

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

ASSIGNMENT 2: TRAFFIC TRACING AND SNIFFING

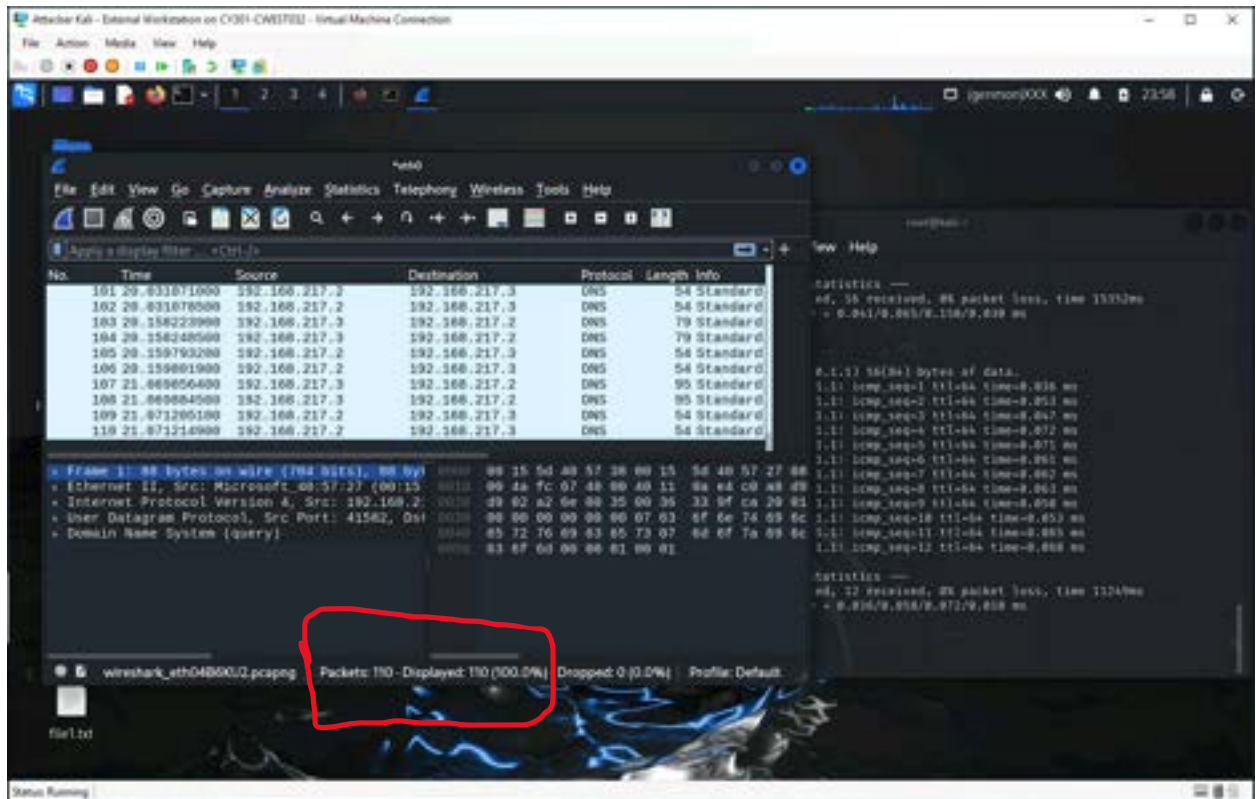
Chandler Aiden West

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Below is the snippet of a sample lab report.

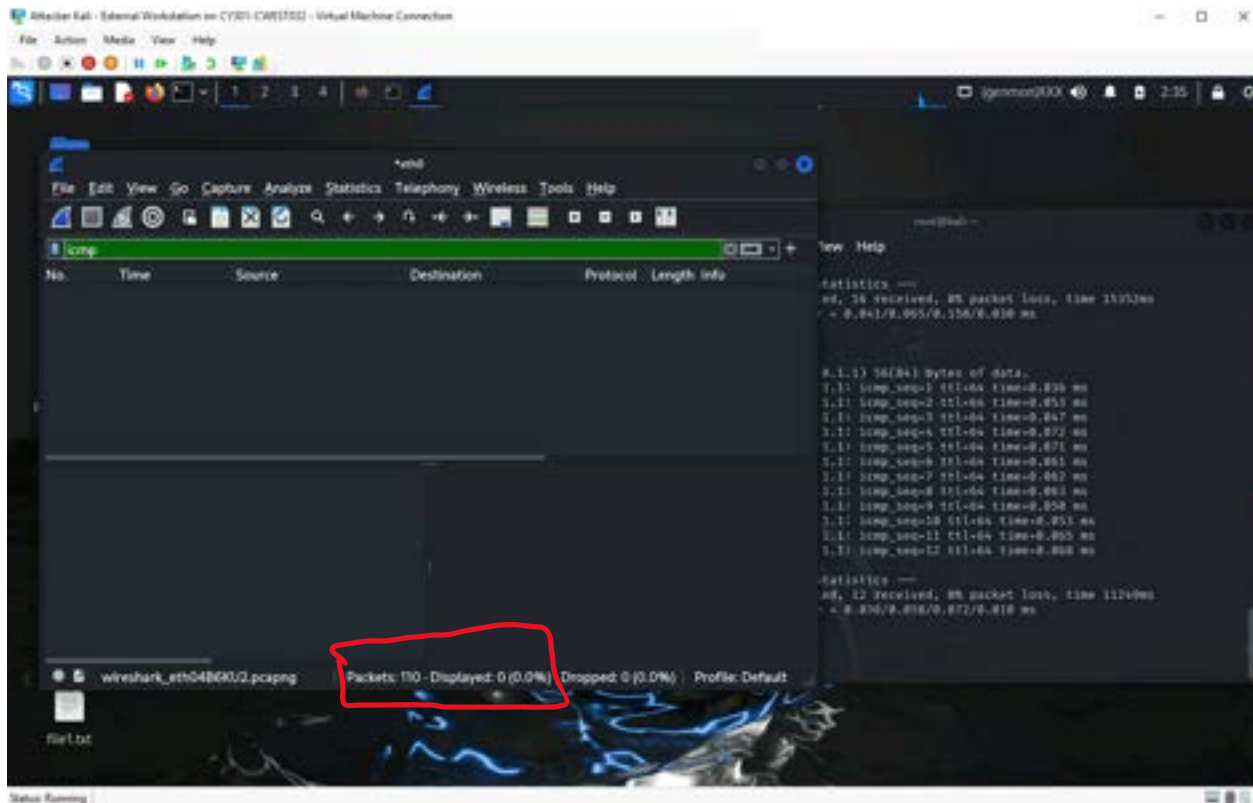
TASK A

Q1. How many packets are captured in total? How many packets are displayed?



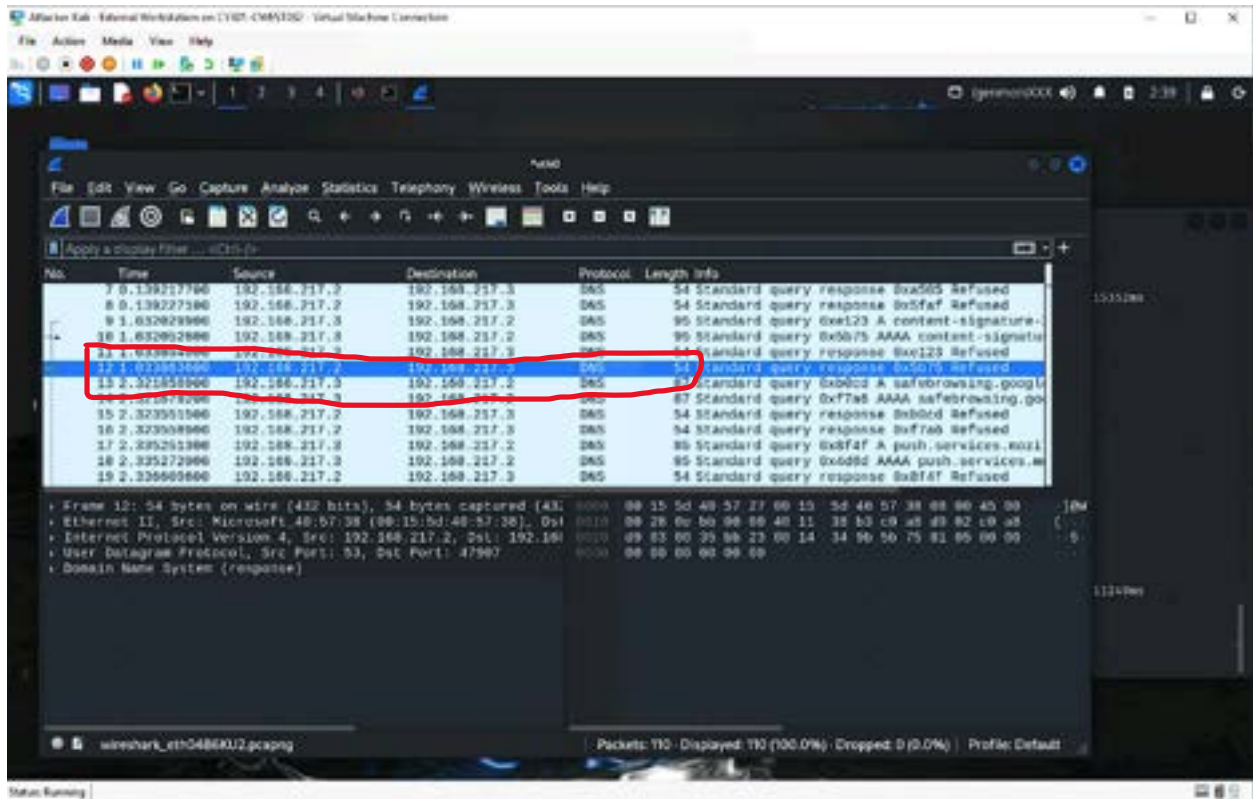
There are 110 packets captured in total and 110 packets displayed.

Q2. Apply “ICMP” as a display filter in Wireshark. Then repeat the previous question (Q1).



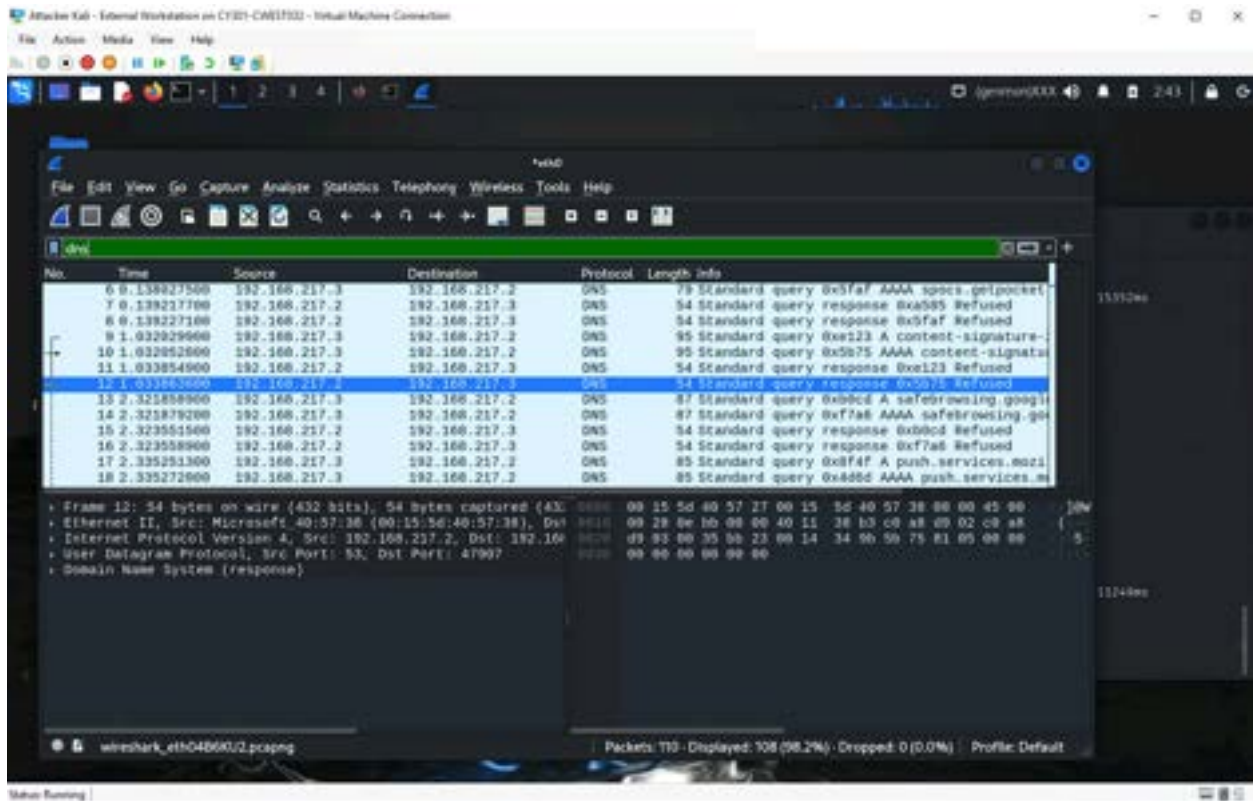
There are 110 packets captured and 0 packets displayed.

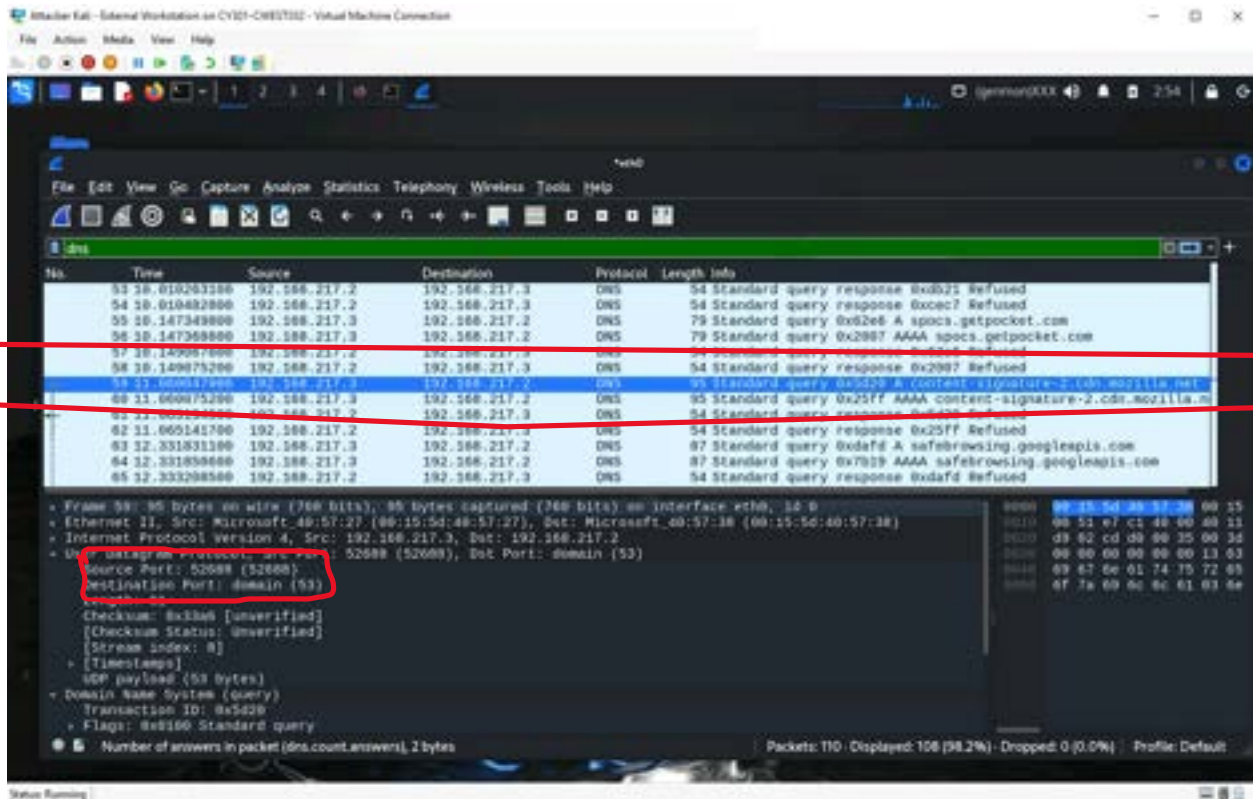
Q3. Select an Echo (replay) message from the list. What are the source and destination IPs of this packet? What are the sequence number and the size of the data? What is the response time?



Source IP: 192.168.217.2 Destination IP: 192.168.217.3 Sequence Number: 12 Size: 54 bytes

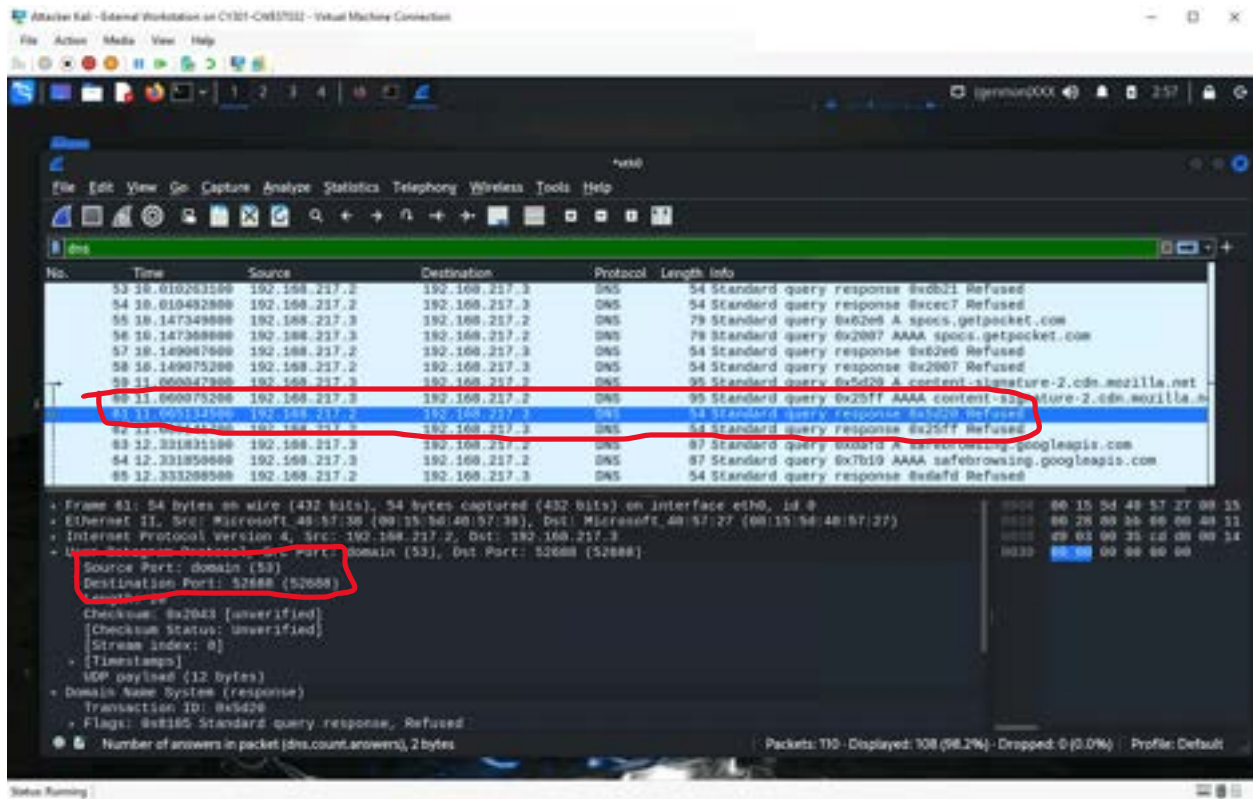
Q4. Apply “DNS” as a display filter in Wireshark. How many packets are displayed?





Domain Name: cdn.mozilla.net Source: 192.168.217.3:52688 Destination: 192.168.217.2:53

Q6. Find the corresponding DNS response to the query you selected at the previous step, and what is the source IP and port number, destination IP and port number? What is the message replied from the DNS server?



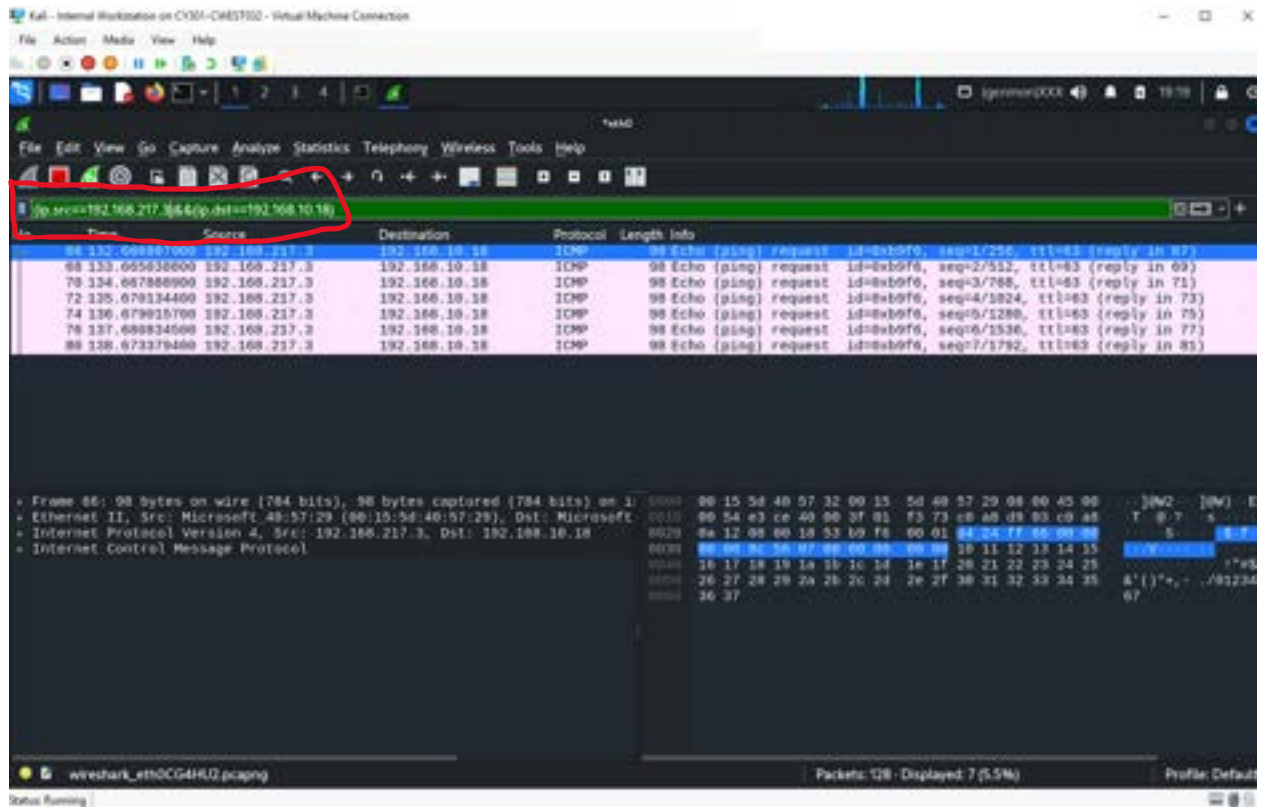
Source: 192.168.217.2:53 Destination: 192.168.217.3:52688 Message: Refused

TASK B

1. Sniff ICMP traffic

0 1 1 1 1

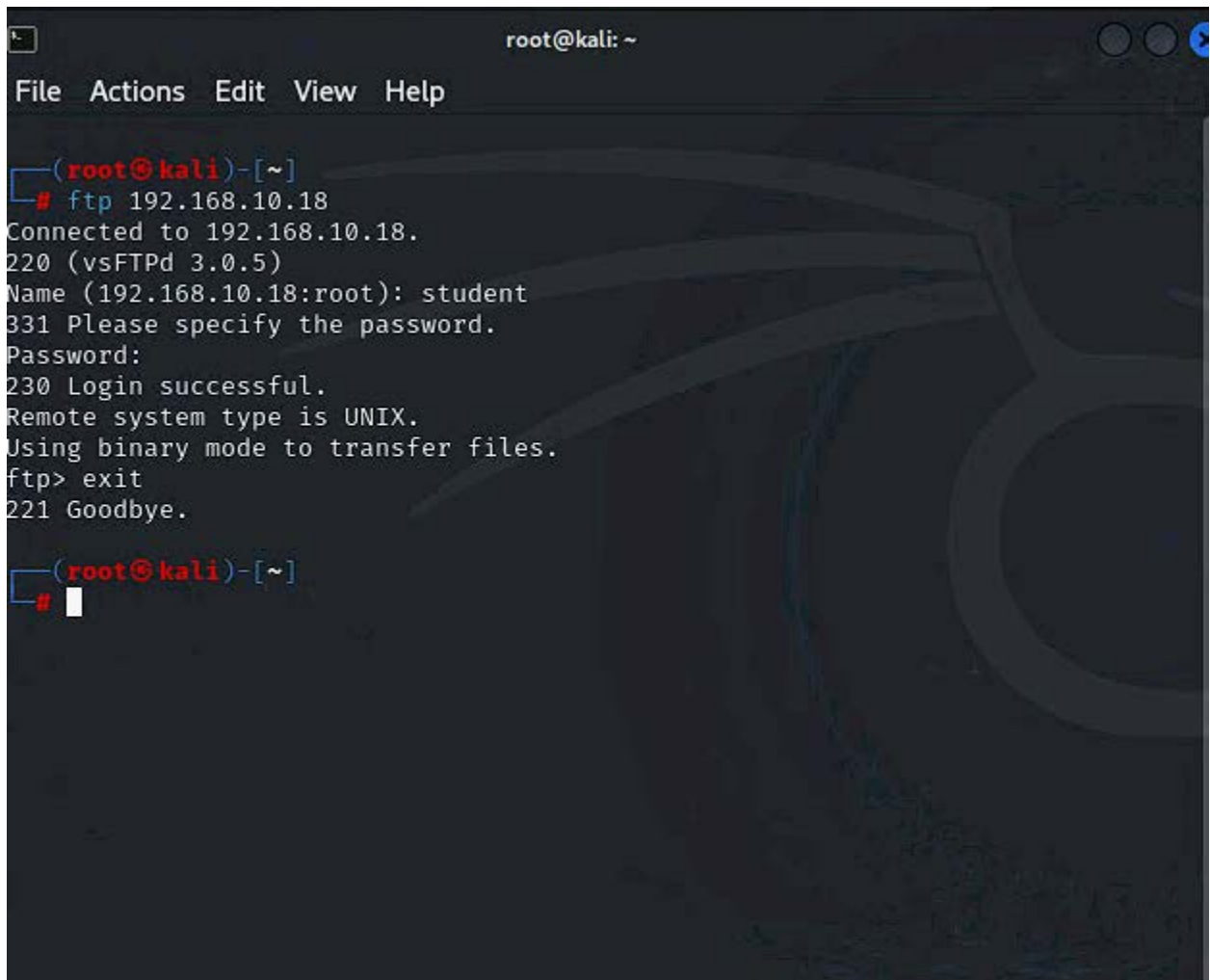
B:



Put this in the filter to see data in between external kali and Ubuntu.

2. Sniff FTP traffic

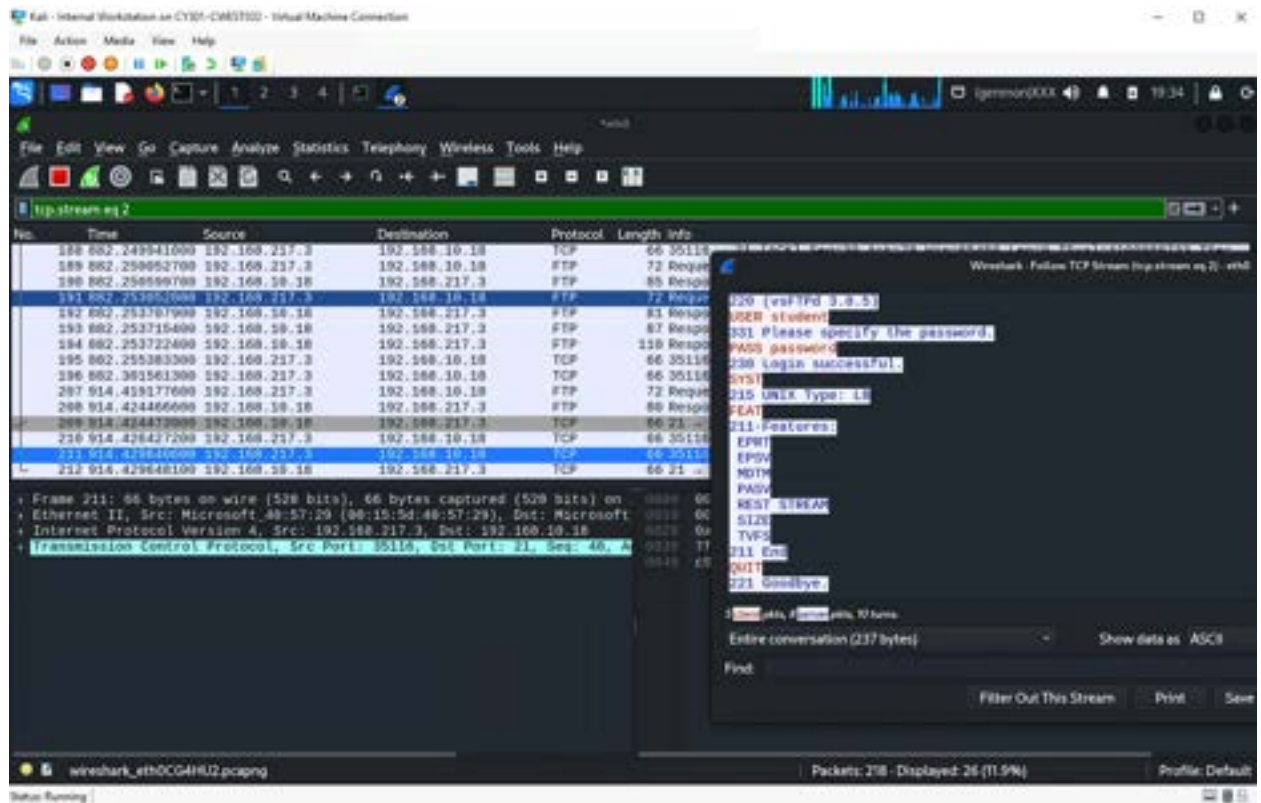
A:



The image shows a terminal window titled "root@kali: ~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The terminal output shows an FTP session initiated from the Kali Linux machine. The user enters the command "ftp 192.168.10.18", which connects to the remote host 192.168.10.18. The remote system is identified as "student" and the login is successful. The user then enters the command "exit", and the session ends with a "Goodbye" message. The prompt returns to the root@kali shell.

```
(root@kali)-[~]  
# ftp 192.168.10.18  
Connected to 192.168.10.18.  
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.5)  
Name (192.168.10.18:root): student  
331 Please specify the password.  
Password:  
230 Login successful.  
Remote system type is UNIX.  
Using binary mode to transfer files.  
ftp> exit  
221 Goodbye.  
  
(root@kali)-[~]  
#
```

B:



I captured the internal kali packets with wireshark and followed a tcp packet that went from external kalis ip to internal kali sip. Then it showed me what the username and password were for the connection.

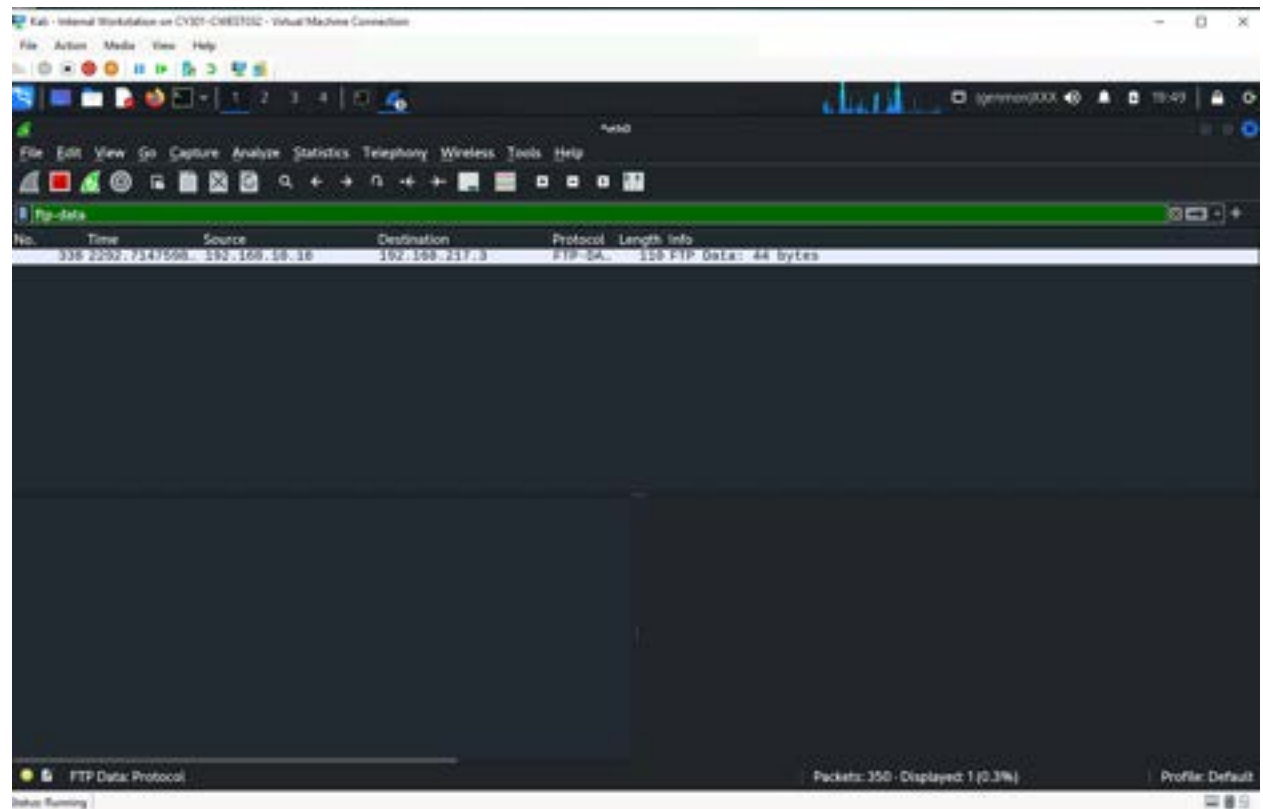
The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The top toolbar contains various icons for file operations and analysis. The main window is divided into three panes:

- Packet List:** Shows a list of captured packets. The selected packet is 244, which is an FTP Request (USER cwest632) from 192.168.10.18 to 192.168.10.18.
- Packet Details:** Shows the hierarchical structure of the selected packet. It includes Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and File Transfer Protocol (FTP).
- Packet Bytes:** Shows the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII.

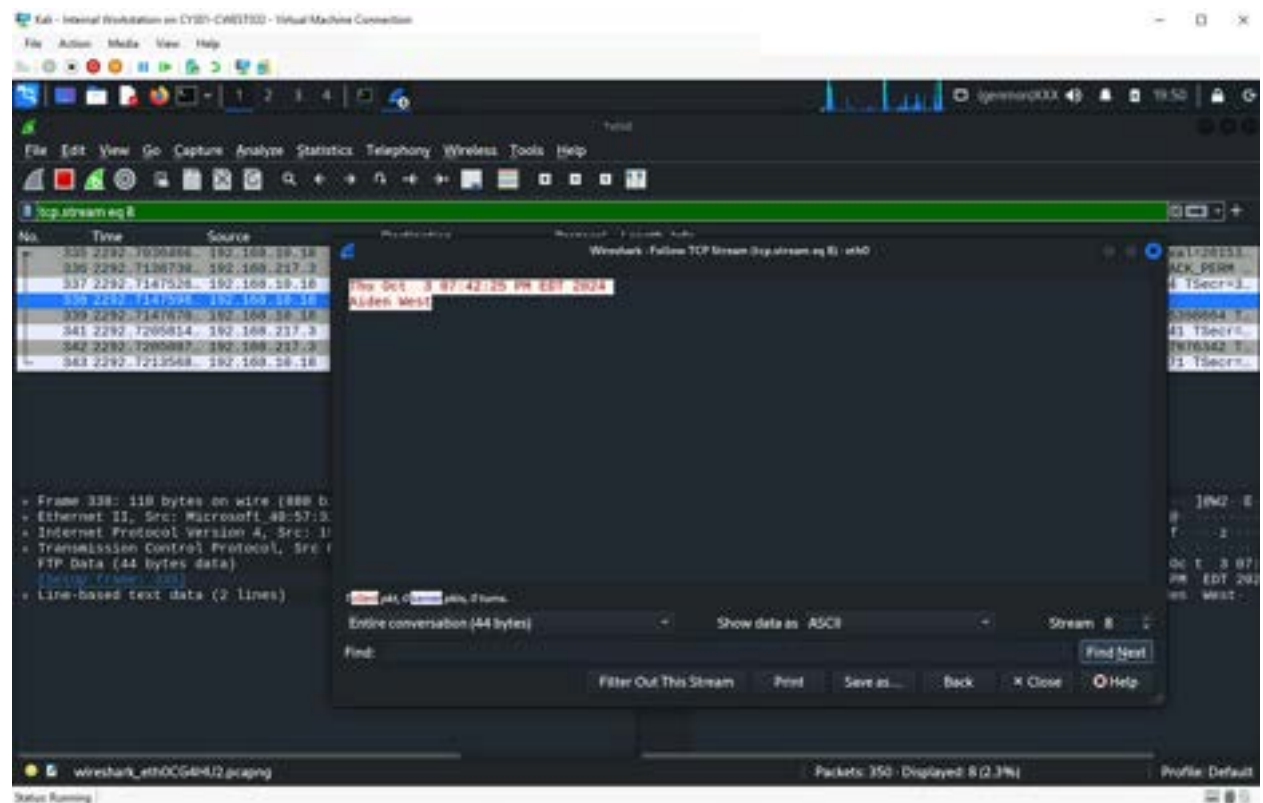
The status bar at the bottom indicates that 258 packets are displayed, representing 7.8% of the total capture.

EXTRA CREDIT

1:



2:



3:

