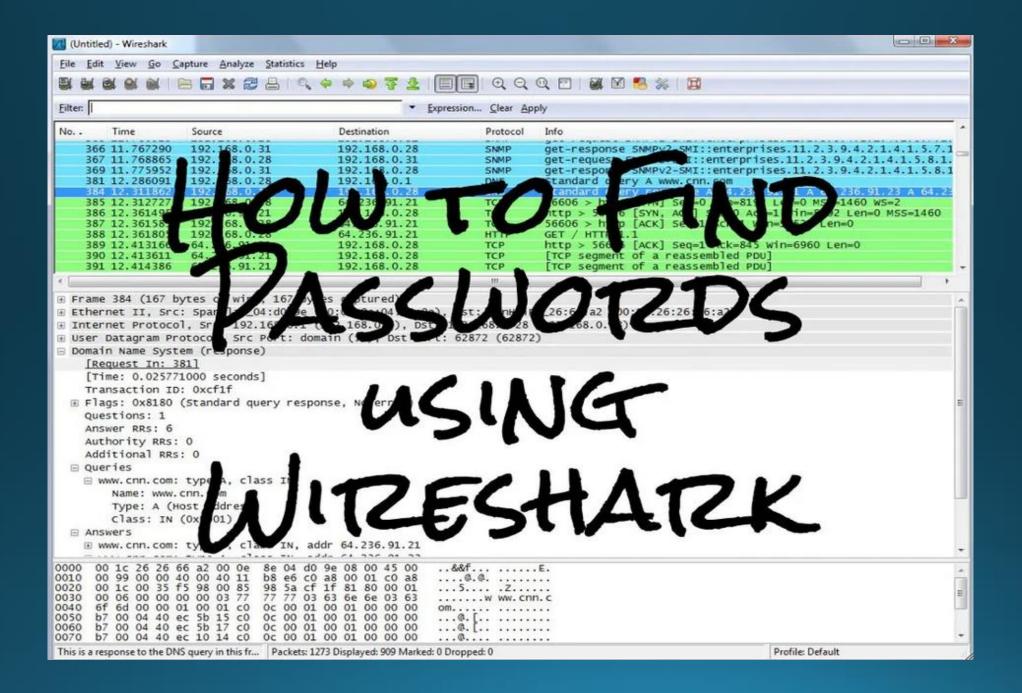
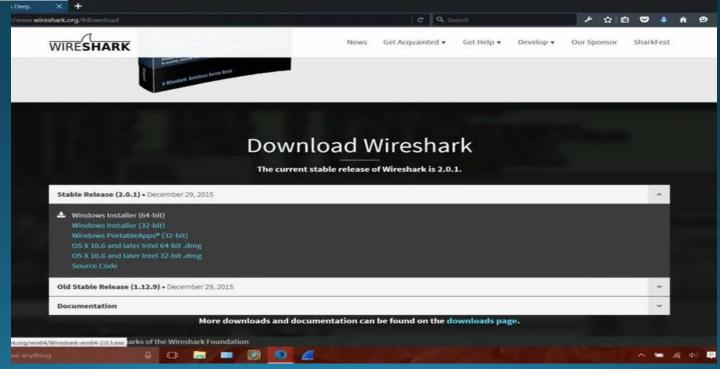
How to Find Passwords Using Wireshark



Step 1: Downloading Wireshark to Your CPU

• The first step to learning how to use Wireshark to monitor HTTP and HTTPS traffic is to download it. Go to the link below and choose the 32-bit or 64-bit (Which ever one has the little white icon to the left of it) download for Windows:

https://www.wireshark.org/#download



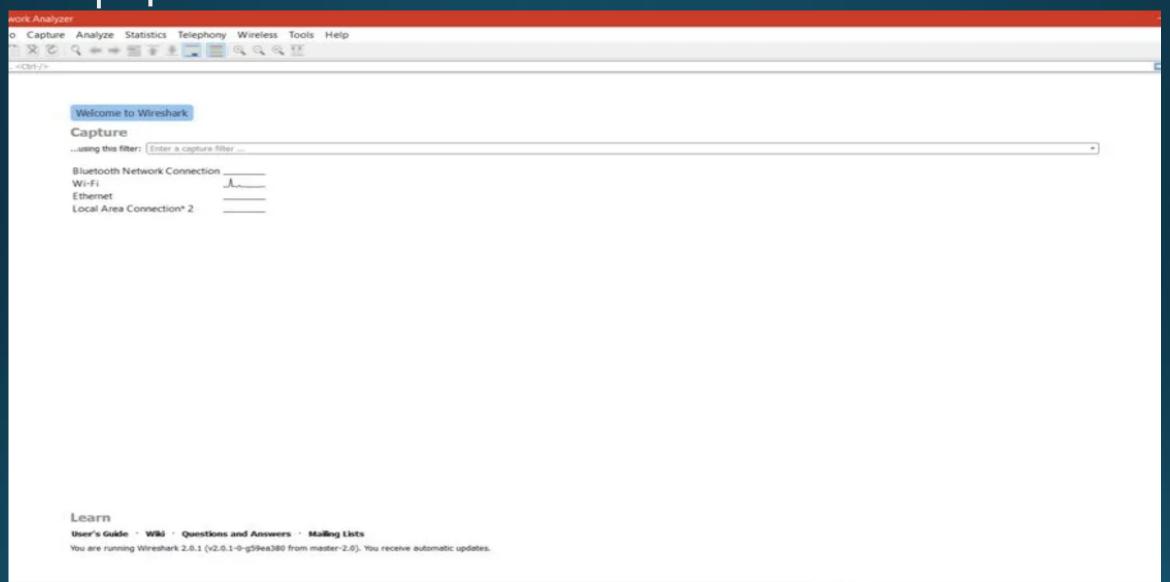
Step 2: Mac Download



Step 3: Getting to It

• The only passwords that you can see are ones that are not HTTPS packets. These HTTPS packets make up the majority of the packets that contain login information. However if you can manage to find a website that has little to no visitors I will now teach you how to locate the HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) file that contains login information.

Step 4: How You Know a Website Uses HTTPS



No Packets

amazon

0

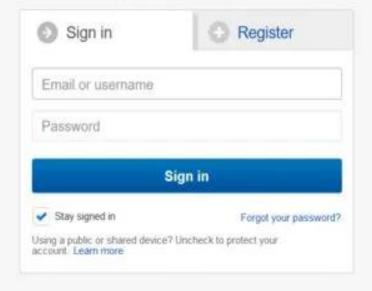
Email (phone for mobile accounts)	
Password	Forgot your password
	Sign in
n n	lew to Amazon?
Cr	eate an account

Conditions of Use Privacy Notice: © 1996-2016, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates.





We've got a new look! | Comments?

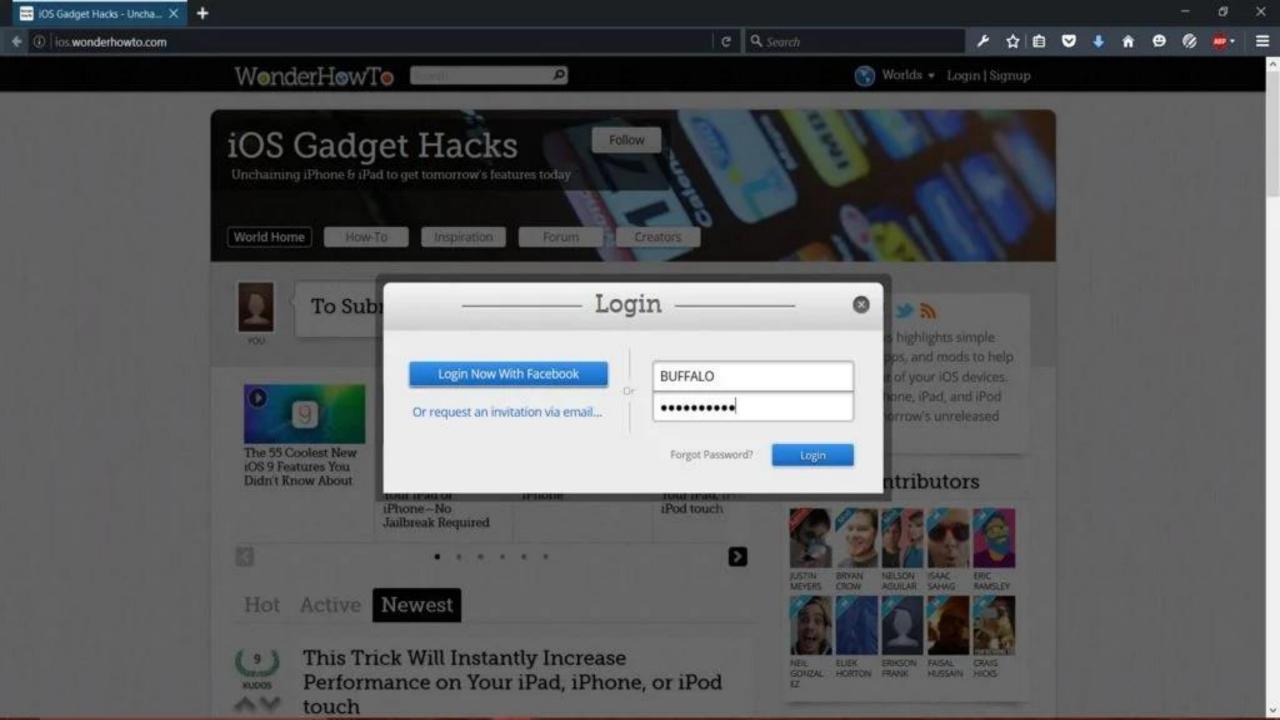


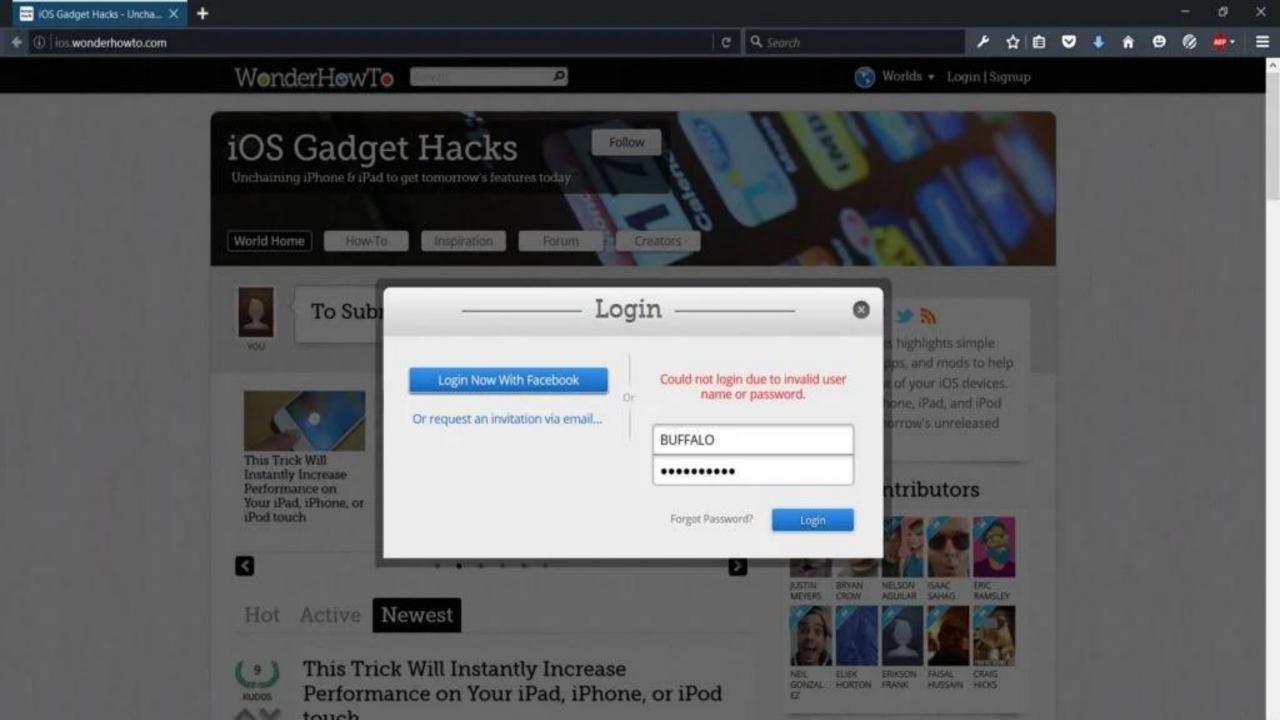


• You cannot look at the information in HTTPS packets because some bright people found it useful to protect this information and this is a good thing. Major websites all have encrypted packets and it would be foolish to bother with them, especially if the only thing you have read is this how to. Above are some websites that use HTTPS and you know this because there is a little green lock and the website starts with HTTPS not HTTP.

Step 5: Finding a Password



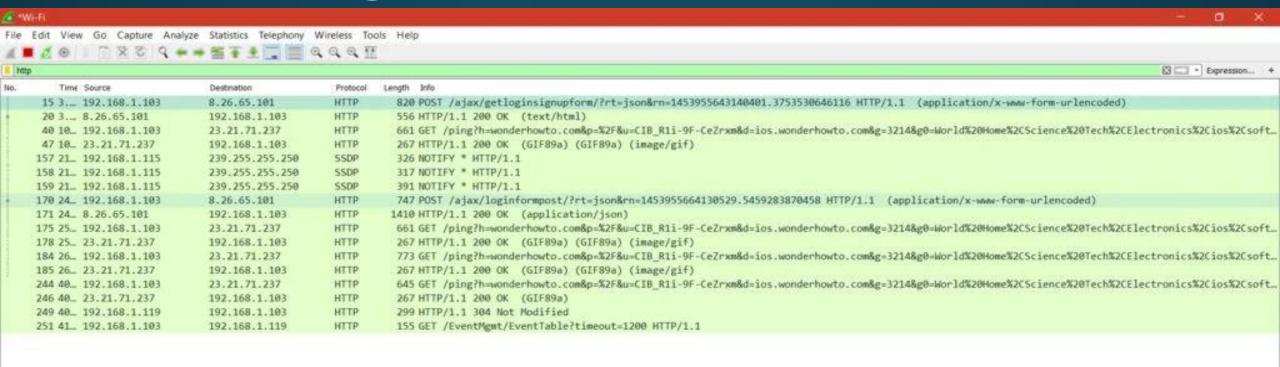




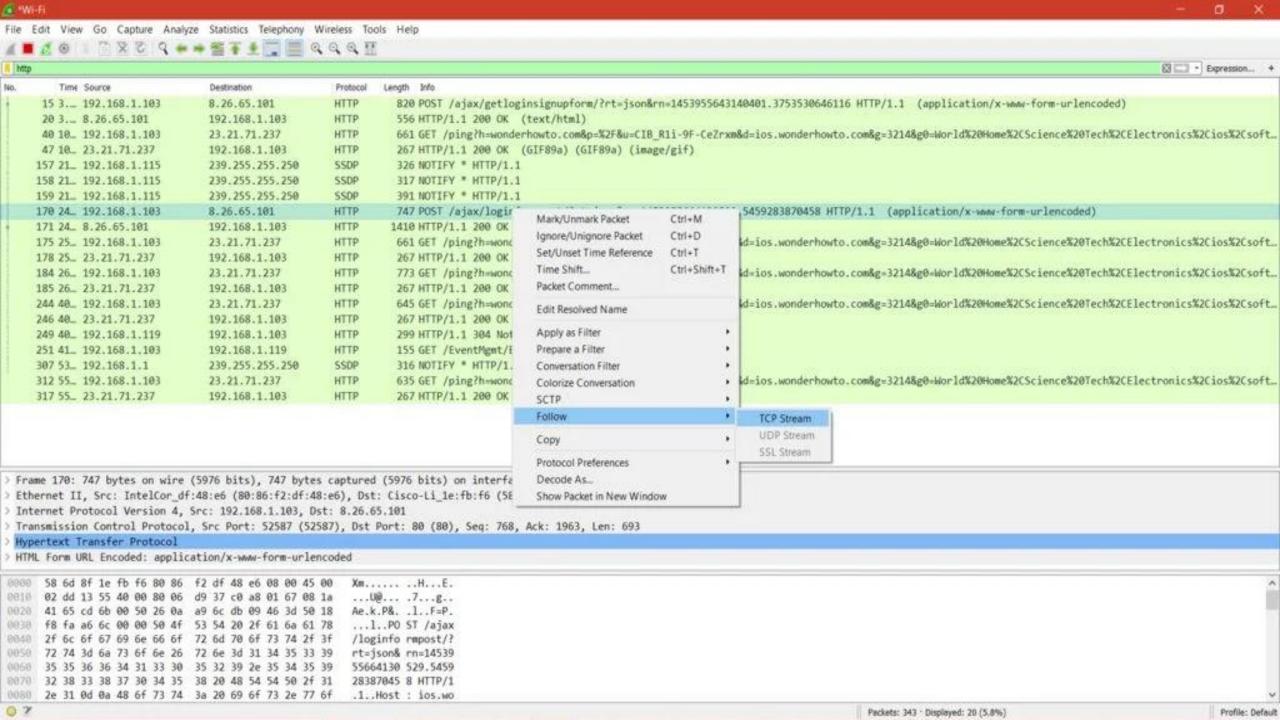
• First one must identify an unprotected website (as I covered earlier) and make a logon attempt - either successful or unsuccessful. It is VERY IMPORTANT that you click the capture button in the upper left corner of wire shark and have it run while you make the logon attempt. In the second step we will follow this packet and track it down using wire shark.

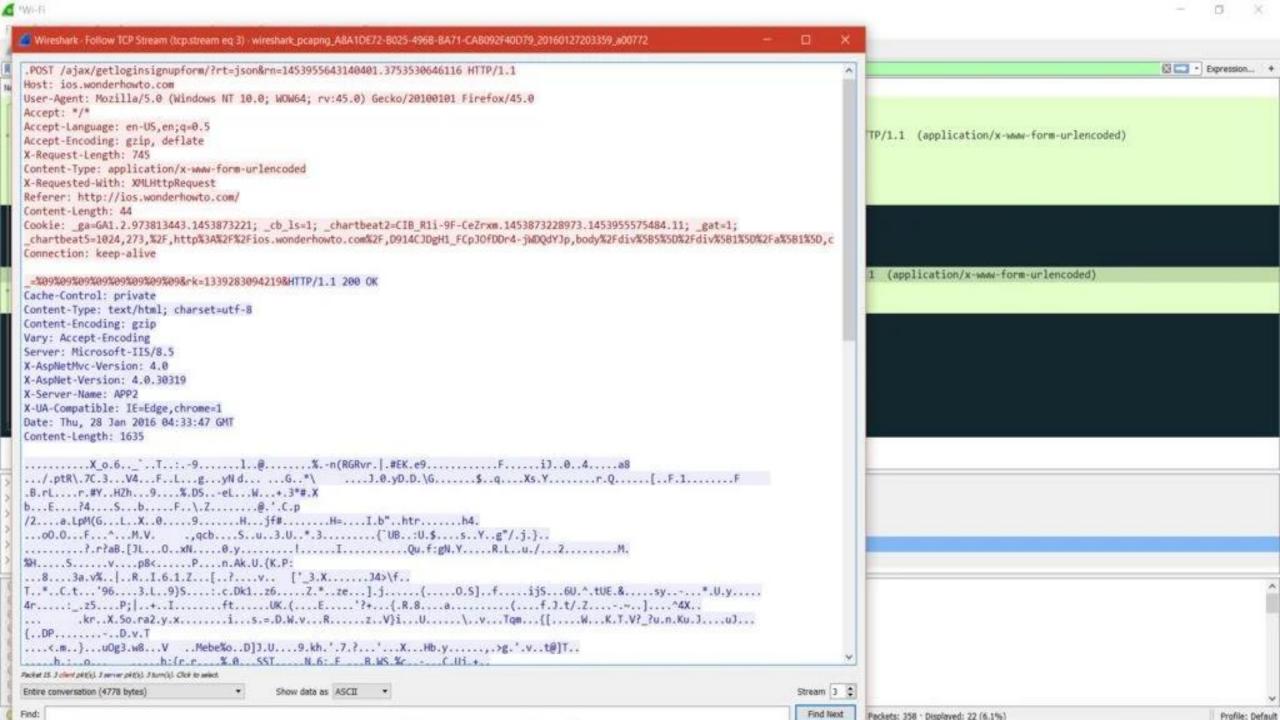
Step 6: Finding a Password (Continued)

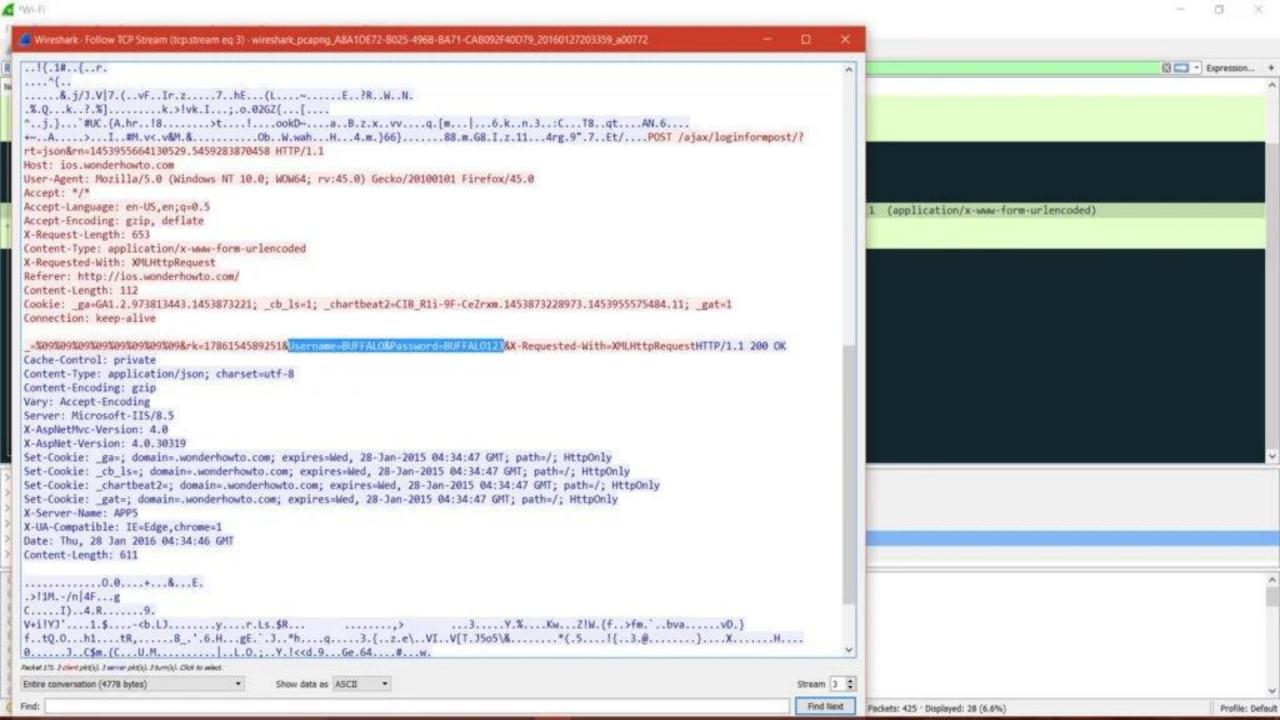
Frame 15: 820 bytes on wire (6560 bits), 820 bytes captured (6560 bits) on interface 0



```
Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_df:48:e6 (80:86:f2:df:48:e6), Dst: Cisco-Li_le:fb:f6 (58:6d:8f:le:fb:f6)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.103, Dst: 8.26.65.101
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52587 (52587), Dst Port: 80 (80), Seq: 2, Ack: 1, Len: 766
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
      58 6d 8f 1e fb f6 80 86 f2 df 48 e6 08 00 45 00
                                                          Xm...... ... H.... E.
      03 26 13 50 40 00 80 06 d8 f3 c0 a8 01 67 08 1a
                                                          .&.P@... ....g..
0020 41 65 cd 6b 00 50 26 0a a6 6e db 09 3e 93 50 18
                                                          Ae.k.P&. .n..>.P.
      fa f0 5e 1b 00 00 50 4f 53 54 20 2f 61 6a 61 78
                                                          .. .. . . . PO ST /ajax
      2f 67 65 74 6c 6f 67 69 6e 73 69 67 6e 75 70 66
                                                          /getlogi nsignupf
0050 6f 72 6d 2f 3f 72 74 3d 6a 73 6f 6e 26 72 6e 3d
                                                          orm/?rt= json&rn=
0060 31 34 35 33 39 35 35 36 34 33 31 34 30 34 30 31
                                                          14539556 43140401
                                                          .3753530 646116 H
8878 2e 33 37 35 33 35 33 30 36 34 36 31 31 36 20 48
9080 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 69
                                                          TTP/1.1. .Host: i
1 Thomastand Transfer Drotocols Drotocol
                                                                                                                                                Darketer 278 - Diselected: 12 /6 15c)
```







THANKS