ROHIT GARG(2018A7PS0193G)

COMPUTER NETWORKS CS F303 Lab-3

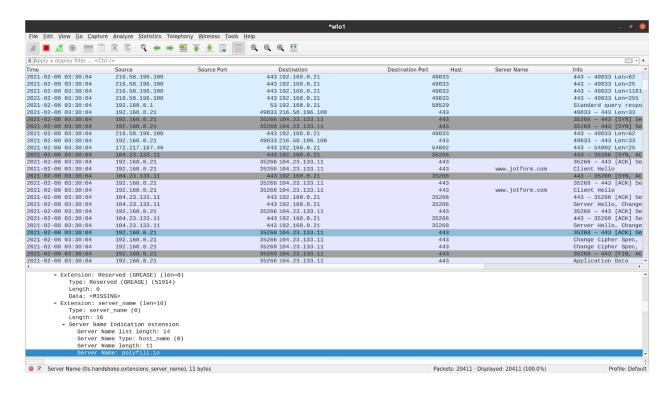
Q1. Customize your Wireshark - (6 marks)

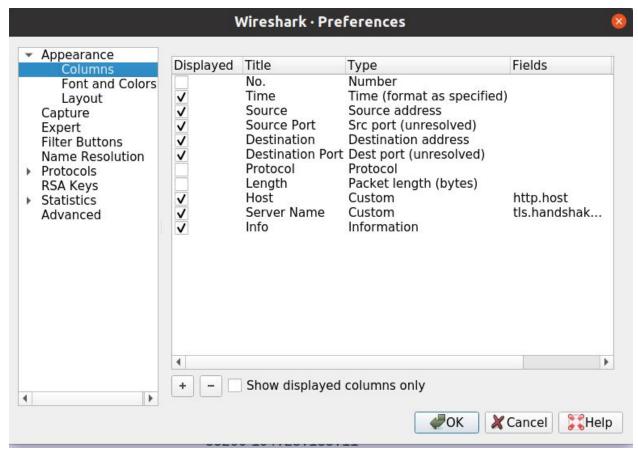
Generally, WireShark columns are arranged in the following order (which you can observe on your machine) - No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length. etc. Being a security expert you have to arrange the WireShark display in such a way that it must have only the following items (1 mark per correct display item with the correct filter/field value and a screenshot).

- a. Date & time in UTC
- b. Source IP and source port
- c. Destination IP and destination port
- d. HTTP host
- e. HTTPS server
- f. Info

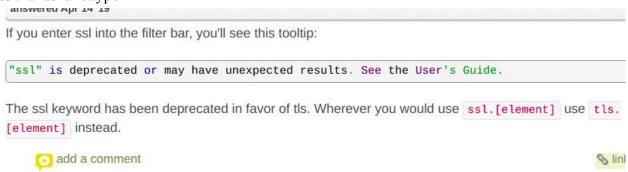
Ans1. Steps involved:

- 1) Changing the format of Time column to UTC Date and Time(Seconds) Format.
- 2) Hiding and removing columns that we don't want. For this, No., Protocol, and Length columns have been unchecked and hidden.
- 3) Adding HTTP Host and HTTPS Servers Columns as custom columns by using http.request and tls.handshake.type == 1 as filters.





Note: ssl has been deprecated and hence tls.handshake.type == 1 has been used instead of ssl.handshake.type == 1

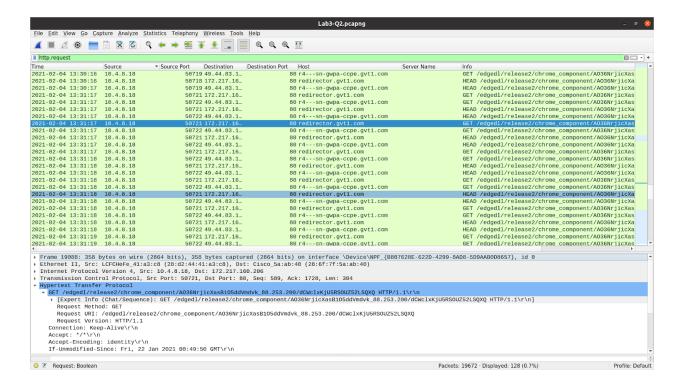


Q2. Wireshark dump analysis - (24 marks)

Using the given Lab3-Q2.pcapng, file answer the following questions. You have to write down the filter you have used (2 marks) and attach a screenshot and explain your output (2 marks).

Ans 2.

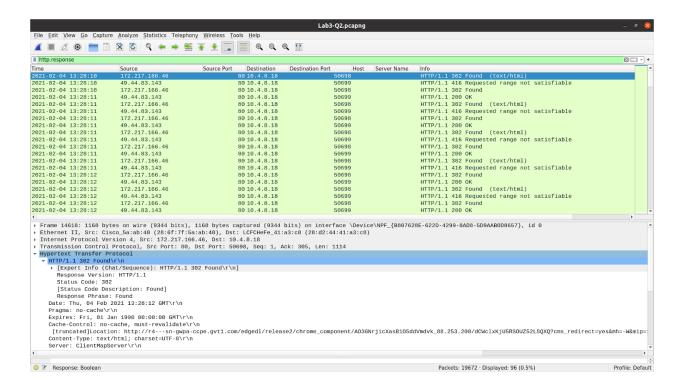
- a. Identify the http request packet
- a. http.request



http.request display filter is used to filter out request packets. One such request packet has been displayed. The request consists of Request Method, URI, Info and Version.

Note: One can specifically use http.request.method =="'GET" inorder to filter out GET requests. I have used http.request since requests can be of different types: GET, PUT etc..

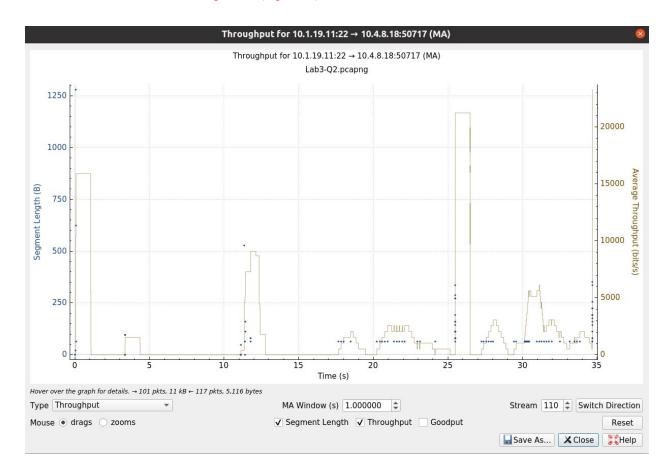
b. Identify the http response packet http.response



The output of http.response filter indicates the responses given by the server to the host's requests. One such packet's details are displayed. A typical response consists of Info(Message by server), Response version, Status Code etc.

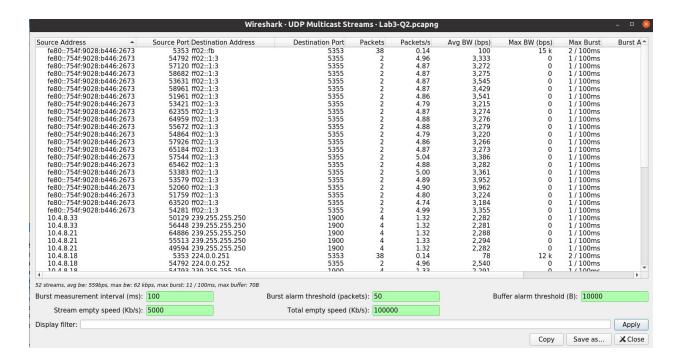
c. Display the statistics of the TCP and UDP packets

TCP Statistics: TCP Time/Sequence (tcptrace)



Throughput graph shows the average throughput and goodput. Throughput indicates the rate of data that is transferred by the TCP protocol. This includes application payload, TCP header size and TCP retransmissions. Y-axis denotes the segment length of the selected packet and x-axis shows the time in seconds

UDP Statistics: UDP multicast streams



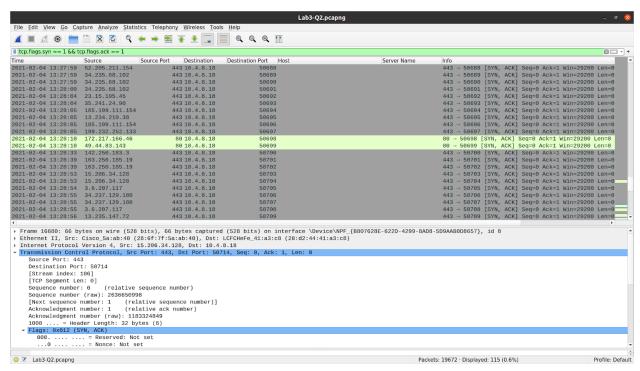
UDP Multicast Streams is used to analyse and detect multicast streams, measure how big the bursts inside video streams are (sliding window algorithm) and measure how big the output buffer should be at a certain output speed (Leaky bucket algorithm)

Output of UDP indicates:-

- Source Port, Source Address, Destination Port, Destination Address
- Packets Delivered and Rate at which they are delivered
- <u>Max burst</u> the highest number of packets inside a sliding window time interval. The time interval can be specified inside the Set parameters window
- Max Bw same as the above one, only in Mbps instead of pps
- Burst Alarms how many times the bursts exceeded the limit set inside the Parameters dialog
- <u>Max buffer</u> how big the output queue should be that no packet will be dropped at specified output speed
- <u>Buff alarms</u> how many times this was not the case (the required buffer was higher than available one)

d. List out the TCP packets whose syn. and ack. Flags are on.

tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 1

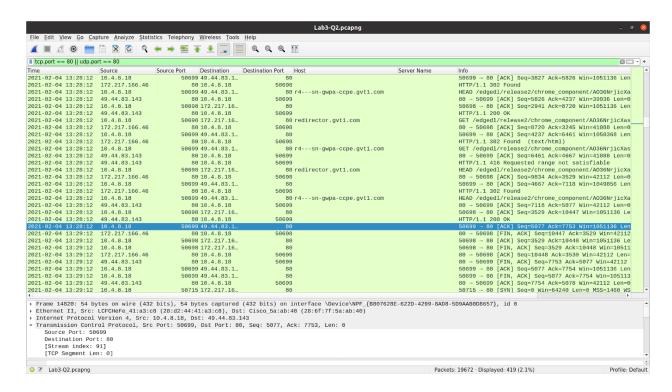


tcp.flags.syn == 1 is used to list out the TCP packets whose syn flags are on. tcp.flags.ack == 1 is used to list out the TCP packets whose ack flags are on.

Hence AND(&&) operator has been used to list out packets where both conditions are simultaneously valid.

e. List out the TCP and UDP packets where destination port=80.

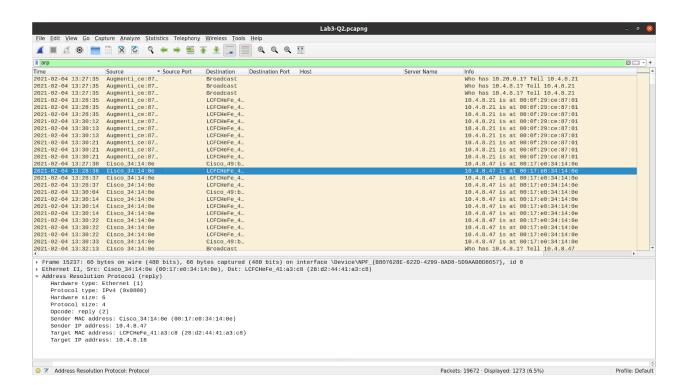
 $tep.port == 80 \parallel udp.port == 80$



tcp.port == 80 is used to list out TCP packets where destination port=80 udp.port == 80 is used to list out UDP packets where destination port=80 Hence OR(||) operator has been used to list out both types of packets.

f. List out the ARP packets.

arp



The Address Resolution Protocol(arp) is used to dynamically discover the mapping between a layer 3 (protocol) and a layer 2 (hardware) address. A typical use of arp display filter is the mapping of an IP address (e.g. 192.168.0.10) to the underlying Ethernet address (e.g. 01:02:03:04:05:06). The packet details section also contains information about the mapping like Sender's & Target's IP and MAC address, Opcode value etc.