

AcCCS Hands-on Exercise 1 – EVSE and PEV Communications (Simulation)

Scenario

During this exercise you will use an AcCCS system to simulate and examine the communications between an EVSE and a PEV. The AcCCS system is capable of operating as either or both of these systems, so you will divide your group into two sub-groups (team 1 and team 2). One group will play the role of the EVSE and the other will act as the PEV.

Objective

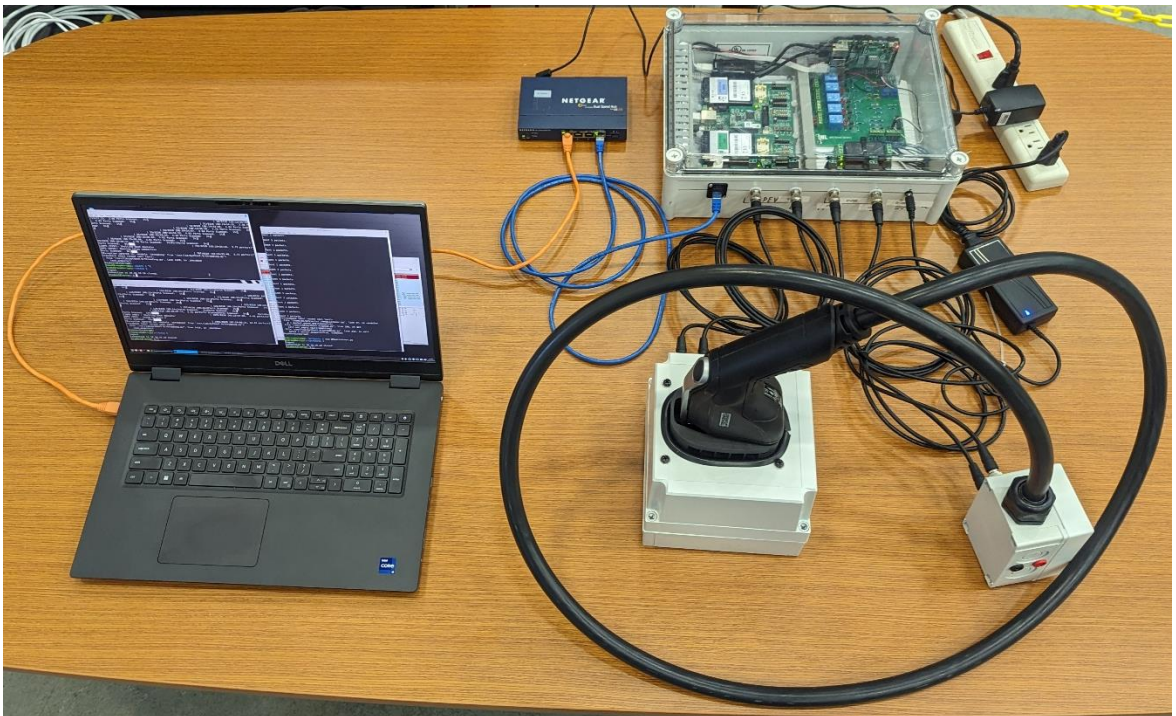
This exercise will allow you to observe the typical behavior of CCS communications and allow you to analyze how this process operates. You will also get some experience using the AcCCS system to further investigate the network connection between the PEV and EVSE.

Preparation

You will need a team of 2-6 people to form two different groups (PEV and EVSE). You will need two laptops, one for each of the teams. Power on the AcCCS system and the small network switch. Connect the laptops to the network switch.

Exercise Steps

Step 1: Connect the AcCCS box to the provided 12v power supply. Connect the network switch to its power supply and use the short network cable to connect the network switch to the AcCCS box. Connect two laptops to the network switch. Your exercise setup should look something like the following picture.



Note: For this exercise you do not need the inlet port and cordset. You can simply connect the proximity pins and the control pilot ports together with two BNC cables.

Step 2: Start VMWare Player and power on the provided virtual machine (VM). Log on to the VM using the provided account (user: student, password: password).

Step 3: Verify the VM has received an appropriate IP address from the AcCCS box. The AcCCS box provides IPv4 addresses using DHCP, and your address should reside in the 10.10.10.0/24 address space (e.g. 10.10.10.100, 10.10.10.101, etc.). You can do this by starting a terminal window and using the `ifconfig` command or the `ip` command.

```
Terminal - student@laptop: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

student@laptop:~$ ifconfig
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.10.10.127 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.10.10.255
    inet6 fe80::cbcc:a87e:e043:319a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:3c:74:6e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 25448 bytes 21731341 (21.7 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 13663 bytes 2014179 (2.0 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 3211 bytes 335009 (335.0 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 3211 bytes 335009 (335.0 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

student@laptop:~$ ip a list
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:3c:74:6e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    altname enp2s1
    inet 10.10.10.127/24 brd 10.10.10.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute ens33
        valid_lft 42938sec preferred_lft 42938sec
    inet6 fe80::cbcc:a87e:e043:319a/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
student@laptop:~$
```

Step 4: Ping the Raspberry Pi in the AcCCS box to ensure you have a working network connection.

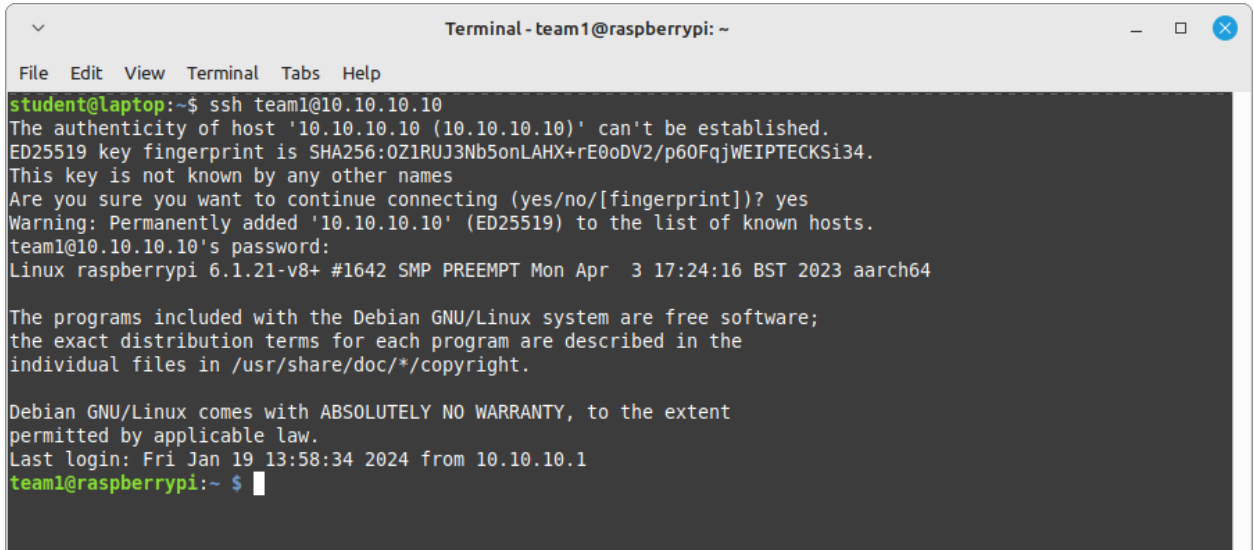
```
Terminal - student@laptop: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help

student@laptop:~$ ping 10.10.10.10
PING 10.10.10.10 (10.10.10.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.10.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.618 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.611 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.719 ms
^C
--- 10.10.10.10 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2042ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.611/0.649/0.719/0.049 ms
student@laptop:~$
```

Press Ctrl+C to stop the ping command.

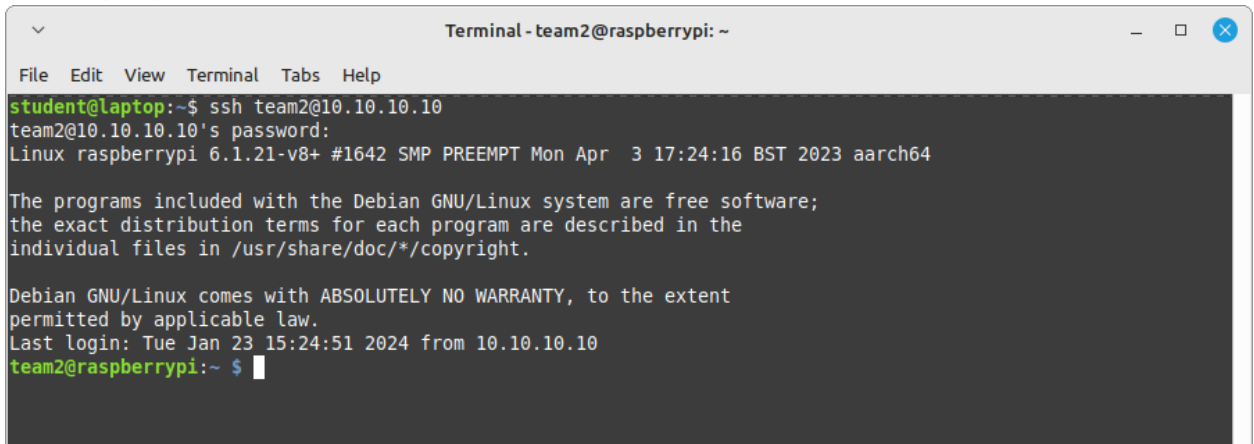
Step 5: Each team will connect to the Raspberry Pi using SSH. The user account for Team 1 is **team1** and for Team 2, **team2** and the password for each team account is “AcCCS”.

Team 1 (EVSE):

A terminal window titled "Terminal - team1@raspberrypi: ~" showing an SSH session. The user 'student@laptop' initiates an SSH connection to 'team1@10.10.10.10'. The terminal displays a warning about the host's authenticity, showing the SHA256 fingerprint. The user confirms the connection by typing 'yes'. The terminal then shows the system information for Raspberry Pi, including the kernel version (6.1.21-v8+), SMP, PREEMPT, and the date/time (Mon Apr 3 17:24:16 BST 2023). The user 'team1@raspberrypi' is now logged in at the prompt '~ \$'.

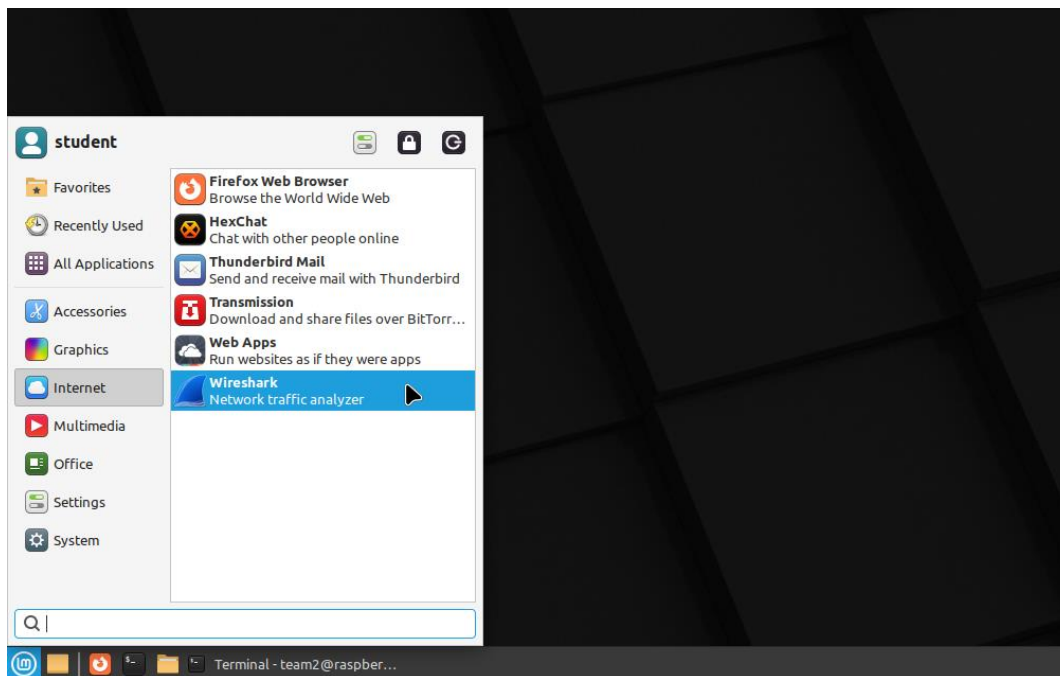
Note: If you receive a message asking you to confirm the SSH connection based on the SHA256 fingerprint, type ‘yes’ in the terminal to continue.

Team 2 (PEV):

