Project 1

Wireshark Lab: Ethernet

Puja Shah

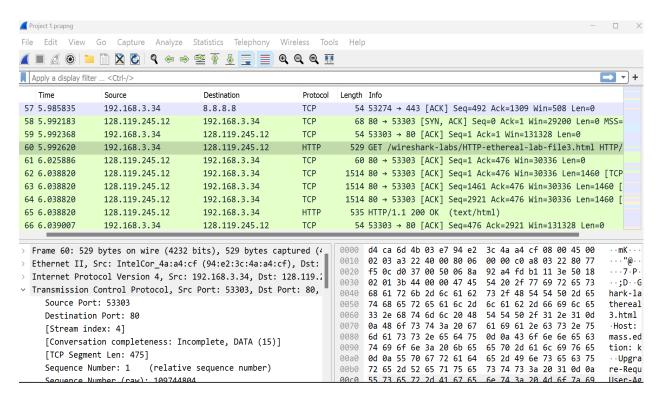
CSIT-340-11 Computer Networks

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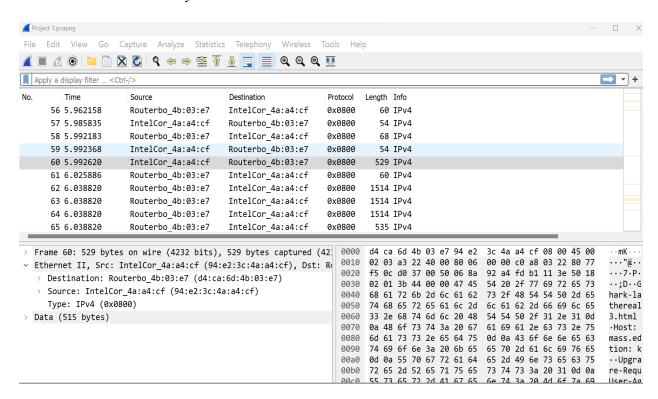
Dr. Murtadha Aldeer

Capturing and analyzing ethernet frames:

In my test, the HTTP GET request is at packet 60.



Wireshark without IP analysis:



1. What is the 48-bit Ethernet address of your computer?

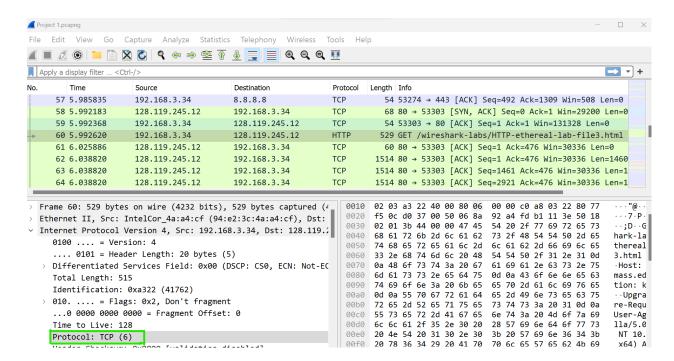
The 48-bit Ethernet address of my computer is 94:e2:3c:4a:a4:cf

2. What is the 48-bit destination address in the Ethernet frame? Is this the Ethernet address of gaia.cs.umass.edu? (Hint: the answer is no). What device has this as its Ethernet address? [Note: this is an important question, and one that students sometimes get wrong. Re-read pages 468-469 in the text and make sure you understand the answer here.]

The 48-bit destination address is d4:ca:6d:4b:03:e7. This is not the Ethernet address of gaia.cs.umass.edu.Rather, it is the Ethernet address of the router to which my computer is connected.

3. Which transport protocol is used between your machine and the web server?

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) was used between my machine and the web server.



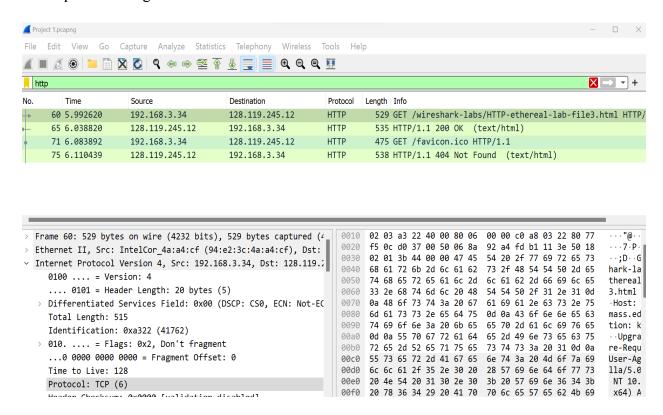
4. You will see that other protocols are captured in your trace. One such protocol is HTTP. What is the relationship between the transport protocol you identified and HTTP?

The relationship between the transport protocol identified as TCP and the HTTP protocol is that TCP is used as the underlying transport protocol for HTTP communication. HTTP is an application layer protocol that governs the communication between web clients and web servers. It defines the structure and format of the messages exchanged between the client and server, including requests and responses for accessing and transferring resources. TCP, on the other hand, operates at the transport layer of the network protocol stack. It provides reliable, connection-oriented communication between hosts. TCP ensures that data sent over the network is delivered in the correct order, without loss, and with error checking. It establishes a connection between the client and server, segments data into packets, manages flow control, and handles retransmission of lost packets. In the context of HTTP, TCP is responsible for ensuring the reliable delivery of HTTP messages. When a client sends an HTTP request to a server or receives an HTTP response, TCP handles the encapsulation, segmentation, and reliable delivery of the HTTP message across the network. It establishes a connection, manages the transmission of HTTP packets, and guarantees the ordered delivery of those packets. Therefore, TCP serves as the transport protocol that facilitates the reliable transport of HTTP messages between the client and the server, ensuring the integrity and orderly delivery of the HTTP communication.

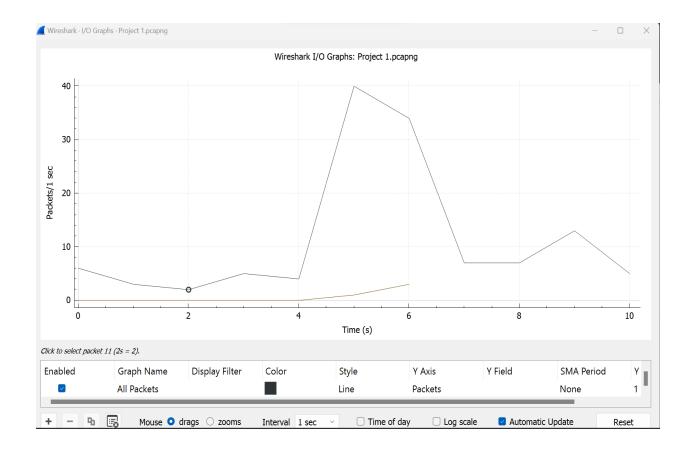
5. Type in "http" (without the quotes, and in lowercase - all protocol names are in lowercase in Wireshark) into the display filter specification window at the top of the

main Wireshark window. Then select Apply (to the right of where you entered "http"). This will cause only HTTP messages to be displayed in the packet-listing window. To see the exchange of HTTP messages with the web server, click statistics - flow graph - then check the "limit to display filter" box. Take a snapshot or copy/paste the packets displayed on the monitor (no need to scroll down and copy all).

HTTP packet-listing window:



Statistics:

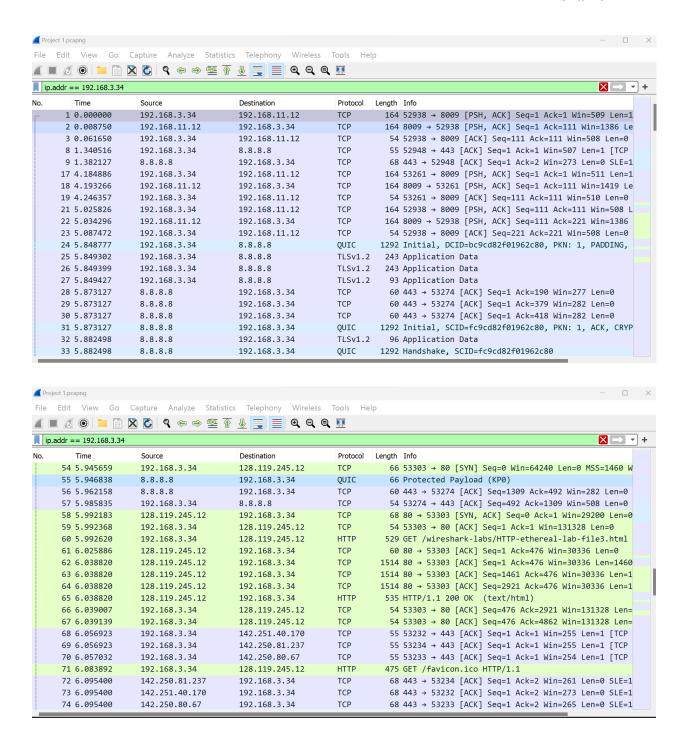


6. Find an example packet in the trace where the IP address associated with your machine is present. Provide this example packet with your submission (take a screen dump or cut and paste the packet).

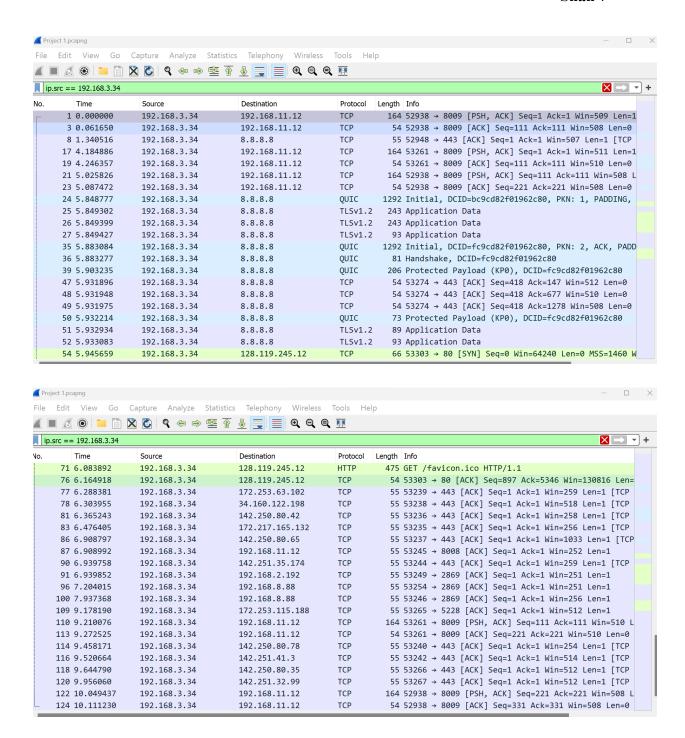
IP address of my machine is 192.168.3.34

The filter "ip.addr == 192.168.3.34" to filter packets where my machine's IP address appears either as the source or destination:

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The filter "ip.src == 192.168.3.34" to filter packets where my machine's IP address is specifying the source:



7. We discussed protocol layers in class. Which layer is the IP associated with? Which layer is the transport protocol you identified in sec. 2 a is associated with? Which layer is the HTTP protocol associated with?

Make sure to provide your answer in the required sequence. You may use a table like this to answer this section:

Layer	Protocol
Network Layer	IP (Internet Protocol)
Transport Layer	TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
Application Layer	HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)