

Homework 8 Solutions

Problem 1

Zenmap gives the following output for a TCP-scan:

```
Scanning mscs.mu.edu (134.48.4.5) [65535 ports]
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 134.48.4.5
Discovered open port 111/tcp on 134.48.4.5
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 134.48.4.5
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 134.48.4.5
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 134.48.4.5
Discovered open port 3306/tcp on 134.48.4.5
```

We can look up the ports and obtain:

Port 22: ssh, sftp, ftp: remote shell, file transfer

Port 25: SMTP: mail protocol

Port 111: Remote procedure calls

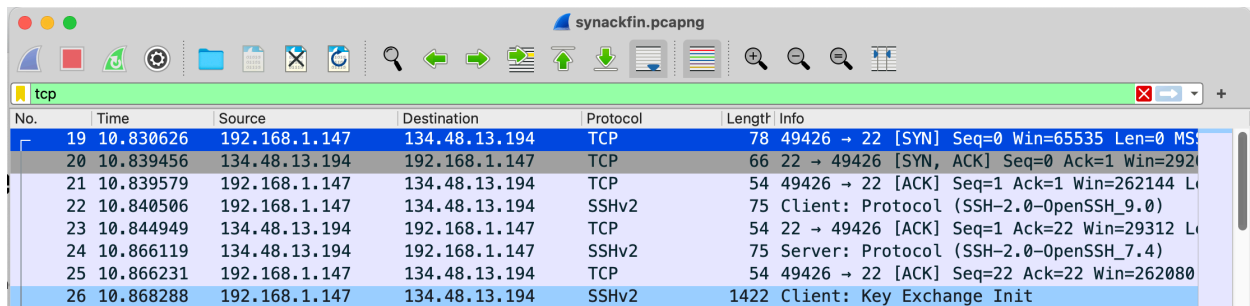
Port 139: Netbios session

Port 445: Microsoft directory, SMB

Port 3306: MySQL database system

Problem 2:

When we open the capture window, we use tcp as the filter. This will get rid of a lot of annoying noise.

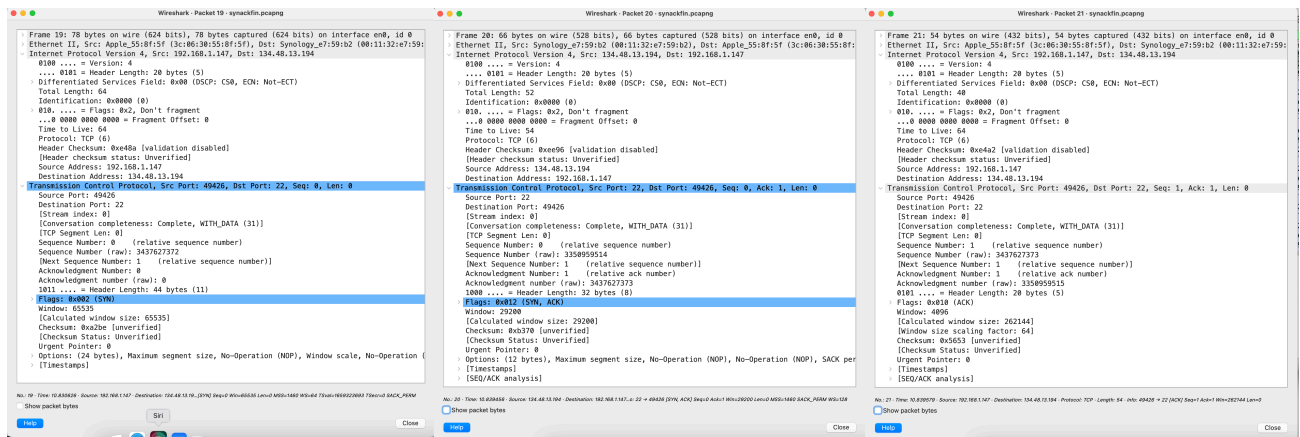


The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture window with the filter 'tcp'. The capture list shows several packets, with the first three (19, 20, 21) highlighted in blue, representing the three-way handshake. The packet details pane on the right shows the 'Info' field for these packets.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
19	10.830626	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	78	49426 → 22 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MS
20	10.839456	134.48.13.194	192.168.1.147	TCP	66	22 → 49426 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=292
21	10.839579	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	54	49426 → 22 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262144 L
22	10.840506	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	SSHv2	75	Client: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_9.0)
23	10.844949	134.48.13.194	192.168.1.147	TCP	54	22 → 49426 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=22 Win=29312 L
24	10.866119	134.48.13.194	192.168.1.147	SSHv2	75	Server: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.4)
25	10.866231	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	54	49426 → 22 [ACK] Seq=22 Ack=22 Win=262080
26	10.868288	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	SSHv2	1422	Client: Key Exchange Init

We can look at the right side under Info, to find the three packages (19, 20, 21) that make up the three way handshake.

We can now select on all three of them, expand the TCP tab and see what we get:



To look for the closing, we can use the filter `tcp.flags.fin`, and find that packets 94 to 97 contain the termination protocol. Double-click on these and you will find the details.

tcp.flags.fin

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
91	18.170264	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	54	49426 → 22 [ACK] Seq=2846 Ack=4158 Win=26
92	18.171289	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	SSHv2	90	Client:
93	18.171365	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	SSHv2	114	Client:
94	18.173530	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	54	49426 → 22 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2942 Ack=4158 W
95	18.177764	134.48.13.194	192.168.1.147	TCP	54	22 → 49426 [ACK] Seq=4158 Ack=2942 Win=40
96	18.184391	134.48.13.194	192.168.1.147	TCP	54	22 → 49426 [FIN, ACK] Seq=4158 Ack=2943 W
97	18.184545	192.168.1.147	134.48.13.194	TCP	54	49426 → 22 [ACK] Seq=2943 Ack=4159 Win=26
100	19.203191	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
101	19.203193	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TLSv1.2	90	Application Data
102	19.203194	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TCP	66	443 → 49423 [FIN, ACK] Seq=64 Ack=1 Win=5
103	19.203194	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TCP	66	[TCP Retransmission] 443 → 49423 [FIN, AC
104	19.203430	192.168.1.147	17.248.168.70	TCP	66	49423 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=64 Win=2047 L
105	19.203522	192.168.1.147	17.248.168.70	TCP	66	49423 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=65 Win=2047 L
106	19.203560	192.168.1.147	17.248.168.70	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 105#1] 49423 → 443 [ACK] Seq=
107	19.204146	192.168.1.147	17.248.168.70	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
108	19.206539	192.168.1.147	17.248.168.70	TLSv1.2	90	Application Data
109	19.213863	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TCP	66	443 → 49423 [RST, ACK] Seq=65 Ack=40 Win=
110	19.213866	17.248.168.70	192.168.1.147	TCP	54	443 → 49423 [RST] Seq=65 Win=0 Len=0
111	19.397717	17.248.139.200	192.168.1.147	TLSv1.2	112	Application Data
112	19.397719	17.248.139.200	192.168.1.147	TLSv1.2	97	Encrypted Alert
113	19.397719	17.248.139.200	192.168.1.147	TCP	66	443 → 49424 [FIN, ACK] Seq=78 Ack=1 Win=5