

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Cybersecurity

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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.

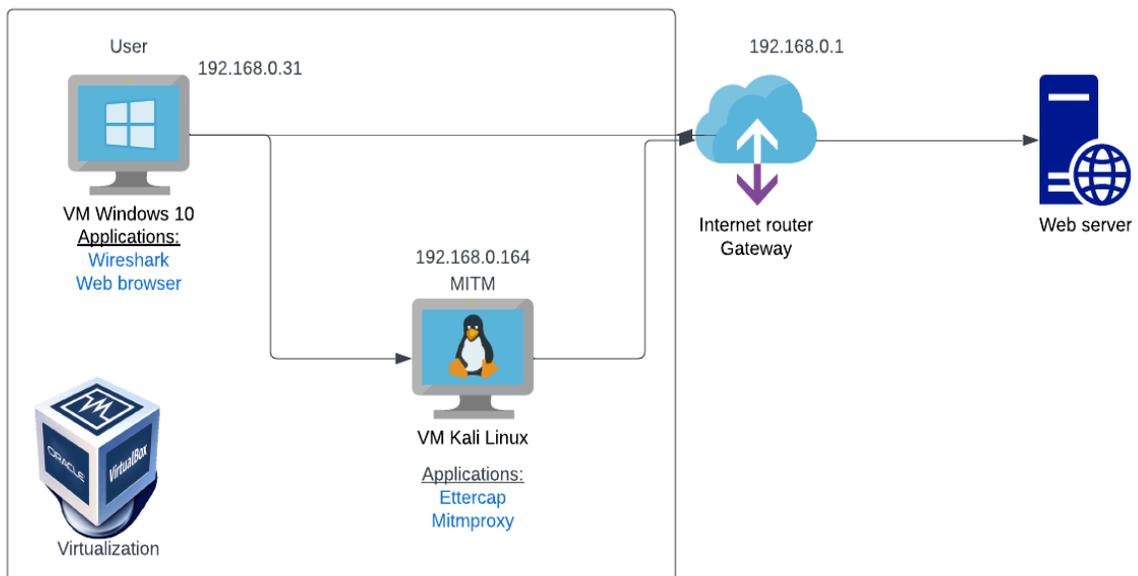


Figure 1: Implementation step

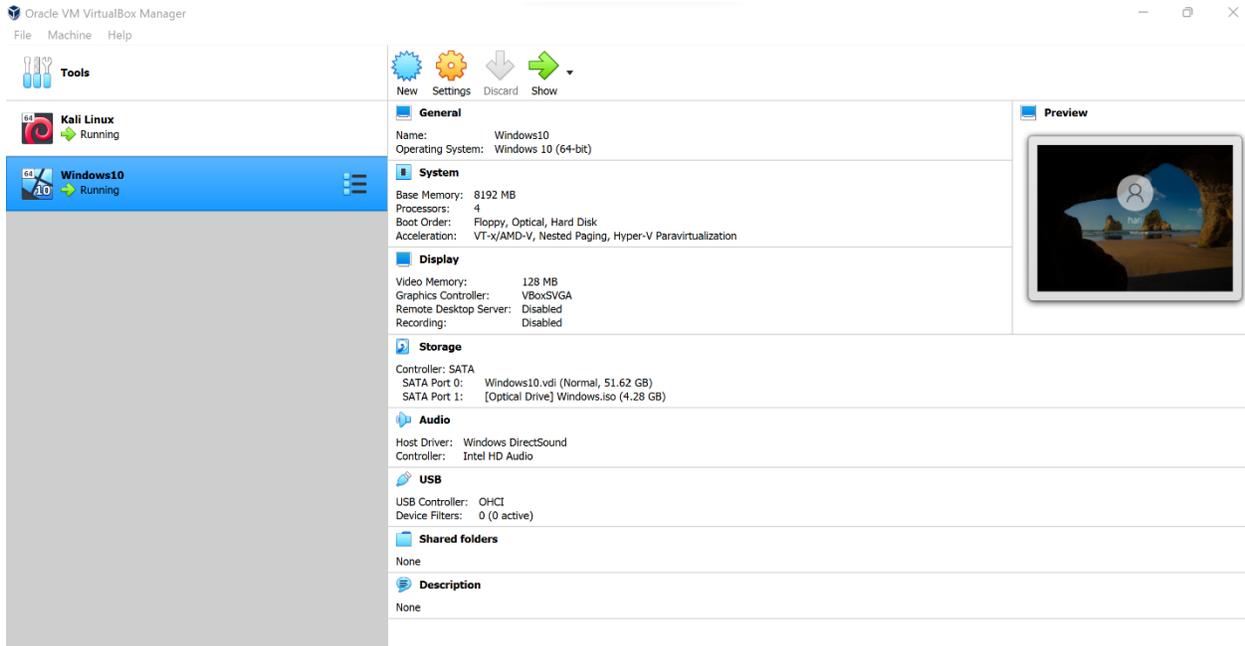


Figure 2: Virtualization setup

