

# Project

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Man In The Middle Attacks: Execution and Detection

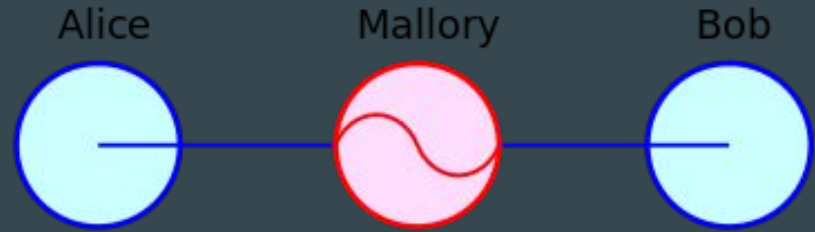
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# Agenda

- What is MITM?
- Project goals
- Work done during the iterations
- Future plan and current issues

# MITM

Man-in-the-middle attack (MITM) is an attack where the attacker secretly relays and possibly alters the communications between two parties who believe that they are directly communicating with each other



# Initial goal:

- Study ways of execution and detection of Man In The Middle Attacks.
- Set up a simulation platform
- Run various scripts that demonstrate performing such attacks, detecting them and circumventing that detection.



**How to detect Mallory AND be as silent as possible as Mallory to bypass those detections**

# Iteration I

## Goal:

- Study different variants of simulation platforms
- Set up the environment for Man In The Middle Attacks
- Perform some MITM attacks on simulation platforms

# Study different variants of simulation platforms

## Issues

- Lack of knowledge
- Lack of documentation

## Choices:

- VirtualBox - flexibility, my experience with it, and community support.
- mininet - good documentation and simplicity



# Study different variants of simulation platforms

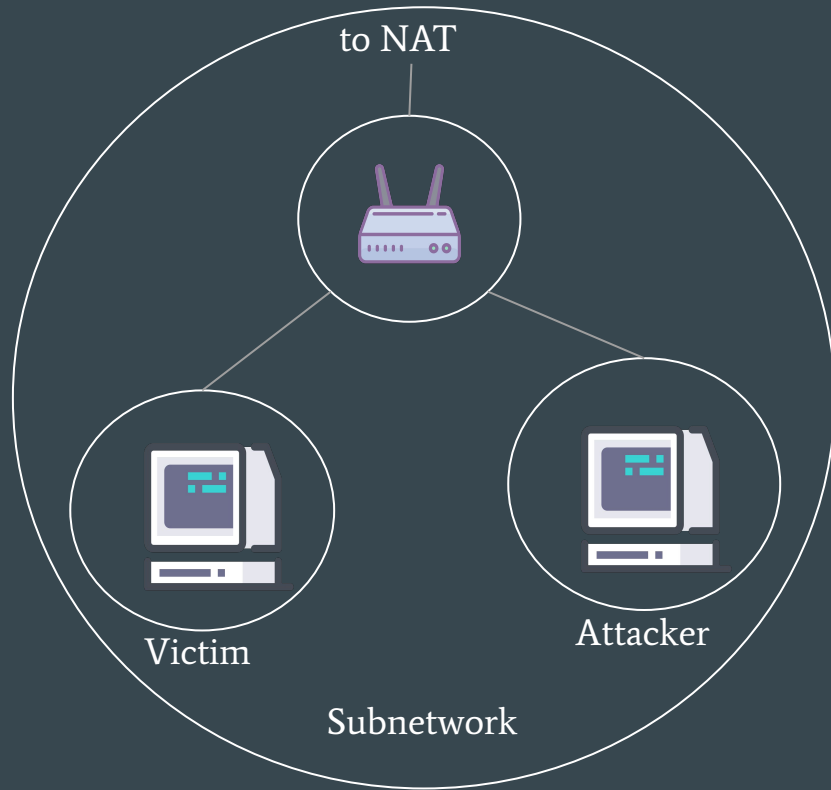
Final choice:

- Start with **VirtualBox** for its capabilities (because of not enough information about where the project will lead) and fast start-up (because of my experience).
- Then, **if mininet** (or other good out-of-the-box solution which is controlled by scripts) **will be capable of all the required configurations** for the showcase at the end of a project.

# Set up the environment

Set-up instructions and scripts:  
[github](#)

- Quagga - a network routing software suite
- DHCP





# I Iteration Results

MITM Framework choice - Bettercap

Why bettercap?

Based on:

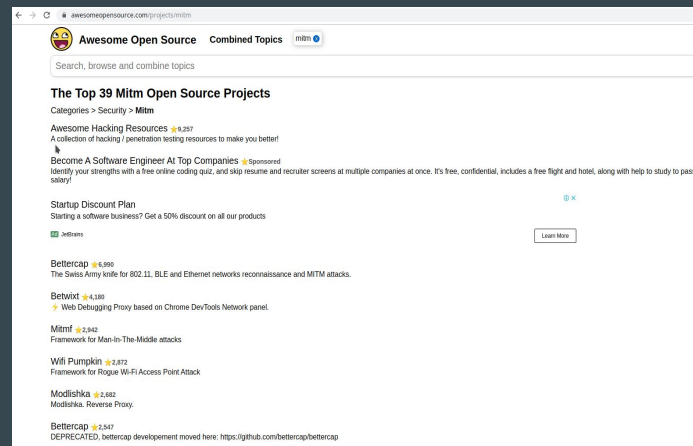
- Most recent commit
- Stars
- Number of features

Based on info got from:

<https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm>

My table with comparison:

[Google Doc](#)



<https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm>, accessed February 25

Name	Stars	Description	More info	Most recent commit	Comments
Bettercap	★6,911	The Swiss Army knife for 802.11, BLE and Ethernet networks reconnaissance and MITM attacks.	<a href="https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/bettercap">https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/bettercap</a>	5 days ago	
Betwixt	★4,171	Web Debugging Proxy based on Chrome DevTools Network panel.	<a href="https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/betwixt">https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/betwixt</a>	a year ago	Not for my purposes
Mitmf	👉 2,342	Framework for Man-In-The-Middle attacks	<a href="https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/mitmf">https://awesomeopensource.com/projects/mitm/mitmf</a>	3 user soon	On this

# Perform some MITM attacks on simulation platforms

## ARP-spoofing

The image shows a Linux Lite terminal window and a Wireshark network traffic analysis tool. The terminal window displays the output of the `ifconfig` command, showing the network configuration for the `enp0s3` interface. The Wireshark window shows a list of captured packets, with the selected packet being an HTTP GET request from 192.168.50.50 to 216.239.38.120.

**Linux Lite Terminal Output:**

```
Linux Lite Terminal
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:07:c5:56 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.50.50/24 brd 192.168.50.255 scope global dynamic
        e enp0s3
        valid_lft 530sec preferred_lft 530sec
    inet6 fe80::3e4f:47f4:705b:80a3/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
toor ➜ curl google.com
<HTML><HEAD><meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html
<TITLE>301 Moved</TITLE></HEAD><BODY>
<H1>301 Moved</H1>
The document has moved
<A HREF="http://www.google.com/">here</A>.
</BODY></HTML>
toor ➜ curl google.com
<HTML><HEAD><meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html
<TITLE>301 Moved</TITLE></HEAD><BODY>
<H1>301 Moved</H1>
The document has moved
```

**Wireshark Network Traffic Analysis:**

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	1.261778463	192.168.50.51	192.168.50.50	ICMP	102	Recv
5	1.261800607	192.168.50.50	216.239.38.120	TCP	74	TCP
6	1.301380629	192.168.50.50	216.239.38.120	TCP	60	592
7	1.301409894	192.168.50.50	216.239.38.120	TCP	54	TCP
8	1.301437238	192.168.50.50	216.239.38.120	HTTP	128	GET

**Selected Packet Details:**

- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.50.50, Dst: 216.239.38.120
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 59162, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 74
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  - GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
  - Host: google.com\r\n
  - User-Agent: curl/7.58.0\r\n
  - Accept: \*/\*\r\n

# II Iteration

Decision:

- Detect the presence of MITM attack **regardless of the mechanism used to launch it**

Goals:

- Read the papers about MITM detection
- Make short summaries about the noteworthy ones
- Pick paper/papers to investigate further during the 3rd iteration

# II Iteration results

## Noteworthy papers:

- Vesper: Using Echo-Analysis to Detect Man-in-the-Middle Attacks in LANs [
- The Security Impact of HTTPS Interception
- Detection of MITM Attack in LAN Environment using Payload Matching
- Client-Side Web Proxy Detection from Unprivileged Mobile Devices

## Selected:

"The Security Impact of HTTPS Interception"

- Can not detect proxies which closely mimic the request of the client
- Can add this feature to proxy to bypass detection

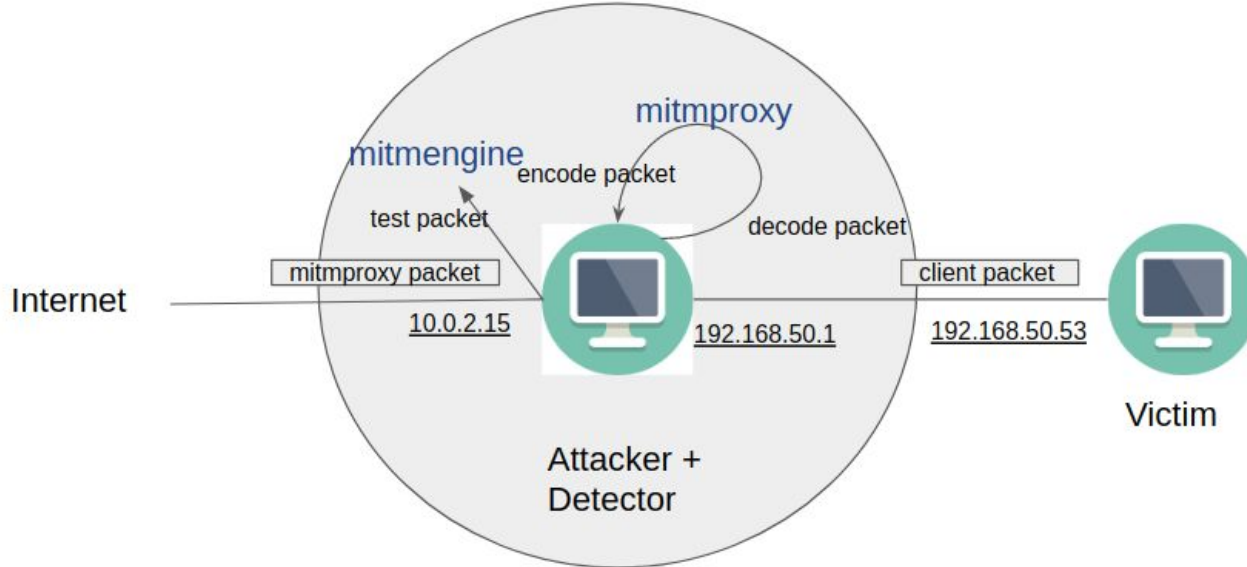
# III Iteration

Goal:

Test and experiment with detection tool based on "The Security Impact of HTTPS Interception" paper - mitmengine

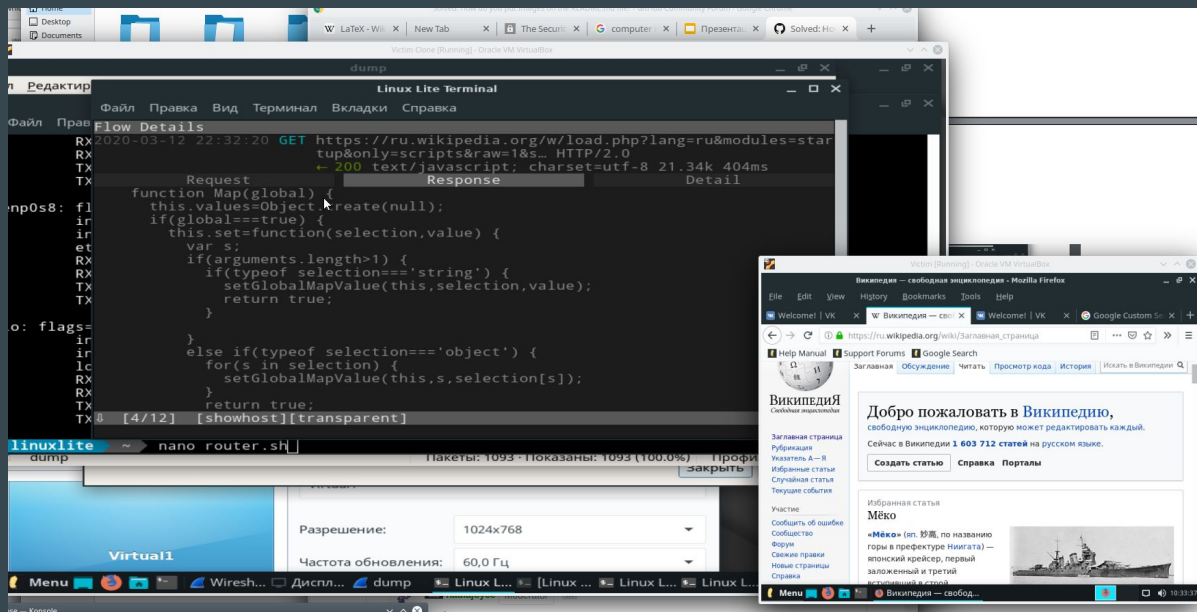
# Results:

- Changed the set-up



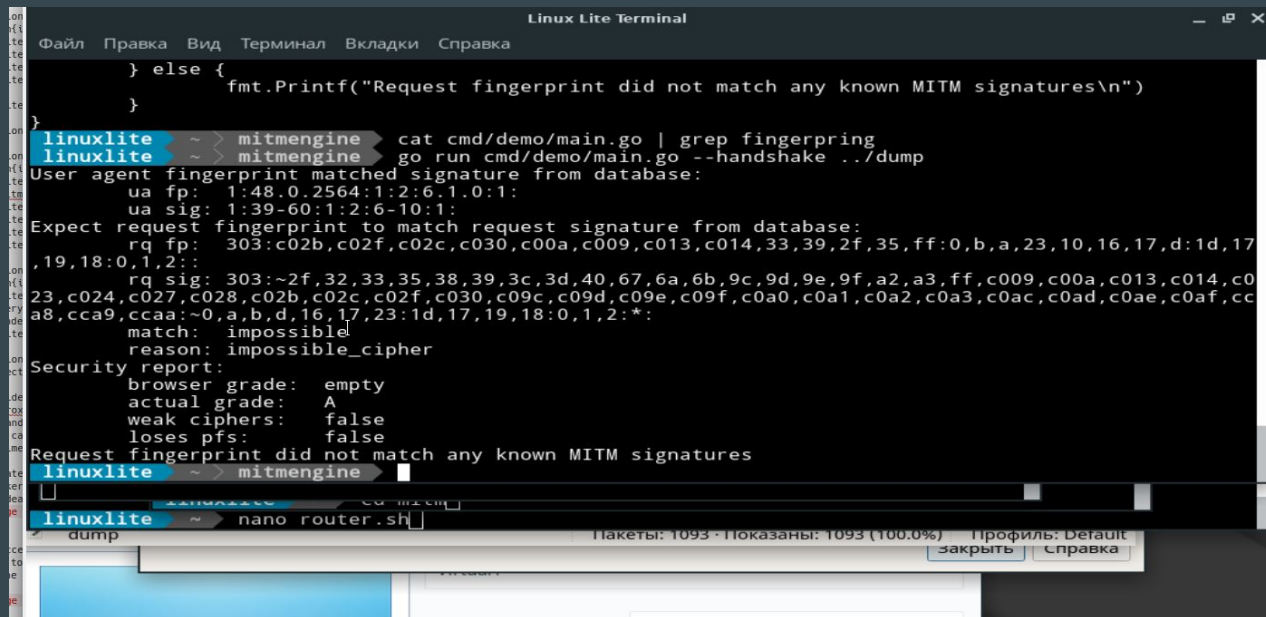
# Results

- Installed and ran mitmproxy to sniff HTTPs packets



# Results

- Installed detection tool in order to catch man in the middle
- Ran tests



```
Linux Lite Terminal
Файл Правка Вид Терминал Вкладки Справка

    } else {
        fmt.Printf("Request fingerprint did not match any known MITM signatures\n")
    }
}
linuxlite ~ > mitengine cat cmd/demo/main.go | grep fingerpring
linuxlite ~ > mitengine go run cmd/demo/main.go --handshake ../dump
User agent fingerprint signature from database:
ua fp: 1:48.0.2564:1:2:6.1.0:1:
ua sig: 1:39-60:1:2:6-10:1:
Expect request fingerprint to match request signature from database:
rq fp: 303:c02b,c02f,c02c,c030,c00a,c009,c013,c014,33,39,2f,35,ff:0,b,a,23,10,16,17,d:1d,17,19,18:0,1,2::
rq sig: 303:~2f,32,33,35,38,39,3c,3d,40,67,6a,6b,9c,9d,9e,9f,a2,a3,ff,c009,c00a,c013,c014,c023,c024,c027,c028,c02b,c02c,c02f,c030,c09c,c09d,c09e,c09f,c0a0,c0a1,c0a2,c0a3,c0ac,c0ad,c0ae,c0af,cca8,cca9,ccaa:~0,a,b,d,16,17,23:1d,17,19,18:0,1,2:*:
match: impossible
reason: impossible_cipher
Security report:
browser grade: empty
actual grade: A
weak ciphers: false
loses pfs: false
Request fingerprint did not match any known MITM signatures
linuxlite ~ > mitengine
linuxlite ~ > nano router.sh
dump
Пакеты: 1093 - Показаны: 1093 (100.0%) Профиль: Default
[заккрыть] [справка]
```



# Issues and future plans

## Issues:

Need more time to determine what happens exactly and why mitmproxy is not caught

## Plans:

Dig into the code of mitmproxy and mitmengine in order to determine why mitmproxy is not detected.