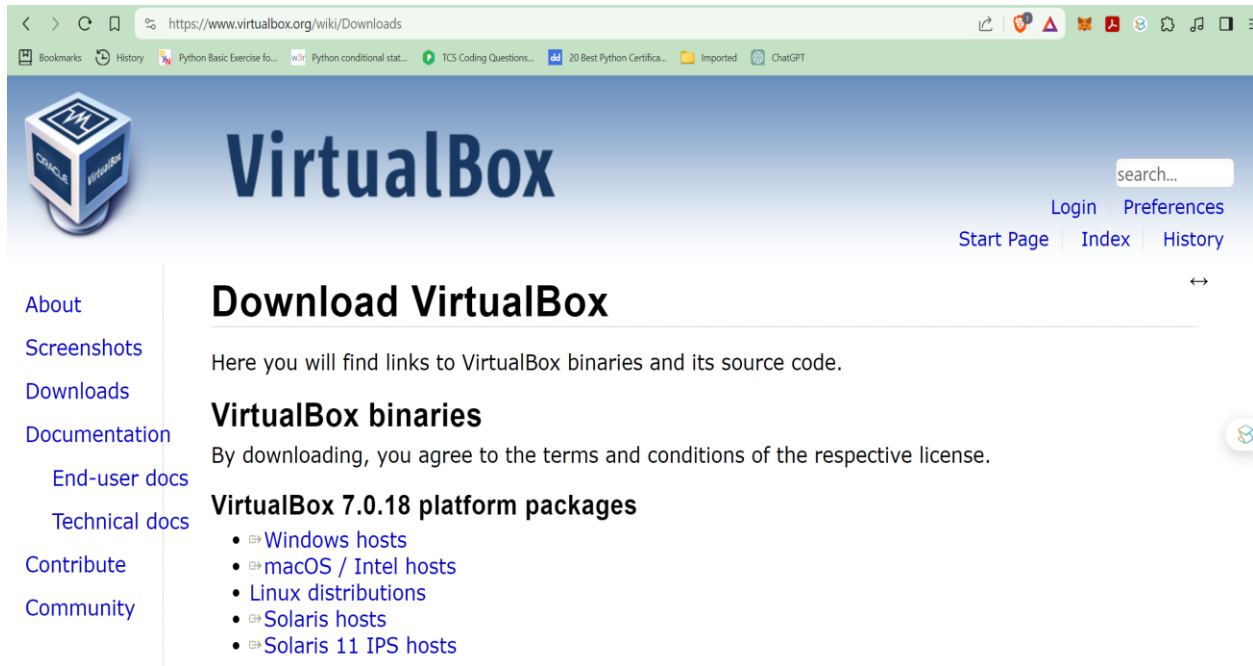


Experiment 5

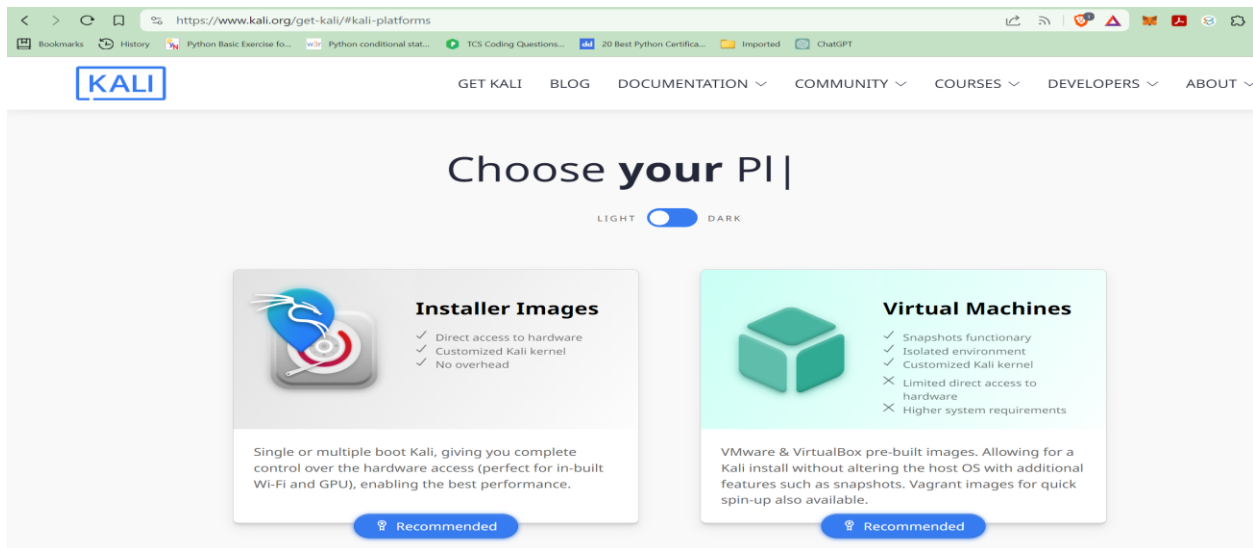
Objective: ARP Poisoning Attack: Set up an ARP poisoning attack using tools like Ettercap. Analyze the captured packets to understand how the attack can lead to a Man-in-the-Middle scenario.