2.1 Applications used:

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

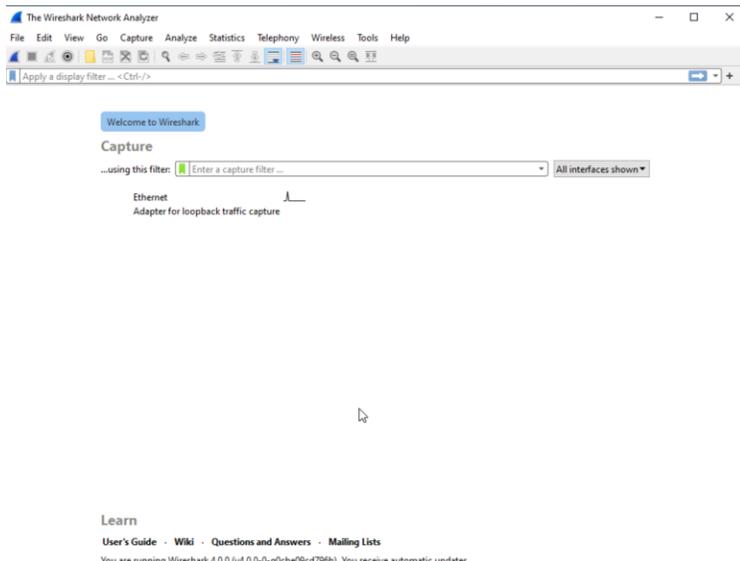


Figure 3: Wireshark Network Analyzer

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.

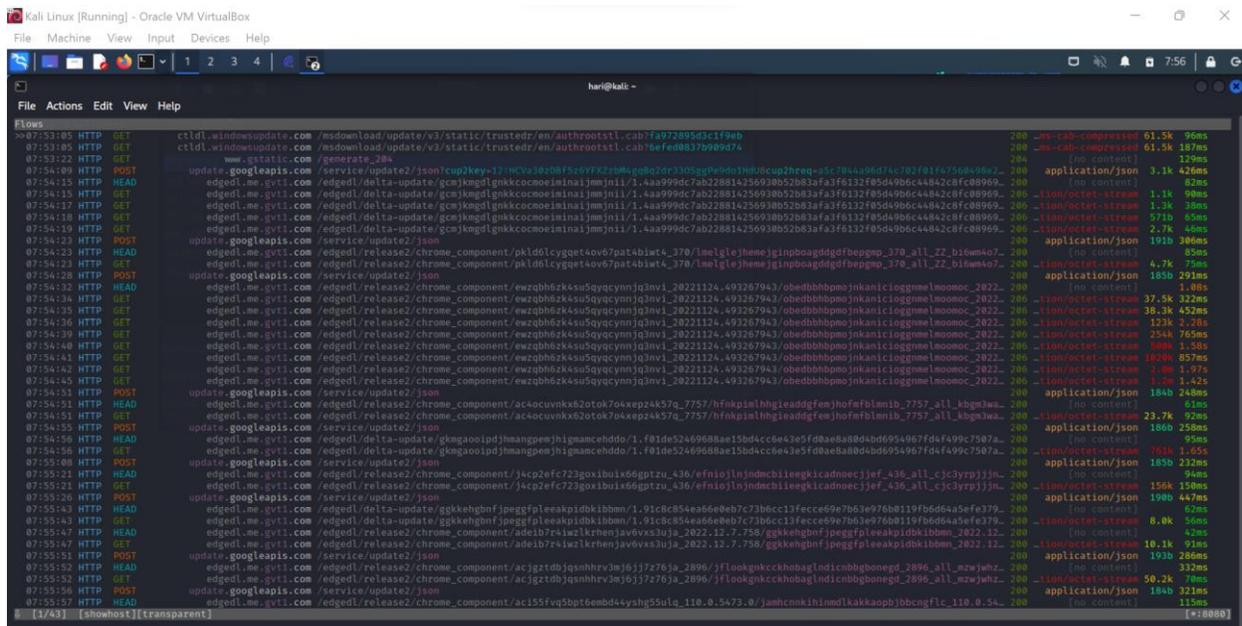


Figure 5: MITM proxy flow

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.

