Sniffing and Spoofing using PCAP Library

CNS Lab2

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PES1UG20CS084

• Task 2.1 A: Understanding how a Sniffer Works

- Question 1: Please use your own words to describe the sequence of the library calls that are essential for sniffer programs. This is meant to be a summary, not detailed explanation like the one in the tutorial
 - First we open a live pcap session with a specific interface namepcap_open_live()
 - We then set traffic filter as `icmp and convert to Berkley Packet Filter pseudo code pcap_compile()
 - Then we begin capturing packets and execute the sniff
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- Question 2: Why do you need the root privilege to run sniffex? Where does the program fail if executed without the root privilege?
 - Since a Network Interface is being accessed, root privileges are required.

```
seed-attacker:PES1UG20CS084:AryanshB:/volumes
$>su seed
seed@docker-desktop:/volumes$ ./2.1A.out
Segmentation fault
seed@docker-desktop:/volumes$
```

- Question 3: Please turn on and turn off the promiscuous mode in your sniffer program. The value 1 of the third parameter in the pcap_open_live() function turns on the promiscuous mode (use 0 to turn it off). Can you demonstrate the difference when this mode is on and off? Change the code given in line 69 of Task2.1A.c file to the following: handle = pcap_open_live("br-****", BUFSIZ, 0, 1000, errbuf);
 - Promiscous mode turned off:

Promiscous mode turned on:

I get the same output with both promiscous mode turned on or off since no other activity is happening in my host machine (Since I am not using a VM, and running the docker containers on windows). If I used this on my VM, then host traffic would also be captured, along with the ping request I made on seed-host

• Task 2.1 B: Writing Filters

• Question: Capture the ICMP packets between two specific hosts

```
seed-attacker PESULGXXCSB84.Prymnb81/volumes
$1.2 L3.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-0rt 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$2.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$5.7.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$6.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$6.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$6.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.3.cut
$6.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.18-1CP.out 2.1.cut 2.2.cut 2.3.cut
$6.1A.nut 2.18-1CP.out 2.
```

■ traffic between [10.9.0.5] and [10.9.0.6] has been captured using the filter

proto ICMP and (host 10.9.0.5 and 10.9.0.6)

 Question: Capture the TCP packets that have a destination port range from to sort 10 - 100

```
seed-attacker inSLABANCOMM Aywardill. / values 
59-/1.19-(190-cat
From: 18.9.0.5
To 18.9.0.6
Pertocol: TOP
From: 18.9.0.6
To 18.9.0.6
To 18.9.0.6
To 18.9.0.6
Pertocol: TOP
From: 18.9.0.6
To 18.9.0.6
Pertocol: TOP
From: 18.9.0.6
Pertoc
```

traffic from ports 10-100 have been captured using the filter tcp dst portrange 10-100

• Task 2.1 C: Sniffing Passwords

```
seed actuation PSSIDENCEORIA Anyundel Prolines

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```

■ TCP Packets have been sniffed on port 23 and

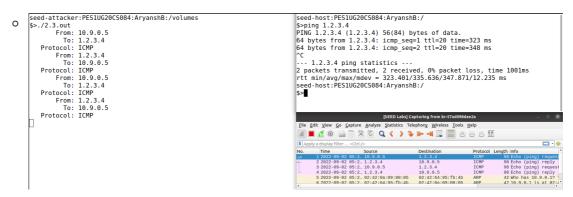
Task 2.2: Spoofing

O Question: Spoof an ICMP Request



- Question: Using the raw socket programming, do you have to calculate the checksum for the IP header?
 - Yes, In this case, we are calculating checksum in the in_chksum() function

• Task 2.3: Sniffing and Spoofing



- A raw socket (IP) is set up
- We observe that a reply from 1.2.3.4 is being received even though it does not exist, this shows that the sniffing and consequent spoofing was successful.