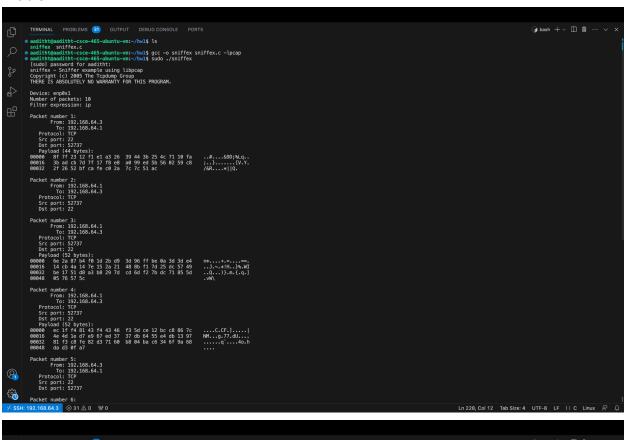
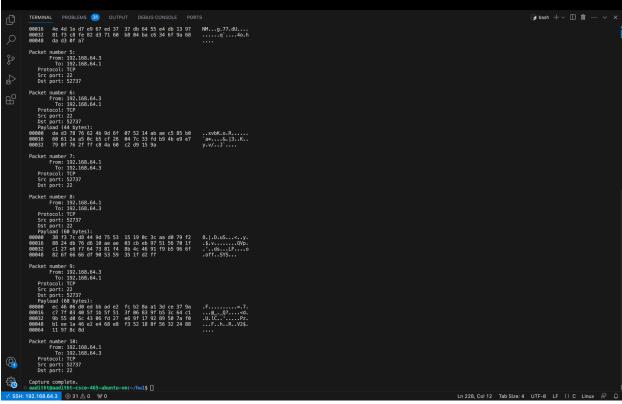
#### Problem 1:





### Problem 2:

- 1. In line 530, the program calls *pcap\_findalldevs(...)* which creates a linked list of network devices that can then be opened with *pcap\_open\_live(...)*. We take the first device found on this list for our packet capturing.
- 2. In line 540, the program calls *pcap\_lookupnet(...)*, which determines the IPv4 network number and mask of the device passed into the arguments of the function. We found this device through *pcap\_open\_live(...)*.
- 3. In line 553, the program calls *pcap\_open\_live(...)* which is used to obtain a packet capture handle/object to look at packets on the network based on the device specified in the parameters. We found this device through *pcap\_findalldevs(...)*. It essentially opens a live device for sniffing.
- 4. In line 560, the program calls *pcap\_datalink(...)* which returns the link-layer header of the device found through line 530's invocation of *pcap\_findalldevs(...)*. We check to make sure that the packets captured are on an Ethernet device.
- 5. In line 566, the program calls *pcap\_compile(...)* which takes a filter expression in string form and formats it into a filter program for what we want to sniff. The filter expression is set to allow IP packets in.
- 6. In line 573, the program calls *pcap\_setfilter(...)* which is the complementary program specified in line 566 that specifies the filter program created by *pcap\_compile(...)*.
- 7. In line 580, the program calls *pcap\_loop(...)* which processes a certain number of packets, given in the arguments, from the handle created in line 553.
- 8. In line 583, the program calls *pcap\_freecode(...)* which frees up the allocated memory that the filter program points to.
- 9. In line 584, the program calls *pcap\_close(...)* which closes all files attached to the handle associated with the packet capturing and deallocates any associated resources.

### Problem 3:

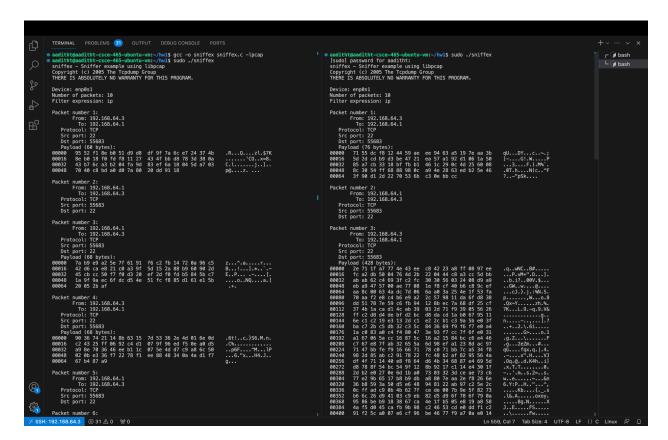
Programming through the raw socket allows a user to directly send and receive IP packets without any protocol-specific transport layer formatting. Root privilege is required because raw socket programs are executed at the kernel because they need to capture data using hardware. Hackers can do nefarious things when given the ability to craft packet headers.

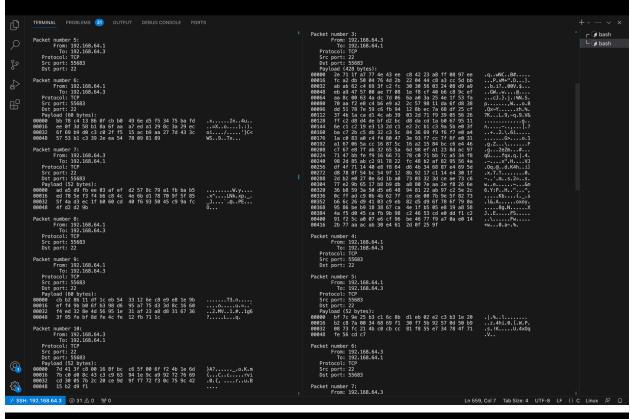
The program gives this error code: "Couldn't open device enp0s1: enp0s1: You don't have permission to capture on that device (socket: Operation not permitted)". This means that the program fails to open the network device when it is executed without root privilege.

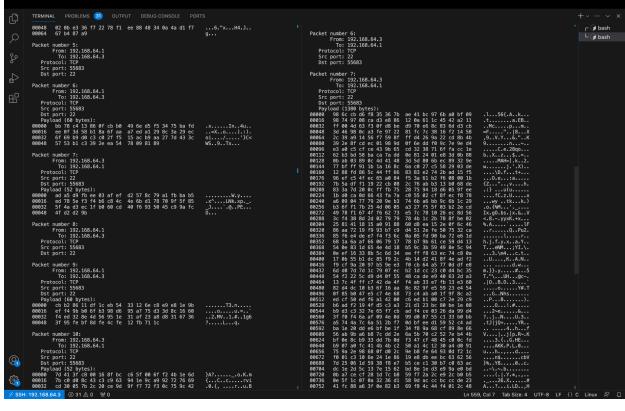
## Problem 4:

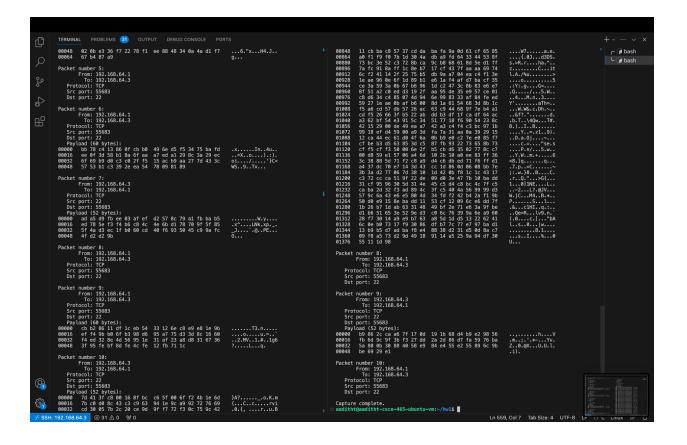
The way we would toggle promiscuous mode directly in the code is by modifying the third argument provided to <code>pcap\_open\_live(const char \*device, int snaplen, int promisc, int to\_ms, char \*errbuf)</code>. This is as simple as providing a 0 or 1 to the <code>promisc parameter</code>. We can modify the argument and send the resulting code to two text files: <code>promisc\_mode\_on.txt</code> and <code>promisc\_mode\_off.txt</code>. Then, using the diff bash command with the two files as arguments, we can find any notable differences between toggling the promiscuity of the program. There seems to be demonstrable evidence that toggling the mode modifies the behavior of the program. When promiscuous mode is toggled on, there seem to be pretty large packets that are sent across the network.

The terminal on the left displays the output when promiscuous mode is toggled off. The terminal on the right displays the output when promiscuous mode is toggled on.



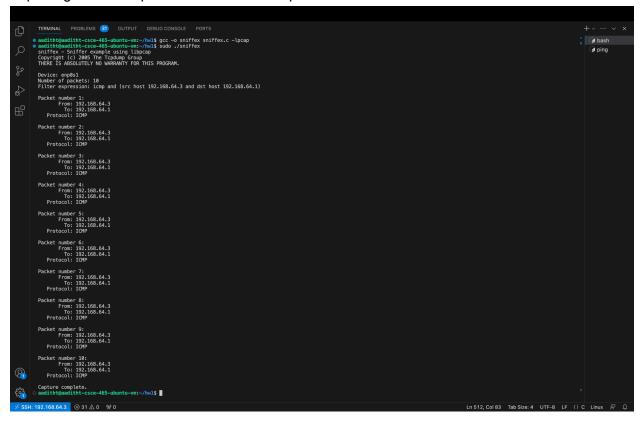




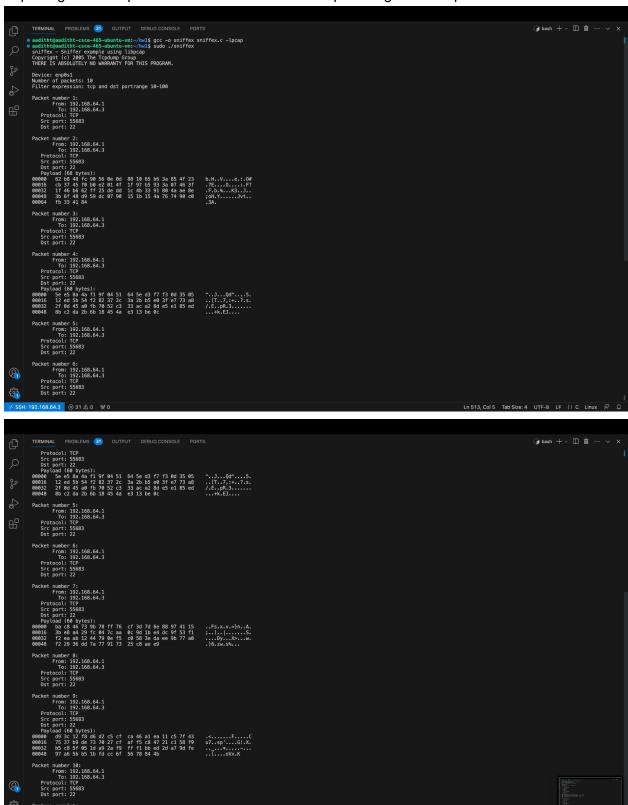


# Problem 5:

Capturing the ICMP packets between two specific hosts:



Capturing the TCP packets that have a destination port range from to port 10 - 100:



92.168.64.3 ⊗ 31 △ 0 № 0

# Problem 6:

Due to there being no encryption present, using the command "telnet localhost" while the sniffer is running and filtering in all packets following a TCP protocol on port 23, allows us to observe the raw packets being sent to and from. This includes the password for the device.