

A dark blue vertical bar runs down the left side of the page. A blue arrow points to the right, overlapping the bar.

COMPUTER NETWORKS LABORATORY

WIRESHARK

Several thin, curved lines in dark blue and light grey originate from the bottom left corner and sweep upwards and to the right.

Mr
[COMPANY NAME]

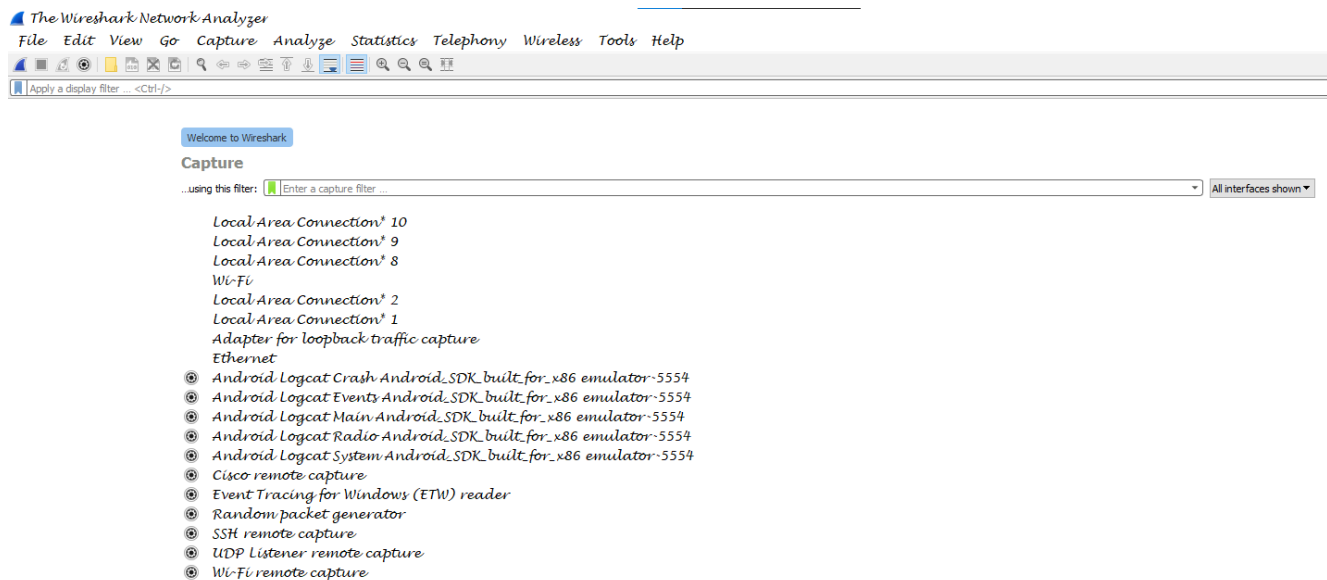
Questions

1. From your node please open the browser and do web surfing of your choice. Use “wireshark” to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the application layer. Set the Ethernet card in promiscuous mode and capture all the packets that are transmitted through your node and do an analysis at each layer
2. From your node please open the browser and do web surfing of your choice. Use “wireshark” to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the transport layer. Set the Ethernet card in promiscuous mode and capture all the packets that are transmitted through your node and do an analysis at each layer
3. Make a Google search for “apple”, use wireshark to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the application layer
4. Analyze the web traffic which passes through port 21, transfer files and highlight the message transfer which is captured
5. Analyze the web traffic which passes through port 80, visit our college website and highlight the message transfer which is captured.

Steps to follow:

1. Use wireshark portable version (latest)
2. Use the internet with minimum speed of 200+ kb/s
3. Run wireshark as “Run as admin” mode only

Interface of wireshark application



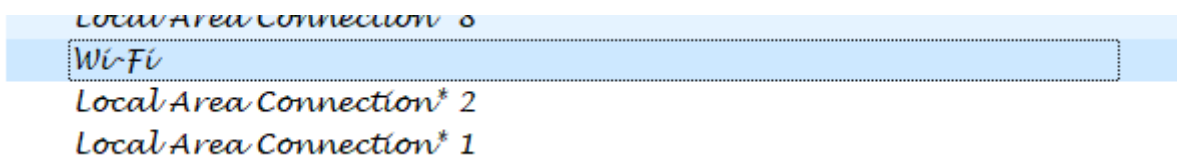
1. From your node please open the browser and do web surfing of your choice. Use “wireshark” to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the application layer. Set the Ethernet card in promiscuous mode and capture all the packets that are transmitted through your node and do an analysis at each layer

Steps:

In application layer, we are going to capture the packets by using the http filter.

First ensure that, the wireshark is run in admin mode or not

Ensure the wifi is selected or not



For college, ensure Ethernet is selected or not

Here we use facebook.in

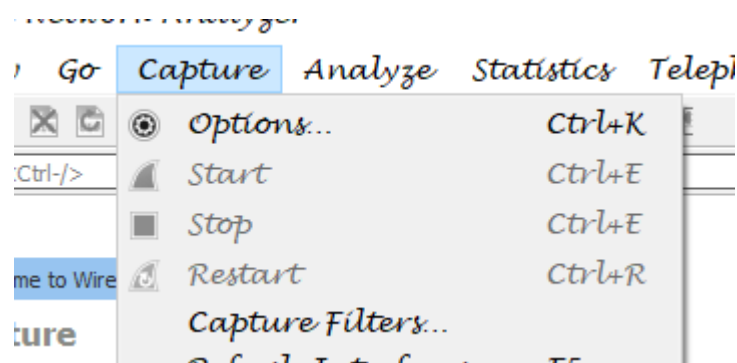


In this filter, type host facebook.in

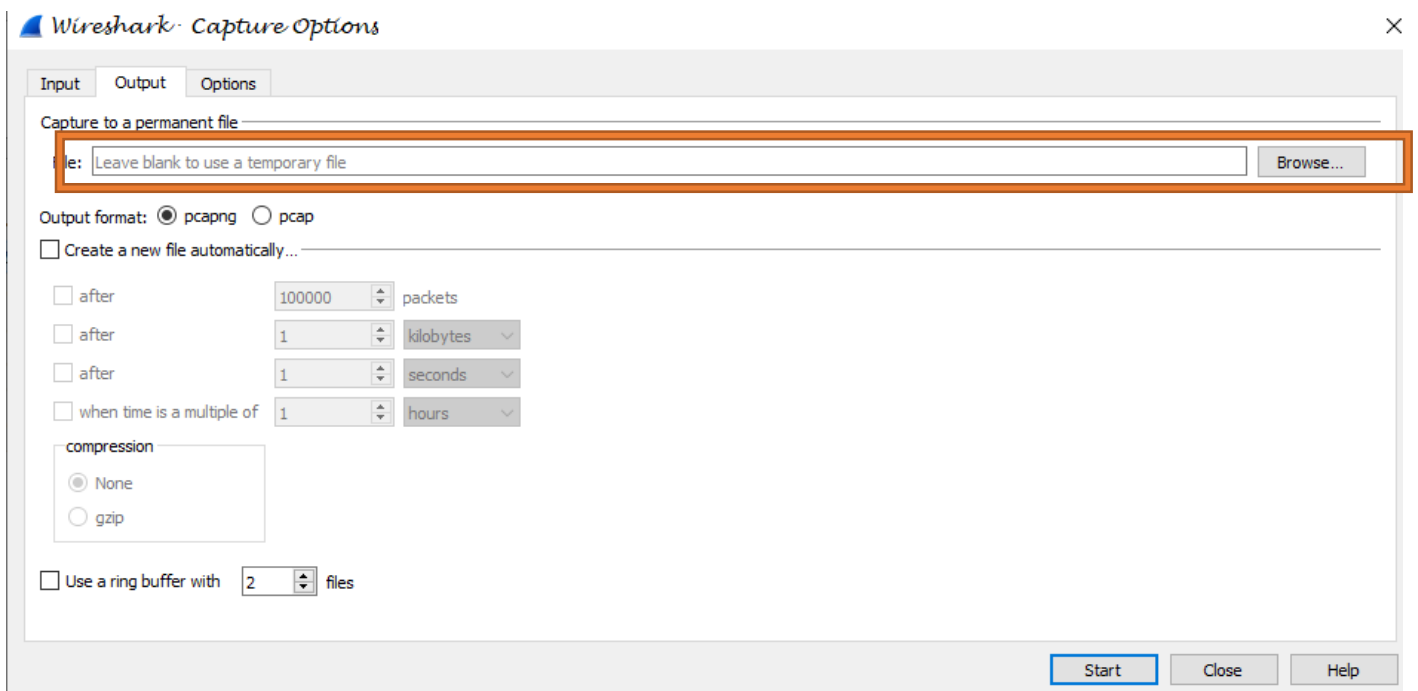


Here, you see that the letters was in processing condition

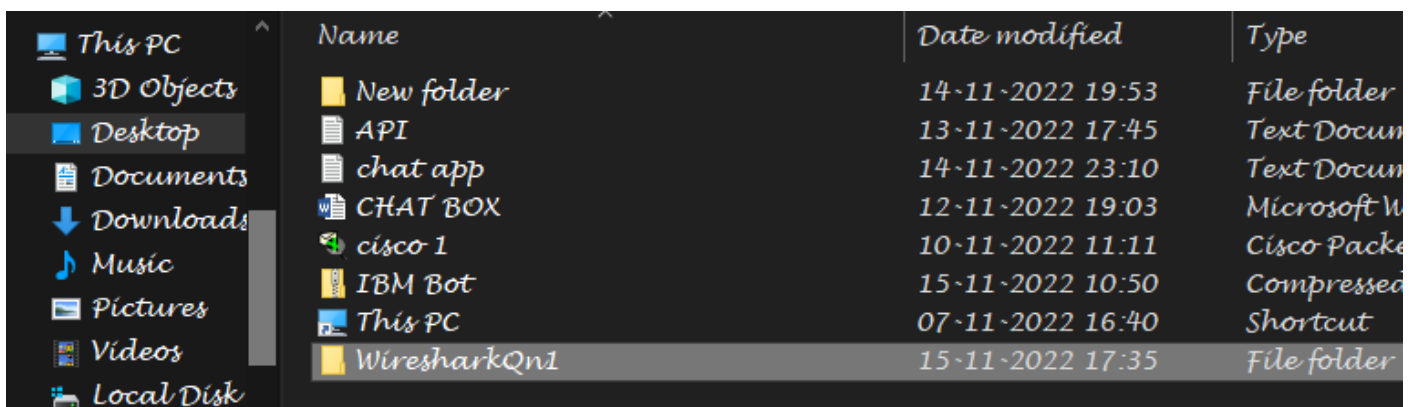
After the background becomes green, you can choose the capture options from the top navbar



In this, browse the location to store the packets



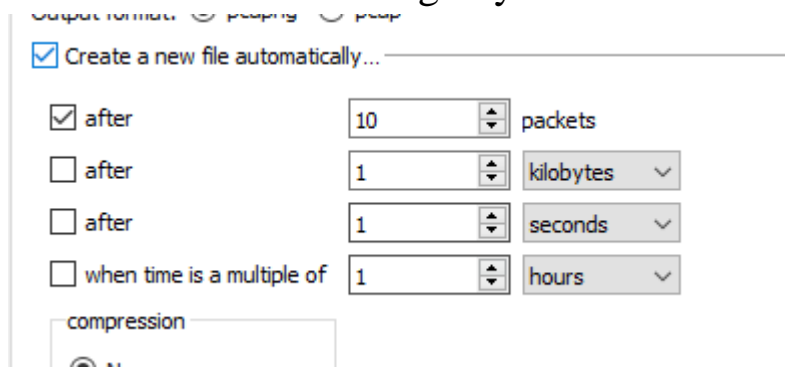
Create a new folder



File name doesnot contains white spaces



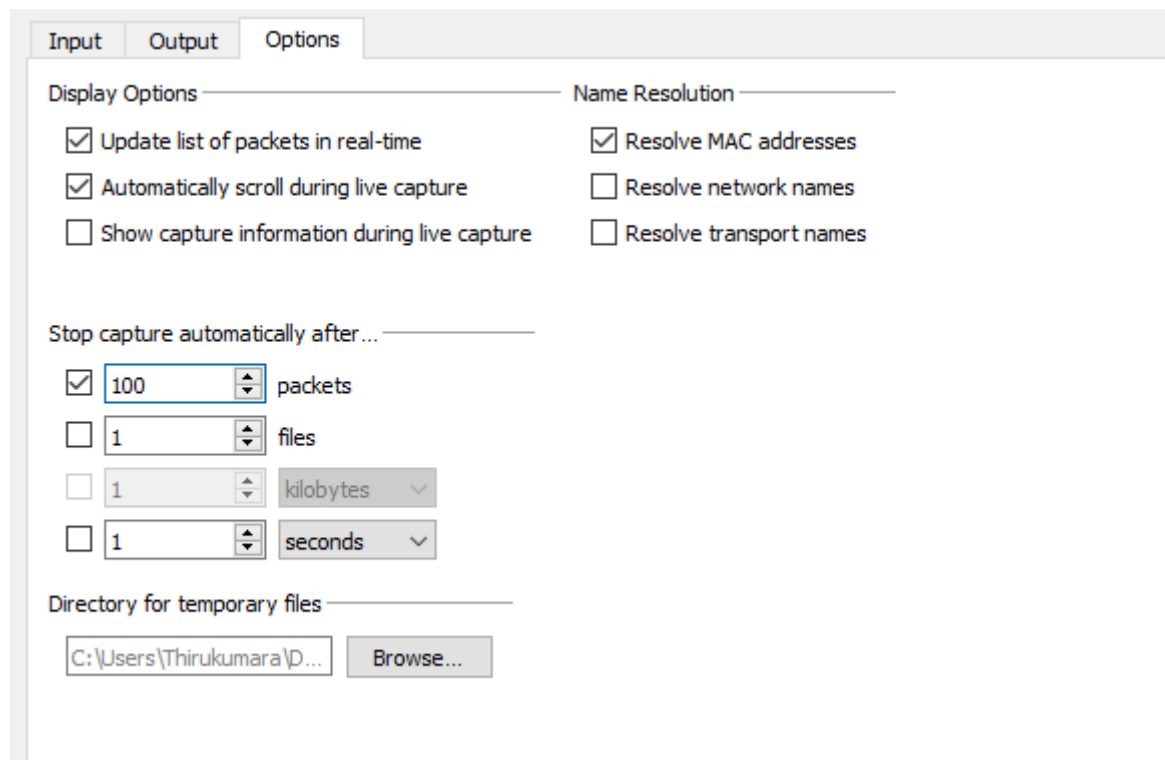
Enable the check boxes according to your conditions



The screenshot shows the 'Output' panel in Wireshark. It features a section titled 'Create a new file automatically...' with a checked checkbox. Below this, there are four rows of options, each with a checkbox, a numeric input field, and a unit dropdown menu. The first row is checked and set to '10' packets. The other three rows are unchecked and set to '1' for kilobytes, seconds, and hours respectively. There is also a 'compression' section below these options.

Condition	Value	Unit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> after	10	packets
<input type="checkbox"/> after	1	kilobytes
<input type="checkbox"/> after	1	seconds
<input type="checkbox"/> when time is a multiple of	1	hours

Here, it is to ensure that how many files is to be created
In the options panel, you can set the limit of files

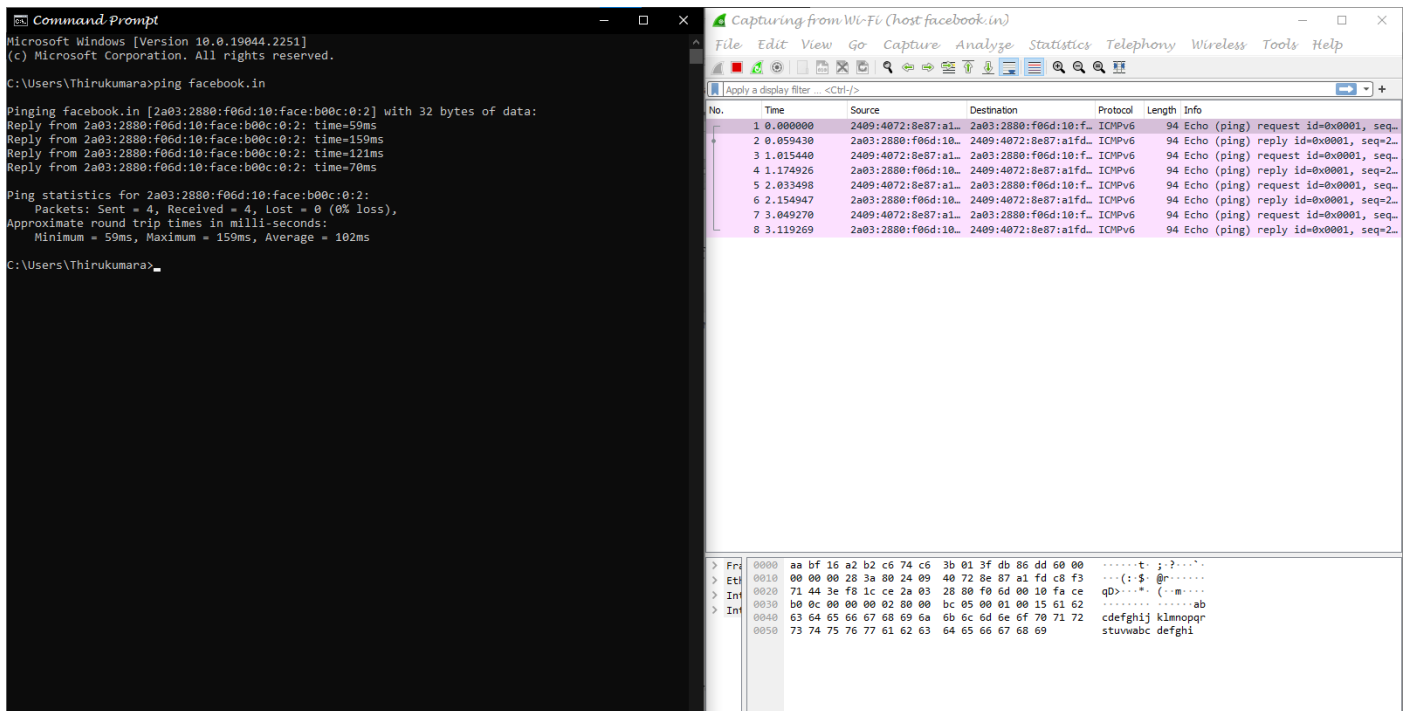


The screenshot shows the 'Options' panel in Wireshark. It has two tabs: 'Input' and 'Output'. The 'Display Options' section contains three checkboxes: 'Update list of packets in real-time' (checked), 'Automatically scroll during live capture' (checked), and 'Show capture information during live capture' (unchecked). The 'Name Resolution' section contains three checkboxes: 'Resolve MAC addresses' (checked), 'Resolve network names' (unchecked), and 'Resolve transport names' (unchecked). Below these, there is a section titled 'Stop capture automatically after...' with four rows of options, each with a checkbox, a numeric input field, and a unit dropdown menu. The first row is checked and set to '100' packets. The other three rows are unchecked and set to '1' for files, kilobytes, and seconds respectively. At the bottom, there is a 'Directory for temporary files' section with a text box showing 'C:\Users\Thirukumara\D...' and a 'Browse...' button.

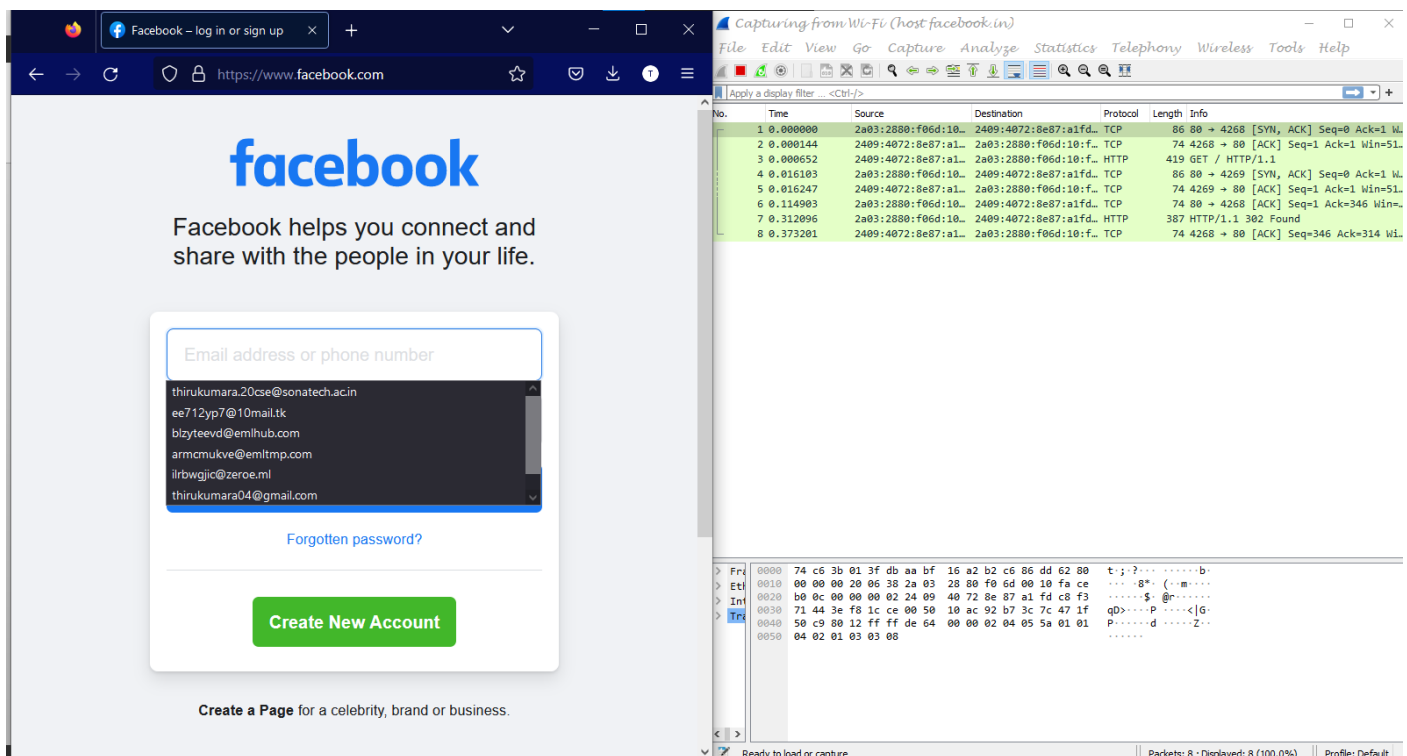
Condition	Value	Unit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> after	100	packets
<input type="checkbox"/> after	1	files
<input type="checkbox"/> after	1	kilobytes
<input type="checkbox"/> after	1	seconds

Start capturing

After this, you can get the empty screen. Go to cmd, type ping facebook.in



Go to your browser and search for facebook.in

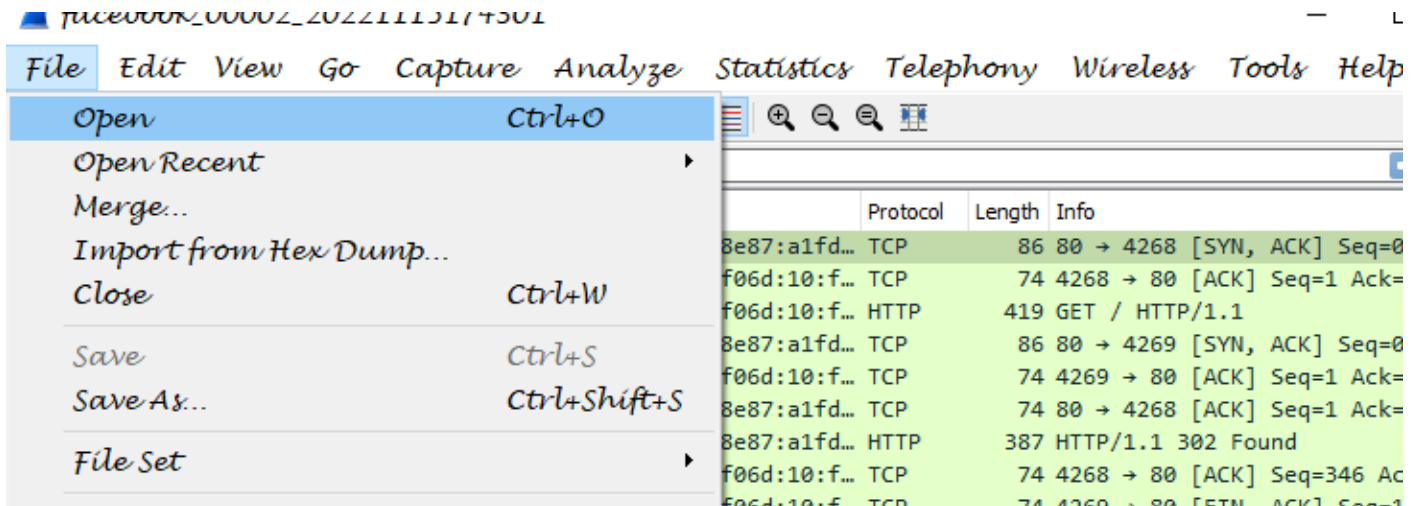
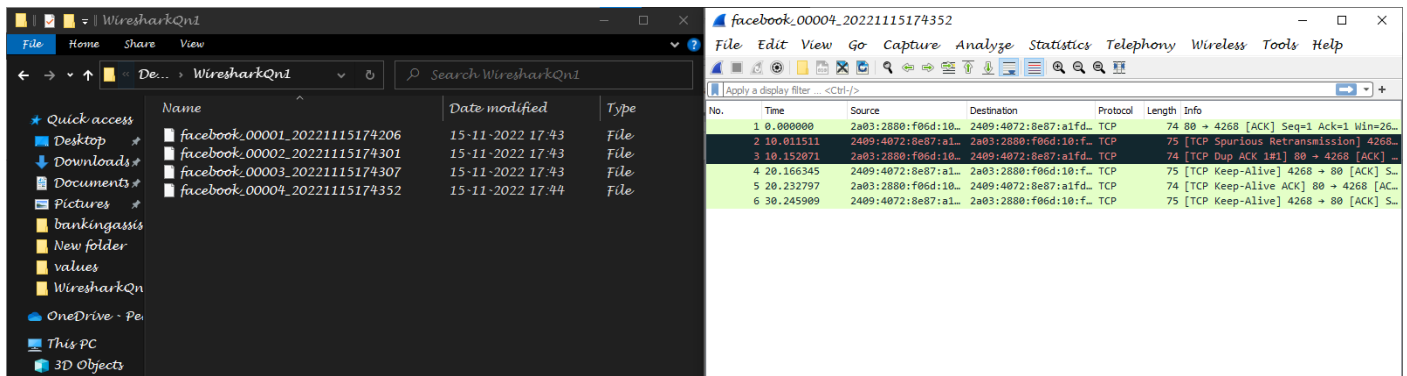


Here you can see that some packets are captured and contains some protocols like tcp, udp, http and so on

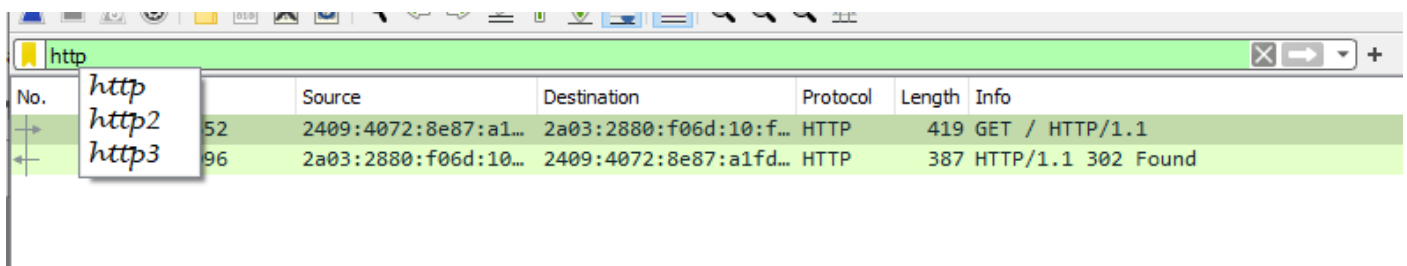
In this, for our question 1, we need to capture the packets on application layer

So I use the filter called http

And you can see our packets are captured in the folder



Use the http filter and we can capture the packets



2. From your node please open the browser and do web surfing of your choice. Use “wireshark” to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the transport layer. Set the Ethernet card in promiscuous mode and capture all the packets that are transmitted through your node and do an analysis at each layer

Steps:

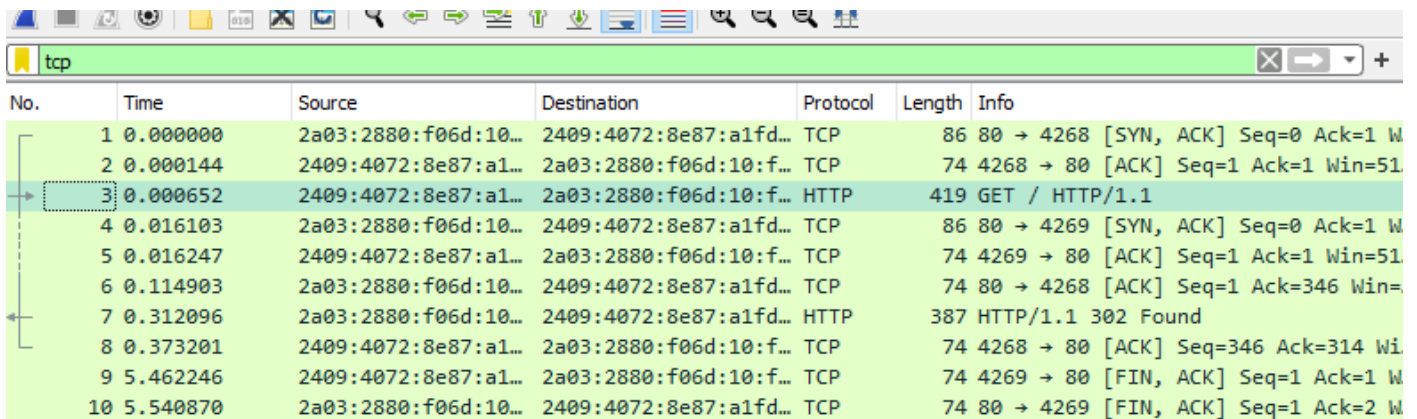
The second question is same as like this

Here we use tcp or udp filter

Repeat all the process as same as first qn

Use tcp or udp in the filter option

Capture the packets



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	2a03:2880:f06d:10...	2409:4072:8e87:a1fd...	TCP	86	80 → 4268 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 W
2	0.000144	2409:4072:8e87:a1...	2a03:2880:f06d:10:f...	TCP	74	4268 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=51
3	0.000652	2409:4072:8e87:a1...	2a03:2880:f06d:10:f...	HTTP	419	GET / HTTP/1.1
4	0.016103	2a03:2880:f06d:10...	2409:4072:8e87:a1fd...	TCP	86	80 → 4269 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 W
5	0.016247	2409:4072:8e87:a1...	2a03:2880:f06d:10:f...	TCP	74	4269 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=51
6	0.114903	2a03:2880:f06d:10...	2409:4072:8e87:a1fd...	TCP	74	80 → 4268 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=346 Win=
7	0.312096	2a03:2880:f06d:10...	2409:4072:8e87:a1fd...	HTTP	387	HTTP/1.1 302 Found
8	0.373201	2409:4072:8e87:a1...	2a03:2880:f06d:10:f...	TCP	74	4268 → 80 [ACK] Seq=346 Ack=314 Wi
9	5.462246	2409:4072:8e87:a1...	2a03:2880:f06d:10:f...	TCP	74	4269 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 W
10	5.540870	2a03:2880:f06d:10...	2409:4072:8e87:a1fd...	TCP	74	80 → 4269 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 W

4. Analyze the web traffic which passes through port 21, transfer files and highlight the message transfer which is captured

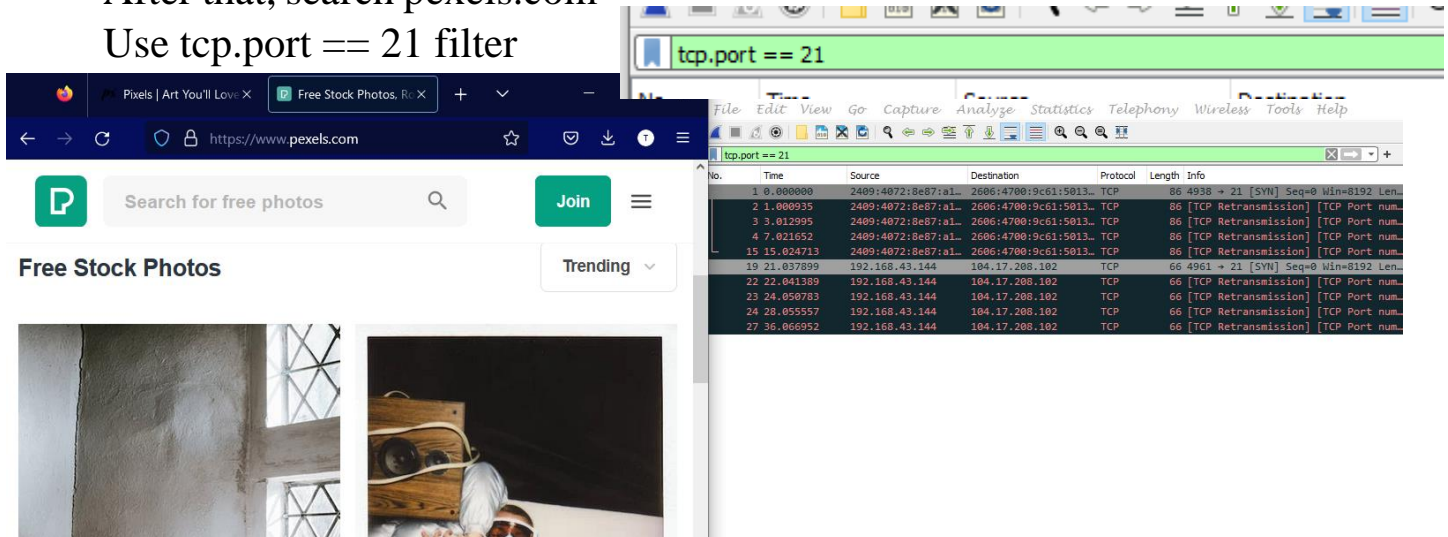
Here we use the ftp protocol, okay.

So we use pexels.com and

Use ftp pexels.com in cmd

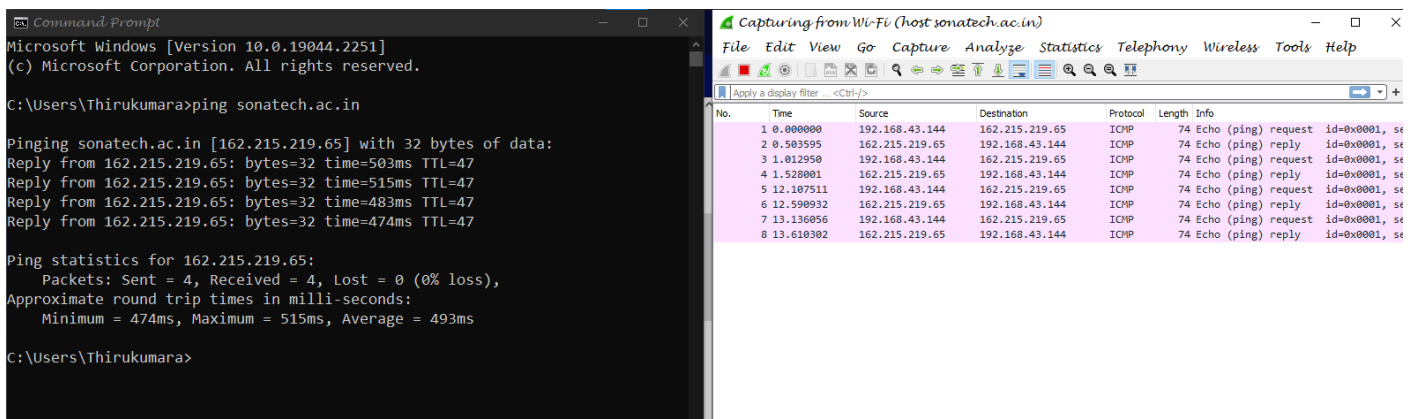
After that, search pexels.com

Use tcp.port == 21 filter



5. Analyze the web traffic which passes through port 80, visit our college website and highlight the message transfer which is captured.

Here, while using port 80 for our college website, there is less number of network traffic. Sometimes we couldn't able to capture the traffics. So we use port 443



The top part of the image shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.sonatech.ac.in>. The page displays information about NAAC-Accredited 'A' - Grade 2(f) & 12(B) status (UGC) ISO 9001:2015 Certified | FIST Funded (DST) SIRO(DSIR). Below the text are two photographs: one of a group of people and another of a person receiving an award.

Overlaid on the browser is a Wi-Fi network analyzer window titled "Wi-Fi (host sonatech.ac.in)". It shows a list of network packets with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The filter applied is "tcp.port == 443".

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
9	39.033467	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5301 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
10	39.319289	162.215.219.65	192.168.43.144	TCP	66	443 → 5301 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
11	39.548716	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5303 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
12	39.549811	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5304 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
13	39.551294	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5305 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
14	39.554531	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5306 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
15	39.644638	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5309 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
16	39.666467	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5310 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
17	39.675514	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5311 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
18	39.680886	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5312 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
19	39.684749	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5313 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
20	39.690397	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5314 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
21	39.869094	162.215.219.65	192.168.43.144	TCP	66	443 → 5305 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
22	39.872670	162.215.219.65	192.168.43.144	TCP	66	443 → 5304 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
23	39.872670	162.215.219.65	192.168.43.144	TCP	66	443 → 5306 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
24	39.872670	162.215.219.65	192.168.43.144	TCP	66	443 → 5303 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0
25	39.949255	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5315 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0
26	39.949830	192.168.43.144	162.215.219.65	TCP	66	5316 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0

Alternative method

port 443 in filter option

in cmd -> nmap -p 'port number' 'website'

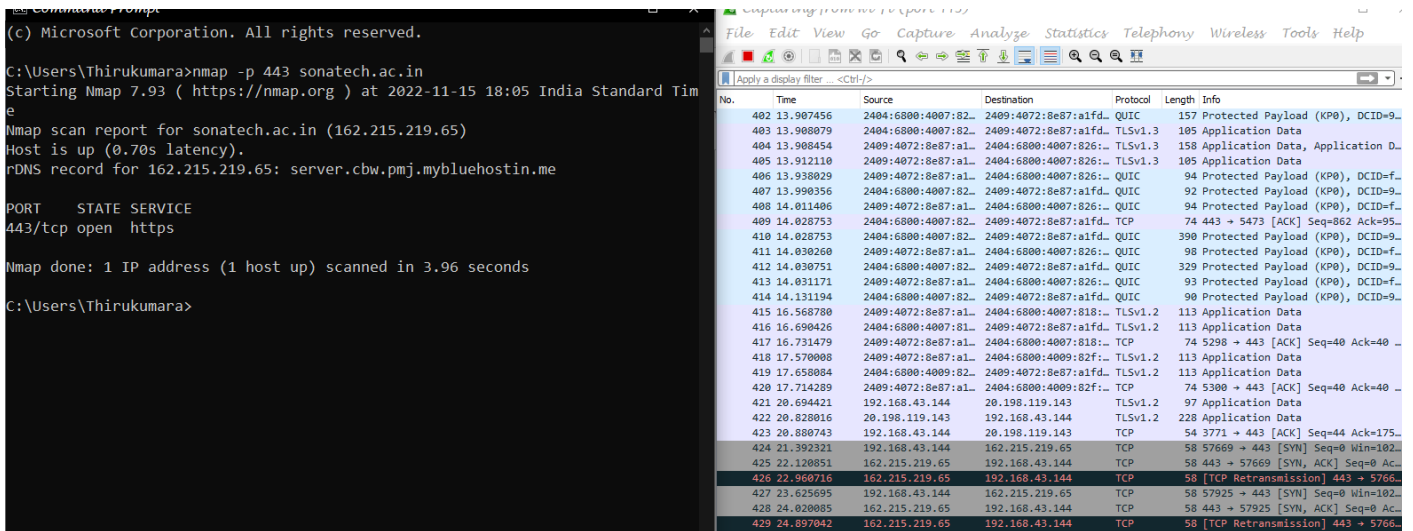
nmap -p 443 sonatech.ac.in

For this, ensure that u install the nmap or not

Capture

The bottom part of the image shows a network capture tool interface. It has a filter bar with the text "...using this filter:" followed by a dropdown menu showing "port 443". To the right of the filter bar is a button labeled "All interfaces shown". Below the filter bar is a list of network interfaces:

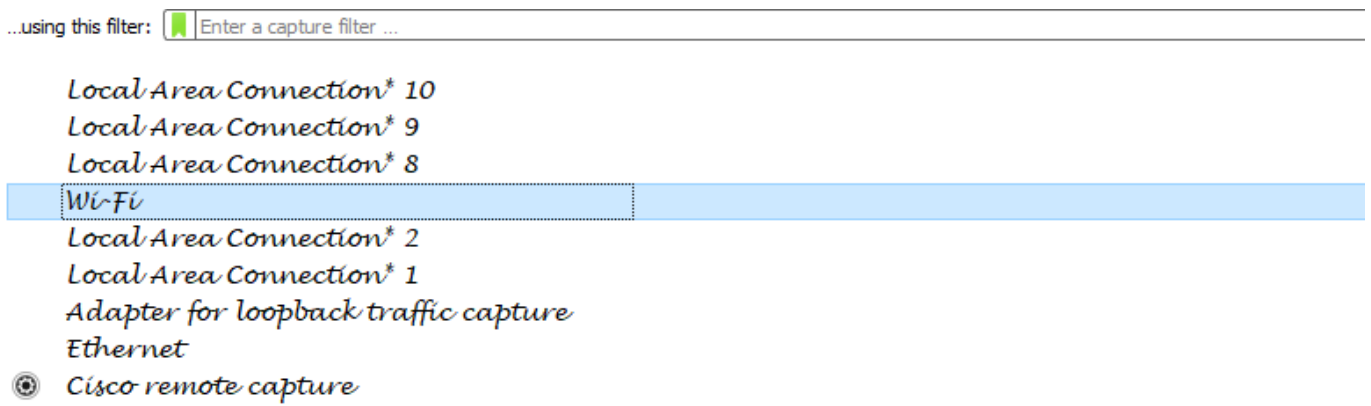
- Local Area Connection* 10
- Local Area Connection* 9
- Local Area Connection* 8
- Wi-Fi
- Local Area Connection* 2
- Local Area Connection* 1



Here the third question is little bit complicated

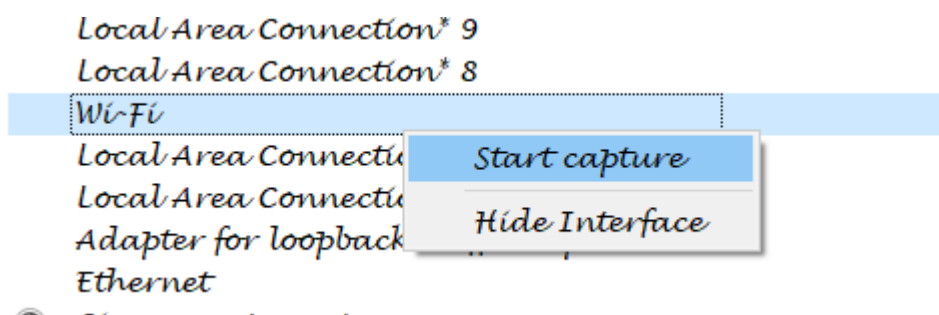
3. Make a Google search for “apple”, use wireshark to analyse the web traffic and show the communication from client to server in the application layer

Step 1



Right click on the wifi or Ethernet

Start capture



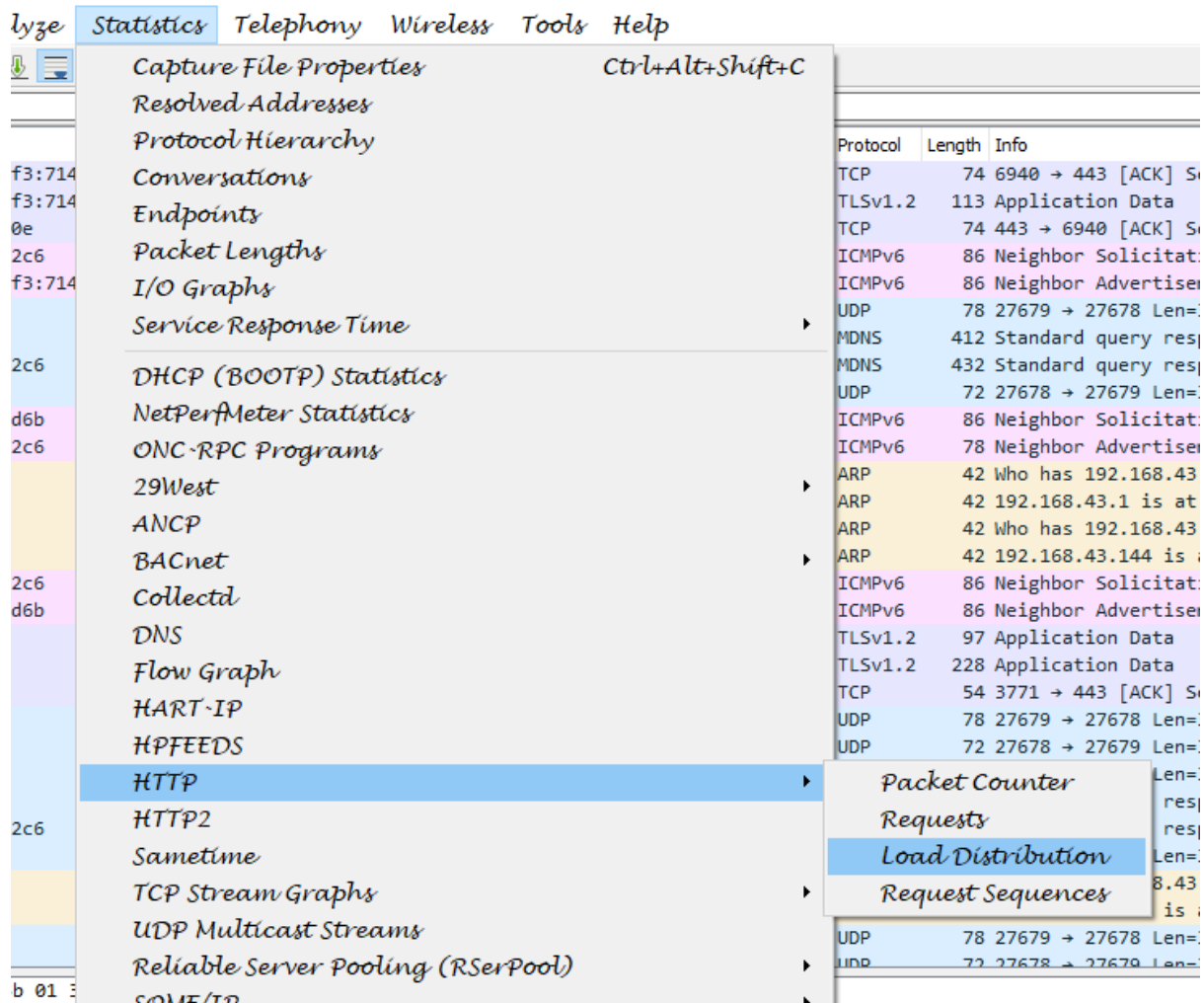
Go to browser

Search google

Search apple

Then come to wireshark

Choose statistics, and select http



In this ,we can see the results

2409:4072:8e87:a1fd:c8f3:7144:3ef8:1cce TCP 86 [TCP Retransmission] 443 → 7164 [SYN, ACK] S
 2409:4072:8e87:a1fd:c8f3:7144:3ef8:1cce TCP 86 [TCP Retransmission] 443 → 7172 [SYN, ACK] S

Wireshark · Load Distribution · Wi-Fi

Topic / Item	Count	Average	Min Va	Max Va	Rate (m	Percent	Burst Rat
✓ HTTP Responses by Server Address	1				0.0030	100%	0.0100
✓ 2403:300:a06:f000::5	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
OK	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
✓ HTTP Requests by Server	1				0.0030	100%	0.0100
✓ HTTP Requests by Server Address	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
✓ 2403:300:a06:f000::5	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
ocsp.apple.com	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
✓ HTTP Requests by HTTP Host	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
✓ ocsp.apple.com	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100
2403:300:a06:f000::5	1				0.0030	100.00%	0.0100

Display filter: Apply

Copy Save as... Close

144:3ef8:1c0a:822ef:01000001 +...5-...".
 63 6f 6e 76 65 72t heconver

Apple'a kandu pudichaachu nanbargalee!!