

# Course: Use Wireshark to Examine Network Traffic-C1-2026

## Cyber Shujaa Program

**Week 1 Assignment 2**  
**Use Wireshark to Examine Network Traffic**

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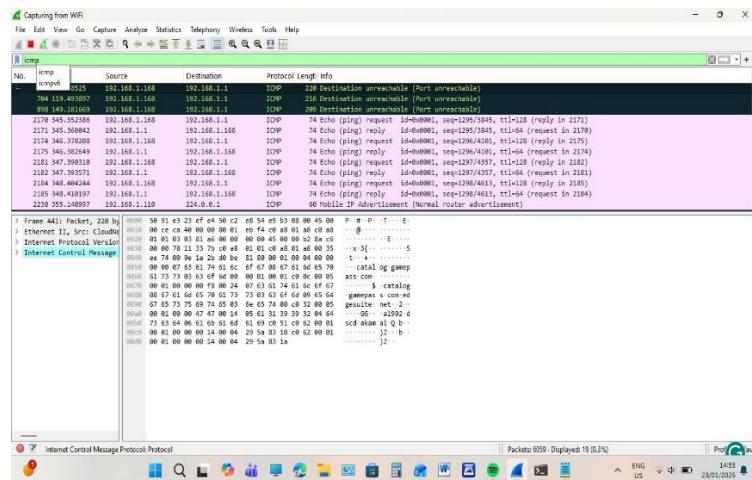
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## Objectives

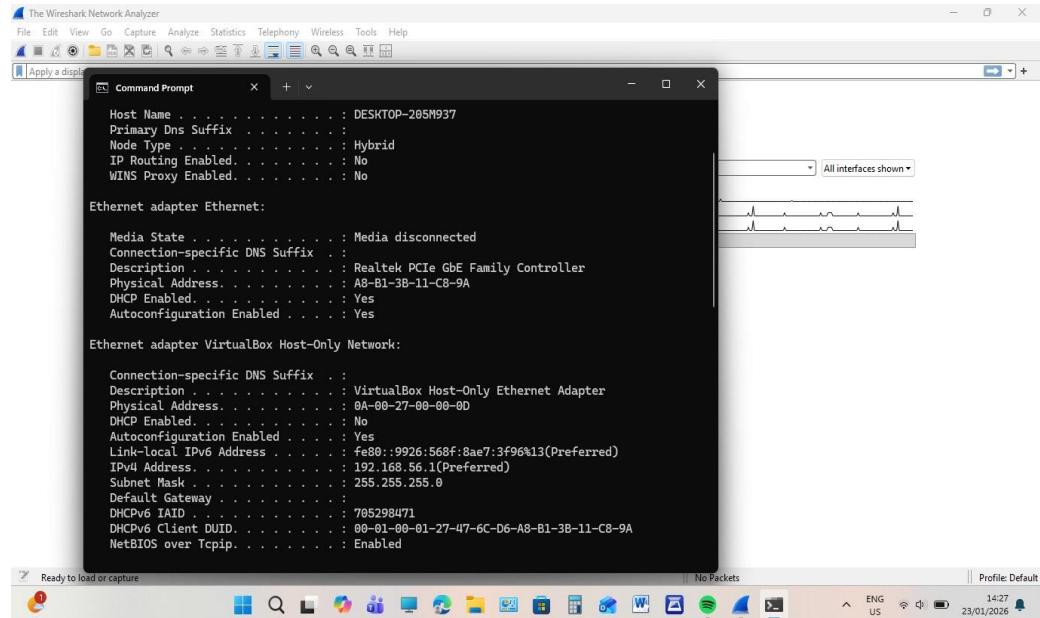
The objectives of the assignment were:

1. To troubleshoot network issues
2. To analysing protocol behaviour
3. To enhance network security by detecting threats
4. To optimizing application performance and educational purposes to learn network internals like TCP/IP

## Part 1: Capture and Analyze Local ICMP Data in Wireshark

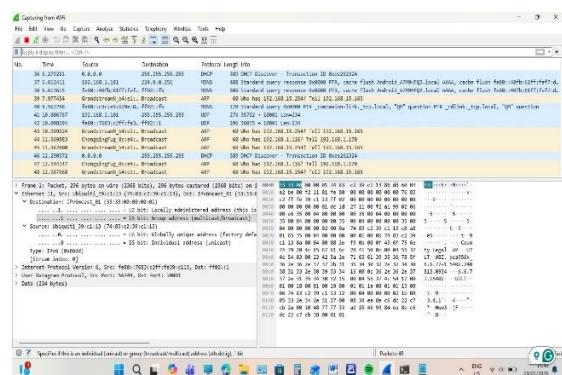


### Step 1: Retrieving PC interface addresses



Here I configure the IP address and its MAC address

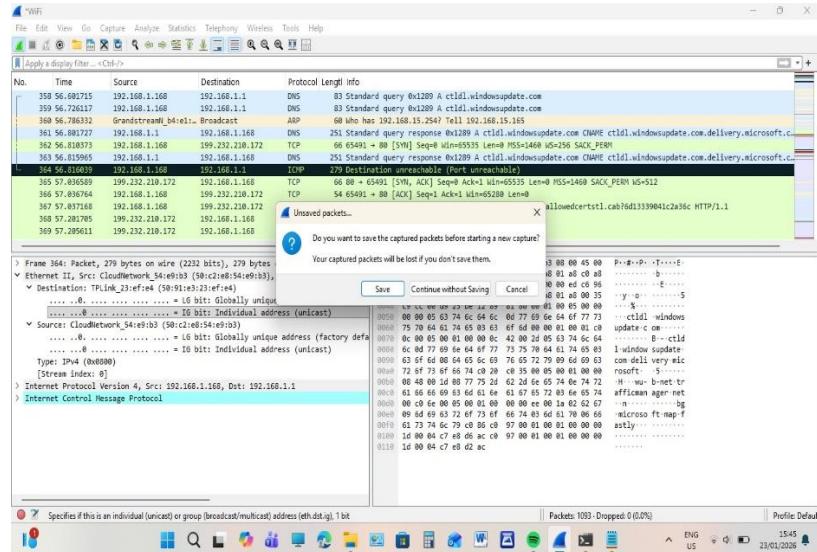
### Step 1: (b) PC IP addresses that were provided with team member



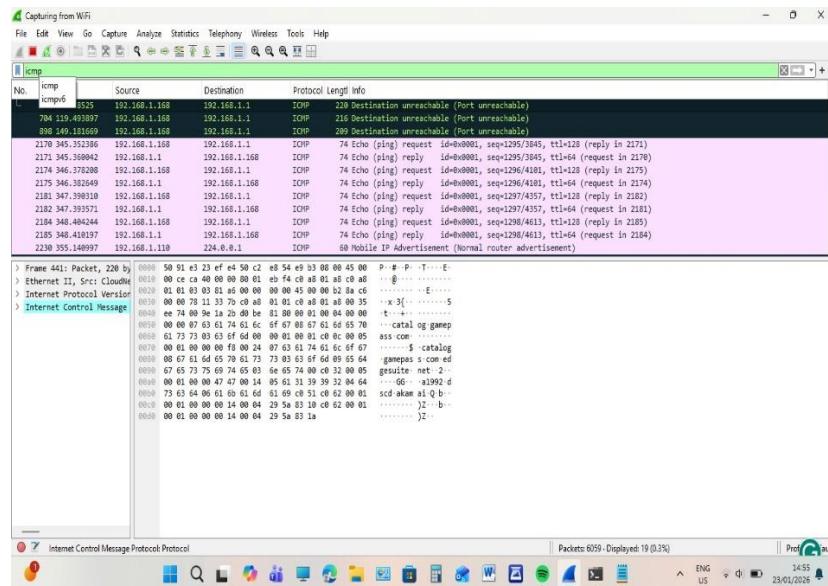
PC IP address: 192.168.1.168

## Step 2: Start Wireshark and begin Capturing data

(a)



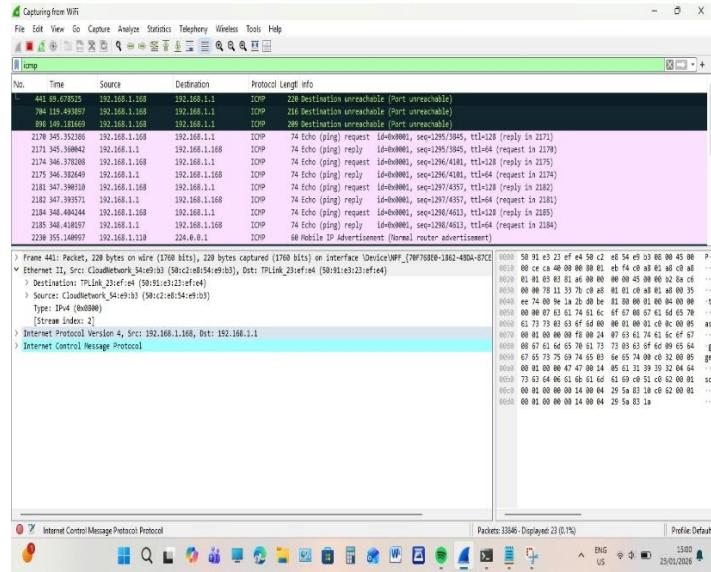
Step 2: (b)



## Step 2: (c)

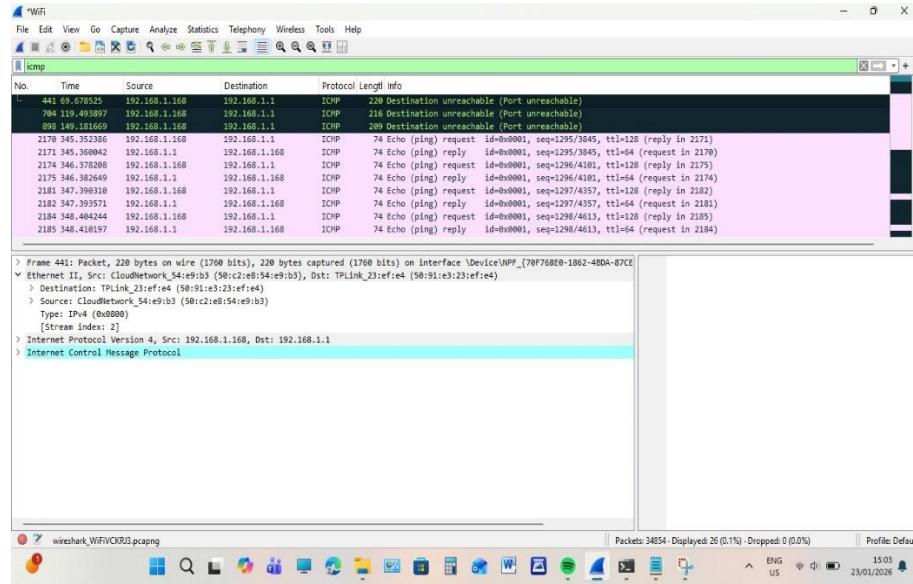
➤ Ping 192.169.1.1

I notice how the data appear at the top window



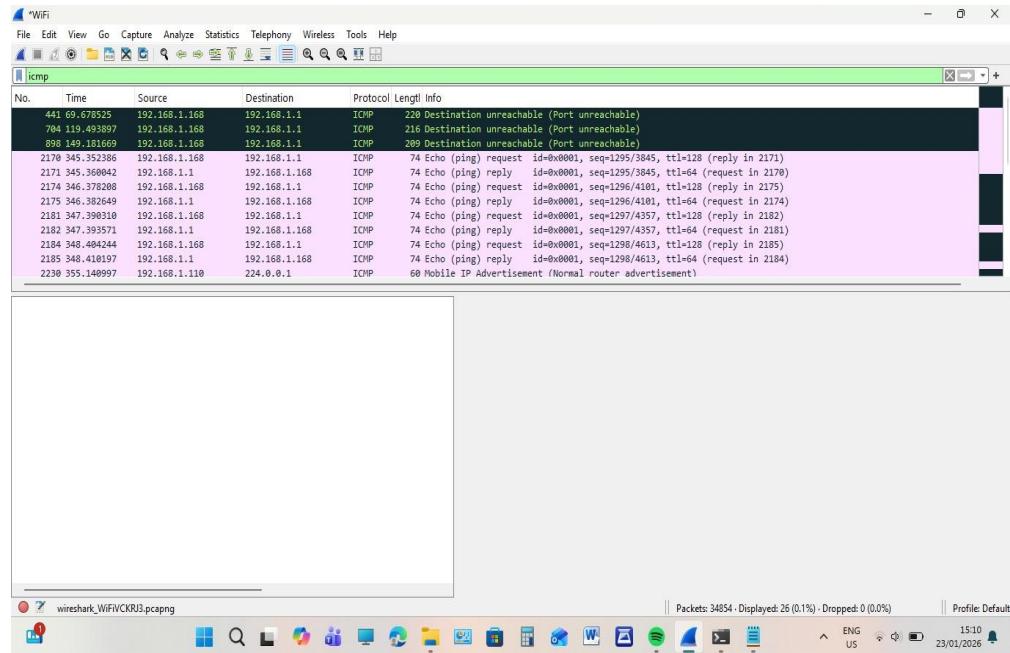
## Step 2: (d) Stop capture data by clicking the Stop Capture

After clicking the stop capture i found the following observation

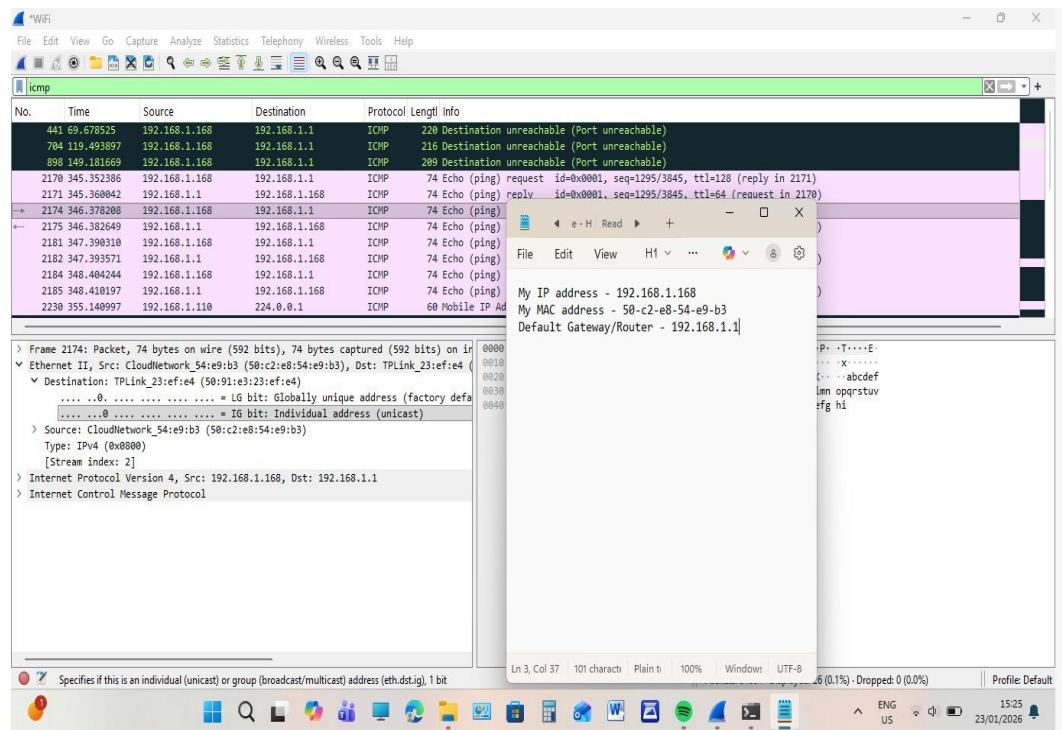


### Step 3: Examine the captured data

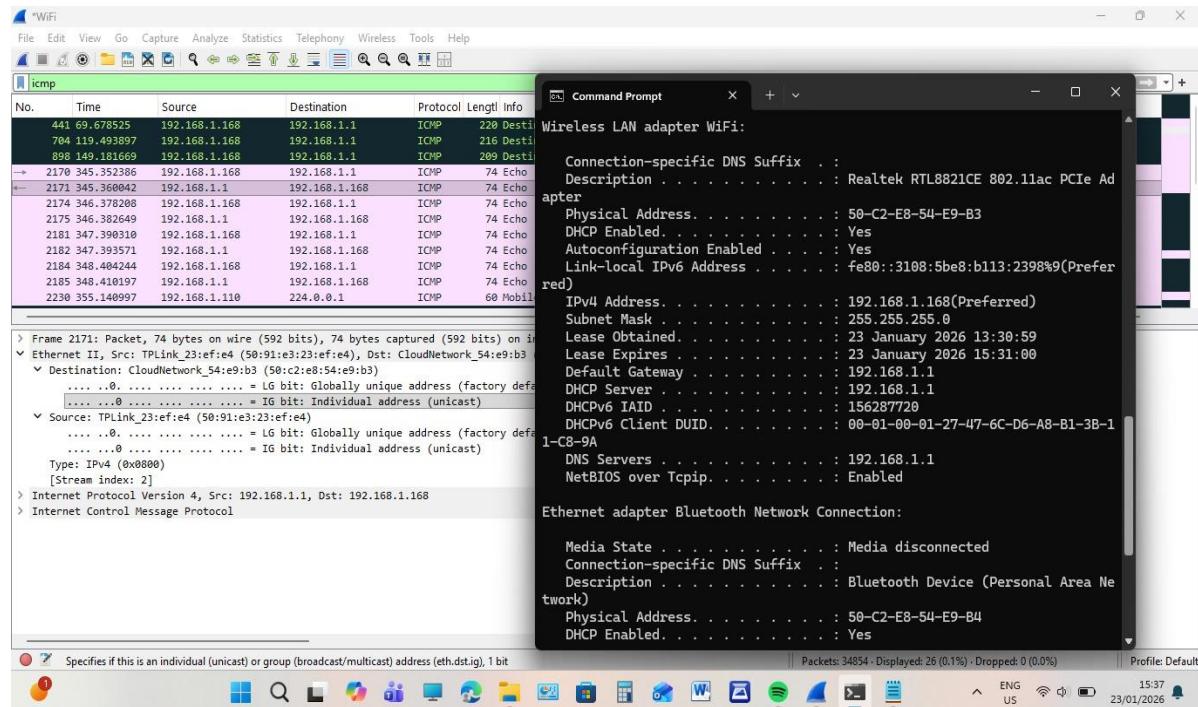
(a) The source column has my PC IP address 192.168.1.168 while the Destination column has the IP address of the pinged PC 192.168.1.1 as shown below



