

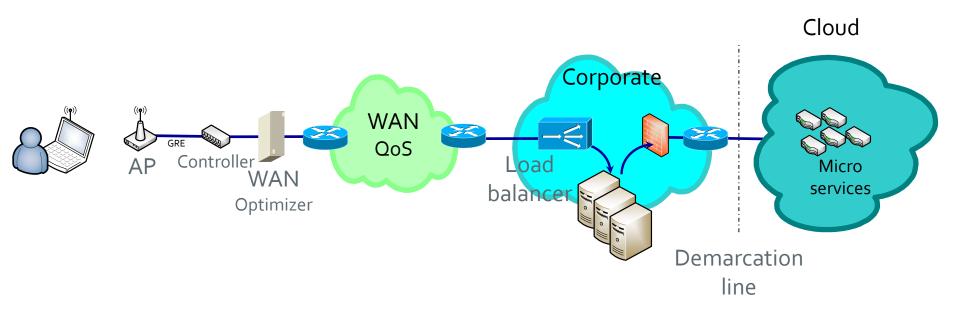
Wireshark Users NL – Meetup





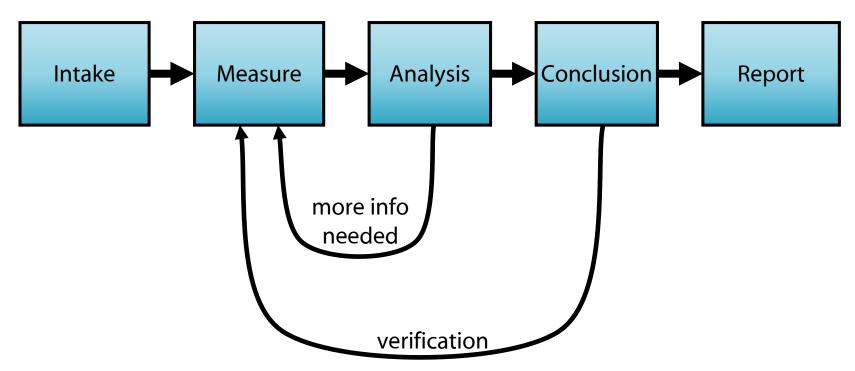
Infrastructure





Troubleshoot process

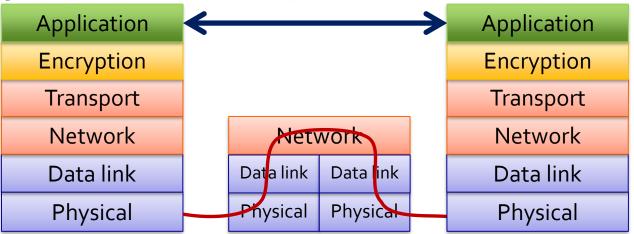




Benefit of network captures

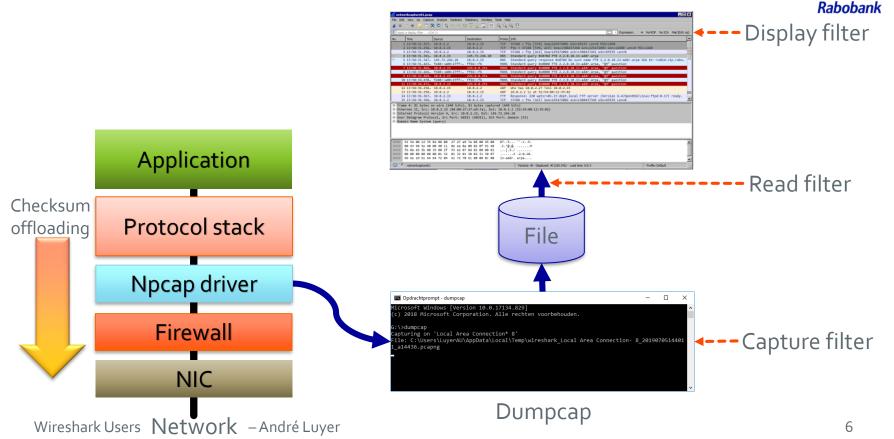


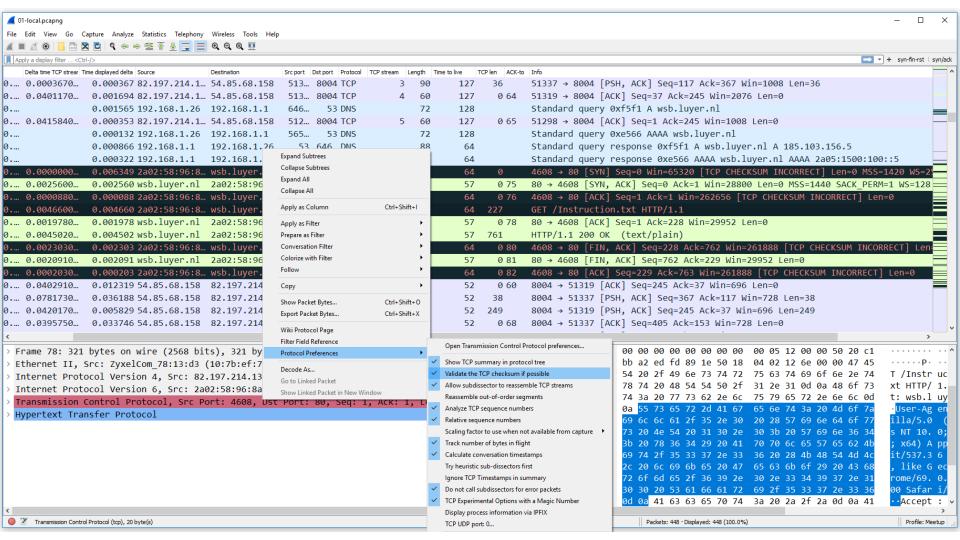
- Use network capture to analyse higher level protocols
- Log file entry may be unclear or incomplete what is the real cause?
- Exact timing versus timestamps in log file (start? end? delayed?)
- Shows who is causing delays, fault conditions, performance issues, etc.
- Bottom-up analysis Appli"Packets never lie" EncryTran



Capturing network packets locally



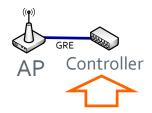




Wi-Fi traffic using Controller





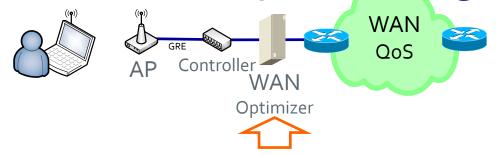


- Shows IEEE 802.11 data within GRE tunnel
- Shows Wi-Fi packets actually send & received by Access Point
- Plus unencrypted traffic leaving the tunnel
- Capturing 'from air' requires specialized hardware, multi channel capture
- For Wi-Fi capture on laptop if supported by hardware see: https://wiki.wireshark.org/CaptureSetup/WLAN

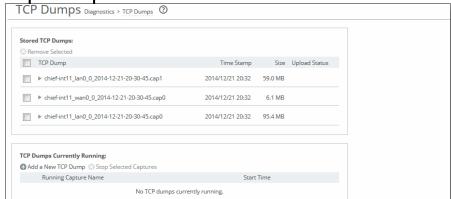
■ 03-wifi-gre-tunnel2.pcap		×
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▲ ■ ₫ 🔞 🔼 🛅 🍳 👄 🗢 🥸 🖟 💂 🗒 @ @ @ A		
Apply a display filter <ctrl-></ctrl->	yn-fin-rst	syn/ack
No. Time Delta time TCP strear Time displayed delta Source Destination Src port Dst port Protocol TCP stream Length Time to live TCP len ACK-to Info		^
1 10:26:38 0.000000 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
2 10:26:38 0.0000000 0.000025 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
3 10:26:38 0.000025 HewlettP_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
4 10:26:38 0.0000490 0.000024 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
5 10:26:38 0.000025 HewlettP_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
6 10:26:38 0.0000490 0.000024 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
7 10:26:38 0.000073 HewlettP_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
8 10:26:38 0.0000990 0.000026 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
9 10:26:38 0.000025 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
10 10:26:38 0.0000500 0.000025 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
11 10:26:38 0.000036 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
12 10:26:38 0.0000610 0.000025 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
13 10:26:38 0.000024 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
14 10:26:38 0.0000520 0.000028 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
15 10:26:38 0.000027 HewlettP_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
16 10:26:38 0.0000520 0.000025 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
17 10:26:38 0.000024 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
18 10:26:38 0.0000490 0.000025 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		
19 10:26:38 0.000025 Hewlettp_70: IntelCor_a4: 802 1592 254 QoS Data, SN=0, FN=0, Flags=.pF.		
20 10:26:38 0.0000660 0.000041 145.72.250.25 10.34.25.238 80 524 HTTP 0 1518 249 1460 Continuation		-
	>	
> Frame 1: 1592 bytes on wire (12736 bits), 1592 bytes captured (12736 bits)	·p·= L	^
> Ethernet II, Src: ArubaaHe 1c:cd:8c (20:4c:03:1c:cd:8c), Dst: Hewlettp 70:de:3d (44:31:92:70:de:3d)	E` ·&··	
7 002.1Q VII tual LAN, FNI. 0, DEI. 0, ID. 0	· · · c · · `	
Internet Protocol version 4, Src: 10.255.1/.118 (10.255.1/.118), DSt: 10.255.99.248 (10.255.99.248)	• • • • • •	
Generic Routing Encapsulation (ARURA WLAN)		
▼ TEEE 802 11 OoS Data Flags' n E	l··*·· r*·F··	L
Typo/Subtypo: Oos Data (Ayaaaa)	r*·⊦··b	
t Frame Control Field, 0:0043	·i···	
000 4444 4000 4444 D. 11 2003	1.0.G.	
	· · Ro·u	
	\$	
	·:··n·	,
Source address: HewlettP 70:de:2b (44:31:92:70:de:2b)		>
Prame (1592 bytes) Not dissected data bytes (1516 bytes)		
○ ② 03-wifi-gre-tunnel2.pcap	Profile: Me	eetup

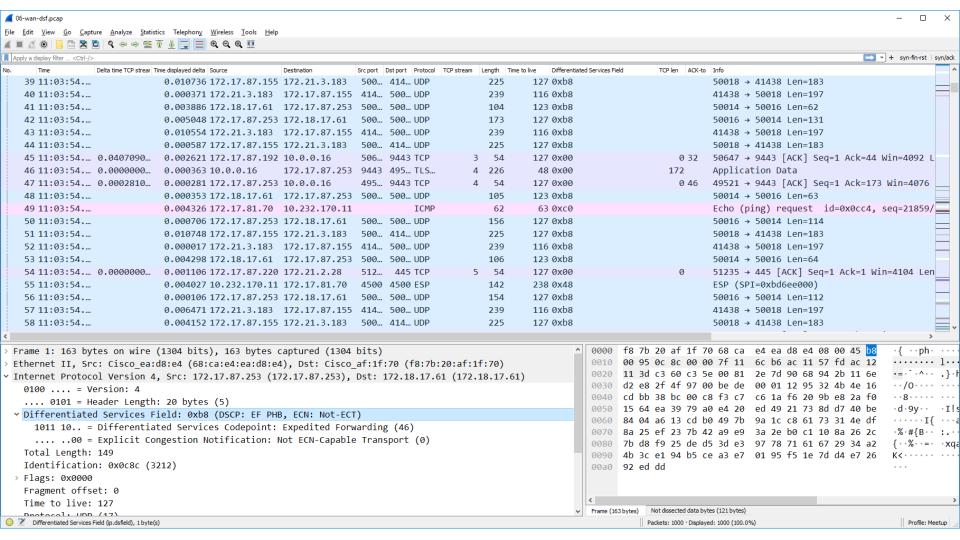
Remote capture using WAN Optimizer





- Do 'remote capture' using WAN optimizer, saves a lot of (traveling) time
- Most boxes (WAN Opt, Firewalls, Load balancers, proxies, ...) are Linux based and provide a (GUI) interface to topdump command.



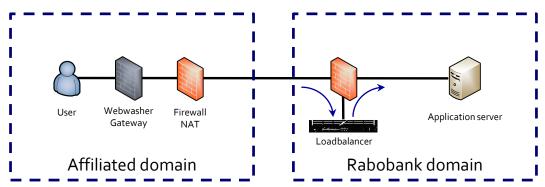


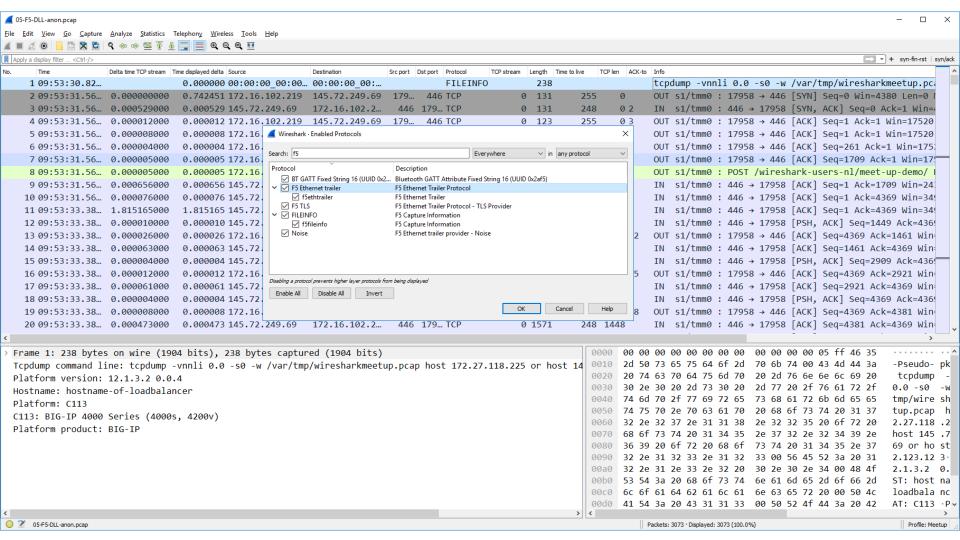
Capture using Load balancer

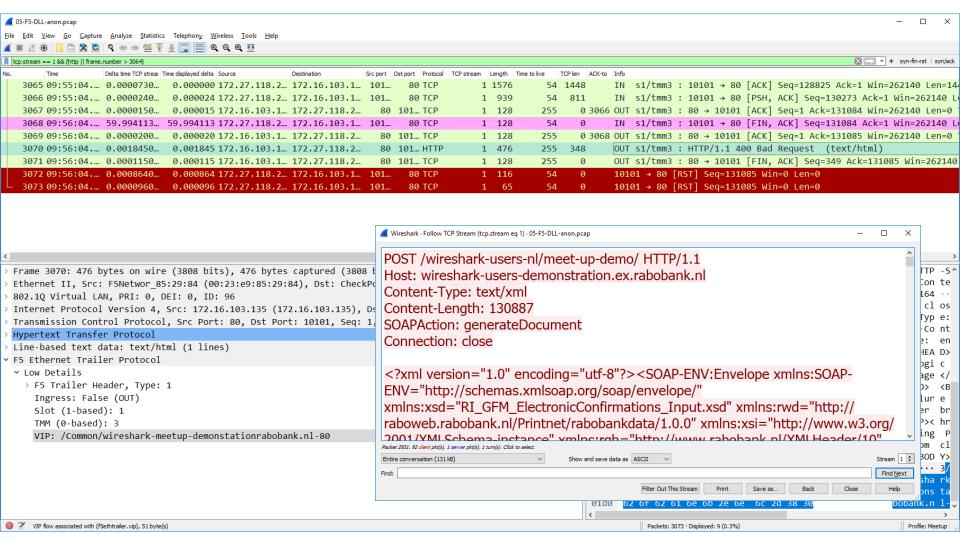




- Some manufactures add extra info into the capture file
- For F₅ Networks: enable protocol (menu Analyze / Enabled Protocols)
- Example case:



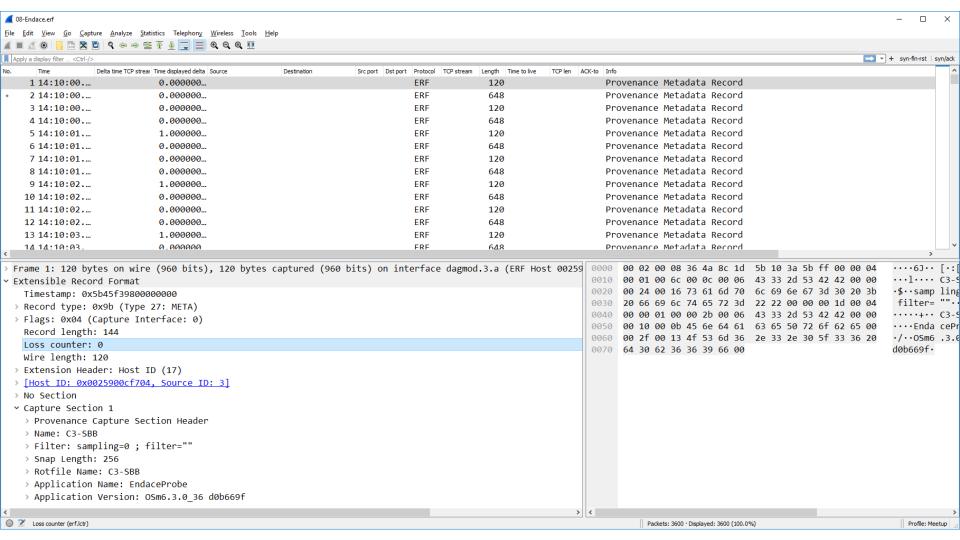








- Using Mirror port on switch / router
- Better: specialized hardware
- Have a history by using rotation files
- High speeds: may need to snap packets or apply specific filter
- Example: extra info in ERF file format by Endace



Tap versus Port Mirroring



Tap

- Propagates all link level errors to sniffer (not required for application debugging)
- + Quick and easy used locally
- + Meets security requirements
- No influence on dataflow or equipment
- Network needs to be interrupted (twice)

Port Mirroring (SPAN)

- + No interruption of service
- + Cheap and easy to implement
- Link level errors not visible
- Packet order and timing is not guaranteed
- SPAN is handled with low priority, thus copied packets may be dropped (this is not reported or measured)

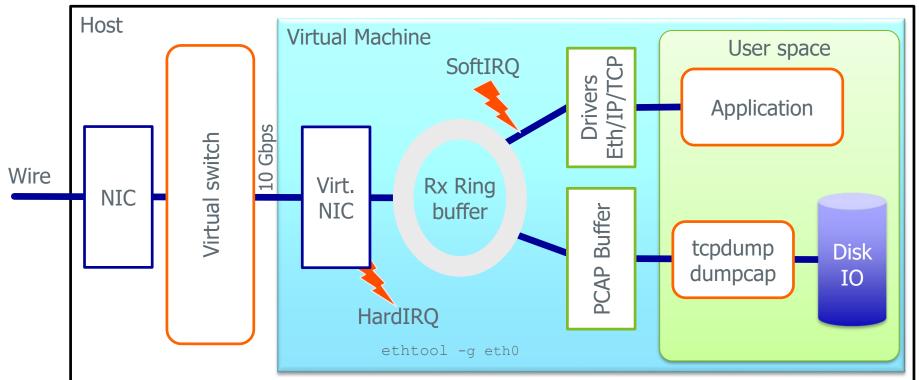
Software based network capture e.g. dumpcap, tcpdump, netsh trace

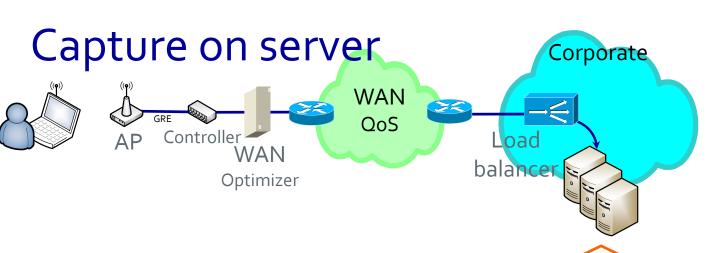


- + Very easy to use at moments notice
- + Cheap and easy to implement
- + No interruption of service
- + Capture localhost traffic, e.g. apps running in a (Docker) container
- Requires administrative rights (sudo)
- Extra load on the server (CPU, disk IO) may influence the behavior of the application
- OS Kernel must be tuned when NIC(s) operates at 10 Gbps
 Dropped packets in kernel due to (ring) buffer overrun makes analysis very hard

RX capture mechanism (simplified)





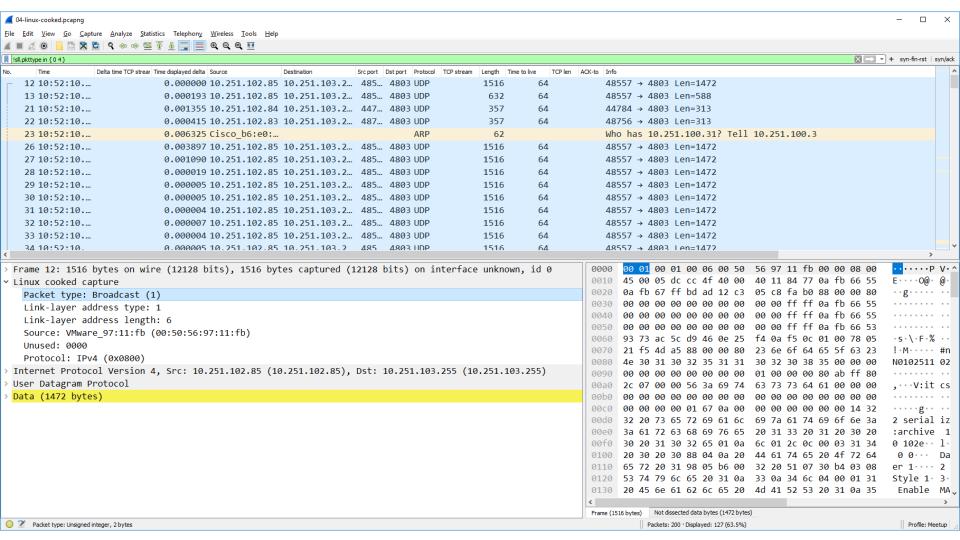




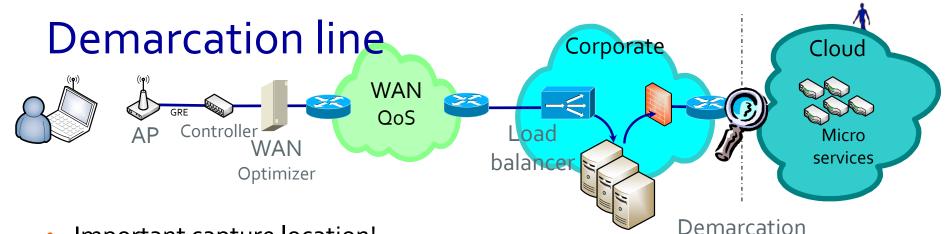
Linux:

sudo nice -n -18 tcpdump -s0 -i any -B 16384 -Z \$ (whoami) -w ...

Windows:



02-pxe-boot-dhcp.pcapng													_	\square \times
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew <u>G</u> o <u>C</u> apture <u>A</u> r	nalyze <u>S</u> tatistics Telephon <u>y</u> <u>W</u> ireless <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp													
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!tftp												\times	+ syn-fir	n-rst syn/ack
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1 15:20:48	0.000000 10.233.254.90	10.235.3.54	I	CMP	62	56	E	cho (ping) reque	st id=0x6	0d2, seq	q=0/0, ttl	.=56 (no	respons	e found!
2 15:20:49	1.003731 10.233.254.90	10.235.3.54	I	CMP	62	56	E	cho (ping) reque	st id=0x6	0d2, seq	q=0/0, ttl	.=56 (no	respons	e found!
3 15:20:51	2.552361 10.235.3.54	172.21.25.12	4011 4011 D	HCP	389	64	р	roxyDHCP Request	- Transa	ction ID	0x4cc7de	ed be		
4 15:20:52	0.796114 172.21.25.12	10.235.3.54	4011 4011 D	HCP	472	112	р	ProxyDHCP ACK	- Transa	ction ID	0 0x4cc7de	ed		
_ 14 15:20:58	5.543484 10.235.3.54	172.21.25.12	68 4011 DI	HCP	354	16	р	proxyDHCP Request	- Transa	ction ID	0x40e201	.00		
14 15:20:58	0.004323 10.4.252.2	10.235.3.54	68 4011 I	CMP	70	241,1	T	Time-to-live exce	eded (Time	to live	e exceeded	in tra	nsit)	
14 15:21:19	21.106839 10.235.3.54	172.21.25.12	68 4011 DI	HCP	354	16	р	roxyDHCP Request	- Transa	ction ID	0x40e201	00		
L 14 15:21:19	0.006297 10.4.252.2	10.235.3.54	68 4011 I	CMP	70	241,1	T	Time-to-live exce	eded (Time	to live	e exceeded	l in tra	nsit)	
<														>
,	es on wire (2832 bits), 354 byte		,			NPF_{D98056		01 54 a2 40 40						@· · ··^
> Ethernet II, Src: De	ell_98:2f:ba (d4:81:d7:98:2f:ba)), Dst: Cisco_	ff:fc:10 (00:	08:e3:ff:fc	:10)			0 19 0c 00 44 0f						· · · · @ · ×
∨ Internet Protocol Ve	ersion 4, Src: 10.235.3.54 (10.2	235.3.54), Dst	: 172.21.25.1	2 (172.21.7	25.12)		0030							• • • • 6
0100 = Versio	on: 4						0040							
0101 = Header	r Length: 20 bytes (5)						0050				00 00 00 0			
> Differentiated Ser	rvices Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, E	ECN: Not-ECT)					0060				00 00 00 0 00 00 00 0			
Total Length: 340							0080				00 00 00 0			
Identification: 0x	xa240 (41536)						0090				00 00 00 0			
> Flags: 0x4000, Dor	n't fragment						00a0				00 00 00 0			
Fragment offset: 0	ð						00b0				00 00 00 0			
Time to live: 16							00c0	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 0	00 00 00 0	30 00 00		
Protocol: UDP (17))						00d0	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 0	00 00 00 0	aa aa aa		
Header checksum: (0xf416 [validation disabled]						00e0	00 00 00 00 00	9 99 99 99	00 00 0	00 00 00 0	a 00 00		
[Header checksum s	status: Unverified]						00f0	00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 0	00 00 00 0	30 00 00		
Source: 10.235.3.5	54 (10.235.3.54)						0100				00 00 00 0			
	21.25.12 (172.21.25.12)						0110							···c· Sc
> User Datagram Protoc							0120				4d c3 c0 4			L1 · · Z ·
_	uration Protocol (Request)						0130							<∙PX EC
by name nose com age	ardeton recover (medacat)						0140							
								02 08 00 01 02	2 00 07 0e	01 01 0	05 04 00 ¢	30 00 a3		· · · · · ·
Time to live (ip.ttl), 1 byte(s)							> <	Packets: 1478 · Dis					Dec	ofile: Meetup ::
Inne to live (p.tu), 154 (e)								Fackers: 1470 Dis	splayeu: o (0.576)				FIV	me: meetup



- Important capture location!
- Use physical tap to avoid discussions about what was really send or received
- Needed to prove 'our' or 'their' problem

line

TLS encrypted traffic



- Use SSLKEYLOGFILE environment variable to store the session keys by Chrome/Firefox/Opera/curl/Java (lib)/OpenSSL of GnuTLS based appl., etc.
- Not available in Windows native TLS library Secure Channel (SChannel)
- Linux SSLKEYLOGFILE=\$(realpath \$keylogfile) firefox
- Windows
 set SSLKEYLOGFILE=%CD%\key-%DATE:/=-%_%TIME::=-%.log
 chrome.exe
- Make sure app is not already running (pkill firefox | taskkill /f /im chrome.exe)

Embed session keys in pcapng



Since Wireshark 3.0 you can embed the TLS key log file in a pcapng file. This makes it much easier to distribute capture files with decryption secrets, and makes switching between capture files easier since the TLS protocol preference does not have to be updated.

For example:

editcap --inject-secrets tls, keys.txt in.pcap out.pcapng

Anonymize capture



- Useful when you need to share capture with supplier
- Use TraceWrangler <u>www.tracewrangler.com</u>
- For sanitization, anonymization or scrubbing of packet captures



WIRESHARK

Thank you. Questions?





SSLKEY capture & analyse (Windows)



```
rem Capture with SSLKEYLOGFILE - AU Luyer - 2018-09-10
                                                                        Rahohank
set timestamp=%DATE:/=-% %TIME::=-%
start /realtime "Dumpcap - stop with Control-C" ^
  "%ProgramFiles%\Wireshark\dumpcap" -B 16 -g -i1 -i2 -w ^
  "trace-%timestamp%.pcapng"
rem make sure the browser is not already running (in the background) ...
taskkill /f /im chrome.exe
timeout 3
rem Set logfile. Must be absolute path!
set SSLKEYLOGFILE=%CD%\key-%timestamp%.log
start "Chrome-tls" "%ProgramFiles%\Google\Chrome\Application\chrome.exe" ^
  --disable-http2 https://sharkfesteurope.wireshark.org/
rem Using option tls.keylog file allows for temporary use without altering
  the configuration.
echo start "Wireshark" "%ProgramFiles%\Wireshark\wireshark.exe" ^
  -r "trace-%timestamp%.pcap" -o tls.keylog file: "key-%timestamp%.log" ^
  -Y "tls && http" > "start-wireshark-%timestamp%.cmd"
Wireshark Users NL Meetup – André Luyer
                                                                          28
```

SSLKEY capture & analyse (Linux)



```
#!/bin/bash
# Capture with SSLKEYLOGFILE - AU Luyer - 2018-09-10
timestamp=$(date +%F %H-%M-%S)
pcapfile=trace $timestamp.pcapng
keylogfile=keys $timestamp.log
sudo nice -n -18 dumpcap -B 16 -q -i any -w - > $pcapfile &
\# -w - > == workaround "Permission denied" bug.
echo $!
sleep 3
SSLKEYLOGFILE=$ (realpath $keylogfile) firefox https://sharkfest.wireshark.org/ &
# Logfile must be absolute path!
script=start wireshark $timestamp.sh
echo "wireshark -r $pcapfile -o tls.keylog file:$keylogfile -Y 'tls &&
  (http://http2) ' &" > $script && chmod +rx $script
echo "Stop capture with: sudo pkill dumpcap"
```