Analyzing Network Packets

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Packet Analysis is a very important skill

- Network administrators use it to troubleshoot network problems
- Network security engineers use it to examine security problems
- QA engineers use it to verify network applications
- Developers use it to debug protocol implementations
- People use it to learn network protocol internals

How to analyze network packets

- A packet comes in to the Network Interface Card (NIC) at the host machine
- Typically, you process the packet at each layer and send the packet up to the application layer
- Instead, operating systems provide a technique to capture the packets at the NIC
 - The packet is processed by the higher layers as before
 - A copy of the packet capture is stored for use
 - This captured file is called a PCAP file

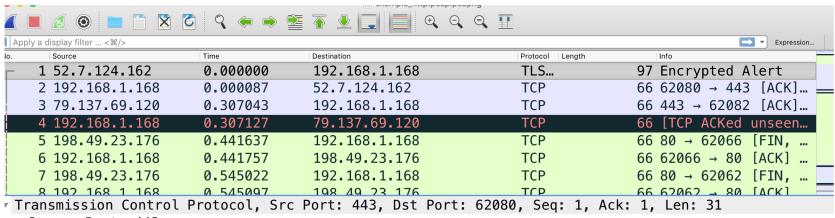
PCAP file

- PCAP stands for Packet Capture
- It has a .pcap extension
- To use the pcap file, you start your tool (that uses the pcap library that most Oses provide)
 - The tool will capture the raw packet information including all headers until you stop

Tools that are commonly used for pcap capture

- TCPDump: Command line tool
 - For example: sudo tcpdump --interface any
- More popular: Wireshark
 - Visual tool.
 - Already breaks down packet headers into different layers and helps you analyze packets

Wireshark



Source Port: 443

Destination Port: 62080

[Stream index: 0]
[TCP Segment Len: 31]

Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)

[Next sequence number: 32 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)

1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)

► Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK) Window size value: 155

[Calculated window size: 155]

[Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]

Checksum: 0x20fc [unverified] [Checksum Status: Unverified]