

## Wireshark Lab 1.1. Recording Network Traffic and creating A PCAP file (V1.1)

### OVERVIEW

What is a PCAP File?

**PCAP** files are data files created by using the Wireshark program, and they contain the packet data of a network. These files are mainly used in analyzing the network characteristics of certain data.

The files also contribute to successfully controlling the traffic of a certain network since they are being monitored by the program.

The data and the results of the network analysis are saved using the PCAP file extension, which is why they are called PCAP files.

These files are used to determine network status, allowing analyzers to attend to problems that may have occurred on the network and allow them to study data communications using Wireshark.

### OBJECTIVE:

1- How to use the PCAP file.

2- How to examine a PCAP file.

3- How to find/extract information from a PCAP file.

### REQUIREMENTS:

- ☐ Wireshark Application
- ☐ OS (Windows, macOS, or Linux)

### STEPS:

**Part 1 - Capture Traffic on Ethernet NIC /or WiFi Nic.**

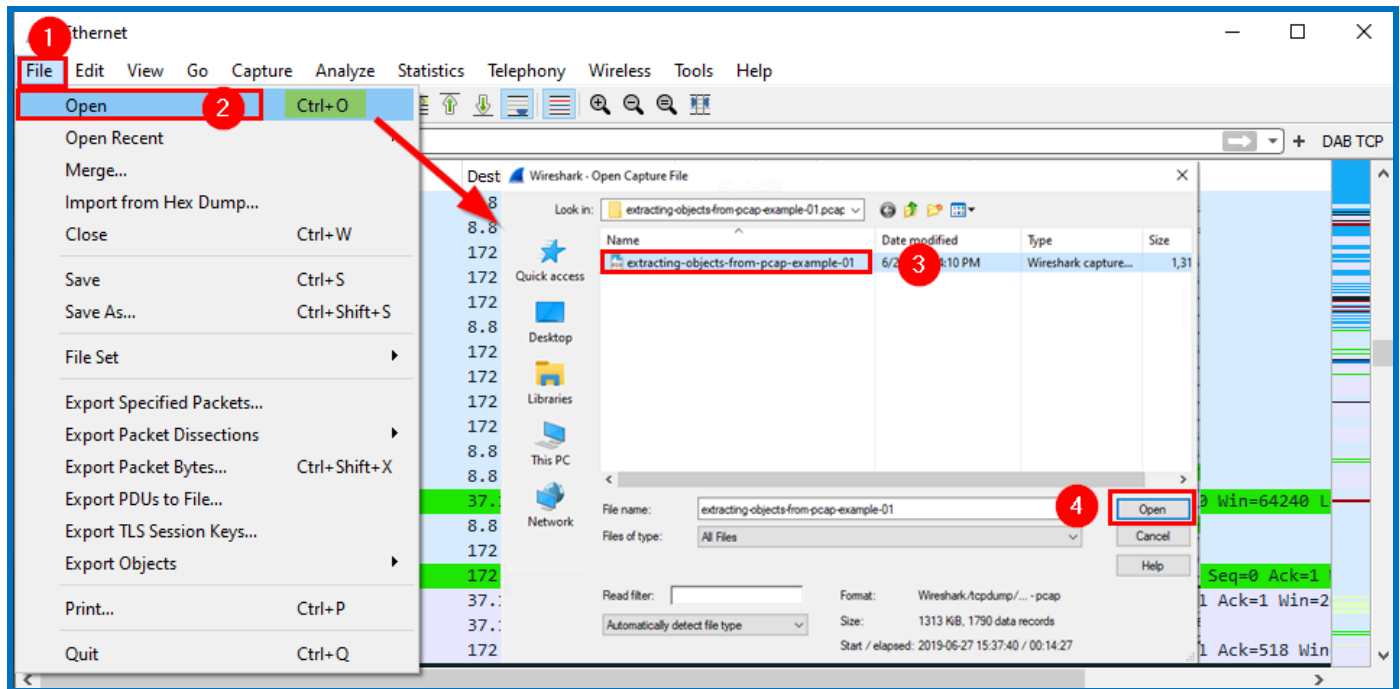
**Part 2 - Add Coloring Rule for TCP packet.**

**Part 3 - adding Custom Columns (TCP Segment Len).**

**Part 4: Saving captured Traffic.**

### Part 1- HOW TO OPEN A PCAP FILE?

Launch a PCAP file by double-clicking it. If your file associations are set up correctly, the application that is meant to open your PCAP file will open it, or use Wireshark software. Click on **file**, and then click **OPEN** or (**CTRL + O**).



## Part 2 - Examining PCAP File:

In this lab, we are going to examine **(2022-03-21 - TRAFFIC ANALYSIS EXERCISE - BURNINCANDLE)** PCAP file. To get started:

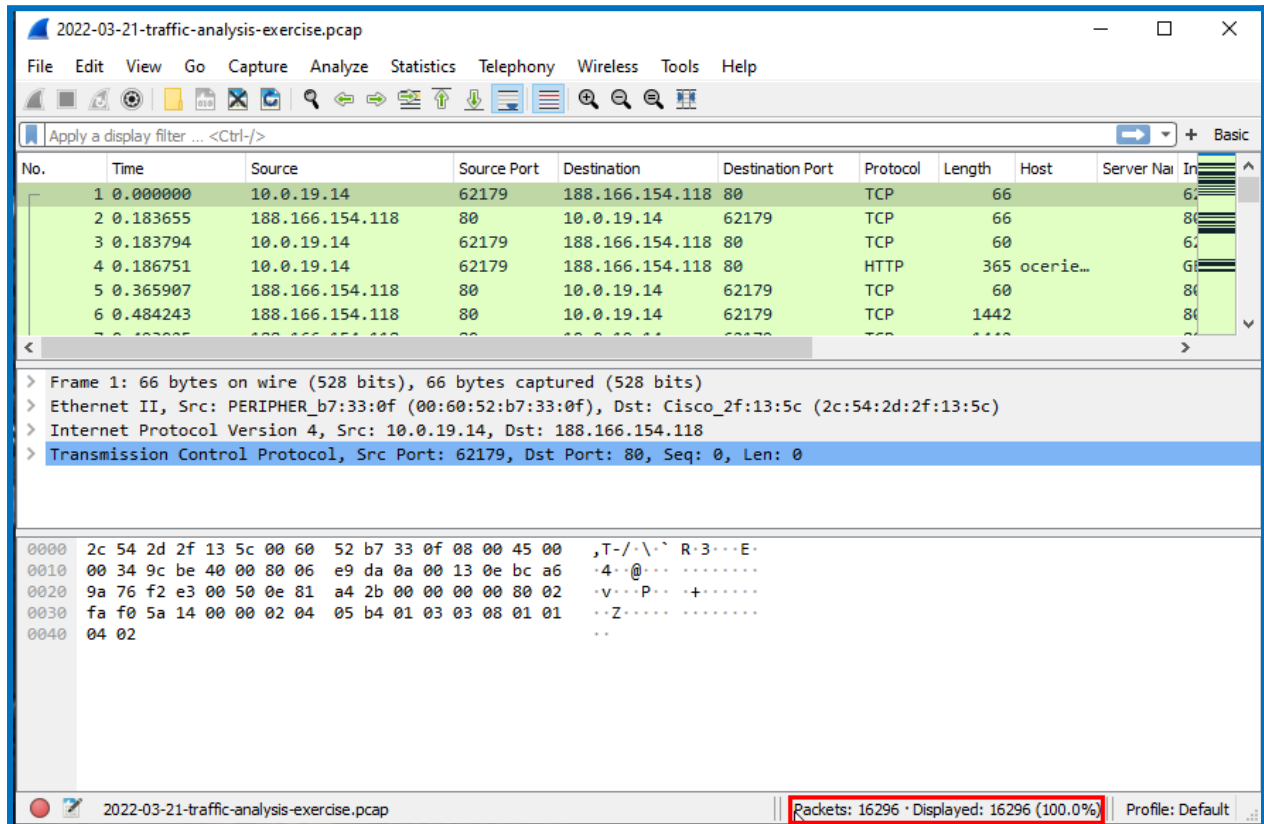
- ☒ Download the PCAP for this lab using the link [here](#) Password: infected
- ☐ Extract the file after you download it, then open the PCAP file.
- ☒ Open the PCAP file in Wireshark.

How many packets were captured in this trace file?

16296

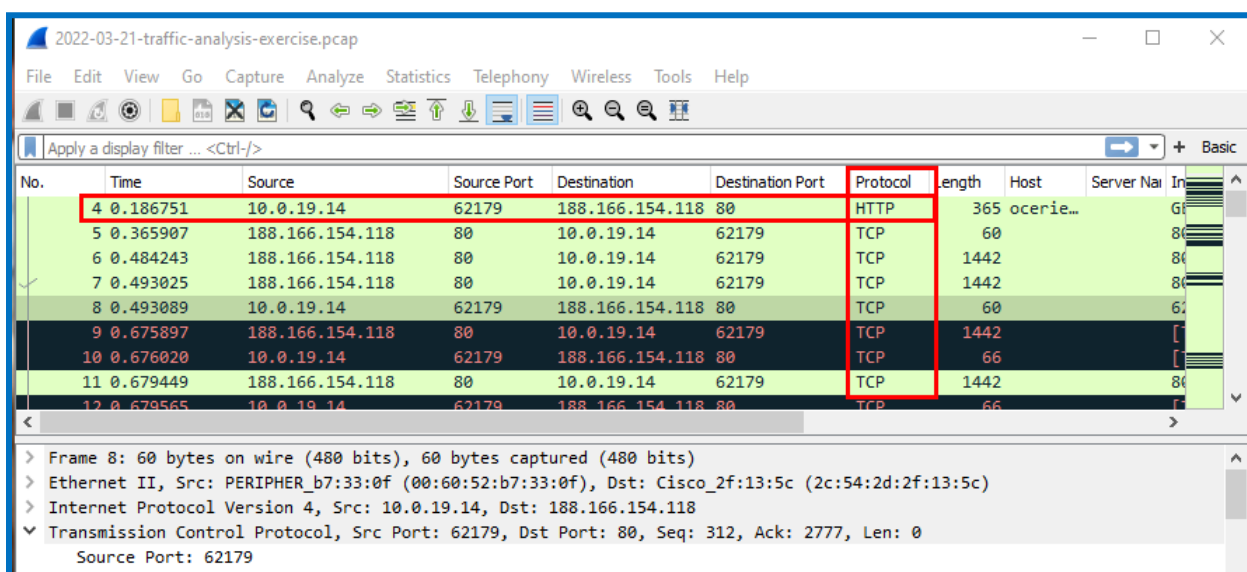
Check the bottom-right corner of the recorded packets to determine how many packets are there. The number of packets will appear as seen in the image below.

