

Part B: WIRESHARK

Wireshark NAT trace for Examinations

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of a NAT trace. The packet list on the left shows various protocols including SNMP, DNS, and HTTP. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of an Ethernet II frame and an Internet Protocol Version 4 packet. The Ethernet frame has a destination MAC of 00:22:6b:45:1f:1b and a source MAC of 00:22:68:0d:ca:8f. The IP packet has a source address of 192.168.1.100 and a destination address of 10.119.240.64.

Open the NAT_home_side file and answer the following questions. You might find it useful to use a Wireshark filter so that only frames containing HTTP messages are displayed from the trace file.

1. What is the IP address of the client?

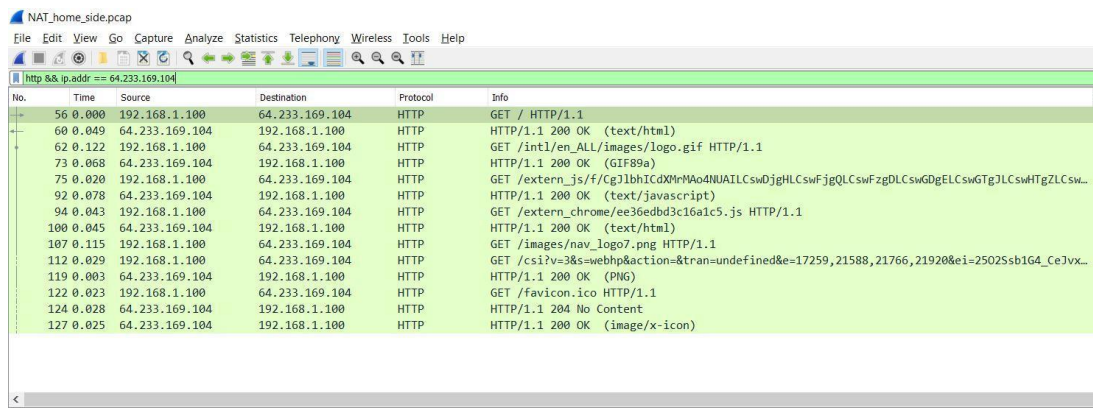
Answer: IP Address is 192.168.1.100 as shown in the figure below

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of a NAT trace. The packet list on the left shows various protocols including SNMP, DNS, and HTTP. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of an Ethernet II frame and an Internet Protocol Version 4 packet. The Ethernet frame has a destination MAC of 00:22:6b:45:1f:1b and a source MAC of 00:22:68:0d:ca:8f. The IP packet has a source address of 192.168.1.100 and a destination address of 10.119.240.64.

- The client actually communicates with several different Google servers in order to implement “safe browsing.” (See extra credit section at the end of this lab). The main Google server that will serve up the main Google web page has IP address 64.233.169.104. In order to display only those frames containing HTTP messages that are sent to/from this Google, server, enter the expression “http && ip.addr == 64.233.169.104” (without quotes) into the Filter: field in Wireshark.

Answer:

The figure is shown below, the “http && ip.addr == 64.233.169.104” returned the results



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
56	0.000	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
60	0.049	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
62	0.122	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
73	0.068	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
75	0.020	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /extern_js/ff/CgJlBhICdXMrMAo4NUAILCswDjgHLCswFjgQLCswFzgDLCswGdgELCswGTgJLCswHTgZLCsw...
92	0.078	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
94	0.043	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTTP/1.1
100	0.045	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
107	0.115	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /images/nav_logo7.png HTTP/1.1
112	0.029	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /csi?v=3&s=webhp&action=&tran=undefined&e=17259,21588,21766,21920&ei=25025sb1G4_CeJvx...
119	0.003	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)
122	0.023	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
124	0.028	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
127	0.025	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (image/x-icon)

