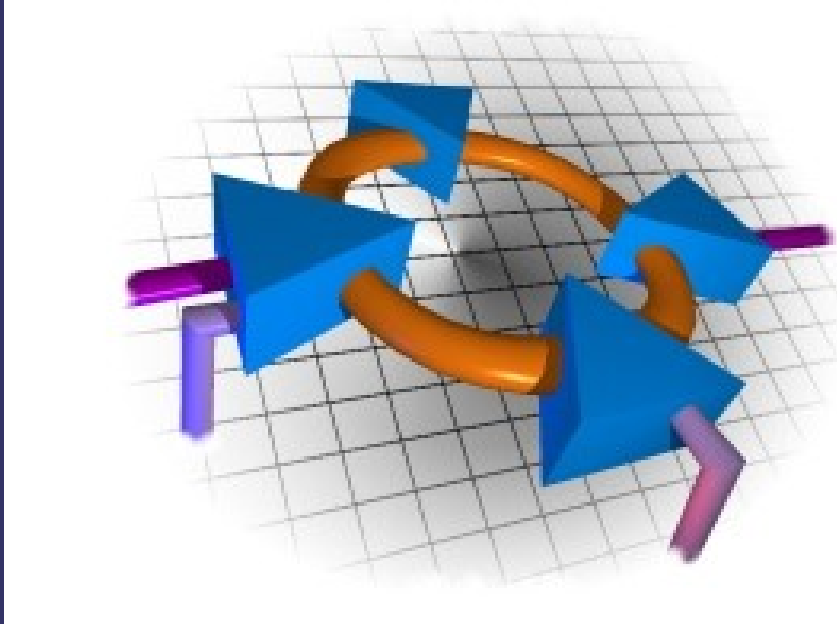
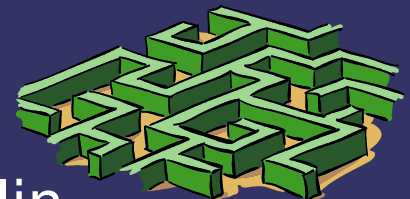


muXTCP – Writing your own TCP/IP Stack – Ninja Style!!!



Paul Böhm

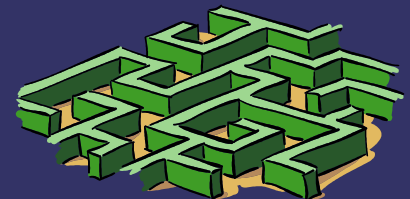
paul@boehm.org



Presentation at the 22C3, 27th-30th December 2005, Berlin

Who is talking?

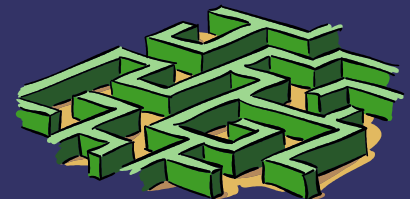
- ⇒ Paul Böhm
- ⇒ Professionally trained Ninja and Packet Juggler
- ⇒ Member of TESO Security
- ⇒ Quantum Cryptography Protocol hacking at Univie





You'll be hearing about

- TCP/IP Hacking Tools
- Stateful Protocol Frameworks
- Framework Design
- muXTCP: Python Framework for writing stateful network hacking tools.



Stateless Network Hacking Tools

⇒ Applications:

- Port Scanning
- Active OS Fingerprinting
- Passive OS Fingerprinting
- ARP Spoofing
- ...

⇒ Mode of Operation:

- Connectionless
- Stimuli-Response Operation: Send a packet, receive a packet.

Limitations of stateless network Hacking Tools

- ⇒ Can only scratch the surface of TCP
- ⇒ Misses vital Information:
 - E.g.: p0f can't reliably fingerprint any packets other than SYN
- ⇒ Can't combine Network with Application Level Attacks



