

Cyber Security Internship Report

Cyber Security Internship – Task 3

Networking Basics for Cyber Security

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1. Introduction

Networking is a fundamental concept in Cyber Security. Understanding how data flows across a network helps security professionals detect attacks, analyze suspicious traffic, and protect systems from threats.

This task focuses on learning basic networking concepts and performing live network traffic analysis using packet sniffing tools.

2. Objective

The main objectives of this task are:

- To understand basic networking concepts such as IP, MAC, DNS, TCP, and UDP
- To capture and analyze live network traffic
- To observe TCP three-way handshake
- To identify plain-text and encrypted traffic
- To analyze DNS queries
- To gain hands-on experience with Wireshark

3. Tools Used

Tool	Purpose
Wireshark	Packet capture and analysis
Web Browser	Generating HTTP/HTTPS traffic
Command Prompt	Generating network traffic using ping

4. Basic Networking Concepts

4.1 IP Address

An IP address is a unique identifier assigned to each device connected to a network.

4.2 MAC Address

A MAC address is a physical hardware address assigned to a network interface.

4.3 TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

TCP is a reliable, connection-oriented protocol that ensures data is delivered correctly.

4.4 UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

UDP is a fast, connectionless protocol used when speed is more important than reliability.

4.5 DNS (Domain Name System)

DNS converts human-readable domain names (example.com) into IP addresses.

5. Packet Sniffing

Packet sniffing is the process of capturing and analyzing network packets to understand network behavior and detect security issues.

Wireshark was used to perform packet sniffing in this task.

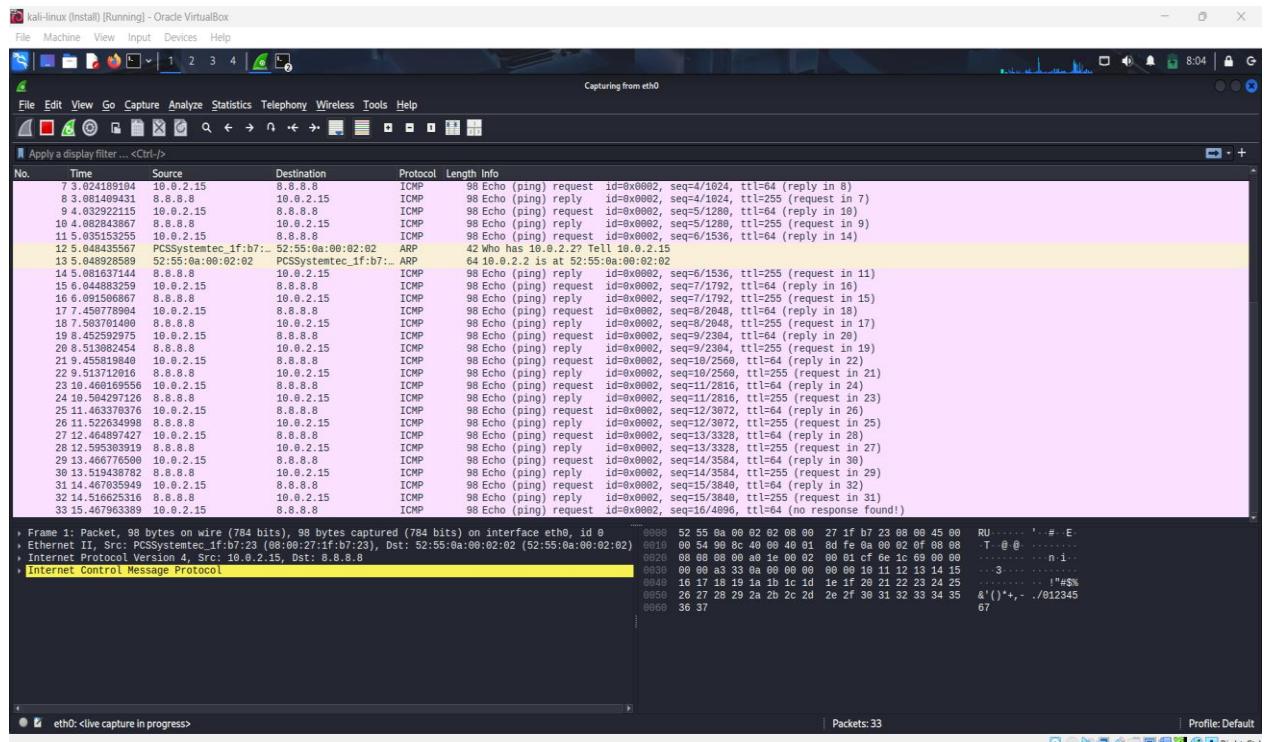
6. Practical Implementation

6.1 Capturing Network Traffic

- Wireshark was launched
 - Active network interface (Wi-Fi/Ethernet) was selected
 - Live network traffic capture was started
 - Websites were accessed and ping commands were executed
 - Capture was stopped after generating sufficient traffic
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7. Analysis and Observations

