National College of Ireland

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project

Cybersecurity

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MSc Project Submission Sheet

School of Computing

Student Name:	Hari Haran Rajendran
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Programme:	Cybersecurity **Year:** 2022
Module:	Internship
Supervisor:	Imran Khan
Submission Due Date:	15th December 2022
Project Title:	Enhance MITM attack detection with response time in Secure web communication
Word count 890	
Page count: 11	

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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

This document describes the proper implementation and execution of Enhance MITM attack detection with response time in Secure web communication. The experiment is implemented using Virtualization setup and manually followed the below procedure to collect the sample dataset and done comparative analysis using python code.

2 System requirements

The study is carried out on an Oracle VM Virtual Box virtualization environment with two Kali Linux and Windows 10 VMs and Internet router. VM machines are configured as bridged adapter mode to connect to the physical Network.

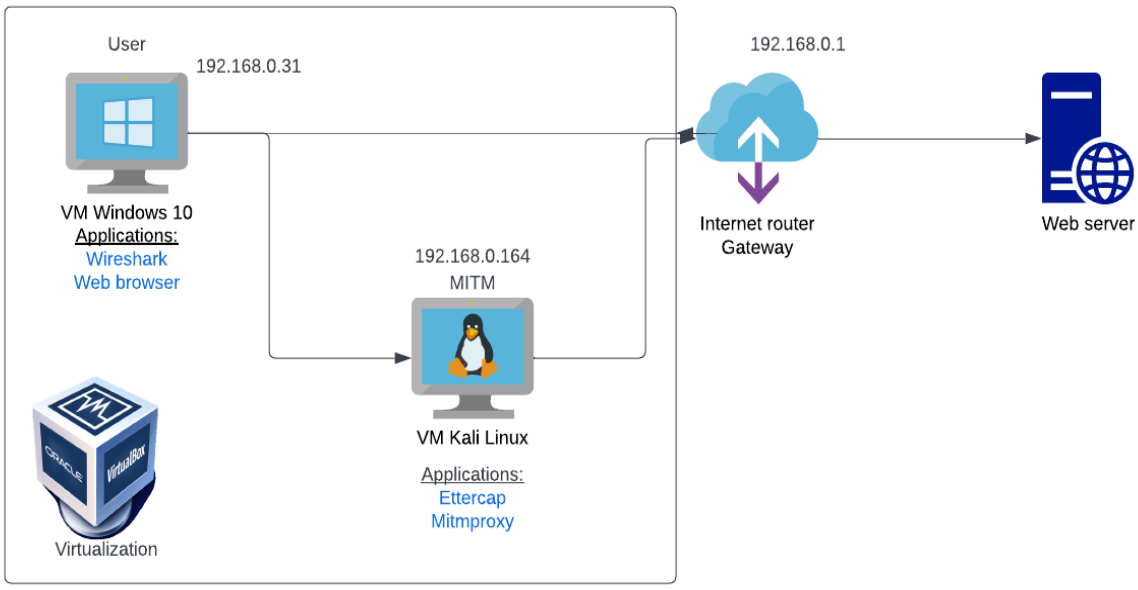

Figure 1: Implementation step

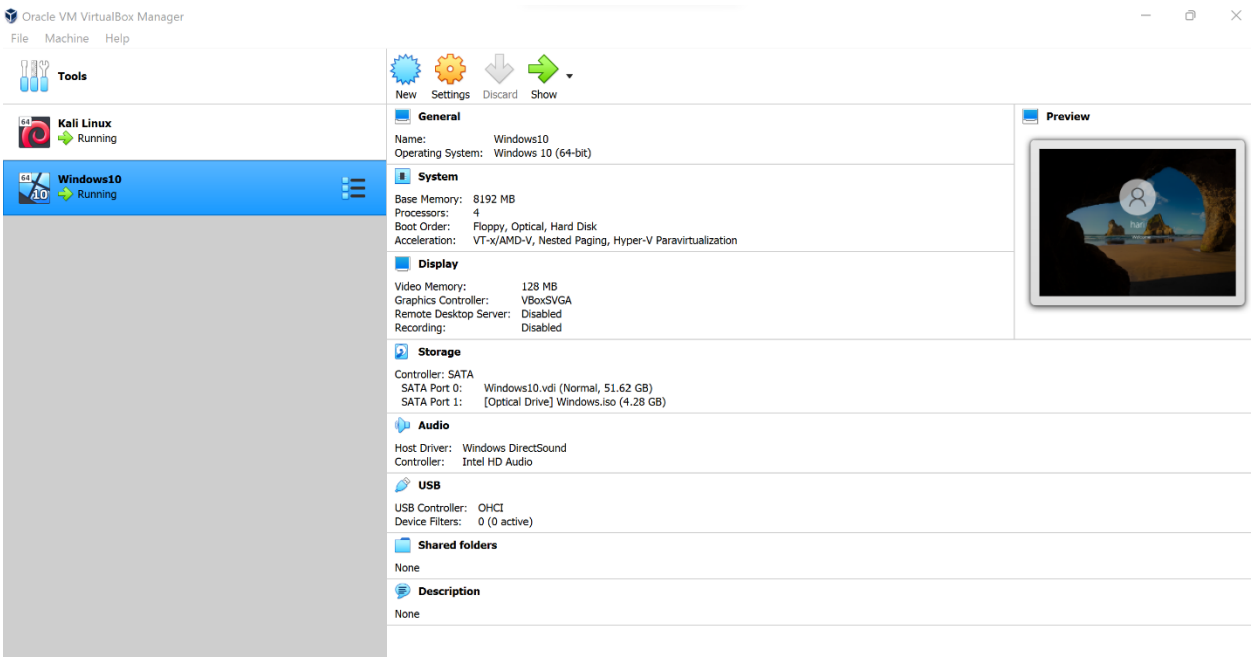

Figure 2: Virtualization setup

2.1 Applications used:

Wireshark – Application is installed on Windows 10 to capture packets from network connections.

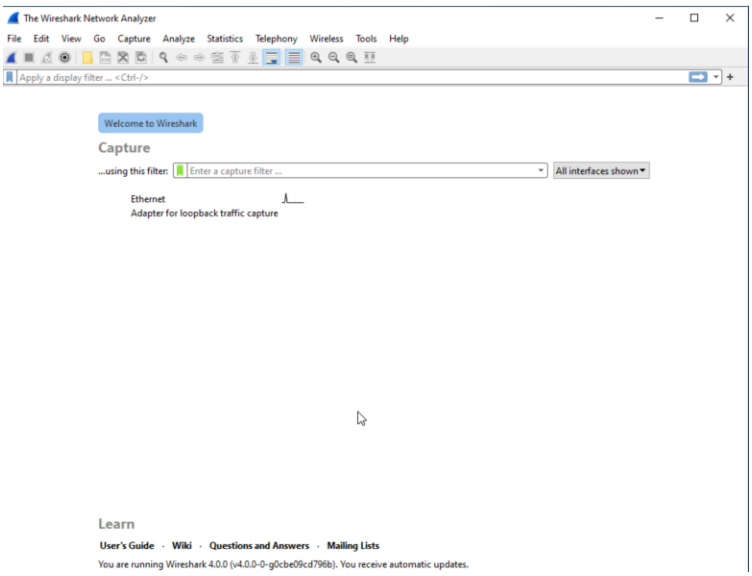

Figure 3: Wireshark Network Analyzer

Web browser – This is to establish the web application connection.

Ettercap – This is enabled on Kali Linux to execute ARP Poisoning Man in the middle attack in the setup.

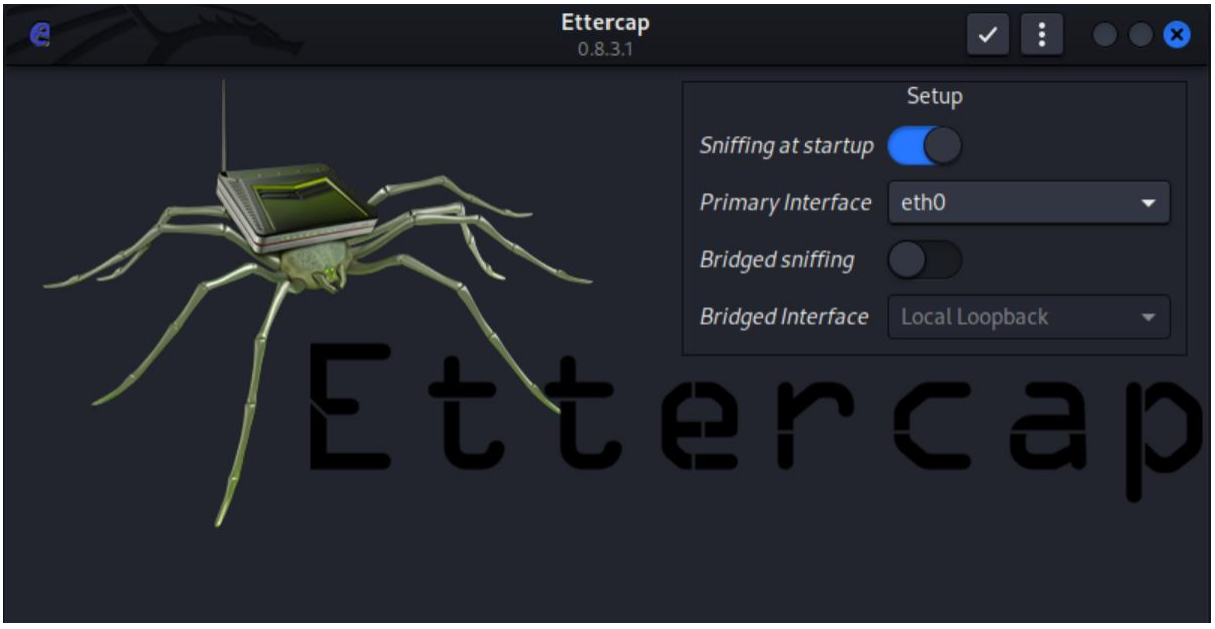

Figure 4: Ettercap for ARP Poisoning MITM

Mitmproxy – This is enabled on Kali Linux to act as an interactive HTTPS proxy.

