



# Wireshark



# Network Scanner



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# Disclaimer/Warning

The Kali Guides provided to you by the Cyber Tech Awareness team are meant for educational purposes ONLY.

The tools covered in the Kali Guides can be used for malicious purposes, but should not be used as such.

The CyberTech Awareness team and the Leahy Center for Digital Forensics and Cybersecurity is NOT responsible any malicious activity conducted with aid from these Kali Guides.

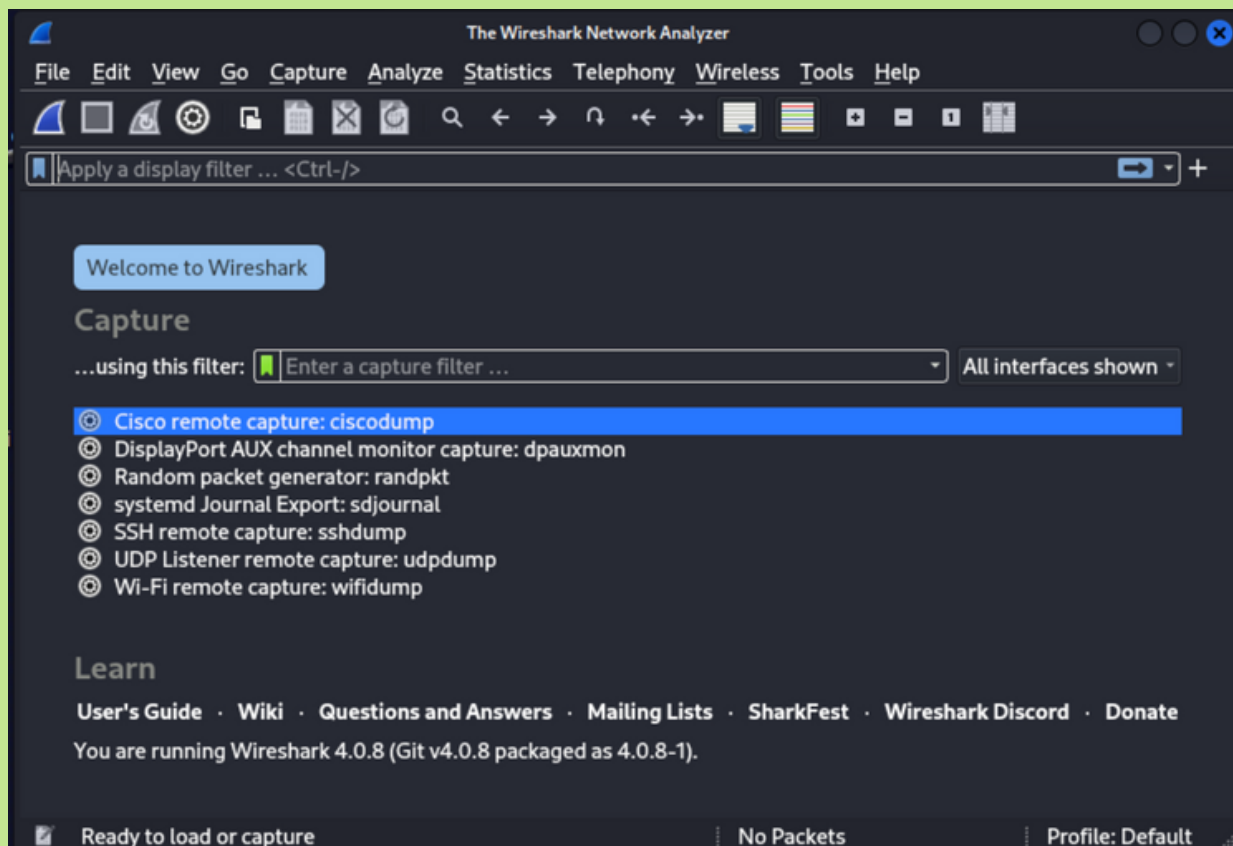
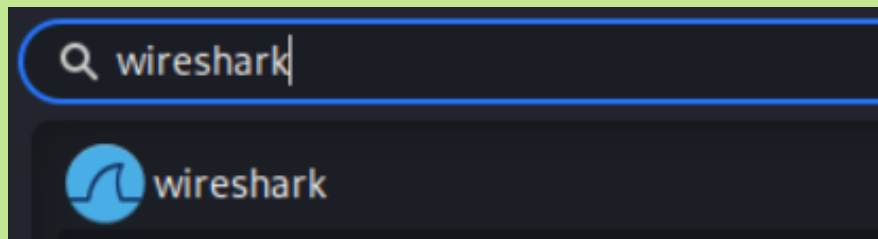
Only use this tool on domains, addresses, files and resources that you have permission to.

