• What is the nc command and why is it used?

The nc command, short for "netcat," is a versatile networking utility on Linux. It can be used for various network-related tasks, including creating network connections, transferring data, and port scanning. To use it, you typically specify the target IP address and port number, and you can send or receive data through the established connection.

<u>Practical 1: Basic Bidirectional TCP(Transmission Control Protocol) Communication</u>

• In the first terminal, you are running nc as a server, listening on port 8888 with the command nc -I -p 8888.

```
himanshu@123:~$ nc -l -p 8888
```

• In the second terminal, you are using nc as a client to connect to the server at 127.0.0.1 on port 8888 with the command nc 127.0.0.1 8888.

```
himanshu@123:~$ nc 127.0.0.1 8888
```

Initially, there is no output in either terminal because the client and server are connected but not sending any data.

When you type anything in one of the terminals and press Enter, you
will see bidirectional communication because the text you entered is
sent to the other terminal and vice versa.

himanshu@123:~\$ nc -l -p 8888 hello my name is himanshu .

```
himanshu@123:~$ nc 127.0.0.1 8888
hello my name is himanshu .
```

• To end the communication, you can press Ctrl + C in either terminal.

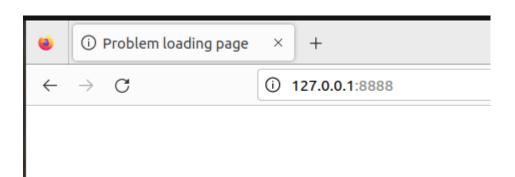
The subject matter of Practical 1 is to demonstrate the basic setup of a TCP client-server communication using nc, showcasing bidirectional data flow.

Practical 2: Serving HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) Content with nc

• In the first terminal, you are running nc as a server, listening on port 8888 with the command nc -l -p 8888.

```
himanshu@123:~$ nc -l -p 8888
```

In your web browser, you open the URL http://127.0.0.1:8888.

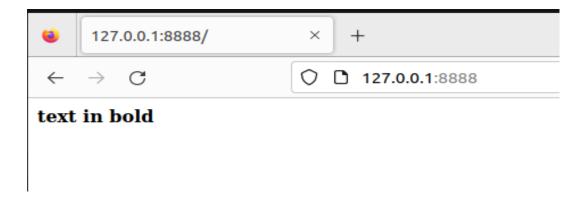


 Immediately after opening the URL in the browser, you paste the following HTTP response headers and HTML content into the terminal running nc:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
date: Sat, 23 Sep 2023 10:14:13 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
content-language: en
<HTML>
<body>
<b>text in bold</b>
</body>
</HTML>
```

```
himanshu@123:~$ nc -l -p 8888
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:8888
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/117.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: none
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
date: Sat, 23 Sep 2023 10:14:13 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
content-language: en
<HTML>
<body>
<b>text in bold</b>
</body>
</HTML>
```

 After pasting this content and pressing Enter, you will observe the browser displaying the HTML content with the text "text in bold" in bold.



• To end the communication, you can press Ctrl + C in the terminal running nc.

The subject matter of Practical 2 is to demonstrate how you can use not as a simple HTTP server by manually sending HTTP response headers and content, allowing you to serve a basic HTML page to a web browser.

Practical 3 :Send the website uk.nic.in the following data over port 80 --

The provided data represents an HTTP request intended for the server of the website uk.nic.in. This request is structured to reach the server through port 80, which is the standard port for HTTP communication.

There are two ways to do this.

- 1. Using cURL
- 2. Using Telnet

Step 1. Using cURL: curl -v http://uk.nic.in

