a/8/24 Practical - 5

Aim:

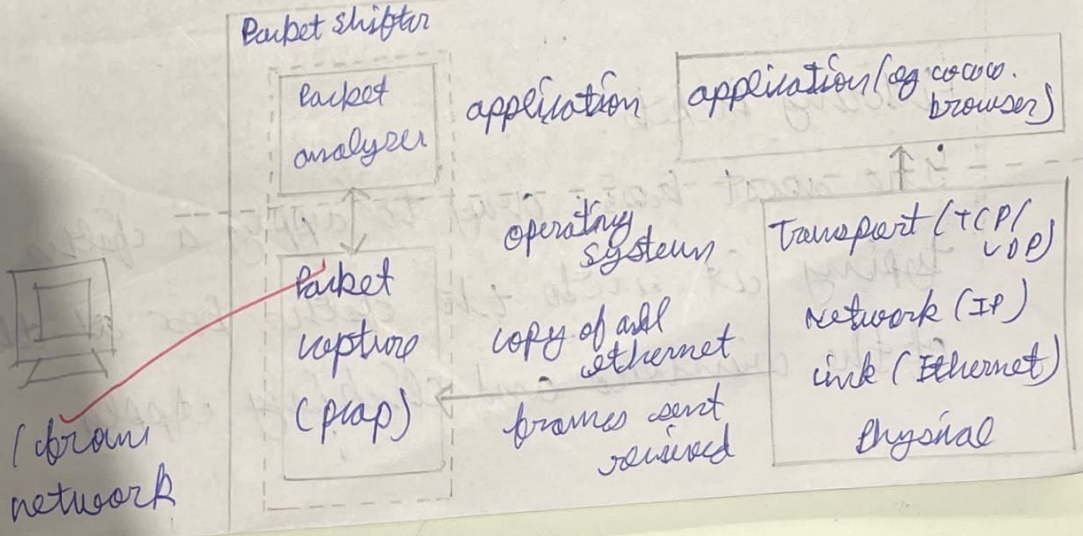
Experiments on packet capture tools: wireshark.

Packet shifter:

* shifts messages being sent / received from/ by your computer.
* Store and display the contents of the various protocol fields in the messages.
* Passive program.
  - never sends packets itself
  - no packets addressed to it.
  - receives a copy of all packets.

Packet sniffer structure Diagnostic tools:

* TCP dump:
  - Eg: tcpdump -ex host 10.129.41.2 -w ex3.out
* wire shark
  - wireshark
  - wireshark -r ex3.out



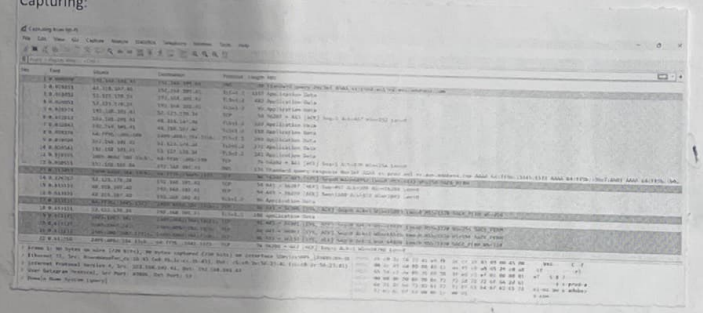
Capturing Network Traffic :

After downloading and installing wireshark launch it and double - click the name of a network interface to capture.

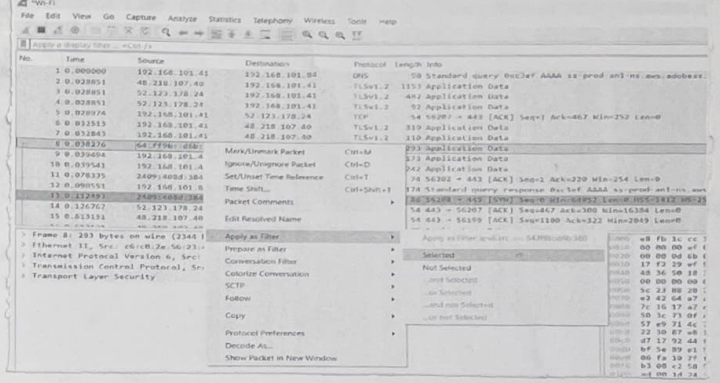
Procedure :

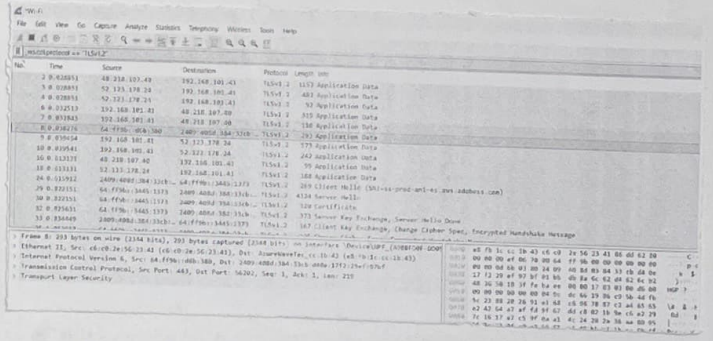
1) Select local area connections in wireshark
2) Go to capture -> option.
3) select stop capture automatically after 100 packets
4) Save the packets.

Capturing:



Filtering:

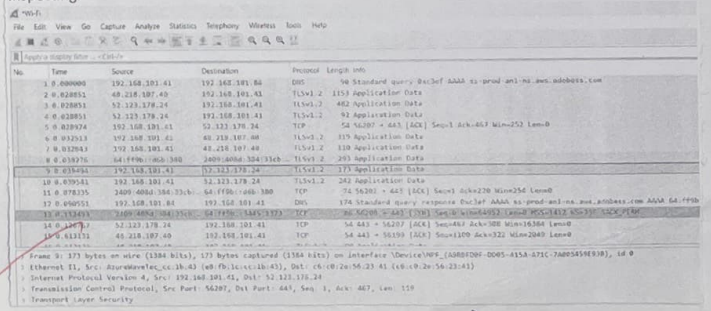




Inspecting Packets :

click a packet to select it and you can dig down to view its details.

Inspecting:



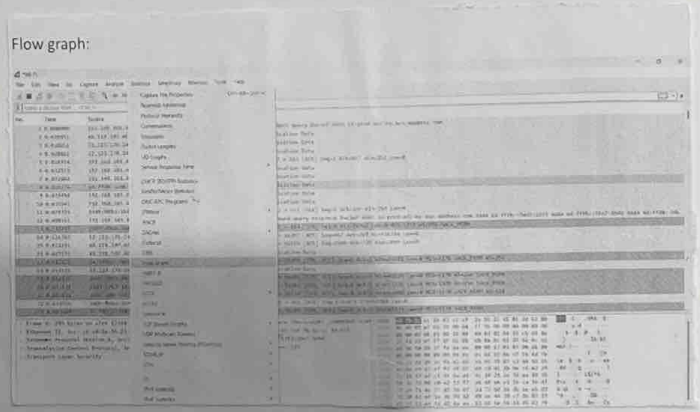
Filtering Packets :

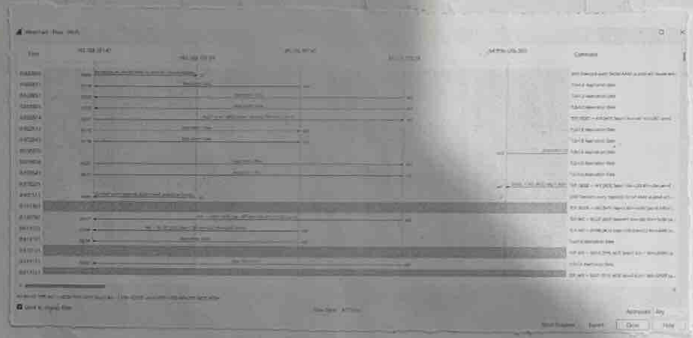
The most basic way to apply a filter is by typing it into the filter box at the top of the window and clicking Apply.

Flow graph:

we can see the flow graph of the packets by clicking on the statistics and selecting the flow graph and it displays the flow graph of the packets.

Flow graph:





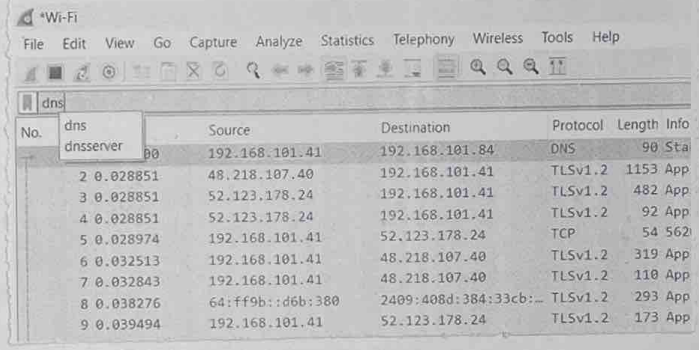
create a filter to display only DNS packets and provide the flow graph:

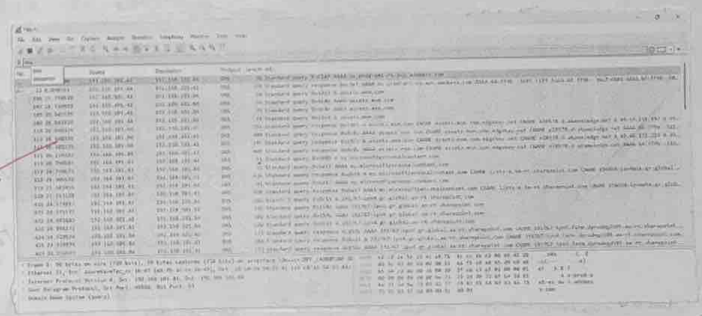
Procedure:

-> Go to capture -> option
-> Select stop capture automatically after 100 packets.
-> Then click start capture
-> Search DNS packets in search bar
-> To see flow graph click statistics -> Flow graph.
-> Save the packets.

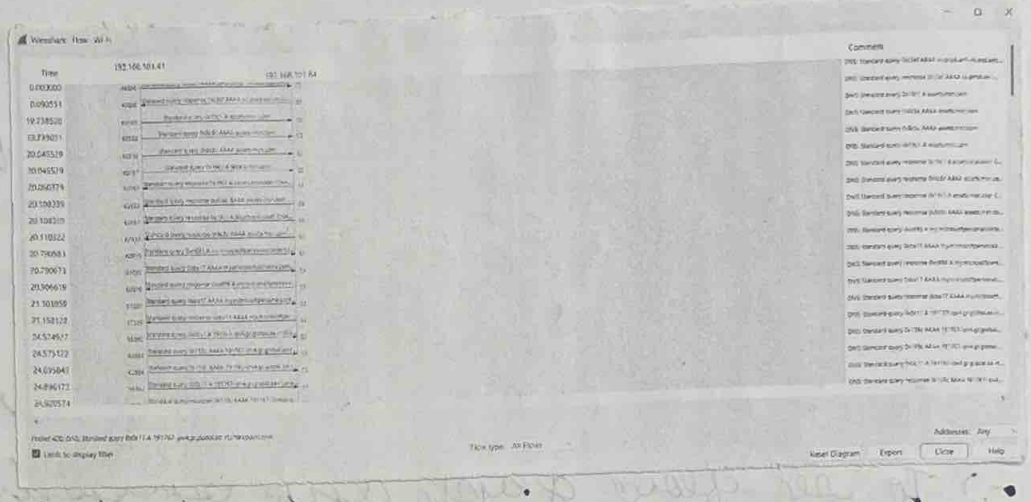
capturing and filtering:

For DNS:

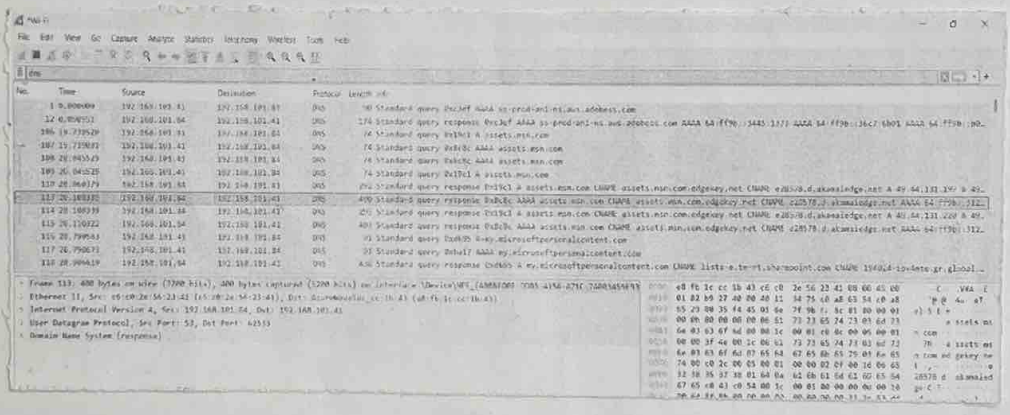




Inspecting



Flow Graph :



Result :

Thus, the experiments on packet capture tools like capturing, inspecting, filtering and displaying flow graph in wireshark is successfully executed.

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