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Class:	S. Y. B.Tech (Computer Engineering)
Course:	Computer Networks (DJ12CEL405)
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Aim:	Packet Capturing In Wireshark

AIM: TO IMPLEMENT AND SIMULATE PACKET CAPTURING IN WIRESHARK.

THEORY:

- ✓ A packet is a unit of data which is transmitted over a network between the origin and the destination.
- ✓ Network packets are small, i.e., maximum 1.5 Kilobytes for Ethernet packets and 64 Kilobytes for IP packets. The data packets in the Wireshark can be viewed online and can be analyzed offline.
- ✓ Packet capturing and analyzing are essential tasks in computer networking, especially in troubleshooting network problems and securing the network from malicious attacks. Here are some notes on packet capturing and analyzing in computer networking:
 - Packet capturing: Packet capturing is the process of intercepting and collecting network traffic data packets for analysis. Packet capturing tools are used to capture packets passing through a specific network interface. Some popular packet capturing tools include Wireshark, tcpdump, and Microsoft Network Monitor.
 - Packet analysis: Packet analysis involves examining the captured packets to understand the network traffic patterns, identify issues, and pinpoint the source of problems. Packet analysis tools are used to analyze the captured packets to gain insight into the network traffic, identify performance issues, and detect potential security threats. Some popular packet analysis tools include Wireshark, Microsoft Message Analyzer, and Network Miner.
 - Protocols: Network traffic consists of packets of data that are exchanged between different devices using different protocols. Popular protocols include TCP, UDP, HTTP, DNS, SMTP, FTP, and ICMP. Understanding the protocols used in network traffic is essential to perform effective packet analysis.
 - Filters: Packet filtering is the process of selecting and analyzing packets based on specific criteria. Packet filtering tools allow users to filter packets based on protocols, source and destination addresses, port numbers, and other parameters. This helps in isolating specific packets for analysis and improving the efficiency of packet analysis.
 - Security: Packet capturing and analysing can also be used for security purposes, such as detecting and preventing cyber-attacks. Network administrators can use packet



analysis to identify and block malicious traffic, analyse security threats, and detect intrusions.

- ✓ Wireshark is an open-source packet analyzer, which is used for education, analysis, software development, communication protocol development, and network troubleshooting.
- ✓ It is used to track the packets so that each one is filtered to meet our specific needs. It is commonly called as a sniffer, network protocol analyzer, and network analyzer. It is also used by network security engineers to examine security problems.
- ✓ Wireshark is a free to use application which is used to apprehend the data back and forth. It is often called as a free packet sniffer computer application. It puts the network card into an unselective mode, i.e., to accept all the packets which it receives.
- ✓ Uses of Wireshark:
 1. It is used by network security engineers to examine security problems.
 2. It allows the users to watch all the traffic being passed over the network.
 3. It is used by network engineers to troubleshoot network issues.
 4. It also helps to troubleshoot latency issues and malicious activities on your network.
 5. It can also analyze dropped packets.
 6. It helps us to know how all the devices like laptop, mobile phones, desktop, switch, routers, etc., communicate in a local network or the rest of the world.



Academic Year: 2022-2023

Filters in Wireshark

1. Ip:

a. Src

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the packet list pane on the left. A filter is applied to the source IP address: `10.128.112.225`. The packet list shows various protocols including ICMP, TCP, and UDP. The packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet's structure, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and User Datagram Protocol header.

b. Dst

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the packet list pane on the left. A filter is applied to the destination IP address: `10.128.112.225`. The packet list shows various protocols including ICMP, TCP, and UDP. The packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet's structure, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and User Datagram Protocol header.



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c. Addr

Wireshark packet capture showing a list of network traffic. The list includes various protocols like HTTP, DNS, and SMTP. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

2. Tcp:

a. Tcp

Wireshark packet capture showing a list of network traffic. The list includes various protocols like HTTP, DNS, and SMTP. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol.



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b. Port

Wireshark packet capture for port 80. The packet list shows a series of HTTP requests and responses. The packet details pane shows the structure of an HTTP GET request for a file named 'index.html'. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

c. Ack

Wireshark packet capture for ACK. The packet list shows a series of TCP acknowledgments. The packet details pane shows the structure of a TCP ACK packet. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.



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d. Payload

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture from a Wi-Fi interface. The packet list on the left shows several TCP segments from 192.168.1.105 to 192.168.1.106. The packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet (No. 25100) as a TCP segment. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw data of the packet, which is a shell command: `0000 01 00 5e 7f ff fa bc 09 10 58 ba 68 08 00 45 00 ...`

3. Arp:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture from a Wi-Fi interface. The packet list on the left shows several ARP requests and responses. The packet details pane on the right shows the selected packet (No. 100) as an ARP request. The packet bytes pane on the right shows the raw data of the packet, which is an ARP request: `0000 01 00 5e 7f ff fa bc 09 10 58 ba 68 08 00 45 00 ...`



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4. Udp:

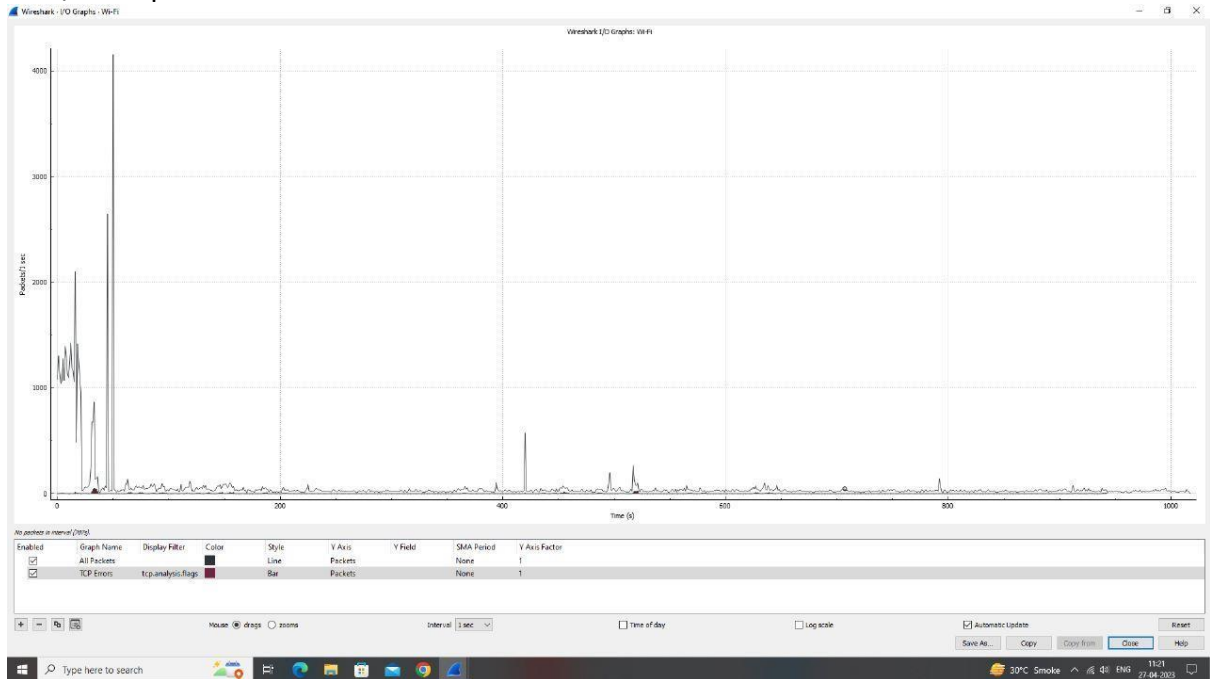
Wireshark packet capture for UDP traffic. The packet list shows multiple UDP packets from 10.126.112.15 to 125.10004. The packet details pane shows the structure of a UDP packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and User Datagram Protocol. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

5. Http:

Wireshark packet capture for HTTP traffic. The packet list shows multiple HTTP packets from 10.126.112.15 to 34.104.35.123. The packet details pane shows the structure of an HTTP packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.



6. I/O Graph:



Conclusion: Thus, we have simulated Packet Capturing in Wireshark.