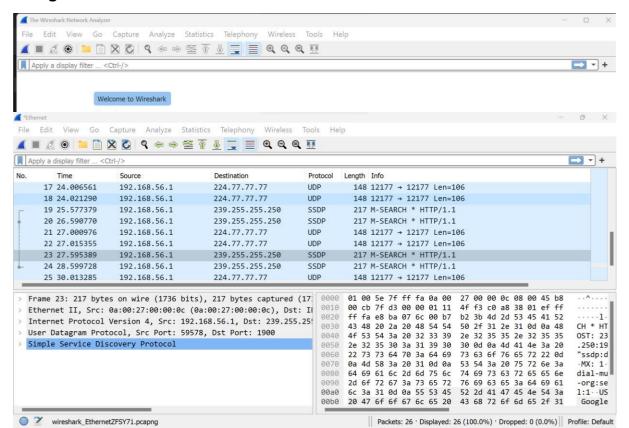
# Name: Raj Koyani Reg no: 21MIS1017 CN:6

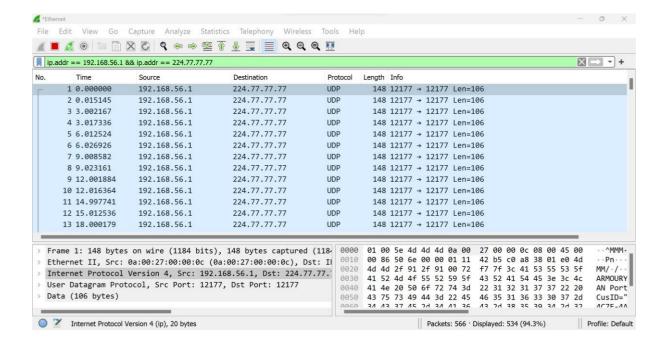
(a) Establish a wired network for your startup concern and configure it with a suitable protocol and measure the performance.

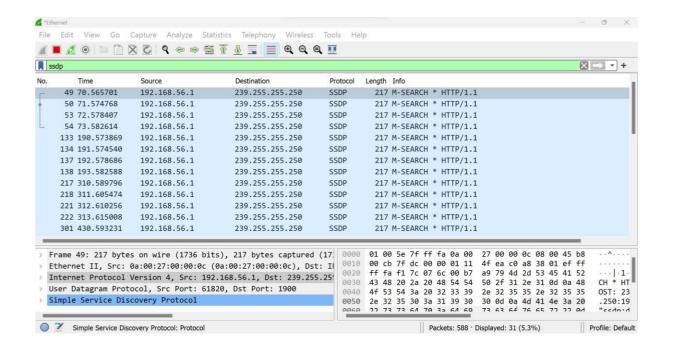
# Algorithm:

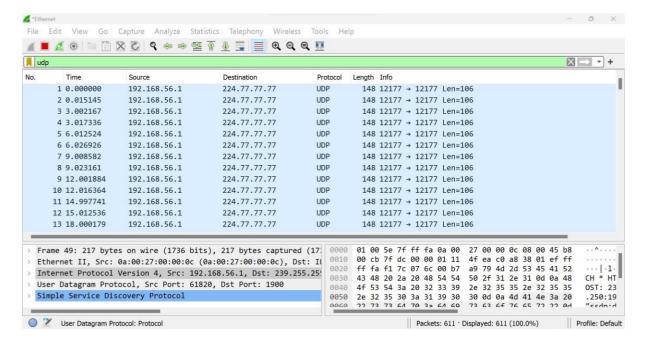
- 1. Set up the physical network infrastructure: This includes connecting Ethernet cables from each device to a central network switch or router. Ensure that the cables are properly plugged in and the network devices are powered on.
- Choose a suitable network protocol: Commonly used wired network protocols include Ethernet (e.g., Ethernet 802.3), Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10 Gigabit Ethernet. Select a protocol that meets the bandwidth and performance requirements of your startup concern.
- 3. Configure IP addresses: Assign IP addresses to each device on the network. You can use either static IP addressing or dynamic IP addressing with DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). Configure the IP addresses based on your network's requirements and ensure they are unique for each device.
- 4. Configure the network devices: Configure the network as UDP TCP etc

## **Using Wireshark:**







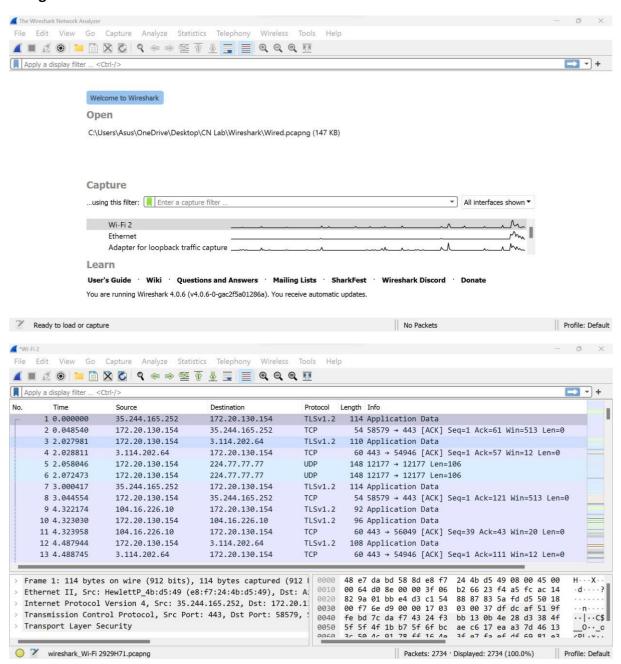


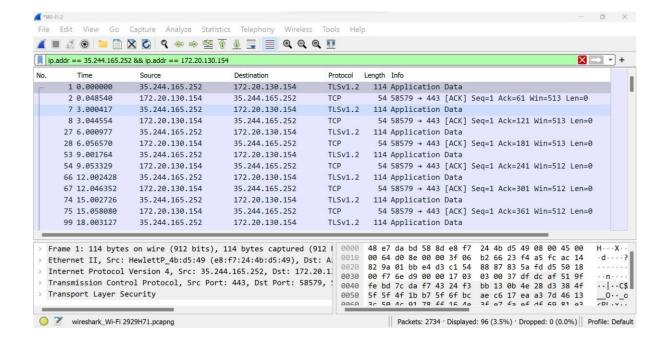
(b) Establish a wireless network for your startup concern and configure it with a suitable protocol and measure the performance.

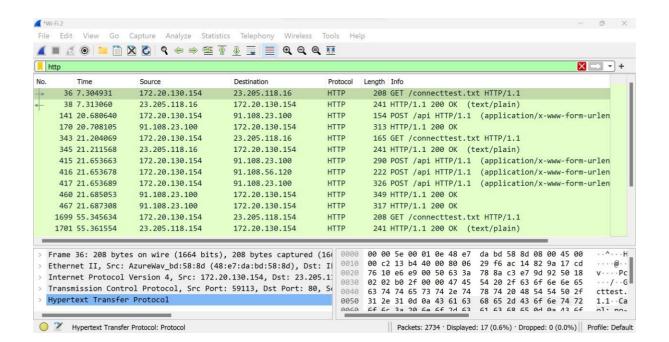
## Algorithm:

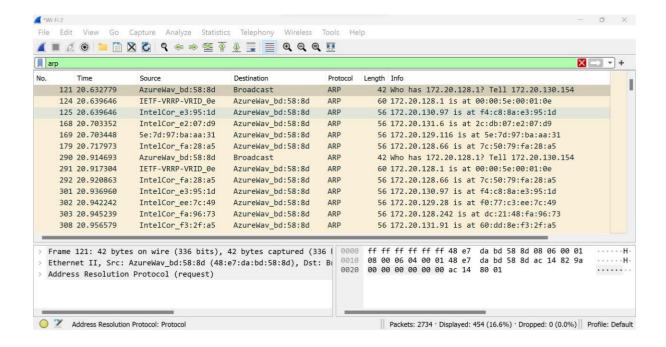
- 1. Start a Capture: Open Wireshark and start a new capture. Choose the network adapter that's connected to the network you want to monitor.
- 2. Analyze the Data: Wireshark will capture all the data that passes through the network adapter. You can analyze this data to measure the performance of your network. Look for things like the amount of data being transferred, the speed of transfers, and any errors that occur.
- 3. Use Filters: Wireshark allows you to use filters to focus on specific types of data. For example, you can filter by protocol to see only data related to the wireless protocol you're using.
- 4. Stop the Capture: When you're done analyzing, stop the capture. You can save the capture file for later analysis if you want.

#### **Using Wireshark**









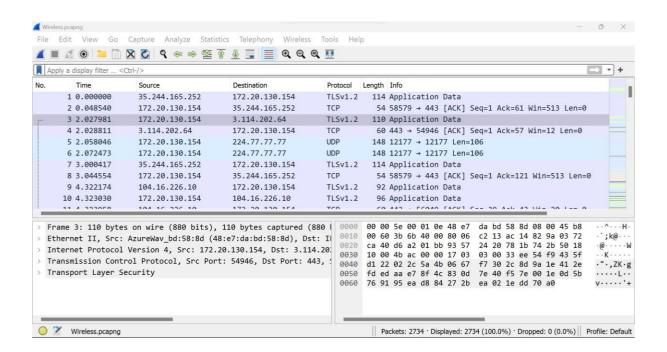
# (c)Compare the performance of the above two scenarios.

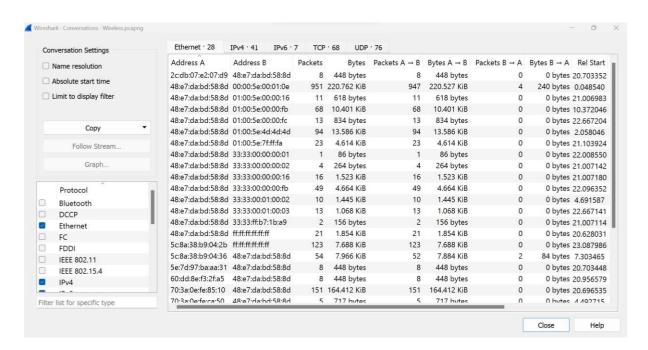
#### Algorithm:

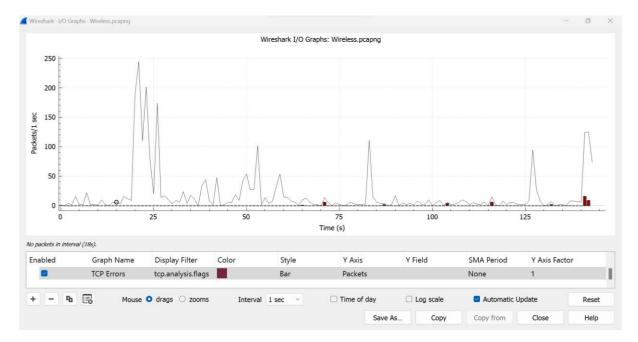
As packets are captured, Wireshark displays them in the main window. Expand each captured packet to view detailed information about the wireless communication, such as source and destination MAC addresses, signal strength, data rate, and other relevant fields. Look for patterns or anomalies in the packet data that might indicate performance issues, such as high packet loss, low signal strength, or excessive retransmissions.

#### **Performance Metrics:**

Wireshark provides various performance metrics to assess the wireless network's performance. You can use features like "Statistics" -> "Conversations" to view statistics about packet exchanges between devices, including packet counts, data volume, and average packet sizes. Analyze "Statistics" -> "IO Graphs" to generate graphs showing metrics like packet rate, data rate, or signal strength over time.







#### 1. Wired Network Performance Measurement:

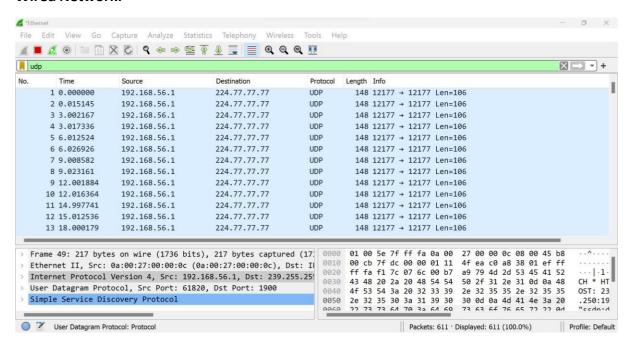
- Bandwidth: Measure the maximum data transfer rate supported by the wired network using tools like iPerf or speedtest.net.
- Latency: Measure the round-trip time (RTT) using tools like ping or traceroute to assess the delay in communication.
- Throughput: Measure the data transfer rate over a specific period of time using tools like iPerf or network monitoring software.
- Packet Loss: Measure the percentage of lost packets during transmission using tools like ping or network monitoring software.
- Network Efficiency: Monitor network utilization, traffic patterns, bottlenecks, and congestion using network monitoring software.

#### 2. Wireless Network Performance Measurement:

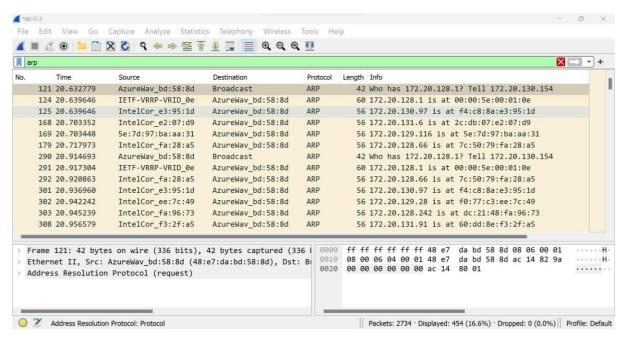
- Signal Strength: Measure the strength of the wireless signal using tools like NetSpot or insider to identify areas with weak coverage.
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR): Measure the ratio of the signal strength to the background noise level to assess the quality of the wireless signal.
- Throughput: Measure the data transfer rate over the wireless network using tools like iPerf or network monitoring software.
- Latency: Measure the round-trip time (RTT) using tools like ping or traceroute to assess the delay in communication.
- Packet Loss: Measure the percentage of lost packets during wireless transmission using tools like ping or network monitoring software.
- Network Efficiency: Monitor network utilization, traffic patterns, and potential interference sources (e.g., overlapping channels) using network monitoring software.

# d) Using Wireshark, Capture, Filter and inspect the packets for the above network.

#### Wired Network:



### Wireless Network:



# **CPT Model**

# **Algorithm**

- 1. Select the network interface: Choose the network interface that corresponds to the wired or wireless network you want to capture packets from. Click on "Capture Options" or select the desired interface from the drop-down menu.
- 2. Start packet capture: Click on the "Start" or "Capture" button to begin capturing packets on the selected interface.
- 3. Apply filters: Use Wireshark's filtering capabilities to focus on specific packets you want to inspect. Some commonly used filters include:
  - "tcp": Captures only TCP packets.
  - "arp": Captures only ARP packets.
  - "ip.src == [source IP] && ip.dst == [destination IP]": Filters packets based on specific source and destination IP addresses.
- 4. Analyze captured packets: As packets are captured, Wireshark will display a list of captured packets in the main window. You can click on individual packets to inspect their details in the packet details pane.

Wireshark provides extensive packet analysis features, including packet decoding, source and destination addresses, protocols used, packet length, and more. You can expand each packet to explore the layers and fields within.

5. Save captured packets: If you want to save the captured packets for further analysis or reference, go to "File" and select "Save As" to save the packet capture in a suitable format, such as a .pcap file.

Stop packet capture: When you have captured the desired packets or completed your analysis, click on the "Stop" or "Capture" button in Wireshark to end the packet capture.

