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SRN No: PES2UG20CS016 Assignment No: 08
Section: B Date: 5/11/2022

Task 0: Get Familiar with the Lab Setup router-firewall/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$iptables -A FORWARD -i eth1 -d 13.107.42.0/24 -j DROP router-firewall/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$iptables -A FORWARD -i eth1 -d 13.249.221.0/24 -j DROP router-firewall/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$ Setting up the rule in Iptables for restricting 2 IP address. Eg: linkedin.com and miniclip.com B 192.168.20.99/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$ping www.linkedin.com PING l-0005.l-msedge.net (13.107.42.14) 56(84) bytes of data. --- l-0005.l-msedge.net ping statistics ---53 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 53396ms B 192.168.20.99/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$ B 192.168.20.99/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$export PS1="B1 192.168.20.5/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$" B1 192.168.20.5/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$ping www.miniclip.com PING www.miniclip.com (13.249.221.2) 56(84) bytes of data. --- www.miniclip.com ping statistics ---55 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 55310ms Observation: As we can see that now when we are trying to ping nothing appears on the terminal because they are blocked by the default firewall. Task 1: Static Port Forwarding On docker container A-10.8.0.99 A-10.8.0.99/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$ssh -L 0.0.0.0:8000:192.168.20.99:23 root@192.168.20.99 root@192.168.20.99's password: Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86 64) * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are not required on a system that users do not log into. To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command. Last login: Sun Nov 6 05:39:47 2022 from 10.8.0.99 root@a94aa0ddle96:~# exit logout Connection to 192.168.20.99 closed. A-10.8.0.99/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>\$

```
On docker container A1
[11/06/22]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ docksh 514
root@5146efc0000b:/# export PS1="A1-10.8.0.5/PES2UG20CS016_AdarshKumar/>$"
A1-10.8.0.5/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>$telnet 10.8.0.99 8000
Trying 10.8.0.99..
Connected to 10.8.0.99.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
a94aa0dd1e96 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86 64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                    https://landscape.canonical.com
   Management:
 * Support:
                    https://ubuntu.com/advantage
This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are not required on a system that users do not log into.
To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Sun Nov 6 05:40:41 UTC 2022 from a94aa0ddle96 on pts/3
seed@a94aa0ddle96:~$ hi
-bash: hi: command not found
seed@a94aa0ddle96:~$ exit
logout
Connection closed by foreign host.
A1-10.8.0.5/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>$
```

On docker container A2

```
A2-10.8.0.6/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>$telnet 10.8.0.99 8000
Trying 10.8.0.99...
Connected to 10.8.0.99.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
a94aa0dd1e96 login: seed
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-54-generic x86 64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.
To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Last login: Sun Nov 6 05:47:06 UTC 2022 from a94aa0ddle96 on pts/3
seed@a94aa0ddle96:~$ exit
logout
Connection closed by foreign host.
A2-10.8.0.6/PES2UG20CS016 AdarshKumar/>$
```

Question

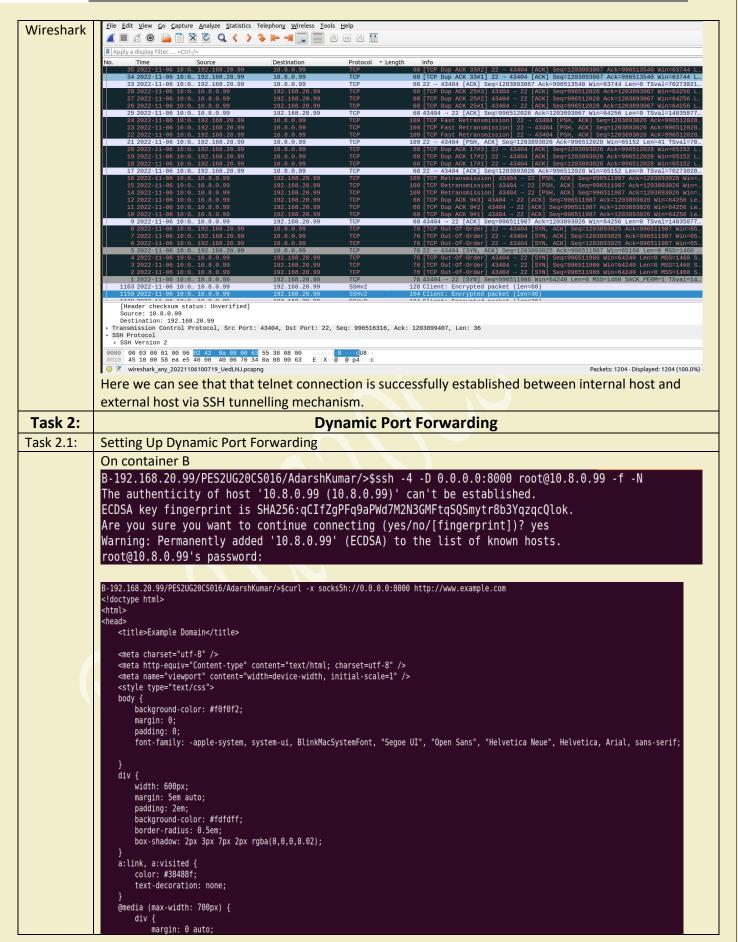
(1) How many TCP connections are involved in this entire process. You should run Wireshark or tcpdump to capture the network traffic, and then point out all the involved TCP connections from the captured traffic.

