

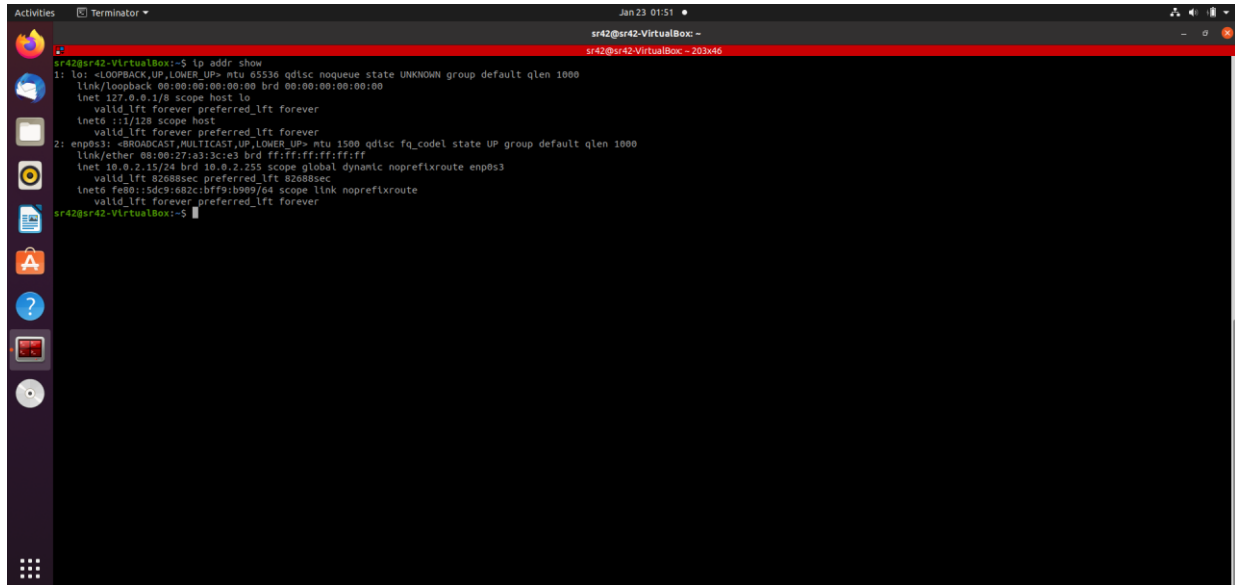
Sriram R – PES1UG20CS435

Week #1

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

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

ifconfig (or) ip addr show



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:a3:3c:e3 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft 82688sec preferred_lft 82688sec
    inet6 fe80::5dc9:682c:bff9:b909/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$
```

Analyze and fill the following table:

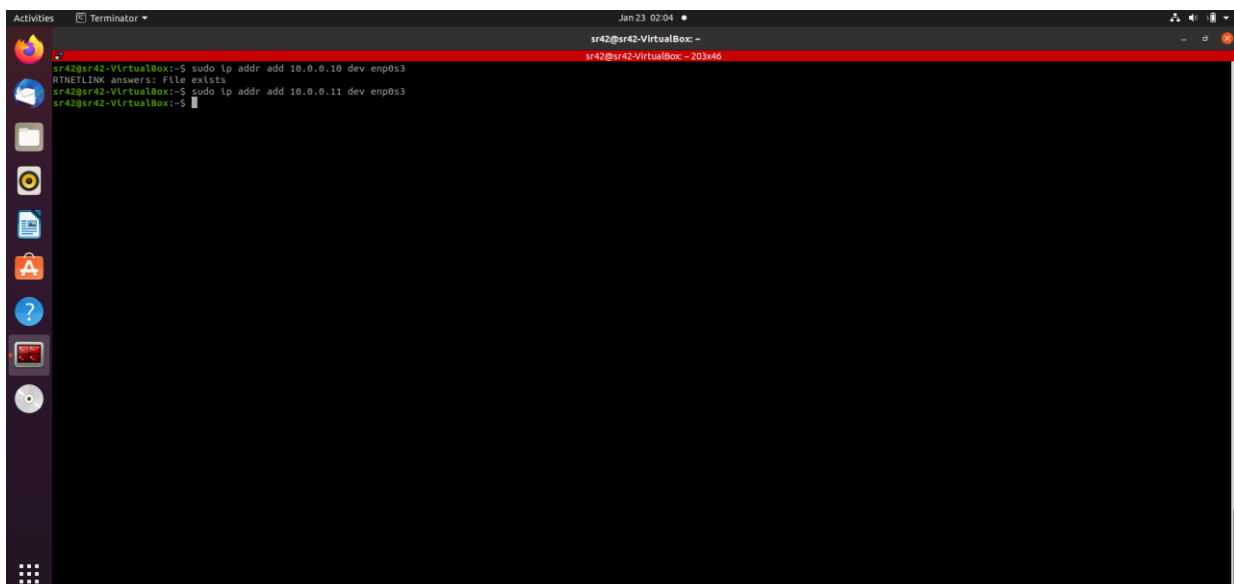
ip address table:

Interface name	IP address (IPv4 / IPv6)	MAC address
lo	125.0.0.1	<loopback>
enp0s3	10.0.2.15	08:00:27:a3:3c:e3

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

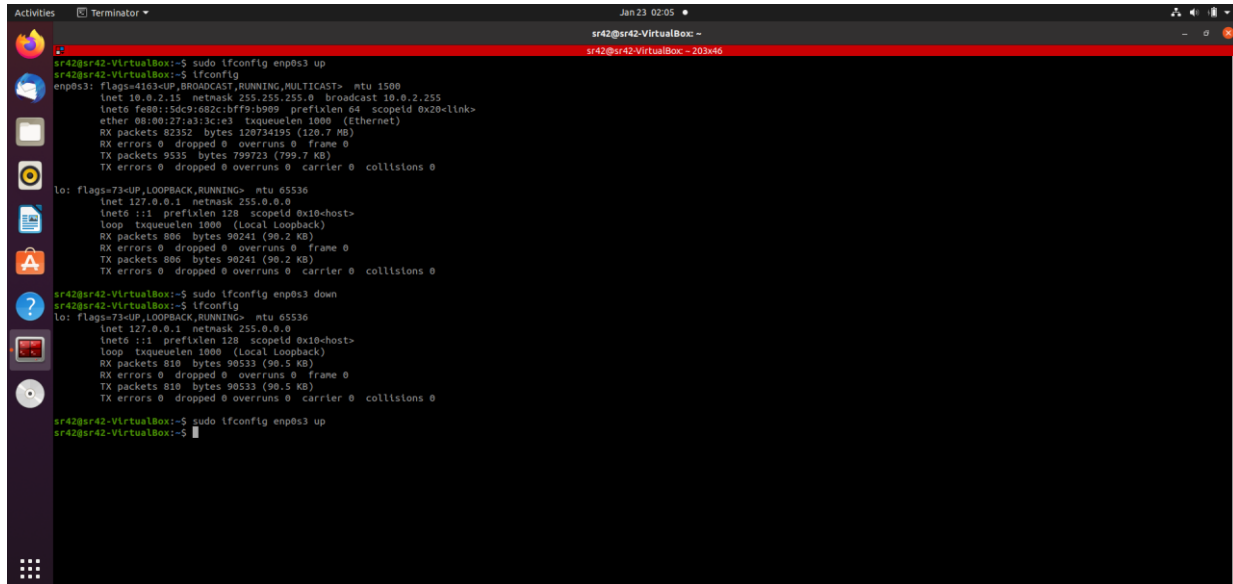


```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ip addr add 10.0.0.10 dev enp0s3
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ip addr add 10.0.0.11 dev enp0s3
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

sudo ifconfig interface_name down

sudo ifconfig interface_name up



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 up
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ 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::50c9:682c:bff9:b909 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:a3:3c:e3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 82352 bytes 120734195 (120.7 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 9535 bytes 799723 (799.7 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

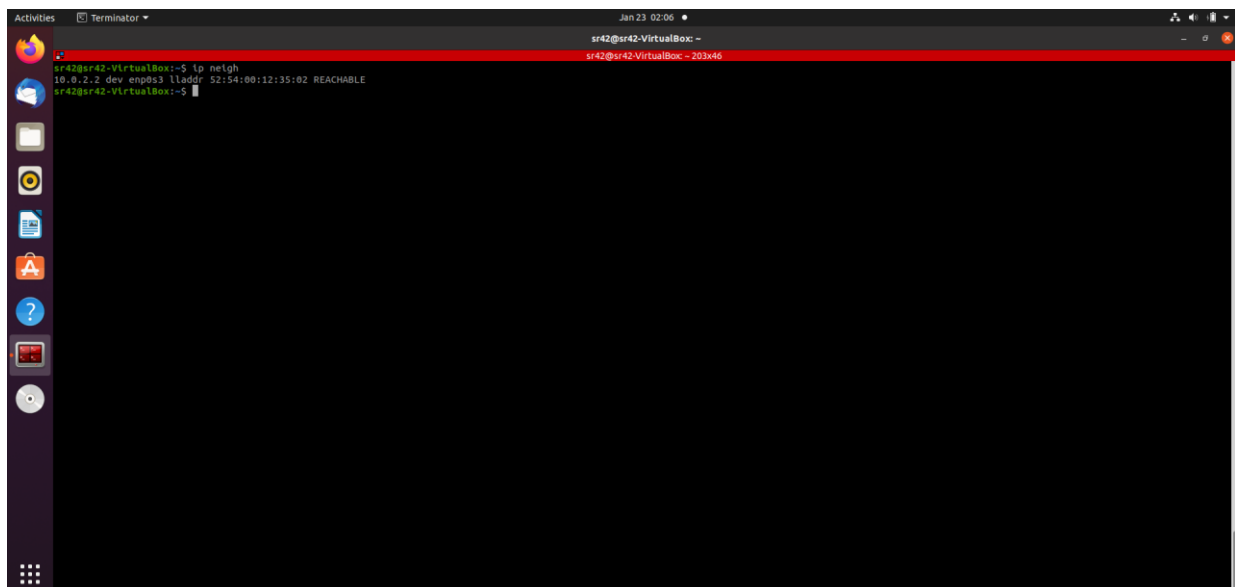
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 886 bytes 90241 (90.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 886 bytes 90241 (90.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 down
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ ifconfig
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 810 bytes 90533 (90.5 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 810 bytes 90533 (90.5 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 up
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

