

**CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**



Submitted By: Sandeep Kumar		Submitted To: Renuka Ratten Maa'm	
Subject Name	WEB AND MOBILE SECURITY LAB		
Subject Code	20CSP-338		
Branch	CSE		
Semester	5th		

LAB INDEX

NAME: Lipakshi
UID: 20BCS5082
SECTION: 20BCS WM_607-B

SUBJECT NAME: Web and Mobile Security Lab
SUBJECT CODE: 20CSP-338

EXPERIMENT NO. 1

- **Aim:**

Identity Http packet on Wireshark.

- **Objective:**

To analyze Http traffic

- **Software/Hardware Requirements:**

Windows 7 & above version.

- **Tools to be used:**

1. Wireshark Packet Sniffer and Packet Capture Library
2. Microsoft Word.
3. Win Zip as necessary

- **Introduction:**

Wireshark is a software tool used to monitor the network traffic through a network interface. It is the most widely used network monitoring tool today. Wireshark is loved equally by system administrators, network engineers, network enthusiasts, network security professionals and black hat hackers. The extent of its popularity is such, that experience with Wireshark is considered as a valuable/essential trait in a computer network in related professional.

There are many reasons why Wireshark is so popular:

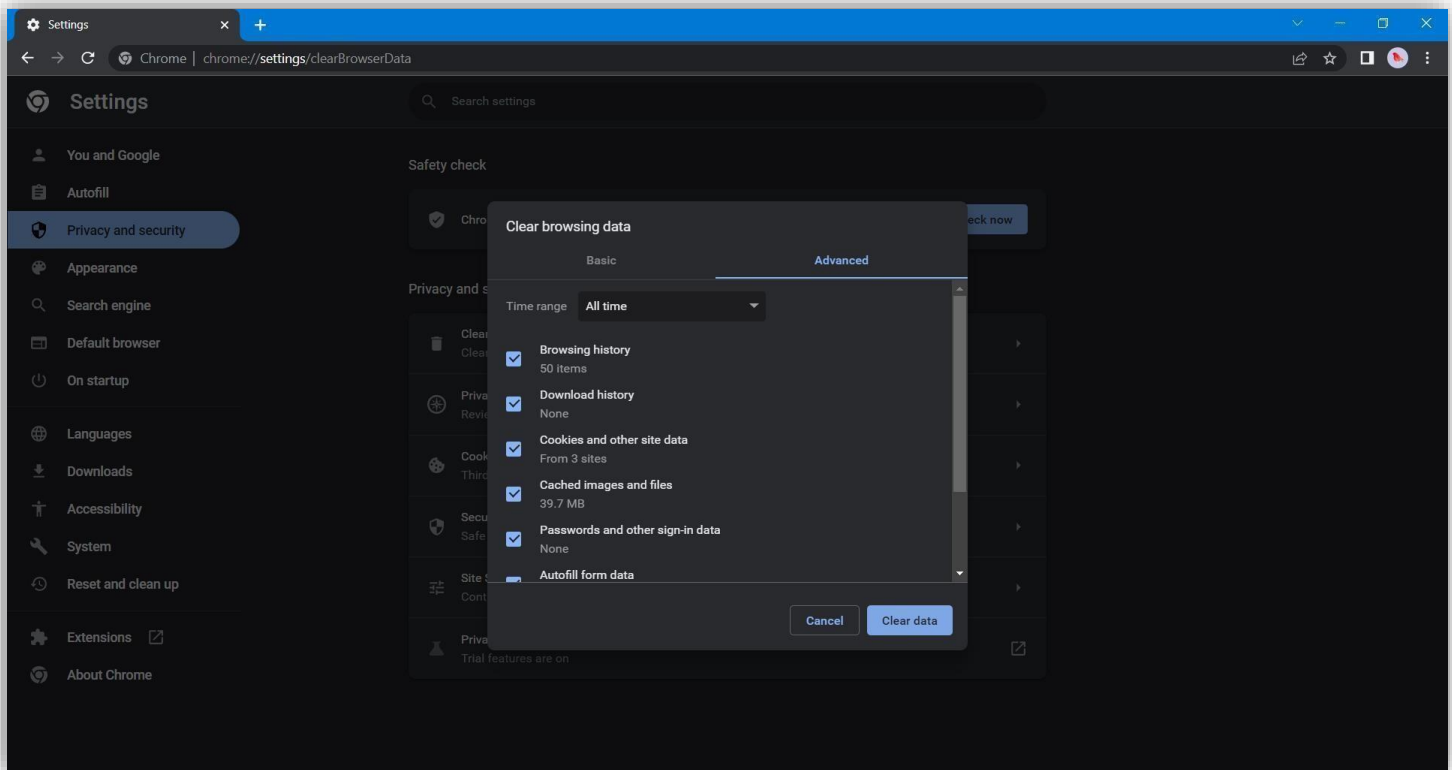
1. It has a great GUI as well as a conventional CLI (T Shark).
2. It offers network monitoring on almost all types of network standards (ethernet, wlan, Bluetooth etc)
3. It is open-source with a large community of backers and developers.
4. All the necessary components for monitoring, analyzing and documenting the network traffic are present. It is free to use.

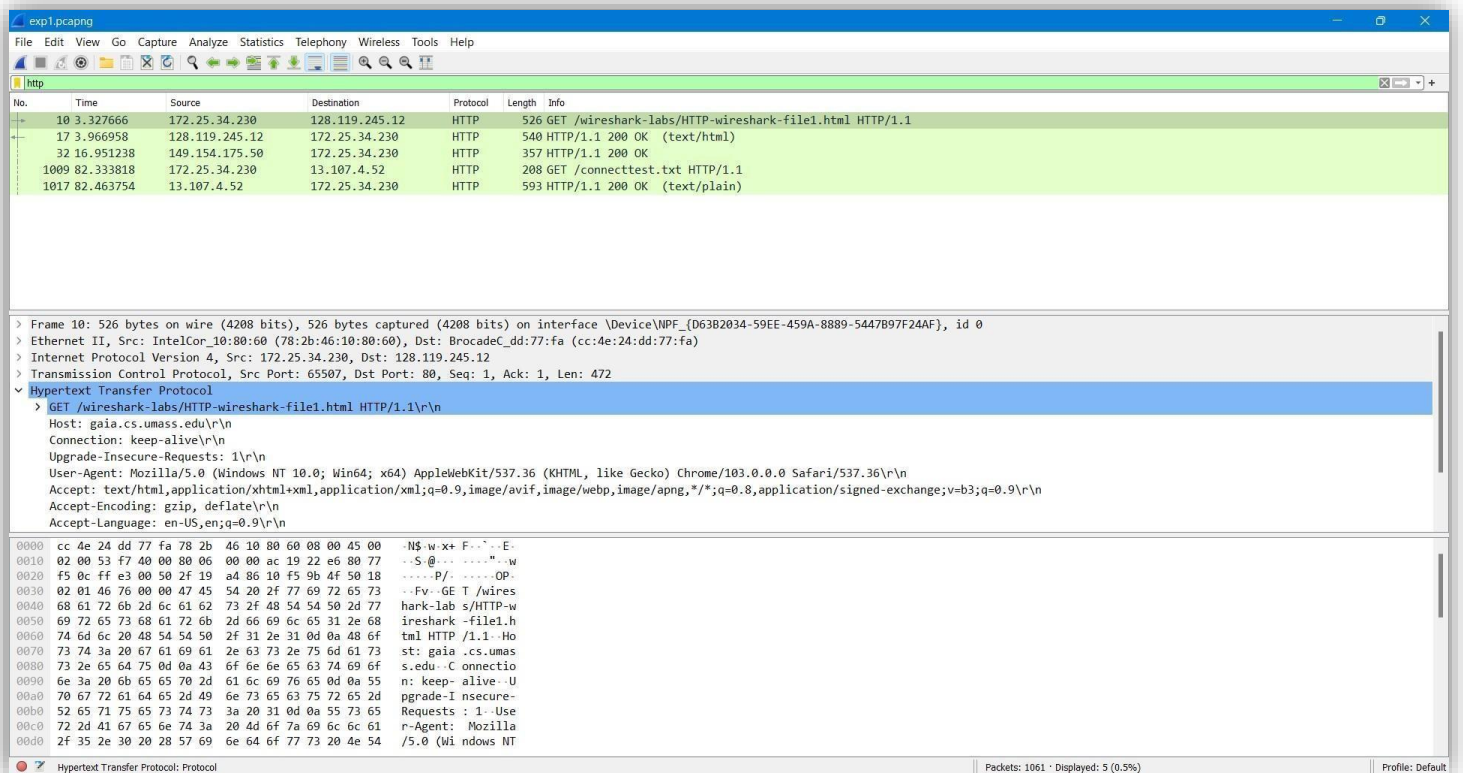
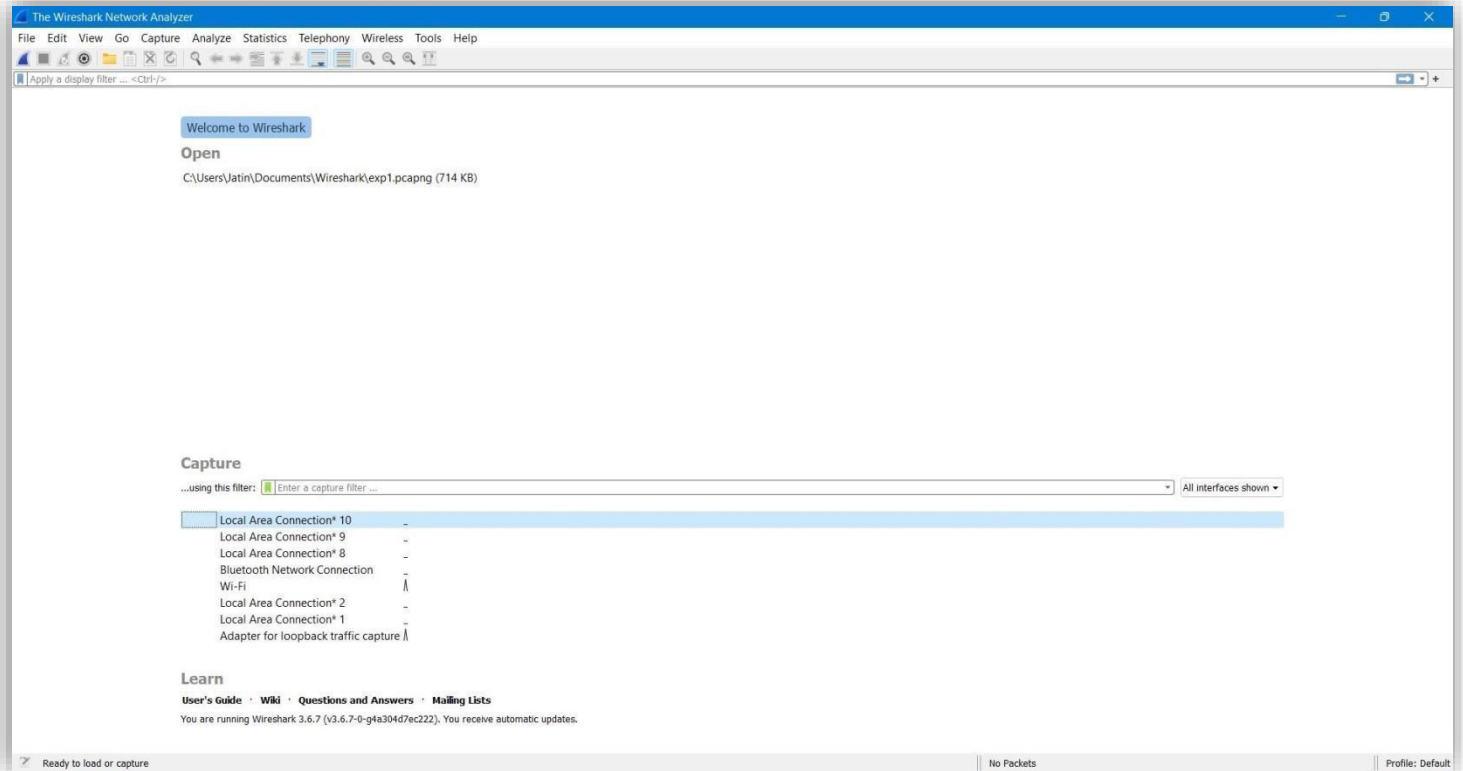
- **Steps/Method/Coding:**

1. Install Wireshark.
2. Open your Internet browser.
3. Clear your browser cache.
4. Open Wireshark
5. Click on "Capture > Interfaces". A pop-up window will display.
6. You'll want to capture traffic that goes through your ethernet driver. Click on the Start button to capture traffic via this interface.
7. Visit the URL that you wanted to capture the traffic from.

8. Go back to your Wireshark screen and press Ctrl + E to stop capturing.
9. After the traffic capture is stopped, please save the captured traffic into a *.pcap format file and attach it to your support ticket.

• **OUTPUT:**





The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled 'exp1.pcapng'. The packet list pane displays five packets, with packet 32 selected. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet, which is an HTTP 200 OK response. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10	3.327666	172.25.34.230	128.119.245.12	HTTP	526	GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
17	3.966958	128.119.245.12	172.25.34.230	HTTP	540	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
32	16.951238	149.154.175.50	172.25.34.230	HTTP	357	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
1009	82.333818	172.25.34.230	13.107.4.52	HTTP	208	GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
1017	82.463754	13.107.4.52	172.25.34.230	HTTP	593	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)

Frame 32: 357 bytes on wire (2856 bits), 357 bytes captured (2856 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{D63B2034-59EE-459A-8889-5447B97F24AF}, id 0
 Ethernet II, Src: BrocadeC_dd:77:fa (cc:4e:24:dd:77:fa), Dst: IntelCor_10:80:60 (78:2b:46:10:80:60)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 149.154.175.50, Dst: 172.25.34.230
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 65451, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 303

Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
 [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n]
 Response Version: HTTP/1.1
 Status Code: 200
 [Status Code Description: OK]
 Response Phrase: OK
 Connection: keep-alive\r\n
 Content-type: application/octet-stream\r\n

0000 78 2b 46 10 80 60 cc 4e 24 dd 77 fa 08 00 45 00 x+F...N \$-w...E-
 0010 01 57 21 b0 40 00 30 06 14 25 95 9a af 32 ac 19 -W!@00 %...2..
 0020 22 e6 00 50 ff ab 35 5a 1e a7 dc f3 a1 02 50 18 "...P...SZ....P..
 0030 00 f5 36 97 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32 --6...HT TP/1.1 2
 0040 30 30 20 4f 4b 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 00 OK..C connectio
 0050 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 43 n: keep-alive..C
 0060 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 74 79 70 65 3a 20 61 70 70 ontent-t ype: app
 0070 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 6f 63 74 65 74 2d 73 lication /octet-s
 0080 74 72 65 61 6d 0d 0a 50 72 61 67 6d 61 3a 20 6e tream..P ragma: n
 0090 6f 2d 63 61 63 68 65 0d 0a 43 61 63 68 65 2d 63 o-cache: ..Cache-c
 00a0 6f 6e 74 72 6f 6c 3a 20 6e 6f 2d 73 74 6f 72 65 ontrol: no-store
 00b0 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 6c 65 6e 67 74 68 --Conten t-length
 00c0 3a 20 31 35 36 0d 0a 0d 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00 : 156... ..
 00d0 00 01 c0 b5 c8 c9 b5 e8 62 88 00 00 00 63 24 16 b....c\$
 00e0 05 19 88 5d 02 26 35 d8 8c c4 42 72 ef bc 14 82 ...J &5...Br...
 00f0 5e 33 94 1e 84 6b 12 ff 30 11 60 c3 8f 3d 50 ea ^3...k...0...aP...

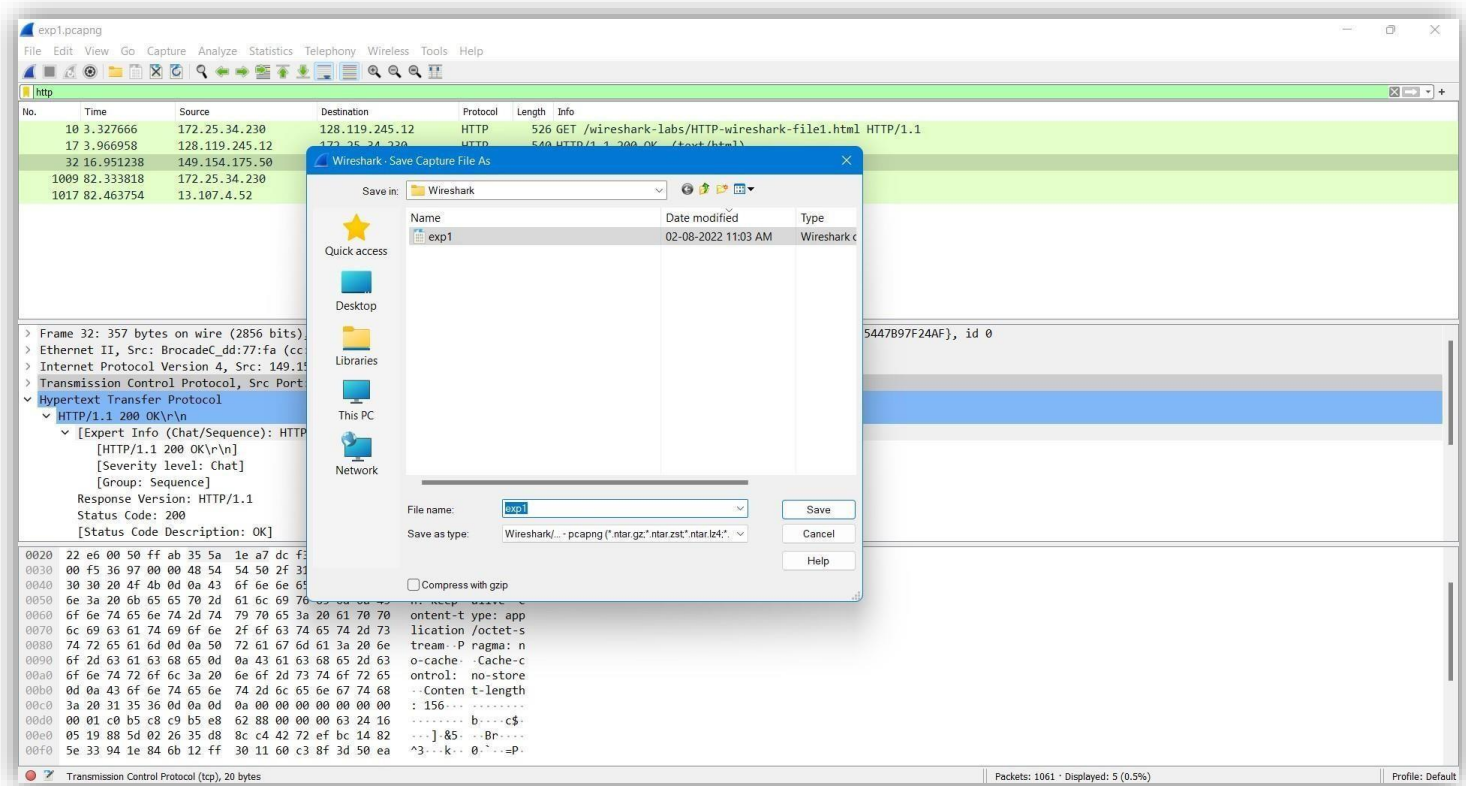
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Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
 [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n]
 [HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n]
 [Severity level: Chat]
 [Group: Sequence]
 Response Version: HTTP/1.1
 Status Code: 200
 [Status Code Description: OK]

0020 22 e6 00 50 ff ab 35 5a 1e a7 dc f3 a1 02 50 18 "...P...SZ....P..
 0030 00 f5 36 97 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32 --6...HT TP/1.1 2
 0040 30 30 20 4f 4b 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 00 OK..C connectio
 0050 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 43 n: keep-alive..C
 0060 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 74 79 70 65 3a 20 61 70 70 ontent-t ype: app
 0070 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 6f 63 74 65 74 2d 73 lication /octet-s
 0080 74 72 65 61 6d 0d 0a 50 72 61 67 6d 61 3a 20 6e tream..P ragma: n
 0090 6f 2d 63 61 63 68 65 0d 0a 43 61 63 68 65 2d 63 o-cache: ..Cache-c
 00a0 6f 6e 74 72 6f 6c 3a 20 6e 6f 2d 73 74 6f 72 65 ontrol: no-store
 00b0 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 6c 65 6e 67 74 68 --Conten t-length
 00c0 3a 20 31 35 36 0d 0a 0d 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00 : 156... ..
 00d0 00 01 c0 b5 c8 c9 b5 e8 62 88 00 00 00 63 24 16 b....c\$
 00e0 05 19 88 5d 02 26 35 d8 8c c4 42 72 ef bc 14 82 ...J &5...Br...
 00f0 5e 33 94 1e 84 6b 12 ff 30 11 60 c3 8f 3d 50 ea ^3...k...0...aP...



• Learning Outcomes:

1. Identify requests (from client) and response packets.
2. Find HTTP version, response code/phrase, requested file (including size).
3. Observe single small file (e.g., simple html file) request/response behaviour and the request/response behaviour for a file that has already been received.
4. Observe how a larger file is sent in multiple segments ‘
5. Observe multi-file (e.g., web page with image) request/response behaviour. Observe request/response behaviour for a page that needs authentication.

