

Exp:5 Experiment on packet capture tool: wireshark

Aim:-

Experiment on packet capture tool: wireshark.

A network analysis tool that captures real time network packets and displays them in human readable format.

Key features:-

1, Real time packet capture.

2, filtering.

3, protocol decoding using BPF.

4, dissector.

5, traffic browsing and smart.

Statistics.

Uses of wireshark:-

1. Network Admin's & trouble shoot network issue.

2. Analyze security incidents.

3. Debug networks protocols implementation.

4. understand protocols internals.
window. download wireshark from
official website.

a, capturing packets

Launch wireshark and double click at network interface to begin capturing packets.

Packets appear in real time and include all traffic off. Promiscuous mode is enabled capture options > enable promiscuous mode.

b, coloring colors

using of light purple to TCP, light blue for UDP.

Block refers to error packets view

(a) customize colors

view -> coloring rule

c, sample capture

* Load sample capture from wireshark; wifi via file > open

* Save your own capture using file > save

d, filtering packets

Note: use the filter bar to isolate traffic

* press enter or click apply

to use the filter.

Access default / custom filters via Analyze → display filters.

Following TCP streams:-

Right click a packet → follow → TCP Stream + close window to apply a filter for that conversation.

Inspecting packets:-

Click a packet to see its details.

Right click protocol fields → apply a filter based on it.

Show graph.

use statistics.

visually traffic flow between devices / host groups.

Capturing and Analysing packets using Wireshark tool.

Procedure:-

Select Local Area Selection

Capture Options → set stop

after 100 Packets

- * click start
- * save packets.

filter:- display TCP/UDP Packets and
show flow graph.

Procedure:-

- * start capture as above.
- * In filter bar, Search type UDP.
- * Statistics \rightarrow flow graph to view.
- * Save packets.

filter:- display only ARP Packets.

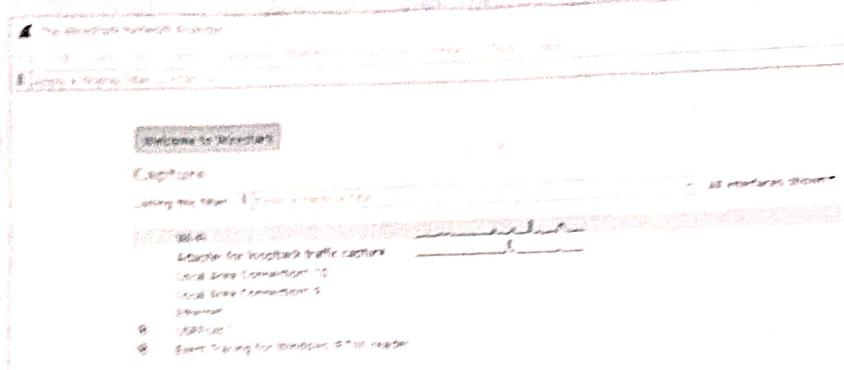
- * start capture as above.
- * In filter bar, type UDP.
- * Save packets.

filter:- display only DNS Packets
and show flow graph.

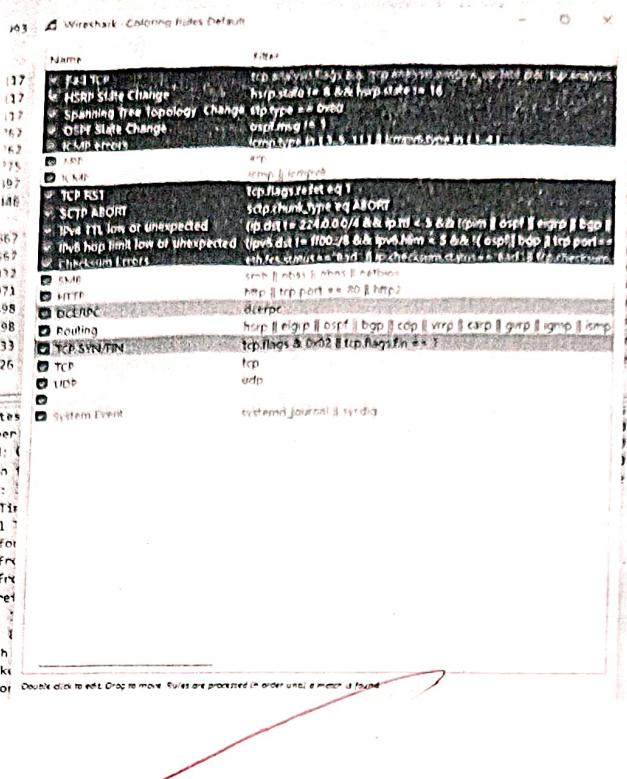
- * start capture as above.
- * In filter bar, type dns
- * Statistics \rightarrow flow graph.
- * Save packets.

filter:- display only HTTPS. Packets!.

- * start capture as above.
- * in filter bar, type, HTTPS.
- * Save packets.



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
369	5.1223931	fe80::e93a:b1ff:429c	ff80::fb	MDNS	319	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
370	5.1223931	172.16.75.134	224.0.0.251	MDNS	299	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
371	5.1223931	fe80::4983:8ab5:5c5d	ff80::fb	MDNS	328	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
372	5.1224450	172.16.75.149	224.0.0.251	MDNS	328	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
374	5.1226743	172.16.75.158	224.0.0.251	MDNS	1177	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
375	5.1226743	172.16.75.138	224.0.0.251	MDNS	308	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
376	5.1226743	172.16.75.151	224.0.0.251	MDNS	989	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
377	5.1228353	172.16.75.134	224.0.0.251	MDNS	328	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
379	5.1228353	fe80::ecf5:1acf:3c6c	ff80::fb	MDNS	319	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
388	5.1229733	172.16.75.142	224.0.0.251	MDNS	1471	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
389	5.1313117	fe80::51cd:5857:155d	ff80::fb	MDNS	1237	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
390	5.1313117	fe80::3c3a:1528:8baa	ff80::fb	MDNS	929	Standard query response 0x0000 PTR DEL
392	5.1313117	fe80::f22c:2e01:246c	ff80::1:2	ICMPv6	120	Information-request XID: 0x5c2af0 CID: 1
394	5.147739	172.16.75.17	142.251.228.118	UDP	71	62839 + 443 Len=29
395	5.158756	142.251.228.118	172.16.75.17	UDP	68	443 → 62839 Len=26
396	5.159188	172.16.75.17	142.251.228.186	UDP	71	52994 + 443 Len=29
397	5.160145	142.251.228.186	172.16.75.17	UDP	68	443 → 52994 Len=26
398	5.3886501	172.16.75.17	142.251.228.186	UDP	71	52994 + 443 Len=29

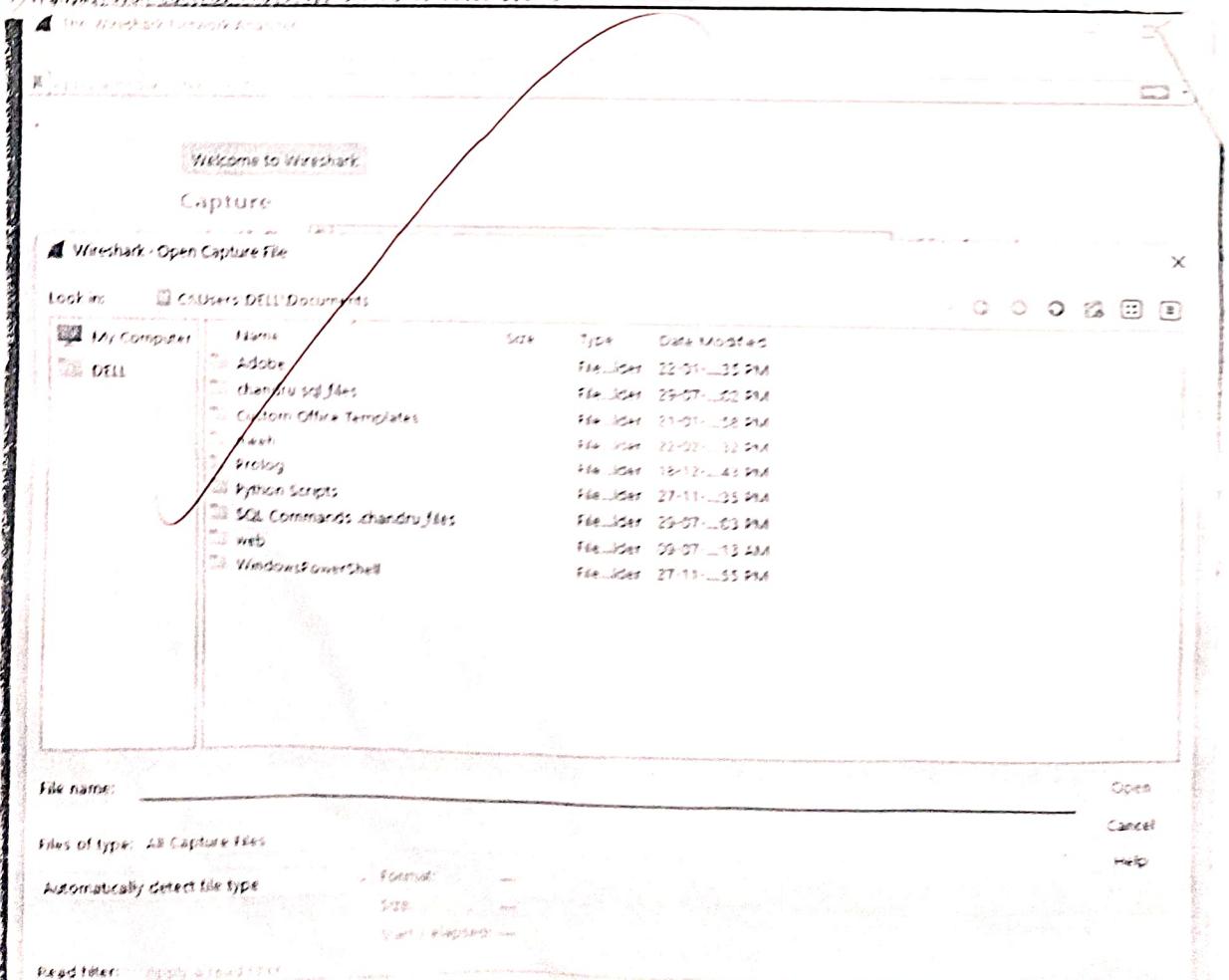
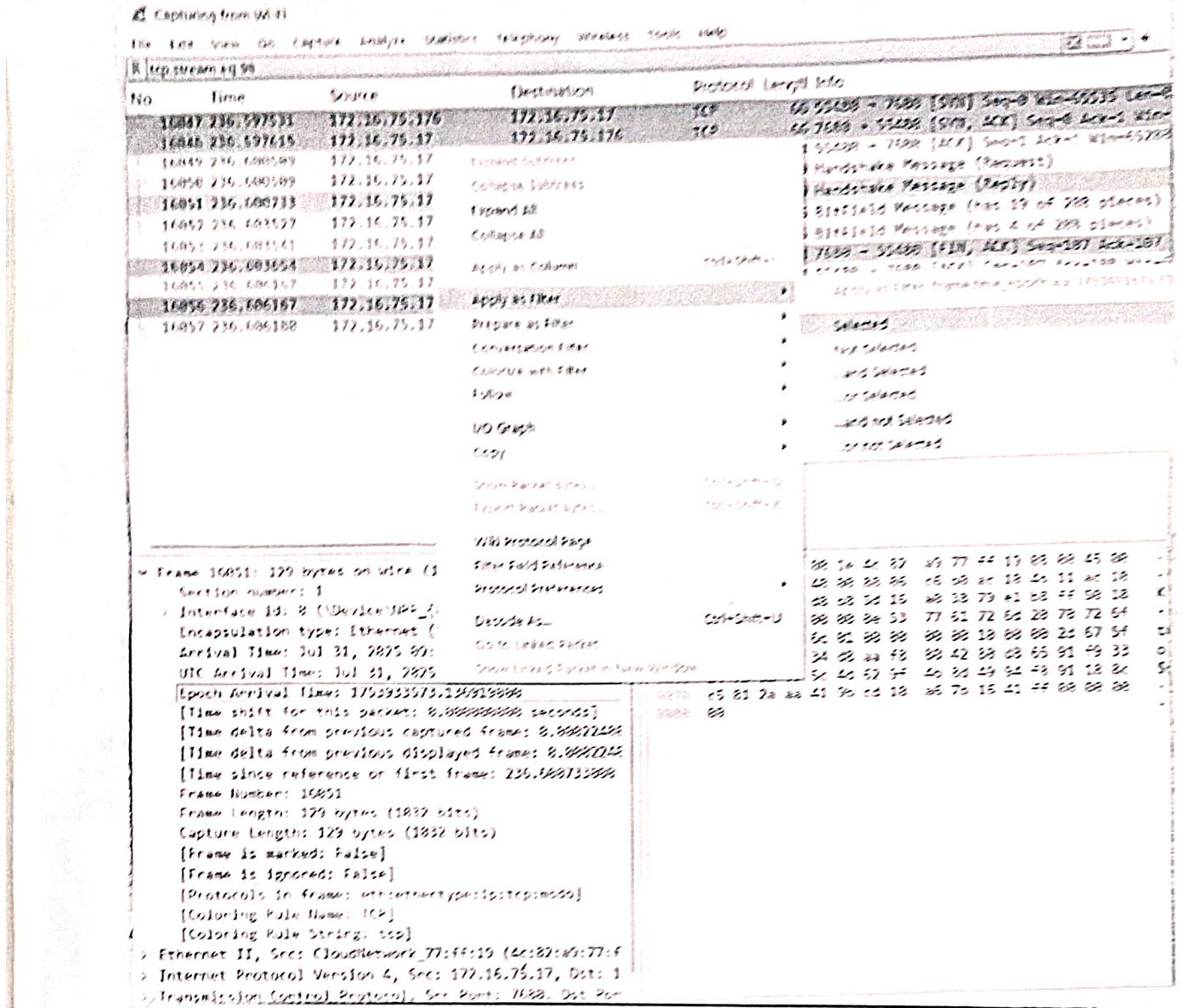


No	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
442	9.516086	172.16.75.17	172.16.72.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0x0182 A www.google.com
455	9.517672	172.16.75.17	172.16.72.1	DNS	74	Standard query DnsResq HTTPS www.google.com
457	9.518247	172.16.72.1	172.16.25.17	DNS	40	Standard query response 0x0182 A www.google.com A T12_250 47 36
466	9.520285	172.16.72.1	172.16.75.17	DNS	99	Standard query response DnsResq HTTPS www.google.com HTTPS

Frame 442: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 'Device\NPF_{8F5A7CD7-0C1D-4B84-BE30-5A16C16CBE41}' at 08:21:48.823776996 UTC
Ethernet II, Src: CloudNetwork [ff:ff:ff:19:4c:82], Dst: Sohos_cf:be:41 (7c:5a:1c:fc:be:41)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.75.19, Dst: 172.16.75.1
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53403, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)

Wireshark - Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 98) Wi-Fi

~~.Swarm protocol.....-g_o?.4...B..e..3\$pX.\Mb.K.I...Zp\$...M....L@.?....
.Swarm protocol.....-g_o?.4...B..e..3\$pX.\Mb.K.I.....*.A....{.A....
.....5.....~~



student observation

1. what is promiscous mode?
It allows a network device to capture all packets on the network. not just those addressed to it.
2. Does ARP packet has transport layer header? Explain?
No, ARP operates at network link and network layer and does not have a transport layer header.
3. Which transport layer protocol is used by DNS?
DNS uses UDP by default and TCP for large queries like zone transfer.
4. What is the port number used by HTTP protocol?
Port 80 is used by HTTP protocol.
5. What is broadcast IP address?
It is 255.255.255.255 used to send data to all hosts on a local network.

~~Result:-~~

Thus the above experiment successfully completed and executed.