IPv6/ICMPv6 Covert Channels

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Overview

- IPv4
- IPv6
- RFC's and IPv6/ICMPv6 fields
- Definition of a Covert Channel
- Assumptions
- Test Network
- v00d00N3t
 - Development
 - Capabilities
 - Testing
 - Results
- Questions

IPv4

- IPv4
 - NAT
- Limited address space
 - -~ 2009-2016
- Push to move to IPv6
 - DoD mandated by 2008
- Similar covert channel capabilities

IPv6 (IPng)

- Proposed standard NOV 17, 1994
- IPv6 is the answer to IPv4
- Huge address space
- Security by numbers
- Deployment Issues
 - Legacy equipment
 - Software modifications
 - Each device is now pingable

RFC IPv6 / ICMPv6

• RFC2119 March 1997

- Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels
 - <u>MUST</u> This word, or the terms "REQUIRED" or "SHALL", mean that the definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.
 - <u>Security Considerations</u> These terms are frequently used to specify behavior with security implications. The effects on security of not implementing a MUST or SHOULD, or doing something the specification says MUST NOT or SHOULD NOT be done may be very subtle. Document authors should take the time to elaborate the security implications of not following recommendations or requirements as most implementers will not have had the benefit of the experience and discussion that produced the specification.

RFC IPv6 / ICMPv6

RFC2460 December 1998

- IPv6 Specification
 - Traffic Class bits in a received packet <u>MUST</u> <u>NOT</u> be assumed as the same value sent by the source
- RFC3697 March 2004
 - IPv6 Flow Label Specification
 - The Flow Label value set by the source <u>MUST</u> be delivered unchanged to the destination node(s).

RFC IPv6 / ICMPv6

• RFC4443 March 2006

- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6) for the Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) Specification
 - ICMPv6 (ICMP for IPv6) is used by IPv6 nodes to report errors encountered in processing packets, and to perform other internet-layer functions, such as diagnostics (ICMPv6 "ping"). ICMPv6 is an integral part of IPv6, and the base protocol (all the messages and behavior required by this specification) <u>MUST</u> be fully implemented by every IPv6 node.

Covert Channel Defined

 A covert channel is a mechanism that can be used to transfer information from one user of a system to another using means not intended for this purpose by the system developers.

Ref: NRL Technical Memorandum 5540:062A, 12 Feb 1996: Handbook for the Computer Security Certification of Trusted Systems

 A covert channel is any communication channel that can be exploited by a process to transfer information in a manner that violates the system's security policy.

Ref: DoD Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (TCSEC) December 1985

Assumptions

- ICMPv6 traffic will be allowed (RFC4443)
- Control at both ends
- Take advantage of Dual-Stack to use Tunnel Brokers for test-bed
- Still maturing IPv6 protection technology (FW, IDS, IPS)

Test Networks

- Two networks designed and tested
 - Reflashed SOHO Linksys
 - IPv6 over IPv4 Tunneling
 - 'Slick' IPv6
 - Controlled

Test Networks

- Linksys WRT54g
 - Firmware OpenWRT
 - Added IPv6 packages
 - IPv6 network in the home
 - 6 over 4 tunneling
 - Tunnel Broker





