

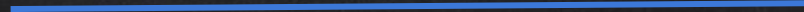
# NETWORK MAPPING

## NMAP / ZENMAP

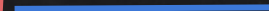
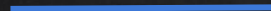


- HUGE security scanner.
- From an IP/IP range it can discover:
  - Open ports.
  - Running services.
  - Operating system.
  - Connected clients.
  - + more

# MITM ATTACKS



Resources  
eg:internet



Man In The Middle

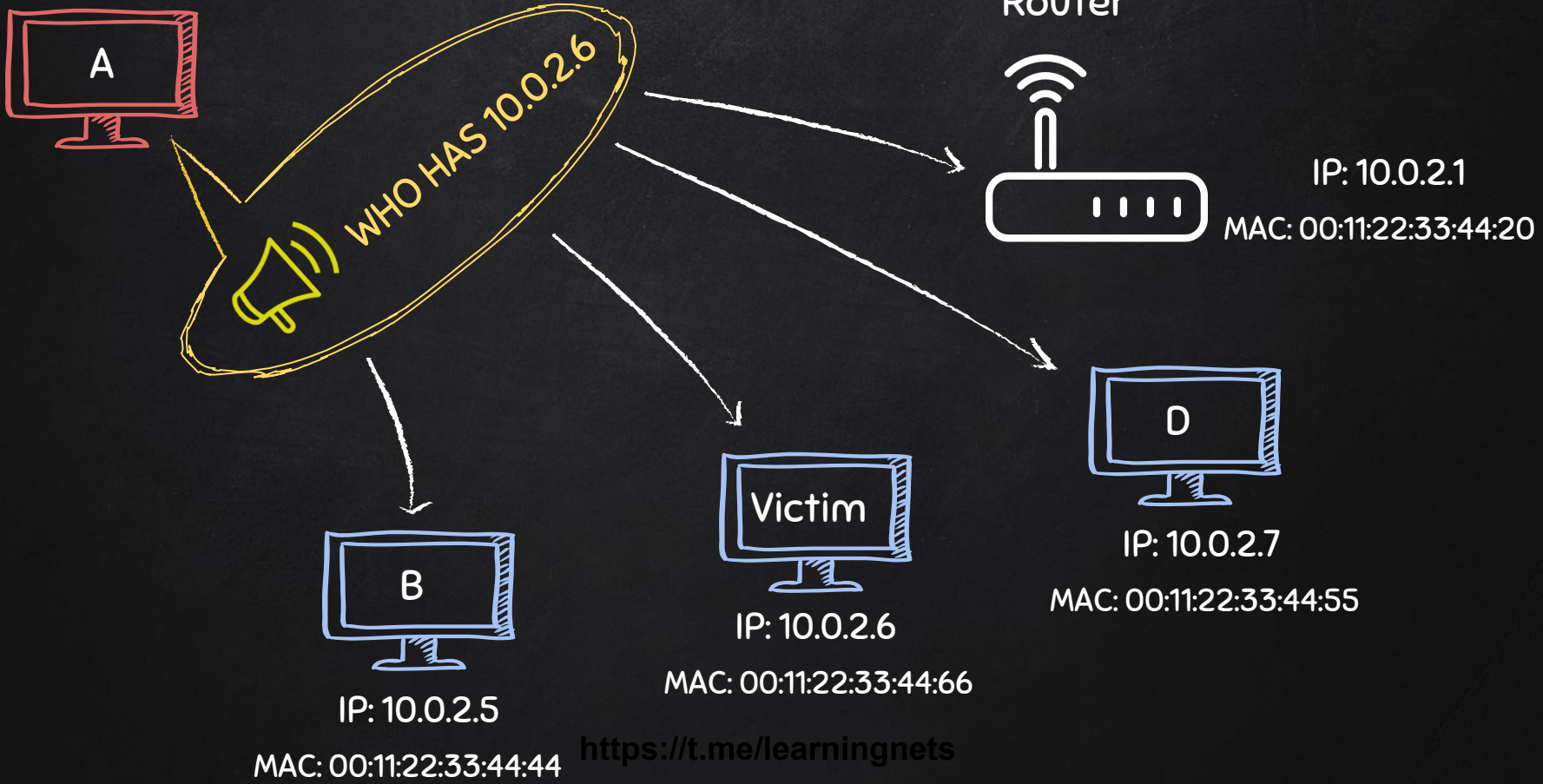
Resources  
eg:internet

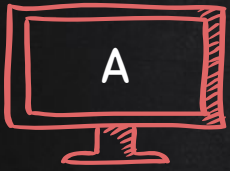
<https://t.me/learningnets>

# ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL (ARP)

→ Simple protocol used to **map** IP Address of a machine to its MAC address.

