Task 5: Capture and Analyze Network Traffic Using Wireshark

Objective: Capture live network packets and identify basic protocols and traffic types.

Tools Used: Wireshark (Free, Open Source)

Method (Steps Taken):

- 1. Downloaded and installed Wireshark from the official website (https://www.wireshark.org/download.html).
- 2. Launched Wireshark and reviewed the available network interfaces (Wi-Fi, Ethernet, Loopback).
- 3. Selected the active network interface (Wi-Fi) to ensure that only live internet traffic was captured.
- 4. Clicked the blue shark fin icon to start the packet capture process.
- 5. Generated traffic for analysis by opening websites in a browser (HTTP/HTTPS traffic) and running ping tests (ping google.com) in the terminal.
- 6. Allowed the capture to run for approximately 1 minute to gather a variety of traffic types.
- 7. Stopped the capture by pressing the red stop button once sufficient packets had been recorded.
- 8. Applied protocol filters such as 'dns', 'tcp', 'icmp', and 'http' in the Wireshark display filter bar to isolate specific traffic types.
- 9. Observed and analyzed the packet flows, including DNS lookups, TCP handshakes, and ICMP ping requests/replies.
- 10. Noted key details of different protocols such as source/destination IP addresses, port numbers, and packet lengths.
- 11. Saved the entire capture in. pcap format using File \rightarrow Save As, which is a standard format for packet captures.
- 12. Documented findings including identified protocols (DNS, TCP, ICMP, SMB, ARP, Routing) and their role in network communication.

Findings (Initial capture):

Protocol	Description
DNS	Resolves domain names into IP address
ТСР	Provides reliable communication in 3-way handshake
ICMP	Used for network diagnostics like ping request (Echo) and response (Reply) recorded.

Protocols observed from. PCap:

Protocol	Description
System Event	Log from systemd/journald or syslog
TCP SYN/FIN	TCP handshake and connection
	termination flags
UDP	Connectionless communication protocol
SMB	Server Message Block, used for file/printer
	sharing in windows
DCE/RPC	Remote procedure call protocol over
	networks
ARP	Address resolution protocol, resolves IP to
	MAC addresses
ICMP errors	ICMP used for error reporting(eg.,
	unreachable host)
SCTP ABORT/TCP RST	Abort/reset connection packets
Routing Protocols	OSPF, BGP, EIGRP, IGMP- routing and
	group communication

Outcome: Successfully captured and analyzed live traffic, identified common and advanced protocols (DNS, TCP, ICMP, SMB, ARP, Routing), and demonstrated filtering and analysis techniques in Wireshark.

Screenshot of identifying ports:



