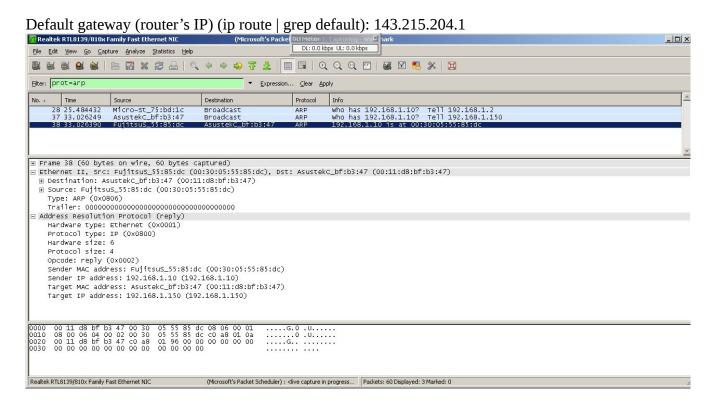
Yamin Mousselli Cs 8803: Security Operations

How the Internet Works Writeup

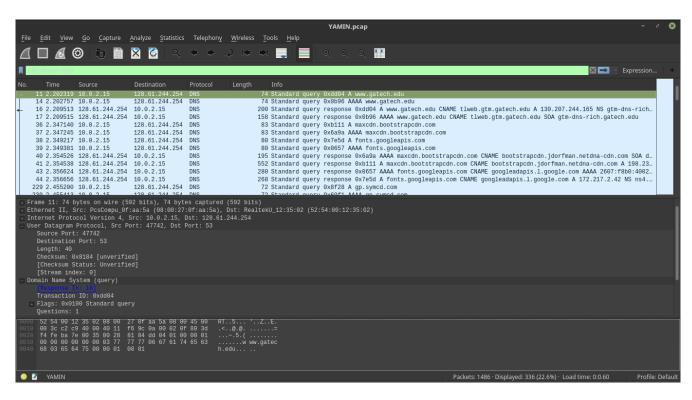
Step 1: ARP Process

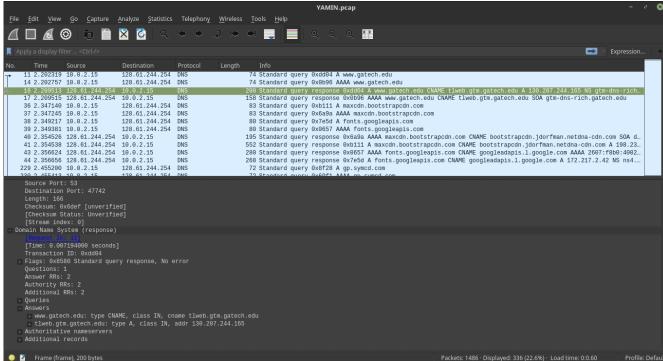
ARP is a protocol for mapping an IP address to a MAC address on the local network. Unfortunately, my machine was unable to capture ARP packets. I flushed the ARP table, but no dice. It should've communicated with the router and performed ARP on the Default Gateway. There wasn't any ARP traffic when I filtered for 'arp' but here is what it would like if I did find ARP packets in Wireshark:

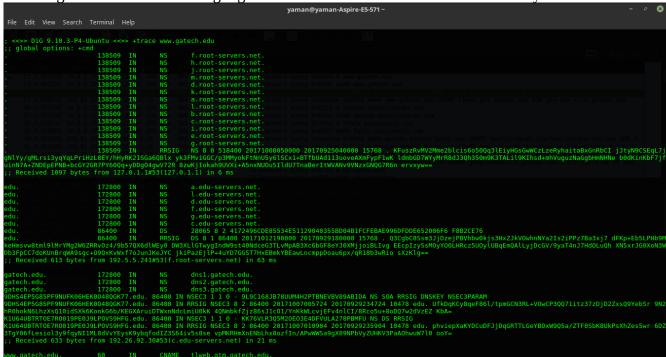


Step 2: DNS Process

DNS resolves a host name to an IP address and that mapping is stored in the address record (A-record). The first picture is the DNS request with query id 0xdd04 and the one after it is the DNS response packet.







The image below shows me using dig to trace the DNS recursion that occurs locally.

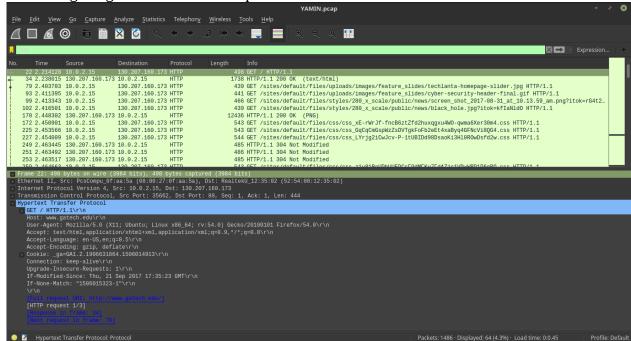
The IP address for <u>www.gatech.edu</u> is 130.204.244.165. www.gatech.edu points to tlweb.gtm.gatech.edu and is modified through the CNAME record.

If I 'dig' www.gatech.edu, I might get a different IP address because they load balance (multiple servers and IPs) the top level web.

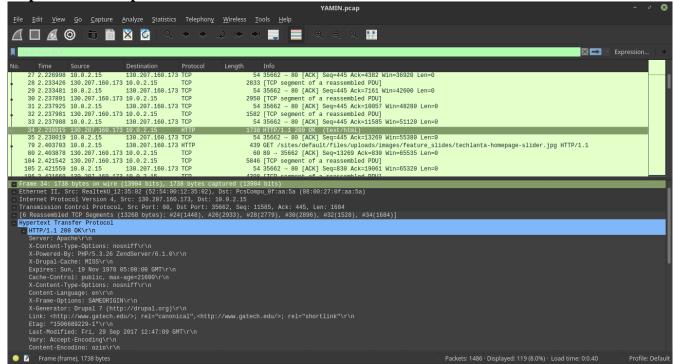
16 2.209513 128.61.244.254 10.0.2.15 DNS 200 Standard query response 0xdd04 A www.gatech.edu CNAME tlweb.gtm.tgatech.edu A 130.207.244.165 NS gtm-dns-rich.gatech.edu NS gtm-dns-bcdc.gatech.edu A 130.207.160.47 A 130.207.165.192

Step 3: HTTP Request

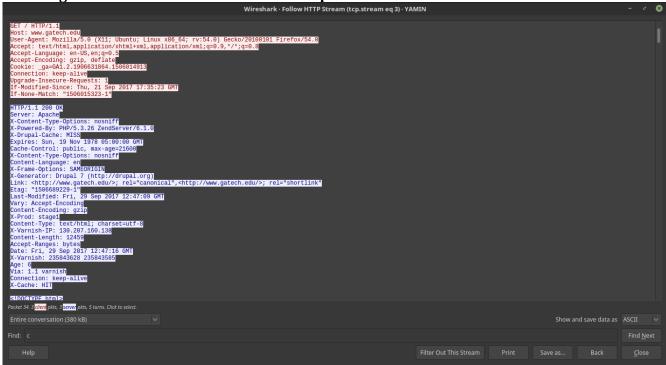
The following image is a HTTP GET request.



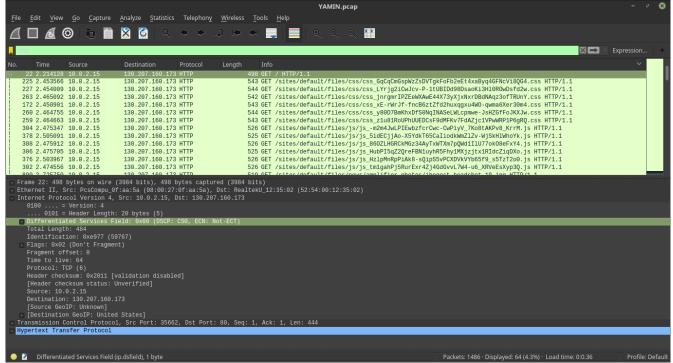
Step 4: HTTP Response



The image below show the GET and HTTP responses in one window. Follow HTTP Stream

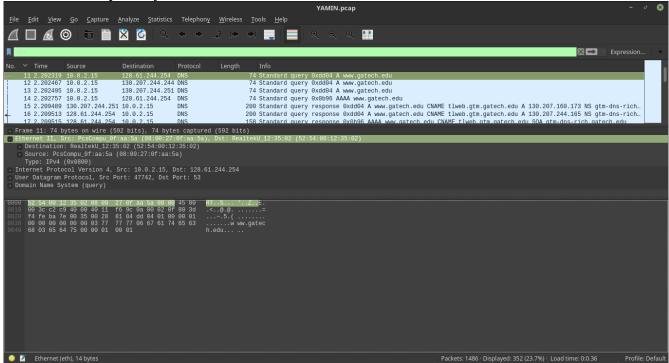


Step 5: IP Packet

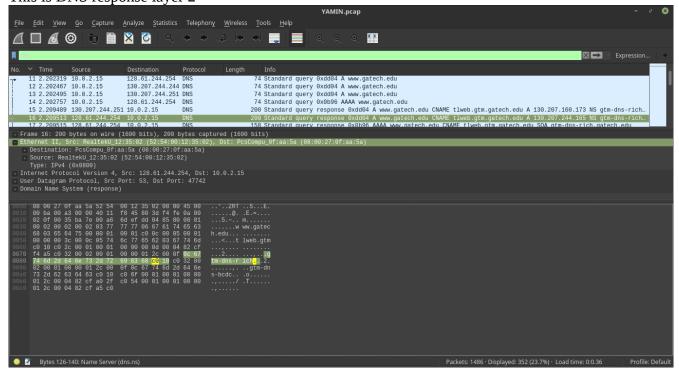


Step 6: Layer 2 up until it leaves the home network

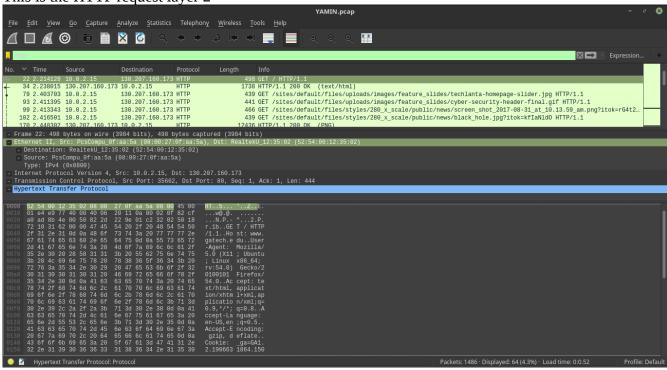
This is DNS Request layer 2



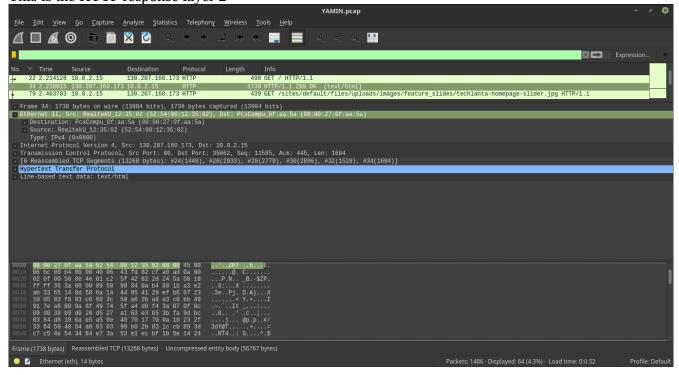
This is DNS response layer 2



This is the HTTP request layer 2

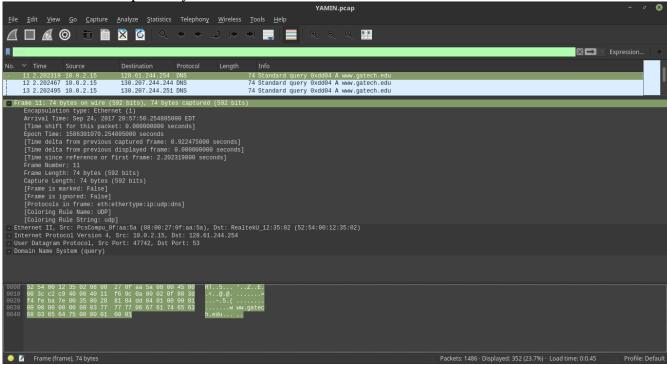


This is the HTTP response layer 2

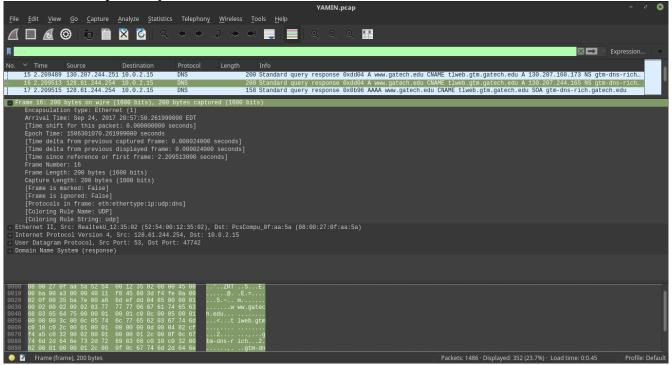


