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5th Semester E section

1. Task 2.1A- Understanding how a Sniffer Works

Host A is sending ICMP messages/ packets to the IP 10.9.0.1. When the sniff program is executed on the Attacker system, the program sniffs ICMP packets being sent in the network. The source IP, destination IP and protocols of the packets(ICMP is the filter used so protocol will be ICMP only) are displayed on the attacker's screen.

```
PES1UG20CS280 R00T(10.0.2.5) -$./sniff
       From: \overline{10.0.2.4}
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol:
             ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
             10.0.2.4
       From:
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
         To: 10.9.0.1
   Protocol: ICMP
       From: 10.0.2.4
             10.9.0.1
         To:
   Protocol: ICMP
```

Question 1-

pcap_open_live() system call must be used to create a handler that sniffs packets in the network. It also turns on the promiscuous mode.

pcap_compile() is used to compile the filter that is to be used. The result of the compilation is stored in a handler.

pcap_setfilter() is used to specify a filter program.

pcap_loop(callback fn.) is used to process packets from a live capture. Every time a packet is captured, the callback function is called.

To summarise, the ethernet interface must be setup, PCAP must be initialized, filters must be compiled, the sniff code must be executed and finally terminated after its role is done.

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

Question 2

Whenever network interfaces need to be accessed, root access is required. The program uses raw sockets to send/receive packets in the network. Without the root privileges, the NIC card would not be accessible and hence we will not be able to use the raw sockets.

When the su seed command is used, the root user switches to the seed user. The seed user does not have/hold root privileges. When the sniff program is executed, the program is trying to access certain resources (raw sockets in this case) that it is not permitted to use/access. Hence, Segmentation Fault is displayed.

```
PES1UG20CS280(10.0.2.5) -$./sniff
Segmentation fault
PES1UG20CS280(10.0.2.5) -$
```

Question 3

When the promiscuous mode is on, we see the sniffer code running and displaying all the sniffed packets in the network (as seen in previous page). When the promiscuous mode is switched off, the host system drops packets that are not meant for it and therefore, no sniffed packet information is displayed on screen when program is executed.

```
PES1UG20CS280_R00T(10.0.2.5) -$./sniff
```

When 10.9.0.6 is pinged on Host A's system.

```
PING 10.9.0.6 (10.9.0.6) 56(84) bytes of data.
```

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

2. Task 2.1B-ICMP

a) Capture the ICMP packets between two specific hosts

The two hosts in this case are 10.0.2.4 and 10.0.2.5.

When ping command is executed on Host A(10.0.2.4)'s system, ICMP packets are sent b/w Host A and server(10.0.2.5). Host A sends Echo Request messages to 10.0.2.5 and 10.0.2.5 replies back with Echo Response messages.

The attacker sniffs these packets in the network and displays details about the packets.

The corresponding Wireshark output is attached below-

No.	Time Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
г	1 2022-08-31 10:19:12.2098628 ::1	::1	UDP	64 53720 → 56105 Len=0
	2 2022-08-31 10:19:32.2188459 ::1	::1	UDP	64 53720 → 56105 Len=0
	3 2022-08-31 10:19:41.7784075 PcsCompu_c	6:fa:69	ARP	44 Who has 10.0.2.5? Tell 10.0.2.4
	4 2022-08-31 10:19:41.7790200 PcsCompu_9	4:43:70	ARP	62 10.0.2.5 is at 08:00:27:94:43:70
	5 2022-08-31 10:19:41.7790336 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
	6 2022-08-31 10:19:41.7792728 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 5)
	7 2022-08-31 10:19:42.7815069 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
	8 2022-08-31 10:19:42.7819948 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 7)
	9 2022-08-31 10:19:43.8109095 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
	10 2022-08-31 10:19:43.8115001 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 9)
L	11 2022-08-31 10:19:43.8118018 ::1	::1	UDP	64 53720 → 56105 Len=0
	12 2022-08-31 10:19:44.8329935 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 13)
	13 2022-08-31 10:19:44.8338323 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 12)
	14 2022-08-31 10:19:45.8367921 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 15)
	15 2022-08-31 10:19:45.8373352 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 14)
	16 2022-08-31 10:19:46.8508035 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (reply in 17)
	17 2022-08-31 10:19:46.8513736 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (request in 16)
	18 2022-08-31 10:19:46.9178880 PcsCompu_9	4:43:70	ARP	62 Who has 10.0.2.4? Tell 10.0.2.5
	19 2022-08-31 10:19:46.9179278 PcsCompu_c	6:fa:69	ARP	44 10.0.2.4 is at 08:00:27:c6:fa:69
	20 2022-08-31 10:19:47.8772007 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (reply in 21)
	21 2022-08-31 10:19:47.8794861 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0d1c, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (request in 20)
	22 2022-08-31 10:19:48.8790788 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x0d1c, seg=8/2048, ttl=64 (reply in 23)

