

# Packet Filtering and Analysis using Wireshark/Burp Suite

## Aim

To capture, filter, and analyze network packets using Wireshark on Kali Linux in VirtualBox.

## Tools Required

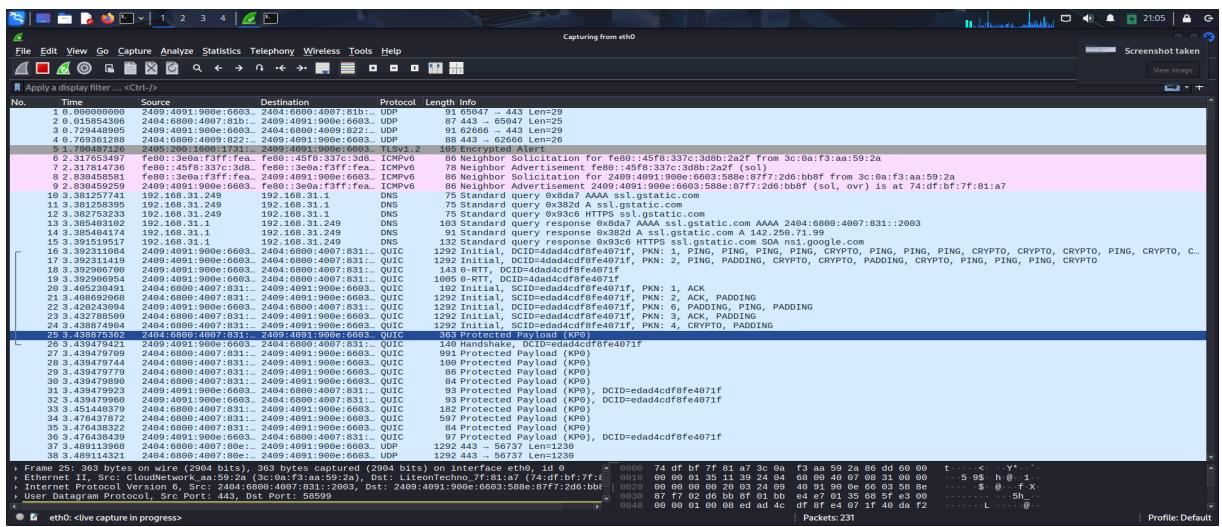
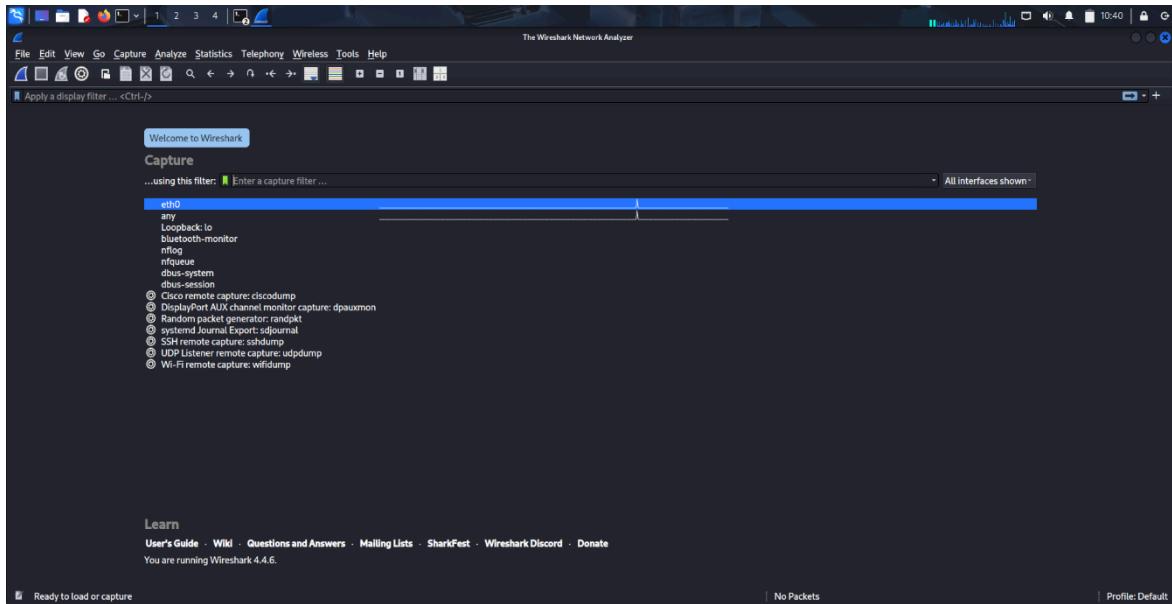
- **Hardware:** Laptop/PC with VirtualBox installed
- **Software:**
  - Kali Linux (running inside VirtualBox)
  - Wireshark Network Analyzer
  - Apache2 web server
  - PHP interpreter
  - Browser

## Procedure

1. **Configure VirtualBox Network for Packet Capture**
  - Open VirtualBox → Kali VM → *Settings* → *Network*.
  - Set **Adapter 1**:
    - Attached to: **Bridged Adapter**
    - Promiscuous Mode: **Allow All**
    - Cable Connected: 
  - Save settings.
2. **Start Kali Linux VM**
  - Boot the Kali Linux VM in VirtualBox.
3. **Run Wireshark as Root**

```
sudo wireshark
```

  - Select network interface `eth0`
4. **Start Packet Capture**
  - Click on `eth0` to begin capturing packets.
  - Generate some traffic (open websites, ping servers, or run curl commands).



## 5. Apply Display Filters for Analysis

Examples:

### o DNS Packets:

dns

### o HTTPS Packets:

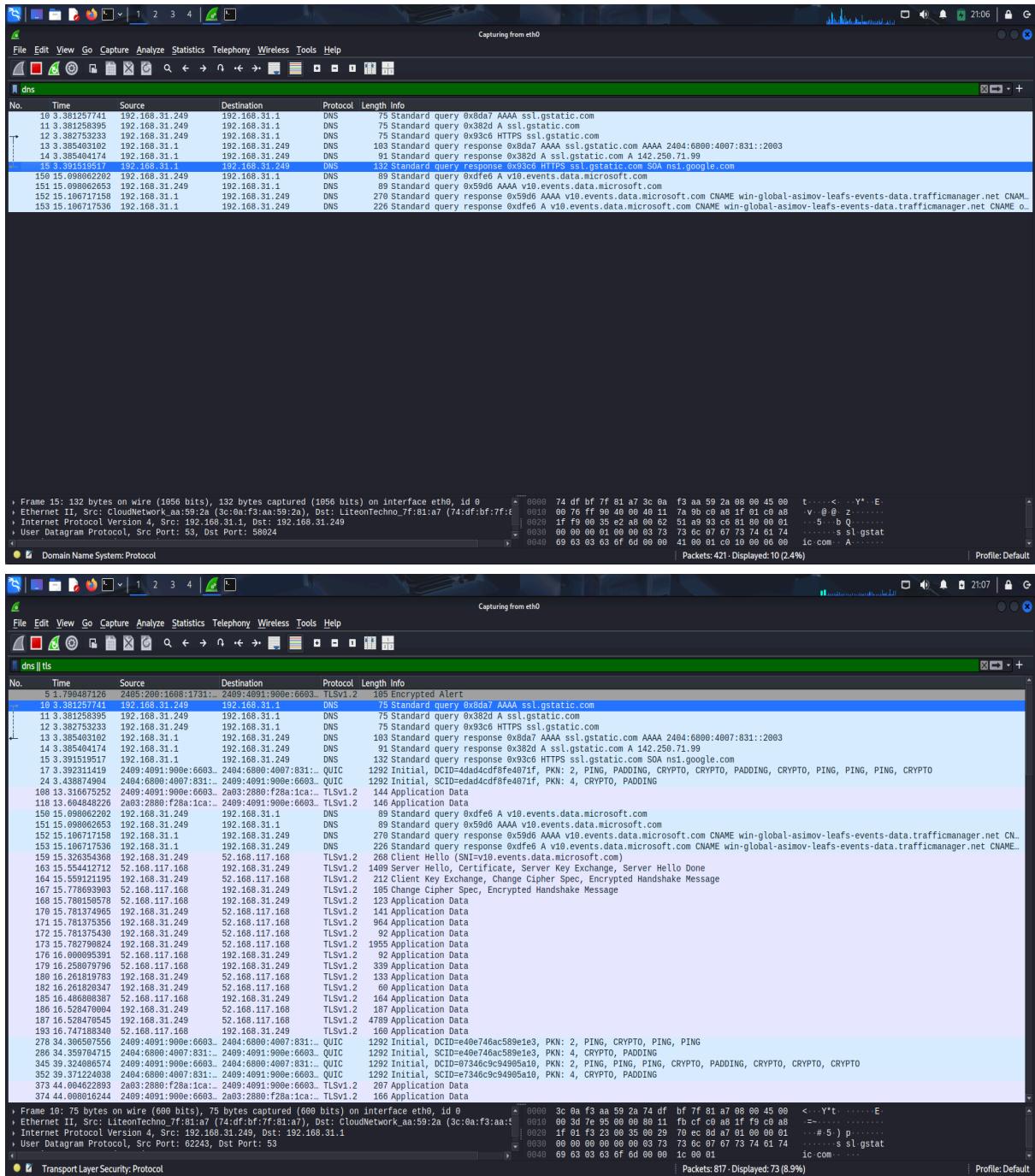
tls

### o Packets from specific IP:

```
ip.addr == 18.161.216.37
```

### o TCP Port 443:

```
tcp.port == 443
```



## 6. Analyze Captured Packets

- o Select any packet and expand:
  - **Ethernet Layer:** Source & Destination MAC addresses
  - **IP Layer:** Source & Destination IP addresses
  - **TCP/UDP Layer:** Port numbers, flags (SYN, ACK)
  - **Application Layer:** Protocol details (DNS query, HTTP request, TLS handshake)

Wireshark - Packet 469 - eth0

```

> Frame 469: 2954 bytes on wire (23632 bits), 2954 bytes captured (23632 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: CloudNetwork_aa:59:2a (3c:8a:f3:aa:59:2a), Dst: LiteonTechno_7f:81:a7 (74:df:bf:f8:81:a7)
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2405:200:1608:1731::312c:7113, Dst: 2409:4091:900e:6603:588e:87f7:2d6:bb8f
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 49775, Seq: 1, Ack: 182, Len: 2880
> Transport Layer Security
  - TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
    Content Type: Handshake (22)
    Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
    Length: 69
    Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
      Handshake Type: Server Hello (2)
      Length: 65
      Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
      Random: 253117a27d25e1a7915e9332d46ee001cb6d74880273124444f574e47524491
      Session ID Length: 0
      Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
      Compression Method: null (0)
      Extension Length: 25
      Extension: renegotiation_info (len=1)
      Extension: server_name (len=1)
      Extension: alpn_formats (len=4)
      Extension: session_ticket (len=4)
      Extension: status_request (len=8)
      [JA3S Fullstring: 771:49196:65281:0-11-35-5]
      [JA3S: b677083c9768d0548331fcfa988152a10]
  - TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Certificate
    Content Type: Handshake (22)
    Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
    Length: 2619
    Handshake Protocol: Certificate
      Handshake Type: Certificate (11)
      Length: 2615
      Certificates Length: 2612
      Certificates (2612 bytes)
      Certificates segment data (182 bytes)

0070  4e 47 52 44 01 00 c0 2c 00 00 19 ff 01 00 01 00 NGRD..., .....
0080  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 03 00 01 02 00 23 00 00 .......#..
0090  00 05 00 00 16 03 03 03 3b 0b 00 00 37 00 0a 34 .....:..-7--4
00a0  00 06 ce 39 82 06 ca 30 82 06 50 a0 03 02 01 02 ...0...0 ..-r.....
00b0  02 13 33 00 00 54 e7 94 1c 7e 50 f2 61 e3 9b 00 ..-3-T..->P|.....

```

JAS3(tls.handshake.ja3s)

Show packet bytes Layout: Vertical (Stacked)  Help

Wireshark - Packet 465 - eth0

```

> Frame 465: 255 bytes on wire (2040 bits), 255 bytes captured (2040 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: LiteonTechno_7f:81:a7 (74:df:bf:f8:81:a7), Dst: CloudNetwork_aa:59:2a (3c:8a:f3:aa:59:2a)
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2409:4091:900e:6603:588e:87f7:2d6:bb8f, Dst: 2405:200:1608:1731::312c:7113
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 49775, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 181
> Transport Layer Security
  - TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
    Content Type: Handshake (22)
    Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
    Length: 172
    Handshake Protocol: Client Hello (1)
      Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
      Length: 172
      Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
      Random: 68919e0e44f9ea803ccf64f313eff37f3d26bc994a8b276a0bead112fa77ff29
      Session ID Length: 0
      Cipher Suites Length: 88
      Cipher Suites (88 suites)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc039)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc024)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc023)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc030)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc029)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc027)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA384 (0xc026)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (0xc009)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc008)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc014)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA384 (0xc013)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0x009d)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0x009c)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)
        Cipher Suite: TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (0x000a)
      Compression Methods (1 method)
        Compression Method: 1 (method)

0000  3c 8a f3 aa 59 2a 74 df bf 7f 81 a7 86 dd 60 05 <.....Yt.....
0010  8b 33 00 c9 06 40 24 09 49 91 90 0e 66 03 50 8e 3 ..@S @...f X.
0020  87 f7 02 d6 bb 8f 24 09 02 00 16 08 17 31 00 00 ...$ ..1.
0030  00 00 31 2c 71 13 c2 6f 01 bb ab 18 98 92 e9 04 .1.q o ..-P...&....
0040  f4 2a 50 18 04 00 26 a6 00 00 15 03 03 00 b0 01 ..P...&.....

```

No. 465 - Time: 51.386594836 - Source: 2409:4091:900e:6603:588e:87f7:2d6:bb8f - Destination: 2405:200:1608:1731::312c:7113 - Protocol: TLSv1.2 - Length: 255 - Info: Client Hello (SNI=assets.msn.com)

Show packet bytes Layout: Vertical (Stacked)  Help

## 7. Stop Capture and Save

- o Stop capture (red square button).
- o Save capture file in .pcap format for submission.

## Part B: Capturing Login Credentials over HTTP

### Step 1 – Setup Apache Web Server

```
sudo service apache2 start
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/testlogin
cd /var/www/html/testlogin
```

### Step 2 – Create Login HTML Page

```
sudo nano login.html
```

```
html
CopyEdit
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Test Login Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Login Form</h2>
    <form action="login.php" method="post">
        Username: <input type="text" name="username"><br><br>
        Password: <input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
        <input type="submit" value="Login">
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Save (Ctrl + S → Enter → Ctrl + X).

### Step 3 – Create PHP Script

```
sudo nano login.php
```

```
php
CopyEdit
<?php
$username = $_POST['username'];
$password = $_POST['password'];

echo "<h2>Login Attempt</h2>";
echo "Username: " . $username . "<br>";
echo "Password: " . $password . "<br>";
?>
```

### Step 4 – Start/Enable Apache

```
sudo service apache2 status
sudo service apache2 start
```

### Step 5 – Test Page

Browser:

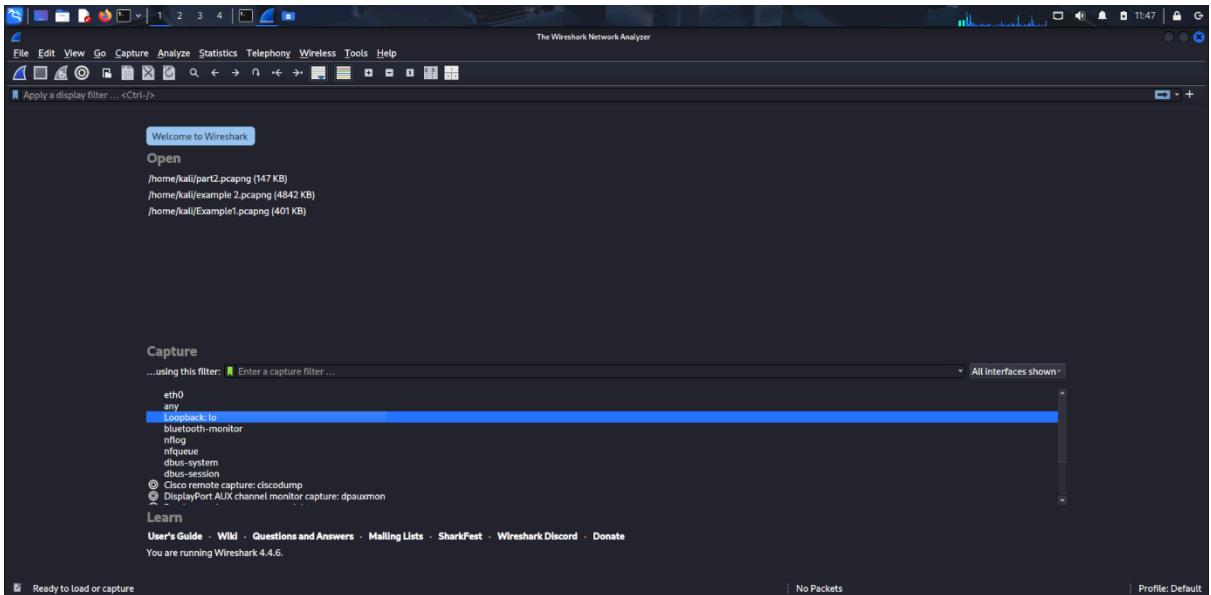
```
http://127.0.0.1/testlogin/login.html
```

Or: Type in bash

```
curl http://127.0.0.1/testlogin/login.html
```

### Step 6 – Capture with Wireshark

- Open Wireshark → select lo (loopback) interface.



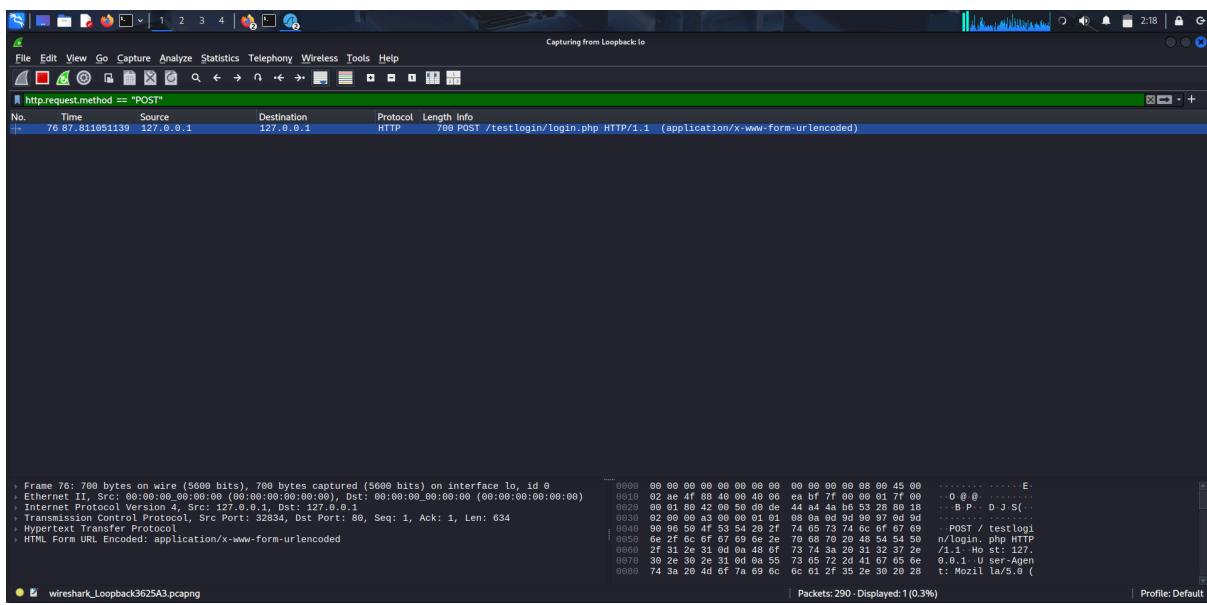
- Start capture.

The screenshot shows a live capture session from the "Loopback: lo" interface. The status bar at the bottom left says "Loopback: lo: <live capture in progress>". The status bar at the bottom right says "Packets: 10" and "Profile: Default".

No.	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.0.0.0000000000	127.0.0.1	TCP	74	36718 - 88 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65495 MSS=65495 SACK_PERM TStamp=224292599 TSectr=0 WS=128
2	0.0.0.014285	127.0.0.1	TCP	74	80 - 36718 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65483 MSS=65495 SACK_PERM TStamp=224292599 TSectr=224292599 WS=128
3	0.0.0.033175	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	36718 - 88 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0 TStamp=224292599 TSectr=224292599
4	0.101147772	127.0.0.1	HTTP	605	GET /test123/login.php?username=admin&password=test123 HTTP/1.1
5	0.0.0.0000000000	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	36718 - 88 [ACK] Seq=540 Ack=540 Win=65624 Len=0 TStamp=224292700 TSectr=224292700
6	0.1061622828	127.0.0.1	HTTP	328	HTTP/1.1 200 OK [Text/html]
7	0.106278461	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	36718 - 88 [ACK] Seq=540 Ack=255 Win=65408 Len=0 TStamp=224292705 TSectr=224292705
8	5.110605469	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	89 - 36718 [FIN, ACK] Seq=255 Ack=540 Win=65624 Len=0 TStamp=224297709 TSectr=224292705
9	5.111314781	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	36718 - 88 [FIN, ACK] Seq=540 Ack=256 Win=65536 Len=0 TStamp=224297710 TSectr=224297709
10	5.113733593	127.0.0.1	TCP	66	89 - 36718 [ACK] Seq=256 Ack=541 Win=65624 Len=0 TStamp=224297710 TSectr=224297710

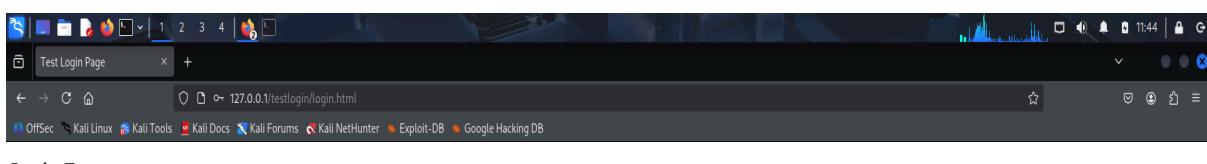
- Apply filter:

```
http.request.method == "POST"
```



## **Step 7 – Perform Login Attempt**

- Username: admin
  - Password: test123
  - Submit form.

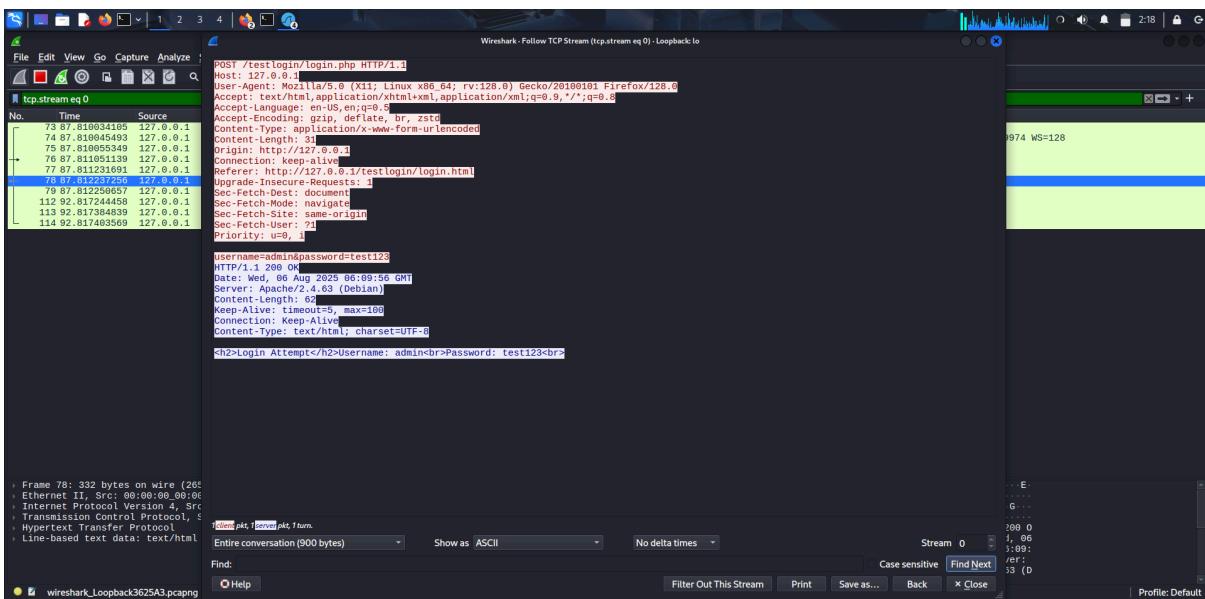
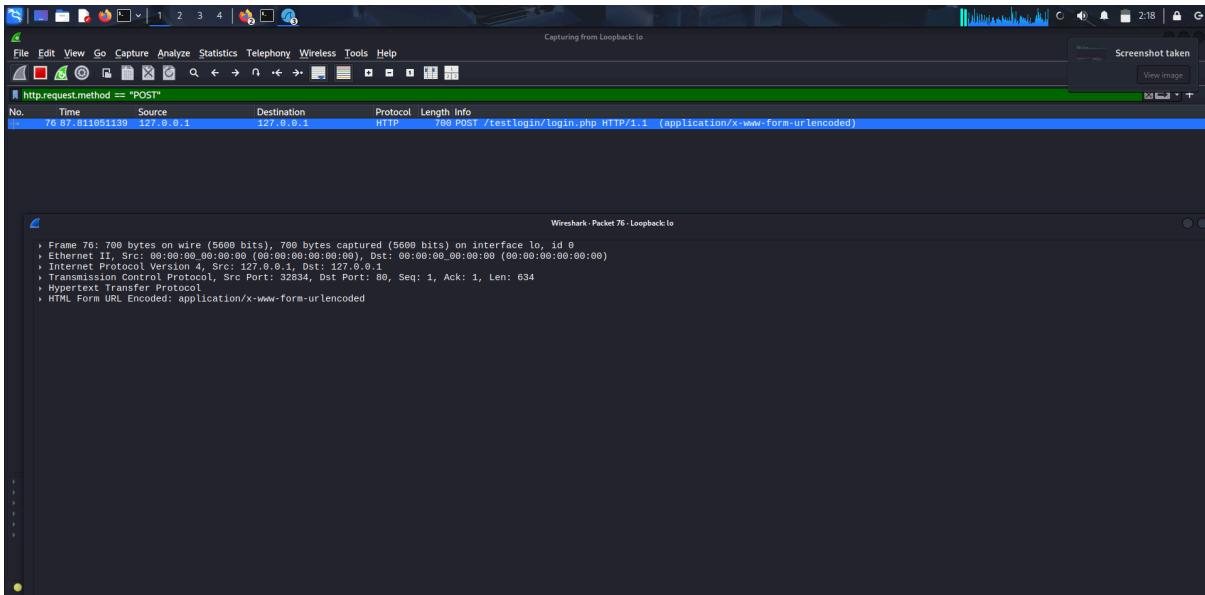


## Login Form

Username:	<input type="text" value="admin"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
<input type="button" value="Login"/>	

## Step 8 – Analyze Packets

- Locate POST packet.
  - Right-click → **Follow** → **TCP Stream**.
  - Credentials will be visible in plain text.



## Observations

- Network traffic from various applications can be captured in real-time.
- Protocol filters help narrow down the traffic of interest.
- Details such as source/destination IP, MAC addresses, ports, and application data can be examined.
- HTTP POST requests transmit data in plaintext.
- Credentials can be directly read in the captured packets when using HTTP.
- Using HTTPS would encrypt this data and prevent such interception.

## Post-Lab Discussion

- **Bridged Adapter mode** allows the VM to be part of the physical network, enabling packet sniffing.
- **Promiscuous mode** is essential to capture packets not directly addressed to the capturing machine.

- **HTTPS traffic** is encrypted, so packet payloads are unreadable without decryption keys.
- HTTP lacks encryption, making it vulnerable to credential theft.
- Tools like Wireshark can be used by attackers to sniff sensitive data if encryption is not in place.
- Transitioning to HTTPS mitigates this risk by encrypting data in transit.
- The **loopback interface** captures traffic within the local system (127.0.0.1).

## Viva Questions

1. What is the difference between a **display filter** and a **capture filter** in Wireshark?
2. Why do we use **promiscuous mode** in packet capturing?
3. How can you identify a **TCP three-way handshake** in Wireshark?
4. What is the difference between **HTTP** and **HTTPS** in terms of packet analysis?
5. Can Wireshark **decrypt HTTPS traffic**? Under what conditions?
6. Why are credentials visible in **HTTP packet captures** but not in HTTPS?
7. What is the significance of the **loopback interface (lo)** in Wireshark?
8. How can a **POST request** be identified in Wireshark?
9. What is the difference between **GET** and **POST** methods in HTTP?
10. How does HTTPS protect against **packet sniffing attacks**?