

**Date:** 22/08/2024

### **Lab Practical #08:**

Study Packet capture and header analysis by Wireshark (HTTP, TCP, UDP, IP, etc.)

### **Practical Assignment #08:**

#### **1. Explain usage of Wireshark tool.**

Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer that captures and inspects data traveling across a network in real-time. It's an essential tool for network administrators, cybersecurity professionals, and developers for troubleshooting, analysis, and monitoring of network traffic

#### **How to Use :**

1. **Install Wireshark:** First, download and install Wireshark from the official website.
2. **Select a Network Interface:** When you open Wireshark, you'll see a list of network interfaces (like Wi-Fi, Ethernet). These represent the different connections your computer is using. Choose the one you want to monitor (e.g., your Wi-Fi connection).
3. **Start Capturing Packets:** Click the "Start Capturing Packets" button (the blue shark fin icon). Wireshark will begin recording all the network traffic passing through the selected interface.
4. **Analyze the Data:** As Wireshark captures packets, you'll see them listed in real-time with details like the source and destination IP addresses, protocols used, and data. You can stop the capture at any time to analyze the data more closely.
5. **Use Filters:** Wireshark lets you apply filters to narrow down the data. For example, you can filter by IP address, protocol, or even specific data within the packets.
6. **Save and Export:** Once you've captured the data you need, you can save it for future analysis or export it in various formats

#### **Usage:**

- **Packet Capture:** Wireshark listens to a network connection in real time and then grabs entire streams of traffic – quite possibly tens of thousands of packets at a time.
- **Filtering:** Wireshark is capable of slicing and dicing all of this random live data using filters. By applying a filter, you can obtain just the information you need to see.
- **Visualization:** Wireshark, like any good packet sniffer, allows you to dive right into the very middle of a network packet. It also allows you to visualize entire conversations and network streams.
- **Network Troubleshooting:** Identify and diagnose issues like slow network performance, packet loss, or connectivity problems by analyzing packet data.
- **Protocol Analysis:** Examine how specific protocols (e.g., HTTP, DNS, TCP) operate on the network, helping in debugging and understanding network communication.



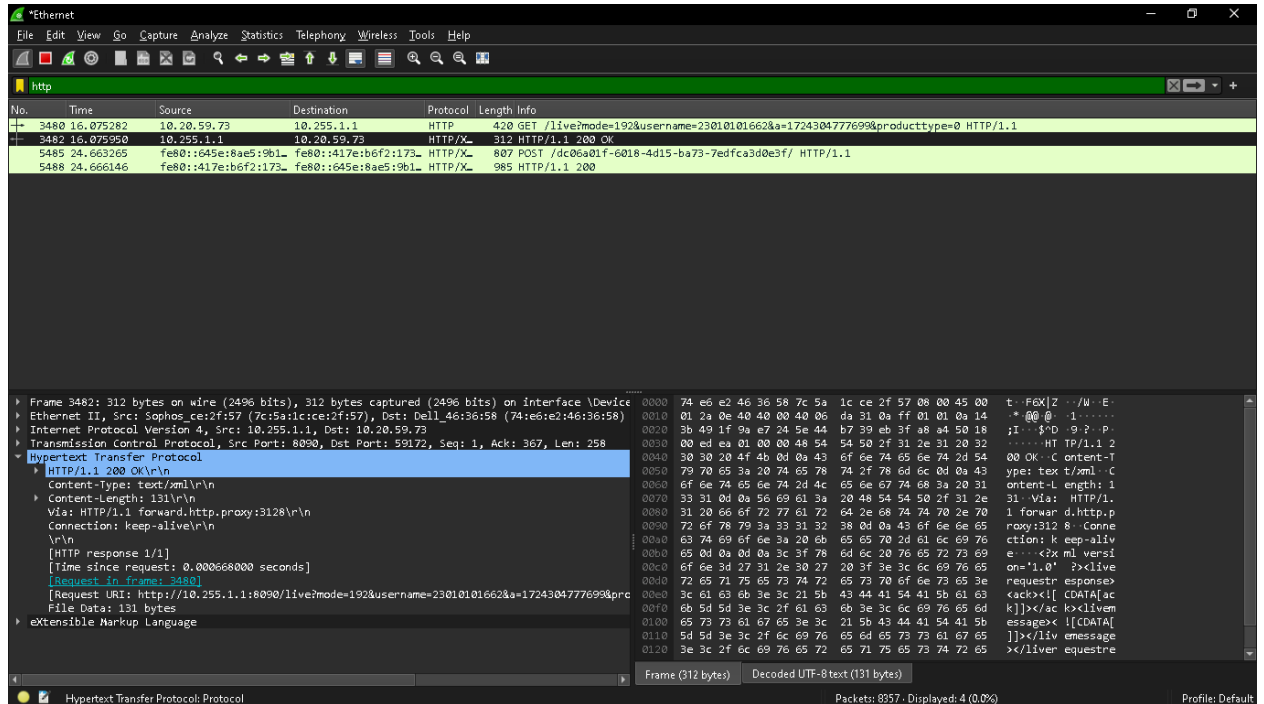
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- **Security Monitoring:** Detect unauthorized access, malware activity, or unusual traffic patterns that could indicate a security breach.
- **Application Performance Tuning:** Monitor and optimize the performance of networked applications by analyzing the communication between client and server.
- **VoIP Analysis:** Capture and analyze Voice over IP (VoIP) traffic to troubleshoot call quality issues and inspect SIP and RTP protocols.
- **Network Forensics:** Investigate network incidents, such as data breaches or cyberattacks, by reviewing captured packet data for evidence.
- **Learning and Education:** Study network protocols, packet structures, and traffic patterns to enhance your understanding of networking concepts.
- **Bandwidth Usage Analysis:** Monitor and analyze network bandwidth consumption to identify heavy bandwidth users or applications.
- **Network Mapping:** Visualize the flow of data across the network, helping in understanding network topology and device communication.
- **Compliance Auditing:** Ensure that network communications adhere to organizational policies and regulatory requirements by capturing and inspecting relevant traffic.

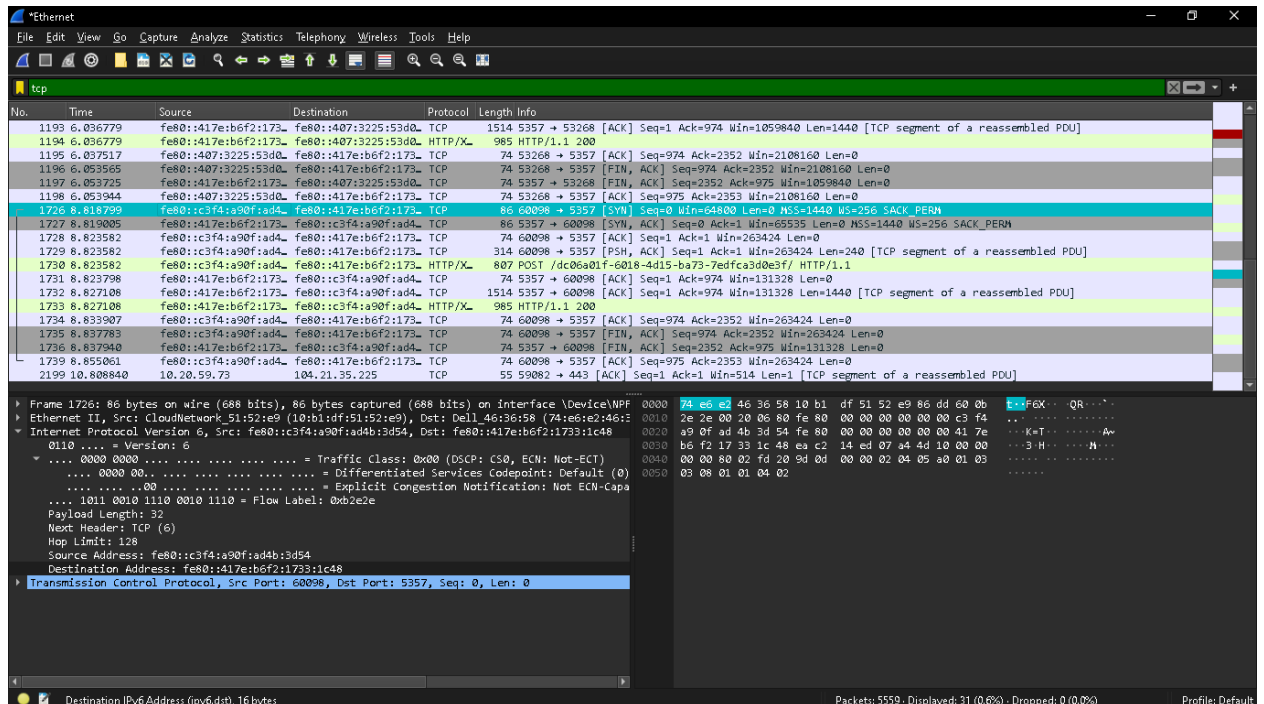
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## 2. Packet capture and header analysis by Wireshark (HTTP, TCP, UDP, IP, etc.)

### • HTTP :

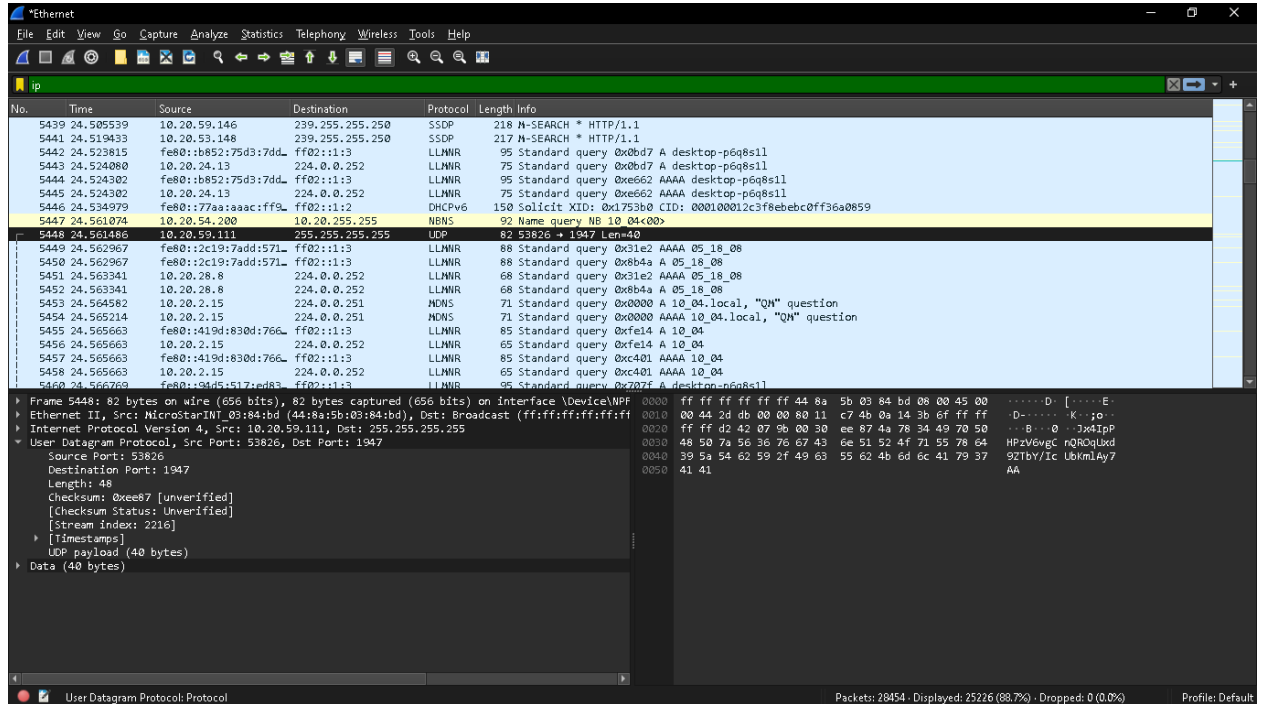


### • TCP :



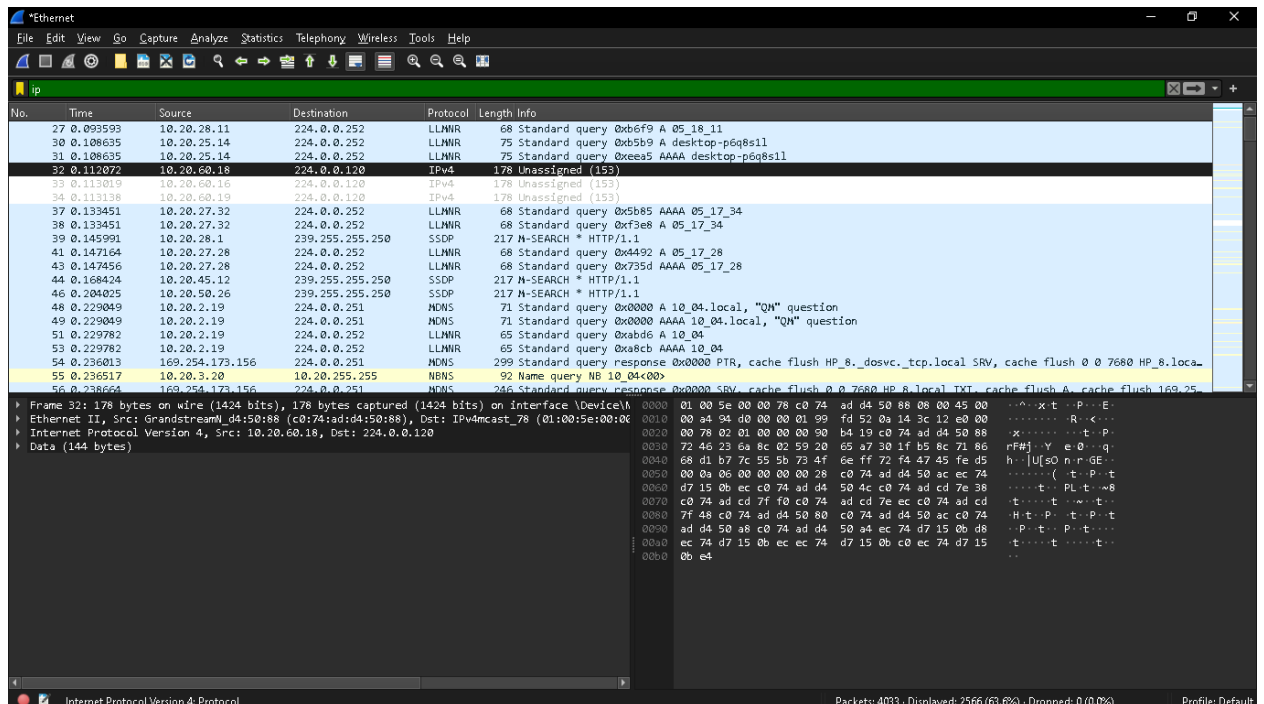
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### • UDP :



Wireshark packet capture showing a UDP packet (No. 5448) from 10.20.59.111 to 255.255.255.255. The packet is a Name query (NB 10 04<00>) with length 40 bytes. The packet details show the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) and the Data (40 bytes).

### • IP :



Wireshark packet capture showing an IP packet (No. 32) from 10.20.60.18 to 224.0.0.120. The packet is an Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) packet with length 144 bytes. The packet details show the Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) and the Data (144 bytes).