

BetterCap

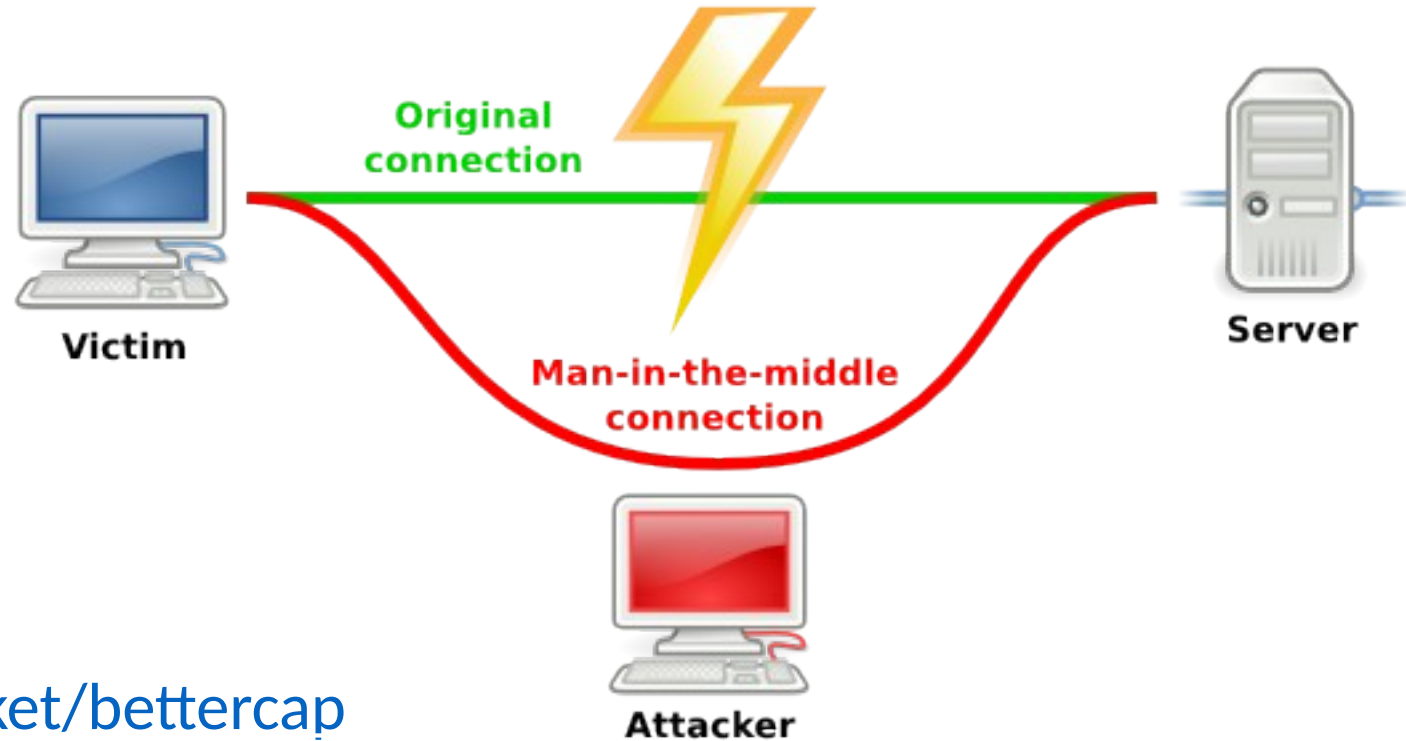
a MitM framework

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BetterCap

- A Man-in-the-Middle framework
- Written by Simone Margaritelli in Ruby
- Fully compatible with GNU/Linux,
- Mac OS X and OpenBSD platforms
- Modular - Easily extensible
- Site: www.bettercap.com
- Github: <https://github.com/evilsocket/bettercap>



BetterCap

We will:

- talk about:
 - ARP Spoofing
 - DNS Spoofing
 - SSLstrip & HSTS bypass
 - Code Injection
- run Demos

