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**Batch: B1      Roll No.: 16010121045**

**Experiment No. 6**

**Title:** MITM and Session Hijacking using Ettercap, Ferret-sidejack, Hamster-sidejack/  
Wireshark

**Objective:**

MITM and Session Hijacking using Ettercap, Ferret-sidejack, Hamster-sidejack/  
Wireshark

CO	Outcome
CO3	Comprehend post exploitation phase of penetration testing.

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. <https://www.hackingtruth.in/2020/03/session-hijacking-using-ettercap.html>



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**Introduction:**

**Man In the Middle (MITM) Attack:**

A man in the middle (MITM) attack is a general term for when a perpetrator positions himself in a conversation between a user and an application—either to eavesdrop or to impersonate one of the parties, making it appear as if a normal exchange of information is underway. The goal of an attack is to steal personal information, such as login credentials, account details and credit card numbers.

**Session Hijacking:**

The Session Hijacking attack consists of the exploitation of the web session control mechanism, which is normally managed for a session token. Because http communication uses many different TCP connections, the web server needs a method to recognize every user's connection. The most useful method depends on a token that the Web Server sends to the client browser after a successful client authentication. A session token is normally composed of a string of variable width and it could be used in different ways, like in the URL, in the header of the http requisition as a cookie, in other parts of the header of the http request, or yet in the body of the http requisition. The Session Hijacking attack compromises the session token by stealing or predicting a valid session token to gain unauthorized access to the Web Server. The session token could be compromised in different ways; the most common are:

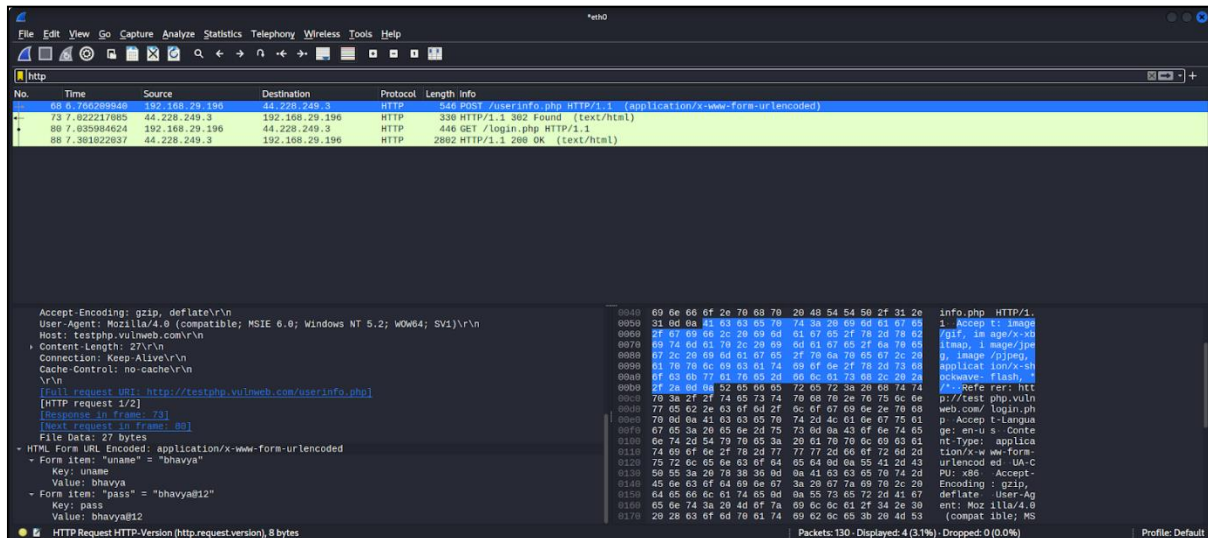
- Predictable session token
- Session Sniffing
- Client-side attacks (XSS, malicious JavaScript Codes, Trojans, etc);
- Man-in-the-middle attack
- Man-in-the-browser attack



