NETWORK SECURITY EXPERIMENT REPORT

Course Title and Number:

Computer Networks

Project Title:

Packet Analysis of Facebook and YouTube Traffic

Virtual private network (VPN) For Remote Access

Group Members:

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Submission Deadline:

07 January 2023.

WIRESHARK REPORT

WIRESHARK:

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer that allows you to capture and inspect the data traveling back and forth on a computer network in real-time. It is an open-source tool commonly used for network troubleshooting, analysis, software development, and education. Wireshark supports a wide range of network protocols and can display the captured data in a detailed and readable format.

Usage:

- 1. **Network Troubleshooting:** Wireshark is often used to identify and troubleshoot network issues by analyzing the packets exchanged between devices.
- 2. **Security Analysis:** Security professionals use Wireshark to detect and analyze malicious activities on a network, such as unauthorized access or suspicious traffic patterns.
- 3. **Protocol Development:** Developers use Wireshark to understand and debug the communication between different devices or software components by examining the protocol messages.
- 4. **Educational Purposes:** Wireshark is commonly used in networking courses and training programs to teach students about network protocols, packet analysis, and network security.

5. **Performance Optimization:** It helps in optimizing network performance by identifying bottlenecks, latency issues, or inefficient data transfers.

Experiment Location:

Conducted at: Home

Type of Computer:

Hardware: AMD A8-4500M APU with Radeon(tm) HD Graphics (with SSE4.2)

OS: 64-bit Windows 10 (22H2), build 19045

Application: Dump cap (Wireshark) 4.2.0 (v4.2.0-0-g54eedfc63953)

CAPTURE FILE PROPERTIES:

Name: FiT67TG2.pcapng

Length: 18 MB

Hash cace611c5799d14cbb473a84647362a02a8dfe4a4ee6027510acc3d2

(SHA256): 54daa2b1

Hash

34e16cabb90969af3a98f59b12efacb05e926c04

(SHA1):

Format: Wireshark/... - pcapng

Encapsulatio

Ethernet

n:

Time

First packet: 2024-01-07 15:49:33

Last packet: 2024-01-07 16:23:33

Elapsed: 00:34:00

Capture

AMD A8-4500M APU with Radeon(tm) HD Graphics (with Hardware:

SSE4.2)

OS: 64-bit Windows 10 (22H2), build 19045

Application: Dumpcap (Wireshark) 4.2.0 (v4.2.0-0-g54eedfc63953)

Interfaces

Interface	<u>Dropped</u>	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size
<u>Interruce</u>	<u>packets</u>		<u>Emil typo</u>	<u>limit (snaplen)</u>
Wi-Fi	0 (0.0%)	none	Ethernet	262144 bytes

Statistics

Measurement	Captured	Displayed	Marked
Packets	28321	28321 (100.0%)	_
Time span, s	2040.020	2040.020	_
Average pps	13.9	13.9	_
Average packet size, B	634	634	
Bytes	17946836	17946836 (100.0%	0 (

Average bytes/s	8797	8797	
Average bits/s	70 k	70 k	

Conversation:

The overall packet send and receive across the networks:



WIRESHARK FILTERS:

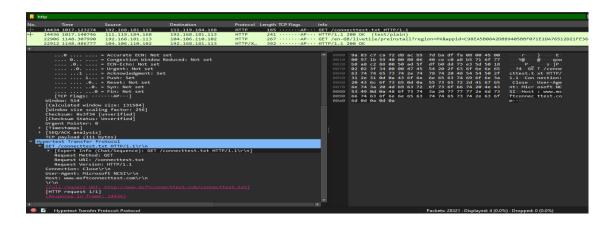
FACEBOOK:

HTTP PACKETS:

Total displayed = 4 Packets

Filter: http

The filter **http** is applied to display HTTP packets, revealing a total of 4 packets in the captured network traffic



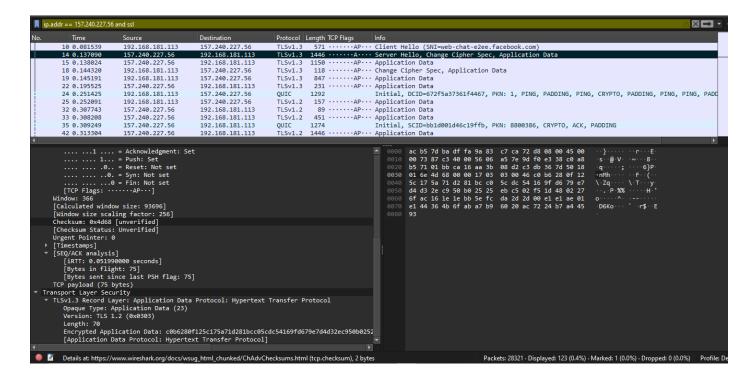
SSL PACKETS:

The filter **`ip.addr** == **157.240.227.56** and ssl` is used to capture SSL packets associated with the IP address **157.240.227.56**. In the captured data, 123 bytes are displayed, constituting **0.4%** of the total traffic.

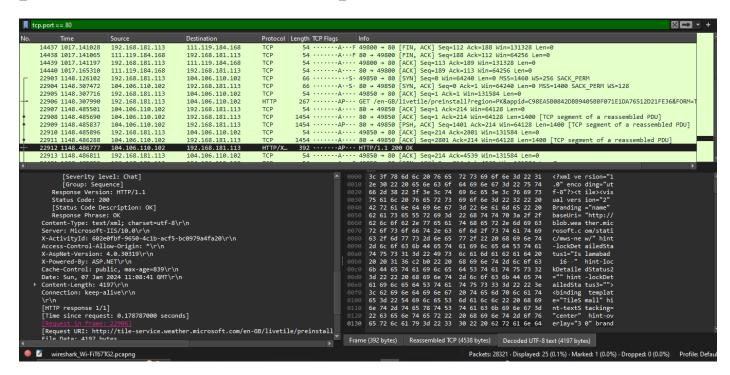
ip.addr == 157.240.227.56 and ssl

Displayed: 123 bytes

Fraction: 0.4%



Then use display filters to separate the subset of TCP packets that are also HTTP packets.

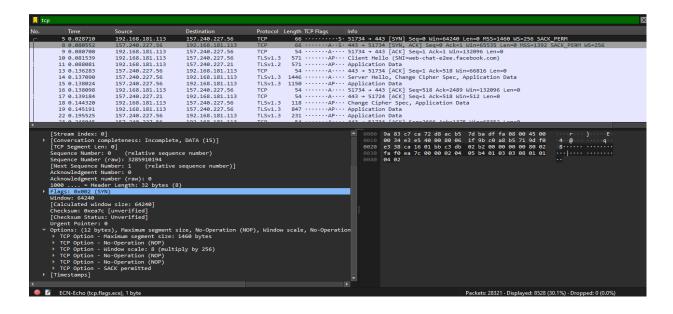


Displayed: 25 bytes

Fraction: 0.1%

TCP to/from Facebook:

The filter **'tcp'** is applied to capture TCP packets to and from the IP address 157.240.227.56. In total, 8528 packets matching this filter are displayed in the captured network traffic.



Filter from src to destination:

FROM MY PC TO FACEBOOK:

The filter **'tcp and ip.src** == **192.168.181.113 && ip.dst** == **157.240.227.56'** is applied to capture TCP packets sent from your computer (source IP: 192.168.181.113) to Facebook (destination IP: 157.240.227.56). A total of 148 packets matching this filter are displayed, constituting 0.5% of the total traffic.

tcp and ip.src == 192.168.181.113 && ip.dst == 157.240.227.56

Total displayed: 148

Fraction: 0.5%

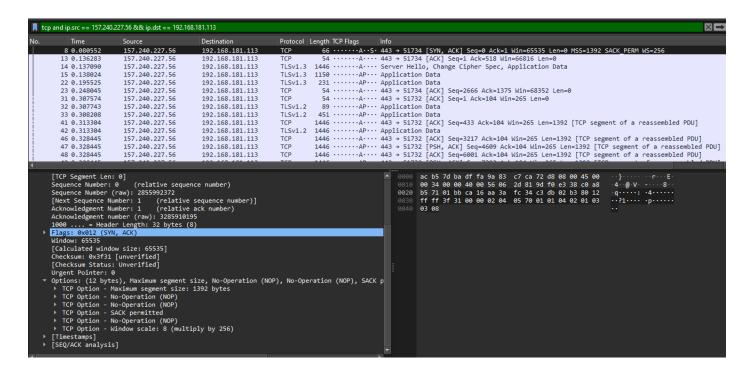
Time	Source	Destination	Protocol L	ength TCP Flags	Info				
5 0.028710	192.168.181.113	157,240,227,56	TCP	66	· 51734 → 443 [S	YNl Sea=0 Win=	64240 Len=0 MS	S=1460 WS=256 SAC	K PERM
9 0.080700	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		· 51734 → 443 [A				_
LØ 0.081539	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3	571 · · · · · · AP · ·	· Client Hello (SNI=web-chat-e	2ee.facebook.c	om)	
L6 0.138098	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP	54 · · · · · · A · · ·	· 51734 → 443 [A	CK] Seq=518 Ac	k=2489 Win=132	096 Len=0	
18 0.144320	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3	118 ·····AP··					
19 0.145191	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3		 Application Da 				
25 0.252091	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.2	157 · · · · · · AP · ·	 Application Da 	ta			
29 0.298261	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		· 51734 → 443 [A				
34 0.308250	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP	54 · · · · · · A · · ·	· 51732 → 443 [A	.CK] Seq=104 Ac	k=433 Win=514	Len=0	
13 0.313478	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP	54 · · · · · · A · · ·	· 51732 → 443 [A	.CK] Seq=104 Ac	k=3217 Win=516	Len=0	
52 0.328578	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		· 51732 → 443 [A				
8 0.340314	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP	54 · · · · · · A · · ·	 51732 → 443 [A 	.CK] Seq=104 Ac	k=17137 Win=51	.6 Len=0	
52 0.346354	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
66 0.359048	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
59 0.362379	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
71 0.365585	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
74 0.369367	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
32 0.375434	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
35 0.463556	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
88 0.463877	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
0.464232	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
94 0.464600	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
97 0.464896	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
00 0.465273	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		· 51732 → 443 [A				
03 0.465635	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
06 0.466014	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
9 0.466399	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
2 0.466748	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		 51732 → 443 [A 				
5 0 467112	192 168 181 113	157 240 227 56	TCP	54	· 51732 → 443 [A	CKl Sen=104 Ac	k=64465 Win=51	6 Len=0	
	Type: Client Hello (1)						c0 a8 b5 71 9d f0	@·····q··
Length: 50								aa 3a fc 35 50 18	-8:-5P-
	LS 1.2 (0x0303)							00 01 00 01 fc 03	
	bfa18131d0d3a70ac6361	a6b354ed7c6ec99aaef3c	:d776e1b89c61	022808be				c6 36 1a 6b 35 4e	16-k5N
	Length: 32							b8 9c 61 02 28 08	······<· v···a·(·
	: f487d4274cbc5456cfc	447518edae4ae370c7527	4735669†71bc	c23c95c57396				cf c4 47 51 8e da	L TV GQ
	tes Length: 32 tes (16 suites)				0070 e4	ae 37 0c /5 2/	47 35 66 91	71 bc c2 3c 95 c5	· 7·u'G5 f·q··<··

