

# Detect and analyze TCP/IP traffic with Wireshark

## Description

I want to detect certain TCP/IP network traffic on my server, specifically web traffic.

## Languages and Utilities Used

- Wireshark

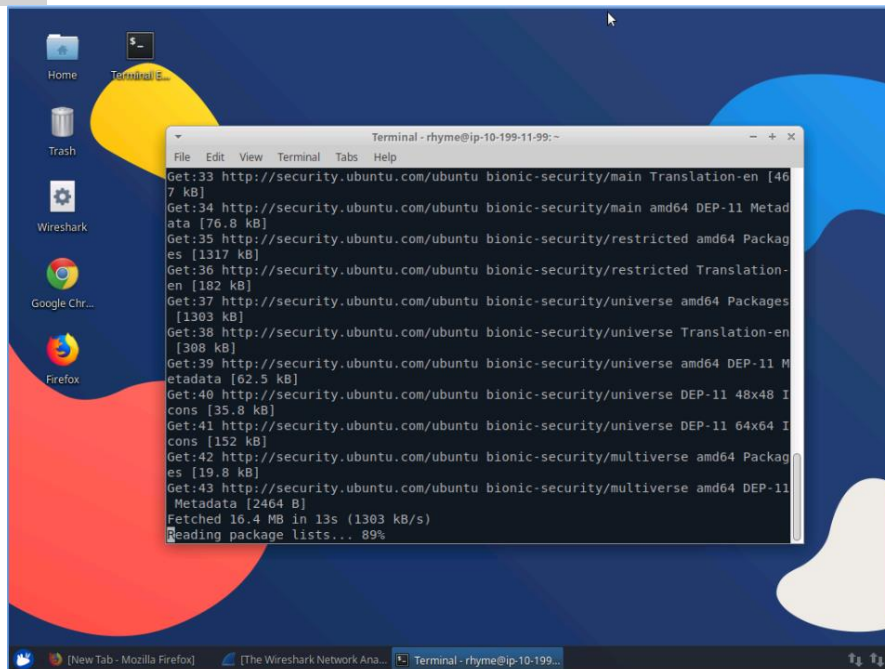
## Environments Used

- Linux

## Program walk-through:

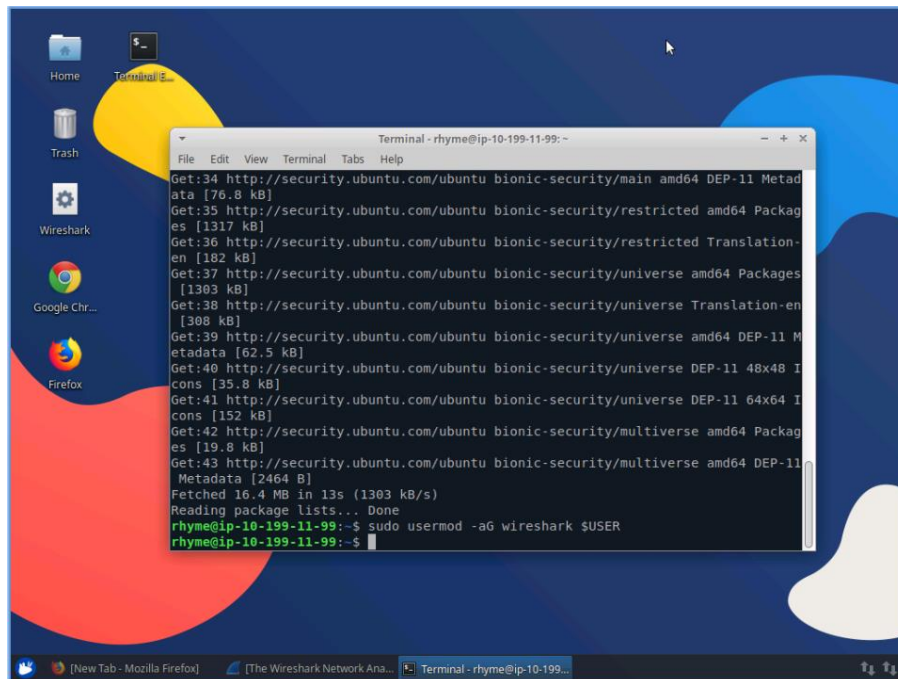
### Install and set up Wireshark

To get the latest stable version of Wireshark on Ubuntu Linux I used the add-apt-repository command: `sudo add-apt-repository ppa:wireshark-dev/stable`



