Computer Network Lab (CS 3272) Assignment 2 Exploring Wireshark Tool

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Enrolment No: 2020CSB026

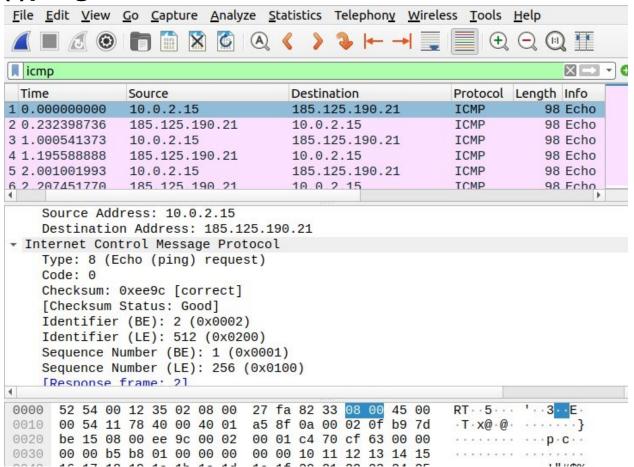
Semester : 6(Gx)

The aim of this assignment is to make you familiar with a GUI-based TCP/IP packet capturing (sniffing) tool called Wireshark.

1. Analyze the packets (across all layers) exchanged with your computer while executing the following commands: (i)

ping, (ii) traceroute, (iii) dig, (iv) arp,(v) wget.

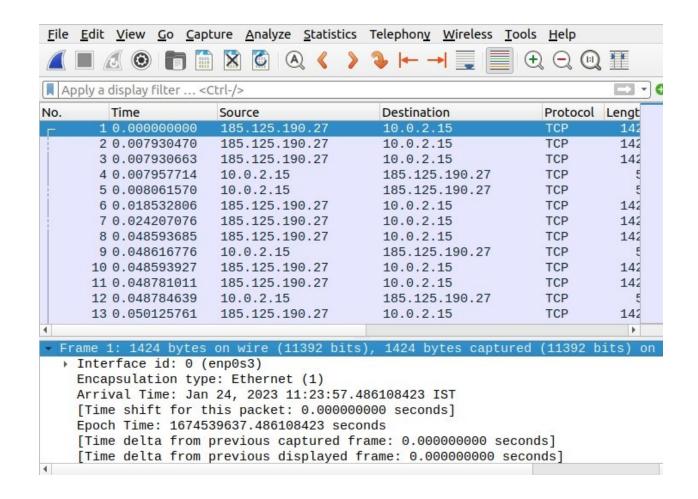
(i)ping:

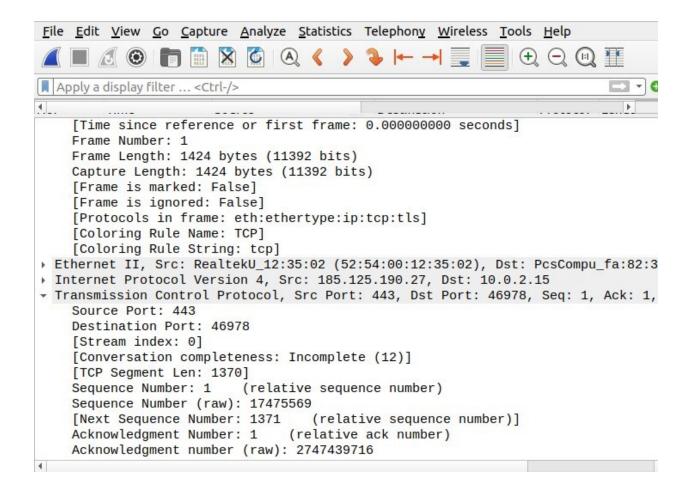


```
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
                          0
icmp
4
    Arrival Time: Jan 24, 2023 11:16:44.112828734 IST
    [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
    Epoch Time: 1674539204.112828734 seconds
    [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
    [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
    [Time since reference or first frame: 0.000000000 seconds]
    Frame Number: 1
    Frame Length: 98 bytes (784 bits)
    Capture Length: 98 bytes (784 bits)
    [Frame is marked: False]
    [Frame is ignored: False]
    [Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:icmp:data]
    [Coloring Rule Name: ICMP]
    [Coloring Rule String: icmp || icmpv6]
▼ Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_fa:82:33 (08:00:27:fa:82:33), Dst: RealtekU_12:35:0
  Destination: RealtekU_12:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35:02)
  Source: PcsCompu_fa:82:33 (08:00:27:fa:82:33)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.2.15, Dst: 185.125.190.21
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
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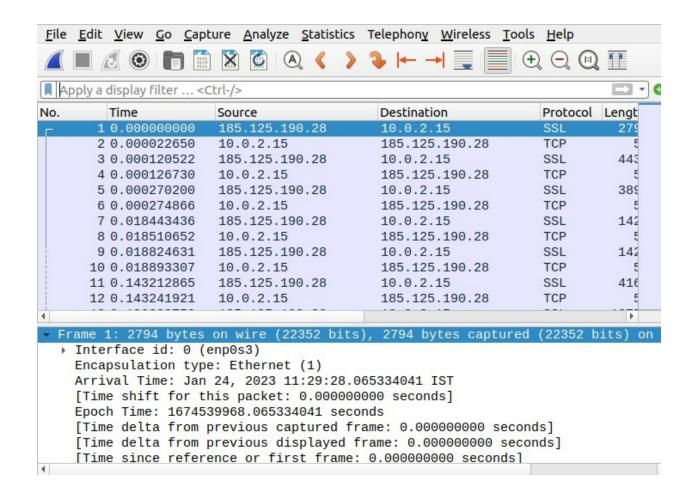
(ii)traceroute:

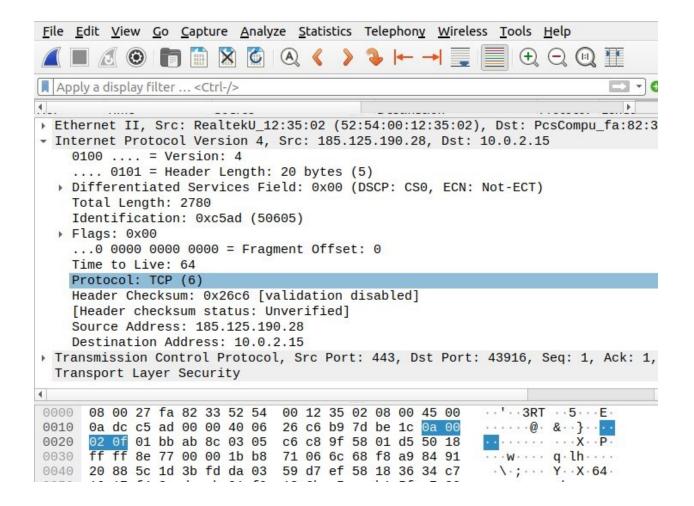
TCP - Transmission Control Protocol



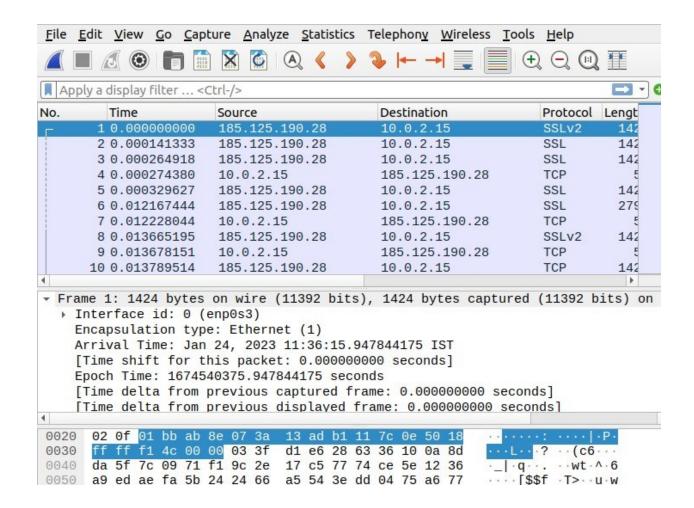


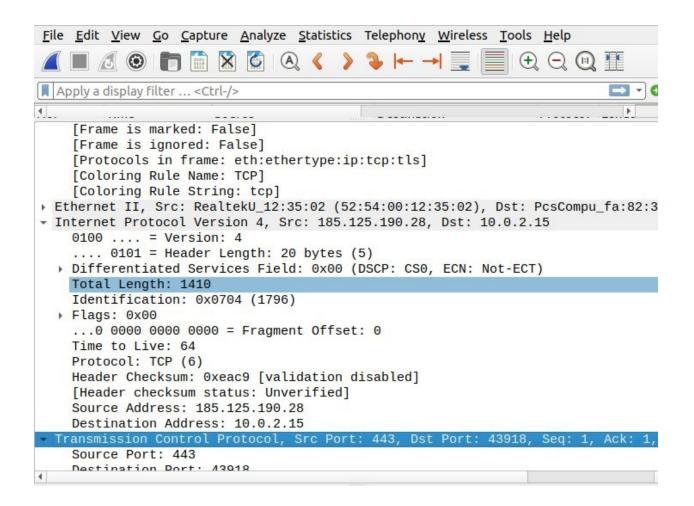
(iii)dig:



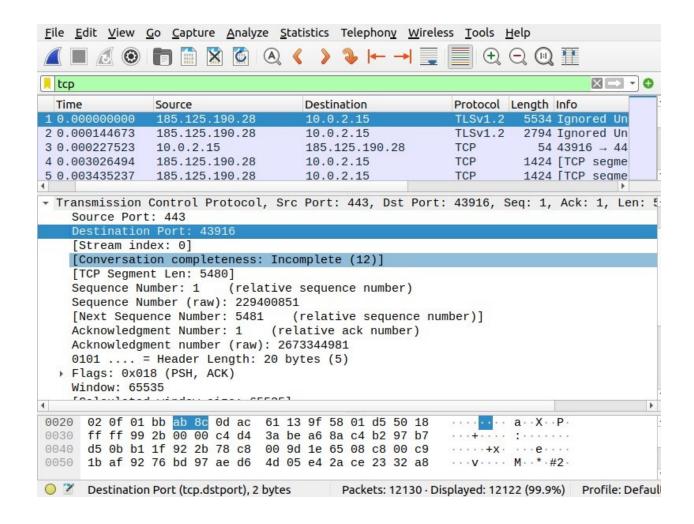


(iv)arp:

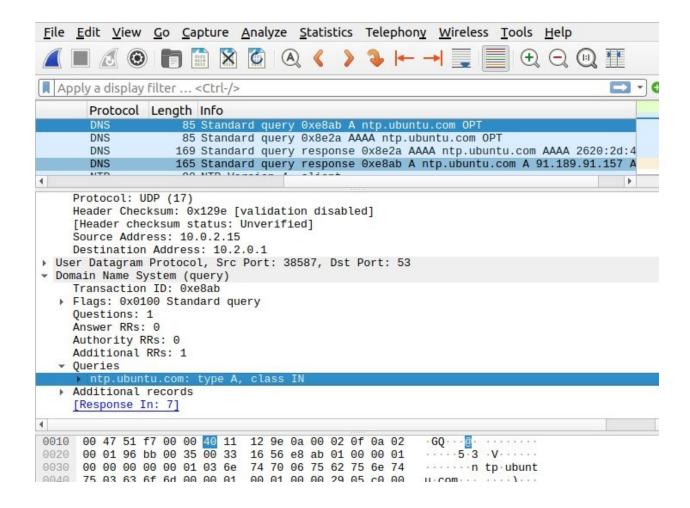




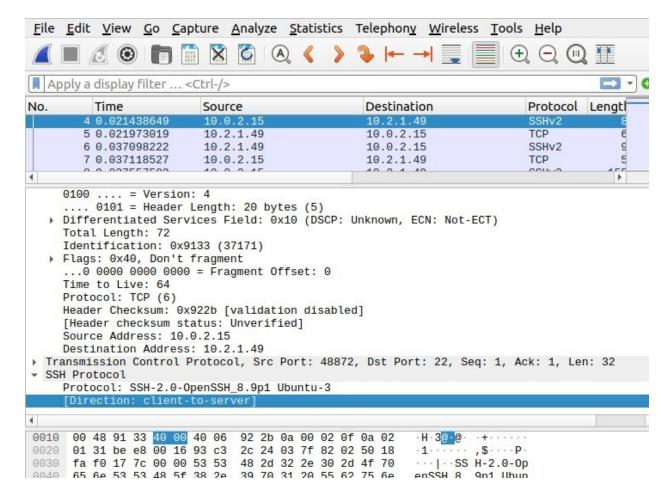
(v)wget:



2. Capture the packets whilesending/receiving telnet request/response between your computer and a custom server running the telnet daemon. What is your observation while analyzing the application layer data?



3. Capture the packets whilesending/receiving ssh request/response between your computer and one of the department servers. What is your observation while analyzing the application layer data?



As we can see that the packet has given us the name of the protocol, i.e., SSH with version number and also, we got to know about what Operating System is running the device on both server and client end.

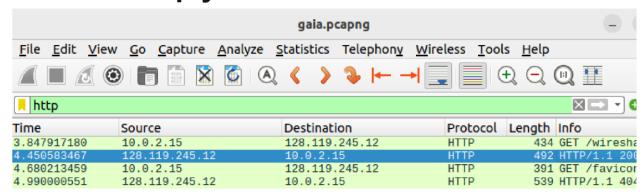
4. Enter the URL:

http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/INT RO-wireshark-file1.html and capture packets

using Wireshark. After your browser has displayed the INTRO-wireshark-file1.html page (it is a simple one line of congratulations), stop Wireshark packet capture.

Answer the following from the captured packets:

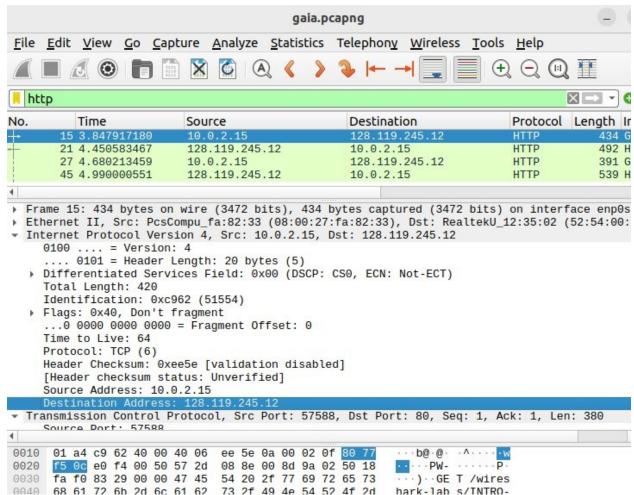
a. How long did it take from when the HTTPGET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received?



Time Difference: 4.450583467 - 3.847917180 = **0.602666287s**.

b. What is the Internet address of thegaia.cs.umass.edu? What is the Internet

address of your computer? Support your answer with an appropriate screenshot from your computer.



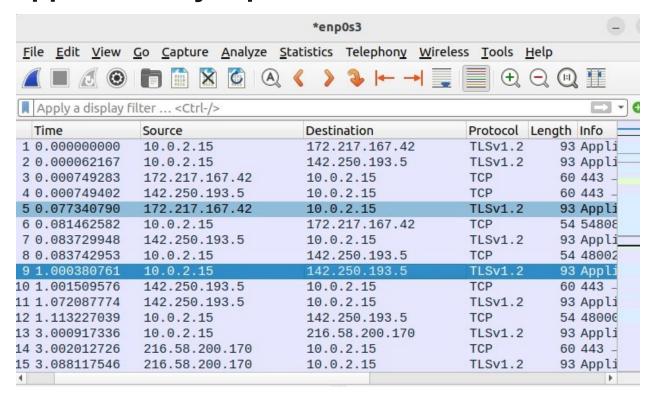
Device IP: 10.0.2.15

Website IP: 128.119.245.12

5. Start the Wireshark packet capturing service. Enter the URL:

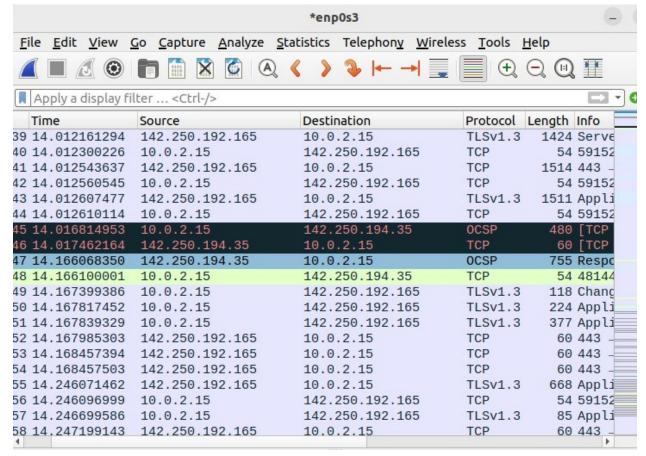
https://www.gmail.com on your browser and sign-in to your gmail account by providing credentials (Username/Password).
Answer the following from the captured packets:

a. Is there any difference in the applicationlayer protocol?



In the previous question, we have seen http but now TCP. This is the difference in Application layer protocol.

b. How is it different from the HTTP data youanalyzed in the above problem?



Here we can see GMAIL packets are OCSP certified (OSCP- Online Certificate Status Protocol) which is an Internet protocol. Here we used a password to login which is encrypted, so these packets are OCSP certified.HTTPS (HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure) is the secure version of HTTP where SSI/TLS encrypts communications. HTTPS uses TLS

(SSL) to encrypt normal HTTP requests and responses, making it safer and more secure.