

Computer Networks Lab Report – Assignment 5

TITLE

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Class – BCSE 3rd year

Group – A3

Assignment Number – 5

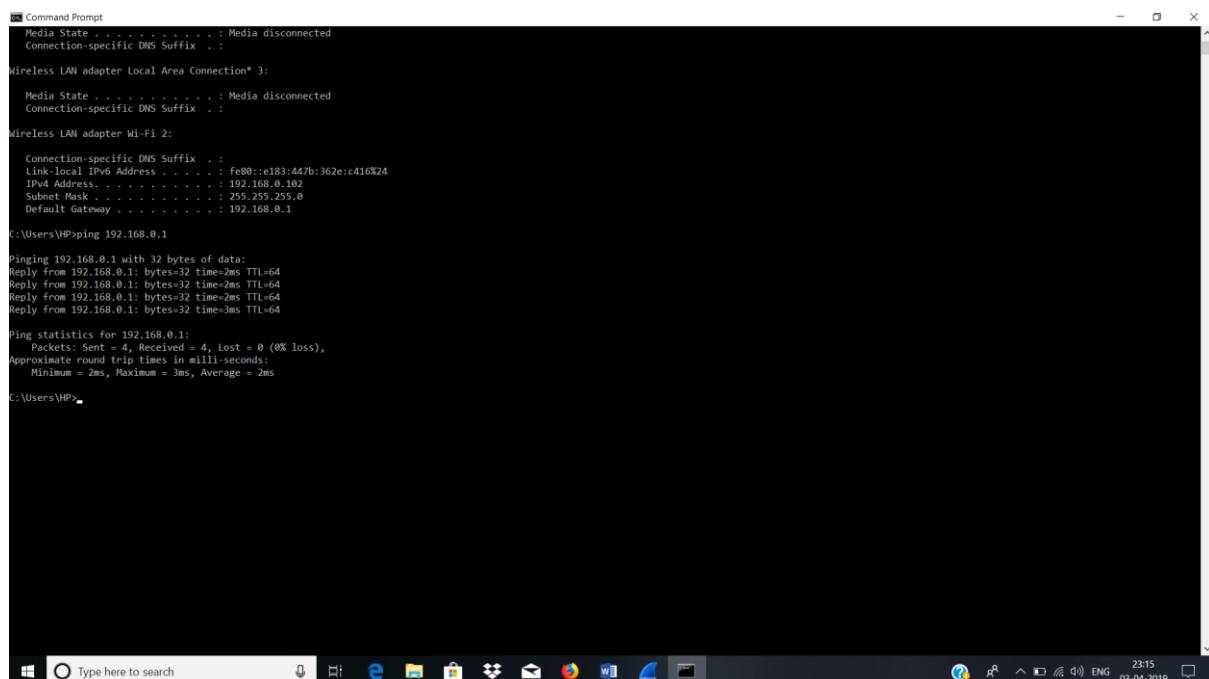
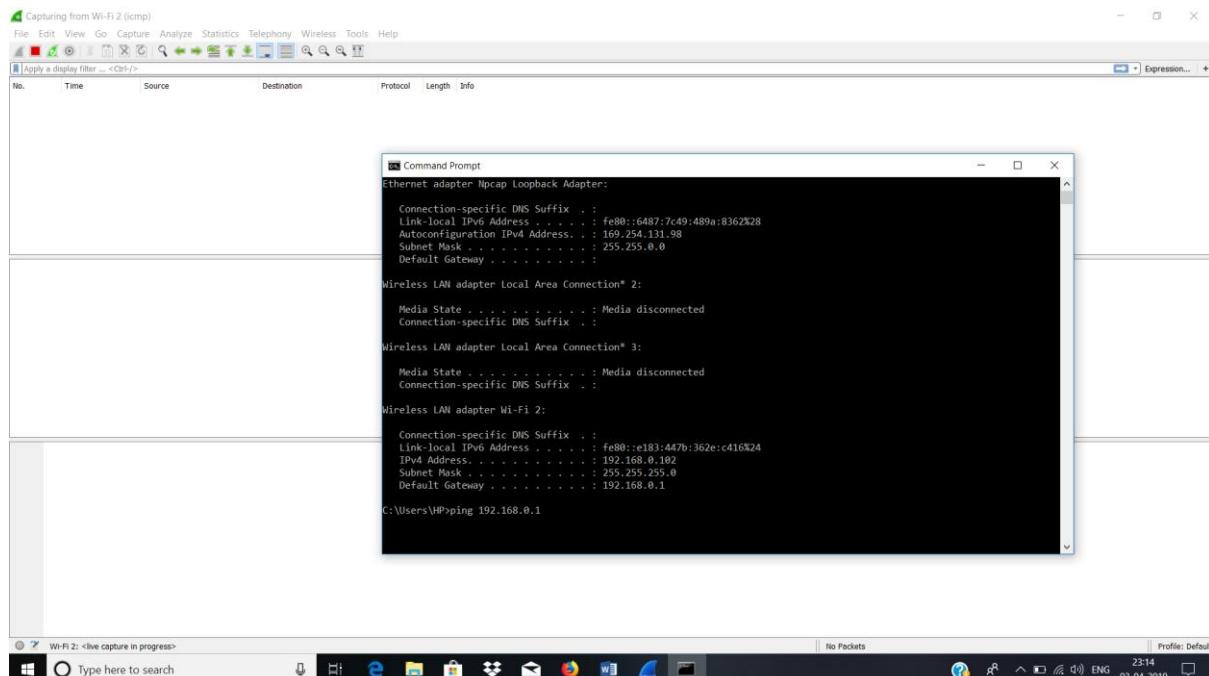
Problem Statement – Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark.

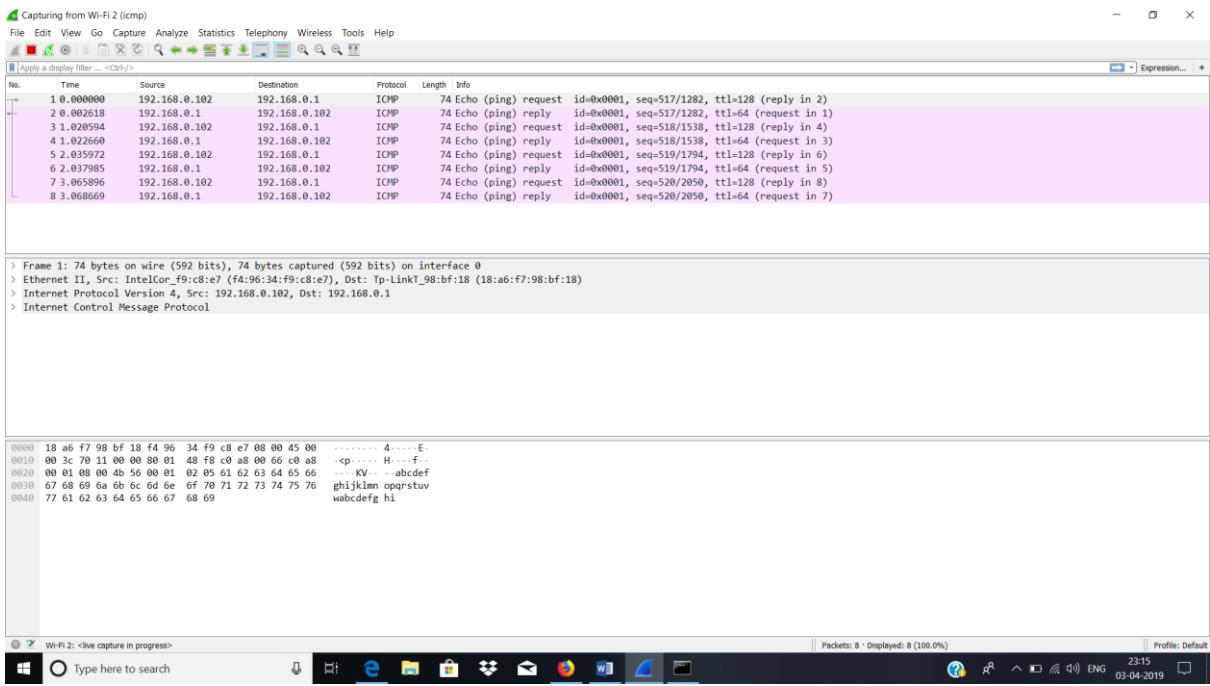
Overview:

Wireshark is an open source cross-platform packet capture and analysis tool, with versions for Windows and Linux. The GUI window gives a detailed breakdown of the network protocol stack for each packet, colorizing packet details based on protocol, as well as having functionality to filter and search the traffic, and pick out TCP streams. Wireshark can also save packet data to files for offline analysis and export/import packet captures to/from other tools. Statistics can also be generated for packet capture files.

Submission date – 01/04/2019

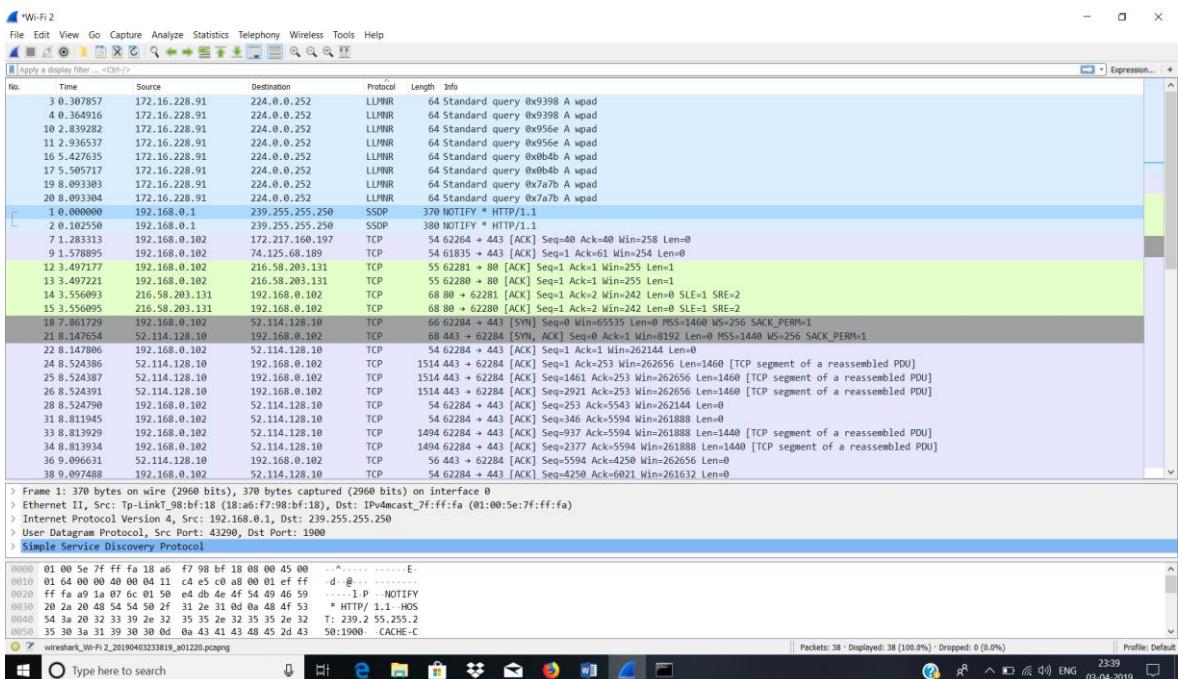
Q 1: Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighbouring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.

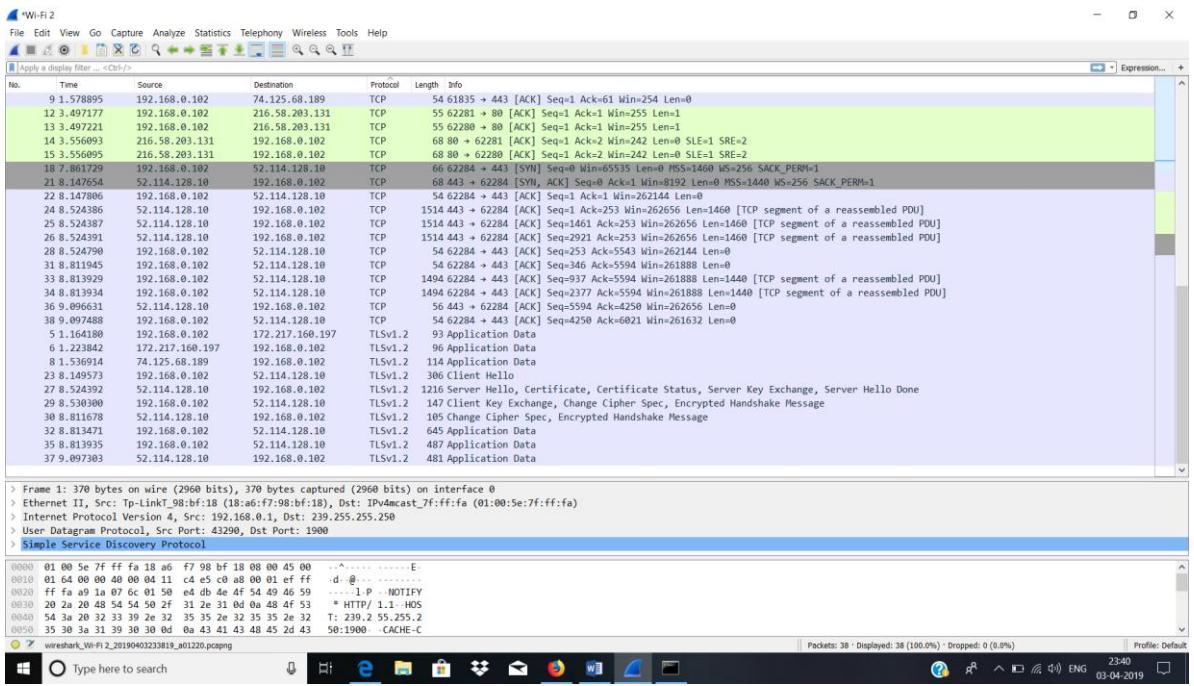




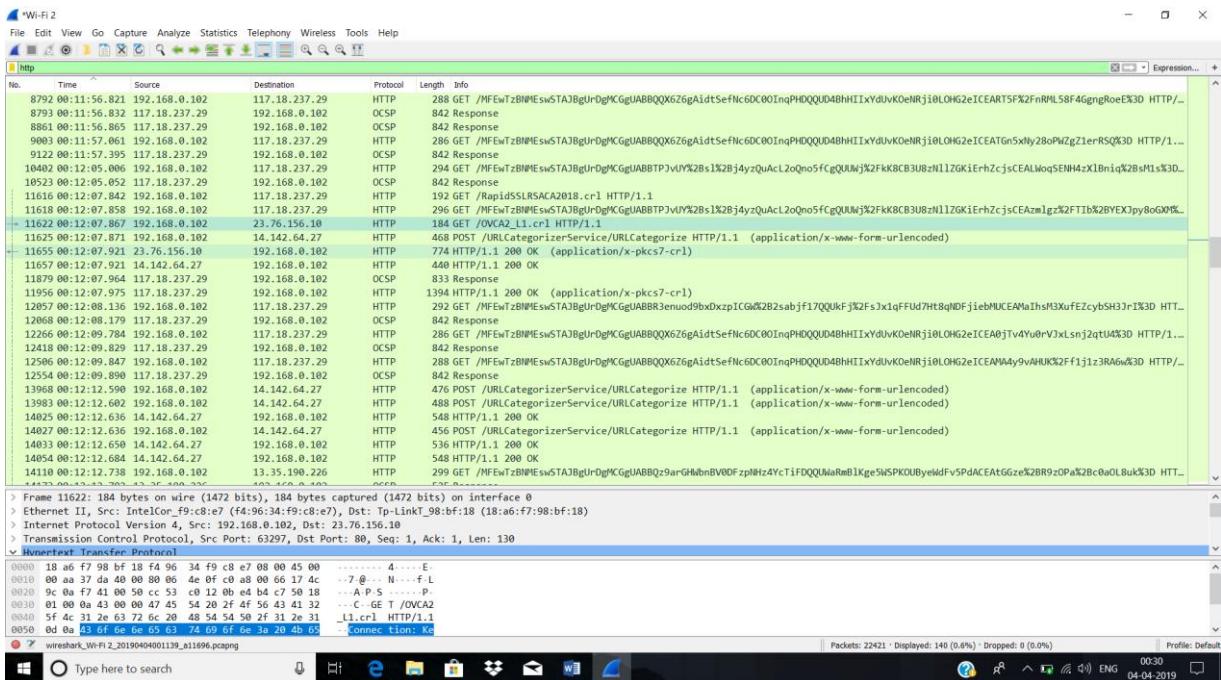
Q 2: Generate some web traffic and

- a) find the list the different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window of Wireshark.



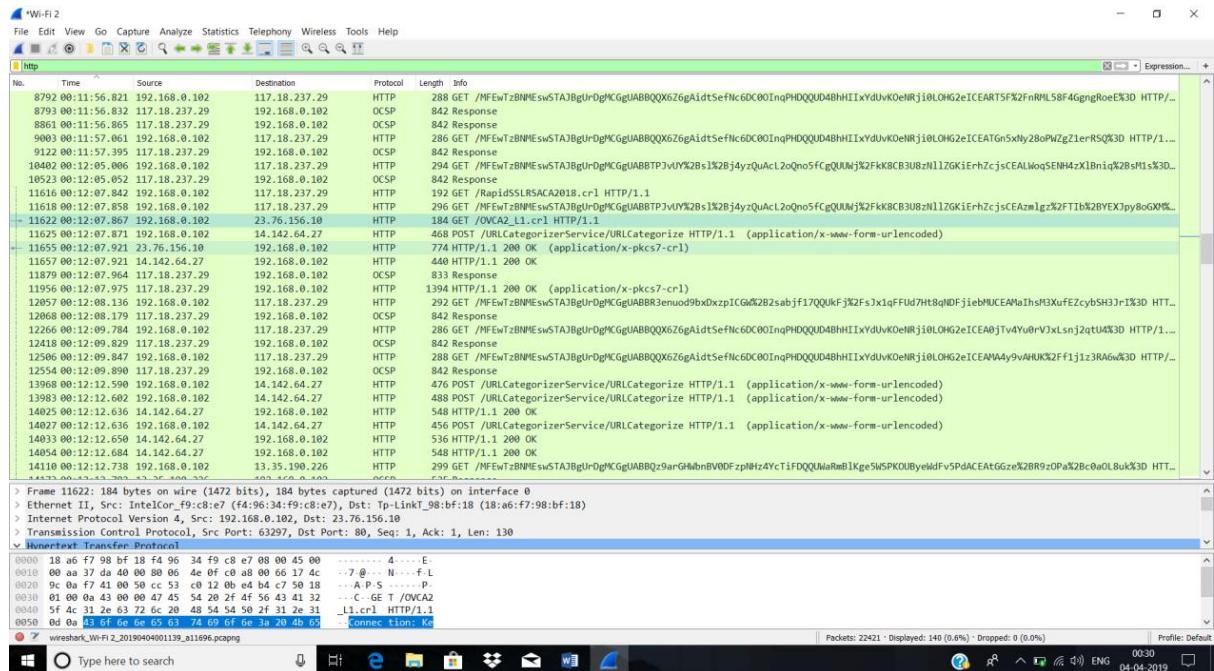


b) How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull down menu, then select Time Display Format, then select Time-of-day.



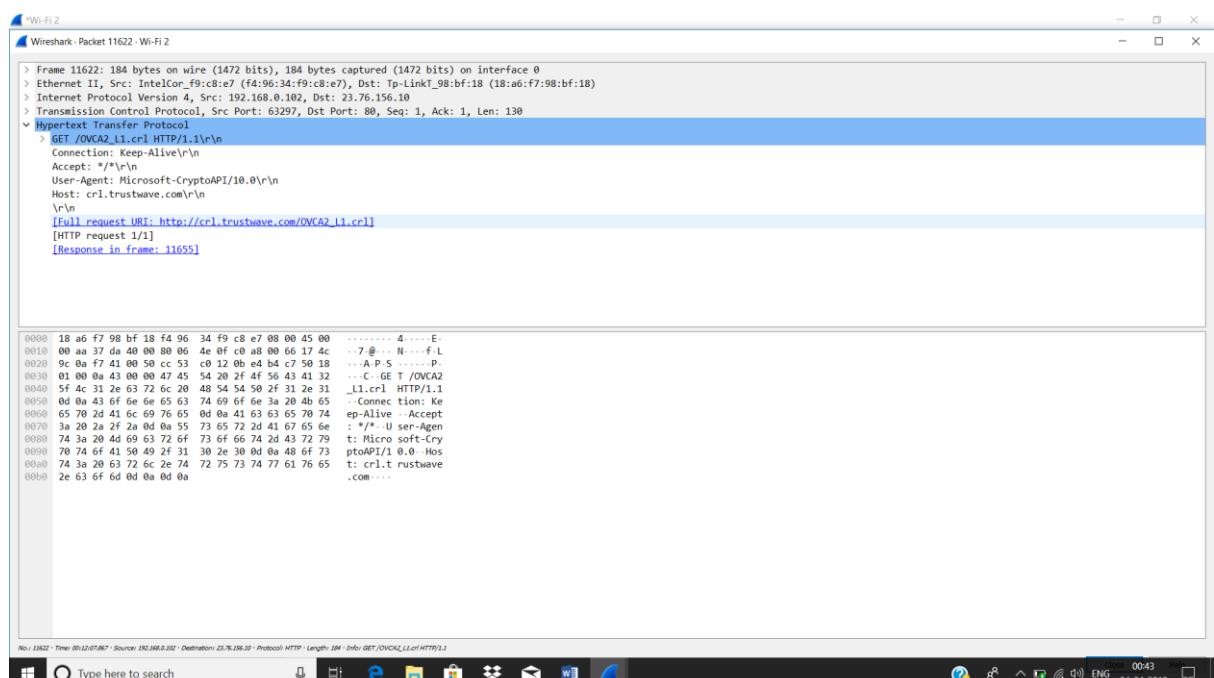
As shown in the screen shot above the GET(11622) was sent at 12 hrs 07 min 867 milliseconds and the reply OK(11655) was received at 12 hrs 07 min 921 milliseconds. The delay was thus 54 milliseconds

- c) What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?

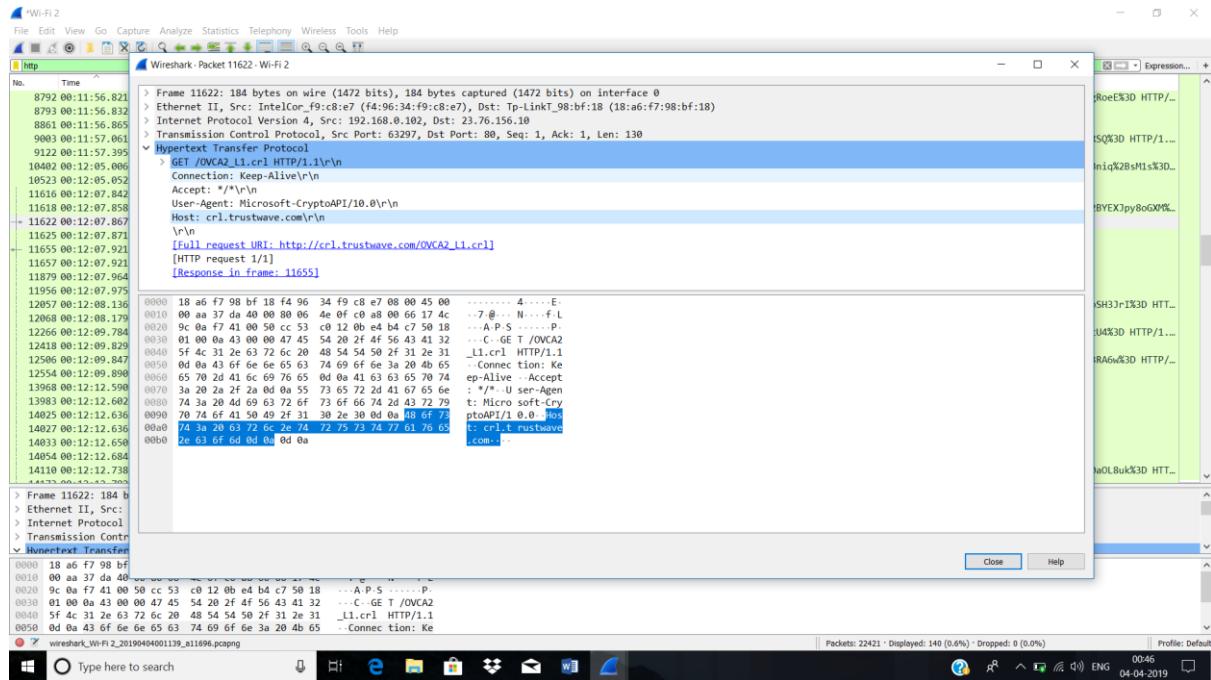


As shown in the screen shot above the IP address of the website is 23.76.156.10 the IP address of my laptop is 192.168.0.102 .

- d) Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.

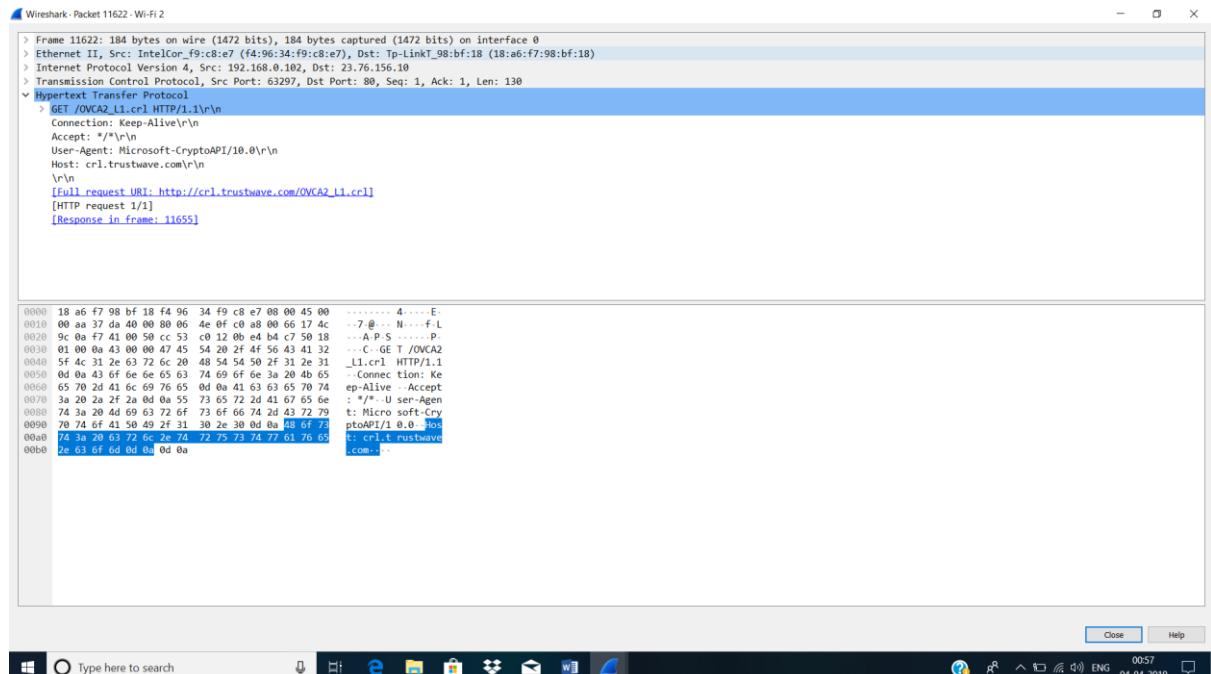


- e) Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.



As shown in above screen shot the Host is : `crl.trustwave.com\r\n`.

Problem 3: Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.



The Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel are:

```
0000  18 a6 f7 98 bf 18 f4 96 34 f9 c8 e7 08 00 45 00 .....4.....E.  
0010  00 aa 37 da 40 00 80 06 4e 0f c0 a8 00 66 17 4c ..7.@...N....f.L  
0020  9c 0a f7 41 00 50 cc 53 c0 12 0b e4 b4 c7 50 18 ...A.P.S.....P.  
0030  01 00 0a 43 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 4f 56 43 41 32 ...C..GET /OVCA2  
0040  5f 4c 31 2e 63 72 6c 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 _L1.crl HTTP/1.1  
0050  0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 4b 65 ..Connection: Ke  
0060  65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 ep-Alive..Accept  
0070  3a 20 2a 2f 2a 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e : /*..User-Agen  
0080  74 3a 20 4d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 2d 43 72 79 t: Microsoft-Cry  
0090  70 74 6f 41 50 49 2f 31 30 2e 30 0d 0a 48 6f 73 ptoAPI/10.0..Hos  
00a0  74 3a 20 63 72 6c 2e 74 72 75 73 74 77 61 76 65 t: crl.trustwave  
00b0  2e 63 6f 6d 0d 0a 0d 0a .com....
```

Q 4: Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.

The 1st four bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel are: **48 6f 73 74**.

Problem 5: Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols. Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button. Click on follow.

HTTP:

The figure shows a screenshot of the Wi-Fi 2 Network Monitor application. The main window displays a list of network traffic captures. A specific capture is selected, showing detailed information about the selected frame. The selected frame is frame 11622, which is a 184 byte wire length and 184 bytes captured. It is a POST request to the URLCategorizerService/URLCategorize endpoint. The destination IP is 192.168.0.102 and the source IP is 192.168.0.102. The protocol is HTTP/1.1. The request body contains the following JSON payload:

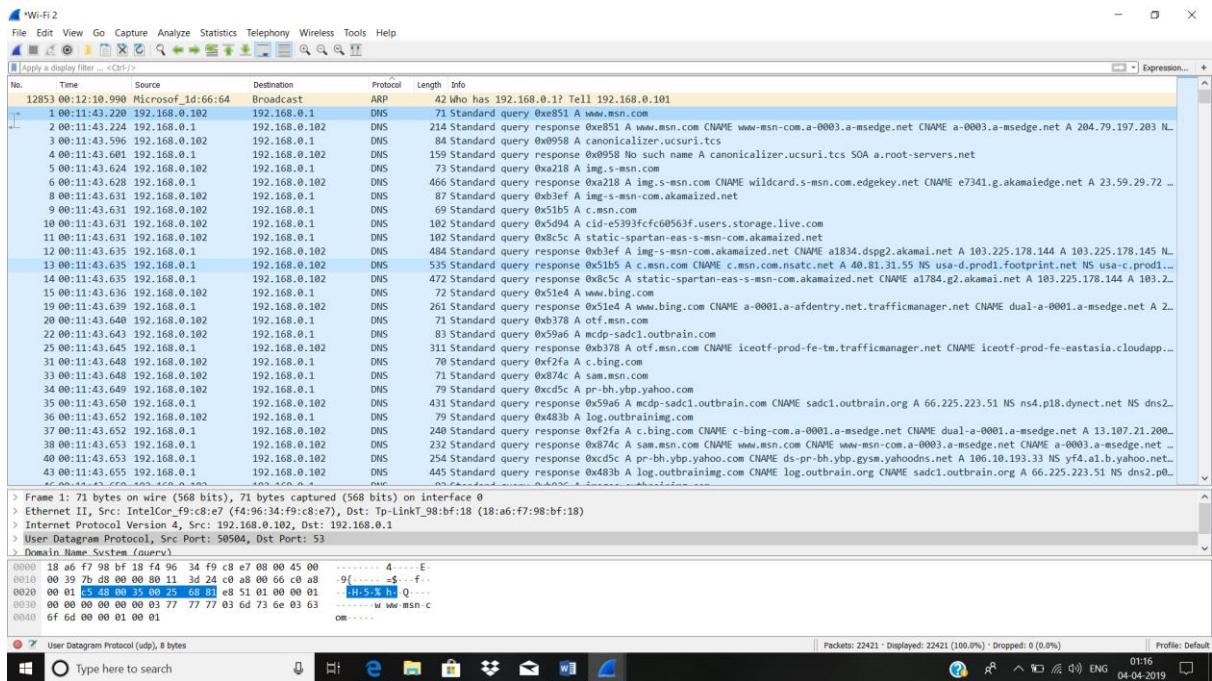
```
{ "Time": "05:08:11:43.725", "Source": "192.168.0.102", "Destination": "192.142.64.27", "Protocol": "HTTP", "Length": 488, "Info": "POST /URLCategorizerService/URLCategorize HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlencoded)"}
```

The request body is as follows:

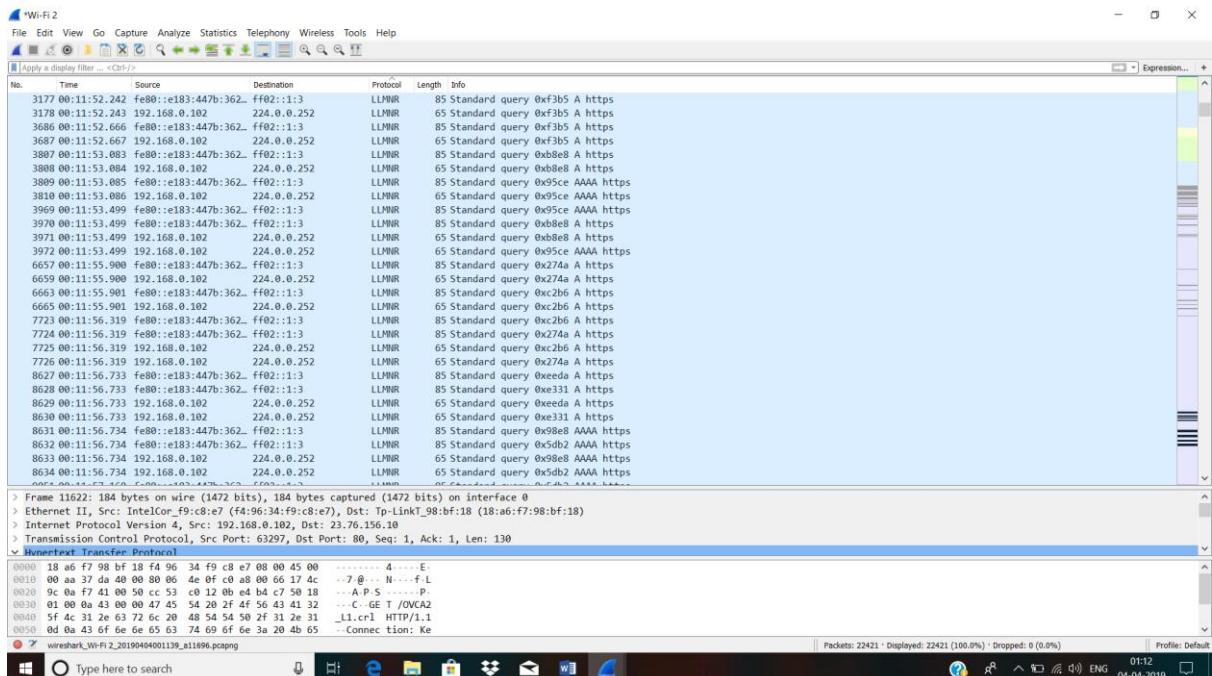
```
{"Category": "Business", "URL": "http://www.google.com", "Type": "Search", "PageRank": 10, "PageContent": "Google search results for 'query'"}.
```

TCP:

ARP & DNS:



LLMNR:



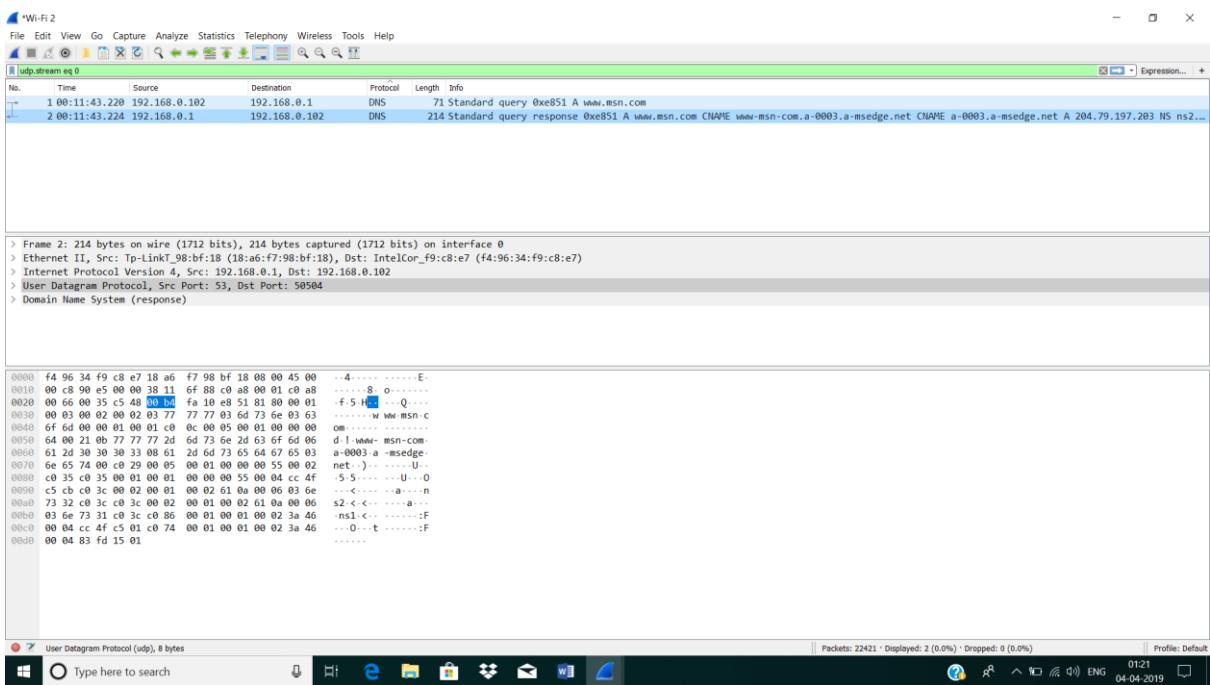
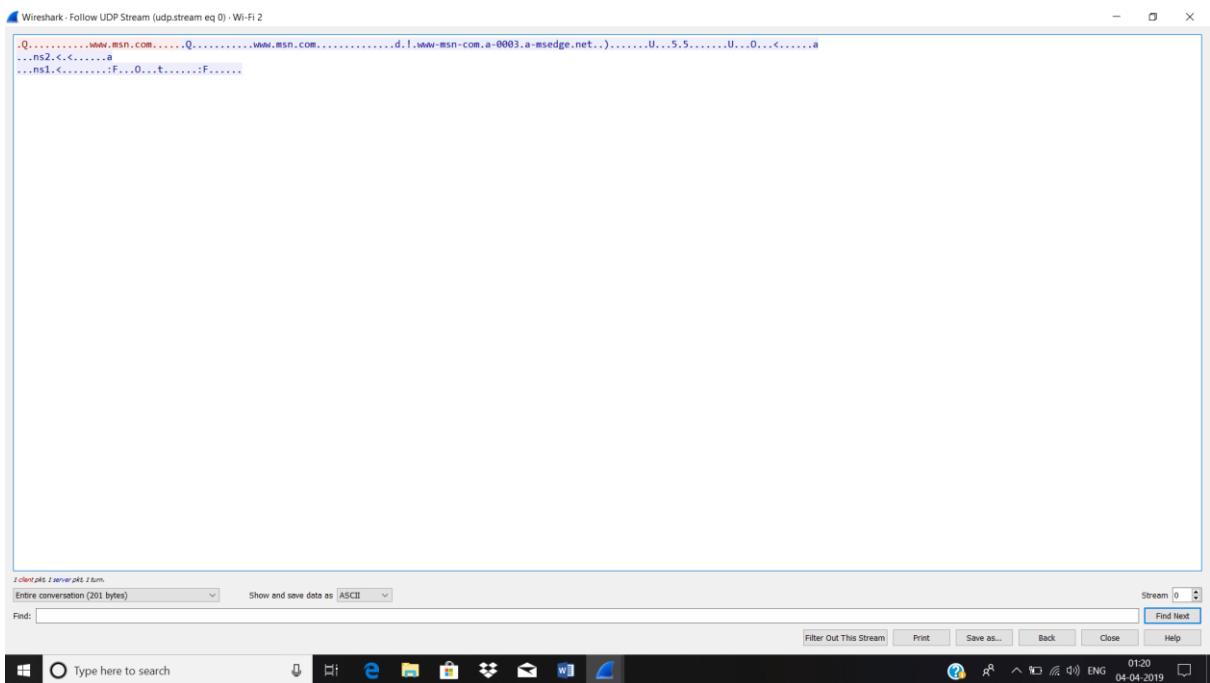
NBNS & OCSP:

This screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic. The packet list pane displays several NBNS (NetBIOS Name Query) requests and responses, primarily between 192.168.0.102 and 192.168.0.102. There are also OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol) requests and responses, mostly from 192.168.0.102 to 192.168.0.102. The details pane shows the structure of the captured frames, and the bytes pane shows the raw binary data.

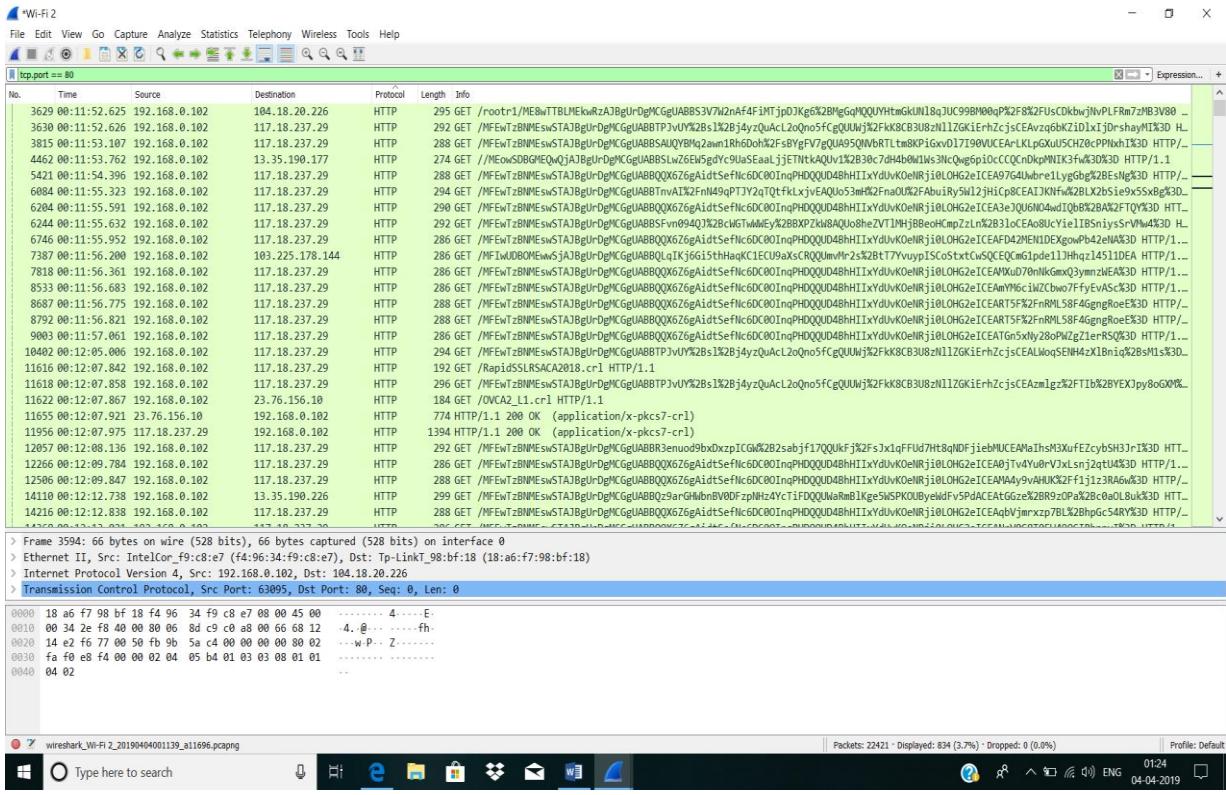
TLSv1.2:

This screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a TLSv1.2 handshake and subsequent encrypted traffic. The packet list pane shows the initial Client Hello, Server Hello, and Certificate exchange messages, followed by many encrypted Handshake and Change Cipher Spec messages. The details pane shows the message structures, and the bytes pane shows the raw binary data. The status bar indicates the capture is at 100% completion.

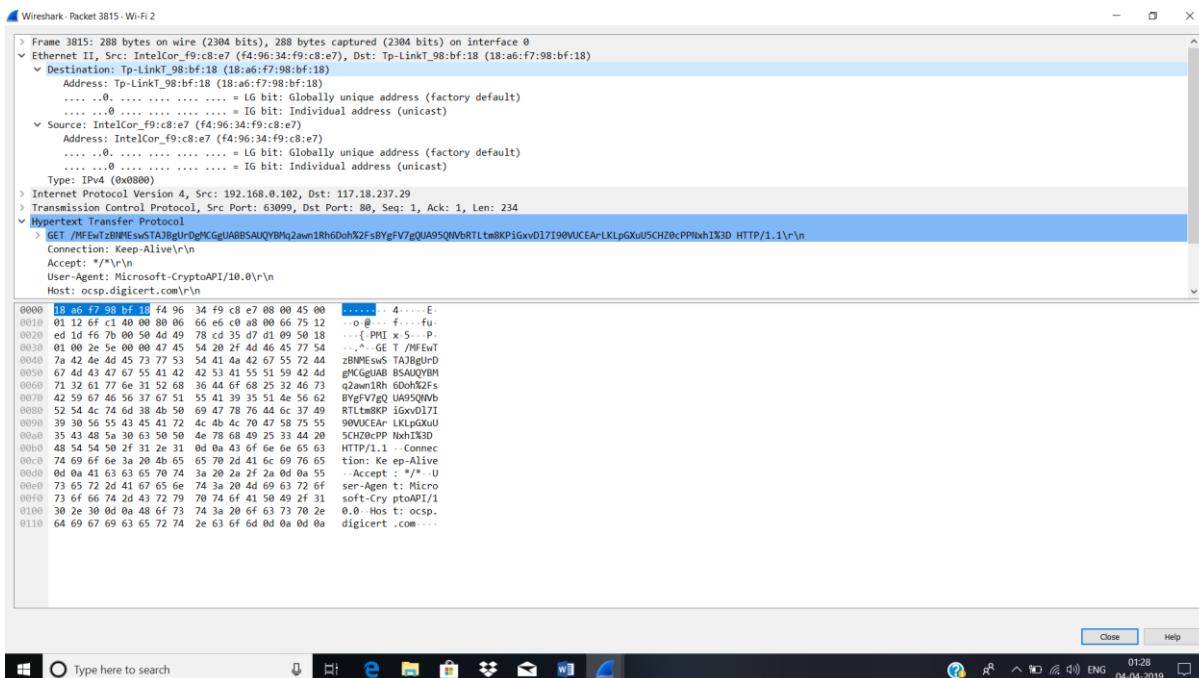
I'm selecting a packet having DNS protocol. On selecting follow (UDP stream) on this packet we get following result:



Q 6: Search through your capture, and find an HTTP packet coming back from the server (TCP Source Port == 80). Expand the Ethernet layer in the Packet Details Panel.



On expanding Ethernet layer of a packet(3815) in Packet Details Panel following is the result:



Q 7: What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

Manufacturers of my PC's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

IntelCor_f9:c8:e7 (f4:96:34:f9:c8:e7)

Manufacturers of myserver's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

Tp-LinkT_98:bf:18 (18:a6:f7:98:bf:18)

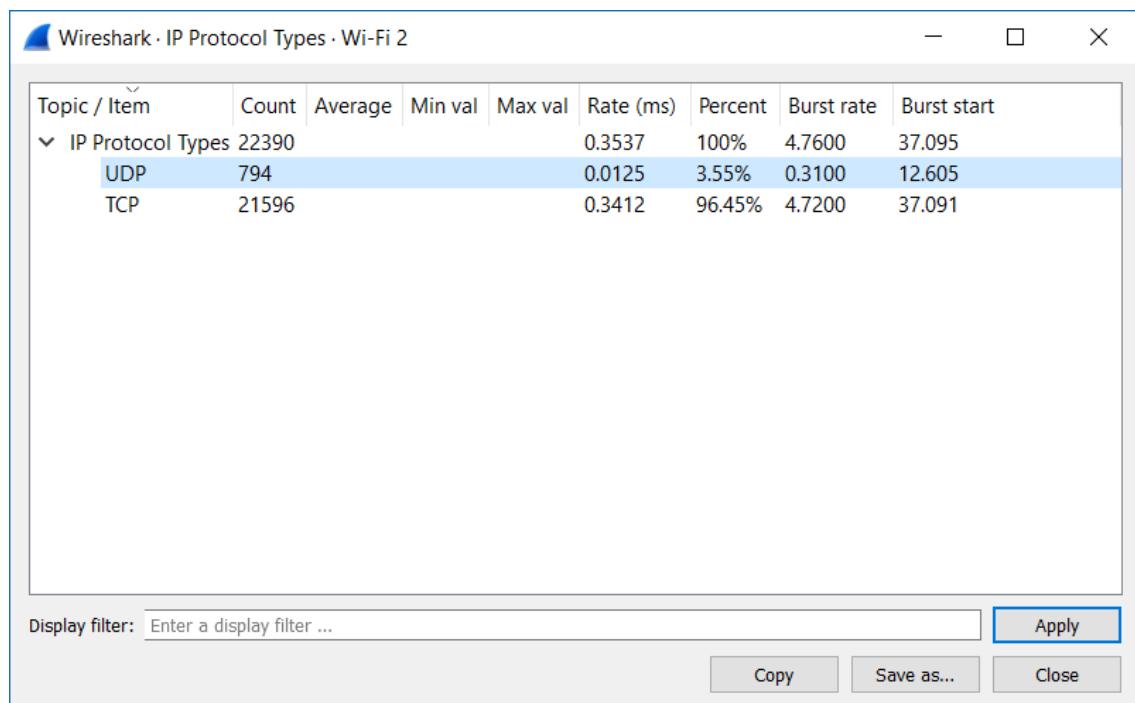
Q 8: What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICs Manufacturers OUIs?

For PC's manufacturers: **f4:96:34:f9:c8:e7**

For server's manufacturers: **18:a6:f7:98:bf:18**

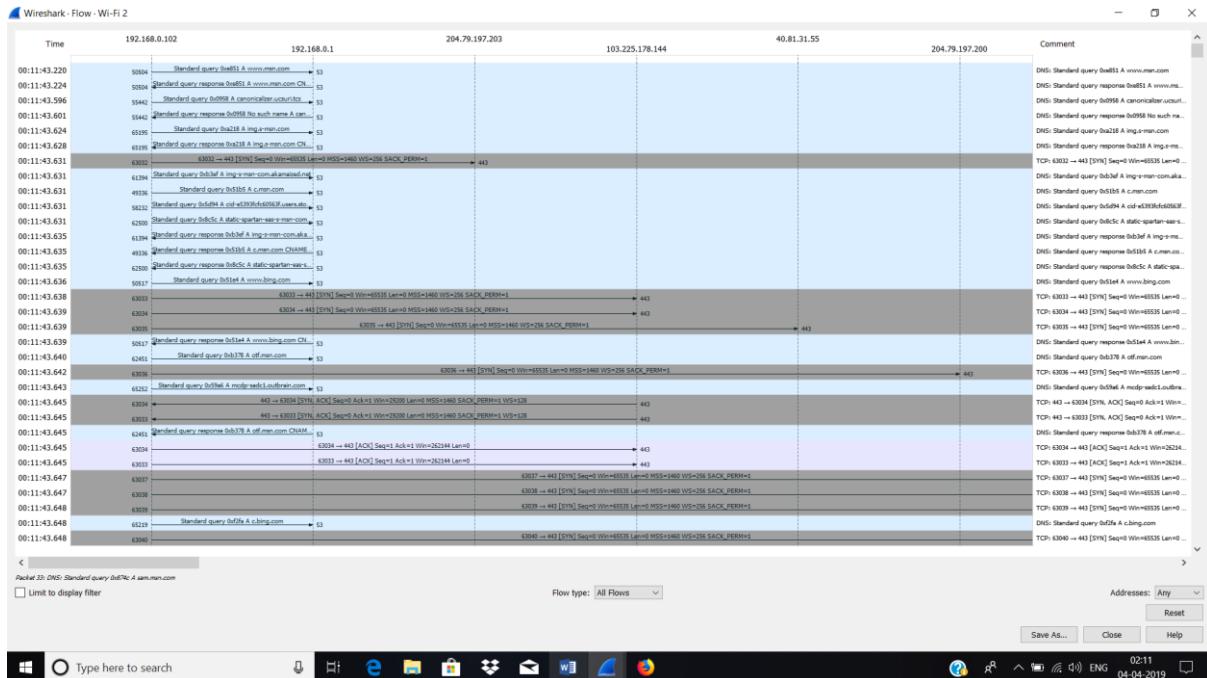
Q 9: Find the following statistics:

- What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?
- What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?



Q 10: Find the traffic flow Select the Statistics->Flow Graph menu option. Choose General Flow and Network Source options, and click the OK button.

For general flow:



For TCP flow:

