

# Transport Layer, UDP Protocols and Attacks

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- N5.1. Why are the port numbers from 0 to 1023 protected? In Linux, only the applications with the root privilege can use the ports in this range.
- N5.2. If an application needs to ensure the order of the packets, but UDP does not provide such a guarantee, does the application have to use TCP? Can it still use UDP?
- N5.3. Why is UDP in general more suitable for real-time applications than TCP?
- N5.4. In the following code snippet, what does the IP address 0.0.0.0 means?

```
udp = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
udp.bind(("0.0.0.0", 9090))
```

- N5.5. When spoofing a UDP packet using Scapy, why do we typically set the UDP checksum field to zero?
- N5.6. What are the similarities between the Fraggle attack and the Smurf attack?
- N5.7. An open-source program has the following behavior: after receiving a message on its UDP port, it immediately sends a response to the client. Alice runs such a program on her machine (10.8.0.8), using port 8000. Bob also runs the program on his machine (192.168.0.7), using port 7000. (1) Please write a simple Python program to trigger a UDP ping pong between these two machines. (2) Please describe how you can help this open-source program fix this problem (just describing your solution would be sufficient).
- N5.8. What type of services are good candidates for the UDP amplification attack?