

# **PACKET SNIFFER**

## **1. DEFINITION:**

Packet sniffers are applications or utilities that read data packets traversing the network within the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) layer. When in the hands of network administrators, these tools “sniff” internet traffic in real-time, monitoring the data, which can then be interpreted to evaluate and diagnose performance problems within servers, networks, hubs and applications.

When packet sniffing is used by hackers to conduct unauthorized monitoring of internet activity, network administrators can use one of several methods for detecting sniffers on the network. Armed with this early warning, they can take steps to protect data from illicit sniffers.

## **Ways To protect networks from illicit sniffers:**

- Do not use public Wi-Fi networks
- Rely on a trusted VPN connection
- Always deploy robust antivirus software
- Look for secure HTTPS protocols before surfing the web
- Don't fall prey to social engineering tricks and traps

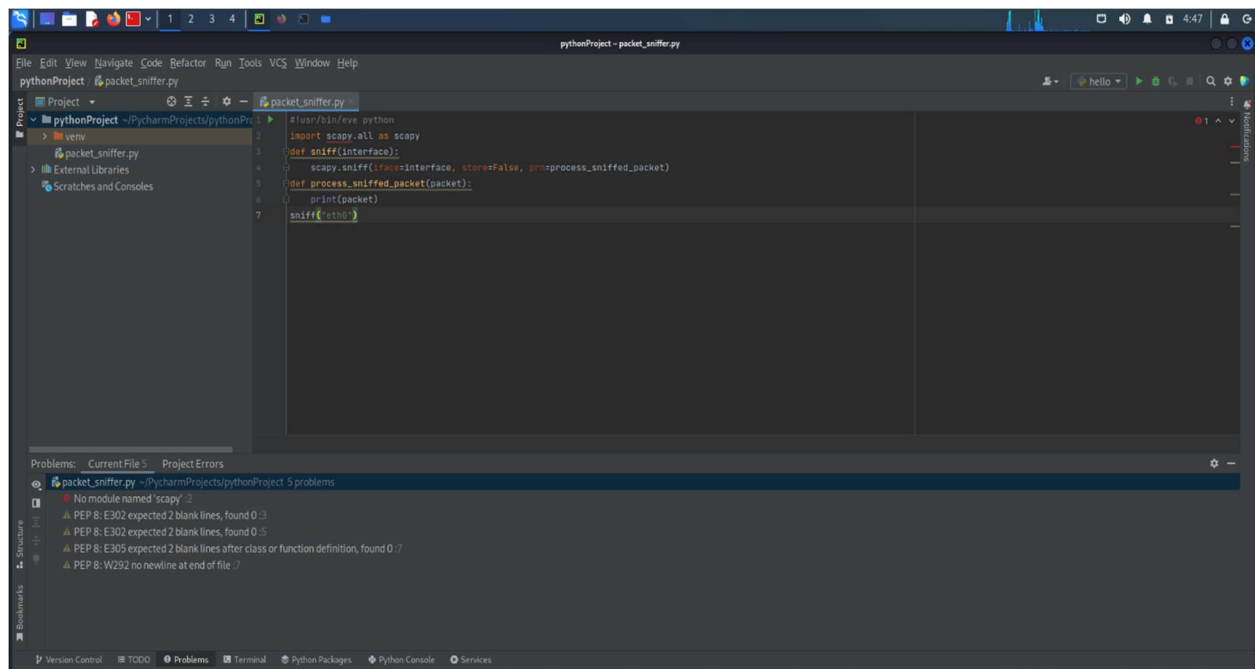
## **2. TOOLS REQUIRED**

- Kali Linux
- PyCharm
- Python3

## **3. PROCEDURE:**

### **Step-1: Sniffing packets using Scapy:**

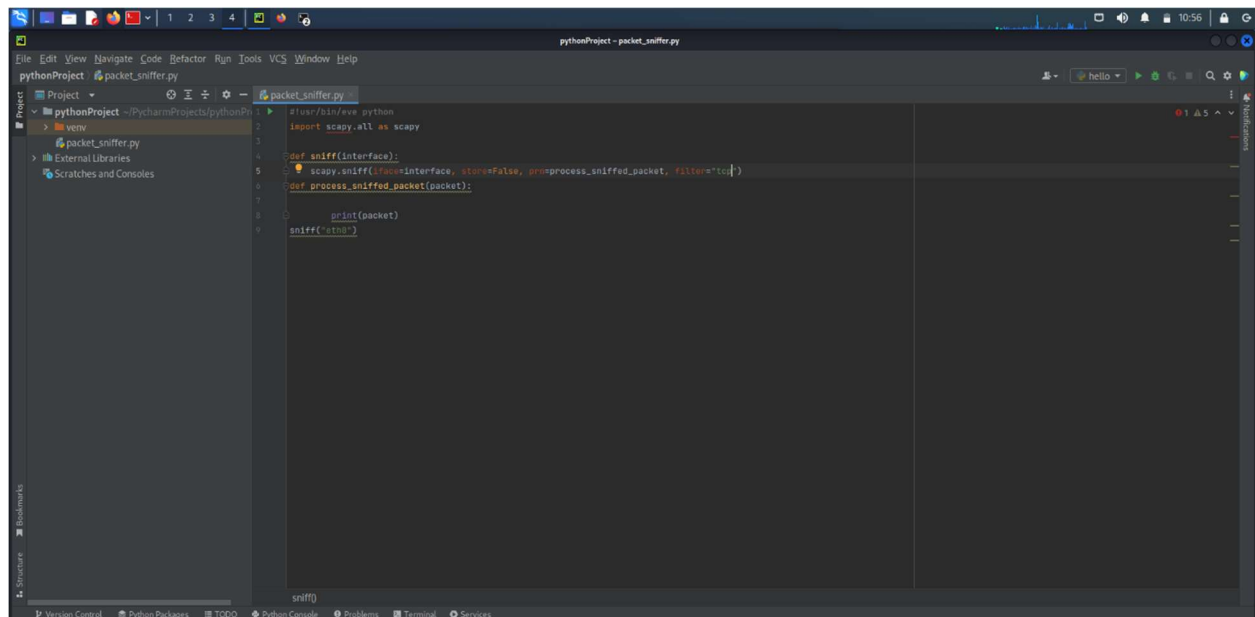
To sniff the packets, use the sniff () function. The sniff () function returns information about all the packets that has been sniffed. It can capture data sent to/ from interface.



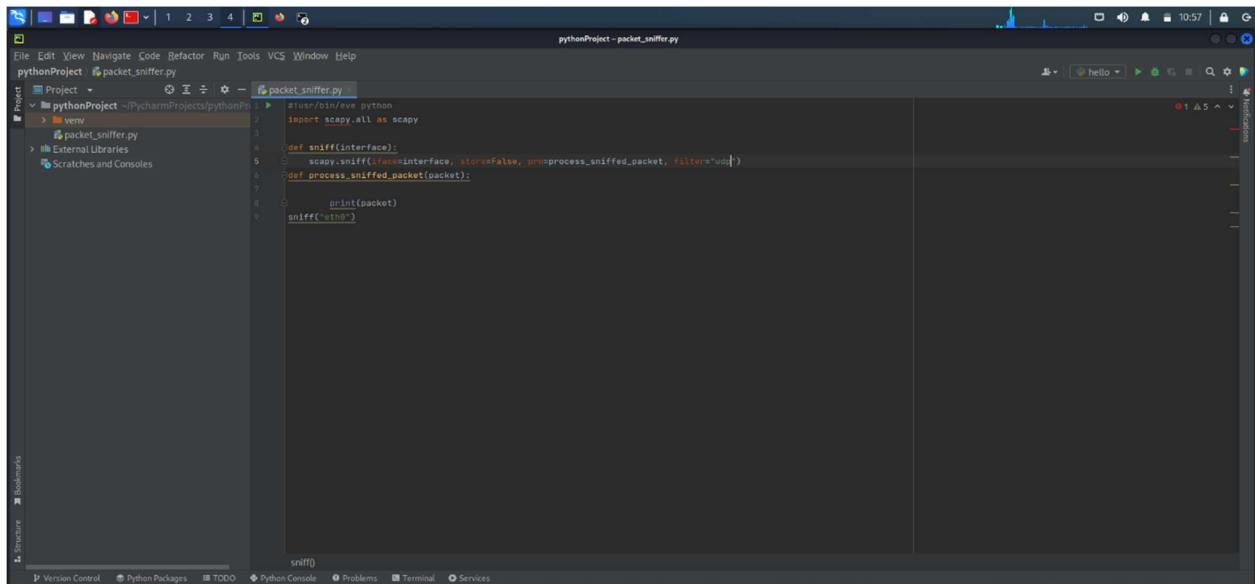
## Step-2: Extracting data From a Specific Layer:

There are different layers like TCP, UDP, etc. We use filter=" layer name " to extract data.

### UDP:



## TCP:



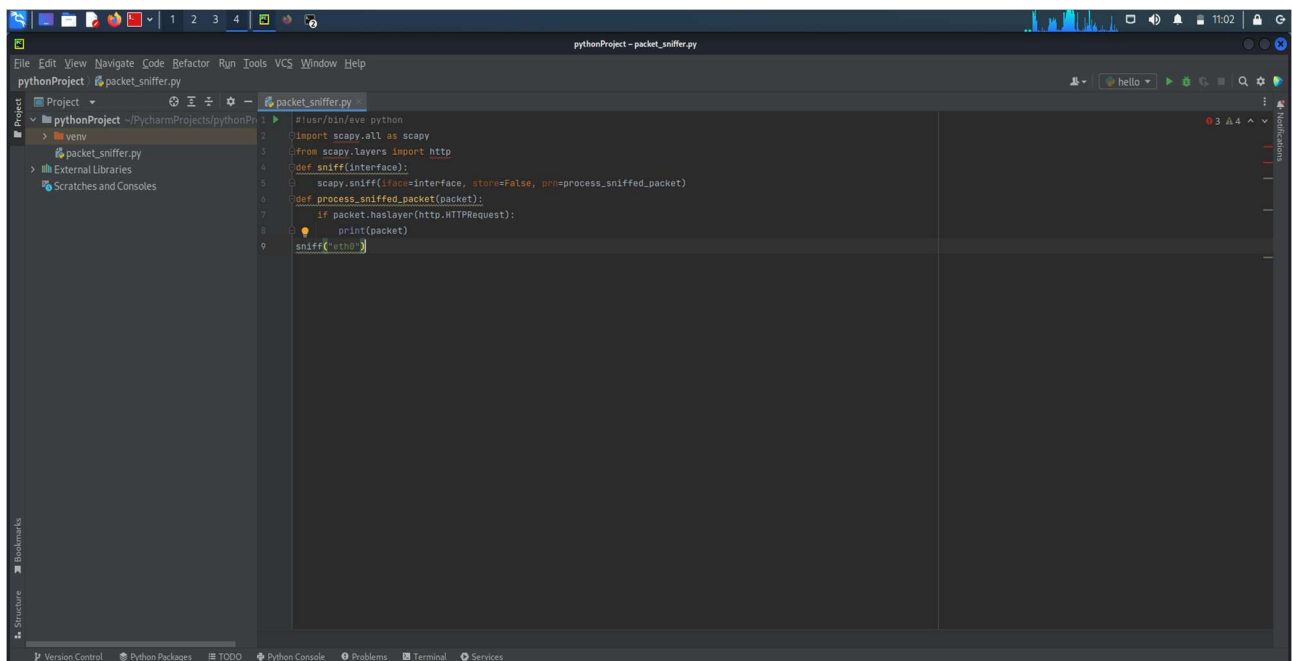
The screenshot shows a PyCharm IDE window titled 'pythonProject - packet\_sniffer.py'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 import scapy.all as scapy
3
4 def sniff(interface):
5     scapy.sniff(iface=interface, store=False, prn=process_sniffed_packet, filter='eth0')
6
7 def process_sniffed_packet(packet):
8     print(packet)
9     sniff('eth0')
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with 'pythonProject' and 'packet\_sniffer.py' listed. The bottom status bar indicates 'sniffed'.

