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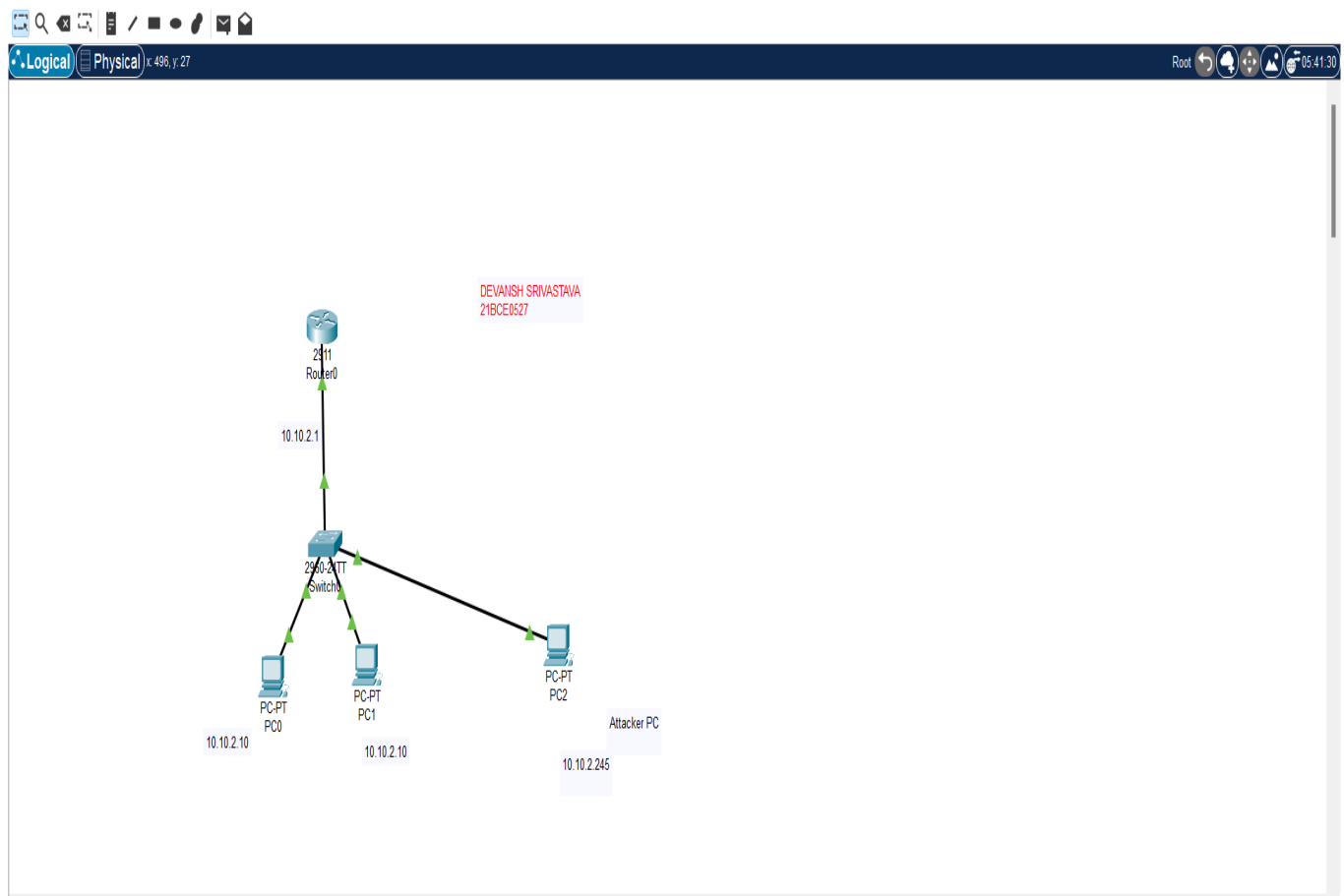
Registration No:21BCE0527

Network Training Programme

Module 5

Q2. Using Packet Tracer, simulate an ARP spoofing attack. Analyze the behavior of devices. on the network when they receive a malicious ARP response.

Network Diagram



1. Configure IP address to PC0, PC1 and PC2
2. Configure Default Gateway IP address to all three Pc
3. Configure IPV4 address to the router on correct GigaEthernet interface
4. Turn on the Router

IP address of all devices:

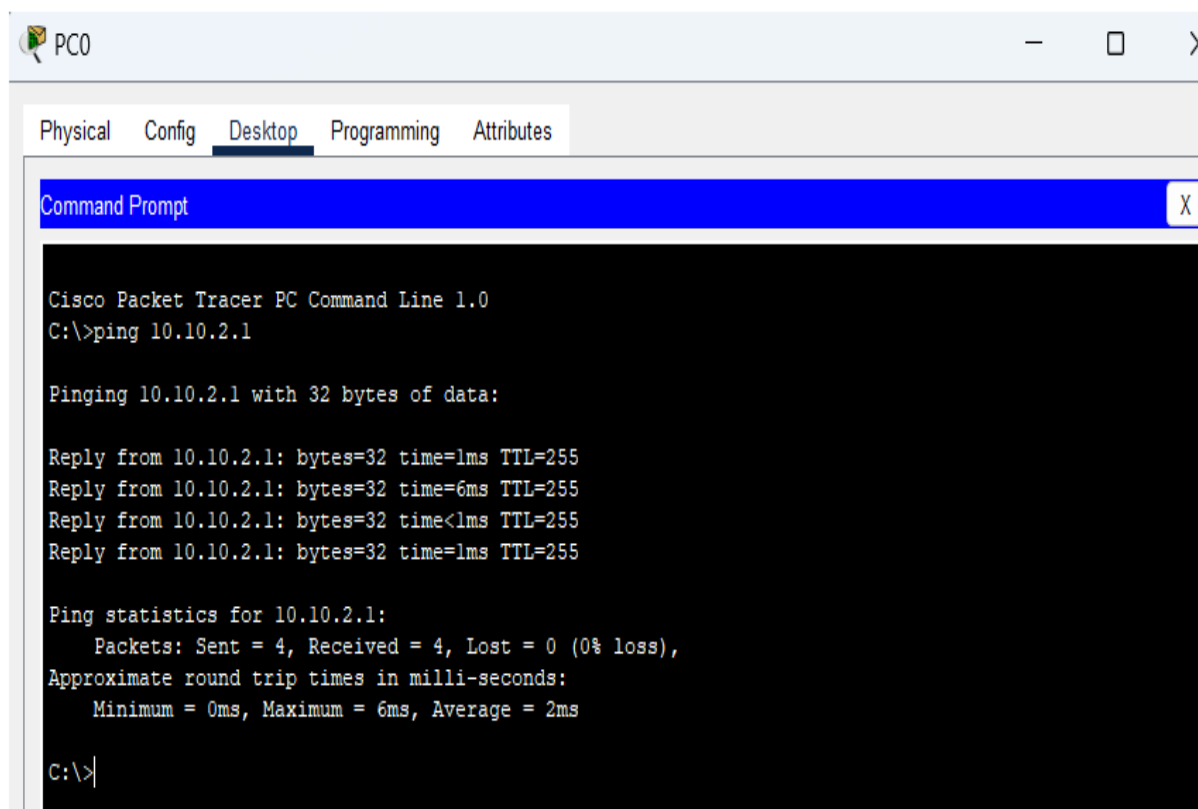
PC0: 10.10.2.10(Victim PC)

PC1: 10.10.2.20(Victim PC)

PC2: 10.10.2.245(Attacker PC)

Using Ping command Ensure all PC able to communicate to Router

PC0:



The screenshot shows a window titled 'PC0' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The command prompt shows the following text:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

