

## 01 Analysis of UDP packets

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of DNS traffic. The filter is set to 'ip.proto==UDP && ip.dst==10.0.2.15'. The packet list shows several DNS queries and responses. The selected packet (No. 94) is a DNS query from 192.168.43.1 to 10.0.2.15. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
- Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
- Total Length: 85
- Identification: 0x10d3 (4307)
- Flags: 0x0000
- Time to live: 64
- Protocol: UDP (17)
- Header checksum: 0x720d [validation disabled]
- [Header checksum status: Unverified]
- Source: 192.168.43.1
- Destination: 10.0.2.15
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 34507
- Domain Name System (response)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the DNS response, including the domain name 'www.youtube.com' and the IP address '216.58.200.246'.

Webserver : DNS server (192.168.43.1)

Service: Mapping the domain name I requested (www.youtube.com) to IPv4 (216.58.200.238) address.

Why DNS prefer to use UDP? : UDP is faster and has less overhead than TCP. A DNS query is simple for the client. Therefore, if the request or response is not too large, using UDP is more economic. (Still exists a few cases use TCP for DNS.) Even though UDP is unreliable, it has good extensibility. We can add timeout or resend on the application layer to make it reliable.

## 02 Analysis of TCP packets

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP connection. The filter is set to 'ip.src==140.112.28.111 && ip.host==10.0.2.15'. The packet list shows a sequence of packets, including a SYN exchange and data transfer. The selected packet (No. 10) is a TCP segment from 140.112.28.111 to 10.0.2.15. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Frame 10: 2896 bytes on wire (23168 bits), 2896 bytes captured (23168 bits) on interface 0
- Linux cooked capture
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 140.112.28.111, Dst: 10.0.2.15
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 2769, Dst Port: 55516, Seq: 1, Ack: 3, Len: 2840
- Data (2840 bytes)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the TCP segment, including the sequence number 1 and the length 2840.

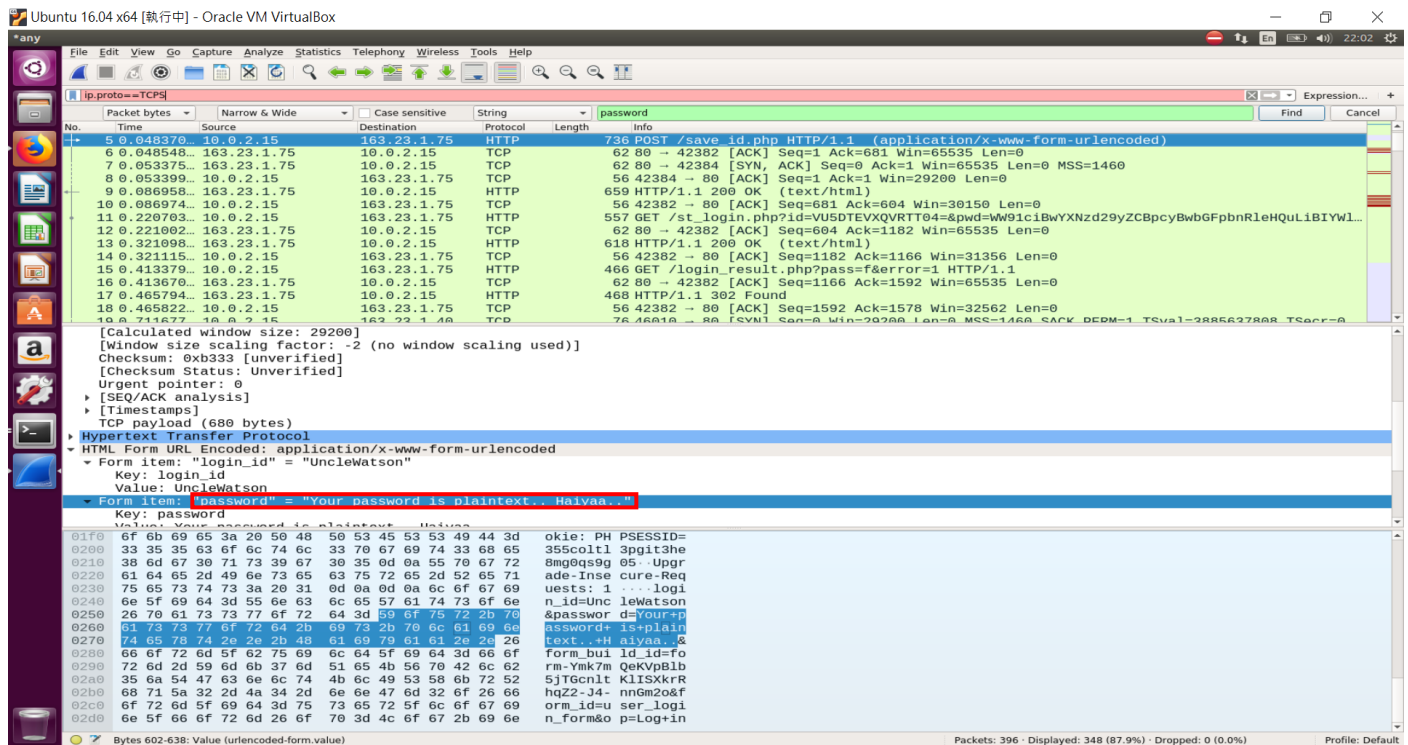
The server uses the port 2769.

### 03 Compare the headers of transport layer between TCP and UDP

- The average length of packet used TCP is larger than used UDP.
- TCP can transmit encrypted packets; while UDP usually transmit in plaintext.
- UDP only provides checksum; while TCP provides checksum, flags, sequence number, time stamp, etc.

### 04 Find out a plaintext password

- Screenshot of a packet



- website: 大葉大學學生資訊系統 <http://sis.dyu.edu.tw/RWD/>



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學生資訊系統

Username \*

Password \*

Log in

忘記帳號或密碼?

- Why is it not safe?

Transporting the packet may pass over many routers. If there is an attacker sniffer between the link of the user and server, he may get the plaintext of password and be able to access the user's account.

## Bonus



- I found that the student system is insecure due to the homepage which jumps to the student system has an insecure HTML code: the href attribute uses **http** rather than **https**. https will encrypt the packet while http won't.