Course: Cloud and Network Security -C2 -2025

Student Name: Daniel-Caleb Cheruiyot

Student No: CS-CNS09-25014

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Week 1 Assignment 2:

Use Wireshark to Examine Network Traffic

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Introduction

In this report, I used Wireshark to capture and analyze Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) traffic. It is widely used by network tools such as *ping* and *traceroute* to test connectivity and determine the health of a network path. I examined both local ICMP traffic within the same network and remote ICMP traffic across different networks.

Objectives

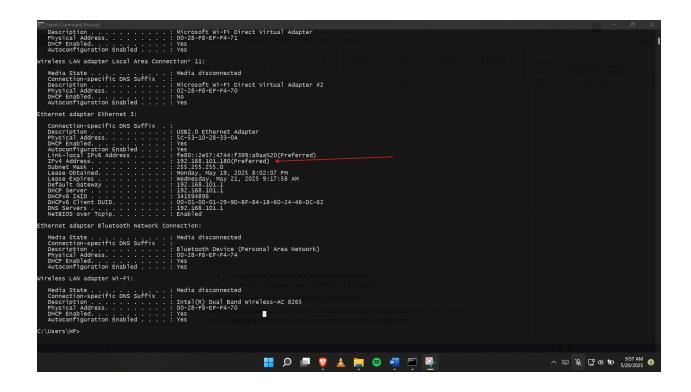
- To capture and analyze local ICMP Data in Wireshark
- To capture and analyze remote ICMP Data in Wireshark

Part 1: Capture and Analyze Local ICMP Data in Wireshark.

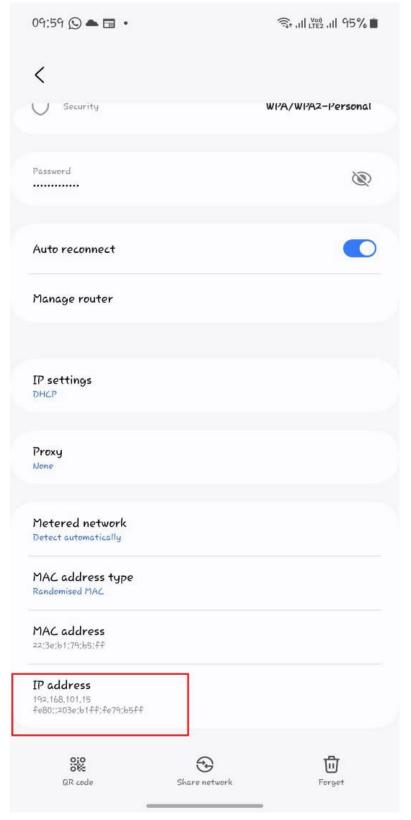
Step 1: Retrieve IP Address

The first step we take is to retrieve my PC's IP address through the command prompt. We use the command *ipconfig* /all to display the network information and configurations.

```
\Users\HP>ipconfig /all
     et adapter Ethernet 2:
       tion-specific DNS Suffix
ption .
.al Address .
nabled .
onfiguration Enabled .
local IPV6 Address .
onfiguration IPv4 Address .
                                        VirtualBox Host-Only Ethernet Adapter
                                   .:
.: 638189607
.: 00-01-00-01-29-9D-8F-84-18-60-24-46-DC-62
.: Enabled
Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
                                  . : Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter
. . : 00-28-F8-EF-F4-71
. . : Yes
. . : Yes
      . : Media disconnected
                                        Microsoft Wi-Fi Direct Virtual Adapter #2
02-28-F8-EF-F4-70
No
Yes
                                                                   👭 🔎 🔎 🦁 🛓 🛅 🖨 🗷 🛅
                                                                                                                                                             ^  🍇 😭 Φ) 🐿 10:27 AM 2
```

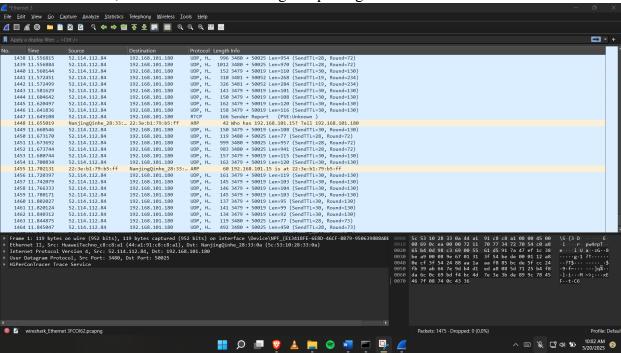


We find my PC IP addresses as 192.168.101.180, and for my other device in the same network as 192.168.101.15 as shown below:

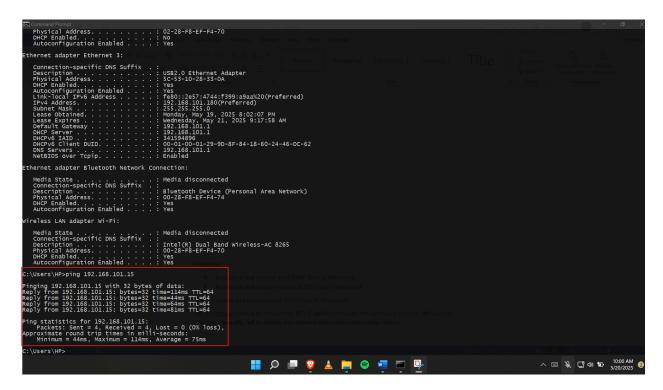


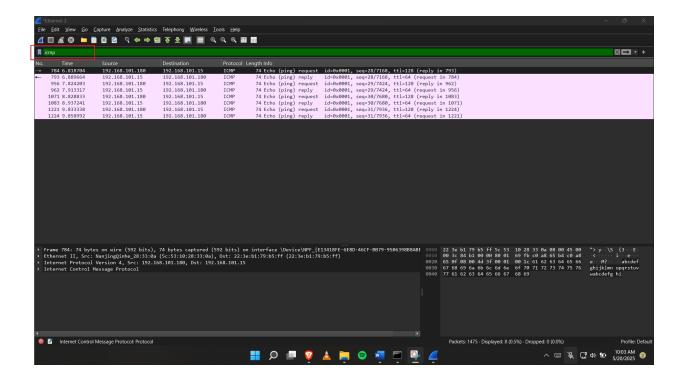
Step 2: Start Wireshark

On the other hand, we start Wireshark to begin capturing data.



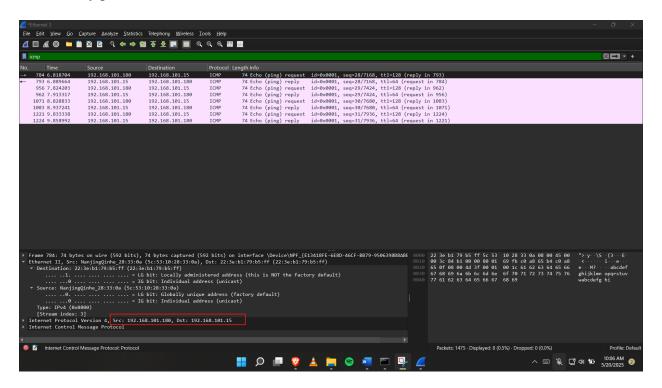
Back in my command prompt termina, I ping my other device that is *ping 192.168.101.15*, and since I am only interested in ICMP (ping) PDUs, we type **icmp** in the filter box and press enter (in Wireshark).





Step 3: Examine the captured data.

We can see the data generated by the ping requests to my other device. I clicked the first ICMP request and we can see the Source column has my PC's IP address and the destination column contains my phone's IP addresses as shown earlier.

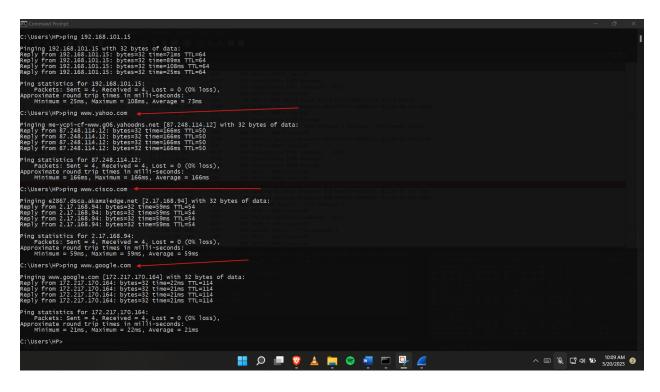


Part 2: Capture and Analyze Remote ICMP Data in Wireshark

Here the task is to ping remote hosts (host not on the LAN) and examine the generated data from those pings.

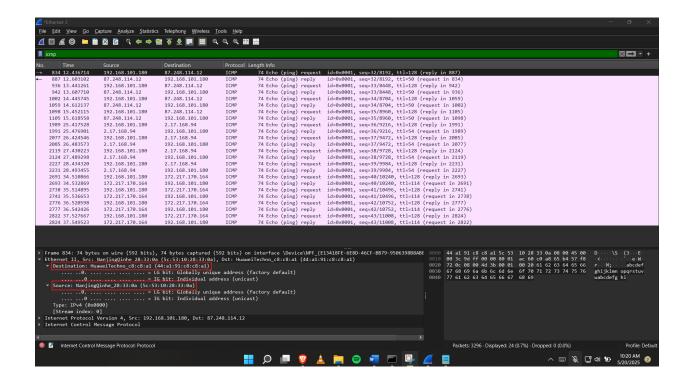
I pinged the following URLs from my command prompt:

- www.yahoo.com
- www.cisco.com
- www.google.com

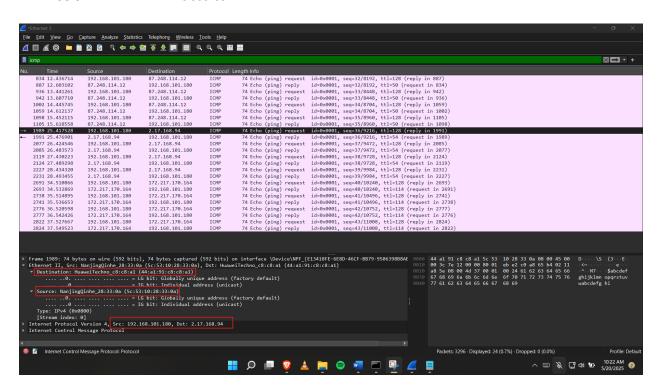


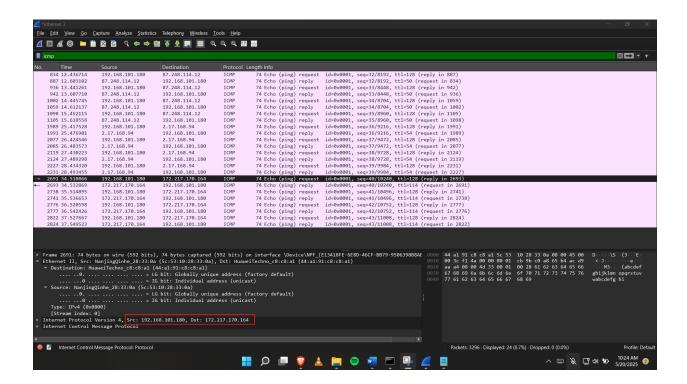
We see the ip addresses of the URLS as:

87.248.114.12 ----- www.yahoo.com



2.17.168.94 ----- www.cisco.com





Conclusion

After this lab, we learn that Wireshark shows the actual MAC addresses of local hosts because MAC addresses are only used within the local network (LAN). When two devices on the same LAN communicate, they use ARP to find each other's MAC addresses, which Wireshark can capture. However, when communicating with remote hosts, packets are sent to the local router, and the destination MAC address is that of the router, not the remote host. As packets move through routers across the internet, each router replaces the MAC address with its own.