

Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University



Lab-Report

Report No: 05

Course code: ICT-4202

Course title: Wireless and Mobile Communication Lab

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Experiment N0: 05

Name of Experiment: Comparative analysis of Wired and Wireless data using Wireshark.

Objectives:

1. Learn how to analyze both wired and wireless network data.
2. Understand how different types of network data work.
3. Learn to use Wireshark to capture network packets in real time and display them in human-readable format.
4. Learn to use Wireshark for network troubleshooting and communication protocol analysis.
5. Comparing between wired and wireless network data.

Procedures:

Step 1- Capturing:

Packets and Protocols can be analyzed after capture. To capture, first I go to capture menu and select options. Then I start capturing on interface that has IP address.

First the starting of capturing wireless data has been shown and then the starting of wired data has been shown here.

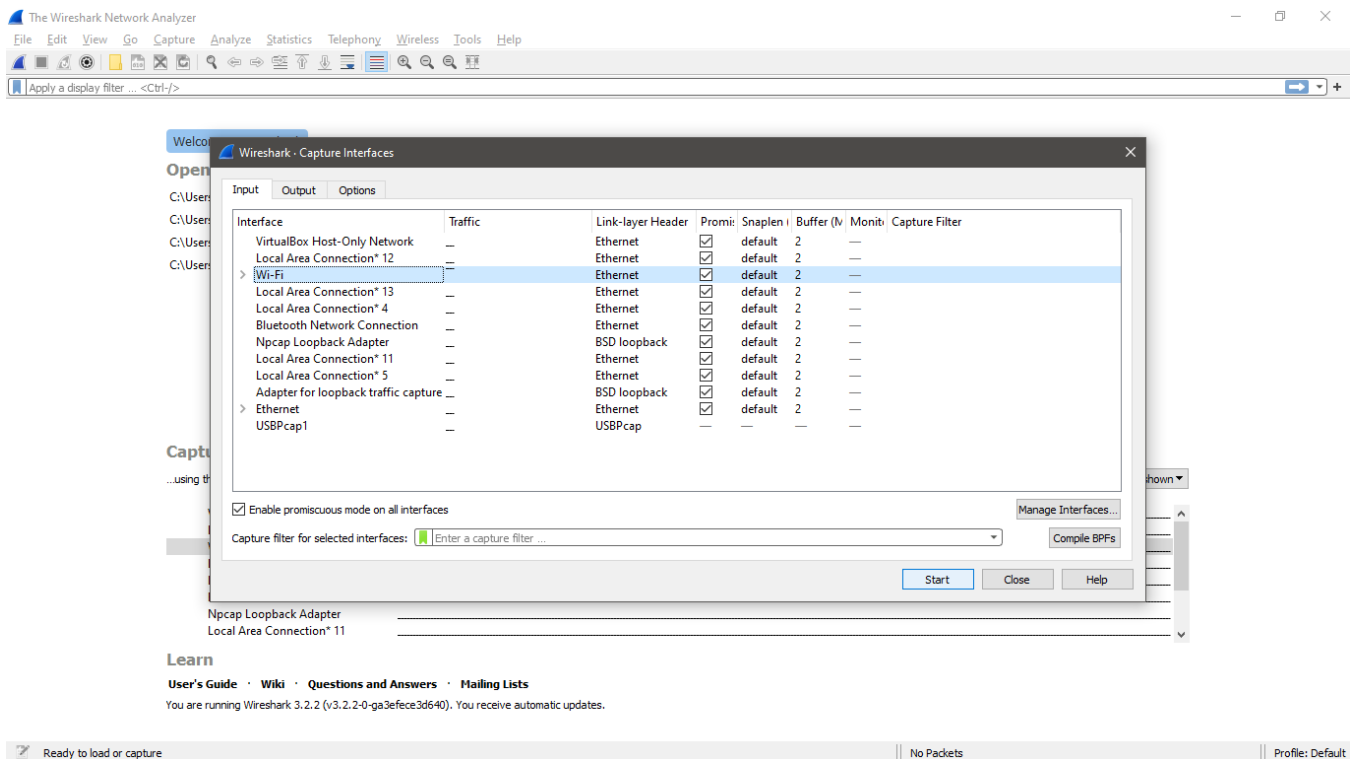


Figure-1.1: Starting to capture Wireless Network data

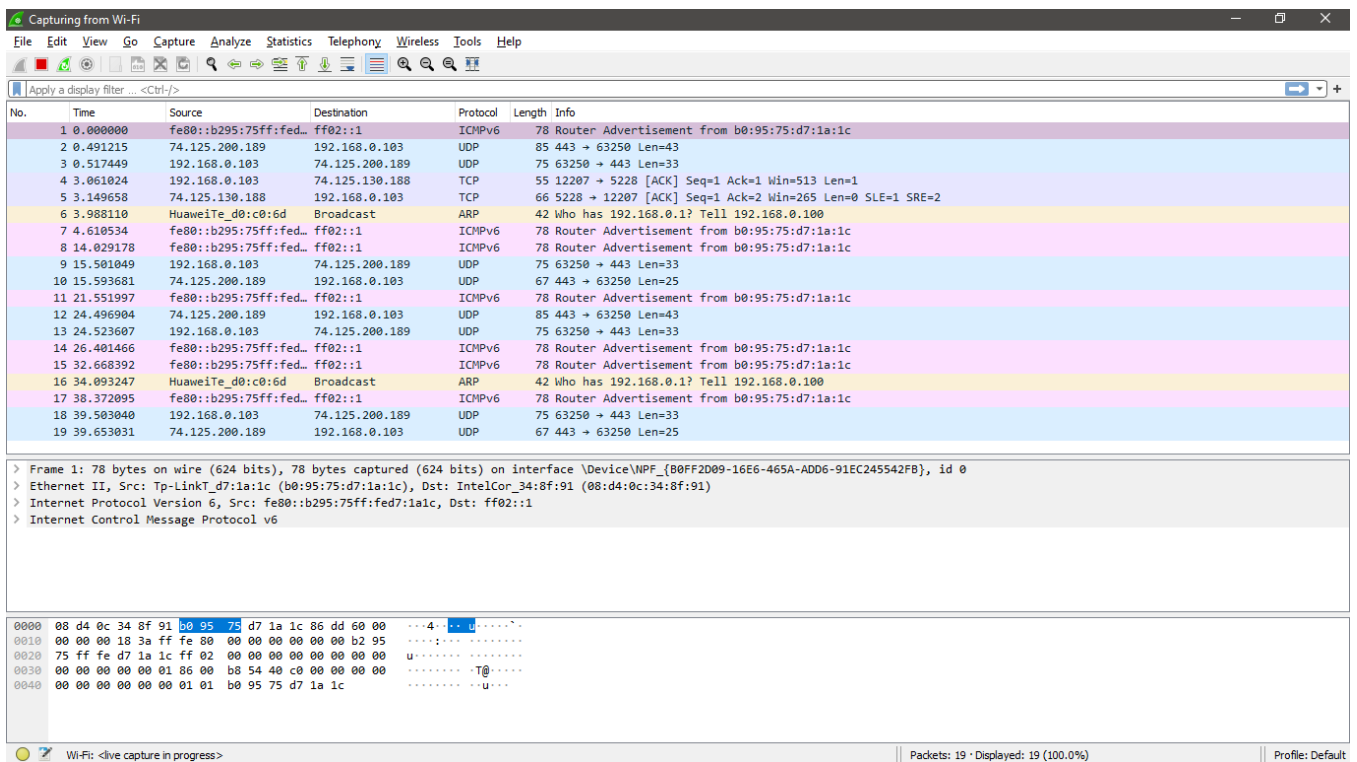


Figure-1.2: Dumped packages of Wireless Network in main window of Wireshark

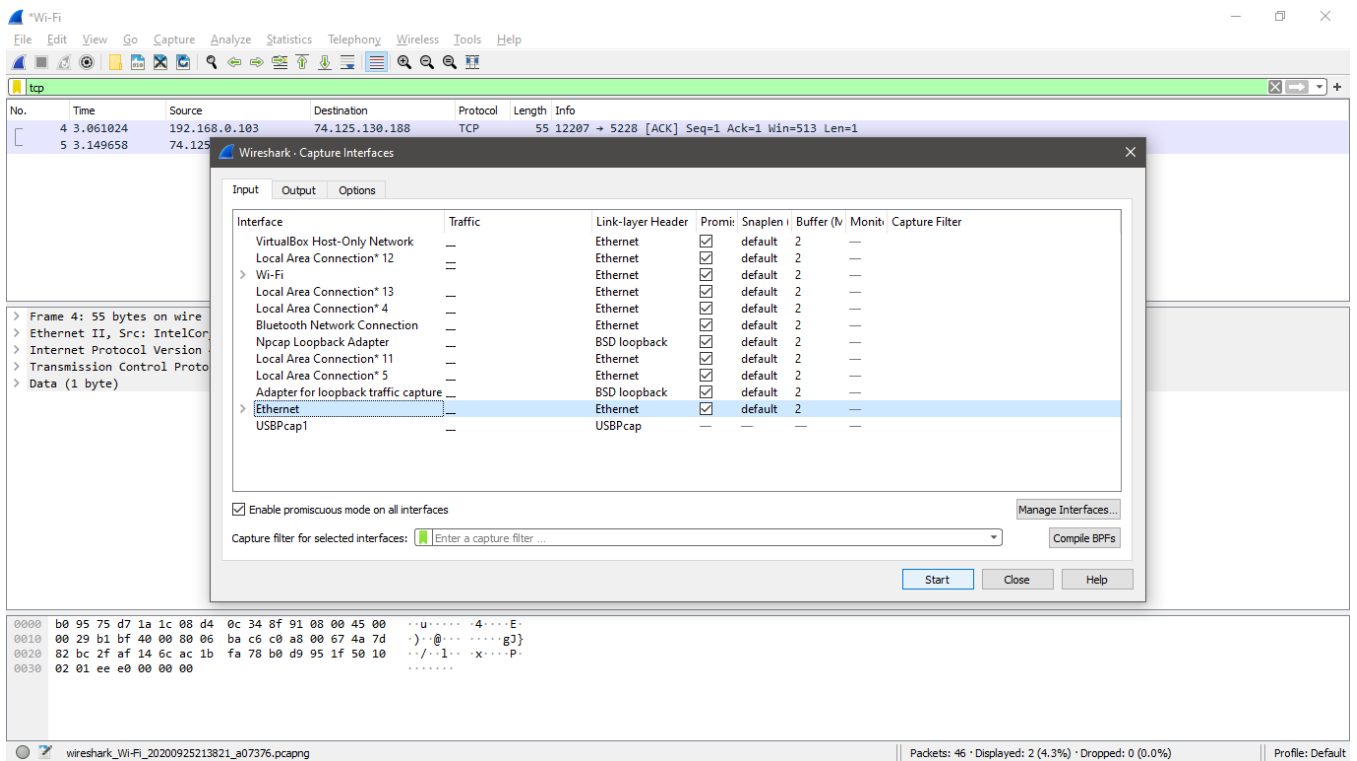


Figure-1.3: Starting to capture Wired Network data

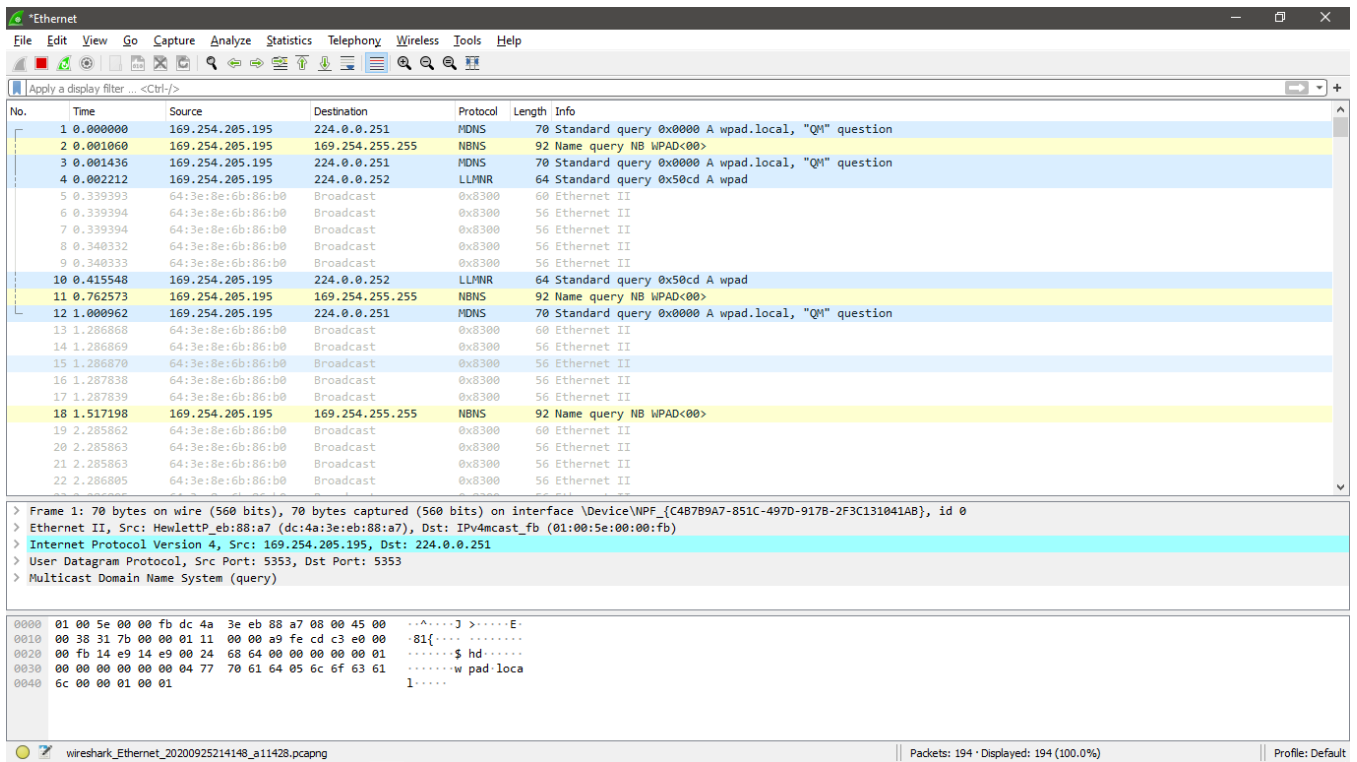


Figure-1.4: Dumped packages of Wired Network in main window of Wireshark

Step 2- Stopping Capture:

Capturing can be stopped by clicking on “Stop Capturing Packets” button on the main toolbar.

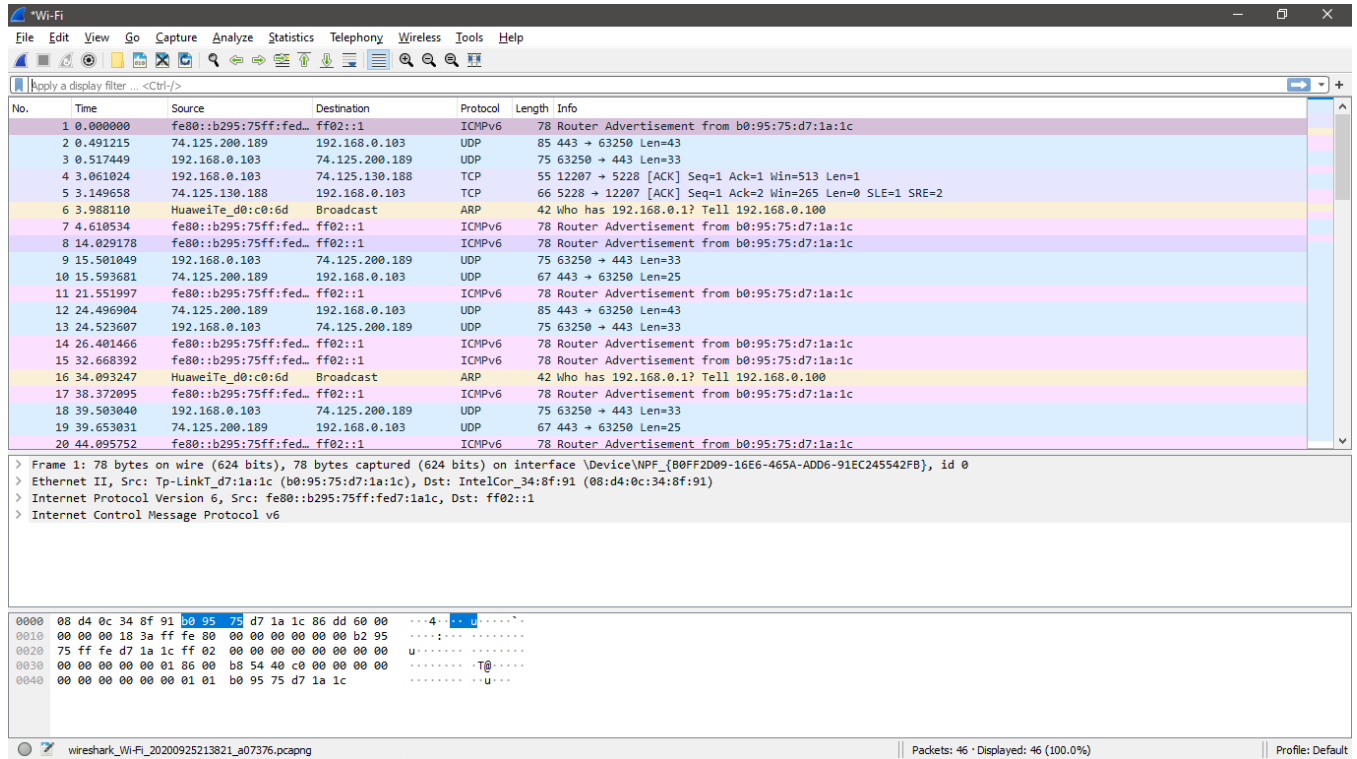


Figure-2.1: Stopping Capture of Wireless Network

Wireshark Ethernet capture window showing network traffic analysis.

Filter: Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-F>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	169.254.205.195	224.0.0.251	MDNS	70	Standard query 0x0000 A wpad.local, "Q?" question
2	0.001060	169.254.205.195	169.254.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WPAD<00>
3	0.001436	169.254.205.195	224.0.0.251	MDNS	70	Standard query 0x0000 A wpad.local, "Q?" question
4	0.002212	169.254.205.195	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	64	Standard query 0x50cd A wpad
5	0.339393	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	60	Ethernet II
6	0.339394	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
7	0.339394	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
8	0.340332	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
9	0.340333	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
10	0.415548	169.254.205.195	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	64	Standard query 0x50cd A wpad
11	0.762573	169.254.205.195	169.254.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WPAD<00>
12	1.000962	169.254.205.195	224.0.0.251	MDNS	70	Standard query 0x0000 A wpad.local, "Q?" question
13	1.286868	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	60	Ethernet II
14	1.286869	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
15	1.286870	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
16	1.287838	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
17	1.287839	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
18	1.517198	169.254.205.195	169.254.255.255	NBNS	92	Name query NB WPAD<00>
19	2.285862	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	60	Ethernet II
20	2.285863	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
21	2.285863	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II
22	2.286805	64:3e:8e:6b:86:b0	Broadcast	0x8300	56	Ethernet II

Packet 18 Details:

- Frame 1: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{C4B789A7-851C-497D-917B-2F3C131041AB}, id 0
- Ethernet II, Src: HewlettPeb:88:a7 (dc:4a:3e:eb:88:a7), Dst: IPv4mcast_fb (01:00:5e:00:00:fb)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 169.254.205.195, Dst: 224.0.0.251
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353
- Multicast Domain Name System (query)

Packet 18 Hex:

```

0000  01 00 5e 00 00 fb dc 4a 3e eb 88 a7 08 00 45 00  ..^....] >.....E.
0010  00 38 31 7b 00 00 01 11 00 00 a9 fe cd c3 e0 00  .81{.....
0020  00 fb 14 e9 14 e9 00 24 68 64 00 00 00 00 01  ....$ hd.....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 04 77 70 61 64 05 6c 6f 63 61  ....w pad.loca
0040  6c 00 00 01 00 01  ....l.....

```

Status Bar: wireshark_Ethernet_20200925214148_a11428.pcapng | Packets: 216 · Displayed: 216 (100.0%) | Profile: Default

Figure-2.2: Stopping Capture of Wired Network

Step 3- Filtering:

We can filter the captures by entering the protocol name in “Apply a Display Filter” and enter.

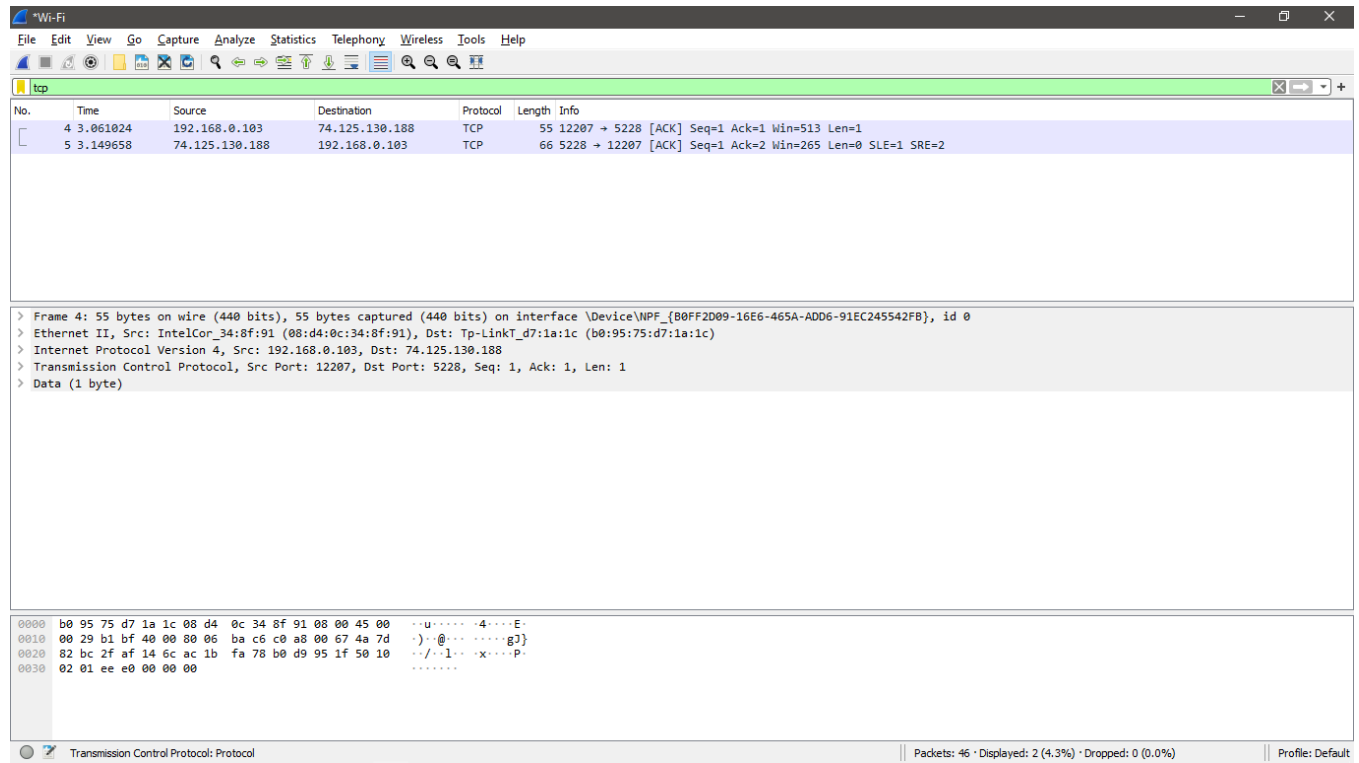


Figure-3.1: Filtering by TCP protocols of Wireless Network data

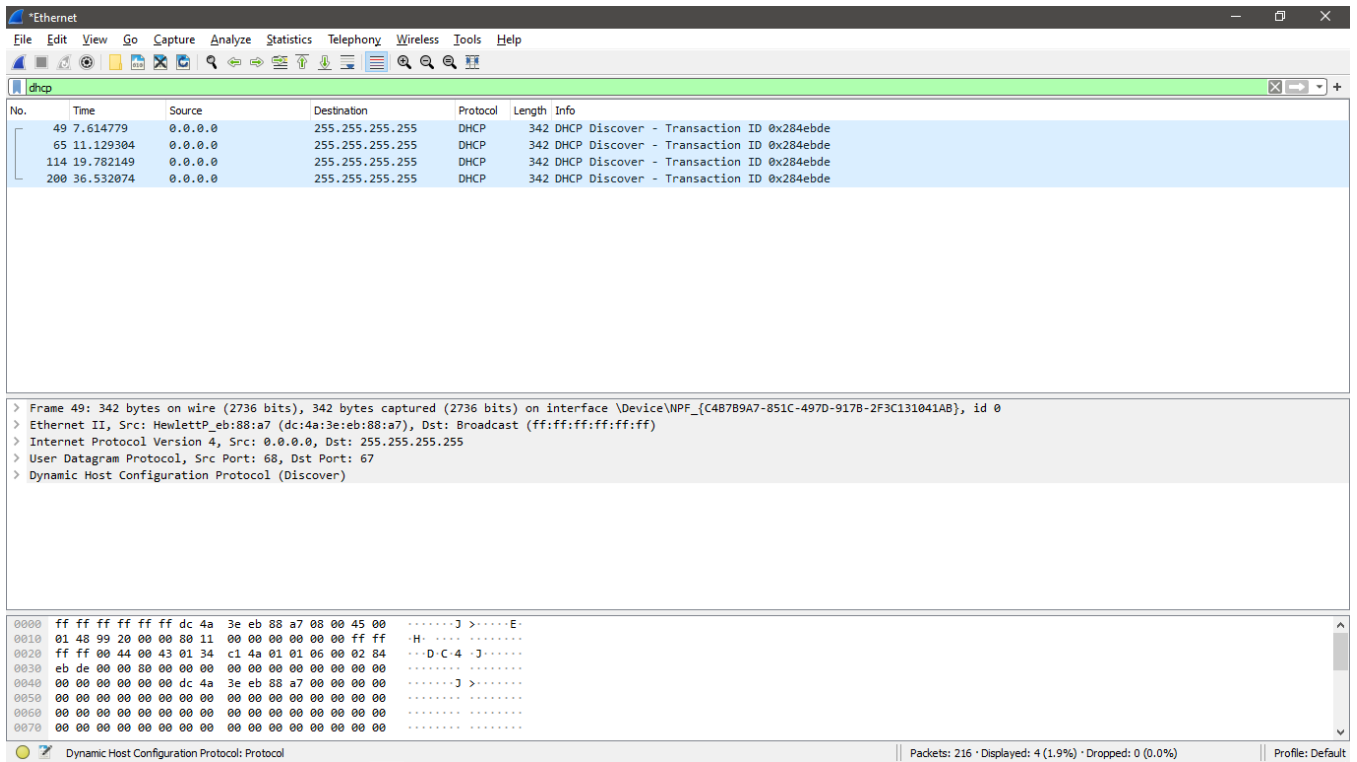


Figure-3.2: Filtering by DHCP protocols of Wired Network data

Step 4- Analyzing Protocols:

The analysis has to be performed manually. The given example below shows TCP segment with SYN and ACK fields set to 1.

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for packet capture and analysis. The main display area is divided into three panes. The top pane shows a list of captured packets. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet (packet 4). The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	3.061024	192.168.0.103	74.125.130.188	TCP	55	12207 → 5228 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=513 Len=1
5	3.149658	74.125.130.188	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	5228 → 12207 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=265 Len=0 SLE=1 SRE=2

Frame 4: 55 bytes on wire (440 bits), 55 bytes captured (440 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{B0FF2D09-16E6-465A-ADD6-91EC245542F8}, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_34:8f:91 (08:d4:0c:34:8f:91), Dst: Tp-LinkT_d7:1a:1c (b0:95:75:d7:1a:1c)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.103, Dst: 74.125.130.188
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 12207, Dst Port: 5228, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1
Source Port: 12207
Destination Port: 5228
[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 1]
Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
Sequence number (raw): 2887514744
[Next sequence number: 2 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 2967049503
0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
Window size value: 513
[Calculated window size: 513]
[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]

0000 b0 95 75 d7 1a 1c 08 d4 0c 34 8f 91 08 00 45 00 ..u.....4....E-
0010 00 29 b1 bf 40 00 00 06 ba c6 c0 a8 00 67 4a 7d ..)@.....gJ}
0020 82 bc 2f af 14 6c ac 1b fa 78 b0 d9 95 1f 50 10/.1..x....P-
0030 02 01 ee e0 00 00 00

Transmission Control Protocol: Protocol | Packets: 46 · Displayed: 2 (4.3%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%) | Profile: Default

Figure-4.1: Analyzing TCP protocols from Wireless Network Data

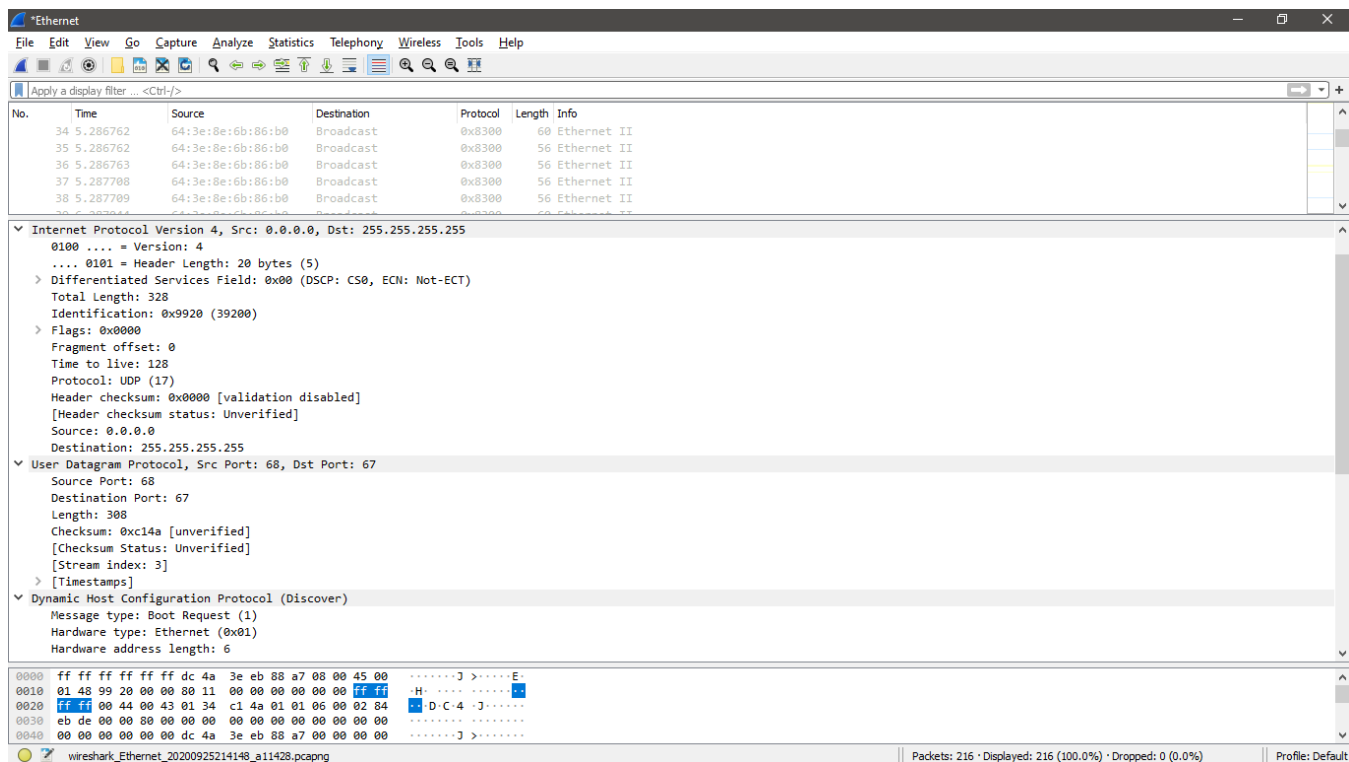


Figure-4.2: Analyzing different protocols from Wired Network Data

Step 5- Plotting a flow graph:

The Plotting can be done through the “Statistics” menu. First we select the “Statistics” menu and then go to “Flow Graph”. Then for a plotting the flow of a particular protocol, we can select an option from “Flow Type”. Here the given example below shows the “TCP Flows” has been selected as the “Flow Type”.

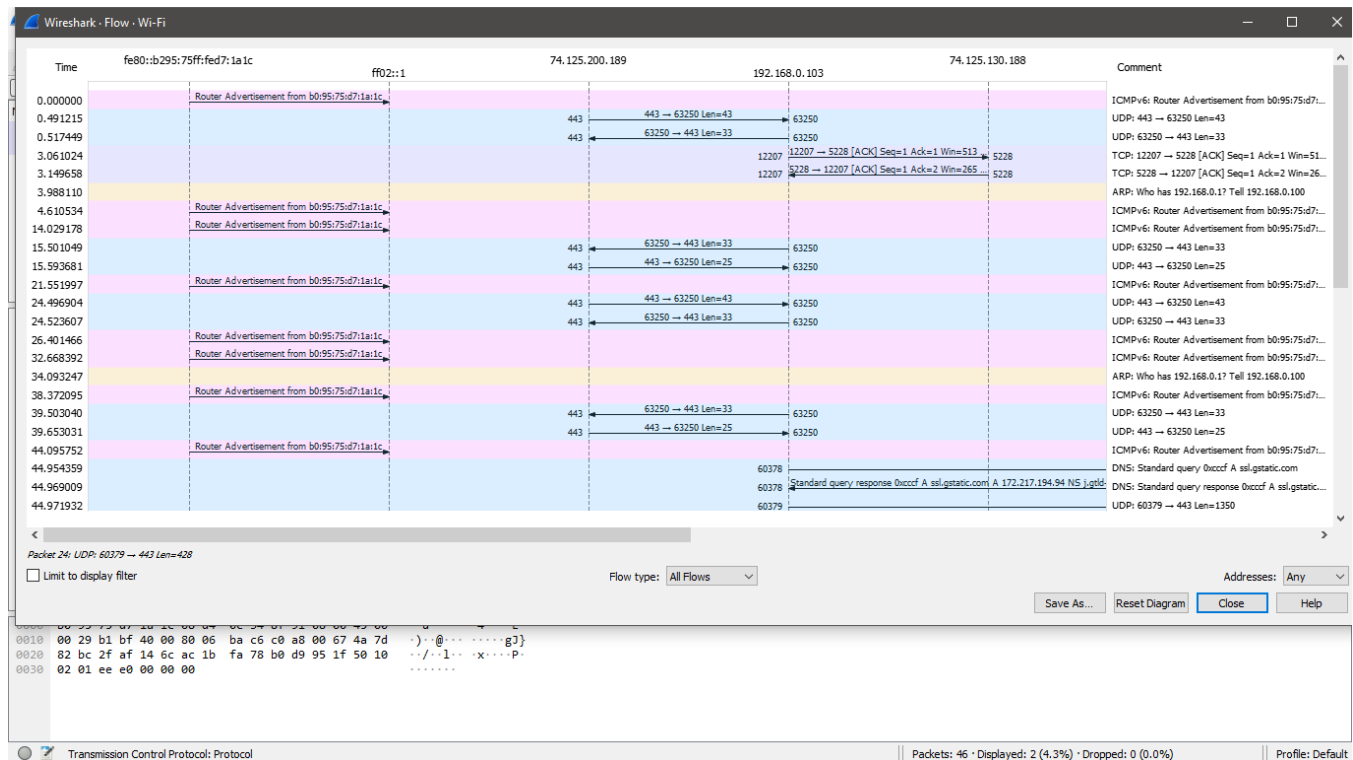


Figure-5.1: Plotting a graph for all flows of Wireless Network Data

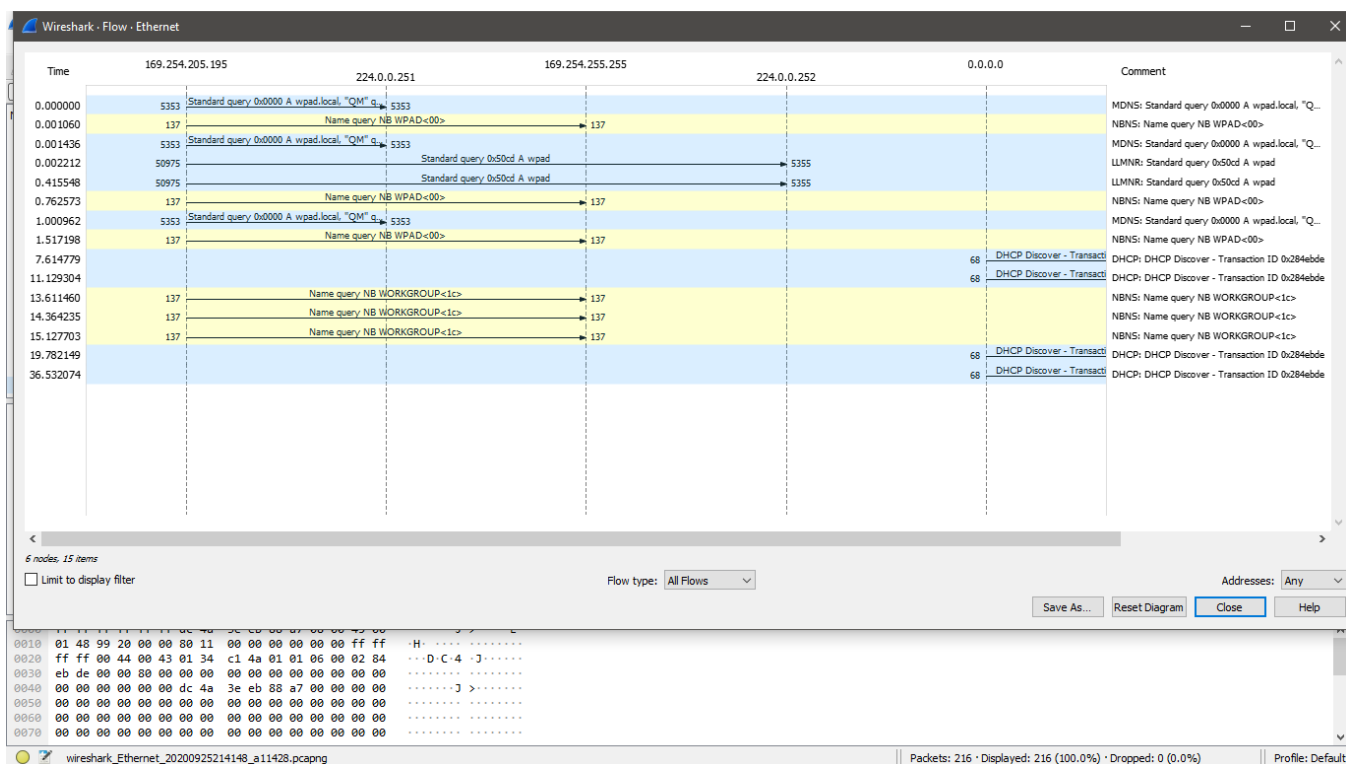


Figure-5.2: Plotting a graph for all flows of Wired Network Data

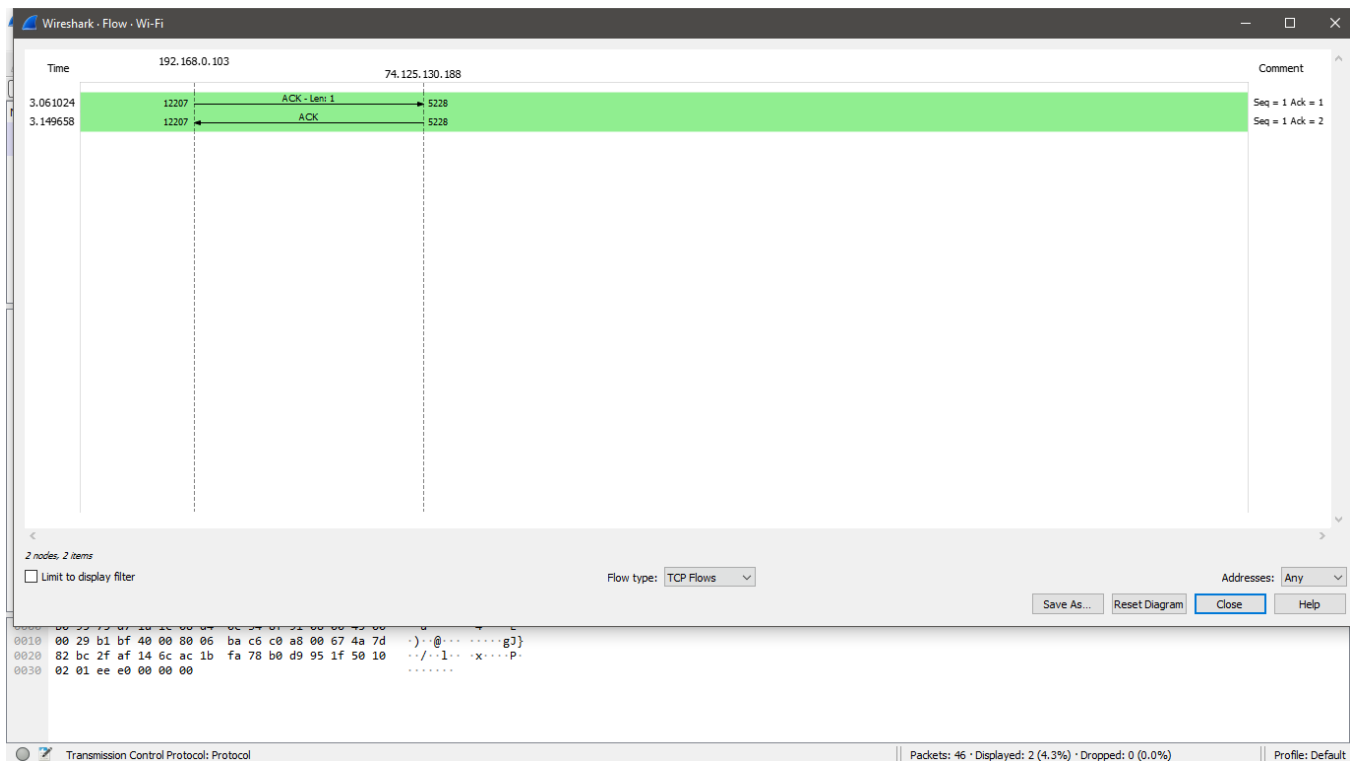


Figure-5.3: Plotting a graph for TCP flows of Wireless Network data

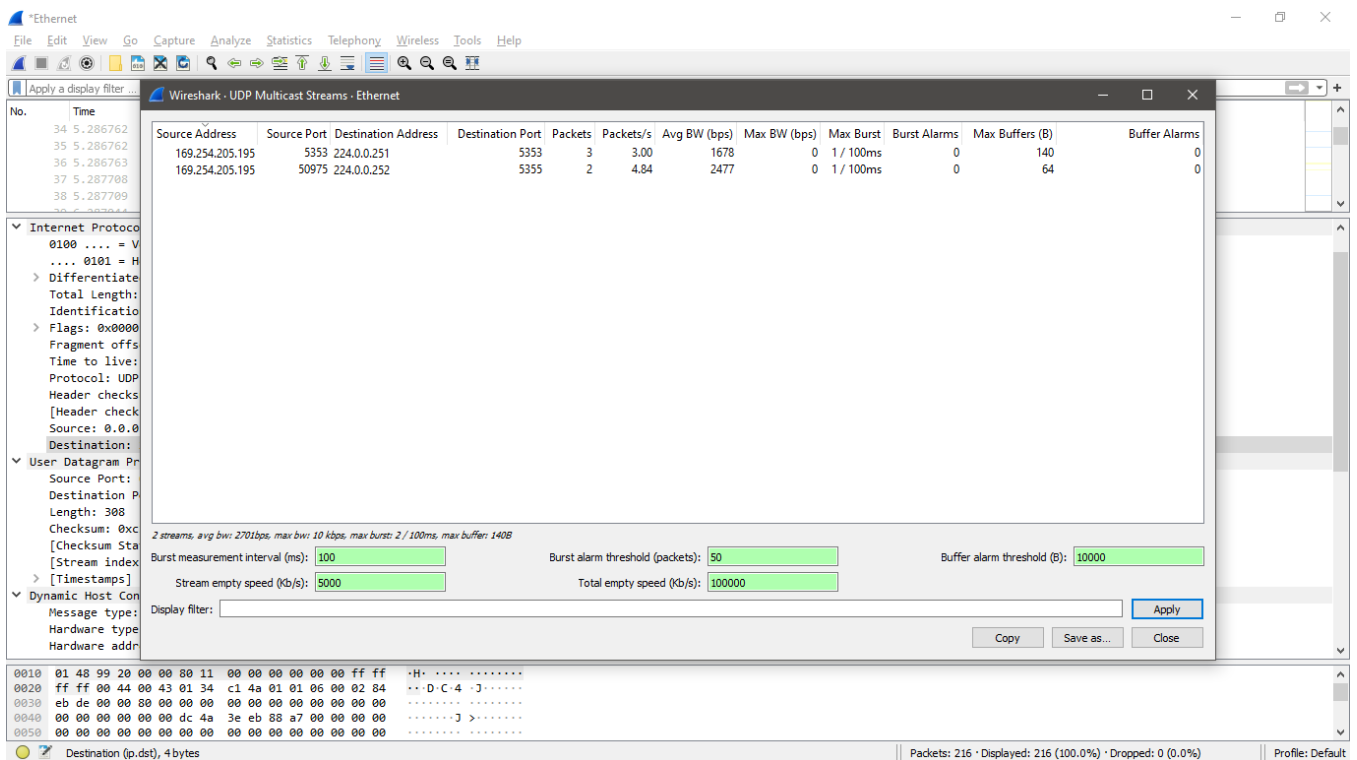


Figure-5.4: Plotting a graph for UDP Multicast Streams of Wired Network data

Conclusion:

From this lab, we've learnt how to compare between wired and wireless network data protocols after capturing them by using Wireshark. The comparative analysis helps us to understand how packets and protocols of wired and wireless networks are transferred. The Wireshark helps us to visualize the flow of the protocols which helps us to understand the protocol flow more accurately.