

# Packet Master

## Analyze your Network Packets



The skill of analyzing packets is the most essential skill required if you are a pentester / ethical hacker, a network or security administrator, intrusion analyst, forensic analyst, application security tester, researcher of vulnerabilities, or you deploy or audit firewalls and IDS, or you write custom IDS signatures. If you already acquired the skill to analyze packets using IPv4, then you surely need to upgrade your skills for IPv6.

**Duration**  
3 Days

### Who Should Attend

Anyone who has anything to do with networks. See the introduction above

### Prerequisites

Knowledge and experience with TCP/IP networks and applications

### Requirements

To be able to do the exercises, participants need to bring a laptop with VMware Workstation. USB port is needed for sharing files required for the exercises

Display filter: none

Protocol	% Packets	Packets	% Bytes	Bytes	Mbit/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Mbit/s
Frame	100.00 %	2149	100.00 %	293914	0.411	0	0	0.000
Ethernet	100.00 %	2149	100.00 %	293914	0.411	0	0	0.000
Internet Protocol Version 6	93.62 %	2012	57.50 %	169008	0.236	0	0	0.000
Internet Control Message Protocol v6	0.09 %	2	0.06 %	172	0.000	2	172	0.000
Transmission Control Protocol	93.53 %	2010	57.44 %	168836	0.236	1007	74554	0.104
Short Frame	46.87 %	1003	34.08 %	94282	0.132	1003	94282	0.132
Internet Protocol Version 4	6.28 %	135	42.46 %	124786	0.174	0	0	0.000
Transmission Control Protocol	6.28 %	135	42.46 %	124786	0.174	49	2940	0.004
Data	0.88 %	19	9.38 %	27556	0.039	19	27556	0.039
Short Frame	3.12 %	67	34.08 %	94290	0.132	67	94290	0.132
Address Resolution Protocol	0.09 %	2	0.04 %	120	0.000	2	120	0.000

  

Frame 2: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_2b:c1:d4 (00:0c:29:2b:c1:d4), Dst: Vmware
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: a:b:c:d::1 (a:b:c:d::1), Dst: a:
Internet Control Message Protocol v6

## What you will learn

### Day 1 - The Basics

The course starts with the very basics of computing i.e. the bits and bytes and the binary, hex and decimal numbers. It is important to understand the OSI and TCP/IP models before diving deep into the network packets, hence we cover the basics of these layered models. There is no doubt that you understand IPv4 well but it would be great if you also look at the new IPv6 as well, so we explain the basic features of IPv6 here.

#### Topics

- Overview of numbering systems (Hex / Binary / Decimal)
- Review TCP/IP networks
- Capturing packets from network using tcpdump
- Capturing packets from network using Wireshark
- Introduction to IPv6

#### Hands on Exercises

- Number conversion exercises
- Capture the packets using tcpdump
- Capture the packets using Wireshark
- Examine protocol layers in captured packets
- Create an IPv6 environment

# Packet Master

## Analyze your Network Packets



```

000000 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 fe ff 20 00 01 00 08 00 45 00
000010 00 00 19 00 00 00 00 21 11 20 00 00 04 00 99 10
000020 00 00 30 00 00 00 00 22 12 74 11 00 04 00 00 10
000030 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 23 13 66 09 00 04 00 00 18
000040 00 00 50 00 00 00 00 24 14 68 09 00 04 00 00 1e
000050 00 00 60 00 00 00 00 25 15 68 09 00 04 00 00 24
000060 00 00 70 00 00 00 00 26 16 69 09 00 04 00 00 2a
000070 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 27 17 69 09 00 04 00 00 30
000080 00 00 90 00 00 00 00 28 18 69 09 00 04 00 00 38
000090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 29 19 69 09 00 04 00 00 46
  
```

### Day 2 - Protocol Headers

We go straight into the packets and see the headers of the most vital protocols like IP/ARP/ICMP/ICMPv6/TCP/UDP

#### Topics

- IP Header (v4 and v6)
- ARP Header
- ICMP & ICMPv6 Header
- UDP / TCP Header
- NDP, DNS and more
- Application protocols (HTTP/FTP/Telnet)
- Creating packets using hping2

#### Hands on Exercises

- Examine normal IPv4 / IPv6 packets
- Analyzing all above protocol headers
- Inspecting the Application Layer
- Creating malformed packets using hping2
- Checking reaction of hosts to malformed packets

### Day 3 - Advanced Analysis

With all the knowledge acquire in 2 days, you now start doing analysis of the traffic you captured by filtering out unwanted packets and focusing on the interesting packets. You also use the high level statistics to get a view of the activities in your network

#### Topics

- Capture filters (BPF)
- Wireshark display filters
- PCAP files—capturing and reading
- Splitting and merging capture files
- Pattern matching in network traffic
- Analysis using Wireshark

#### Hands on Exercises

- Using tcpdump filters
- Using Wireshark capture and display filters
- Capturing packets with specific strings using ngrep
- Using Wireshark Statistics Options
- Practice assignments

Time	145.254.160.237	65.208.228.223	216.239.59.99	Comment
0.000000	(3272) →	SYN	(80) ←	Seq = 0
0.911310	(3272) ←	SYN, ACK	(80) →	Seq = 0 Ack = 1
0.911310	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 1 Ack = 1
0.911310	(3272) →	PSH, ACK - Len: 479	(80) ←	Seq = 1 Ack = 1
1.472116	(3272) ←	ACK	(80) →	Seq = 1 Ack = 480
1.682419	(3272) →	ACK - Len: 1380	(80) ←	Seq = 1 Ack = 480
1.812606	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 480 Ack = 1381
1.812606	(3272) ←	ACK - Len: 1380	(80) →	Seq = 1381 Ack = 480
2.012894	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 480 Ack = 2761
2.443513	(3272) →	ACK - Len: 1380	(80) ←	Seq = 2761 Ack = 480
2.553672	(3272) →	PSH, ACK - Len: 1380	(80) ←	Seq = 4141 Ack = 480
2.553672	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 480 Ack = 5521
2.633787	(3272) →	ACK - Len: 1380	(80) ←	Seq = 5521 Ack = 480
2.814046	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 480 Ack = 6901
2.894161	(3272) →	ACK - Len: 1380	(80) ←	Seq = 6901 Ack = 480
2.984291	(3272) →	PSH, ACK - Len: 721	(80) ←	Seq = 1 Ack = 1
3.014334	(3272) →	ACK	(80) ←	Seq = 480 Ack = 8281