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

Interface: 192.168.0.31 --- 0x5
 Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
 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-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
```

Figure 6: ARP table before MITM

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

Interface: 192.168.0.31 --- 0x5
 Internet Address      Physical Address      Type
 192.168.0.1           08-00-27-e5-20-0a    dynamic
 192.168.0.164         08-00-27-e5-20-0a    dynamic
 192.168.0.255         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
```

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.

```

File Actions Edit View Help
(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
[sudo] password for hari:
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1

(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo sysctl -w net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1
net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding = 1

(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080

(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 443 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080

(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo ip6tables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080

(hari@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo ip6tables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -p tcp --dport 443 -j REDIRECT --to-port 8080

```

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.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
88	0.016	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TCP	66	50095 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=146
89	0.016	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TCP	66	443 → 50095 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Le
90	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TCP	54	50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
91	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	571	Client Hello
92	0.019	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50095 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=67072 Len=0
93	0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	1474	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application D
94	0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TCP	1474	443 → 50095 [ACK] Seq=1421 Ack=518 Win=67072 Le
95	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TCP	54	50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2841 Win=262656 L
96	0.001	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TCP	1474	443 → 50095 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2841 Ack=518 Win=670
97	0.000	13.224.68.124	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	1474	Application Data
98	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TCP	54	50095 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=5681 Win=262656 L
99	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
101	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	152	Application Data
102	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.124	TLSv1.3	523	Application Data

Figure 9: Packet captured before MITM attack

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
73	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
74	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
75	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	54	50216 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
76	0.001	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TLSv1.3	571	Client Hello
77	0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=0
78	0.006	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	[TCP Dup ACK 77#1] 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Wi
79	0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 77#2] 443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Wi
80	0.079	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TLSv1.3	1428	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, A
81	0.004	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TLSv1.3	84	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
82	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	54	50216 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=548 Ack=1375 Win=2100992 L
83	0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50216 [ACK] Seq=1375 Ack=548 Win=64128 Len=0
92	0.001	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50216 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1375 Ack=549 Win=64128 Len
93	0.000	192.168.0.31	13.224.68.10	TCP	54	50216 → 443 [ACK] Seq=549 Ack=1376 Win=2100992 Len=0
94	0.001	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50216 [RST] Seq=1375 Win=0 Len=0
95	0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	60	443 → 50216 [RST] Seq=1375 Win=0 Len=0
100	0.000	13.224.68.10	192.168.0.31	TCP	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.

```

1 import pandas as pd
2
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
4
5
6
7 def barchart():
8     # Example python program to plot a compound horizontal bar chart
9     # using pandas DataFrame
10    # Python dictionary
11    data_index = pd.read_excel(r'E:\Thesis\Research Paper\Timeresponse\BarChartCreation\BarChartCreation\TLS_
12    df_index = pd.DataFrame(data_index, columns=['Site'])
13    data = pd.read_excel(r'E:\Thesis\Research Paper\Timeresponse\BarChartCreation\BarChartCreation\TLS_Connec
14    df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Response before MITM', 'Response After MITM'])

```

```

Run: barchart
22 www.yelp.com
23 bigten.org
24 www.livescience.com
25 soundcloud.com
26 www.youthworkireland.ie
27 tyrecentre.ie
28 www.space.com
29 joolstv.com