```
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clink rel='stylesheet' id='news-ticker-style-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/news-ticker.css?ver=6.3' media='all '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='component-helper-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/component-helper-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/component-helper-css'ver=6.3' media='all '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='omponent-helper-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/component-helper-css'ver=6.3' media='all' '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='omponent-helper-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/photo-gallery-home.css?ver=6.3' media='all' '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='da-banner-css-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/ad-banner-css?ver=6.3' media='all' '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='da-banner-css-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/da-banner-css?ver=6.3' media='all' '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='footer-style-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/awas-shortcode/assets/css/footer-logo-carousel.css?ver=6.3' media='all' '/>
clink rel='stylesheet' id='footer-style-css' href='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugin
```

- curl: Command-line tool for making HTTP requests.
- -v: Verbose mode, which displays additional information during the request.
- http://uk.nic.in: The URL to which the GET request is sent.

wget --header="Host: uk.nic.in" --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0" --header="Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8" --header="Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5" http://uk.nic.in...

- wget: This is the command itself, indicating that you want to use the wget utility.
- 2. --header="Host: uk.nic.in": This option specifies an HTTP header to be included in the request. In this case, it sets the "Host" header to "uk.nic.in". This is often necessary when the server requires a specific host header for the request to be valid.
- 3. --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0": This sets the "User-Agent" header, which is used to identify the client making the request. In this case, it's set to mimic the Firefox web browser running on a Linux system.
- 4. --header="Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/ webp,*/*;q=0.8": The "Accept" header specifies the types of content that the client can understand. This header indicates that the client prefers HTML and XML, but it can accept other types of content as well.
- 5. --header="Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5": The "Accept-Language" header indicates the preferred language for the response. In this case, it prefers English (United States) with a lower preference for generic English.

- 6. http://uk.nic.in...: This is the URL from which wget will download the content. The URL is truncated in your provided command, and it ends with "...", so the actual URL is not complete.
- Here is the link to the downloaded file
- Link :- Index.html

Step 2. Using Telnet: telnet uk.nic.in 80

• telnet uk.nic.in 80: Initiates a Telnet connection to the specified server (uk.nic.in) on port 80.

```
himanshu@123:~$ telnet uk.nic.in 80
Trying 103.195.214.53...
Connected to s3fb2e203234df6dee15934e448ee88971.s3waas.gov.in.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

• Paste this code and press enter .

GET / HTTP/1.1

Host: uk.nic.in

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86 64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101

Firefox/102.0

Accept:

text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/

webp,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

- GET / HTTP/1.1: Specifies the HTTP request method, path ("/" indicates the root), and HTTP version.
- Host: uk.nic.in: Informs the server about the intended host.
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 ...: Provides information about the user agent (browser).
- Accept: ...: Communicates the types of content that the client can process.
- Accept-Language: ...: Indicates the preferred languages for the response.

```
himanshu@123:-$ telnet uk.nic.in 80
Trying 103.195.214.53...
Connected to s3fb2e203234df6dee15934e448ee88971.s3waas.gov.in.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: uk.nic.in
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
```

```
<script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/common_utility//js/common.js?ver=1.1' id='jquery-common-js-js'>/>cscript src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/common_utility//js/common.js?ver=1.1' id='jquery-common-js-js'>/>cscript src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/ut/jquery.flexsltder.js?ver=1.1' id='jquery-lexsltder-js-js'>/>cscript src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/ags/qspossiverabs.js'sver=1.1' id='jquery-flexsltder-js'>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/jquery.fncybox.js?ver=1.1' id='jquery-fancyboxjs-js'>/>cscript src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/jquery.fncyboxjs-js'>/>cscript src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/ps/tell.ex.nic.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/patell.ex.nic.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/js/custon.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/js/custon.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/custon.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/custon.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/themes/sdo-theme/js/custon.js?ver=1.1' id='stylexsutcherjs-js'>/>script src='https://uk.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/js/dsids/js_composer/forn.tmi.js?ver=6.1' id='wpb_composer_front_js-js'>/>scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-scripts-
```

Type quit or you will be Exited.

• The same output will be displayed here as was shown when curl was executed.

Interpretation of Data:

The data includes a GET request for a web page, specifies the host, and provides information about the user agent and accepted content types.

Check the Response:

After running the command, you can observe the response received from the server, which may include information about the requested web page.