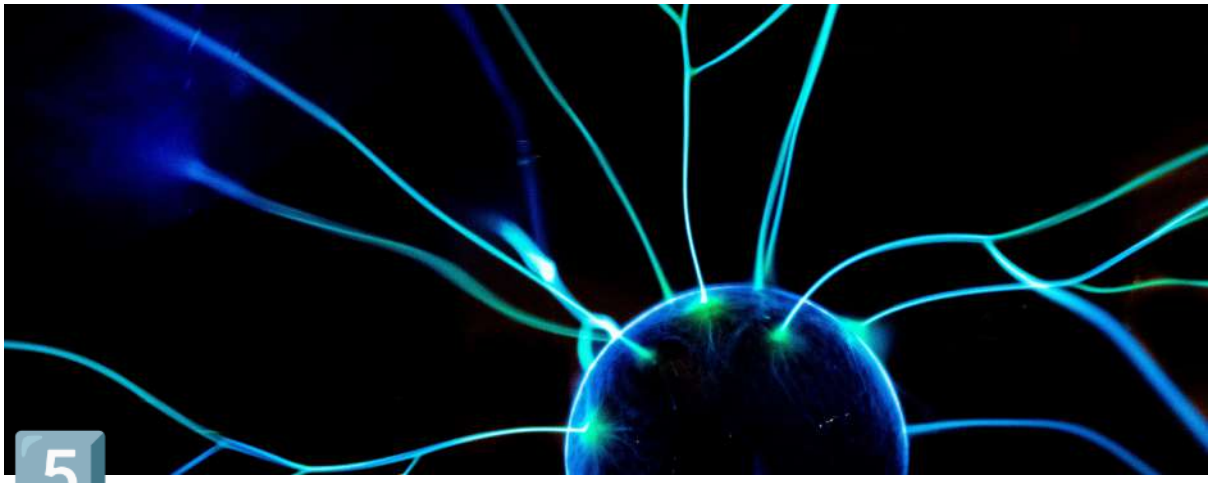

Bikash_Sah_002010501018_Computer Networks Lab Report_5

Name: Bikash Sah

Class: BCSE-3

Group: A1

Assignment Number: 5

Problem Statement:

Assignment 5: Packet tracer and traffic analysis with Wireshark.

Submission due: 10th-14th 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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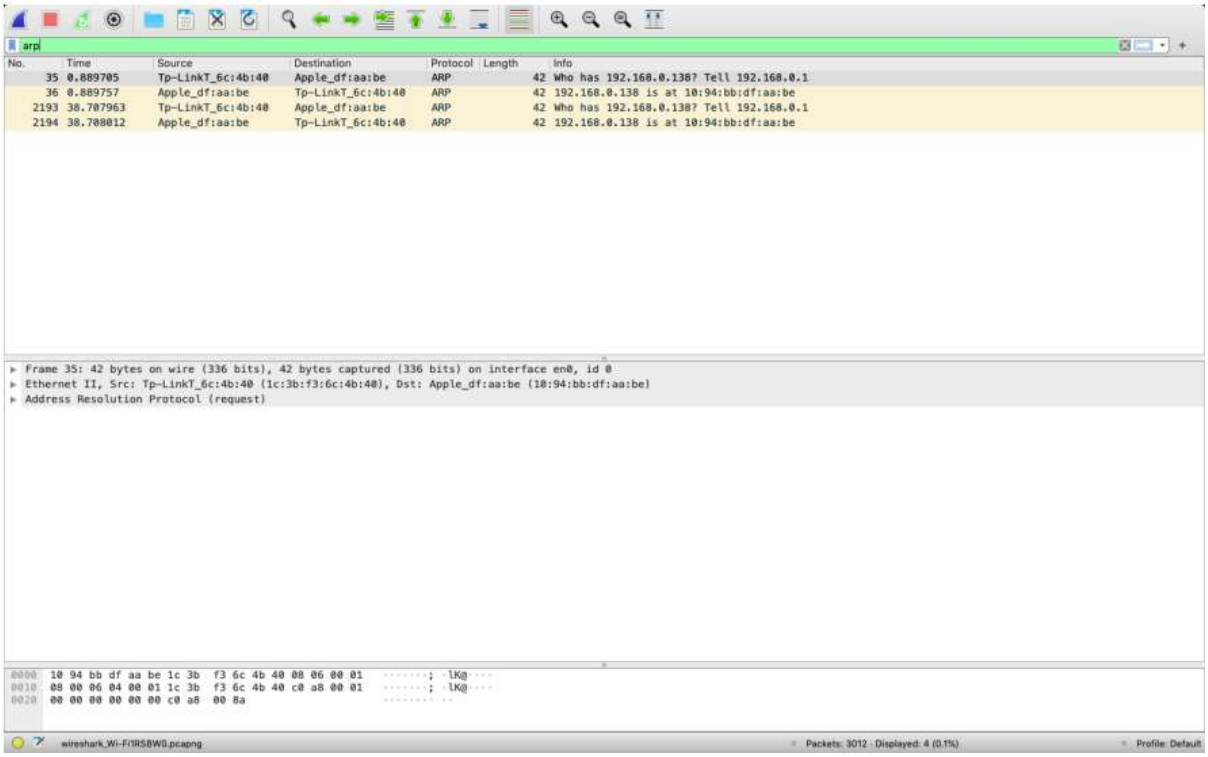
4. **Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.**
5. **Filter packets with http, TCP, DNS and other protocols.**
    a. **Find out what are those packets contain by following one of the conversations (also called network flows), select one of the packets 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**

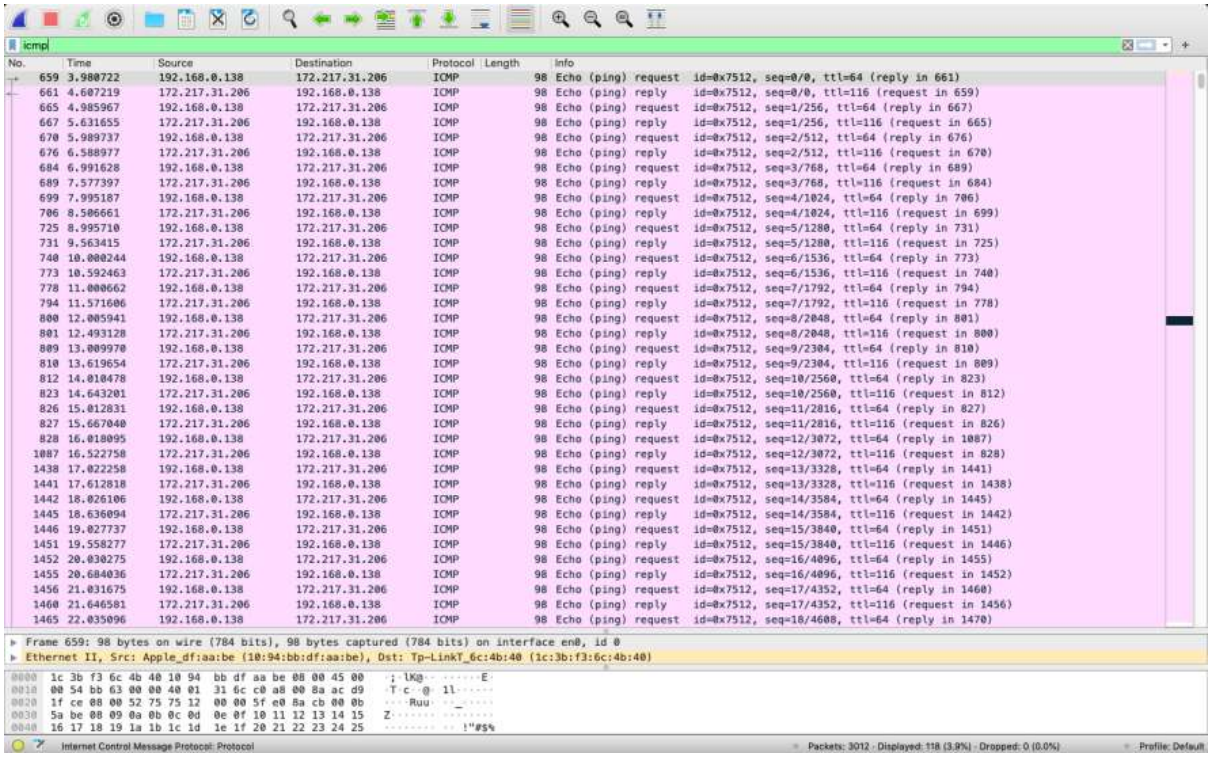
Deadline: 14th October, 2022

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).



The different ICMP request-replies generated as a part of pinging google.com

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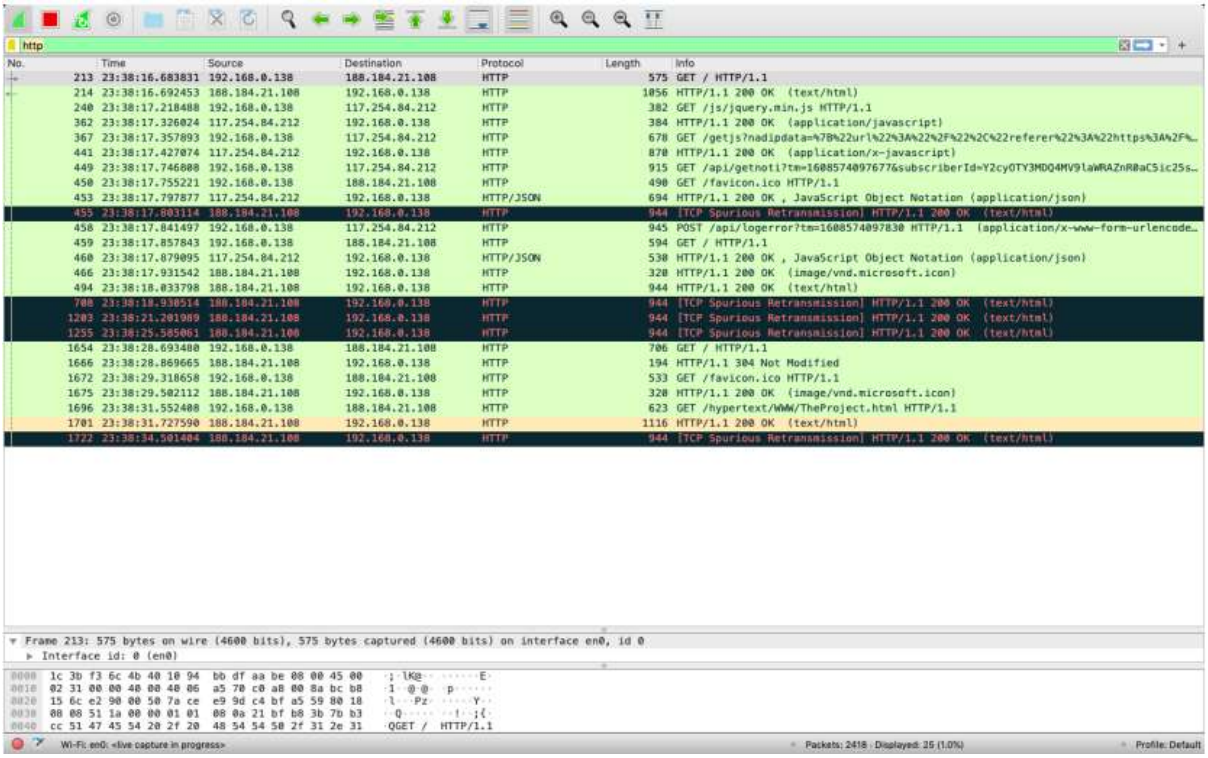
Q2

a. find the list the different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window of Wireshark.

1. ARP
2. DCP-AF
3. DNS
4. DHCP
5. ICMP
6. IGMPv2
7. MDNS
8. TCP
9. UDP
10. TLSv1.3
11. TLSv1.2

---

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.)



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.

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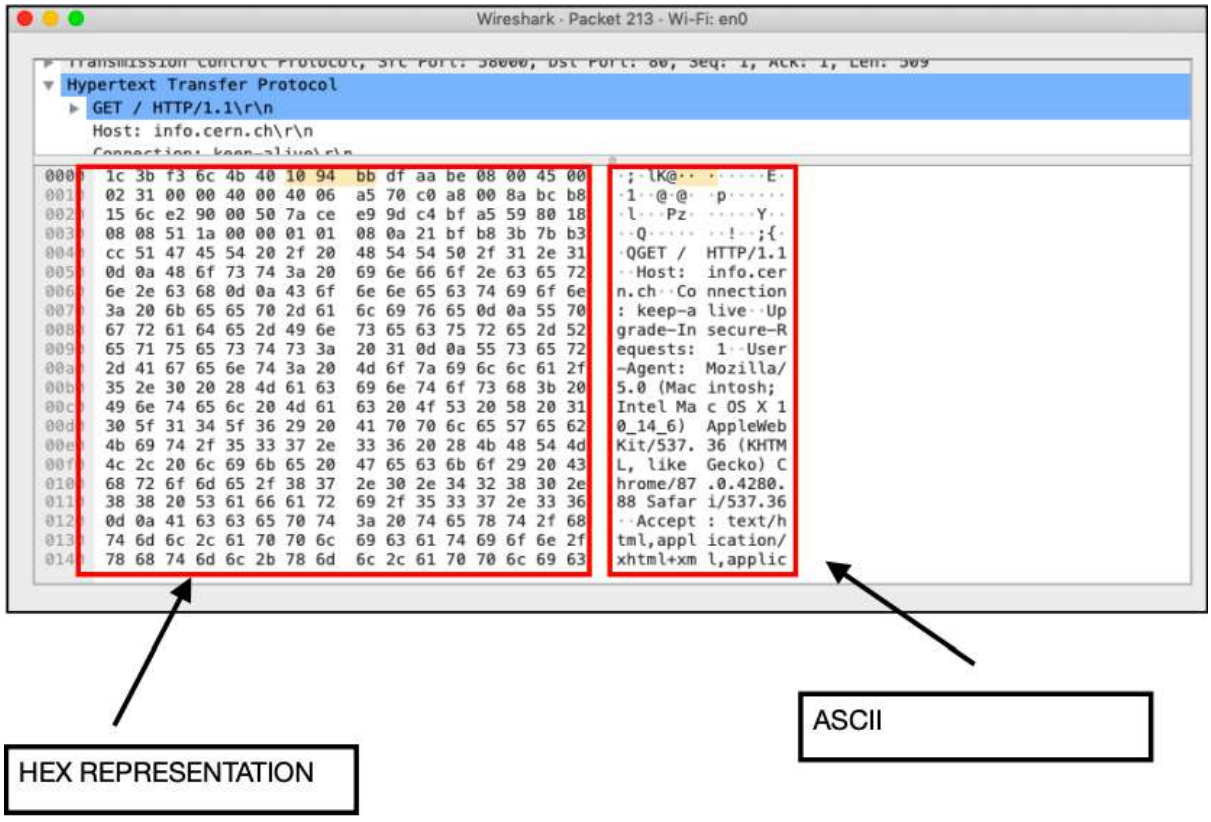
d. Search back through your capture, and find an HTTP packet containing a GET command. Click on the packet in the Packet List Panel. Then expand the HTTP layer in the Packet Details Panel, from the packet.

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

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.



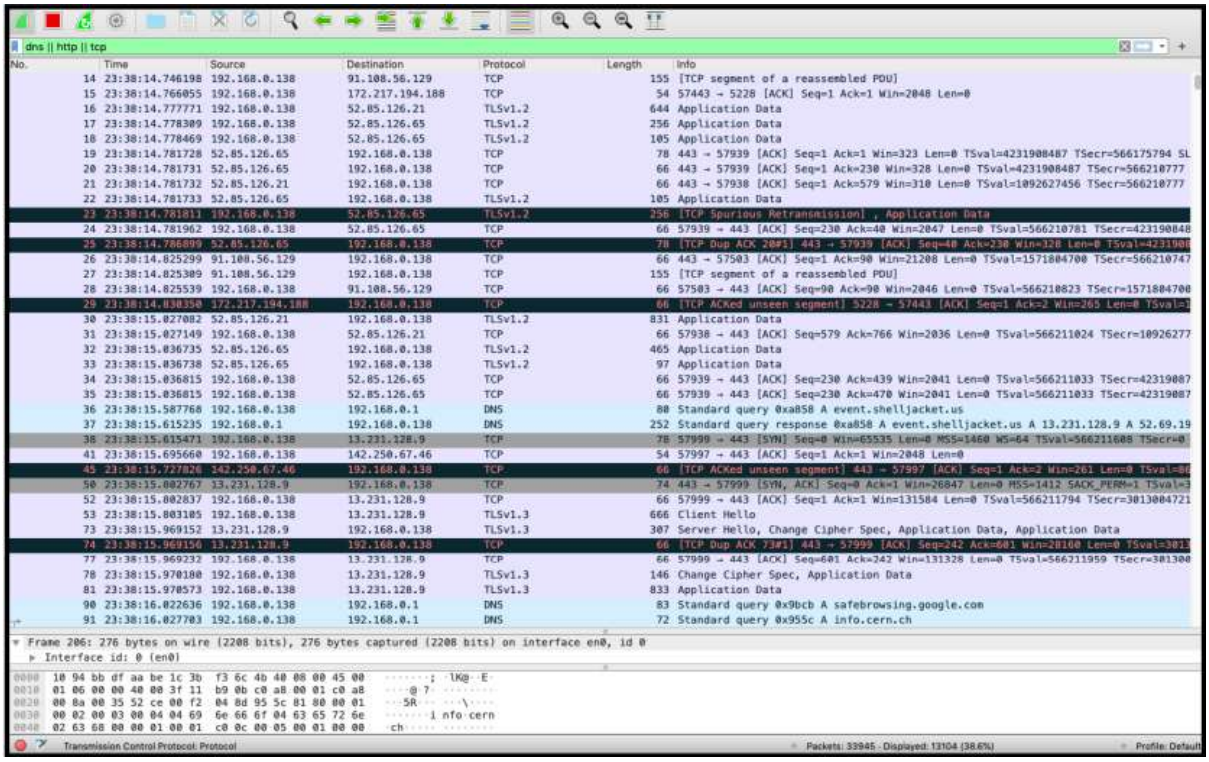
Q4

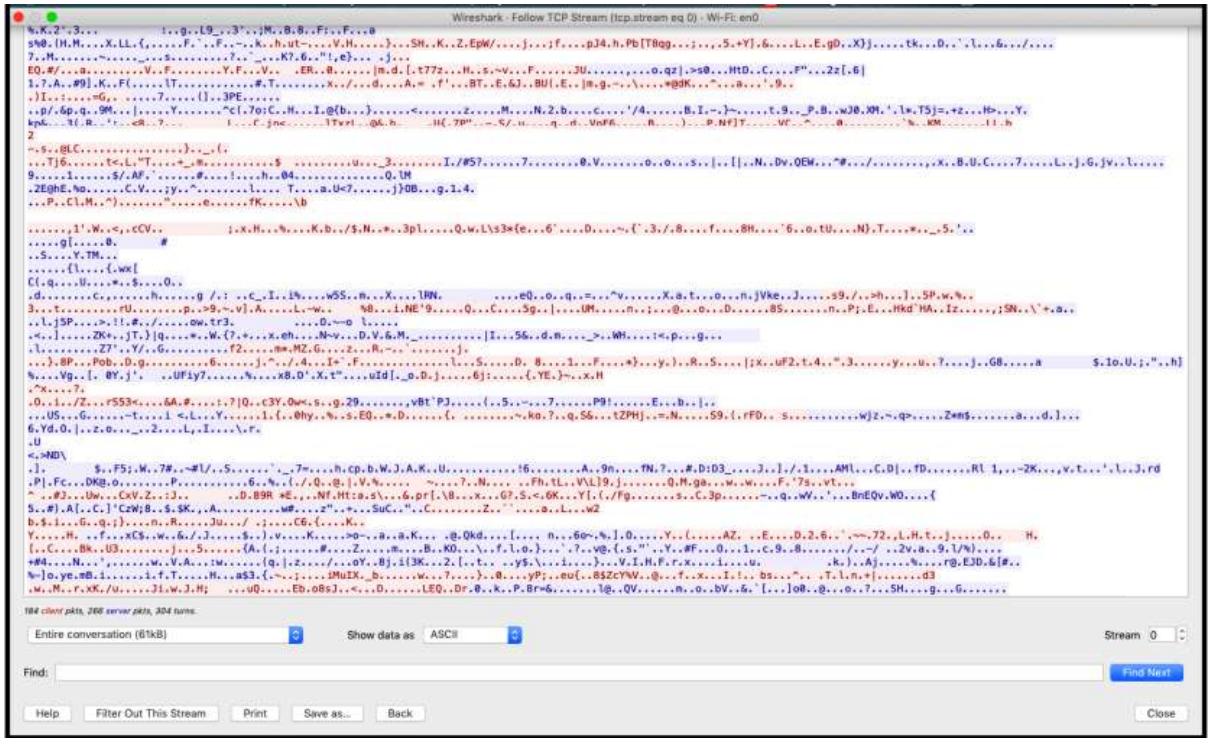
4. **Find out the first 4 bytes of the Hex value of the Host parameter from the Packet Bytes Panel.**

```
1c 3b f3 6c 4b 40 10 94  bb df aa be 08 00 45 00   ·;·lK@·· ·····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.**
    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.**

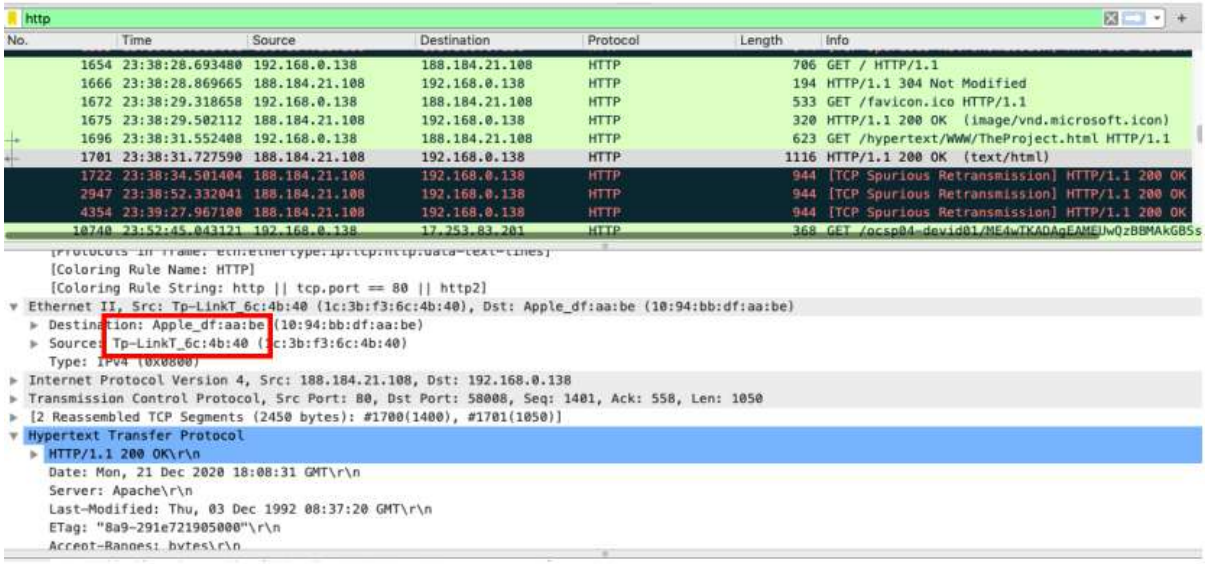




Q6

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.

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



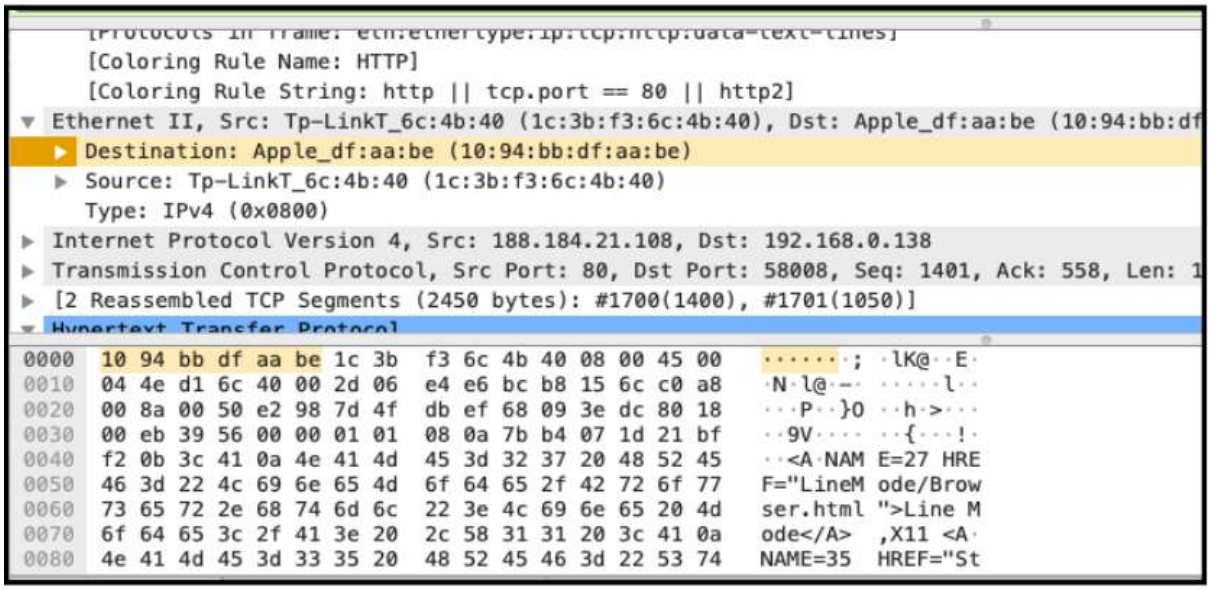
Q7

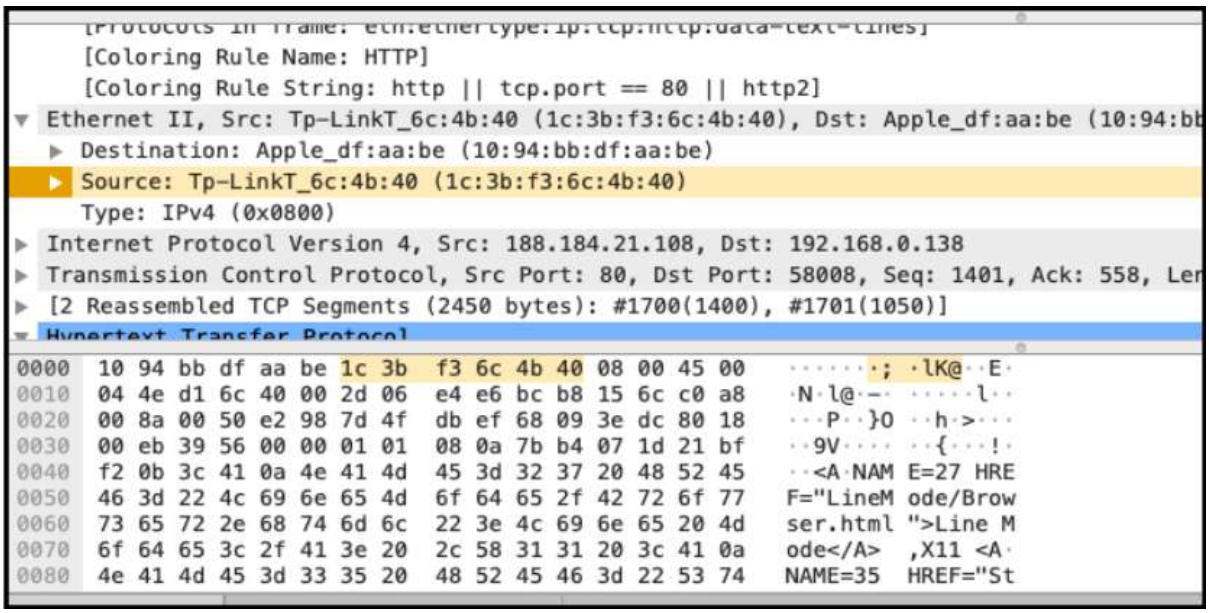
7. **What are the manufacturers of your PC's Network Interface Card (NIC), and the servers NIC?**

PC's NIC : Apple_df
Servers's NIC : Tp-LinkT_6c

Q8

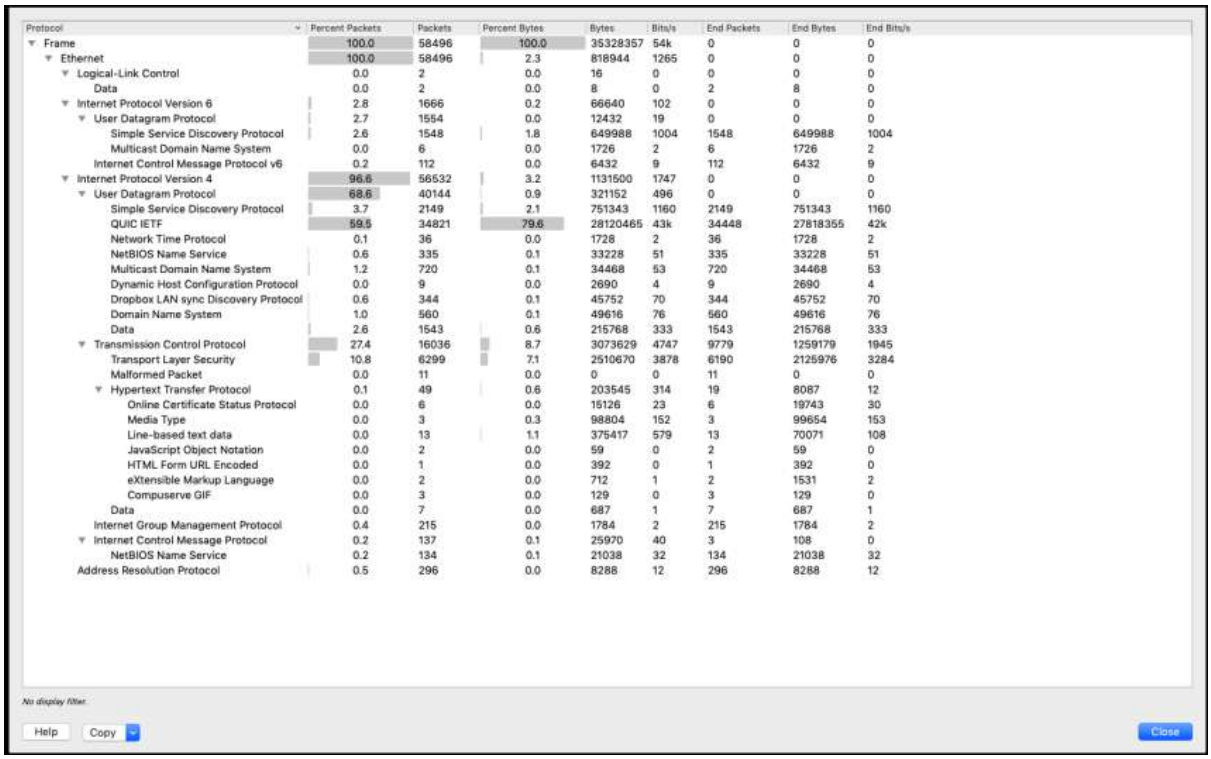
8. **What are the Hex values (shown the raw bytes panel) of the two NICS Manufacturers OUIs?**





Q9

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?**



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

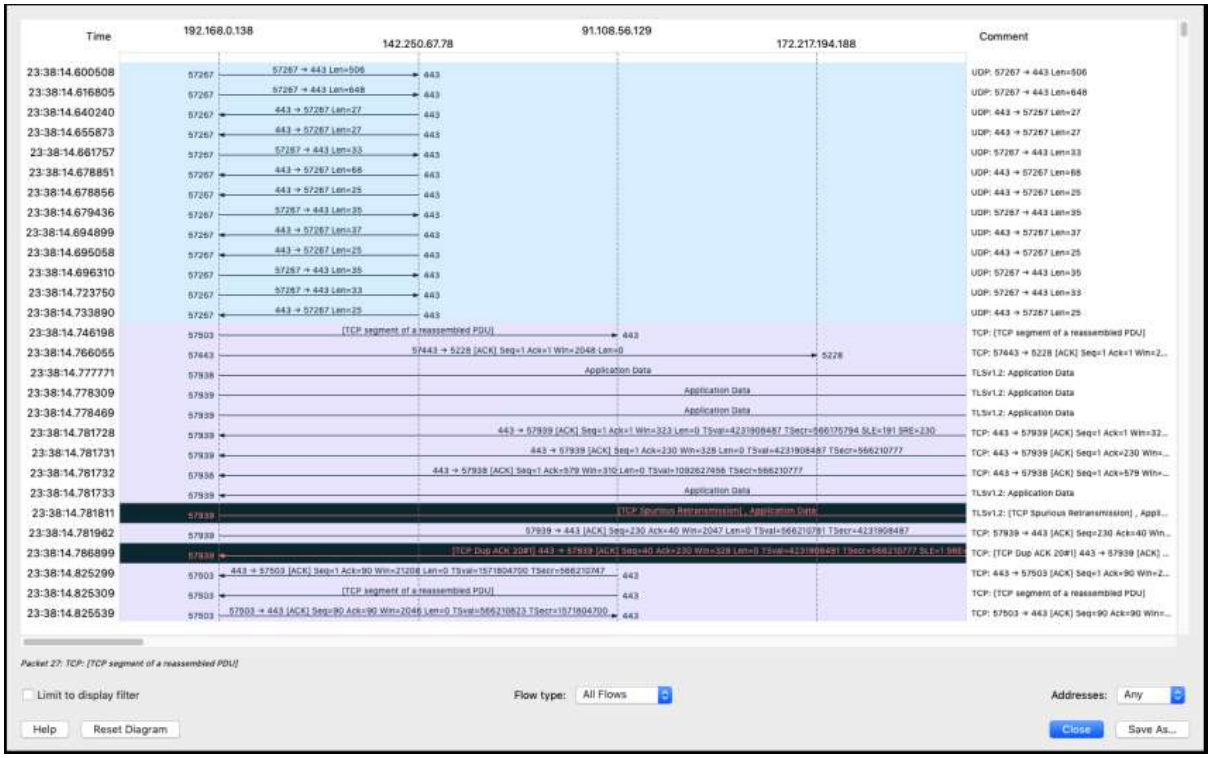
No display filter.

Help Copy Close

a. TCP Packet Percentage : 27.4% . A high level protocol that uses TCP is HTTP.
b. 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.**


Time
192.168.0.138
142.250.67.78
91.108.56.129
172.217.194.188
Comment
Packet 27: TCP: [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
Limit to display filter
Flow type:
All Flows
Addresses:
Any
Help
Reset Diagram
Close
Save As...