```

Figure 11: Python code for comparative analysis

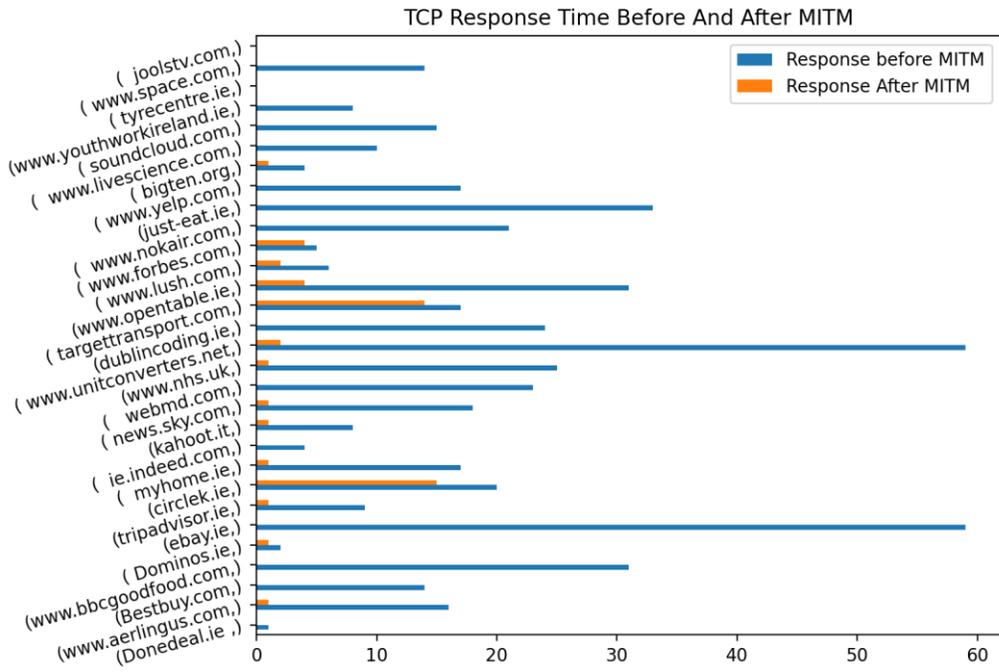


Figure 12: TCP response time with and without MITM

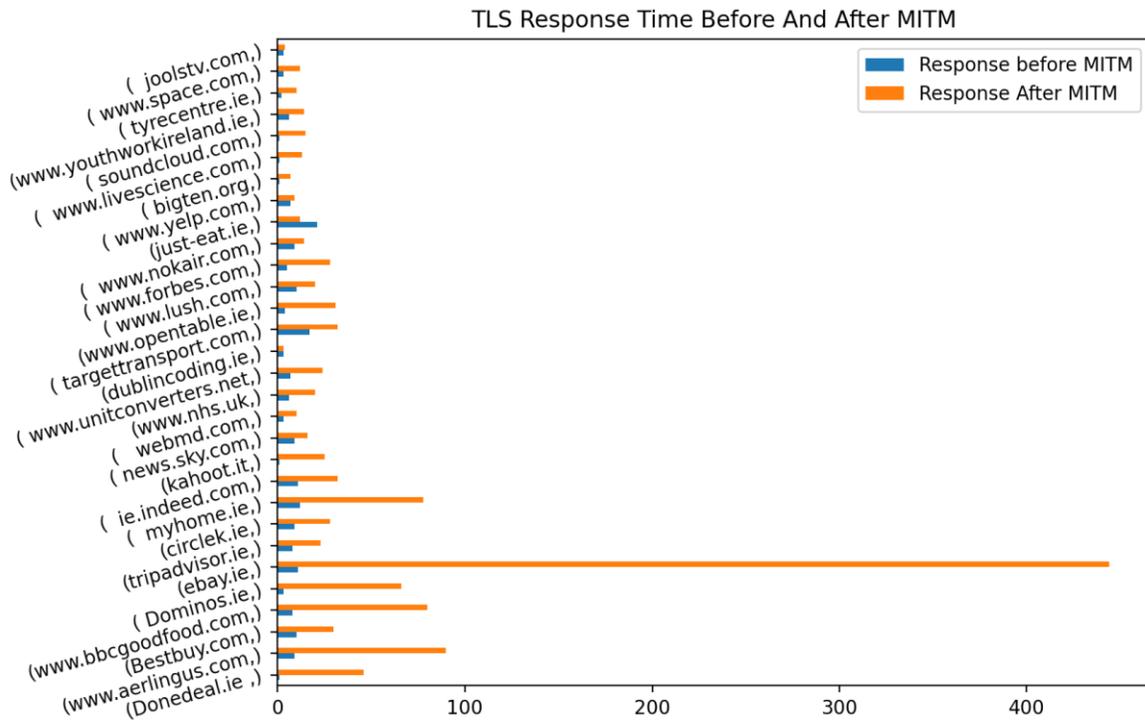


Figure 13: TLS response time with and without MITM