Network Traffic Analysis using Wireshark

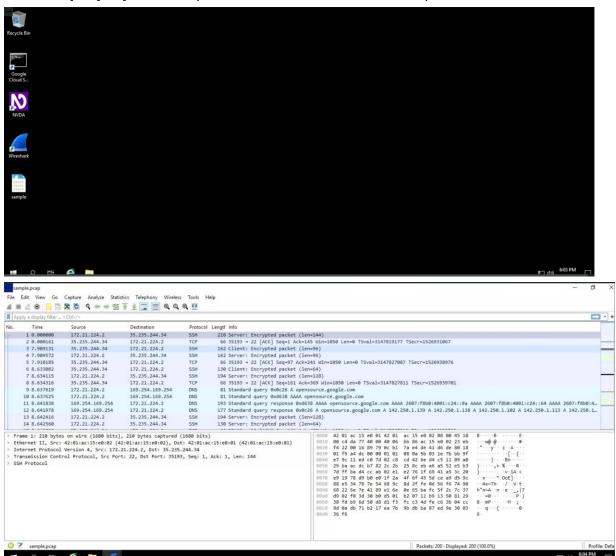
Project description

This simulation project puts the performer, **Maheswar Reddy Avula**, into the position of Security Analyst for an organization. Responsibilities include investigating network traffic by analyzing a network packet capture file that contains traffic data related to a user connecting to an internet site.

Explore data with Wireshark

Direction: The analyst must open a network packet capture le that contains data captured from a system that made web requests to a site using Wireshark.

The **sample.pcap** le was opened in Wireshark from the desktop as follows:

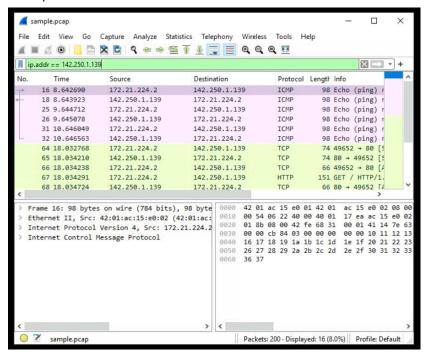


All data elds like **No.**, **Time**, **Source**, **Destination**, **Protocol**, Length and **Info** are observed.

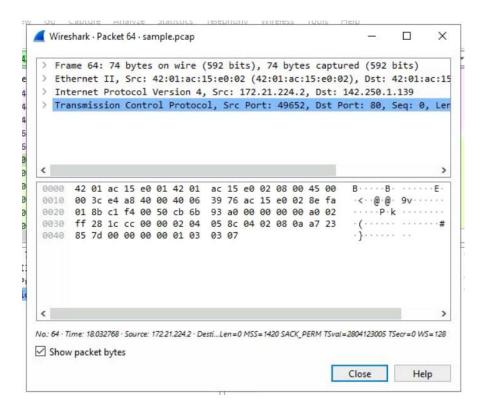
Apply a basic Wireshark Iter and inspect a packet

Direction: The analyst must open a packet in Wireshark for more detailed exploration and lter the data to inspect the network layers and protocols contained in the packet.

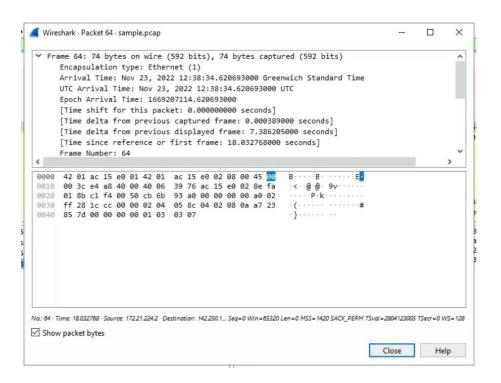
The packets are rst Itered for the IP address **142.250.1.139** as follows:

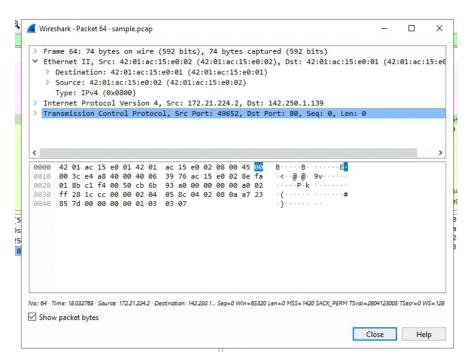


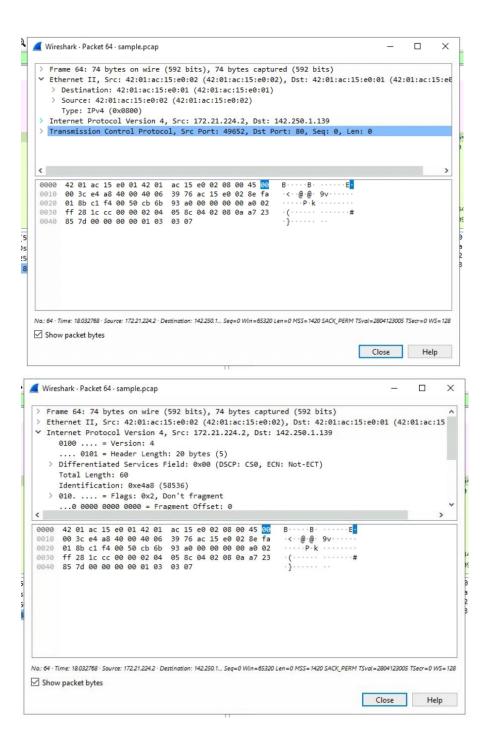
The first packet of the list is opened followed by the details pane window:



It is observed that the upper section of this window contains subtrees where Wireshark provides an analysis of the various parts of the network packet. The lower section of the window contains the raw packet data displayed in hexadecimal and ASCII text. There is also placeholder text for elds where the character data does not apply, as indicated by the dot ("."). The **Frame**, **Internet Protocol Version 4**, and **Transmission Control Protocol** Subtrees are observed.



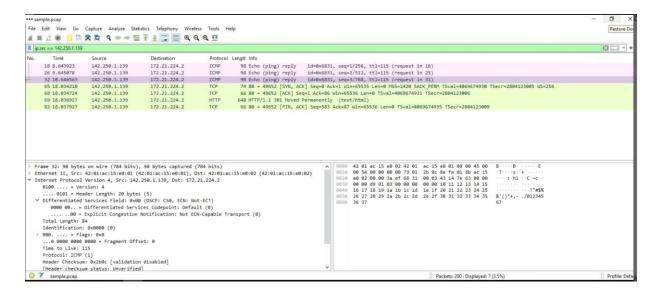




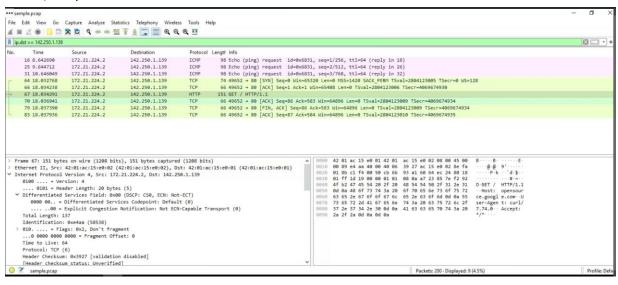
Use filters to select packets

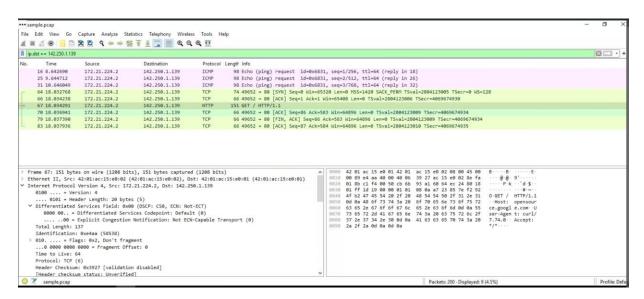
Direction: The analyst must use lters to analyze speci c network packets based on where the packets came from or where they were sent to.

