

# VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ

## Fakulta informačních technologií



## Documentation for IPK - Project 2

### Packet sniffer Implementation

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# 1 About

ABOUT

## 2 Implementation

Sniffer is implemented in one file ipk-sniffer, whole program is divided into few functions and main function.

**MAIN** First part of main function is for parsing given arguments using `check_args` function. If interface was not given as argument all interfaces are printed in loop. If program got interface ( or other optional arguments such as port, tcp, etc.) Firstly opens given interface for sniffing using `pcap_open_live`, on success compile given filter composed from given program arguments - tcp, udp, port. If compiled successfully filter is applied on interface handler. For actual sniffing `pcap_loop` function is used with arguments interface handler, number of packets to be sniffed ( stored in argument structure), callback function ( documented below). There is no time limit in which packet has to be sniffed, because if user wants to sniffed eg. 2 packets program will run until 2 packets are sniffed. After wanted number of packets is sniffed programme closes interface handler and frees allocated memory. Otherwise if interface where tcp/udp packets could be sniffed were given sniffer will run infinitely until interruption ( eg.: with CTRL+C ).

**CHECK\_ARGS** Verify arguments given to program using `getopt`, in case of -p ( port filter ) convert port number into integer and checks its correct value which has to be between 0 and 65535.

**CREATE\_FILTER** Creates a string filter using tcp, udp, port number from values given as programme arguments eg.: "port 80", "tcp", "udp port 5353" etc. Because programme is sniffing only tcp or udp packets filter "tcp udp" is same as none.

### **CALLBACK**

Function passed into `pcaploop` called for every packet sniffed. Is responsible for parsing packet to get necessary information such as: time, protocol of packet, source and destination ports and ip addresses; resolving ip addresses into names and printing these information and whole packet on standard output.

## 3 Testing

testing