

A — DNS lookup for example.com

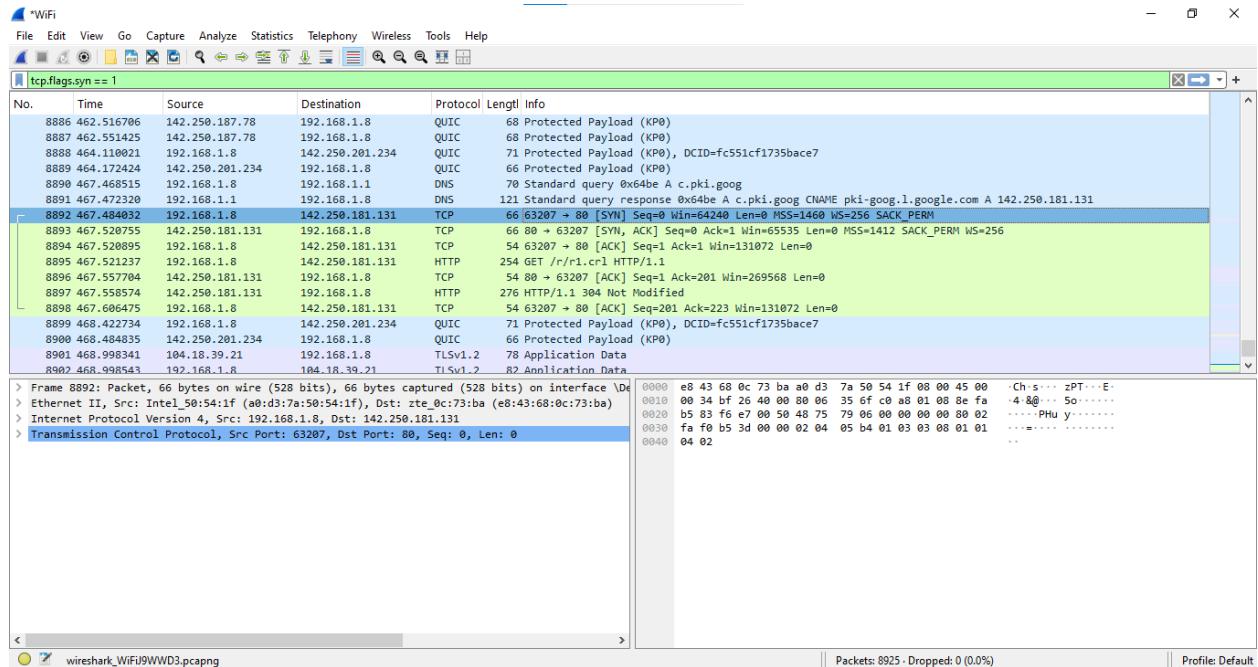
Open Wireshark → Start Capture → Apply filter: dns → Visit example.com (in browser) → Locate DNS response → Expand 'Answers' → Find A record (IPv4 address).

This Wireshark screenshot shows a network capture of a DNS lookup for 'example.com'. The packet list pane shows three DNS requests from the source IP 192.168.1.8 to the destination IP 8.8.8.8. The third request (packet 685) is a standard query for the 'example.com' domain. The details pane displays the DNS response, which includes four A records (IPv4 addresses) for the domain. The bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the response message, including the A records.

This Wireshark screenshot is similar to the previous one but with the 'Answers' section expanded in the details pane. The fourth A record in the response is selected, revealing its detailed structure: Name: example.com, Type: A (1) (Host Address), Class: IN (0x0001), Time to live: 245 (4 minutes, 5 seconds), Data length: 4, and Address: 23.192.228.80. The bytes pane shows the corresponding binary data for this specific A record.

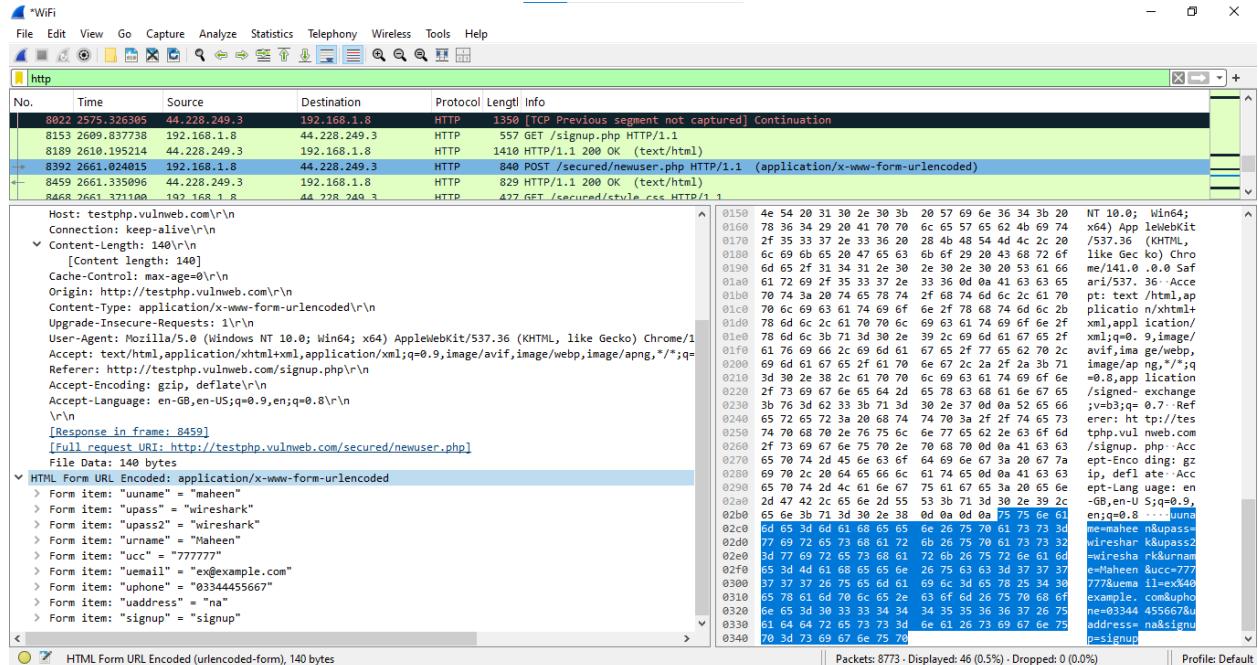
B — TCP SYN (handshake) observation

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

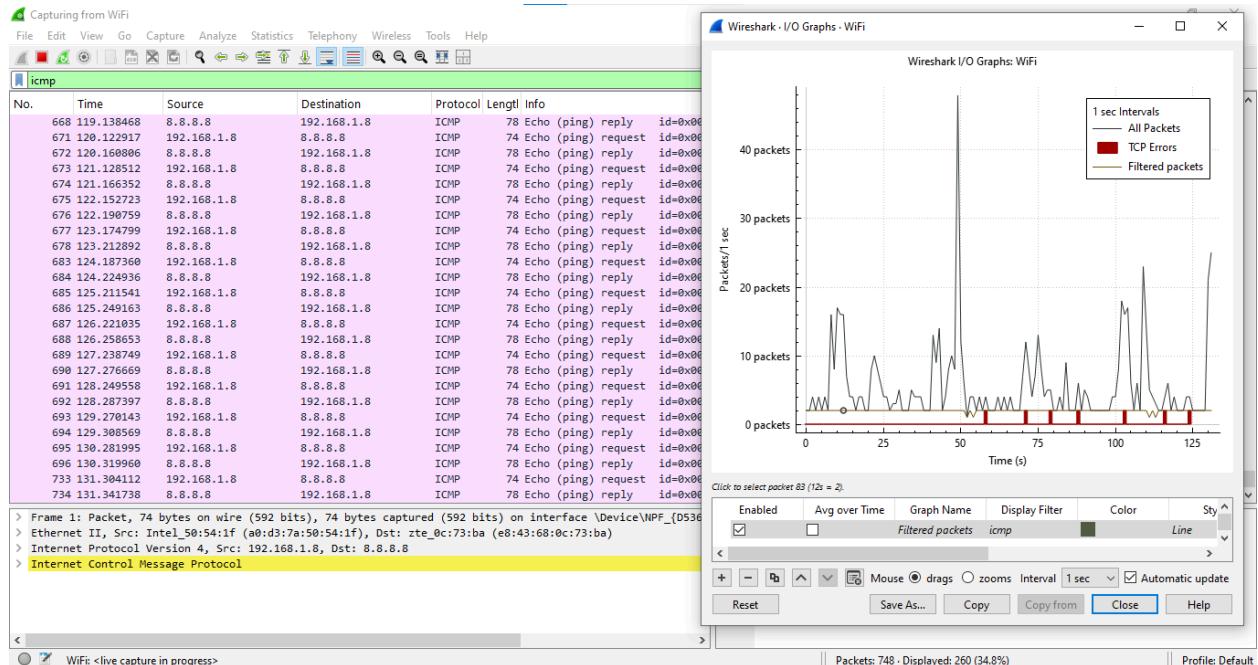


C — Capture HTTP plaintext credentials (http filter)

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

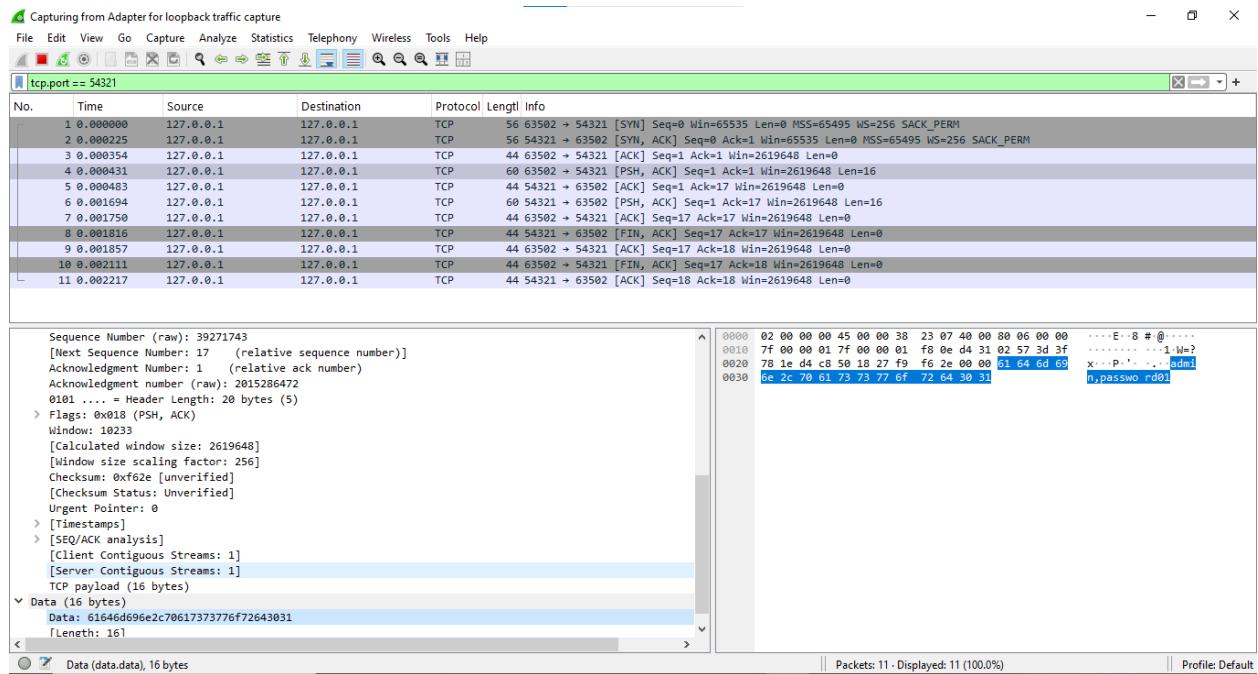


D — ICMP ping and detecting ICMP flood



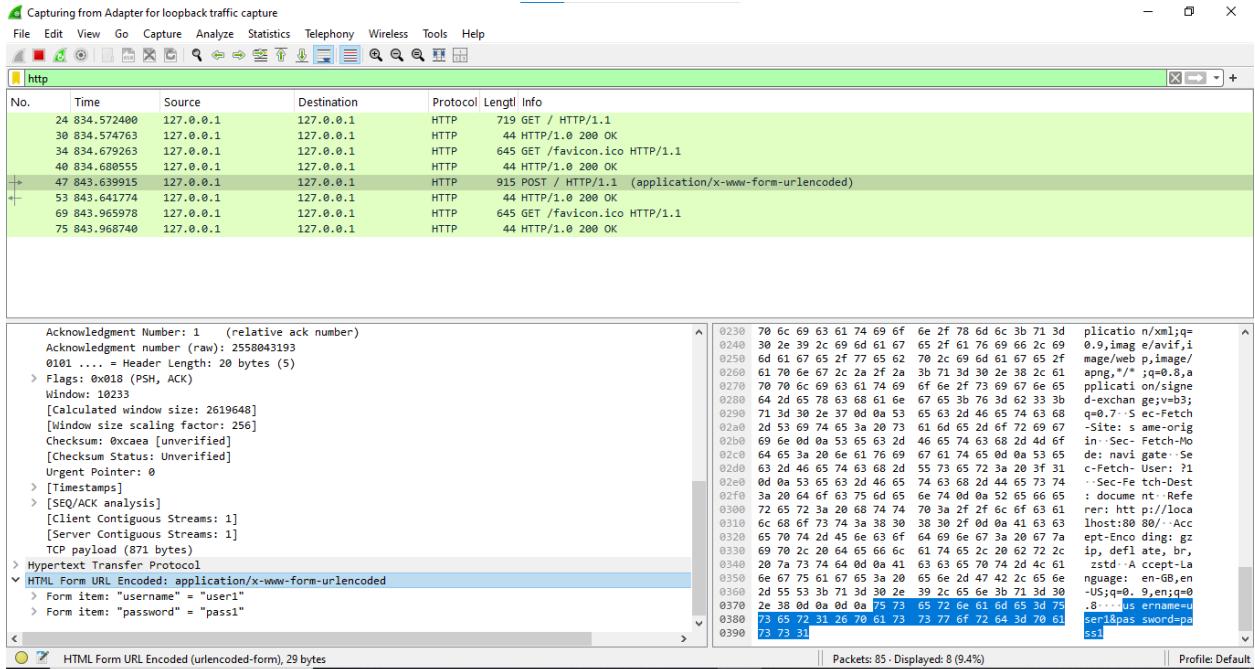
E — Local TCP server & client (capture SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)

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



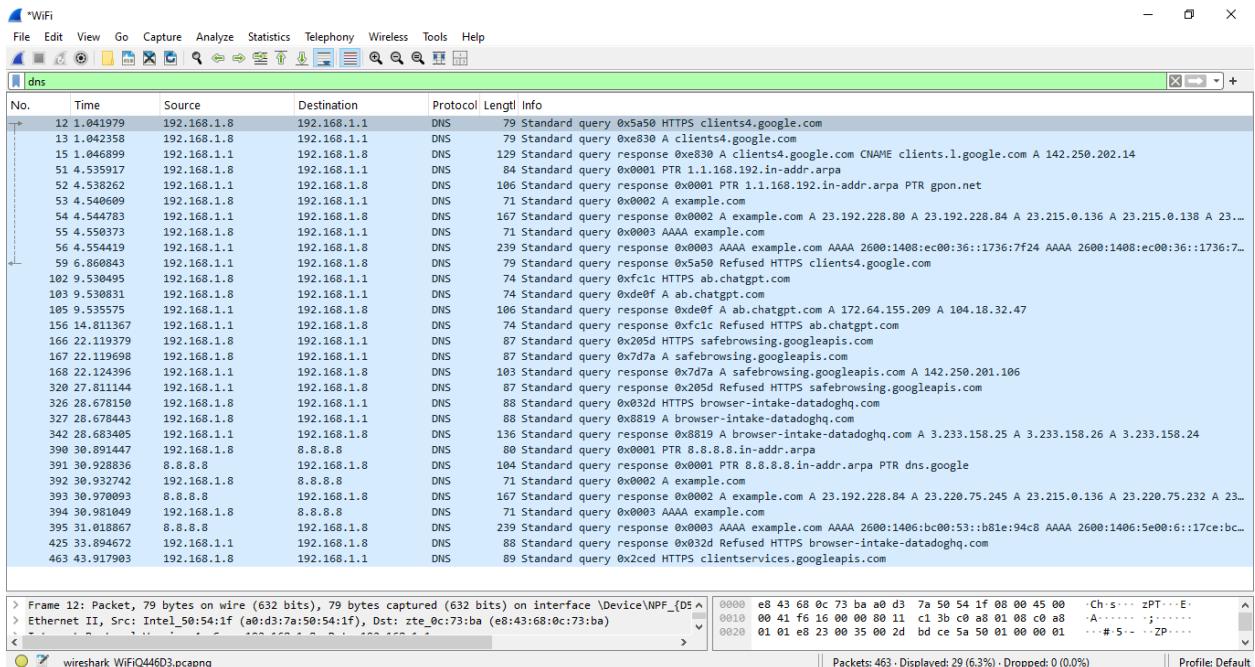
F — Local Python HTTP server and submit dummy login (capture with http)

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.