

Wireshark-Part 1

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Wireshark

Introduction

- Wireshark is a network protocol analyzer, or an application that captures packets from a network connection, such as from your computer to your home, office or the internet.
- Wireshark does three things:
 - Packet Capture: Wireshark listens to a network connection in real time and then grabs entire streams of traffic – quite possibly tens of thousands of packets at a time.
 - Filtering: Wireshark is capable of slicing and dicing all of this random live data using filters. By applying a filter, you can obtain just the information you need to see.
 - Visualization: Wireshark, like any good packet sniffer, allows you to dive right into the very middle of a network packet. It also allows you to visualize entire conversations and network streams.
- Wireshark has many uses, including troubleshooting networks that have performance issues.
- Cybersecurity professionals often use Wireshark to trace connections, view the contents of suspect network transactions and identify bursts of network traffic.
- Wireshark can be used as a learning tool.
 - Those new to information security can use Wireshark as a tool to understand network traffic analysis, how communication takes place when particular protocols are involved and where it goes wrong when certain issues occur.



Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1896	7.840568441	64:ff9b::36cc:a96d	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	330	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 443 → 55672 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4
1897	7.840639199	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::36cc:a96d	TCP	98	[TCP Dup ACK 1755#1] 55672 → 443 [ACK] Seq=759 Ack=730 Win
1898	7.844969584	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	94	443 → 49158 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26847 Len=0 MSS=130
1899	7.845067118	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	TCP	86	49158 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64384 Len=0 TSval=111933
1900	7.846104228	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	TLSv1.2	603	Client Hello
1901	7.864005113	fe80::78ad:fcff:fe4...	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	ICMPv6	86	Neighbor Solicitation for 2409:40f3:1007:cbba:f75a:45f0:23
1902	7.864051949	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	fe80::78ad:fcff:fe4...	ICMPv6	78	Neighbor Advertisement 2409:40f3:1007:cbba:f75a:45f0:23d:1
1903	7.866539233	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	IntelCor_31:2e:be	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.220.146? Tell 192.168.220.144
1904	7.866557724	IntelCor_31:2e:be	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	ARP	42	192.168.220.146 is at 34:f6:4b:31:2e:be
1905	7.867735653	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	94	443 → 49160 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26847 Len=0 MSS=130
1906	7.867796246	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	TCP	86	49160 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64384 Len=0 TSval=111933
1907	7.868466585	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::34dc:bed4	TLSv1.2	603	Client Hello
1908	7.869661037	64:ff9b::3400:da7f	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	98	[TCP Dup ACK 1885#1] 443 → 57258 [ACK] Seq=195 Ack=892 Win
1909	7.869821750	64:ff9b::d13a:abc5	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	86	443 → 57246 [ACK] Seq=7188 Ack=1376 Win=64512 Len=0 TSval=
1910	7.869843574	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::d13a:abc5	TCP	74	57246 → 443 [RST] Seq=1376 Win=0 Len=0
1911	7.880032682	2404:6800:4007:819:...	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	QUIC	1292	Protected Payload (KP0)
1912	7.880359504	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	2404:6800:4007:819:...	QUIC	179	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=f9a41c7018465fcc
1913	7.883778075	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	2404:6800:4007:825:...	UDP	570	47824 → 443 Len=508
1914	7.915160598	64:ff9b::8efa:c3a2	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	TCP	94	443 → 33022 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=130
1915	7.915196341	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::8efa:c3a2	TCP	86	33022 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64384 Len=0 TSval=346577
1916	7.915514310	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::8efa:c3a2	TLSv1.3	603	Client Hello
1917	7.930692515	2409:40f3:1007:cbba...	64:ff9b::22f7:cdc4	TCP	94	[TCP Retransmission] [TCP Port numbers reused] 38520 → 443

▼ Frame 1912: 179 bytes on wire (1432 bits), 179 bytes captured (1432 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0

► Interface id: 0 (wlp1s0)

Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)

Arrival Time: Oct 2, 2023 11:14:16.978984038 IST

[Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]

Epoch Time: 1696225456.978984038 seconds

[Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000326822 seconds]

[Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.000326822 seconds]

Packet Diagram Pane Functions in Wireshark

- Traffic Pane:
 - The traffic pane just shows the traffic which is on your network .

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
64688	3965.8957633...	172.217.163.206	192.168.220.146	QUIC	68	Protected Payload (KP0
64689	3965.9071183...	2404:6800:4007:813:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	QUIC	88	Protected Payload (KP0
64690	3965.9257991...	2404:6800:4007:813:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	QUIC	88	Protected Payload (KP0
64691	3966.0675744...	64:ff9b::23d5:5db3	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	TCP	86	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 44
64692	3966.2726086...	172.217.163.206	192.168.220.146	QUIC	756	Protected Payload (KP0
64693	3966.2726088...	172.217.163.206	192.168.220.146	QUIC	65	Protected Payload (KP0
64694	3966.2729263...	192.168.220.146	172.217.163.206	QUIC	83	Protected Payload (KP0
64695	3966.2903242...	192.168.220.146	172.217.163.206	QUIC	77	Protected Payload (KP0
64696	3966.3326157...	172.217.163.206	192.168.220.146	QUIC	68	Protected Payload (KP0
64697	3967.6586539...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	2404:6800:4007:822:...	QUIC	95	Protected Payload (KP0
64698	3967.7470610...	2404:6800:4007:822:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	QUIC	87	Protected Payload (KP0
64699	3967.8325772...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	2404:6800:4002:80f:...	TCP	86	[TCP Keep-Alive] 54392
64700	3967.8364552...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	2606:4700:9c65:a7d4...	TCP	86	[TCP Keep-Alive] 35450
64701	3967.9132936...	2404:6800:4002:80f:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	TCP	86	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 44
64702	3967.9267081...	2606:4700:9c65:a7d4...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:11...	TCP	86	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 44

- **Packet details panel**

- Packet details panel is such amazing panel where you can also learn about the protocol fields that are contained by each of them, and you can understand it much clearer.

```

▶ Frame 408: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: 3e:9e:a1:04:bd:54 (3e:9e:a1:04:bd:54), Dst: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::3c9e:a1ff:fe04:bd54, Dst: 2409:40f3:f:db9a:19a5:f412:61b0:a65
▶ Internet Control Message Protocol v6

```

- **Packet Bytes:**

- The Packet bytes have its own significance which can help in analyzing the data which is based on the Bytes level.

0000	34 f6 4b 31 2e be 3e 9e a1 04 bd 54 86 dd 60 00	4 K1. .> . . . T . . .
0010	00 00 00 20 3a ff fe 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 3c 9e	. . . : < .
0020	a1 ff fe 04 bd 54 24 09 40 f3 00 0f db 9a 19 a5 T \$. @
0030	f4 12 61 b0 a6 56 87 00 95 69 00 00 00 00 24 09	. . a . V . . . i . . . \$.
0040	40 f3 00 0f db 9a 19 a5 f4 12 61 b0 a6 56 01 01	@ a . V . .
0050	3e 9e a1 04 bd 54	> T

Installation

- **How to Install Wireshark on Windows**

- If you're a Windows operating system user, download the version appropriate for your particular version. Follow the wizard to install.

- **How to Install Wireshark on Linux**

- `sudo apt-get install wireshark`
- `sudo dpkg-reconfigure wireshark-common`
- `sudo usermod -a -G wireshark $USER`
- Once you have completed the above steps, you then log out and log back in, and then start Wireshark:
- `wireshark &`


Installing kali linux

- <https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-platforms>

-

Choose **your** Platform


LIGHT ☒ DARK




Installer Images

- ✓ Direct access to hardware
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✓ No overhead

Single or multiple boot Kali, giving you complete control over the hardware access (perfect for in-built Wi-Fi and GPU), enabling the best performance.


 Recommended



Virtual Machines

- ✓ Snapshots functionality
- ✓ Isolated environment
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✗ Limited direct access to hardware
- ✗ Higher system requirements

VMware & VirtualBox pre-built images. Allowing for a Kali install without altering the host OS with additional features such as snapshots. Vagrant images for quick spin-up also available.

 Recommended

- Virtual Machines



Pre-built Virtual Machines

Kali Linux [VMware](#) & [VirtualBox](#) images are available for users who prefer, or whose specific needs require a virtual machine installation.

These images have the [default credentials](#) "kali/kali".

[Virtual Machines Documentation](#) >

64-bit

32-bit

Recommended



VMware



2.9G

[torrent](#)

[docs](#)

[sum](#)

Recommended



VirtualBox



2.9G

[torrent](#)

[docs](#)

[sum](#)

Recommended



Hyper-V



2.9G

[torrent](#)

[docs](#)

[sum](#)

Recommended



QEMU



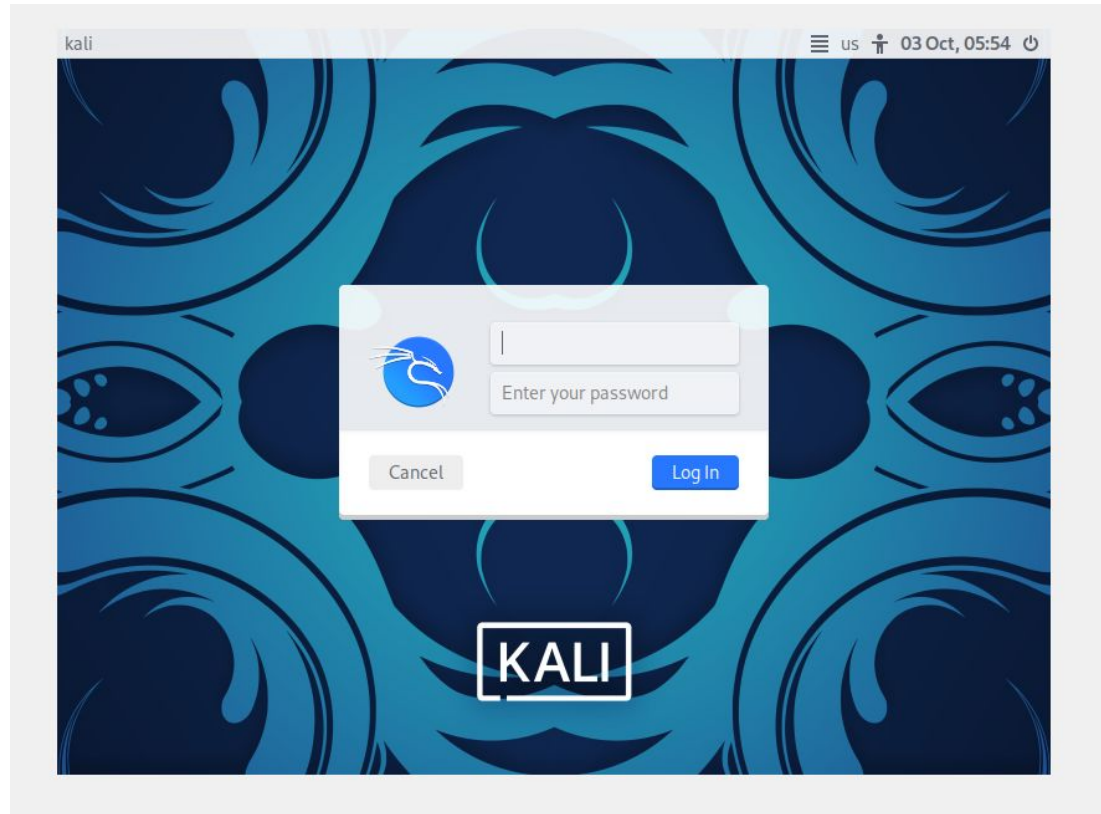
2.9G

[torrent](#)

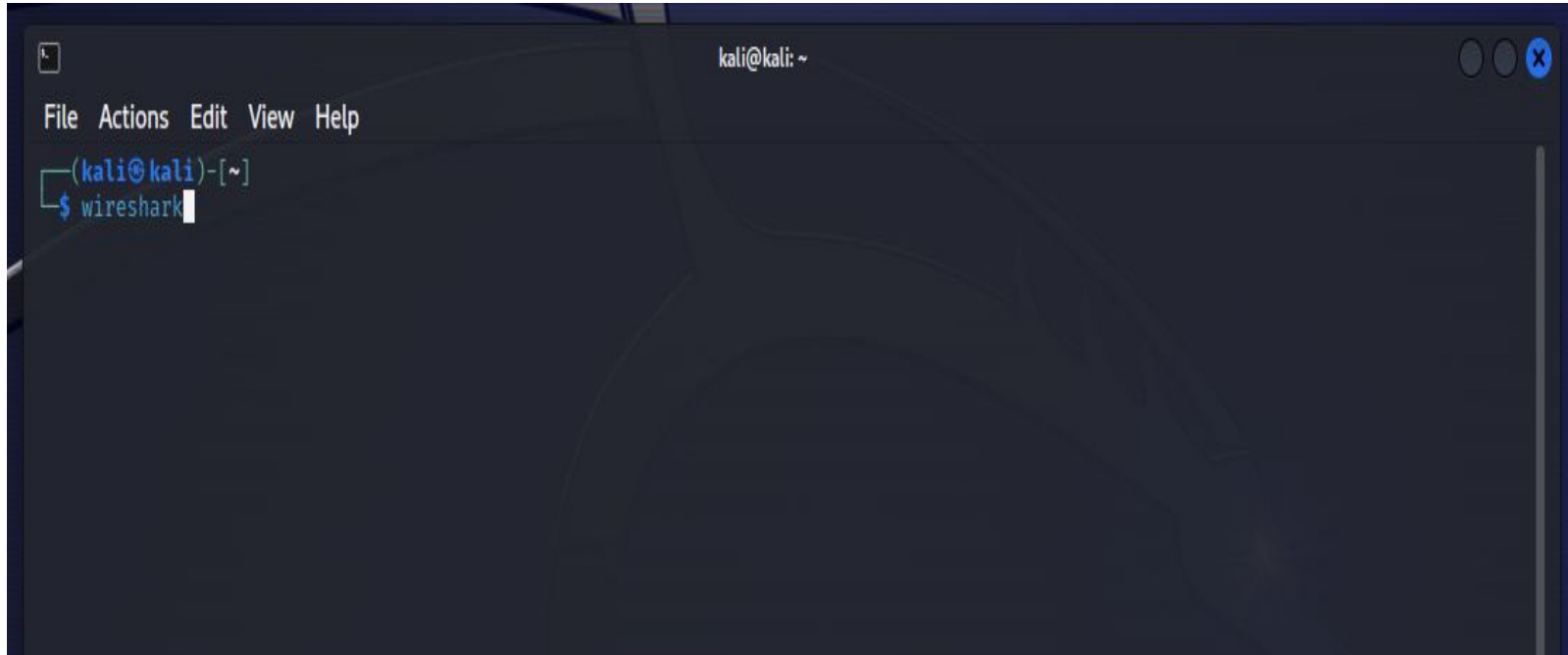
[docs](#)

[sum](#)

- Add vm
 - Machine —> Add



Working with wireshark

A terminal window with a dark blue background and light blue text. The window title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The command '\$ wireshark' has been entered, and the cursor is at the end of the line.

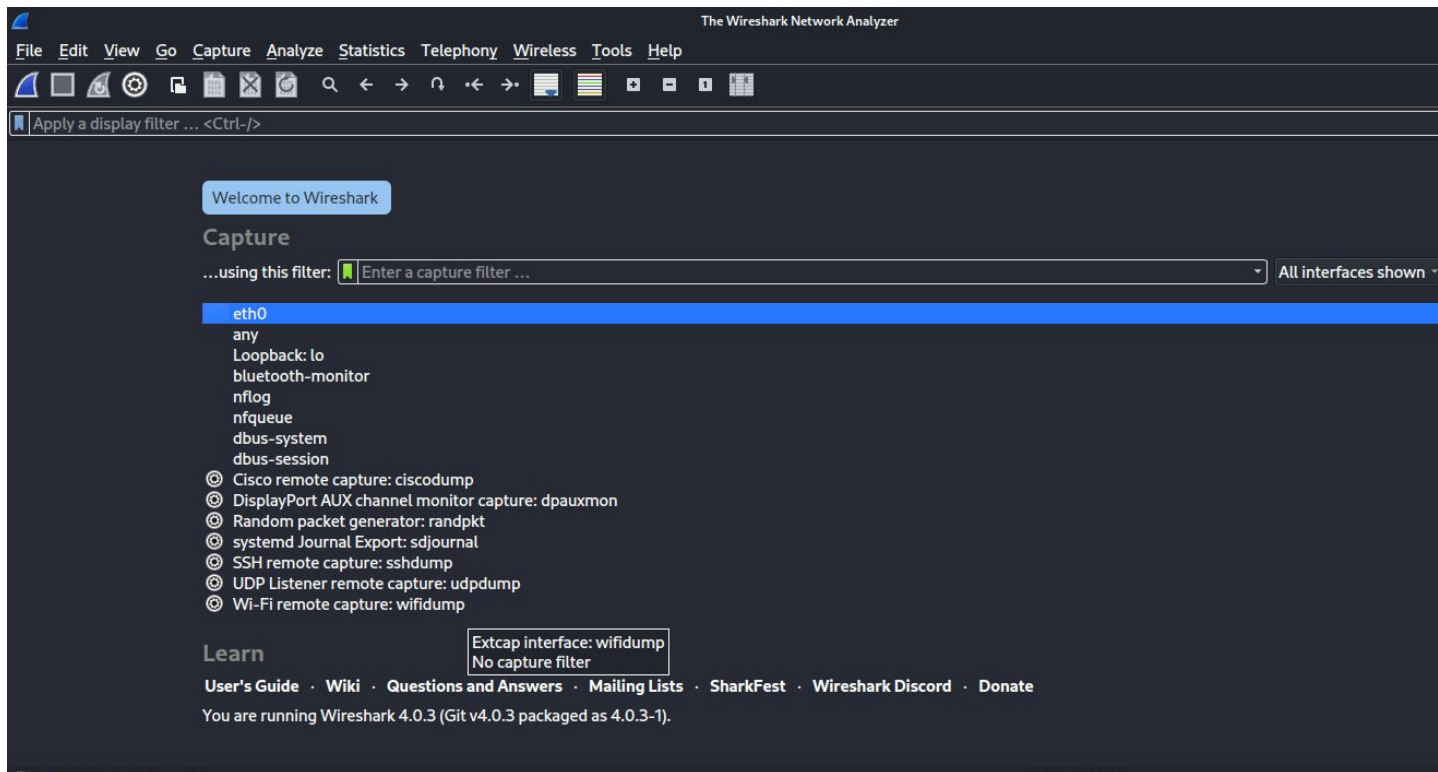
```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ wireshark
```

The image shows a Kali Linux desktop environment within a VirtualBox window. The application menu is open, displaying a search bar at the top. On the left side of the menu, there are categories: Favorites, Recently Used, All Applications, Settings, Usual Applications, and a list of numbered categories from 01 to 13, plus 42. The category '09 - Sniffing & Spoofing' is currently selected. On the right side, a list of applications is displayed, including Network Sniffers, Spoofing & MITM, ettercap-graphical, macchanger, minicom, mitmproxy, netsniff-ng, responder, scapy, tcpdump, and wireshark. The desktop background is dark, and the taskbar at the bottom shows the Kali Linux logo and system icons.

Search |

- ★ Favorites
- 📁 Recently Used
- 📁 All Applications
- ⚙️ Settings
- 📁 Usual Applications
- 🔍 01 - Information Gathering
- 🔍 02 - Vulnerability Analysis
- 🌐 03 - Web Application Analysis
- 🗄️ 04 - Database Assessment
- 🔑 05 - Password Attacks
- 📶 06 - Wireless Attacks
- 🔧 07 - Reverse Engineering
- 🔥 08 - Exploitation Tools
- 🔍 09 - Sniffing & Spoofing
- 👤 10 - Post Exploitation
- 👤 11 - Forensics
- 📄 12 - Reporting Tools
- 👤 13 - Social Engineering Tools
- 🔗 42 - Kali & OffSec Links

- 🔍 • Network Sniffers
- 🔍 • Spoofing & MITM
- 🕸️ ettercap-graphical
- 💻 macchanger
- 💻 minicom
- 👤 mitmproxy
- 👤 netsniff-ng
- 🚀 responder
- 🔍 scapy
- 📶 tcpdump
- 🐟 wireshark



Capturing from eth0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
252	28.577654858	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TCP	60	443 → 33444 [ACK] Seq=4556 Ack=752 Win=32017 Len=0
253	28.591607452	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TLSv1.3	640	Application Data, Application Data
254	28.591674183	192.168.1.4	34.120.115.102	TCP	54	33444 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1042 Ack=5142 Win=62780 Len=0
255	28.592738931	192.168.1.4	34.120.115.102	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
256	28.594307431	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TLSv1.3	5894	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data, Application Data, Application ...
257	28.596328180	192.168.1.4	34.120.115.102	TCP	54	33444 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1073 Ack=10982 Win=61320 Len=0
258	28.596831875	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TLSv1.3	315	Application Data
259	28.596832153	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TLSv1.3	4434	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
260	28.596888728	192.168.1.4	34.120.115.102	TCP	54	33444 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1073 Ack=15623 Win=56940 Len=0
261	28.597460374	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TLSv1.3	289	Application Data, Application Data
262	28.598585089	192.168.1.4	34.120.115.102	TLSv1.3	93	Application Data
263	28.651642545	34.120.115.102	192.168.1.4	TCP	60	443 → 33444 [ACK] Seq=15858 Ack=1112 Win=31657 Len=0
264	29.995785683	192.168.1.4	142.250.196.170	QUIC	1399	Initial, DCID=f67adabe62e748a2, SCID=304c56, PKN: 7, CRYPTO
265	29.995888255	192.168.1.4	142.250.196.170	QUIC	1399	Initial, DCID=f67adabe62e748a2, SCID=304c56, PKN: 8, PING, PADDING

VBc

Frame 106: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits) on interface eth0

Ethernet II, Src: RealtekU_12:35:00 (52:54:00:12:35:00), Dst: PcsCompu_53:0c:ba

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 34.160.144.191, Dst: 192.168.1.4

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 56840, Seq: 4768, Ack: 8

Transport Layer Security

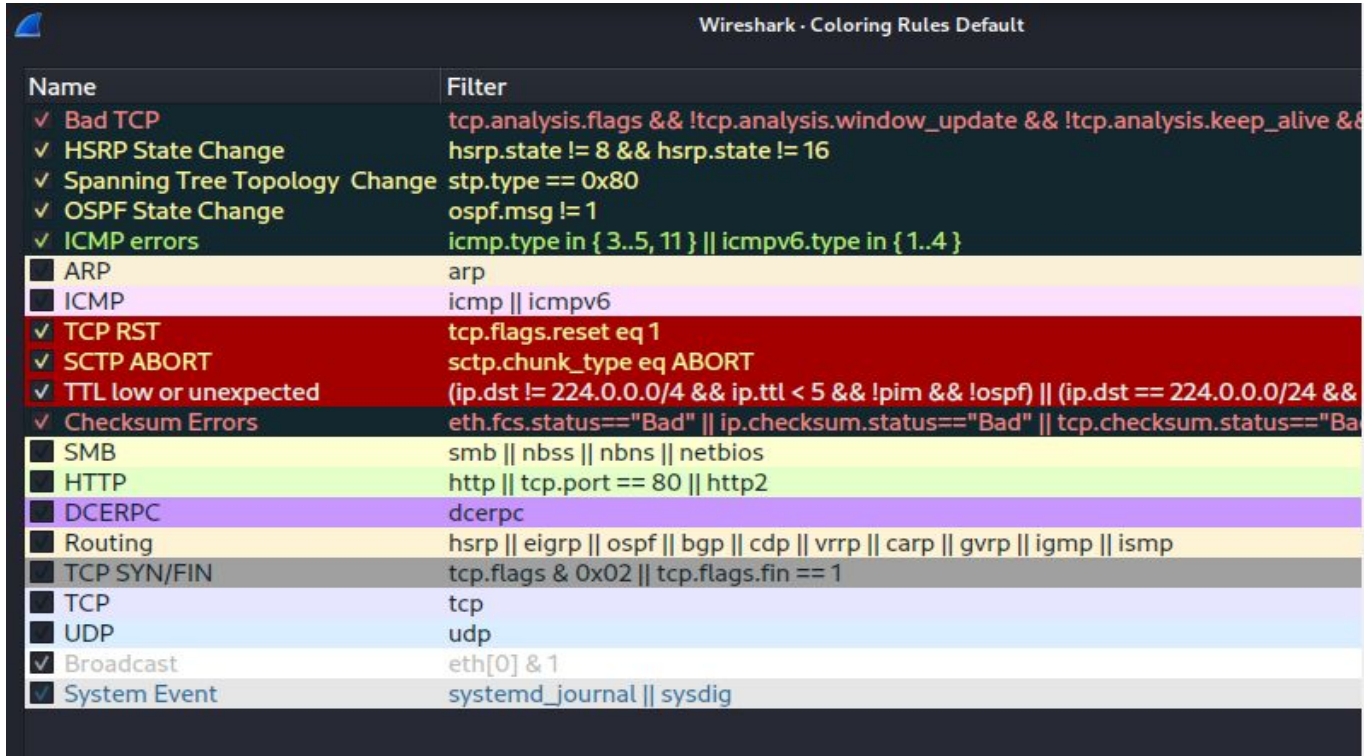
eth0: <live capture in progress>

Packets: 265 · Displayed: 265 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

What the Color Coding Means in Wireshark

- The default coloring scheme – You can view this by going to View >> Coloring Rules

A screenshot of the 'Wireshark - Coloring Rules Default' window. It displays a list of default coloring rules, each with a checkbox, a name, and a corresponding filter expression. The rules are color-coded: red for errors (TCP RST, SCTP ABORT, TTL low or unexpected, Checksum Errors), yellow for network protocols (ARP, ICMP, SMB, HTTP, DCERPC, Routing), green for transport protocols (TCP, UDP), and blue for system events (Broadcast, System Event).

Name	Filter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bad TCP	tcp.analysis.flags && !tcp.analysis.window_update && !tcp.analysis.keep_alive &&
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HSRP State Change	hsrp.state != 8 && hsrp.state != 16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spanning Tree Topology Change	stp.type == 0x80
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OSPF State Change	ospf.msg != 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ICMP errors	icmp.type in { 3..5, 11 } icmpv6.type in { 1..4 }
<input type="checkbox"/> ARP	arp
<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP	icmp icmpv6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TCP RST	tcp.flags.reset eq 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCTP ABORT	sctp.chunk_type eq ABORT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TTL low or unexpected	(ip.dst != 224.0.0.0/4 && ip.ttl < 5 && !pim && !ospf) (ip.dst == 224.0.0.0/24 &&
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Checksum Errors	eth.fcs.status=="Bad" ip.checksum.status=="Bad" tcp.checksum.status=="Ba
<input type="checkbox"/> SMB	smb nbss nbns netbios
<input type="checkbox"/> HTTP	http tcp.port == 80 http2
<input type="checkbox"/> DCERPC	dcerpc
<input type="checkbox"/> Routing	hsrp eigrp ospf bgp cdp vrrp carp gvrp igmp ismp
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP SYN/FIN	tcp.flags & 0x02 tcp.flags.fin == 1
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	tcp
<input type="checkbox"/> UDP	udp
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broadcast	eth[0] & 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> System Event	systemd_journal sysdig

How to Filter and Inspect Packets in Wireshark

Valid filter rules are always colored green. If you make a mistake on a filter rule, the box will turn a vivid pink.

<code>ip.addr</code>	Specifies an IPv4 address
<code>ipv6.addr</code>	Specifies an IPv6 address
<code>src</code>	Source - where the packet came from
<code>dst</code>	Destination - where the packet is going

<code>&&</code>	Means "and," as in, "Choose the IP address of 192.168.2.1 and 192.168.2.2"
<code>==</code>	Means "equals," as in "Choose only IP address 192.168.2.1"
<code>!</code>	Means "not," as in, do not show a particular IP address or source port

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help



ip.addr!=20.114.189.70 && ip.addr==192.168.220.146

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
796	214.824610223	34.122.121.32	192.168.220.146	TCP	66	80 → 43654 [FIN, ACK] Seq=149 Ack=88 Win=65...
797	214.824628525	192.168.220.146	34.122.121.32	TCP	66	43654 → 80 [ACK] Seq=89 Ack=150 Win=64128 L...
798	215.176127241	34.122.121.32	192.168.220.146	TCP	66	80 → 43654 [ACK] Seq=150 Ack=89 Win=65024 L...
808	217.419018867	192.168.220.146	224.0.0.251	MDNS	82	Standard query 0x0000 PTR _pgpkey-hkp._tcp...
901	241.466413655	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
902	242.471728651	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
903	243.478970477	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
906	244.482491957	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
978	284.538813694	192.168.220.146	224.0.0.251	MDNS	160	Standard query 0x0000 PTR _ftp._tcp.local, ...
1760	361.474433899	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1813	362.479954703	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1856	363.482455825	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1859	364.488018168	192.168.220.146	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1

Frame 35: 82 bytes on wire (656 bits), 82 bytes captured (656 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0

Interface id: 0 (wlp1s0)

Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)

Arrival Time: Oct 7, 2023 15:09:32.967789486 IST

[Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]

Epoch Time: 1696671572.967789486 seconds

[Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.000283751 seconds]

[Time delta from previous displayed frame: 20.939544567 seconds]

[Time since reference or first frame: 25.411012430 seconds]

Frame Number: 35

Frame Length: 82 bytes (656 bits)

Capture Length: 82 bytes (656 bits)

[Frame is marked: False]

[Frame is ignored: False]

[Protocols in frame: eth:ethertype:ip:udp:mdns]

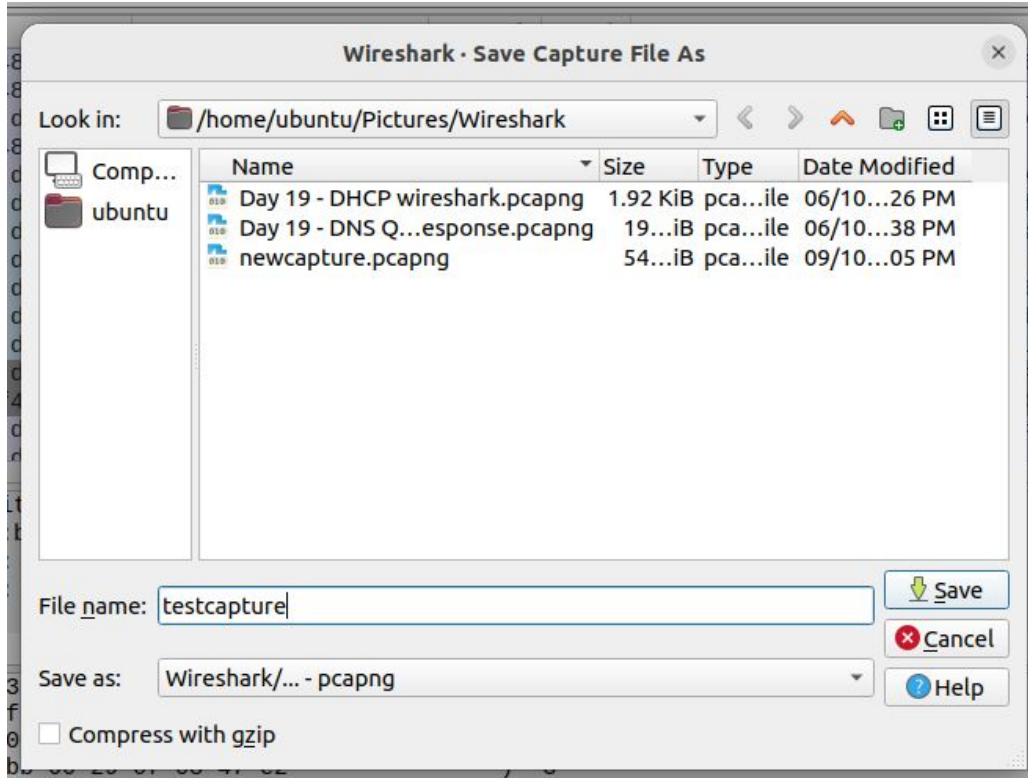
[Coloring Rule Name: UDP]

[Coloring Rule String: udp]

<code>tcp.port==8080</code>	Filters packets to show a port of your own choosing – in this case, port 8080
<code>!(ip.src == 162.248.16.53)</code>	Shows all packets except those originating from 162.248.16.53
<code>!(ipv6.dst == 2607:f8b0:400a:15::b)</code>	Shows all packets except those going to the IPv6 address of 2607:f8b0:400a:15::b
<code>ip.addr == 192.168.4.1 && ip.addr == 192.168.4.2</code>	Shows both 192.168.4.1 and 192.168.4.2
<code>http.request</code>	Shows only http requests – useful when troubleshooting or visualizing web traffic

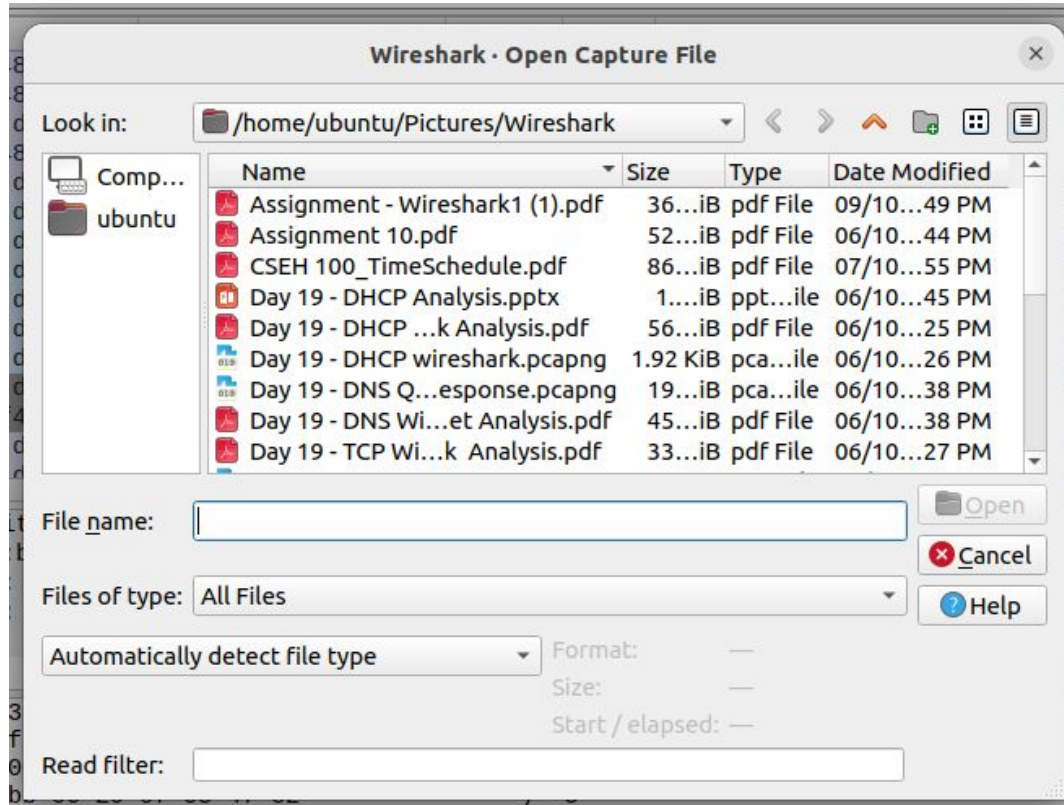
Saving a Capture

- File -> save

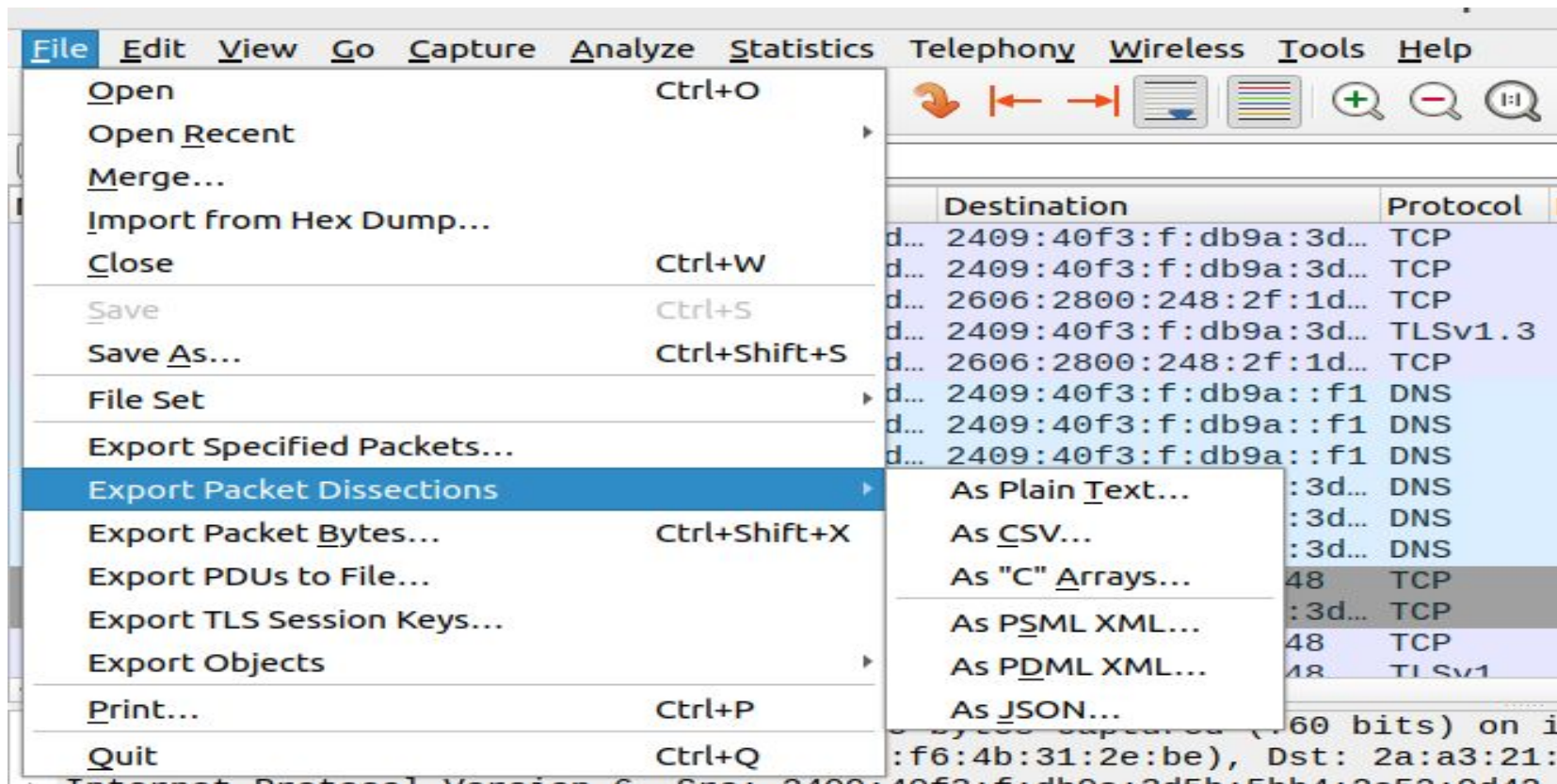


Opening a Capture

- File -> Open



Export as csv

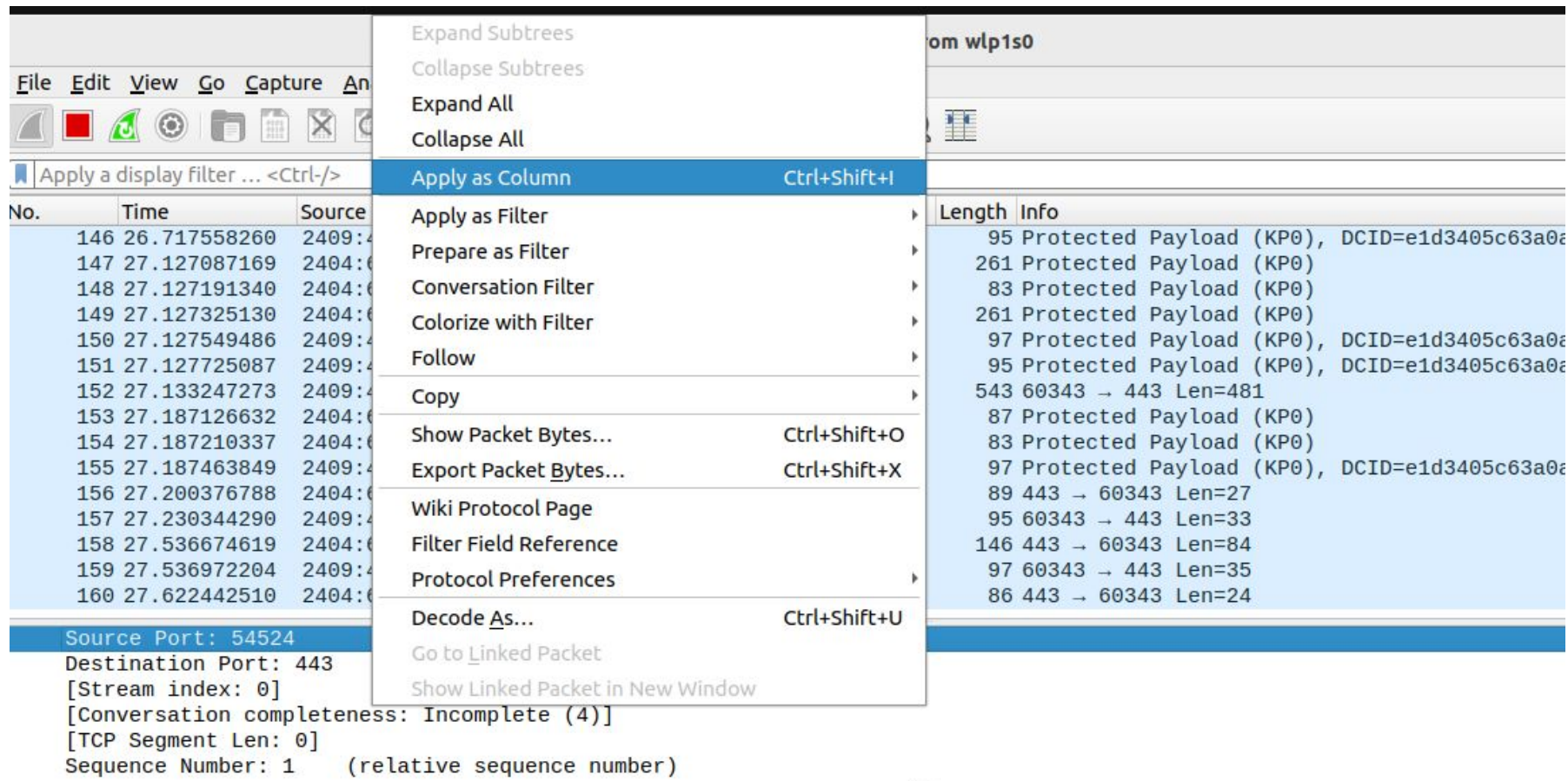




A1 f_x Σ = No.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
2	1	0.094493804	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:821::200a	UDP	95 35599 > 443 Len=33
3	2	0.173973229	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	UDP	87 443 > 35599 Len=25
4	3	3.174144271	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 33892 > 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=502 Len=0 TSval=3297885598 TSecr=3297885598
5	4	3.174144271	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	94 55684 > 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64320 Len=0 MSS=1340 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=3297885598 TSecr=3297885598
6	5	3.258383495	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	86 443 > 33892 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=261 Len=0 TSval=1717573156 TSecr=3297885598
7	6	3.266708959	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	94 443 > 55684 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1300 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=3297885598 TSecr=3297885598
8	7	3.266754638	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64384 Len=0 TSval=3297885691 TSecr=3297885598
9	8	3.267106912	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	603 Client Hello
10	9	3.353378225	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	86 443 > 55684 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=66816 Len=0 TSval=853684478 TSecr=3297885598
11	10	3.385595436	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TLSv1.3	1294 Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
12	11	3.385638243	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=1209 Win=63232 Len=0 TSval=3297885810 TSecr=3297885598
13	12	3.388944161	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	1294 443 > 55684 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1209 Ack=518 Win=66816 Len=1208 TSval=853684478 TSecr=3297885598
14	13	3.388961621	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2417 Win=63104 Len=0 TSval=3297885813 TSecr=3297885598
15	14	3.389179838	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	1294 443 > 55684 [ACK] Seq=2417 Ack=518 Win=66816 Len=1208 TSval=853684512 TSecr=3297885598
16	15	3.389184607	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=3625 Win=63104 Len=0 TSval=3297885813 TSecr=3297885598
17	16	3.389396301	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TLSv1.3	913 Application Data
18	17	3.389412035	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=4452 Win=63104 Len=0 TSval=3297885814 TSecr=3297885598
19	18	3.390051536	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	160 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
20	19	3.390264337	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	184 Application Data
21	20	3.390669777	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	1374 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=690 Ack=4452 Win=64256 Len=1288 TSval=3297885814 TSecr=3297885598
22	21	3.390691484	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	360 Application Data
23	22	3.405193461	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	159 Application Data
24	23	3.455484217	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	86 443 > 55684 [ACK] Seq=4452 Ack=592 Win=66816 Len=0 TSval=853684583 TSecr=3297885598
25	24	3.455484428	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TCP	86 443 > 55684 [ACK] Seq=4452 Ack=690 Win=66816 Len=0 TSval=853684583 TSecr=3297885598
26	25	3.455801654	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TLSv1.3	1042 Application Data, Application Data
27	26	3.455801749	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	TLSv1.3	117 Application Data
28	27	3.455901032	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TCP	86 55684 > 443 [ACK] Seq=2325 Ack=5439 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=3297885880 TSecr=3297885598
29	28	3.456037036	2409:40f3:f:db9a:3d5b:5bb4:2e52:9d42	2404:6800:4007:82a::2004	TLSv1.3	117 Application Data

Adding additional column



The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. A context menu is open over the packet list, with the option "Apply as Column" selected. The packet list shows a series of "Protected Payload" packets. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet, including "Protected Payload (KP0)" and "DCID".

Menu Options:

- Expand Subtrees
- Collapse Subtrees
- Expand All
- Collapse All
- Apply as Column (Ctrl+Shift+I)
- Apply as Filter
- Prepare as Filter
- Conversation Filter
- Colorize with Filter
- Follow
- Copy
- Show Packet Bytes... (Ctrl+Shift+O)
- Export Packet Bytes... (Ctrl+Shift+X)
- Wiki Protocol Page
- Filter Field Reference
- Protocol Preferences
- Decode As... (Ctrl+Shift+U)
- Go to Linked Packet
- Show Linked Packet in New Window

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source
146	26.717558260	2409:4
147	27.127087169	2404:6
148	27.127191340	2404:6
149	27.127325130	2404:6
150	27.127549486	2409:4
151	27.127725087	2409:4
152	27.133247273	2409:4
153	27.187126632	2404:6
154	27.187210337	2404:6
155	27.187463849	2409:4
156	27.200376788	2404:6
157	27.230344290	2409:4
158	27.536674619	2404:6
159	27.536972204	2409:4
160	27.622442510	2404:6

Packet Details:

Length	Info
95	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=e1d3405c63a0a
261	Protected Payload (KP0)
83	Protected Payload (KP0)
261	Protected Payload (KP0)
97	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=e1d3405c63a0a
95	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=e1d3405c63a0a
543	60343 → 443 Len=481
87	Protected Payload (KP0)
83	Protected Payload (KP0)
97	Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=e1d3405c63a0a
89	443 → 60343 Len=27
95	60343 → 443 Len=33
146	443 → 60343 Len=84
97	60343 → 443 Len=35
86	443 → 60343 Len=24

Source Port: 54524
Destination Port: 443
[Stream index: 0]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete (4)]
[TCP Segment Len: 0]
Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)

Capturing from wlp1s0

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help



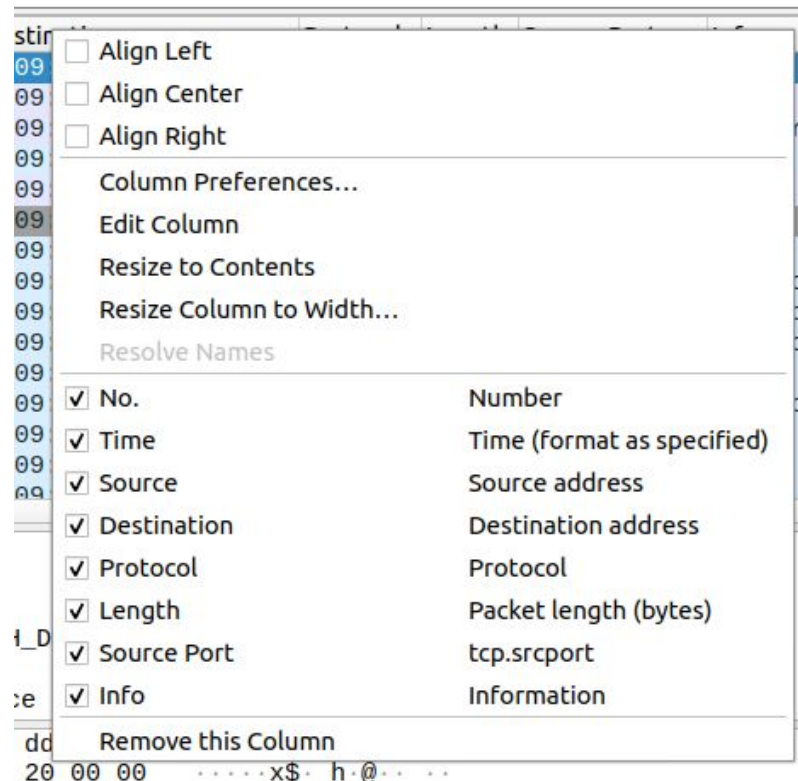
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Source Port	Info
785	58.201966819	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	1294	443	443 → 43044 [ACK] Seq=2417 Ack=518 Win=66816 Le
781	58.201723511	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	1294	443	443 → 43044 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1209 Ack=518 Win=668
775	58.197257787	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TLSv1.3	1294	443	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
749	58.165357328	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	443 → 43044 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=66816 Len=0
732	58.100757809	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	94	443	443 → 43044 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Le
646	56.462895108	2404:6800:4007:82c:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 443 → 54524 [FIN, AC
642	56.411107059	2404:6800:4007:82c:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TLSv1.2	159	443	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] , Application Data
457	53.563388544	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	74	443	443 → 33948 [RST] Seq=2 Win=0 Len=0
210	45.186104757	2404:6800:4007:82c:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP Dup ACK 2#1] [TCP ACKed unseen segment] 44
162	32.862040424	64:ff9b:b854:e9b0	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 443 → 55054 [ACK] Se
123	16.472264581	64:ff9b:12a1:d87b	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 443 → 35660 [ACK] Se
97	8.491461142	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 33948 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1
96	8.491460677	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	443 → 33948 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=261 Len=
2	0.098735418	2404:6800:4007:82c:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	TCP	86	443	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 443 → 54524 [ACK] Se
1645	68.227994906	2409:40f3:f:db9a:fc...	2404:6800:4007:820:...	TCP	86	43044	43044 → 443 [ACK] Seq=592 Ack=4454 Win=64256 Le

Source Port: 443

Removing a column

- Right-click on any column header and un check the column to be removed.



ARP

Address Resolution Protocol

Introduction

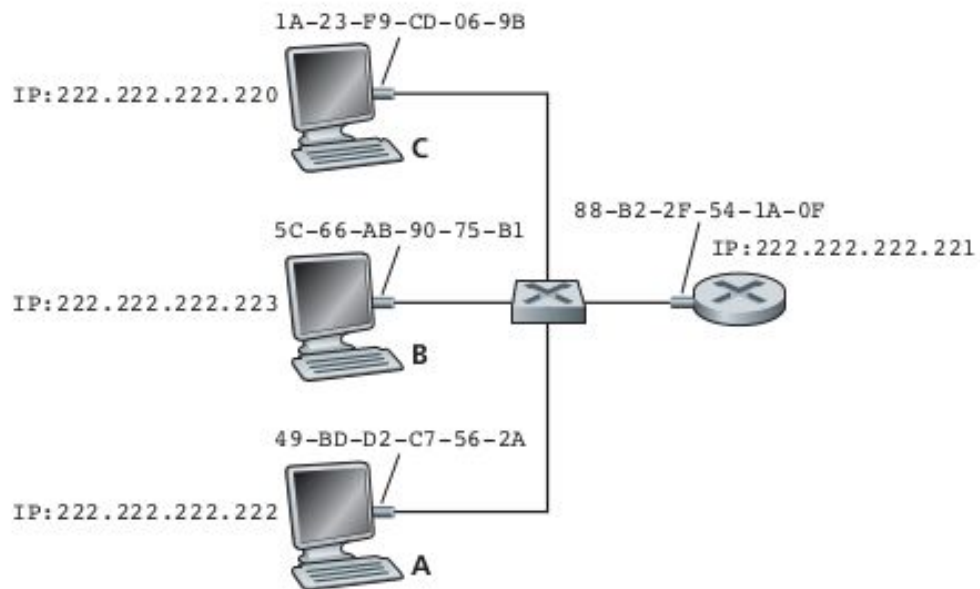
- ARP is used to map an IP address (e.g., 192.168.0.10) to an underlying MAC (Media Access Control) address (e.g., 01:02:03:04:05:06).
- Without MAC address we cannot send any packet.
- **Working of ARP:**
- When a host has to find the MAC address of the destination (using the destination's IP address) the ARP program checks its ARP lookup table to see if IP to MAC address translation is already done.
 - If it is done, the ARP packet is displayed in the form of an **ARP REPLY** (which has the MAC address of the destination) using the ARP lookup table.
 - If not, it'll send **ARP REQUEST** in the form of a broadcast packet in the network to all the devices in the LAN in order to ask who has the destination IP address, and then the destination will send back **ARP REPLY** (by giving the MAC address of the destination) and after giving this reply, it'll store the new MAC address in the ARP lookup table.
- MAC Addresses are a unique 48-bit hardware number of a computer, which is embedded into a network card NIC (known as Network Interface Card) during the time of manufacturing.
- The MAC Address is also known as the Physical Address of a network device.

- Because there are both network-layer addresses (for example, Internet IP addresses) and link-layer addresses (that is, MAC addresses), there is a need to translate between them.
- This is the job of the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- An ARP module in the sending host takes any IP address on the same LAN as input, and returns the corresponding MAC address.
- One important difference between the two resolvers is that DNS resolves host names for hosts anywhere in the Internet, whereas ARP resolves IP addresses only for hosts and router interfaces on the same subnet.
- If a node in California were to try to use ARP to resolve the IP address for a node in Mississippi, ARP would return with an error.
- ARP is plug-and-play; that is, an ARP table gets built automatically—it doesn't have to be configured by a system administrator.
- And if a host becomes disconnected from the subnet, its entry is eventually deleted from the other ARP tables in the subnet.
- In truth, it is not hosts and routers that have link-layer addresses but rather their adapters (that is, network interfaces) that have link-layer addresses.

- Each host and router has an ARP table in its memory, which contains mappings of IP addresses to MAC addresses.
- The ARP table also contains a time-to-live (TTL) value, which indicates when each mapping will be deleted from the table.

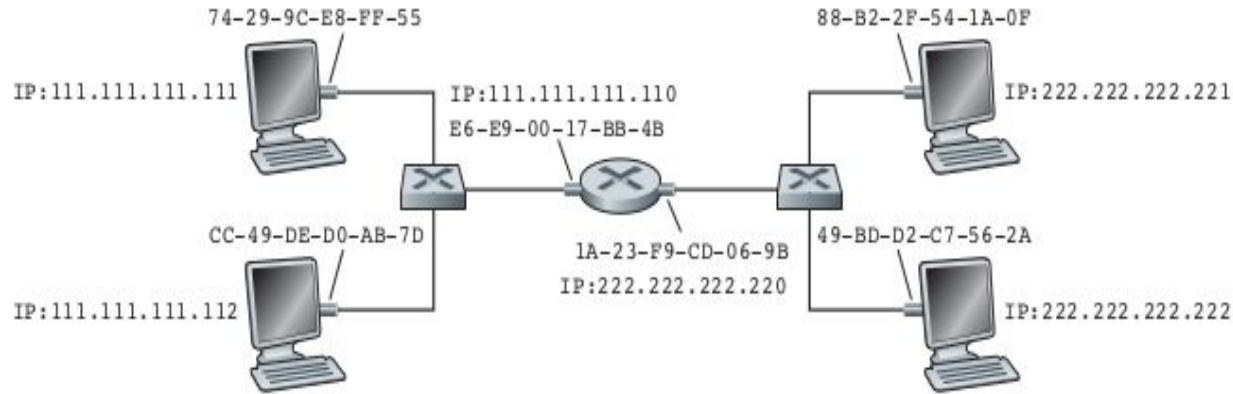
IP Address	MAC Address	TTL
222.222.222.221	88-B2-2F-54-1A-0F	13:45:00
222.222.222.223	5C-66-AB-90-75-B1	13:52:00

- Both ARP query and response packets have the same format.
- The purpose of the ARP query packet is to query all the other hosts and routers on the subnet to determine the MAC address corresponding to the IP address that is being resolved.
- The frame containing the ARP query is received by all the other adapters on the subnet.
- Each of these ARP modules checks to see if its IP address matches the destination IP address in the ARP packet.
- The one with a match sends back to the querying host a response ARP packet with the desired mapping.
- The querying host can then update its ARP table and send its IP datagram



Because the router has two interfaces, it has two IP addresses, two ARP modules, and two adapters. Of course, each adapter in the network has its own MAC address.

The router now has to determine the correct interface on which the datagram is to be forwarded. This is done by consulting a forwarding table in the router.



arp

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1903	7.866539233	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	IntelCor_31:2e:be	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.220.146? Tell 192.168.220.144
1904	7.866557724	IntelCor_31:2e:be	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	ARP	42	192.168.220.146 is at 34:f6:4b:31:2e:be

- ▶ Frame 1903: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12 (7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12), Dst: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be)
- ▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)
 - Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
 - Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
 - Hardware size: 6
 - Protocol size: 4
 - Opcode: request (1)
 - Sender MAC address: 7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12 (7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12)
 - Sender IP address: 192.168.220.144
 - Target MAC address: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
 - Target IP address: 192.168.220.146

arp

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1903	7.866539233	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	IntelCor_31:2e:be	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.220.146? Tell 192.168.220.144
1904	7.866557724	IntelCor_31:2e:be	7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12	ARP	42	192.168.220.146 is at 34:f6:4b:31:2e:be

▶ Frame 1904: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be), Dst: 7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12 (7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12)
▼ Address Resolution Protocol (reply)
 Hardware type: Ethernet (1)
 Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)
 Hardware size: 6
 Protocol size: 4
 Opcode: reply (2)
 Sender MAC address: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be)
 Sender IP address: 192.168.220.146
 Target MAC address: 7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12 (7a:ad:fc:4b:be:12)
 Target IP address: 192.168.220.144

Gratuitous ARP

- A gratuitous ARP request is an Address Resolution Protocol request packet where the source and destination IP are both set to the IP of the machine issuing the packet and the destination MAC is the broadcast address `ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff`.
-

Example Traffic

```
Ethernet II, Src: 02:02:02:02:02:02, Dst: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  Destination: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff (Broadcast)
  Source: 02:02:02:02:02:02 (02:02:02:02:02:02)
  Type: ARP (0x0806)
  Trailer: 00000000000000000000000000000000
Address Resolution Protocol (request/gratuitous ARP)
  Hardware type: Ethernet (0x0001)
  Protocol type: IP (0x0800)
  Hardware size: 6
  Protocol size: 4
  Opcode: request (0x0001)
  Sender MAC address: 02:02:02:02:02:02 (02:02:02:02:02:02)
  Sender IP address: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1)
  Target MAC address: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff (Broadcast)
  Target IP address: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1)
0000  ff ff ff ff ff ff 02 02 02 02 02 02 08 06 00 01  .....
0010  08 00 06 04 00 01 02 02 02 02 02 02 c0 a8 01 01  .....
0020  ff ff ff ff ff ff c0 a8 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
```

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol

Introduction

- Unlike the Transport Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP), the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is not designed for carrying data.
- The most typical use of ICMP is for error reporting.
- Error data in ICMP is carried in two values: the type and the code.
- The well-known ping program sends an ICMP type 8 code 0 message to the specified host.
- The destination host, seeing the echo request, sends back a type 0 code 0 ICMP echo reply
- Another interesting ICMP message is the source quench message.
- Its original purpose was to perform congestion control—to allow a congested router to send an ICMP source quench message to a host to force that host to reduce its transmission rate.

ICMP message types

ICMP Type	Code	Description
0	0	echo reply (to ping)
3	0	destination network unreachable
3	1	destination host unreachable
3	2	destination protocol unreachable
3	3	destination port unreachable
3	6	destination network unknown
3	7	destination host unknown
4	0	source quench (congestion control)
8	0	echo request
9	0	router advertisement
10	0	router discovery
11	0	TTL expired
12	0	IP header bad



icmpv6

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	0.055022633	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=13, hop limit=56 (request i...
4	1.077888620	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=14, hop limit=56 (request i...
6	2.086099661	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=15, hop limit=56 (request i...
8	3.169618101	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=16, hop limit=56 (request i...
10	4.084729080	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=17, hop limit=56 (request i...
12	5.084288118	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=18, hop limit=56 (request i...
16	6.092981742	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=19, hop limit=56 (request i...
20	7.081091520	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=20, hop limit=56 (request i...
22	8.106955029	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=21, hop limit=56 (request i...
30	9.107943166	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=22, hop limit=56 (request i...
32	10.144306631	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=23, hop limit=56 (request i...
36	11.130734371	2404:6800:4007:820:...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=24, hop limit=56 (request i...
1	0.000000000	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2404:6800:4007:820:...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x0003, seq=13, hop limit=64 (reply i...
3	1.001637008	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2404:6800:4007:820:...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x0003, seq=14, hop limit=64 (reply i...

Frame 1: 118 bytes on wire (944 bits), 118 bytes captured (944 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be), Dst: 22:59:8e:56:64:7b (22:59:8e:56:64:7b)
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1e6:1b6a:a5ac:3a34, Dst: 2404:6800:4007:820::2004
Internet Control Message Protocol v6

Type: Echo (ping) request (128)
Code: 0
Checksum: 0xce7d [correct]
[Checksum Status: Good]
Identifier: 0x0003
Sequence: 13
[\[Response In: 2\]](#)
Data (56 bytes)

icmpv6

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
2	0.055022633	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=13, hop limit=56 (request i...
4	1.077888620	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=14, hop limit=56 (request i...
6	2.086099661	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=15, hop limit=56 (request i...
8	3.169618101	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=16, hop limit=56 (request i...
10	4.084729080	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=17, hop limit=56 (request i...
12	5.084288118	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=18, hop limit=56 (request i...
16	6.092981742	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=19, hop limit=56 (request i...
20	7.081091520	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=20, hop limit=56 (request i...
22	8.106955029	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=21, hop limit=56 (request i...
30	9.107943166	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=22, hop limit=56 (request i...
32	10.144306631	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=23, hop limit=56 (request i...
36	11.130734371	2404:6800:4007:820:... 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0003, seq=24, hop limit=56 (request i...
1	0.000000000	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1... 2404:6800:4007:820:...	2404:6800:4007:820:...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x0003, seq=13, hop limit=64 (reply i...
3	1.001637008	2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1... 2404:6800:4007:820:...	2404:6800:4007:820:...	ICMPv6	118	Echo (ping) request id=0x0003, seq=14, hop limit=64 (reply i...

▶ Frame 2: 118 bytes on wire (944 bits), 118 bytes captured (944 bits) on interface wlp1s0, id 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 22:59:8e:56:64:7b (22:59:8e:56:64:7b), Dst: IntelCor_31:2e:be (34:f6:4b:31:2e:be)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2404:6800:4007:820::2004, Dst: 2409:40f3:f:db9a:d1e6:1b6a:a5ac:3a34
 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol v6

Type: Echo (ping) reply (129)
 Code: 0
 Checksum: 0xcd7d [correct]
 [Checksum Status: Good]
 Identifier: 0x0003
 Sequence: 13
[\[Response To: 1\]](#)
 [Response Time: 55.023 ms]
 ▶ Data (56 bytes)

THANK YOU