

COMPUTER NETWORKS LABORATORY

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5 'A'

WEEK – 1 – Learn and Understand Network Tools

Date: 31/08/2020

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

Learn and Understand Network Tools

1. Wireshark

- ☐ Perform and analyze Ping PDU capture
- ☐ Examine HTTP packet capture
- ☐ Analyze HTTP packet capture using filter

2. Netcat

- ☐ Establish communication between client and server
- ☐ Transfer files

3. Tcpdump

- Capture packets

4. Ping

- Test the connectivity between 2 systems

5. Traceroute

- Perform traceroute checks

6. Nmap

- Explore an entire network

TASK 1: LINUX INTERFACE CONFIGURATION (IFCONFIG / IP COMMAND)

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

ifconfig (or) ip addr show

ip address table:

Interface name	IP address (IPv4 / IPv6)	MAC address	
enp0s3	10.0.2.15	08:00:27:89:68:38	
lo	127.0.0.1	00:00:00:00:00:00	

Step 2: To assign an IP address to an interface, use the following command.

sudo ifconfig enp0s3 10.0.1.32

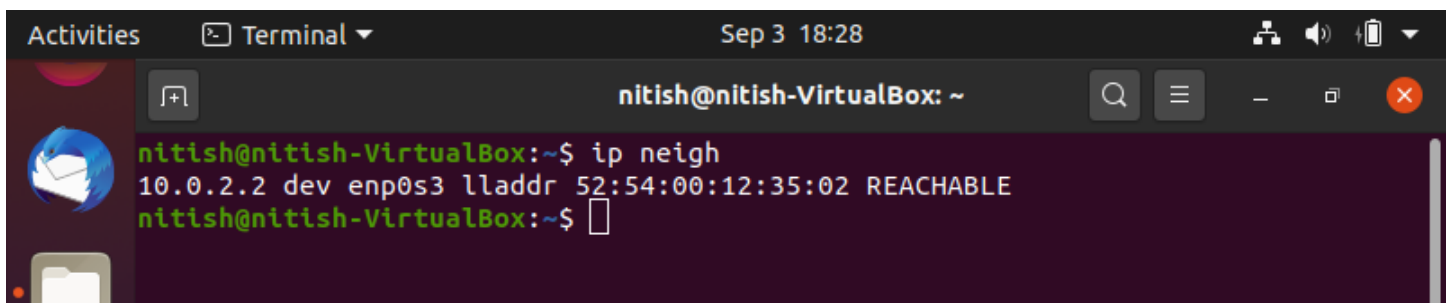
Step 3: To activate / deactivate a network interface, type.

Command given: sudo ifconfig 10.0.1.32 down

sudo ifconfig 10.0.1.32 up

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

ip neigh

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar shows 'Activities', 'Terminal', and the date 'Sep 3 18:28'. The terminal prompt is 'nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~'. The user has entered the command 'ip neigh', and the output is '10.0.2.2 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:02 REACHABLE'. The terminal has a dark background with green text for the prompt and output.

```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ ip neigh
10.0.2.2 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:02 REACHABLE
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

TASK 2: PING PDU (PACKET DATA UNITS OR PACKETS)

CAPTURE

In terminal: **ping 10.0.1.32**

TTL: **64**

Protocol Used By Ping: **ICMP**

Time: **Two packets are arriving per second**

Observations made in Wireshark:

Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	1	2
Source IP address	10.0.1.32	10.0.1.32
Destination IP address	10.0.1.32	10.0.1.32
ICMP Type Value	8	0
ICMP Code Value	0	0
Source Ethernet Address	PcsCompu_89:68:38 (08:00:27:89:68:38)	RealtekU_12:35:02 52:54:00:12:35:02)
Destination Ethernet Address	RealtekU_12:35:02 52:54:00:12:35:02)	PcsCompu_89:68:38 (08:00:27:89:68:38)
Internet Protocol Version	4	4
Time To Live (TTL) Value	64	112

TASK 3: HTTP PDU CAPTURE

Using Wireshark's Filter feature

Step 1: Launch Wireshark and select 'enp0s3' interface. On the Filter toolbar, type-in 'http' and press enter

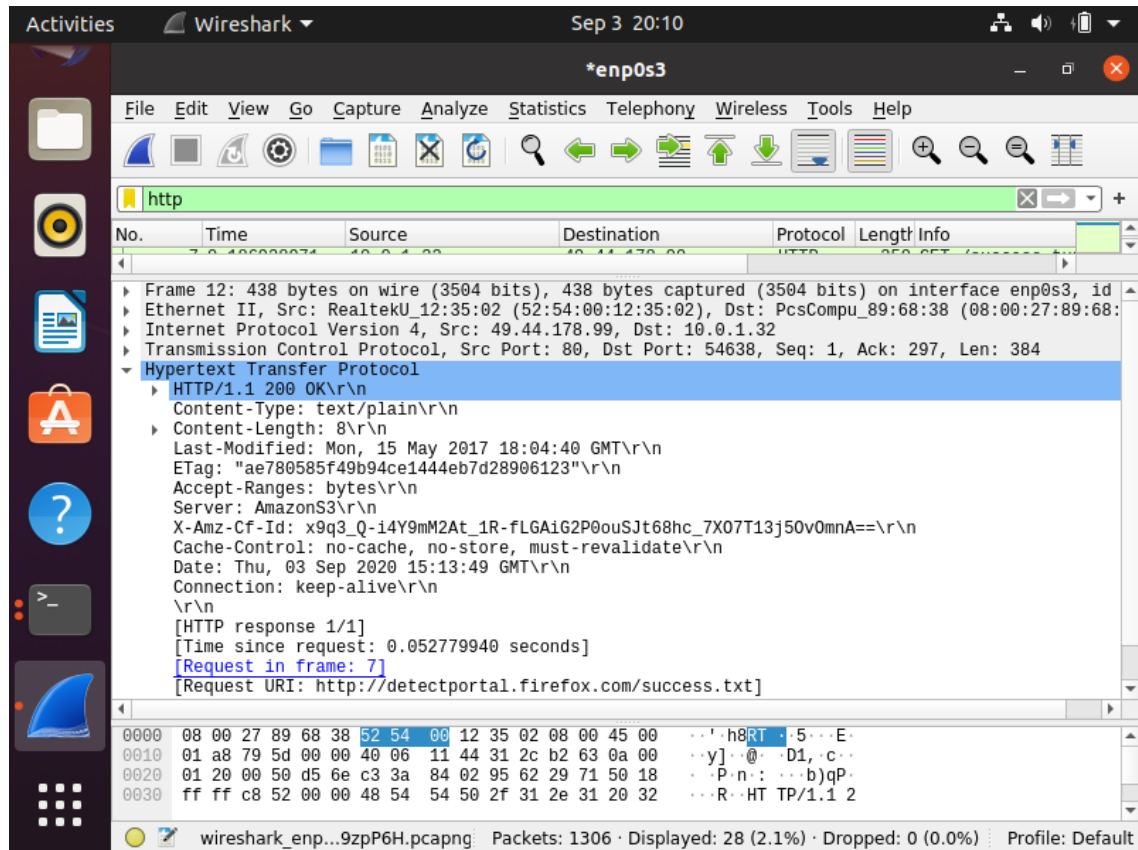
Step 2: Open Firefox browser, and browse www.flipkart.com

Observations made:

Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	6	16
Source Port	48608	80
Destination Port	80	48608
Source IP address	10.0.1.32	49.44.112.206
Destination IP address	49.44.112.206	10.0.1.32
Source Ethernet Address	PcsCompu_89:68:38 (08:00:27:89:68:38)	RealtekU_12:35:02 52:54:00:12:35:02)
Destination Ethernet Address	RealtekU_12:35:02 52:54:00:12:35:02)	PcsCompu_89:68:38 (08:00:27:89:68:38)

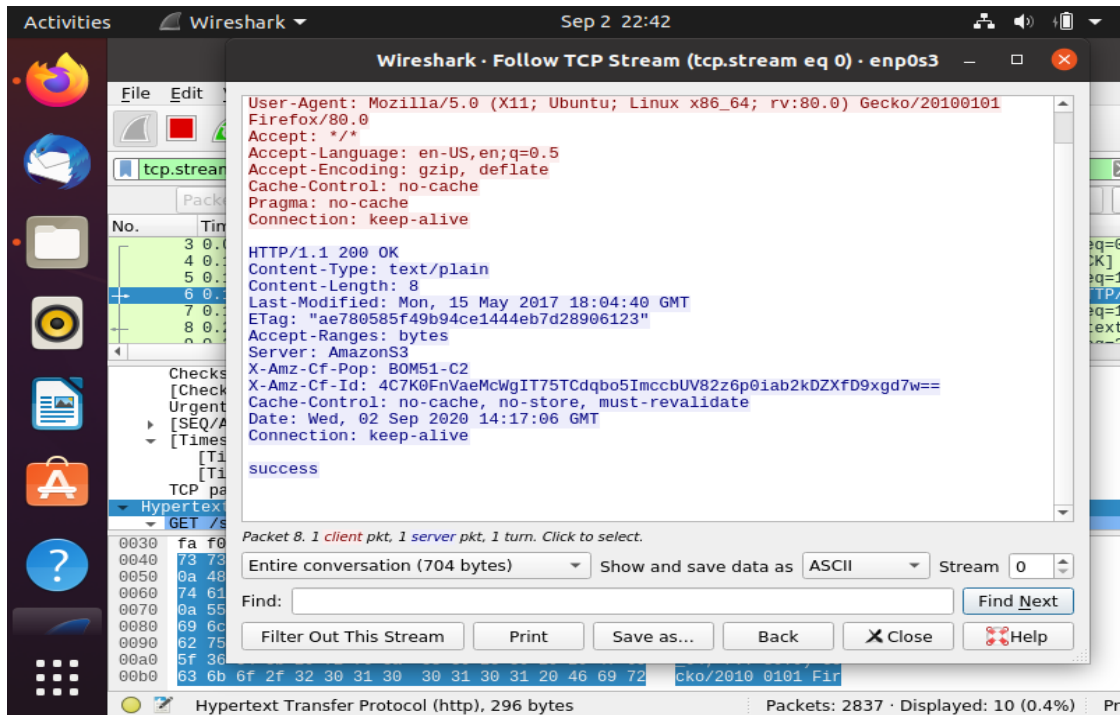
Analyzing the HTTP request and response:

HTTP Request		HTTP Response	
Get	GET /success.txt HTTP/1.1\r\n	Server	AmazonS3\r\n
Host	detectportal.firefox.com\r\n	Content-Type	text/plain\r\n
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0\r\n	Date	Wed, 02 Sep 2020 13:48:48 GMT\r\n
Accept-Language	en-US,en;q=0.5\r\n	Location	
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate\r\n	Content-Length	8\r\n
Connection	keep-alive\r\n	Connection	keep-alive\r\n



LOCATION FIELD NOT SHOWN

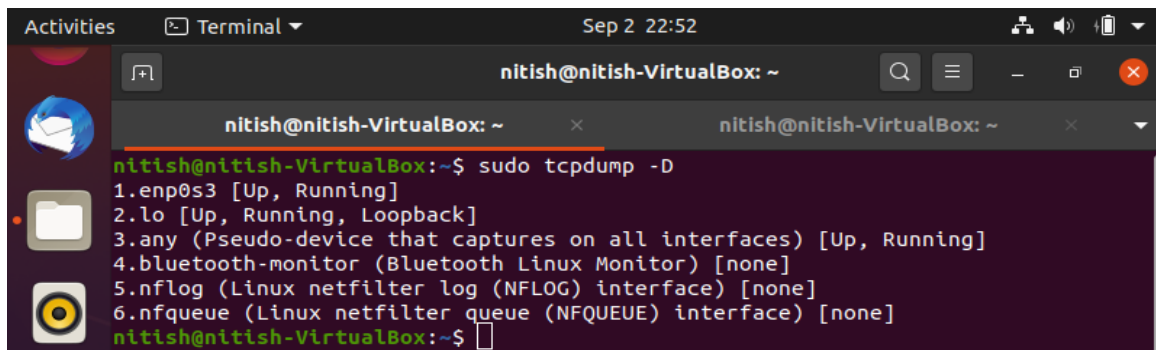
Using Wireshark's Follow TCP Stream



TASK 4: CAPTURING PACKETS WITH TCPDUMP

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

sudo tcpdump -D



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

sudo tcpdump -i any

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

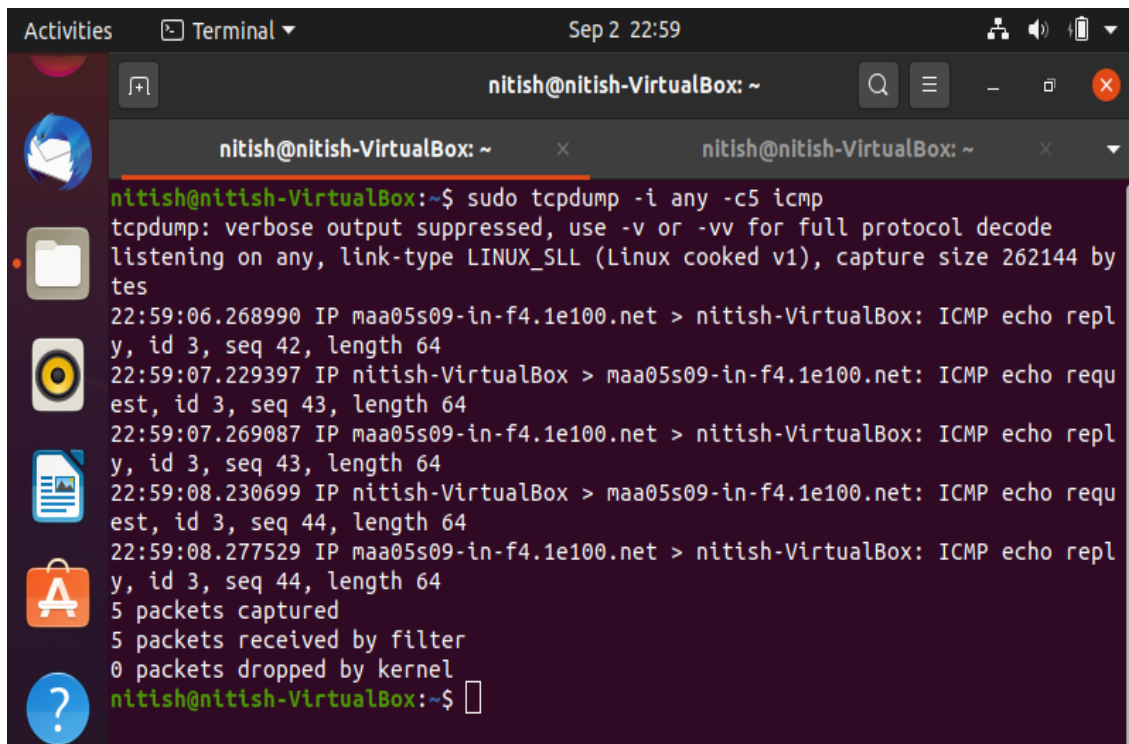
```
Activities Terminal Sep 2 22:58
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (172.217.166.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net (172.217.166.100): icmp_seq=1 ttl=112 time=46.6 ms
64 bytes from maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net (172.217.166.100): icmp_seq=2 ttl=112 time=47.8 ms
64 bytes from maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net (172.217.166.100): icmp_seq=3 ttl=112 time=44.9 ms
64 bytes from maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net (172.217.166.100): icmp_seq=4 ttl=112 time=39.1 ms
64 bytes from maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net (172.217.166.100): icmp_seq=5 ttl=112 time=43.2 ms
```

```
Activities Terminal Sep 2 22:58
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo tcpdump -i any
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 262144 bytes
22:58:37.218554 IP maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net > nitish-VirtualBox: ICMP echo reply, id 3, seq 13, length 64
22:58:37.225629 IP localhost.38696 > localhost.domain: 35631+ [1au] PTR? 32.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa. (51)
22:58:37.226028 IP nitish-VirtualBox.46425 > 192.168.43.1.domain: 38985+ PTR? 32.1.0.10.in-addr.arpa. (40)
22:58:37.232167 IP 192.168.43.1.domain > nitish-VirtualBox.46425: 38985 NXDomain 0/0/0 (40)
22:58:37.232765 IP localhost.domain > localhost.38696: 35631 2/0/1 PTR nitish-VirtualBox., PTR nitish-VirtualBox.local. (119)
22:58:37.233506 IP localhost.43324 > localhost.domain: 18872+ [1au] PTR? 53.0.0.127.in-addr.arpa. (52)
22:58:38.179271 IP nitish-VirtualBox > maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net: ICMP echo request, id 3, seq 14, length 64
22:58:38.219429 IP maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net > nitish-VirtualBox: ICMP echo reply, id 3, seq 14, length 64
^C
8 packets captured
23 packets received by filter
10 packets dropped by kernel
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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:

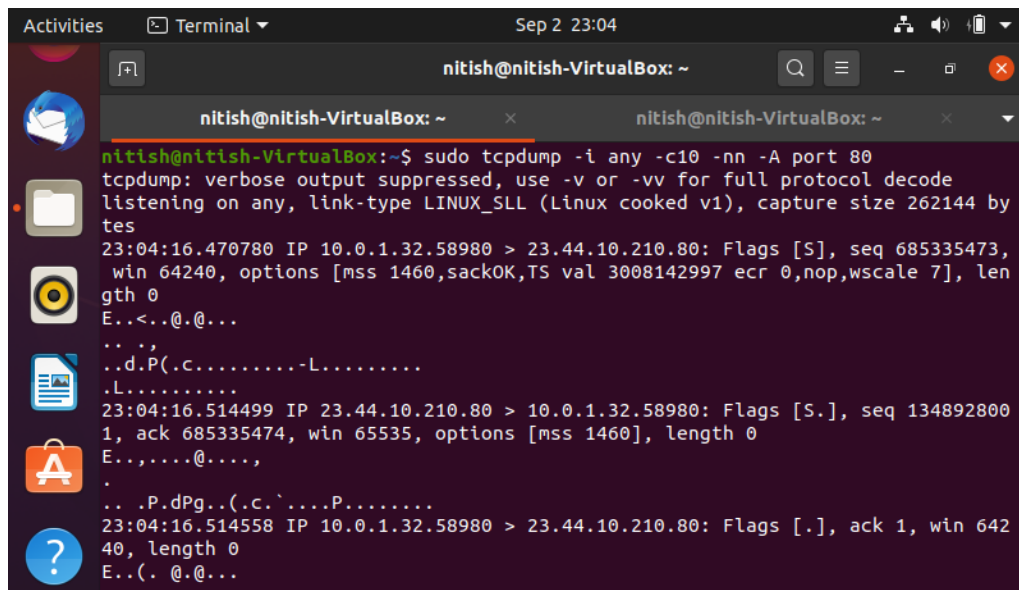
sudo tcpdump -i any -c5 icmp



```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c5 icmp  
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode  
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 262144 by  
tes  
22:59:06.268990 IP maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net > nitish-VirtualBox: ICMP echo repl  
y, id 3, seq 42, length 64  
22:59:07.229397 IP nitish-VirtualBox > maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net: ICMP echo requ  
est, id 3, seq 43, length 64  
22:59:07.269087 IP maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net > nitish-VirtualBox: ICMP echo repl  
y, id 3, seq 43, length 64  
22:59:08.230699 IP nitish-VirtualBox > maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net: ICMP echo requ  
est, id 3, seq 44, length 64  
22:59:08.277529 IP maa05s09-in-f4.1e100.net > nitish-VirtualBox: ICMP echo repl  
y, id 3, seq 44, length 64  
5 packets captured  
5 packets received by filter  
0 packets dropped by kernel  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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



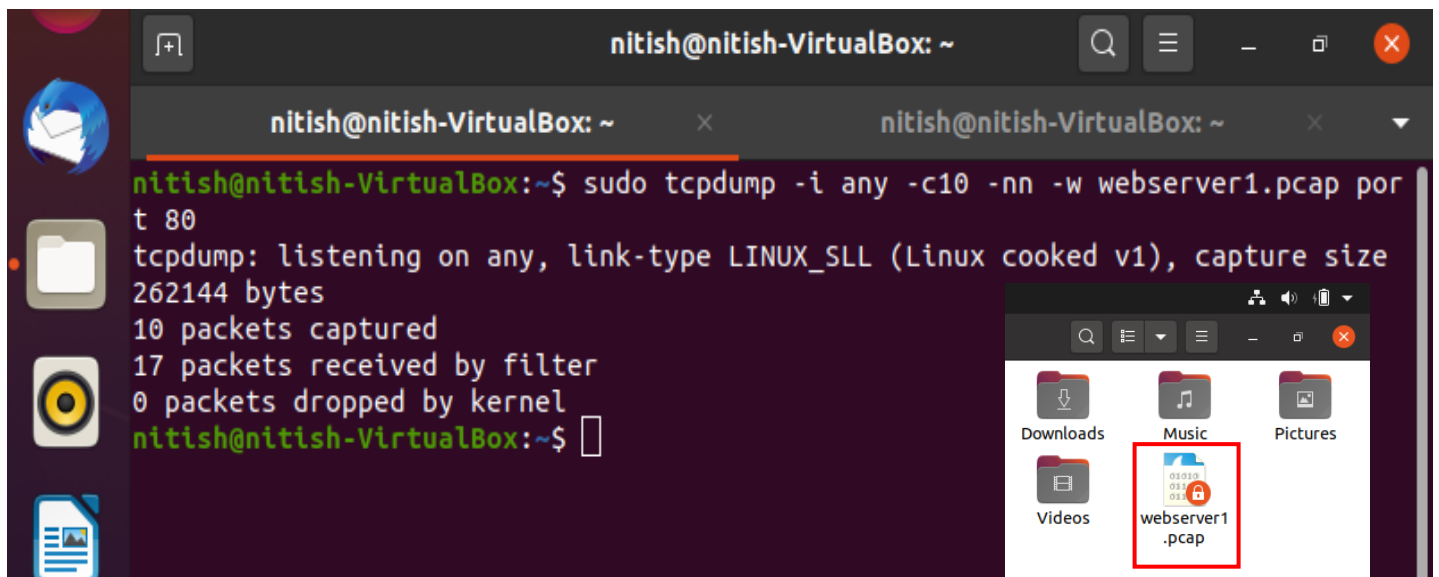
```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -A port 80  
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode  
listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 262144 by  
tes  
23:04:16.470780 IP 10.0.1.32.58980 > 23.44.10.210.80: Flags [S], seq 685335473,  
win 64240, options [mss 1460,sackOK,TS val 3008142997 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], len  
gth 0  
E..<..@.@...  
...  
...d.P(.C.....-L.....  
..L.....  
23:04:16.514499 IP 23.44.10.210.80 > 10.0.1.32.58980: Flags [S.], seq 134892800  
1, ack 685335474, win 65535, options [mss 1460], length 0  
E.,....@....,  
.  
.. .P.dPg..(.C.`....P.....  
23:04:16.514558 IP 10.0.1.32.58980 > 23.44.10.210.80: Flags [.], ack 1, win 642  
40, length 0  
E..(. @.@...
```



```
.L.....
23:04:16.635347 IP 23.44.10.210.80 > 10.0.1.32.58982: Flags [S.], seq 134899200
1, ack 1658760684, win 65535, options [mss 1460], length 0
E.,.!...@....,
.
.. .P.fPg..b...`...'.....
23:04:16.635454 IP 10.0.1.32.58982 > 23.44.10.210.80: Flags [.], ack 1, win 642
40, length 0
E..(..@.@..
.. ..
..f.Pb...Pg..P...-8..
10 packets captured
10 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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 webserver1.pcap port 80`

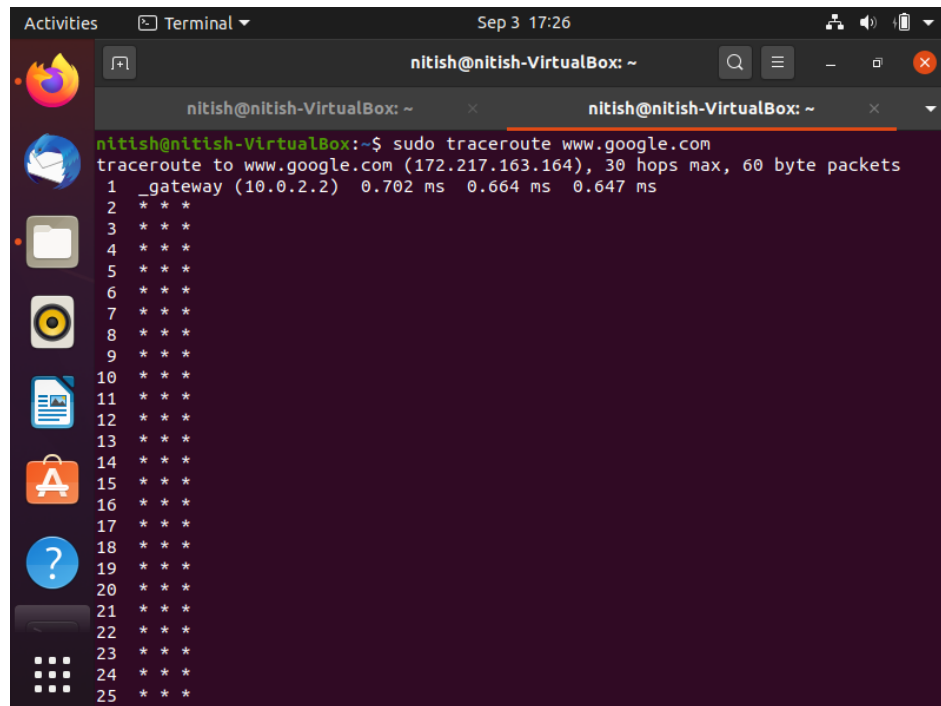


```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -w webserver1.pcap port 80
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked v1), capture size 262144 bytes
10 packets captured
17 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command `sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -w webserver1.pcap port 80` executed. The output indicates that 10 packets were captured. A file manager window is also open, showing the `webserver1.pcap` file in the `Downloads` folder, which is highlighted with a red box.

TASK 5: PERFORM TRACEROUTE CHECKS

Step 1: `sudo traceroute www.google.com`

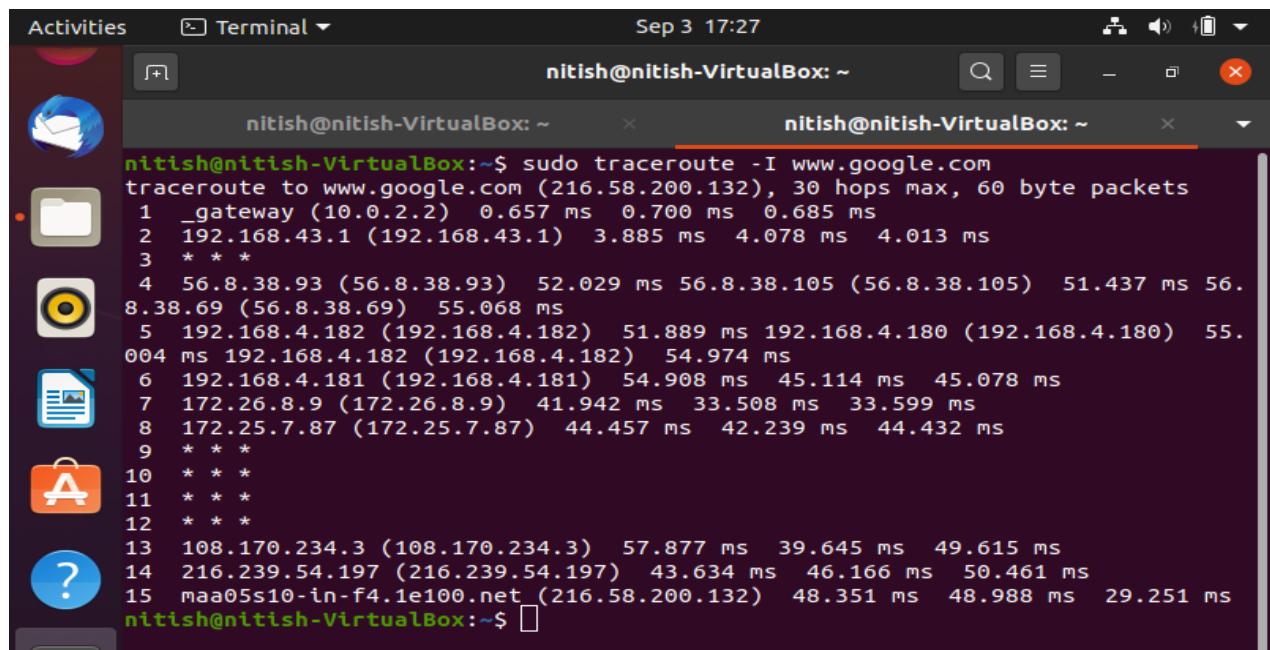


```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute www.google.com  
traceroute to www.google.com (172.217.163.164), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets  
1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.702 ms 0.664 ms 0.647 ms  
2 * * *  
3 * * *  
4 * * *  
5 * * *  
6 * * *  
7 * * *  
8 * * *  
9 * * *  
10 * * *  
11 * * *  
12 * * *  
13 * * *  
14 * * *  
15 * * *  
16 * * *  
17 * * *  
18 * * *  
19 * * *  
20 * * *  
21 * * *  
22 * * *  
23 * * *  
24 * * *  
25 * * *
```

Step 2: Analyze destination address of google.com and no. of hops
Destination Address of google.com = 172.217.163.164 and no of hops : 30

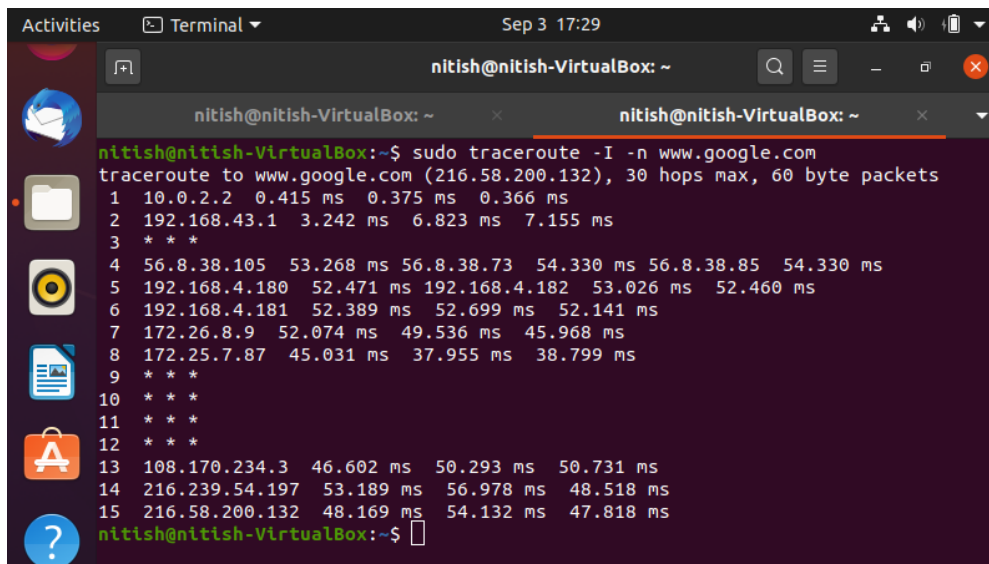
Step 3: The -I option is necessary so that the traceroute uses ICMP.

sudo traceroute -I www.google.com



```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -I www.google.com  
traceroute to www.google.com (216.58.200.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets  
1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.657 ms 0.700 ms 0.685 ms  
2 192.168.43.1 (192.168.43.1) 3.885 ms 4.078 ms 4.013 ms  
3 * * *  
4 56.8.38.93 (56.8.38.93) 52.029 ms 56.8.38.105 (56.8.38.105) 51.437 ms 56.  
8.38.69 (56.8.38.69) 55.068 ms  
5 192.168.4.182 (192.168.4.182) 51.889 ms 192.168.4.180 (192.168.4.180) 55.  
004 ms 192.168.4.182 (192.168.4.182) 54.974 ms  
6 192.168.4.181 (192.168.4.181) 54.908 ms 45.114 ms 45.078 ms  
7 172.26.8.9 (172.26.8.9) 41.942 ms 33.508 ms 33.599 ms  
8 172.25.7.87 (172.25.7.87) 44.457 ms 42.239 ms 44.432 ms  
9 * * *  
10 * * *  
11 * * *  
12 * * *  
13 108.170.234.3 (108.170.234.3) 57.877 ms 39.645 ms 49.615 ms  
14 216.239.54.197 (216.239.54.197) 43.634 ms 46.166 ms 50.461 ms  
15 maa05s10-in-f4.1e100.net (216.58.200.132) 48.351 ms 48.988 ms 29.251 ms  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

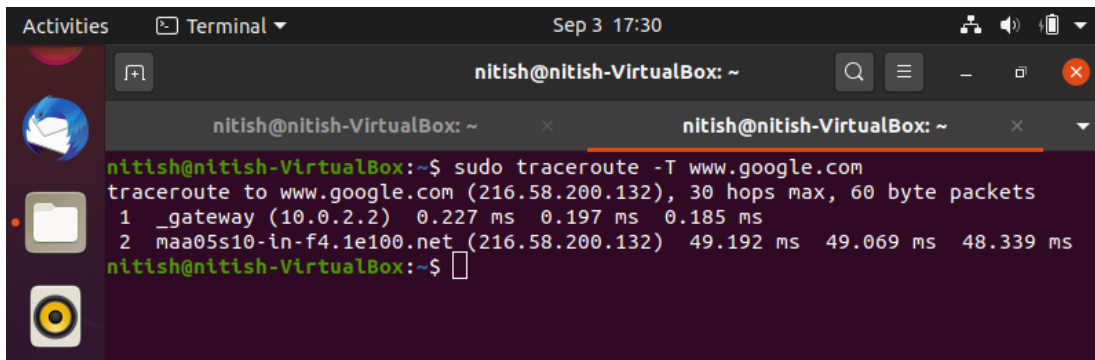
Step 4: To speed up the process, you can disable the mapping of IP addresses with hostnames by using the -n option : **sudo traceroute -I -n www.google.com**



```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -I -n www.google.com  
traceroute to www.google.com (216.58.200.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets  
1 10.0.2.2 0.415 ms 0.375 ms 0.366 ms  
2 192.168.43.1 3.242 ms 6.823 ms 7.155 ms  
3 * * *  
4 56.8.38.105 53.268 ms 56.8.38.73 54.330 ms 56.8.38.85 54.330 ms  
5 192.168.4.180 52.471 ms 192.168.4.182 53.026 ms 52.460 ms  
6 192.168.4.181 52.389 ms 52.699 ms 52.141 ms  
7 172.26.8.9 52.074 ms 49.536 ms 45.968 ms  
8 172.25.7.87 45.031 ms 37.955 ms 38.799 ms  
9 * * *  
10 * * *  
11 * * *  
12 * * *  
13 108.170.234.3 46.602 ms 50.293 ms 50.731 ms  
14 216.239.54.197 53.189 ms 56.978 ms 48.518 ms  
15 216.58.200.132 48.169 ms 54.132 ms 47.818 ms  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

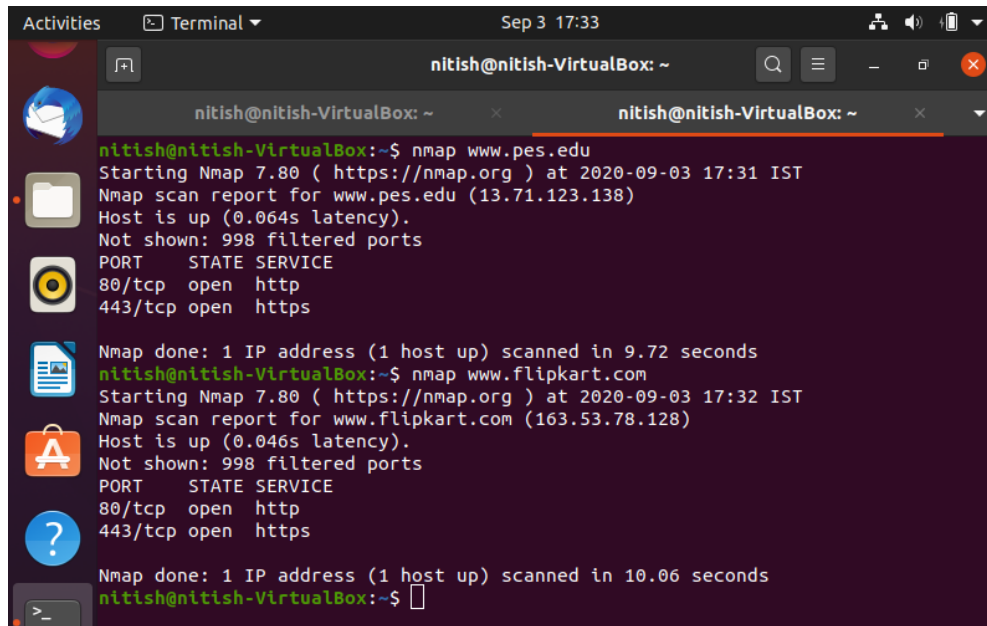


```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -T www.google.com  
traceroute to www.google.com (216.58.200.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets  
1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.227 ms 0.197 ms 0.185 ms  
2 maa05s10-in-f4.1e100.net (216.58.200.132) 49.192 ms 49.069 ms 48.339 ms  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

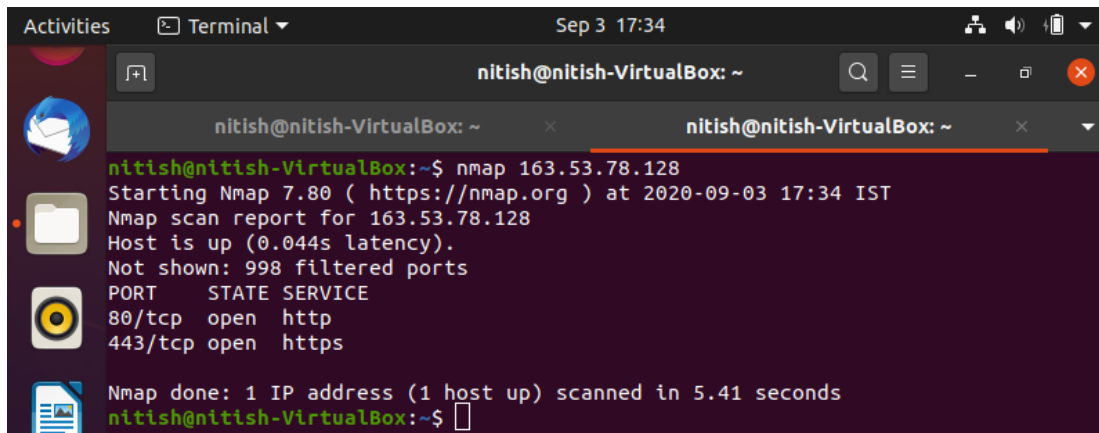
A terminal window titled 'nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~' showing two nmap scan results. The first scan is for 'www.pes.edu' (13.71.123.138) at 17:31 IST, showing ports 80/tcp (http) and 443/tcp (https) open. The second scan is for 'www.flipkart.com' (163.53.78.128) at 17:32 IST, also showing ports 80/tcp (http) and 443/tcp (https) open. The terminal output is as follows:

```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nmap www.pes.edu
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-03 17:31 IST
Nmap scan report for www.pes.edu (13.71.123.138)
Host is up (0.064s 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 9.72 seconds
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nmap www.flipkart.com
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-03 17:32 IST
Nmap scan report for www.flipkart.com (163.53.78.128)
Host is up (0.046s 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 10.06 seconds
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Step 2: Alternatively, use an IP address to scan. **nmap 163.53.78.128**

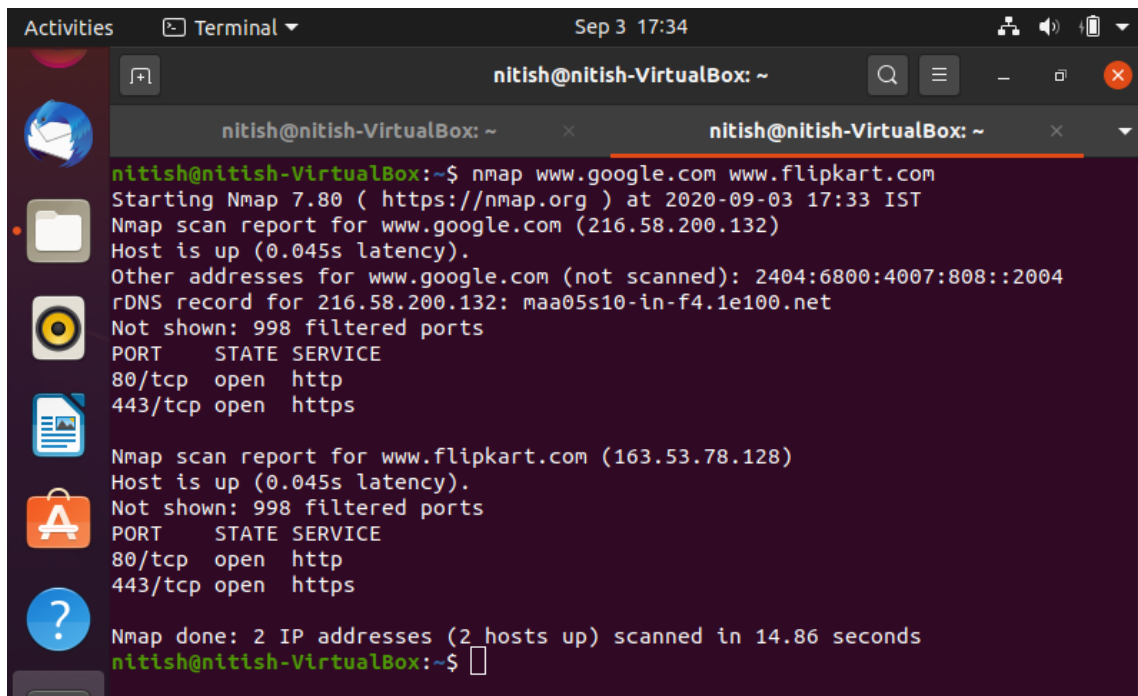
A terminal window titled 'nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~' showing an nmap scan for the IP address '163.53.78.128' at 17:34 IST. The scan shows ports 80/tcp (http) and 443/tcp (https) open. The terminal output is as follows:

```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nmap 163.53.78.128
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-03 17:34 IST
Nmap scan report for 163.53.78.128
Host is up (0.044s 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 5.41 seconds
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

Step 3: Scan multiple websites or ip addresses

nmap www.google.com www.flipkart.com

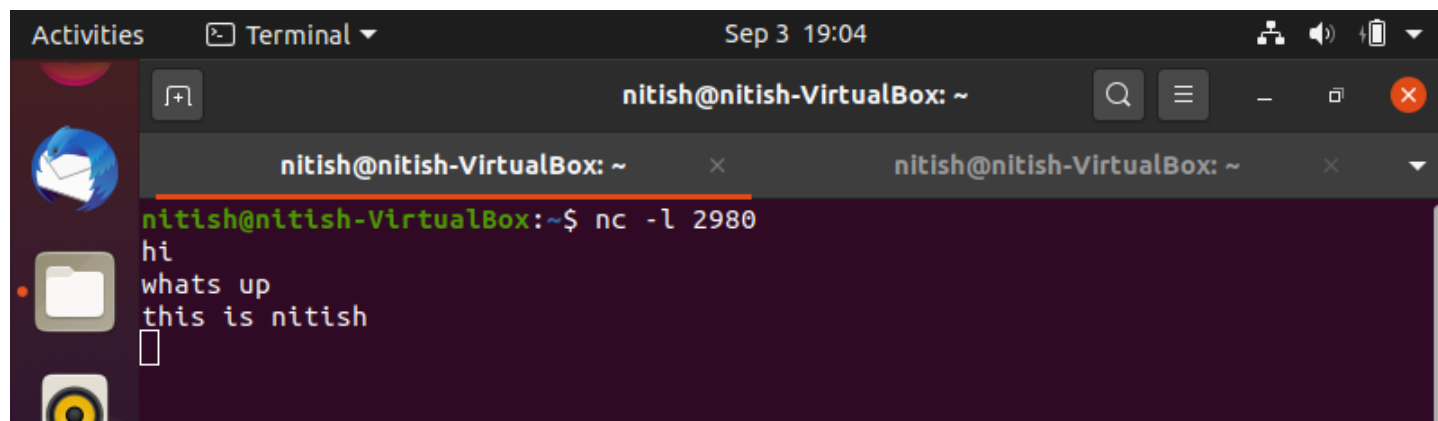


```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nmap www.google.com www.flipkart.com  
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-03 17:33 IST  
Nmap scan report for www.google.com (216.58.200.132)  
Host is up (0.045s latency).  
Other addresses for www.google.com (not scanned): 2404:6800:4007:808::2004  
rDNS record for 216.58.200.132: maa05s10-in-f4.1e100.net  
Not shown: 998 filtered ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
80/tcp    open  http  
443/tcp   open  https  
  
Nmap scan report for www.flipkart.com (163.53.78.128)  
Host is up (0.045s latency).  
Not shown: 998 filtered ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
80/tcp    open  http  
443/tcp   open  https  
  
Nmap done: 2 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 14.86 seconds  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

TASK 7 A): NETCAT AS CHAT TOOL

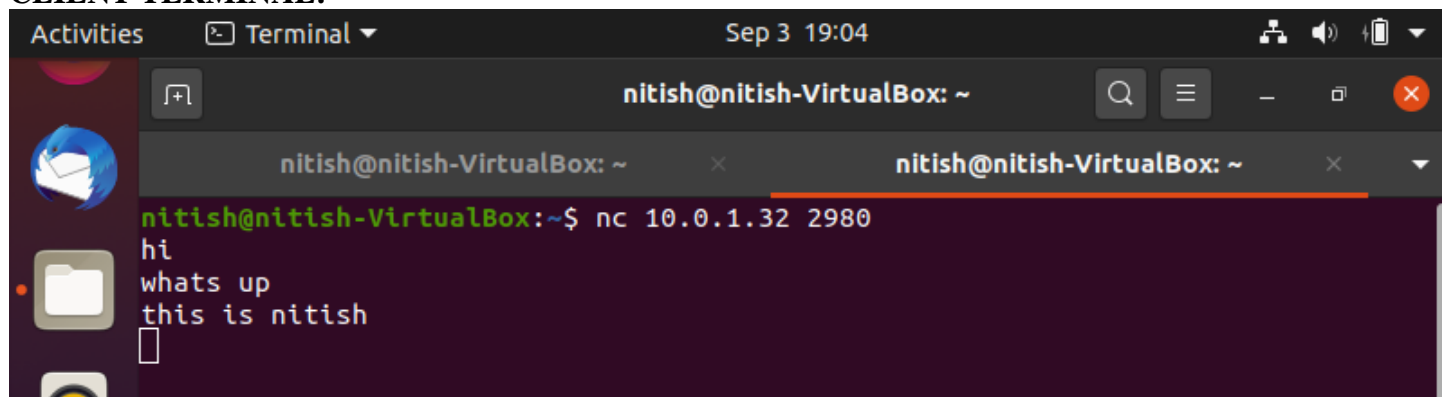
a) Intra system communication (Using 2 terminals in the same system)

SERVER TERMINAL:



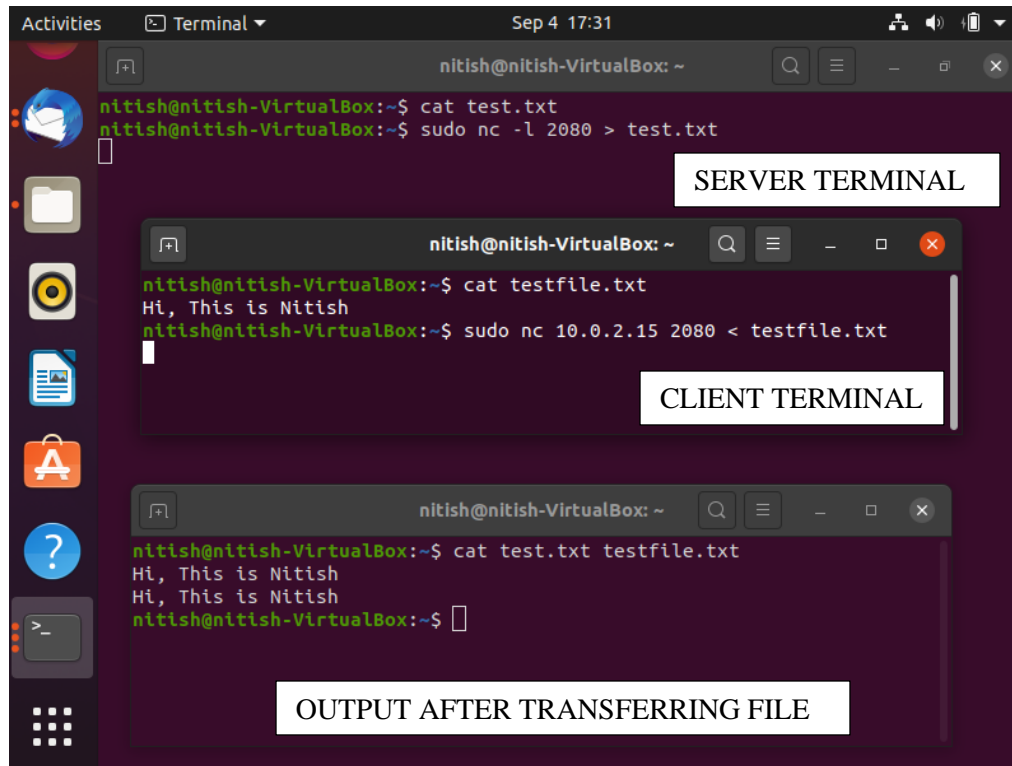
```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nc -l 2980  
hi  
whats up  
this is nitish  
█
```

CLIENT TERMINAL:



```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nc 10.0.1.32 2980  
hi  
whats up  
this is nitish  
█
```

TASK 7 B): USE NETCAT TO TRANSFER FILES

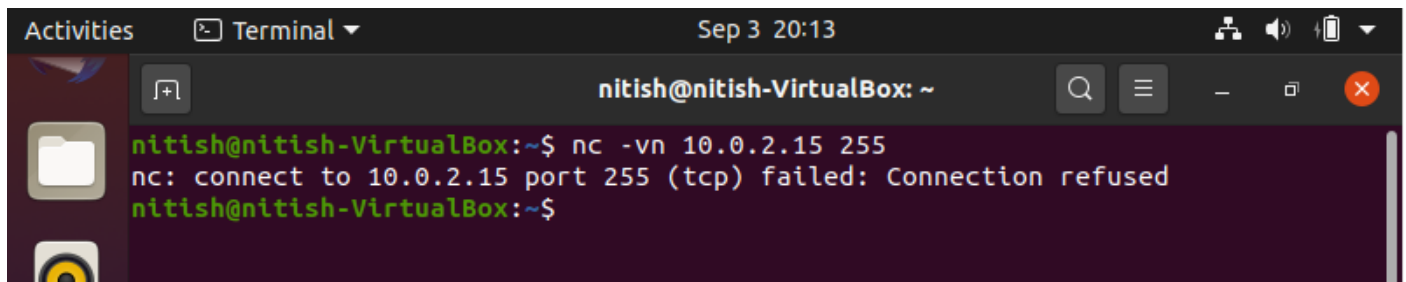


The screenshot displays three terminal windows from a Linux desktop environment. The top window, labeled "SERVER TERMINAL", shows the user creating a file named "test.txt" and then listening on port 2080 with netcat. The middle window, labeled "CLIENT TERMINAL", shows the user creating a file named "testfile.txt" containing the text "Hi, This is Nitish" and then connecting to the server at 10.0.2.15 on port 2080 to transfer the file. The bottom window, labeled "OUTPUT AFTER TRANSFERRING FILE", shows the user running "cat test.txt testfile.txt", which outputs the text "Hi, This is Nitish" twice, confirming the successful transfer.

```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ cat test.txt  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nc -l 2080 > test.txt  
  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ cat testfile.txt  
Hi, This is Nitish  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nc 10.0.2.15 2080 < testfile.txt  
  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ cat test.txt testfile.txt  
Hi, This is Nitish  
Hi, This is Nitish  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

7 C) OTHER COMMANDS:-

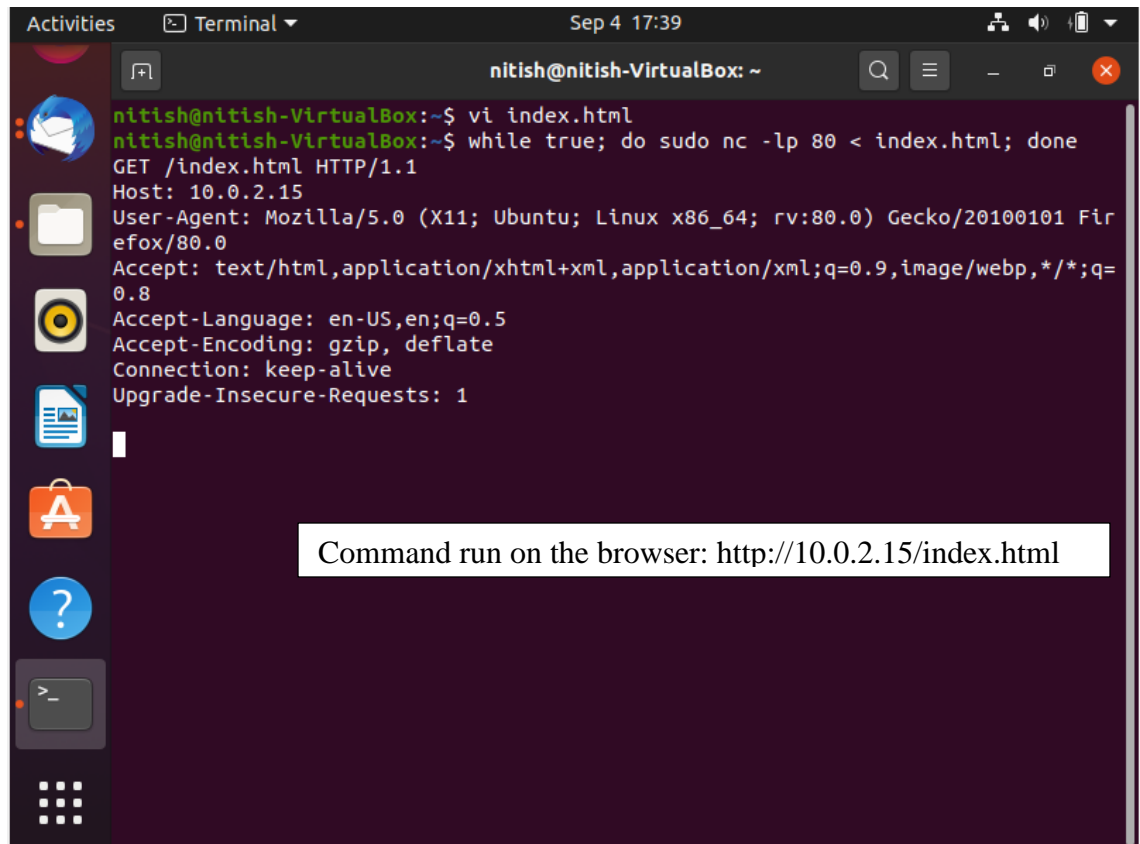
- 1) To test if a particular TCP port of a remote host is open.



The screenshot shows a terminal window where the user attempts to connect to a remote host at 10.0.2.15 on port 255 using netcat. The command is "nc -vn 10.0.2.15 255". The output is "nc: connect to 10.0.2.15 port 255 (tcp) failed: Connection refused", indicating that the port is not open.

```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ nc -vn 10.0.2.15 255  
nc: connect to 10.0.2.15 port 255 (tcp) failed: Connection refused  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```

2) Netcat exchanging file via Terminal:



```
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ vi index.html  
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ while true; do sudo nc -lp 80 < index.html; done  
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1  
Host: 10.0.2.15  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8  
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Connection: keep-alive  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Command run on the browser: <http://10.0.2.15/index.html>

QUESTIONS ON THE ABOVE OBSERVATIONS:-

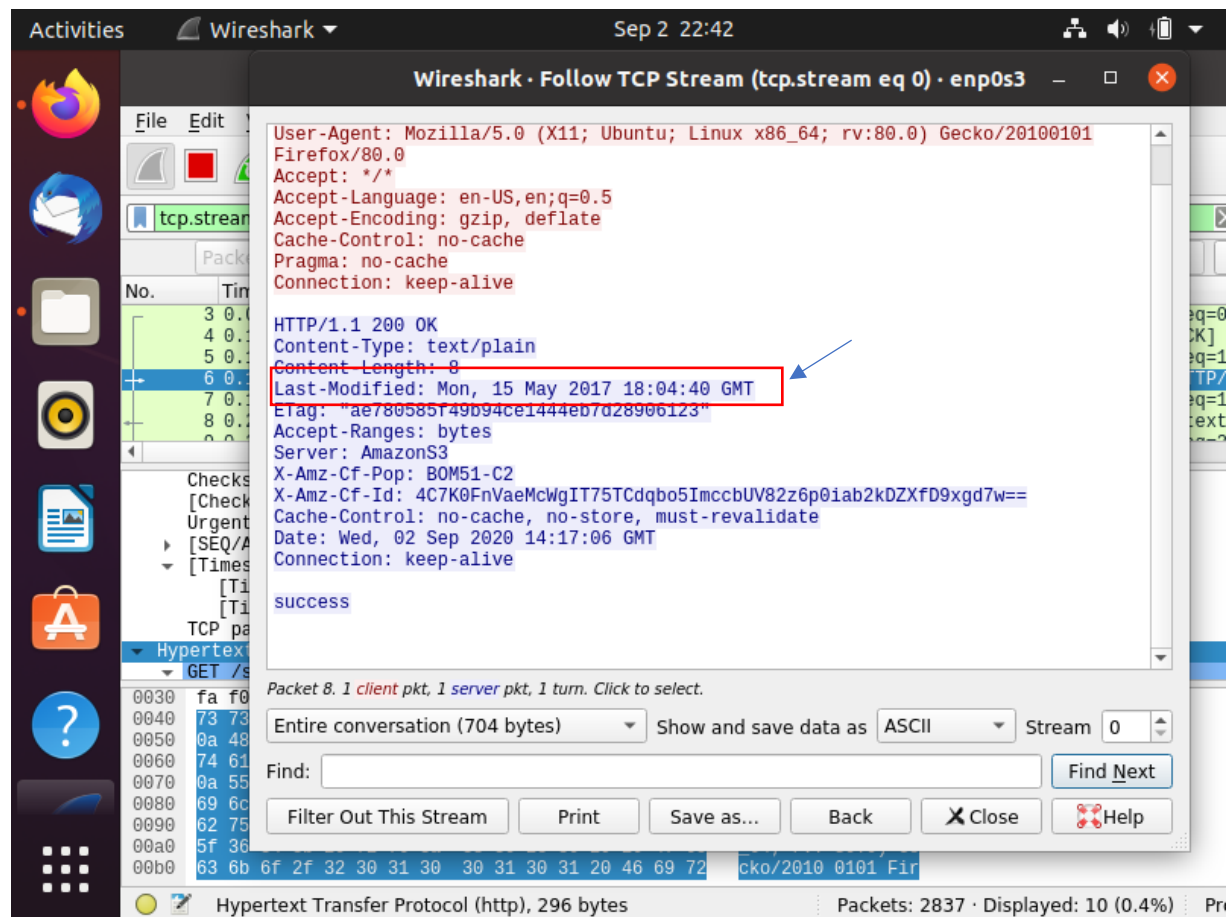
1) Is your browser running HTTP version 1.0 or 1.1? What version of HTTP is the server?

Ans:- Both the browser and server are running HTTP version 1.1

2) When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server?

Ans:- Using Wireshark, we can check the Packet TCP Stream Request and then we can see the timestamp values in the Stream.

The below screenshot shows the last modified date:



3) How to tell ping to exit after a specified number of ECHO_REQUEST packets?

Ans:- The below command pings 5 Packets and displays the route the packet traverses and then stops.
 Ping -R -c 5 www.google.com

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

Ans:-

- **nmap -O -v IPADDRESS :-** Gives the Remote Host Os That it is currently running on'
- **nmap -sV IPADDRESS :-** Get the Service/Deamons that are running in the remote Host IP.

EXERCISES:

1) Capture and Analyze IPv4 / IPv6 packets .

GET	GET /success.txt HTTP/1.1\r\n
HOST	detectportal.firefox.com\r\n
USER-AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0\r\n
ACCEPT-LANGUAGE	en-US,en;q=0.5\r\n
CACHE-CONTROL	no-cache\r\n
PRAGMA	no-cache\r\n
CONNECTION	keep-alive\r\n

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

Ans:-

1) NETSTAT:- The **netstat** command generates displays that show **network** status and protocol statistics. You can display the status of TCP and UDP endpoints in table format, routing table information, and interface information. **netstat** displays various types of **network** data depending on the command line option selected.

Eg: netstat -a

Displays all active connections and the TCP and UDP ports on which the computer is listening.

```
Activities Terminal Sep 3 22:31
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ netstat -a
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 localhost:domain        0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 localhost:ipp           0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:2080            0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48346 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48348 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48352 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48356 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48354 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:57076 server-13-249-214:https  ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:48350 49.44.205.63:https      ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:54664 ec2-52-26-177-54.:https ESTABLISHED
tcp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBox:35532 server-99-86-19-6:https  ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 ip6-localhost:ipp      [::]:*                  LISTEN
udp        0      0 localhost:domain        0.0.0.0:*               ESTABLISHED
udp        0      0 nitish-VirtualBo:bootpc _gateway:bootps         ESTABLISHED
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:mdns            0.0.0.0:*               ESTABLISHED
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:36212           0.0.0.0:*               ESTABLISHED
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:631             0.0.0.0:*               ESTABLISHED
udp6       0      0 [::]:60475              [::]:*                   ESTABLISHED
udp6       0      0 [::]:mdns                [::]:*                   ESTABLISHED
raw6       0      0 [::]:ipv6-icmp          [::]:*                   ESTABLISHED
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type       State         I-Node      Path
unix    2      [ ACC ] STREAM    LISTENING   31753       @/tmp/.ICE-unix/1599
```

2) **ROUTE** :- This utility is used to display the current status of the routing table on a host.

```
Activities Terminal Sep 3 22:34
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox: ~
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$ route
Kernel IP routing table
Destination Gateway Genmask Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
default _gateway 0.0.0.0 UG 100 0 0 enp0s3
10.0.2.0 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 U 100 0 0 enp0s3
nitish@nitish-VirtualBox:~$
```