

1. Write a C program that contains a string (char pointer) with a value \Hello World'. The program should XOR each character in this string with 0 and display the result.

PROGRAM:

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
main()
{
char str[]="010010";
char str1[11];
int i,len;
len=strlen(str);
for(i=0;i<len;i++)
{
str1[i]=str[i]^0;
printf("%c",str1[i]);
}
printf("\n");
}
```

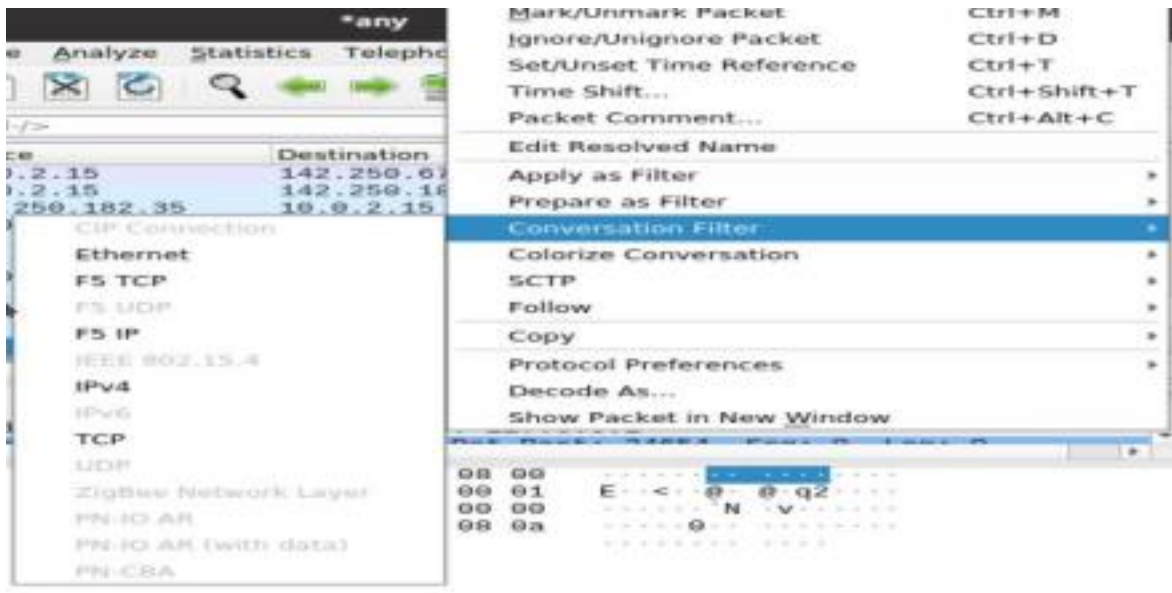
Output:

```
010010
010010
```

2. Analyze the packets using Wireshark and sniff the User credentials by capturing the TCP traffic using suitable commands and options in the Wireshark.

Execution Steps:

- In Wireshark, select the Ethernet interface to capture the packets and select any one of these packets, right-click and hover on conversation filter and select TCP.



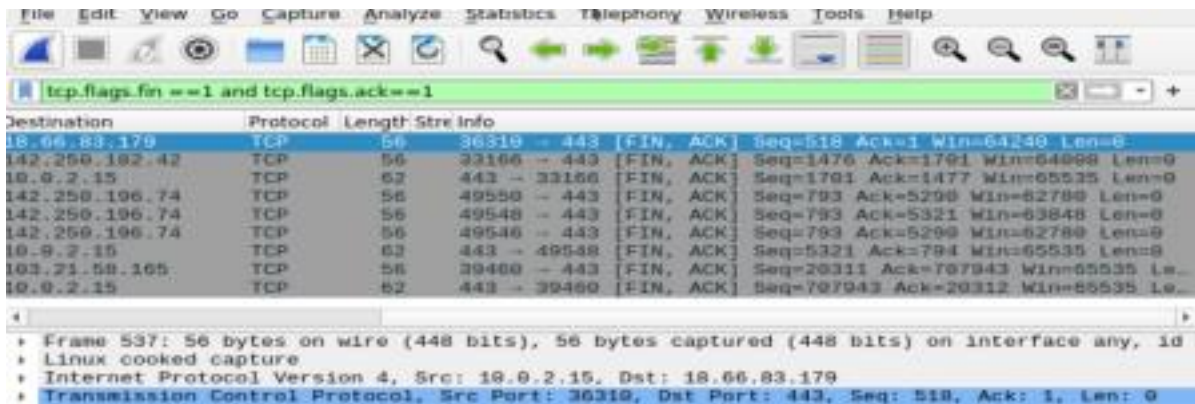
- Once done analyze the TCP Packets.

2. Capturing TCP Packets with

browser : Steps:

- Open Wireshark and double-click on **any-interface** to start the packet capture process.
- Open the browser and enter any website's fully qualified domain name in the browser address bar and hit enter.
- After the site is fully loaded, stop the capturing process, in Wireshark.
- Type the following in, apply a filter column and hit-enter :

tcp.flags.fin==1 and tcp.flags.ack==1



- Select any one of these listed packets, right-click and hover on conversation filter and select TCP.

- Once done analyze the TCP Packets.

- Now to find the packet which contains the User credential we use the following commands in the display filter: **tcp.flags.push==1** and also look for **POST method in the HTTP request**.

3. Download and install nmap. Use it to perform Version detection, TCP connect scan, do a ping scan etc.

Theory:

Nmap (Network Mapper) is a security scanner originally written by Gordon Lyon (also known by his pseudonym Fyodor Vaskovich) used to discover hosts and services on a computer network, thus creating a "map" of the network. To accomplish its goal, Nmap sends specially crafted packets to the target host and then analyzes the responses. Unlike many simple port scanners that just send packets at some predefined constant rate, Nmap accounts for the network conditions (latency fluctuations, network congestion, the target interference with the scan) during the run. Also, owing to the large and active user community providing feedback and contributing to its features, Nmap has been able to extend its discovery capabilities beyond simply figuring out whether a host is up or down and which ports are open and closed; it can determine the operating system of the target, names and versions of the listening services, estimated uptime, type of device, and presence of a firewall. Nmap features include:

Host Discovery – Identifying hosts on a network. For example, listing the hosts which respond to pings or have a particular port open.

Port Scanning – Enumerating the open ports on one or more target hosts.

Version Detection – Interrogating listening network services listening on remote devices to determine the application name and version number.

OS Detection – Remotely determining the operating system and some hardware characteristics of network devices.

Basic commands working in Nmap For target specifications:

nmap <target's URL or IP with spaces between them>

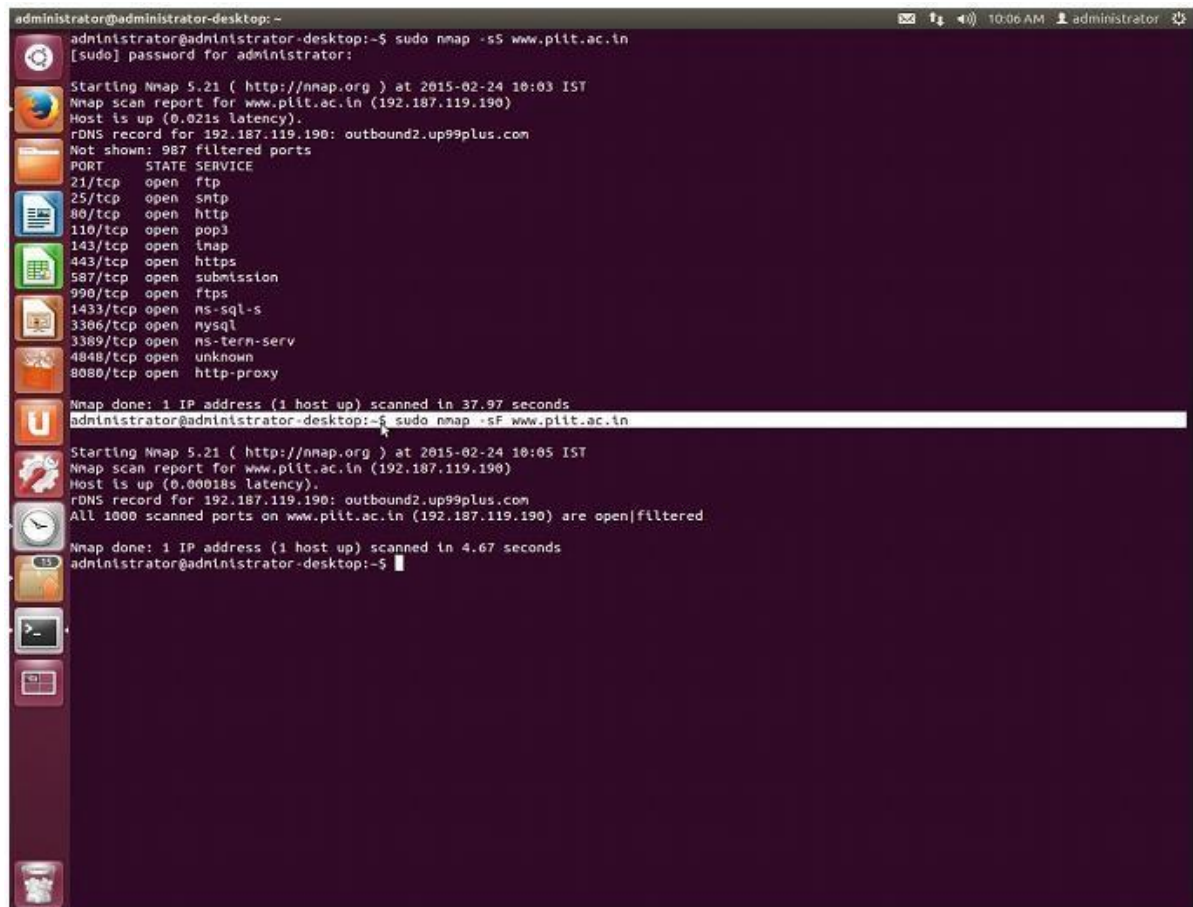
For OS detection: `nmap -O <target-host's URL or IP>`

For version detection: `nmap -sV <target-host's URL or IP>`

After the installation of nmap:> `sudo apt-get install nmap`

SYN scan is the default and most popular scan option for good reasons. It can be performed quickly, scanning thousands of ports per second on a fast network not hampered by restrictive firewalls. It is also relatively unobtrusive and stealthy since it never completes TCP connections.

Version detection:



```
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sS www.plit.ac.in
[sudo] password for administrator:

Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:03 IST
Nmap scan report for www.plit.ac.in (192.187.119.190)
Host is up (0.021s latency).
rDNS record for 192.187.119.190: outbound2.up99plus.com
Not shown: 987 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
25/tcp    open  smtp
80/tcp    open  http
110/tcp   open  pop3
143/tcp   open  imap
443/tcp   open  https
587/tcp   open  submission
990/tcp   open  ftps
1433/tcp  open  ns-sql-s
3306/tcp  open  mysql
3389/tcp  open  ns-term-serv
4848/tcp  open  unknown
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 37.97 seconds
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sV www.plit.ac.in

Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:05 IST
Nmap scan report for www.plit.ac.in (192.187.119.190)
Host is up (0.00018s latency).
rDNS record for 192.187.119.190: outbound2.up99plus.com
All 1000 scanned ports on www.plit.ac.in (192.187.119.190) are open|filtered

