

CEGEP VANIER COLLEGE

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

Cybersecurity

420- 950-VA

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Lab 2

Jan 29, 2025

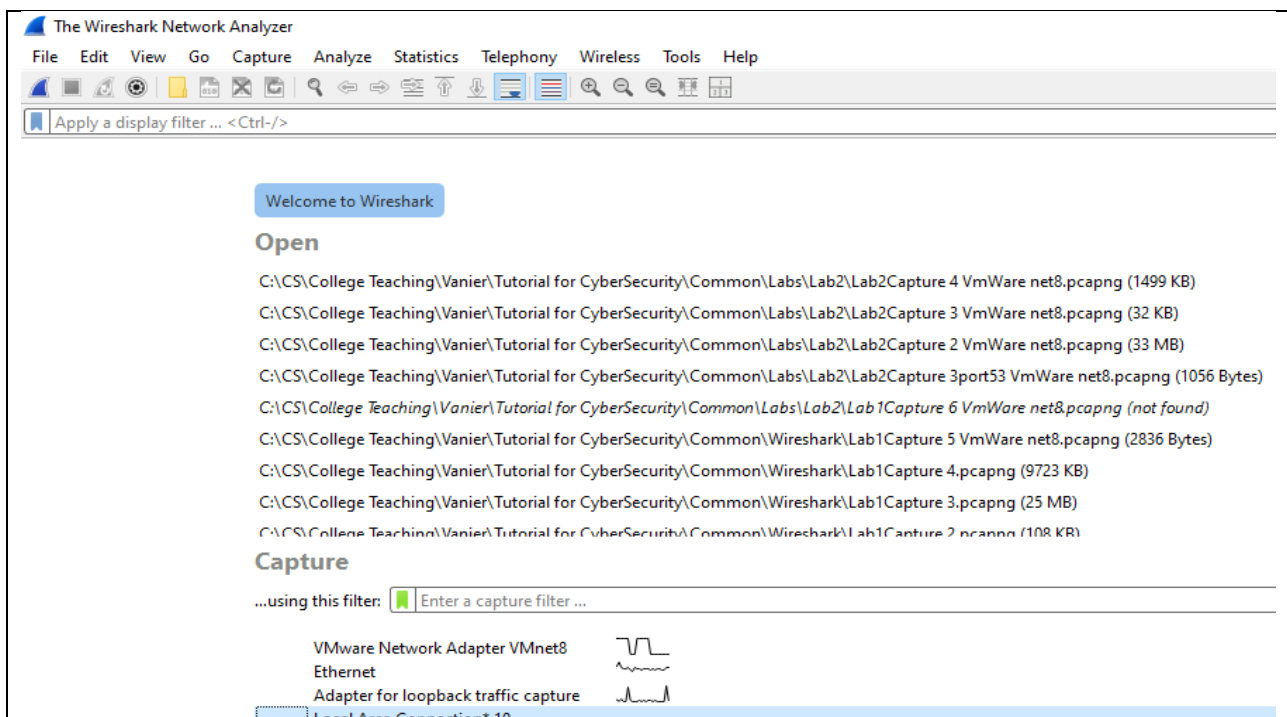
Lab 2: Introduction to Networking, Wireshark Network Analyser & Anonymous Surfing

Complete all these following sections as explained in **class**. All *steps* were presented during class time.

Create and Submit a Word file **Lab2CybersecurityYourName.doc** which contains answers of Book Exercises and output screenshots for every Project. Submit all packet capture files if any.

1. Install Wireshark Network Analyser:

- a) **Download Wireshark Network** <https://www.wireshark.org/download.html> as shown hereafter in Figure.



2. On Kali Linux distribution:

- a) **Command mode - provide screenshot of each output:** Using Kali Linux command mode, execute Linux command **dig** in a command-line tool that queries and returns the IP address for the google.com Domain Name System (DNS) as shown hereafter.
- b) **Ping the returned Google DNS IP address**
- c) What is the name of protocol used in command ping, describe the inner workings of that protocol. Open **Wireshark Traffic analyser** to capture traffic sent from my computer station (in my case 192.168.81.129) towards DNS server 142.250.69.78 as shown hereafter.

- d) Save the packet capture as Lab2Capture Dig command VmWare net8.pcapng as shown hereafter.

