

Task 5: Capture and Analyze Network Traffic Using Wireshark

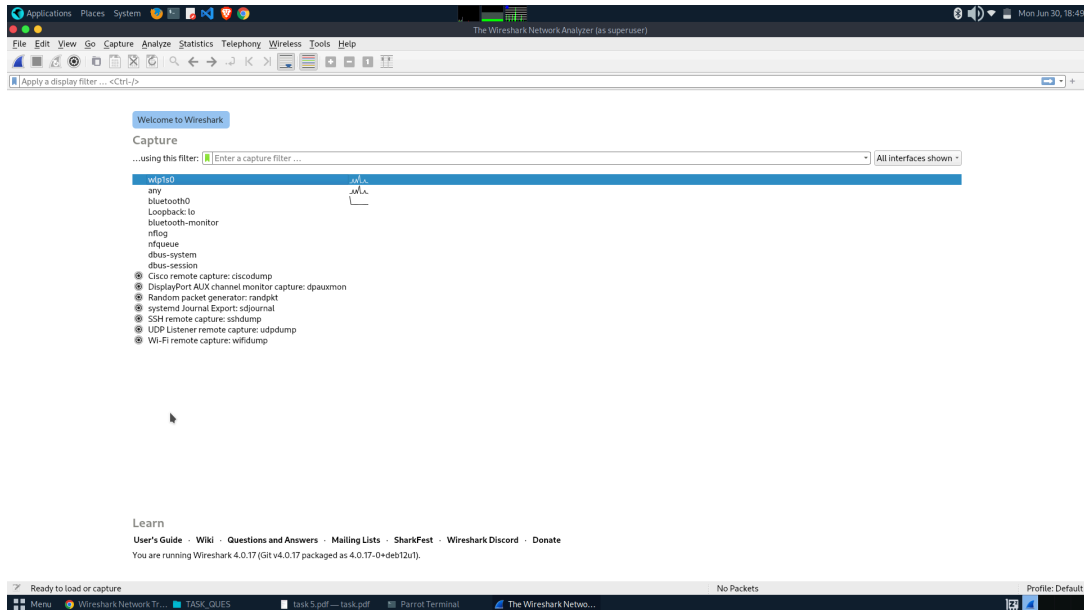
Task Objective : To capture live network packets on a Linux system using Wireshark and analyze the traffic to identify common protocols like HTTP, DNS, TCP, and ICMP.

1. Install Wireshark.

```
[kishan@parrot]~  
$sudo apt update  
sudo apt install wireshark -y  
[sudo] password for kishan:  
Get:1 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable InRelease [1,825 B]  
Hit:2 https://brave-browser-apt-release.s3.brave.com stable InRelease  
Get:3 https://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb stable/main amd64 Packages [1,211 B]  
Get:4 https://deb.parrot.sh/parrot lory InRelease [29.8 kB]  
Get:5 https://deb.parrot.sh/direct/parrot lory-security InRelease [29.5 kB]  
Get:6 https://deb.parrot.sh/parrot lory-backports InRelease [29.7 kB]  
Get:7 https://deb.parrot.sh/parrot lory/main amd64 Packages [19.2 MB]  
Get:8 https://deb.parrot.sh/direct/parrot lory-security/main amd64 Packages [539 kB]  
Get:9 https://deb.parrot.sh/parrot lory-backports/main amd64 Packages [722 kB]  
Fetched 20.6 MB in 14s (1,472 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
26 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
wireshark is already the newest version (4.0.17-0+deb12u1).  
wireshark set to manually installed.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 26 not upgraded.
```

2. Start capturing on your active network interface.

The GUI of Wireshark will be like this. Now I will select wlp1s0. This is a wireless (Wi-Fi) interface connected on PCI bus 1, slot 0.



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

After starting the capture, a new terminal window was opened and the following command was run to ping Google, which generates ICMP packets.

ping google.com -c 5

Then, to generate HTTP, HTTPS, and DNS traffic, a website was accessed using

curl https://example.com

This simulates real-world browsing activity and helps capture various protocol packets like DNS (for name resolution), TCP (for reliable transport), and HTTP/HTTPS (for web content).

The screenshot shows a Parrot Terminal window with the following content:

```

Applications Places System
[ishan@parrot]~$
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ishan@parrot]~$
$ Sping google.com -c 5
curl https://example.com

PING google.com [1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e)] 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e): icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=41.1 ms
64 bytes from 1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e): icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=50.4 ms
64 bytes from 1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e): icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=70.7 ms
64 bytes from 1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e): icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=56.0 ms
64 bytes from 1cmaa-a1-in-x0e.1e100.net (2404:6800:4007:83a::200e): icmp_seq=5 ttl=117 time=69.3 ms

--- google.com ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 41.135/57.512/70.725/11.276 ms
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example Domain</title>

<meta charset="utf-8" />
<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
<style type="text/css">
body {
background-color: #f0f0f2;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
font-family: -apple-system, system-ui, BlinkMacSystemFont, "Segoe UI", "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
}
div {
width: 600px;
margin: 5em auto;
padding: 2em;
background-color: #fdfdff;
border-radius: 0.5em;
box-shadow: 2px 3px 7px 2px rgba(0,0,0,0.02);
}
a:link, a:visited {
color: #0000ff;
text-decoration: none;
}

```

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network traffic analysis interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The top status bar shows the capture file as *wfp02 (as supervisor) and the time as Mon Jun 30, 18:55.

The packet list on the left shows a series of captured packets, including DNS queries and responses. The selected packet is packet 1, a DNS query from 2.0.0.10 to 192.168.1.1. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the DNS query, including the query ID, flags, question, and answer sections. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the packet, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and User Datagram Protocol header.

The packet list shows the following packets:

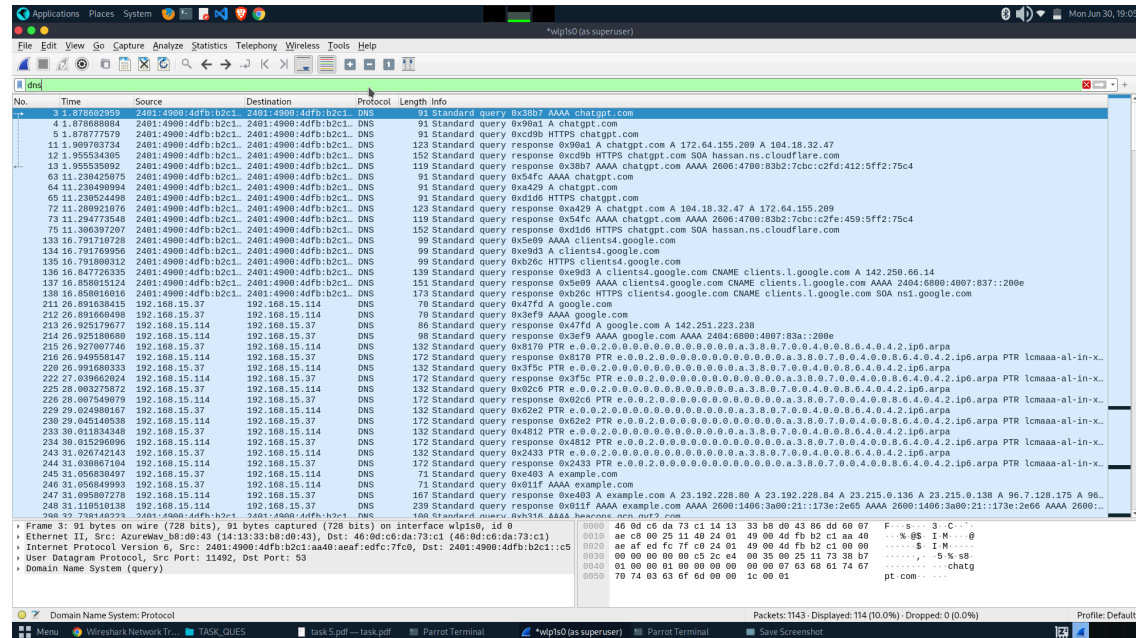
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
0	0.000000	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	Len=0	0	
1	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
2	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
3	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
4	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
5	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
6	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
7	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
8	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
9	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
10	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
11	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
12	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
13	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
14	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
15	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
16	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
17	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
18	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
19	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
20	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
21	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
22	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
23	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
24	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
25	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
26	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
27	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
28	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
29	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
30	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
31	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
32	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
33	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
34	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
35	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
36	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
37	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
38	0.00173110	2.0.0.10	192.168.1.1	TCP	80	4343 → 5484 [Len=0]
39	0.00173110					

I have stopped it after a min

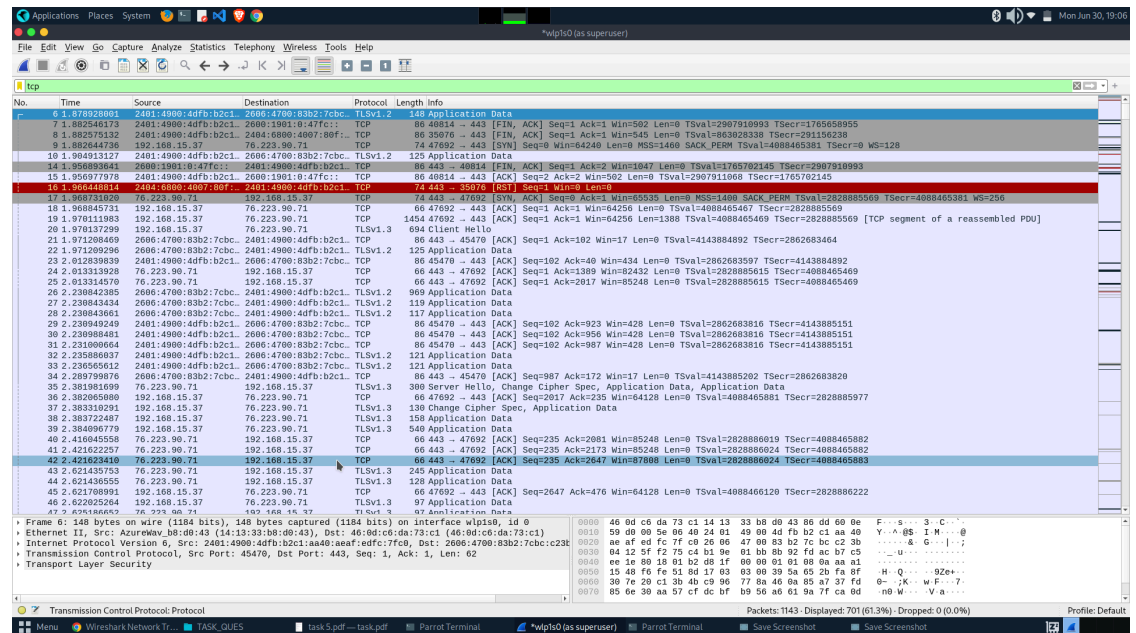
I have stopped it after a min

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

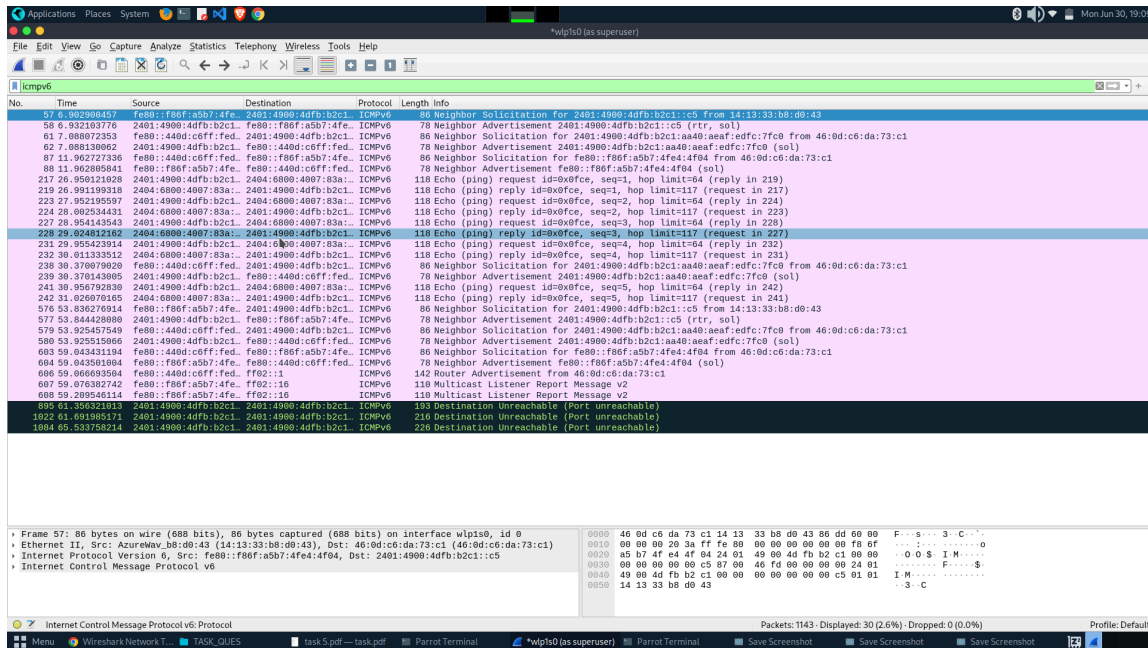
Used the Display Filter bar at the top of Wireshark to isolate specific types of packets.



dns → filters DNS queries and responses



tcp → shows only TCP traffic



icmp → shows ping request/reply

No Http traffic was captured

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

I have ICMP , TCP and DNS packets that were captured on my wire shark i will say what are those and what will they do shortly

1. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

- **Purpose:** Used for network diagnostics.
- **Example:** ping google.com sends ICMP Echo Requests and receives Echo Replies.
- **Use Case:** Helps check if a host is reachable and measures round-trip time.

2. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- **Purpose:** Ensures reliable and ordered data delivery between devices.
- **Example:** Used in protocols like HTTP, HTTPS, FTP.

- **Use Case:** Establishes a connection (3-way handshake), ensures all data reaches correctly.

3. DNS (Domain Name System)

- **Purpose:** Resolves human-readable domain names into IP addresses.
- **Example:** When accessing example.com, your system sends a DNS query to find its IP.
- **Use Case:** First step in web browsing — without DNS, the browser can't find the server.

7. Export the capture as a .pcap file.

I have exported the capture

8. Summarize your findings and packet details.

During the network capture, three main types of packets were identified: ICMP, TCP, and DNS. Each of these serves a distinct role in network communication:

ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

- Used for diagnostic and error-reporting functions.
- Commonly seen in tools like ping.
- Helps determine if a host is reachable and measures latency.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)

- A connection-oriented protocol that ensures reliable data transfer.
- Used in web browsing (HTTP/HTTPS), file transfers (FTP), emails, etc.
- Establishes a connection using a 3-way handshake before transmitting data.

DNS (Domain Name System)

- Resolves domain names (like google.com) to their respective IP addresses.

- Works before any website or online service can be accessed.
- Uses UDP or TCP on port 53, depending on the query type.