

# Bikash\_Sah\_002010501018\_Computer Networks Lab Report\_5

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Class: BCSE-3

Group: A1

Assignment Number: 5

Problem Statement:

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**Assignment 5: Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark.**

**Submission due: 10<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> October 2022**

**Questions** (Please take screenshots and explain)

1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighboring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.
2. Generate some web traffic and
  - a. find the list the different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window of Wireshark.
  - b. 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.)
  - c. What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?
  - d. Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.
  - e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.
3. Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.

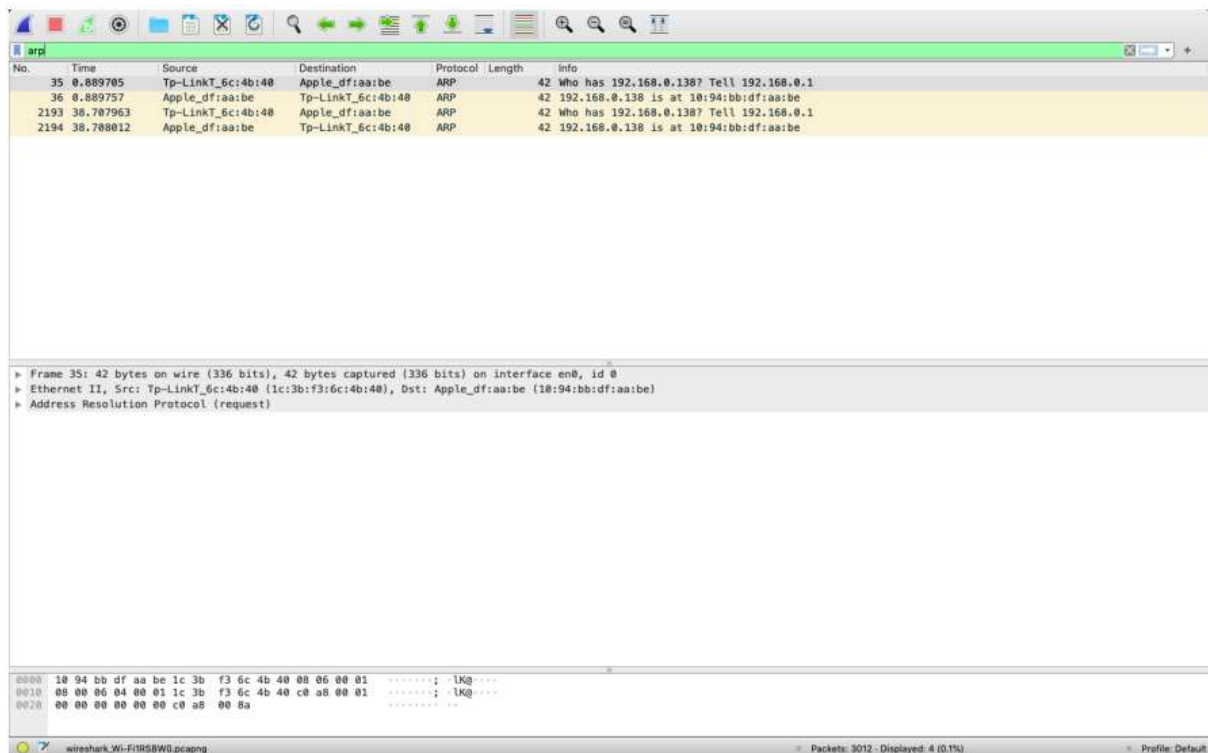
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4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.
  5. Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols.
    - a. Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button..click on follow.
  6. Search through your capture, and find an HTTP packet coming back from the server (TCP Source Port == 80). Expand the Ethernet layer in the Packet Details Panel.
  7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?
  8. What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?
  9. Find the following statistics:
    - a. What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?
    - b. What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?
  10. Find the traffic flow Select the Statistics->Flow Graph menu option. Choose General Flow and Network Source options, and click the OK button.

Submission Date: **21 November, 2022**

Deadline: 14th October, 2022

**Q1**

1. Generate some ICMP traffic by using the Ping command line tool to check the connectivity of a neighbouring machine (or router). Note the results in Wireshark. The initial ARP request broadcast from your PC determines the physical MAC address of the network IP Address, and the ARP reply from the neighboring system. After the ARP request, the pings (ICMP echo request and replies) can be seen.



