Packet Sniffer Analysis Report

Sneha Gautam

22110255

Tools Used

- **tcpreplay**: To replay captured packets.
- **Wireshark**: For detailed network analysis.
- **Matplotlib/Pandas**: For data visualization.

3. Part 1: Metrics and Plots

1. **Data Transfer Analysis -** Find the total amount of data transferred (in bytes), the total number of packets transferred, and the minimum, maximum, and average packet sizes. Also, show the distribution of packet sizes (e.g., by plotting a histogram of packet sizes).

```
from scapy.all import rdpcap, wrpcap

# Load the PCAP file
pcap_file = r"C:\Users\Sneha Gautam\Downloads\0.pcap"  # Replace with your
.pcap file
packets = rdpcap(pcap_file)

wrpcap('packets_part1.pcap', packets)

# Print packet summary
print(f"Total packets captured: {len(packets)}")
for packet in packets[:5]:  # Print first 5 packets
    print(packet.summary())
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

packet_sizes = [len(packet) for packet in packets]

# Metrics
print("Total Packets:", len(packets))
print("Total Data Transferred (bytes):", sum(packet_sizes))
print("Min Packet Size:", min(packet_sizes))
print("Max Packet Size:", max(packet_sizes))
print("Average Packet Size:", sum(packet_sizes) / len(packet_sizes))

# Plot histogram of packet sizes
plt.hist(packet_sizes, bins=20, color='blue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Packet Size Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Packet Size (bytes)")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```

```
Total packets captured: 805892
Ether / IP / TCP 66.235.133.62:http > 192.168.3.131:56053 A / Raw
Ether / IP / TCP 65.54.95.68:http > 192.168.3.131:56368 A / Raw
Ether / IP / TCP 65.54.95.75:http > 192.168.3.131:56427 A / Raw
Ether / IP / TCP 192.168.3.131:52399 > 72.14.213.132:https A
Ether / IP / TCP 109.229.25.126:https > 172.16.255.1:10684 PA / Raw
Total Packets: 805892
Total Data Transferred (bytes): 364635523
Min Packet Size: 42
Max Packet Size: 1514
Average Packet Size: 452.46202096558847
```

2. **Source-Destination Pair Analysis -** Find unique source-destination pairs (source IP:port and destination IP:port) in the captured data.

```
unique_pairs = set()
for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("IP"):
        src_ip = packet["IP"].src
        dst_ip = packet["IP"].dst
        src_port = packet["IP"].sport if packet.haslayer("TCP") or
packet.haslayer("UDP") else None
        dst_port = packet["IP"].dport if packet.haslayer("TCP") or
packet.haslayer("UDP") else None
```

```
        unique_pairs.add((src_ip, src_port, dst_ip, dst_port))

print("Unique Source-Destination Pairs:")
for pair in unique_pairs:
    print(pair)
```

3. **IP Flow Analysis -** Display a dictionary where the key is the IP address and the value is the total flows for that IP address as the source. Similarly display a dictionary where the key is the IP address and the value is the total flows for that IP address as the destination. Find out which source-destination (source IP:port and destination IP:port) have transferred the most data.

```
from collections import defaultdict

src_flows = defaultdict(int)
dst_flows = defaultdict(int)

for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("IP"):
        src_ip = packet["IP"].src
        dst_ip = packet["IP"].dst
        src_flows[src_ip] += 1
        dst_flows[dst_ip] += 1

print("Flows per Source IP:", dict(src_flows))
print("Flows per Destination IP:", dict(dst_flows))


pair_data = defaultdict(int)

for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("IP"):
        src_ip = packet["IP"].src
        dst_ip = packet["IP"].dst
        size = len(packet)
        pair_data[(src_ip, dst_ip)] += size

max_pair = max(pair_data, key=pair_data.get)
```

```
print(f"Source-Destination Pair with Most Data: {max_pair} -
{pair_data[max_pair]} bytes")
```

4. **Speed -** List the top speed in terms of `pps` and `mbps` that your program is able to capture the content without any loss of data when i) running both tcpreplay and your program on the same machine (VM), and ii) when running on different machines: Two student group should run the program on two different machines eg. tcpreplay on physical-machine of student1 and sniffer program physical-machine of student2. Single students should run between two VMs.

4. Part 2: Catch Me If You Can

(1) **IMS Server Connections -** How many unique connections were made to the IMS server ?

```
from scapy.all import rdpcap

packets = rdpcap('packets_part1.pcap')

ims_ip = "14.139.98.79" # Replace with IMS server IP "14.139.98.79" ,
ip.dst == IMS_IP or ip.src == IMS_IP, 10.0.137.79

ims_connections = set()

for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("IP") and packet["IP"].dst == ims_ip:
        src_ip = packet["IP"].src
        ims_connections.add(src_ip)

print("Unique Connections to IMS Server:", len(ims_connections))
```

(2) **Course Registration Tracking -** I have registered for a course in IMS. What course did I register for?

```
for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("Raw"):  # Look at application-layer payload
        if b"course" in bytes(packet["Raw"].load):
            print("Course Registration Packet:", packet["Raw"].load)
```

(3) **Total amount of data transferred over a port 4321 -** What is the total amount of data (in bytes) transferred over a port 4321 ?

```
port_data = sum(len(packet) for packet in packets if
packet.haslayer("UDP") and (packet["UDP"].sport == 4321 or
packet["UDP"].dport == 4321))
print(f"Total Data Transferred on Port 4321: {port_data} bytes")
```

(4) **SuperUsers -** There are many Superuser. Find how many SuperUsers are there?

```
superuser_count = 0

for packet in packets:
    if packet.haslayer("Raw") and b"superuser" in
bytes(packet["Raw"].load):
        superuser_count += 1

print("Number of SuperUsers:", superuser_count)
```

5. Part 3: Capturing the Packets

(1) **Wireshark Analysis and Protocols -** Run the Wireshark tool and capture the trace of the network packets on your host device. We expect you would be connected to the Internet and perform regular network activities.

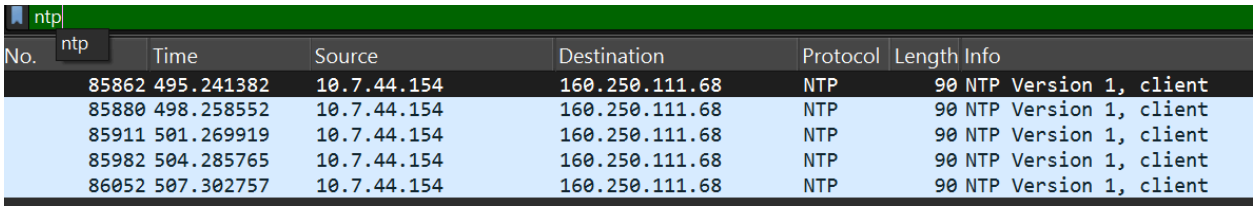
a. List at-least 5 different application layer protocols that we have not discussed so far in the classroom and describe in 1-2 sentences the operation/usage of protocol and its layer of operation and indicate the associated RFC number if any.

1. **NTP (Network Time Protocol)**

NTP is used to synchronize the clocks of computers over a network. It allows devices to obtain accurate time from a time server, ensuring that all devices in the network are synchronized to the same time source. It's commonly used in applications where accurate time is crucial, like logging, file systems, and communication protocols.

Application (Layer 7)

RFC: RFC 5905

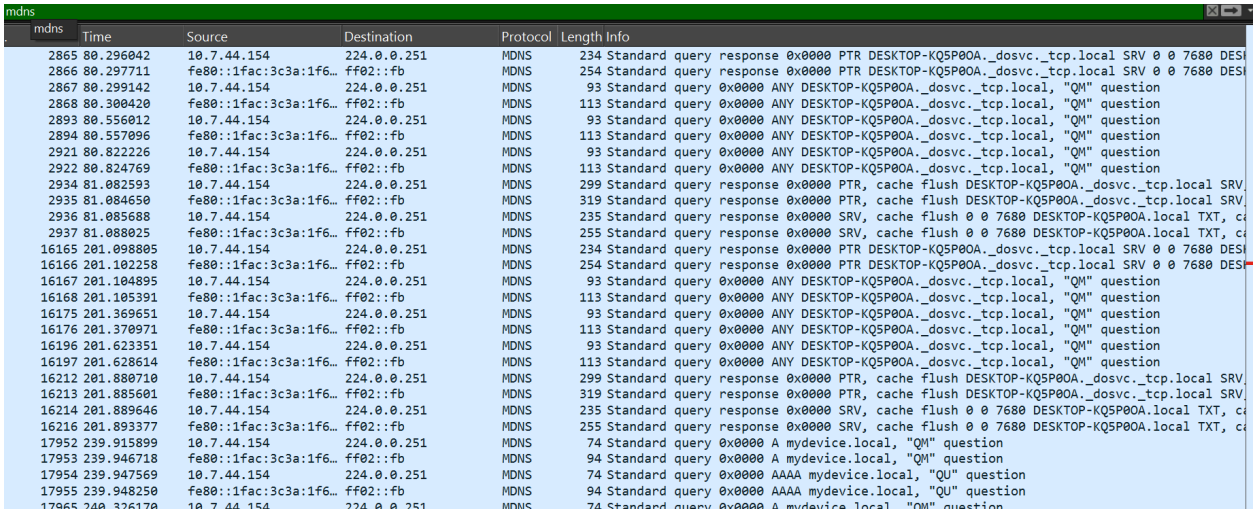


2. **MDNS (Multicast DNS)**

mDNS allows devices on a local network to resolve hostnames to IP addresses without requiring a DNS server. It uses multicast IP addressing to send queries for names and respond to those queries within the local network. It’s commonly used for service discovery on home networks, such as discovering printers, cameras, and other devices in environments like home automation systems.

Application (Layer 7)

RFC: RFC 6762

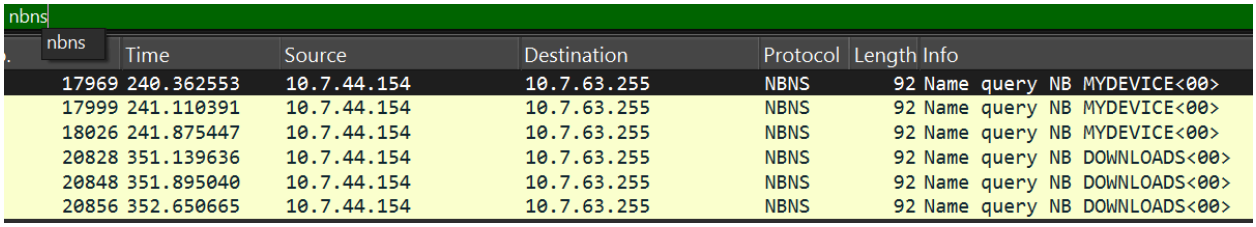


3. **NBNS (NetBIOS Name Service)**

NBNS is used for name resolution in local area networks (LANs), primarily in **Windows** environments. It allows computers to register and resolve **NetBIOS** names (hostnames) to **IP addresses**. NBNS is typically used to resolve names for network services such as file sharing and printer access in Windows networks. It functions similarly to DNS, but it is designed for local network use.

Application (Layer 7)

RFC: RFC 1001, RFC 1002

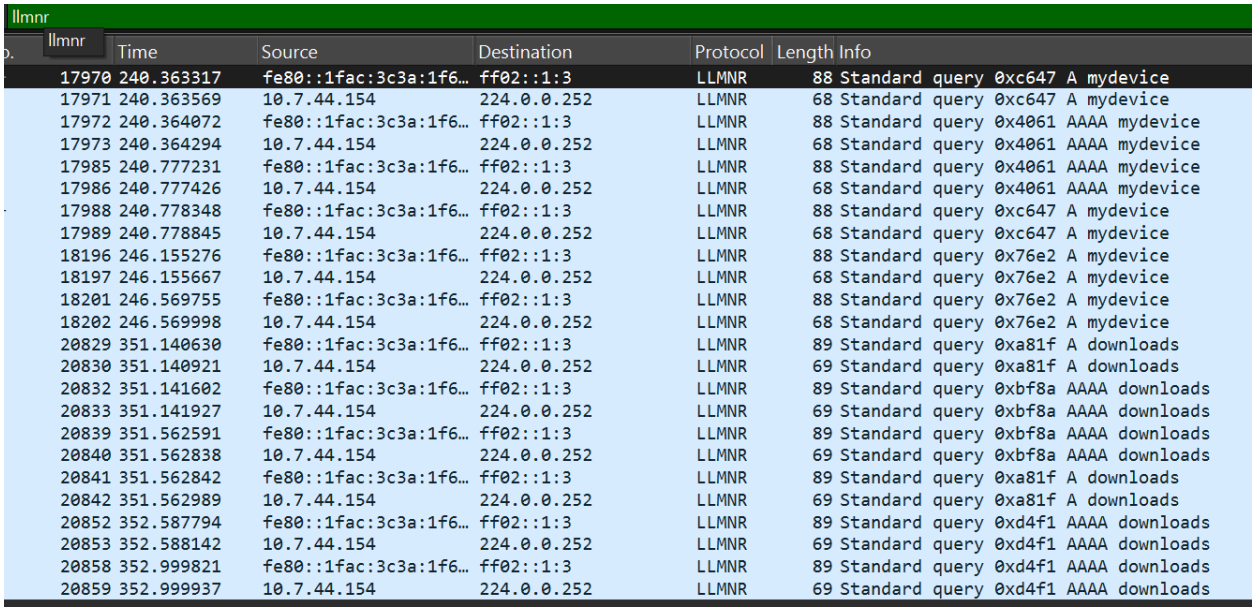


4. LLMNR **(Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution)**

LLMNR allows devices on the same local network to resolve hostnames to IP addresses without the need for a DNS server. It is used primarily in IPv6 networks but can also operate in IPv4 networks. LLMNR is used when a DNS server is unavailable, enabling name resolution for services on the local network. It typically works over **UDP** and uses multicast to query other devices in the local network.

Application (Layer 7)

RFC: RFC 4795



llmnr

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
17970	240.363317	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0xc647 A mydevice
17971	240.363569	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0xc647 A mydevice
17972	240.364072	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0x4061 AAAA mydevice
17973	240.364294	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0x4061 AAAA mydevice
17985	240.777231	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0x4061 AAAA mydevice
17986	240.777426	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0x4061 AAAA mydevice
17988	240.778348	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0xc647 A mydevice
17989	240.778845	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0xc647 A mydevice
18196	246.155276	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0x76e2 A mydevice
18197	246.155667	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0x76e2 A mydevice
18201	246.569755	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	88	Standard query 0x76e2 A mydevice
18202	246.569998	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	68	Standard query 0x76e2 A mydevice
20829	351.140630	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xa81f A downloads
20830	351.140921	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xa81f A downloads
20832	351.141602	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xbf8a AAAA downloads
20833	351.141927	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xbf8a AAAA downloads
20839	351.562591	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xbf8a AAAA downloads
20840	351.562838	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xbf8a AAAA downloads
20841	351.562842	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xa81f A downloads
20842	351.562989	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xa81f A downloads
20852	352.587794	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xd4f1 AAAA downloads
20853	352.588142	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xd4f1 AAAA downloads
20858	352.999821	fe80::1fac:3c3a:1f6…	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	89	Standard query 0xd4f1 AAAA downloads
20859	352.999937	10.7.44.154	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	69	Standard query 0xd4f1 AAAA downloads

5. **OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol)**

OCSP is used to check the revocation status of digital certificates in real time. It is an alternative to Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs). When a client (such as a browser) connects to a server using SSL/TLS, it may query the OCSP responder to determine whether the server's certificate is still valid or if it has been revoked. OCSP enhances security by providing up-to-date certificate status information during secure communications, ensuring that the certificate is not compromised or revoked.

Application (Layer 7)

RFC: RFC 6960

11478	165.024202	23.15.111.5	10.7.44.154	OCSP	520 Response
13502	165.112959	23.15.111.5	10.7.44.154	OCSP	521 Response
14684	165.521240	23.15.111.5	10.7.44.154	OCSP	521 Response
14689	165.602257	23.15.111.5	10.7.44.154	OCSP	521 Response

(2) Website Request Line and Headers - Analyze the following details by visiting the following websites in your favourite browser.

i) canarabank.in

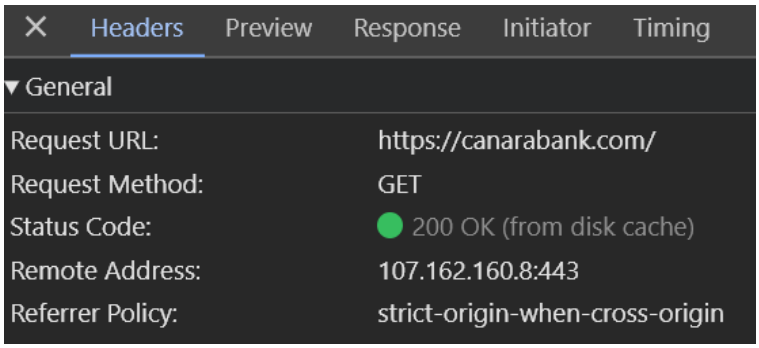
ii) github.com

iii) netflix.com

A. Identify `request line` with the version of the application layer protocol and the IP address. Also, identify whether the connection(s) is/are persistent or not.

1.Canarabank.com

Request line:GET / HTTP/1.1
IP address:107.162.160.8:443
Connection: close (non-persistent)



2.Github.com

Protocol: HTTP/2
IP Address: 20.207.73.82:443

Connection: Persistent

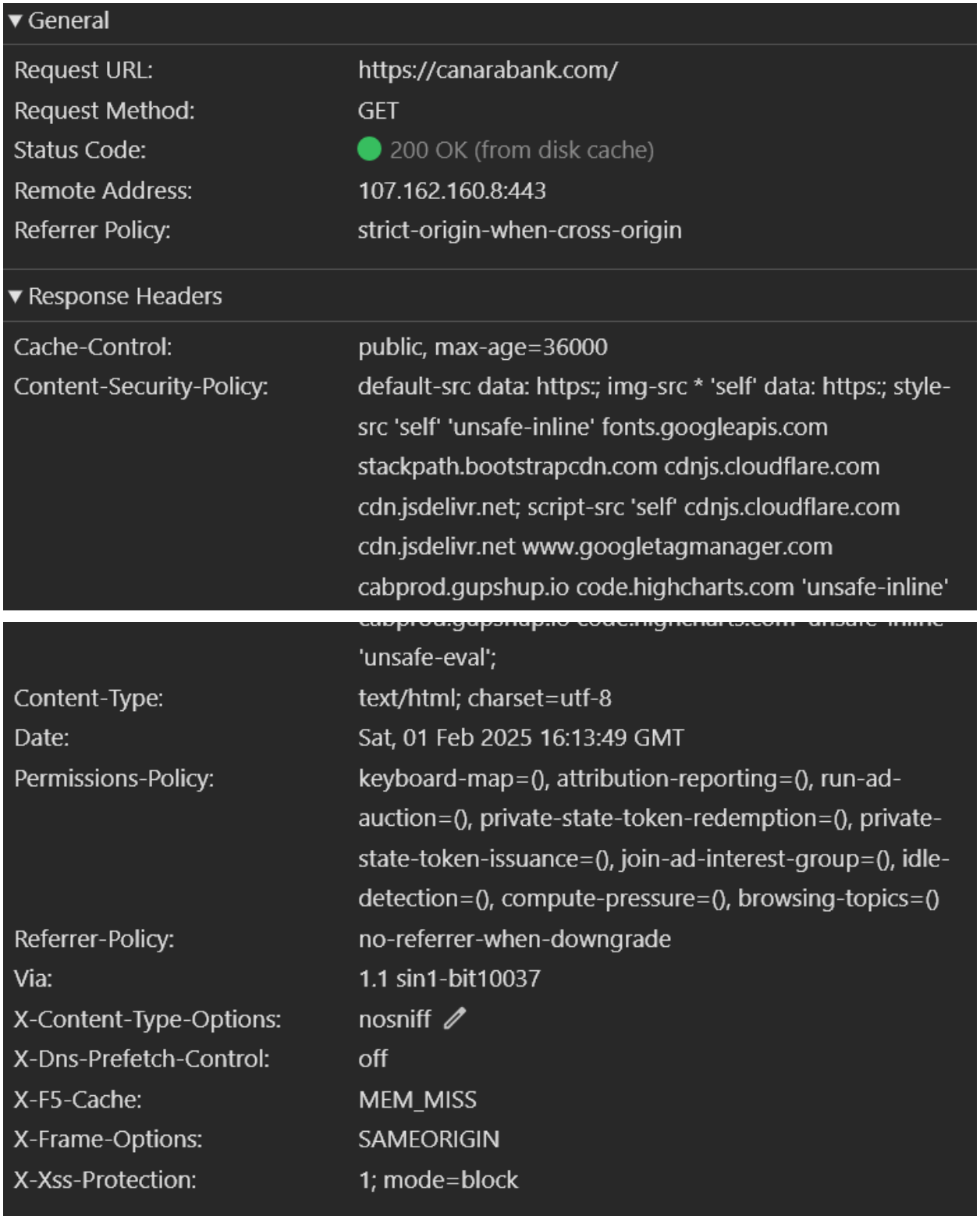
3.Netflix.com

Protocol: HTTP/2
IP Address: 3.251.50.149:443

Connection : **persistent**

B. For any one of the websites, list any three header field names and corresponding values in the request and response message. Any three HTTP error codes obtained while loading one of the pages with a brief description.

Response Header



▼ General

Request URL:	https://canarabank.com/
Request Method:	GET
Status Code:	200 OK (from disk cache)
Remote Address:	107.162.160.8:443
Referrer Policy:	strict-origin-when-cross-origin

▼ Response Headers

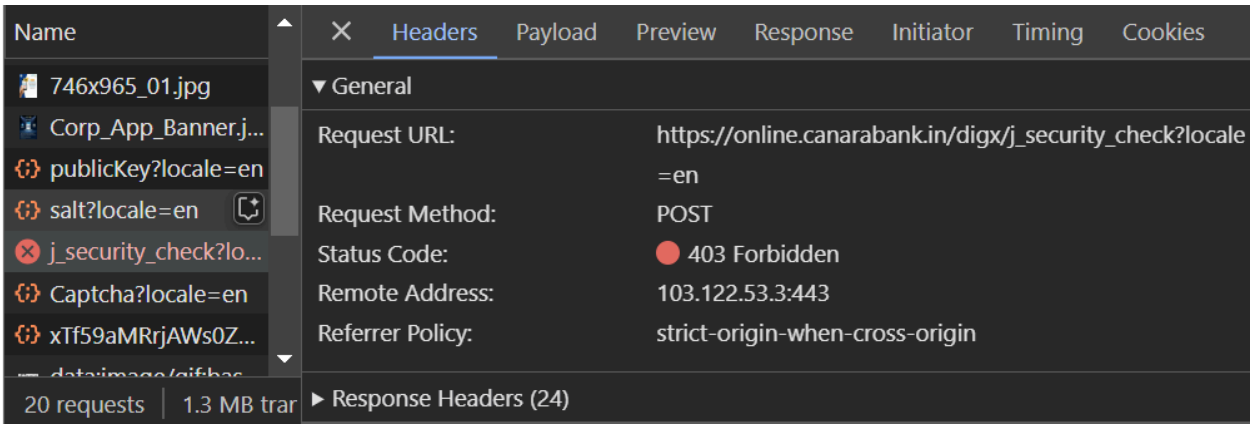
Cache-Control:	public, max-age=36000
Content-Security-Policy:	default-src data: https:; img-src * 'self' data: https:; style-src 'self' 'unsafe-inline' fonts.googleapis.com stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com cdnjs.cloudflare.com cdn.jsdelivr.net; script-src 'self' cdnjs.cloudflare.com cdn.jsdelivr.net www.googletagmanager.com cabprod.gupshup.io code.highcharts.com 'unsafe-inline' 'unsafe-eval';
Content-Type:	text/html; charset=utf-8
Date:	Sat, 01 Feb 2025 16:13:49 GMT
Permissions-Policy:	keyboard-map=(), attribution-reporting=(), run-ad-auction=(), private-state-token-redemption=(), private-state-token-issuance=(), join-ad-interest-group=(), idle-detection=(), compute-pressure=(), browsing-topics=()
Referrer-Policy:	no-referrer-when-downgrade
Via:	1.1 sin1-bit10037
X-Content-Type-Options:	nosniff
X-Dns-Prefetch-Control:	off
X-F5-Cache:	MEM_MISS
X-Frame-Options:	SAMEORIGIN
X-Xss-Protection:	1; mode=block

Request Header

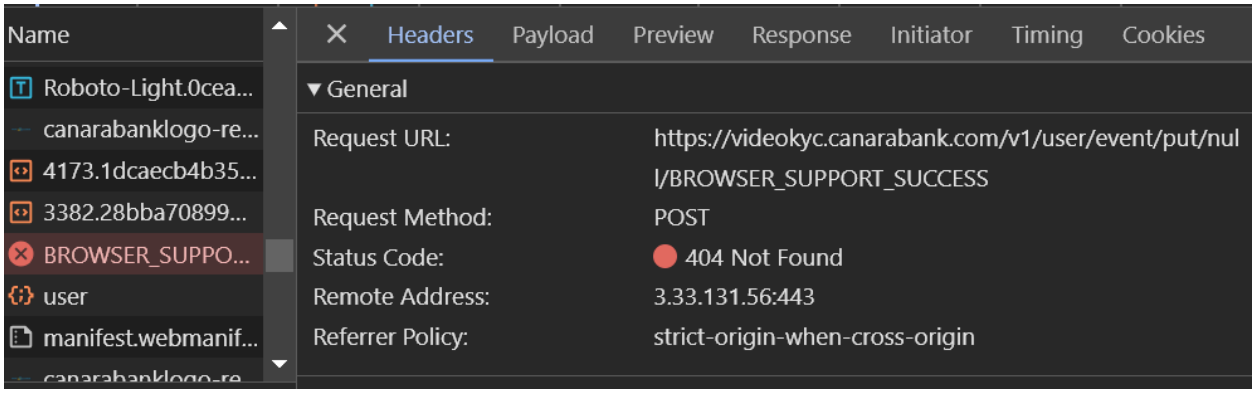
Sec-Ch-Ua:	"Not A(Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="132", "Google Chrome";v="132"
Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile:	?0
Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform:	"Windows"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests:	1
User-Agent:	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/132.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

Errors for canarabank.in

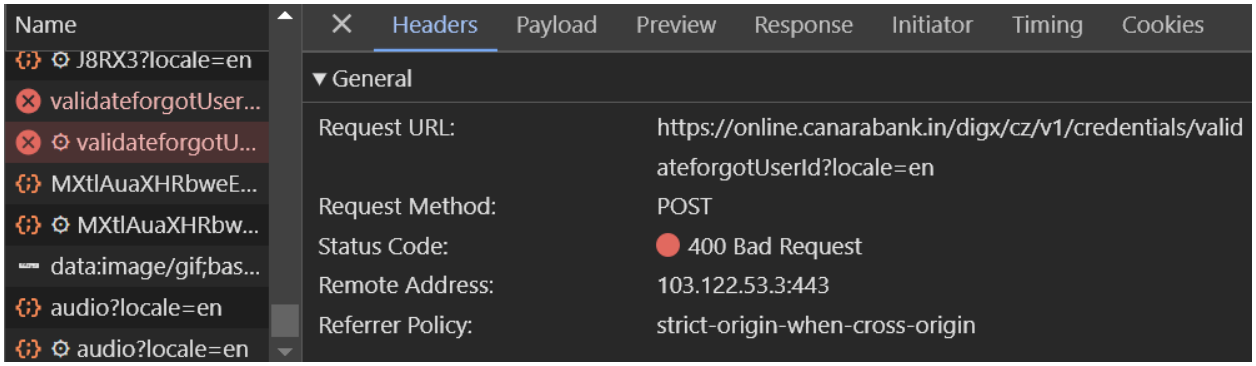
1. **403** Forbidden error occurs when you attempt to access a resource that you don't have permission to view.



2. **404 Not Found:** happen if you try to access a URL or page that doesn't exist on the server.

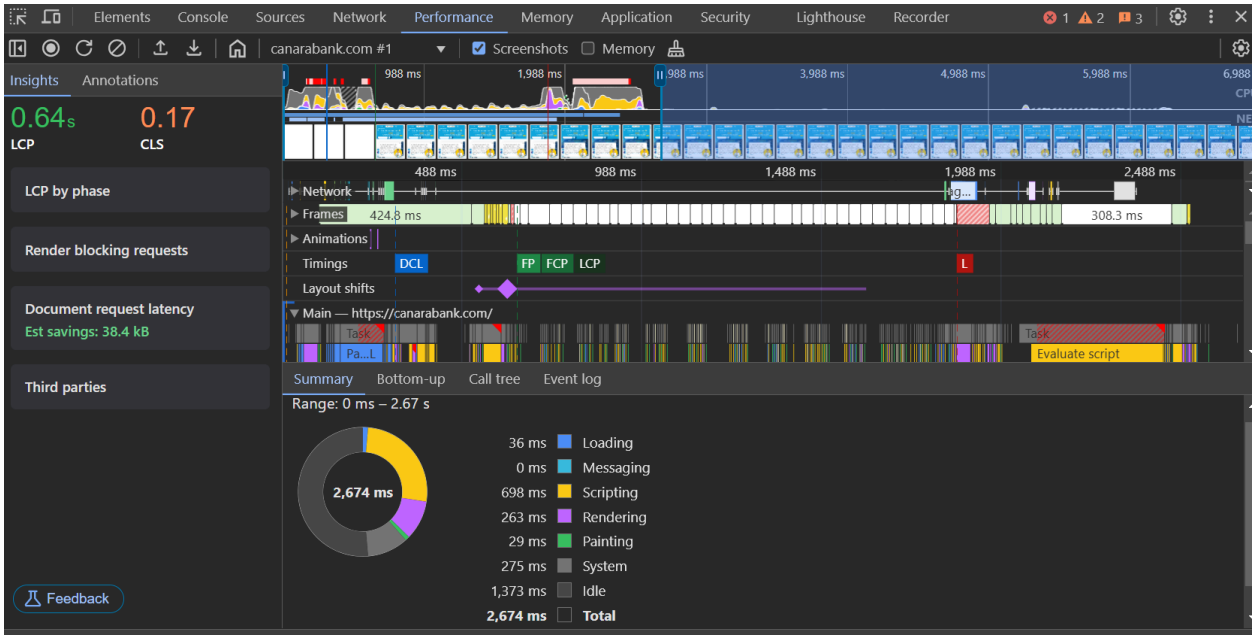


3. **400 Bad Request:** Happens when the request format is invalid (e.g., incorrect URL structure or missing parameters).



C. Capture the Performance metrics that your browser records when a page is loaded and also report the list the cookies used and the associated flags in the request and response headers. Please report the browser name and screenshot of the performance metrics reported for any one of the page loads.

1. Canara bank



INP : 59ms
DCL : 301.11 ms
FP : 643.20 ms
FCP : 643.20 ms
L: 1.87 s

Cookies:

Response Cookies

Name	Value	Do...	Path	Ex...	Size	Ht...	Sec...	SameSi...	Partiti...	Cr...	Priority
_gh_sess	qPKP7sRig...	git...	/	Se...	867	✓	✓	Lax			Medium

Request Cookies ☐ show filtered out request cookies

Name	Value	Do...	Path	Ex...	Size	Ht...	Sec...	SameSi...	Partiti...	Cr...	Priority
__Host-user_sessio...	U8FmvuPo...	git...	/	20...	77	✓	✓	Strict			Medium
_device_id	439f6d1f0...	git...	/	20...	42	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
_gh_sess	YtVR%2Fx...	git...	/	Se...	854	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
_octo	GH1.1.163...	.git...	/	20...	32		✓	Lax			Medium
color_mode	%7B%22co...	.git...	/	Se...	214		✓	Lax			Medium
cpu_bucket	xlg	.git...	/	Se...	13		✓	Lax			Medium
dotcom_user	SG00428	.git...	/	20...	18	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
logged_in	yes	.git...	/	20...	12	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
preferred_color_m...	dark	.git...	/	Se...	24		✓	Lax			Medium
saved_user_sessions	130676806...	git...	/	20...	79	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
tz	Asia%2FCa...	.git...	/	Se...	17		✓	Lax			Medium
tz	Asia%2FCa...	git...	/	Se...	17	✓	✓	Lax			Medium
user_session	U8FmvuPo...	git...	/	20...	60	✓	✓	Lax			Medium

1. **_Host-user_session_same_site - Flags: HttpOnly,Secure, Samesite(strict)**
2. **_device_id - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
3. **_gh_sess - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
4. **_octo - Flags:Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
5. **color_mode - Flags:Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
6. **cpu_bucket - Flags:,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
7. **dotcom_user - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
8. **logged_in - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
9. **preferred_color_mode - Flags:Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
10. **saved_user_sessions - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
11. **tz - Flags:Secure, SameSite(Lax)**
12. **user_session - Flags:HttpOnly,Secure, SameSite(Lax)**

6. Conclusion

Summarize the insights gained from network traffic analysis, unique packet queries, and live packet capture.

7. References

[List sources, RFCs, and documentation]
