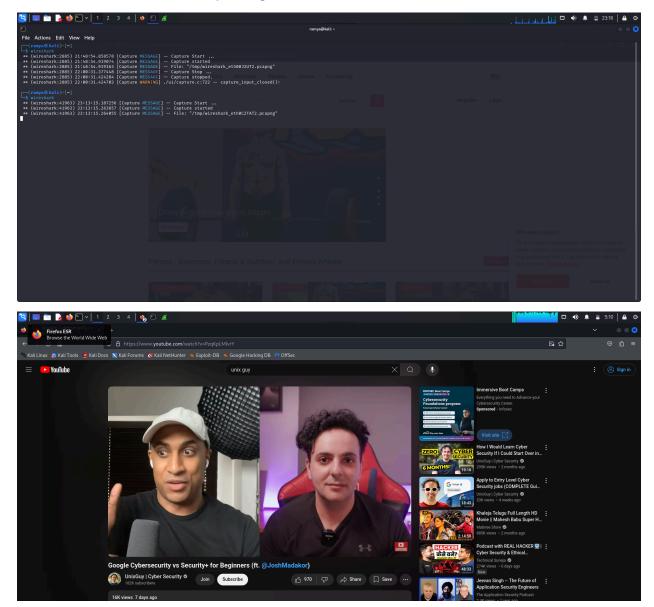
# **UDP Session Analysis**

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## 1. Set Up the Environment:

- Use a UDP-based application (e.g., a simple DNS query or streaming service).
- Start capturing traffic in Wireshark.

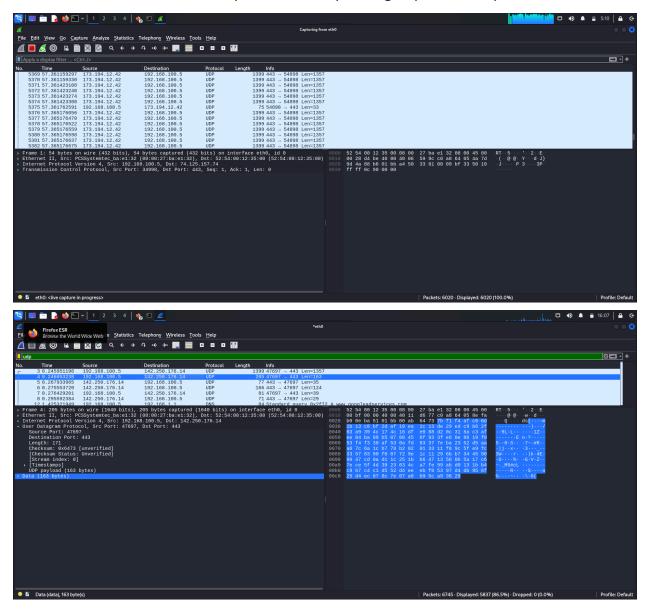


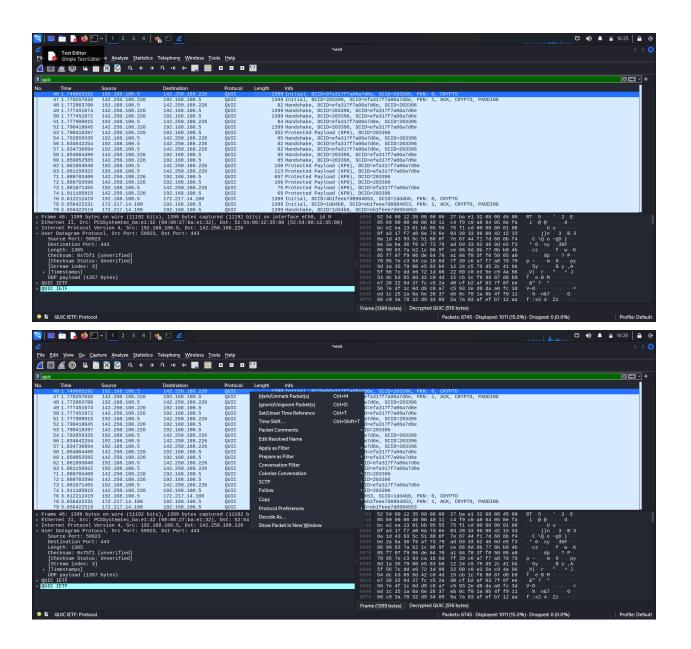
Perform a UDP-Based Task:

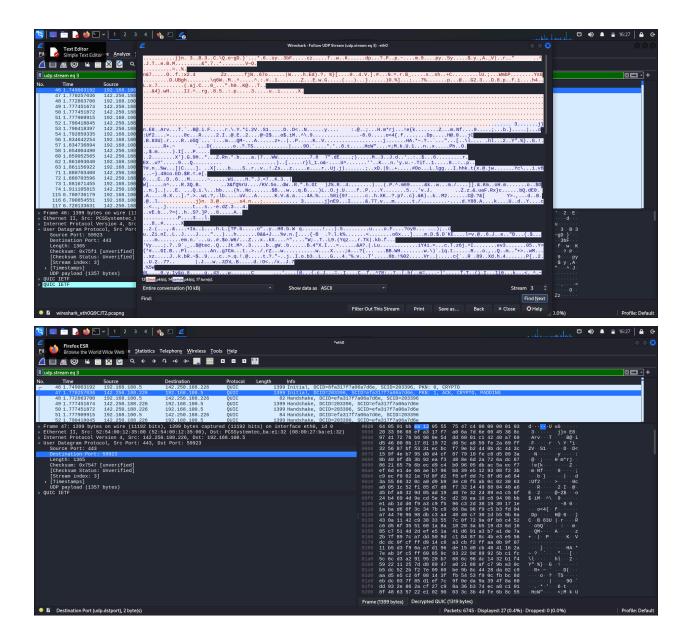
 For streaming, play a short video clip. I used firefox to play video on you tube

# 2. Identify UDP Packets:

- Filter Wireshark traffic using udp.
- Locate the packets corresponding to your activity.







## **Analyze UDP Communication:**

Document the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and payload sizes.

ANS: source ip addr is my kali linux:192.168.100.5

And the destination addr is youtube server: 142.250.188.256

With source port:59923

Destination port:443 For QUIC, port 443 is common.

Discuss how UDP handles data transmission without establishing a session.

- Data can be sent using UDP (User Datagram Protocol) without establishing a connection between the sender and the recipient.
- No Session Setup: UDP transmits data without first establishing a connection, as opposed to TCP.
- Datagrams are the discrete packets of data that are transmitted. Every packet is transmitted independently and separately.
- Also called as fire and forget protocol it doesnt care about the data receiving or acknowledgement that is why it is faster.

#### Compare this with TCP session creation.

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ТСР	UDP
Connection oriented protocol	Connectionless protocol
Guarantee the data delivery	No Guarantee
<b>S</b> ets a connection by 3 way handshake	No Handshakes
Reliable	Faster but less reliable

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#### **Document Findings:**

Write a report discussing the nature of UDP communication.

In order to better understand UDP (User Datagram Protocol) communication, this paper analyzes packets from a YouTube video transmitted in real life. Because of its reputation for being connectionless, UDP is frequently utilized for applications needing quick transmission.

- The nature of the connectionless protocol used by UDP communication is that data is sent without first establishing a link. Every datagram, or packet, is sent separately.
- No Handshake: There isn't a handshake procedure, in contrast to TCP. There will be no phases for connection setup or breakdown.
- No Acknowledgments: Error recovery and acknowledgments are not offered by UDP. No assurances are made on the arrival or precise arrangement of packets.

 Efficiency: UDP is speedier and better suited for real-time applications like video streaming because it does not have connection management or error checking.

#### Observed packets of UDP

Firstly, packet capture

#### 1. Overview of Packet Capture

- Wireshark was used to record the traffic during a YouTube video broadcast.
  The following findings were noted:
- Type of Packet: UDP packets
- Procedures QUIC, a system designed to provide faster and more secure data transmission over UDP, is observed.

#### 2. Analysis of Key Packets

- Screenshot 1: QUIC Protocol in a UDP Packet
- o 59923 is the source port.
- o Port of destination: 443
- Payload 1357 bytes in size
- Details: The packet has a destination port of 443 that is used by QUIC for encrypted communication, and a source port that is characteristic of high-numbered ephemeral ports used by clients.
- Figure 2: An Additional UDP Packet
- o 59924 is the source port.
- o Port of destination: 443
- Size of Payload: 1357 bytes
- Details: The source port differs somewhat from the first transmission, showing that different ports are used for each packet.