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LAB REPORT : PACKET SNIFFING AND SPOOFING LAB

Task 1.1: Sniffing Packets

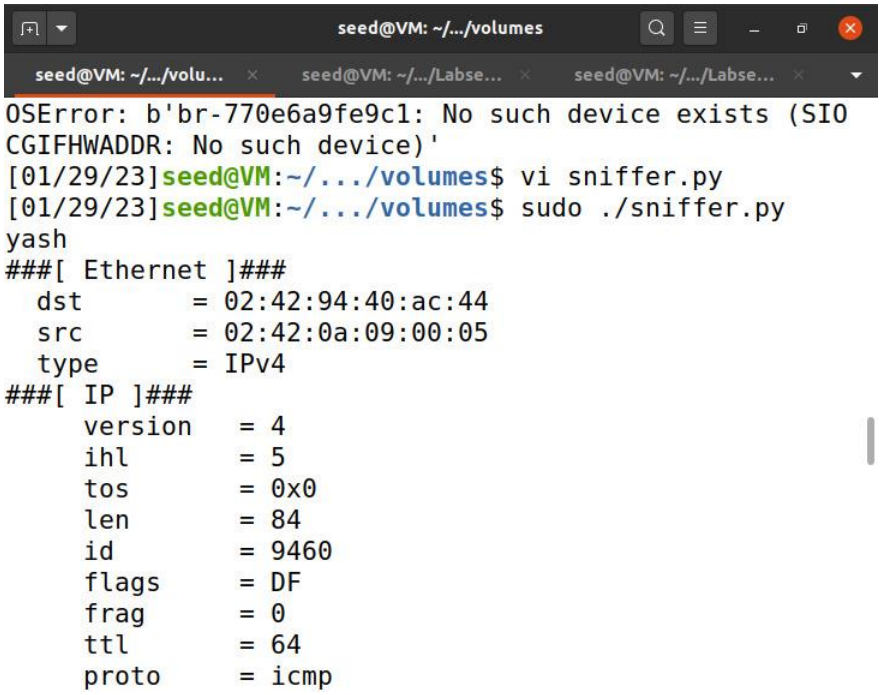
We define a function named print_pkt which will display the packet data and is passed as an argument to /sniff/ method. The sniff method is defined inside the scapy library and it takes in an interface id and further we can provide filters for our own purpose.

For the interface id we run the command ifconfig in another tab and get the required information, we can specify multiple id's to the sniff method.

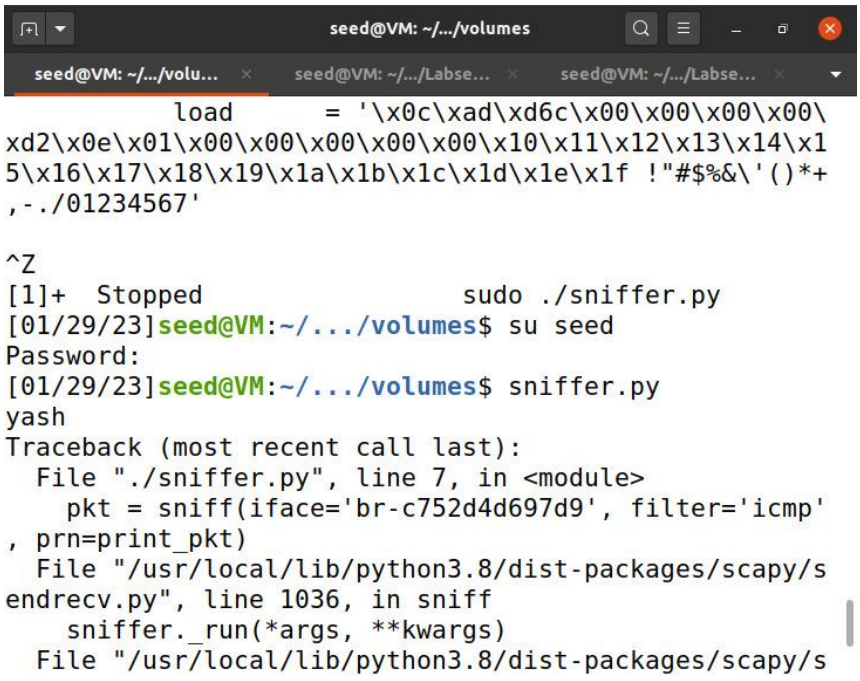
Make the python code executable and run it and it will start sniffing packets, we had to make sure to run python using the root privilege because without root privilege we won't be able to complete our lab.

Start a shell on the host A container, we can get the container id by executing the 'dockps' command and then using that id start a shell on the particular container by executing docksh. We will have the host A terminal and from here start pinging.

Once the pinging starts we can observe that we can observe the packets being captured.

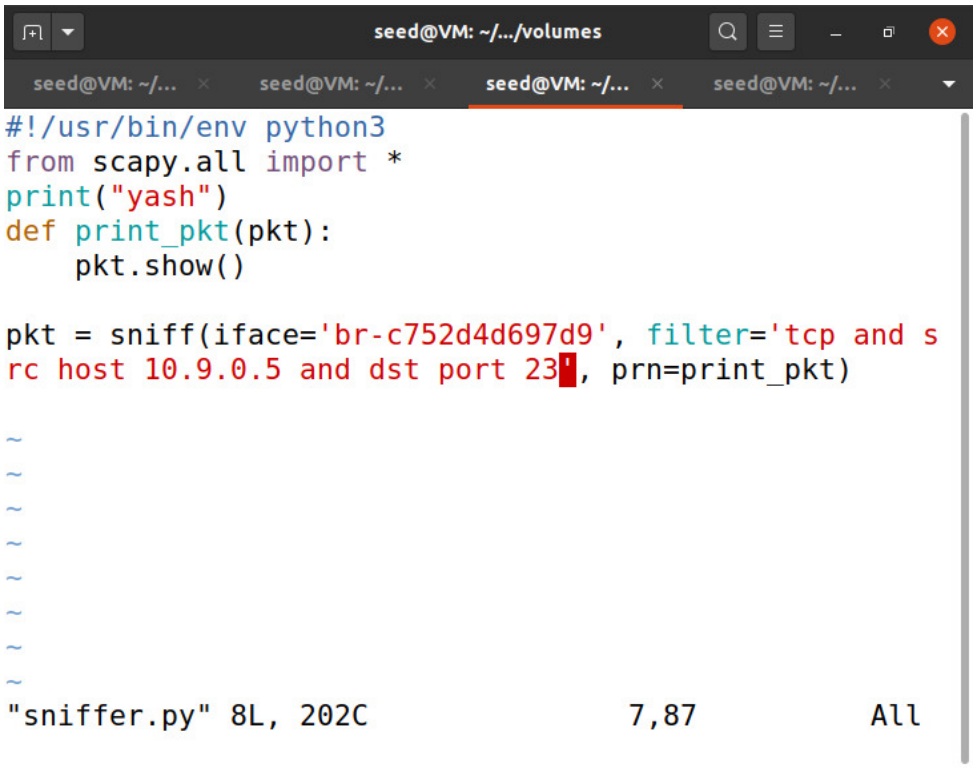


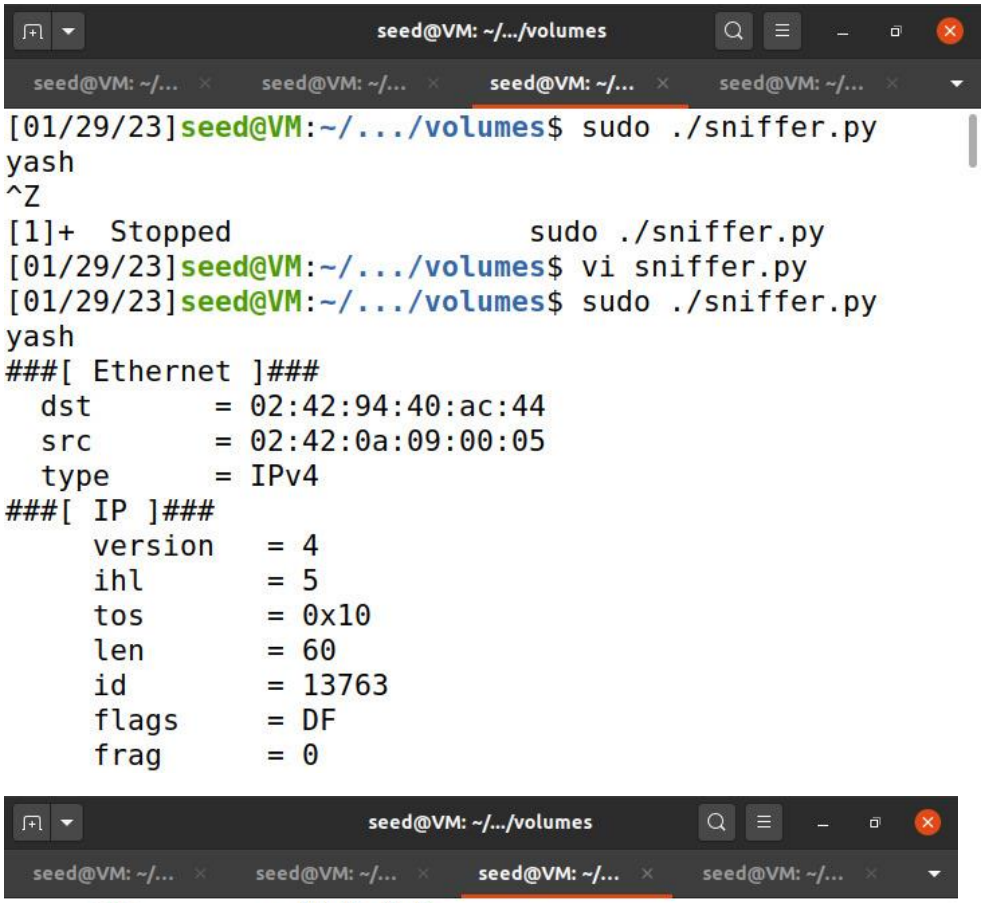
If we don't use the root privilege and run it we will get the following error message:

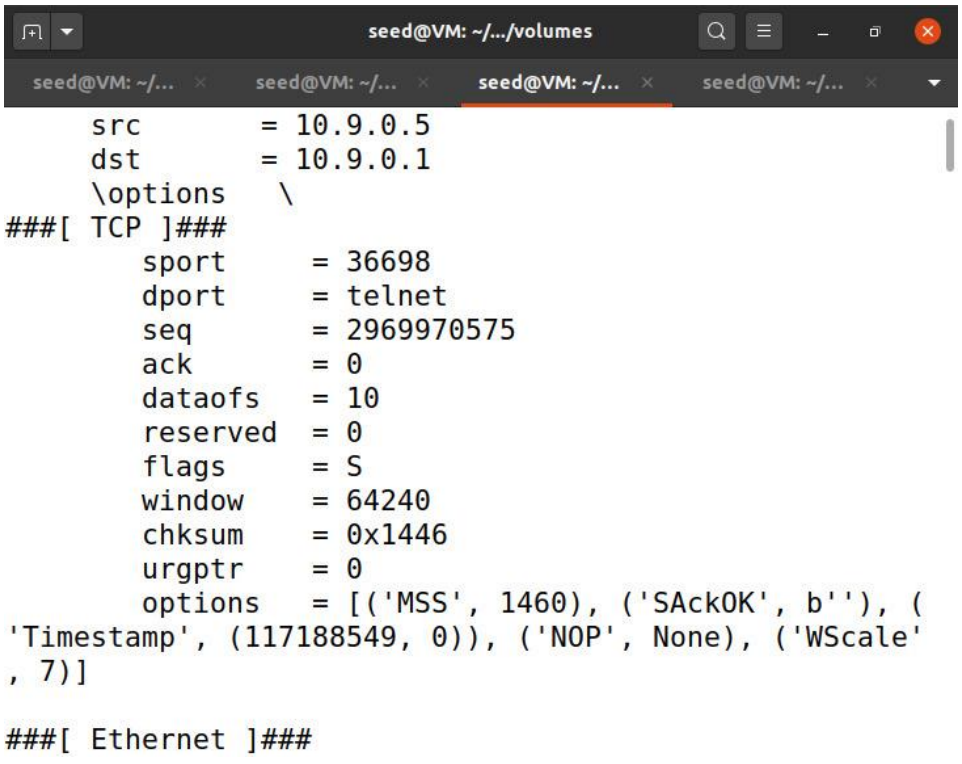


Task 1.1 B

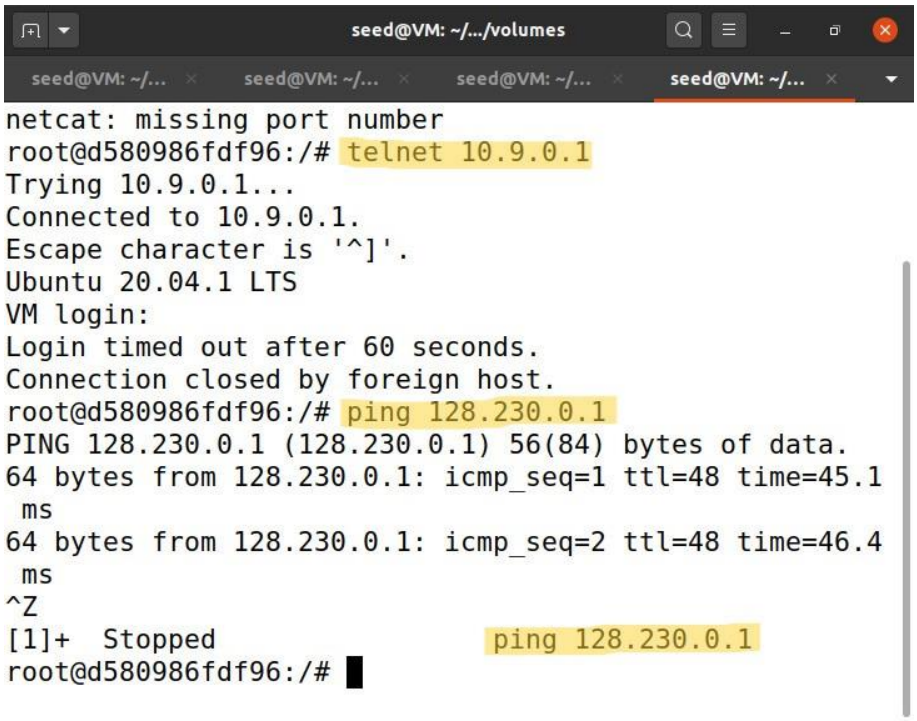
Sniffing TCP packets. For sniffing tcp packets we had to use telnet.