❖ Number of packets : **16296**

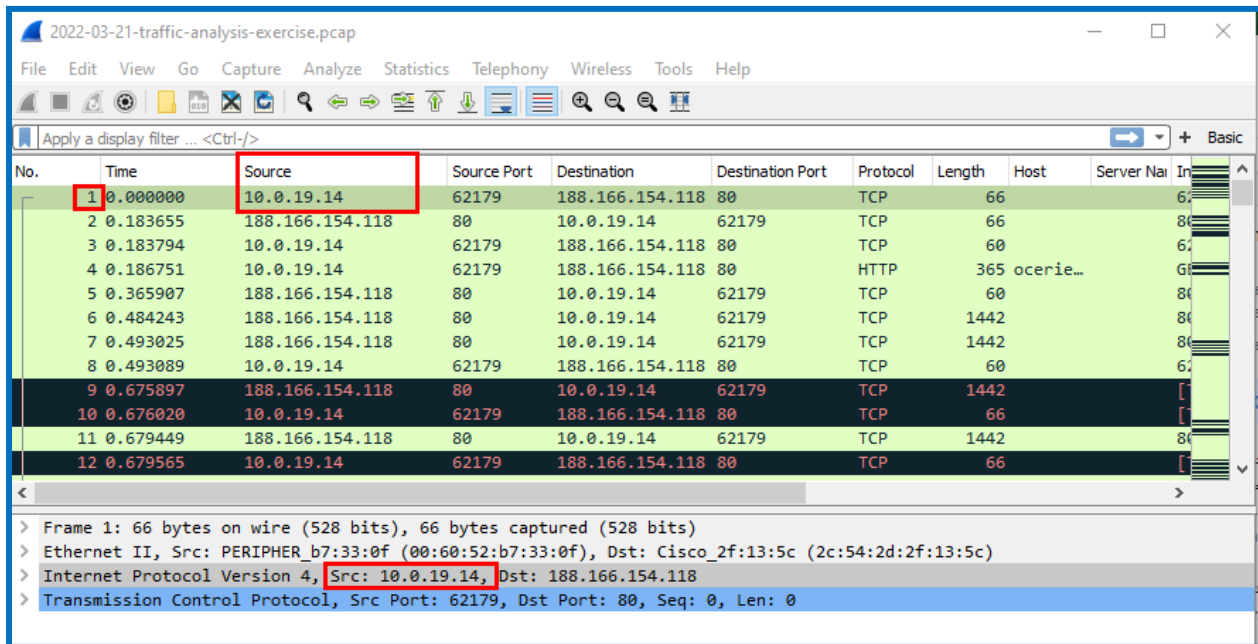


☒ **What protocol does packet number 4 contain?**

The packet number 4 protocol is **HTTP** as shown in the picture below.



- ☒ **Look at packet number 1. What is the source IP address in this packet?**  
 From the PCAP file, the source IP address for packet number one is : **10.0.19.14**  
 as shown in the picture below.



