

Step 1: Set Up a Simple HTTP Login Page

Create an HTML file (login.html) and save it on your local machine.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Test HTTP Login</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h2>Login</h2>

  <form method="POST" action="http://example.com/login">

    <input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Username">

    <input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password">

    <input type="submit" value="Login">

  </form>

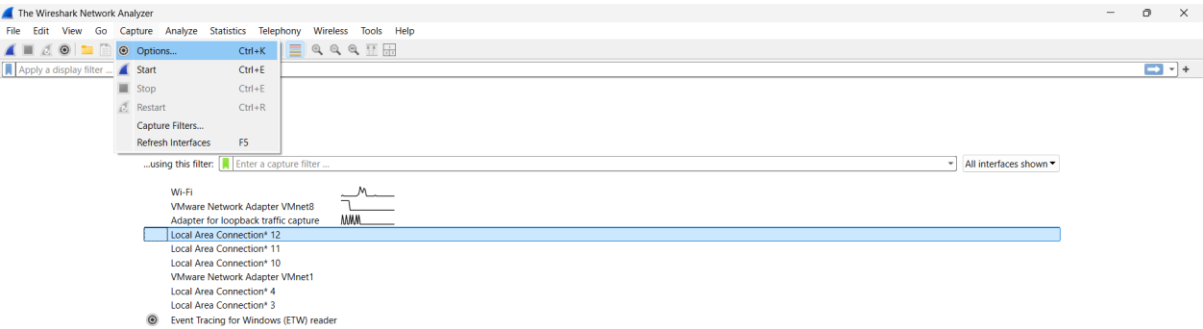
</body>

</html>
```

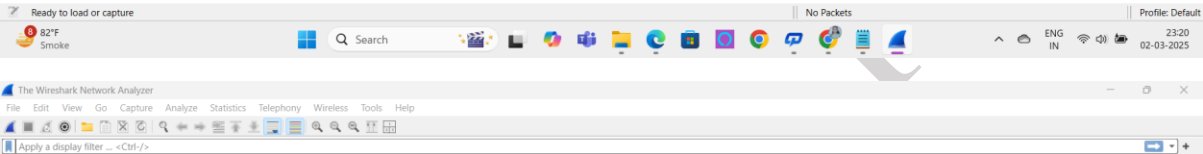
This form sends credentials as plain text over HTTP, making them visible in Wireshark.