The different ARP requests generated as a part of locating MAC addresses of neighbouring machines. Tp-LinkT\_6c is the Wifi-adaptor and the origin machine while Apple\_df is the destination (Macbook Air).





- b. 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.)

[illegible]

The first HTTP GET request was sent at 23:38:16.218488 and the HTTP OK response was received at 23:38:17.326034, and thus it took 1.11 seconds.

- c. What is the Internet address of the website? What is the Internet address of your computer?

The internet address of the website <http://info.cern.ch/> (had to look up an ancient website) is 188.184.21.108 and the internet address of my computer is 192.168.0.138.

- d. Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.

```
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
  Host: info.cern.ch\r\n
  Connection: keep-alive\r\n
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_14_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.88 Safari/537.36
  Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
  Referer: https://www.google.com/\r\n
  Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
  Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9\r\n
  Cookie: _ga=GA1.2.75563157.1606684392\r\n
  \r\n
  [Full request URI: http://info.cern.ch/]
  [HTTP request 1/8]
  [Response in frame: 214]
```

- e. Find out the value of the Host from the Packet Details Panel, within the GET command.

The figure 2d shows the hostname.- <http://info.cern.ch/>

Q3

3. Highlight the Hex and ASCII representations of the packet in the Packet Bytes Panel.

The image shows a Wireshark window titled "Wireshark - Packet 213 - Wi-Fi: en0". The packet details panel on the left shows the "Hypertext Transfer Protocol" section expanded, with the "GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n" command selected. The "Host: info.cern.ch\r\n" field is highlighted. The packet bytes panel on the right shows the raw data of the packet, with the hex and ASCII representations of the GET request highlighted. The hex representation is on the left, and the ASCII representation is on the right. Arrows point from the labels "HEX REPRESENTATION" and "ASCII" to their respective columns in the packet bytes panel.