Install Virtual Box Manager on Windows



The screenshot shows the VirtualBox website. The header includes the VirtualBox logo and navigation links: About, Screenshots, Downloads, Documentation, End-user docs, Technical docs, Contribute, and Community. The main content area is titled "Download VirtualBox" and contains the following text: "Here you will find links to VirtualBox binaries and its source code." Below this, it says "VirtualBox binaries" and "By downloading, you agree to the terms and conditions of the respective license." The section "VirtualBox 7.0.18 platform packages" lists the following options: Windows hosts, macOS / Intel hosts, Linux distributions, Solaris hosts, and Solaris 11 IPS hosts.

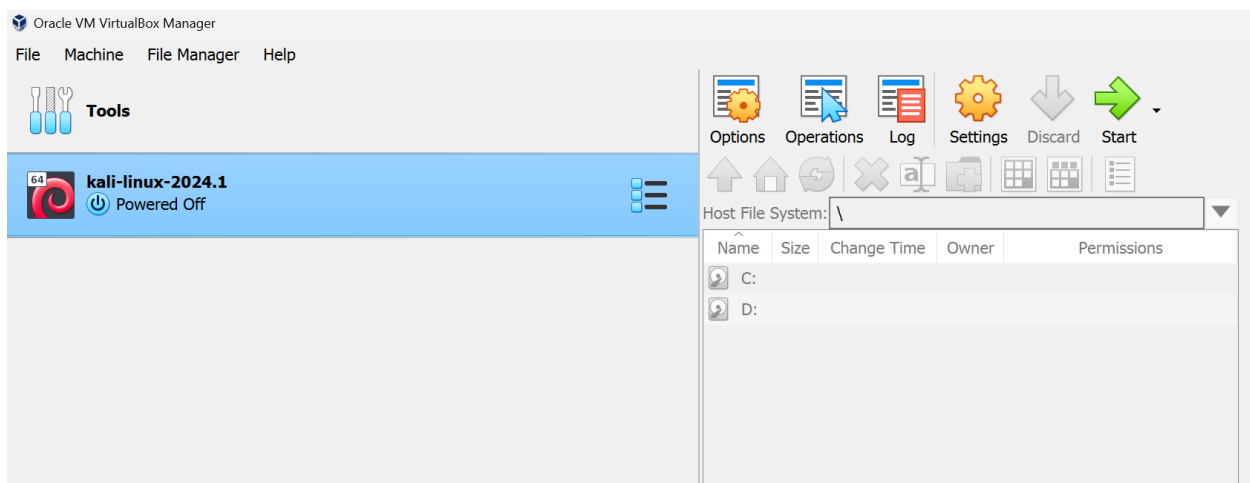
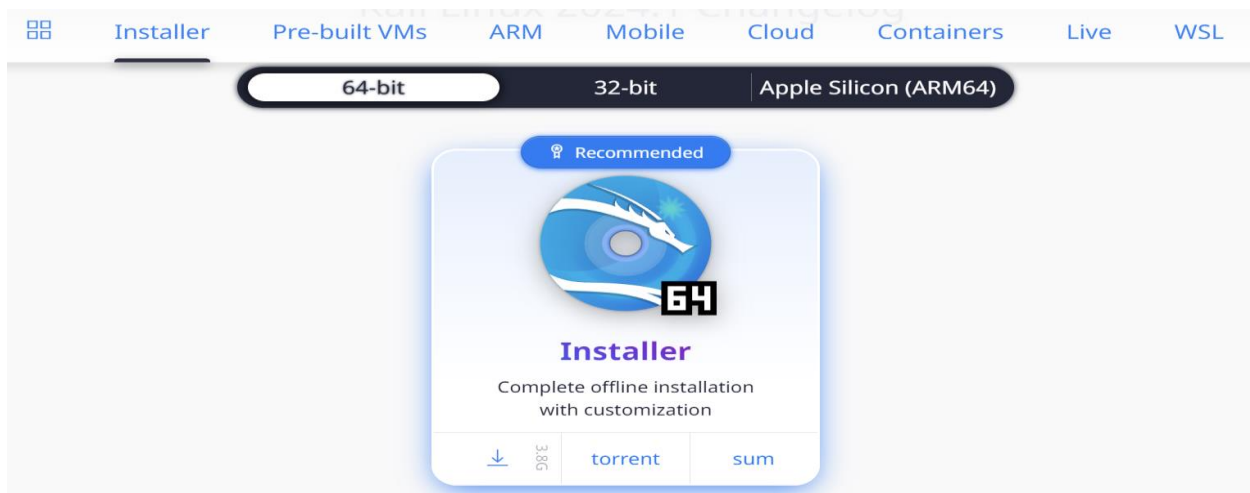
Install Kali Linux through Virtual Box



