

Computer Networks Lab(EEP 703)

Assignment 10: Generating and analyzing network traffic

Name : Harshit Kumar Gupta

Entry Number : 2013EET2369

Computer Technology
Department of Electrical Engineering



Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

February 5, 2014

Contents

1	Problem Statement:	3
2	Abstract	4
3	Execution Directive	5
4	Result And Discussions	7

1 Problem Statement:

In this assignment, we will learn to capture traffic on our system and analyze it using Wireshark tool.

1. Accomplish the following tasks:
2. Using wireshark, observe normal network traffic. Can you separately see TCP/IP traffic, IPX traffic and NETBEUI traffic? What is the meaning of these different types of traffic?
3. Using wireshark, observe normal network traffic. Can you separately see TCP/IP traffic, IPX traffic and NETBEUI traffic? What is the meaning of these different types of traffic?
4. Using Ostinato, configure and generate connectionless and connectionoriented packet services in your system. Generate such traffic for following two cases:
5. CASE 1: Low transmission rate with small packet length
6. CASE 2: High transmission rate with large packet length.
7. Find throughput for both the cases for each packet service (connectionless and connectionoriented) and comment on what you observe.

Perform following and comment on the response you get:

1. Increase the rate at which ostinato is sending data. As you do so, observe that you seem to be able to send at whatever data rate you want. This is obviously wrong what could be happening ?
2. If you were given the task of developing a ostinato like generator , how would you start and go about it ? How would you test your generator ?