HEX REPRESENTATION

ASCII

Q4



**4. Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.**

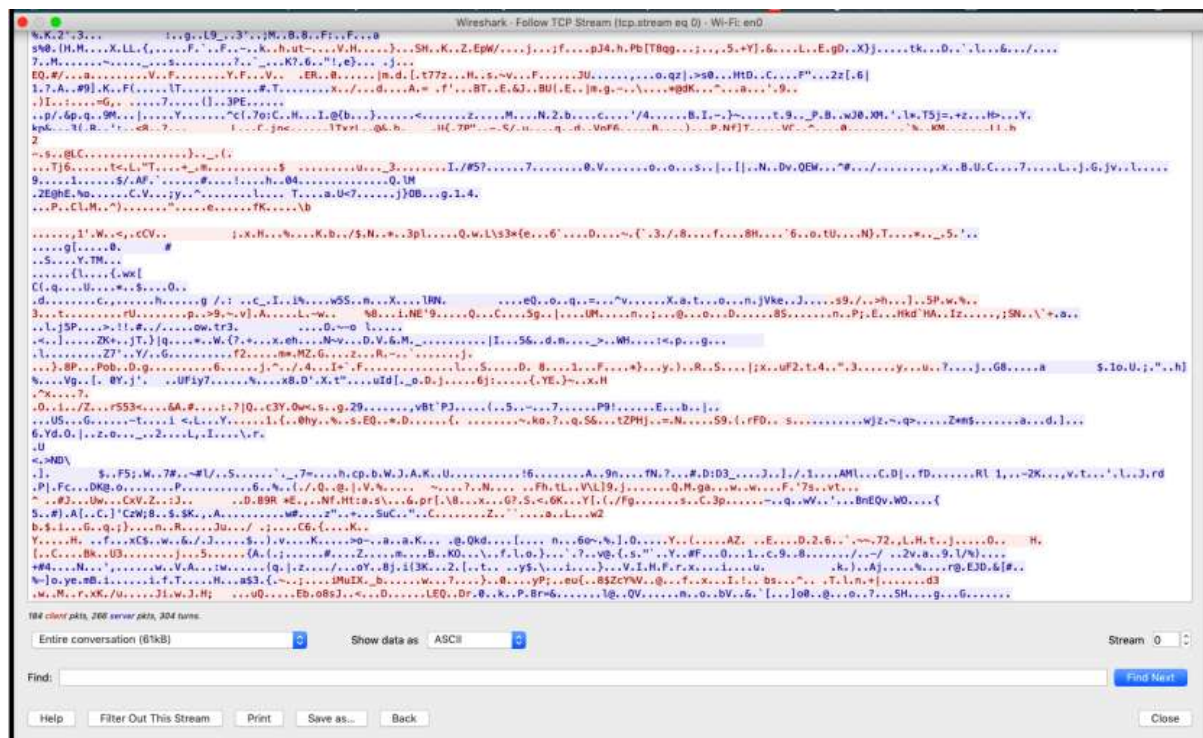
1c	3b	f3	6c	4b	40	10	94	bb	df	aa	be	08	00	45	00	;.	\k@..	.....E.
02	31	00	00	40	00	40	06	a5	70	c0	a8	00	8a	bc	b8	.	1..@.@	.p.....
15	6c	e2	90	00	50	7a	ce	e9	9d	c4	bf	a5	59	80	18	.	l...Pz	....Y..
08	08	51	1a	00	00	01	01	08	0a	21	bf	b8	3b	7b	b3	.	Q.....	..!.;{.
cc	51	47	45	54	20	2f	20	48	54	54	50	2f	31	2e	31	.	QGET /	HTTP/1.1
0d	0a	48	6f	73	74	3a	20	69	6e	66	6f	2e	63	65	72	.	Host:	info.cer
6e	2e	63	68	0d	0a	43	6f	6e	6e	65	63	74	69	6f	6e	n.ch..Co	nnection	
3a	20	6b	65	65	70	2d	61	6c	69	76	65	0d	0a	55	70	:	keep-a	live..Up
67	72	61	64	65	2d	49	6e	73	65	63	75	72	65	2d	52	grade-In	secure-R	
65	71	75	65	73	74	73	3a	20	31	0d	0a	55	73	65	72	equests:	1..User	
2d	41	67	65	6e	74	3a	20	4d	6f	7a	69	6c	6c	61	2f	-Agent:	Mozilla/	
35	2e	30	20	28	4d	61	63	69	6e	74	6f	73	68	3b	20	5.0 (Mac	intosh;	
49	6e	74	65	6c	20	4d	61	63	20	4f	53	20	58	20	31	Intel Ma	c OS X 1	

**Q5**

**5. Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols.**

- Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets and press the right mouse button..click on follow.

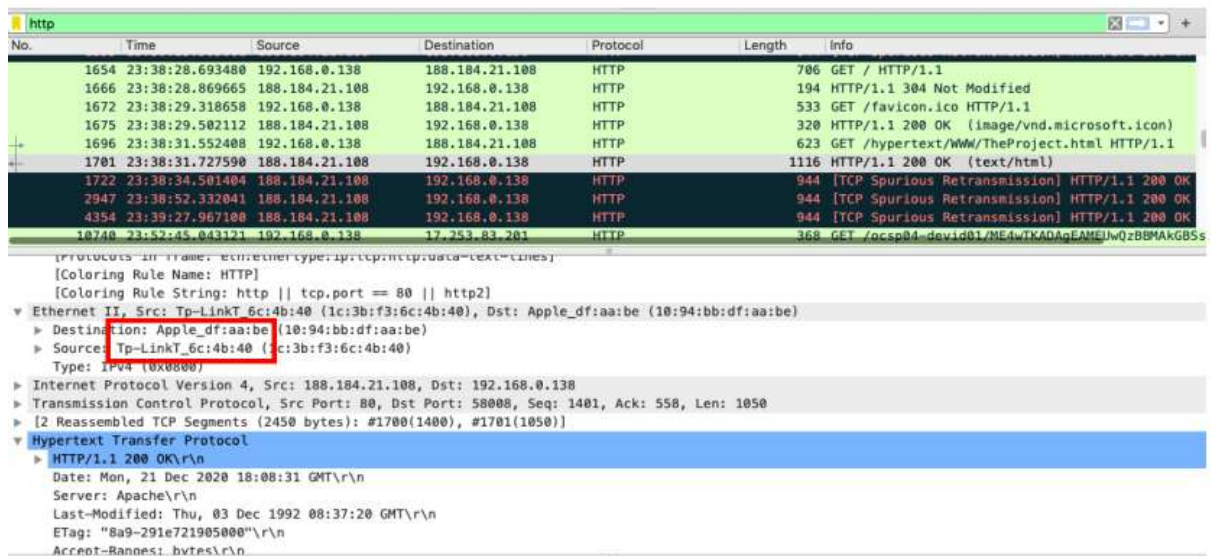
Wireshark packet capture showing a TCP connection to info.cern.ch. The interface is 'eth0' and the filter is 'dns || http || tcp'. The packet list shows a SYN packet (No. 14) and a subsequent ACK packet (No. 155) establishing the connection. The packet details pane shows the 'Sequence' field as 57443 and the 'Window' as 2048. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the ACK packet, including the 'info.cern.ch' domain name.



