# CyberSecurity Lab3

### Soumen Kumar B22ES006

1. Start packet capture in Wireshark on your wireless interface. What do you observe?

```
1 0.000000 172.31,93.69 172.31,127.255 UDP 86 57621 + 57621 Len=44

2 0.000000 172.31,85.241 172.31,127.255 UDP 36 57621 + 57621 Len=44

3 0.102701 172.31,879.67 172.31,127.255 UDP 36 54915 Len=263

4 0.102701 172.31,89.12 172.31,127.255 UDP 36 54915 Len=263

5 0.102701 172.31,78.242 172.31,127.255 UDP 86 57621 + 57621 Len=40

6 0.202931 172.31,78.242 172.31,127.255 UDP 86 57621 + 57621 Len=40

6 0.202931 172.31,78.242 172.31,127.255 UDP 86 57621 + 57621 Len=40

8 0.234189 172.31,96.136 142.259.207.238 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=255 Len=1

8 0.234189 172.31,96.136 142.259.207.238 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=255 Len=1

10 0.356180 172.31,96.136 142.259.207.238 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=25 Len=1

11 0.409041 142.259.193.15 172.31,127.355 UDP 86 57621 + 57621 Len=40

12 0.409041 142.259.207.238 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=25 Len=1

10 0.356180 172.31,96.136 142.259.193.55 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=25 Len=1

11 0.409041 142.259.193.15 172.31,127.255 UDP 86 5495 + 54935 Len=203

12 0.409047 172.31,96.136 142.259.193.55 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=25 Len=1

15 0.409347 172.31,96.136 142.259.193.55 TCP 55 11059 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Min=25 Len=1

16 0.61383 172.31,96.136 20.44.229.112 TCP 54 51141 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Min=25 Len=0

17 0.623975 20.44.229.112 T72.31,196.136 TCP 54 443 51141 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Min=25 Len=0

18 0.666333 172.31,96.136 20.44.229.112 TCP 54 51141 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Min=25 Len=0

19 0.666333 172.31,96.136 20.44.229.112 TCP 54 443 51141 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1461 Min=25 Len=0

10 0.749917 20.44.29.112 172.31,96.136 TCP 54 443 9.5114 A43 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1463 Min=255 Len=0

10 0.749917 20.44.29.112 172.31,96.136 TCP 54 443 9.5114 A43 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1463 Min=255 Len=0

20 0.71691 172.31,96.136 20.44.229.112 TCP 54 443 9.5114 A43 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1463 Min=255 Len=0

21 0.749917 20.44.29.112 172.31,96.136 TCP 54 443 9.5114 A43 [ACK] Seq=0 Min=253 Len=0440 [TCP POU reassembled in 24]

24 0.6394
```

Ans- Initially after opening the capture interface over wifi, some packets are getting displayed which indicates some background network activity even when no specific application or browser is opened.

#### Possible reasons for this:

- 1. Operating systems and services often run processes in the background.
- Local network discovery protocols like ARP, NBNS, and BROWSER are constantly active.
- System telemetry or updates may communicate with external servers using secure protocols
- 2. Now visit a local website, say www.iitj.ac.in. Subsequently stop the packet capture and record your observations. Are you able to see the DNS request? What about TCP and HTTP? What is the IP address of the IITJ server? Are you able to see different HTTP requests/responses? Please justify your answer with relevant screenshots.

#### Ans-

- 1. DNS Request: Yes, DNS queries for www.iitj.ac.in are visible, resolving to IP address 172.16.100.5.
- 2. TCP Handshake: The three-way handshake (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK) is clearly observed.
- 3. HTTP Traffic: Multiple HTTP GET requests and corresponding responses are captured, showing successful communication with the IITJ server
- 4. IP Address of IITJ Server:172.16.100.5

```
Filter Buttons Preferences...

Label: Enter a description for the filter button

Comment: Enter a comment for the filter button

No. Time

Source

Destination

192. 168.193.2

Disc. 138.3581.038

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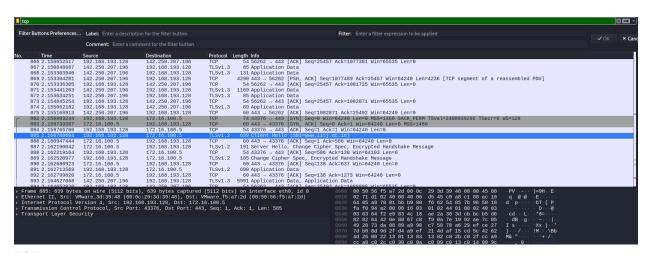
309. 1.13836169

309. 1.13836169

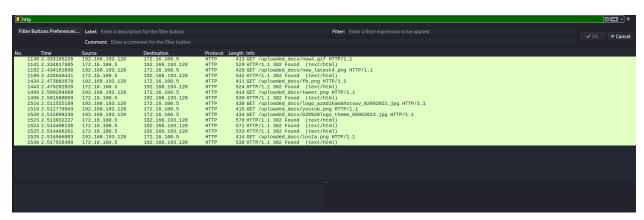
309. 1.13836169

309. 1.1383616
```

#### DNS



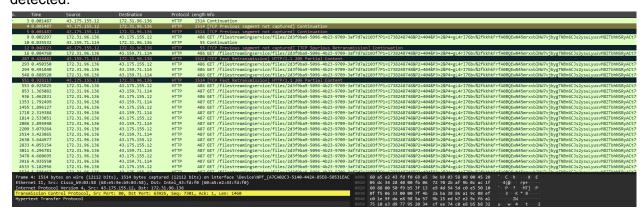
### **TCP**



# 3. What does a packet highlighted in 'black' color signify?

#### Ans-

Packets highlighted in black with red text in Wireshark typically indicate packets with errors. These could be checksum errors, malformed packets, or other issues that Wireshark has detected.



# 4. Explore at least 5 different filters in Wireshark.

## Ans-

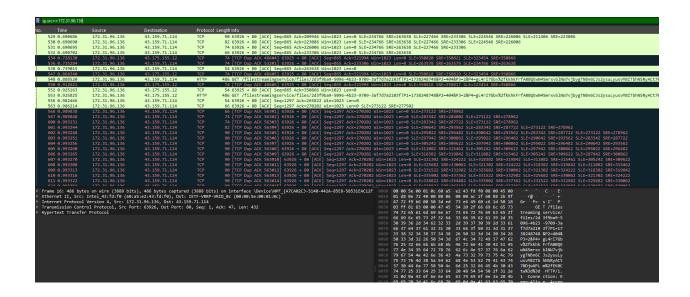
- 1. ip.addr == 192.xxx.x.x: Shows packets with the specified IP address as source or destination
- 2. tcp.port == 80: Displays only HTTP traffic
- 3. dns: Shows only DNS traffic
- 4. http.request.method == "GET": Displays only HTTP GET requests
- 5. frame contains "password": Shows packets containing the word "password"

# 5. What is the filter command for listing all outgoing traffic?

## Ans-

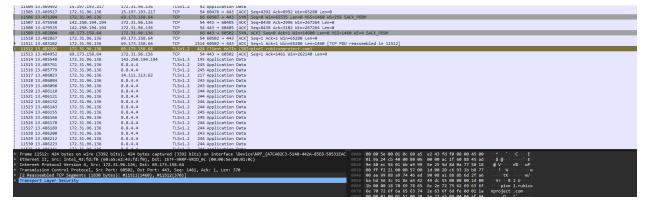
To list all outgoing traffic, we can use the following display filter:

ip.src == [system's\_ip\_address]



6. Start a new packet capture to now visit an external website, say www.cricinfo.com. Can you show the 3-way TCP handshake happening? Can you see your IITJ proxy in between? What is its IP address?

## Ans-



The screenshot confirm the TCP 3-way handshake between the client (172.31.96.136) and the server (69.173.158.64):

- 1. SYN Packet: The client sends a SYN to initiate the connection.
- 2. SYN-ACK Packet: The server responds with SYN-ACK to acknowledge and synchronize.
- 3. ACK Packet: The client sends an ACK to complete the handshake.

This establishes a reliable TCP connection between the machine and the external server.

## Now, about the proxy server:

- There is no visible proxy server as per my observation.
- Traffic flows directly from my machine (172.31.96.136) to the external server of especicinfo.
- There might be a transparent proxy, which might be implemented at the gateway level (172.31.64.1), but it does not modify packet headers or appear explicitly in the packet capture.

# 7. Why does DNS follow the UDP stream while HTTP follows the TCP stream?

#### Ans-

DNS typically uses UDP because:

- It's faster for small queries
- It's connectionless, reducing overhead
- Most DNS queries fit in a single UDP packet

## HTTP uses TCP because:

- It ensures reliable, ordered delivery of data
- It provides flow control and congestion control
- Web pages often require multiple packets, making TCP's connection-oriented nature beneficial

8. Execute the socket program (both server and client) to demonstrate TCP communication on different ports. Capture the network packets using Wireshark and analyze them to justify the communication process.

### Ans-

The screenshot below demonstrates local socket communication with the following characteristics:

- Source and Destination: Both at IP 172.31.96.136, indicating localhost communication
- <u>Data Exchange:</u> Bidirectional TCP segments containing application data
- Protocol Mechanisms:
  - Sequence numbers maintain packet ordering
  - PSH/ACK flags confirm reliable data delivery
  - Application data packets show successful data transfer

```
744 25,045559 8.8.4.4 172,31,56.136 TL54.2 33 Application Data 745 25,045558 8.8.4.4 172,31,56.136 TL54.2 33 Application Data 746 25,045558 8.8.4.4 172,31,56.136 TL54.2 33 Application Data 747 25,045588 8.8.4.4 TC 75 54,0455 5.48 Fact 75 Fact 75
```

```
self.server_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_HET, socket.SOC_STREAM)
self.server_socket.socket(socket.AF_HET, socket.SOC_STREAM)
self.server_socket.socket(socket.AF_HET, socket.SOC_STREAM)
self.server_socket.socket(socket.AF_HET, socket.SOC_STREAM)
self.private_key, self.public_key = self.gemerate_keys()

def generate_keys(self):

def generate_keys(self):

def generate_keys(self):

def generate_keys(self):

generate_socket_socket.socket(socket.AF_HET, socket.SOC_STREAM)

def generate_keys(self):

private_key: The client's private_key.

public_key = private_key: The client's public_key

public_key = relient_self.

key_size_def default_bekey.

public_key = relient_self.

key_size_default_bekey.

def generate_default_bekey.

public_key = private_key: public_key

public_key = private_key: pu
```