

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project Cybersecurity

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National College of Ireland

MSc Project Submission Sheet

School of Computing

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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

🗊 Oracle VM VirtualBox Manager		- 0 ×
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Tools	Image: Weight of the section of th	
64 Kali Linux	🧾 General	E Preview
Running	Name: Windows10 Operating System: Windows 10 (64-bit)	
Mindows10	System	
V10 -> Running	Base Memory: 8192 MB	8
	Boot Order: Floppy, Optical, Hard Disk Acceleration: VT-x/AMD-V, Nested Paging, Hyper-V Paravirtualization	
	E Display	
	Video Memory: 128 MB Graphics Controller: VBoxSVGA Remote Desktop Server: Disabled	
	Recording: Disabled	
	2 Storage	
	Controller: SATA SATA Port 0: Windows10.vdl (Normal, 51.62 GB) SATA Port 1: [Optical Drive] Windows.iso (4.28 GB)	
	🕪 Audio	
	Host Driver: Windows DirectSound Controller: Intel HD Audio	
	🤌 USB	
	USB Controller: OHCI Device Filters: 0 (0 active)	
	Shared folders	
	None	
	Description	
	None	

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.

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F	hari@kali -			000
File Actions Edit View H				~~~
Flows				
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07:53:05 HTTP GET				reis
\$7:53:22 HTTP GET				ms
07:54:09 HTTP POST	update.googleapis.com /service/update2/json?cup2key=12:HCVa3020BF5z5YFXZzbM4ggBq2dr3305ggPe9do1HdU6cup2hreq=a5c7044a96d74c702f01f47560496e7_ 200			ms
07:54:15 HTTP HEAD				ims
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07:56:32 HTTP HEAD	adgedl me outl com (adgedl/inelasse)/chrome component/swightherk/swighyacunningnui 202211124,403267941/nhadhbhhnmoinkaniciagnmalmanner 2022, 200		1000 100	ARE
07:54:34 HTTP GET	edgedl me.gvt1.com /edgedl/release2/chrome.component/ewzahh6zk4zugtge/migdlize/20221124_60367944/obedhbhbmmightkaniciogenmelmonmer_2023_206		37.58 32	me
87:54:35 HTTP GET	edgedl me.gvt1.com /edgedl/release2/chrome.component/ewzobb5/k4su5nyncvnnjn3nyi 20221124,48325/2943/nbedbbbbbmminkaniciogramelmomme.2022.205		38.38 45	mc
07:54:36 HTTP GET	edgedl me.guti com /edgedl/release2/chrome.component/egzabb6zk4su5gygcynnin3nyi 20221124.483267943/obedbbbbmmoinkanicioggnmelmommo.2022.200		1236 2	BR.
07:54:39 HTTP GET	edgedl.me.gvtl.com/edgedl/release2/chrame.component/ewinth6rk4suSnyacvnnjn3nui/20221124.403267941/abeddbhbbmminkaniciogenmelmoomer/2022.206			ans.
07:54:40 HTTP GET	edgedl.me.gvt1.com /edgedl/release2/chrome component/ewzgbh6zk4su5gygcvnnjg3nv1 20221124,493267943/gbedbbhbbbbomojnkanicigggnmelmoomoc 2022, 206			885
07:54:41 HTTP GET	edgedl.me.gvt1.com /edgedl/release2/chrome_component/ewzghh5zk4su5gygcvnnjg3nv1_20221124,493267943/obedbbhbpmojnkanicioggnmelmoomoc_2022, 200			7ms
07:54:42 HTTP GET	edgedl.me.gvt1.com /edgedl/release2/chrome_component/ewzgbh6zk4su5gygcynnjg3nvi_20221124.493267943/obedbbhbppmoinkanicioggnmelmoomoc_2022206			375
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07:55:21 HTTP HEAD	edgedl.me.gvtl.com /edgedl/release2/chrome_component/j4cp2efc723goxibuix66gptzu_436/efniojlnjndmcbileegxicadnoecjjef_436_all_cjc3yrpjjjn200		24	ms
07:55:21 HTTP GET	edgedl.me.gvtl.com /edgedl/release2/chrome_component/j4cp2efc723goxibuix66gptzu_436/efniojlnjndmcbiieegkicadnoecjjef_436_all_cjc3yrpjjjn_ 200		156k 150	anis -
07155126 HTTP POST	update.googleapis.com /service/update//json		1900 44	ms
07155143 HTTP HEAD	edgell.me.gvt1.com /edgell/netta-update/ggkkengon1)peggtpleeakpid0kibdmm/1.9168c854e366e0en/C/306cC13teCce69e7663e976b01191b6d64a5ete3/9_200			ins.
07155143 HTTP GET	engent.me.gvt1.com /engent/netta-update/ggkkengont)peggtpleeakpindkibdam//i.yic8cs/4ea60eee///idocci3tecceeye/doiey//doiey/dobdo4a5ete3/92.200 _			2015
ATTESTAT HTTP CET	eugent.me.gvi.r.com /eugent/fetesse/chrome_component/shall/vietn/eujavovassuja_2022.12.7.706/ggkteugentjpegtpfveeukpitovastoin_c022.12.200		10.16	Lane -
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87:55:56 HTTP POST	undate.com/service/undate//ison 700	annlication/ison	186h 32	lins:
07:55:57 HTTP HEAD	edgedl.me.evtl.com /edgedl/release2/chrome component/aci55fvg5bpt6embd44vshg55ulg 118.0.5473.0/jamhcnnkihinmdlkakkaopbibbcngflc 110.0.54_ 200		11	Sms
<pre>8 [1/43] [showhost][tran</pre>	arent]		[*	*:8080]



