

SUBJECT: NTAL

Experiment 4

Name :

Roll No:

Aim: 1. Working of **Wireshark** tool as Packet Sniffer tools : To capture data over the network.
2. Use **nmap** / **zenmap** for IP Spoofing and port scanning.

Theory:

1. Wireshark:

Wireshark, a network analysis tool formerly known as Ethereal, captures packets in real time and display them in human-readable format. Wireshark includes filters, color coding, and other features that let you dig deep into network traffic and inspect individual packets.

Few filters which can be used with Wireshark:

- `ip.addr == 10.0.0.1` [Sets a filter for any packet with 10.0.0.1, as either the source or dest]
- `ip.addr==10.0.0.1 && ip.addr==10.0.0.2` [sets a conversation filter between the two defined IP addresses]
- `http or dns` [sets a filter to display all http and dns]
- `tcp.port==4000` [sets a filter for any TCP packet with 4000 as a source or dest port]
- `tcp.flags.reset==1` [displays all TCP resets]
- `http.request` [displays all HTTP GET requests]
- `tcp contains traffic` [displays all TCP packets that contain the word 'traffic'. Excellent when searching on a specific string or user ID]
- `!(arp or icmp or dns)` [masks out arp, icmp, dns, or whatever other protocols may be background noise. Allowing you to focus on the traffic of interest]
- `udp contains 33:27:58` [sets a filter for the HEX values of 0x33 0x27 0x58 at any offset]
- `tcp.analysis.retransmission` [displays all retransmissions in the trace. Helps when tracking down slow application performance and packet loss]

2. nmap

Nmap ("Network Mapper") is a free and open source (license) utility for network discovery and security auditing. Nmap uses raw IP packets in novel ways to determine what hosts are available on the network, what services (application name and version) those hosts are offering, what operating systems (and OS versions) they are running, what type of packet filters/firewalls are in use, and dozens of other characteristics.

Few of the commands to use nmap are listed down:

Nmap Target Selection

Scan a single IP // `nmap 192.168.1.1`

Scan a host // `nmap www.testhostname.com`

Scan a range of IPs // `nmap 192.168.1.1-20`

Scan a subnet // `nmap 192.168.1.0/24`

Scan targets from a text file // `nmap -iL list-of-ips.txt`

These are all default scans, which will scan 1000 TCP ports. Host discovery will take place.

Nmap Port Selection

Scan a single Port // `nmap -p 22 192.168.1.1`
Scan a range of ports // `nmap -p 1-100 192.168.1.1`
Scan 100 most common ports (Fast) // `nmap -F 192.168.1.1`
Scan all 65535 ports // `nmap -p- 192.168.1.1`

Nmap Port Scan types

Scan using TCP connect // `nmap -sT 192.168.1.1`
Scan using TCP SYN scan (default) // `nmap -sS 192.168.1.1`
Scan UDP ports // `nmap -sU -p 123,161,162 192.168.1.1`
Scan selected ports - ignore discovery // `nmap -Pn -F 192.168.1.1`

Privileged access is required to perform the default SYN scans.

Service and OS Detection

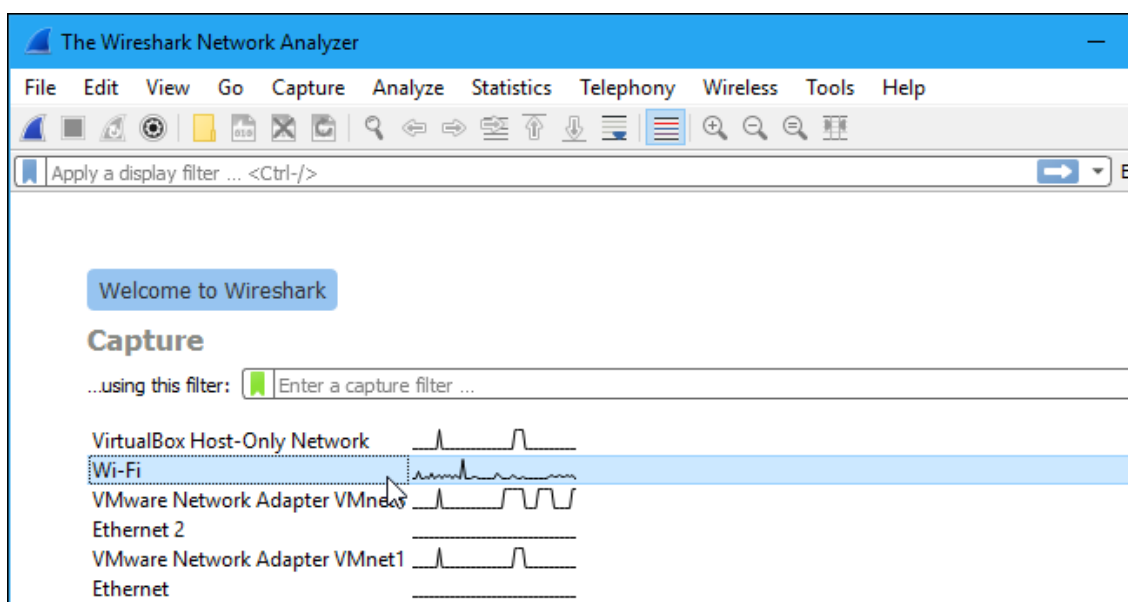
Detect OS and Services // `nmap -A 192.168.1.1`
Standard service detection // `nmap -sV 192.168.1.1`
More aggressive Service Detection // `nmap -sV --version-intensity 5 192.168.1.1`
Lighter banner grabbing detection // `nmap -sV --version-intensity 0 192.168.1.1`

Conclusion :

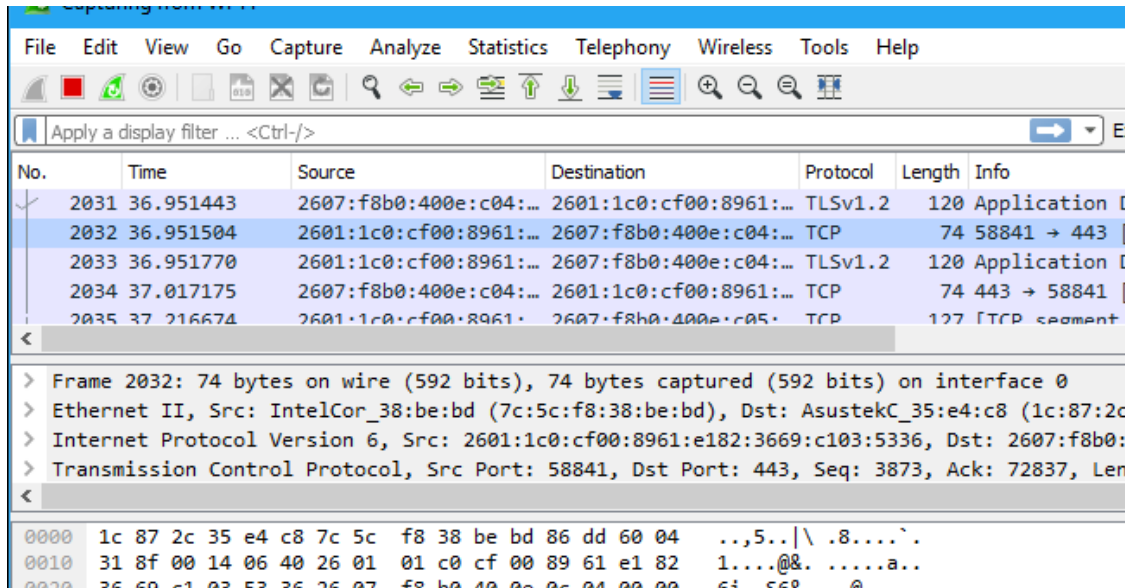
OUTPUT:

Wireshark

1. Capturing Packets : Capture > Option .. Select Interface



2. Capturing from wifi

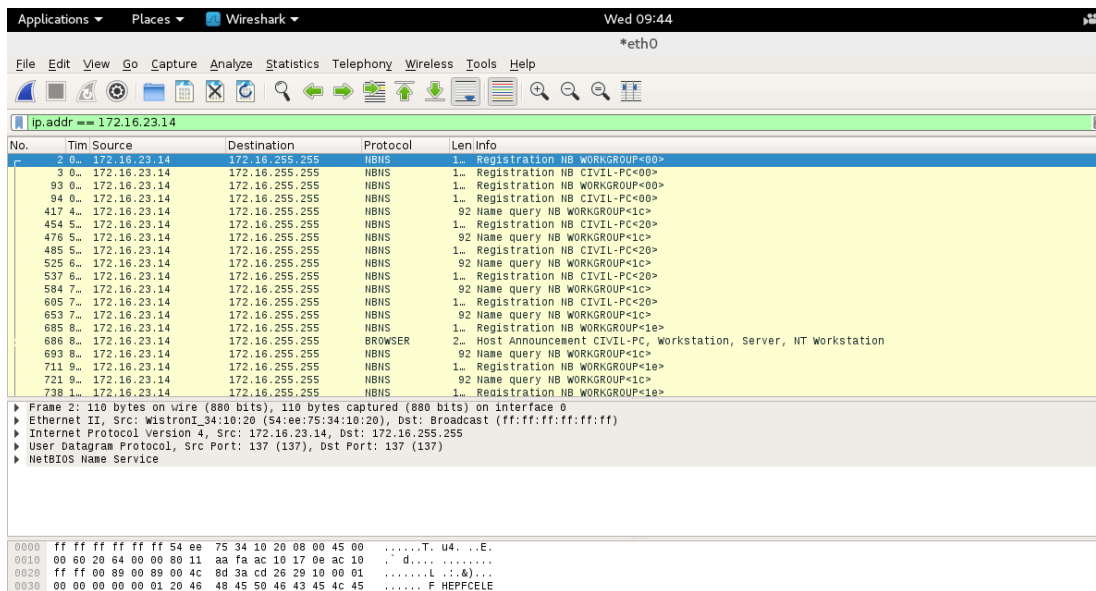


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2031	36.951443	2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...	2601:1c0:cf00:8961:...	TLSv1.2	120	Application D
2032	36.951504	2601:1c0:cf00:8961:...	2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...	TCP	74	58841 → 443 [
2033	36.951770	2601:1c0:cf00:8961:...	2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...	TLSv1.2	120	Application D
2034	37.017175	2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...	2601:1c0:cf00:8961:...	TCP	74	443 → 58841 [
2035	37.216674	2601:1c0:cf00:8961:...	2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...	TCP	127	TCP segment

> Frame 2032: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_38:be:bd (7c:5c:f8:38:be:bd), Dst: AsustekC_35:e4:c8 (1c:87:2c:35:e4:c8)
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2601:1c0:cf00:8961:e182:3669:c103:5336, Dst: 2607:f8b0:400e:c04:...

0000 1c 87 2c 35 e4 c8 7c 5c f8 38 be bd 86 dd 60 04 ...5..| \ .8....`.
0010 31 8f 00 14 06 40 26 01 01 c0 cf 00 89 61 e1 82 1....@&.a..
0020 36 60 c1 03 53 36 26 07 f8 b0 40 0e c0 01 00 00 61 568 @

