Wireshark Lab #1, Intro

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Problem 1.Protocols

List 3 different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packetlisting window in step 7 above.

Solves:

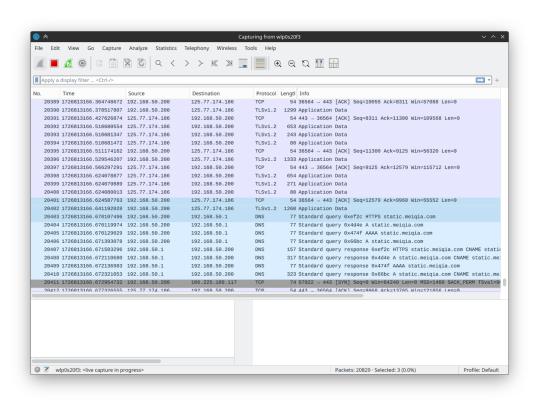


Figure 1: The protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window

Open Wireshark and wait for the packet sniffer to start. The three protocols that appear in the protocol column are

1. DNS

- 2. HTTP
- 3. TLSv1.2

The details are showned in the Fig. 1:

Problem 2. Request Timing

How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet-listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull down menu, then select Time Display Format, then select Time-of-day.)

Solves:

I used the Linux command curl to send a simple HTTP request and observed the updates in Wireshark.

curl www.baidu.com

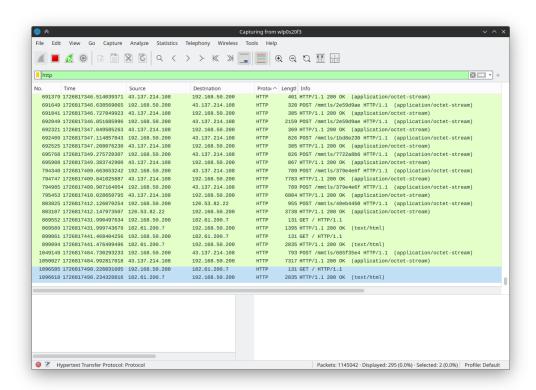


Figure 2: The time from HTTP GET to HTTP OK

There are two rows in the packet-listing window: one represents the HTTP GET request, and the other shows the HTTP OK reply. By observing the time column for these two rows, we can

measure the time difference, which is the duration from the HTTP GET to HTTP OK response. The result is shown in Fig. 2.

The time column displays the timestamp of each packet, based on the configured settings. It represents the total number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC.

Therefore, the time from HTTP GET to HTTP OK can be calculated as:

```
t_{GET-OK} = t_{OK} - t_{GET}
= 1726817498.234320816 s - 1726817498.226031605 s
= 0.008289211 s
```

Problem 3. Internet Address

What is the Internet address of the gaia.cs.umass.edu (also known as www-net.cs.umass.edu)? What is the Internet address of your computer?

Solves:

Also, use the curl command to send a simple HTTP request:

curl gaia.cs.umass.edu

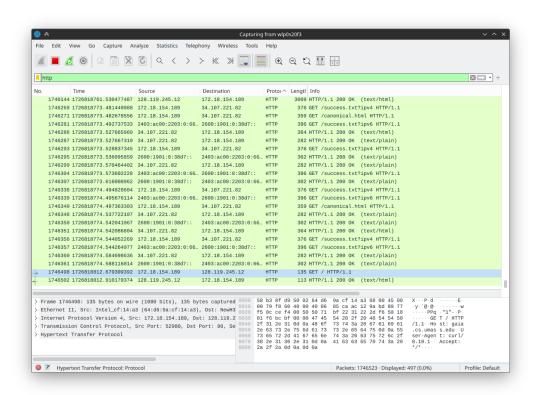


Figure 3: Internet Address

We can observe the source and destination columns.

It shows that the source is 172.18.154.189, and the destination is 128.119.245.12. Therefore, the Internet address of that website is 128.119.245.12, and the Internet address of my computer is 172.18.154.189, which is a LAN address.

Problem 4. Print HTTP messages

Print the two HTTP messages (GET and OK) referred to in question 2 above To do so, select Print from the Wireshark File command menu, and select the "Selected Packet Only" and "Print as displayed" radial buttons, and then click OK.

Solves:

Follow the instructions, and you will get a menu similar to Fig. 4. Press OK to confirm the operation.



Figure 4: Print HTTP messages

And choose Print to PDF as the printer. This will generate a PDF file as shown in Fig. 5."

/tmp/wireshark_wlp0s20f32YQZT2.pcapng 717 total packets, 2 shown

No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
39 11.806830504 192.168.50.200 182.61.200.6 HTTP 131 GET / HTTP/1.1
Frame 39: 131 bytes on wire (1048 bits), 131 bytes captured (1048 bits) on interface wlp0s20f3, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Intel_cf:14:43 (64:66:9a:cf:14:43), Dst: ASUSTekCOMPU_64:c2:dc (08:bf:b8:64:c2:dc)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.50.200, Dst: 182.61.200.6
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 55898, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 77
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
41 11.814386578 182.61.200.6 192.168.50.200 HTTP 2835 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
Frame 41: 2835 bytes on wire (22680 bits), 2835 bytes captured (22680 bits) on interface wlp0s20f3, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: ASUSTekCOMPU_64:c2:dc (08:bf:b8:64:c2:dc), Dst: Intel_cf:14:a3 (64:d6:9a:cf:14:a3)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 182.61.200.6, Dst: 192.168.50.200
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 55898, Seq: 1, Ack: 78, Len: 2781
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Line-based text data: text/html (2 lines)

Figure 5: Print Result