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HW4: Wireshark

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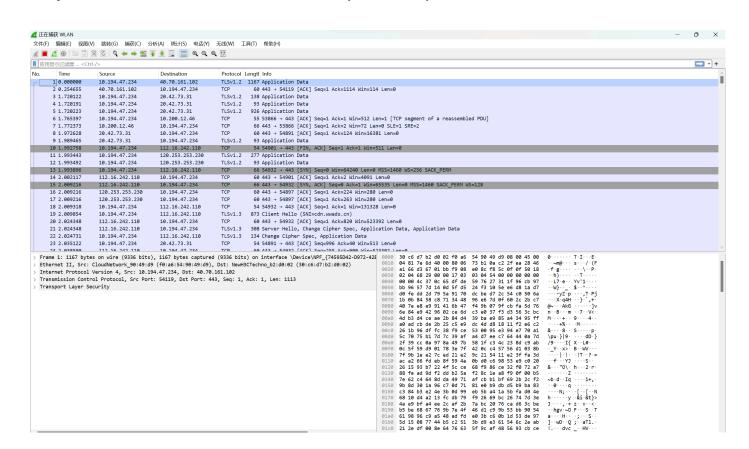
实验目的

本实验的目的为:通过WireShark对网址"https://www.zju.edu.cn" 在访问时传输的数据包进行抓取,并且做出分析。

在本报告中,成功抓取到其作为https加密后的数据包,并根据服务器密钥对其解密,最 终获取到HTTP属性的包。

实验流程

step 1: 下载WireShark,选择"WLAN"(WIFI路由)作为线路,并尝试第一次抓取:



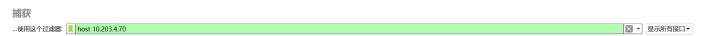
此时抓取的是在线路中的所有数据包,包括其他网址发送的包,因此数量较大且难以整理。

step 2: 采用显示过滤器,对获取的数据包进行筛选:

```
正在 Ping www.zju.edu.cn [10.203.4.70] 具有 32 字节的数据:来自 10.203.4.70 的回复:字节=32 时间=8ms TTL=60 来自 10.203.4.70 的回复:字节=32 时间=24ms TTL=60 来自 10.203.4.70 的回复:字节=32 时间=24ms TTL=60 来自 10.203.4.70 的回复:字节=32 时间=28ms TTL=60

10.203.4.70 的 Ping 统计信息:数据包:已发送 = 4,已接收 = 4,丢失 = 0 (0%丢失),往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):最短 = 8ms,最长 = 28ms,平均 = 21ms
```

在抓取数据包前,使用捕获过滤器对抓取范围进行限制(只抓取src或dst为这个IP地址的包)



或在WireShark页面抓取数据包时,在显示过滤器中输入"ip.addr = 10.203.4.70",即可筛选出对应网站与主机之间的数据包传输情况:

ip.a	ddr == 10.203.4.70				
ο.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Lengti Info
27	732 41.804826	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	66 60336 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
27	737 41.808369	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	66 60337 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
27	739 41.813192	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	66 443 → 60336 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128
27	740 41.813354	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	54 60336 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
27	741 41.813878	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TLSv1.2	571 Client Hello (SNI=www.zju.edu.cn)
27	742 41.815816	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	66 443 → 60337 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128
27	743 41.815816	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	56 443 → 60336 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=0
27	744 41.815928	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	54 60337 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
27	745 41.816179	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TLSv1.2	620 Client Hello (SNI=www.zju.edu.cn)
27	746 41.817444	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	1514 Server Hello
27	747 41.817444	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	1514 443 → 60336 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
27	748 41.817444	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	507 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
27	749 41.817497	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	54 60336 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=3374 Win=131328 Len=0
27	750 41.818704	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TLSv1.2	147 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
27	751 41.818863	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TLSv1.2	994 Application Data
27	752 41.819456	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	56 443 → 60337 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=567 Win=64128 Len=0
27	753 41.821001	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	1514 Server Hello
27	754 41.821001	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	1514 443 → 60337 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=567 Win=64128 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
27	755 41.821001	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	507 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
27	756 41.821001	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TCP	56 443 → 60336 [ACK] Seq=3374 Ack=611 Win=64128 Len=0
27	757 41.821135	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	TCP	54 60337 → 443 [ACK] Seq=567 Ack=3374 Win=131328 Len=0
27	758 41.821651	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	328 New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
27	759 41 821651	10 203 4 70	10 194 47 234	TCP	56 443 a 68336 [ACK] San-3648 Ack-1551 Win-64128 Lan-8

