

# Basic Linux & Wireshark Tutorial

ECE6363 LAB 1

## LAB1 OBJECTIVES

- Get familiar with **Ubuntu** and **Linux commands**
- Learn the network measurement tool: **Wireshark**
  - Get fundamental understanding of cloud computing
  - Compare Dropbox and Google drive

The image features the Ubuntu logo, which consists of three interlocking circles in shades of blue and grey, arranged in a triangular pattern. The word "Ubuntu" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and positioned in the lower half of the image.

# Ubuntu

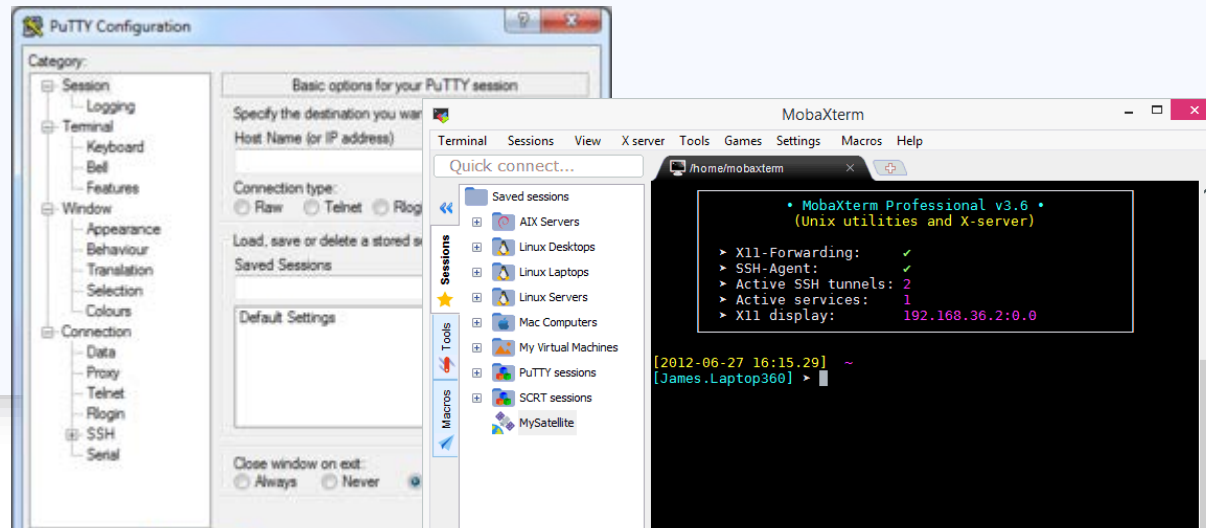
# Linux System & Network Debugging Tools

- To install a Linux system on your computer (Ubuntu)
  1. Install VirtualBox (preferred, <https://www.virtualbox.org/>) or VMWare
  2. Download Ubuntu Desktop (<https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>) or server  
**Ubuntu 16 is recommended.** There might be some issues with Ubuntu 20 with the following lab.
  3. Install Ubuntu as a **Virtual Machine** in VirtualBox (<https://brb.nci.nih.gov/seqtools/installUbuntu.html>)



# Linux System & Network Debugging Tools

- To install a Linux system on your computer (Ubuntu)
  1. Install VirtualBox (preferred, <https://www.virtualbox.org/>) or VMWare
  2. Download Ubuntu Desktop (<https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>) or server
  3. Install Ubuntu as a **Virtual Machine** in VirtualBox (<https://brb.nci.nih.gov/seqtools/installUbuntu.html>)
  4. Learn to use SSH clients to connect to the remote server
    - Putty
    - MobaXterm
    - SmarTTY



# Linux System & Network Debugging Tools

- This semester, you'll learn:
  - configuring network in Datacenter
  - playing with cloud services
- Most of the platform is on Linux. You'll learn basic commands of Ubuntu in lab 1.

Play with the commands and explain these command yourself

Commands	Description
\$ sudo apt update	
\$ sudo apt install net-tools	
\$ ls -a	
\$ mkdir new_folder	
\$ cd new_folder	
\$ cd ..	
\$ nano file.txt (add content and save)	
\$ cat file.txt	
\$ cp file.txt new_folder	
\$ mv new_folder/file.txt .	
\$ rm -r new_folder	
\$ ps	
\$ whereis tar	
\$ whatis tar	
\$ man tar	
\$ history	
\$ git	
Ctrl-C	

Answer questions in the report

Commands	Description	Screenshot
\$ ifconfig -a		
\$ ping 8.8.8.8 -c 2		
\$ nslookup google.com		

What is "localhost"?

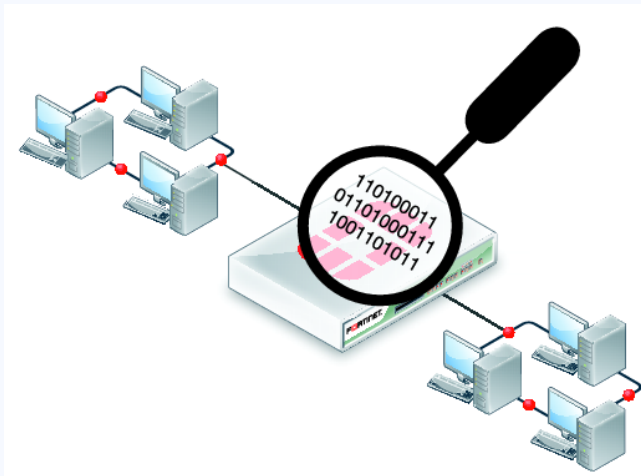
What is the ip of "localhost"?

The image features the text "WireShark" in a large, black, sans-serif font, centered on a light blue rectangular background. The background is framed by a thin white border. Above and below the central blue rectangle are two solid dark blue horizontal bars, which together with the central rectangle form a shape reminiscent of a computer monitor or a presentation slide.