The screenshot shows the Kali Linux website. The header includes the Kali logo and navigation links: GET KALI, BLOG, DOCUMENTATION, COMMUNITY, COURSES, DEVELOPERS, and ABOUT. The main content area is titled "Choose your PI |" and features a toggle switch for LIGHT and DARK themes. Below the toggle, there are two main options: "Installer Images" and "Virtual Machines".

| Installer Images | Virtual Machines |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Direct access to hardware✓ Customized Kali kernel✓ No overhead | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Snapshots functionality✓ Isolated environment✓ Customized Kali kernel✗ Limited direct access to hardware✗ Higher system requirements |
| Single or multiple boot Kali, giving you complete control over the hardware access (perfect for in-built Wi-Fi and GPU), enabling the best performance. | VMware & VirtualBox pre-built images. Allowing for a Kali install without altering the host OS with additional features such as snapshots. Vagrant images for quick spin-up also available. |
| Recommended | Recommended |

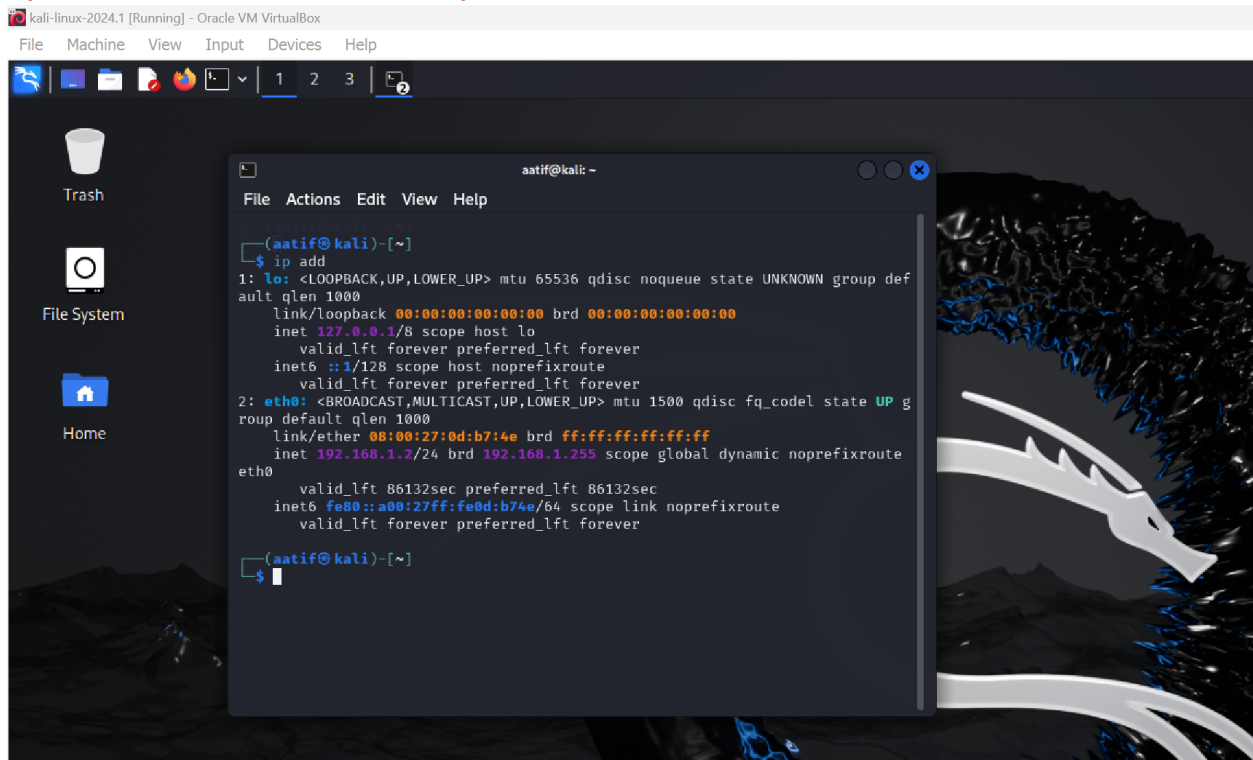
Choose Installer Image



Start Kali Linux:



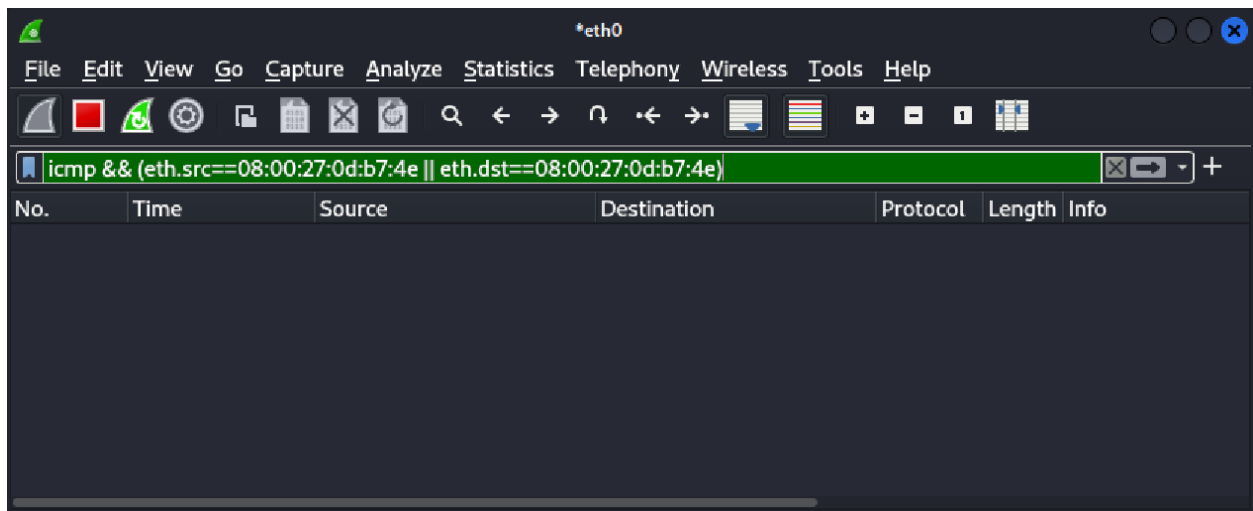
Open Terminal and write command: **ip add**



```
(aatif@kali)-[~]
$ ip add
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group def
  ault qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
  roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:0d:b7:4e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.2/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
        eth0
        valid_lft 86132sec preferred_lft 86132sec
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe0d:b74e/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

(aatif@kali)-[~]
$
```

Copy MAC address from above and run command in wireshark @kali



We observe: No traffic is being captured

Aim is to capture the traffic between Target and default gate way on same line.

So we go to Target Device (Windows) and find IP address and default gateway.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.3447]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\aatif>ipconfig
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::139b:4ecc:a547:4d12%3
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.137.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::a3ca:29c4:bc73:27a7%17
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.5
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2001:0:2851:fc0:3c3a:ca44:855e:b54a
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::3c3a:ca44:855e:b54a%15
    Default Gateway . . . . . : ::

C:\Users\aatif>
```

IPv4 Address. : **192.168.1.5**

Default Gateway : **192.168.1.1**

```
C:\Users\aatif>ping 192.168.1.1

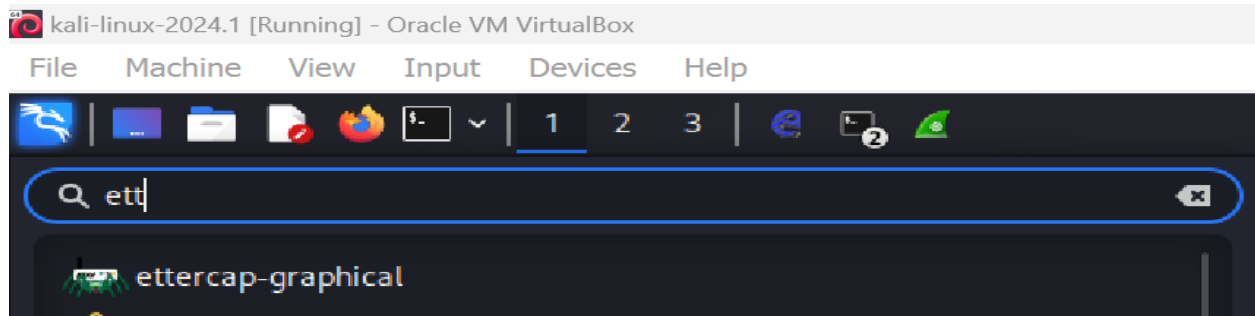
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

We are going to sniff traffic once we enable ARP poisoning using Tool Ettercap

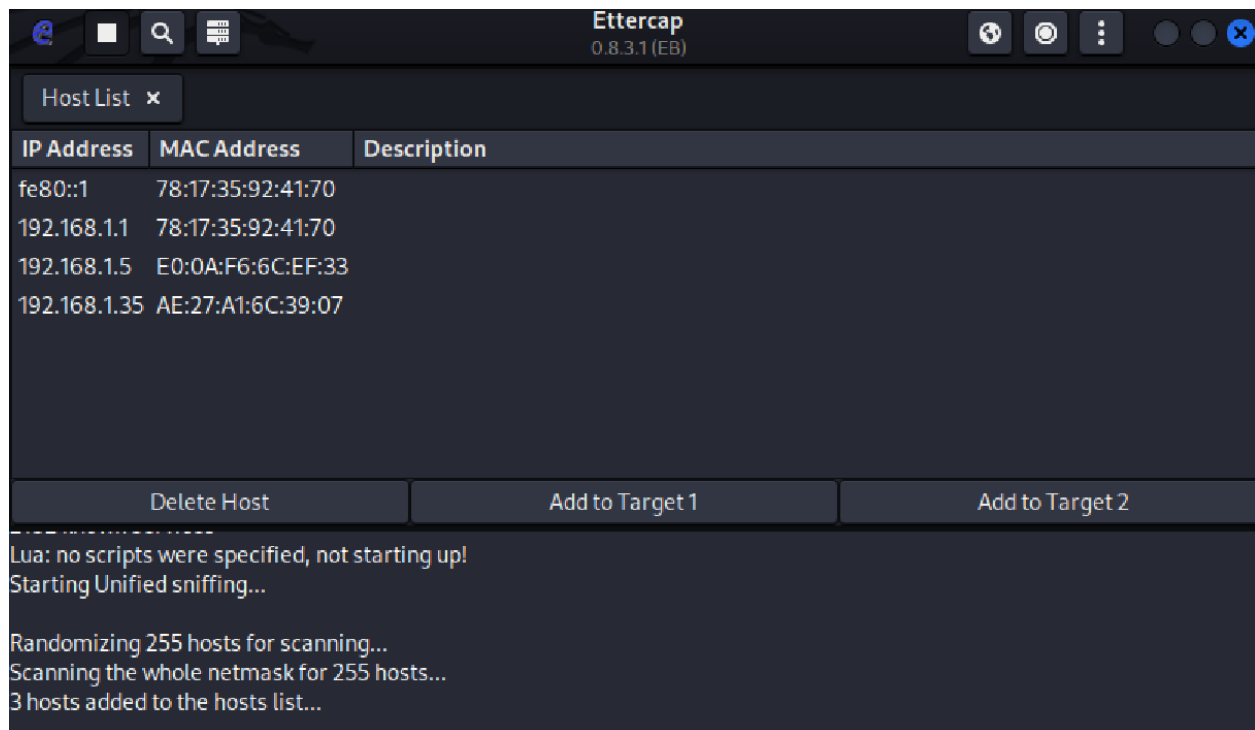
```
aatif@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
  
(aatif@kali)-[~]  
$ sudo ettercap -G  
[sudo] password for aatif: 
```

OR

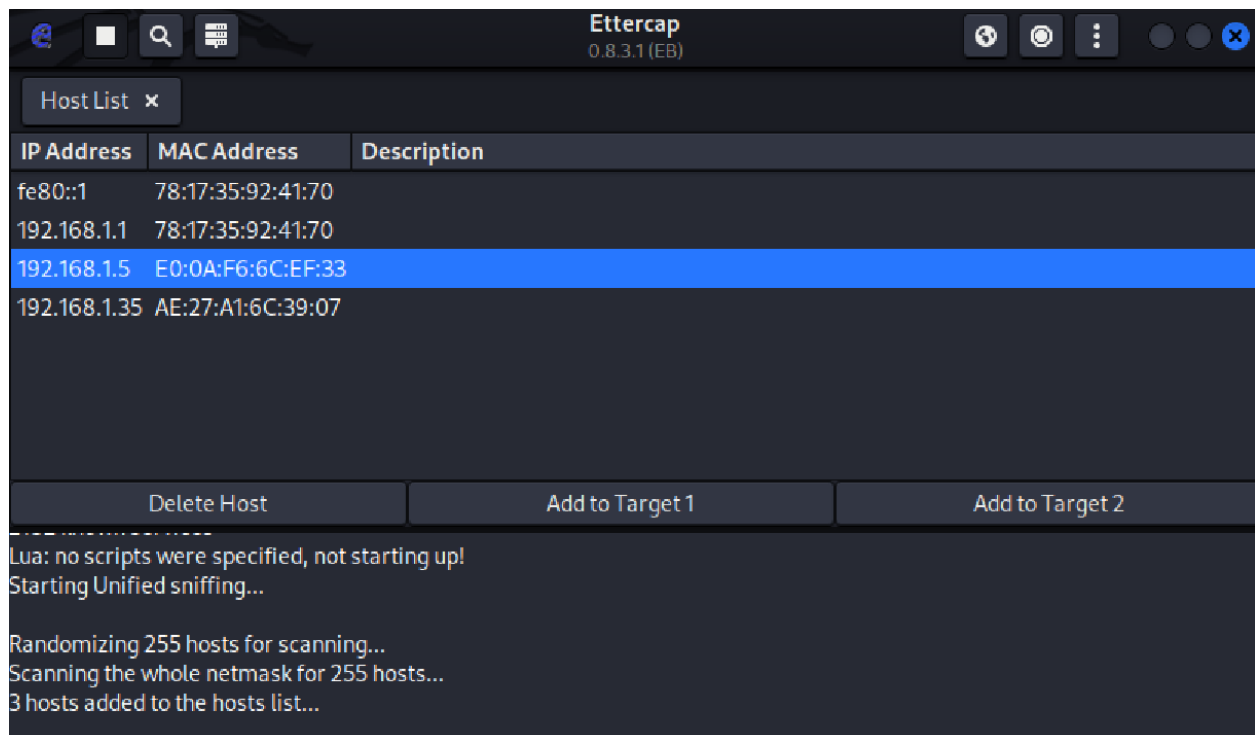


Click on three dots and scan for hosts

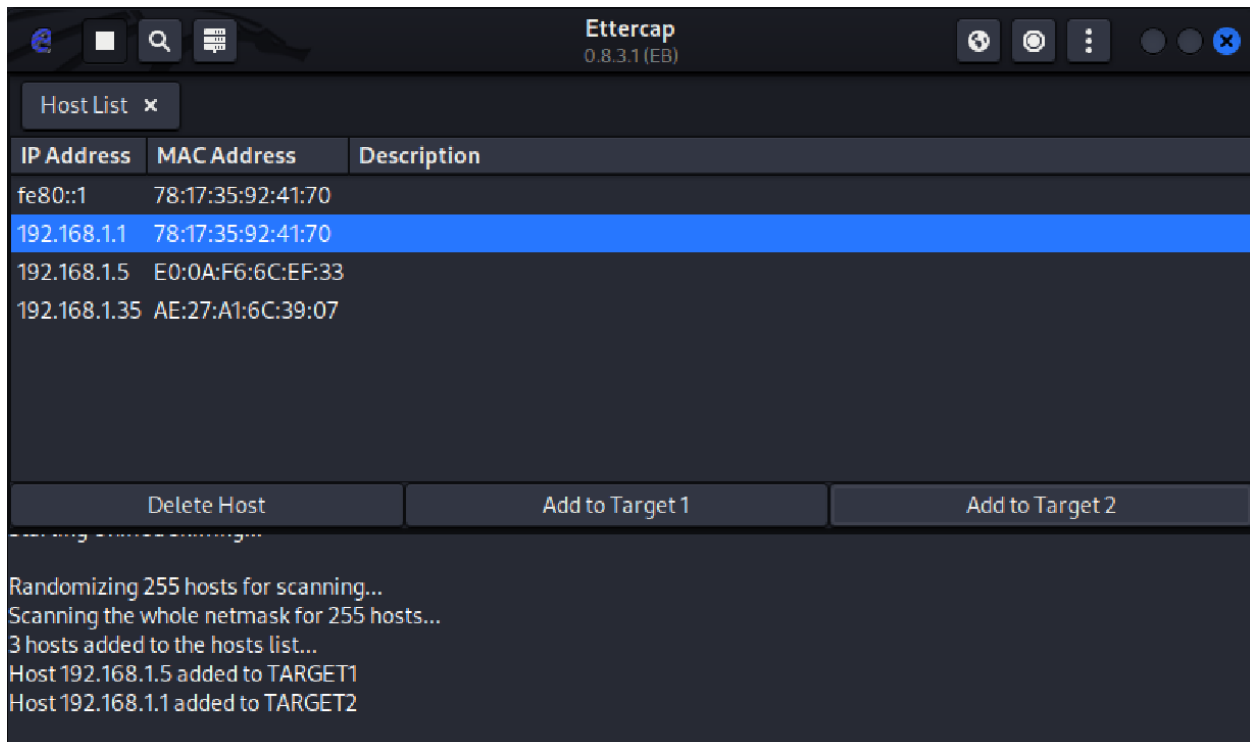




Select Ip Address and Add to Target 1



Select Default Gateway and Add to Target 2



The Ettercap 0.8.3.1 (EB) Host List window displays a table of discovered hosts. The table has three columns: IP Address, MAC Address, and Description. The host 192.168.1.1 is highlighted in blue. Below the table are three buttons: Delete Host, Add to Target 1, and Add to Target 2. A status bar at the bottom shows the progress of the scan.

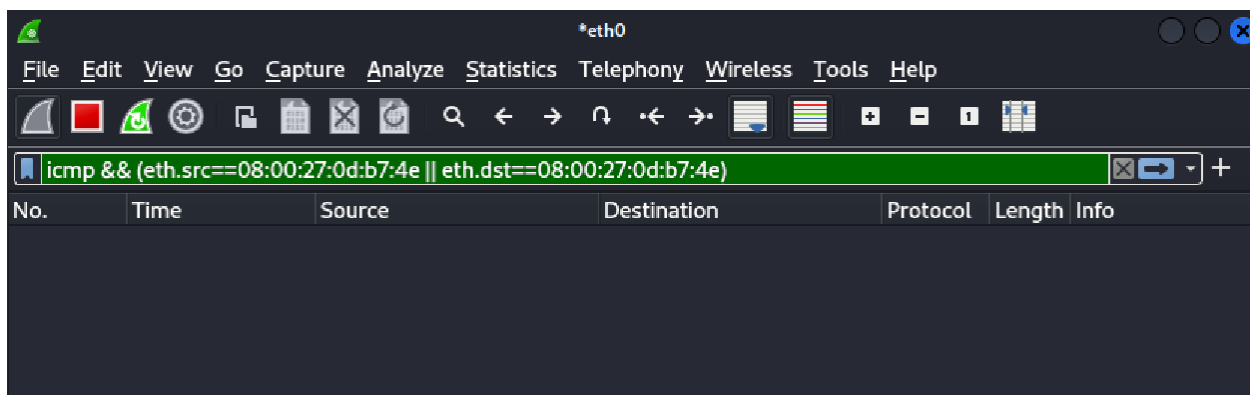
| IP Address | MAC Address | Description |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| fe80::1 | 78:17:35:92:41:70 | |
| 192.168.1.1 | 78:17:35:92:41:70 | |
| 192.168.1.5 | E0:0A:F6:6C:EF:33 | |
| 192.168.1.35 | AE:27:A1:6C:39:07 | |

