

Mahavir Education Trust's

SHAH & ANCHOR KUTCHHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Chembur, Mumbai - 400 088

UG Program in Information Technology

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EXPERIMENT - 05

<u>Aim:</u> Study of packet sniffer tools wireshark.

Theory:

Wireshark is an open-source network protocol analyzer that allows users to capture and examine data packets moving through a network in real time. It supports numerous protocols and provides in-depth packet details, making it valuable for network diagnostics, security analysis, and troubleshooting.

Key Concepts:

- 1. Packet Sniffing: The process of intercepting and logging traffic passing over a digital network or part of a network.
- 2. Protocols: Wireshark supports a wide range of protocols, such as TCP, UDP, HTTP, FTP, and more.
- 3. Packet Capture: Wireshark captures raw network traffic, allowing analysis of headers and payloads.
- 4. Network Analysis: Wireshark helps in identifying latency, connection issues, security breaches, and network misconfigurations.

Applications of Wireshark:

- 1. Network Troubleshooting: Detects network performance issues.
- 2. Security Analysis: Identifies malicious activities like unauthorized access, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, and other forms of cyber-attacks.
- 3. Protocol Development: Useful for developing and testing new network protocols.

Procedure

Requirements:

- A computer with an active internet connection.
- Wireshark installed on the system (available for Windows, macOS, and Linux).

Steps:

- 1. Install Wireshark:
 - Download Wireshark from the official website and install it.
 - Ensure the installation of supporting libraries for packet capture, such as WinPcap (for Windows) or libpcap (for Linux/Mac).

2. Launch Wireshark:

- Open the Wireshark application.
- Select the network interface you want to monitor (e.g., Ethernet, Wi-Fi).

3. Start Capturing Packets:

- Click on the network interface and press the Start button to begin packet capture.
- Wireshark will display packets in real-time as they are captured, showing details such as source/destination IP addresses, protocol used, packet size, and more.

4. Filter Traffic:

- Use Wireshark's filtering options to narrow down the packets you wish to analyze.
- For example, to view only HTTP traffic, use the filter http.

5. Analyze Packets:

- Click on individual packets to view detailed breakdowns of each packet, including layer-specific information (Ethernet, IP, TCP/UDP, Application layer data).
- Look for packet anomalies, such as retransmissions, duplicate packets, or security vulnerabilities like suspicious traffic from unknown sources.

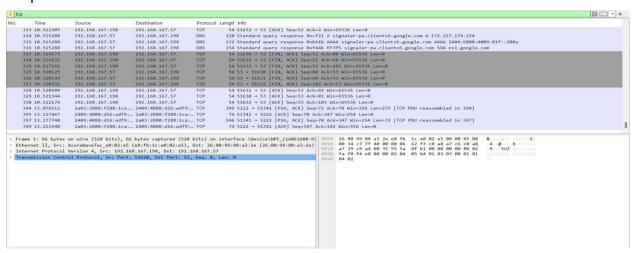
6. Stop the Capture:

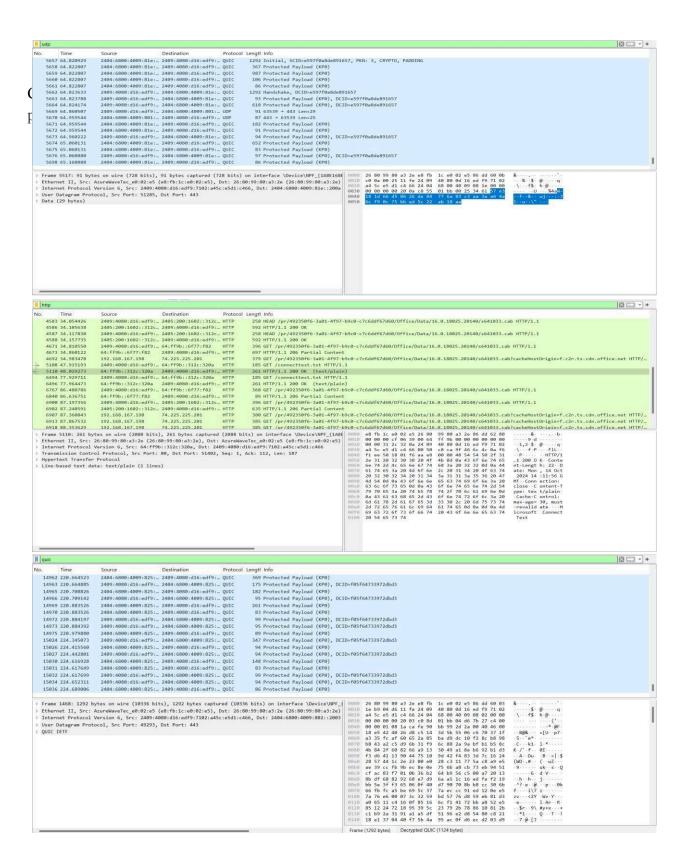
- After enough packets have been captured, press the Stop button.
- You can save the captured data for future analysis in various formats (e.g., .pcap).

7. Save & Export Data:

• Wireshark allows users to save the captured session, export packet details, and generate reports.

Output:





Conclusion:

By using Wireshark, users can effectively troubleshoot network problems, monitor performance, and safeguard networks from malicious activities. This hands-on study helps in building foundational knowledge of packet analysis and network security.