

PRACTICAL-5

AIM: Use a tool like wireshark to capture packets and examine the packets.

Filter and Examine Packets:

1. **Observe Captured Traffic:** You will see packets being captured in real time. Each line represents a network packet.
2. **Use Filters:** To focus on specific traffic, you can apply filters. For example:
 1. To filter for HTTP traffic: http
 2. To filter for a specific IP address: ip.addr == 192.168.1.1
 3. To filter for a specific protocol: tcp or udp
3. **Inspect a Packet:** Click on any packet to view detailed information. This will show you different layers of the packet (e.g., Ethernet, IP, TCP/UDP, application data).
 1. The **Packet Details** pane shows you a breakdown of the packet structure.
 2. The **Packet Bytes** pane shows the raw byte data of the packet.

ANS

Date: 08/02/25 Page No. _____
Topic: _____

wireshark:-

* Data packets Capturing:-

(1) Top Frame:-

- ① Number
- ② Length
- ③ Time
- ④ Info.
- ⑤ Source
- ⑥ Destination
- ⑦ protocol

(2) Middle Frame

- ① Frame
- ② Linux Socket Capture
- ③ Internet protocol version, source, destination
- ④ Transmission Control protocol, src port, dst port, seq, len.

(3) Bottom Frame Data.

→ Filter Wireshark provides powerful filters to capture and display fields to focus on specific packets of interest.

→ Most common filters

- ① TCP Port eq 80
② TCP. Ssport = 443

→ Filter for HTTP and HTTPS traffic -

- ① tcp. port == 443 or tcp. port == 80
 - ② SSL or HTTP
 - ③ tcp. port in {80, 443, 8080}
 - ④ tcp. port == 80 || tcp. port == 443 || tcp. port == 8080.



