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Course : CSEC 600 Introduction to Cyber Security

Title : Networking 2

Lab : 5

Chapter : 8

Exercise : 8. 01

Step 1 :

TCP is very popular and reliable protocol uses handshake and acknowledgements to ensure the reliability of the communication and ensures the packets delivery from Point A to Point B.

* TCP lies at the level 4 of OSI model which is transporation layer. And it is responsible for the end to end communication of the devices with enhanced reliabilty.

* TCP handles the flow of the data very well and sends packets to reciever based on the receivers acknowledgement, so no worry about the data overflow or Underflow.

Application protocols like HTTP, SSH, FTP, Telnet and SMTP etc. These protocols completely depend the TCP protocol.

These are the features of the TCP and it is properly established protocol for reliable communication.

Step 2 :

UDP which is User Datagram Protocol is another main protocol in Internet Protocol and it sends data without any proper establishment like TCP.

* This protocol is connection less protocol, It never uses any preshared connection or anything, and treats easch datagrams as independent packets.

* This protocol has does not guarantee the delivery of the packets and packets flow independently, so it depends on the application it recieves, but UDP used in application where missing of individual packets don't affect the quality of message delivery, like streaming services, DNS, DHCP etc.

* It has less overhead and latency as there is no complex procedure to establish the connection and packets will not wait for any response therefore less latency.

* The main thing is UDP supports broadcast and multicast, can send the message to others invidually at the same time.

Step 3 :

ICMP is a kind of error reporting and managing protocol for delivery and status of the packets. ICMP messages are so crucial on networking particularly while sniffing.

* ICMP comes under layer 3 which routing and packet forwarding.

* Two types of messages that ICMP offers are : error messages and Query messages.

Error messages like :

1. Destination unreachable
2. Source quench
3. Time exceeded
4. Parameter problem
5. Redirection

Query Messages :

1. Echo (request/reply)
2. Timestamp(req,reply)
3. Address mask
4. Router advertisement.

These are the two types of message ICMP offers.

* ICMP offers troubleshooting options to keep the system updated about the information of the system.

Step 4 :

IGMP is a Internet Group Management Protocol is like managing the group protocol I would say, helps

to handle the multicast group memberships for example netflix subscription, Streaming on Television and subscription based Content etc are handled by IGMP and it is Layer 3 protocol also IGMP is broadly used.

Exercise : 8. 02 :

So My understanding is port is primary source for differentiating FTP or web server as like apartment number in the buildings.

Step 1 :

I think logical ports are necessary for the applications and servers to interact better because in networking delivering and receiving is the main part, so to send and receive we need proper entity. Ports are very important I think they determine, which purpose the communication is happening, for example, file transfer to the same device web request to the same device, authentication to the same device, and everything happens simultaneously, so to differentiate the services the ports are very important.

While in use ports will be open and after the session ports will be closed, also we can control the logical ports on the machine only, not on the server.

Step 2 :

Ports	Services
21	File transfer protocol
22	Secure shell protocol
25	SMTP
53	DNS
67/68	DHCP / DHCP Client
80	HTTP
88	Kerberos (Secure authentication for users)
143	IMAP
389	LDAP (Lightweight Directory access protocol)
443	HTTPS
3389	RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol)

Step 3 :

Netstat a : It is used display the network and port details and -a, means all the active ports can displayed when we run this command.

Netstat -b : Shows the executable program responsible for creating each connection.

Netstat - n : Show numerical address instead of showing the host names.

Netstat -o : It shows the process ID extra with each connection.

Step 4 :

Its an intersting question, By using netstat we will be displaying all the network details and statistics, but to find the origin of the malware or to root it, we need to run “netstat -b” which is used to showcase the executable program as malware is an executable program. So we can use this command to analyse the network.

Step 5 :

```
dinokp@Dinokps-MBP ~ % netstat
Active Internet connections
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address      (state)
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.52366    ec2-34-230-249-1.https ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52360 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.52357   ecs-121-36-83-10.http CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 2603-7081-13f0-8.52356 2606:4700::6811:.http CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 2603-7081-13f0-8.52354 2606:4700::6811:.http CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 2603-7081-13f0-8.52357 2606:4700::6811:.http CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52192 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52188 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52186 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52176 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       31     0 dinokps-mbp.lan.52173   s3-r-w.ap-south-.https CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52095 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.52072   91.108.56.148.https ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.52071 fe80::aede:48ff:.49186 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.52069   wv-in-f109.1e100.imsaps CLOSE_WAIT
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.52021   149.154.167.41.https ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.51989   110.43.67.241.http CLOSE_WAIT
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.51868 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.51829 fe80::aede:48ff:.49202 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.51279 fe80::aede:48ff:.49200 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.51226 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.51055 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 localhost.50990      localhost.51024 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 localhost.51024      localhost.50990 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.50975 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.50952 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 2603-7081-13f0-8.50951 bi-in-f109.1e100.imsaps ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49955 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49954 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49950 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49949 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49947 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49945 fe80::aede:48ff:.49195 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.49899  52.109.13.95.https ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.49885  52.109.12.76.https ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49827 fe80::aede:48ff:.49190 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49683 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49659 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49658 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
tcp4       0      0 dinokps-mbp.lan.49654  52.109.13.18.https ESTABLISHED
tcp6       0      0 fe80::aede:48ff:.49645 fe80::aede:48ff:.49188 ESTABLISHED
```

Step 6 :

[chrome.exe]	TCP	192.168.1.34:54462	192.156.234.2:443	ESTABLISHED	15840
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Connection established at port 443 which is HTTPS

Step 7 :

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netstat 15 -ban0
```

Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1288
RpcSs				
[svchost.exe]				
TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4
Can not obtain ownership information				
TCP	0.0.0.0:902	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4936
[vmware-authd.exe]				
TCP	0.0.0.0:912	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4936
[vmware-authd.exe]				

Exercise : 8. 03 :

Step 1 :



Step 2 :

```
C:\Users\dinot>netstat -an
```

Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING

It means the tcp server is running on port 80 which is http server is running in background.

Step 3 :

127.0.0.1 is a loopback address used in local machine only for testing the services and applications without sending data to other network or out of the system.

Whereas 0.0.0.0 means this service is bound to all the IPs in the system and can be used with all the application inside the system.

Step 4 :

It simply means UDP sockets are in listening mode, as they are connectionless "*" means UDP sockets are active to listen to the packets or catch the packets thrown at it.

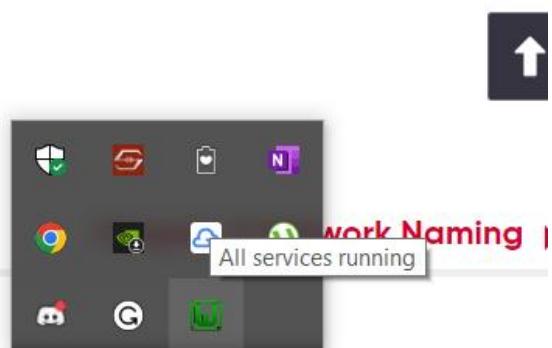
Step 5 :

A.

Our Web site.

| Notepad. Type

omething else—





B.

Layout		Current view		Show/hide	
Extra large icons	Large icons	Medium icons	Group by	Item check boxes	File name extensions
Small icons	List	Details	Sort by	Add columns	Size all columns to fit
Tiles	Content				

This PC > OS (C) > wamp64 > www

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
wamplangues	30-09-2023 20:13	File folder	
wampthemes	30-09-2023 20:13	File folder	
add_vhost.php	26-10-2022 11:47	PHP Source File	47 KB
favicon.ico	31-12-2010 07:40	Icon	198 KB
index.php	16-10-2022 12:35	PHP Source File	29 KB
test_sockets.php	21-09-2015 17:30	PHP Source File	1 KB
testmysql.php	17-06-2021 15:48	PHP Source File	1 KB

C.

Desktop	wamplangues	30-09-2023 20:13	File folder
*index.html - Notepad			
File	Edit	Format	View Help
Hello World			
noindex.php			
	16-10-2022 12:35	PHP Source File	29 KB

Step 6 :

A.

The screenshot shows the Wampserver control panel. On the left, a sidebar menu for Apache 2.4.54.2 includes options like Version, Service administration 'wampapache64', Apache settings, Apache modules, Apache Tools, and Alias directories. Below this is a 'Files & Documentation' section with links to httpd.conf, httpd-vhosts.conf (which is selected), Apache error log (1.17 KiB), Apache access log (62 B), and Apache documentation. On the right, the main Wampserver interface displays the status of various services: Apache 2.4.54.2, PHP 8.0.26, MySQL 8.0.31, and MariaDB 10.10.2. It also shows links to Localhost, PhpMyAdmin, Adminer 4.8.1, Your VirtualHosts, and Help -> MariaDB - MySQL. At the bottom, there are buttons for Services, Start All Services, Stop All Services, and Restart All Services. A Notepad window titled 'httpd-vhosts.conf - Notepad' is open, displaying the following configuration code:

```
# Virtual Hosts
#
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName localhost
    ServerAlias localhost
    DocumentRoot "${INSTALL_DIR}/www"
    <Directory "${INSTALL_DIR}/www/">
        Options +Indexes +Includes +FollowSymLinks +MultiViews
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

B.

