

## Experiment–04

### 4.1 Aim:

Packet Capture and Analysis with Wireshark: Understand how to capture network traffic and analyze packets to identify protocols, communication patterns, and potentially sensitive information.

### 4.2 Course Outcome:

Apply network monitoring techniques and packet analysis skills to interpret communication protocols, detect anomalies, and secure network systems.

### 4.3 Lab Objective:

To capture live network traffic using Wireshark and analyze packets to identify protocols, endpoints, and extract potentially sensitive information.

### 4.4 Requirements:

- **Operating System:** Windows / Linux / macOS
- **Tool:** Wireshark (latest stable version)
- **Network Access:** Internet connection or local network traffic
- **Optional:** Browser or ping utility to generate traffic

### 4.5 Theory:

Wireshark is a free and open-source packet analyzer widely used for network troubleshooting, analysis, and protocol development. It allows users to capture live traffic and analyze individual packets to understand communication patterns and identify issues or sensitive data exposure.

### Key Features:

- Real-time packet capture
- Protocol decoding (e.g., HTTP, DNS, TCP, TLS, etc.)
- Filters for specific hosts, ports, or protocols
- Visualization of conversation flows
- Export of session or packet data

### Applications:

- Troubleshooting network issues
- Analyzing suspicious activity or attacks
- Verifying proper network configurations
- Training and research in cybersecurity

### 4.6 Tasks:

1. Launch Wireshark and start a live capture on the active network interface.
2. Visit a few websites or use the `ping` command to generate network traffic.
3. Stop the capture and filter for HTTP traffic using the display filter `http`.
4. Identify the source and destination IP addresses involved in HTTP communication.
5. Analyze TCP packets to view the 3-way handshake (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK).
6. Apply the filter `dns` and identify domain name queries and corresponding IPs.
7. Capture a login form submission (on a test or demo site) to demonstrate sensitive information in plaintext (if unencrypted).
8. Save the capture file for documentation and future analysis.

## 4.7 Output Screenshots:

First Google Wireshark packet capture

```
(rawat22@kali)-[~]
$ ping google.com
PING google.com (142.251.220.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=9.96 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=32.0 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=21.9 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=4 ttl=115 time=14.5 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=5 ttl=115 time=19.6 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=6 ttl=115 time=72.7 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=7 ttl=115 time=71.5 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=8 ttl=115 time=20.4 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=9 ttl=115 time=9.28 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=10 ttl=115 time=12.2 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=11 ttl=115 time=12.9 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=12 ttl=115 time=8.66 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=13 ttl=115 time=10.9 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=14 ttl=115 time=4.91 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=15 ttl=115 time=7.34 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=16 ttl=115 time=10.2 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=17 ttl=115 time=5.13 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=18 ttl=115 time=12.7 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=19 ttl=115 time=10.7 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=20 ttl=115 time=22.3 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=21 ttl=115 time=9.00 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=22 ttl=115 time=16.3 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=23 ttl=115 time=14.1 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=24 ttl=115 time=13.2 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=25 ttl=115 time=9.13 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=26 ttl=115 time=7.67 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=27 ttl=115 time=15.1 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=28 ttl=115 time=12.9 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=29 ttl=115 time=12.9 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=30 ttl=115 time=12.8 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=31 ttl=115 time=11.8 ms
64 bytes from hkg07s49-in-f14.1e100.net (142.251.220.14): icmp_seq=32 ttl=115 time=14.9 ms
```

## Executing the WireShark Tool

## Analyzing the Captured traffic

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations (like Open, Save, Print), navigation (Back, Forward, Home), and analysis (Capture, Filter, Statistics). The address bar displays 'http'. The main window is divided into several panes. The top pane is the 'Packet List' pane, which is currently empty and has columns: No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. Below it is the 'Packet Details' pane, which is also empty. The bottom pane is the 'Packet Bytes' pane, which is also empty.

Now capturing the Username and Password from using the  
<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php>

← → ↻ 🏠 testphp.vulnweb.com/login.php

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If you are already registered please enter your login information below:

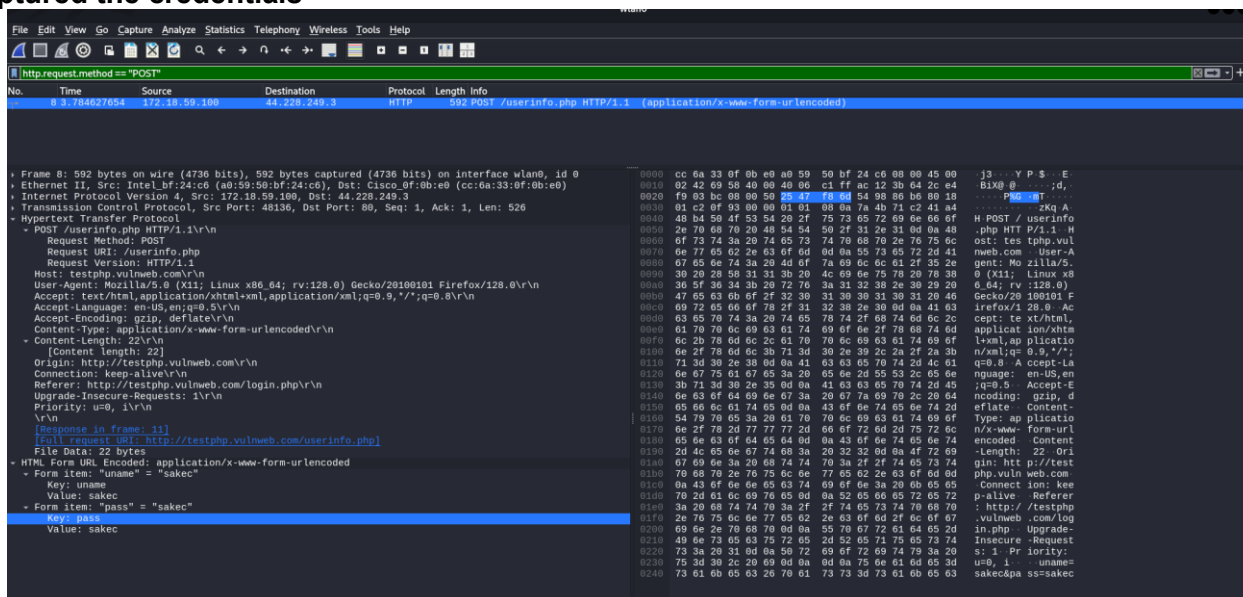
Username :

Password :

You can also [signup here](#).  
Signup disabled. Please use the username **test** and the password **test**.

**Warning:** This is not a real shop. This is an example PHP application, which is intentionally vulnerable to web attacks. It is intended to help you test Acunetix. It also helps you understand how developer errors and bad configuration may let someone break into your website. You can use it to test other tools and your manual hacking skills as well. Tip: Look for potential SQL Injections, Cross-site Scripting (XSS), and Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF), and more.

## Captured the credentials



## 4.8 Conclusion:

In this experiment, we explored the capabilities of Wireshark to capture and analyze real-time network traffic. We successfully identified and filtered various network protocols such as HTTP, TCP, and DNS, and examined packet structures to extract meaningful insights like IP addresses, HTTP responses, and TCP handshakes. The exercise demonstrated how unencrypted protocols can expose sensitive data such as login credentials. Through hands-on tasks like filtering for HTTP and DNS traffic, identifying endpoints, and analyzing session flows, we gained practical experience in interpreting packet-level data for security analysis, troubleshooting, and protocol understanding. This experiment deepened our skills in network monitoring and reinforced the importance of encryption and proper network configurations in safeguarding sensitive information.