



<HOW TO WIRESHARK>

<CORAL S. SCHMIDT MONTILLA>

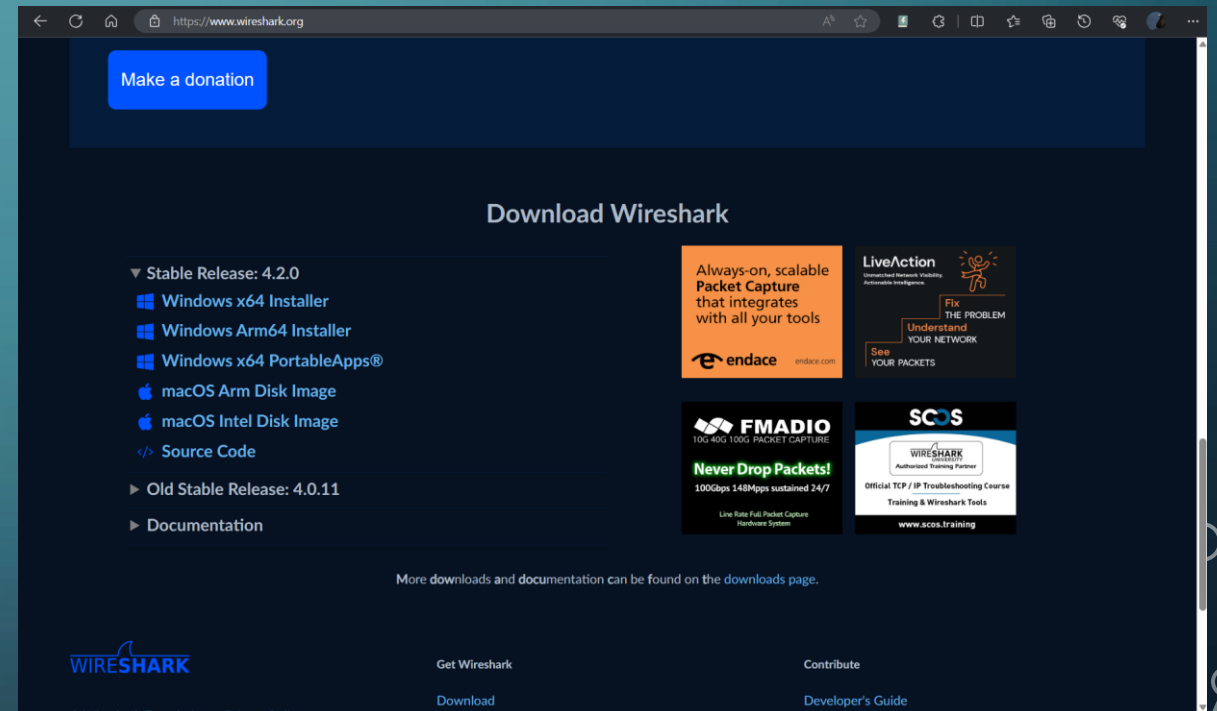
<WHAT IS IT?>

- Analyzing network protocols is what Wireshark® is for. It allows you to capture and interactively browse computer network traffic. It has a vast and robust feature set and is the most popular tool of its kind in the world. It is compatible with the majority of computing platforms, including Windows, macOS, Linux, and UNIX. It is used on a daily basis by network professionals, security specialists, developers, and educators all over the world. It is open source and distributed under the GNU General Public License, version 2.

The Wireshark logo is displayed in a dark blue rectangular box. It features a stylized shark fin icon above the word "WIRESHARK" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

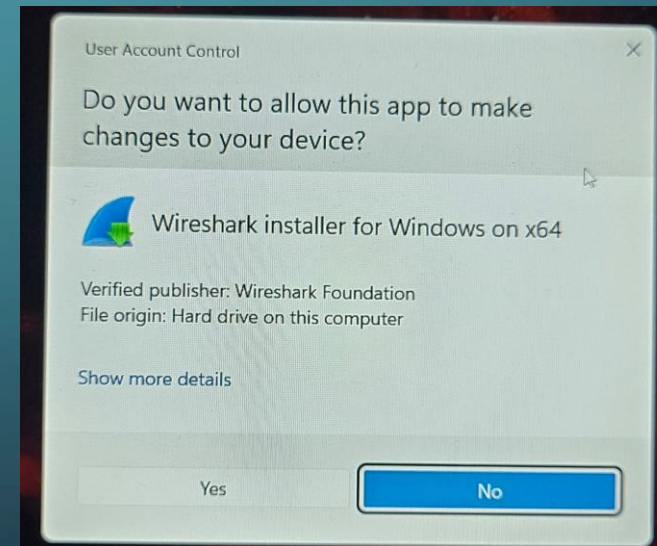
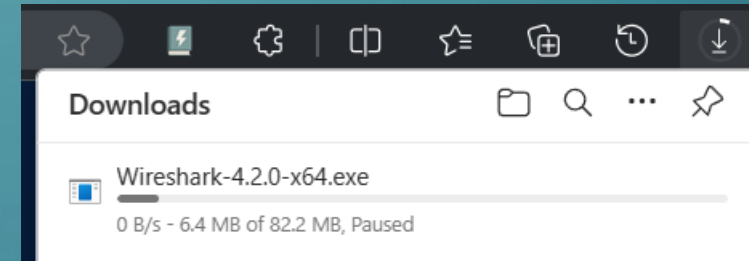
<DOWNLOADING>

- First off you must go to <https://www.wireshark.org/> to download it.
- Scroll down and you should be able to find the download links as shown in the photo. →



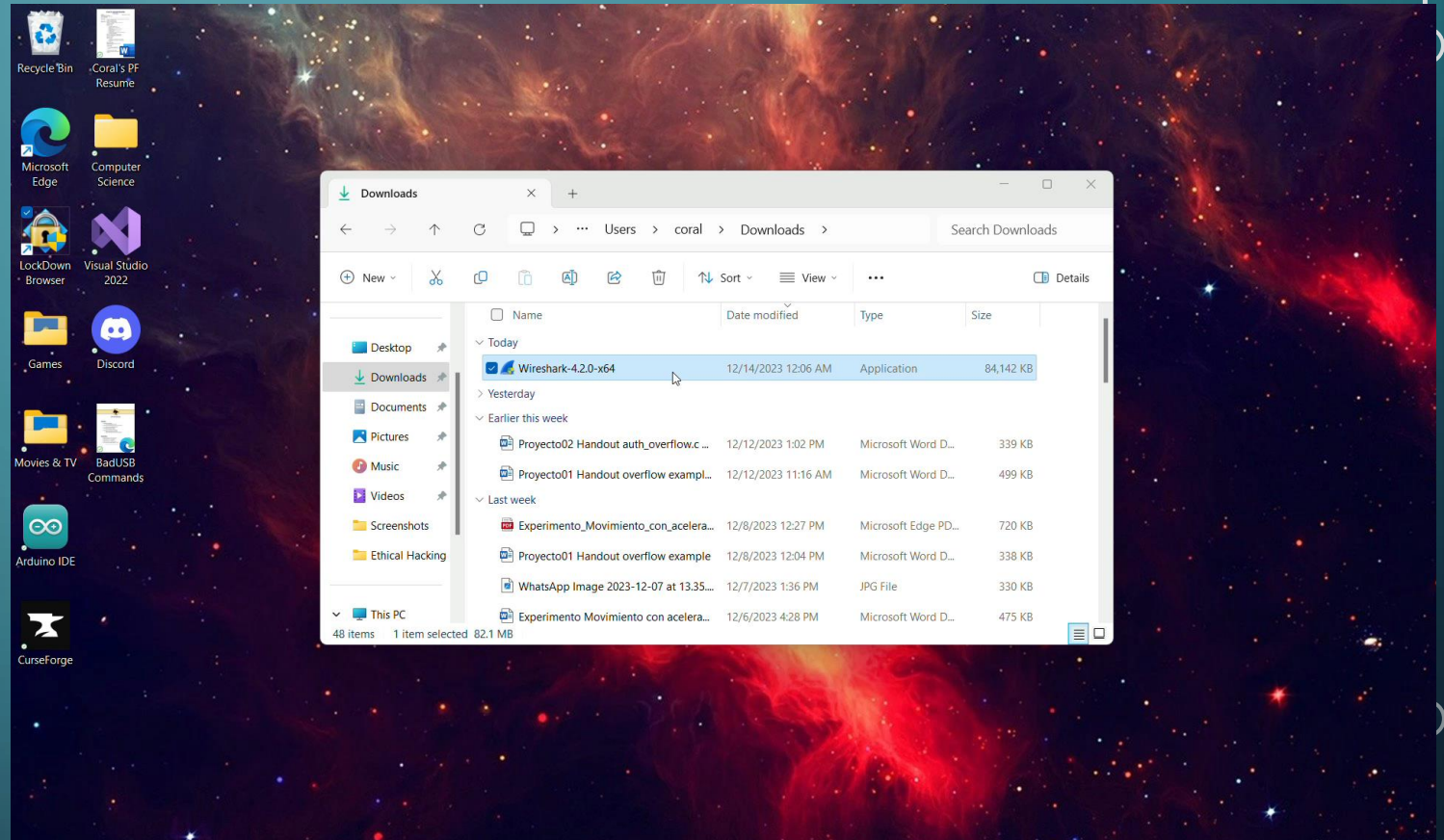
<DOWNLOADING>

- Once you click your preferred Stable release it should start downloading and it will show up in your download files. →
- Once downloaded go to your download folder and double click the Wireshark file. Then click yes to allow the app to make changes to your device. →



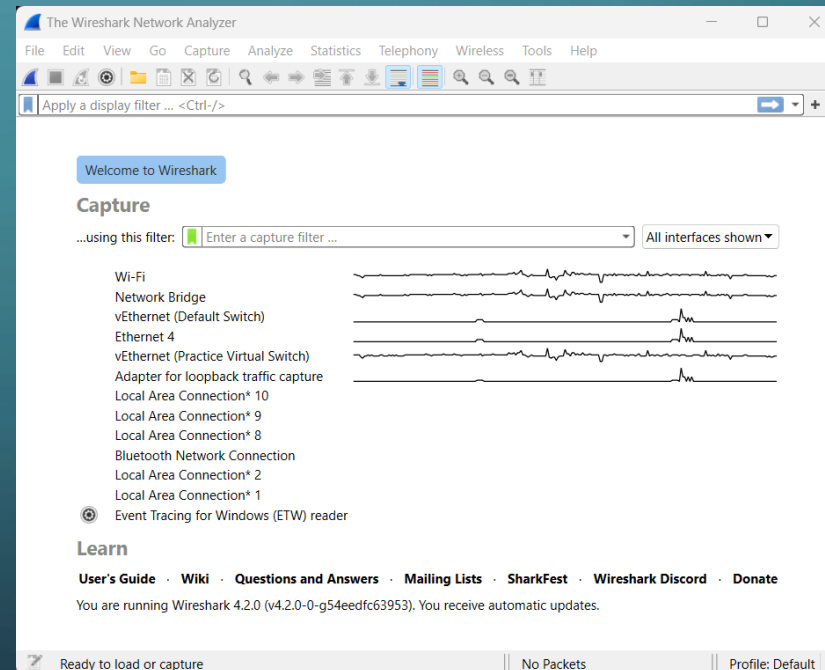
<DOWNLOADING>

- Here is a video on the installation proses if you wish to leave it in the default settings. →




<DOWNLOADING>

- Once finished this icon should appear on your desktop. →
- Then double click it to open it, and this should pop up. →
- It should start showing you different networks connected to the machine.
- Wireshark is only going to show you the networks that are connected to your machine. So, it will appear differently to mine.




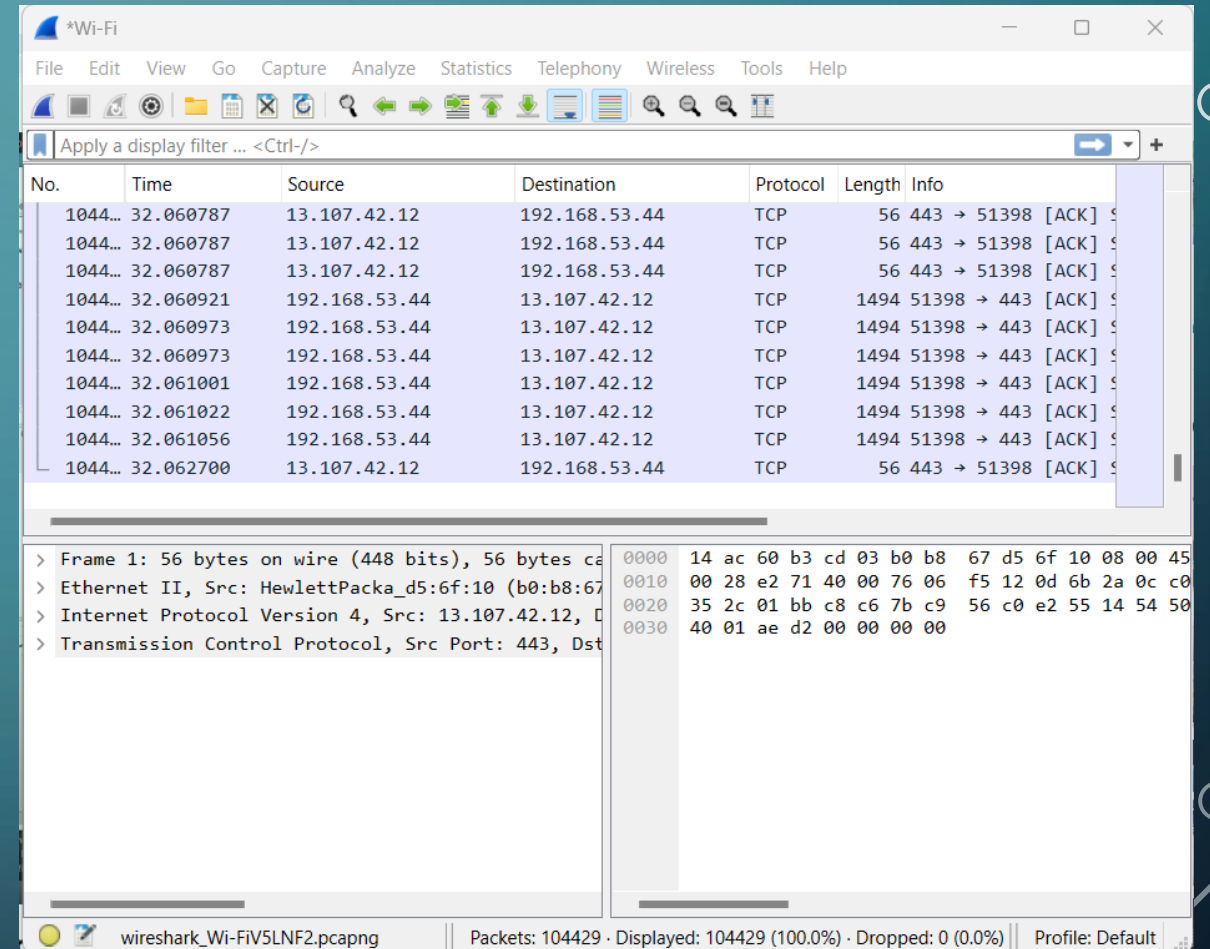
<USAGE>

- Since my machine is a laptop that is currently connected to the Wi-Fi, that will be my network with the most traffic.
- To start with the basics, click on the network that you have traffic on. →
- This will automatically put it into capturing mode.
- To stop capturing just click this button on the top left corner. → 



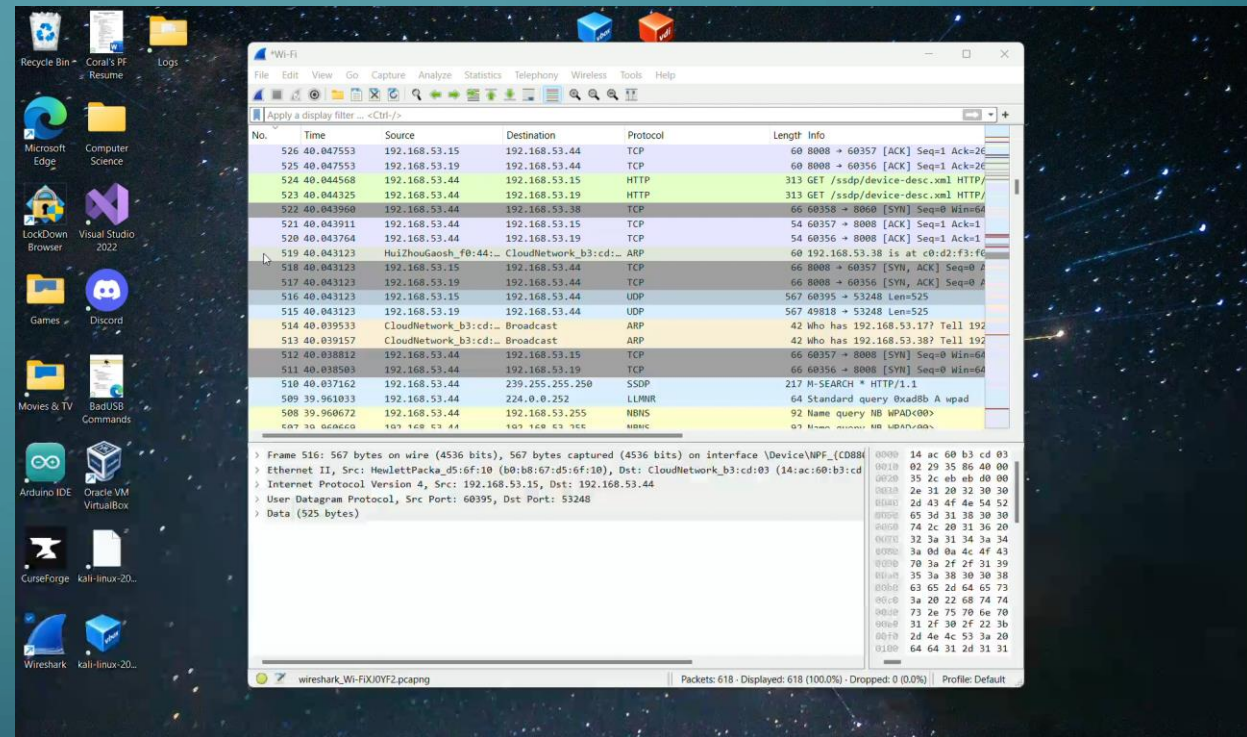
<USAGE>

- This is the number of pages that we have captured.
- To start a new capturing process just click on this button just beside the one to stop it from capturing. → 



<USAGE>

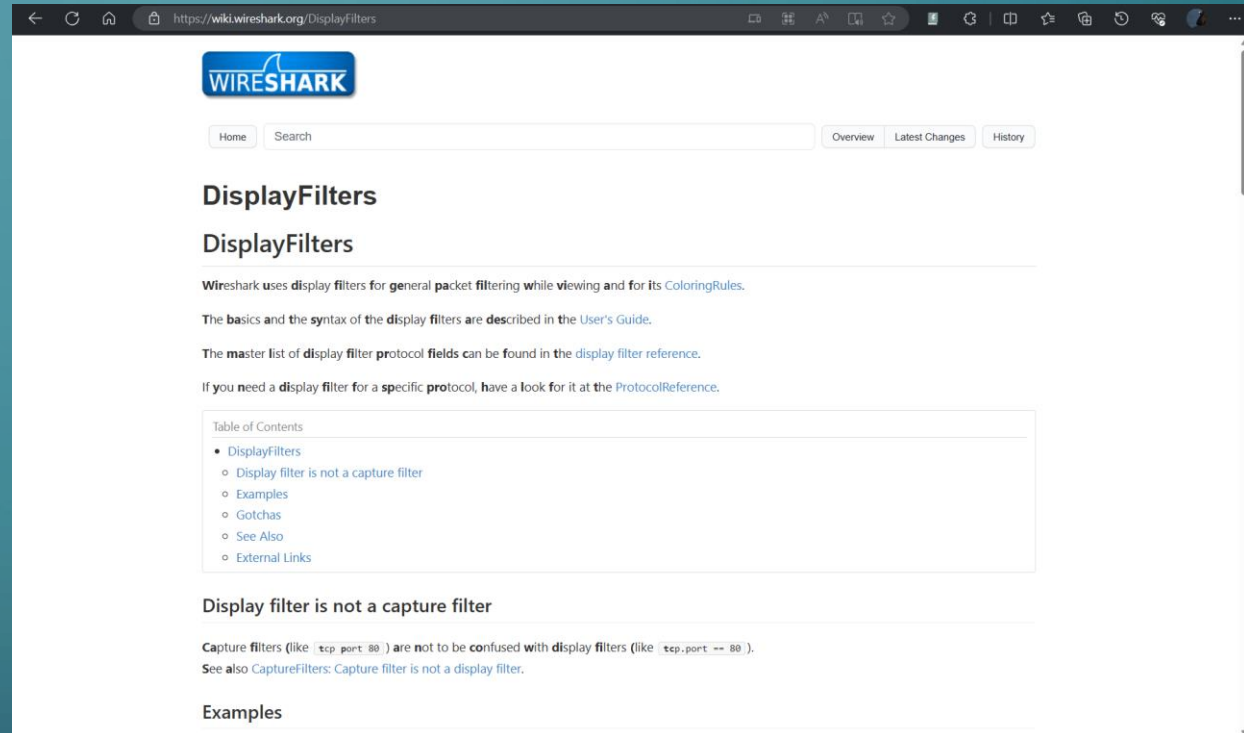
- Since there is a lot of traffic, we can filter it to only see the ones we are interested in.
- For this basic example we will filter it to http packets. →
- Once filtered it will show you all the packets that specifically has to do with web pages.



<USAGE>

- If you want to know more about other filters and what it shows here is the link to them:

<https://wiki.wireshark.org/DisplayFilters>



The screenshot shows the 'DisplayFilters' page on the Wireshark wiki. At the top is the Wireshark logo and a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Overview', 'Latest Changes', and 'History'. The main heading is 'DisplayFilters'. Below it, a paragraph states: 'Wireshark uses display filters for general packet filtering while viewing and for its ColoringRules.' This is followed by two more paragraphs: 'The basics and the syntax of the display filters are described in the User's Guide.' and 'The master list of display filter protocol fields can be found in the display filter reference.' A fourth paragraph says: 'If you need a display filter for a specific protocol, have a look for it at the ProtocolReference.' Below this is a 'Table of Contents' box containing a bulleted list: 'DisplayFilters' (with sub-items 'Display filter is not a capture filter', 'Examples', 'Gotchas', 'See Also', and 'External Links'). The next section is 'Display filter is not a capture filter', which explains that capture filters (like 'tcp port 80') are not to be confused with display filters (like 'tcp.port == 80'). It also includes a note: 'See also CaptureFilters: Capture filter is not a display filter.' The final section visible is 'Examples'.

<REFERENCES>

- [1]“Wireshark · Frequently Asked Questions,” *Wireshark*, 2019. https://www.wireshark.org/faq.html#_what_is_wireshark (accessed Dec. 14, 2023).
- [2]“Wireshark · Go Deep,” *Wireshark*, 2023. <https://www.wireshark.org/> (accessed Dec. 14, 2023).