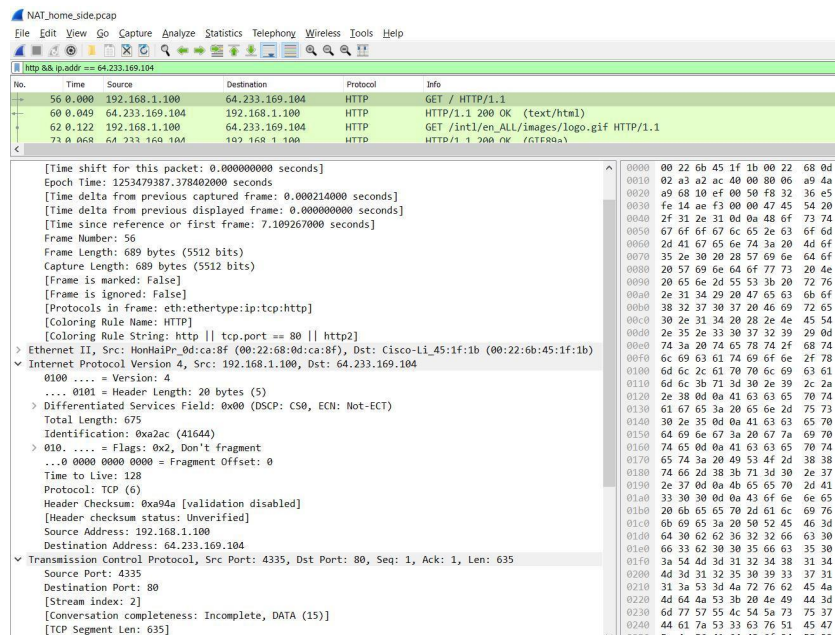
- Consider now the HTTP GET sent from the client to the Google server (whose IP address is IP address 64.233.169.104) at time 7.102967. What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET?

Answer:

Source IP Address is 192.168.1.100, Port: 4335

Destination IP Address is 64.233.169.104, Port: 80

The figure shows it very well



- At what time is the corresponding 200 OK HTTP message received from the Google server? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP 200 OK message?

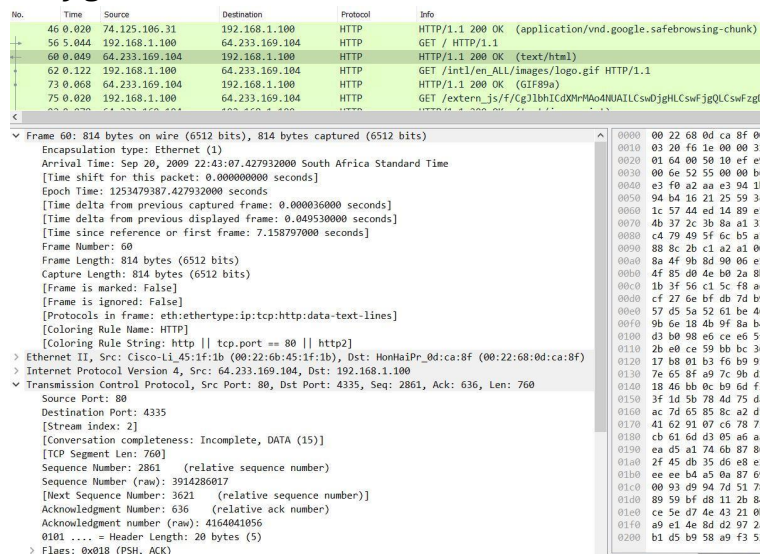
Answer:

Time the corresponding 200 OK HTTP is 7.15879700 seconds

Source IP Address is 64.233.169.104, Port: 80

Destination IP Address is 192.168.1.100, Port: 4335

The figure is shown below



- Recall that before a GET command can be sent to an HTTP server, TCP must first set up a connection using the three-way SYN/ACK handshake. At what time is the client-to-server TCP SYN segment sent that sets up the connection used by the GET sent at time 7.102967?

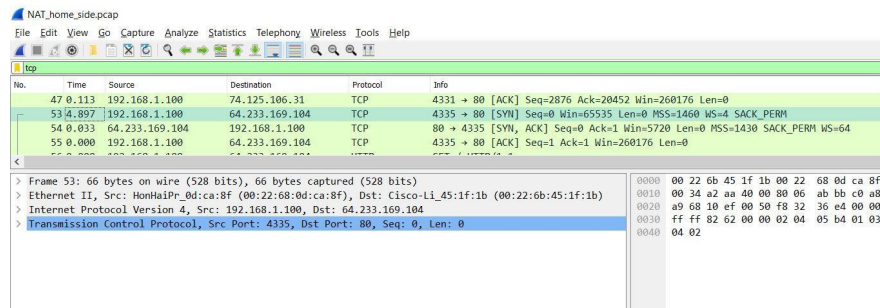
Answer: The SYN Time here will be 7.075657000 seconds for the figure below

What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports for the TCP SYN segment?

Answer:

SYN Source IP Address is 192.168.1.100, Port 4335

SYN Destination IP Address is 64.233.169.104, Port: 80



The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP SYN segment. The packet list table is as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
47	0.113	192.168.1.100	74.125.106.31	TCP	4331 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2876 Ack=20452 Win=260176 Len=0
53	4.897	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	4335 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM
54	0.033	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	80 → 4335 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5720 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM WS=64
55	0.000	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	4335 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=260176 Len=0

The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 54) shows:

- Frame 53: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: HonHaiPr_0d:ca:8f (00:22:68:0d:ca:8f), Dst: Cisco_Li_45:1f:1b (00:22:6b:45:1f:1b)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 64.233.169.104
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

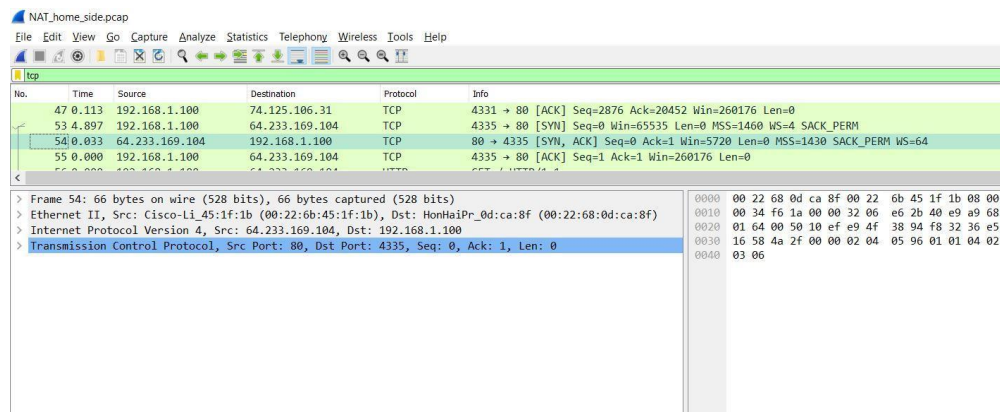
The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports of the ACK sent in response to the SYN.

Answer:

ACK Source IP Address is 64.233.169.104, Port: 80

ACK Destination IP Address is 192.168.1.100, Port: 4335. The figure below shows it clearly.



The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture of a TCP ACK segment. The packet list table is as follows:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
47	0.113	192.168.1.100	74.125.106.31	TCP	4331 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2876 Ack=20452 Win=260176 Len=0
53	4.897	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	4335 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM
54	0.033	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	80 → 4335 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5720 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM WS=64
55	0.000	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	4335 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=260176 Len=0

The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 54) shows:

- Frame 54: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_Li_45:1f:1b (00:22:6b:45:1f:1b), Dst: HonHaiPr_0d:ca:8f (00:22:68:0d:ca:8f)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 64.233.169.104, Dst: 192.168.1.100
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 4335, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

At what time is this ACK received at the client? . (Note: to find these segments you will need to clear the Filter expression you entered above in step 2. If you enter the filter “tcp”, only TCP segments will be displayed by Wireshark).

Answer: The ACK Time will be 7.108986000 seconds from the wireshark results.

In the following we'll focus on the two HTTP messages (GET and 200 OK) and the TCP SYN and ACK segments identified above. Our goal below will be to locate these two HTTP messages and two TCP segments in the trace file (NAT_ISP_side) captured on the link between the router and the ISP. Because these captured frames will have already been forwarded through the NAT router, some of the IP address and port numbers will have been changed as a result of NAT translation.

Open the NAT_ISP_side. *Note that the time stamps in this file and in NAT_home_side are not synchronized since the packet captures at the two locations shown in Figure 1 were not started simultaneously.* (Indeed, you should discover that the timestamps of a packet captured at the ISP link is actually less than the timestamp of the packet captured at the client PC).

6. In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, find the HTTP GET message was sent from the client to the Google server at time 7.102967 (where $t=7.102967$ is time at which this was sent as recorded in the NAT_home_side trace file). At what time does this message appear in the NAT_ISP_side trace file? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET (as recording in the NAT_ISP_side trace file)? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different, than in your answer to question 3 above?

Answer:

The time this message appear in the NAT_ISP_side trace file is 6.069168000 seconds.

The source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET (as recording in the NAT_ISP_side trace file) are:

Source IP Address is 71.192.34.104, Port: 4335

Destination IP Address is 64.233.169.104, Port: 80

Here, by comparing to the question 3 above, only the source IP address has changed, other fields are the same.

The figure below shows it very well as well.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
41	0.300	71.192.34.104	74.125.106.31	HTTP	GET /safebrowsing/rd/goog-malware-shavar_a_14466-14470.14466.14467-14470: HTTP/1.1
42	0.022	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/vnd.google.safebrowsing-chunk)
43	0.014	71.192.34.104	74.125.106.31	HTTP	GET /safebrowsing/rd/goog-phish-shavar_a_48291-48300.48291-48295.48296-48300: HTTP/1.1
44	0.022	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/vnd.google.safebrowsing-chunk)
45	0.007	71.192.34.104	74.125.106.31	HTTP	GET /safebrowsing/rd/goog-phish-shavar_a_67721-67760.67721-67729.67730-67760: HTTP/1.1
46	0.018	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/vnd.google.safebrowsing-chunk)
85	5.045	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
90	0.048	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
93	0.123	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
103	0.066	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
106	0.022	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /extern_js/f/cgltbhtICD0HrMa0dHJAILCswDjgHLCswFzjgQLCswFzjgQLCswGtjgJLCswHtgZLCswL
121	0.077	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/javascript)
125	0.044	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /extern_chrome/ee36edbd3c16a1c5.js HTTP/1.1
131	0.043	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
135	0.036	71.192.34.104	74.125.91.113	HTTP	GET /generate_204 HTTP/1.1

Frame 85: 689 bytes on wire (5512 bits), 689 bytes captured (5512 bits) on interface 0
 Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
 Arrival Time: Sep 20, 2009 22:43:07.800232000 South Africa Standard Time
 [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
 Epoch Time: 1253479387.800232000 seconds
 [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000414000 seconds]
 [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 5.045754000 seconds]
 [Time since reference or first frame: 6.069168000 seconds]
 Frame Number: 85
 Frame Length: 689 bytes (5512 bits)
 Capture Length: 689 bytes (5512 bits)
 [Frame is marked: False]
 [Frame is ignored: False]
 [Protocols in frame: ethertype:ip:tcp:http]
 [Coloring Rule Name: HTTP]
 [Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
 > Ethernet II, Src: Dell_4f:36:23 (00:08:74:4f:36:23), Dst: Cisco_bf:6c:01 (00:0e:d6:bf:6c:01)
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 71.192.34.104, Dst: 64.233.169.104
 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Len: 635
 > Hypertext Transfer Protocol

- Are any fields in the HTTP GET message changed? Which of the following fields in the IP datagram carrying the HTTP GET are changed: Version, Header Length, Flags, Checksum. If any of these fields have changed, give a reason (in one sentence) stating why this field needed to change.

Answer:

GET Message has not changed and the version did change, header length did not change, Flags did not change, But checksum changed.

Source IP changed from 192.168.1.100 to 71.192.34.104 but port is the same.

Header checksum has changed from(Home) 0xa94a to (ISP) 0x022f.

Header checksum was changed because the IP Address changed from 192.168.1.100 to 71.192.34.104.

Here, since the IP source address has changed, and the checksum includes the value of the source IP address, the checksum had to change.

The results are also shown in the figure below.

From NAT_ISP_side trace file

NAT_ISP_side.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
45	0.007	71.192.34.104	74.125.106.31	HTTP	GET /safebrowsing/rd/goog-phish-shavar_a_67721-67760.67721-67729.67730-67760: HTTP/1.1
46	0.018	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/vnd.google.safebrowsing-chunk)
85	5.845	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
90	0.048	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
93	0.123	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1

> Frame 85: 689 bytes on wire (5512 bits), 689 bytes captured (5512 bits)

> Ethernet II, Src: Dell 4f:36:23 (00:00:74:4f:36:23), Dst: Cisco-bf:6c:01 (00:0e:d6:bf:6c:01)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 71.192.34.104, Dst: 64.233.169.104

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 675

Identification: 0xa2ac (41644)

> 010. = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment

... 0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 127

Protocol: TCP (6)

Header Checksum: 0x022f [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 71.192.34.104

Destination Address: 64.233.169.104

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 635

> Hypertext Transfer Protocol

From NAT_home_side trace file

NAT_home_side.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
55	0.000	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	TCP	4335 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=260176 Len=0
56	0.000	192.168.1.100	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
57	0.031	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=0
58	0.017	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=1430 [TCP segment of a reasse
59	0.000	64.233.169.104	192.168.1.100	TCP	80 → 4335 [ACK] Seq=1431 Ack=636 Win=7040 Len=1430 [TCP segment of a rea

> Frame 56: 689 bytes on wire (5512 bits), 689 bytes captured (5512 bits)

> Ethernet II, Src: HonHaiPc_0d:ca:8f (00:22:68:0d:ca:8f), Dst: Cisco-Li_45:1f:1b (00:22:6b:45:1f:1b)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 64.233.169.104

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 675

Identification: 0xa2ac (41644)

> 010. = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment

... 0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 128

Protocol: TCP (6)

Header Checksum: 0xa94a [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 192.168.1.100

Destination Address: 64.233.169.104

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4335, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 635

> Hypertext Transfer Protocol

8. In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, at what time is the first 200 OK HTTP message received from the Google server? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP 200 OK message? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different than your answer to question 4 above?

Answer:

And the other different than the answer to question 4 above is that only the destination IP address has changed

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
46	0.018	74.125.106.31	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (application/vnd.google.safebrowsing-chunk)
47	85.045	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
48	90.048	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
49	93.023	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
50	90.066	64.233.169.104	71.192.34.104	HTTP	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)
51	90.033	71.192.34.104	64.233.169.104	HTTP	GET /intl/en_ALL/images/logo.gif HTTP/1.1
<p>▼ Frame 90: 814 bytes on wire (6512 bits), 814 bytes captured (6512 bits) on eth0 Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1) Arrival Time: Sep 20, 2009 22:43:07.848634000 South Africa Standard Time [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds] Epoch Time: 1253479387.848634000 seconds [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000163000 seconds] [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.048402000 seconds] [Time since reference or first frame: 6.117570000 seconds] Frame Number: 90 Frame Length: 814 bytes (6512 bits) Capture Length: 814 bytes (6512 bits) [Frame is marked: False] [Frame is loaded: False] [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp:http:data-text-lines] [Coloring Rule Name: HTTP] [Coloring Rule String: http tcp.port == 80 http2] > Ethernet II, Src: Cisco.bf:6c:01 (00:0e:d6:bf:6c:01), Dst: Dell.4f:36:23 (00:08:74:4f:36:23) > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 64.233.169.104, Dst: 71.192.34.104 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 4335, Seq: 2861, Ack: 636, Len: 760 Source Port: 80 Destination Port: 4335 [Stream index: 2] [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)] [TCP Segment Len: 760] Sequence Number: 2861 (relative sequence number) Sequence Number (raw): 3914286017 [Next Sequence Number: 3621 (relative sequence number)] Acknowledgment Number: 636 (relative ack number) Acknowledgment number (raw): 4164041056</p>					

9. In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, at what time were the client-to-server TCP SYN segment and the server-to-client TCP ACK segment corresponding to the segments in question 5 above captured? What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports for these two segments? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different than your answer to question 5 above?

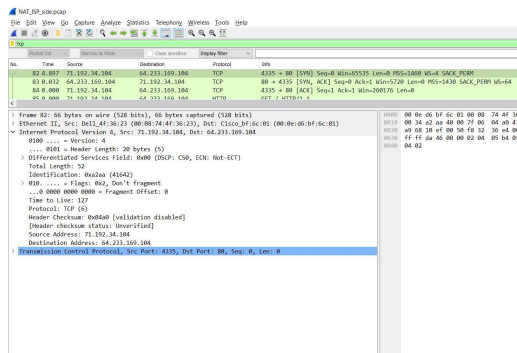
Answer:

For SYN:

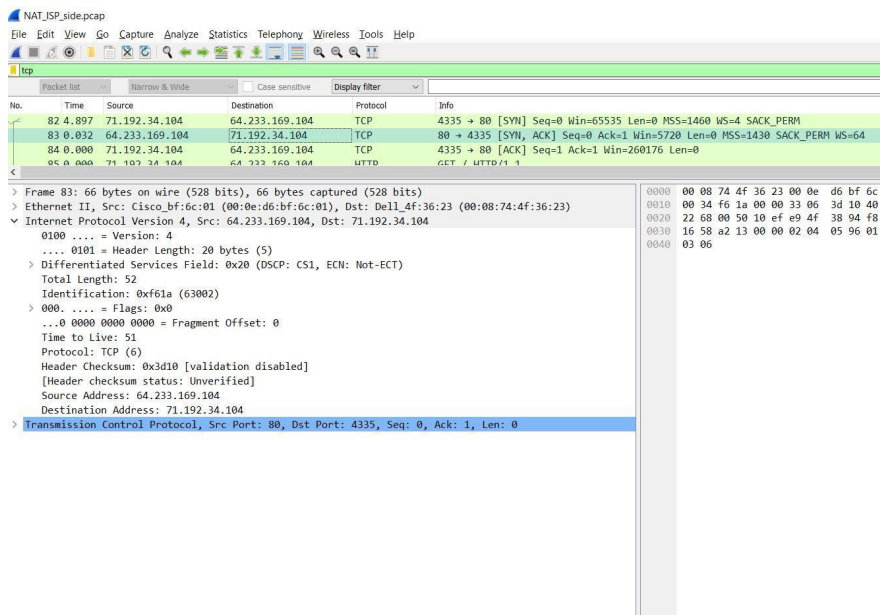
The time is 6.035475000 seconds

Source IP Address is 71.192.34.104

Destination IP Address is 64.233.169.104



For ACK:
Time is 6.067775000 seconds
Source IP Address is 64.233.169.104
Destination IP Address is 71.192.34.104



The different than the answer to question 5 above is that time to live changed, and for the SYN, the source IP address has changed, For the ACK, the destination IP address has changed. The port numbers are unchanged.

In Summar, The time to live, identification, Flags, Source and Destination IP changed

Figure 4.22 in the text shows the NAT translation table in the NAT router.

10. Using your answers to 1-8 above, fill in the NAT translation table entries for HTTP connection considered in questions 1-8 above.

Answer:

<i>NAT translation table</i>	
<i>WAN side</i>	<i>LAN side</i>
<i>IP:71.192.34.104 and Port:4335</i>	<i>IP: 192.168.1.100 and port: 4335</i>

Extra Credit: The trace files investigated above have additional connections to Google servers above and beyond the HTTP GET, 200OK request/response studied above. For example, in the NAT_home_side trace file, consider the client-to-server GET at time 1.573215, and the GET at time 7.573305. Research the use of these two HTTP messages and write a half page explanation of the purpose of each of these messages.

Answer:

Users are protected from harmful or unwelcome programs by Google Safebrowsing. Safebrowsing runs a website through Google's most recent list of dangerous websites whenever a user clicks on a link in the search results page. If a client visits an insecure website that has questionable software or viruses, a warning screen appears. The HTTP request and response are visible in the NAT_home_side trace file, demonstrating safebrowsing in action.

The request URL "safebrowsing cache.google.com/safebrowsing/rd/googlemalware-shaver_s_15361-15365.15661-15365" is included in the HTTP GET header at frame 20 at time 1.572315.

In HTTP GET at frame 104, time 7.573305, the request URL "google.com/generate_204" is included in the header. The first URL sends users to the safebrowsing cache site, whereas the second URL sends them to the destination website, which is safe to browse. The two HTTP GET messages that I examined yielded some intriguing findings.

The destination IP changed from 74.125.106.31 to 74.125.91.113 between frames 20 and 104. As a result of the changing destination address and the fact that each one had a separate uniquely allocated number, the header checksums and identification also varied. At frames 52 and 96, the source IP switches from 74.125.106.31 (safebrowsing cache.google.com) to 64.233.169.104 (www.google.com), respectively, before returning to 74.125.106.31 (clients1.google.com) between frames 20 and 104. Both times, DNS requests and requests' responses are present. We might conclude that a Google search was performed in frame 96. recording activities when a webpage is accessed using the Google search engine using WireShark. However, the safebrowsing frame was not to be found.