CS536 Lab3: A Synthesis Example via Wireshark

Name: Mansi Shinde

PUID: 0034784153

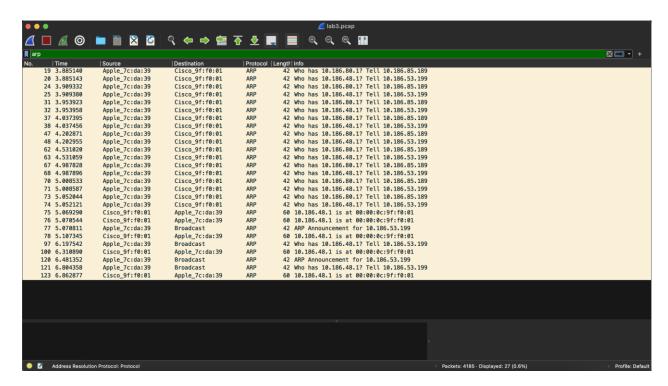
1. Part A: Use Wireshark to capture packets over Wi-Fi.

Please see the attached lab3.pcap file

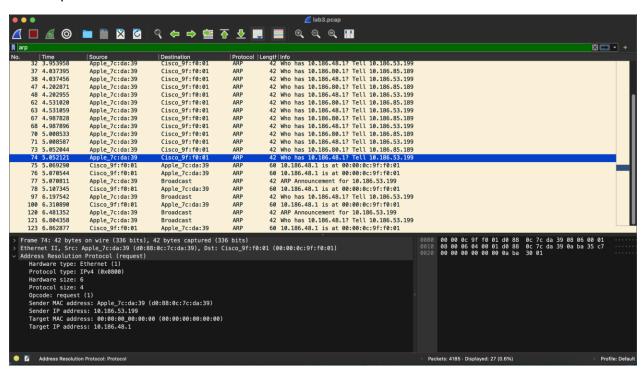
- 2. Part B: Please use Wireshark to check the trace captured in Part A and then answer the following questions.
- a. In the trace captured by you, how did it obtain the IP and MAC address of a gateway router? Which address was obtained first? Please show the involved packets or screenshot of these involved packets.

Sol: The IP Address of gateway router was obtained first, which is 10.186.48.1 in this case via DHCP protocol. Next, after getting the gateway router's IP address, to get its MAC address, ARP request packet is broadcasted asking for its MAC address. The gateway router receives the packet and responses with its MAC address. Therefore, MAC address of gateway router is 00:00:0c:9f:f0:01

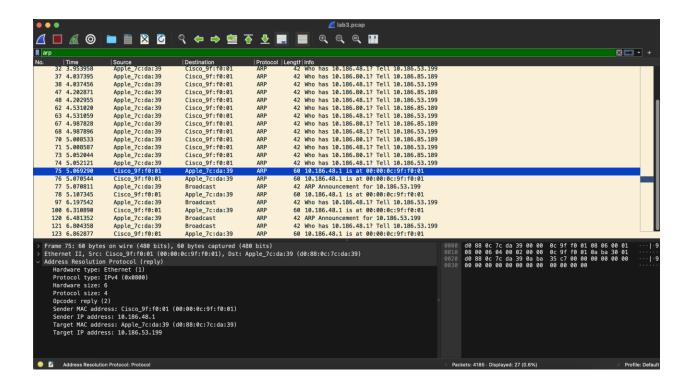
Screenshot of the involved packets is:



ARP Request:



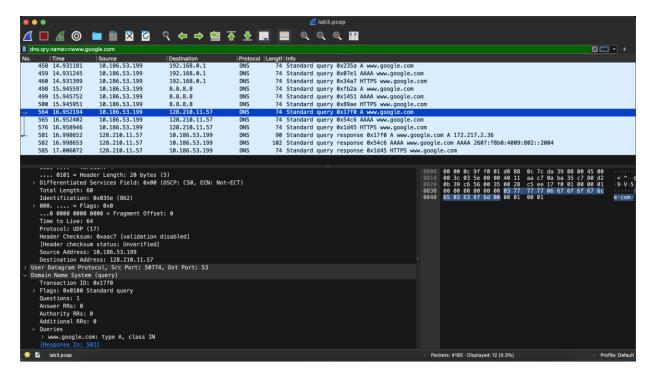
ARP Response:



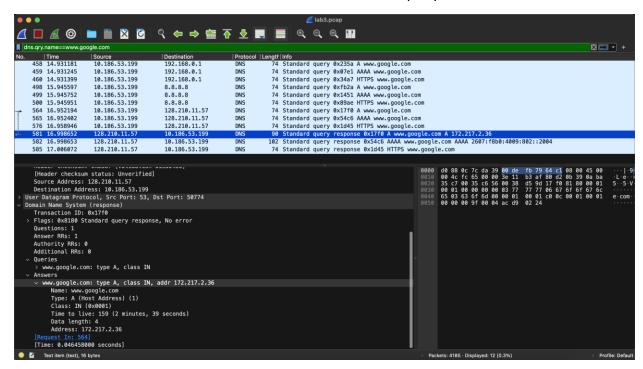
b. In the trace captured by you, what was the IP address used by google.com? How did you get it? Please show the involved packets or screenshot of these involved packets.

Sol: In the captured trace, the IP address used by **google.com is 172.217.2.36**. We got it using DNS resolution request and response packets.

- 1. Filtered the captured packets by "dns"
- Looked for DNS query packet. The packet will have DNS layer with Query Type set to 'A' (for IPV4 addresses) and Query Name set to "google.com"



3. Looked for DNS response packet. The packet will have DNS layer with Response section. The IP address will be listed as "Answer" to the DNS query.



c. In the trace captured by you, can you see any packets relevant to intra-AS or inter-AS routing? If yes, please show the involved packets or screenshot of these involved packets. If no, please explain why.

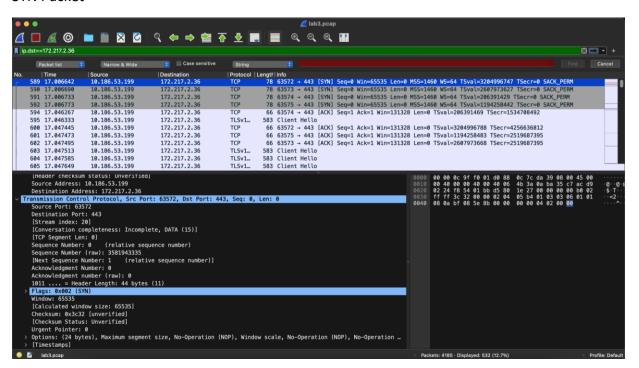
Sol: In the captured trace, we cannot see the packets relevant to intra-AS or inter-AS routing. This is because, Exterior routing protocols such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), RIP etc. are used by routers to exchange information about the best routes to reach other networks or destinations outside their own network. However, if the routers in the network already have the necessary routing information to reach a specific destination, such as www.google.com, there will be no need for exterior routing protocol packets to be exchanged.

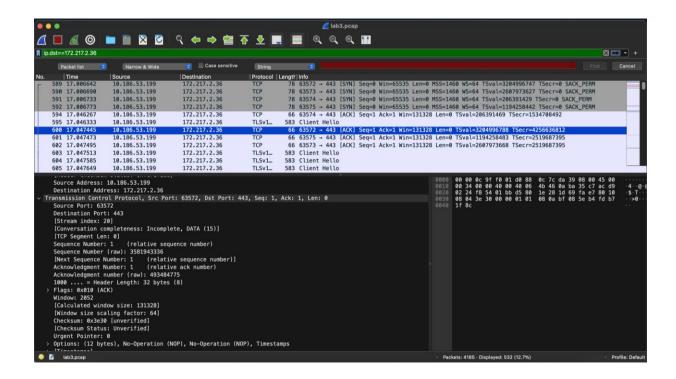
d. In the trace captured by you, please find the packets for TCP three-way handshaking. Please screenshot of these involved packets.

Sol: Following are the screenshot of the involved packets:

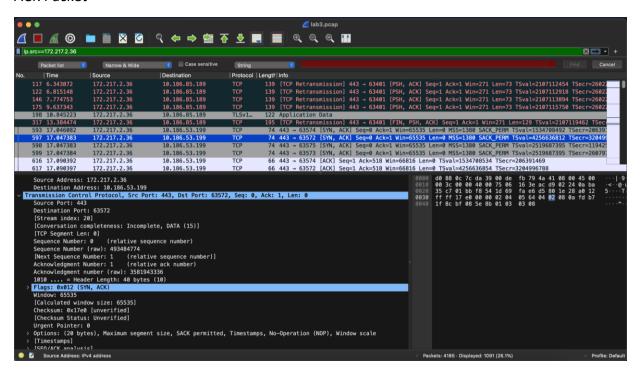
Example 1:

SYN Packet





ACK Packet



e. In the trace captured by you, can you see any packets for HTTP GET messages and HTTP response messages? If yes, please show the first HTTP GET message (to www.google.com) and its HTTP response message or screenshot of them. If no, please explain why.

Sol: In the captured trace, we cannot see any packets for HTTP GET messages and HTTP response messages.

This is because the application data is TLS-encrypted, therefore, Wireshark cannot see it. Because of this, TLS and TLS version are used in the protocol column by Wireshark instead of HTTPS.

Part C: Please write your own code to analyze the captured pcap file and extract the packets needed in Part B. Please feel free to use C or Python3. Please run packet analysis in the following cases:

- CASE A: Extract the IP address and MAC address of a gateway router.
- CASE B: Extract the IP address of the destination website (here, <u>www.google.com</u>).
- CASE C: Extract the packets for TCP three-way handshaking for the TCP connection between your computer and the destination website (here, www.google.com).

Sol:

Part A:

python lab3.py A lab3.pcap www.google.com

```
● (base) mansishinde@Mansis-MacBook-Air Lab3_34784153 % python lab3.py A lab3.pcap www.google.com
CASE A:
IPAddr: 10.186.48.1
MACAddr: 00:00:0c:9f:f0:01
○ (base) mansishinde@Mansis-MacBook-Air Lab3_34784153 %
```

Part B:

python lab3.py B lab3.pcap www.google.com

```
• (base) mansishinde@Mansis-MacBook-Air Lab3_34784153 % python lab3.py B lab3.pcap www.google.com

CASE B:
IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36

• (base) mansishinde@Mansis-MacBook-Air Lab3_34784153 %
```

Part C:

python lab3.py C lab3.pcap www.google.com

```
(base) mansishinde@pal-nat186-60-70 Lab3_34784153 % python lab3.py C lab3.pcap www.google.com
    CASE C:
    IPAddr-SRC: 10.186.53.199
    IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
    Port-SRC: 443
    SYN: 1
    ACK: 0
    IPAddr-DEST: 10.186.53.199
    Port-SRC: 443
    SYN: 1
    ACK: 1
    IPAddr-DEST: 10.186.53.199
    IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
    Port-SRC: 443
    SYN: 1
    ACK: 1
    IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
    Port-SRC: 443
    SYN: 0
    ACK: 1
    (base) mansishinde@pal-nat186-60-70 Lab3_34784153 % ■
```

All:

python lab3.py ALL lab3.pcap www.google.com

```
● (base) mansishinde@pal-nat186-60-70 Lab3_34784153 % python lab3.py ALL lab3.pcap www.google.com
  CASE A:
 IPAddr: 10.186.48.1
MACAddr: 00:00:0c:9f:f0:01
 CASE B:
  IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
  CASE C:
 IPAddr-SRC: 10.186.53.199
IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
  Port-SRC: 443
 SYN: 1
ACK: 0
  IPAddr-SRC: 172.217.2.36
IPAddr-DEST: 10.186.53.199
  Port-SRC: 443
 SYN: 1
ACK: 1
 IPAddr-SRC: 10.186.53.199
IPAddr-DEST: 172.217.2.36
Port-SRC: 443
  SYN: 0
  ACK: 1
(base) mansishinde@pal-nat186-60-70 Lab3_34784153 %
```