

ECEN 5032
WIRELESS LANs
HOMEWORK 3
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In this exercise, the distribution of WLAN traffic according to data rate and type was obtained and analyzed.

Methodology

The data packet capture and analysis was done on a Macbook. Wireshark was used to capture WiFi packets. The WiFi interface was selected (802.11b/g/n at 2.4 GHz) and data packet capture was started. A total of 13986 packets were captured at 12:30 PM in Pearl Street (Macy's).

After the data packets were captured, two columns were added.

1. Data Rate (Using the "Apply as Column" option)
2. Frame Type (By creating new column and giving "wlan.fc.type_subtype" as field)

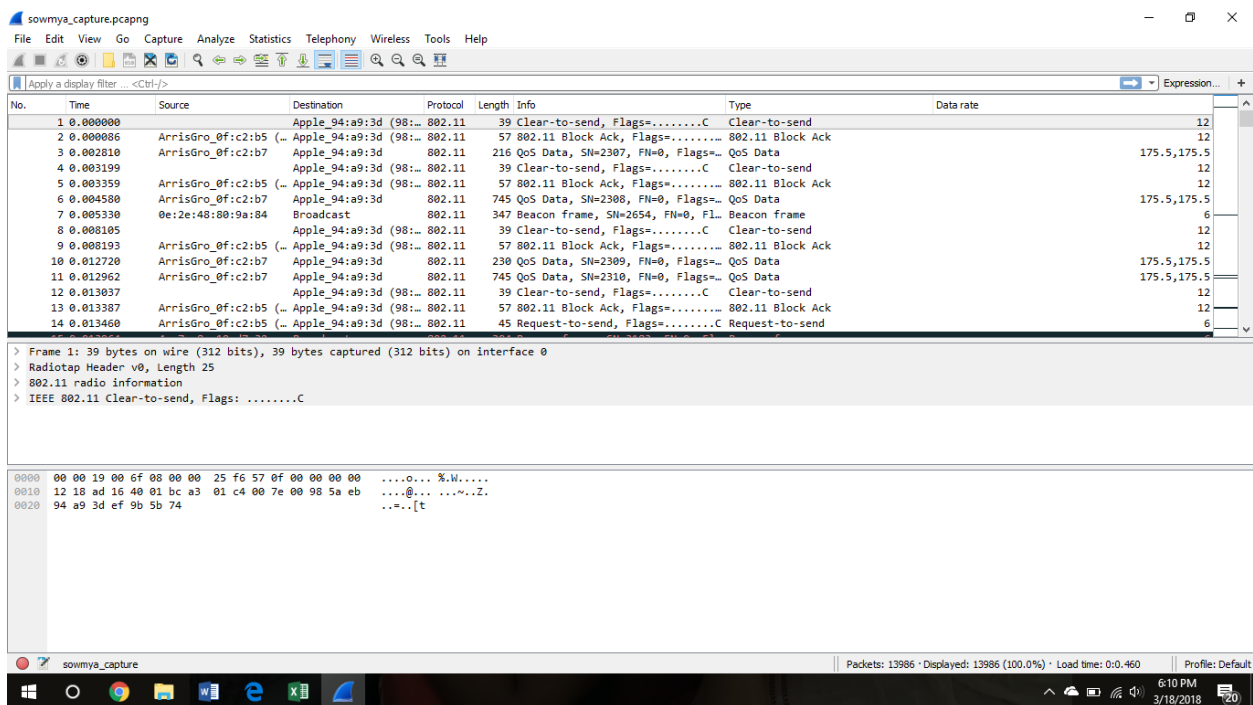


Figure 1 First few packets captured - Wireshark

sowmya_capture.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-F>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	Type	Data rate
13973	5.695415	ArrisGro_e9:ec:2c	Motorola_b7:d7:3c	802.11	520	Probe Response, SN=903, FN=0, F...	Probe Response	6
13974	5.696151	ArrisGro_e9:ec:2c	Motorola_b7:d7:3c	802.11	520	Probe Response, SN=903, FN=0, F...	Probe Response	6
13975	5.696604	22:86:8c:e9:ec:2c	Motorola_b7:d7:3c	802.11	298	Probe Response, SN=737, FN=0, F...	Probe Response	6
13976	5.696727	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	39	Clear-to-send, Flags=.....C	Clear-to-send	12
13977	5.696893	ArrisGro_0f:c2:b5	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	57	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=.....C	802.11 Block Ack	12
13978	5.699200	de:2e:48:80:9a:84	Broadcast	802.11	347	Beacon frame, SN=2914, FN=0, FL...	Beacon frame	6
13979	5.699471	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	39	Clear-to-send, Flags=.....C	Clear-to-send	12
13980	5.699590	ArrisGro_0f:c2:b5	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	57	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=.....C	802.11 Block Ack	12
13981	5.701029	ArrisGro_0f:c2:b7	Apple_94:a9:3d	802.11	973	QoS Data, SN=3175, FN=0, Flags=...	QoS Data	87.75, 87.75
13982	5.703390	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	39	Clear-to-send, Flags=.....C	Clear-to-send	12
13983	5.703472	ArrisGro_0f:c2:b5	Apple_94:a9:3d (98:...	802.11	57	802.11 Block Ack, Flags=.....C	802.11 Block Ack	12
13984	5.703596	IntelCor_b1:42:d4	Pegatron_44:31:70	802.11	55	QoS Null function (No data), SN=...	QoS Null function (No data)	6
13985	5.703673	IntelCor_b1:42:d4	Apple_94:a9:3d	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C	Acknowledgement	6
13986	5.705015	ArrisGro_0f:c2:b7	Apple_94:a9:3d	802.11	973	QoS Data, SN=3176, FN=0, Flags=...	QoS Data	87.75, 87.75

> Frame 1: 39 bytes on wire (312 bits), 39 bytes captured (312 bits) on interface 0
 > Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
 > 802.11 radio information
 > IEEE 802.11 Clear-to-send, Flags:C

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0000 00 00 19 00 6f 08 00 00 25 f6 57 0f 00 00 00 00 ....o...%.W....
0010 12 18 ad 16 40 01 bc a3 01 c4 00 7e 00 98 5a eb ...@...~...Z.
0020 94 a9 3d ef 9b 5b 74 .....[t

```

Packets: 13986 · Displayed: 13986 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.460 · Profile: Default

Figure 2 Last few packets captured – Wireshark

The entire data obtained (.cap file) is then exported as a .csv file from Wireshark, and opened in Microsoft Excel as a table. The problem of data rate being twice the original was not observed.

The number of packets (Frequency) was then found for each Data Rate and Frame Type using the =COUNTIF function in Excel.

These (Data Rate vs Frequency and Frame Type vs Frequency) were obtained as two separate tables.

Data Rate	Number of Packets (Frequency)
6	5044
12	1665
24	3152
29.25	303
36	2
58.5	185
87.75	440
117	49
150	128
173.333	1
175.5	58
180	2
200	239
216	2
234	110
243	15
263.25	50
292.5	3
300	1
324	1
325	1357
351	14
390	124
433.333	1028
468	9
526.5	2
877.5	1
11,701,170	1
Total Number of Packets =	13986

Figure 5 Data Rate vs Frequency Table

Frame Type	Number of Frames (Frequency)
ACK	706
Block ACK	2698
CTS	2368
RTS	1781
Probe Response	83
Probe Request	3
Authentication	12
Deauthentication	3
Disassociation	0
Action	7
Beacon	2041
Data	33
QoS Data	3958
NULL	17

Figure 6 Frame Type vs Frequency Table

The corresponding Histogram plots (Data Rate vs Frequency and Data Type vs Frequency) were then plotted.

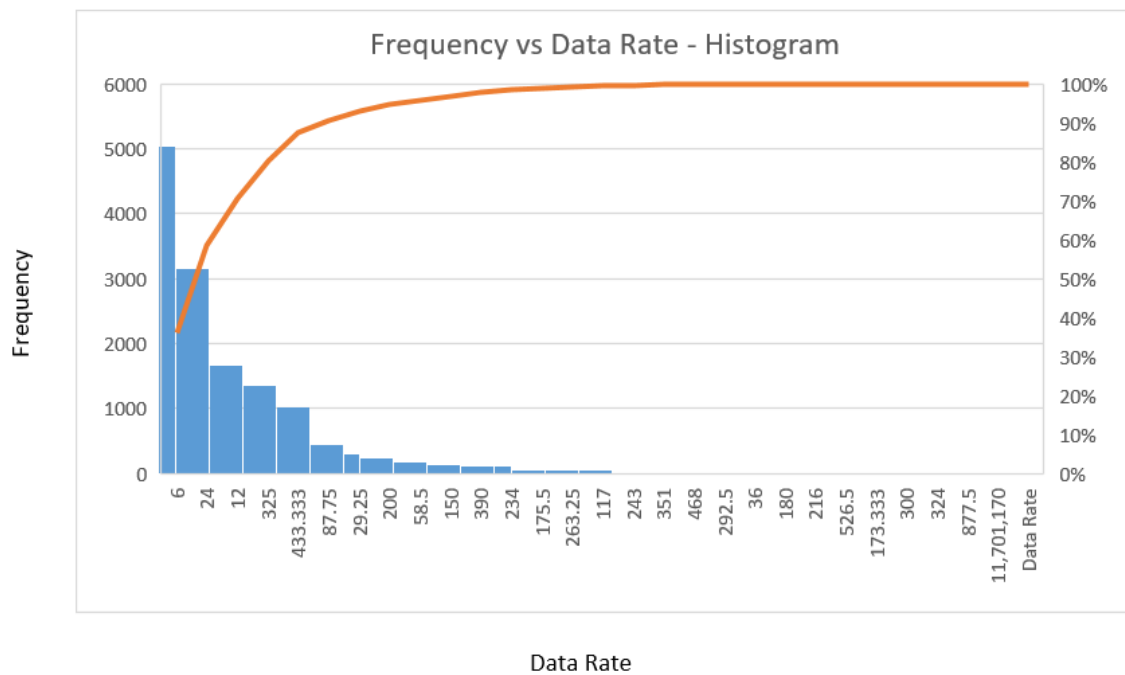


Figure 7 Data Rate vs Frequency - Histogram Graph

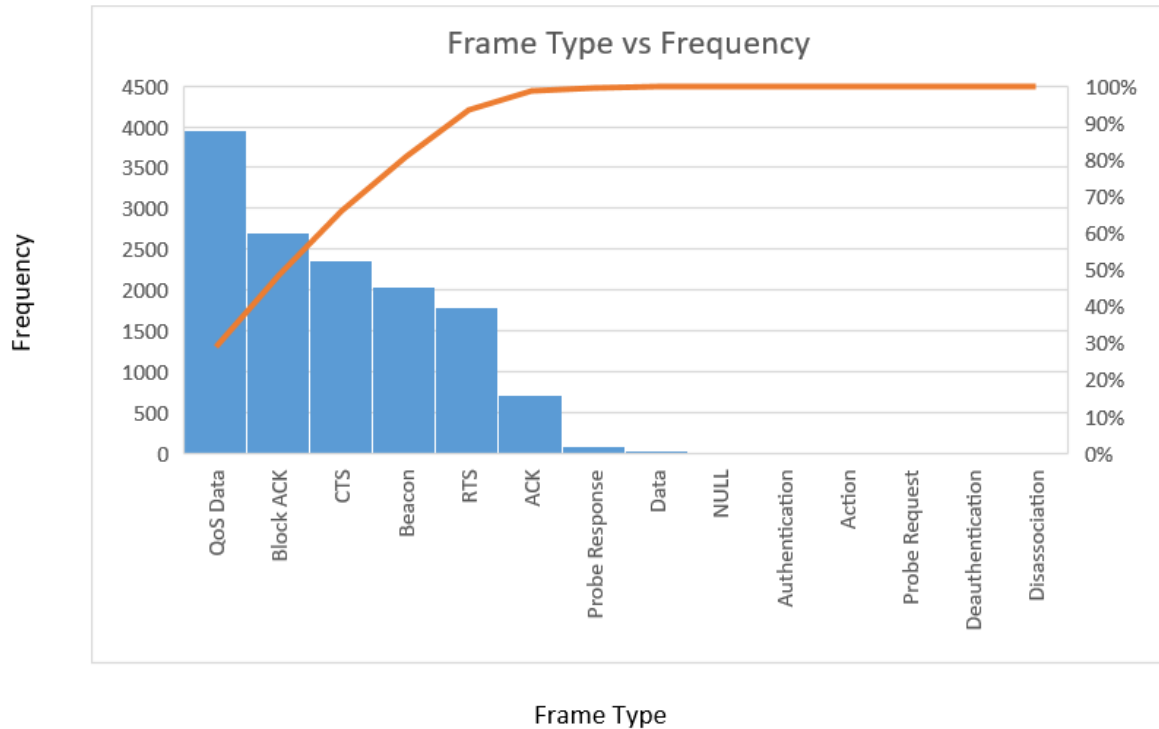


Figure 8 Frame Type vs Frequency - Histogram Graph

Thus, the distribution of packets at different data rates and data types was observed.

Results and Conclusions

- The maximum and minimum data rates of the channel spectrum were found.
- The data rate with the most frequency (number of data packets) was found to be 6 Mbps.
