



# Intercepting and Interpreting Network Traffic with Packet Sniffing Tools

*(CompTIA Security + SY – 601)*

## Objectives:

- To use TcpDump in intercepting network traffic
- To use Wireshark in capturing packets packet
- To use TcpDump in intercepting SSH network traffic

## Materials:

- Wireshark Application
- Kali Virtual Machine
- Windows Virtual Machine
- Packet Sniffing Tools (TcpDump, WinDump, Wireshark)

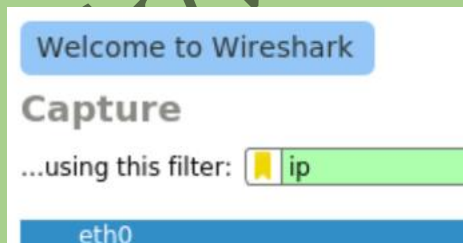
## Procedure:

### Wireshark

1. From the desktop, select the Wireshark application



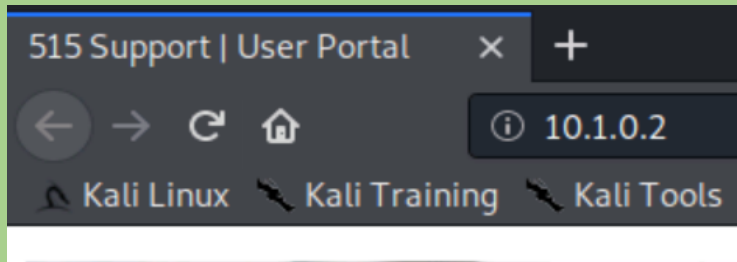
2. Under capture select eth0 adapter
3. In the capture filter type ip



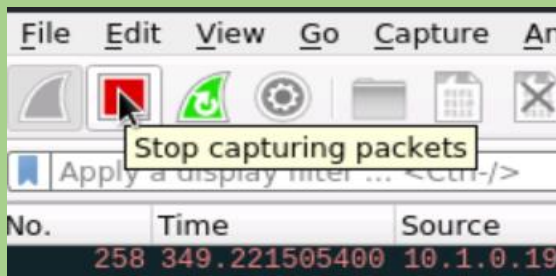
4. Start capturing by selecting the 'blue start capturing packets' button in the top left corner of the Wireshark interface



5. On the Kali VM desktop launch firefox and connect to <http://10.1.0.2>



6. Navigate back to stop the packet capturing



7. Select any DNS frame, (color-coded as Light-blue)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
54	338.426237800	10.1.0.1	10.1.0.192	DNS	76	Standard query response 0x373d Server failure
55	338.426241000	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.1	ICMP	104	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
56	338.981506600	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.2	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive] 44574 → 80 [ACK] Seq=842 Ack=
57	338.982168100	10.1.0.2	10.1.0.192	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 44574 [ACK] Seq=1217
58	349.221505400	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.2	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive] 44574 → 80 [ACK] Seq=842 Ack=
59	349.221705900	10.1.0.2	10.1.0.192	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 44574 [ACK] Seq=1217
60	359.461510200	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.2	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive] 44574 → 80 [ACK] Seq=842 Ack=
61	359.463370400	10.1.0.2	10.1.0.192	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 44574 [ACK] Seq=1217
62	363.064720800	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.2	TCP	66	44574 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=843 Ack=121758 Win=7
63	363.088367000	10.1.0.2	10.1.0.192	TCP	66	80 → 44574 [FIN, ACK] Seq=121758 Ack=844 Win=2
64	363.088386600	10.1.0.192	10.1.0.2	TCP	66	44574 → 80 [ACK] Seq=844 Ack=121759 Win=76928

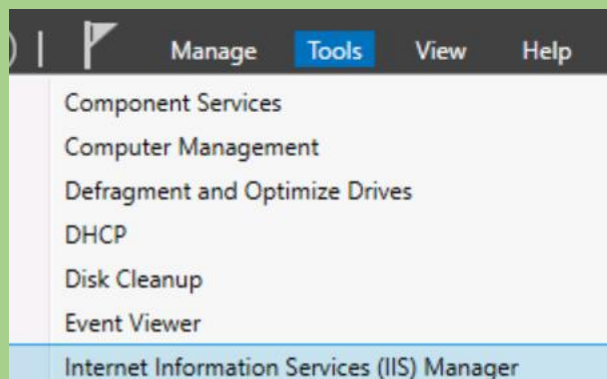
Frame 257: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface eth0, id 0  
Ethernet II, Src: MS-NLB-PhysServer-21\_5d:29:54:c5 (02:15:5d:29:54:c5), Dst: Microsof\_01:ca:4a (00:15:5d:01:ca:4a)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.0.2, Dst: 10.1.0.192  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 44574, Seq: 121758, Ack: 843, Len: 0

