### Week #1

Study and understand the basic networking tools - Wireshark, Tcpdump, Ping, Traceroute.

Learn and Understand Network Tools
1. Wireshark
<ul> <li>□ Perform and analyze Ping PDU capture</li> <li>□ Examine HTTP packet capture</li> <li>□ Analyze HTTP packet capture using filter</li> </ul>
2. Tcpdump
Capture packets
3. Ping
• Test the connectivity between 2 systems
4. Traceroute
Perform traceroute checks
5. Nmap
Explore an entire network

### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:**

- This manual is written for Ubuntu Linux OS only. You can also execute these experiments on VirtualBox or VMWare platform.
- For few tasks, you may need to create 2 VMs for experimental setup.
- Perform **sudo apt-get update** before installing any tool or utility.
- Install any tool or utility using the command sudo apt-get install name\_of\_the\_tool
- Take screenshots wherever necessary and upload it to Edmodo as a single PDF file. (Refer general guidelines for submission requirements).
- To define an IP address for your machine (e.g., Section 'a' & Serial number is 1, then your IP address should be 10.0.1.1. Section 'h' & & Serial number is 23, then your IP address should be 10.0.8.23) applicable only for relevant tasks (which doesn't requires internet connectivity to execute the tasks).

## Task 1: Linux Interface Configuration (ifconfig / IP command)

**Step 1:** To display status of all active network interfaces.

ifconfig (or) ip addr show

Analyze and fill the following table:

# ip address table:

Interface name	IP address (IPv4/IPv6)	MAC address	
Enp0s3	10.0.2.15	08:00:27:0c:3c:65	
lo	127.0.0.1		

**Step 2:** To assign an IP address to an interface, use the following command. **sudo ifconfig interface\_name 10.0.your\_section.your\_sno netmask 255.255.255.0** (or) **sudo ip addr add 10.0.your\_section.your\_sno /24 dev interface\_name** 

**Step 3:** To activate / deactivate a network interface, type.

sudo ifconfig interface\_name down
sudo ifconfig interface\_name up

**Step 4:** To show the current neighbor table in kernel, type **ip neigh** 

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
       inet6 fe80::1c5a:2c10:cb03:396b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:0c:3c:65 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 4570 bytes 4727092 (4.7 MB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 1398 bytes 245127 (245.1 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 461 bytes 54430 (54.4 KB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 461 bytes 54430 (54.4 KB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$
```

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
        inet6 fe80::1c5a:2c10:cb03:396b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:0c:3c:65 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 4570 bytes 4727092 (4.7 MB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1398 bytes 245127 (245.1 KB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 461 bytes 54430 (54.4 KB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 461 bytes 54430 (54.4 KB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ su -
Password:
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo ifconfig enp0s3 10.0.f.101 netmask 255.255.255.0
10.0.f.101: Unknown host
ifconfig: `--help' gives usage information.
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo ifconfig enp0s3 10.0.1.101 netmask 255.255.255.0
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo ifconfig enp0s3 down
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo ifconfig enp0s3 up
root@Ubuntu:~# ip neigh
10.0.2.2 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:02 REACHABLE
root@Ubuntu:~#
```

### Task 2: Ping PDU (Packet Data Units or Packets) Capture

**Step 1:** Assign an IP address to the system (Host).

Note: IP address of your system should be 10.0.your\_section.your\_sno.

Step 2: Launch Wireshark and select 'any' interface

Step 3: In terminal, type ping 10.0.your\_section.your\_sno

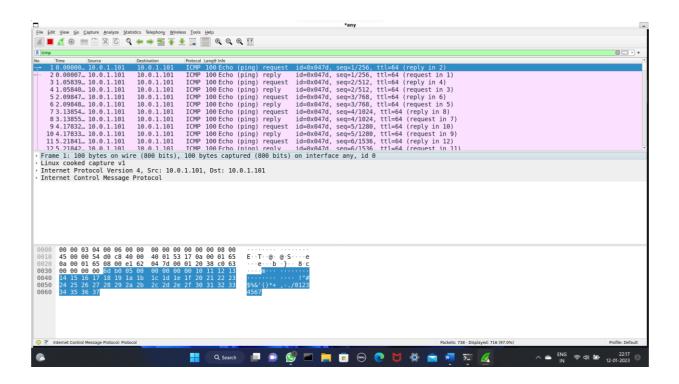
```
X
                                                                          a nagavenigowda@DELL: ~
nagavenigowda@DELL:~$
nagavenigowda@DELL:~$ ping 10.0.1.101
PING 10.0.1.101 (10.0.1.101) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.152 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.035
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.069 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.090 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.061 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.037 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.055 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=0.047
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=24 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=25 ttl=64 time=0.037
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=26 ttl=64 time=0.034 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=27 ttl=64 time=0.096 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=28 ttl=64 time=0.065 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.055 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=34 ttl=64 time=0.058 ms
```

