

# Networks Lab

## Assignment 5

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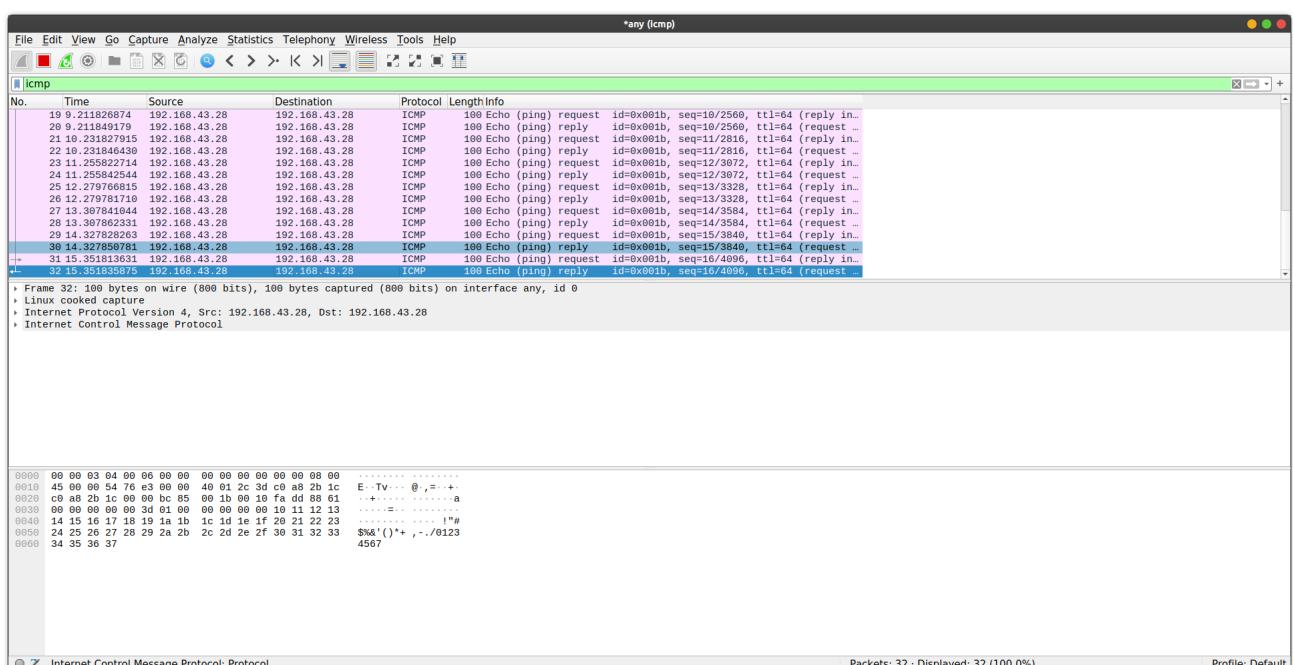
### Problem Statement:

Install wireshark in the local machine and capture and analyse various packets according to the given questions.

### Questions (Please take screenshots and explain)

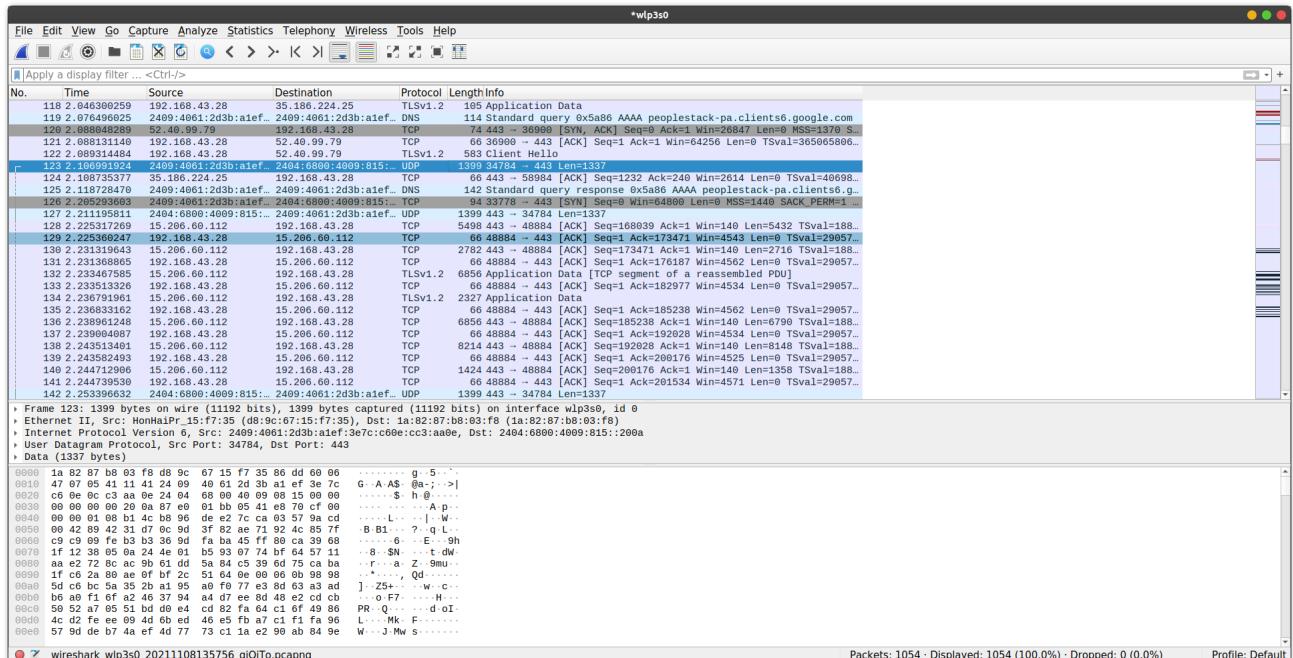
1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command-line tool to check the connectivity of a neighboring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address and the ARP reply from the neighboring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.

```
kdjonty@KDjonty-Ubuntu-20:~$ ping 192.168.43.28
PING 192.168.43.28 (192.168.43.28) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.063 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.069 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.063 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.074 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.070 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.066 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.068 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.085 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.071 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.059 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.064 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.067 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.073 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.43.28: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.073 ms
...
--- 192.168.43.28 ping statistics ---
16 packets transmitted, 16 received, 0% packet loss, time 15352ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.033/0.065/0.085/0.011 ms
kdjonty@KDjonty-Ubuntu-20:~$
```

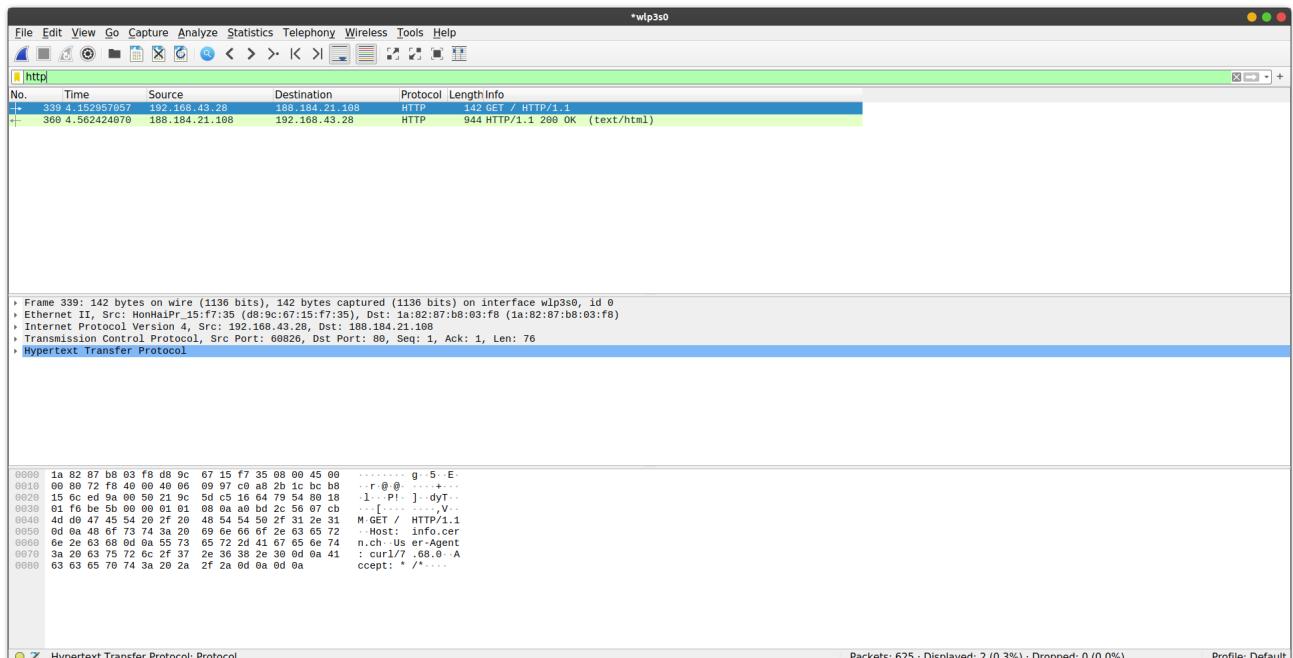


## 2. Generate some web traffic and

- a. find the list of the different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window of Wireshark.



- b. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull-down menu, then select Time Display Format, then select Time-of-day.)



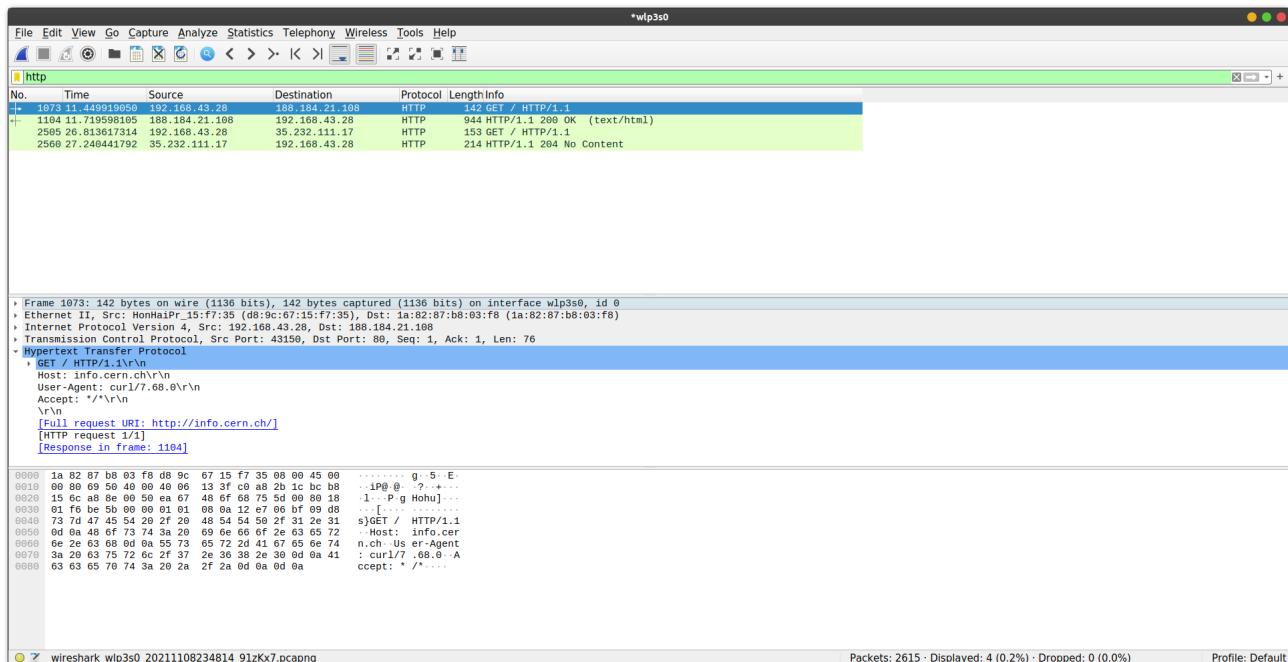
As shown in the screenshot above the GET(339) was sent at 4.152957 second and the reply OK(360) was received at 4.562424 second. Thus the delay is (4.562424-4.152957) seconds which is 409.467 milliseconds.

- c. What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?

As shown in the screenshot above, the IP address of the website is **188.184.21.108** and the

IP address of my laptop is **192.168.43.28**

**d. Search back through your capture and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.**



**e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.**

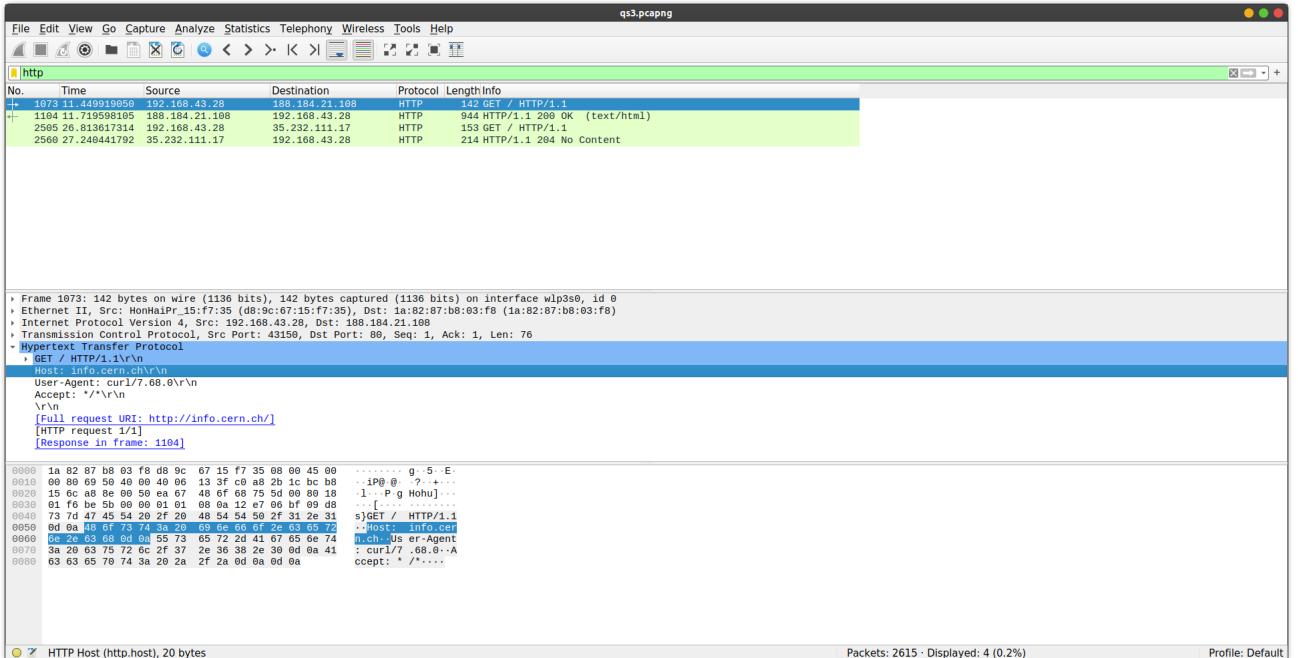
As shown in the screenshot above, the Host is: **info.cern.ch\r\n**

**3. Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.**

0000	d8 9c 67 15 f7 35 1a 82	87 b8 03 f8 86 dd 66 03	...g..5.....f..
0010	90 21 00 75 11 3d 20 01	48 60 48 64 00 06 00 00	.!u.=. H`Hd.....
0020	00 00 00 00 5a 24 09	40 61 2d 3b a1 ef 33 23	.....Z\$..@a-;..3#
0030	7f 47 fe d0 f5 dc 4b 69	e7 7e 00 75 1b 15 91 6d	.G....Ki ~.u..m
0040	37 d3 3d a2 d3 8b 00 00	1a 0a 82 2a 84 2d be de	7=.....*.....
0050	00 01 10 af 00 00 d8 51	8e df 27 e1 50 9a 72 e4	.....Q ..'P.r..
0060	3c 6c 7e 96 7e 4b 4a 8d	76 d4 a8 c8 5d 11 4f a9	<1~~~KJ. v.....]0..
0070	84 58 68 9d 5e dc b0 a8	ce fd 18 47 45 35 69 ac	.Xh.^.....GE5i..
0080	e9 03 8c 5c dd 65 ba df	cc f1 24 79 19 ca 2a 3c	...\\e....\$y..*<
0090	49 2e ce cf 11 8b 93 67	f8 5f 80 15 1c b5 a2 b9	I.....g.....
00a0	01 96 a5 01 5a d4 5f b1	58 64 34	....Z._. Xd4

The left columns are hex representations and the right ones are the ASCII values of the packet content.

**4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.**

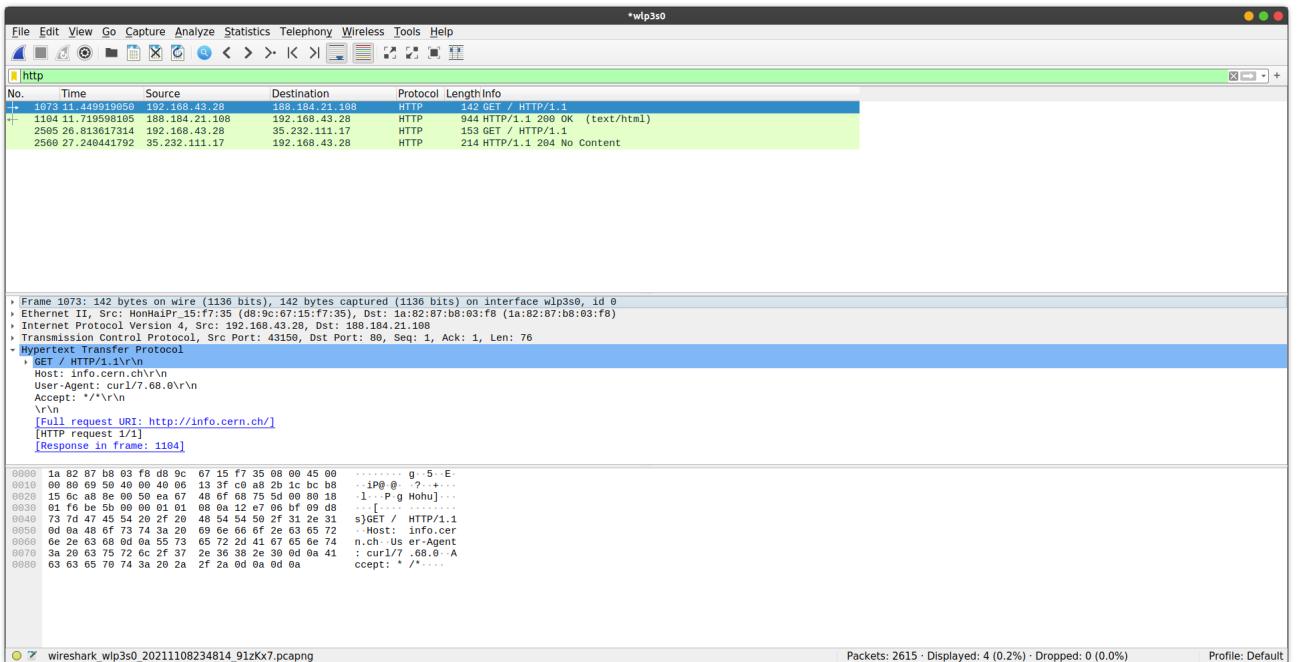


The first four bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel are: **48 6f 73 74**

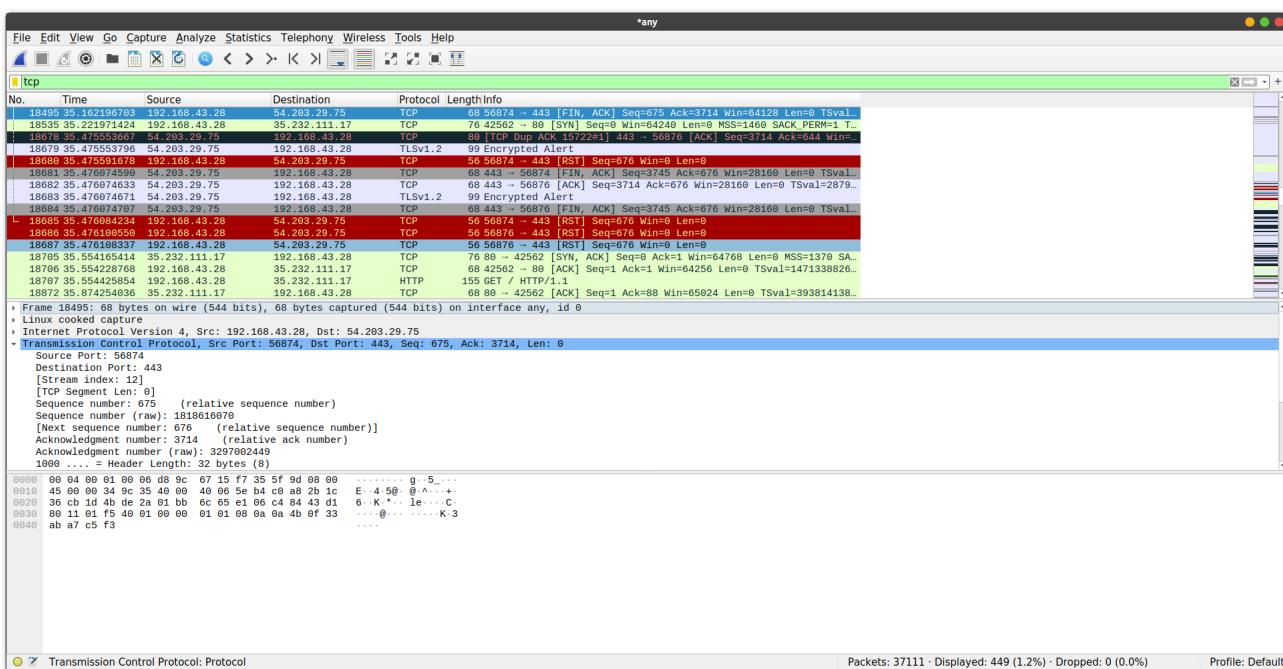
## 5. Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols.

- a. Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button..click on follow.

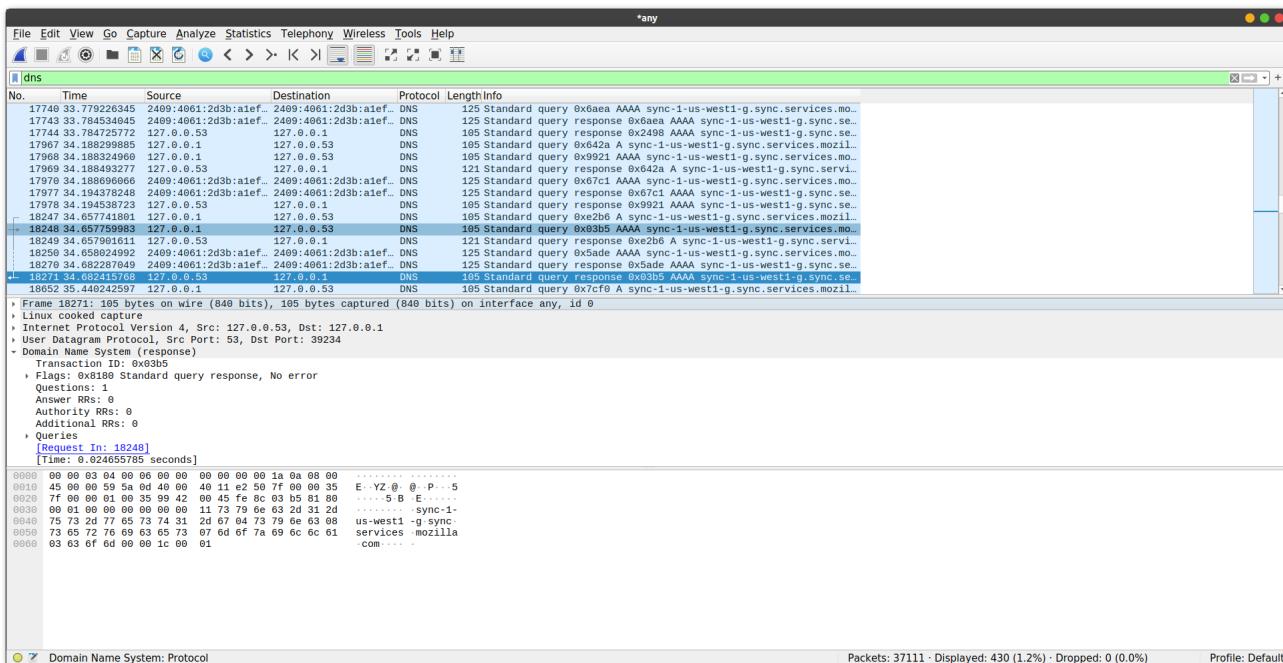
## HTTP

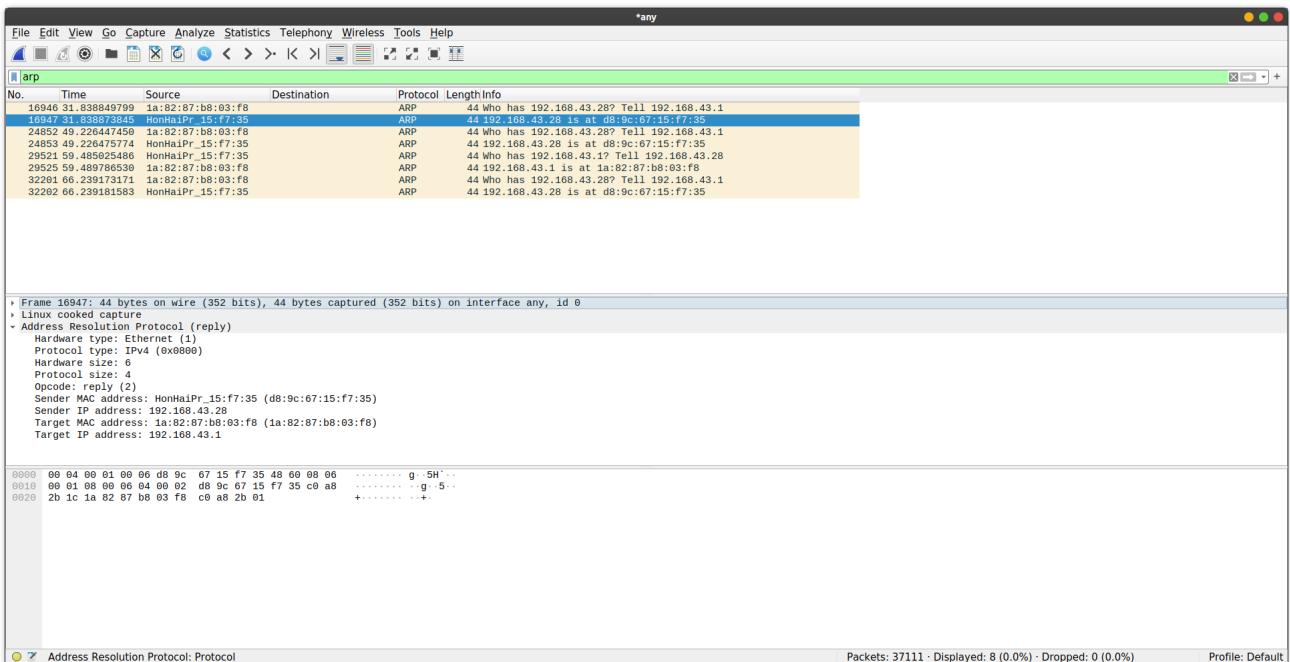


## TCP

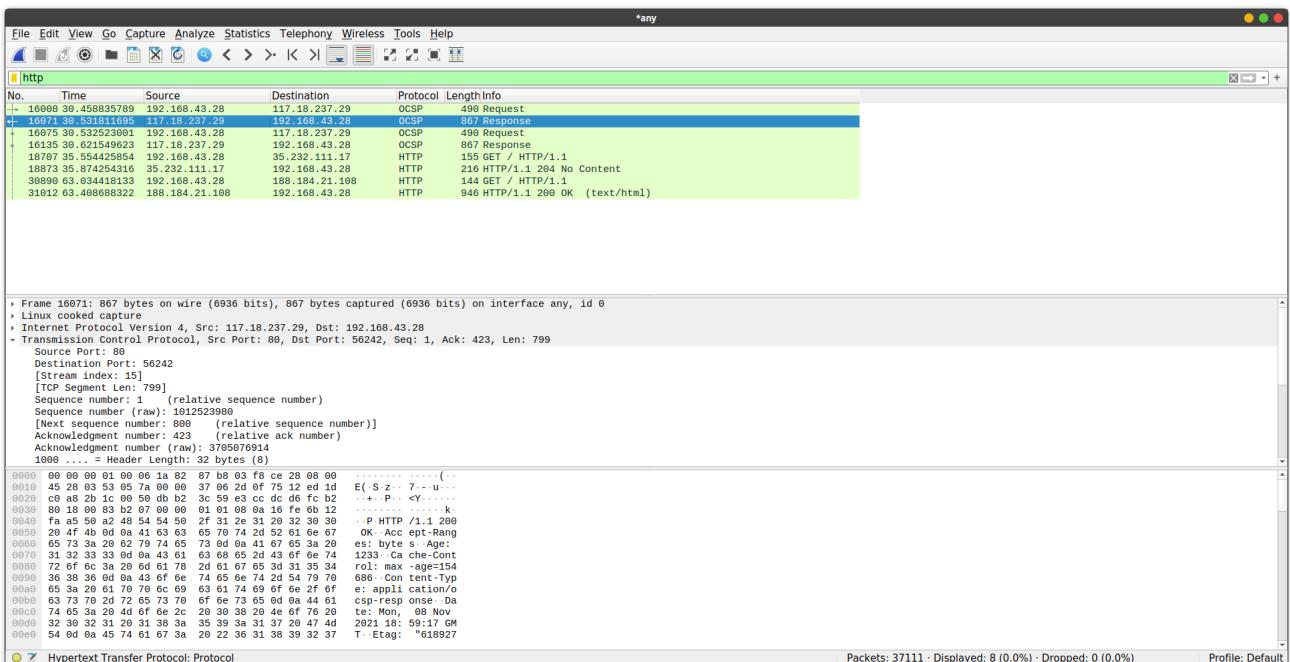


DNS

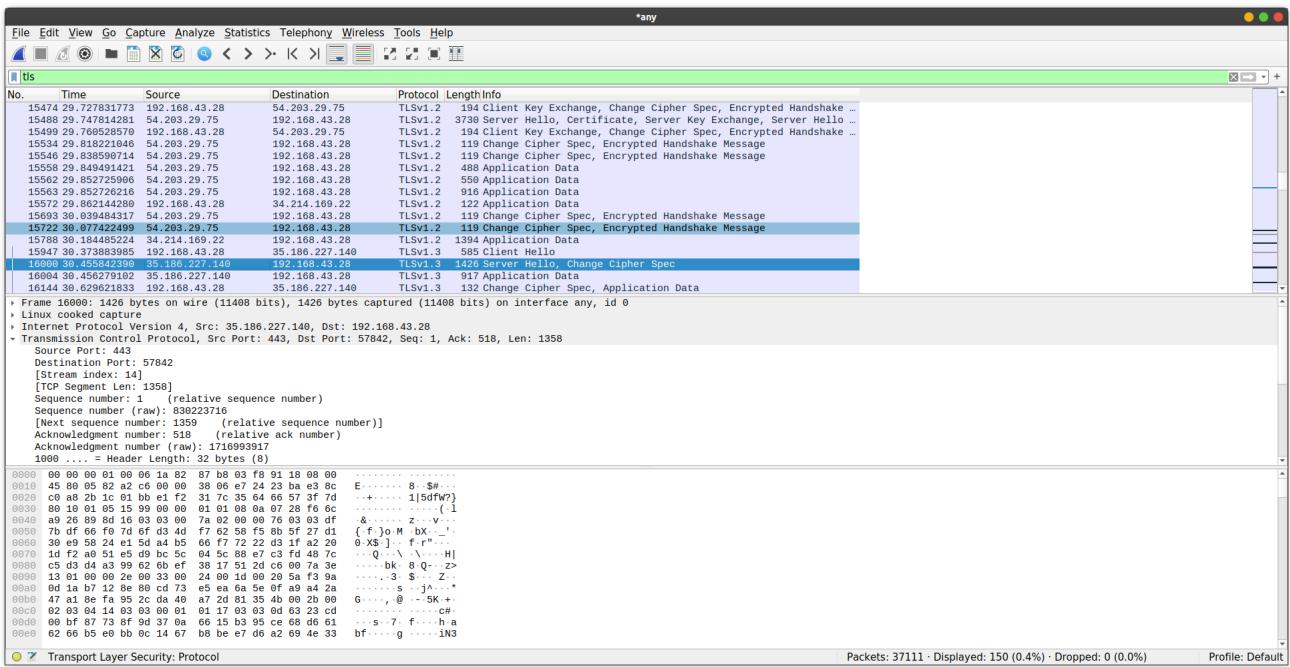




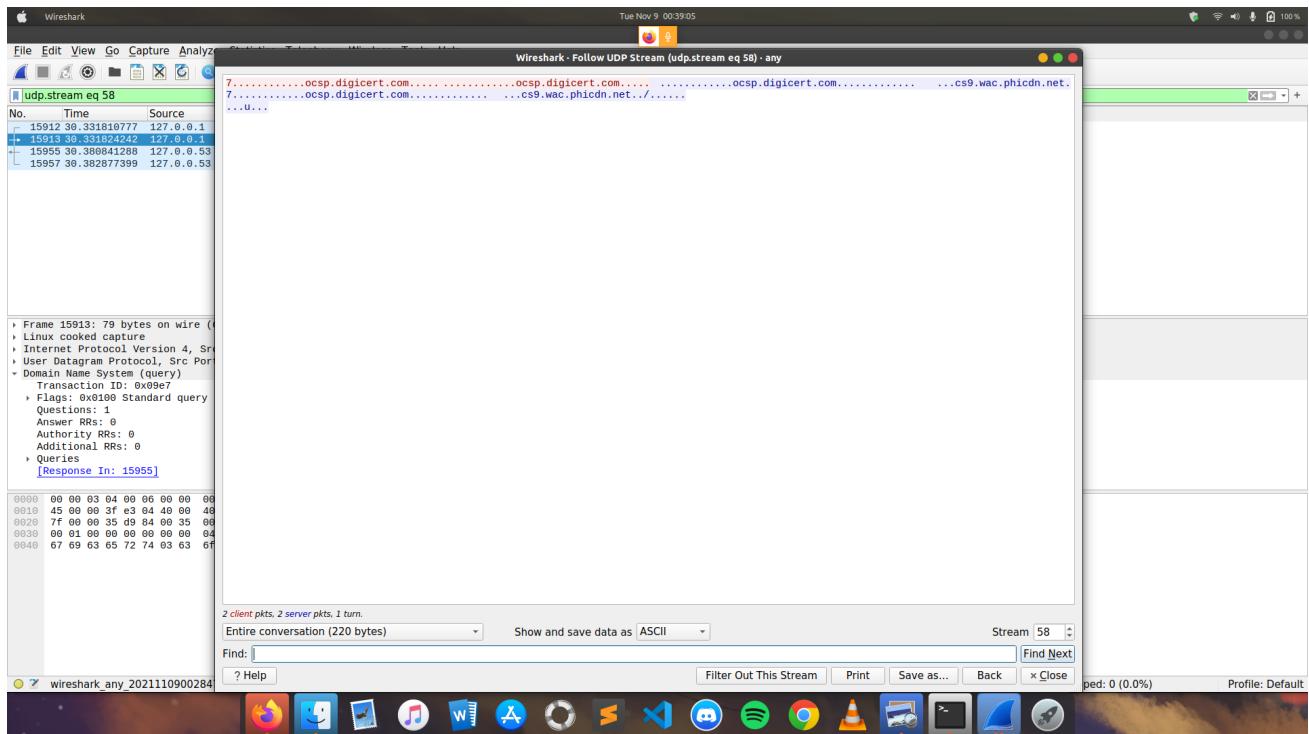
## OSCP



## TLS

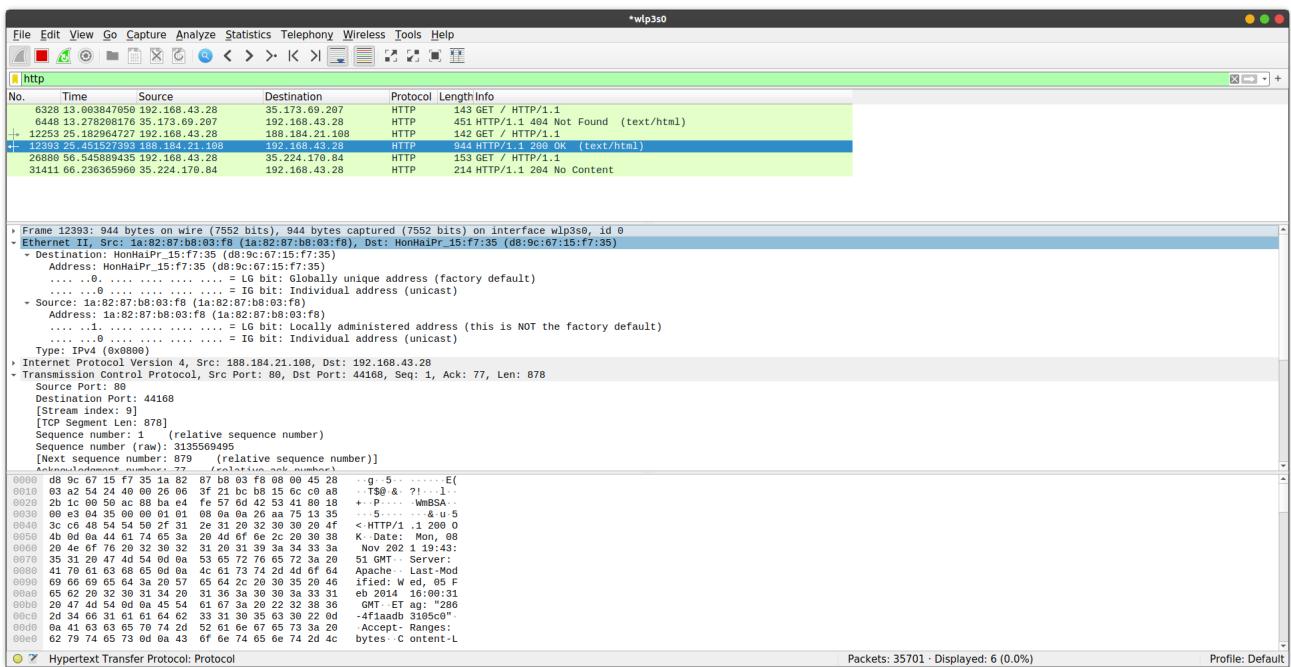


On selecting a packet of DNS protocol, and on selecting follow UDP Stream for this packet, the following result was obtained:



## 6. Search through your capture, and find an HTTP packet coming back from the server (TCP)

## Source Port == 80). Expand the Ethernet layer in the Packet Details Panel.



## 7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

Manufacturer of my Laptop's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

**1a:82:87:b8:03:f8 (1a:82:87:b8:03:f8)**

Manufacturer of the Server's Network Interface Card (NIC) is:

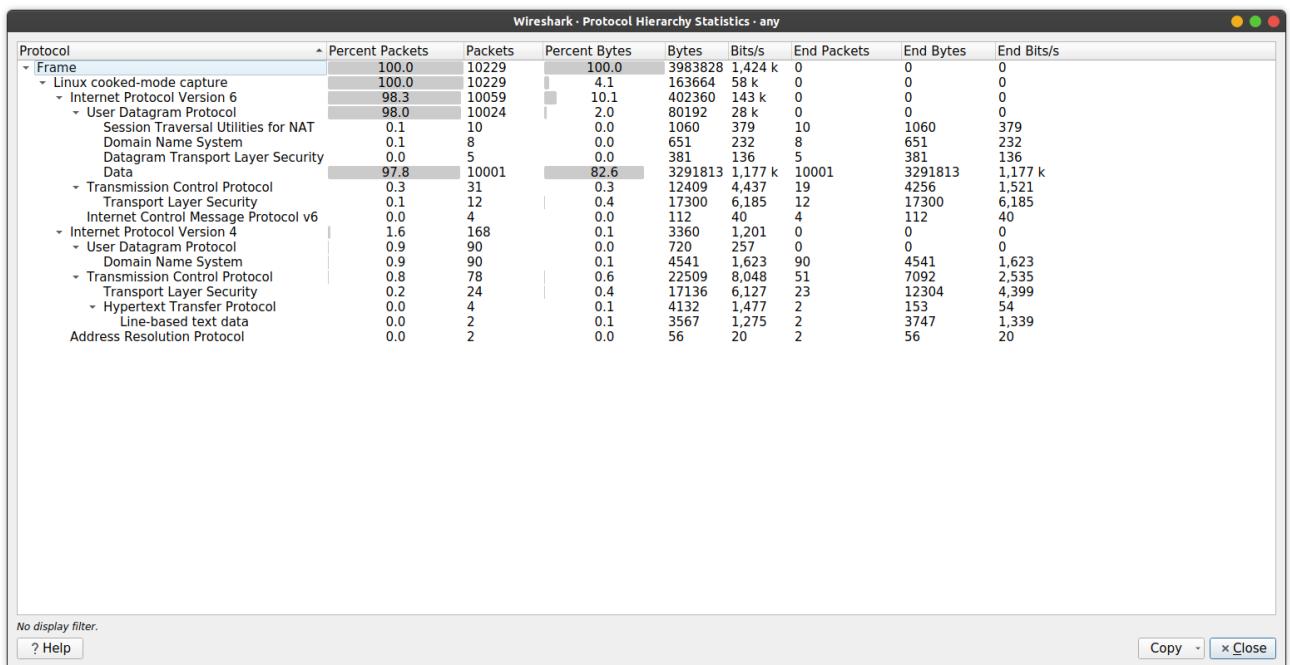
**HonHaiPr\_15:f7:35 (d8:9c:67:15:f7:35)**

## 8. What are the Hex values (shown in the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?

For my Laptop's manufacturer: **1a:82:87:b8:03:f8**

For server's manufacturer: **d8:9c:67:15:f7:35**

## 9. Find the following statistics:



### Protocol Hierarchy Statistics

**a. What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?**

Higher level protocols which use TCP :

1. HTTPS - HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
2. FTP - File Transfer Protocol

**b. What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?**

Higher level protocols which use UDP :

1. SNMP - Simple Network Management Protocol
2. RIP - Routing Information Protocol

The IPv4 statistics of the packet capture:

Wireshark · IP Protocol Types · any

Topic / Item	Count	Average	Min val	Max val	Rate (ms)	Percent	Burst rate	Burst start
IP Protocol Types	168				0.0099	100%	0.2200	16.812
UDP	90				0.0053	53.57%	0.1600	17.567
TCP	78				0.0046	46.43%	0.2200	16.812

Display filter:  Apply

Copy Save as... x Close

The IPv6 statistics of the packet capture:

Wireshark · IP Protocol Types · any

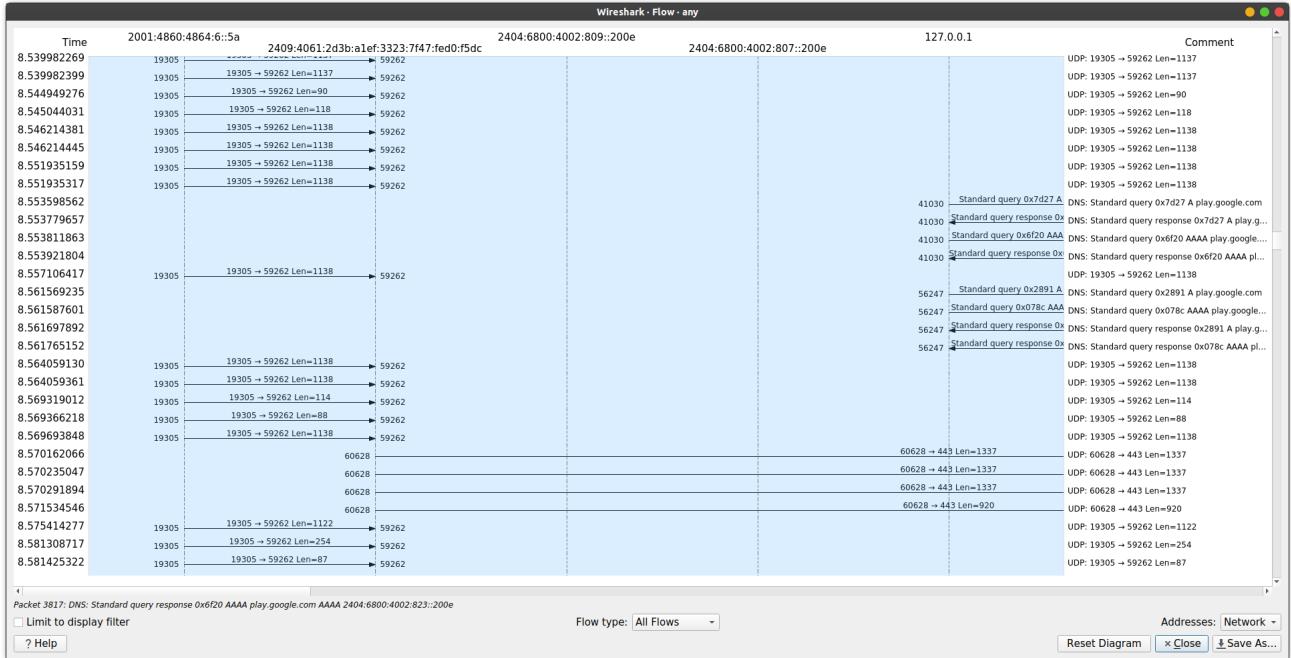
Topic / Item	Count	Average	Min val	Max val	Rate (ms)	Percent	Burst rate	Burst start
IP Protocol Types	10059				0.4496	100%	0.8400	12.461
UDP	10024				0.4480	99.65%	0.8400	12.461
TCP	31				0.0014	0.31%	0.1500	19.426
NONE	4				0.0002	0.04%	0.0400	21.014

Display filter:  Apply

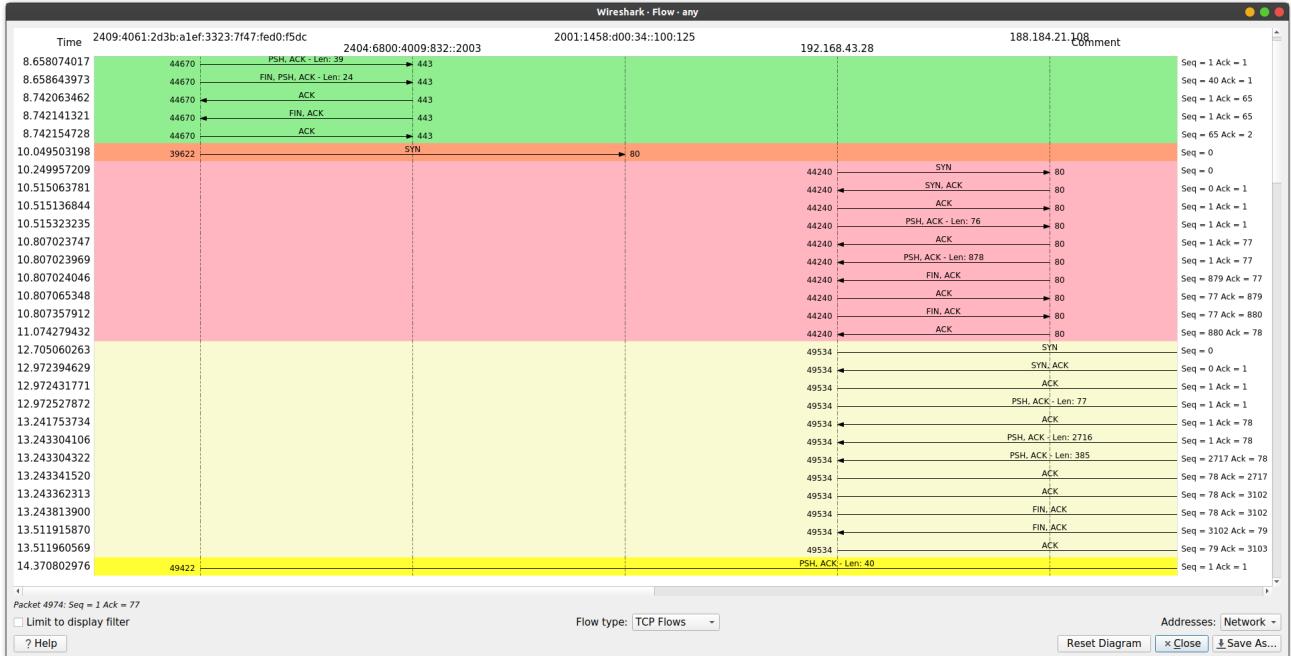
Copy Save as... x Close

10. Find the traffic flow Select the Statistics->Flow Graph menu option. Choose General Flow and Network Source options, and click the OK button.

## Graph obtained for General Flow and Network Source Options:



## Graph obtained for TCP Flow and Network Source Options:



## Comments:

This was a unique assignment with a new tool Wireshark. The packets were captured and analysed and helped me get a clear knowledge about how protocols work in the real world.