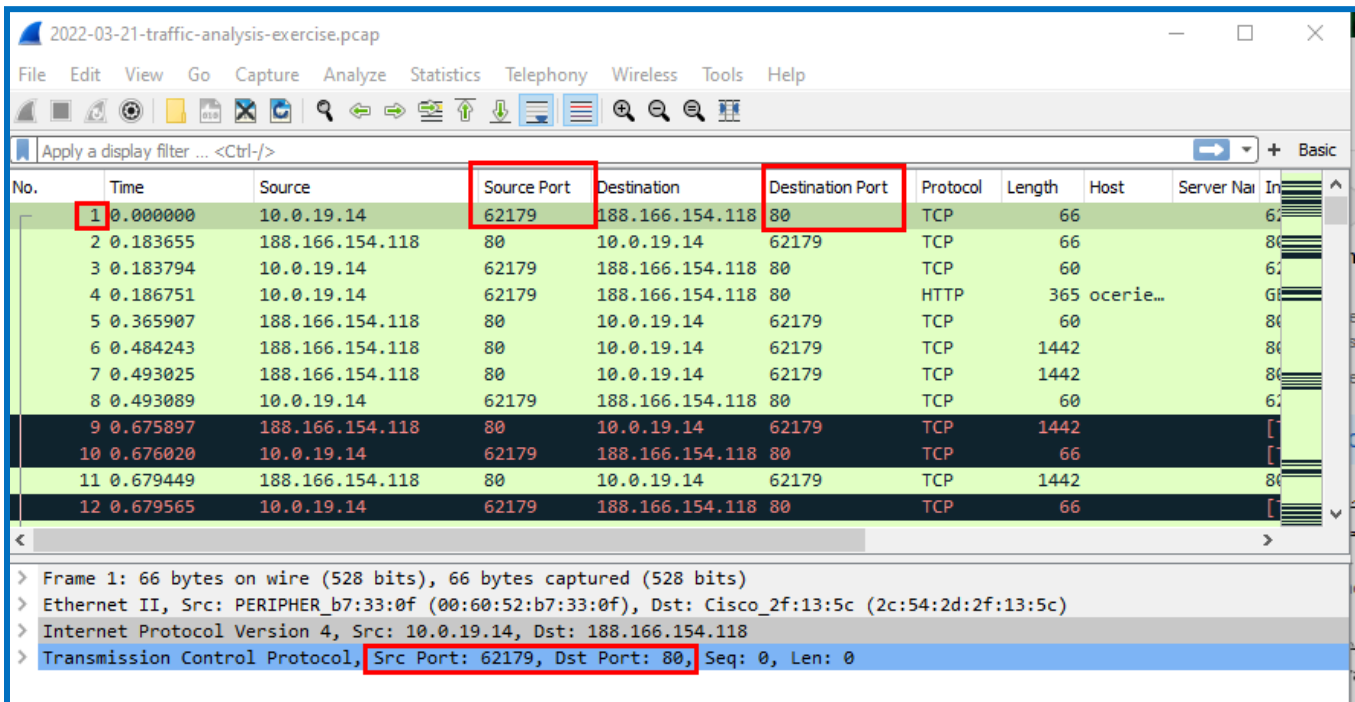
No.	Time	Source	Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Host	Server Name	Interface
1	0.000000	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0
2	0.183655	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	66			eth0
3	0.183794	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			eth0
4	0.186751	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	HTTP	365	ocerie...		eth0
5	0.365907	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	60			eth0
6	0.484243	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
7	0.493025	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
8	0.493089	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			eth0
9	0.675897	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
10	0.676020	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0
11	0.679449	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
12	0.679565	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0

Frame 1: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)  
 Ethernet II, Src: PERIPHER\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f), Dst: Cisco\_2f:13:5c (2c:54:2d:2f:13:5c)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.19.14, Dst: 188.166.154.118  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62179, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

- ☐ **What is the source and destination TCP port in this same packet?**

From the PCAP file:

- ❖ The source TCP port is: **62179**.
- ❖ The destination TCP port is: **80**.



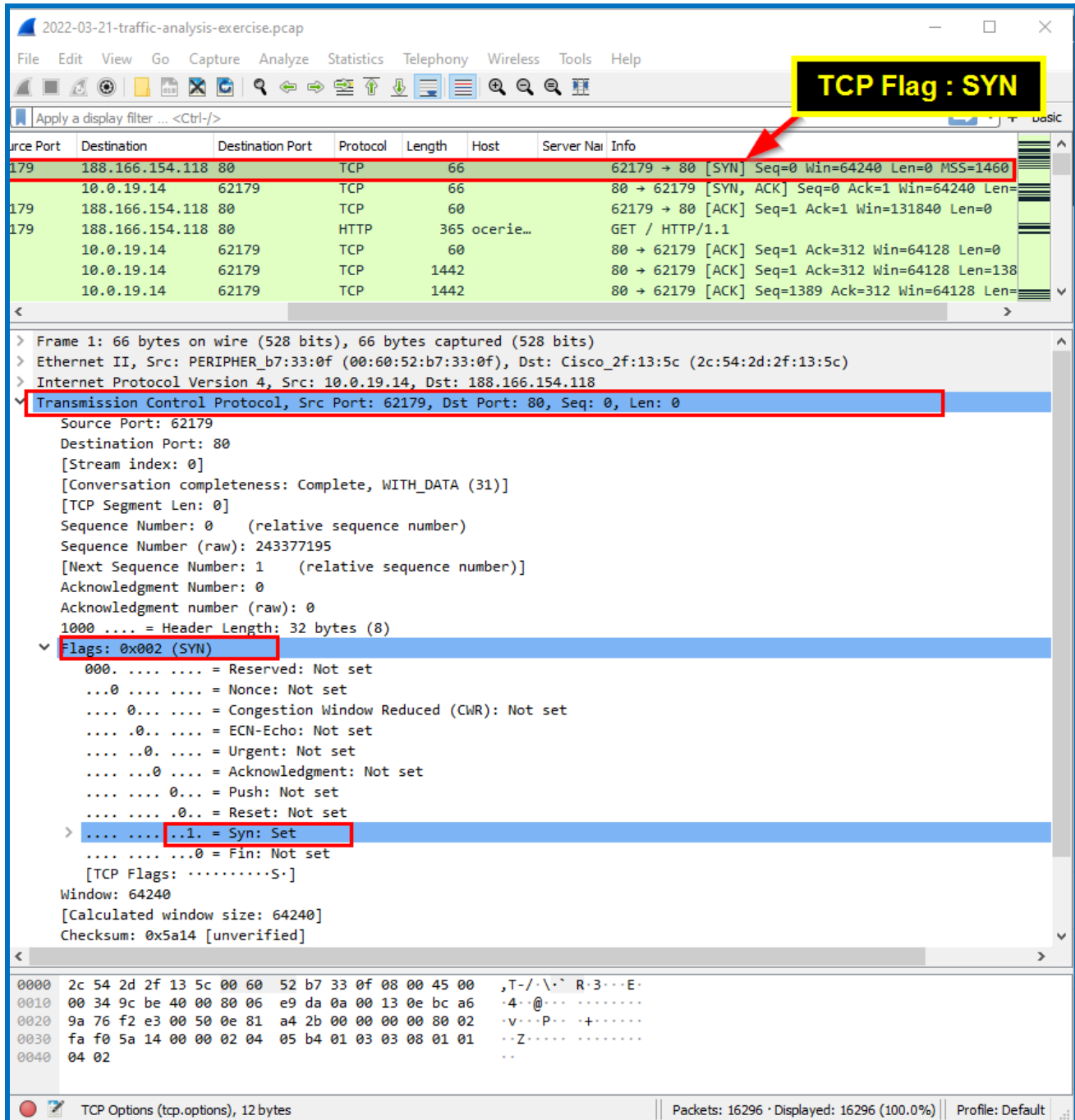
No.	Time	Source	Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Host	Server Name	Interface
1	0.000000	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0
2	0.183655	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	66			eth0
3	0.183794	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			eth0
4	0.186751	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	HTTP	365	ocerie...		eth0
5	0.365907	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	60			eth0
6	0.484243	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
7	0.493025	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
8	0.493089	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			eth0
9	0.675897	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
10	0.676020	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0
11	0.679449	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			eth0
12	0.679565	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			eth0

Frame 1: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)  
 Ethernet II, Src: PERIPHER\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f), Dst: Cisco\_2f:13:5c (2c:54:2d:2f:13:5c)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.19.14, Dst: 188.166.154.118  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62179, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

☒ **What TCP flag is set in packet number 1?**

From the PCAP, there are two ways to identify the TCP flag:

- ❖ The TCP flag is **SYN**, as shown in the first packet's **information column**.
- ❖ We can find the **TCP Flag** by expanding the **TCP section**, and then in the **flags section** as shown in the picture below.



2022-03-21-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

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

Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Host	Server Name	Info
179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			62179 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
10.0.19.14	62179	80	TCP	66			80 → 62179 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131840 Len=0
179	188.166.154.118	80	HTTP	365	ocerie...		GET / HTTP/1.1
10.0.19.14	62179	80	TCP	60			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
10.0.19.14	62179	80	TCP	1442			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=138
10.0.19.14	62179	80	TCP	1442			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1389 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=...

Frame 1: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: PERIPHER\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f), Dst: Cisco\_2f:13:5c (2c:54:2d:2f:13:5c)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.19.14, Dst: 188.166.154.118

**Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62179, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0**

Source Port: 62179

Destination Port: 80

[Stream index: 0]

[Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH\_DATA (31)]

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 243377195

[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 0

Acknowledgment number (raw): 0

1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)

**Flags: 0x002 (SYN)**

000. .... = Reserved: Not set

...0 .... = Nonce: Not set

.... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set

.... .0.. = ECN-Echo: Not set

.... ..0. = Urgent: Not set

.... ...0 = Acknowledgment: Not set

.... .... 0... = Push: Not set

.... ..0.. = Reset: Not set

> .... .... **..1. = Syn: Set**

.... .... ..0 = Fin: Not set

[TCP Flags: .....S.]

Window: 64240

[Calculated window size: 64240]

Checksum: 0x5a14 [unverified]

0000 2c 54 2d 2f 13 5c 00 60 52 b7 33 0f 08 00 45 00 ,T-/.0` R.3...E.

0010 00 34 9c be 40 00 80 06 e9 da 0a 00 13 0e bc a6 .4..@... .....

0020 9a 76 f2 e3 00 50 0e 81 a4 2b 00 00 00 00 80 02 .v...P...+.....

0030 fa f0 5a 14 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 03 03 08 01 01 ..Z.....

