CYBER SECURITY LAB REPORT

LAB 2: WIRESHARK



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06-02-2021 18BCN7079

INTRODUCTION

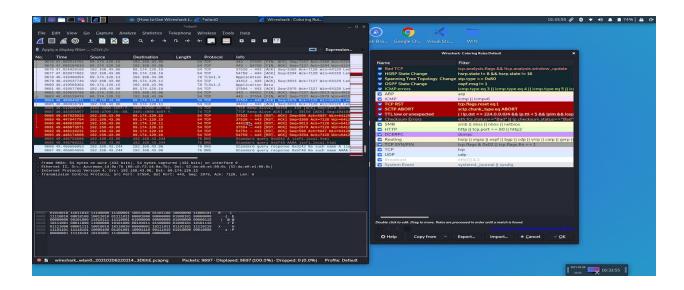
Wireshark is the world's foremost and widely-used network protocol analyzer. It lets you see what's happening on your network at a microscopic level and is the de facto (and often de jure) standard across many commercial and non-profit enterprises, government agencies, and educational institutions. Wireshark development thrives thanks to the volunteer contributions of networking experts around the globe and is the continuation of a project started by Gerald Combs in 1998.

TOOL USED

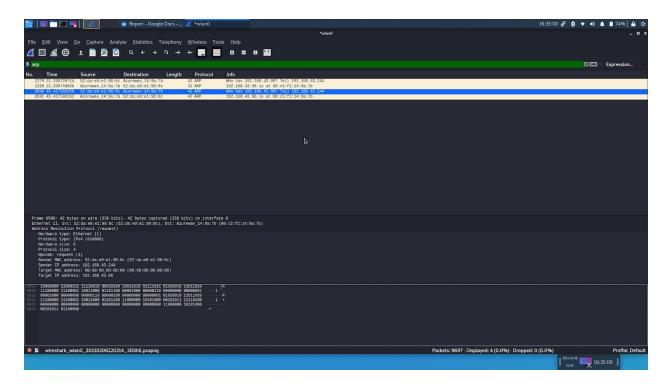
1. Wireshark

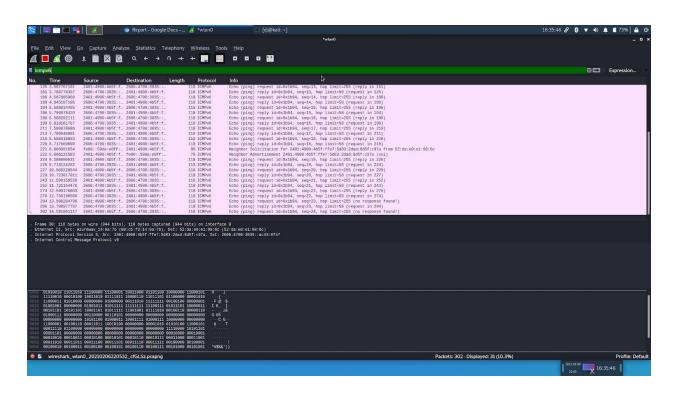
QUESTIONS

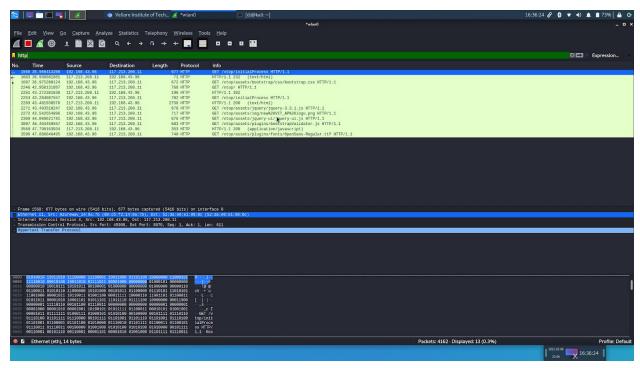
1. Each line in the top pane of the Wireshark window corresponds to a single packet seen on the network. The default display shows the time of the packet (relative to the initiation of the capture), the source and destination IP addresses, the protocol used and some information about the packet. Learn Wireshark color coding from help documents.

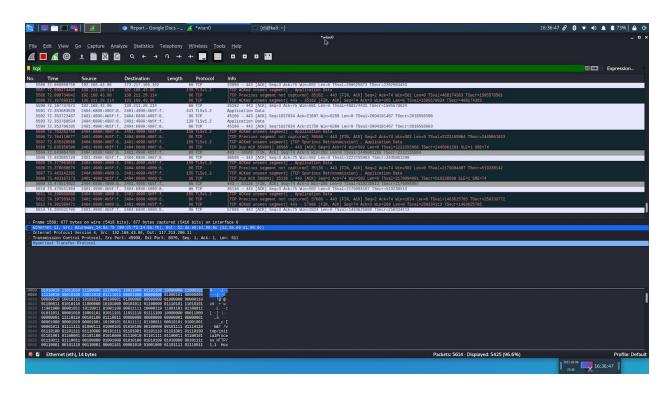


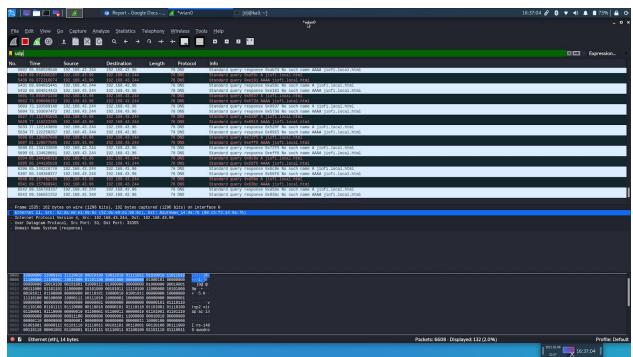
2. To locate specific packets related to individual requests or responses from a within larger capture containing more traffic, we can perform even more specific filtering using a variety of expressions relating to various header fields and their contents. Study how to apply a display filter to the captured packets.



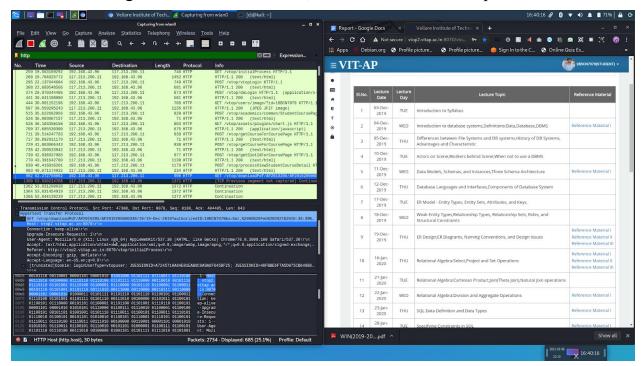


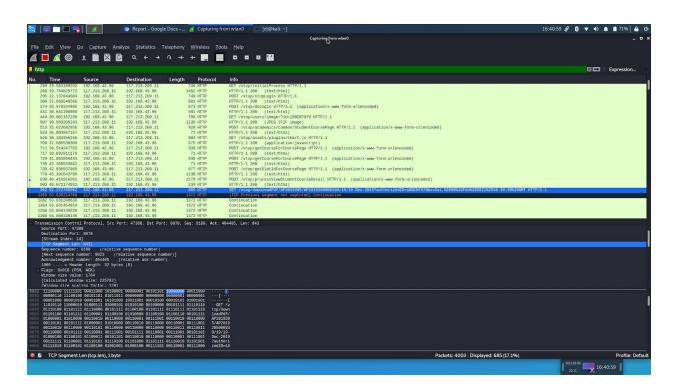


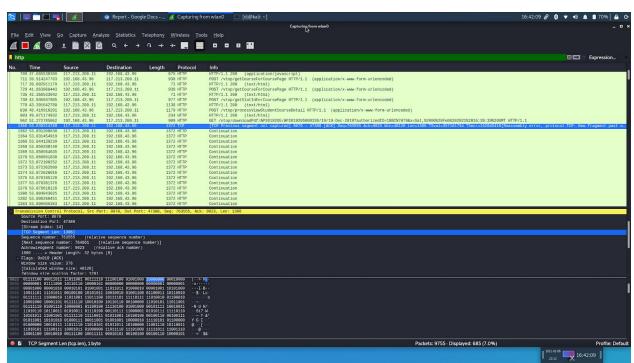




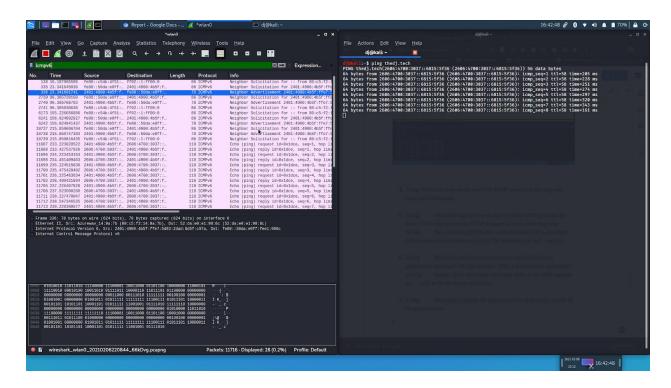
- 3. Use your Web browser to access a file from a Web server. Using Wireshark captures the packets arriving at your computer. Also download a Wireshark-readable packet trace from the Web server from which you downloaded the file. Using this server trace
- Find the packets that were generated by your own access of the Web server.
- Analyze the client- and server-side traces to explore aspects of TCP.
- Evaluate the performance of the TCP connection between your computer and the Web server.
- Trace TCP's window behavior, and infer packet loss, retransmission, flow control and congestion control behavior, and estimated roundtrip time.



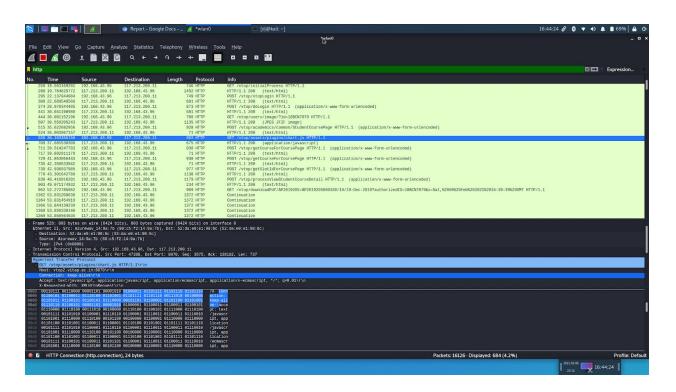


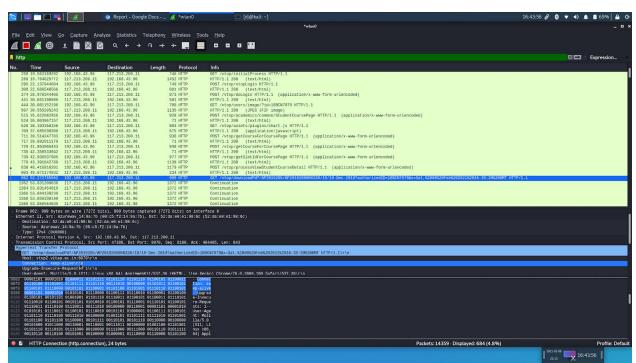


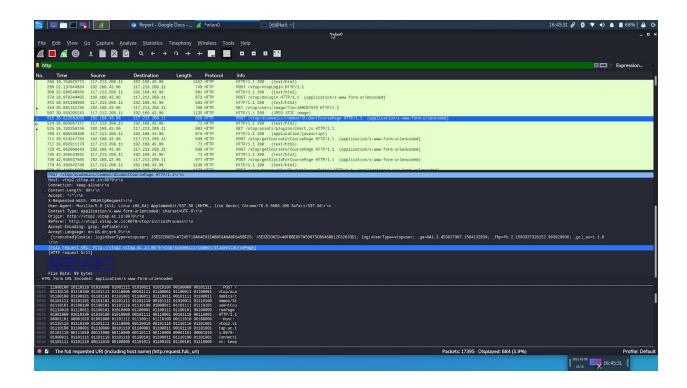
4. Using Wireshark explores the use of the ICMP protocol in the ping and traceroute commands.



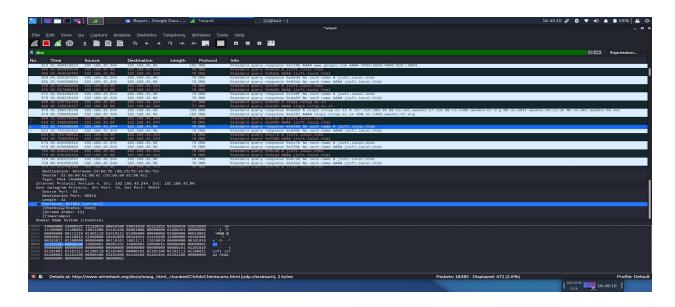
5. Using Wireshark explore several aspects of the HTTP protocol: the basic GET/reply interaction, HTTP message formats, retrieving large HTML files, retrieving HTML files with embedded URLs, persistent and non-persistent connections, and HTTP authentication and security.



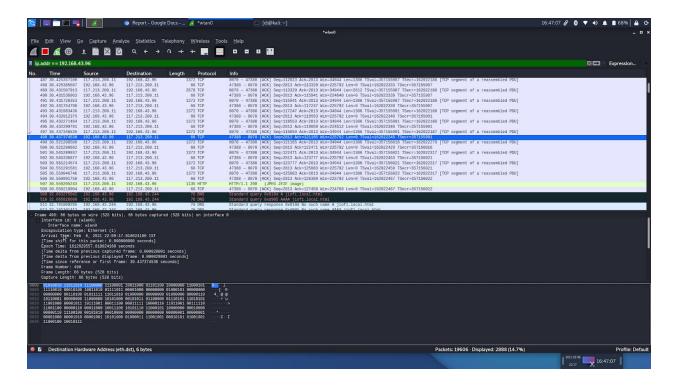




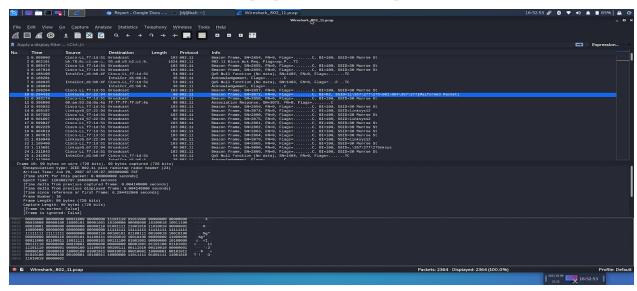
6. Using Wireshark perform a packet capture and analysis of an application that uses UDP (for example, DNS or a multimedia application such as Skype). Also, investigate the header fields in the UDP segment as well as the checksum calculation.



7. Using Wireshark examines the operation of the IP protocol, and the IP datagram format.



8. Using Wireshark lab perform capture and study the 802.11 frames exchanged between a wireless laptop and an access point.



CONCLUSION

We successfully experimented with WireShark.

REFERENCES

- 1. https://www.wireshark.org/
- 2. http://cs.gmu.edu/~astavrou/courses/ISA_674_F12/Wireshark-Tutorial.pdf
- 3. http://www-scf.usc.edu/~csci571/Special/Tutorials/wireshark_html/wireshark.html