

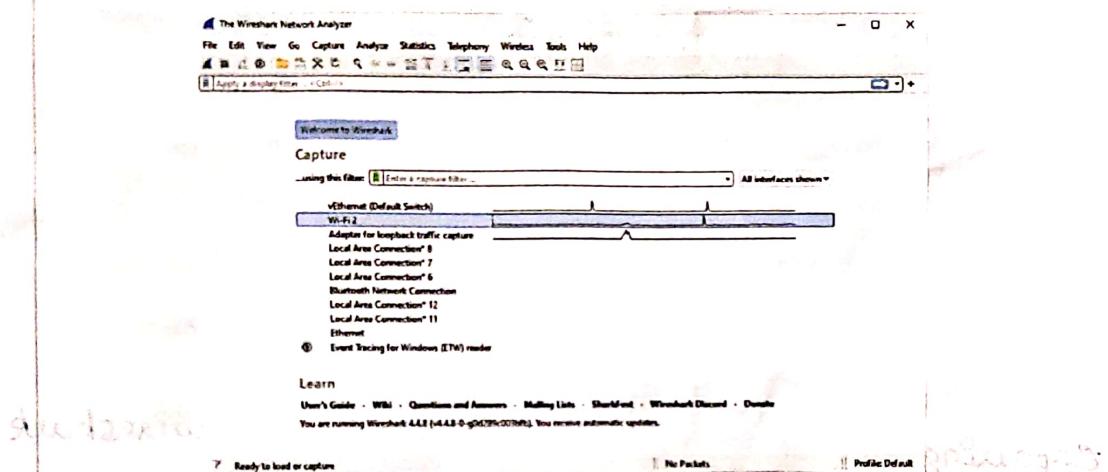
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## Experiment - 5

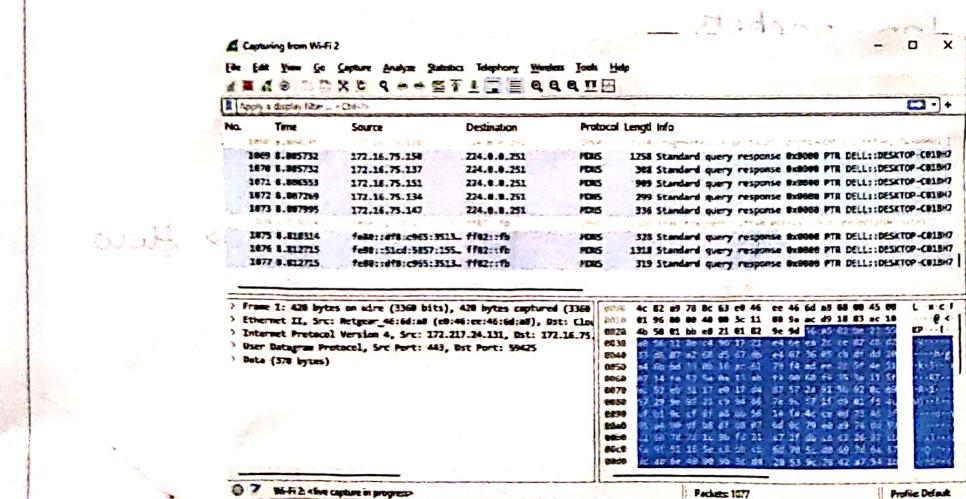
Aim : Experiments on Packet capture tool : Wireshark.

### Capturing Packets.

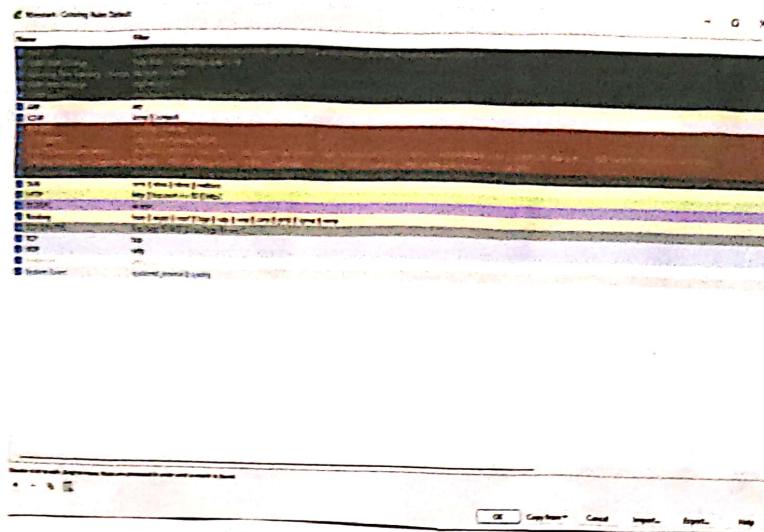
After downloading and installing wireshark, launch it and double click the name of a network interface



As soon as you click the interface name, you'll see the packets start to accept in real time.



To view exactly what the colour codes mean  
click views colouring rules.



Capturing and analysing packets using wireshark tool.

1. Filter TCP / UDP packets
  - \* → Select local area connection In wireshark capture → option.
  - Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
  - \* Then click stop capture.
  - \* Search TCP packets in search bar
  - \* To see flow graph click statistics → flow graph
  - \* Save the packets.

Time	172.16.75.80	43.74.79.279	40.74.79.321	Comment
10.07.0002	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
11.07.036	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
11.37.0015	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
11.37.0018	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
13.37.7256	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
13.77.797	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
15.91.1227	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.01.1227	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.01.1281	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.01.1677	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.01.1885	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.01.1942	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.02.0241	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.02.0241	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.02.0241	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
18.02.0331	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
42.72552	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
42.821706	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	
42.823028	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100	TCP 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.100	

Filter to display ARP packets

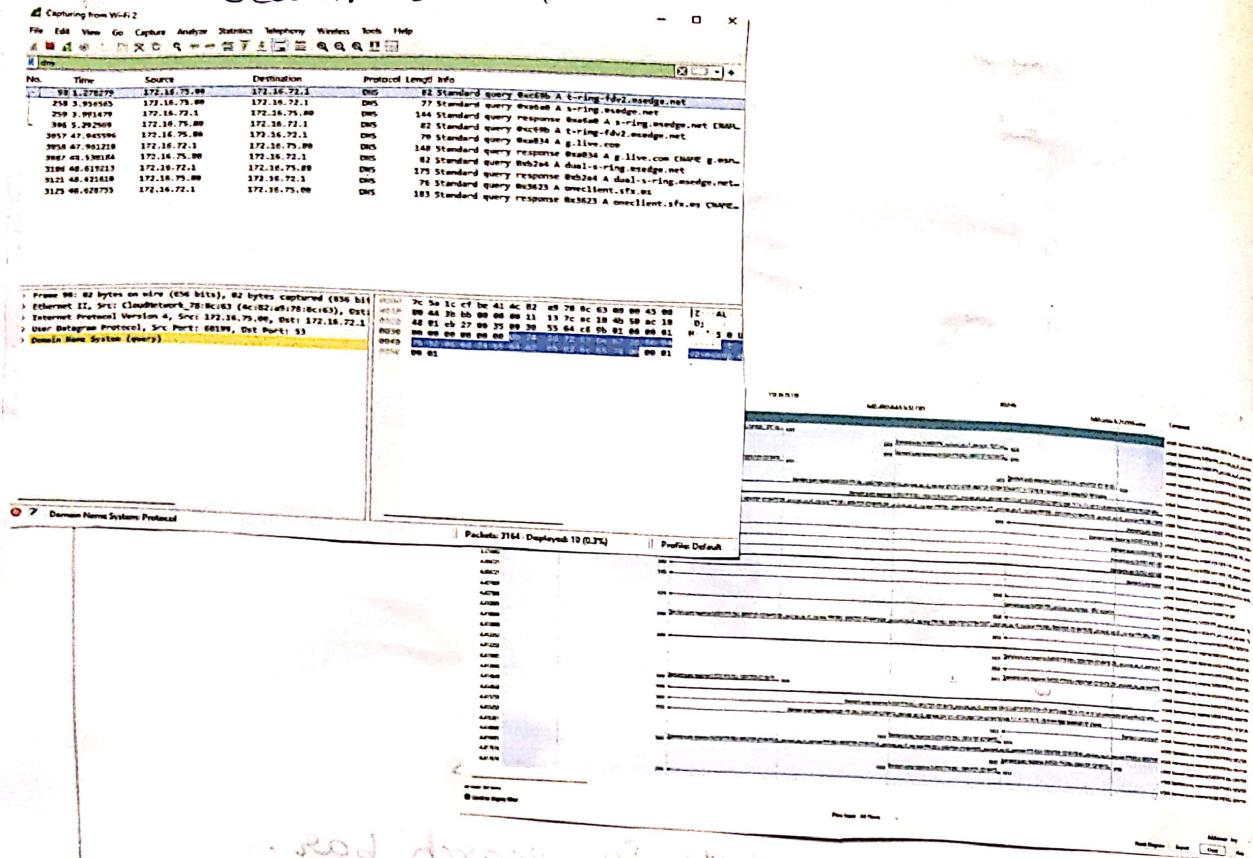
\* Search ARP packets in search bar.

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and those in action will have

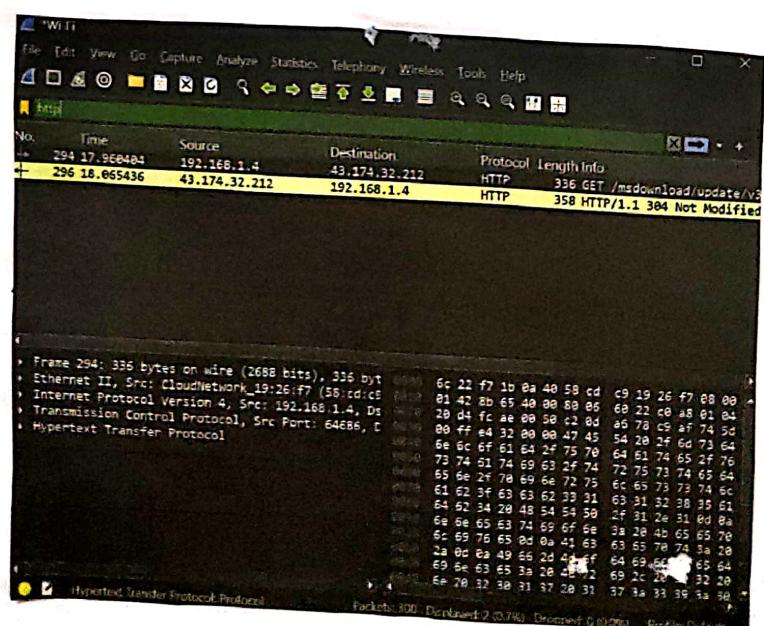
3. Filter to display only DNS packets -

- Search DNS packets in search bar.



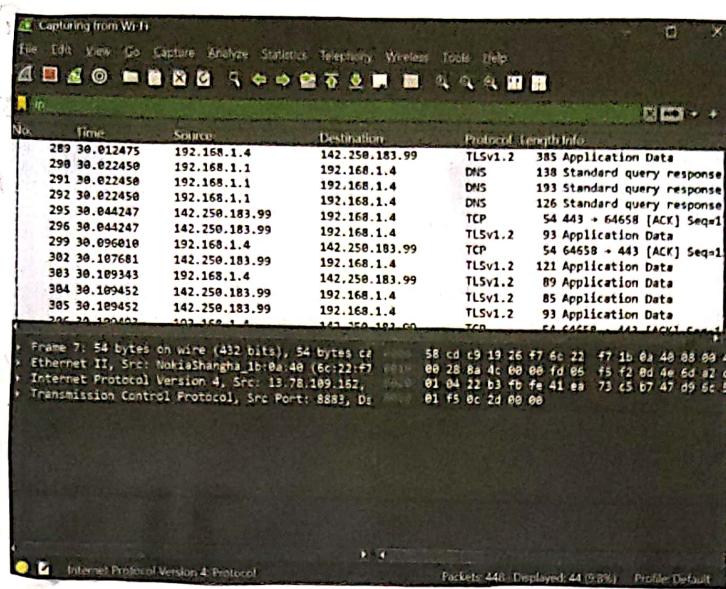
H. Create a filter to display only HTTP packets

- Search HTTP packets in search bar
- Save the packets.

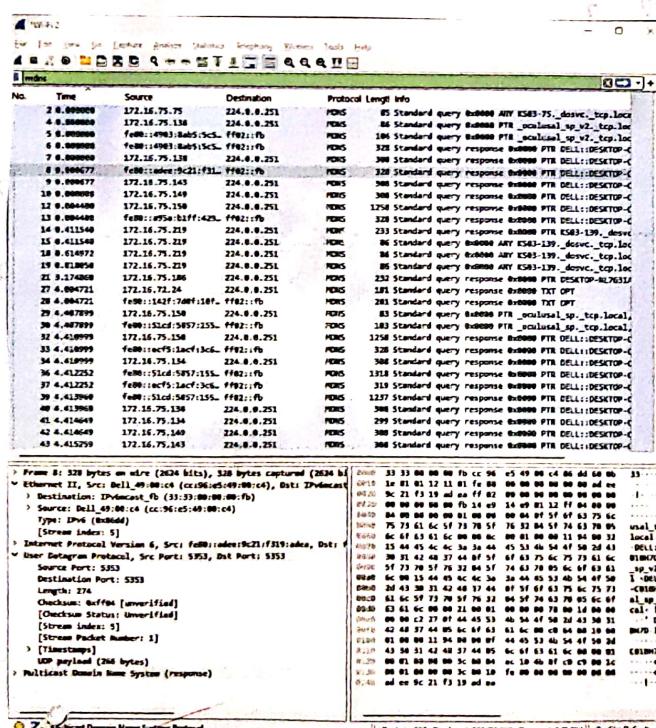


## 5. Filter to display IP / ICMP packets

- Search ICMP, IP in search bar.



## 6. Filter to display only DHCP Packets



## Student Observation:

Q) What is promiscuous mode ?

It is a network interface mode in which a network card captures all the network packets regardless of their destination MAC address.

2) Does ARP header have transport layer header?

Ans) No ARP is a part of Network layer.

3) Which transport layer protocol is used by DNS?

DNS uses both: UDP and TCP.

4) What is the port number used by HTTP protocol?

Ans) Port 80.

5) What is broadcast IP address?

Ans) It is used to send data to all host on specific network segments.

Result : The experiments on Packet capture tool: Wireshark is carried out.

DATA

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