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Lab 3 Question 1 Answers

Link to the file

Task 1:

- 1. How many unique message types do we see in this transaction?
 - a. We see 3 different types of messages. They are read request, data, and acknowledgement.
- 2. What is the default block size for TFTP?
 - a. The default block size is 512 bytes.
- 3. What is the block size used in this transaction?
 - a. 1337 bytes.
- 4. Which frame numbers contain read requests, if any?
 - a. Frame 1 contains a read request.
- 5. Which frame numbers contain write requests, if any?
 - a. There are no write requests.
- 6. Is a file being transferred from the server or being sent to the server? How do you know?
 - a. It is being transferred to the client because there is a read request being made
- 7. Given your answer to number 6, which IP address represents the server?
 - a. 192.168.254.15 represents the server.
- 8. How does the client/server know the file transfer is complete?
 - a. The last data packet sent by the server is smaller than all the other ones showing that the transfer is complete.

Task 2:

- 1. What are the three main parts of an IRC client message?
 - a. The three main parts of the IRC client message are the "prefix", the "command", and the "parameters"
- 2. What is the maximum number of parameters allowed in an IRC message?
 - a. There is a maximum of 15 parameters.
- 3. What must all messages end with?
 - a. All messages must end with two characters, the carriage return ("\r" / %x0D) and the line feed ("\n" / %x0A).
- 4. Do any of the requests in the packet capture contain a prefix? If so, which are they? (list of frame numbers)
 - a. Though our findings none of the requests contained prefixes.
- 5. Do any of the responses in the packet capture contain a prefix? If so, which are they? (list of frame numbers)
 - a. The frame numbers that correspond to requests with prefixes are 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15,17, 19, 22, and 24.
- 6. To chat in a channel, the client sends a PRIVMSG command. What would the message look like if user kscrivs sent the message "workin' on the lab..." to channel lab two.

- a. "PRIVMSG #lab2 :workin' on the lab...\r\n"
- 7. IRC responses are numerical for the most part. What is the number range for responses to commands.
 - a. The number range is 200 to 399.
- 8. What is the number range for responses that are error messages.
 - a. The number range is 400 to 599.
- 9. Write a Wireshark filter to find all the normal responses (not errors) to commands.
 - a. "irc.response.command >= 200 && irc.response.command <= 399"
- 10. Because of the message ending characters, more than one message can be present in a frame. List a frame that has this quality.
 - a. One frame that has this quality is number 4.

Task 3:

- 1. Write a filter to display only DNS traffic (hint: it is simply the name of the protocol). Write down the filter
 - a. "dns"
- 2. Save the capture as a pcapng file, but only save the filtered DNS traffic.

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- 3. Write a filter to display only one of your DNS requests (req)
 - a. "dns.qry.name == "www.youtube.com" && dns.qry.type == 1 && dns.flags == 0x0100"
- 4. DNS is a request (req) and response (resp) protocol. Design a filter to find DNS responses where the length of the data is longer than 10 characters.
 - a. "dns.resp.len > 10"
- 5. DNS responses contain the number of questions asked. What is the filter to find the count of that value?

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> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 60608, Dst Port: ^

✓ Domain Name System (query)

    Transaction ID: 0x0004
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  Queries
     Name: www.youtube.com
          [Name Length: 15]
          [Label Count: 3]
          Type: A (Host Address) (1)
          Class: IN (0x0001)
    [Response In: 170]
```

Task 4:

- 1. Imagine if TFTP were an ASCII based protocol, reasonably translate three unique messages from this lab into this new imaginary version
 - a. "\0\1file\0netascii\0blksize\01337\0" -> "readreq\nfile\nnetascii\nblksize\n1337:"
 - b. "\0\6blksize\01337\0" -> "conf\nblksize\n1337:"
 - c. "\0\4\0\0" -> "ack:"
- 2. Imagine if IRC were a binary based protocol, reasonably translate three unique messages from this lab to this new imaginary version
 - a. "NICK kscrivs" -> "\0\1kscrivs\0"
 - b. "NOTICE AUTH :*** looking up your hostname\r\n" -> "\0\2*** looking up your hostname\0"
 - c. "USER kscriv 0 * kscrivs" -> "\0\3kscriv 0 * kscrivs\0"