

Cyber security internship

Elevate Labs

Task 2: Networking Basics for Cyber Security

Basic Networking Concepts Learned

4.1 IP Address

- IP address uniquely identifies a device on a network.
- Example: 192.168.1.5 (private/local IP)

4.2 MAC Address

- MAC address is the physical hardware address of a network adapter.
- Used mainly in LAN communication.

4.3 DNS (Domain Name System)

- Converts a website name like google.com into an IP address.
- DNS is very important in cybersecurity because attackers may redirect DNS traffic.

4.4 TCP and UDP

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- Connection-oriented
- Reliable communication
- Uses handshake (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)

UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

- Connectionless
- Faster but not reliable
- Used in streaming, gaming, etc.

5. Procedure / Steps Followed

Step 1: Wireshark Installation

- Installed Wireshark on the system.
- Selected required drivers (Npcap) to capture packets.

Step 2: Capturing Live Traffic

1. Opened Wireshark
2. Selected active network interface (Wi-Fi / Ethernet)
3. Clicked **Start Capture**
4. Browsed websites and used internet services to generate traffic

Step 3: Applying Filters

To analyze specific traffic, protocol filters were used:

Protocol Filter Used

DNS dns

TCP tcp

UDP udp

HTTP http

HTTPS tls OR ssl

Step 4: TCP Three-Way Handshake Observation

To observe handshake packets:

- Applied filter: tcp
- Observed these packets:
 1. **SYN**
 2. **SYN-ACK**
 3. **ACK**

This handshake confirms that a TCP connection is successfully established.

Step 5: Plain-Text vs Encrypted Traffic

- Plain-text traffic is readable in captured packets.
- Encrypted traffic cannot be read directly.

Examples:

- **HTTP** → Plain-text traffic
- **HTTPS (TLS)** → Encrypted traffic

6. Observations / Analysis

6.1 TCP Handshake Details

I observed TCP handshake when I opened a website or used any internet service.

Packet	Meaning
SYN	Client requests connection
SYN-ACK	Server accepts connection
ACK	Client confirms connection

This is important in cybersecurity because:

- Attackers may abuse SYN packets in **SYN flood attacks (DoS attack)**.

6.2 DNS Query Analysis

To view DNS queries:

- Used filter: dns

I noticed that whenever I typed a website name, DNS query packets were generated.

Example:

- Query: A record for google.com
- Response: IP address returned by DNS server

DNS analysis is useful because:

- Suspicious domains can indicate malware activity.
 - DNS tunneling is used in data theft attacks.
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6.3 Plain-Text Traffic vs Encrypted Traffic

Plain-text traffic example (HTTP):

- Website content like URL paths and some data can be visible.

Encrypted traffic example (HTTPS/TLS):

- Only handshake and certificate details visible.
- Actual content is hidden.

This shows why HTTPS is important to prevent:

- Password sniffing
 - Session hijacking
 - Sensitive data leakage
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7. Packet Capture Saving

After capturing traffic:

1. Clicked **File** → **Save As**
2. Saved in format: **.pcapng**

Packet capture files are useful for:

- Forensic investigations
 - Security monitoring
 - Incident response evidence
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8. Key Learnings

From this task, I learned:

- How to capture and analyze network packets

- How DNS works when visiting websites
- How TCP handshake occurs in real traffic
- Difference between HTTP and HTTPS traffic
- How packet analysis supports cybersecurity investigations

9. Conclusion

This task helped me understand basic networking and how it is related to cyber security. Using Wireshark, I captured live network traffic and learned how data travels between devices. I also learned how cyber security teams check insecure traffic, DNS queries, and TCP connections



