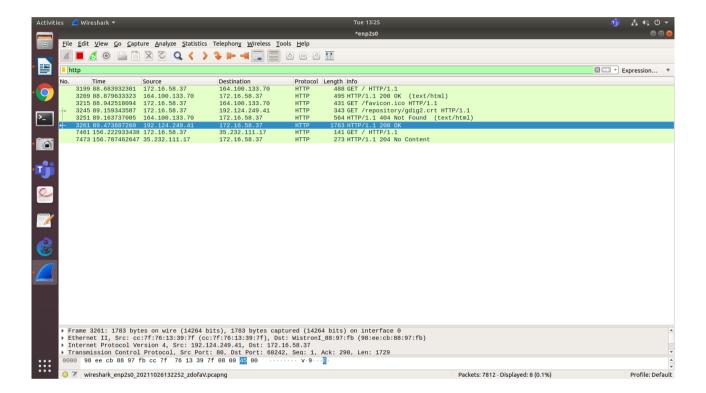
CN Lab 3

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Roll No: 23 Section: CSE-D

Q 3.1. Retrieve web pages using HTTP. Use Wireshark to capture packets for analysis. Learn about most common HTTP messages. Also capture response messages and analyze them. During the lab session, also examine and analyze some HTTP headers.



I opened several websites on chrome and captured the packets displayed in wireshark.

I used the filter above just to find http request connections.

I observed two types of status codes which appeared

200: OK

204 : No Content 404 : Not Found

```
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 164.100.133.70, Dst: 172.16.58.37
   Total Length: 550
Identification: 0x6d6b (28011)
 Identification: 0x6d6b (28011)
Flags: 0x4000, Don't fragment
Time to live: 63
Protocol: TCP (6)
Header checksum: 0xbc86 [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source: 164.100.133.70
   Destination: 172.16.58.37
     Frame Number: 3251
     Frame Length: 564 bytes (4512 bits)
     Capture Length: 564 bytes (4512 bits)
[Frame is marked: False]
      [Frame is ignored: False]
     [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp:http:data-text-lines]
[Coloring Rule Name: HTTP]
       Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
           Via: HTTP/1.1 forward.http.proxy:3128\r\n
Connection: close\r\n
           \r\n
[HTTP response 1/1]
[Time since request: 0.221218911 seconds]
       00 ed 75 8c 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e
30 34 20 4e 6f 74 20 46 6f 75 6e 64 0d
:::

    Hypertext Transfer Protocol (http), 220 bytes

                                                                                                                           Packets: 28741 · Displayed: 13 (0.0%)
                                                                                                                                                                             Profile: Default
```

```
Line-based text data: text/html (9 lines)

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">\n

<html><head>\n

</html><head>\n

</html><head>\n

<html><head>\n

<html><head>\n

<html><html><head>\n

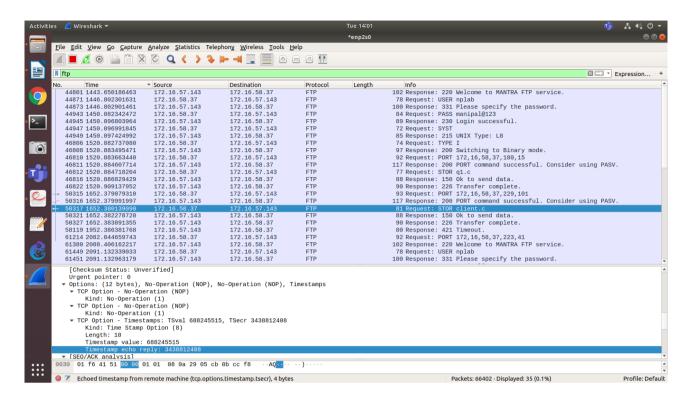
<html><head>\n

<html><html><html><html><html
<html
<html><html
<html
<ht
```

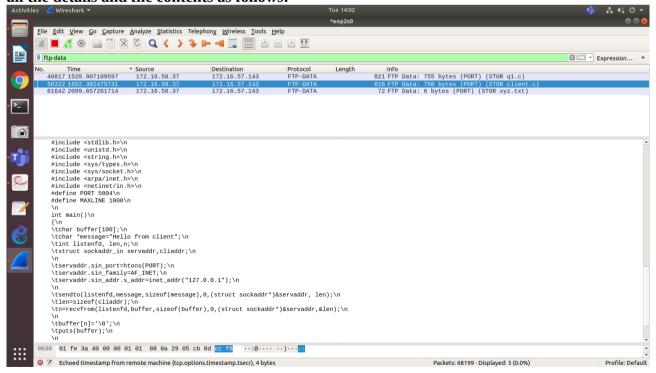
Q 3.2 Use FTP to transfer some files, Use Wireshark to capture some packets. Show that FTP uses two separate connections: a control connection and a data-transfer connection. The data connection is opened and closed for each file transfer activity. Also show that FTP is an insecure file transfer protocol because the transaction is done in plaintext.

```
Student@project-lab:~$ ftp 172.16.57.143
Connected to 172.16.57.143.
220 Welcome to MANTRA FTP service.
Name (172.16.57.143:Student): nplab
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> put xyz.txt
local: xyz.txt remote: xyz.txt
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Ok to send data.
226 Transfer complete.
6 bytes sent in 0.00 secs (76.0958 kB/s)
```

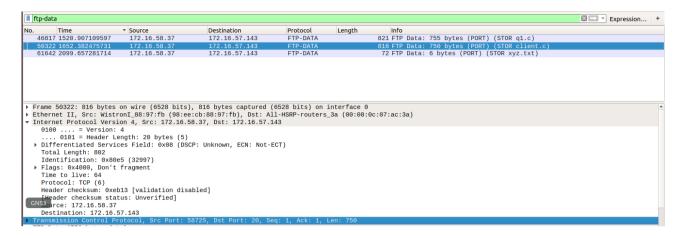
Data connection gets opened and closed.... control connection is consistent.



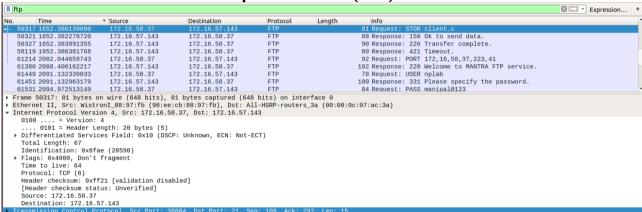
It is obvious that the communication is done in plain text and is insecure because we can see all the details and file contents as follows:



PORT 20-Data connection uses port 20 (TCP).

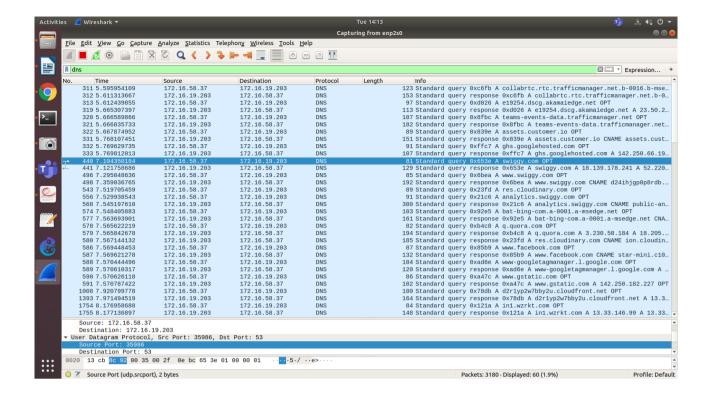


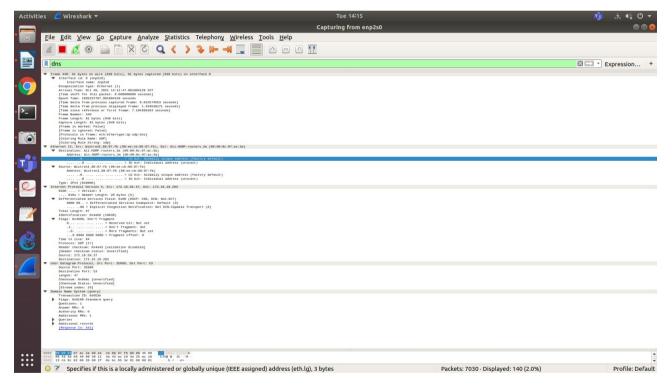
PORT 21- Control connection uses port number 21 (FTP)



Q 3.3 Analyze the behavior of the DNS protocol. In addition to Wireshark [Several network utilities are available for finding some information stored in the DNS servers. Eg.dig utilities (which has replaced nslookup). Set Wireshark to capture the packets sent by this utility.]

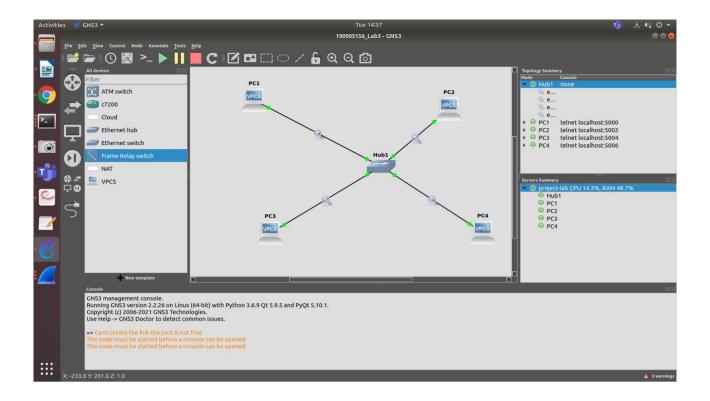
I used nslookup.io to search for swiggy.com and analysed the following windows below:s





4)

Firstly i did the following setup on GNS3



I used the following syntax to assign ip address to pc's

PCx> ip <ipaddress>

I connected 4 virtual Pcs to a Hub and assigned each of them different IP addresses as follows:

PC1-10.0.0.1/24

PC2-10.0.0.2/24

PC3-10.0.0.3/24

PC4-10.0.0.4/24

pinged the following from pc1 to the rest of the pc's

pc1->pc2

pc1->pc3

pc1->pc4

MAC Address can be seen of each pc attached to the hub

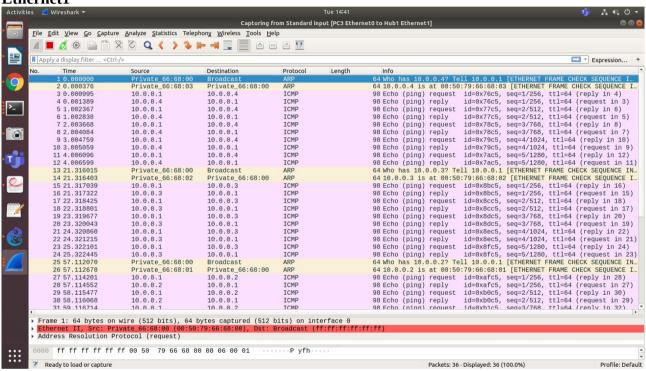
```
PC1> show ip
NAME
             : PC1[1]
IP/MASK
             : 10.0.0.1/24
GATEWAY
            : 10.0.0.254
DNS
MAC
            : 00:50:79:66:68:00
             : 10008
LPORT
RHOST: PORT
            : 127.0.0.1:10009
             : 1500
MTU
```

```
PC2> show ip
NAME
             : PC2[1]
IP/MASK
              10.0.0.2/24
GATEWAY
            : 10.0.0.254
DNS
MAC
              00:50:79:66:68:01
            : 10012
LPORT
RHOST:PORT
            : 127.0.0.1:10013
MTU
             : 1500
```

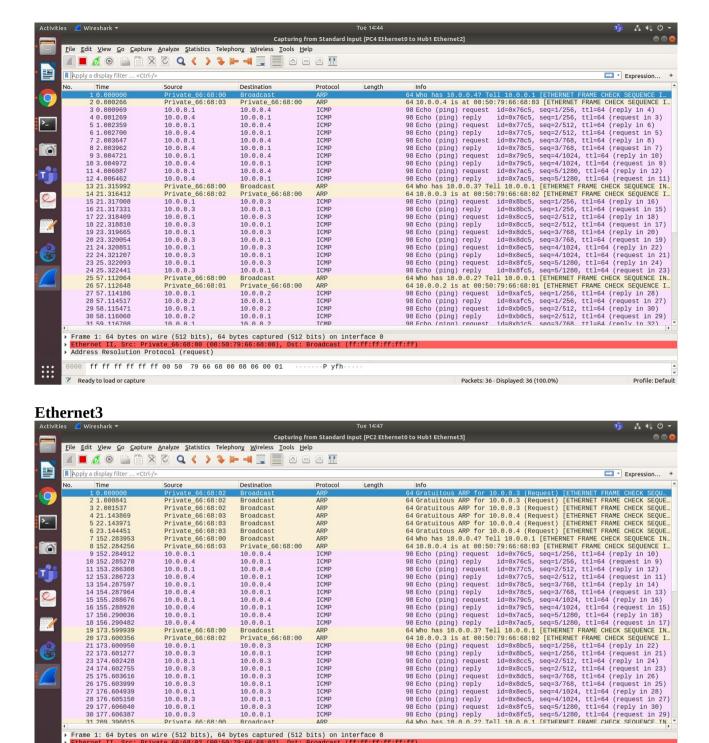
PC3> show ip NAME : PC3[1] IP/MASK : 10.0.0.3/24 GATEWAY 10.0.0.254 : DNS MAC 00:50:79:66:68:02 LPORT : 10010 : 127.0.0.1:10011 RHOST: PORT MTU : 1500

PC4> show ip NAME : PC4[1] IP/MASK 10.0.0.4/24 GATEWAY 10.0.0.254 DNS MAC 00:50:79:66:68:03 LPORT : 10014 RHOST: PORT : 127.0.0.1:10015 : 1500 MTU

Ethernet1



Ethernet2 (Next Page)



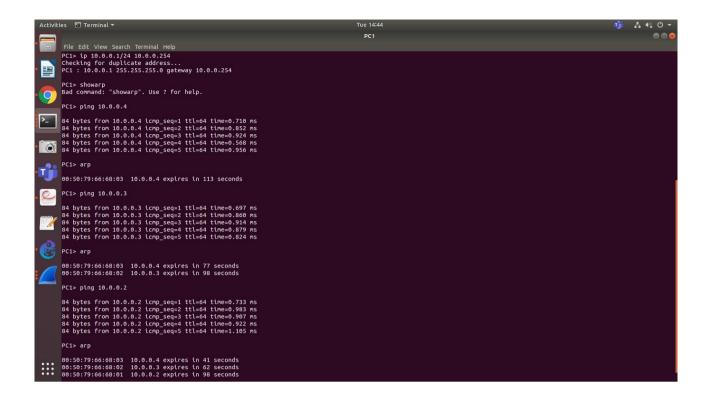
PC1 Terminal(Next Page)

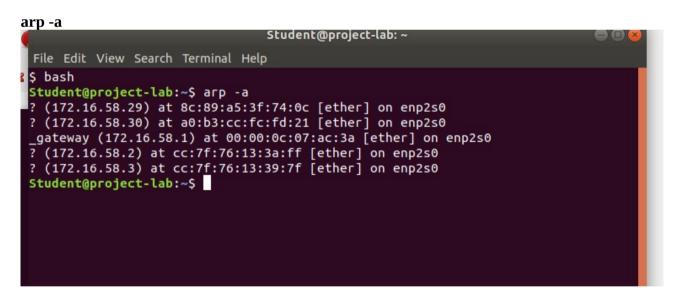
Ready to load or capture

:::

Frame 1: 64 bytes on wire (512 bits), 64 bytes captured (512 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Private_66:68:02 (00:50:79:66:68:02 Address Resolution Protocol (request/gratuitous ARP) ff ff ff ff ff 00 50 79 66 68 02 08 06 00 01





MAC addresses are mentioned above for all the 4 PC's.