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Section	D

Sniffing and Spoofing Lab

Assignment 1

Lab Task Set-1: Using Tools to Sniff and Spoof Packets using Scapy

Task 1.1: Sniffing Packets

The objective of this task is to learn how to use Scapy to do packet sniffing in Python programs.

Task 1.1 A: Sniff IP packets using Scapy

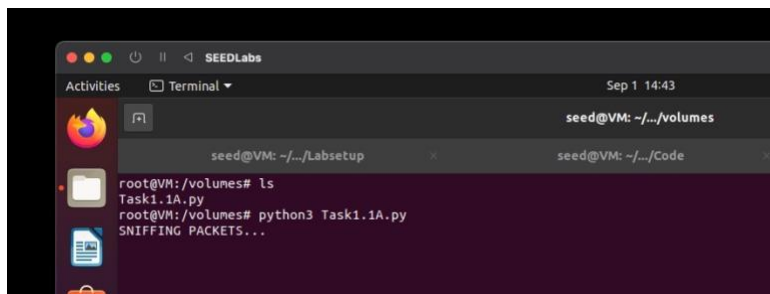
On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.1A.py

Explain on which VM you ran this command and why?

➔ I ran the command `python3 Task1.1A.py` on the attacker's VM terminal, as the attacker is the one to sniff the packets from the victim's VM

Provide a screenshot of your observations.



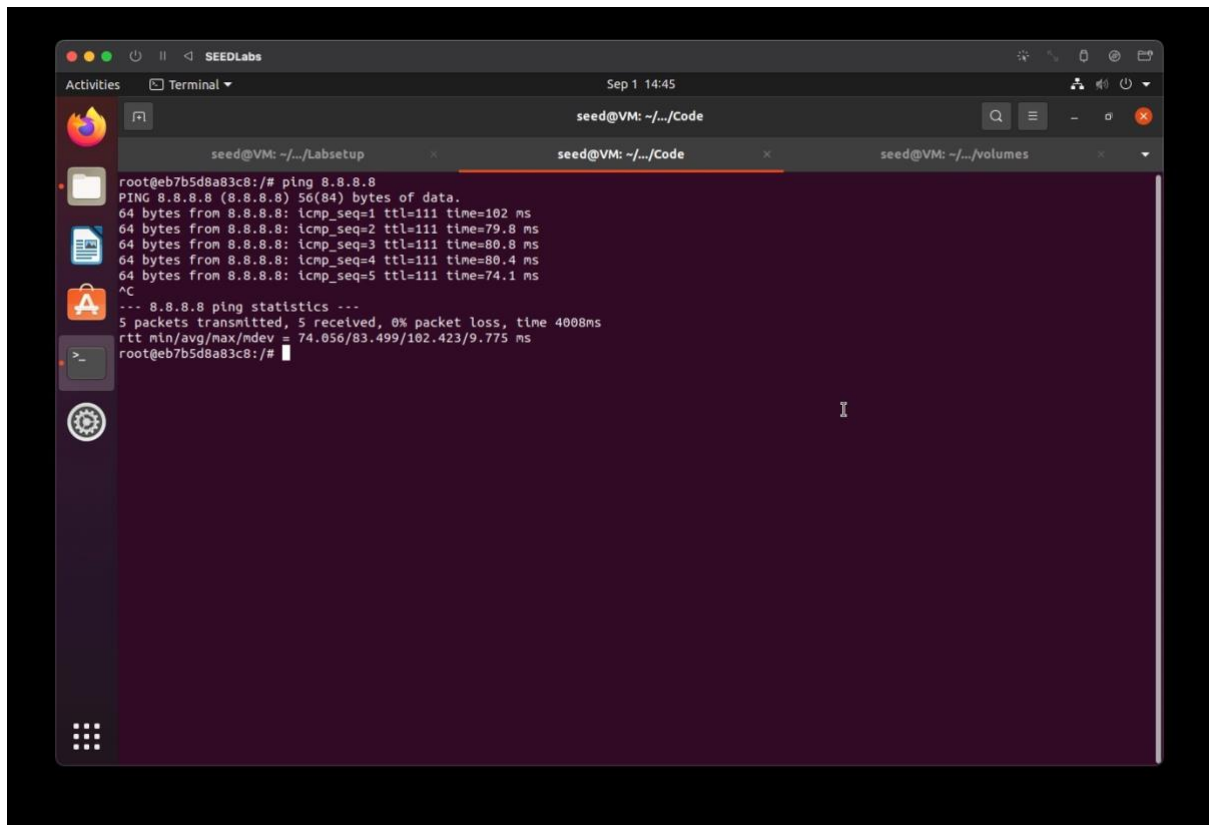
Sniffing on Attacker's VM shown above

From the host A machine's terminal ping a random IP address(8.8.8.8)

On the Host A terminal run the command:

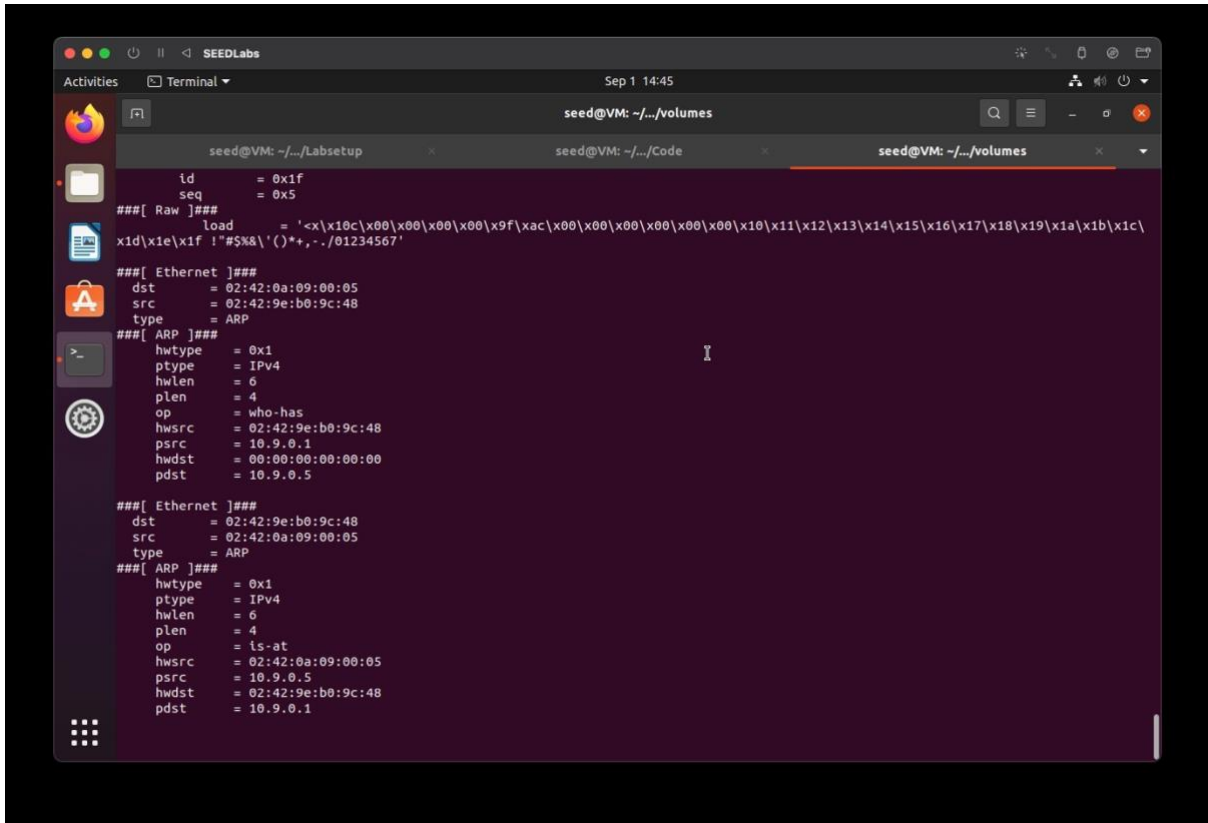
ping 8.8.8.8

Host A terminal:

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'SEEDLabs' with a date and time of 'Sep 1 14:45'. The terminal shows a root user at a machine with IP 'eb7b5d8a83c8' running the command 'ping 8.8.8.8'. The output displays five successful ping responses from 8.8.8.8 with varying times (102 ms, 79.8 ms, 80.8 ms, 80.4 ms, 74.1 ms). It also shows ping statistics: 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, and a total time of 4008ms. The round-trip times (rtt) are listed as min/avg/max/ndev = 74.056/83.499/102.423/9.775 ms. The terminal window has tabs for 'seed@VM: ~/.../Labsetup', 'seed@VM: ~/.../Code', and 'seed@VM: ~/.../volumes'. The background is a dark purple color.

```
root@eb7b5d8a83c8:/# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=111 time=102 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=111 time=79.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=111 time=80.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=111 time=80.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=111 time=74.1 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4008ms
rtt min/avg/max/ndev = 74.056/83.499/102.423/9.775 ms
root@eb7b5d8a83c8:/#
```

Attacker's terminal:



Sniffing is successful and its data is being shown on terminal continuously.