# ARP Request

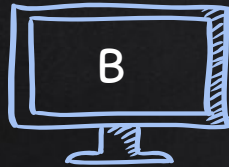




ARP Response  
I have 10.0.2.6  
My MAC is 00:11:22:33:44:66



IP: 10.0.2.1  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:20



IP: 10.0.2.5  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:44

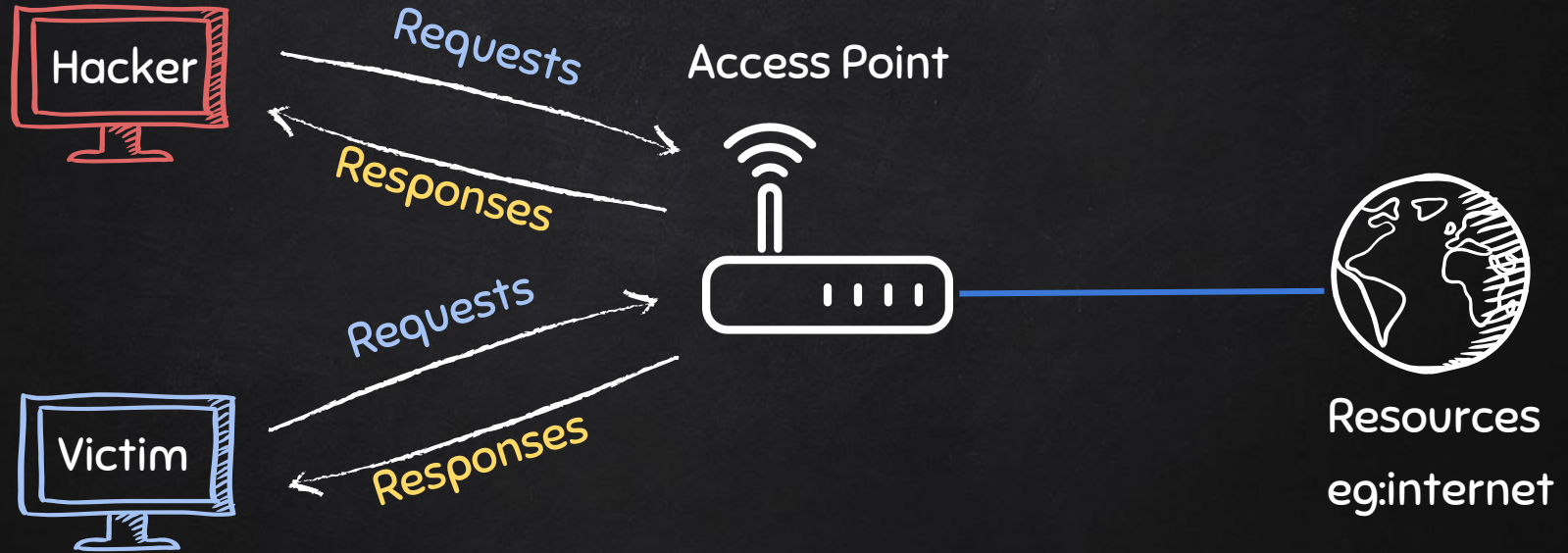


IP: 10.0.2.6  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:66



IP: 10.0.2.7  
MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55

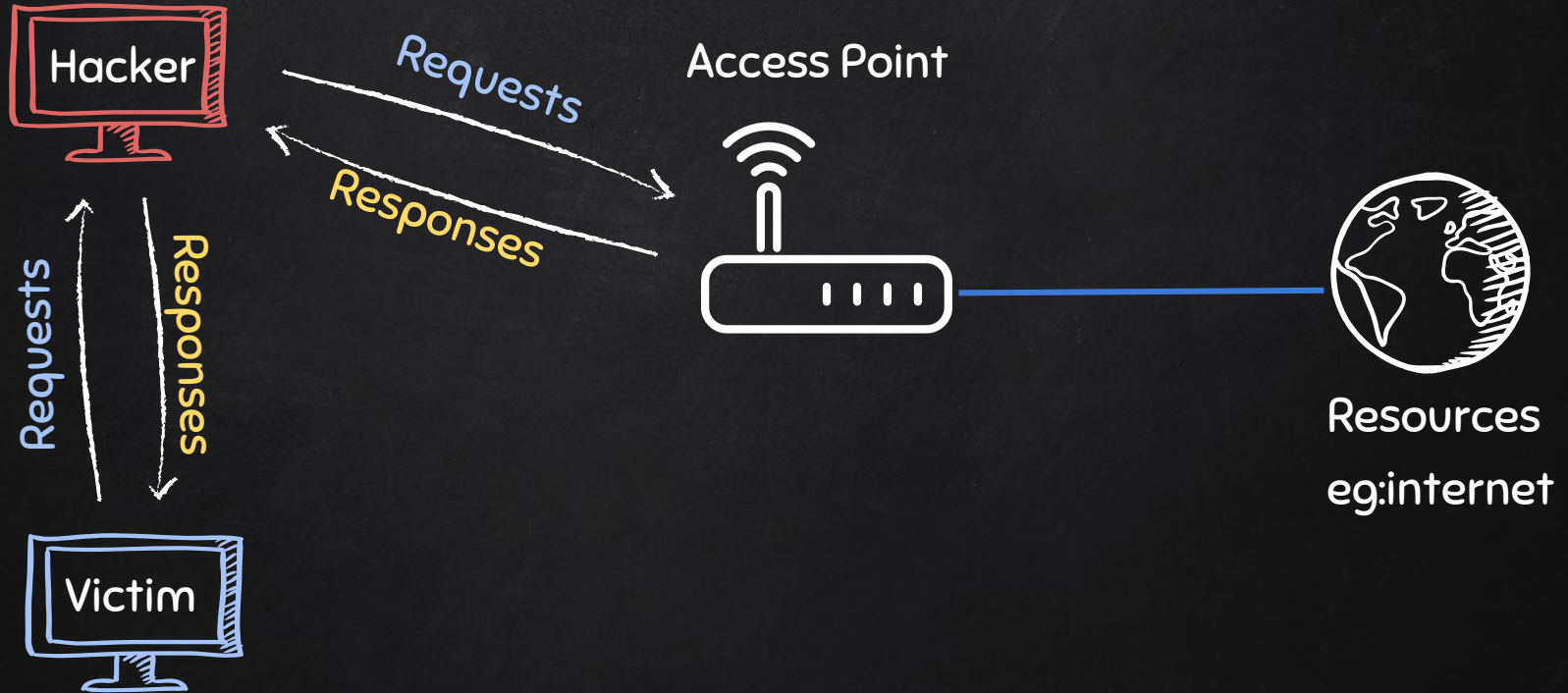
# TYPICAL NETWORK



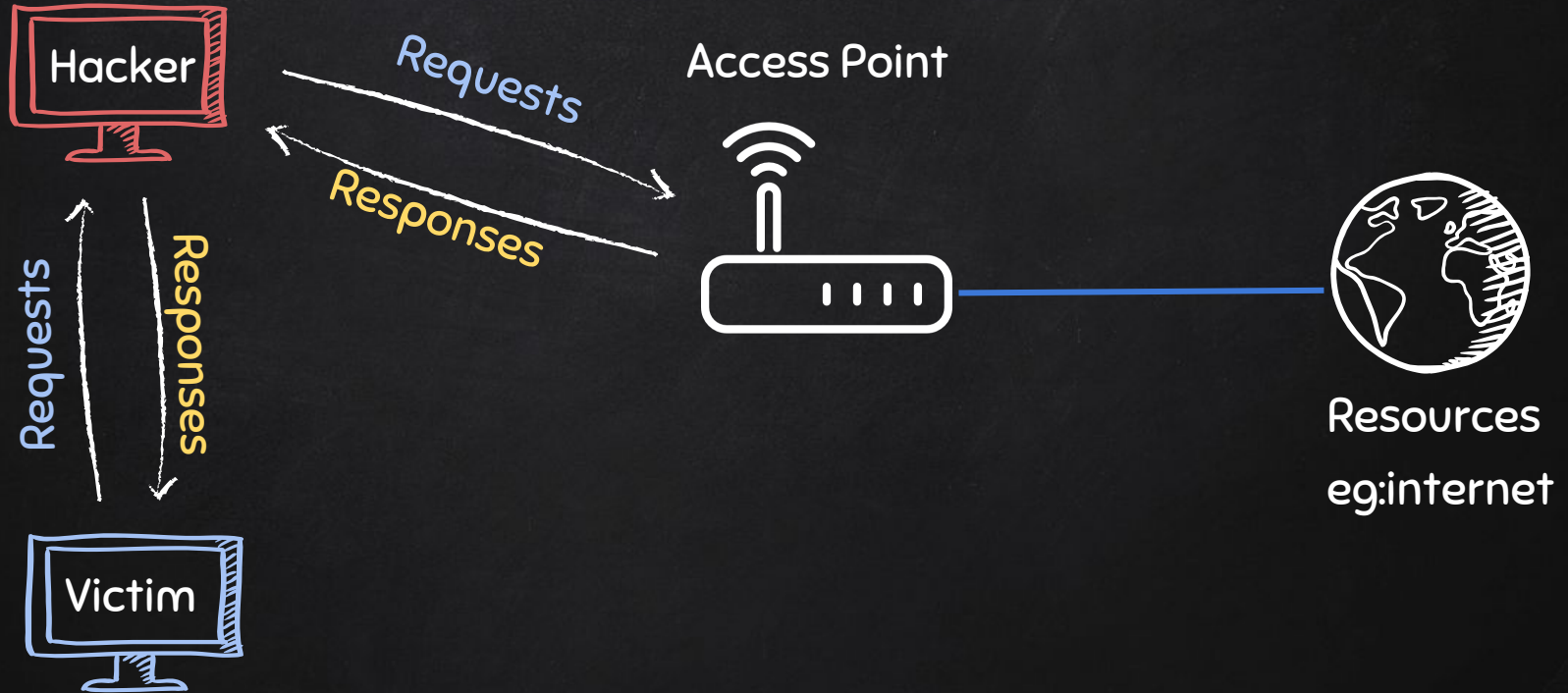
# ARP SPOOFING



# ARP SPOOFING



# ARP SPOOFING



# ARP SPOOFING

## USING ARPSPOOF

- arpspoof tool to run arp spoofing attacks.
- Simple and reliable.
- Ported to most operating systems including Android and iOS.
- Usage is always the same.

Use:

```
arpspoof -i [interface] -t [clientIP] [gatewayIP]
```

```
arpspoof -i [interface] -t [gatewayIP] [clientIP]
