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1. wireshark有什么用

- 1. 分析网络底层协议
- 3. 找寻网络安全问题

2. 安装

- download (https://www.wireshark.org/download.html)
 wiresharkbook (http://wiresharkbook.com/)

3. 快速抓包

- 初始化界面
- 选择网卡停止抓包

4. 界面#

- 标题栏主菜单栏工具栏数据包过滤栏数据包列表区数据包详细区

- 数据包字节区
 数据包统计区
- 5. 过滤器设置 #

5.1 抓包过滤器

5.1.1 语法 <u>#</u>

协议+方向+类型+值

- HOST net port host
- 方向 src、dst、src and dst、src or dst
 协议 ether ip tcp udp http ftp
 逻辑运算符 && || !

5.1.2 例子#

- src host 192.168.1.1 && dst port 80 抓取来源地址为192.168.1.1, 并且目的为80端口的流量
 host 192.168.1.1|| host host 192.168.1.2 抓取192.168.1.1或192.168.1.2的流量
 !broadcast 不抓取广播包

5.1.2.1 过滤 MAC

- ether host 00:00:00:00:00:00 网卡主机
- ether src host 00:00:00:00:00:00 来源MAC
 ether dst host 00:00:00:00:00:00 目标MAC

5.1.2.2 过滤IP#

- host 192.168.1.1src host 192.168.1.1det host 192.168.1.1

5.1.2.3 过滤端口#

- !port 80dst port 80src port 80

5.1.2.4 过滤协议

- arp
 tcp

5.1.2.5综合过滤#

• host 192.168.1.100 && port 8080

5.2 显示过滤器

显示过滤器:对捕捉到的数据包依据协议或包的内容进行过滤

	A commence of the commence of	La company of the second	The second second	200 CO TO THE RESERVE	and the second	And the company of the company	
语法:	Protocol	String 1	String 2	Comparison operator	Value	Logical Operations	Other expression

5.2.1 语法

• 比较操作符 == != > < >=

5.2.2.2过滤端口

• tcp.port == 80

- tcp.srcport == 80tcp.dstport == 80tcp.flags.sync == 1

5.2.2.3 过滤协议

- arptcpudpnot httpnot arp

5.2.2.4 案例

- ip.src == 192.168.0.1 and tcp.dstport == 80 ip.addr == 192.168.0.1 and udp.port == 60000

6. 三次握手 **#**

		. The same of the						
1p. :	addr == 23, 105, 205, 147 and							□ ★达式… +
No.	Tine	来源地址	目的地址	Protocol	Length 来源端口			
	90 2018-03-29	16:21:54.623 192.168.1.103	23.105.205.147	TCP	66 65178	8888	65178 → 8888	[SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 S
	92 2018-03-29	16:21:54.781 23.105.205.147	192.168.1.103	TCP	66 8888	65178	$8888 \rightarrow 65178$	SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS
	93 2018-03-29	16:21:54.782 192.168.1.103	23.105.205.147	TCP	54 65178	8888	65178 → 8888	[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=66792 Len=0
	94 2018-03-29	16:21:54.782 192.168.1.103	23.105.205.147	HTTP	137 65178	8888	GET / HTTP/1.	1
	95 2018-03-29	16:21:54.946 23.105.205.147	192.168.1.103	TCP	54 8888	65178	8888 → 65178	[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=84 Win=29312 Len=0
	96 2018-03-29	16:21:54.946 23.105.205.147	192.168.1.103	HTTP	155 8888	65178	HTTP/1.1 200	OK
	97 2018-03-29	16:21:54.946 192.168.1.103	23.105.205.147	TCP	54 65178	8888	65178 → 8888	[FIN, ACK] Seq=84 Ack=102 Win=66688 Len=0
1	99 2018-03-29	16:21:55.105 23.105.205.147	192.168.1.103	TCP	54 8888	65178	$8888 \rightarrow 65178$	FIN, ACK] Seq=102 Ack=85 Win=29312 Len=0
L	100 2018-03-29	16:21:55.105 192.168.1.103	23.105.205.147	TCP	54 65178	8888	65178 → 8888	[ACK] Seg=85 Ack=103 Win=66688 Len=0

7. Wireshark与对应的OSI七层模型 #

TCP包具体内容 #

8.参考 <u>#</u>

wireshark (https://www.cnblogs.com/TankXiao/archive/2012/10/10/2711777.html)