

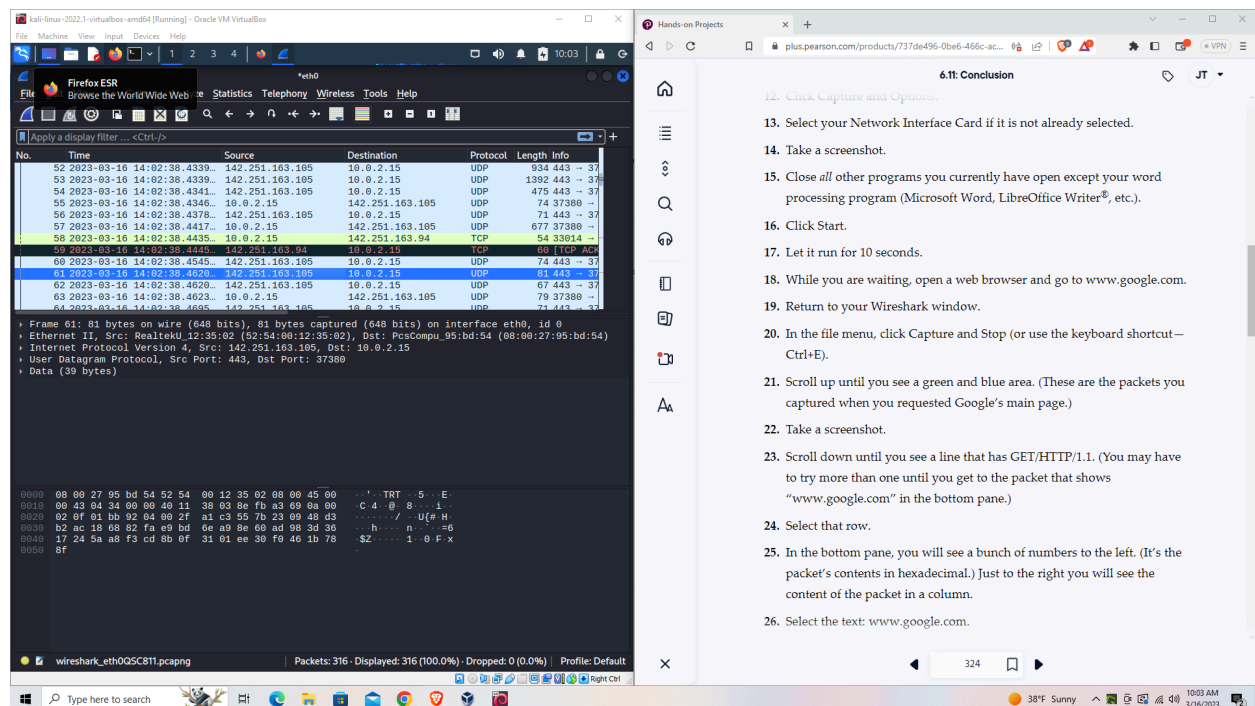
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3/20/2023
Assignment 6.1 - Using Wireshark

Screen Capture #1:

The screenshot shows a desktop environment with two windows. The left window is Wireshark, displaying a network traffic capture. The top pane shows a list of packets, and the bottom pane shows the details of the selected packet (Frame 1: 152 bytes on wire (1216 bits), 152 bytes captured (1216) on interface 0). The right window is a web browser displaying a page titled '6.1E Conclusion'. The page contains a list of steps for a lab exercise, including: 8. Double-click the Wireshark icon on your desktop; 9. Click Interface List; 10. Note the interface with the most traffic; 11. Close the Capture Interfaces window; 12. Click Capture and Options; 13. Select your Network Interface Card; 14. Take a screenshot; 15. Close all other programs; 16. Click Start; 17. Let it run for 10 seconds; 18. While you are waiting, open a web browser and go to www.google.com; 19. Return to your Wireshark window; 20. In the file menu, click Capture and Stop.

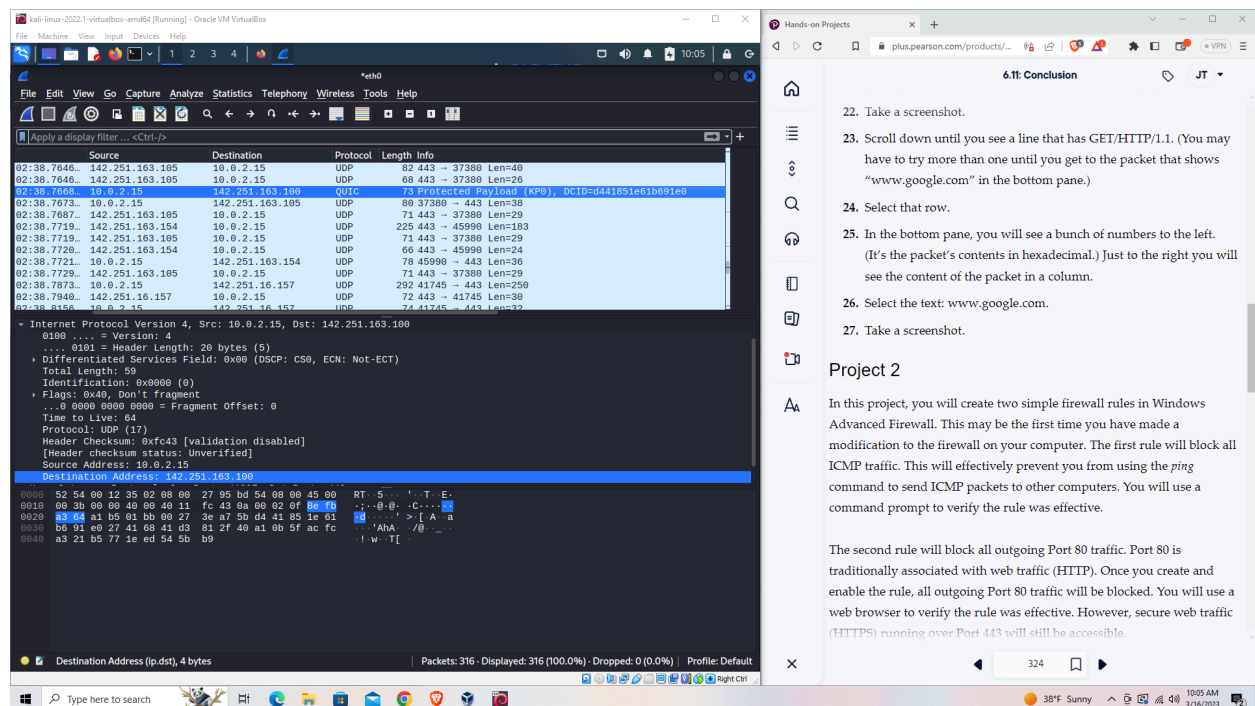
Above is a wireshark screen capture consisting of a capture on my normal wifi interface that I use on my computer. This interface was selected, per the instructions of the lab, as it contained the most network traffic. What I found super interesting, and I did not realize this connection until later, was how my computer by default was broadcasting IPv6 packets. This will be discussed later, but at the moment I believe it is the most important takeaway to even discuss with this lab. Below is the next screen capture.

Screen Capture #2:



Above you see the aforementioned second capture for the lab. Wireshark was used to capture traffic derived from visiting "www.google.com". The lab instructed me to browse to the two blue and green areas which were the packets captured when requesting Google's main page. You can see the TCP Protocol stands out from the rest of the UDP protocols captured. This screenshot was taken after I disabled IPv6 on my computer. I spent almost an hour wondering why I could not find these initially - it turns out, it was just the result of IPv6!

Screen Capture #3:



Above is a captured section of the GET/HTTP/1.1 line that contains the aforementioned packet. The screenshot displays the hexadecimal contents and the packet's general contents. This was interesting to see because it was specifically a web request, the more exposure to different kinds of packets - the better.