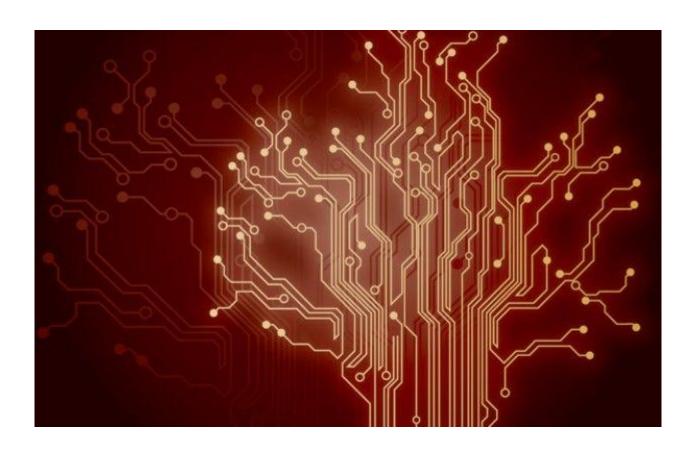
NETWORK LAB REPORT

CO5: Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark.



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BCSE-III (2019-2023) 5th sem, Section: A-1,

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ASSIGNMENT-5

Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark

PROBLEM STATEMENT

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.

The Wireshark User Guide can be found at: http://www.wireshark.org/docs/wsug_html_chunked/

Capturing Packets:

After downloading and installing Wireshark, you can launch it and click the name of an interface under Interface List to start capturing packets on that interface. For example, if you want to capture traffic on the wireless network, click your wireless interface.

Specifications:

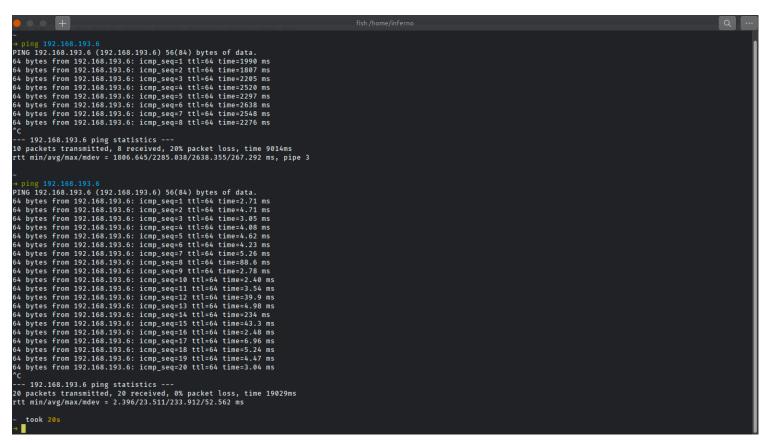
1. OS: Linux

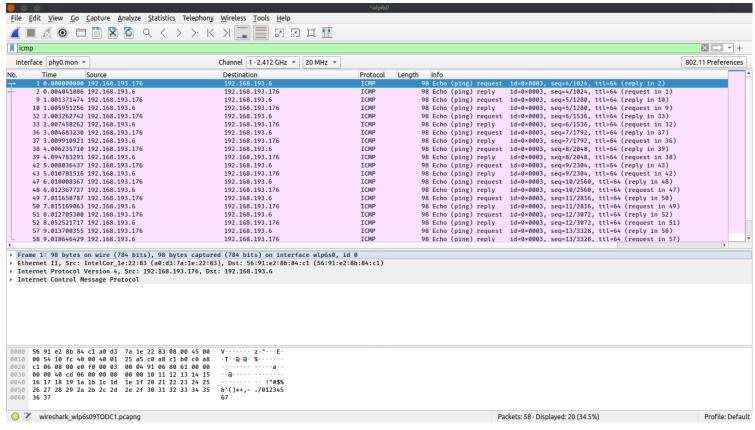
2. **Distro**: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS3. **Version**: Wireshark 3.4.8

4. Network: Wireless network (WIFI)

Questions and Solutions:

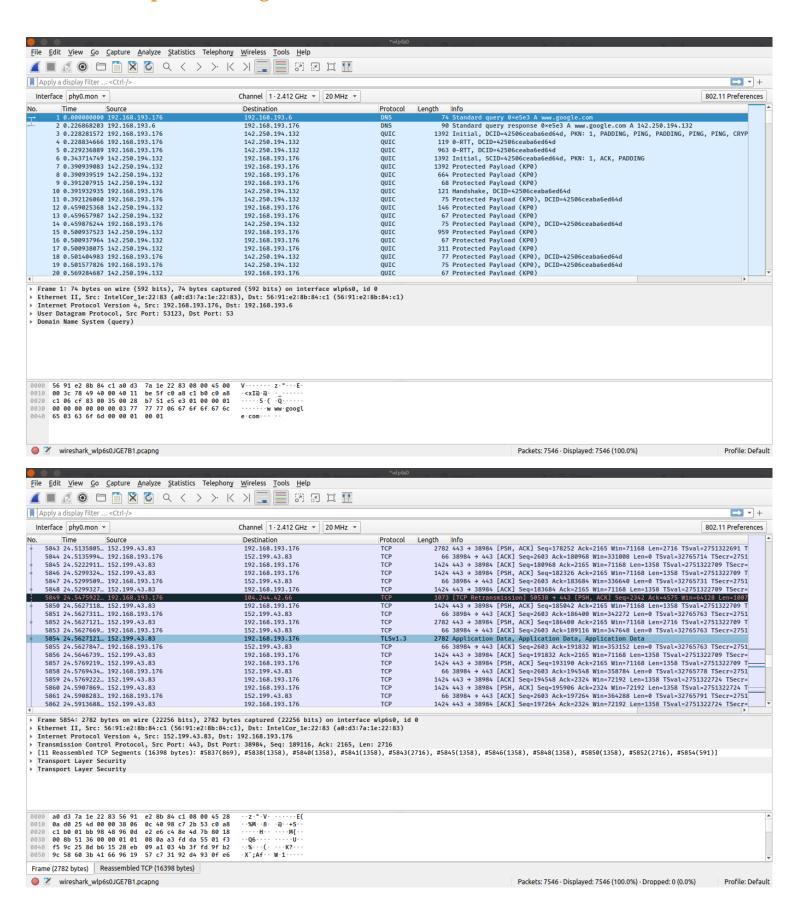
Q1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighbouring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.



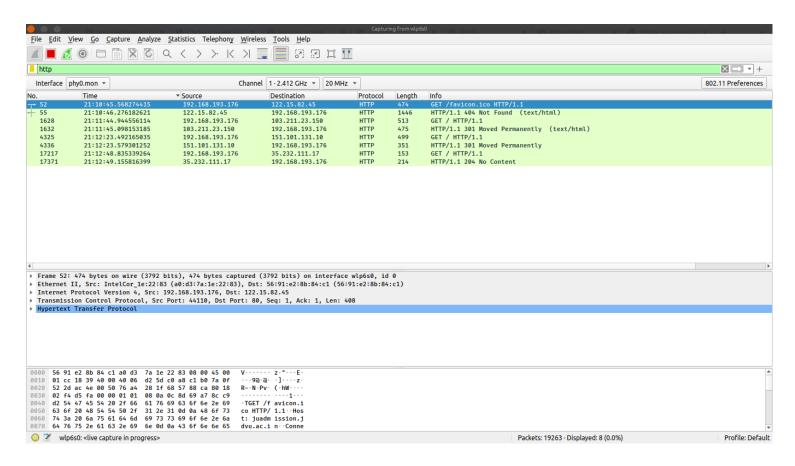


Q2. Generate some web traffic and

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

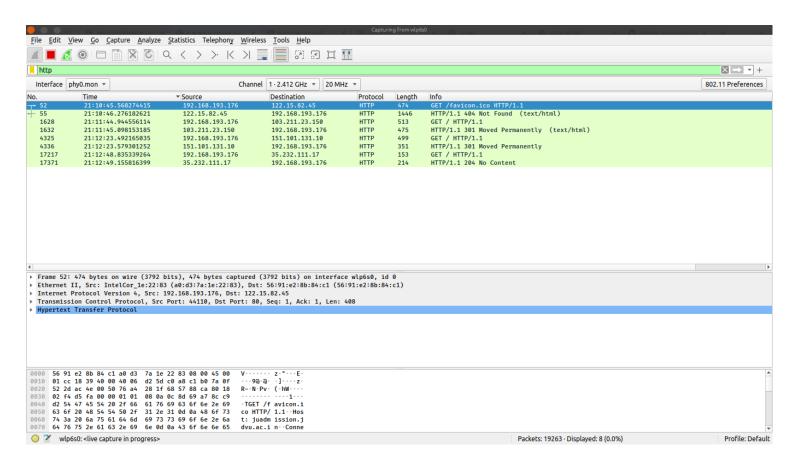


b. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark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



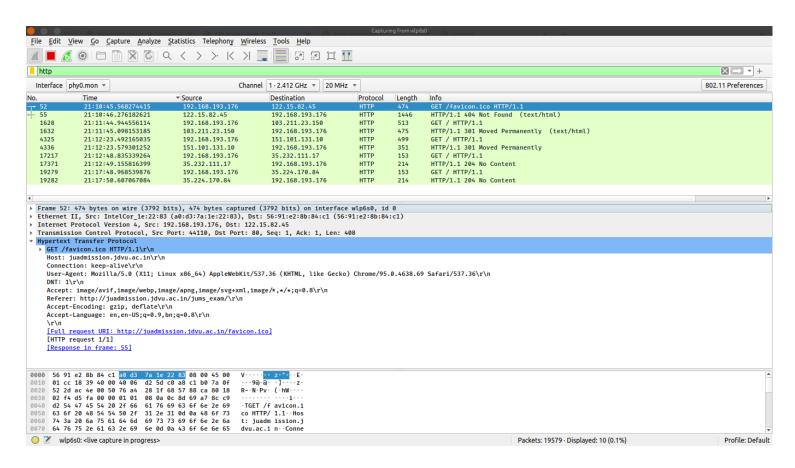
As shown in the screenshot above the GET(52) was sent at 21.10.45.56824415 seconds and the reply OK(55) was received at 21.10.46.26182621 seconds. Thus the delay is (46.26182621 - 45.56824415) seconds which is 693.58206 milliseconds.

c. What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?

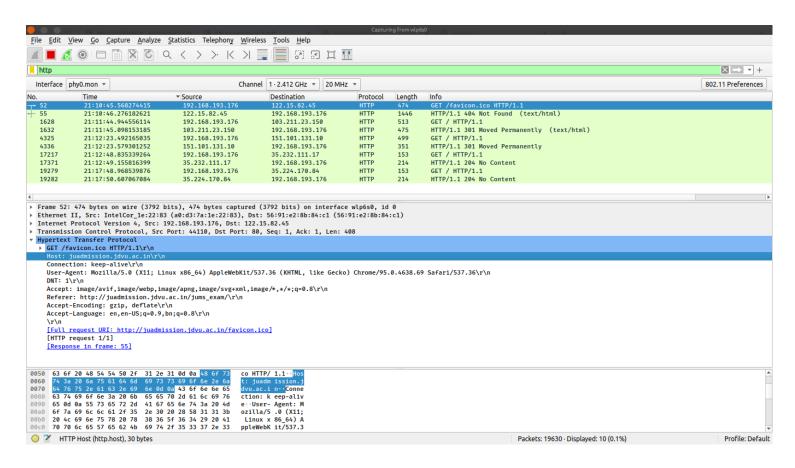


As shown in the screenshot above, the IP address of the website is **122.15.82.45** and the IP address of my laptop is **192.168.193.176**

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.

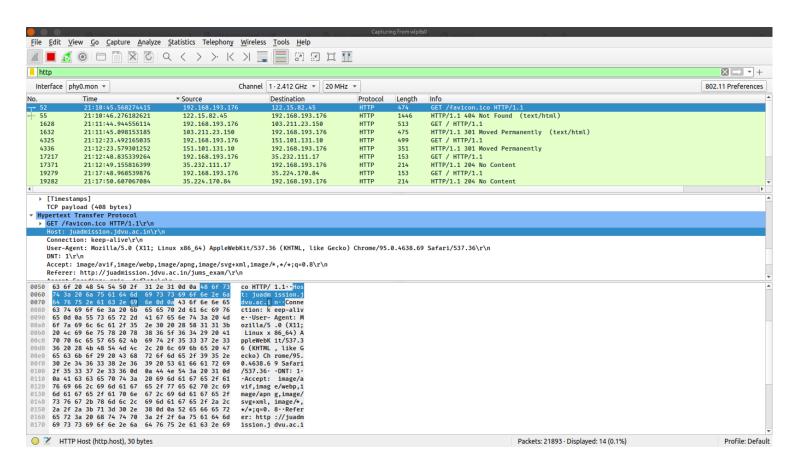


e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.



As shown in the screenshot above, the Host is: https://juadmission.jdvu.ac.in\r\n

Q3. Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.



The **HEX** and **ASCII** representations of the packet are:

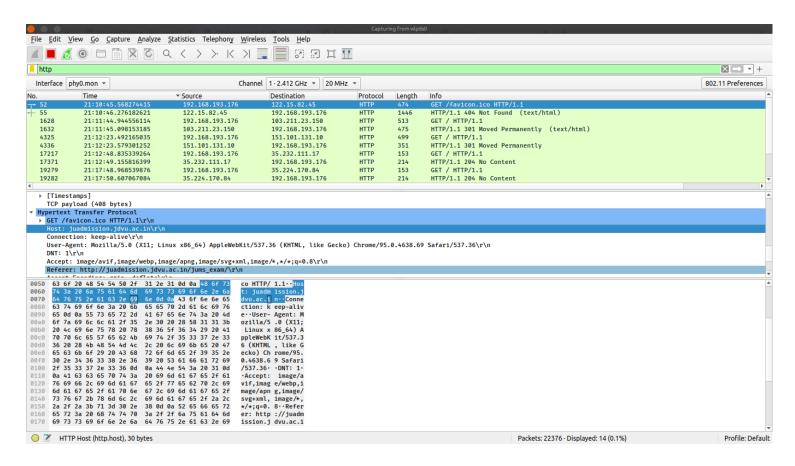
HEX

																	110 011
0000	56	91	e2	8b	84	с1	a0	d3	7a	1e	22	83	08	00		45	00 Vz."E.
0010	01	CC	18	39	40	00	40	06	d2	5d	с0	a8	с1	b0	7a	0f	9@.@]z.
0020	52	2d	ac	4e	00	50	76	a4	28	1f	68	57	88	са	80	18	RN.Pv.(.hW
0030	02	f4	d5	fa	00	00	01	01	08	0a	0 c	8d	69	a7	8c	с9	i
0040	d2	54	47	45	54	20	2f	66	61	76	69	63	6f	6e	2e	69	.TGET /favicon.i
0050	63	6f	20	48	54	54	50	2f	31	2e	31	0d	0a	48	6f	73	co HTTP/1.1Hos
0060	74	3a	20	6a	75	61	64	6d	69	73	73	69	6f	6e	2e	6a	t: juadmission.j
0070	64	76	75	2e	61	63	2e	69	6e	0d	0 a	43	6f	6e	6e	65	dvu.ac.inConne
0800	63	74	69	6f	6e	3a	20	6b	65	65	70	2d	61	6с	69	76	ction: keep-aliv

ASCII

0090 65 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d e..User-Agent: M 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 6l 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 58 31 31 3b 00a0 ozilla/5.0 (X11; 20 4c 69 6e 75 78 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 29 20 41 00b0 Linux x86 64) A 00c0 70 70 6c 65 57 65 62 4b 69 74 2f 35 33 37 2e 33 ppleWebKit/537.3 36 20 28 4b 48 54 4d 4c 2c 20 6c 69 6b 65 20 47 00d0 6 (KHTML, like G 00e0 65 63 6b 6f 29 20 43 68 72 6f 6d 65 2f 39 35 2e ecko) Chrome/95. 30 2e 34 36 33 38 2e 36 39 20 53 61 66 61 72 69 0.4638.69 Safari 00f0 2f 35 33 37 2e 33 36 0d 0a 44 4e 54 3a 20 31 0d /537.36..DNT: 1. 0100 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 61 0110 .Accept: image/a 76 69 66 2c 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 77 65 62 70 2c 69 0120 vif,image/webp,i 0130 6d 61 67 65 2f 61 70 6e 67 2c 69 6d 61 67 65 2f mage/apng,image/ 73 76 67 2b 78 6d 6c 2c 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 2a 2c 0140 svg+xml,image/*, 0150 2a 2f 2a 3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 0d 0a 52 65 66 65 72 */*;q=0.8..Refer 0160 65 72 3a 20 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 6a 75 61 64 6d er: http://juadm 69 73 73 69 6f 6e 2e 6a 64 76 75 2e 61 63 2e 69 0170 ission.jdvu.ac.i 0180 6e 2f 6a 75 6d 73 5f 65 78 61 6d 2f 0d 0a 41 63 n/jums exam/..Ac 63 65 70 74 2d 45 6e 63 6f 64 69 6e 67 3a 20 67 0190 cept-Encoding: g 7a 69 70 2c 20 64 65 66 6c 61 74 65 0d 0a 41 63 01a0 zip, deflate..Ac 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 61 6e 67 75 61 67 65 3a 20 65 01b0 cept-Language: e 01c0 6e 2c 65 6e 2d 55 53 3b 71 3d 30 2e 39 2c 62 6e n, en-US; q=0.9, bn3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 0d 0a 0d 0a 01d0 ;q=0.8....

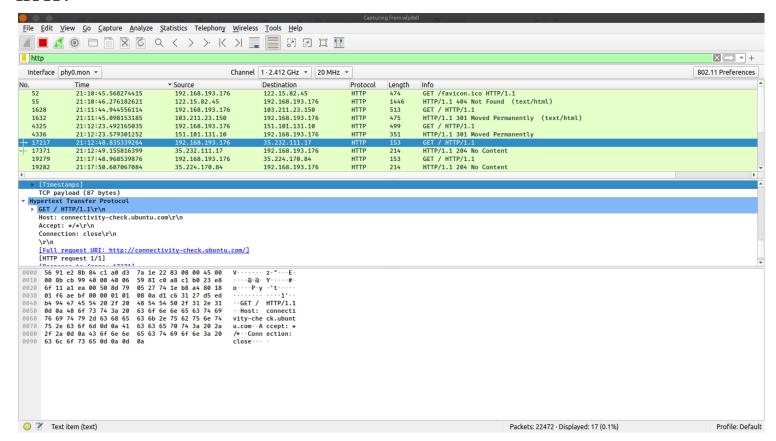
Q4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel



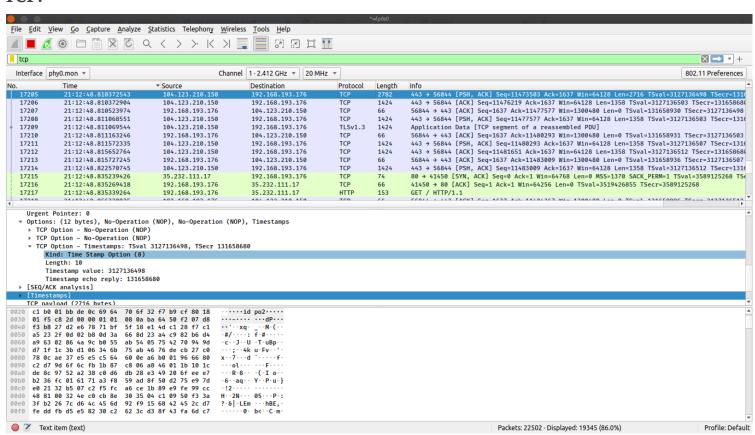
The first four bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel are: 48 6f 73 74

Q5. Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols. Find out what 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.

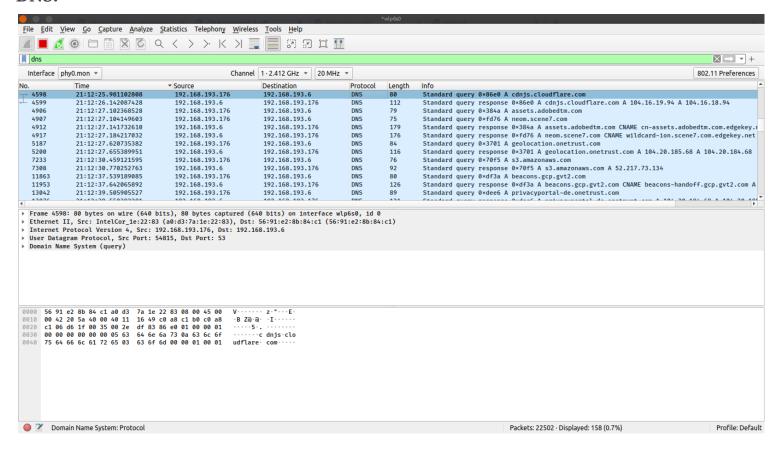
HTTP:



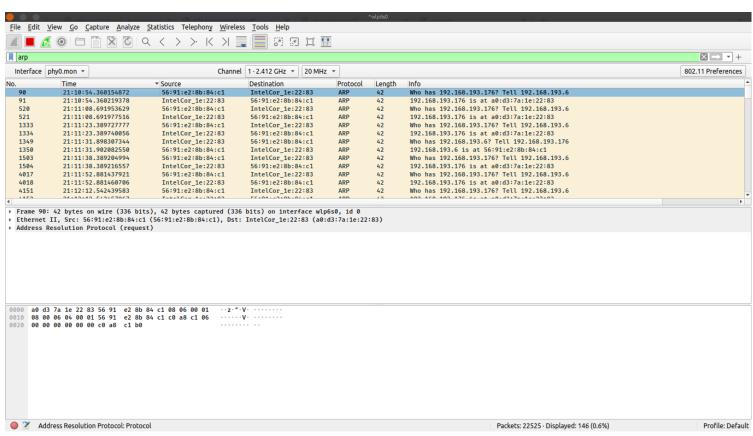
TCP:



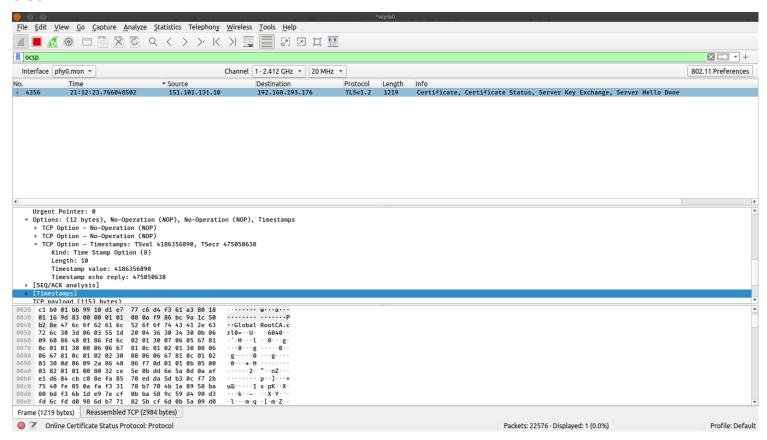
DNS:



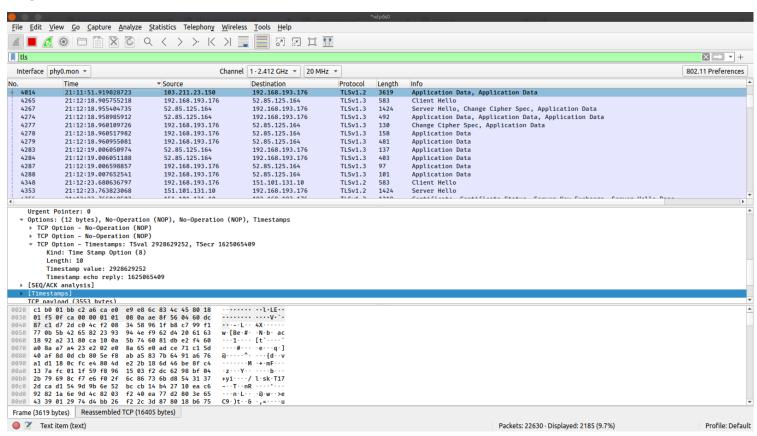
ARP:



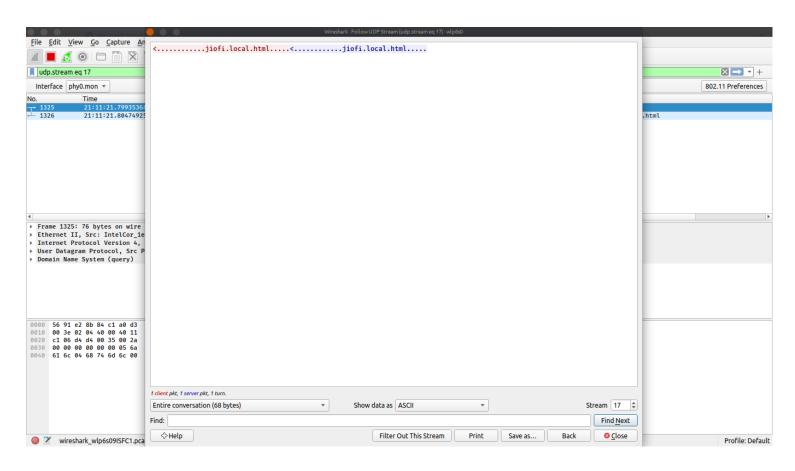
OCSP:

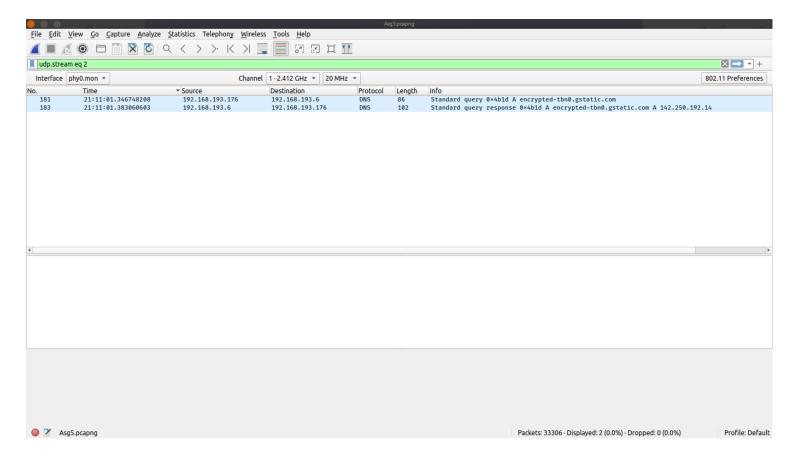


TLS:



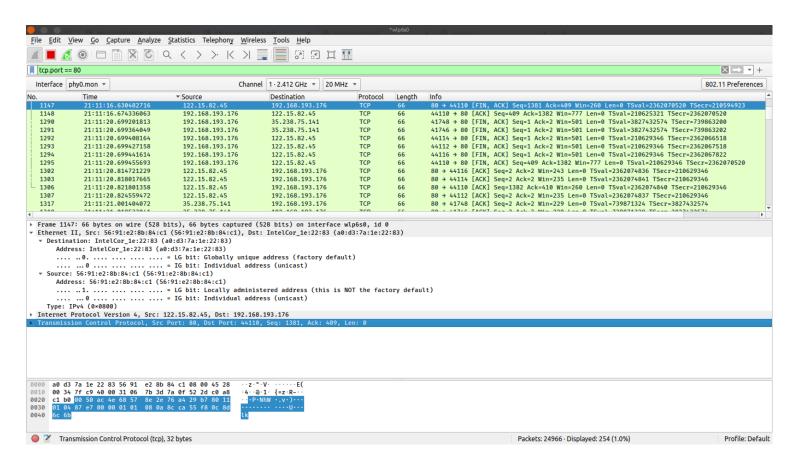
a. Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button..click on follow.





Q6. 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 packet 1147 in the Packet Details Panel, the following result is obtained:



Q7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

The manufacturer of my Laptop's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

IntelCor_1e:22:83 (a0:d3:7a:1e:22:83)

The manufacturer of the server's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

56:91:e2:8b:84:c1 (56:91:e2:8b:84:c1)

Q8. What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICs Manufacturers OUIs?

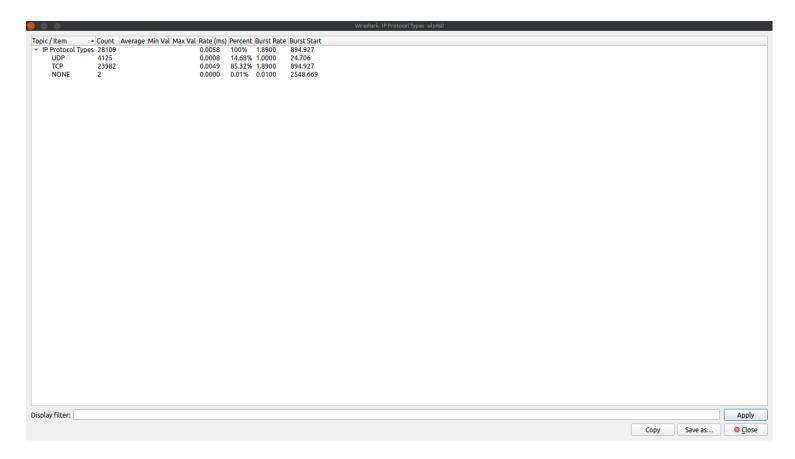
For my Laptop's manufacturer: a0:d3:7a:1e:22:83

For server's manufacturer: 56:91:e2:8b:84:c1

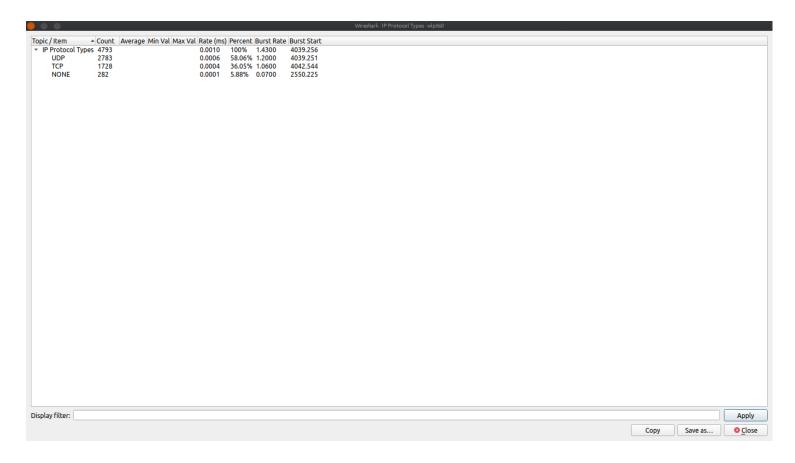
Q9. Find the following statistics:

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

The IPv4 statistics of the packet capture:



The IPv6 statistics of the packet capture:



Higher level protocols which use **TCP**:

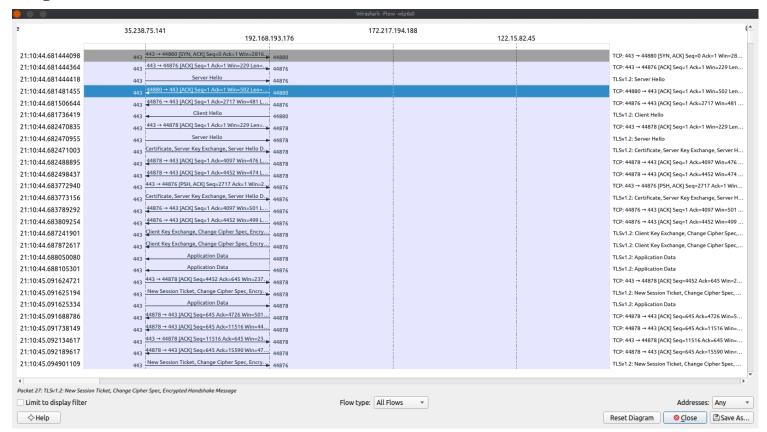
- 1. HTTPS HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
- 2. FTP File Transfer Protocol

Higher level protocols which use **UDP**:

- 1. **SNMP** Simple Network Management Protocol
- 2. **RIP** Routing Information Protocol

Q10. 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:



COMMENTS

This was a very interesting and unique assignment. It led me to learn using a new utility tool Wireshark. The packets were captured and analysed as per the requirements and helped me get a clear knowledge about how the protocols work in the real world.