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...
3 hosts added to the hosts list...
Host 192.168.1.5 added to TARGET1
Host 192.168.1.1 added to TARGET2

```
C:\Users\aatif>ping 192.168.1.1 -t

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

Still Nothing is capturing



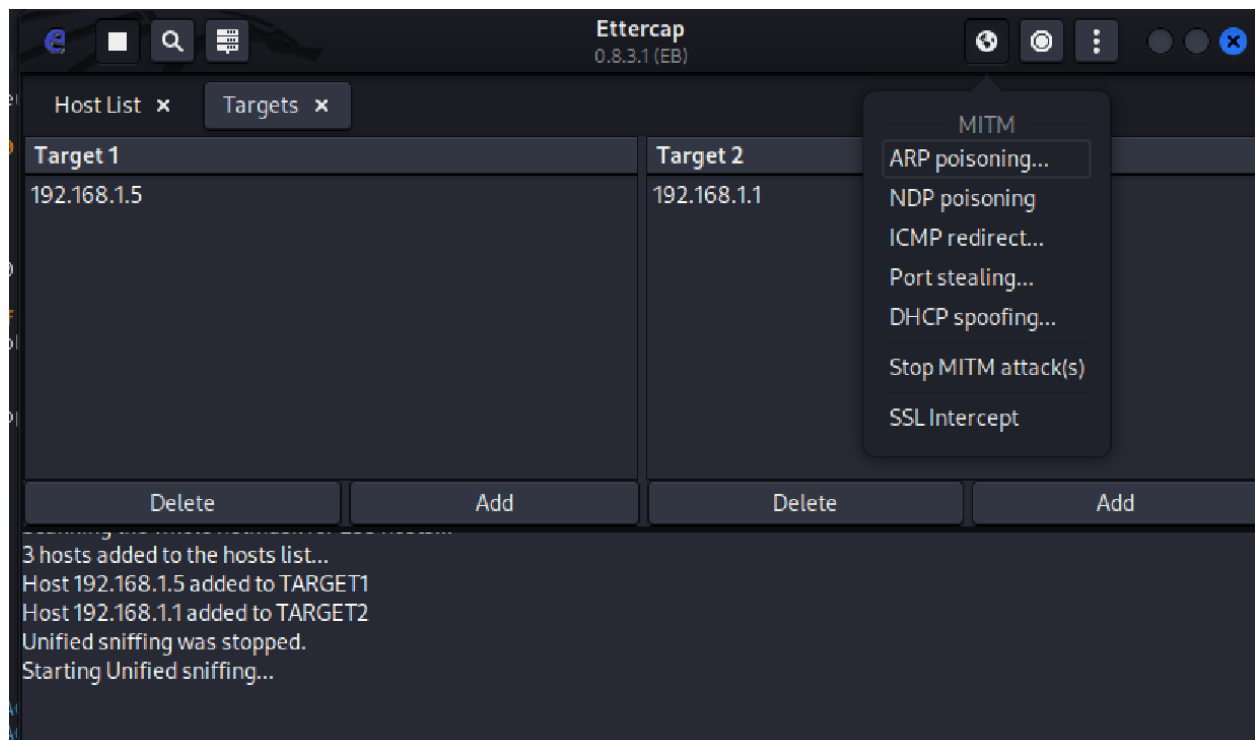
The Wireshark *eth0 window shows the network interface configuration and the capture filter. The capture filter is set to 'icmp && (eth.src==08:00:27:0d:b7:4e || eth.dst==08:00:27:0d:b7:4e)'. The packet list is empty, indicating that no packets are being captured.

