

Wireshark- Sniffing the Login Credentials

Sniffing login credentials and passwords using Wireshark from a website that uses the HTTP protocol involves capturing and analyzing unencrypted HTTP traffic where sensitive information is transmitted in plain text. When a user logs into a website over HTTP, their credentials, including username and password, are sent from the client's browser to the server without encryption. By starting a packet capture in Wireshark and applying the HTTP filter (`http`), an attacker can intercept these packets and view the raw data. Within the captured packets, the attacker can look at the HTTP requests and responses to locate the login credentials in the clear text, typically within the POST request payload. This vulnerability highlights the importance of using HTTPS, which encrypts data in transit, to protect sensitive information from being intercepted by unauthorized parties.

Using HTTP instead of HTTPS has several critical disadvantages. The primary issue is the lack of encryption, meaning that any data transmitted, including passwords and personal information, is sent in plain text and can be easily intercepted by attackers using tools like Wireshark. This makes HTTP highly vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks, where attackers can intercept and alter the data without the

user's knowledge. Additionally, HTTP does not ensure data integrity, allowing for potential data corruption or unauthorized modifications during transmission. Without proper authentication mechanisms, HTTP also leaves users susceptible to phishing attacks and impersonation.

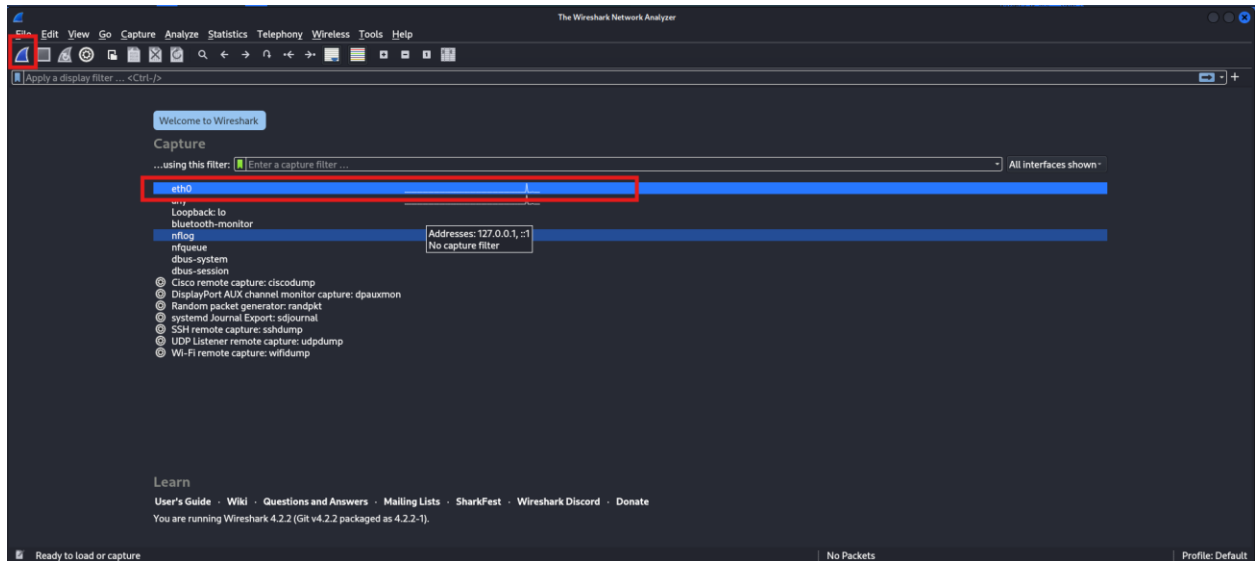
Furthermore, search engines like Google penalize HTTP websites, resulting in lower search rankings and visibility.

Modern web browsers also warn users about the insecurity of HTTP sites, which can deter visitors and reduce trust.

