

# Sysadministrivia

## Linux, Lagers, and Late Nights

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# S6E4: "Sliding Down a Series of Tubes"

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**Comments** 0

### Navigation

Previous Episode	Next Episode
S6E3: "Gettin' it Up(dated)"	S6E5: "I'm Enjoying a Treat, Derek!"

### Log

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Format	SHA256	GPG	Audio File
MP3	ff02375bda3a5aa6d255e4c7f8109e09e88f66b49b6b0b8d6851d16803e896bd	click	click
OGG	06cceb5dccf587fe6ed9cb50169126e0dcfd367c27091a29186ede7d223caf7	click	click

Quicklisten:

In this episode, we walk you through the basic procedure for sending a packet (or datagram) from its source to the destination!

- Just the Tip
- Notes
- 15 Clams
- Errata
- Music

## Just the Tip

- Paden talks about LaZagne, which searches for passwords/credentials stored on your local system.
- He also mentions Ubiquiti's major compromise and the drama ensuing.
  - We released a short public statement of our stance on this.

## Notes

Starts at **25m15s**.

I was drinking water. Paden was drinking Murphy's Stout. Jthan was drinking Busch.

- A tour of packet/datagram's path
  - First, imagine you're a computer.
  - This process is a bit difficult to explain in text. So here are the basic steps:
    - If your target address is a DNS record, you need to first resolve the DNS record.
      - This has its own subset of the following processes (routing, etc.).
    - You now have an IP address of your destination. You can then route to it.
      - There are a couple different routing protocols, like OSPF and BGP.
    - Once you have a route, communication then occurs with your target. Further processes depend on the protocol and software involved:
      - For example, if it's TCP, there's a handshaking/session. If you're using TLS over TCP, there's an additional handshaking/session on top of that, etc.
  - The most important part is that first step - getting DNS resolvers and default gateway. Without having DNS resolvers (typically handled by DHCP for IPv4 and RA and/or DHCPv6 for IPv6), you cannot use domain names/other DNS records. Without a default gateway (again, typically handled by DHCP/RA/DHCPv6), you cannot send (or respond to!) packets from hosts outside of your own subnet (unless you had static routes for every single other network out there).

## 15 Clams

In this segment, Jthan shares with you a little slice of life. The title is a reference to this video. (2m16s in)

Starts at **52m01s**.

Jthan wonders why/how AWS became the default for hosting.

## Errata

- Technically a cube has to be the same on all **six** sides, Paden. ;)
- The IPv4 ranges reserved for documentation can be found in RFC 5737. For IPv6, it can be found in RFC 3849.
- Passive-mode FTP is the one with the random port.

## Music

### Music Credits

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Intro	Remember	Floating Mind	<a href="#">click</a>	CC-BY-NC 4.0
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**Categories** Season Six

## Comments

There are currently no comments on this article.