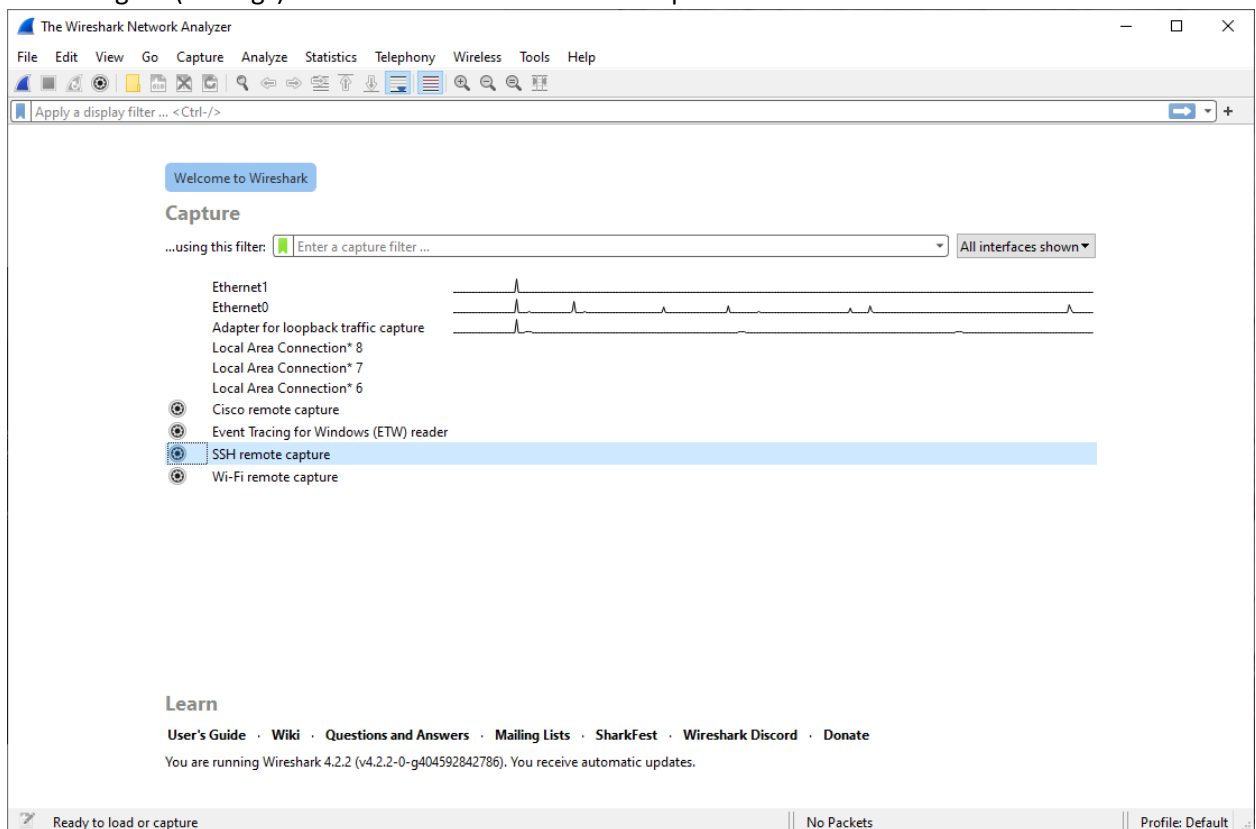
A terminal window titled "Terminal - team2@raspberrypi: ~" showing an SSH session. The user 'student@laptop' initiates an SSH connection to 'team2@10.10.10.10'. The terminal displays the system information for Raspberry Pi, including the kernel version (6.1.21-v8+), SMP, PREEMPT, and the date/time (Mon Apr 3 17:24:16 BST 2023). The user 'team2@raspberrypi' is now logged in at the prompt '~ \$'.

Step 6: Start Wireshark in each of the team VMs (team 1 watches one Wireshark and team 2 watches the other). We will use Wireshark to remotely monitor the communications from the Raspberry Pi and monitor the CCS (HomePlug GreenPHY) packets between the EVSE and PEV emulators.

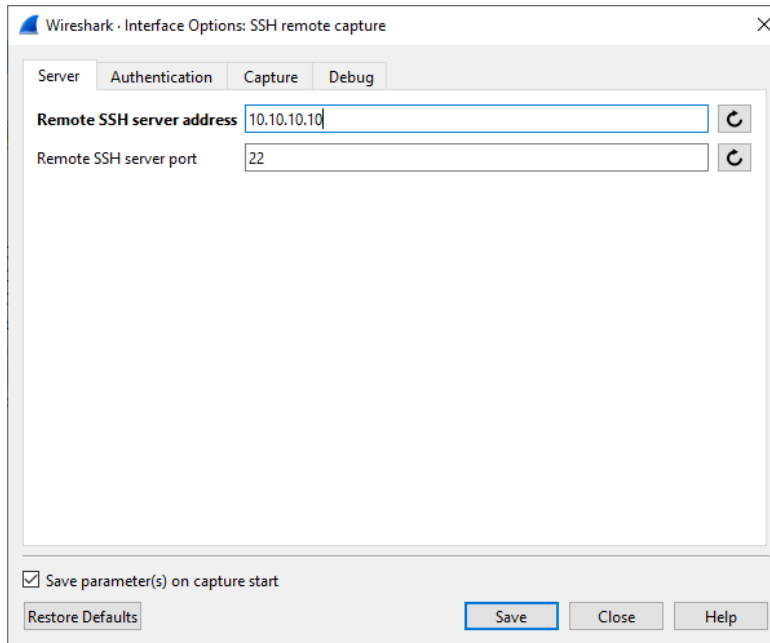
Click on the taskbar menu in the VM, select Internet, and then click on Wireshark.



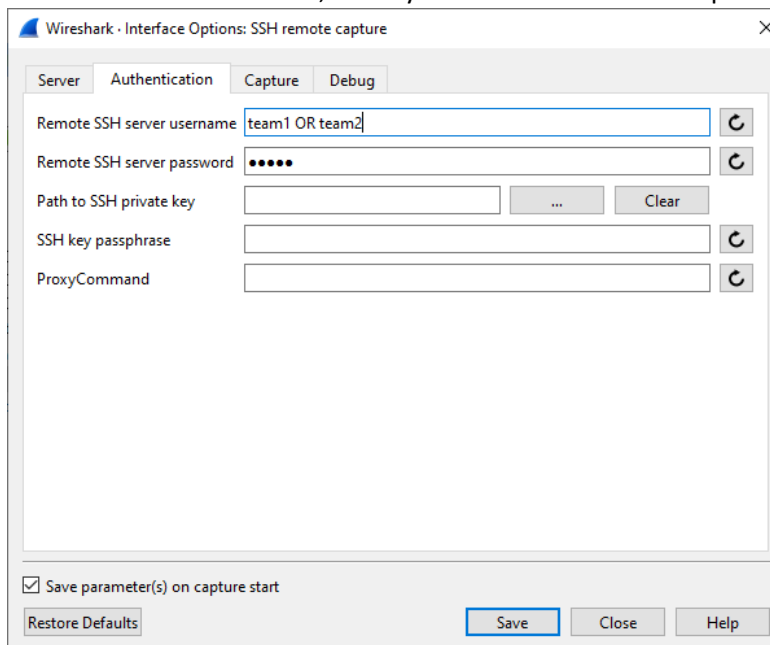
Click the gear (settings) icon next to the “SSH remote capture” interface.



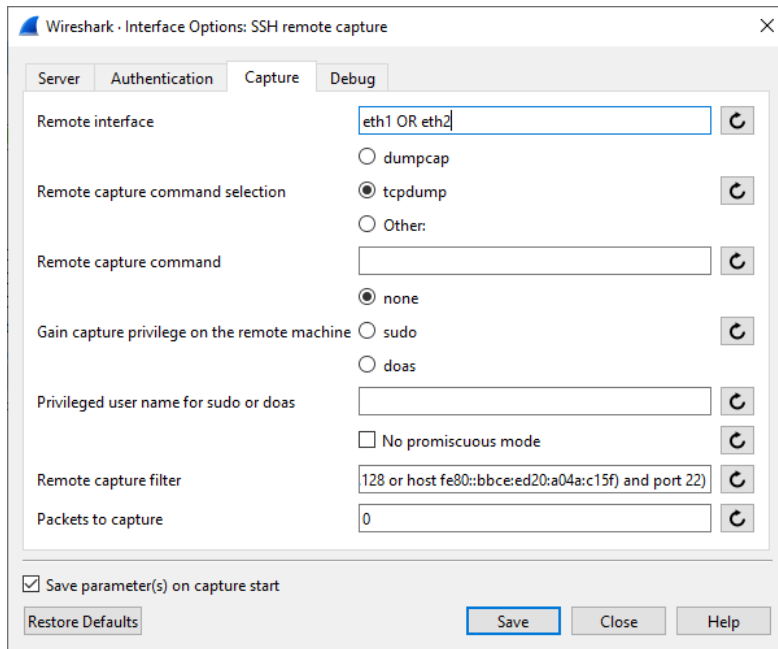
On the Server tab, enter “10.10.10.10” for the remote SSH server address.



On the Authentication tab, enter your team username and password (AcCCS) as appropriate.

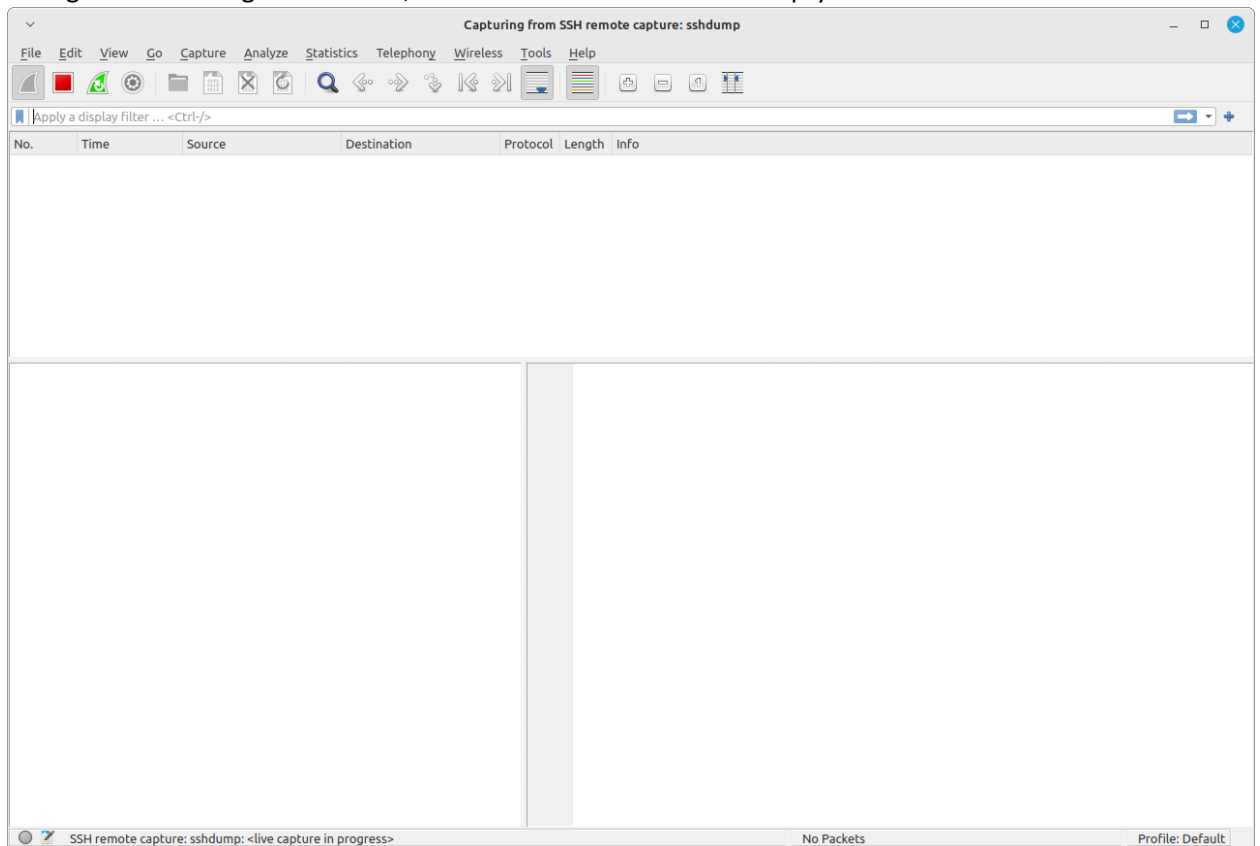


On the Capture tab, enter the appropriate interface name for your team. Team1 will emulate an EVSE and will use network interface **eth1** while Team2 will emulate the PEV using **eth2**.



Click the save button.

Step 7: Start a Wireshark capture by double-clicking the SSH remote capture interface. If your configuration settings are correct, Wireshark will start with an empty screen.



Step 8: Start running the EVSE and PEV emulators. Each team has a few steps to execute to properly establish the connection. **Study these steps first** and then execute them at the same time. The two emulators may fail to connect at first, but they will retry the connection periodically.

a. Team 1 only:

The EVSE emulator script has several command-line options. Below is a description of each of these options:

```
usage: EVSE.py [-h] [-M MODE] [-I INTERFACE] [--source-mac SOURCE_MAC] [--source-ip SOURCE_IP]
[--source-port SOURCE_PORT] [--NID NID] [--NMK NMK] [-p PROTOCOL] [--nmap-mac NMAP_MAC]
[--nmap-ip NMAP_IP] [--nmap-ports NMAP_PORTS]

EVSE emulator for AcCCS

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -M MODE, --mode MODE  Mode for emulator to run in: 0 for full conversation, 1 for stalling the
                        conversation, 2 for portscanning (default: 0)
  -I INTERFACE, --interface INTERFACE Ethernet interface to send/recieve packets on (default: eth1)
  --source-mac SOURCE_MAC Source MAC address of packets (default: 00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a0)
  --source-ip SOURCE_IP Source IP address of packets (default: fe80::21e:c0ff:fef2:72f3)
  --source-port SOURCE_PORT Source port of packets (default: 25565)
  --NID NID Network ID of the HomePlug GreenPHY AVLN (default: \x9c\xb0\xb2\xbb\xf5\x6c\x0e)
  --NMK NMK Network Membership Key of the HomePlug GreenPHY AVLN
                        (default: \x48\xfe\x56\x02\xdb\xac\xcd\xe5\x1e\xda\xdc\x3e\x08\x1a\x52\xd1)
  -p PROTOCOL, --protocol PROTOCOL Protocol for EXI encoding/decoding: DIN, ISO-2, ISO-20
                        (default: DIN)
  --nmap-mac NMAP_MAC The MAC address of the target device to NMAP scan
                        (default: EVCC MAC address)
  --nmap-ip NMAP_IP The IP address of the target device to NMAP scan (default: EVCC IP address)
  --nmap-ports NMAP_PORTS List of ports to scan seperated by commas
                        (ex. 1,2,5-10,19,...) (default: Top 8000 common ports)
```

