Use any open-source software to capture the data of the application. For reference, from a pcap file, use any open-source software to extract each email (POP, IMAP, and SMTP protocols), all HTTP contents, and each VoIP call.

INTRODUCTION:

A .pcap file is a type of computer file that contains network traffic data captured by a network protocol analyzer tool such as Wireshark, tcpdump, or Tshark. The term "pcap" stands for "packet capture", and the file format is used to store network packets in a binary format.
When a network protocol analyzer tool captures network traffic, it captures packets in real time and stores them in a buffer. The captured packets can then be written to a .pcap file for further analysis, troubleshooting, or security auditing purposes.
In human language, a .pcap file is like a recording of all the data that flows through a network at a specific time. It can include information such as website requests and responses, emails, chat messages, video and audio calls, and any other data that is transmitted over the network. Analyzing a .pcap file can provide insight into network issues, security vulnerabilities, and performance problems.

There are three main email protocols used in email communication, which are as follows:

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP): SMTP is a protocol used for sending emails between servers. When you compose and send an email, your email client communicates with your email server using SMTP to send the email to the recipient's email server.

Post Office Protocol (POP): POP is a protocol used by email clients to retrieve emails from an email server. When you open your email client, it connects to the email server using POP and downloads any new messages to your computer. The email messages are then deleted from the email server unless you have configured your email client to leave a copy of the messages on the server.

Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP): IMAP is a protocol used by email clients to access and manage email messages stored on an email server. Unlike POP, IMAP allows you to keep a copy of the email messages on the email server, so you can access them from multiple devices. IMAP also supports features such as folder management, message search, and server-side filtering.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is a protocol used for transmitting data over the internet. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web. HTTP requests and responses are sent between web browsers and web servers, allowing users to access web pages and other online resources.
HTTP contents refer to the data transmitted in an HTTP request or response. The contents can include text, images, videos, audio files, and other types of data. HTTP requests typically include a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) that specifies the resource being requested, along with additional headers that provide information about the request.

HTTP responses include the requested resource, along with headers that provide information about the response, such as the content type, length, and caching information.

VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) is a technology used for transmitting voice and other multimedia data over the internet. VoIP enables users to make voice and video calls, send instant messages, and share files over IP networks. VoIP calls use a variety of protocols, including SIP (Session Initiation Protocol), H.323, and WebRTC.

During a VoIP call, the voice and video data is transmitted in packets over the network, much like other types of data. VoIP packets are typically small in size and must be transmitted with low latency to ensure real-time communication. VoIP also uses codecs to compress and decompress voice and video data, allowing it to be transmitted more efficiently over the network.

Scope of the project:

1)**Capturing network traffic:** Wireshark can capture network traffic on various types of networks, including Ethernet, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth. It can capture data from both wired and wireless networks.

2**)Analyzing application protocols:** Wireshark can analyze a wide range of application protocols, such as HTTP, SMTP, FTP, POP, IMAP, and VoIP. It can extract specific data, such as email messages, from these protocols for further analysis.

3)**Identifying network issues:** Wireshark can be used to identify network issues such as slow performance, network congestion, and packet loss. It can also help identify security threats such as denial-of-service attacks, malware, and phishing.

4)**Troubleshooting network applications:** Wireshark can be used to troubleshoot issues with network applications, such as problems with file transfers or database queries.

System Description:

Target system description

For Wireshark to capture data from an application, it must be running on a system that is connected to the network being monitored. The target system for Wireshark can vary depending on the specific application being analyzed, but in general, the target system should meet the following requirements:

The system should be running an operating system that is supported by Wireshark. Wireshark is compatible with a wide range of operating systems, including Windows, Linux, and macOS.

The system should have Wireshark installed and configured correctly. Wireshark can be downloaded for free from the Wireshark website, and installation instructions can be found in the

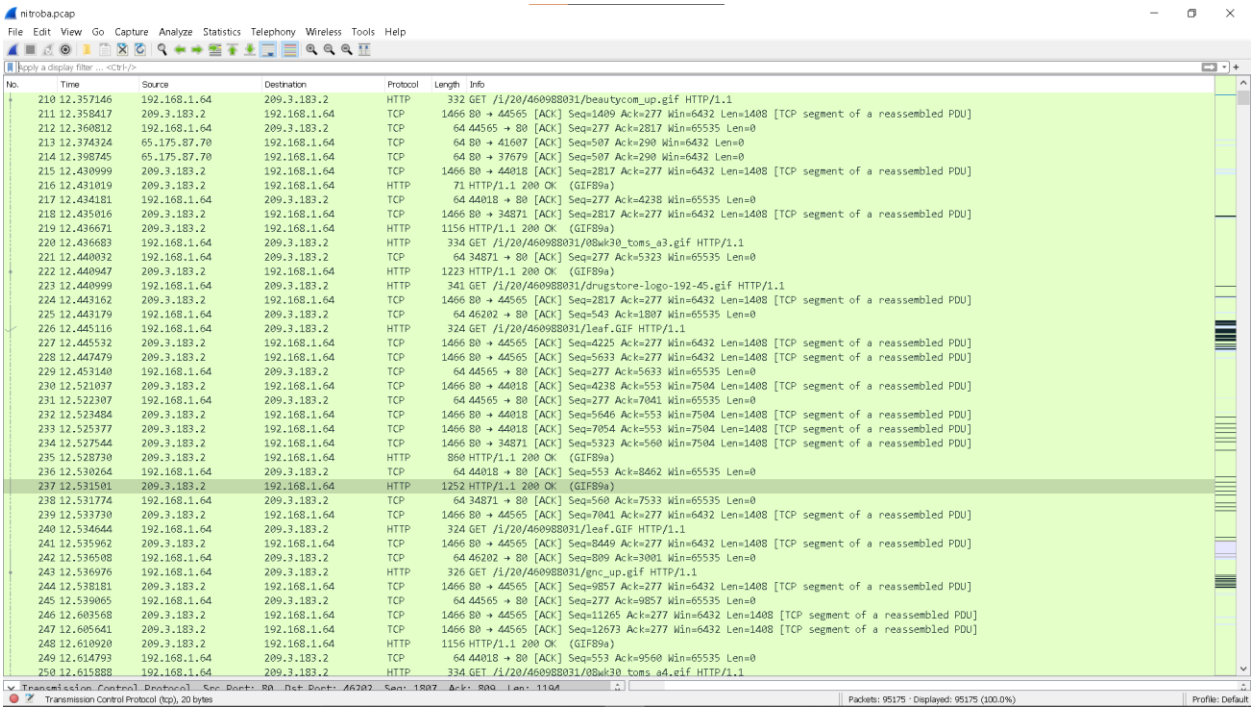
Wireshark User Guide.
The system should be connected to the network being monitored. This can be a wired or wireless network, depending on the type of traffic being analyzed.

The system should have the necessary permissions to capture network traffic. On Windows and macOS, this may require administrative privileges. On Linux, Wireshark may need to be run as root or with sudo privileges**.**

The dataset used in support of your project:

http://downloads.digitalcorpora.org/corpora/network-packet-dumps/2008-nitroba/nitroba.pcap.
(Or)
https://github.com/open-nsm/course/blob/master/pcaps/nitroba.pcap

This file contains 95175 packets of different protocols.
Click on the PCAP file to open it in Wireshark. This will give you a first overview of the very long list of packets captured. The packets that are captured contains all the type of protocols and VoIP and HTTP



The first section lists the packets and frames in order by number, time, source IP, destination IP,

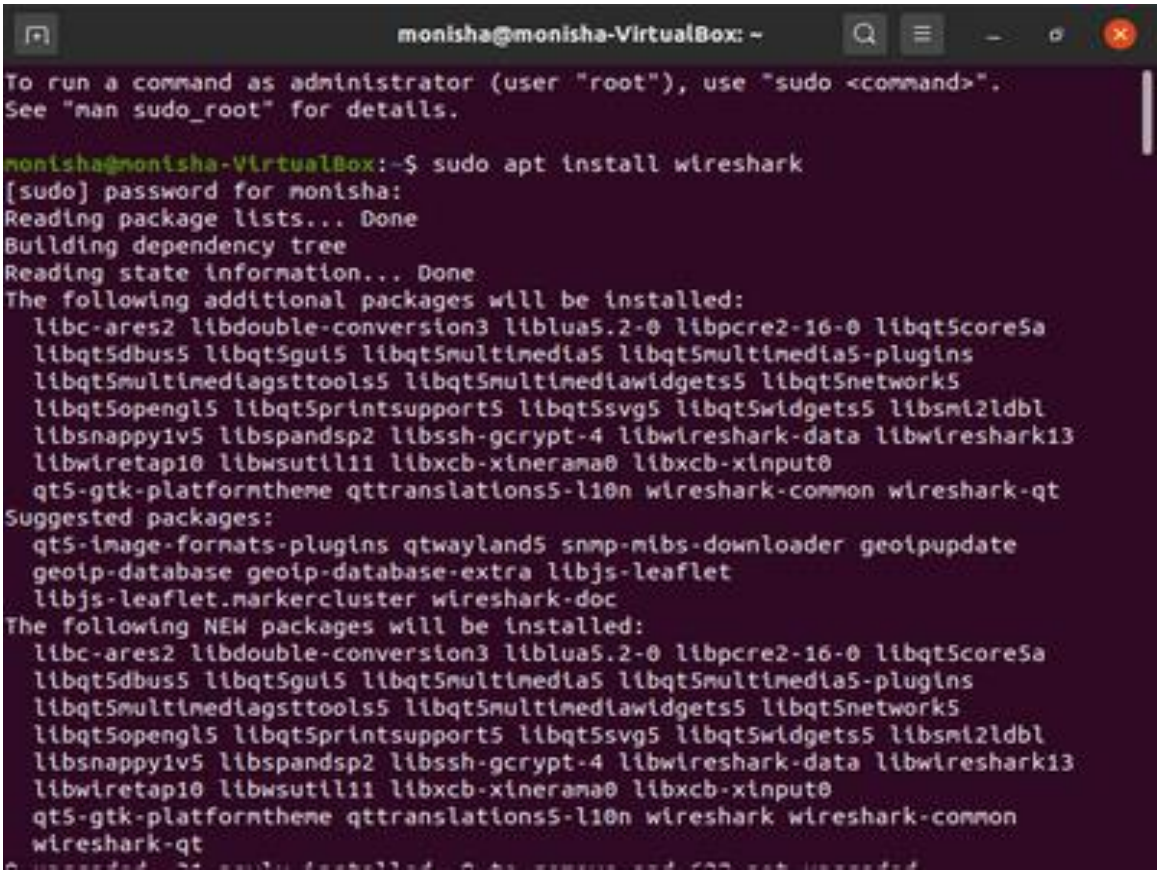
protocol, and length. The second section provides information about the content of the packets and frames.
Once u click any packet the packet shows all the frames in order by source port, destination port, sequence number and etc…

Analysis Report:

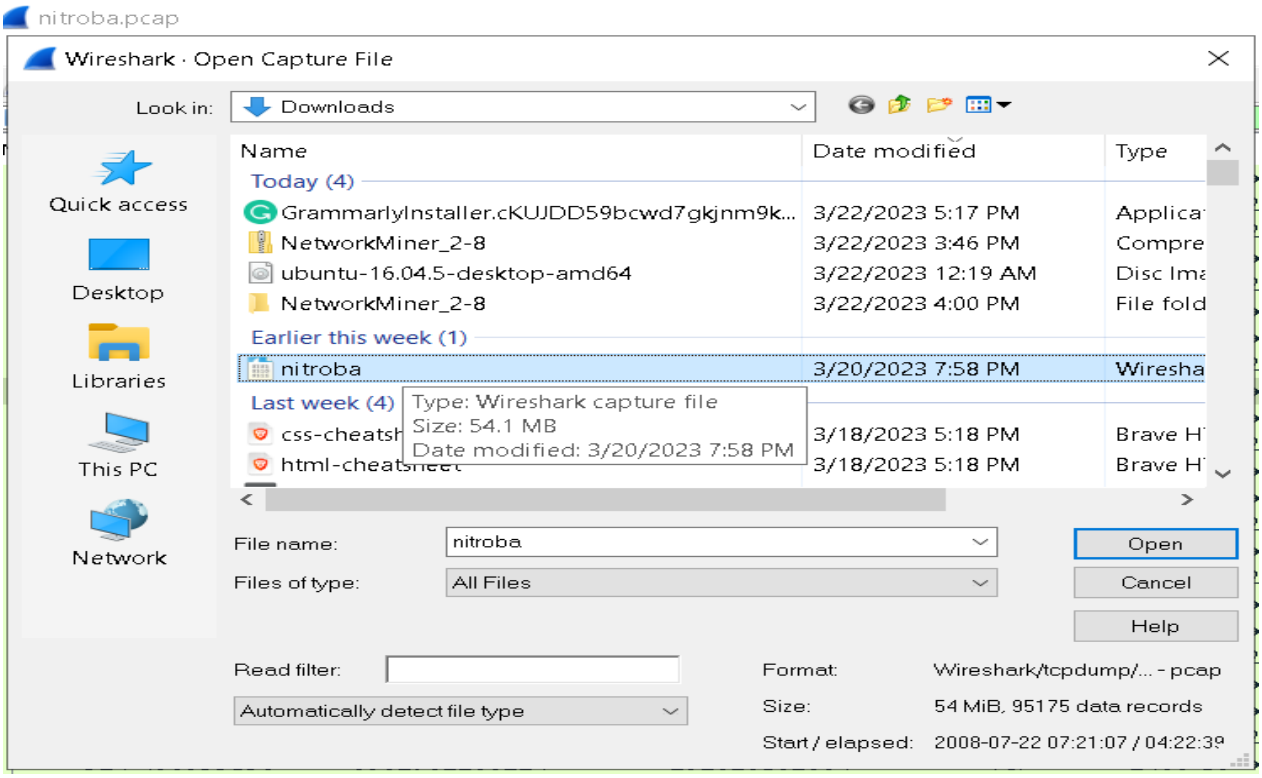
To capture network traffic using Wireshark, we follow these steps:

1) Download and install Wireshark from the official website (https://www.wireshark.org/). (Or)

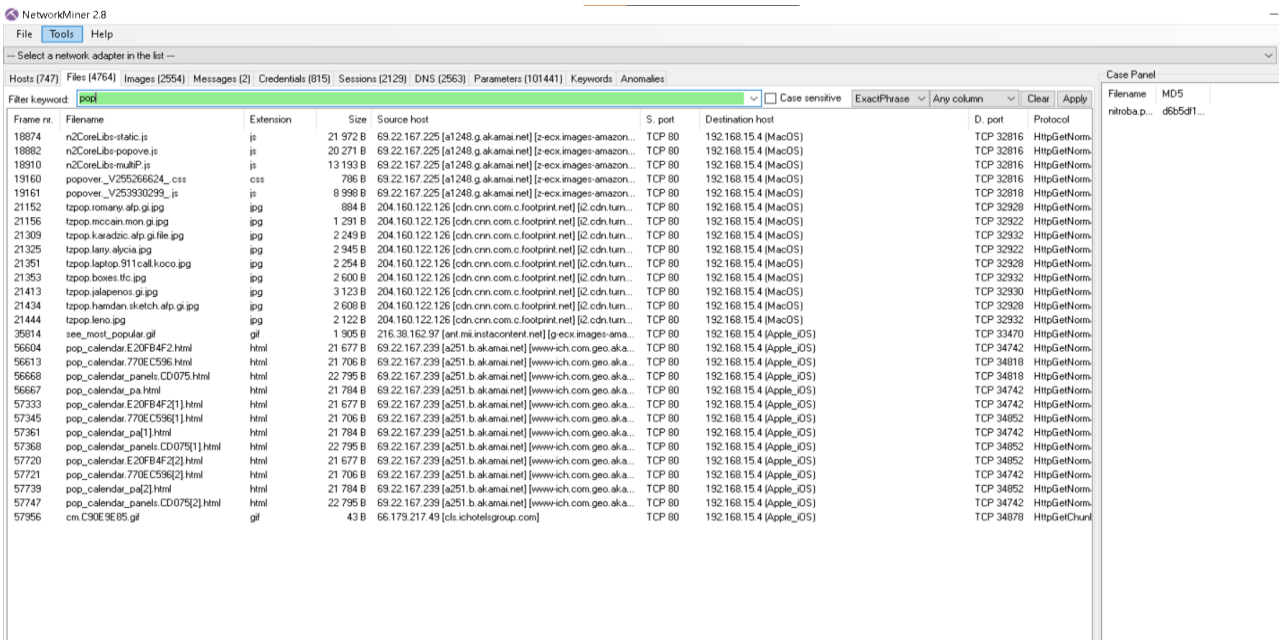
Install from Linux using the command **sudo apt install Wireshark**



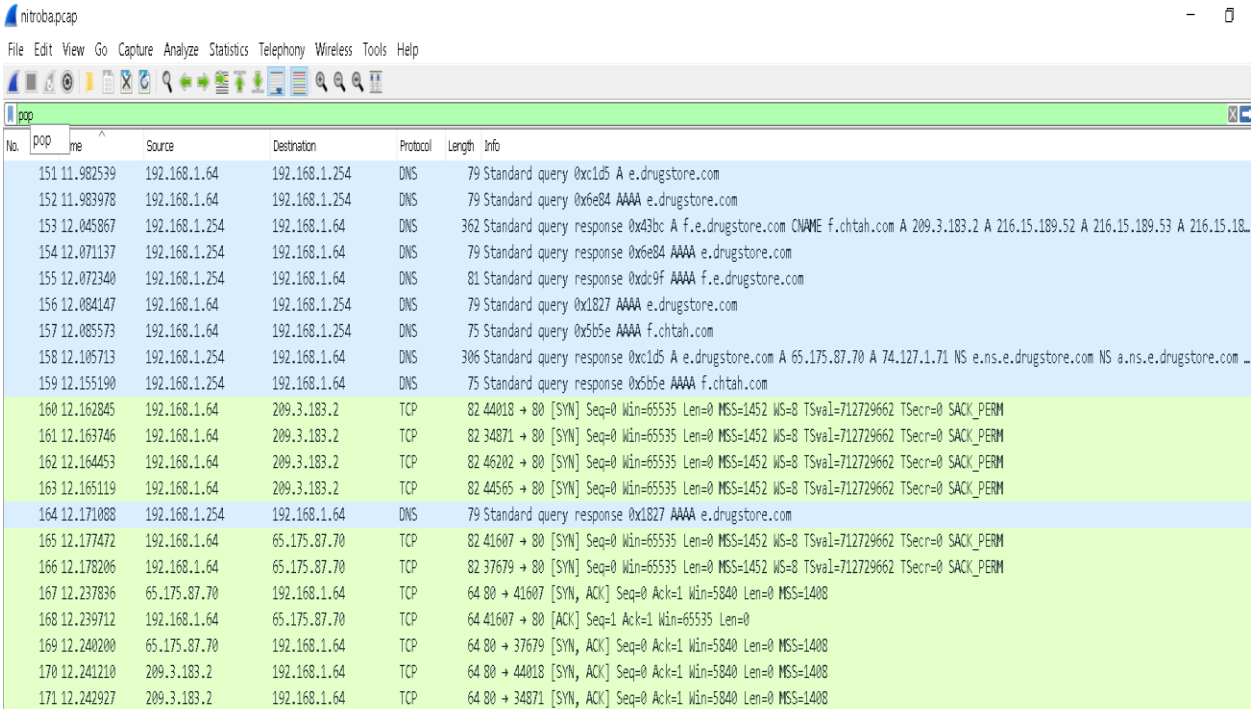
2) Launch Wireshark and select the network interface you want to capture traffic on.



3) Click on the "Capture" button to start capturing traffic.
4) Use the filters to narrow down the traffic to the protocols you want to capture. For example, to capture email traffic, you can use filters for
   Pop – “pop”
   Smtp- “smtp”
   IMAP- “imap”



This is done in **NETWORK MINER**

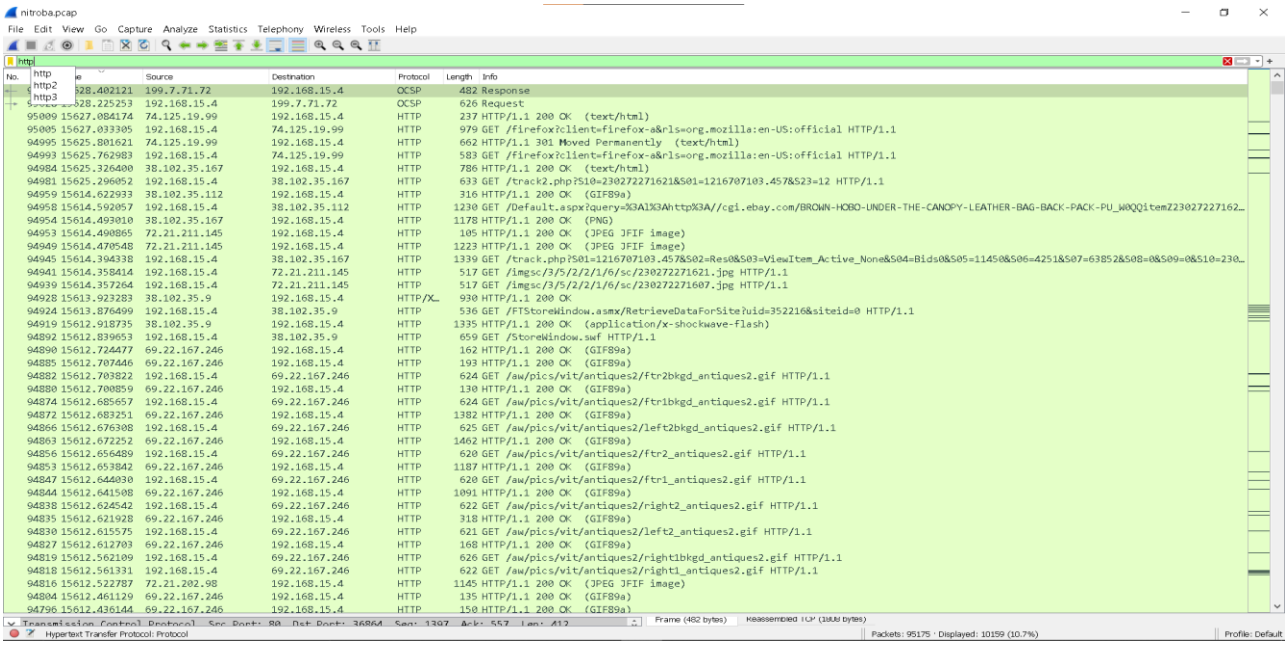


We will change the filter from pop to “smtp” or “imap” so that we can get the smtp and imap files.
(The data file doesn’t contain any smtp or imap packets)

5) Once the filtered traffic is displayed, select the desired packet and right-click on it to select "Follow > TCP Stream" (for SMTP) or "Follow > TCP Stream > Assemble" (for POP/IMAP). (will be shown for http content)

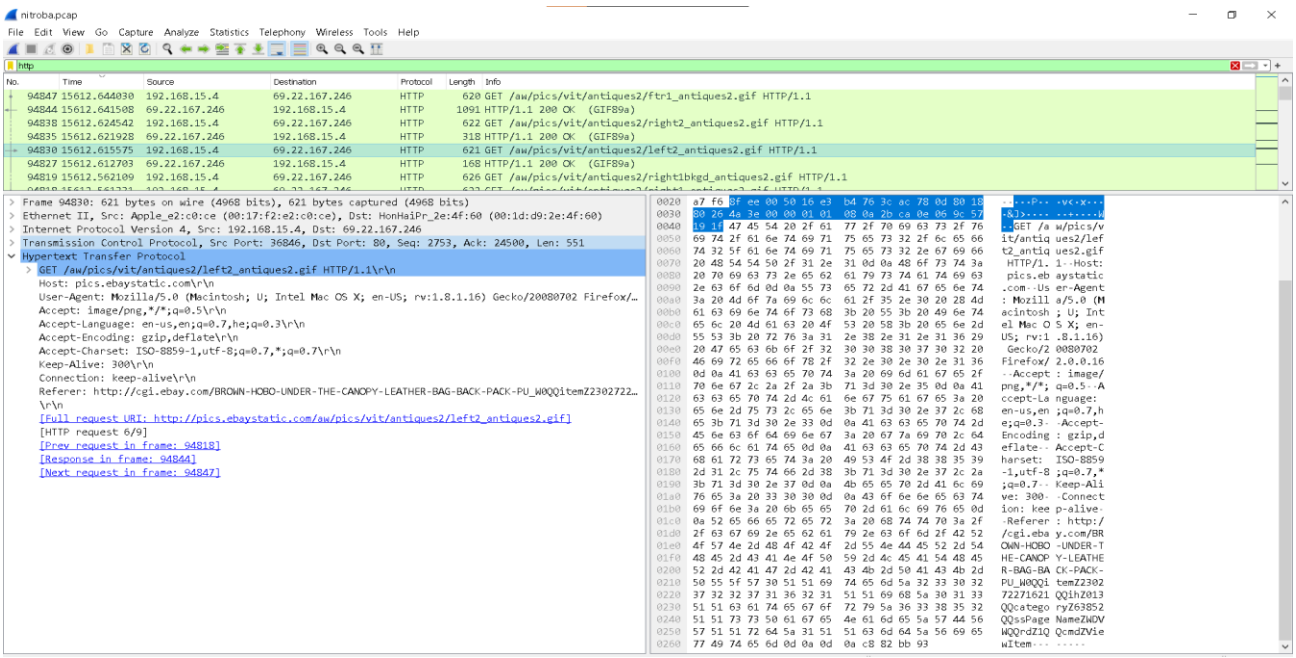
For HTTP content

1) To filter HTTP traffic, enter "http" in the filter box at the top of the Wireshark window. This will display only HTTP traffic in the capture.



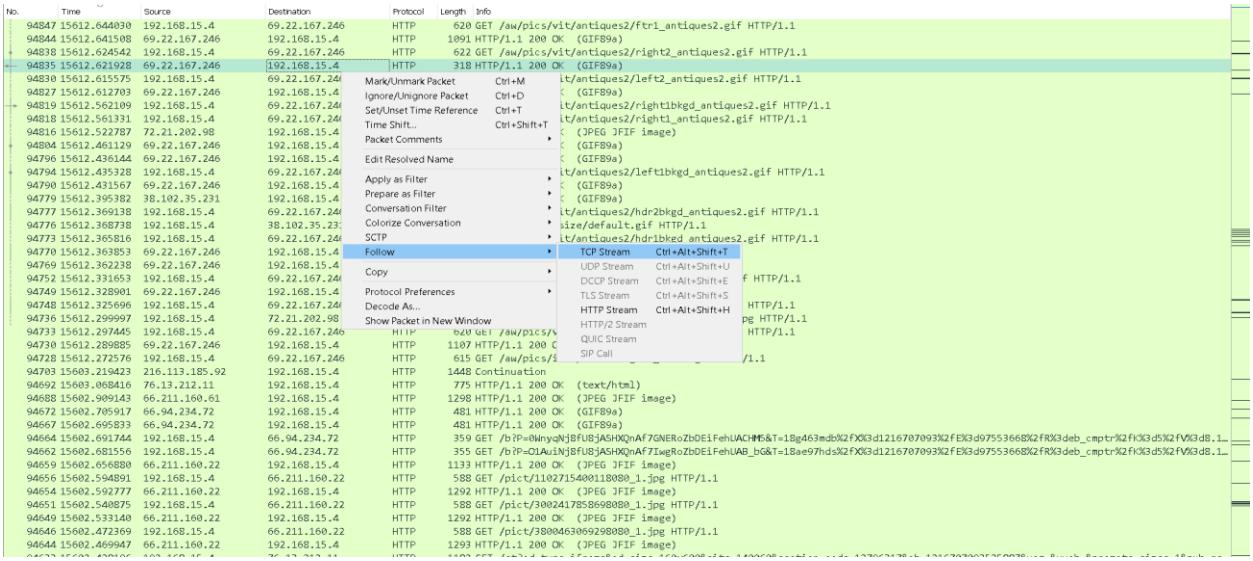
The http filter has filtered all the http content from all the udp and tcp contents

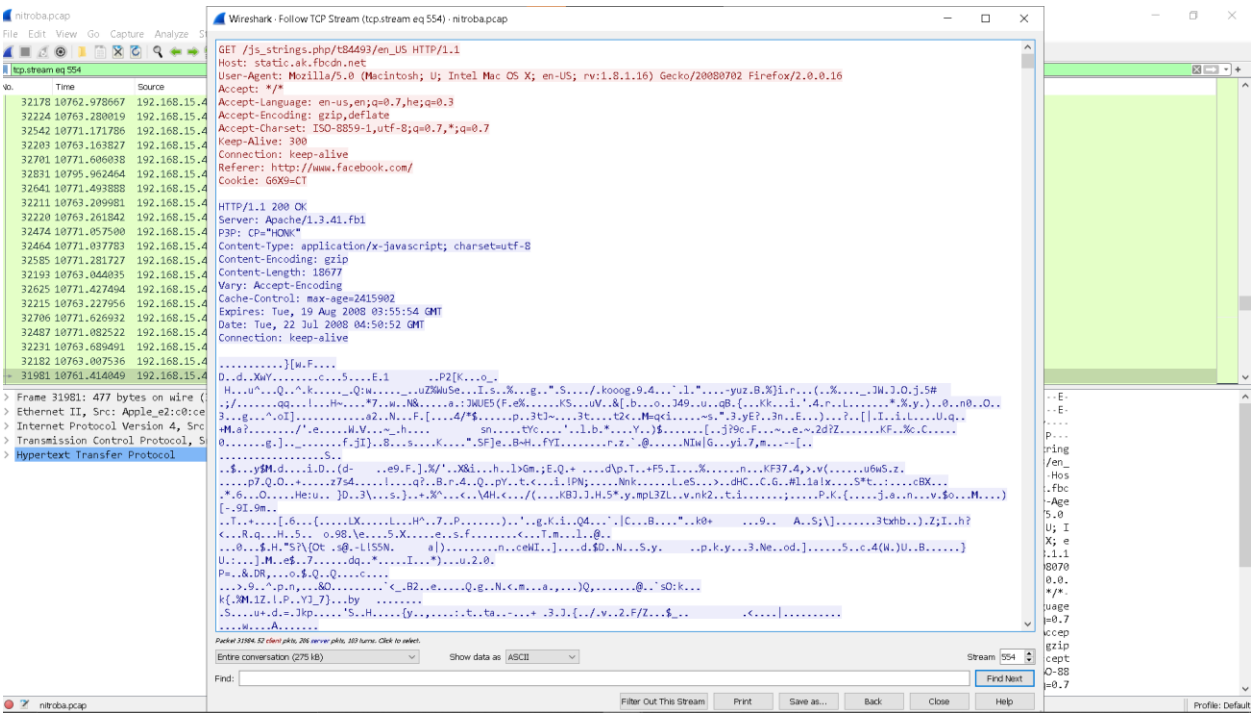
2) To view the contents of an HTTP packet, select the packet in the packet list pane and then expand the "Hypertext Transfer Protocol" section in the packet details pane. You can see the full contents of the HTTP request and response.



3) Locate the email traffic you want to extract. Right-click on the email traffic and select "Follow" > "TCP Stream". A new window will open displaying the entire email message.

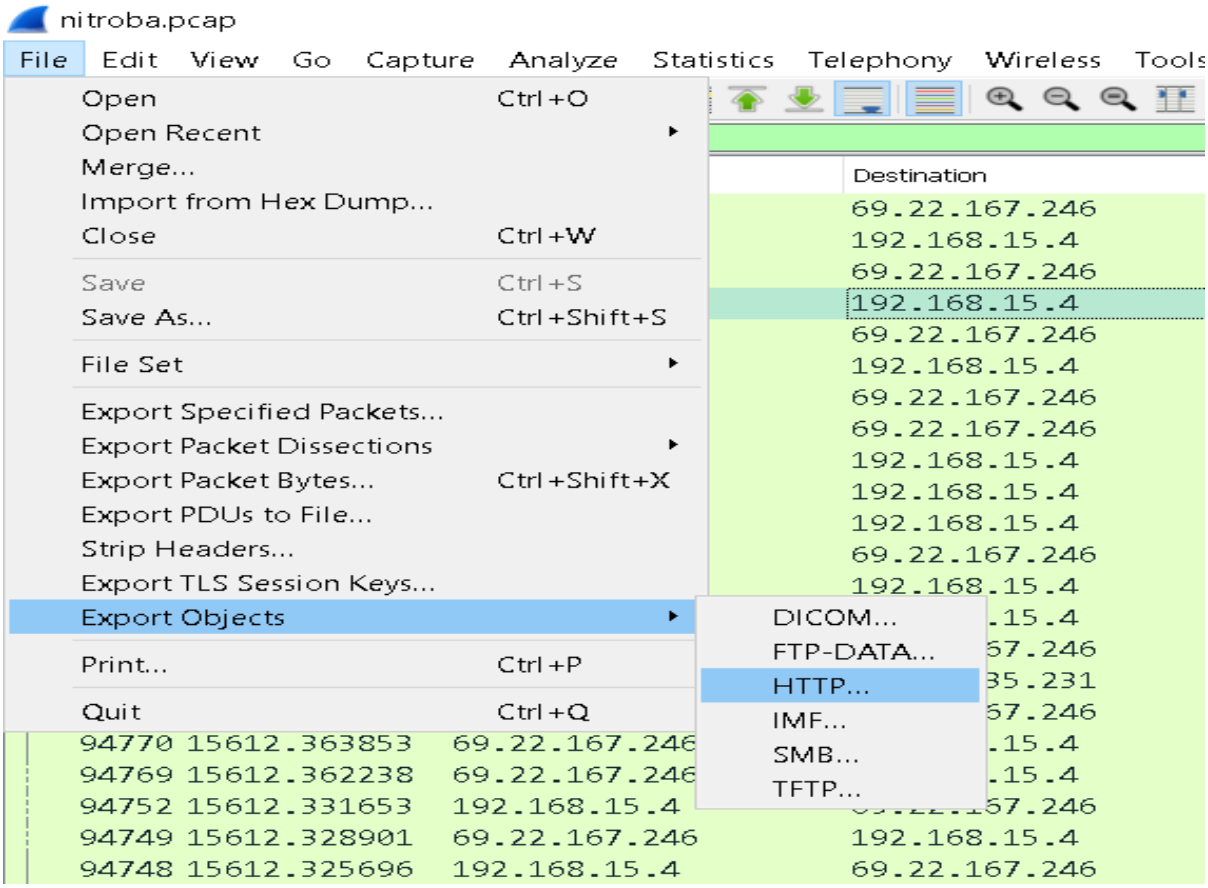
You can then copy and paste the email message into a text editor or email client.





4)To extract all HTTP contents from the pcap file, you can use Wireshark's "Export Objects" feature.

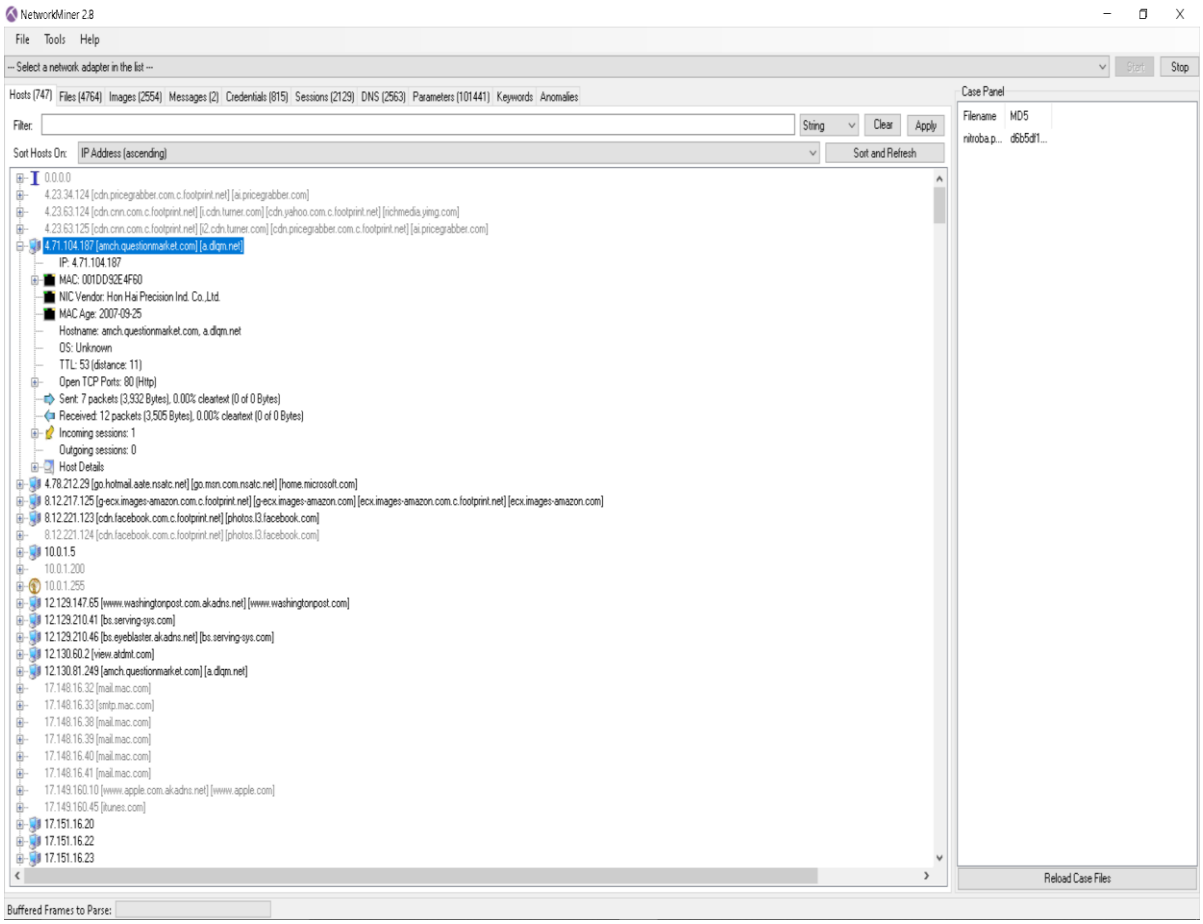
5)Click on "File" > "Export Objects" > "HTTP".



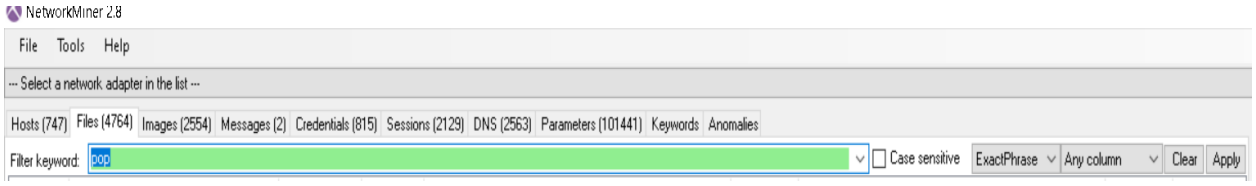
6) Wireshark will then extract all HTTP objects from the pcap file and save them to a directory of your choice.

NETWORK MINER

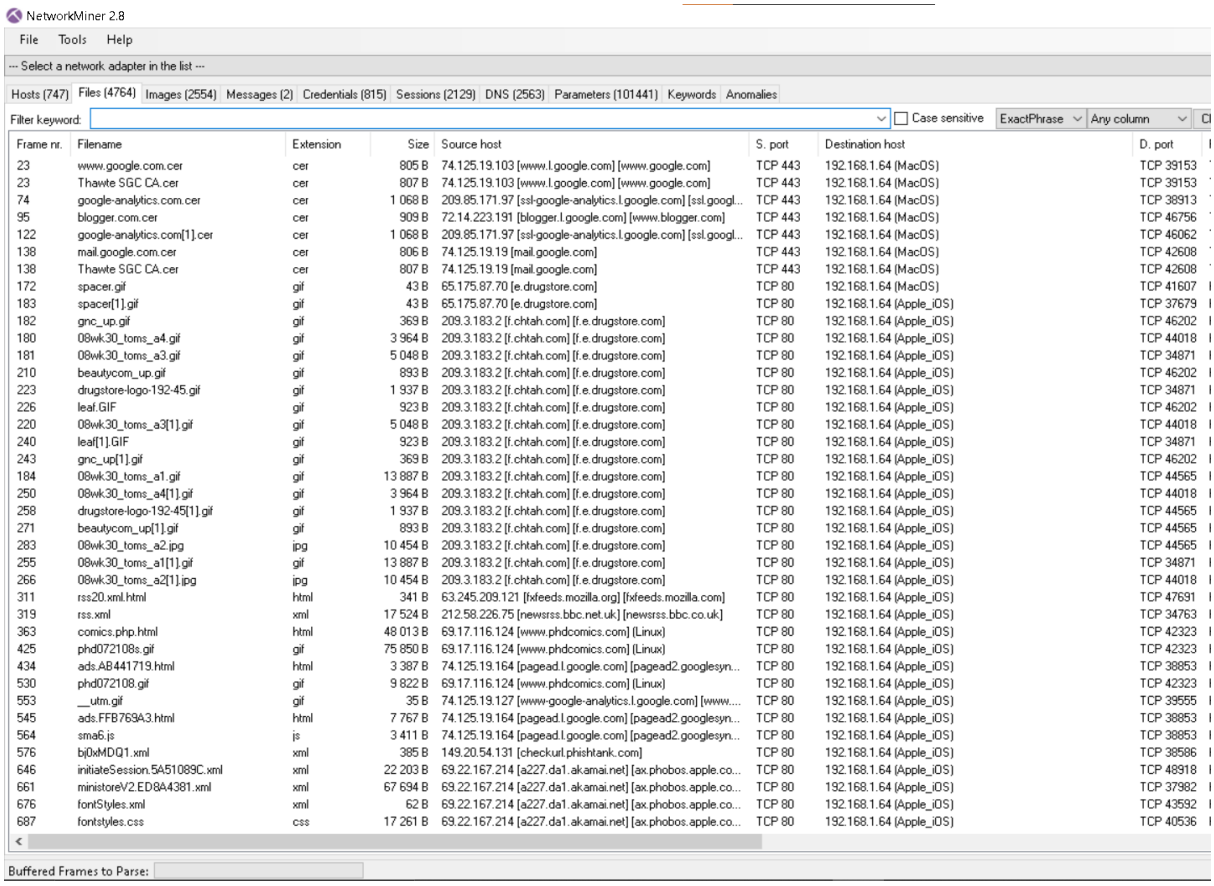
1) upload the file in the file section of the network miner so we can get the detailed division of the packets



In this host section, we can get the Ip address, hostname, and mail.



2)We can get all the content in the .pcap file we can filter the type of protocols in the files section

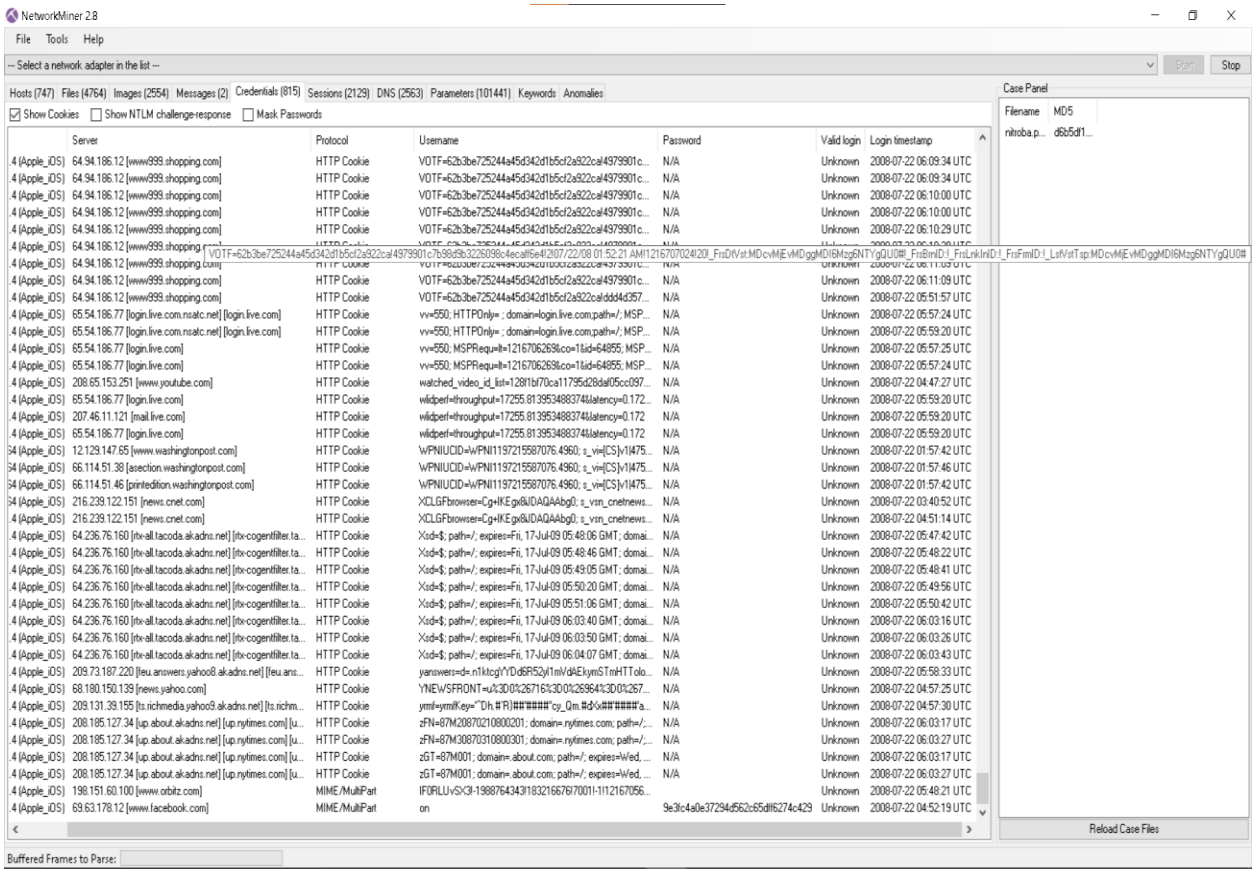


3)And images in the images section

4) messages and VOIP calls in the messages section

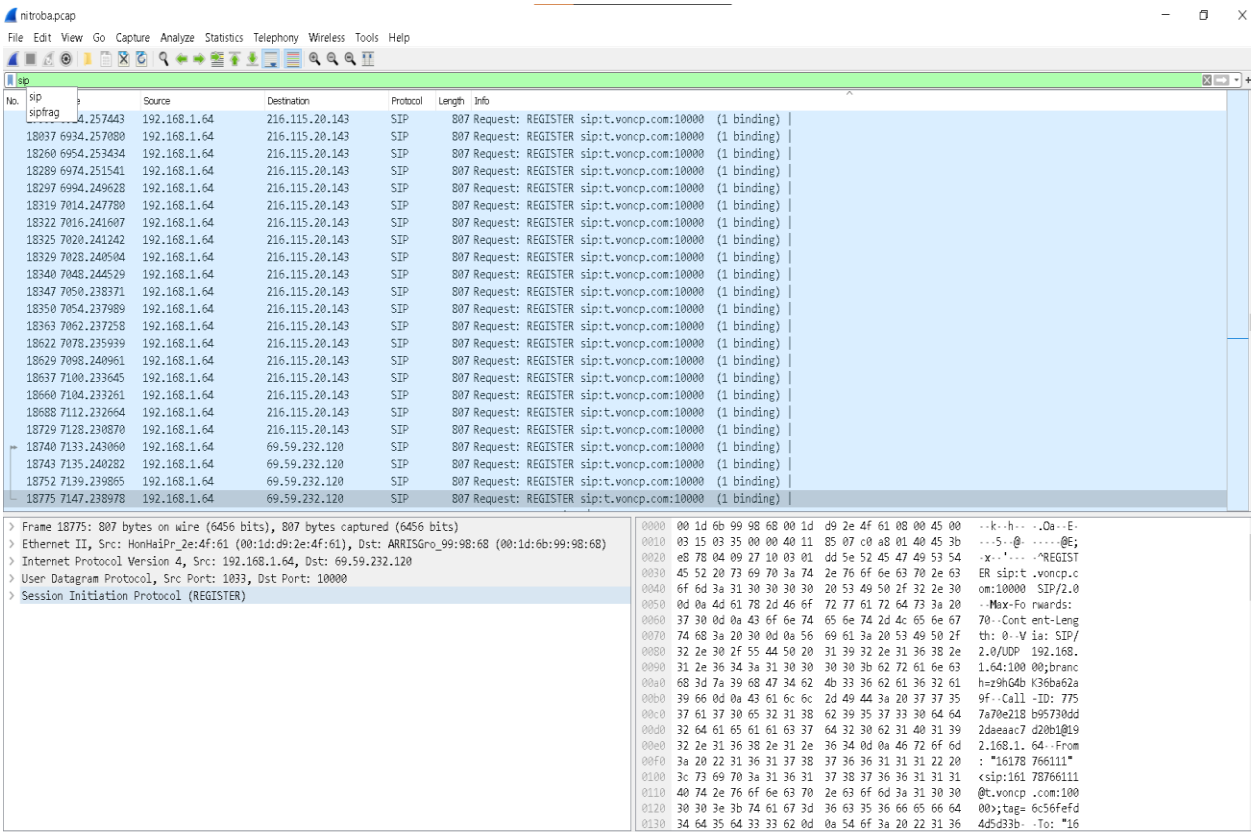
Frame nr.	Source host	Destination host	From	To	Subject	Protocol	Times
81379	192.168.15.4 (Apple_iOS)	69.80.225.91 [www.sendanonymousemail.net]	lilytuckrige@yahoo.com		Your class stinks	Http	2008-
84366	192.168.15.4 (Apple_iOS)	69.25.94.22 [willselfdestruct.com] [www.willselfdestruct.co...		lilytuckrige@yahoo.com	you can't find us	Http	2008-

5) username and password in the credentials section

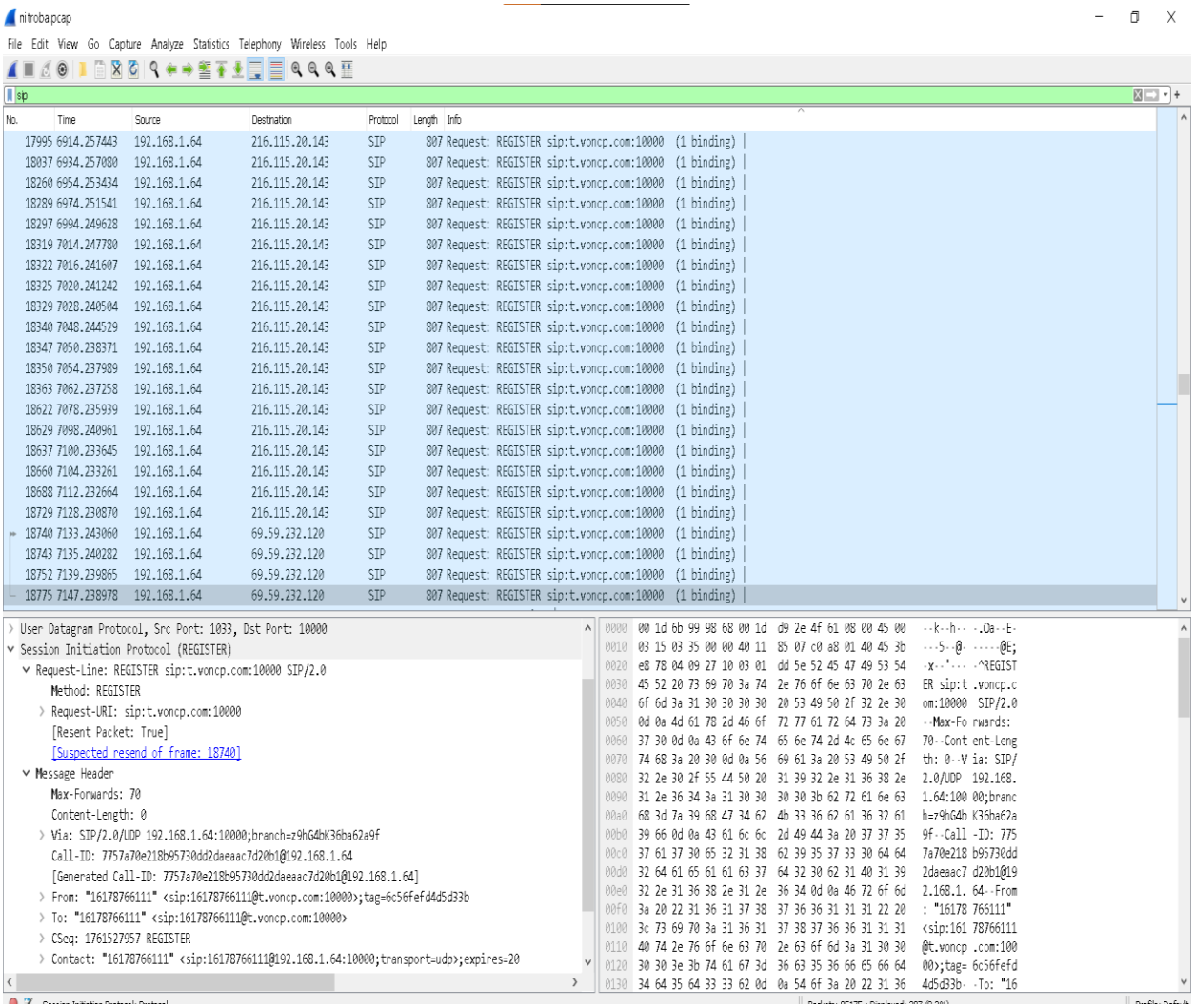


VOIP CALLS

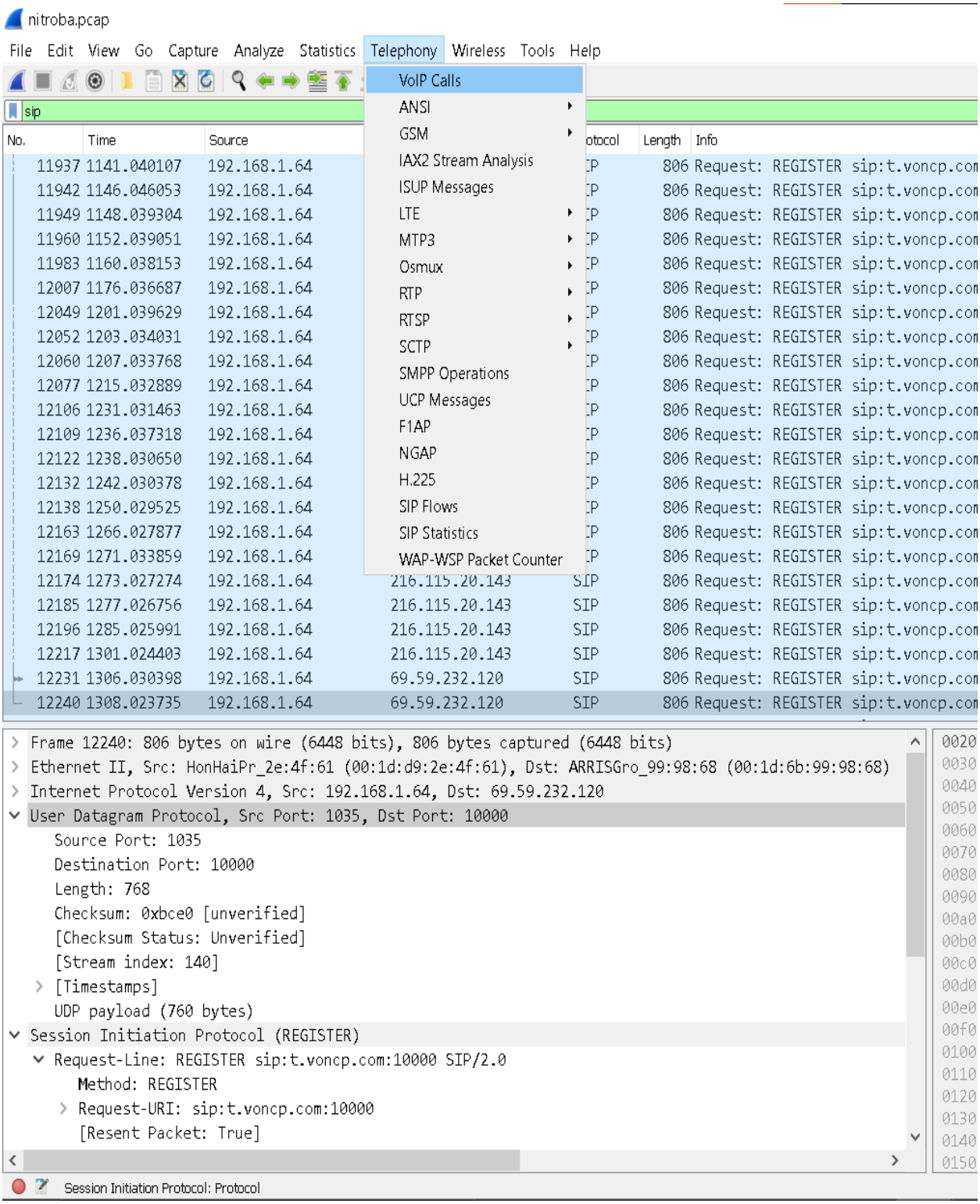
1) To filter VoIP traffic, enter "sip" in the filter box at the top of the Wireshark window. This will display only SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) traffic, which is used to set up VoIP calls.



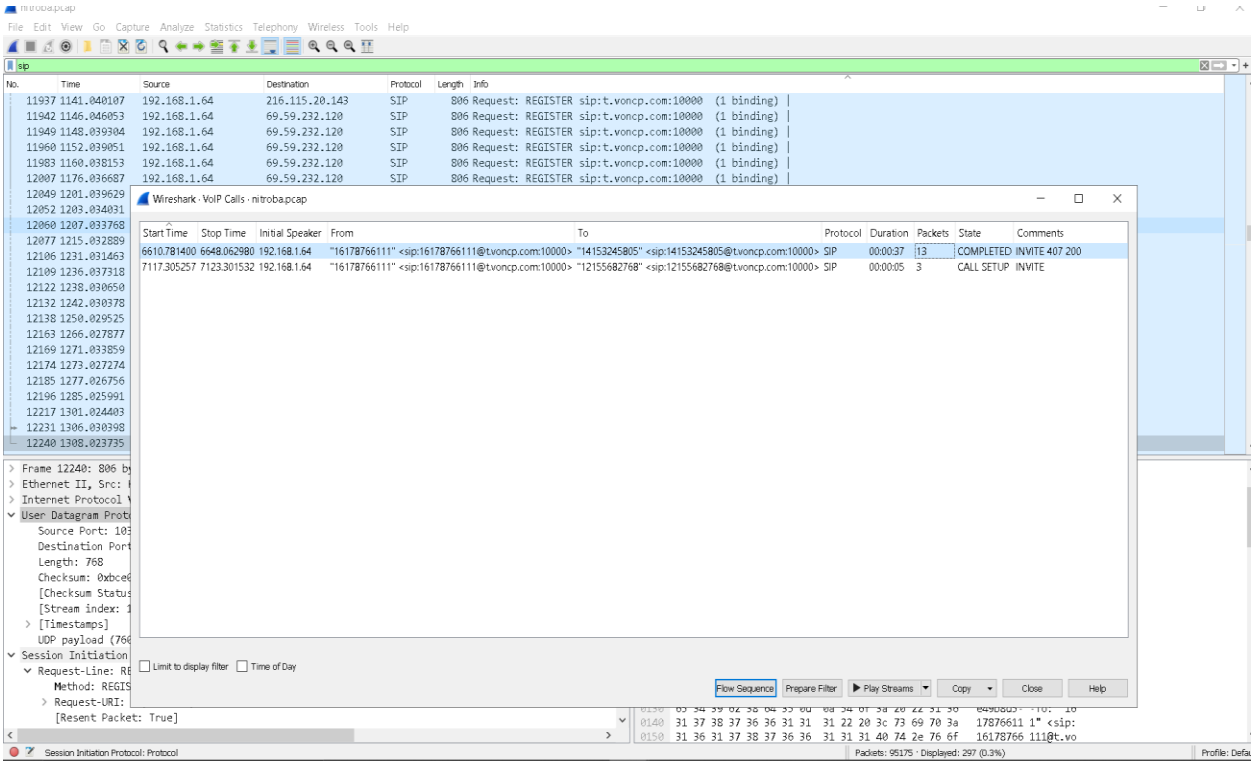
2) To view the contents of a VoIP call, select a SIP packet in the packet list pane and then expand the "Session Initiation Protocol" section in the packet details pane. Look for the "SDP (Session Description Protocol)" field, which contains information about the audio and video codecs used in the call.



3) Click on "Telephony" > "VoIP Calls".

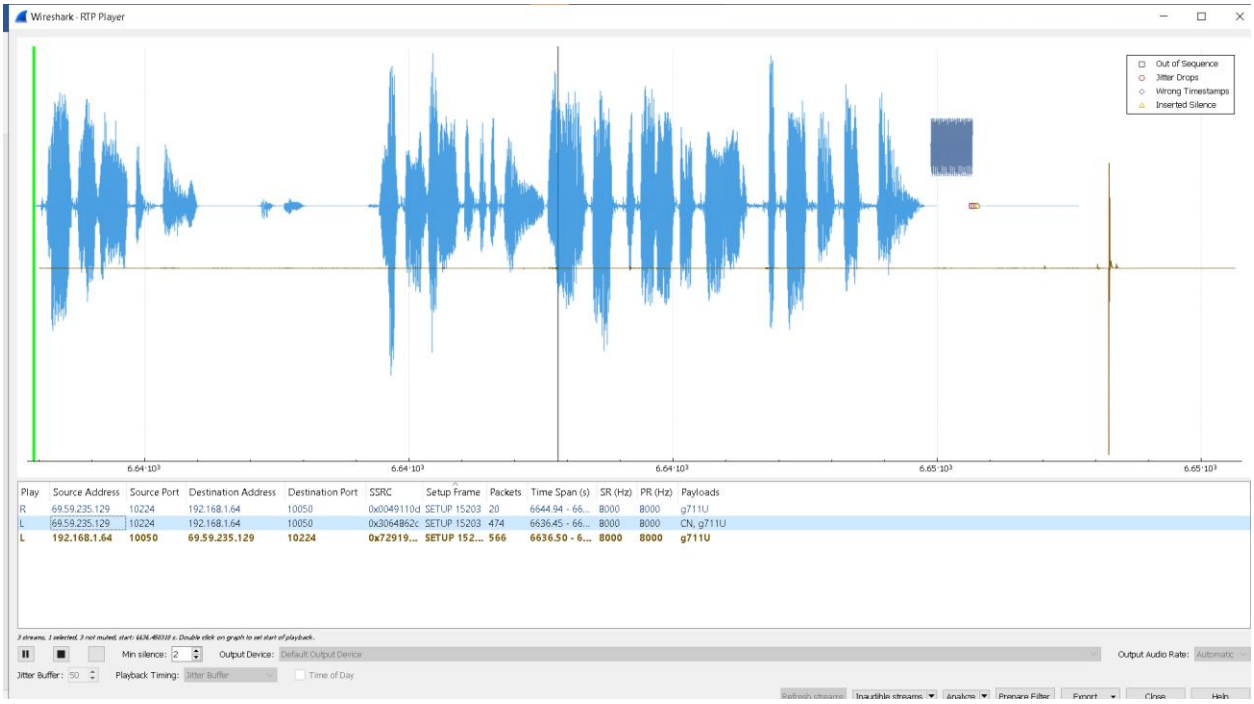


4) Wireshark will then display a list of all VoIP calls in the pcap file.



5) Select the VoIP call you want to extract and click on "Play Streams".

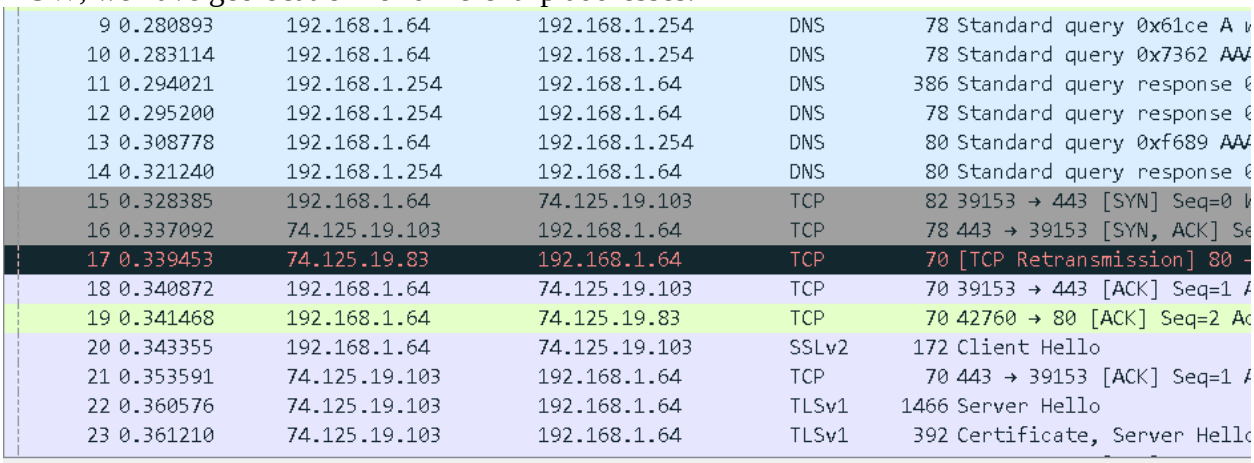
6) Wireshark will then extract the audio from the VoIP call and play it through your default media player or you can change it to a real-time player (RTP).



GEOLOCATION OF THE IP ADDRESS:

1. install the GeoIP database from maxmind which contains the IP address of the system.
2. Open Wireshark and go to the "Edit" menu and select "Preferences".
3. In the Preferences dialog box, select "Name Resolution" from the list on the left.
4. Click the "Edit" button next to "GeoIP database directories".
5. Click the "New" button and select the folder where you saved the GeoIP database file.
6. Click the "OK" button to save the changes and close the dialog box.
7. Click the "OK" button in the Preferences dialog box to save the changes and close them.
8. 4) Restart Wireshark
9. A) Open the Pcap file you want to analysis
10. B) Statistics) Endpoints) IPv4) Map

NOW, we have geolocation for different Ip addresses.



.

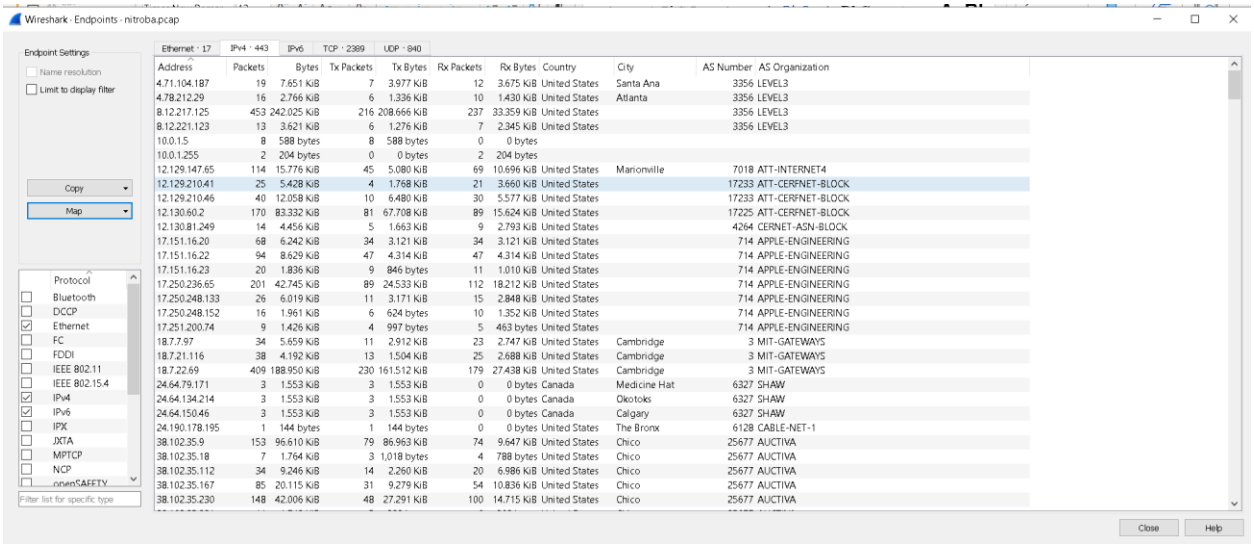
The GeoIP tab will display the country, city, latitude, and longitude of the IP address.

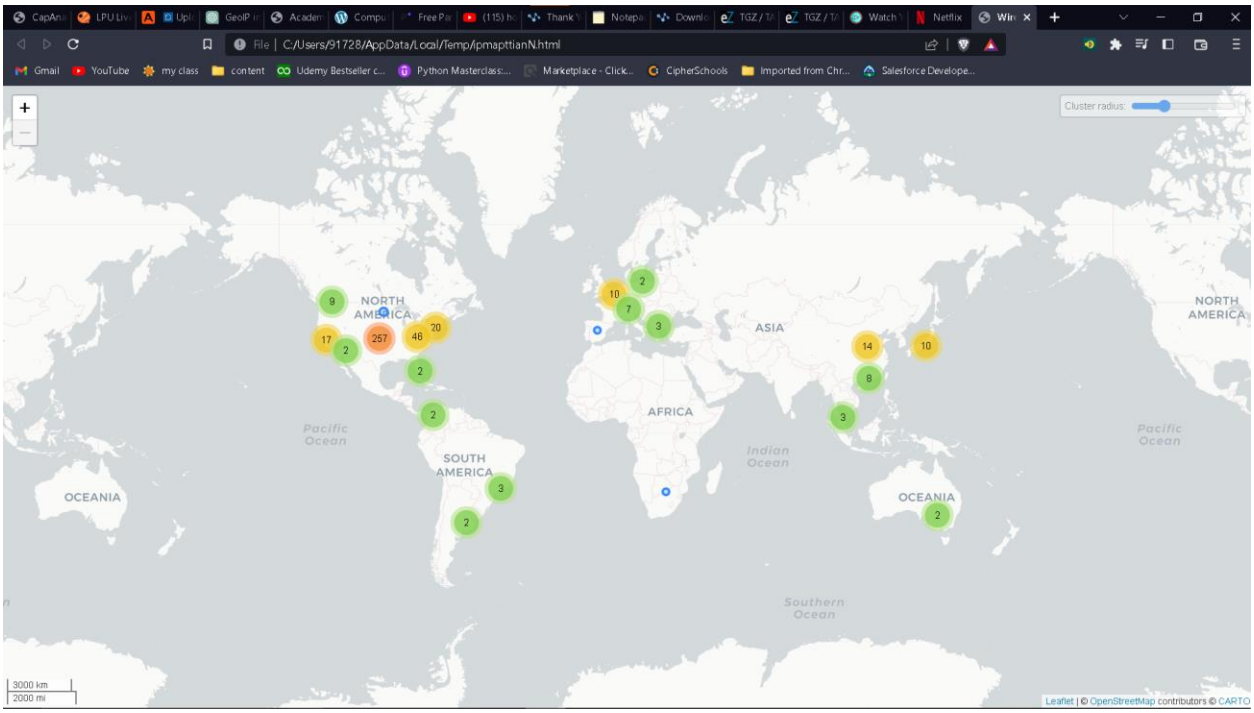
9	0.280893	192.168.1.64	192.168.1.254	DNS	78	Standard query 0x61ce A
10	0.283114	192.168.1.64	192.168.1.254	DNS	78	Standard query 0x7362 AA
11	0.294021	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.64	DNS	386	Standard query response 0
12	0.295200	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.64	DNS	78	Standard query response 0
13	0.308778	192.168.1.64	192.168.1.254	DNS	80	Standard query 0xf689 AA
14	0.321240	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.64	DNS	80	Standard query response 0
15	0.328385	192.168.1.64	74.125.19.103	TCP	82	39153 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0
16	0.337092	74.125.19.103	192.168.1.64	TCP	78	443 → 39153 [SYN, ACK] Se
17	0.339453	74.125.19.83	192.168.1.64	TCP	70	[TCP Retransmission] 80 -
18	0.340872	192.168.1.64	74.125.19.103	TCP	70	39153 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 A
19	0.341468	192.168.1.64	74.125.19.83	TCP	70	42760 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2 Ac
20	0.343355	192.168.1.64	74.125.19.103	SSLv2	172	Client Hello
21	0.353591	74.125.19.103	192.168.1.64	TCP	70	443 → 39153 [ACK] Seq=1 A
22	0.360576	74.125.19.103	192.168.1.64	TLSv1	1466	Server Hello
23	0.361210	74.125.19.103	192.168.1.64	TLSv1	392	Certificate, Server Hello

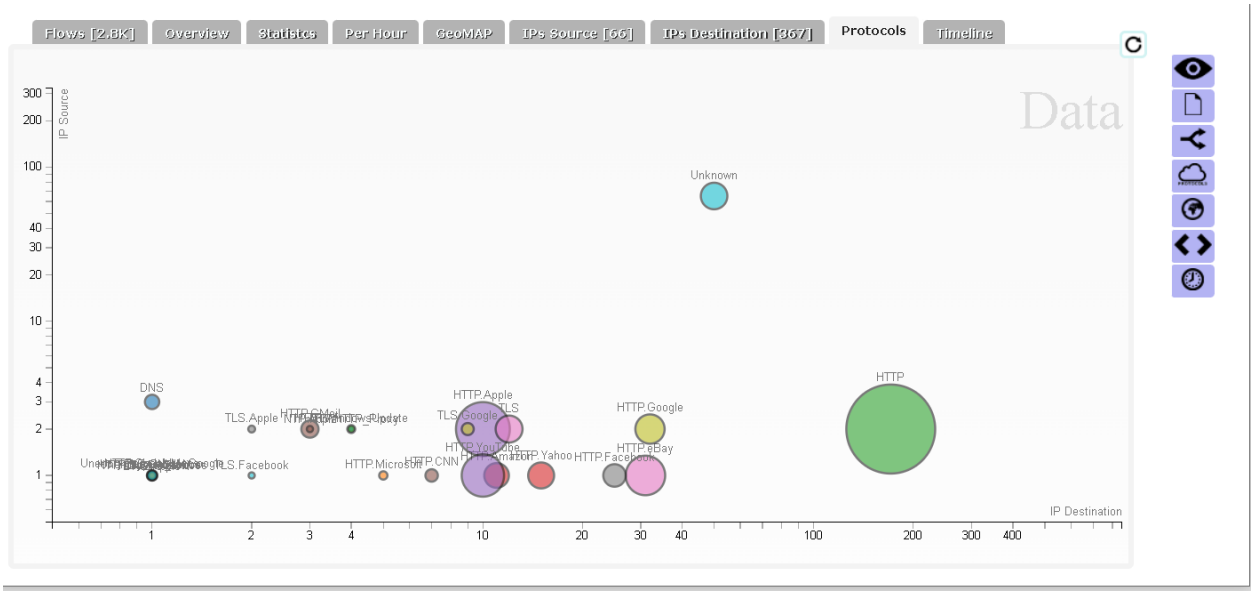
```
> Frame 4: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: ARRISGro_99:98:68 (00:1d:6b:99:98:68), Dst: HonHaiPr_2e:4f:61 (00:1d:d9:2e:4f:61)
v Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 74.125.19.19, Dst: 192.168.1.64
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 52
    Identification: 0x8429 (33833)
  > 000. .... = Flags: 0x0
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 55
    Protocol: TCP (6)
    Header Checksum: 0xe022 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 74.125.19.19
    Destination Address: 192.168.1.64
  > [Source GeoIP: Morganton, US, ASN 15169, GOOGLE]
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 35011, Seq: 1, Ack: 1352, Len: 0
```

Transmission Control Protocol (tcp), 32 bytes

Now we can see the end points of different Ip addresses







1 All the protocols that are in this .pcap file

All the protocols that are in this .pcap file

In conclusion, Wireshark is a powerful network protocol analyzer that can capture and analyze network traffic for various applications. With the ability to capture and interpret data from various network protocols, Wireshark is an indispensable tool for network administrators and security professionals.

Using a pcap file as a reference, it is possible to extract various types of data from network traffic captured by Wireshark. With the help of open-source software such as Network Miner, it is possible to extract each email from POP, IMAP, and SMTP protocols, as well as all HTTP contents and each VoIP call.

Overall, the ability to extract and analyze data from network traffic can help identify and troubleshoot network issues, monitor network performance, and identify potential security threats. Wireshark remains a critical tool in the arsenal of any network professional, and its continued development and support ensure that it will remain an essential tool for years to come.

GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/Ganesh-007/INT-301