Ex No: 4B STUDY OF WIRESHARK TOOL FOR PACKET SNIFFING

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AIM:

To study packet sniffing concepts using Wireshark Tool.

DESCRIPTION:

Wireshark, a network analysis tool formerly known as Ethereal, captures packets in real time and display them in human-readable format. Wireshark includes filters, color coding, and other features that let you dig deep into network traffic and inspect individual packets. You can use Wireshark to inspect a suspicious program's network traffic, analyze the traffic flow on your network, or troubleshoot network problems.

What we can do with Wireshark:

- Capture network traffic
- Decode packet protocols using dissectors
- Define filters capture and display
- Watch smart statistics
- Analyze problems
- Interactively browse that traffic

Wireshark used for:

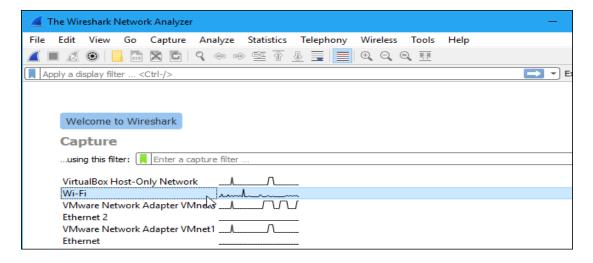
- Network administrators: troubleshoot network problems
- Network security engineers: examine security problems
- Developers: debug protocol implementations
- People: learn **network protocol internals**

Getting Wireshark

Wireshark can be downloaded for Windows or macOS from <u>its official website</u>. For Linux or another UNIX-like system, Wireshark will be found in its package repositories. For Ubuntu, Wireshark will be found in the Ubuntu Software Center.

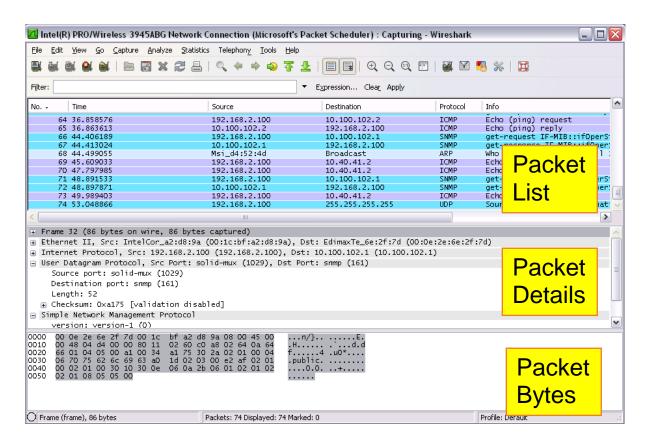
Capturing Packets

After downloading and installing Wireshark, launch it and double-click the name of a network interface under Capture to start capturing packets on that interface



As soon as you click the interface's name, you'll see the packets start to appear in real time. Wireshark captures each packet sent to or from your system.

If you have promiscuous mode enabled—it's enabled by default—you'll also see all the other packets on the network instead of only packets addressed to your network adapter. To check if promiscuous mode is enabled, click Capture > Options and verify the "Enable promiscuous mode on all interfaces" checkbox is activated at the bottom of this window.



Click the red "Stop" button near the top left corner of the window when you want to stop capturing traffic.

The "Packet List" Pane

The packet list pane displays all the packets in the current capture file. The "Packet List" pane Each line in the packet list corresponds to one packet in the capture file. If you select a line in this pane, more details will be displayed in the "Packet Details" and "Packet Bytes" panes.

The "Packet Details" Pane

The packet details pane shows the current packet (selected in the "Packet List" pane) in a more detailed form. This pane shows the protocols and protocol fields of the packet selected in the "Packet List" pane. The protocols and fields of the packet shown in a tree which can be expanded and collapsed.

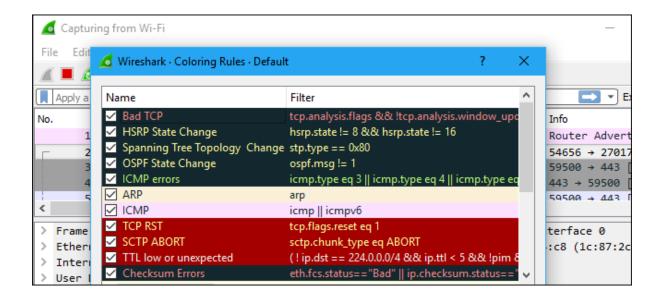
The "Packet Bytes" Pane

The packet bytes pane shows the data of the current packet (selected in the "Packet List" pane) in a hexdump style.

Color Coding

You'll probably see packets highlighted in a variety of different colors. Wireshark uses colors to help you identify the types of traffic at a glance. By default, light purple is TCP traffic, light blue is UDP traffic, and black identifies packets with errors—for example, they could have been delivered out of order.

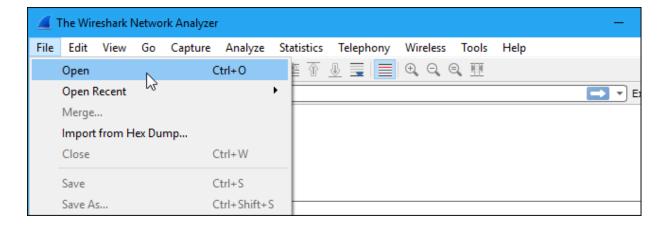
To view exactly what the color codes mean, click View > Coloring Rules. You can also customize and modify the coloring rules from here, if you like.



Sample Captures

If there's nothing interesting on your own network to inspect, Wireshark's wiki has you covered. The wiki contains a <u>page of sample capture files</u> that you can load and inspect. Click File > Open in Wireshark and browse for your downloaded file to open one.

You can also save your own captures in Wireshark and open them later. Click File > Save to save your captured packets.

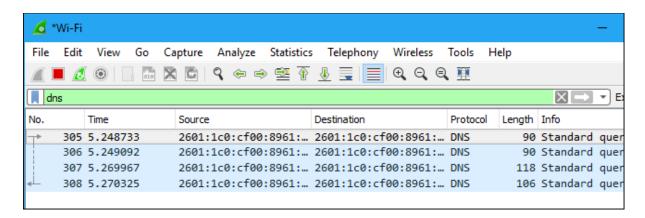


Filtering Packets

If you're trying to inspect something specific, such as the traffic a program sends when phoning home, it helps to close down all other applications using the network so you can narrow down

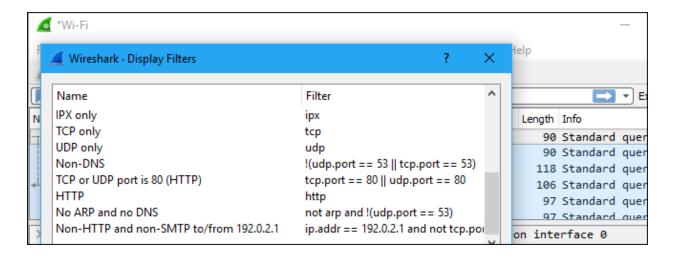
the traffic. Still, you'll likely have a large amount of packets to sift through. That's where Wireshark's filters come in.

The most basic way to apply a filter is by typing it into the filter box at the top of the window and clicking Apply (or pressing Enter). For example, type "dns" and you'll see only DNS packets. When you start typing, Wireshark will help you autocomplete your filter.



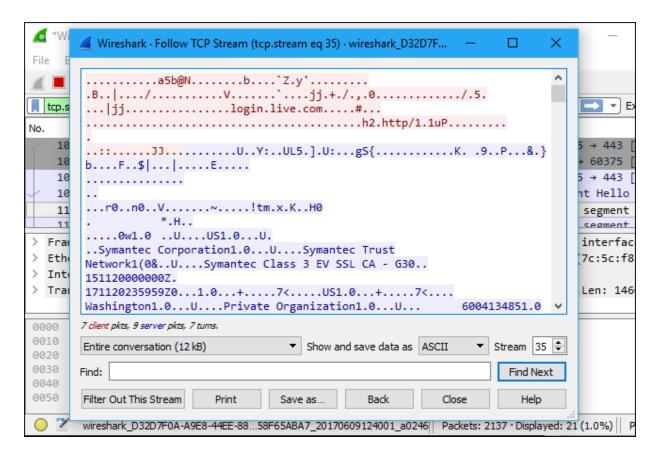
You can also click Analyze > Display Filters to choose a filter from among the default filters included in Wireshark. From here, you can add your own custom filters and save them to easily access them in the future.

For more information on Wireshark's display filtering language, read the <u>Building display filter</u> expressions page in the official Wireshark documentation.

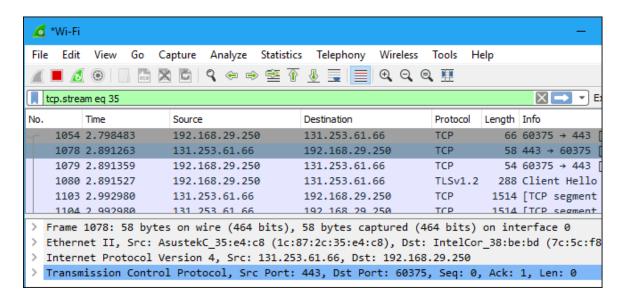


Another interesting thing you can do is right-click a packet and select Follow > TCP Stream.

You'll see the full TCP conversation between the client and the server. You can also click other protocols in the Follow menu to see the full conversations for other protocols, if applicable.

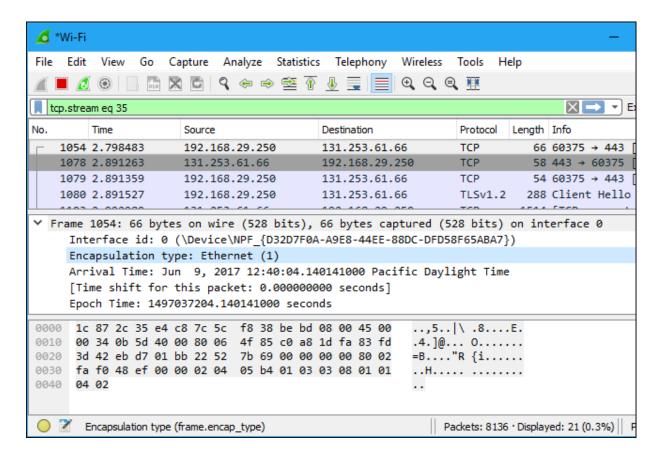


Close the window and you'll find a filter has been applied automatically. Wireshark is showing you the packets that make up the conversation.

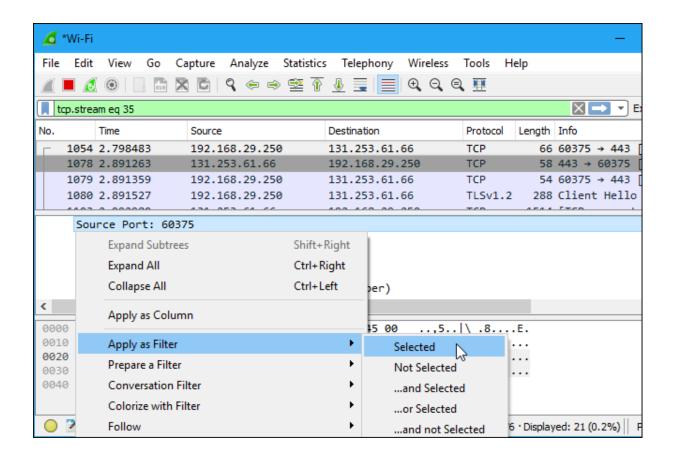


Inspecting Packets

Click a packet to select it and you can dig down to view its details.

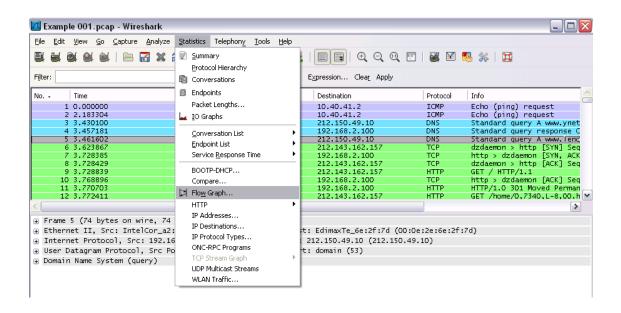


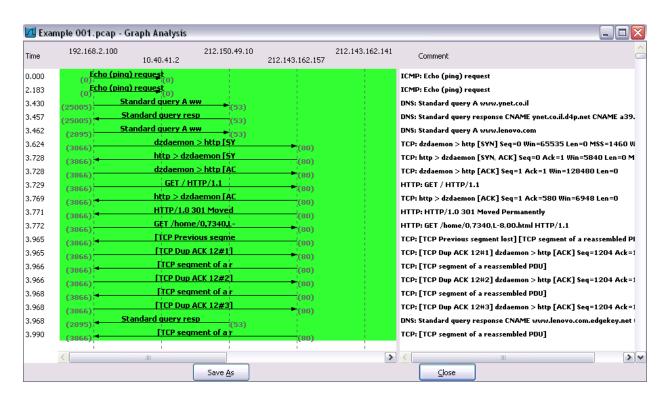
You can also create filters from here — just right-click one of the details and use the Apply as Filter submenu to create a filter based on it.



Wireshark is an extremely powerful tool, and this tutorial is just scratching the surface of what you can do with it. Professionals use it to debug network protocol implementations, examine security problems and inspect network protocol internals.

Flow Graph: Gives a better understanding of what we see.





Ex No: 14 b PACKET SNIFFING USING WIRESHARK

AIM:

To capture, save, filter and analyze network traffic on TCP / UDP / IP / HTTP / ARP /DHCP /ICMP /DNS using Wireshark Tool

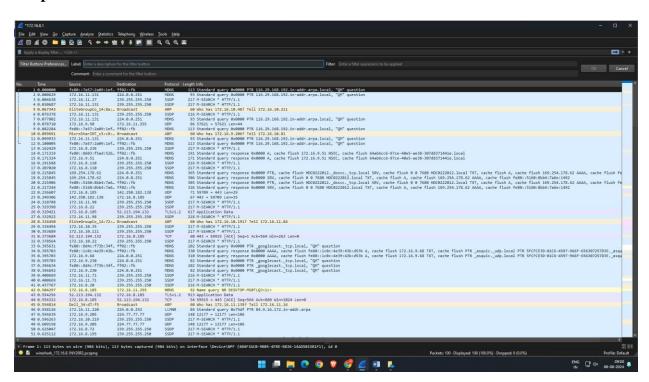
Exercises

1. Capture 100 packets from the Ethernet: IEEE 802.3 LAN Interface and save it.

Procedure

Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
Go to capture © option
Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
Then click Start capture.
Save the packets.

Output

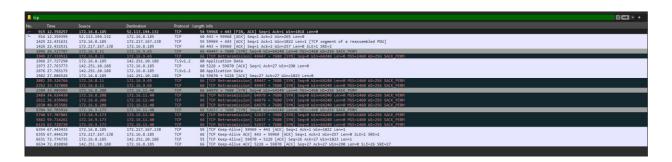


2.Create a Filter to display only TCP/UDP packets, inspect the packets and provide the flow graph.

Procedure

- ☐ Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ☐ Go to capture **③**option
- ☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- ☐ Then click Start capture.
- ☐ Search TCP packets in search bar.
- ☐ To see flow graph click Statistics Flow graph.
- \square Save the packets.

Output:udp

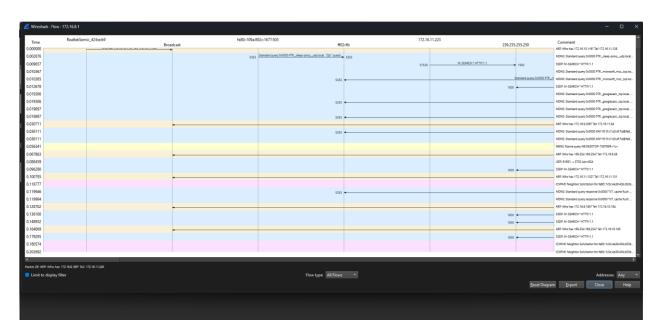


Inspecting the packets

```
### Wittenbark Problem 2352-172-168-11

| France 2352-66 bytes on wire (238 bits), 66 bytes captured (238 bits), on interface \(\text{Device\text{107}}\) expenses (\text{Posts 245}\) (colors (\text{Posts 245}\) expenses (\text{Posts 245}\) (colors (\text{Posts 245}\) expenses (\text{Posts 245}\) (colors (\text{Posts 245}\) expenses (
```

Flow Graph output



Output:tcp

```
Total Control Control
```

Inspecting the packets

Flow chart output



3. Create a Filter to display only ARP packets and inspect the packets.

Procedure

☐ Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.

☐ Go to capture ③option

☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.

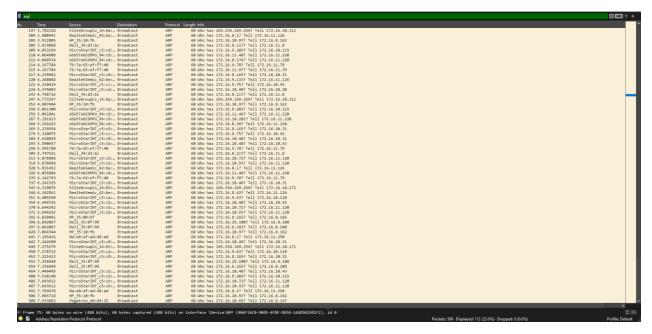
☐ Then click Start capture.

☐ Search ARP packets in search bar.

 \square Save the packets.

Output

```
| No. | Comparison | Comparison
```



Inspecting the packets

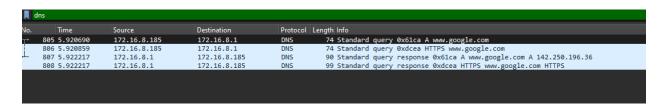


4. Create a Filter to display only DNS packets and provide the flow graph.

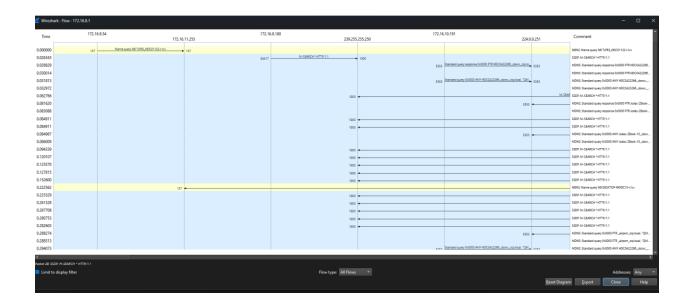
Procedure

- ☐ Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ☐ Go to capture **③**option
- ☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- ☐ Then click Start capture.
- ☐ Search DNS packets in search bar.
- ☐ To see flow graph click Statistics Flow graph.
- \square Save the packets.

Output



Flow Graph output



5. Create a Filter to display only HTTP packets and inspect the packets

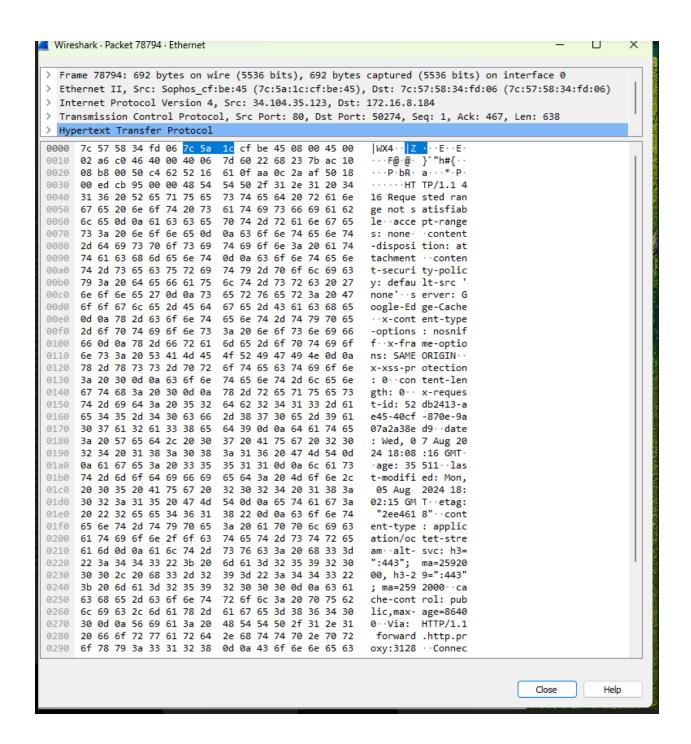
Procedure

- ☐ Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ☐ Go to capture ③option
- ☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- ☐ Then click Start capture.
- ☐ Search HTTP packets in the search bar.
- \square Save the packets.

Output

ttp					Expression.
Time		Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
614 7.6		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
617 7.6		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
618 7.7		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
619 7.7		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	667 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
624 7.7		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
626 7.7		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
627 7.7		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
630 7.7		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
634 7.7		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
635 7.7		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
636 7.8		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
637 7.8		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	667 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
639 7.8		172.16.8.184	34,104,35,123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
642 7.8		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	692 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
643 7.8		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
645 7.8		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
648 7.9		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
649 7.9		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
650 7.9		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
651 7.9		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	667 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
652 7.9		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
654 7.9		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
655 7.9		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	
658 7.9		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661 706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
5969 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
5975 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	692 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
5977 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	
5982 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661 706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	
6000 68.0		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
					731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
6010 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
6012 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
6016 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
6020 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	692 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
6022 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa663
6026 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
6027 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
6031 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	692 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
6032 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
6033 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	667 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
6036 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
6037 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
6038 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa66
6040 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	667 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
6047 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa661
6048 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	692 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable
6049 68.		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	500 HEAD /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa66
6050 68.		34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	706 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
13471 128		172.16.8.184	34.104.35.123	HTTP	520 GET /edgedl/diffgen-puffin/lmelglejhemejginpboagddgdfbepgmp/1.54491a53303afa6612
13475 128	.326936	34.104.35.123	172.16.8.184	HTTP	731 HTTP/1.1 416 Requested range not satisfiable

Inspecting the packets



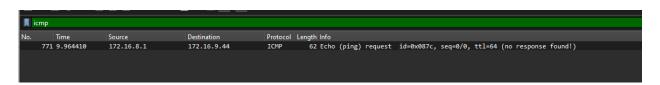


6.Create a Filter to display only IP/ICMP packets and inspect the packets.

Procedure

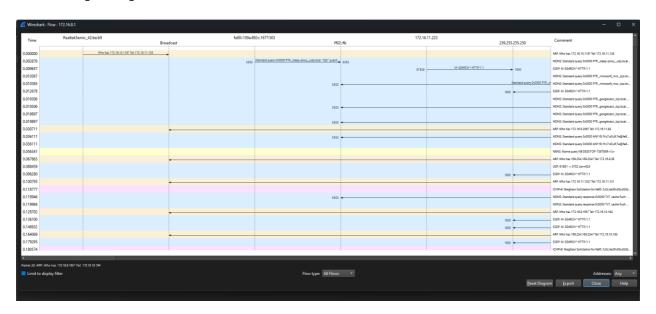
- ☐ Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ☐ Go to capture **③**option
- ☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- ☐ Then click Start capture.
- ☐ Search ICMP/IP packets in search bar.
- \Box Save the packets

Output:icmp



Inspecting the packets

Flow Graph output



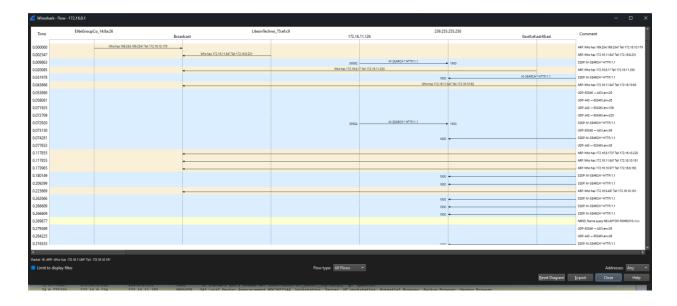
Output:ip

Inspecting the packets

```
### Wiseshart-Packet 47-17216.31 — D X

| Frame 47: 327 bytes on your (1756 bit1), 227 bytes captured (1776 bit1) on interface (bevice) | Parket | Packet |
```

Flow chart output



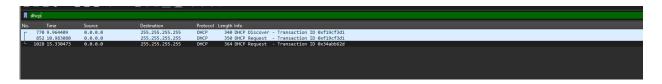
7. Create a Filter to display only DHCP packets and inspect the packets.

Procedure

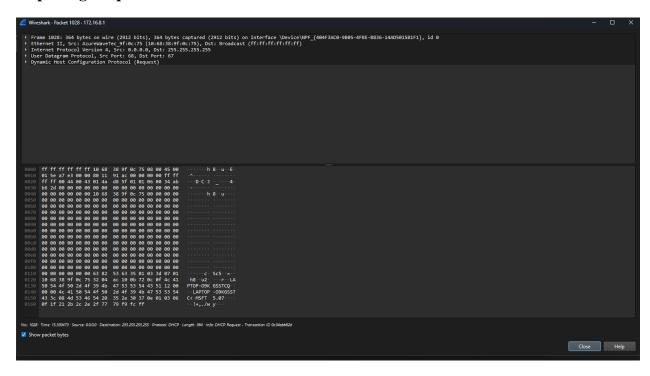
		Select Loca	Area Connection	in Wireshark.
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- ☐ Go to capture **③**option
- ☐ Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- ☐ Then click Start capture.
- ☐ Search DHCP packets in search bar.
- \Box Save the packets

Output



Inspecting the packets



Result:

Thus the output was verified successfully.