

# CYBER SECURITY INTERNSHIP

## TASK -3

### 1. IP Address (Internet Protocol)

IPv4	IPv6
Deployed 1981	Deployed 1998
32-bit IP address	128-bit IP address
<b>4.3 billion addresses</b> Addresses must be reused and masked	<b><math>7.9 \times 10^{28}</math> addresses</b> Every device can have a unique address
Numeric dot-decimal notation <b>192.168.5.18</b>	Alphanumeric hexadecimal notation <b>50b2:6400:0000:0000:6c3a:b17d:0000:10a9</b> (Simplified - 50b2:6400::6c3a:b17d:0:10a9)
DHCP or manual configuration	Supports autoconfiguration

#### Public

- Required by devices and hosts that connect directly to the Internet
- Must be globally unique
- Routable on the Internet
- Must be assigned by IANA/RIR



#### Private

- Not routable on the Internet
  - 10.0.0.0/8
  - 172.16.0.0/12
  - 192.168.0.0/16
- Can be assigned locally by an organization
- Must be translated to access the Internet



#### What it is

An **IP address** is a **unique number** given to a device on a network so it can **send and receive data**.

#### Simple way to understand

Think of an IP address as your **home address**.  
Without it, the internet wouldn't know **where to send data**.

## Example

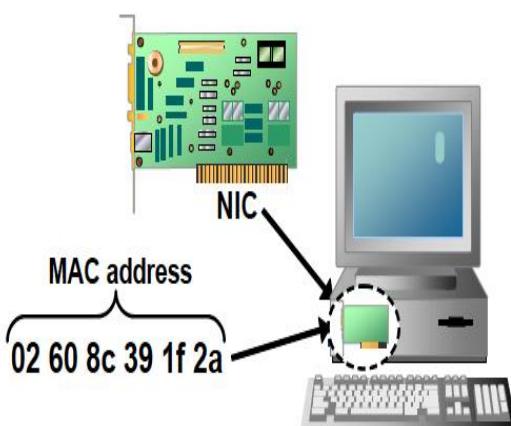
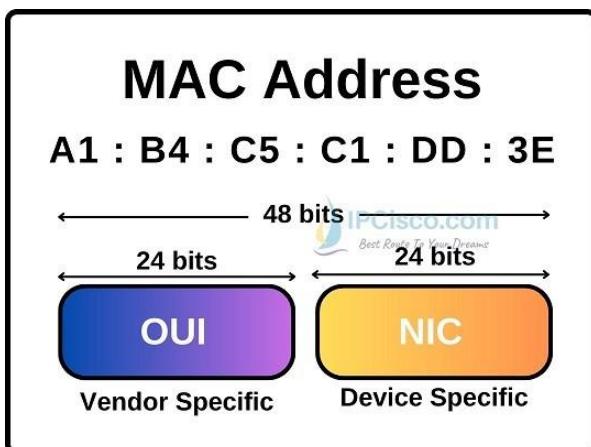
192.168.1.10

## Key points

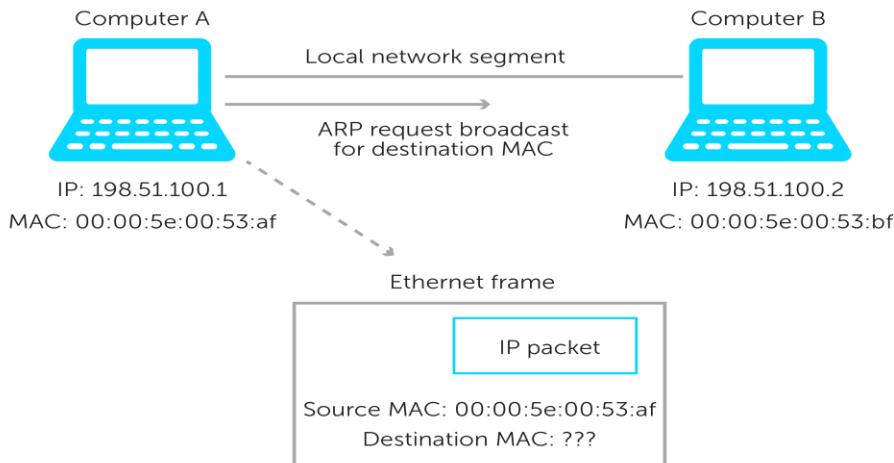
- Identifies devices on a network
- Can **change** (dynamic IP)
- Works on the **internet and local networks**

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## □ MAC Address (Media Access Control)



## MAC address vs IP address: How ARP works between them



### What it is

A **MAC address** is a **permanent hardware ID** assigned to your network card.

### Simple way to understand

If IP is your **home address**,  
MAC is your **fingerprint** — unique and fixed.

### Example

00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E

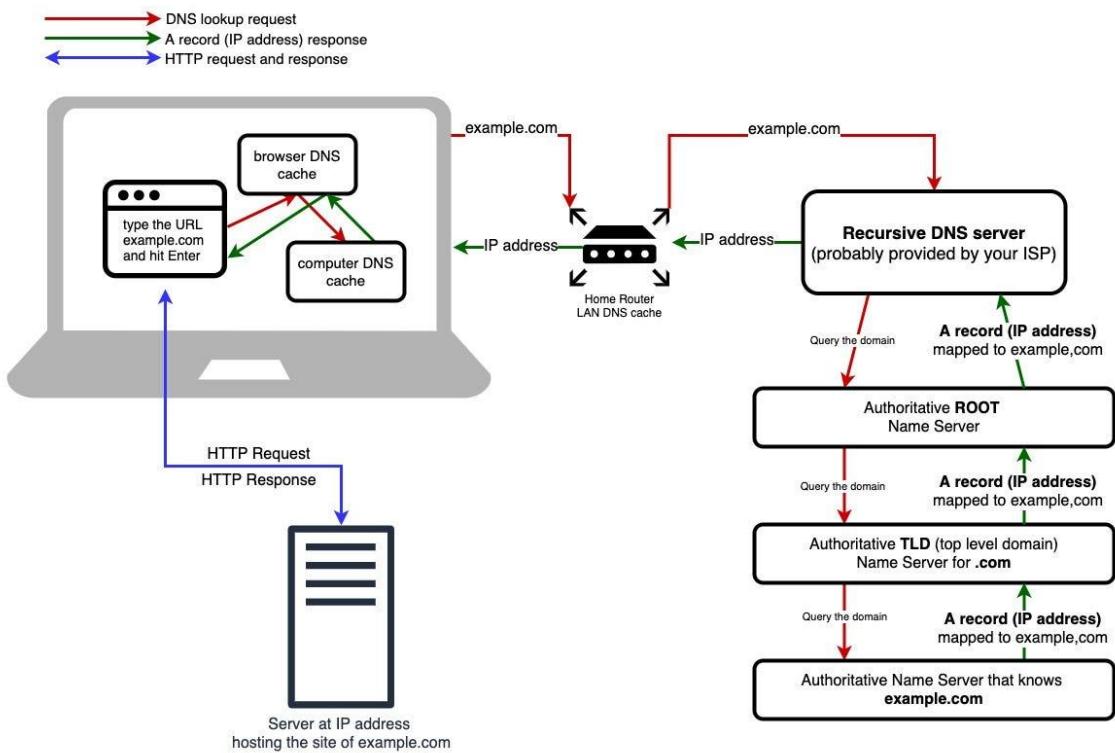
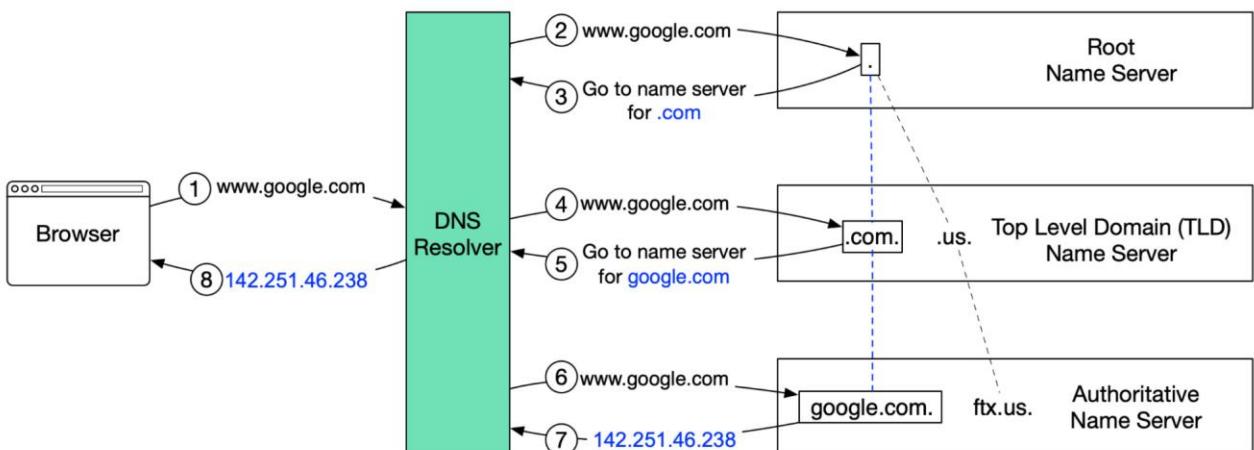
### Key points

- **Does not change**
- Used inside **local networks**
- Helps switches identify devices

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## DNS (Domain Name System)

## | How does DNS resolve IP



## What it is

DNS converts **website names** into **IP addresses**.

## Simple way to understand

DNS is like a **phone contact list**:

- You save **names**
- Phone uses **numbers**

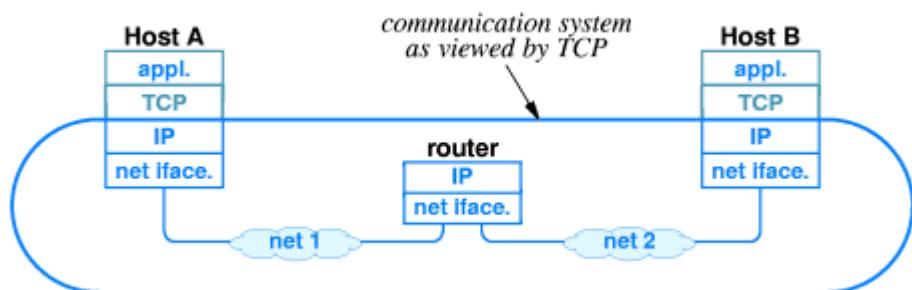
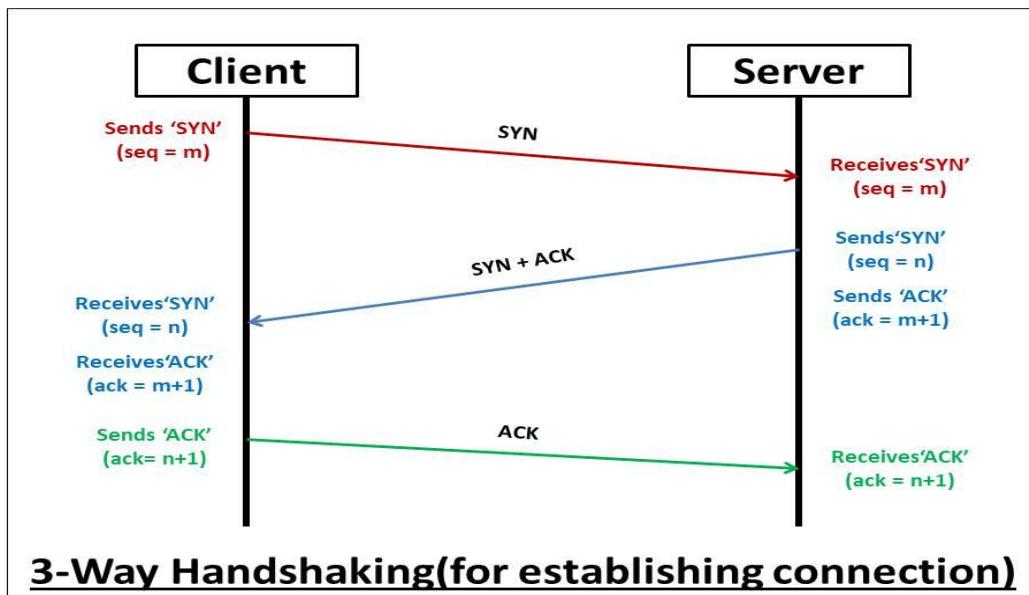
## Example

www.google.com → 142.250.190.14

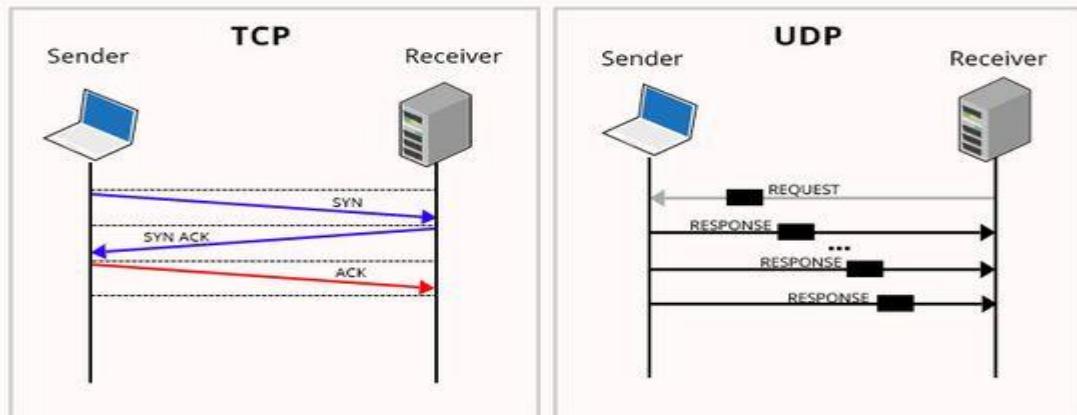
## Key points

- Makes the internet **user-friendly**
  - Without DNS, we must remember IPs
  - Used every time you open a website
- 

## □ TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)



## TCP Vs UDP Communication



### What it is

TCP is a **reliable communication method** that ensures data reaches correctly.

### Simple way to understand

TCP is like **sending a registered parcel**:

- Confirmation required
- Resent if lost
- Order maintained

### Used in

- Websites (HTTP/HTTPS)
- Emails
- File downloads

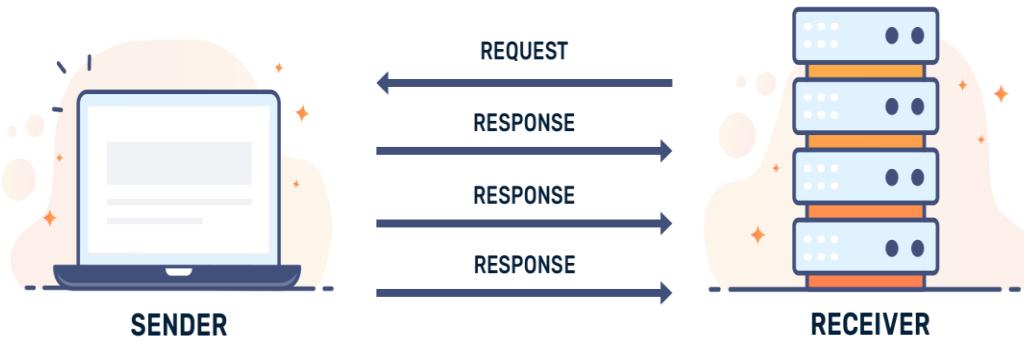
### Key features

- Reliable
- Slower but accurate
- Connection-based

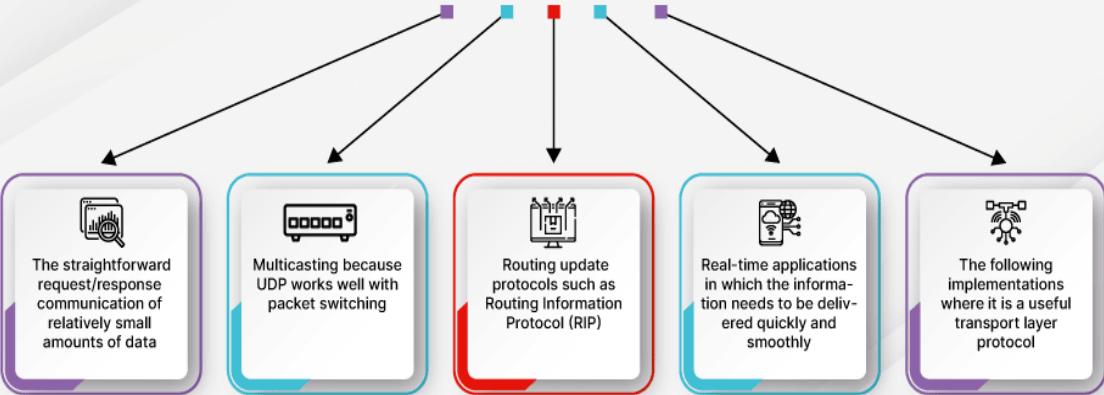
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## UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

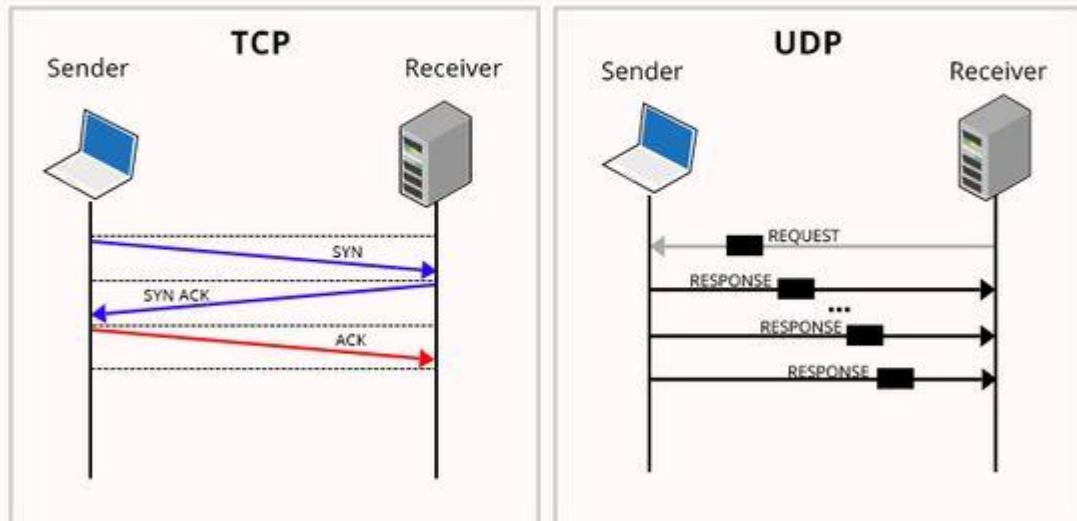
## USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL (UDP)



### 5 Applications of UDP



# TCP Vs UDP Communication



## What it is

UDP is a **fast but unreliable communication method**.

## Simple way to understand

UDP is like **shouting information**:

- No confirmation
- Some data may be missed
- Very fast

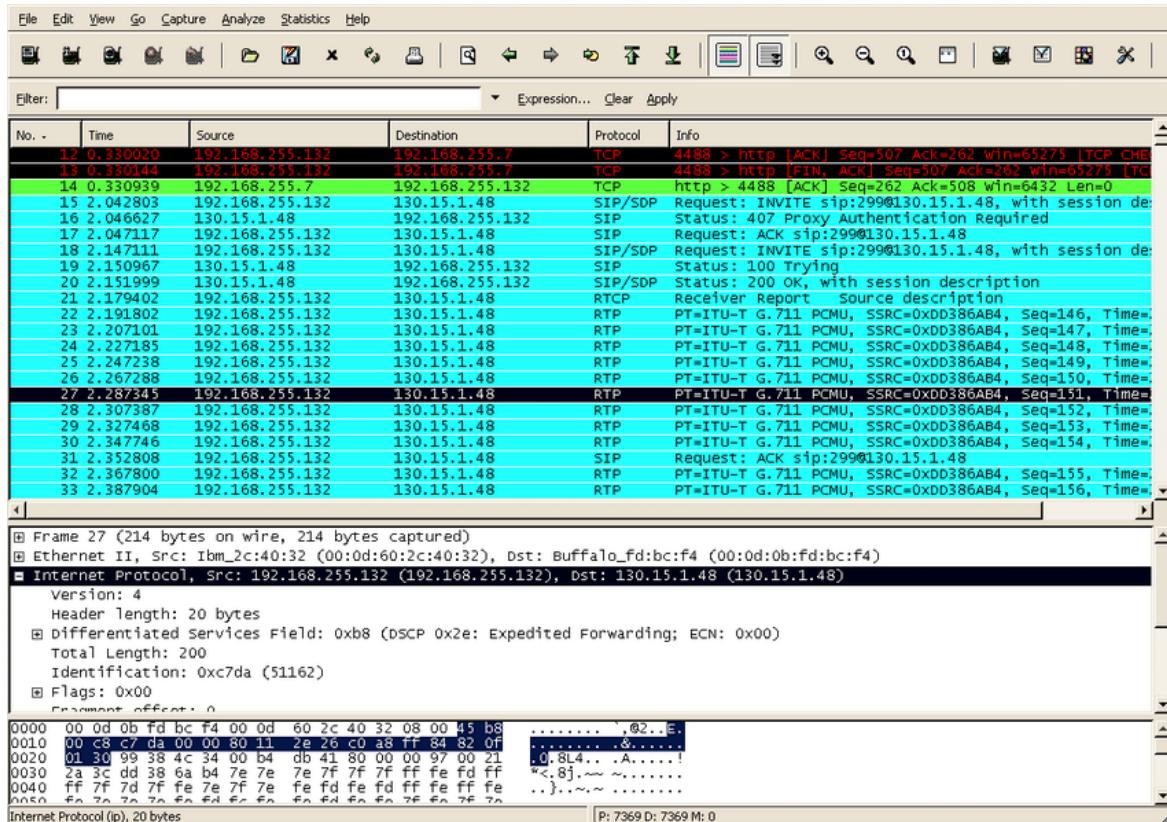
## Used in

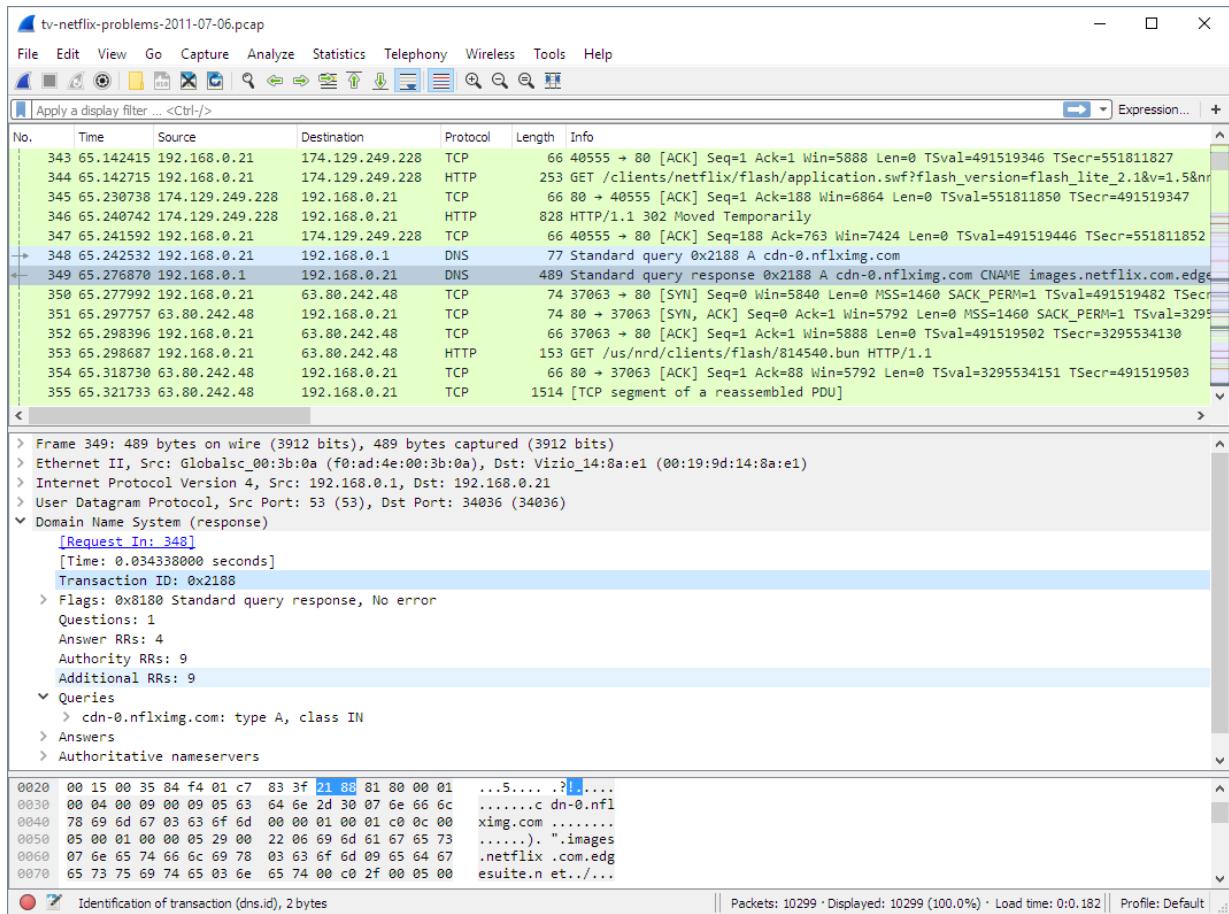
- Online games
- Video calls
- Live streaming

## Key features

- Very fast
- No error checking
- Connection-less

## 2. Install Wireshark and Capture Live Network Traffic





## What this means

Wireshark is a **network packet analyzer** that allows you to **see live data packets** flowing through your network.

## What you do

1. Install Wireshark
2. Open it
3. Select a **network interface** (Wi-Fi or Ethernet)
4. Click **Start Capture**

## What happens

Wireshark begins showing **real-time packets** like:

- Website traffic
- DNS requests
- TCP connections

*This helps you understand how data moves in a network.*

### 3. Filter Packets by Protocol (HTTP, DNS, TCP)

**test.pcap - Wireshark**

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help

Filter: **tcp**

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
11	1.226156	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3196 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS
12	1.227282	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3196 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win
13	1.227325	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3196 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win
14	1.227451	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	HTTP	SUBSCRIBE /upnp/service/Layer3For
15	1.229309	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3196 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=256 Win
16	1.232421	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	[TCP Window Update] http > 3196 [1025 > 5000 SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS
17	1.248355	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	1025 > 5000 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win
18	1.248391	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	5000 > 1025 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win
19	1.250171	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 200 OK
20	1.250285	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3196 > http [FIN, ACK] Seq=256 Ack=1 Win
21	1.250810	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3196 [FIN, ACK] Seq=114 Ack=115
22	1.250842	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3196 > http [ACK] Seq=257 Ack=115
23	1.251868	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	1025 > 5000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win
24	1.252826	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3196 [FIN, ACK] Seq=26611
25	1.253323	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3197 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS
26	1.254502	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3197 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win
27	1.254532	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	3197 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win

Frame 11 (62 bytes on wire, 62 bytes captured)  
 Ethernet II, Src: Netgear\_2d:75:9a (00:0b:5d:20:cd:02), Dst: Netgear\_2d:75:9a (00:09:5b:2d:75:9a)  
 Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.2 (192.168.0.2), Dst: 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 3196 (3196), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 0, Len: 0

0000 00 09 5b 2d 75 9a 00 0b 5d 20 cd 02 08 00 45 00 .L-u... ] ....E.  
 0010 00 30 18 48 40 00 80 06 61 2c c0 a8 00 02 c0 a8 .O.H@... a,...:.  
 0020 00 01 0c 7c 00 50 3c 36 95 f8 00 00 00 70 02 ..|.P<6 .....p.  
 0030 fa f0 27 e0 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 01 04 02 ..... . ....

File: "D:\test.pcap" 14 KB 00:00:02 P: 120 D: 103 M: 0 [Expert: Error]

**edns0.cap**

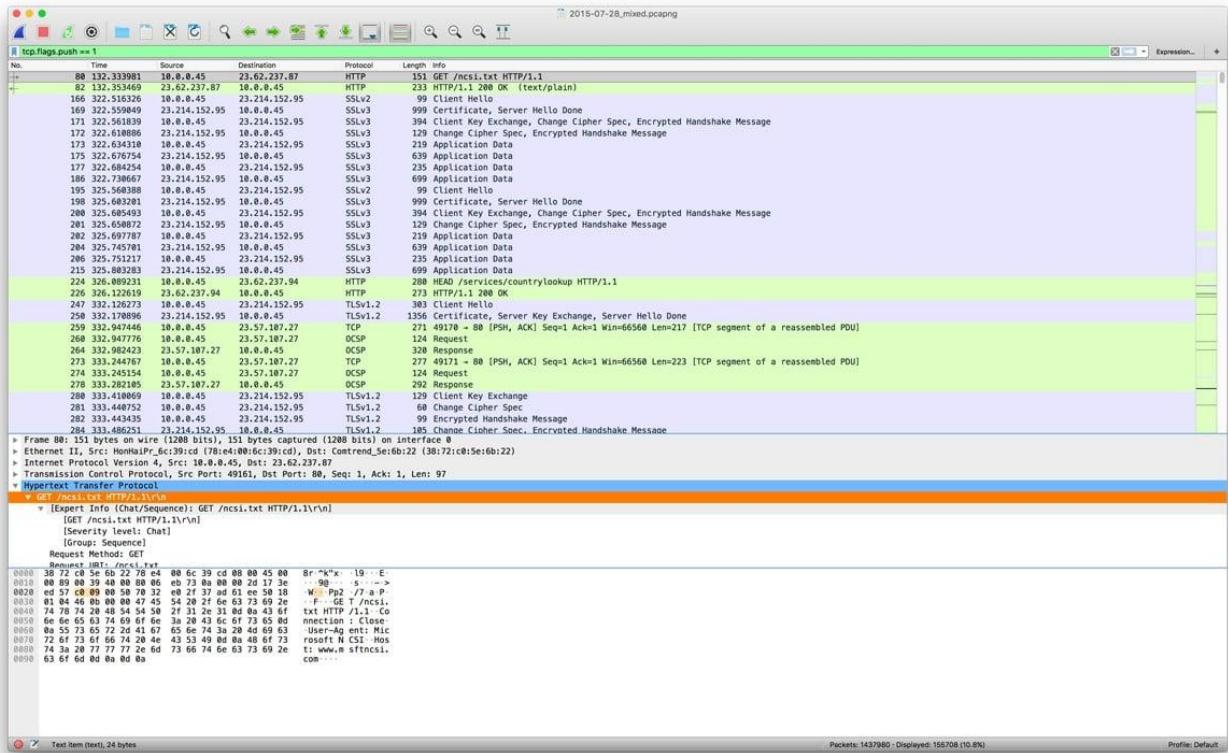
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.0.1.50	10.0.1.253	DNS	96	Standard query 0x505e A app.f5demo.com OPT
2	0.004906	10.0.1.253	10.1.0.245	DNS	85	Standard query 0x0e1a A app.f5demo.com OPT
3	0.006608	10.0.1.253	8.8.4.4	DNS	70	Standard query 0xe312 NS <Root> OPT
4	0.008378	10.1.0.245	10.0.1.253	DNS	101	Standard query response 0x0e1a A app.f5demo
5	0.011993	10.0.1.253	10.0.1.50	DNS	312	Standard query response 0x505e A app.f5demo
6	0.014684	8.8.4.4	10.0.1.253	DNS	567	Standard query response 0xe312 NS <Root> NS
7	41.522261	10.0.1.50	10.0.1.253	DNS	96	Standard query 0x7581 A app.f5demo.com OPT
8	41.526264	10.0.1.253	10.1.0.245	DNS	85	Standard query 0xe6ab A app.f5demo.com OPT
9	41.527981	10.0.1.253	8.8.4.4	DNS	70	Standard query 0x2ab4 NS <Root> OPT
10	41.528879	10.1.0.245	10.0.1.253	DNS	101	Standard query response 0xe6ab A app.f5demo
11	41.530973	10.0.1.253	10.0.1.50	DNS	312	Standard query response 0x7581 A app.f5demo
12	41.536152	8.8.4.4	10.0.1.253	DNS	567	Standard query response 0x2ab4 NS <Root> NS

