

Packet Sniffing and Credential Capture in a Controlled Lab Environment

1. Student Details

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2. Objective

To perform packet sniffing in a lab environment using appropriate tools and techniques in order to capture plaintext usernames and passwords transmitted over the network.

3. Tools & Technologies Used

- Operating System: Kali Linux / Windows
- Sniffing Tool: Wireshark
- Virtualization: VMware
- Network Type: Bridged
- Target Machine: Windows 10

4. Lab Setup

- One Attacker Machine (Kali Linux)
- One Victim Machine (Windows 10)
- Wireshark installed on attacker machine
- Same network interface used

5. Methodology

5.1. For Certifiedhacker.com

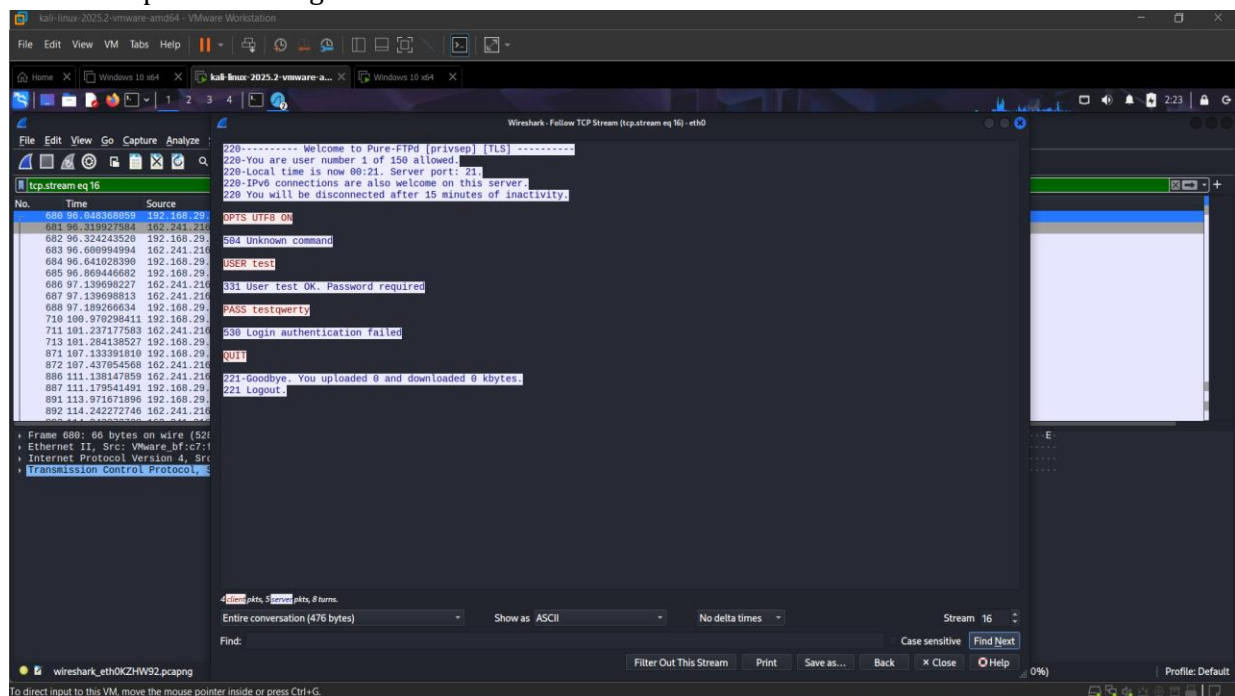
1. Enabled packet sniffing using Wireshark on interface eth0.
2. Started capturing traffic while victim accessed certifiedhacker.com while the victim connect with FTP using CMD and given port is 21.
3. Applied filters tcp.port == 21 on wireshark.
4. Identified IP Address and Port Number which containing form data.
5. Extracted credentials from the raw data or packet details.

5.2. For testphp.vulnweb.com

- ## 6. Observations

- Captured IP Address and Port Number.
- Username: test
- Password: testqwerty
- Protocol: FTP

- Packet capture showing credentials



To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G

6.2. For testphp.vulnweb.com

- Captured POST request.
- Username: test
- Password: test
- Protocol: HTTP (no SSL/TLS)

Include screenshot(s) of:

- Packet capture showing credentials, Filtered POST data

The screenshot displays a Windows 10 virtual machine environment. The top window shows a web browser at <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php>. The page is titled "Acunetix acuart" and contains a form for user information. The form fields are filled with the following data:

- Name: <script>alert(1)</script>
- Credit card number: 1234 5678 9101 1010
- E-Mail: <script>alert(1)</script>
- Phone number: 084564321
- Address: 3137 Laguna Street

The bottom window shows a packet capture interface with a list of captured packets. The selected packet is a POST request to <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/userinfo.php>. The packet details show the following data:

- Frame 53: 588 bytes on wire (4704 bits), 588 bytes captured (4704 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
- Ethernet II, Src: VMware_8f:c7:fe (00:0c:29:8f:c7:fe), Dst: Arcadyan_a4:80:87 (c4:e5:32:a4:80:87)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.29.208, Dst: 44.228.249.3
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49828, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 2, Ack: 1, Len: 534
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Form item: "uname" = "test"
- Form item: "pass" = "test"

The packet capture interface also shows a hex dump of the packet data, with the POST body content visible in the ASCII column.

7. Analysis

- Password was sent in plaintext because HTTP lacks encryption.
- Demonstrates the risk of using unencrypted communication.

8. Security Implications

- Such sniffing techniques can be used by attackers for credential harvesting.
- Importance of using HTTPS and secure login mechanisms.
- Recommendations:
 - Use SSL/TLS encryption.
 - Implement secure password storage.
 - Monitor network traffic for anomalies.

9. Conclusion

This assignment demonstrated the risks of transmitting credentials over unencrypted channels. Packet sniffing was successfully used to intercept login data, emphasizing the need for secure web communication practices.