CS 315: Computer Networks Lab Spring 2024-25, IIT Dharwad Assignment-2 Getting started with Wireshark Jan 19, 2025

Wireshark

Objective: The objective of this assignment is to familiarize oneself with the Wireshark interface.

Part-1

Answer the following

1. If a packet is highlighted by black, what does it mean for the packet?

Apply a display	filter <ctrl-></ctrl->				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc L	ength Info
	63 8.598256	10.200.226.69	23.202.229.22	TCP	54 64073 → 443 [ACK] Seq=5746 Ack=14769 Win=1021 Len=0
	64 8.645113	10.200.226.69	23.202.229.22	TLS	423 Application Data
	65 8.669281	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS	91 Standard query 0xe1b2 A browser.pipe.aria.microsoft.
	66 8.673844	23.202.229.22	10.200.226.69	TLS	897 [TCP Previous segment not captured] , Ignored Unknown
	67 8.673908	10.200.226.69	23.202.229.22	TCP	66 [TCP Dup ACK 63#1] 64073 → 443 [ACK] Seq=6115 Ack=147
	68 8.692363	23.202.229.22	10.200.226.69	TCP	1304 [TCP Retransmission] 443 → 64073 [ACK] Seq=14769 Ack=
	69 8.692443	10.200.226.69	23.202.229.22	TCP	54 64073 → 443 [ACK] Seq=6115 Ack=16862 Win=1024 Len=0
	70 8.702599	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS	212 Standard query response 0xe1b2 A browser.pipe.aria.mi
	71 8.703686	10.200.226.69	20.42.65.93	TCP	66 64102 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=7
	72 8.803877	23.202.229.22	10.200.226.69	TLS	740 Application Data

Black-highlighted packets in Wireshark indicate TCP issues like "TCP ACKed unseen segment" (acknowledging data not captured) or "TCP Previous segment not captured" (missing preceding segment). These often result from packet loss during capture or high network traffic.

2. What is the filter command for listing all outgoing http traffic?

For listing all outgoing HTTP traffic consists of HTTP requests, that maybe done through GET (or) POST. We would like to view all of them,

so the filter command would be:

- http.request
- http.request.method=="GET"
- http.request.method=="POST"

3. Why does DNS use Follow UDP Stream while http use Follow TCP Stream?

DNS uses **Follow UDP Stream** because it operates on the connectionless **UDP protocol**, which is faster and ideal for small, lightweight requests like domain name resolution. Since DNS queries are small and time-sensitive, using UDP ensures quick performance.

HTTP uses **Follow TCP Stream** because it relies on the connection-oriented **TCP protocol**, which provides reliable data delivery. This is essential for transferring larger files, web pages, images, and other critical data where packet loss must be avoided. TCP ensures all data is delivered correctly and in order, avoiding the complexity of retransmissions at the application layer. Thus, DNS prioritizes **performance**, while HTTP prioritizes **reliability**.

Part-2

Answer the following questions

1. List any 5 protocols you observe inside the entire trace file.

In the unfiltered packet-listing window of Wireshark, the **Protocol** column displays the types of protocols detected in the captured traffic. Common protocols include:

Commonly Observed Protocols in a Wireshark Trace File:

- 1. **TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)**: Ensures reliable data transfer between devices over the network.
- 2. **HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)**: Facilitates communication for web requests and responses.
- 3. TLS (Transport Layer Security): Secures encrypted connections, commonly used for HTTPS.
- 4. **DNS (Domain Name System)**: Resolves human-readable domain names into IP addresses.
- 5. **ICMP** (Internet Control Message Protocol): Used for error reporting and network diagnostics (e.g., ping).

These protocols represent different layers of the OSI model and showcase the diversity of network traffic captured.

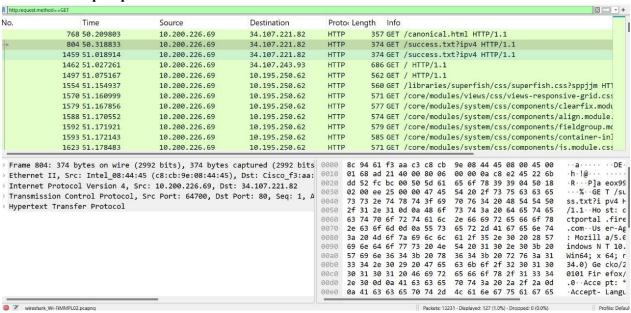
2. Use the following filters in the <u>display filter field</u> of Wireshark and answer with the count of the total number of displayed packets for each of the filters.

frame contains "iitdh" Time Destination Proto: Length 1274 50.663803 10.200.226.69 10.250.200.3 DNS 75 Standard query 0x69ac HTTPS www.iitdh.ac.in 1276 50.664533 10.200.226.69 10.250.200.3 75 Standard query 0x6d82 AAAA www.iitdh.ac.in 1277 50.665447 75 Standard query response 0x69ac HTTPS www.iitdh.ac.in 1282 50.666291 10.250.200.3 10.200.226.69 DNS 75 Standard query response 0x6d82 AAAA www.iitdh.ac.in 1287 50.666931 10.200.226.69 10.195.250.62 1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) TLS... 1577 51.165576 10.200.226.69 10.195.250.62 TLS... 2585 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) 1578 51.166843 10.200.226.69 10.195.250.62 TLS... 2585 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) 1601 51.174408 10.200.226.69 10.195.250.62 TLS... 1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) 1602 51 174877 10 200 226 69 10 195 250 62 TIS 1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) 1610 51, 175435 10.200.226.69 10.195.250.62 TLS... 1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in) 10.195.250.62 4876 53.369477 10.200.226.69 TLS... 1950 Client Hello (SNT=www.iitdh.ac.in) 75 Standard query 0x167f HTTPS www.iitdh.ac.in 7819 59.551154 10.200.226.69 10.250.200.3 DNS Frame 1274: 75 bytes on wire (600 bits), 75 bytes captured (600 bits) d 0000 8c 94 61 f3 aa c3 c8 cb 9e 08 44 45 08 00 45 00 00 3d 91 d7 00 00 80 11 00 00 0a c8 e2 45 0a fa c8 03 c8 db 00 35 00 29 c0 45 69 ac 01 00 00 01 ·=·····E ····5·) ·Ei··· Ethernet II. Src: Intel 08:44:45 (c8:cb:9e:08:44:45), Dst: Cisco f3:aa: 0010 00 3d 91 d7 00 00 80 11 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.200.226.69, Dst: 10.250.200.3 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 05 69 69 74 64 68 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 51419, Dst Port: 53 0040 02 61 63 02 69 6e 00 00 41 00 01 ·ac·in·· A·· Domain Name System (query)

wireshark_Wi-FiMMPL02.pcapng

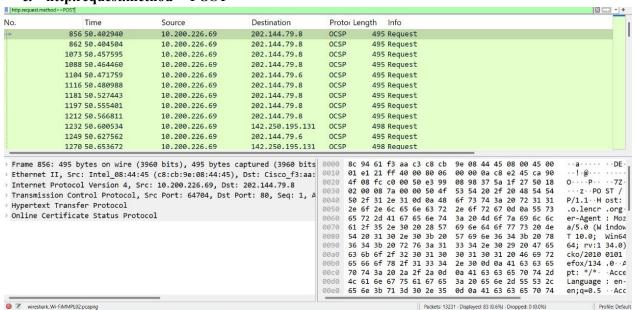
Packets: 13231 - Displayed: 23 (0.2%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%)

b. http.request.method==GET

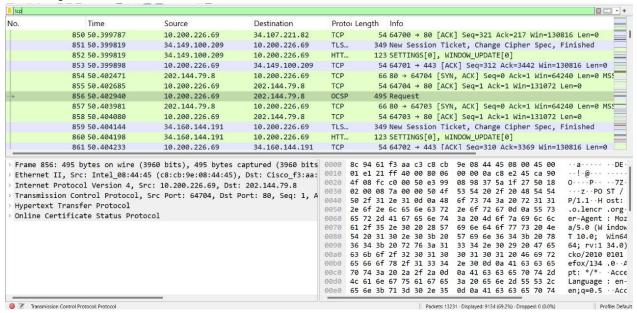


Total number of displayed packets = 127

c. http.request.method==POST

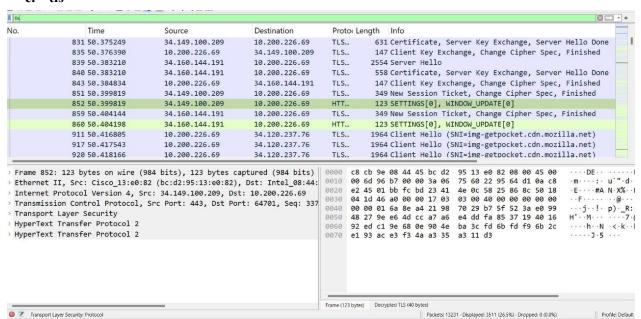


d. tcp



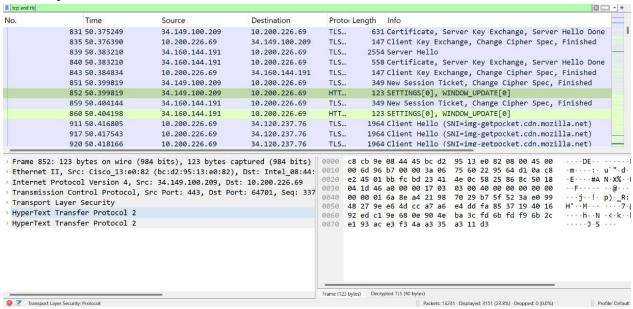
Total number of displayed packets = 9154

e. tls



Total number of displayed packets = 3511

f. tcp and tls



Total number of displayed packets = 3151

3. a) Analyze the network traffic for requests to the following domains: iitdh, Amazon, and YouTube. For iitdh and Amazon, identify the ClientHello packet, and for YouTube, identify the first standard HTTPS packet. Fill in the table below with the Domain, Source IP, and Destination IP for each case:

For iitdh and Amazon, to identify the ClientHello packet-

To isolate the TLS ClientHello packets,

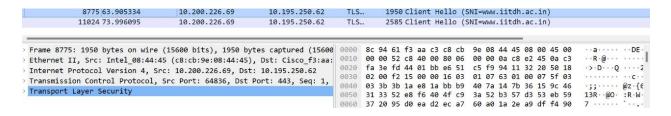
Apply the filter:

frame contains == "iitdh.ac.in"

frame contains == "amazon.in"

frame contains == "youtube.com"

- This will show all ClientHello packets sent to servers for iitdh.ac.in, amazon.in and youtube.com.
- > Choose the **first ClientHello packet** with the relevant Destination IP.



frame contain	s "amazon"					₩ 🗀 🔻 +
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Proto	Length Info	
	5898 55.830733	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS	94 Standard qu	ery response 0x051d A c.media-amazon.com /
	5900 55.831230	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS	78 Standard qu	ery 0x9004 AAAA c.media-amazon.com
	5903 55.833645	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS	302 Standard qu	ery response 0x9004 AAAA c.media-amazon.cc
	5924 55.854360	10.200.226.69	54.230.46.208	TLS	1953 Client Hell	o (SNI=m.media-amazon.com)
	5927 55.857089	10.200.226.69	54.230.46.208	TLS	1966 Client Hell	o (SNI=images-eu.ssl-images-amazon.com)
	5962 56.017230	10.200.226.69	79.125.87.14	TLS	1951 Client Hell	o (SNI=fls-eu.amazon.in)
	5986 56.059925	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS	91 Standard qu	ery 0x9e08 HTTPS images-eu.ssl-images-amaz
	5987 56.059925	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS	78 Standard qu	ery 0x06e1 HTTPS m.media-amazon.com
	5988 56.059930	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS	76 Standard qu	ery 0x25be HTTPS fls-eu.amazon.in
	5989 56.065559	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS		ery response 0x06e1 HTTPS m.media-amazon.c
	5990 56.065559	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS		ery response 0x9e08 HTTPS images-eu.ssl-im
	5991 56.065559	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS	180 Standard qu	erv response 0x25be HTTPS fls-eu.amazon.ir
> Frame 5	924: 1953 bytes on wire	(15624 bits), 1953 by	tes captured (15624	0000	8c 94 61 f3 aa c3 c8	cb 9e 08 44 45 08 00 45 00 ··a·····DE·
> Etherne	t II, Src: Intel_08:44:4	15 (c8:cb:9e:08:44:45)	, Dst: Cisco_f3:aa:		00 00 3e 3b 40 00 80	
> Interne	t Protocol Version 4, S	rc: 10.200.226.69, Dst	: 54.230.46.208			85 39 15 4d 78 b7 80 50 18G. 9 Mx
Transmi	ssion Control Protocol,	Src Port: 64771, Dst	Port: 443, Seq: 1,			03 01 07 66 01 00 07 62 03 ··R·······f··
Transpo	rt Layer Security	100				67 5d 21 f3 98 e6 63 d5 d3 ································
				0030	13 24 30 D7 uu 1u 21	01 37 u1 e6 61 u4 04 20 00 150 11:0 W
frame contain	s "woutube"					⊠ □ ·] +
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Proto	c Length Info	[53 land *) *
140.	865 50.410620	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS		any Avalas HTTDS year youtube com
						ery 0xe5c3 HTTPS www.youtube.com
	983 50.431112	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS		ery 0xe5c3 HTTPS www.youtube.com
	1037 50.447269 2428 51.738126	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	TLS		ery response 0xe5c3 HTTPS www.youtube.com CNA
			142.250.77.142			o (SNI=www.youtube.com)
	4957 53.473981	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS		ery response 0xe5c3 HTTPS www.youtube.com CNA
	12669 151.415227	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS		ery 0x890e A www.youtube.com
	12670 151.416979	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS		ery response 0x890e A www.youtube.com CNAME y
	12671 151.418954	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS		ery 0xa7a2 A youtube-ui.l.google.com
	12672 151.422599	10.250.200.3	10.200.226.69	DNS		ery response 0xa7a2 A youtube-ui.l.google.com
	12673 151.423250 12675 151.433441	10.200.226.69	10.250.200.3	DNS		ery 0xb1cb AAAA youtube-ui.l.google.com
	120/5 151.455441	10.250.200.5	10.200.226.69	DNS	195 Standard qu	ery response 0xb1cb AAAA youtube-ui.l.google.
- Enome 2	428: 1950 bytes on wire	(1500 hita) 1050 hu	tas contuned (15600	0000	9c 94 61 f 2 22 63 69	cb 9e 08 44 45 08 00 45 00 ···a······DE·
	t II, Src: Intel_08:44:4				00 00 7a 49 40 00 80	
	t Protocol Version 4, Sr					74 1a 03 2e 6e af 64 50 18 M····&t ··.n·
	ssion Control Protocol,			0030	02 00 c9 9c 00 00 16	03 01 07 63 01 00 07 5f 03 ···································
	rt Layer Security	31 C POI C. 04749, DSC	roi c. 445, 5eq. 1,		03 3a 05 4d b3 62 af	
ii alispo	TC Layer Security			0050	e9 b7 7b f0 99 04 54	71 96 df ee 00 4b 1c 1b 74 ···{···Tq ·····k
	Domain		Source IP			Destination IP
	iitdh.ac.in		10.200.226	6.60		10.195.250.62
	iitdii.ac.iii		10.200.220	0.09		10.193.230.02
	amazon.in		10.200.226	5.69		54.230.46.208
	youtube.com		10.200.226	5.69		142.250.77.142

b) For the observed packets in Q3.a), find the source and destination port numbers and fill the following table

Domain	Source Port	Destination Port
iitdh.ac.in	64836	443
amazon.in	64771	443
youtube.com	64749	443

Hint: In the filter field, type tcp.port—sourceport and press enter to observe all the traces, such as handshakes or replies between your system and the requested domain names.

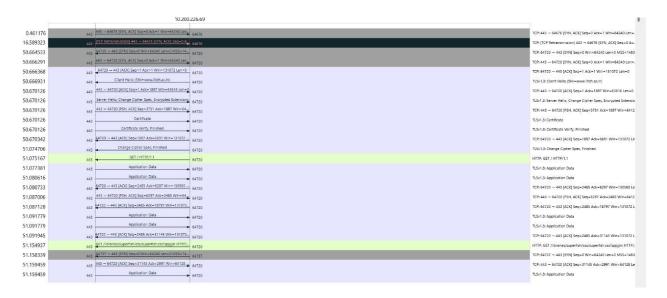
c) the time taken to complete the TCP handshake (SYN, SYNACK and ACK) for all the above-requested domain names.

tcp.port==64	4836 && ip.addr==10.195.250.62				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc L	ength Info
5	8771 63.902202	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TCP	66 64836 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=
	8773 63.904514	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 443 → 64836 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 M
	8774 63.904557	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TCP	54 64836 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131072 Len=0
	8775 63.905334	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TLS	1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in)
tcp.port==6	4771 && ip.addr==54.230.46.208				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Proto: L	ength Info
170	5894 55.829172	10.200.226.69	54.230.46.208	TCP	66 64771 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=
	5921 55.853269	54.230.46.208	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 443 → 64771 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 M
	5922 55.853337	10.200.226.69	54.230.46.208	TCP	54 64771 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131072 Len=0
	5924 55.854360	10.200.226.69	54.230.46.208	TLS	1953 Client Hello (SNI=m.media-amazon.com)
tcp.port==64	4749 && ip.addr==142.250.77.142				<u> </u>
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc L	ength Info
E	2311 51.710367	10.200.226.69	142.250.77.142	TCP	66 64749 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=
	2426 51.737426	142.250.77.142	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 443 → 64749 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 M
	2427 51.737499	10.200.226.69	142.250.77.142	TCP	54 64749 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131072 Len=0
	2428 51.738126	10.200.226.69	142.250.77.142	TLS	1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.youtube.com)

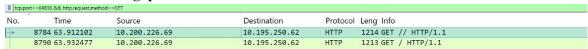
Domain	First SYN Timestamp (T_syn)	Final ACK Timestamp (T_ack)	TCP Handshake Time=T_ack-Tsyn
iitdh.ac.in 63.902202		63.904557	0.002355
amazon.in 55.829172		55.853337	0.024165
youtube.com 51.710367		51.737499	0.027132

d) Use the filter: tcp.port==DEST_PORT inside the display filter of the Wireshark, where DEST_PORT is the port number for the iitdh.ac.in domain. Now goto Statistics->Flow Graph and observe the entire communication between your system and the iitdh.ac.in server. Take a screenshot and add it into your answer.

lo.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoc	Length Info
	36 0.461176	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 443 → 64676 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MS
	462 16.589323	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 [TCP Retransmission] 443 → 64676 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack
	1275 50.664533	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TCP	66 64720 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=2
	1281 50.666291	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	66 443 → 64720 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MS
	1284 50.666368	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TCP	54 64720 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131072 Len=0
	1287 50.666931	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TLS	1950 Client Hello (SNI=www.iitdh.ac.in)
	1288 50.670126	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	54 443 → 64720 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1897 Win=63616 Len=0
	1289 50.670126	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TLS	3804 Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Extension
	1290 50.670126	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TCP	400 443 → 64720 [PSH, ACK] Seq=3751 Ack=1897 Win=64128 L€
	1292 50.670126	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TLS	1304 Certificate
	1293 50.670126	10.195.250.62	10.200.226.69	TLS	398 Certificate Verify, Finished
	1294 50.670342	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	TCP	54 64720 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1897 Ack=5691 Win=131072 Len=0
Enamo A	1916: 54 bytes on wire (422 hits) E4 hytos ca	entuned (432 hits) o	0000 80	c 94 61 f3 aa c3 c8 cb 9e 08 44 45 08 00 45 00 a····· ··· ·· DE
	et II, Src: Intel_08:44:				[2]
ctilerile		rc: 10.200.226.69, Dst			a 3e fc fa 01 bb 9f 9a d6 23 02 29 fd 79 50 10 ->#



4. In the request trace for the domain name "iitdh.ac.in", look for the first HTTP packet and answer the following questions:



a) What is the HTTP request type

Look for the HTTP method in the packet details under Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Common request types are GET, POST, etc...

Here, the HTTP request type is **GET**

b) What is the version of the HTTP?

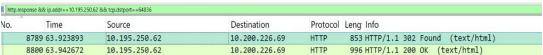
The HTTP version appears at the end of the request line, right after the method and the resource path.

GET/HTTP/1.1

In this, the HTTP version is HTTP/1.1. It could also be HTTP/2 in some cases, depending on the server.

c) What is the response status code for the above GET request packet?

Here, the response status code is 200, meaning the server successfully responded to the **GET** request.



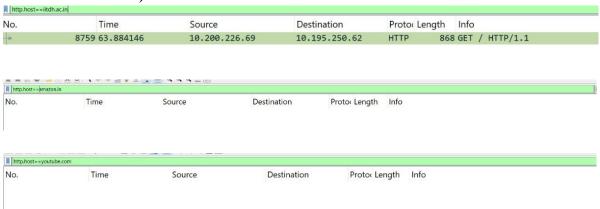
d) What is the time taken to receive the response (200 OK) for the above GET request packet? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull down menu, then select Time Display

Format, then select Time-of-day.)

Identify the Time column for the GET request (8784th packet)=63.912102 corresponding 200 OK response (8800th packet)=63.942672

Subtract the time of the request from the response =(63.942672-63.912102)= 0.030570

e) Does the IP address of the domains you visited above same as you get their result using the command host iitdh.ac.in (change the domain in this command and check for other domains).

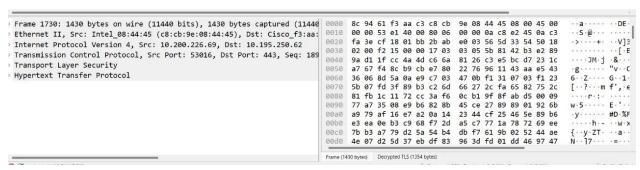


Yes, the IP address when **http.host==iitdh.ac.in** is the same as the IP address we got from the above commands which is 10.195.250.62 but for other domains.

We won't get any result with the filters **http.host==amazon.in** and **http.host==youtube.com** because both sites exclusively use HTTPS (HTTP over TLS) for secure communication. When HTTPS is used, the HTTP headers, including host, are encrypted and cannot be directly observed unless decrypted.

5. Execute the above steps on Google Chrome, Safari or any other browsers also, check whether you will be able to see http protocol. Write down your analysis with screenshots.

in incipation in	non-tage.iii			[GI III.]
Vo.	Time	Source	Destination	Proto: Length Info
>	1730 36.379983	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	HTTP 1430 GET / HTTP/1.1
	3016 60.790656	10.200.226.69	10.195.250.62	HTTP 2370 POST /visitors/_track?action_name=Indian%20Institute%20of

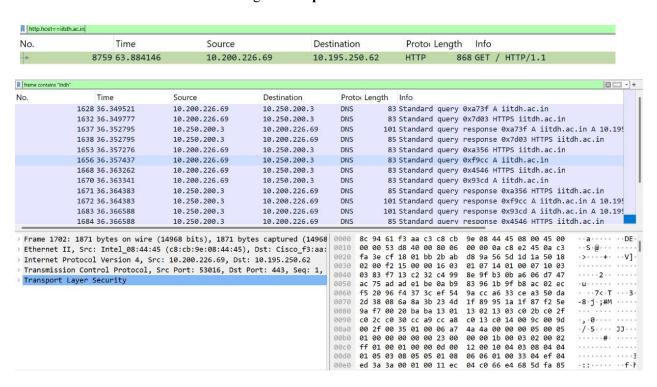


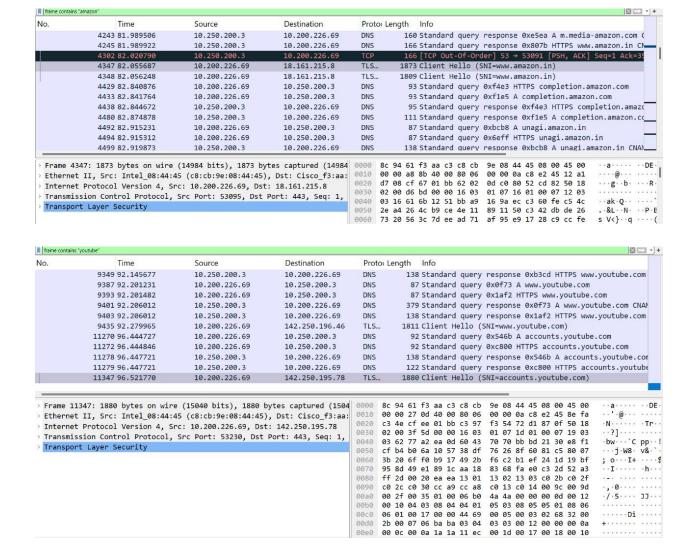
iitdh.ac.in:

- o In Google Chrome:
 - No HTTP traffic visible due to HTTPS encryption.
 - After TLS decryption (using SSLKEYLOGFILE), HTTP traffic becomes visible when filtering with http.host == "iitdh.ac.in".

o In Mozilla Firefox:

- Occasionally, plaintext HTTP (e.g., GET requests) is visible without decryption, likely due to how Firefox handles initial requests.
- Without TLS decryption (using SSLKEYLOGFILE), HTTP traffic becomes visible when filtering with http.host == "iitdh.ac.in".





Summary from Screenshots-

Amazon and YouTube (amazon.in, youtube.com):

- o Both exclusively use HTTP/2 or HTTP/3, where all traffic is encrypted.
- Even with decryption, HTTP traffic is not visible as these protocols do not expose plaintext HTTP headers.

Key Browser Comparison:

- o Chrome requires decryption to reveal HTTP traffic for iitdh.ac.in.
- Firefox might show plaintext HTTP for some sites without decryption but behaves similarly to Chrome for Amazon and YouTube.

Conclusion:

o HTTPS or modern protocols like HTTP/2/3 prevent direct visibility of HTTP traffic, emphasizing improved security and performance.