

Course : Cloud and Network Security- C1-2026

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Week 1, Assignment 2

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Introduction

Wireshark is a powerful software protocol analyzer, commonly known as a packet sniffer used to troubleshoot networks, analysis and to some extent education purposes like in my case. This tool captures each Protocol Data Unit (PDU) travelling across the network and decodes its content according to the appropriate specifications.

In this lab, I used wireshark to capture and analyze ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets generated by the **ping** command. The objective was to examine both local and remote network traffic, understand the differences between Layer 2(MAC) & layer 3(IP) addressing and observe how packets are routed through a default gateway to reach remote destinations.

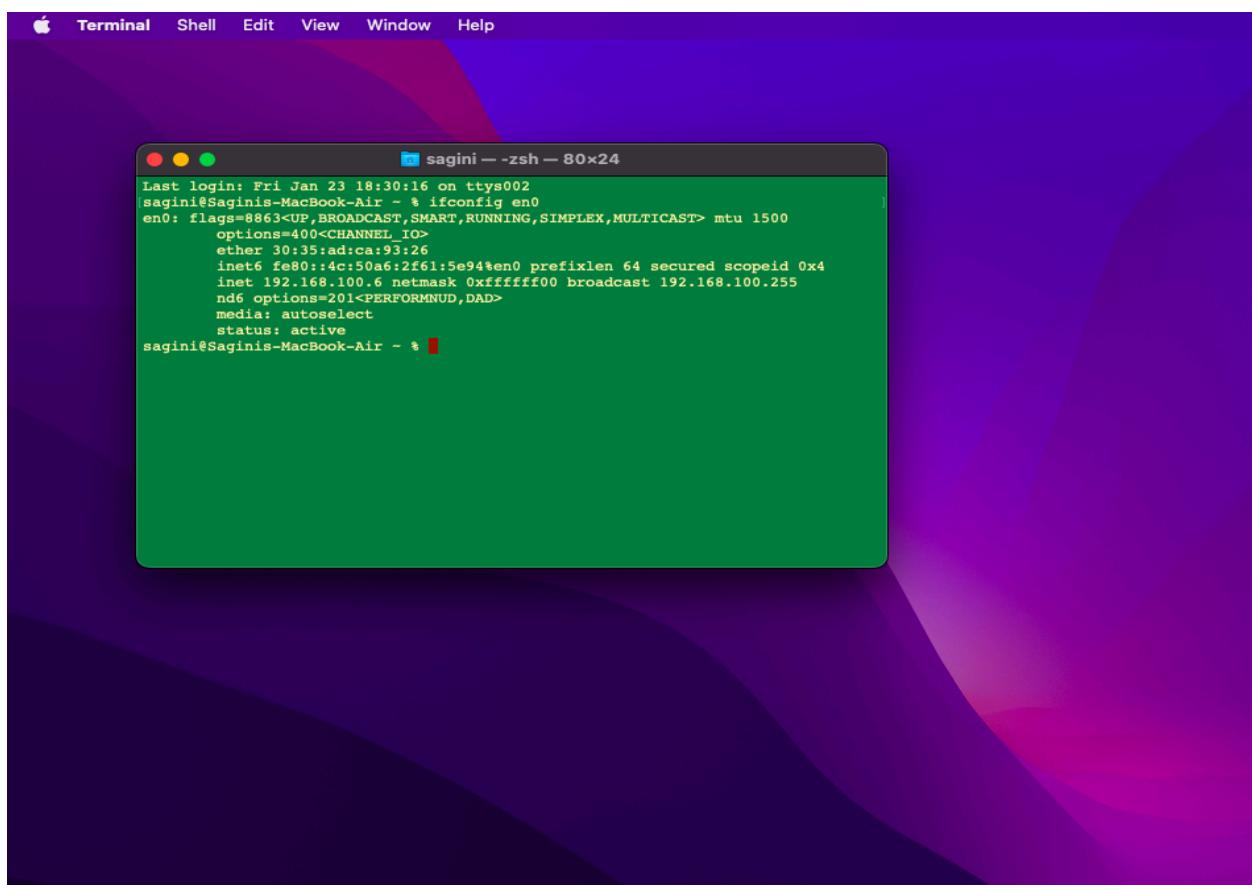
Objectives:

- ★ Part 1: Capture and Analyze Local ICMP Data in Wireshark.
- ★ Part 2: Capture and Analyze Remote ICMP Data in Wireshark.

Capture and Analyze Local ICMP Data

Retrieving PC Interface Addresses

Before capturing traffic, I retrieved my computer's IP address and MAC (Physical) address using the terminal command **ifconfig en0**(macOS).



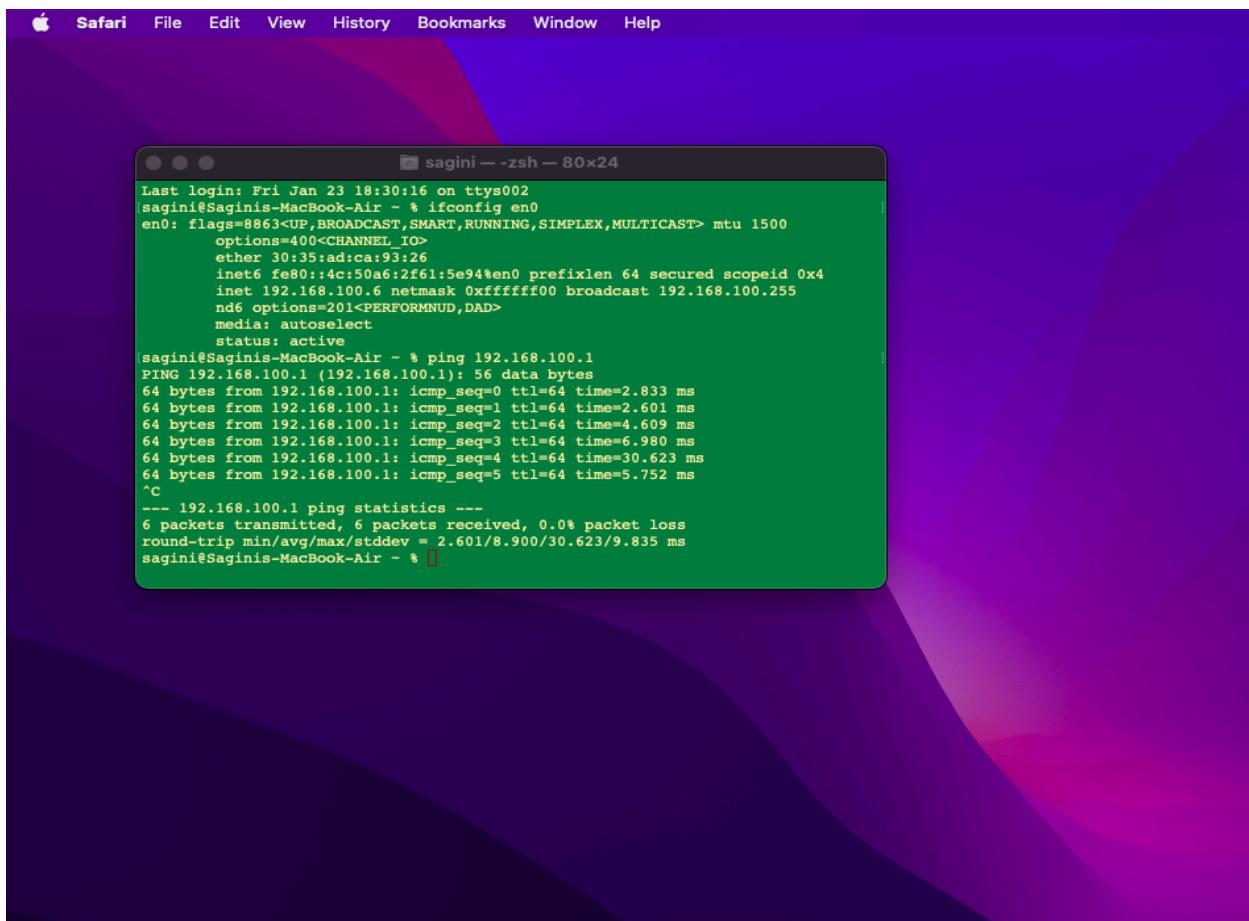
```
Last login: Fri Jan 23 18:30:16 on ttys002
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ifconfig en0
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    options=400<CHANNEL_IO>
    ether 30:35:ad:ca:93:26
    inet6 fe80::4c50a6:2f61:5e94%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x4
        inet 192.168.100.6 netmask 0xffffffff broadcast 192.168.100.255
        nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
        media: autoselect
        status: active
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ %
```

Starting Wireshark Capture

I opened wireshark and selected the Wi-Fi interface (en0) to begin capturing network traffic. I applied the filter **icmp** to display only ICMP (ping) packets, making it easier to analyze the relevant traffic.

Pinging a Local Device

I pinged a local device on my network (the default gateway/router) to generate ICMP traffic that wireshark could capture.



```
Last login: Fri Jan 23 18:30:16 on ttys002
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ifconfig en0
en0: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    options=400<CHANNEL_ID>
    ether 30:35:ad:ca:93:26
    inet6 fe80::4c:50af:2f61:5e94%en0 prefixlen 64 secured scopeid 0x4
        inet 192.168.100.6 netmask 0xffffffff broadcast 192.168.100.255
    nd6 options=201<PERFORMNUD,DAD>
    media: autoselect
    status: active
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ping 192.168.100.1
PING 192.168.100.1 (192.168.100.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=2.833 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.601 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=4.609 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=6.980 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=30.623 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=5.752 ms
```
--- 192.168.100.1 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stdev = 2.601/8.900/30.623/9.835 ms
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ %
```

## Examining Captured Data in Wireshark

After capturing the ICMP traffic, I examined the packets in Wireshark. The tool displays data in three sections; the packet list (top), packet details (middle) and raw data in hexadecimal (bottom).

### **Q1: Does the source MAC address match your PC interface?**

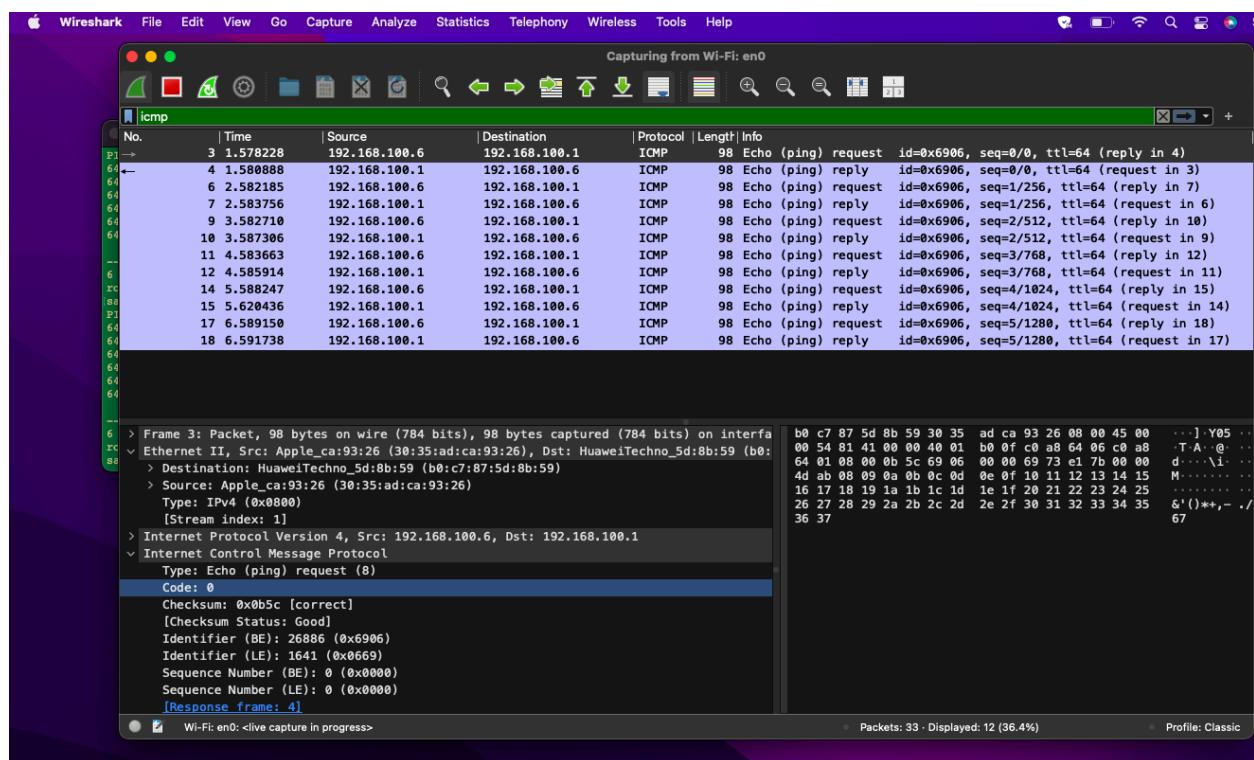
Yes, the source MAC address in wireshark (`30:35:ad:ca:93:26`) matches my router's MAC address.

### **Q2: Does the destination MAC address in Wireshark match your router's MAC address?**

Yes, the destination MAC address matches my router's MAC address.

### **Q3: How is the MAC address of the pinged PC obtained by your PC?**

The MAC address is obtained using ARP (Address Resolution Protocol). When the PC needs to send a packet to an IP address on the local network, it broadcasts an ARP request asking "Who has this IP?", then the device with that IP responds with its MAC address.

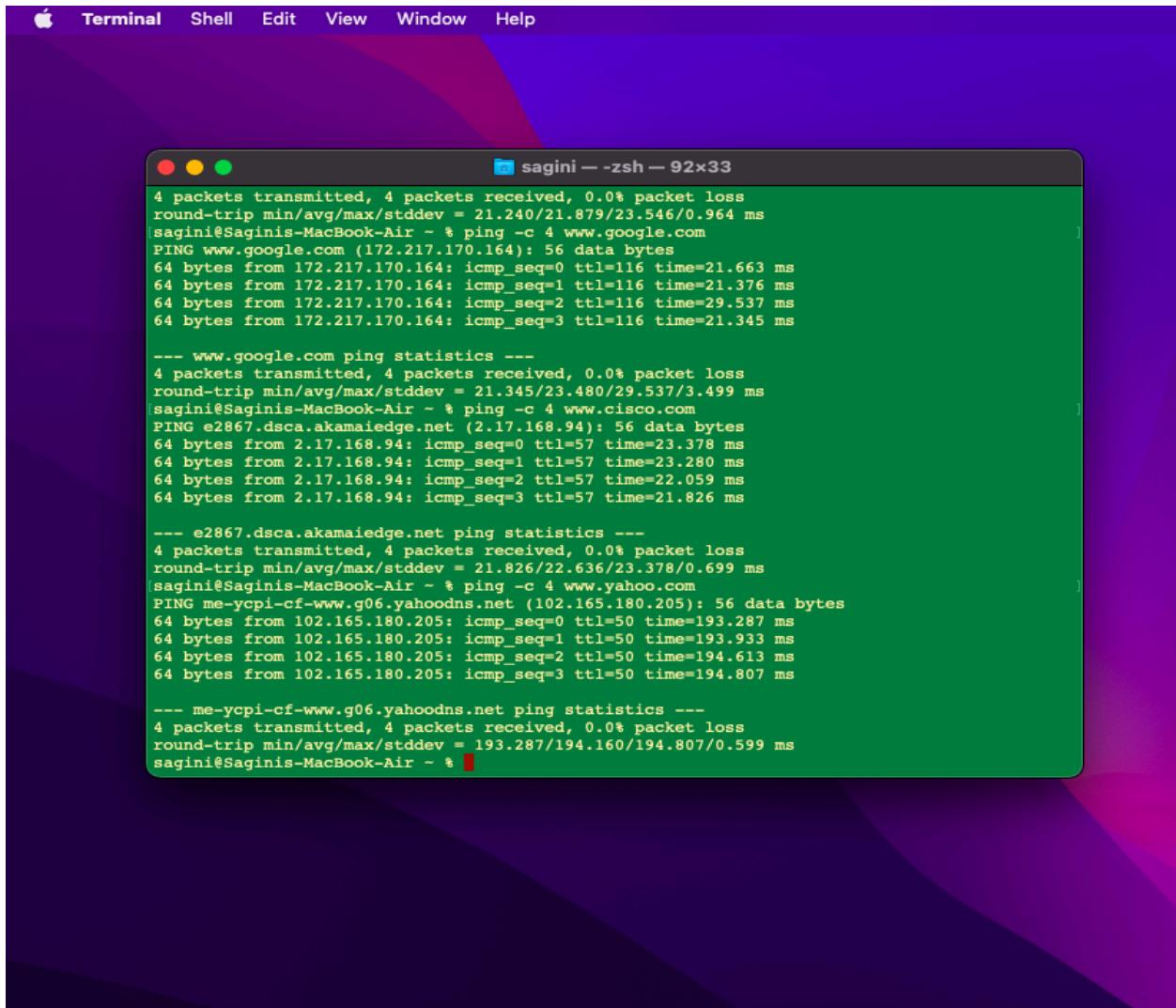


**Key Concept:** ICMP data is encapsulated inside an IPv4 packet which is Layer 3, then it is encapsulated in an Ethernet II frame which is Layer 2 for the transmission on the LAN.

## Capture and Analyze Remote ICMP Data

### Pinging Remote Hosts

In this part, I pinged remote hosts (websites) outside my local network to observe how traffic is handled differently when the destination is on the internet.



```
Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help sagini — -zsh — 92x33

4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 21.240/21.879/23.546/0.964 ms
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ping -c 4 www.google.com
PING www.google.com (172.217.170.164): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 172.217.170.164: icmp_seq=0 ttl=116 time=21.663 ms
64 bytes from 172.217.170.164: icmp_seq=1 ttl=116 time=21.376 ms
64 bytes from 172.217.170.164: icmp_seq=2 ttl=116 time=29.537 ms
64 bytes from 172.217.170.164: icmp_seq=3 ttl=116 time=21.345 ms

--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 21.345/23.480/29.537/3.499 ms
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ping -c 4 www.cisco.com
PING e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net (2.17.168.94): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 2.17.168.94: icmp_seq=0 ttl=57 time=23.378 ms
64 bytes from 2.17.168.94: icmp_seq=1 ttl=57 time=23.280 ms
64 bytes from 2.17.168.94: icmp_seq=2 ttl=57 time=22.059 ms
64 bytes from 2.17.168.94: icmp_seq=3 ttl=57 time=21.826 ms

--- e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 21.826/22.636/23.378/0.699 ms
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ % ping -c 4 www.yahoo.com
PING me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net (102.165.180.205): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 102.165.180.205: icmp_seq=0 ttl=50 time=193.287 ms
64 bytes from 102.165.180.205: icmp_seq=1 ttl=50 time=193.933 ms
64 bytes from 102.165.180.205: icmp_seq=2 ttl=50 time=194.613 ms
64 bytes from 102.165.180.205: icmp_seq=3 ttl=50 time=194.807 ms

--- me-ycpi-cf-www.g06.yahoodns.net ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 193.287/194.160/194.807/0.599 ms
sagini@Saginis-MacBook-Air ~ %
```

**Q4: What is significant about the MAC addresses for the three remote websites?**

*All the three websites have the SAME destination MAC addresses. This MAC address belongs to my default gateway (router) but not to the actual remote servers.*

**Q5: How does this information differ from the local ping information you received in Part 1?**

*In part 1 on the **local ping**, the destination MAC address was the actual MAC address of the local device. In part 2 on the **remote ping**, the destination address is the router's MAC address because remote traffic must be forwarded through the default gateway to reach the internet.*

| Website        | IP Address      | MAC Address       |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| www.google.com | 172.217.170.164 | b0:c7:87:5d:8b:59 |
| www.yahoo.com  | 102.165.180.205 | b0:c7:87:5d:8b:59 |
| www.cisco.com  | 2.17.168.94     | b0:c7:87:5d:8b:59 |

**Key Concept:** MAC addresses operate at layer 2 and are only relevant within the local network. When sending packets to remote destinations, the MAC address is set to the default gateway which is the router because the router is responsible for forwarding packets to the internet.

### Reflection Question

**Why does Wireshark show the actual MAC address of the local hosts but not the actual MAC address for the remote hosts?**

Wireshark shows the actual MAC address for local hosts because they are on the same network segment (LAN) and communication happens directly at layer 2 using MAC addresses. For remote hosts, the actual MAC address is not shown because MAC addresses only have local significance meaning that they cannot be routed across the internet. When a packet is destined for a remote host, the PC sets the destination MAC address to its default gateway which is the router. The router then strips the old Ethernet frame, determines the next hop and creates a new Ethernet frame with appropriate MAC addresses for that network segment. This process repeats at each hop until the packet reaches its destination. Therefore, wireshark on my PC can only see the MAC address of my router but not the MAC address for the remote servers like Yahoo, Cisco or Google.

## Conclusion

The work on this lab provided valuable hands-on experience in using wireshark to capture and analyze network traffic. Through this exercise, I gained a deeper understanding of:

- ★ **ICMP Protocol:** How ping uses ICMP Echo Request and Echo Reply messages to test connectivity.
- ★ **Layer 2 vs Layer 3 Addressing:** The difference between MAC addresses (physical, local scope) and IP addresses (logical, global scope).
- ★ **Encapsulation:** How ICMP data is encapsulated within IP packets, which are then encapsulated within Ethernet frames.
- ★ **Default Gateway:** The critical role of the router in forwarding traffic to destinations outside the local network.
- ★ **ARP:** How the Address Resolution Protocol maps IP addresses to MAC addresses on a local network.

The key takeaway from this lab is understanding why all remote traffic shows the router's MAC address: because MAC addresses have meaning within the local network and the router serves as the exit point for all traffic destined for the internet.

Wireshark is an essential tool for network professionals, enabling deep packet inspection for troubleshooting, security analysis and understanding network behaviour at a granular level.

- ★ *I did not document anything concerning the firewall setup and the new ICMP rule since my ping requests didn't encounter firewalls on my macOS .*