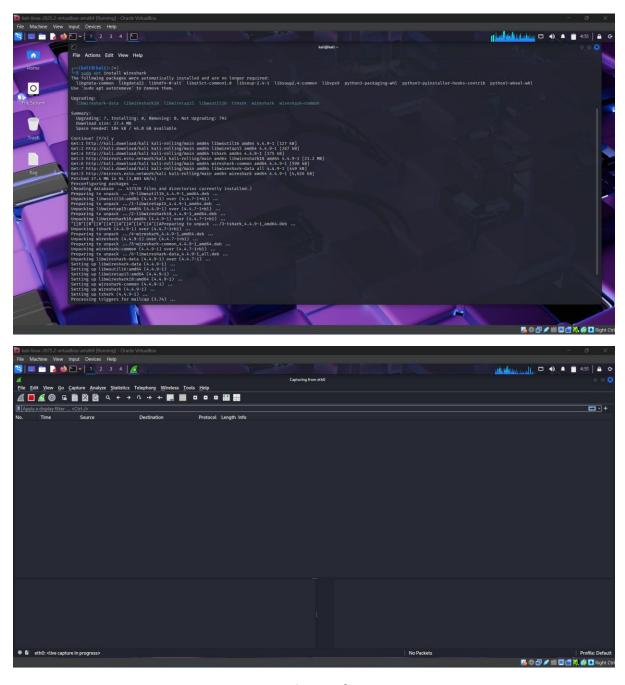
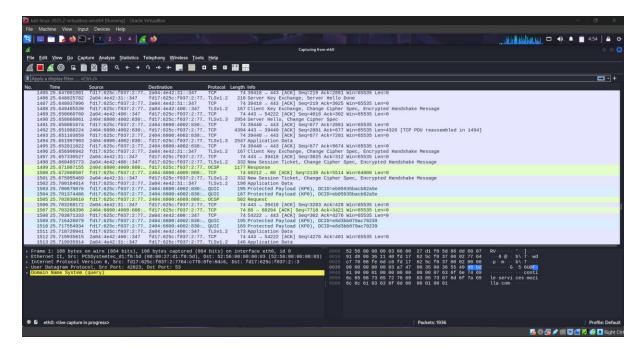
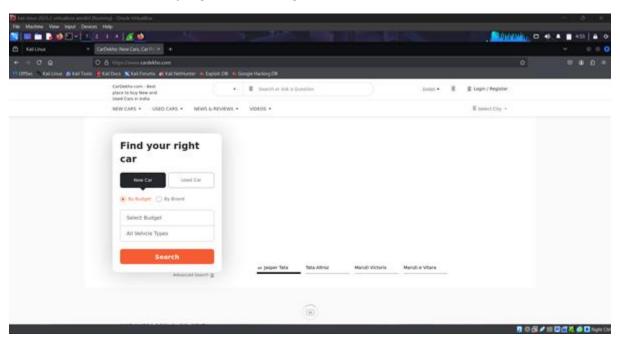
1.Insta | Wireshark.

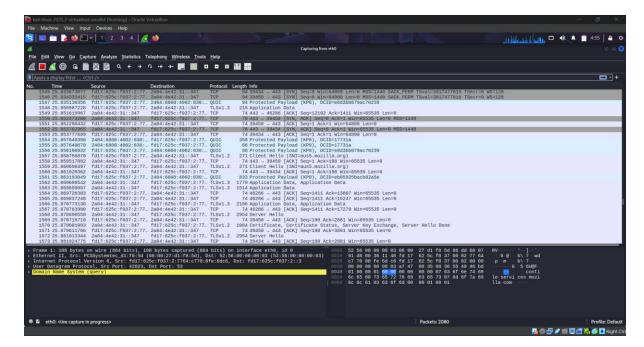


2. Start capturing on your active network interface.

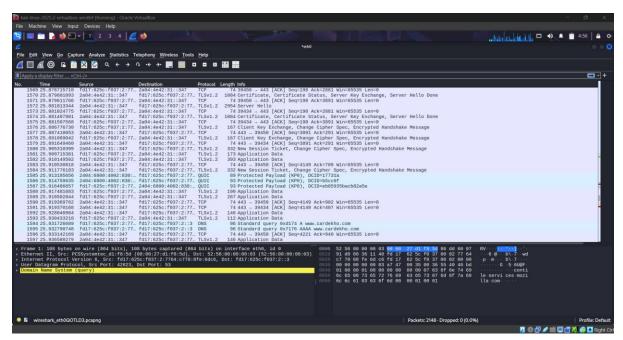


3.Browse a website or ping a server to generate traffic.

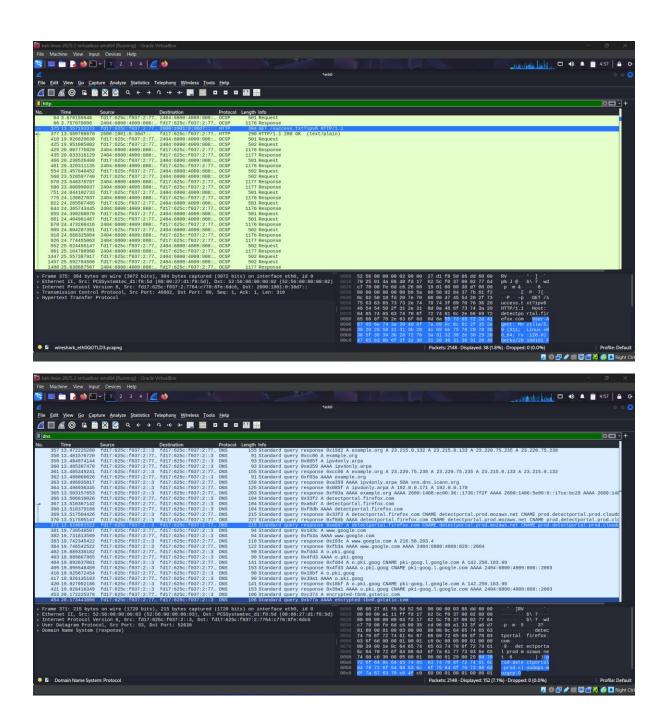


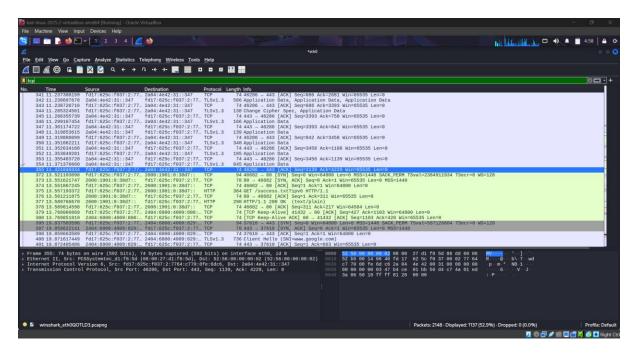


4. Stop capture after a minute.



5. Filter captured packets by protocol (e.g., HTTP, DNS, TCP).





6.Identify at least 3 different protocols in the capture.

DNS:-dns to find lookups for website names (Domain Name System).

HTTP:-http to find unencrypted web traffic (Hypertext Transfer Protocol).

TCP:-(Transmission Control Protocol) packets in Wireshark, you use a simple filter expression. The goal is to isolate the packets that belong to TCP conversations, often looking for the handshake (SYN, SYN/ACK, ACK) that establishes a connection.

7. Export the capture as a .pcap file.

> Attached in the GitHub file name My_Web_Capture.pcap

8. Summarize your findings and packet details

- ➤ **DNS** (Domain Name System) dns Used to translate a human-readable domain name (e.g., https://www.google.com/url?sa=E&source=gmail&q=google.com) into an IP address. **Query:** Standard query 0x5243 A google.com. **Response:** Standard query response 0x5243 A 142.250.72.100
- 2. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) icmp Used for network diagnostics, specifically the ping command. It reports errors and provides information about the network layer.
 Request: Echo (ping) request (Type 8, Code 0). Reply: Echo (ping) reply (Type 0, Code 0) from the server.
- 3. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) tcp A connection-oriented protocol used to establish reliable connections, often as the foundation for HTTP/HTTPS. Three-Way Handshake: Observed SYN→SYN/ACK→ACK packets between my computer's IP and a web server's IP, establishing a session.
- 2. HTTP http Application data for web browsing. Sits directly above TCP.GET request (Client → Server) and 200 OK response (Server → Client), showing plaintext data like Host and User-Agent.