We are trying to established a docker telnet connection form docker container A1 & A2

Ans: 3 TCP connection are involved in this process.

(2) Why can this tunnel successfully help users evade the firewall rule specified in the lab setup? Ans: Yes, we can use this tunnel to evade the firewall rule. As port 23 is blocked but we can see that port no. 22 is still open, from that port we can establish a SSH connection which act as a tunnel between internal host and internal machine.







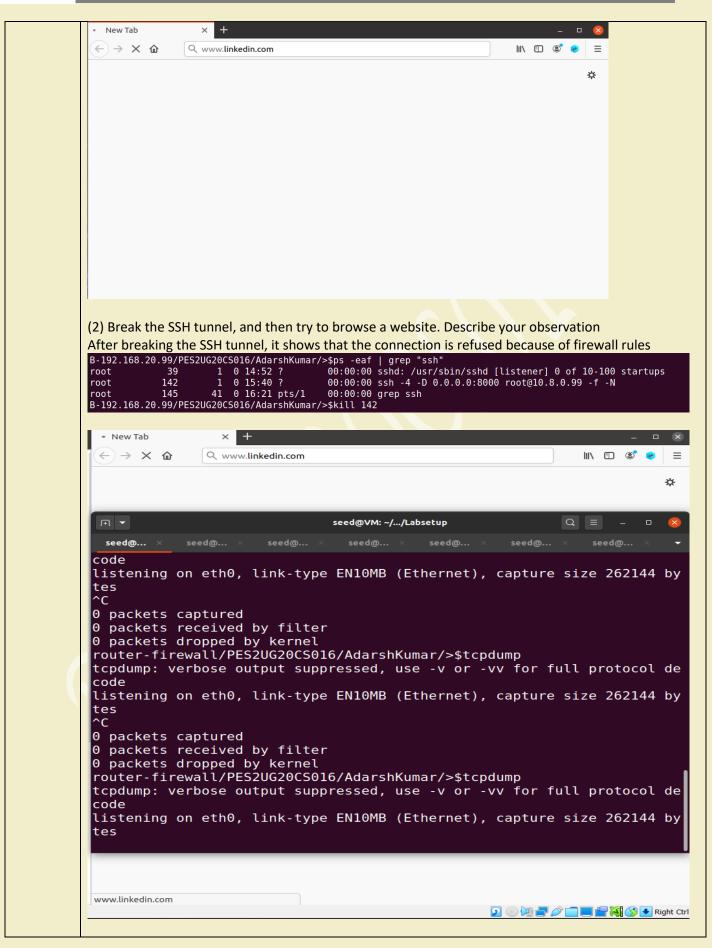
```
a:link, a:visited {
          color: #38488f;
          text-decoration: none;
     @media (max-width: 700px) {
         div {
              margin: 0 auto;
              width: auto;
     </style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
     <h1>Example Domain</h1>
     This domain is for use in illustrative examples in documents. You may use this domain in literature without prior coordination or asking for permission.
     <a href="https://www.iana.org/domains/example">More information...</a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
B-192.168.20.99/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
```

```
B1-192.168.20.5/PE52UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$curl -x socks5h://192.168.20.99:8000 http://www.example.com
<!doctype html>
 <head>
       <title>Example Domain</title>
       <meta charset="utf-8" />
<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
<style type="text/css">
      body {
    background-color: #f0f0f2;
    margin: 0;
             padding: 0;
font-family: -apple-system, system-ui, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
     }
div {
width: 600px;
margin: 5em auto;
padding: 2em;
background-color: #fdfdff;
border-radius: 0.5em;
box-shadow: 2px 3px 7px 2px rgba(0,0,0,0.02);
       a:link, a:visited {
   color: #38488f;
   text-decoration: none;
       @media (max-width: 700px) {
            dia (max-width: 700px) {
    div {
        width: 600px;
        margin: 5em auto;
        padding: 2em;
        background-color: #fdfdff;
        border-radius: 0.5em;
        box-shadow: 2px 3px 7px 2px rgba(0,0,0,0.02);
      a:link, a:visited {
   color: #38488f;
   text-decoration: none;
      }
@media (max-width: 700px) {
    div {
        margin: 0 auto;
        width: auto;
}
      }
</style>
  /head>
 <body>
      /div>
-/ul/
-/body>
</html>
B1-192.168.20.5/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
```

