

ABBREVIATIONS

WAN	Wide Area Network
LAN	Local Area Network
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
DNS	Domain Name Server
API	Application Program Interface
CLI	Command Line Interface
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
NIC	Network Interface Card

ABSTRACT

Packet sniffing is a method of tapping each packet as it flows across the network; i.e. it is a technique in which a user sniffs data belonging to other users of the network. Packet sniffers can operate as an administrative tool or for malicious purposes. It depends on the user's intent. Network administrators use them for monitoring and validating network traffic.

Packet sniffers are basically applications. They are programs used to read packets that travel across the network layer of the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) layer. (Basically, the packets are retrieved from the network layer and the data is interpreted.)

The packet sniffer listens to the data that arrives at the Network Interface Card (NIC). However, packet sniffers are not limited to Local Area Networks (LANs). Similar packet sniffers exist for Wide Area Networks (WANs). If a machine is in the path of two connected machines (A and B) on a WAN, the machine can listen to the traffic flowing from A to B.

INTRODUCTION

Packet sniffing is a technique whereby packet data flowing across the network is detected and observed. It gathers, collects and maintains logs of network packets which pass through a network.

Network administrators use packet sniffing tools to monitor and validate network traffic, while hackers may use similar tools for malicious purposes. Packets reflect the network activity in a node.

Here I will perform the role of administrator.

WHAT IS DOCKER?

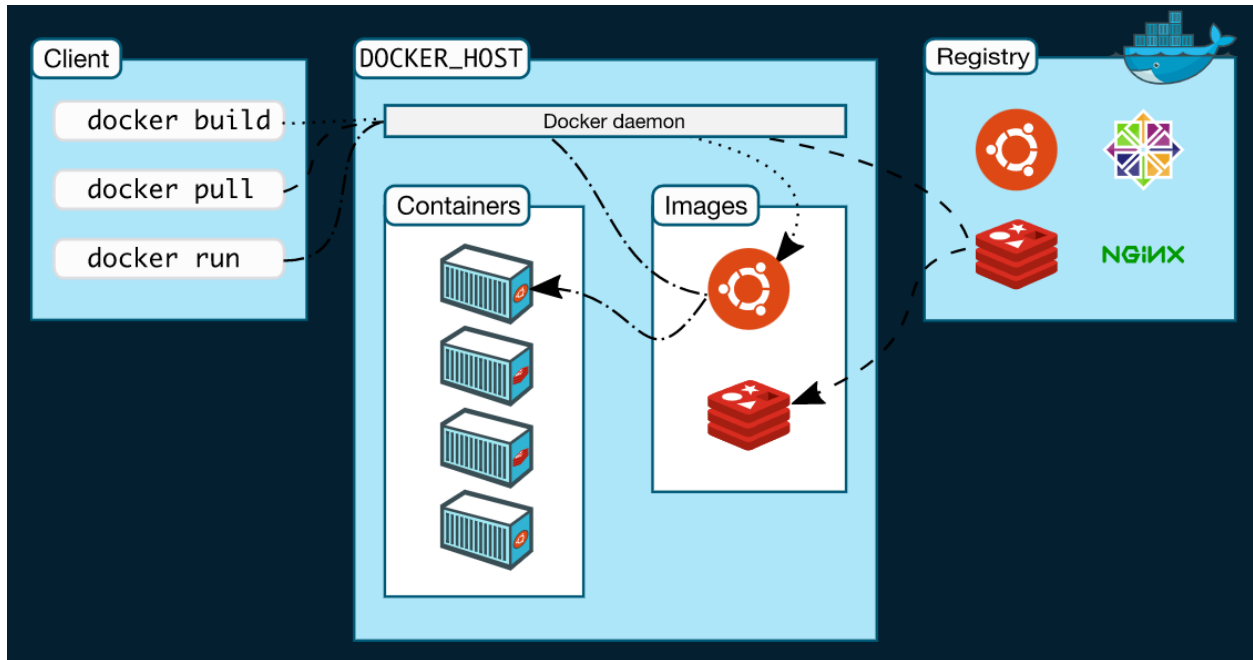
- Docker is an open platform for developing, shipping and running apps.