### Observations to be made

**Step 4:** Analyze the following in Terminal

- TTL
- Protocol used by ping
- Time

**Step 5:** Analyze the following in Wireshark



icm	ıp					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info	
_+*	1 0.000000000	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seg=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 2)	
-	2 0.000077808	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in 1)	
	3 1.058397455	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 4)	
	4 1.058406585	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in 3)	
	5 2.098473285	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 6)	
	6 2.098485267	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in 5)	
	7 3.138542499	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 8)	
	8 3.138556639	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in 7)	
	9 4.178324129	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 10)	
	10 4.178332702	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in 9)	
	11 5.218417033	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (reply in 12)	
	12 5.218429249	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=6/1536, ttl=64 (request in 11)	
	13 6.258401724	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (reply in 14)	
	14 6.258422618	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=7/1792, ttl=64 (request in 13)	
	15 7.298455819	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=8/2048, ttl=64 (reply in 16)	
	16 7.298467225	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=8/2048, ttl=64 (request in 15)	
	17 8.338457748	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) request id=0x047d, seq=9/2304, ttl=64 (reply in 18)	
	18 8.338473416	10.0.1.101	10.0.1.101	ICMP	100 Echo (ping) reply id=0x047d, seq=9/2304, ttl=64 (request in 17)	

- Frame 1: 100 bytes on wire (800 bits), 100 bytes captured (800 bits) on interface any, id 0 Linux cooked capture v1 Finternet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.101, Dst: 10.0.1.101 Finternet Control Message Protocol

0000 00 00 03 04 00 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 0010 45 00 05 4 d0 c8 40 00 40 01 53 17 0a 00 01 65 08 00 01 05 08 00 01 05 08 00 01 65 08 00 01 65 08 00 01 65 08 00 01 65 08 00 01 05 08 00 01 01 11 12 13 0040 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 01 0050 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 0060 34 35 36 37

E · T · @ · @ · S · · · e · · · e · · b · } · · 8 · c · · · · · · · · · · · · · \$%&'()\*+ ,-./0123 4567 On Packet List Pane, select the first echo packet on the list. On Packet Details Pane, click on each of the four "+" to expand the information. Analyze the frames with the first echo request and echo reply and complete the table below.

```
Frame 1: 100 bytes on wire (800 bits), 100 bytes captured (800 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.101, Dst: 10.0.1.101

    Internet Control Message Protocol

   Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
   Code: 0
   Checksum: 0xe162 [correct]
    [Checksum Status: Good]
   Identifier (BE): 1149 (0x047d)
   Identifier (LE): 32004 (0x7d04)
Sequence Number (BE): 1 (0x0001)
   Sequence Number (LE): 256 (0x0100)
   [Response frame: 2]
   Timestamp from icmp data: Jan 12, 2023 22:11:04.000000000 IST
    [Timestamp from icmp data (relative): 0.372919336 seconds]
  Data (48 bytes)
                                                                E · T · @ . @ S · · · e
0000 00 00 03 04 00 06 00 00
                                   00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00
      45 00 00 54 d0 c8 40 00
                                  40 01 53 17 0a 00 01 65
0020 0a 00 01 65 08 00 e1 62
                                   04 7d 00 01 20 38 c0 63
                                                                · · · e · · · b · } · · 8 · c
0030 00 00 00 00 6d b0 05 00 0040 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b
                                  00 00 00 00 10 11 12 13
                                                                · · · · m · · · · · · · · · · ·
                                  1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23
                                                                . . . . . . . . . . . ! "#
                                                                $%&'()*+ ,-./0123
0050 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33
                                                                4567
0060 34 35 36 37
```

```
Frame 2: 100 bytes on wire (800 bits), 100 bytes captured (800 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.101, Dst: 10.0.1.101
Internet Control Message Protocol
    Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
    Code: 0
    Checksum: 0xe962 [correct]
    [Checksum Status: Good]
    Identifier (BE): 1149 (0x047d)
    Identifier (LE): 32004 (0x7d04)
    Sequence Number (BE): 1 (0x0001)
Sequence Number (LE): 256 (0x0100)
    [Request frame: 1]
    [Response time: 0.078 ms]
    Timestamp from icmp data: Jan 12, 2023 22:11:04.000000000 IST
    [Timestamp from icmp data (relative): 0.372997144 seconds]
  Data (48 bytes)
0000 00 00 03 04 00 06 00 00 00 0010 45 00 00 54 d0 c9 00 00
                                     00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00
                                                                   E \cdot \cdot T \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot e \cdot e
                                     40 01 93 16 0a 00 01 65
                                                                   · · · e · · · b · } · · 8 · c
 0020 0a 00 01 65 00 00 e9 62
                                     04 7d 00 01 20 38 c0 63
 0030 00 00 00 00 6d b0 05 00
                                     00 00 00 00 10 11 12 13
                                                                   . . . . m . . . . . . . . . . . .
 0040 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b
                                     1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23
0050 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 0060 34 35 36 37
                                                                   $%&'()*+ ,-./0123
                                                                   4567
```

Detail	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
S		
Frame Number		Frame 2: 100 bytes on wire (800 bits), 100 bytes captured (800 bits) on interface any, id 0
Source IP address	Src: 10.0.1.101	Src: 10.0.1.101
Destination IP address	Dst: 10.0.1.101	Dst: 10.0.1.101
ICMP Type Value	Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)	Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
ICMP Code Value	Code: 0	Code: 0
Source Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00

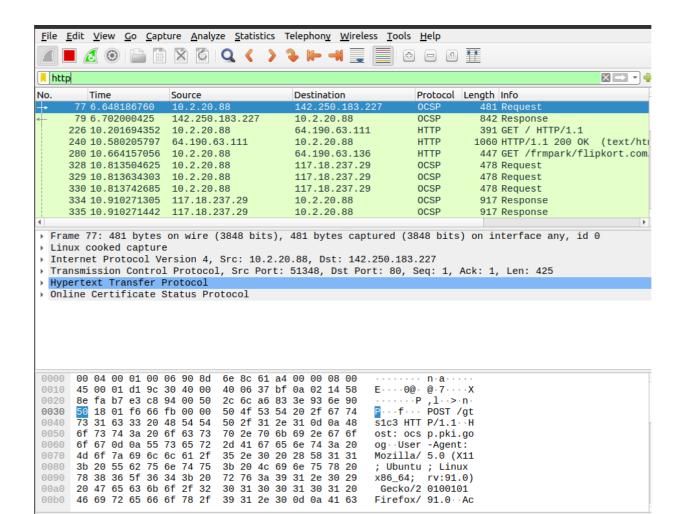
Destination Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00
Internet Protocol Version	Version 4	Version 4
	22:11:04.000000000 IST [Timestamp from icmp data (relative): 0.372919336	Timestamp from icmp data: Jan 12, 2023 22:11:04.000000000 IST [Timestamp from icmp data (relative): 0.372997144 seconds]

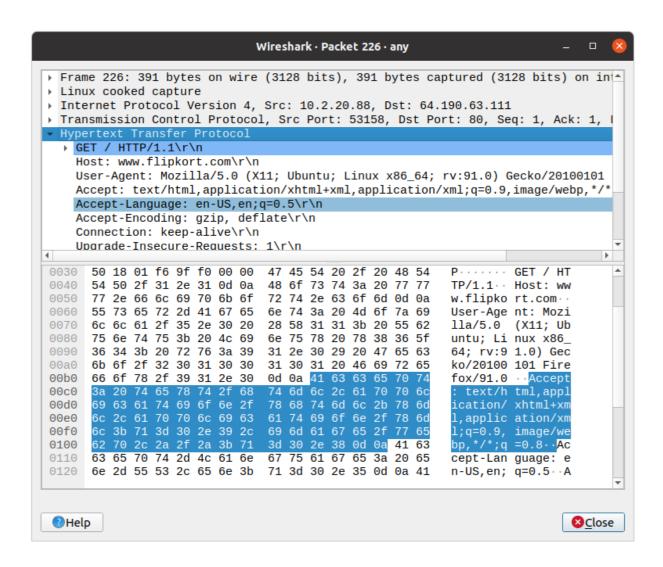
```
a nagavenigowda@DELL: ~
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1179 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1180 ttl=64 time=0.165 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1181 ttl=64 time=0.039
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1182 ttl=64 time=0.099
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1183 ttl=64 time=0.056
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1184 ttl=64 time=0.059
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1185 ttl=64 time=0.129
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1186 ttl=64 time=0.060
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1187 ttl=64 time=0.048
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1188 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1189 ttl=64 time=0.047
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1190 ttl=64 time=0.167 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1191 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1192 ttl=64 time=0.056 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1193 ttl=64 time=0.105 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1194 ttl=64 time=0.074 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1195 ttl=64 time=0.054 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1196 ttl=64 time=0.056 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1197 ttl=64 time=0.060 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1198 ttl=64 time=0.077
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1199 ttl=64 time=0.054 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1200 ttl=64 time=0.063
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1201 ttl=64 time=0.045
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1202 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1203 ttl=64 time=0.038
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1204 ttl=64 time=0.056
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1205 ttl=64 time=0.055
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1206 ttl=64 time=0.060
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1207 ttl=64 time=0.079
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1208 ttl=64 time=0.054
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1209 ttl=64 time=0.059
64 bytes from 10.0.1.101: icmp_seq=1210 ttl=64 time=0.058 ms
  - 10.0.1.101 ping statistics -
1210 packets transmitted, 1210 received, 0% packet loss, time 1257379ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.028/0.073/0.637/0.058 ms
nagavenigowda@DELL:~$
```

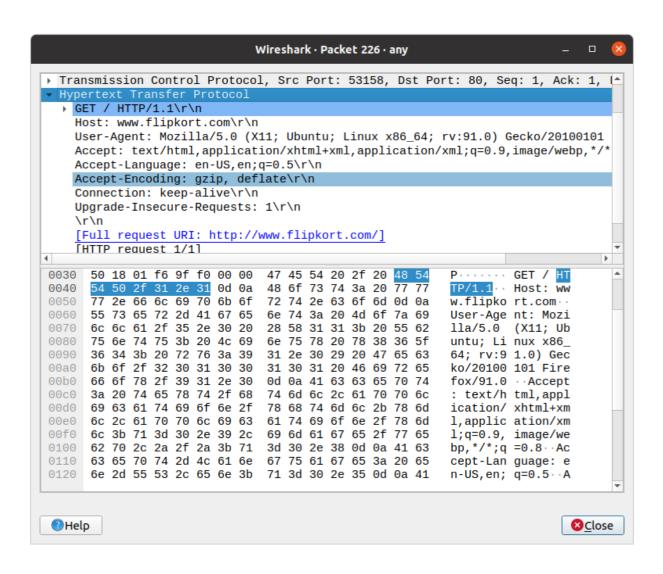
### Task 3: HTTP PDU Capture

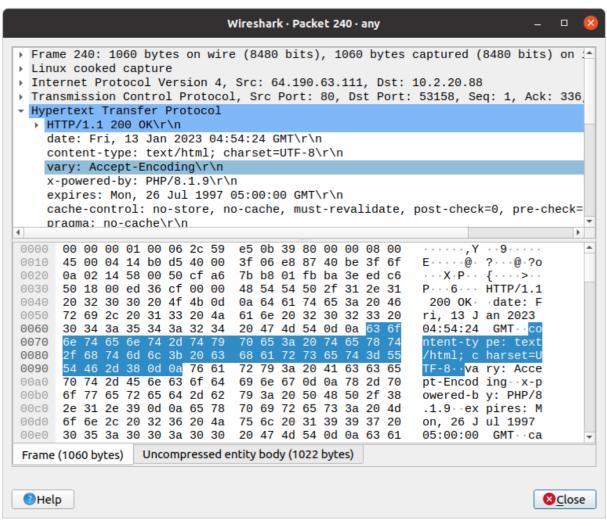
### Using Wireshark's Filter feature

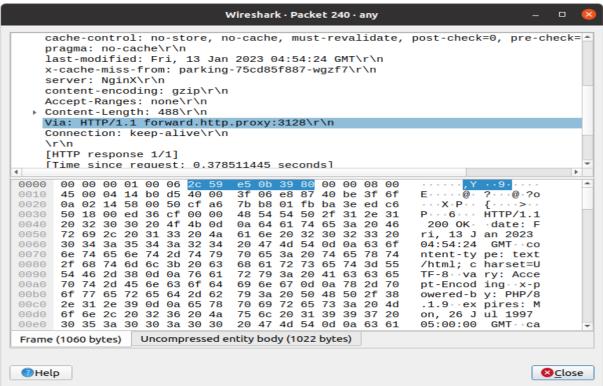
**Step 1:** Launch Wireshark and select 'any' interface. On the Filter toolbar, type-in 'http' and press enter

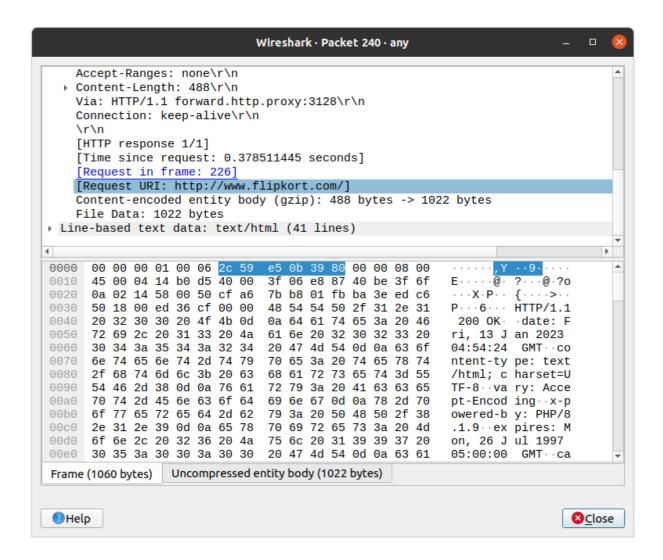












#### Observations to be made

**Step 3:** Analyze the first (interaction of host to the web server) and second frame (response of server to the client). By analyzing the filtered frames, complete the table below:

Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	226	240
Source Port	53158	80
Destination Port	80	53158
Source IP address	10.2.20.88	64.190.63.111
Destination IP address	64.190.63.111	10.2.20.88
Source Ethernet Address	08:00:27:51:ee:52	52:54:00:12:35:02
Destination Ethernet Address	52:54:00:12:35:02	08:00:27:51:ee:52

**Step 4:** Analyze the HTTP request and response and complete the table below.

HTTP Request		HTTP Response	
Get	GET/HTTP/1.1\r	Server	nginx \r\n
	\n		

Host	www.flipkart.co	Content-Type	text/html\r\n
	<u>m</u> \r\n		
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0	Date	Fri,13 Jan 2023
	(x11;Linux		4:54:24
	x86_64;		$GMT\r\n$
	rv:103.0)		
	Gecko/20100101		
	Firefox/103.0\r\n		
Accept-Language	en-	Location	https://www.fli
	US,en;q= $0.5\r\n$		<u>pkart.com</u> \r\n
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate\r\n	Content-Length	488 \r\n
Connection	Keep-alive\r\n	Connection	
			Keep-alive\r\n

# Using Wireshark's Follow TCP Stream

**Step 1:** Make sure the filter is blank. Right-click any packet inside the Packet List Pane, then select 'Follow TCP Stream'. For demo purpose, a packet containing the HTTP GET request "GET / HTTP / 1.1" can be selected.

Step 2: Upon following a TCP stream, screenshot the whole window.\



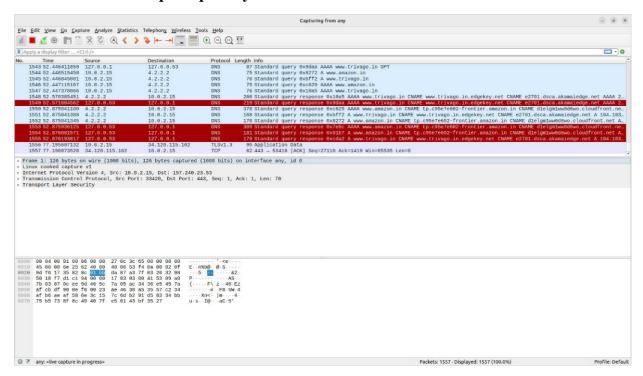
Task 4: Capturing packets with tcpdump

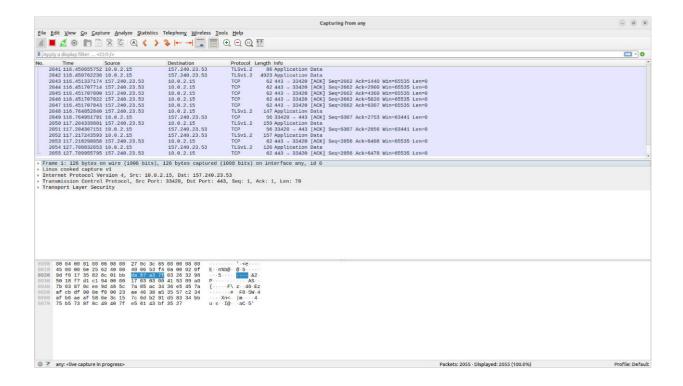
**Step 1:** Use the command **tcpdump -D** to see which interfaces are available for capture. **sudo tcpdump -D** 

```
nagavenigowda@DELL:~$ sudo tcpdump -D
[sudo] password for nagavenigowda:
1.eth0 [Up, Running, Connected]
2.any (Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces) [Up, Running]
3.lo [Up, Running, Loopback]
4.dummy0 [none]
5.tunl0 [none]
6.sit0 [none]
7.bluetooth-monitor (Bluetooth Linux Monitor) [Wireless]
8.nflog (Linux netfilter log (NFLOG) interface) [none]
9.nfqueue (Linux netfilter queue (NFQUEUE) interface) [none]
10.dbus-system (D-Bus system bus) [none]
11.dbus-session (D-Bus session bus) [none]
12.bond0 [none, Disconnected]
nagavenigowda@DELL:~$ |
```

**Step 2:** Capture all packets in any interface by running this command:

### sudo tcpdump -i any





```
PROBREMENT # SOURCE COMING N. SUP

TORRIDON SEAS 1 LINE TYPE THE PROBLEM OF THE P
```

```
### Company No. 12 | Ubunitu. 1992 | whatsape-ch-shv-01-mazz. Techn.et-hitps: UDP. 1898 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 199
```

Note: Perform some pinging operation while giving above command. Also type www.google.com in browser.

### Observation

**Step 3:** Understand the output format.

### Step 4:

To filter packets based on protocol, specifying the protocol in the command line. For example, capture icmp packets only by using this command:

# sudo tcpdump -i any -c5 icmp

```
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo tcpdump -i any -c5 icmp
tcpdump: data link type LINUX_SLL2
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL2 (Linux cooked v2), snapshot length 262
22:13:35.599728 enp0s3 In IP del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net > Ubuntu: ICMP echo in
22:13:36.380157 enp0s3 Out IP Ubuntu > del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net: ICMP echo in
22:13:37.494692 enp0s3 In IP del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net > Ubuntu: ICMP echo in
22:13:37.797862 enp0s3 In IP del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net > Ubuntu: ICMP echo in
5 packets captured
15 packets received by filter
7 packets dropped by kernel
root@Ubuntu:~#
```

```
PING google.com (142.250.206.110) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=1 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=2 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=3 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=4 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=6 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=7 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=8 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=9 ttl=11264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=10 ttl=1264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=11 ttl=1264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=12 ttl=1264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_seq=13 ttl=1264 bytes from del11s20-in-f14.1e100.net (142.250.206.110): icmp_s
```

**Step 5:** Check the packet content. For example, inspect the HTTP content of a web request like this:

### sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -A port 80

```
root@Ubuntu:-# sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -A port 80
tcpdump: data link type LINUX_SLLZ
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL2 (Linux cooked v2), snapshot length 262144 bytes 22:17:03.426576 enp0s3 In IP 34.104.35.123.80 > 10.0.2.15.34942: Flags [P.], seq 83056895:83076943, ack 21238:
E.Nx6...@..."h#{
....P.~..X.~.zpP...\.aR...Pi...Jmh..).s...`U3K4........@...(v...i...=.u...c.i..r.Zu.^.3T...9V$Z`....(..H.<.it :.nFfo.)=.....y..*.[$=..>"=r?<....z>.E..%...t..5^.;c..P.....||<.._I.u .....2.'...:
.9V$Z'....(..H.<.it
.....Q"..&.(.\...;<.
...b.@....j'I.+.X .u.7...".l.}~...n-...>@..=I%1H.{...Id.c...HwV.1..G]Z.nac..{...; 34.Z./V...z.
M..sU.e....g3....l.L.Z..C....r..jR.h.i...".H.....9...B&(.&.*....v9,..r.Ie.e.P.-.3.b...\....
.Vi.V..iRVm.....*...Pe]..%..C..o..4-l.....R. A..i}..R.J.....g.-t.,]..m.E...._.R..-...p..p.
..C.;T.....KHB..a.[..[....j1..]..Mx.Ah..g...O.ZC.S.t...,Y.t.(X...B.Z...Y?.U...!".x...=Dy_~..Ae.l
    *.F...pnt...&..Sv..)3.b..;"IL.u....o.F[....u....f[o...+...iG.q.j...|V..aqn.@.I.....]+..X...hI....Fc%......
|SN....z..1..V..d.S..(h...pm"m.8<...:*.n..Gi.Z.c...L.H.u.>.|..h.&..vJ.|....k.s..Nh.7...r\..gfiT....
 ..aoF.#...P..oU.....Y.
=...o.Y>..l5...p@D...,W...jL.'...h*R...M...K..!.+....b.x..'.....0.$k:..w"..Iq.p.M.R..Z..."...O..U..
Y......I.%U(....Q.o.KE ..&.*.."O...ul.#...{LB...$q..j#}0...t.i..../&I5f.SOmb.....2c...VmCR...._ord%\N...P b....".F.V;..^e.?.e.T...Di..EC.4.9.N.c.2...U
.,..p.....B..._..a. o.al...K.i....+...&...U...w.}.[....@a..R..=..x0.Z........H(^..."q.mU..^....J...c...
,....U...<.3((
E..( 5@.@...
..."h#{.-.P-.zp...gP...R...
10 packets captured
17 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@Ubuntu:-#
```

**Step 6:** To save packets to a file instead of displaying them on screen, use the option -w:

sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -w webserver.pcap port 80

```
root@Ubuntu:-# sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -w webserver.pcap port 80
tcpdump: data link type LINUX_SLL2
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL2 (Linux cooked v2), snapshot length 262144 bytes
10 packets captured
12 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
root@Ubuntu:~#
```

# **Task 5: Perform Traceroute checks**

**Step 1:** Run the traceroute using the following command.

#### sudo traceroute www.google.com

- **Step 2:** Analyze destination address of google.com and no. of hops
- **Step 3:** To speed up the process, you can disable the mapping of IP addresses with hostnames by using the -n option

# sudo traceroute -n www.google.com

**Step 4:** The -I option is necessary so that the traceroute uses ICMP.

### sudo traceroute -I www.google.com

**Step 5:** By default, traceroute uses icmp (ping) packets. If you'd rather test a TCP connection to gather data more relevant to web server, you can use the -T flag.