## TcpDump

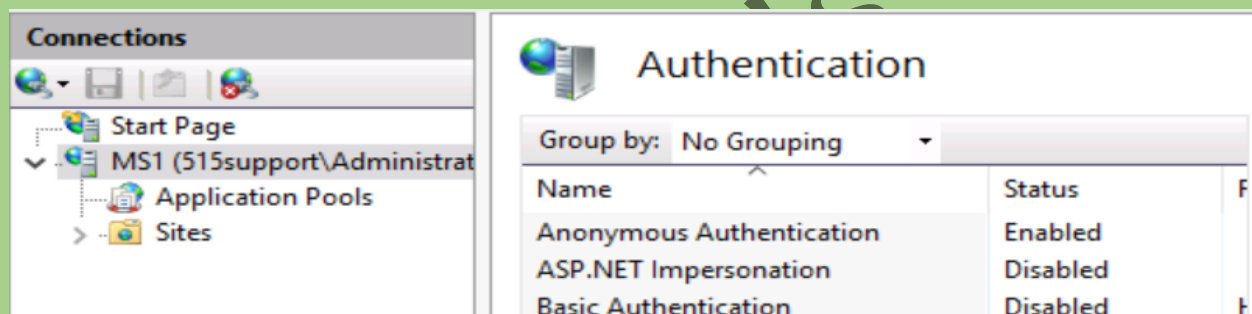
1. Switch to the MS1 server and sign in



2. From the server manager select Tools >>> Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager



3. Expand the MS1 and sites nodes to display the Default Web sites
4. Double-click the authentication Applet in the Default Web Site Home page
5. Select Anonymous authentication and disable it
6. Select Basic Authentication and enable it



7. On the Kali VM terminal run the command: tcpdump -vv dst 10.1.0.10 and port ssh -w ssh.pcap
8. Open a second terminal window and run the following command: ssh root@10.1.0.10
9. Switch or launch the Wireshark application
10. Select the File menu then open the ssh.pcap file from the root user's home directory

## Observations:

### Wireshark

1. The Wireshark application was accessed via the Kali VM desktop
2. The network connection was configured using the eth0 adapter
3. The packet capturing was filtered for ip only
4. Capturing was started by clicking the 'blue start capturing packets' button in the top left corner of the Wireshark interface
5. A web interface was accessed via <http://10.1.0.2>
6. A bunch of packets were displayed after stopping the packet capturing (Time >>> Source >>> Destination >>> Protocol >>> Length Information)

7. Detailed and organized information about the packets captured were displayed in the DNS frame
8. The Wireshark command displayed captured packets upon opening of the ssh.pcap file

### Tcp Dump

1. The MS1 server was logged in using a specific username and a password
2. Through Navigating in the Tools section, the Internet Information Service (IIS) Manager was accessed
3. Different Web Sites were observed in MS1 sites nodes
4. Authentication was properly configured
5. A terminal was opened in the Kali VM
6. On the Kali VM terminal the following command was successfully run: `tcpdump -vv dst 10.1.0.10 and port ssh -w ssh.pcap`
7. A second terminal on the Kali VM was opened and the following command was successfully run: `ssh root@10.1.0.10`

### **Results:**

1. The Wireshark application was accessed from the desktop
2. A variety of servers allowed easy manoeuvring across **Virtual Machines** VMs
3. Virtual Machines allowed utilization of security and **command line tools**
4. Network connections were configured to allow proper functioning of the **Virtual Machines**
5. A variety of **Appliance VMs** were identified within the VMs
6. By running the commands the following commands, a network traffic was generated on TcpDump:
  - `tcpdump -vv dst 10.1.0.10 and port ssh -w ssh.pcap`
  - `ssh root@10.1.0.10`
7. The ssh.pcap file displayed captured packets which were observed in Wireshark

### **Conclusion:**

In this lab, we successfully utilized TcpDump and Wireshark to intercept and analyze network traffic. The exercises involved configuring network settings, capturing packets, and interpreting traffic data, providing essential hands-on experience with packet sniffing tools for the CompTIA Security+ certification.

### **Future Work:**

Future work should focus on advanced packet analysis techniques, exploring additional network protocols, and enhancing the lab environment to include more complex network configurations and security scenarios.