

Internet Traffic Monitoring and Analysis: Wireshark Exercises

Dr.S.Geetha

School of Computer Science and Engineering

VIT, Chennai

geetha.s@vit.ac.in

1. ARP
2. TCP 3 way handshake
3. Packet Sniffing – Password Cracking
4. Packet Analysis
5. Filters - sample

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Address Resolution Protocol

PRACTICAL NETWORKING .NET



Server
10.0.0.33
0053.ffff.cccc

Router

10.0.0.99
0053.ffff.9999



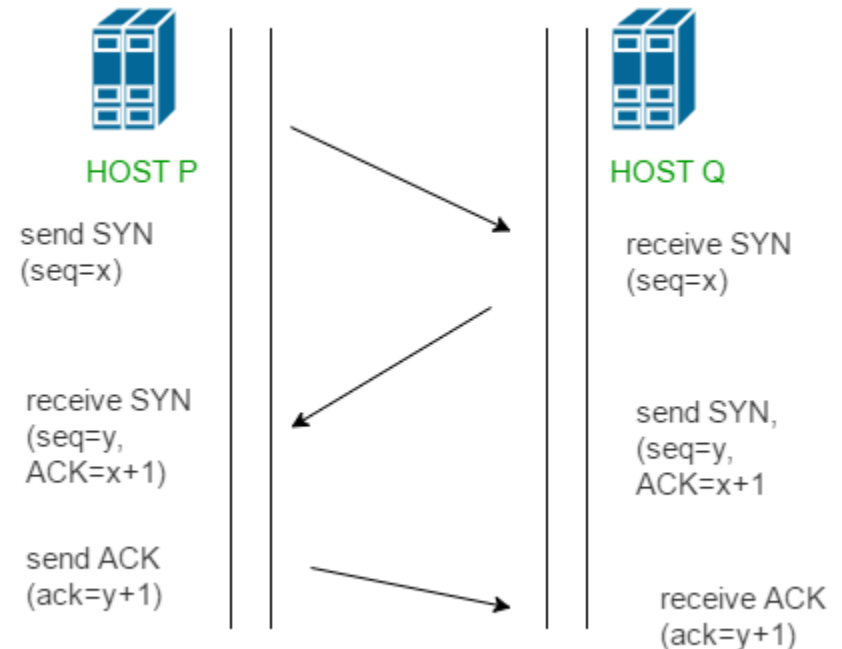
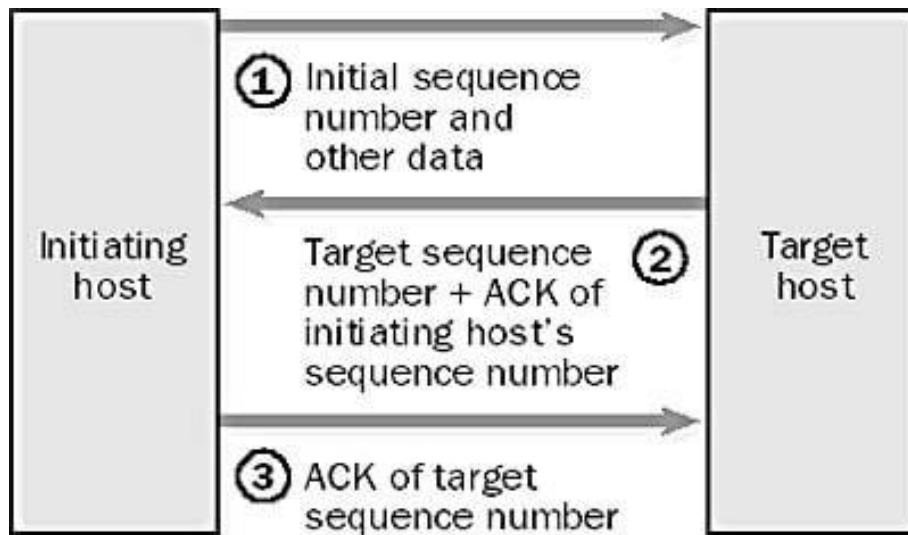
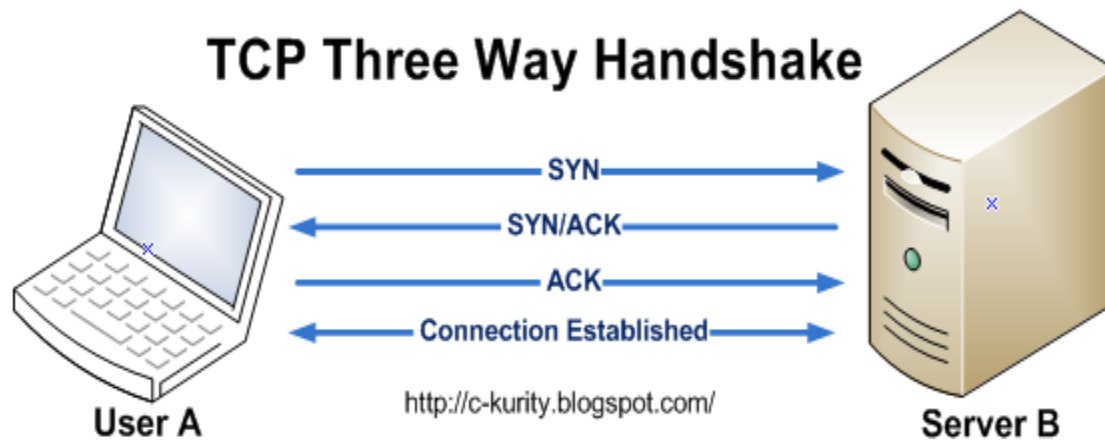
Host A
10.0.0.11
0053.ffff.aaaa



