

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.

```
debarghamukherjee — ping 192.168.0.102 — 76x24
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.098 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=0.162 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=0.128 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=0.243 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=0.151 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=24 ttl=64 time=0.142 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=25 ttl=64 time=0.198 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=26 ttl=64 time=0.232 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=27 ttl=64 time=0.174 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=28 ttl=64 time=0.102 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=0.193 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.194 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.197 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.165 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.169 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=34 ttl=64 time=0.153 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=35 ttl=64 time=0.199 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=36 ttl=64 time=0.192 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=37 ttl=64 time=0.193 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=38 ttl=64 time=0.178 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=39 ttl=64 time=0.172 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=40 ttl=64 time=0.205 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.102: icmp_seq=41 ttl=64 time=0.172 ms
```

docs.google.com Wi-Fi: en0

icmpv6

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
138	23.369249	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	86	Router Advertisement from 1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d
145	29.747629	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	90	Multicast Listener Query
146	29.747630	fe80::7640:bbff:fec1:f3dd	ff02::16	ICMPv6	130	Multicast Listener Report Message
147	29.758972	fe80::e97a:7a9e:edf0:e2bf	ff02::16	ICMPv6	110	Multicast Listener Report Message
148	30.748870	fe80::30:8812:7b11:e944	ff02::16	ICMPv6	130	Multicast Listener Report Message
197	41.147274	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	86	Router Advertisement from 1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d
752	65.377172	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	86	Router Advertisement from 1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d
938	89.756836	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	90	Multicast Listener Query
939	89.756837	fe80::7640:bbff:fec1:f3dd	ff02::16	ICMPv6	130	Multicast Listener Report Message
940	89.763294	fe80::e97a:7a9e:edf0:e2bf	ff02::16	ICMPv6	110	Multicast Listener Report Message
941	89.916887	fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d	ff02::1	ICMPv6	86	Router Advertisement from 1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d
942	90.758069	fe80::30:8812:7b11:e944	ff02::16	ICMPv6	130	Multicast Listener Report Message

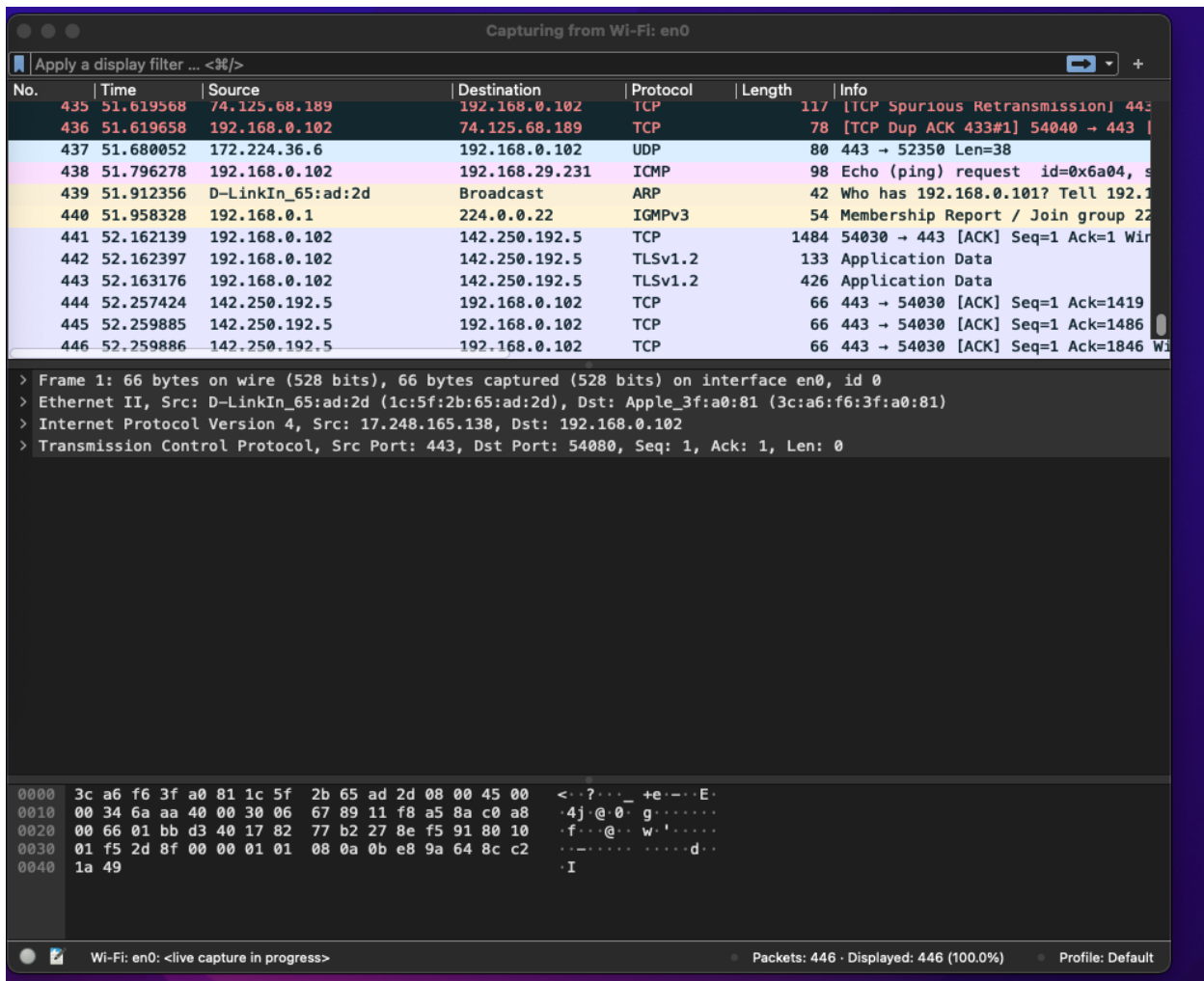
> Frame 138: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface en0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: D-LinkIn_65:ad:2d (1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d), Dst: Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81)
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::1e5f:2bff:fe65:ad2d, Dst: ff02::1
> Internet Control Message Protocol v6

```
0000  3c a6 f6 3f a0 81 1c 5f 2b 65 ad 2d 86 dd 60 00  <...?...+_e...
0010  00 00 00 20 3a ff fe 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1e 5f  ...:1:~...
0020  2b ff fe 65 ad 2d ff 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  +_e...
0030  00 00 00 00 00 01 86 00 45 1e 40 40 00 00 00 00  .....E...
0040  00 00 00 00 00 00 05 01 00 00 00 00 05 dc 01 01  .....
0050  1c 5f 2b 65 ad 2d  _+e...
```

Internet Control Message Protocol v6: Protocol Packets: 1279 - Displayed: 13 (1.0%) Profile: Default

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.)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
741	31.658039	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.102	HTTP/XML	1261	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
746	31.676951	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.102	HTTP/XML	1221	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4157	91.067913	192.168.0.102	34.104.35.123	HTTP	439	GET /edgedl/release2/chrome_compo
4216	91.216303	34.104.35.123	192.168.0.102	HTTP	932	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4222	91.286930	192.168.0.102	34.104.35.123	HTTP	438	GET /edgedl/release2/chrome_compo
4261	91.347987	34.104.35.123	192.168.0.102	HTTP	305	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4276	91.503743	192.168.0.102	34.104.35.123	HTTP	436	GET /edgedl/release2/chrome_compo
4288	91.557310	34.104.35.123	192.168.0.102	HTTP	504	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4313	91.843826	192.168.0.102	34.104.35.123	HTTP	457	GET /edgedl/release2/chrome_compo
4330	91.897501	34.104.35.123	192.168.0.102	HTTP	1138	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4348	92.316170	192.168.0.102	34.104.35.123	HTTP	442	GET /edgedl/release2/chrome_compo
4381	92.378287	34.104.35.123	192.168.0.102	HTTP	1096	HTTP/1.1 200 OK

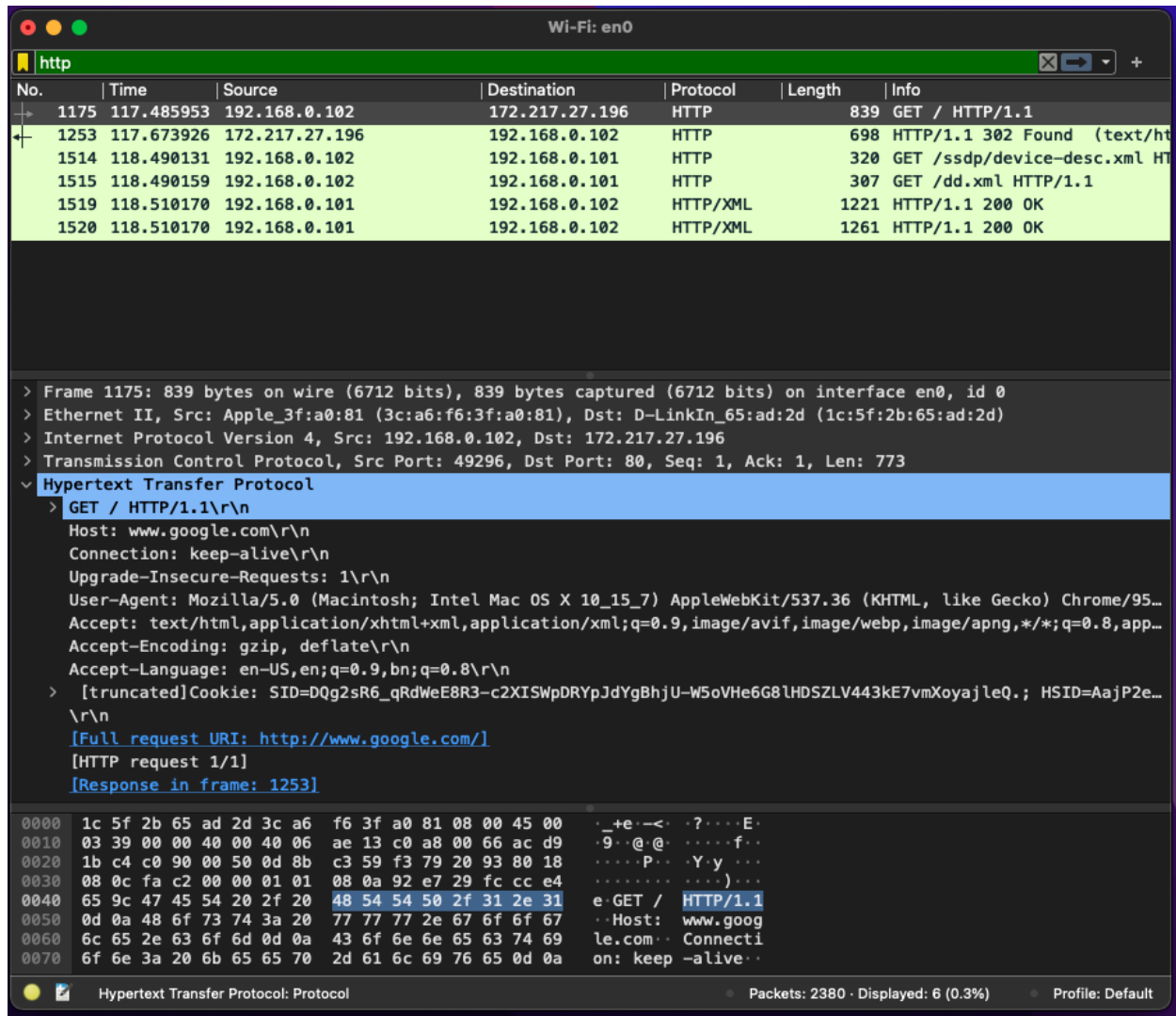
> Frame 303: 839 bytes on wire (6712 bits), 839 bytes captured (6712 bits) on interface en0, id 0
 > Ethernet II, Src: Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81), Dst: D-LinkIn_65:ad:2d (1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d)
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.102, Dst: 172.217.27.196
 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49158, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 773
 > Hypertext Transfer Protocol

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

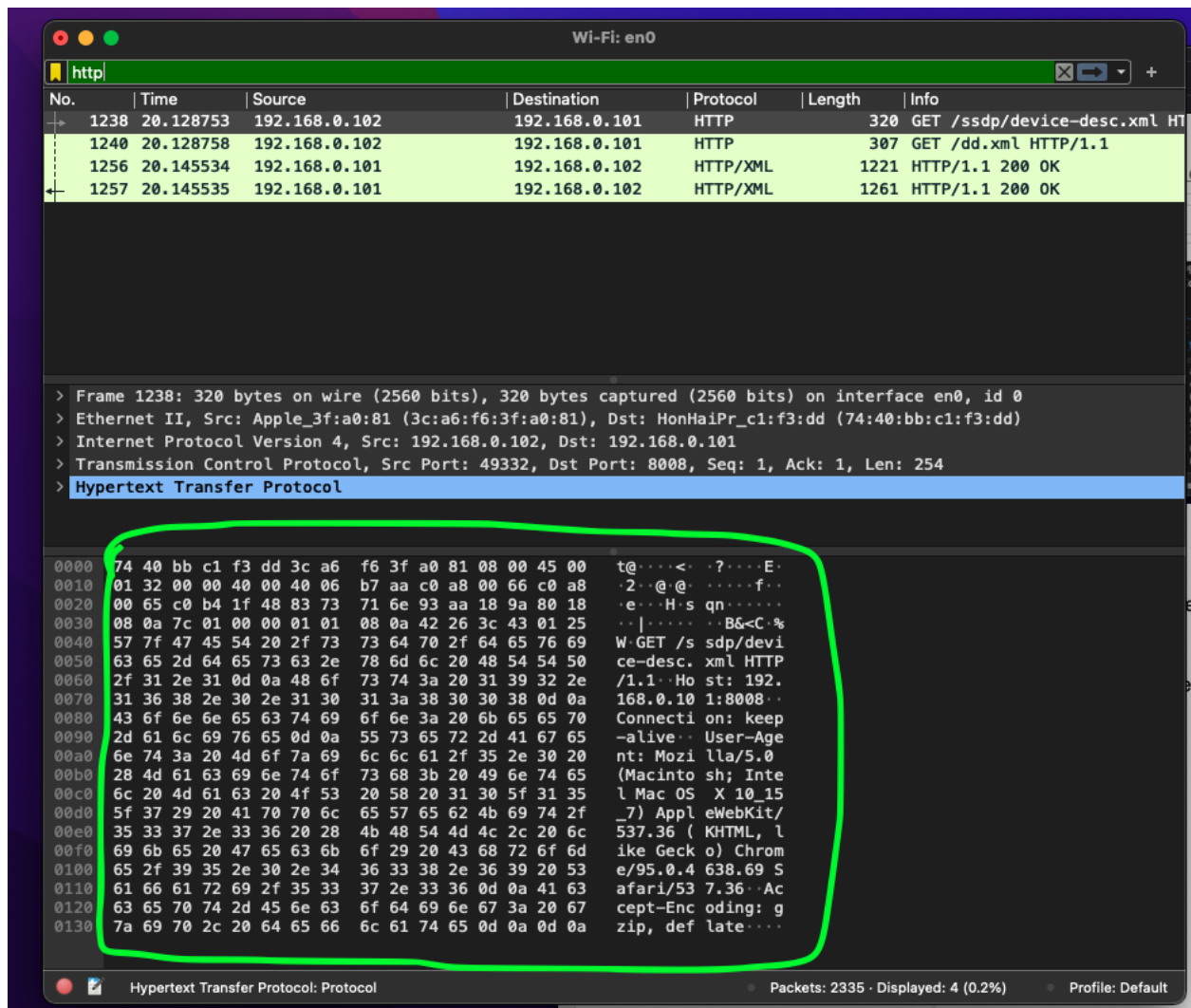
d. Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.



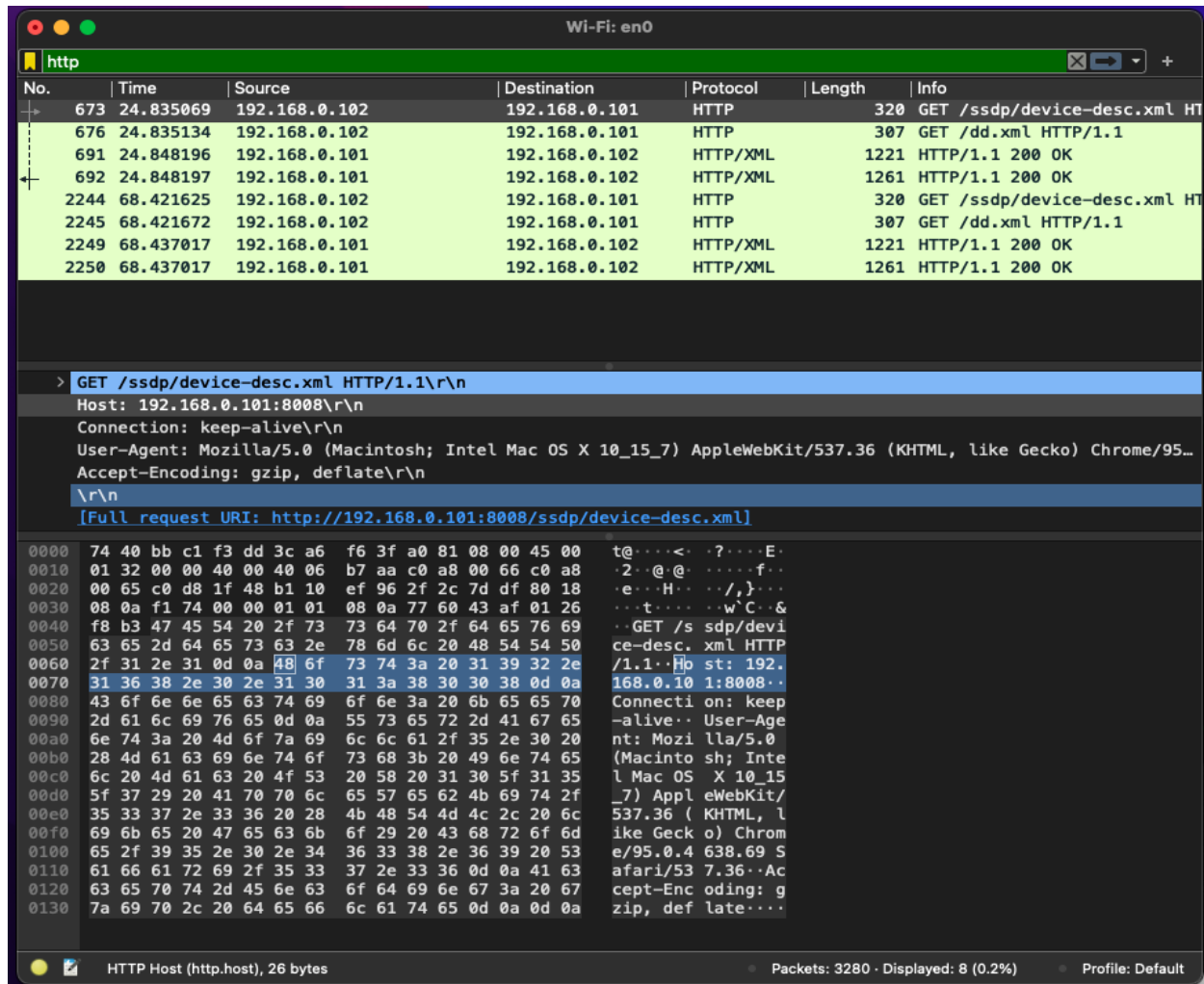
e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.

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
12730	430.751070	192.168.0.102	192.168.0.102	TCP	54	[TCP Keep-Alive] 49434 → 49434
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 → 443
12739	439.405274	192.168.0.102	35.188.42.15	TCP	54	[TCP Keep-Alive] 49418 → 49418
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] Seq=49423
12743	441.289869	192.168.0.101	192.168.0.102	TCP	176	8009 → 49423 [PSH, ACK] Seq=49423
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

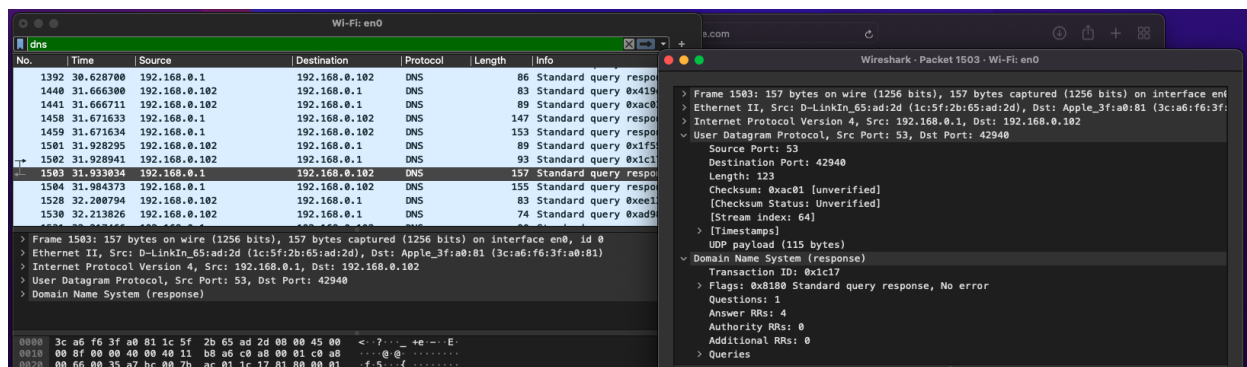
DNS:

Wi-Fi: en0

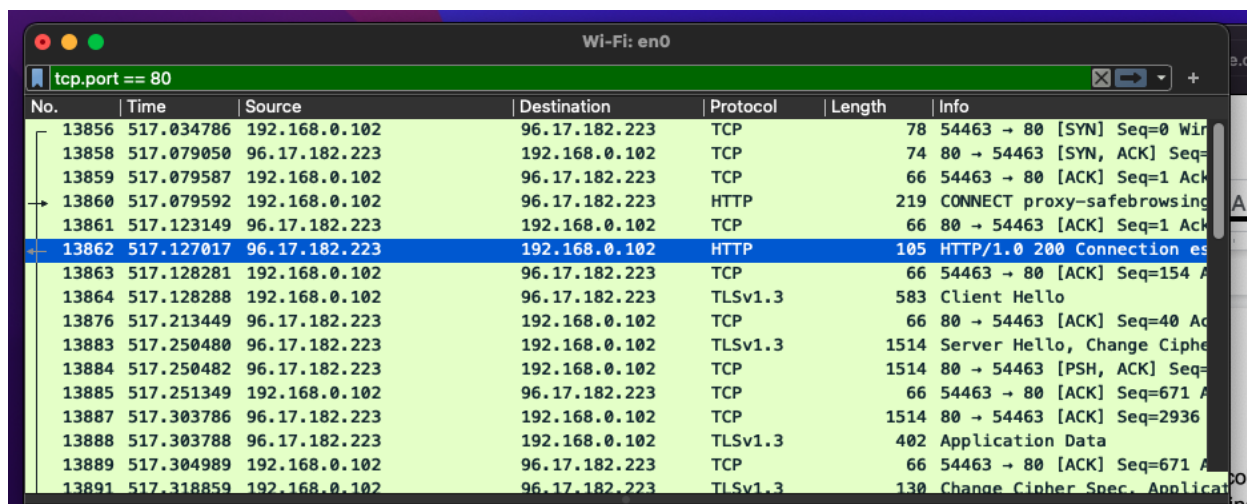
dns

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
453	24.190391	192.168.0.102	192.168.0.1	DNS	78	Standard query 0xd193 A www
454	24.194919	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	334	Standard query response 0xd193 A www
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 w
460	24.224881	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	107	Standard query response 0x93ee A w
465	24.253928	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	108	Standard query response 0x2706 A ap
470	24.278272	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	144	Standard query response 0xd3d9 A ap
655	24.773674	192.168.0.102	192.168.0.1	DNS	73	Standard query 0xbc7d A aa
661	24.802433	192.168.0.102	192.168.0.1	DNS	75	Standard query 0x0afd A p
662	24.807493	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	91	Standard query response 0x0afd A p
668	24.826340	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.102	DNS	110	Standard query response 0xbc7d A aa

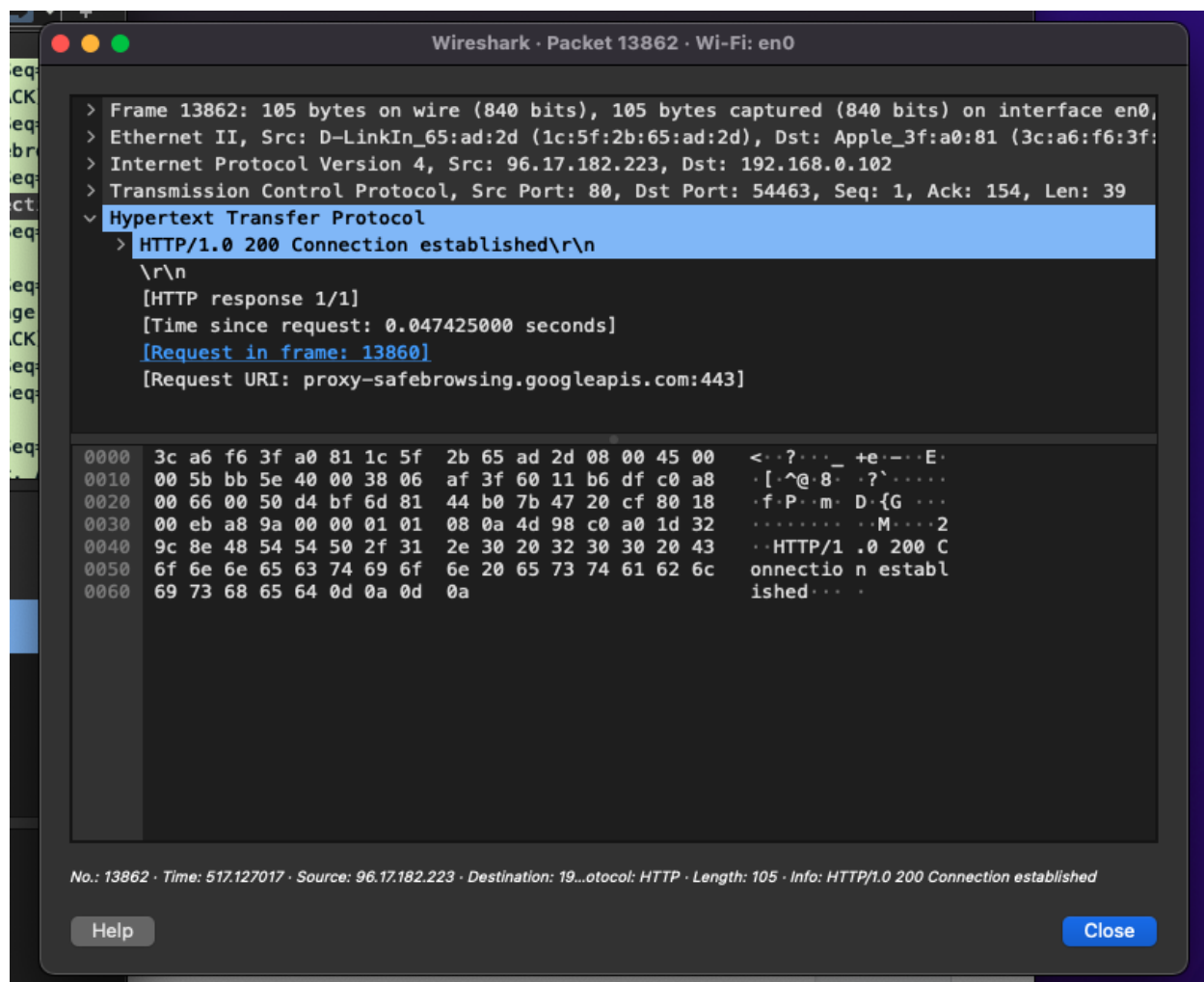
On selecting the packet of dns protocol, and on selecting follow UDP Stream for this packet, the following results are obtained.



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?

> Ethernet II, Src: D-LinkIn_65:ad:2d (1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d), Dst: Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81)

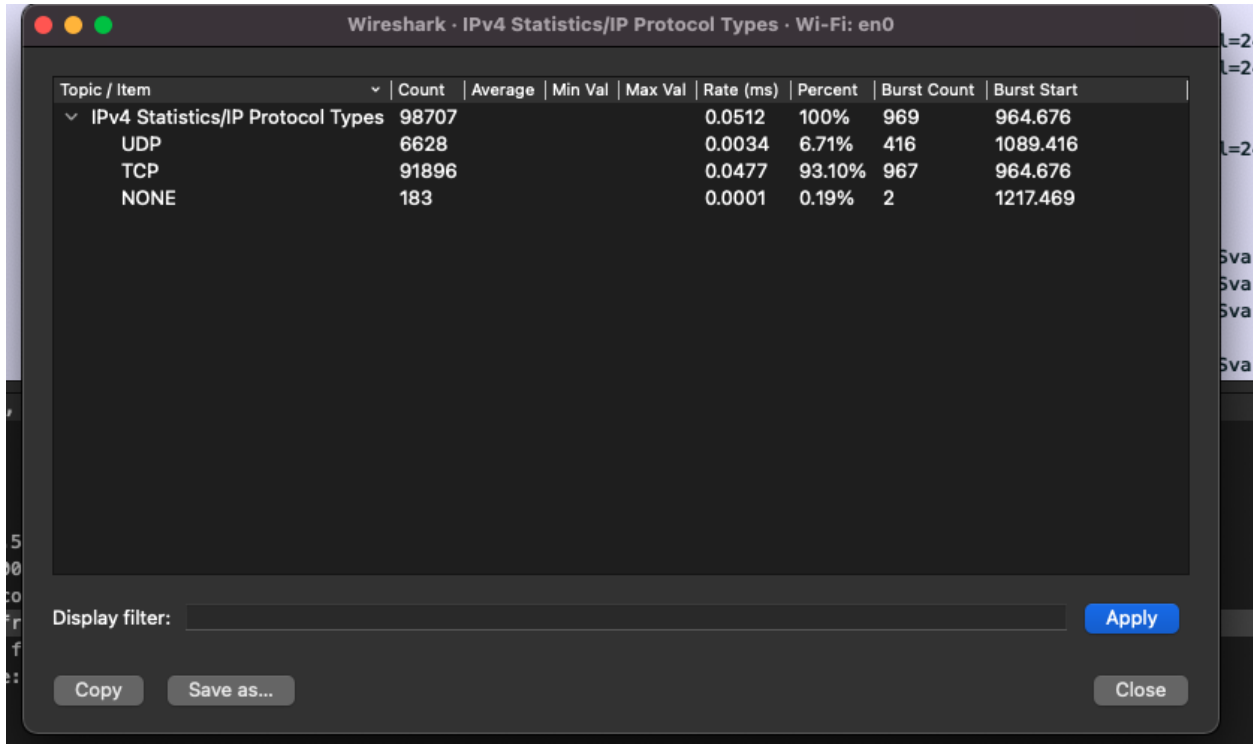
Manufacturer's NIC :- D-LinkIn_65:ad:2d (1c:5f:2b:65:ad:2d)
server's NIC :- Apple_3f:a0:81 (3c:a6:f6:3f:a0:81)

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:

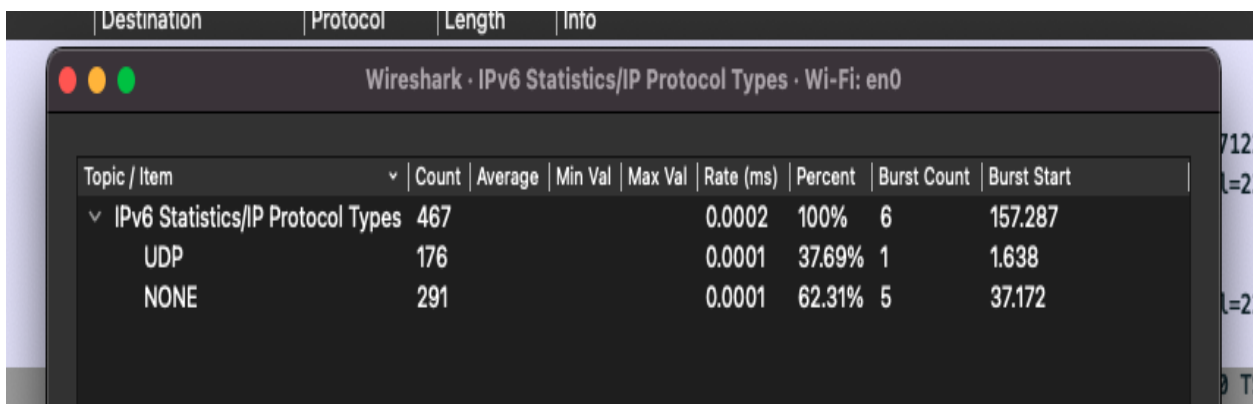
a. What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?

A screenshot of the Wireshark 'IPv4 Statistics/IP Protocol Types' window. The window title is 'Wireshark · IPv4 Statistics/IP Protocol Types · Wi-Fi: en0'. It contains a table with columns: Topic / Item, Count, Average, Min Val, Max Val, Rate (ms), Percent, Burst Count, and Burst Start. The data is as follows:

Topic / Item	Count	Average	Min Val	Max Val	Rate (ms)	Percent	Burst Count	Burst Start
IPv4 Statistics/IP Protocol Types	98707				0.0512	100%	969	964.676
UDP	6628				0.0034	6.71%	416	1089.416
TCP	91896				0.0477	93.10%	967	964.676
NONE	183				0.0001	0.19%	2	1217.469

At the bottom, there is a 'Display filter:' field, an 'Apply' button, and 'Copy', 'Save as...', and 'Close' buttons.

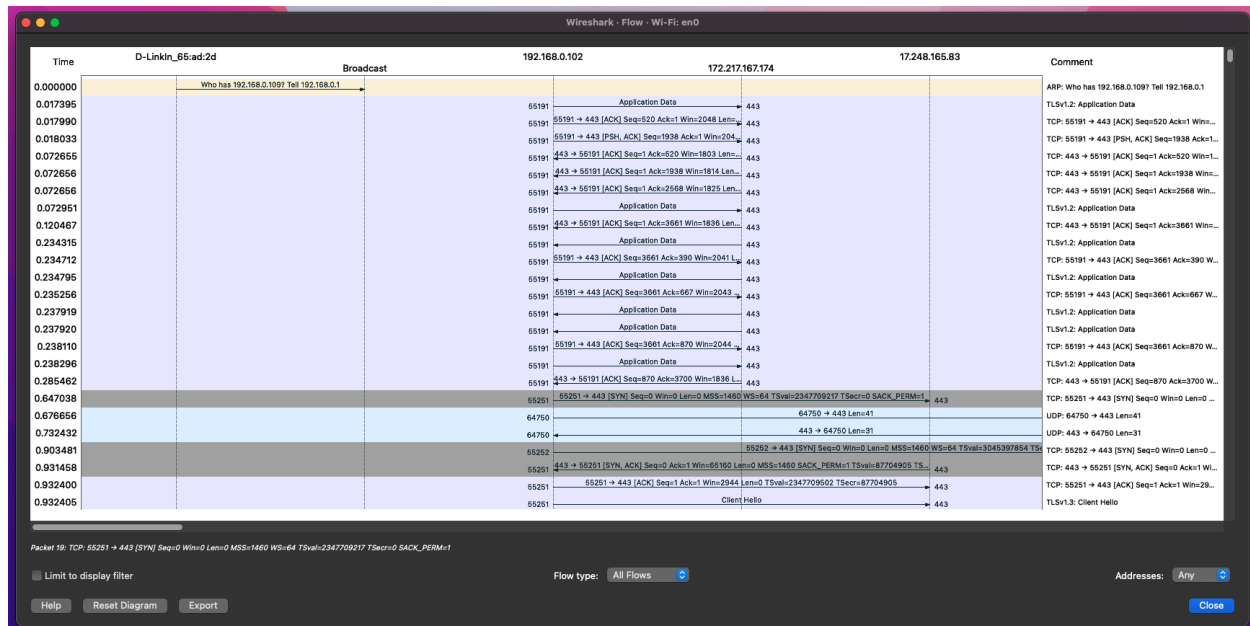
b. What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?

A screenshot of the Wireshark 'IPv6 Statistics/IP Protocol Types' window. The window title is 'Wireshark · IPv6 Statistics/IP Protocol Types · Wi-Fi: en0'. It contains a table with columns: Topic / Item, Count, Average, Min Val, Max Val, Rate (ms), Percent, Burst Count, and Burst Start. The data is as follows:

Topic / Item	Count	Average	Min Val	Max Val	Rate (ms)	Percent	Burst Count	Burst Start
IPv6 Statistics/IP Protocol Types	467				0.0002	100%	6	157.287
UDP	176				0.0001	37.69%	1	1.638
NONE	291				0.0001	62.31%	5	37.172

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.