

Computer Networks

Lab # 09:

Wireshark – Packet Capture & Analysis

Introduction:

Wireshark is in fact one of the best tools for packet capturing and analysis. It is used for observing the messages exchanged between computers and supports a variety of protocols.

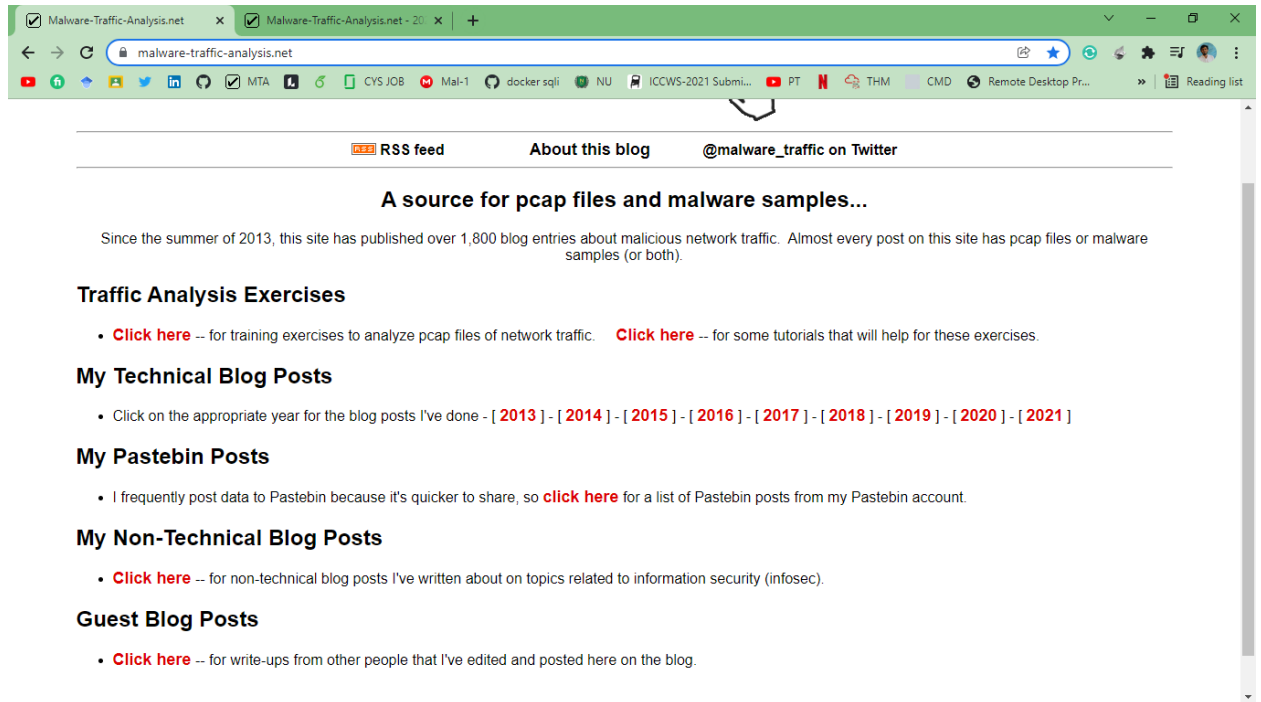
Wireshark consists of 2 parts:

1. The packet capture library receives a copy of every link layer frame that is sent from or received by your computer.
2. The packet analyzer which displays the contents of all fields within a protocol message.

