Packet Sniffing

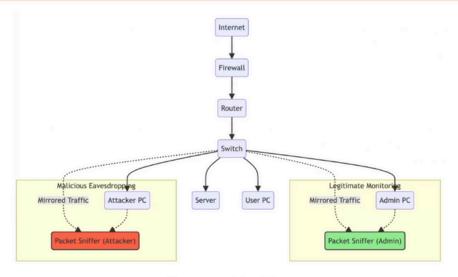
Packet sniffing in networks and security refers to the practice of monitoring and capturing data packets as they traverse a network. This technique allows administrators or malicious actors to examine the content of packets, including source and destination addresses, protocols used, and potentially sensitive data like passwords or personal information.



Packet Sniffing

Promiscuous mode enables network interface cards (NICs) to capture all network traffic passing through the network segment they are connected to, regardless of whether the traffic is addressed to them. This mode is crucial for packet sniffing tools like tcpdump and Wireshark, allowing comprehensive network monitoring and analysis by capturing all packets on the network. It is essential for network troubleshooting, security analysis, and application development, but its use should adhere to privacy regulations to protect sensitive information transmitted over the network.

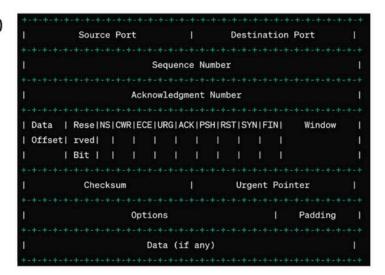
Packet Sniffing



Picture source: own creation

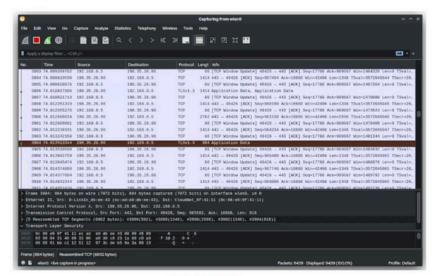
Packet Sniffing

TCP Header (packet)



Packet Sniffing

Wireshark



Wireshark: Wikipedia

tcpdump and tshark

TCPdump: Command-line packet analysis tool for capturing, filtering, and inspecting network packets in UNIX-like operating systems.

TShark: Command-line version of Wireshark, offering packet capturing and analysis features without a graphical user interface, useful for automated tasks or remote servers.

Wireshark: Wikipedia



Para probar tcpdump y tshark vamos a generar un poco de tráfico entre dos máquinas con un ping, para ver que hay conectividad entre ambas máquinas.

```
## User@singular1:-$ ping 10.211.55.17

PING 10.211.55.17 (10.211.55.17) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.690 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.447 ms

--- 10.211.55.17 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1021ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.447/0.568/0.690/0.121 ms
user@singular1:-$ ■
```

Vamos a la maquina 2 que es la que va a interceptar toda la información, ya tiene tcpdump y tshark.

Empezamos a capturar la información con tcpdump:

```
user@singular2:~$ sudo tcpdump -i any 'host 10.211.55.5 and host 10.211.55.17' -w captura.pcap
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 262144 bytes
```

vamos a la otra máquina para lanzar un ping y dejarlo en marcha, para que tcpdump lo capture:

```
user@singularl:~$ ping 10.211.55.17
PING 10.211.55.17 (10.211.55.17) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.413 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.619 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.594 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.594 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.618 ms
64 bytes from 10.211.55.17: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.439 ms
^C
--- 10.211.55.17 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5081ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.413/0.702/1.531/0.379 ms
user@singularl:~$
```

en la maquina que tenemos tcpdump escuchando vamos a lanzar otra terminal con netcap escuchando en un puerto para recibir un fichero (netcap sirve para la transferencia de archivos), para que tcpdump también capture dicha información:

```
নে user@ubuntu:~ Q ≡ _ □ ⊗
user@ubuntu:~$ nc -l 12345 > archivo_recibido.txt
```

volvemos a la otra máquina para enviar al fichero con netcap y recibirla en la máquina a la escucha:

```
R user@singular1:-$ nc 10.211.55.17 12345 < planets.csv
```

Volvemos a la otra máquina, paramos el netcap y hacemos un cat, y vemos que hemos recibido el archivo exitosamente, aunque netcap a veces se queda colgado y hay que cerrarlo

manualmente.

Ahora vamos a analizar los paquetes que hemos interceptado con tcpdump.

Entramos en el fichero dónde hemos guardado todo el tráfico escuchado con tcpdump, para hacerlo tenemos que utilizar el siguiente comando con tshark:

```
user@singular2:~$ tshark -r captura.pcap -Y "ip.addr == 10.211.55.5 and ip.addr == 10.211.55.17"
```

Se ven todos los paquetes capturados:

Los paquetes seleccionados son los del ping:

Éstos dos logs son los del netcap:

```
17 247.997412 10.211.55.5 → 10.211.55.17 TCP 76 54500 → 12345 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=3897757879 TSecr=0 WS=128

18 247.997444 10.211.55.17 → 10.211.55.5 TCP 76 12345 → 54500 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65160 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=3925449672 TSecr=3897757879 WS

=128 | |
```

El paquete 19 confirma que se ha completado el handshake del protocolo tcp:

19 247.997574 10.211.55.5 → 10.211.55.17 TCP 68 54500 → 12345 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3897757879 TSecr=3925449672

Los paquetes del 20 al 27 y del 40 al 47 son los datos que se han enviado (con la flag PUSH y ACK)

```
20 247.998177 10.211.55.5 - 10.211.55.17 TCP 7308 54500 - 12345 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=7240 TSval=3897757879 TSecr=3925449672
21 247.998177 10.211.55.5 - 10.211.55.17 TCP 7308 54500 - 12345 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=7240 TSval=3897757879 TSecr=3925449672
22 247.998202 10.211.55.17 - 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=14481 Win=5472 Len=0 TSval=3925449673 TSecr=3897757879
22 247.998215 10.211.55.5 - 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=14481 Win=5472 Len=0 TSval=3925449673 TSecr=3897757879
24 247.998369 10.211.55.5 - 10.211.55.17 TCP 10204 54500 - 12345 [PSH, ACK] Seq=14481 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=10136 TSval=3897757880 TSecr=3925449673
25 247.998371 10.211.55.17 - 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=24617 Win=59776 Len=0 TSval=3925449673 TSecr=3897757880
26 247.998451 10.211.55.17 - 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=24617 Win=59776 Len=0 TSval=3925449673 TSecr=3897757880
27 247.998451 10.211.55.17 - 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=36264 Win=57984 Len=0 TSval=3925449673 TSecr=3897757880
23 383.727594 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=36264 Win=57984 Len=0 TSval=39255407 TSecr=3897757880
23 383.727594 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=36264 Win=57984 Len=0 TSval=392558402 TSecr=3897757880
23 383.727594 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 54500 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=36264 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3925558403 TSecr=3897893607
39 474.283621 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 47064 [SVN, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=36265 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3925558403 TSecr=3897893607
39 474.283676 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 - 47064 [SVN, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3925558402 TSecr=3925675959
42 474.285047 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.17 TCP 76 47064 - 12345 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3897984162 TSecr=3925675959
42 474.285047 10.211.55.5 10.211.55.17 TCP 7308 47064 - 12345 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=17240 TSval=3897984162 TSecr=3925675959
42 474.285047 10.211.55
```

Los paquetes del 32 al 34 indican la finalización del tcp:

```
32 383.727201 10.211.55.17 + 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 + 54500 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=36264 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3925585402 TSecr=3897757880
33 383.727594 10.211.55.5 + 10.211.55.17 TCP 68 54500 + 12345 [FIN, ACK] Seq=36264 Ack=2 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3897893607 TSecr=3925585402
34 383.727606 10.211.55.17 + 10.211.55.5 TCP 68 12345 + 54500 [ACK] Seq=2 Ack=36265 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=3925585403 TSecr=3897893607
```

Más en detalle, para ver la información que hemos capturado, el xxd es para poder leerlo en formato ASCII sino estará todo en formato hexadecimal:

