

Wireshark Packet Analysis

Scenario

In this scenario, you're a security analyst investigating traffic to a website.

You'll analyze a network packet capture file that contains traffic data related to a user connecting to an internet site. The ability to filter network traffic using packet sniffers to gather relevant information is an essential skill as a security analyst.

You must filter the data in order to:

1. identify the source and destination IP addresses involved in this web browsing session,
2. examine the protocols that are used when the user makes the connection to the website, and
3. analyze some of the data packets to identify the type of information sent and received by the systems that connect to each other when the network data is captured.

An overview of the key property columns listed for each packet:

- **No** : The index number of the packet in this packet capture file.
- **Time**: The timestamp of the packet.
- **Source**: The source IP address.
- **Destination**: The destination IP address.
- **Protocol**: The protocol contained in the packet.
- **Length**: The total length of the packet.
- **Info**: Some information about the data in the packet (the payload) as interpreted by Wireshark.

Solutions

1. Identify the source and destination IP addresses involved in this web browsing session.

On the title bar, type `ip.addr == 142.250.1.139` to filter for traffic associated with a specific IP address. Select the first packet that contains TCP on the info field. `addr` means either the source or the destination IP.

sample.pcap

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

ip.addr == 142.250.1.139

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
16	8.642690	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 18)
18	8.643923	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=1/256, ttl=115 (request in 16)
25	9.644712	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 26)
26	9.645078	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=115 (request in 25)
31	10.646049	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 32)
32	10.646563	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=115 (request in 31)
64	18.032768	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	74	49652 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65536 Len=0 MSS=1420 SACK_PERM TSval=2804123005 TSecr=
65	18.034210	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	74	80 → 49652 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65536 Len=0 MSS=1420 SACK_PERM TSval=4069674930
66	18.034238	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=0 Win=65408 Len=0 TSval=2804123006 TSecr=4069674930
67	18.034291	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	HTTP	151	GET / HTTP/1.1
68	18.034724	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	80 → 49652 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=0 Win=65536 Len=0 TSval=4069674931 TSecr=2804123006
69	18.036927	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	HTTP	648	HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently (text/html)
70	18.036941	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=86 Ack=583 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123009 TSecr=4069674930
79	18.037390	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=583 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123009 TSecr=4069674930
82	18.037927	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	80 → 49652 [FIN, ACK] Seq=583 Ack=0 Win=65536 Len=0 TSval=4069674935 TSecr=2804123010
83	18.037936	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=87 Ack=584 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123010 TSecr=4069674930

> Frame 16: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 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:e0:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.21.224.2, Dst: 142.250.1.139
> Internet Control Message Protocol

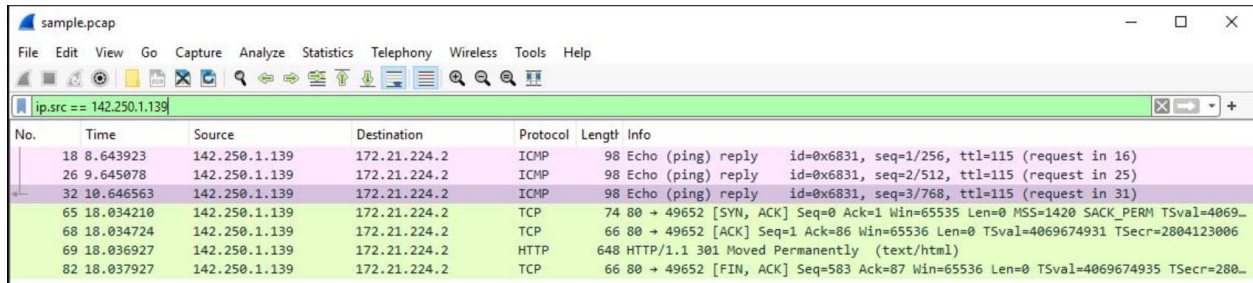
```
0000 42 01 ac 15 e0 01 42 01 ac 15 e0 02 00 00 45 00 8.....B.....E-
0010 00 54 06 22 40 00 40 01 17 ea ac 15 e0 02 8e fa .T..@..9v.....
0020 01 80 00 00 42 fe 68 31 00 01 41 14 7e 63 00 00 ...B..h1..A..c...
0030 00 00 cb 04 03 00 00 00 00 00 10 11 12 13 14 15 .....
0040 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25 .....!#$%&
0050 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35 &'()*+,-./012345
0060 36 37 67
```

Wireshark - Packet 64 - sample.pcap

> Frame 64: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 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:e0:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.21.224.2, Dst: 142.250.1.139
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49652, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

```
0000 42 01 ac 15 e0 01 42 01 ac 15 e0 02 00 00 45 00 8.....B.....E-
0010 00 3c e4 a8 40 00 40 06 39 76 ac 15 e0 02 8e fa .<..@..9v.....
0020 01 8b c1 f4 00 50 cb 6b 93 a0 00 00 00 0a 02 .....P..k.....
0030 ff 28 1c cc 00 00 02 04 05 8c 04 02 08 0a a7 23 .{.....#
0040 85 7d 00 00 00 01 03 03 07 .....}
```

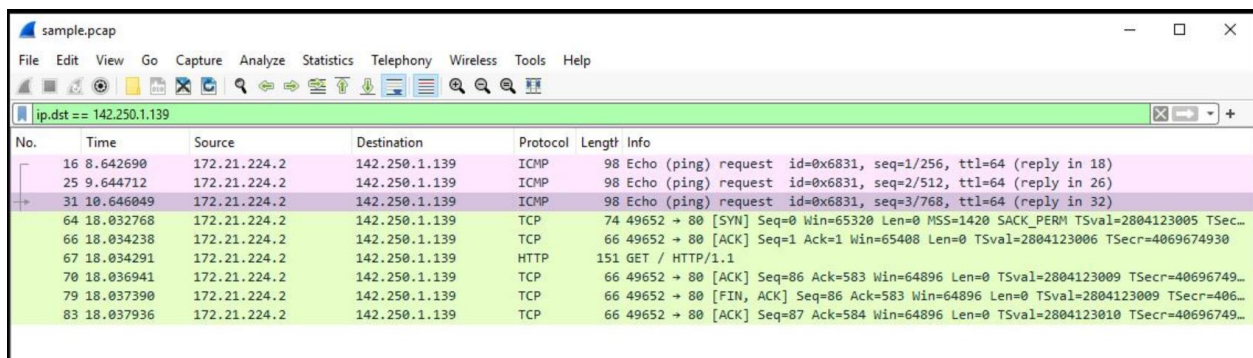
On the title bar, type `ip.src == 142.250.1.139` to filter for traffic associated with a specific IP address. `src` means it is where the packet comes from.



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the filter `ip.src == 142.250.1.139` applied. The packet list shows several ICMP Echo (ping) requests and replies, as well as TCP and HTTP traffic. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 82) is a TCP FIN, ACK segment.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
18	8.643923	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=1/256, ttl=115 (request in 16)
26	9.645078	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=115 (request in 25)
32	10.646563	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=115 (request in 31)
65	18.034210	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	74	80 → 49652 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1420 SACK_PERM TSval=4069...
68	18.034724	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	80 → 49652 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=86 Win=65536 Len=0 TSval=4069674931 TSecr=2804123006
69	18.036927	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	HTTP	648	HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently (text/html)
82	18.037927	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	80 → 49652 [FIN, ACK] Seq=583 Ack=87 Win=65536 Len=0 TSval=4069674935 TSecr=280...

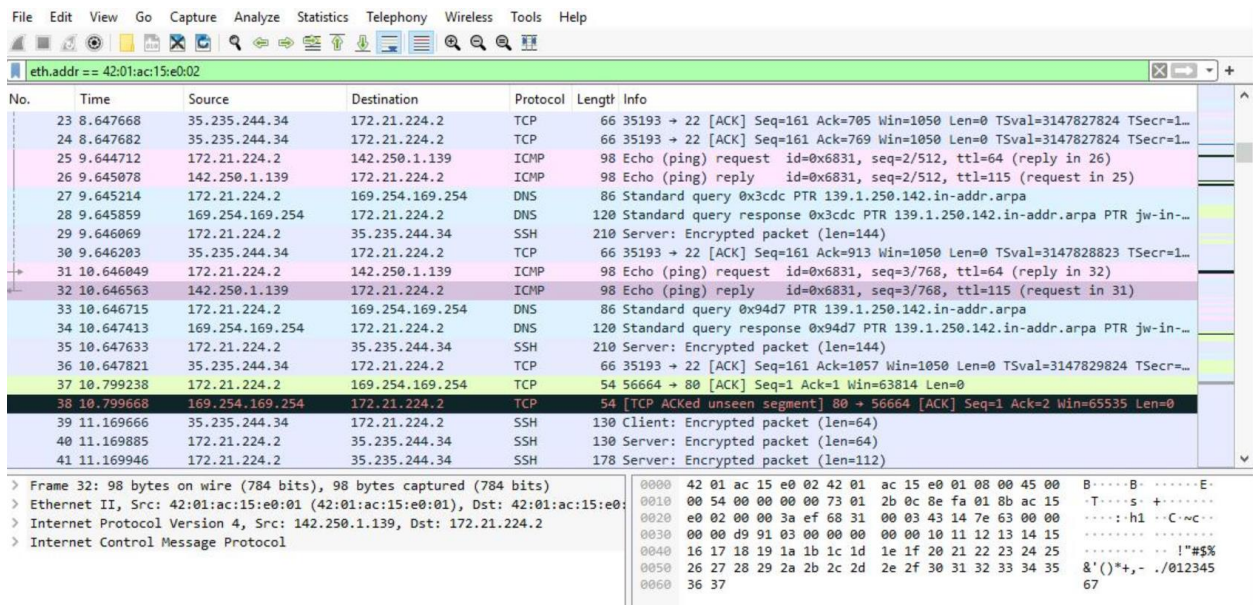
On the title bar, type `ip.dst == 142.250.1.139` to filter for traffic associated with a specific IP address. `dst` means it is where the packet goes to.



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the filter `ip.dst == 142.250.1.139` applied. The packet list shows several ICMP Echo (ping) requests and replies, as well as TCP and HTTP traffic. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 31) is an ICMP Echo (ping) request.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
16	8.642690	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 18)
25	9.644712	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 26)
31	10.646049	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 32)
64	18.032768	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	74	49652 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65320 Len=0 MSS=1420 SACK_PERM TSval=2804123005 TSecr=...
66	18.034238	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65408 Len=0 TSval=2804123006 TSecr=4069674930
67	18.034291	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	HTTP	151	GET / HTTP/1.1
70	18.036941	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=86 Ack=583 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123009 TSecr=40696749...
79	18.037390	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=86 Ack=583 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123009 TSecr=406...
83	18.037936	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	TCP	66	49652 → 80 [ACK] Seq=87 Ack=584 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=2804123010 TSecr=40696749...

On the title bar, type `eth.addr == 42:01:ac:15:e0:02` to filter for traffic associated with a specific Ethernet MAC address. `addr` means either the source or the destination IP.



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the filter `eth.addr == 42:01:ac:15:e0:02` applied. The packet list shows various traffic including DNS, SSH, and TCP. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 32) is an ICMP Echo (ping) request. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the selected packet.

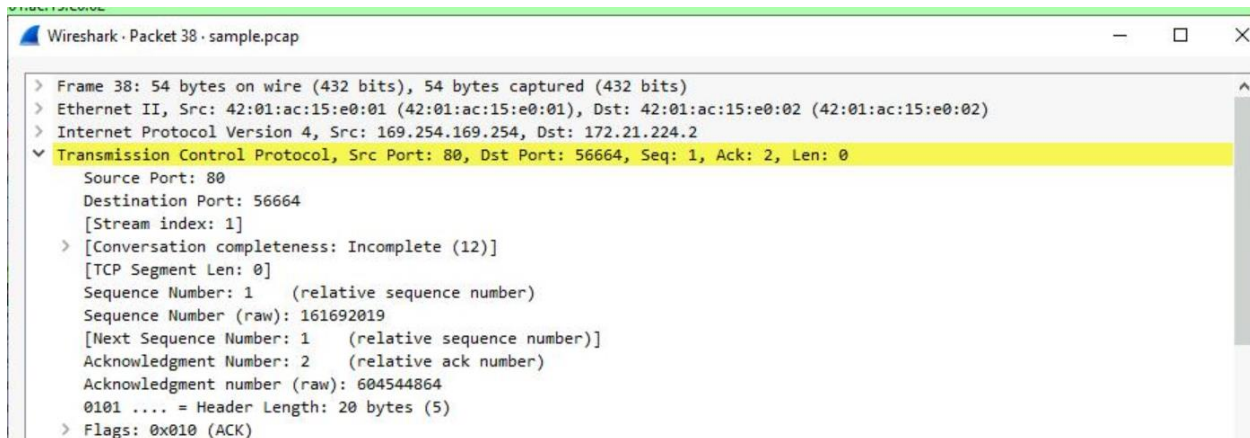
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
23	8.647668	35.235.244.34	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	35193 → 22 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=705 Win=1050 Len=0 TSval=3147827824 TSecr=1...
24	8.647682	35.235.244.34	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	35193 → 22 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=769 Win=1050 Len=0 TSval=3147827824 TSecr=1...
25	9.644712	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 26)
26	9.645078	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=2/512, ttl=115 (request in 25)
27	9.645214	172.21.224.2	169.254.169.254	DNS	86	Standard query 0x3cdc PTR 139.1.250.142.in-addr.arpa
28	9.645859	169.254.169.254	172.21.224.2	DNS	120	Standard query response 0x3cdc PTR 139.1.250.142.in-addr.arpa PTR jw-in-...
29	9.646069	172.21.224.2	35.235.244.34	SSH	210	Server: Encrypted packet (len=144)
30	9.646203	35.235.244.34	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	35193 → 22 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=913 Win=1050 Len=0 TSval=3147828823 TSecr=1...
31	10.646049	172.21.224.2	142.250.1.139	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 32)
32	10.646563	142.250.1.139	172.21.224.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x6831, seq=3/768, ttl=115 (request in 31)
33	10.646715	172.21.224.2	169.254.169.254	DNS	86	Standard query 0x94d7 PTR 139.1.250.142.in-addr.arpa
34	10.647413	169.254.169.254	172.21.224.2	DNS	120	Standard query response 0x94d7 PTR 139.1.250.142.in-addr.arpa PTR jw-in-...
35	10.647633	172.21.224.2	35.235.244.34	SSH	210	Server: Encrypted packet (len=144)
36	10.647821	35.235.244.34	172.21.224.2	TCP	66	35193 → 22 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=1057 Win=1050 Len=0 TSval=3147829824 TSecr=...
37	10.799238	172.21.224.2	169.254.169.254	TCP	54	56664 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=63814 Len=0
38	10.799668	169.254.169.254	172.21.224.2	TCP	54	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 80 → 56664 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=65535 Len=0
39	11.169666	35.235.244.34	172.21.224.2	SSH	130	Client: Encrypted packet (len=64)
40	11.169885	172.21.224.2	35.235.244.34	SSH	130	Server: Encrypted packet (len=64)
41	11.169946	172.21.224.2	35.235.244.34	SSH	178	Server: Encrypted packet (len=112)

> Frame 32: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: 42:01:ac:15:e0:01 (42:01:ac:15:e0:01), Dst: 42:01:ac:15:e0:02
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 142.250.1.139, Dst: 172.21.224.2
> Internet Control Message Protocol

0000 42 01 ac 15 e0 02 02 01 ac 15 e0 01 08 00 45 00 B.....B.....E-
0010 00 54 00 00 00 00 73 01 2b 0c 8e fa 01 8b ac 15 .T.....s.+.....
0020 e0 02 00 00 3a ef 68 31 00 03 43 14 7e 63 00 00:h1..C~c~..
0030 00 00 d9 91 03 00 00 00 00 00 10 11 12 13 14 15:.....!~#5%
0040 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 24 25&'()*+,-./012345
0050 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 34 35
0060 36 37 67

2. Examine the protocols that are used when the user makes the connection to the website.

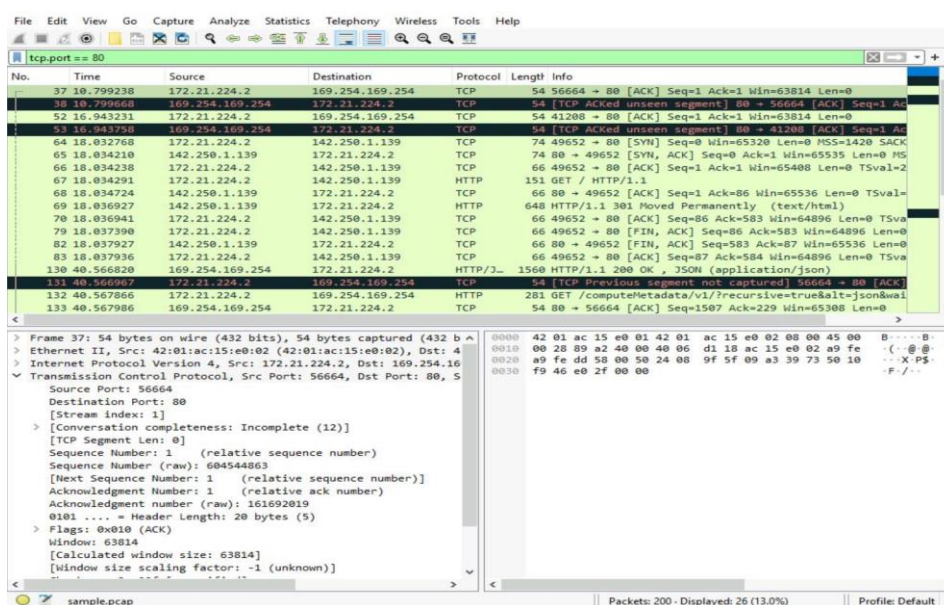
The TCP destination port of this TCP packet is 80 when ip.addr == 142.250.1.139 which contains the initial web request to an HTTP website that will typically be listening on TCP port 80.



