

NATed hosts identification

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Plan

- I. Introduction
- II. NAT
- III. IPID identification
- IV. TCP timestamp identification
- V. Other applications
- VI. Conclusion

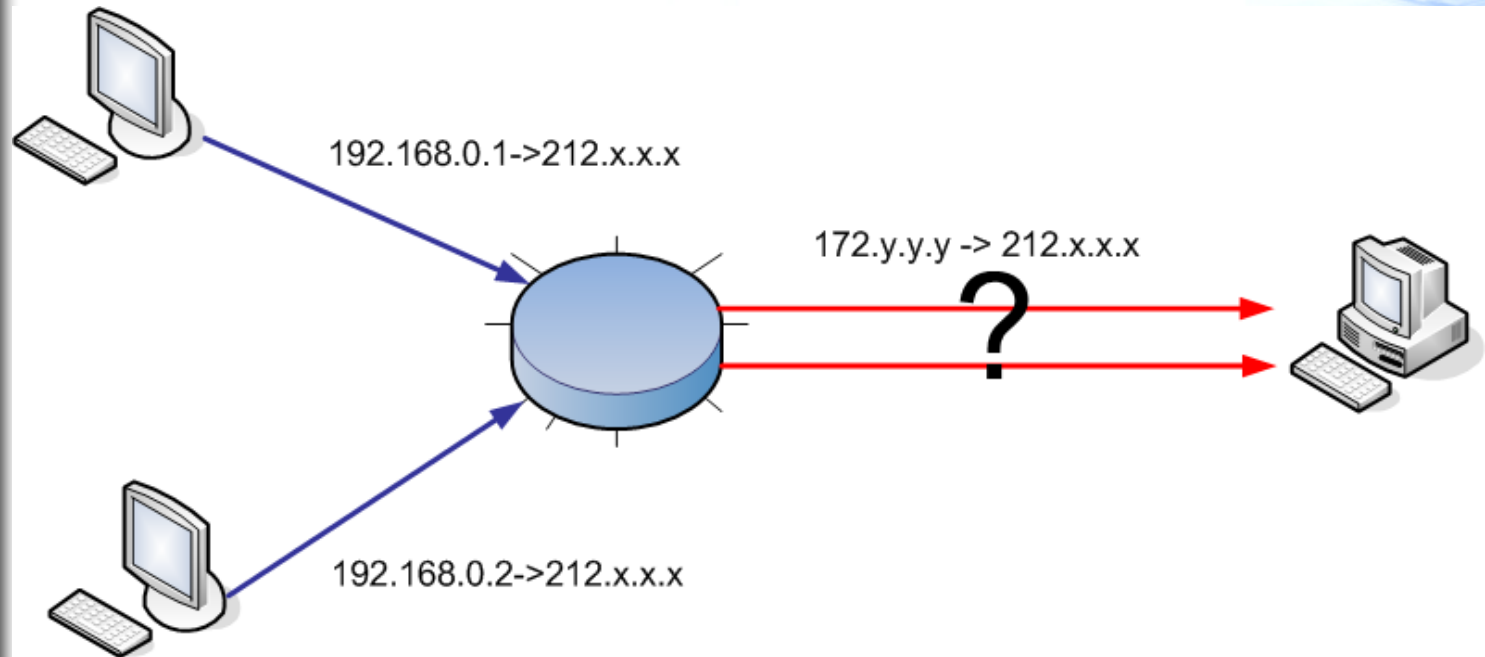
- ✓ TCP/IP network is meant to have end to end connection
- ✓ This is assumed in network models and Specification
- ✓ However in real world is not the case any more

What is NAT

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- ✓ Used to Share the same public IP
- ✓ Rewrite all IP address field of internal hosts to the same IP
- ✓ Tracking and Flow analysis are deceived



IPID field

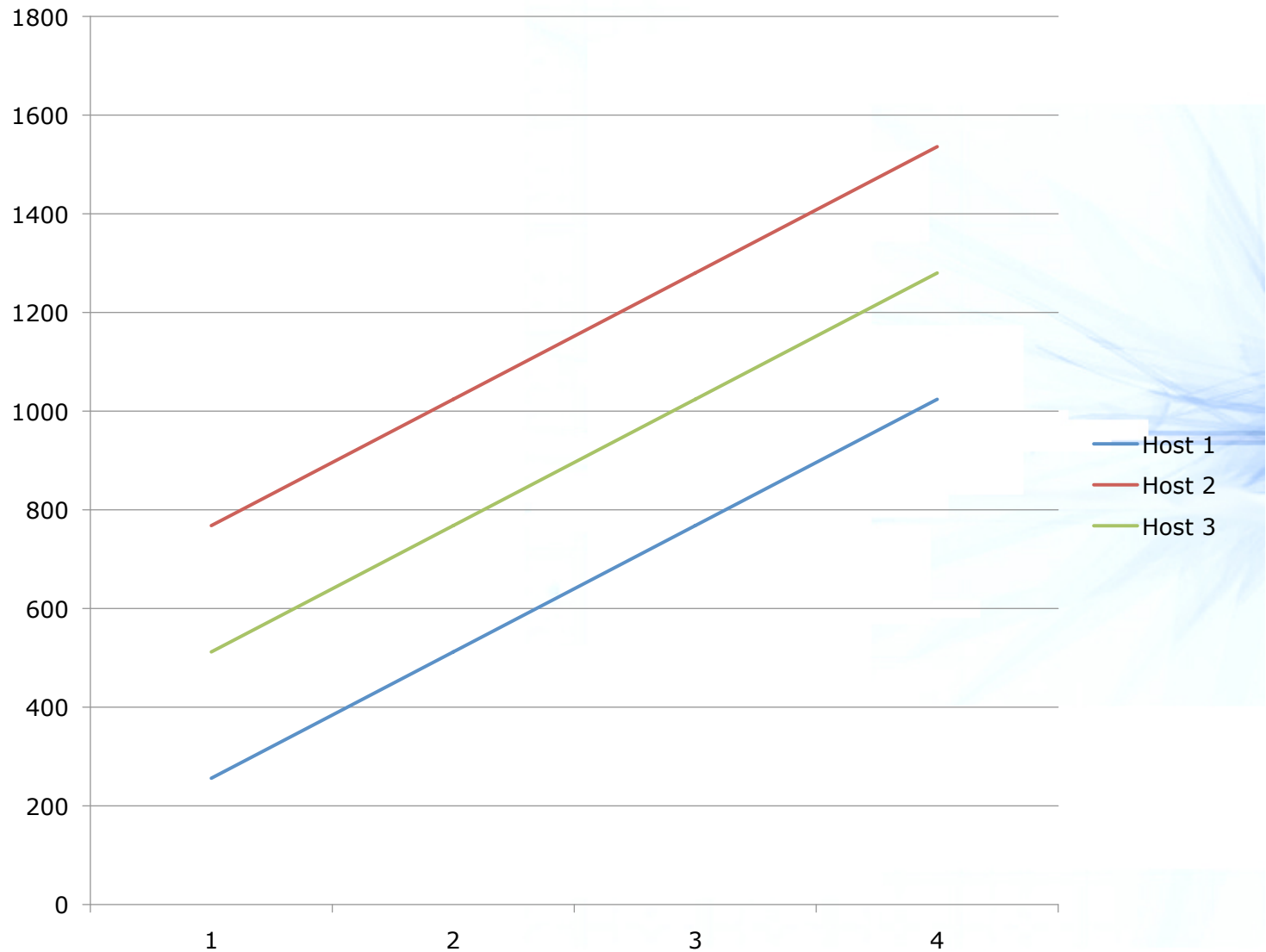
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- ✓ IPID field is used when fragmentation
- ✓ On some OS (Windows mainly) it is implemented as a simple counter.

IPID identification idea

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Drawback of IPID identification

- ✓ IPID warp-around
- ✓ Unix based hosts (Linux, FreeBSD, OSX...) does not implement it at counter
 - ✓ Example : On Linux it is always 0.
- ✓ Hard to use if you see only a part of the traffic

TCP Timestamp option

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- ✓ Added in RFC 1323
- ✓ TCP timestamp
 - ✓ Incremented on time basis not traffic
 - ✓ Increment value is well known
 - ✓ Increment value is OS dependent

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- ✓ Work with computers that do not use IPID counter
- ✓ Allows to know the NATed hosts OS family
- ✓ Is not sensitive to computer traffic
- ✓ Work well even if only partial traffic is seen
- ✓ Less sensitive to warp around
 - ✓ Linux warp-around occurs every 248 days, 13:13:56

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	Cisco	Linux	BSD
Increment/s	1000	100	2

$$Ts_2 - Ts_1 / t_2 - t_1 = \text{slope}$$

$$\text{Predicted Timestamp} = tx - t_1 * \text{slope}$$

Note : Initial value is random for Windows .

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- ✓ PAT port address translation
 - ✓ Used for load balancing

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- ✓ Windows hosts does not use timestamp by default
 - ✓ Use it when requested
 - ✓ Can be activated
- ✓ Network congestion/lag may misled the analysis

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Conclusion

- ✓ Combine well with previous technique
- ✓ Detection is suitable for online analysis

- ✓ Can be improved by adding passive software detection to spot inconsistency