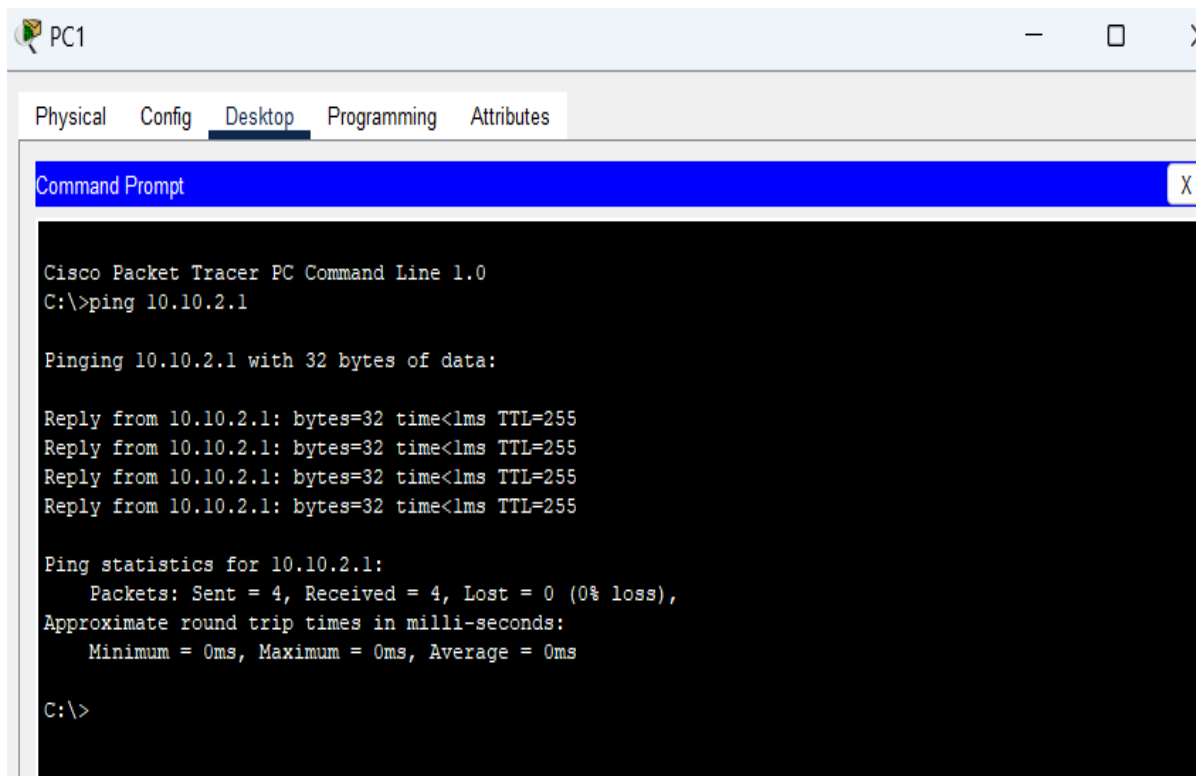
Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>|
```

PC1



The screenshot shows the PC1 interface in Cisco Packet Tracer. The 'Desktop' tab is selected, and a 'Command Prompt' window is open. The command prompt displays the output of a ping command to 10.10.2.1, showing successful results with 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

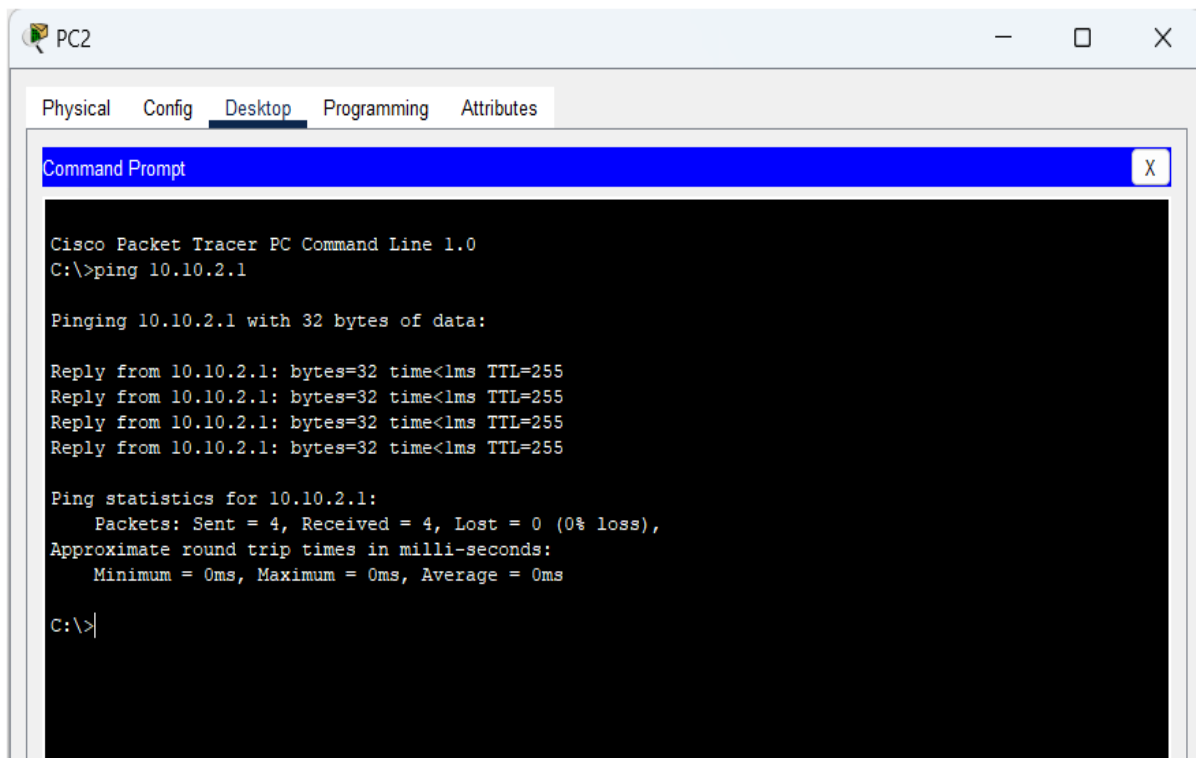
Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

PC2(Attacker PC):



The screenshot shows the PC2 interface in Cisco Packet Tracer. The 'Desktop' tab is selected, and a 'Command Prompt' window is open. The command prompt displays the output of a ping command to 10.10.2.1, showing successful results with 0% loss.

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

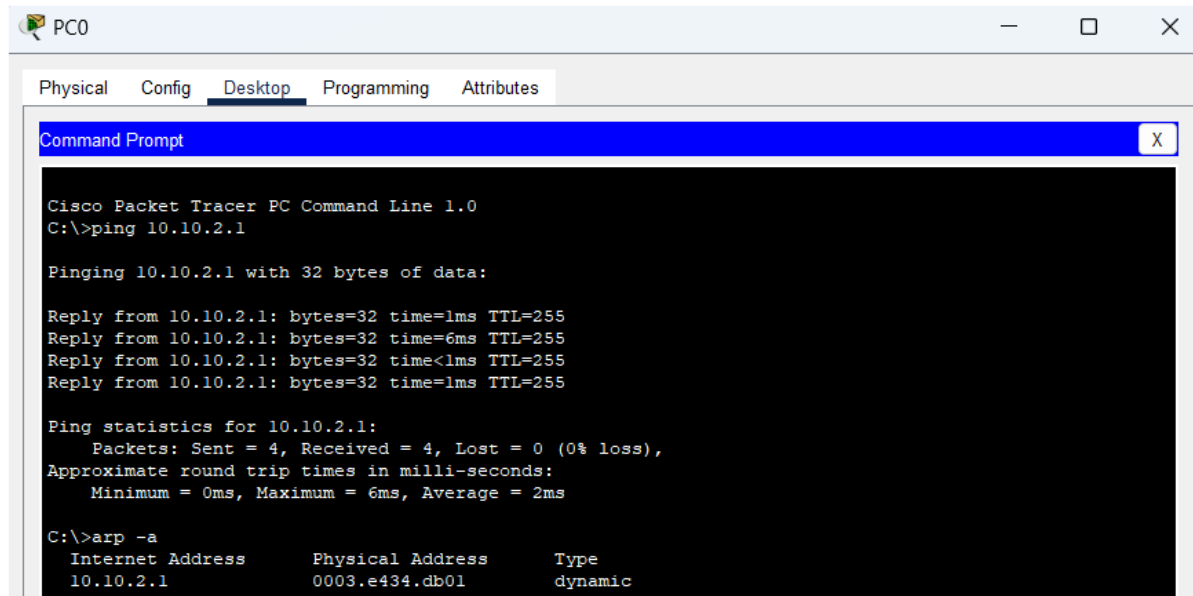
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>
```

Before the attack :

ARP TABLE of PC0:



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line window for PC0. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes, with Desktop selected. The Command Prompt shows the following output:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

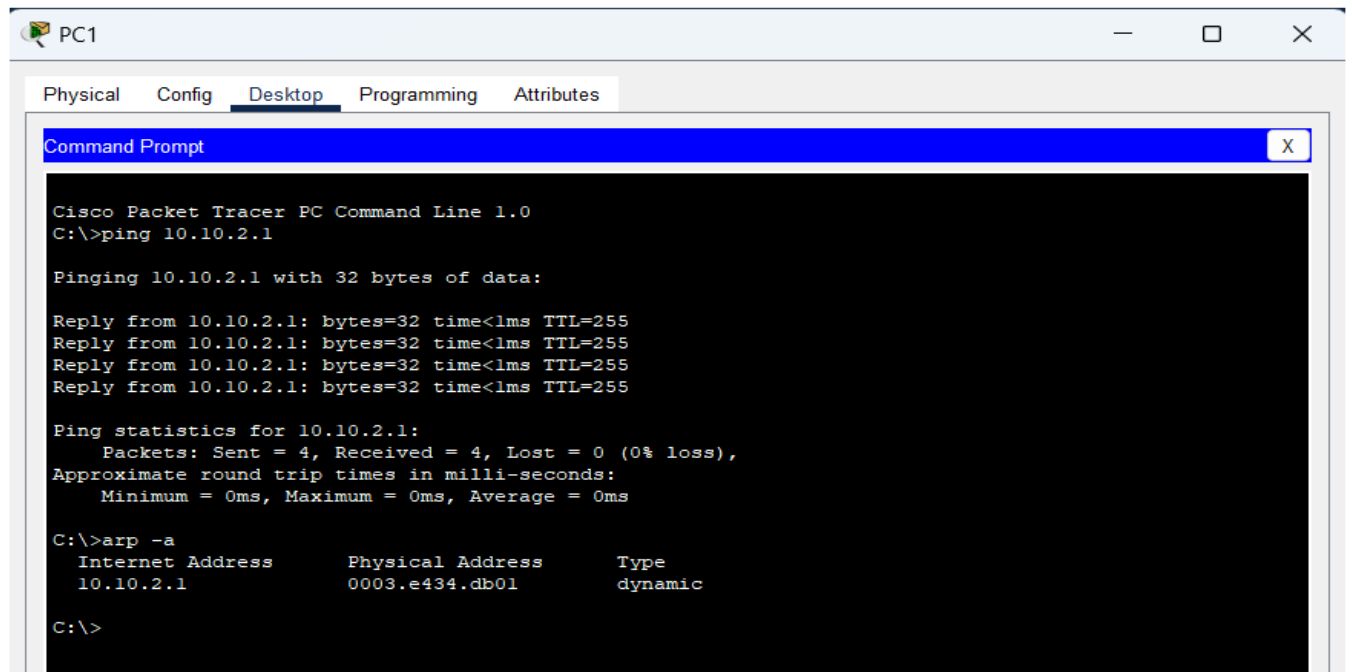
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.1             0003.e434.db01       dynamic
```

ARP TABLE of PC1:



The screenshot shows a Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line window for PC1. The window has tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes, with Desktop selected. The Command Prompt shows the following output:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

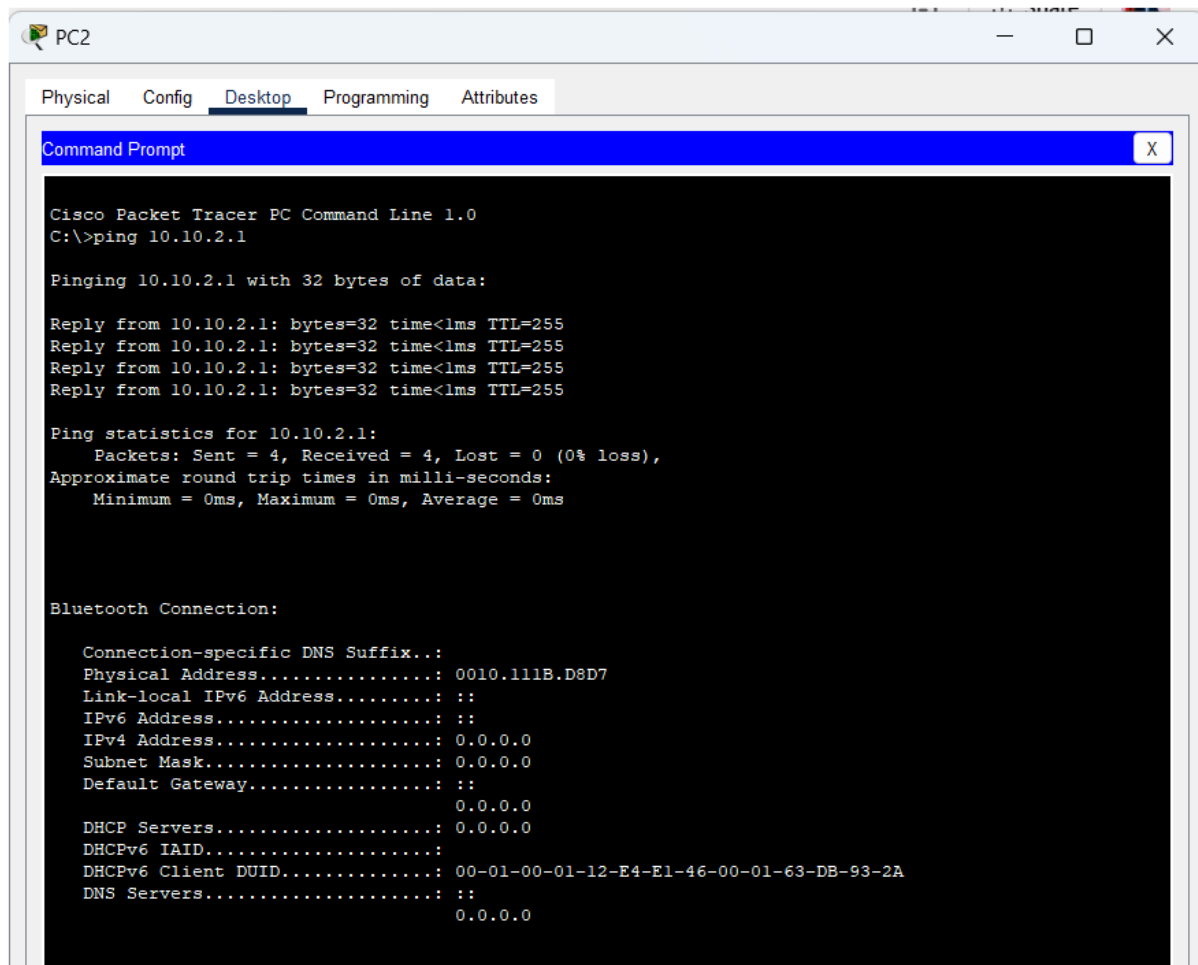
Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.1             0003.e434.db01       dynamic

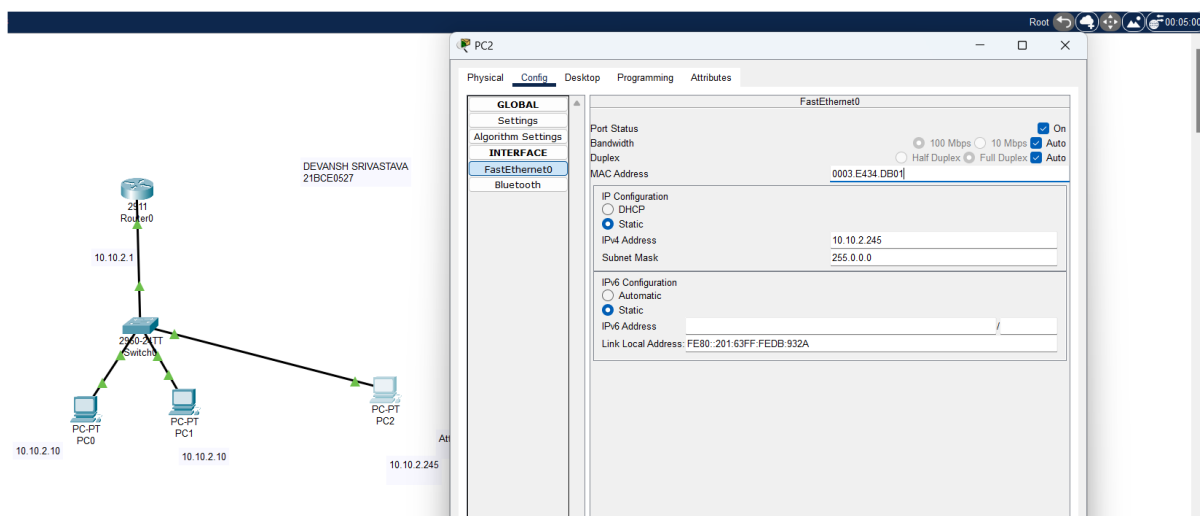
C:\>
```

MAC Address of attacker

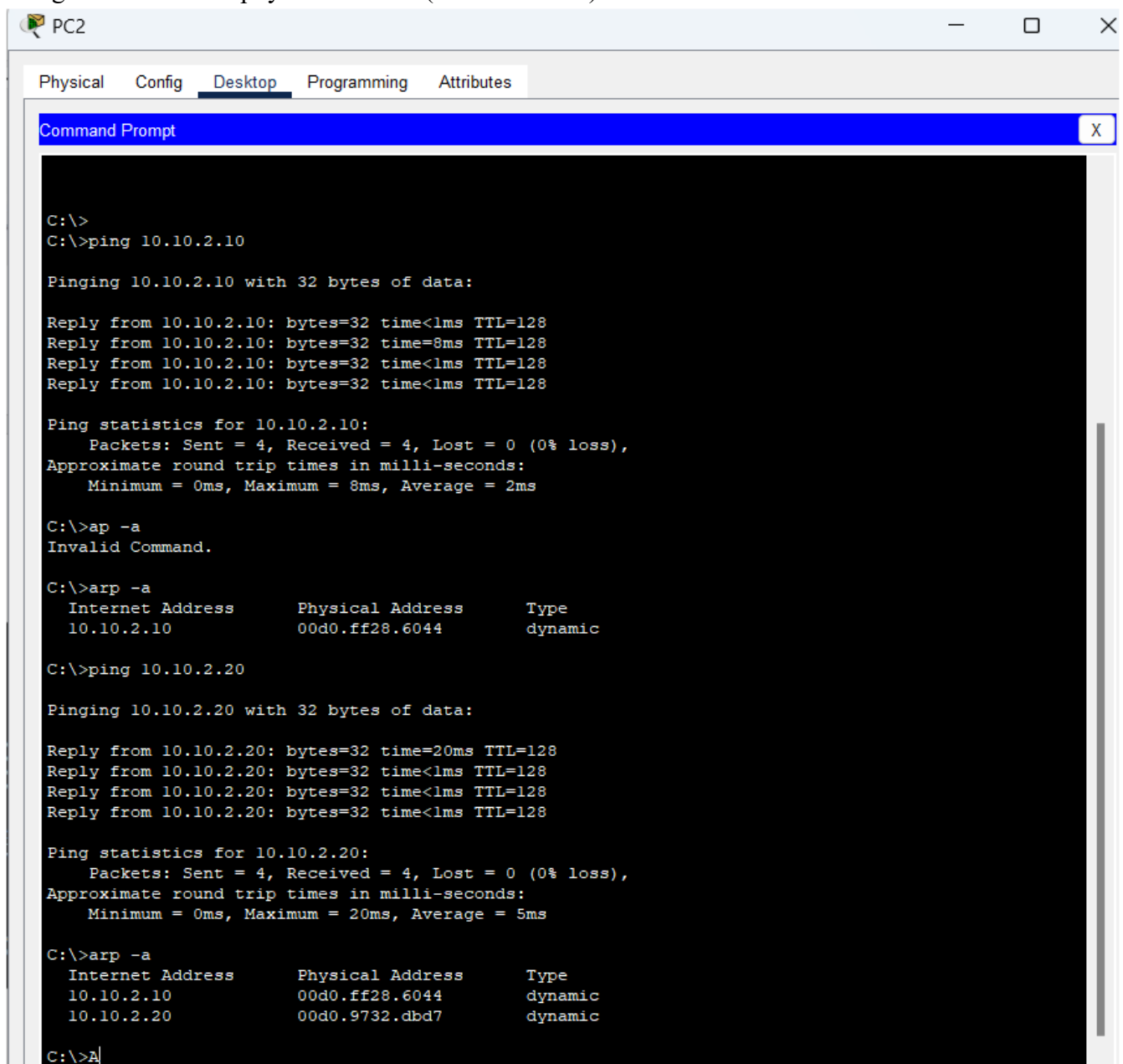


Attacker Spoofing the ARP Request:

Now we will spoof the mac address of Router and use it as Attacker MAC address



Now attacker send the packet to PC0 and PC1
and get to know their physical Address(MAC Address)



The screenshot shows a PC2 desktop environment with a window titled 'PC2'. The 'Desktop' tab is selected. A 'Command Prompt' window is open, displaying the following commands and outputs:

```
C:\>
C:\>ping 10.10.2.10

Pinging 10.10.2.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.10: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 2ms

C:\>ap -a
Invalid Command.

C:\>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.10            00d0.ff28.6044        dynamic

C:\>ping 10.10.2.20

Pinging 10.10.2.20 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.20: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.20: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.20: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.10.2.20: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.20:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 5ms

C:\>arp -a

Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.10            00d0.ff28.6044        dynamic
10.10.2.20            00d0.9732.dbd7        dynamic

C:\>A|
```

Now PC0 And PC1 ARP Table will show Attacker's physical address when the ping to router in their
ARP table

PC0:

```
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>arp -a
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.1             0003.e434.db01       dynamic
10.10.2.245           0003.e434.db01       dynamic

C:\>
```

PC1:

```
C:\>
C:\>ping 10.10.2.1

Pinging 10.10.2.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.10.2.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.10.2.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>arp -a
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.2.1             0003.e434.db01       dynamic
10.10.2.245           0003.e434.db01       dynamic
|
C:\>
```

Key Learning:

1. Victim PCs update their ARP cache with fake MAC addresses.
2. Attacker can intercept, modify, or drop packets.
3. ARP spoofing is possible because ARP does not require authentication.

