- 1. Run both the server and client on your machine, and use wireshark to capture the traffic. What information can you obtain by eavesdropping?
- I can get the message and the request type and other informations. Screenshots 1 and 2 shows HTTP POST message, 3 and 4 shows HTTP GET message.
- 2. What messages are sent out by your machine to perform the attack? My machine starts to send ARP packets saying "I'm 1.10".
- 3. Can you see the redirected messages (e.g. using wireshark)? Can you get the HTTP basicauth username and password?
- Yes. The username is admin and the password is I4sT L4b.
- Screenshot 5 and 6 shows some of the intercepted messages.
- Screenshot 7 and 8 shows where I got the username and password from wireshark and ettercap respectively.

4. TLS and HTTP:

When I first used the default method given in the link, I received the following error:

AttributeError: module 'OpenSSL.SSL' has no attribute 'PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2'

From what I read online, it is depreciated. I therefore removed the 'PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2' and only included my crt and key, which allowed me to run the server code, but the client code still gave me a SSLError: certificate verify failed. This is likely because the certificate is not trusted by the CA. As a result, I added the line "verify = 'server.crt' " in the client request to use server.crt as CA. With above changes done, I managed to run the client and server successfully, but only if I run both commands with sudo root privileges. Screenshot 9 shows the two commands and the results.

After running the client code to the HTTPS server, Wireshark could no longer read the username, password, or the message, even though it is able to access the certificate information (as it should). Screenshot 10 shows the certificate information captured by Wireshark.











