Lab Assignment 7

AIM: Study of packet sniffer tools TCPDUMP.

LO3: Explore the different network reconnaissance tools to gather information about networks.

THEORY:

What is TCPDUMP and how to install it?

Tcpdump is a command-line packet analyzer that allows you to capture and analyze network traffic in real-time. It's commonly used for troubleshooting network issues, analyzing network behavior, and diagnosing problems related to network communication. tcpdump captures packets as they travel through a network interface and provides detailed information about each packet, including source and destination addresses, protocol information, payload data, and more.

Linux (Debian/Ubuntu):

Open a terminal and run the following command to install tcpdump:

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install tcpdump

Explain various commands in tcpdump to capture different types of packets.

tcpdump provides a wide range of commands and options to capture and analyze different types of packets. Here are some common tcpdump commands and filters to capture specific types of packets:

1. Capture All Traffic on a Specific Interface:

sudo tcpdump -i eth0

This captures all traffic on the "eth0" network interface.

2. Capture Traffic to or from a Specific IP Address:

sudo tcpdump host 192.168.1.100

This captures all traffic to or from the IP address "192.168.1.100".

3. Capture Traffic on a Specific Port:

sudo tcpdump port 80

This captures all traffic on port 80.

4. Capture Traffic Using a Specific Protocol:

sudo tcpdump icmp

This captures ICMP (ping) traffic.

5. Capture Traffic from a Specific Source IP:

sudo tcpdump src 192.168.1.200

This captures traffic originating from IP address "192.168.1.200".

6. Capture Traffic to a Specific Destination IP:

sudo tcpdump dst 192.168.1.100

This captures traffic directed to IP address "192.168.1.100".

7. Capture Traffic on a Specific Port Using a Protocol:

sudo tcpdump udp port 53

This captures UDP traffic on port 53 (DNS).

8. Capture Traffic Using a Combination of Filters:

sudo tcpdump src 192.168.1.100 and port 22

This captures traffic originating from IP address "192.168.1.100" and using port 22 (SSH).

9. Capture Traffic with Specific Packet Size:

sudo tcpdump greater 1000

This captures packets larger than 1000 bytes.

10. Capture Specific Number of Packets:

sudo tcpdump -c 10

This captures 10 packets and then exits.

11. Capture Packets Using Hexadecimal Filter:

sudo tcpdump -X 'tcp[13] & 2 != 0'

This captures only SYN packets (TCP packets with the SYN flag set).

12. Capture and Save Output to a File:

sudo tcpdump -i eth0 -w output.pcap

This captures traffic on the "eth0" interface and saves it to the "output.pcap" file.

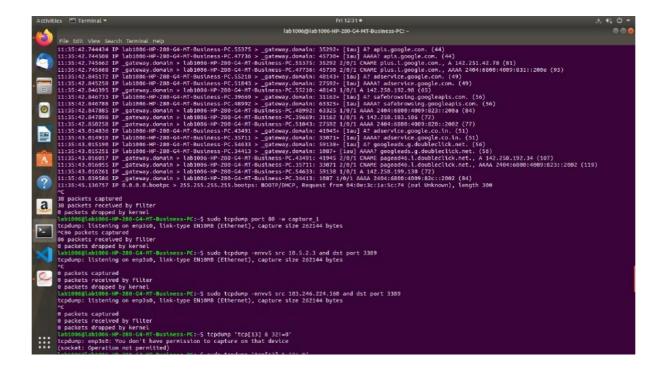
OUTPUT

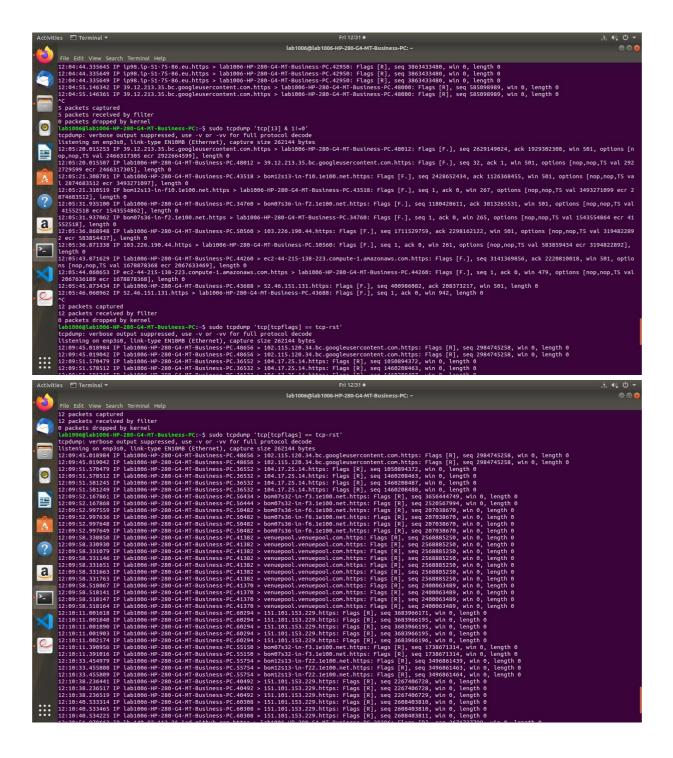












CONCLUSION:

We gained a practical understanding of how TCPDump can be employed to capture, dissect, and interpret network packets in real-time, offering valuable insights into network behavior, troubleshooting, and security assessment. By applying various filters and commands, we were able to capture specific types of traffic based on source and destination addresses, protocols, ports, and packet sizes.