## HTTP:

Scapy does not contain Http as default in its layer. So, we import http to scapy layer.

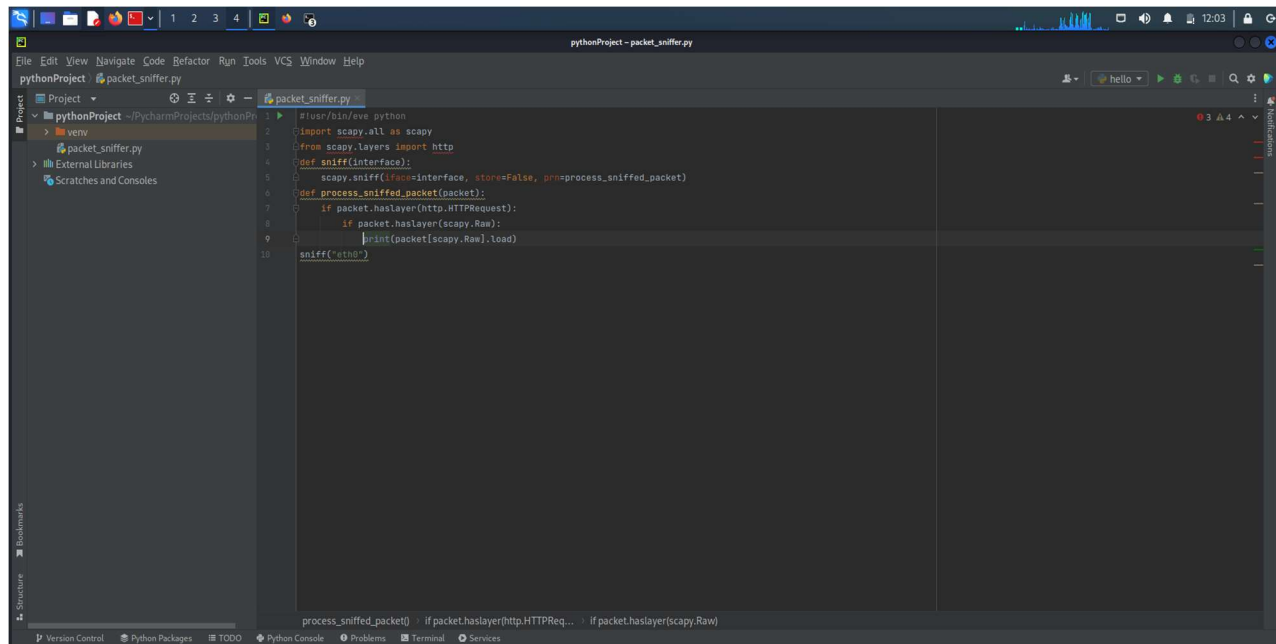


The screenshot shows a PyCharm IDE window titled 'pythonProject - packet\_sniffer.py'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 import scapy.all as scapy
3 from scapy.layers import http
4
5 def sniff(interface):
6     scapy.sniff(iface=interface, store=False, prn=process_sniffed_packet)
7
8 def process_sniffed_packet(packet):
9     if packet.haslayer(http.HTTPRequest):
10         print(packet)
11     sniff('eth0')
```

The left sidebar shows the project structure with 'pythonProject' and 'packet\_sniffer.py' listed. The bottom status bar indicates 'sniffed'.

## Step-3: Analyzing Sniffed Packets & Extracting Fields from Layers:

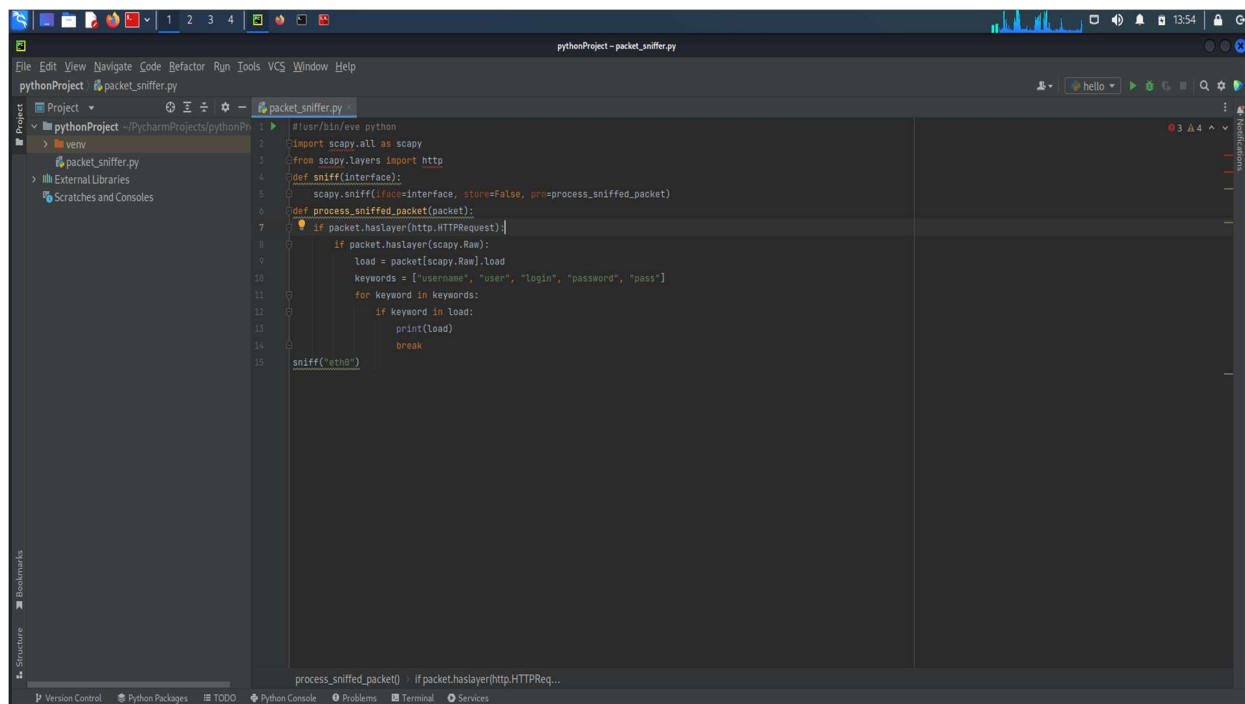


The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with a project named 'pythonProject'. The file 'packet\_sniffer.py' is open in the editor. The code is as follows:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 import scapy.all as scapy
3 from scapy.layers import http
4 def sniff(interface):
5     scapy.sniff(iface=interface, store=False, prn=process_sniffed_packet)
6 def process_sniffed_packet(packet):
7     if packet.haslayer(http.HTTPRequest):
8         if packet.haslayer(scapy.Raw):
9             print(packet[scapy.Raw].load)
10    sniff("eth0")
```

The interface on the left shows the project structure with 'pythonProject' and 'packet\_sniffer.py' listed. The bottom status bar shows the current line and column: 'process\_sniffed\_packet() 10 | if packet.haslayer(http.HTTPReq... | if packet.haslayer(scapy.Raw)'.

## Step-4: Analyzing Fields and Extracting Passwords:

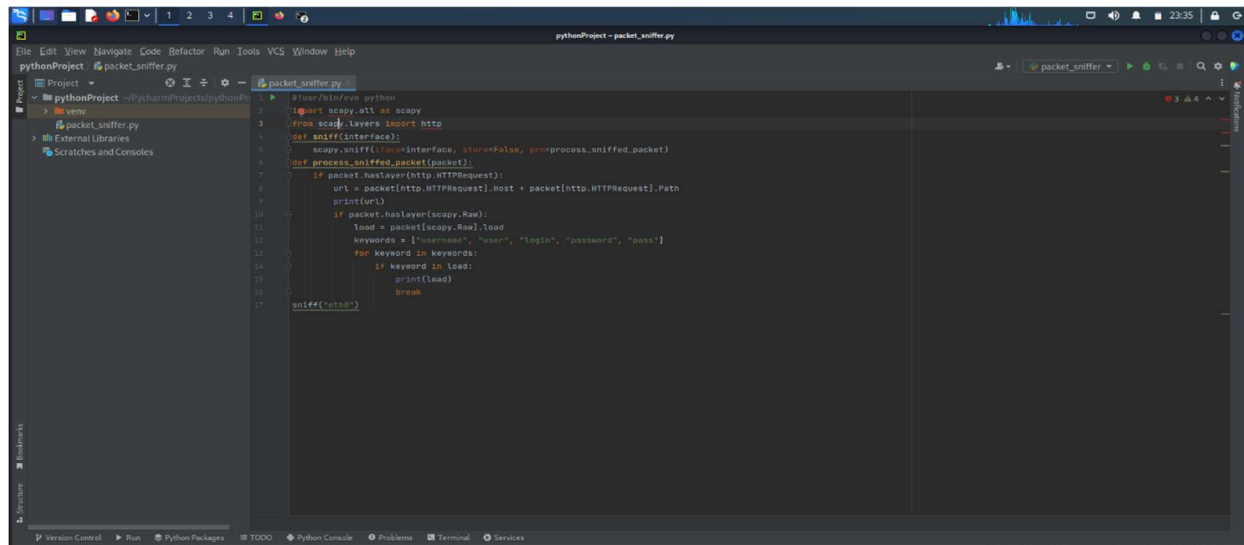


The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE with the same project and file. The code in 'packet\_sniffer.py' has been updated to analyze the raw data of an HTTP request for keywords like 'username', 'user', 'login', 'password', and 'pass'.

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 import scapy.all as scapy
3 from scapy.layers import http
4 def sniff(interface):
5     scapy.sniff(iface=interface, store=False, prn=process_sniffed_packet)
6 def process_sniffed_packet(packet):
7     if packet.haslayer(http.HTTPRequest):
8         if packet.haslayer(scapy.Raw):
9             load = packet[scapy.Raw].load
10            keywords = ["username", "user", "login", "password", "pass"]
11            for keyword in keywords:
12                if keyword in load:
13                    print(load)
14                    break
15    sniff("eth0")
```

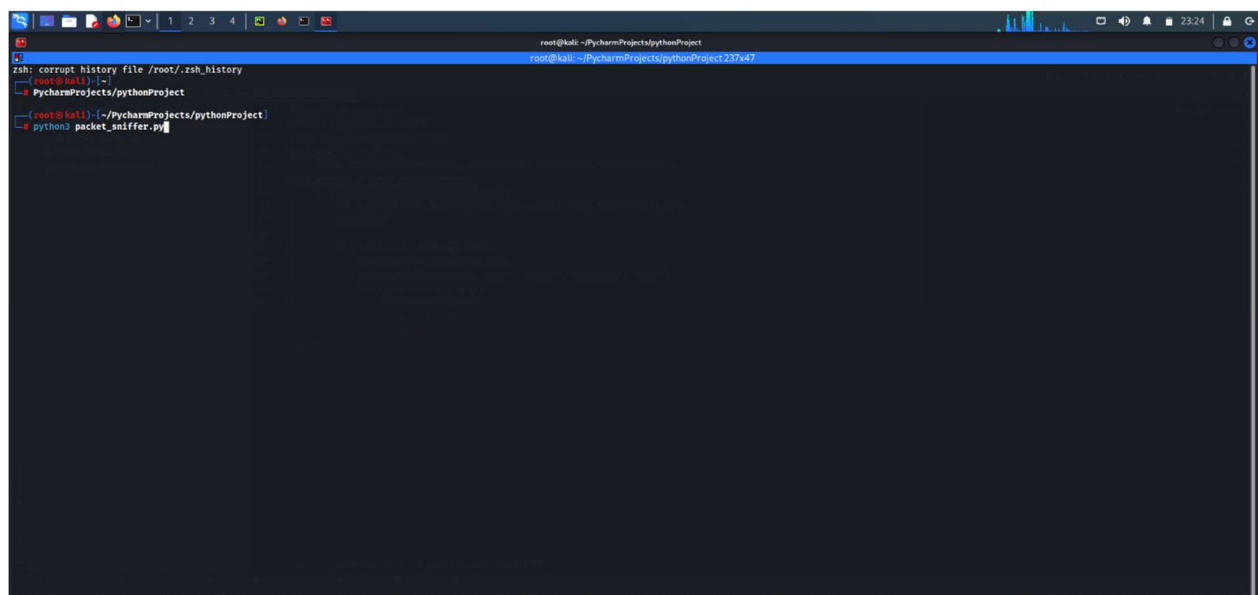
The interface on the left remains the same. The bottom status bar now shows: 'process\_sniffed\_packet() 15 | if packet.haslayer(http.HTTPReq...'.

### Step-5: Extracting URL:



#### 4. Execution:

**Command:** > python3 packet\_sniffer.py



[illegible]