The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. The left window is the 'Windows Defender Firewall' settings page, showing network status (Private networks: Not connected, Guest or public networks: Connected), firewall state (On), incoming connections (Block all connections to apps that are not on the list of allowed apps), active public networks (SpectrumSetup-17), and notification state (Notify me when Windows Defender Firewall blocks a new app). The right window is the 'New Inbound Rule Wizard' - 'Rule Type' step, where the user is selecting the type of rule to create. The 'Port' option is selected, and the 'Protocol and Ports' dropdown shows '@FirewallAPI.dll.-80200'. The 'Actions' pane on the right lists 'Inbound Rules' with columns for Profile and Enabled, showing numerous entries like 'All', 'Yes', 'Private...', etc. A 'See also' sidebar is visible at the bottom of both windows.

Windows Defender Firewall

Help protect your PC with Windows Defender Firewall

Control Panel Home

Allow an app or feature through Windows Defender Firewall

Change notification settings

Turn Windows Defender Firewall on or off

Restore defaults

Advanced settings

Troubleshoot my network

Private networks Not connected

Guest or public networks Connected

Networks in public places such as airports or coffee shops

Windows Defender Firewall state: On

Incoming connections: Block all connections to apps that are not on the list of allowed apps

Active public networks: SpectrumSetup-17

Notification state: Notify me when Windows Defender Firewall blocks a new app

See also

Security and Maintenance

Network and Sharing Center

New Inbound Rule Wizard

Rule Type

Select the type of firewall rule to create.

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

What type of rule would you like to create?

Program Rule that controls connections for a program.

Port Rule that controls connections for a TCP or UDP port.

Predefined: @FirewallAPI.dll.-80200 Rule that controls connections for a Windows experience.

Custom Custom rule.

Next > Cancel

Actions

Inbound Rules

- New Rule...
- Filter by Profile
- Filter by State
- Filter by Group
- View
- Refresh
- Export List...
- Help

Profile Enabled

Profile	Enabled
All	Yes
All	Yes
Private...	Yes
Public	Yes
All	Yes
All	Yes
Private	Yes
All	Yes
Private	Yes
Public	Yes
Public	Yes

See also

Security and Maintenance

Network and Sharing Center

DaVinciResolvePanel
DaVinciResolveTangent
eclipse.exe
eclipse.exe
Framework Service
God of War
God of War
God of War
God of War

New Inbound Rule Wizard

>

Protocol and Ports

Specify the protocols and ports to which this rule applies.

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?

- TCP
 UDP

Does this rule apply to all local ports or specific local ports?

- All local ports
 Specific local ports:

80

Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

< Back

Next >

Cancel

New Inbound Rule Wizard

X

Name

Specify the name and description of this rule.

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Name:

My Web site

Description (optional):

My new website which is local and i am going to test it :)

< Back

Finish

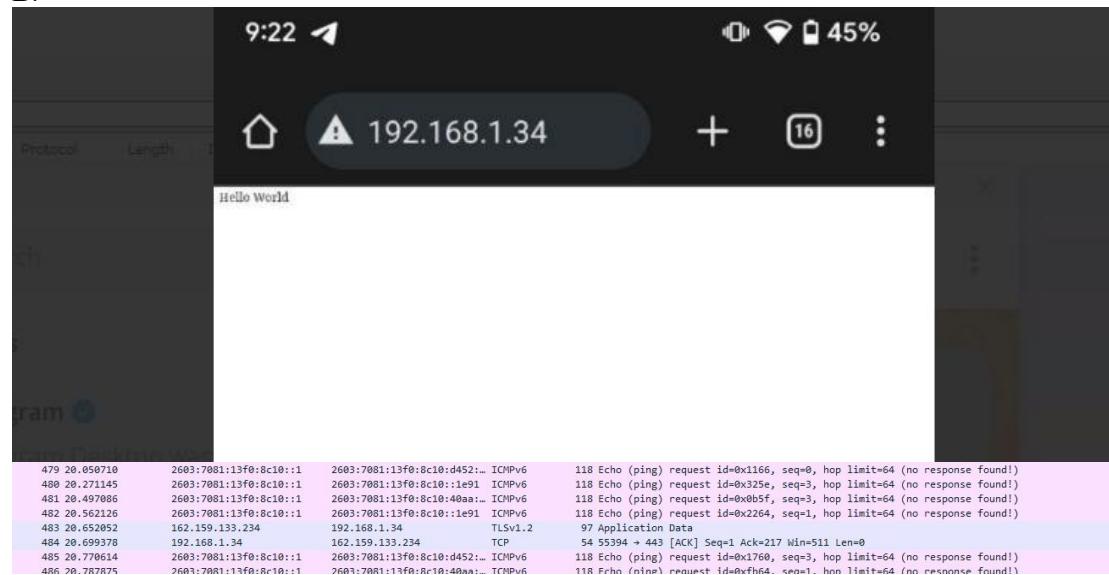
Cancel

Step 7 :

A.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
463	17.622899	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.183	TLSv1.2	96	Application Data
464	17.762426	52.43.7.183	192.168.1.34	TCP	40	443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=43 Win=228 Len=8
465	17.762439	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x1760, seq=0, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
466	17.782886	52.43.7.183	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	92	Application Data
467	17.824426	192.168.1.34	52.43.7.183	TCP	54	59897 + 443 [ACK] Seq=43 Ack=39 Win=513 Len=0
468	18.269565	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:1e91	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x325e, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
469	18.270565	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xb05f, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
470	18.588951	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	UDP	91	62467 + 443 Len=29
471	18.711257	2607:f8d0:4086:8d:208a	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	UDP	88	443 + 62467 Len=26
472	18.770315	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x1760, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
473	18.845164	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:1e91	ICMPv6	40	443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=217 Win=511 Len=0
474	18.845164	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xb05f, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
475	19.496891	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x2264, seq=0, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
476	19.562687	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:1e91	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x2264, seq=0, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
477	19.771546	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x1760, seq=2, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
478	19.788941	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xb05f, seq=2, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
479	19.788941	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xb05f, seq=2, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
480	20.272149	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:1e91	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x325e, seq=3, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
481	20.497886	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xb05f, seq=3, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
482	20.562126	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:1e91	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x2264, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
483	20.652852	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	97	Application Data
484	20.699378	192.168.1.34	162.159.133.234	TCP	54	55394 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=217 Win=511 Len=0
485	20.770614	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x1760, seq=3, hop limit=64 (no response found!)
486	20.787875	2603:7081:13f0:8c10::1	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:40aa::	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0xfbd4, seq=1, hop limit=64 (no response found!)

B.



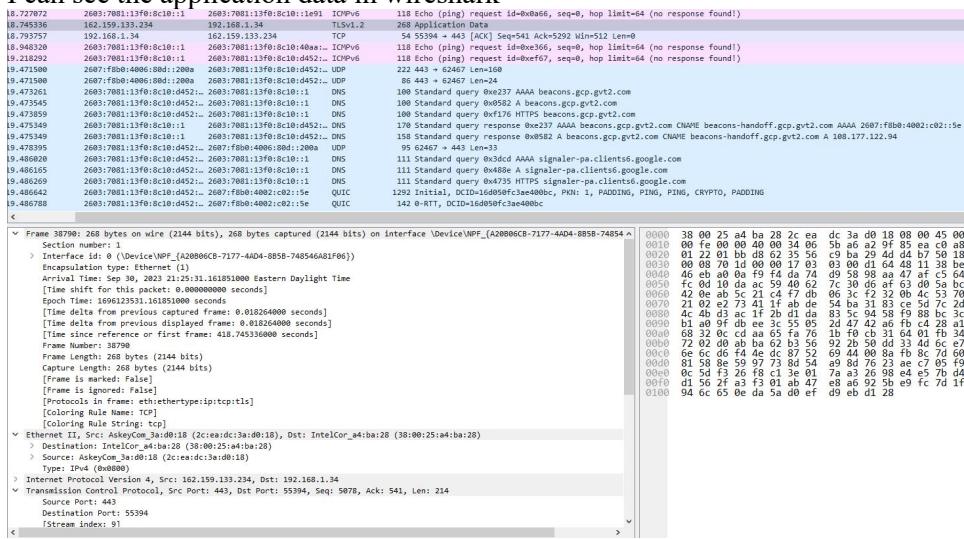
C.

I captured the Ip of my wifi in netstat through which I ran the webserver :

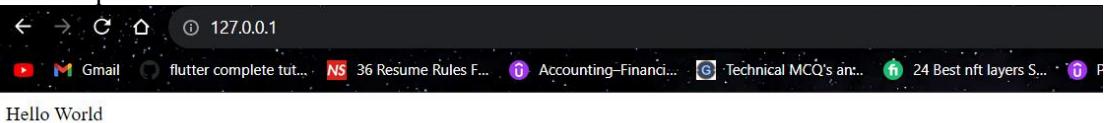
TCP	192.168.1.34:80	192.168.1.120:38966	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:80	192.168.1.120:38976	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:80	192.168.1.120:47344	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:80	192.168.1.120:56978	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:53281	52.159.126.152:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:53662	52.159.126.152:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55057	52.43.7.183:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55375	54.196.227.84:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55394	162.159.133.234:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55510	204.79.197.222:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55512	51.132.193.104:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55513	108.138.106.51:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55519	13.107.18.254:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55520	13.107.6.254:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55522	204.79.197.222:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55523	91.108.56.148:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55524	91.108.56.148:80	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55526	91.108.56.148:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55527	149.154.167.92:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55528	91.108.56.148:80	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55529	149.154.167.92:80	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55531	91.108.56.148:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55532	149.154.167.41:443	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55533	91.108.56.148:80	TIME_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55536	54.152.26.34:443	ESTABLISHED
TCP	192.168.1.34:55537	3.211.92.239:443	CLOSE_WAIT
TCP	192.168.1.34:55538	3.229.227.245:443	CLOSE_WAIT

D :

I can see the application data in wireshark



I ran loopback 127.0.0.1 in web browser :

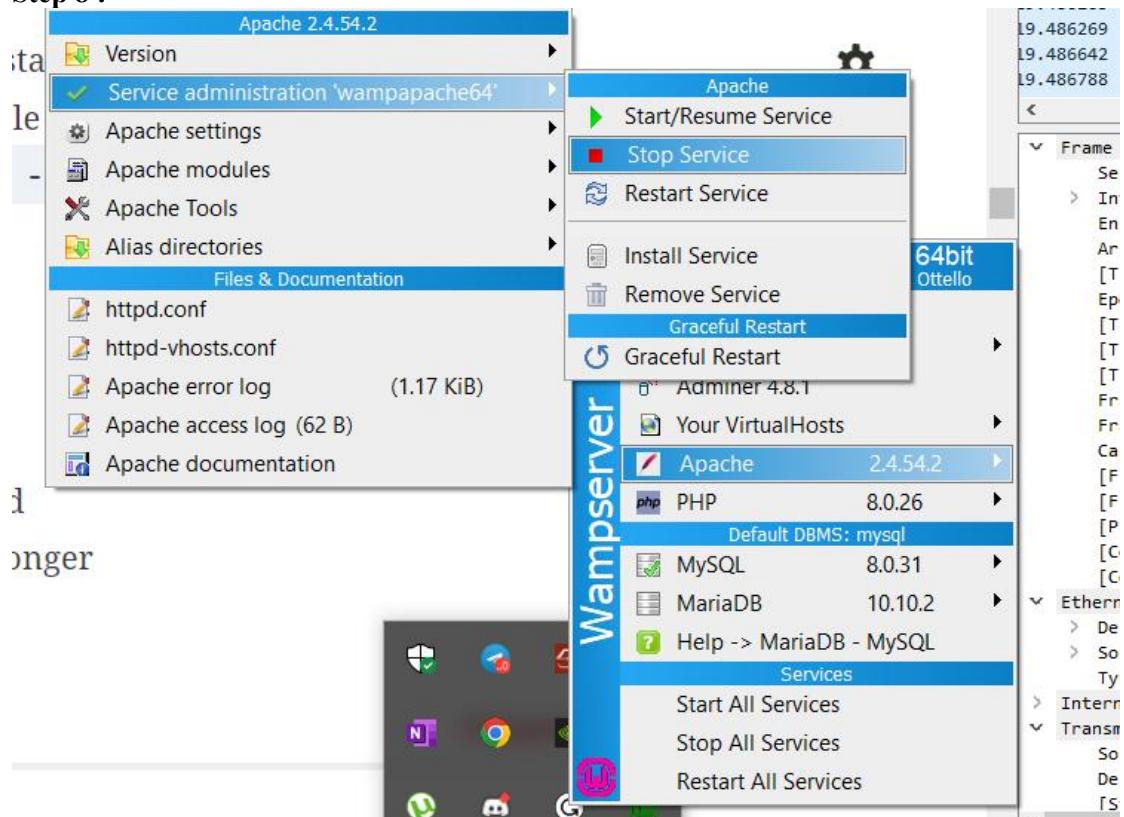


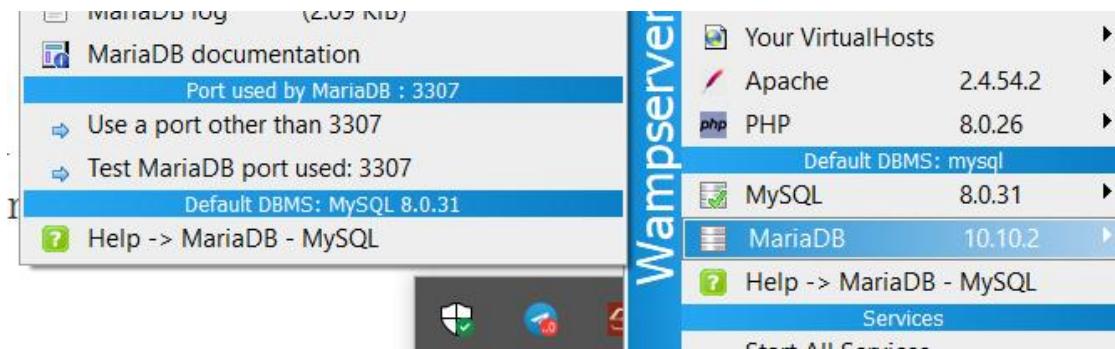
E.

18.745336 162.159.133.234 192.168.1.34 TLSv1.2 268 Application Data
18.793757 192.168.1.34 162.159.133.234 TCP 54 55394 → 443 [ACK] Seq=541 Ack=5292 Win=512 Len=0

From this we can see TCP is Client and TLSv1.2 is server which say 268 Application Data.

Step 8 :





It seems like Maria DB runs on port 3307 even though we stopped apache web server. Now lets check with netstat -an to capture it.

```
TCP      [::]:3307          [::]:0          LISTENING
```

We can see port 3307 is still listening.

Step 9 :

Active Connections

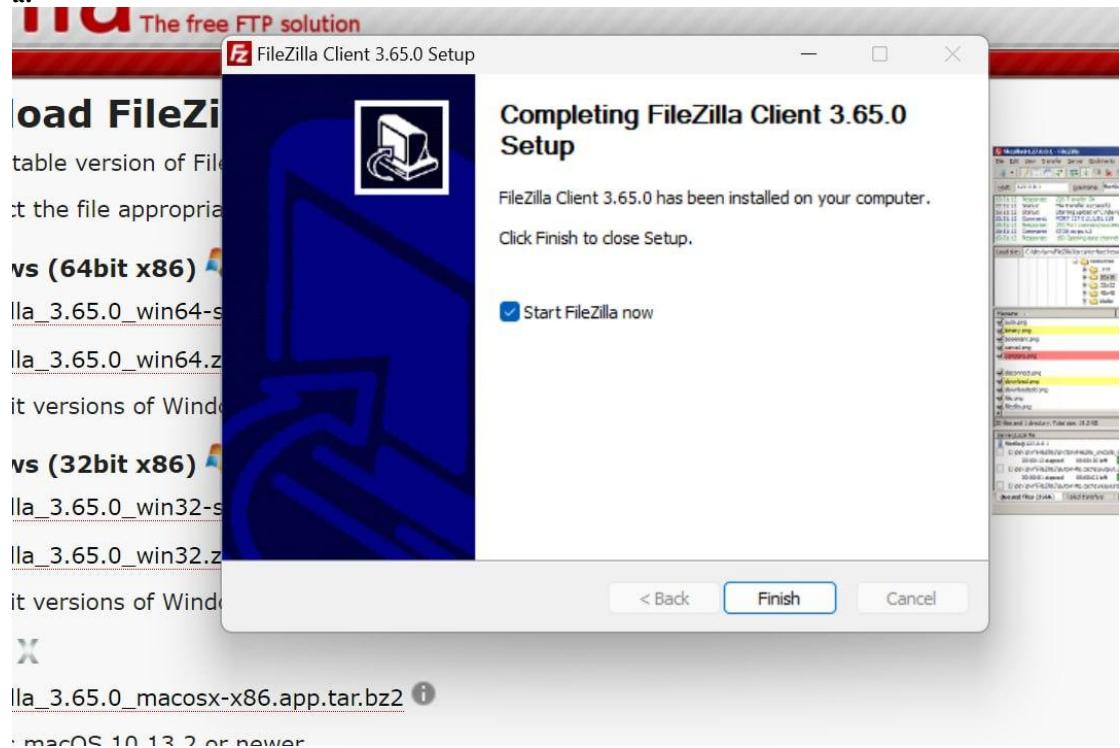
Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:902	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:8123	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING

It simply means there is no port 80 is running as we stopped the apache service. So it is no more like it showed in step 2.

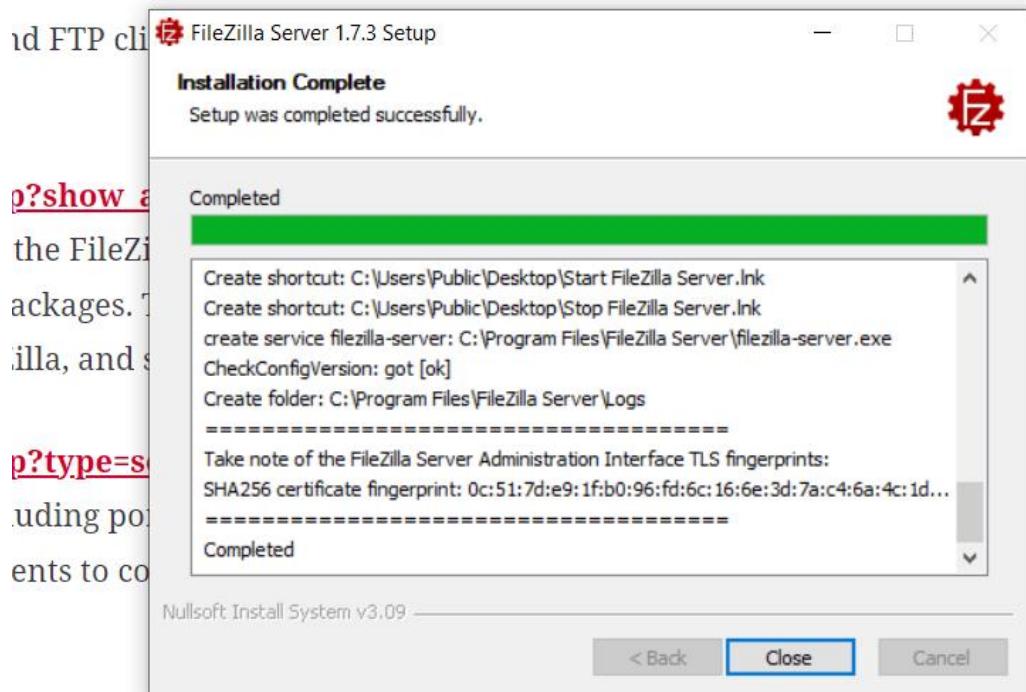
Exercise : 8. 04 :

Step 1 :

a.

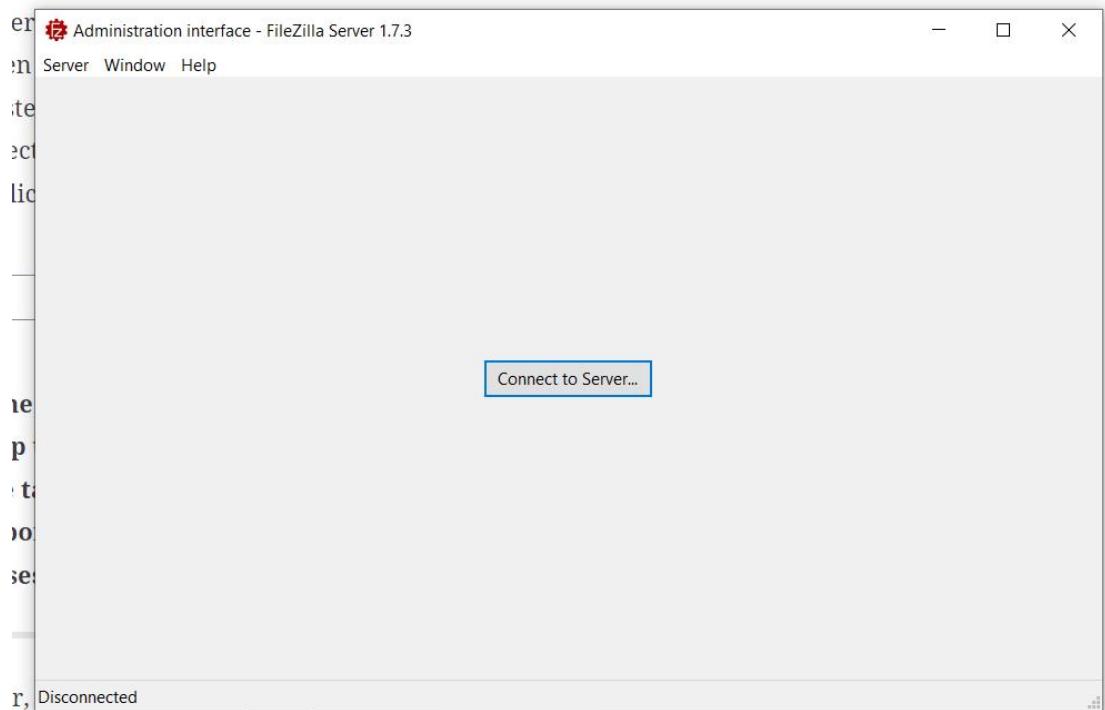


B.



lly on the system running the

C.



Administration interface - FileZilla Server 1.7.3			
Server	Window	Help	
Date/Time	Info	Type	Message
30-09-2023 23:27:47	Admin UI	Status	Successfully connected to server 127.0.0.1:14148. Server's version is 1.7.3, run...
Date/Time	Session ID	Protocol	Host
Username	Transfer		

D.

```
C:\Users\dinot>netstat -an
```

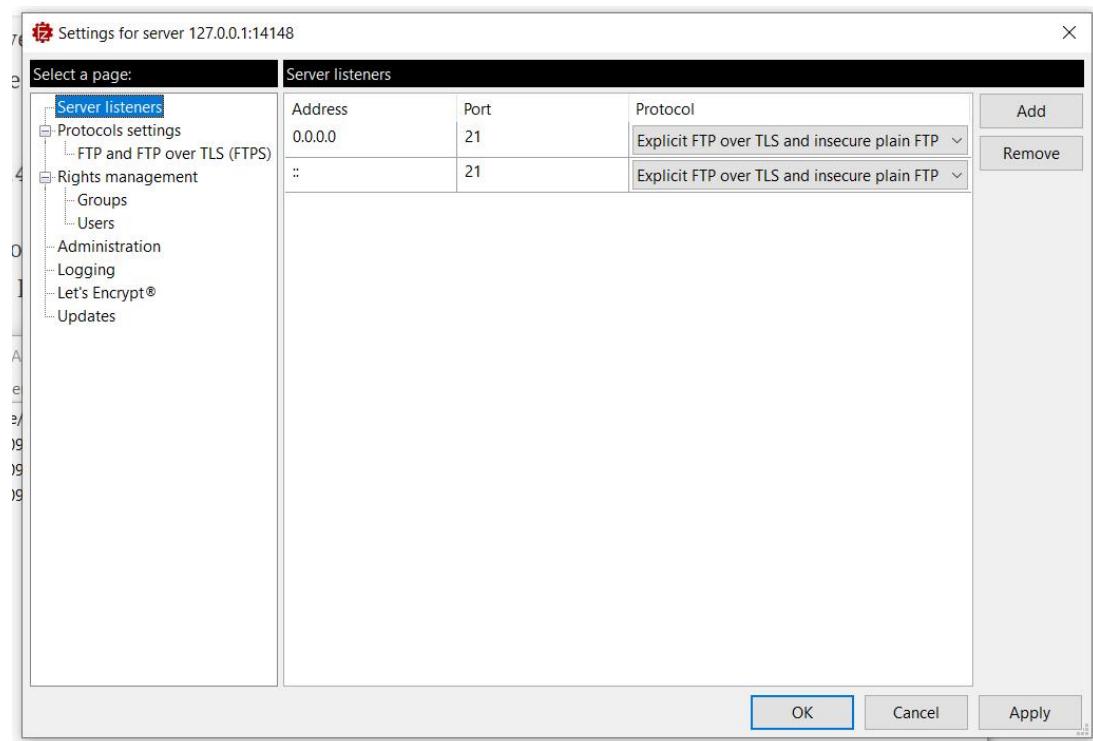
Active Connections

Proto	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	0.0.0.0:21	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING
TCP	0.0.0.0:902	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING

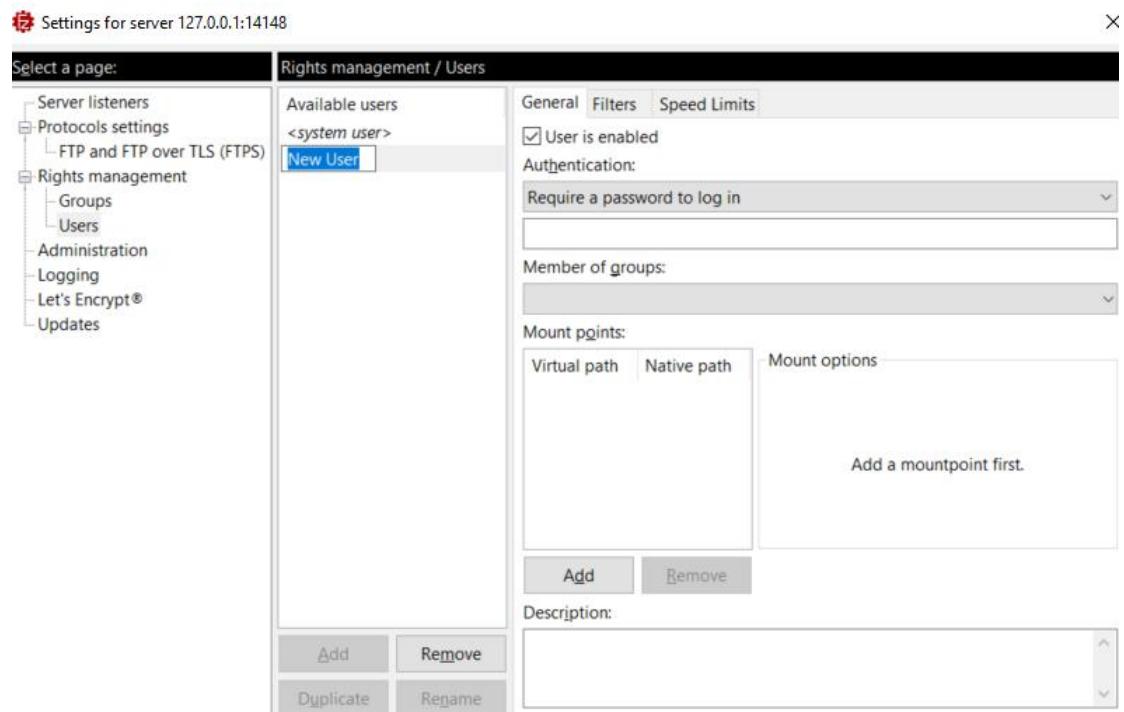
As FTP server is started in this system and it will work with any IP bound with this system.
And Loop back server is started too for listening back to the server for testing purposes.

Step 2 :

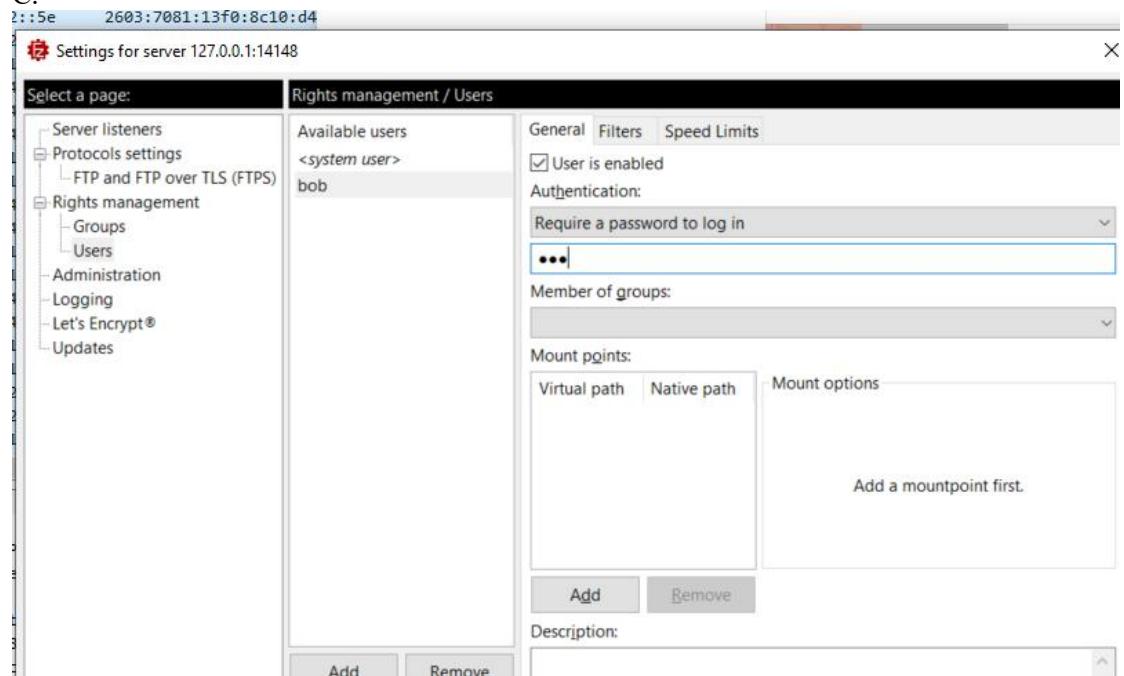
A.



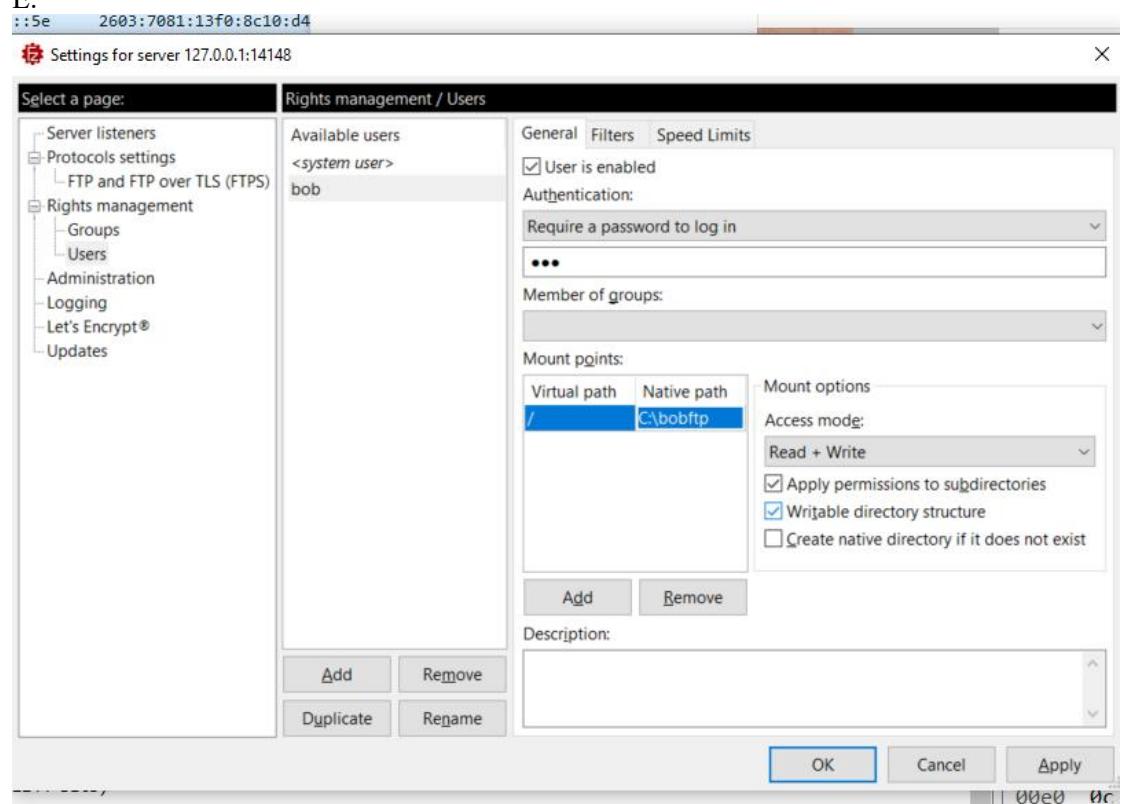
B.



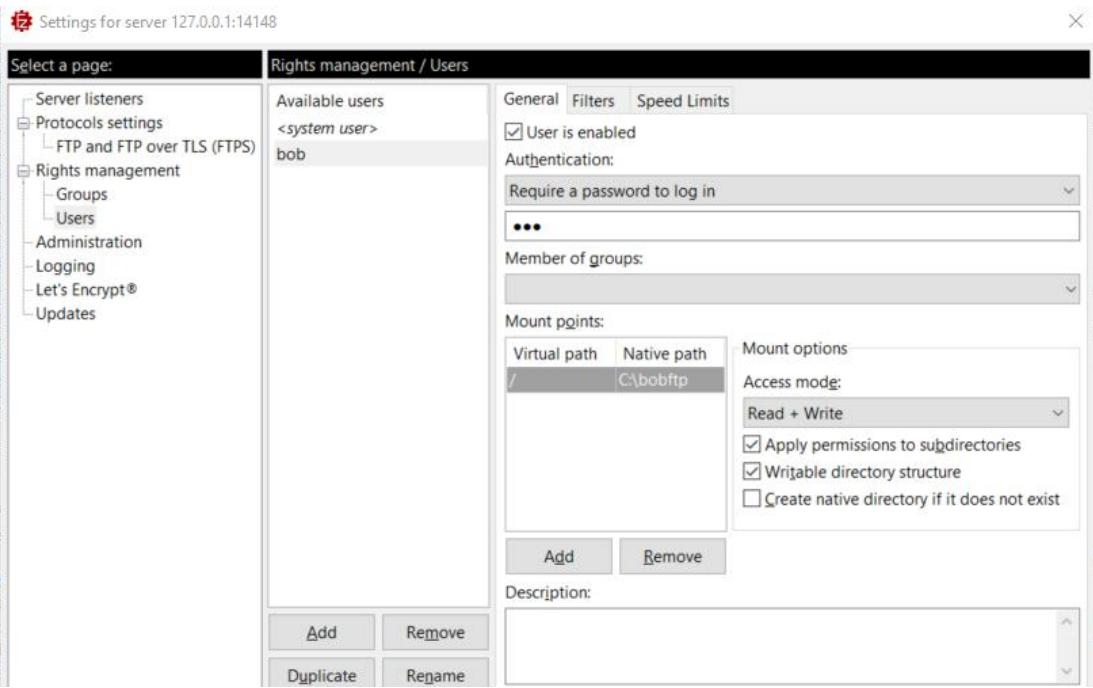
C.



E.



