

**Experiment No.:10**

Batch: A1      Roll No.: 16010120015

Experiment / assignment / tutorial  
No. \_\_10\_\_

Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD / DD

Signature of the Staff In-charge with date

**TITLE: Study of Packet Analyzer tool: Wireshark**

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**AIM:** To study and analyse various Protocols using Packet Analyzer tool: Wireshark

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**Expected Outcome of Experiment:**

**CO: Study about the function of the wireshark analyser tool such as**

Deep inspection of hundreds of protocols, with more being added all the time

- Live capture and offline analysis
  - Multi-platform: Runs on Windows, Linux, macOS, Solaris, FreeBSD, NetBSD, and many others
  - The most powerful display filters in the industry
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**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. A. S. Tanenbaum, "Computer Networks", Pearson Education, Fourth Edition
  2. B. A. Forouzan, "Data Communications and Networking", TMH, Fourth Edition
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**Pre Lab/ Prior Concepts:**

IPv4 Addressing, Subnetting, Link State Protocol, Router configuration Commands

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**New Concepts to be learned: Packet Analyzer tool: Wireshark.**

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## **THEORY:**

### **Wireshark**

Wireshark is an open-source packet analyzer, which is used for education, analysis, software development, communication protocol development, and network troubleshooting.

- It is used to track the packets so that each one is filtered to meet our specific needs.
- It is commonly called as a sniffer, network protocol analyzer, and network analyzer.
- It is also used by network security engineers to examine security problems.

It is often called as a free packet sniffer computer application. It puts the network card into an unselective mode, i.e., to accept all the packets which it receives.

### **Uses of Wireshark:**

- It is used by network security engineers to examine security problems.
- It allows the users to watch all the traffic being passed over the network.
- It is used by network engineers to troubleshoot network issues.
- It also helps to troubleshoot latency issues and malicious activities on your network.
- It can also analyze dropped packets.

### **Features of Wireshark**

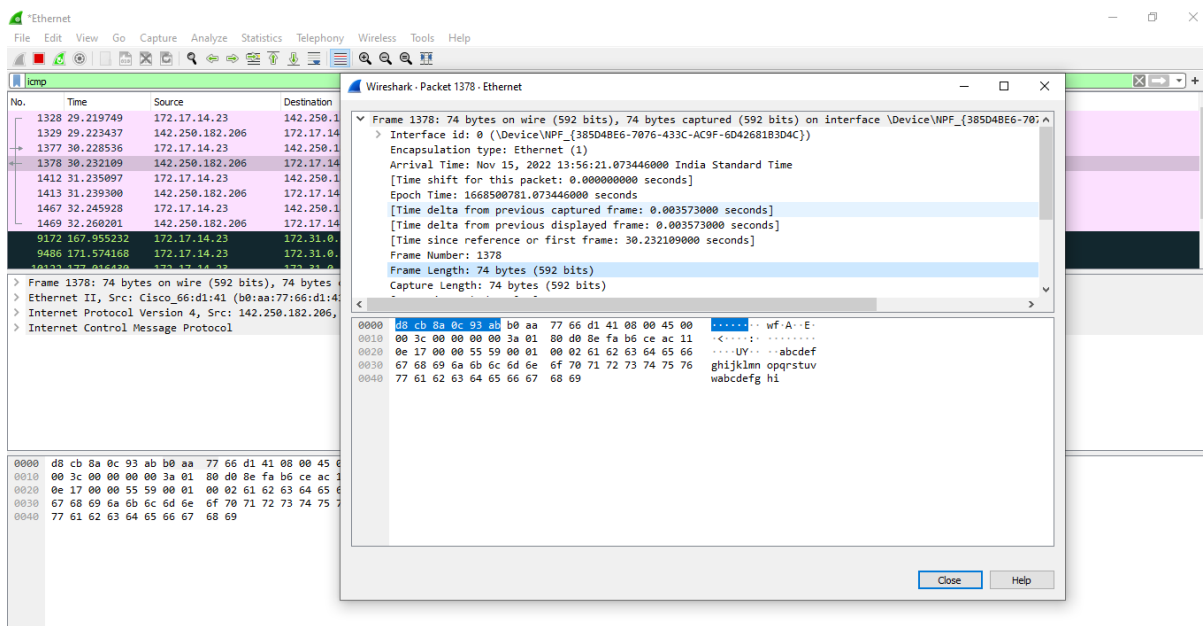
- It is multi-platform software, i.e., it can run on Linux, Windows, OS X, FreeBSD, NetBSD, etc.
- It is a standard three-pane packet browser.
- It performs deep inspection of the hundreds of protocols.
- It often involves live analysis, i.e., from the different types of the network like the Ethernet, loopback, etc., we can read live data.

