

COMPTE RENDU

WIRESHARK SNIFF ROUTER

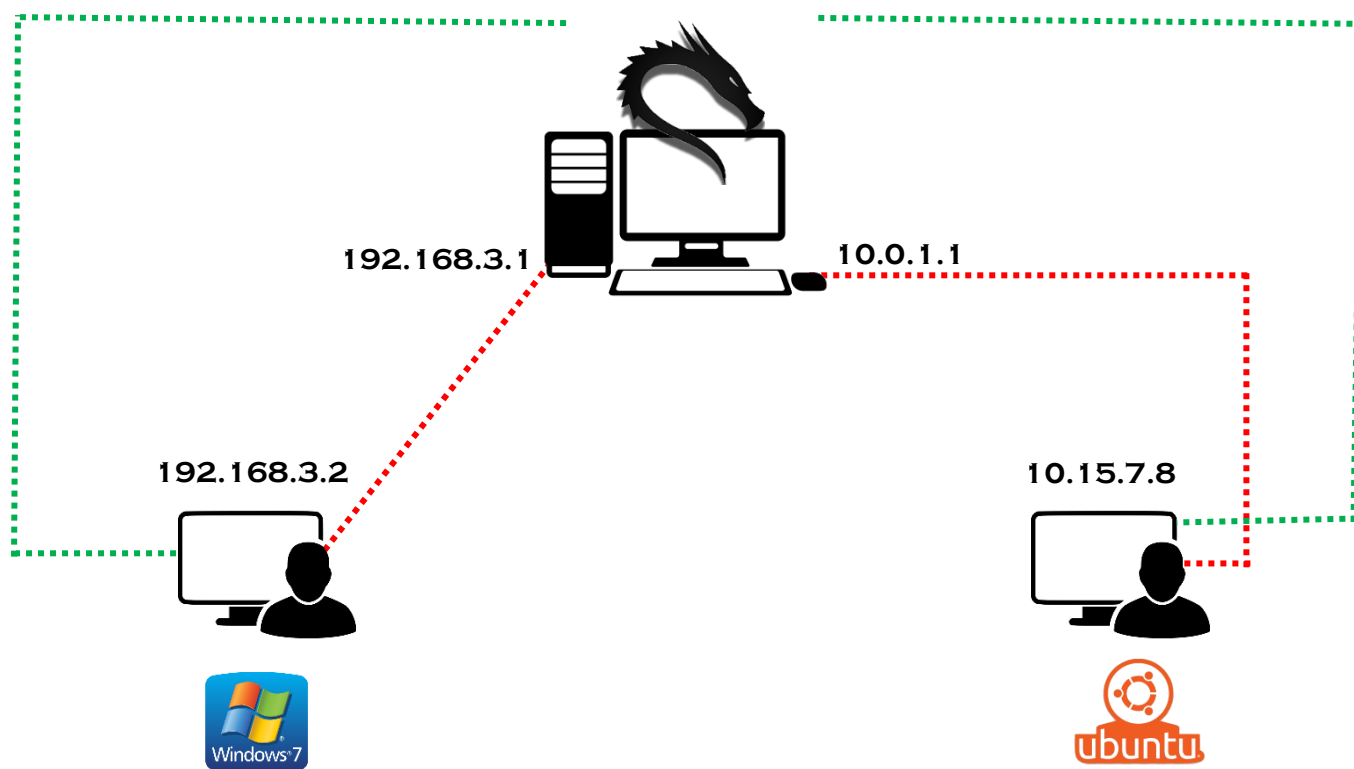
TRAFFIC



💧 **Réalise par**
OTHMANE TAYBI

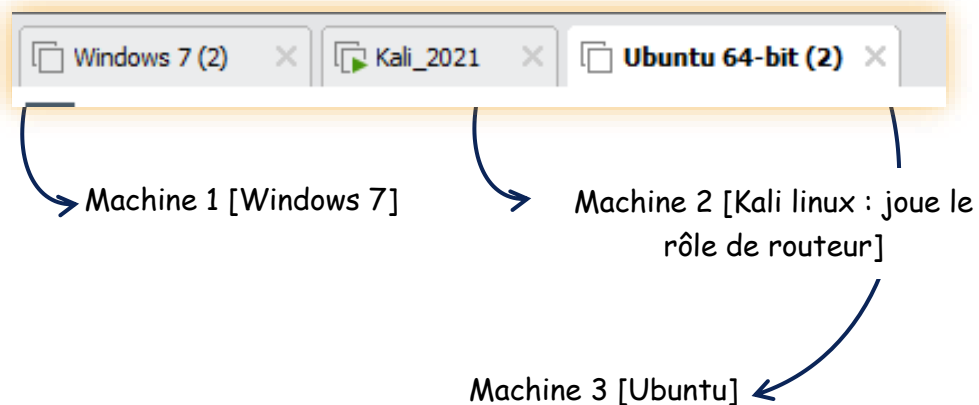
💧 **Encadré par**
M. BENSLIMANE

★ **Le réseau :**



★ Configuration des Machine Virtual :

🔥 On créer 3 machines Virtual :

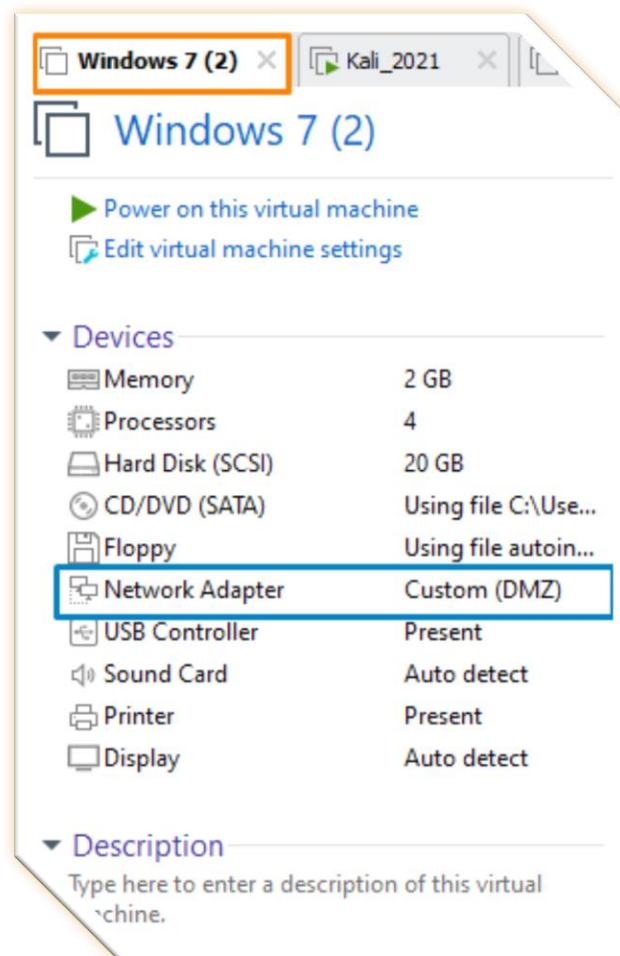


🔥 Configuration de Machine 1 [Windows 7] :

✓ On créer une carte réseau qui s'appelle DMZ [192.168.3.0],

LAN	Host-only	-	Connected	-	192.168.2.0
DMZ	Host-only	-	Connected	-	192.168.3.0
VMnet4	Host-only	-	Connected	Enabled	10.0.0.0

✓ Et en configurer l'interfaces de la machine 1 [Windows7] a cette carte réseau :

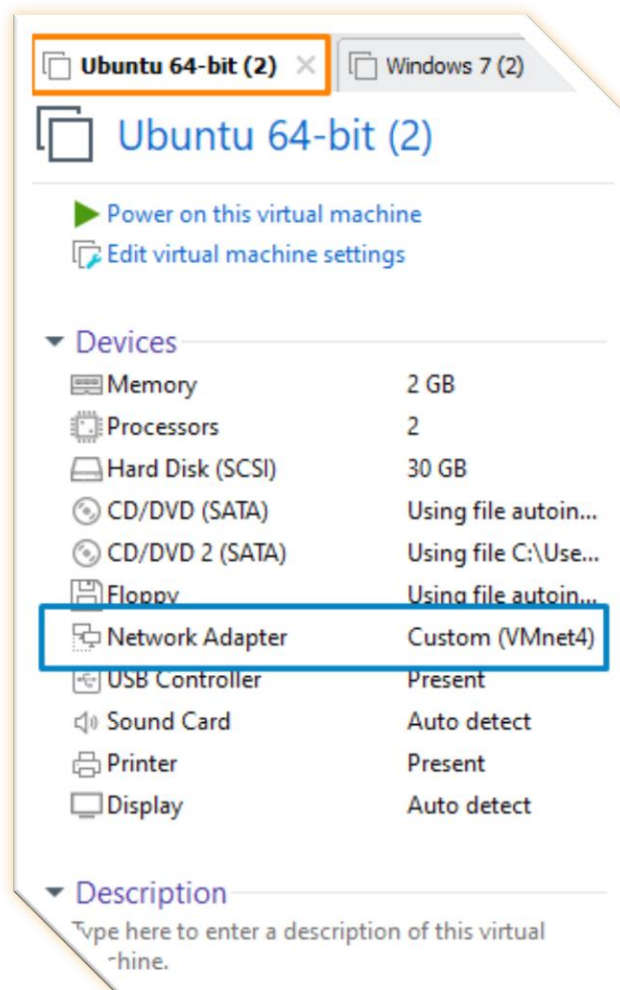


🔥 Configuration de Machine 3 [Ubuntu] :

- ✓ On créer une carte réseau qui s'appelle VMnet4 [10.0.0.0],

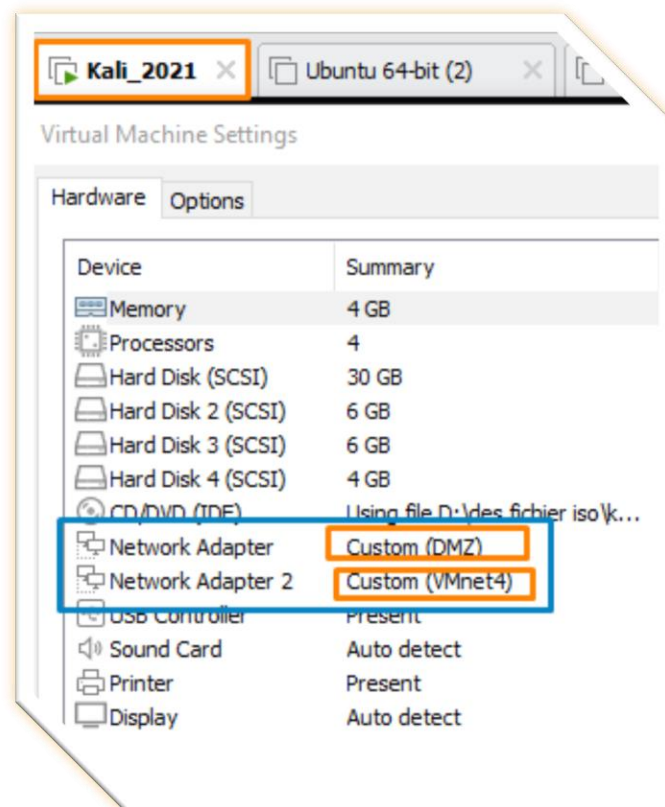
VMnet4	Host-only	-	Connected	Enabled	10.0.0.0
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✓ Et en configurer l'interfaces de la machine 3 [Ubuntu] a cette carte réseau :



🔥 Configuration de Machine 2 [Kali] :

✓ On configure les interfaces de la machine 2 [Ubuntu] a les deux carte réseau [DMZ] et [VMnet4] :

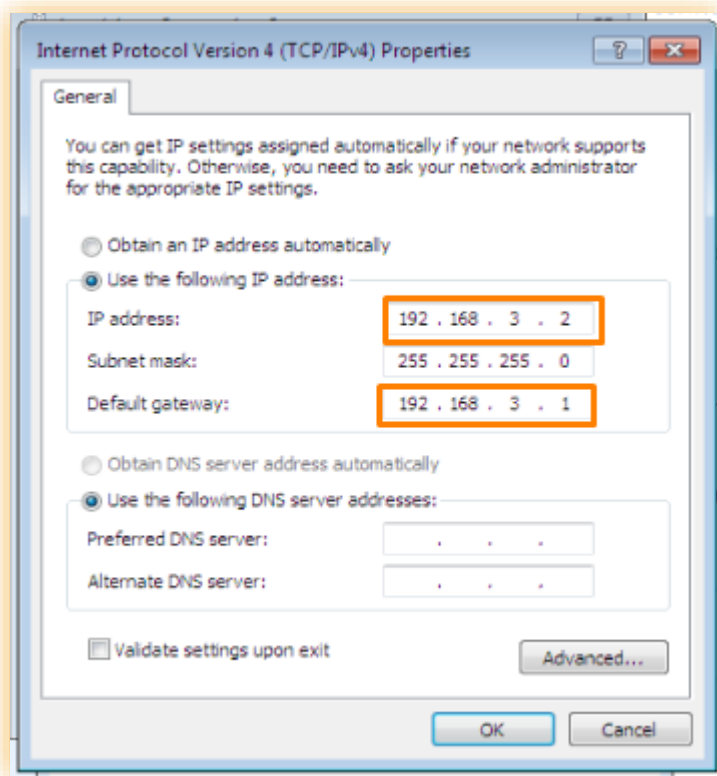


★ Configuration les interfaces des machines :

🚫 Machine 1 [Windows 7] :

Adresse IP : 192.168.3.2

Gateway : 192.168.3.1 [L'interfaces **eth0** de la machine 2]



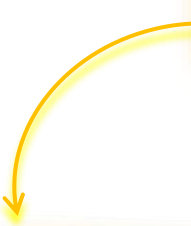
🚫 Machine 2 [Kali 'Routeur'] :

Interfaces 1 [eth0] :

Adresse IP : 192.168.3.1

Masque : 255.255.255.0

```
#The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.3.1
netmask 255.255.255.0
#gateway 192.168.11.22
```



```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]
# ifconfig eth0
eth0: flags=4163<UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.3.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.3.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe40:d288 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:40:d2:88 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1219 bytes 91130 (88.9 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 406 bytes 28942 (28.2 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```


Interfaces 2 [eth1]:

Adresse IP : 10.0.1.1

Masque : 255.0.0.0

```
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
address 10.0.1.1
netmask 255.0.0.0
```

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]
# ifconfig eth1
eth1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.1.1 netmask 255.0.0.0 broadcast 10.255.255.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe40:d292 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:40:d2:92 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 329 bytes 25410 (24.8 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 95 bytes 6766 (6.6 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

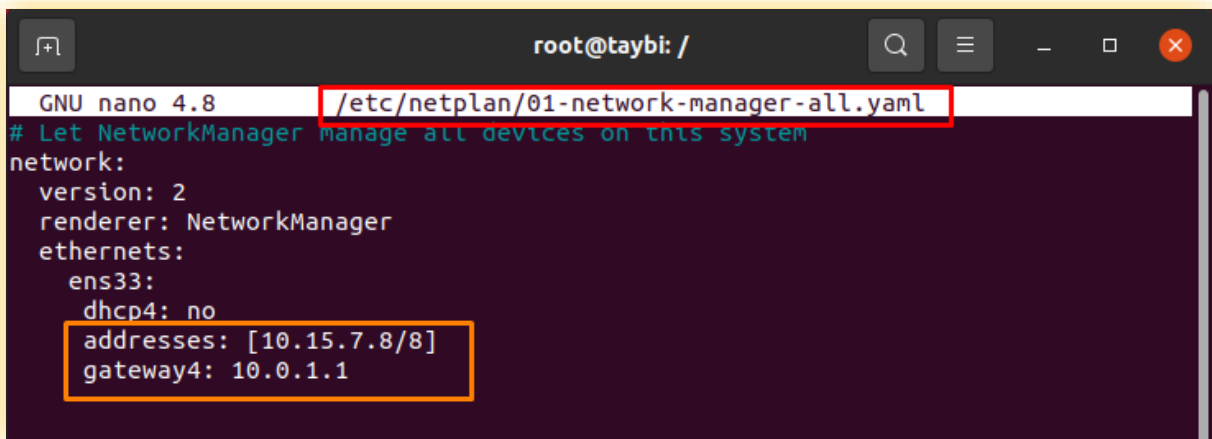
🚫 Machine 3 [Ubuntu] :

🔥 On configure le fichier `01-network-manager-all.yaml`

```
network: networks
root@taybi:/# nano /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml
```

Adresse IP : 10.15.7.8

Gateway : 10.0.1.1 [L'interface `eth1` de la machine 2]



```
root@taybi: /
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml
# Let NetworkManager manage all devices on this system
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: NetworkManager
  ethernets:
    ens33:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [10.15.7.8/8]
      gateway4: 10.0.1.1
```



Connectivité entre Machine 1 et Machine 3 :

🔥 Voilà Le table de routage :

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# ip route show  
10.0.0.0/8 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 10.0.1.1  
192.168.3.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.3.1
```

🔥 On activer le transfert IP [forwarding] :

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
0
```

➡ Pour active le transfert IP nous devons changer la valeur 0 sur le
Fichier `/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip-forward` a 1 :

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
1
```

🔥 Après avoir modifié le fichier, vous pouvez exécuter la commande suivante pour que les modifications prennent effet immédiatement. `Sysctl -p`.

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# sysctl -p
```

🔥 On test la Connectivity entre les machines et les interfaces de Kali[routeur].

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# ping 10.15.7.8  
PING 10.15.7.8 (10.15.7.8) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 10.15.7.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=395 ms  
64 bytes from 10.15.7.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.10 ms  
64 bytes from 10.15.7.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.19 ms  
^C  
--- 10.15.7.8 ping statistics ---  
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.101/132.594/395.493/185.897 ms
```

```
(root@serverDNS)-[~]  
# ping 192.168.3.2  
PING 192.168.3.2 (192.168.3.2) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.3.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=2.32 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.3.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.417 ms  
^C  
--- 192.168.3.2 ping statistics ---  
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1003ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.417/1.366/2.315/0.949 ms
```

🔥 Maintenant en test la Connectivity entre la machine 1 et la machine 3 :

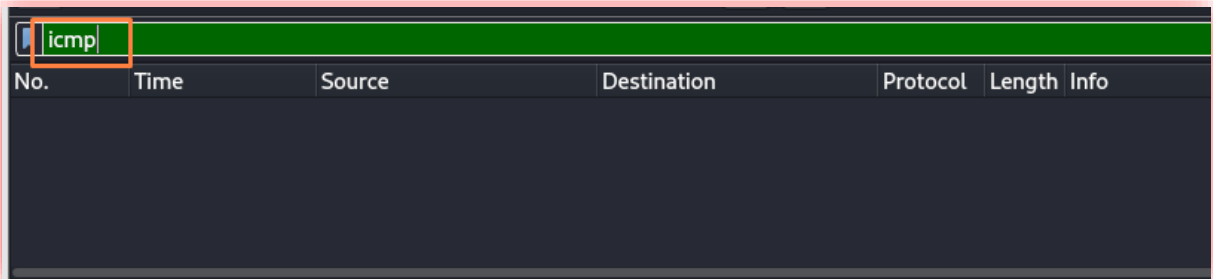
📍 Ping machine 1[Windows 7] -----> machine 2[Ubuntu]:

```
C:\Users\othmane taybi>ping 10.15.7.8
Pinging 10.15.7.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.15.7.8: bytes=32 time=296ms TTL=63
Reply from 10.15.7.8: bytes=32 time=207ms TTL=63
Reply from 10.15.7.8: bytes=32 time=170ms TTL=63
Reply from 10.15.7.8: bytes=32 time=272ms TTL=63
Ping statistics for 10.15.7.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
        Minimum = 170ms, Maximum = 296ms, Average = 236ms
```

📍 Ping machine 2[Ubuntu] -----> machine 1[Windows 7] :

```
root@taybi:~# ping 192.168.3.2
PING 192.168.3.2 (192.168.3.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.3.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=41.3 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.3.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=25.4 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.3.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=23.8 ms
^C
--- 192.168.3.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 23.810/30.153/41.282/7.894 ms
root@taybi:~#
```

🔥 Maintenant on sniffer le trafic réseau sur le routeur avec Wireshark :



🔥 On ping entre les machines :

The image shows the Wireshark interface with the 'icmp' filter applied. The packet list table contains several entries for ICMP traffic. The first six packets are highlighted in pink.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
87	80.124729328	192.168.3.2	10.15.7.8	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=17/4352
88	80.124739321	192.168.3.2	10.15.7.8	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=17/4352
89	81.126238731	10.15.7.8	192.168.3.2	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=18/4608
90	81.126287324	10.15.7.8	192.168.3.2	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) request id=0x0006, seq=18/4608
91	81.126643390	192.168.3.2	10.15.7.8	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=18/4608
92	81.126653985	192.168.3.2	10.15.7.8	ICMP	100	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0006, seq=18/4608

