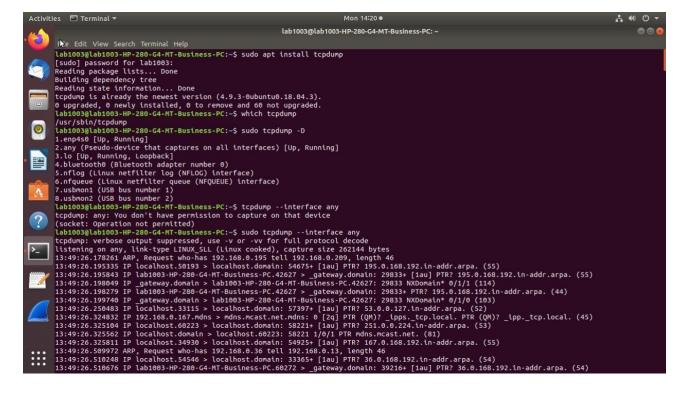
Atharva Yadav Roll No. 127 Batch: S23 Network Lab

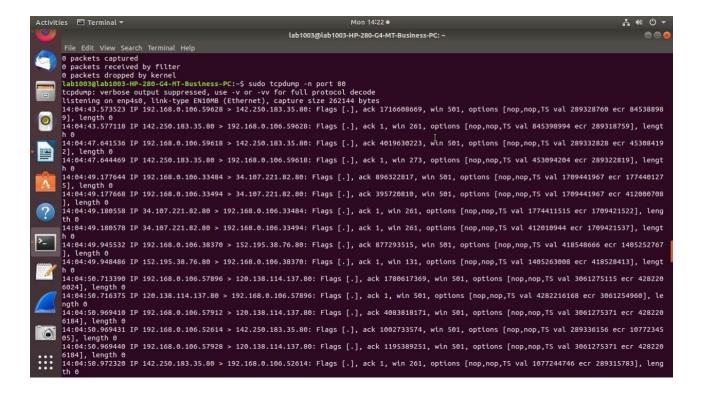
Assignment: TCPDUMP

Theory: 1. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):

- TCP headers contain essential information for reliable, connectionoriented communication.
- Fields include source and destination ports, sequence and acknowledgment numbers, window size, and flags like SYN, ACK, and FIN.
- Analysis of TCP headers helps in monitoring connection establishment, data transfer, and connection termination. 2. IP (Internet Protocol): IP headers encapsulate data packets and facilitate routing across network devices.
- Fields include source and destination IP addresses, version, header length, protocol, and checksum.
- Analysis of IP headers provides insights into packet routing, network addressing, and protocol version used for communication. 3. UDP (User Datagram Protocol):
- UDP headers support connectionless, unreliable communication, ideal for real time applications.
- Fields include source and destination ports, length, and checksum. Analysis of UDP headers helps in understanding datagram transmission and reception without the overhead of connection establishment and acknowledgment.



Lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~\$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c3 -nn tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture size 262144 bytes 13:53:28.538166 IP 192.168.0.54.138 > 192.168.0.255.138: UDP, length 206 13:53:28.634541 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.0.195 tell 192.168.0.33, length 46 13:53:28.856805 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.0.168 tell 192.168.0.168, length 46 3 packets captured 3 packets received by filter 5 packets dropped by kernel



```
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:-$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c4 host www.google.com
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture size 262144 bytes
14:06:26.416139 IP lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.33642 > bom12s20-in-f4.1e100.net.443: UDP, length 685
14:06:26.449431 IP lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.33642 > bom12s20-in-f4.1e100.net.443: UDP, length 32
14:06:26.480443 IP lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.33642 > bom12s20-in-f4.1e100.net.443: UDP, length 34
14:06:26.484209 IP bom12s20-in-f4.1e100.net.443 > lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.33642: UDP, length 234
4 packets captured
13 packets received by filter
1 packet dropped by kernel
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:-$ tcpdump -i any -c6 udp
tcpdump: any: You don't have permission to capture on that device
(socket: Operation not permitted)
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:-$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c6 udp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture size 262144 bytes
14:07:15.406202 IP localhost.54028 > localhost.domain: 973+ [1au] AAAA? metrics.ubuntu.com. (47)
14:07:15.406300 IP localhost.54028 > localhost.domain: 973+ [1au] AAAA? metrics.ubuntu.com. (47)
14:07:15.406300 IP localhost.54028 > localhost.domain: 9909+ [1au] APR retrics.ubuntu.com. (47)
14:07:15.406300 IP localhost.33713 > localhost.domain: 3909+ [1au] PTR? 1.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa. (53)
14:07:15.408907 IP _gateway.domain > lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.33033: 45518 1/3/1 A 162.213.33.48 (127)
6 packets captured
8 packets dropped by kernel
```

```
lab1003@lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ tcpdump -r downloadedPackets.pcap
reading from file downloadedPackets.pcap, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked)
14:10:30.558769 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.0.195 tell 192.168.0.238, length 46
14:10:30.621474 IP 192.168.0.145.mdns > mdns.mcast.net.mdns: 0 PTR (QM)? _microsoft_mcc._tcp.local. (43)
14:10:31.417460 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.0.195 tell 192.168.0.238, length 46
14:10:32.417553 ARP, Request who-has 192.168.0.195 tell 192.168.0.238, length 46
14:10:32.985628 ARP, Request who-has _gateway tell lab1003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC, length 28
```

```
Lablo03@lablo03-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:-$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c6 host 192.168.0.106 and port 80 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture size 262144 bytes [1:5:22.265622 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 2414983451, win 501, options [nop,nop,TS val 2081863904 ecr 4122624900], length 0 [4:15:22.265622 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1, win 261, options [nop,nop,TS val 4122635140] ecr 2081832620], length 0 [4:15:22.265655 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1, win 501, options [nop,nop,TS val 4122635140], length 0 [4:15:22.50553 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1, win 261, options [nop,nop,TS val 4122643580 ecr 2081832620], length 0 [4:15:22.50553 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1, win 261, options [nop,nop,TS val 4122643580 err 2081832620], length 0 [4:15:42.745645 IP labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192 > bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http: Flags [.], ack 1, win 501, options [nop,nop,TS val 412655620 ecr 2081832620], length 0 [4:15:42.752235 IP bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http > labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.56192: Flags [.], ack 1, win 261, options [nop,nop,TS val 412655620 ecr 208183260], length 0 [4:15:42.752235 IP bom12509-in-f3.1e100.net.http > labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51070 | labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51070 | labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51070 | labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51070 | labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51070 | labl003-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC.51170 | labl003
```

Conclusions:

TCPDUMP enables detailed examination of packet headers, facilitating network troubleshooting, performance monitoring, and security analysis.

- By analyzing TCP headers, network administrators can diagnose connection issues, monitor traffic flow, and detect potential security threats.
- Examination of IP headers aids in understanding packet routing, identifying network congestion points, and ensuring proper addressing.
- Analysis of UDP headers helps in optimizing real-time applications,

diagnosing packet loss, and ensuring efficient data transmission. Overall, TCPDUMP provides valuable insights into network traffic behavior and protocol usage, empowering administrators to maintain and optimize network performance and security.