## Brief Summary

Wireshark is a tool for capturing and analyzing data packets as observed on a network.

# How to Access Wireshark

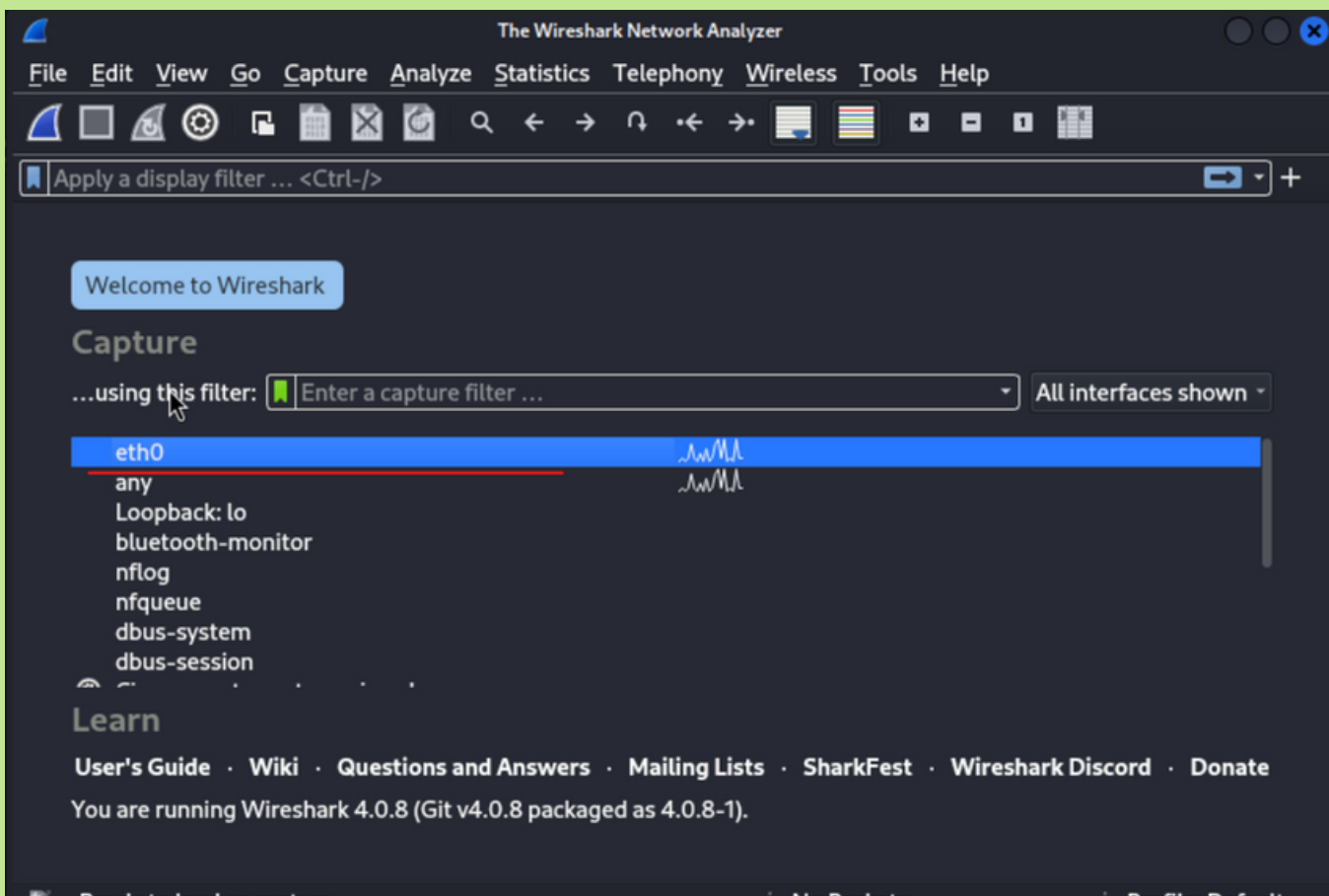
Wireshark is an application on your desktop, so you can type in “Wireshark” in your terminal to access it, or you can click on the application itself.