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

b) Capture the TCP packets that have a destination port range from to sort 10 - 100.

telnet 10.0.2.5 command is used here.

TCP packets are exchanged b/w Host A(10.0.2.4) and server(10.0.2.5). The sniffer program sniffs the TCP packets being exchanged in the network and displays them on screen.

On Wireshark, the TCP and TELNET packets being exchanged are displayed-

0.	Time Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	1 2022-08-31 10:50:48.2580774 10.0.2.5	224.0.0.251	MDNS	185 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _nfstcp.local, "QM" question PTR _ipptcp.local, "QM" question PTR _i
	2 2022-08-31 10:50:49.4846790 fe80::7cf3:ab06:1a8.	. ff02::fb	MDNS	205 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _nfstcp.local, "QM" question PTR _ipptcp.local, "QM" question PTR _i
	3 2022-08-31 10:50:52.6705796 ::1	::1	UDP	64 53720 → 56105 Len=0
	4 2022-08-31 10:51:12.6851488 ::1	::1	UDP	64 53720 → 56105 Len=0
	5 2022-08-31 10:51:15.2643525 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TCP	76 54706 → 23 [SYN] Seq=3288575266 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=1214327 TSecr=0 WS=128
	6 2022-08-31 10:51:15.2646525 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TCP	76 23 → 54706 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1493844712 Ack=3288575267 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=121
	7 2022-08-31 10:51:15.2646754 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TCP	68 54706 → 23 [ACK] Seq=3288575267 Ack=1493844713 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=1214328 TSecr=1215639
	8 2022-08-31 10:51:15.2648303 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TELNET	95 Telnet Data
	9 2022-08-31 10:51:15.2649783 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TCP	68 23 → 54706 [ACK] Seq=1493844713 Ack=3288575294 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=1215639 TSecr=1214328
	10 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3022014 RealtekU_12:35:00		ARP	62 Who has 10.0.2.5? Tell 10.0.2.1
	11 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3028912 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TELNET	80 Telnet Data
	12 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3029171 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TCP	68 54706 → 23 [ACK] Seq=3288575294 Ack=1493844725 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=1214337 TSecr=1215649
	13 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3031008 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TELNET	107 Telnet Data
	14 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3031075 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TCP	68 54706 → 23 [ACK] Seq=3288575294 Ack=1493844764 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=1214337 TSecr=1215649
	15 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3032250 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TELNET	143 Telnet Data
	16 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3034088 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TCP	68 23 → 54706 [ACK] Seq=1493844764 Ack=3288575369 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=1215649 TSecr=1214337
	17 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3036815 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TELNET	71 Telnet Data
	18 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3037218 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TELNET	71 Telnet Data
	19 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3045952 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TELNET	71 Telnet Data
	20 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3046823 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TELNET	71 Telnet Data
	21 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3048462 10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	TELNET	88 Telnet Data
	22 2022-08-31 10:51:15.3449321 10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	TCP	68 54706 → 23 [ACK] Seg=3288575375 Ack=1493844790 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=1214348 TSecr=1215649

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

3. Task 2.1C - Sniffing Passwords

telnet 10.0.2.5 used in this case.

When telnet command is used on Host A's terminal (10.0.2.4), it asks the user to enter the login credentials. When the appropriate username and password is given, then Host A gets remote access to the system/server (10.0.2.5). The terminal line after telnet command is the terminal line of the system/server(10.0.2.5).

```
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/CNS/Code# telnet 10.0.2.5
Trying 10.0.2.5...
Connected to 10.0.2.5.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Wed Aug 31 11:09:37 EDT 2022 from 10.0.2.5 on pts/20
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)
 * Documentation:
                   https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
PES1UG20CS280(10.0.2.5) -$
```

The sniff program captures the username and password entered by user at Host A and displays that information to the attacker. The output below is what is displayed on the Attacker's system/terminal when the credentials are entered correctly at Host A's side.