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.

C:\Users\hari>arp -a					
Interface: 192.168.0.31	0x5				
Internet Address	Physical Address	Туре			
192.168.0.1	54-67-51-e6-fc-bd	dynamic			
192.168.0.164	08-00-27-e5-20-0a	dynamic			
192.168.0.255	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	static			

Figure 6: ARP table before MITM

C:\Users\hari≻arp -a		
Interface: 192.168.0.31 Internet Address 192.168.0.1	0x5 Physical Address 08-00-27-e5-20-0a	Type dynamic
192.168.0.164 192.168.0.255	08-00-27-e5-20-0a ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	dynamic static
224.0.0.251 224.0.0.252	01-00-5e-00-00-16 01-00-5e-00-00-fb 01-00-5e-00-00-fc	static static static
239.255.255.250 255.255.255.255	01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff	static static

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.

Æ *Ethern	et					- 0	×
File Edit	View	Go Capture Analyze Stat	tistics Telephony Wireless	Tools Help			
	۲	🛅 🔀 😂 🍳 👄 🔿 🗟	T 🕹 📃 🔳 🔍 Q C				
(ip.addr	eq 192.16	8.0.31 and ip.addr eq 13.224.68.1	124) and (tcp.port eq 50095 and t	cp.port eq 44		× →	- +
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	ength Info		^
88	8 *REF*	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	ТСР	66 50095 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Le	n=0 MSS=146	
89	9 0.016	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	ТСР	66 443 → 50095 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 W	in=65535 Le	
90	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	тср	54 50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=26	2656 Len=0	
91	1 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	571 Client Hello		
92	2 0.019	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	ТСР	60 443 → 50095 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=	67072 Len=0	
93	3 0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	1474 Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Ap	plication D	
94	4 0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	ТСР	1474 443 → 50095 [ACK] Seq=1421 Ack=518 W	in=67072 Le	
95	5 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	ТСР	54 50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2841 W	lin=262656 L	
96	5 0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	ТСР	1474 443 → 50095 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2841 Ack=	518 Win=670	
97	7 0.000	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	1474 Application Data		
98	8 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	тср	54 50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=5681 W	lin=262656 L	
99	9 0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	353 Application Data, Application Data		
100	0.008	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	118 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data	۱ I	
101	1 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	152 Application Data		
102	2 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	523 Application Data		

Figure 9: Packet captured before MITM attack

🚄 *Ether	net				- 🗆 X
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit	View	<u>G</u> o <u>C</u> apture <u>A</u> nalyze <u>S</u> tat	tistics Telephon <u>y W</u> ireless	<u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elj	2lp
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(ip.add	r eq 192.16	8.0.31 and ip.addr eq 13.224.68.1	10) and (tcp.port eq 50216 and tc	p.port eq 443	43) 🛛 🔽 🗸 +
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
7	3 0.001	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	66 50216 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=2
7	4 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	66 443 → 50216 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MS
7	5 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	54 50216 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
7	6 0.001	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TLSv1.3	3 571 Client Hello
7	7 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=0
7	8 0.006	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	тср	60 [TCP Dup ACK 77#1] 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Wi
7	9 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	ТСР	66 [TCP Dup ACK 77#2] 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Wi
8	0 0.079	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	3 1428 Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, A
8	1 0.004	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TLSv1.3	84 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
8	2 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	54 50216 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=548 Ack=1375 Win=2100992 L
8	3 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	ТСР	60 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1375 Ack=548 Win=64128 Len=0
9	2 0.001	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60 443 → 50216 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1375 Ack=549 Win=64128 Ler
9	3 0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	ТСР	54 50216 → 443 [ACK] Seq=549 Ack=1376 Win=2100992 Len=0
9	4 0.001	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	ТСР	60 443 → 50216 [RST] Seq=1375 Win=0 Len=0
9	5 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60 443 → 50216 [RST] Seq=1375 Win=0 Len=0
10	0 0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	ТСР	60 443 → 50216 [RST] Seq=1376 Win=0 Len=0

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