

# Fall 2022: ITIS 6167/8167: Network Security

## Project 2: VPN

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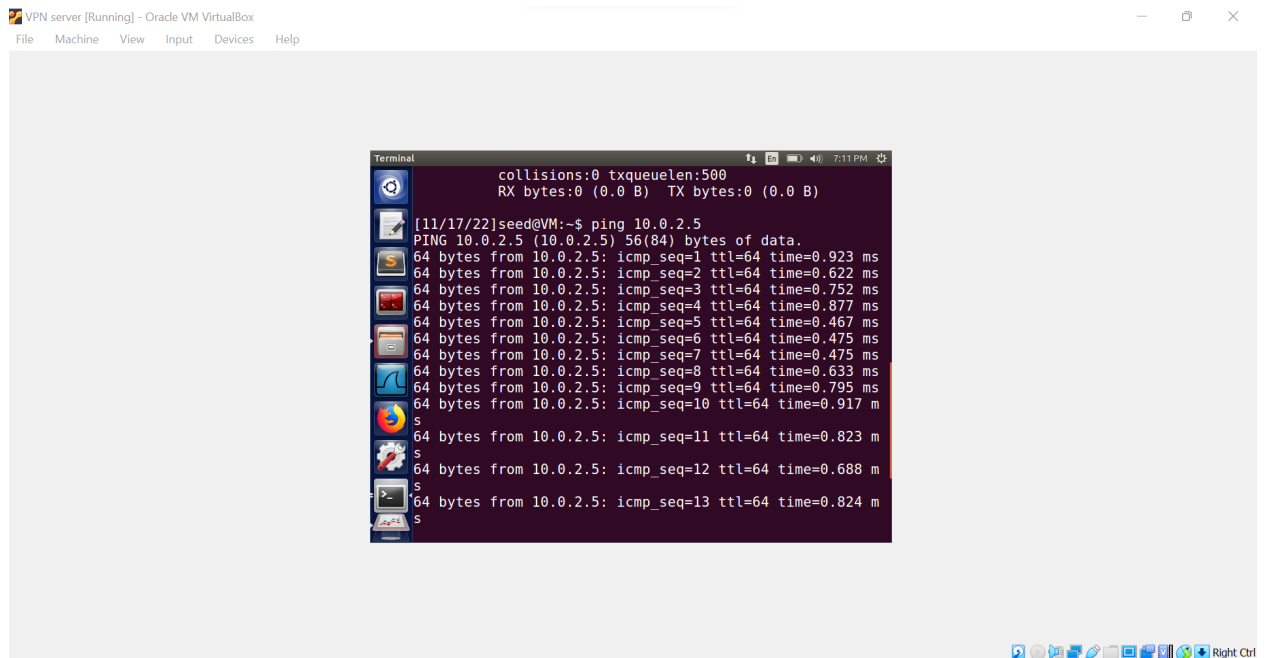
**Student ID:** 801310488

**Student Email :** [sponnaga@uncc.edu](mailto:sponnaga@uncc.edu)

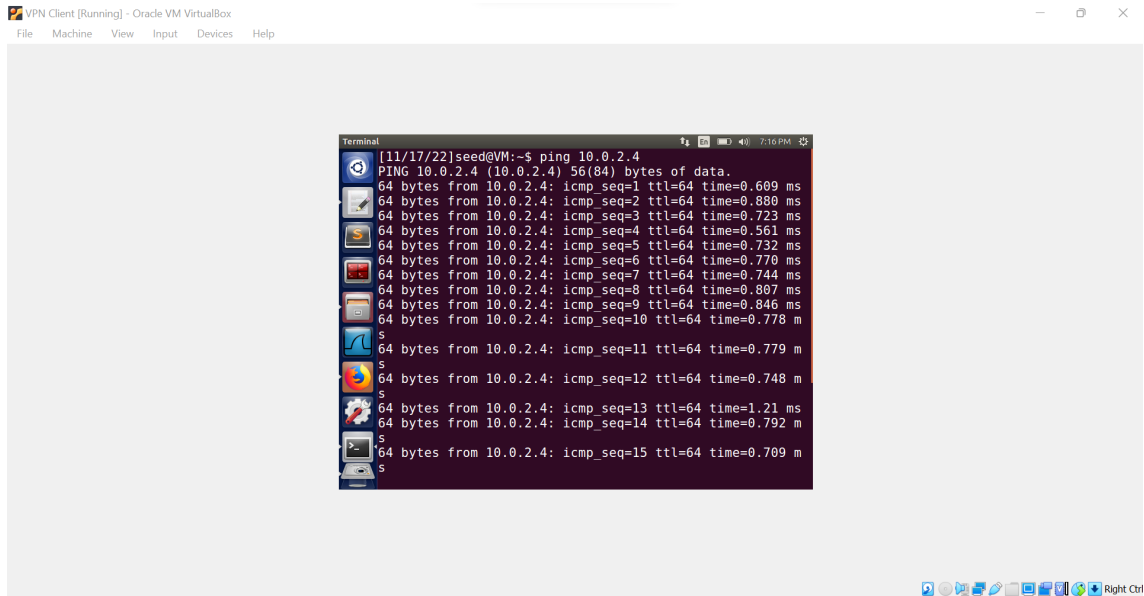
**Answers:**

**A) Take screenshots of the following:**

- The VPN Server pinging the VPN Client's enp0s3 interface (recall Step 14)

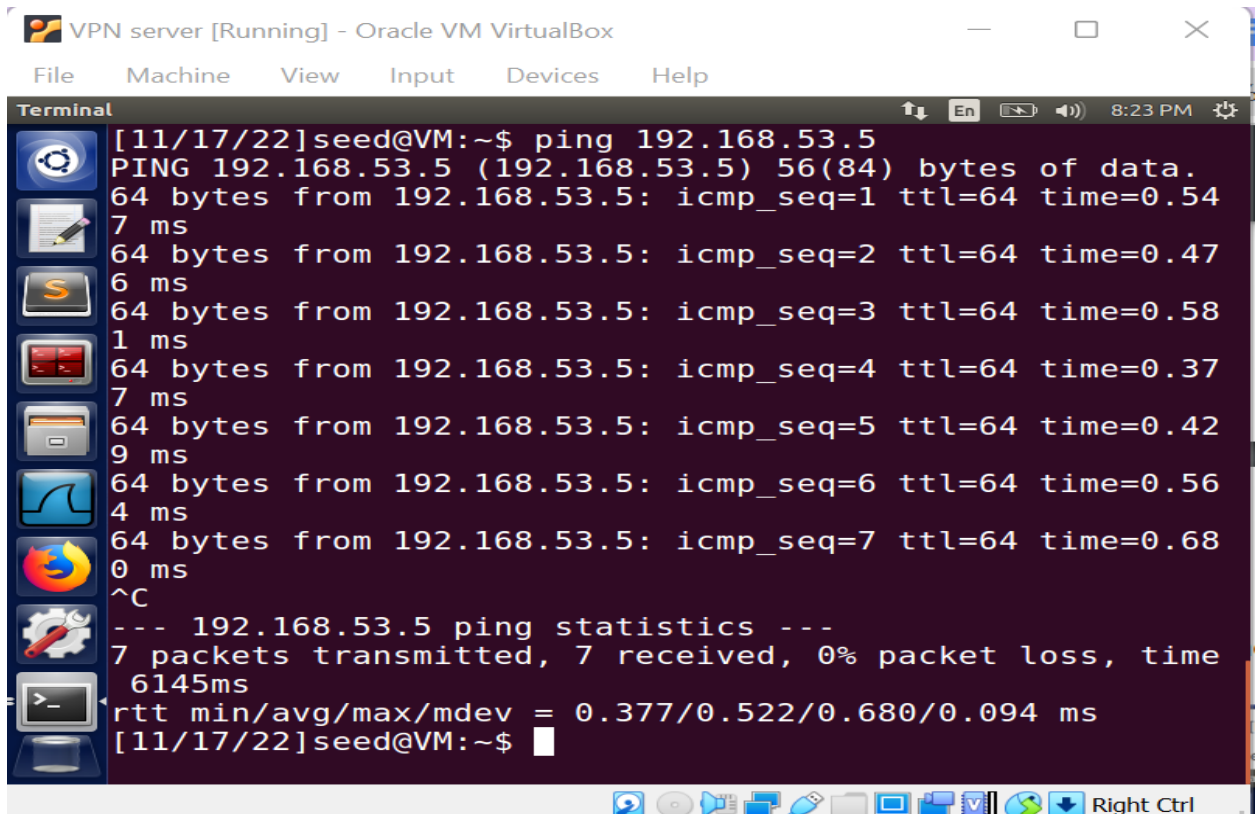


- b. The VPN Client ping the VPN Server's enp0s3 interface (recall Step 14)



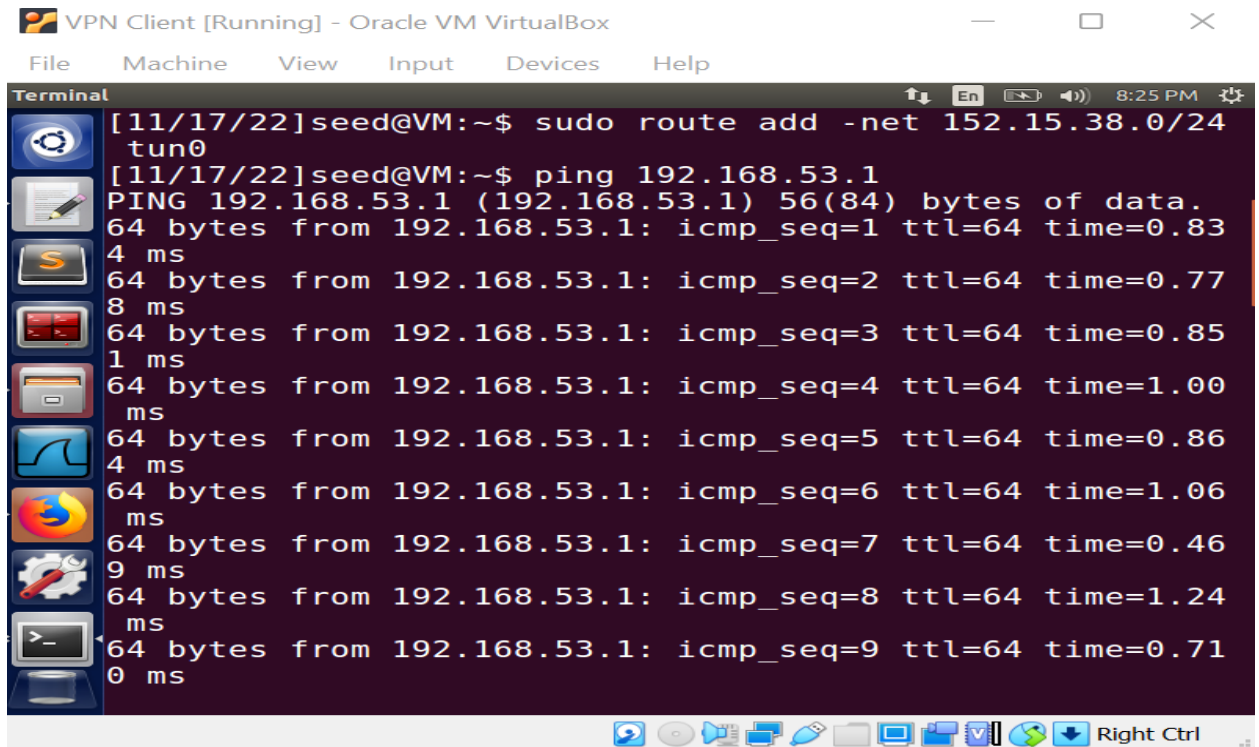
```
[11/17/22]seed@VM:~$ ping 10.0.2.4
PING 10.0.2.4 (10.0.2.4) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.609 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.880 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.723 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.561 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.732 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.770 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.744 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.807 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.846 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.778 m
s
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.779 m
s
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.748 m
s
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=1.21 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.792 m
s
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.709 m
s
```

- c. The VPN Server ping the VPN Client's tun0 interface (recall Step 40)



```
[11/17/22]seed@VM:~$ ping 192.168.53.5
PING 192.168.53.5 (192.168.53.5) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.547 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.476 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.581 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.377 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.429 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.564 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.5: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.680 ms
^C
--- 192.168.53.5 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6145ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.377/0.522/0.680/0.094 ms
[11/17/22]seed@VM:~$
```