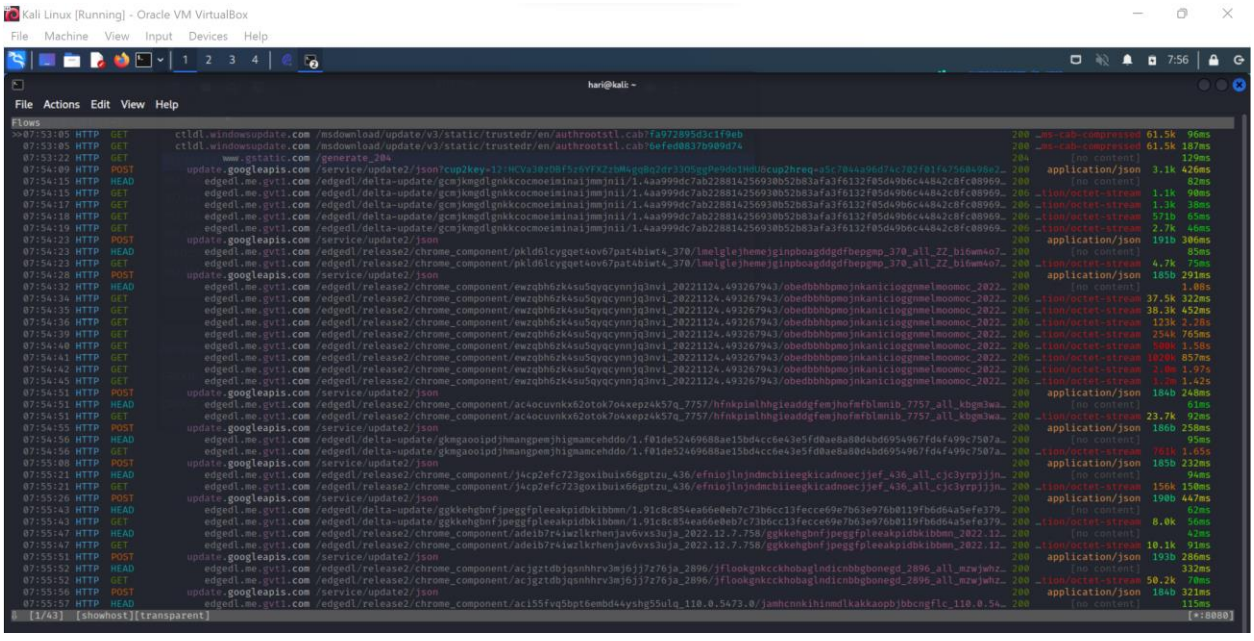

Figure 5: MITM proxy flow

3 Procedure

3.1 Capturing the traffic without MITM attack

In this phase no configuration is required on Kali Linux. In Windows 10, Enable Wireshark to capture the traffic on ethernet then initiate web applications connection from the browser. It is important to clear the browser history and cache for each connection.

3.2 Capturing the traffic during MITM attack

Firstly, collect the arp table information from windows 10. Then enable Ettercap on Kali Linux and configure target 1 as Windows 10 and target 2 as network gateway. Use the options available in Ettercap to start an MITM attack using ARP poisoning. Verify the arp table on Window 10 you would notice the MAC address for the gateway is changed as Kali Linux MAC address Which denotes successful execution of MITM attack.

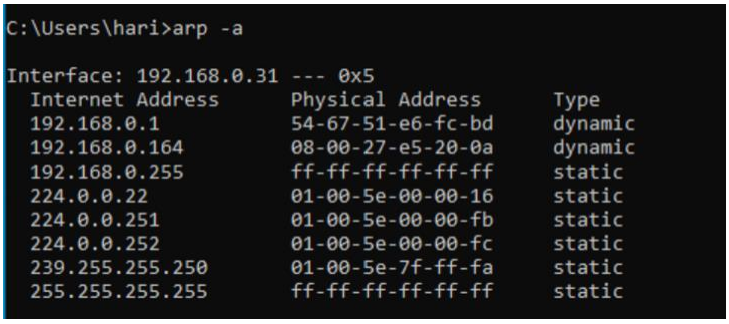

Figure 6: ARP table before MITM

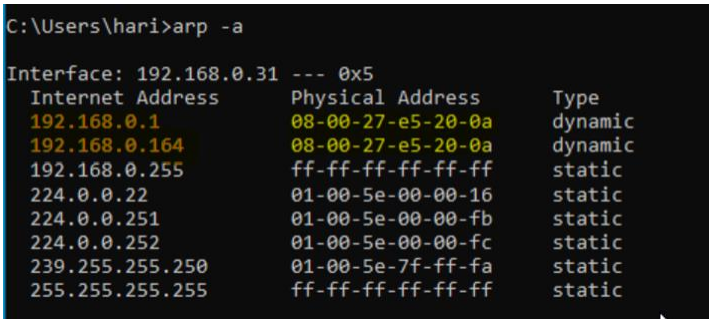

Figure 7: ARP table after MITM

Secondly, we will configure all the prerequisites to enable Mitmproxy on Kali Linux to intercept the https connection. Configure IPV4 and IPV6 forwarding on Kali Linux. Configure IP table rule set to redirect the http and https traffic to the port number tcp:8080 where the Mitm proxy listens. Enable Mitmproxy in transparent mode on Kali Linux. Traffic is routed into a proxy at the network layer when a transparent proxy is optioned to opt; clients do not need to be configured.

