### Ex No: 14a STUDY OF WIRESHARK TOOL FOR PACKET SNIFFING

#### 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:

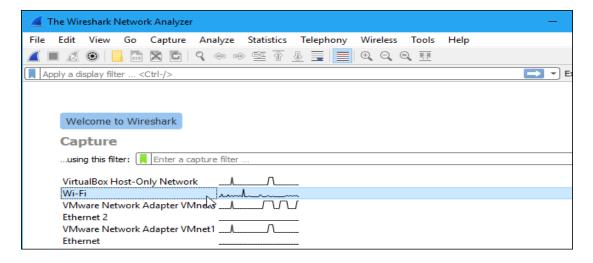
- Network administrators: troubleshoot network problems
- Network security engineers: examine security problems
- Developers: debug protocol implementations
- People: learn network protocol internals

### **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.

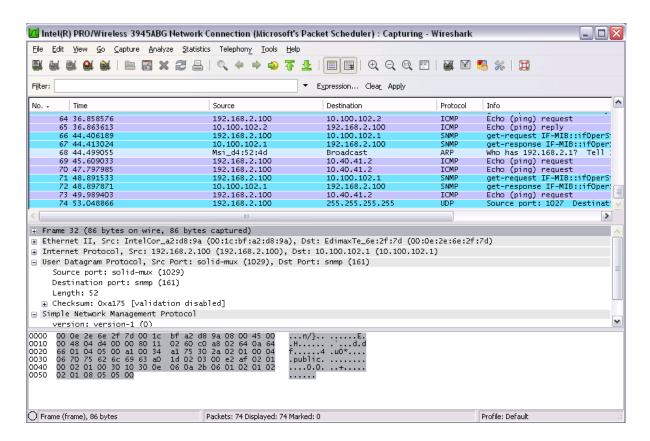
#### **Capturing Packets**

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.

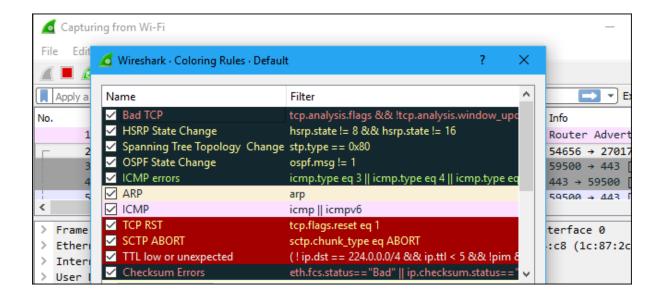
### The "Packet Bytes" Pane

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.

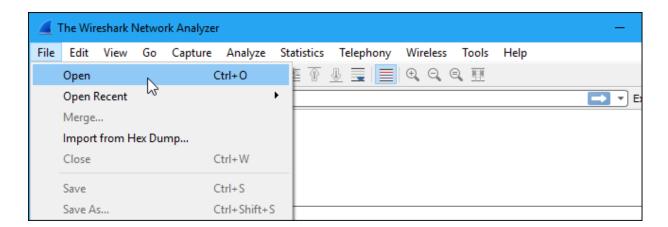
To view exactly what the color codes mean, click View > Coloring Rules. You can also customize and modify the coloring rules from here, if you like.



### **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.

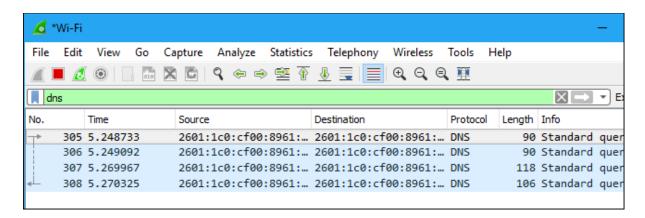


#### **Filtering Packets**

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

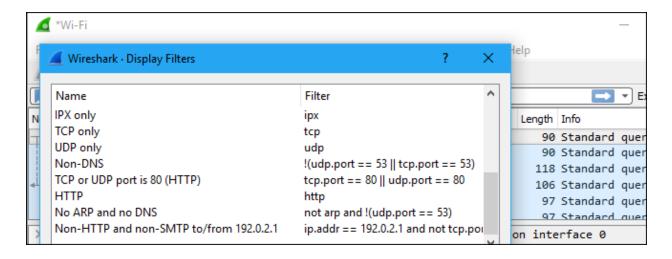
traffic. Still, you'll likely have a large amount of packets to sift through. That's where Wireshark's filters come in.

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.



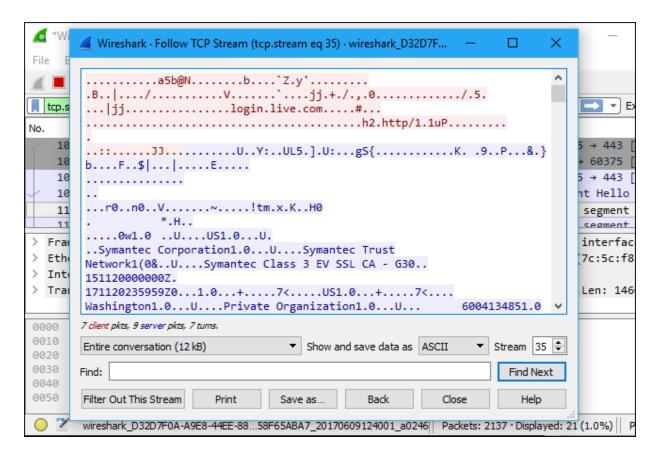
You can also click Analyze > Display Filters to choose a filter from among the default filters included in Wireshark. From here, you can add your own custom filters and save them to easily access them in the future.

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

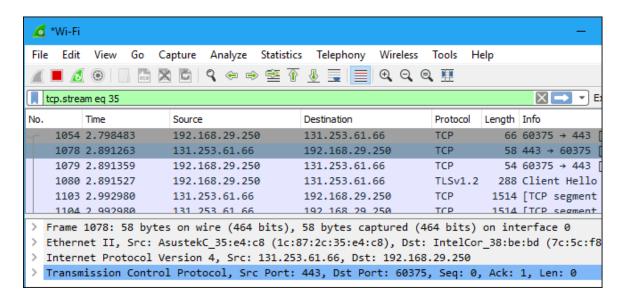


Another interesting thing you can do is right-click a packet and select Follow > TCP Stream.

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.

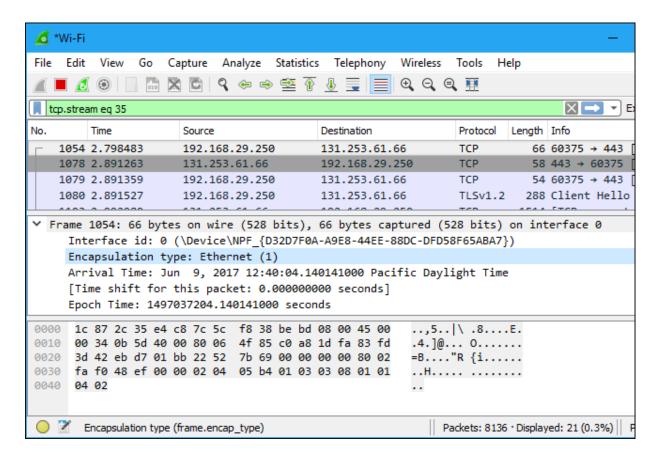


Close the window and you'll find a filter has been applied automatically. Wireshark is showing you the packets that make up the conversation.

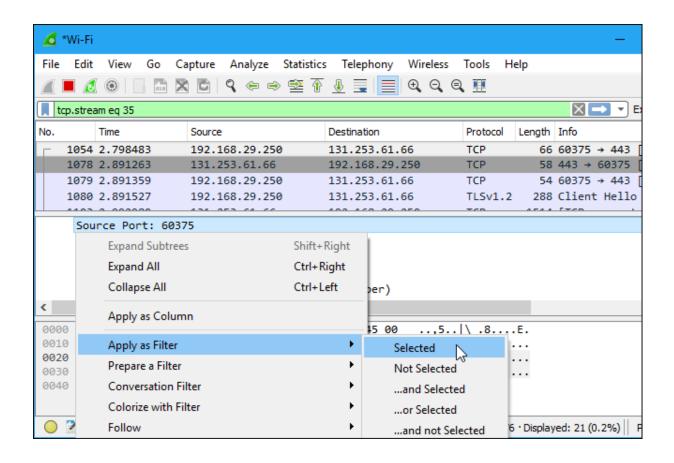


#### **Inspecting Packets**

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

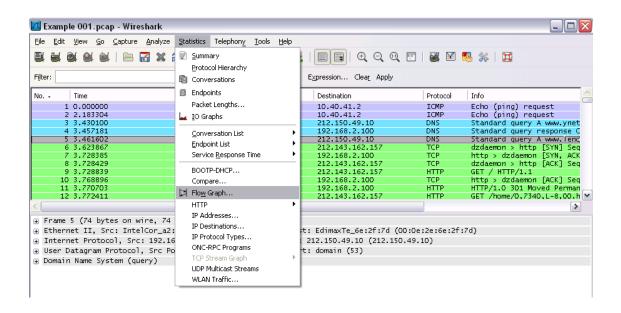


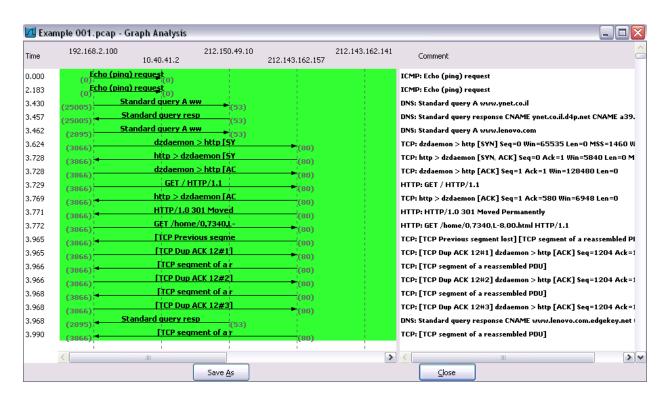
You can also create filters from here — just right-click one of the details and use the Apply as Filter submenu to create a filter based on it.



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** 

		-			
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol Le	
	55 1.044275	172.16.8.171	172.16.11.255	NBNS	92 Name query NB DESKTOP-ELL365E<1c>
	56 1.064734	172.16.9.218	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	57 1.072784	172.16.9.218	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	58 1.073346	fe80::f090:b1d3:8e0			157 Solicit XID: 0xdf2fd7 CID: 000100012ab675eb3c18a07445e3
	59 1.077590	ASUSTekCOMPU_94:c8:		ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.207? Tell 172.16.11.220
	60 1.112729	172.16.11.220	224.77.77.77	UDP	148 12177 + 12177 Len=106
	61 1.122501	172.16.9.140	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	62 1.124616	172.16.11.220	224.77.77.77	UDP	148 12177 → 12177 Len-106
	63 1.132577	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	TCP	66 51557 + 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	64 1.132742	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.15	TCP	66 7680 → 51557 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	65 1.134829	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51557 + 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
	66 1.134829	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Request)
	67 1.135315	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.15	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Reply)
	68 1.137726	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	159 BitField Message (has 70 of 800 pieces)
	69 1.137805	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.15	MS-DO	159 BitField Message (has 2 of 800 pieces)
	70 1.138091	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.15	TCP	54 7680 → 51557 [FIN, ACK] Seq=181 Ack=181 Win=1049344 Len=0
	71 1.139995	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51557 + 7680 [ACK] Seq=181 Ack=182 Win=262400 Len=0
	72 1.139995	172.16.10.15	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51557 + 7680 [FIN, ACK] Seq-181 Ack-182 Win-262400 Len-0
	73 1.140062	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.15	TCP	54 7680 ÷ 51557 [ACK] Seq=182 Ack=182 Win=1049344 Len=0
	74 1.207454	172.16.9.67	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	75 1.217534	Dell_69:7a:cf	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.80? Tell 172.16.8.57
	76 1.287182	0a:e0:af:ad:48:ad	Broadcast	ARP	60 ARP Announcement for 172.16.9.103
	77 1.287182	0a:e0:af:ad:48:ad	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.1? Tell 172.16.9.103
	78 1.289998	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
	79 1.289997	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	60 Membership Report / Leave group 224.0.0.251
	80 1.289997	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	60 Membership Report / Leave group 224.0.0.252
	81 1.294767	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
	82 1.295308	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	60 Membership Report / Join group 224.0.0.252 for any sources
	83 1.295308	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	60 Membership Report / Join group 224.0.0.251 for any sources
	84 1.295308	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::fb	MDNS	101 Standard guery 0x0000 ANY DESKTOP-L510070.local, "QM" guestion
	85 1.295958	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.251	MDNS	81 Standard query 0x0000 ANY DESKTOP-L510070.local, "QM" question
	86 1.296559	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	95 Standard guery 0xbf45 ANY DESKTOP-L510070
	87 1.296559	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	75 Standard guery 9xbf45 ANY DESKTOP-L519979
	88 1.300848	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::fb	MDNS	139 Standard query response 0x0000 AAAA fe80::a325:7c3e:f75e:aeff A 172.16.9.103
	89 1.300848	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.251	MDNS	119 Standard query response 0x0000 AAAA fe80::a325:7c3e:f75e:aeff A 172.16.9.103
	90 1.312443	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
	91 1.312444	172.16.9.103	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	60 Membership Report / Join group 239.255.255.250 for any sources
	92 1.312443	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
	93 1.313648	172.16.8.84	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	94 1.316015	172.16.8.108	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	95 1.321734	172.16.9.167	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	96 1.333349	fe80::a325:7c3e:f75		DHCPv6	157 Solicit XID: 0xbc8c24 CID: 00010001296115560ae0afad48ad
	97 1.338266	HP 35:10:fb	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.215? Tell 172.16.8.162
	98 1.355782	172.16.10.109	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	99 1.366407	172.16.9.103	172.16.11.255	NBNS	110 Registration NB DESKTOP-L510070<20>
	100 1.366407	172.16.9.103	172.16.11.255	NBNS	110 Registration NB DESKTOP-L510070<00>
	101 1.366407	172.16.9.103	172.16.11.255	NBNS	110 Registration NB WORKGROUP<00>
	102 1,398312	fe80::64db:3acc:d00			156 Solicit XID: 0x0ca4ff CID: 00010001247d733a00270e13ed7c
	03 1.403604	172.16.9.60	224.0.0.251	MDNS	534 Standard query response 0x0000 TXT, cache flush PTR apple-mobdev2. tcp.local PTR 14:2d:4d:30:13:59@fe80::162d:4dff:fe30:1359-supportsRP-19. apple-mobdev2. tcp.local PTR 14:2d:4d:30:1
	184 1.485868	Netgear 06:cb:d3	Spanning-tree-(for-		119 MST, Root = 32768/0/6c:b0:ce:06:cb:c7
	105 1.439045	HP 35:10:c5	Broadcast	ARP	60 biho has 169,254,192,797 Tell 172,16.8.182
	106 1.443288	Dell 69:7f:c9	Broadcast	ARP	60 blno has 172.16.10.68? Tell 172.16.8.41
	107 1.444686	fe80::109a:892c:167		MDNS	554 Standard query response 0x0000 TXT, cache flush PTR _apple-mobdev2tcp.local PTR 14:2d:4d:30:13:59@fe80::162d:4dff:fe30:1359-supportsRP-19apple-mobdev2tcp.local PTR 14:2d:4d:30:13

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

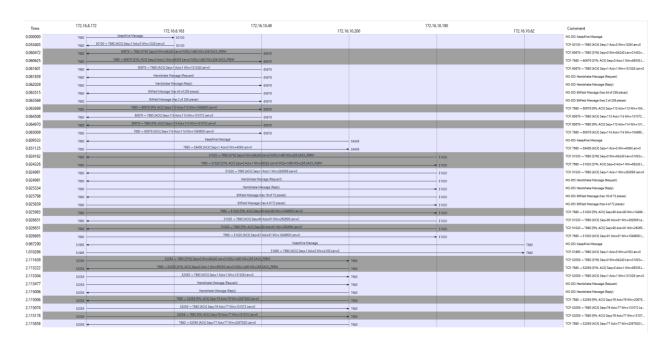
### **Procedure**

- > Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ➤ Go to capture ③option
- > 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.
- > Save the packets.

# **Output:**

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
Г	1 0.000000	172.16.8.172	172.16.8.163	MS-DO	58 KeepAlive Message
L	14 0.053403	172.16.8.163	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 50130 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5 Win=1026 Len=0
	16 0.060472	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	TCP	66 60679 → 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	17 0.060625	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.49	TCP	66 7680 → 60679 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	19 0.061601	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 60679 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
	20 0.061839	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Request)
	21 0.062029	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.49	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Reply)
	23 0.063515	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	91 BitField Message (has 44 of 256 pieces)
	24 0.063569	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.49	MS-DO	91 BitField Message (has 2 of 256 pieces)
	25 0.063699	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.49	TCP	54 7680 → 60679 [FIN, ACK] Seq=113 Ack=113 Win=1049600 Len=0
	26 0.064508	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 60679 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=113 Ack=114 Win=131072 Len=0
	28 0.064970	172.16.10.49	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 60679 → 7680 [FIN, ACK] Seq=113 Ack=114 Win=131072 Len=0
	29 0.065009	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.49	TCP	54 7680 → 60679 [ACK] Seq=114 Ack=114 Win=1049600 Len=0
	56 0.609533	172.16.10.200	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	60 KeepAlive Message
	62 0.651125	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	TCP	54 7680 → 59408 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5 Win=4099 Len=0
	80 0.924162	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	TCP	66 51020 → 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	81 0.924326	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.190	TCP	66 7680 → 51020 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	82 0.924981	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51020 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
	83 0.924981	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Request)
	84 0.925334	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.190	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Reply)
	85 0.925798	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	68 BitField Message (has 18 of 72 pieces)
	86 0.925839	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.190	MS-DO	68 BitField Message (has 4 of 72 pieces)
	87 0.925983	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.190	TCP	54 7680 → 51020 [FIN, ACK] Seq=90 Ack=90 Win=1049600 Len=0
	88 0.926651	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51020 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=90 Ack=91 Win=262656 Len=0
	89 0.926651	172.16.10.190	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 51020 → 7680 [FIN, ACK] Seq=90 Ack=91 Win=262656 Len=0
	90 0.926695	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.190	TCP	54 7680 → 51020 [ACK] Seq=91 Ack=91 Win=1049600 Len=0
	91 0.967290	172.16.10.62	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	60 KeepAlive Message
	97 1.010286	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.62	TCP	54 51865 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5 Win=4100 Len=0
	192 2.111639	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	TCP	66 52059 → 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	193 2.113222	172.16.10.200	172.16.8.172	TCP	66 7680 → 52059 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
	194 2.113304	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	TCP	54 52059 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
	195 2.113477	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Request)
	196 2.115006	172.16.10.200	172.16.8.172	MS-DO	129 Handshake Message (Reply)
	197 2.115006	172.16.10.200	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 7680 → 52059 [FIN, ACK] Seq=76 Ack=76 Win=2097920 Len=0
	198 2.115074	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	TCP	54 52059 → 7680 [ACK] Seq=76 Ack=77 Win=131072 Len=0
	199 2.115178	172.16.8.172	172.16.10.200	TCP	54 52059 → 7680 [FIN, ACK] Seq=76 Ack=77 Win=131072 Len=0
	200 2.115858	172.16.10.200	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 7680 → 52059 [ACK] Seq=77 Ack=77 Win=2097920 Len=0

## Flow Graph 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.
- > Save the packets.

# Output

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol Lene	gth Info
	15 0.065677	0a:e0:af:f1:0d:1f	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.164? Tell 172.16.8.234
	16 0.077547	0a:e0:af:b3:03:76	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.91? Tell 172.16.8.55
	17 0.093423	Dell 34:d4:f5	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 169.254.114.31? (ARP Probe)
	21 0.106485	MicroStarInt ad:3b:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.135? Tell 172.16.8.27
	29 0.166240	0a:e0:af:b3:03:76	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.10.72? Tell 172.16.8.55
	49 0.462514	EliteGroupCo_15:e7:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.230? Tell 172.16.10.194
	52 0.496368	Dell_34:d3:d8	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.141? Tell 172.16.9.70
	69 0.535712	HonHaiPrecis_82:6d:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.228? (ARP Probe)
	78 0.564074	HonHaiPrecis_82:6d:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.1? Tell 172.16.8.228
	79 0.564074	HonHaiPrecis_82:6d:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.174? Tell 172.16.8.228
	88 0.564303	HonHaiPrecis_82:6d:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.228? (ARP Probe)
	89 0.564303	HonHaiPrecis_82:6d:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.174? Tell 172.16.8.228
	110 0.727860	Dell_34:d4:f5	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 169.254.49.49? Tell 169.254.114.31
	111 0.728166	Dell_34:d4:f5	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 169.254.181.116? Tell 169.254.114.31
	115 0.836101	EliteGroupCo_14:72:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.56? Tell 172.16.10.200
	116 0.867534	EliteGroupCo_14:83:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.10.191? Tell 172.16.10.171
	117 0.879128	MicroStarINT_c5:ca:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.206? Tell 172.16.10.110
	121 0.932642	0a:e0:af:ad:48:ad	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.1? Tell 172.16.11.250
	124 0.982647	Dell_34:d7:0c	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.121? Tell 172.16.9.191
	125 1.001803	ASUSTekCOMPU_94:c8:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.165? Tell 172.16.11.220
	130 1.092009	Dell_34:d4:f5	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 169.254.114.31? (ARP Probe)
	133 1.125080	RealtekSemic_42:be:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.1? Tell 172.16.11.126
	136 1.239714	MicroStarINT_c5:cd:	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.94? Tell 172.16.8.208
	153 1.458611	Dell_35:11:44	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.208? Tell 172.16.8.107
	155 1.467944	EliteGroupCo_15:e7:		ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.230? Tell 172.16.10.194
	156 1.477482	Pegatron_e0:78:08	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.10.229? Tell 172.16.9.134
	159 1.500563	Dell_34:d3:d8	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.141? Tell 172.16.9.70
	169 1.654706	ASUSTekCOMPU_94:c8:		ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.165? Tell 172.16.11.220
		Dell_69:7a:cf	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.85? Tell 172.16.8.57
	173 1.699449	Dell_90:45:97	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.117? Tell 172.16.8.63
	179 1.781615	EliteGroupCo_14:83:		ARP	60 Who has 169.254.169.254? Tell 172.16.10.171
	180 1.802211	Dell_34:d7:0c	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.121? Tell 172.16.9.191
	181 1.812859	Dell_35:11:6e	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.96? Tell 172.16.9.174
	182 1.834082	EliteGroupCo_14:72:		ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.56? Tell 172.16.10.200
	183 1.852789	0a:e0:af:ad:48:ad	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.8.1? Tell 172.16.11.250
		Sophos_cf:be:45	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.9.48? Tell 172.16.8.1
		MicroStarInt_ad:3c:		ARP	60 Who has 172.16.10.72? Tell 172.16.11.228
	202 2.060422	Dell_df:06:80	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 169.254.169.254? Tell 172.16.9.66
	204 2.091797	Dell_34:d4:f5	Broadcast	ARP	60 ARP Announcement for 169.254.114.31
	218 2.168545	Pegatron_e0:78:08	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.10.229? Tell 172.16.9.134
	223 2.272385	Dell_69:7a:cf	Broadcast	ARP	60 Who has 172.16.11.85? Tell 172.16.8.57

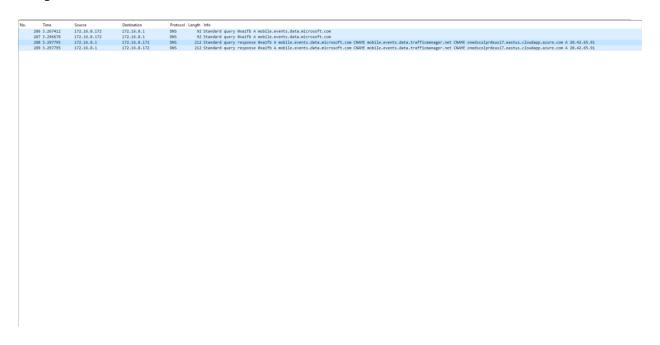
## 4. Create a Filter to display only DNS packets and provide the flow graph.

#### **Procedure**

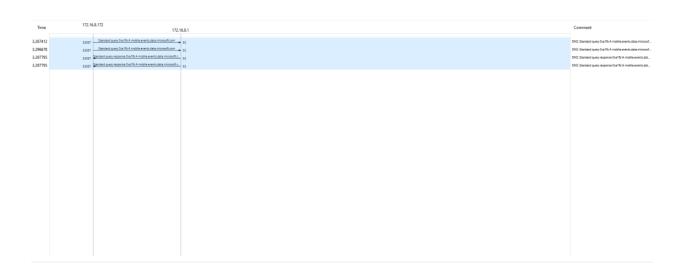
- > Select Local Area Connection in Wireshark.
- ➤ Go to capture **⊙**option
- > Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- > Then click Start capture.

- > Search DNS packets in search bar.
- > To see flow graph click Statistics Flow graph.
- > 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 **©**option
- > Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
- > Then click Start capture.
- > Search HTTP packets in the search bar.
- > Save the packets.

# Output

```
| Total | Source | Destination | Protect Legal Med | 1971 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
```

## Flow Graph output



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

### **Procedure**

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

## Output

### **ICMP:**

```
No. Time Source Detention Protocol (anglh info
3378 33,42500 172,65.6.1.1 127,15.6.208 1CP 82 Echo (ping) request 16-800003, seq-8/8, tll-64 (no response found!)
14550 186.511700 127,15.6.1.1 127,15.6.205 1CP 82 Echo (ping) request 16-800003, seq-8/8, tll-64 (no response found!)
12870 208.57737 127,15.6.1.1 127,15.1.125 1CP 82 Echo (ping) request 16-800005, seq-8/8, tll-64 (no response found!)
```

# IP:

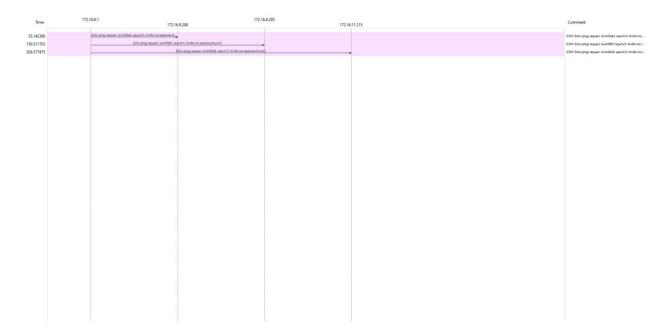
No.	Time	Source	Destination		Length Info	
Г	2 0.038020	172.16.10.63	172.16.11.255	NBNS	92 Name query NB DESKTOP-NB2JA59<1c>	
	3 0.041874	172.16.10.24	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	4 0.093595	172.16.9.173	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	5 0.130420	172.16.9.230	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	7 0.141319	172.16.11.138	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	8 0.180541	172.16.10.152	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	9 0.210249	169.254.89.232	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	10 0.212427	172.16.9.66	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	11 0.251462	172.16.9.188	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	12 0.268566	172.16.8.57	172.16.9.213	TCP	66 S8489 + 7680 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM	
	13 0.350849	172.16.10.44	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	14 0.362364	172.16.11.117	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _googlecasttcp.local, "QM" question	
	16 0.362707	172.16.11.117	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _googlecasttcp.local, "QM" question	
	18 0.388553	172.16.10.9	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	19 0.394398	172.16.11.117	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR _googlecasttcp.local, "QM" question	
	21 0.394677	172.16.11.117	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82 Standard query 0x0000 PTR googlecast_tcp.local, "QM" question	
	23 0.465410	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TLSv1.3	153 Hello Retry Request, Change Cipher Spec	
	24 0.467244	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TLSv1.3	805 Change Cipher Spec, Client Hello (SNI=functional.events.data.microsoft.com)	
	25 0.467644	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 443 + 52385 [ACK] Seq=100 Ack=752 Win=297 Len=0	
	30 0.492527	172.16.9.144	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	33 0.596323	172.16.10.161	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 N-SEARCH " HTTP/1.1	
	34 0.600243	172.16.9.221	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	38 0.681889	172,16,9,284	239,255,255,250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	39 0,689846	172,16,10,47	239,255,255,250	SSDP	216 N-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	40 0.698759	172,16,10,164	239,255,255,250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	41 0.699069	172,16,10,164	239,255,255,250	SSDP	217 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	43 0.726386	13.89.179.13	172,16,8,172		1514 Server Hello	
	44 0.726386	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	1514 443 → 52385 [ACK] Seq-1560 Ack-752 Win-297 Len-1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
	45 0.726386	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	1514 443 + 52385 [ACK] Seq=3020 Ack=752 Win=297 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
	46 0.726486	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TCP	54 52385 + 443 [ACK] Seq-752 Ack-4488 Win-513 Len-0	
	47 0.726601	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	1514 443 + 52385 [ACK] Sec=4480 Ack=752 Win=297 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
	48 0.726601	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172		544 Application Data	
	49 0.726634	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TCP	54 52365 + 443 [ACK] Seq=752 Ack=6430 Win=513 Len=0	
	50 0.731627	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TLSv1.3		
	51 0.731700	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TLSv1.3		
	52 0.731779	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13	TLSv1.3	494 Application Data	
	53 0.731794	13,89,179,13	172,16,8,172	TCP	60 443 + 52385 [ACK] Seq=6430 ACk=826 Win=297 Len=0	
	54 0.731799	172.16.8.172	13.89.179.13		879 Application Data	
	55 0.731869	13,89,179,13	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 443 + 52385 [ACK] Seq=6430 Ack=918 Win=297 Len=0	
	56 0.732046	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 443 - \$2385 [AcK] Seq-6430 Ack-1358 Nin-320 Len-0	
	57 0.732046	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TCP	60 443 + \$2385 [AcK] Seq=6430 Ack=2174 Win=43 Len=0	
	58 0.740132	172.16.11.219	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217 N-SARCH * HTP/1.1	
	59 0.743349	172.16.9.30	239.255.255.250	SSDP	216 H-SEARCH * HTP/1.1	
	61 0.790631	172.16.10.63	172.16.11.255	NBNS	92 Name query NB DESKTOP-NB2JA59 <lc></lc>	
	62 0.797895	172.16.8.203	239.255.255.250	SSDP	72 mane query no UCSNUP-1962/A394LU  217 M-5EARCH * HTP/-1.1	
	63 0.807064	172.16.11.75	239.255.255.250	SSDP	22 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1	
	64 0.807064	172.16.11.75	239.255.255.250	SSDP	210 F-SCRACK * HTF/1.1	
	65 0.829977	172.16.11.75	239.255.255.250	SSDP	210 Production = 1117/2.1	
	67 0.873233	172.16.11.9	224.0.0.251	MDNS	227 "-SCHRUN - NIP/1.1 299 Standard query 0x0000 PTR companion-link, tcp.local, "CM" question PTR rdlink, tcp.local, "CM" question PTR lb, dns-sd. udp.local, "CM" question PTR sleep-proxy, udp.local, "CM" question PTR sleep-proxy, udp.local, "CM" question PTR lb, dns-sd. udp.local, "CM" question PTR sleep-proxy, udp.local, "CM" question PTR sleep-proxy, udp.local, "CM" question PTR lb, dns-sd. udp.local, "CM" question PTR sleep-proxy, udp.local,	
	69 0.881946	172.16.8.174	239.255.255.250	SSDP	279 Standard Query Waxwow Pin _companion-linktcp.local, Qn question Pik _rainktcp.local, Qn question Pik _rainktcp.local, Qn question Pik _statep-proxyuop.local, Qn question Pik _statep-proxyuop.local, Qn question Pik _statep-proxyuop.local, Qn question Pik _statep-proxyuop.local, Qn question Pik _rainktcp.local,	
	70 0.919960	172.16.8.91	239.255.255.250	SSDP	22 / 1-Service - m119/2.1	
	71 0.965944	172.16.9.78	224.0.0.251	MDNS	460 Standard query response 0x00000 PTR Aswin's MacBook Procompanion-linktcp.local TXT TXT, cache flush AAAA, cache flush fe80::1cca:1209:5de9:16f1 A, cache flush 172.16.9.78 SRV, cach	-
	75 1.005507	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TLSv1.3	157 Application Data	
	77 1.024965	13.89.179.13	172.16.8.172	TLSv1.3	116 Application Data	

# Flow Graph output:

# **ICMP:**



### IP:



# 7. Create a Filter to display only DHCP 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 DHCP packets in search bar.
- > Save the packets

# Output