This is the Wireshark Window that should pop up!

# Running a Capture in Wireshark

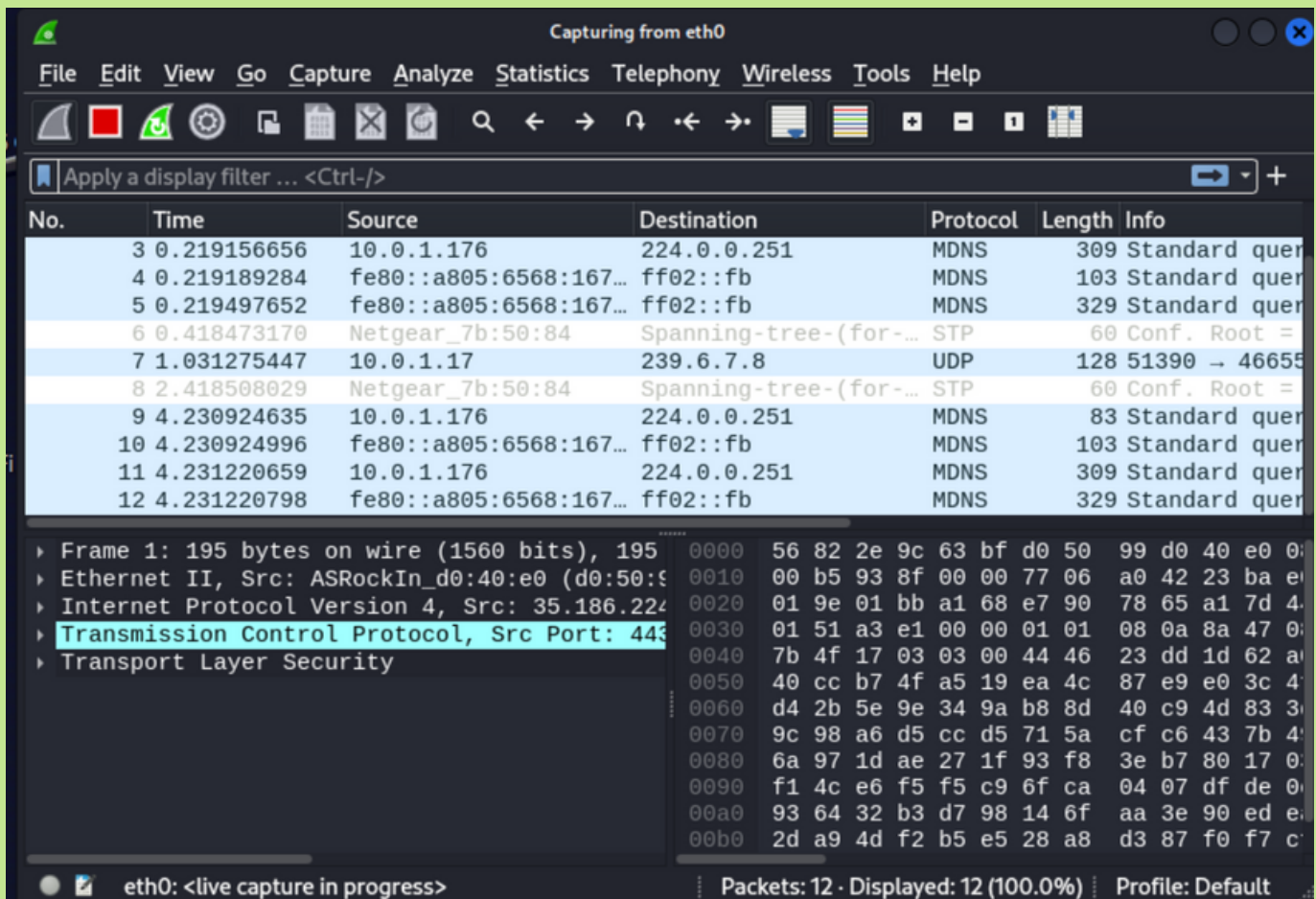
When you run a capture in Wireshark you are scanning a network adapter to see what data and information is being sent and received.



