

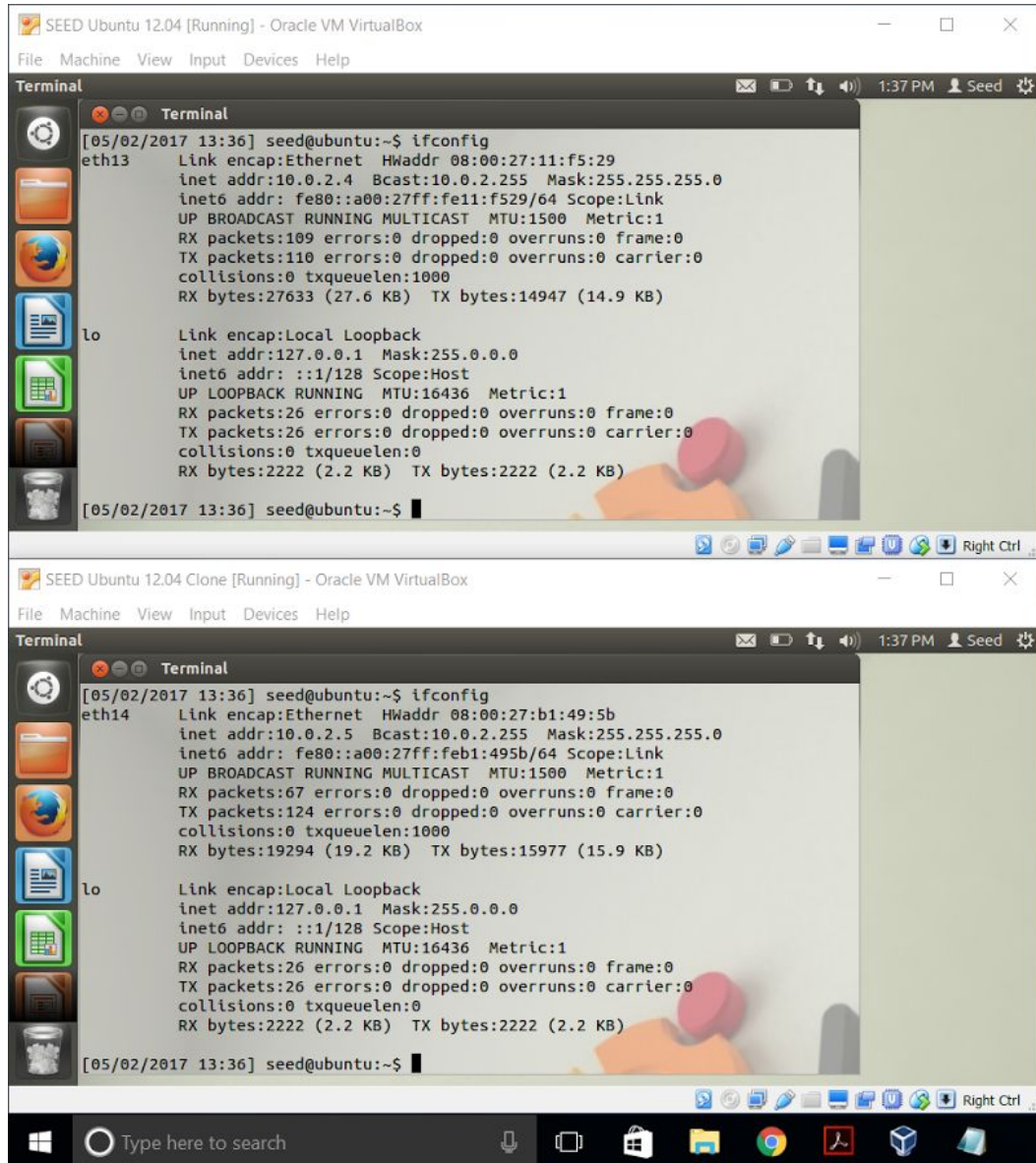
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## Exercise 5

### 3.1 Problem 1: Verifying the Network

Output for terminal command:

\$ ifconfig



```
[05/02/2017 13:36] seed@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
eth13    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:11:f5:29
         inet addr:10.0.2.4  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe11:f529/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
         RX packets:109 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:110 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:27633 (27.6 KB)  TX bytes:14947 (14.9 KB)

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
         inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
         RX packets:26 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:26 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:2222 (2.2 KB)  TX bytes:2222 (2.2 KB)

[05/02/2017 13:36] seed@ubuntu:~$
```

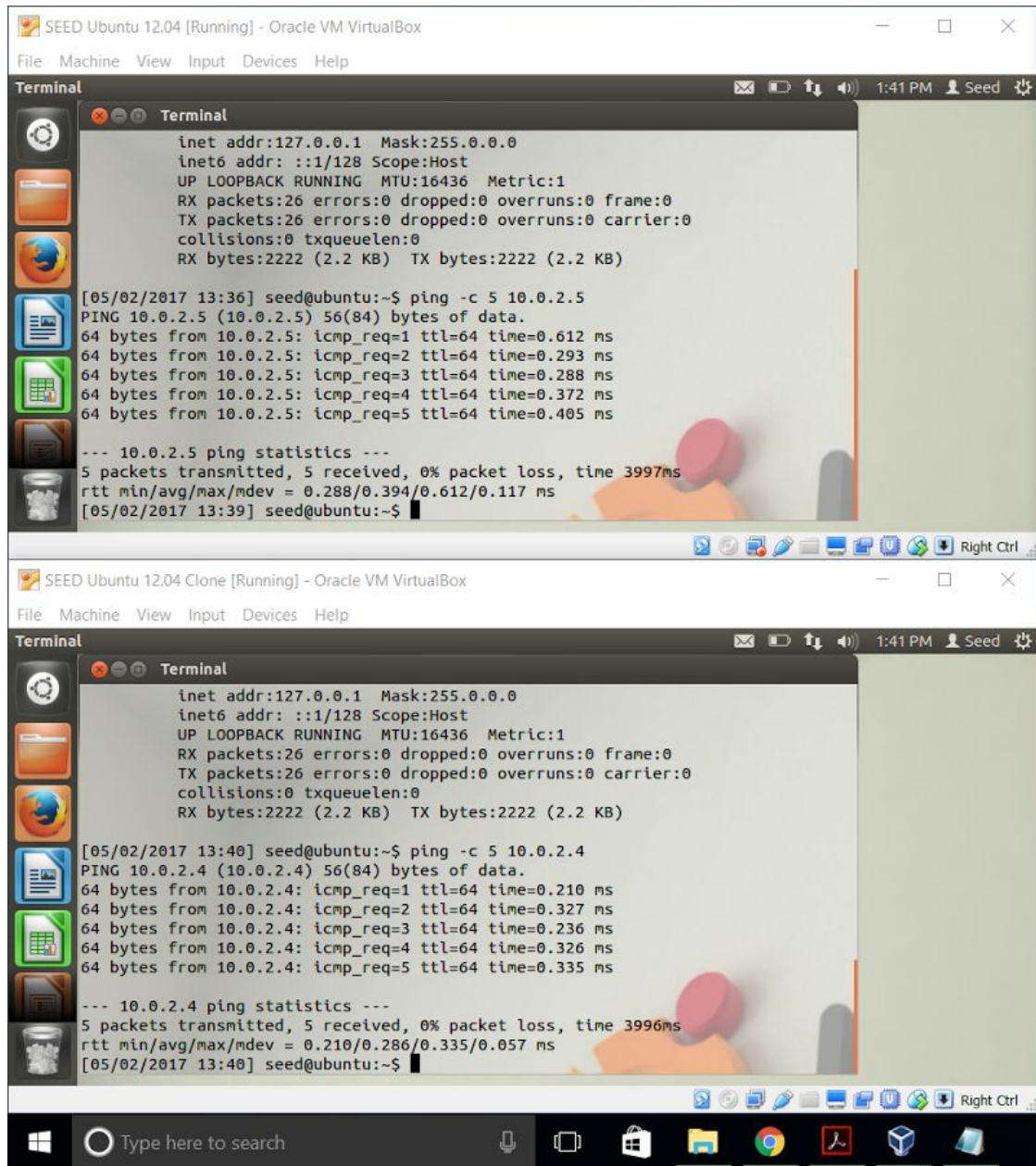
```
[05/02/2017 13:36] seed@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
eth14    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:b1:49:5b
         inet addr:10.0.2.5  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:feb1:495b/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
         RX packets:67 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:124 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:19294 (19.2 KB)  TX bytes:15977 (15.9 KB)

lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
         inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
         RX packets:26 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:26 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:2222 (2.2 KB)  TX bytes:2222 (2.2 KB)

[05/02/2017 13:36] seed@ubuntu:~$
```

Output for terminal command:

\$ ping -c 5 x.x.x.x

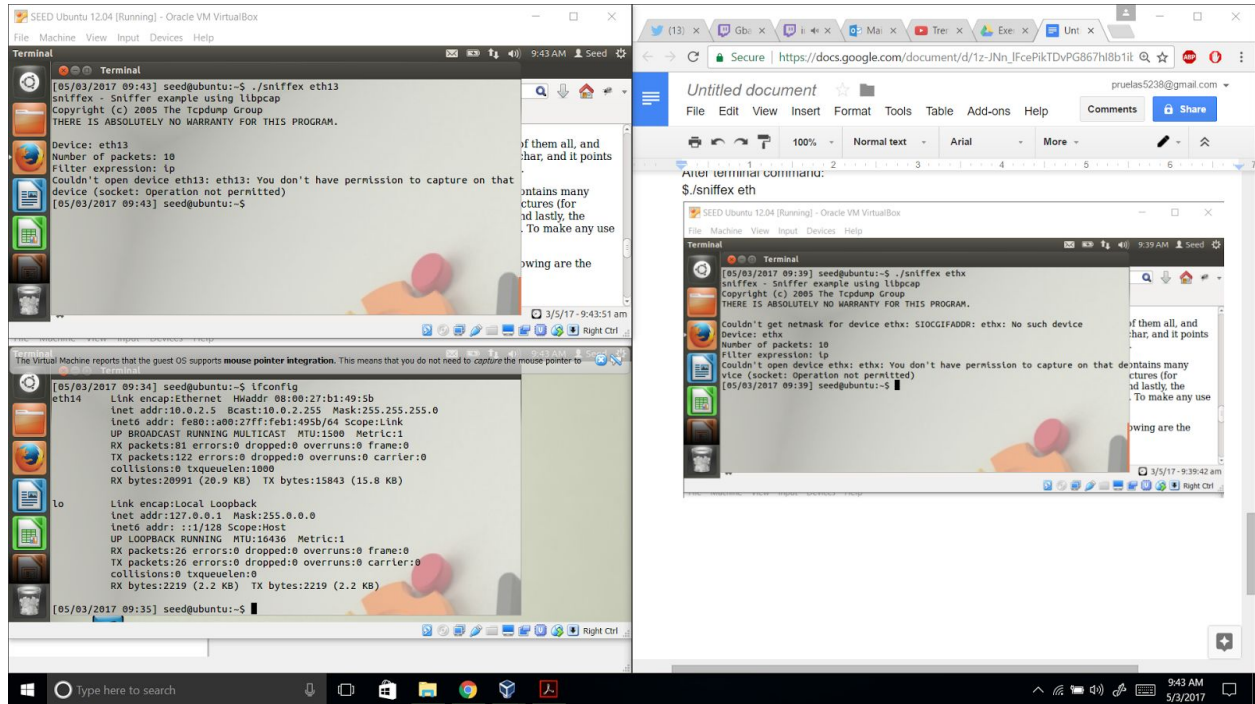


### 3.2 Problem 2: Writing a Packet Sniffer

#### Summary of the PCAP Library

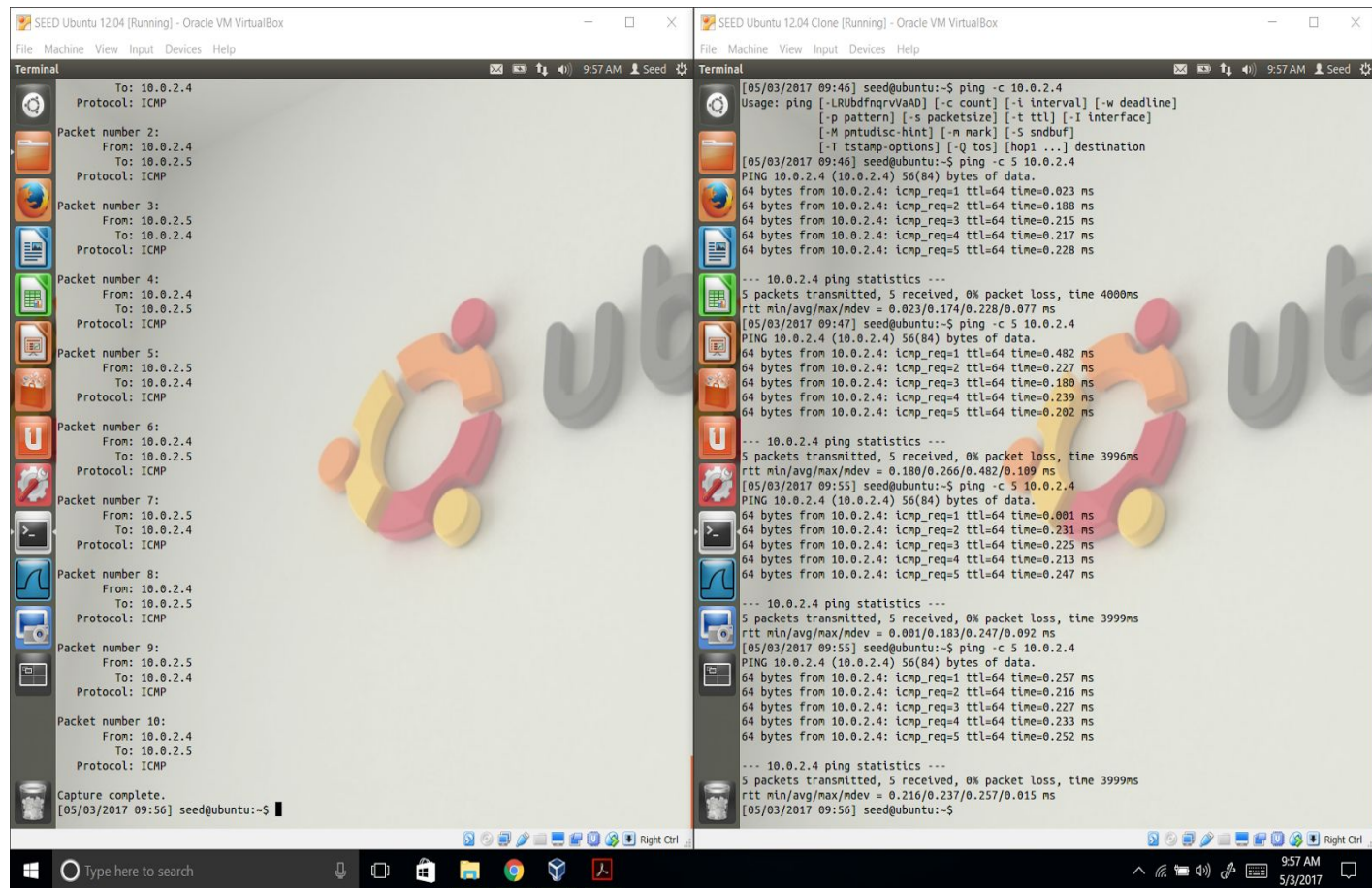
- The pcap library is used to view the traffic that is passing on an interface. One must inform the pcap on which device it will be viewing the traffic and inform what types of traffic it will be viewing. After running the pcap, it will view the traffic until it has received a set amount of packets specified by the user.

After terminal command:  
\$./sniffex eth13





Results for running the sniffer program in the first machine and pinging from the second.



After modifying the filter in the packet sniffer source code so that it captures TCP packets, the pings from the second machined are not being captured by the machine running the sniffer.

### 3.3 Problem 3: Password Sniffing

After running the terminal command below on the first machine

```
$ sudo service openbsd-inetd start
```

And using the terminal command below on the second machine

```
$ telnet 10.0.2.4
```

I logged from the second machine into the first and created a text file called "test.txt." After logging out, the text file was present on the first machine.

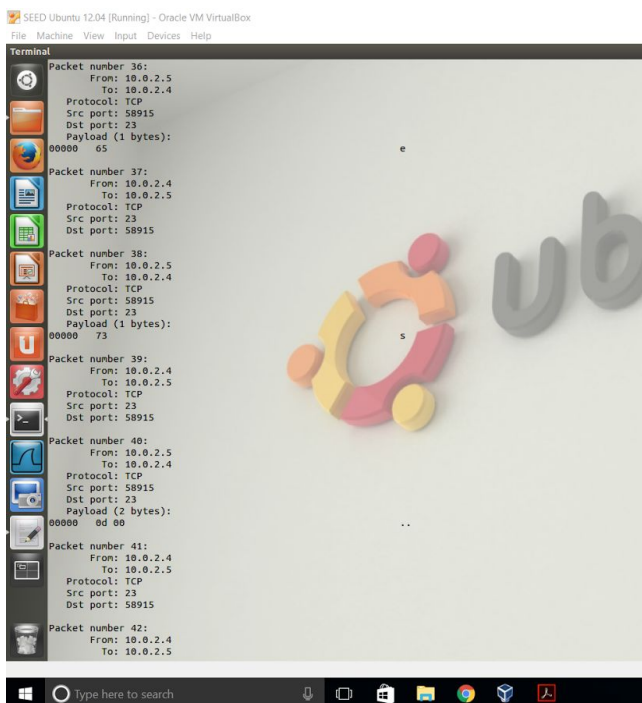
The image consists of two screenshots of a VirtualBox window showing two Ubuntu 12.04 VMs. The top window, titled 'SEED Ubuntu 12.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox', shows a terminal session where the user 'seed' starts the 'openbsd-inetd' service and then lists the contents of the Desktop directory. The output shows several files, including 'test.txt'. The bottom window, titled 'SEED Ubuntu 12.04 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox', shows a terminal session where the user 'seed' navigates to the Desktop directory, creates a file named 'test.txt', and then logs out. The output shows that the file 'test.txt' was successfully created and is now present on the Desktop.

```
SEED Ubuntu 12.04 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminal
00336 ef 4b 60 5d fe c3 6c 7a 5f 0e ee 40 c5 35 1d 0b .K'].lz_..@.5...
00352 b5 39 89 de 85 06 f4 f3 9c a0 43 a6 31 f5 c3 03 .9.....C.1...
00368 6c 5d bf 0a af 3a e5 2a da d0 b2 0c d4 9a 75 d7 l].....*......u.
00384 68 fc 44 29 f1 8a 9d b8 2d f5 85 ac 6c 5b 9a 50 h.D).....l[.P
00400 5a 30 cd b9 e9 4d ed 8d 26 4e 64 29 31 53 78 d5 Z0...M..&Nd)15x.
00416 1f 23 44 48 7b 34 ed df 5f bd 02 d4 33 e7 d5 b1 .#DH(4.....3...
00432 45 34 dd 08 64 4e c7 84 27 0a e9 e0 73 b2 20 8d E4..dN...'...s.
00448 30 b4 c3 29 b1 8f ff 16 03 03 00 04 0e 00 00 00 0..).....

Capture complete.
[05/03/2017 10:20] seed@ubuntu:~$ sudo service openbsd-inetd start
* Starting internet superserver inetd
[05/03/2017 10:23] seed@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop Music Pictures sniffex.c-
Documents openssl-1.0.1 Public Templates
Downloads openssl_1.0.1-4ubuntu5.11.debian.tar.gz sniff
elggData openssl_1.0.1-4ubuntu5.11.dsc sniffex
examples.desktop openssl_1.0.1.orig.tar.gz sniffex.c
[05/03/2017 10:27] seed@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
[05/03/2017 10:27] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls
sniff.desktop  sniffex.desktop  libcap2.22  Netwag.desktop  Pacgen-1.10  test.txt  Netherark.desktop
[05/03/2017 10:27] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop$

SEED Ubuntu 12.04 Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminal
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/
New release '14.04.1 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
[05/03/2017 10:24] seed@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
[05/03/2017 10:24] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ vi test.txt
[05/03/2017 10:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ ls
sniff.desktop  sniffex.desktop  libcap2.22  Netwag.desktop  Pacgen-1.10  test.txt  Netherark.desktop
[05/03/2017 10:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ exit
logout
Connection closed by foreign host.
[05/03/2017 10:27] seed@ubuntu:~$
```

Trying to find the password of the user logging in.  
The password was visible.



### Using Wireshark

- When using wireshark instead of my own packet sniffer, I am still able to locate the user's password by looking at the telnet data segments present in wireshark.

After these experiments it appears that using telnet as a method of remotely accessing a system is not secure and should be avoided since the password of a user can be retrieved without much difficulty.

### 3.4 Problem 4: SSH

When using SSH to login to the first virtual machine, I am unable to find the password entered at the second virtual machine through wireshark. When one looks through the packets, it appears impossible to determine the password.