# Network Traffic Analysis Report

Date: 12 Aug 2025

Tool Used: Wireshark 4.2.3

**Capture File:** 

capture\_analysis\_12Aug2025.pcapng

Duration of Capture: 1 minute 12 seconds

Interface Monitored: Wi-Fi (Intel AX201)

### 1. Objective

The objective of this analysis was to capture live packets on the local network to identify basic protocols in use and verify network traffic flow during normal browsing activity.

# 2. Summary of Activity During Capture

Accessed the websites:

- example.com
- wikipedia.org
- Performed ICMP ping tests to 8.8.8.8 (Google DNS).
- No intentional malicious activity was generated.

#### 3. Protocol Overview

Protocol	Packet Count	% of TotalT	raffic Description
TCP	482	61%	Transport layer
		an	traffic for HTTP(S)  Indications.
DNS	36	4.5%	Domain name lookups for visited websites.
HTTP	22	2.8%	Unencrypted HTTP web requests.
HTTPS	230		Encrypted web sing (TLS over TCP).

## 4. Key Packet

#### a) DNS Query

• Time: 12.435 s

Source: 192.168.0.105

Destination: 8.8.8.8

 Info: Standard query A www.wikipedia.org

#### b) HTTP Request

• Time: 20.302 s

• **Source**: 192.168.0.105

 Destination: 93.184.216.34 (example.com)

• Info: GET / HTTP/1.1

#### c) ICMP Echo Request/Reply

• Time: 45.981 s

• Source:  $192.168.0.105 \rightarrow 8.8.8.8$ 

Info: Echo (ping) request, seq=14

 Reply: 8.8.8.8 → 192.168.0.105, Echo reply, seq=14

#### 5. Observations

- The majority of traffic was TCP-based, mostly encrypted HTTPS.
- Small volume of unencrypted HTTP traffic observed to example.com (likely for testing).
- DNS queries were sent primarily to 8.8.8.8, showing the system is using Google Public DNS.
- ICMP traffic confirms successful connectivity to an external host.

#### 6. Conclusion

The captured traffic indicates normal, nonmalicious activity typical of general web browsing and connectivity tests. HTTPS dominated the data flow, ensuring data confidentiality. Unencrypted HTTP requests, although minimal, could expose sensitive information if used with login forms.

#### 7. Recommendations

- Use HTTPS whenever possible to protect confidentiality.
- Restrict unnecessary ICMP access in firewall rules to reduce exposure.
- Monitor DNS traffic for unusual domains to detect possible malware activity.