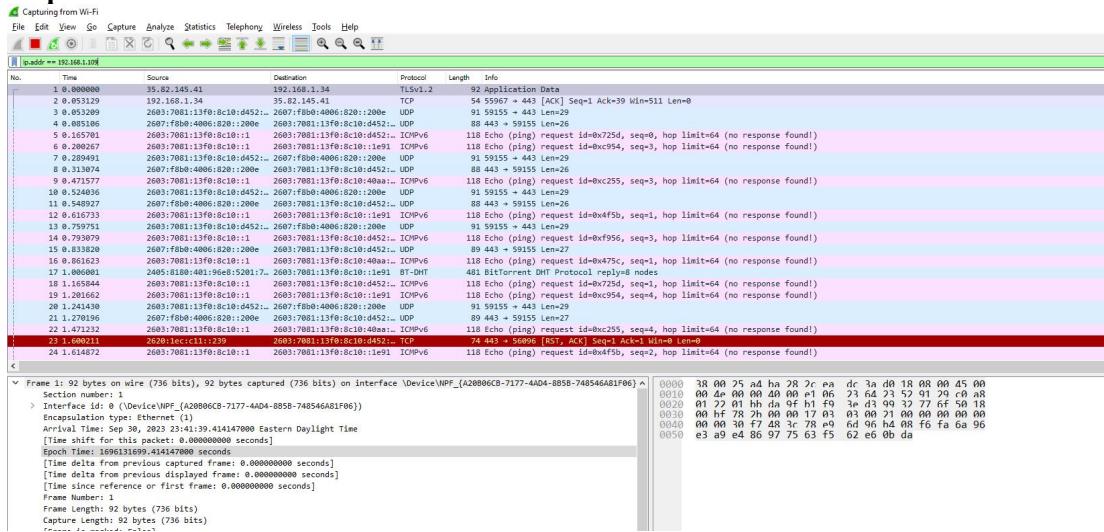
F.



Step 3 :

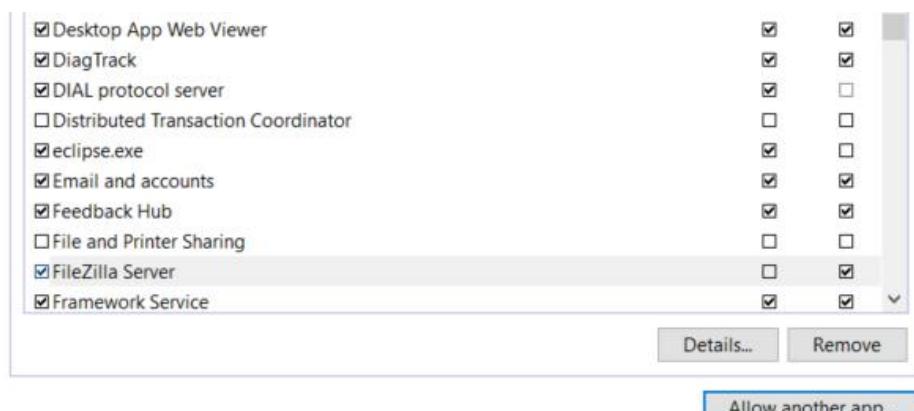


Step 4 :



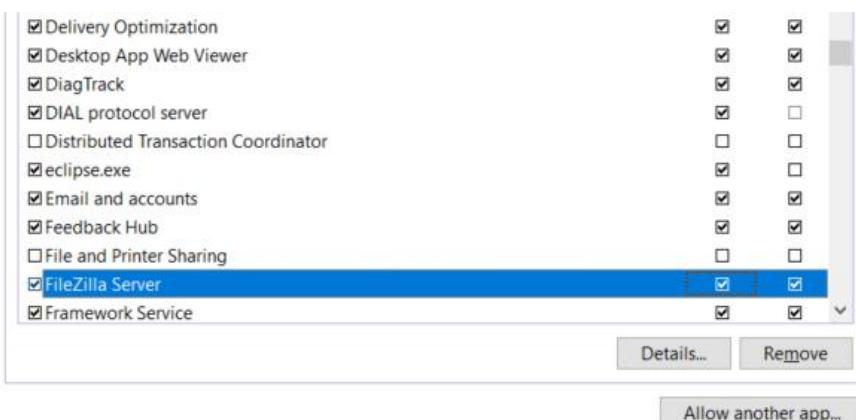
Step 5 :

I.



FileZilla added successfully

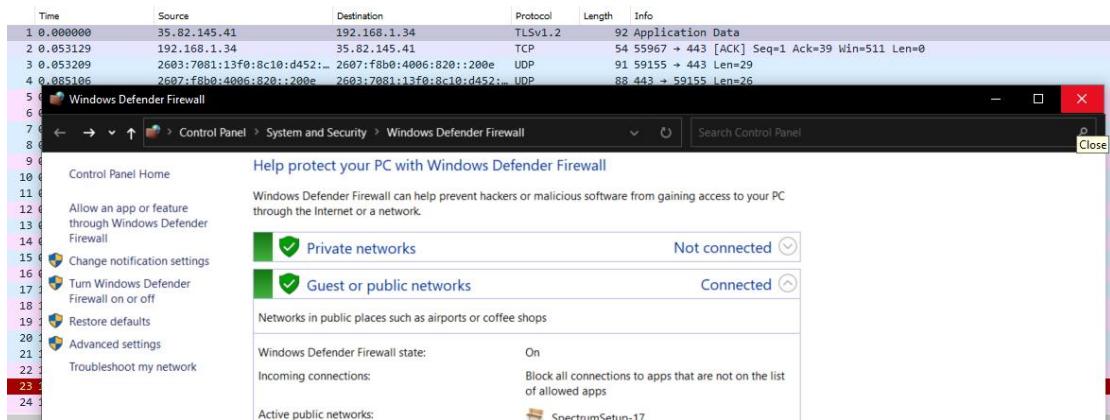
J.



K.



L.



M.

```
C:\ Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3448]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh advfirewall set global StatefulFTP disable
Ok.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Step 6 :

C.

bob@192.168.1.34 - FileZilla

File Edit View Transfer Server Bookmarks Help

Host: 192.168.1.34 Username: bob Password: Port: Quickconnect

Status: Connecting to 192.168.1.34:21...

Status: Connection established, waiting for welcome message...

Status: Initializing TLS...

Local site: C:\Users\SWATHY R\

Remote site:

- SWATHY R
- Windows
- D: (DATA)
- E: (New Volume)
- F: (New Volume)

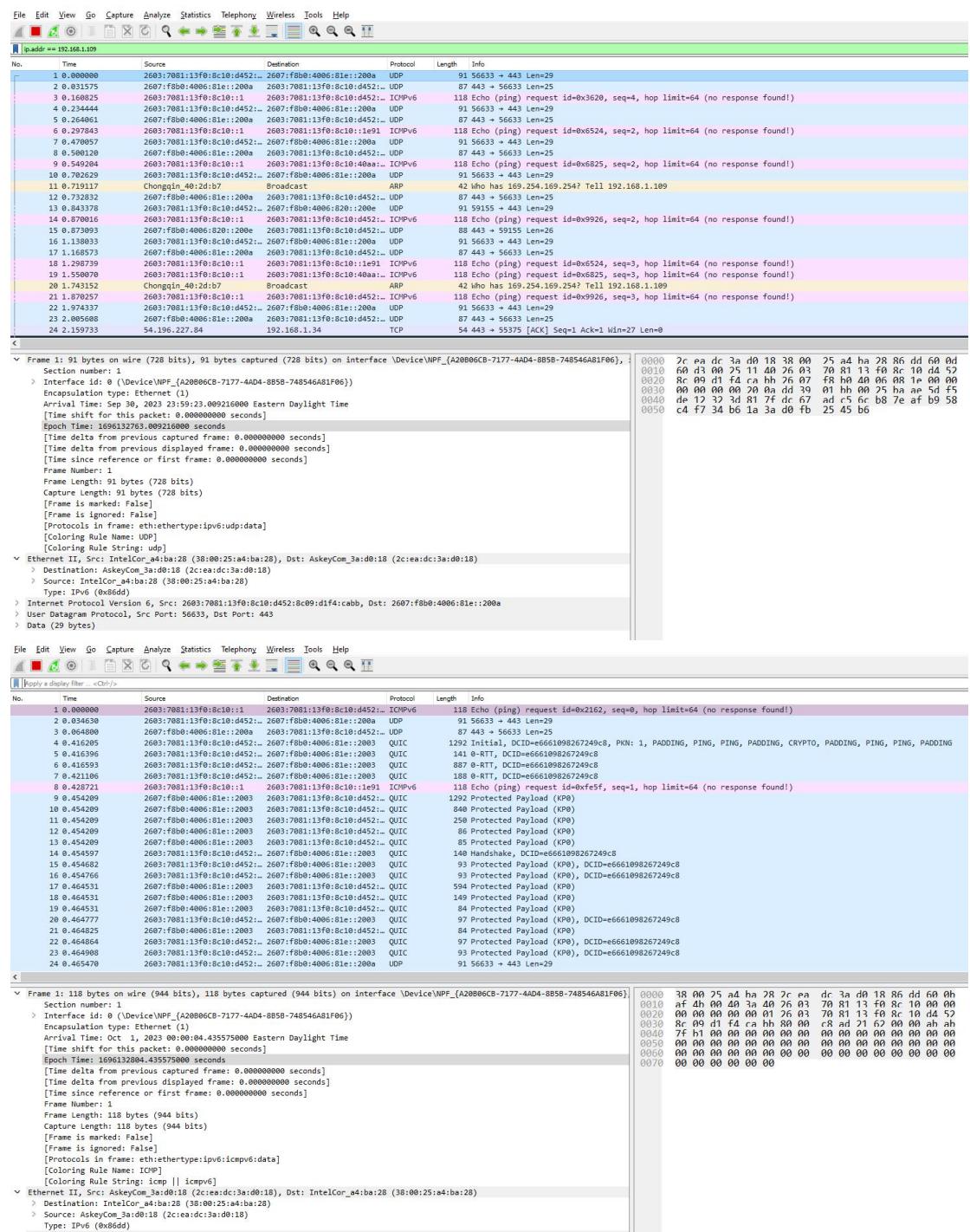
Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified	Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last mod...	Permis...
----------	----------	----------	---------------	----------	----------	----------	-------------	-----------

D.

```
1 Status: Logged in
Status: Retrieving directory listing...
Status: Directory listing of "/" successful
```

Step 7 :

A.



With Ip address and without IP address

B.

```
C:\Windows\System32>netstat -an

Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address        State
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135           0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445           0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1031          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:2869          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:5040          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:8000          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:8089          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:8191          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:9999          0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49664         0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49665         0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49666         0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49667         0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:49672         0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1290         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1291         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1293         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1294         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1303         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    127.0.0.1:1304         127.0.0.1:8191       ESTABLISHED
```

C.

```
TCP  127.0.0.1.89881      127.0.0.1.55527      ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:21       192.168.1.109:3661    ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:139       0.0.0.0:0             LISTENING
TCP  192.168.1.34:53281     52.159.126.152:443   ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:53662     52.159.126.152:443   ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:55375     54.196.227.84:443   ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:55523     91.108.56.148:443   ESTABLISHED
TCP  192.168.1.34:55551     162.159.122.224:443  ESTABLISHED
```

Port 21 is used as we can see in our first line.

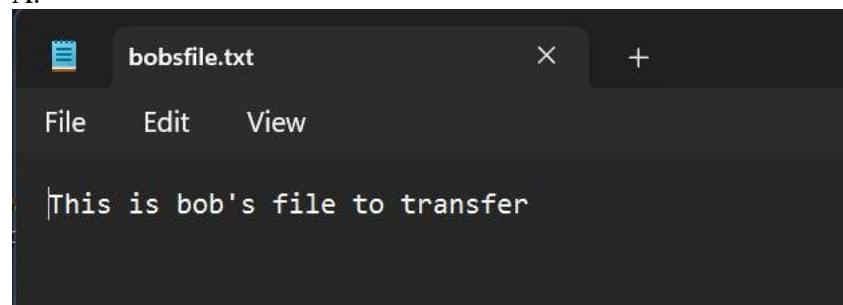
D.

Port 3661 is used for FTP Client as we can see in this IP address

```
TCP  192.168.1.34:21       192.168.1.109:3661    ESTABLISHED
```

Step 8 :

A.



B.

status: Retrieving directory listing of "/"...
status: Directory listing of "/" successful

The screenshot shows the FileZilla interface with two panes. The left pane, 'Local site:', displays a tree view of files and folders under 'C:\Users\SWATHY R\Desktop', including 'Desktop', 'GRE', 'MindMap_Shivani', 'PRINTOUT FOR VISA', 'Quantum', and 'Report Print'. The right pane, 'Remote site:', shows a single folder named '/' containing a file named 'bobsfile.txt'. Below the panes are two tables of file transfers:

Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last modified
PRINTOUT FOR ...		File folder	29-05-2023...
Quantum		File folder	23-06-2023...
Report Print		File folder	06-12-2022...
RIT		File folder	10-09-2023...
24507805.pdf	191,782	Microsoft E...	07-08-2023...
bobsfile.txt	30	Text Docum...	01-10-2023...
CA3-revision.pdf	184,271	Microsoft E...	26-01-2023...
CA3_DA_E0119...	2,528,...	Microsoft ...	18-10-2022...

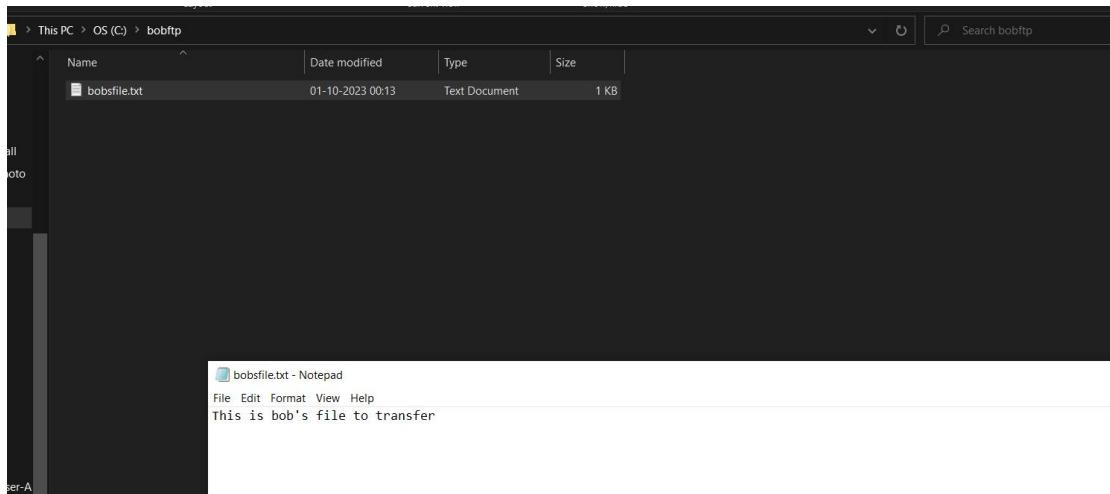
Filename	Filesize	Filetype	Last mod...	Permis...	Owner/...
..					
bobsfile.txt	30	Text D...	01-10-20...		

At the bottom, status messages indicate: 'elected 1 file. Total size: 30 bytes' on the left and '1 file. Total size: 30 bytes' on the right.

Step 9 :

The screenshot shows the 'Administration interface - FileZilla Server 1.7.3' window with a log table. The table has columns: Date/Time, Info, Type, and Message. The log entries are as follows:

Date/Time	Info	Type	Message
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	PWD
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	257 "/" is current directory.
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	TYPE A
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	200 Type set to A
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	PASV
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,34,219,225)
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	STOR bobsfile.txt
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	150 About to start data transfer.
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	226 Operation successful
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	TYPE I
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	200 Type set to I
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	PASV
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,1,34,219,226)
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Comma...	MLSD
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	150 About to start data transfer.
01-10-2023 00:13:31	FTP Session 4 192.168.1.1...	Response	226 Operation successful



File is transferred successfully to the server.

Step 10 :

A.

FileZilla Log						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11335	765.507515	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	FTP	55	Request: \000
11821	807.333200	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	FTP	131	Response: 220-FileZilla Server 1.7.3
11822	807.337210	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	FTP	64	Request: AUTH TLS
11823	807.338390	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	FTP	90	Response: 234 Using authentication type TLS.

We can see here source is client and transferred to server through FTP protocol

B.

TCP	192.168.1.34:21	192.168.1.109:3661	ESTABLISHED
-----	-----------------	--------------------	-------------

Connection is established.

C,D :

11846	807.422568	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	95	Application Data
11847	807.425811	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	82	Application Data
11848	807.425969	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	327	Application Data
11849	807.426123	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	126	Application Data
11851	807.431524	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	95	Application Data
11852	807.431931	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	111	Application Data
11856	807.441194	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	763	Client Hello
11857	807.441722	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	252	Server Hello
11858	807.441756	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	60	Change Cipher Spec
11859	807.441811	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	103	Application Data
11860	807.441827	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	128	Application Data
11863	807.448345	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	60	Change Cipher Spec
11864	807.448345	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	128	Application Data
11865	807.448345	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	106	Application Data
11870	807.448746	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	78	Application Data
11872	807.449047	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	102	Application Data
11875	807.470156	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	84	Application Data
11876	807.470356	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	95	Application Data
11877	807.476263	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	82	Application Data
11878	807.476409	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	327	Application Data
11879	807.476560	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	126	Application Data
11881	807.481837	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	82	Application Data
11882	807.482162	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.109	TLSv1.3	111	Application Data
11886	807.489264	192.168.1.109	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.3	763	Client Hello
12002	814.268922	149.154.167.223	192.168.1.34	SSL	207	Continuation Data
12012	815.055155	149.154.167.223	192.168.1.34	SSL	159	Continuation Data
12016	815.466215	162.159.133.234	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	97	Application Data
12024	815.898422	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452:...	2600:1408:c400:1d::17d4:f...	TLSv1.2	5659	Application Data
12025	815.898488	2603:7081:13f0:8c10:d452:...	2600:1408:c400:1d::17d4:f...	TLSv1.2	1479	Application Data

As we can see application data, Cipher spec and client hello and other information has been shared successfully.

Port 21 and 3661 is used by server and client.

Step 11 :

Having port 20 specifically for transferring data raised the security concerns and change of

being attacked on that port was higher and the firewall tends to restrict the data and chances of blocking the connection is higher created issues for users to connect to server and data establishment.

Introduction of passive File transfer mode is broadly used now, server can establish a dynamic port in this case above we can see 3661 port file transfer by the client. So this dynamic establishment of port is far better and widely used.

Therefore port 20 is no longer used.

Exercise : 8. 05 :

Step 1 :

```
C:\Users\binot>ping www.flcc.edu
```

Pinging www.flcc.edu [192.156.234.2] with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.156.234.2:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