The screenshot shows two windows. The left window is Wireshark, displaying a packet capture file named 'Lab2Capture Without Tor service_VmWare net8.pcapng'. The packet list shows several ICMP Echo (ping) requests and replies between 192.168.81.129 and 142.250.69.78. The right window is a terminal running a 'dig google.com' command. The output shows the DNS query for google.com, returning the IP address 142.250.69.78. The terminal also shows a 'ping 142.250.69.78' command being executed, with the output showing 4 successful pings.

3. Conversations in Wireshark packet analysis:

- a) Provide screenshot of Wireshark showing conversation statistics as shown hereafter in Figure.

The screenshot shows the Wireshark 'Conversations' pane. The 'Conversations' tab is selected, showing a list of network conversations. The columns include Address A, Port A, Address B, Port B, Packets, Bytes, Stream ID, Packets A → B, Bytes A → B, Packets B → A, Bytes B → A, Rel Start, Duration, Bits/s A → B, and Bits/s B → A. The first conversation is between 192.168.81.129 and 142.250.69.78, showing a large amount of data transfer.

- b) Apply filter in conversation windows to display all traffic from your station (in my case 192.168.81.129) and port 57018 (choose any other port) to any other station as shown hereafter. Show the appropriate display filter in all your screenshot.

The screenshot shows the Wireshark packet list with a display filter applied: '192.168.81.129 <-> 142.250.69.78'. The packet list shows several TCP and TLSv1.3 packets between these two addresses. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 2335) and its details, including the TCP header and the TLSv1.3 handshake.

- c) Apply filter in conversation windows to display all traffic from your station (in my case 192.168.81.129) to any other station as shown hereafter.

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------|--|
| 7332 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 3.161.213.116 | TCP | 74 | 33558 → 443 [SYN] Seq=1164820659 Win=64240 |
| 7333 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10722465 |
| 7334 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 142.250.69.66 | TCP | 74 | 37004 → 443 [SYN] Seq=2038783801 Win=64240 |
| 7337 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10722612 |
| 7340 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10722757 |
| 7342 | 95.852... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10722902 |
| 7343 | 95.853... | 192.168.81.129 | 151.101.137.44 | TCP | 74 | 49404 → 443 [SYN] Seq=2288232528 Win=64240 |
| 7345 | 95.853... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10723048 |
| 7346 | 95.853... | 192.168.81.129 | 3.162.3.51 | TCP | 74 | 50340 → 443 [SYN] Seq=858553470 Win=64240 |
| 7349 | 95.854... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10723195 |
| 7350 | 95.854... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.58.137 | TCP | 60 | 60048 → 443 [ACK] Seq=238792651 Ack=10723338 |

- d) Apply filter in conversation windows to display all **http traffic** as shown hereafter.

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 6022 | 95.051... | 142.250.69.131 | 192.168.81.129 | OCSP | 755 | Response |
| 6232 | 95.481... | 192.168.81.129 | 142.250.69.131 | OCSP | 482 | Request |
| 6242 | 95.524... | 142.250.69.131 | 192.168.81.129 | OCSP | 756 | Response |
| 7789 | 95.938... | 192.168.81.129 | 142.250.69.131 | OCSP | 482 | Request |
| 7953 | 96.007... | 142.250.69.131 | 192.168.81.129 | OCSP | 756 | Response |
| 8883 | 96.340... | 192.168.81.129 | 142.250.69.131 | OCSP | 482 | Request |


```

> Frame 6242: 756 bytes on wire (6048 bits), 756 bytes captured (6048 bits) on interface
> Ethernet II, Src: VMware_e4:5c:87 (00:50:56:e4:5c:87), Dst: VMware_2a:63:3f (00:0c:29
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 142.250.69.131, Dst: 192.168.81.129
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 46706, Seq: 205865528, Ack: 31
✓ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  > HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
    Content-Type: application/ocsp-response\r\n
    Date: Wed, 29 Jan 2025 22:23:44 GMT\r\n
    Cache-Control: public, max-age=14400\r\n
  
```



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HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/ocsp-response
Date: Wed, 29 Jan 2025 22:23:36 GMT
Cache-Control: public, max-age=14400
Server: ocsp_responder
Content-Length: 472
X-XSS-Protection: 0
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

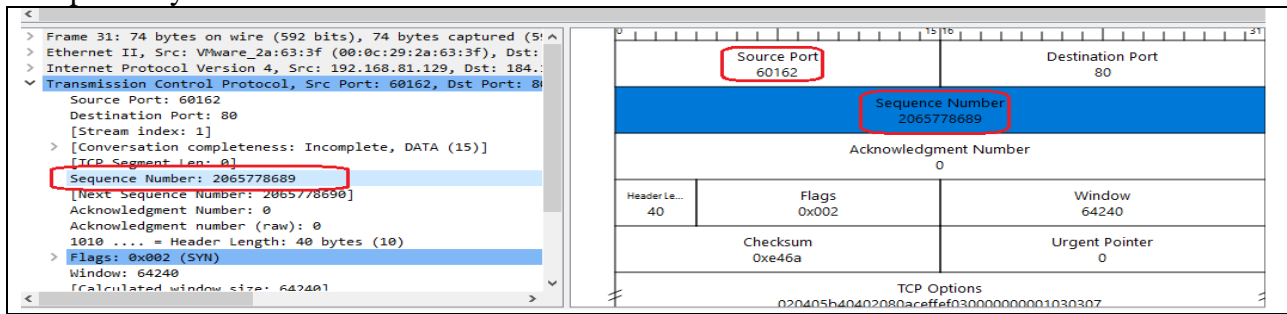
0...
.....0....+.....0.....0...0.....y...>7$.!..49mB.0..20250129102934Z0t0r0J0 ..+.....
..!..49mB.0.....SR[
.P..d.Z....20250129102934Z....20250205092933Z0
.
*.H..
.....
|.B.{|.....@.VD...Vlu.EA(.J d.y....S>..a...-
..=9....].uC...E.?s.....f..`{...M..bw.<..t.G.{;.e.#.L.....!..
..K..a...f.....L.@.I...{..S2I.\L".4
....*m...O-^m.t>w.'g..}&.17.?2.....pe.....""^....D-...J..}.cLm.....yf..".b.

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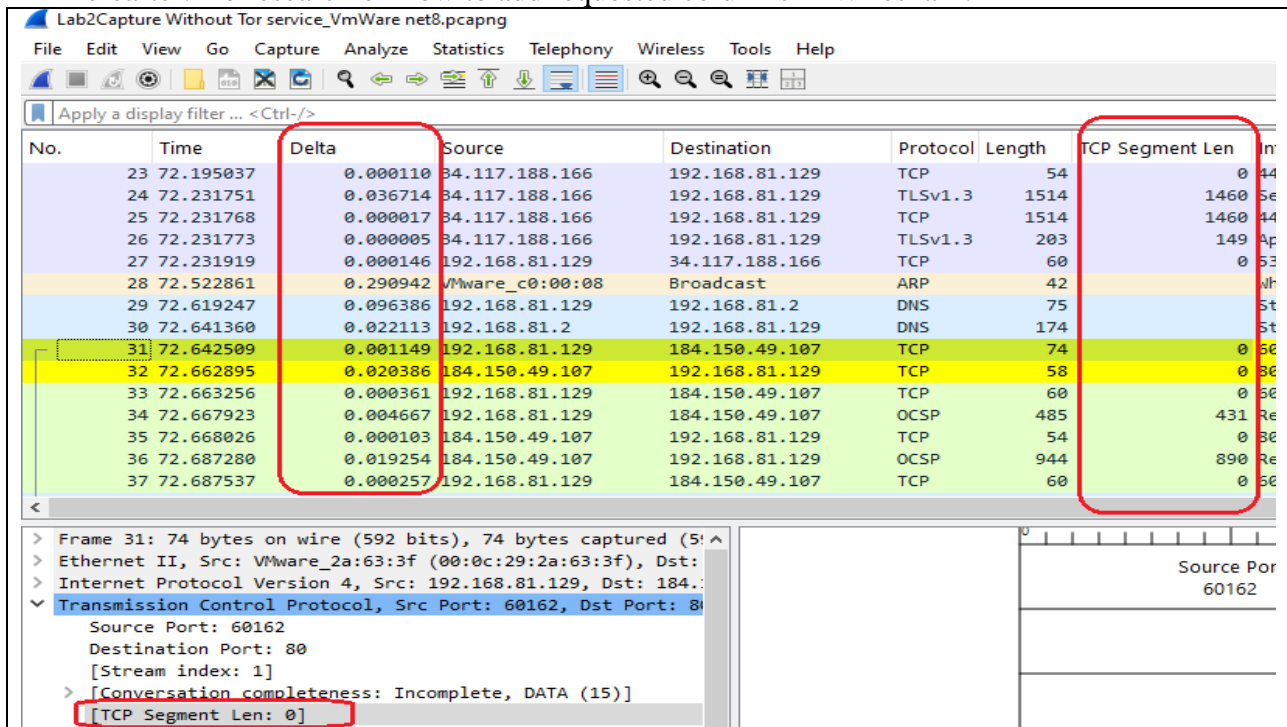
- e) Add button filter in Wireshark to display all TCP traffic using port 80 as shown hereafter.

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length | Info |
|-----|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------|------------------------------|
| 31 | 72.642... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.49.107 | TCP | 74 | 60162 2879363 TSecr=0 WS=128 |
| 32 | 72.662... | 184.150.49.107 | 192.168.81.129 | TCP | 58 | 80 → (|
| 33 | 72.663... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.49.107 | TCP | 60 | 60162 |
| 34 | 72.667... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.49.107 | OCSP | 485 | Reque: |
| 35 | 72.668... | 184.150.49.107 | 192.168.81.129 | TCP | 54 | 80 → (|
| 36 | 72.687... | 184.150.49.107 | 192.168.81.129 | OCSP | 944 | Respor |
| 37 | 72.687... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.49.107 | TCP | 60 | 60162 |
| 76 | 73.032... | 192.168.81.129 | 184.150.49.107 | TCP | 74 | 60164 2879754 TSecr=0 WS=128 |
| 77 | 73.050... | 184.150.49.107 | 192.168.81.129 | TCP | 58 | 80 → (|

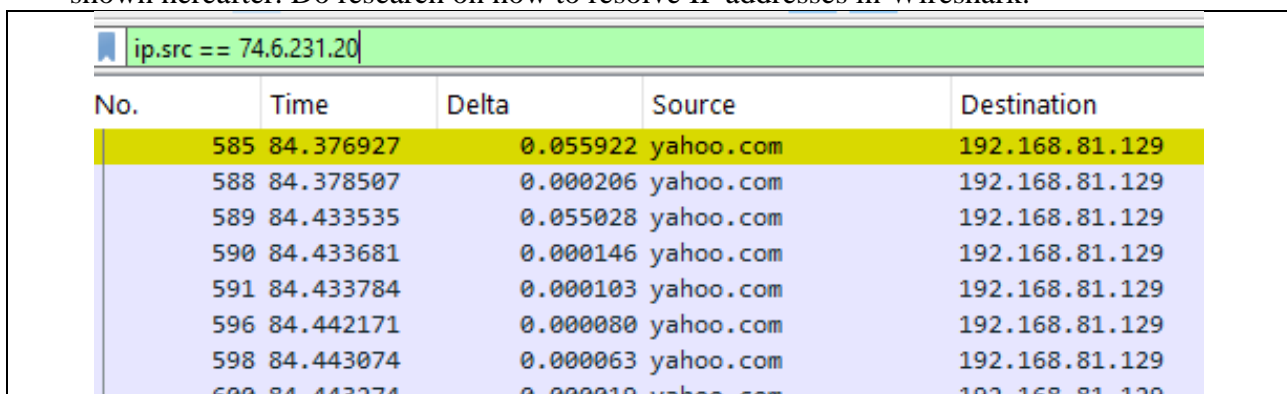
- f) Configure Wireshark to display detail of packet diagram detail (name and values) in the third panel layout as shown hereafter.



- g) Configure Wireshark to add two columns (Delta and TCP Segment Length) in order to get detail view of each packet timing and TCP data segment length respectively as shown hereafter. Do research on how to add requested columns in Wireshark.