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

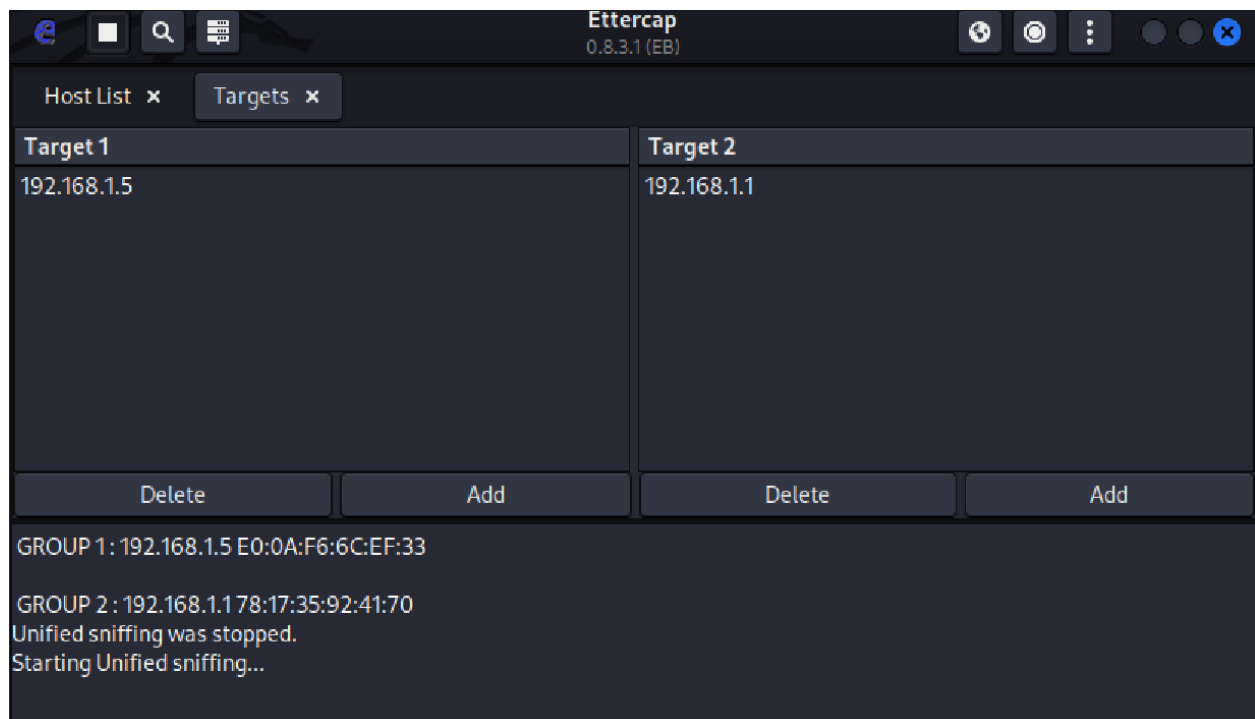
icmp && (eth.src==08:00:27:0d:b7:4e || eth.dst==08:00:27:0d:b7:4e)

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|------|
|-----|------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|------|

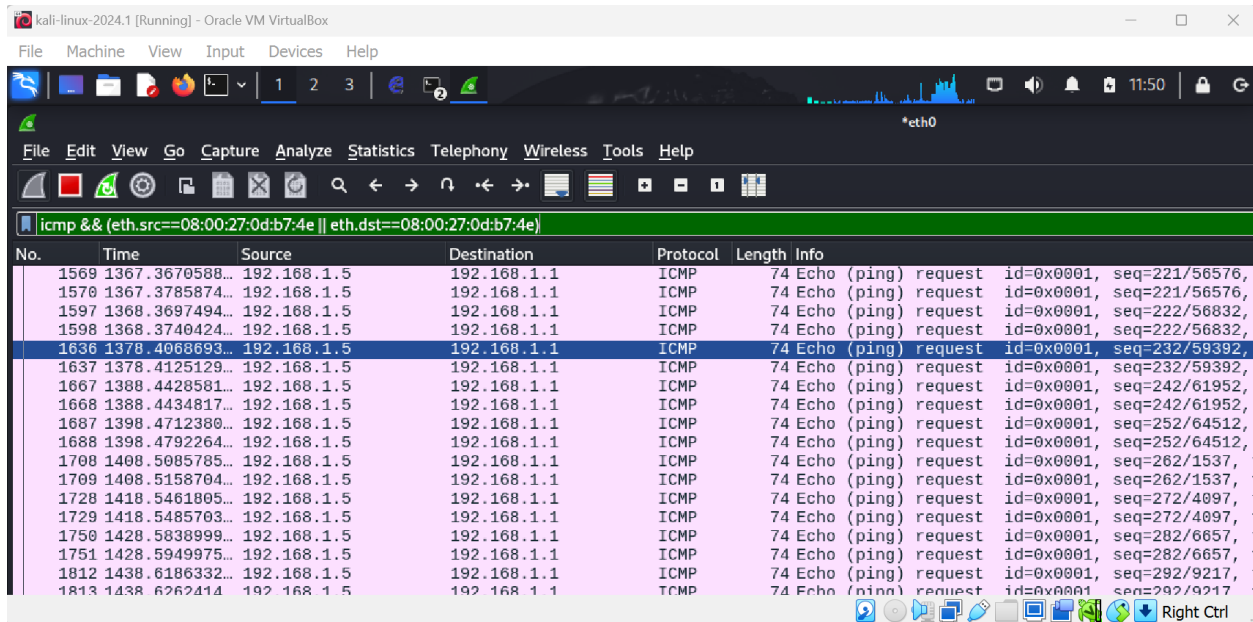
Select Current Targets



Click ARP Poisoning and start sniffing



Now we can see, packets are being captured



Open Wireshark on target Machine and check ARP Poisoning

