

Network Protocols and Vulnerabilities

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Outline

- ◆ Basic Networking (FMU)
- ◆ Network attacks
 - Attack host networking protocols
 - SYN flooding, TCP Spoofing, ...
 - Attack network infrastructure
 - Routing
 - Domain Name System

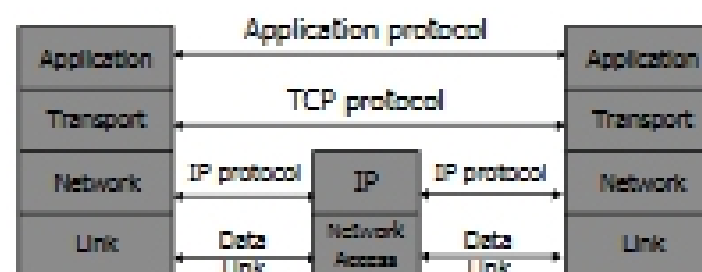
This lecture is about the way things work now and how they are not perfect. Next lecture – some security improvements (still not perfect).

Internet Infrastructure

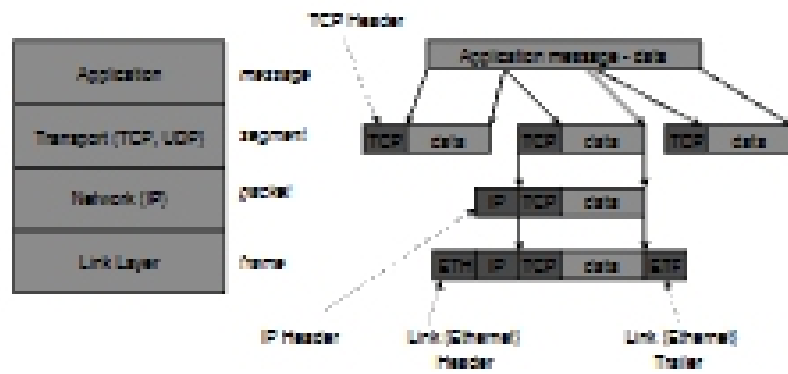


- ◆ Local and interdomain routing
 - TCP/IP for routing, connections
 - BGP for routing announcements
- ◆ Domain Name System
 - Find IP address

TCP Protocol Stack



Data Formats



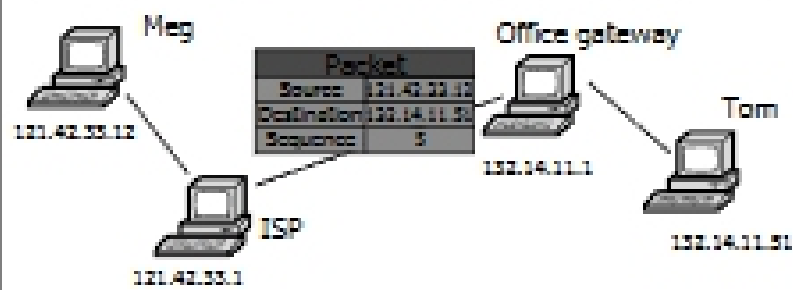
IP

Internet Protocol

- ◆ **Connectionless**
 - Unreliable
 - Best effort
- ◆ **Transfer datagram**
 - Header
 - Data

Version	Header Length
Type of Service	
Total Length	
Identification	
Flags	Fragment Offset
Time to Live	
Protocol	
Header Checksum	
Source Address of Originating Host	
Destination Address of Target Host	
Options	
Padding	
IP Data	

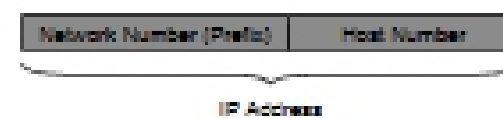
IP Routing



- ◆ Internet routing uses numeric IP address
- ◆ Typical route uses several hops

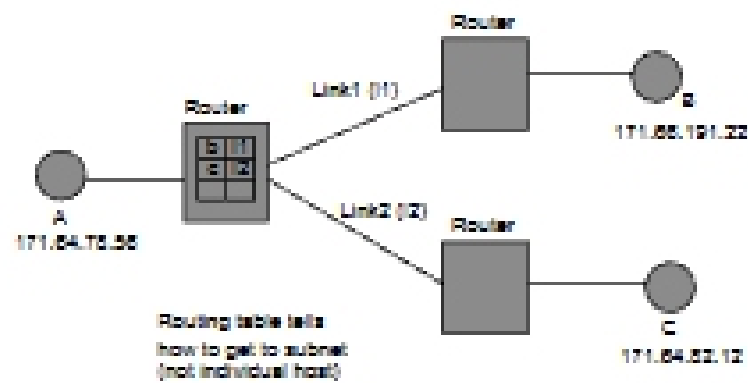
Two-level Address Hierarchy

- ◆ **Addresses divided into two parts**
 - First: the domain (network) of the host
 - Second: address of host within domain



Three different address formats: Class A, Class B, Class C (not important for this course)

Simple Routing Example



IP Protocol Functions (Summary)

- ◆ **Routing**
 - IP host knows location of router (gateway)
 - IP gateway must know route to other networks
- ◆ **Error reporting**
 - IP reports discards to source
- ◆ **Fragmentation and reassembly**
 - If packets smaller than the user data

UDP

User Datagram Protocol

- ◆ **IP provides routing**
 - IP address gets datagram to a specific machine
- ◆ **UDP separates traffic by port**
 - Destination port number gets UDP datagram to particular application process, e.g., 128.3.23.3, 53
 - Source port number provides return address
- ◆ **Minimal guarantees (... mice and elephants)**
 - No acknowledgment
 - No flow control
 - No message continuation

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol

- ◆ **Connection-oriented, preserves order**
 - **Sender**
 - Break data into packets
 - Attach packet numbers
 - **Receiver**
 - Acknowledge receipt; lost packets are resent
 - Reassemble packets in correct order

