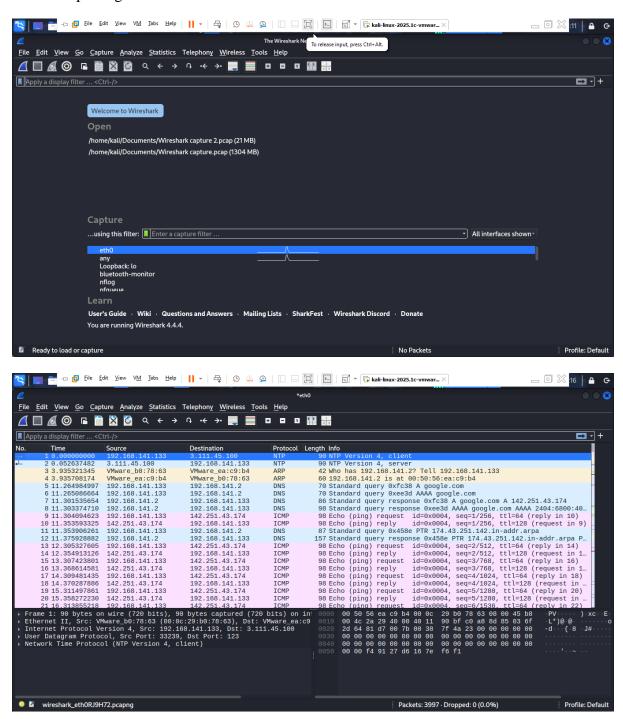
1. Install Wireshark

Command used: sudo apt update

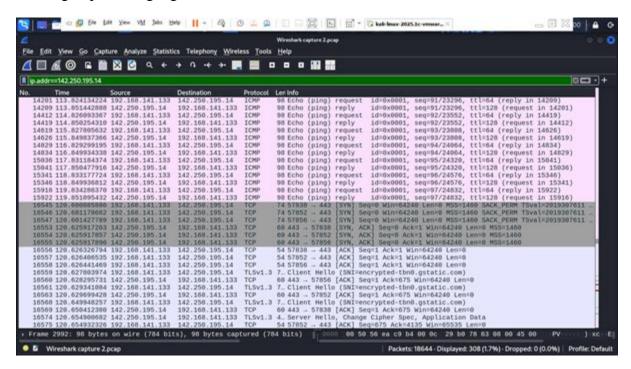
sudo apt install wireshark

Here, in our case, wireshark is pre-installed in Kali Linux

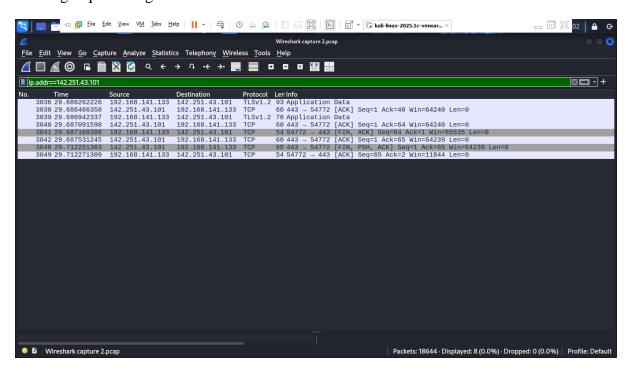
2. Start capturing on active netowrk interface



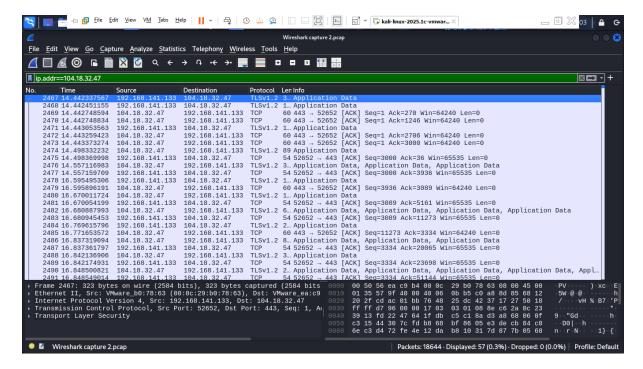
- 3. Browse a website or ping a website
- 3.1 Ping request for google.com



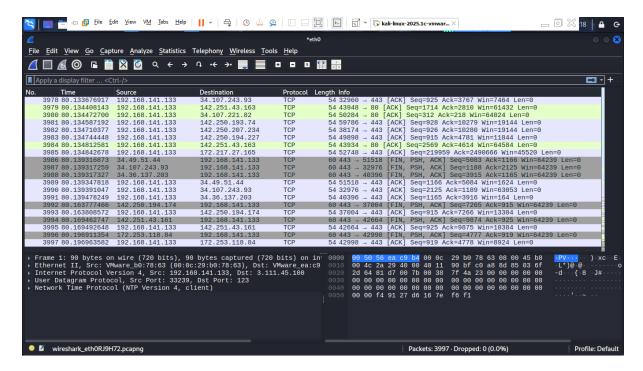
3.2 Ping request for gmail.com



3.3 Ping request for chatgpt.com

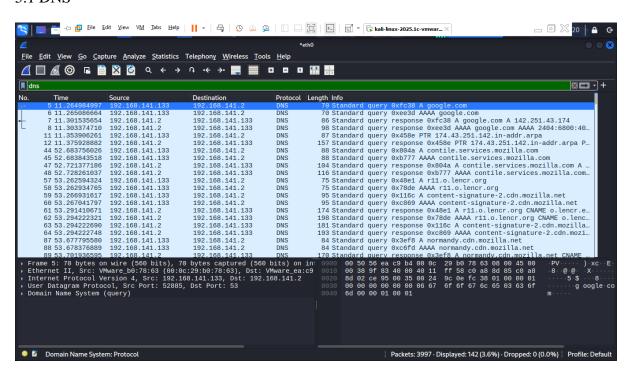


4. Stop capturing after sometime

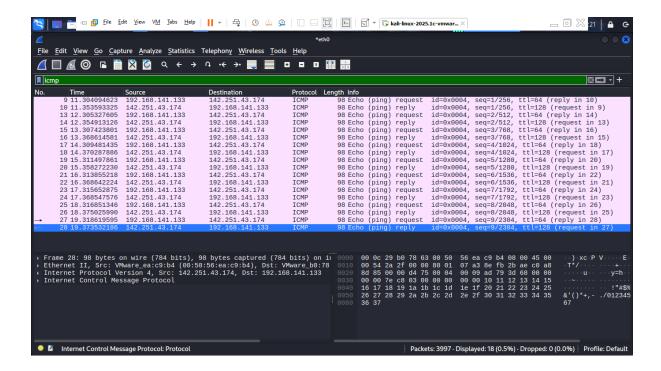


5. Filter by different protocol type

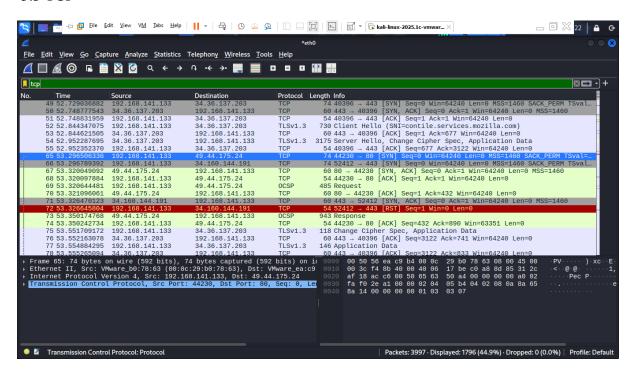
5.1 DNS



5.2 ICMP

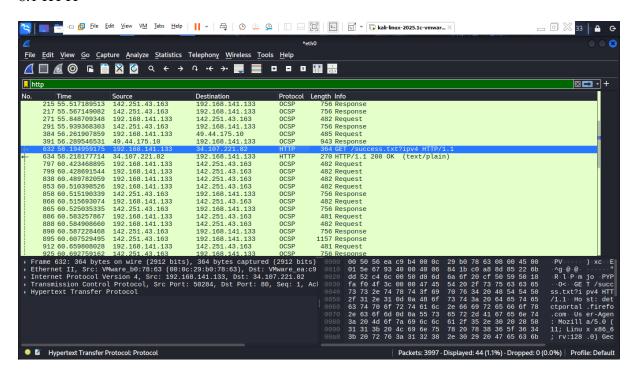


5.3 TCP

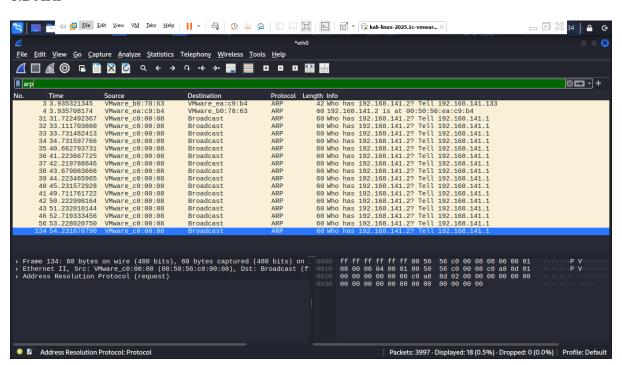


6. Identify at least 3 different protocols

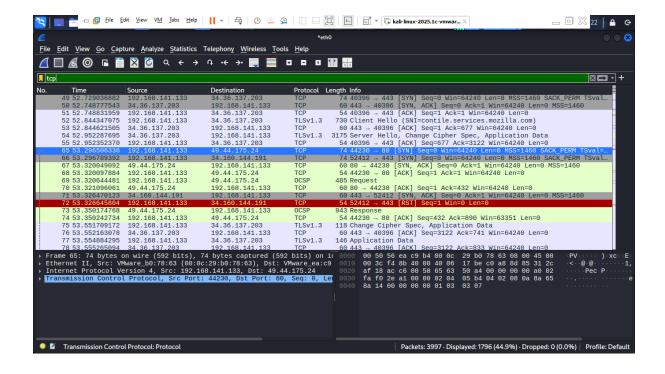
6.1 HTTP



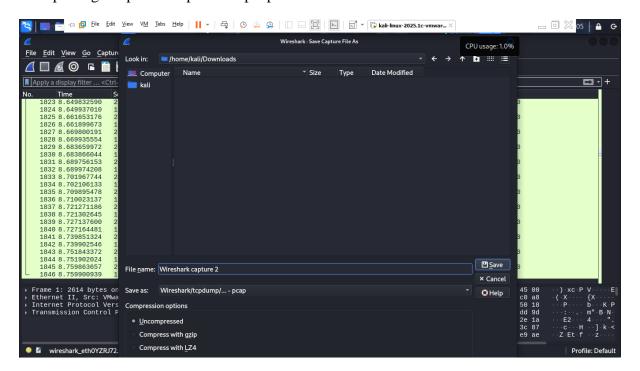
6.2 ARP



6.3 TCP



7. Exporting the packet capture as .pcap file



- 8. Summarize your findings and packet details.
 - The Wireshark capture session successfully demonstrated the process of monitoring network activity on a Linux system.
 - The capture included essential steps such as installing Wireshark, initiating a live capture on an active network interface, and generating traffic by pinging well-known websites like Google, Gmail, and ChatGPT. During the session, traffic was filtered based on protocol types such as DNS, ICMP, and TCP to observe how each behaves in a typical communication flow.
 - Further inspection of the packet capture revealed additional network protocols like HTTPS and ARP, providing a broader view of the network interactions occurring during the session.
 - The exercise culminated with the export of the capture into a .pcap file, offering a practical understanding of traffic analysis, protocol behaviour, and packet structure for network troubleshooting and educational purposes.