0040 04 02 ..

TCP Options (tcp.options), 12 bytes

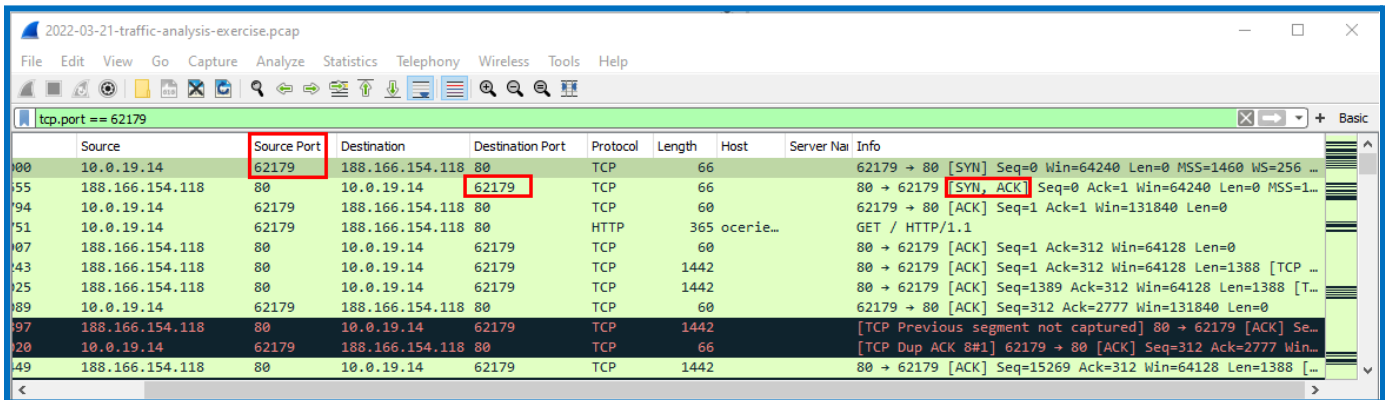
Packets: 16296 · Displayed: 16296 (100.0%) Profile: Default

- ☒ What is the frame number of the next packet in this TCP conversation?

**The TCP 3-Way Handshake (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK)** - because the first packet is a **SYN** packet, the second packet will be a **SYN-ACK** packet.

There are many methods for locating all of the packets that are related to the first packet:

- ☒ Use a filter (TCP.port == the first packet's port number).
- ☒ Use scrolling, through the packets seeking a packet with the same port number.



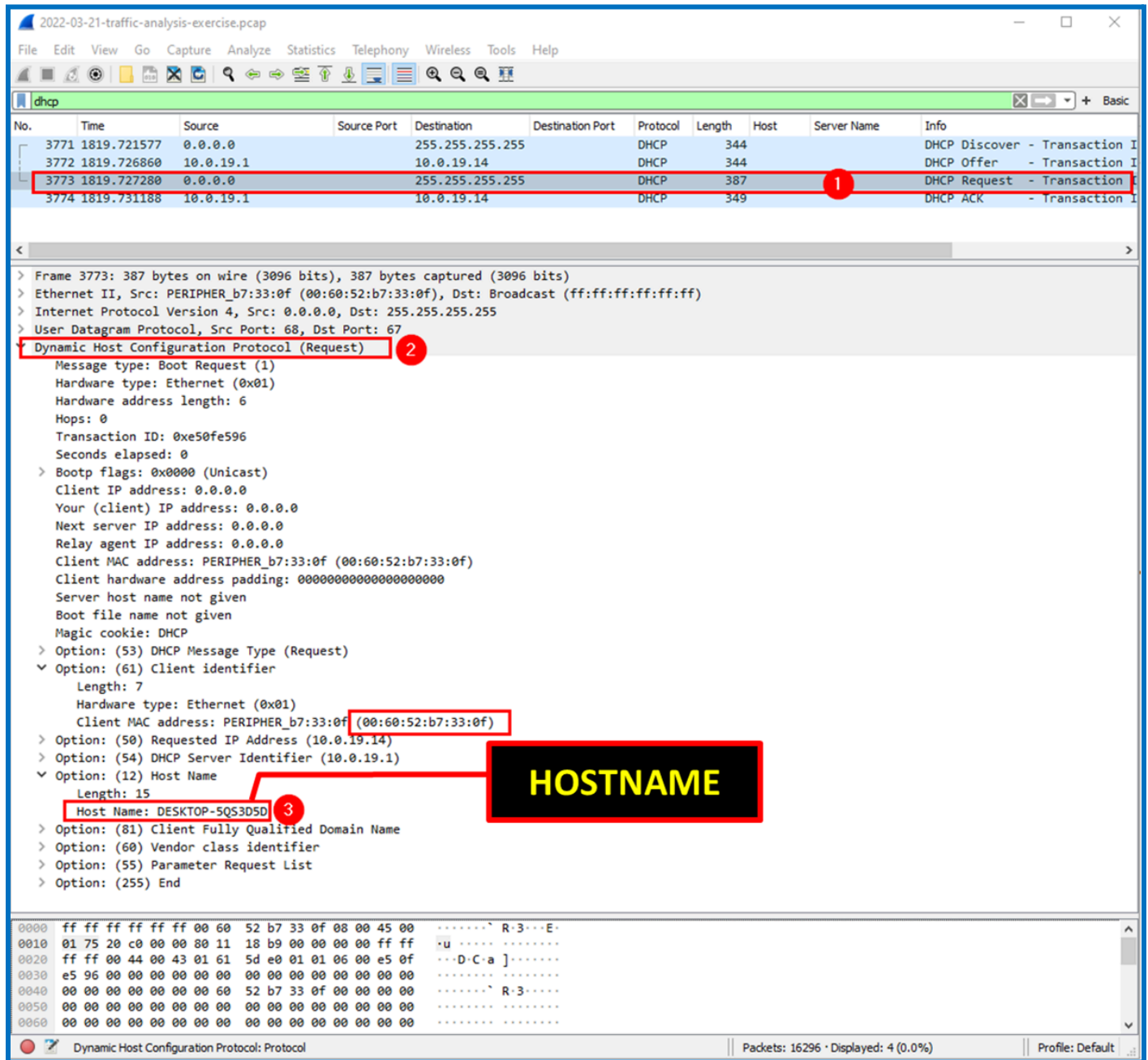
No.	Source	Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Host	Server Name	Info
80	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			62179 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 ...
55	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	66			80 → 62179 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1...
94	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131840 Len=0
51	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	HTTP	365	ocerie...		GET / HTTP/1.1
87	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	60			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
43	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=1388 [TCP ...
25	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1389 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=1388 [T...
89	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	60			62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=312 Ack=2777 Win=131840 Len=0
97	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			[TCP Previous segment not captured] 80 → 62179 [ACK] Se...
20	10.0.19.14	62179	188.166.154.118	80	TCP	66			[TCP Dup ACK 8#1] 62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=312 Ack=2777 Win...
49	188.166.154.118	80	10.0.19.14	62179	TCP	1442			80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=15269 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=1388 [...]