From Facebook to Computer:

The filter **'tcp and ip.src** == **157.240.227.56 && ip.dst** == **192.168.181.113**' is used to capture TCP packets sent from Facebook (source IP: 157.240.227.56) to your computer (destination IP: 192.168.181.113). A total of 186 packets matching this filter are displayed, constituting 0.7% of the total traffic.

tcp and ip.src == 157.240.227.56 && ip.dst == 192.168.181.113

Total Displayed: 186 (0.7%)



HTTP to/from facebook:

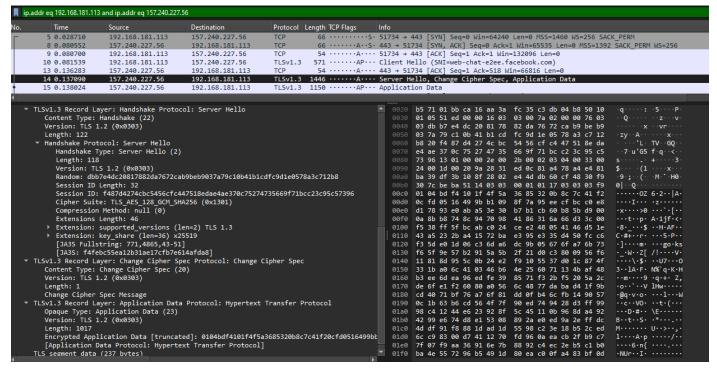
The filter **`ip.addr** == **157.240.227.56 && tcp.port** == **443**` is applied to capture HTTP packets to and from Facebook on port 443 (HTTPS). A total of 334 packets matching this filter are displayed, constituting **1.2%** of the total traffic. The source port is 51734, and the destination port is 443.

Total displayed: 334 packets (1.2%)

	r == 157.240.227.56	&& tcp.port == 443				<u> </u>
	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length TCP Flags	Info
	5 0.028710	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		S· 51734 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	8 0.080552	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TCP		5· 443 → 51734 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1392 SACK_PERM WS=256
	9 0.080700	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		·· 51734 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132096 Len=0
	10 0.081539	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3		··· Client Hello (SNI=web-chat-e2ee.facebook.com)
	13 0.136283	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TCP		·· 443 → 51734 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=66816 Len=0
	14 0.137090	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113			·· Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
	15 0.138024	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113			·· Application Data
	16 0.138098	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		·· 51734 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2489 Win=132096 Len=0
	18 0.144320	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3		·· Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
- 1	19 0.145191	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.3		·· Application Data
- 2	22 0.195525	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TLSv1.3		· · · Application Data
- 2	23 0.248045	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TCP		·· 443 → 51734 [ACK] Seq=2666 Ack=1375 Win=68352 Len=0
- 2	25 0.252091	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TLSv1.2		·· Application Data
- 2	29 0.298261	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP		·· 51734 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1375 Ack=2666 Win=131840 Len=0
- 3	31 0.307574	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TCP		·· 443 → 51732 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=104 Win=265 Len=0
- 3	32 0.307743	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TLSv1.2	89 · · · · · AP ·	· · Application Data
	33 0.308208	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TLSv1.2		· · Application Data
- 3	34 0.308250	192.168.181.113	157.240.227.56	TCP	54 · · · · · · A · ·	·· 51732 → 443 [ACK] Seq=104 Ack=433 Win=514 Len=0
- 4	41 0.313304	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TCP	1446 · · · · · · · A · ·	·· 443 → 51732 [ACK] Seq=433 Ack=104 Win=265 Len=1392 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
4	42 0.313304	157.240.227.56	192.168.181.113	TLSv1.2	1446 ·····AP•	· · Application Data
	42 A 212479	102 169 191 112	157 240 227 56	TCD	F4	E1722 > 442 [ACK] Cog=104 Ack=2217 Nin=E16 Lon=0
err	net Protocol Ve	rsion 4, Src: 192.16	8.181.113, Dst: 157.2	40.227.56		■ 0020 e3 38 ca 16 01 bb c3 db 02 b3 aa 3a fc 35 50 18 ·8·····: 5P·
nsn	mission Control	Protocol, Src Port:	51734, Dst Port: 443	, Seq: 1,	Ack: 1, Len: 517	0030 02 04 f9 27 00 00 16 03 01 02 00 01 00 01 fc 03 ···'···
Sou	urce Port: 51734	4				0040 03 04 bf a1 81 31 d0 d3 a7 0a c6 36 1a 6b 35 4e ····1····6·k5N
Des	stination Port:	443				0050 d7 c6 ec 99 aa ef 3c d7 76 e1 b8 9c 61 02 28 08 ·····< v···a·(·
	tream index: 0]					0060 be 20 f4 87 d4 27 4c bc 54 56 cf c4 47 51 8e da · · · · 'L · TV · · GO ·
ſSt		nlatanassı Insamplat	e DATA (15\]			
	onversation comp	breceness: Incombrec				0070 e4 ae 37 0c 75 27 47 35 66 9f 71 bc c2 3c 95 c5 ···7·u'G5 f·q······
[ca			c, DAIA (13)]			0070 e4 ae 37 0c 75 27 47 35 66 9f 71 bc c2 3c 95 c5 · · 7 u'G5 f q· · 〈· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
[Са [ТС	CP Segment Len:	517]	, , , ,			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f s······+·/
Co [TC Seq	CP Segment Len: quence Number: :	517] 1 (relative seque	, , , ,			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f s······+/ 0090 c0 2c c0 30 cc a9 cc a8 c0 13 c0 14 00 9c 00 9d ·, ·0·······
Co [TC Seq Seq	CP Segment Len: quence Number: : quence Number (:	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195	nce number)			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f 5+/ 0090 c0 2c c0 30 ca ac ca 3c c0 13 c0 14 00 9c 00 9d ,0 00a0 00 2f 00 35 01 00 01 93 1a 1a 00 00 44 69 00 05 -/.5Di
[Co [TC Seq Seq [Ne	CP Segment Len: quence Number: 1 quence Number (1 ext Sequence Nur	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati	nce number) ve sequence number)]			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f 5+/ 0090 c0 2c c0 30 cc a9 cc a8 c0 13 c0 14 00 9c 00 9d ,0bi 00a0 00 2f 00 35 01 00 01 93 1a 1a 00 00 44 69 00 05 ./5bi
[Ca [TC Seq Seq [Ne Ack	CP Segment Len: quence Number: : quence Number (: ext Sequence Nur knowledgment Nur	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati mber: 1 (relative	nce number) ve sequence number)] ack number)			0080 73 96 00 20 00 00 10 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f s+/ 0090 c0 2c 03 0c c0 9c c0 8 c0 13 c0 14 00 9c 00 9d .0 0080 00 2f 00 35 01 00 01 93 10 10 00 04 46 90 05 /5 Di 00b0 00 3 02 68 32 00 2b 00 07 06 30 30 30 30 12 + :: 00b0 00 00 00 00 00 08 f a f a 00 10 00 17 00 18 00 23#
[Ca [TC Seq Seq [Ne Ack Ack	CP Segment Len: quence Number: : quence Number (; ext Sequence Nur knowledgment Nur knowledgment nur	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati mber: 1 (relative mber (raw): 28559923	nce number) ve sequence number)] ack number) 73			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f 5
[Ca [TC Seq Seq [Ne Ack Ack 010	CP Segment Len: quence Number: : quence Number (ext Sequence Nur knowledgment Nur knowledgment nur 01 = Header	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati mber: 1 (relative mber (raw): 28559923 r Length: 20 bytes (nce number) ve sequence number)] ack number) 73			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f 5 + / 0090 c0 2c 2c 36 cc a9 cc a8 cc 13 c0 14 00 9c 00 9d , 0
[Co [TC Seq Seq [Ne Ack Ack 910 Fla	CP Segment Len: quence Number: 1 quence Number (1 ext Sequence Nur knowledgment Nur knowledgment nur 01 = Header ags: 0x018 (PSH	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati mber: 1 (relative mber (raw): 28559923 r Length: 20 bytes (nce number) ve sequence number)] ack number) 73			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 c0 2b c0 2f 5
[Co [TC Seq [Ne Ack Ack 010 Fla Win	CP Segment Len: quence Number: : quence Number (ext Sequence Nur knowledgment Nur knowledgment nur 01 = Header	517] 1 (relative seque raw): 3285910195 mber: 518 (relati mber: 1 (relative mber (raw): 28559923 r Length: 20 bytes (, ACK)	nce number) ve sequence number)] ack number) 73			0080 73 96 00 20 0a 0a 13 01 13 02 13 03 02 0b 02 2f 5

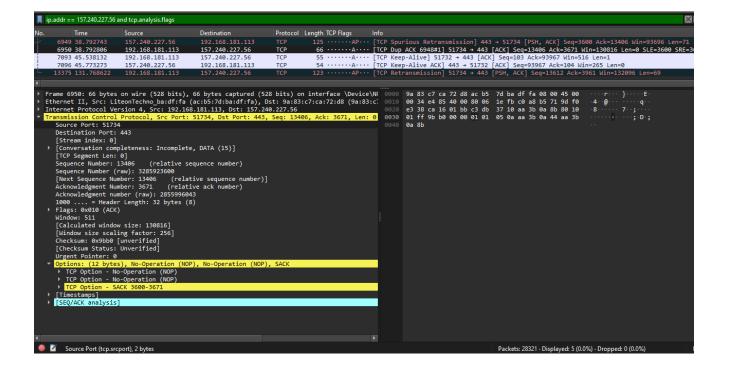
Conversation filter between pc to Facebook:

ip.addr eq 192.168.181.113 and ip.addr eq 157.240.227.56



FLAGS:

The filter **ip.addr** == **157.240.227.56** and **tcp.analysis.flags** in Wireshark is designed to display TCP packets to and from the IP address 157.240.227.56 while also showing additional information related to TCP flags analysis.



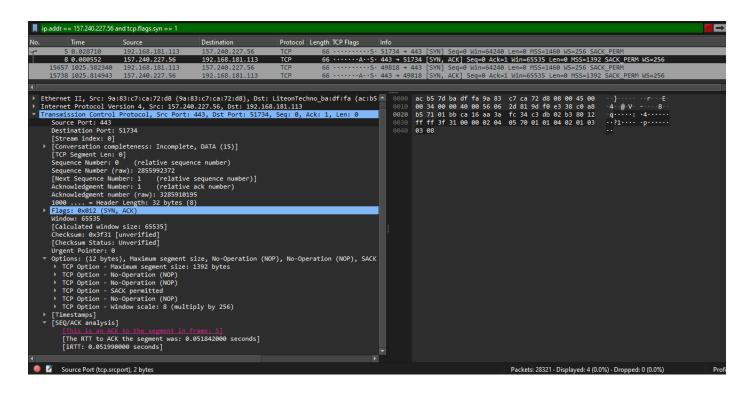
SYN FLAG:

The filter `ip.addr == 157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.syn == 1` is used to capture TCP packets with the SYN flag set sent to or from the IP address 157.240.227.56. A total of 4 packets matching this filter are displayed, constituting 0.0% of the total 28321 SYN-flagged packets.

ip.addr == 157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.syn == 1

Displayed: 4 packets

Fraction: 0.0% because total are 28321

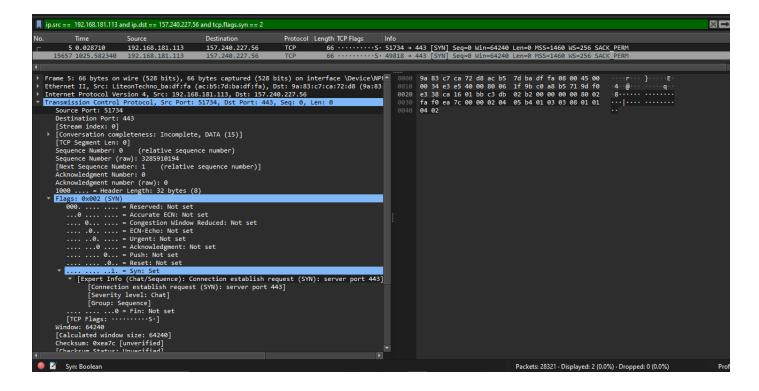


From Pc to Facebook:

```
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.syn == 2
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.syn == 3
```

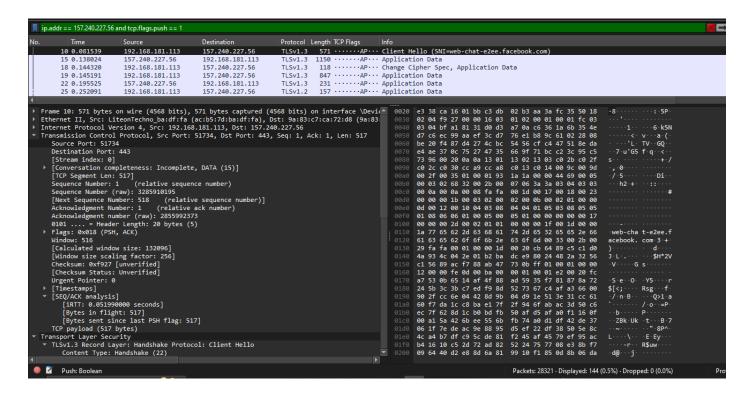
Displayed: 2

Fraction: 0.2 %



PUSH FLAG:

The filter **`ip.addr** == **157.240.227.56** and **tcp.flags.push** == **1**` is applied to capture TCP packets with the PUSH flag set sent to or from the IP address 157.240.227.56. A total of 144 packets matching this filter are displayed, constituting 0.5% of the total traffic.



ip.addr == 157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.push == 1

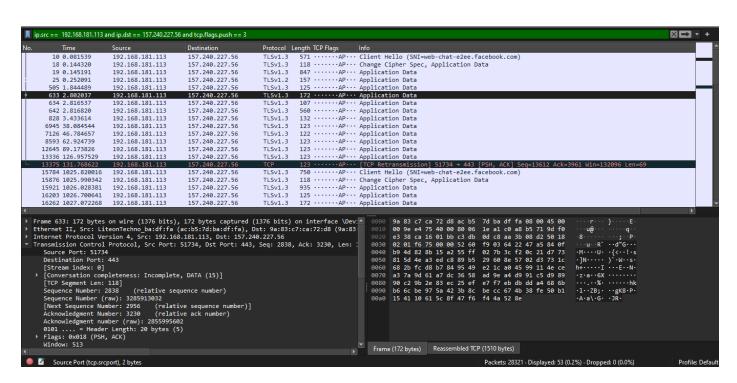
Displayed packets: 144

Fraction: 0.5%

From PC to Facebook:

```
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.push == 3
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.push == 2
Displayed: 53
```

Fraction: 0.2%



Reset:

The filter **`ip.addr** == **157.240.227.56** and **tcp.flags.reset** == **1**` is used to capture TCP packets with the Reset (RST) flag set sent to or from the IP address 157.240.227.56. However, in the provided analysis, no packets matching this filter are displayed, indicating that there are no TCP packets with the RST flag set in the specified communication with Facebook.

Reset flag does not display any packets.

ip.addr == 157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.reset == 1

From Computer to the Facebook:

ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.reset == 1
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.reset == 2
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst ==
157.240.227.56 and tcp.flags.reset == 3
0 displayed

Facebook Statistics for Set Flags:

FLAGS	COUNT	FRACTION
SYN	4	0.0%
PSH	144	0.5%
RST	0	0%

From YouTube:

Capture Properties:

Name: E:\University\Smester 5\computer network\youtube.pcapng

Length: 219 MB

Hash c3970028d87fc75da568d7c704729c83462ef91bdf96daf5975a1afd

(SHA256): 298c70a2

Hash

2aa2ce529f2f39f6be8ef4ee05cd17f083cdd56c

(SHA1):

Format: Wireshark/... - pcapng

Encapsulatio

Ethernet

n:

Time

First packet: 2024-01-08 20:31:07

Last packet: 2024-01-08 21:02:26

Elapsed: 00:31:18

Capture

AMD A8-4500M APU with Radeon(tm) HD Graphics (with

Hardware: SSE4.2)

OS: 64-bit Windows 10 (22H2), build 19045

Application: Dumpcap (Wireshark) 4.2.0 (v4.2.0-0-g54eedfc63953)

Interfaces

Interface	<u>Dropped</u>	Contura filtor	Link type	Packet size	
merrace	<u>packets</u>	Capture filter		<u>limit (snaplen)</u>	
Wi-Fi	0 (0.0%)	none	Ethernet	262144 bytes	

Statistics

Measurement	<u>Captured</u>	<u>Displayed</u>	Marked
Packets	208212	208212 (100.0%)	
Time span, s	1878.976	1878.976	
Average pps	110.8	110.8	
Average packet size, B	1020	1020	
Bytes	212411107	212411107 (100.0%)	0
Average bytes/s	113 k	113 k	
Average bits/s	904 k	904 k	

HTTP Protocol Filter for YouTube:

1. http

You'll notice that all the packets in the list show HTTP for the protocol.

To display all the HTTP traffic you need to use the following protocol and port display filter:

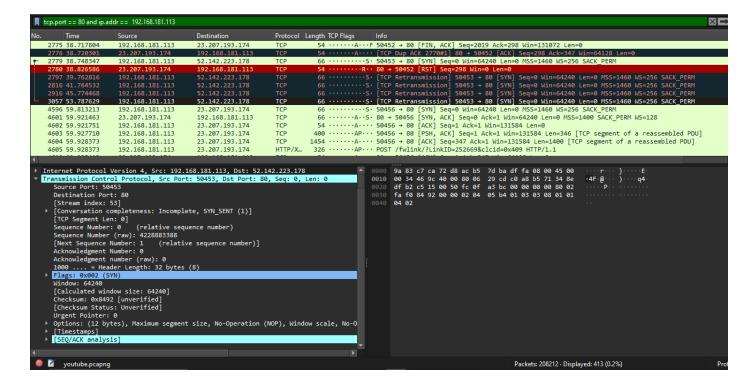
tcp.dstport == 80



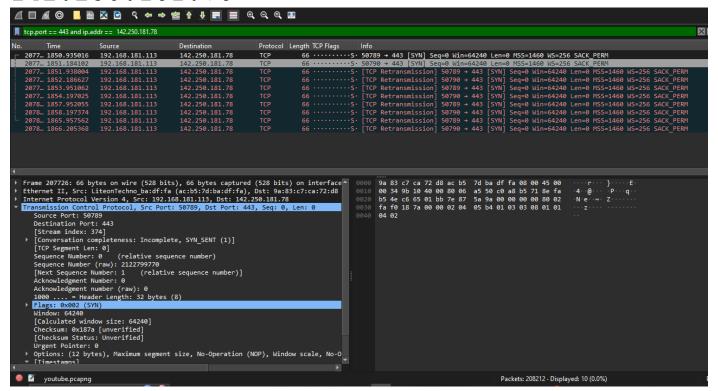
Filtering HTTP Traffic to and from Specific IP Address in Wireshark

If you want to filter for all HTTP traffic exchanged with a specific you can use the "and" operator. If, for example, you wanted to see all HTTP traffic related to a site at you could use the following filter:

```
tcp.port == 80 and ip.addr == 192.168.181.113
```



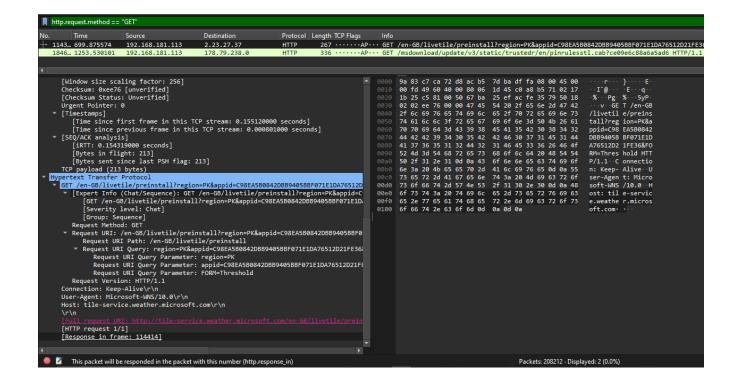
From YouTube tcp.port == 443 and ip.addr == 142.250.181.78



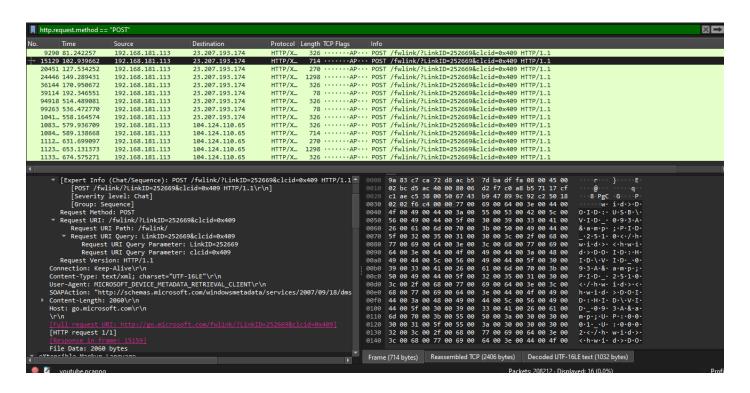
HTTP Method Filter

if you want to dig into your HTTP traffic you can filter for things like GET, PUT, POST, DELETE, HEAD, OPTIONS, CONNECT, and TRACE. To filter for these methods use the following filter syntax:

http.request.method == "GET"



POST:

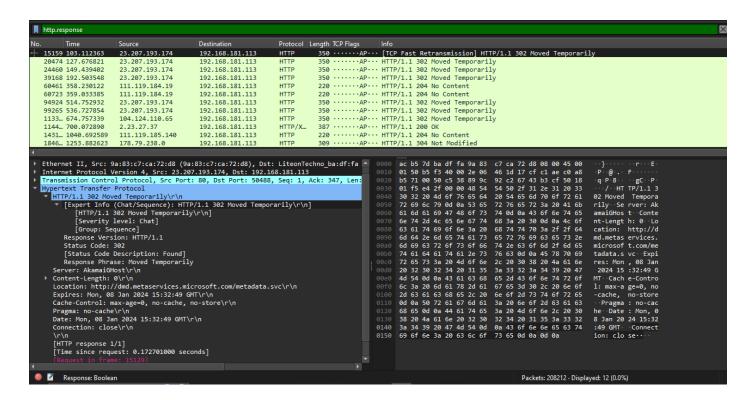


HTTP RESPONSE FILTER:

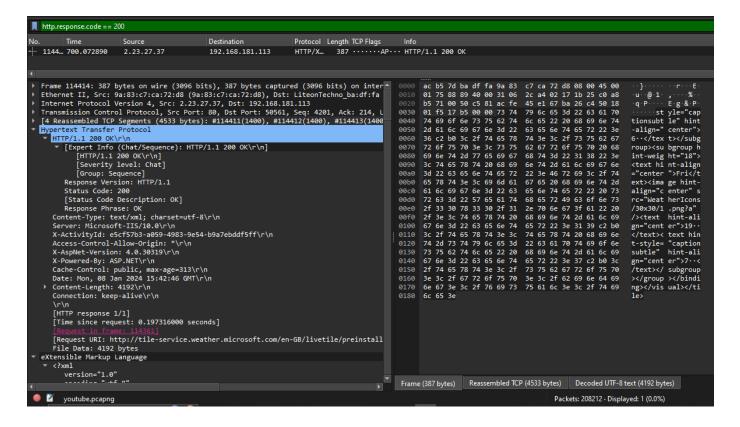
One of the many valuable bits of information in a HTTP conversation is the response. This is the code a website returns that tells the status of the asset that was requested. You've probably seen things like Error 404 (Not Found) and 403 (Forbidden). These are HTTP responses and only a couple of the many that exist.

To filter for all responses enter the following display filter:

http.response



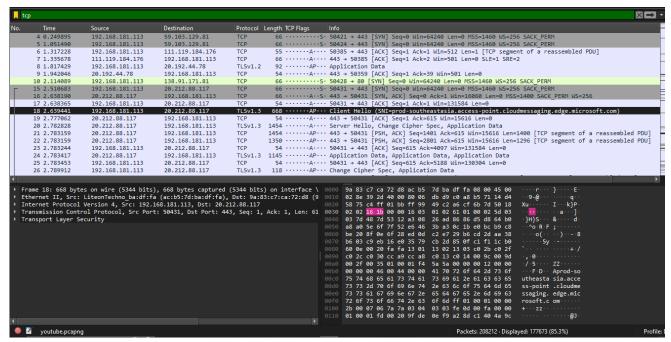
The Wireshark display filter **http.response.code** == **200** is used to filter and display only those packets where the HTTP response code is 200. This filter is particularly useful when you want to focus on successful HTTP responses, as HTTP response code 200 indicates a successful request.



TCP Filter for YouTube:

1. tcp

Captures all TCP traffic related to YouTube, providing a comprehensive overview of both incoming and outgoing connections.

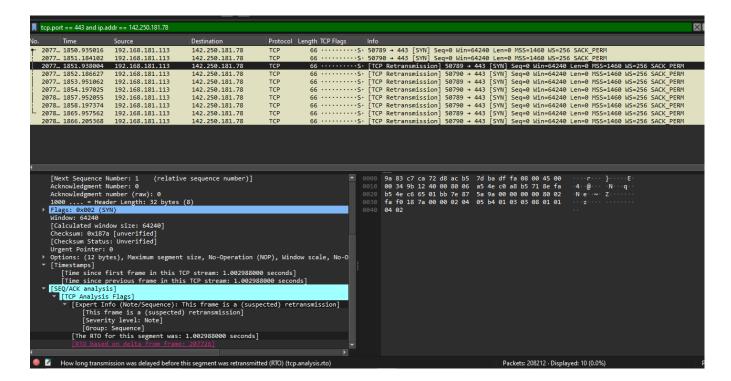


Capture TCP traffic on port 443 (HTTP) to/from YouTube:

tcp.port == 443 and ip.addr == 142.250.181.78

DISPLAYED: 10 Packets

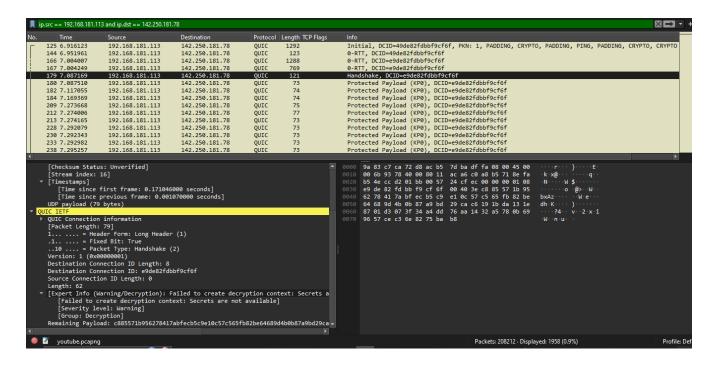
Filters TCP traffic on port 443 with a source or destination IP address of 142.250.181.78, displaying a total of 10 packets meeting these criteria.



Capture TCP traffic from computer to YouTube servers:

```
ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst == 142.250.181.78
Displayed: 1958 (0.9%)
```

Captures TCP traffic from the local computer (source IP 192.168.181.113) to YouTube servers (destination IP 142.250.181.78), displaying 1958 packets, and representing 0.9% of the total captured traffic.

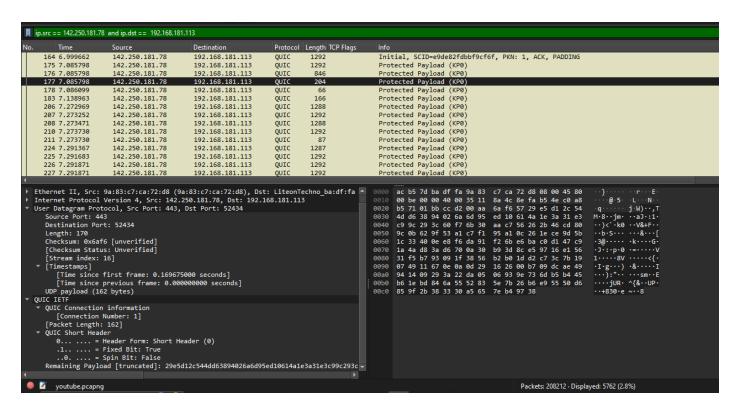


Capture TCP traffic from YouTube servers to your computer:

ip.src == 142.250.181.78 and ip.dst == 192.168.181.113

DISPLAYED: 5762 (2.8%)

Captures TCP traffic from YouTube servers (source IP 142.250.181.78) to your computer (destination IP 192.168.181.113), displaying 5762 packets, and constituting 2.8% of the total captured traffic.



Capture TCP traffic on port 19305 (commonly used for YouTube RTMFP - Real-Time Messaging Protocol):

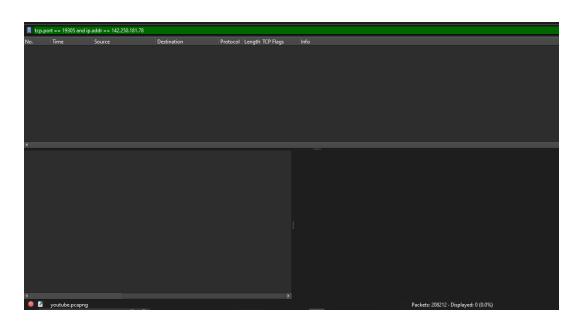
You are seeing zero displayed packets, there could be several reasons for this:

1. No RTMFP Traffic:

• It's possible that there is no RTMFP traffic on the network during the time of your capture. RTMFP is specific to applications that use Adobe technologies, and not all applications or websites utilize this protocol.

2. Encryption or Other Protocols:

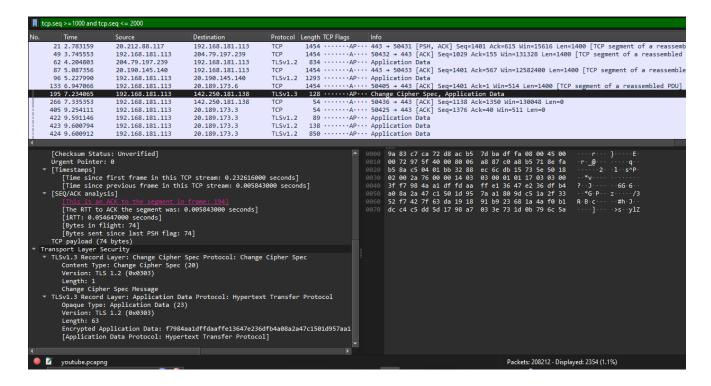
 RTMFP traffic may be encrypted or encapsulated within another protocol, making it harder to capture or recognize using a simple portbased filter.



Capture TCP traffic with a specific sequence number range:

tcp.seq
$$\geq$$
=1000 and tcp.seq \leq = 2000

Captures TCP traffic with sequence numbers between 1000 and 2000, focusing on a specific range of sequence numbers for analysis.