7.1 ICMP Traffic Analysis (Ping Packets)

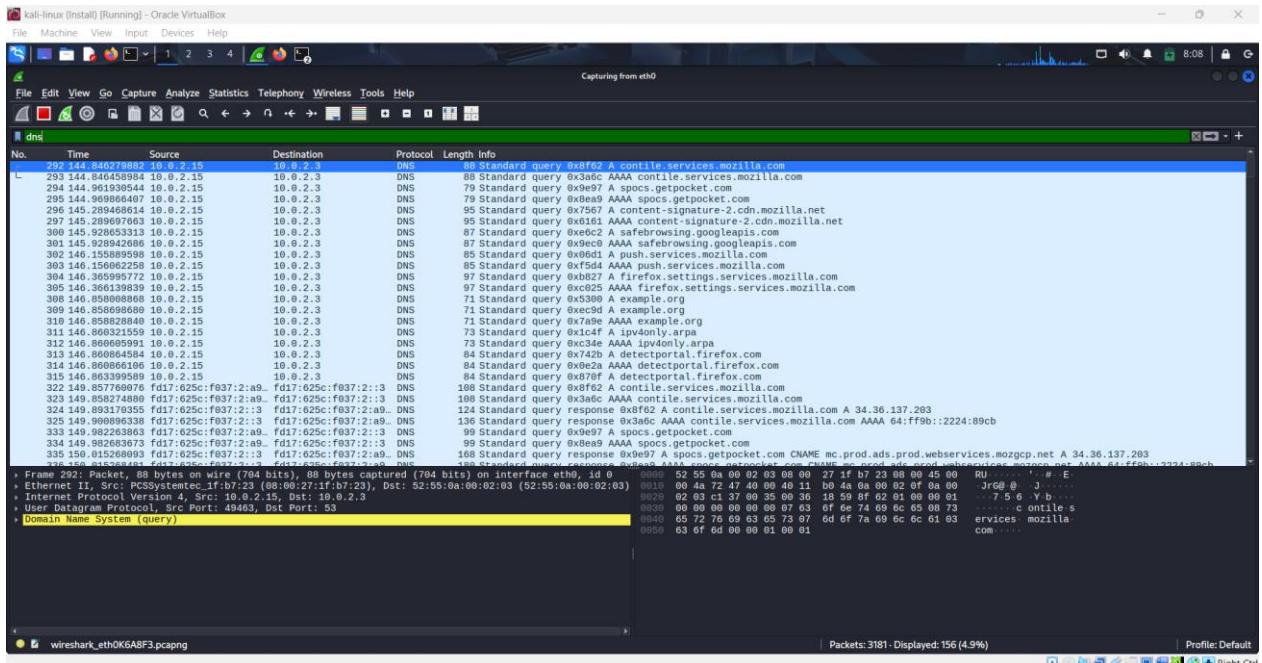


This screenshot shows ICMP Echo Request and Echo Reply packets captured using Wireshark.

The system with IP address 10.0.2.15 sends ping requests to 8.8.8.8, and receives replies successfully.

This confirms network connectivity and demonstrates ICMP protocol usage for network diagnostics.

7.2 DNS Query Analysis

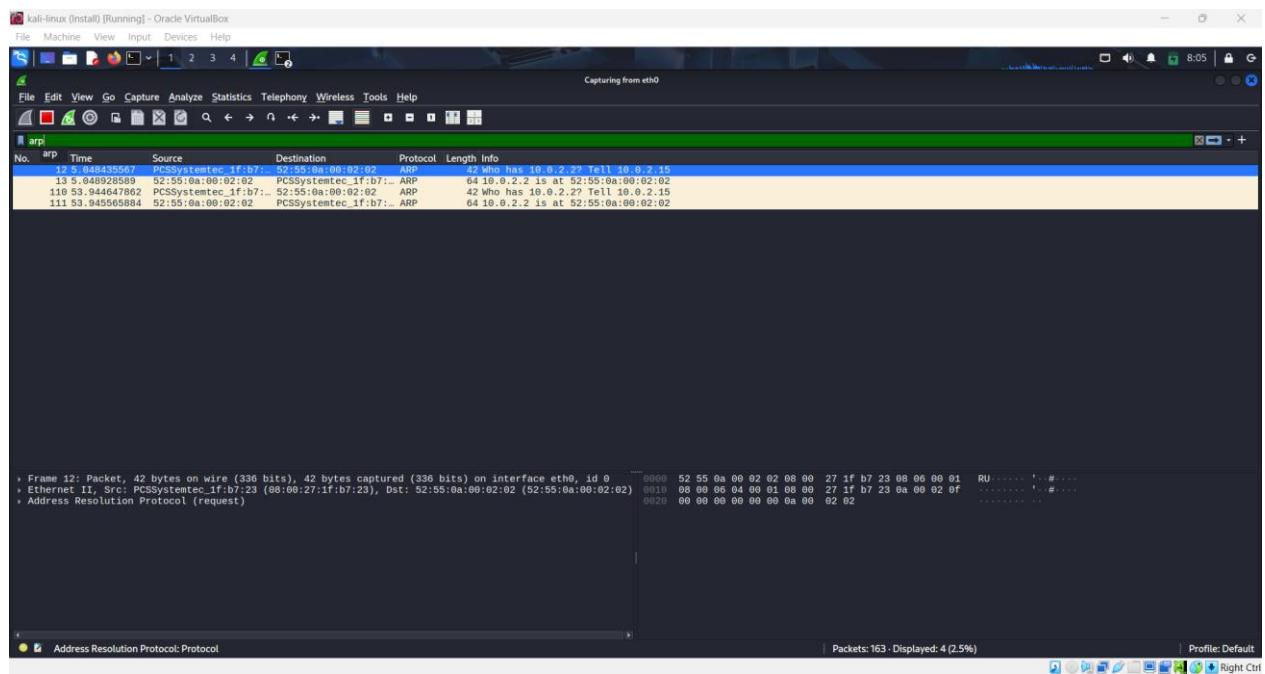


This screenshot displays DNS queries captured using the "dns" filter in Wireshark.

The captured packets show domain name resolution for domains such as example.org and Mozilla services.

DNS converts human-readable domain names into IP addresses, enabling communication over the network.

7.3 ARP Protocol Analysis

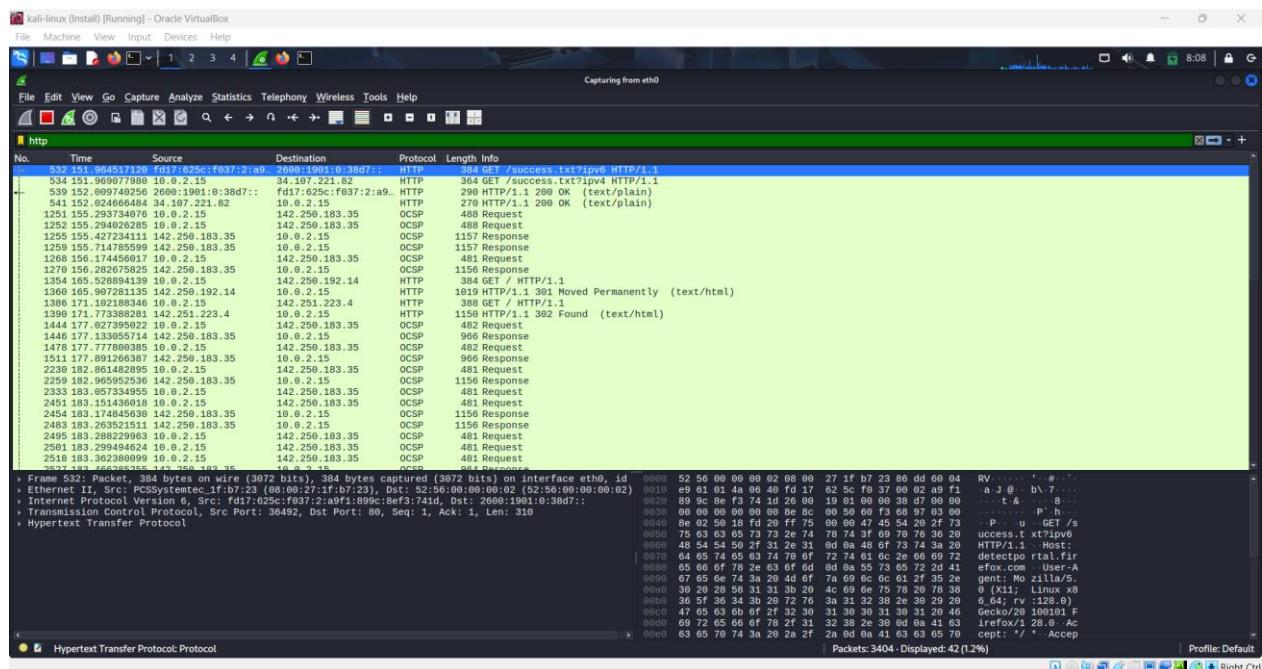


This screenshot shows ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) packets.