Now, we run the same program without root privileges.

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

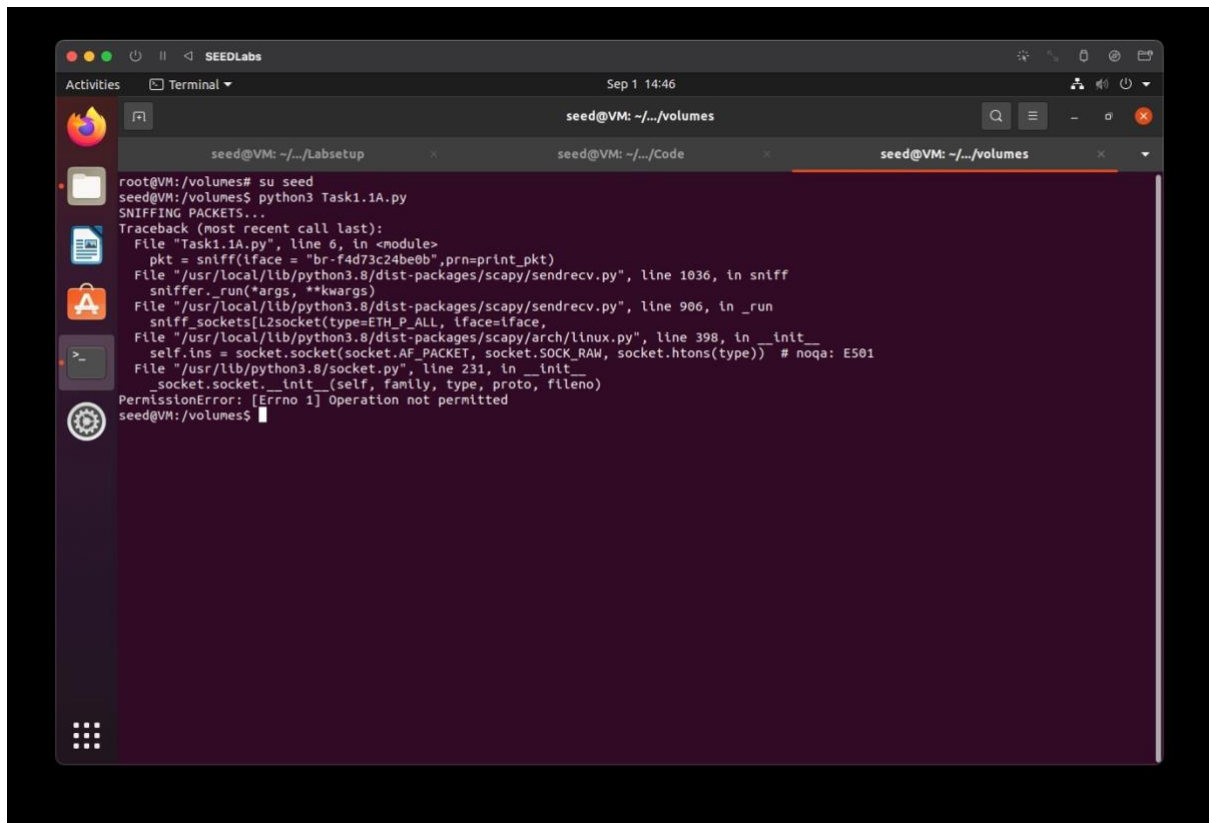
```
# su seed
```

```
$ python3 Task1.1A.py
```

Do you find any issues? If so, why?

- ➔ Yes, there are issues when the command is run, as the Operation is not permitted without root privileges. As seed user is not the root user, it does not have the required administrative access

Provide a screenshot of your observations.



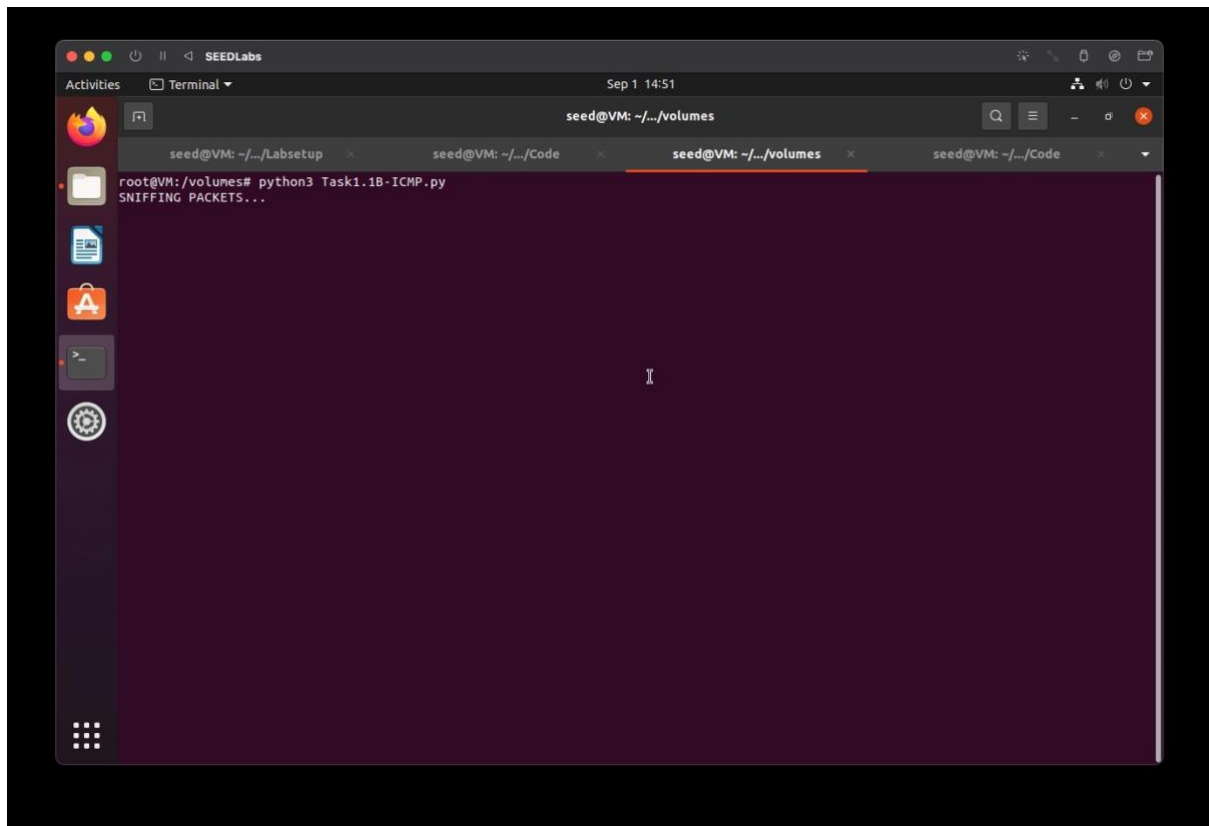
Task 1.1 B : Capturing ICMP, TCP packet and Subnet

Capture only the ICMP packet

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.1B-ICMP.py

Provide a screenshot of your observations



The attacker starts sniffing.

From the host A machine's terminal ping a random IP address(8.8.8.8)

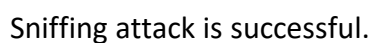
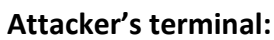
On the Host A terminal run the command:

ping 8.8.8.8

The ICMP packets are captured by the sniffer program.

Provide a screenshot of your observations.

Host A terminal:

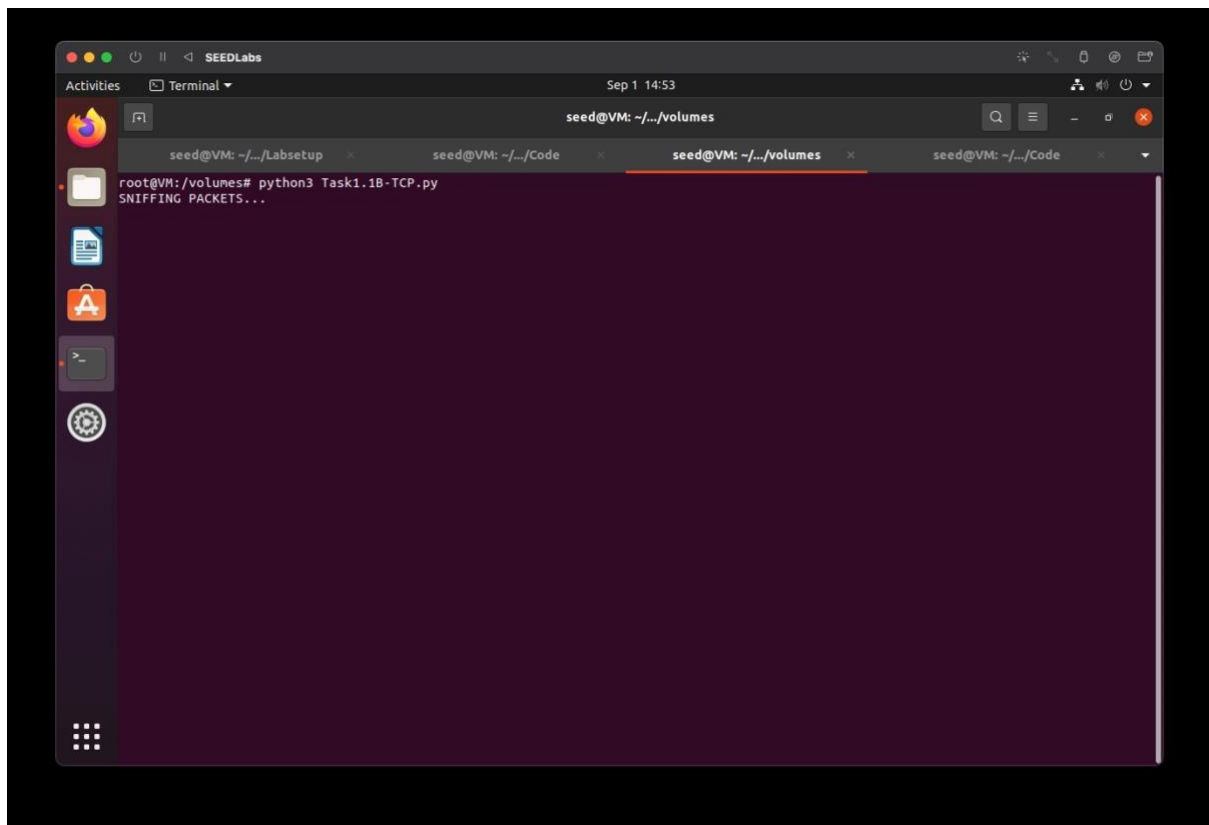


Capture any TCP packet that comes from a particular IP and with a destination port number 23

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.1B-TCP.py

Provide a screenshot of your observations



The attacker starts sniffing.

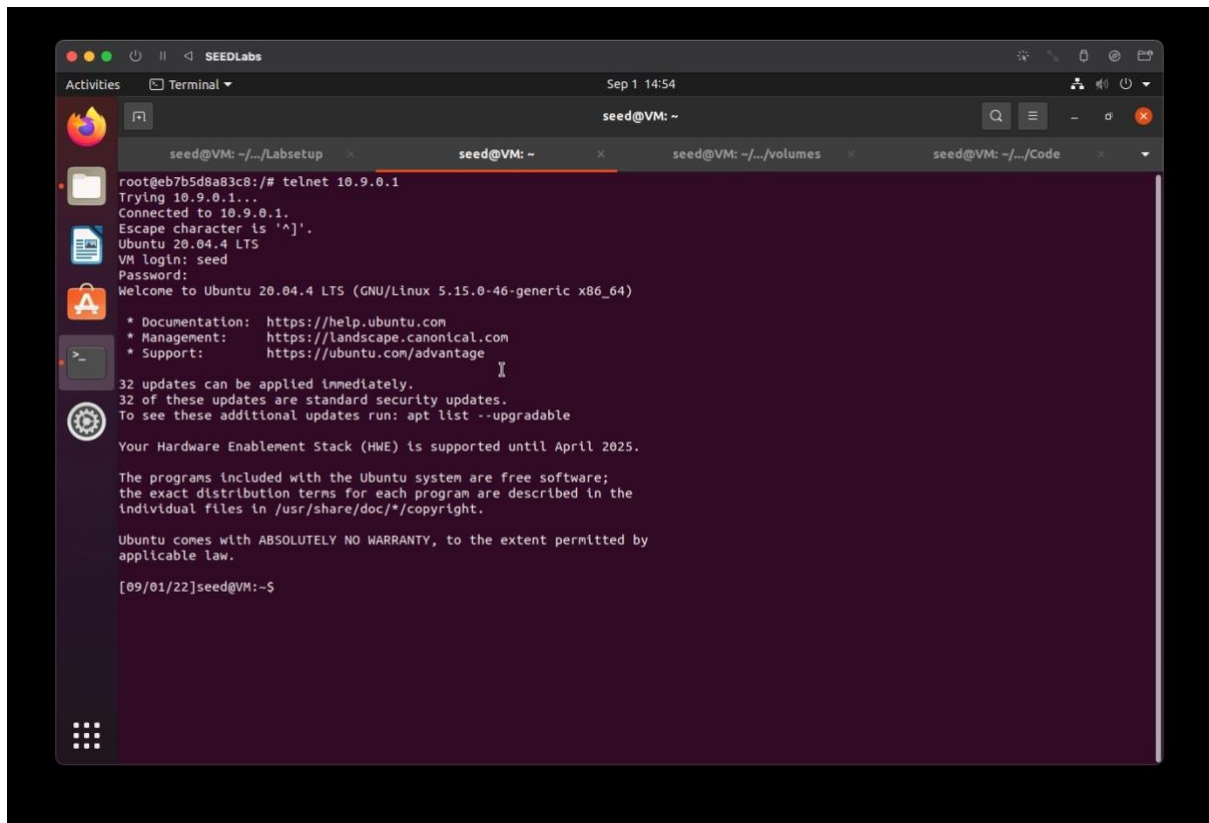
From the host A machine's terminal telnet to a random IP address.

On the Host A terminal run the command:

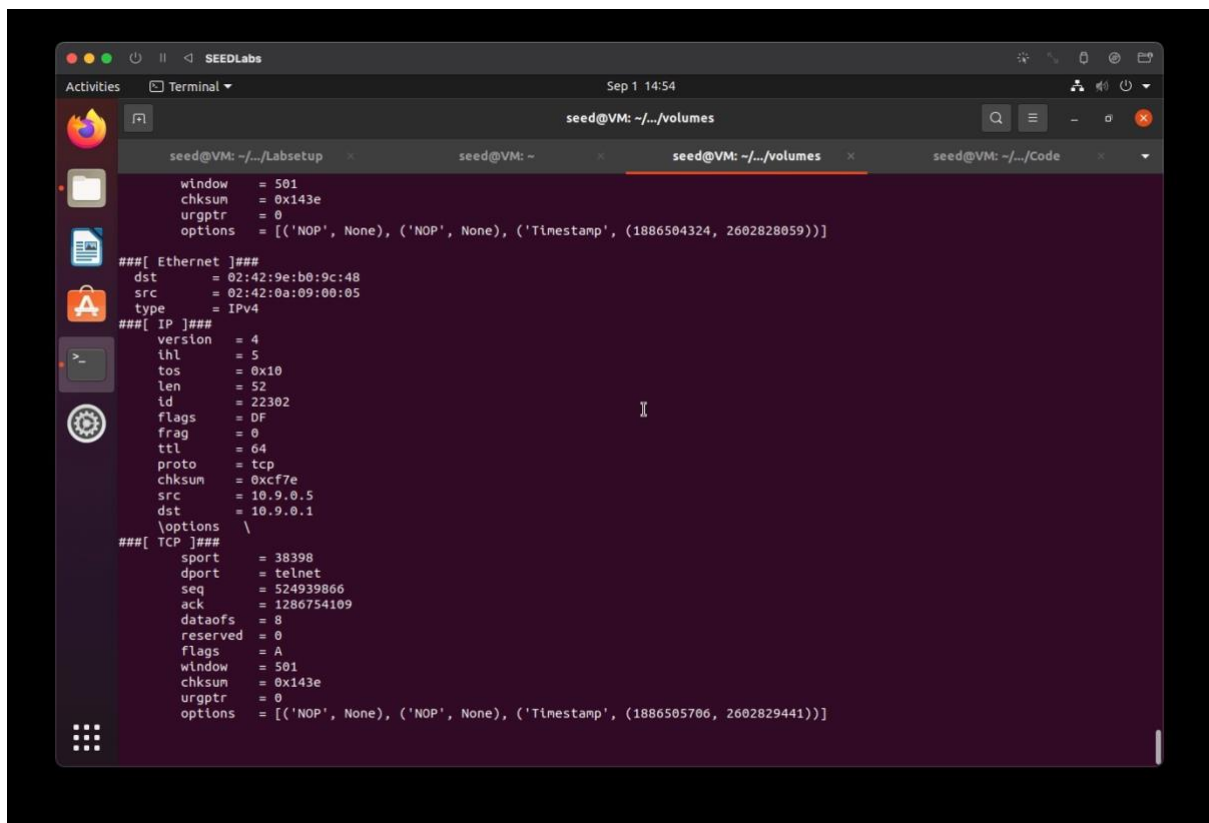
telnet 10.9.0.1

Provide screenshots of your observations.

Host A Terminal:



Attacker's terminal:

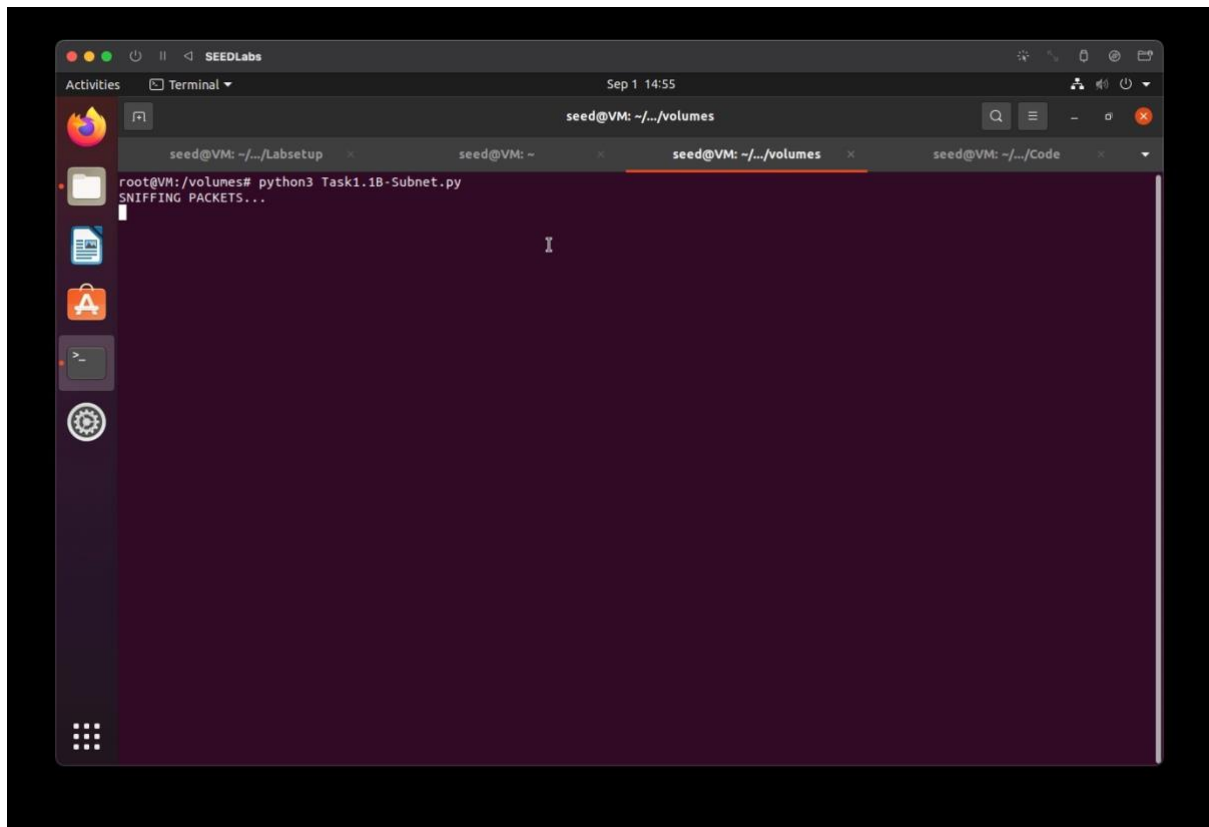


Capture packets that come from or go to a particular subnet

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

```
# python3 Task1.1B-Subnet.py
```

Provide a screenshot of your observations

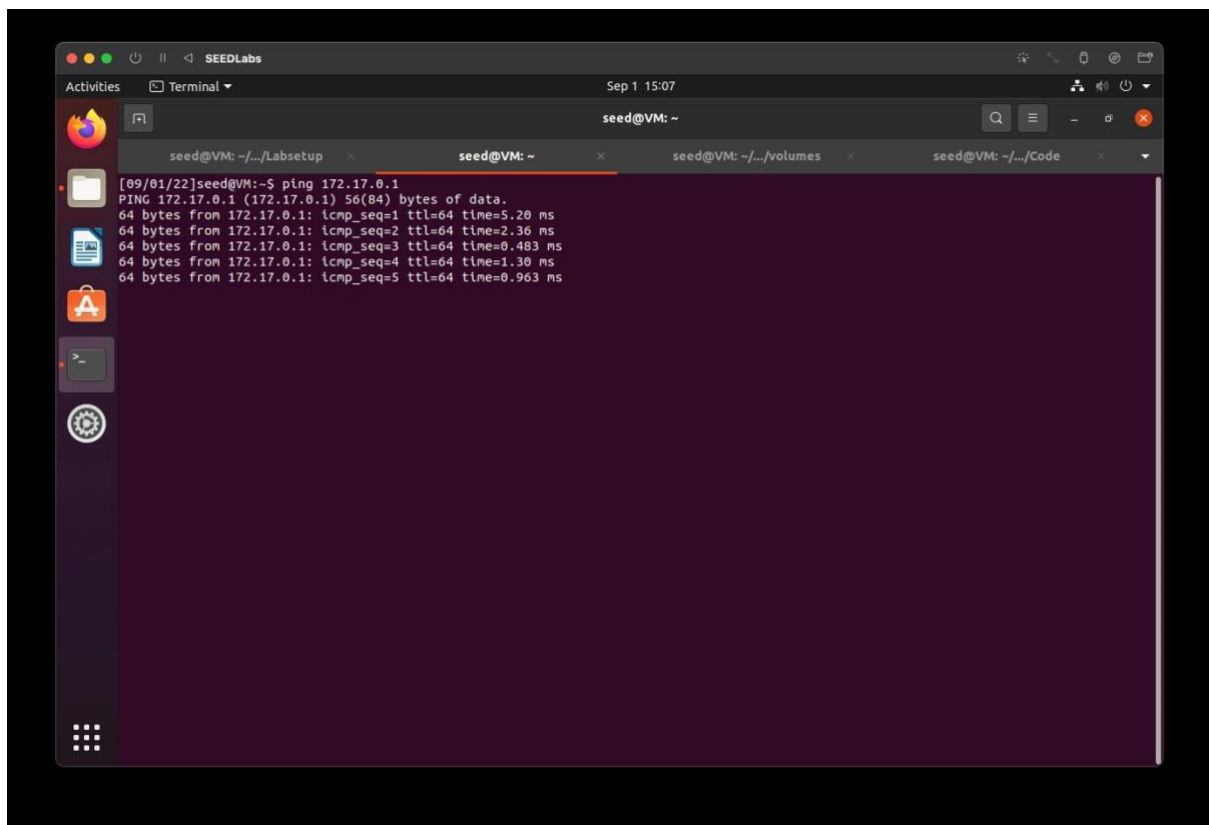


On the Host A terminal run the command

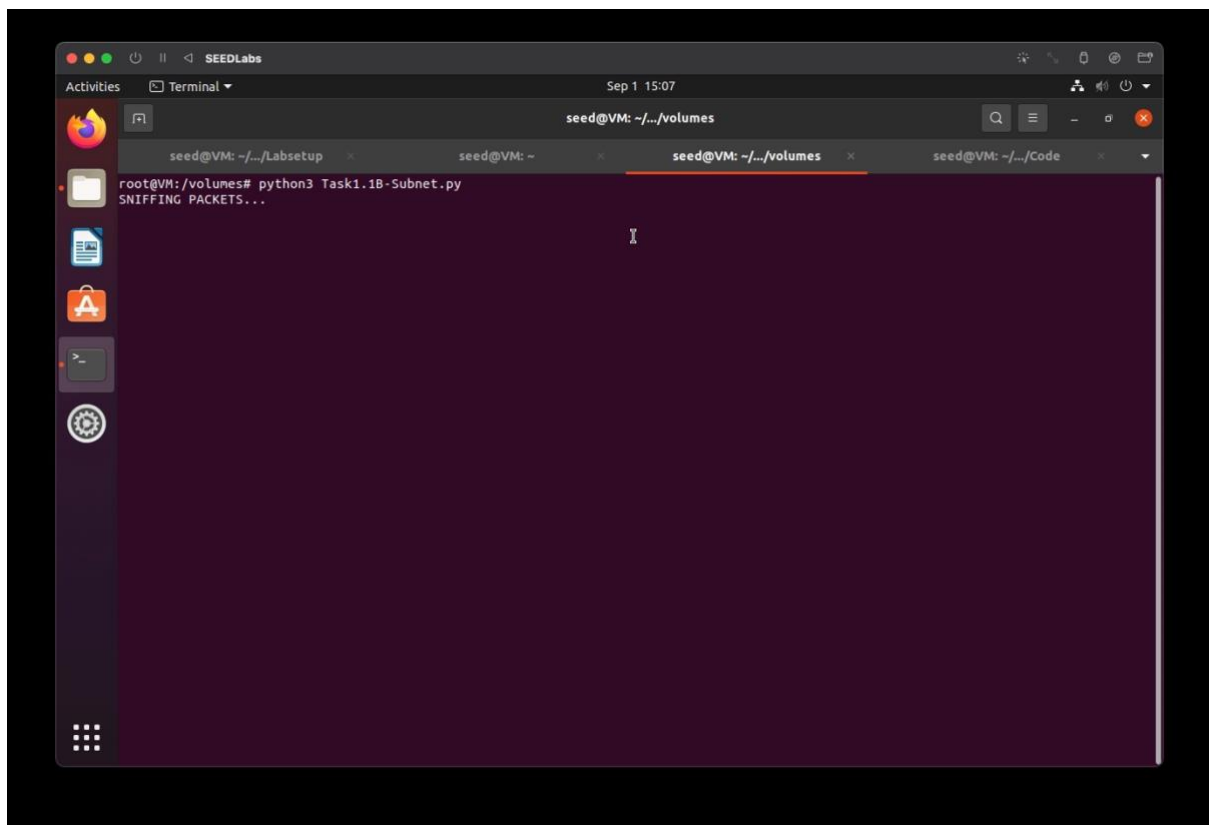
```
# ping 172.17.0.1
```

Provide screenshots of your observations.

