

CYBER SECURITY INTERNSHIP

TASK -3

1. IP Address (Internet Protocol)

IPv4	IPv6
Deployed 1981	Deployed 1998
32-bit IP address	128-bit IP address
4.3 billion addresses Addresses must be reused and masked	7.9×10^{28} addresses Every device can have a unique address
Numeric dot-decimal notation 192.168.5.18	Alphanumeric hexadecimal notation 50b2:6400:0000:0000:6c3a:b17d:0000:10a9 (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**.

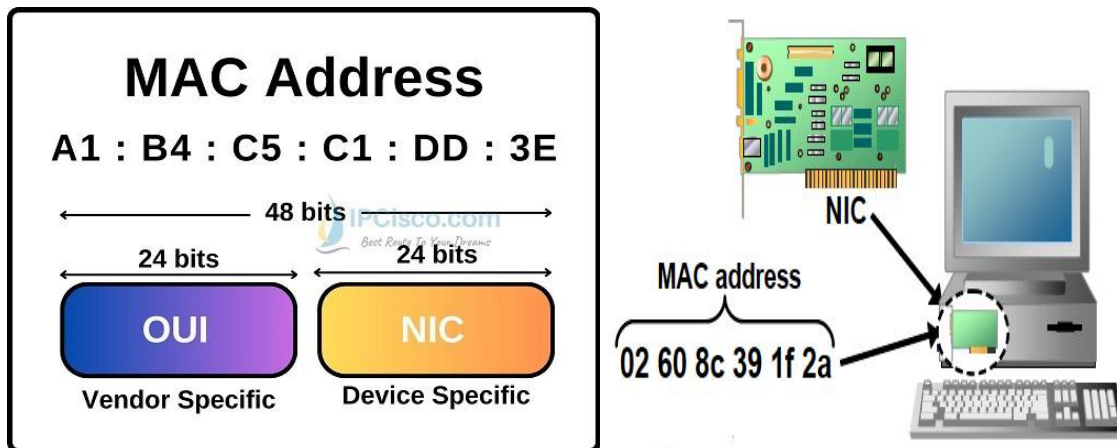
Example

192.168.1.10

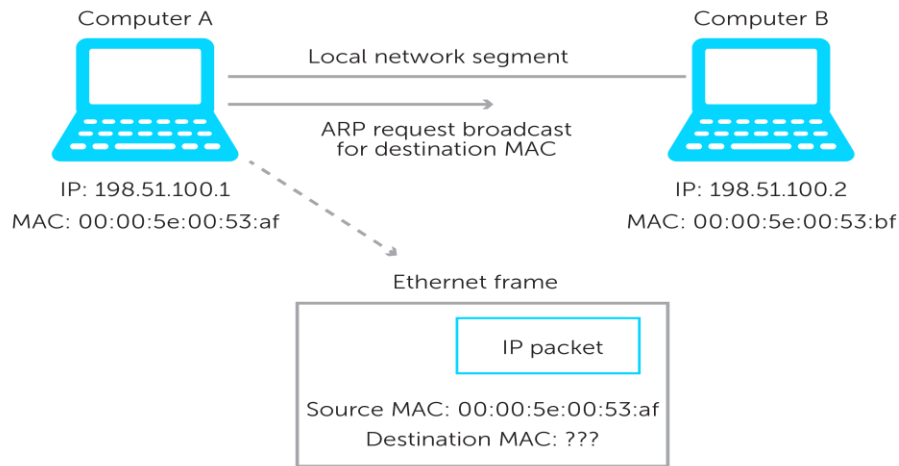
Key points

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

□ 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

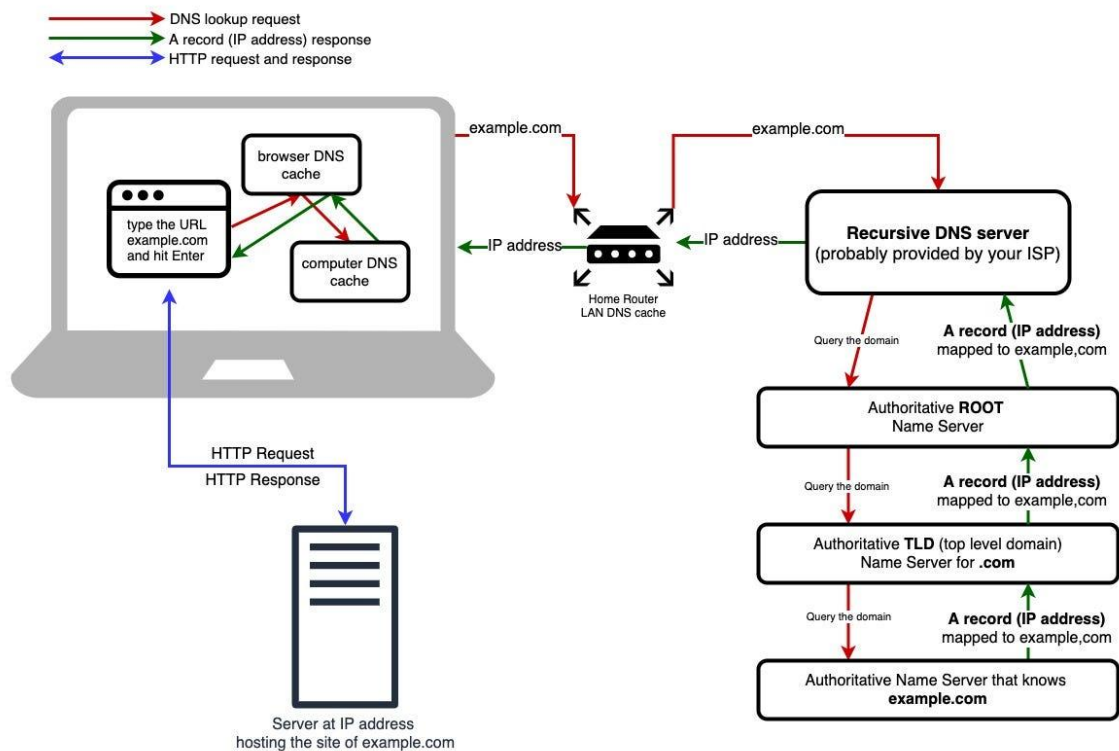
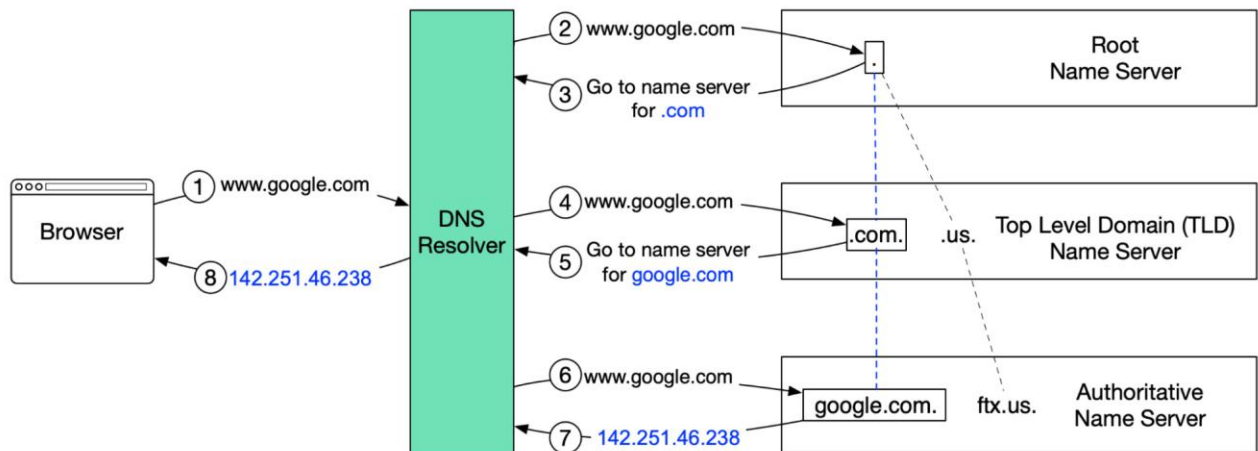
00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E

Key points

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

□ 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**

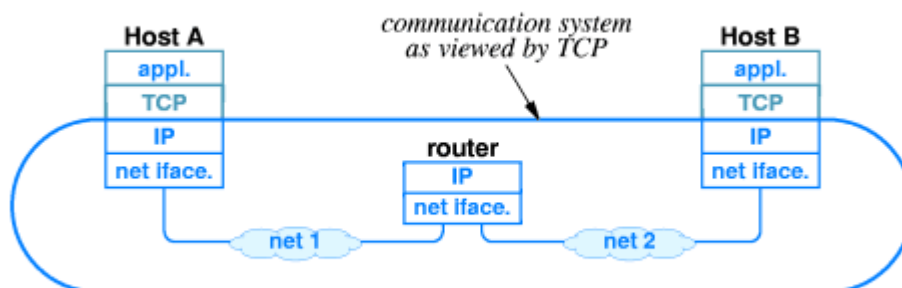
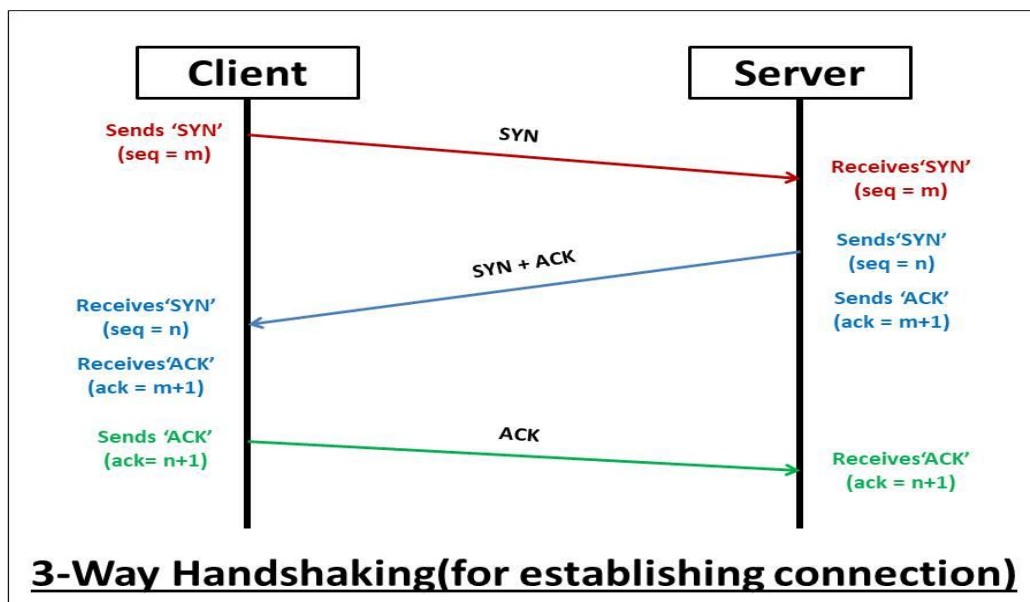
Example

www.google.com → 142.250.190.14

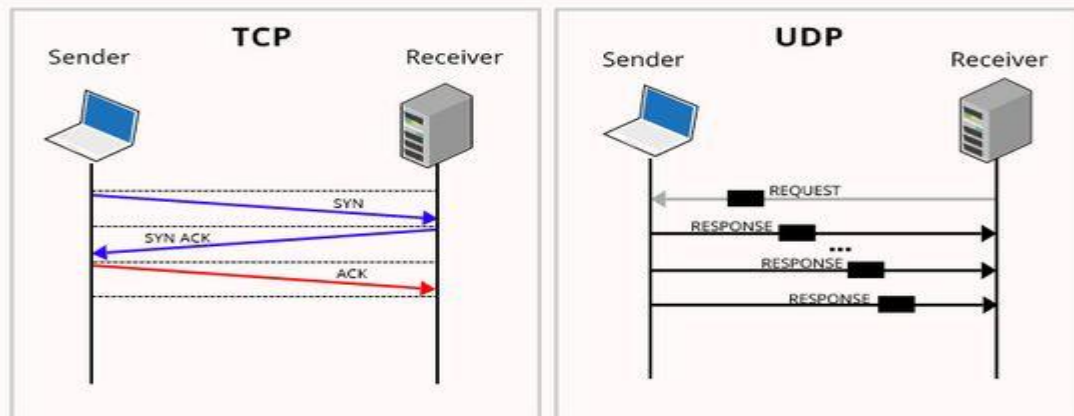
Key points

- 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

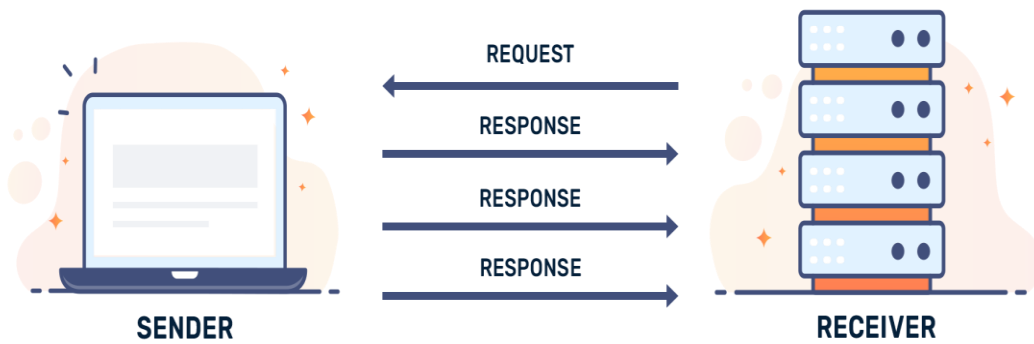
- Websites (HTTP/HTTPS)
- Emails
- File downloads

Key features

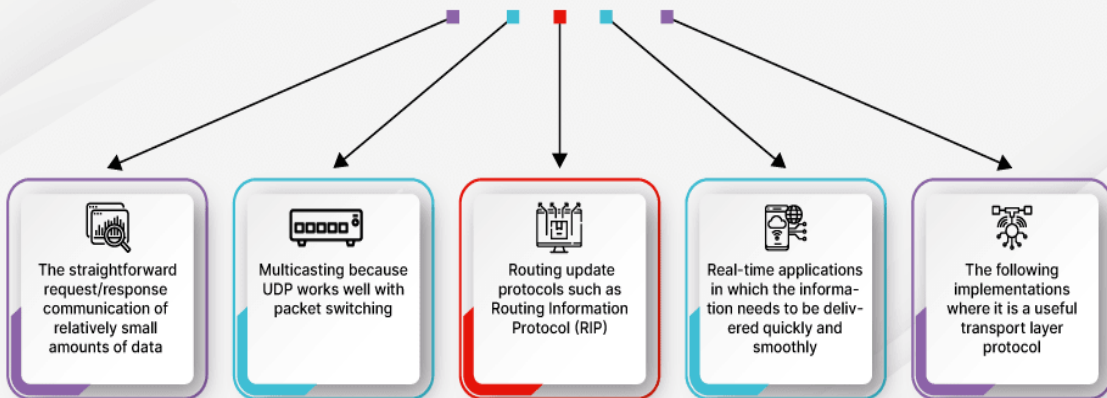
- Reliable
- Slower but accurate
- Connection-based

□ UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

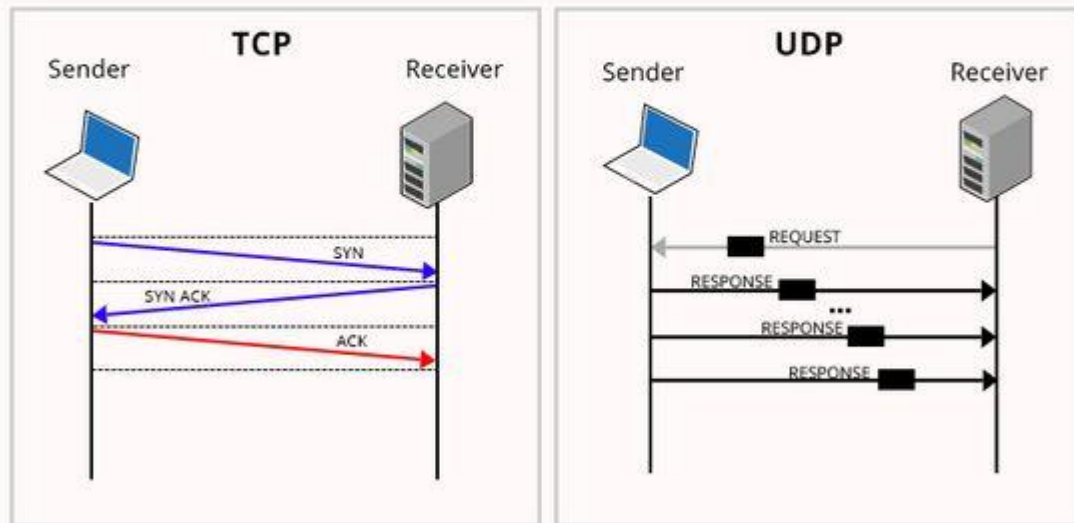
USER DATAGRAM PROTOCOL (UDP)



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

The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet (Frame 27), and the bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
12	0.330020	192.168.255.132	192.168.255.7	TCP	4488 > http [ACK] Seq=307 Ack=262 Win=65275 [TCP C...
13	0.330044	192.168.255.132	192.168.255.7	TCP	4488 > http [FIN, ACK] Seq=307 Ack=262 Win=65275 [T...
14	0.330939	192.168.255.7	192.168.255.132	TCP	http > 4488 [ACK] Seq=262 Ack=308 Win=6432 Len=0
15	2.042803	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	SIP/SDP	Request: INVITE sip:299@130.15.1.48, with session de
16	2.046627	130.15.1.48	192.168.255.132	SIP	Status: 407 Proxy Authentication Required
17	2.047117	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	SIP	Request: ACK sip:299@130.15.1.48
18	2.147111	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	SIP/SDP	Request: INVITE sip:299@130.15.1.48, with session de
19	2.150967	130.15.1.48	192.168.255.132	SIP	Status: 100 Trying
20	2.151999	130.15.1.48	192.168.255.132	SIP/SDP	Status: 200 OK, with session description
21	2.179402	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTCP	Receiver Report source description
22	2.191802	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=146, Time=
23	2.207101	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=147, Time=
24	2.227185	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=148, Time=
25	2.247238	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=149, Time=
26	2.267288	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=150, Time=
27	2.287345	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=151, Time=
28	2.307387	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=152, Time=
29	2.327468	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=153, Time=
30	2.347746	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=154, Time=
31	2.352808	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	SIP	Request: ACK sip:299@130.15.1.48
32	2.367800	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=155, Time=
33	2.387904	192.168.255.132	130.15.1.48	RTP	PT=ITU-T G.711 PCMU, SSRC=0xDD386AB4, Seq=156, Time=

Frame 27 (214 bytes on wire, 214 bytes captured)

Ethernet II, Src: Ibm_2c:40:32 (00:0d:60:2c:40:32), Dst: Buffalo_fd:bc:f4 (00:0d:0b:fd:bc:f4)

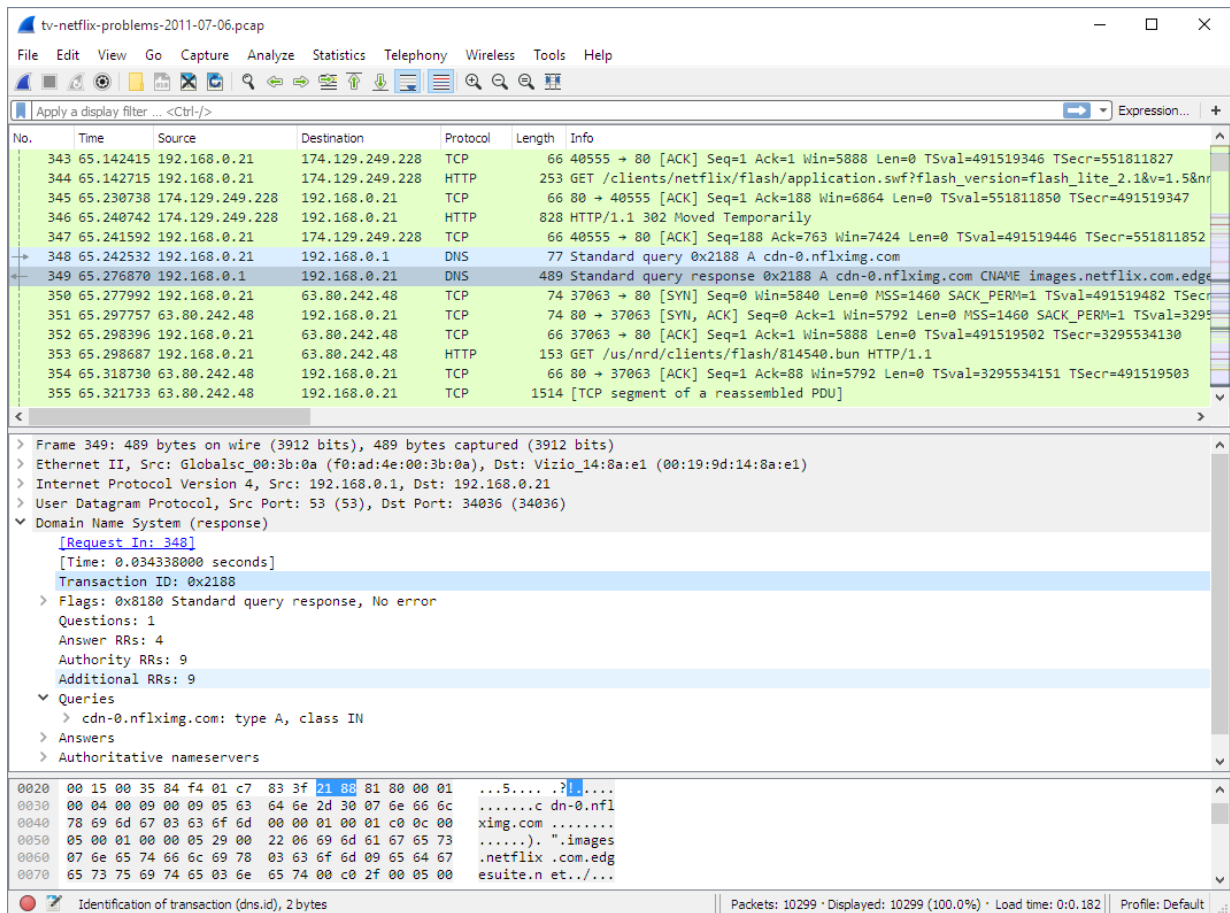
Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.255.132 (192.168.255.132), Dst: 130.15.1.48 (130.15.1.48)

Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
Differentiated Services Field: 0xb8 (DSCP 0x2e: Expedited Forwarding; ECN: 0x00)
Total Length: 200
Identification: 0xc7da (51162)
Flags: 0x00
Fragment offset: 0

Raw Data:

```
0000 00 0d 0b fd bc f4 00 0d 60 2c 40 32 08 00 45 b8 .....@2...  
0010 00 c8 c7 da 00 00 80 11 2e 26 c0 a8 ff 84 82 0f .....&.....  
0020 01 30 99 38 4c 34 00 b4 db 41 80 00 00 97 00 21 .0.BL4...A.....  
0030 2a 3c dd 38 6a b4 7e 7e 7e 7f 7f 7f ff fe fd ff "<.8j.~ ~.....  
0040 ff 7f 7d 7f fe 7e 7f 7e fe fd fe fd ff fe ff fe ..).~ ~.....  
0050 fe 7e 7e 7e fe fd fe fd fe fd fe fd fe fd fe fd
```

Internet Protocol (ip), 20 bytes | P: 7369 D: 7369 M: 0



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

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=
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 W
16	1.232421	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	[TCP Window Update] http > 3196 [
17	1.248355	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	1025 > 5000 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS
18	1.248391	192.168.0.2	192.168.0.1	TCP	5000 > 1025 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=
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 Ac
21	1.250810	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.2	TCP	http > 3196 [FIN, ACK] Seq=114 Ac
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=
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: 192.168.0.2 (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 ..[-u...]E.
0010 00 30 18 48 40 00 80 06 61 2c c0 a8 00 02 c0 a8 .0.Ha... a,.....
0020 00 01 0c 7c 00 50 3c 36 95 f8 00 00 00 00 70 02 ...|.P<6P.
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]

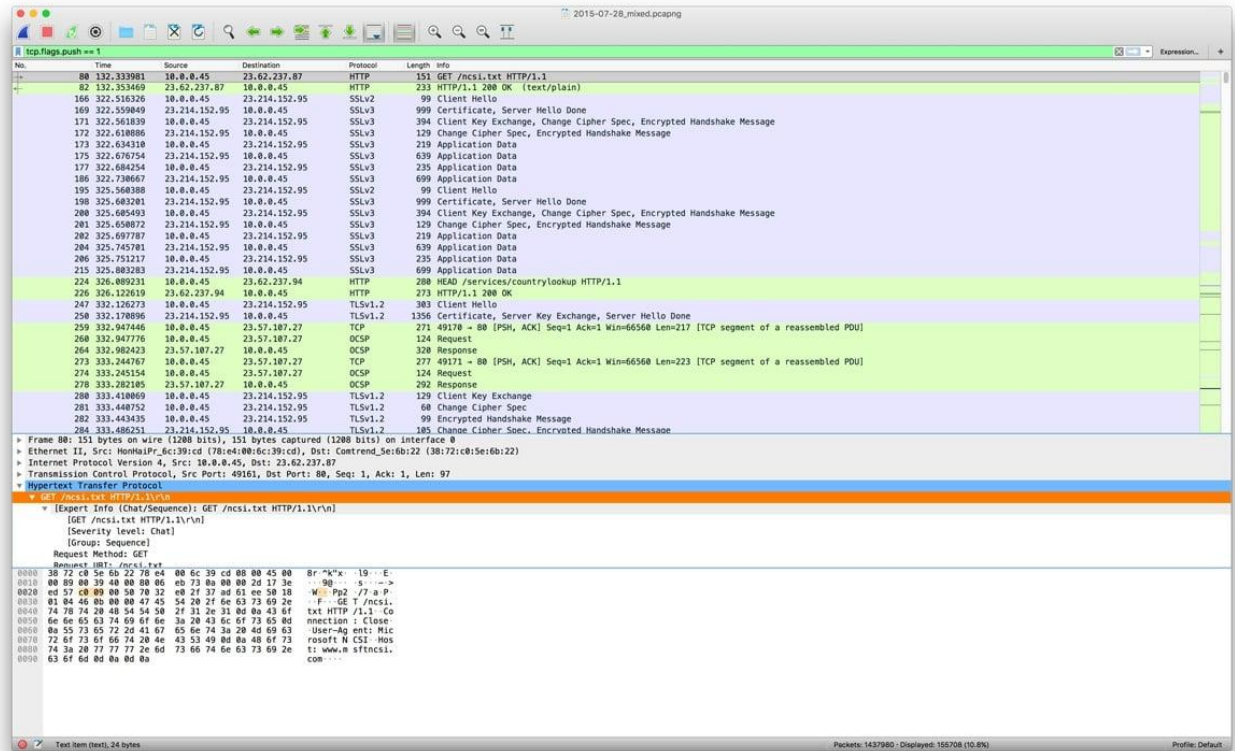
edns0.cap

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 6da pp.f5dem
0040 6f 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 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

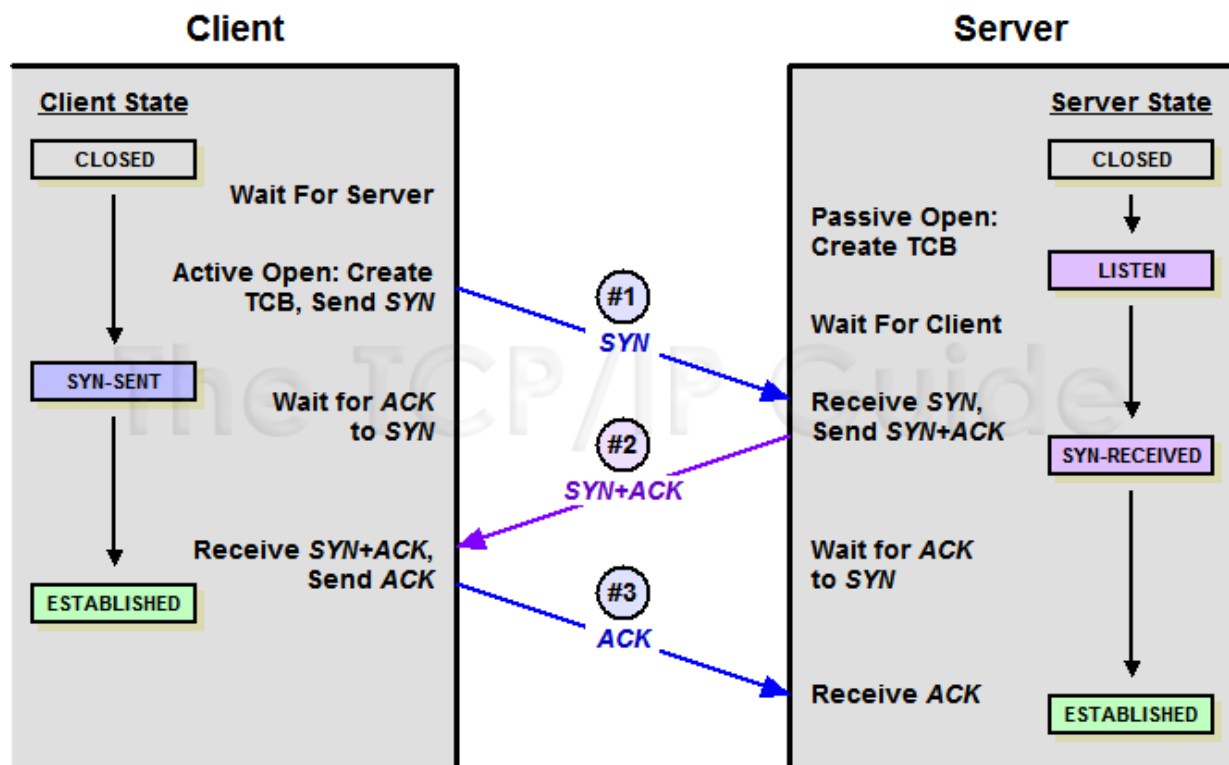
- `http` → Shows web traffic
- `dns` → Shows DNS queries
- `tcp` → Shows TCP packets

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` Expression... Clear Apply

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=1460
4	1.407994	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51010→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460
7	0.544003	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51013→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460
10	1.854818	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51016→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460
22	12.897305	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51007→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460
31	3.807056	64	KalkiCom_00:aa:1d	172.18.0.122	172.18.50.1	51019→102 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1460

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` Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	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.*

5. Identify Plain-Text Traffic vs Encrypted Traffic

Wireshark packet capture showing an HTTP POST request to `http://www.sababank.com/signin.php`. The packet list shows packet 1034 as an HTTP POST. The packet details show the request URI, HTTP request, and response in frame 1129. The packet bytes show the raw data, including the 'actn' parameter set to 'signin'.

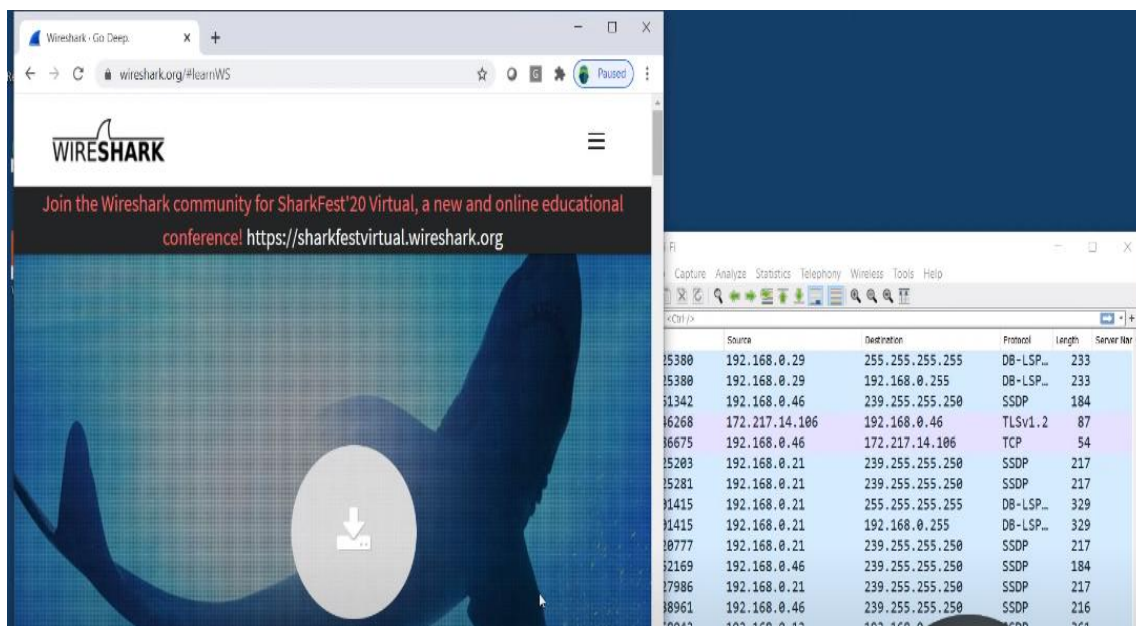
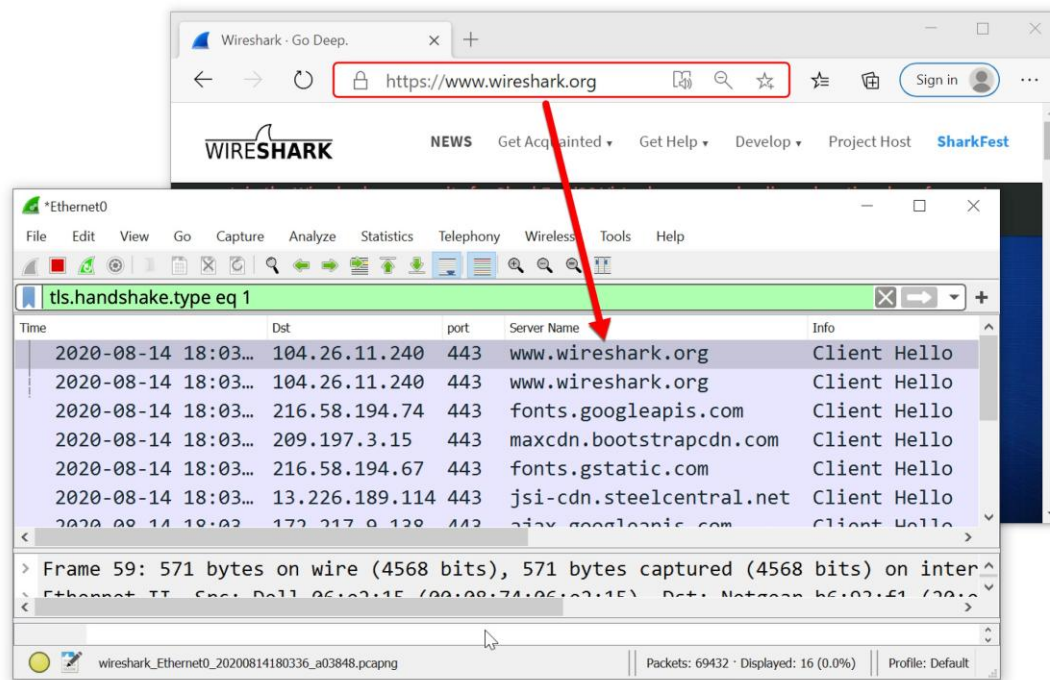
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1034	8.148165	172.99.96.253	160.153.129.234	HTTP	617	POST /sign

[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"

01a0 63 6f 64 65 64 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 4c coded..Content-L
01b0 65 6e 67 74 68 3a 20 35 33 0d 0a 43 6f 6f 6b 69 ength: 5 3..Cooki
01c0 65 3a 20 50 48 50 53 45 53 53 49 44 3d 34 31 32 e: PHPSESSID=412
01d0 33 35 34 31 32 30 63 35 36 37 34 35 61 63 66 34 354120c5 6745acf4
01e0 31 62 38 65 32 39 36 34 63 32 62 65 35 3b 20 6c 1b8e2964 c2be5; l
01f0 61 6e 67 3d 61 72 61 62 69 63 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e ang=arab ic..Conn
0200 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 ection: keep-ali
0210 76 65 0d 0a 55 70 67 72 61 64 65 2d 49 6e 73 65 ve..Upgr ade-Inse
0220 63 75 72 65 2d 52 65 71 75 65 73 74 73 3a 20 31 cure-Req uests: 1
0230 0d 0a 0d 0a 75 73 65 72 6e 61 6d 65 3d 49 62 72user name=Ibr
0240 61 68 69 6d 5f 44 69 79 65 62 26 70 61 73 73 77 ahim_Diy eb&passw



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.*

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`

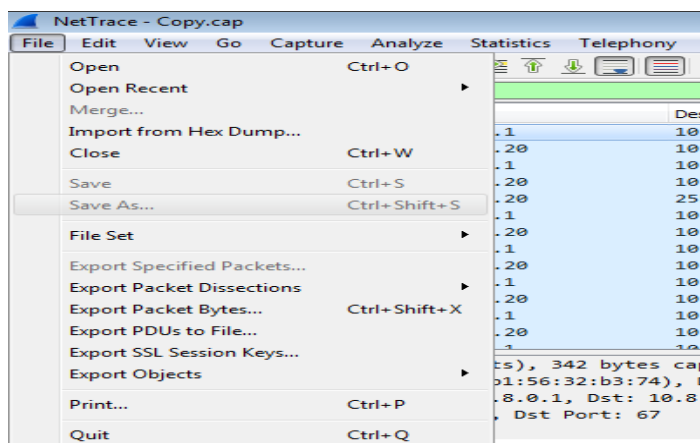
Response: `142.250.190.14`

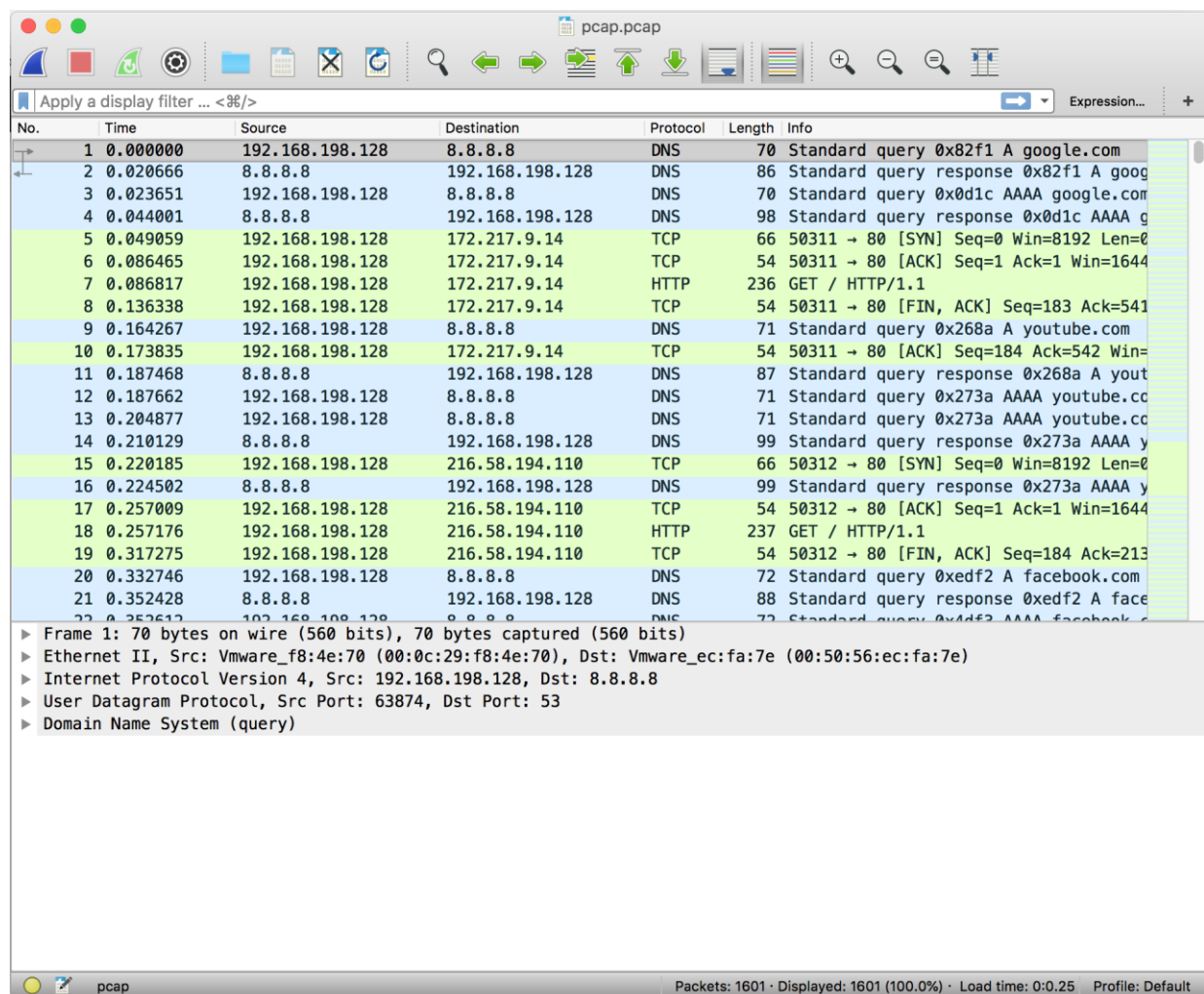
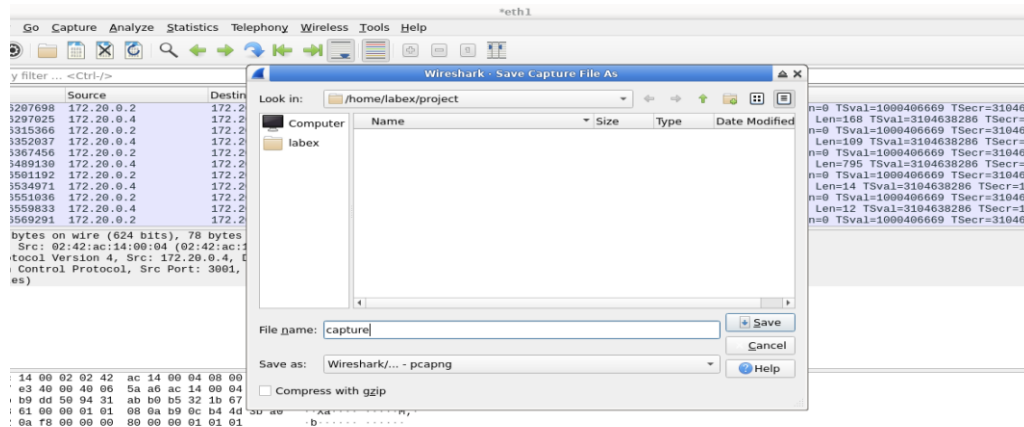
Why DNS analysis is useful

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

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

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.*

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.*