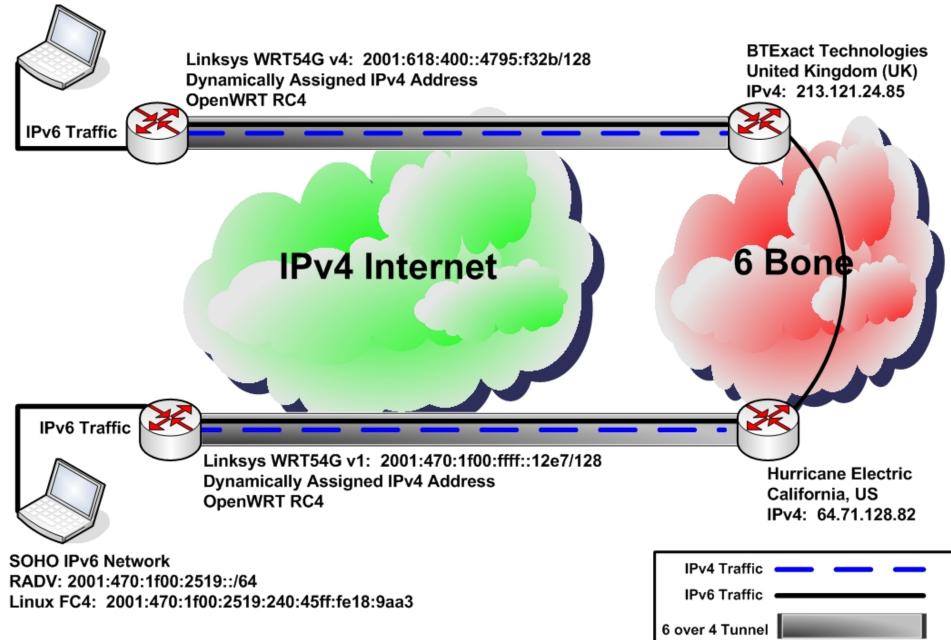
HURRI

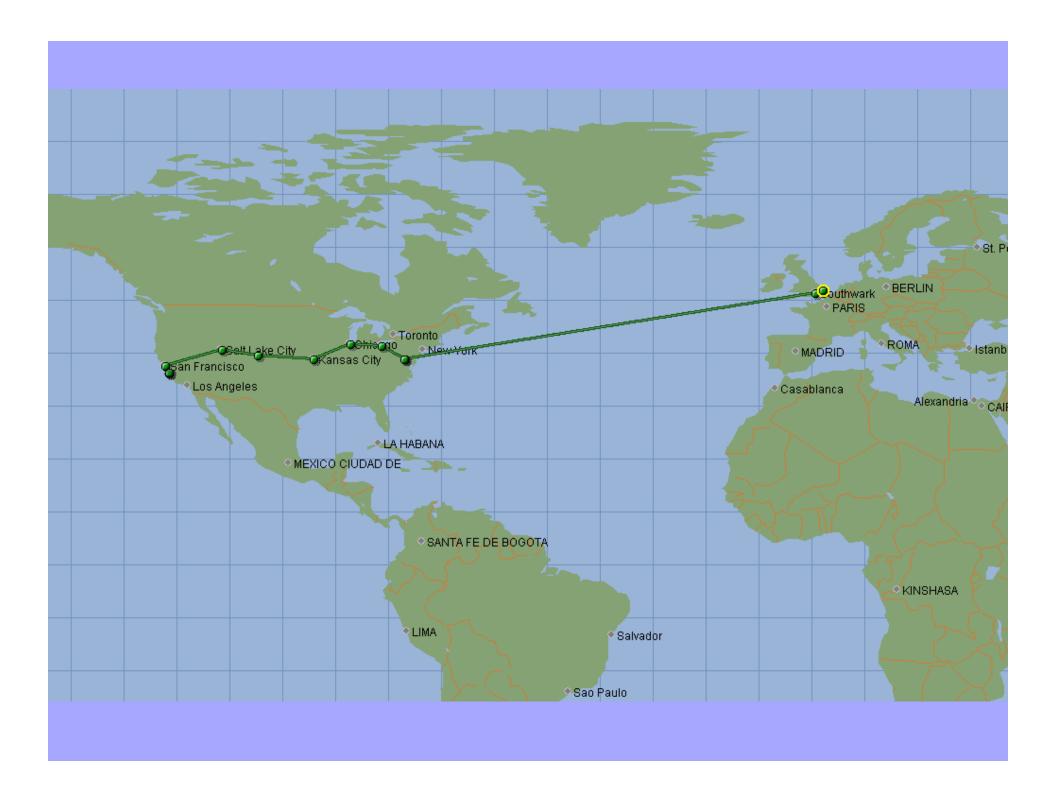


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MTU: Auto Domain Name : Enter the domain name provided by your ISP. Size : 1500		domain name provided by your ISP.		MTU: At		
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Router IP Local IP Address : 192 168 1 1 Local IP Address : This is the address of the router. Subnet Mask : 255 255 Image: Subnet Mask : Subnet Mask :		address of the router.			Router IP	
Network Address Server Settings (DHCP) DHCP Server : Image: December 2016 Control of the server : Subnet mask of the router. Starting IP Address : 192.168.1.100 DHCP Server : Allows the		subnet mask of the router.	sable	Starting IP Address : 192		
Maximum Number of 50 router to manage your IP addresses.		router to manage your IP addresses.) means one day)	DHCP Users :		
Statio DNS 1 · 0 0 0 0 Starting IP Address : The		Starting IP Address : The				



SOHO IPv6 Network RADV: 2001:618:400:5696::/64 Linux FC4: 2001:618:400:56d6:204:5aff:fe52:3198







IPv6

Welcome to the IPv6 Information Page!

