Experiment-7

AIM: To capture network traffic on your machine and analyze packets to understand how data travels over a network.

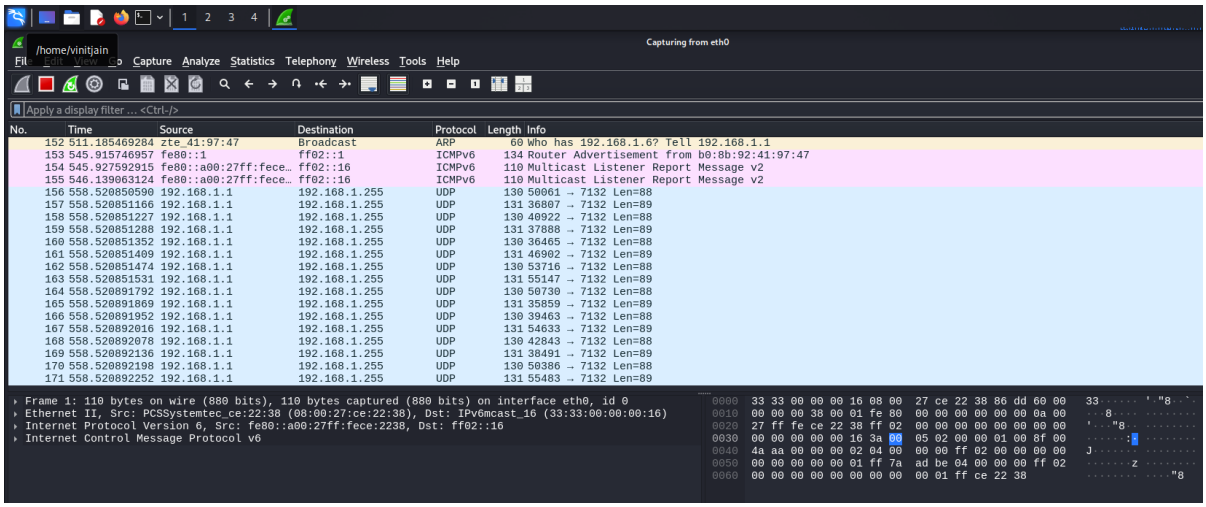
Objective: Capture and inspect network packets to understand the protocols in use and identify potential issues in the traffic.

Theory: Wireshark captures packets transmitted over a network and allows you to inspect them. It provides detailed information about each packet, including source and destination addresses, protocol types, and data payloads. Understanding this data is essential for network troubleshooting, security analysis, and protocol development.

Used **Commands** in Wireshark:

1. Start Capture:

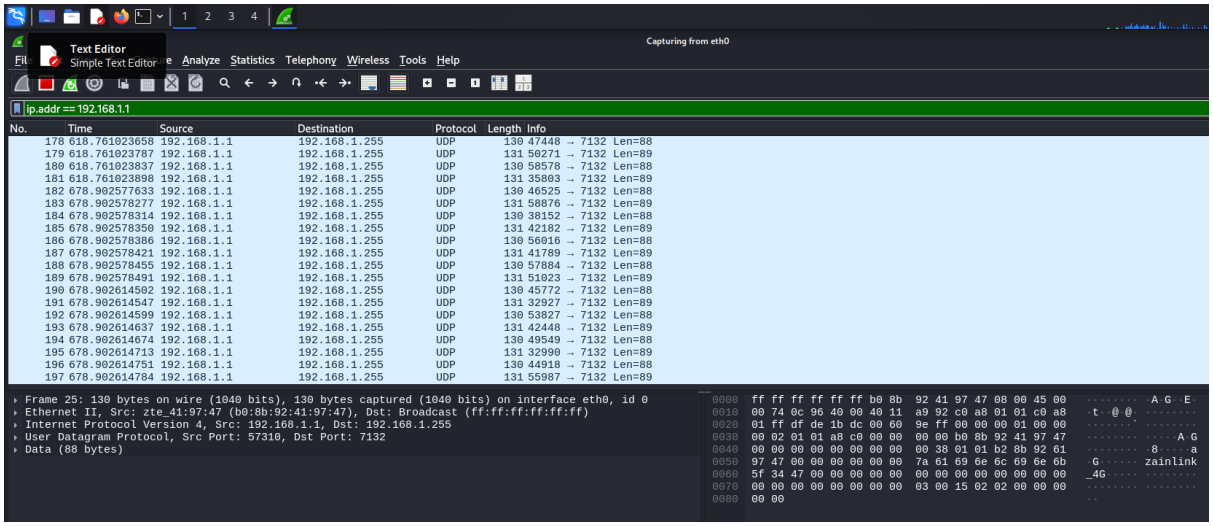
- Go to Capture > Start or use the shortcut Ctrl + E to begin capturing packets.



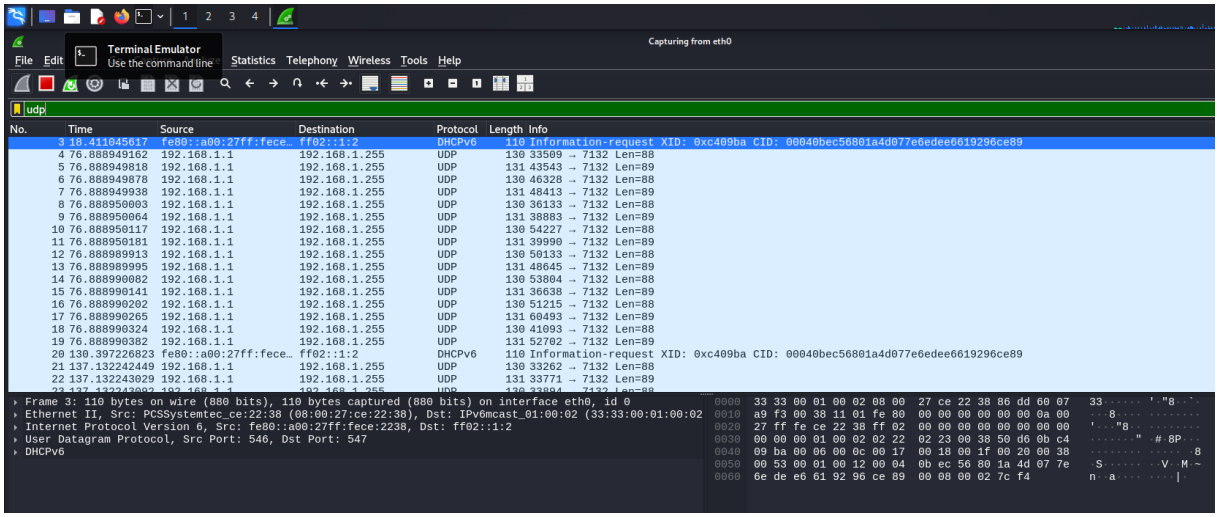
2. Display Filters (to filter the traffic):

- Use display filters to narrow down the captured traffic based on criteria such as IP address, protocol, or port number.

- Example: ip.addr == 192.168.1.1 (Filters packets to or from a specific IP address).

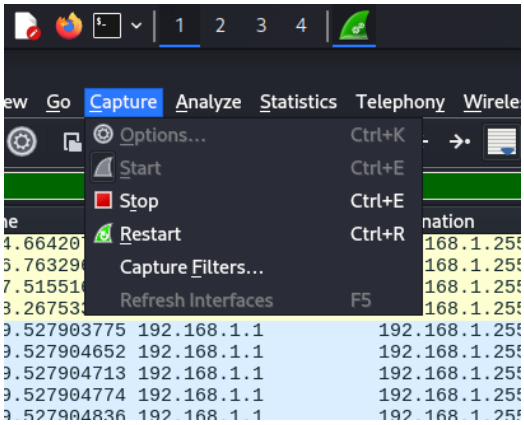


- Example: udp (Filters UDP packets).



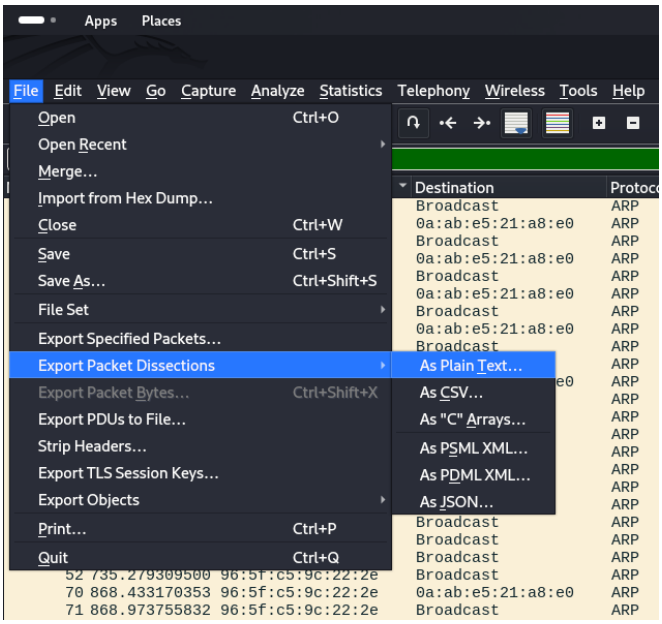
3. Stop Capture:

- Go to Capture > Stop or press Ctrl + E to stop the capture.



4. Export Packet Capture:

- Go to File > Export Packet Dissections > As Plain Text to save captured packets for later analysis.

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3665
3666 No.     Time           Source                Destination           Protocol Length Info
3667     255 859.527947840  192.168.1.1           192.168.1.255         UDP      131    59970 → 7132 Len=89
3668
3669 Frame 255: 131 bytes on wire (1048 bits), 131 bytes captured (1048 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
3670 Ethernet II, Src: zte_41:97:47 (b0:8b:92:41:97:47), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
3671 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.1.255
3672 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 59970, Dst Port: 7132
3673 Data (89 bytes)
3674
3675 0000  00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 01 01 a8 c0 6d 65 22 3a   ............me":
3676 0010  b0 8b 92 41 97 47 33 30 33 30 31 00 00 00 39    ...A.G303001...9
3677 0020  01 09 b2 8b 92 42 97 49 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   .....B.I........
3678 0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ................
3679 0040  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 14   ..............P.
3680 0050  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00                     ..........
3681
3682 No.     Time           Source                Destination           Protocol Length Info
3683     256 888.911848524  192.168.1.6           192.168.1.255         NBNS     92     Name query NB DESKTOP-UN33BTI<1c>
3684
3685 Frame 256: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
3686 Ethernet II, Src: Intel_66:94:7d (70:a8:d3:66:94:7d), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
3687 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.6, Dst: 192.168.1.255
3688 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 137, Dst Port: 137
3689 NetBIOS Name Service
3690
3691 No.     Time           Source                Destination           Protocol Length Info
3692     257 889.663376337  192.168.1.6           192.168.1.255         NBNS     92     Name query NB DESKTOP-UN33BTI<1c>
3693
3694 Frame 257: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
3695 Ethernet II, Src: Intel_66:94:7d (70:a8:d3:66:94:7d), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
3696 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.6, Dst: 192.168.1.255
3697 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 137, Dst Port: 137
3698 NetBIOS Name Service
3699
3700 No.     Time           Source                Destination           Protocol Length Info
3701     258 890.414005860  192.168.1.6           192.168.1.255         NBNS     92     Name query NB DESKTOP-UN33BTI<1c>
3702
3703 Frame 258: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
3704 Ethernet II, Src: Intel_66:94:7d (70:a8:d3:66:94:7d), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
3705 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.6, Dst: 192.168.1.255
3706 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 137, Dst Port: 137
3707 NetBIOS Name Service
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Conclusion: By capturing and analyzing network packets with Wireshark, we gain insights into data transmission, protocols, and potential network issues. Filtering traffic helps focus on specific IPs, protocols, or ports for detailed inspection. Understanding captured packets is crucial for troubleshooting, security monitoring, and protocol analysis. Wireshark serves as a powerful tool for network analysis and diagnostics.