Host A terminal:



Attacker's terminal:



Task 1.2: Spoofing

The objective of this task is to spoof IP packets with an arbitrary source IP address.

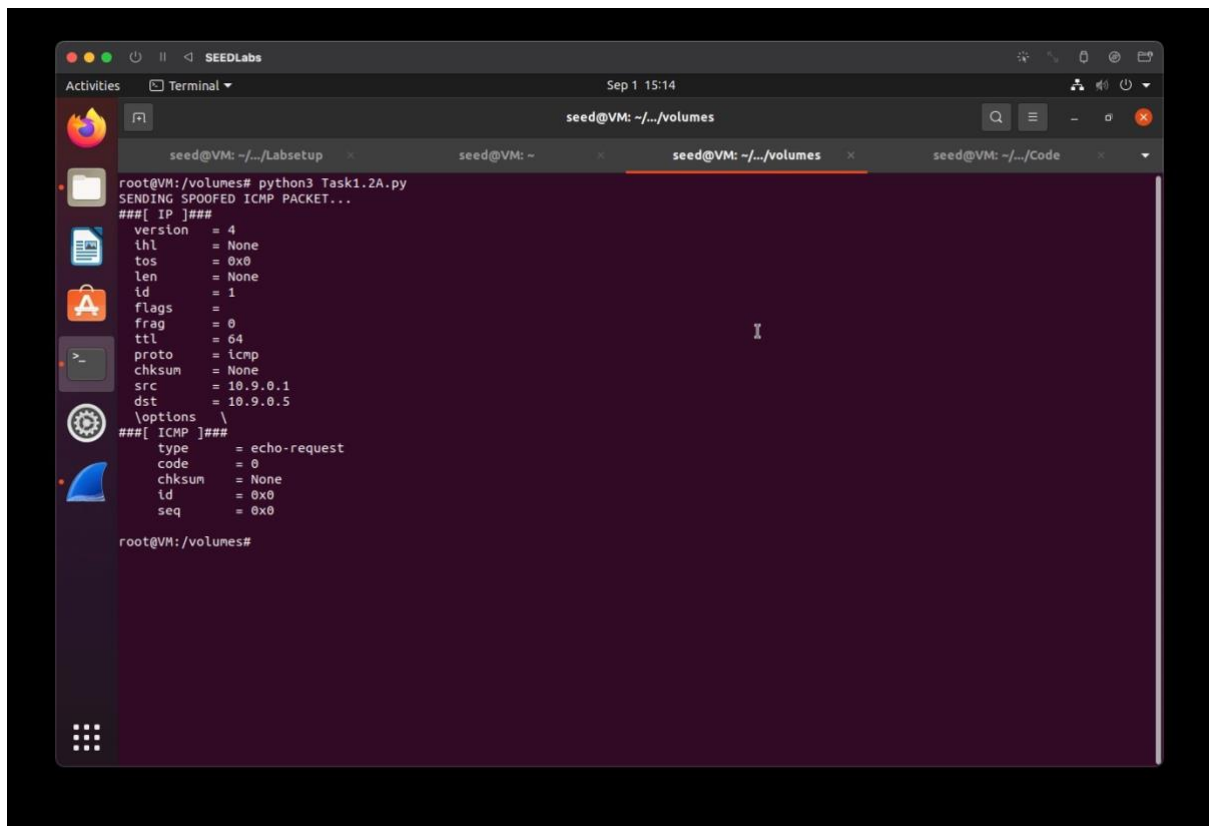
Wireshark is kept open before executing the program.

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.2A.py

Provide a screenshot of your observations.

Attacker's terminal:

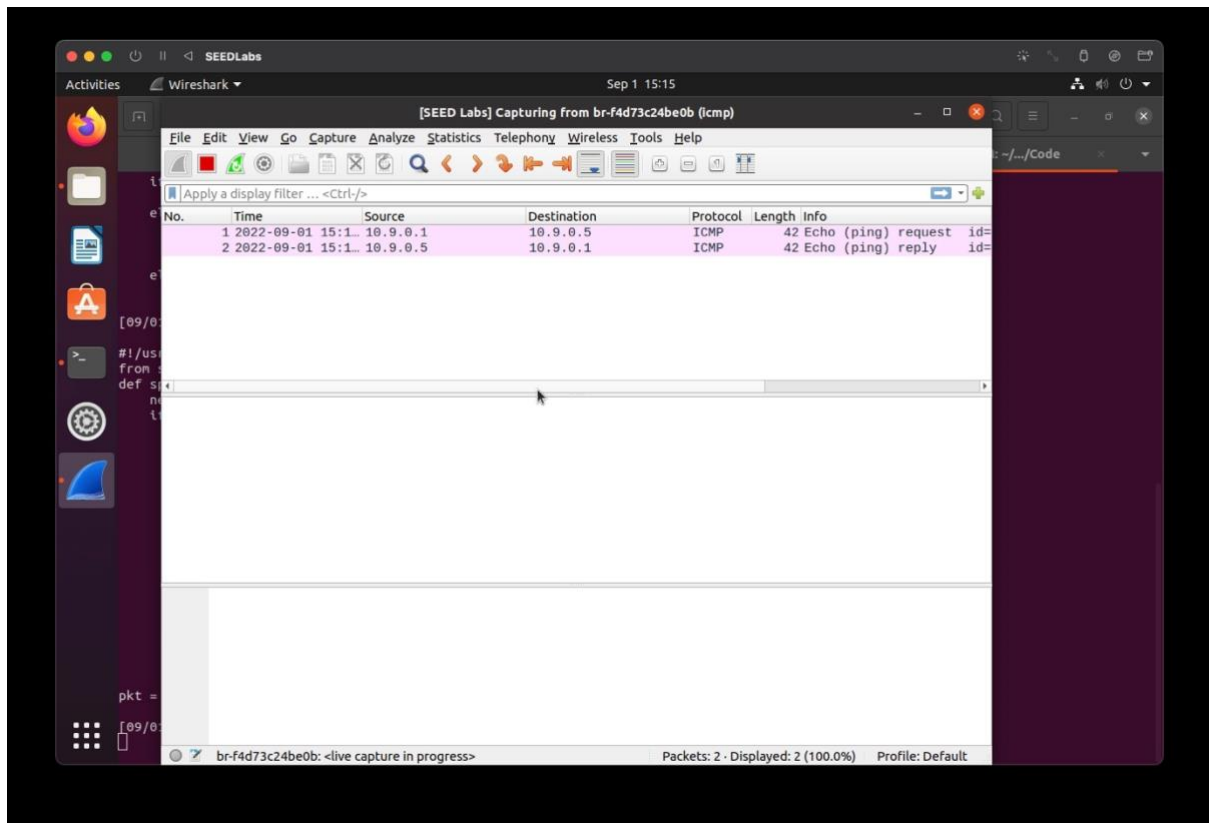


The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "SEEDLabs" with a date and time of "Sep 1 15:14". The terminal displays the output of the command `python3 Task1.2A.py` executed in a root shell at `/volumes`. The output indicates that a spoofed ICMP packet is being sent, followed by a detailed display of the packet's structure. The IP header shows a version of 4, TTL of 64, and source/destination addresses of 10.9.0.1 and 10.9.0.5 respectively. The ICMP header shows a type of echo-request and a code of 0. The terminal also shows a sidebar with various application icons and a top bar with window management controls.

```
root@VM: /volumes# python3 Task1.2A.py
SENDING SPOOFED ICMP PACKET...
###[ IP ]###
version = 4
ihl     = None
tos     = 0x0
len     = None
id      = 1
flags   = 
frag    = 0
ttl     = 64
proto   = icmp
chksum  = None
src     = 10.9.0.1
dst     = 10.9.0.5
\options \
###[ ICMP ]###
type    = echo-request
code    = 0
chksum  = None
id      = 0x0
seq     = 0x0

root@VM: /volumes#
```

Wireshark:



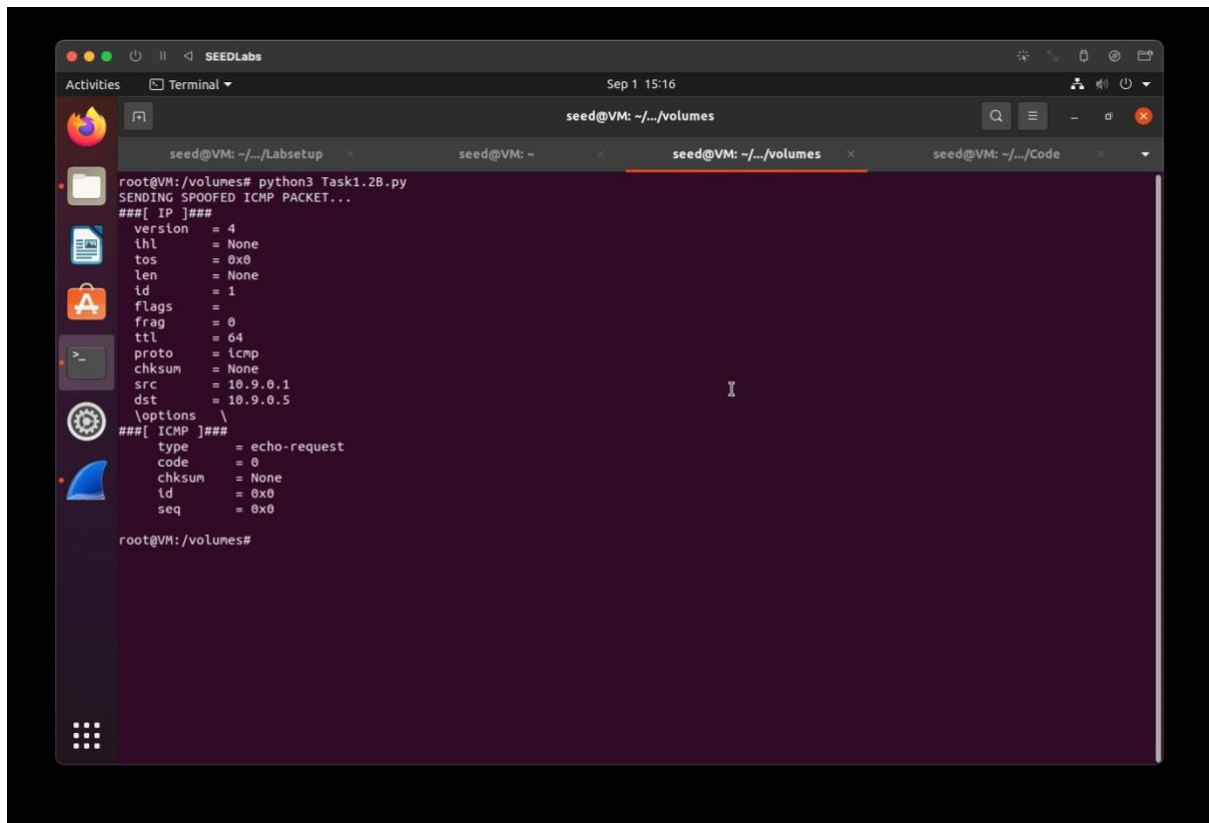
With an arbitrary source IP address:

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

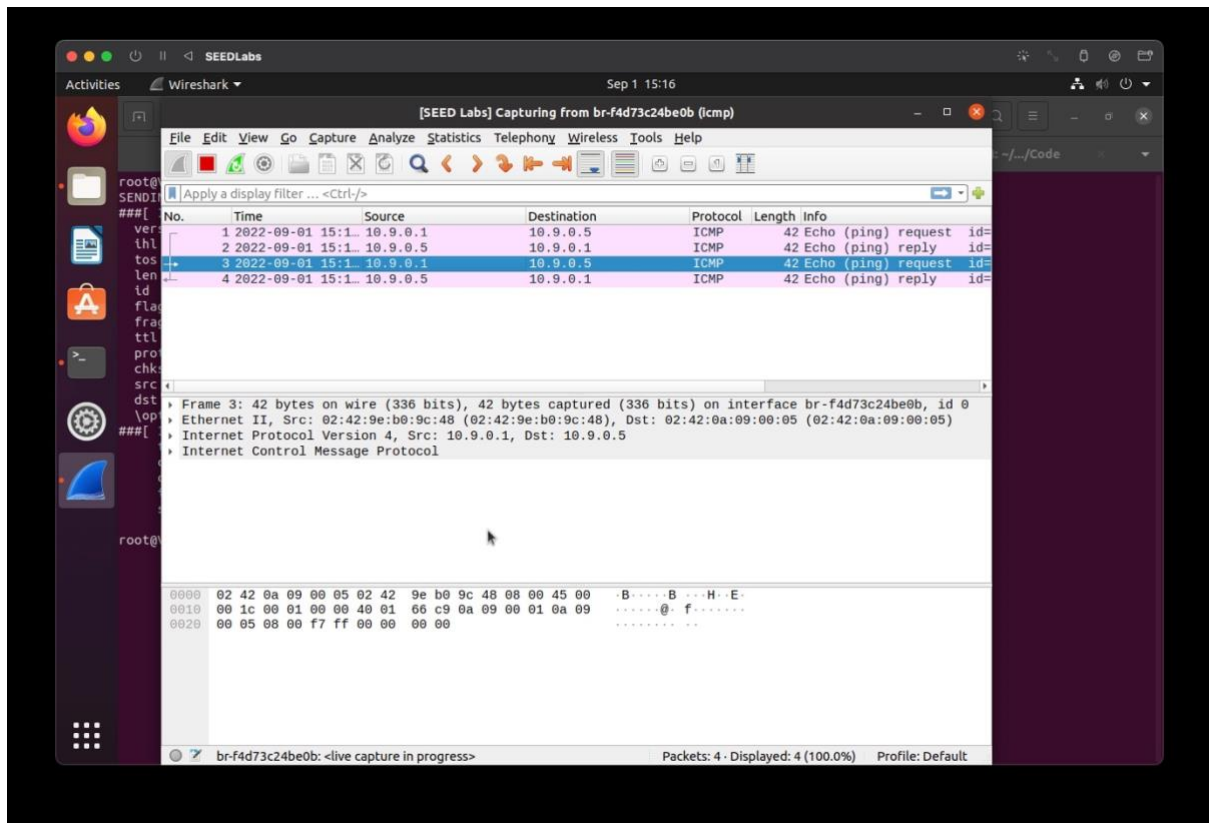
python3 Task1.2B.py

Provide a screenshot of your observations.

Attacker's terminal:



Wireshark:



When we use an arbitrary IP address, we notice in Wireshark that the echo ping requests are not returned with a reply.

Task 1.3: Traceroute

The objective of this task is to implement a simple traceroute tool using Scapy to estimate the distance, in terms of number of routers, between the VM and a selected destination.

Using the scapy library, we periodically increase the ttl value to check for different readings on Wireshark.

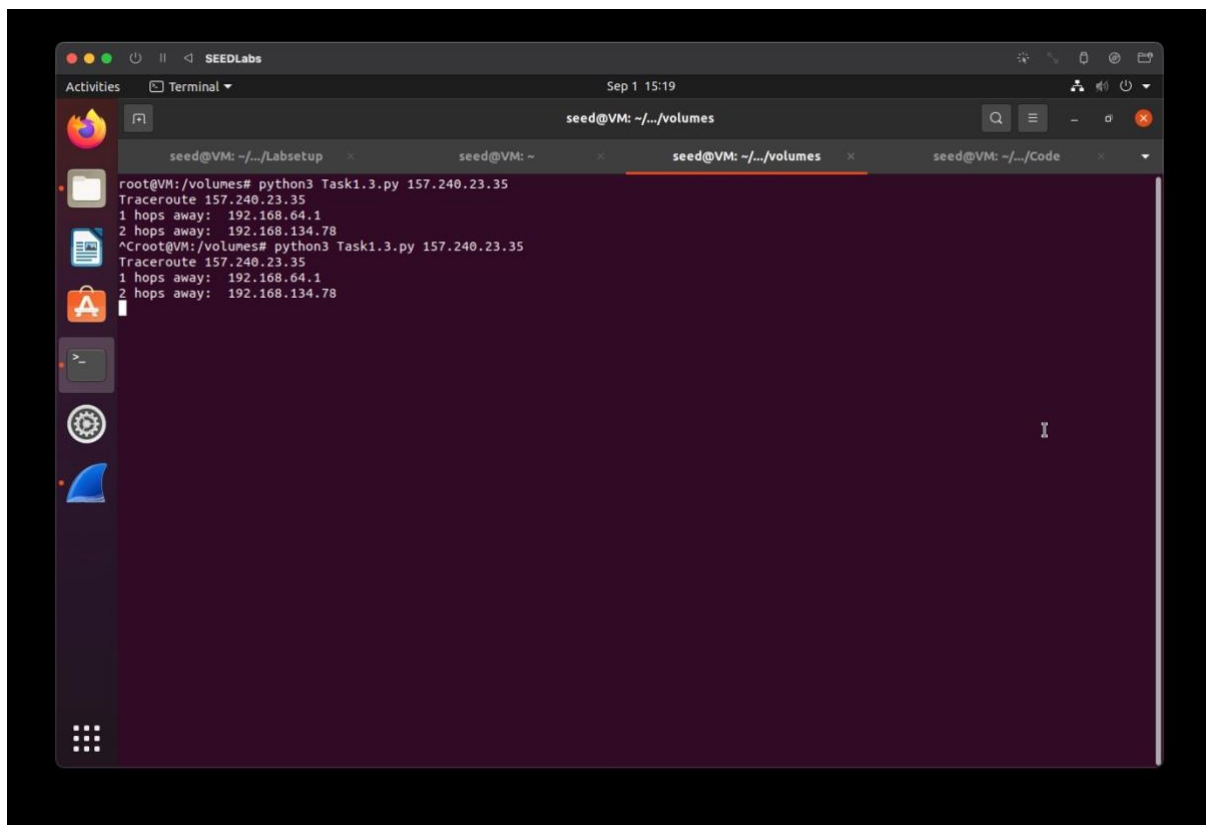
On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.3.py 157.240.23.35