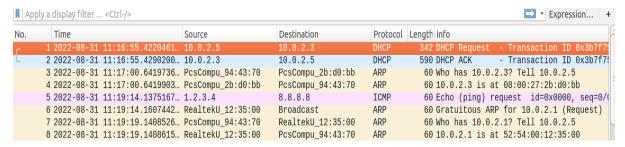
```
PES1UG20CS280_R00T(10.0.2.5) -$./sniff
00000<u>m0m0m0</u>00000"00"00'000#000m0 00#00'000m0m0!00"0000 m000#m000'm000mm
VM login: ssee@ee@dd@
Password: dûeeûsû
Last login: Wed Aug 31 11:09:37 EDT 2022 from 10.0.2.5 on pts/20
Melcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
  Management:
                 https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:
                 https://ubuntu.com/advantage
1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
[5]+ Stopped
                            ./sniff
PES1UG20CS280 ROOT(10.0.2.5) -$
```

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

4. TASK 2.2 -- Spoof an ICMP Echo Request

Spoofed ICMP packets are sent from the Attacker (Attacker uses a fake source I.P address) to a server/machine that is live.

a) If destination is 8.8.8.8, then the Wireshark capture is as follows-



Echo request message is sent out to the server and that is captured by Wireshark. The equivalent ICMP response packet is not displayed on the screen as the response packet does not enter the local network.

b) If destination is Host A's IP address, then the Wireshark capture is as follows-

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info		
→	1 2022-08-31 11:22:38.3860655	1.2.3.4	10.0.2.4	ICMP	60 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=20 (reply in 2)		
←	2 2022-08-31 11:22:38.3861077	10.0.2.4	1.2.3.4	ICMP	42 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 1)		
	3 2022-08-31 11:22:43.4347771	PcsCompu_94:43:70	PcsCompu_c6:fa:69	ARP	60 Who has 10.0.2.4? Tell 10.0.2.5		
	4 2022-08-31 11:22:43.4348012	PcsCompu_c6:fa:69	PcsCompu_94:43:70	ARP	42 10.0.2.4 is at 08:00:27:c6:fa:69		
	5 2022-08-31 11:22:43.5530729	PcsCompu_c6:fa:69	RealtekU_12:35:00	ARP	42 Who has 10.0.2.1? Tell 10.0.2.4		
	6 2022-08-31 11:22:43.5531949	RealtekU_12:35:00	PcsCompu_c6:fa:69	ARP	60 10.0.2.1 is at 52:54:00:12:35:00		

Echo request and response messages are being exchanged in the local network and hence both packets' information is displayed on screen.

Question 4

No, the checksum for the IP header is calculated and verified by the kernel of the Operating System only (it does not need to be manually calculated by the user).

Question 5

Raw sockets are restricted to root because if, otherwise it would break the other rules for networking that are in place. This is decided upon by the authorities who set the rules for networking. pcap open live() fails if root privilege is not given.

Name: Pavan R Kashyap SRN: PES1UG20CS280

5. TASK 2.3 - Sniffing and Spoofing

Attacker sniffs the network for any ICMP packets. Host A is pinging an arbitrary IP address that does not exist (it sends Echo request packets to this IP). The sniff program detects these ICMP packets and generates spoofed ICMP response packets that back to Host A. So, Host A is under the assumption that 1.2.3.4 is responding to its ping requests when actually it is the Attacker.

The ping output on Host A's terminal

```
PING 1.2.3.4 (1.2.3.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=20 time=378 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=20 time=398 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=20 time=2429 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=20 time=422 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=20 time=4422 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=20 time=4447 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=20 time=4475 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=20 time=2449 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=20 time=2469 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=20 time=4493 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=20 time=2490 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=20 time=2490 ms
64 bytes from 1.2.3.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=20 time=487 ms
67
[1]+ Stopped ping 1.2.3.4
[root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/CNS/Code#
```

The Wireshark display of the request response packets being exchanged in the network-

The program sniffs and displays the details (Source IP, Destination IP and Protocol) of the ICMP packets in the network.