### sudo traceroute -T www.google.com

# Task 6: Explore an entire network for information (Nmap)

**Step 1:** You can scan a host using its host name or IP address, for instance.

#### nmap www.pes.edu

**Step 2:** Alternatively, use an IP address to scan.

#### nmap 163.53.78.128

**Step 3:** Scan multiple IP address or subnet (IPv4)

nmap 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3

```
root@Ubuntu:~# nmap www.pes.edu
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-14 11:45 IST
Nmap scan report for www.pes.edu (52.172.204.196)
Host is up (0.0086s latency).
Other addresses for www.pes.edu (not scanned): 64:ff9b::34ac:ccc4
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.03 seconds
root@Ubuntu:~# nmap 163.53.78.128
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-14 11:46 IST
Nmap scan report for 163.53.78.128
Host is up (0.013s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT
        STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.92 seconds
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~# nmap 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-01-14 11:52 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.0069s latency).
Not shown: 994 filtered ports
        STATE SERVICE
PORT
25/tcp open smtp
53/tcp open domain
443/tcp open https
3128/tcp open squid-http
4444/tcp open krb524
8090/tcp open opsmessaging
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.2
Host is up (0.0052s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.2 are filtered
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.3
Host is up (0.012s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.3 are filtered
Nmap done: 3 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 27.50 seconds
root@Ubuntu:~#
```

#### Task 7 a): Netcat as Chat tool

a) Intra system communication (Using 2 terminals in the same system)

**Step 1:** Open a terminal (Ctrl+Alt+T). This will act as a Server.

# Step 2: Type nc -l any\_portnum (For eg., nc -l 1234)

Note: It will goto listening mode

Step 3: Open another terminal and this will act as a client.

**Step 4:** Type nc <your-system-ip-address> portnum

Note: portnum should be common in both the terminals (for eg., nc 10.0.2.8 1234)

**Step 5:** Type anything in client will appear in server

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ nc 10.0.2.15 9380
Hello , This is NagaveniGowda
F sec
WEEK 1 CN LAB
PES2UG21CS315
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~# nc -l 9380
Hello , This is NagaveniGowda
F sec
WEEK 1 CN LAB
```

Note: 2 students can combine for the following tasks (switch and cables canbe taken from Lab technicians)

# **DONE USING WINDOWS**

It did not work with VM to Remote Linux.

## b) Inter system communication

Setup a simple switched network of 2 PCs with one acting as Web server. Assign IPaddresses for both PCs. Set the capture option as described above.

**Step 1:** Open terminal on Server machine (Machine 1).

# Step 2: Type nc -l any\_portnum

- **Step 3:** Open terminal on the Client machine (Machine 2)
- **Step 4:** Type nc <server-ip-address> portnum
- **Step 5:** Type anything in client will appear in the server terminal

# Task 7 b): Use Netcat to Transfer Files

The netcat utility can also be used to transfer files.

Step 1: At the server side, create an empty file named 'test.txt'

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ su -
Password:
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo nc -l 555 >test.txt
This is a file
```

sudo nc -l 555 >

test.txt

Step 2: At the client side, we have a file 'testfile.txt'. Add some contents to it.

**Step 3:** Run the client as:

sudo nc 10.0.2.8 555 < testfile.txt

Step 4: At server side, verify the file transfer using the command

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ su -
Password:
root@Ubuntu:~# nc 10.0.2.15 555 <test.txt
This is a file

cat test.txt</pre>
```

Task 7 c): Other Commands

#### COULD NOT BE EXECUTED. PERMISSION DENIED.

1) To test if a particular TCP port of a remote host is open.

nc -vn 10.0.2.8 555