Firstly, the packets were ltered for the source IP address **142.250.1.139** as follows:

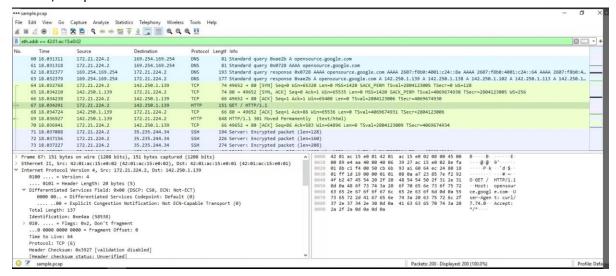


Then, the packets were litered for the destination IP address **142.250.1.139** as follows:

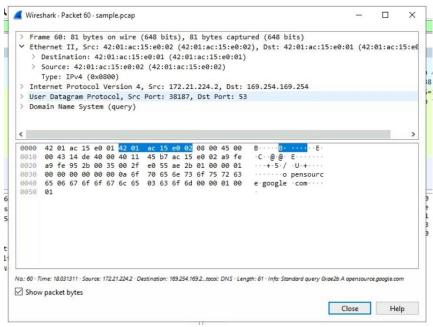




Then, the packets were litered for the MAC address **42:01:ac:15:e0:02** as follows:



The rst Packet in the list is selected and opened. The **Ethernet II** subtree is selected. The MAC address speci ed in the lter is listed as either the source or destination address in the expanded Ethernet II subtree:



Then, the **Internet Protocol Version 4** subtree is selected to observe the **Time to Live** and **Protocol** used:

```
✓ Wireshark · Packet 60 · sample.pcap

     Frame 60: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits)
  > Ethernet II, Src: 42:01:ac:15:e0:02 (42:01:ac:15:e0:02), Dst: 42:01:ac:15:e0:01 (42:01:ac:15
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.21.224.2, Dst: 169.254.169.254
       0100 .... = Version: 4
         ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

✓ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

         0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)
             ... ..00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0)
       Total Length: 67
       Identification: 0x14de (5342)
     > 010. .... = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment
        ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
       Time to Live: 64
       Protocol: UDP (17)
       Header Checksum: 0x45b7 [validation disabled]
       [Header checksum status: Unverified]
       Source Address: 172.21.224.2
       Destination Address: 169.254.169.254
 0000 42 01 ac 15 e0 01 42 01 ac 15 e0 02 08 00 45 00 8 ....

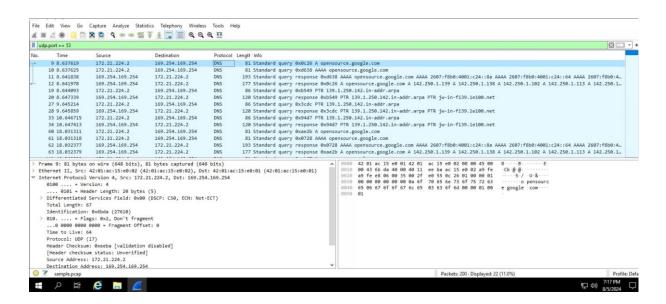
0010 00 43 14 de 40 00 40 11 45 b7 ac 15 e0 02 a9 fe ....

0020 a9 fe 95 2b 00 35 00 2f e0 55 ae 2b 01 00 00 01 ...+
                                                                                                                 ^
No.: 60 · Time: 18.031311 · Source: 172.21.224.2 · Destination: 169.254.1692...tocol: DNS · Length: 81 · Infa: Standard query 0xae2b A opensource.google.com
☑ Show packet bytes
                                                                                         Close Help
```

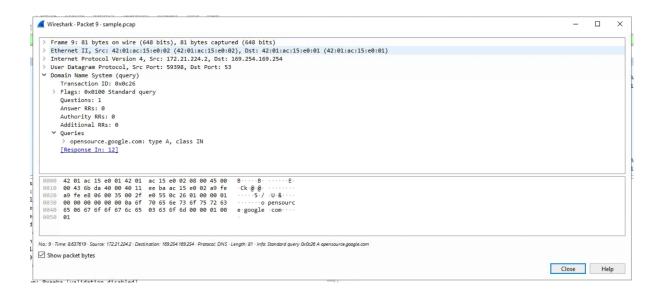
Use filters to explore DNS packets

Direction: The analyst must use lters to select and examine DNS tra c and then drill down into the protocol to examine how the DNS packet data contains both **queries** and **answers**.

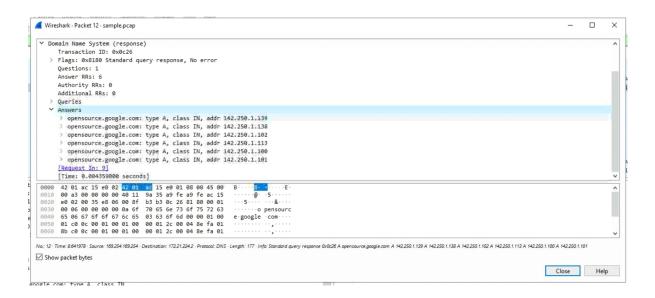
Packets are Itered for UDP traffic at port 53 as follows:



The rst packet is opened and the **Domain Name System (query)** subtree is explored:



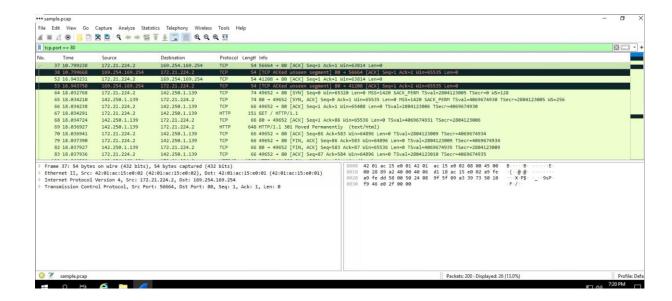
The queried website is observed to be opensource.google.com. Then the details pane is closed and the 4th packet in the list is opened and the **Domain Name System (query)** subtree is opened. The **Answers** subtree is explored:



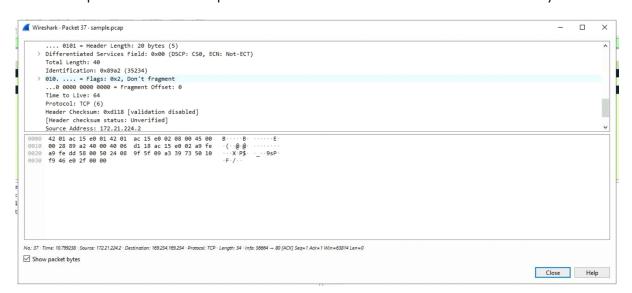
Use Iters to explore TCP packets

Direction: The analyst must use additional lters to search for text that is present in payload data contained inside network packets.

The TCP traffic is for port 80 as follows:

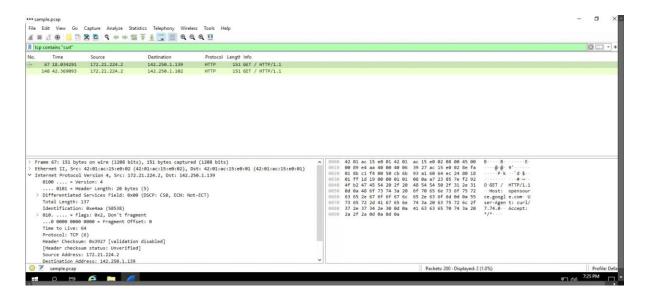


The first packet in the list is opened and the **Time to Live** is observed to be 64 bytes:



Under the **Frame** subtree, the **Frame Length** is observed to be 54 bytes:

The details are closed and Iters are cleared. Then to search for speciet ext in a TCP packet, the **contains** Iter is used:



Summary

Packet data was successfully analyzed and investigated using Wireshark Iters like ==, **contains** etc.. By filtering few commands, the packet analysis is successfully completed.