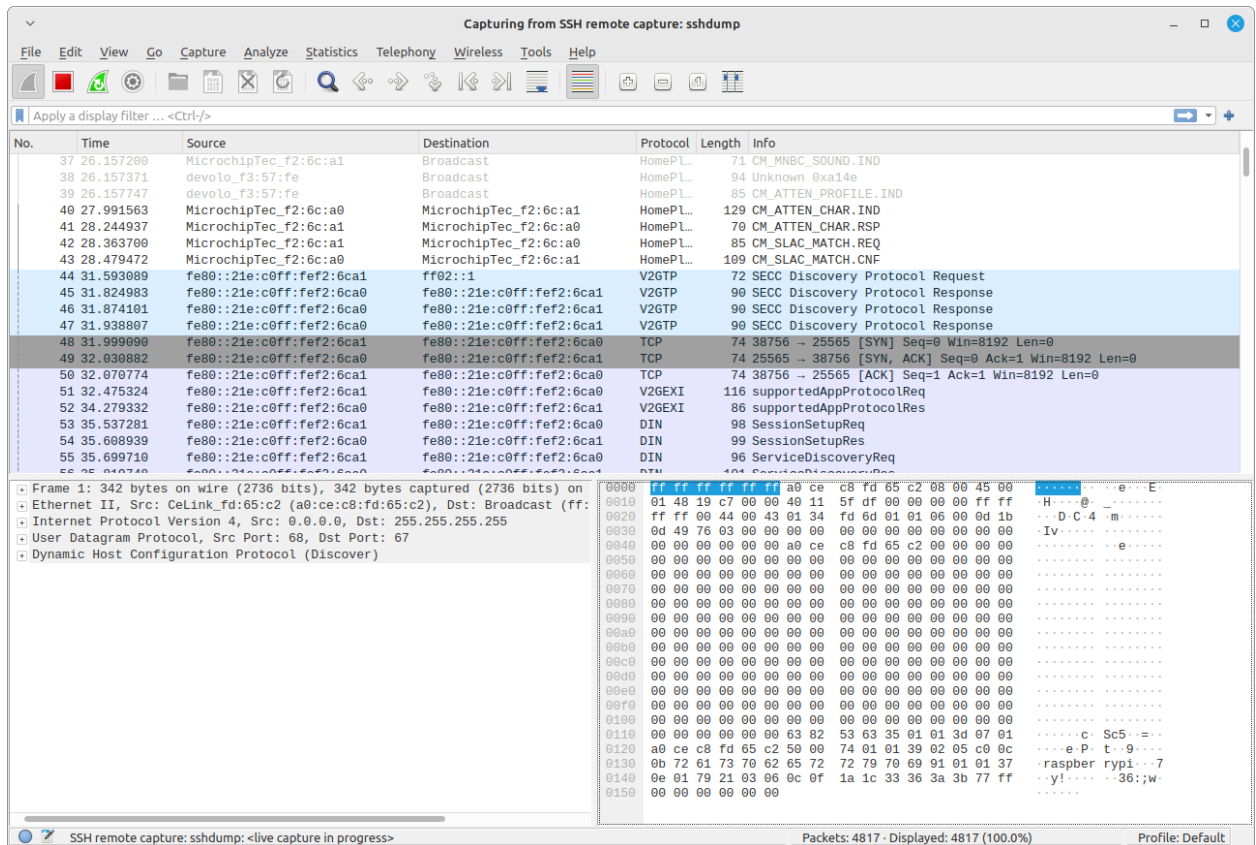
Start the EVSE simulator on the AcCCS Raspberry Pi by running the ***EVSE.py*** script with the following options (don't forget to run it with ***sudo***):

```
cd AcCCS
sudo python3 EVSE.py -I eth1 -M 1
```



```
Terminal - team1@raspberrypi: ~/AcCCS
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
team1@raspberrypi:~ $ cd AcCCS/
team1@raspberrypi:~/AcCCS $ sudo python3 EVSE.py -I eth1 -M 1
INFO: Started Java webserver with PID: 2800 on port: 41677
INFO (EVSE): Opening relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Closing relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Sending SET_KEY_REQ
INFO (EVSE): SLAC timed out, resetting connection...
INFO (EVSE): Opening relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Closing relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Sending CM_SLAC_PARM_CNF
INFO (EVSE): Recieved last MNBC_SOUND_IND
INFO (EVSE): Sending ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SLAC_MATCH_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Sending SLAC_MATCH_CNF
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SECC_RequestMessage
INFO (EVSE): Done SLAC
INFO (EVSE): Starting TCP
INFO (EVSE): Starting timeout thread
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Sending SYNACK
ERROR: 'Index 10 out of bounds for length 9'
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}SessionSetupReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ServiceDiscoveryReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ServicePaymentSelectionReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ContractAuthenticationReq
```

Monitor Wireshark and take notes about what packets are first sent by the EVSE.



What are some of the most interesting packets? Which packets do you recognize? Which packets have you never seen before? Make note of some of your most interesting discoveries.

b. Team 2 only:

The PEV emulator script has several command-line options. Below is a description of each of these options:

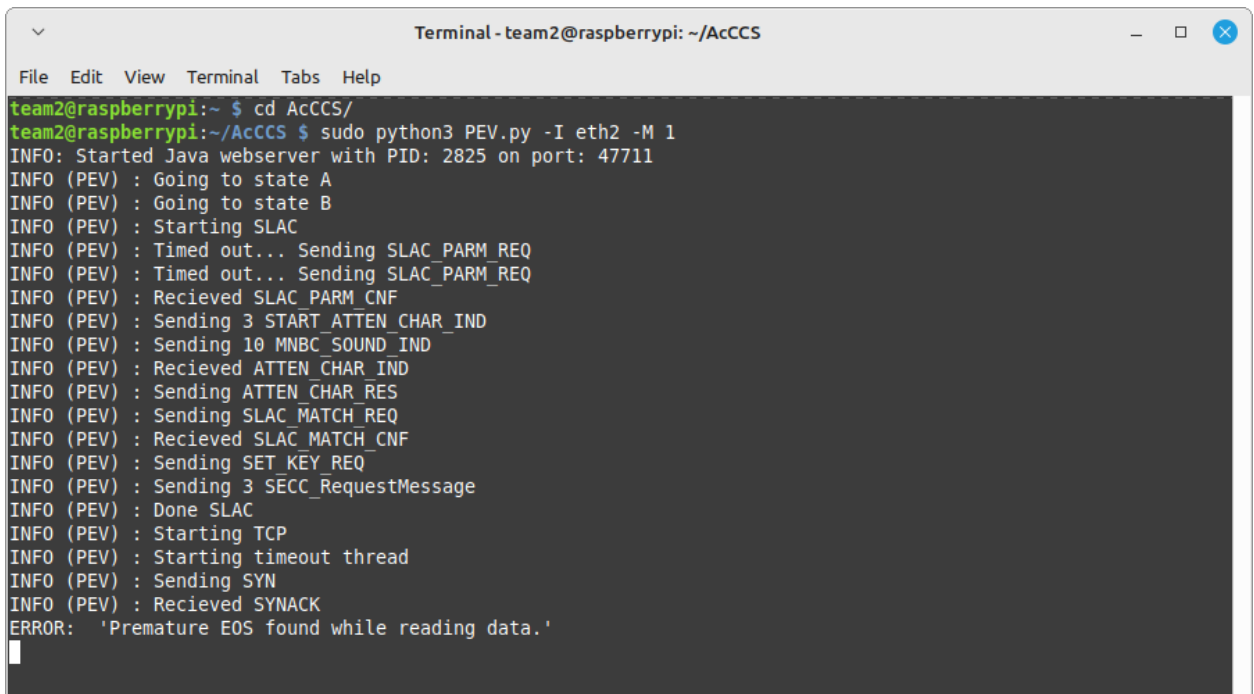
```
usage: PEV.py [-h] [-M MODE] [-I INTERFACE] [--source-mac SOURCE_MAC] [--source-ip SOURCE_IP]
[--source-port SOURCE_PORT] [-p PROTOCOL] [--nmap-mac NMAP_MAC] [--nmap-ip NMAP_IP]
[--nmap-ports NMAP_PORTS]

PEV emulator for AcCCS

optional arguments:
  -h, --help show this help message and exit
  -M MODE, --mode MODE Mode for emulator to run in: 0 for full conversation, 1 for stalling the
conversation, 2 for portscanning (default: 0)
  -I INTERFACE, --interface INTERFACE Ethernet interface to send/recieve packets on (default: eth1)
  --source-mac SOURCE_MAC Source MAC address of packets (default: 00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a0)
  --source-ip SOURCE_IP Source IP address of packets (default: fe80::21e:c0ff:fef2:72f3)
  --source-port SOURCE_PORT Source port of packets (default: 25565)
  -p PROTOCOL, --protocol PROTOCOL Protocol for EXI encoding/decoding: DIN, ISO-2, ISO-20
(default: DIN)
  --nmap-mac NMAP_MAC The MAC address of the target device to NMAP scan
(default: SECC MAC address)
  --nmap-ip NMAP_IP The IP address of the target device to NMAP scan
(default: SECC IP address)
  --nmap-ports NMAP_PORTS List of ports to scan seperated by commas (ex. 1,2,5-10,19,...)
(default: Top 8000 common ports)
```

