

Task 3

Networking Basics for Cyber Security

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Networking basics in cyber security refer to the fundamental concepts that explain how data is transmitted, addressed, and protected over a network. These concepts include IP addresses and MAC addresses for identifying devices, DNS for translating domain names into IP addresses, TCP and UDP for data transmission, and packets as small units of data exchanged between systems. Understanding these basics helps cybersecurity professionals monitor network traffic, detect insecure communication, and identify potential threats using tools like packet sniffers.

IP Address

- IP (Internet Protocol) address uniquely identifies a device on a network.
- Example: 192.168.1.1
- Used to locate devices and route data.

MAC Address

- MAC (Media Access Control) address is a physical address of a network interface.
- Example: 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E
- Used within the local network.

DNS (Domain Name System)

- Converts domain names into IP addresses.
- Example: google.com → 142.250.195.78
- Acts like the phonebook of the internet.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- Connection-oriented and reliable.
- Ensures data delivery, order, and error correction.
- Used in: HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, Email.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

- Connectionless and faster.
- No guarantee of delivery.
- Used in: Video streaming, VoIP, Online games.

Wireshark

Wireshark is a free and open-source network protocol analyzer used to capture and inspect network traffic in real time. It helps engineers, analysts, and security professionals understand what is happening inside a network at the packet level.

- Captures live network traffic across multiple interfaces
- Provides deep visibility into protocols and packet structure
- Helps troubleshoot network issues and analyze performance
- Essential for security investigations and protocol debugging

Filter Packets by Protocol (HTTP, DNS, TCP)

Packet filtering is the process of displaying specific types of network packets from a captured data set. By filtering packets based on protocols such as HTTP, DNS, and TCP, network traffic can be analyzed more efficiently. This helps in understanding protocol behavior and identifying relevant communication in a network.

Capturing from Wi-Fi

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.110.195.53	148.113.8.188	TCP	55	49728 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=255 Len=1
2	0.080397	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	2404:6800:4002:830:...	UDP	91	64188 → 443 Len=29
3	0.085580	148.113.8.188	10.110.195.53	TCP	66	80 → 49728 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=501 Len=0 SLE=1 SRE=2
4	0.368868	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	2404:6800:4002:830:...	UDP	91	64188 → 443 Len=29
5	0.373209	2404:6800:4002:830:...	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	UDP	90	443 → 64188 Len=28
6	0.595737	2404:6800:4002:830:...	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	UDP	91	443 → 64188 Len=29
7	1.817362	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.88	TLSv1.2	1245	Application Data
8	1.817604	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.88	TLSv1.2	93	Application Data
9	1.965969	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	TCP	66	64961 → 53 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
10	1.966340	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	TCP	66	49331 → 53 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
11	1.966493	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	TCP	66	58877 → 53 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
12	1.967369	184.84.232.88	10.110.195.53	TCP	54	443 → 55137 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1192 Win=598 Len=0
13	1.967369	184.84.232.88	10.110.195.53	TCP	54	443 → 55137 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1231 Win=598 Len=0
14	1.967369	184.84.232.88	10.110.195.53	TLSv1.2	93	Application Data
15	1.969396	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	TCP	66	53 → 64961 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=256
16	1.969482	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	TCP	54	64961 → 53 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65280 Len=0
17	1.969556	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	TCP	66	53 → 49331 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=256

Frame 1: Packet, 55 bytes on wire (440 bits), 55 bytes captured (440 bits) on interface 0000 ae 17 9c 65 6e 74 3b 76 5a 89 f9 08 00 45 00 ... ent ; vZ...E
Ethernet II, Src: CloudNetwork_5a:89:f9 (a8:3b:76:5a:89:f9), Dst: ae:17:9c:65:6e:74 (a0:10:09:29:82:e4)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.110.195.53, Dst: 148.113.8.188
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49728, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1