## Part 3 - Host Information from DHCP Traffic

To locate the host name in the PCAP file. Search for the DHCP DORA packets.

- ☒ On the Filter tab, type `DHCP`.
- ☒ Click the DHCP Request Packet.
- ☒ Expand the TCP section, and then choose Option (12) Host Name
- ☒ Host Name = **DESKTOP-5QS3D5D**



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis of a DHCP Request packet (No. 3773). The packet list at the top shows the DHCP Request packet selected, with a red circle '1' next to it. The packet details pane shows the expanded structure of the DHCP Request packet, with a red circle '2' next to the 'Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (Request)' section. Within this section, the 'Option: (12) Host Name' is expanded, showing the host name 'DESKTOP-5QS3D5D' with a red circle '3' next to it. A red box highlights the host name, and a red arrow points from the text 'HOSTNAME' in a black box to the host name field. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the packet.

No.	Time	Source	Source Port	Destination	Destination Port	Protocol	Length	Host	Server Name	Info
3771	1819.721577	0.0.0.0		255.255.255.255		DHCP	344			DHCP Discover - Transaction I
3772	1819.726860	10.0.19.1		10.0.19.14		DHCP	344			DHCP Offer - Transaction I
3773	1819.727280	0.0.0.0		255.255.255.255		DHCP	387			DHCP Request - Transaction I
3774	1819.731188	10.0.19.1		10.0.19.14		DHCP	349			DHCP ACK - Transaction I

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (Request)

Message type: Boot Request (1)  
 Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)  
 Hardware address length: 6  
 Hops: 0  
 Transaction ID: 0xe50fe596  
 Seconds elapsed: 0  
 Bootp flags: 0x0000 (Unicast)  
 Client IP address: 0.0.0.0  
 Your (client) IP address: 0.0.0.0  
 Next server IP address: 0.0.0.0  
 Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0  
 Client MAC address: PERIPHER\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f)  
 Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000  
 Server host name not given  
 Boot file name not given  
 Magic cookie: DHCP

Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Request)  
 Option: (61) Client identifier  
 Length: 7  
 Hardware type: Ethernet (0x01)  
 Client MAC address: PERIPHER\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f)  
 Option: (50) Requested IP Address (10.0.19.14)  
 Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier (10.0.19.1)  
 Option: (12) Host Name  
 Length: 15  
 Host Name: **DESKTOP-5QS3D5D**  
 Option: (81) Client Fully Qualified Domain Name  
 Option: (60) Vendor class identifier  
 Option: (55) Parameter Request List  
 Option: (255) End

**HOSTNAME**

0000 ff ff ff ff ff 00 60 52 b7 33 0f 08 00 45 00 ..... R-3...E-  
 0010 01 75 20 c0 00 00 00 11 18 b9 00 00 00 ff ff .u .....  
 0020 ff ff 00 44 00 43 01 61 5d e0 01 01 06 00 e5 0f ...D-C-a ].....  
 0030 e5 96 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
 0040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 52 b7 33 0f 00 00 00 ..... R-3...  
 0050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
 0060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....  
 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol: Protocol

This concludes this lab.

Please discuss the following questions with your instructor.

## LAB SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Please submit a pdf with the following:

1. A screenshot of the snapshot taken once the lab is completed.
2. One to three screenshots demonstrating the configurations that you made during this lab.
3. Discussion questions with your answers.

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. *Can Wireshark modify packets?*

*While Wireshark is an excellent tool for capturing and analyzing network traffic, it does not have the functionality to modify packets.*

2. *What can you determine from the PCAP File?*

*By analyzing a PCAP file, you can determine a wide range of information about the network traffic and activities that took place during the capture. Here are some key insights you can gain from a PCAP file:*

*Network Traffic Analysis*

*Communication Patterns*

*Performance Metrics*

*Security Analysis*

*Application-Level Data*

*Network Troubleshooting*

3. *How do I get information from a PCAP File?*



*Analyzing a PCAP file with Wireshark involves opening the file, applying filters to narrow down the data, examining specific packets and conversations, and using statistical tools to extract meaningful insights. With practice, you can efficiently diagnose network issues, monitor performance, and enhance security by leveraging the detailed information available in PCAP files.*

#### 4. *How do I edit a PCAP File?*

*Editing a PCAP file involves altering the captured packet data. Wireshark itself does not support editing packets directly, but you can use other tools for this purpose.*

#### 5. *What files can Wireshark read?*

*Wireshark can read an extensive range of capture file formats, which enables it to be used in a variety of environments and for multiple purposes. The most common formats include PCAP and PCAPNG, but Wireshark's versatility extends to numerous other formats as well.*

2022-03-21-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

tcp.port == 62179

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
8.166.154.118	10.0.19.14	TCP	60	80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
8.166.154.118	10.0.19.14	TCP	1442	80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
8.166.154.118	10.0.19.14	TCP	1442	80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1389 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
10.0.19.14	188.166.154.118	TCP	60	62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=312 Ack=2777 Win=131840 Len=0
8.166.154.118	10.0.19.14	TCP	1442	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 80 → 62179 [ACK] Seq=1389 Ack=312 Win=64128 Len=0
10.0.19.14	188.166.154.118	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 8#1] 62179 → 80 [ACK] Seq=312 Ack=2777 Win=131840 Len=0

< >

> Frame 1: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface 0  
 > Ethernet II, Src: PERIPHERALSE\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f), Dst: Cisco\_2f:13:5c (2c:54:2d:2f:13:5c)  
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.19.14, Dst: 188.166.154.118  
 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62179, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

Source Port: 62179  
 Destination Port: 80  
 [Stream index: 0]

< >

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0000	2c 54 2d 2f 13 5c 00 60 52 b7 33 0f 08 00 45 00	,T-/.~ R.3...E-
0010	00 34 9c be 40 00 80 06 e9 da 0a 00 13 0e bc a6	-4-@... ..
0020	9a 76 f2 e3 00 50 0e 81 a4 2b 00 00 00 00 80 02	-v...P- +.....
0030	fa f0 5a 14 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 03 03 08 01 01	-Z....- ..
0040	04 02	..

2022-03-21-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap | Packets: 16296 · Displayed: 502 (3.1%) | Profile: Ibrana Choudhry

2022-03-21-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

dhcp

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3771	2022-03-21 21:28:...	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	344	DHCP Discover - Tran
3772	2022-03-21 21:28:...	10.0.19.1	10.0.19.14	DHCP	344	DHCP Offer - Tran
3773	2022-03-21 21:28:...	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	387	DHCP Request - Tran
3774	2022-03-21 21:28:...	10.0.19.1	10.0.19.14	DHCP	349	DHCP ACK - Tran

Relay agent IP address: 0.0.0.0  
 Client MAC address: PERIPHERALSE\_b7:33:0f (00:60:52:b7:33:0f)  
 Client hardware address padding: 00000000000000000000  
 Server host name not given  
 Boot file name not given  
 Magic cookie: DHCP

- > Option: (53) DHCP Message Type (Request)
- > Option: (61) Client identifier
- > Option: (50) Requested IP Address (10.0.19.14)
- > Option: (54) DHCP Server Identifier (10.0.19.1)
- ▼ Option: (12) Host Name
  - Length: 15
  - Host Name: DESKTOP-5QS3D5D
- > Option: (81) Client Fully Qualified Domain Name
- > Option: (60) Vendor class identifier
- > Option: (55) Parameter Request List

0000 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 60 52 b7 33 0f 08 00 45 00 ..... R-3...E.

2022-03-21-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap | Packets: 16296 · Displayed: 4 (0.0%) | Profile: Ibrana Choudhry