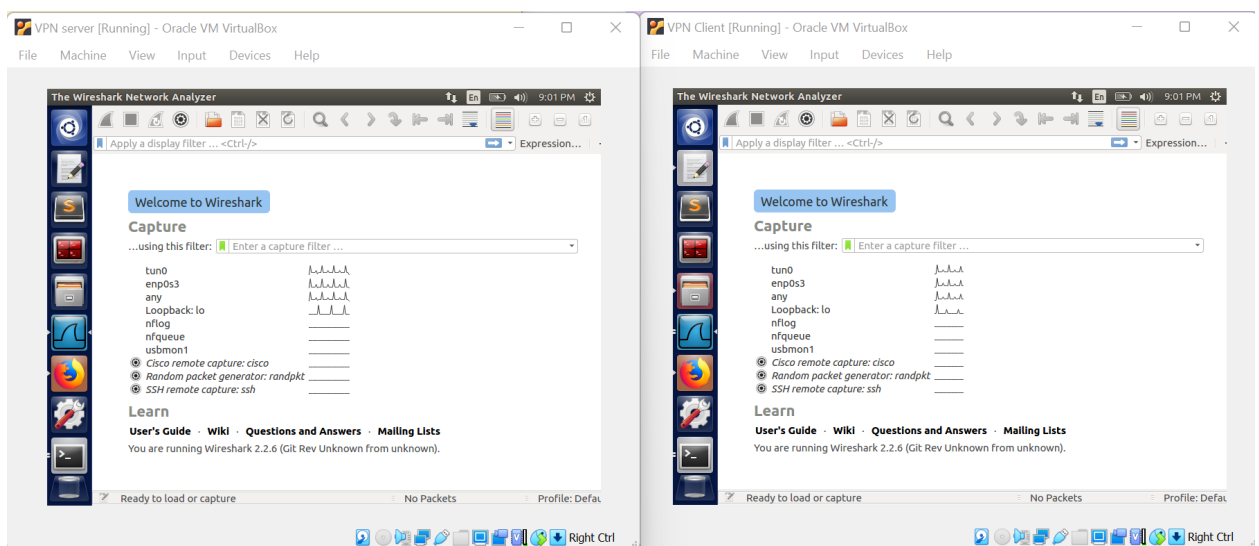
- d. The VPN Client ping the VPN Server's tun0 interface (recall Step 40)



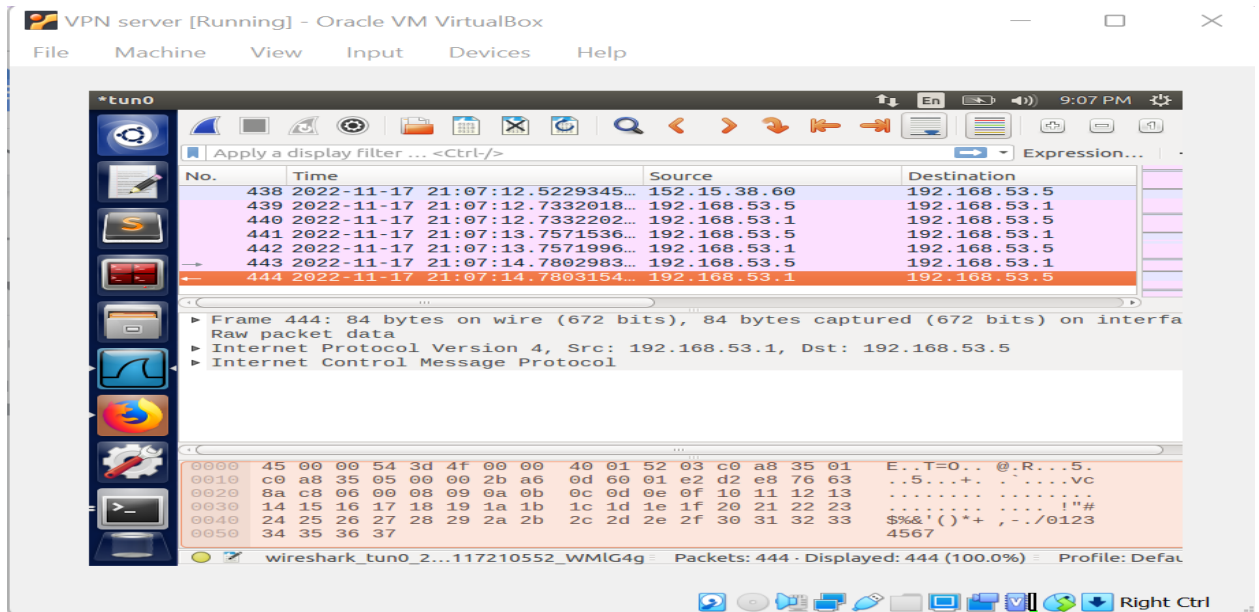
```
[11/17/22]seed@VM:~$ sudo route add -net 152.15.38.0/24 tun0
[11/17/22]seed@VM:~$ ping 192.168.53.1
PING 192.168.53.1 (192.168.53.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.834 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.778 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.851 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.004 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.864 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.069 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.469 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=1.240 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.53.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.710 ms
```

- B) Follow the below steps, then answer the question that follows:

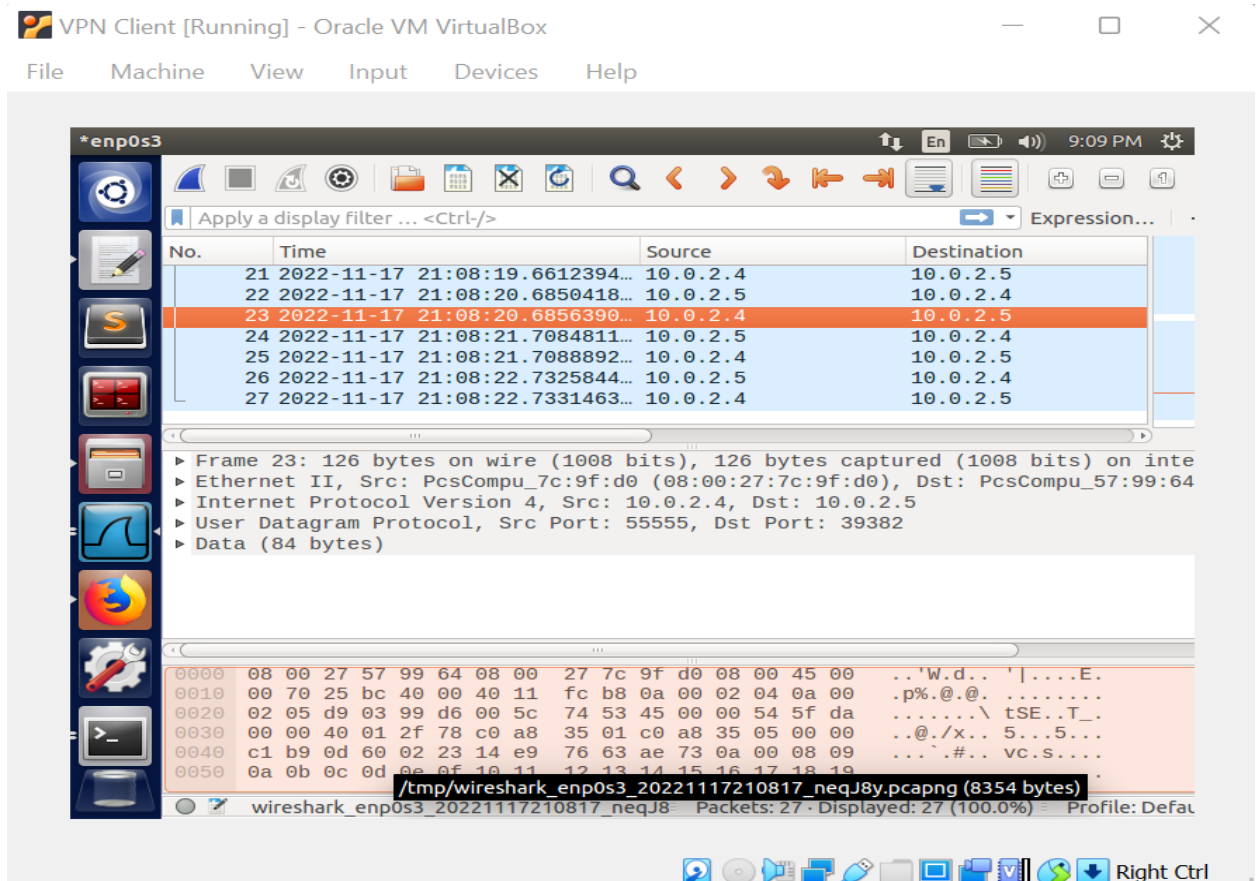
- a. Open Wireshark on both the VPN Server and VPN Client



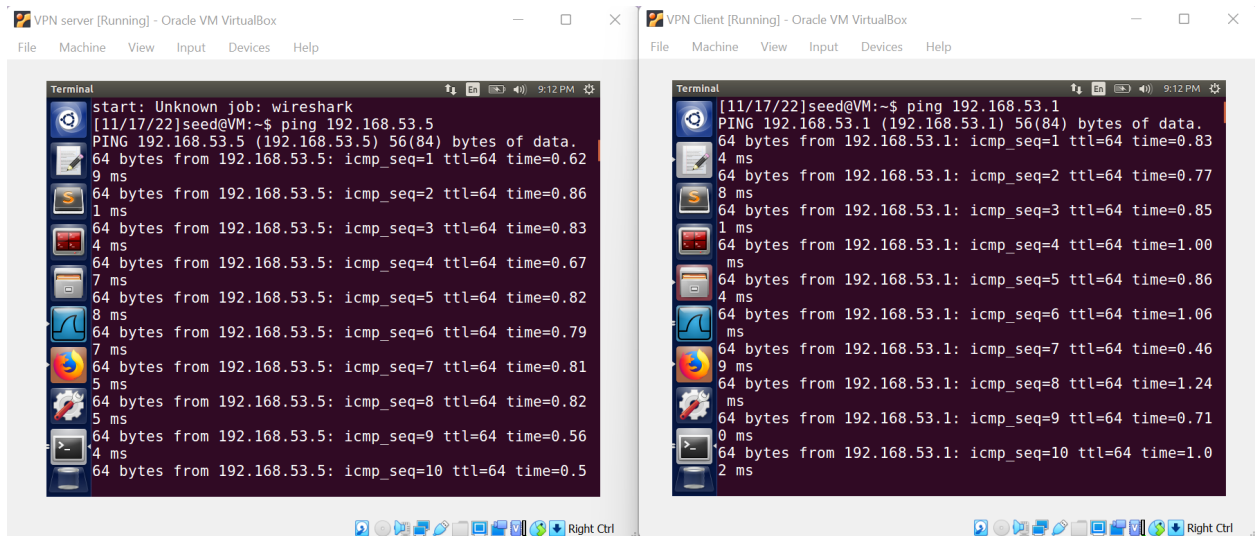
- b. On the VPN Server's Wireshark, listen to the tun0 interface



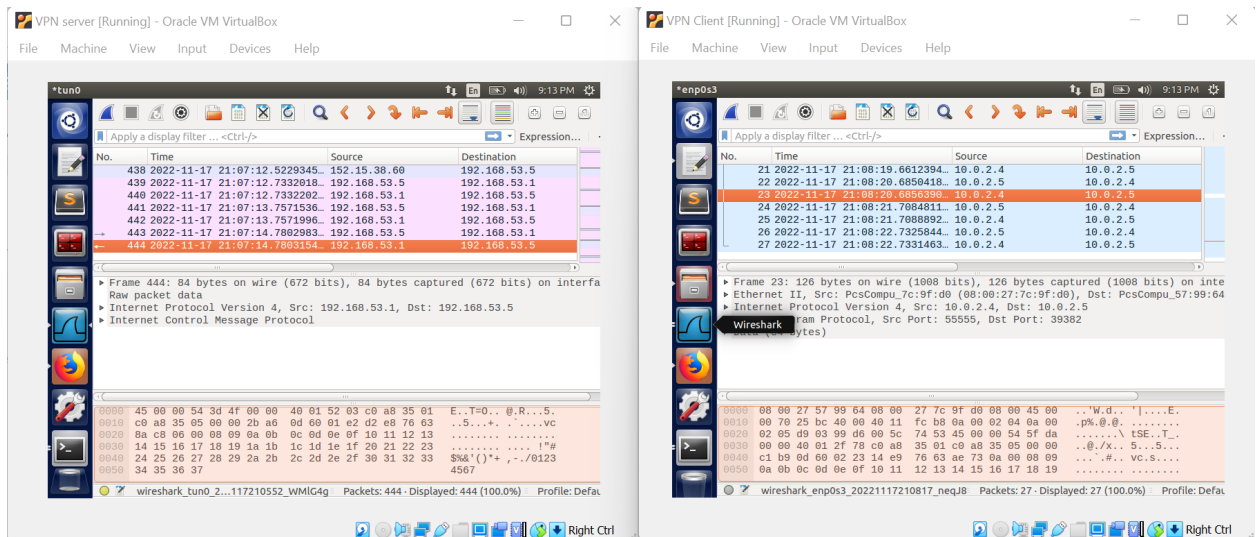
- c. On the VPN Client's Wireshark, listen to the enps0s3 interface



- d. Have the VPN Server ping the VPN Client's tun0 interface's IP address.



- e. Take screenshots of what you see on Wireshark on both the VPN Server and VPN Client



**Question:**Based on what you see on Wireshark on both virtual machines, how does VPN tunneling hide an IP packet within another IP packet? Please explain using the screenshots you took.

**Answer:**The ICMP request as well as ICMP reply between both the tun0 IP addresses of the VPN Client and VPN Server are visible in the tun0 Wireshark capture. Because of Wireshark connection we used to collect the

information is tun0, we can view the tun0 IP addresses between both machines here. We are unable to view the same traffic while attempting to perform the same on the VPN Client's enp0s5 interface. Using a tunnel is a way to send a foreign protocol through a network that wouldn't typically support it. With the use of tunneling protocols, you could, for instance, transfer another protocol via IP in the IP datagram's "data" section. The majority of tunneling protocols work at layer 4, which means they are implemented as an alternative protocol to TCP or UDP. The communication in our current case took place over tun0 IP. This packet transfers the original packet over layer 4 while encasing it in its payload. This packet is decapsulated and then forwarded onto the internal network at the destination. Now that the VPN server's address is the packet's source address, responses can return to it. The packets that are being transferred between the enps0s5 interfaces of the VPN Client and VPN Server are visible. The VPN inserts the frame through into data field when an ICMP request is sent. The screenshots that follow demonstrate the way it is enclosed.