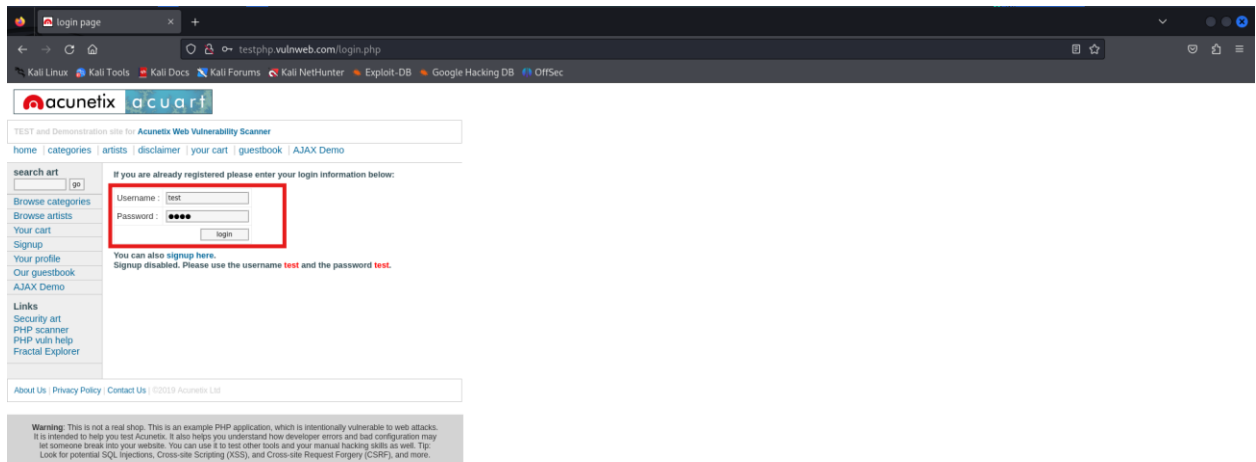
These drawbacks make HTTPS, which provides encryption, integrity, and authentication, the preferred choice for secure web communications.

Examples: -

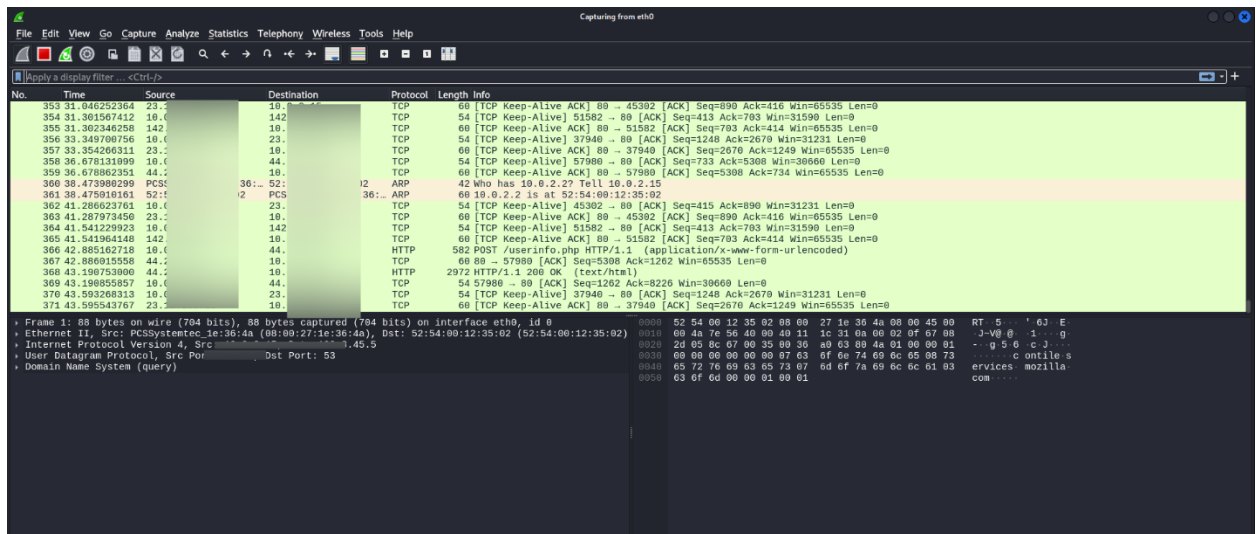
1. Open Wireshark and choose the interface to start capturing the packets.