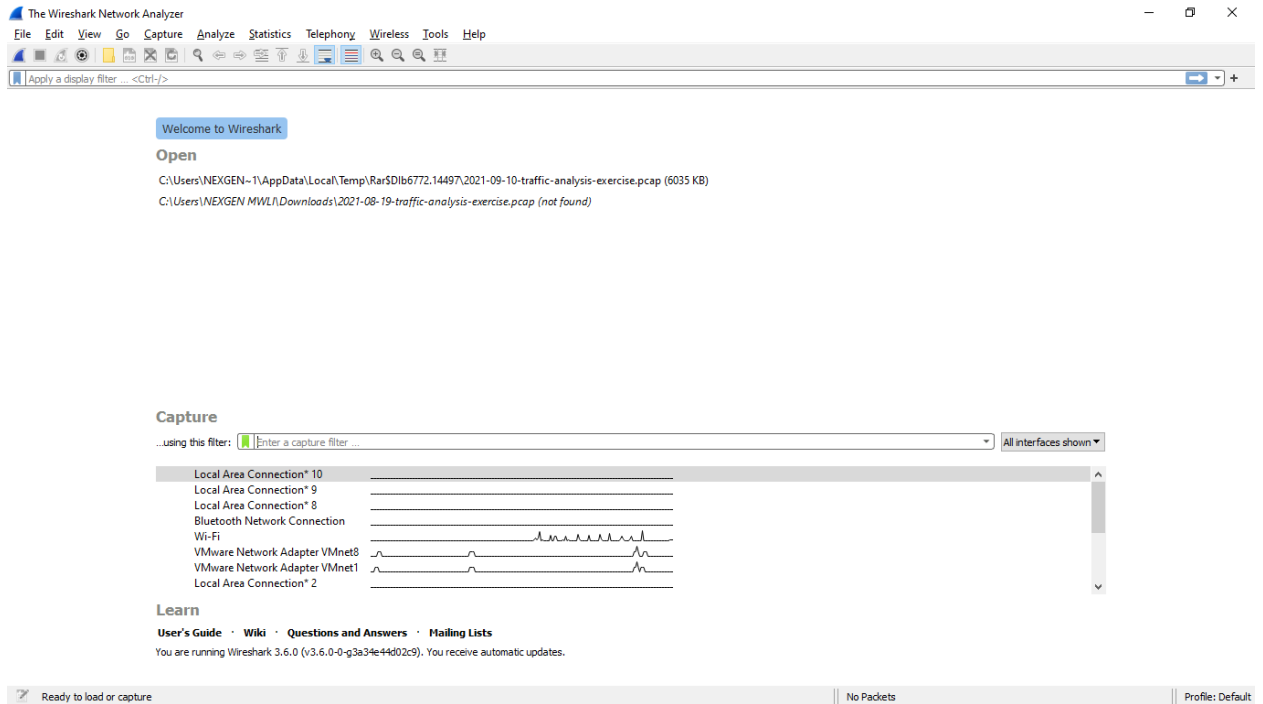
Packet Capture:

You may perform the packet capturing with the following steps:

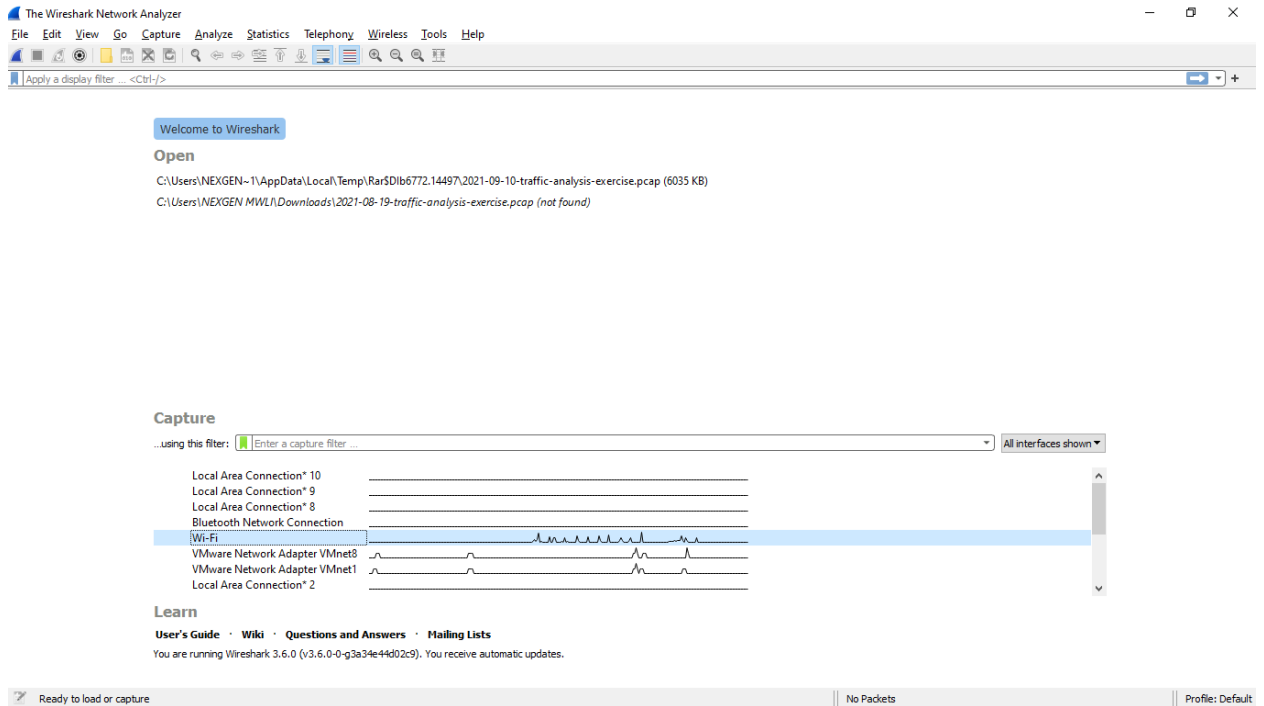
1. Start up your web browser. Search any website, this will generate some traffic (HTTP, HTTPS and TCP etc.). In my case (<https://malware-traffic-analysis.net/>)