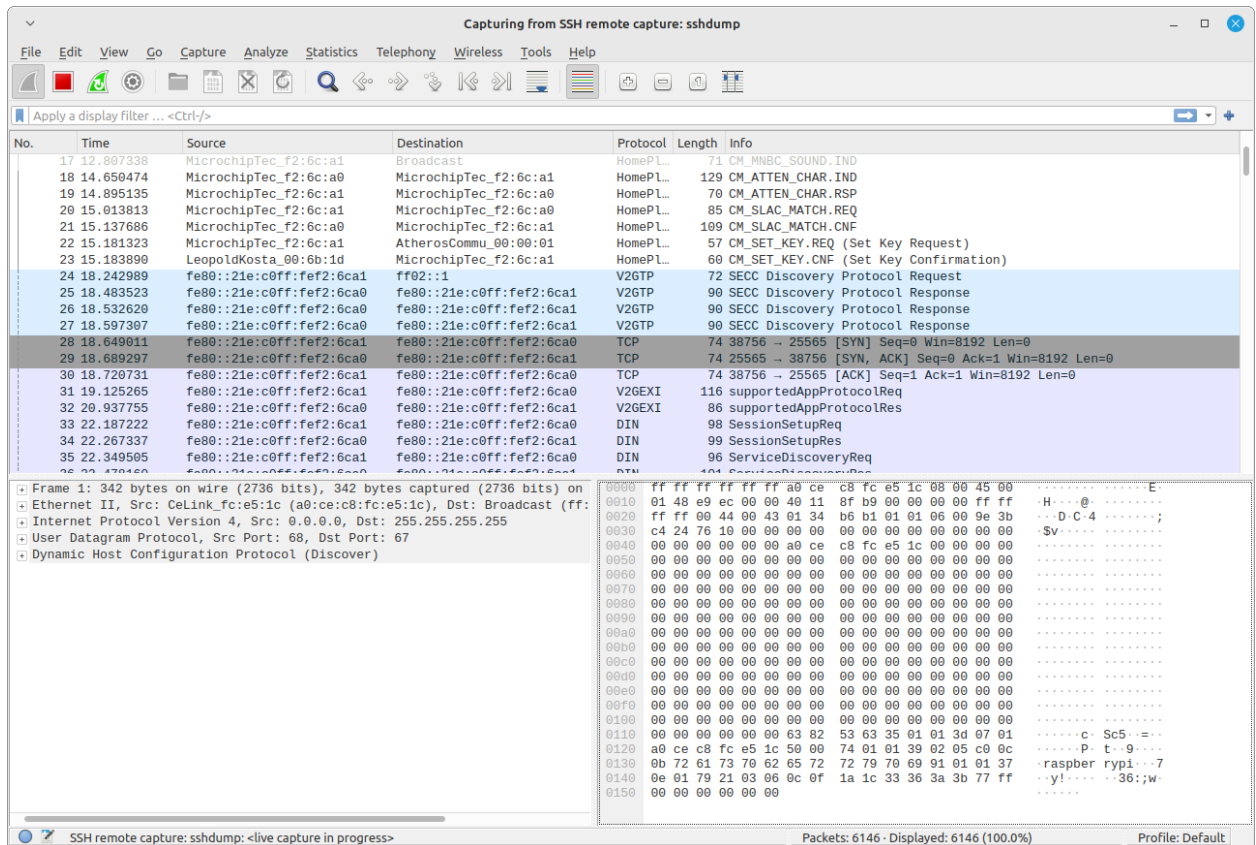
Start the PEV emulator on the AcCCS Raspberry Pi by running the **PEV.py** script with the following options (don't forget to run it with **sudo**):

```
cd AcCCS
sudo python3 PEV.py -I eth2 -M 1
```



```
Terminal - team2@raspberrypi: ~/AcCCS
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
team2@raspberrypi:~ $ cd AcCCS/
team2@raspberrypi:~/AcCCS $ sudo python3 PEV.py -I eth2 -M 1
INFO: Started Java webserver with PID: 2825 on port: 47711
INFO (PEV) : Going to state A
INFO (PEV) : Going to state B
INFO (PEV) : Starting SLAC
INFO (PEV) : Timed out... Sending SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Timed out... Sending SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SLAC_PARM_CNF
INFO (PEV) : Sending 3 START_ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (PEV) : Sending 10 MNBC_SOUND_IND
INFO (PEV) : Recieved ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (PEV) : Sending ATTEN_CHAR_RES
INFO (PEV) : Sending SLAC_MATCH_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SLAC_MATCH_CNF
INFO (PEV) : Sending SET_KEY_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Sending 3 SECC_RequestMessage
INFO (PEV) : Done SLAC
INFO (PEV) : Starting TCP
INFO (PEV) : Starting timeout thread
INFO (PEV) : Sending SYN
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SYNACK
ERROR: 'Premature EOS found while reading data.'
```

Monitor Wireshark and take notes about what packets are first sent by the PEV.



What are some of the most interesting packets? Which packets do you recognize? Which packets have you never seen before? Make note of some of your most interesting discoveries.

Step 9: Both teams: review your captured network traffic from Step 8 and answer the following questions:

What is the Network Membership Key (NMK) used to negotiate and set up the HomePlug Green PHY network? Do you know what this key is used for?

What interesting fields are found in the SECC Discovery Protocol Request and Response?

What protocol(s) are available for EVSE to PEV communications?

What message(s) are used to stall the conversation and keep the PEV and EVSE in a waiting state?

Step 10: Stop the EVSE and PEV emulator scripts by pressing Ctrl+C. This will interrupt the script and terminate after a few seconds.

We will now re-run the emulators and change the mode to include some basic network port scanning. The port scanning available in AcCCS is a traditional TCP SYN scan of approximately 500 known ports (i.e. the NMap top 500 TCP ports).

