**Net 3068 CCNA Security Name: Andrew Koenig Lab: # 16.3.12**

**Follow the instructions down below for the lab itself. Anything you type on this document needs to be in blue font. Ensure you put your name and lab number at the top of the document (in blue). For the questions right below, answer in complete sentences. If this is a self-grading packet tracer. Ensure you paste the screen shot of your score page at the bottom of this document. Ensure you upload the packet tracer file along with this document. Let the instructor know if you have any questions.**

***Lab Analysis Report***

1. Using complete sentences summarize work you completed during the lab.

I used wireshark to examine telnet and ssh connections

2. Using complete sentences describe what you learned from the lab. Hint; look at the lab objectives listed at the top of the lab section.

I learned that telnet is very unsecure

***Problems Encountered***

1. Using complete sentences describe any problem(s) experienced during lab.

No problems

2. Using complete sentences describe how you solved your problem(s).

No problems

3. Using complete sentences explain if you needed any assistance with the lab; then list what you learned from that assistance. No problems

Lab - Examining Telnet and SSH in Wireshark

# Objectives

Part 1: Examine a Telnet Session with Wireshark

Part 2: Examine an SSH Session with Wireshark

# Background / Scenario

In this lab, you will configure a router to accept SSH connectivity and use Wireshark to capture and view Telnet and SSH sessions. This will demonstrate the importance of encryption with SSH.

# Required Resources

* Security Workstation virtual machine

# Instructions

## Examining a Telnet Session with Wireshark

You will use Wireshark to capture and view the transmitted data of a Telnet session.

### Capture data.

* + - 1. Start the Security Workstation VM and log in with username **sec\_admin** and password **net\_secPW**.
      2. Open a terminal window and start Wireshark.

[sec\_admin@secOps ~]$ **wireshark &**

* + - 1. Start a Wireshark capture on the **Loopback: lo** interface.
      2. Open another terminal window. Start a Telnet session to the localhost. Enter username **sec\_admin** and password **net\_secPW** when prompted. Note that it may take several minutes for the “connected to localhost” and login prompt to appear.

[sec\_admin@secOps ~]$ **telnet localhost**

Trying ::1...

Connected to localhost.

Escape character is '^]'.

Linux 5.10.14-arch1-1 (localhost) (pts/2)

login: sec\_admin

Password:

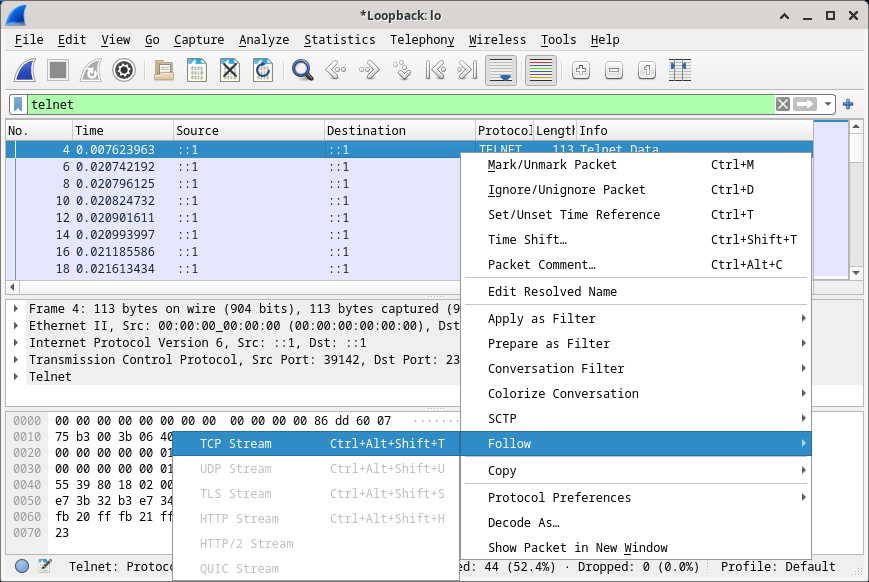
Last login: Tue Feb 16 15:07:23 on pts/2

[sec\_admin@secOps ~]$

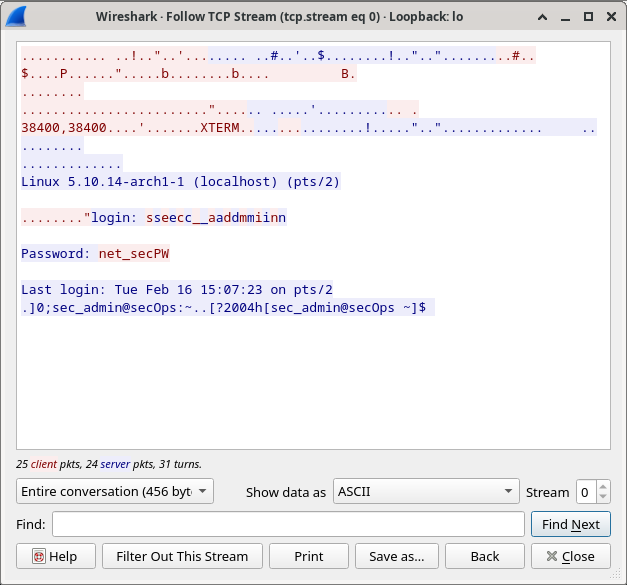
* + - 1. Stop the Wireshark capture after you have provided the user credentials.

### Examine the Telnet session.

* + - 1. Apply a filter that only displays Telnet-related traffic. Enter **telnet** in the filter field and click **Apply**.
      2. Right-click one of the **Telnet** lines in the **Packet list** section of Wireshark, and from the drop-down list, select **Follow** > **TCP Stream**.



* + - 1. The Follow TCP Stream window displays the data for your Telnet session with the Security Workstation VM. The entire session is displayed in plaintext, including your password. Notice that the username that you entered is displayed with duplicate characters. This is caused by the echo setting in Telnet to allow you to view the characters that you type on the screen.



* + - 1. After you have finished reviewing your Telnet session in the **Follow TCP Stream** window, click **Close**.
      2. Type **exit** at the terminal to exit the **Telnet** session.

[sec\_admin@secOps ~]$ **exit**

## Examine an SSH Session with Wireshark

In Part 2, you will establish an SSH session with the localhost. Wireshark will be used to capture and view the data of this SSH session.

* + - 1. Start another Wireshark capture using the **Loopback: lo** interface.
      2. You will establish an SSH session with the localhost. At the terminal prompt, enter **ssh localhost**. Enter **yes** to continue connecting. Enter the **net\_secPW** when prompted.

[sec\_admin@secOps ~]$ **ssh localhost**

The authenticity of host 'localhost (::1)' can't be established.

ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:1xZuV8NMeVsNQPRrzVf9nXHzdUP+EtgVouZVbWH80XA.

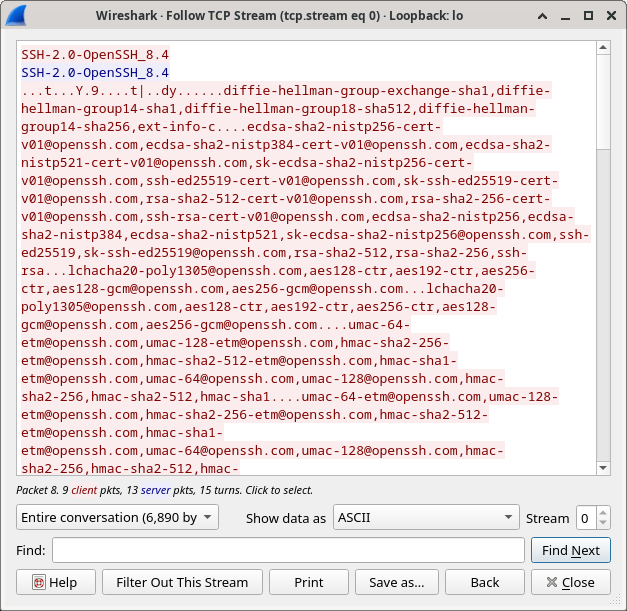
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? **yes**

Warning: Permanently added 'localhost' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.

sec\_admin@localhost's password:

Last login: Sat May 23 10:18:47 2020

* + - 1. Stop the Wireshark capture.
      2. Apply an SSH filter on the Wireshark capture data. Enter **ssh** in the filter field and click **Apply**.
      3. Right-click one of the **SSHv2** lines in the **Packet list** section of Wireshark, and in the drop-down list, select the **Follow > TCP Stream**.
      4. Examine the **Follow TCP Stream** window of your SSH session. The data has been encrypted and is unreadable. Compare the data in your SSH session to the data of your Telnet session.



* + - 1. After examining your SSH session, click **Close**.
      2. Close Wireshark.

# Reflection Question

Why is SSH preferred over Telnet for remote connections?

Type your answers Because ssh uses encryption, while telnet doesn’t use any..

End of document