



# Swiss Army Knife Network Sniffer (NSAK)

Version 0.4

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# Introduction

# Motivation

Subtitle

- Cyberangriffe nehmen zu Angriffsbarrieren sinken, Automatisierung steigt
- Sicherheit erfordert Sichtbarkeit Netzwerkangriffe sind oft nur auf Layer 2–4 erkennbar
- Bestehende Frameworks sind komplex Hoher Konfigurations- und Betriebsaufwand
- Unser Ansatz (PoC) Modularer, kontrollierter Network-Sniffer für Angriffsszenarien

Eher alles als Bilder

# Design and Architecture

# Was ist der Swiss Army Network Sniffer

NSAK Concepts

-  Devices Physical machines used as attack and target hosts
-  Environments Network infrastructure and topology
-  Scenarios Sequence of drills (e.g. ARP spoofing, Packet Capture)
-  Drills Individual attack or observation steps
-  Operator Red / Blue team

# Hardware Evaluation

# Hardware Selection

Was braucht so ein Board

- At least two native Ethernet interfaces for inline packet sniffing
- Support for 2.5 GbE or higher
- Onboard Wi-Fi with access point (AP) and monitor mode support
- Low power consumption suitable for 24/7 operation
- Compact form factor for laboratory and prototype setups
- Strong community and software support
- Affordable cost (below 150 CHF)

Bild R4 und Nano PI

# Implementation

# NSAK Framework

MITM ARP-spoofing / Transparent TCP Proxy

- Core:
- CLI: Frontend which uses the API exposed by the core to enable user interaction
- Resource Repository: Python implementation of Scenarios, Drill,

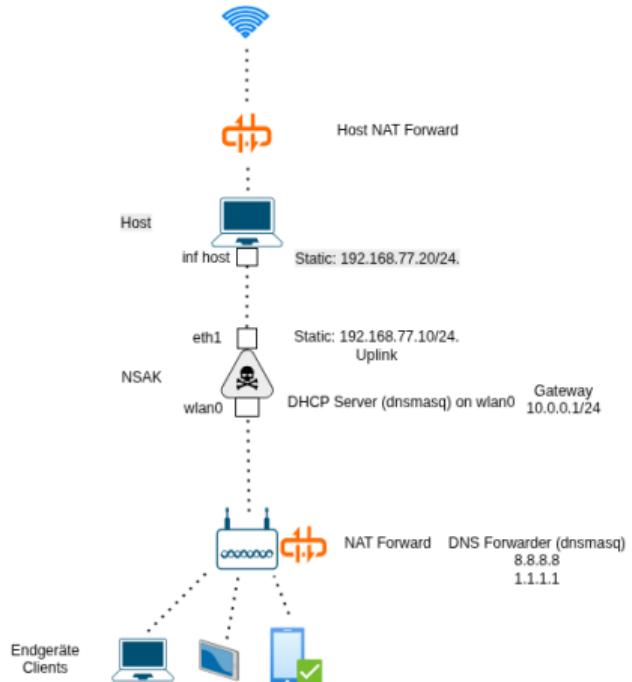
# Use Cases / Demo-Szenario

## Data Link Layer ARP MitM

- Idee und Konzept auffrischen
- umsetzung erklären
- Demo

# Demo-Szenario

## Rogue AP



# Evaluation and Discussion

# Conclusion and Future Work

Key insights and Takeaways

1 Folie

# Questions

Demo Access Point