Project Wireshark

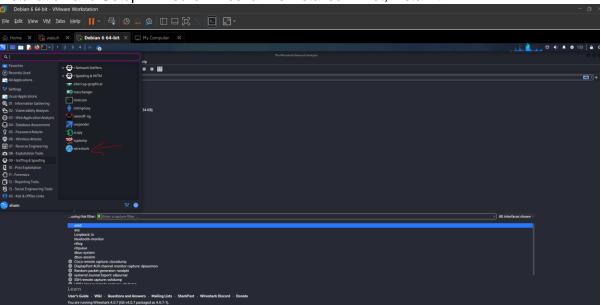
Objective:

To apply the knowledge acquired from the demo on Wireshark and execute a hands-on packet analysis.

Required Tools:

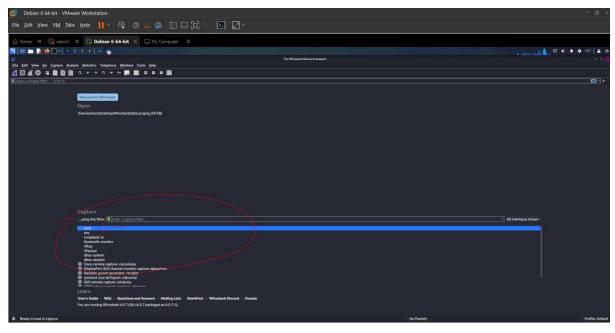
- Kali Linux
- Wireshark
- Network connection (Ethernet/Wi-Fi)

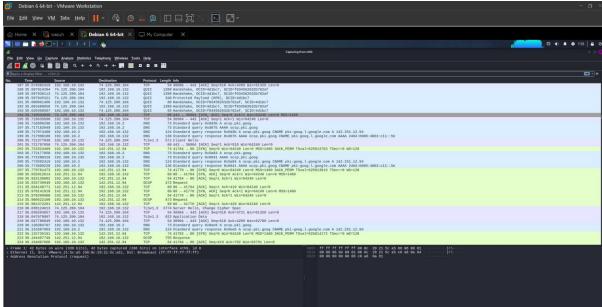
1. Installation and Setup • Ensure Wireshark is installed. If not, install it.



2. Capture Initial Traffic

- Initiate packet capture on your chosen interface (either eth0 or wlan0).
- Capture traffic for approximately 5 minutes. Make note of the total number of packets captured.

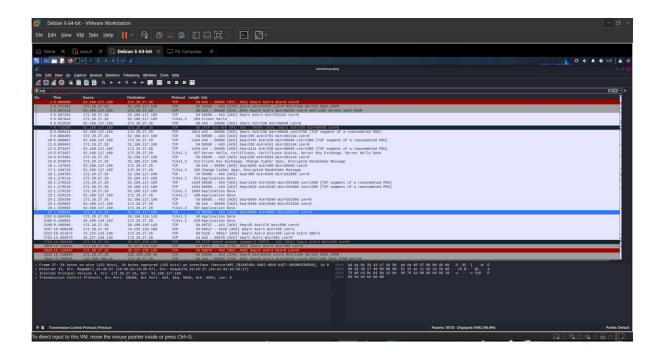




3. Filtering Techniques

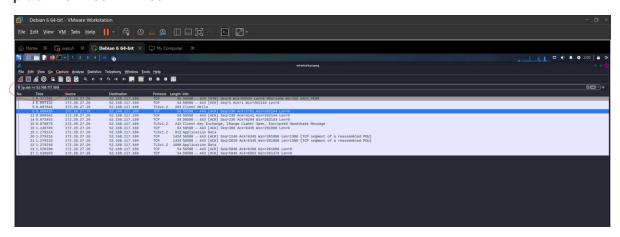
- TCP Filter: Display only TCP packets. How many acknowledgment packets did you observe?
- **Destination IP Filter:** Choose any destination IP from the initial capture and filter by it. Record your observations.
- **Protocol and Port Filter:** Filter packets using the UDP protocol and port 53 (DNS). What insights can you gather about DNS queries?

