

# **Network Traffic Analysis Using Wireshark: Capture, Inspect, and Interpret Data Packets**

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September 2025

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# 1 Task 5: Capture and Analyze Network Traffic Using Wireshark

## 1.1 Introduction

Network traffic analysis is an essential part of cybersecurity and digital forensics. It involves capturing, inspecting, and interpreting data packets transmitted over a network to understand communication patterns, detect anomalies, and identify potential security threats. Wireshark, a widely used open-source network protocol analyzer, allows users to capture live network traffic and analyze it in real time to study various protocols and packet structures.

## 1.2 Task Description

The purpose of this task is to capture and analyze live network packets using Wireshark on the Kali Linux environment. During the capture process, different types of traffic such as HTTP, DNS, TCP, and ICMP packets will be monitored. The captured data will then be saved as a packet capture file (.pcap) and analyzed to identify basic network protocols and traffic types present in the communication.

## 1.3 Objectives

- To capture live network traffic using Wireshark.
- To identify and analyze basic network protocols such as TCP, UDP, ICMP, DNS, and HTTP.
- To understand the structure of captured packets and their role in network communication.
- To generate and save a packet capture file for documentation and reporting purposes.

## 1.4 Tool Used

**Wireshark** — an open-source network packet analyzer that enables real-time capture and in-depth inspection of network traffic across multiple protocols. It provides a graphical interface for analyzing captured packets, making it a powerful tool for network troubleshooting, protocol analysis, and cybersecurity investigations.

## 2 Methodology

The following methodology was followed to capture and analyze live network traffic using Wireshark in the Kali Linux environment:

### 2.1 Packet Capture and Analysis using Wireshark

#### Steps Performed

1. Installed Wireshark on Kali Linux.
2. Started packet capture on the active network interface.
3. Browsed multiple websites to generate traffic.
4. Stopped the capture after one minute.
5. Filtered packets by protocol (e.g., HTTP, DNS, TCP).
6. Identified at least three different protocols observed in the capture.
7. Exported the captured packets as a .pcap file.

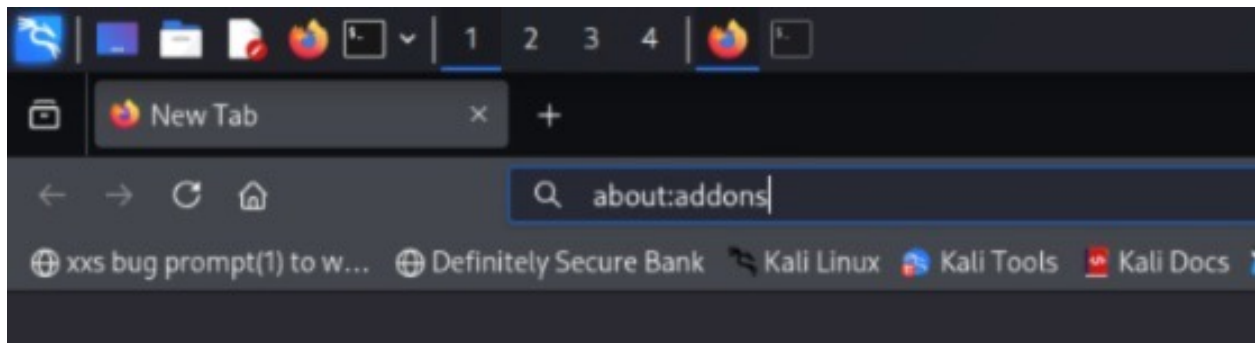


Figure 1: Opening the Firefox Add-ons page using `about:addons` to check installed extensions like Cookie Editor, FoxyProxy, and Wappalyzer.

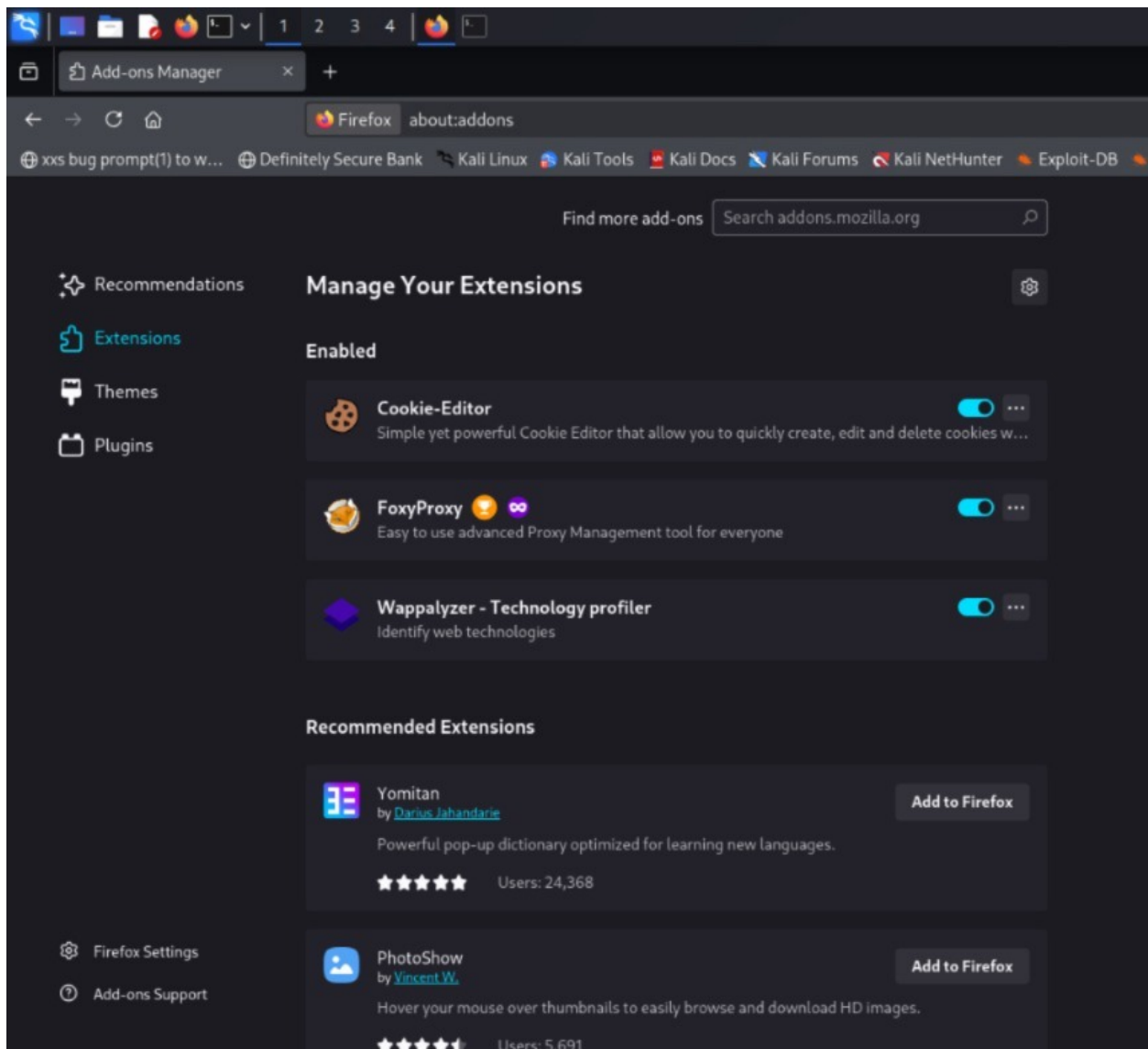


Figure 2: Enabled browser extensions used during traffic generation for Wireshark capture.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
649	284.631265144	10.0.2.15	34.160.144.191	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
650	284.631984115	34.160.144.191	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 41894 [ACK] Seq=356 Ack=876 Win=65535 Len=0
651	284.632187291	10.0.2.15	34.160.144.191	TCP	54	41894 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=876 Ack=356 Win=0 Len=0
652	284.633108549	34.160.144.191	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 41894 [ACK] Seq=356 Ack=876 Win=65535 Len=0
653	284.642838666	34.160.144.191	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 41894 [FIN, ACK] Seq=356 Ack=876 Win=65535 Len=0
654	284.642873268	10.0.2.15	34.160.144.191	TCP	54	41894 → 443 [ACK] Seq=876 Ack=357 Win=63977 Len=0
655	284.647127582	151.101.193.91	10.0.2.15	TLSv1.2	85	Encrypted Alert
656	284.647128973	151.101.193.91	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 41338 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2066 Ack=1195 Win=65535 Len=0
657	284.647154296	10.0.2.15	151.101.193.91	TCP	54	41338 → 443 [RST] Seq=1195 Win=0 Len=0
658	284.647285982	10.0.2.15	151.101.193.91	TCP	54	41338 → 443 [RST] Seq=1195 Win=0 Len=0
659	284.649372212	151.101.193.91	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 41338 [RST, ACK] Seq=4245623295 Ack=1195 Win=0 Len=0
660	210.348929572	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TCP	74	44702 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=2638017363 TSecr=0 WS=128
661	210.595104090	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TCP	74	44714 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=2638017617 TSecr=0 WS=128
662	210.609962078	4.153.72.49	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 44702 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
663	210.609974362	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TCP	54	44702 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
664	210.612019983	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TLSv1.2	922	Client Hello (SNI=i.clarity.ms)
665	210.613827940	4.153.72.49	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 44702 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=869 Win=65535 Len=0
666	210.866598778	4.153.72.49	10.0.2.15	TCP	60	443 → 44714 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460
667	210.866603965	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TCP	54	44714 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
668	210.872639914	10.0.2.15	4.153.72.49	TLSv1.2	922	Client Hello (SNI=i.clarity.ms)

TCP Packet Capture in Wireshark showing source, destination, protocol type, and sequence details.

## Observation

The capture highlights a series of TCP packets exchanged between IP addresses 10.0.2.15 and 151.101.193.91 over port 443 (HTTPS). Notably, there are reset (RST) flags observed in packets 657 and 658, indicating an abrupt termination or rejection of the connection, possibly due to an error or forced close from either endpoint.

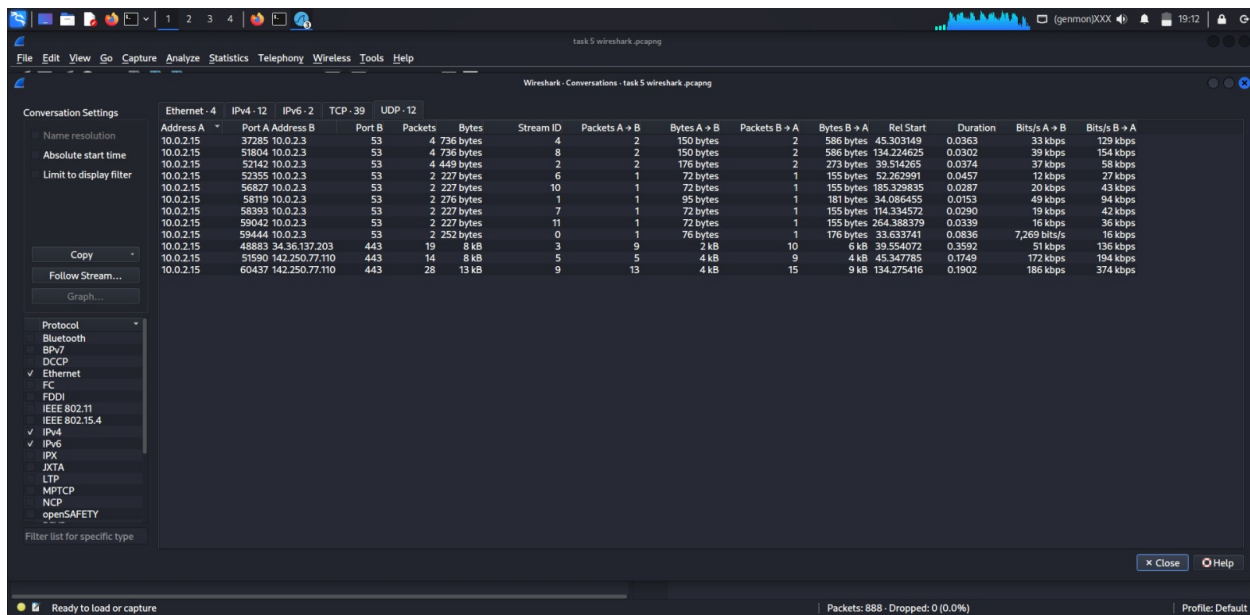


Figure 3: Packet Analysis

## Observations

- Majority of traffic originates from IP communicating with internal () and external IPs.
- Port 53 (DNS) and 443 (HTTPS) are the primary ports used.
- HTTPS communication with and shows the highest data transfer (up to 13 kB).
- Data rates peaked at 374 kbps, with short session durations (below 0.5 sec).
- No suspicious activity was detected in this short capture.

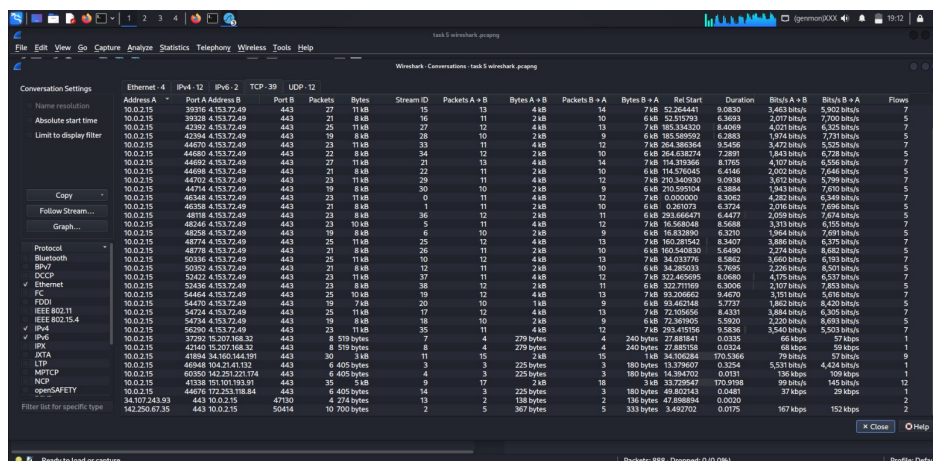


Figure 4: Wireshark conversation analysis showing IPv4, TCP, and Ethernet protocols with details like packets, bytes, and bit rates.

**Observation:**

This image shows the **Wireshark Conversation Statistics** window displaying multiple TCP and IPv4 communication sessions. The local IP **10.0.2.15** communicated primarily with remote IP **4.153.72.49** on port 443 (HTTPS), confirming encrypted web traffic. Data columns display packet count, bytes transferred, duration, and bit rates. Protocols observed include **Ethernet**, **IPv4**, and **TCP**, with stable throughput and no packet loss, validating successful capture and analysis of secure web communication.

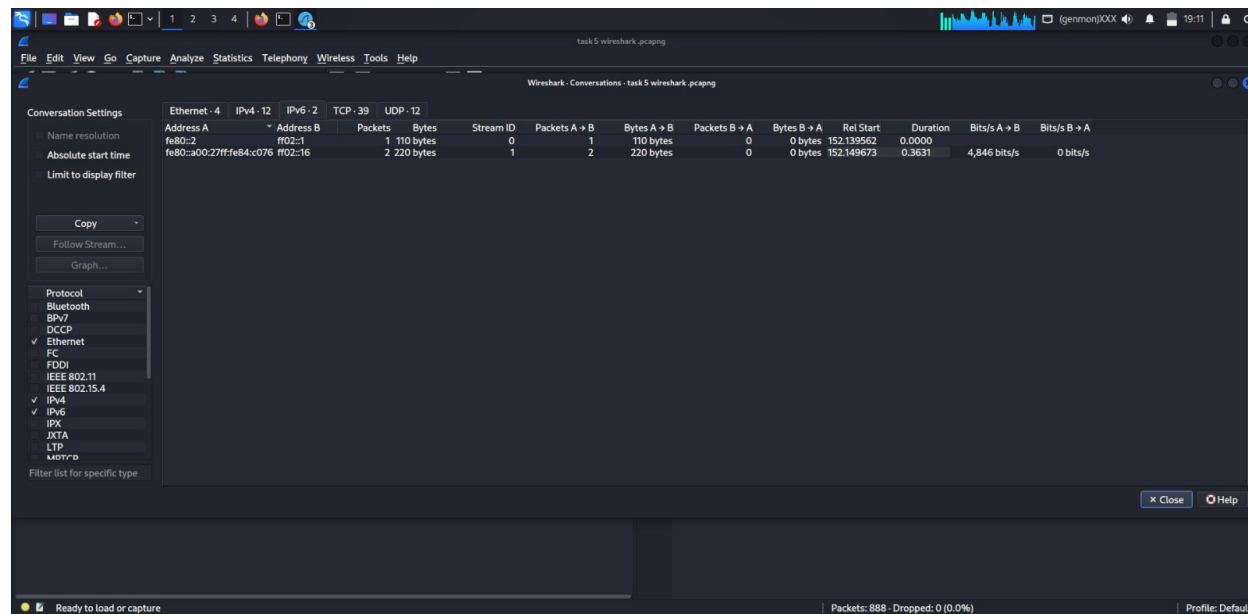


Figure 5: Wireshark IPv6 Conversation Statistics, showing a minimal number of active flows (Stream 1) between two link-local addresses (fe80::) over a short duration.



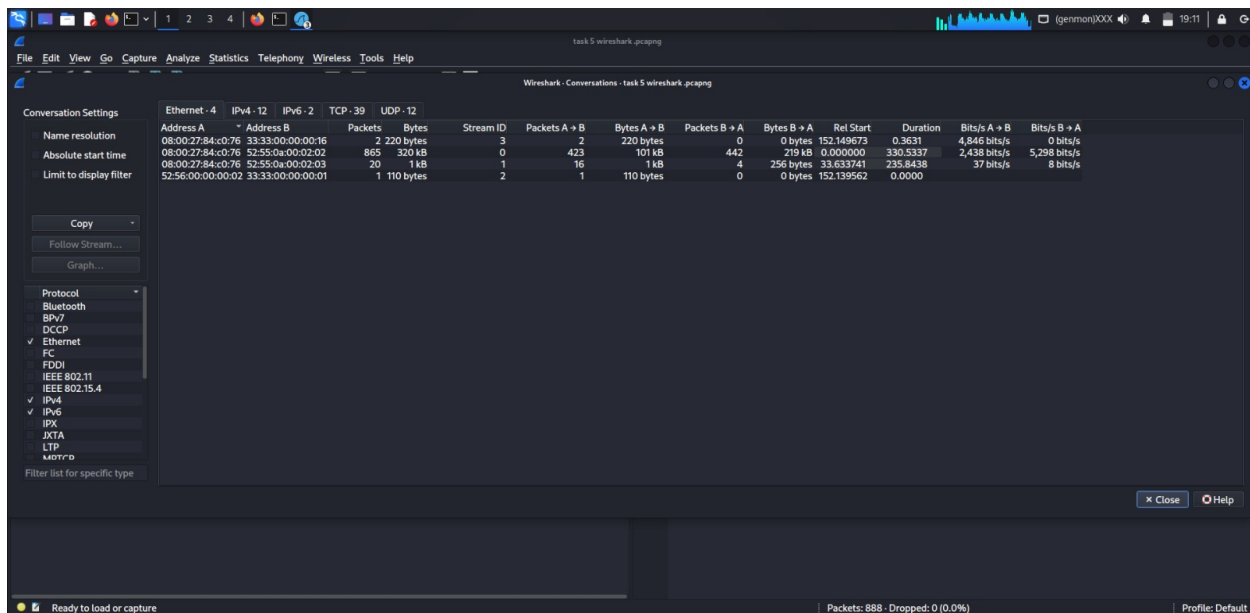


Figure 6: Wireshark Ethernet Conversation Statistics, detailing Layer 2 traffic by MAC address, with the dominant flow (320 KB) occurring between the client’s gateway and another MAC address (52:55:0a:00:02:02).

### Observation:

The Firefox Add-ons Manager interface displays three enabled extensions — **Cookie-Editor**, **FoxyProxy**, and **Wappalyzer**.

- **Cookie-Editor:** Used to create, edit, or delete cookies.
- **FoxyProxy:** Simplifies proxy management for generating diverse traffic.
- **Wappalyzer:** Identifies web technologies of visited websites.

These add-ons were active during browsing, creating HTTP(S) and proxy-related packets visible in Wireshark analysis.

## 3 Result

The packet capture and analysis task using Wireshark was successfully completed. Network traffic was captured from the active interface while browsing various websites, and the resulting .pcap file was analyzed. The captured data revealed multiple communication sessions between the host system (10.0.2.15) and remote servers primarily over port 443 (HTTPS).

Different network protocols such as **Ethernet**, **IPv4**, and **TCP** were identified in the capture. Statistical analysis in Wireshark showed continuous encrypted web traffic with no packet loss, indicating a stable and active connection during the capture session.