

# Assignment 1

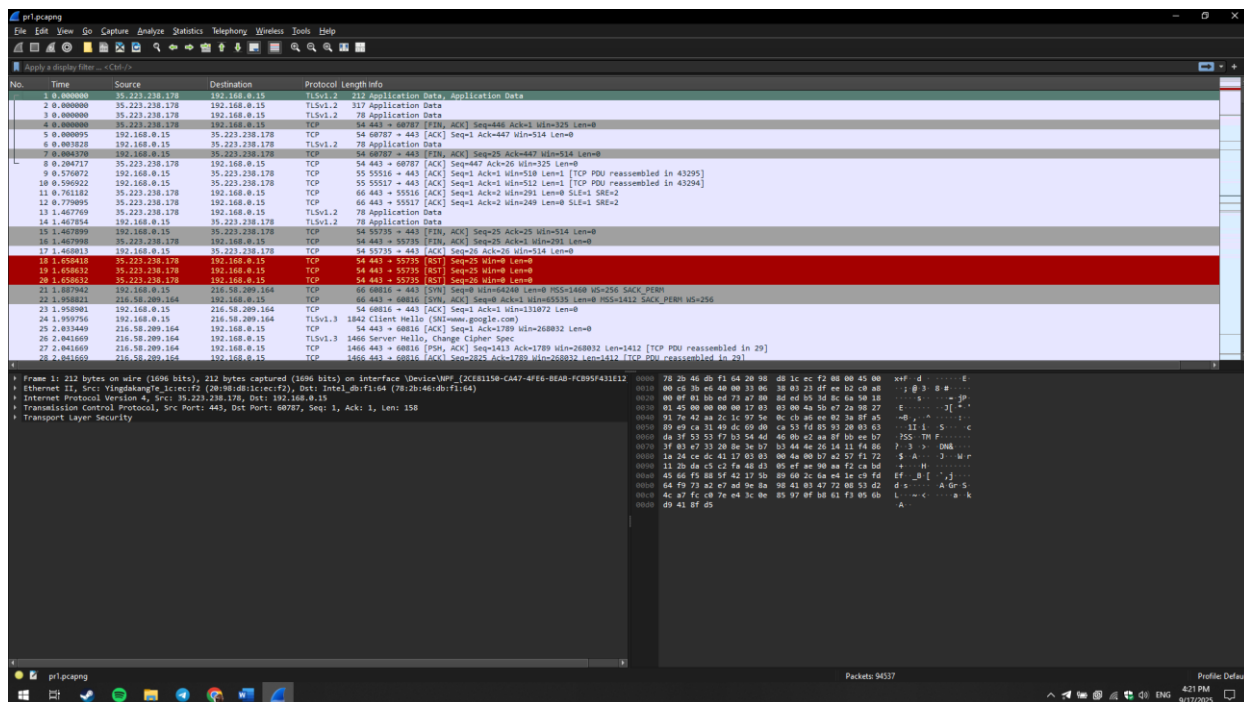
## Topic: Network Traffic Analysis: Packet Capture and Detection of Anomalies/Attacks

### Objective:

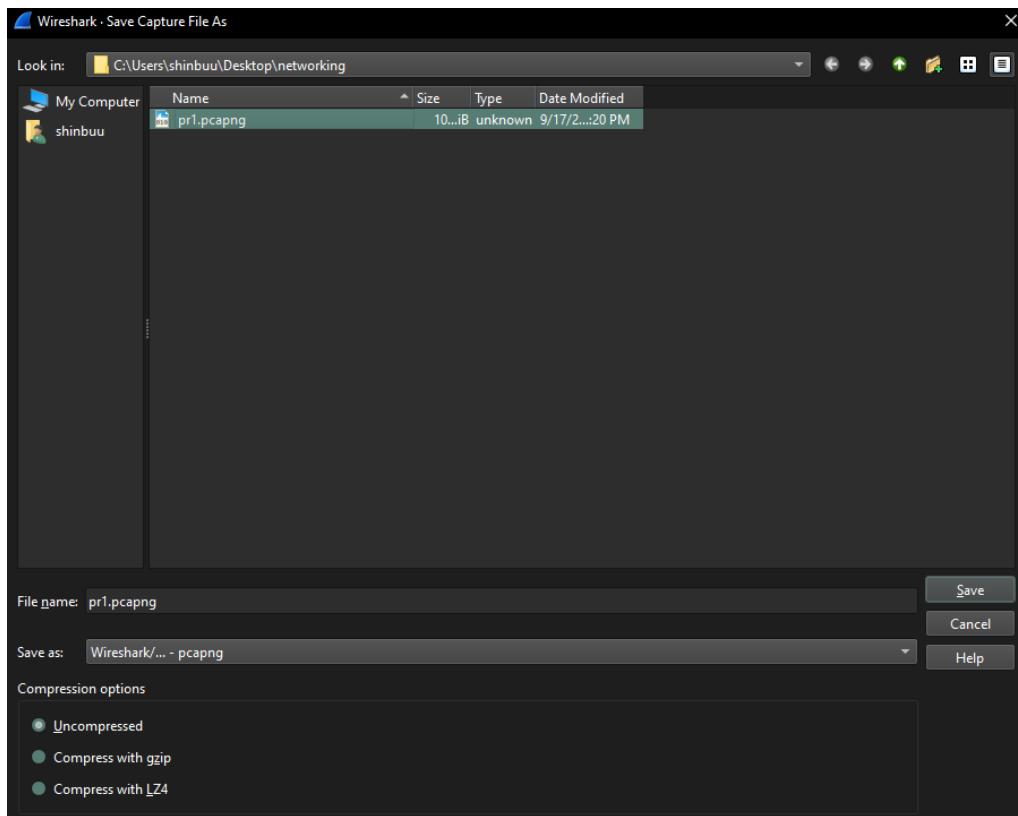
To gain hands-on experience in capturing and analyzing network traffic, identifying normal communication patterns, and detecting possible anomalies or malicious activities using professional tools.

### Tasks

1. Environment Setup
  - Wireshark
  - RadminVPN
  - Some RandomVpn
2. Traffic Capture



- Capture traffic from your own machine for at least 5 minutes (web browsing, file downloads, DNS requests).
- Save the capture file in .pcap format.



### 3. Protocol Analysis

Protocol	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Bits/s	PDU's
Frame	100.0	94537	100.0	108598918	3633 k	0	0	0	94537
Ethernet	100.0	94537	1.2	1323518	44 k	0	0	0	94537
Internet Protocol Version 6	0.0	1	0.0	40	1	0	0	0	1
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	0.0	1	0.0	16	0	1	16	0	1
Internet Protocol Version 4	100.0	94526	1.7	1890520	63 k	0	0	0	94526
User Datagram Protocol	90.5	85578	0.6	684624	22 k	0	0	0	85578
Teredo IPv6 over UDP tunneling	0.0	19	0.0	1570	52	0	0	0	19
Internet Protocol Version 6	0.0	19	0.0	760	25	1	40	1	19
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	0.0	18	0.0	504	16	18	504	16	18
Simple Service Discovery Protocol	0.0	32	0.0	8501	284	32	8501	284	32
QUIC IETF	90.0	85109	84.5	91773277	3070 k	85109	91747831	3069 k	85163
Domain Name System	0.2	210	0.0	14763	493	210	14763	493	210
Data	0.2	208	0.0	16577	554	208	16577	554	208
Transmission Control Protocol	9.5	8948	0.2	190800	6383	6025	131576	4401	8948
Transport Layer Security	3.0	2830	12.1	13146134	439 k	2830	11638424	389 k	3015
Data	0.1	93	0.0	1512	50	93	1512	50	93
Address Resolution Protocol	0.0	10	0.0	280	9	10	280	9	10

- Identify the most frequent protocols in the captured data (HTTP/HTTPS, DNS, ARP, ICMP, etc.).
- Create a short summary table (protocol → percentage of traffic).

### 4. Anomaly / Attack Detection

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
34279	28.378070	HuiZhouGaosh_b5:17:...	Intel_db:f1:64	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.15? Tell 192.168.0.17
34280	28.378117	Intel_db:f1:64	HuiZhouGaosh_b5:17:...	ARP	42	192.168.0.15 is at 78:2b:46:db:f1:64
52708	65.336492	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.12? Tell 192.168.0.1
61458	75.063272	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.13? Tell 192.168.0.1
86769	132.819812	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.12? Tell 192.168.0.1
88221	148.188823	HuiZhouGaosh_b5:17:...	Intel_db:f1:64	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.15? Tell 192.168.0.17
88222	148.188838	Intel_db:f1:64	HuiZhouGaosh_b5:17:...	ARP	42	192.168.0.15 is at 78:2b:46:db:f1:64
94110	186.685136	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.12? Tell 192.168.0.1
94442	223.960693	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.13? Tell 192.168.0.1
94529	236.453559	YingdakangTe_1c:ec:...	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.0.12? Tell 192.168.0.1

udp.port == 5353				
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol

- Detect at least two anomalies in the traffic (e.g., repeated failed DNS requests, ARP spoofing attempts, unusual port scanning activity).
- Mark suspicious flows and justify why they may indicate malicious activity.