ARP Protocol

Resolves IP address to MAC address

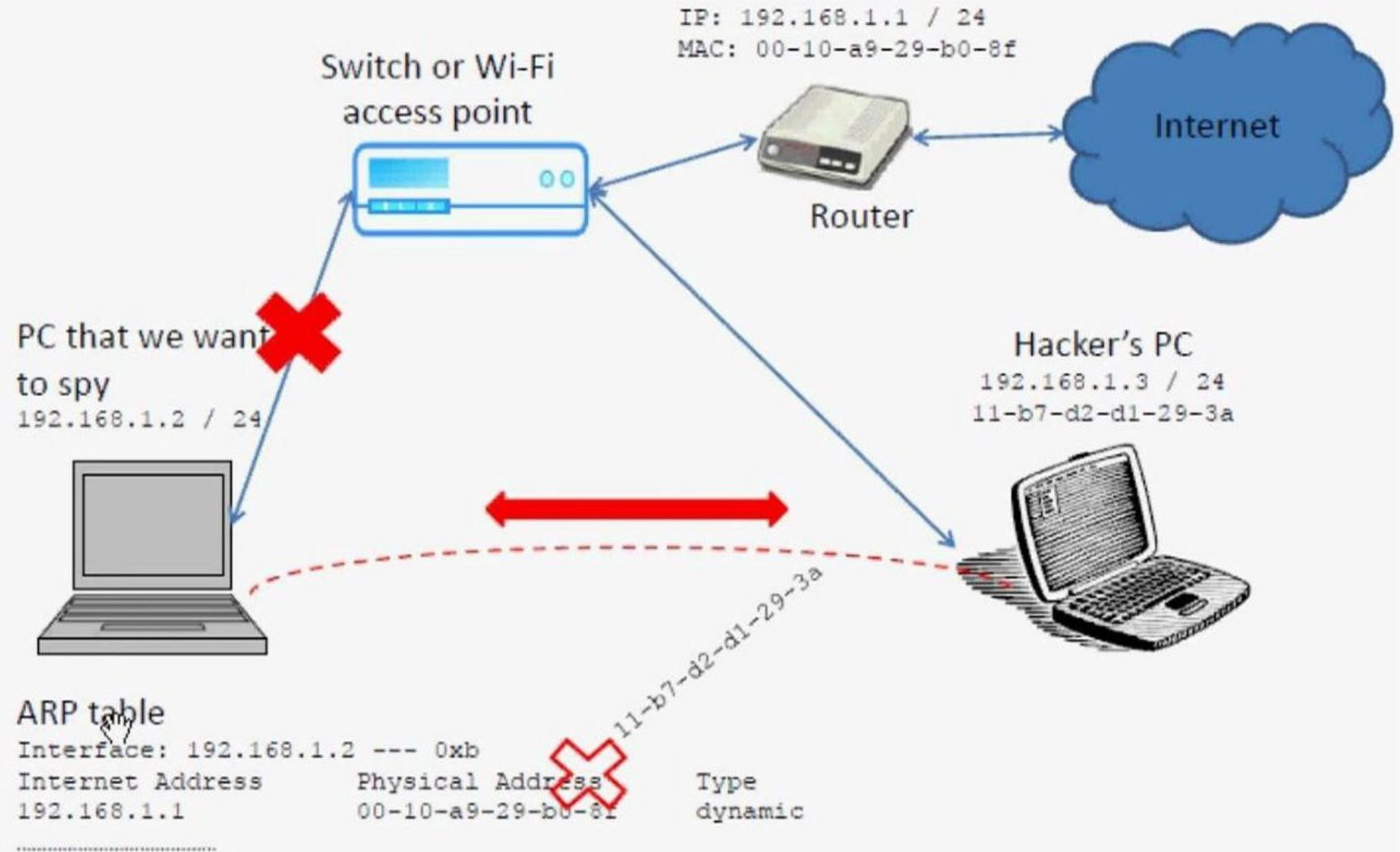
Needed to find which host is the destination of a packet

ARP table: entries of MAC address ↔ IP address

```
bulbasaur@bulbasaur:~$ sudo arp
[sudo] password for bulbasaur:
Address          HWtype  HWaddress          Flags Mask          Iface
192.168.1.11     ether   74:86:7a:0e:3b:8f  C                   eth0
gateway          ether   dc:02:8e:f3:41:b8  C                   eth0
```

