# Ejercicios de tcpdump

- Ejercicios básicos
  - 1. Listar interfaces disponibles

tcpdump -D

Muestra todas las interfaces de red que topdump puede usar.

## 2. Capturar tráfico en la interfaz eth0

tcpdump -i eth0

 ✓ Ver los primeros 20 paquetes que pasan por eth0.

# 3. Guardar captura en un fichero

tcpdump -i eth0 -w trafico.log

```
~ ) sudo tcpdump - etho w trafico.log
tcpdump: listening on etho, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
^C788 packets captured
790 packets received by filter work
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

Luego ábrelo con:

tcpdump -r trafico.log

```
~ ) tcpdump -r trafico.log
reading from file trafico.log, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144
11:47:15.622547 IP6 fe80::aed:edff:feb5:aae6.dhcpv6-client > ff02::1:2.dhcpv6-server: dhcp6 solicit
11:47:15.668023 LLDP, length 228: PA1-LINKSYS
11:47:15.746134 ARP, Request who-has 10.0.2.2 tell 10.0.2.15, length 46
11:47:15.746602 ARP, Request who-has 10.0.2.15 tell 10.0.2.15, length 46
11:47:16.174189 ARP, Request who-has 10.0.2.2 tell 10.0.2.15, length 46
11:47:16.223062 IP 192.168.0.21.38809 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 324
11:47:16.253567 IP 192.168.0.21.50573 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 380
11:47:16.284503 IP 192.168.0.21.33152 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 333
```

# Filtrado por protocolos y puertos

## 4. Capturar solo tráfico TCP en eth0

tcpdump -i eth0 tcp

```
cyloump - i eth0 tcp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes status-right-style istening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes status-right-style istening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes status-right-style istening iste
```

# 5. Capturar tráfico en el puerto 80 (HTTP)

tcpdump -i eth0 tcp port 80

#### 6. Capturar tráfico DNS (UDP puerto 53)

tcpdump -i eth0 udp port 53

# > Filtrado por IP

# 7. Tráfico desde una IP concreta (host origen)

tcpdump -i eth0 src 192.168.43.143

```
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode dos de unix stackex listening on eth0, elink-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes 11:54:19.668573 IP 192.168.0.1 > 192.168.0.67: ICMP echo reply, id 5, seq 1, length 64 11:54:20.671156 IP 192.168.0.1 > 192.168.0.67: ICMP echo reply, id 5, seq 2, length 64 ^c
2 packets captured 2 packets received by filter etwork 0 packets dropped by kernel
```

# 8. Tráfico hacia una IP concreta (host destino)

tcpdump -i eth0 dst 192.168.43.143

#### 9. Tráfico de y hacia una IP concreta (host completo)

tcpdump host 192.168.1.143

# Filtrado por MAC y red

#### 10. Tráfico con destino a una dirección MAC

tcpdump ether dst 8A:B1:11:A0:BC:53

#### 11. Tráfico de una red completa

tcpdump net 192.168.43.0/24

# Visualización de datos

#### 12. Mostrar el contenido en ASCII

tcpdump -i eth0 -A

#### 13. Mostrar el contenido en hexadecimal

tcpdump -i eth0 -XX

```
.0.a.0.0.0.0.0.0
.0.0.0.0.0.0.0
    0×0050:
   0×0060:
                            .8.e.f.ip6.arpa.
        00ff 0001 0b6f 7362 6f78 6573 2d31 3231 056c 6f63 616c 0000 ff00 01c0 5a00 1c00 0100 0000 7800 10fe 8000 0000 0000 000a
                            ....osboxes-121
   0×0080:
   0×0090:
        0027 fffe 3ccb 05c0 0c00 0c00 0100 0000 7800 02c0 5a
   0×00h0:
   0×00c0:
.....x ... osbox
```

# Ejercicios combinados (operadores lógicos)

# 14. Tráfico desde una IP y en puerto 80

tcpdump -i eth0 src 192.168.43.143 and tcp port 80

```
> sudo tcpdump -i eth0 src 192.168.0.67 and tcp port 80
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v] ... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
12:10:49.842701 IP 192.168.0.67.48640 > 0.0.0.80.http: Flags [S], seq 434171382,
4003977080 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
^C
1 packet captured
1 packet received by filter Network
0 packets dropped by kernel
```

#### 15. Tráfico desde una IP excluyendo UDP

tcpdump -i eth0 src 192.168.1.143 and not udp

#### 16. Tráfico desde una IP en HTTP o HTTPS

tcpdump -i eth0 src 192.168.1.143 and (port http or https)

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ sudo tcpdump -i eth0 "src 192.168.0.67 and (port http or https)"
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
12:15:57.418922 IP 192.168.0.67.44522 > 172.64.152.233.https: Flags [P.], seq 4056308098:405630812, options [nop,nop,TS val 3595922342 ecr 2482913416], length 30
12:15:57.718665 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [S], seq 2553833754, win 64240, TS val 482762582 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
12:15:57.732023 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 0:1152, ack 1, win 502, 2762595 ecr 552558837], length 0
12:15:57.73287 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 0:1152, ack 1, win 502, 2762596 ecr 552558856], length 0
12:15:57.752237 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1152:1216, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 64
12:15:57.752545 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1152:1216, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 64
12:15:57.752545 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1216:1308, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 92
12:15:57.752565 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1216:1308, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 92
12:15:57.752565 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1216:1308, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 92
12:15:57.752565 IP 192.168.0.67.57032 > 172.64.144.177.https: Flags [P.], seq 1216:1308, ack 288, TS val 482762615 ecr 552558856], length 92
```

# Con esta lista de **16 ejercicios** tienes un recorrido completo:

- Empezando por capturar y guardar tráfico.
- Luego filtrando por protocolo, puerto, IP, MAC y red.
- Finalmente usando operadores lógicos y visualización en distintos formatos.