此时能够看到server与client之间建立联系的TCP数据包,包括数据传输请求的数据包。

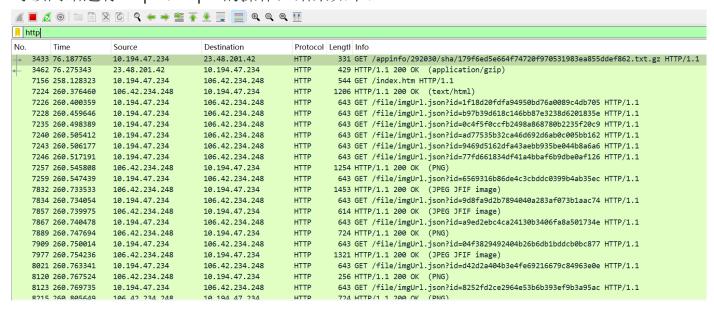
但是发现此时获得的包只有TCP/TLS类型,并不能够获取到传输过来的HTTP包,换言之并没有真实数据的数据包。

step 3: 对比HTTP与HTTPS,对发送来的HTTPS进行解密并获取数据包:

通过检验发现,WireShark需要提供一些密钥数据,才能够对HTTPS包进行解密。

此处,以一个HTTP网站为例(http://www.jiujiezixun.com/index.htm): (这个网站是在百度上随便找的,现在绝大多数网站使用的都是https)

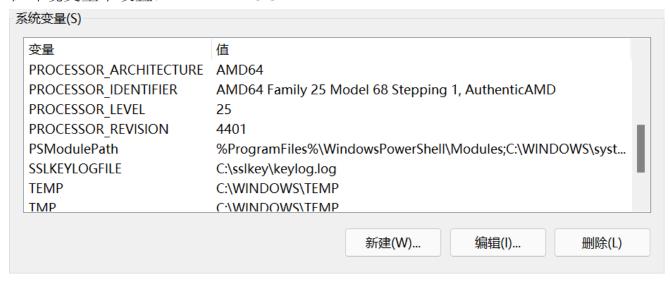
对该网站进行step 1/step 2的操作,结果如下:



发现此时获取到了很多HTTP文件,包括一些图片与文字数据。

现在则需通过配置SSLKEYLOGFILE,人为记录浏览器交互时的解密过程,将这些信息 传送给WireShark使其能够解析HTTPS包。

1. 在环境变量中设置: SSLKEYLOGFILE



2. 重启浏览器,访问目标网址以记录相应的信息

```
# SSL/TLS secrets log file, generated by NSS
CLIENT RANDOM 125e5ae2d0b7085f5ee38f5c6e440a15e0f3f39bb8eda20fade8a56f019c6a50
20333d16c99d7a44b8e358a50cbc15c7bd16b2392ec33e09b76b534b868a823af19632eff20fcfbea92050d086c760fe
CLIENT RANDOM 2dfc4edbe89bccddfae2ca62dd1eb113c470ceb5be07bfddb124e4624de88154
7223bc53f8600d4660bcb3a6e4e040605ab8a676272031f2212e6cdba7baabce0a990fb41320efac537b637c16268d82
CLIENT RANDOM 64985ea6b78792be43fb5056e622b7aa7507c420cf1deb8a823c16dc477e5068
d4e298421a0fa829f9b3b886842c26f8497dbccbebcdfde701d427497cdae3fe3df7738bb677a78436cae1ff383fe184
CLIENT RANDOM 96537680f40c5efa004e576db930e599b1b0347adb071aaf773b0debb859b7bc
19af3da8cad8544a69823591e0ba3b6328d68abac5b394d031e318445d6a789624b0695e819388907c7154ec063f1bae
CLIENT RANDOM dbcc100342b5f2da224a206d623ca8c6df8ad8361d49fdfb685fa353d70fc21f
9574b27c922c944c5f47315badc1f92d94a2e7385be5da452c451ba3d920dd5b34253faa5703236d84769ada523c3c97
CLIENT RANDOM d94c8bf294b7ab7bf787ff7fe69f8fdd0aef9d406676d7050acb6ef139c634a4
9da3eb0e5ebc721ed9b9a8bc988ed30705ab50548867183c06f108b9987087f44f9e619f54735f7239de4895ffc6b7c1
CLIENT HANDSHAKE TRAFFIC SECRET 9bb0bca5776b18b5dc2f000f03a4da58205355dafdbfaa8412490540f832450c
712e830171defd2d23882151eba06f031664a7a3c55414a46efc36536ac44455
SERVER HANDSHAKE TRAFFIC SECRET 9bb0bca5776b18b5dc2f000f03a4da58205355dafdbfaa8412490540f832450cbebddd44fb937f1a418ebf9bc519af41e598e98fd02f6bf393874e1940f062fc
CLIENT TRAFFIC SECRET 0 9bb0bca5776b18b5dc2f000f03a4da58205355dafdbfaa8412490540f832450c
172230745536e052037a3e20f025f508478ba8b3d325b29bf622dddd6e569a6e
SERVER TRAFFIC SECRET 0 9bb0bca5776b18b5dc2f000f03a4da58205355dafdbfaa8412490540f832450c
0e3e711a6ef862fb035bd479911fd2041eaf8df6182fbc4e15acee8a5f1ad2b6
EXPORTER SECRET 9bb0bca5776b18b5dc2f000f03a4da58205355dafdbfaa8412490540f832450c 167be064f993c0010c87537b31a68e223347a4227ce9e88bccd5077e6de7fc8a
CLIENT HANDSHAKE TRAFFIC SECRET 6348ff215874481aa5d64325585d06af9be33b439d604572ca9ce8e439229563
3449b5d585e3ab2186baeb824901f5dd064931c9c89a5258369a0a08f8f86c14
SERVER HANDSHAKE TRAFFIC SECRET 6348ff215874481aa5d64325585d06af9be33b439d604572ca9ce8e439229563
Oecdcc6f8ba6f72381d818651df1b5efbc3be9fab87867c6d942115e69f8ba16
CLIENT TRAFFIC SECRET 0 6348ff215874481aa5d64325585d06af9be33b439d604572ca9ce8e439229563
280ac9ae6a96688130276c9f5a896ecf4a10f8e583d751c8fd43773d250e4e2a
SERVER TRAFFIC SECRET 0 6348ff215874481aa5d64325585d06af9be33b439d604572ca9ce8e439229563
018ac58e1468bc8f1d8c017c763280f9c52d7b5886004a422d3f1acbd392b277
EXPORTER SECRET 6348ff215874481aa5d64325585d06af9be33b439d604572ca9ce8e439229563 69e4e32e3aabbde97f5de39e3742ddc2c16fcdbe15accff99cfd9986cfcd5f11
CLIENT HANDSHAKE TRAFFIC SECRET 2b035aa55e0f1d9b61ef931e2e306032dbc5069a0cbe63b94d57ad9656114856
```

3. 启动WireShark,在protocol-TSL中加入这个文件,并再次抓包:

效果如下: (对HTTP)

ip.addr == 10.203.470 and http										
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Lengt! Info					
-	29 1.201353	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	HTTP	1073 GET / HTTP/1.1					
4	45 1.211360	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	HTTP	1244 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)					
+	48 1.283327	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	HTTP	1000 GET /_visitcount?siteId=590&type=1&columnId=32642 HTTP/1.1					
	50 1.292191	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	HTTP	260 HTTP/1.1 200					
	52 1.511123	10.194.47.234	10.203.4.70	HTTP	1149 GET /_upload/article/images/f8/2c/055afd97442d8a07be7a49cb575f/c722e70a-710a-472c-9457-a4d935a8e0b9_s.jpg HTTP/1.1					
	130 1.531600	10.203.4.70	10.194.47.234	TLSv1.2	1105 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)					

现在可以清楚地看到GET请求的传输与响应过程,以及传输的图片数据包等等信息了。

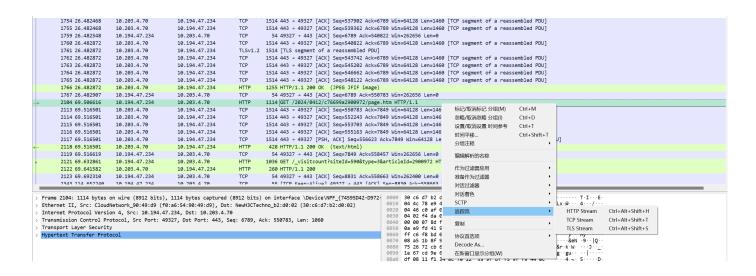
step 4: 对数据包进行分析:

HTTP网页分析:

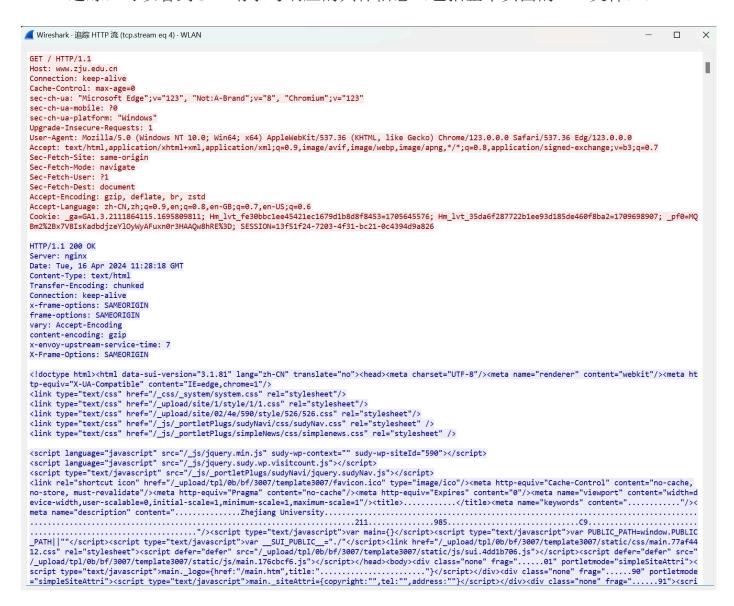
我们在网站上随机打开一篇文章

(https://www.zju.edu.cn/2024/0412/c76699a2900972/page.htm)

然后对对应的GET请求进行追踪:



HTTP追踪:可以看到GET请求与响应的具体信息(包括整个页面的html文件):



TCP协议分析:

我们看在主机发送GET请求前,双方互相发送的20条TCP/TLS请求:

1 0.000000 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 66 51593 → 443 SYN Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM 2 0.001273 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 66 51594 → 443 SYN Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM 3 0.008873 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 66 443 → 51593 SYN, ACK Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128 4 0.008873 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 66 443 → 51594 SYN, ACK Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128	
3 0.008873 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 66 443 → 51593 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128 4 0.008873 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 66 443 → 51594 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128	
4 0.008873 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 66 443 → 51594 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM WS=128	
. , , , ,	
T 0 0000 T 10 000 T 1	
5 0.008985 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 54 51593 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0	
6 0.009008 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 54 51594 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0	
7 0.009235 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TLSv1.2 620 Client Hello (SNI=www.zju.edu.cn)	
8 0.009402 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TLSv1.2 571 Client Hello (SNI=www.zju.edu.cn)	
9 0.012835 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 56 443 → 51594 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=0	
10 0.012835 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 56 443 → 51593 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=567 Win=64128 Len=0	
11 0.016400 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TLSV1.2 1514 Server Hello	
12 0.016400 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 1514 443 → 51594 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=518 Win=64128 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
13 0.016400 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TLSV1.2 507 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done	
14 0.016531 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 54 51594 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=3374 Win=131328 Len=0	
15 0.017072 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TLSV1.2 1514 Server Hello	
16 0.017072 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TCP 1514 443 → 51593 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=567 Win=64128 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]	
17 0.017072 10.203.4.70 10.194.47.234 TLSv1.2 507 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done	
18 0.017110 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TCP 54 51593 → 443 [ACK] Seq=567 Ack=3374 Win=131328 Len=0	
19 0.017996 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TLSv1.2 147 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Finished	
20 0.018178 10.194.47.234 10.203.4.70 TLSv1.2 147 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Finished	

很明显地看到,主机端口51593,51594分别与目标端口443进行了三次握手(即1-6条)。

但具体为何主机端口会有两个,并不太清楚,就搜索到的信息而言可能是网络延时或是出现了并行访问。

之后的一些条目即规范化的"互相打招呼",并且确认数据包传输的加密方式(这也是https的特征)

在这之后,二者就开始传输数据了。