

Practical 5Aim:-

Experiment on packet capture tool:
Wireshark.

Packet sniffer:-

- * Sniff messages being sent/received from /
by your computer.
- * Store & display the contents of the various
Protocol fields in the message.
- * Passive program.

→ Never sends packets itself

→ no packets addressed to it.

→ receives a copy of packets (sent/received)

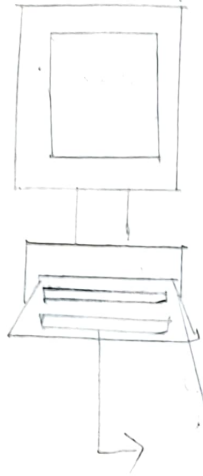
Packet sniffer structure Diagnostic Tools:-* Tcpdump:

→ Eg. A dump on host 10.29.41.2 -w
ex3.out.

* Wire Shark

→ ~~wire shark~~ -s ex3.out

Packet Sniffer



Packet
Analyzer

application

application (e.g. www
browser - http client)

operating
system

Packet
Capture
(PCap)

Copy of data
frames sent/
received

Transport (TCP/UDP)

Network (IP)

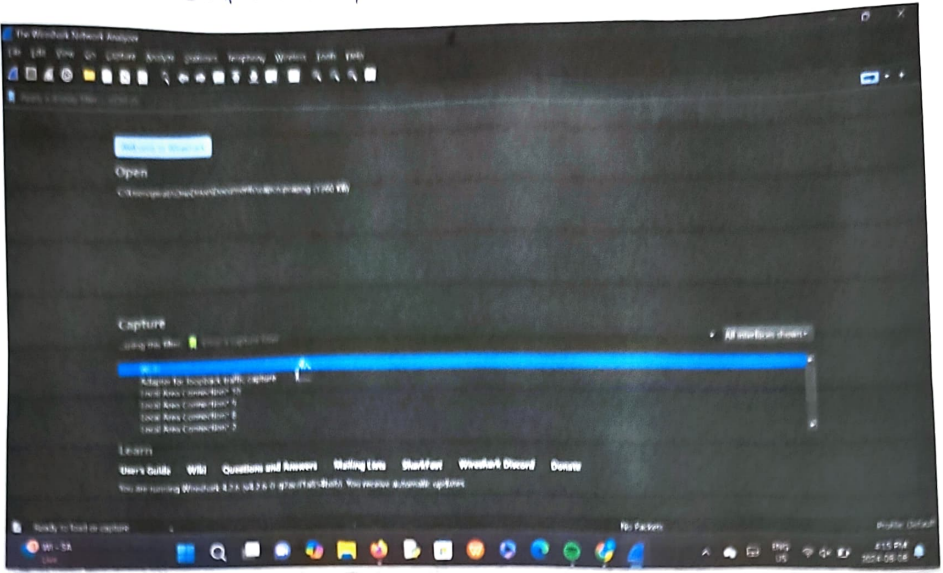
Link
(Ethernet)

Physical

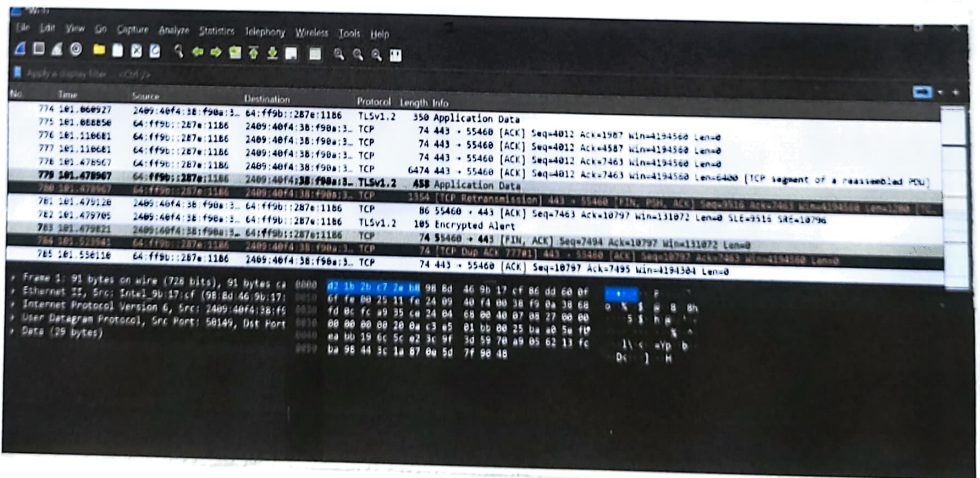
to/from network

Packet Sniffer Structure

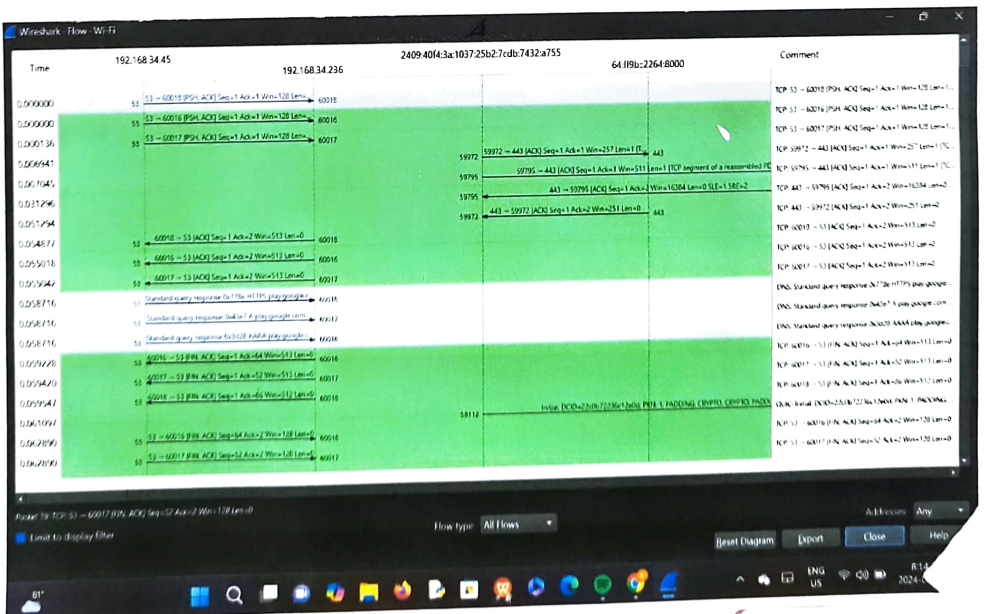
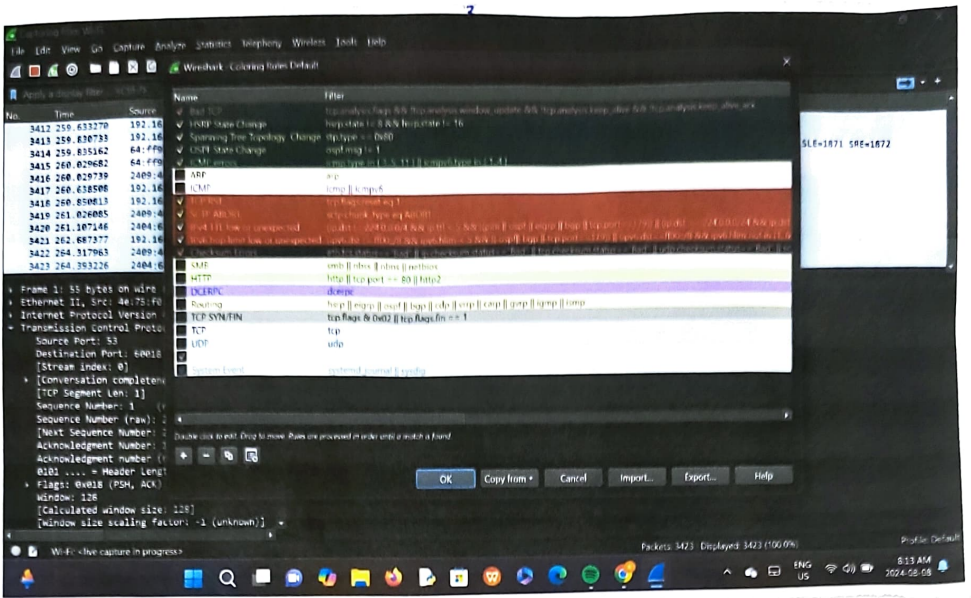
CAPTURING FOR KATS



PACKET LISTS, DETAILS AND BYTES



CAPTURING FILTERS



DISPLAYING FILTERS

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet (No. 100), highlighting the 'Internet Protocol Version 4' section. The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII. A display filter is applied to the packet list, showing only packets from the source IP 192.168.1.100 to the destination IP 192.168.1.1.

Display Filter: `192.168.1.100 -> 192.168.1.1`

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
100	0.000000	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	ICMP	60	8 Echo (ping) request (id=1, seq=1) from 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.1
101	0.000000	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.100	ICMP	60	8 Echo (ping) reply (id=1, seq=1) to 192.168.1.100 from 192.168.1.1

Packet Details:

- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 192.168.1.1
 - Source Port: 60000
 - Destination Port: 80
 - Transmission completeness: complete, with b
 - TCP segment seq. #: 1
 - Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence num)
 - Next Sequence Number: 2 (relative seq num)
 - Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack num)
 - Window Length: 65535 (bytes)
 - Flags: FIN, RST
 - Window: 65535
 - Checksum: 0x1234 (unknown)

COLOURING RULES

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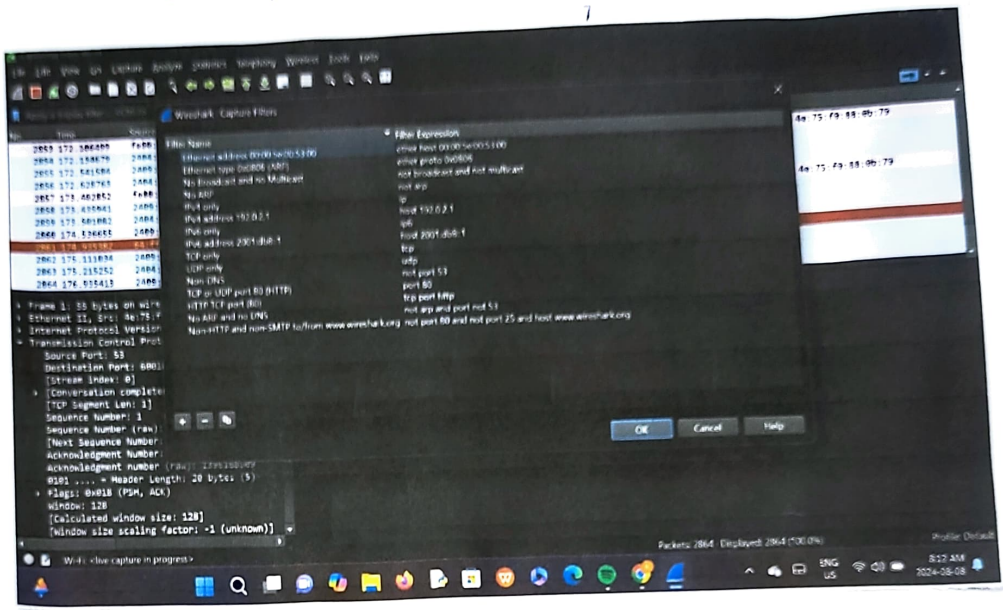
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Work flow GRAPH



Student's Director:-

1) What is Promiscuous mode?

Promiscuous mode is a network interface card (NIC) setting that allows card to intercept or read all network packets on network segment.

2) Does ARP packets has transport layer header? Explain.

No, ARP packets do not have transport layer header.

3) Which transport layer protocol is used by DNS?

DNS (Domain name system) primarily uses UDP for its transport layer protocol.

4) What is the port number used HTTP protocol?

HTTP protocol uses port number 80 by default.

5) What is broadcast address?

~~It is~~ ^{9/8/24} It is a broadcast IP address which is used to send packets to all devices on a specific network segment.

Result:- Thus, the experiments on packet capture and Wireshark are studied & observed.