- Other packets (a large number) were captured between 6 and 24 Mbps, which indicates that the WiFi access points were working at data rates of around that range. Hence, packets close to that range of data rates were picked up by the network analyzer (Wireshark).
- Out of almost 14000 packets, at-least 20 frame types were captured. The frame type that was captured most was QoS data. 3958 out of 13986 packets were of this type. This is followed by Block Ack (Block Acknowledgement) and CTS (Clear-to-send) frame types.
- Most packets captured were data packets. Channel seems congested due to the large volume of data packets obtained in a small duration/period (It took approximately 20 seconds to capture all 13986 packets).
- The RTS (Request-to-send) and CTS (Clear-to-send) of the packets were found out and analyzed. The effective network utilization of the channel could be found using data rate and signal strengths.

- There are 14 frequency channels in WLAN, and we can find out which packet comes under which channel.
- Different applications which run in each IP address can be found and analyzed.
- The various IP Address protocols can be found. Address count comparisons can be made between IP and physical addresses.

Congestion

- Since there are a number of packets transmitted (13986) in a small period of time (20 seconds), there is bound to be some congestion in the channel.
- Congestion can be found by analyzing the number of times packets have been re-transmitted. If there is a large number of re-tries of a packet, there is congestion present in the channel. Analyzing over 10000 packets in a retail environment means that the role of congestion is big.

Efficiency

- The key factors in WLAN Efficiency are data rate and signal strength.
- There is a large number of channels which were overlapping in terms of channel frequencies, which indicates presence of co-channel interference.
- The data rate was obtained to be pretty high, which means that the co-channel interference is significantly less and hence the WLAN is effective in its function, in spite of the congestion.