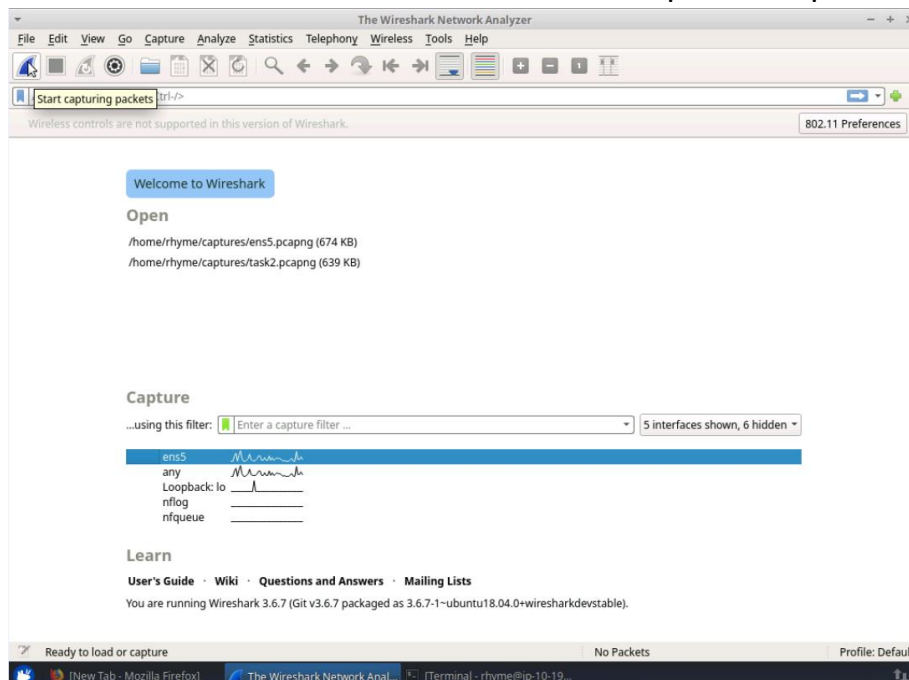
Since Wireshark should not run as superuser for security reasons I needed to set up Wireshark, for non-users belonging to the Wireshark group to

get packet capture capabilities, and I did it with the command: `sudo usermod -aG wireshark $USER`

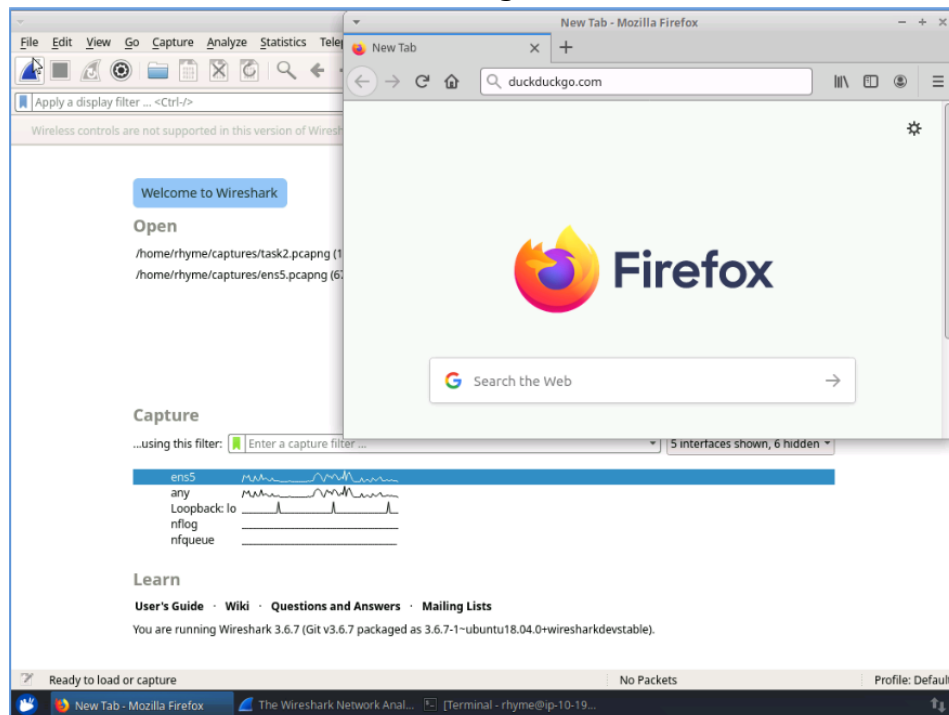


## Start a packet capture on an ethernet port and save it to file

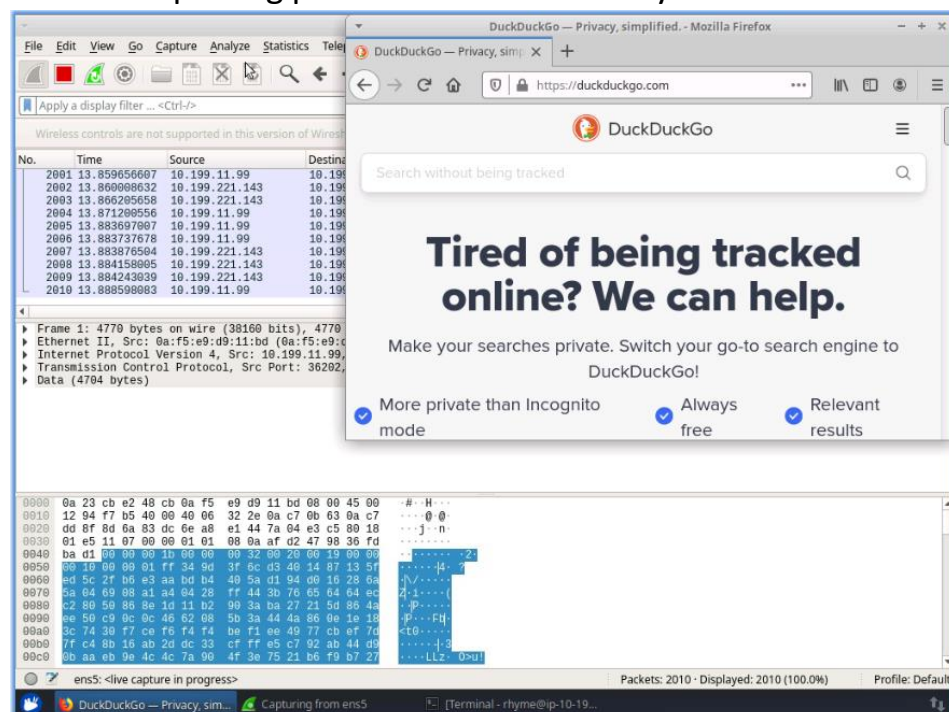
First, I chose the interface that begins with “en” in Wireshark, which is the wired interface that includes the ethernet packet capture.



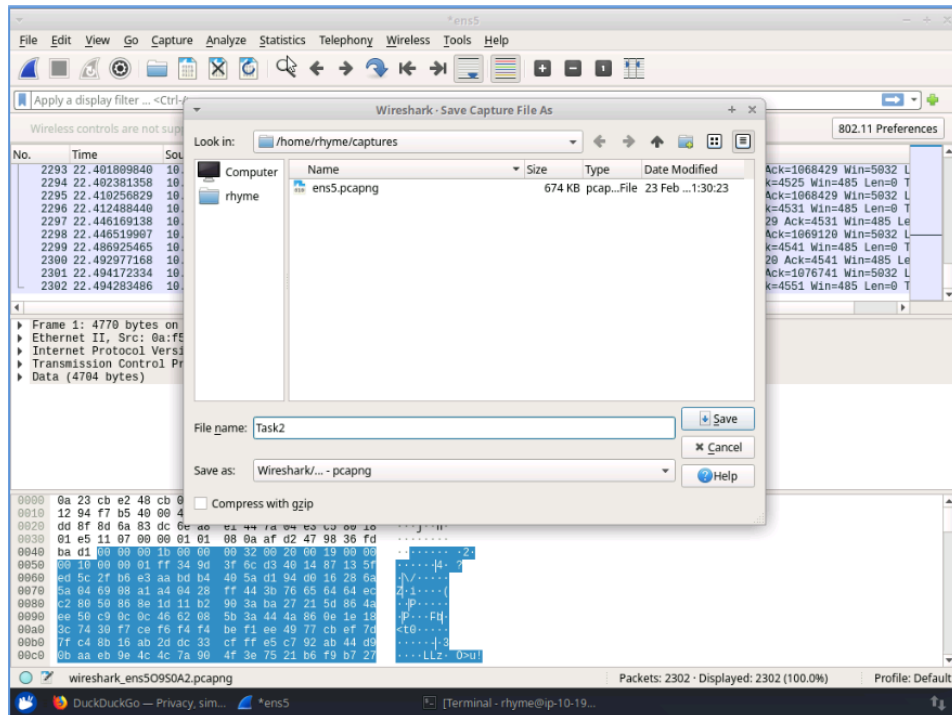
Before I started capturing packets, I opened my browser and searched for *duckduckgo.com*



Then I started capturing packets and immediately hit enter in the browser.

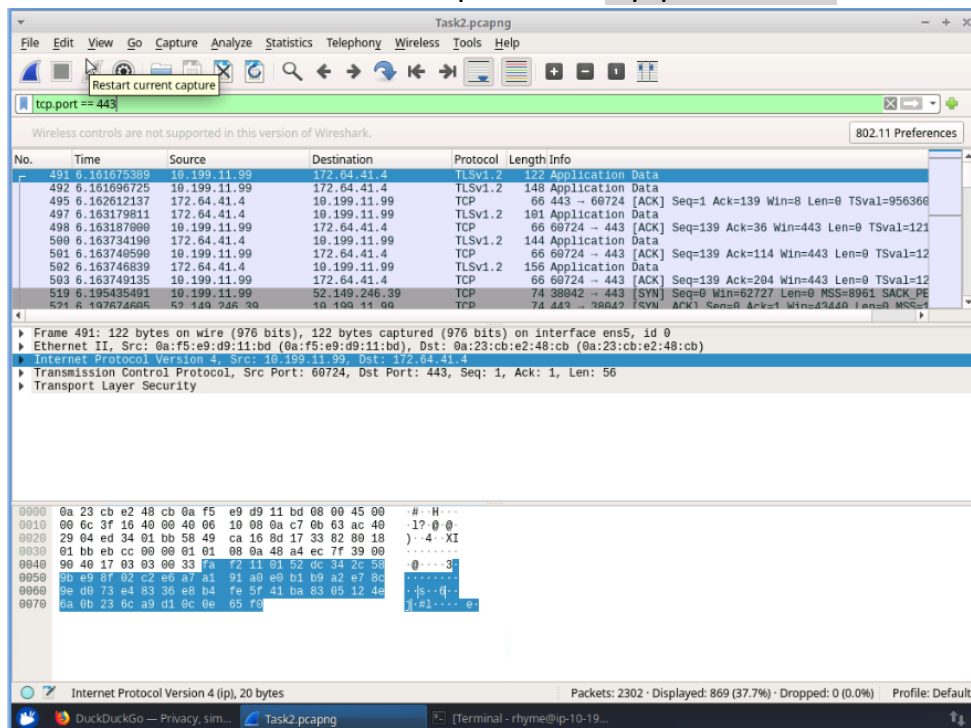


After waiting a while I stopped the capture and saved the file, as the capture can only be saved after the capture is stopped.



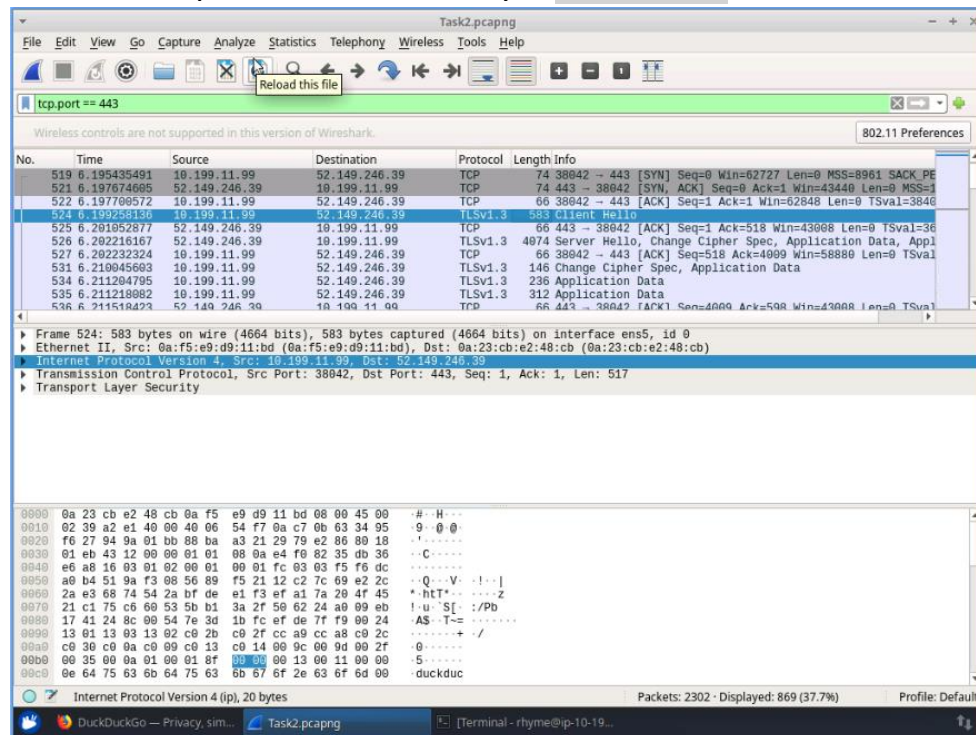
## Use a display filter to detect HTTPS packets and find the duckduckgo.com IP address

In Wireshark, to display certain packets I can use a display filter, so to display only HTTPS traffic, I opened the file with the captured packets and used a filter on TCP port 443: `tcp.port == 443`

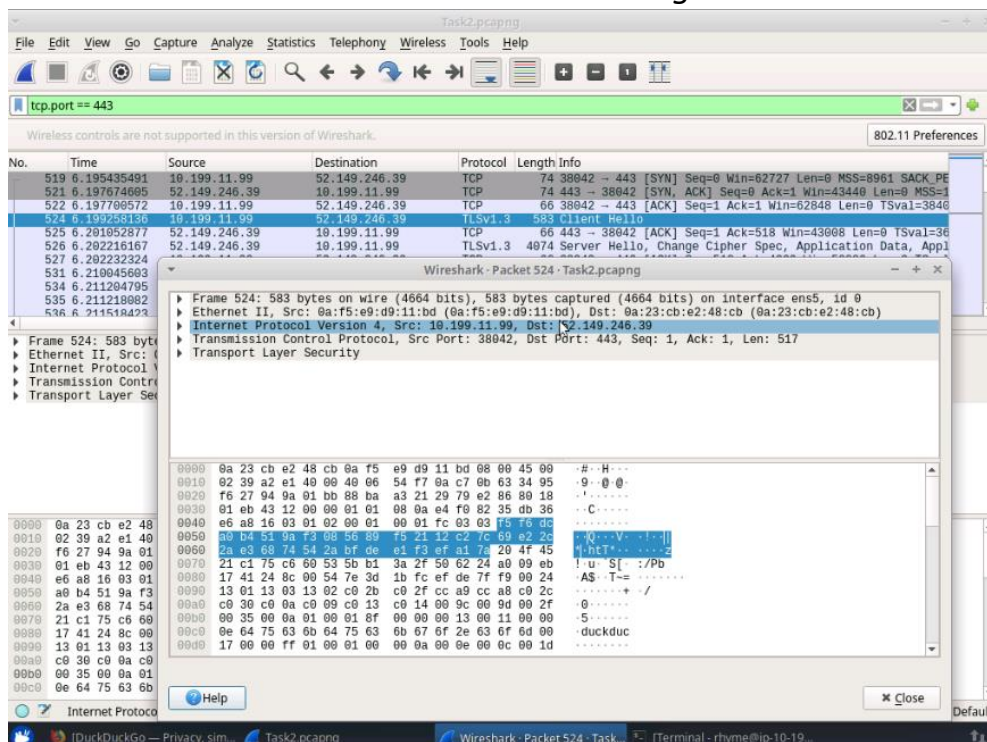




To find the *duckduckgo.com* IP address I searched the HTTPS traffic for a TLS handshake protocol where it says “*Client Hello*” in the information.

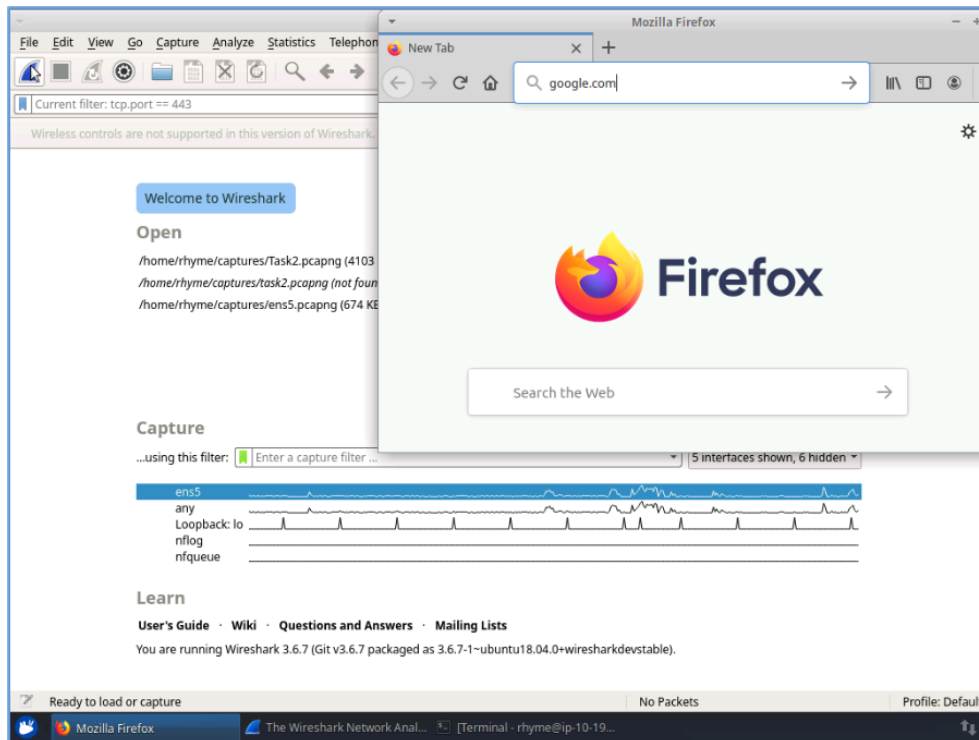


And then the destination is the *duckduckgo.com* IP address.

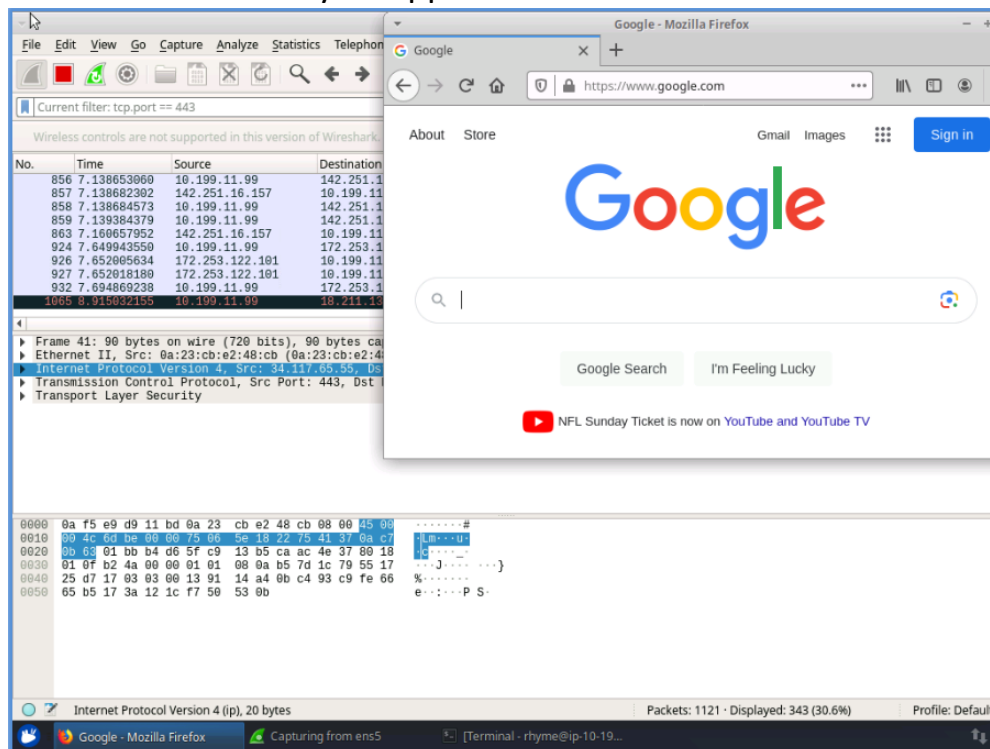


Find the IP address of *google.com* more easily and get some packet information about that connection

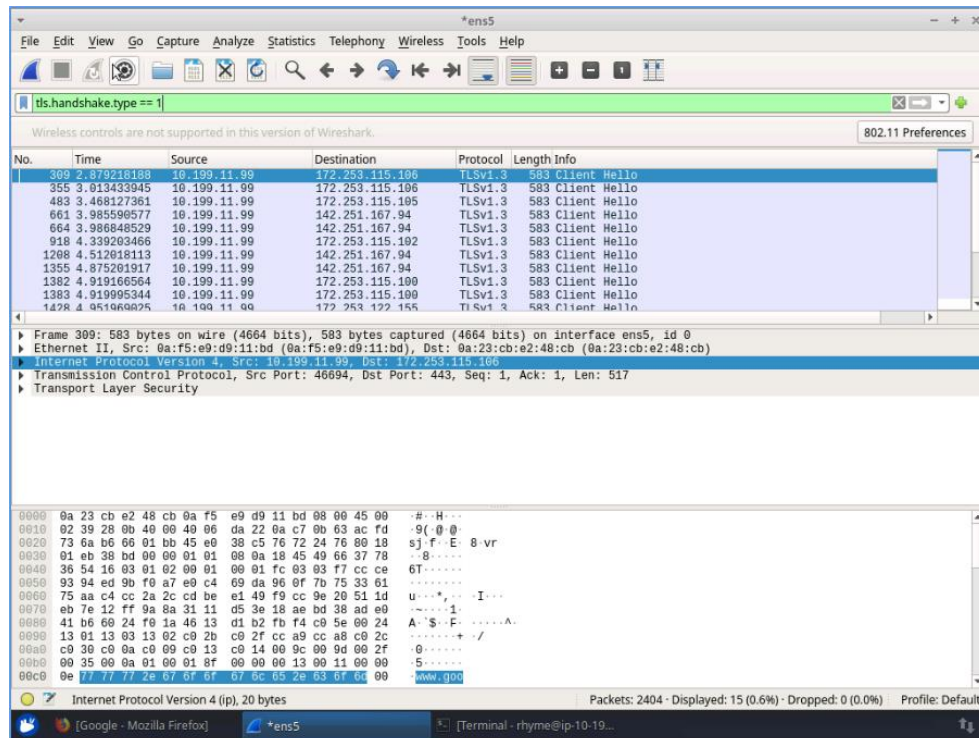
To capture packets when connecting to the *google.com* website, I followed the same process as before, so before I started capturing packets, I opened my browser and searched for *google.com*



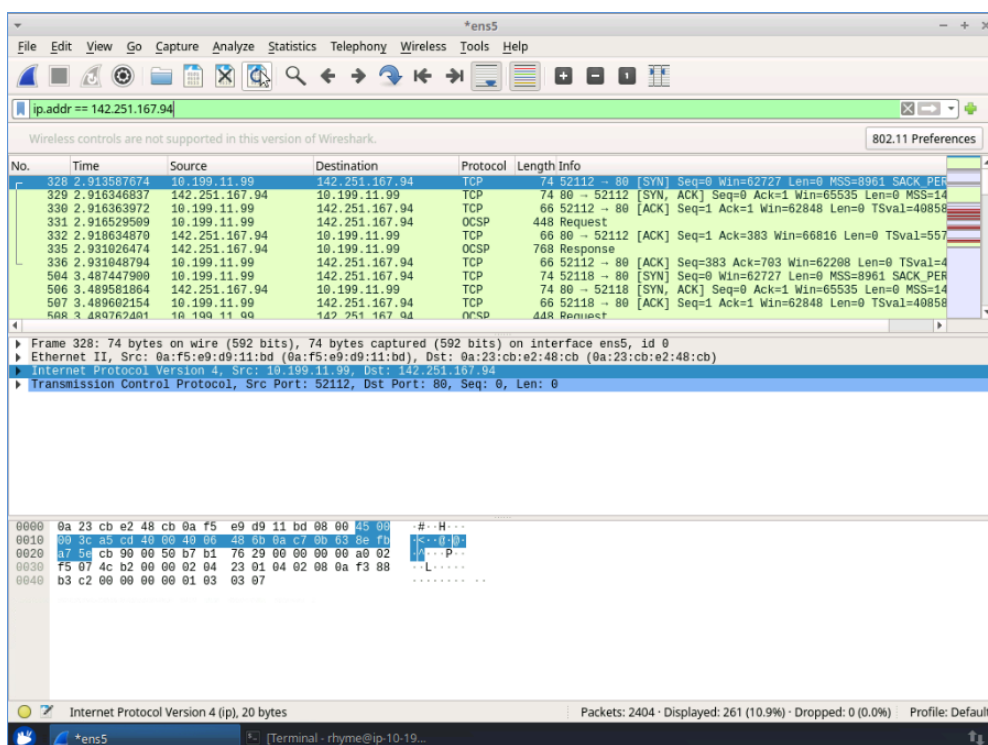
Then I started capturing packets and immediately hit enter in the browser, finally I stopped and saved the file.



Now a TLS handshake display filter may be used to detect a website IP address more easily: `tls.handshake.type == 1`

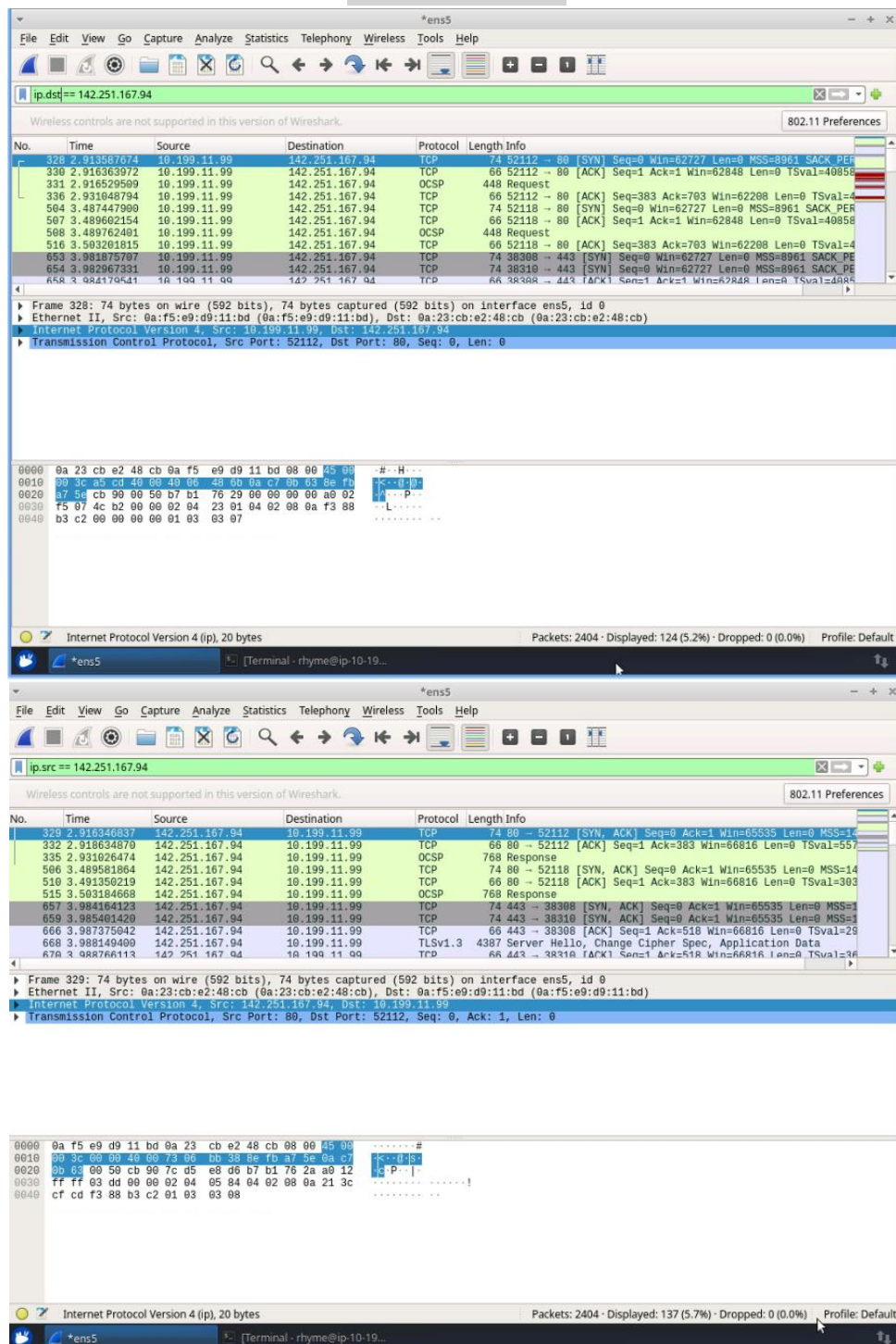


Since now Wireshark only displays the first step of the TLS handshake protocol it's easy to see the *google.com* IP address in the destination. After I knew the *google.com* IP address I was able to use a filter to obtain all packet information for that website: `ip.addr == 142.251.167.94`





But I can also use a filter to obtain only the packet information sent to *google.com* or sent by *google.com*: `ip.dst == 142.251.167.94` or `ip.src == 142.251.167.94`

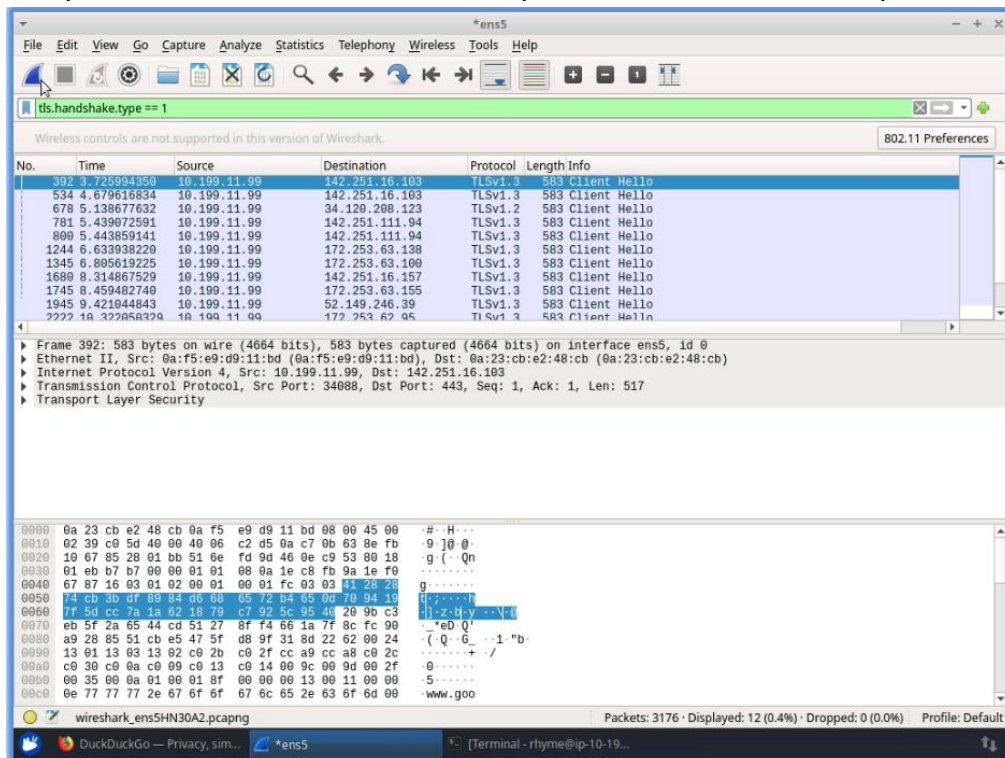


**Locate all HTTPS packets from a capture not containing a certain IP address**

Now I need to capture packets for *duckduckgo.com* and *google.com* in the same file, I followed the same process as before and I stopped the capture



after opening both websites, and saved the file. To check if all the IP addresses are in the file, I followed the same steps as before to see only the packets related to the first step of the TLS handshake protocol.



To display only HTTPS traffic and eliminate packets with a IP address I may use a conditional statement: `!(ip.addr == 142.251.16.103) and (tcp.port == 443 or tcp.port == 80)`