Capture TCP traffic with specific TCP flags set (e.g., SYN and ACK):

tcp[13] == 18

DISPLAYED: 36728 (17.6%)

Captures TCP traffic with specific flags set (e.g., SYN and ACK) by filtering on the 13th byte of the TCP header, displaying 36,728 packets, representing 17.6% of the total captured traffic. Filters TCP traffic with specific flags set, focusing on the 13th byte of the TCP header to capture packets with intricate flag combinations (e.g., SYN and ACK). The displayed count of 36,728 packets accounts for 17.6% of the total captured traffic, providing insights into nuanced TCP communications.

```
Protocol Length TCP Flags
                                                                                                                                                                                                                   TLSV1.2 670 ...AP... Application Data
TLSV1.3 1117 ...AP... Client Hello (SNI-fonts.googleapis.com)
TLSV1.3 435 ...AP... Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
TLSV1.3 128 ...AP... Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
TLSV1.3 1022 ...AP... Application Data, Application Data
TLSV1.3 1022 ...AP... Application Data, Application Data
TLSV1.2 58 ...AP... Application Data, Application Data
              194 7.228222
                                                                       142.250.181.138
                                                                                                                                               192.168.181.113
              223 7.287556
234 7.293558
                                                                                                                                               192.168.181.113
                                                                                                                                               192.168.181.113
                                                                        20.189.173.6
                                                                                                                                              192.168.181.113
              397 8.895289
                                                                        192.168.181.113
                                                                                                                                              20.189.173.3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   138 ·····AP··· Application Data
           [Calculated window size: 67840]
[Window size scaling factor: 256]
Checksum: 0x8085 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Ungent Pointer: 0
[Time since first frame in this TCP stream: 0.226773000 seconds]
[Time since previous frame in this TCP stream: 0.114012000 seconds]
[SEQ/ACK analysis]
[SHTT: 0.054647000 seconds]
[Bytes in flight: 381]
[Bytes sent since last PSH flag: 381]
TCP payload (381 bytes)
ransport Layer Security
'TLSV1.3 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
Content Type: Handshake (22)
Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
Length: 128

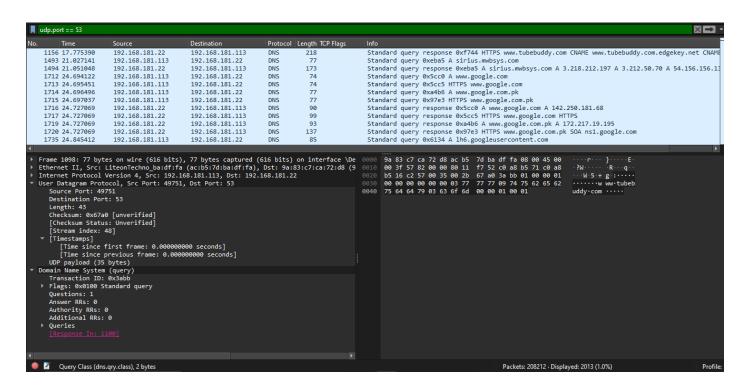
Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
'TLSV1.3 Record Layer: Change Cipher Spec Protocol: Change Cipher Spec
Content Type: Change Cipher Spec (20)
Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
Length: 12
Length: 12
Change Cipher Spec Message
'TLSV1.3 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: Hypertext Transfer Protocol
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      youtube.pcapng
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Packets: 208212 · Displayed: 36728 (17.6%)
```

Filter for DNS queries:

udp.port == 53

Displayed: 2013 (1%)

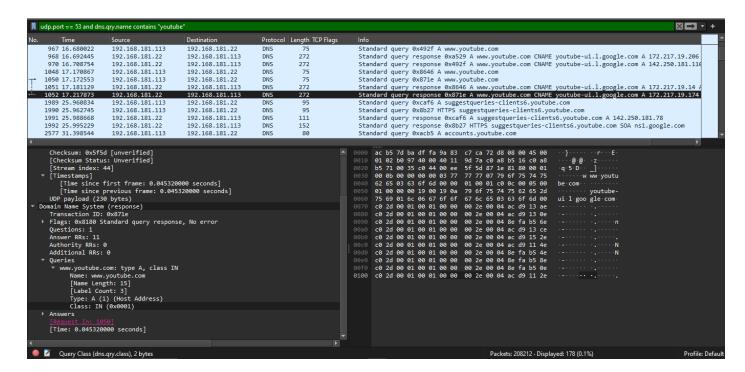
Filters DNS queries by capturing UDP traffic on port 53, displaying 2013 packets, constituting 1% of the total captured traffic.



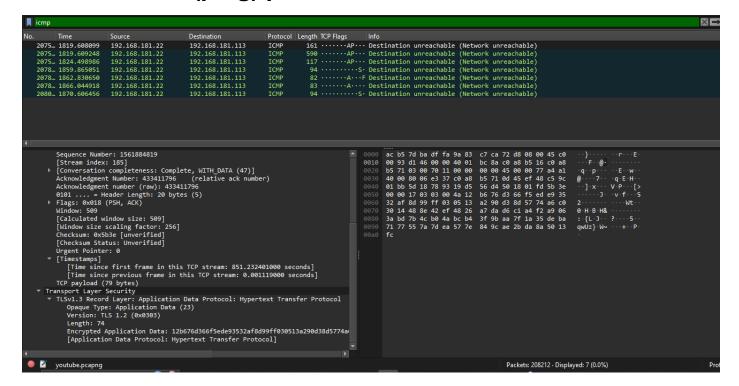
udp.port == 53 and dns.qry.name contains
"youtube"

Displayed: 178

Filters DNS queries related to YouTube by capturing UDP traffic on port 53 and checking if the DNS query name contains "YouTube", displaying 178 relevant packets.



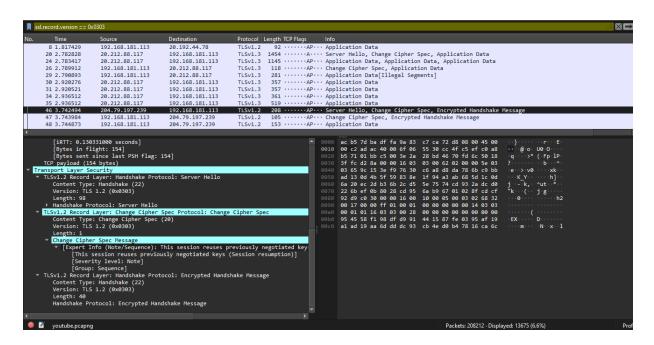
Filter for ICMP (ping) packets:



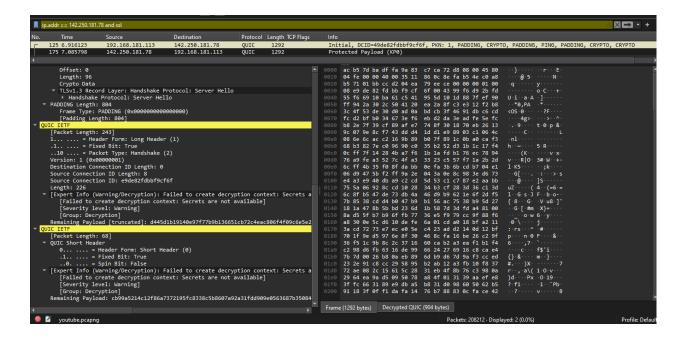
SSL:

Filter for SSL/TLS traffic with specific SSL/TLS version:

ssl.record.version == 0x0303Filters SSL/TLS traffic for packets using the specific SSL/TLS version 0x0303 (TLS 1.2) in the SSL record version field.



ip.addr == 142.250.181.78 and ssl



Filters and displays SSL/TLS traffic associated with the IP address 142.250.181.78.

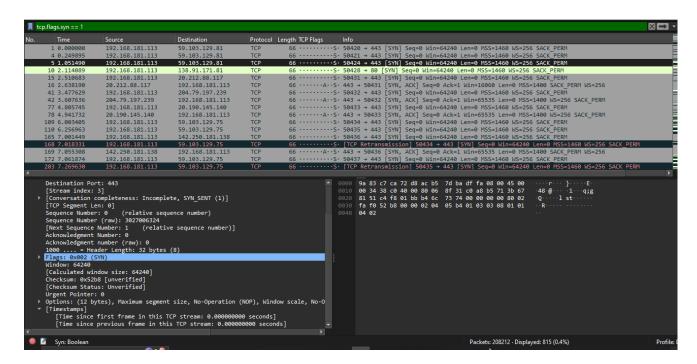
FLAGS:

SYN FLAG:

(captured under item #1,#2,#3)

tcp.flags.syn == 1 Displayed: 815 Fraction: 0.4%

Captures and displays TCP packets with the SYN flag set, resulting in 815 packets, constituting 0.4% of the total captured traffic (items #1, #2, #3).



From PC to YouTube:

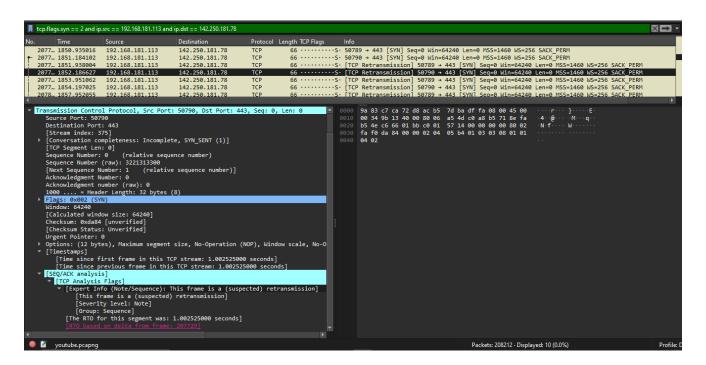
tcp.flags.syn == 1 and ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst == 142.250.181.78

Displayed: 10 Fraction: 0.0%

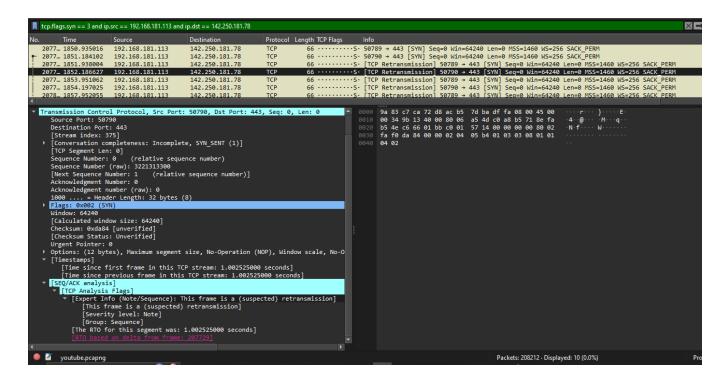
Captures TCP packets from a PC to YouTube with the SYN flag set, displaying 10 packets, representing 0.0% of the total captured traffic.

tcp.flags.syn == 2 and ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst == 142.250.181.78

Filters TCP packets from a PC to YouTube with the SYN flag set to 2, focusing on specific SYN values in the TCP handshake.



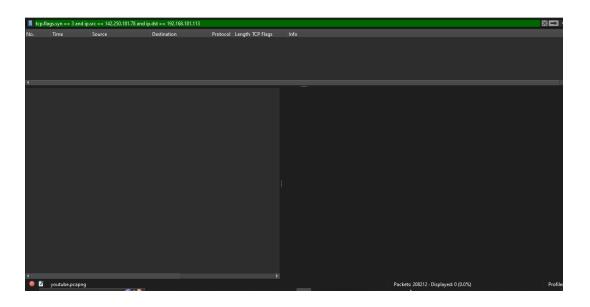
tcp.flags.syn == 3 and ip.src == 192.168.181.113 and ip.dst == 142.250.181.78 Filters TCP packets from a PC to YouTube with the SYN flag set to 3, targeting a specific condition in the TCP handshake.



FROM YouTube to PC:

0 for #3

The provided information "0 for #3" suggests that there were no TCP packets from YouTube to the PC with the specified conditions (SYN flag set to 3, source IP 192.168.181.113, and destination IP 142.250.181.78) in the captured data under item #3.



0 displayed for #2

0 displayed for #1

```
tcp.flags.syn == 1 and ip.src == 142.250.181.78 and ip.dst == 192.168.181.113
```

Indicates that there were no displayed packets for item #2 and item #1 with the provided filters. The specific filter `tcp.flags.syn == 1 and ip.src == 142.250.181.78 and ip.dst == 192.168.181.113` focuses on capturing TCP packets with the SYN flag set from YouTube to the PC.

