Task 5: Capture and Analyze Network Traffic Using Wireshark

BY: KUSH THAKER. (kthaker442@gmail.com)

Step 0: Identifying OS:

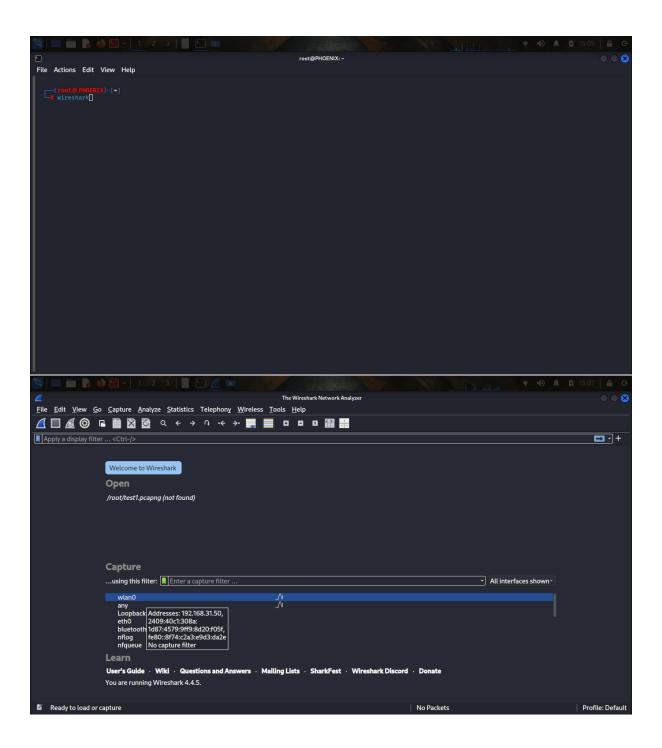
For this task I am going to use my Booted Kali Linux OS.

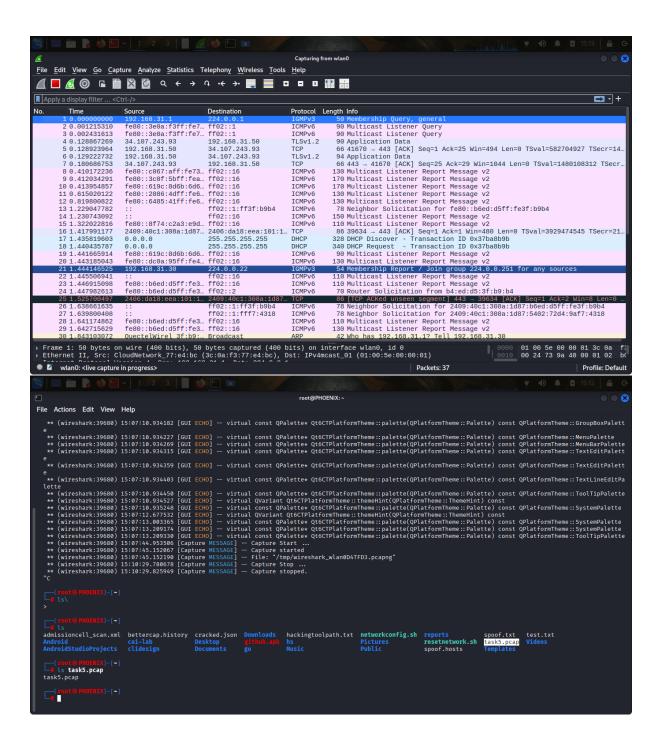
Step 1,2,3,4,5: Capturing on My active network interface and browsing a website or ping a server to generate traffic. Also filtering the packets (By Protocols TCP, HTTP, DNS).

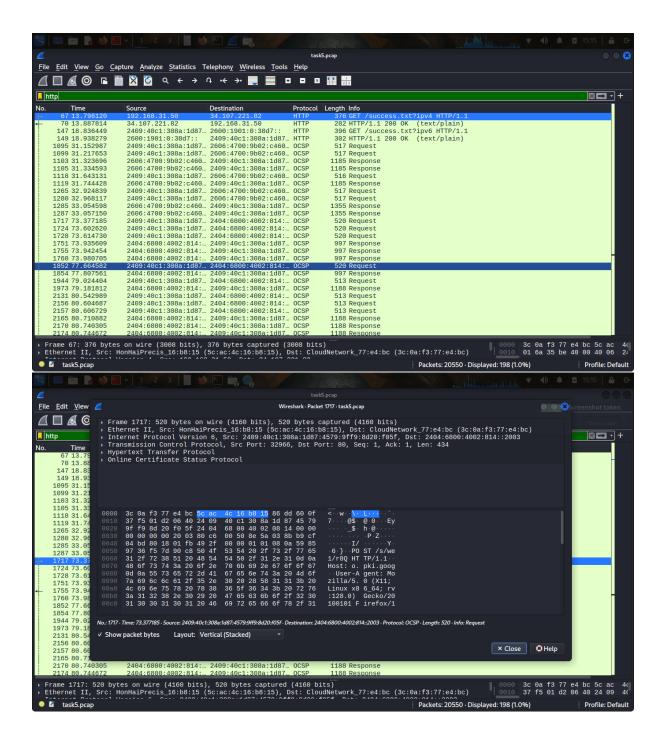
I have Preinstalled the Wireshark so I started it on my interface wlan0.

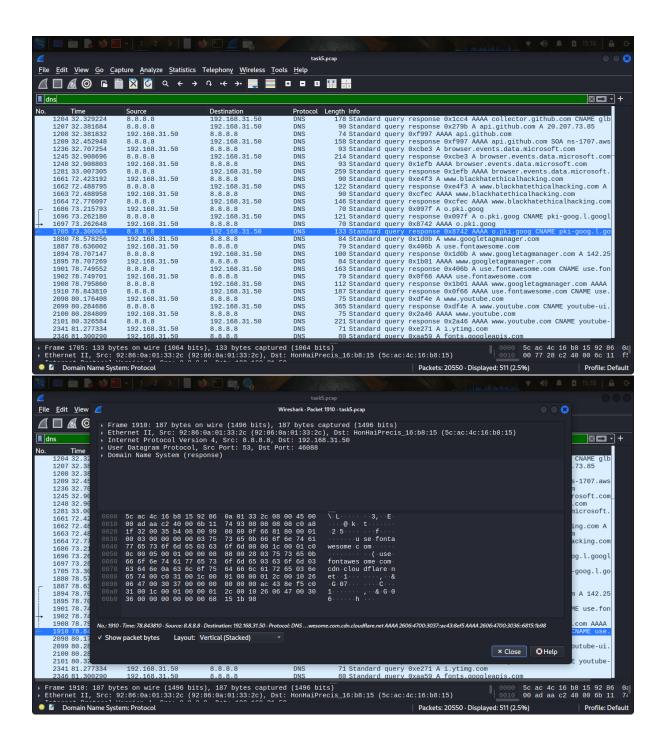
I captured the Traffic for 2-2.5 minutes and saved it in a file named **tasks.pcap**.

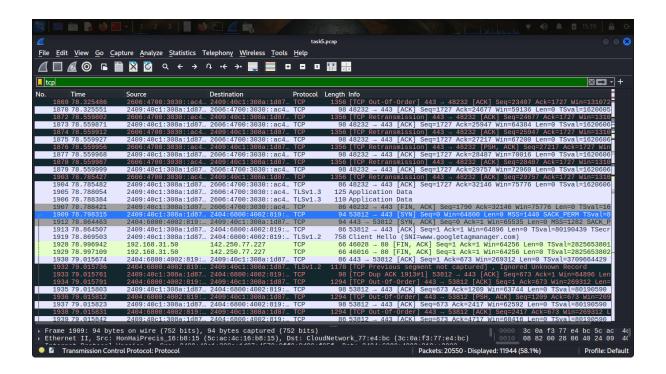
The screenshots are pasted below.











Step 6: Identifying the 3 different protocols.

1. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- Observation from Capture:
 - Packets show the 3-way handshake: SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK.
 - Data transfer packets include [PSH, ACK] and retransmissions.
 - o Connection terminations observed with FIN, ACK.
- Example Packet (from screenshot):
 - o Source: 2409:40c1:308a:1d87...
 - o Destination: 2404:6800:4002:819... (Google server IPv6)
 - Info: TCP 94 53812 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64800 Len=0 MSS=1440
- **Key Point:** TCP is the backbone for reliable data transfer. It ensures packets are ordered and retransmitted if lost.

2. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

- Observation from Capture:
 - o Requests like GET /success.txt?ipv4 HTTP/1.1 were made.
 - Server responded with HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain) messages.
 - o Communication occurred over port 80 (plain HTTP).
- Example Packet (from screenshot):
 - o Source: 192.168.31.50
 - Destination: 34.107.221.82
 - Info: GET /success.txt?ipv4 HTTP/1.1
- **Key Point:** HTTP is an application-layer protocol used for fetching web resources. Each request contains methods (GET/POST) and responses include status codes (200 OK, etc.).

3. DNS (Domain Name System)

• Observation from Capture:

- o Queries and responses were exchanged with Google's public DNS (8.8.8.8).
- Queries included domains like: www.google.com, www.youtube.com, fonts.googleapis.com, etc.
- o Both IPv4 (A records) and IPv6 (AAAA records) queries were seen.

• Example Packet (from screenshot).

o Source: 192.168.31.50

Destination: 8.8.8.8

- o Info: Standard query 0x8742 AAAA o.pki.goog CNAME pki-goog.l.google.com
- **Key Point:** DNS is critical for translating domain names into IP addresses before TCP/HTTP can establish communication.

Step 7: Export the capture as a .pcap file.

This file is saved as **task5.pcap**. which is available in this repository's main branch.

Step 8: Summary

Summary of Findings

During the Wireshark capture on **Raavan@PHOENIX (Kali Linux)**, I identified multiple network protocols actively in use. The traffic was generated by browsing websites and performing network queries. The following protocols were captured and analysed:

1. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):

- Observed the complete 3-way handshake (SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK), data transfer, and connection termination (FIN, ACK).
- TCP provided reliable, ordered delivery for higher-level protocols like HTTP and TLS.
- \circ Example: 53812 \rightarrow 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64800 Len=0 MSS=1440.

2. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol):

- o Captured plain HTTP requests and responses.
- Requests included GET /success.txt?ipv4 HTTP/1.1.
- Responses showed HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain), confirming successful retrieval of resources.
- o Example: 192.168.31.50 → 34.107.221.82, GET /success.txt?ipv4 HTTP/1.1.

3. DNS (Domain Name System):

- o DNS queries were sent to Google's public resolver (8.8.8.8).
- Queries included domains such as www.google.com, www.youtube.com, and fonts.googleapis.com.
- o Both A (IPv4) and AAAA (IPv6) records were observed.
- \circ Example: 192.168.31.50 \rightarrow 8.8.8.8, Standard query response A www.google.com 142.250.77.227.

4. TLS (Transport Layer Security): (optional, but visible in capture)

- o TLSv1.2 and TLSv1.3 traffic was present, showing encrypted HTTPS connections.
- o Packets included Client Hello and Application Data.
- o This confirmed secure communication for websites using HTTPS.

Thank You. Regards,

Kush Thaker