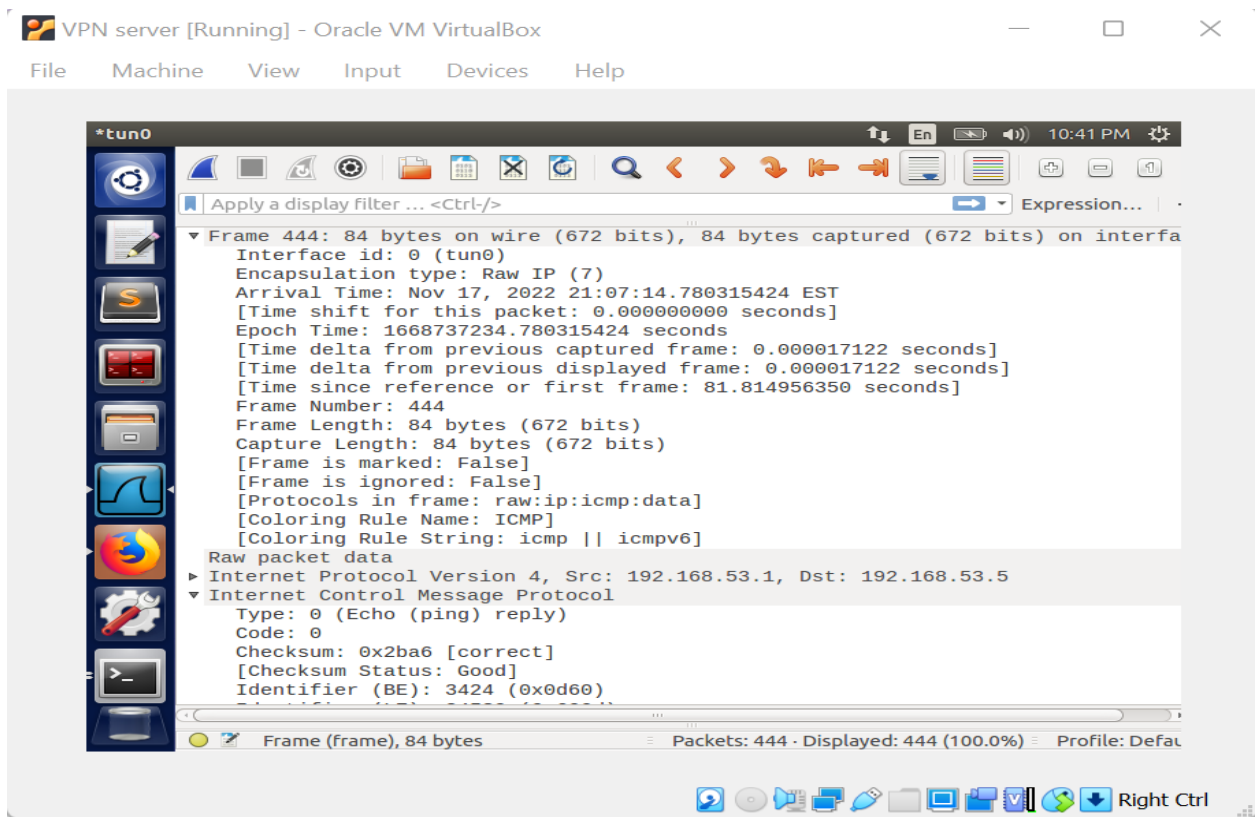




Figure B(e):VPN Server's tun0 interface packet

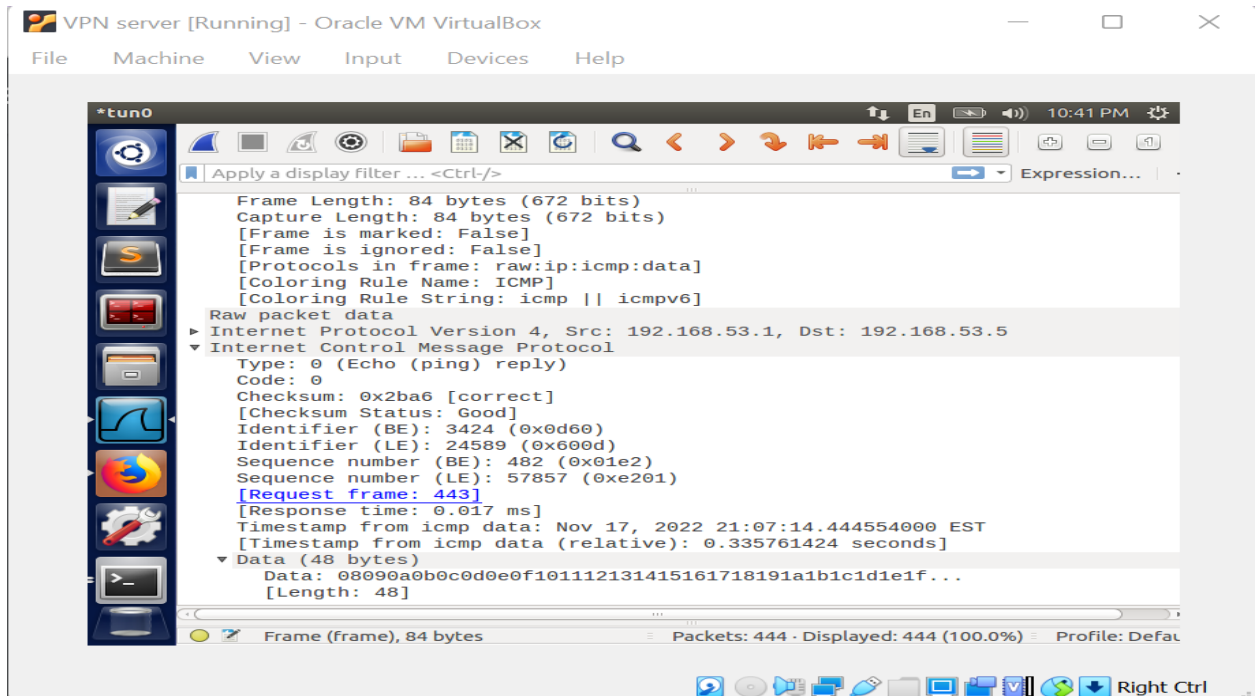


Figure B(e1):VPN Server's tun0 interface packet

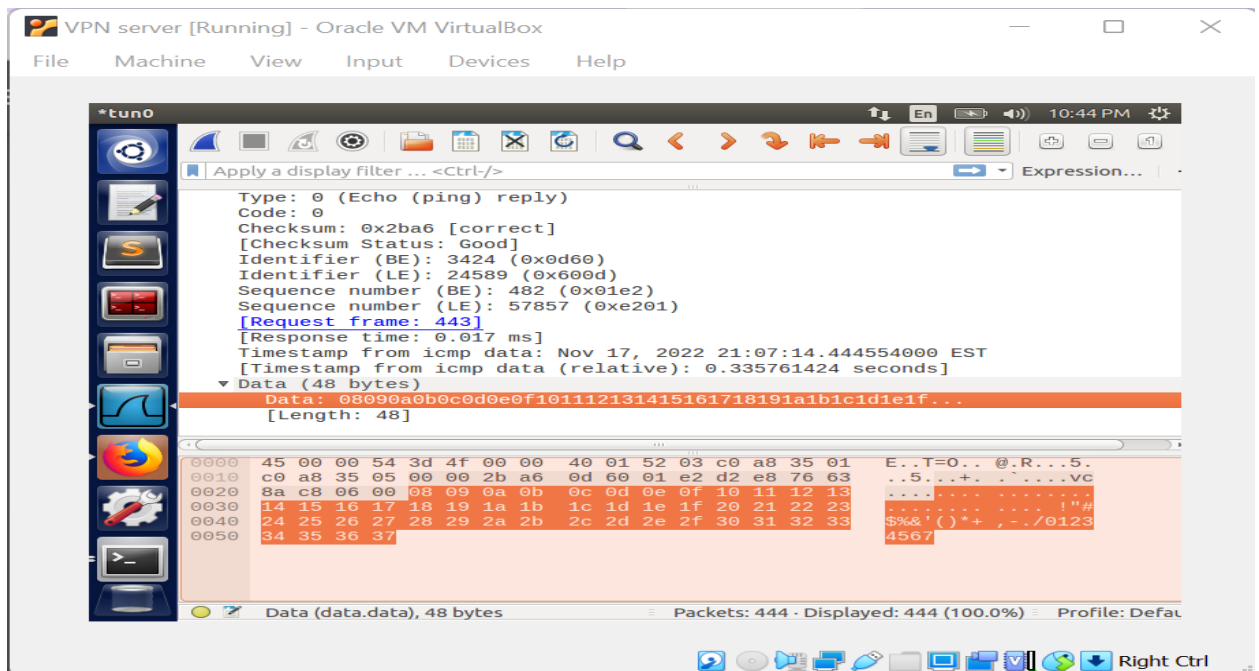
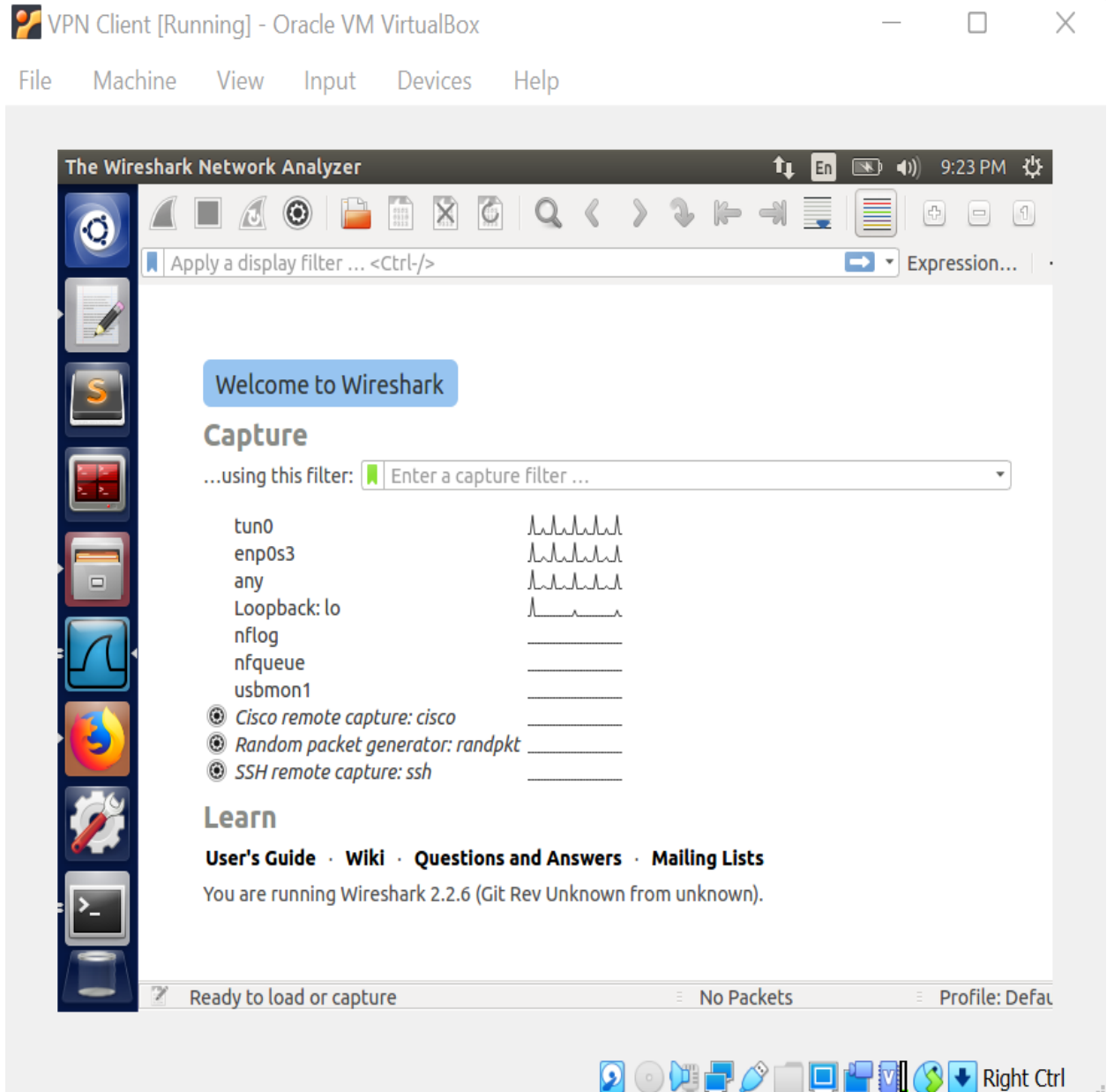


Figure B(e2):VPN Client's enp0s5 interface packet

C) Follow the below steps, then answer the question that follows:

a. Open Wireshark on your VPN Client





b. Listen to the enps0s3 interface

VPN Client [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Capturing from enps0s3

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Pr
154	2022-11-17 21:25:00.6334258...	10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	UI
155	2022-11-17 21:25:00.6340159...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	UI
156	2022-11-17 21:25:00.6667412...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	IF
157	2022-11-17 21:25:00.6667488...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	UI
158	2022-11-17 21:25:00.7084768...	10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	UI
159	2022-11-17 21:25:00.7094377...	10.0.2.4	10.0.2.5	UI
160	2022-11-17 21:25:00.7095057...	10.0.2.5	10.0.2.4	UI