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.67 seconds
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$
```

`-sV` (Version detection) :Enables version detection, as discussed above. Alternatively, we can use `-A`, which enables version detection among other things.

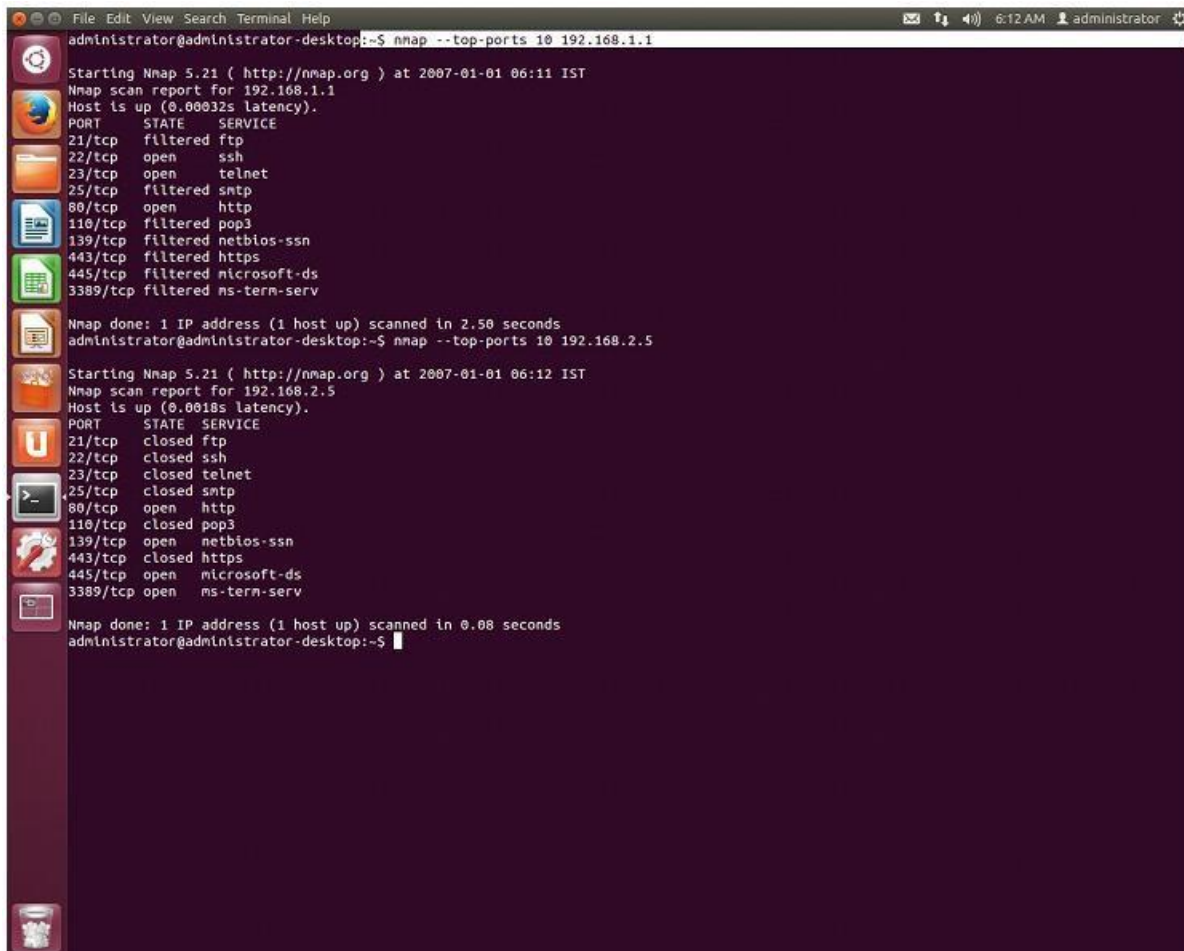
TCP Connect Scan:

```
administrator@administrator-desktop:~  
Device type: switch|WAP  
Running (JUST GUESSING) : HP embedded (96%), D-Link embedded (94%), TRENDnet embedded (94%)  
Aggressive OS guesses: HP 4000M ProCurve switch (J4121A) (96%), D-Link DWL-624+ or DWL-2000AP, or TRENDnet TEW-432BRP WAP (94%)  
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).  
  
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.83 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sO 192.168.5.200  
  
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:22 IST  
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -PN  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.27 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sO 192.168.1.1  
  
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:23 IST  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1  
Host is up (0.00021s latency).  
Not shown: 255 open|filtered protocols  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
1         open  icmp  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.93 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sO 192.168.1.200  
  
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:24 IST  
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -PN  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.21 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -sO 192.168.1.1  
  
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:25 IST  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1  
Host is up (0.00019s latency).  
Not shown: 997 filtered ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
22/tcp    open  ssh  
23/tcp    open  telnet  
80/tcp    open  http  
  
Warning: OSscan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port  
Device type: switch|WAP  
Running (JUST GUESSING) : HP embedded (96%), D-Link embedded (94%), TRENDnet embedded (94%)  
Aggressive OS guesses: HP 4000M ProCurve switch (J4121A) (96%), D-Link DWL-624+ or DWL-2000AP, or TRENDnet TEW-432BRP WAP (94%)  
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).  
  
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 10.16 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ sudo nmap -p 443 192.168.1.1  
  
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-02-24 10:27 IST  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1  
Host is up (0.00024s latency).  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
443/tcp    filtered https  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.90 seconds  
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$
```

-sT (TCP connect scan)

TCP connect scan is the default TCP scan type when SYN scan is not an option. This is the case when a user does not have raw packet privileges or is scanning IPv6 networks. Instead of writing raw packets as most other scan types do, Nmap asks the underlying operating system to establish a connection with the target machine and port by issuing the connect system call. Along with spoofing.

TCP-SYN PING scan:



```
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ nmap --top-ports 10 192.168.1.1
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2007-01-01 06:11 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    filtered ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    filtered snmp
80/tcp    open  http
110/tcp   filtered pop3
139/tcp   filtered netbios-ssn
443/tcp   filtered https
445/tcp   filtered microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  filtered ms-termin-serv

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.50 seconds
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$ nmap --top-ports 10 192.168.2.5
Starting Nmap 5.21 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2007-01-01 06:12 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.5
Host is up (0.0018s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    closed ftp
22/tcp    closed ssh
23/tcp    closed telnet
25/tcp    closed snmp
80/tcp    open  http
110/tcp   closed pop3
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
443/tcp   closed https
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-termin-serv

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.08 seconds
administrator@administrator-desktop:~$
```

-PS port list (TCP SYN Ping) .

This option sends an empty TCP packet with the SYN flag set. The default destination port is 80 (configurable at compile time by changing `DEFAULT_TCP_PROBE_PORT_SPEC` in `nmap.h`). Alternate ports can be specified as a parameter. The syntax is the same as for the `-p` except that port type specifiers like `T:` are not allowed.

4. Implement Caesar cipher using suitable programming and show the successful decryption of Ciphertext and verify the same with “Cryptool”.

THEORY:

The Caesar cipher is one of the earliest known and simplest ciphers. It is a type of substitution cipher in which each letter in the plaintext is 'shifted' a certain number of places down the alphabet. For example, with a shift of 1, A would be replaced by B, B would become C, and so on. The method is named after Julius Caesar, who apparently used it to communicate with his generals. The Caesar cipher involves replacing each letter of the alphabet with the letter standing three places further down the alphabet.

For example,

plain: meet me after the toga party
cipher: PHHW PH DIWHU WKH WRJD SDUWB

Note that the alphabet is wrapped around, so that the letter following Z is A. We can define the transformation by listing all possibilities, as follows:

plain: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
cipher: D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C

Let us assign a numerical equivalent to each letter:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Then the algorithm can be expressed as follows. For each plaintext letter, substitute the cipher text letter C2:

$$C = E(3, p) = (p + 3) \bmod 26$$

A shift may be of any amount, so that the general Caesar algorithm is

$$C = E(k, p) = (p + k) \bmod 26$$

Where takes on a value in the range 1 to 25. The decryption algorithm is simply

$$p = D(k, C) = (C - k) \bmod 26$$

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
```

```

void main(){
char pt[50], ct[50], dt[50];
int key, len, i;
printf("Enter message to be encrypted : ");
scanf("%s", pt);
len = strlen(pt);
printf("\nEnter Key : ");
scanf("%d", &key);
if(key > 26){
printf("\nInvalid key. Please enter valid key.\n");
}
for(i = 0; i < len; i++){
ct[i] = pt[i] + key;
if(ct[i] > 122)
ct[i] = ct[i] - 26;
}
ct[i] = '\0';
printf("\nEncrypted message is, %s", ct);
for(i = 0; i < len; i++) {
dt[i] = ct[i] - key;
if(dt[i] < 97)
dt[i] = dt[i] + 26;
}
dt[i] = '\0';
printf("\n\nDecrypted message is, %s", dt);
getch();
}

```

```

Enter message to be encrypted : after
Enter Key : 3
Encrypted message is, diwhu
Decrypted message is, after
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```


5. To write a C program to implement the hill cipher substitution technique, show encryption and decryption process for the Plaintext.

Description:

Each letter is represented by a number modulo 26. Often the simple scheme A = 0, B = 1... Z = 25, is used, but this is not an essential feature of the cipher. To encrypt a message, each block of n letters is multiplied by an invertible $n \times n$ matrix, against modulus 26. To decrypt the message, each block is multiplied by the inverse of the matrix used for encryption. The matrix used for encryption is the cipher key, and it should be chosen randomly from the set of invertible $n \times n$ matrices (modulo 26).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} B & A & C \\ K & U & P \\ A & B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r \\ e \\ t \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 20 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 4 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 17 + 0 \times 4 + 2 \times 19 \\ 10 \times 17 + 20 \times 4 + 15 \times 19 \\ 0 \times 17 + 1 \times 4 + 2 \times 19 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 55 \\ 535 \\ 42 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} \text{ mod } 26 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} D \\ P \\ Q \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Program:

```

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()
{
    unsigned int a[3][3]={6,24,1},{13,16,10},{20,17,15}};
    unsigned int b[3][3]={8,5,10},{21,8,21},{21,12,8}};
    int i,j, t=0;
    unsigned int c[20],d[20]; char msg[20];
    printf("Enter plain text\n ");
    scanf("%s",msg);
    for(i=0;i<strlen(msg);i++)
    {

```

```
    c[i]=msg[i]-65;
    printf("%d ",c[i]);
}
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
    t=0;
    for(j=0;j<3;j++)
    {
        t=t+(a[i][j]*c[j]);
    }
    d[i]=t%26;
}
printf("\nEncrypted Cipher Text:");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    printf(" %c",d[i]+65);
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
    t=0;
    for(j=0;j<3;j++)
    {
        t=t+(b[i][j]*d[j]);
    }
    c[i]=t%26;
}
printf("\nDecrypted Cipher Text:");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    printf(" %c",c[i]+65);
getch();
return 0;
```

}

Output:

```
Enter plain text
ABC
0 1 2
Encrypted Cipher Text: A K V
Decrypted Cipher Text: A B C

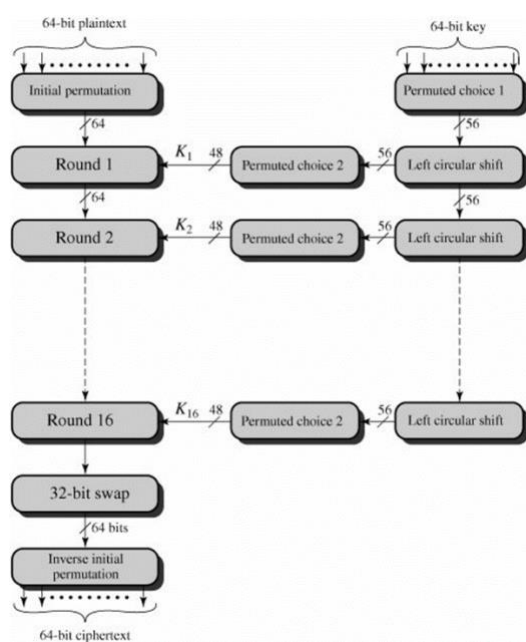
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

6. To write a program to implement Data Encryption Standard (DES) using any Language.

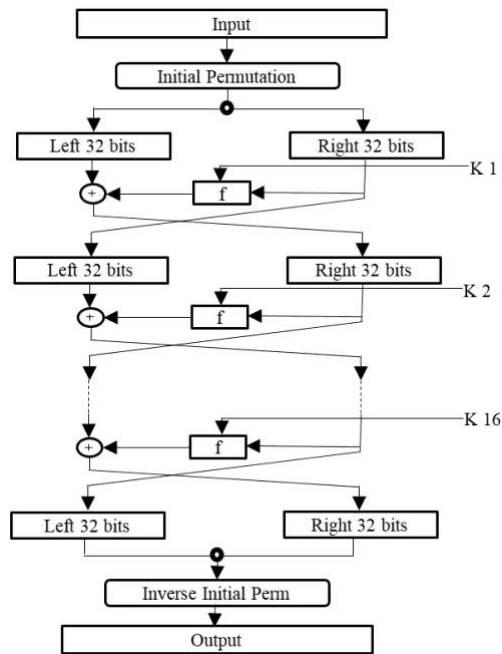
Description:

DES is a symmetric encryption system that uses 64-bit blocks, 8 bits of which are used for parity checks. The key therefore has a "useful" length of 56 bits, which means that only 56 bits are actually used in the algorithm. The algorithm involves carrying out combinations, substitutions and permutations between the text to be encrypted and the key, while making sure the operations can be performed in both directions. The key is ciphered on 64 bits and made of 16 blocks of 4 bits, generally denoted k_1 to k_{16} . Given that "only" 56 bits are actually used for encrypting, there can be 256 different keys.

Data Encryption Standard diagram



Inside view of the Round function:



Program:

```

import javax.crypto.Cipher;
import javax.crypto.KeyGenerator;
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import java.util.Base64;

class Main {

    Cipher ecipher;
    Cipher dcipher;

    Main(SecretKey key) throws Exception {
        ecipher = Cipher.getInstance("DES");
        dcipher = Cipher.getInstance("DES");
        ecipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, key);
        dcipher.init(Cipher.DECRYPT_MODE, key);
    }

    public String encrypt(String str) throws Exception {
        // Encode the string into bytes using utf-8
        byte[] utf8 = str.getBytes("UTF8");
  
```

```

// Encrypt
byte[] enc = ecipher.doFinal(utf8);

// Encode bytes to base64 to get a string

return Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString(enc);

}

public String decrypt(String str) throws Exception {
    // Decode base64 to get bytes
    byte[] dec = Base64.getDecoder().decode(str);

    byte[] utf8 = dcipher.doFinal(dec);

    // Decode using utf-8
    return new String(utf8, "UTF8");
}

public static void main(String[] argv) throws Exception {
    final String secretText = "www.reva.edu.in";
    System.out.println("SecretText: " + secretText);
    SecretKey key = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES").generateKey();
    Main encrypter = new Main(key);
    String encrypted = encrypter.encrypt(secretText);
    System.out.println("Encrypted Value: " + encrypted);
    String decrypted = encrypter.decrypt(encrypted);
    System.out.println("Decrypted: " + decrypted);

}
}

```

Output:

```

SecretText: www.reva.edu.in
Encrypted Value: /XrGTpaKWYfGpBeotA88RQ==
Decrypted: www.reva.edu.in

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

7. Write a program for simple RSA algorithm to encrypt and decrypt the data.

Key Generation Algorithm

1. Generate two large random primes, p and q , of approximately equal size such that their product $n = p \cdot q$
2. Compute $n = p \cdot q$ and Euler's totient function (ϕ) $\phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$.
3. Choose an integer e , $1 < e < \phi$, such that $\gcd(e, \phi) = 1$.
4. Compute the secret exponent d , $1 < d < \phi$, such that $e \cdot d \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi}$.
5. The public key is (e, n) and the private key is (d, n) . The values of p , q , and ϕ should also be kept secret.

Encryption

Sender A does the following:-

1. Using the public key (e, n)
2. Represents the plaintext message as a positive integer M
3. Computes the cipher text $C = M^e \bmod n$.
4. Sends the cipher text C to B (Receiver).

Decryption

Recipient B does the following:-

1. Uses his private key (d, n) to compute $M = C^d \bmod n$.
2. Extracts the plaintext from the integer representative m .

Source Code:

```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
class rsa
{
    static int mult(int x,int y,int n)
    {
        int k=1;
        int j;
        for (j=1; j<=y; j++)
            k = (k * x) % n;
        return (int) k;
    }
    public static void main (String arg[])throws Exception
    {
        Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
        InputStreamReader r=new InputStreamReader(System.in);
        BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(r);
        String msg1;
        int pt[]=new int[100];
        int ct[]=new int[100];
```

```

int a,b, n, d, e,Z, p, q, i,temp,et;
System.out.println("Enter prime No.s p,q :");
p=s.nextInt();
q=s.nextInt();
n = p*q;
Z=(p-1)*(q-1);
System.out.println("\nSelect e value:");
e=s.nextInt();
System.out.printf("Enter message : ");
msg1=br.readLine();
char msg[]=msg1.toCharArray();
for(i=0;i<msg.length;i++)
    pt[i]=msg[i];
for(d=1;d<Z;++d)
    if(((e*d)%Z)==1) break;
    System.out.println("p="+p+"q="+q+"\tn="+n+"\tz="+Z+"\te="+e+
    "\td="+d);
    System.out.println("\nCipher Text = ");
for(i=0; i<msg.length; i++)
    ct[i] = mult(pt[i], e,n);
for(i=0; i<msg.length; i++)
    System.out.print("\t"+ct[i]);
System.out.println("\nPlain Text = ");
for(i=0; i<msg.length; i++)
    pt[i] = mult(ct[i], d,n) ;
for(i=0; i<msg.length; i++)
    System.out.print((char)pt[i]);
}
}

```


Output:

```
lab3-20@lab320-Veriton-Series: ~/CN
lab3-20@lab320-Veriton-Series:~/CN$ javac rsa.java
Picked up JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS: -javaagent:/usr/share/java/jayatanaag.jar
lab3-20@lab320-Veriton-Series:~/CN$ java rsa
Picked up JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS: -javaagent:/usr/share/java/jayatanaag.jar
Enter prime No.s p,q :
13
11

Select e value:
7
Enter message : Computer Networks Laboratory
p=13    q=11    n=143    z=120    e=7    d=103

Cipher Text =
      89      45      21      18      39      129      62      49      98      78      62
129      37      45      49      68      80      98      54      59      32      45      49
59      129      45      49      121

Plain Text =
Computer Networks Laboratory
lab3-20@lab320-Veriton-Series:~/CN$
```

8. Setup a honey pot and monitor the honeypot on network (KF Sensor).

HONEY POT:

A honeypot is a computer system that is set up to act as a decoy to lure cyber attackers, and to detect, deflect or study attempts to gain unauthorized access to information systems. Generally, it consists of a computer, applications, and data that simulate the behavior of a real system that appears to be part of a network but is actually isolated and closely monitored. All communications with a honeypot are considered hostile, as there's no reason for legitimate users to access a honeypot. Viewing and logging this activity can provide an insight into the level and types of threat a network infrastructure faces while distracting attackers away from assets of real value. Honeypots can be classified based on their deployment (use/action) and based on their level of involvement.

Based on deployment, honeypots may be classified as:

1. Production honeypots
2. Research honeypots

Production honeypots are easy to use, capture only limited information, and are used primarily by companies or corporations. Production honeypots are placed inside the production network with other production servers by an organization to improve their overall state of security. Normally, production honeypots are low-interaction honeypots, which are easier to deploy. They give less information about the attacks or attackers than research honeypots.

Research honeypots are run to gather information about the motives and tactics of the Black hat community targeting different networks. These honeypots do not add direct value to a specific organization; instead, they are used to research the threats that organizations face and to learn how to better protect against those threats.

KF SENSOR:

KFSensor is a Windows based honeypot Intrusion Detection System (IDS). It acts as a honeypot to attract and detect hackers and worms by simulating vulnerable system services and trojans. By acting as a decoy server, it can divert attacks from critical systems and provide a higher level of information than can be achieved by using firewalls and NIDS alone. KFSensor is a system installed in a network in order to divert and study an attacker's behavior. This is a new technique that is very effective in detecting attacks.

The main feature of KFSensor is that every connection it receives is a suspect hence it results in very few false alerts. At the heart of KFSensor sits a powerful internet daemon service that is built to handle multiple ports and IP addresses. It is written to resist denial of service and buffer overflow attacks.

Building on this flexibility KFSensor can respond to connections in a variety of ways, from simple port listening and basic services (such as echo), to complex simulations of standard system services.

For the HTTP protocol KFSensor accurately simulates the way Microsoft's web server (IIS) responds to both valid and invalid requests. As well as being able to host a website it also handles complexities such as range requests and client-side cache negotiations. This makes it extremely difficult for an attacker to fingerprint, or identify KFSensor as a honeypot.

PROCEDURE:

STEP-1: Download KF Sensor Evaluation Setup File from KF Sensor Website.

STEP-2: Install with License Agreement and appropriate directory path.

STEP-3: Reboot the Computer now. The KF Sensor automatically starts during windows boot.

STEP-4: Click Next to setup wizard.

STEP-5: Select all port classes to include and Click Next.

STEP-6: "Send the email and Send from email", enter the ID and Click Next.

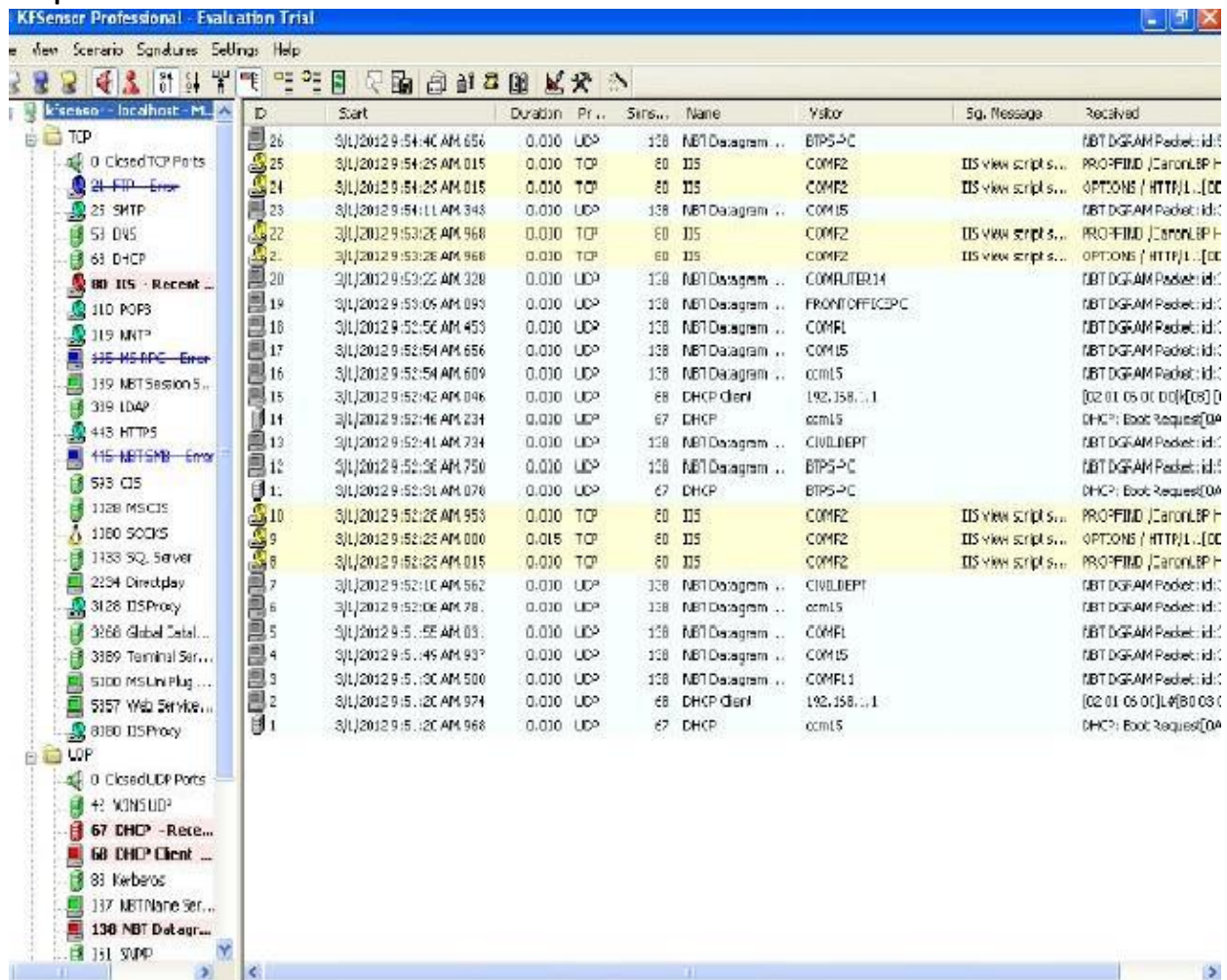
STEP-7: Select the options such as Denial of Service[DOS], Port Activity, Proxy Emulsion, Network Port

Analyzer, Click Next.

STEP-8: Select Install as System service and Click Next.

STEP-9: Click finish.

Output:



The screenshot displays the KFSensor Professional - Evaluation Trial application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Scenario, Signatures, Settings, Help), a toolbar, and a left-hand pane showing a tree view of network protocols and ports. The main pane displays a table of captured network traffic events.

ID	Start	Duration	Pr...	Sr...	Name	Yakor	Sq. Message	Received
26	3/1/2012 9:54:40 AM 656	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	BTPS-P		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
25	3/1/2012 9:54:29 AM 015	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	PROPFIND /CanonLBP F
24	3/1/2012 9:54:25 AM 015	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1[OC
23	3/1/2012 9:54:11 AM 348	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COM15		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
22	3/1/2012 9:53:26 AM 968	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	PROPFIND /CanonLBP F
21	3/1/2012 9:53:26 AM 968	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1[OC
20	3/1/2012 9:53:22 AM 328	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COMPUTER14		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
19	3/1/2012 9:53:09 AM 093	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	FRONT OFFICE PC		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
18	3/1/2012 9:52:56 AM 453	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COMF1		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
17	3/1/2012 9:52:54 AM 656	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COM15		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
16	3/1/2012 9:52:54 AM 609	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	com15		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
15	3/1/2012 9:52:42 AM 046	0.030	UDP	68	DHCP client	192.168.1.1		[02 01 05 00 00 00 00 00
14	3/1/2012 9:52:46 AM 234	0.030	UDP	67	DHCP	com15		DHCP: Boot Request[0A
13	3/1/2012 9:52:41 AM 734	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	CIVILDEPT		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
12	3/1/2012 9:52:36 AM 750	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	BTPS-P		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
11	3/1/2012 9:52:31 AM 076	0.030	UDP	67	DHCP	BTPS-P		DHCP: Boot Request[0A
10	3/1/2012 9:52:26 AM 953	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	PROPFIND /CanonLBP F
9	3/1/2012 9:52:23 AM 000	0.015	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1[OC
8	3/1/2012 9:52:23 AM 015	0.030	TCP	80	335	COMF2	IIS view script s...	PROPFIND /CanonLBP F
7	3/1/2012 9:52:10 AM 562	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	CIVILDEPT		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
6	3/1/2012 9:52:06 AM 781	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	com15		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
5	3/1/2012 9:51:55 AM 031	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COMF1		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
4	3/1/2012 9:51:45 AM 937	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COM15		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
3	3/1/2012 9:51:30 AM 500	0.030	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ..	COMF1		NBT DGRAM Packet: id:1
2	3/1/2012 9:51:20 AM 974	0.030	UDP	68	DHCP client	192.168.1.1		[02 01 05 00 00 00 00 00
1	3/1/2012 9:51:20 AM 968	0.030	UDP	67	DHCP	com15		DHCP: Boot Request[0A

KISensor Professional - Evaluation Trial											
File View Scenario Signatures Settings Help											
Visitors											
ID	Start	Duration	Pr...	Sens...	Name	Visitor	Sig. Message	Received			
44	3/1/2012 9:56:17 AM.398	0.000	UDP	1222	UDP Packet	222.107.67.174		[0E D1 15 90 02]P4			
43	3/1/2012 9:56:17 AM.177	0.000	UDP	1224	UDP Packet	178.76.252.26		CU[00 00 1E E3]4			
42	3/1/2012 9:56:16 AM.895	0.000	UDP	1223	UDP Packet	178.76.252.26		[CA C1]00 F7 8B E1			
41	3/1/2012 9:57:08 AM.968	0.000	UDP	67	DHCP	BTPS-PC		DHCP: Boot Request:			
40	3/1/2012 9:56:16 AM.213	0.000	UDP	1217	UDP Packet	222.107.67.174		[07 0D 00 D8 04 C2]			
39	3/1/2012 9:56:55 AM.375	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	com15		NBT Datagram Packet:			
38	3/1/2012 9:56:16 AM.147	0.000	UDP	1220	UDP Packet	178.73.49.60		[E1 96 13 00]M[04 9			
37	3/1/2012 9:56:15 AM.823	0.000	UDP	1219	UDP Packet	178.73.49.60		[BA 9F 12 00 BA 8D]			
36	3/1/2012 9:56:20 AM.126	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.B			
35	3/1/2012 9:56:29 AM.125	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1			
34	3/1/2012 9:56:15 AM.262	0.000	UDP	1218	UDP Packet	122.45.103.67		[80]E1 F0 02 F5[01			
33	3/1/2012 9:56:15 AM.049	0.000	UDP	1216	UDP Packet	122.45.103.67		6[19 00]MAD C9[0			
32	3/1/2012 9:56:14 AM.652	0.000	UDP	1215	UDP Packet	122.45.103.67		[02]00 F6 F7 0E 0			
31	3/1/2012 9:56:54 AM.406	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	ELECTRICALDEPT		NBT Datagram Packet:			
30	3/1/2012 9:55:29 AM.093	0.016	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.B			
29	3/1/2012 9:55:29 AM.045	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1			
28	3/1/2012 9:55:28 AM.068	0.000	UDP	68	DHCP Client	192.168.1.1		[02 01 06 00 P 0E]			
27	3/1/2012 9:55:28 AM.076	0.000	UDP	67	DHCP	com15		DHCP: Boot Request:			
26	3/1/2012 9:54:40 AM.656	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	BTPS-PC		NBT Datagram Packet:			
25	3/1/2012 9:54:29 AM.015	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.B			
24	3/1/2012 9:54:29 AM.015	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1			
23	3/1/2012 9:54:11 AM.343	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	com15		NBT Datagram Packet:			
22	3/1/2012 9:53:28 AM.968	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.B			
21	3/1/2012 9:53:28 AM.968	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1			
20	3/1/2012 9:53:22 AM.325	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	COMPUTER14		NBT Datagram Packet:			
19	3/1/2012 9:53:09 AM.093	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	PRINTTOPPCPC		NBT Datagram Packet:			
18	3/1/2012 9:52:56 AM.453	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	com1		NBT Datagram Packet:			