-
- It is a better alternative to VirtualBox as it has less load and is an application level virtualization unlike VirtualBox which is an OS level virtualization.
- Docker enables you to separate your applications from your infrastructure so you can deliver software quickly. (All applications have their own implementation and Docker is a virtualization of that.)
- Docker makes development efficient and significantly reduce the delay between writing code and running it in production.
- Docker containers can run on a developer's local laptop, on physical or virtual machines in a data center, on cloud providers, or in a mixture of environments.
- Docker is portable and lightweight in nature, which makes it easy to dynamically manage workloads.
- It provides a viable, cost-effective alternative to hypervisor-based virtual machines.
- Docker Desktop is an easy-to-install application for your Mac, Windows or Linux environment that enables you to build and share containerized applications and microservices.
- Docker Desktop includes the Docker daemon (dockerd), the Docker client (docker), Docker Compose, Docker Content Trust, Kubernetes, and Credential Helper.

- A Docker registry stores Docker images. Docker Hub is a public registry that anyone can use, and Docker is configured to look for images on Docker Hub by default. You can even run your own private registry.
- When you use the `docker pull` or `docker run` commands, the required images are pulled from your configured registry. When you use the `docker push` command, your image is pushed to your configured registry.

DOCKER ARCHITECTURE



WHAT IS SCAPY

- Scapy is a powerful packet manipulation library supported by both Python2 and Python3. It is used for interacting with the packets on the network. It has several functionalities through which we can easily forge and manipulate the packet.
- This sniffer tool is developed in Docker with python version 3 using Scapy which has its own command line interpreter(CLI) to capture TCP, UDP and ICMP packets based on their header.
- Scapy needs to be imported. There are raw packet capture tools available like tcpdump but Scapy captures all the incoming and outgoing packets from all interfaces of the machine and classifies them into incoming and outgoing packets. With this tool we can customize the code that will sniff exactly what we need.

MODULES & SOFTWARE USED

- Docker platform is used.

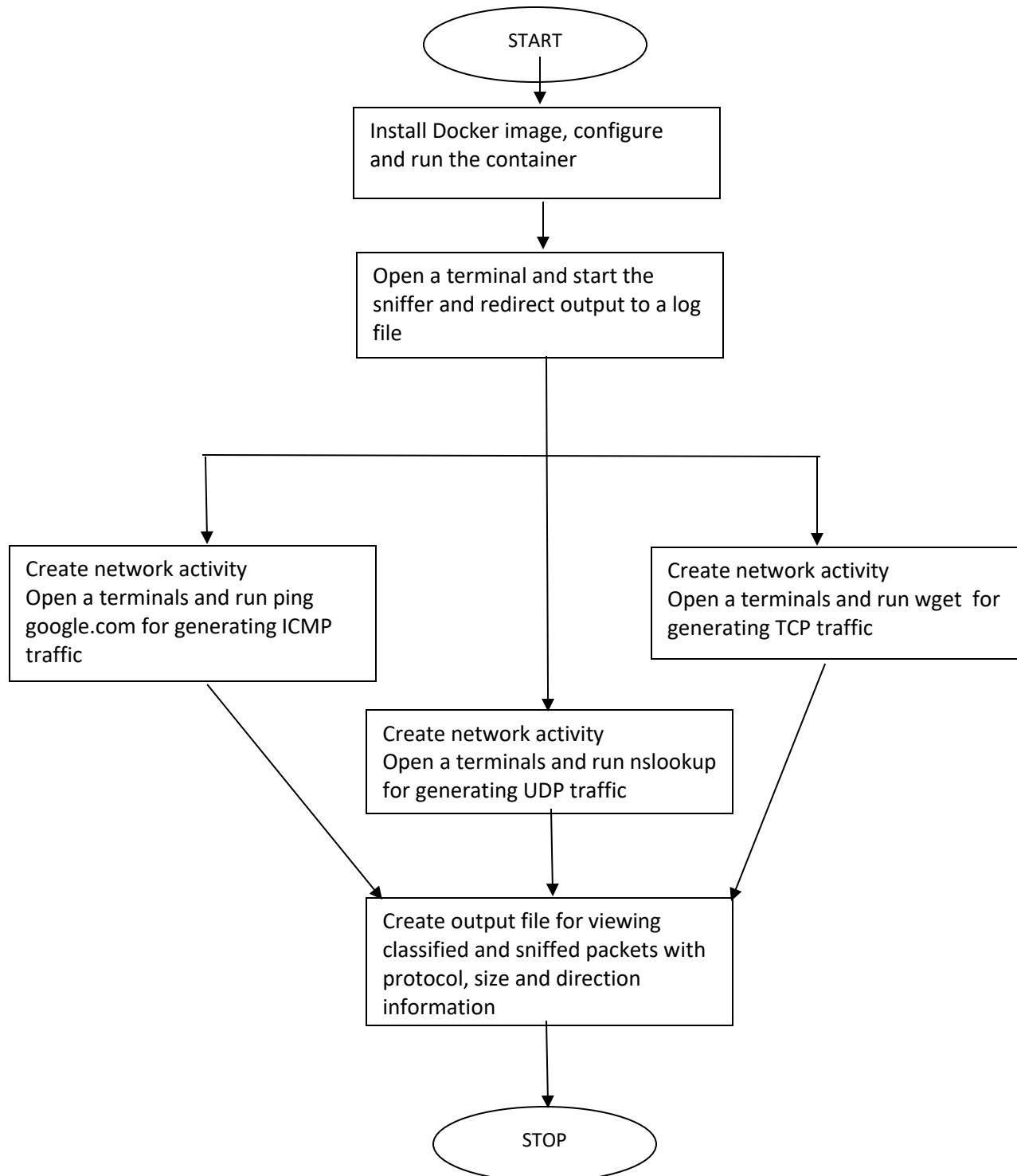
Modules and library used are:

- Scapy (a python library)
- socket
- datetime
- os
- time

PRE-REQUISITES

- Packet sniffing can be done only if the network to be monitored is in promiscuous mode, which allows a network device to intercept and read each network packet that arrives in its entirety.
- Some networks have non-promiscuous mode for security.
- In promiscuous mode, NIC is set to accept every packet that it receives, like it has no hardware filtering.
- Some other tools that use promiscuous mode - Wireshark, Tcpdump, Aircrack-ng, cain and abel(darknet, beware!), Snort, VirtualBox, etc.
- Extremely effective because of its passive nature.
- And finally, in promisc mode the listener/sniffer has to be connected to the network.
- `ifconfig eth0 promisc` to enable it (if not already enabled).

FLOWCHART



IMPLEMENTATION

- Download Docker Desktop for Windows. Pull Scapy Docker image.
- Run exe with administrator.
- Install WSL(Windows Linux Subsystem for Linux) for your system.
- Double click on Docker icon to start the app
- User URL to pull the Docker image for Scapy (<https://hub.docker.com/r/traveling/scapy>)
- Click on play button to start the docker image.
- Provide host path after this docker container will start.
- Use terminal to start.
- Create python script and run using command `python packet.py >> 1.log` etc..
- Using external terminal start ping to different domains, for example `ibm.com`, `google.com` to create network activity.
- Check log file where you will get all details/packets sniffed and categorised protocol wise with direction.

SOURCE CODE

Step 1: Import required modules

Create a python file and import all the required modules.

i.e. os, socket, scapy, datetime.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from scapy.all import *
import socket
import datetime
import os
import time
```

Step 2: Build functions

After importing all the required modules creating a function and using python built-in main function.

Also, using the prn parameter helps to sniff packets continuously. In place of prn if we use count=1 then only one packet will be sniffed.

```
def network_monitoring_for_visualization_version(pkt):
    '''if __name__ == '__main__':
        sniff(prn=network_monitoring_for_visualization_version)'''
```

Step 3: Classification

Classifying packets into TCP, UDP and ICMP, then into incoming & outgoing packets.

Scapy has a built-in function to check if a packet has layers of protocols. i.e. `packet.haslayer(TCP)`, or `packet.haslayer(UDP)` or any protocols supported by Scapy. And finally print all the required information in the console.

```
time=datetime.now() # importing time to get the exact time when packets are sniffed.
```

classifying packets into TCP

```
if pkt.haslayer(TCP):
```

classifying packets into TCP Incoming packets

```
    if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())== pkt[IP].dst:
        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+ " "+"TCP-IN:{ }".format(len(pkt[TCP]))+
"Bytes"+" "+"SRC-MAC:" +str(pkt.src)+" "+"DST-MAC:"+str(pkt.dst)+" "+"
"SRC-PORT:"+str(pkt.sport)+" "+"DST-PORT:"+str(pkt.dport)+" "+"SRC-
IP:"+str(pkt[IP].src )+" "+"DST-IP:"+str(pkt[IP].dst))
```

```
    if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())==pkt[IP].src:
        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+ " "+"TCP-
OUT:{ }".format(len(pkt[TCP]))+ " Bytes"+" "+"SRC-MAC:" +str(pkt.src)+" "+"
"DST-MAC:"+str(pkt.dst)+" "+"SRC-PORT:"+str(pkt.sport)+" "+"DST-
PORT:"+str(pkt.dport)+" "+"SRC-IP:"+str(pkt[IP].src)+" "+"DST-
IP:"+str(pkt[IP].dst))
```

#classifying packets into UDP

```
if pkt.haslayer(UDP):
```

```
    if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())==pkt[IP].src:
```

classifying packets into UDP Outgoing packets

```

        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+str("UDP-OUT:{"}.format(len(pkt[UDP]))+" Bytes "+
"    "+"SRC-MAC:" +str(pkt.src)+"    "+"DST-MAC:"+ str(pkt.dst)+"    "+"SRC-PORT:"+ str(pkt.sport) +"    "+"DST-PORT:"+ str(pkt.dport)+"    "+"SRC-IP:"+ str(pkt[IP].src)+"    "+"DST-IP:"+ str(pkt[IP].dst))

```

```

if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())==pkt[IP].dst:

```

```

    # classifying packets into UDP Incoming packets

```

```

        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+str("UDP-IN:{"}.format(len(pkt[UDP]))+" Bytes "+
"    "+"SRC-MAC:" +str(pkt.src)+"    "+"DST-MAC:"+ str(pkt.dst)+"    "+"SRC-PORT:"+ str(pkt.sport) +"    "+"DST-PORT:"+ str(pkt.dport)+"    "+"SRC-IP:"+ str(pkt[IP].src)+"    "+"DST-IP:"+ str(pkt[IP].dst))

```

```

#classifying packets into ICMP

```

```

if pkt.haslayer(ICMP):

```

```

    # classifying packets into ICMP Incoming packets

```

```

if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())==pkt[IP].src:

```

```

        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+str("ICMP-OUT:{"}.format(len(pkt[ICMP]))+" Bytes"+
"Version:"+str(pkt[IP].version) +"    "*1+" SRC-MAC:"+str(pkt.src)+"    "+"DST-MAC:"+str(pkt.dst)+"    "+"SRC-IP: "+str(pkt[IP].src)+ "    "+"DST-IP:"+str(pkt[IP].dst))

```

```

    # classifying packets into ICMP Outgoing packets

```

```

if socket.gethostbyname(socket.gethostname())==pkt[IP].dst:

```

```

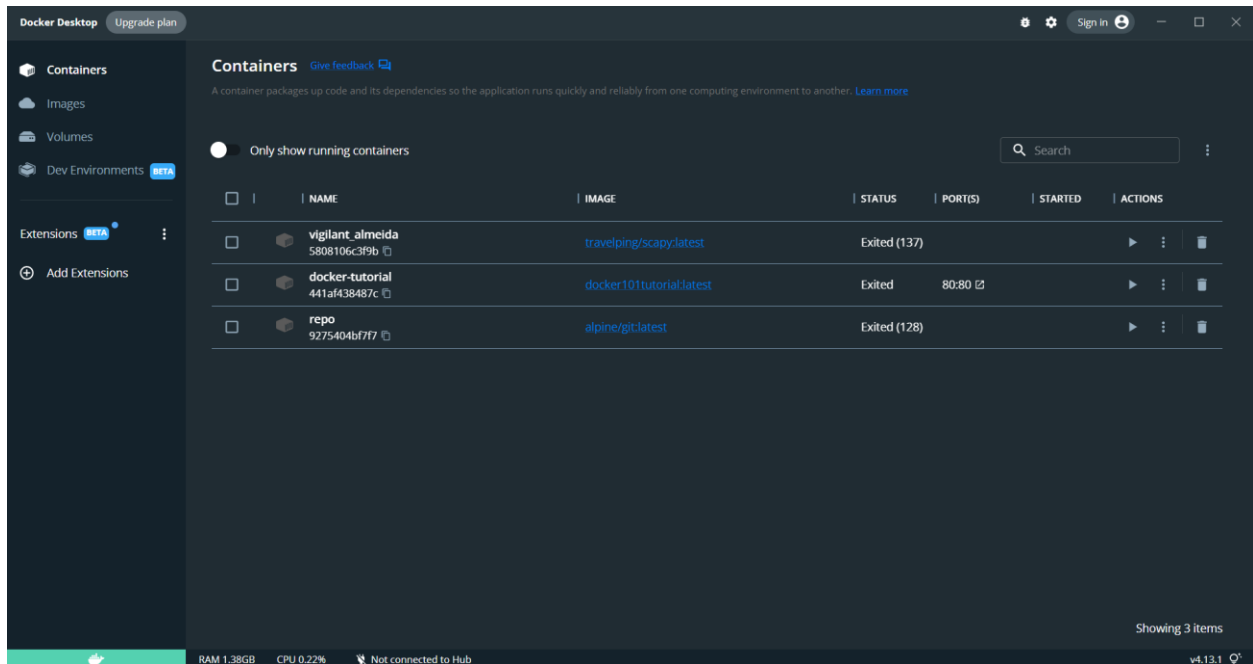
        print(str("[")+str(time)+str("]")+str("ICMP-IN:{"}.format(len(pkt[ICMP]))+" Bytes"+
"Version:"+str(pkt[IP].version) +"    "*1+" SRC-MAC:"+str(pkt.src)+"    "+"DST-MAC:"+str(pkt.dst)+"    "+"SRC-IP: "+str(pkt[IP].src)+ "    "+"DST-IP:"+str(pkt[IP].dst))

```

```
Version:"+str(pkt[IP].version)+"  "*1+"  SRC-MAC:"+str(pkt.src)+"  "+"DST-  
MAC:"+str(pkt.dst)+"  "+"SRC-IP: "+str(pkt[IP].src)+  "+"DST-IP:  
"+str(pkt[IP].dst))
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    sniff(prn=network_monitoring_for_visualization_version)
```

HOW THE DOCKER INTERFACE LOOKS



PROCEDURE

- Host path is where you mount the container, in this case E drive.
- To explain the sniffed outputs, I will use three use cases:
 - Case 1 where only packet.py is run after pinging google.com. The output is redirected to a file 1.out which gives the output when one terminal is trying to reach google
 - Case 2 where we ping google.com in the first terminal and ibm.com in the external terminal and in another external terminal cat 1.out is given, meaning the file is directed to 2.out instead of original output location. And *cat* command is used to concatenate. 2.out is the output when one terminal is trying to reach google, another is trying to reach ibm.
 - Case 3 we do an nslookup check after pinging both for sastra.ac.in and also do nslookup sastra.ac.in 8.8.8.8(this is global DNS).

STEPS

STEPS

- First do cat>1.out to empty the file then cat 1.out to show that it is empty. We can also store it in another space called 3.out

```
/packet-sniffing # python3 packet.py>>3.out &  
/packet-sniffing # cat 3.out  
/packet-sniffing # cat 3.out  
/packet-sniffing # python3 packet.py
```

- along with this do watch wget http://www.google.com -o /dev/null
- and nslookup ndtv.com or nslookup www.google.com in another terminal and now run python3 packet.py to get the output.

OUTPUT – wget -TCP

```

1 docker exec -it aa4697a65f6c75bc0eeed21771845a3332d94f25b007a260d5da /bin/sh
2
3 2022-12-12 16:24:37.6486127 ICMP-IN:64 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.174 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
4 2022-12-12 16:24:35.813915 ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.174
5 2022-12-12 16:24:35.039844 ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.174 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
6 2022-12-12 16:24:36.013161 ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.174
7 2022-12-12 16:24:36.040954 ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.174 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
8 2022-12-12 16:24:37.013555 ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.174
9 2022-12-12 16:24:37.045137 ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.174 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
10 2022-12-12 16:24:38.039808 ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.174
11 2022-12-12 16:24:30.015107 ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.174
12 2022-12-12 16:24:39.849468 ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.174 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
13 2022-12-12 16:25:13.604089 UDP-OUT:38 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:43406 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
14 2022-12-12 16:25:13.607384 UDP-OUT:38 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:43406 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
15 2022-12-12 16:25:14.757845 UDP-IN:118 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:43406 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
16 2022-12-12 16:25:14.761108 UDP-IN:66 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:43406 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
17 2022-12-12 16:25:26.677566 UDP-OUT:39 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:37556 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
18 2022-12-12 16:25:26.679955 UDP-OUT:39 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:37556 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
19 2022-12-12 16:25:27.528589 UDP-OUT:279 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:37556 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
20 2022-12-12 16:25:27.530511 UDP-OUT:279 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:37556 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
21 2022-12-12 16:25:47.094590 UDP-OUT:40 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:34517 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
22 2022-12-12 16:25:47.096937 UDP-OUT:40 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:34517 DST-PORT:53 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:192.168.65.5
23 2022-12-12 16:25:47.099331 UDP-IN:82 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:34517 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
24 2022-12-12 16:25:47.102789 UDP-IN:70 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:53 DST-PORT:34517 SRC-IP:192.168.65.5 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
25 2022-12-12 16:25:47.105545 TCP-OUT:40 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:50132 DST-PORT:80 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:142.250.196.164
26 2022-12-12 16:25:47.107531 TCP-IN:28 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:80 DST-PORT:50132 SRC-IP:142.250.196.164 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
27 2022-12-12 16:25:47.109517 TCP-OUT:20 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:50132 DST-PORT:80 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:142.250.196.164
28 2022-12-12 16:25:47.111483 TCP-OUT:20 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:50132 DST-PORT:80 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:142.250.196.164
29 2022-12-12 16:25:47.111483 TCP-IN:20 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:80 DST-PORT:50132 SRC-IP:142.250.196.164 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
30 2022-12-12 16:25:47.227357 TCP-IN:1406 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-PORT:80 DST-PORT:50132 SRC-IP:142.250.196.164 DST-IP:172.17.0.2
31 2022-12-12 16:25:47.229541 TCP-OUT:20 Bytes SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:95:38:2b:9c SRC-PORT:50132 DST-PORT:80 SRC-IP:172.17.0.2 DST-IP:142.250.196.164
32
33 /packet-sniffing #

```

OUTPUT – watch wget -TCP

[illegible]

OUTPUT(packet.py in case 1)

```
docker exec -it 5808106c3f9b / # ls
bin          home          mnt          proc          sbin          tmp
dev          lib           opt          root          srv           usr
etc          media         packet-sniffing run           sys           var

/ # cd packet-sniffing
/packet-sniffing # ls
1.out      2.out      log.out      log1.out      packet.py
/packet-sniffing # packet.py
/bin/sh: packet.py: not found
/packet-sniffing # python3 packet.py
[2022-11-09 17:46:42.913630] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:42.936044] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:43.913754] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:43.939165] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:44.914227] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:44.936797] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:45.914647] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:45.938922] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:46.914838] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:46.935318] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:47.915669] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:47.935815] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-09 17:46:48.916283] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.76.46
[2022-11-09 17:46:48.941621] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:2c:e4:79:c4 DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.76.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
```

OUTPUT 1.out case 1

```
docker exec -it 5808106c3f9b / # ls
bin          home          mnt          proc          sbin          tmp
dev          lib           opt          root          srv           usr
etc          media         packet-sniffing run           sys           var

/ # cd packet-sniffing
/packet-sniffing # ls
1.out      2.out      log.out      log1.out      packet.py
/packet-sniffing # python3 packet.py>>1.out
^C/packet-sniffing # cat 1.out
/bin/sh: cat: not found
/packet-sniffing # cat 1.out
[2022-11-08 17:52:59.798672] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:52:59.822412] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:00.799321] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:00.846538] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:01.799516] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:01.825883] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:02.799533] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:02.824062] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:03.800240] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:03.832389] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:04.800383] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:04.825298] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:05.800262] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP:
142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:05.826049] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46
DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
```

OUTPUT 2.out case 3

```
docker exec -it 5808106c3f9b / # ls
bin          home      mnt          proc         sbin         tmp
dev          lib       opt          root         srv          usr
etc          media    packet-sniffing run          sys          var

/ # cd packet-sniffing
/packet-sniffing # ls
1.out      log.out    log1.out    packet.py
/packet-sniffing # python3 packet.py>>2.out
^C/packet-sniffing # cat 2.out
[2022-11-08 18:05:57.756283] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.78
[2022-11-08 18:05:57.781363] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.78 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 18:05:57.980461] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 104.85.124.77
[2022-11-08 18:05:58.005754] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 104.85.124.77 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 18:05:58.755939] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.78
[2022-11-08 18:05:58.781865] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.78 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 18:05:58.981183] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 104.85.124.77
[2022-11-08 18:05:59.005701] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 104.85.124.77 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 18:05:59.755786] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.196.78
[2022-11-08 18:05:59.782132] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.196.78 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 18:05:59.981864] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
```

OUTPUT 1.out Case 3

```
/packet-sniffing # cat 1.out
[2022-11-08 17:52:59.798672] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:52:59.822412] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:00.799321] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:00.846538] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:01.799516] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:01.825883] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:02.799533] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:02.824062] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:03.800240] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:03.832389] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
[2022-11-08 17:53:04.800383] ICMP-OUT:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:ac:11:00:02 DST-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:
cb SRC-IP: 172.17.0.2 DST-IP: 142.250.67.46
[2022-11-08 17:53:04.825298] ICMP-IN:64 Bytes IP-Version:4 SRC-MAC:02:42:01:73:02:cb DST-MAC:02:42:ac
:11:00:02 SRC-IP: 142.250.67.46 DST-IP: 172.17.0.2
```


INPUT nslookup in case 3

```
docker exec -it aaa4697a65ffec75bc0beecdec217f1845b859c13332d4f25fb0f07a9260dd5a /bin/sh
Name:  sastra.ac.in
Address: 115.240.199.108
Name:  sastra.ac.in
Address: 139.167.67.12
Name:  sastra.ac.in
Address: 14.139.181.236

Non-authoritative answer:
*** Can't find sastra.ac.in: No answer

/ # nslookup google.com
Server:      192.168.65.5
Address:     192.168.65.5:53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:  google.com
Address: 2404:6800:4007:823::200e

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:  google.com
Address: 172.217.163.206

/ # nslookup 8.8.8.8
Server:      192.168.65.5
Address:     192.168.65.5:53

Non-authoritative answer:
*** Can't find 8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa: No answer

/ #
```

TCP ports are analysed

TCP PORTS ARE ANALYZED

- For 443 TCP connections use below command
wget <https://www.google.com> (wget means web get provided it is permitted)
- wget www.google.com -o /dev/null (o is output)
- The output will be in /dev/null which means null device, i.e. it acts as a vacuum for errors
- Use same command with http instead of https so connection will be on 80 port with TCP:
watch wget http://www.google.com -o /dev/null
- This will download index.html by default and make it null.
- After this, check output file you can see 443 or 80 connection as per your command.

OUTPUT TCP port 443



```
Every 2.0s: wget http://www.google.com -O/dev/null
Connecting to www.google.com (172.217.167.132:443)
saving to '/dev/null'
null 100% |*****| 16235 0:00:00 ETA
'/dev/null' saved
```

- That's size of the index file, index.html
- It is downloading file but saved in /dev/null so whatever you download there it will nullify
- And you wont see anything as downloaded
- Use ctrl c to stop
- watch(a Linux command) will execute same command for every 2 seconds
- So you will continue to get same packets in the packet sniffer

ANALYSIS

- The output shows many fields such as source IP, destination IP, source MAC, destination MAC, IP version, date, time(hour, minute, second and microseconds included) & packets inbound or outbound and their protocol.
- If source address in packet is IP address of my machine then it is an outgoing packet.
- If destination address in packet is IP address of my machine then it is an incoming packet.
- If a packet is missing you will get request timed out in a ping terminal.
- We cannot know if a packet is corrupted or not because with this code we are only checking for the credentials and not the content.
- But it could be detected with checksum in network layers,
- If sender end and receiver end checksum do not match then the packet may be corrupted in transit.

- Although Scapy is all powerful, it's takes a lot of memory when reading packets so analysing larger packet will take toll on your system memory.

FUTURE SCOPE OF WORK

- Penetration testing using Scapy
 - A penetration test (pen test) is an authorized simulated attack performed on a computer system to evaluate its security.
 - Penetration tests are used to identify the level of technical risk emanating from software and hardware vulnerabilities.
 - Scapy can be used for penetration testing
- Packet manipulation and crafting
 - Packet Editing / Crafting is the modification of created or captured packets. This involves modifying packets in manners which are difficult or impossible to do in the Packet Assembly stage, such as modifying the payload of a packet
 - You can write servers, routers, firewalls, network tracing tools, and pretty much anything in Scapy, due to its ability to sniff, send, and respond to packets. All of these properties make it very useful for network based attacks.
- Detection of hidden wireless networks; Wi-Fi
 - Scapy can as well be used to detect hidden WiFi networks