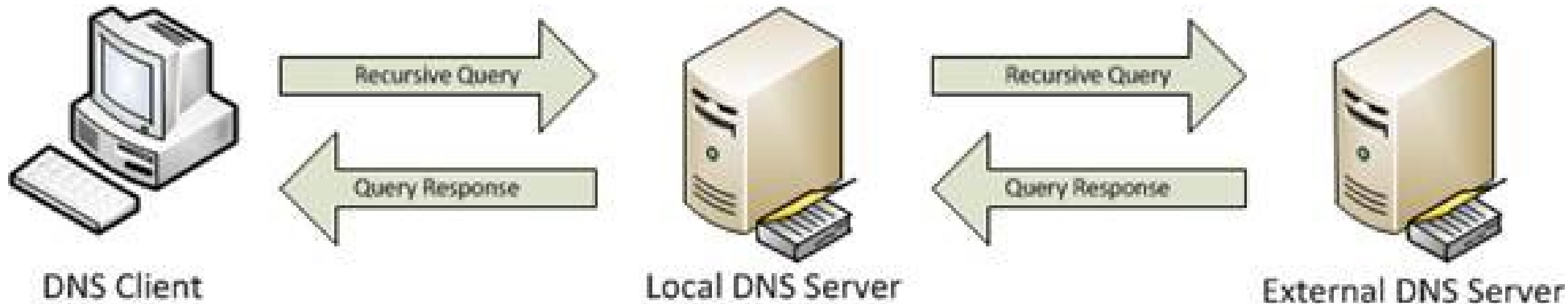
ARP Spoofing

What ARP poisoning (spoofing) means ?



