## **TCPdump**

System Administrator to troubleshoot connectivity issues in Linux. It is used to capture, filter, and analyze network traffic such as TCP/IP packets going through your system. It is many times used as a security tool as well. It saves the captured information in a pcap file, these pcap files can then be opened through Wireshark or through the command tool itself.

- Packet Capture: tcpdump captures network packets from a specified network interface and displays the packet headers on the console. It can save captured packets to a file for later analysis using tools like Wireshark.
- **Filtering**: tcpdump uses the Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) syntax to filter network traffic based on various criteria such as IP addresses, port numbers, protocols, and more. This allows users to focus on specific traffic of interest.
- Protocol Analysis: tcpdump can decode and display packet headers for various protocols, including TCP, UDP, ICMP, HTTP, DNS, and more, providing detailed insights into network communications.
- Versatility: tcpdump is versatile and can be used on many Unix-like operating systems, including Linux, macOS, and BSD. It requires root or sudo privileges to capture packets on network interfaces.

## Examples: -

1. To capture the packets of current network interface

This will capture the packets from the current interface of the network through which the system is connected to the internet

 This command will now capture the packets from wlo1 network interface. To capture specific number of packets

4. This command will capture only 4 packets from the wlo1 interface. To print captured packets in ASCII format

```
Les sudo tcpdump -A -i eth0

tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type ENIOMB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
18:49:37.398024 IP 10.0.2.15.46322 > dns.google.domain: 40017+ A? play.google.com. (33)
E..=8.@.@...
......5.).Y.Q.......play.google.com....
18:49:37.398340 IP 10.0.2.15.46322 > dns.google.domain: 29276+ AAAA? play.google.com. (33)
E..=8.0.0...

.......5.).Yr\......play.google.com....

18:49:37.482941 IP 10.0.2.15.60570 > ns3.tataidc.co.in.domain: 40985+ PTR? 8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa. (38)
E..B.P@.@..?
...g.-...5...[..........8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa....
18:49:37.527205 IP ns3.tataidc.co.in.domain > 10.0.2.15.60570: 40985 Refused- 0/0/0 (38)
E..B>.@.@...
.....=.5...^.......8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa....
18:49:37.551887 IP dns.google.domain > 10.0.2.15.34877: 40985 1/0/0 PTR dns.google. (62)
E .. Z . . . . . . . . . . . .
....5.=.Fz...........8.8.8.8.in-addr.arpa........1...dns.google.
18:49:37.552338 IP 10.0.2.15.39822 > ns3.tataidc.co.in.domain: 64459+ PTR? 15.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa. (40)
E..D.?@.@..N
...g.-....5.0.].......15.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa....
18:49:37.584720 IP ns3.tataidc.co.in.domain > 10.0.2.15.39822: 64459 Refused- 0/0/0 (40)
E.D.@.@.].
......5.0`......15.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa....
18:49:37.602770 IP dns.google.domain > 10.0.2.15.40350: 64459 NXDomain 0/0/0 (40)
E..E.s@.@.V.
......5.1.a.......5.45.8.103.in-addr.arpa....
18:49:37.663750 IP dns.google.domain > 10.0.2.15.34827: 53012 1/0/0 PTR ns3.tataidc.co.in. (72)
...5...P.<.....)...ns3.tataidc.co.in.
18:49:40.400966 IP 10.0.2.15.54203 > ns4.tataidc.co.in.domain: 40017+ A? play.google.com. (33)
```

5. This command will now print the captured packets from wlo1 to ASCII value. To display all available interfaces.