157.240.23.35 is the IP address for facebook.com

For ttl=1,

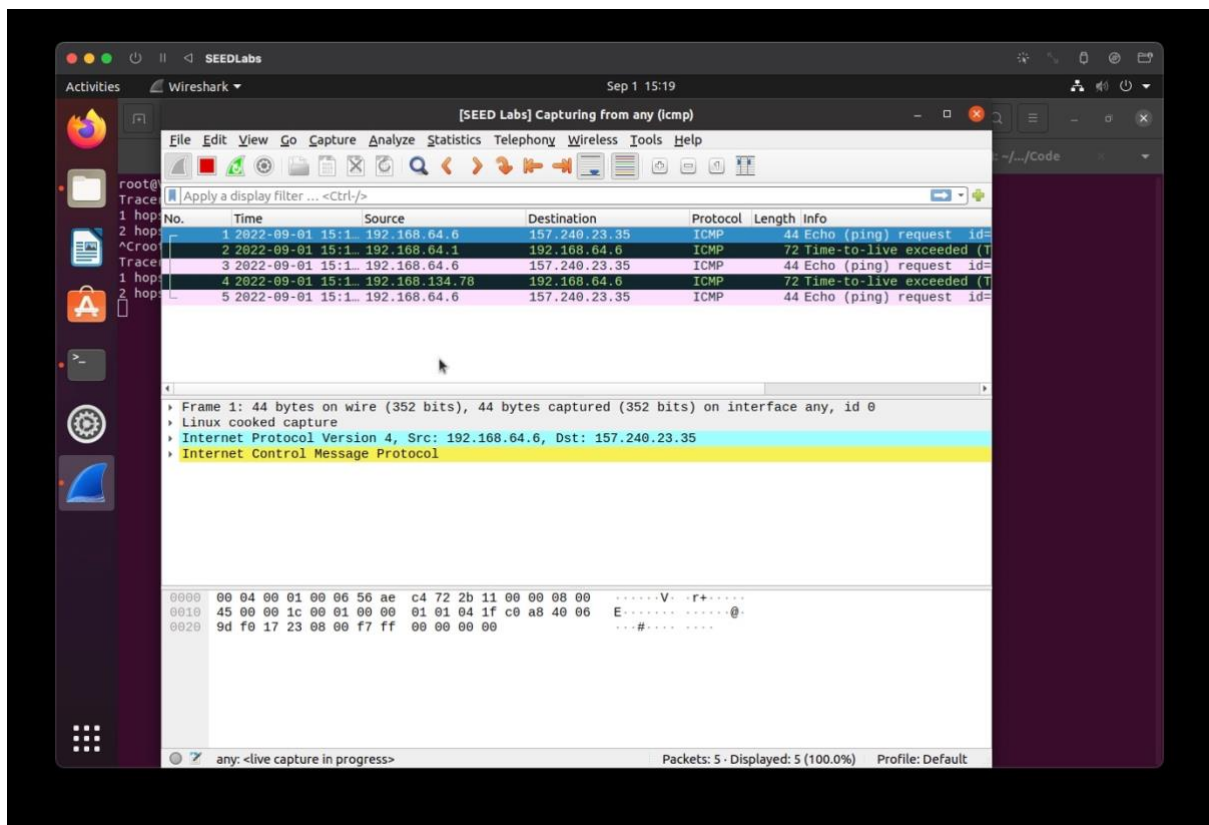
Attacker's terminal:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "SEEDLabs" with a date and time of "Sep 1 15:19". The terminal displays the output of a script named "Task1.3.py" which performs a traceroute to the IP address 157.240.23.35. The output shows two hops away from the source, with the first hop being 192.168.64.1 and the second hop being 192.168.134.78. The terminal also shows the command being executed: "python3 Task1.3.py 157.240.23.35".

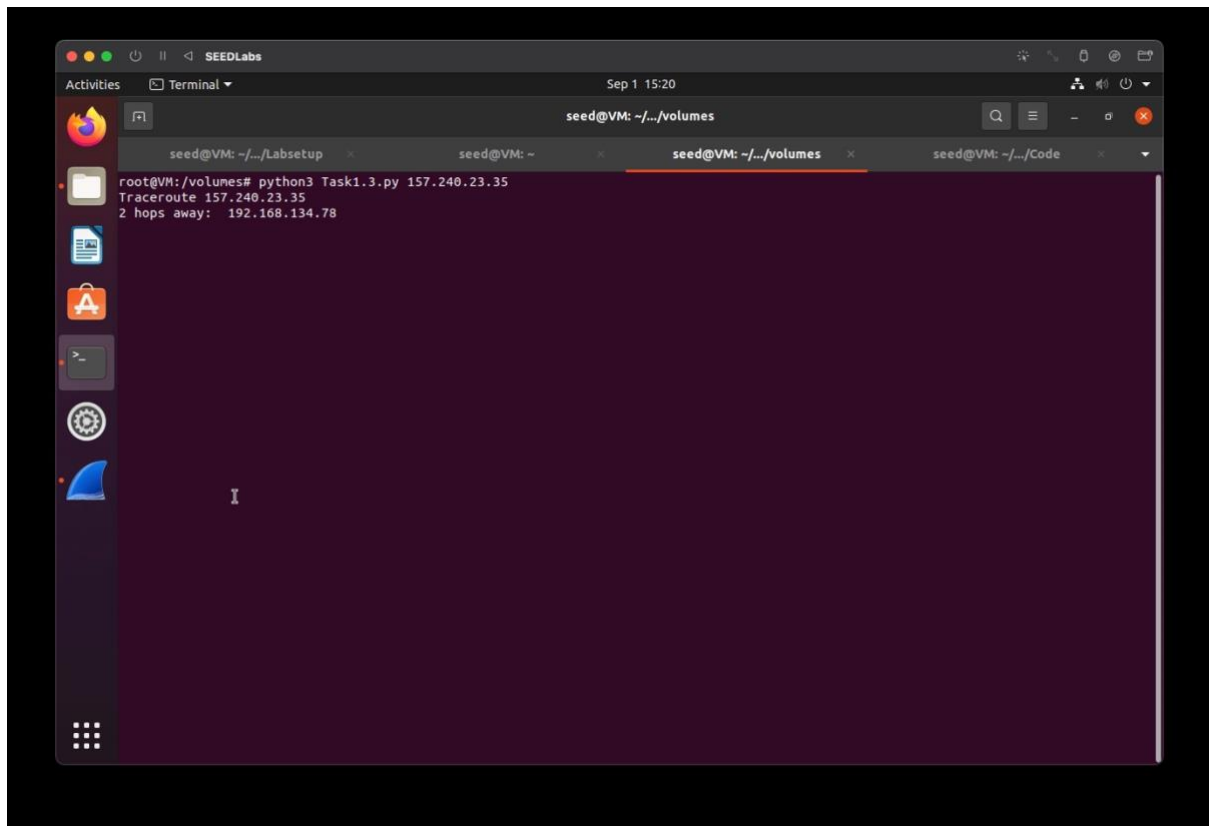
```
seed@VM: ~/.../Labsetup x seed@VM: ~ x seed@VM: ~/.../volumes x seed@VM: ~/.../Code x
root@VM: /volumes# python3 Task1.3.py 157.240.23.35
Traceroute 157.240.23.35
1 hops away: 192.168.64.1
2 hops away: 192.168.134.78
^Croot@VM: /volumes# python3 Task1.3.py 157.240.23.35
Traceroute 157.240.23.35
1 hops away: 192.168.64.1
2 hops away: 192.168.134.78
```

Wireshark:

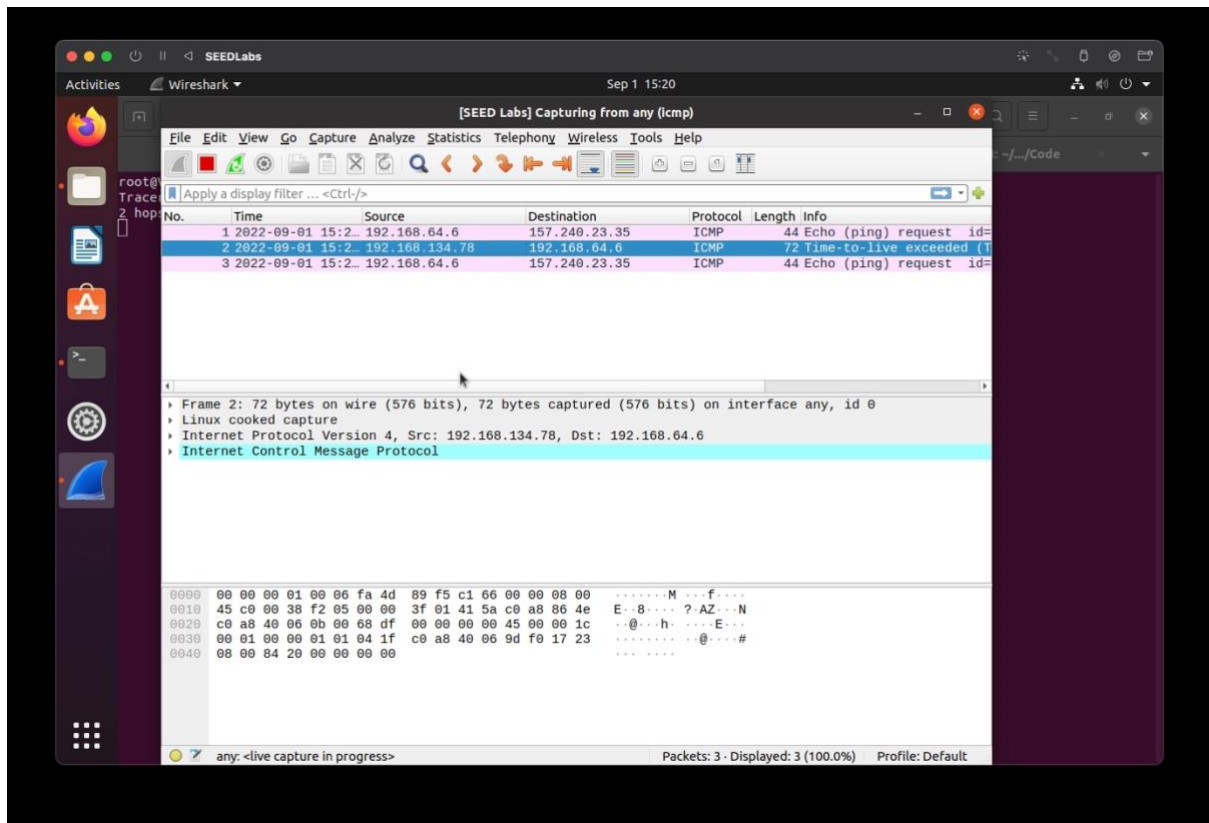


For ttl=2,

Attacker's terminal:



Wireshark:



Task 1.4: Sniffing and-then Spoofing

In this task, the victim machine pings a non-existing IP address “1.2.3.4”. As the attacker machine is on the same network, it sniffs the request packet, creates a new echo reply packet with IP and ICMP header and sends it to the victim machine. Hence, the user will always receive an echo reply from a non-existing IP address indicating that the machine is alive.

On the Attacker terminal run the command:

python3 Task1.4.py

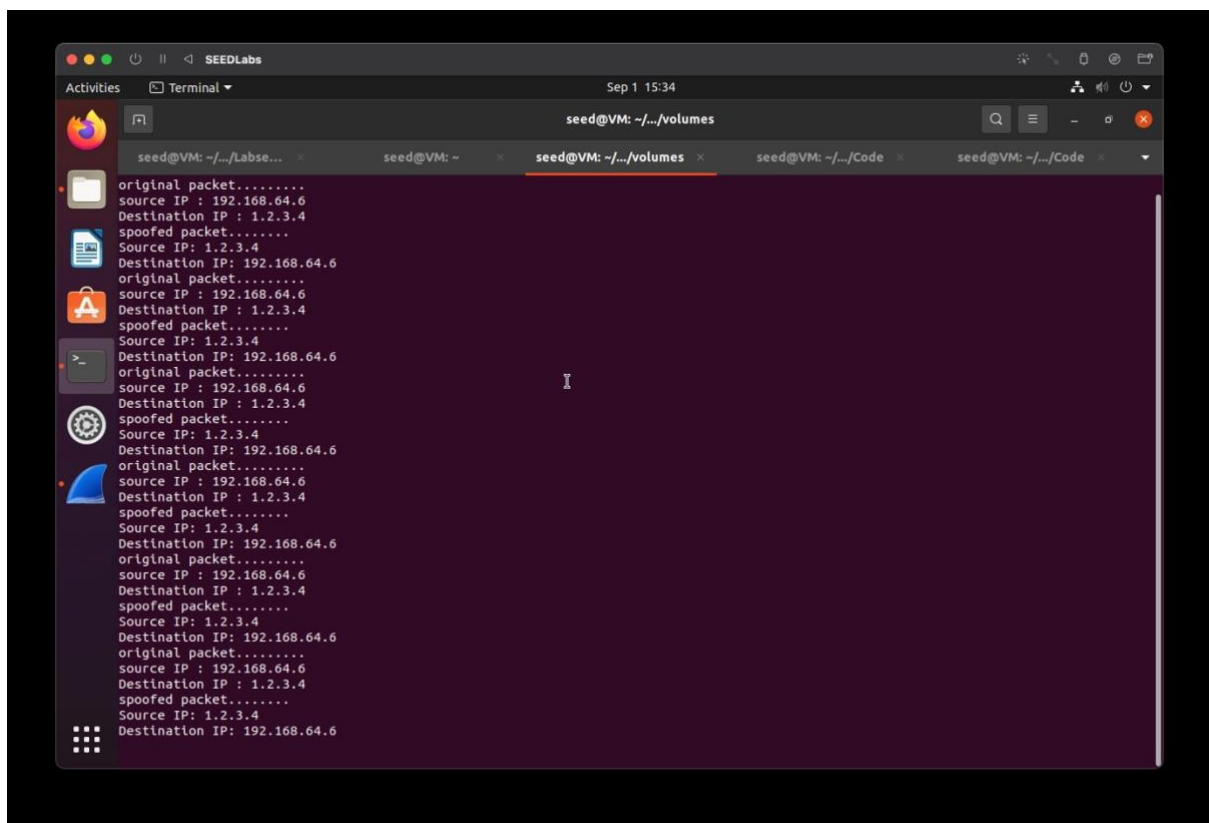
From the host A machine’s terminal ping 1.2.3.4

On the Host A terminal run the command:

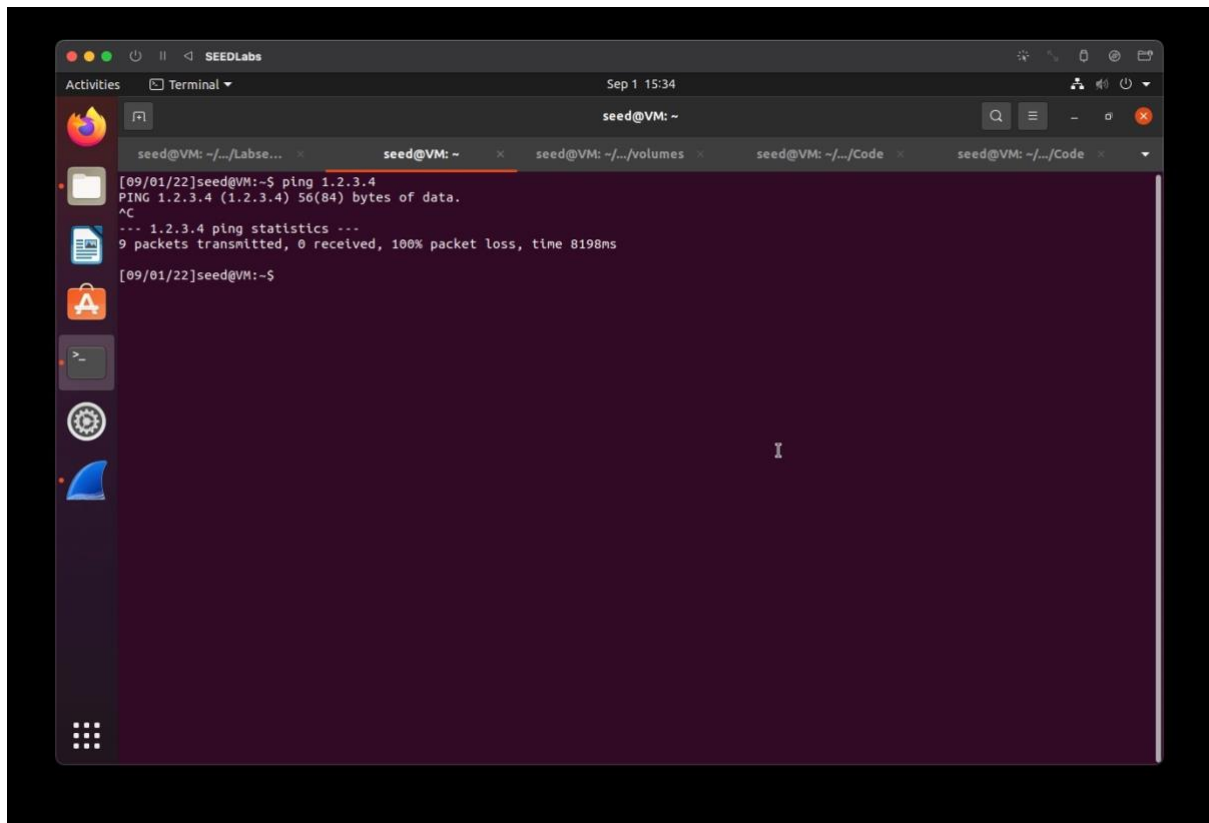
ping 1.2.3.4

Provide a screenshot of your observations.

Attacker’s terminal:



Host A terminal:



Wireshark:

