

```
[analyst@secops ~]$ sudo tcpdump -i H1-eth0 -v -c 50 -w /home/analyst/capture.pcap
tcpdump: listening on H1-eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes
50 packets captured
53 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
[analyst@secops ~]$
```

## 2. Analizzare i pacchetti usando Wireshark

Obiettivo: Applicare un filtro alla cattura salvata.

- Aprire Wireshark da H1
- Aprire il file creato prima
- Applicare un filtro “tcp” nella ricerca
- Esaminare le info nei pacchetti tcp

### A. Primo pacchetto

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	1.464102	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64 Len=0 TS
15	1.464141	172.16.0.40	10.0.0.11	TCP	66	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 → 47970 [ACK] S
50	11.704463	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 14#1] 47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	1.464102	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64 Len=0 TSval=2951933703 TSecr=3084809895
15	1.464141	172.16.0.40	10.0.0.11	TCP	66	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 → 47970 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=61 Len=0 TSval=3084820135 TSecr=2951913435
50	11.704463	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 14#1] 47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64 Len=0 TSval=2951943943 TSecr=3084820135
▶ Frame 14: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)						
▶ Ethernet II, Src: aa:15:f9:50:ed:07 (aa:15:f9:50:ed:07), Dst: 36:94:0d:7b:41:d5 (36:94:0d:7b:41:d5)						
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.11, Dst: 172.16.0.40						
▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 47970, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0						
Source Port: 47970						
Destination Port: 80						
[Stream index: 0]						
[TCP Segment Len: 0]						
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)						
[Next sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)]						
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)						
1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)						
▶ Flags: 0x010 (ACK)						
Window size value: 64						
[Calculated window size: 64]						
[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]						
Checksum: 0xb669 [unverified]						
[Checksum Status: Unverified]						
Urgent pointer: 0						
▶ Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps						
▶ [Timestamps]						

Qual è il numero di porta TCP di origine? 47970

Come classifichereesti la porta di origine? Dinamica/Effimera (porta superiore a 1024 quindi porta non nota)

Qual è il numero di porta TCP di destinazione? 80

Come classifichereesti la porta di destinazione? Porta standard utilizzata per il traffico HTTP

Quale flag è impostato? Il flag impostato è ACK

A quale valore è impostato il numero di sequenza relativo? Il numero di sequenza relativo è impostato a 1

### B. Secondo pacchetto

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 47970, Seq: 1, Ack: 2, Len: 0
Source Port: 80
Destination Port: 47970
[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
[Next sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment number: 2 (relative ack number)
1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
▼ Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
000. .... = Reserved: Not set
...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
.... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
.... 0... = ECN-Echo: Not set
.... 0... = Urgent: Not set
.... 1... = Acknowledgment: Set
.... 0... = Push: Not set
.... 0... = Reset: Not set
.... 0... = Syn: Not set
.... 0... = Fin: Not set
[TCP Flags: .....A....]
Window size value: 61
[Calculated window size: 61]
[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]
Checksum: 0xb669 [unverified]

Quali sono i valori delle porte di origine e destinazione? 80

Quali flag sono impostati? Il flag impostato è ACK

A quali valori sono impostati i numeri relativi di sequenza e acknowledgment?

Numero di sequenza relativo è 1, numero di acknowledgment relativo è 2

## C. Terzo pacchetto

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
14	1.464102	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64 Len=0 TSval=2951933703 TSecr=3084809895
15	1.464141	172.16.0.40	10.0.0.11	TCP	66	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 → 47970 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=61 Len=0 TSval=3084820135 TSecr=2951913435
50	11.704463	10.0.0.11	172.16.0.40	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 14#1] 47970 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64 Len=0 TSval=2951943943 TSecr=3084820135

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 47970, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0

Source Port: 47970  
Destination Port: 80  
[Stream index: 0]  
[TCP Segment Len: 0]  
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)  
[Next sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)]  
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)  
1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)  
▼ Flags: 0x010 (ACK)  
000. .... = Reserved: Not set  
...0 .... = Nonce: Not set  
....0 .... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set  
....0 .... = ECN-Echo: Not set  
....0 .... = Urgent: Not set  
....1 .... = Acknowledgment: Set  
....0 .... = Push: Not set  
....0 .... = Reset: Not set  
....0 .... = SYN: Not set  
....0 .... = FIN: Not set  
[TCP Flags: .....A....]  
Window size value: 64  
[Calculated window size: 64]  
[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]

