

EXPERIMENT 6: NETWORK HEALTH MONITORING USING WIRESHARK PACKET SNIFFER

TEAM 9

AIM

To monitor network health using the Wireshark packet sniffer tool.

SOFTWARES REQUIRED

Wireshark 4.0.2 64-bit, the Wireshark Developer Community

Running on 64-bit Windows 10 (21H2), build 19044, with 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-1135G7 @ 2.40GHz (with SSE4.2), with 7926 MB of physical memory, with GLib 2.72.3, with PCRE2 10.40 2022-04-14, with Qt 5.15.2, with Npcap version 1.71, based on libpcap version 1.10.2-PRE-GIT, with c-ares 1.18.1, with GnuTLS 3.6.3, with Gcrypt 1.10.1, with nghttp2 1.46.0, with brotli 1.0.9, with LZ4 1.9.3, with Zstandard 1.5.2, without AirPcap, with light display mode, without HiDPI, with LC_TYPE=English_India.utf8, binary plugins supported.

THEORY & SCREENSHOTS OF I/O

(i) Capturing & Analysing Ethernet Networks

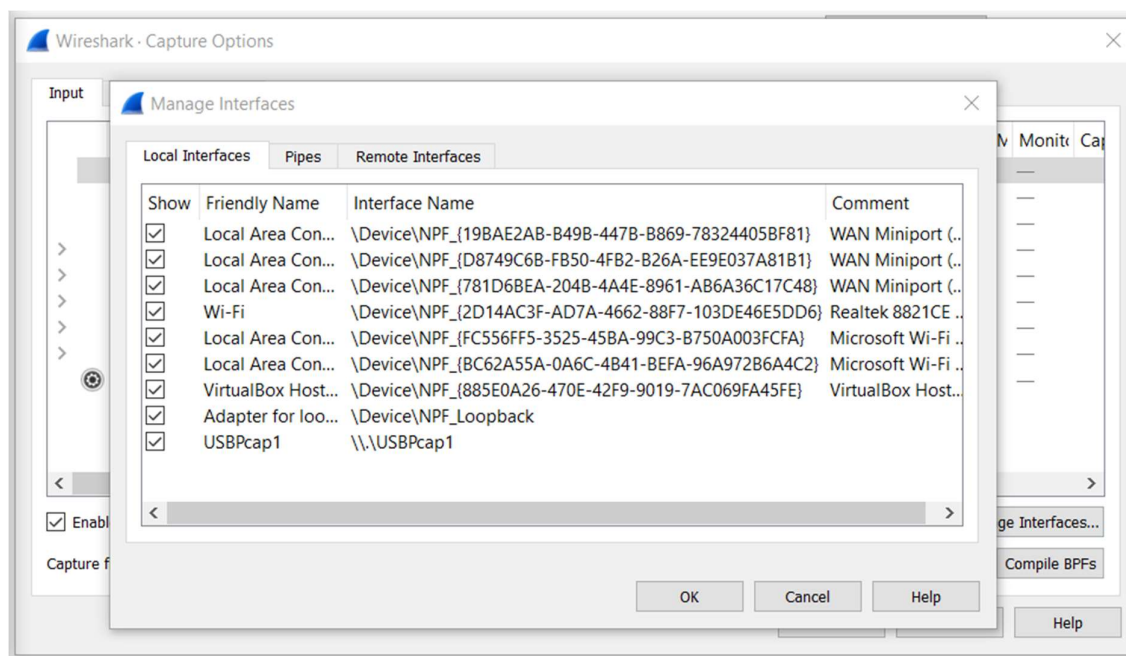


Figure 1 – Manage Interfaces

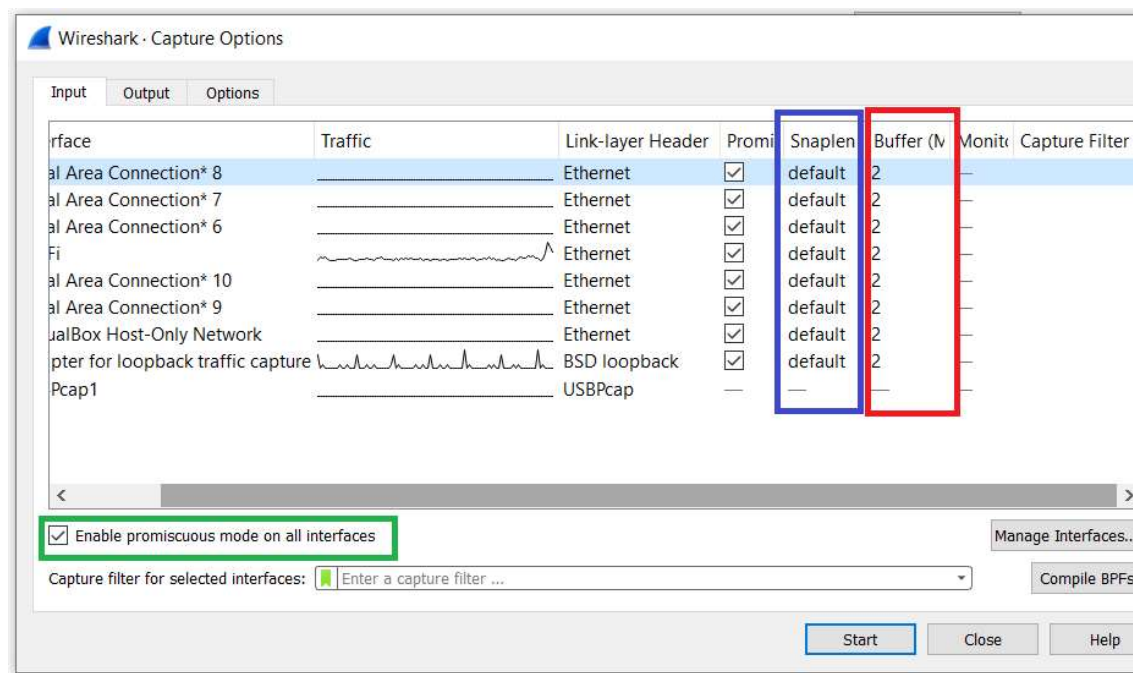


Figure 2 – Capture Options (Input)

As a practice, navigate to manage interfaces in the Wireshark capture options and check only the ones that you would use.

- Snaplength – It captures only a certain amount of data per frame instead of the entire payload, say the first 64 bytes of the frame, which includes most of the information that one needs such as the Ethernet part of the frame, the IP packet information, IP & TCP headers. One needs to be careful with that since there are possibilities of under-capturing certain data.
- Buffer – 2 megabytes of kernel buffer for a capture process. This is usually enough unless working in a high throughput environment.
- Enable promiscuous mode on all interfaces – It allows Wireshark to capture traffic not just to and from itself but also to other machines that are unicasting traffic among each other.

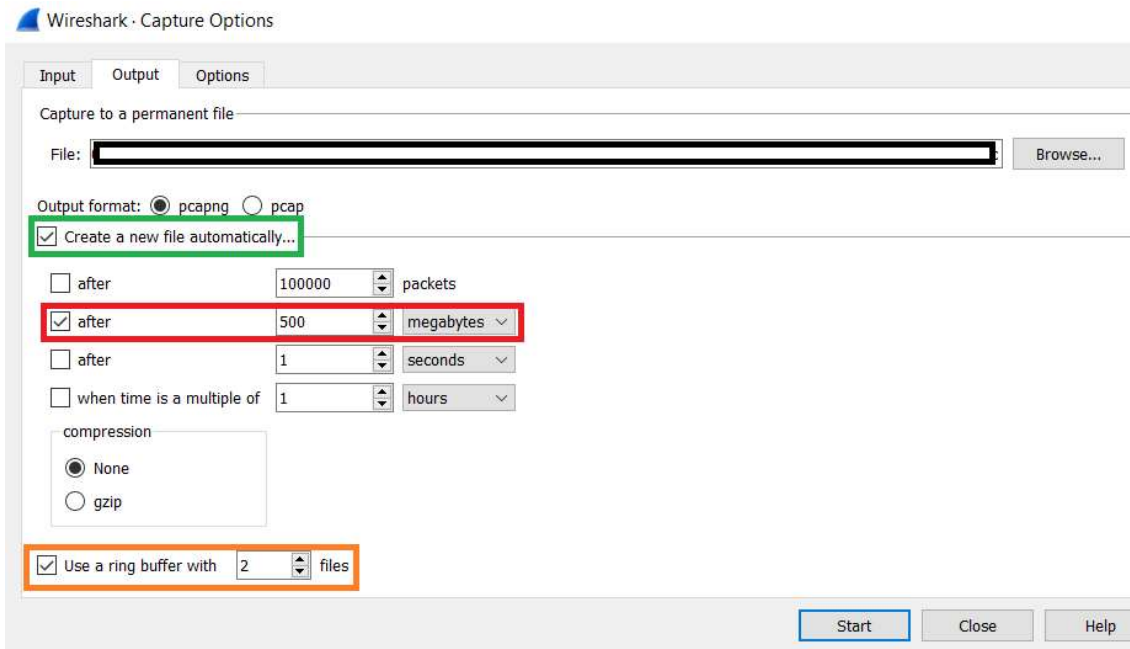


Figure 3 – Capture Options (Output)

Configure the place for Wireshark to save and configure some other settings that make Wireshark traffic easier to read. Two files will be overwritten continuously with 500 megabytes of data.

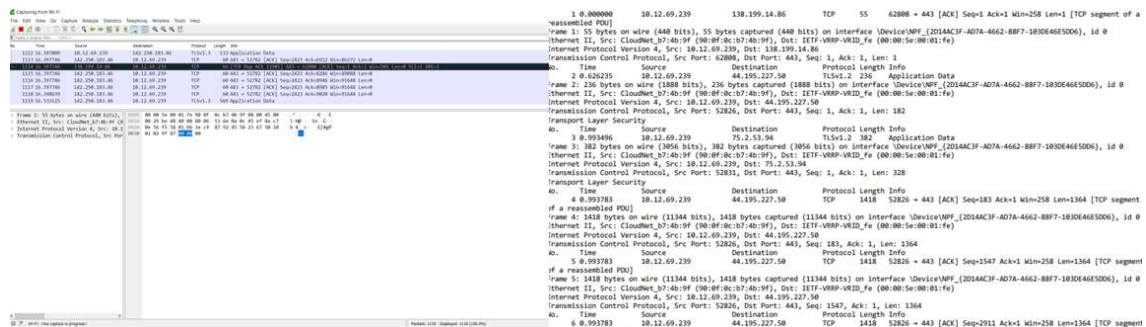


Figure 4 – Capturing from Wi-Fi

(ii) Capturing & Analysing 802.11 Wireless Networks

I. 802.11

- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' Standard for Wireless LAN communications.
- Standard is to define one medium access control (MAC) and several physical layer (PHY) specifications for wireless connectivity for fixed, portable, and moving stations (STAs) within a local area.

- Also offers regulatory bodies a means of standardizing access to one or more frequency bands for local area communication. Details the OSI Model's Layer 1 and Layer 2 protocols to be used for Wireless LAN.
- Uses radio waves as a physical layer and frames as a data link layer.

II. 802.11 Radio Wave Frequency Bands

- Several types of Wi-Fi standards exist - 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, 802.11ah, etc. All standard occurs in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands.
- The frequency band is divided into channels of equal bandwidth. To avoid interference, Wi-Fi devices can be configured to use different channels.
- Each standard uses different types of frequency modulation techniques.

III. 802.11 Frames

- Management Frames – Used for authentication, start, tearing-down and maintenance of Wi-Fi communications.
- Control Frames – Used to ease the flow of traffic. For example, signal if the medium is clear to send/receive data frames or acknowledge the receipt of error-free data frames.
- Data Frames – Encapsulate the actual data packets that need to be transmitted.

IV. 802.11 Regulations

- All Wi-Fi devices need to meet legal regulations about transmitter power, channels and interference. This is defined as a regdomain by IEEE. Each country or region (EU) can have its own set of regulations.

V. 802.11 Association Process

- The three 802.11 connection states are –
 - Not authenticated or associated.
 - Authenticated but not yet associated.
 - Authenticated and associated.
- A mobile station must be in the authenticated or associated state before data transmission can occur.

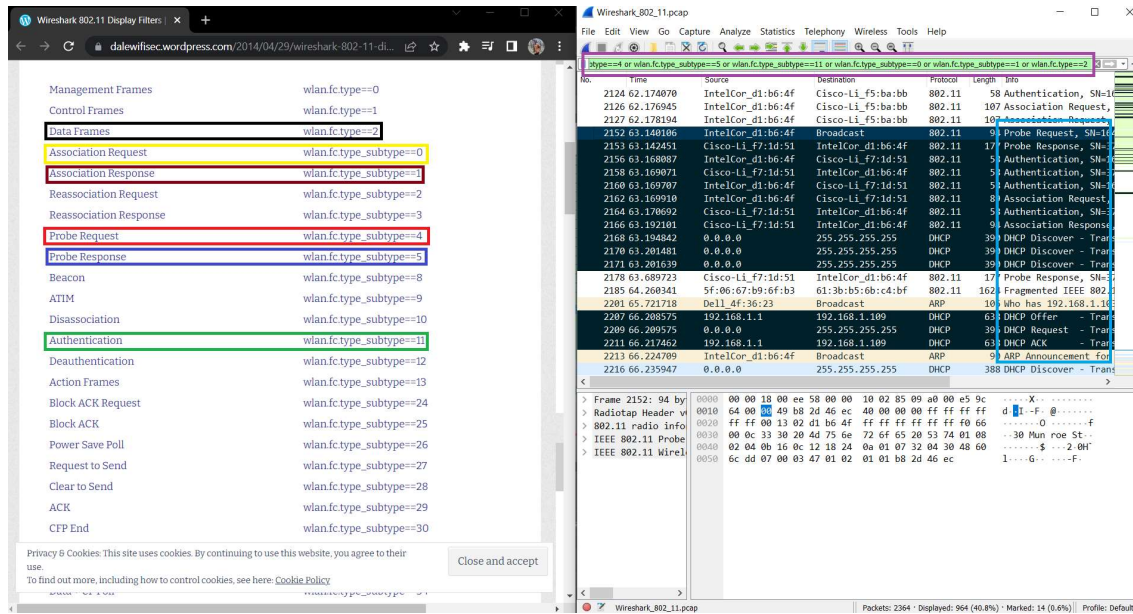


Figure 5 – Sort Packet Captures



Figure 6 – Flow Graph Statistics

(iii) Capturing & Analysing Bluetooth Traffic

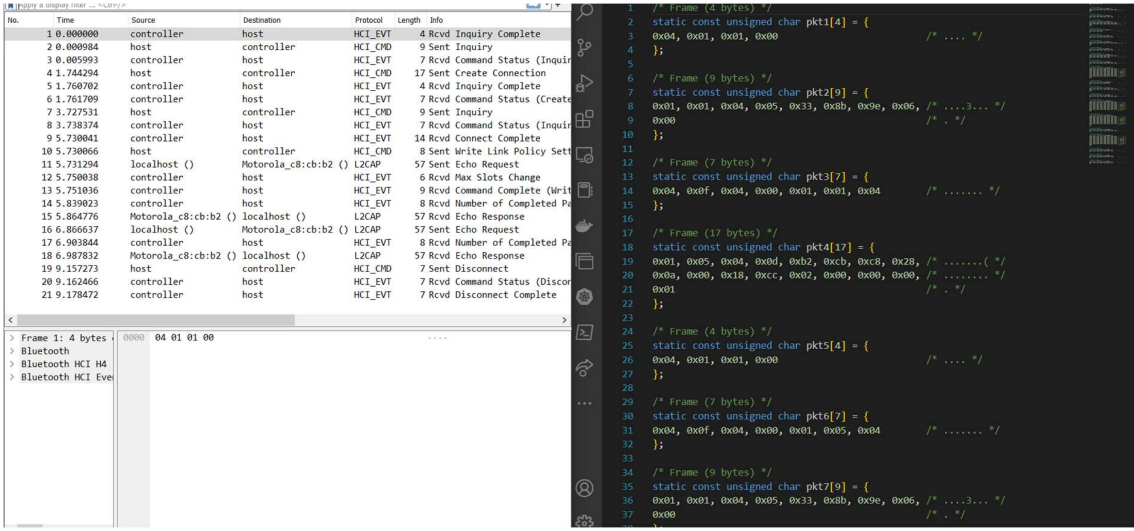


Figure 7 – Bluetooth Sample Capture File

(iv) Capturing & Analysing USB Traffic

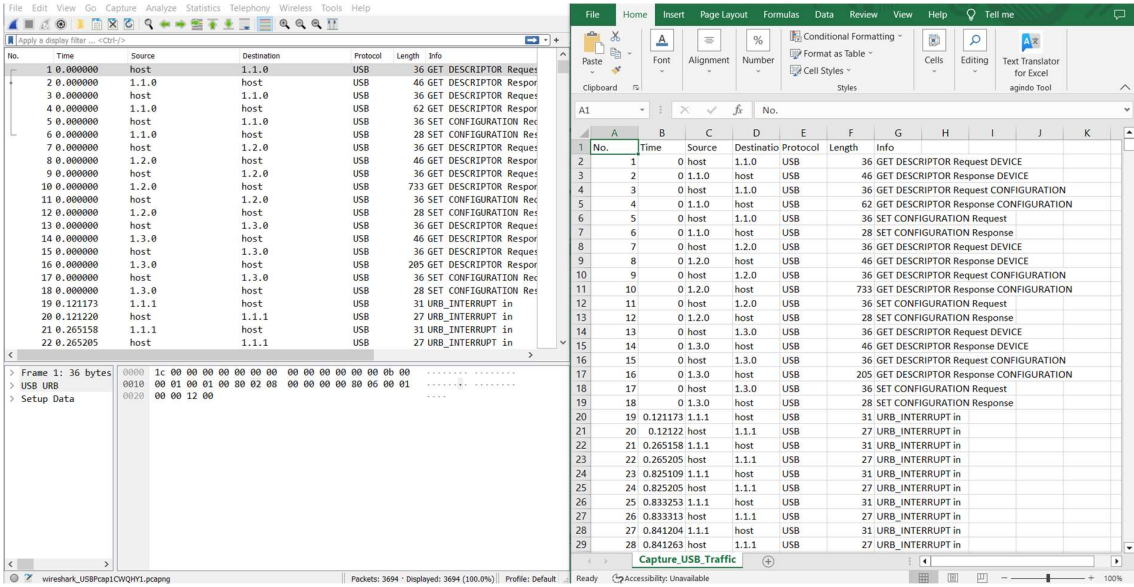


Figure 8 – Capture USB Traffic

RESULT

Thus, monitored network health using the Wireshark packet sniffer. All the simulation results were verified successfully.

REFERENCES

1. Wireshark Lab: 802.11 Wi-Fi v8.0, Supplement to Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach, 8th ed., J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross – http://www-net.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/Wireshark_802.11_v8.0.pdf
2. "IEEE Standard for Information technology—Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks—Specific requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications," in IEEE Std 802.11-2016 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.11-2012), vol., no., pp.1-3534, 14 Dec. 2016, DOI: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2016.7786995.
3. Understanding the IEEE 802.11 Standard for Wireless Networks – https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos-space-apps/network-director4.0/topics/concept/wireless-80211.html
4. Wireshark 802.11 Display Filters – <https://dalewifisec.wordpress.com/2014/04/29/wireshark-802-11-display-filters-2/>
5. Bluetooth Wireshark Wiki – <https://wiki.wireshark.org/Bluetooth>
6. How to perform network traffic capture with Wireshark – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWvscuxqais&t=306s&ab_channel=ChrisGreer
7. 802.11 Wireless Packet Capture – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wKyUnFN7k8&ab_channel=AtishApajee
8. Capture USB Traffic with Wireshark – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nix-QZ0gkOc&ab_channel=InformationSecurityNewspaper

CONTRIBUTION – TEAM 9

Name	Roll Number	Work Done – Wireshark & Corresponding Documentation
B Ambareesh	CB.EN.U4CCE20006	Capturing & Analysing 802.11 Bluetooth and USB Traffic
Narendran S	CB.EN.U4CCE20036	Capturing & Analysing Ethernet Networks
Narun T	CB.EN.U4CCE20037	
Pabbathi Greeshma	CB.EN.U4CCE20040	Capturing & Analysing 802.11 Wireless Networks
Santosh	CB.EN.U4CCE20053	

Postscript – B Ambareesh (CB.EN.U4CCE20006) gathered study materials and resources about Wireshark apart from the ones mentioned under references, i.e., the basic groundwork.