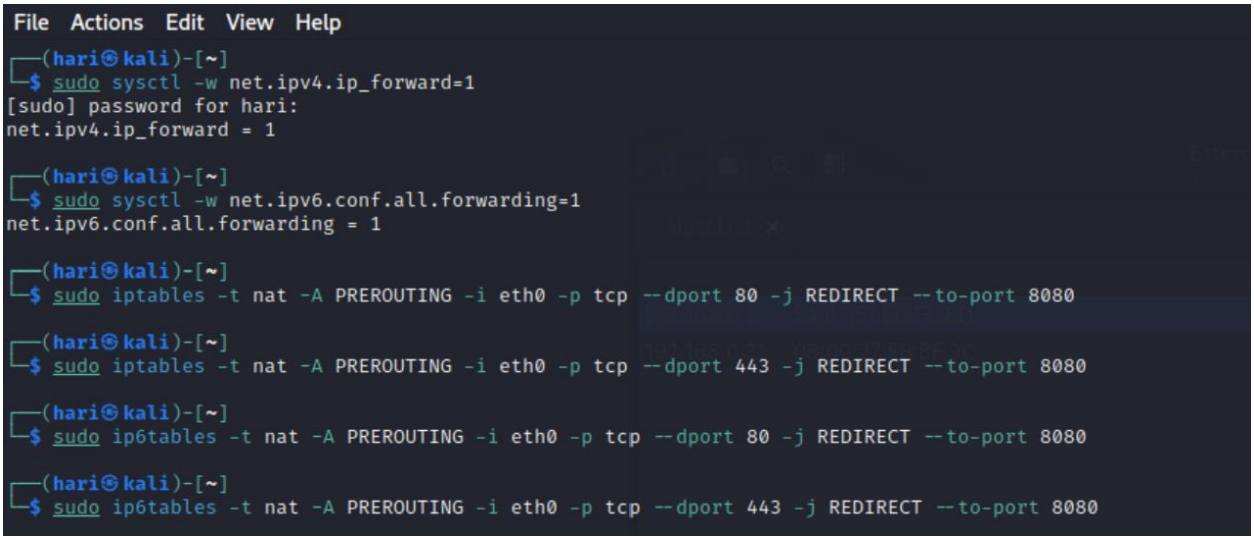

Figure 8: IP forwarding and IP table rule sets

Lastly capture the traffic on Wireshark from Windows 10 during the MITM attack and make sure to clear the browser history and cache for each connection.

3.3 Sample data collection

We have captured the network packets on Wireshark for 30 web application connections without and with MITM attack. We fetch the IP address of each url by nslookup or ping command on cmd prompt on Windows. Then we used the IP address of websites and clients in the Wireshark conversation filter and filtered the tcp and https steam to get time stamps for TCP and SSL shake. Then set up reference point to first SYN packet of TCP handshake to get packets in sequences and selection option to view time in milliseconds. Tabulated the collected sample data in the spreadsheet.

