PROCEDURE FOR WIRESHARK AND NMAP TOOL

STEP 1:FIRST OPEN ROOT TERMINAL AND PERFORM TCP CONNECT (-sT) I.e, FULL OPEN SCAN BY USING NMAP .THAT IS ALL ABOUT 3 WAY HANDSHAKE FROM NETWORK TO THE WEBSERVER .

STEP 2: THEN YOU HAVE TO PERFORM NETWORK SCAN BY USING STEALTHY(-sS) I.e, syn scan (half open scan) from nmap to the ip .

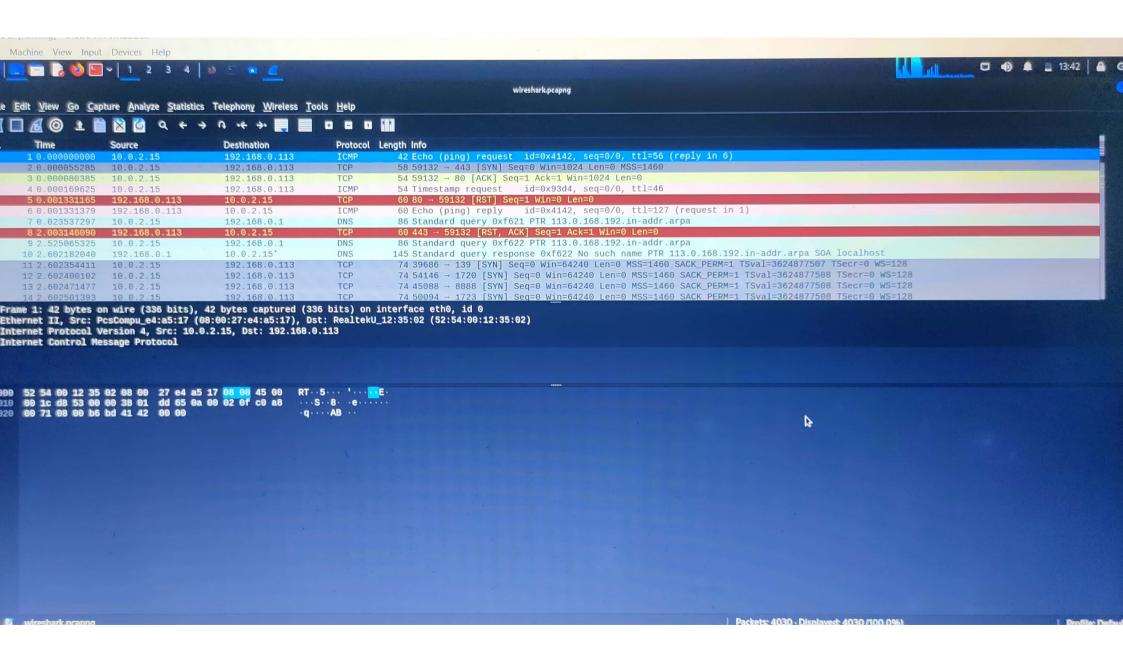
STEP 3: THEN YOU HAVE TO OPEN WIRESHARK IN ONE PAGE AND SELECT ETHO AND PERFORM —sS,-st, AGGRESIVE SCAN (-A) IN ROOT TERMINAL IN KALILINUX.

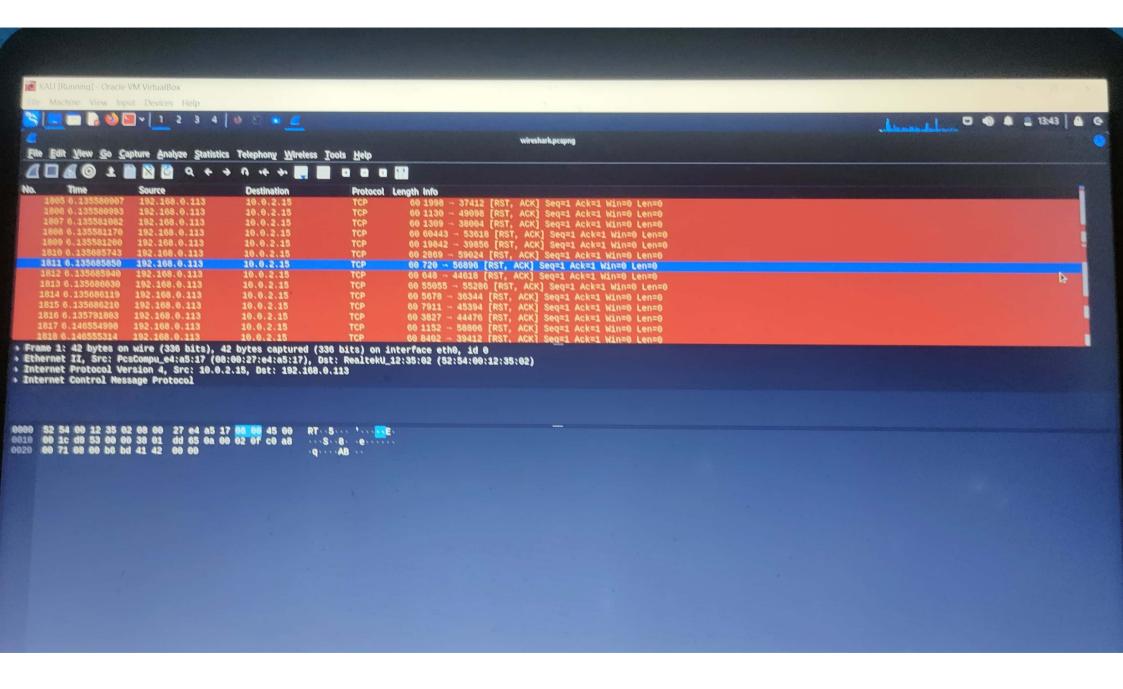
STEP 4: BY THIS YOU GET THE DECRYPT DATA FROM WIRESHARK TOOL HOW THEY TALK FROM SOURCE IP TO DESTINATION IP.

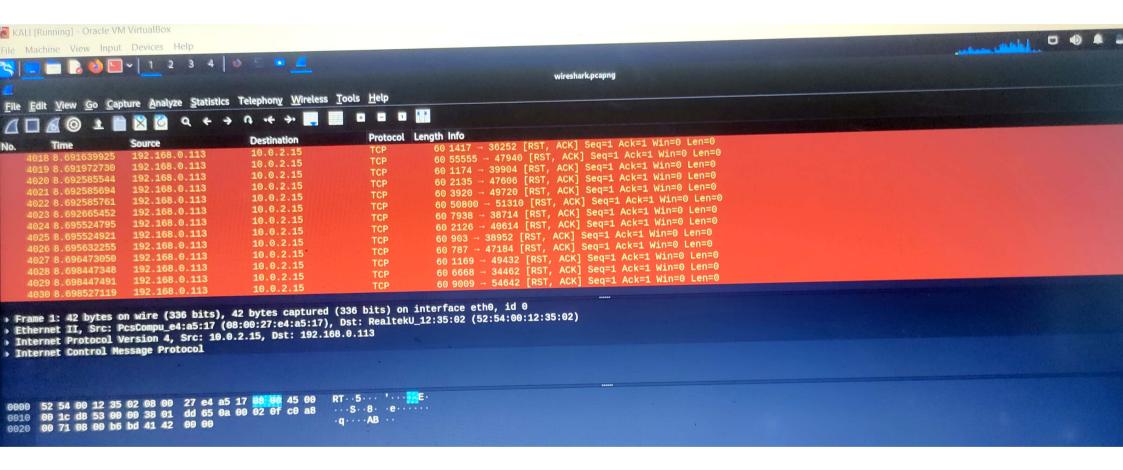
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Machine View Input Devices Help
File Actions Edit View Help
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.113
Host is up (0.00033s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
         STATE SERVICE
                                VERSION
135/tcp open msrpc
                                Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
5357/tcp open http
                                Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_http-title: Service Unavailable
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed p
Device type: bridge|general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): Oracle Virtualbox (98%), QEMU (92%)
 OS CPE: cpe:/o:oracle:virtualbox cpe:/a:qemu:qemu
 Aggressive OS guesses: Oracle Virtualbox (98%), QEMU user mode network gateway (92%)
 No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
 Network Distance: 2 hops
 TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=17 (Good luck!)
 IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
 Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
 Host script results:
  Host script results: 60 bytes from 192.168.0.1139
| smb2-security-mode: 64 bytes from 192.168.0.1139
        .1.1:

Message signing enabled but not required 0 113: 1000 seg-45
      3.1.1:
  date: 2022-08-07T05:19:50 ytes from 192 168 0 113; jcmp seg=495 ttl=127 time=0.232 mg
  | start_date: N/A 64 bytes from
  TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp) tes from 192.168.0.113: icmp_seq=498 ttl=127 time=0.326 ms
  HOP RTT ADDRESS 64 bytes from 192.168.0.113: icmp_seq=500 ttl=127 time=0.702 ms
1 0.12 ms 10.0.2.2 64 bytes from 192.168.0.113: icmp_seq=501 ttl=127 time=0.713 ms
2 0.09 ms 192.168.0.113 64 bytes from 192.168.0.113: icmp_seq=502 ttl=127 time=0.839 ms
  NSE: Script Post-scanning.
   Initiating NSE at 10:49
   Completed NSE at 10:49, 0.00s elapsed
   Initiating NSE at 10:49
   Completed NSE at 10:49, 0.00s elapsed
   Initiating NSE at 10:49
   Completed NSE at 10:49, 0.00s elapsed
   Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
   OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit
   Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 31.90 seconds
               Raw packets sent: 2054 (93.460KB) | Rcvd: 1042 (42.784KB)
    (root@kmli)-[/home/spycat]
ping 10.7.1,226
```

```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
 —(root⊕ kali)-[~]
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-07 12:57 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.113
Host is up (0.0028s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
        STATE SERVICE
PORT
135/tcp open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
5357/tcp open wsdapi
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.99 seconds
  —(root® kali)-[~]
sudo nmap -sS 192.168.0.113
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-07 13:06 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.113
Host is up (0.0024s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
      STATE SERVICE
PORT
135/tcp open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
5357/tcp open wsdapi
```







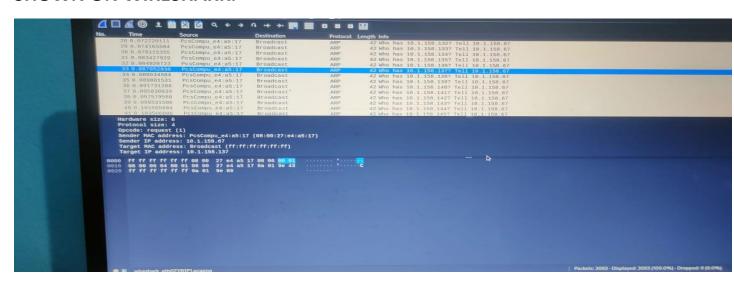
BETTERCAP AND WIRESHARK

STEP 1: FIRSTLY, OPEN THE KALI LINUX.

STEP 2: SECONDLY, OPEN THREE ROOT TERMINAL .ONE FOR WINDOWS TO TELL THAT I AM YOUR ROUTER, SECOND IS FOR NETDISCOVER SHOWS THAT WHAT ARE THE DEVICES CONNECTED AND WHAT IS MY GATEWAY ADDTRESS AND THIRD IS ROUTER THAT I AM TAKING YOUR ADDRESS TO PERFORM SPOOFING.

STEP 3: THEN OPEN THE WIRESHARK AND RUN THE COMMAND IN THE TWO TERMINAL USING ARPSPOOF.RUN THE COMMAND ONE BY ONE BY ONE AT THE SAME TIME.

STEP 4: THEN GETTING DETAILS FROM WIRESHARK I.e., ANALYZING THE TRAFFIC USING WIRESHARK AND ALL REQUEST HAS BENN SHOWN ON WIRESHARK.



STEP 4: IF YOU TERMINATE THE TERMINAL THE WIRESHARK STOPS .SO WE USING BETTERCAP .

STEP 5: SO, IN BETTERCAP WE BASICALLY ACCESS DATA OF THE TARGET MACHINE. WHEN WE OPEN THE OPEN THE BETTERCAP WE HAVE TO WRITE THE COMMAND I.e, bettercap —iface eth0 AND WE GET THE LIST OF COMMAND BY WRITING HELP AND GET THE MODULES WHICH YOU HAVE TO OPEN.

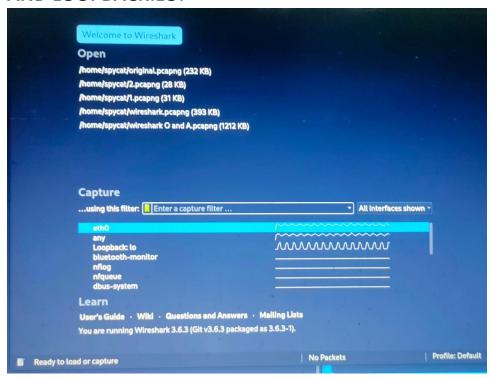
STEP 6: MODULES ARE net.probe, any.proxy, net.spoof, net.recon, arp.spoof, net.sniff, WHICH TYPE OF DATA ACCESS FROM THE TARGET MACHINE YOU HAVE TO JUST ON THAT MODULE BY WRITING THAT MODULE SPACE ON AND YOU GET THE ACCESS THE DATA.

STEP 7: AS TARGET MACHINE OPEN ANY SERVER OR ANY TYPE OF DATA ALL THE INFORMATION SHOWING IN THE BETTERCAP TOOL TERMINAL.



STEP 7: MAN IN THE MIDDLE ATTACK PERFORMING WELL OR NOT IS SHOWED ON WIRESHARK BY SHOWING US ON GRAPH OF ETHO, ANY

AND LOOPBACK:LO.



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