

1 Introduction

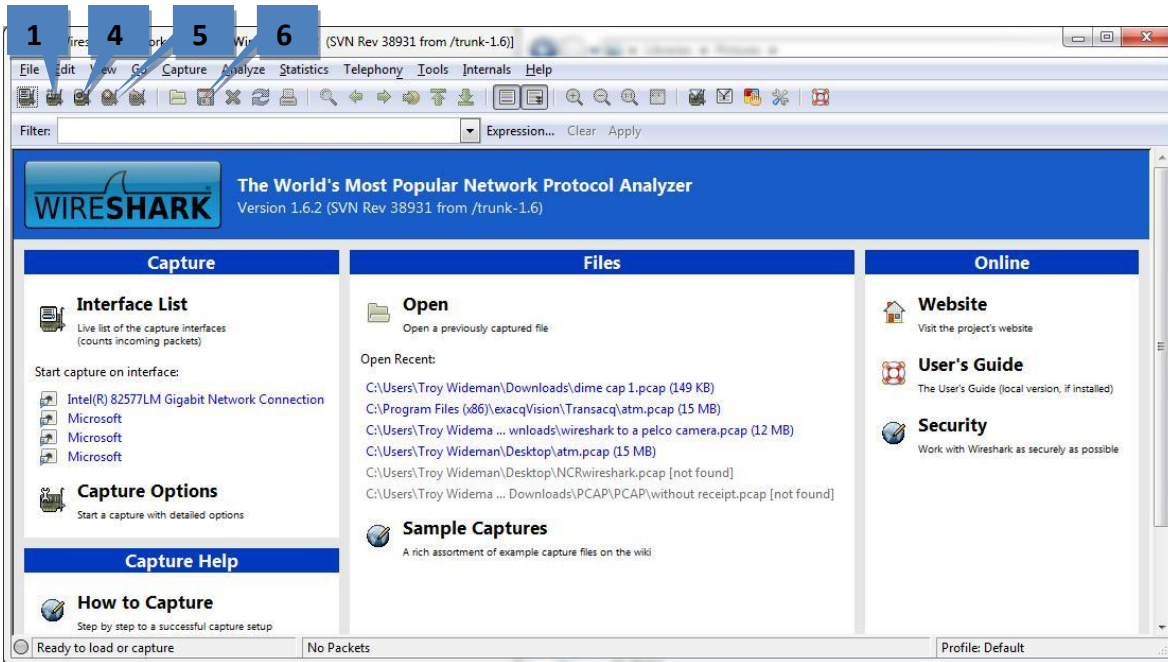
This document provides information on how to effectively use Wireshark for data and packet analysis. It also provides details on setting up the interfaces and filters for effective display of packets.

- **Windows:** For the Windows OS, Wireshark can be downloaded from, <http://www.wireshark.org/>
- **Linux (Ubuntu):** Search for Wireshark in the Ubuntu Software Center.

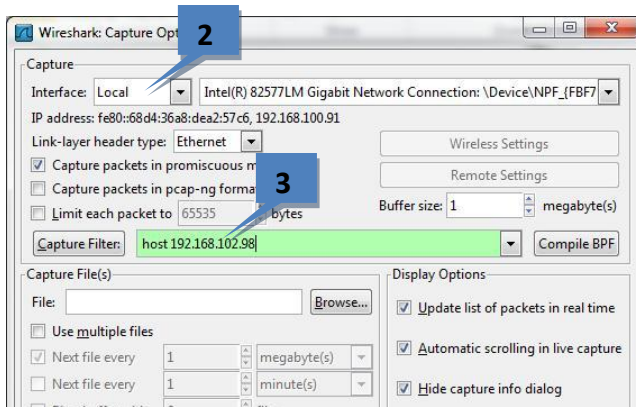


2 Using Wireshark to Obtain and Save a .pcap File

To use Wireshark, complete the following steps on the main Wireshark page:



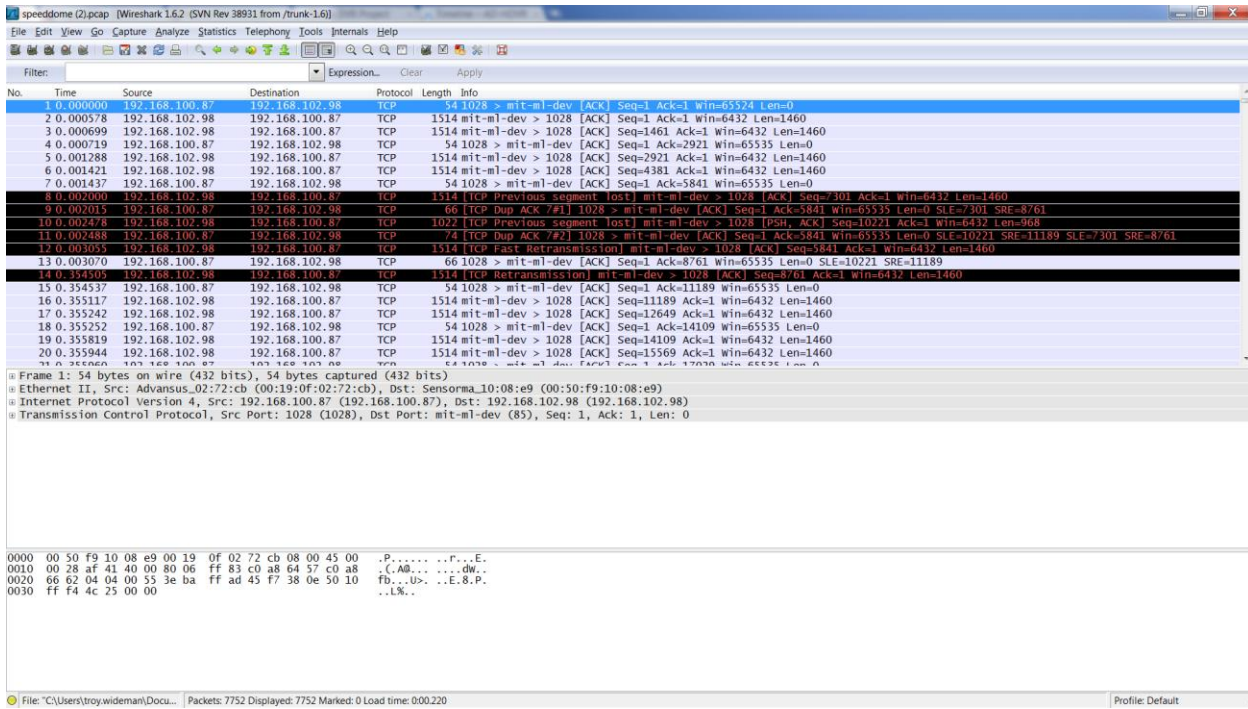
1. Click the **Show the capture options...** button. This opens the following window:



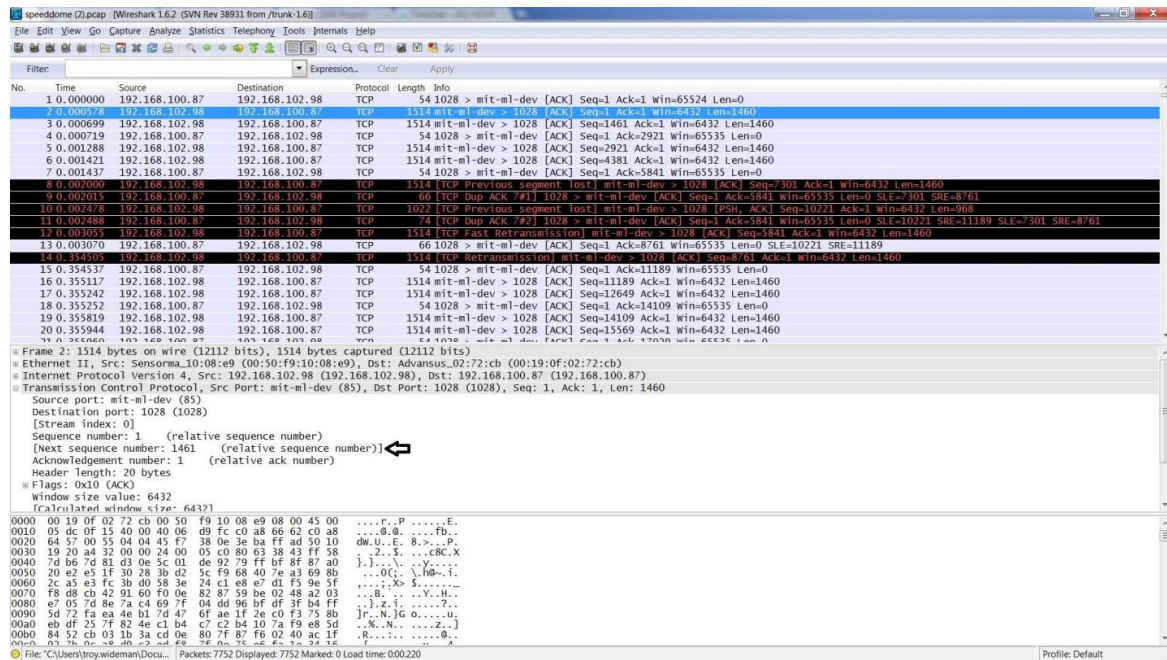
2. Select the interface that you want to monitor from the Interface drop-down list.
 3. In the field next to the **Capture Filter** button, enter the IP address of the device you want to monitor. This must always be preceded by the word **host**. For example, if you want to monitor IP address 192.168.102.98, enter **host 192.168.102.98**.
 4. Back on the main page, click the **Start a new live capture** button.
 5. After the capture runs long enough to obtain the desired data, click the **Stop the running live capture** button.
- NOTE:** If you do not stop the capture, it will continue to run until the hard drive is full.
6. To save the capture, click the **Save capture file as...** button. Enter a filename, select a location, and click Save.

3 Using Wireshark to Track Packets

To use Wireshark to track packet losses, open a previously obtained .pcap file. It should appear similar to this:



Analyze the data in the window. In Frame 1, you can see the server 192.168.100.87 is requesting information from the camera 192.168.102.98.



In Frame 2, you would expand the plus sign (+) next to Transmission Control Protocol. You can see the sequence number of the next packet the camera will use (1461, in this case).



Click on Frame 3 to display the following:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The packet list pane shows Frame 3 selected, which is a TCP ACK packet from 192.168.102.98 to 192.168.102.87. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Frame 3: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Sansoma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9), Dst: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98), Dst: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: mit-m1-dev (85), Dst Port: 1028 (1028), Seq: 1461, Ack: 1, Len: 1460
 - Source port: mit-m1-dev (85)
 - Destination port: 1028 (1028)
 - [Stream index: 0]
 - Sequence number: 1461 (relative sequence number)
 - Next sequence number: 2921 (relative sequence number)
 - Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 6432
 - [Calculated window size: 6432]

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII format.

In Frame 3, the camera finishes sending the data requested and lets the server know that the next sequence number it intends to use is 2921.

Click on Frame 4 to display the following:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The packet list pane shows Frame 4 selected, which is a TCP ACK packet from 192.168.102.98 to 192.168.102.87. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Frame 4: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb), Dst: Sansoma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87), Dst: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1028 (1028), Dst Port: mit-m1-dev (85), Seq: 1, Ack: 2921, Len: 0
 - Source port: 1028 (1028)
 - Destination port: mit-m1-dev (85)
 - [Stream index: 0]
 - Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
 - Acknowledgement number: 2921 (relative ack number)
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 65535
 - [Calculated window size: 65535]
 - [Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII format.



In Frame 4, the server acknowledges that the next sequence will be 2921 and requests information. This process repeats itself. This is how you can verify the information exchanged between server and camera.

In this Wireshark capture, you can see lines that are highlighted in black. This means an error has occurred.

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a network session. The packet list pane shows several TCP segments. Frame 6 (No. 6, Time 0.001421) is highlighted in black, indicating an error. The packet details pane for Frame 6 shows:

- Ethernet II, Src: Sensorma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9), Dst: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98), Dst: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: mit-m-dev (85), Dst Port: 1028 (1028), Seq: 4381, Ack: 1, Len: 1460
- Source port: mit-m-dev (85)
- Destination port: 1028 (1028)
- [Stream index: 0]
- Sequence number: 4381 (relative sequence number)
- [Next sequence number: 5841 (relative sequence number)] ←
- Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
- Header length: 20 bytes
- Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
- Window size value: 6432
- [Calculated window size: 6432]

In Frame 7, the camera is finishing its previous request and telling the server that the next sequence to come will be 5841. In Frame 7, we see the following:

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a network session. The packet list pane shows several TCP segments. Frame 7 (No. 7, Time 0.000000) is highlighted in black, indicating an error. The packet details pane for Frame 7 shows:

- Ethernet II, Src: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb), Dst: Sensorma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87), Dst: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1028 (1028), Dst Port: mit-m-dev (85), Seq: 1, Ack: 5841, Len: 0
- Source port: 1028 (1028)
- Destination port: mit-m-dev (85)
- [Stream index: 0]
- Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
- Acknowledgement number: 5841 (relative ack number) ←
- Header length: 20 bytes
- Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
- Window size value: 65535
- [Calculated window size: 65535]
- [Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]

In Frame 7, the server acknowledges that the next sequence will be 5841 and requests information.



Frame 8 displays the following information:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The packet list pane shows a TCP segment from 192.168.100.87 to 192.168.100.98. The packet details pane for Frame 8 shows the following information:

- Frame 8: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Sensorma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9), Dst: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98), Dst: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: mit-m-dev (85), Dst Port: 1028 (1028), Seq: 7301, Ack: 1, Len: 1460
 - Source port: mit-m-dev (85)
 - Destination port: 1028 (1028)
 - [Stream index: 0]
 - Sequence number: 7301 (relative sequence number)
 - [Next sequence number: 8761 (relative sequence number)] ←
 - Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 6432
 - [Calculated window size: 6432]

Frame 8 displays an error. The sequence number should have been 5841 but arrived as 7301. Thus, it is listed as TCP Previous Segment Lost.

Several duplicate acknowledgements from the server appear in Frames 9 and 11, and another lost segment from the camera in Frame 10, before Frame 12 is displayed:

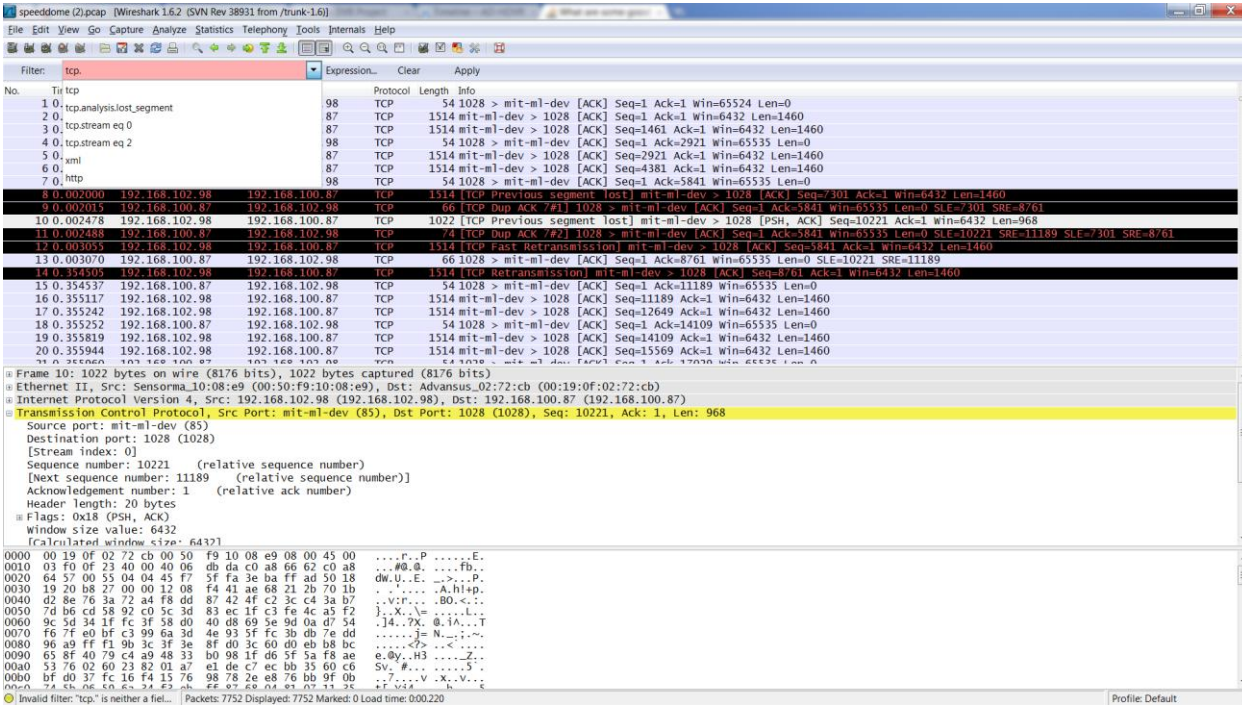
The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The packet list pane shows a TCP segment from 192.168.100.87 to 192.168.100.98. The packet details pane for Frame 12 shows the following information:

- Frame 12: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured (12112 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: Sensorma_10:08:e9 (00:50:f9:10:08:e9), Dst: Advansus_02:72:cb (00:19:0f:02:72:cb)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.102.98 (192.168.102.98), Dst: 192.168.100.87 (192.168.100.87)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: mit-m-dev (85), Dst Port: 1028 (1028), Seq: 5841, Ack: 1, Len: 1460
 - Source port: mit-m-dev (85)
 - Destination port: 1028 (1028)
 - [Stream index: 0]
 - Sequence number: 5841 (relative sequence number) ←
 - [Next sequence number: 7301 (relative sequence number)]
 - Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x10 (ACK)
 - Window size value: 6432
 - [Calculated window size: 6432]

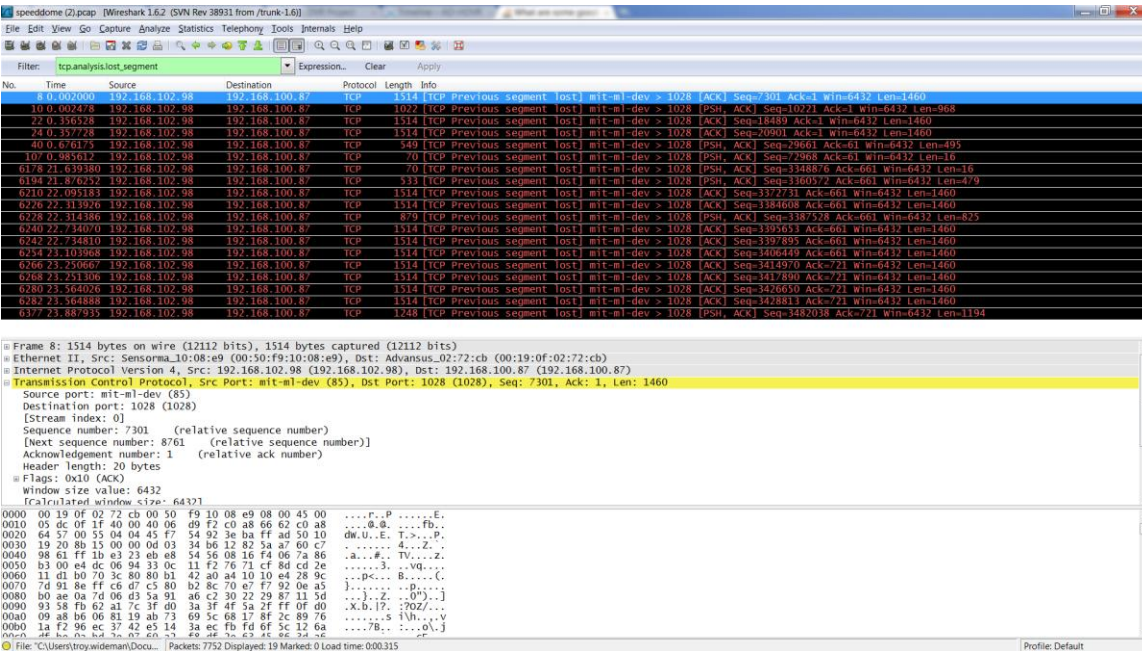
In Frame 12, the camera has tried to retransmit the lost segment that was reported previously (5841). This continues with the other lost segment in Frame 10 until the server and the camera get synced back up. This is how you can identify if the server and camera are losing packets in the exchange of information.

4 Using Wireshark Filters

There are additional ways to easily identify problems within the capture:



Type **tcp.** in the **Filter** box to see options that you can select to filter the capture. For example, you can select **tcp.analysis.lost_segment** to see the following:



This example shows all the lost segments within the capture so that you can identify the frame number to focus on. There are other helpful filters you can experiment with.



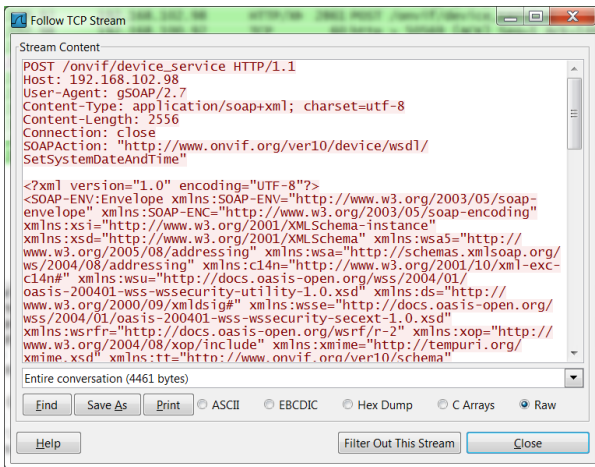
Additional helpful filters:

- **xml:** allows you see each SOAP call in a Wireshark trace.
- **eth.addr == ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:** looks for broadcast messages.
- **udp:** on ONVIF cameras, finds the **ws-discovery** response from the camera during a network scan.
- **ip.src_host == XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX:** filters on a specific IP address.

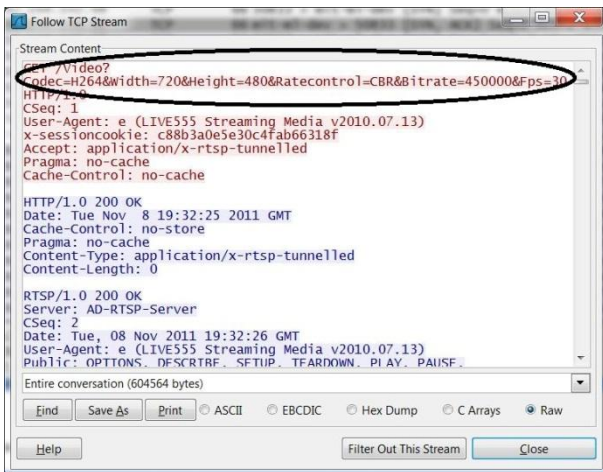
Information about more filters is available at: <http://wiki.wireshark.org/CaptureFilters>

5 Using Wireshark to Obtain ONVIF RTSP Stream Information

If you need to know information about how the camera is connecting to the server, start the capture on the desired camera and connect to the camera in exacqVision Client. After the connection is successful in the client, stop the capture. Then type in **tcp.stream eq XX** (where XX equals the TCP stream of interest). A window similar to this should be displayed:

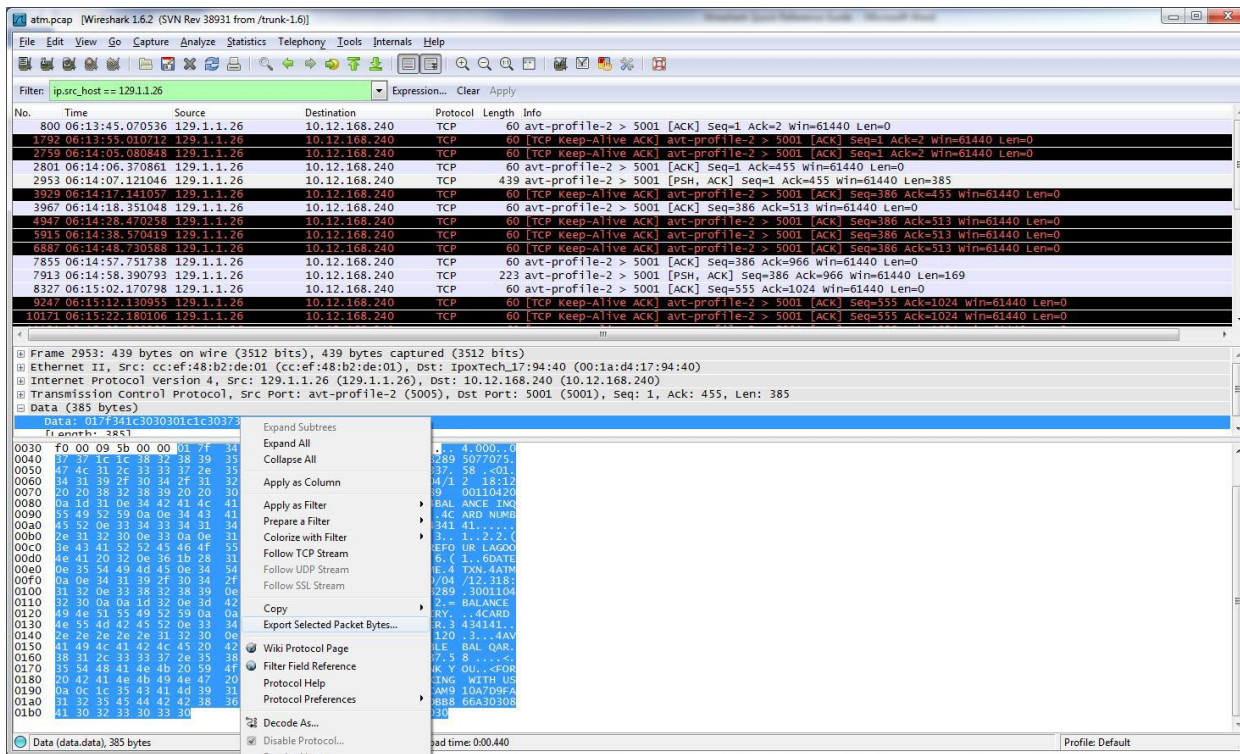


This will allow you to find out about the ONVIF stream with the camera. You can also find the address of the RTSP stream if the camera supports RTSP:



6 Using Wireshark to Export ATM/POS Data

When you are looking at a .pcap file from an ATM or POS transaction, the data can be extracted for use with a program called netcat to play back the information and find appropriate SOT and EOT and filters.



In this example, you could right-click on the data and choose **Export Selected Packet Bytes**. In the save dialog box, enter the filename **name.bin**. This file can then be used in netcat to play back the transaction.

7 Additional Information

- Using Wireshark, look at the length of each message. If the length exceeds the MTU of the system plus 24 bytes of header information, fragmentation is highly likely.
- Select View, Time Display Format, and Time of Day to see the time when the cap file was taken determine when things in the .pcap file occurred.
- To avoid installing Wireshark on the local computer, you can run it from a flash drive or other storage media.
- Wireshark is capable of extensive troubleshooting of networking problems. For more information, visit <http://www.wireshark.org/>.

