Ethical Hacking Internship Report

Network Sniffing using Kali Linux

Tools Used:
Kali Linux, Ettercap, Wireshark

Target System:
Windows 7

Submitted by:
Ankush Uday Naik
Ethical Hacking Intern

Date: December 21, 2025

Contents

List of Figures

Chapter 1

Introduction

Network sniffing is a technique used to monitor and analyze network traffic flowing through a network. In ethical hacking, network sniffing helps security professionals understand how data travels across a network and identify vulnerabilities such as plaintext data transmission, insecure protocols, and information leakage.

This experiment was conducted as part of an ethical hacking internship to study network sniffing attacks in a controlled environment using Kali Linux as the attacker machine and Windows 7 as the target system.

Chapter 2

Objective

The primary objective of this experiment is to:

- Capture and analyze network packets from a target system
- Understand how unencrypted data can be intercepted
- Demonstrate the risks of using insecure network protocols
- Learn the ethical use of packet sniffing tools

Chapter 3

Tools and Environment

3.1 Kali Linux

Kali Linux is a penetration testing distribution containing various tools for ethical hacking and digital forensics.

3.2 Ettercap

Ettercap is a powerful man-in-the-middle attack tool used for network sniffing and traffic analysis.

3.3 Wireshark

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer used to capture and inspect packets in real time.

3.4 Target System

The target system used was a Windows 7 machine browsing the internet using Microsoft Edge.

Chapter 4

Methodology

4.1 Starting Wireshark

Wireshark was launched on Kali Linux to begin capturing packets from the active network interface.

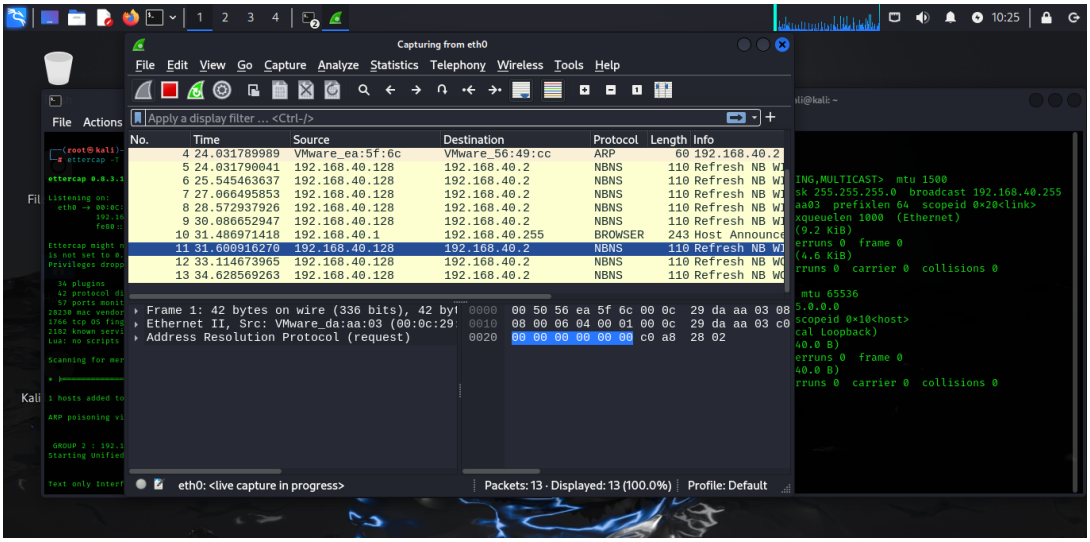

Figure 4.1: Starting Wireshark for Packet Capturing

4.2 Launching Ettercap

Ettercap was started to perform network monitoring and sniffing.