PUSH:

(captured under item #1,#2,#3)

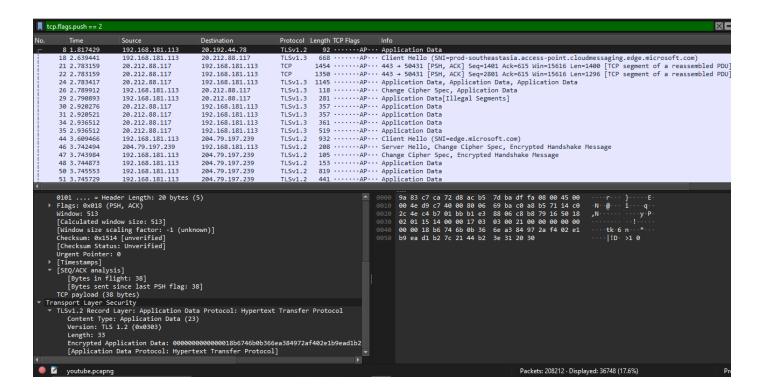
From PC to YouTube:

```
tcp.flags.push == 1
displayed: 36748 Fraction: 17.6%
```

Captures and displays TCP packets with the PUSH flag set from the PC to YouTube, resulting in 36,748 packets, representing 17.6% of the total captured traffic under items #1, #2, and #3.

tcp.flags.push == 2

The filter `tcp.flags.push == 2` focuses on capturing TCP packets where the PUSH flag is set to 2, targeting a specific condition related to the PUSH flag in the TCP protocol.



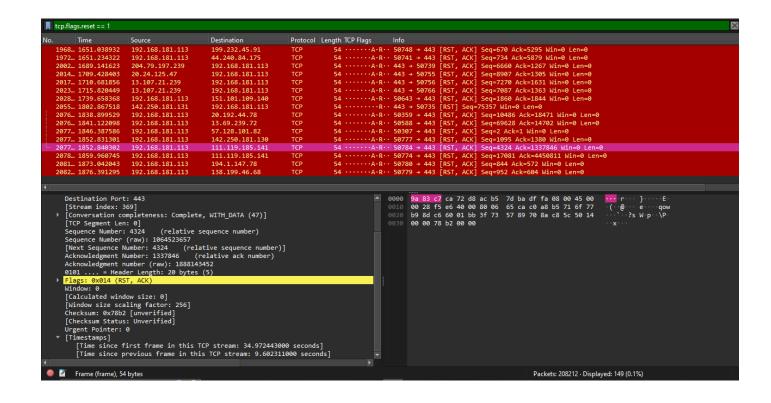
RESET:

tcp.flags.reset == 1

Dsiplayed: 149 Fraction:0.1%

Same display and fraction for the Capture Item #2 and #3.

Captures and displays TCP packets with the RESET (RST) flag set to 1. The displayed count is 149 packets, constituting 0.1% of the total captured traffic, and the same applies for Capture Items #2 and #3. Captures TCP packets with the RESET (RST) flag set to 1, displaying 149 packets, constituting 0.1% of the total traffic, consistent across Capture Items #2 and #3. This filter helps identify reset events in the TCP communication.



YouTube Table for set flags for capture item #1

FLAGS	COUNT	FRACTION
SYN	10	0.0%
PSH	36748	17.6%
RST	149	0.1%

Reference Videos:

https://youtu.be/u4ht-E-Kihk?si=4SBxFQ9y8TPN8S9e

https://youtu.be/5qecyZHL-GU?si=89GhFkp3VLl0bHWZ

VPN PROJECT

Introduction:

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a service designed to create a secure, encrypted connection to ensure privacy and anonymity while utilizing the internet. VPNs extend a private network across a public network, enabling users to securely send and receive data.

II. Why use a VPN?

- 1. **Privacy and Anonymity:** VPNs hide a user's browser history, IP address, and geographical location, enhancing security and preventing unauthorized access to personal data.
- 2. **Bypassing Geographical Restrictions**: VPNs enable access to restricted content based on location, allowing users to visit otherwise unavailable websites.
- 3. **Remote Access**: VPNs provide secure remote access to a company's network, facilitating work from home or while traveling.
- 4. **Public WiFi Security:** VPNs protect users on public WiFi networks from hackers and cybercriminals attempting to intercept sensitive information.

III. How VPNs Work:

1. **Tunneling Protocols**: VPNs utilize tunneling protocols like OpenVPN, SSTP, and IKEv2 for data encryption and decryption.

- 2. **Encryption:** VPNs use encryption to secure data transmitted over the internet, preventing unauthorized reading without the decryption key.
- 3. **IP Address Masking**: VPNs replace a user's IP address with that of the VPN server, maintaining anonymity and preventing tracking.

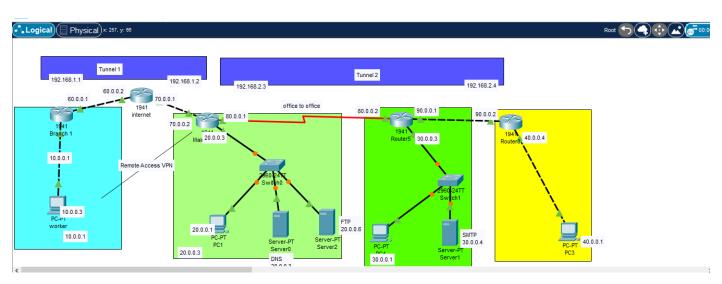
IV. Types of VPNs:

- 1. **Remote Access VPNs:** Allow individual users to securely connect to a private network over the internet.
- 2. **Site-to-Site VPNs**: Connect entire networks in different locations, ensuring secure communication between them.
- 3. **Hardware VPNs:** Physical devices providing VPN functionality, commonly used for added security in enterprise environments.

Software Used:

Cisco Packet Tracer

Visual Representation:



Process:

In this scenario, specific network devices were chosen, including Cisco 1941 routers, a 2960-24 switch with a battery backup, and a server. The reasons behind these choices are:

Cisco 1941 Routers:

- *High-Performance Routing:* Known for high-performance capabilities suitable for routing tasks.
- Scalability: Offers scalability to accommodate growing network needs.
- Security Features: Advanced security features for firewall capabilities, access control, and VPN support.
- *Modular Design:* Flexibility in adding modules for specific functionalities.
- Reliability: Ensures uninterrupted connectivity and minimizes downtime.

Cisco 2960-24 Switch:

- *Network Switching:* Used for local network switching, providing high-performance and low-latency communication.
- *Port Density:* With 24 ports, accommodates numerous devices within the local network.
- *Battery Backup:* Ensures continuous power supply, crucial for maintaining network operations during power outages.

Server:

The server serves various purposes, contributing to the overall functionality, efficiency, and management of the network:

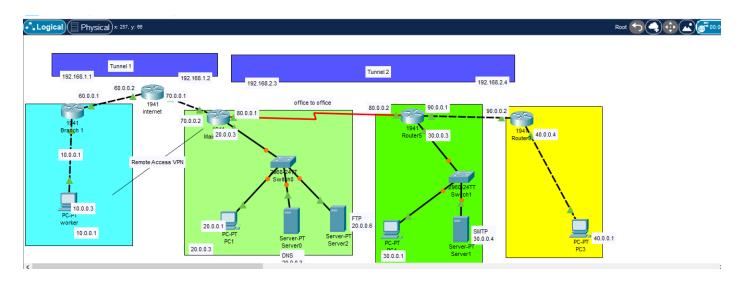
• Centralized Resource Hosting

- User Authentication and Authorization
- Network Services
- Data Storage and Backup
- Application Hosting
- Security Management
- Power Resilience and Controlled Shutdown
- Centralized Updates and Patch Management
- Network Administration and Monitoring

WORKING

Network Connectivity:

The Cisco 1941 routers are responsible for routing traffic within your network. They facilitate communication between different subnets and connect your local network to the internet.



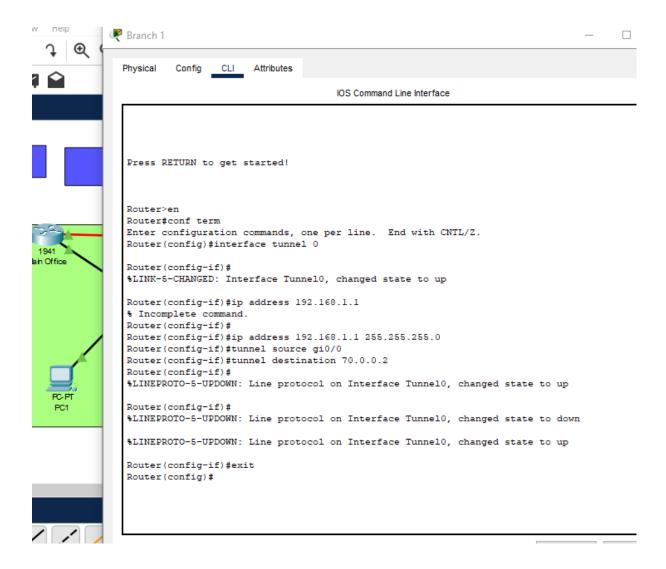
VPN Tunnel Configuration:

The routers are configured to establish an IPSec VPN tunnel

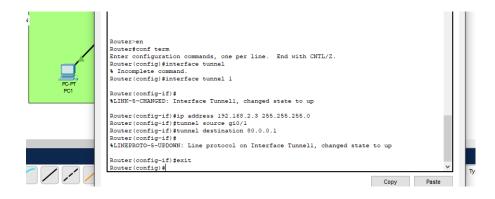
between them. This tunnel allows secure communication between

the routers, even if they have duplicate LAN subnets. The VPN ensures that data exchanged between the routers is encrypted and secure.

