

Exercise 3.1

- 1) Transport layer protocol used in dns query is UDP.
 - 2) Destination MAC address for ARP request/response is 00:00:00:00:00:00.
 - 3) ICMP header type for Echo request: 8.
ICMP header type for Echo reply: 0.
Size of the data field is 48 bytes.
Data found in one of the packet is
7f86060000000000101112131415161718191a1b1c1d1e1f...
 - 4) User-agent filed in http get request: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:50.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
 - 5) Following are the filters used.
- a) `udp && not ntp && ip.src == 192.168.1.100`

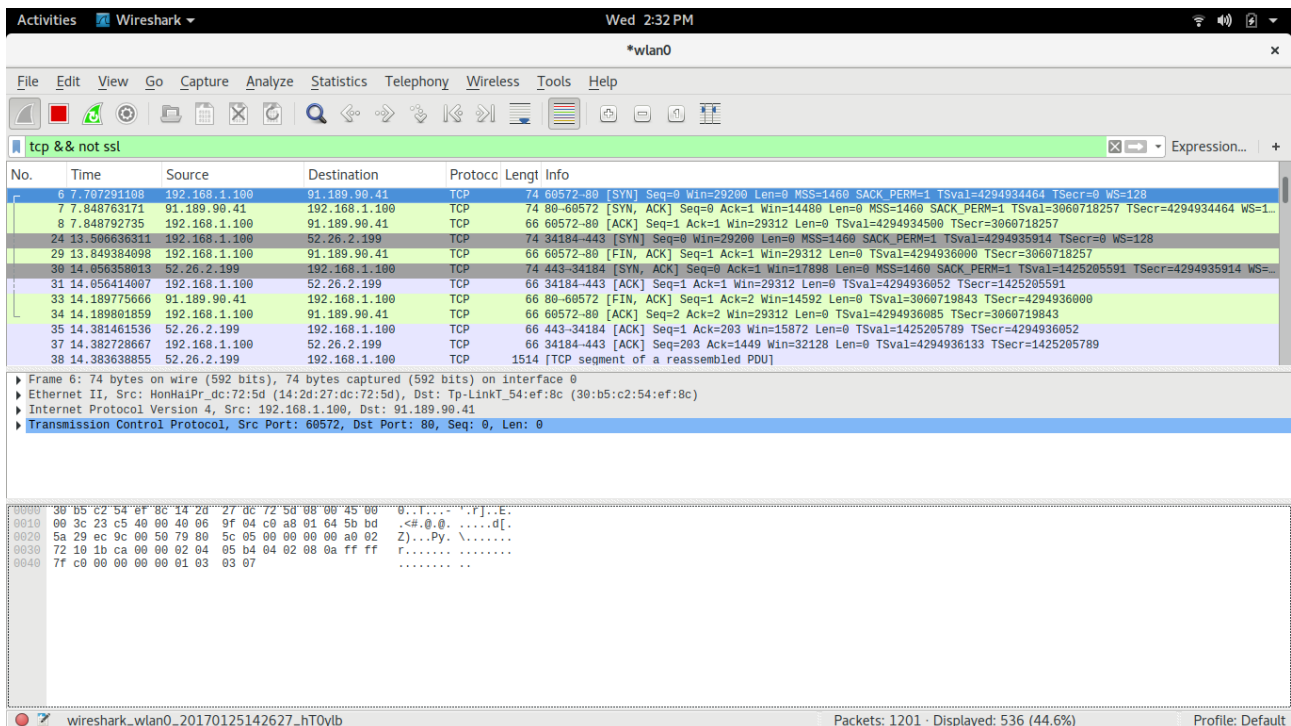
The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture. The filter bar at the top displays the filter `udp && not ntp && ip.src == 192.168.1.100`. The packet list shows a series of DNS standard queries from source 192.168.1.100 to destination 10.24.0.194. The selected packet (No. 2) is a DNS standard query for `start.ubuntu.com`. The packet details pane shows the structure of the DNS query, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, User Datagram Protocol, and Domain Name System (query). The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	7.546764456	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	76	Standard query 0x7c8e A start.ubuntu.com
3	7.546961138	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	76	Standard query 0x7c8e A start.ubuntu.com
9	8.268120468	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	75	Standard query 0x912e A help.ubuntu.com
10	8.26828983	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	75	Standard query 0x87c4 A shop.ubuntu.com
11	8.261268721	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	74	Standard query 0x1d25 A www.google.com
14	8.325442861	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	74	Standard query 0x7c8c A www.ubuntu.com
18	13.474644074	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	83	Standard query 0x2789 A self-repair.mozilla.org
20	13.498617099	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	98	Standard query 0x115b A self-repair.r53-2.services.mozilla.com
22	13.592042178	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	123	Standard query 0x57a6 A shield-normandy-elb-prod-2099053585.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
25	13.555101163	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	84	Standard query 0x4ed1 A normandy.cdn.mozilla.net
27	13.572363015	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	88	Standard query 0xf300 A d6wjo2hissfy2.cloudfront.net
42	14.411404414	192.168.1.100	10.24.0.194	DNS	77	Standard query 0x3239 A ocsip.digicert.com

Frame 2: 76 bytes on wire (608 bits), 76 bytes captured (608 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: HonMaIPr_dc:72:5d (14:2d:27:dc:72:5d), Dst: Tp-LinkT_54:ef:8c (30:b5:c2:54:ef:8c)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 10.24.0.194
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 59668, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)

0000 30 b5 c2 54 ef 8c 14 2d 27 dc 72 5d 08 00 45 00 0..T....rj...E.
0010 00 3e db 65 40 00 11 92 63 c0 a8 01 64 6a 18 .>.e@. .c...d..
0020 00 c2 e9 14 00 35 00 2a c2 bd 7c 9e 01 00 00 01S*...
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 73 74 61 72 74 06 75 62 75s tart.ubu
0040 6e 74 75 93 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 ntu.com.

b) tcp && not ssl



Exercise 2.4

A's IP address is set to 192.168.123.1 and B's IP address is set to 192.168.123.2 through GUI. Netmask is set to 255.255.255.0, gateway in B is set to 192.168.123.1 and dns in B is set to 10.6.0.11.

Following are the commands used in A to allow packet forwarding:-

1. `sudo echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`
This command is used to enable IP forwarding.
2. `sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING --out-interface wlan0 -j MASQUERADE`
This command is used to set the outgoing interface for ip forwarding. Here it is set to wlan0.
3. `sudo iptables -A FORWARD --in-interface eth0 -j ACCEPT`
This command is used to set the incoming interface for ip forwarding. Here it is set to eth0.

Exercise 3.2

1. Abhik 10.6.15.92 and Bob 10.22.21.249. First message is "Hi Abhik!" and last message is ":)".
2. The file is splitted into 10 packets. The type of the file is jpeg.
3. Watch Dogs is the game, Bob was taking about.