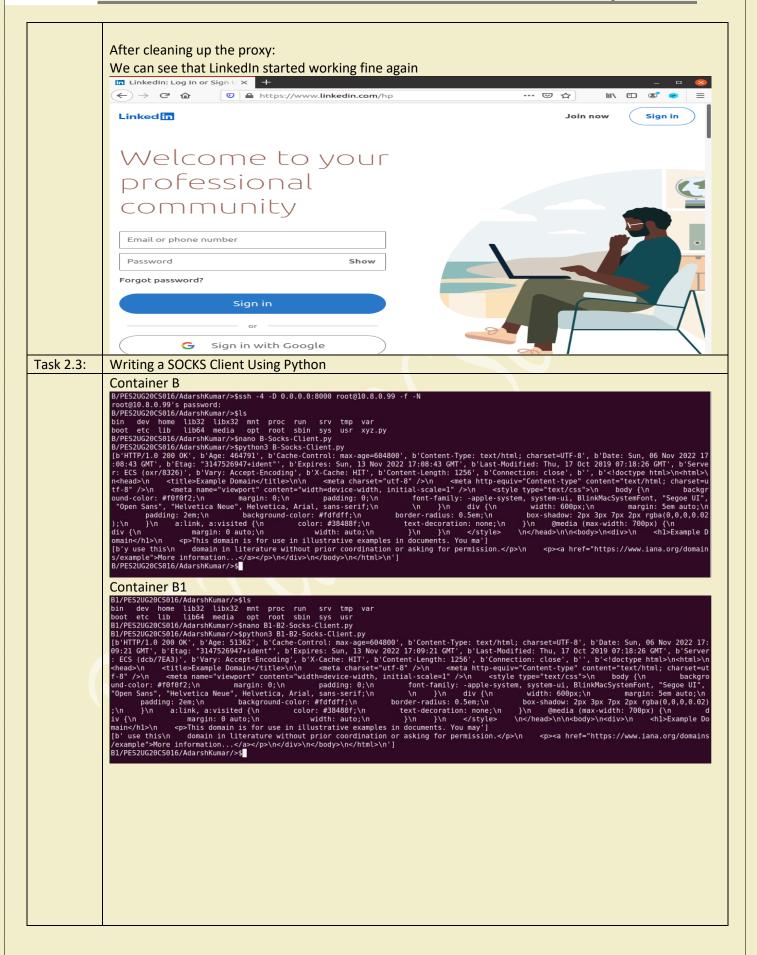
```
[11/06/22]send@VM:-/.../Labsetup$ docksh 53e
root@53efa9134415:/# export PS1="B2-192.168.20.6/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$"
B2-192.168.20.6/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$curl -x socks5h://192.168.20.99:8000 http://www.example.com
<1doctype html>
<html>
                                            On container B2
                                                       -
<title>Example Domain</title>
                                                       <meta charset="utf-8" />
cmeta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
cstyle type="text/css">
hough /
                                                               / {
background-color: #f0f0f2;
                                                               background-coed). "To be 2,
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
font-family: -apple-system, system-ui, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
                                                  ́@media (max-width: 700рх) {
                                                                div {
margin: 0 auto;
width: auto;
                                                       }
</style>
                                             <body>

'\
'\n'>
'\n
                                            B2-192.168.20.6/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$
                                            (1) How many TCP connections are involved in this entire process. You should run Wireshark or
Question
                                           tcpdump to capture the network traffic, and then point out all the involved TCP connections from the
                                            captured traffic.
                                           Ans: Here the actual connection is established by the external machine A. the internal host indirectly
                                           establish connection via SSH tunnelling.
                                            (2) Why can this tunnel successfully help users evade the firewall rule specified in the lab setup?
                                            Ans: The curl commend will be forwarded to the external host to which we have established
                                            connection. That command will be used by the external host to fetch information required and it will
                                            send it to the internal host.
Task 2.2:
                                           Testing the Tunnel Using Browser
                                                                       run tcpdump on the router-firewall, and point out the traffic involved in the entire port
                                                                       forwarding process.
                                            We can see that packets are being forwarded and the path is clearly visible on the router-firewall
                                           Trouter-firewall/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>Stcpdump
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type ENIOMB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
16:13:03.797918 IP6 fe80::42:61ff:fef3:9963 > jp6-allrouters: ICMP6, router solicitation, length 16
16:13:03.809757 ARP, Request who-has 10.8.0.1 tell c002f3102593, length 28
16:13:03.809909 ARP, Reply 10.8.0.1 is-at 02:42:61:f3:99:63 (oui Unknown), length 28
16:13:03.809912 IP c002f3102593.39849 > 192.168.3.5.domain: 22501+ PTR? 3.6.9.9.3.f.e.f.f.f.1.6.2.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.8.e.f.ip6.a
                                             rpa. (90)
16:13:87.810420 IP c002f3102593.54335 > dns.google.domain: 22501+ PTR? 3.6.9.9.3.f.e.f.f.f.1.6.2.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.8.e.f.ip6.au
                                            16:13:07.810420 IP c002f3102593.54335 > dns.google.domain: 22501+ PTR? 3.6.9.9.3.T.e.T.T.1.6.2.4.0.0.pa. (90)
16:13:07.851399 IP dns.google.domain > c002f3102593.54335: 22501 NXDomain 0/1/0 (154)
16:13:07.852524 IP c002f3102593.37923 > dns.google.domain: 17415+ PTR? 1.0.8.10.in-addr.arpa. (39)
16:13:11.853796 IP c002f3102593.37923 > dns.google.domain: 17415+ PTR? 1.0.8.10.in-addr.arpa. (39)
16:13:11.865320 IP dns.google.domain > c002f3102593.37923: 17415 NXDomain 0/0/0 (39)
16:13:11.865958 IP c002f3102593.34794 > 192.168.3.5.domain: 59822+ PTR? 5.3.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (42)
16:13:13.016477 ARP, Request who-has c002f3102593 tell 10.8.0.1, length 28
16:13:13.016489 ARP, Reply c002f3102593 is-at 02:42:00:08:00:0b (out Unknown), length 28
16:13:15.868130 IP c002f3102593.32993 > dns.google.domain: 59822+ PTR? 5.3.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (42)
16:13:15.868130 IP c002f3102593.33795 > 192.168.3.5.domain: 54817+ PTR? 8.8.8.10-addr.arpa. (38)
16:13:19.887877 IP c002f3102593.33797 > dns.google.domain: 54817+ PTR? 8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa. (38)
16:13:19.808060 IP dns.google.domain > c002f3102593.37972: 54817 1/0/0 PTR dns.google. (62)
```









