Network Assignment 5

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Overview : Wireshark is an open source cross-platform packet capture and analysis tool, with versions for Windows and Linux. The GUI window gives a detailed breakdown of the network protocol stack for each packet, colorizing packet details based on protocol, as well as having functionality to filter and search the traffic, and pick out TCP streams. Wireshark can also save packet data to files for offline analysis and export/import packet captures to/from other tools. Statistics can also be generated for packet capture files.

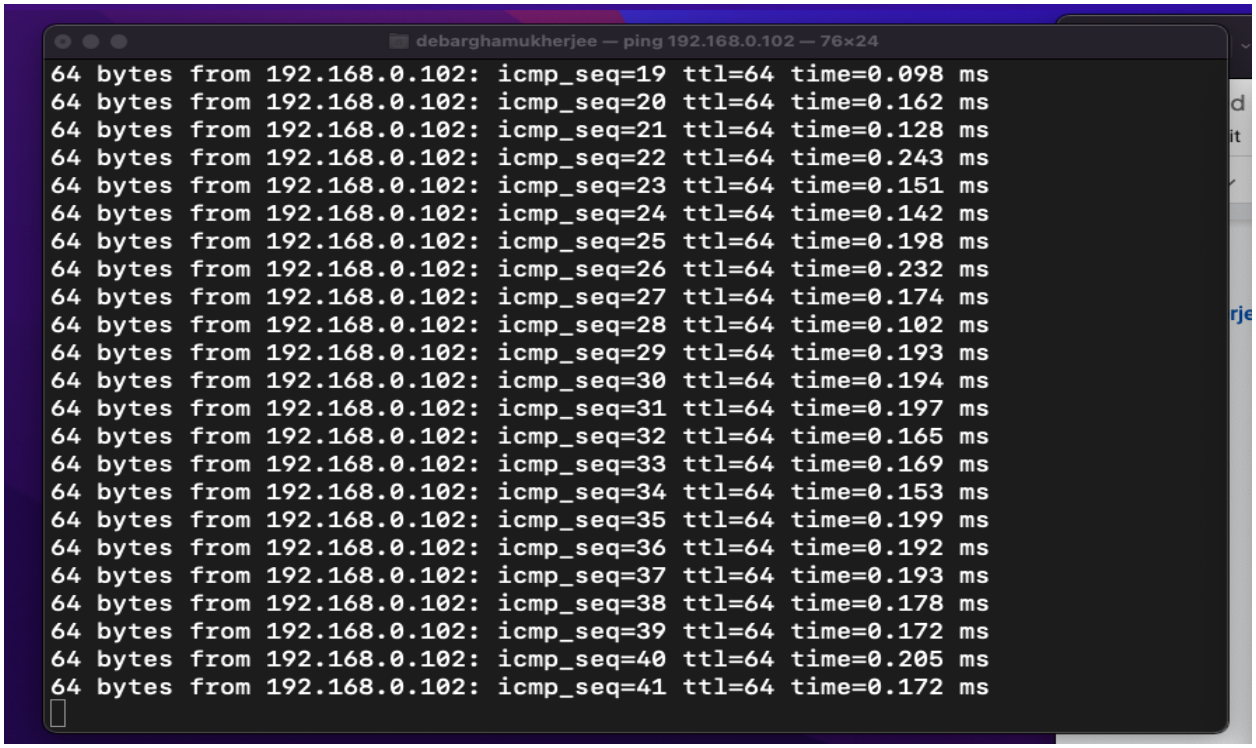
Problem Statement : Install wireshark in local machine and capture and analyse various packets according to the given questions.

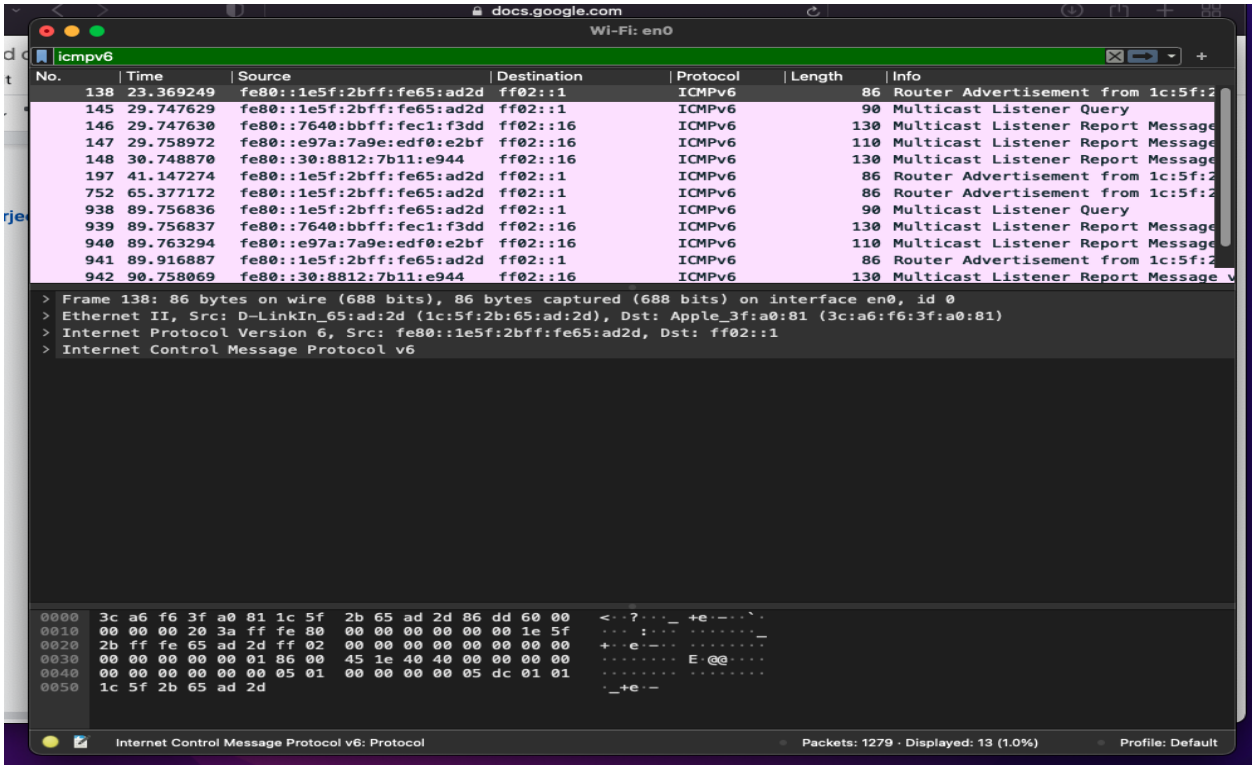
System Specifications:

1. System OS Type :- Linux
2. System OS :- Mac OS Monterey
3. wireshark :- 3.2.7
4. Network :- Wireless Network (WIFI)

Questions and Solutions :

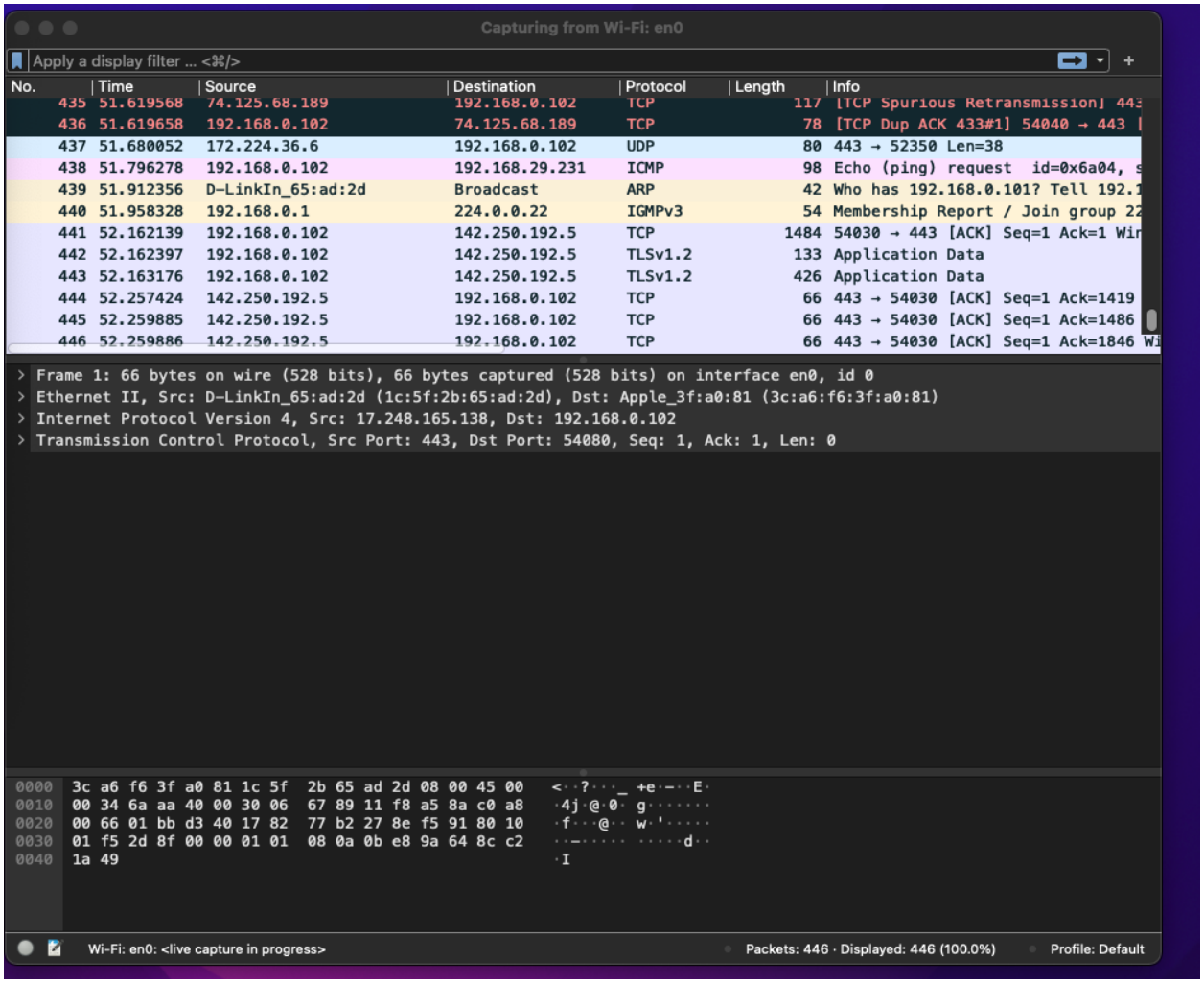
Q1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighboring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.



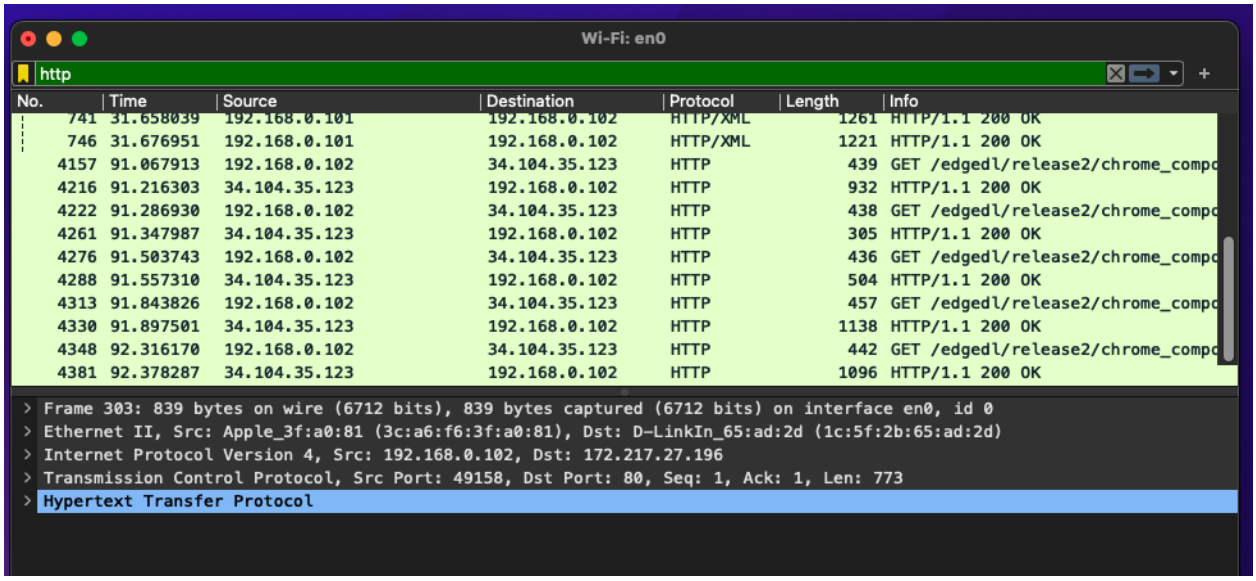


2. Generate some web traffic and

a. find the list 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.)

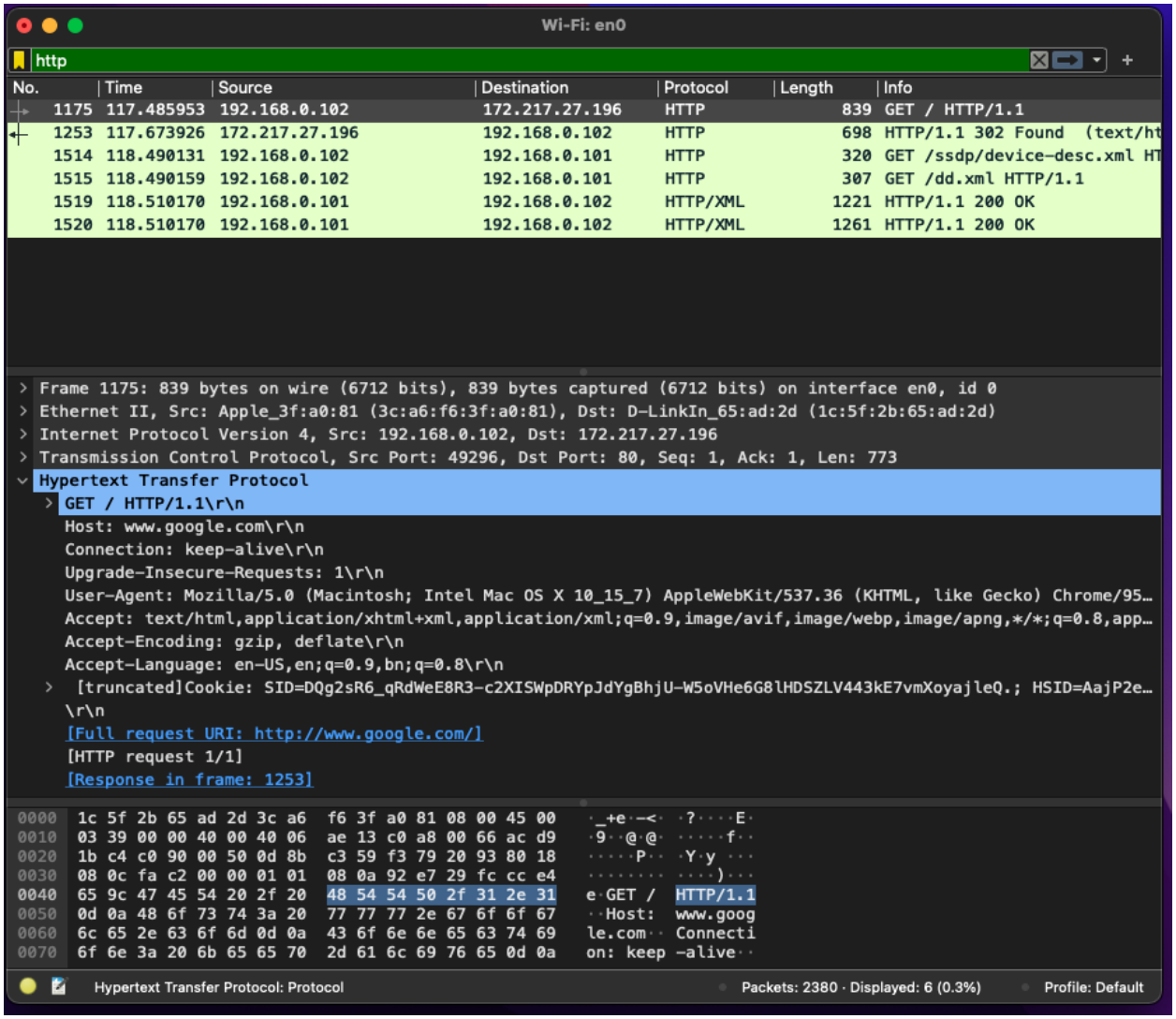


As shown in the screenshot above the GET(4157) was sent at 91.067913 and the OK was received at 91.216303 second. Thus the total delay (91.216303 - 91.067913) = 0.1483 seconds.

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

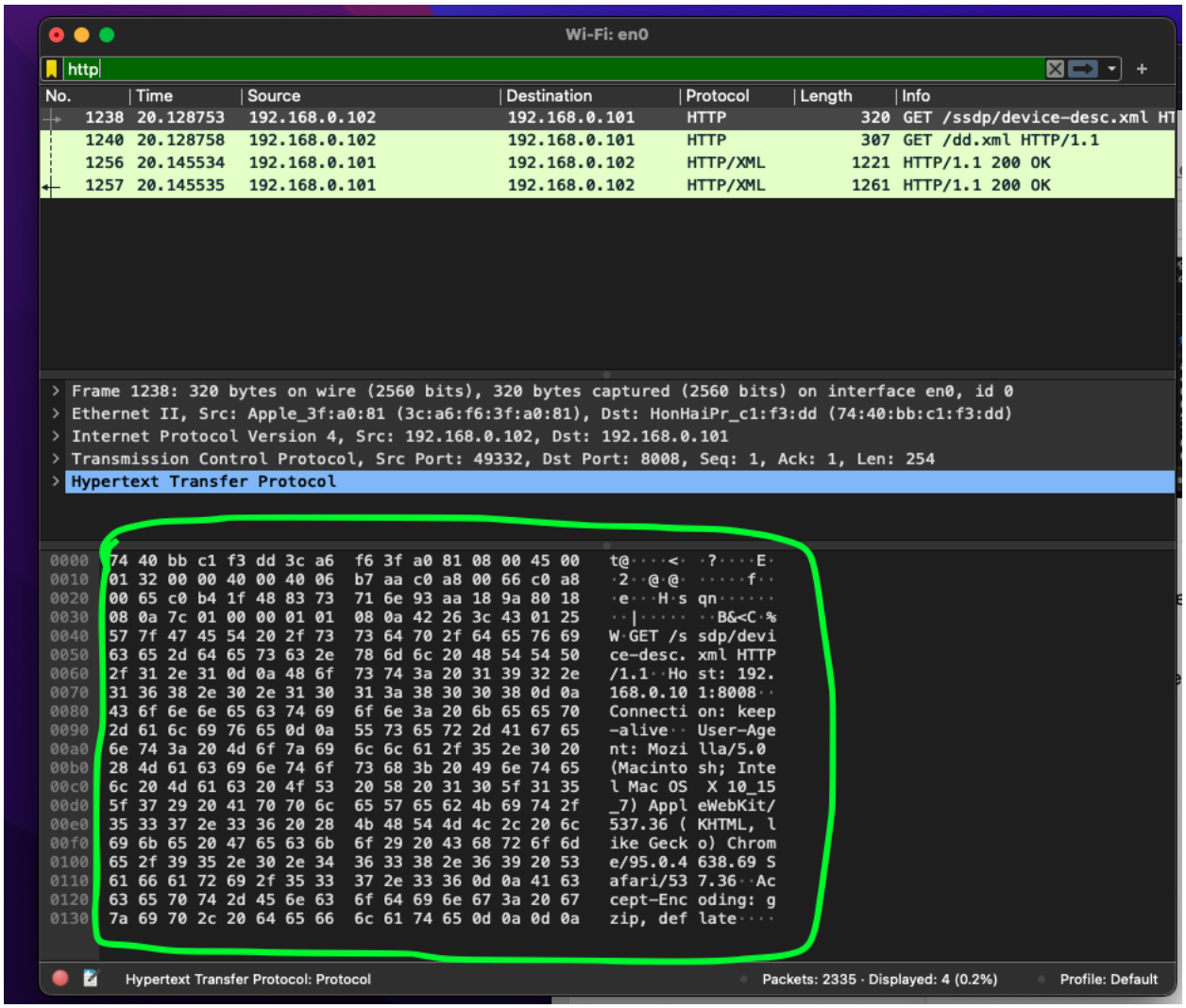
From the above ss it is clearly visible that the ip address of my computer is 192.168.0.102 and the ip address of the website is 34.104.35.123

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.

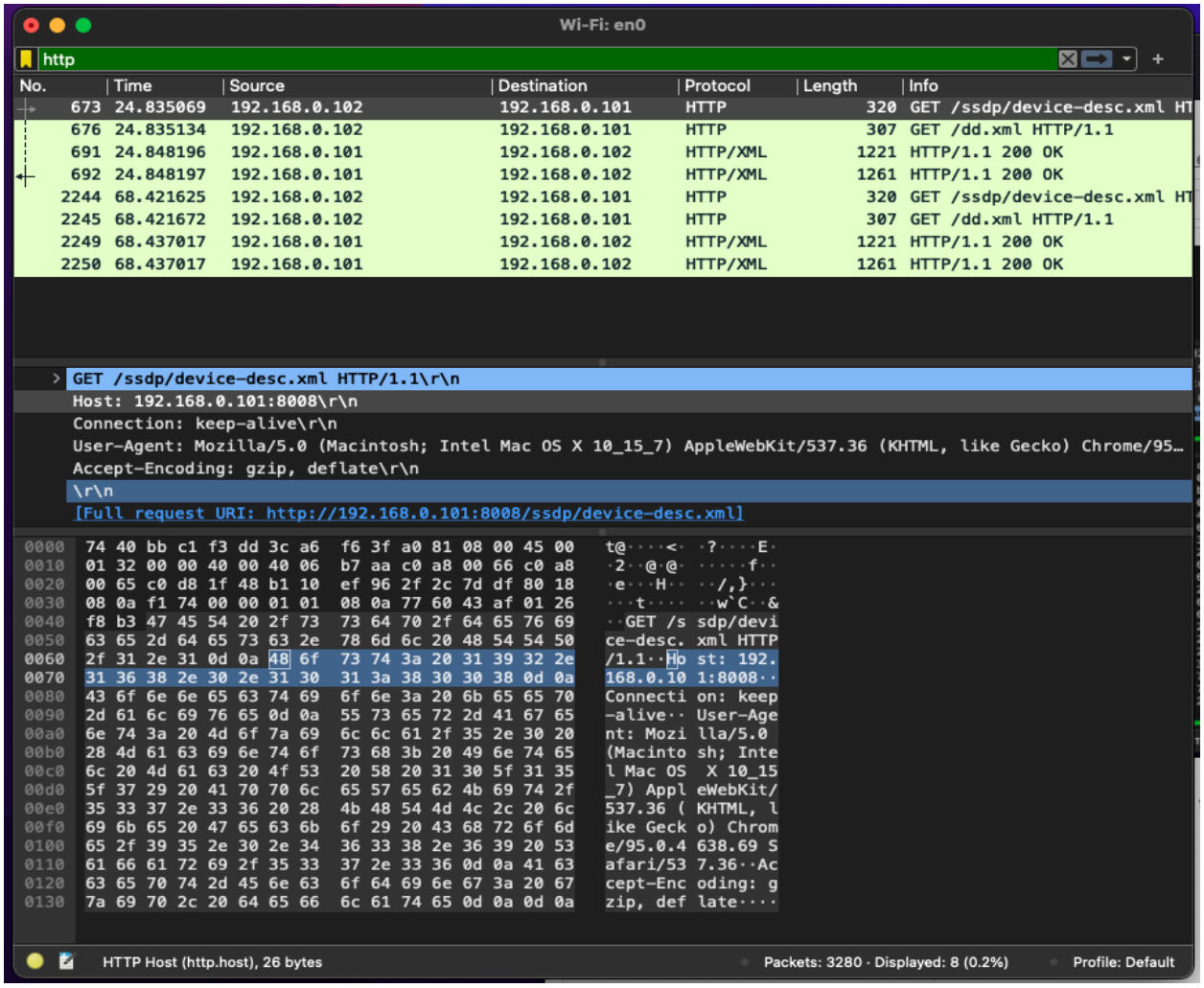


e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.
The above screenshot shows that the host name is www.google.com

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



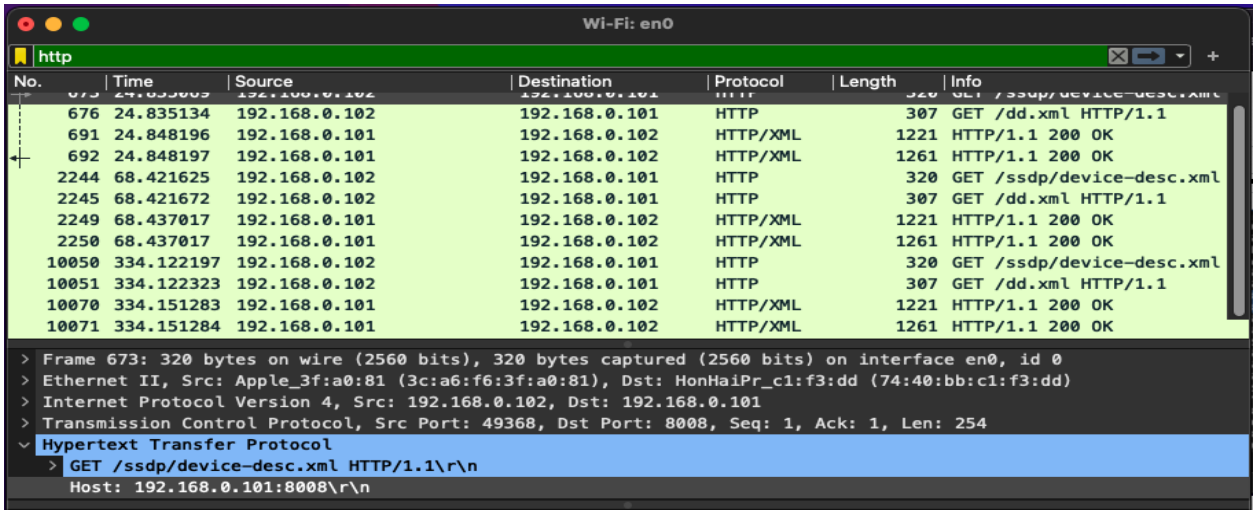
4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.



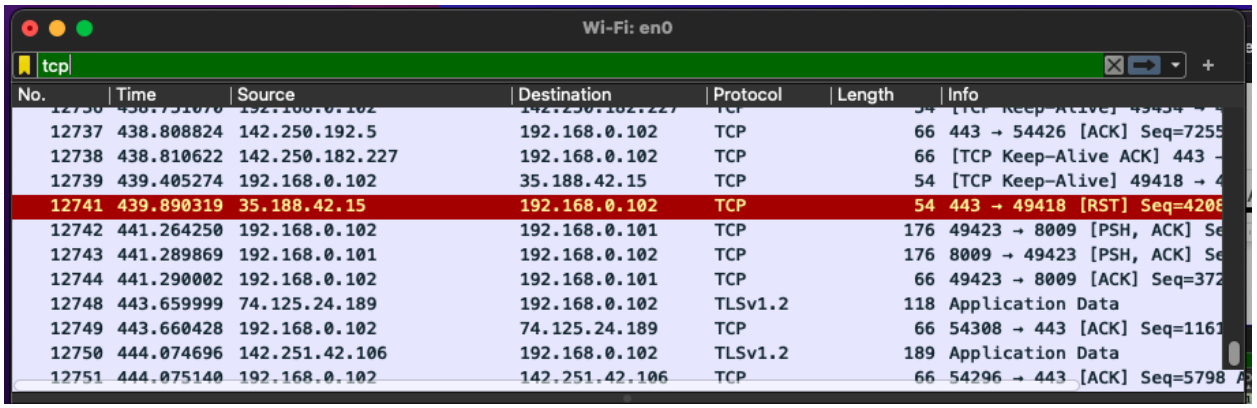
From the above screen shot it is visible that the first four bytes of the Host parameter from the packets byte panel are : 48 6f 73 74

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.

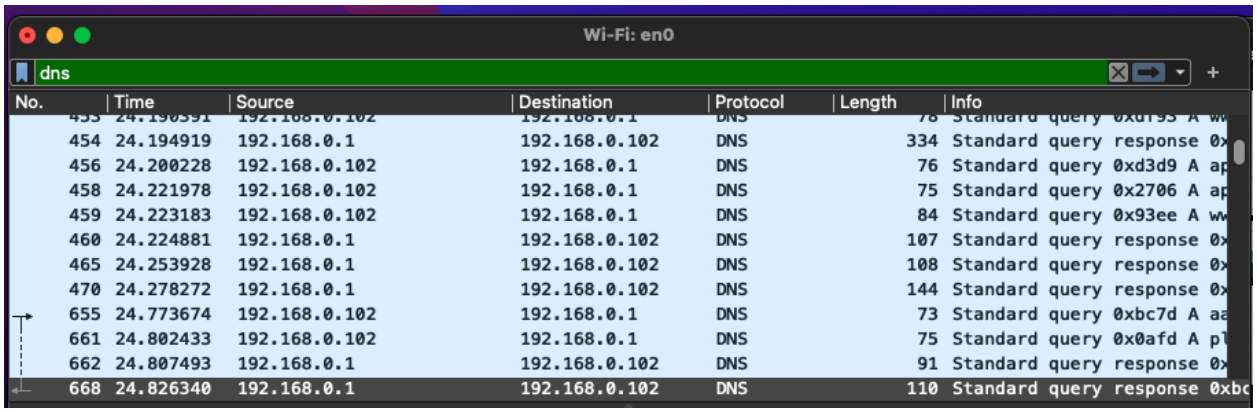
TCP:


Wi-Fi: en0
http
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
676 24.835134 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 HTTP 307 GET /dd.xml HTTP/1.1
691 24.848196 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1221 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
692 24.848197 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1261 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2244 68.421625 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 HTTP 320 GET /ssdp/device-desc.xml
2245 68.421672 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 HTTP 307 GET /dd.xml HTTP/1.1
2249 68.437017 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1221 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2250 68.437017 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1261 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
10050 334.122197 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 HTTP 320 GET /ssdp/device-desc.xml
10051 334.122323 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 HTTP 307 GET /dd.xml HTTP/1.1
10070 334.151283 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1221 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
10071 334.151284 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 HTTP/XML 1261 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Frame 673: 320 bytes on wire (2560 bits), 320 bytes captured (2560 bits) on interface en0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81), Dst: HonHaiPr_c1:f3:dd (74:40:bb:c1:f3:dd)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.102, Dst: 192.168.0.101
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49368, Dst Port: 8008, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 254
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
GET /ssdp/device-desc.xml HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: 192.168.0.101:8008\r\n

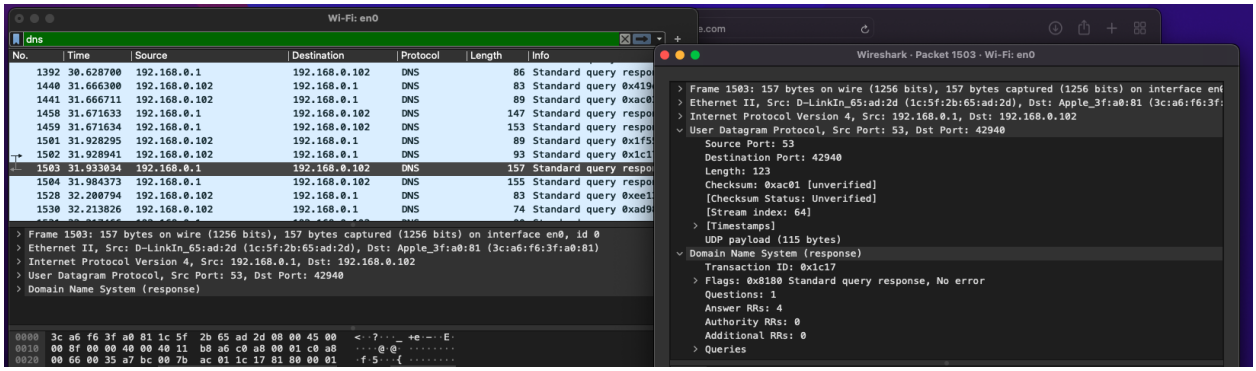
TCP:


Wi-Fi: en0
tcp
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
12737 438.808824 142.250.192.5 192.168.0.102 TCP 66 443 → 54426 [ACK] Seq=7255
12738 438.810622 142.250.182.227 192.168.0.102 TCP 66 [TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 443 -
12739 439.405274 192.168.0.102 35.188.42.15 TCP 54 [TCP Keep-Alive] 49418 → 4
12741 439.890319 35.188.42.15 192.168.0.102 TCP 54 443 → 49418 [RST] Seq=4208
12742 441.264250 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 TCP 176 49423 → 8009 [PSH, ACK] Se
12743 441.289869 192.168.0.101 192.168.0.102 TCP 176 8009 → 49423 [PSH, ACK] Se
12744 441.290002 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.101 TCP 66 49423 → 8009 [ACK] Seq=372
12748 443.659999 74.125.24.189 192.168.0.102 TLSv1.2 118 Application Data
12749 443.660428 192.168.0.102 74.125.24.189 TCP 66 54308 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1161
12750 444.074696 142.251.42.106 192.168.0.102 TLSv1.2 189 Application Data
12751 444.075140 192.168.0.102 142.251.42.106 TCP 66 54296 → 443 [ACK] Seq=5798

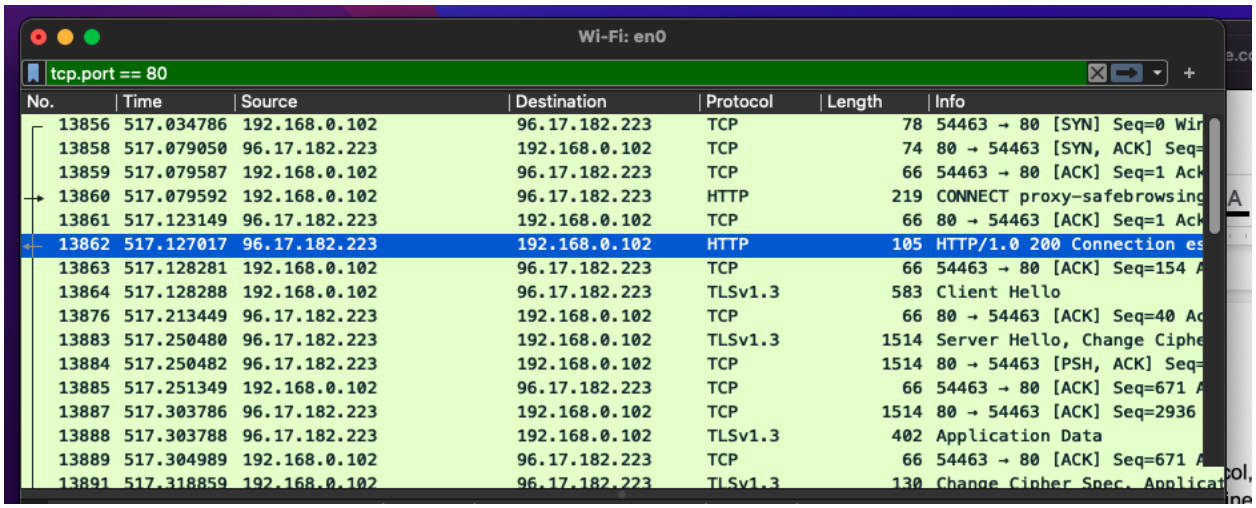
DNS:


Wi-Fi: en0
dns
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
454 24.194919 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 334 Standard query response 0x
456 24.200228 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.1 DNS 76 Standard query 0xd3d9 A ap
458 24.221978 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.1 DNS 75 Standard query 0x2706 A ap
459 24.223183 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.1 DNS 84 Standard query 0x93ee A ww
460 24.224881 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 107 Standard query response 0x
465 24.253928 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 108 Standard query response 0x
470 24.278272 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 144 Standard query response 0x
655 24.773674 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.1 DNS 73 Standard query 0xbc7d A ap
661 24.802433 192.168.0.102 192.168.0.1 DNS 75 Standard query 0x0afd A pl
662 24.807493 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 91 Standard query response 0x
668 24.826340 192.168.0.1 192.168.0.102 DNS 110 Standard query response 0xbc

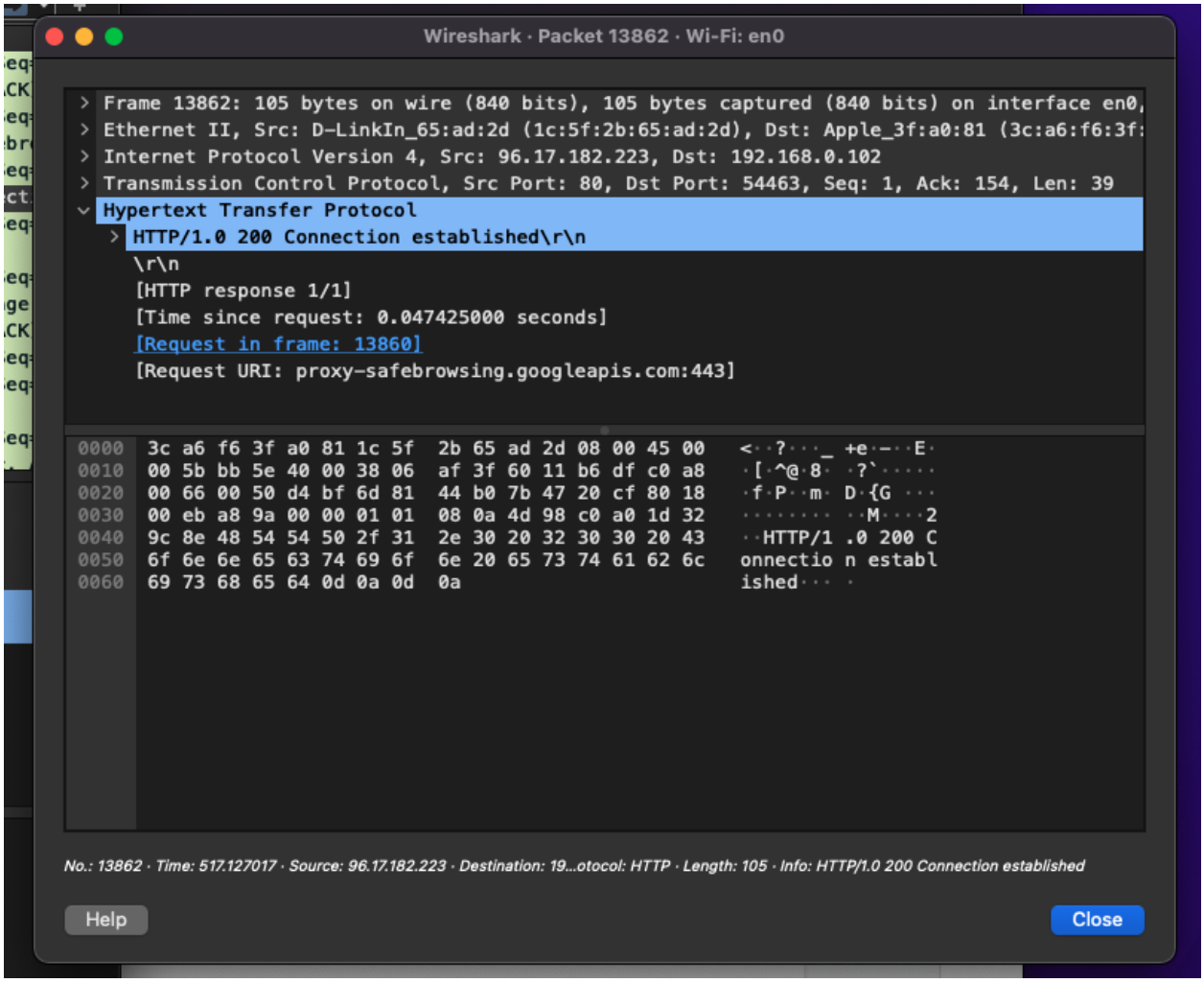
On selecting the packet of dns protocol, and on selecting follow UDP Stream for this packet, the following results are obtained.



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.



On expanding packet number 13862 in the Packet Details Panel, the following results are obtained.



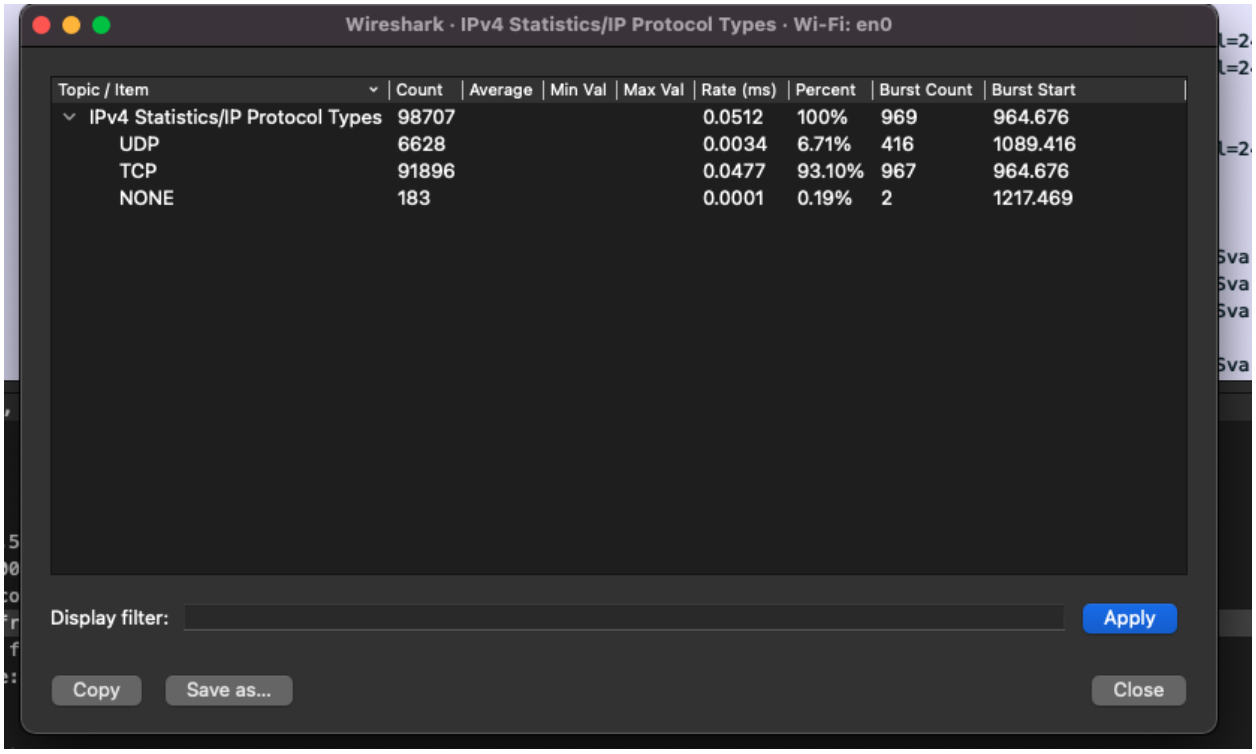
7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

Manufacturer's NIC :- D-LinIn_65:ad:2d (1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d)
server's NIC :- Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81)

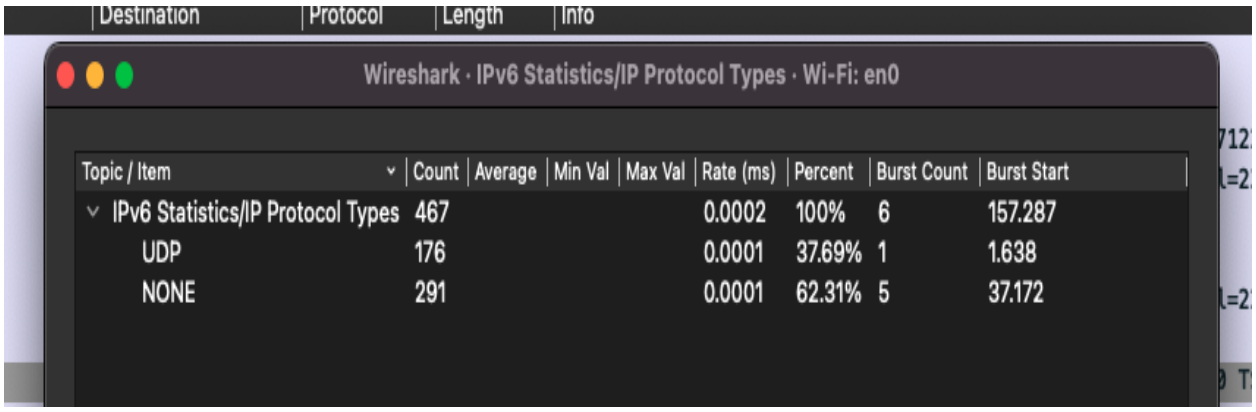
8. What are the Hex values (shown in the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?

For Laptop's Manufacturer :- 1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d
For server's Manufacturer :- 3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81

9. Find the following statistics:
a. What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?

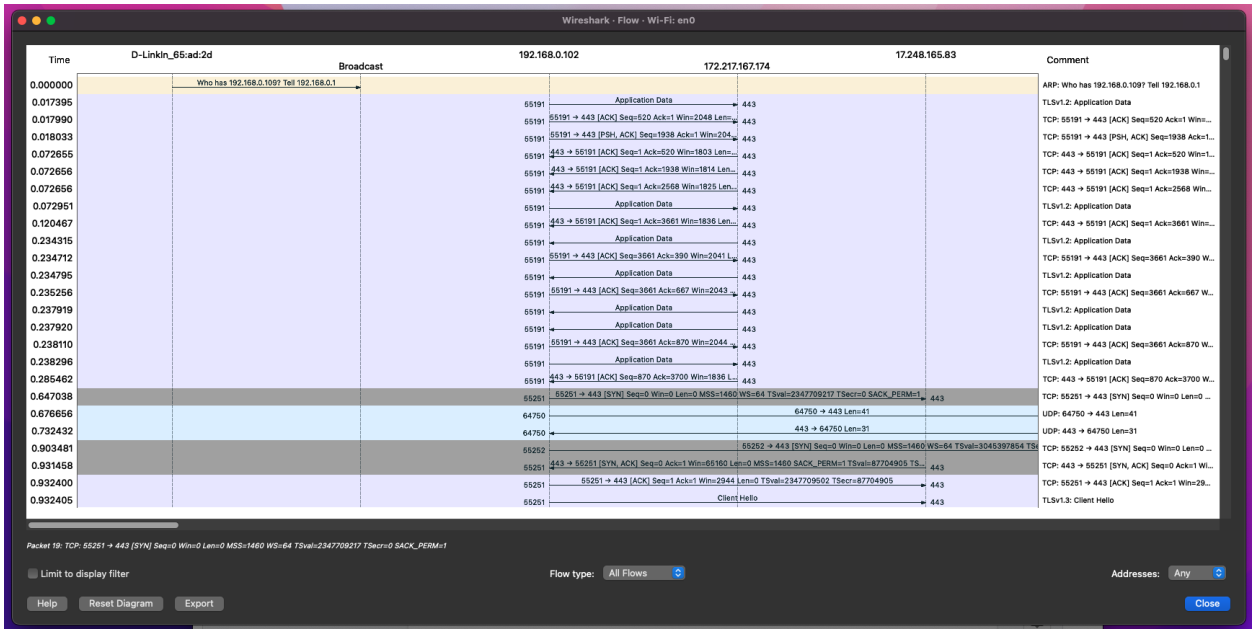


b. What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?



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 from General Flow and network source option of flow graphs:



Comments:

The entire assignment focuses on discovering the utility of the tool wireshark. It helped in tracing and analysing packets and packet transfer respectively. Also helped to understand how packet transfer takes place following protocols like TCP, UDP, ARP etc. Looking forward to learning more tools like this.