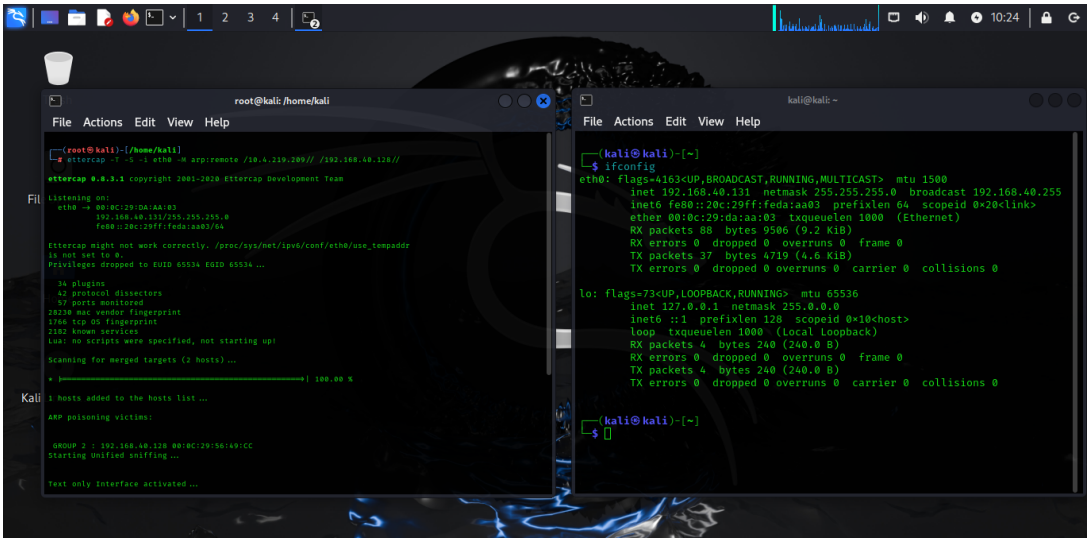

Figure 4.2: Ettercap Starting for Network Monitoring

4.3 Target System Activity

The Windows 7 system initiated browsing activity using Microsoft Edge.

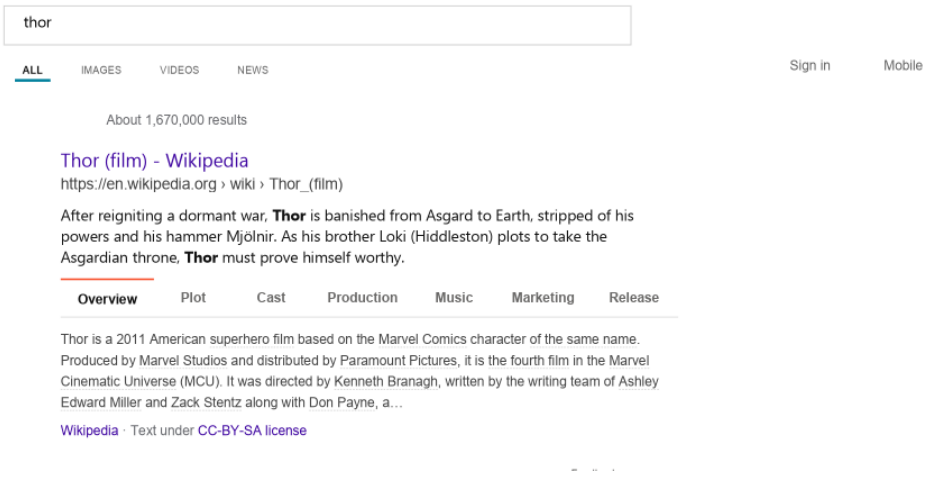

Figure 4.3: Windows 7 Browsing Activity on Microsoft Edge

4.4 Packet Filtering

Wireshark filters were applied to isolate relevant packets generated due to the browsing activity.

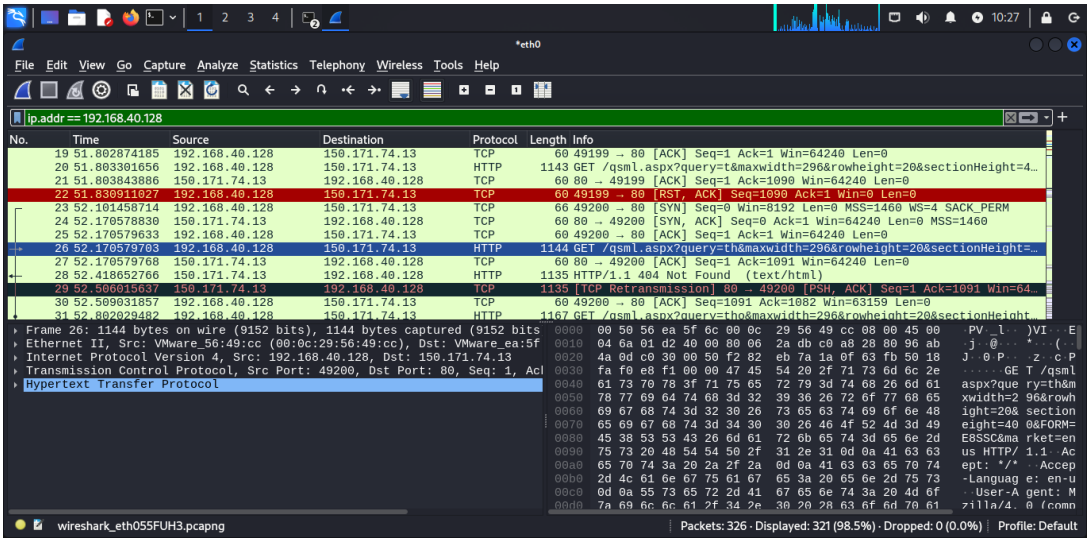

Figure 4.4: Filtered Packets After Target Activity

4.5 Captured Network Traffic

Packets were successfully captured during the sniffing process.