Step 7: Layer 1 up until it leaves the home network

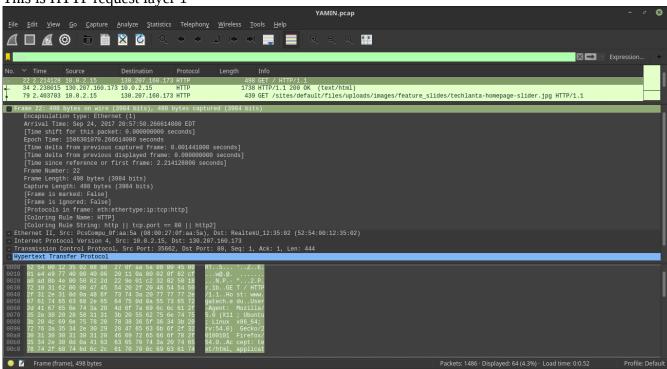
This is the DNS Request Layer 1



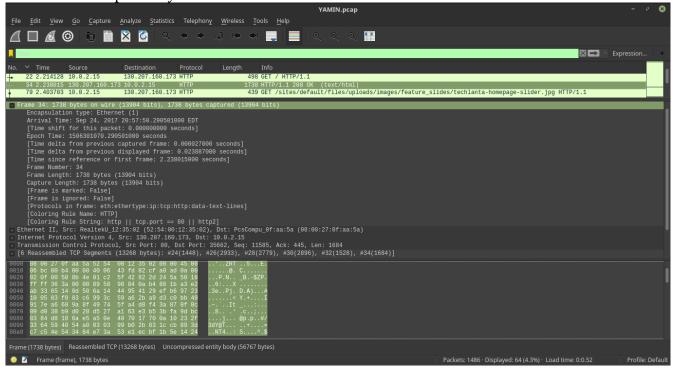
This is DNS response layer 1



This is HTTP request layer 1

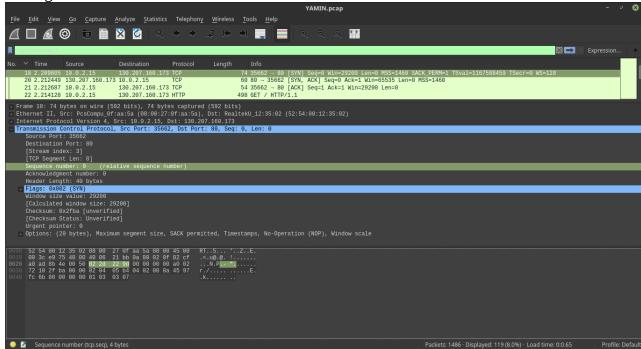


This is HTTP response layer 1



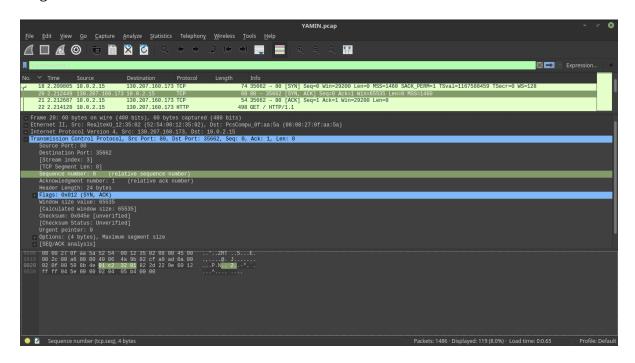
Step 8: TCP process for the HTTP session (multiple packets)

The image below shows the SYN sent from the client.

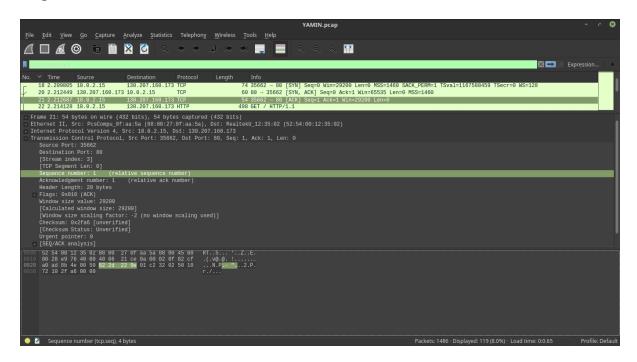


I took one screen shot for the TCP stream for the HTTP GET request. The three way handshake occurs with SYN, SYN-ACK, and ACK. The web server listens on the well-known port 80 (defined by the IANA) for the SYN first in which the sequence number is 0. The server acknowledges that the client has sent 1 btye to it and also sends a SYN to the client (thus the server sends SYN-ACK). The client then acknowledges (ACK) the SYN from the server (this SYN is part of the server's SYN-ACK).

The image below shows the SYN-ACK from the server

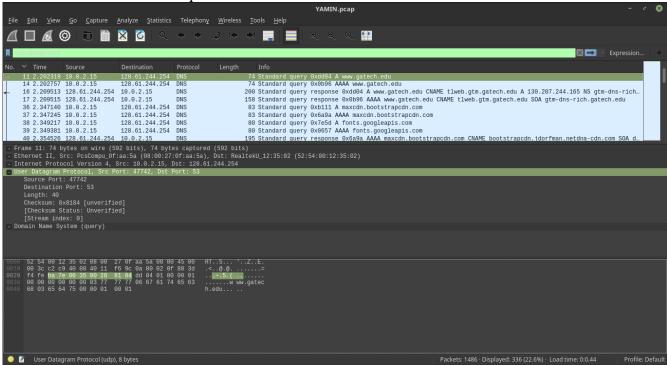


The image below shows the ACK from the client

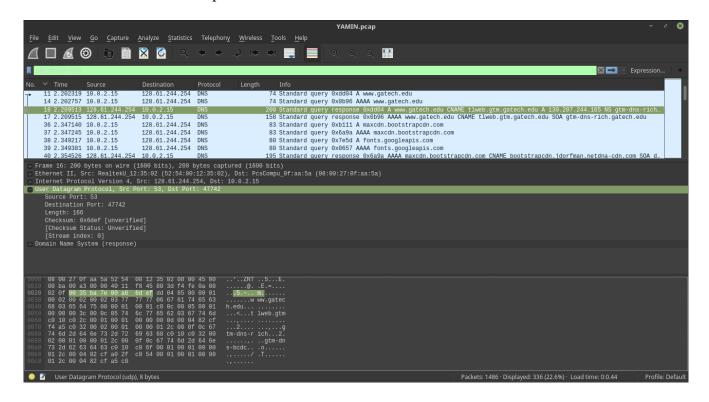


Step 9: UDP Process for the DNS query and Response (multiple packets)

This is UDP for the DNS Request

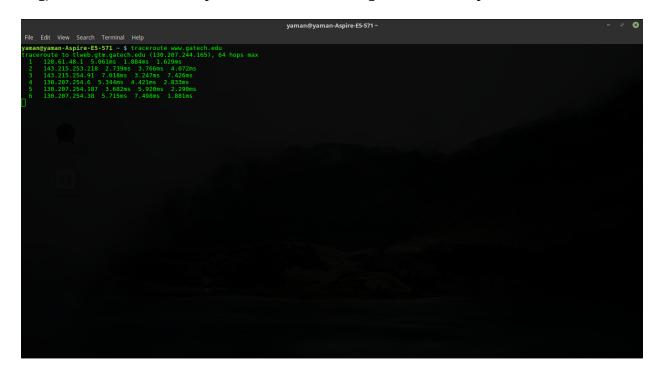


This is UDP for the DNS Response



Step 10: How routers and switches are involved in the entire process

Routers are typically layer 3 (IP layer). We will assume you are on a local network, your router is configured with DHCP, and your device is assigned an IP address and default gateway. ARP then performs on the default gateway that you are assigned, and converts that to a MAC address. You are now able to connect to your router. Next, you perform DNS on the host name that you want to go to via the router. The router resolves the host name to an IP address. Your device then forms the HTTP packet with the source IP and destination IP and sends it to your router. I ran tracerroute to show how my router (default gateway) bounces off nodes when routing to www.gatech.edu (Uses Djiktras when routing). On a side note, stars represent a firewall blocking the tracerroute protocol.



Multiple devices can connect to a switch (multiple Ethernets) and it connects to your router. Switches do not perform any routing (assuming we're only talking about layer 2 switches and not layer 3 or 4 switches, aka multilayer switches). Switches connect local devices only and if you're trying to connect to a server or device outside your subnet, then you'll have to use your router's default gateway. Switches use ARP to resolve MAC addresses on your subnet; that's how you're able to connect to local devices without using a router.

The image below shows my default gateway:

```
| yaman@yaman-Aspire-E5-571 - $ ip route | grep default default visa 128.61.481.1 dev wlg220 proto static metric 600 yaman@yaman-Aspire-E5-571 - $ | |
```

Step 11: How CAM and ARP tables are involved in the process

The CAM table resides on the switch and it maps a device's MAC address to a particular port on the switch. You need to know this because when you're trying to connect to a device and send it stuff (assuming both of you are connected to the switch), you need to know which port it's connected to.

An ARP table stores IP address to MAC address mappings. ARP is a caching mechanism as well because when you resolve the device once, the mapping will be stored in the ARP cache for much faster fetching. ARP commands are operating system agnostic (e.g., arp -a).

You can run `arp -a` to view your ARP cache.

You can run `ifconfig -a` to view your IP address and MAC address for whatever interface you're on.

Terminology: MAC address, physical address, hardware address, and burndown address are synonymous. It's a quasi-unique identifier for your machine on a particular network interface.

Step 12: DNS caching

First, your primary DNS queries the root servers and the root servers return a list of .edu top-level domain servers. Next, your primary server will then query the .edu top-level domain server(s) and the top-level domain server(s) will return the gatech.edu name server. The .edu top-level domain servers at this point are cached so you will not have to fetch them again. Finally, you query the gatech.edu name server and you receive the IP address for www.gatech.edu.

Say you want to visit www.ny.edu after visiting www.gatech.edu, then your primary server can go straight to the .edu top-level domain servers and continue the process. It doesn't have to query the root servers because the .edu top-level domain servers have been cached from the previous request.

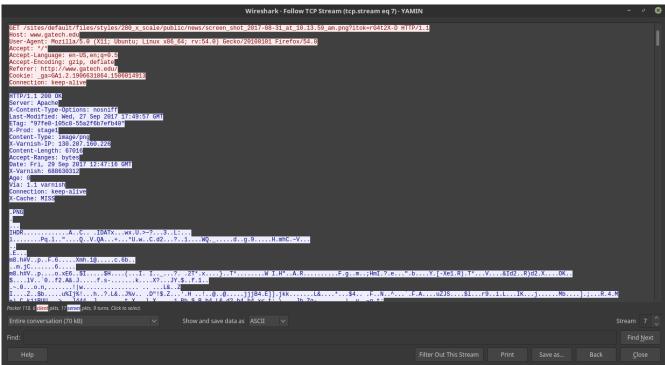
Step 13: What happens at Layer 6 (encoding for the HTTP response)

The two images below show the g-zip encoding of the HTTP GET Request.





The images below (2 images for the same follow) are a combination of the HTTP GET requests and HTTP RESPONSE requests for an image that was rendered on the web page. The default encoding for something that does not have the content-encoding header is US-ASCII.





Step 14: Evidence via screenshot that a PCAP was successfully created

```
root@yaman.Aspire-E5-571 home/yaman/Documents/The_Works/Georgia_Tech/cs/cs8893/hws/hws/

File Edit Vew Search Terminal Help
yaman.Aspire-E5-571 home/yaman/Documents/The_Works/Georgia_Tech/cs/cs8893/hws/hws/

tepdump version 4.9-2

tepdump version 4.9-2

byage: tepdump [-ahabderHil]SklinNopgstutvxx#] [-8 size] [-c count]

[-c file_size] [-file] [-s sapplen] [-H secret] [-number]

[-i interface -] tetamptype [-H
```

Step 15 (extra credit): Use DIG to show DNS recursive process I've attached this image to step 2 (DNS). Thank you.