```

root@kali: ~/PycharmProjects/pythonProject
root@kali: ~/PycharmProjects/pythonProject 237x47.

X_Forwarded_For= None
X_Forwarded_Host= None
X_Forwarded_Proto= None
X_Http_Method_Override= None
X_Request_ID= None
X_Requested-With= None
X_UIOId= None
X_Wap_Profile= None
Unknown-Headers= None

### Raw ###
load = '\x00\x05\x0e\x03\x02\x1a\x05\x00\x04\x14\xc7.y\x0a\x0d\xfffa4\x0b\x0a\x0d\x0b\x0b\x0c\x0f\x07c\x04\x14\x0a1x7f\x0a\x05\x0c\x0e\x05\x0c\x0c\x0d\x02f\x14\x1f3q5\x1d\x02\x1f\x00\x0e\x09b}\x0aCmz\x0a(\x16\x0c\x0a40'

None
###[ Ethernet ]###
dst = 52:54:00:12:35:02
src = 08:00:27:db:96:6a
type = 1Pv4

###[ IP ]###
version = 4
ihl = 5
tos = 0x0
len = 457
id = 54034
flags = DF
frag = 0
ttl = 64
proto = tcp
chksum = 0xa10f
src = 10.0.2.15
dst = 142.251.42.3
Options \
###[ TCP ]###
sport = 39612
dport = http
seq = 4151434729
ack = 299139510
dataofs = 5
reserved = 0
flags = PA
window = 63791
chksum = 0xc6c8
urgptr = 0
options = []