2. Start up the Wireshark software. You will initially see the default window. Wireshark has not started the packet capturing.



3. Select an interface to start the packet capture. Interfaces can be Ethernet, eth0, Wi-Fi, VMware and Local Area Connections etc.



4. Start the packet capturing by clicking on the selected “interface” (Wi-Fi in my case). You can also start (after selecting the interface) by clicking the **Blue button** on the Top Left.

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for packet capture and analysis. The main display area is divided into three panes:

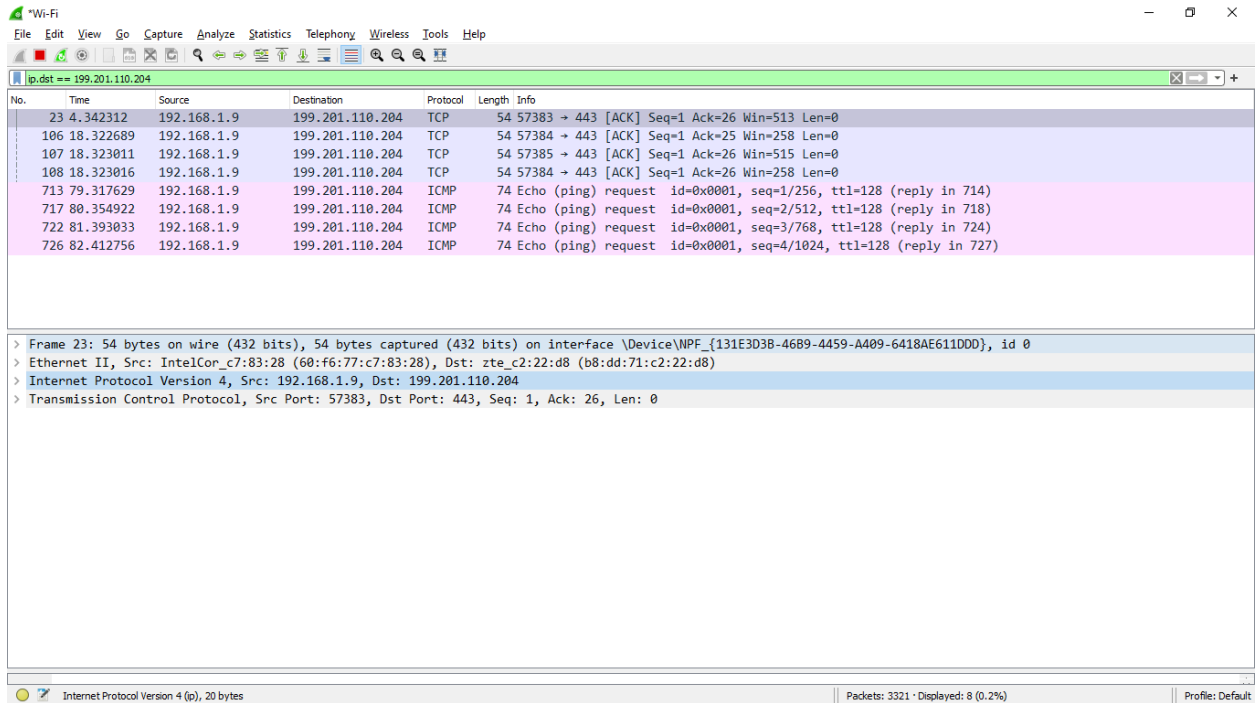
- Packet List Pane:** Displays a list of captured packets. The selected packet is 107, which is a TCP segment from 192.168.1.9 to 199.201.110.204.
- Packet Details Pane:** Shows the hierarchical structure of the selected packet. It includes Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Transmission Control Protocol.
- Packet Bytes Pane:** Displays the raw bytes of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII.

The bottom status bar indicates the current capture settings: Destination Hardware Address (eth.dst), 6 bytes; Packets: 2876 · Displayed: 2876 (100.0%); Profile: Default.

Wireshark Filters:

1. IP Address filters with respect to:

- Destination IP Address: `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204`
- Source IP Address: `ip.src == 192.168.1.9`



Wireshark interface showing a packet capture filter: `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204`.

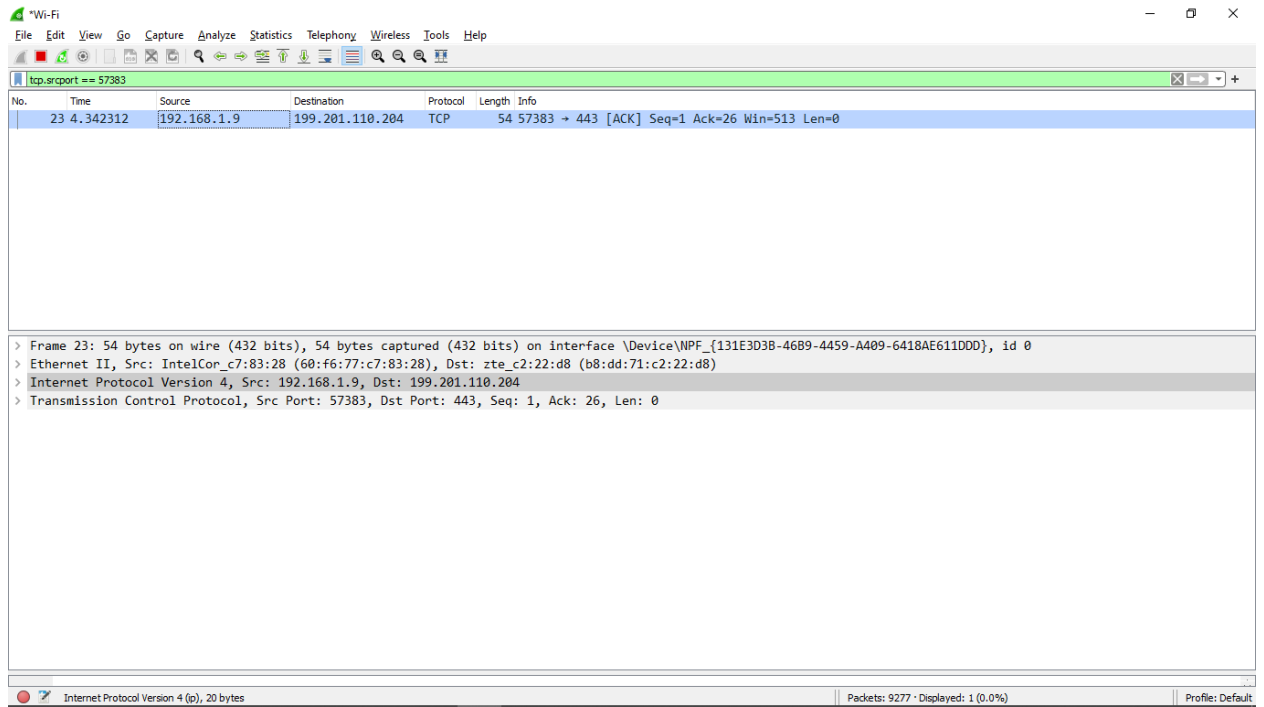
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
23	4.342312	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	TCP	54	57383 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26 Win=513 Len=0
106	18.322689	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	TCP	54	57384 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=25 Win=258 Len=0
107	18.323011	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	TCP	54	57385 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26 Win=515 Len=0
108	18.323016	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	TCP	54	57384 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26 Win=258 Len=0
713	79.317629	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=128 (reply in 714)
717	80.354922	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=128 (reply in 718)
722	81.393033	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=128 (reply in 724)
726	82.412756	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=128 (reply in 727)

Packet details for Frame 23:

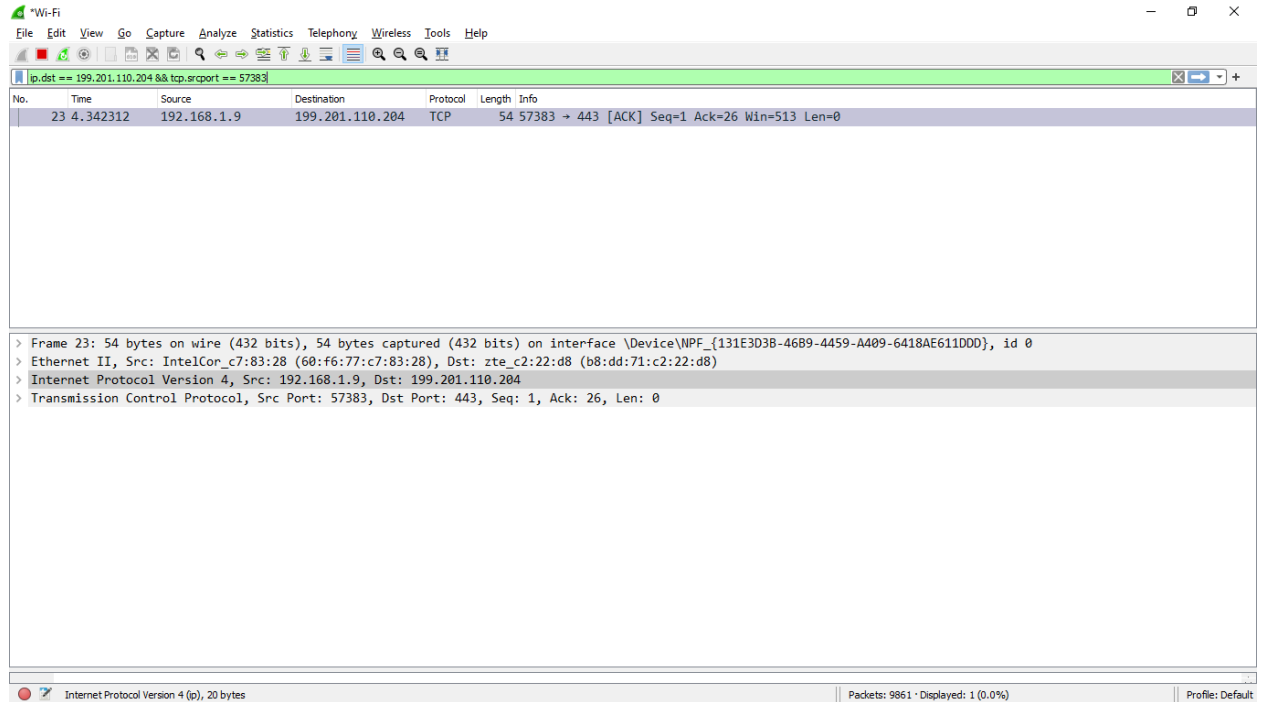
- > Frame 23: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{131E3D3B-46B9-4459-A409-6418AE611DD0}, id 0
- > Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_c7:83:28 (60:f6:77:c7:83:28), Dst: zte_c2:22:d8 (b8:dd:71:c2:22:d8)
- > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.9, Dst: 199.201.110.204
- > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 57383, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 26, Len: 0

Internet Protocol Version 4 (ip), 20 bytes | Packets: 3321 · Displayed: 8 (0.2%) | Profile: Default

2. Port filtering w.r.t protocol i.e. TCP, UDP etc. For example:
- tcp.srcport == 57383
 - tcp.dstport == 443



3. Combined IP and Port filtering, for example:
- a. `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204 && tcp.srcport == 57383`
 - b. `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204 && tcp.dstport == 443`
 - c. `ip.src == 192.168.1.9 && tcp.srcport == 57383`
 - d. `ip.src == 192.168.1.9 && tcp.dstport == 443`



4. Combined IP and Protocol filtering, for example:

- a. `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204 && tcp`
- b. `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204 && icmp`
- c. `ip.src == 192.168.1.9 && tcp`
- d. `ip.src == 192.168.1.9 && icmp`

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled "Wi-Fi". The filter bar at the top contains the expression `ip.dst == 199.201.110.204 && icmp`. The packet list pane displays four captured packets, all of which are ICMP Echo (ping) requests from source 192.168.1.9 to destination 199.201.110.204. The details pane for the selected packet (No. 713) shows the following structure:

- > Frame 713: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{131E3D3B-46B9-4459-A409-6418AE6110DD}, id 0
- > Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_c7:83:28 (60:f6:77:c7:83:28), Dst: zte_c2:22:d8 (b8:dd:71:c2:22:d8)
- > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.9, Dst: 199.201.110.204
- > Internet Control Message Protocol

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Packets: 10120 · Displayed: 4 (0.0%)" and "Profile: Default".

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
713	79.317629	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=1/256, ttl=128 (reply in 714)
717	80.354922	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=2/512, ttl=128 (reply in 718)
722	81.393033	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=3/768, ttl=128 (reply in 724)
726	82.412756	192.168.1.9	199.201.110.204	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=4/1024, ttl=128 (reply in 727)