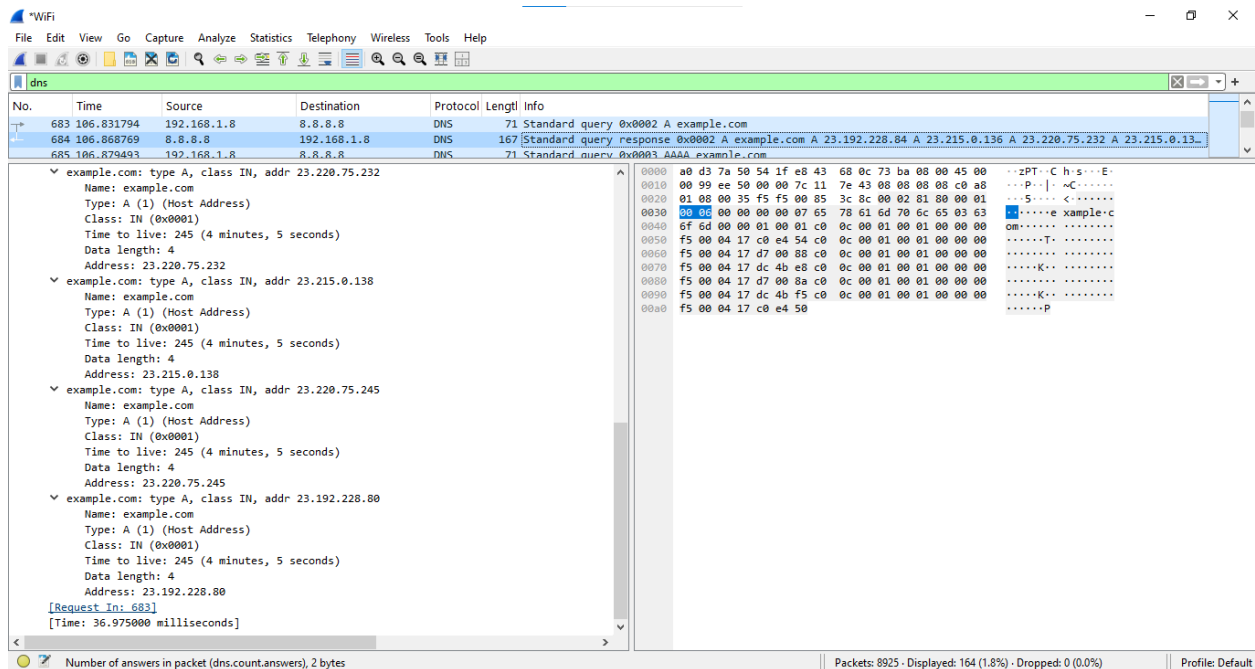
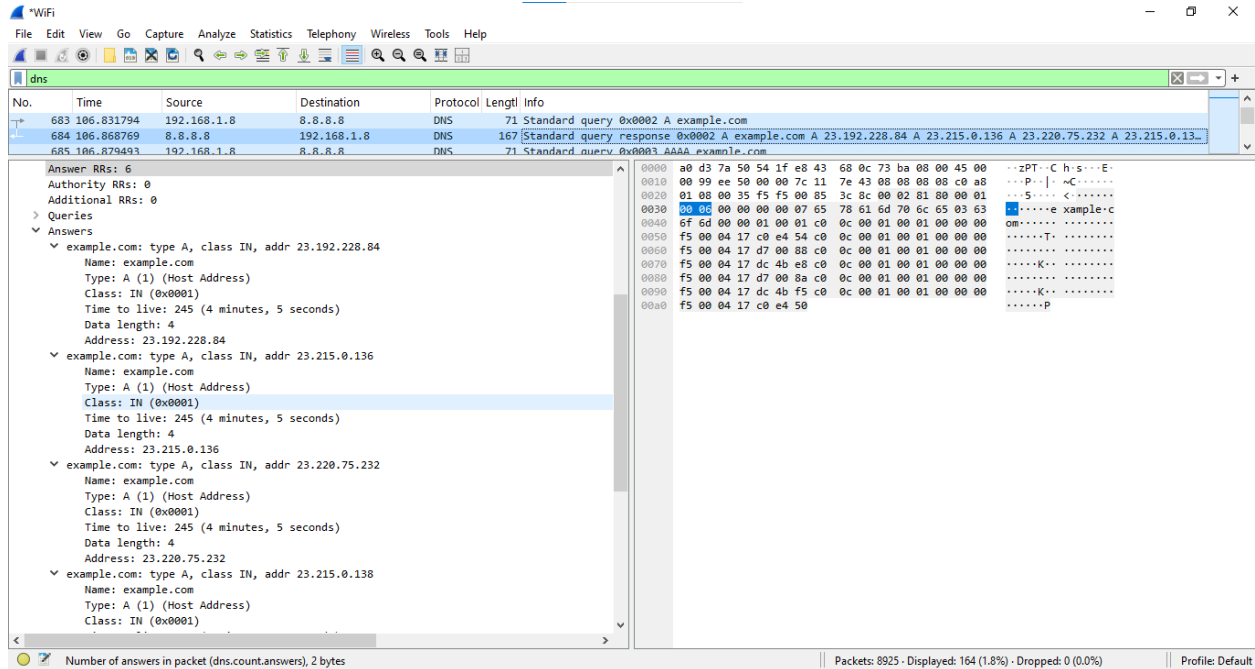


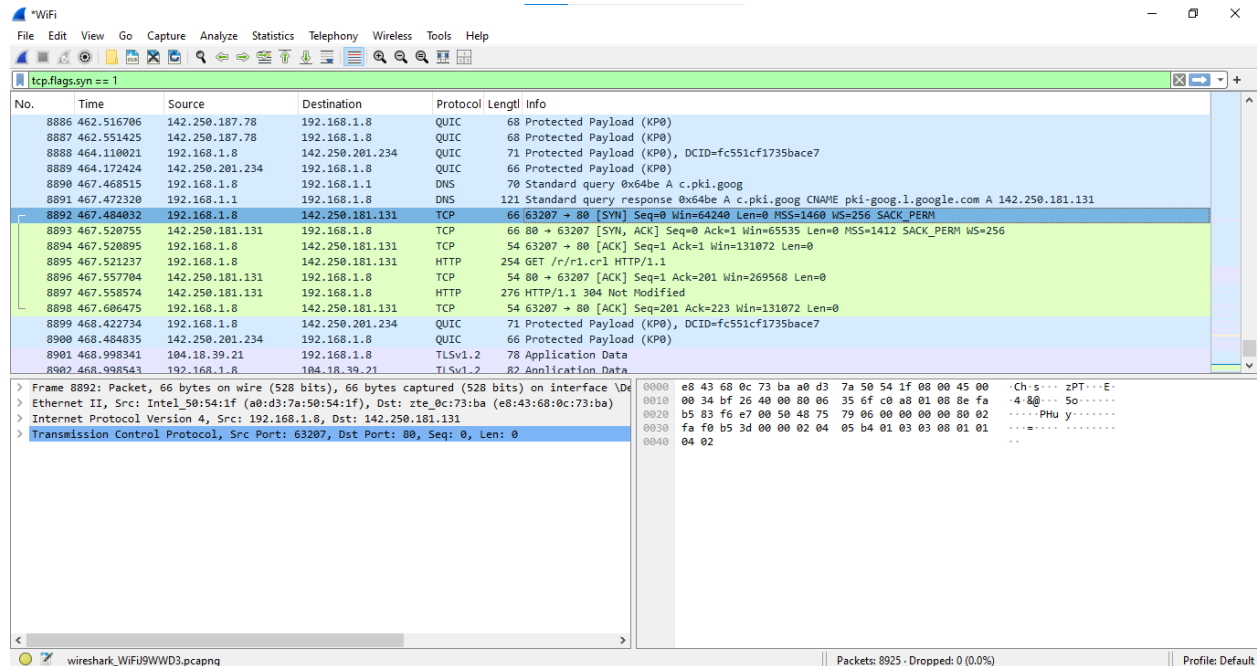
# A — DNS lookup for example.com

Open Wireshark → Start Capture → Apply filter: dns → Visit example.com (in browser) → Locate DNS response → Expand 'Answers' → Find A record (IPv4 address) .



## B — TCP SYN (handshake) observation

Open Wireshark → Start Capture → Apply filter: `tcp.flags.syn == 1` → Visit a website → Locate the three packets (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)



## C — Capture HTTP plaintext credentials (http filter)

Open Wireshark → Start Capture → Apply filter: `http` → Visit `[http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php]` (`http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php`) → Submit fake login → Locate HTTP POST packet → Expand 'HTML Form URL Encoded'

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture of an HTTP POST request. The packet list shows a POST request to /secured/newuser.php. The packet details pane shows the request body, which is an HTML form URL encoded. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the request body.

Host: testphp.vulnweb.com\r\n  
Connection: keep-alive\r\n  
Content-Length: 140\r\n  
[Content length: 140]  
Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n  
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com\r\n  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\n  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4896.82 Safari/537.36\r\n  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8\r\n  
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/signup.php\r\n  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n  
Accept-Language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8\r\n  
[Response in frame: 8459]  
[Full request URI: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/secured/newuser.php]  
File Data: 140 bytes  
HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Form item: "username" = "maheen"  
Form item: "password" = "Wireshark"  
Form item: "password2" = "Wireshark"  
Form item: "username" = "Maheen"  
Form item: "uacc" = "777777"  
Form item: "uemail" = "ex@example.com"  
Form item: "uphone" = "93344455667"  
Form item: "uaddress" = "na"  
Form item: "signup" = "signup"

## D — ICMP ping and detecting ICMP flood

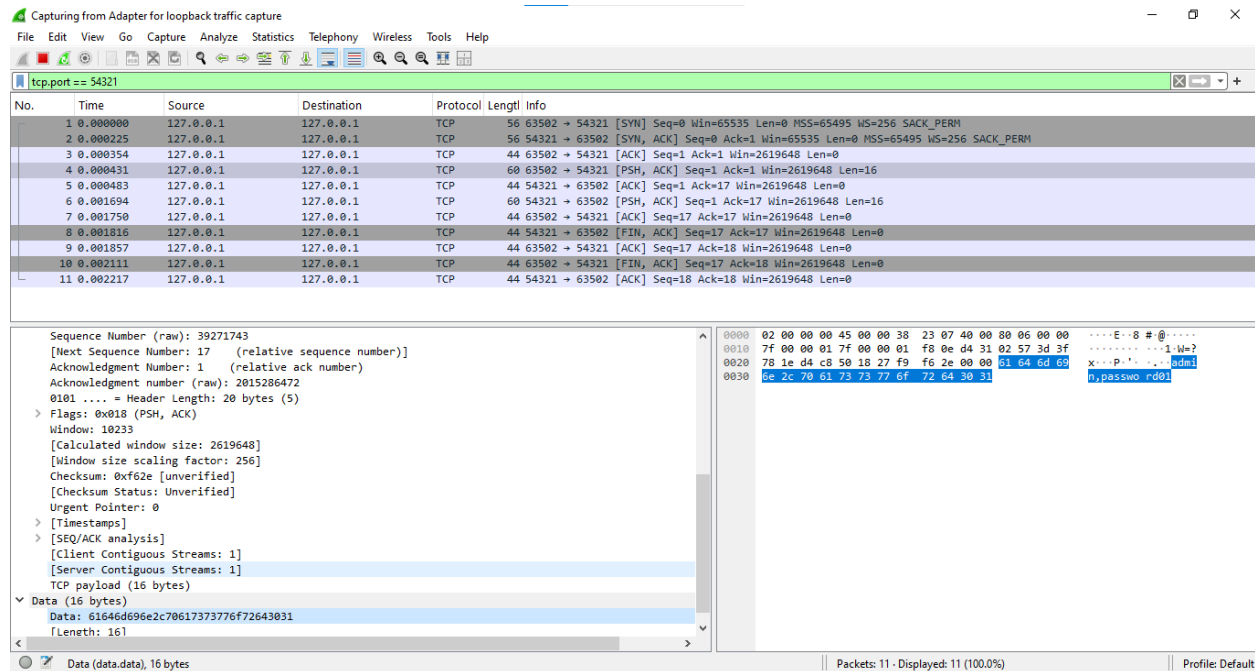
Wireshark interface showing a packet capture of ICMP ping requests. The packet list shows a series of ICMP Echo (ping) requests from 192.168.1.8 to 8.8.8.8. The packet details pane shows the ICMP Echo (ping) request. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the ICMP Echo (ping) request.

Frame 1: Packet, 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{D536...} Ethernet II, Src: Intel\_50:54:1f (a0:d3:7a:50:54:1f), Dst: zte\_0c:73:ba (e8:43:68:0c:73:ba)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.8, Dst: 8.8.8.8  
Internet Control Message Protocol

Wireshark I/O Graphs: Wi-Fi  
Graph showing Packets/1 sec vs Time (s). The graph displays a series of peaks representing ICMP Echo (ping) requests. The Y-axis ranges from 0 to 40 packets/1 sec. The X-axis ranges from 0 to 125 seconds. The legend indicates: 1 sec Intervals, All Packets (blue line), TCP Errors (red line), and Filtered packets (yellow line).

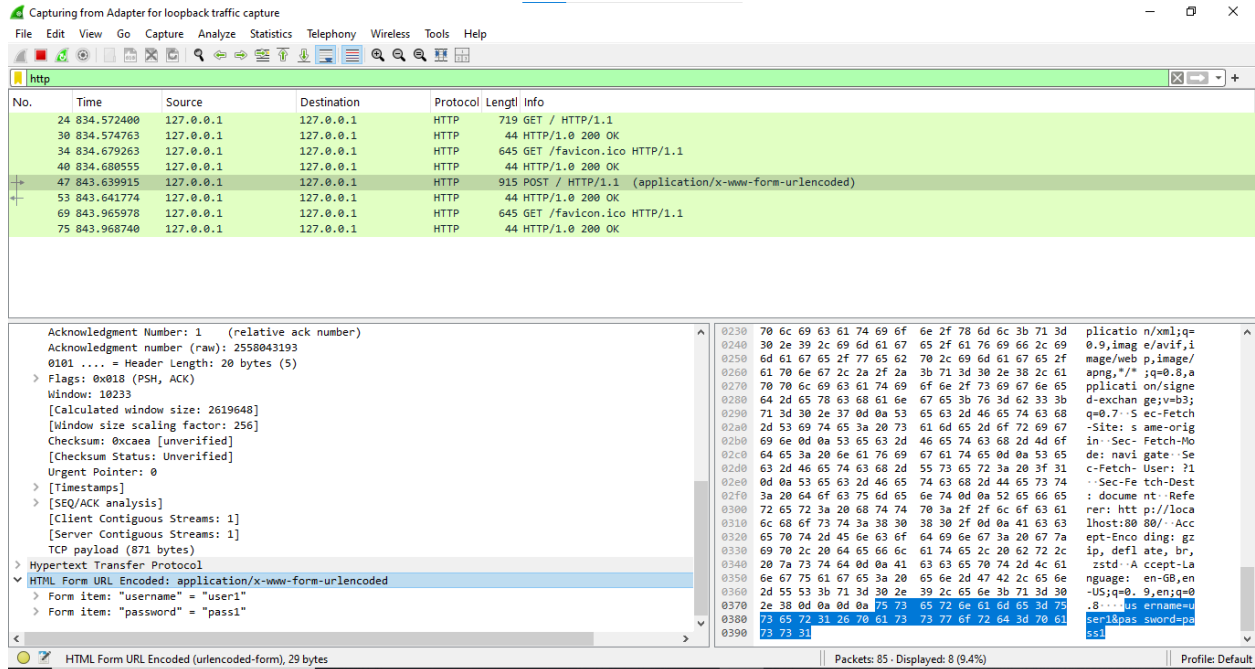
## E — Local TCP server & client (capture SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)

Open Wireshark → Select Loopback Interface → Apply filter: tcp.port == 54321 → Run python server.py → Run python client.py → Locate SYN→SYN-ACK→ACK → Locate Data (PSH, ACK) packet → Expand TCP Payload/Data