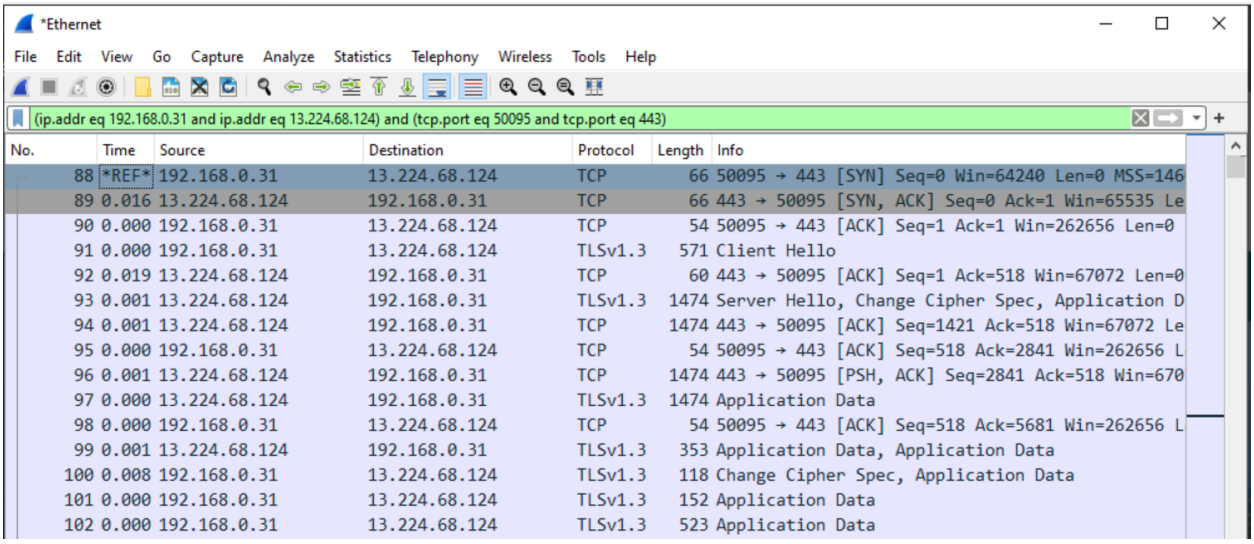

Figure 9: Packet captured before MITM attack

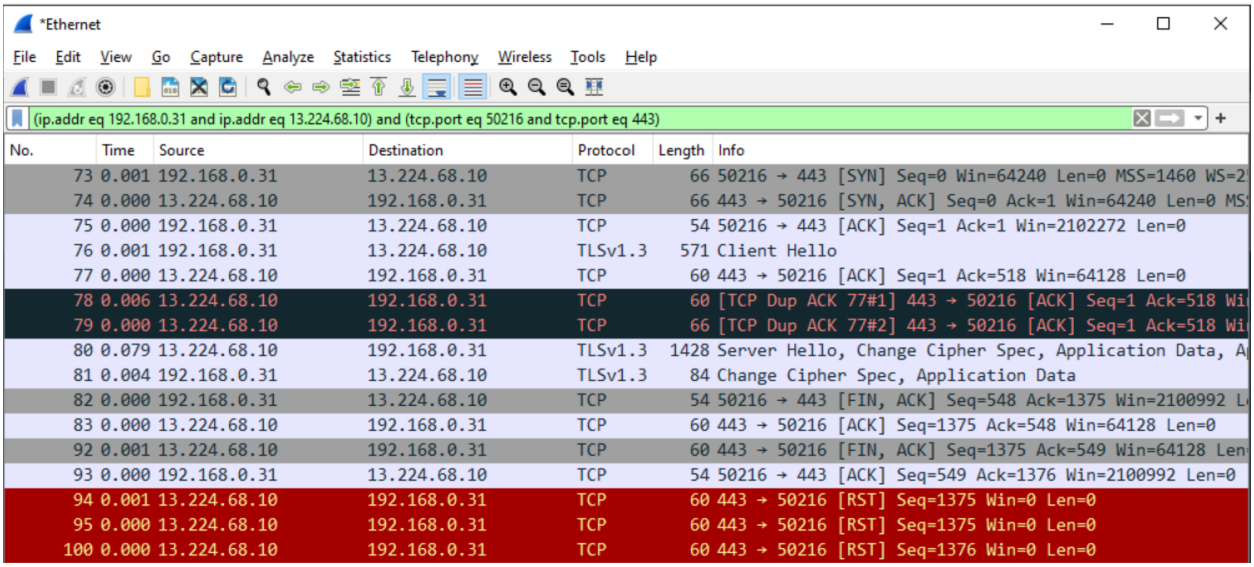

Figure 10: Packet capture after MITM

4 Evaluation

Populate the sample data spreadsheet into a python program for evaluation. The figure shows the results of using our written program to visually represent the round-trip timing variance for TCP and SSL/TLS connections with and without MITM attack for the 30 selected domains.

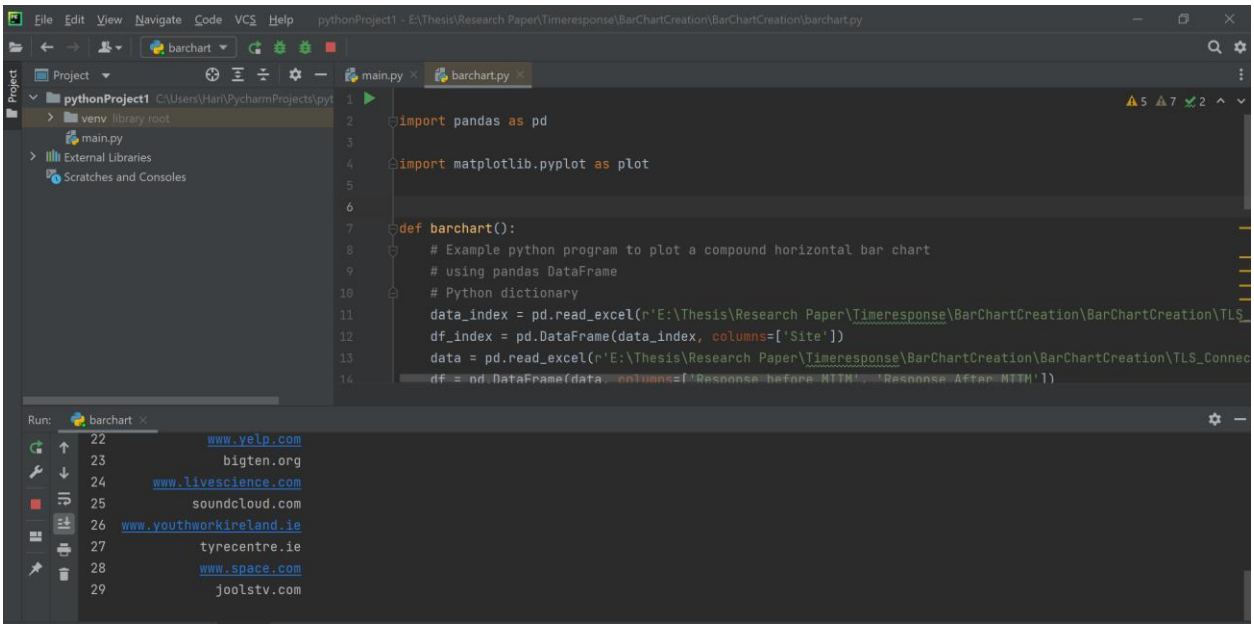

Figure 11: Python code for comparative analysis

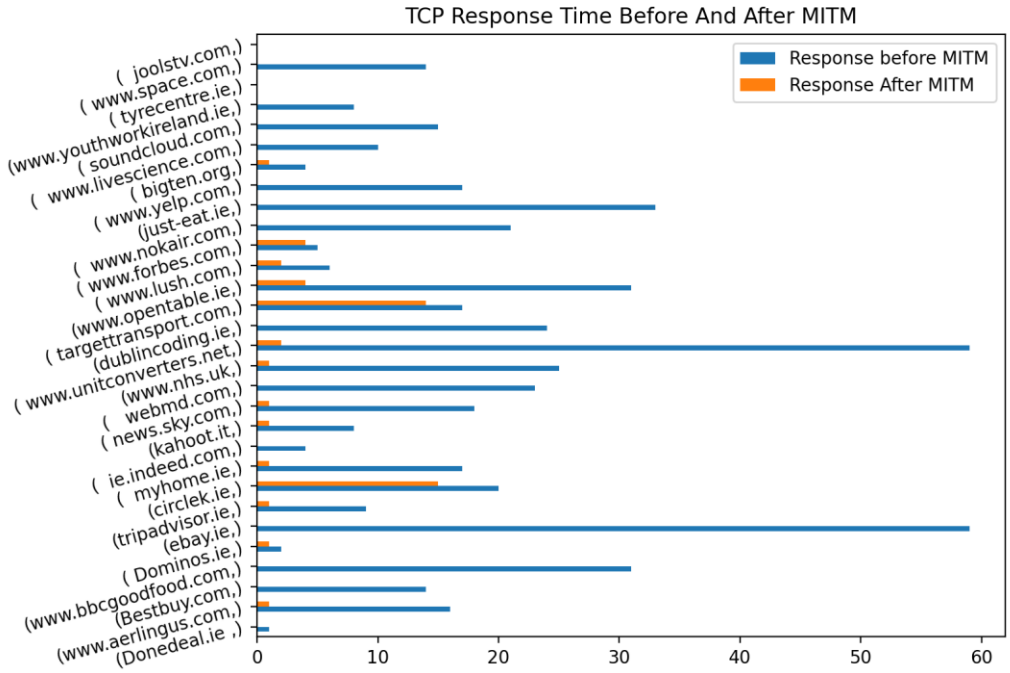

Figure 12: TCP response time with and without MTIM

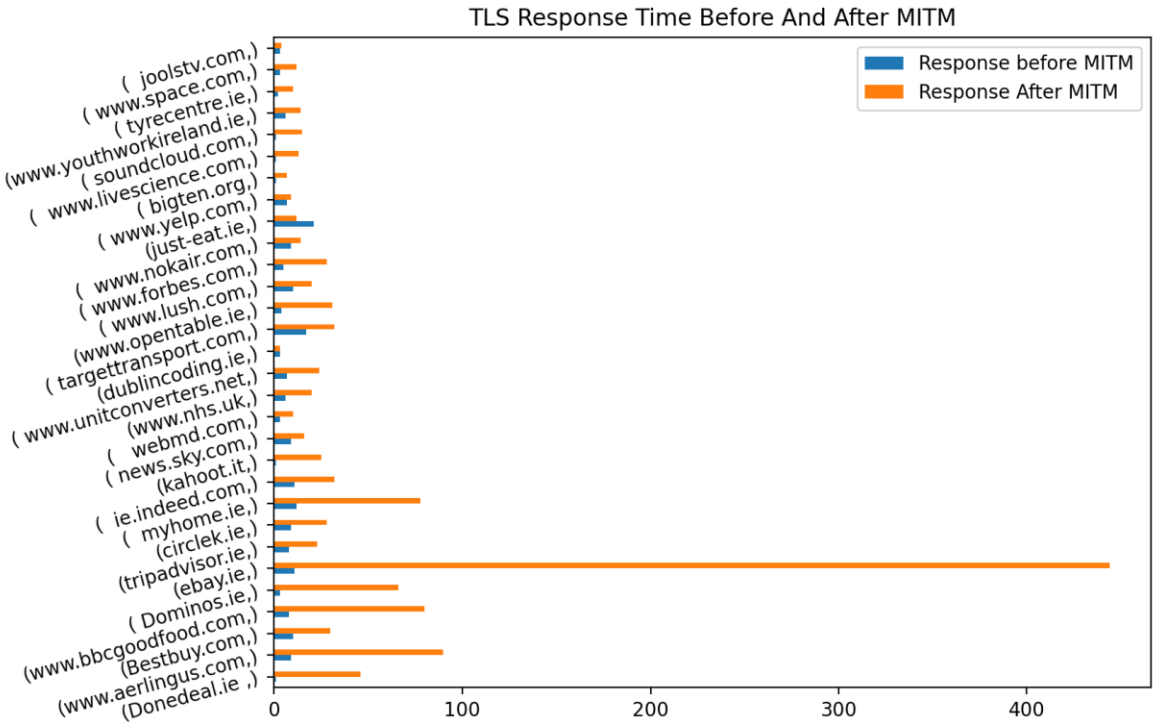

Figure 13: TLS response time with and without MITM