ARP is used to map IP addresses to MAC addresses within a local network.

The packet "Who has 10.0.2.2? Tell 10.0.2.15" demonstrates ARP request and response behavior.

7.4 HTTP Plain-Text Traffic Analysis

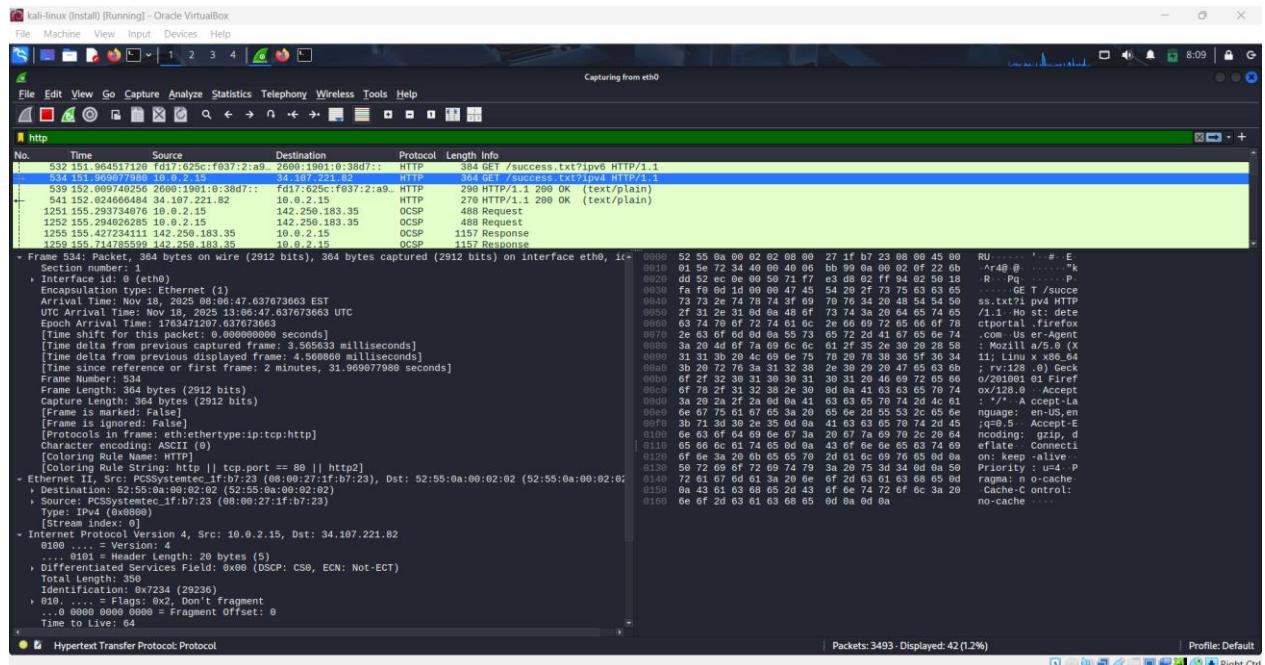


This screenshot shows HTTP traffic captured using the "http" filter.

The HTTP GET request and response are visible in plain text, including headers such as User-Agent.

This demonstrates that HTTP traffic is not encrypted and can be easily intercepted by attackers.

7.5 Packet Details Analysis (Deep Inspection)



This screenshot shows detailed packet inspection in Wireshark.

It includes Ethernet, IP, TCP, and HTTP layer information such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, and flags.

This layered view helps security analysts understand how data flows across the network.

8. Screenshots Evidence

The following screenshots were captured during analysis:

- ICMP Traffic Analysis
 - DNS Query Resolution
 - ARP Protocol Analysis
 - HTTP Plain-Text Traffic Analysis
 - Packet Details Analysis
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9. Learning Outcome

After completing this task, the following learning outcomes were achieved:

- Understood basic networking concepts including IP, MAC, TCP, UDP, DNS, HTTP, and HTTPS
- Gained hands-on experience in capturing live network traffic using Wireshark

- Analyzed ICMP traffic to verify network connectivity
 - Learned the role of packet sniffing in cybersecurity investigations
 - Observed DNS queries and ARP behavior for network communication
 - Differentiated between encrypted (HTTPS) and unencrypted (HTTP) traffic
 - Developed practical skills in network traffic analysis and monitoring
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10. Conclusion

This task provided practical exposure to network traffic analysis using Wireshark. By analyzing protocols such as ICMP, DNS, ARP, and HTTP, a clear understanding of network communication was developed. The exercise also emphasized the importance of encryption and the role of traffic analysis in identifying security risks and ensuring secure network operations.