```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$ nc -vn 10.0.2.15 555
nc: connect to 10.0.2.15 port 555 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:~$
```

### COULD NOT BE EXECUTED. PERMISSION DENIED.

2) Run a web server with a static web page.

**Step 1:** Run the command below on local host (e.g. 10.0.2.8) to start a web server thatserves test.html on port 80. while true; do sudo nc -lp 80 < test.html; done

#### COULD NOT BE EXECUTED. PERMISSION DENIED.

Step 2: Now open http://10.0.2.8/test.html from another host to access it.

### COULD NOT BE EXECUTED. PERMISSION DENIED.

**Step 3:** Observe the details on the terminal

## COULD NOT BE EXECUTED. PERMISSION DENIED.

#### **Ouestions on above observations:**

1) Is your browser running HTTP version 1.0 or 1.1? What version of HTTP is the server?

- 1.1. The version of the server is 1.1 as well
- 2) When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server? 2023-01-14 11:52 IST
- 3) How to tell ping to exit after a specified number of ECHO\_REQUEST packets?

Ans: \$ ping -c <number of packets> <url>

4) How will you identify remote host apps and OS?

Ans: Simply scan the entire subnet.

Eg:

\$ nmap -sP 10.0.4.\*

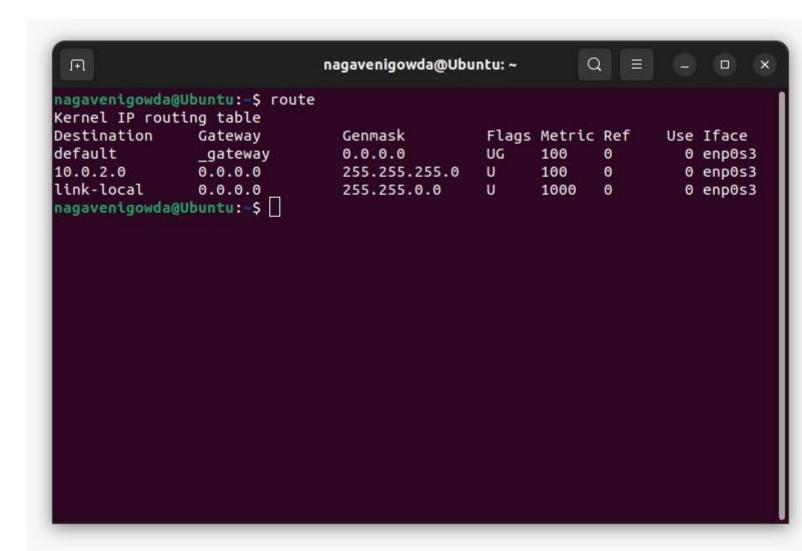
# **Exercises:**

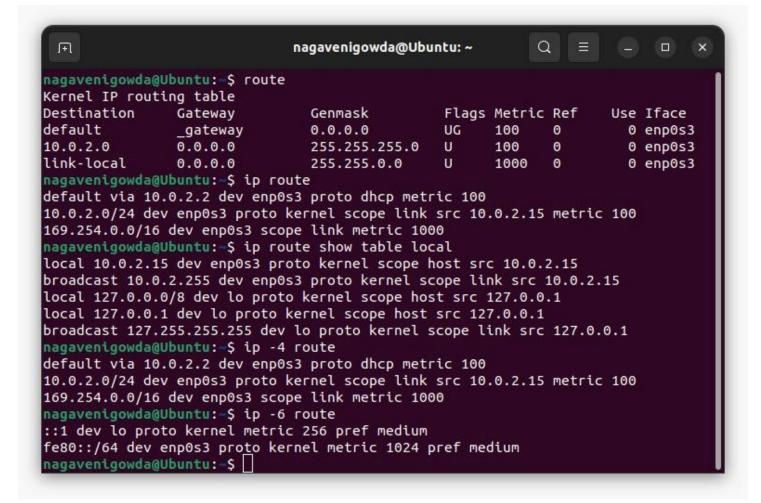
1) Capture and Analyze IPv4 / IPv6 packets

# IPv4 / IPv6 packet header

GET	./success.txt HTTP/1.1
HOST	detectportal.firefox.com
USER-AGENT	Mozilla/5.0
ACCEPT-LANGUAGE	en-US, en; q=0.5
CACHE-CONTROL	no-cache
PRAGMA	no-cache
CONNECTION	keep-alive

2) Explore various other network configuration, troubleshooting and debugging tools such as Route, Netstat, etc.





Kernel IP rou	@Ubuntu:~\$ nets ting table						
Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	MSS	Window	irtt	Ifac
default	_gateway	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	enp0
10.0.2.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	enp0
link-local	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	U	0	0	0	enp0

nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:



```
nagavenigowda@Ubuntu:-$ netstat -s
In:
    Forwarding: 2
    9938 total packets received
    1 with invalid addresses
    0 forwarded
    0 incoming packets discarded
9935 incoming packets delivered
3779 requests sent out
Icmp:
    2 ICMP messages received
1 input ICMP message failed
ICMP input histogram:
         destination unreachable: 2
    2 ICMP messages sent
    0 ICMP messages falled
    ICMP output histogram:
         destination unreachable: 2
IcmpMsg:
         InType3: 2
         OutType3: 2
Tcp:
    81 active connection openings
1 passive connection openings
    44 failed connection attempts
    2 connection resets received
    6 connections established
    1011 segments received
    969 segments sent out
    6 segments retransmitted
    0 bad segments received
    58 resets sent
Udp:
    8710 packets received
    0 packets to unknown port received
    254 packet receive errors
    2846 packets sent
    254 receive buffer errors
    0 send buffer errors
UdpLite:
TcpExt:
    14 TCP sockets finished time wait in fast timer
    17 delayed acks sent
    217 packet headers predicted
    130 acknowledgments not containing data payload received
    383 predicted acknowledgments
    TCPLostRetransmit: 4
    TCPTimeouts: 8
    TCPBacklogCoalesce: 1
1 connections reset due to early user close
    TCPRcvCoalesce: 14
    TCPSpuriousRtxHostQueues: 2
    TCPAutoCorking: 21
    TCPSynRetrans: 6
    TCPOrigDataSent: 413
    TCPHystartTrainDetect:
```