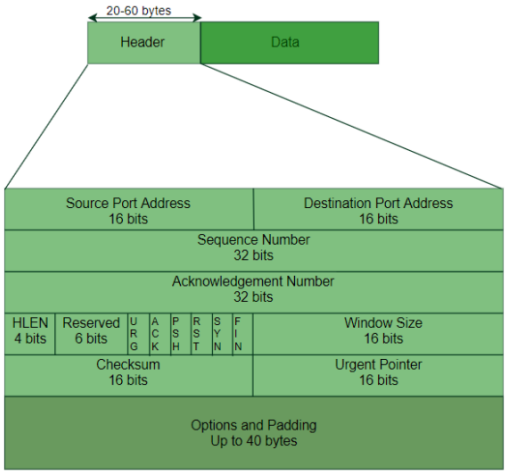
NAME: ANANYA PILLAI

Experiment: Maintaining the integrity of TCP segments using TCP Checksum Calculation/Verification

Aim:

- **To understand the role of data integrity is risk assessment.**
- **To write a python program to calculate and verity the TCP checksum at sender and receiver sides respectively to ensure the data integrity.**
- **To test the code with real TCP checksum values captured in Wireshark tool.**
- **To prepare a documentation with appropriate information (code, explanation, screenshots, etc.).**
- **Your name, VIT register number should be carried in real TCP payloads. The same should be captured in Wireshark screenshots.**



TCP Checksum has 3 main fields TCP Pseudo Header,TCP Header and TCP

- The **TCP Pseudo header** contains source IP address, destination IP address, reserved field, protocol number(6 for TCP) and TCP segment length.
- The **TCP Header** contains the source port, destination port, sequence number, acknowledgment number, header length, reserved bits, flags, window size and checksum.
- The **TCP Data** contains the Data Payload value in hexadecimal.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) uses a checksum mechanism to ensure the integrity of the transmitted data. The TCP checksum is a 16-bit value calculated over the TCP header,TCP Pseudo Header and data. It is used by the receiving end to verify that the data received is the same as the data sent by the sender.

Here's how the TCP checksum is calculated:

1. The TCP header and data are divided into 16-bit words (2 bytes).

2. All the 16-bit words are added together, including a pseudo-header that contains the source and destination IP addresses, protocol number (6 for TCP), and the TCP length.
3. If there is an odd number of bytes, a zero byte is appended to the data before the checksum calculation.
4. The checksum is then obtained by taking the one's complement of the sum.
5. The calculated checksum is placed in the TCP header.

When the receiver receives the TCP segment, it performs the same checksum calculation over the received data, including the TCP header. If the calculated checksum matches the value in the received TCP header, it indicates that the data has been received without any errors. If the checksum doesn't match, it suggests that the data may have been corrupted during transmission, and the receiver discards the segment.

The TCP checksum provides a basic level of error detection and helps identify transmission errors .

SERVER CODE: (tcp_server.py)

```
import socket

# Create a socket object

server_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

# Define the host and port

host = 'localhost'

port = 12345

# Bind the socket to the host and port

server_socket.bind((host, port))


# Listen for incoming connections

server_socket.listen(1)

print("Server is listening on {}:{}".format(host, port))

while True:

    # Accept a client connection

    client_socket, address = server_socket.accept()

    print("Connection established with {}:{}".format(address[0], address[1]))


    # Receive data from the client

    name = client_socket.recv(1024).decode()
```

```
    reg_number = client_socket.recv(1024).decode()

    # Print the received data
    print("DATA:", name +reg_number)
    # Close the connection with the client
    client_socket.close()
    print("Connection closed with {}:{}".format(address[0], address[1]))
```

CLIENT CODE: (tcp_client.py)

```
import socket
# Create a socket object
client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
# Define the host and port
host = 'localhost'
port = 12345
# Connect to the server
client_socket.connect((host, port))
# Get user input
name = input("Enter your name: ")
reg_number = input("Enter your registration number: ")
# Create a string with name and registration number separated by a comma
data = name + reg_number
# Send the data to the server
client_socket.send(data.encode())
# Close the connection with the server
client_socket.close()
```

TCP CHECKSUM CODE: (tcp_checksum.py)

```
def convert_decimal_to_binary(decimal, num_bits):
    # Convert decimal to binary
    binary = bin(decimal)[2:].zfill(num_bits)
    return binary
```

```
def calculate_checksum(source_ip, dest_ip, reserved1, protocol, tcp_length,source_port, dest_port, sequence, ack, hlen, reserved2,flags, window, checksum_in, urgent_pointer, tcp_data):
    # Convert IP addresses to binary strings
    source_ip_binary = convert_decimal_to_binary(source_ip, 32)
    dest_ip_binary = convert_decimal_to_binary(dest_ip, 32)

    # Convert other inputs to binary strings
    protocol = convert_decimal_to_binary(protocol, 8)
    source_port = convert_decimal_to_binary(source_port, 16)
    dest_port = convert_decimal_to_binary(dest_port, 16)
    tcp_length = convert_decimal_to_binary(tcp_length, 16)
    sequence = convert_decimal_to_binary(sequence, 32)
    ack = convert_decimal_to_binary(ack, 32)
    hlen = convert_decimal_to_binary(hlen, 4)
    window = convert_decimal_to_binary(window, 16)
    reserved1 = convert_decimal_to_binary(reserved1, 8)
    reserved2 = convert_decimal_to_binary(reserved2, 6)
    flags = convert_decimal_to_binary(flags, 6)
    checksum_in = convert_decimal_to_binary(checksum_in, 16)
    urgent_pointer = convert_decimal_to_binary(urgent_pointer, 16)

    # Convert TCP data from hexadecimal to binary
    tcp_data_binary = bin(int(tcp_data, 16))[2:].zfill(len(tcp_data) * 4)

    # Pad TCP data with zeros to make its length a multiple of 16
    if len(tcp_data_binary) % 16 != 0:
        tcp_data_binary += '0' * (16 - len(tcp_data_binary) % 16)

    # Concatenate all binary strings
```

```
    message = source_ip_binary + dest_ip_binary + reserved1 + protocol + tcp_length + source_port +
dest_port + sequence + ack + hlen + reserved2 + flags + window + checksum_in + urgent_pointer +
tcp_data_binary


    # Perform one's complement addition
    checksum = 0
    while len(message) >= 16:
        value = int(message[:16], 2)
        checksum += value
        message = message[16:]
        if len(message) < 16:
            break

    # Add the remaining 16-bit value if present
    if len(message) > 0:
        value = int(message, 2)
        checksum += value

    # Fold 1's complement carry
    while checksum >> 16:
        checksum = (checksum & 0xFFFF) + (checksum >> 16)

    # Take one's complement
    checksum = checksum ^ 0xFFFF
    return hex(checksum)[2:].zfill(4).upper()

# Example usage
source_ip_input = input("Enter source IP address (decimal dotted format): ")
dest_ip_input = input("Enter destination IP address (decimal dotted format): ")
reserved1_input = int(input("Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): "))
protocol_input = int(input("Enter protocol number (in decimal): "))
tcp_length_input = int(input("Enter TCP segment length (in decimal): "))
```

```
source_port_input = int(input("Enter source port number (in decimal): "))
dest_port_input = int(input("Enter destination port number (in decimal): "))
sequence_input = int(input("Enter the sequence number (in decimal): "))
ack_input = int(input("Enter the acknowledgment number (in decimal): "))
hlen_input = int(input("Enter the header length (in decimal): "))
reserved2_input = int(input("Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): "))
flags_input = int(input("Enter the flag bits (in decimal): "))
window_input = int(input("Enter the window size (in decimal): "))
checksum_in_input = int(input("Enter the existing checksum (in decimal): "))
urgent_pointer_input = int(input("Enter the urgent pointer (in decimal): "))
tcp_data_input = input("Enter TCP data (in hexadecimal): ")

# Convert IP addresses from decimal dotted format to decimal
source_ip = int(''.join(format(int(x), '08b') for x in source_ip_input.split('.')), 2)
dest_ip = int(''.join(format(int(x), '08b') for x in dest_ip_input.split('.')), 2)

checksum = calculate_checksum(source_ip, dest_ip, reserved1_input,
protocol_input,tcp_length_input, source_port_input, dest_port_input,sequence_input, ack_input,
hlen_input, reserved2_input,flags_input, window_input, checksum_in_input,urgent_pointer_input,
tcp_data_input)

print("Calculated checksum:", checksum)
```

SCREENSHOTS:

1) **Frame 98**

Enter your name: gina

Enter your registration number: 21bit1900

Combining the name and registration number and storing it in DATA variable

IDLE Shell 3.9.7

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_client.py ==========
Enter your name: gina
Enter your registration number: 21bit1900
>>>
```

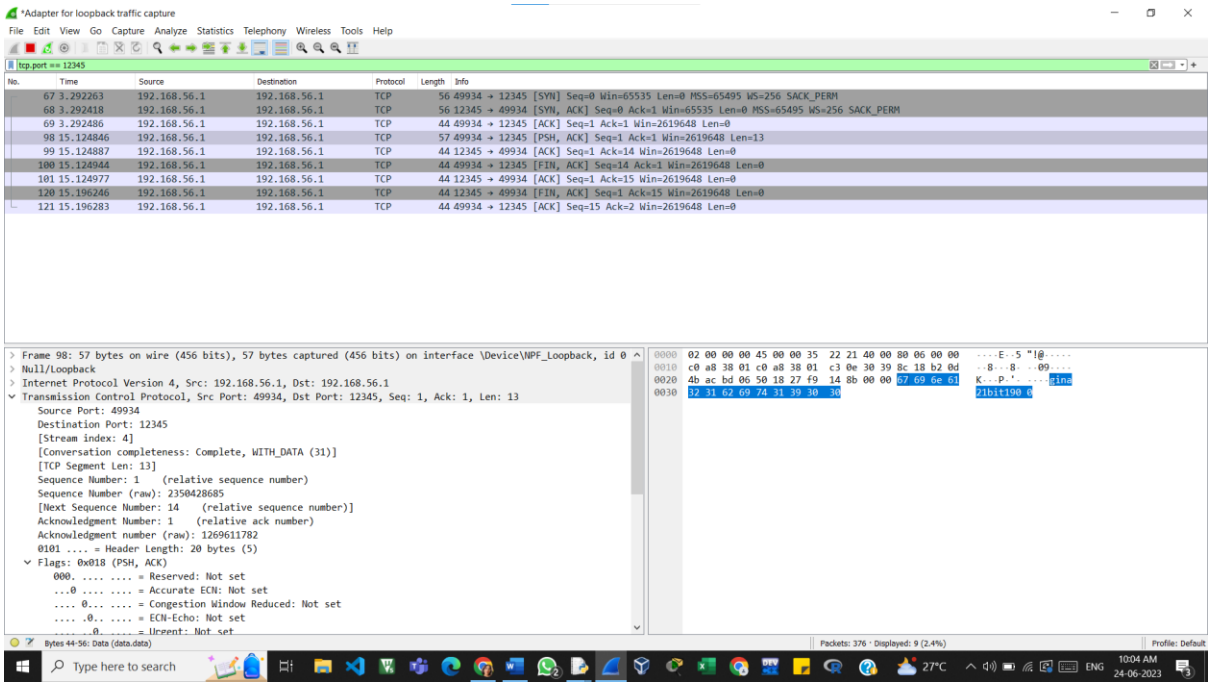
IDLE Shell 3.9.7

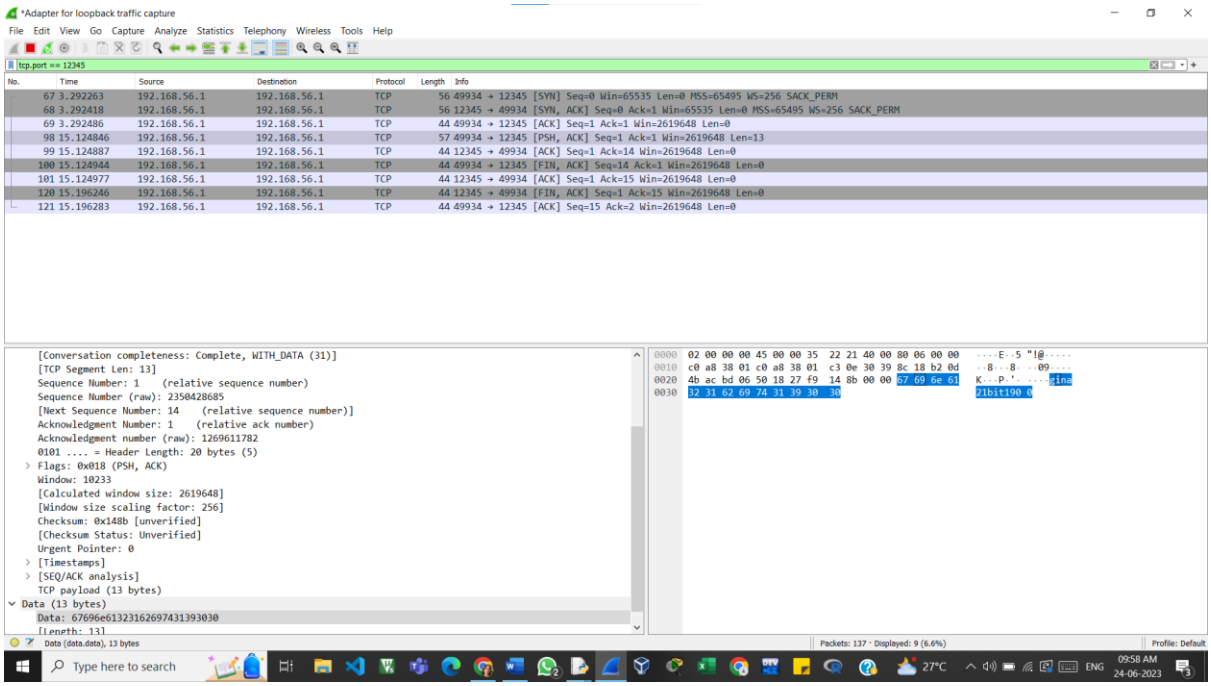
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_server.py ==========
Server is listening on LAPTOP-E31I3SR7:12345
Connection established with 192.168.56.1:49934
DATA: gina21bit1900
Connection closed with 192.168.56.1:49934
```

In Wireshark we use the **adapter for loopback traffic for capture** and then run the server and client, a connection is established then we get the necessary frames and select the frame which contains the input data **gina21bit1900** . As shown in the wireshark capture below **frame:98**

Message in wireshark is gina21bit1900





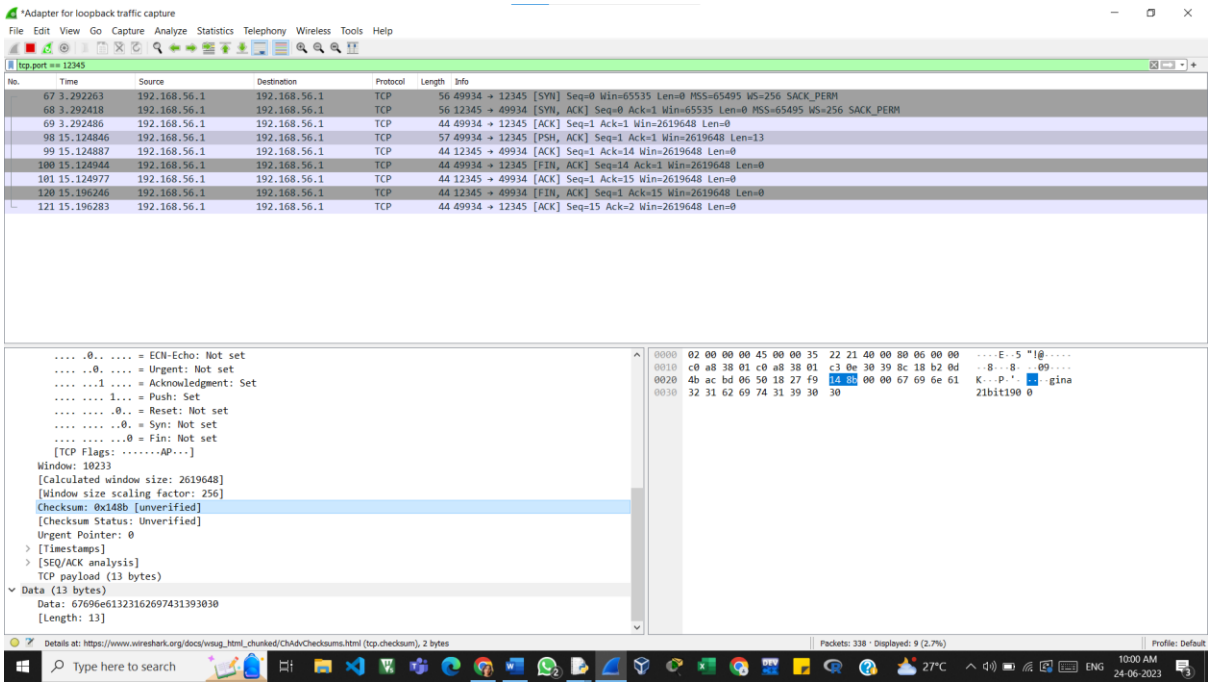
The tcp checksum in senders side is calculated and the value is 148B

IDLE Shell 3.9.7

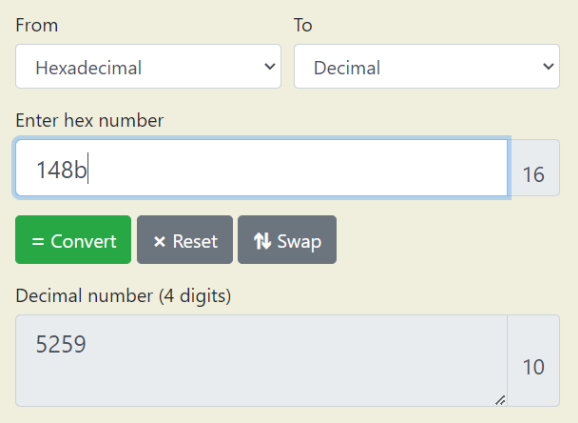
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
================== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_checksum.py ==================
Enter source IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter destination IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter protocol number (in decimal): 6
Enter TCP segment length (in decimal): 33
Enter source port number (in decimal): 49934
Enter destination port number (in decimal): 12345
Enter the sequence number (in decimal): 2350428685
Enter the acknowledgment number (in decimal): 1269611782
Enter the header length (in decimal): 5
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter the flag bits (in decimal): 24
Enter the window size (in decimal): 10233
Enter the existing checksum (in decimal): 0
Enter the urgent pointer (in decimal): 0
Enter TCP data (in hexadecimal): 67696e61323162697431393030
Calculated checksum: 148B
>>>
```

Wireshark checksum is also shown which is : 0x148b

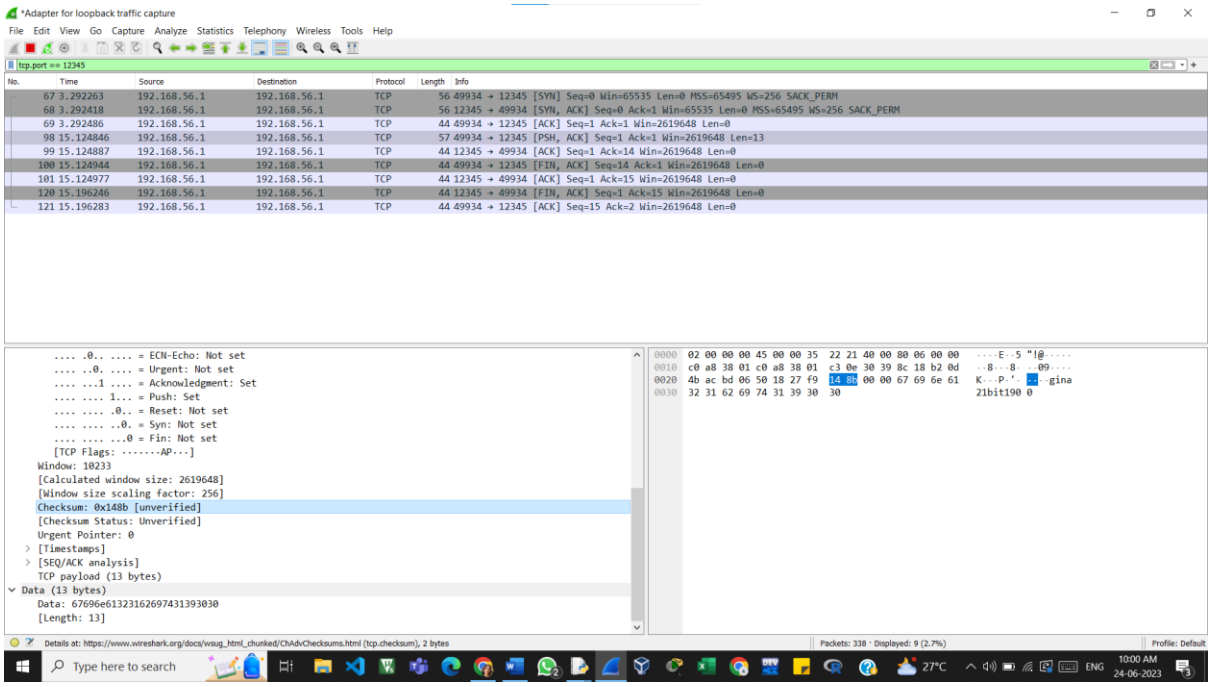


Now the tcp checksum gives recievers side checksum which is calculated as :



```
IDLE Shell 3.9.7
File  Edit  Shell  Debug  Options  Window  Help
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
================ RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_checksum.py ================
Enter source IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter destination IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter protocol number (in decimal): 6
Enter TCP segment length (in decimal): 33
Enter source port number (in decimal): 49934
Enter destination port number (in decimal): 12345
Enter the sequence number (in decimal): 2350428685
Enter the acknowledgment number (in decimal): 1269611782
Enter the header length (in decimal): 5
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter the flag bits (in decimal): 24
Enter the window size (in decimal): 10233
Enter the existing checksum (in decimal): 5259
Enter the urgent pointer (in decimal): 0
Enter TCP data (in hexadecimal): 67696e61323162697431393030
Calculated checksum: 0000
>>>
```

Wireshark checksum is also shown which is :



2) Frame 98

Enter your name: sharanya

Enter your registration number: 21bit2008

Combining the name and registration number and storing it in DATA variable

IDLE Shell 3.9.7

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_server.py ==========
Server is listening on LAPTOP-E31I3SR7:12345
Connection established with 192.168.56.1:50441
DATA: sharanya21bit2008
Connection closed with 192.168.56.1:50441
```

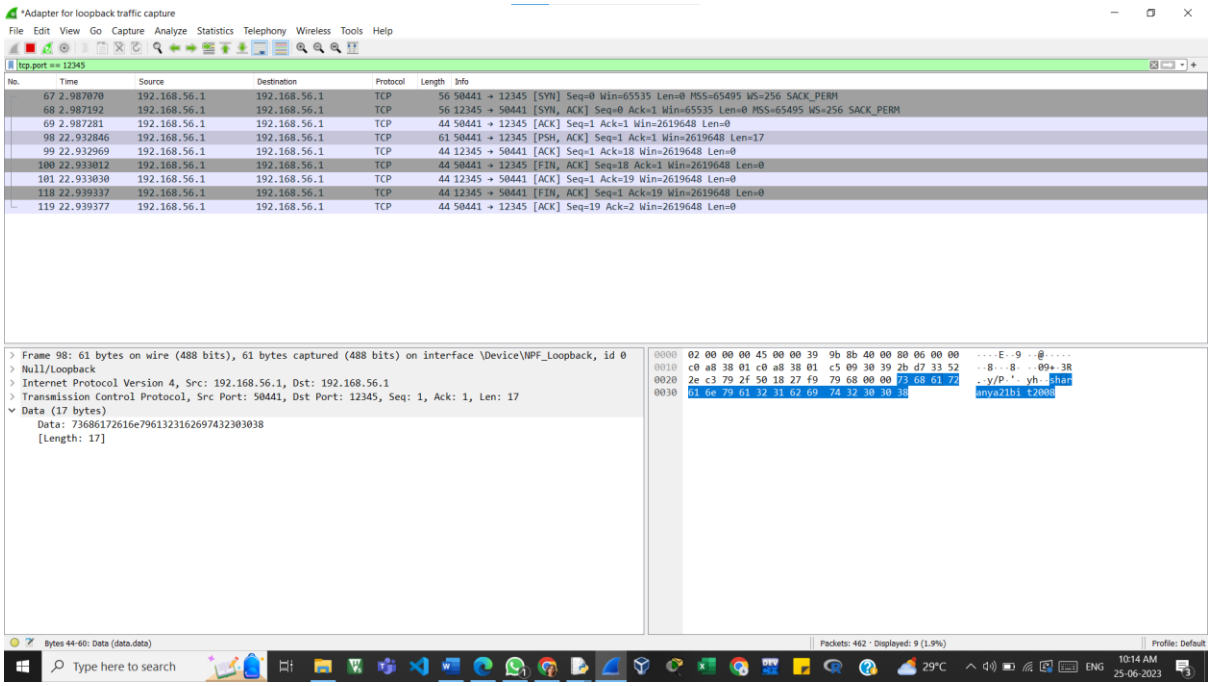
IDLE Shell 3.9.7

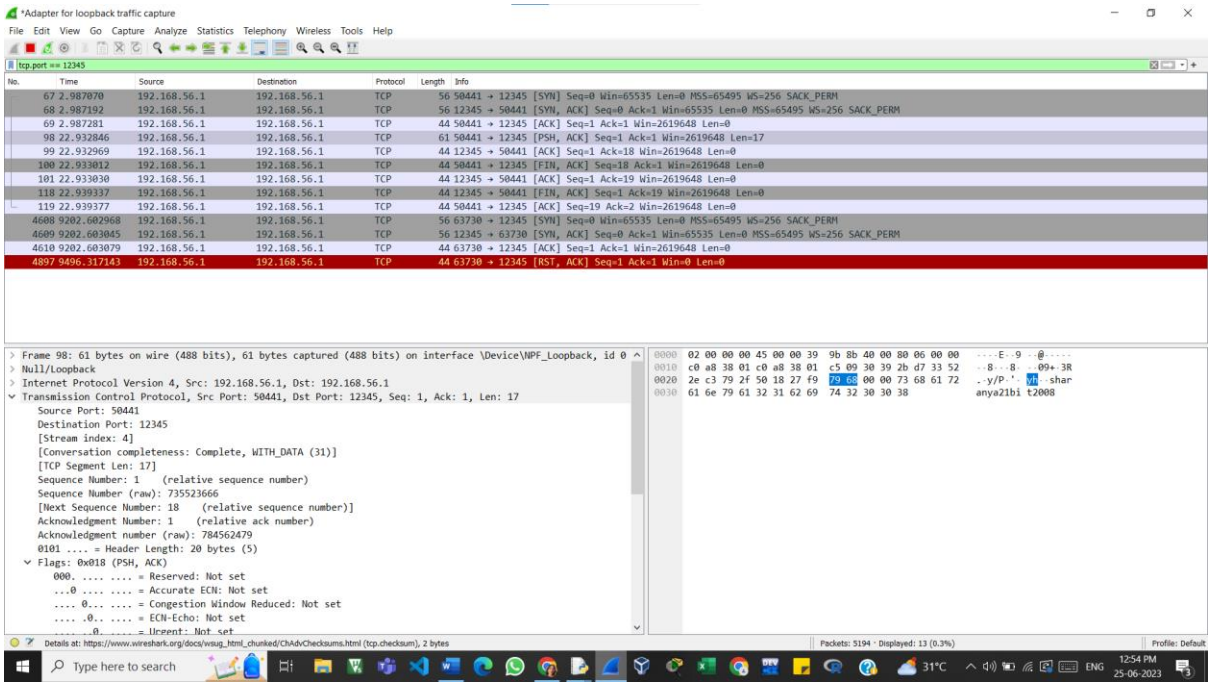
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_client.py ==========
Enter your name: sharanya
Enter your registration number: 21bit2008
>>>
```

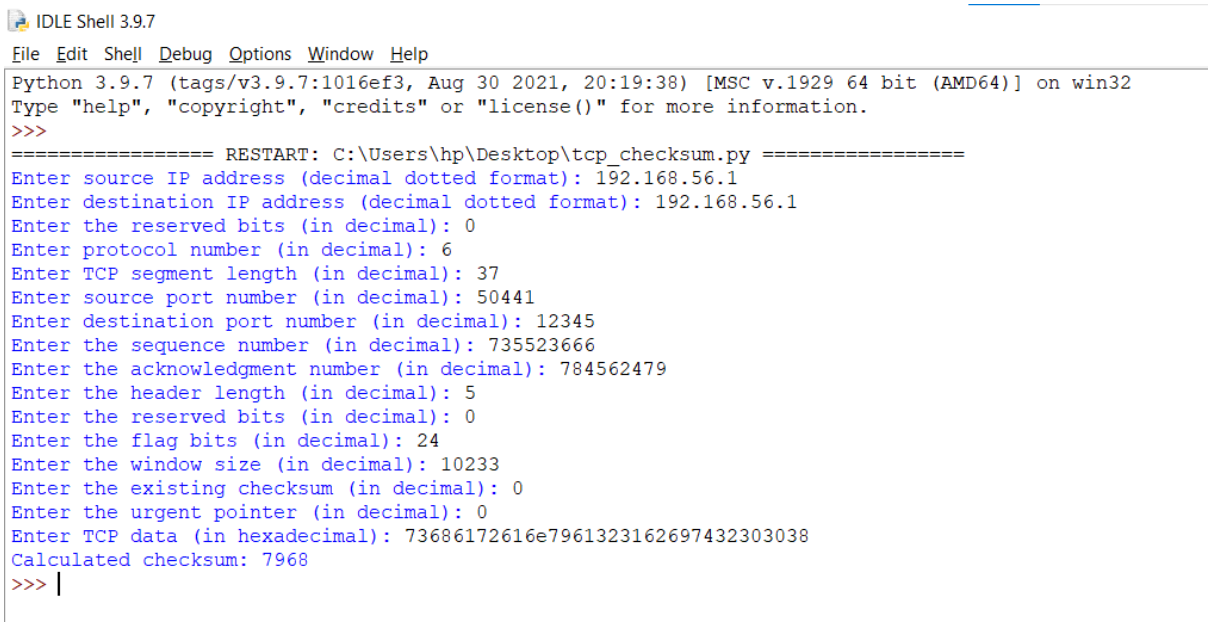
In Wireshark we use the **adapter for loopback traffic for capture** and then run the server and client, a connection is established then we get the necessary frames and select the frame which contains the input data **sharanya21bit2008** . As shown in the wireshark capture below **frame:98**

Message in wireshark is sharanya21bit2008

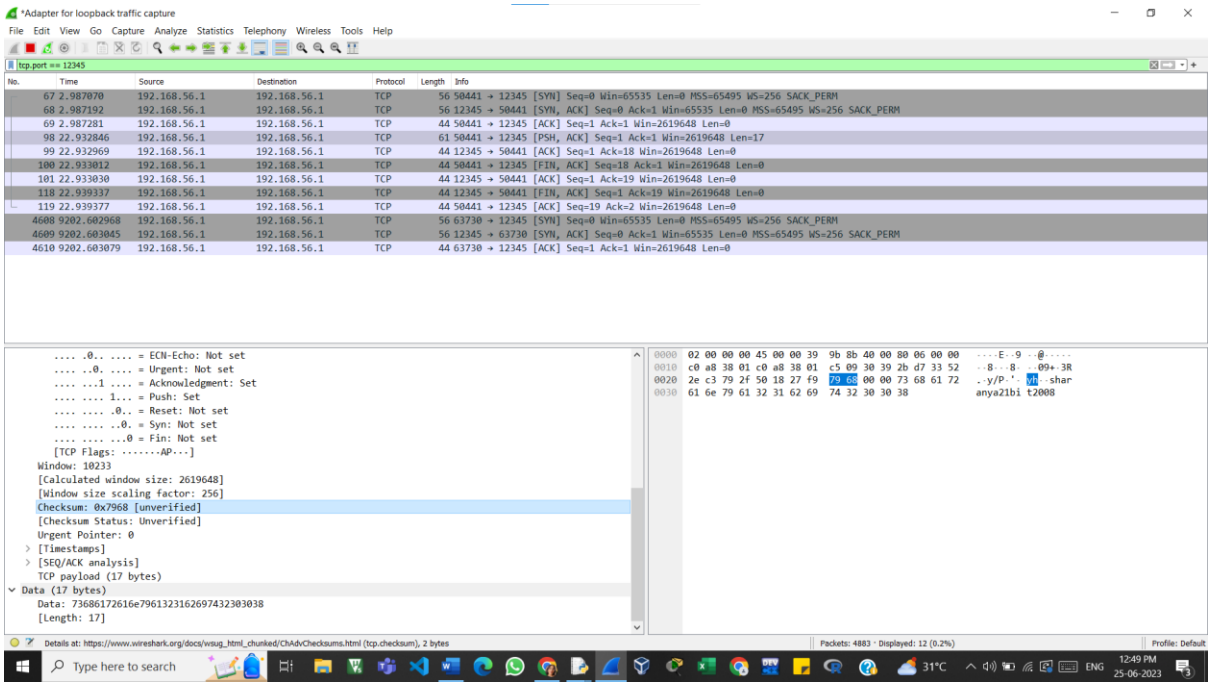