BRANCH 1:



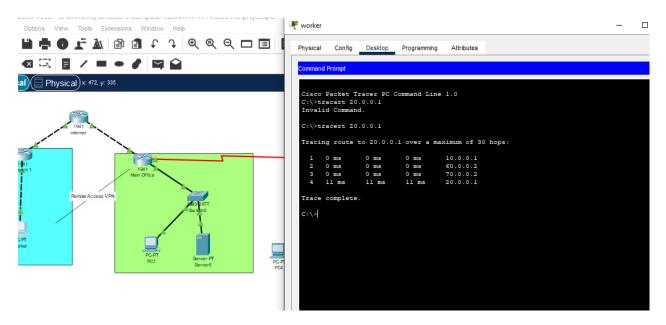
Last Router:

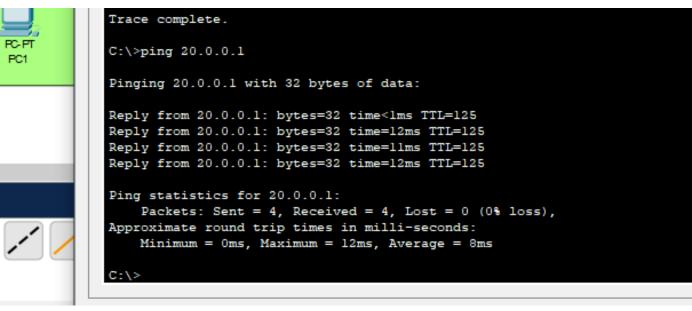


Switching and Local Network Connectivity:

The Cisco 2960-24 switch is used for local network switching. It provides efficient communication between devices within your local network, allowing devices to connect, communicate, and share resources seamlessly

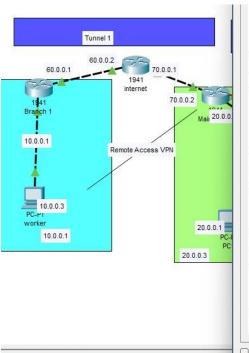
Worker 1 to Main Office:





Worker 1 is remotely accessing the main office, bypassing the router for direct connectivity. This streamlined connection enhances efficiency in accessing essential resources from the main office.

```
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=124
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=20ms TTL=124
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=124
Reply from 20.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=124
Ping statistics for 20.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 20ms, Average = 7ms
C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2
Tracing route to 192.168.1.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
                          0 ms
                                     10.0.0.3
  2
                                    Request timed out.
  3
                                    Request timed out.
  4
                                     Request timed out.
  5
                                     Request timed out.
  6
                                     Request timed out.
                                    Request timed out.
                                    192.168.1.2
      1€ ms
                12 ms
                          12 ms
Trace complete.
C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2
Tracing route to 192.168.1.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:
                          0 ms
      0 ms
                0 ms
                                     10.0.0.3
      0 ms
                          0 ms
                                     192.168.1.2
Trace complete.
C:\>
```



```
1 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1
2 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 60.0.0.2
3 1 ms 0 ms 0 ms 70.0.0.2
4 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 20.0.0.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 20.0.0.1

Tracing route to 20.0.0.1 over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1
2 0 ms 1 ms 0 ms 60.0.0.2
3 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 70.0.0.2
4 21 ms 0 ms 10 ms 20.0.0.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Tracing route to 192.168.1.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1
2 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Tracing route to 192.168.1.2 over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1
2 0 ms 0 ms 0 ms 10.0.0.1
2 Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Trace complete.

C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Trace complete.

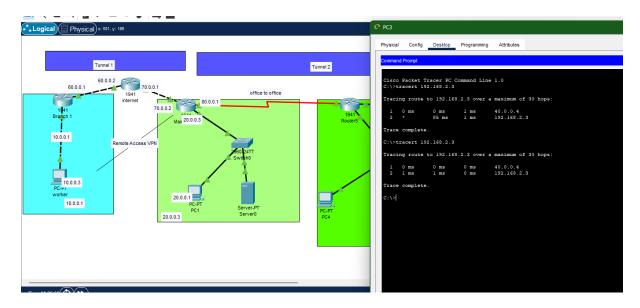
C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Trace complete.

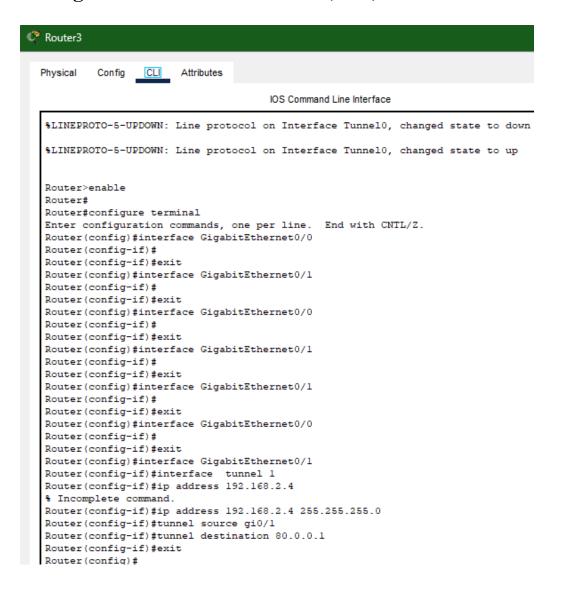
C:\>tracert 192.168.1.2

Trace complete.
```

TUNNEL 2 ACCESSING FROM LAST Branch/WORKER:



Setting Tunnel 2 for Last worker (PC3) and Main Office:



Main Office Tunnel Configuration:

```
Main Office
                  CLI Attributes
  Physical
           Config
                                        IOS Command Line Interface
   %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up
  Router(config-if)#
  Router(config-if) #interface tunnel 0
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.2
   % Incomplete command.
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.2 255.255.255.0
  Router(config-if) #tunnel source gi0/1
  Router(config-if) #tunnel destination 60.0.0.1
  Router(config-if)#
  Router(config-if)#
  Router(config-if) #exit
  Router(config)#
  Router(config)#
  Router(config) #interface tunnel 1
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.3
   % Incomplete command.
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0.0
   % Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.3 255.255.255.0
   % 192.168.1.0 overlaps with Tunnel0
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.7 255.255.255.0
   % 192.168.1.0 overlaps with Tunnel0
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.131 255.255.255.0
   % 192.168.1.0 overlaps with Tunnel0
  Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.2.3 255.255.255.0
  Router(config-if) #tunnel source se0/0/0
  Router(config-if) #tunnel destination 90.0.02
   % Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
   Router(config-if) #tunnel destination 90.0.0.2
   Router(config-if)#exit
  Router(config)#
```

Setting Tunnel 0 configuration in Branch 1:

```
IOS Command Line Interface
Router(config) #enable
% Incomplete command.
Router(config) #interface tunnel 0
Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.1
% Incomplete command.
Router(config-if) #ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if) #tunnel sourcefa0/0
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Router(config-if) #tunnel source fa0/0
%ERROR: Source interface does not exist.
Router(config-if) #tunnel source fa0/1
%ERROR: Source interface does not exist.
Router(config-if) #tunnel source gi0/0
Router(config-if) #tunnel destination 70.0.0.2
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
```

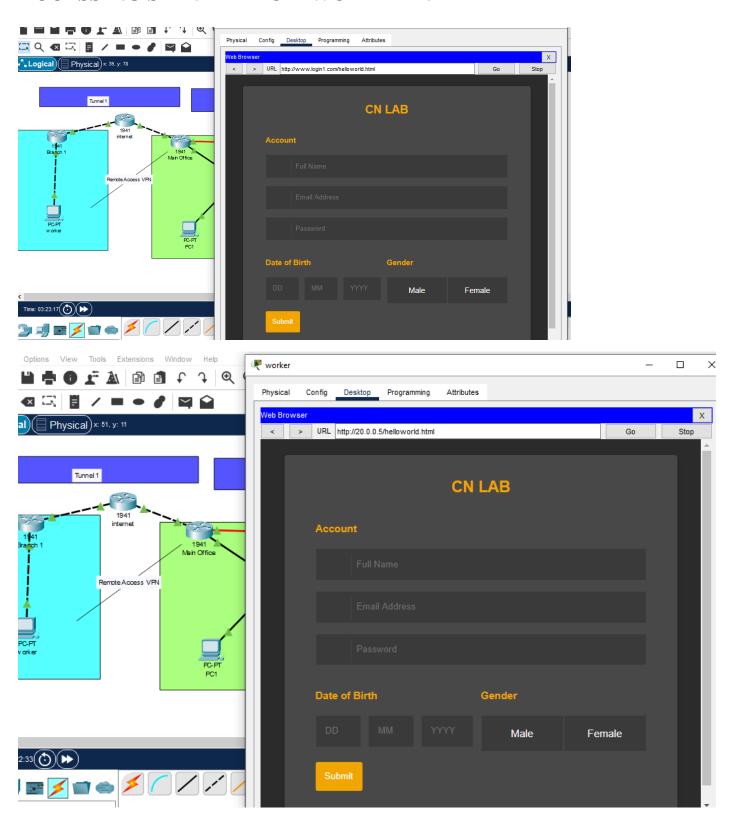
Server Functionality:

The server serves as a centralized hub for hosting various

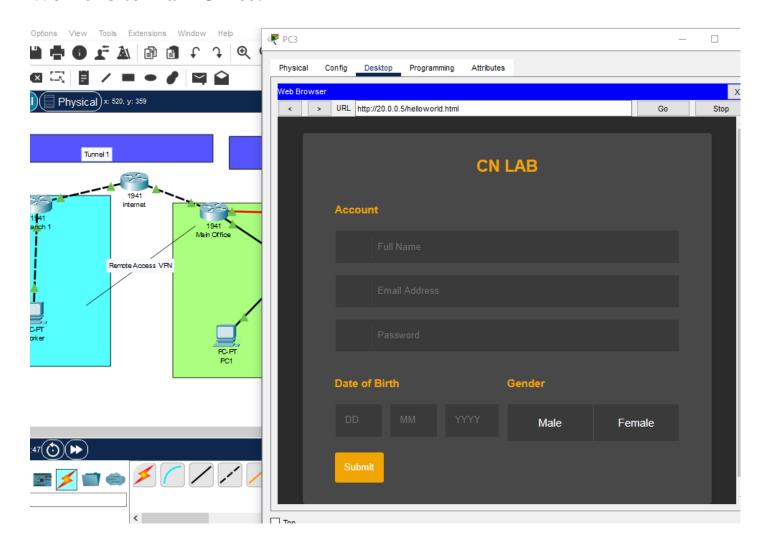
resources, including applications, databases, and shared files. It

provides a platform for user authentication and authorization, ensuring secure access to network resources.

ACCESSING SERVER FROM WORKER 1:

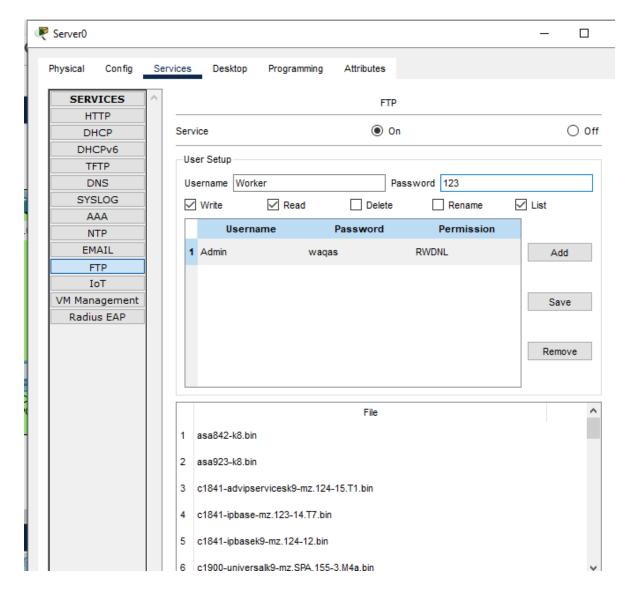


Worker 3 to Main Office:



Setting Up the FTP (File Transfer Protocol):

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a standard network protocol used for the seamless transfer of files between a client and a server on a computer network. It provides a reliable method for sharing files over the internet or an intranet, allowing users to upload, download, and manage files efficiently. FTP is commonly employed in scenarios where large files or numerous files need to be transferred between devices or servers.



Accessing Directory through Admin PC:

```
₱PC1

  Physical
           Config
                   Desktop
                             Programming
                                          Attributes
   Command Prompt
   waqas
   Invalid Command.
   C:\>ftp 20.0.0.5
   Trying to connect...20.0.0.5
   Connected to 20.0.0.5
   220- Welcome to PT Ftp server
   Username:Admin
   331- Username ok, need password
   Password:
   230- Logged in
   (passive mode On)
   ftp>dir
   Listing /ftp directory from 20.0.0.5:
       : asa842-k8.bin
                                                               5571584
       : asa923-k8.bin
                                                               30468096
   2
       : c1841-advipservicesk9-mz.124-15.T1.bin
                                                               33591768
         c1841-ipbase-mz.123-14.T7.bin
                                                               13832032
       : c1841-ipbasek9-mz.124-12.bin
                                                               16599160
```

File Uploading & Downloading from through admin pc:

```
31 : pt1000-i-mz.122-28.bin 55718
32 : pt3000-i6q412-mz.121-22.EA4.bin 31173
ftp>put ADMIN.txt

Writing file ADMIN.txt to 20.0.0.5:
File transfer in progress...

[Transfer complete - 425 bytes]

425 bytes copied in 0.026 secs (16346 bytes/sec)
ftp>
```

```
31 : ir800_yocto-1.7.2_python-2.7.3.tar
32 : pt1000-i-mz.122-28.bin
33 : pt3000-i6q412-mz.121-22.EA4.bin
ftp>get ADMIN.txt

Reading file ADMIN.txt from 20.0.0.5:
File transfer in progress...

[Transfer complete - 425 bytes]

425 bytes copied in 0.003 secs (141666 bytes/sec ftp>
```

Setting up the email (SMTP) on Server 2:

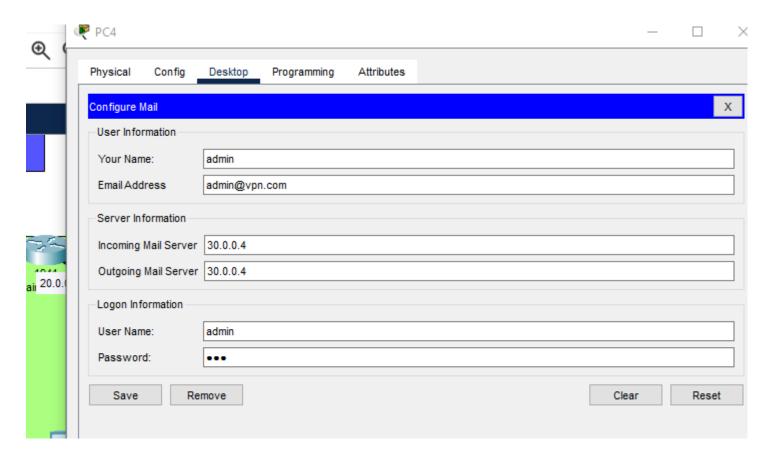
SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. It is a protocol used for sending and receiving email messages over a network. SMTP is essential for the delivery of emails from the sender's email client to the recipient's email server. To set up SMTP on Server 2, you'll need the following information:

- **1. SMTP Server Address**: The address of the server that will handle outgoing emails.
- **2. SMTP Port:** The port number used for SMTP communication. Common ports are 25, 587, and 465.
- **3. Username and Password:** Credentials required for authentication with the SMTP server.

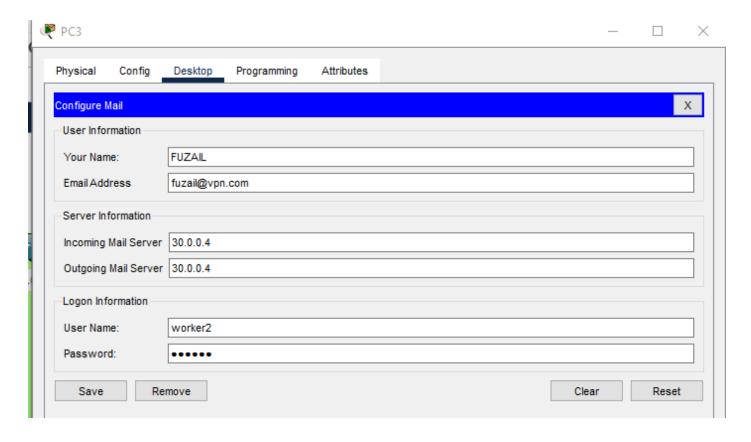
4. Encryption Method: Whether the communication with the SMTP server is encrypted, often specified as SSL/TLS.

ADMIN:

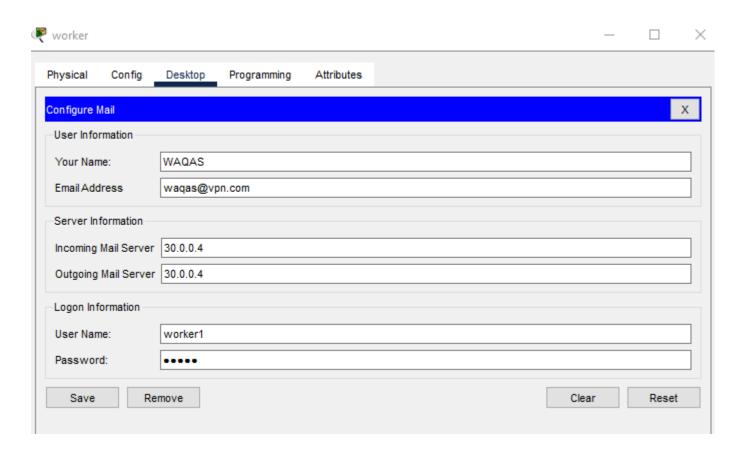
Admin initiates email communication between Worker 1 and Worker 2, leveraging the SMTP setup on Server 2. Admin coordinates email transmission from Worker 1 to Worker 2, utilizing the configured SMTP settings on Server 2 for seamless communication within the network.



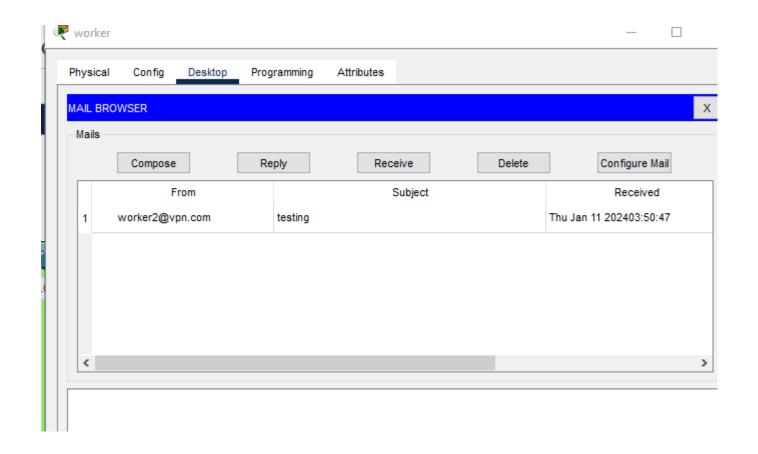
Worker1:

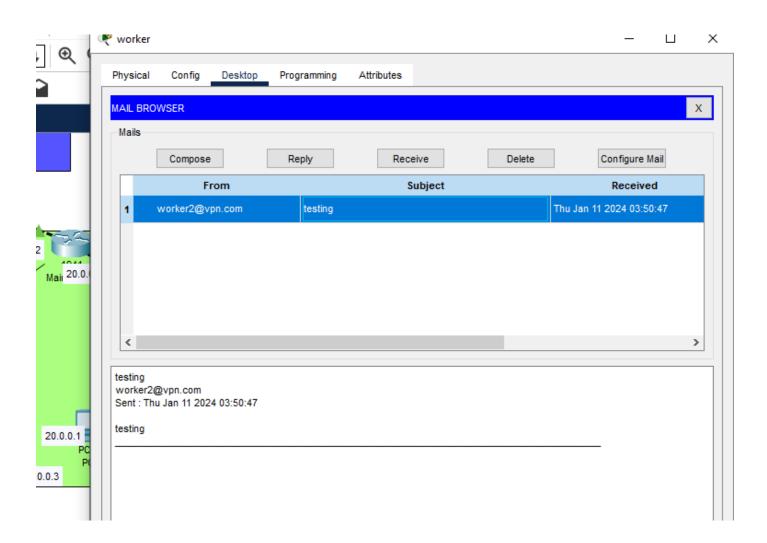


Worker2:

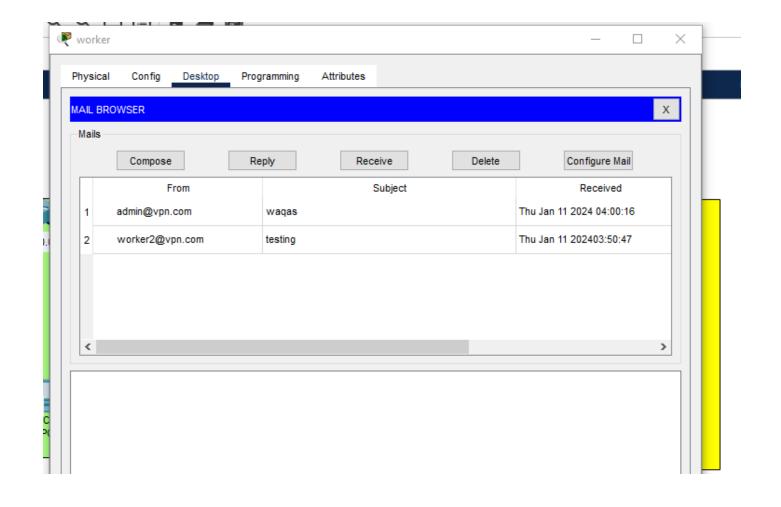


Sending mail from worker 1 to worker2: Worker 1 sends an email to Worker 2 using the established SMTP configuration on Server 2.





From Admin to waqas:



Conclusion:

In conclusion, the successful implementation of this project relies on the Cisco 1941 routers, which play a pivotal role in establishing a secure and efficient network infrastructure. Through the deployment of IPsec VPN tunnels, the project ensures data confidentiality and integrity, addressing challenges related to duplicate LAN subnets. The routers excel in routing tasks, enhancing network scalability and reliability. Emphasizing the strategic use of Cisco 1941 routers, the project showcases their adaptability, high-performance routing, and security features, particularly in firewall configurations and intrusion prevention. This streamlined approach underscores the routers' cost-effectiveness, providing a resilient and secure network infrastructure.

Reference Video:

Concept From: https://youtu.be/LlL2DkFkACo?si=IPsOMUctbyxPouGO

https://youtu.be/SYGdxsDApyM?si=zbzzzsL6C5M8rKBF

https://youtu.be/lkUq6Pl6his?si=1F5TJhH2QunpZBRV

https://youtu.be/8uWmFkrn6qE?si=eLMZ46x2v4IG6UuO