Start by selecting the network adapter that you want to perform the capture on, in this case it will be done on “**eth0**”.

# Running a Capture in Wireshark

Once you select your adapter, it should automatically start scanning the network and you should see the screen populate with data packet information!



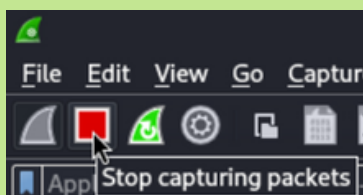
The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a live capture from the eth0 interface. The main pane displays a list of captured packets:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3	0.219156656	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS	309	Standard quer
4	0.219189284	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS	103	Standard quer
5	0.219497652	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS	329	Standard quer
6	0.418473170	Netgear_7b:50:84	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP	60	Conf. Root =
7	1.031275447	10.0.1.17	239.6.7.8	UDP	128	51390 → 46655
8	2.418508029	Netgear_7b:50:84	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP	60	Conf. Root =
9	4.230924635	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS	83	Standard quer
10	4.230924996	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS	103	Standard quer
11	4.231220659	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS	309	Standard quer
12	4.231220798	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS	329	Standard quer

The detailed view of packet 7 shows the following structure:

- Frame 1: 195 bytes on wire (1560 bits), 195 bytes captured (1560 bytes on interface) on interface eth0
- Ethernet II, Src: ASRockIn\_d0:40:e0 (d0:50:00:00:00:00), Dst: 01:00:5e:00:00:00
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 35.186.224.100, Dst: 239.6.7.8
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 46655
- Transport Layer Security

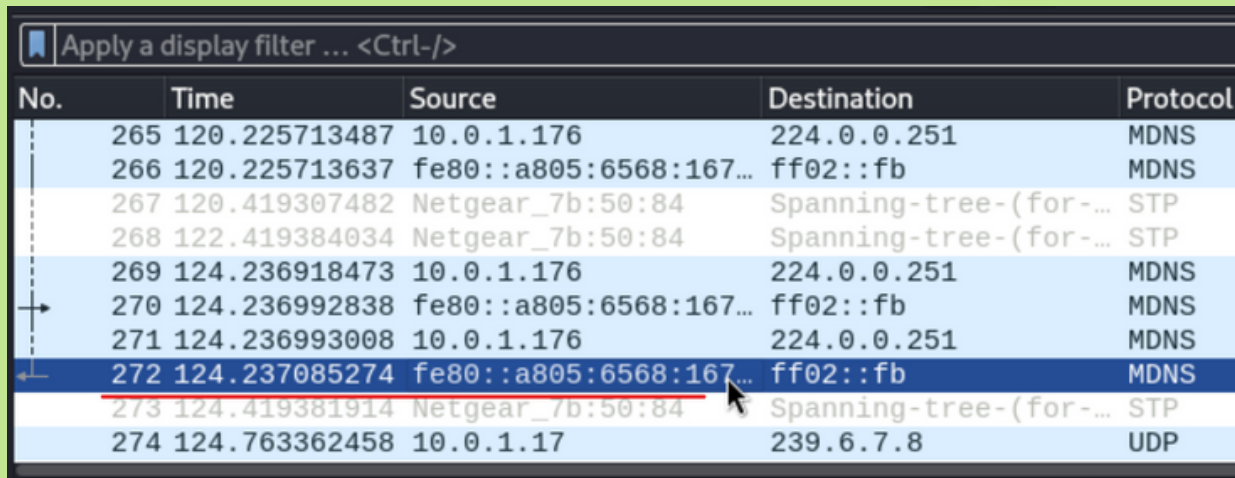
The status bar at the bottom indicates: eth0: <live capture in progress> | Packets: 12 · Displayed: 12 (100.0%) | Profile: Default



