

Syracuse University

IST-623 Lab#3

**Using Wireshark and NetWitness
Investigator to Analyze Wireless Traffic**

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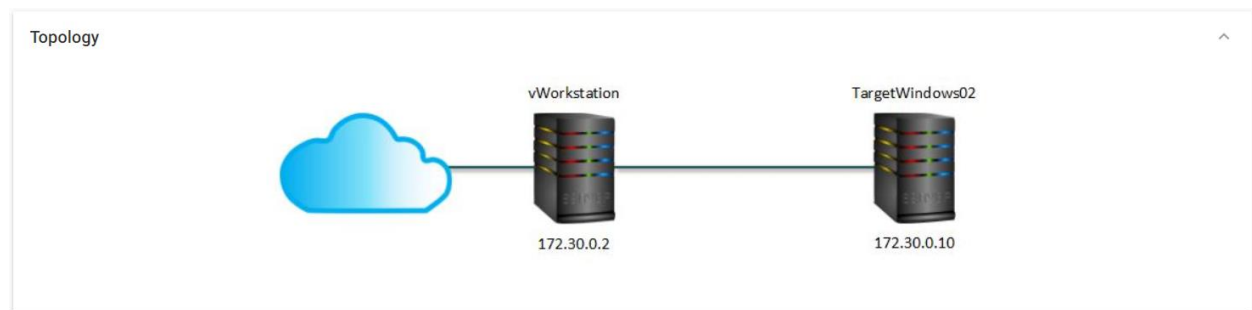
Lab Environment

Using Wireshark and NetWitness Investigator to Analyze Wireless Traffic

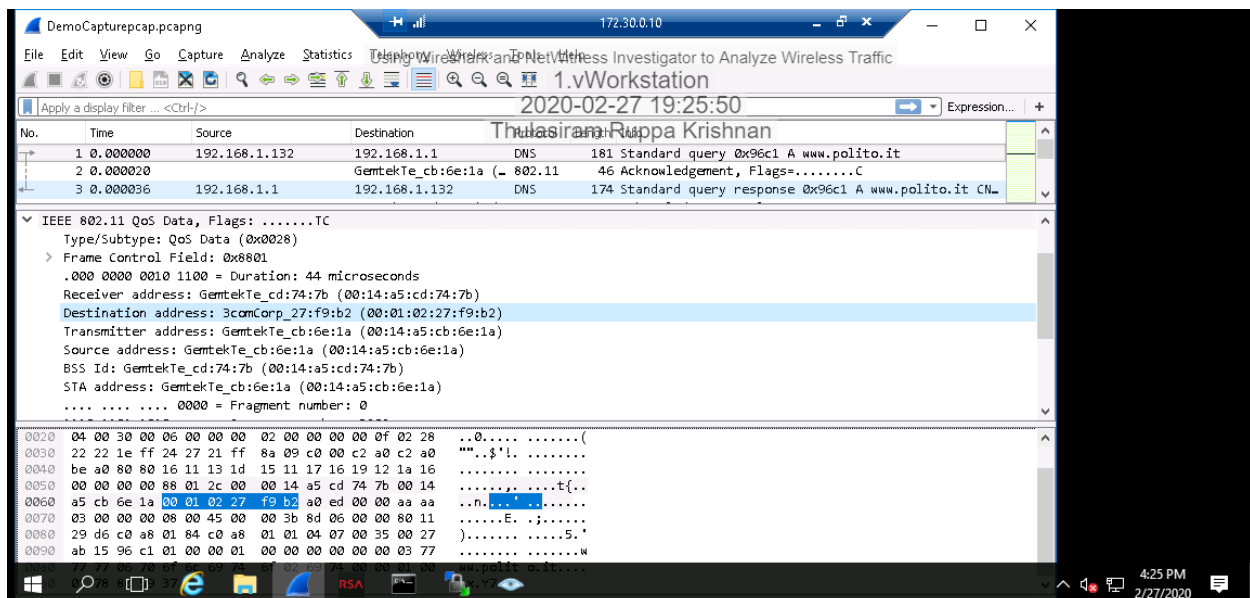
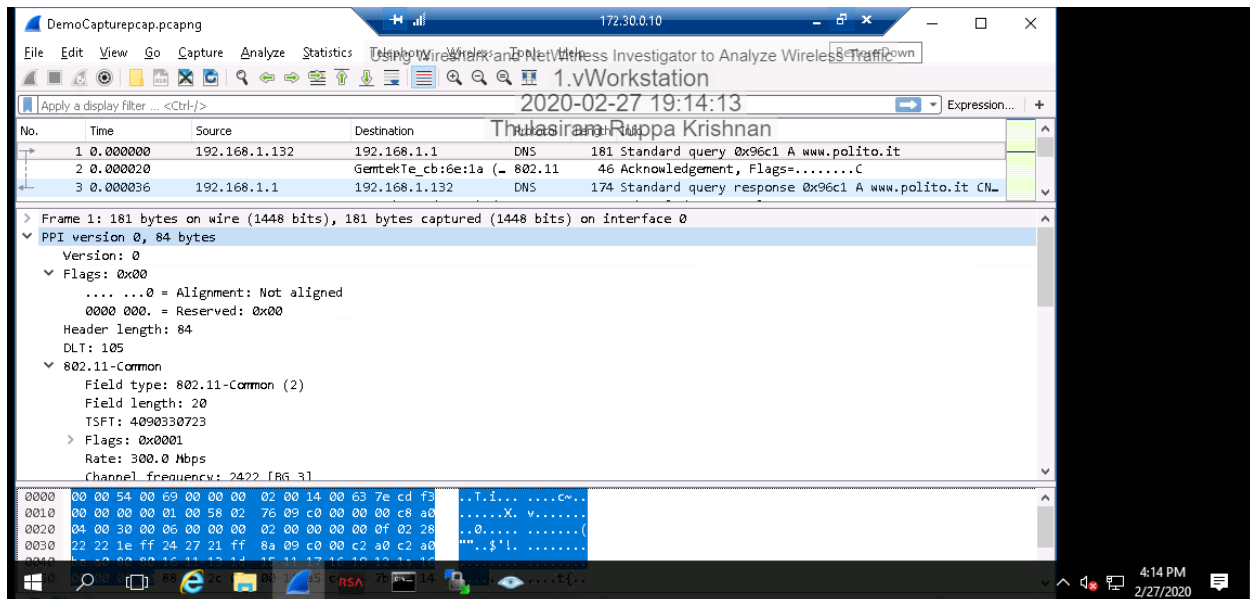
Network Security, Firewalls, and VPNs - Lab 2

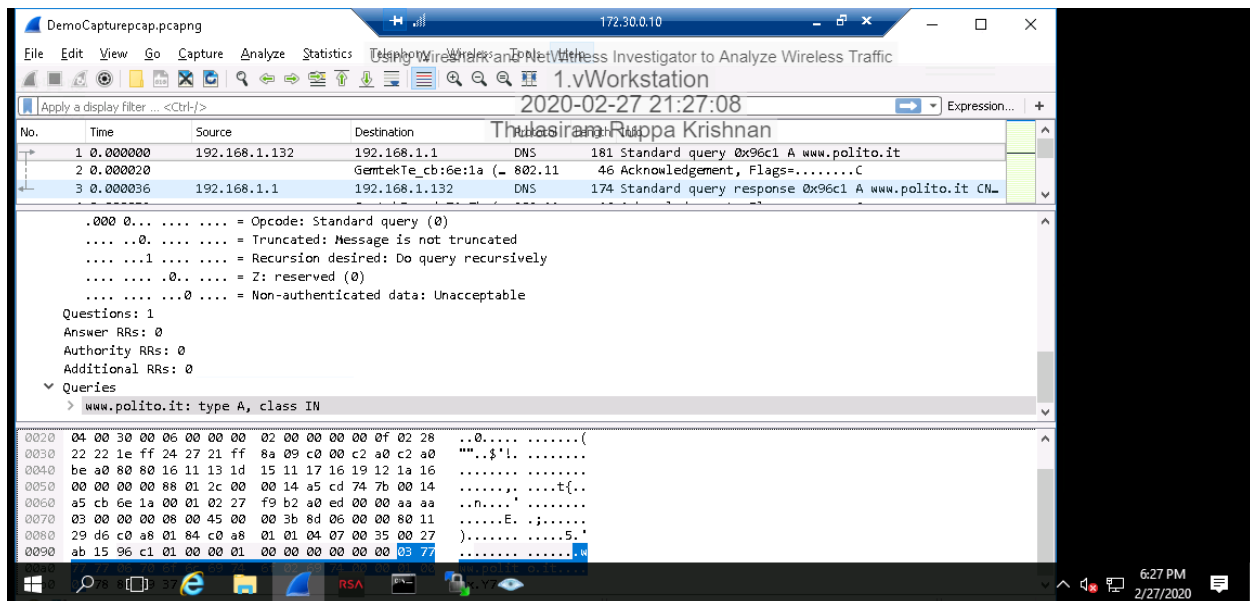
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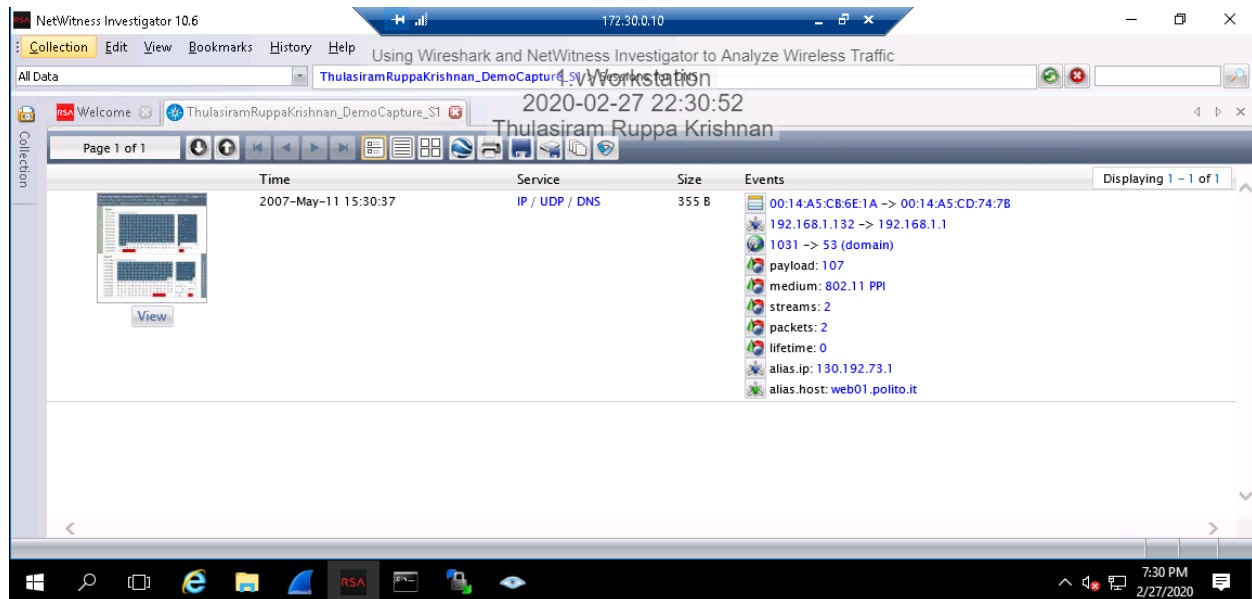


Part 1: Analyze Wireless Traffic with Wireshark





Part 2: Compare with NetWitness Investigator



Compare in 200 words the information provided by NetWitness to the screen capture you made with Wireshark (Part 1, Step#20).

In the Wireshark, it displays the name (host), colonial name (alias), class, time to live, data length and the ip address whereas in NetWitness it shows host, alias, medium, payload, domain, streams, packets and lifetime. The presentation in the NetWitness is neat and clear and easy to find information but on Wireshark it requires careful attention. Also, the graphical view helps to navigate through the information easily and quickly . with respect to data length and time to live the information in Wireshark is straight forward and in NetWitness I could not find the same value shown in Wireshark which is weird and not sure this information is available in NetWitness

In the NetWitness Investigator window, use the scrollbar to locate the Ethernet Source and Ethernet Destination categories. Compare in 200 words the information you can get from these categories with the Frame Control information captured by Wireshark (See Figure 6 in Part 1).

In the Wireshark, it displays source, destination, receiver and transmitter addresses and in NetWitness they are marked as categories. Wireshark displays transmitter/receiver addresses in both full hexadecimal (00:14:a5:cd:74:7b) and a kind of shorthand, in this case, GemtekTe_cd:74:7b. That shorthand code is Wireshark's translation of the first part of the receiver address (00:14:a5) into the manufacturer's name or alphanumeric designation (GemtekTe_).

Part 3: Challenge Question

After research on the Wireshark tool, discuss its current limitation (in 200 words)

- Wireshark requires elevated privileges, which can either be bad or good depending on your perspective.
- It has the standard disadvantage of capturing packets that might not reflect actual network traffic because the data is captured locally. Not a flaw of Wireshark, specifically, but of any locally run sniffing software.
- It can be confusing for new users to see all the columns and colors. You can do a lot of customization, but it takes some effort.
- It requires a lot of manual analysis to get the data a forensic investigator is searching for.
- Notifications will not make it evident if there is an intrusion in the network
- Can only gather information from the network, cannot send
- Wireshark has export restrictions
- Wireshark can decrypt the SSL traffic which can expose the private information