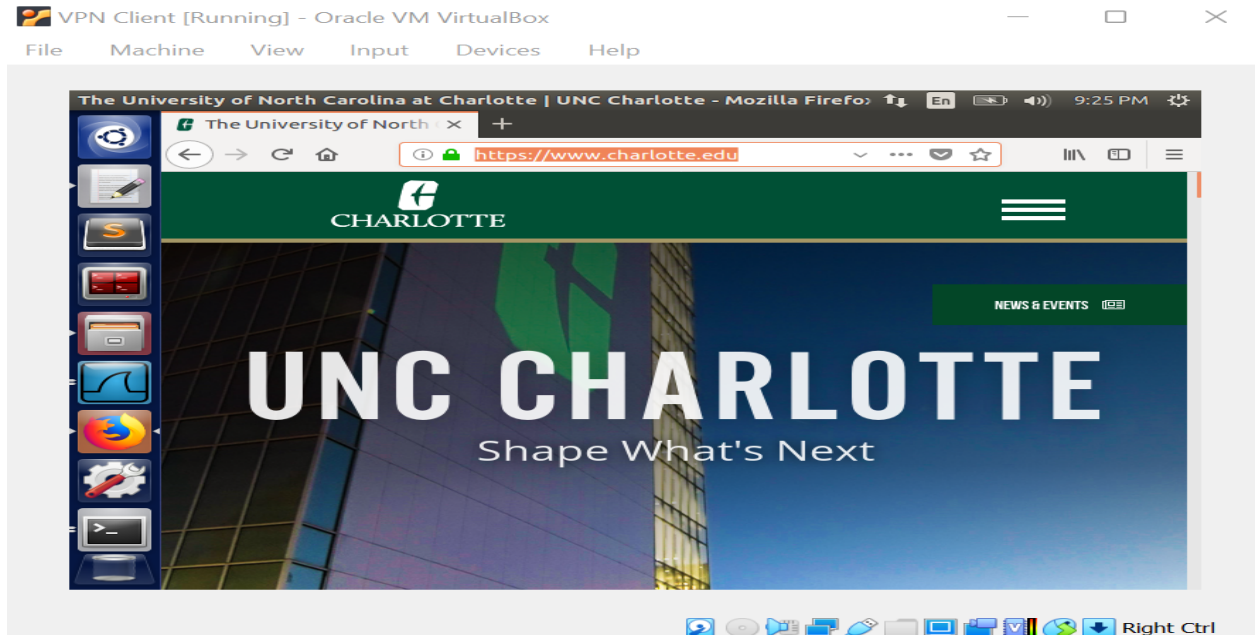
Frame 160: 82 bytes on wire (656 bits), 82 bytes captured (656 bits) on interfa  
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu\_57:99:64 (08:00:27:57:99:64), Dst: PcsCompu\_7c:9f:d0  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.5, Dst: 10.0.2.4  
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 39382, Dst Port: 55555  
Data (40 bytes)

```
0000 08 00 27 7c 9f d0 08 00 27 57 99 64 08 00 45 00  ..'|.... 'W.d..E.  
0010 00 44 60 f3 40 00 40 11 c1 ad 0a 00 02 05 0a 00  .D`.@.@. ....  
0020 02 04 99 d6 d9 03 00 30 18 4a 45 00 00 28 7b 3b  .....@ .JE..{;  
0030 40 00 40 06 0b 9c c0 a8 35 05 98 0f 26 3c b3 fa  @.@..... 5...&<..  
0040 01 bb 4d 67 c5 51 00 71 ee 1c 50 10 88 e0 bb fe  ..Mg.Q.q ..P.....  
0050 00 00 ..
```

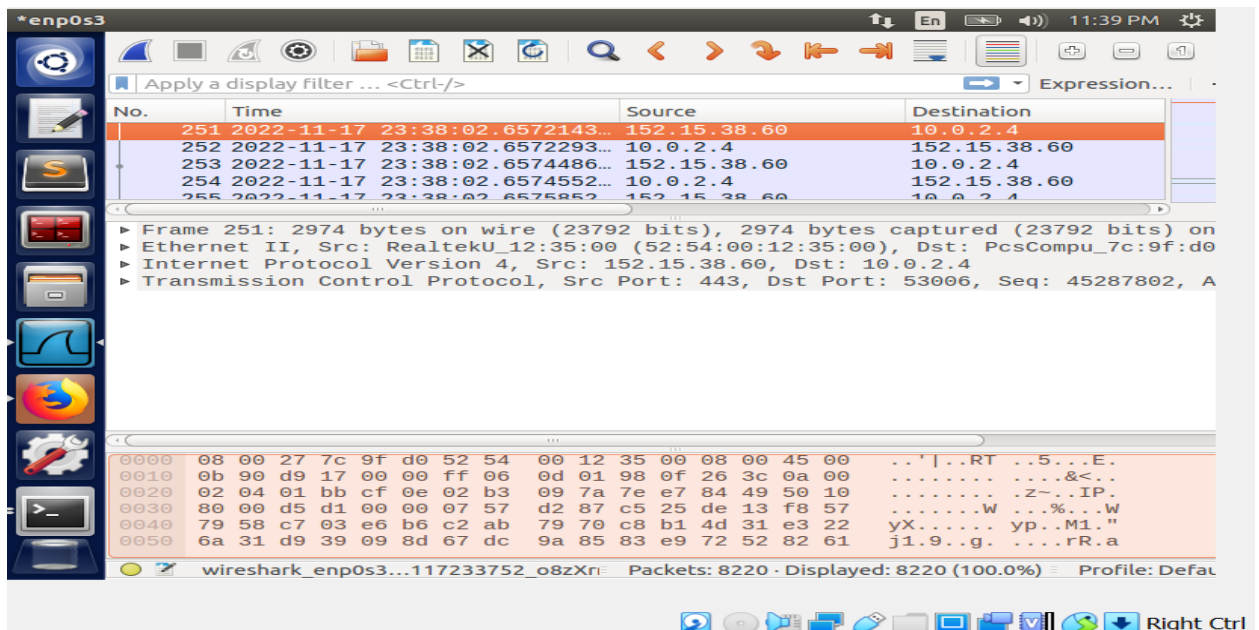
enps0s3: <live capture in progress> Packets: 160 · Displayed: 160 (100.0%) Profile: Defau

Right Ctrl

c. Visit the blocked webpage



d. Take screenshot(s) of what you see on Wireshark



e. Next listen to the tun0 interface

VPN Client [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Capturing from tun0