Container B2 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=]" />\n <meta http-equiv= 0f0f2;\n font-family: -n <style : 0f0f2;\n font-family: -apple-system "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;\n \n }\n div {\n g: 2em;\n background-color: #fdfdff;\n border-radius: 0 50==\\ a:link, a:visited {\n color: #324002.</pre>

g: 2em;\n background-color: #fdfdff;\n bu a:link, a:visited {\n color: #3a488f;\n margin: 0 auto;\n width: auto;\n This domain is for use in illustrative examples in n domain in literature without prior coordination or e information...\n</div>\n</body>\n</html>\n']

Here can observe that traffic flow and we are able to fetch the content from the net as well.

SSH shell that is in the background

```
B/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$ps -eaf | grep
                                   0 16:58 ?
0 17:04 ?
                                                            00:00:00 sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups 00:00:00 ssh -4 -D 0.0.0.0:8000 root@10.8.0.99 -f -N
root
                   38
                    48
root
root 53 40 0 17:13 pts/1
B/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$kill 48
                                                            00:00:00 grep ssh
B/PES2UG20CS016/AdarshKumar/>$kill
```

Task 3: Comparing SOCKS5 Proxy and VPN

- A SOCKS5 proxy is a more secure alternative to a traditional proxy that protects the traffic within a specific source, such as an application. When you use a SOCKS5 proxy, data packets from the configured source are routed through a remote server.
- This server changes the IP address associated with these data packets before they reach their final destination, offering greater anonymity online.
- SOCKS5 is the most recently optimized version of SOCKS, an internet protocol that funnels web traffic through a remote server.
- Using a SOCKS5 proxy for uTorrent or other P2P app will allow you to achieve better download/upload speeds when compared to VPN.
- While VPN encrypts your traffic, SOCK5 doesn't.
- In some instances, proxy servers might keep logs. That means if anyone is able to hack those servers, they will be able to obtain logs of your online activities

Difference between SOCKS5 Proxy vs VPN

	SOCKS5 Proxy	VPN
Encryption	SOCKS5 proxies don't encrypt your data.	VPNs encrypt all your network traffic, ensuring that no one can snoop on your activity.
IP Address	SOCKS5 proxies alter your IP address.	VPNs alter your IP address.
Speed	SOCKS5 proxies are faster than a VPN because they don't encrypt your traffic.	VPNs are acutely slower than your normal internet speed, as they encrypt your traffic.
Ease of Use	SOCKS5 proxies are manually configured, which is not difficult, but requires some technical knowledge.	VPNs are run from an app downloaded to your device, which makes it extremely easy to use by anyone.