```
C:\Users\binot>
```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2762	26.274697	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2763	26.274697	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2764	26.274697	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2765	26.274697	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2766	26.274697	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2767	26.274774	192.156.234.1	192.156.234.2	TCP	54	54176 + 443 [ACK] Seq=3454 Ack=530881 Win=131584 Len=0
2768	26.274774	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2769	26.274866	192.168.1.34	192.156.234.2	TCP	54	54176 + 443 [ACK] Seq=3454 Ack=532244 Win=131584 Len=0
2770	26.274866	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2771	26.290854	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2772	26.290854	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2773	26.290991	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2774	26.291982	Nightowl_4a:fb:6c	Broadcast	ARP	60	Who has 192.168.1.14? (ARP Probe)
2775	26.291982	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.14?	TCP	1164	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
2776	26.291982	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.14?	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26883 Len=0 MSS=1432 SACK_PERM WS=256
2777	26.294836	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2778	26.295158	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2779	26.295969	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2780	26.295991	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2781	26.296144	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2782	26.302037	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2783	26.311844	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	168	544180 + 5443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0
2784	26.318457	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	54	5441 + 54147 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
2785	26.311842	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record
2786	26.311842	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TLSv1.2	1486	Ignored Unknown Record

Step : 2

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
431	25.308637	192.168.1.34	192.156.234.2	TCP	66	54278 + 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
455	25.432780	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	66	5443 + 54278 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1432 SACK_PERM WS=128
456	25.432844	192.168.1.34	192.156.234.2	TCP	54	54278 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0

First step it is [SYN] flag and second step [SYN] flag with [ACK] acknowledgement, and final step is [ACK]

These are three flags for three way handshake

Step 3 :

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
Frame 431: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\WPF_{A20806CB-7177-4A04-8858-748546A81F06} (Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_a4:ba:28 (38:00:25:a4:ba:28), Dst: AskKeyCom_3a:d0:18 (2c:ea:dc:3a:d0:18))					0000	2c ea dc 3a d0 18 38 00 25 a4 ba 28 00 45 00
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_a4:ba:28 (38:00:25:a4:ba:28), Dst: AskKeyCom_3a:d0:18 (2c:ea:dc:3a:d0:18)					0010	81 06 00 25 11 40 26 03 70 81 13 f0 8c 10 d0 52
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2603:7081:1:3f0:8:c10:d452:, Dst: 2608:141b:9000:1725:7ba0					0020	00 00 00 00 29 0a e3 97 01 bb 00 25 ad 4e 07
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 58263, Dst Port: 443					0030	51 Client Hello
> Data (29 bytes)					0040	1b fa 8d 28 d2 f3 40 58 7c 06 33 dc 93 81 e8 ad
					0050	8e f2 10 c1 74 b3 f1 7b 61 73

Sequence is 0 and HEX values are 82 64 79 0e

Step 4 :

A.

```

Frame 451: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{A20B006CB-7177-4D4-8B5B-748546A81F06}
> Ethernet II, Src: AskeyCom_3a:d0:18 (2c:ea:dc:3a:d0:18), Dst: IntelCor_44:ba:28 (38:00:25:a4:ba:28)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.156.234.2, Dst: 192.168.1.34
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 54278, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0
Source Port: 443
Destination Port: 54278
[Stream index: 12]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
[TCP Segment Len: 8]
Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
Sequence Number (raw): 2123289586
[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment Number (raw): 2187622671
100... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
> Flags: 0x012 (SYN, ACK)
Window: 29200
[Calculated window size: 29200]
Checksum: 0xdec [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent Pointer: 0
Options: (12 bytes)
> [[Timestamp Options], Maximum segment size, No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), SACK permitted, No-Operation (NOP), Window scale]
> [[SEQ/ACK analysis]]

```

Hex value is 7e 8e d3 f2

B.

```

Frame 455: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{A20B006CB-7177-4D4-8B5B-748546A81F06}
> Ethernet II, Src: AskeyCom_3a:d0:18 (2c:ea:dc:3a:d0:18), Dst: IntelCor_44:ba:28 (38:00:25:a4:ba:28)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.156.234.2, Dst: 192.168.1.34
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 54278, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0
Source Port: 443
Destination Port: 54278
[Stream index: 12]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
[TCP Segment Len: 8]
Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
Sequence Number (raw): 2123289586
[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment Number (raw): 2187622671
100... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
> Flags: 0x012 (SYN, ACK)
Window: 29200
[Calculated window size: 29200]
Checksum: 0xdec [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]

```

Acknoledgement number is 82 64 79 0f

Yes it is 0e + 1 = 0f from step 3.

Step 5 :

```

Frame 456: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{A20B006CB-7177-4D4-8B5B-748546A81F06}
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_44:ba:28 (38:00:25:a4:ba:28), Dst: AskeyCom_3a:d0:18 (2c:ea:dc:3a:d0:18)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.156.234.2, Dst: 192.168.1.34
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 54278, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 8
Source Port: 54278
Destination Port: 443
[Stream index: 12]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
[TCP Segment Len: 8]
Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Sequence Number (raw): 2187622671
[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment Number (raw): 2123289586
0101... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
Window: 514
[Calculated window size: 131584]

```

Acknowledgement hex value is 7e 8e d3 f3

F2 + 1 = f3

Step 6 :

Four number in Hex

SYN = 82 64 79 0e (Acknowledgment number), 7e 8e d3 f2 (Sequence Number)

SYN, ACK = 82 64 79 0f

ACK = 7e 8e d3 f3 (Acknowledgement number)

X = 82 64 79 0e

X+1 = 82 64 79 0f

Y = 7e 8e d3 f2

Y+1 = 7e 8e d3 f3

It show cases the three way handshake happened.

Step 7 :

tcp Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]																	
<hr/>																	
0	38	00	25	a4	ba	28	2c	ea	dc	3a	d0	18	08	00	45	00	
0	00	28	4f	ad	40	00	30	06	8e	b9	c0	9c	ea	02	c0	a8	
0	01	22	01	bb	d4	06	7e	8e	d3	f3	82	64	7b	14	50	10	
0	00	ed	1c	c1	00	00											
<hr/>																	
<hr/>																	
81F06}	0000	38	00	25	a4	ba	28	2c	ea	dc	3a	d0	18	08	00	45	00
81F06}	0010	00	28	52	ad	40	00	30	06	8b	b9	c0	9c	ea	02	c0	a8
81F06}	0020	01	22	01	bb	d4	06	7e	8e	d4	ce	82	64	7e	23	50	10
81F06}	0030	00	f7	18	cd	00	00										
<hr/>																	
<hr/>																	
06}	0000	38	00	25	a4	ba	28	2c	ea	dc	3a	d0	18	08	00	45	00
06}	0010	00	28	54	ad	40	00	30	06	89	b9	c0	9c	ea	02	c0	a8
06}	0020	01	22	01	bb	d4	06	7e	8e	d4	f4	82	64	7e	49	50	10
06}	0030	00	f7	18	81	00	00										

Series of acknowledgement from TCP handshakes.

Step 8 :

505 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=423 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
512 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=1871 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
513 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=3383 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
514 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	UDP	86 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=4959 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
515 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=4787 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
516 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=6189 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
517 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=7631 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
518 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	1486 443 → 54278 [ACK] Seq=7663 Ack=1339 Win=31616 Len=1432 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
518 25.905997	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	54 54278 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1339 Ack=9093 Win=131584 Len=0

PSH feedback for pushing and FIN for tearing of connection properly

632 25.735811	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	54 443 → 54354 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=30336 Len=0
633 25.735811	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	54 [TCP Dup ACK 632#1] 443 → 54354 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=30336 Len=0
634 25.736426	192.156.234.2	192.168.1.34	TCP	54 443 → 54354 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=30336 Len=0
635 25.736438	192.168.1.34	192.156.234.2	TCP	54 54354 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2 Win=131584 Len=0
636 25.736525	192.168.1.34	192.156.234.2	TCP	54 54354 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2 Win=131584 Len=0

Lab Analysis :

1. I think both protocols has its pros and cons. TCP is like formal connection and UDP behaves informally but both serves their purpose based on the scenarios and they are used accordingly.

TCP establishes the Handshake three way before sending the packets to cross check, so that the frames won't go missing in the connection makes it reliable connection and ends with FIN acknowledgement.

Whereas UDP is connectionless, it works with independent frames they have less overhead and used for streaming services and DHCP and DNS etc. Frames may reach and some may not does not affect the application. This is ensure the safety of the service and UDP sometimes seems to be better for some applications.

So it depends on the application we are using which will determine the protocol accordingly.

2. Logical ports are like tap of water in house, we can lot of taps when we want particular tap to give water we will open so similarly when FTP server is transferring data to client it uses port 21 and it opens it in client machine, whereas DNS will open 53 while it server communicate with client. This is how it works.

Whereas firewall can't be close or open they just filter the ports neither stop them or push them.

3. TCP handshake is main process for TCP to properly establish the connection between A and B. Three handshakes are :

- I. SYN
- II. SYN, ACK
- III. ACK

First the client will send the request to server and server gives back as ack and client sends the request again and finally server sends the ack to establish the proper connection .
This is how the three way handshake starts in TCP protocol.

4. ICMP protocol which gives echos and waits for replies to give all the details through pinging the other system.

Key Term Quiz :

- 1. Netstat -b**
- 2. TCP and UDP , ICMP and IGMP**
- 3. SMTP for sending and IMAP for receiving**
- 4. Apache HTTP server**
- 5. PORT 21**