### HTTP 1 ###
###[ HTTP Request ]###
Method = 'POST'

```

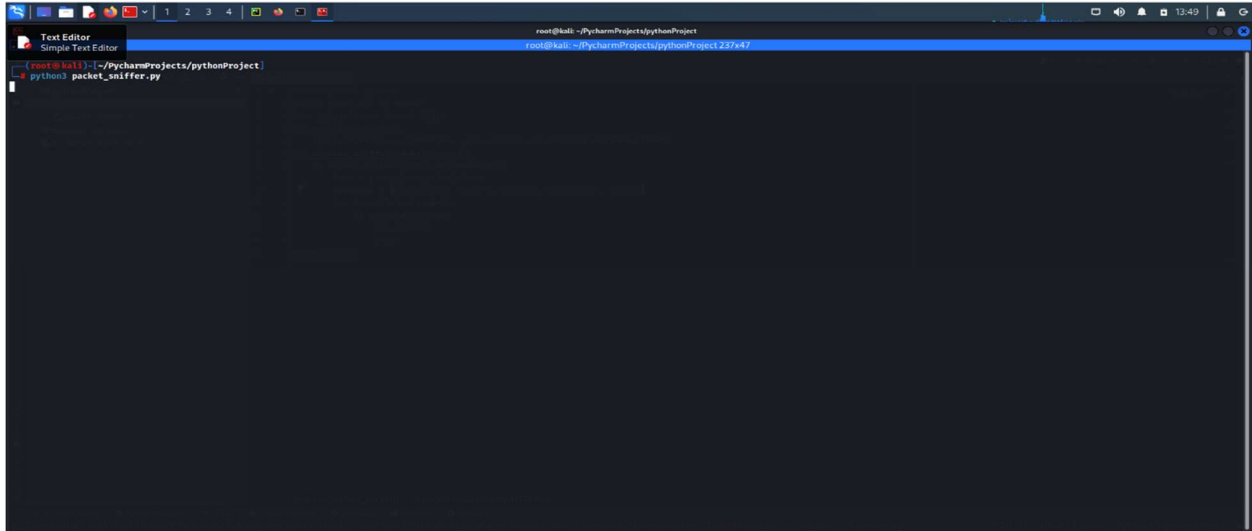






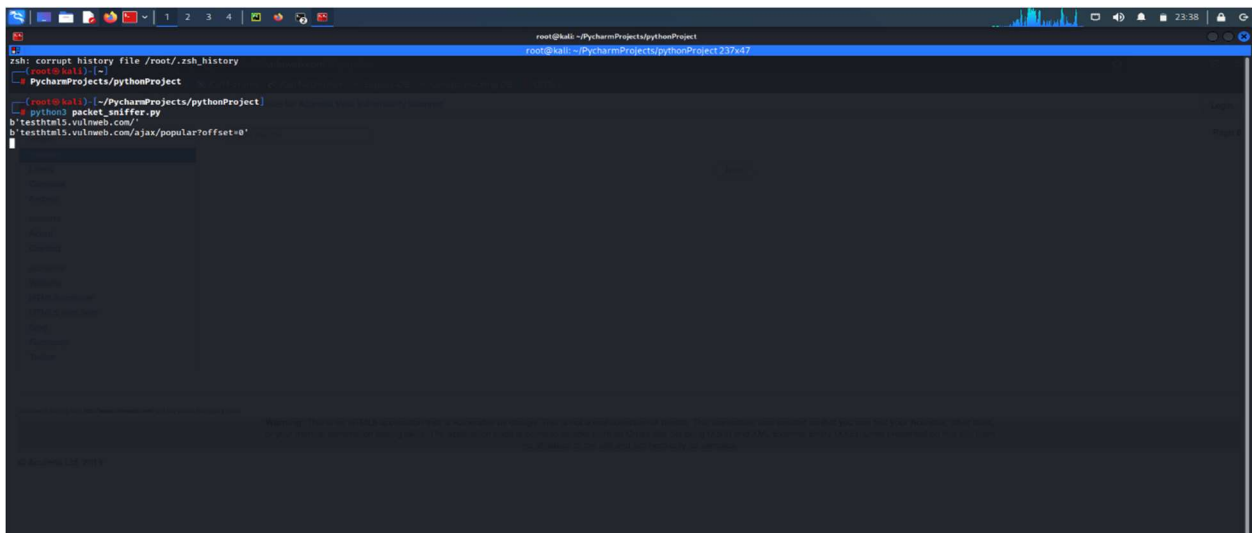
## Step- 4:

There is no keywords in my raw so output is empty.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is `root@kali: ~/PycharmProjects/pythonProject`. The user has entered the command `python3 packet_sniffer.py`. The output is empty, indicating that no keywords were found in the raw data.

## Step-5:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is `root@kali: ~/PycharmProjects/pythonProject`. The user has entered the command `python3 packet_sniffer.py`. The output is as follows:

```
zsh: corrupt history file /root/.zsh_history
root@kali: ~#
PycharmProjects/pythonProject
root@kali: ~/PycharmProjects/pythonProject
python3 packet_sniffer.py
b'testhtml5.vulnweb.com/'
b'testhtml5.vulnweb.com/ajax/popular?offset=0'
```