```

# ARP SPOOFING

## USING MITMF



- Framework to run MITM attacks.
- Can be used to:
  - ARP Spoof targets (redirect the flow of packets)
  - Sniff data (urls, username passwords).
  - Bypass HTTPS.
  - Redirect domain requests (DNS Spoofing).
  - Inject code in loaded pages.
  - And more!

Use:

```
mitmf --arp --spoofer -i [interface] --target [clientIP] --gateway [gatewayIP]
```

<https://t.me/learningnets>

# HTTPS

## Problem:

- Data in HTTP is sent as **plain text**.
- A MITM can read and edit requests and responses.

→ not secure

## Solution:

- Use HTTPS.
- HTTPS is an adaptation of HTTP.
- **Encrypt** HTTP using TLS (Transport Layer Security) or SSL (Secure Sockets Layer).



# BYPASSING HTTPS



## Problem:

- Most websites use HTTPS
- Sniffed data will be encrypted.

## Solution:

- **Downgrade** HTTPS to HTTP.

# DNS SPOOFING

- DNS → Domain Name System.
- Translates domain names to IP addresses.
- Eg: links www.google.com to the IP of Google's server.

bing.com	A	204.79.197.200
facebook.com	A	195.44.2.1
zsecurity.org	A	104.27.153.174
.....etc		





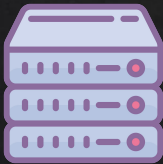
FACEBOOK.COM WEB SERVER  
195.44.2.1



LIVE.COM WEB SERVER  
204.79.197.200



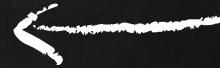
HACKER WEB SERVER  
10.0.2.16



DNS SERVER



live.com





FACEBOOK.COM WEB SERVER  
195.44.2.1



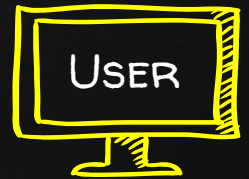
LIVE.COM WEB SERVER  
204.79.197.200



HACKER WEB SERVER  
10.0.2.16



DNS SERVER



<https://t.me/learningnets>



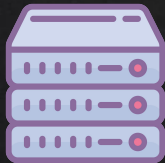
FACEBOOK.COM WEB SERVER  
195.44.2.1



LIVE.COM WEB SERVER  
204.79.197.200



HACKER WEB SERVER  
10.0.2.16



DNS SERVER



10.0.2.16



<https://t.me/learningnets>

# MITM

## CODE INJECTION



- Inject Javascript/HTML code.
- Code gets executed by the target browser  
→ use the `--inject` plugin

### Code can be

1. Stored in a file `--js-file` or `--html-file`
2. Stored online `--js-url` or `--html-url`
3. Supplied through the command line `--js-payload` or `--html-payload`

# CREATING A FAKE ACCESS POINT USING MANA-TOOLKIT

- Tools run rogue access point attacks.
- It can:
  - **Automatically** configure and create fake AP.
  - **Automatically** sniff data.
  - **Automatically** bypass https.
  - ...etc



# CREATING A FAKE ACCESS POINT USING MANA-TOOLKIT

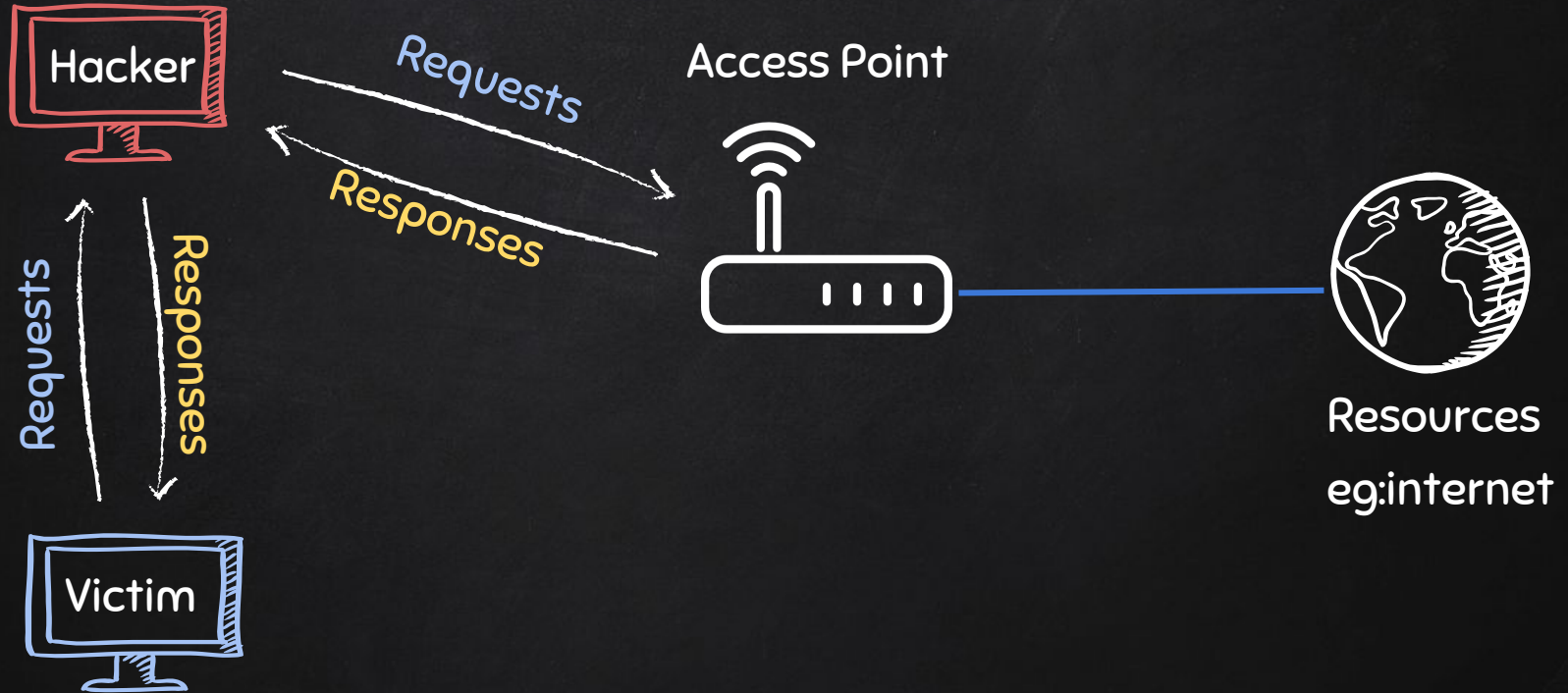
- Tools run rogue access point attacks.
- It can:
  - **Automatically** configure and create fake AP.
  - **Automatically** sniff data.
  - **Automatically** bypass https.
  - ...etc



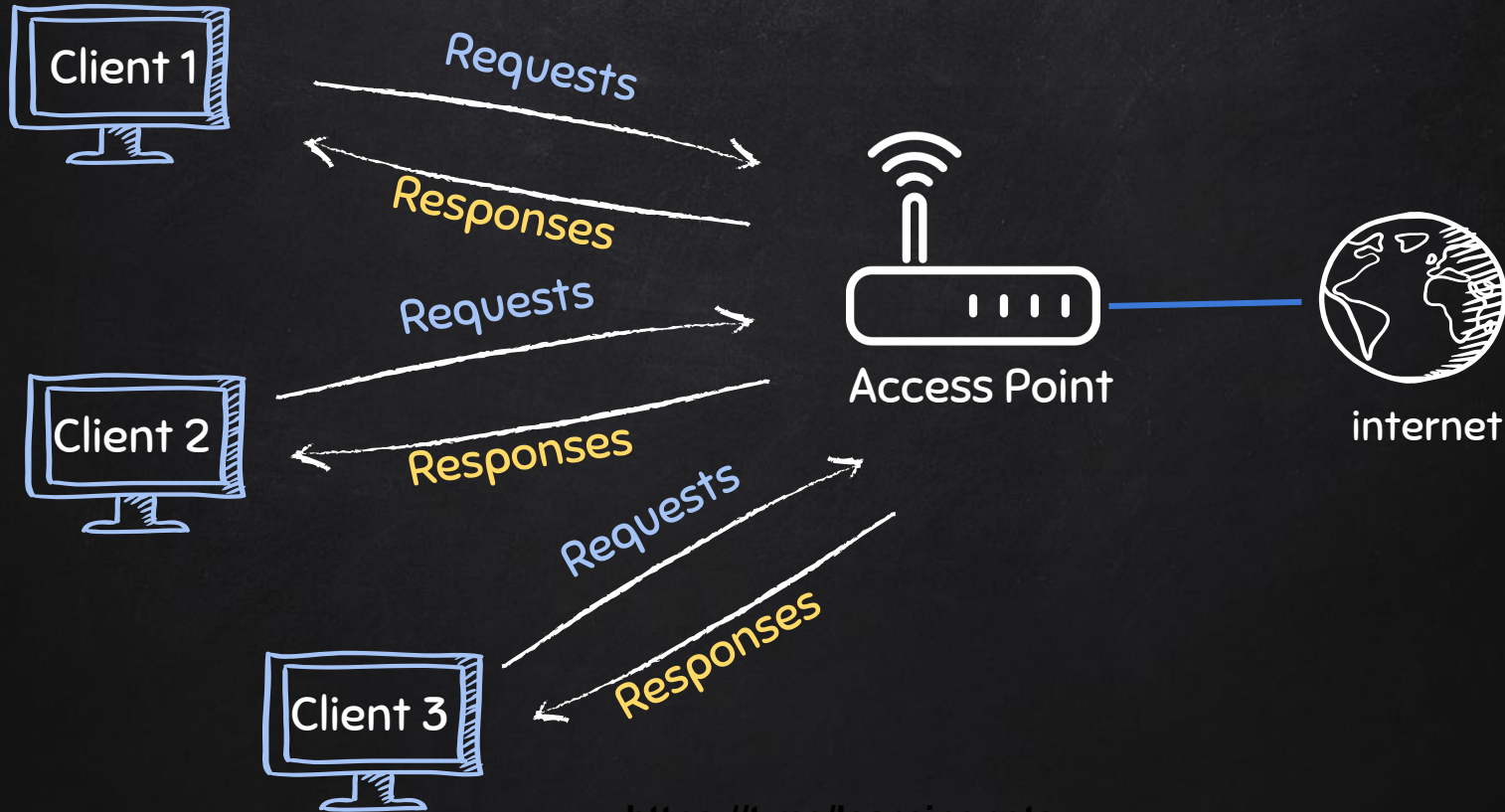
Mana has 3 main start scripts:

1. **start-noupstream.sh** – starts fake AP with **no internet** access.
2. **start-nat-simple.sh** – starts fake AP **with internet** access.
3. **start-nat-full.sh** – starts fake AP **with internet** access, and automatically starts **sniffing** data, **bypass https**.

# ARP SPOOFING



# TYPICAL NETWORK



# CREATING A FAKE ACCESS POINT



# CREATING A FAKE ACCESS POINT



# CREATING A FAKE ACCESS POINT

Wireless adapter that supports AP mode



Any interface with internet access