3. Applying filters : ip.addr == 172.16.23.14

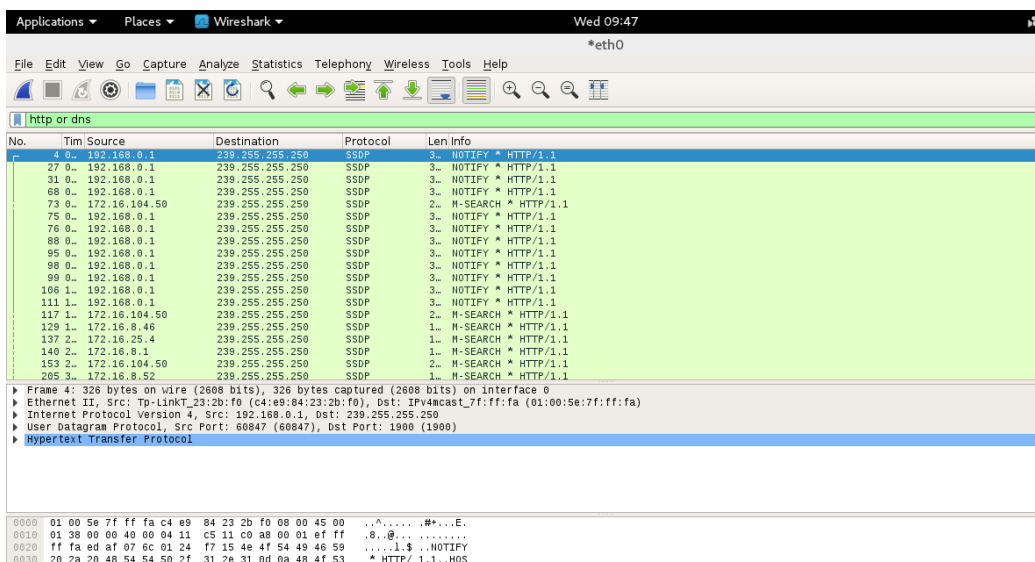


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Len	Info
3	0.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB WORKGROUP<00>
93	0.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<00>
94	0.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<00>
417	4.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
454	5.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<20>
476	5.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
485	5.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<20>
525	6.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
537	6.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<20>
584	7.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
605	7.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB CIVIL-PC<20>
653	7.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
685	8.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB WORKGROUP<1e>
686	8.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	BROWSER	2	Host Announcement CIVIL-PC, Workstation, Server, NT Workstation
693	8.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
711	9.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB WORKGROUP<1e>
721	9.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WORKGROUP<1c>
738	1.172.16.23.14	172.16.255.255	172.16.255.255	NBNS	1	Registration NB WORKGROUP<1e>

> Frame 2: 110 bytes on wire (880 bits), 110 bytes captured (880 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: WistronI_34:10:20 (54:00:75:34:10:20), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.23.14, Dst: 172.16.255.255
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 137 (137), Dst Port: 137 (137)
> NetBIOS Name Service

0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 54 ee 75 34 10 20 00 00 45 00T. U4. ..E.
0010 00 60 20 64 00 00 00 11 aa fa ac 10 17 0e ac 10 . . d....
0020 ff ff 00 89 00 89 00 4c 8d 3a cd 26 29 10 00 01L .!&)...
0030 00 00 00 00 00 01 20 46 48 45 50 46 43 45 4c 45F HEPPCELE