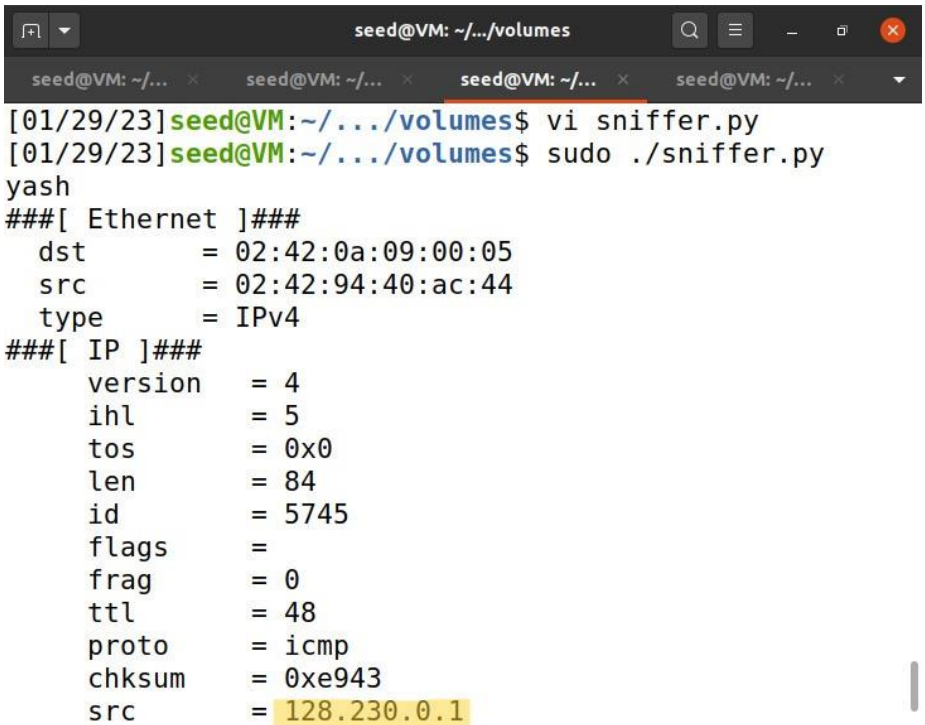

seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./sniffer.py
yash
^Z
[1]+ Stopped sudo ./sniffer.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ vi sniffer.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./sniffer.py
yash
###[Ethernet]###
dst = 02:42:94:40:ac:44
src = 02:42:0a:09:00:05
type = IPv4
###[IP]###
version = 4
ihl = 5
tos = 0x10
len = 60
id = 13763
flags = DF
frag = 0


seed@VM: ~/.../volumes
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
seed@VM: ~/...
src = 10.9.0.5
dst = 10.9.0.1
\options \
###[TCP]###
sport = 36698
dport = telnet
seq = 2969970575
ack = 0
dataofs = 10
reserved = 0
flags = S
window = 64240
chksum = 0x1446
urgptr = 0
options = [('MSS', 1460), ('SAckOK', b''), (
'Timestamp', (117188549, 0)), ('NOP', None), ('WScale'
, 7)]
###[Ethernet]###

Sniffing with provided subnet address:



Subnet is highlighted

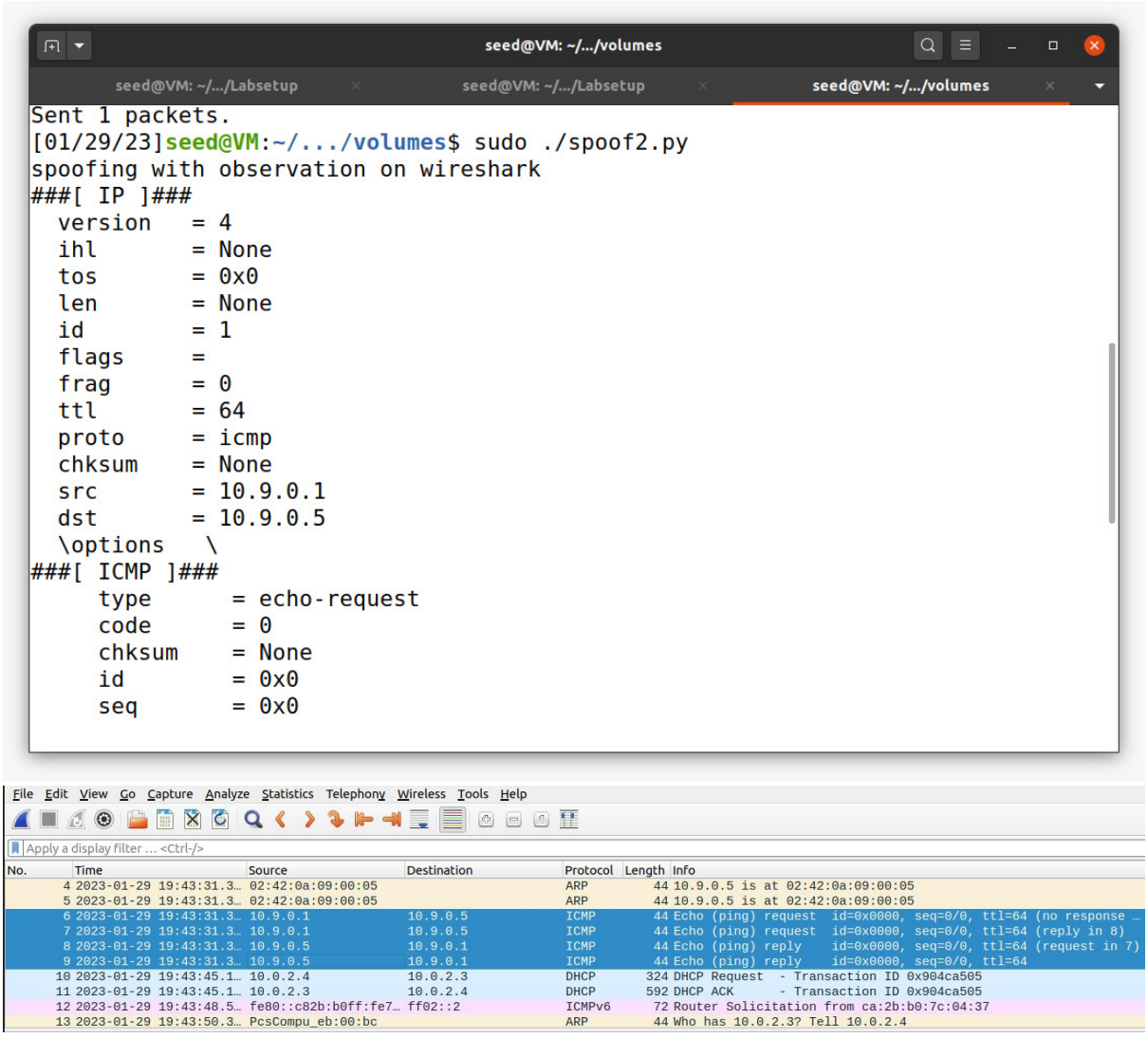


TASK 1.2 Spoofing

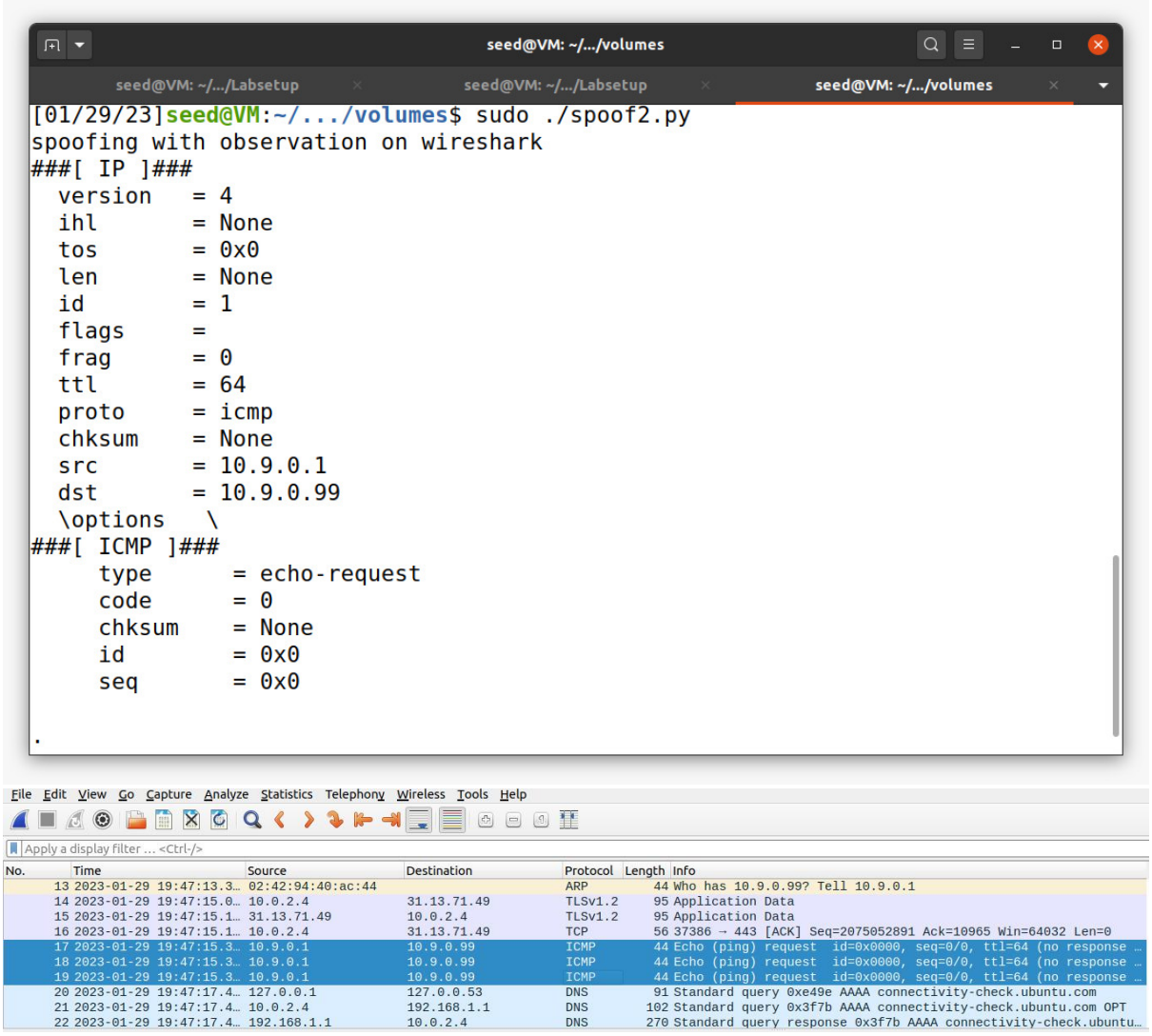
The IP method defines an ip layer. We set the source to the attacker's ip and the destination to one of the host IP's. Then we use ICMP method and packet is constructed, the division operator here is for overloading. It adds ICMP as payload of IP.

In this task, we can see the packet information in the terminal and from wireshark we can view the captured packets.

Spoofing to an existing address results in a reply.



Spoofing to an address which does not exist resulted in no replies as seen through wireshark. The request was sent to the destination but it couldn't get it so we got no replies.

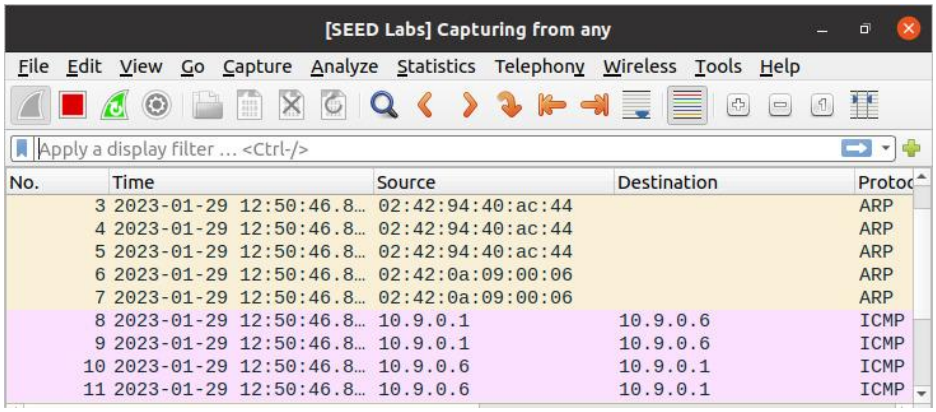


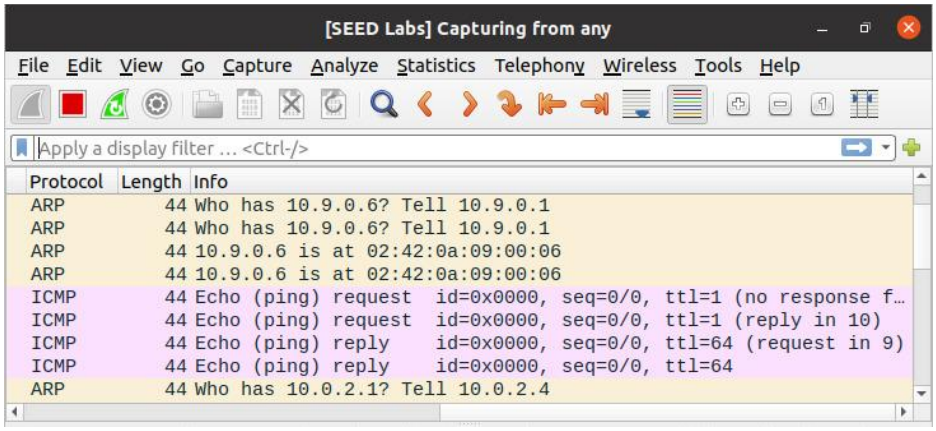
TASK 1.3 Trace route

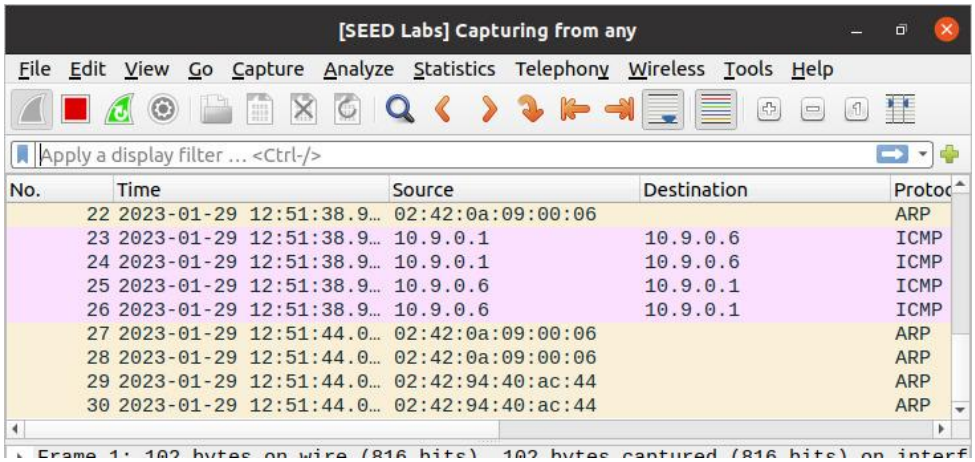
TTL stands for time to live factor. It measures the distance between the source and the destination. We send the packet using function sr1, it waits for the reply from the destination.

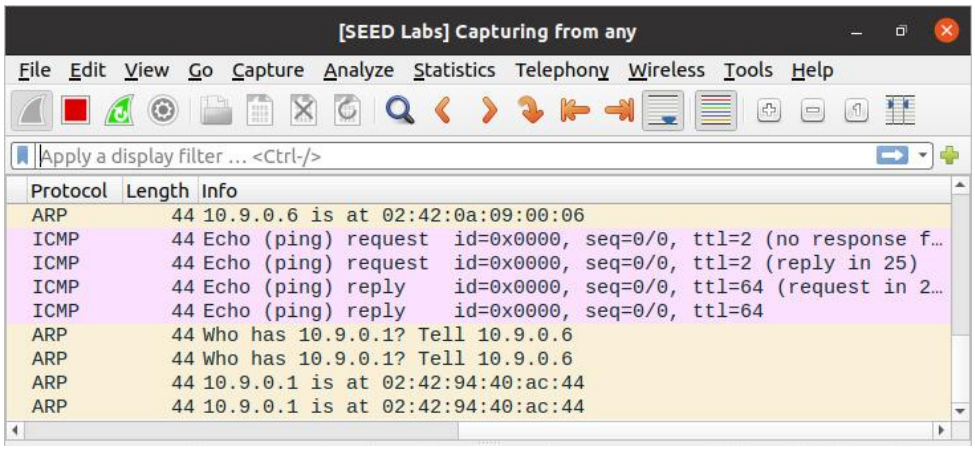
Running the program repeatedly while changing the ttl value in the program.

```
sniffer.py  spoof2.py  spoof.py  trace.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ vi trace.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./trace.py
Router: 10.9.0.6 (hops = 3)
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ vi trace.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./trace.py
Router: 10.9.0.6 (hops = 1)
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ vi trace.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./trace.py
Router: 10.9.0.6 (hops = 2)
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ vi sniffspoof.py
[01/29/23]seed@VM:~/.../volumes$ sudo ./ .py
```





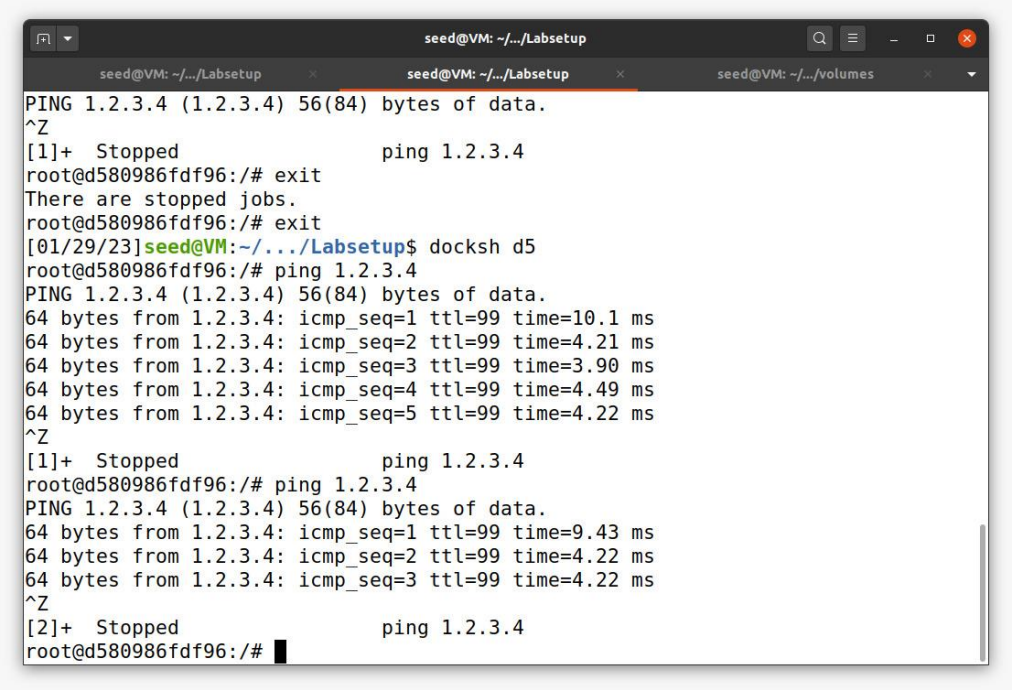

[SEED Labs] Capturing from any
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter … <Ctrl-/>
No. Time Source Destination Protoc
22 2023-01-29 12:51:38.9… 02:42:0a:09:00:06 ARP
23 2023-01-29 12:51:38.9… 10.9.0.1 10.9.0.6 ICMP
24 2023-01-29 12:51:38.9… 10.9.0.1 10.9.0.6 ICMP
25 2023-01-29 12:51:38.9… 10.9.0.6 10.9.0.1 ICMP
26 2023-01-29 12:51:38.9… 10.9.0.6 10.9.0.1 ICMP
27 2023-01-29 12:51:44.0… 02:42:0a:09:00:06 ARP
28 2023-01-29 12:51:44.0… 02:42:0a:09:00:06 ARP
29 2023-01-29 12:51:44.0… 02:42:94:40:ac:44 ARP
30 2023-01-29 12:51:44.0… 02:42:94:40:ac:44 ARP


[SEED Labs] Capturing from any
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter … <Ctrl-/>
Protocol Length Info
ARP 44 10.9.0.6 is at 02:42:0a:09:00:06
ICMP 44 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=2 (no response f…
ICMP 44 Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=2 (reply in 25)
ICMP 44 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 2…
ICMP 44 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64
ARP 44 Who has 10.9.0.1? Tell 10.9.0.6
ARP 44 Who has 10.9.0.1? Tell 10.9.0.6
ARP 44 10.9.0.1 is at 02:42:94:40:ac:44
ARP 44 10.9.0.1 is at 02:42:94:40:ac:44

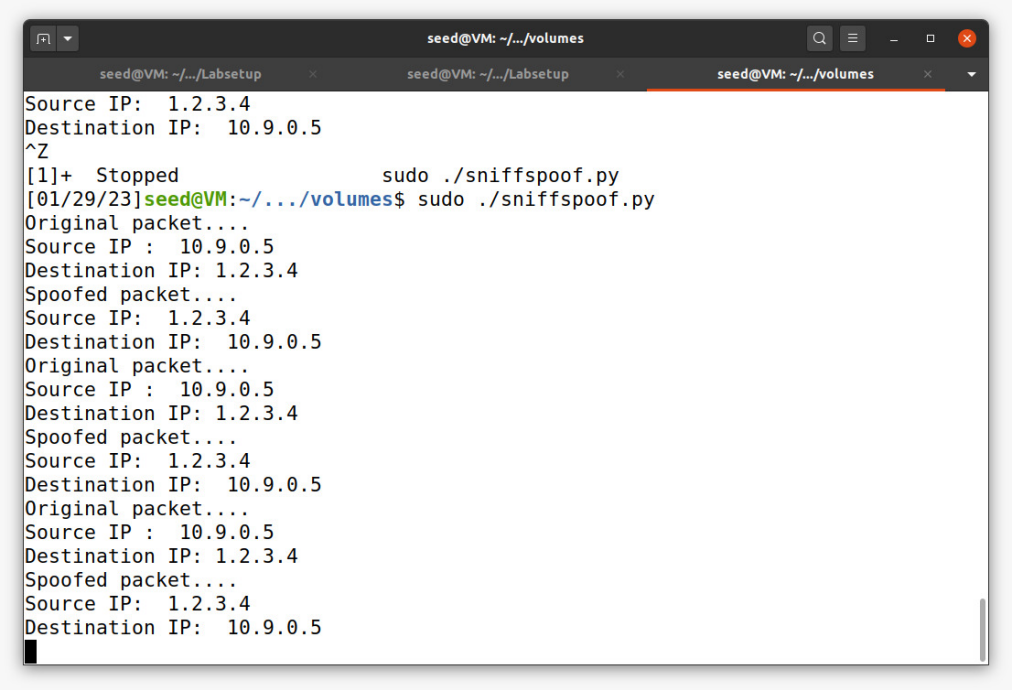
Task 1.4

We will find a spoof method which takes a sniff packet as an argument. We retrive the source ip and destination ip from the sniff packets and create a new ip packet. The packet's destination is stored as source IP and packet's source ip is stored as destination IP, so that we can send a reply and the reply seems to be valid from a non existing source IP and then we construct the packet to be spoofed.

Pinging a random address which does not exist:



It can be observed how the source ip of the spoofed packet is the ip address (1.2.3.4) which does not exist and the destination is the host who initially sent the original packet.



Observation through Wireshark: we can the original packet and the spoofed packet with the help of the ip addresses that we switched.