wireshark_Wi-Fi.pcapng

Packets: 852 Profile: Default

Capturing from Wi-Fi

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

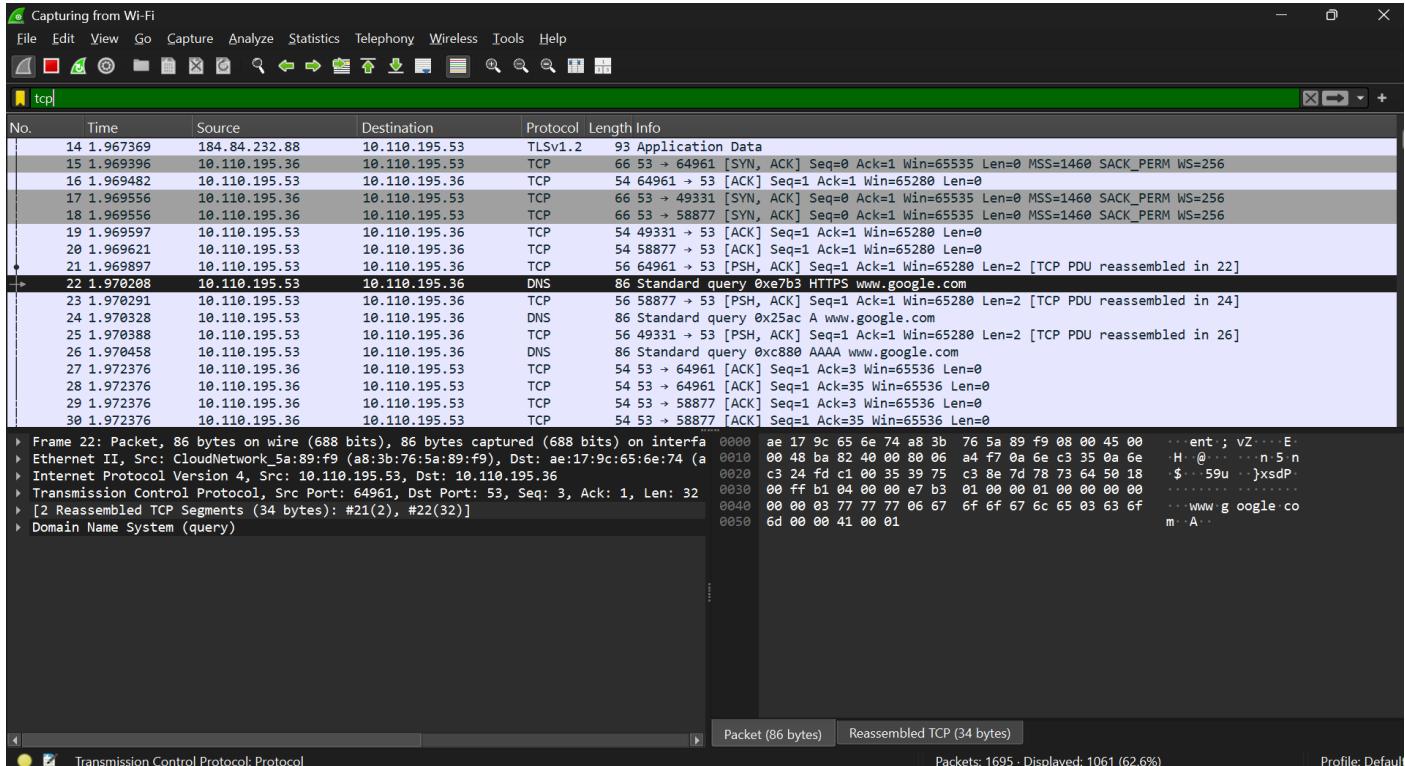
dns

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
22	1.970208	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0xe7b3 HTTPS www.google.com
24	1.970328	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x25ac A www.google.com
26	1.970458	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0xc880 AAAA www.google.com
48	2.204223	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	112	Standard query response 0xe7b3 HTTPS www.google.com HTTPS
49	2.204223	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	115	Standard query response 0xc880 AAAA www.google.com AAAA 2404:6800:4002:80b::2004
50	2.204223	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	103	Standard query response 0x25ac A www.google.com A 172.217.26.36
133	2.717141	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x90c8 HTTPS www.google.com
135	2.717336	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x9ee AAAA www.google.com
137	2.717732	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x1586 A www.google.com
148	3.086652	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	112	Standard query response 0x90c8 HTTPS www.google.com HTTPS
149	3.086652	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	103	Standard query response 0x1586 A www.google.com A 142.250.183.196
150	3.086652	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	115	Standard query response 0x9ee AAAA www.google.com AAAA 2404:6800:4002:80b::2004
203	9.707926	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x5ae8 A www.google.com
205	9.708862	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0x91ae AAAA www.google.com
207	9.708462	10.110.195.53	10.110.195.36	DNS	86	Standard query 0xd7d0 HTTPS www.google.com
217	10.049696	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	112	Standard query response 0xd7d0 HTTPS www.google.com HTTPS
218	10.049696	10.110.195.36	10.110.195.53	DNS	103	Standard query response 0x5ae8 A www.google.com A 142.250.183.196

Frame 22: Packet, 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface 0000 ae 17 9c 65 6e 74 3b 76 5a 89 f9 08 00 45 00 ... ent ; vZ...E
Ethernet II, Src: CloudNetwork_5a:89:f9 (a8:3b:76:5a:89:f9), Dst: ae:17:9c:65:6e:74 (a0:10:09:29:82:e4)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.110.195.53, Dst: 10.110.195.36
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 64961, Dst Port: 53, Seq: 3, Ack: 1, Len: 32
[2] Reassembled TCP Segments (34 bytes): #21(2), #22(32)]
Domain Name System (query)

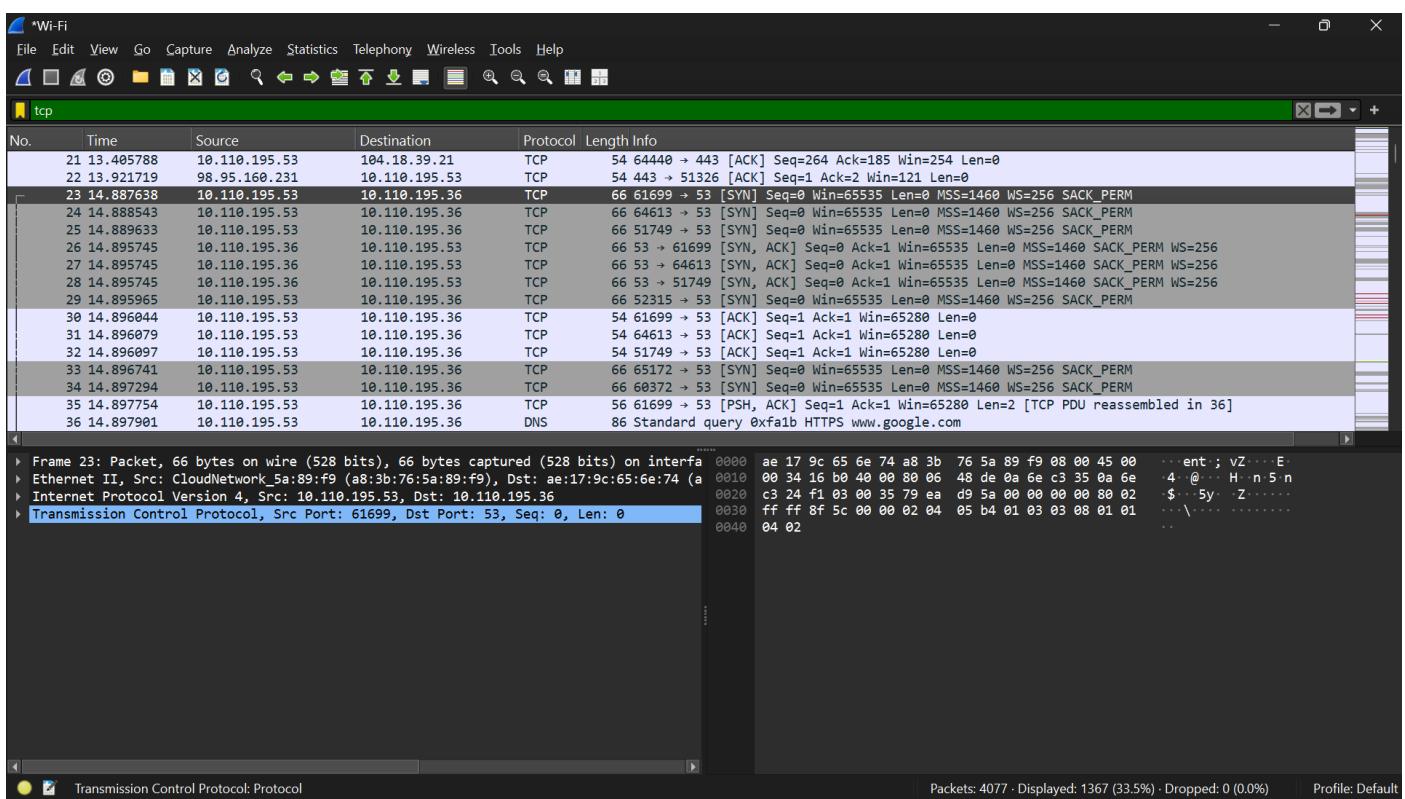
Packet (86 bytes) Reassembled TCP (34 bytes)

Packets: 1227 · Displayed: 72 (5.9%) Profile: Default



Three-Way TCP Handshake

The TCP three-way handshake is a connection establishment mechanism used to initiate reliable communication between two devices. It consists of three stages that confirm both the sender and receiver are ready for data transmission before the connection is established.



Plain-Text Traffic vs Encrypted Traffic

Plain-text traffic transmits data in a readable format without encryption, making it vulnerable to interception. Encrypted traffic protects data by encoding it into an unreadable form, ensuring secure communication. Identifying these traffic types is essential for assessing network security.

Plain-text traffic

The Wireshark interface displays a list of network captures. The packet list shows the following details:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
545	24.824867	184.84.232.63	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
1260	55.494208	184.84.232.70	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
5575	85.093847	184.84.232.70	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
7337	114.814044	184.84.232.70	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
7774	144.710088	184.84.232.70	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
11131	182.905558	5.100.156.100	10.110.195.53	HTTP	512 HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently (text/html)
+ 19056	189.462359	184.84.232.63	10.110.195.53	HTTP	241 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
542	24.584444	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.63	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
+ 19013	189.412927	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.63	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
1251	55.231817	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.70	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
5567	84.706497	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.70	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
7318	114.589629	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.70	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
7767	144.660356	10.110.195.53	184.84.232.70	HTTP	165 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
5566	84.706493	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	2405:200:1608:1731:...	HTTP	186 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
7320	114.589927	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	2405:200:1608:1731:...	HTTP	186 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
7766	144.660321	2409:4071:4d17:a6c6...	2405:200:1608:1731:...	HTTP	186 GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1

The details pane shows the raw data for the selected packet (19056), which is a GET request for "/connecttest.txt". The bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data for the same packet.

Encrypted traffic

The figure shows a screenshot of a Wi-Fi interface configuration window. The title bar says "Wi-Fi". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and search. A status bar at the bottom shows "Frame 313: Packet, 1424 bytes on wire (11392 bits), 1424 bytes captured (11392 bits) on interface". The main area is titled "tls" and displays a table of network traffic. The columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length Info. The table lists several entries, with the last one highlighted in yellow.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
188	15.415406	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	2404:6800:4007:804...	TLSv1.3	113 Application Data
200	19.436147	2404:6800:4007:815...	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	TLSv1.2	147 Application Data
212	19.730914	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	2606:4700:9:c61:d8b7..	TLSv1.2	164 Application Data
224	19.876739	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	2606:4700:9:c62:7cbc..	QUIC	1292 Initial, DCID=b8c6574847df5d20, PKN: 2, CRYPTO, CRYPTO, PING, CRYPTO, PADDING, PING, PADDING,
228	20.037086	2606:4700:9:c62:7cbc..	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	QUIC	1262 Initial, SCID=0f0826232a6fe37b9f22562d0a6d5bde0356f21, PKN: 1, ACK, CRYPTO
229	20.037514	2606:4700:9:c62:7cbc..	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	QUIC	1262 Protected Payload (KP0)
233	20.037514	2606:4700:9:c61:d8b7..	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	TLSv1.2	153 Application Data
285	21.253015	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	2404:6800:4007:810...	QUIC	1292 Initial, DCID=467a5454e4d6b8ed, PKN: 3, PADDING, PING, CRYPTO, CRYPTO, PADDING, PING, CRYPTO,
292	21.329798	2404:6800:4007:810...	2409:4071:a417:a6c6..	QUIC	1292 Initial, SCID=e67a5454e4d6b8ed, PKN: 5, CRYPTO, PADDING
313	21.631009	35.213.145.237	10.110.195.53	TLSv1.3	1424 [TCP Previous segment not captured], Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
316	21.631009	35.213.145.237	10.110.195.53	TLSv1.3	671 Application Data, Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
318	21.635828	10.110.195.53	35.213.145.237	TLSv1.3	118 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
319	21.636636	10.110.195.53	35.213.145.237	TLSv1.3	146 Application Data
320	21.637165	10.110.195.53	35.213.145.237	TLSv1.3	301 Application Data
321	21.637333	10.110.195.53	35.213.145.237	TLSv1.3	380 Application Data
328	21.849302	35.213.145.237	10.110.195.53	TLSv1.3	109 Application Data