4. Scanning particular protocol

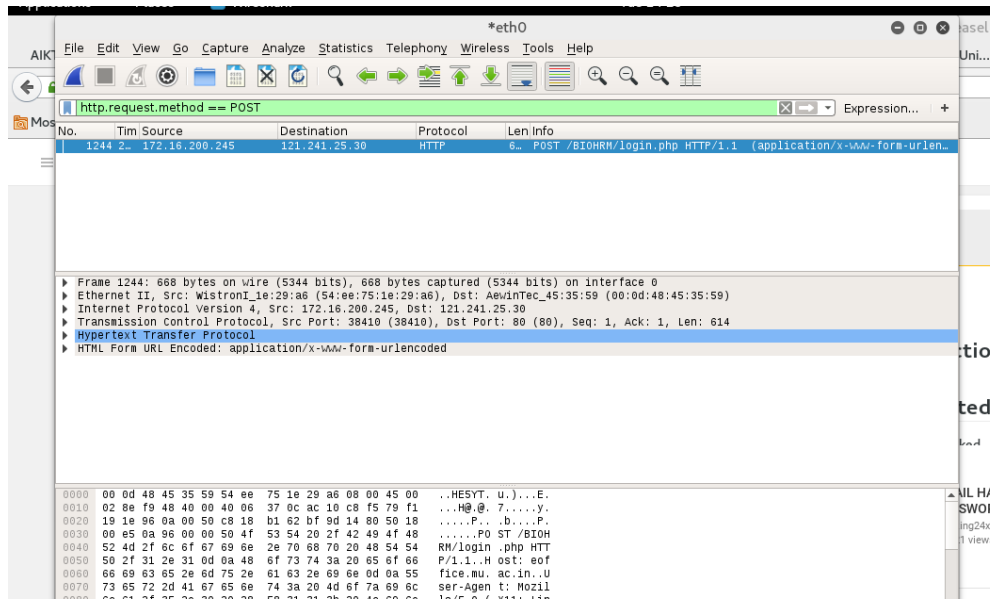


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Len	Info
4	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
27	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
31	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
68	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
73	0.172.16.104.50	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	2	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
75	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
76	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
88	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
95	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
98	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
99	0.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
106	1.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
111	1.192.168.0.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	3	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
117	1.172.16.104.50	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	2	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
129	1.172.16.8.46	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	1	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
137	2.172.16.25.4	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	1	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
140	2.172.16.8.1	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	1	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
153	2.172.16.104.50	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	2	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
205	3.172.16.8.52	239.255.255.250	239.255.255.250	SSDP	1	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1

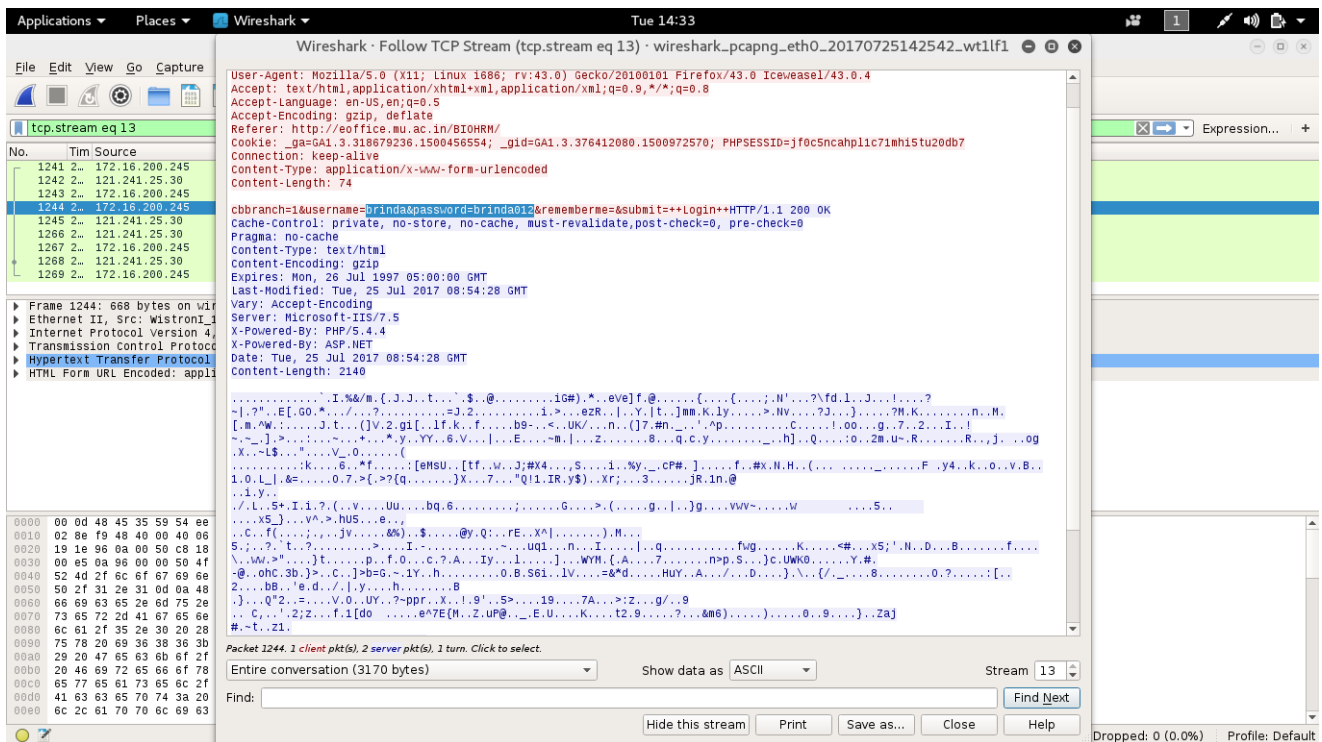
> Frame 4: 326 bytes on wire (2608 bits), 326 bytes captured (2608 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_23:2b:f0 (c4:e9:84:23:2b:f0), Dst: IPv4mcast_7f:ff:fa (01:00:5e:7f:ff:fa)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.1, Dst: 239.255.255.250
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 60847 (60847), Dst Port: 1900 (1900)
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol

0000 01 00 5e 7f ff fa c4 e9 84 23 2b f0 08 00 45 00 ..^.....#*...E.
0010 01 38 00 00 40 00 04 11 c5 11 c0 a8 00 01 ef ff .8.@.....
0020 ff fa ed af 07 6c 01 24 17 15 4e 4f 54 49 46 59L.\$.NOTIFY
0030 20 2a 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 4f 53 * HTTP/1.1..HOS

5. Filtering POST method

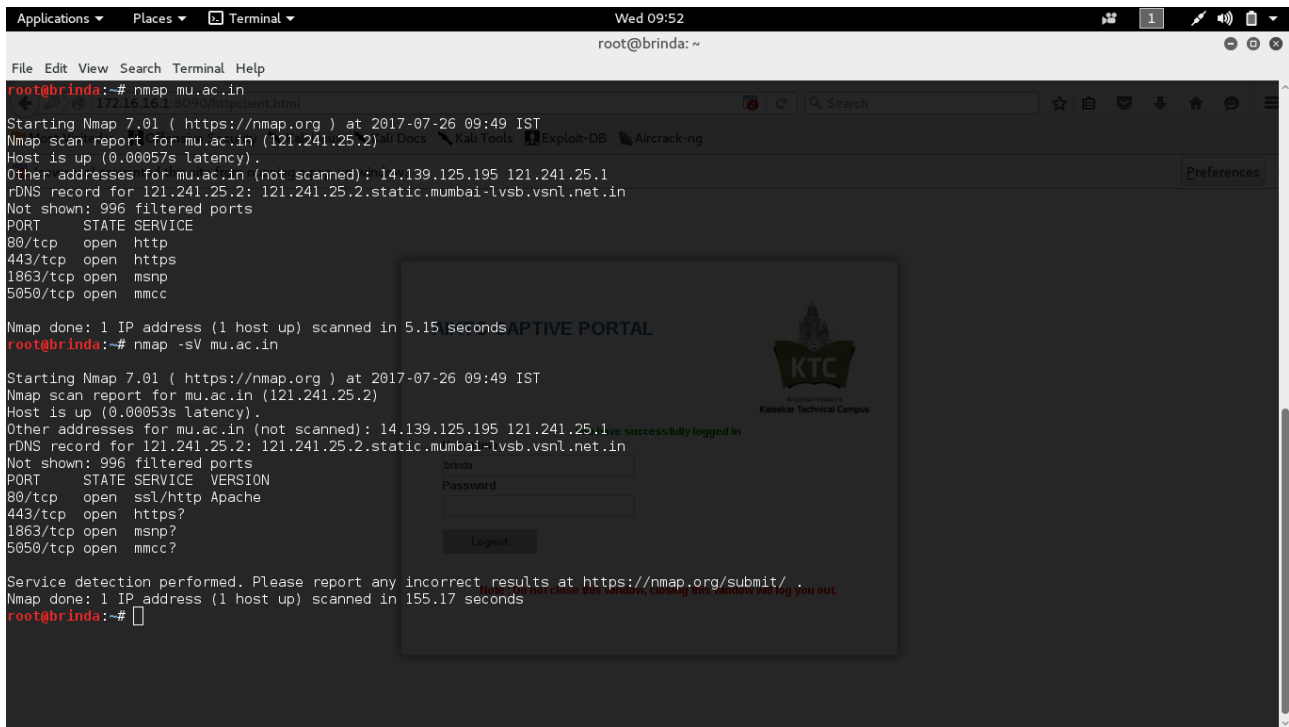


6. Capturing TCP Stream



nmap and zenmap

1. Scanning for open ports using nmap



2. Intense scan for udp stream using zenmap