Step 2: Start Capturing Packets in Wireshark

1. Open Wireshark on your PC.
2. Select Your Network Interface (Wi-Fi or Ethernet).
 - Click Capture → Options → Select your active network interface.
3. Click "Start" to begin packet capture.

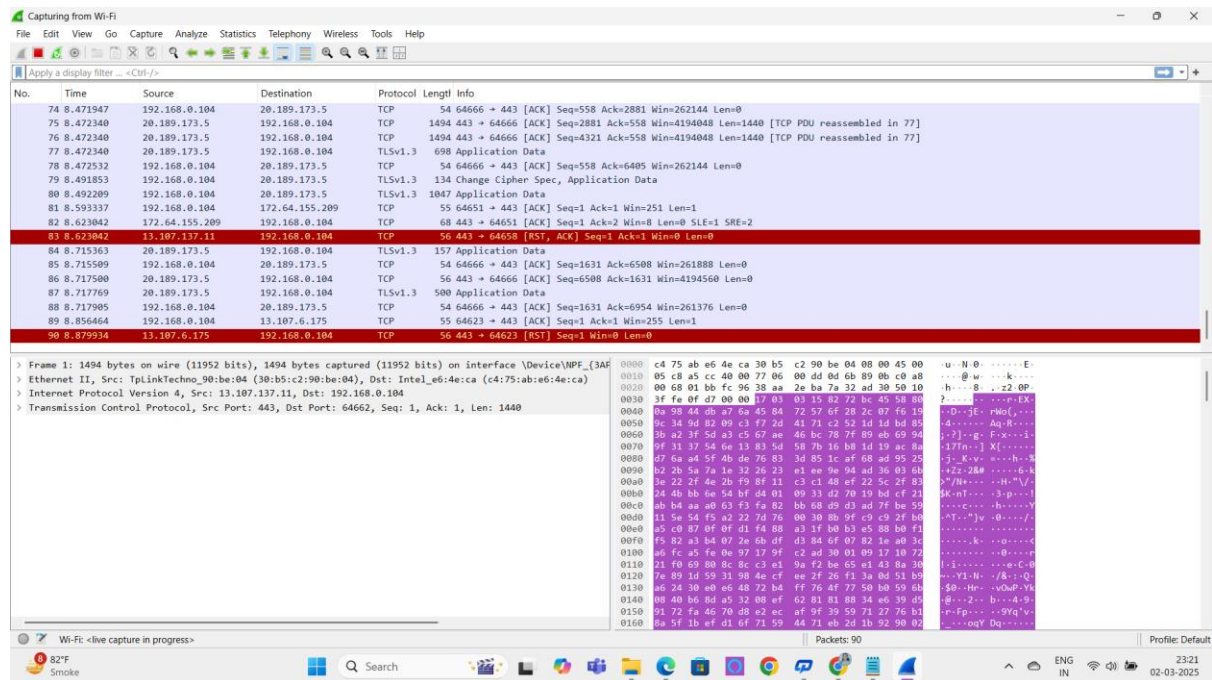


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 You are running Wireshark 4.4.5 (v4.4.5-0-g47253bcf3773). You receive automatic updates.



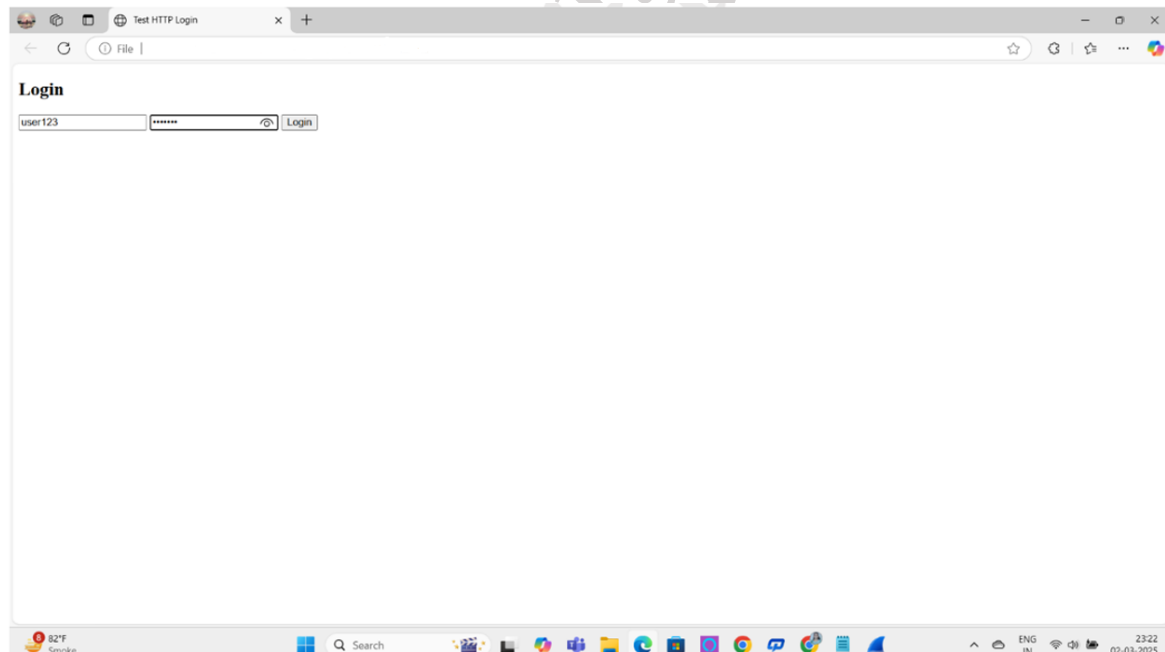
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Step 3: Submit the Login Form

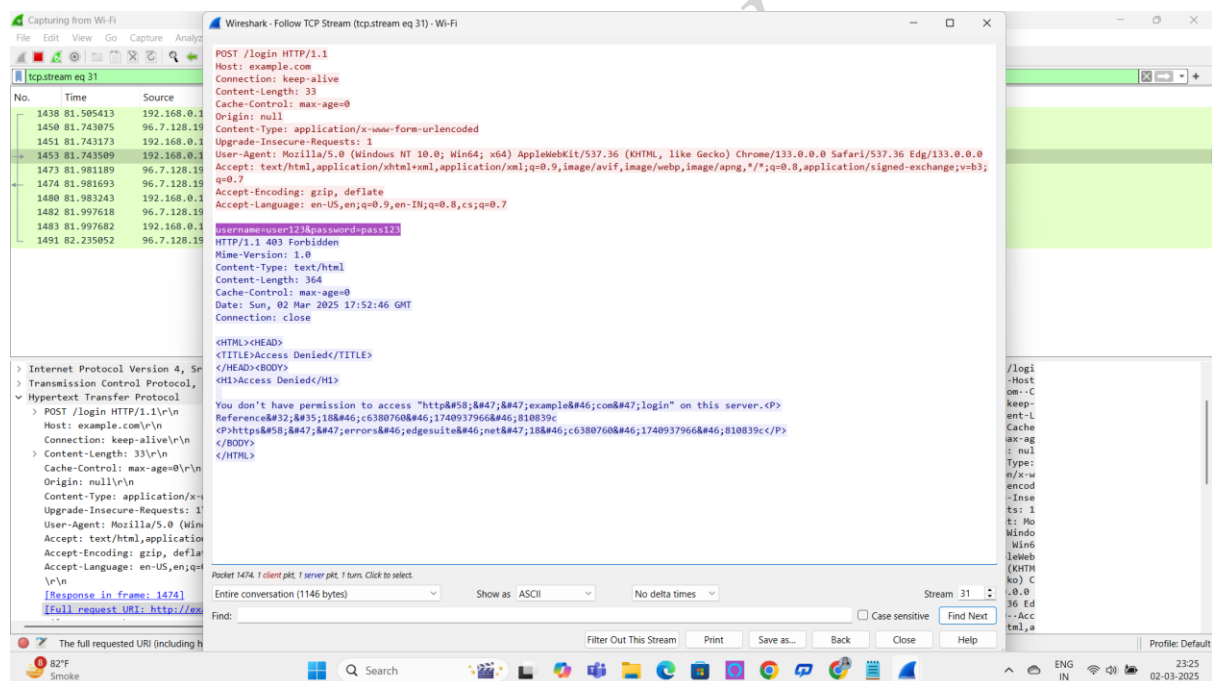
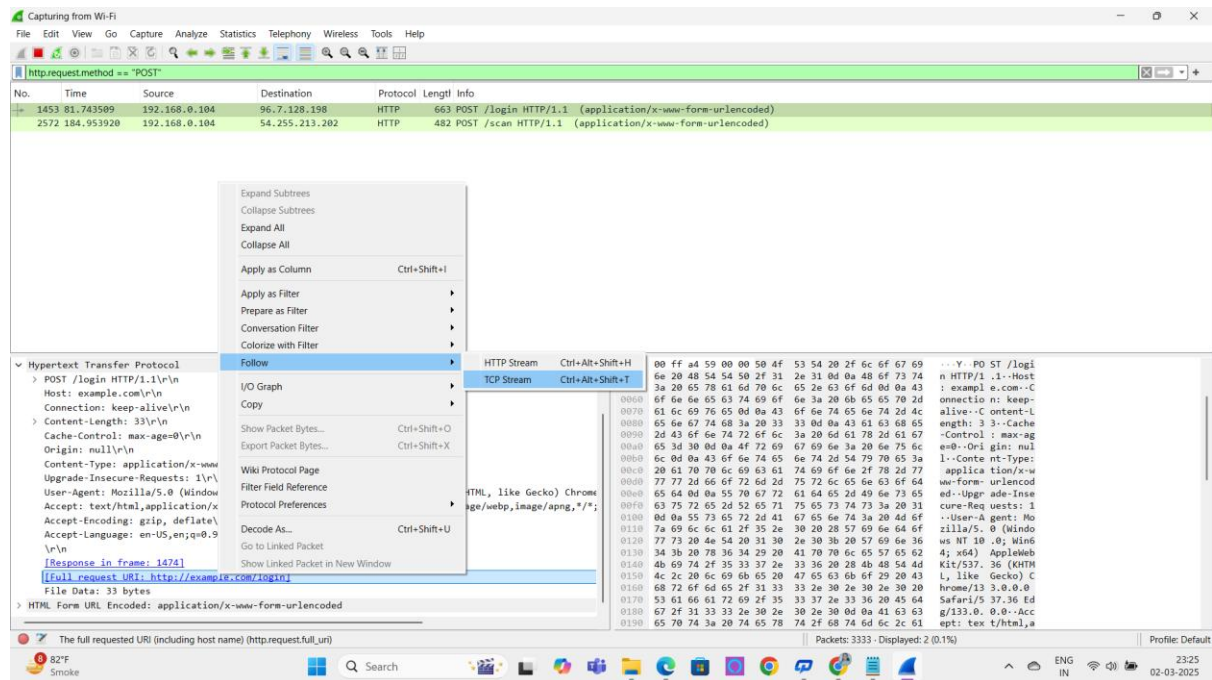
1. Open login.html in your browser.
2. Enter any username & password (Example: user123 / pass123).
3. Click Login (It won't actually log in but will send a POST request).



Step 4: Filter and Analyse the Captured Traffic

1. In Wireshark, type the following Display Filter and press Enter:
http.request.method == "POST"
2. Look for a POST request with the destination http://example.com/login.
3. Right-click the packet → Click "Follow TCP Stream".
4. Inside the stream, look for:
username=user123&password=pass123

This is the captured login data sent in plaintext.



Step 5: Stop the Capture

Click Stop (red square icon in Wireshark).