## **ARYAMAN MISHRA**

# 19BCE1027

# LAB<sub>3</sub>

#### INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR LINUX OS

I'll be using Wireshark to monitor incoming traffic in networks and we will use sudo to download it via terminal.

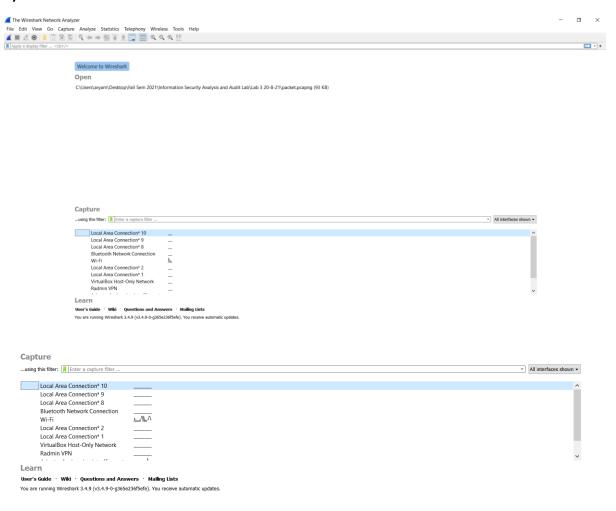
```
Injunctional process of the process
```

We will then launch Wireshark:

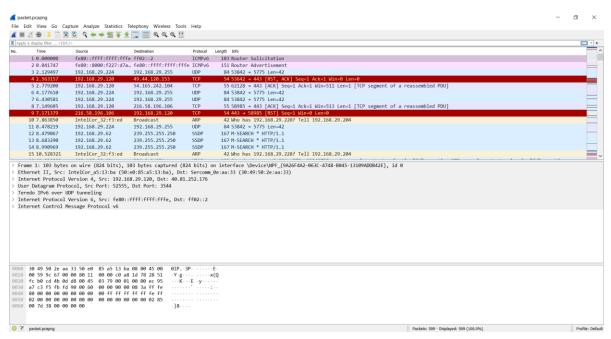
```
aryaman@aryaman-VirtualBox:~$ sudo wireshark
[sudo] password for aryaman:
QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR not set, defaulting to '/tmp/runtime-root'
```

#### **FUNCTIONALITIES:**

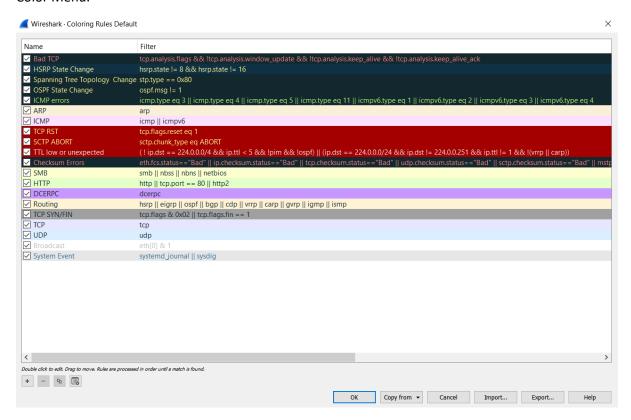
#### 1)Launch Wireshark



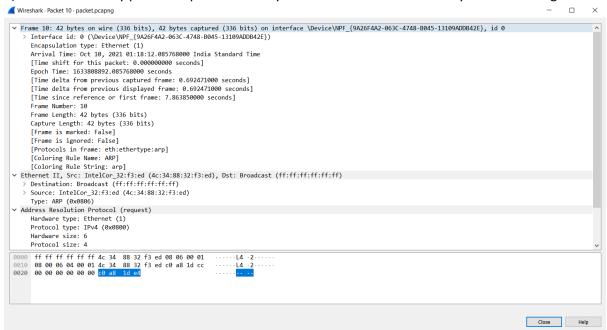
### 2) START CAPTURING PACKETS.



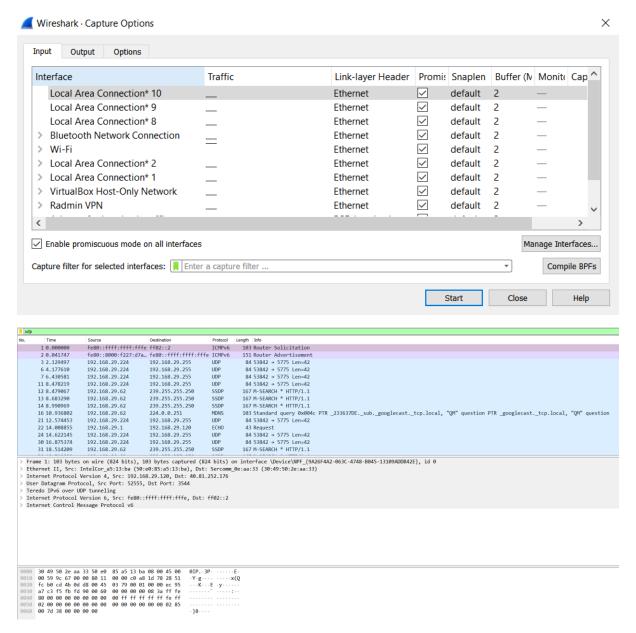
3)You can apply/change color schemes for packets of different protocols from the View->Change Color Menu.



4)You can select any particular packet to study about it in another window by double clicking on it.



5)We can monitor the network devices and any devices connected to our network. We can enable/disable any device we want to connect to.

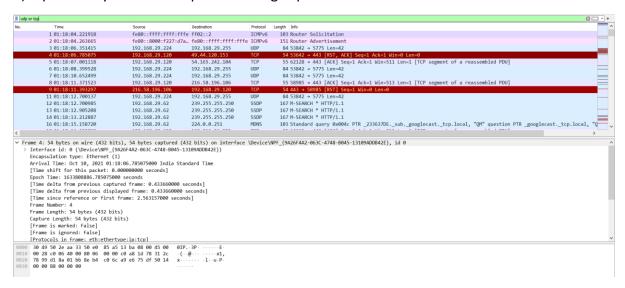


6) We can search for any particular packet using Capture Filter.

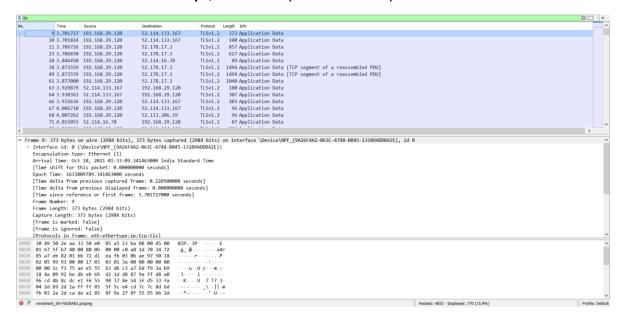
Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 01:18:04.221918	fe80::ffff:ffff:fffe	ff02::2	ICMPv6	103	Router Solicitation
2 01:18:04.263665	fe80::8000:f227:d7a	fe80::ffff:ffff:fffe	ICMPv6	151	Router Advertisement
3 01:18:06.351415	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84	! 53842 → 5775 Len=42
4 01:18:06.785075	192.168.29.120	49.44.120.153	TCP	54	153642 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
5 01:18:07.001118	192.168.29.120	54.165.242.104	TCP	55	62128 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=511 Len=1 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
6 01:18:08.399528	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84	- 53842 → 5775 Len=42
7 01:18:10.652499	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84	53842 → 5775 Len=42
8 01:18:11.371523	192.168.29.120	216.58.196.106	TCP	55	58985 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=1 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
9 01:18:11.393297	216.58.196.106	192.168.29.120		54	443 → 58985 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
10 01:18:12.085768	IntelCor_32:f3:ed	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.29.228? Tell 192.168.29.204
11 01:18:12.700137	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84	1 53842 → 5775 Len=42
12 01:18:12.700985	192.168.29.62	239.255.255.250	SSDP	167	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
13 01:18:12.905208	192.168.29.62	239.255.255.250	SSDP	167	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
14 01:18:13.212887	192.168.29.62	239.255.255.250	SSDP	167	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	1 01:18:04.221918 2 01:18:04.263665 3 01:18:06.351415 4 01:18:06.351415 5 01:18:06.785075 5 01:18:07.001118 6 01:18:08.399528 7 01:18:10.52499 8 01:18:11.371523 9 01:18:11.373297 10 01:18:12.085768 11 01:18:12.700137 12 01:18:12.700985	1 01:18:04.221918 fe80::ffff:ffff:fffe 2 01:18:04.263665 fe80::8000:f227:d7a 3 01:18:06.253415 192.168.29.224 4 01:18:06.78:9075 192.168.29.120 6 01:18:07.001118 192.168.29.120 6 01:18:08.399528 192.168.29.120 6 01:18:10.52499 192.168.29.224 7 01:18:10.52499 192.168.29.120 9 01:18:11.371523 192.168.29.120 9 01:18:11.373527 216.58.196.106 110 01:18:12.805768 IntelCor 32:f3:ed 11 01:18:12.700935 192.168.29.224 12 01:18:12.700935 192.168.29.62	1 01:18:04.221918 fe80::ffff:ffff fff02::2 2 01:18:04.263665 fe80::8000:f227:d7a_fe80::ffff:ffff:ffff 3 01:18:06.351415 192.168.29.224 192.168.29.255 4 01:18:06.785075 192.168.29.120 49.44.120.153 5 01:18:07.001118 192.168.29.120 49.44.120.153 6 01:18:08.399528 192.168.29.224 192.168.29.255 7 01:18:10.652499 192.168.29.224 192.168.29.255 8 01:18:11.371523 192.168.29.120 216.8.29.255 9 01:18:11.371523 192.168.29.120 216.8.29.255 191.18:11.205268 1]10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:10:1	1 01:18:04.221918 fe80::ffff:ffffefffefff02::2 ICMPv6 2 01:18:04.263665 fe80::8000:f227:d7a. fe80::ffff:fffffffffffffffffffffffffffff	1 01:18:04.221918

7) Capture only TCP Packets.

### 8) Capture only TCP or UDP packets using capture filter.



#### If we want to search for https, we have to put tls in the capture filter.



Black colored packets either mean as mad TCP or it indicates checksum error.

To view only HTTP traffic, type http (lower case) in the Filter box and press Enter. Select the first HTTP packet labeled GET /. Observe the destination IP address.

UDP is much faster. TCP is slow as it requires 3-way handshake. The load on DNS servers is also an important factor. DNS servers (since they use UDP) don't have to keep connections. DNS requests are generally very small and fit well within UDP segments. UDP is not reliable, but reliability can added on application layer. An application can use UDP and can be reliable by using a timeout and resend at the application layer. Differentiate http and https traffic. HTTPS is HTTP with encryption. The only difference between the two protocols is that HTTPS uses TLS (SSL) to encrypt normal HTTP requests and responses. As a result, HTTPS is far more secure than HTTP.

#### 9) Capture packets for any IP Address.

.addr == 19	2.0.2.1				
	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	1 0.000000	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84 53842 → 5775 Len=42
	2 0.001796	52.113.194.132	192.168.29.120	TCP	54 443 → 62912 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	3 2.047889	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84 53842 → 5775 Len=42
	4 3.568035	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	225 Application Data
	5 3.568161	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	100 Application Data
	6 3.574273	192.168.29.120	192.168.29.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com
	7 3.574273	192.168.29.120	192.168.29.1	DNS	88 Standard query 0xeaf1 A statics.teams.cdn.office.net
	8 3.580815	192.168.29.1	192.168.29.120	DNS	186 Standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams-office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams-office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams.office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams.office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME standard query response 0x16cc A teams.office-
	9 3.582384	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 60435 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=0
	10 3.582460	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72		54 60435 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	11 3.582546	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 63020 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=511 Len=0
	12 3.582590	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72		54 63020 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	13 3.583748	192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TCP	66 63823 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
	14 3.584729	192.168.29.1	192.168.29.120	DNS	223 Standard query response 0xeaf1 A statics.teams.cdn.office.net CNAME teams-staticscdn.trafficmanager.net CNAME statics-teams-cd

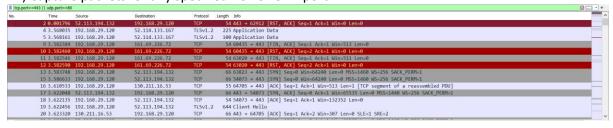
### 10)Capture packets from source IP.

ip.src					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	1 0.000000	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84 53842 → 5775 Len=42
	2 0.001796	52.113.194.132	192.168.29.120	TCP	54 443 → 62912 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	3 2.047889	192.168.29.224	192.168.29.255	UDP	84 53842 → 5775 Len=42
	4 3.568035	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	225 Application Data
	5 3.568161	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	100 Application Data
	6 3.574273	192.168.29.120	192.168.29.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com
	7 3.574273	192.168.29.120	192.168.29.1	DNS	88 Standard query 0xeaf1 A statics.teams.cdn.office.net
	8 3.580815	192.168.29.1	192.168.29.120	DNS	186 Standard query response 0x16cc A teams.microsoft.com CNAME teams.office.com CNAME teams-office-com.s-0005.s-msedge.net CNAME s
	9 3.582384	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 60435 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=0
	10 3.582460	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72		54 60435 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	11 3.582546	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 63020 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=511 Len=0
	12 3.582590	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72		54 63020 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
	13 3.583748	192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TCP	66 63823 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
	14 3.584729	192.168.29.1	192.168.29.120	DNS	223 Standard query response 0xeaf1 A statics.teams.cdn.office.net CNAME teams-staticscdn.trafficmanager.net CNAME statics-teams-cd
<	45 3 505533	*** *** ***	F0 443 404 430	TOD	>

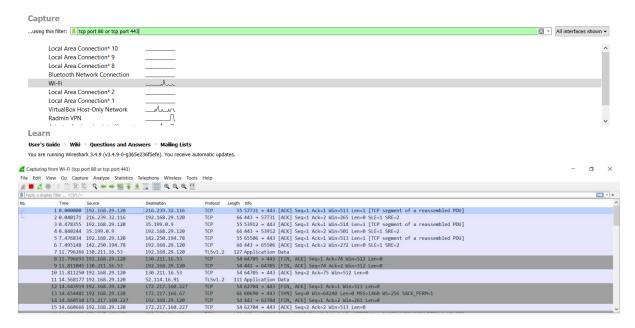
#### 11)Capture packets for any specified TCP port.

tcp.por	t==443					₩ <b>-</b> +
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info	_^
	2 0.001796	52.113.194.132	192.168.29.120	TCP	54 443 → 62912 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0	
	4 3.568035	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	225 Application Data	
	5 3.568161	192.168.29.120	52.114.133.167	TLSv1.2	100 Application Data	
	9 3.582384	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 60435 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=0	
	10 3.582460	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 60435 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0	
	11 3.582546	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 63020 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=511 Len=0	
	12 3.582590	192.168.29.120	161.69.226.72	TCP	54 63020 → 443 [RST, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0	
	13 3.583748	192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TCP	66 63823 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1	
	15 3.586633	192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TCP	66 54073 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1	
	16 3.610533	192.168.29.120	130.211.16.53	TCP	55 64705 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=1 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
		52.113.194.132	192.168.29.120	TCP	66 443 → 54073 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1440 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1	
		192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TCP	54 54073 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0	
	19 3.622456	192.168.29.120	52.113.194.132	TLSv1.2	644 Client Hello	
		130.211.16.53	192.168.29.120	TCP	66 443 → 64705 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=307 Len=0 SLE=1 SRE=2	
<			*** *** ** ***		CONTRACTOR	>

#### 12) Capture packets for any specified TCP or UDP port.



13)You can also use the Capture Filter from the main menu and select your desired interface you want to capture packets on.



14)Ping from cmd and capture packets on Wireshark.

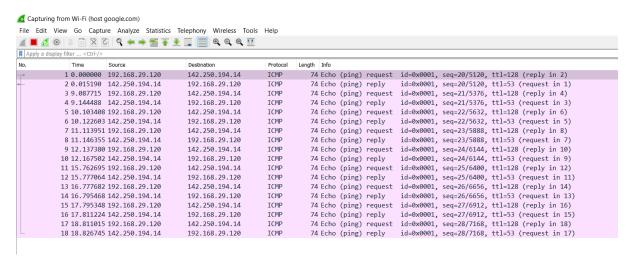
Write host google.com on the filter bar.



Open Command Prompt on your device and ping google.com. When pinging starts, start the capture process on Wireshark.

```
:\Users\aryam>ping google.com
Pinging google.com [142.250.194.14] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=93ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=23ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=53
Ping statistics for 142.250.194.14:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 13ms, Maximum = 93ms, Average = 36ms
::\Users\aryam>ping google.com
Pinging google.com [142.250.194.14] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=57ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=32ms TTL=53
Reply from 142.250.194.14: bytes=32 time=30ms TTL=53
Ping statistics for 142.250.194.14:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 19ms, Maximum = 57ms, Average = 34ms
```

You can view the ICMP packets captured during the ping on Wireshark.



Conclusion: The Installation and functionalities of Wireshark were noted successfully.