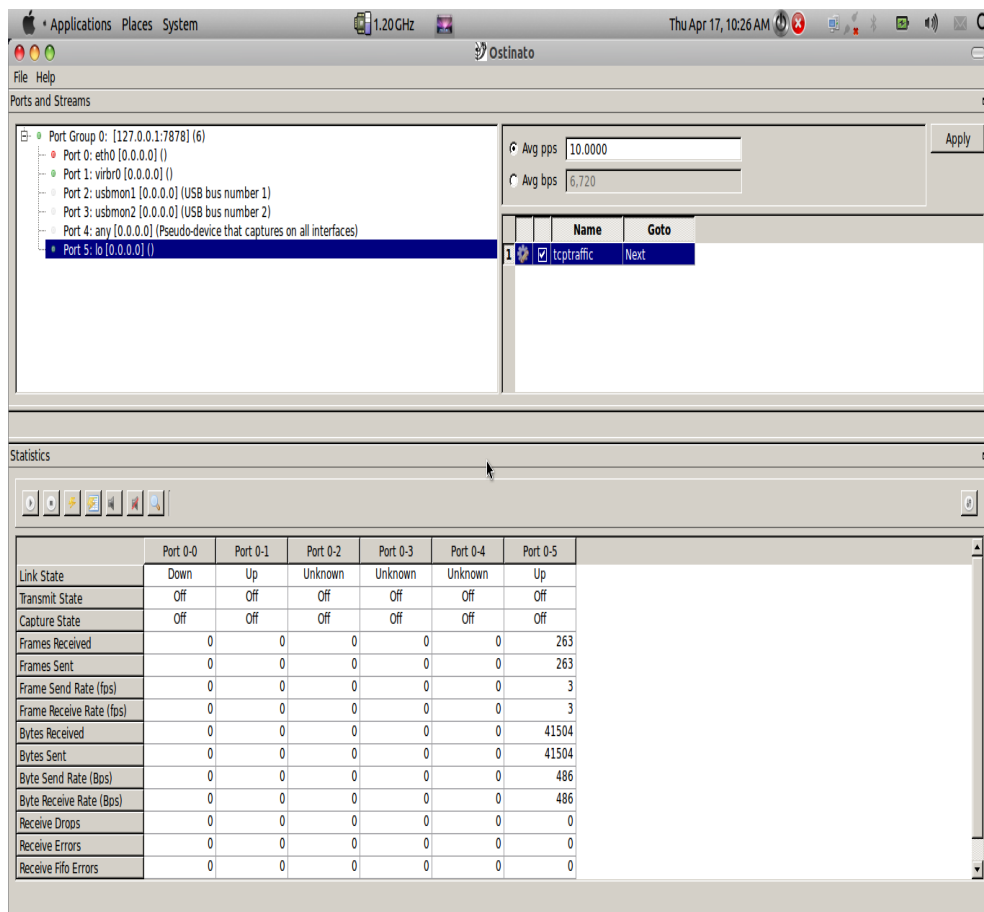
2 Abstract

In this experiment we will create analyze our present network using a network tool called WIRESHARK. We would learn how to recognise the network internet protocol addresses (IP) of various websites and to analyze the network and various packets sent to/from the website using wireshark software. We also analyse the packets sent by the website and learn about various terminologies associated with it like various headers ,IP versions etc.

3 Execution Directive

Type the following commands on the terminal window in order to perform the given task.

1. Open wireshark as root user.
2. Open interface ethernet to capture the network
3. Start the interface and open the website whose analysis is to be seen.
4. Open Ostinato and the select a port for transmission.
5. Modify the properties of the transmission and start the transmission
6. Start capture.
7. View the capture ion wireshark.



Generation of TCP traffic

Applications Places System 1.20GHz Thu Apr 17, 12:08 PM Ostinato

File Help

Ports and Streams

Port Group 0: [127.0.0.1:7878] (7)

- Port 0: eth0 [0.0.0.0] ()
- Port 1: virbr0 [0.0.0.0] ()
- Port 2: eth1 [0.0.0.0] ()
- Port 3: usbmon1 [0.0.0.0] (USB bus number 1)
- Port 4: usbmon2 [0.0.0.0] (USB bus number 2)
- Port 5: any [0.0.0.0] (Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces)
- Port 6: lo [0.0.0.0] ()

Avg pps: 1.0000
Avg bps: 672

Apply

	Name	Goto
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> udplow	Next

Statistics

	Port 0-0	Port 0-1	Port 0-2	Port 0-3	Port 0-4	Port 0-5	Port 0-6
Link State	Down	Up	Up	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Up
Transmit State	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Capture State	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
Frames Received	0	0	991	0	0	0	1115
Frames Sent	0	4	893	0	0	0	1115
Frame Send Rate (fps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Frame Receive Rate (fps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bytes Received	0	0	786975	0	0	0	192767
Bytes Sent	0	615	233492	0	0	0	192767
Byte Send Rate (Bps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Byte Receive Rate (Bps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Receive Drops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receive Errors	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Receive Fifo Errors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Generation of UDP traffic

4 Result And Discussions

1. Problem Statement 1

- (a) Yes we can see the the TCP/IP,IPX and NETBEUI traffic in the wireshark network capture.IPX/SPX and TCP/IP are both operational on OSI model as layer 3 and layer 4 network protocols.IPX is basically well suited for local networks whereas TCP/IP is mainly used for interenet and WLANs. Their comparison along with a brief description of the NETBIOS protocol is given below-
- (b) Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) :: TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) is the basic communication language or protocol of the Internet. It can also be used as a communications protocol in a private network (either an intranet or an extranet). When you are set up with direct access to the Internet, your computer is provided with a copy of the TCP/IP program just as every other computer that you may send messages to or get information from also has a copy of TCP/IP.
- (c) TCP/IP is a two-layer program. The higher layer, Transmission Control Protocol, manages the assembling of a message or file into smaller packets that are transmitted over the Internet and received by a TCP layer that reassembles the packets into the original message.
- (d) The lower layer, Internet Protocol, handles the address part of each packet so that it gets to the right destination. Each gateway computer on the network checks this address to see where to forward the message. Even though some packets from the same message are routed differently than others, they'll be reassembled at the destination.



Applications Places System 1.20 GHz Thu Apr 17, 10:31 AM qt_tempj16556 - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Help

Filter: udp Expression... Clear Apply

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
5	0.100000	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
6	0.199988	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
7	0.299988	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
8	0.399989	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
9	0.499990	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
10	0.599992	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
11	0.699992	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
12	0.799992	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
13	0.899993	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
14	1.000007	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
18	1.100020	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
19	1.200007	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0
20	1.300008	20.20.20.20	40.40.40.40	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: 0

▶ Frame 1 (60 bytes on wire, 60 bytes captured)
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
 ▶ Internet Protocol, Src: 20.20.20.20 (20.20.20.20), Dst: 40.40.40.40 (40.40.40.40)
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 0 (0), Dst Port: 0 (0)
 ▶ Data (18 bytes)

```

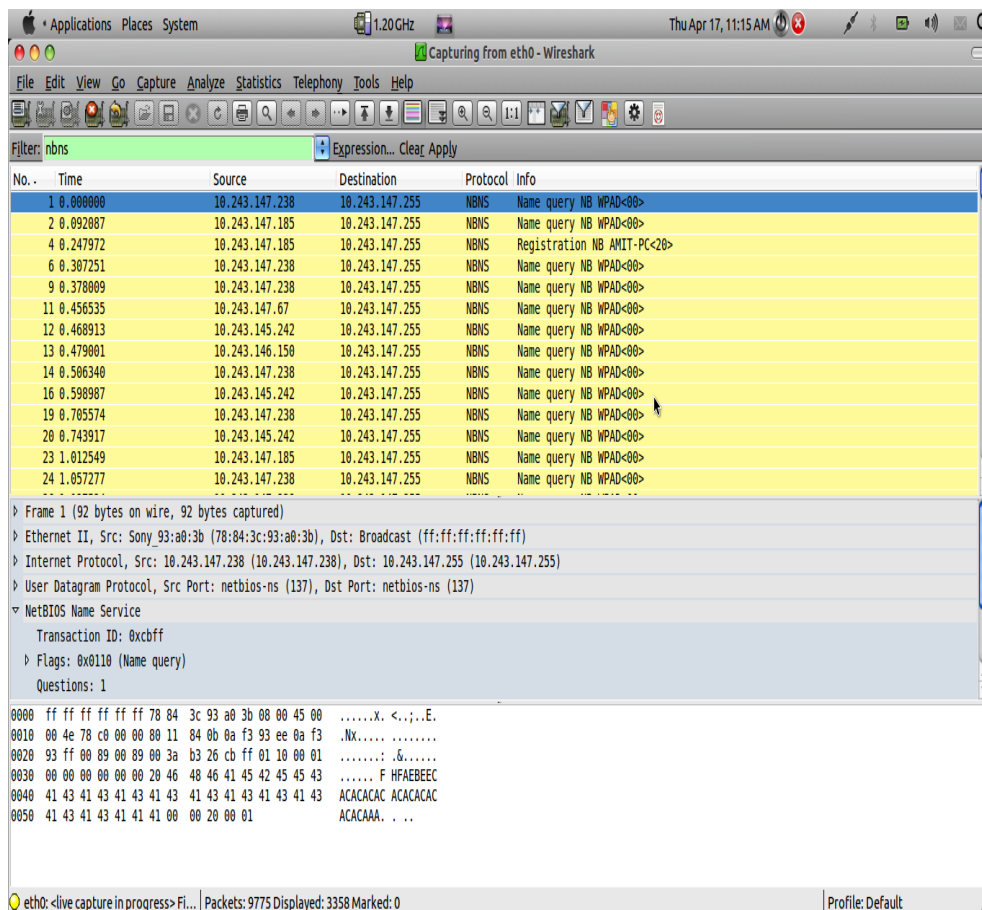
0000  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 45 00  .....E.
0010  00 2e 04 d2 00 00 7f 11 be 75 14 14 14 28 28  .....u....(
0020  28 28 00 00 00 00 00 1a 87 42 00 00 00 00 00  ((.....B.....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
  
```

File: "/tmp/qt_tempj16556" 11 K... Packets: 90 Displayed: 46 Marked: 0 Profile: Default

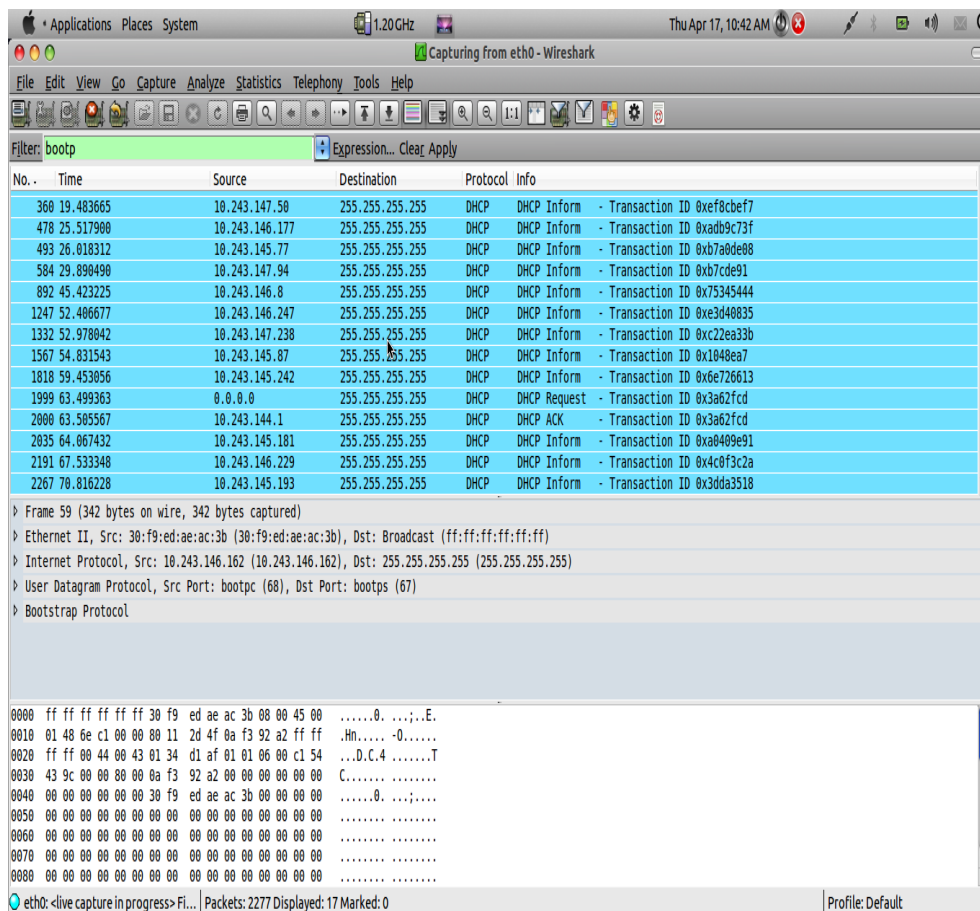
- (a) Internetwork Packet eXchange (IPX) :: Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) is the OSI-model Network layer protocol in the IPX/SPX protocol stack.
- (b) A big advantage of IPX is an easy configuration of the client computers.
- (c) However, IPX did not scale enough for large networks such as the internet[1] and as such, IPX usage decreased as the boom of the Internet made TCP/IP nearly universal. Computers and networks can run multiple network protocols, so almost all IPX sites will be running TCP/IP as well to allow for Internet connectivity.[

4965	236.3118460	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
4998	237.0910420	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
5010	237.8702950	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
17332	879.3944060	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1b>
17342	880.1736780	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1b>
17350	880.9529460	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1b>
18763	958.1907960	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
18795	958.9700630	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
18810	959.7493440	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
32319	1678.073629	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
32336	1678.852914	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>
32354	1679.632162	00000000	.00270e317c16	00000000	.ffffffffffff	NBIPX	98 Find name MSHOME<1d>

- (a) Network Basic Input/Output System (NETBEUI/NETBIOS : t provides services related to the session layer of the OSI model allowing applications on separate computers to communicate over a local area network.
- (b) As strictly an API, NetBIOS is not a networking protocol.
- (c) NetBios can work over IPX/SPX using the NetBIOS Frames (NBF) and IPX/SPX (NBX) protocols. In modern networks, NetBIOS normally runs over TCP/IP via the NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NBT) protocol.



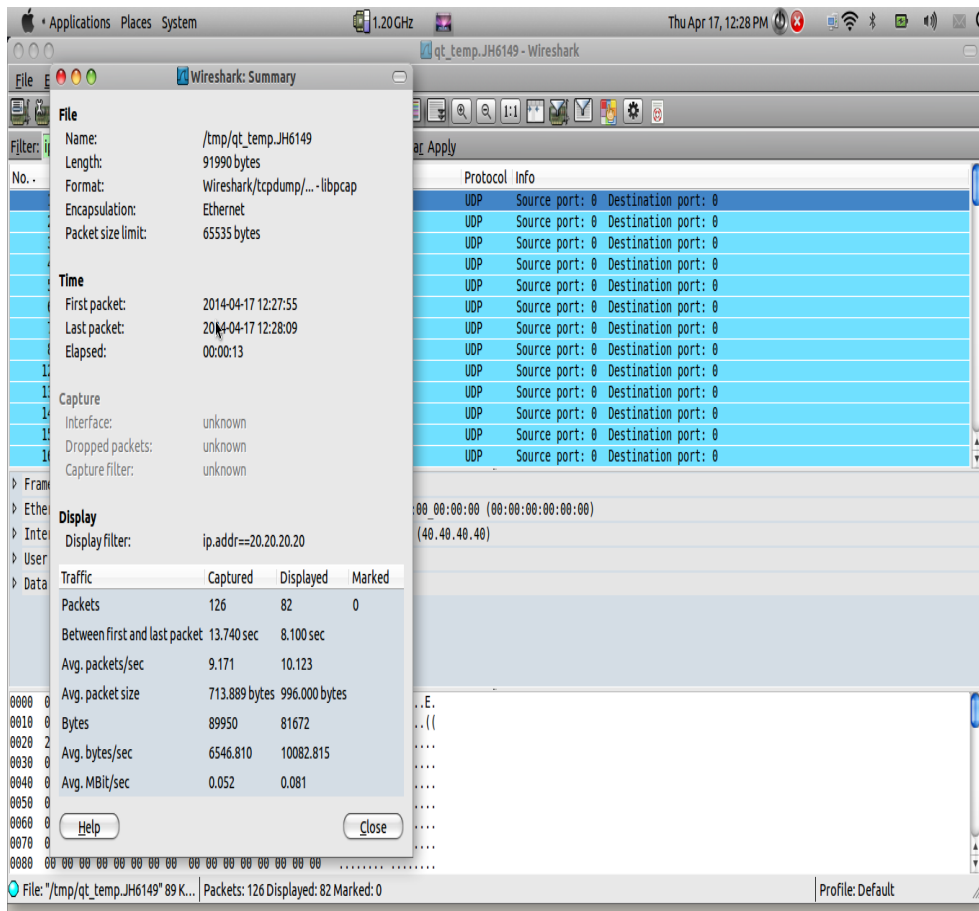
1. The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a standardized networking protocol used on Internet Protocol (IP) networks for dynamically distributing network configuration parameters, such as IP addresses for interfaces and services.
2. With DHCP computers request IP addresses and networking parameters automatically from a DHCP server, reducing the need for a network administrator or a user from having to configure these settings manually.
3. Yes we can see DHCP packets in the Wireshark capture.



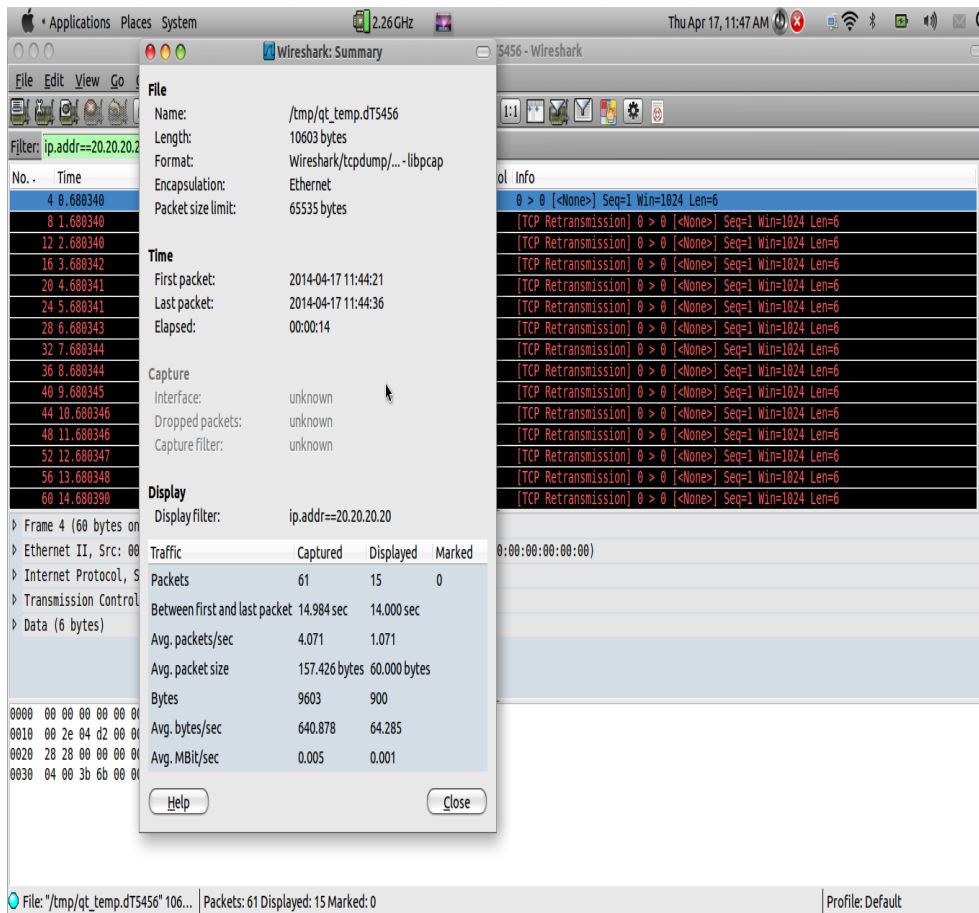
1. MECHANISM ::
2. The client broadcasts messages on the network subnet using the destination address 255.255.255.255 or the specific subnet broadcast address.
3. A DHCP client may also request its last-known IP address.

-
- The screenshot shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top bar indicates the system is running on a 1.20 GHz processor. The main window is titled "qt_temp.f86149 - Wireshark".
- The left sidebar shows the "File" menu and the "Wireshark: Summary" pane. The "File" pane displays the following information:
- Name: /tmp/qt_temp.f86149
 - Length: 91264 bytes
 - Format: Wireshark/tcpdump/... - libpcap
 - Encapsulation: Ethernet
 - Packet size limit: 65535 bytes
- The "Time" pane shows the following information:
- First packet: 2014-04-17 12:26:23
 - Last packet: 2014-04-17 12:26:39
 - Elapsed: 00:00:16
- The "Capture" pane shows the following information:
- Interface: unknown
 - Dropped packets: unknown
 - Capture filter: unknown
- The "Display" pane shows the following information:
- Display filter: ip.addr==20.20.20.20
- The bottom pane shows a table of traffic statistics:
- | Traffic | Captured | Displayed | Marked |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| Packets | 130 | 80 | 0 |
| Between first and last packet | 16.161 sec | 7.900 sec | |
| Avg. packets/sec | 8.044 | 10.126 | |
| Avg. packet size | 685.846 bytes | 996.000 bytes | |
| Bytes | 89160 | 79680 | |
| Avg. bytes/sec | 5517.074 | 10085.904 | |
| Avg. MBit/sec | 0.044 | 0.081 | |
- The bottom status bar shows the file path: "File: /tmp/qt_temp.f86149*89 K...". The bottom right corner shows the profile: "Profile: Default".

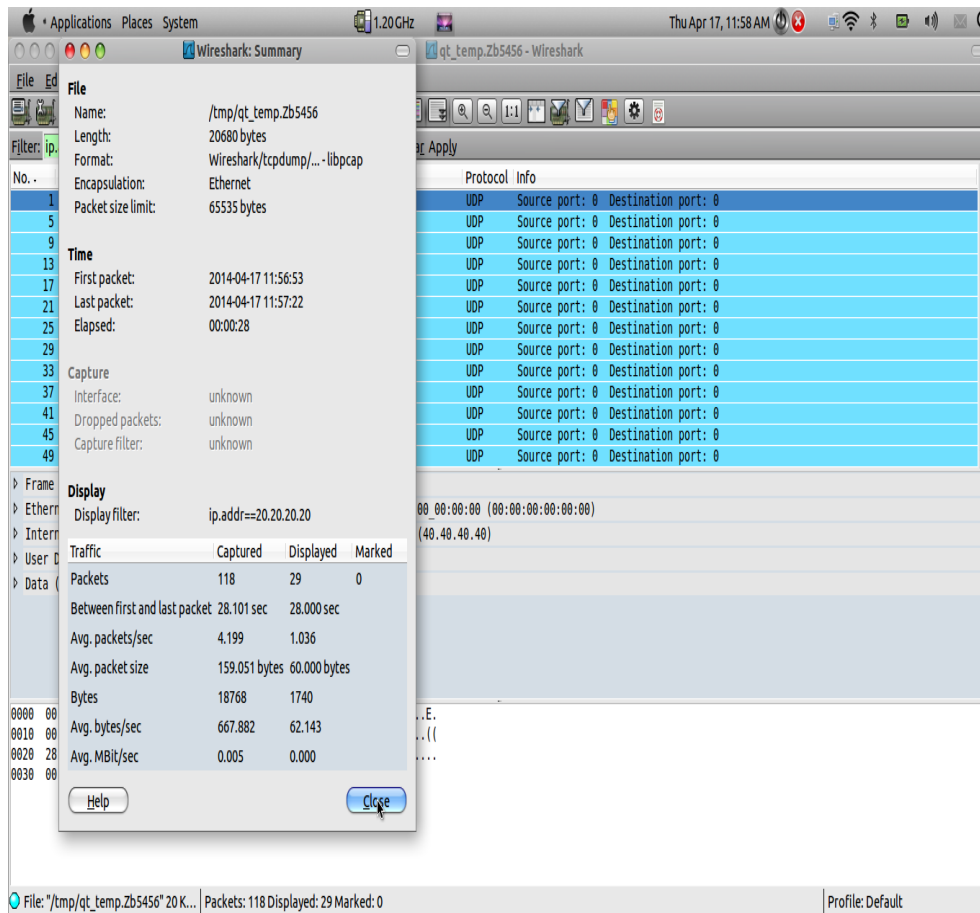
13



High Transmission rate High packet size :: UDP



Low Transmission rate Low packet size :: TCP



Low Transmission rate Low packet size :: UDP