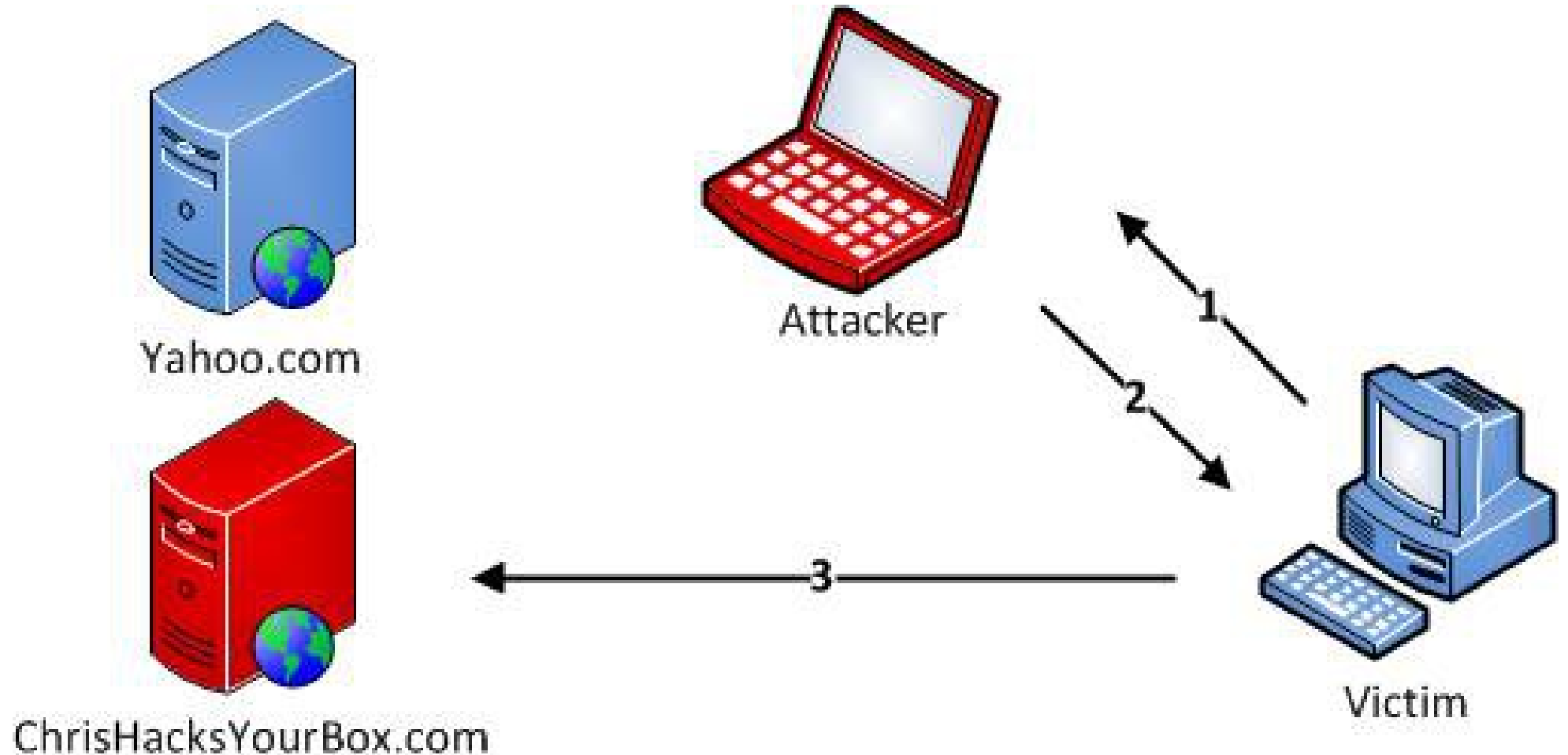
Normal DNS communication

- Internet only understands addresses such as 74.125.95.103
- DNS → associates IPs with hostname e.g. google.com → 64.233.166.94
- Query/response type format



DNS Spoofing

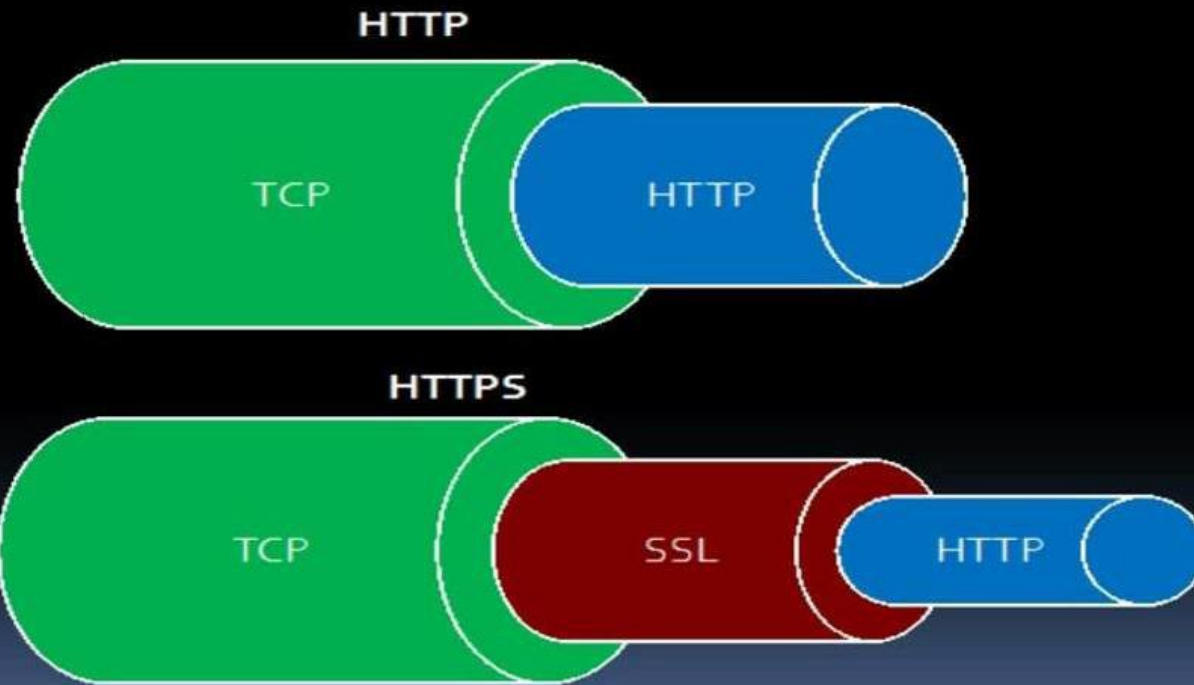
1. Legitimate DNS Request Destined for DNS Server
2. Fake DNS Reply from Listening Attacker
3. Victim begins communicating with malicious site as result