TCP Filter:



Destination IP Filter:

lp.dst==52.168.177.169

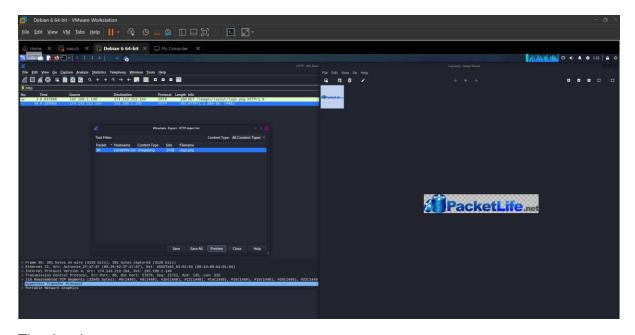


• **Protocol and Port Filter:** Filter packets using the UDP protocol and port 53 (DNS). What insights can you gather about DNS queries?

UDP (udp.dstport == 53)

4. Data Insights

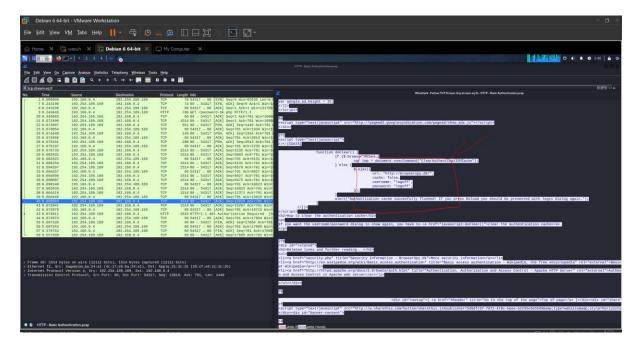
 HTTP Content Extraction: From the HTTP traffic, identify an image transfer, extract, and save the image. Attach the image in your report.



The data image.png

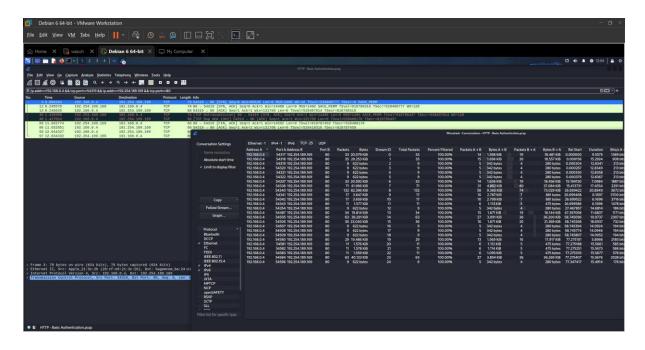


• Capture POST Data: Identify a POST request to any website. Document the content of the POST data (ensure no sensitive data is included).



• Firewall Analysis: If you find any denied or blocked traffic, hypothesize potential firewall rules that might be causing it.

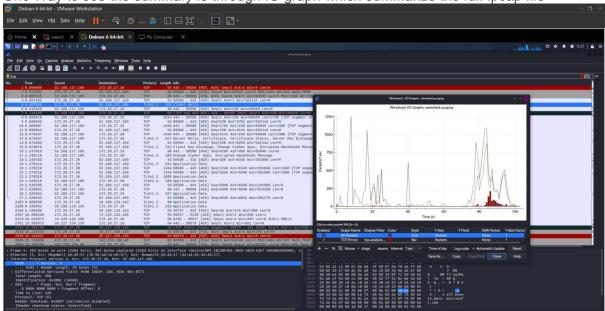
We can view firewall access or denied traffic by checking TCP SYN-ACK from statistics->Conversional -> TCP and we can see Firewall Access or blocked rules.



5. Advanced Analysis

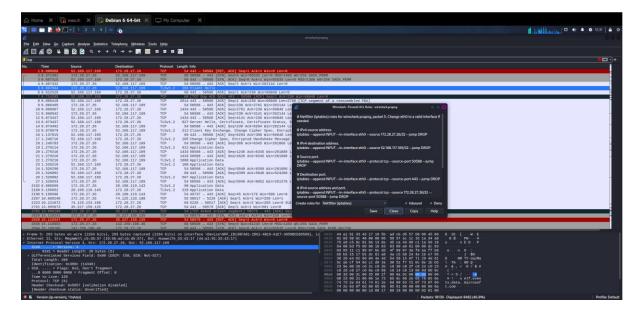
- Traffic Summary: Generate a summary report of your entire capture session. Highlight any anomalies or unexpected findings.
- Top 3 Endpoints: List the top 3 endpoints based on the number of packets. Provide their MAC, IP addresses, and associated protocols.
- Bandwidth Consumption: Using the statistics feature, identify the top 3 IP addresses consuming the most bandwidth. Provide a brief analysis of your findings.

1. One Way to see the summary is through IO graph which summarize the full .pcap file



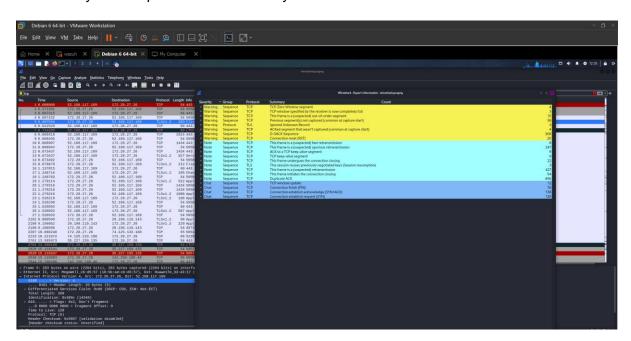
2. Firewall Rule Analysis: Examine any denied traffic to infer potential firewall rules.

We can go to Tools and check the Firewall ACL

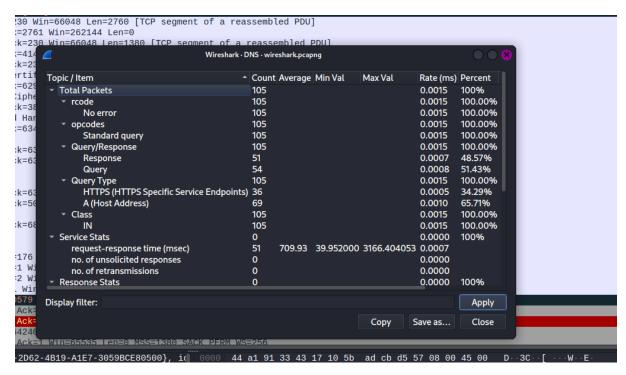


7. Analysis Tools Export Summary: Extract a summary of network traffic, noting any errors or warnings

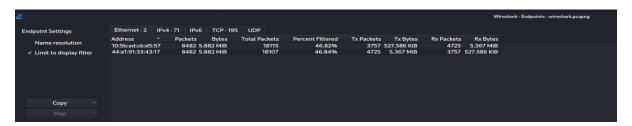
Go to Analyze -> Expert Information and you will see.



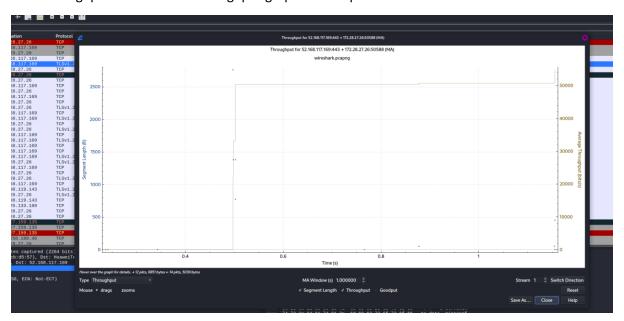
We can also see the statistics of DNS



Endpoints: Analyze endpoint data, noting MAC and IP addresses and the associated protocol.

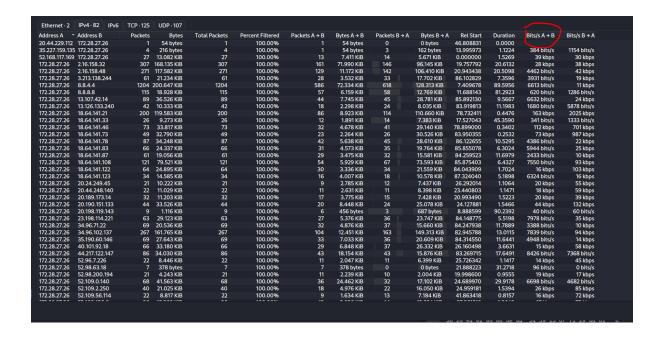


TCP Throughput: Observe the throughput graph for TCP packets.



Bandwidth Consumption: Using the statistics feature, identify the top 3 IP addresses consuming the most bandwidth.

In the "Conversations" window, make sure the "IPv4"



Conclusion:

In conclusion, this lab allowed us to gain practical experience in network packet analysis using Wireshark. We successfully applied various filtering techniques, extracted data from HTTP traffic, and identified potential firewall rules. The advanced analysis provided valuable insights into network endpoints and bandwidth consumption. Overall, this exercise enhanced our understanding of network security and monitoring.