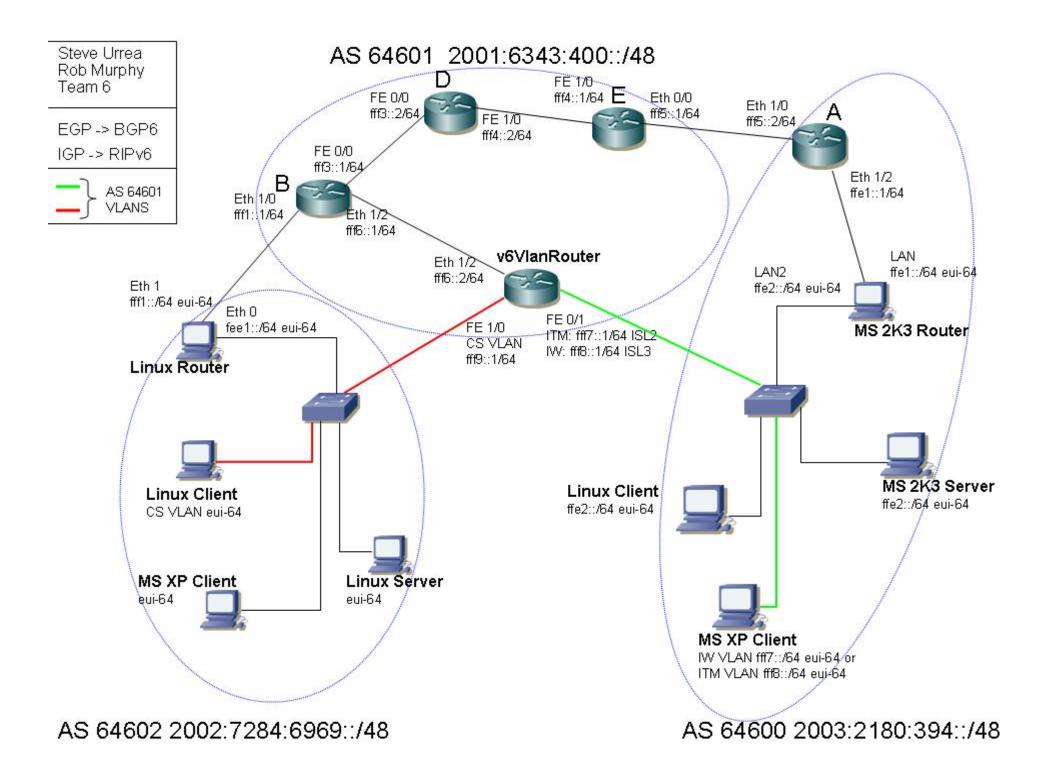
You are using IPv6 from 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca

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Test Networks

'Slick' IPv6 Network

- Linux Router
 - Fedora Core 4
 - Zebra w/BGPv6
 - Router Advertisements (/etc/radv.conf)
- Linux Clients
 - Fedora Core 4
- Windows Router
 - Server 2003 Enterprise
 - RIPv6
 - Router Advertisements
 - netsh interface ipv6 > set interface *



Test Networks

- Cisco Routers
 - 2650 (3)
 - C2600-js-mz.122_8_T5.STB.5
 - -2621XM/2610
 - C2600-ik9o3s3-mz.123-15b.bin
- IRP \rightarrow RIPv6
- ERP \rightarrow BGPv6

v00d00N3t Development

- It's a PoC
- Written in C
- Creates the entire packet starting with Ethernet Layer
- Designed to subvert casual local traffic analysis
- Manipulate the IPv6 and ICMPv6
 layers
- Does not cater to IPv4 AND IPv6

v00d00N3t Development

- Uses standard C libraries not USAGI
- Development system was updated weekly (kernel included)
- Test systems were updated periodically
- Test runs on FC4 and FC5

