

CSE335: Computer Networks Mini-Wireshark Project



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DESCRIPTION, FEATURES & SCREENSHOTS



Mini-wireshark is an open source packet analyzer, after running the file called "mwshark.jar" a small window will appear showing all the available network cards devices on your machine.

Source code link:

https://github.com/mohamedeltair/5061636b657420536e6966666572

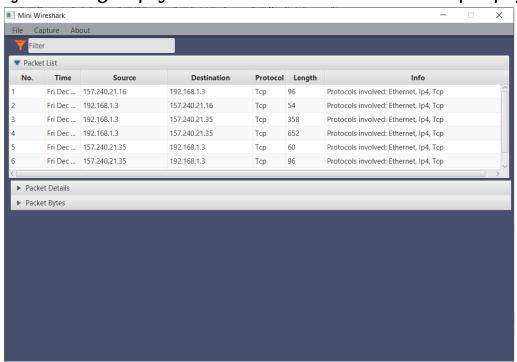
■ M	Facket Shark	- □ x
	Interfaces	
#1		
#2	·	
#3	3 Microsoft	
#4	Microsoft	
#5	Microsoft Corporation	
<		>
	Capture Refresh	Machine Learning

You can select a device from the list then click capture or click refresh if nothing is displayed or go to the machine learning section.

PART A | CAPTURING AND ANALYZING PACKETS



After selecting the preferred device another window will show up displaying 5 sections.



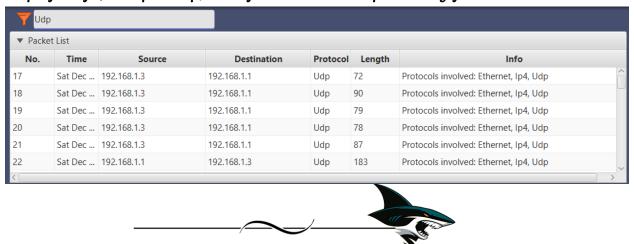
Section #1 Menu bar which contains File, Capture and About



- a. File -> Save : You can save the current captured packets at the preferred location.
- b. File -> Load : You can load a pcap file to the program.
- c. Capture -> Interfaces...: You can select a new device from the interfaces list.
- d. Capture -> Stop: Stop capturing packets.

e. About -> github: A hyperlink to the project's contributors on github.

Section #2 Filter, You can organize the table based on what protocol you want to display only (example Udp) or any other standard protocol of your choice.



Section #3 Packet List Pane which contains the table that displays all the captured packets in addition its number, time, source & destination IPs, protocol, length and additional information.

You can select any of the packets to display it's details and it's bytes form in the Packet Details and Packet Bytes Panes.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	Sat Dec	192.168.1.3	157.240.21.35	Тср	411	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp
2	Sat Dec	192.168.1.3	157.240.21.35	Тср	100	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp
3	Sat Dec	192.168.1.3	157.240.21.35	Тср	668	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp
4	Sat Dec	157.240.21.35	192.168.1.3	Тср	60	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp
5	Sat Dec	157.240.21.35	192.168.1.3	Тср	96	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp
6	Sat Dec	157.240.21.35	192.168.1.3	Тср	100	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tcp

NOTE We will use this packet for the rest of the documentation to display it in more details and forms.

You can also sort the table's columns in ascending or descending order or which column to be displayed first before the other.

▼ Packet List							
Time	No. ▼	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	999	105.203.246.17	192.168.1.3	Тср	1354	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, Tc	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	998	105.203.246.17	192.168.1.3	Тср	1354	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, To	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	997	192.168.1.3	105.203.246.17	Тср	54	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, To	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	996	105.203.246.17	192.168.1.3	Тср	1354	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, To	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	995	105.203.246.17	192.168.1.3	Тср	1354	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, To	
Sat Dec 23 00:18:49 EET 2017	994	192.168.1.3	105.203.246.17	Тср	54	Protocols involved: Ethernet, Ip4, To	
<				i		>	

Here I made the "No." column display packets in descending order of their capturing and the time column before the the "No." column.



Section #4 Packet Details Pane shows the current packet (selected in the "Packet List" pane) in a more detailed form. The pane shows two accordions "Ethernet, ARP, ICMP, IPv4" and "IPv6, TCP, UDP, HTTP". if anyone of them exists it will show it's details otherwise you'll see a "protocol doesn't exist text"

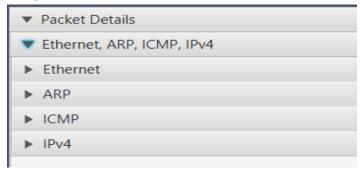
➤ Packet Details

► Ethernet, ARP, ICMP, IPv4

► IPv6, TCP, UDP, HTTP

You can expand each one for more details.

The first accordion:



```
■ Ethernet

Eth: ****** Ethernet - "Ethernet" - offset=0 (0x0) length=14

Eth:
Eth: destination = 2c:26:c5:77:4f:74

Eth: .....0. ...... = [0] LG bit

Eth: .....0 ...... = [0] IG bit

Eth: source = 34:e6:ad:ea:38:32
```

```
▼ ARP

Protocol doesn't exist

Protocol doesn't exist
```

```
IP: ..0 = [0] MF: more fragments: not set

Ip: offset = 0

Ip: ttl = 128 [time to live]

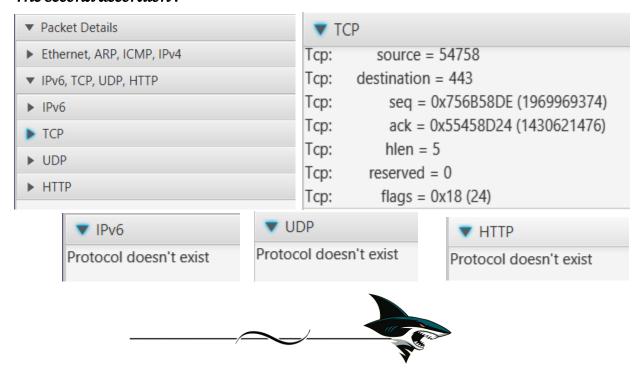
Ip: type = 6 [next: Transmission Control]

Ip: checksum = 0x4413 (17427) [correct]

Ip: source = 192.168.1.3

Ip: destination = 157.240.21.35
```

The second accordion:



Section #5 Packet Bytes Pane shows the data of the current packet (selected in the

"Packet List" pane) in a hexdump style

```
▼ Packet Bytes

0000:*2c 26 c5 77 4f 74 34 e6 ad ea 38 32 08 00*45 00 ,&.wOt4...82..E.

0010: 00 56 41 d0 40 00 80 06 44 13 c0 a8 01 03 9d f0 .VA.@...D......

0020: 15 23*d5 e6 01 bb 75 6b 58 de 55 45 8d 24 50 18 .#...ukX.UE.$P.

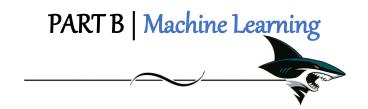
0030: 01 01 02 05 00 00*17 03 03 00 29 00 00 00 00 00 ........)....

0040: 00 01 b0 f4 a3 b9 38 37 cb 4a 4c 42 f3 0f 93 34 .....87.JLB...4

0050: 5e 92 a0 0d bd be 40 a5 d8 de 21 0a e5 2c 9d 32 ^.....@...l..,2

0060: 55 ca 72 b2*

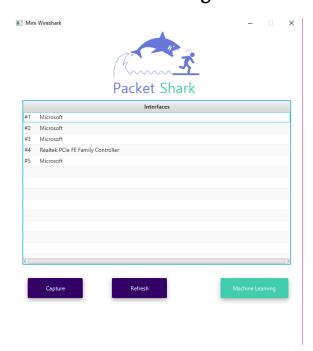
U.r.
```



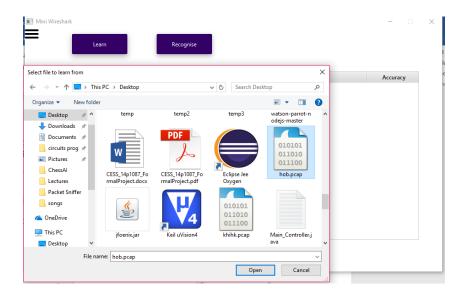
Using the decision tree methodology, examples (packets) in pcap format are supplied to the program using the learn button, so the program is trained on them. After that, using the recognize button, another samples (in pcap format) can be supplied to the program, and the program tries to recognize their protocols and outputs them.

Note: The program currently can be trained to recognize: Ethernet, ARP, 1P4, 1P6, 1CMP, TCP, UDP.

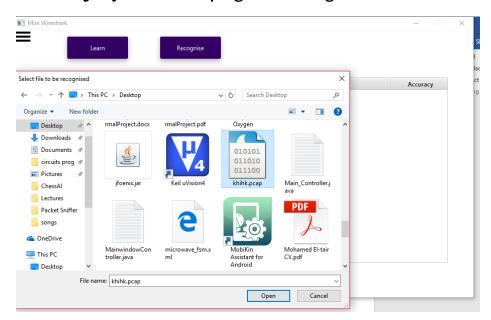
Click on Machine Learning button



Select the file you want to train the program on



Select the file you want the program to recognize



Then see the results!