WireShark

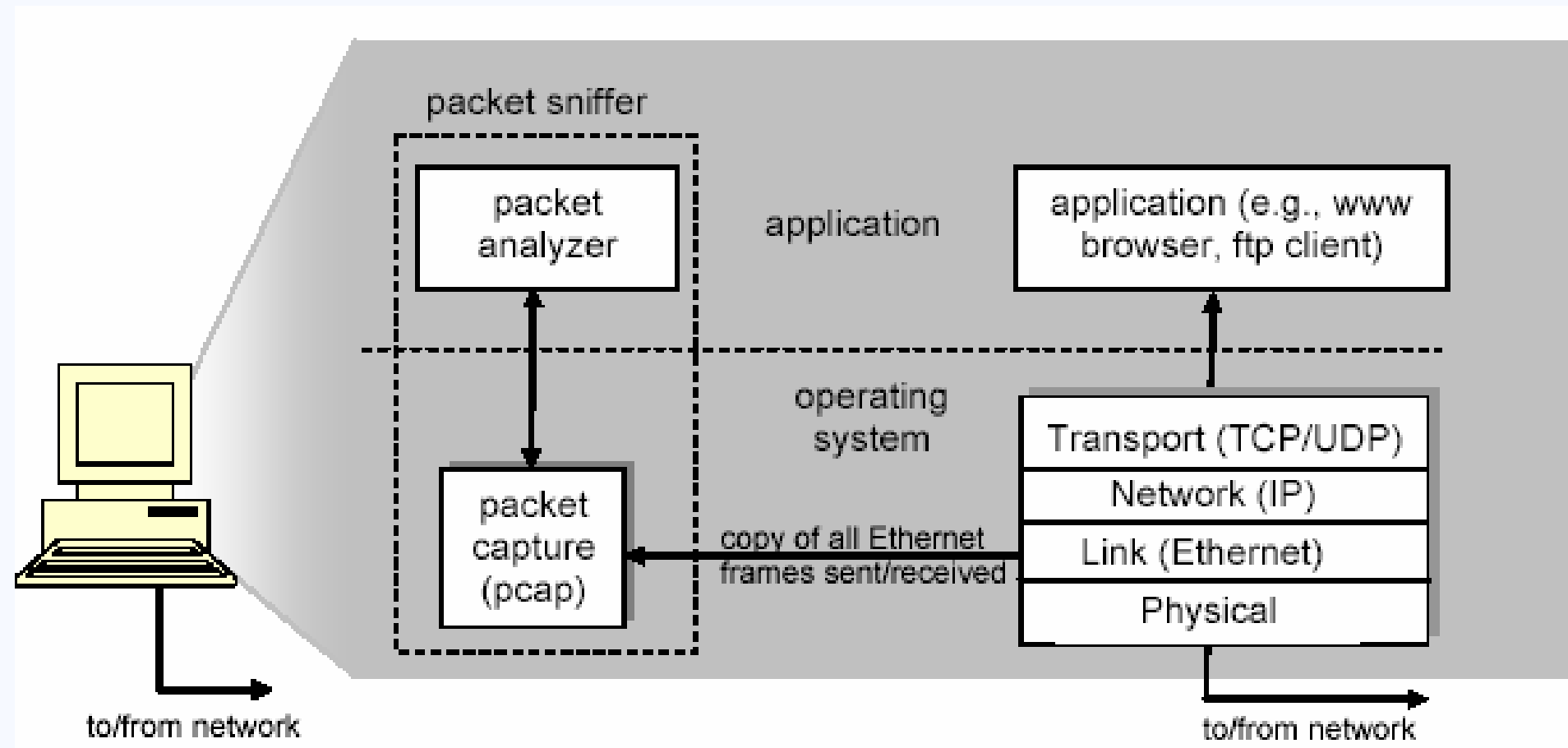
# WireShark

- **Packet Sniffer:** For observing the messages exchanged between executing protocol entities.
  - Store and/or display the contents of the various protocol fields in these captured messages.
- **Packet Analyzer:** A component of packet sniffer which displays the contents of all fields within a protocol message.



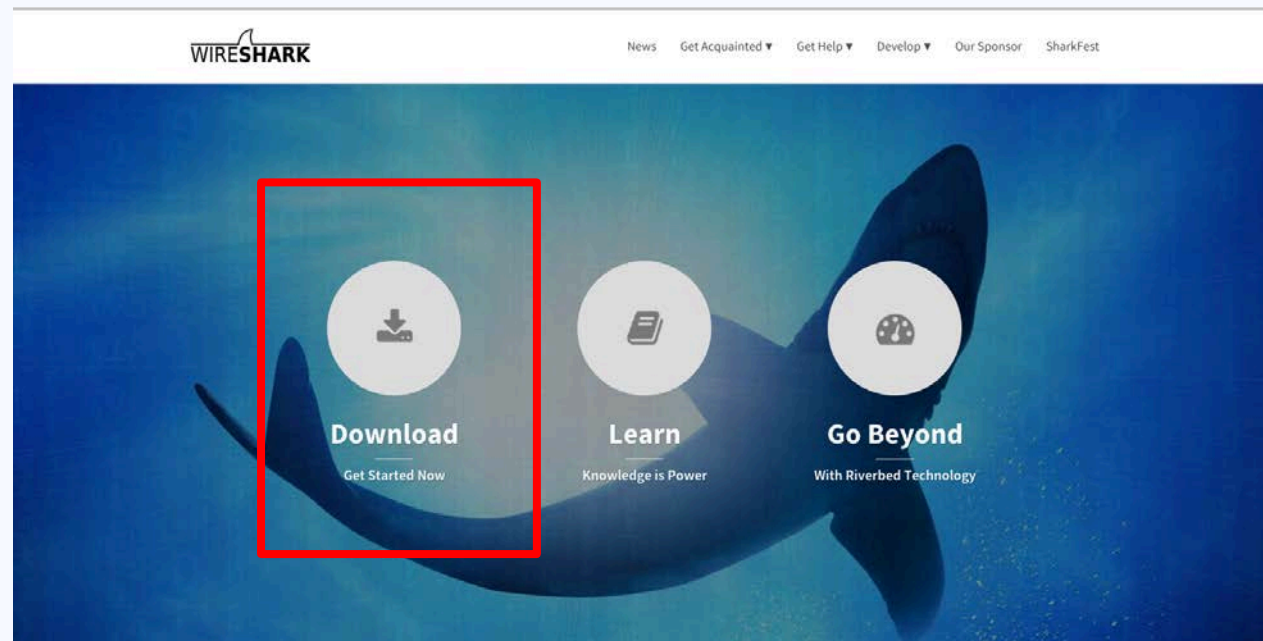


# TYPICAL PACKET SNIFFER



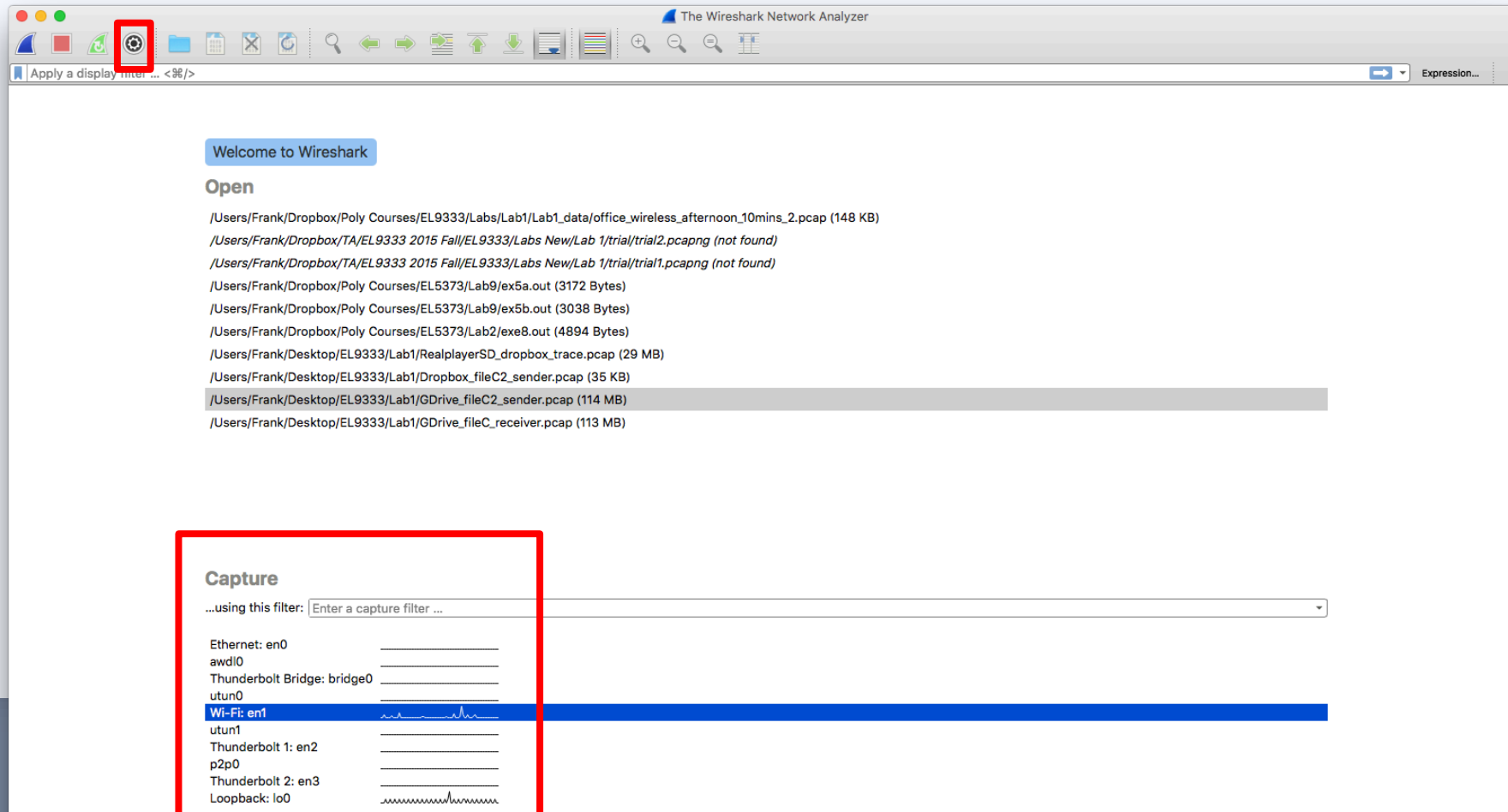
# Download WireShark

- (Windows, Mac) Visit <https://www.wireshark.org/>
- (Linux) apt install wireshark



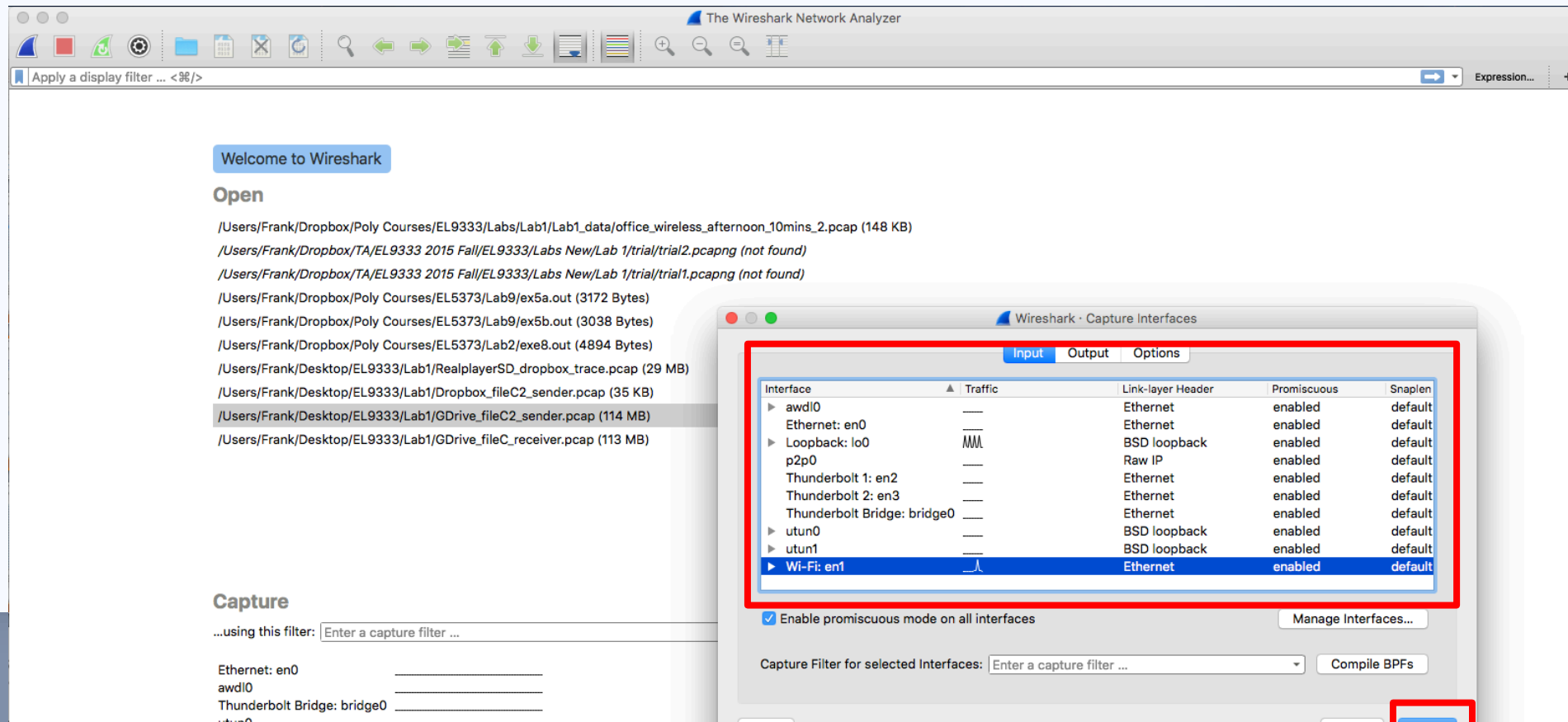
# Wireshark

- Choose the network interface you want to capture



# Wireshark

- Choose the network interface you want to capture
- Start Wireshark



# Captured Packets

packet

The screenshot shows a network packet capture tool interface. The top bar indicates 'Capturing from Wi-Fi: en1'. Below the toolbar, there is a filter bar with the text 'Apply a display filter ... <%%/>'. The main area displays a list of captured packets with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. Packet 59 is highlighted in blue. Below the list, the details for packet 59 are expanded, showing the frame structure and protocol information.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
46	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	1484	Server Hello
47	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TCP	1484	[TCP segment of a reassembled PD...]
48	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=208 Ack=2...37 Win=129632 Len=0 TSval=1643290791 TSecr=308371472
49	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	1326	Certificate
50	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	167	Server Key Exchange
51	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=208 Ac...4097 Win=129792 Len=0 TSval=1643290791 TSecr=308371472
52	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=208 A...4198 Win=129696 Len=0 TSval=1643290791 TSecr=308371472
53	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	357	Client Key Exchange, Chang... Cipher Spec, Hello Request, Hello Request, Hello Request, Hello Request
54	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	119	Application Data
55	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	116	Application Data
56	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	108	Application Data
57	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	411	Application Data
58	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	360	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Hello Request, Hello Request
59	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=989 Ack=4492 Win=130752 Len=0 TSval=1643290816 TSecr=308371498
60	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	122	Application Data
61	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	108	Application Data
62	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=989 Ack=4548 Win=131008 Len=0 TSval=1643290816 TSecr=308371498
63	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=989 Ack=4590 Win=130944 Len=0 TSval=1643290816 TSecr=308371498

