



Network Security

AA 2015/2016

Lab activities

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Laboratories

- Laboratory room holds ca. 40 people
 - We need to split the class in half
- Each day is divided in two sessions
 - Morning session → attended by students that have NOT indicated a preference for the evening in the Doodle
 - Evening session → attended by students that DID indicate a preference for the evening in the Doodle

Monday 4pm-6pm	Tuesday 4pm-6pm	Wednesday 4pm-6pm	Thursday 4pm-6pm	Friday 4pm-6pm
✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓				✓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monday 4pm-6pm	Tuesday 4pm-6pm	Wednesday 4pm-6pm	Thursday 4pm-6pm	Friday 4pm-6pm
43	8	40	37	32

Laboratory organisation

- Each session is a **two hours** session
 - The complexity of the lab must match length of session
 - Too many things to do → nobody will finish
 - Keep it simple, but not simplistic
- We need two groups per laboratory topic
 - Group A does the lab in the morning
 - Group B does the lab in the evening
 - All group members must attend
- Laboratories A and B are developed **independently**
 - Same topic but original development

Choosing a lab topic

- I propose you **$n/2$ topics** for the lab, with **n =no. of groups**
 - At the moment $n=20$
 - Topics assigned on a first-come first-served basis
 - Starting at noon Wednesday, 9th of March
 - Double-booking will be re-assigned by me
 - **Some of you asked to pre-book a lab topic. In fairness to other students, please book your topic starting tomorrow.**
- If you want to propose your own topic for the lab, you must find a "sibling group B" that will develop the second session
 - Subject to approval from me
 - e.g. Want to do a lab on malware reverse engineering?
 1. Where do you get IDA Pro-equivalent from?
 2. What malware?
 3. Can you fit the lab in 2 hours?
 - If yes, will people be able to follow?

Lab topics - proposals

- Network attacks
 1. ARP Poisoning + TCP session hijacking
 2. Denial of service (ICMP flood, SYN, UDP, .., MitM RST)
 3. DNS cache poisoning + Kaminsky
- Software attacks
 4. XSS + phishing/CSRF
 5. Buffer Overflows
 6. SQLi + defenses
- Defenses
 7. FW (stateless) → allows/blocks/redirects/forwards packets depending on pre-defined rules
 8. FW (stateful) → FW whose rules consider connection states
 9. NIDS – Snort → network sensor that detects possible attacks by matching pre-defined signatures with network traffic
 10. NIDS – Bro → like above but more expressive language (can define more complex signatures)

Lab procedure and deadlines

- You can develop your lab activity on your own laptop or in the laboratory downstairs
- Laboratories must be **fully autonomous**
 - Virtualised infrastructure
 - To replicate the lab it is sufficient to load the VMs
- Laboratories are delivered in the order of the topics chosen for the classes
 - This is to keep workloads balanced among all groups
 - Network goes first → starting on the 20th April
 - Software goes second
 - Defense goes third
- Labs should be ready a week before the deadline
 - This is so that you have time to configure the machines downstairs



Lab deliverable and grading (17 points)

- Each lab must be delivered with

1. A full report describing the activity in detail

- Deadline = day of lab

2. Slides that will be used during the presentation

- Deadline = 3 days before the lab
 - Participants can have a look beforehand at what will the activity be about

+ 7 points
Same score for all
group members

- All students did 1/3rd of lab → +2

- All students did 2/3rd of lab → +4

- All students did 3/3rd of lab → +4

+ 10 points

This is individual

- Group members that do not help during the lab/are not present get none of these 10 points
- Grade is balanced w.r.t. no. of group members

Lab - notes

- The intent of these laboratories is twofold:
 - Give the opportunity to each group to study in detail a specific topic
 - Give the opportunity to everybody to see “a little bit of everything”
 - The goal of the labs is not to make everyone an expert
 - Don't overdo it → put everything you learned in the report, not in the lab
- A good laboratory has the following properties:
 1. Make sure that participants know what the next step will be
 - This is the reason why I ask the slides a few days early
 - Must also emerge from how your activity unfolds in the lab
 2. Start off with easy tasks, complexity must emerge at the rate of “easy steps”
 - *Divide et impera*