- It has sort and filter options which makes ease to the user to view the data.
- It is also useful in VoIP analysis.

### Wireshark does three things:

1. **Packet Capture:** Wireshark listens to a network connection in real time and then grabs entire streams of traffic – quite possibly tens of thousands of packets at a time.
2. **Filtering:** Wireshark is capable of slicing and dicing all of this random live data using filters. By applying a filter, you can obtain just the information you need to see.
3. **Visualization:** Wireshark, like any good packet sniffer, allows you to dive right into the very middle of a network packet. It also allows you to visualize entire conversations and network streams.

### IMPLEMENTATION:





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The image displays two screenshots of the Wireshark network protocol analyzer. The top screenshot shows packet 1304, an Ethernet II frame with a length of 55 bytes. The frame is captured on interface \Device\NPF\_{385D48E6-7076-433C-AC9F-6D42681B3D4C}. The frame contains an Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4) packet from 172.17.14.23 to 142.251.42.4, which in turn contains a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) segment from port 51574 to port 443. The bottom screenshot shows packet 1322, an Ethernet II frame with a length of 60 bytes. This frame is an ARP request (Address Resolution Protocol) from source Micro-St\_8d:14:af to the broadcast destination ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff. Both screenshots show the packet details pane on the right and the packet list on the left, with the selected packet highlighted in the packet list.



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Wireshark - Packet 1174 - Ethernet