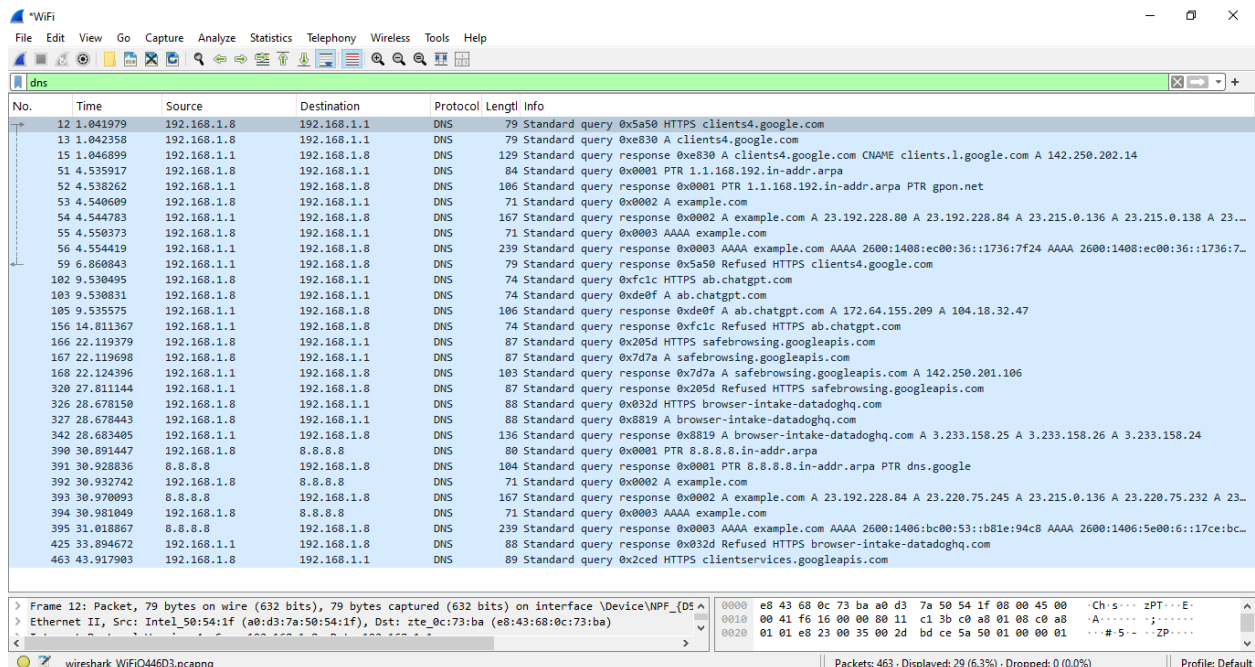
## F — Local Python HTTP server and submit dummy login (capture with http)

Open Wireshark → Select Loopback Interface → Apply filter: http → Run python http\_server.py → Visit http://localhost:8080 → Submit fake login → Locate HTTP POST packet → Expand HTML Form URL Encoded



# G — nslookup and DNS spoof explanation

Open Wireshark → Start Capture → Apply filter: dns → Run nslookup example.com → Run nslookup example.com 8.8.8.8



How attackers could spoof DNS responses (simple):

- DNS spoofing (a.k.a. cache poisoning) tricks a resolver into storing a forged answer. If an attacker can send a fake DNS response to your resolver before the real one arrives, your machine may be given a malicious IP for a domain (so you get sent to a fake site). Attackers can also run a rogue DNS server on a LAN and intercept/answer queries with fake addresses.

## H — Difference: Display vs Capture Filters & Why HTTPS is needed

### Display filters (Wireshark):

- Applied after capture. They only *hide/show* packets in the GUI — they do not change what packets were captured.
- Example: `http` or `tcp.port == 54321`

### Capture filters (when you start capturing):

- Specify which packets to actually save while capturing. Fewer packets means smaller captures and less load.
- Uses BPF syntax. Example: `port 80` or `icmp` as capture filter when starting capture.

### Why HTTPS is needed (simple):

- HTTPS encrypts data between your browser and the server. This prevents eavesdroppers (anyone capturing network traffic) from reading usernames, passwords, session cookies, or page content. It also ensures the server you talk to is the real server (certificate verification), helping prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.