

Lab 3: Packet Analysis II

- You should not scan any live servers using Nmap and hping3. For violation, you may be expelled from the school (not a joke!).
- This is an individual assignment, and is worth 20 points.
- You need to provide the answers using the accompanying outcome file. Change the file name following the naming convention suggested below.
- Naming convention is as follows: homework, underscore, last name, first initial, and extension (e.g., Lab 1_ImG.docx). If you do not follow the convention, I will deduct 1.
- Do not copy any of the sample screenshots provided as illustrations.

Task 1. Figuring out the IP addresses

- Task

- 1) Report the IP address of your host and the subnet mask (use ipconfig /all). Also, report the network address of your host. If you find many IP addresses, the IP address of “Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi” may be the active physical interface. Report with a screenshot.

Ip Address: 192.168.1.199

Network address: 192.168.1.199/24

```
Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) Centrino(R) Wireless-N 2200
Physical Address. . . . . : 9C-4E-36-4F-94-A8
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::10a3:55a3:25d1:5c68%13(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.199(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Thursday, September 22, 2016 12:39:00 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Thursday, September 22, 2016 1:39:00 PM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 379342390
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-1C-D0-B4-78-3C-97-0E-4F-48-87

DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
```

- 2) Report the IP address of your Kali (use ifconfig). Report with a screenshot.

```
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.74.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.74.255
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe2a:67a3 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:0c:29:2a:67:a3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 12 bytes 1554 (1.5 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 25 bytes 2264 (2.2 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
    device interrupt 19 base 0x2024

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 0 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 20 bytes 1200 (1.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 20 bytes 1200 (1.1 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

192.168.74.128

Task 2. Analyzing FTP Signatures

- Task

- 1) Identify the three TCP packets used for the initial 3-way handshaking. Take a screenshot of the TCP packets. **Hint:** Use the display filter “ftp.” And right-click on the packet of your interest and Follow > TCP Stream to understand the data flow. Use the IP address of the ftp server to recognize the relevant TCP stream. Use the display filter “tcp.stream eq xx” (replace xx with the integer) as necessary.

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|---|
| 6 | 1.869400 | 192.168.1.199 | 31.170.162.23 | TCP | 66 | 49546→21 [SYN] Seq=1270150817 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1 |
| 7 | 2.037840 | 31.170.162.23 | 192.168.1.199 | TCP | 66 | 21→49546 [SYN, ACK] Seq=4289822159 Ack=1270150818 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1400 SACK_PERM=1 WS=32 |
| 8 | 2.037974 | 192.168.1.199 | 31.170.162.23 | TCP | 54 | 49546→21 [ACK] Seq=1270150818 Ack=4289822160 Win=65792 Len=0 |

6, 7, 8. TCP stream eq 0

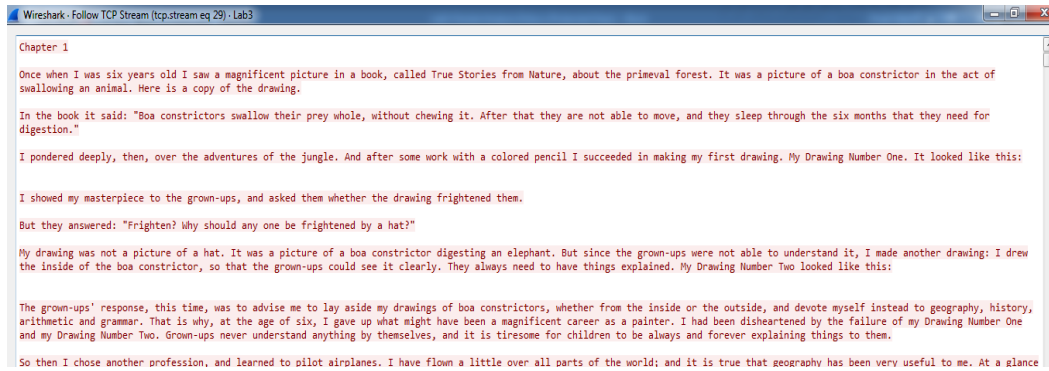
- 2) Identify the FTP packets that show the Username and the Password in plaintext. Follow the TCP stream and take a screenshot of the TCP stream.

```

220-You are user number 23 of 500 allowed.
220-Local time is now 13:04. Server port: 21.
220-This is a private system - No anonymous login
220 You will be disconnected after 3 minutes of inactivity.
AUTH TLS
500 This security scheme is not implemented
AUTH SSL
500 This security scheme is not implemented
USER a4970217
331 User a4970217 OK. Password required
PASS louisville9
230-OK. Current restricted directory is /
230-48 files used (0%) - authorized: 10000 files
230 15630 Kbytes used (1%) - authorized: 1536000 Kb
CWD /public_html/cis480
250 OK. Current directory is /public_html/cis480
PWD
257 "/public_html/cis480" is your current location
TYPE A
200 TYPE is now ASCII
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (31,170,162,23,195,200)
STOR LittlePrince-Singh.txt
150 Accepted data connection
226-49 files used (0%) - authorized: 10000 files
226-15962 Kbytes used (1%) - authorized: 1536000 Kb
226-File successfully transferred
226 0.919 seconds (measured here), 361.36 Kbytes per second
TYPE I
200 TYPE is now 8-bit binary
PASV
227 Entering Passive Mode (31,170,162,23,221,174)
MLSD
150 Accepted data connection
226-Options: -a -l
226 37 matches total

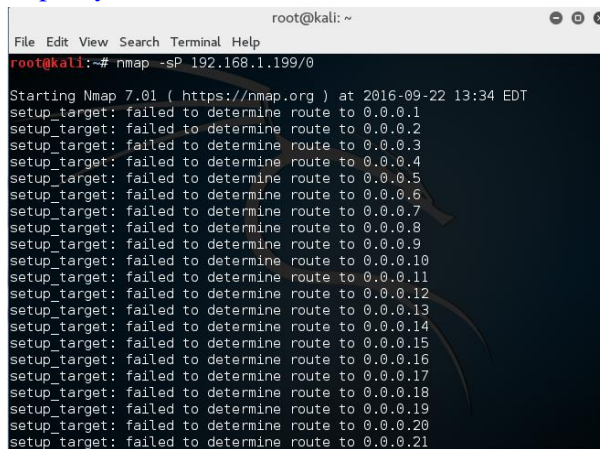
```

- 3) Identify the FTP-DATA packets used for the textfile uploading. Follow the TCP stream and take a screenshot of the TCP stream. The textfile is uploaded across many FTP-DATA packets. So, any part of the data is okay.



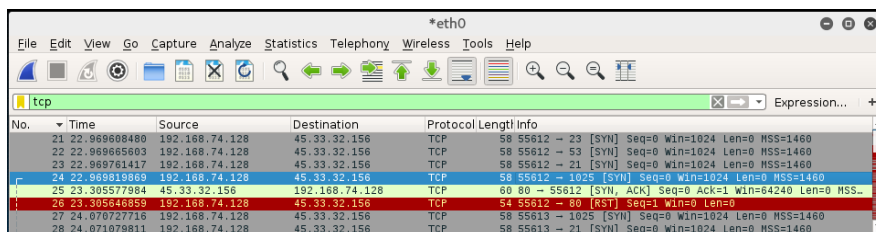
Task 3. Ping Sweeping

- Task
 - Report your result in a screenshot like below.



Task 4. Port Scanning

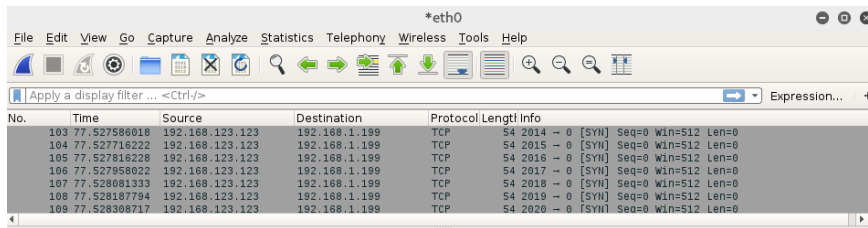
- Task
 - Answer the following questions. Provide a screenshot for each question to support your answer. For the answers, use the display filter "tcp.stream eq xx" (replace xx with the integer) as necessary.
 - Which TCP packet (e.g., SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK, etc.) was sent from the Kali to the victim?
 - Which TCP packet was received from the victim to the Kali in response?



Packet 24 was sent to victim and packet 25 was received in response.

Task 5. SYN Flooding Attack

- Task
 - 1) Launch a SYN flooding attack using the IP address of your host as the victim and an arbitrary private IP address as the spoofed address.
 - Report your result in a screenshot.



The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture on the interface *eth0. The packet list displays several SYN packets from source 192.168.123.123 to destination 192.168.1.199. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 109) with the following information:

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 109 | 77.528308717 | 192.168.123.123 | 192.168.1.199 | TCP | 54 | 2020 → 0 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=512 Len=0 |