Quale flag è impostato? ACK

## 3. Visualizzare i pacchetti usando tcpdump

### A. Aprire il manuale di tcpdump e trovare opzione “-r”

TCPDUMP (1)	General Commands Manual	TCPDUMP (1)
<b>NAME</b> tcpdump - dump traffic on a network		
<b>SYNOPSIS</b> tcpdump [ -AbDefhHIJKlLnNOpqStuUvxX# ] [ -B <u>buffer_size</u> ] [ -c <u>count</u> ] [ -C <u>file_size</u> ] [ -G <u>rotate_seconds</u> ] [ -F <u>file</u> ] [ -i <u>interface</u> ] [ -j <u>tstamp_type</u> ] [ -m <u>module</u> ] [ -M <u>secret</u> ] [ --number ] [ -Q <u>in out inout</u> ] [ -r <u>file</u> ] [ -U <u>file</u> ] [ -s <u>snaplen</u> ] [ -T <u>type</u> ] [ -w <u>file</u> ] [ -W <u>filecount</u> ] [ -E <u>spi@ipaddr algo:secret,...</u> ] [ -y <u>datalinktype</u> ] [ -z <u>postrotate-command</u> ] [ -Z <u>user</u> ] [ --time-stamp-precision= <u>tstamp-precision</u> ] [ --immediate-mode ] [ --version ] [ <u>expression</u> ]		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> <u>Tcpdump</u> prints out a description of the contents of packets on a network interface that match the boolean <u>expression</u> ; the description is preceded by a time stamp, printed, by default, as hours, minutes, seconds, and fractions of a second since midnight. It can also be run with the -w flag, which causes it to save the packet data to a file for later analysis, and/or with the -r flag, which causes it to read from a saved packet file rather than to read packets from a network interface. It can also be run with the -U flag, which causes it to read a list of saved packet files. In all cases, only packets that match <u>expression</u> will be processed by <u>tcpdump</u> .		
<b>-r file</b> Read packets from <u>file</u> (which was created with the -w option or by other tools that write pcap or pcap-ng files). Standard input is used if <u>file</u> is '-'. 		

Cosa fa l'opzione -r? Legge i pacchetti trascritti nei file di estensione .pcap creati con il comando -w

## B. Visualizzare i pacchetti tcp catturati in precedenza

```
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$ man tcpdump
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$ tcpdump -r /home/analyst/capture.pcap -c 3
reading from file /home/analyst/capture.pcap, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet)
10:32:40.723974 IP 10.0.0.11.57122 > 209-165-200-235.got.net.domain: 22547+ A? www.google.com. (32)
10:32:40.723992 IP 10.0.0.1 > 10.0.0.11: ICMP net 209-165-200-235.got.net unreachable, length 68
10:32:40.723997 IP 10.0.0.11.57122 > 209-165-200-235.got.net.domain: 8989+ AAAA? www.google.com. (32)
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$
```

## C. Chiudere e pulire i processi avviati da Mininet nel terminale

```
*** Starting CLI:
mininet> xterm H1
mininet> xterm H4
mininet> quit
*** Stopping 0 controllers

*** Stopping 2 terms
*** Stopping 5 links
.....
*** Stopping 1 switches
s1
*** Stopping 5 hosts
H1 H2 H3 H4 R1
*** Done
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$
```

```
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$ sudo mn -c
[sudo] password for analyst:
*** Removing excess controllers/ofprotocols/ofdatapaths/pings/noxes
killall controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_core lt-nox_core ovs-openflowd ovs-controller udpbwtest mnexec i
2> /dev/null
killall -9 controller ofprotocol ofdatapath ping nox_core lt-nox_core ovs-openflowd ovs-controller udpbwtest mnexec i
vs 2> /dev/null
pkill -9 -f "sudo mnexec"
*** Removing junk from /tmp
rm -f /tmp/vconn* /tmp/vlogs* /tmp/*.out /tmp/*.log
*** Removing old X11 tunnels
*** Removing excess kernel datapaths
ps ax | egrep -o 'dp[0-9]+' | sed 's/dp/nl:/'
*** Removing OVS datapaths
ovs-vsctl --timeout=1 list-br
ovs-vsctl --timeout=1 list-br
*** Removing all links of the pattern foo-ethX
ip link show | egrep -o '([-.[:alnum:]]+-eth[[:digit:]]+)'
ip link show
*** Killing stale mininet node processes
pkill -9 -f mininet:
*** Shutting down stale tunnels
pkill -9 -f Tunnel=Ethernet
pkill -9 -f .ssh/mn
rm -f ~/.ssh/mn/*
*** Cleanup complete.
[analyst@sec0ps ~]$
```

**Ci sono centinaia di filtri disponibili in Wireshark. Una rete di grandi dimensioni potrebbe avere numerosi filtri e molti tipi diversi di traffico. Elenca tre filtri che potrebbero essere utili a un amministratore di rete.**

- “tcp.port”: utile per visualizzare il traffico sulla porta TCP
- “icmp”: utile per mostrare messaggi d'errore tra i vari dispositivi di rete
- “smb”: utile per rivelare accessi non autorizzati o monitorare il traffico condiviso

**In quali altri modi Wireshark potrebbe essere utilizzato in una rete di produzione?**

- Security analysis: Rilevamento attacchi e traffico malevolo
- Performance troubleshooting: Analisi latenze e pacchetti persi
- Protocol debugging: Risoluzione problemi applicativi
- Network forensics: Investigazione incidenti di sicurezza