WEEK1 ASSIGNMENT

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SECTION: K

ROLL NUMBER: 12

SEMESTER: 4th

Task 1: Linux Interface Configuration (ifconfig / IP command)

Step 1: To display status of all active network interfaces.

ifconfig (or) ip addr show

Analyze and fill the following table:

ip address table:

Interface name	IP address (IPv4 / IPv6)	MAC address
enp0s3	10.0.2.15 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce	08:00:27:62:1e:f3
lo	127.0.0.1/: :1	

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:62:1e:f3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 8745 bytes 11940552 (11.9 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4591 bytes 306055 (306.0 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 190 bytes 16184 (16.1 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 190 bytes 16184 (16.1 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Step 2: To assign an IP address to an interface, use the following command. **sudo ifconfig interface_name 10.0.your_section.your_sno netmask 255.255.255.0** (or) **sudo ip addr add 10.0.your_section.your_sno /24 dev interface_name**

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 10.0.11.12 netmask 255.255.255.0
[sudo] password for likhith:
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
         inet 10.0.11.12 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.11.255
        inet6 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 08:00:27:62:1e:f3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
         RX packets 8754 bytes 11947322 (11.9 MB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 4612 bytes 308773 (308.7 KB)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
         inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
         inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 196 bytes 16648 (16.6 KB)
         RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
         TX packets 196 bytes 16648 (16.6 KB)
         TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Step 3: To activate / deactivate a network interface, type.

sudo ifconfig interface_name down

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 down
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ifconfig
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 202 bytes 17112 (17.1 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 202 bytes 17112 (17.1 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

sudo ifconfig interface_name up

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 up
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:62:1e:f3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 8773 bytes 11949569 (11.9 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4660 bytes 314540 (314.5 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 226 bytes 19012 (19.0 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 226 bytes 19012 (19.0 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Step 4: To show the current neighbor table in kernel, type

ip neigh

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ip neigh
10.0.2.2 dev enp0s3 lladdr 52:54:00:12:35:02 REACHABLE
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

Task 2: Ping PDU (Packet Data Units or Packets) Capture

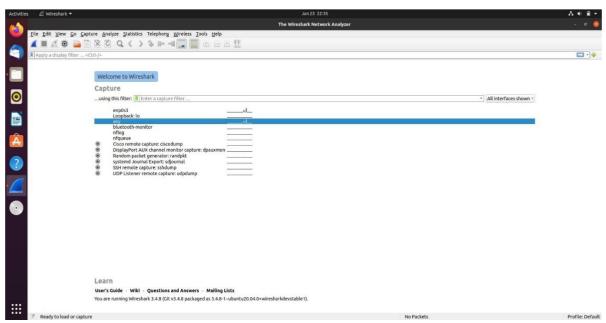
Step 1: Assign an IP address to the system (Host).

Note: IP address of your system should be 10.0.your_section.your_sno.

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~$ sudo ifconfig enp0s3 10.0.11.12 netmask 255.255.255.0
[sudo] password for likhith:
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.11.12 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.11.255
    inet6 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:62:1e:f3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 129 bytes 45591 (45.5 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 191 bytes 26824 (26.8 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 169 bytes 14233 (14.2 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 169 bytes 14233 (14.2 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Step 2: Launch Wireshark and select 'any' interface



Step 3: In terminal, type ping 10.0.your_section.your_sno

Observations to be made

Step 4: Analyze the following in Terminal

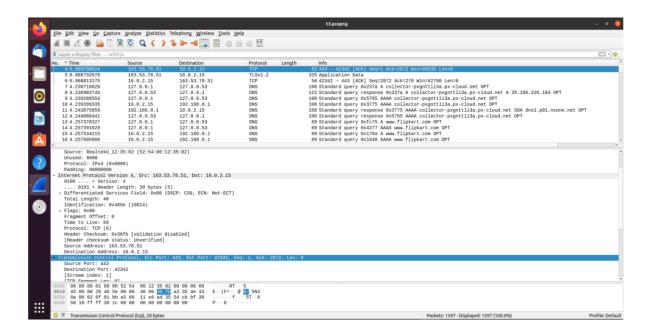
- TTL
- Protocol used by ping
- Time

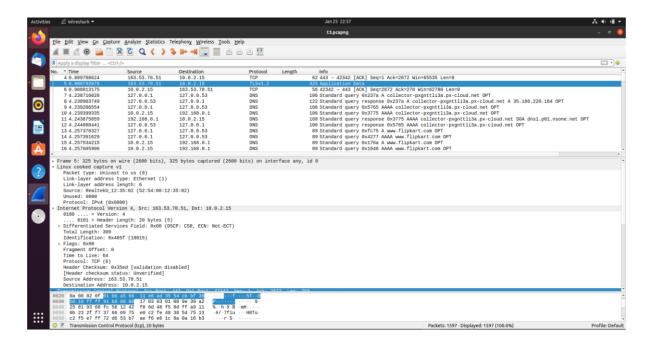
Step 5: Analyze the following in Wireshark

On Packet List Pane, select the first echo packet on the list. On Packet Details Pane, click on each of the four "+" to expand the information. Analyze the frames with the first echo request and

echo reply and complete the table below.

Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	4	5
Source IP address	163.53.78.51	163.53.78.51
Destination IP address	10.0.2.15	10.0.2.15
ICMP Type Value	8	0
ICMP Code Value	0	0
Source Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00
Destination Ethernet Address	00:00:00:00:00	00:00:00:00:00:00
Internet Protocol Version	IPV4	IPV4
Time To Live (TTL) Value	64	64



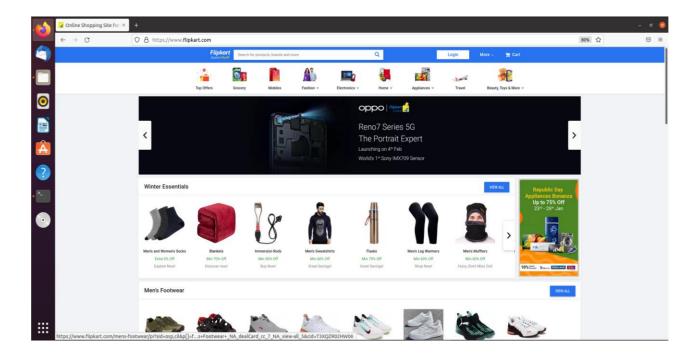


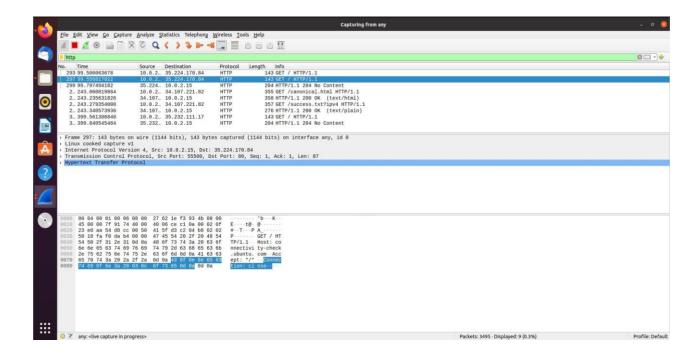
Task 3: HTTP PDU Capture

Using Wireshark's Filter feature

Step 1: Launch Wireshark and select 'any' interface. On the Filter toolbar, type-in 'http' and press enter

Step 2: Open Firefox browser, and browse www.flipkart.com



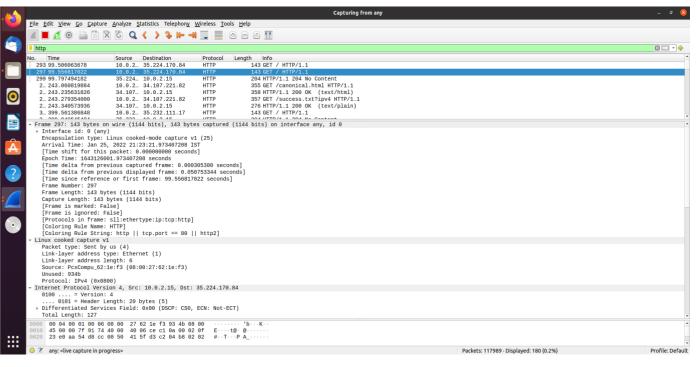


Observations to be made

Step 3: Analyze the first (interaction of host to the web server) and second frame (response of server to the client). By analyzing the filtered frames, complete the table below:

Details	First Echo Request	First Echo Reply
Frame Number	297	299
Source Port	55502	80
Destination Port	80	55502
Source IP address	10.0.2.15	35.224.170.84
Destination IP address	35.224.170.84	10.0.2.15
Source Ethernet Address	52:54:00:12:35:02	52:54:00:12:35:02
Destination Ethernet Address	52:54:00:12:35:02	00:0c:29:f8:f2:8e

Step 4: Analyze the HTTP request and response and complete the table below.



				Capturing fro	m any	_ 0
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>G</u> o <u>C</u> aptu	re <u>A</u> nalyze <u>S</u> tatistics Telep	phon <u>y W</u> ireless <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp				
	🖹 🙆 🔾 🗸 🕻 🦫		1 11			
http						\boxtimes
No. Time	Source	Destination		ength Info		
→ 293 99.506063678	10.0.2.15	35.224.170.84	HTTP HTTP		T / HTTP/1.1	
297 99.556817022 299 99.797494182	10.0.2.15 35.224.170.84	35.224.170.84 10.0.2.15	HTTP		T / HTTP/1.1 TP/1.1 204 No Content	
2 243.060819884	10.0.2.15	34.107.221.82	HTTP		T /canonical.html HTTP/1.1	
2 243.235631826	34.107.221.82	10.0.2.15	HTTP	358 HT	TP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)	
2 243.279354000	10.0.2.15	34.107.221.82	HTTP		T /success.txt?ipv4 HTTP/1.1	
2 243.340573936	34.107.221.82	10.0.2.15	HTTP		TP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)	
3 399 561386848	10.0.2.15	35 232 111 17	нттр	143 GF	T / HTTP/1.1	
Arrival Time: Jan a [Time shift for the Epoch Time: 1643124 [Time delta from properties of the Epoch Time delta from properties of the Epoch Time delta from properties of the Epoch	i bytes (1632 bits) calse] False] es sll:ethertype:ip:tcp: trp: trp: HTTP] ing: http tcp.port ==	4368 IST				
 Linux cooked capture Packet type: Unicas 						
Link-layer address Source: RealtekU_12 Unused: 0000 Protocol: IPv4 (0x6 Internet Protocol Ver 0100 = Versio 0101 = Header	length: 6 2:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35: 0800) sion 4, Src: 35.224.170 1: 4 Length: 20 bytes (5)	9.84, Dst: 10.0.2.15				
Link-layer address Source: RealtekU_12 Unused: 00000 Protocol: TPV4 (0000) - Internet Protocol Ver 0100 = Version 0101 = Header) Differentiated Serv Total Length: 188 0000 00 00 00 100 00 0010 45 00 00 bc 2d 50	length: 6 2:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35: 0800) 0sion 4, Src: 35.224.170 1: 4 Length: 20 bytes (5) vices Field: 0x00 (DSCP: 5 52 54 00 12 35 02 00 5 00 00 40 06 72 a3 23	9.84, Dst: 10.0.2.15 : CS0, ECN: Not-ECT) 00 08 00RT5	#··T			

HTTP Request		HTTP Response	
Get	[GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n]	Server	HTTP/1.1
Host	Host: ocsp.godaddy.com	Content-Type	application/ocsp- response\r\n
User-Agent	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux		Date: Mon, 24 Jan 2022 22:18:04 GMT

	x86_64; rv:96.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/96.0		
Accept-Language	Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5	Location	https://www.flipkart.com
Accept-Encoding	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate	Content-Length	Content-Length: 75
Connection	Connection: keepalive	Connection	Connection: keep-alive

Using Wireshark's Follow TCP Stream

Step 1: Make sure the filter is blank. Right-click any packet inside the Packet List Pane, then select 'Follow TCP Stream'. For demo purpose, a packet containing the HTTP GET request "GET / HTTP / 1.1" can be selected.

Step 2: Upon following a TCP stream, screenshot the whole window.



Task 4: Capturing packets with tcpdump

Step 1: Use the command **tcpdump -D** to see which interfaces are available for capture.

Step 2: Capture all packets in any interface by running this command:

sudo tcpdump -i any

Note: Perform some pinging operation while giving above command.

Also typewww.google.com in browser.

Observation

Step 3: Understand the output format.

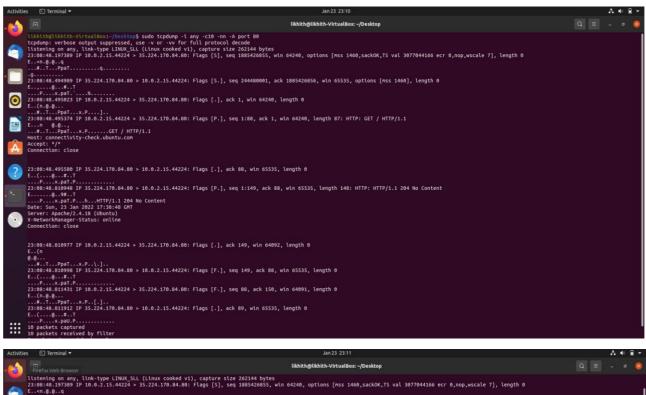
Step 4: To filter packets based on protocol, specifying the protocol in the command line.

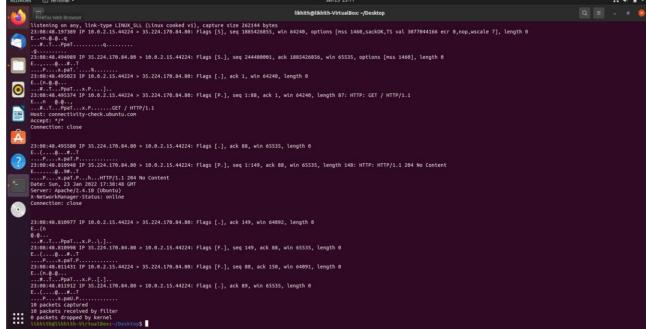
Forexample, capture ICMP packets only by using this command:

sudo tcpdump -i any -c5 icmp

Step 5: Check the packet content. For example, inspect the HTTP content of a web request like this:

sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -A port 80





Step 6: To save packets to a file instead of displaying them on screen, use the option -w:

sudo tcpdump -i any -c10 -nn -w webserver.pcap port 80



Task 5: Perform Traceroute checks

Step 1: Run the traceroute using the following command.

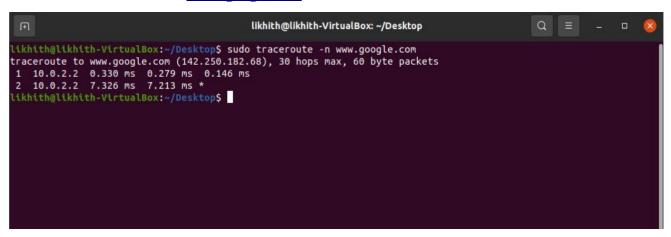
sudo traceroute www.google.com

Step 2: Analyze destination address of google.com and no. of hops

```
| likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo traceroute www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.182.68), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.334 ms 0.301 ms 0.287 ms
2 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 8.559 ms * *
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

Step 3: To speed up the process, you can disable the mapping of IP addresses with hostnamesby using the -*n* option

sudo traceroute -n www.google.com



Step 4: The -I option is necessary so that the traceroute uses ICMP.

sudo traceroute -I www.google.com

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo traceroute -I www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.182.68), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets

1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.579 ms 0.545 ms 0.539 ms

2 192.168.102.108 (192.168.102.108) 10.318 ms 10.860 ms 10.854 ms

3 * * *

4 10.72.169.67 (10.72.169.67) 88.406 ms 10.72.169.3 (10.72.169.3) 94.366 ms 99.782 ms

5 192.168.61.46 (192.168.61.46) 93.807 ms 99.926 ms 192.168.61.44 (192.168.61.44) 101.319 ms

6 192.168.61.45 (192.168.61.45) 101.311 ms 92.509 ms 93.156 ms

7 172.26.74.84 (172.26.74.84) 98.469 ms 91.925 ms 91.893 ms

8 172.26.74.99 (172.26.74.99) 97.454 ms 30.065 ms 45.924 ms

9 192.168.61.18 (192.168.61.18) 44.939 ms 50.245 ms 192.168.61.20 (192.168.61.20) 50.661 ms

10 192.168.61.19 (192.168.61.19) 49.263 ms 54.492 ms 50.288 ms

11 172.31.2.63 (172.31.2.63) 55.551 ms 56.385 ms 55.973 ms

12 74.125.51.4 (74.125.51.4) 55.292 ms 55.616 ms 55.980 ms

13 209.85.142.223 (209.85.142.223) 41.011 ms 40.982 ms 48.338 ms

14 142.251.55.247 (142.251.55.247) 59.537 ms 60.001 ms 54.711 ms

15 maa05s20-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.182.68) 54.190 ms 48.307 ms 47.911 ms

likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

Step 5: By default, traceroute uses icmp (ping) packets. If you'd rather test a TCP connection to gather data more relevant to web server, you can use the -T flag.

sudo traceroute -T www.google.com

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ sudo traceroute -T www.google.com
traceroute to www.google.com (142.250.195.228), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 _gateway (10.0.2.2) 0.405 ms 0.355 ms 0.336 ms
2 maa03s43-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.195.228) 133.368 ms 145.073 ms 144.618 ms
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

Task 6: Explore an entire network for information (Nmap)

Step 1: You can scan a host using its host name or IP address, for instance.

nmap www.pes.edu

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ nmap www.pes.edu

Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-01-24 22:32 IST

Nmap scan report for www.pes.edu (52.172.204.196)

Host is up (0.075s latency).

Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE

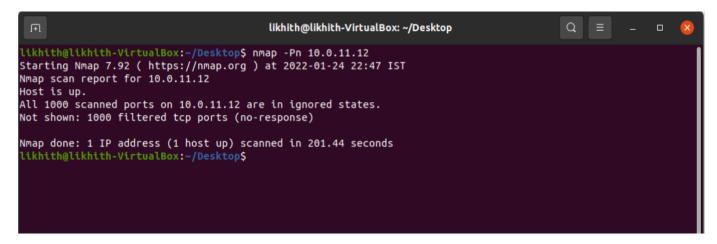
80/tcp open http

443/tcp open https

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.09 seconds
```

Step 2: Alternatively, use an IP address to scan.

nmap 163.53.78.128



Step 3: Scan multiple IP address or subnet (IPv4)

nmap 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop Q = _ _ _ \bigsize \bigsize \limits \lim
```

Questions on above observations:

1) Is your browser running HTTP version 1.0 or 1.1? What version of HTTP is the server?

Ans:1.1 version. Version of HTTP of the server is 1.1

- 2) When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server? Mon, 25 Jan 2022, 22:57:41 GMT\r\n
- 3) How to tell ping to exit after a specified number of ECHO_REQUEST packets? Ans: By using the ping -c <<number of packets>> <<URL or IP address>>

```
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop
                                                                                                                                                      likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
             inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
             inet6 fe80::7e4e:3870:b89f:cdce prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 08:00:27:62:1e:f3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
             RX packets 67 bytes 14618 (14.6 KB)
             RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
             TX packets 117 bytes 12701 (12.7 KB)
             TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
             inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
             inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
             loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 152 bytes 12792 (12.7 KB)
             RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 152 bytes 12792 (12.7 KB)
             TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ping -c 5 www.flipkart.com
PING flipkart.com (163.53.76.86) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 163.53.76.86 (163.53.76.86): icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=188 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.76.86 (163.53.76.86): icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=60.6 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.76.86 (163.53.76.86): icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=55.5 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.76.86 (163.53.76.86): icmp_seq=4 ttl=54 time=61.7 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.76.86 (163.53.76.86): icmp_seq=5 ttl=54 time=60.3 ms
 --- flipkart.com ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 55.516/85.176/187.722/51.316 ms likhith@likhith-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$
```

4) How will you identify remote host apps and OS?

Ans: using "nmap" command in terminal to probe the remote computer and based on it's responses to TCP packets, "nmap" can infer what operating system it is using.