ip neigh



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ ip neigh
10.0.2.2 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:02 REACHABLE
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$
```

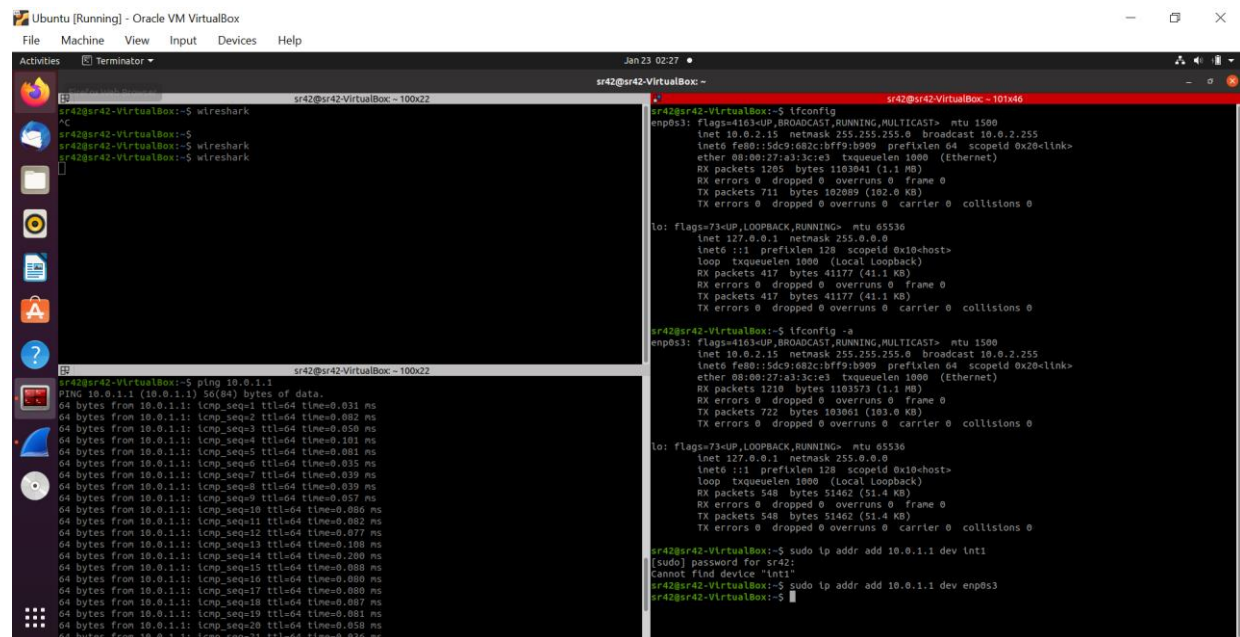
Task 2: Ping PDU (Packet Data Units or Packets) Capture

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**



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ wireshark
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ ping 10.0.1.1
PING 10.0.1.1 (10.0.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.031 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.082 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.101 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.081 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.057 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.086 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.082 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.077 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.108 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.200 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.088 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.087 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.081 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=0.058 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.1.1: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=0.036 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

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.

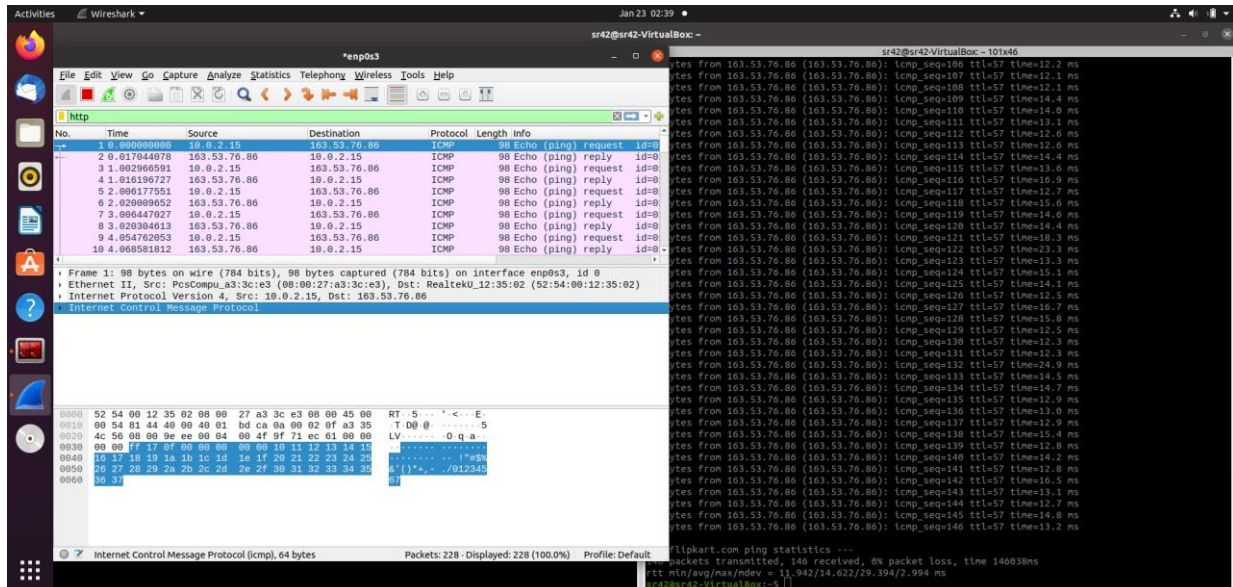
Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	1	2
Source IP address	10.0.1.1	10.0.1.1
Destination IP address	10.0.1.1	10.0.1.1
ICMP Type Value	8	0
ICMP Code Value	0	0
Source Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00
Destination Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00
Internet Protocol Version	4	4
Time To Live (TTL) Value	64	64

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

Step 2: Open Firefox browser, and browse info.cern.ch



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	1	2
Source Port	33799	80
Destination Port	80	33799
Source IP address	10.0.2.15	163.53.76.86
Destination IP address	163.53.76.86	10.0.2.15
Source Ethernet Address	08:00:27:a3:3c:e3	08:00:27:a3:3c:e3
Destination Ethernet Address	52:54:00:12:35:02	52:54:00:12:35:02

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

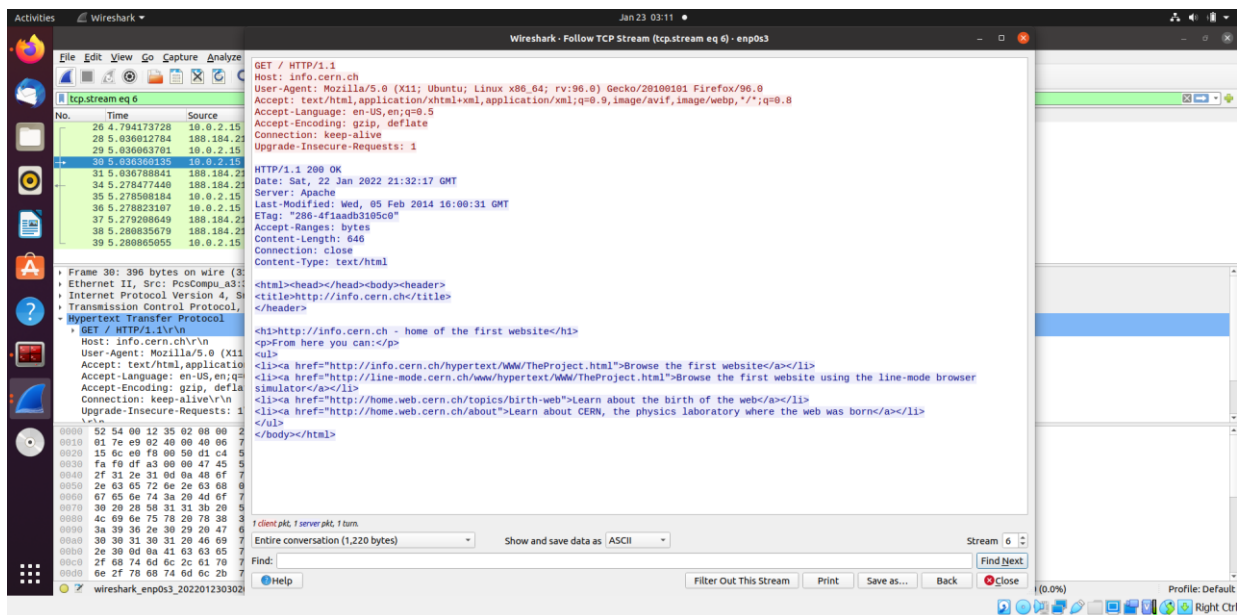
HTTP Request		HTTP Response	
Get	GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n	Server	HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n

Host	info.cern.ch\r\n	Content-Type	text/html
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:96.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/96.0	Date	Sat, 22 Jan 2022 21:32:17 GMT
Accept-Language	en-US,en;q=0.5	Location	n/a
Accept-Encoding	gzip, deflate	Content-Length	646
Connection	keep-alive	Connection	close

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.

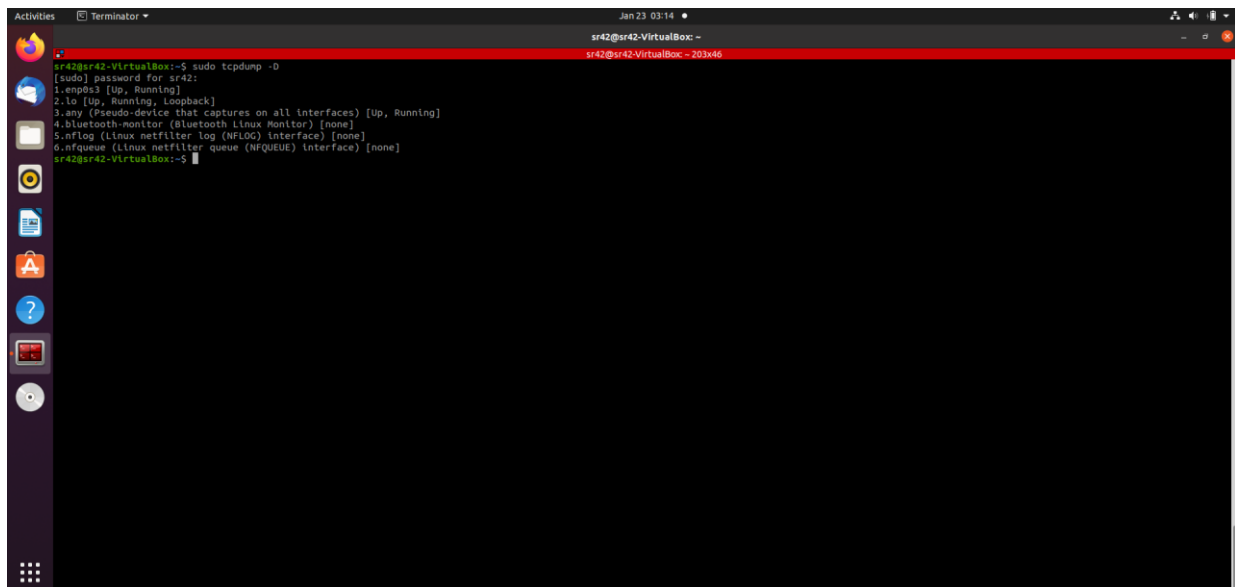
Step 2: Upon following a TCP stream, screenshot the whole window.



Task 4: Capturing packets with tcpdump

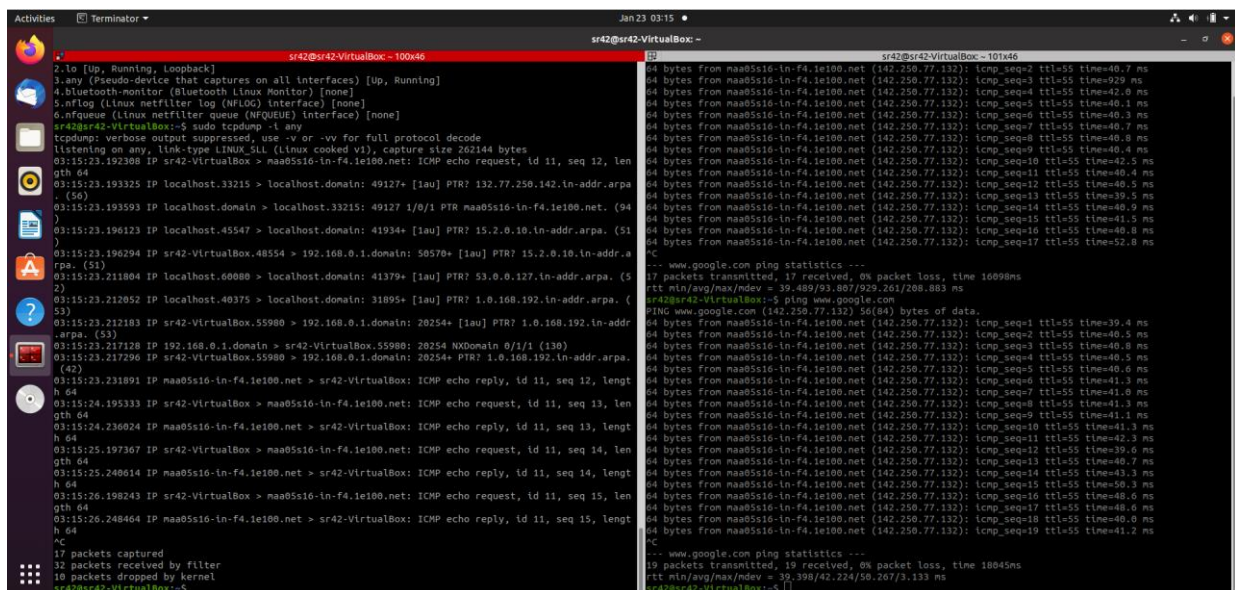
Step 1: Use the command **tcpdump -D** to see which interfaces are available for capture.

sudo tcpdump -D



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

sudo tcpdump -i any



Note: Perform some ping 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


```

sr42@sr42-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 bytes
03:15:23.183099 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [S], seq 3285415110, win 64240, options
[ms 1460, sackOK,TS val 147707775, ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
E..<#..0..<
...k.R...P..t.....
.....
03:19:27.234880 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [S-], seq 1671688001, ack 3285415111, wi
n 65535, options [mss 1460], length 0
E..Uc..0...k.R
...P..t.....
03:19:27.234933 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [S-], ack 1, win 64240, length 0
E..(g..0..0
...k.R...P..t...P.....
03:19:27.235591 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [P-], seq 1:300, ack 1, win 64240, leng
th 299: HTTP: GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
E..5F..0..0
#
...k.R...P..t...P.....GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
Host: detectportal.firefox.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:96.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/96.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cache-Control: no-cache
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: keep-alive

03:19:27.236134 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [S-], ack 300, win 65535, length 0
E..(U..0...k.R
...P..t.....U.P.....
03:19:27.254772 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [P-], seq 1:303, ack 300, win 65535, le
ngth 302: HTTP: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
E..VUG..0...k.R
...P..t.....U..P...U..._..HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Content-Length: 90
VIA: 1.1 google
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2022 15:01:40 GMT
Cache-Control: public, must-revalidate, max-age=0, s-maxage=86400
Age: 24467
Content-Type: text/html

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=https://support.mozilla.org/kb/captive-portal"/>

```

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

```

sr42@sr42-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 bytes
03:19:27.183099 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [S], seq 3285415110, win 64240, options
[ms 1460,sackOK,TS val 147707775, ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
E..<#..0..<
...k.R...P..t.....
.....
03:19:27.234880 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [S-], seq 1671688001, ack 3285415111, wi
n 65535, options [mss 1460], length 0
E..Uc..0...k.R
...P..t.....
03:19:27.234933 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [S-], ack 1, win 64240, length 0
E..(g..0..0
...k.R...P..t...P.....
03:19:27.235591 IP 10.0.2.15.44264 > 34.107.221.82.80: Flags [P-], seq 1:300, ack 1, win 64240, leng
th 299: HTTP: GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
E..5F..0..0
#
...k.R...P..t...P.....GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
Host: detectportal.firefox.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:96.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/96.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cache-Control: no-cache
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: keep-alive

03:19:27.236134 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [S-], ack 300, win 65535, length 0
E..(U..0...k.R
...P..t.....U.P.....
03:19:27.254772 IP 34.107.221.82.80 > 10.0.2.15.44264: Flags [P-], seq 1:303, ack 300, win 65535, le
ngth 302: HTTP: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
E..VUG..0...k.R
...P..t.....U..P...U..._..HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Content-Length: 90
VIA: 1.1 google
Date: Sat, 22 Jan 2022 15:01:40 GMT
Cache-Control: public, must-revalidate, max-age=0, s-maxage=86400
Age: 24467
Content-Type: text/html

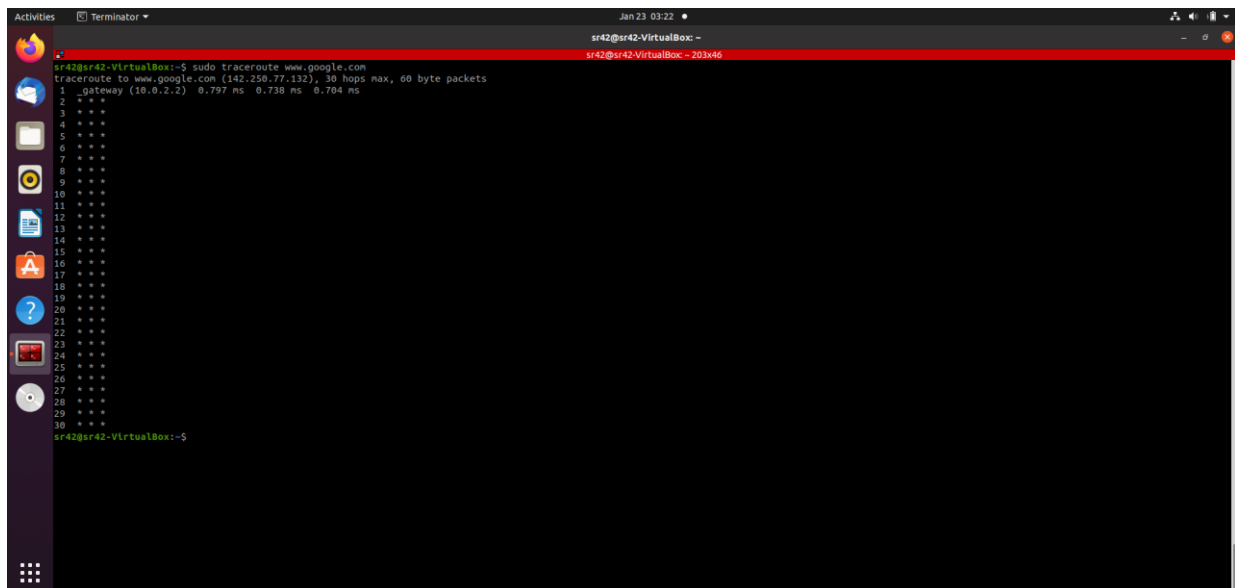
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=https://support.mozilla.org/kb/captive-portal"/>

```

Task 5: Perform Traceroute checks

Step 1: Run the traceroute using the following command.

sudo traceroute www.google.com

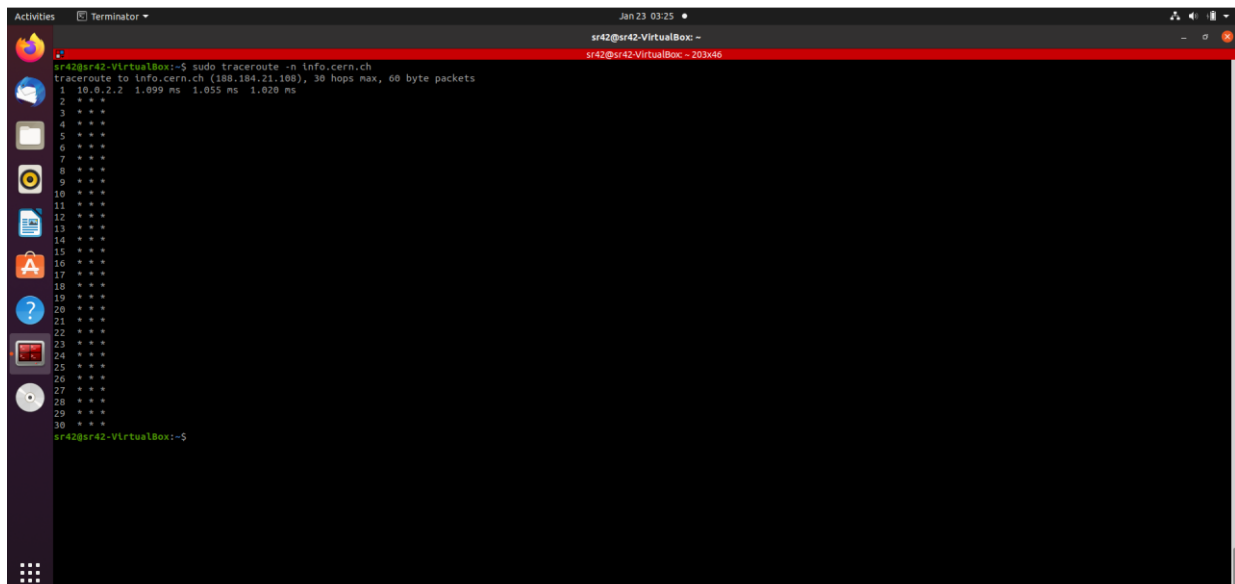


```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.77.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  _gateway (10.0.2.2)  0.797 ms  0.738 ms  0.704 ms
 2  * * *
 3  * * *
 4  * * *
 5  * * *
 6  * * *
 7  * * *
 8  * * *
 9  * * *
10  * * *
11  * * *
12  * * *
13  * * *
14  * * *
15  * * *
16  * * *
17  * * *
18  * * *
19  * * *
20  * * *
21  * * *
22  * * *
23  * * *
24  * * *
25  * * *
26  * * *
27  * * *
28  * * *
29  * * *
30  * * *
```

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 info.cern.ch



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -n info.cern.ch
traceroute to info.cern.ch (188.184.21.188), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  10.0.2.2  1.099 ms  1.055 ms  1.020 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  * * *
26  * * *
27  * * *
28  * * *
29  * * *
30  * * *
```

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

sudo traceroute -I www.google.com

```
Activities Terminator Jan 23 03:26
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox -
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox ~ 201x46
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -I www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.77.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 1.588 ms 1.560 ms 1.551 ms
 2 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 4.498 ms 6.620 ms 6.612 ms
 3 10.185.0.1 (10.185.0.1) 6.562 ms 6.552 ms 6.494 ms
 4 49.205.72.49.actcorp.in (49.205.72.49) 6.480 ms 6.473 ms 6.464 ms
 5 10.248.5.8 (10.248.5.8) 12.173 ms 14.006 ms 13.993 ms
 6 10.248.5.23 (10.248.5.23) 6.422 ms 8.930 ms 8.691 ms
 7 * * *
 8 broadband.actcorp.in (183.82.14.34) 44.680 ms 44.672 ms 44.664 ms
 9 142.258.208.105 (142.250.208.105) 44.636 ms 46.089 ms 46.082 ms
10 142.251.55.207 (142.251.55.207) 42.484 ms 44.552 ms 44.491 ms
11 na08516-lin-f4.1e100.net (142.250.77.132) 44.386 ms 44.368 ms 44.327 ms
sr42@sr42-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.

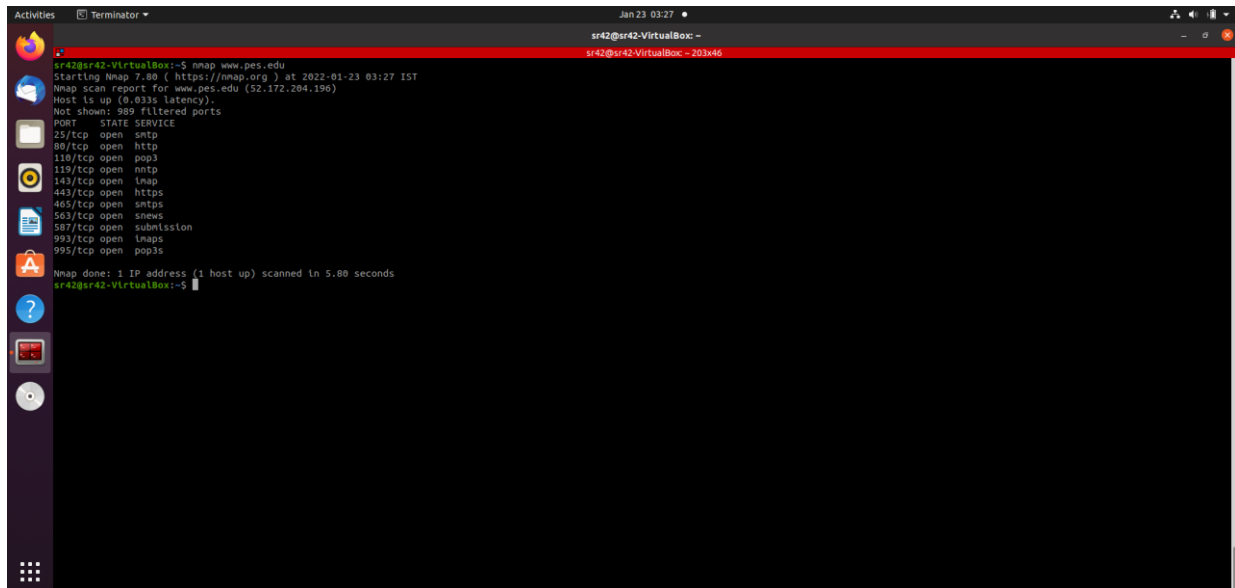
sudo traceroute -T www.google.com

```
Activities Terminator Jan 23 03:26
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox -
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox ~ 201x46
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ sudo traceroute -T www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.77.132), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 1.043 ms 0.988 ms 0.962 ms
 2 na08516-lin-f4.1e100.net (142.250.77.132) 62.316 ms 64.439 ms 62.154 ms
sr42@sr42-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



```
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$ nmap www.pes.edu
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-23 03:27 IST
Nmap scan report for www.pes.edu (52.172.204.196)
Host is up (0.033s latency).
Not shown: 989 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
25/tcp    open  smtp
80/tcp    open  http
110/tcp   open  pop3
119/tcp   open  nntp
143/tcp   open  imap
443/tcp   open  https
465/tcp   open  smtps
563/tcp   open  snmws
587/tcp   open  submission
993/tcp   open  lmnp
995/tcp   open  pop3s
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.00 seconds
sr42@sr42-VirtualBox:~$
```

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

Questions on 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 & the server run HTTP 1.1
- 2) When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server?
– Ans. : Sat, 22 Jan 2022 21:32:17 GMT
- 3) How to tell ping to exit after a specified number of ECHO_REQUEST packets?
– Ans.: ping -c <insert number of packets here>
- 4) How will you identify remote host apps and OS?
– Ans.: nmap -O -v <server IP address>