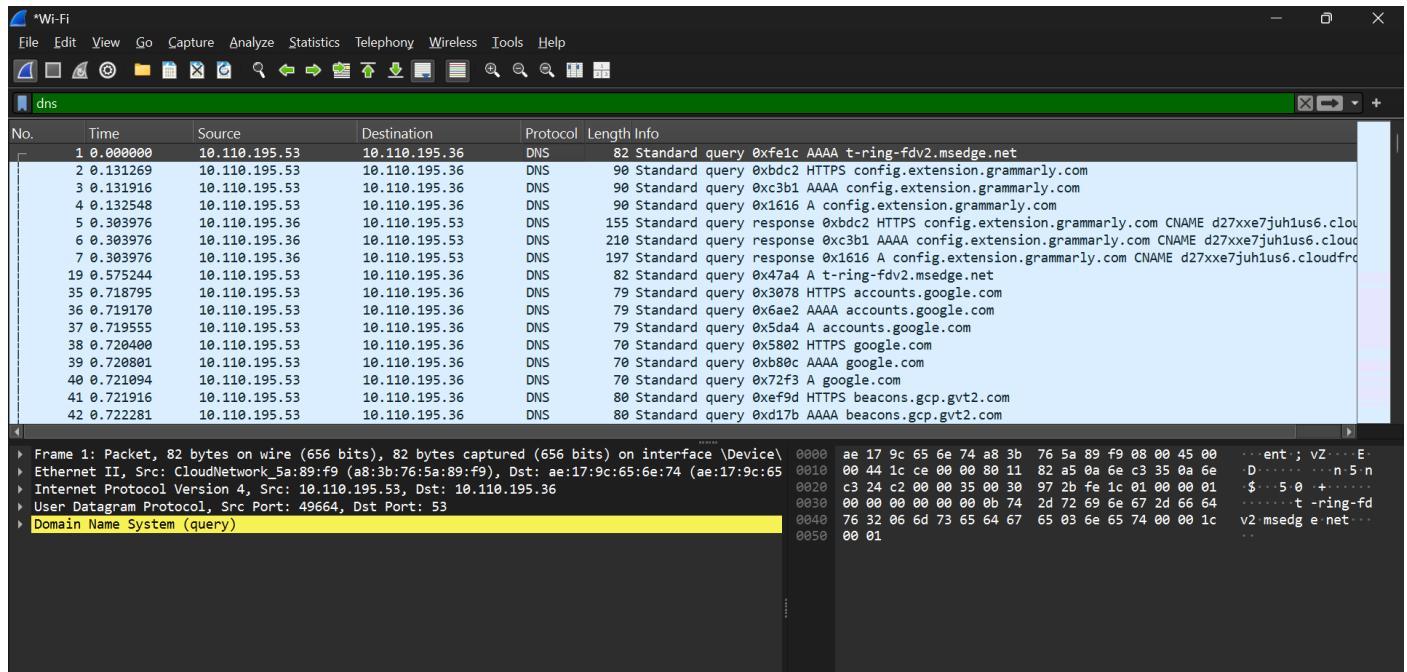
Frame 313: Packet, 1424 bytes on wire (11392 bits), 1424 bytes captured (11392 bits) on interface
Ethernet II, Src: ae:17:9c:65:6e:74 (ae:17:9c:65:6e:74), Dst: CloudNetwork_5a:89:f9 (a8:3b:7b:65:a)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 35.213.145.237, Dst: 10.110.195.53
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 58761, Seq: 2, Ack: 1, Len: 1370
Transport Layer Security

.....

0000 a8 3b 76 5a 89 f9 ae 17 9c 65 6e 74 08 00 45 28 ;vZ .. ent E(.....@ 3 .. # n.....
0010 05 82 a6 07 40 00 33 06 18 e1 23 d5 91 ed 0a 6e+ r y <P.....
0020 c3 35 01 bb e5 89 b4 2b 72 ae 79 e7 e1 3c 50 10 5 ..{ z V.....
0030 01 e9 7b 7b 00 16 03 03 00 7a 02 00 00 76 03 ..{ z V.....
0040 03 a9 b6 3e 15 44 76 4a ff c4 e4 7e fd 27 d3 ..> Dv J ..^ ..
0050 b3 aa 47 9f f1 16 da 9c cf 58 03 99 18 dc 2f 00 G ..X ..
0060 e0 20 91 d1 56 36 45 23 b2 7e a0 fb 58 d5 a9 c5 ..V6# ..~ X ..
0070 1c 08 92 44 a7 15 19 77 15 1e 76 e7 8f 31 56 5d ..D ..w ..V ..1V] ..
0080 9c ec 13 01 00 00 2e 00 2b 00 02 03 04 00 33 00 ..+ ..3 ..
0090 24 20 1d 00 20 08 5f 5b 23 c5 c9 de a1 53 ff d3 ..R ..S ..

DNS Queries

DNS queries are requests used to resolve domain names into IP addresses. Analyzing DNS traffic helps in understanding domain access patterns and identifying suspicious or malicious domain requests.



Packet Captures for Analysis

Saving packet captures allows network traffic data to be preserved for future analysis and reporting. These files are useful for reviewing network behavior and conducting forensic investigations.

I have learned the basics of networking in cybersecurity, including IP and MAC addresses, DNS, and TCP/UDP protocols. I also learned how to use Wireshark to capture and analyze network traffic, filter packets, understand the difference between plain-text and encrypted traffic, and save packet captures for future analysis.