Answer RRs: 0  
 Authority RRs: 0  
 Additional RRs: 1  
 ▶ Queries  
 ▶ Additional records  
 ▶ <Root>: type OPT  
 Name: <Root>  
 Type: OPT (41)  
 UDP payload size: 4096  
 Higher bits in extended RCODE: 0x00  
 EDNS0 version: 0  
 ▶ Z: 0x0000  
 Data length: 11  
 ▶ Option: CSUBNET - Client subnet

0000 2c c2 60 7c 12 63 2c c2 60 2b 59 a5 08 00 45 00 .`|..c. `+Y...E.  
 0010 00 52 5e 38 00 00 40 11 05 35 0a 00 01 32 0a 00 .R^8..@.5...2..  
 0020 01 fd 87 79 00 35 00 3e 4f 48 75 81 01 20 00 01 ...y.5.> OHu...  
 0030 00 00 00 00 00 01 03 61 70 70 06 66 35 64 65 6d .....a pp.f5dem  
 0040 6f 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 00 29 10 00 00 o.com... ....)  
 0050 00 00 00 00 0b 00 08 00 07 00 01 18 00 01 02 02 .....



## What filtering means

Filtering helps you **view only the packets you want**, instead of thousands of packets.

## Common filters

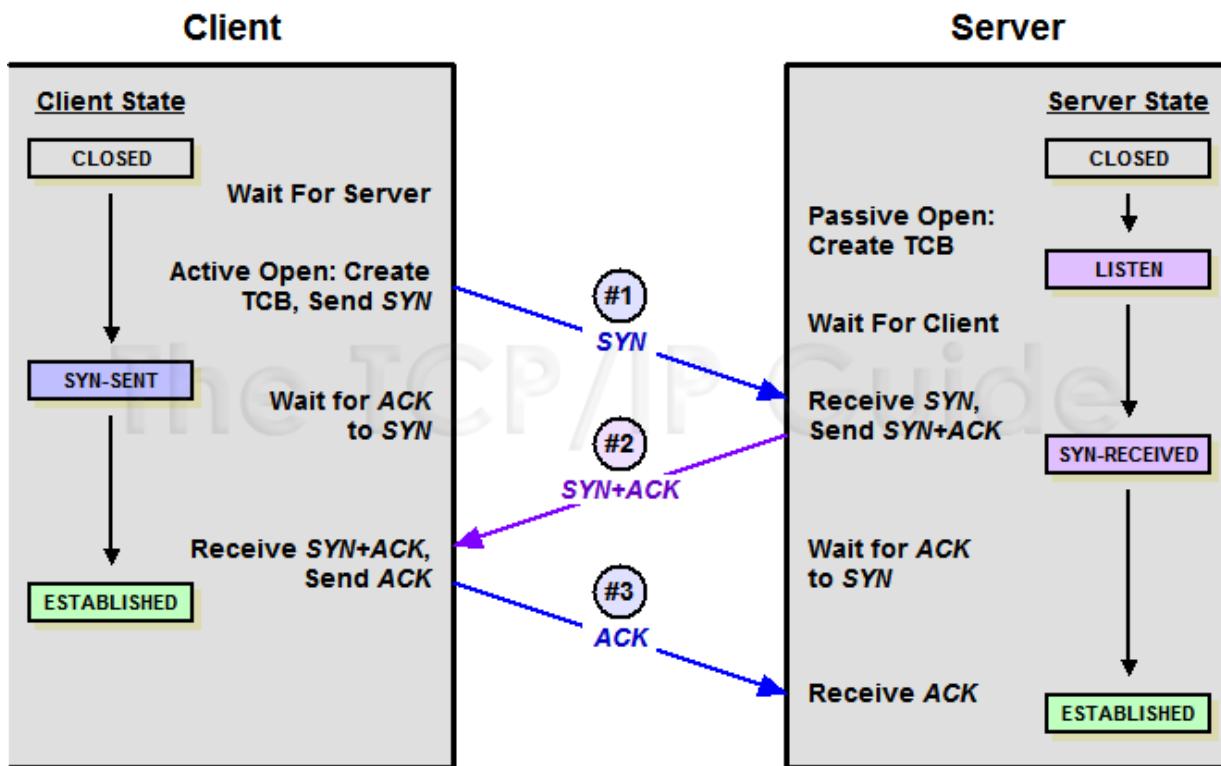
- `http` → Shows web traffic
- `dns` → Shows DNS queries
- `tcp` → Shows TCP packets

## Why it's important

- Saves time
- Helps focus on **specific protocols**
- Makes analysis easy

- Filters do not delete packets, they only hide unwanted ones.*

## 4. Observe the Three-Way TCP Handshake



Filter: `tcp.flags==0x02 and !tcp.analysis.retransmission`

No.	Time	TTL	src_MAC	Source	Dst	Info
1	0.000000	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51004→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464
4	1.407994	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51010→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464
7	0.544003	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51013→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464
10	1.854818	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51016→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464
22	12.897305	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51007→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464
31	3.807056	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51019→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1464

Frame 31: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits)  
 Ethernet II, Src: KalkiCom\_00:aa:1d (00:25:97:00:aa:1d), Dst: AbboY\_b0:6b:f6 (00:0c:02:b0:6b:f6)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.18.0.122 (172.18.0.122), Dst: 172.18.50.1 (172.18.50.1)

TCP-3Way-Handshake.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

ip.addr == 93.184.216.34

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Lengt	Info
12	0.792947	10.44.124.5	93.184.216.34	TCP	66	56066 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
13	0.911409	93.184.216.34	10.44.124.5	TCP	66	80 → 56066 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1380 SACK_PERM=1 WS=512
14	0.911501	10.44.124.5	93.184.216.34	TCP	54	56066 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=66048 Len=0
15	0.912893	10.44.124.5	93.184.216.34	HTTP	438	GET / HTTP/1.1
16	0.993401	93.184.216.34	10.44.124.5	TCP	60	80 → 56066 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=385 Win=147456 Len=0
17	0.995781	93.184.216.34	10.44.124.5	HTTP	1026	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
18	1.036542	10.44.124.5	93.184.216.34	TCP	54	56066 → 80 [ACK] Seq=385 Ack=973 Win=65024 Len=0

## What it is

The **TCP three-way handshake** is how two devices establish a reliable connection.

## The three steps

1. **SYN** → Client asks to connect
2. **SYN-ACK** → Server agrees
3. **ACK** → Connection confirmed

## What you see in Wireshark

Packets with flags:

- SYN
- SYN, ACK
- ACK

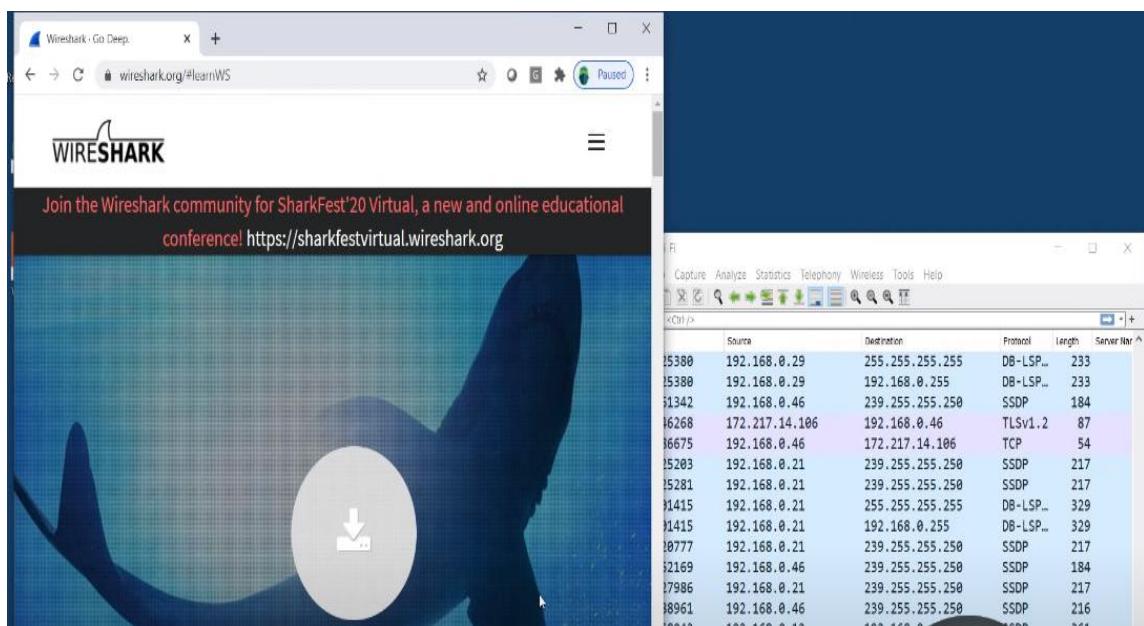
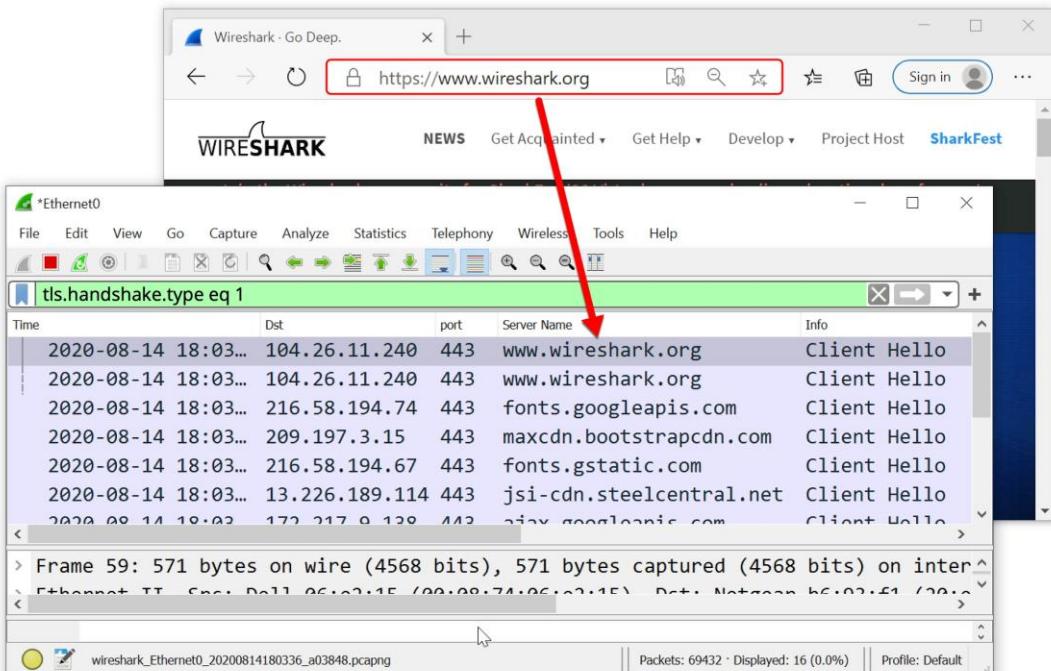
This proves a TCP connection is successfully established.

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## 5. Identify Plain-Text Traffic vs Encrypted Traffic

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture with the following details:

- Filter:** http.request.method=="POST"
- Selected Row:** No. 1034, Time: 8.148165, Source: 172.99.96.253, Destination: 160.153.129.234, Protocol: HTTP, Length: 617, Info: POST /signin.php
- Request Details:**
  - [Full request URI: http://www.sababank.com/signin.php]
  - [HTTP request 1/1]
  - [Response in frame: 1129]
  - File Data: 53 bytes
  - HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
    - Form item: "username" = "Ibrahim\_Diyeb"
    - Form item: "password" = "yemen\_123"
    - Form item: "actn" = "signin"
- Selected Hex/Decompile View:** Shows the raw hex and ASCII data for the selected packet. The password "yemen\_123" is highlighted in blue.



## Plain-text traffic

- Data is **readable**
- Example: HTTP
- You can see usernames, URLs, data

## Encrypted traffic

- Data is **scrambled**
- Example: HTTPS
- Content is unreadable

## Why this matters

- Plain-text traffic is **unsafe**
- Encrypted traffic protects **confidential data**

*Cyber attackers target plain-text traffic.*

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## 6. Capture DNS Queries and Analyze Them

### What DNS capture shows

DNS packets show:

- Which website is requested
- DNS server response
- IP address returned

### Example

Query: www.google.com  
Response: 142.250.190.14

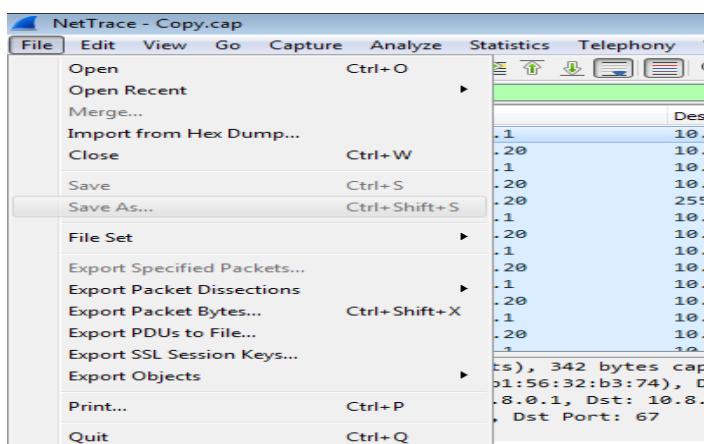
### Why DNS analysis is useful

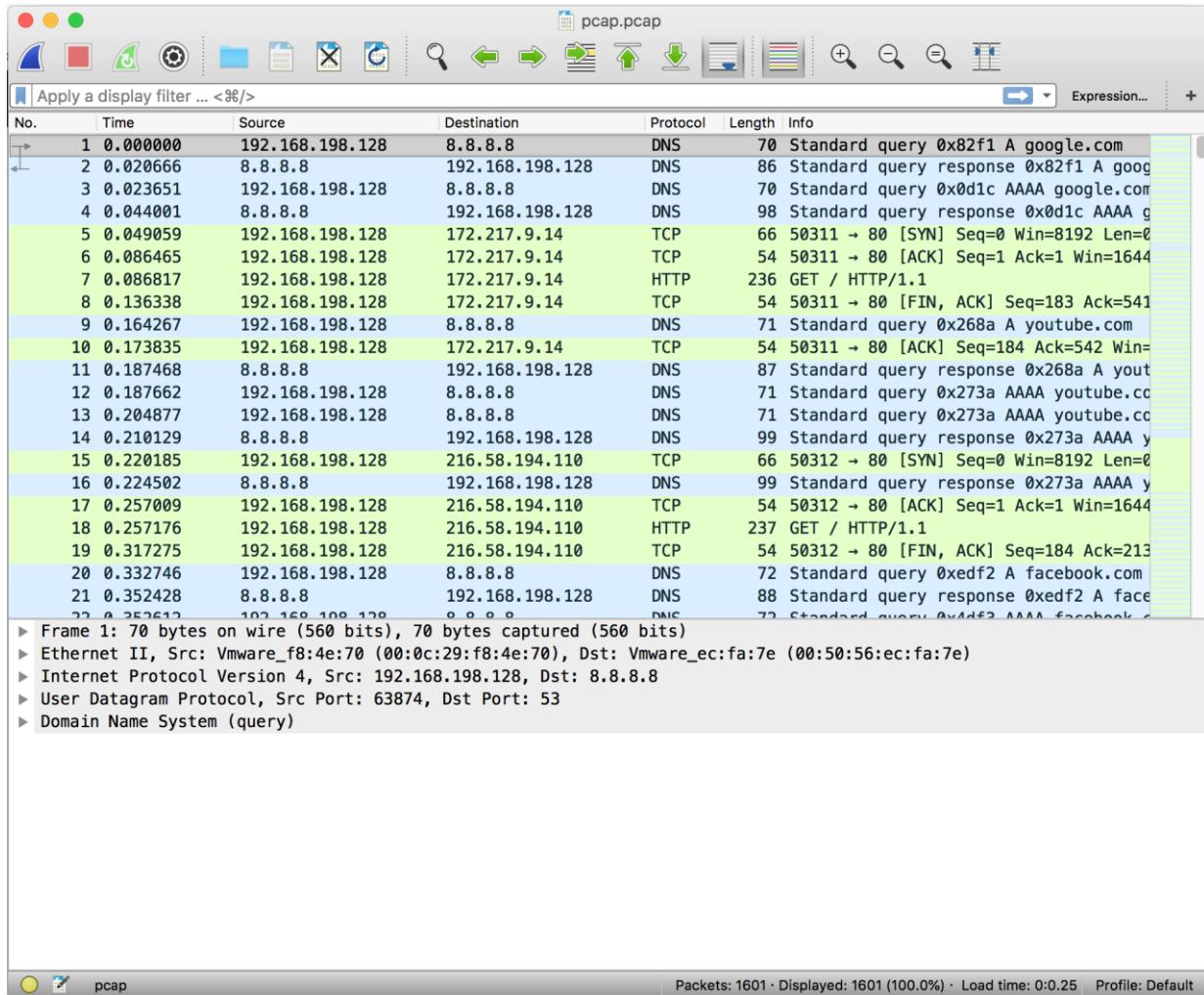
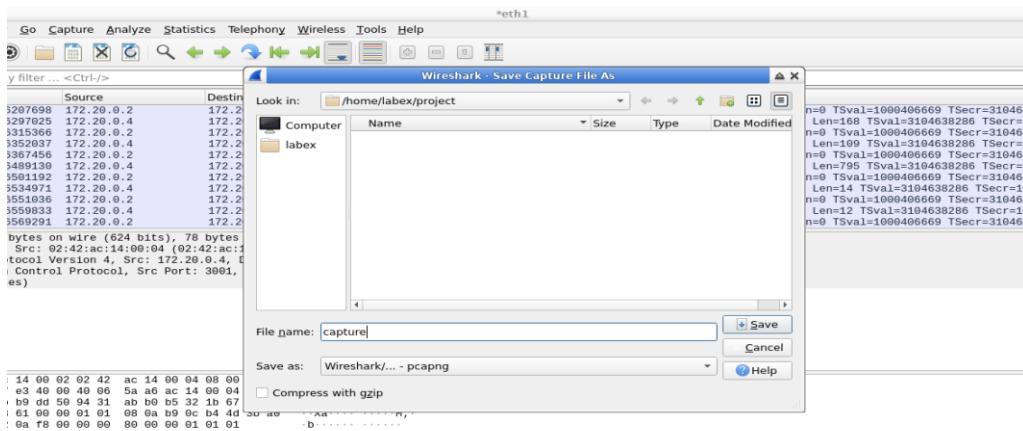
- Detect suspicious domains
- Identify DNS spoofing
- Track browsing behavior

*DNS traffic reveals where a system is trying to connect.*

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## 7. Save Packet Captures for Analysis





## What saving means

Saving captures allows you to **analyze traffic later**.

## File format

- .pcap or .pcapng

## Why save captures

- For reports
- For incident investigation
- For learning and practice

*Saved files can be reopened anytime in Wireshark.*

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## 8. Write Observations in Simple Language

### What observations are

Observations explain **what you saw** during the capture.

### Example observations

- “DNS queries were observed for google.com”
- “TCP handshake completed successfully”
- “HTTP traffic was visible in plain text”
- “HTTPS traffic was encrypted”

### Why this is important

- Helps in documentation
- Useful for lab records
- Important for SOC and VAPT roles

*Always write observations clearly and simply.*