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Lab 02.1

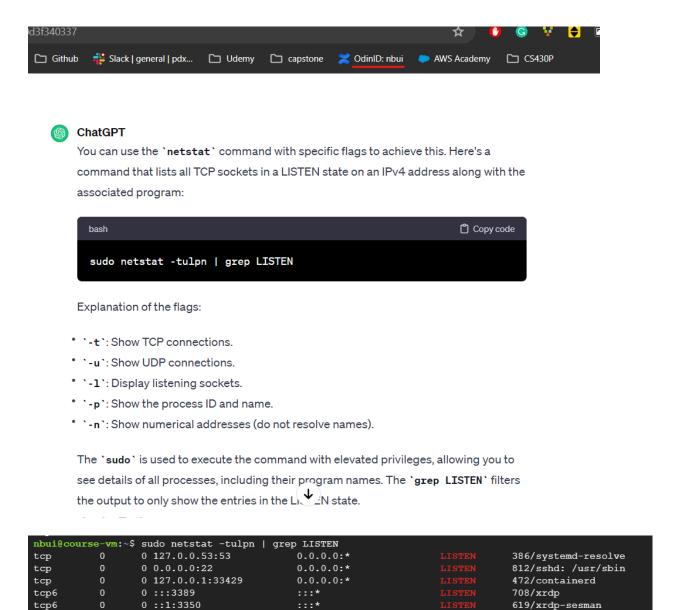
tcp6

nbui@course-vm:

0 :::22

1. TCP #1: Sockets

- Take a screenshot of the prompt and the command that ChatGPT generates
- Run the command using sudo and take a screenshot of the output to include in your lab notebook.



• List a service that can be contacted from any interface on the machine. List a service that can only be contacted by local processes.

812/sshd: /usr/sbin

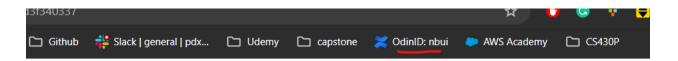
:::*

- List a service that can be contacted from any interface on the machine: sshd: /usr/sbin
- List a service that can only be contacted by local processes: systemd-resolve, containerd, xrdp-sesman
- Run the command again, but do not use sudo as this is a machine managed by CAT. Include a screenshot of the output.
- List the services that this machine provides for external access

List the services that this machine provides for external access							
▶ nbui@ada:~\$ netstat -tulpn grep LISTEN							
(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info							
will not be shown, you would have to be root to see it all.)							
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:631	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	_		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:25	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	_		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6103	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6102	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6101	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6100	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6111	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6108	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6107	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6105	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:6104	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.53:53	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:36019	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:34029	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	2463356/node		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:34039	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:39969	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:37113	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:43697	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:44971	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN			
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:41031	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:42145	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp	0	0 127.0.0.1:46624	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6101	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6100	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6103	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6102	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6105	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6104	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6107	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6108	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:6111	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:25	****	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 ::1:631	***	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	0	0 :::22	***	LISTEN	-		
tcp6	. 0	0:::113	****	LISTEN	-		

2.- Isof

- Take a screenshot of the prompt and the command that ChatGPT generates
- Run the command using sudo and take a screenshot of the output to include in your lab notebook.



step and simply ask ChatGPT to repeat the task using Isof.



ChatGPT

Certainly! To list all TCP sockets in a LISTEN state on an IPv4 address using `lsof` and show the associated program, you can use the following command:



This command specifies the following options:

- '-iTCP': Limits the output to TCP sockets.
- * `-sTCP:LISTEN`: Filters the output to only show sockets in the LISTEN state.
- '-P': Prevents the conversion of port numbers to service names.

Run this command with `sudo` on your Ubuntu VM, and it should provide information about programs using TCP sockets in the LISTEN state.



```
nbui@course-vm:~$ sudo lsof -iTCP -sTCP:LISTEN -P
COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
systemd-r 386 systemd-resolve 14u IPv4 17484 0t0 TCP localhost:53 (LISTEN)
container 472
                      root
                               8u IPv4 18480
                                                   0t0 TCP localhost:33429 (LISTEN)
xrdp-sesm 619
                               7u IPv6 17016
                                                    0t0 TCP ip6-localhost:3350 (LISTEN)
                       root
                                   IPv6 18524
IPv4 18475
                                                    0t0 TCP *:3389 (LISTEN)
0t0 TCP *:22 (LISTEN)
         708
xrdp
                       xrdp
                              11u
         812
sshd
                        root
                               3u
                              4u IPv6 18477
         812
                                                    0t0 TCP *:22 (LISTEN)
sshd
                        root.
nbui@course-vm:~$
```

3. TCP #2: Throughput

4. - iperf

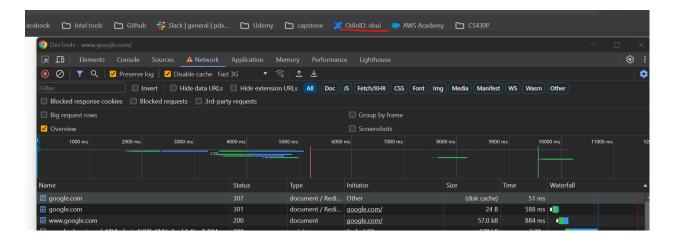
• Show a screenshot of the measured bandwidth available between your us-west1-b VM and each of the other Compute Engine VMs.

```
nbui@vm-us-west1-b:~$ iperf -c 10.142.0.2 -p 80
Client connecting to 10.142.0.2, TCP port 80
TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
[ 1] local 10.138.0.6 port 39056 connected with 10.142.0.2 port 80
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 1] 0.0000-10.0891 sec 429 MBytes 356 Mbits/sec
nbui@vm-us-west1-b:~$ iperf -c 10.132.0.2 -p 80
Client connecting to 10.132.0.2, TCP port 80
TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
[ 1] local 10.138.0.6 port 46600 connected with 10.132.0.2 port 80
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 1] 0.0000-10.1864 sec 195 MBytes 160 Mbits/sec
nbui@vm-us-west1-b:~$ iperf -c 10.152.0.2 -p 80
Client connecting to 10.152.0.2, TCP port 80
TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
[ 1] local 10.138.0.6 port 37742 connected with 10.152.0.2 port 80
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 1] 0.0000-10.2212 sec 158 MBytes 130 Mbits/sec
nbui@vm-us-west1-b:~$
```

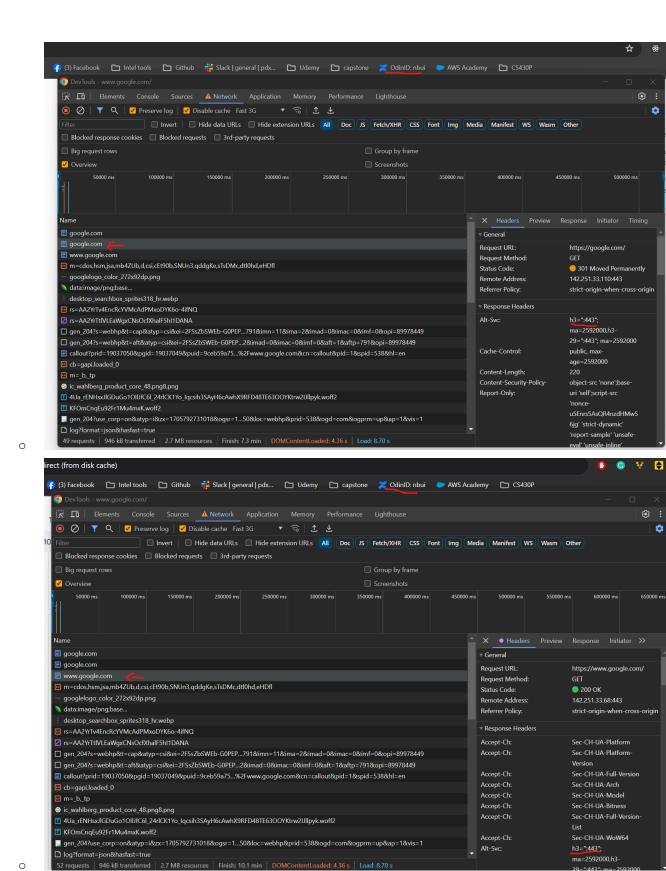
Explain the relative differences (or lack thereof) in your results: the bandwidth and transfer
difference in the screenshots are affected by the geographic location of those instances.
Between the US (US West to US-East 10.142.0.2) the bandwidth and transfer are higher
with low latency. The further geographic between instances, the lower bandwidth
transmission and higher latency.

5. HTTP #3: Requests

• Take a screenshot of the initial 3 requests that the browser makes for your lab notebook.

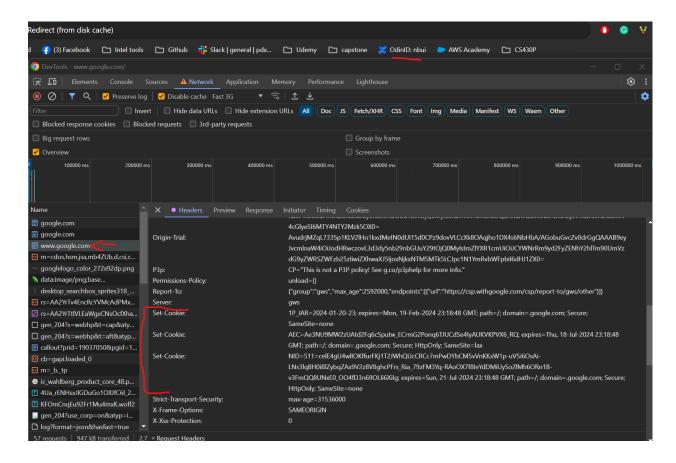


- What is the URL being requested?
 - http://google.com/
 - https://google.com/
 - https://www.google.com/
- Explain the HTTP status code that is returned and what the code indicates
 - 307: Internal Redirect (from disk cache): it is sent when a document is temporarily available at a different URL
 - 301: permanent redirect (the destination URL will never change)
 - 200: request succeeded
- Take a screenshot indicating the version of the HTTP protocol that is used for each request. (Hint: look at the response status line and alt-svc: HTTP response headers indicating HTTP/2 or HTTP/3).

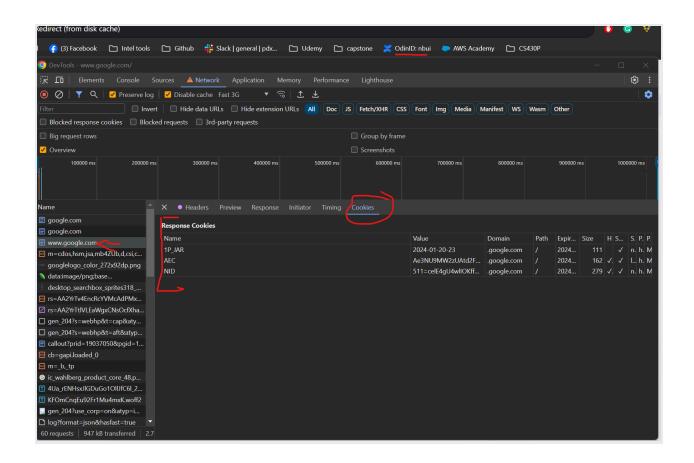


What URL does the first redirection send the browser to? https://google.com/

- What URL does the second redirection send the browser to? https://www.google.com/
- Take a screenshot of when cookies are set via Set-Cookie:

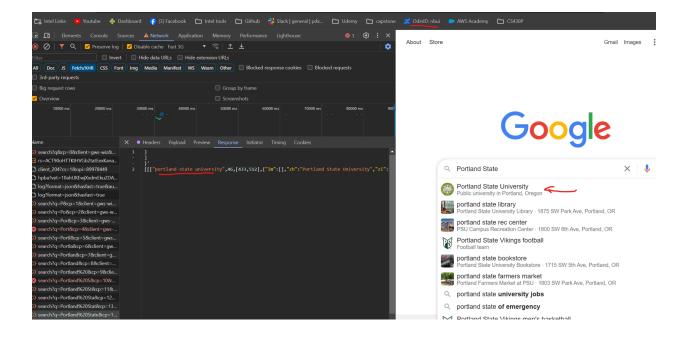


Take a screenshot of when cookies are attached via Cookie:



6. Asynchronous HTTP requests

Show the requests and responses in the listing. Click on the last request sent, then click on the response to see that its payload has returned the data that is then rendered on the search page similar to what is shown below for "rabbid"



Lab 02.2

1. DNS reconnaissance #1 (dig)

• Take a screenshot of the prompt and the dig command produced.

```
nbui@ada:~$ dig @131.252.208.53 www.pdx.edu A +tcp
; <<>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1-Ubuntu <<>> @131.252.208.53 www.pdx.edu A +tcp
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 465
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 4, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 61b87c6fc801d61601000000065ac5b7926dbf5a133c0598d (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
                              IN
;www.pdx.edu.
                                      Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                     60
60
                              IN A
IN A
                                              18.161.6.112
www.pdx.edu.
                     60
www.pdx.edu.
                                              18.161.6.84
                     60
                              IN
                                    Α
                                             18.161.6.96
www.pdx.edu.
www.pdx.edu.
                       60
                              IN
                                     Α
                                              18.161.6.120
;; Query time: 71 msec
;; SERVER: 131.252.208.53#53(131.252.208.53) (TCP)
;; WHEN: Sat Jan 20 15:47:05 PST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 132
```

• Take a screenshot of the records returned for your lab notebook.

```
nbui@ada:~$ dig @131.252.208.53 pdx.edu MX +tcp
; <<>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1-Ubuntu <<>> @131.252.208.53 pdx.edu MX +tcp
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 23638
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 5, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 6d5be6a54b2d7fce0100000065ac5bc3044dbe31a0dd46d4 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;pdx.edu.
                                IN
                                        MX
;; ANSWER SECTION:
pdx.edu.
                        9549
                                IN
                                        MX
                                                10 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.
pdx.edu.
                        9549
                                IN
                                        MX
                                                10 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.
pdx.edu.
                        9549
                                IN
                                        MX
                                                5 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.
                        9549
                                IN
                                        MX
                                                5 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.
pdx.edu.
                        9549
                                                1 aspmx.l.google.com.
pdx.edu.
                                IN
                                        MX
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
                                                74.125.199.26
aspmx.l.google.com.
                        129
                                IN
                                        Α
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 131.252.208.53#53(131.252.208.53) (TCP)
;; WHEN: Sat Jan 20 15:48:19 PST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 198
nbui@ada:~$
```

- What cloud provider hosts the web site for www.pdx.edu? Amazon CloudFront
- What cloud provider handles mail for pdx.edu? Google mail

• Take a screenshot of the results for both records for your lab notebook.

```
■ nbui@ada:~$ dig mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu NS
 ; <<>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1-Ubuntu <<>> mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu NS
 ;; global options: +cmd
 ;; Got answer:
 ;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 17600
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1
 ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 ; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
 ;; QUESTION SECTION:
 ;mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu.
 ;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
                           300 IN SOA
                                                      walt.ee.pdx.edu. support.cat.pdx.edu. 2024012001 600 300 1209600 300
 cs.pdx.edu.
 ;; Query time: 7 msec
 ;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53) (UDP)
 ;; WHEN: Sat Jan 20 16:14:09 PST 2024
 ;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 105
🏿 nbui@ada:∼$ dig @walt.ee.pdx.edu mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu A 🧹
 ; <<>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1-Ubuntu <<>> @walt.ee.pdx.edu mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu A
 ; (1 server found)
 ;; global options: +cmd
 ;; Got answer:
 ;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 47869
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
 ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
 ; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: b432b1f6636159210100000065ac61dc8194729ecd7ffbf8 (good)
 ;; QUESTION SECTION:
 ;mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu.
                                    IN
 ;; ANSWER SECTION:
 mashimaro.cs.pdx.edu. 14400 IN
                                                      131.252.220.66
                                             Α
 ;; Query time: 0 msec
 ;; SERVER: 131.252.208.38#53(walt.ee.pdx.edu) (UDP)
 ;; WHEN: Sat Jan 20 16:14:20 PST 2024
 ;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 93
⊃ nbui@ada:~$ 🗍
```

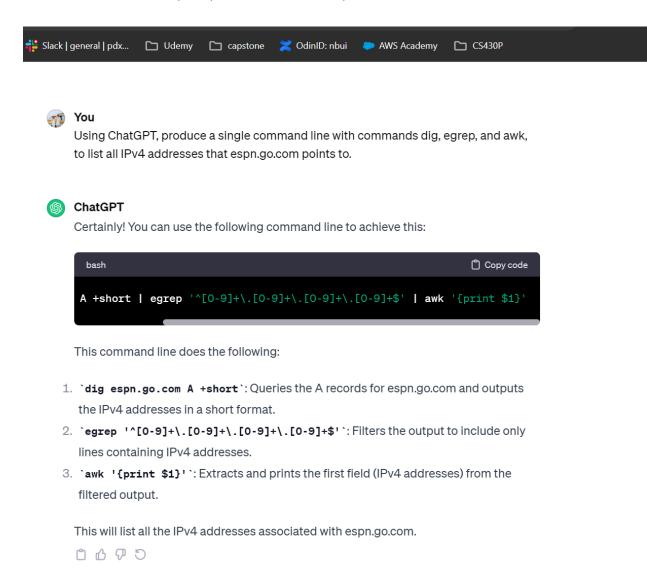
2. Iterative DNS lookups

- List all of the iterative dig commands performed for the lookup
 - o dig | grep root-servers
 - o dig f.root-servers.net.
 - o dig @192.5.5.241 +norecurse +tcp console.cloud.google.com
 - dig @192.43.172.30 +norecurse +tcp console.cloud.google.com
 - o dig @216.239.34.10 +norecurse +tcp console.cloud.google.com
- Take a screenshot of the results of the final query for your lab notebook.

```
nbui@ada:~$ dig @216.239.34.10 +norecurse +tcp console.cloud.google.com
; <<>> DiG 9.18.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1-Ubuntu <<>> @216.239.34.10 +norecurse +tcp console.cloud.google.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 33357
;; flags: qr aa; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;console.cloud.google.com.
                               IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
console.cloud.google.com. 300 IN
                                      CNAME www3.1.google.com.
                               IN
www3.1.google.com.
                                              142.250.217.78
;; Query time: 7 msec
;; SERVER: 216.239.34.10#53(216.239.34.10) (TCP)
;; WHEN: Sat Jan 20 16:23:51 PST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 90
```

3. Reverse DNS lookups

Take a screenshot of the prompt and the command produced



Take a screenshot of its results for your lab notebook

```
nbui@ada:~$ dig espn.go.com A +short | egrep '^[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+$' | awk '{print $1}'
18.161.6.80
18.161.6.38
18.161.6.94
18.161.6.89
nbui@ada:~$ [
```

• Take a screenshot of the command and its results for your lab notebook

```
nbui@ada:~$ X=$(dig espn.go.com A +short | egrep '^[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\.[0-9]+\*' | awk '{print $1}')
nbui@ada:~$ for i in `echo $X`; do dig -x $i; done | egrep -v '^;' | awk '{print $5}'

server-18-161-6-80.hio52.r.cloudfront.net.

server-18-161-6-89.hio52.r.cloudfront.net.

server-18-161-6-94.hio52.r.cloudfront.net.
```

4. Host enumeration

• Take a screenshot of the results in your lab notebook

```
nbui@ada:-$ for i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ for i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 131.252.220.$i +short; done > 220hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0..255}; do dig -x 120hosts.txt
nbui@ada:-$ {or i in {0.
```

5. Geographic DNS #2

- What geographic locations do ipinfo.io and DB-IP return?
 - o 131.252.208.53: Portland (North), Oregon
 - 198.82.247.66: Blacksburg, Virginia
- Record one address for www.google.com from each result for your lab notebook.

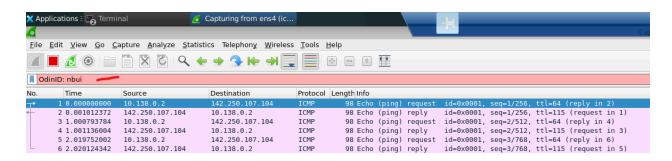
```
nbui@ada:~$ dig @131.252.208.53 www.google.com +short
142.251.211.228
nbui@ada:~$ dig @198.82.247.66 www.google.com +short
142.250.31.103
```

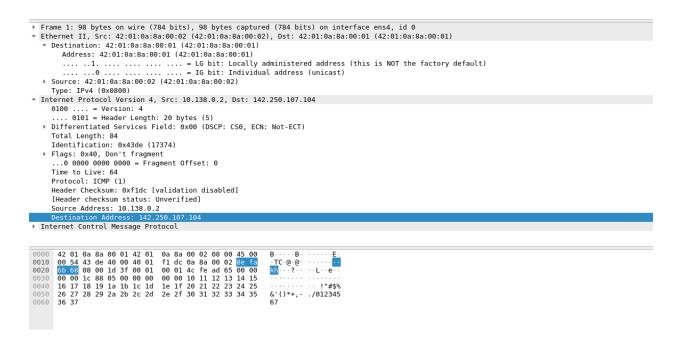
- What are the geographic coordinates of each DNS server and the IP address it resolves for www.google.com?
 - o 142.251.211.228: Seattle, Washington
 - o 142.250.31.103: Mountain View, California
- Take a screenshot of the results for your lab notebook.

```
nbui@ada:~$ traceroute 131.252.208.53
traceroute to 131.252.208.53 (131.252.208.53), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 rdns.cat.pdx.edu (131.252.208.53) 0.554 ms 0.403 ms 0.390 ms
nbui@ada:~$ traceroute 198.82.247.66
traceroute to 198.82.247.66 (198.82.247.66), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 glados.cat.pdx.edu (131.252.208.21) 6.228 ms 6.064 ms 5.959 ms
 2 0015-opnsense.cat.pdx.edu (10.208.91.1) 0.130 ms 0.102 ms 0.105 ms
3 CORE1.net.pdx.edu (131.252.5.142) 8.733 ms 8.610 ms 8.509 ms
4 131.252.5.213 (131.252.5.213) 0.550 ms 0.503 ms 0.407 ms
 5 port-channel2.core2.pdx1.he.net (216.218.230.89) 0.782 ms * 0.741 ms
   port-channel10.core2.chi1.he.net (184.104.188.148) 43.336 ms 42.627 ms 43.567 ms
 8
9 * * *
10 eqix-ash.vt.edu (206.126.236.139) 59.471 ms 59.356 ms 59.287 ms
   192.70.187.20 (192.70.187.20) 65.043 ms 64.959 ms 66.431 ms
12 isb-core.xe-7-0-0.0.cns.vt.edu (128.173.0.202) 65.427 ms 65.393 ms 66.567 ms
13 cas-core.lo0.2000.cns.vt.edu (198.82.1.143) 66.555 ms 66.844 ms 65.260 ms
14 jeru.cns.vt.edu (198.82.247.66) 65.394 ms 65.169 ms 64.535 ms
```

```
• nbui@ads:
traceroute 142.251.211.228 (142.251.211.228), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 * * *
2 0015-opnsense.cat.pdx.edu (10.208.91.1) 0.209 ms 0.104 ms 0.112 ms
3 COREI.net.pdx.edu (131.252.5.142) 1.094 ms 1.011 ms 0.931 ms
4 131.252.5.213 (131.252.5.133) 0.556 ms 0.427 ms 0.414 ms
5 * google.nwax.net (198.32.195.34) 4.161 ms *
6 74.125.243.193 (74.125.243.193) 4.432 ms 4.158 ms 74.125.243.177 (74.125.243.177) 5.365 ms
7 216.239.43.231 (216.239.43.231) 4.435 ms 4.455 ms 216.239.43.121 (216.239.43.121) 4.575 ms
8 sea30e13-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.211.228) 4.435 ms 4.112 ms 4.034 ms
1 raceroute to 142.256.31.103 (142.256.31.103), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 glados.cat.pdx.edu (131.252.208.21) 1.312 ms 1.144 ms 1.006 ms
2 0015-opnsense.cat.pdx.edu (10.208.91.1) 0.221 ms 0.125 ms 0.110 ms
3 * * *
4 131.252.5.213 (131.252.5.213) 0.706 ms 0.566 ms 0.440 ms
5 google.nwax.net (198.32.195.34) 3.915 ms 4.167 ms 3.825 ms
6 74.125.243.189 (74.125.243.189) 4.711 ms 108.170.245.124 (108.170.245.124) 4.591 ms 74.125.243.179 (74.125.243.179) 4.716 ms
7 216.239.50.20 (216.239.50.20) 12.592 ms 142.251.224.94 (142.251.224.94) 16.069 ms 12.410 ms
8 192.178.74.222 (192.178.74.222) 48.067 ms 192.178.74.220 (192.178.74.220) 50.395 ms 192.178.74.222 (192.178.74.222) 49.744 ms
9 192.178.72.195 (192.178.77.195) 58.027 ms 56.386 ms *
10 ** 192.178.72.195 (192.178.72.195) 58.027 ms 56.386 ms *
10 ** 192.178.72.195 (192.178.72.195) 58.027 ms 56.386 ms *
10 ** 192.178.73.253.72.69 (172.253.72.69) 72.066 ms 172.253.72.41 (172.253.72.41) 72.758 ms 172.253.72.67 (172.253.72.67) 72.609 ms
13 ** *
14 ** *
15 ***
16 ***
17 ***
18 **
19 **
20 bi-in-f103.1e100.net (142.250.31.103) 71.759 ms 73.127 ms 71.691 ms
20 bi-in-f103.1e100.net (142.250.31.103) 71.759 ms 73.127 ms 71.691 ms
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20 bi-in-f103.1e100.net (142.250.31.103) 71.759 ms 73.127 ms 71.691 ms
20 bi-in-f103.1e100.net (142.250.31.103) 71.759 ms 73.127 ms 71.691 ms
20 bi-in-f103.1e100.net (142.250.31.103) 7
```

Take a screenshot of the bytes in the packet dump window as shown below

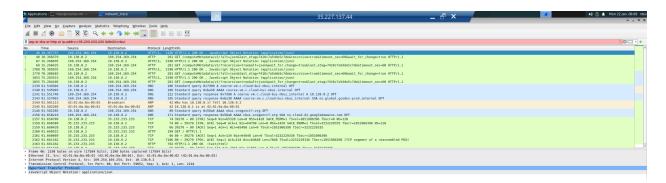




- Does the destination MAC address correspond to an interface on the VM, an interface on the default router or an interface on Google's web site? It corresponds to the default router HW address (42:01:0a:8a:00:01)
- Does the destination MAC address correspond to an interface on the VM, an interface on the default router or an interface on Google's web site? It corresponds to the VM's hardware address(42:01:0a:8a:00:02)

10. Analyze trace

 Take a screenshot of the all of the packets returned within Wireshark that includes their packet numbers



ARP

• What packet numbers in the trace are the result of the VM attempting to get the hardware address of the default router?



```
Frame 2144: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)

* Ethernet II, Src: 42:01:0a:8a:00:02 (42:01:0a:8a:00:02), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:)

* Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

* Source: 42:01:0a:8a:00:02 (42:01:0a:8a:00:02)

    Type: ARP (0x0806)

* Address Resolution Protocol (request)
```

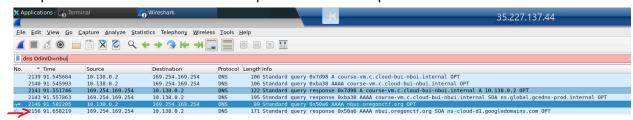
What is this hardware address?



```
▶ Frame 2144: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)
▼ Ethernet II, Src: 42:01:0a:8a:00:02 (42:01:0a:8a:00:02), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:)
▶ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:)
▶ Source: 42:01:0a:8a:00:02 (42:01:0a:8a:00:02)
    Type: ARP (0x0806)
▶ Address Resolution Protocol (request)
```

DNS

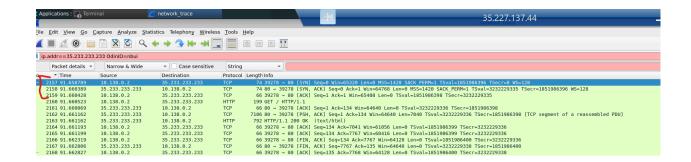
What packet numbers in the trace correspond to the DNS request for the web site?



What is the IP address of the local DNS server being queried? 127.0.0.53

TCP

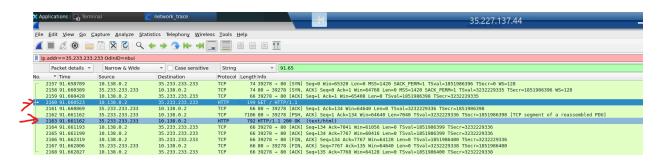
 What packet numbers in the trace correspond to the initial TCP handshake for the web request?



 How long does it take to perform the initial TCP handshake? Time=91.660389-91.658789 = 0.0016

HTTP

• What packet numbers in the trace correspond to the actual HTTP request and response?



How long does it take to process the HTTP request after the handshake?
 Time=91.661162-91.660523 = 0.000639