

Assignment 8

WRC078BEI048

A. In the Programming language of your choice to write the web app that allows you to upload files.

Ans:

App.py

```
from flask import Flask, request, redirect, url_for, render_template
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename
import os

app = Flask(__name__)

# Configurations
UPLOAD_FOLDER = 'uploads'
ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS = {'txt', 'pdf', 'png', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'gif'}
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = UPLOAD_FOLDER

if not os.path.exists(UPLOAD_FOLDER):
    os.makedirs(UPLOAD_FOLDER)

def allowed_file(filename):
    return '.' in filename and \
        filename.rsplit('.', 1)[1].lower() in ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS

@app.route('/')
def upload_form():
    return render_template('upload.html')

@app.route('/upload', methods=['POST'])
def upload_file():
    if 'file' not in request.files:
        return redirect(request.url)
    file = request.files['file']
    if file.filename == '':
        return redirect(request.url)
    if file and allowed_file(file.filename):
        filename = secure_filename(file.filename)
        file.save(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'], filename))
        return 'File successfully uploaded'
```

```
    else:
        return 'Allowed file types are txt, pdf, png, jpg, jpeg, gif'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

upload.html

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-
to-fit=no">
    <title>Upload File</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container">
      <h2>Upload File</h2>
      <form method="POST" action="/upload" enctype="multipart/form-data">
        <div>
          <input type="file" name="file">
        </div>
        <div>
          <input type="submit" value="Upload">
        </div>
      </form>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Using this python and html code I built a web app that allows us to upload a file.

Upload File

Choose File No file chosen
Upload

Upload File

Choose File radhakrishna.jpg
Upload

File successfully uploaded

B. Capture the traffic in wireshark while uploading the file.

Ans:

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an HTTP GET request. The top pane displays a list of packets, with packet 394 selected. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) section. The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
394	10.567579	192.168.0.136	172.217.160.131	HTTP	261	GET /gsr1/gsr1.crl HTTP/1.1
396	10.610856	172.217.160.131	192.168.0.136	HTTP	277	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
402	10.641894	192.168.0.136	103.147.63.51	HTTP	335	GET /msdownload/update/v3/static/trusted/en/autorootst1.cab74289c410527b0e8c HTTP/1.1
404	10.648414	103.147.63.51	192.168.0.136	HTTP	321	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified
405	10.658056	192.168.0.136	103.147.63.51	HTTP	340	GET /msdownload/update/v3/static/trusted/en/disallowedcertst1.cab7f2d0848ffee52a04e HTTP/1.1
408	10.670178	103.147.63.51	192.168.0.136	HTTP	320	HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified

Packet Details:

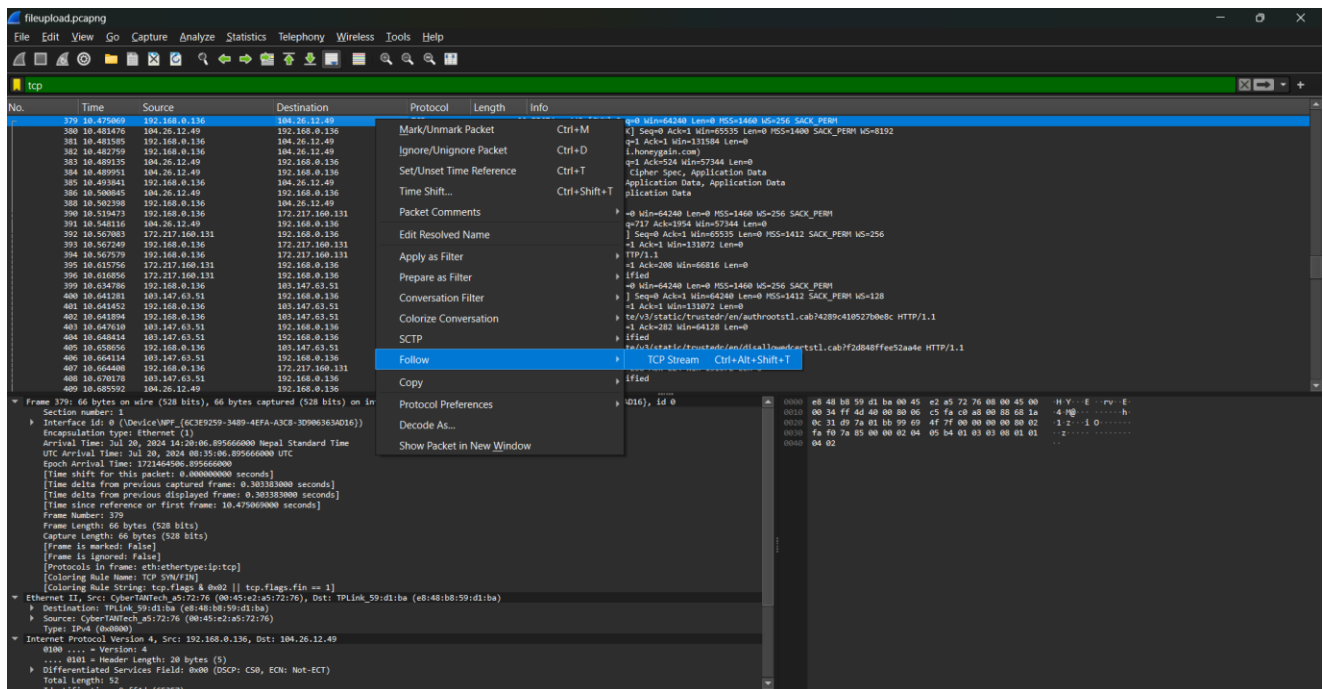
- Ethernet II:** Src: CyberIAITech_a5:72:76 (00:45:e2:a5:72:76), Dst: TPLink_59:d1:ba (e8:48:b8:59:d1:ba)
- Internet Protocol Version 4:** Src: 192.168.0.136, Dst: 172.217.160.131
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol:** GET /gsr1/gsr1.crl HTTP/1.1

Raw Data:

```
0000  e8 48 b8 59 d1 ba 00 45 e2 a5 72 76 08 00 45 00  H.Y.E...rv..E
0010  80 f7 06 52 40 00 00 06 e5 21 c0 a8 00 88 ac d5  [P: dk..tp
0020  80 83 09 70 00 50 3a ae de 64 4b af b2 74 50 18  GE T(gsr1/
0030  02 00 b8 1e 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 67 73 72 31 2f  gsr1.crl HTTP/1
0040  67 73 72 31 2e 63 72 6c 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e  1 Cache-Control
0050  31 0d 0a 43 61 63 68 65 2d 43 6f 6e 74 72 6f 6c  ent: MICrosoft-C
0060  3a 20 6d 62 70 2d 61 67 65 20 3d 20 33 30 30 30  : max-age = 3000
0070  0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 4b 65  Connection: Ke
0080  65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74  ep-Alive: Accept
0090  3a 20 2f 2f 2a 0d 0a 49 66 2d 4d 6f 64 69 66 69  : 77: 1 f-Modifi
00a0  65 64 2d 53 69 6e 63 65 3a 20 4d 6f 6e 2c 20 30  ed-Since: Mon, 0
00b0  38 20 4a 75 6c 20 32 30 32 34 20 30 37 3a 33 38  8 Jul 20 24 07:38
00c0  3a 30 30 20 47 44 54 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67  :00 GET User-Ag
00d0  65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 2d 43  ent: MICrosoft-C
00e0  72 70 70 74 6f 41 50 49 2f 31 30 2e 30 0d 0a 48  rypotaPI/10.0 H
00f0  6f 73 74 3a 20 63 72 6c 2e 70 0b 69 2e 67 6f 6f  ost: crl..pki.goo
0100  67 0d 0a 0d 0a 6
```

3. Follow the TCP stream and explain connection initiation, connection maintenance and connection termination

Ans:



1. Connection Initiation

Objective: To identify the TCP handshake that establishes the connection between the client and server.

Steps:

1. Find the SYN Packet:

- Look for a packet with the SYN flag set. This is typically the first packet sent by the client to initiate the connection.
- **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** SYN
 - **Sequence Number:** x

2. Find the SYN-ACK Packet:

- Find the packet with both SYN and ACK flags set. This is the server's response to the client's SYN request.
- **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** SYN, ACK
 - **Sequence Number:** y
 - **Acknowledgment Number:** x + 1 (acknowledges the client's SYN)

3. Find the ACK Packet:

- Look for the final packet in the handshake with the ACK flag set. This is sent by the client to acknowledge the server's SYN-ACK.
- **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** ACK

- **Sequence Number:** $x + 1$
- **Acknowledgment Number:** $y + 1$ (acknowledges the server's SYN)

2. Connection Maintenance

Objective: To analyze the data transfer and how TCP maintains the connection.

Steps:

1. **Identify Data Packets:**
 - Look at the TCP packets with the PSH (Push) flag set, which indicates data being pushed to the application layer.
 - **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** PSH, ACK
 - **Sequence Number:** This is the starting byte of the data segment.
 - **Acknowledgment Number:** Indicates the next expected byte from the other side.
2. **Check Flow Control:**
 - Observe the window size in the TCP header to understand how much data the receiver is willing to accept.
 - **Example Field:**
 - **Window Size:** Indicates the amount of buffer space available.
3. **Monitor Congestion Control:**
 - Look for signs of congestion control mechanisms like Slow Start or Congestion Avoidance in TCP headers, though detailed congestion control analysis may require deeper inspection of the TCP behavior over time.
4. **Check Keep-Alive Packets (Optional):**
 - If configured, check for occasional TCP keep-alive packets sent to ensure the connection remains active.
 - **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** ACK (with no payload)

3. Connection Termination

Objective: To identify the sequence of packets that close the TCP connection.

Steps:

1. **Find the FIN Packet:**
 - Look for a packet with the FIN flag set. This indicates that one side wants to close the connection.
 - **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** FIN
 - **Sequence Number:** u
2. **Find the ACK Packet:**
 - Locate the packet that acknowledges the FIN request from the other side.

- **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** ACK
 - **Acknowledgment Number:** $U + 1$ (acknowledges the FIN)
- 3. **Find the Second FIN Packet:**
 - The side that acknowledged the initial FIN now sends its own FIN packet to close its side of the connection.
 - **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** FIN
 - **Sequence Number:** W
- 4. **Find the Final ACK Packet:**
 - Look for the final ACK packet that acknowledges the second FIN request.
 - **Example Packet Details:**
 - **Flags:** ACK
 - **Acknowledgment Number:** $W + 1$

How to View This in Wireshark:

1. **Start Capture:** Begin capturing traffic on the appropriate network interface.
2. **Follow TCP Stream:**
 - Right-click on a TCP packet related to the connection you want to analyze.
 - Select "Follow" > "TCP Stream" to view the entire conversation.
3. **Examine Packets:**
 - Use the filters and packet details to find SYN, SYN-ACK, and ACK packets for initiation.
 - Look for data packets, flow control, and keep-alive packets during maintenance.
 - Identify FIN and ACK packets for termination.