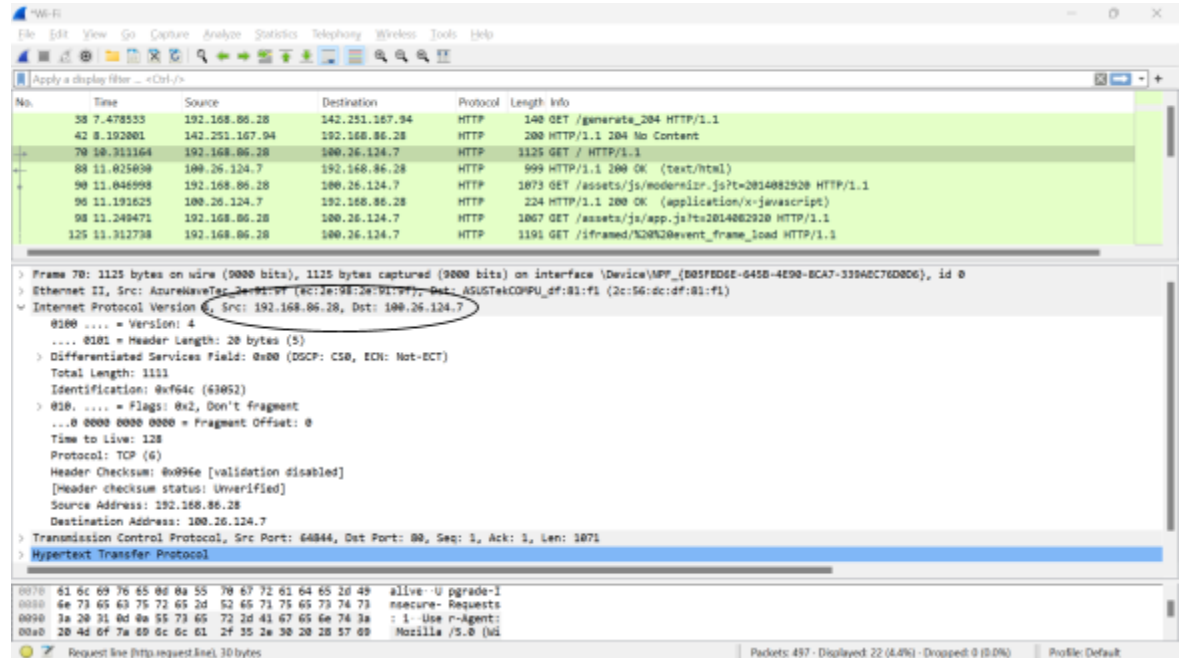


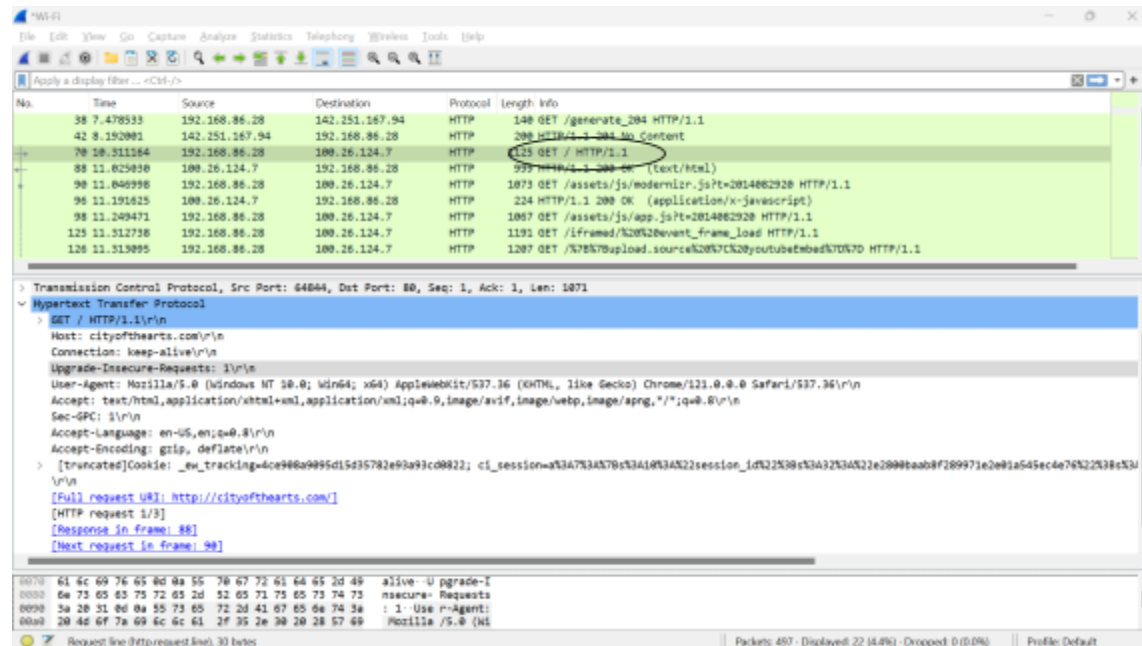
## Section 1: Overview of Wireshark

1. Referring to the HTTP Get Request for <http://cityofthearts.com/> answer the following questions:

- What was your IP address? What was the IP address of <http://cityofthearts.com/> ?
  - My IP address is 192.168.86.28
  - The IP address of cityofthearts.com is 100.26.124.7
- Located:

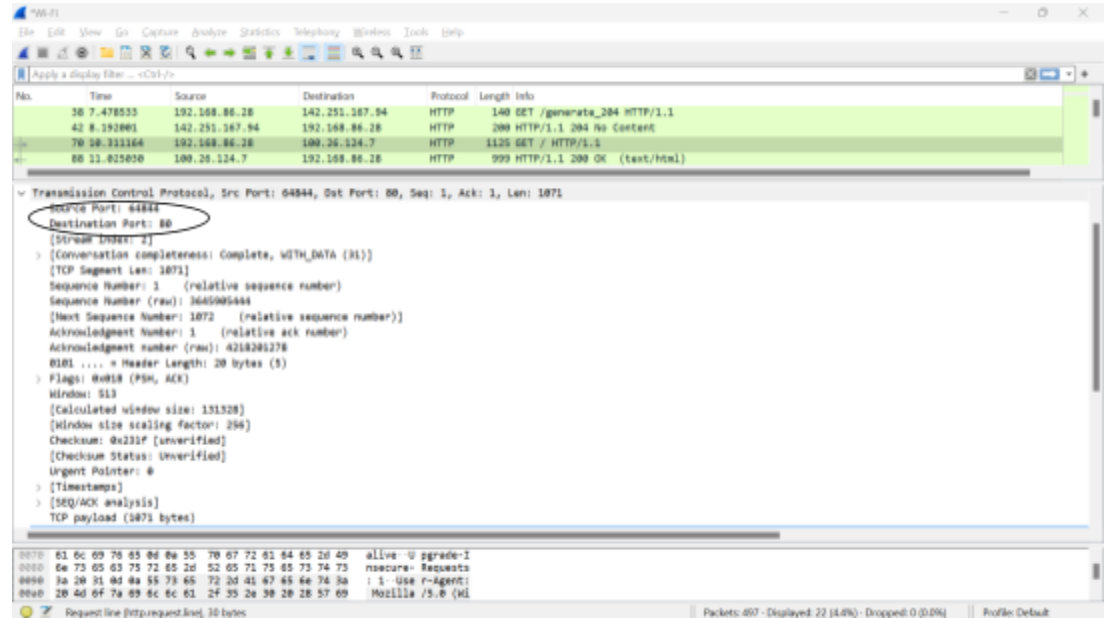


- What version of HTTP is your computer using?
  - The HTTP version is 1.1
  - Located at:

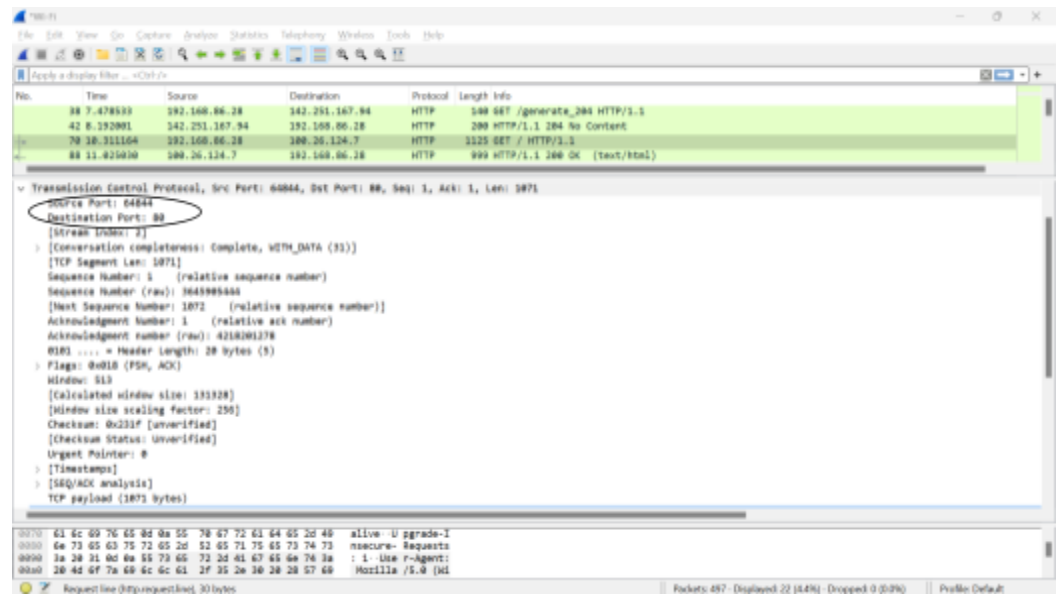


1.

- c. What is your computer's port number for this HTTP Get Request?
  - i. The port number for this HTTP request is 64844



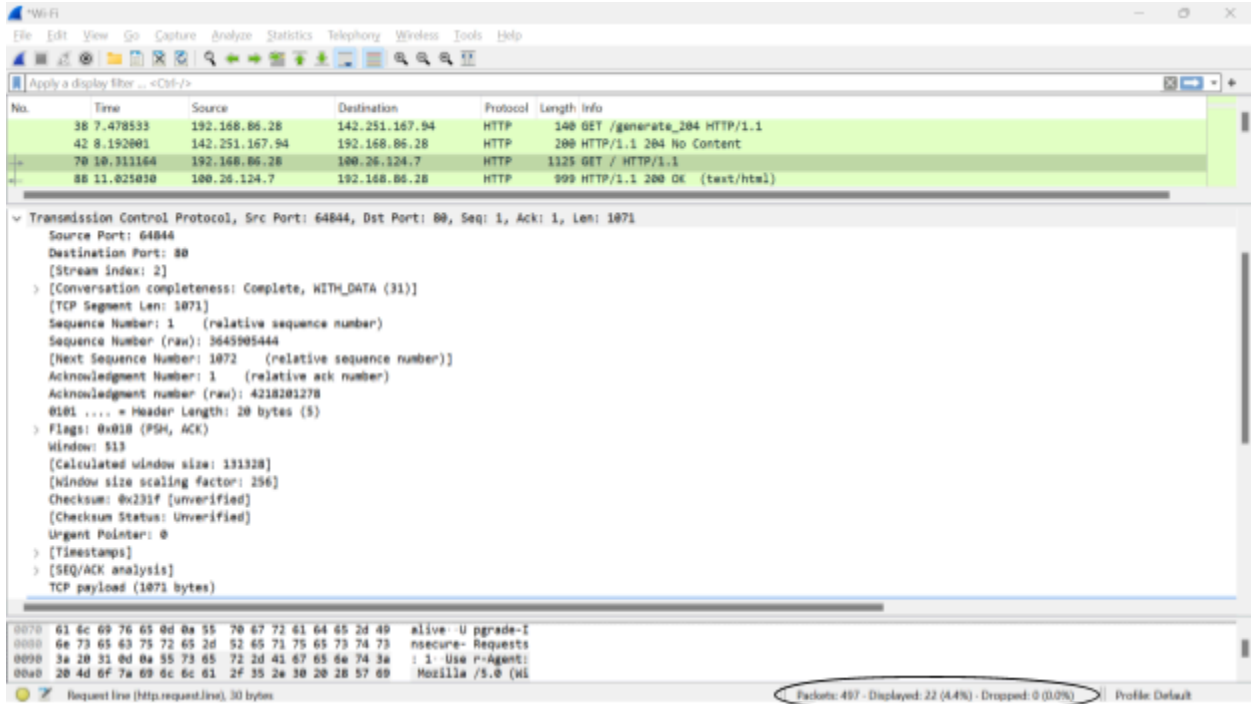
- d. What is the server's port number for <http://cityofthearts.com/> ?
  - i. The server's port number is Port 80.



- e. What does Keep-Alive mean?
  - i. Keep-Alive in the HTTP get request means to keep the connection alive between the host device and the webserver

2. How many packets did you capture (look at the bottom of your Wireshark window)?

497 packets



3. Did your computer communicate with other IP addresses? If so, list some of them (list up to 5 other IP addresses). What do you think the other addresses are for?

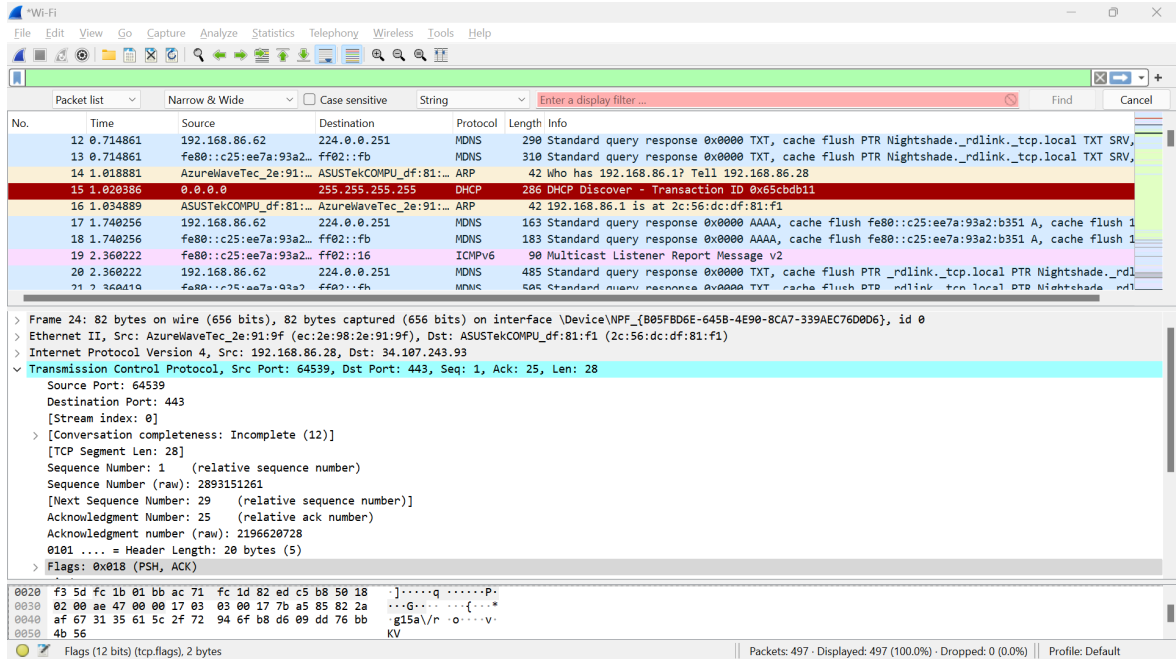
1. 142.251.167.94
2. 34.107.243.93
3. 224.0.0.251
4. 142.251.16.139

The highlighted yellow ip address is labeled as an MDNS protocol which is a multicast DNS so I guess it would help with distributing DNS requests among a small network.

34.107.243.93 was sent as a retransmission message to port 443 so it was sent to an HTTPS port.

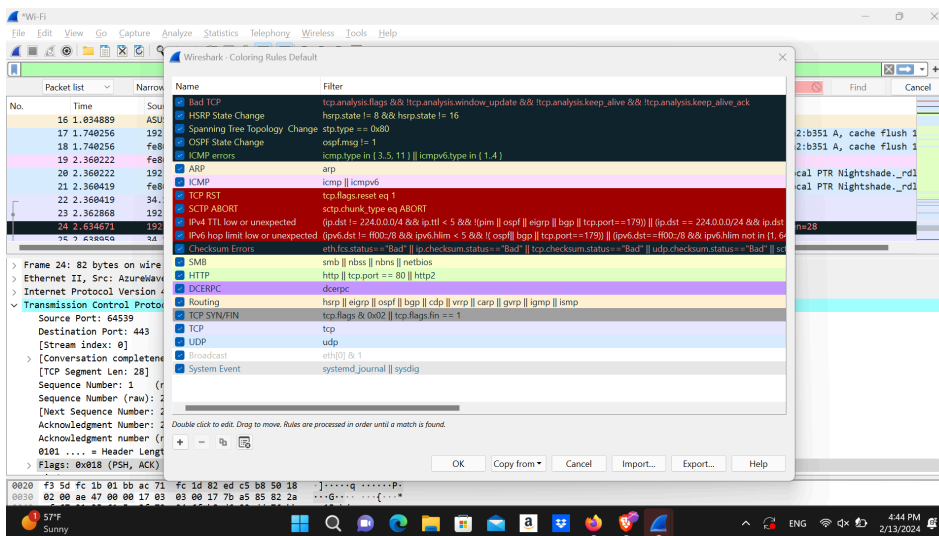
4. Refer to the top pane: List some (at least 4) of the protocol types you see.

1. TCP
2. MDNS
3. ARP
4. ICMPv6



5. Refer to the Coloring Rules (Go to View => Coloring Rules) . What do the different colors mean (from what you see in your output):

- What color is used for TCP?
  - Grayish Blue
- What color is used for HTTP?
  - Light Green
- What color is used for UDP?
  - Light blue
- What color is used for ARP?
  - Yellow
- What color is used for TCP RST?
  - Dark red with yellow text

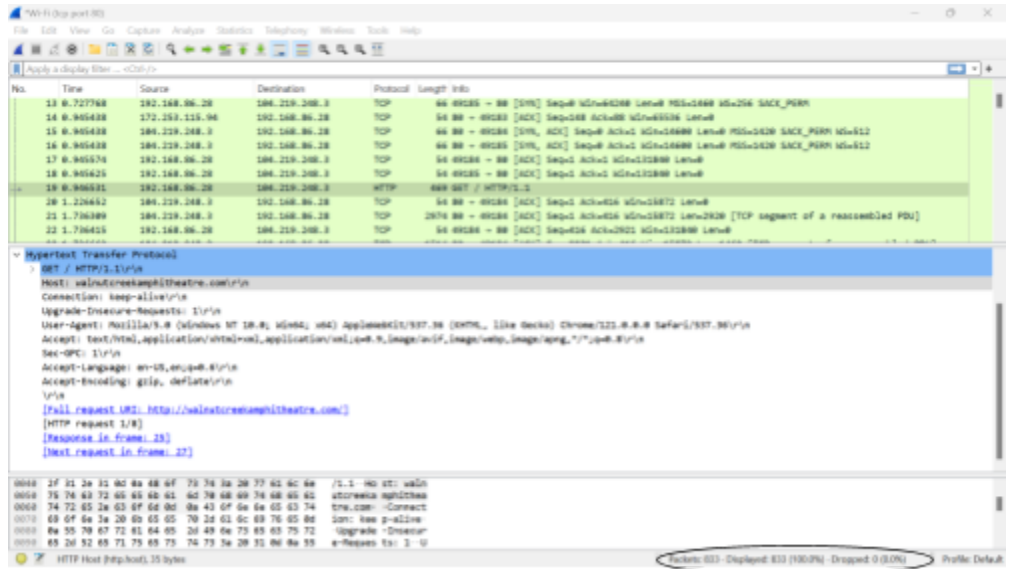


## Section 2: TCP/DNS Filtering

1. Answer these questions based on the exercise you just completed.

a. How many total packets did you capture when filtering for HTTP = 80?

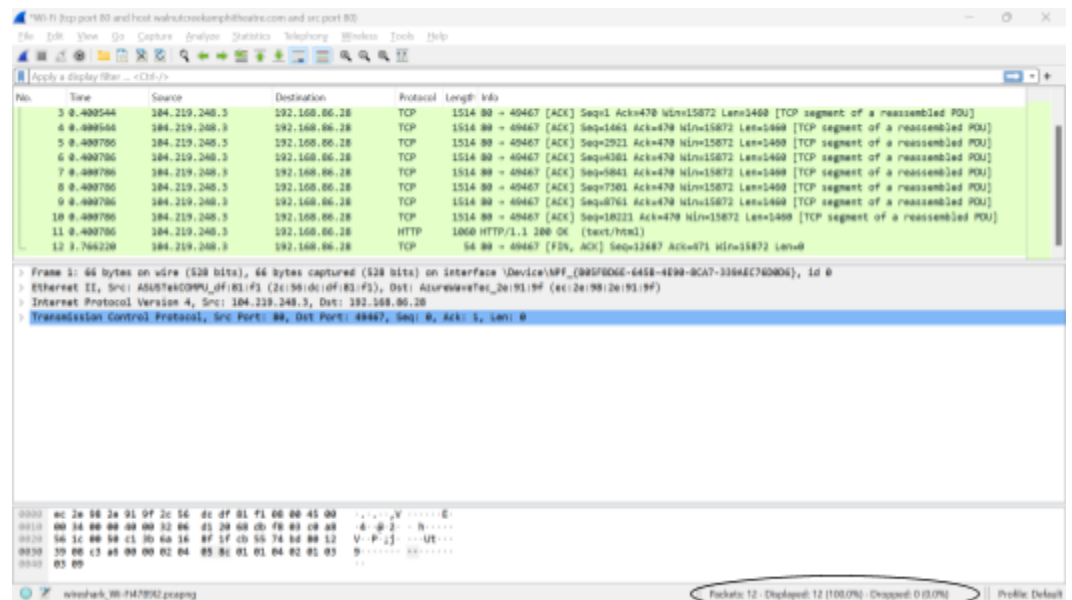
1. 833 total packets when filtering for TCP = 80



a.

b. How many did you capture when filtering for traffic between you and [walnutcreekamphitheatre.com](http://walnutcreekamphitheatre.com) with source port 80?

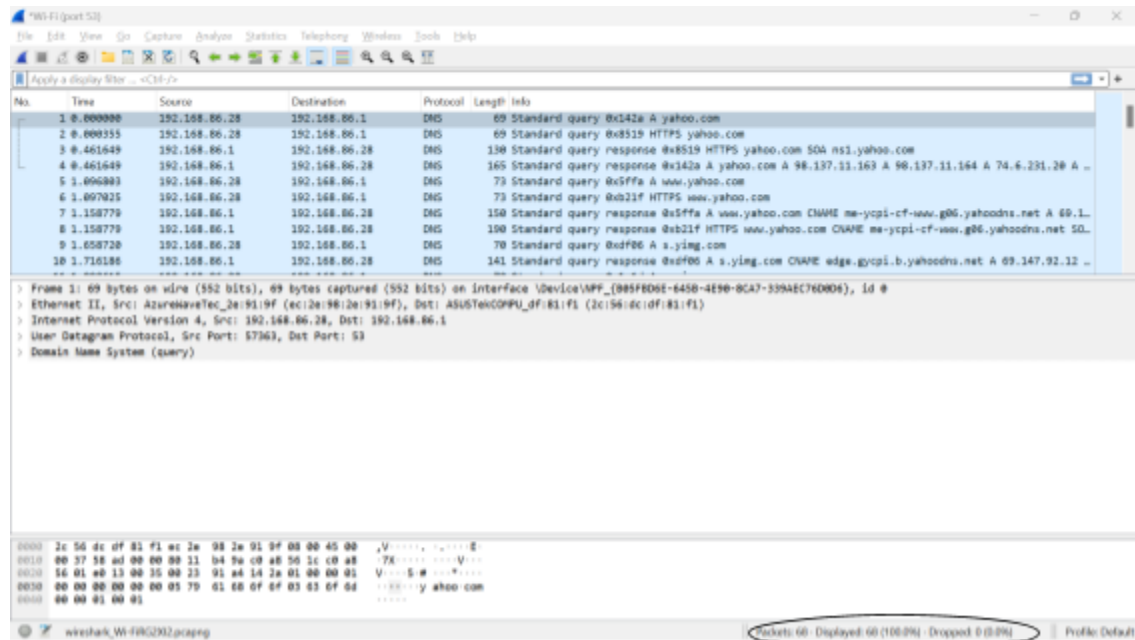
i. 12 packets when filtering between me and walnutcreekamphitheatre.com



1.

c. How many did you capture when filtering for DNS?

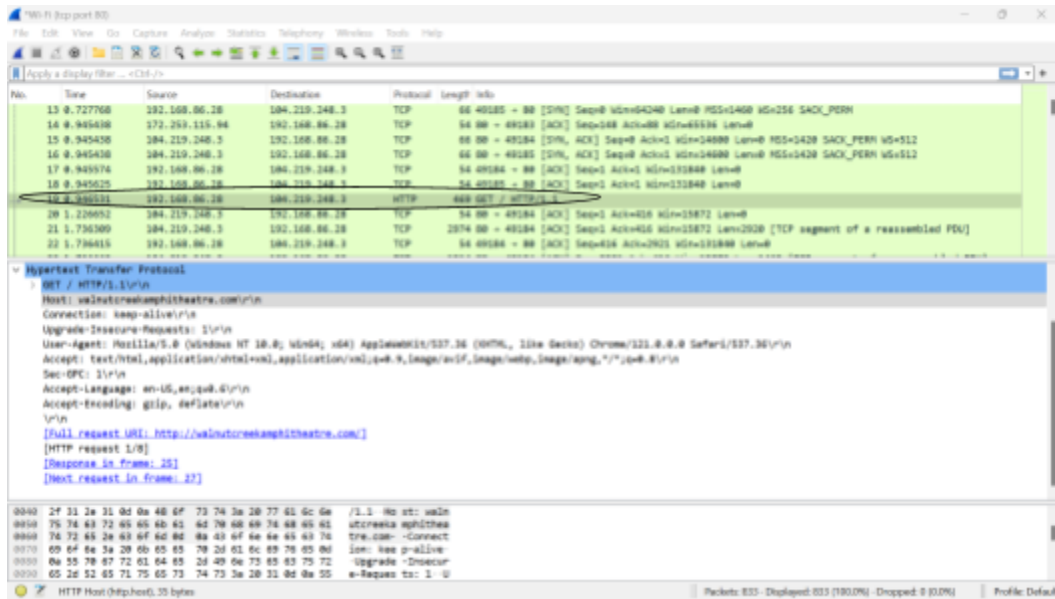
i. 68 packets when filtering for DNS



1.

2. When you first captured packets while filtering for HTTP=80,

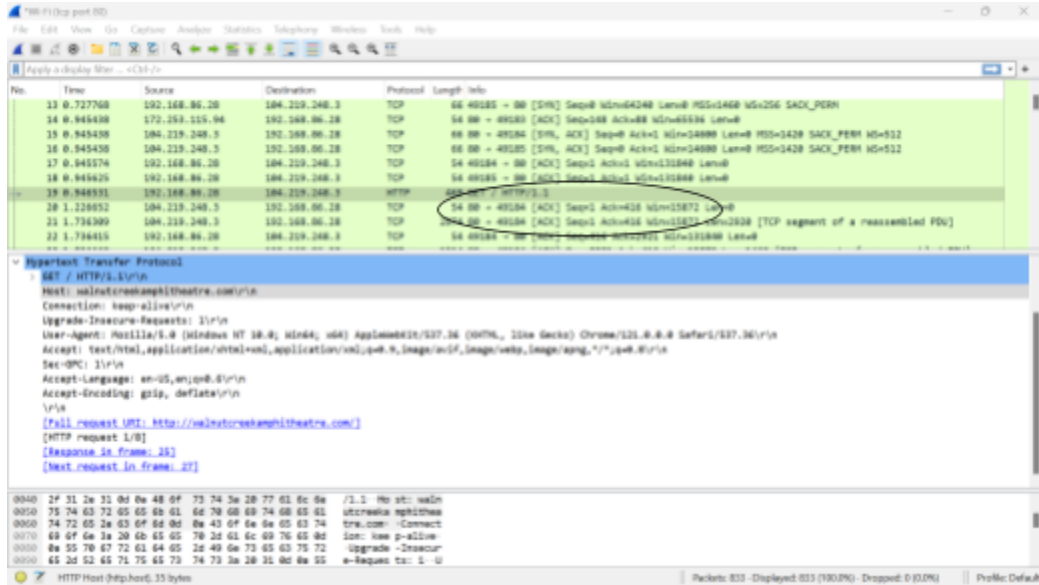
- a. What row (number) contained the initial GET request for the website?
  - i. Row 19 contained the initial get request



1.

- b. What port was your computer using on the initial GET request?
  - i. The port number my computer was using on the initial get request was 49184





1.

3. What was your IP address for this exercise?

My IP address was 192.168.86.28

4. Why did your computer send so many HTTP packets ?

My computer sent so many HTTP packets because there were lots of elements on the webpage that my computer had to retrieve. In web development terms there were many elements in the webpage that included but are not limited to, images, banners, paragraphs, headers, links, and scripts. My computer had to retrieve all those elements so that's why there were so many http requests.

5. Why did your computer send so many DNS packets?

My computer sent so many DNS packets because specifically on yahoo.com, not all the elements could have originated from the yahoo.com webserver. One element would be ads, so my computer would have to send a separate dns request to another web server in order to resolve the showing of the ads on yahoo.com because yahoo.com might be using an external third party service to display these ads or other elements of their webpage.

6. In your own words, explain what you did in this section (don't forget you did 3 different things).

In this section I filtered my packet traffic specifically to three different types of packets. That would be, port 80 traffic, Domain Name System (DNS) traffic and port 80 traffic specific to my computer and a specific website. At first, I filtered my packet traffic to only those that interacted with port 80 or the HTTP port of web servers. Second, I filtered my web traffic to the port 80 or http port specific to walnutcreekamphitheatre.com. Lastly, i filtered my packet traffic to only those that involved port 53 or DNS packets.

## Section 3: Dive into TCP Protocol

1. What was your IP address during this part?
  - a. 192.168.1.117

```

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : attlocal.net
Description . . . . . : Realtek RTL8821CE 802.11ac PCIe Adapter
Physical Address. . . . . : EC-2E-98-2E-91-9F
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7a0:2570::37(Preferred)
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Wednesday, February 14, 2024 11:42:50 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Wednesday, February 14, 2024 12:42:50 PM
IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7a0:2570:6c8e:4403:e928:8ea1(Preferred)
Temporary IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7a0:2570:74dc:b9bb:2018:b725(Preferred)
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c9be:25b1:75b4:9aa1%14(Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.119(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Wednesday, February 14, 2024 11:42:50 AM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Thursday, February 15, 2024 11:42:50 AM
Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::eec3:2ff:fe35:1971%14
                          192.168.1.254
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.254
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 166473368
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-28-45-03-51-48-9E-BD-1D-C1-84
DNS Servers . . . . . : 2600:1700:7a0:2570::1
                          192.168.1.254
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
Connection-specific DNS Suffix Search List :
                          attlocal.net

Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : Bluetooth Device (Personal Area Network)

```

b.

Wireshark packet capture showing an HTTP GET request. The packet list shows a GET request from 192.168.1.119 to 192.168.1.254. The packet details show the full request line and headers. The packet bytes show the raw data.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.117	TCP	66	58386 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.127792	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.117	TCP	66	80 → 58386 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
3	0.127792	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.117	TCP	66	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
4	1.449688	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.254	HTTP	523	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	1.580852	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.119	TCP	54	80 → 58386 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
6	1.852566	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.117	TCP	54	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
7	1.852799	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.117	TCP	54	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
8	1.852828	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.117	TCP	54	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
9	1.852896	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.117	TCP	54	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
10	1.852913	192.168.1.119	192.168.1.117	TCP	54	58386 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1460 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1

Packet 4 details:

```

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: wainutcreekamphitheatre.com
Connection: keep-alive
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/121.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cookie: 1u5H9q2=43990182881e; 5v623yt1=5tg7p21st4w/r/n
[Full request URI: http://wainutcreekamphitheatre.com/]
[HTTP request 1/1]
[Response in frame: 12]

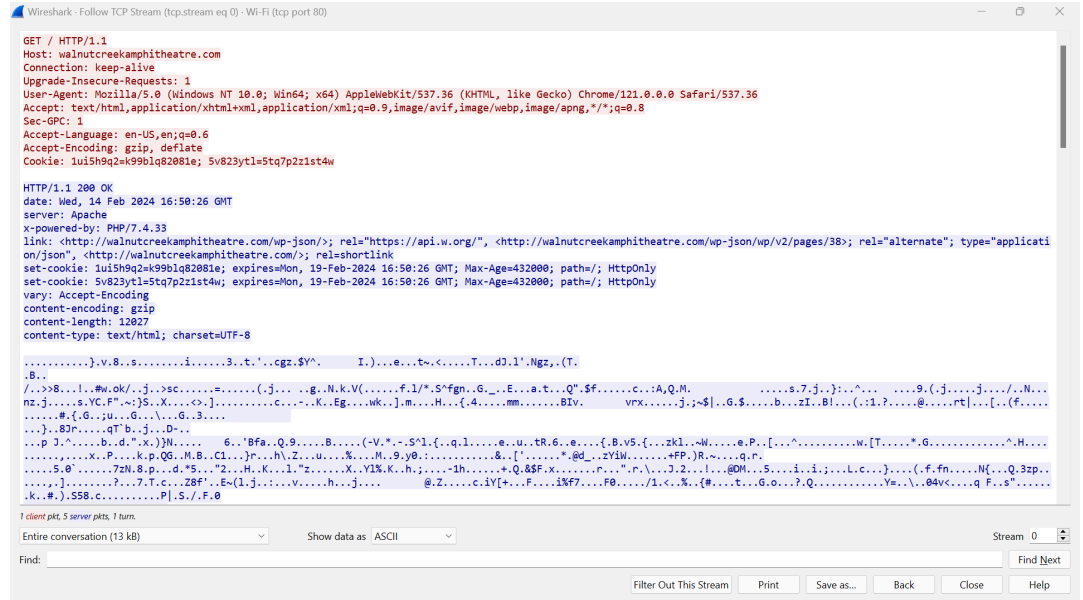
```

c.

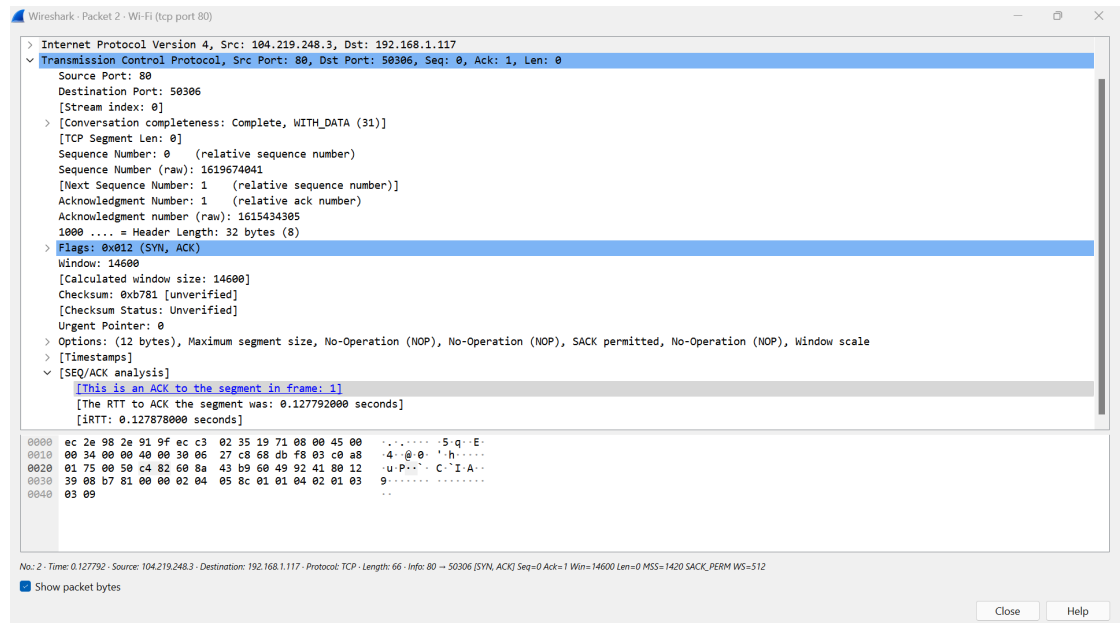
2. What was your Physical address for this part?
  - a. ec:2e:98:2e:91:9f



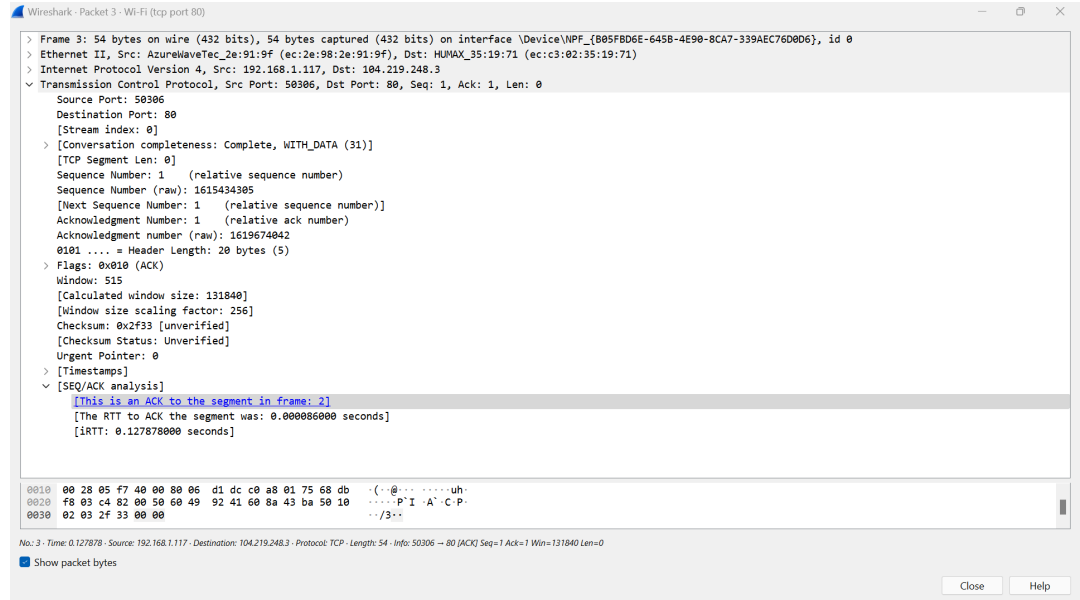




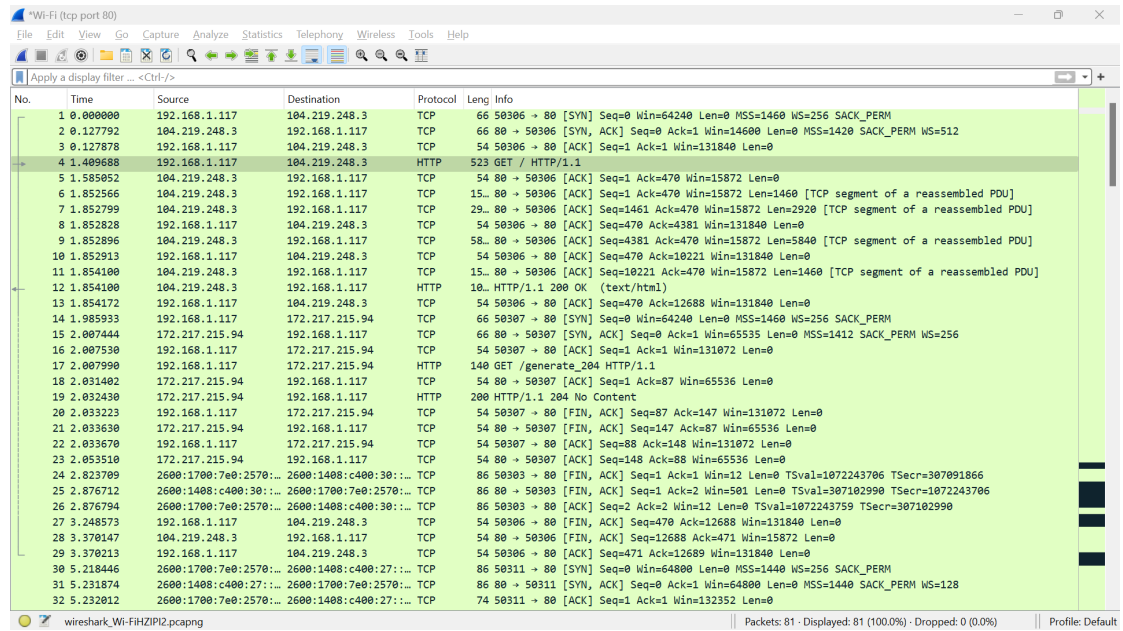
- a.
  - b. The wireshark TCP stream showed me a summarized view of the interaction between my device the web server of walnutcreekamphitheatre. The red indicates the communications originating from my device to walnutcreekamphitheatre and the blue indicates all communications vice versa. The information displayed looks to be encrypted but walnutcreekamphitheatre sent my device information about the webpage including, where it was hosted: apache, the domain name and the <link> tag in the HTML, a cookie that shows when it expires, and the character set being used on the website, lastly the length of the content is included as well.
5. In your own words, what did the SEQ/ACK analysis show you?



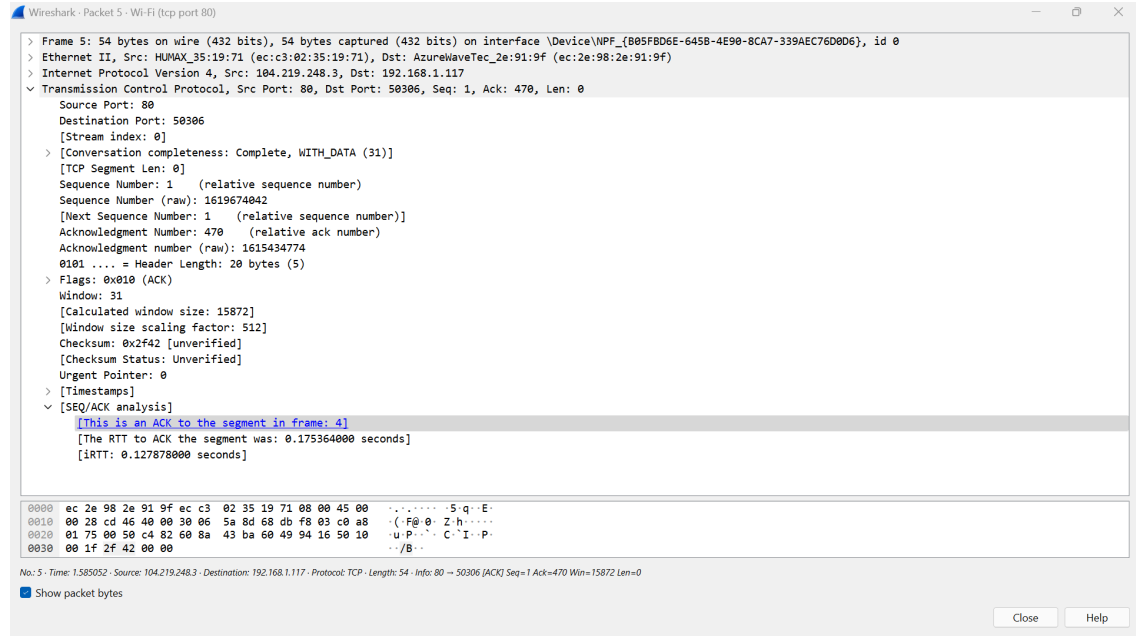
a.



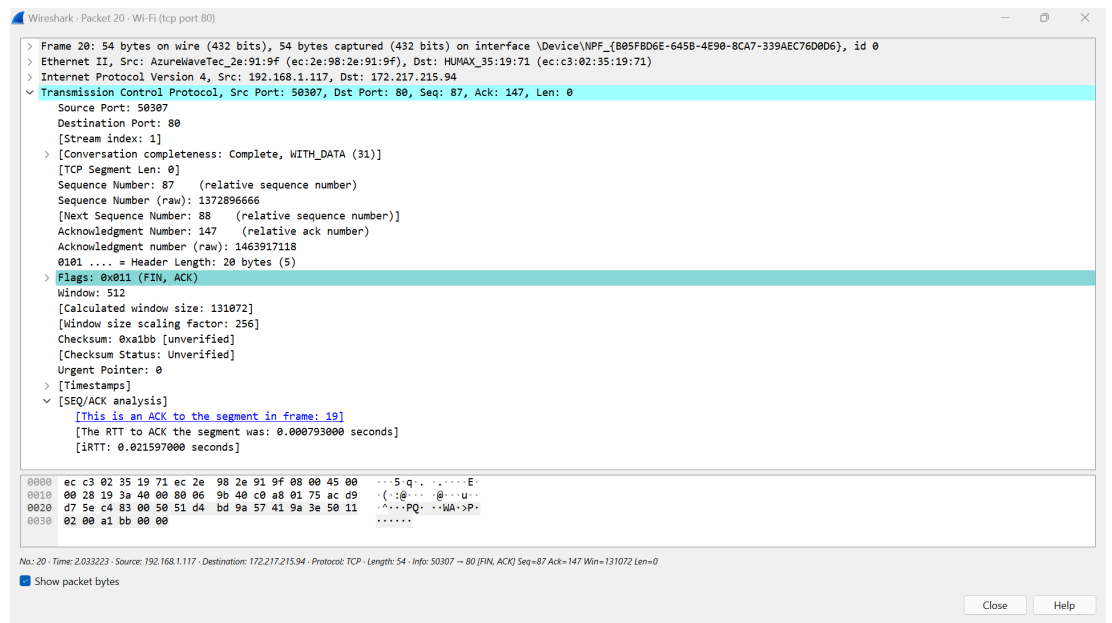
b.



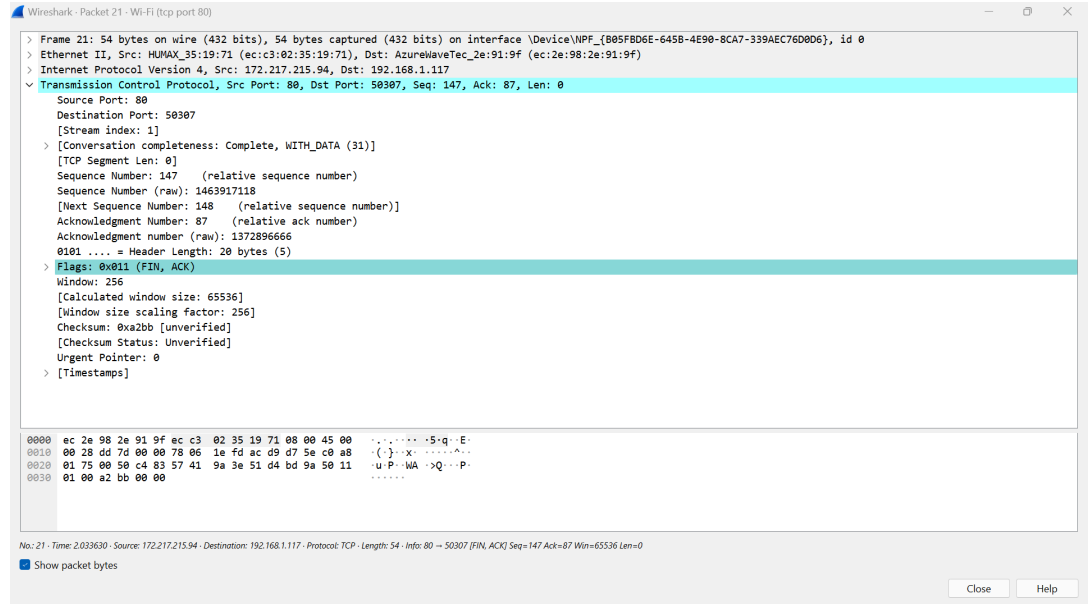
C.



d.



e.



f.

- i. The SEQ/ACK analysis showed me how TCP protocol is reliable and the process of how TCP engages in opening and closing a connection between two clients.
- ii. The first two screenshots shows the last steps of the three way open, where my computer sends a SYN to the web server, the web servers send back a SYN/ACK (screenshot A) and my computer sends an ACK acknowledging that I receive the request to open the connection (screenshot B).
- iii. Screenshots C and D depict how my computer then sends the HTTP get request to the web server requesting the information of the webpage and the web server acknowledges that it received the HTTP get request.
- iv. Screenshots E and F depict parts of the 4 way close. The web server initially has no more information to send over (frame 19). My device then sends a FIN/ACK meaning that my device acknowledges theres no more information and thus wants to close the connection (Screenshot E). Screenshot F then shows the FIN/ACK sent from the web server though it is important to note that there was no SEQ/ACK analysis on that frame.

## Section 4: DHCP

1. What frame number carried the DHCP request?

Frame 196

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
56	8.604969	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.254	DHCP	342	DHCP Release - Transaction ID @e408d49c9
178	17.966968	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID @cccc84169
195	18.972859	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	381	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID @cccc84169
196	18.977114	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	370	DHCP Request - Transaction ID @cccc84169
197	18.981856	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	391	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID @cccc84169
480	23.284650	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.254	DHCP	358	DHCP Request - Transaction ID @e62c70525
481	23.290140	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	391	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID @e62c70525

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Protocol | Packets: 725 - Displayed: 7 (1.0%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) | Profile: Default

2. What IP address was given to you when you renewed your address?

IP address given was 192.168.1.117

```

C:\Users\atung>ipconfig /renew

Windows IP Configuration

No operation can be performed on Ethernet while it has its media disconnected.
No operation can be performed on Local Area Connection* 1 while it has its media disconnected.
No operation can be performed on Local Area Connection* 2 while it has its media disconnected.
No operation can be performed on Bluetooth Network Connection while it has its media disconnected.

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 1:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Local Area Connection* 2:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

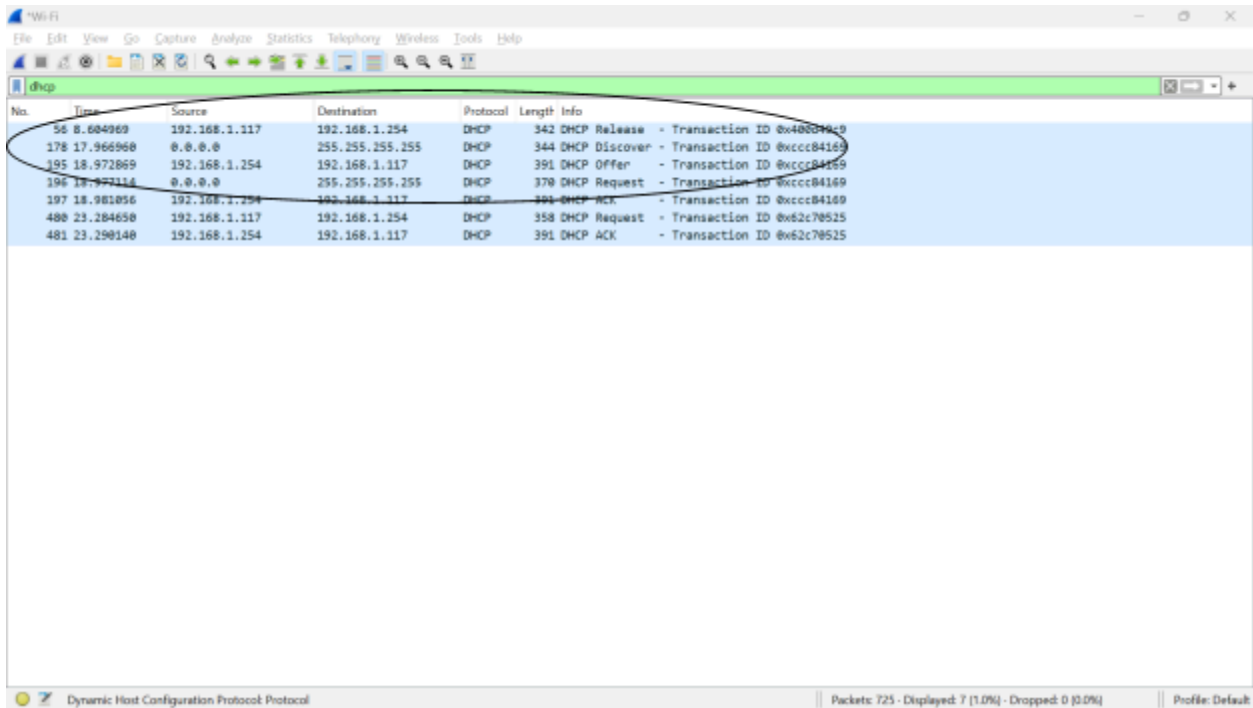
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : attlocal.net
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7e0:2570::37
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7e0:2570:6c0e:4403:e928:8eal
    Temporary IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2600:1700:7e0:2570:74dc:b9bb:2010:b725
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e91a:75eb:75b4:94a1%14
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.117
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::eec3:2ff:fe35:1971%14
  
```

3. Why do you see the IP address 0.0.0.0 ?

1. I release my IP address that was assigned when I first connected to the network
  - a. As a result I don't have an IP address so that why frame 178 says the source address is 0.0.0.0



2. My computer then requests an IP address but since it still doesn't have IP address assigned the source IP is still 0.0.0.0
  - a. In the wireshark window it shows this transaction request after the offer in frame 196 but frame 195 is where the DHCP service offers me an IP of 192.168.1.117
- 3.



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
56	8.684969	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.254	DHCP	342	DHCP Release - Transaction ID @x400270c9
178	17.966968	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID @xccc84169
195	18.972869	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	391	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID @xccc84169
196	18.972114	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	370	DHCP Request - Transaction ID @xccc84169
197	18.981856	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	391	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID @xccc84169
488	23.184658	192.168.1.117	192.168.1.254	DHCP	358	DHCP Request - Transaction ID @x62c78525
481	23.198148	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.117	DHCP	391	DHCP ACK - Transaction ID @x62c78525

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Protocol | Packets: 725 - Displayed: 7 (1.0%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%) | Profile: Default