CSP334 : Computer Networks Lab Assignment No 2 Assignment on Linux Networking Commands

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1 Problem 1:

1.1 /etc/hosts

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 iitjammu0014

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

It is used to bypass DNS resolution. Any match found in it will be used before DNS entry. It can be used to given human readable names to some local machines on a small network.

1.2 /etc/sysconfig/network

This file stores the host name and default gateway IP address.

$1.3 \hspace{0.1in}/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0$

This stores the IP address of the first ethernet interface.

1.4 /etc/default-route

This stores a default gateway i.e. the IP address/domain name of the default router.

1.5 /etc/resolv.conf

```
ammu0014:~
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
# DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
nameserver 127.0.1.1
search iitjammu.ac.in
```

It is used to store the information about the paramters of the DNS resolver which allows the system to translate human friendly domain names into IP addresses.

1.6 /etc/nsswitch.conf

```
## /etc/nsswitch.conf
## /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
# If you have the `glibc-doc-reference' and `info' packages installed, try:
# `info libc "Name Service Switch"' for information about this file.
# `info libc "Name Service Switch"'
 group:
                                 compat
 shadow:
                                 compat
                                  files
 gshadow:
                                  files mdns4_minimal [NOTFOUND=return] dns
 hosts:
                                 files
 networks:
 protocols:
                                 db files
                                db files
db files
db files
 services:
 ethers:
  грс:
                                 nis
  netgroup:
```

It is used to specify the order of name resolution, for e.g. hosts: files dns means that first check in files and if not found, then try DNS.

2 Problem 2: /etc/services

```
iitiammu0014: ~
  # Network services, Internet style
     Note that it is presently the policy of IANA to assign a single well-known port number for both TCP and UDP; hence, officially ports have two entries even if the protocol doesn't support UDP operations.
 ## Updated from http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers and other # sources like http://www.freebsd.org/cgi/cvsweb.cgi/src/etc/services . # New ports will be added on request if they have been officially assigned # by IANA and used in the real-world or are needed by a debian package. # If you need a huge list of used numbers please install the nmap package.
                                 1/tcp
7/tcp
7/udp
9/tcp
9/udp
11/tcp
13/tcp
                                                                                                # TCP port service multiplexer
  tcomux
  echo
                                                                sink null
sink null
  discard
 discard
systat
daytime
                                                                 users
                                 13/tcp
13/udp
15/tcp
17/tcp
18/tcp
18/udp
  daytime
netstat
  qotd
                                                                 quote
                                                                                                # message send protocol
  msp
msp
 chargen
chargen
ftp-data
ftp
fsp
ssh
                                                                ttytst source
ttytst source
                                 19/tcp
                                 19/udp
20/tcp
21/tcp
21/udp
                                                                 fspd
                                 22/tcp
22/udp
22/udp
23/tcp
25/tcp
37/tcp
37/udp
                                                                                                # SSH Remote Login Protocol
  ssh
  telnet
  smtp
time
                                                                mail
timserver
  time
                                                                 timserver
                                 39/udp
42/tcp
43/tcp
49/tcp
49/udp
                                                                                                 # resource location
  rlp
nameserver
                                                                 resource
  whois
                                                                 nicname
                                                                                                # Login Host Protocol (TACACS)
  tacacs
  tacacs
                                                                                                # Remote Mail Checking Protocol
  re-mail-ck
re-mail-ck
                                 50/tcp
50/udp
                                 53/tcp
53/udp
57/tcp
  domain
domain
                                                                                                # Domain Name Server
  мtр
  tacacs-ds
tacacs-ds
                                 65/tcp
65/udp
                                                                                                 # TACACS-Database Service
  bootps
                                                                                                # BOOTP server
  bootps
bootpc
                                 67/udp
68/tcp
                                                                                                # BOOTP client
  bootpc
tftp
gopher
                                 68/udp
                                 69/udp
70/tcp
70/udp
77/tcp
                                                                                                 # Internet Gopher
  gopher
                                                                 netrjs
  rje
finger
                                 79/tcp
80/tcp
80/udp
  http
http
link
                                                                                                # WorldWideWeb HTTP
                                                                 WWW
                                                                                                 # HyperText Transfer Protocol
                                 87/tcp
88/tcp
                                                                 ttylink
                                                                 kerberos5 krb5 kerberos-sec
kerberos5 krb5 kerberos-sec
  kerberos
                                                                                                                                # Kerberos v5
```

2.1 Use

This file provides the details of the port no. associated with a service and thus when the packet is sent from the local machine, the port no. is attached from this file.

2.2 Layer

It uses the transport layer as that provides process-to-process message delivery.

2.3 Port numbers

The port numbers shown are ONLY **well-known** port numbers. This is because we must know the port number on the remote machine before sending a request using transport layer, so they are recognized through this file.

3 Problem 3: Basic linux commands

S.No	Name	Purpose	App.	Trans	Network
		_	Layer	- port	Layer
			Pro-	Layer	Proto-
			tocol	Pro-	col
				tocol	
1	arp	It is used to convert the IP	-	-	-
		address to the Physical ad-			
		dress or the MAC address.			
2	arping	It is used to send ARP re-	_	-	ARP
		quests to a machine on lo-			
		cal network. In response, we			
		get the physical address of			
		the machine.			
3	ifconfig	It basically tells about the	_	-	-
		network interfaces and the			
		assigned IP address to the			
		local machine.			
4	tcpdump	It is used to capture pack-	_	-	-
		ets on a network interface			
		and the type of packets to			
		be captured can be defined			
		on the protocol or IP ad-			
		dresses associated.			
5	ping	It is used to test the ability	_	ICMP	IP
		of the source computer to			
		reach a specified destination			
		computer. It sends ICMP			
		request messages to the des-			
		tination computer.			
6	netstat	It is used to display routing	_	_	_
		tables, active TCP connec-			
		tions and some other net-			
		work protocol stats.			
7	route	It is used to modify the net-	_	_	_
		work routing tables.			

4 Problem 4: Capturing tcpdump traffic

```
l at Blu
                                                                                                                  $ ping 10.10.41.131
$ sudo tcpdump -tttt -c 10 host 10.10.41.131 -w output
                                                                                                                  PING 10.10.41.131 (10.10.41.131): 56 data bytes
cpdump: data link type PKTAP
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=85.436 ms
topdump: listening on pktap, link-type PKTAP (Apple DLT_PKTAP), capture size 262144 bytes
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=107.267 ms
10 packets captured
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=23.522 ms
14 packets received by filter
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=45.192 ms
0 packets dropped by kernel
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=64.031 ms
  nhilbansal at Bluecp0cod3r in ~
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=82.766 ms
$ sudo tcpdump -tttt -c 10 host 10.10.41.131 -r output
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=102.335 ms
reading from PCAP-NG file output
                                                                                                                  c64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=249.674 ms
2018-08-22 11:48:56.031299 ARP, Request who-has 10.10.41.131 (e4:02:9b:11:fb:4d (oui Unknown)) tell 10.10.41.16
                                                                                                                 c64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=146.317 ms
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=62.264 ms
4, lenath 28
2018-08-22 11:48:56.031328 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 11269, seq 0, length 64
2018-08-22 11:48:56.116080 ARP, Reply 10.10.41.131 is-at e4:02:9b:11:fb:4d (oui Unknown), length 28
                                                                                                                  --- 10.10.41.131 ping statistics ---
2018-08-22 11:48:56.116671 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 11269, seq 0, length 64
                                                                                                                  10 packets transmitted, 10 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
2018-08-22 11:48:57.033292 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 11269, seq 1, length 64
                                                                                                                  round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 23.522/96.880/249.674/60.488 ms
2018-08-22 11:48:57.140498 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 11269, seq 1, length 64
                                                                                                                  sahilbansal at Bluecph
                                                                                                                                        0cod3r in ∼
2018-08-22 11:48:58.038505 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 11269, seq 2, length 64
                                                                                                                  $ ping 10.10.41.131
2018-08-22 11:48:58.061970 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 11269, seq 2, length 64
                                                                                                                  PING 10.10.41.131 (10.10.41.131): 56 data bytes
2018-08-22 11:48:59.040632 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 11269, seq 3, length 64
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=107.837 ms
2018-08-22 11:48:59.085760 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 11269, seq 3, length 64
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=29.032 ms
       insal at Bluecp
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=51.770 ms
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=70.538 ms
$ vi output
  nilbansal at Bluecp0cod3r in ~
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=90.124 ms
$ sudo tcpdump -tttt -c 10 host 10.10.41.131 > output.txt
                                                                                                                  64 bytes from 10.10.41.131: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=111.458 ms
tcpdump: data link type PKTAP
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode
                                                                                                                  --- 10.10.41.131 ping statistics ---
listening on pktap, link-type PKTAP (Apple DLT_PKTAP), capture size 262144 bytes
                                                                                                                  6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
10 packets captured
                                                                                                                  round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 29.032/76.793/111.458/29.691 ms
                                                                                                                    hilbansal at Bluecp0cod3r in ~
14 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
  nilbansal at Bluecp0d
$ more output.txt
2018-08-22 11:49:53.862310 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 23557, seq 0, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:53.970077 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 23557, seq 0, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:54.862787 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 23557, seq 1, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:54.891759 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 23557, seq 1, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:55.863834 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 23557, seq 2, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:55.915542 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 23557, seq 2, length 64
2018-08-22 11:49:56.869063 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 23557, seq 3, length 64
```

2018-08-22 11:49:56.939537 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 23557, seq 3, length 64 2018-08-22 11:49:57.874278 IP 10.10.41.164 > 10.10.41.131: ICMP echo request, id 23557, seq 4, length 64 2018-08-22 11:49:57.964342 IP 10.10.41.131 > 10.10.41.164: ICMP echo reply, id 23557, seq 4, length 64

output.txt (END)

The options used for the tcpdump command are -tttt, to display a better time format, -c 10, to restrict the no. of packets captured to 10, and the output is redirected to a text file using > command. If we use -w option, then the file would contain data in unreadable format, which can only be recognized using -r option or using wireshark.

5 Problem 5: tcpdump -enx -w exe5.out

```
sahilbansal at Bluecp@cod3r in ~

$ sudo tcpdump -enx -w exe5.out

tcpdump: data link type PKTAP

tcpdump: listening on pktap, link-type PKTAP (Apple DLT_PKTAP), capture size 262144 bytes

^C4 packets captured

4 packets received by filter

8 packets dropped by kernel
```

The above command captures the packets in the file named **exe5.out** from the **ethernet** (**enx**) interface, because **-w** option is used. Thus, the details of packets captured is not output on the screen. Although, it shows the statistics at the end, i.e.:

- No. of packets captured
- No. of packets received by filter
- No. of packets dropped by kernel

6 Problem 6: Capture packets generated using telnet utility

6.1 Format of the packet saved:

Link Header:

```
Ethernet II, Src: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a), Dst: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)

Destination: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)

Address: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)

....0...... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)

....0 ..... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

Source: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)

Address: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)

....0 .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)

....0 .... = LG bit: Individual address (unicast)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
```

Destination Address:	Source Address:	Frame Type: IPv4
00:17:7c:7a:42:9e	00:17:7c:7a:42:8a	(0x0800)

IP Header:

```
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.10.40.174, Dst: 10.10.43.47
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
    Differentiated Services Field: 0x10 (DSCP: Unknown, ECN: Not-ECT)
        0001 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Unknown (4)
        .... ..00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0)
    Total Length: 52
    Identification: 0xdb5b (56155)
    Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
        0... = Reserved bit: Not set
        .1.. .... = Don't fragment: Set
        ..0. .... = More fragments: Not set
    Fragment offset: 0
    Time to live: 64
   Protocol: TCP (6)
    Header checksum: 0xf767 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source: 10.10.40.174
    Destination: 10.10.43.47
    [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
    [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
```

Version: 4	Header Length:	Differentiated	Total length: 52		
	20	Services: 16			
Identificat	ion: 56155	Flags: 2	Fragment Offset:		
			0		
Time to live: 64	Protocol: TCP	Header Checksum: 63335			
Source IPA: 10.10.40.174					
Destination IPA: 10.10.43.47					

