Activity 1

Network traffic analysis

The goal of this activity is to analyze the traffic generated by a smartphone app. In order to do this, the traffic generated by the application *MyUnits* has been analyzed.

Setup

- Windows 10 laptop
- Android 10 smartphone
- Home wifi
- Wireshark version 3.6.3
- mitmproxy version 8.0.0

Description

A PC was connected to home wifi and was configured to operate as a hotspot. A smartphone was connected to the hotspot network and the *Wireshark* application was started on the PC to record the traffic. The *MyUnits* application was started on the smartphone, in order to generate traffic that can be analyzed.

By inspecting the traffic, it is possible to derive the following:

DNS

Two DNS requests were sent by the smartphone to the DNS server in order to retrieve the IP addresses that are associated with the domains "apilocator.appstudenti.cineca.it" and "units-prod.appstudenti.units.it". Both the responses provide a CNAME type RR and an additional A type record (figure 1,2).

In both cases, the CNAME type RR points to "osroute-prod-1.cineca.it" and the A type RR provides the IP address "130.186.6.97".

TCP

After each DNS request, the TCP three-way-handshake is recorded (figure 3) and the smartphone establishes a TCP connection with the server at the address 130.186.6.97, on port 443, which means that the HTTPS protocol is adopted.

TLS

Thereafter, the TLS Handshake is recorded. In both cases, the server sends a certificate chain which is composed of three certificates (figure 4), as illustrated in the following table.

Subject	Issuer
USERTrust RSA Certification Authority	AAA Certificate Services
Sectigo RSA Organization Validation Secure Ser	USERTrust RSA Certification Authority
* .appstudenti.cineca.it	Sectigo RSA Organization Validation Secure Ser

"AAA Certificate Services" is the trust anchor of the certificate chain and it is possible to verify that the certificate is present in the TrustSet of the smartphone (figure 5).

Following the above analysis, an analysis of the HTTP requests was conducted. The *mitmproxy* application was started on the PC and the smartphone was connected to the home wifi through a proxy.

The smartphone proxy settings were configured by providing the IP address of the PC and the port on which *mitmproxy* was running (figure 6,7,8). The *mitmproxy CA* certificate was installed on the smartphone.

By this analysis, it is possible to derive the following:

API & Authentication

The application receives data from the API with the base url "units-prod.appstudenti.cineca.it" and the authentication protocol is Basic Authentication over HTTPS (figure 9).

Certificate Pinning

Some applications employ Certificate Pinning to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks. This means that *mitmproxy*'s certificate will not be accepted by these applications. In the current study, the application was working properly and therefore it follows that Certificate Pinning is not adopted.

Other considerations:

MFΔ

The application does not support MFA.

Activity 2

MITM demo

The goal of this activity is to demonstrate a form of Man-In-The-Middle attack against a smartphone browser.

Setup

- Windows 10 laptop
- Android 10 smartphone
- Home wifi
- Wireshark version 3.6.3
- Technitium DNS Server version 8.1
- Abyss Web Server X1 version 2.16.1.9
- Firefox browser version 100.1.1

Description

- A PC is connected to the home wifi and acts as a hotspot
- A Web Server and a DNS Server are installed on the PC
- A smartphone is connected to the hotspot network
- The smartphone browser sends an HTTP or an HTTPS request to the website "www.unive.it"
- The DNS Server installed on the PC intercepts the request and redirects the browser to the Web Server installed on the PC
- A simple HTML template that differs from the original site is displayed on the browser
- Wireshark is used to analyze traffic

PC Configuration

- I installed *Technitium* Dns Server on the PC
- I installed Abyss Web Server on the PC
- I modified Network Connection settings so that the DNS server is not detected automatically but is inserted statically. Then, I inserted the IP address of the computer in the hotspot network, i.e. 192.168.137.1 (figure 10)

Web Server Configuration

- I put the HTML file of the web page, named index.html, in the appropriate directory, i.e. *htdocs*
- I generated a private key and a self-signed certificate through the Abyss console (figure 11)

- I configured the host to be accessible with HTTP and HTTPS (figure 12)
- I configured the host name as "www.unive.it" in the Web Server General settings (figure 12)
- I configured the server to run TLS v1.2 in order to be sure to observe the certificate while inspecting the network traffic

DNS Server Configuration

- I created a new zone called "unive.it" (figure 13)
- I inserted a new record: www A 192.168.137.1 (figure 14)