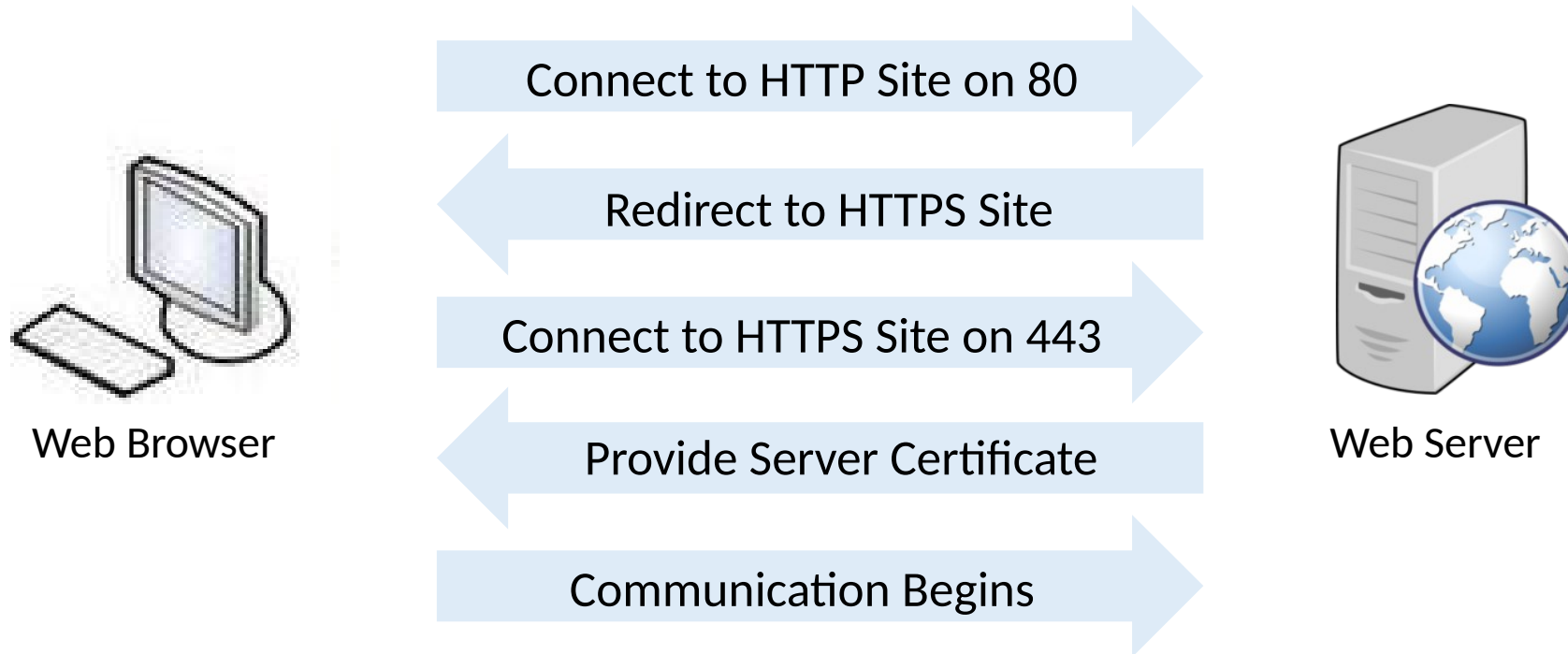
Live demo

HTTP vs HTTPS/SSL connection

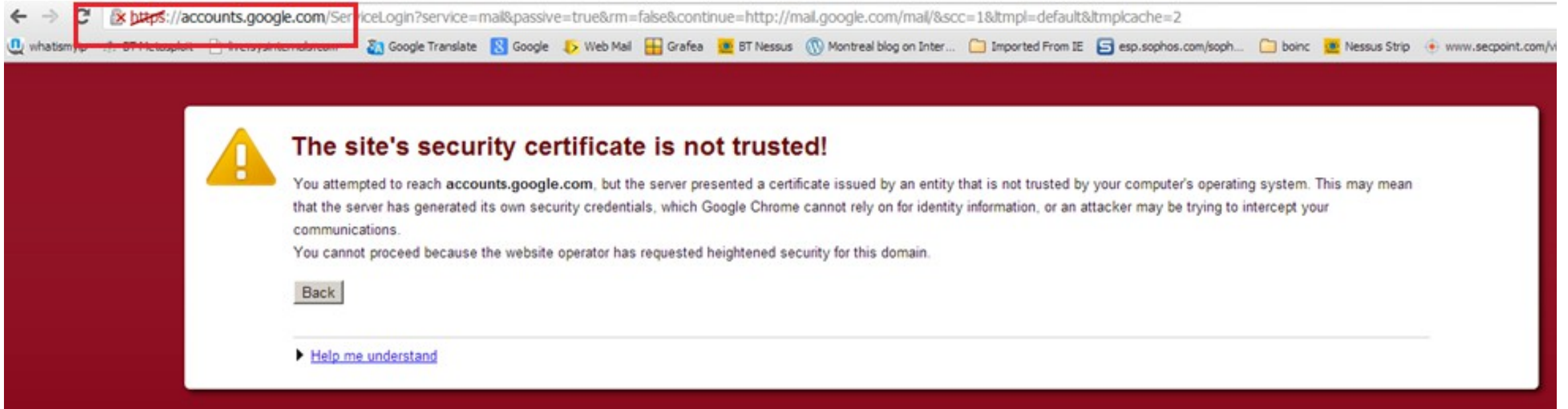
What we trust



HTTPS/SSL connection



HTTP vs HTTPS/SSL connection



HTTP vs HTTPS/SSL connection



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **www.fiverr.com** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards).

[Hide advanced](#)

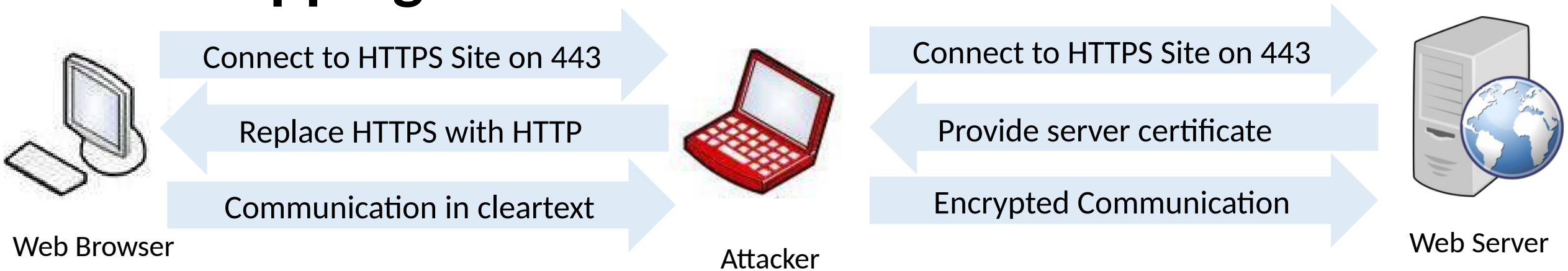
[Back to safety](#)

This server could not prove that it is **www.fiverr.com**; its security certificate is supposedly from 0 day(s) in the future. This may be caused by a misconfiguration or an attacker intercepting your connection.

[Proceed to www.fiverr.com \(unsafe\)](#)

NET::ERR_CERT_DATE_INVALID

SSL stripping



Defeats the “bridge” between non-encrypted and encrypted communications → defeats https

A page would normally look like:

... Login ...

During a SSL stripping attack its HTML code will be modified as:

... Login ...

HSTS & HSTS bypass (sslstrip2)

HSTS

- A solution to sslstrip
- Web browsers interact with web servers using only secure HTTPS connections
- HSTS policies have been prebuilt into major browsers

HSTS bypass

- Downgrade HTTPS links to HTTP
- Prepend some custom subdomain name to them

A page would normally look like:

... Login ...

Using HSTS bypass attack:

... Login ...

Can we HSTS bypass using BetterCap?

Yes!

Server Name Indication (SNI) → multiple HTTPS websites served off the same IP address with multiple certificates

At TLS negotiation: server's decision for the correct certificate → attacker detects it

BetterCap's HTTPS proxy

- detects the upstream server host
- spoofs the correct certificate

But!

NEED access to the victim's pc → add BetterCap's certificate to victim's browser trusted certificates → unreasonable assumption

Injecting Javascript/HTML/CSS

Live demo

Commands we used

Arp spoofing

```
sudo bettercap -T 192.168.1.2 -X
```

Dns spoofing

```
sudo bettercap -T 192.168.1.2 -dns dns.conf
```

Getting credentials from http

```
sudo bettercap 192.168.1.2 --proxy -P POST
```

Getting credentials from https:

```
sudo bettercap -T 192.168.1.2 --proxy --proxy-https -P POST
```

Css injection

```
sudo bettercap -T 192.168.1.2 -X --proxy --proxy-module injectcss --css-file site.css
```

Js injection

```
sudo bettercap -T 192.168.1.2 -X --proxy --proxy-module injectjs --js-file myjs.js
```

Thank you :)

Questions?

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