The Socket

```
void sock_init()
```

}

```
sock = socket(PF_PACKET,
SOCK_RAW, htons(ETH_P_ALL));
```

Random MAC Address

void rnd_MAC()

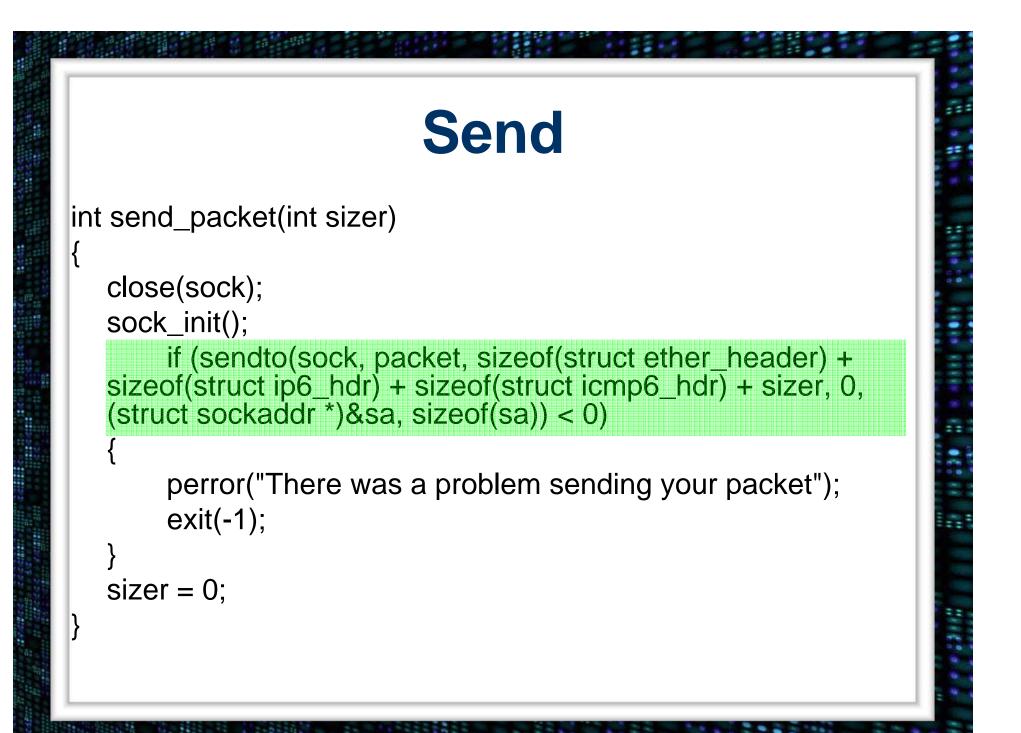
read(dev_urandom, rand_mac, 6); rand_mac[0] = 0; snprintf(secondhalf, 64, "2%2.2x:%2.2xff:fe%2.2x:%2.2x%2.2x", rand_mac[1], rand_mac[2], rand_mac[3], rand_mac[4], rand_mac[5]);

Random IPv6 Address

char full[INET6_ADDRSTRLEN]; char half[INET6_ADDRSTRLEN]; char Ohalf[INET6_ADDRSTRLEN]; inet_pton(AF_INET6, myaddress, full, sizeof(full)); memcpy(half, full, 8); memset(half + 8, 0, sizeof(half)); inet_ntop(AF_INET6, half, Ohalf, sizeof(Ohalf)); int x = strlen(Ohalf); memcpy(Ohalf + (x - 1), secondhalf, sizeof(half)); inet_pton(AF_INET6, Ohalf, full, sizeof(full)); inet_ntop(AF_INET6, full, my_rnd_ip_addr, sizeof(my_rnd_ip_addr));

Start Building

memset (packet, 0, 4096); eth = (struct ether_header*) packet; $ip6 = (struct ip6_hdr^*)(eth + 1);$ icmp6 = (struct icmp6_hdr*)(ip6 + 1); memcpy(eth->ether_dhost, gate_mac, ETH_ALEN); memcpy(eth->ether_shost, rand_mac, ETH_ALEN); eth->ether_type = htons(ETHERTYPE_IPV6); inet_pton(AF_INET6, my_rnd_ip_addr, IPv6SRCADDR, sizeof(IPv6SRCADDR)); memcpy(&ip6->ip6_src, IPv6SRCADDR, sizeof(IPv6SRCADDR));



v00d00N3t Capabilities

- Flags, Flags, and more Flags...
 - $-d \rightarrow$ Destination IPv6 address
 - $-r \rightarrow$ Receive mode
 - $-k \rightarrow$ Keyboard entry mode
 - $-f \rightarrow$ Send a file
 - $-i \rightarrow$ Interface identification
 - $-g \rightarrow$ Gateway MAC address
 - $-b \rightarrow$ Throttle by bytes (per packet)
 - $-t \rightarrow$ Throttle by time (1 second intervals)
 - $-x \rightarrow$ 4 digit PIN for send and receive
 - $-h \rightarrow$ Help menu

v00d00N3t Capabilities

- Send data (keyboard or text file)
- Obscure data (ROT-13)
- Random source MAC and IPv6 address
- Determine gateway MAC address
- Throttle by bytes and/or time
- Receive data

v00d00N3t Capabilities

- Requires 4 digit PIN for sender and receiver, allowing multiple streams
- ICMPv6 ID tells receiver how many bytes out of payload to read
- ICMPv6 SEQ tells receiver if it should read the packet or not

v00d00N3t Testing

- Validate that the packets would survive on a 'slick' 6 network
- Validate that the packets would survive in the 'wild', basically uncontrolled environment
- Still not tested for survivability in an IPv6 production environment with IDS/IPS/FW etc...

	root@blackmagic:~
<u>File</u> <u>E</u> o	dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Ta <u>b</u> s <u>H</u> elp
[root@b eth0	<pre>△ ▲ Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0C:29:55:62:CA inet addr:192.168.1.252 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0 inet6 addr: 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca/64 Scope:Global inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe55:62ca/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1 RX packets:4574 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:3580 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000 RX bytes:548238 (535.3 KiB) TX bytes:558190 (545.1 KiB) Interrupt:17 Base address:0x1080</pre>
10	Link encap:Local Loopback inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0 inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
	root@blackmagic:~
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> o	dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Ta <u>b</u> s <u>H</u> elp
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root@blackmagic:~
<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Tabs <u>H</u> elp
[root@blackmagic ~]# ./v00d00N3t

Options:
Required
-d Destination IPv6 address
-r Receive mode -i Interface to communicate from
-k Send text via keyboard
or
-f Location of the file you want to send
-x 4 digit PIN required for packet sending/receiving
Optional
-g Gateway MAC address -b Amount of characters to send per packet
 -t Amount of delay (in seconds) between sending packets
-h This menu
Example: Send a file
#>v00d00N3t -d 2006:3820:40:2a03:d843:55dc:3944:d3d2 -i eth0 -x 1234 -f /root/send.txt
Example: Send a file then remain in console mode
<pre>#>v00d00N3t -d 2006:3820:40:2a03:d843:55dc:3944:d3d2 -i eth0 -g 00:12:fd:34:69:FF -x 1234 -f /root/send.txt -k Example: Send text via keyboard</pre>
#>v00d00N3t -d 2006:3820:40:2a03:d843:55dc:3944:d3d2 -i eth0 -x 1234 -k
Example: Receive incoming text
#>v00d00N3t -r -i eth0 -x 1234
[root@blackmagic ~]# ./v00d00N3t -d 2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3 -x 1234
Quitting, you need to select an interface from the list below that has a routable IPv6 address. Interface: lo
Address: ***********************************
Interface: eth0
Address: [2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca]
Interface: eth0 Address: ***********************************
Address: ***********************************

	root@blackmagic:~	
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Tabs <u>H</u> e	elp	
Your address is: 2001:618:400: Attempting to find the GW MAC. Found GW MAC: 0:14:bf:b4:db:4		
	root@blackmagic:~	
<u>File E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Tabs <u>H</u> e	elp	
<pre>[root@blackmagic ~]# ./v00d00N Your address is: 2001:618:400: Attempting to find the GW MAC. Found GW MAC: 0:14:bf:b4:db:4 Receive Mode]</pre>	3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca	

root@blackmagic:~	
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<pre>[root@blackmagic ~]# ./v00d00N3t -d 2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3 -x 1234 -i eth0 -k Your address is: 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca Attempting to find the GW MAC Found GW MAC: 0:14:bf:b4:db:4 You are in console mode, type your message and press return to send. this is the first test</pre>	
root@blackmagic:~	_ - ×
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>T</u> erminal Tabs <u>H</u> elp	
<pre>[root@blackmagic ~]# ./v00d00N3t -r -i eth0 -x 4321 Your address is: 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62ca Attempting to find the GW MAC Found GW MAC: 0:14:bf:b4:db:4 Receive Mode This is from Steve]</pre>	

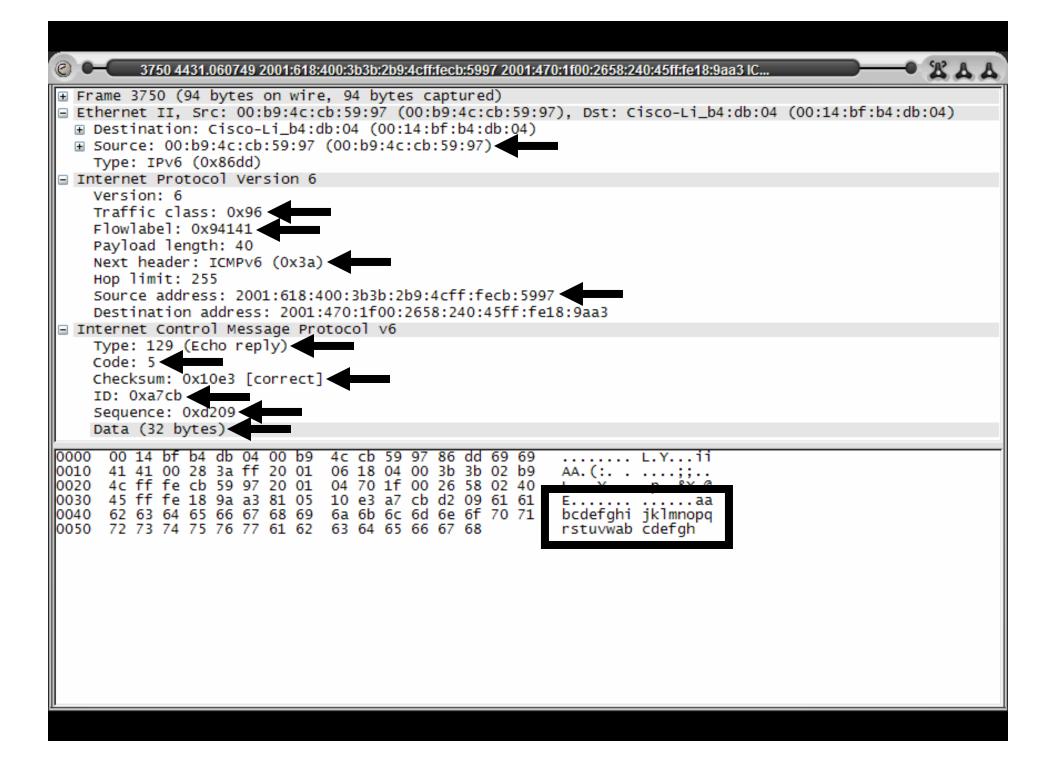
Results

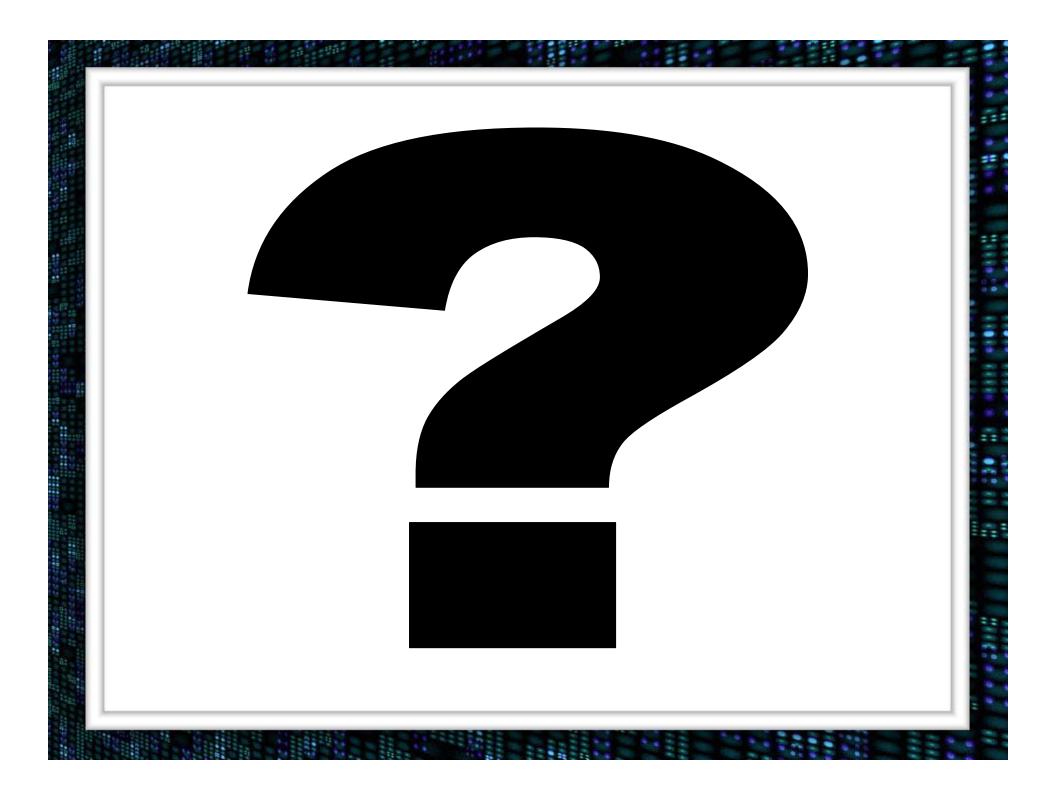
- The packets survived each test run
- Sent 'Echo Reply' messages with a payload of 1440 bytes in payload with no problem
- Larger files were broken up by the host and sent in increments
- Sent packets with a throttle set for 1 byte per 5 minutes
- Used 2 different Tunnel Brokers for testing

icmpv6					
ianpvo		ession Clear Apply			
Time 50	1CE 80214.0111.1E04.0004	Destination	Protocol		
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	01:618:400:3b3b:21c:23ff:fe49:48c1	2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3	ICMPV6	Echo reply	
	01:618:400:3b3b:29e:eeff:fe6d:231d	2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3	ICMPV6	Echo reply	
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2 6789.014729 20	01:618:400:3b3b:202:47ff:fed8:9afb	2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3	ICMPV6	Echo reply	
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	01:618:400:3b3b:2ee:a0ff:fe85:c2bd 01:618:400:3b3b:2f9:a8ff:fef8:c438	2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3 2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3	ICMPV6 ICMPV6	Echo reply	
	01:618:400:3b3b:26c:1ff:feab:f10f	2001:470:1f00:2658:240:45ff:fe18:9aa3	ICMPV6	Echo reply Echo reply	
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	2001:470:1f00:2658:2d6:e2ff:fe98:ae			Echo reply	
	2001:470:1f00:2658:24a:39ff:fe15:6e			Echo reply	
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2848 9323.491563	2001:470:1f00:2658:206:9dff:fec9:fc	2f 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe55:62c		Echo reply	
	2001:470:1f00:2658:286:9ff:fe9d:2b9			Echo reply	
	fe80::214:bfff:feb4:db04 fe80::214:bfff:feb4:db04	ff02::1 ff02::1	ICMPV6 ICMPV6	Router advertisement Router advertisement	
	2001:618:400:3b3b:22c:5fff:fele:ce3			Echo reply	
Destination a	94141 h: 40 ICMPV6 (0x3a) 7 s: 2001:470:1f00:2658:276:12ff:fe0b:9 ddress: 2001:618:400:3b3b:20c:29ff:fe 1 Message Protocol v6				
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Type: 129 (Eck Code: 105 Checksum: 0xd ID: 0xff54 Sequence: 0xe Data (32 byte: 000 00 0c 29 55 010 41 41 00 28 020 12 ff fe 0b 030 29 ff fe 55 040 73 62 65 20	16b [correct] 198 5) 62 ca 00 14 bf b4 db 04 86 dd 69 69)ubii AA.(:p&X.v ;;)ubi.k.T.y sbe vgf novyvgl. gb ernq zhygvc			
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