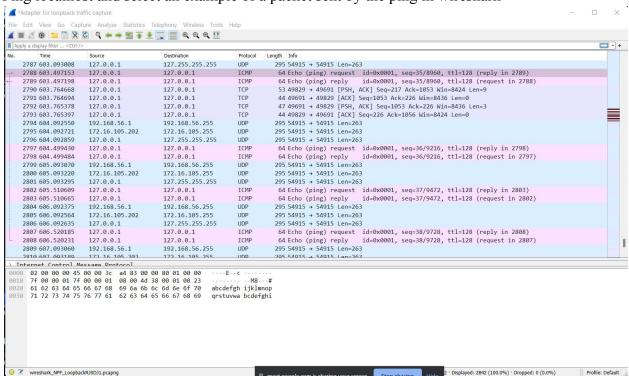
### **IoT Security and Privacy**

## Lab 4: Basic Network Security

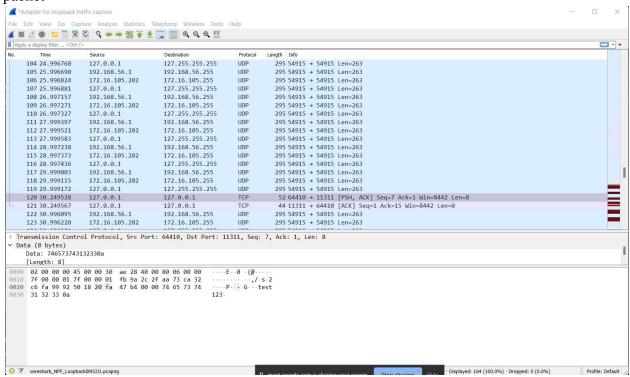
# Name: Mohit Palliyil Sathyaseelan Collaborated with my lab partner for the last two Questions: Priyanka Abhijit Tamhankar

1. Ping localhost and select an example of a packet sent by the ping in wireshark



2. In another terminal connect to port 11311 and send your name as a message

3. Select the packet containing your name in wireshark and highlight your name in that packet



4. Repeat these steps using UDP protocol instead of the default TCP

```
Microsoft Unidous (Version 10.0, 22000, 556)
(c) Microsoft Corporation, All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1
hello

C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1
hello

C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1

Lest123

hello

C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1

C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1

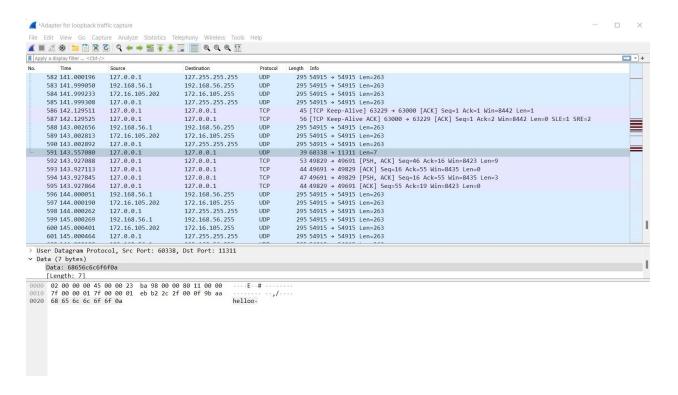
Lest123

hello

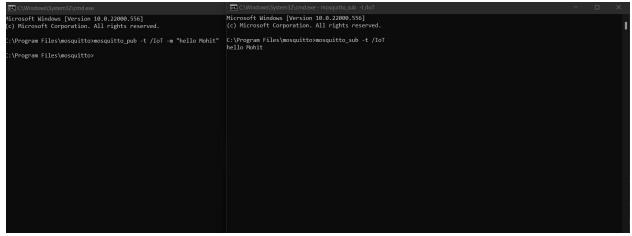
C:\Users\Worncat 127.0.0.1 11311 -1

Lest123

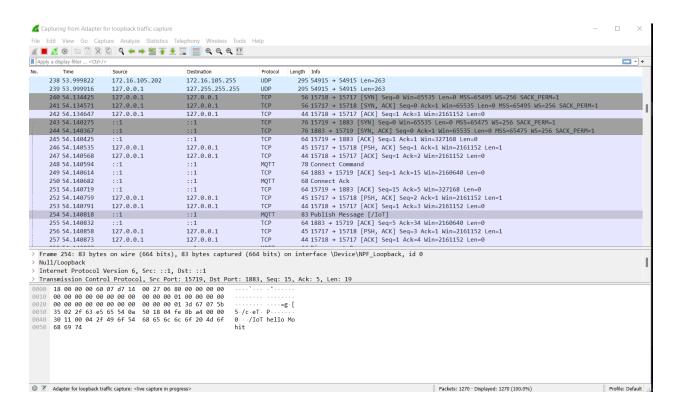
hello
```



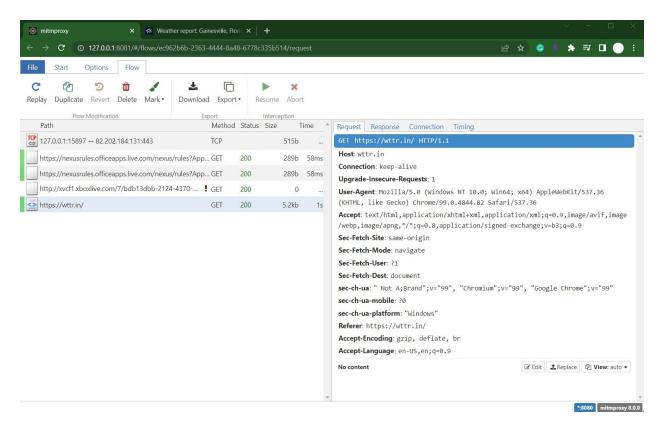
Mosquitto\_pub your name to /IoT



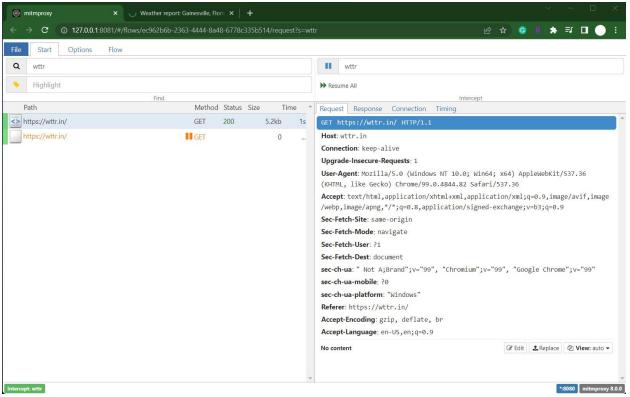
6. Identify and select the packet containing your name in wireshark.



## 7. Identify the Flow related to that request in mitmweb



8. Enter intercept mode in mitmweb and repeat the request to wttr.in



9. Edit the request to the wttr.in server so that the server returns the information for New York instead of Gainesville



10. Edit the response from the server so that the page returned to the browser is titled 'Gainesville' instead of New York



- 11. List three ways wireshark may present a Threat to an IoT system. For each, estimate the Vulnerability of that Threat to determine total risk to the system.
  - 1. If two people having different levels of authority are connected to the same network, sensitive information to the person having less authority can be easily sniffed by monitoring packets. This can happen through sniffing of data from nodes through an IoT network.
  - 2. If it is a large wireless network all the sensitive sensor data can be recorded and manipulated using Wireshark which is risky depending upon the confidentiality level of the data. Nodes can be manipulated to send false data. The communication protocol and trace can be tracked
  - 3. When Wireshark is run by root/administrator all the system critical information which is transferred through the network trace can be monitored and used maliciously. This causes a threat to the core of the system and disrupts the entire network.

#### 12. How can these Risks be further mitigated?

- 1. Always protect critical information sent through nodes with encryption. Even if the attacker views the information decrypting it will still be a task and sensitive data will remain protected.
- 2. Authentication at different levels of the communication protocol stack can ensure reliable communication.
- 3. Always update to the latest version of Wireshark as there is frequent bug fixing in updates versions
- 4. Avoiding to run Wireshark as root/administrator
- 5. Analyze captured files in an uncritical environment
- 6. Each node can use SSL brokers and generate server certificates for verification. The system can continuously verify if the server certificate is valid to check correct/safe behavior of node in the system.