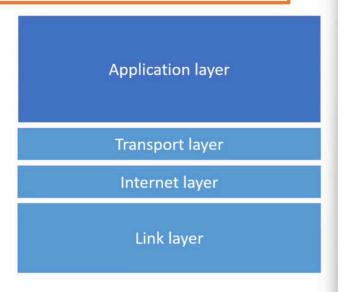
Transport layer protocols

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Domain Name System (DNS)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- Secure Shell Protocol (SSH)
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)



Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

· HTTP no persistent

Close connection

Close connection

Close connection

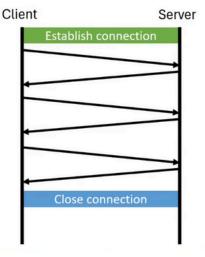
Close connection

Establish connection

Close connection

Close connection

HTTP persistent



Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)



Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

```
• • •
                                                                            1XX (informational)
                                                                            2XX (successful)
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
                                                                            3XX (redirection)
Date: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:34 GMT
                                                                            4XX (client error)
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 155
                                                                            5XX (server error)
Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2003 23:11:55 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
ETag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close
   <title>An Example Page</title>
  </head>
   Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document.
  </body>
</html>
```



—(kali⊕kali)-[~/Desktop] —\$ curl -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"value": "Jane Doe"}' http://localhost:5000/update/1

"message": "Data updated successfully"

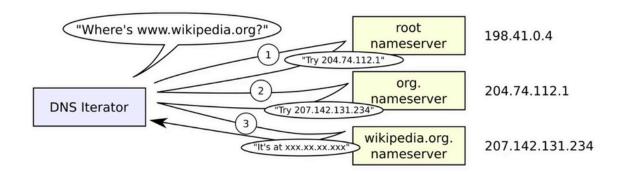
__(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop] _\$ curl http://localhost:5000/get/1

"1": "Jane Doe"

—(kali⊛kali)-[~/Desktop] -\$ ■

Domain Name System (DNS)

 Hierarchical and distributed naming system for computers, services, and other resources on the Internet.



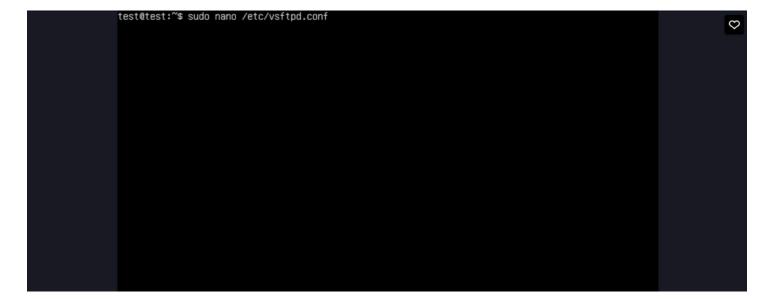
Domain Name System (DNS)

```
example.com
                                        ns1.example.com
                                        ns2.example.com
example.com
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
ns1.example.com
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
ns2.example.com
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
example.com
www.example.com
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
example.com
                                AAAA
www.example.com
                                AAAA
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
mail.example.com.
                                        XXX.XXX.Y.Z
webmail.example.com.
                                CNAME
ftp.example.com.
                                        example.com
example.com.
                                        10 mail.example.com.
_domainkey.example.com.
default._domainkey.example.com
                                TXT
                                        "p=;"
```

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

- ls
- cd
- pwd
- · get
- · put
- mkdir
- rmdir
- delete
- rename
- chmod
- quit
- help

```
test@test:~$ sudo apt update; sudo apt install vsftpd -y
Hit:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease
Hit:3 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-packes InRelease
Hit:4 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... 50%
```



```
/etc/vsftnd.conf
   Example config file /etc/vsftpd.conf
  The default compiled in settings are fairly paranoid. This sample file loosens things up a bit, to make the ftp daemon more usable. Please see vsftpd.conf.5 for all compiled in defaults.
# READ THIS: This example file is NOT an exhaustive list of vsftpd options.
# Please read the vsftpd.conf.5 manual page to get a full idea of vsftpd's
# capabilities.
# Run standalone? vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=NO
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening # on the IPv6 "any" address (::) will accept connections from both IPv6 # and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6 # sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific # addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
listen_ipv6=YES
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=NO
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command. write_enable=YES
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
test@test:~$
```