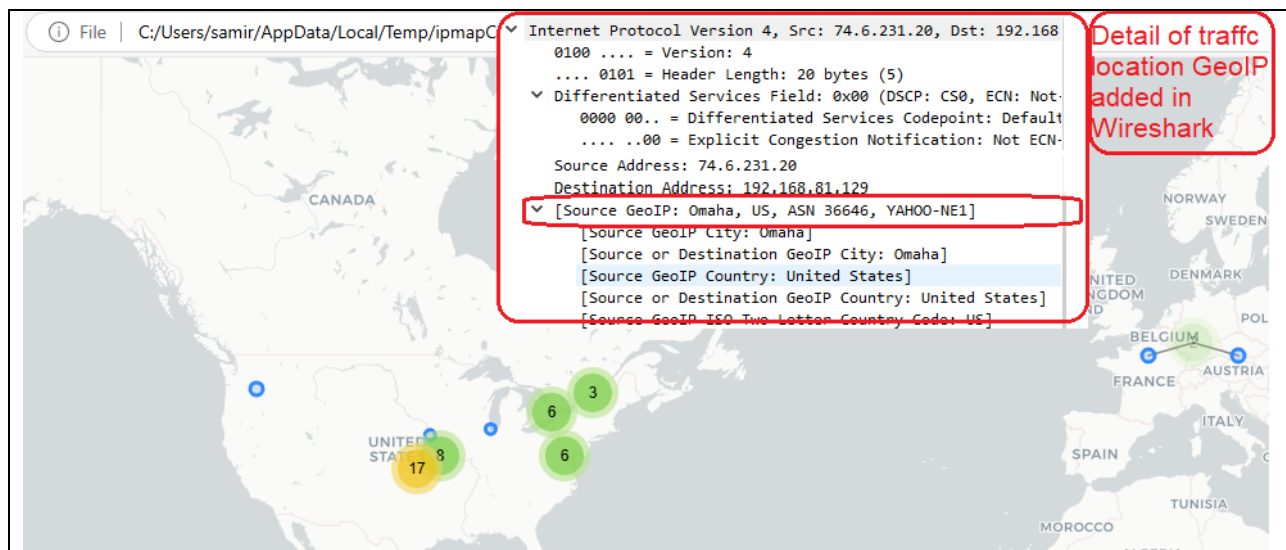


- h) Resolve the naming of host computers to display host name instead of IP address if any as shown hereafter. Do research on how to resolve IP addresses in Wireshark.



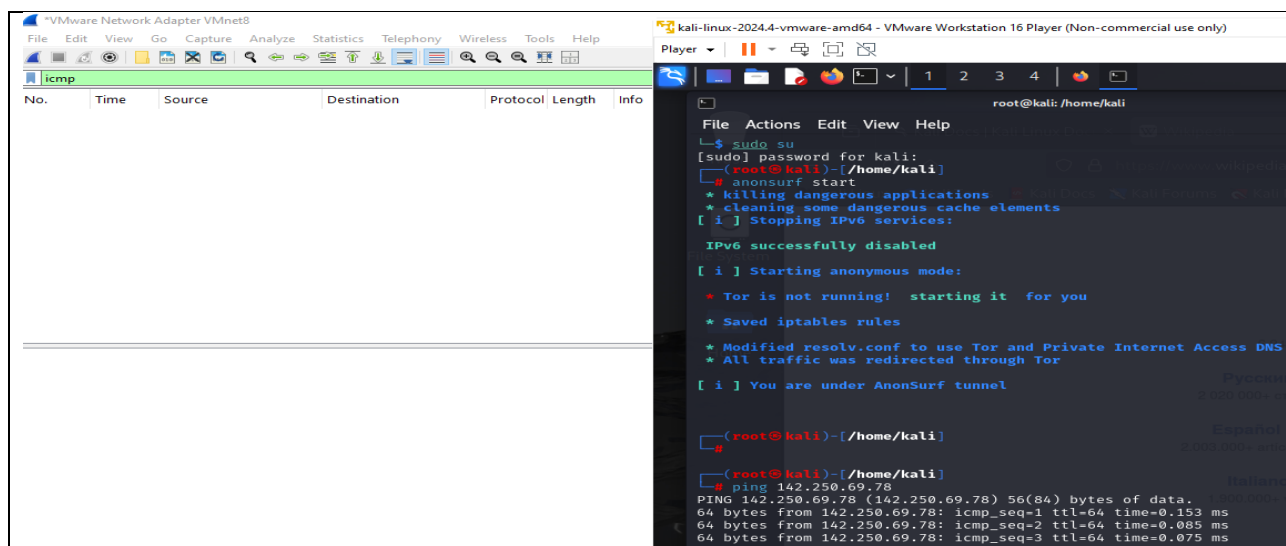
4. Geo IP using MaxMind database in Wireshark

- a) Do research on how to add Geo IP localisation using MaxMind database in Wireshark as tool of digital forensics when assessing ethical penetration as shown hereafter in Figure.



5. Start Anonymous surfing using Tor browser

- Install **anonsurf** program as done in class to surf anonymously. Do research on how to configure embedded Firefox browser in Linux Kali distribution to use Tor browser and Tor network. Always prioritize the ethical and legal use of Tor. You can search anonymously but keep in mind to use it ethically as shown hereafter.



- Check in Wireshark using appropriate display capture that ICMP messages were not detected since the surfing is anonymous as shown above in Figure.
- Use **Macchanger** program in Kali Linux distribution to change the MAC address of your network interface card to surf anonymously as done in class.