17	3/1/2012 9:52:54 AM.656	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	com15		NBT Datagram Packet:			
16	3/1/2012 9:52:54 AM.600	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	com15		NBT Datagram Packet:			
15	3/1/2012 9:52:46 AM.046	0.000	UDP	68	DHCP Client	192.168.1.1		[02 01 06 00 P 0E]			
14	3/1/2012 9:52:46 AM.234	0.000	UDP	67	DHCP	com15		DHCP: Boot Request:			
13	3/1/2012 9:52:41 AM.734	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	CIVILDEPT		NBT Datagram Packet:			
12	3/1/2012 9:52:38 AM.750	0.000	UDP	138	NBT Datagram ...	BTPS-PC		NBT Datagram Packet:			
11	3/1/2012 9:52:31 AM.076	0.000	UDP	67	DHCP	BTPS-PC		DHCP: Boot Request:			
10	3/1/2012 9:52:20 AM.953	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.B			
9	3/1/2012 9:52:20 AM.953	0.000	TCP	80	IS	<COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1			

Server: Running Visitors: 15 Events: 4484

KISensor Professional - Evaluation Trial											
View Scenario Signatures Settings Help											
Visitors											
ID	Start	Duration	Pr...	Sens...	Name	Visitor	Sig. Message	Received			
44	2012 9 58:30 AM.217	0.000	UDP	1523	UDP Packet	MCRCOSOF-6566EA		[007D]00E[C05 80]P[0A06 A6 8...			
43	2012 9 58:29 AM.903	0.000	UDP	1522	UDP Packet	MCRCOSOF-6566EA		H[15 1A 00 C9]WPE[0A0F 16 06 ...			
42	2012 10/10/29 AM....	0.016	TCP	80	IS	COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.BP HTTP/1.1[0D ...			
41	2012 10/10/29 AM....	0.000	TCP	80	IS	COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1[0D 0A]transl...			
40	2012 9 58:29 AM.903	0.000	UDP	1520	UDP Packet	78.97.105.133		[F4 1F 13 00 0E]4AB C0[91] (00...			
39	2012 9 58:29 AM.287	0.000	UDP	1518	UDP Packet	78.97.105.133		m[04 00 9C 90 A5 A4 8B]07[04 07 ...			
38	2012 9 58:29 AM.020	0.000	UDP	1516	UDP Packet	112.205.4.149.pldt.net		[C0]4[00E]P[04 00]C[03 93 0F A...			
37	2012 9 58:28 AM.525	0.000	UDP	1515	UDP Packet	112.205.4.149.pldt.net		[1E 03 18 00 00 0A]T[00 03]A[0C ...			
36	2012 9 58:28 AM.196	0.000	UDP	1514	UDP Packet	78.111.104.187		[AF 82][00]EP 07 C7 80 AF[0F] ...			
35	2012 9 58:27 AM.857	0.000	UDP	1513	UDP Packet	78.111.104.187		[C9 0F 00]B[03 96]E[03 94]C...			
34	2012 9 58:27 AM.310	0.000	UDP	1510	UDP Packet	189-179-82-171.net...		[0B 98 11 00 E9 C7]C[03 15 C4 DA...			
33	2012 9 58:26 AM.667	0.000	UDP	1507	UDP Packet	CAMERAS		[A075]00[E8 19 0E 84 96 D1 1C 98 ...			
32	2012 9 58:26 AM.695	0.000	UDP	1509	UDP Packet	smtp.tnsl.co.in		[0B 81]M[00]B[97 0F C5]04 04 E...			
31	2012 9 58:26 AM.561	0.000	UDP	1508	UDP Packet	smtp.tnsl.co.in		sr[13 00]P[07 F0 94 A0]C[81 03]B...			
30	2012 9 58:26 AM.329	0.000	UDP	1506	UDP Packet	CAMERAS		[0A 9F 17 00 BA 00]10 03 C1 0F[...			
29	2012 9 58:25 AM.971	0.000	UDP	1504	UDP Packet	baed2d65.verba.com.br		h[00 07]g[04 05]0F A5 00 P[0A 9...			
28	2012 9 58:25 AM.380	0.000	UDP	1503	UDP Packet	baed2d65.verba.com.br		M[15 1A 00 C0]M[0E]0A0F 16 06 ...			
27	2012 9 58:24 AM.016	0.000	UDP	1502	UDP Packet	customer244131.meg...		[09]P[00 P]P[04]0A 02]0C C...			
26	2012 9 58:24 AM.340	0.000	UDP	1501	UDP Packet	customer244131.meg...		[1E 83 18 00 80 0A]T[03 A5]3C...			
25	2012 9 58:13 AM.601	0.000	UDP	1494	UDP Packet	CC_KOMP4		F[17 00 F1]0[98]0E2W[00 1 89 ...			
24	2012 9 58:13 AM.212	0.000	UDP	1493	UDP Packet	CC_KOMP4		[A5 15 15 00 CE]M[0A]M[0F]0C B...			
23	2012 10/09/29 AM....	0.000	TCP	80	IS	COMP2	IS view script s...	PROFFIND / Canon.BP HTTP/1.1[0D ...			
22	2012 10/09/29 AM....	0.000	TCP	80	IS	COMP2	IS view script s...	OPTIONS / HTTP/1.1[0D 0A]transl...			
21	2012 9 58:12 AM.932	0.000	UDP	1492	UDP Packet	112.206.180.74.pldt...		[C9]00 86]P[04]E[09 00]W[0B 0B ...			
20	2012 9 58:12 AM.473	0.000	UDP	1491	UDP Packet	112.206.180.74.pldt...		[C5 14 00]05 C0 0A]F[10]C[0]...			
19	2012 9 58:11 AM.897	0.000	UDP	1490	UDP Packet	178-168-84-215.atar...		a[12]00 P[0]P[0B 05]0B]C[0B ...			
18	2012 9 58:11 AM.366	0.000	UDP	1488	UDP Packet	178-168-84-215.atar...		[F4 08 0B P5 C1]C[02 04 07]P[0B ...			
17	2012 9 58:10 AM.164	0.000	UDP	1484	UDP Packet	189-74-127-249.mega...		[0]0E]00]0C 8C 03 E5 03]A2 9...			
16	2012 9 58:09 AM.676	0.000	UDP	1483	UDP Packet	189-74-127-249.mega...		[C5]01 06 00 9C]P[03 E0 E4 15]P[05 ...			
15	2012 9 58:08 AM.815	0.000	UDP	1480	UDP Packet	ACER		[1F 84]00 04 C1 F2]0F A4]P[0 ...			
14	2012 9 58:08 AM.496	0.000	UDP	1479	UDP Packet	ACER		AM[00 8D 90]C[19 81 89 C1 8E]0...			
13	2012 9 58:07 AM.272	0.000	UDP	1472	UDP Packet	CHANGEME1		[1E C7]00 8D 0E 87]P[03 9]0E0E ...			
12	2012 9 58:06 AM.959	0.000	UDP	1471	UDP Packet	CHANGEME1		[0E]C[00 P5 F7 0E 04 C7 16]0D A...			
11	2012 9 58:06 AM.557	0.000	UDP	1470	UDP Packet	78.97.160.74		[P0 0E 1B 00]4[0E]0ED 01 A0 E5 ...			
10	2012 9 58:06 AM.331	0.000	UDP	1469	UDP Packet	78.97.160.74		[A5 EC]C[00 P5]01 9E P0]A0 B5 ...			
9	2012 9 58:05 AM.763	0.000	UDP	1468	UDP Packet	178.174.821.101		C[04 0E 0E 0E]C[0E 0E 0E 0E]...			

Server: Running Visitors: 107 Events: 294/250

Server: Running Visitors: 107 Events: 254/254

Results:

Thus, the study of setup a hotspot and monitor the hotspot on network has been developed successfully.