Motivation

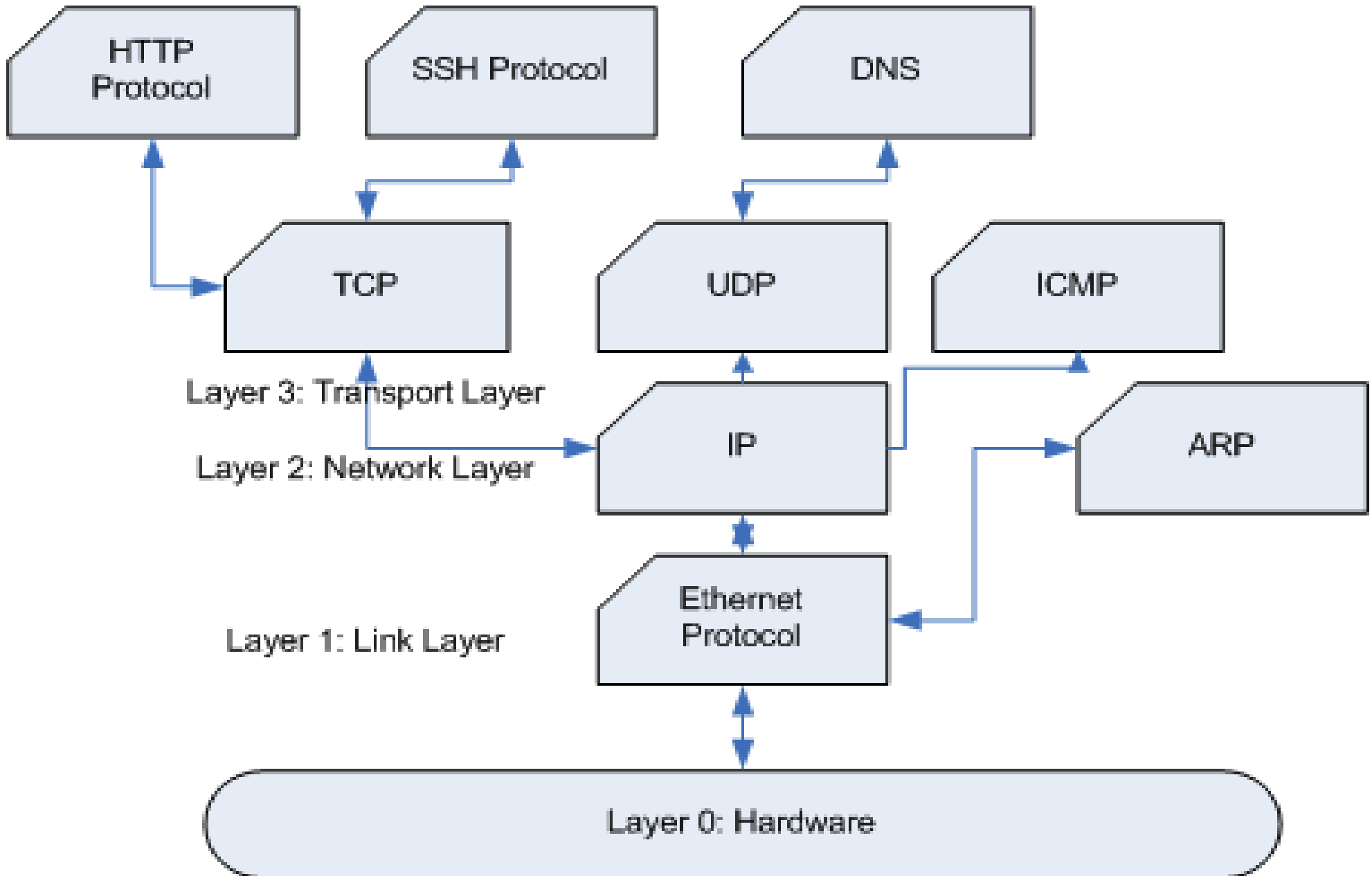
- ➔ There are awesome stateless TCP/IP Hacking Frameworks (Scapy). -> Drivers for Innovation
- ➔ No general purpose stateful network hacking Tools exist.
- ➔ Writing a new Stack for every tool is expensive. This stalls innovation in stateful hacking.
- ➔ Lessons learned here might also be applicable to other areas (stateful fuzzers, P2P Protocols).

How is it done?

- ➡ Choose an IP Addr and/or Port for muXTCP to listen on.
- ➡ If IP-Addr is used by the Host-OS: Block the Port using the local Firewall
- ➡ If IP-Addr unused: Answer ARP Requests for the Addr
- ➡ Promiscuous sniffing on the Ethernet
- ➡ Answer subsequent Packets destined for the muXTCP IP-Addr or Port.

What Protocols are handled?

Layer 4: Application Layer



What is possible? 1/2



- ➔ New Tools: e.g. Traceroute over existing TCP Connections
- ➔ Monkey-in-the-Middle Attack Suites
- ➔ Intrusion Detection Systems
- ➔ P2P Stacks
- ➔ Honeynets



What is possible? 2/2



- ⇒ IDS Evasion (IP Fragmentation)
- ⇒ Stateful Scanning (heavy-duty scanner with more than 65535 simultaneous connections)
- ⇒ Fooling OS Detection (passive and active)
 - We can emulate the behavior of any OS, both for nmap (active), and p0f (passive)
- ⇒ Improving OS Detection
 - p0f (passive) only handles SYN (stateless) packets reliably.
 - Active Fingerprinting (nmap) could also go much deeper.

How to get, send and process the Data: Libraries and Programming Paradigms



- ➔ Asynchronous Programming
- ➔ Twisted
- ➔ Scapy
- ➔ Layered Design
- ➔ OOP Design Patterns

Asynchronous Programming 1/2

⇒ Non-Blocking Sockets

- read(fd) and other socket calls don't block
- select() notifies if new data has arrived on a socket.

```
def mainloop(self):  
    while True:  
        rlist, wlist, xlist = select(self.connections, [], [])  
        for sock in rlist:  
            data = sock.recv(2048)  
            print data,
```

Asynchronous Programming 2/2

➡ Callbacks abstract Control-Flow

```
# This is just about the simplest possible protocol
class Echo(Protocol):
    def connectionMade(self):
        print "Connection Established."
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        """As soon as any data is received, write it back."""
        self.transport.write(data)
```

```

from twisted.protocols import basic

from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor
from twisted.application import internet

class MyChat(basic.LineReceiver):
    def connectionMade(self):
        print "Got new client!"
        self.factory.clients.append(self)

    def connectionLost(self, err):
        print "Lost a client:", err
        self.factory.clients.remove(self)

    def lineReceived(self, line):
        print "received", repr(line)
        for c in self.factory.clients:
            c.message(line)

    def message(self, message):
        self.transport.write(message + '\n')

factory = protocol.ServerFactory()
factory.protocol = MyChat
factory.clients = []

reactor.listenTCP(1025, factory)
reactor.run()

```

Twisted

- ➔ Generic Mainloop (Reactor Pattern)
- ➔ Basic Protocol Infrastructure
- ➔ Lots of implemented Protocols
- ➔ Integrates well with other Mainloops (GUIs etc.)

Scapy



- ➔ Creating and sending Packets
- ➔ Sniffing Packets
- ➔ Traceroute Demo
- ➔ p0f Demo
- ➔ ...



Implementation Strategies



⇒ Inheritance



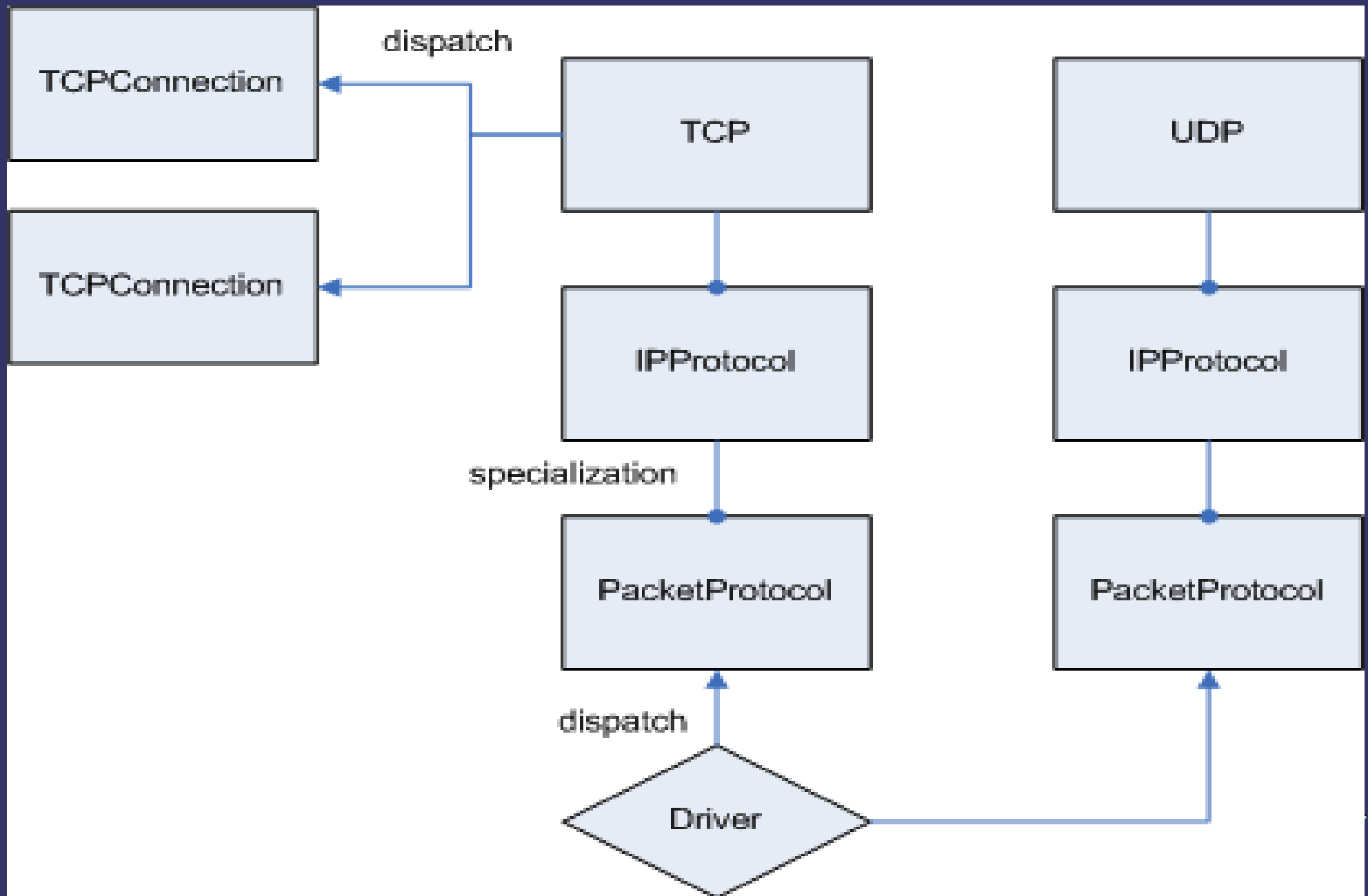
⇒ Composition



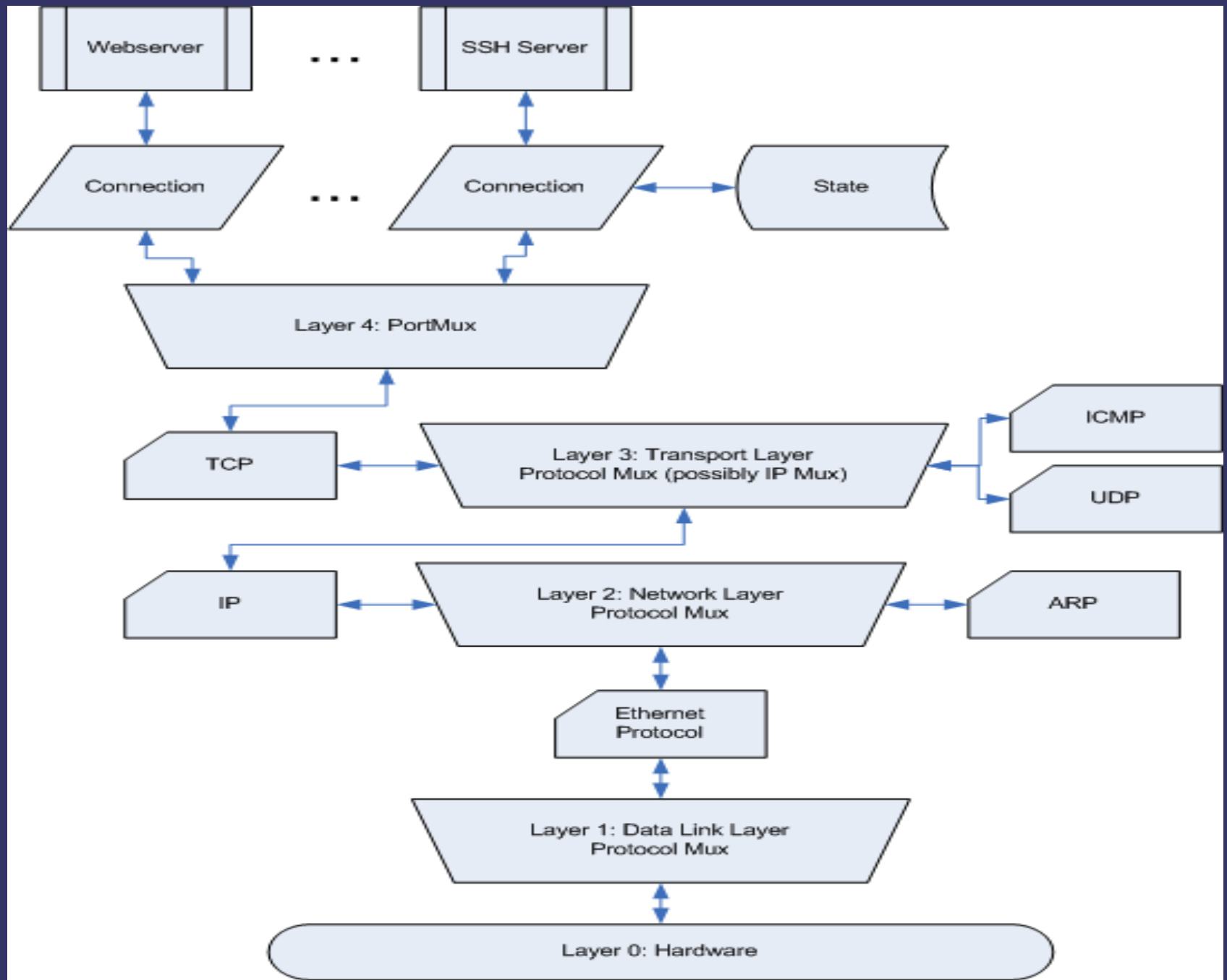
⇒ Hybrid



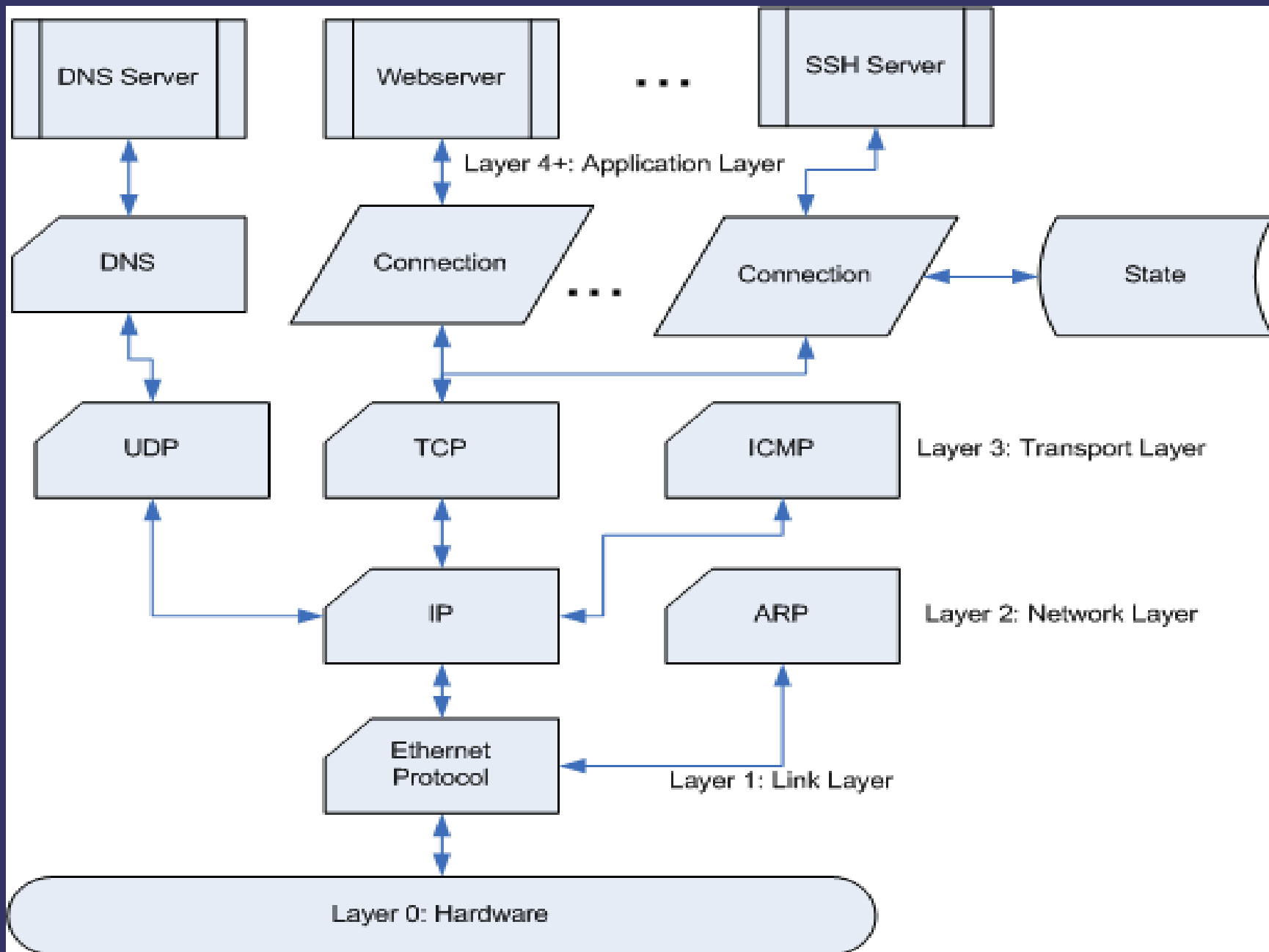
Inheritance



Composition



Composition Model Simplified



Hybrid

- ➞ Accepting that things in the real world are chaotic.
- ➞ Singleton Pattern: Make specific Protocols globally accessible by name.
- ➞ Protocols communicate in any way they want, and pass around meta-information and requests to build Packets.
- ➞ Packets are processed by the Protocol Chain.
 - Strategy Pattern (externalized States, discussed later) allows for enough flexibility
- ➞ Packets are sent by the layer generating them.

Strategy Pattern



- ➔ Decouples Algorithm from Protocol. Makes it easy to change behavior at runtime.
- ➔ All TCP States are Strategy-Objects that implement Packethandling behavior.
- ➔ States don't have local variables, but use the Protocol for variable Storage.

What doesn't work yet?

