Computer Networks Laboratory

Assignment 2

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Problem Statement:

Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark

OVERVIEW:

Wireshark is an open-source cross-platform packet capture and analysis tool, with versions for Windows and Linux. The GUI window gives a detailed breakdown of the network protocol stack for each packet, colorizing packet details based on protocol, as well as having functionality to filter and search the traffic, and pick out TCP streams. Wireshark can also save packet data to files for offline analysis and export/import packet captures to/from other tools. Statistics can also be generated for packet capture files.

SYSTEM DETAILS:

OS: 64-bit Windows 10

Wireshark Version: 3.4.9

QUESTIONS:

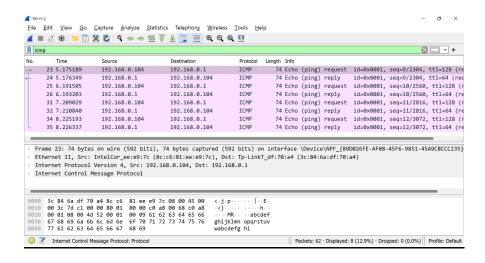
1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighboring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.

COMMAND PROMPT

```
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
PS C:\Users\ASUS>
```

WIRESHARK CAPTURES



The destination (the default gateway address of my machine) is <u>192.168.0.1</u> and the source address (the router ip) is <u>192.168.0.104</u>.

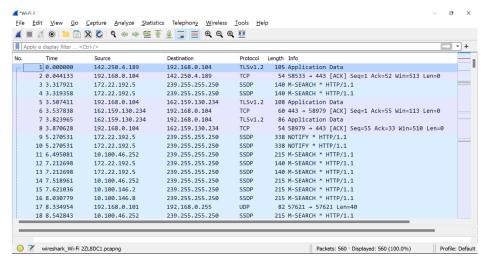
- 2. Generate some web traffic and:
 - a. find the list the different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet listing window of Wireshark.
 - b. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull down menu, then select Time Display Format, then select Time-of day).
 - c. What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?
 - d. Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.
 - e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel,
 within the GET command.

ANSWERS:

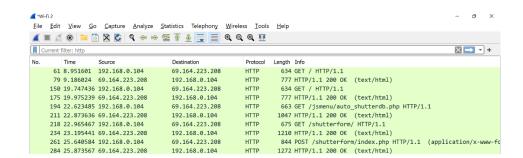
a. List of different protocols appearing in the <u>Protocol</u> column:

1.	UDP	->	User Datagram Protocol
2.	TLSv1.3	->	Transport Layer Security (Version 1.3)
3.	TCP	->	Transmission Control Protocol
4.	SSDP	->	Multicast DNS
5.	QUIC	->	Quick UDP Internet Connection
6.	DNS	->	Domain Name System
7.	ARP	->	Address Resolution Protocol
8.	ICMP	->	Internet Control Message Protocol

WIRESHARK CAPTURES



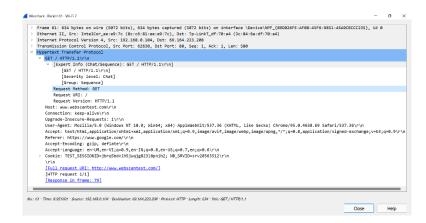
b.



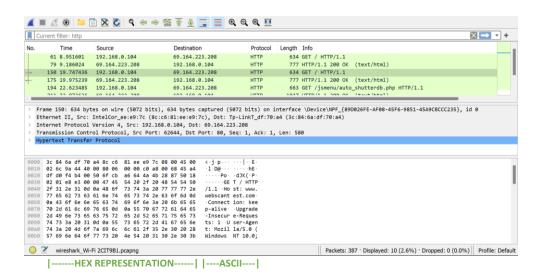
Time taken from when HTTP GET was sent until the receipt of HTTP OK message = 9.186024 - 8.951601 = 0.234423s

c. Internet address of the destination: 69.164.223.208 Internet address of my machine: 192.168.0.104

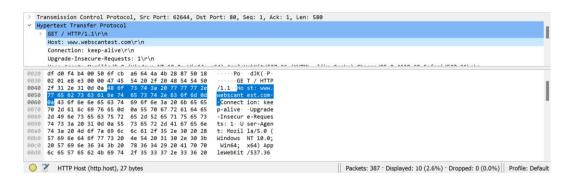
d.



- e. The value of the host is "www.webscantest.com\r\n" as seen in the above screenshot.
- 3. Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.



4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.



The highlighted portion of the HEX Representation of the packet is for the host parameter. The first 4 bytes are 48 6f 73 74.

5. Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols.

<u>HTTP</u>

Cu	ırrent	filter: http					⋈ → +
No.		Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
	61	8.951601	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	HTTP	634	GET / HTTP/1.1
	79	9.186024	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	HTTP	777	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	150	19.747436	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	HTTP	634	GET / HTTP/1.1
	175	19.975239	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	HTTP	777	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	194	22.623485	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	HTTP	663	GET /jsmenu/auto_shutterdb.php HTTP/1.1
	211	22.873636	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	HTTP	1047	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	218	22.965467	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	HTTP	675	GET /shutterform/ HTTP/1.1
	234	23.195441	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	HTTP	1210	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	261	25.640584	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	HTTP	844	POST /shutterform/index.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-f
	284	25.873567	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	HTTP	1272	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

<u>TCP</u>

tc	tcp tcp							
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info		
	174 19.975239	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	TCP	1514	80 - 62644 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=581 Win=64128 Len=1460 [TCP segment		
	176 19.975239	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	TCP	54	80 → 62644 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2184 Ack=581 Win=64128 Len=0		
	177 19.975356	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	TCP	54	62644 + 80 [ACK] Seq=581 Ack=2185 Win=131328 Len=0		
	178 19.983819	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	TCP	54	62644 + 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=581 Ack=2185 Win=131328 Len=0		
	181 20.214062	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	TCP	54	80 → 62644 [ACK] Seq=2185 Ack=582 Win=64128 Len=0		
	184 21.572473	192.168.0.104	128.30.52.100	TCP	55	62635 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=512 Len=1 [TCP segment of a		
	185 21.863764	128.30.52.100	192.168.0.104	TCP	66	443 → 62635 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=17 Len=0 SLE=1 SRE=2		
	187 22.003454	35.186.224.47	192.168.0.104	TCP	60	443 → 55872 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=44 Win=272 Len=0		
	189 22.157974	192.168.0.104	35.186.224.47	TCP	54	55872 → 443 [ACK] Seq=44 Ack=41 Win=512 Len=0		
	190 22.615853	192.168.0.104	69.164.223.208	TCP	66	62647 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PE		
	195 22.675021	142.250.193.142	192.168.0.104	TCP	60	443 → 62632 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=80 Win=276 Len=0		
	196 22.675021	142.250.193.142	192.168.0.104	TCP	60	443 → 62632 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=119 Win=276 Len=0		
	197 22.675021	142.250.193.142	192.168.0.104	TCP	60	443 → 62632 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=589 Win=281 Len=0		
	200 22.715102	192.168.0.104	142.250.193.142	TCP	54	62632 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=589 Ack=40 Win=508 Len=0		
	201 22.746410	192.168.0.104	162.159.130.234	TCP	54	58979 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=408 Win=510 Len=0		
	206 22.783809	192.168.0.104	142.250.193.142	TCP	54	62632 - 443 [ACK] Seq=589 Ack=267 Win=513 Len=0		
	208 22.847843	142.250.193.142	192.168.0.104	TCP	60	443 → 62632 [ACK] Seq=267 Ack=628 Win=281 Len=0		
	209 22.851190	69.164.223.208	192.168.0.104	TCP	66	80 → 62647 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SAC		

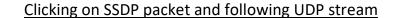
<u>DNS</u>

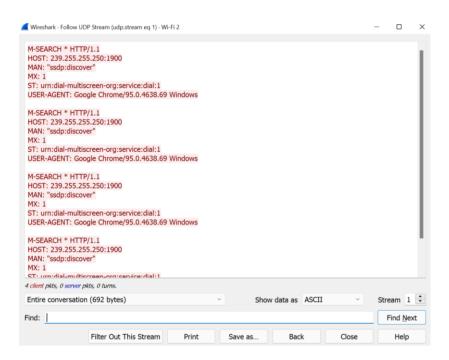
🗐 dns							
No.		Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
	83	9.226271	192.168.0.104	192.168.0.1	DNS	78	Standard query 0xb7d4 A www.mightyseek.com
	84	9.229391	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.104	DNS	149	Standard query response 0xb7d4 No such name A www.mightyseek.com SOA i
	179	20.011409	192.168.0.104	192.168.0.1	DNS	78	Standard query 0x95fd A www.mightyseek.com
	180	20.013683	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.104	DNS	149	Standard query response 0x95fd No such name A www.mightyseek.com SOA i

<u>SSDP</u>

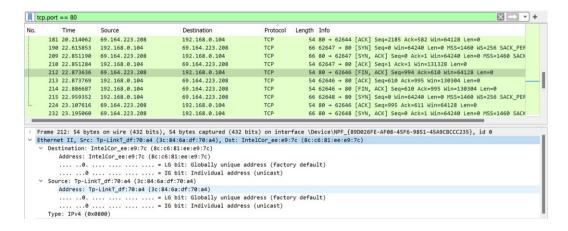
ssdp							\times
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	
	7 0.644832	192.168.120.176	239.255.255.250	SSDP	179	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	10 2.595429	10.100.146.2	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	11 2.595429	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	12 2.595429	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
-	25 2.998299	10.100.146.8	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	26 3.619457	10.100.146.2	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	27 3.619457	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
-	28 3.619457	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	37 3.922313	10.100.146.8	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
F	39 4.541470	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
-	40 4.541470	10.100.46.252	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	

a. Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button -> click on follow.





6. Search through your capture, and find an HTTP packet coming back from the server (TCP Source Port == 80). Expand the Ethernet layer in the Packet Details Panel.



Packet 212 is an HTTP packet coming back from the server (tcp source port ==80)

7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

Manufacturer of my PC's Network Interface Card (NIC)

IntelCor

MAC Address: 8c:c6:81:ee:e9:7c

Manufacturer of my PC's Network Interface Card (NIC)

Tp-LinkT

MAC Address: 3c:84:6a:df:70:a4

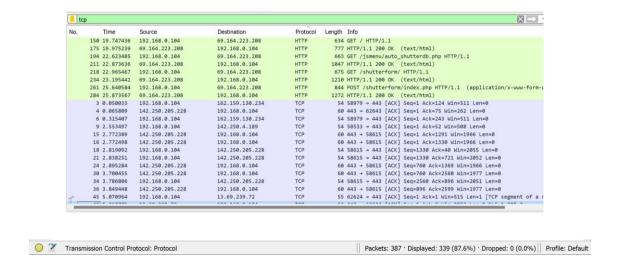
8. What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?

<u>PC</u>: **ee:e9:7c** Server: **df:70:a4**

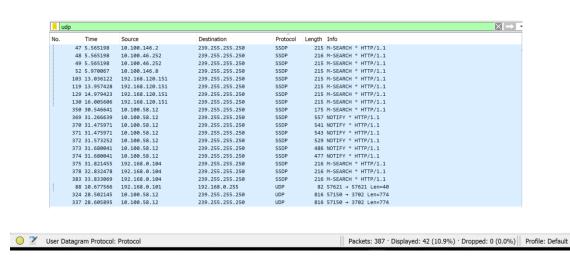
- 9. Find the following statistics:
 - a. What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?
 - b. What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?

<u>ANSWERS</u>

a. Out of 387 packets captured, 339 were TCP packets, i.e., TCP packets accounted for 87.6% of the total packets captured. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) uses TCP.



b. Out of 387 packets captured, 42 were UDP packets, i.e., UDP packets accounted for 10.9% of the total packets captured. SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) uses UDP.



10. Find the traffic flow. Select the Statistics->Flow Graph menu option. Choose General Flow and Network Source options, and click the OK button.

Graph Snippets