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/> Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol
1	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3055190...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP
2	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3251942...	152.15.38.60	192.168.53.5	TCP
3	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3252402...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP
4	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3303389...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP
5	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3522200...	152.15.38.60	192.168.53.5	TCP
6	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3522982...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP
7	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3531557...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP
8	2022-11-17 23:04:55.3540059...	192.168.53.5	152.15.38.60	TCP

Frame 1: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface  
Raw packet data  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.53.5, Dst: 152.15.38.60  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 48030, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 3426333033,

0000 45 00 00 3c 15 7e 40 00 40 06 71 45 c0 a8 35 05 E..<..~@. @.qE..5.  
0010 98 0f 26 3c bb 9e 01 bb cc 39 b1 69 00 00 00 00 ..&<.... .9.i....  
0020 a0 02 72 10 42 bb 00 00 02 04 05 b4 04 02 08 0a ..r.B... ..  
0030 00 27 a4 17 00 00 00 00 01 03 03 07 .'.....

tun0: <live capture in progress> Packets: 14 · Displayed: 14 (100.0%) Profile: Default

Right Ctrl

f. Visit the blocked webpage again

VPN Client [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

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<b>Letters of Recommendation</b>	None	3 to 4	1	1	
<b>Application</b>	Resume, transcript, 3 short answers	Transcript, Research Statement, Short Essay, GRE Scores	Transcript, short answers, statement of educational and career goals	Transcript, personal statement, resume, financial aid info	
<b>Additional Materials and Support</b>	Must demonstrate financial need	Program of Study	Financial need not considered	Statement of financial need	
<b>Citizenship Requirements</b>	No stated minimum	No stated minimum	U.S. Citizen or U.S. Permanent Resident (last 15 days)	U.S. Citizen	
<b>Undergraduate Eligibility</b>	Any high school senior	Senior	Sophomore or Junior	Sophomore or M.A. seeking thesis	
<b>Deadline Check website and application status</b>	Early December	Early January, also apply to all Intel Security Scholarship	Late January	Late January	

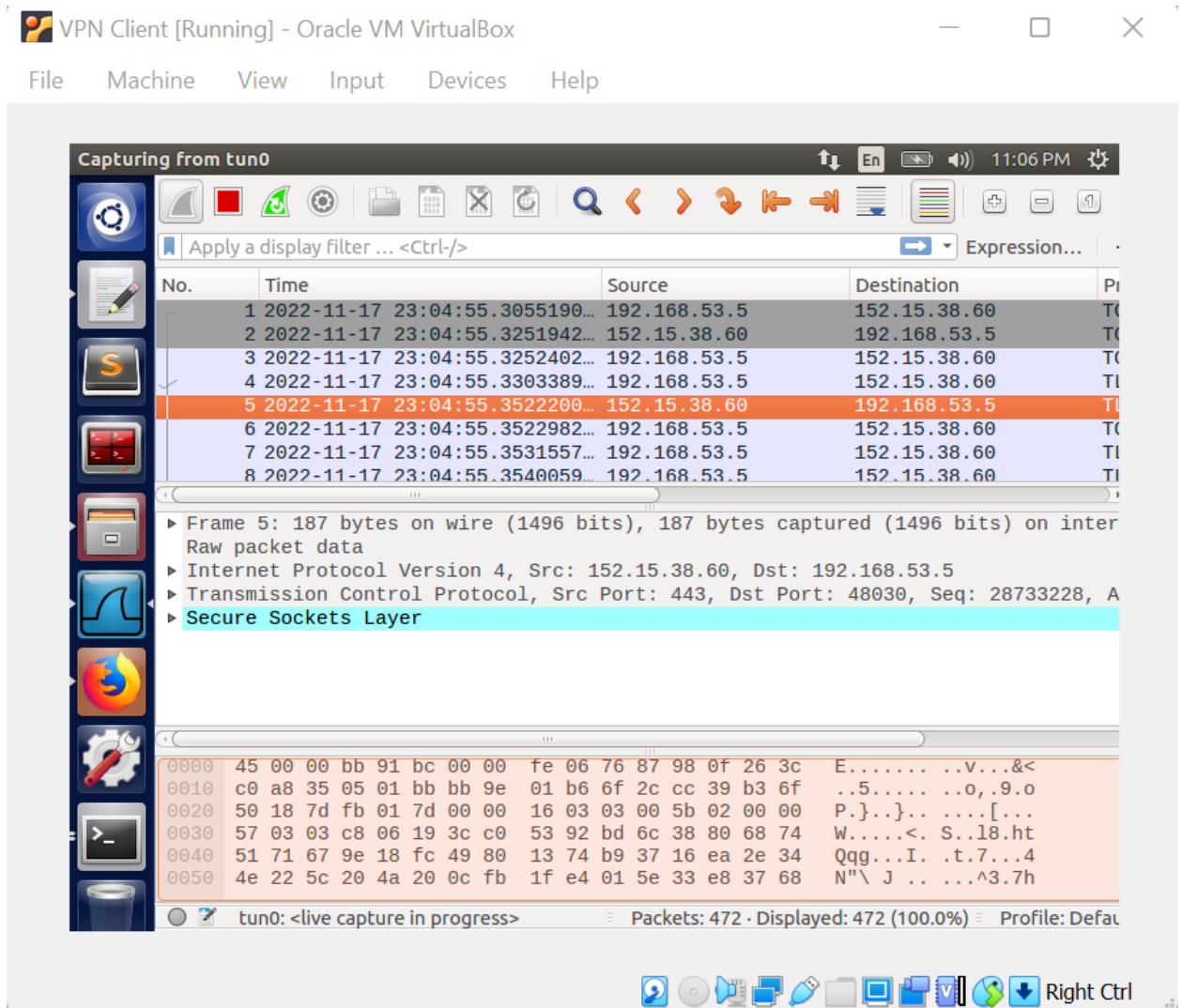
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Students interested in applying should write immediately to Dr. Andrew Kanner (andrewkanner@unc.edu)

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Right Ctrl

g. Take screenshot(s) of what you see on Wireshark



**Question:** How is the VPN Client able to access the webpage that's blocked by its firewall? Please explain using the screenshots you took.

**Answer:** Observe that only packets were transferred between the tun0 interfaces of the VPN Client and VPN Server so when website was browsed in the aforementioned figures. As shown in the lines of the collected file in the figures above, traffic was sent over the tunnel when we activated the network's restricted website according to how the VPN channel was configured. In the same way that the source of the request is via tunnel, the source of the response is likewise through the tunnel, and the website is produced. By doing this, we get over the limitations imposed by the current

network. This demonstrates that the packets were transmitted over the VPN tunnel when the VPN Client attempted to contact the website so that they could be encapsulated and afterwards forwarded to the website. On enp0s5, but not on tun0, we likely added a rule to restrict the IP address of the website. Through the VPN tunnel with the tun0 IP address, the VPN Client will visit the web. It won't be possible to access the webpage via tun0 if we really add a rule to block tun0 IP address.

### **References:**

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