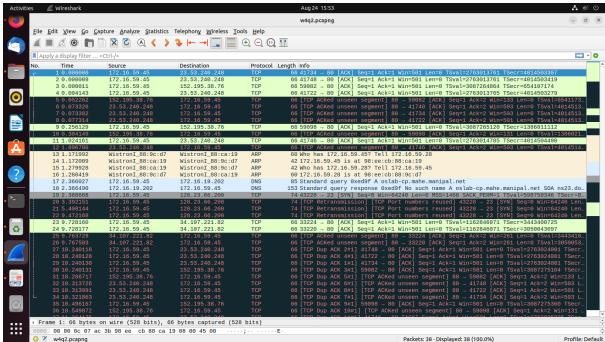
CNL LAB 4 KUSHALA SARADA A V 210905189 ROLL NO 33

1. While tcpdump host your_host is running in one command window, run ping 127.0.0.1 from another command window. From the ping output, is the 127.0.0.1 interface on? Can you see any ICMP message sent from your host in the tcpdump output? Why?

- Running `tcpdump host your_host` captures traffic to/from the specified IP address.
- Using 'tcpdump host 127.0.0.1' captures traffic on the loopback interface.
- Loopback interface (127.0.0.1) allows local communication within a device.
- `ping 127.0.0.1` sends ICMP echo requests to test the loopback interface.
- Loopback interface is always active and integral to networking.
- With `tcpdump host 127.0.0.1` and `ping` running, ICMP traffic is captured.
- ICMP echo requests go to the loopback interface internally.
- 'tcpdump' captures traffic at the network level as packets move between interfaces.
- `tcpdump` intercepts ICMP echo requests in loopback traffic.
- Capturing loopback traffic in 'tcpdump' shows internal communication.
- Loopback traffic can contain system-related data, not just user data.

2. While tcpdump host your_host is running to capture traffic from your machine, execute telnet 128.238.66.200. Note there is no host with this IP address in the current configuration of the lab network. Save the tcpdump output of the first few packets for the lab report. After getting the necessary output, terminate the telnet session. From the saved tcpdump output, describe how the ARP timeout and retransmission were performed. How many attempts were made to resolve a non-existing IP address?

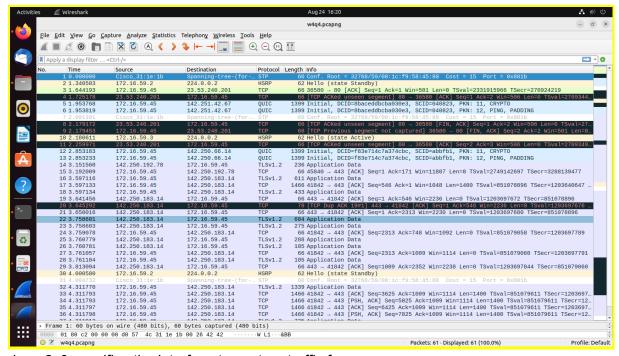


- ARP broadcasts IP-to-MAC address gueries in local networks.
- Unanswered ARP requests lead to retransmissions for address resolution.
- The "telnet 128.238.66.200" command triggers ARP requests.
- 2 ARP requests for 128.238.66.200 show in tcpdump without replies.
- This indicates timeout and retransmission due to unresolved IP.
- The process aims for successful resolution through multiple attempts.
- 3. Briefly explain the purposes of the following topdump expressions.
- a. tcpdump udp port 520
- b. tcpdump -x -s 120 ip proto 89
- c. tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and (ip addr2 or ip addr3)
- d. tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and not ip addr2
- a. `tcpdump udp port 520`**
 - Captures UDP traffic to/from port 520.
 - Used for analyzing Routing Information Protocol (RIP) traffic.
- b. `tcpdump -x -s 120 ip proto 89`**
 - Captures IP packets with protocol number 89 (OSPF).
 - Displays packets in hexadecimal and ASCII format.
 - Limits capture to 120 bytes for examining OSPF packet contents.

- c. `tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and (ip addr2 or ip addr3)`
 - Captures traffic to/from 'ip addr1'.
 - Includes traffic involving `ip addr2` or `ip addr3`.
 - Displays packets in hex/ASCII format.
 - Limits capture to 70 bytes for analyzing specific host communication.
- d. `tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and not ip addr2`
 - Captures traffic to/from `ip addr1`.
 - Excludes communication involving 'ip addr2'.
 - Displays packets in hex/ASCII format.
 - Limits capture to 70 bytes for focused host analysis.

4. Basic packet decoding

- 1) Write a tcpdump command to dump network traffic from an Ethernet connection to the screen in human readable output format. Perform the following operation and write down the observations.
- a) Capture all the traffic of maximum snap length of 65,535 bytes and provide the hexadecimal and ASCII decodes of all the traffic in each packet.
- b) Find the IP addresses, IP packet length, TCP port numbers, TCP flags, etc. by using the reference chart to locate those fields on the hexadecimal dump.



- -i enp2s0 specifies the interface to capture traffic from.
- -XX tells tcpdump to display the packet data in both hexadecimal and ASCII formats.

sudo tcpdump -i enp2s0 -XX -w w4q4.pcapng