Assignment 4

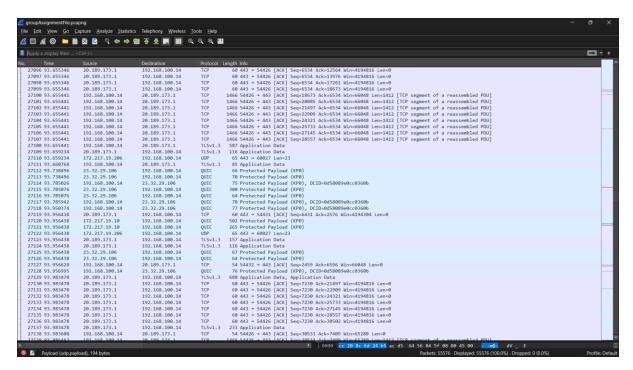
Usman Faisal, Abdullah Dar, Sami Khokar Cyber Security BSCS-6A 21L-5373, 21L-7512, 21L-1868

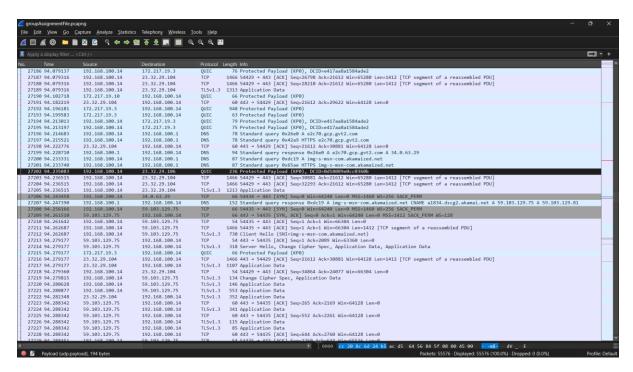
Activity 1: Capture Traffic

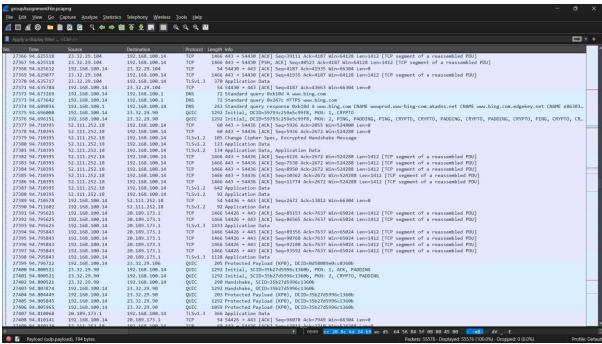
Showing all the traffic captured while doing web browsing and other activities required a local area network connection.

Protocols like UDP, TCP, QUIC, TLS etc. used.

UDP facilitates real-time applications and DNS queries, TCP ensures reliable communication, QUIC enhances web performance, and TLS secures data, collectively ensuring seamless and secure internet interactions.



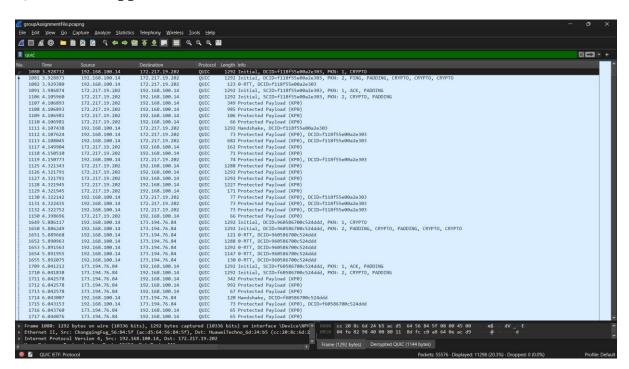


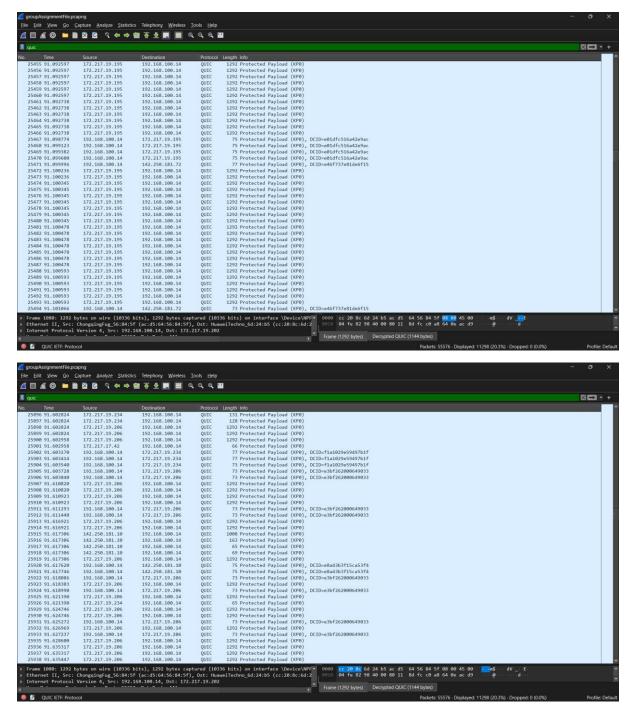


Activity 2: Filter Traffic

QUIC, a protocol favored by Google for its speed and security advantages, is extensively utilized in web browsing. To review all captured protocol data in Wireshark, apply the "filetype" filter. This simple step allows a thorough examination of QUIC's influence on network traffic, illustrating its role in enhancing browsing speed and safeguarding online activities. By utilizing the "filetype" filter in Wireshark analysis, one can effectively showcase QUIC's significance in optimizing browsing experiences and ensuring secure internet interactions.

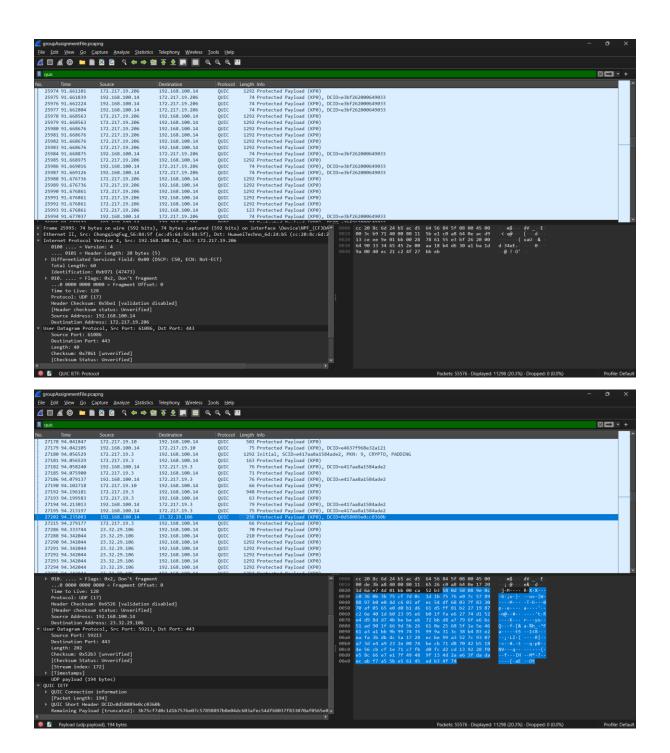
QUIC filter applied:

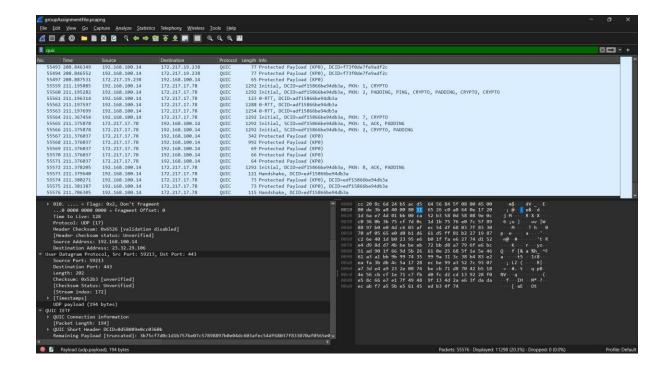




Analyzing QUIC:

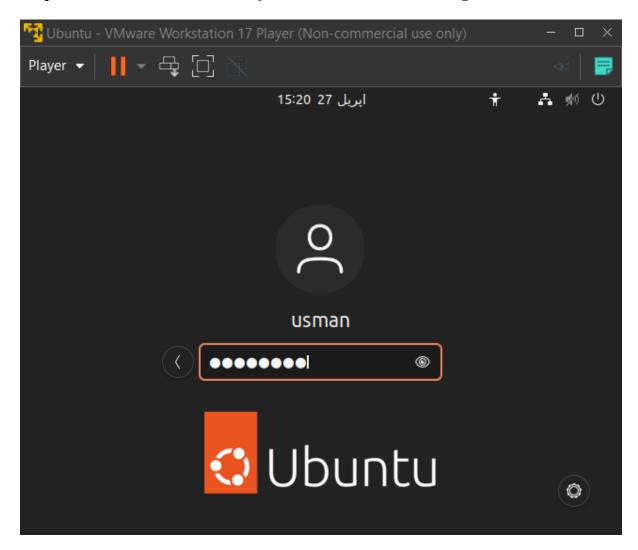
Analyzing packet length, source, and destination related to QUIC protocol reveals insights into network efficiency and security. Studying these aspects helps understand data transmission patterns, origin, and destination, crucial for optimizing QUIC performance and ensuring secure communication, enhancing overall browsing experiences.



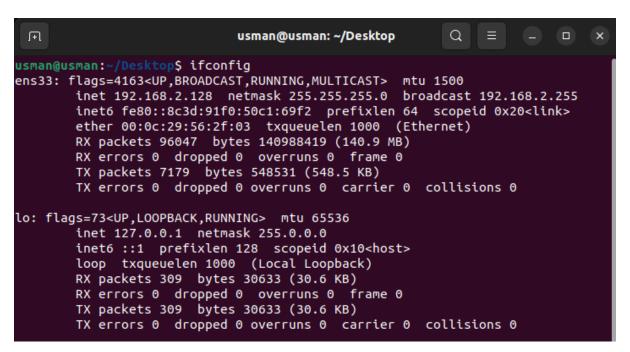


Activity 3: Ethical Hacking ARP Poisoning

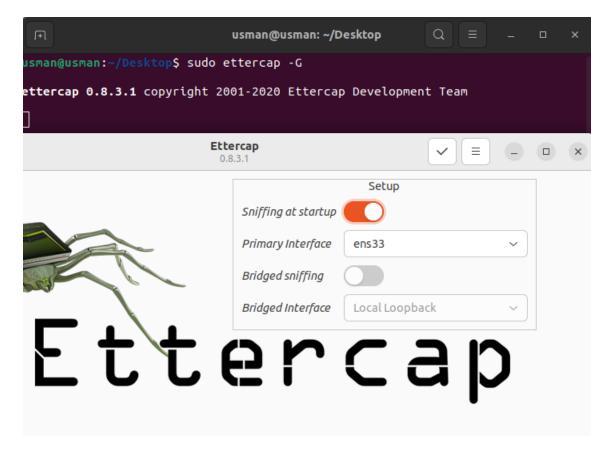
Step 1-2: Install Linux Based System On VMware And Sign-In



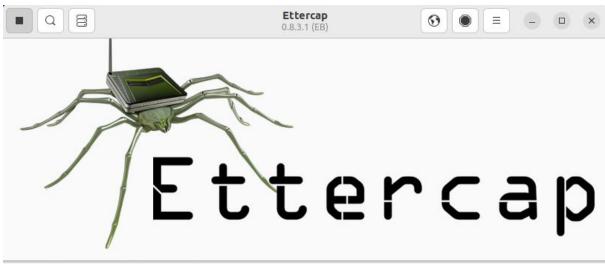
Step 3: Checking the IP address by typing the command if config in the terminal



Step 4: Starting the graphical version of Ettercap



Step 5: Initiating Unified Sniffing



Lua: no scripts were specified, not starting up! Starting Unified sniffing...

DHCP: [00:0C:29:56:2F:03] REQUEST 192.168.2.128

DHCP: [192.168.2.254] ACK: 192.168.2.128 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.2.2 DNS 192.168.2.2 "localdomain"

DHCP: [00:50:56:C0:00:08] REQUEST 192.168.2.1

DHCP: [192.168.2.254] ACK: 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 GW invalid

Step 6: Scanning for Hosts



Lua: no scripts were specified, not starting up! Starting Unified sniffing...

DHCP: [00:0C:29:56:2F:03] REQUEST 192.168.2.128

DHCP: [192.168.2.254] ACK: 192.168.2.128 255.255.255.0 GW 192.168.2.2 DNS 192.168.2.2 "localdomain"

DHCP: [00:50:56:C0:00:08] REQUEST 192.168.2.1

DHCP: [192.168.2.254] ACK: 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 GW invalid

Step 7: Hosts List



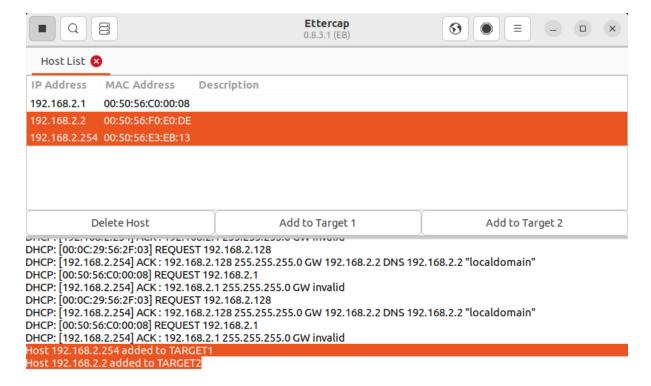
DHCP: [00:50:56:C0:00:08] REQUEST 192.168.2.1

DHCP: [192.168.2.254] ACK: 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 GW invalid

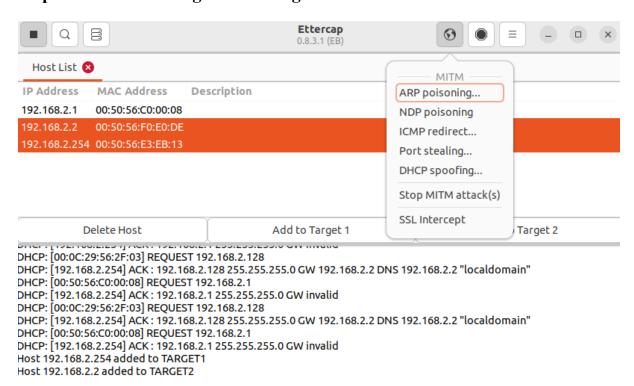
Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning... Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts...

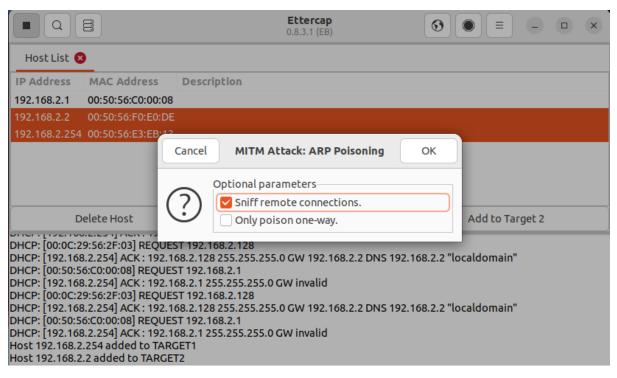
3 hosts added to the hosts list...

Step 8-9: Selecting Targets



Step 10: ARP Poisoning and Sniffing remote connections





Step 11-12: Start Sniffing and Check Results