Team 1: Start the EVSE emulator in your terminal window with the following command. **Note:** the **-M** option has changed to include port scanning.

```
sudo python3 EVSE.py -I eth1 -M 2
```

```
Terminal - team1@raspberrypi: ~/AcCCS
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
team1@raspberrypi:~/AcCCS $ sudo python3 EVSE.py -I eth1 -M 2
INFO: Started Java webserver with PID: 1460 on port: 46193
INFO (EVSE): Opening relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Closing relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Sending SET_KEY_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Sending CM_SLAC_PARM_CNF
INFO (EVSE): SLAC timed out, resetting connection...
INFO (EVSE): Opening relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Sending CM_SLAC_PARM_CNF
INFO (EVSE): Recieved last MNBC_SOUND_IND
INFO (EVSE): Sending ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SLAC_MATCH_REQ
INFO (EVSE): Sending SLAC_MATCH_CNF
INFO (EVSE): Recieved SECC_RequestMessage
INFO (EVSE): Done SLAC
INFO (EVSE): Starting TCP
INFO (EVSE): Starting timeout thread
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Sending SECC_ResponseMessage
INFO (EVSE): Closing relay connection
INFO (EVSE): Sending SYNACK
ERROR: 'Index 10 out of bounds for length 9'
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}SessionSetupReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ServiceDiscoveryReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ServicePaymentSelectionReq
Request: {urn:din:70121:2012:MsgBody}ContractAuthenticationReq
INFO (EVSE): Starting NMAP on port 80 | 1/8320
Ports Scanned: 5%| 396/8320 [01:37<31:13, 4.23 ports/s]
```

Team 2: Start the PEV emulator in your terminal window with the following command. **Note:** the **-M** option has changed to include port scanning.

```
sudo python3 PEV.py -I eth2 -M 2
```

The network scan will take several minutes to complete, but you should now have a progress bar in your terminal window indicating how long the scan has remaining.

```
Terminal - team2@raspberrypi: ~/AcCCS
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
team2@raspberrypi:~/AcCCS $ sudo python3 PEV.py -I eth2 -M 2
INFO: Started Java webserver with PID: 3002 on port: 36029
INFO (PEV) : Going to state A
INFO (PEV) : Going to state B
INFO (PEV) : Starting SLAC
INFO (PEV) : Timed out... Sending SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Timed out... Sending SLAC_PARM_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SLAC_PARM_CNF
INFO (PEV) : Sending 3 START_ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (PEV) : Sending 10 MNBC_SOUND_IND
INFO (PEV) : Recieved ATTEN_CHAR_IND
INFO (PEV) : Sending ATTEN_CHAR_RES
INFO (PEV) : Sending SLAC_MATCH_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SLAC_MATCH_CNF
INFO (PEV) : Sending SET_KEY_REQ
INFO (PEV) : Sending 3 SECC_RequestMessage
INFO (PEV) : Done SLAC
INFO (PEV) : Starting TCP
INFO (PEV) : Starting timeout thread
INFO (PEV) : Sending SYN
INFO (PEV) : Recieved SYNACK
ERROR: 'Premature EOS found while reading data.'
INFO (EVSE): Starting NMAP on port 80 | 1/8320
Ports Scanned: 3% | 288/8320 [05:02<2:20:23, 1.05s/ ports]
```

Monitor the network scan activity in Wireshark.

Capturing from SSH remote capture: sshdump

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-F>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
8295	399.716573	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	TCP	74	34637 → 602 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
8296	399.755578	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	DIN	97	ContractAuthenticationRes
8297	399.770890	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	602 → 34637 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8298	399.806524	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	DIN	95	ContractAuthenticationReq
8299	399.818063	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	602 → 34637 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8300	399.848992	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	TCP	74	4046 → 3456 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
8301	399.855863	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	DIN	97	ContractAuthenticationRes
8302	399.882074	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	3456 → 4046 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8303	399.903435	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	DIN	95	ContractAuthenticationReq
8304	399.937722	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	3456 → 4046 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8305	399.948615	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	DIN	97	ContractAuthenticationRes
8306	399.954615	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	TCP	74	53583 → 862 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
8307	399.985741	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	862 → 53583 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8308	400.000629	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	DIN	95	ContractAuthenticationReq
8309	400.039077	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	862 → 53583 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8310	400.049484	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	DIN	97	ContractAuthenticationRes
8311	400.069483	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	TCP	74	23272 → 600 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
8312	400.097734	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	TCP	74	600 → 23272 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0
8313	400.110979	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1	fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0	DIN	95	ContractAuthenticationReq

Frame 1688: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface ssh

Ethernet II, Src: MicrochipTec_f2:6c:a0 (00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a0), Dst: MicrochipTec_f2:6c:a1 (00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a1)

Destination: MicrochipTec_f2:6c:a1 (00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a1)

Source: MicrochipTec_f2:6c:a0 (00:1e:c0:f2:6c:a0)

Type: IPv6 (0x86dd)

Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca0, Dst: fe80::21e:c0ff:fe2:6ca1

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 100, Dst Port: 63343, Seq: 1, Len: 0

Source Port: 100

Destination Port: 63343

[Stream index: 217]

[Conversation completeness: Incomplete (33)]

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 0

[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 0

Acknowledgment number (raw): 0

0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

Flags: 0x004 (RST)

Window: 8192

Sequence Number (tcp.seq), 4 bytes

Packets: 8313 · Displayed: 8313 (100.0%) Profile: Default

What new packets do you see in your Wireshark capture? What do these packets indicate is happening?

When the scans are finished, the emulator scripts will save a summary of the port scan in the ***scan_results*** folder. Terminate the emulator scripts by pressing Ctrl+C.

Step 11: Review the port scan results using Linux commands like **less**, **more**, and **grep**. List the open ports you identified. What can you determine from these scan results?

```
less scan_results/scan_res_evse_001.txt
```

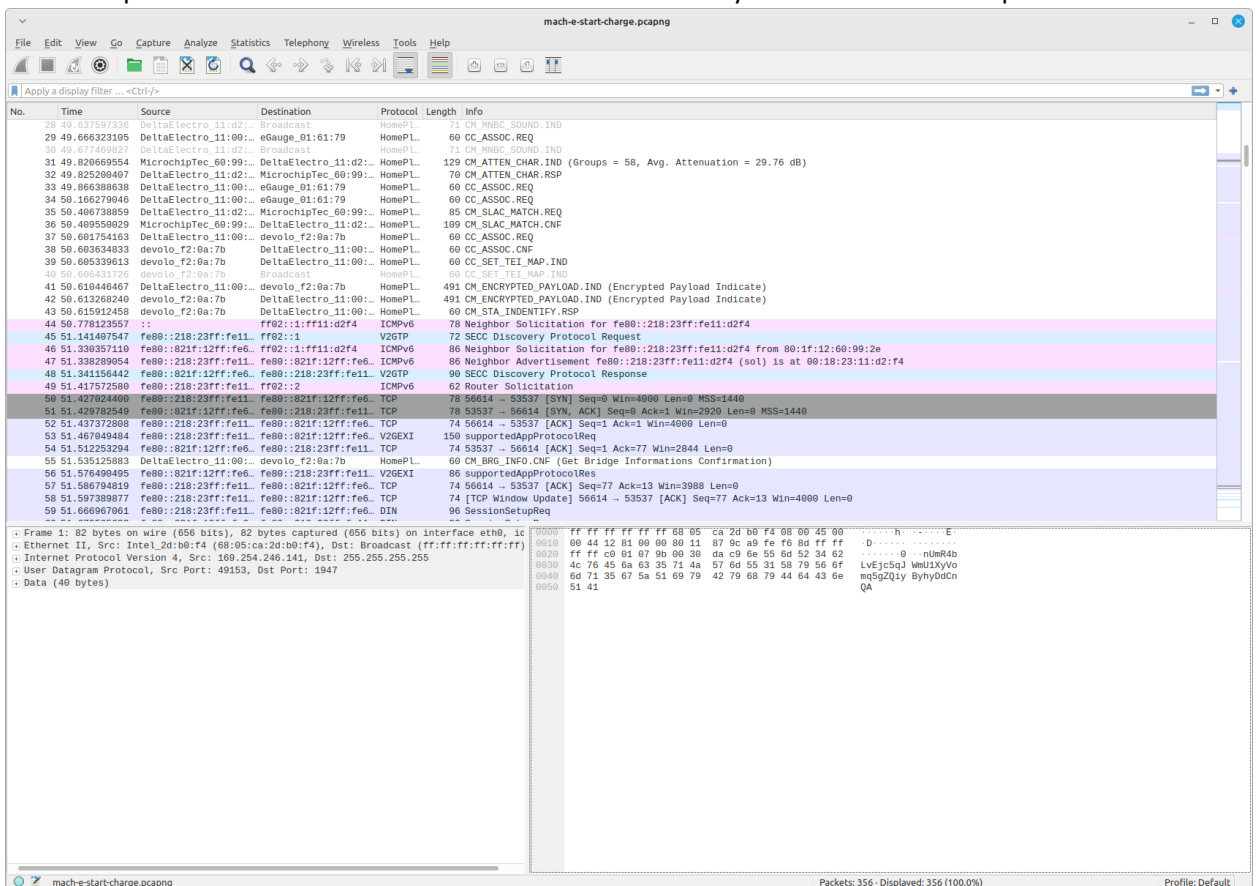


```
Terminal - team1@raspberrypi: ~/AcCCS
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
80 | closed
23 | closed
443 | closed
21 | open
22 | closed
25 | closed
3389 | closed
110 | closed
445 | closed
139 | closed
143 | closed
53 | closed
135 | closed
3306 | closed
8080 | closed
1723 | closed
111 | closed
995 | closed
993 | closed
5900 | closed
1025 | closed
587 | closed
8888 | closed
199 | closed
1720 | closed
465 | closed
548 | closed
113 | closed
81 | closed
6001 | closed
10000 | closed
514 | closed
5060 | closed
179 | closed
1026 | closed
2000 | closed
8443 | closed
8000 | closed
32768 | closed
554 | closed
26 | closed
1433 | closed
49152 | closed
2001 | closed
515 | closed
8008 | closed
49154 | closed
1027 | closed
5666 | closed
scan results/scan_res_evse_012.txt
```

```
grep -i "open" scan_results/scan_res_evse_001.txt
```




This will open a new Wireshark window with the contents of your saved network capture.



Examine the conversation between the BMW i3 or the Mach-E and take notes of the differences between this network traffic and the network traffic you generated using AcCCS.

What are some of the differences? What are some of the similarities?

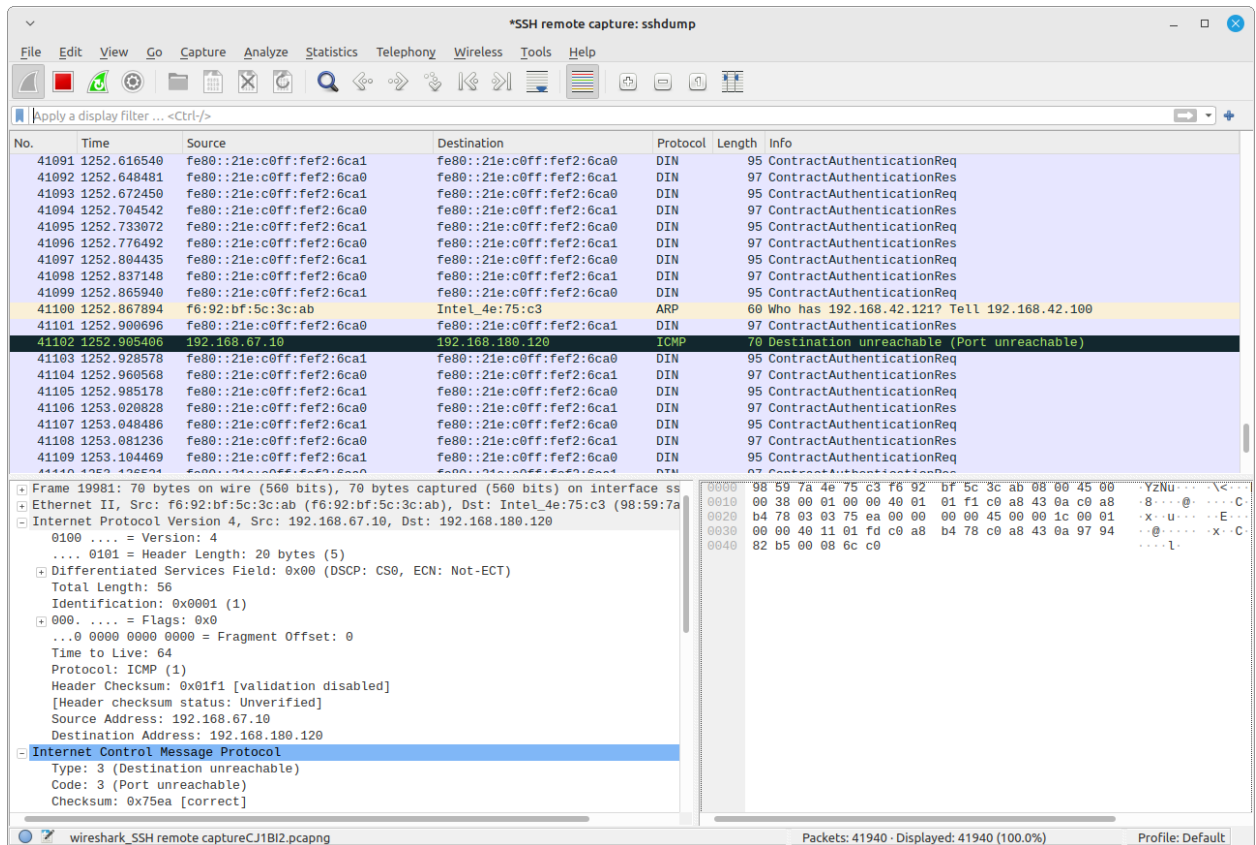
Congratulations! You are now ready to use an AcCCS system with an actual PEV or EVSE. You can move onto the next hands-on exercise and try these skills with the vehicle or EVSE.

Optional Steps

Step 13: We are going to dig a little deeper with Wireshark and investigate the communications between the PEV and EVSE emulators. Follow Steps 7 – 9 to restart each of the emulators in mode 1 (**-M 1** option). The communications should again start and continue running indefinitely.

Step 14: Watch Wireshark closely and see if you can visually spot any packets that do not appear to be a part of the normal conversation. The connection between a vehicle and EVSE is a dedicated connection and not used for other network traffic. Make notes of your findings below.

Step 15: Why do you think these additional packets are visible in Wireshark? If this is a dedicated connection between the PEV and EVSE, what assumptions can you make about these additional broadcast packets?



Step 16: Use Wireshark display filters to limit the number of shown packets to only include those you find interesting. Dig into those interesting packets and make some assumptions about their purpose and origin. What devices are sending those packets? What potential impacts might this have?