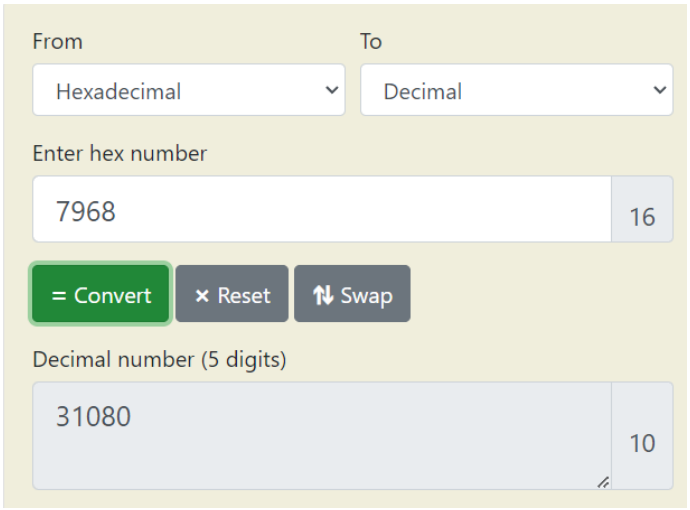
The tcp checksum in senders side is calculated and the value is 7968



Wireshark checksum is also shown which is : 0x7968



Now the tcp checksum gives recievers side checksum which is calculated as :

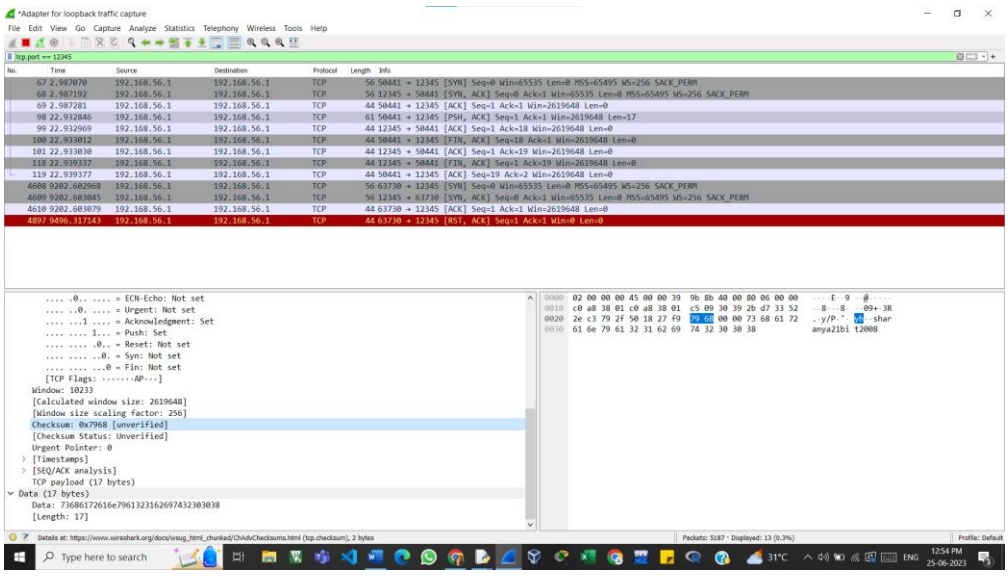


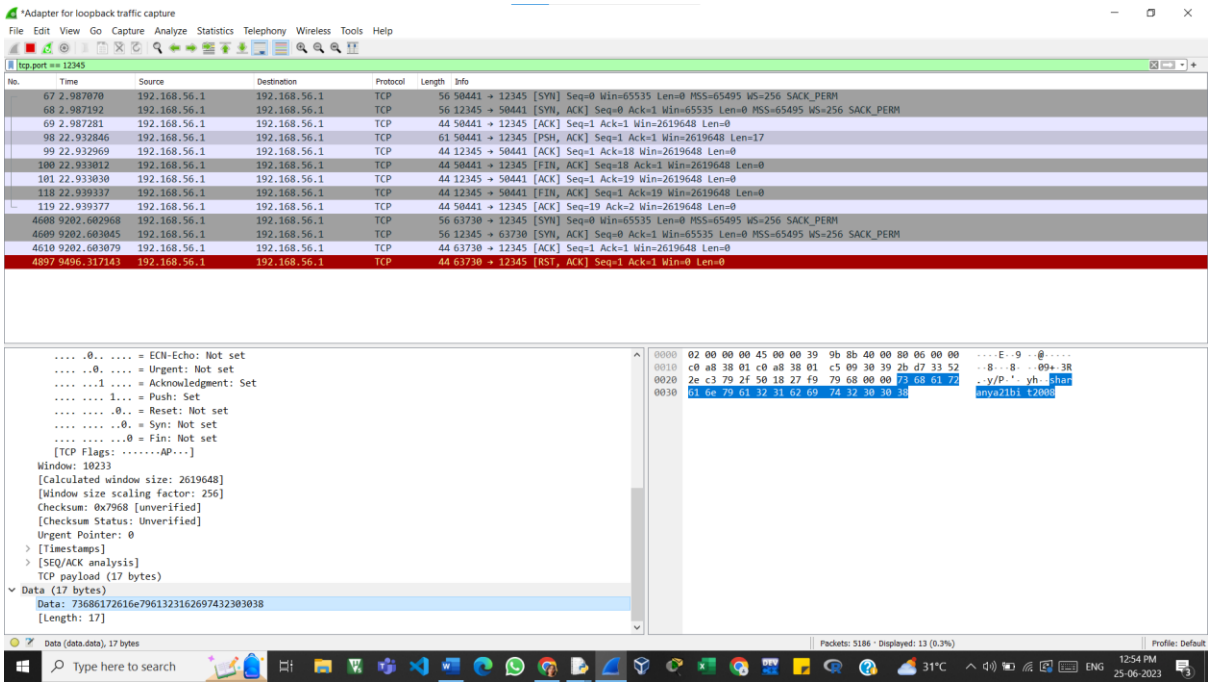
IDLE Shell 3.9.7

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
================== RESTART: C:\Users\hp\Desktop\tcp_checksum.py ==================
Enter source IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter destination IP address (decimal dotted format): 192.168.56.1
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter protocol number (in decimal): 6
Enter TCP segment length (in decimal): 37
Enter source port number (in decimal): 50441
Enter destination port number (in decimal): 12345
Enter the sequence number (in decimal): 735523666
Enter the acknowledgment number (in decimal): 784562479
Enter the header length (in decimal): 5
Enter the reserved bits (in decimal): 0
Enter the flag bits (in decimal): 24
Enter the window size (in decimal): 10233
Enter the existing checksum (in decimal): 31080
Enter the urgent pointer (in decimal): 0
Enter TCP data (in hexadecimal): 73686172616e7961323162697432303038
Calculated checksum: 0000
>>>
```

Wireshark checksum is also shown which is :





Manual verification in ASCII/HEX

ASCII Table:

Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr
0	0	000	NUL (null)	32	20	040		Space	64	40	100	@	@	96	60	140	`	`
1	1	001	SOH (start of heading)	33	21	041	!	!	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	a	a
2	2	002	STX (start of text)	34	22	042	"	"	66	42	102	B	B	98	62	142	b	b
3	3	003	ETX (end of text)	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	C	99	63	143	c	c
4	4	004	EOT (end of transmission)	36	24	044	$	$	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5	5	005	ENQ (enquiry)	37	25	045	%	%	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6	6	006	ACK (acknowledge)	38	26	046	&	&	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7	7	007	BEL (bell)	39	27	047	'	'	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8	8	010	BS (backspace)	40	28	050	(	(	72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9	9	011	TAB (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	)	)	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10	A	012	LF (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	*	*	74	4A	112	J	J	106	6A	152	j	j
11	B	013	VT (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	+	+	75	4B	113	K	K	107	6B	153	k	k
12	C	014	FF (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	,	,	76	4C	114	L	L	108	6C	154	l	l
13	D	015	CR (carriage return)	45	2D	055	-	-	77	4D	115	M	M	109	6D	155	m	m
14	E	016	SO (shift out)	46	2E	056	.	.	78	4E	116	N	N	110	6E	156	n	n
15	F	017	SI (shift in)	47	2F	057	/	/	79	4F	117	O	O	111	6F	157	o	o
16	10	020	DLE (data link escape)	48	30	060	0	0	80	50	120	P	P	112	70	160	p	p
17	11	021	DC1 (device control 1)	49	31	061	1	1	81	51	121	Q	Q	113	71	161	q	q
18	12	022	DC2 (device control 2)	50	32	062	2	2	82	52	122	R	R	114	72	162	r	r
19	13	023	DC3 (device control 3)	51	33	063	3	3	83	53	123	S	S	115	73	163	s	s
20	14	024	DC4 (device control 4)	52	34	064	4	4	84	54	124	T	T	116	74	164	t	t
21	15	025	NAK (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	5	5	85	55	125	U	U	117	75	165	u	u
22	16	026	SYN (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	6	6	86	56	126	V	V	118	76	166	v	v
23	17	027	ETB (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	7	7	87	57	127	W	W	119	77	167	w	w
24	18	030	CAN (cancel)	56	38	070	8	8	88	58	130	X	X	120	78	170	x	x
25	19	031	EM (end of medium)	57	39	071	9	9	89	59	131	Y	Y	121	79	171	y	y
26	1A	032	SUB (substitute)	58	3A	072	:	:	90	5A	132	Z	Z	122	7A	172	z	z
27	1B	033	ESC (escape)	59	3B	073	;	;	91	5B	133	[	[	123	7B	173	{	{
28	1C	034	FS (file separator)	60	3C	074	<	<	92	5C	134	\	\	124	7C	174			|
29	1D	035	GS (group separator)	61	3D	075	=	=	93	5D	135	]	]	125	7D	175	}	}
30	1E	036	RS (record separator)	62	3E	076	>	>	94	5E	136	^	^	126	7E	176	~	~
31	1F	037	US (unit separator)	63	3F	077	?	?	95	5F	137	_	_	127	7F	177	&#127;	DEL

Source: www.LookupTables.com

TCP Data Value	ASCII/HEX VERIFICATION
67696e61323162697431393030	gina21bit1900
73686172616e7961323162697432303038	sharanya21bit2008

Reference: Data integrity & Risk assessment:

- Data integrity is an important aspect of risk assessment. In the context of information security, risk assessment involves identifying and evaluating potential risks or threats to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems.
- Data integrity refers to the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of data throughout its lifecycle. It ensures that data remains unaltered and maintains its intended state and meaning. When assessing risks, it is crucial to consider potential threats and vulnerabilities that could compromise the integrity of data.
- The TCP checksum helps ensure the integrity of data during transmission by detecting errors or changes in the TCP segment. It provides a means to verify that the received segment has not been corrupted or tampered with in transit.
- When a TCP segment is to be transmitted, the sender calculates the checksum based on the segment's contents.
- Upon receiving the segment, the receiver performs the same checksum calculation on the received data. If the calculated checksum at the receiver matches the checksum included in the TCP segment, it indicates that the segment has arrived without any errors or alterations. In this case, the receiver can trust the integrity of the data.
- However, if the calculated checksum at the receiver does not match the checksum in the segment, it implies that the segment has been corrupted during transmission. The receiver can then discard the segment or request retransmission, ensuring that only error-free segments are processed.
- By including the checksum and performing the verification process, the TCP checksum provides a basic level of data integrity checking. It helps detect common errors, such as bit flips, data corruption, or transmission errors, that could occur during segment transmission

THANK YOU !