▶ Frame 59: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface 0  
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Apple\_55:d2 (ec:35:86:55:53:d2), Dst: ArrisGro\_58:63:c0 (e4:83:99:58:63:c0)  
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.21, Dst: 74.125.226.183  
▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52245 (52245), Dst Port: 443 (443), Seq: 989, Ack: 4492, Len: 0

details

# Follow a TCP Stream

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
56	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	108	Application Data
57	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1.2	411	Application Data
58	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2	360	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, He
59	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP	66	52245 → 443 [ACK] Seq=989 Ack=4492 Win=130
60	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2		
61	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1.2		
62	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP		
63	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP		

▶ Frame 59: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface

▶ Ethernet II, Src: Apple\_55:53:d2 (ec:35:86:55:53:d2), Dst: ArrisGro\_58:63:00

▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.21, Dst: 74.125.226.183

▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52245 (52245), Dst Port: 443 (443)

Mark/Unmark Packet ⌘M

Ignore/Unignore Packet ⌘D

Set/Unset Time Reference ⌘T

Time Shift... ⌘⇧T

Packet Comment...

Edit Resolved Name

Apply as Filter ▶

Prepare a Filter ▶

Conversation Filter ▶

Colorize Conversation ▶

SCTP ▶

Follow ▶

Copy ▶

Protocol Preferences ▶

Decode As...

Show Packet in New Window

TCP Stream

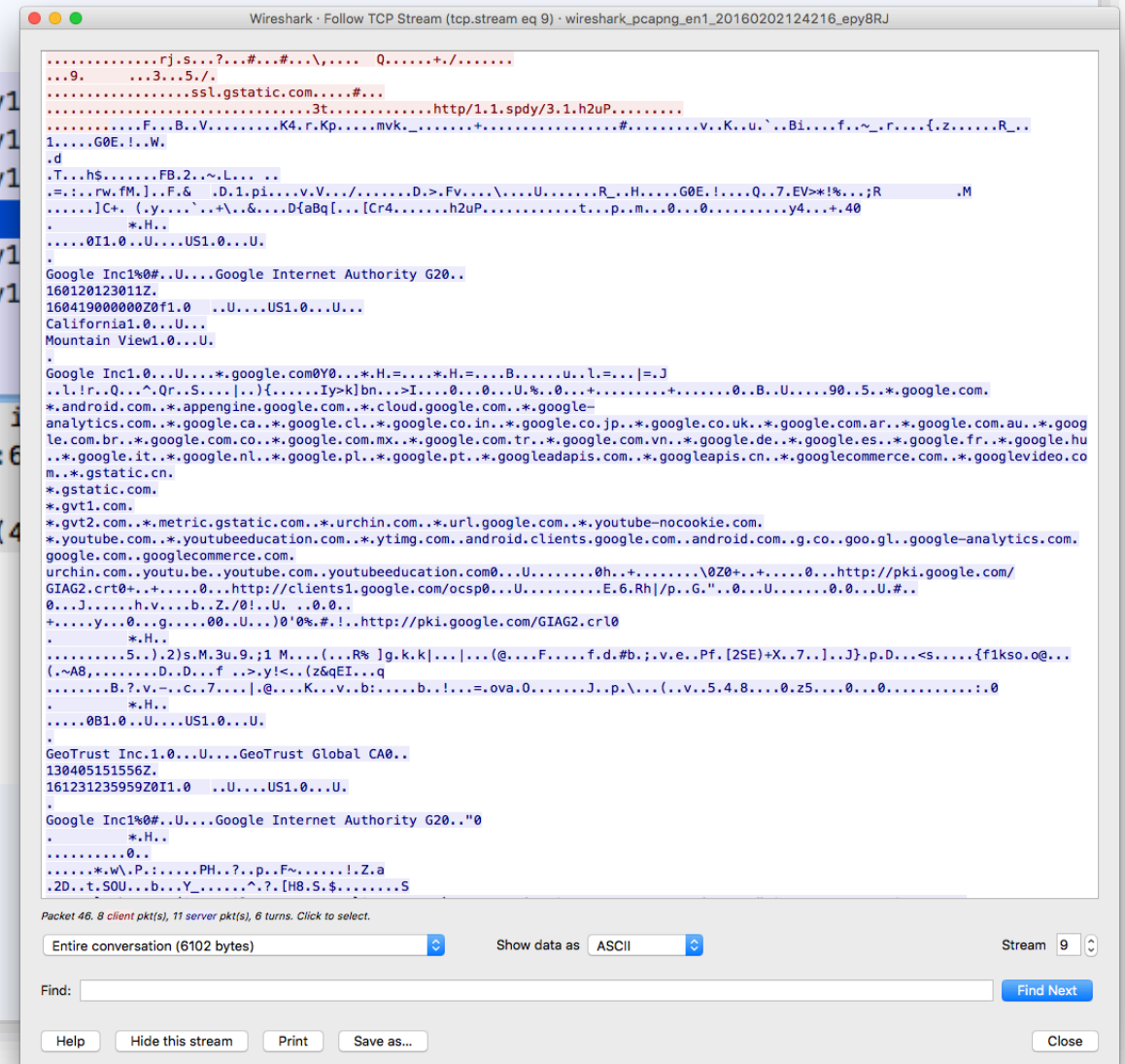
UDP Stream

SSL Stream

# Certain TCP Stream

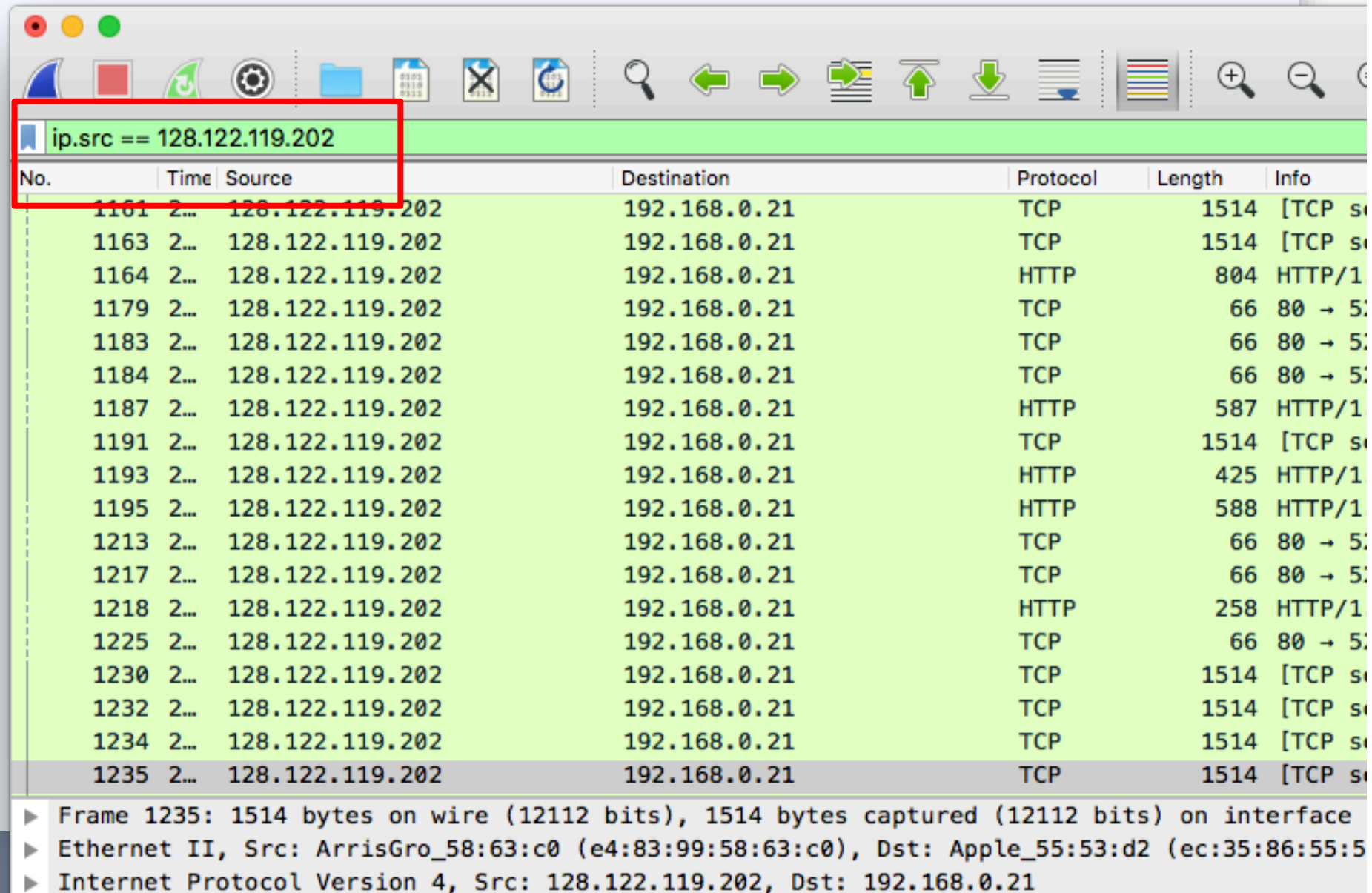
56	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1
57	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TLSv1
58	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1
59	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP
60	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1
61	1...	74.125.226.183	192.168.0.21	TLSv1
62	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP
63	1...	192.168.0.21	74.125.226.183	TCP

- ▶ Frame 59: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on 1
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Apple\_55:53:d2 (ec:35:86:55:53:d2), Dst: ArrisGro\_58:6
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.21, Dst: 74.125.226.183
- ▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52245 (52245), Dst Port: 443 (4





# Filters



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. A red box highlights the filter bar at the top, which contains the text `ip.src == 128.122.119.202`. Below the filter bar is a table of captured packets. The table has columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The packets are filtered by the source IP address 128.122.119.202. The last packet in the list is selected, and its details are shown in the bottom pane.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1161	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1163	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1164	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	HTTP	804	HTTP/1...
1179	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1183	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1184	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1187	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	HTTP	587	HTTP/1...
1191	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1193	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	HTTP	425	HTTP/1...
1195	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	HTTP	588	HTTP/1...
1213	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1217	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1218	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	HTTP	258	HTTP/1...
1225	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	66	80 → 5...
1230	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1232	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1234	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...
1235	2...	128.122.119.202	192.168.0.21	TCP	1514	[TCP s...

► Frame 1235: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits) on interface  
► Ethernet II, Src: ArrisGro\_58:63:c0 (e4:83:99:58:63:c0), Dst: Apple\_55:53:d2 (ec:35:86:55:53:d2)  
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.122.119.202, Dst: 192.168.0.21



# FILTERS

Display filters: for general packet filtering while viewing packets.

## Examples:

Show only traffic in the LAN (192.168.x.x), between workstations and servers -- no Internet:

***ip.src==192.168.0.0/16 and ip.dst==192.168.0.0/16***

Filter out any traffic to or from 10.43.54.65:

***ip.addr != 10.43.54.65***

Follow a UDP Flow:

***(ip.addr eq 192.168.1.15 and ip.addr eq 192.168.1.9) and (udp.port eq 58445 and udp.port eq 52068)***

More info on: <http://wiki.wireshark.org/DisplayFilters>

## TASK 1- Wireshark Sniffing (Table 1)

- Capture packets in your network environment **for ten minute**. (Wireless environment is preferred.)
- Analyze each measurement result and provide the following statistics.

	Results
Total number of <b>packets</b> captured	
Total number of <b>bytes</b> captured	
Percentage of <b>broadcast packets</b> in packet numbers	
Percentage of <b>broadcast packets</b> in bytes	
Percentage of packets with <b>transmission errors</b> in packet numbers	
<b>Question 1:</b> How do you set the filter to filter out broadcast packets and count their number? What the filter did you set, what are their meaning and why?	
Answer 1:	
<b>Question 2:</b> What kind of transmission errors did you observe in the Wireshark? What makes Wireshark think there are transmission errors? (Hint: TCP, UDP connection protocol) Please name <b>at least three</b> .	
Answer 2:	

## TASK 2- Capture Dropbox Operations (Table 2)

**Dropbox client  
(or other cloud storage)**



**1. Install a Dropbox client  
(or other cloud storage client)**

**DO NOT USE the browser!!!**

## TASK 2- Capture Dropbox Operations (Table 2)

**Dropbox client  
(or other cloud storage)**

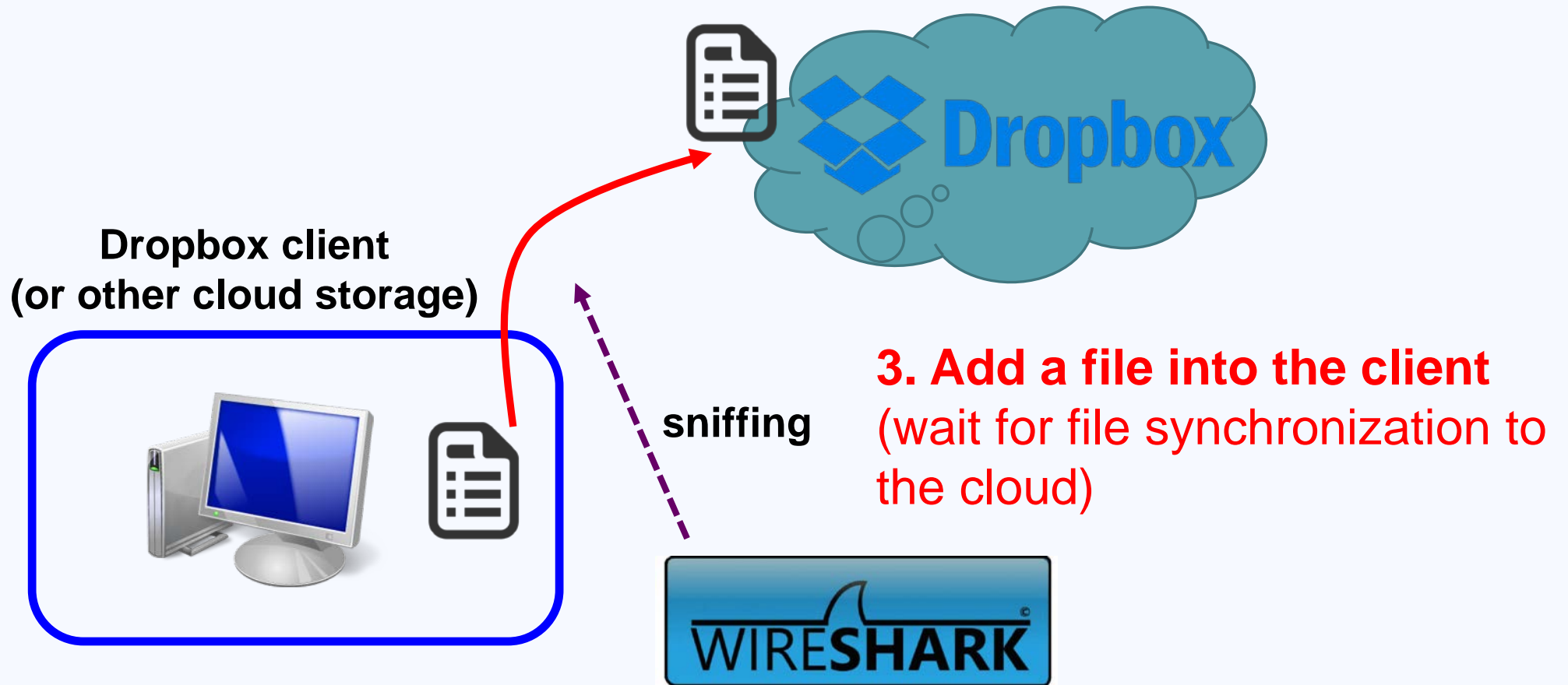


sniffing

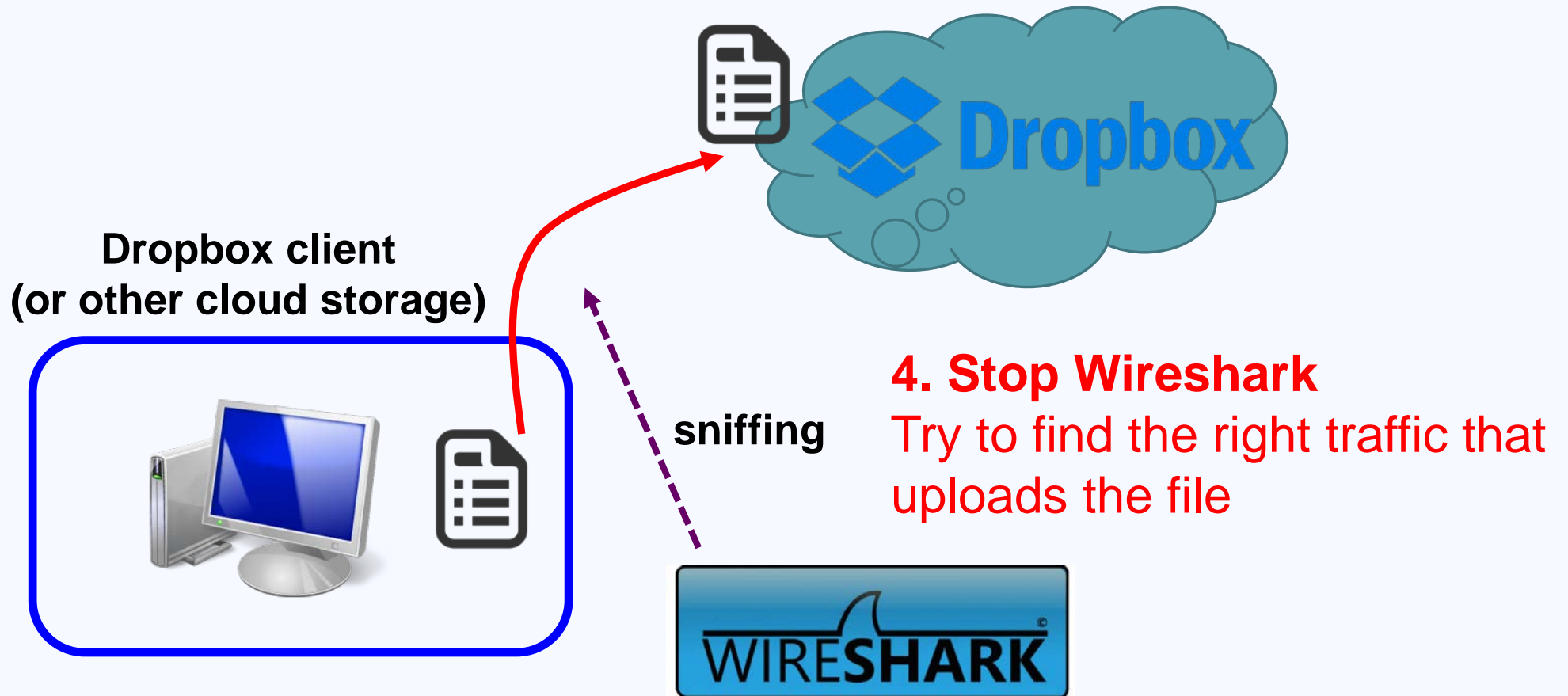


**2. Open Wireshark  
Start sniffing**

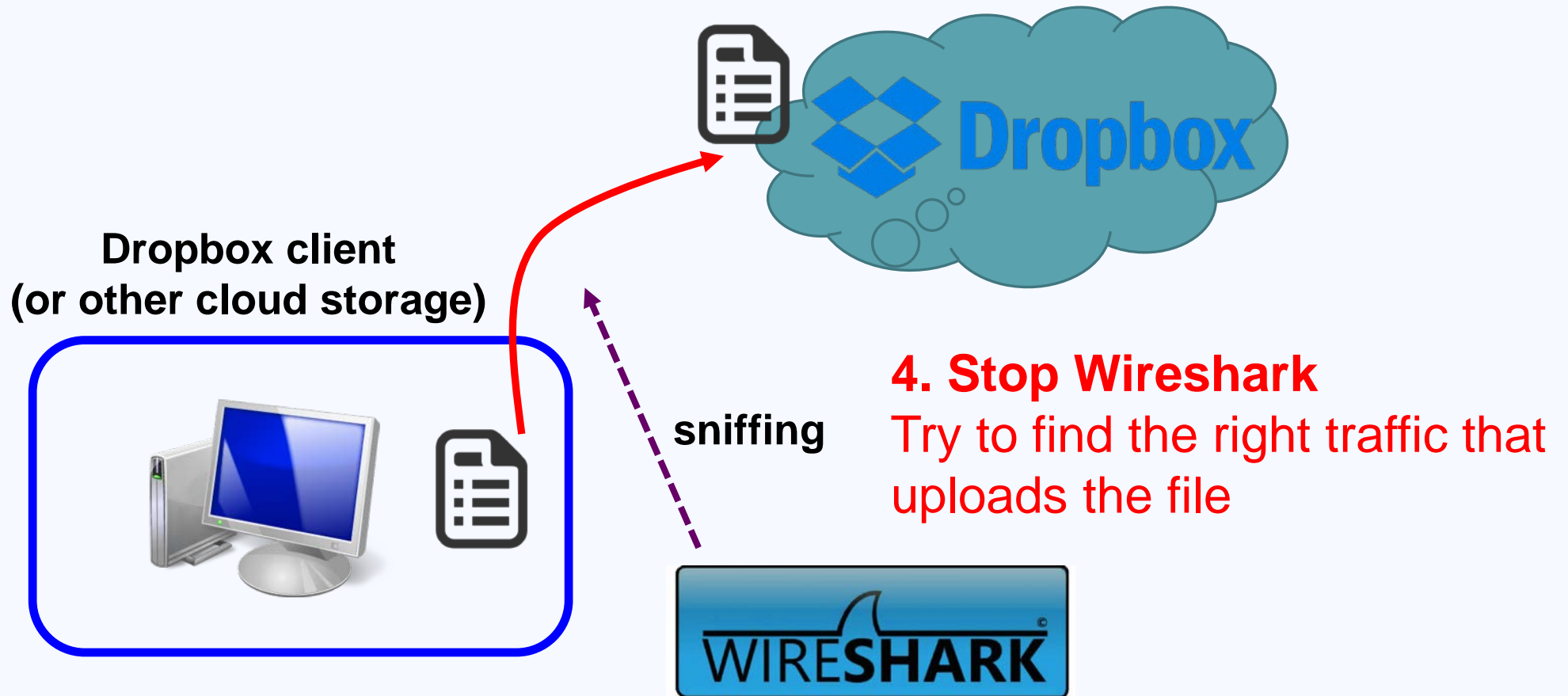
## TASK 2- Capture Dropbox Operations (Table 2)



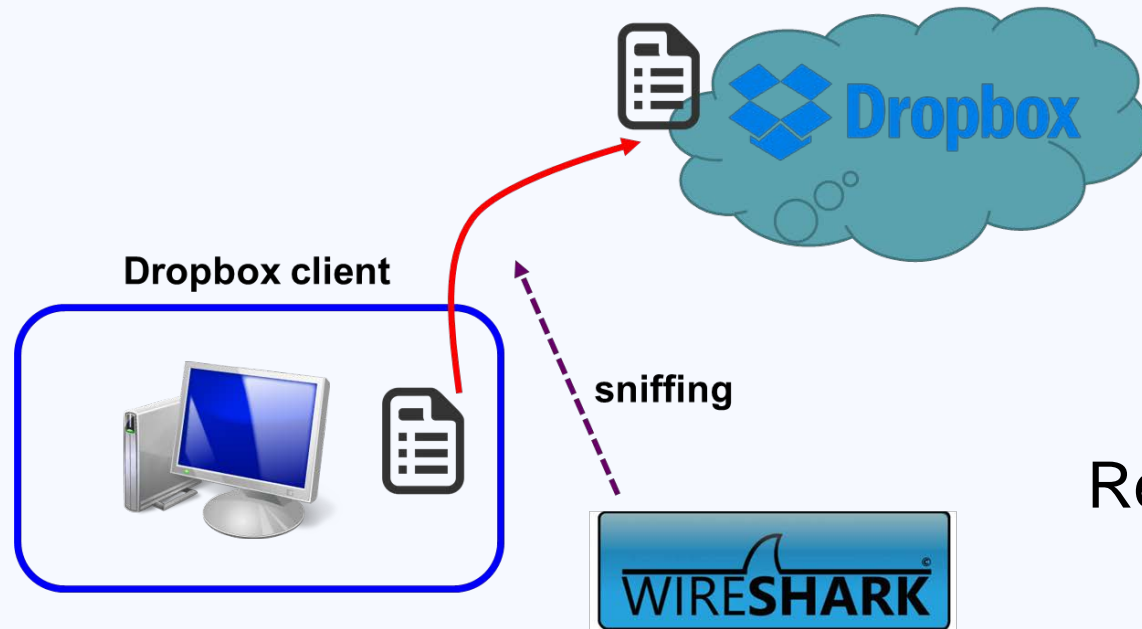
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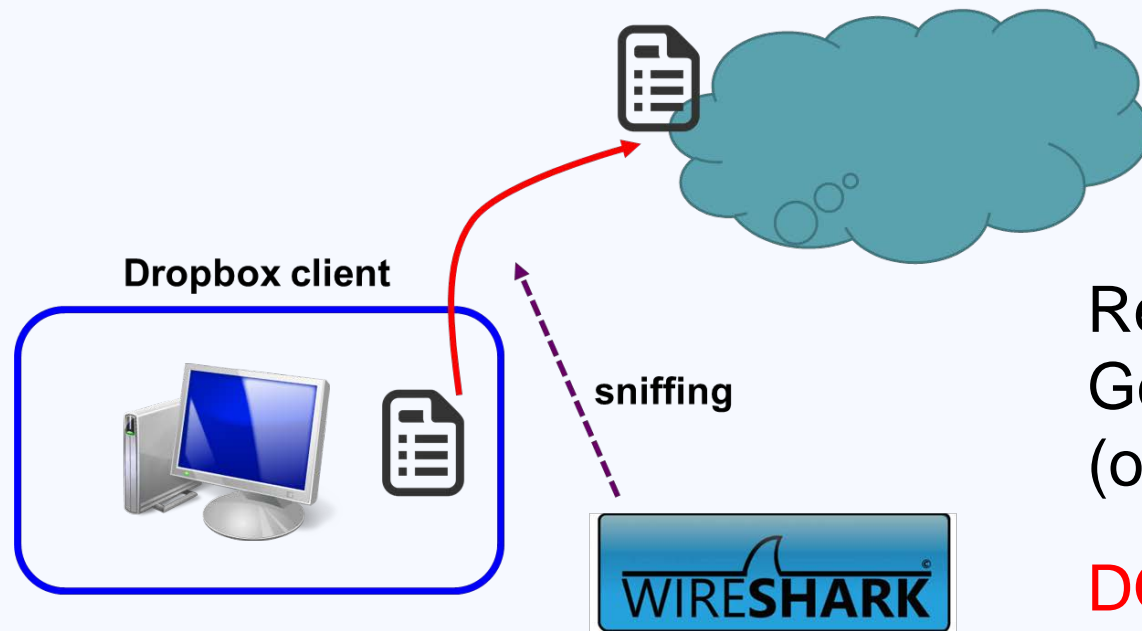


Record the result in your report

Server domain name	Server IP address	Amount of Traffic Exchanged
Questions 1: What function did you use in WireShark to find the mapping of domain name and IP? What function did you use for getting the traffic amount?		
Answer 1:		



## TASK 2.2- Capture Google Drive Operations (Table 3)

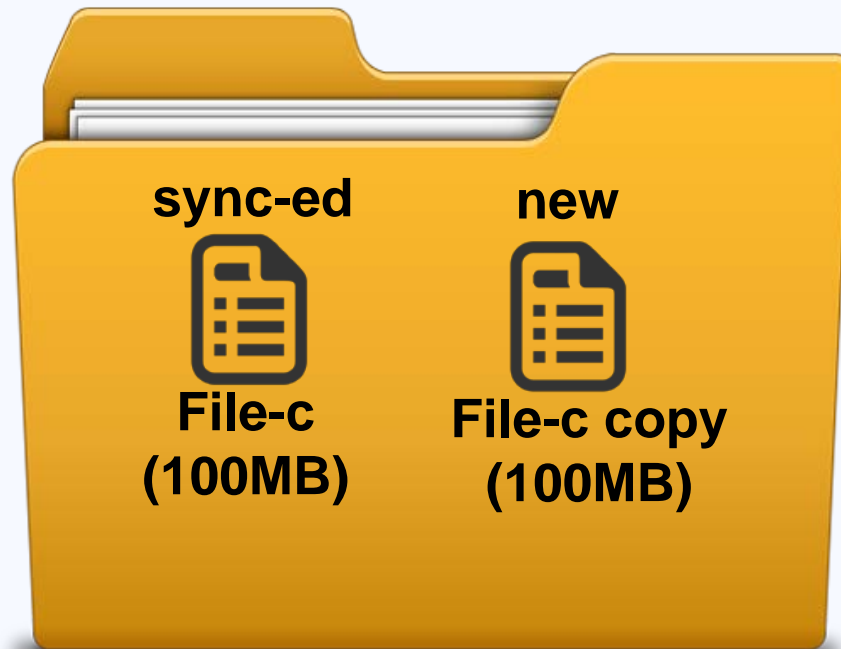


Repeat previous steps with  
Google Drive  
(or another cloud storage)

**DO NOT USE the browser!!!**

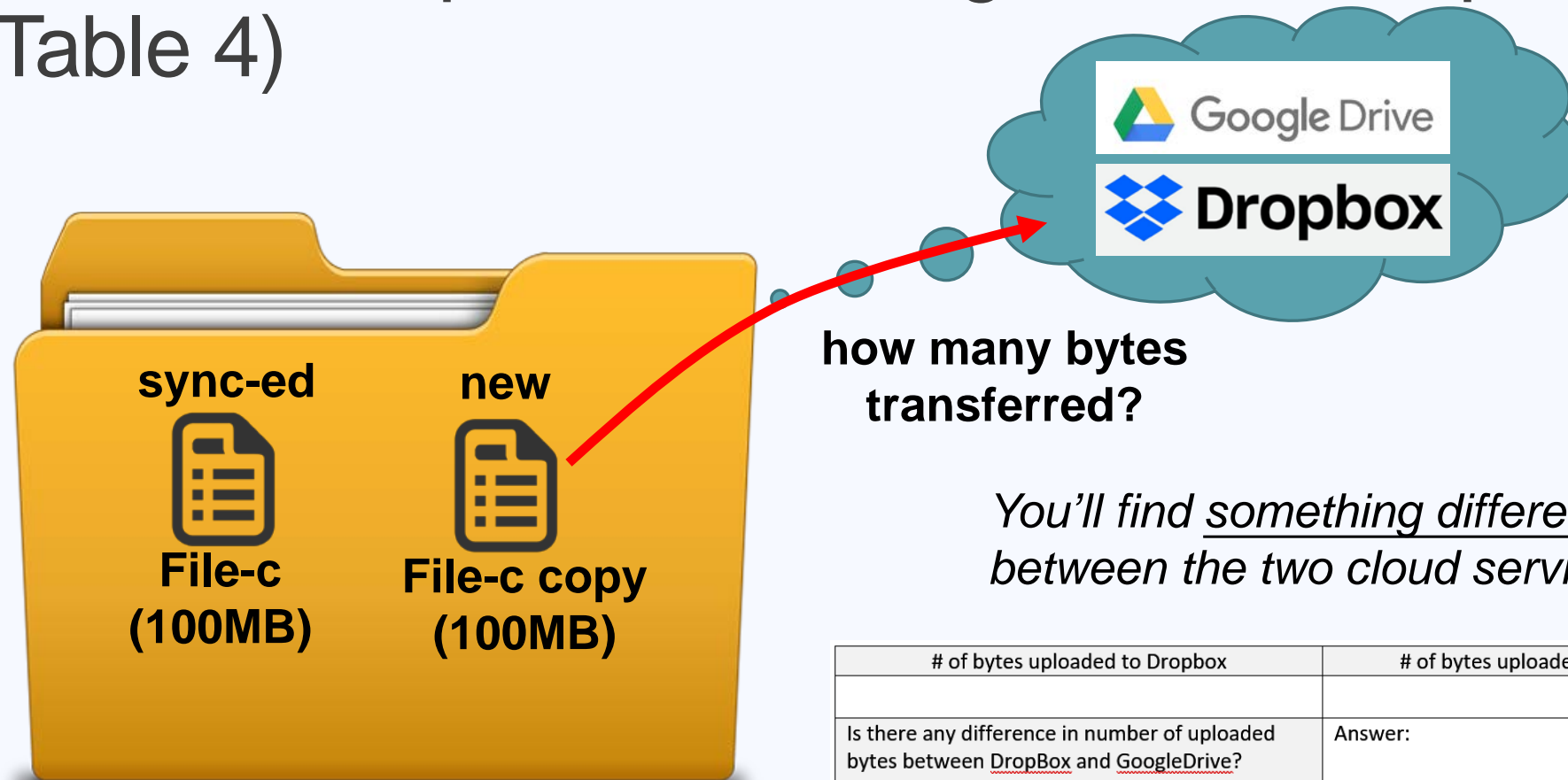
Server domain name	Server IP address	Amount of Traffic Exchanged

## **TASK 3- Dropbox and GoogleDrive Comparison** (Table 4)



1. Put a 100MB file in the client
2. Start Wireshark
3. Copy the file and paste in the same folder
4. Wait for the synchronization
5. Stop Wireshark

# TASK 3- Dropbox and GoogleDrive Comparison (Table 4)



# of bytes uploaded to Dropbox	# of bytes uploaded to Google drive
Is there any difference in number of uploaded bytes between <u>DropBox</u> and <u>GoogleDrive</u> ? Is so, why is there a difference between the above two numbers?	Answer:

## NOTE!

- You can use other cloud service for this lab.  
e.g. 百度网盘, 腾讯微云
- **Please avoid VPN**, because the packet capturing may show the VPN information instead of the cloud services.