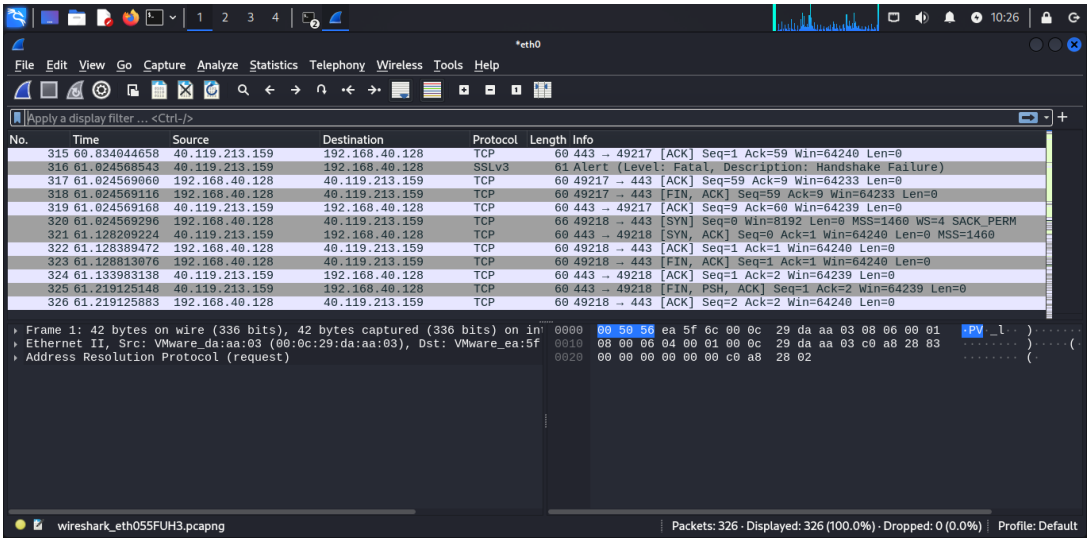

Figure 4.5: Packets Captured After Network Sniffing

4.6 HTTP Stream Analysis

Captured HTTP streams were analyzed to observe transmitted information.

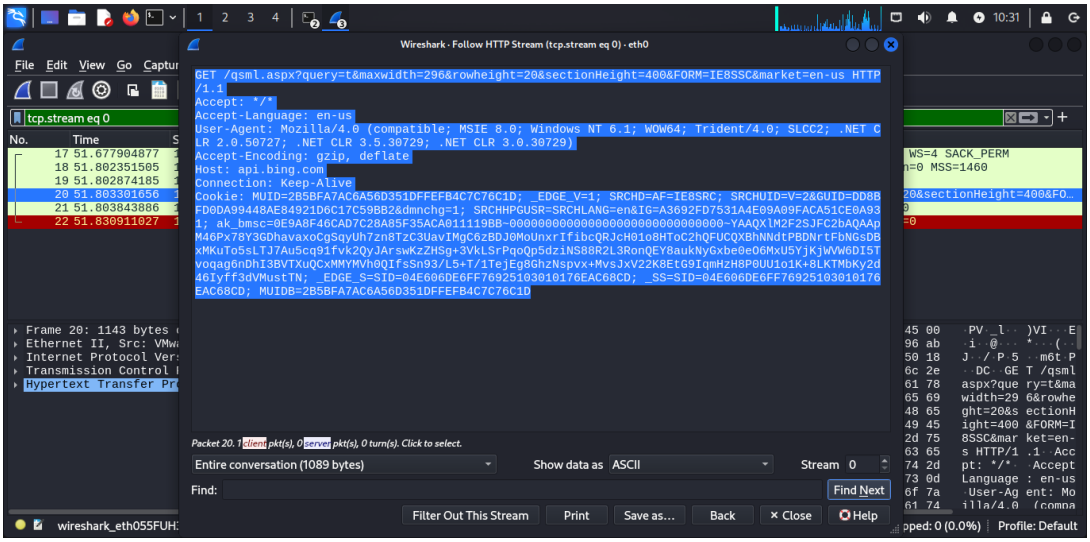

Figure 4.6: HTTP Stream Data from Target Browser

Chapter 5

Results and Analysis

The experiment successfully demonstrated that:

- Network traffic from the Windows 7 system was captured in real time
- HTTP traffic was visible in plaintext
- Browsing-related data could be analyzed from captured packets
- Unencrypted communication poses serious security risks

Sensitive information transmitted over HTTP can be intercepted by attackers if proper security measures are not implemented.

Chapter 6

Security Implications

This experiment highlights the importance of:

- Using HTTPS instead of HTTP
- Implementing secure network configurations
- Monitoring network traffic for anomalies
- Educating users about insecure networks

Chapter 7

Conclusion

The network sniffing experiment conducted using Kali Linux, Ettercap, and Wireshark successfully demonstrated how network traffic can be intercepted and analyzed in an unsecured environment. This experiment reinforces the importance of encryption and secure communication protocols. The activity was performed strictly for educational and ethical purposes as part of an ethical hacking internship.