TCP Header:

```
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 37148, Seq: 114, Ack: 139, Len: 0
    Source Port: 23
    Destination Port: 37148
    [Stream index: 0]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
                            (relative sequence number)
    Sequence number: 114
    Acknowledgment number: 139 (relative ack number)
    Header Length: 32 bytes
    Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
        000. .... = Reserved: Not set
        ...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
        .... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
        .... .0.. .... = ECN-Echo: Not set
        .... ..0. .... = Urgent: Not set
        .... = Acknowledgment: Set
        .... 0... = Push: Not set
        .... .... .0.. = Reset: Not set
        .... .... ..0. = Syn: Not set
         ... .... 0 = Fin: Not set
        [TCP Flags: ·····A····]
    Window size value: 227
    [Calculated window size: 29056]
    [Window size scaling factor: 128]
    Checksum: 0x8ece [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
    Urgent pointer: 0
    Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
        No-Operation (NOP)
            Type: 1
                0... = Copy on fragmentation: No
                .00. .... = Class: Control (0)
                 ...0 0001 = Number: No-Operation (NOP) (1)
        No-Operation (NOP)
            Type: 1
                0... = Copy on fragmentation: No .00. ... = Class: Control (0)
                ...0 0001 = Number: No-Operation (NOP) (1)
        Timestamps: TSval 1984648074, TSecr 4086425990
            Kind: Time Stamp Option (8)
            Length: 10
            Timestamp value: 1984648074
Timestamp echo reply: 4086425990
    [SEQ/ACK analysis]
        [This is an ACK to the segment in frame: 35]
         The RTT to ACK the segment was: 0.210504000 seconds]
        [iRTT: 0.207672000 seconds]
```

Source Port No: 23			Destination Port No: 37148			
Sequence Number: 114 (relative)						
Acknowledgement Number: 139 (relative)						
Header	Length:	Reserved	Flags: 16	Window	Size:	
32				227		
TCP Checksum: 36558			Urgent Pointer: 0			
Options: 12 bytes						

6.2 Protocol field in the IP header of the packet:

The value in this field is **TCP** and it tells which protocol will be used in the above layer as network layer forwards the packet to transport layer at the destination. In other words, it specifies the transport-layer protocol encapsulated by the datagram.

7 Problem 7: Capture ARP requests and replies using tcpdump

```
clab@litjammu0014:~

clab@litj
```

```
51 110.297028
                     Smartlin 7a:42:9e
                                           Smartlin 7a:42:8a
                                                                ARP
                                                                        42
                                                                               Who has 10.10.40.174?
Tell 10.10.43.47
Frame 51: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)
   Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
   Arrival Time: Aug 22, 2018 13:03:19.224101000 IST
   [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
   Epoch Time: 1534923199.224101000 seconds
   [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.831821000 seconds]
    [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.831821000 seconds]
    [Time since reference or first frame: 110.297028000 seconds]
   Frame Number: 51
   Frame Length: 42 bytes (336 bits)
   Capture Length: 42 bytes (336 bits)
   [Frame is marked: True]
   [Frame is ignored: False]
    [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:arp]
    [Coloring Rule Name: ARP]
   [Coloring Rule String: arp]
Ethernet II, Src: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e), Dst: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
   Destination: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
       Address: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
       .... .0. .... .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
       .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
   Source: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
       Address: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
       .... .0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
       .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
   Type: ARP (0x0806)
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
   Hardware size: 6
   Protocol size: 4
   Opcode: request (1)
   Sender MAC address: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
   Sender IP address: 10.10.43.47
   Target MAC address: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
   Target IP address: 10.10.40.174
    52 110.332071
                    Smartlin_7a:42:8a
                                         Smartlin_7a:42:9e
                                                              ARP
                                                                        42
                                                                              10.10.40.174 is at
00:17:7c:7a:42:8a
```

```
Frame 52: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits)
   Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
   Arrival Time: Aug 22, 2018 13:03:19.259144000 IST
    [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
    Epoch Time: 1534923199.259144000 seconds
    [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.035043000 seconds]
    [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.035043000 seconds]
    [Time since reference or first frame: 110.332071000 seconds]
    Frame Number: 52
   Frame Length: 42 bytes (336 bits)
    Capture Length: 42 bytes (336 bits)
    [Frame is marked: True]
    [Frame is ignored: False]
    [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:arp]
    [Coloring Rule Name: ARP]
    [Coloring Rule String: arp]
Ethernet II, Src: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a), Dst: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
   Destination: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
       Address: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
        .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
        .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
   Source: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
       Address: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
        .... ..0. .... := LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
        .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
    Type: ARP (0x0806)
Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
   Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
   Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
   Hardware size: 6
   Protocol size: 4
    Opcode: reply (2)
   Sender MAC address: Smartlin_7a:42:8a (00:17:7c:7a:42:8a)
    Sender IP address: 10.10.40.174
   Target MAC address: Smartlin_7a:42:9e (00:17:7c:7a:42:9e)
    Target IP address: 10.10.43.47
```

7.1 Frame type field in an Ethernet frame carrying an ARP request and ARP reply:

This value is ARP (0x0806) in both the request and the reply.

7.2 Frame type field in an Ethernet frame carrying an IP datagram in previous exercise:

This value is IPv4 (0x0800).

7.3 Use of frame type field:

This tells which protocol is to be used in the network layer, i.e. provides the information about the type of the payload.

8 Problem 8: Some tcpdump expressions and their meanings

8.1 tcpdump udp port 520

It captures UDP packets on port no. 520.

8.2 tcpdump -x -s 120 ip proto 89

The -x option is used to print the data in hex and the -s option defines the snaplength, i.e. the maximum bytes of data which can be captured for a packet. Here, the size is 120 bytes. The **ip proto 89** option restricts the capture of only the protocol having no. 89, i.e. OSPF (Open Shortest Path First).

8.3 tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and (ip addr2 or ip addr3)

It captures those packets which involve communication between ip address 1 and either of the ip address 2 or the ip address 3.

8.4 tcpdump -x -s 70 host ip addr1 and not ip addr2

It used to capture those packets which involve ip address 1 but do not involve ip address 2.

```
| Comparison of the Comparison
```

9 Problem 9: Analyze port numbers in telnet communication

```
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 37168, Seq:
    Source Port: 23
    Destination Port: 37168
    [Stream index: 0]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
   Sequence number: 52 (relative sequence number)
   Acknowledgment number: 123 (relative ack number)
   Header Length: 32 bytes
   Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
        000. .... = Reserved: Not set
        ...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
        .... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
        .... .0.. .... = ECN-Echo: Not set
        .... ..0. .... = Urgent: Not set
        .... ...1 .... = Acknowledgment: Set
        .... .... 0... = Push: Not set
        .... .... .0.. = Reset: Not set
```

9.1 Port numbers used:

The port no. used by the local machine is 37168 and that by the remote machine is 23.

9.2 Port number matching the one for telnet:

That of the **remote** machine matches to the port no. of telnet (23). This is because it acts like a server and must use a well-known port number for the TCP communication.

10 Problem 10: Analyzing port numbers when two telnet sessions open simultaneously

```
Clabeltijamum0014:-5 tcpdomp -n -nn 10.10.43.47 and 10.10.40.174 tcpdomp: wix00177c7af2ve: You don't have permission to capture on that device (clabeltijamum0014:-5 tolon tcpdomp -n -nn 10.10.43.47 and 10.10.40.174 (concected to 10.10.40.174... (concected to 10.10.40.174... (capture permission to capture on that device (capture permission to capture on the capture of the capture permission to capture on the capture permission to capture permission to capture on the capture permission to cap
```

packets dropped by kernel clab@iitjammu0014:~\$ sudo tcpdump -n -nn host 10.10.43.47 and 10.10.40.174 -w exe10.out tcpdump: listening on wlx00177c7a429e, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes

```
Source Port: 23
Destination Port: 37296
[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
Sequence number: 52 (relative sequence number)
Acknowledgment number: 123 (relative ack number)
Header Length: 32 bytes
Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
000. .... = Reserved: Not set
...0 .... = Nonce: Not set

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 37298,
Source Port: 23
Destination Port: 37298
[Stream index: 1]
```

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 23, Dst Port: 37296,

10.1 Port number used on the remote machine:

Sequence number: 52 (relative sequence number)

Acknowledgment number: 123 (relative ack number)

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

Header Length: 32 bytes

Port number 23 is used on the remote machine, which is the same for both the sessions.

10.2 Port number used on the local machine:

The port numbers used on the local machine for both the sessions are different and are 37296 & 37298.

10.3 Well-known port numbers and consistency:

- The range of internet-wide well-known port no is from 0 to 1023.
- The range of well-known port numbers for Unix/Linux specific service is from 0 to 1023.
- The range for a client port number is from 1024 to 65535.
- Consistency: It is not consistent with the well-known port numbers given in the /etc/services file, since this file also contains ports above no. 1024 which are still considered well-known in the file. This is because most of them are not running on the server, and thus the client can use those ports.