

Man-in-the-Middle (MiTM) Attack

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A **Man-in-the-Middle (MiTM) Attack** is one in which the attacker secretly intercepts and relays messages between two parties who believe they are communicating directly with each other. The attack is a type of eavesdropping in which the entire conversation is controlled by the attacker. Sometimes referred to as a session hijacking attack, MiTM has a strong chance of success when the attacker can impersonate each party to the satisfaction of the other. MiTM attacks pose a serious threat to online security because they give the attacker the ability to capture and manipulate sensitive information in real-time.

A common method of executing a MiTM attack involves distributing malware that provides the attacker with access to a user's Web browser and the data it sends and receives during transactions and conversations. Once the attacker has control, he can redirect users to a fake site that looks like the site the user is expecting to reach. The attacker can then create a connection to the real site and act as a proxy in order to read, insert and modify the traffic between the user and the legitimate site. Online banking and e-commerce sites are frequently the targets of MITM attacks so that the attacker can capture login credentials and other sensitive data.

Most cryptographic [protocols](#) include some form of [endpoint authentication](#) specifically to prevent MITM attacks. For example, the [Transport layer security \(TLS\)](#) protocol can be required to authenticate one or both parties using a mutually trusted certification authority. Unless users take heed of warnings when a suspect certificate is presented, however, a MITM attack can still be carried out with fake or forged certificates.

An attacker can also exploit vulnerabilities in a wireless router's security configuration caused by weak or default passwords. For example, a malicious router, also called an evil twin, can be set up in a public place like a café or hotel to intercept information traveling through the router. Other ways that attackers often carry out man-in-the-middle attacks include [Address Resolution Protocol \(ARP\) Spoofing](#), [Domain Name System \(DNS\) spoofing](#), [Spanning Tree Protocol \(STP\) mangling](#), [port stealing](#), [Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol \(DHCP\) spoofing](#), [Internet Control Message Protocol \(ICMP\) redirection](#), [traffic tunneling](#), and [route mangling](#).

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