The protocol destination port is TCP when Ethernet address was 42:01:ac:15:e0:02. Source address is 169.254.169.254 and the destination address is 172.21.224.2

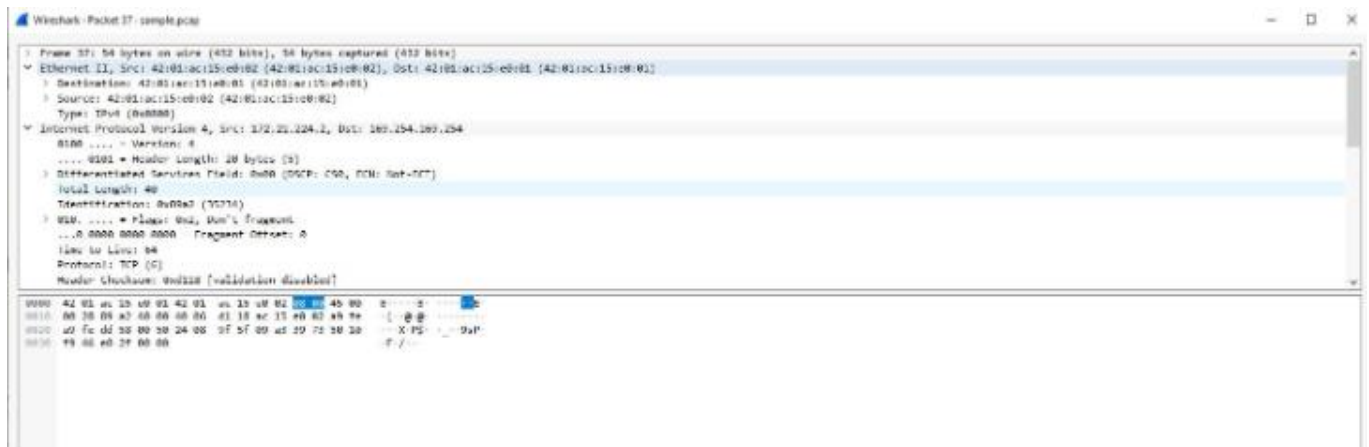
3. Analyze the data packet to identify the type of information sent and received by the systems that connect to each other when the network data is captured.

On the title bar, type tcp.port == 80 to filter for traffic associated with a specific port number. tcp.port == 80 means only the tcp port is 80 will be shown.



When the filter `tcp.port == 80` sets in play, the time to live is 64.

Time to Live: A field in the Internet Protocol (IP) header that indicates the maximum amount of time an IP packet is allowed to exist in the network before it is discarded if it has not reached its destination. TTL is used to prevent packets from circulating indefinitely in the network, which could happen in the case of routing loops. It can be used as a basic security measure to limit how far packets can propagate through the network.



When the filter `tcp.port == 80` sets in play, the Frame Number is 37 and Frame Length is 54 bytes.

Frame Number: This is essentially the sequence number of a packet within a particular capture. It helps you identify and refer to packets more easily. In your case, a frame number of 37 means it's the 37th packet captured since the beginning of the capture session. This number is assigned sequentially as packets are captured, starting with the number 1 for the first packet.

Frame Length: This indicates the size of the packet, including all headers and payload, measured in bytes. The frame length of 54 bytes means the total size of the packet is 54 bytes. This size includes everything from the lowest layer (physical layer) up to the highest layer present in the packet that Wireshark can decode. It's useful for understanding the size of the data being transmitted and can help in various analyses, such as identifying potential issues with packet sizes that might indicate fragmentation or other problems.