Host B
10.0.0.22
0053.ffff.bbbb

<https://www.practicalnetworking.net/series/arp/traditional-arp/>

TCP 3 Way Handshake



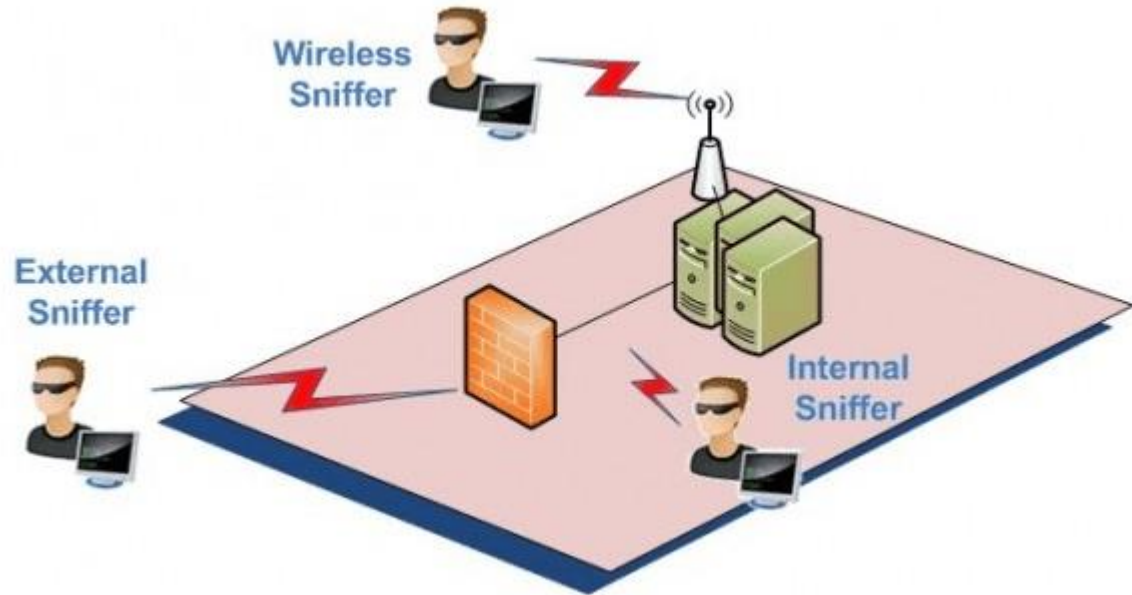
Network Sniffing

- Computers communicate by broadcasting messages on a network using IP addresses. Once a message has been sent on a network, the recipient computer with the matching IP address responds with its MAC address.
- **Network sniffing is the process of intercepting data packets sent over a network.**
- Capture sensitive data such as login credentials
- Eavesdrop on chat messages
- Capture files have been transmitted over a network

