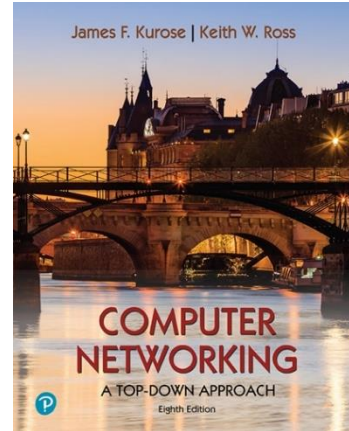


Wireshark Lab: Getting Started v8.1

Supplement to *Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach*, 8th ed., J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross

“Tell me and I forget. Show me and I remember. Involve me and I understand.” Chinese proverb

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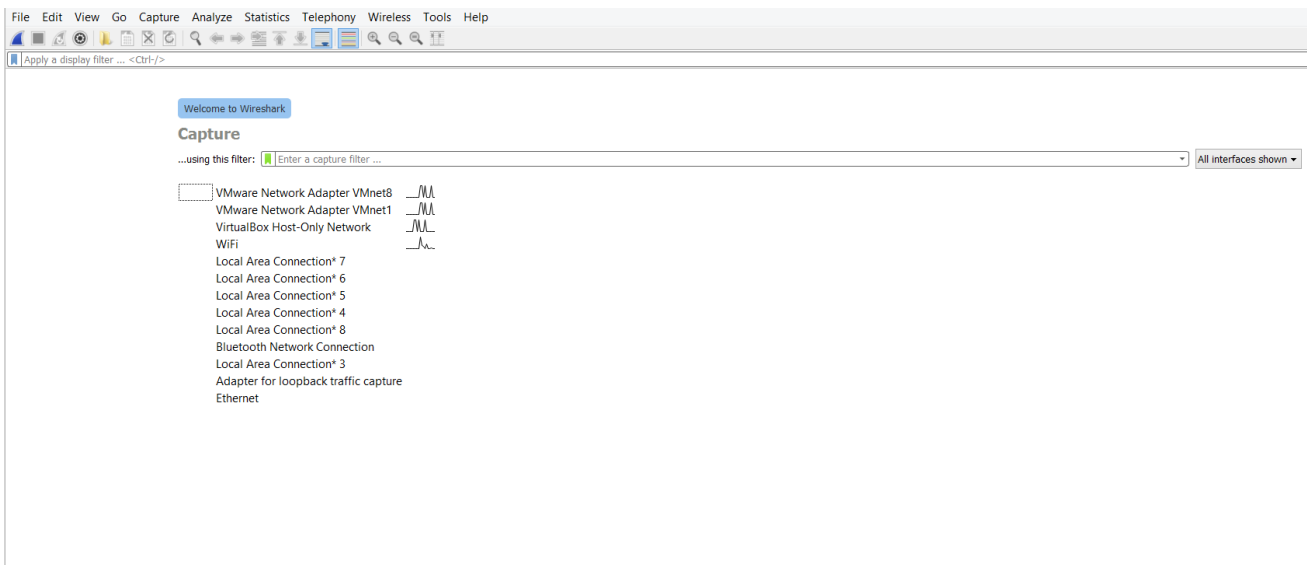


Contents

What is Wireshark?	2
Wireshark Interface	2
Running Wireshark	4
Exercises	5

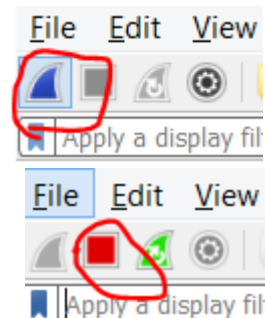
What is Wireshark?

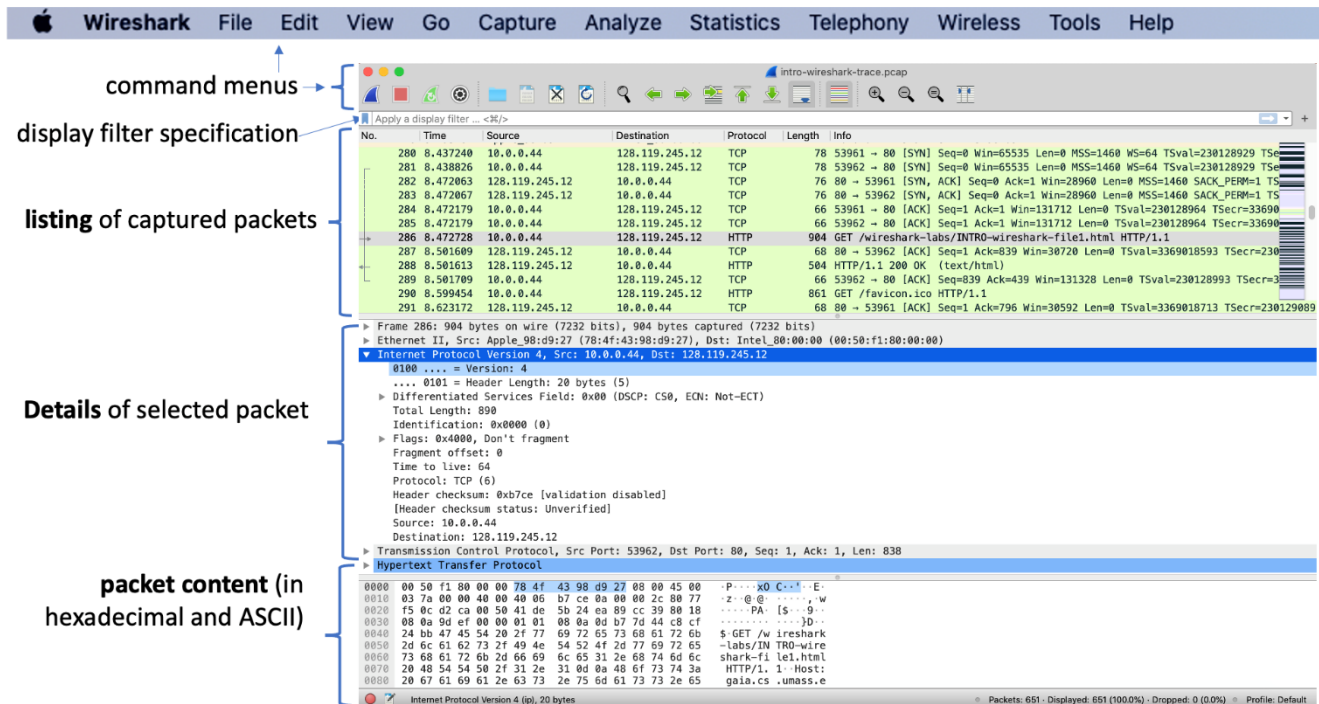
- Wireshark is a network **packet analyzer (packet sniffer)**. A network packet analyzer presents captured packet data in as much detail as possible.
- A packet sniffer program has two main components:
 - **Packet analyzer** displays the contents of all fields within a protocol message.
 - **Packet capture library** receives a copy of every link-layer frame that is sent from or received by your computer over a given interface.
- When you open Wireshark, you will get a list of interfaces.



Wireshark Interface

- Select the appropriate interface (WiFi or Ethernet).
- Double click on the interface or press on the start capturing button.
- You can stop capturing packets by clicking on the stop button.
- A screen like the one below will be displayed, showing information about the packets being captured.



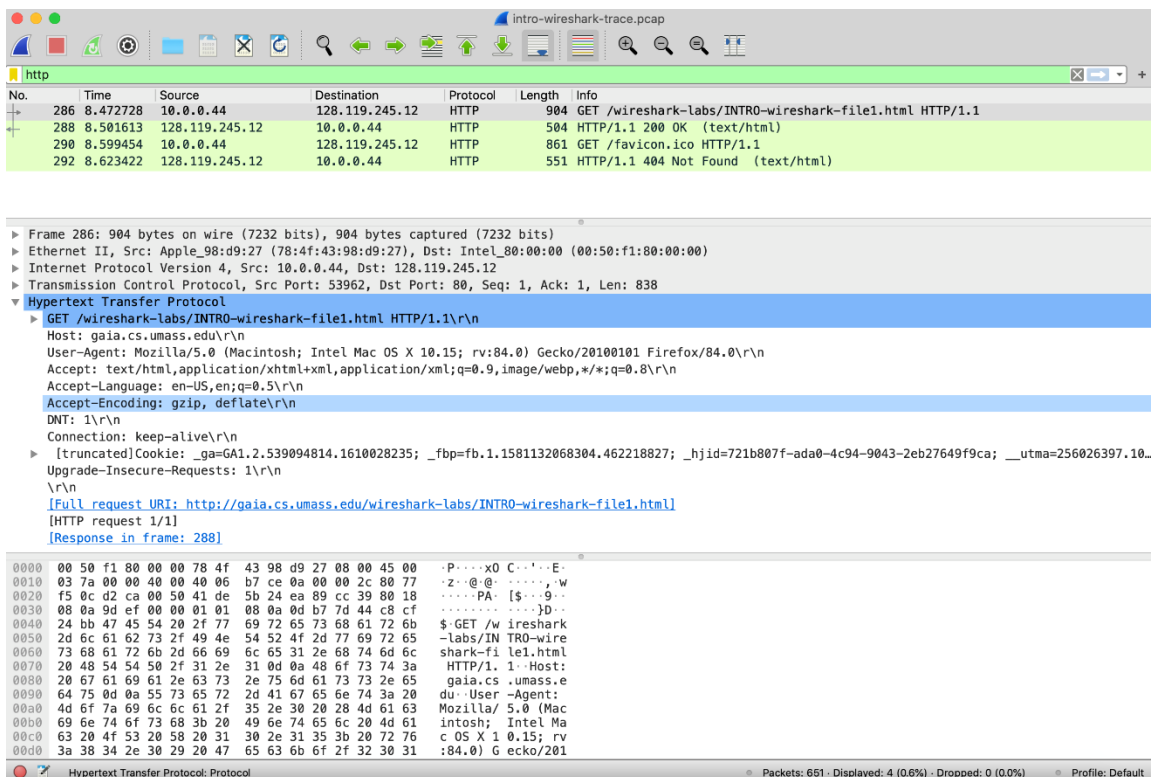


- The **command menus** are standard pulldown menus located at the top of the Wireshark window. Of interest to us now are the File and Capture menus. The File menu allows you to save captured packet data or open a file containing previously captured packet data and exit the Wireshark application. The Capture menu allows you to begin packet capture.
- The **packet-listing window** displays a one-line summary for each packet captured, including the packet number (assigned by Wireshark; note that this is not a packet number contained in any protocol's header), the time at which the packet was captured, the packet's source and destination addresses, the protocol type, and protocol-specific information contained in the packet. The packet listing can be sorted according to any of these categories by clicking on a column name. The protocol type field lists the highest-level protocol that sent or received this packet, i.e., the protocol that is the source or ultimate sink for this packet.
- The **packet-header details** window provides details about the packet selected (highlighted) in the packet-listing window. These details include information about the Ethernet frame and IP datagram that contains this packet.
- The **packet-contents window** displays the entire contents of the captured frame, in both ASCII and hexadecimal format.

- Towards the top of the Wireshark graphical user interface, is the **packet display filter** field, into which a protocol name or other information can be entered to filter the information displayed in the packet-listing window.

Running Wireshark

1. Start Wireshark.
2. Select the appropriate interface.
3. Start packet capturing.
4. Open the web browser, go to <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html>
5. Stop packet capturing.
6. Wireshark now has packet data that contains all protocol messages exchanged between your computer and other network entities.
 - a. The HTTP message exchanges with the gaia.cs.umass.edu web server should appear somewhere in the listing of packets captured. But there will be many other types of packets displayed as well.
7. Type in “http” into the display filter specification window at the top of the main Wireshark window. Then select Apply (to the right of where you entered “http”) or just hit Enter.
 - a. This will cause only HTTP messages to be displayed in the packet-listing window.



8. Find the HTTP GET message that was sent from your computer to the gaia.cs.umass.edu HTTP server.
 - a. When you select the HTTP GET message, the Ethernet frame, IP datagram, TCP segment, and HTTP message header information will be displayed in the packet-header window.

Exercises

1. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received?

175	2.610561	192.168.1.3	128.119.245.12	HTTP	545 GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wire
191	2.753898	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.3	HTTP	492 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

It is $2.75 - 2.61 \approx 0.1$ seconds

2. What is the Internet address of the gaia.cs.umass.edu What is the Internet address of your computer or (if you are using the trace file) the computer that sent the HTTP GET message?

gaia.cs.umass.edu → 128.119.245.12

my computer → 192.168.1.3

3. What type of Web browser issued the HTTP request?

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
175	2.610561	192.168.1.3	128.119.245.12	HTTP	545	GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-
191	2.753898	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.3	HTTP	492	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
215	3.235874	192.168.1.3	128.119.245.12	HTTP	491	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
235	3.379742	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.3	HTTP	538	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

⚡ Hypertext Transfer Protocol

▷ GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1\r\n

Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n

Connection: keep-alive\r\n

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n

Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8\r\n

\r\n

Select the “GET” request from the captured packets window

Expand the “hypertext transfer protocol” section

Look for the “user-agent” field

Match the content of the field with the strings in

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/User-Agent>

4. What is the destination port number to which this HTTP request is being sent?

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 2881, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 491

Source Port: 2881

Destination Port: 80

Select a packet

Select the "Transmission Control Protocol"

The source port is 2881

The destination port is 80