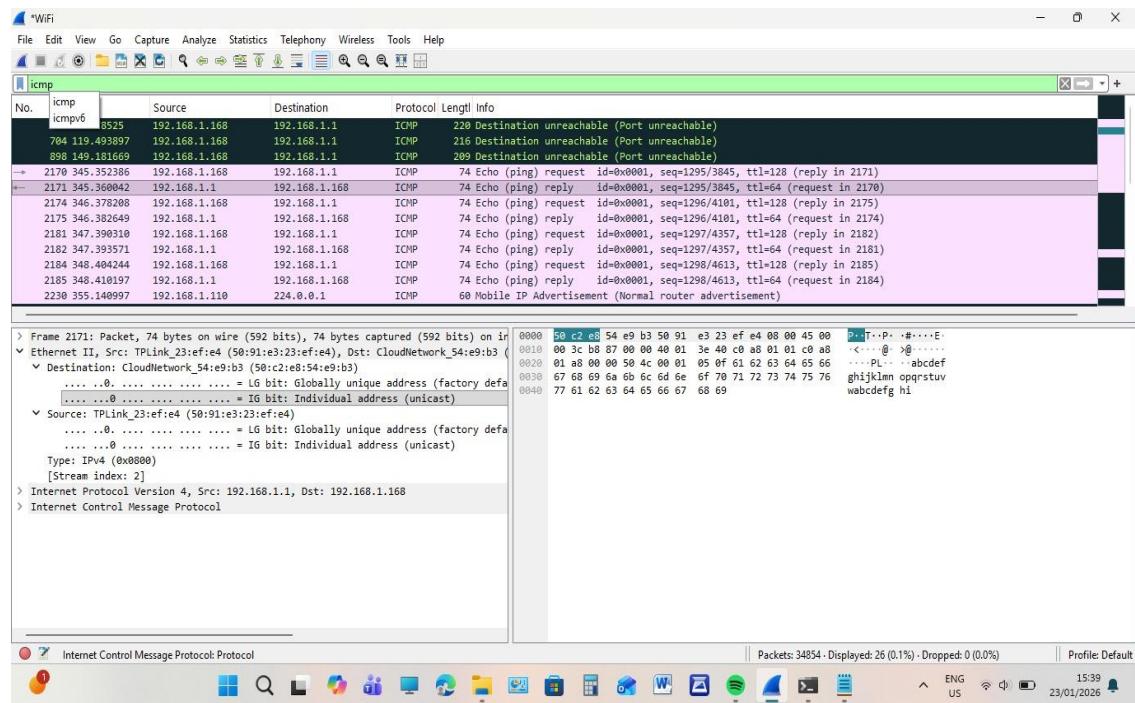
(b) After watching it carefully I realized that the source MAC address matches my PC interface as shown below



After review it I found out that YES the destination MAC address match my team member in in MAC address as shown below



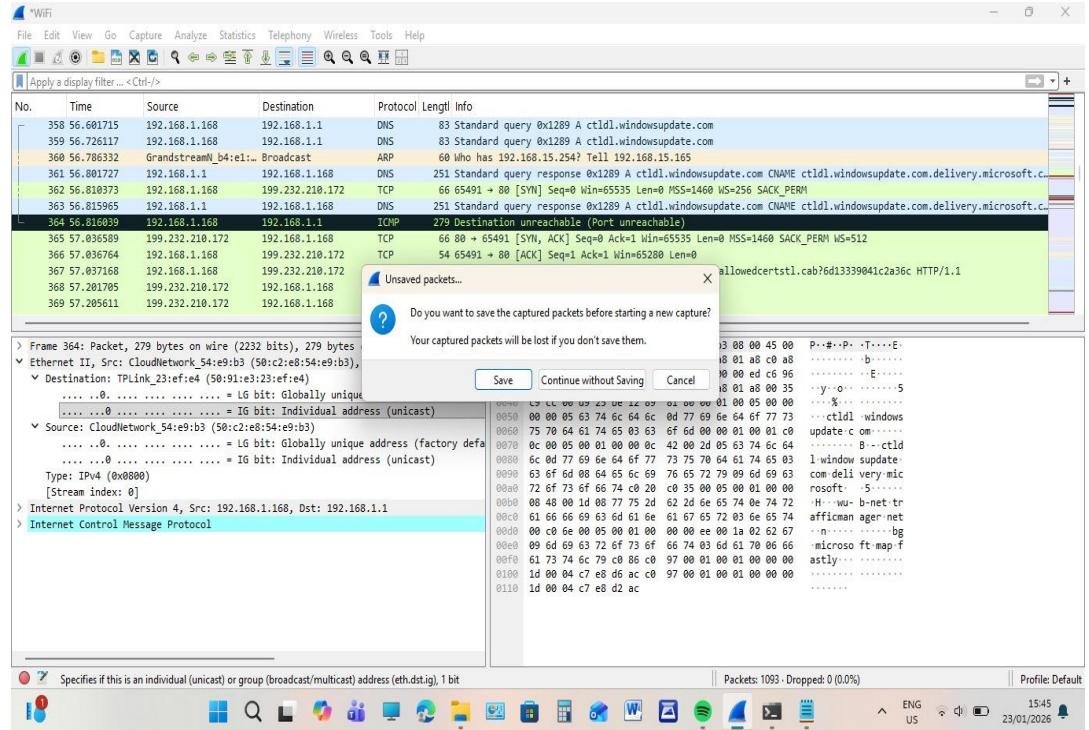
It is obtained through an ARP request when pinging a local IP my computer send a broadcast message asking who has this IP address while the target device replies with its MAC address which is then cached in APR table



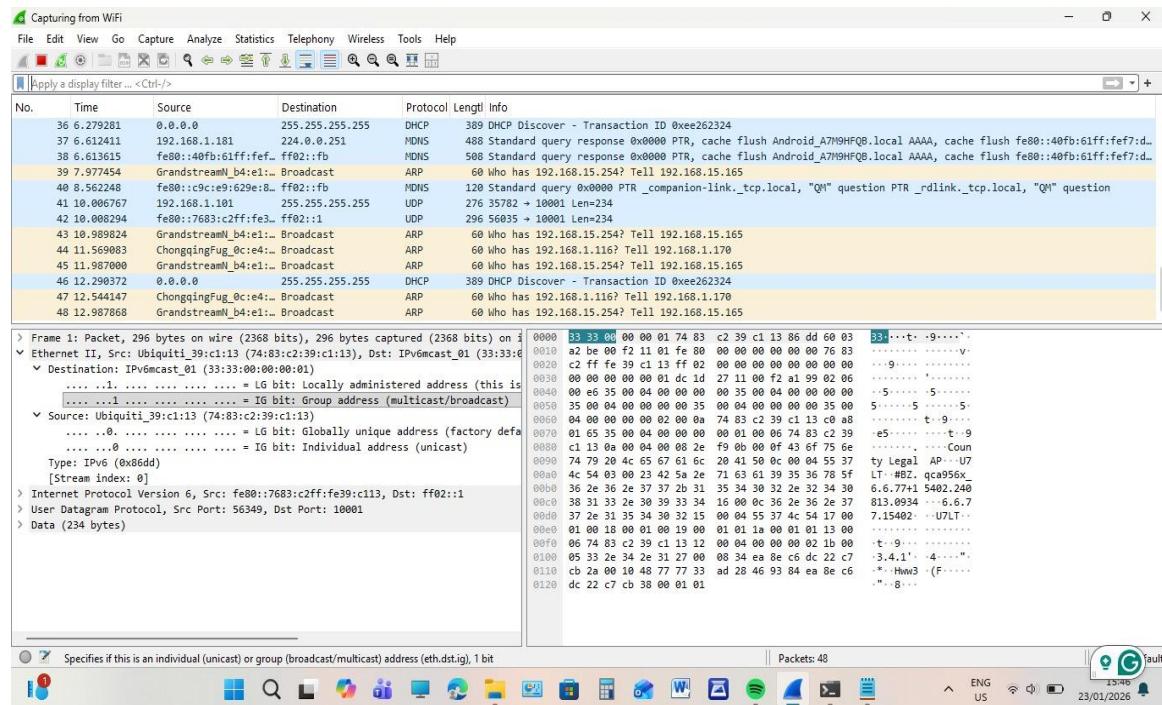
## Part 2: Capture and Analyze Remote ICMP Data in Wireshark

### Step 1: Start capturing data on the interface

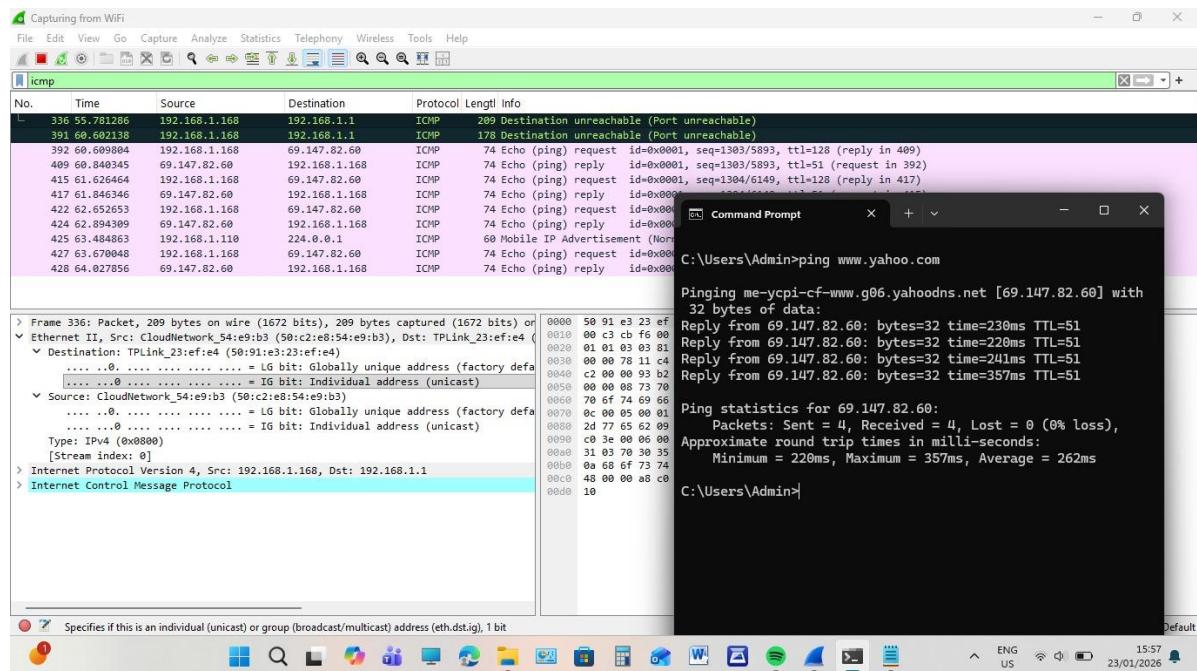
(a)



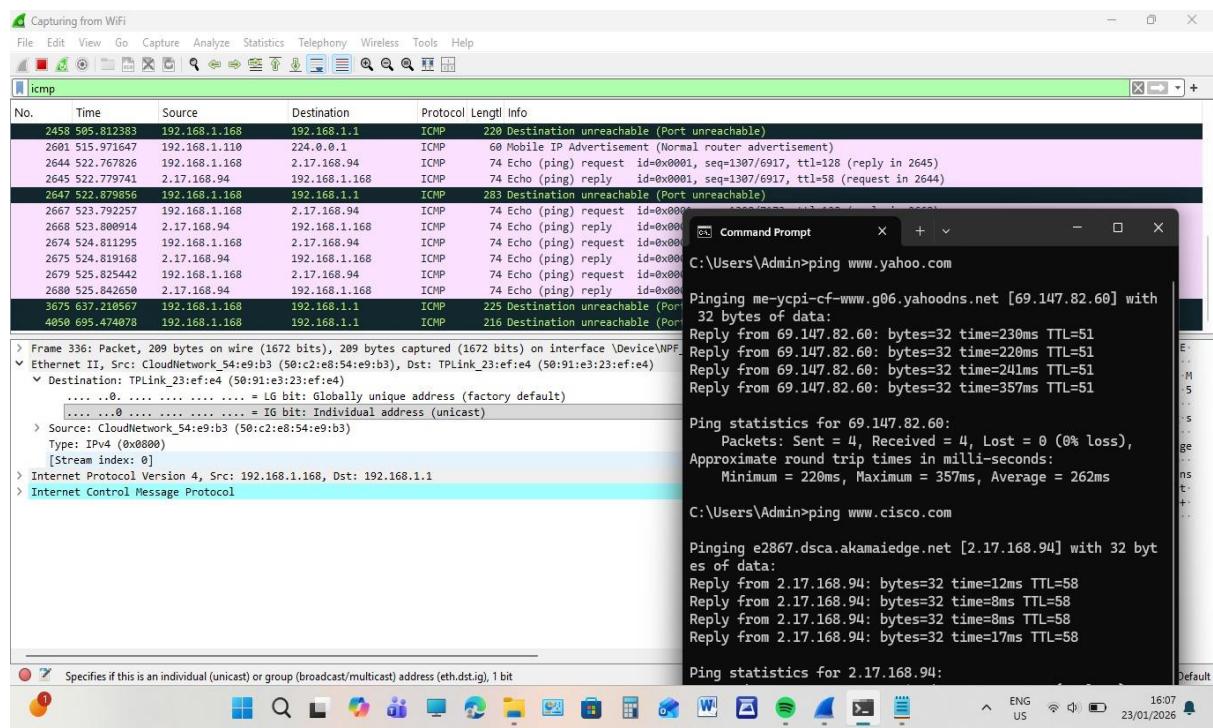
(b) Then I continue without saving as shown below



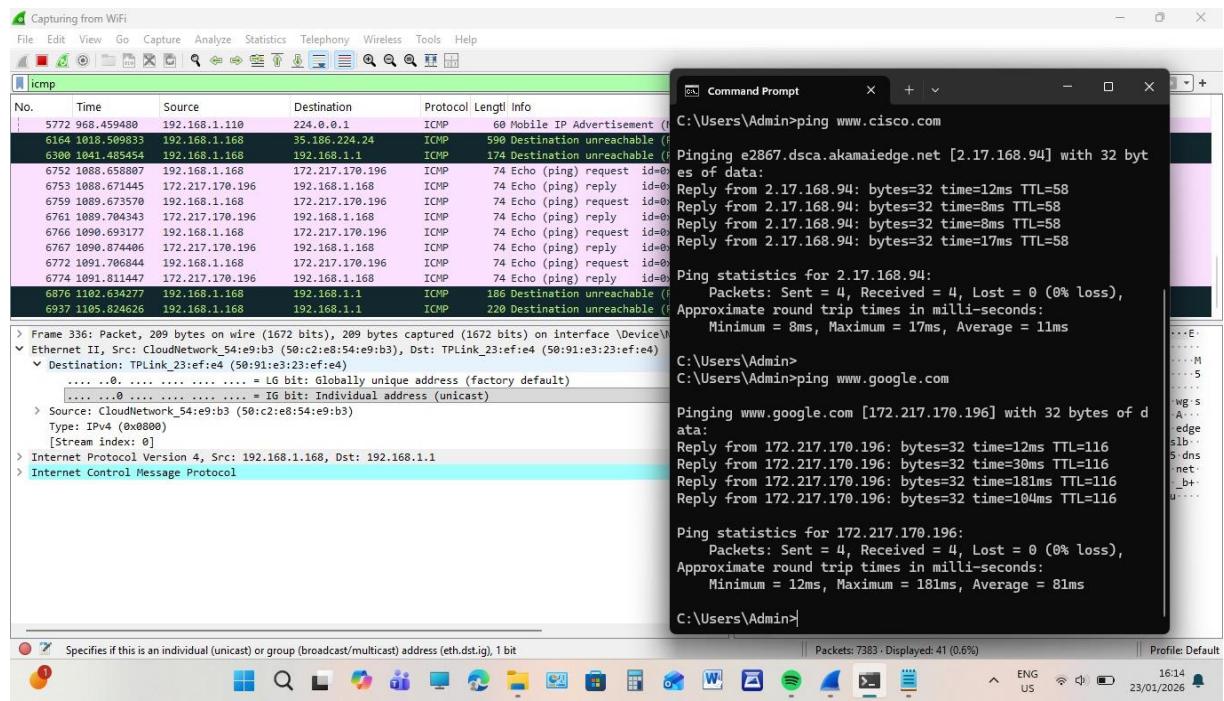
### (c): (1) [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)



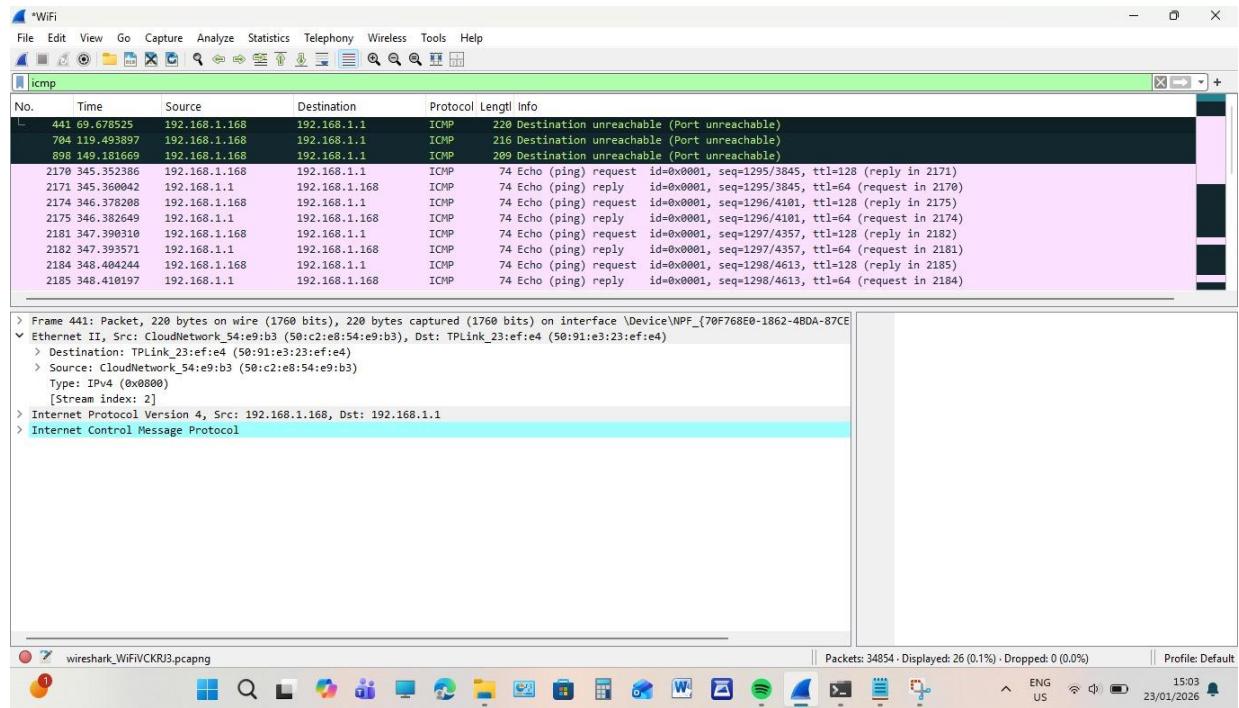
### (2) [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com)



### (3) [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)



### (d) Stop capturing the data



Step 2: Examining and analyzing the data from the remote hosts

IP address for [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)

69.147.82.60

MAC address for [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)

50-c2-e8-54-e9-b3 (Default Gateway/Router)

IP address for [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com)

2.17.168.94

MAC address for [www.cisco.com](http://www.cisco.com)

50-c2-e8-54-e9-b3 (Default Gateway /Router)

IP address for [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

172.217.170.196

MAC address for [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

50-c2-e8-54-e9-b3 (Default Gateway /Router)

The significance is that MAC addresses results are the same they are the default gateway

The information differ because when you PING local it returns the MAC address of the PC when you PING remotely it returns MAC address of the default gateway

## Reflection Question

This is because it captures frames on the immediate network segment

