## WioT - Postlab

Lab 1: Wireshark and your local network

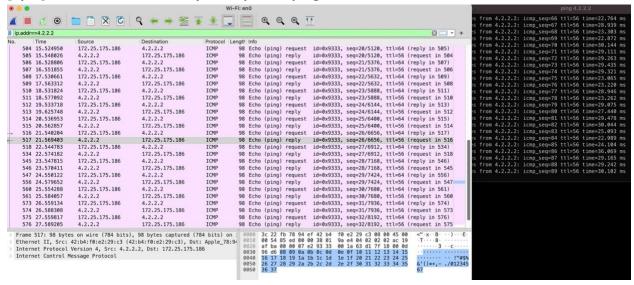
#### What to submit?

Please use this document as a template, add your responses directly, and export it as a PDF to Gradescope. Each student should submit their own report.

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### A: Finding and Inspecting Your Own Traffic

[2pts] Show a screenshot of your captured ping traffic:



[1pt] Postlab: What does "ICMP" stand for?

Internet Control Message Protocol

[3pts] <u>Postlab:</u> For one of your *ping* packets, start from the PHY and list each of the layers that were used to send the packet, and which technology was used:

```
Wireshark · Packet 504 · lab1p1_ping.pcap

> Frame 504: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits)

> Ethernet II, Src: Apple_78:94:ef (3c:22:fb:78:94:ef), Dst: IETF-VRRP-VRID_d6 (00:00:5e:00:01:d6)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.25.175.186, Dst: 4.2.2.2

> Internet Control Message Protocol
```

Frame 504 – 98 bytes ICMP rule

Ethernet II - specifies an IPv4 source and destination address Internet Protocol Version 4 – this looks like the packet header – 20 bytes Internet Control Message Protocol – I think this is just the returned ping 8 bytes an integer indicating the status is good.

### **B:** Insecure Chat

[3pts] Show a screenshot of your captured *netcat* traffic from both you as a listener and as a sender. Clearly document which case is which.

Myself as sender

```
Wireshark · Packet 69 · Wi-Fi: en0
> Frame 69: 107 bytes on wire (856 bits), 107 bytes captured (856 bits) on interface en0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Apple_78:94:ef (3c:22:fb:78:94:ef), Dst: IETF-VRRP-VRID_d6 (00:00:5e:00:01:d6)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.25.175.186, Dst: 172.25.128.44
          0100 .... = Version: 4
           .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
      > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
          Total Length: 93
          Identification: 0x0000 (0)
      > 010. .... = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment
            ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
           Time to Live: 64
          Protocol: TCP (6)
          Header Checksum: 0xb281 [validation disabled]
           [Header checksum status: Unverified]
          Source Address: 172,25,175,186
          Destination Address: 172.25.128.44
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 57433, Dst Port: 4040, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 41
           Source Port: 57433

        0000
        00
        5e
        00
        01
        d6
        3c
        22
        fb
        78
        94
        ef
        08
        00
        45
        00

        0010
        00
        5d
        00
        00
        40
        00
        40
        66
        b2
        81
        ac
        19
        af
        ba
        ac
        19

        0020
        80
        2c
        e0
        59
        0f
        c8
        93
        a2
        ec
        3f
        72
        3f
        4b
        58
        80
        18

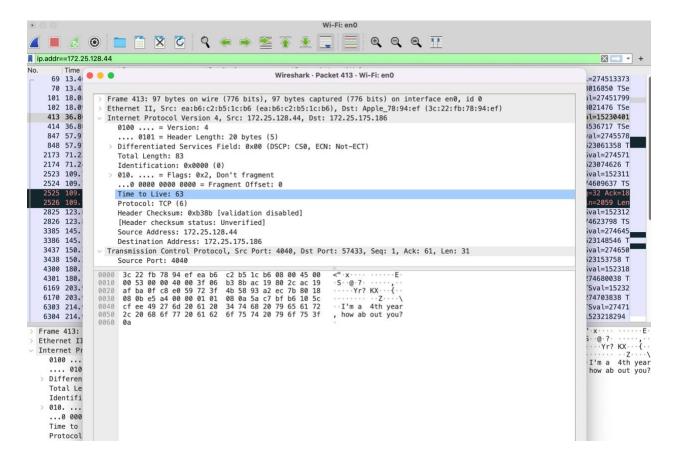
        0030
        08
        c9
        91
        72
        00
        00
        01
        01
        08
        0a
        10
        5c
        bd
        dd
        5a
        c7

        0040
        46
        60
        49
        20
        61
        6d
        20
        66
        67
        20
        74
        65
        6c

        0050
        6c
        2c
        20
        6e
        69
        63
        65
        20
        74
        6f
        20
        6d
        65
        57

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                                                                                                                           l, nice to meet
you Decl an·
```

Myself as listener



## [2pts] <u>Postlab:</u> Can you see other <u>netcat</u> traffic from other students in the class? Why or why not?

No. Because I did not run the command for my ncat to listen to other students. If I had then I would be about to see their ncat traffic, I think.

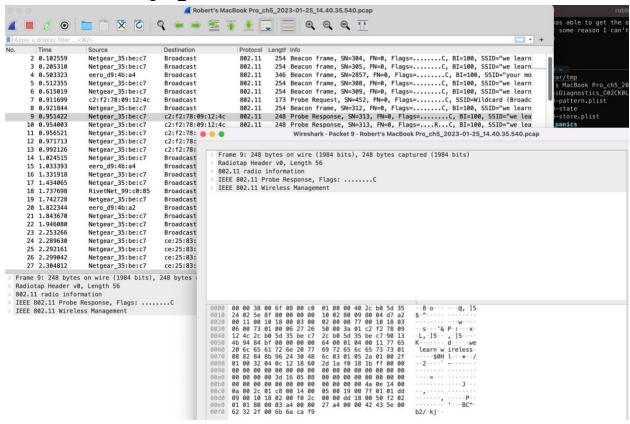
# [2pts] <u>Postlab:</u> Imagine you were having a *netcat* conversation with a friend at George Mason. Besides you and your friend, who else could see the contents of your conversation?

Anyone who could packet sniff the packets in transit. So, at UVA people connected to the eduroam wifi. The IPS provider routes the packet from Charlottesville to George Mason. And then anyone who is packet sniffing at the George Mason wifi networks.

#### C: Discover WiFi Networks Around You

#### [2pts] What is the name of the WiFi network we set up?

we learn wireless. Netgear 35:be:c7



#### [2pts] Postlab: What are the types of probe packets that you see?

Broadcast - Beacon frame

Broadcast – Probe Request

[2pts] Postlab: What filter did you use to see only packets from our test network?

wlan.bssid == 2c:b0:5d:35:be:c7

[2pts] Postlab: What is the MAC address of the router for the test network?

2c:b0:5d:35:be:c7

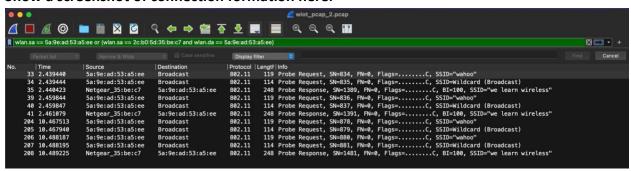
### D: Snooping Connection Formation

[4pts] Filter the traffic to isolate the connection process.

#### How did you identify the correct set of packets?

I first filtered packets that came from "we learn wireless" mac address and were being sent to the device trying to connect. Or packets being sent by the device trying to connect

#### Show a screenshot of connection formation here:



## [1pt] <u>Postlab</u>: What is the first type of packet that the computer sends to the router to initiate connection formation?

Packet number 34. It is a wildcard Probe Request Packet. the device is asking for wifi connection

# [2pt] <u>Postlab:</u> How do you figure out which packet is sent next? Is there some information in the packet that helps you identify this?

Packet number 35 is the wireless router informing the device that it is available to connect. The identifying information is that it is the next sequential packet and it is the router sending a packet to that specific device and not a broadcast.

#### [1pt] Postlab: How do you know when the connection is established?

Packet 41 is a second probe response from the router to the device and then when un-applying the filter the router sends an acknowledgment for packet 42 as a broadcast which I believe is the router informing the network of the new devices' local IP address

## **E**: Inspecting Protocol Information

[2pts] What is the Tag Number for the SSID tag? Tag number 0.

[1pt] Is the same tag number used for the SSID tag in all beacon packets? Yes

[2pts] What is the Tag Number for the vendor specific tag? 221

[2pts] What is the access point name that ITS used?

Ap008-electrical-rmE316-2a

Include a screenshot from wireshark showing the AP name here:

```
Tag: Vendor Specific: Aruba, a Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company: AP Name (ap008-electrical-rmE316-2a)
Tag Number: Vendor Specific (221)
Tag length: 32
OUI: 00:0b:86 (Aruba, a Hewlett Pack
Vendor Specific OUI Type: 1
Subtype: AP Name (3)
AP Name: ap008-electrical-rmE316-2a
```