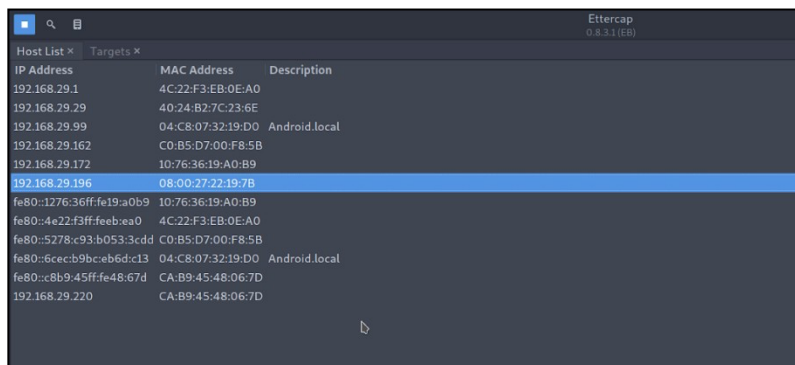


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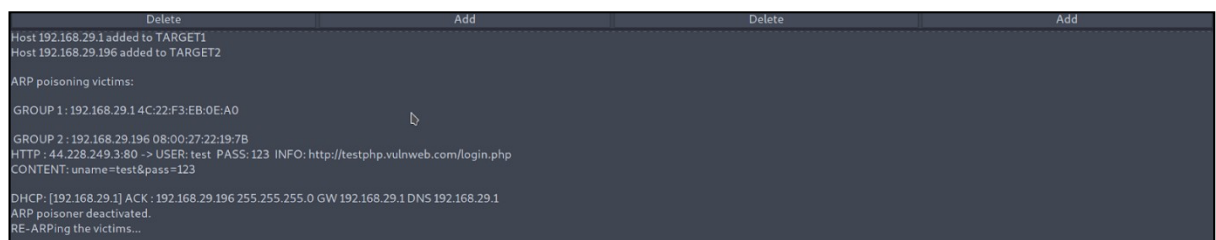
From Windows XP, we login to a vulnerable site and enter our credentials.  
Capturing this traffic with Wireshark, we get the username and password in plaintext



## Session Hijacking:



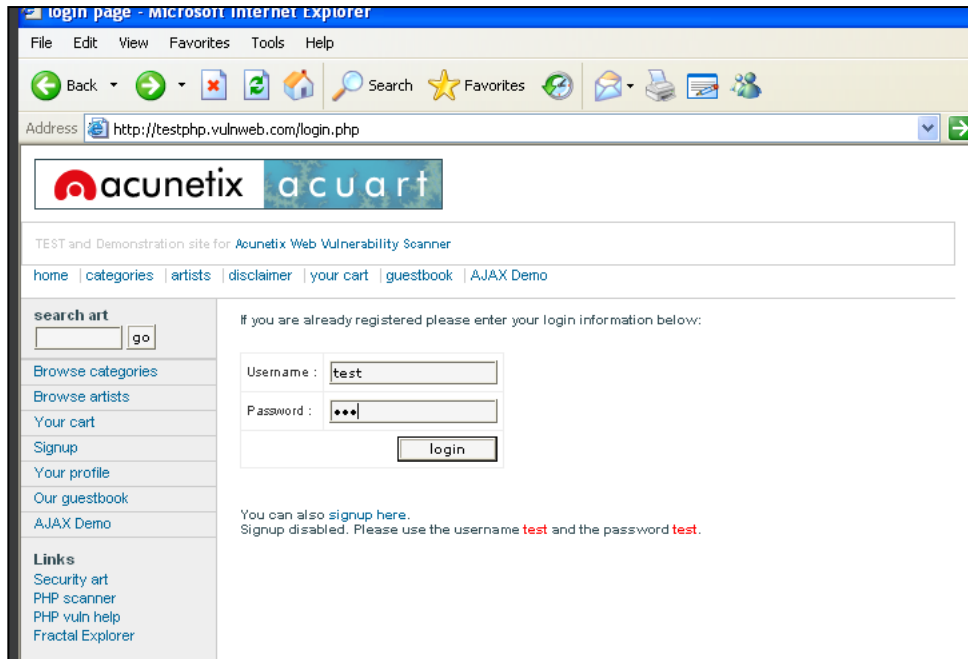
## Checking our Ettercap console



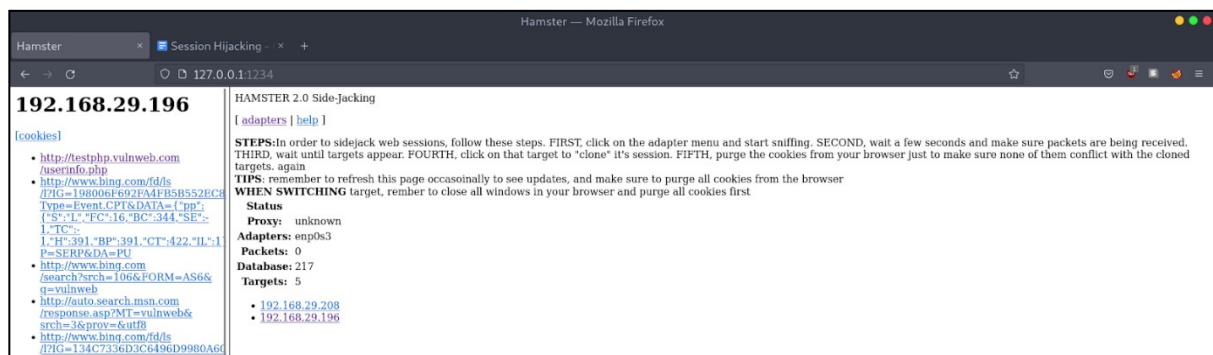
In our Windows XP machine, we open a http login form and enter credentials to see if ARPPoisoning is configured correctly



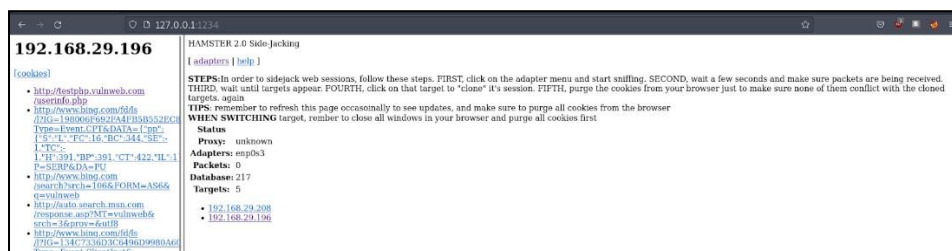
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Now we visit the proxy given by hamster-sidejack tool (<http://localhost:1234>)

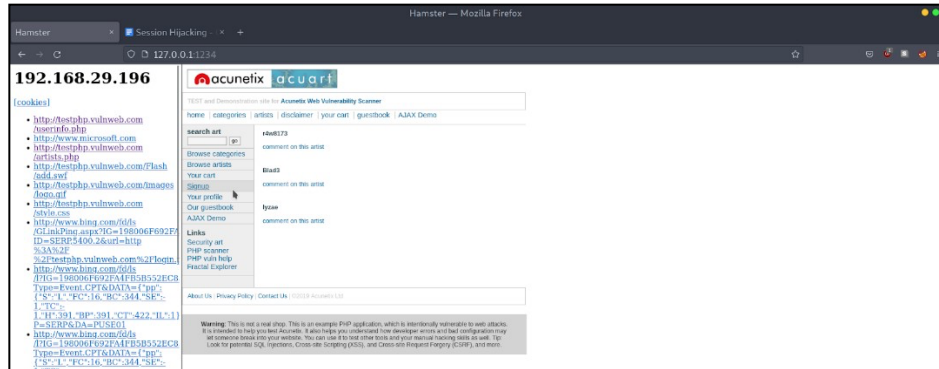


Now click on the IP address of Windows Machine at the bottom of page and you should see the cookies on left pane. Click the cookies to see the site





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Now, we can see all the sites visited by the Windows Machine. Thus, we successfully performed session hijacking.

**Conclusion:** Through this experiment, I gained knowledge about session hijacking and man in the middle attack.