CS359 Computer Networks - Assignment 11

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Objective of the lab: Using Wireshark to calculate the following statistics:

- Throughput
- RTT
- Packet size
- number of packets lost
- number of UDP and TCP packets
- Number of responses received with respect to one request sent.

We need to perform this experiment at two different times in the day and report the observed values.

Procedure:

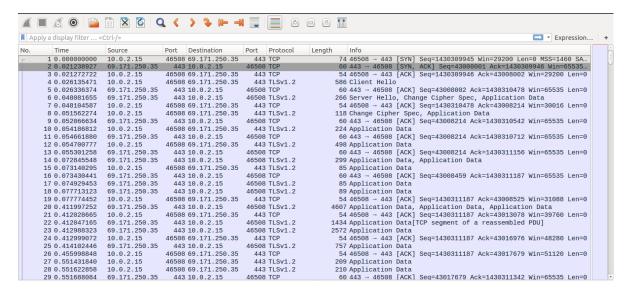
Step 1: Capturing the packets from Facebook using Wireshark

- 1. Find the IP address of Facebook by executing **ping www.facebook.com** in the terminal. I found the IP address to be 69.171.250.35
- 2. Open Wireshark
- 3. Select Network Interface and enter capture filter expression host 69.171.250.35
- 4. Start Packet Capture
- 5. Open the Web Browser and open www.facebook.com
- 6. After sufficient packets have been captured, stop the packet capture.

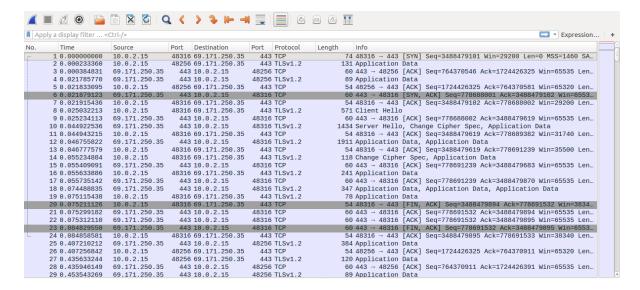
<u>Step 2</u>: Calculating the various metrics mentioned above for both the trials, using procedures described below.

Experiment

Packet Capture for Trial 1 – 2317 packets have been captured



Packet Capture for Trial 2 – 3087 packets have been captured



Measurement of Throughput:

Throughput is the amount of data is transmitted during a specified time period via a network, interface or channel. It is measured in bits/s or bytes/s.

Throughput for Trial 1:

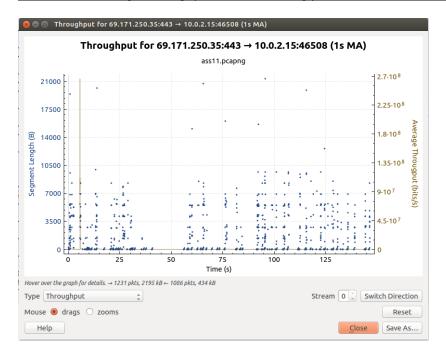
After capturing packets using Wireshark, go to **Statistics > Capture File Properties**. A window opens up, which shows statistics of the packet capture. I have put the screenshot here for <u>Trial 1</u>.

Interfaces				
Interface enp0s3	Dropped packets 0 (0.0%)	Capture filter host 69.171.250.35	Link type Ethernet	Packet size limit 262144 bytes
Statistics				
Measurement	Captured	Displayed		Marked
Packets	2317	2317 (100	.0%)	N/A
Time span, s	146.520	146.520		N/A
Average pps	15.8	15.8		N/A
Average packet size, B	1190.5	1190.5		N/A
Bytes	2758015	2758015 (100.0%)		0
Average bytes/s	18 k	18 k		N/A
Average bits/s	150 k	150 k		N/A

It shows the average data transferred is 150 kbits/s. Therefore, the average throughput is 150 kbits/s.

Actually, throughput changes from time to time during the packet capture. Wireshark allows us to see the variation of throughput graphically. Click on any one of the captured packets, go to **Statistics > TCP Stream Graphs > Throughput** to view the graphs.

Variation of Average Throughput when receiving packets from Facebook:



Variation of Average Throughput when sending packets to Facebook:

I got this graph by clicking **Switch Direction** option in the above graph.



Throughput for Trial 2:

For <u>Trial 2</u>, the average throughput was found out to be 124 kbits/s. It is evident from below screenshot.

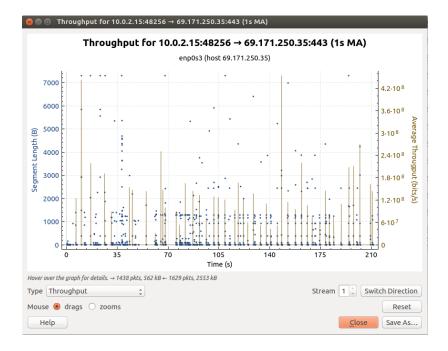
Interfaces				
Interface enp0s3	Dropped packets 0 (0.0%)	Capture filter host 69.171.250.35	Link type Ethernet	Packet size limit 262144 bytes
Statistics				
Measurement	Captured	Displayed	I	Marked
Packets	3087	3087 (100.0%)		N/A
Time span, s	211.406	211.406		N/A
Average pps	14.6	14.6		N/A
Average packet size, B	1066.5	1066.5		N/A
Bytes	3291333	3291333 (100.0%)		0
Average bytes/s	15 k	15 k		N/A
Average bits/s	124 k	124 k		N/A

Variation of Average Throughput when receiving packets from Facebook:



Variation of Average Throughput when sending packets to Facebook:

I got this graph by clicking **Switch Direction** option in the above graph.

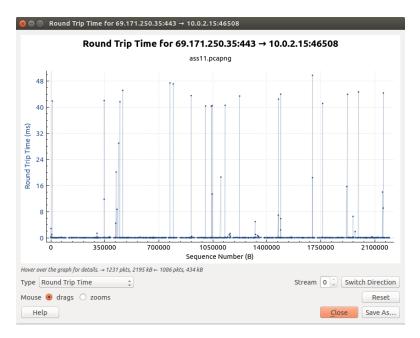


Measurement of Round Trip Time (RTT):

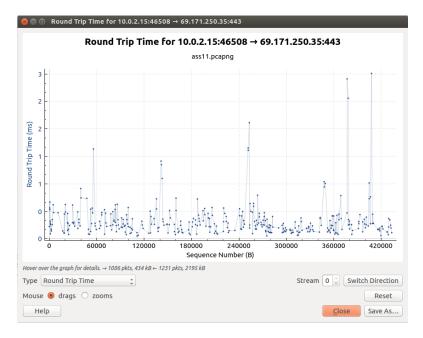
Round-trip time (RTT) is the duration from when a browser sends a request to when it receives a response from a server. RTT will vary continuously over the course of the packet capture. Wireshark provides a graph to look at the variation. Go to **Statistics > TCP Stream Graphs > Round Trip Time**.

RTT variation for Trial 1:

<u>Variation when receiving packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0 and 50ms as seen in this graph but majority of the packets have RTT near zero. We can count the number of packets whose RTT is higher.



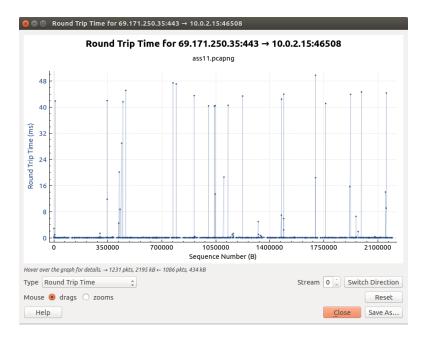
<u>Variation when sending packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0.1 and 3ms as seen in this graph. But RTT for most of the packets lies in the range of 0.1 to 0.7ms.



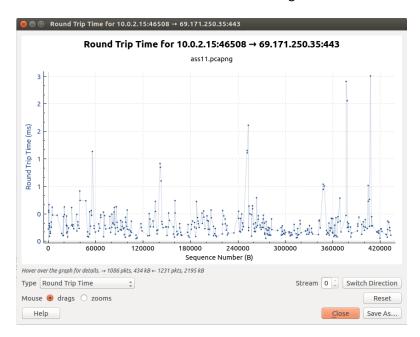
Well, the RTT for packets being received is significantly lower than those being sent. I infer this is because Facebook is a big company and would have really fast servers that can handle many packets in less amount of time. No surprise that my machine isn't that fast. So, the skewed graph was obtained for sending packets to Facebook.

RTT variation for Trial 1:

<u>Variation when receiving packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0 and 50ms as seen in this graph but majority of the packets have RTT near zero. We can count by ourselves the number of packets whose RTT is higher.

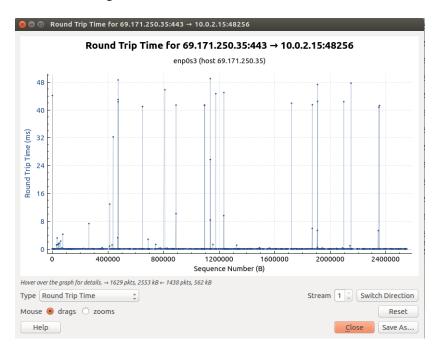


<u>Variation when sending packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0.1 and 3ms as seen in this graph. But RTT for most of the packets lies in the range of 0.1 to 0.7ms. This graph can be obtained by clicking on **Switch Direction** button in the above dialog box.

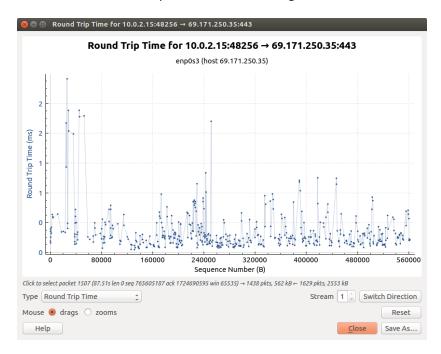


RTT variation for Trial 2:

<u>Variation when receiving packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0 and 50ms as seen in this graph but majority of the packets have RTT near zero. Again, we can count by ourselves the number of packets whose RTT is higher.



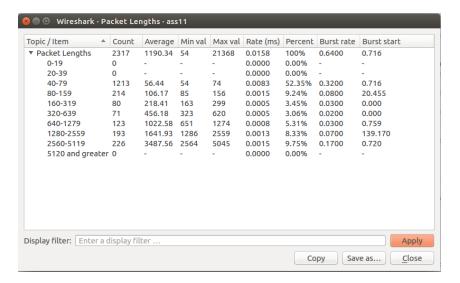
<u>Variation when sending packets from Facebook</u>: RTT varies between 0.1 and 2.5ms as seen in this graph. But RTT for most of the packets lies in the range of 0.1 to 1ms.



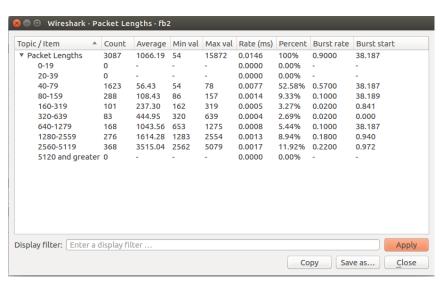
Packet size

One can see the size distribution of the captured packets in Wireshark. Go to **Statistics > Packet Lengths**.

<u>For Trial 1, the average packet size is 1190.34</u>. The screenshot below shows the distribution of packet lengths.



<u>For Trial 2, the average packet size is 1066.19</u>. The screenshot below shows the distribution of packet lengths.



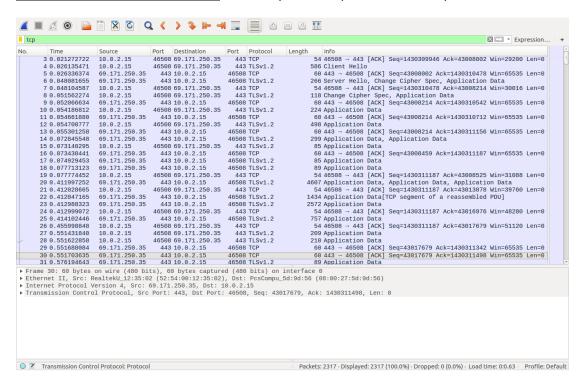
<u>Number of Packets lost for Trial 1</u>: No packets were dropped as in the screenshot below. I obtained the info by going to **Statistics > Capture File Properties**.

Interface	Dropped packets	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size limit
enp0s3	0 (0%)	host 69.171.250.35	Ethernet	262144 bytes
Statistics				
Measurement	Captured	Displayed	1	Marked
Packets	2317	2317 (100	0.0%)	N/A
Time span, s	146.520	146.520		N/A
Average pps	15.8	15.8		N/A
Average packet size, B	1190.5	1190.5		N/A
Bytes	2758015	2758015 (100.0%)		0
Average bytes/s	18 k	18 k		N/A
Average bits/s	150 k	150 k		N/A

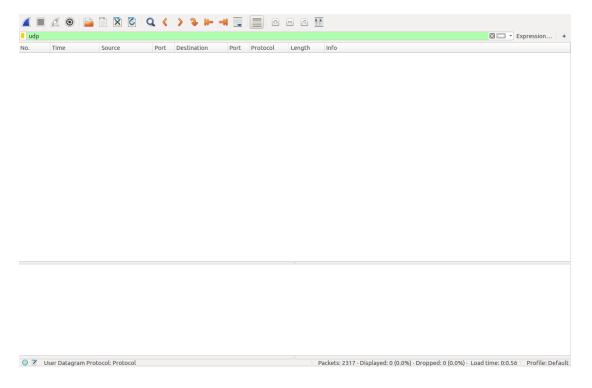
Number of Packets lost for Trial 2: No packets were dropped as in the screenshot below.

Interfaces				
Interface enp0s3	Dropped packets 0 (0%)	Capture filter host 69.171.250.35	Link type Ethernet	Packet size limit 262144 bytes
Statistics				
Measurement	Captured	Displayed	d	Marked
Packets	3087	3087 (100	0.0%)	N/A
Time span, s	211.406	211.406		N/A
Average pps	14.6	14.6		N/A
Average packet size, B	1066.5	1066.5		N/A
Bytes	3291333	3291333 (100.0%)		0
Average bytes/s	15 k	15 k		N/A
Average bits/s	124 k	124 k		N/A

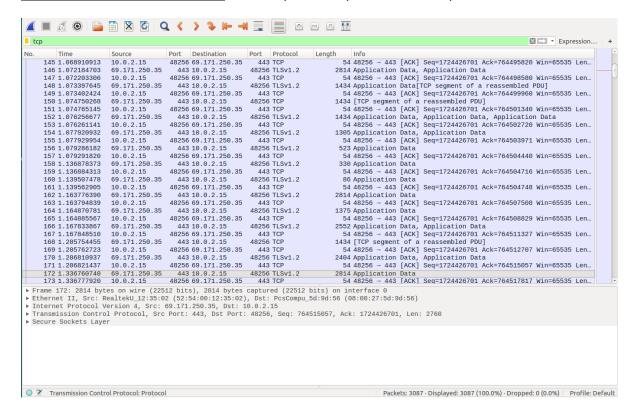
Number of TCP Packets for Trial 1: All 2317 packets captured were TCP packets



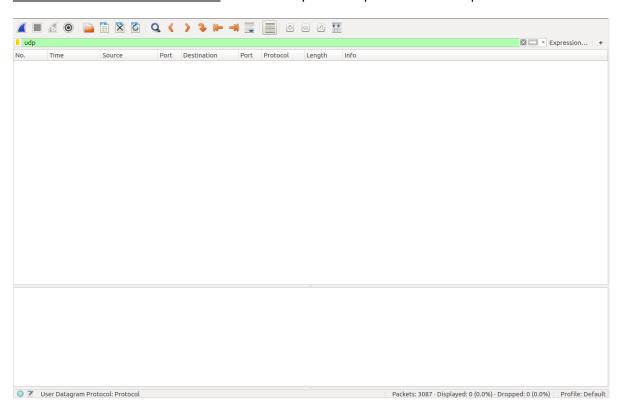
Number of UDP Packets for Trial 1: None of the packets captured were UDP packets



Number of TCP Packets for Trial 2: All 3087 packets captured were TCP packets



Number of UDP Packets for Trial 2: None of the packets captured were UDP packets



Number of responses received with respect to one request sent

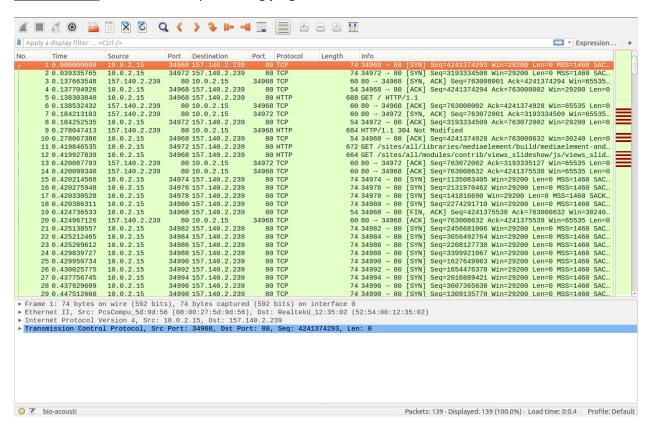
To get this information, we need to know what packets are requests sent and what packets are the responses.

We could use the **http.request** filter in Wireshark to find out which packets were request packets. Then by using some more commands, we could identify the number of responses for a given request packet.

But this method works only for HTTP protocols. For HTTPS protocol, Wireshark can't show which packets are request and which ones are response.

Trial 1:

So, I took the liberty to run the packet capture on a different website, <u>bio.acousti.ca</u> whose IP address is <u>157.140.2.239</u>, which I found by executing **ping bio.acousti.ca** in the terminal.



I filtered out the request packets using **http.request** display filter. I chose one of the filtered packets and tried to get its corresponding responses.

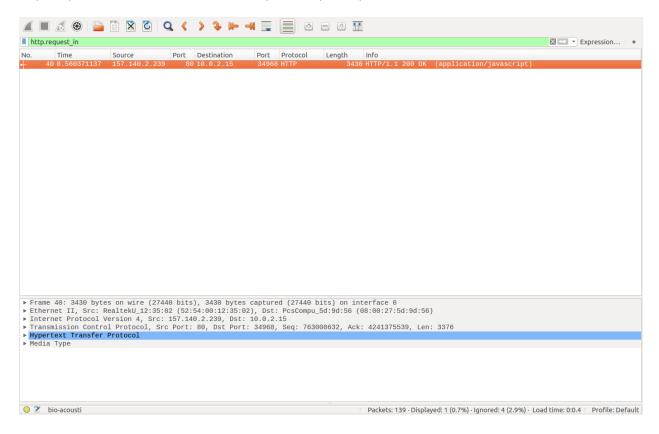
I chose the 12th packet in the above list whose info is:

"GET /sites/all/modules/contrib/views_slideshow/js/views_slideshow.js?v=1.0 HTTP/1.1"

Now, I have to isolate the response packets for the selected request packet. So, I cleared the display filter and selected the remaining packets using the display filter: http.request && !http.request.uri contains "/sites/all/modules/contrib/views_slideshow/js/views_slideshow.js?v=1.0"

Now, ignore all the packets that have been filtered out, by opening **Edit > Ignore all displayed**. This leaves only the aforementioned request packet and its corresponding response packets.

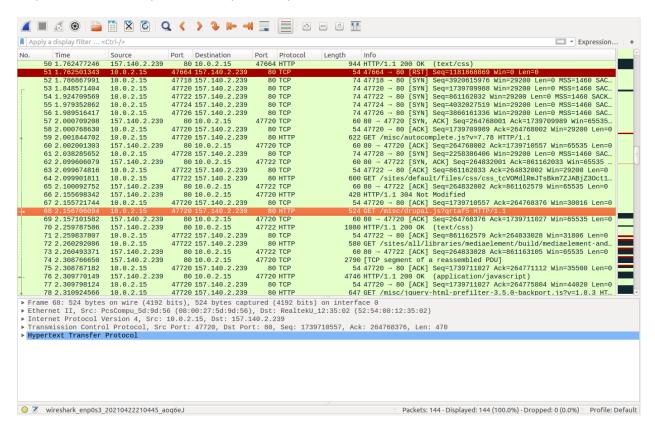
By using the display filter **http.request_in**, we can finally view the response packets for the selected request packet. I noticed that there is only one response packet.



So, I used the procedure mentioned above to perform a second trial described below.

Trial 2:

I repeated the above procedure on the same website for a second time. This time, I tried to get responses for the 68th packet in the packet capture screenshot below.



After ignoring the irrelevant packets using the display filter: http.request && !http.request.uri contains /misc/drupal.js?qrtaf5", I used the display filter http.request_in to find that there was only one response packet.