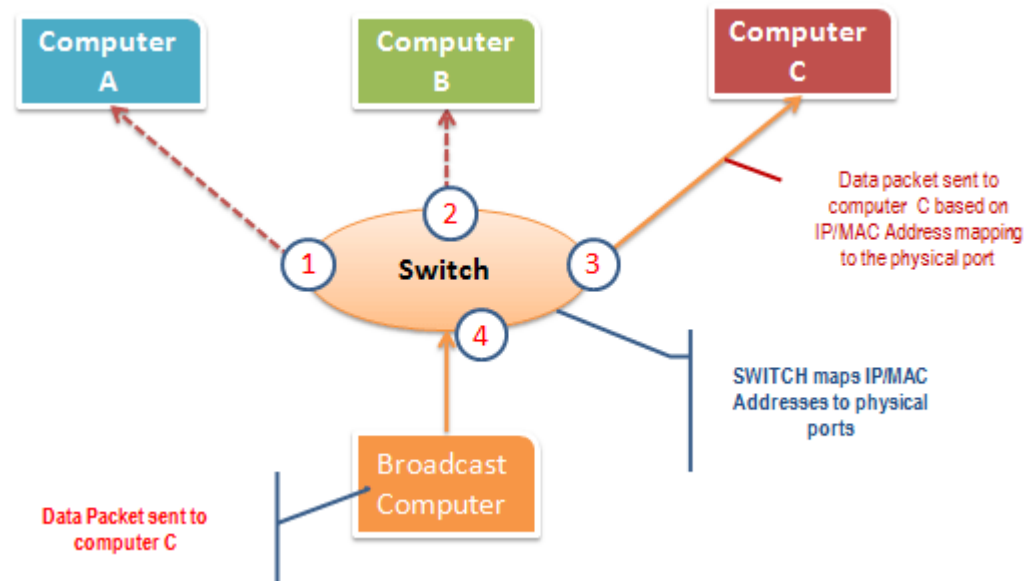
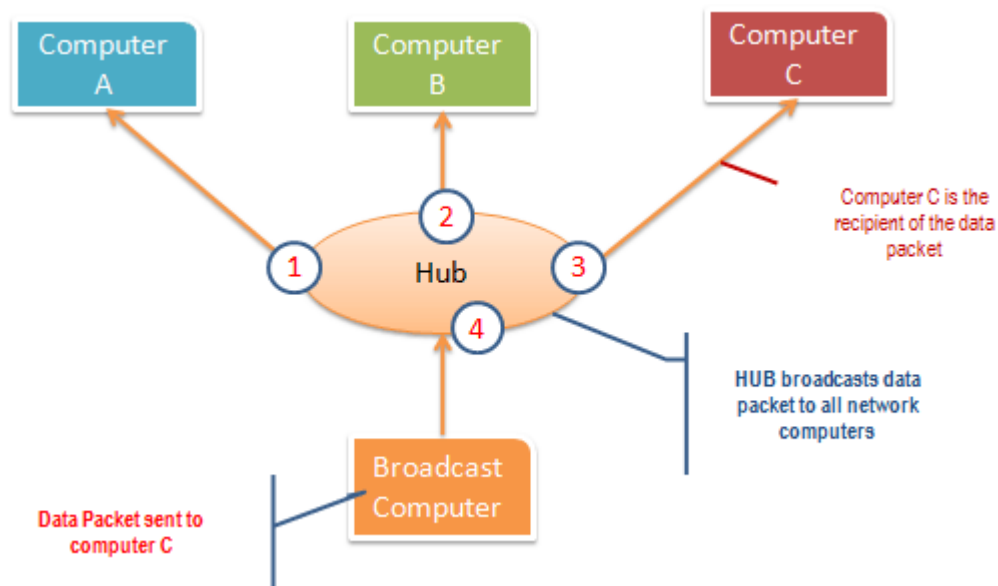
Network Sniffing

Vulnerable Protocols (if login details are sent in plain text)

- Telnet
- Rlogin
- HTTP
- SMTP
- NNTP
- POP
- FTP
- IMAP



Active & Passive Sniffing



Password Cracking

- weevil.info
- <http://testing-ground.scraping.pro/login?mode=login>
- You can try this on any of your personal ftp, application software (PUTTY)
- What about on https sites?
- Multiple ways
 - Edit → Filter packets → string and then search
 - Filters →

Password Cracking

Ping packets (ICMP)

www.1112.net/lastpage.html - TCPStream

TCP Congestion Control testmy.net (Upload huge data) Statistics --> TCP

Stream Graph

- 6. TCP Filters
- ip.addr == 10.0.0.1
- tcp or dns
- tcp.port == 443
- tcp.analysis.flags
- !(arp or icmp or dns)
- follow tcp stream
- tcp contains facebook
- http.response.code == 200
- http.request
- tcp.flags.syn == 1