Apply a display filter: <Ctrl>->

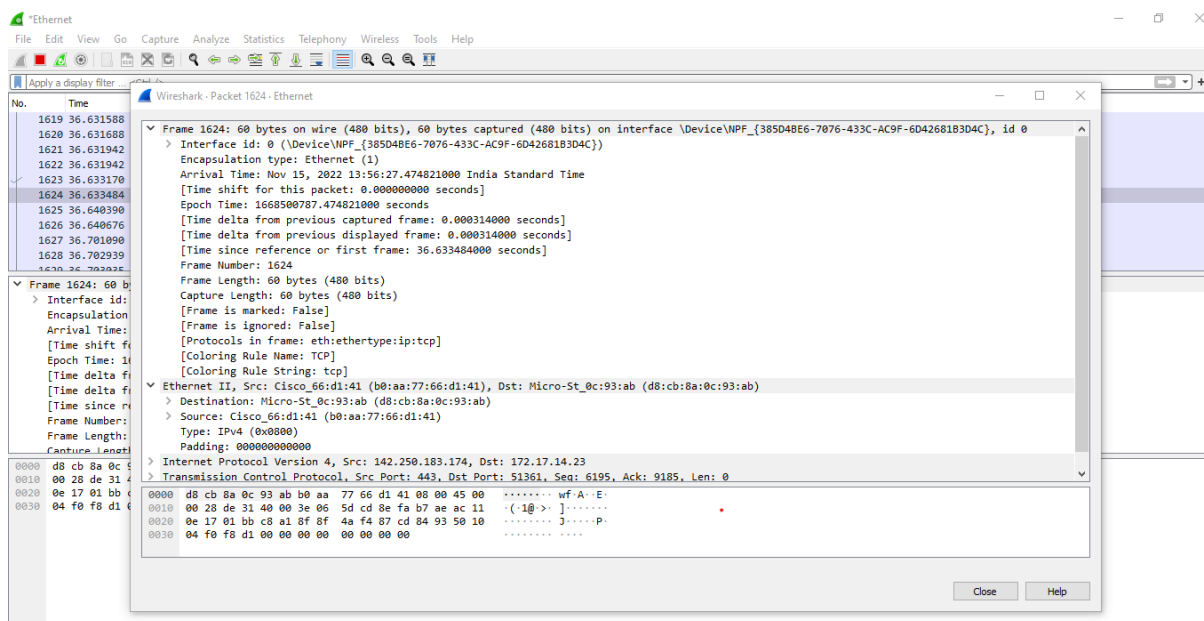
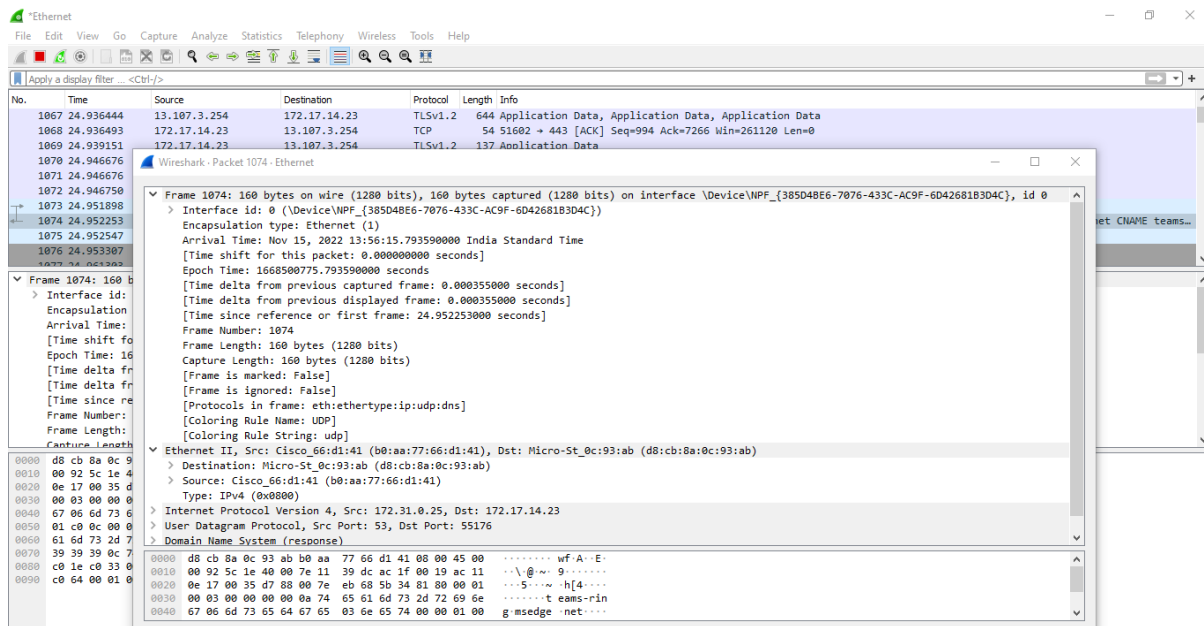
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1172	25.928945	172.17.14.137	239.255.255.250	SSDP	217	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1173	25.945942					
1174	25.959243					
1175	25.998501					
1176	26.077055					
1177	26.080992					
1178	26.108332					
1179	26.202281					
1180	26.202572					
1181	26.261593					
1182	26.262360					

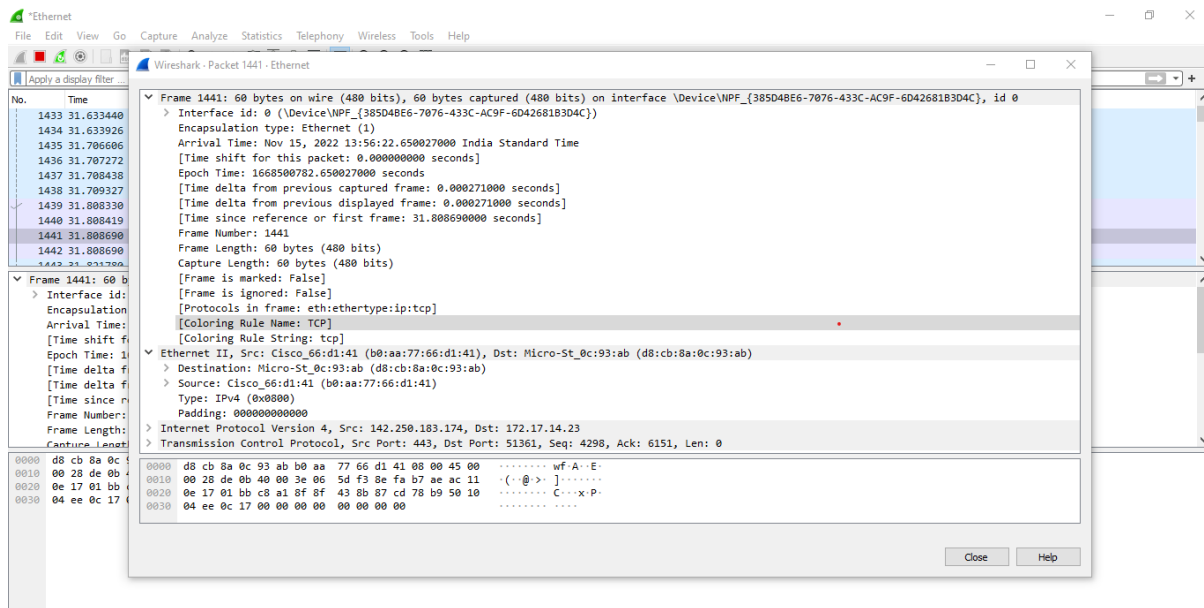
Frame 1174: 217 bytes on wire (1736 bits), 217 bytes captured (1736 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{385D48E6-7076-433C-AC9F-6D42681B3D4C}, id 0

> Interface id: 0 (\Device\NPF\_{385D48E6-7076-433C-AC9F-6D42681B3D4C})  
Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)  
Arrival Time: Nov 15, 2022 13:56:16.800580000 India Standard Time  
[Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]  
Epoch Time: 1668500776.800580000 seconds  
[Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.013301000 seconds]  
[Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.013301000 seconds]  
[Time since reference or first frame: 25.959243000 seconds]  
Frame Number: 1174  
Frame Length: 217 bytes (1736 bits)  
Capture Length: 217 bytes (1736 bits)  
[Frame is marked: False]  
[Frame is ignored: False]  
[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:udp:ssdp]  
[Coloring Rule Name: UDP]  
[Coloring Rule String: udp]

> Ethernet II, Src: Micro-St\_8d:14:cb (d8:cb:8a:8d:14:cb), Dst: IPv4mcast\_7f:ff:fa (01:00:5e:7f:ff:fa)  
> Destination: IPv4mcast\_7f:ff:fa (01:00:5e:7f:ff:fa)  
> Source: Micro-St\_8d:14:cb (d8:cb:8a:8d:14:cb)  
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

0000 01 00 5e 7f ff fa d8 cb 8a 8d 14 cb 00 00 45 00 ..A.....E  
0010 00 cb e0 93 00 00 01 11 2e 42 ac 11 0e 41 ef ff .....B...A..  
0020 ff fa ff e6 07 6c 00 b7 e1 6f 4d 2d 53 45 41 52 .....1...oM-SEAR  
0030 43 48 20 2a 20 48 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 CH \* HTTP/1.1..H  
0040 4f 53 54 3a 20 32 33 39 2e 32 35 35 2e 32 35 35 OST: 239.255.255  
0050 2e 32 35 30 3a 31 39 30 30 0d 0a 4d 41 4e 3a 20 .250:190 0..MAN:  
0060 22 73 73 64 70 3a 64 69 73 63 6f 76 65 72 22 0d "ssdp:discover"  
0070 0a 4d 58 3a 20 31 0d 0a 53 54 3a 20 75 72 6e 3a ..MX: 1.. ST: urn:





## CONCLUSION:

Hence we have implemented and successfully studied about Wireshark

Wireshark basically Which captures packets from a network connection, such as from your computer to your home office or the internet.. Wireshark is the most often-used packet sniffer

## Post Lab Questions:

Date: 15/11/2022

Signature of faculty in-charge