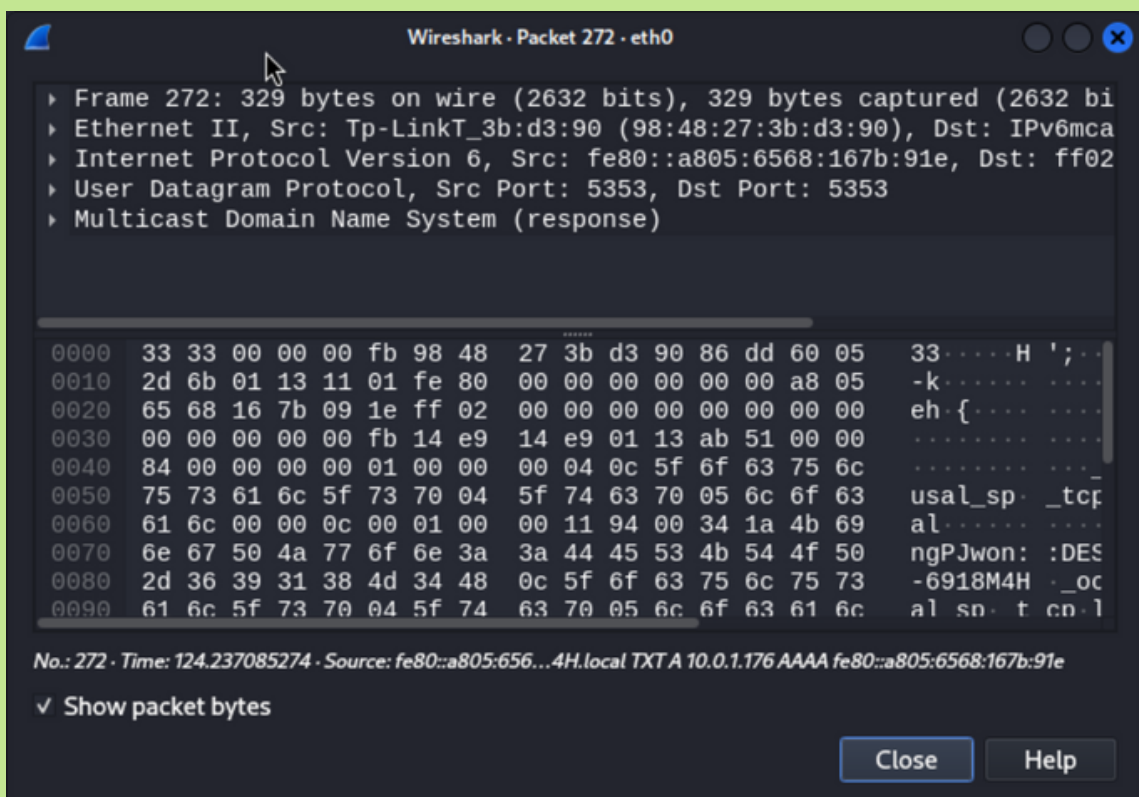
You can stop the capture by pressing the red square in the top left corner.

# Running a Capture in Wireshark

If you click on any of the packets, you can see their information in more detail.



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol
265	120.225713487	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS
266	120.225713637	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS
267	120.419307482	Netgear_7b:50:84	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP
268	122.419384034	Netgear_7b:50:84	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP
269	124.236918473	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS
270	124.236992838	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS
271	124.236993008	10.0.1.176	224.0.0.251	MDNS
272	124.237085274	fe80::a805:6568:167...	ff02::fb	MDNS
273	124.419381914	Netgear_7b:50:84	Spanning-tree-(for-...	STP
274	124.763362458	10.0.1.17	239.6.7.8	UDP



Wireshark · Packet 272 · eth0

- ▶ Frame 272: 329 bytes on wire (2632 bits), 329 bytes captured (2632 bi
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT\_3b:d3:90 (98:48:27:3b:d3:90), Dst: IPv6mca
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::a805:6568:167b:91e, Dst: ff02
- ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 5353, Dst Port: 5353
- ▶ Multicast Domain Name System (response)

```
0000  33 33 00 00 00 fb 98 48 27 3b d3 90 86 dd 60 05 33  . . . . . H ' ; . .
0010  2d 6b 01 13 11 01 fe 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 a8 05 -k . . . . .
0020  65 68 16 7b 09 1e ff 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 eh { . . . . .
0030  00 00 00 00 00 fb 14 e9 14 e9 01 13 ab 51 00 00 . . . . .
0040  84 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 04 0c 5f 6f 63 75 6c . . . . .
0050  75 73 61 6c 5f 73 70 04 5f 74 63 70 05 6c 6f 63 usal_sp . _tcp
0060  61 6c 00 00 0c 00 01 00 00 11 94 00 34 1a 4b 69 al . . . . .
0070  6e 67 50 4a 77 6f 6e 3a 3a 44 45 53 4b 54 4f 50 ngPJwon: :DES
0080  2d 36 39 31 38 4d 34 48 0c 5f 6f 63 75 6c 75 73 -6918M4H . _oc
0090  61 6c 5f 73 70 04 5f 74 63 70 05 6c 6f 63 61 6c al sn . t cn . l
```

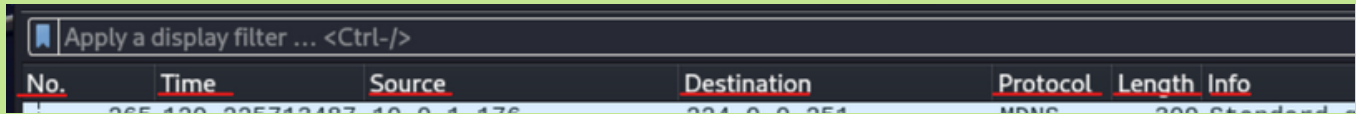
No.: 272 · Time: 124.237085274 · Source: fe80::a805:656...4H.local TXT A 10.0.1.176 AAAA fe80::a805:6568:167b:91e

Show packet bytes

Close Help

# Running a Capture in Wireshark

At the top of the window you should see all these packet information fields:



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.1	HTTP	300	Standard

## Number

- A number is assigned to each captured packet to create a viewable timeline of the communications captured

## Time

- The time that has passed since the capture was started at the time that the packet was observed, Used to calculate time delta from previous captured or displayed frames. The time it took for each packet to go through as well as arrival time can be viewed for each individual packet.

## Source

- Displays the IP address that each packet is coming from. To view this as the domain name, go to Edit > Preferences > Name Resolution > check off “Resolve network (IP) addresses”

## Destination

- Displays the IP address that each packet is being sent to.

## Protocol

- Displays the protocol (or type of packet) that is found within the packet signature. This is important information for filtering the packets.

## Length

- Displays the size (in bytes) of the captured frame of the packet. For the length of the entire packet, go to Statistics > Packet Lengths

## Info

- General information about the packet contents, which varies on the type of packet. On an unencrypted network this may include the data within the packets.



## Additional Resources:

### **Kali Linux Wireshark Official Webpage:**

<https://www.kali.org/tools/wireshark/>

### **How to Use Wireshark: Comprehensive Tutorial + Tips:**

<https://www.varonis.com/blog/how-to-use-wireshark>

### **What Is Wireshark and How Is It Used?**

<https://www.comptia.org/content/articles/what-is-wireshark-and-how-to-use-it>

### **How to Use Wireshark: A Complete Tutorial:**

<https://www.lifewire.com/wireshark-tutorial-4143298>

### **Learn Wireshark – Computer Networking Tutorial:**

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/learn-wireshark-computer-networking/>