- ⇒ IP Fragmentation
- ⇒ Most advanced IP and TCP Options
- ⇒ ICMP
- ⇒ Simultaneous Open (Two-Way-SYN) and other Border-Cases
- ⇒ DNS
- ⇒ Full ARP



What works?

- ➔ Routing Packets through the whole Protocol Chain
- ➔ Basic ARP (95.0% done)
- ➔ UDP (but no ICMP Errors handled yet)
- ➔ Basic TCP State Transitions for Listeners and active connect.
- ➔ Rough Twisted Protocol Integration



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TEST OF THE NINJA



By Curtis Smith

Demo

- ➔ Webserver running on muxTCP
- ➔ SSH Server running on muxTCP
- ➔ All running in the same Process and same thread together with the Stack
- ➔ Runs on full muXTCP Stack including Ethernet, ARP, IP, and TCP

What will work soon? (think weeks)

- ⇒ ICMP
- ⇒ ICMP Error Propagation to other Protocols
- ⇒ More IP Support
- ⇒ More TCP Support
- ⇒ Traceroute over existing Connections
- ⇒ OS Spoofing

Future Goals

- ➔ C Shared Library Interface
- ➔ Registering new Protocols at Runtime (Server Mode)
- ➔ GUI Protocol Builder
- ➔ Asynchronous DNS
- ➔ TCP-over-UDP for P2P Apps
- ➔ Full IP Support
- ➔ Lots of Applications



The End



Questions?



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1



Hold t-shirt flat that you know the right side will reflect the way about 2 inches a "Circle" t-shirt.

2



Turn the shirt inside out and put over your head carefully, but not the tag (backwards) and fold the sleeves out to the sides.

3



With the sleeves and folded in the middle of your head. Very simple. Pull it tight so the neck does not come loose during battle.

4



It should look like this with the tag down under your nose. This way, no one will be.

5



Pull the top collar down your forehead and fold it up. Keep the T-shirt top corners and pull it right to your face.

6



Pull the bottom collar and tag up over your nose and hold it under the same as you did in the top collar. So no one will see the tag. Pull the sides and fold them very close.

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