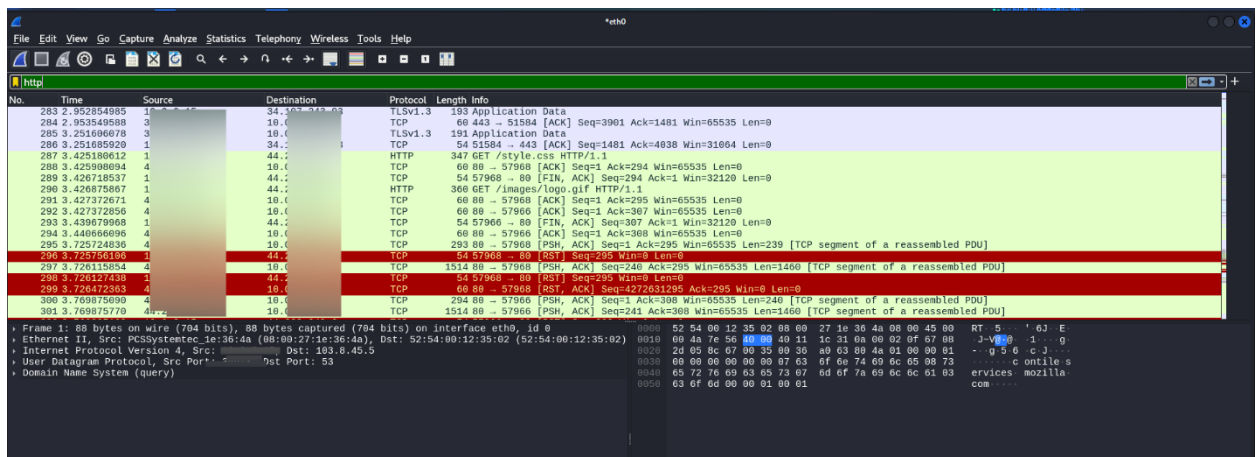
2. Now went to the target website and filled up the login credentials.



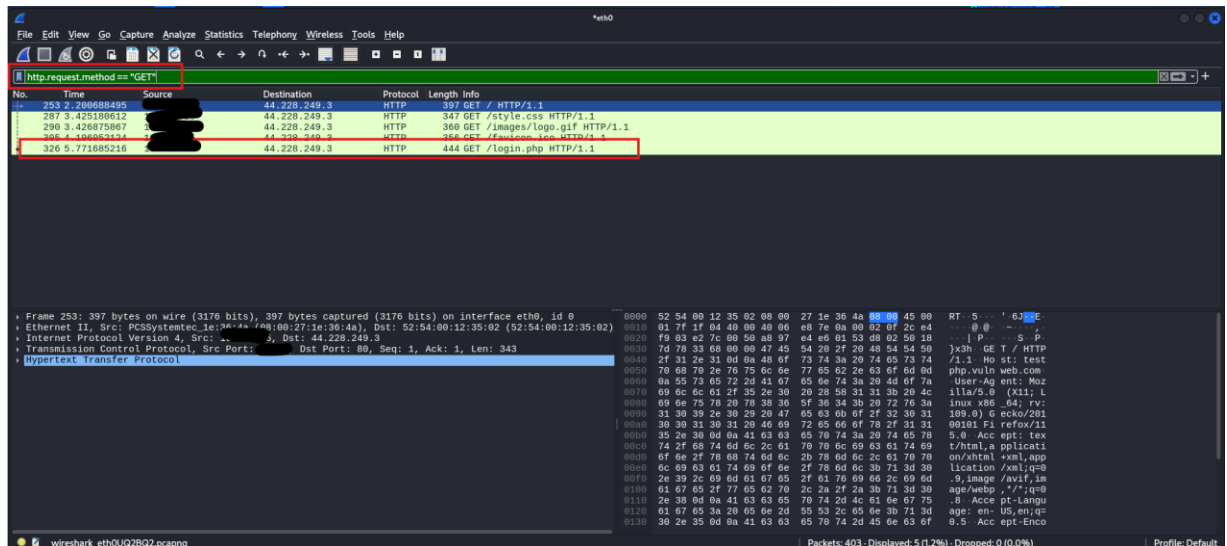
3. Now open wireshark to have insight of captured packets.



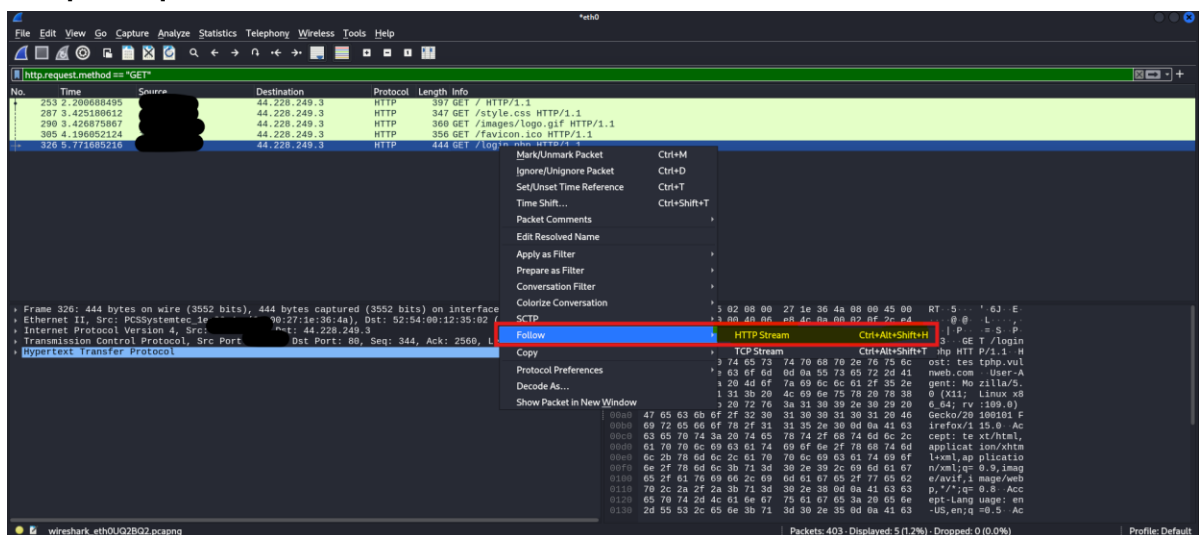
4. We are looking for http packets so, we will use the http filter.



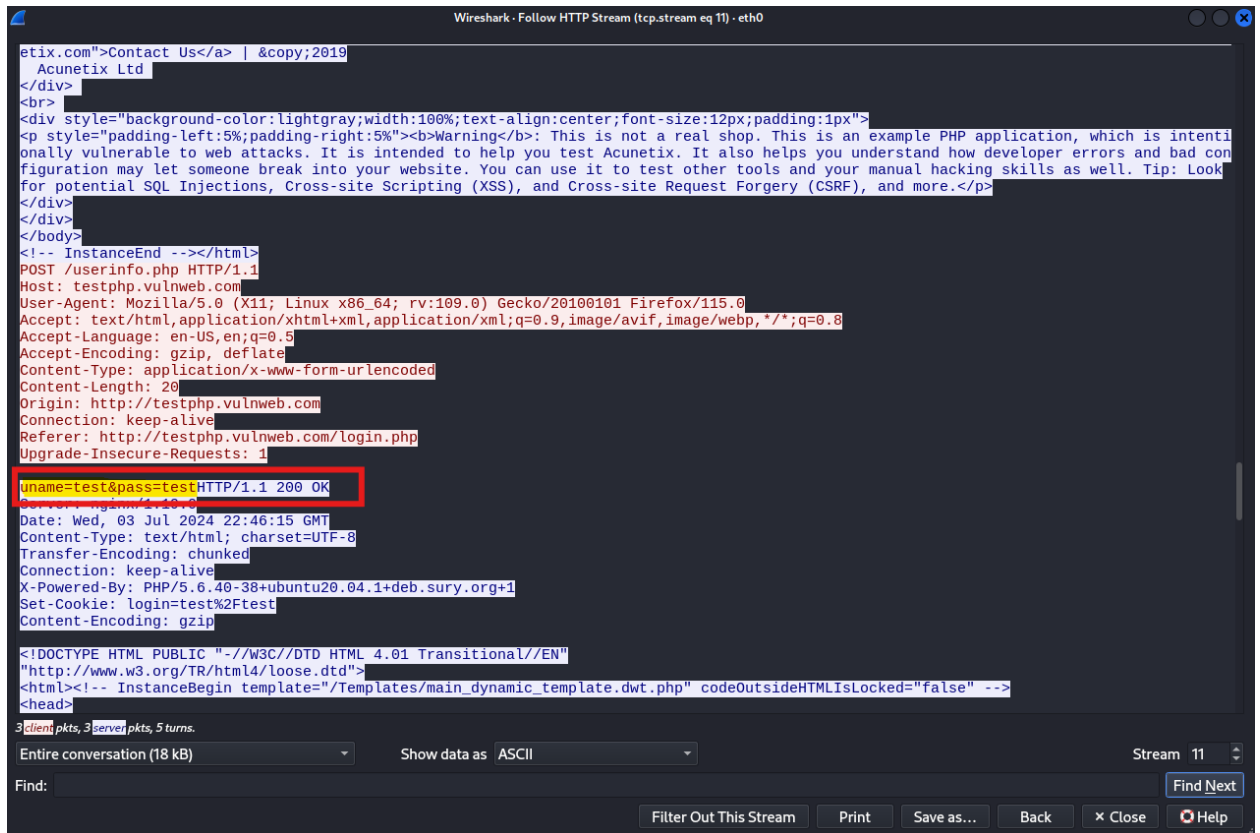
5. There are too many http packets out of most is not required by us. So, we will use `http.request.method == "GET"` filter in order to fetch out get requests.



6. As we can see here is a GET request of php login page that might consist login details. To do so right click on that packet and click on follow button than click on HTTP stream button to have summary of the particular http request.



7. Here we can see, the client side request contains that password that we have filled up inside the sign up page of our target website.



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled "Wireshark · Follow HTTP Stream (tcp.stream eq 11) · eth0". The packet list on the left shows three packets. The selected packet is packet 3, which is a POST request to /userinfo.php. The packet details pane shows the following information:

```
etix.com">Contact Us</a> | &copy;2019
Acunetix Ltd
</div>
<br>
<div style="background-color:lightgray;width:100%;text-align:center;font-size:12px;padding:1px">
<p style="padding-left:5%;padding-right:5%"><b>Warning</b>: This is not a real shop. This is an example PHP application, which is intentionally vulnerable to web attacks. It is intended to help you test Acunetix. It also helps you understand how developer errors and bad configuration may let someone break into your website. You can use it to test other tools and your manual hacking skills as well. Tip: Look for potential SQL Injections, Cross-site Scripting (XSS), and Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF), and more.</p>
</div>
</body>
<!-- InstanceEnd --></html>
POST /userinfo.php HTTP/1.1
Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 20
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
uname=test&pass=test HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 03 Jul 2024 22:46:15 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40-38+ubuntu20.04.1+deb.sury.org+1
Set-Cookie: login=test%2Ftest
Content-Encoding: gzip
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html><!-- InstanceBegin template="/Templates/main_dynamic_template.dwt.php" codeOutsideHTMLOutsideIsLocked="false" -->
<head>
```

The packet details pane also shows the packet size and the stream number (11). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet.