Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

Report No: 05

Course code: ICT-4202

Course title: Wireless and Mobile Communication Lab

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Experiment No: 05

Experiment Name: Comparative Analysis of Wired and Wireless data using Wireshark

Objectives:

- Capture live packet data from a network interface.
- Display packets with very detailed protocol information.
- Filter packets on many criteria.
- Compare between Ethernet and wireless data packets while filtering
- Compare between Ethernet and wireless data packets in all panels
- Create various statistics.
- Compare Statistics between wired and wireless transmission

Capturing Packets:

By clicking Capture menu the process of capturing will be started. It will show the available interfaces list. Then, we need to start Capturing on interface that has IP address

The packet capture will display the details of each packet as they were transmitted over the wireless LAN. Same process goes for Ethernet cable.

Capturing can be stopped by clicking on Stop the running capture button on the main toolbar.

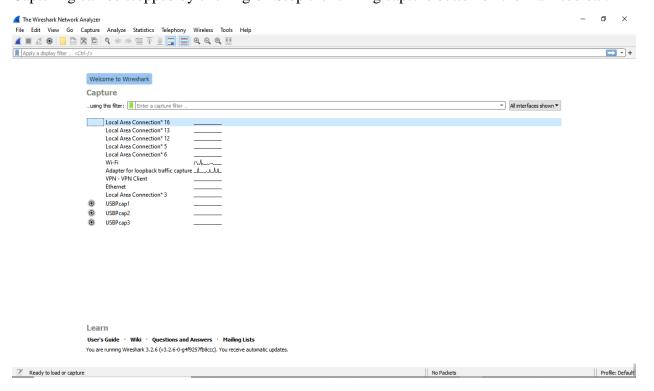


Figure 01: Wireshark Interface List

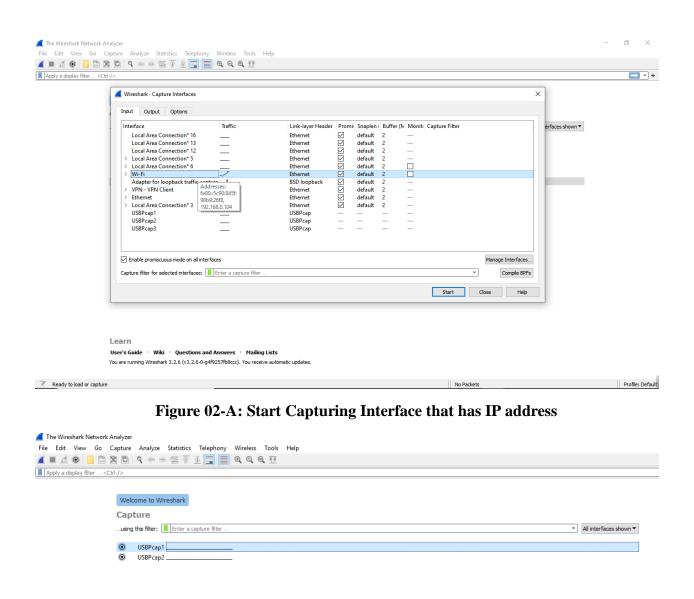


Figure 02-B: Start Capturing Interface that has for USB Tethering(Wired)

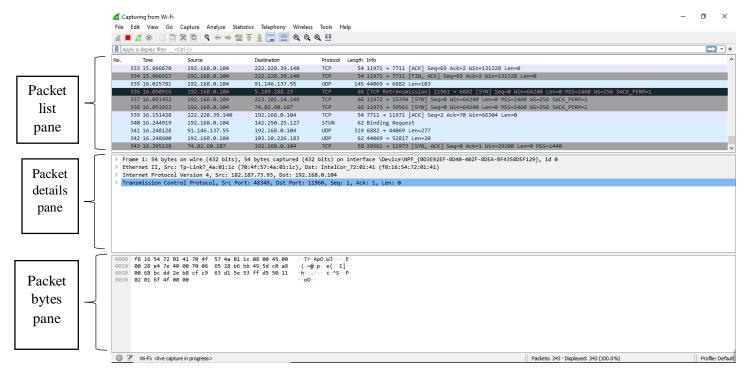


Figure 03-A: A sample packet capture window(wireless)

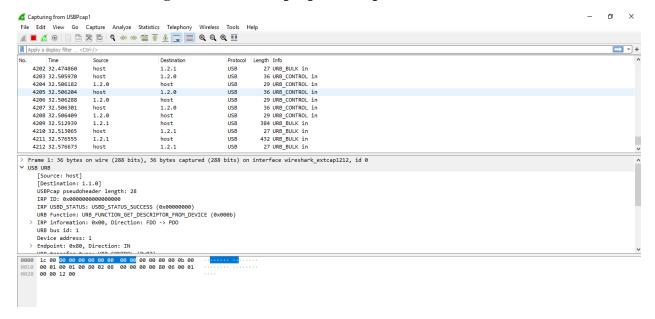


Figure 03-B: A sample packet capture window for Wired Data Pack

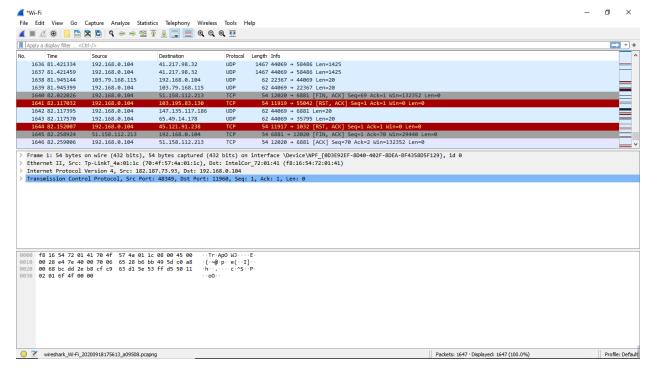


Figure 04-A: Stopping Capture(wireless)

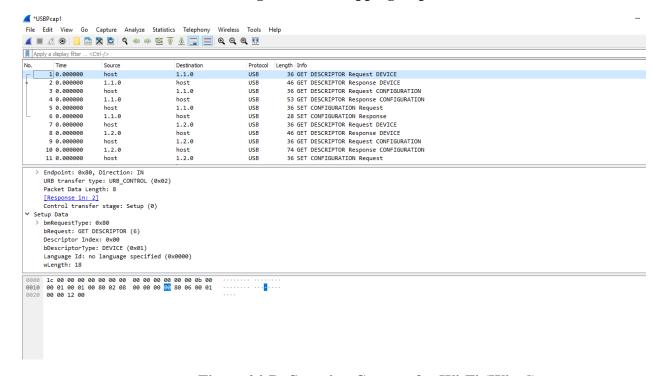


Figure 04-B: Stopping Capture for Wi-Fi (Wired)

Filtering:

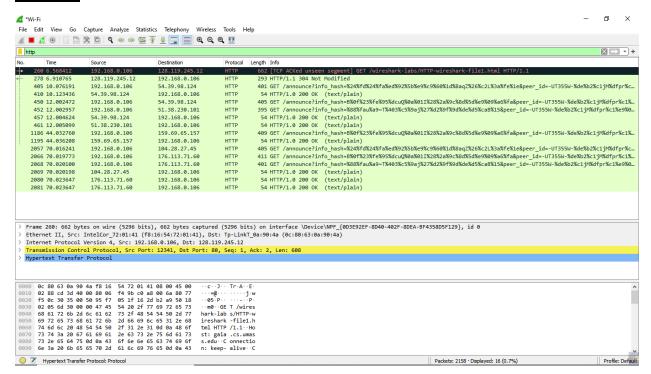


Figure 05-A: Filter by HTTP Protocol(wireless)

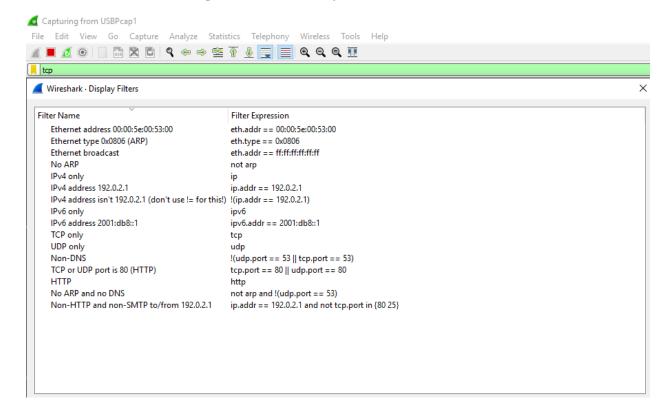


Figure 05-B: Filter by Protocol (Wired Data Packages)

A source filter can be applied to restrict the packet view in wireshark to only those packets that have source IP as mentioned in the filter.

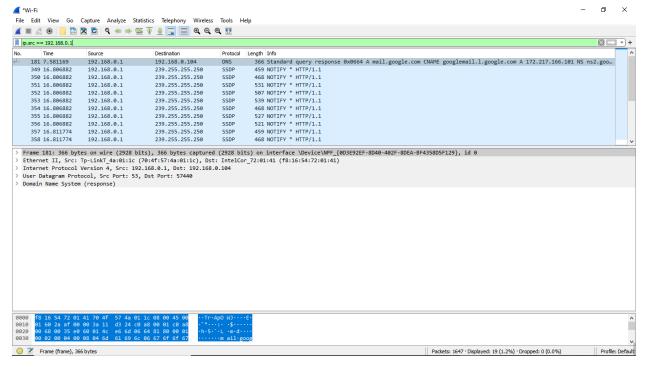


Figure 06: Source IP filter

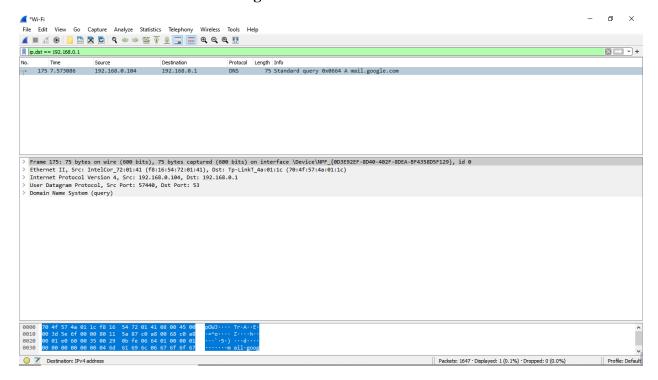


Figure 07: Destination IP filter

- Packets and protocols can be analyzed after capture
- Individual fields in protocols can be easily seen
- Graphs and flow diagrams can be helpful in analysis

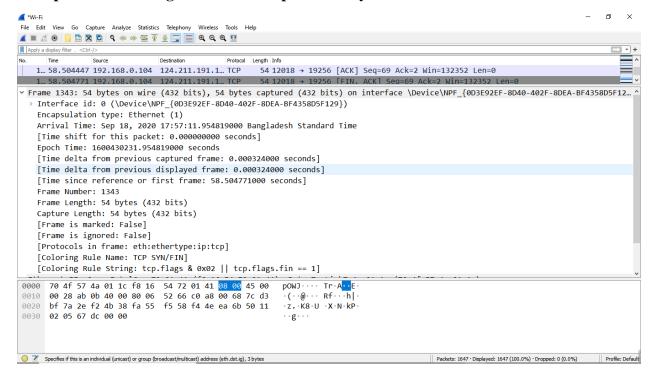


Figure 08-A: Packet Details Pane(Frame segment) in wireless

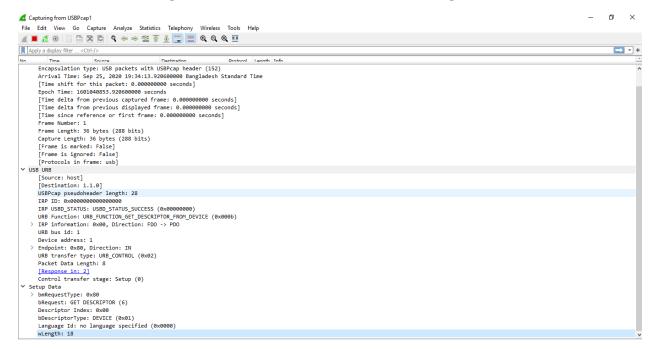


Figure 08-B: Packet Details Pane (Frame segment) for Wired Data Packages.

```
✓ *Wi-Fi

                                                                                                                               0 X
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Destination
                                             Protocol Length Info
  1... 58.504447 192.168.0.104 124.211.191.1... TCP 54 12018 → 19256 [ACK] Seq=69 Ack=2 Win=132352 Len=0
1... 58.504771 192.168.0.104 124.211.191.1... TCP 54 12018 → 19256 [FIN. ACK] Seq=69 Ack=2 Win=132352 Len=0
> Frame 1343: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{@D3E92EF-8D40-402F-8DEA-BF4358D5F129...
 Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_72:01:41 (f8:16:54:72:01:41), Dst: Tp-LinkT_4a:01:1c (70:4f:57:4a:01:1c)
  v Destination: Tp-LinkT_4a:01:1c (70:4f:57:4a:01:1c)
     Address: Tp-LinkT_4a:01:1c (70:4f:57:4a:01:1c)
      .... ..0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
     .... ...0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
  v Source: IntelCor 72:01:41 (f8:16:54:72:01:41)
     Address: IntelCor_72:01:41 (f8:16:54:72:01:41)
      ......0. .... = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
      .... ...0 .... = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
  Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.104, Dst: 124.211.191.122
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 12018, Dst Port: 19256, Seq: 69, Ack: 2, Len: 0
0000 70 4f 57 4a 01 1c f8 16 54 72 01 41 08 00 45 00
                                                         pOWJ··· Tr·A··E
                                                         ·(··@··· Rf···h|
 0010 00 28 ab 0b 40 00 80 06 52 66 c0 a8 00 68 7c d3
 0020 bf 7a 2e f2 4b 38 fa 55 f5 58 f4 4e ea 6b 50 11 ·z.·K8·U·X·N·kP·
0030 02 05 67 dc 00 00
                                                          · · g · · ·
Specifies if this is an individual (unicast) or group (broadcast/multicast) address (eth.dst.ig), 3 bytes
                                                                                         Packets: 1647 · Displayed: 1647 (100.0%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)
```

Figure 09: Packet Details Pane (Ethernet Segment)-wireless

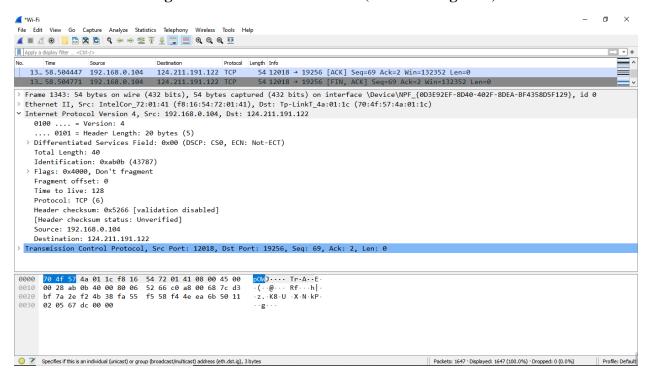


Figure 10: Packet Details Pane(IP segment)-wireless

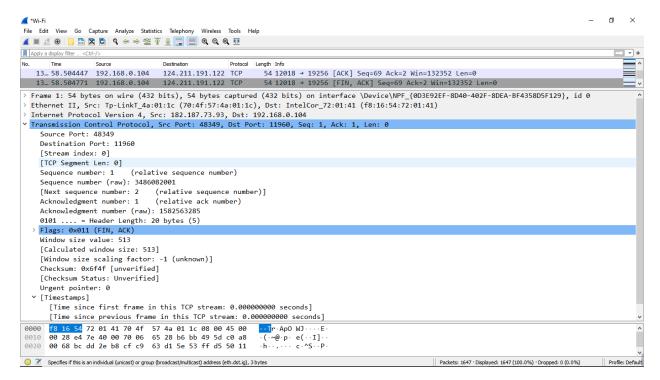


Figure 11: Packet Details Pane (TCP Segment)-wireless

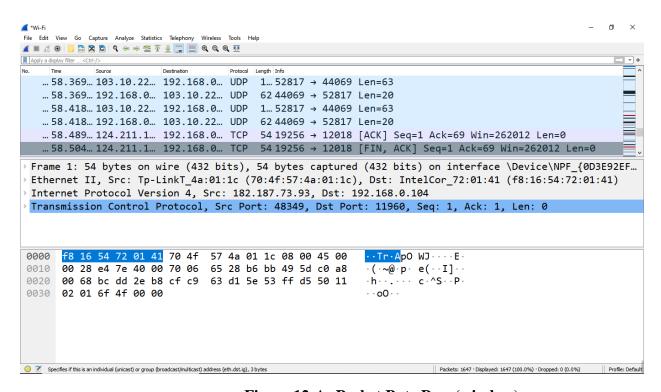


Figure 12-A: Packet Byte Pane(wireless)

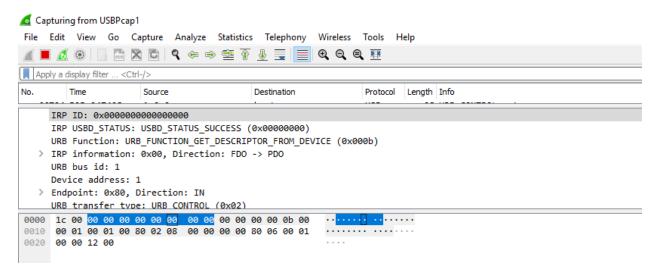


Figure 12-B: Packet Byte Pane for Wireless (USB Tethering)



Figure 13: Statistics- Flow Graph(All Flows)- Wireless

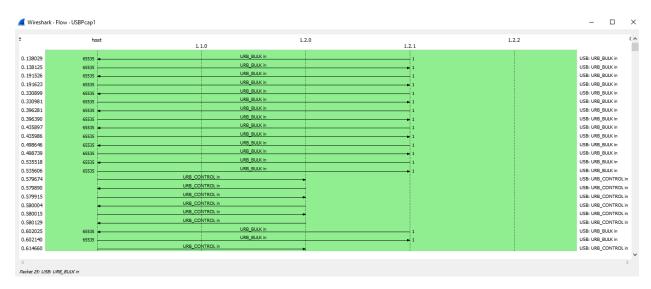


Figure 13-A: Statistics- Flow Graph -All Flows for Wi-Fi (Wired Data Packages)

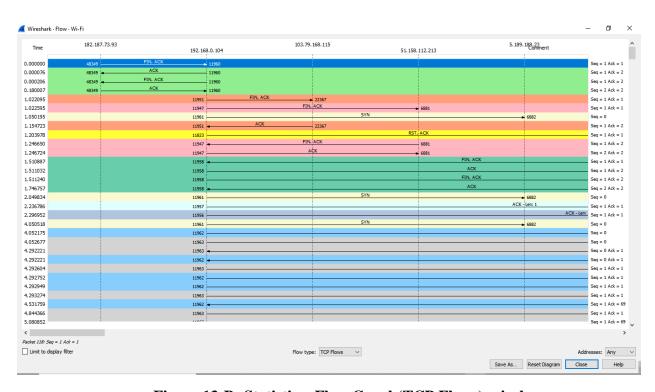


Figure 13-B: Statistics- Flow Graph(TCP Flows)-wireless

Conclusion:

By using wireshark both wired and wireless data transmission can be captured very easily. We can capture the transmission in wired connection in multiple ways, but wireshark made it simple for the user. So whenever we need to troubleshoot any problem or analysis of any kind of protocol transmission we can use wireshark very conveniently. There we can see the data transmission flow is little bit faster and more secure in wired connection than the wireless. The statistical flow graph also covers the comparison between all flows in the network.