Q6

- Search through your capture, and find an HTTP packet coming back from the server (TCP Source Port == 80). Expand the Ethernet layer in the Packet Details Panel.

fig6. Showing the ethernet details of a HTTP OK request.





## Q7

### 7. What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?

PC's NIC : Apple\_df

Servers's NIC : Tp-LinkT\_6c

## Q8

### 8. What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?

```
[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp:http:data=text=cines]
[Coloring Rule Name: HTTP]
[Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
▼ Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_6c:4b:40 (1c:3b:f3:6c:4b:40), Dst: Apple_df:aa:be (10:94:bb:df:aa:be)
► Destination: Apple_df:aa:be (10:94:bb:df:aa:be)
► Source: Tp-LinkT_6c:4b:40 (1c:3b:f3:6c:4b:40)
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 188.184.21.108, Dst: 192.168.0.138
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 58008, Seq: 1401, Ack: 558, Len: 1
► [2 Reassembled TCP Segments (2450 bytes): #1700(1400), #1701(1050)]
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
0000 10 94 bb df aa be 1c 3b f3 6c 4b 40 08 00 45 00 .....; .lK@..E.
0010 04 4e d1 6c 40 00 2d 06 e4 e6 bc b8 15 6c c0 a8 .N.l@-...l..
0020 00 8a 00 50 e2 98 7d 4f db ef 68 09 3e dc 80 18 ...P..}0 ..h->...
0030 00 eb 39 56 00 00 01 01 08 0a 7b b4 07 1d 21 bf ..9V....{...!..
0040 f2 0b 3c 41 0a 4e 41 4d 45 3d 32 37 20 48 52 45 ..<A.NAM E=27 HRE
0050 46 3d 22 4c 69 6e 65 4d 6f 64 65 2f 42 72 6f 77 F="LineM ode/Brow
0060 73 65 72 2e 68 74 6d 6c 22 3e 4c 69 6e 65 20 4d ser.html ">Line M
0070 6f 64 65 3c 2f 41 3e 20 2c 58 31 31 20 3c 41 0a ode</A> ,X11 <A
0080 4e 41 4d 45 3d 33 35 20 48 52 45 46 3d 22 53 74 NAME=35 HREF="St
```

```
[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:tcp:http:data=text=cines]
[Coloring Rule Name: HTTP]
[Coloring Rule String: http || tcp.port == 80 || http2]
▼ Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_6c:4b:40 (1c:3b:f3:6c:4b:40), Dst: Apple_df:aa:be (10:94:bb:df:aa:be)
► Destination: Apple_df:aa:be (10:94:bb:df:aa:be)
► Source: Tp-LinkT_6c:4b:40 (1c:3b:f3:6c:4b:40)
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 188.184.21.108, Dst: 192.168.0.138
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 58008, Seq: 1401, Ack: 558, Len
► [2 Reassembled TCP Segments (2450 bytes): #1700(1400), #1701(1050)]
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
0000 10 94 bb df aa be 1c 3b f3 6c 4b 40 08 00 45 00 .....; .lK@..E.
0010 04 4e d1 6c 40 00 2d 06 e4 e6 bc b8 15 6c c0 a8 .N.l@-...l..
0020 00 8a 00 50 e2 98 7d 4f db ef 68 09 3e dc 80 18 ...P..}0 ..h->...
0030 00 eb 39 56 00 00 01 01 08 0a 7b b4 07 1d 21 bf ..9V....{...!..
0040 f2 0b 3c 41 0a 4e 41 4d 45 3d 32 37 20 48 52 45 ..<A.NAM E=27 HRE
0050 46 3d 22 4c 69 6e 65 4d 6f 64 65 2f 42 72 6f 77 F="LineM ode/Brow
0060 73 65 72 2e 68 74 6d 6c 22 3e 4c 69 6e 65 20 4d ser.html ">Line M
0070 6f 64 65 3c 2f 41 3e 20 2c 58 31 31 20 3c 41 0a ode</A> ,X11 <A
0080 4e 41 4d 45 3d 33 35 20 48 52 45 46 3d 22 53 74 NAME=35 HREF="St
```

## Q9

**9. Find the following statistics:**

- What percentage of packets in your capture are TCP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses TCP?
- What percentage of packets in your capture are UDP, and give an example of the higher level protocol which uses UDP?

Protocol	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Bits/s
Frame	100.0	58496	100.0	35328357	54k	0	0	0
Ethernet	100.0	58496	2.3	818944	1265	0	0	0
Logical-Link Control	0.0	2	0.0	16	0	0	0	0
Data	0.0	2	0.0	8	0	2	8	0
Internet Protocol Version 6	2.8	1666	0.2	66640	102	0	0	0
User Datagram Protocol	2.7	1554	0.0	12432	19	0	0	0
Simple Service Discovery Protocol	2.6	1548	1.8	649988	1004	1548	649988	1004
Multicast Domain Name System	0.0	6	0.0	1726	2	6	1726	2
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	0.2	112	0.0	6432	9	112	6432	9
Internet Protocol Version 4	96.6	56532	3.2	1131500	1747	0	0	0
User Datagram Protocol	68.6	40144	0.9	321152	496	0	0	0
Simple Service Discovery Protocol	3.7	2149	2.1	751343	1160	2149	751343	1160
QUIC IETF	59.5	34821	79.6	28120465	43k	34448	27818355	42k
Network Time Protocol	0.1	36	0.0	1728	2	36	1728	2
NetBIOS Name Service	0.6	335	0.1	33228	51	335	33228	51
Multicast Domain Name System	1.2	720	0.1	34468	53	720	34468	53
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	0.0	9	0.0	2690	4	9	2690	4
Dropbox LAN sync Discovery Protocol	0.6	344	0.1	45752	70	344	45752	70
Domain Name System	1.0	560	0.1	49616	76	560	49616	76
Data	2.6	1543	0.6	215768	333	1543	215768	333
Transmission Control Protocol	27.4	16036	8.7	3073629	4747	9779	1259179	1945
Transport Layer Security	10.8	6299	7.1	2510670	3878	6190	2125976	3284
Malformed Packet	0.0	11	0.0	0	0	11	0	0
Hypertext Transfer Protocol	0.1	49	0.6	203545	314	19	8087	12
Online Certificate Status Protocol	0.0	6	0.0	15126	23	6	19743	30
Media Type	0.0	3	0.3	98804	152	3	99654	153
Line-based text data	0.0	13	1.1	375417	579	13	70071	108
JavaScript Object Notation	0.0	2	0.0	59	0	2	59	0
HTML Form URL Encoded	0.0	1	0.0	392	0	1	392	0
eXtensible Markup Language	0.0	2	0.0	712	1	2	1531	2
CompuServe GIF	0.0	3	0.0	129	0	3	129	0
Data	0.0	7	0.0	687	1	7	687	1
Internet Group Management Protocol	0.4	215	0.0	1784	2	215	1784	2
Internet Control Message Protocol	0.2	137	0.1	25970	40	3	108	0
NetBIOS Name Service	0.2	134	0.1	21038	32	134	21038	32
Address Resolution Protocol	0.5	296	0.0	8288	12	296	8288	12

- TCP Packet Percentage : 27.4% . A high level protocol that uses TCP is HTTP.
- UDP Packet Percentage : 68.6%. A high level protocol that uses UDP is DNS.

## Q10

- 10. Find the traffic flow Select the Statistics->Flow Graph menu option. Choose General Flow and Network Source options, and click the OK button.**