Appendix

Figures

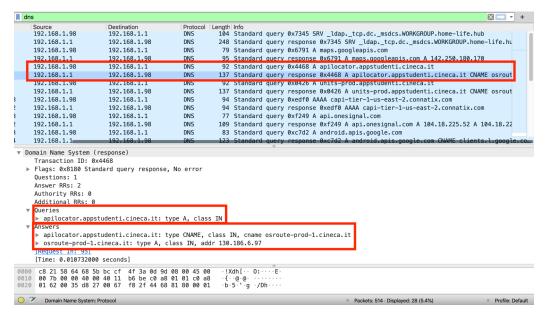


Figure 1: first DNS request

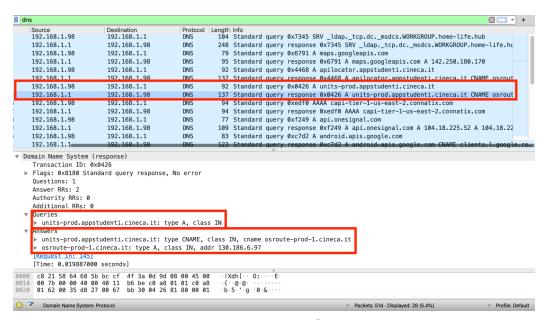


Figure 2: second DNS request

```
Apply a display filter ... <%/>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    +
                                                                                                     Info
Negotiate Protocol Response
Standard query 0x4468 A apilocator.appstudenti.cineca.it
59584 - 445 [ACK] Seq=52 Ack=496 Win=261632 Len=0
         Source
192.168.1.98
                                            Destination
192.168.1.130
                                                                               Protocol
SMB
         192.168.1.98
                                            192.168.1.1
                                            192.168.1.98
         192.168.1.130
                                                                               TCP
          192.168.1.1
                                             92.168.1.98
30.186.6.97
                                                                                                      Standard query response 0x4468 A apilocator.appstu 62668 → 443 [SVN] Seg=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 S
                                                                                                 74 62668 - 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=94995883 T
74 443 - 62668 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1452 SACK_PERM=1 TSval
66 62668 - 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=87808 Len=0 TSval=94995943 TSecr=3109911553
                                                                                                 69 62663 → 5222 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=347 Len=3 TSval=94995949 TSecr=2372483
         192.168.1.98
                                            157.240.203.61
                                                                               TCP
         157.240.203.61
                                            192.168.1.98
                                                                                               66 5222 → 62663 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4 Win=261 Len=0 TSval=2372497837 TSecr=94995949 
101 62663 → 5222 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=1 Win=347 Len=35 TSval=94995970 TSecr=237245
                                            157.240.203.61
         192.168.1.98
                                                                               ТСР
         192.168.1.98
                                            130.186.6.97
                                                                               TLSv1...
                                                                                               583 Client Hello
                                                                                                 66 5222 → 62663 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=39 Win=261 Len=0 TSval=2372497853 TSecr=94995970 66 443 → 62668 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=30080 Len=0 TSval=3109911640 TSecr=9499597
         157.240.203.61
                                            192.168.1.98
        130.186.6.97
                                            192.168.1.98
                                                                               TCP
         130.186.6.97
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.98, Dst: 130.186.6.97
▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62668, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 0, Len: 0
Source Port: 62668
       Destination Port: 443
          [Stream index: 8]
         [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
                                            (relative sequence number)
         Sequence Number: 0 (relative
Sequence Number (raw): 98127173
[Next Sequence Number: 1 (rel
                                                       (relative sequence number)]
         Acknowledgment Number: 0
         Acknowledgment number (raw): 0
     1010 .... = Header Length: 40 bytes (10)
▶ Flags: 0x002 (SYN)
          bc cf 4f 3a 0d 9d c8 21 58 64 68 5b 08 00 45 00 00 3c 70 06 40 00 3e 06 81 90 c0 a8 01 62 82 ba 06 61 f4 cc 01 bb 05 d9 4d 45 00 00 00 00 a0 02
                                                                                                 ··0:···! Xdh[··E
·<p·@·>·····b·
·a···· ME····
 myunits-1.pcapng
                                                                                                                                                              Packets: 514 · Displayed: 514 (100.0%)
```

Figure 3: TCP Handshake

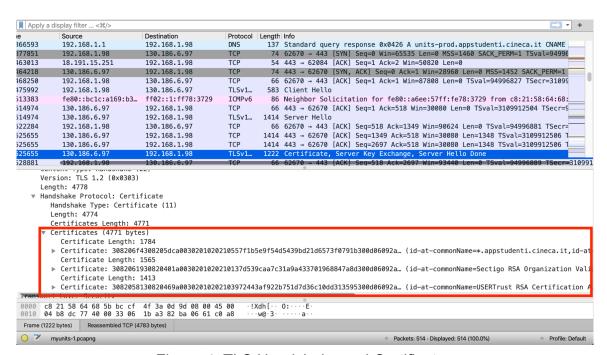


Figure 4: TLS Handshake and Certificates

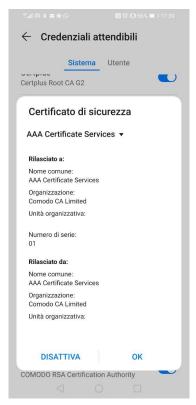


Figure 5: smartphone TrustSet

```
- o ×
PS C:\Users\utente> ipconfig
Configurazione IP di Windows
 Scheda Ethernet Ethernet 2:
   Stato supporto. . . . . . . . . : Supporto disconnesso Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
 Scheda Ethernet Ethernet:
   Stato supporto.....: Supporto disconnesso Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
 Scheda Ethernet Ethernet 3:
   Stato supporto. . . . . . . . . . . : Supporto disconnesso Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
 Scheda LAN wireless Connessione alla rete locale (LAN)* 2:
   Stato supporto......: Supporto disconnesso Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
 Scheda LAN wireless Connessione alla rete locale (LAN)* 5:
   Stato supporto.......: Supporto disconnesso Suffisso DNS specifico per connessione:
 Scheda LAN wireless Wi-Fi:
```

Figure 6: IP address of the PC



Figure 7: proxy settings

```
| Normalize | Norm
```

Figure 8: mitmproxy records

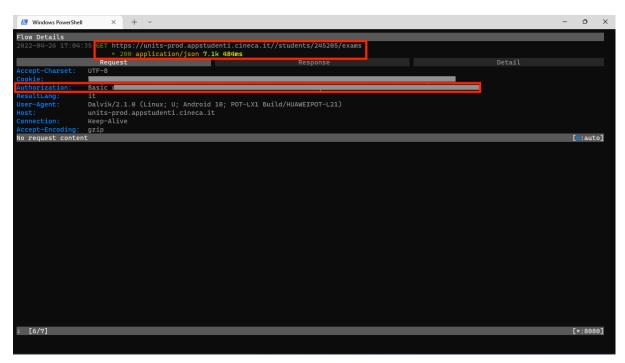


Figure 9: mitmproxy - HTTP GET request

Proprietà - Protocollo Internet versione 4 (TCP/IPv4)		
Generale Configurazione alternativa		
È possibile ottenere l'assegnazione automatica delle impostazioni IP se la rete supporta tale caratteristica. In caso contrario, sarà necessario richiedere all'amministratore di rete le impostazioni IP corrette.		
Ottieni automaticamente un indirizzo IP		
Utilizza il seguente indirizzo IP:		
Indirizzo IP:		
Subnet mask:		
Gateway predefinito:		
Ottieni indirizzo server DNS automaticamente		
Utilizza i seguenti indirizzi server DNS:		
Server DNS preferito:	192 . 168 . 137 . 1	
Server DNS alternativo:		
Convalida impostazioni all'uscita	Avanzate	
	OK Annulla	

Figure 10: Network settings



Figure 11: SSL/TLS certificates on the Abyss console

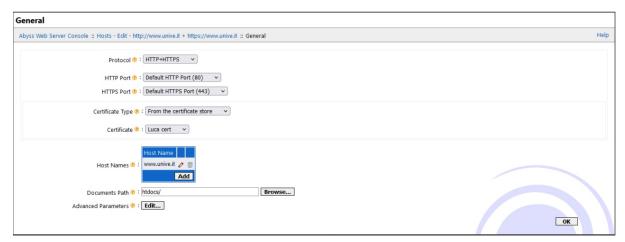


Figure 12: Abyss General settings

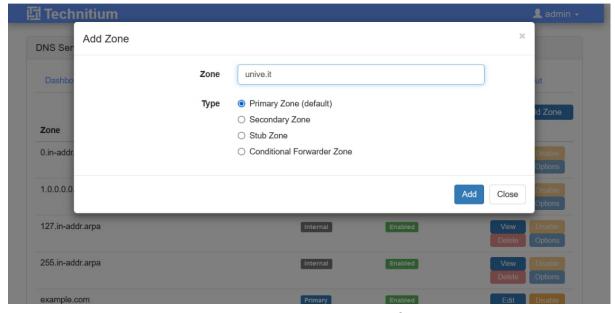


Figure 13: Technitium - Zone definition

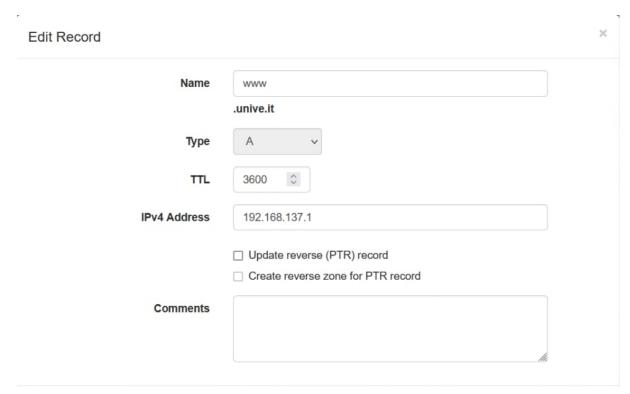


Figure 14: *Technitium* - Record definition