

# Wireshark & Iperf

NA 有線組 林子傑

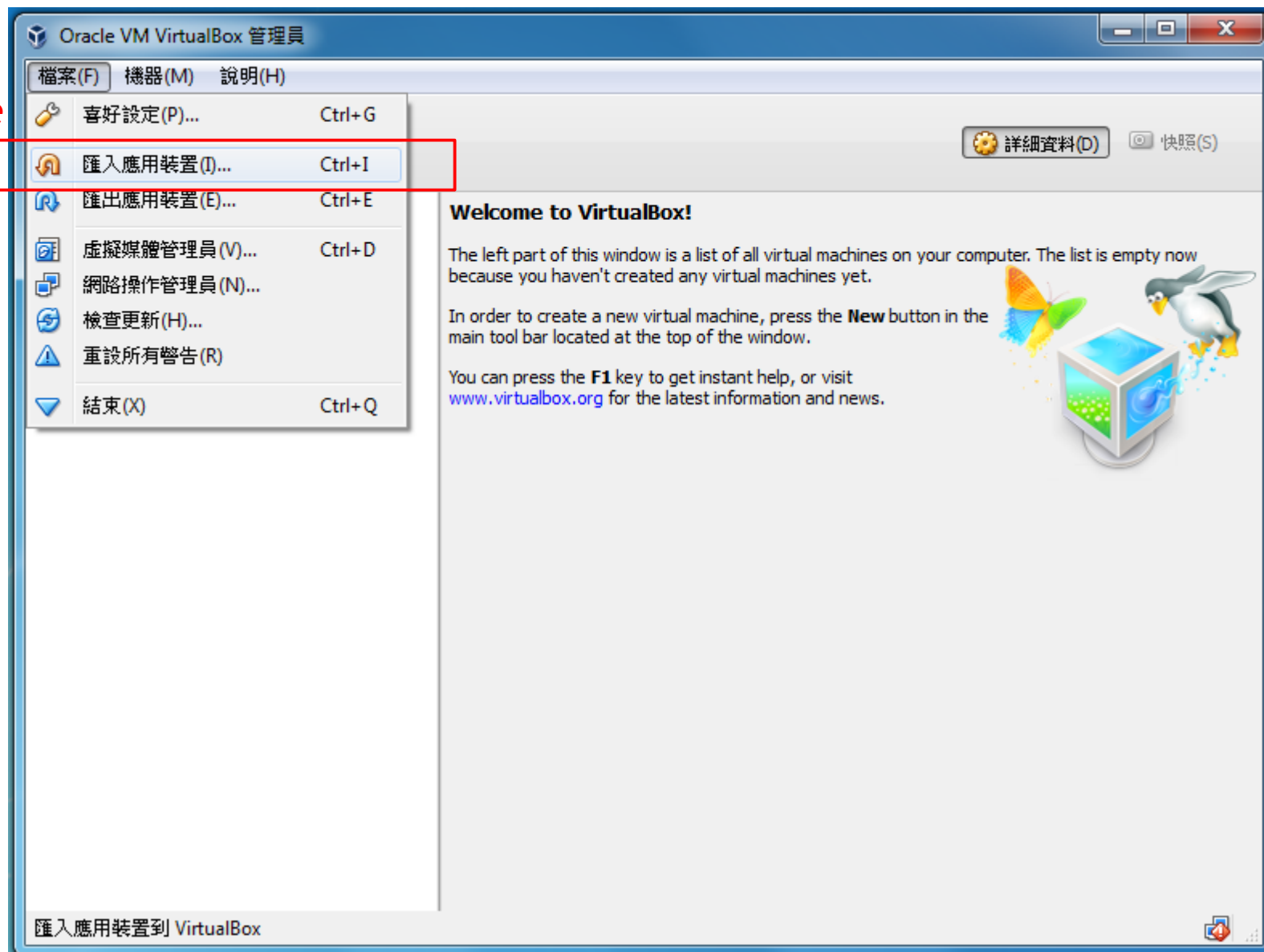
# Intro

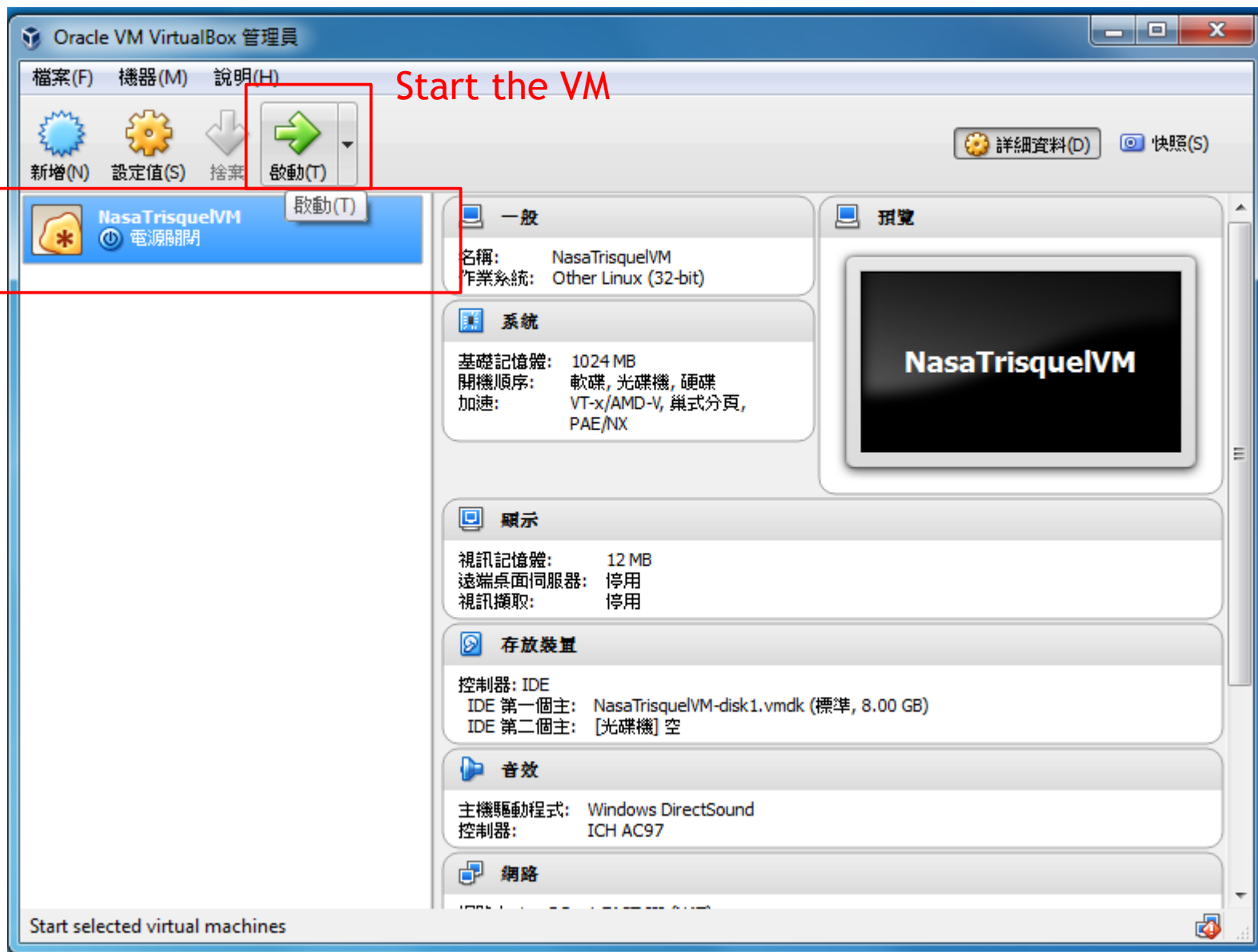
- ▶ What is “Wireshark”?
  - ▶ A software tool that sniffs the network traffic transmitted from your own PC.
- ▶ What is “iperf”?
  - ▶ A software tool that examines the network bandwidth between 2 hosts.

# Get a VM!

- ▶ Why experiment in VM?
  - ▶ Wireshark needs to privileged mode to do traffic sniffing.
  - ▶ Install any package you want!
  - ▶ Backup & Recovery
- ▶ How?
  - ▶ Import the VM image provided by TAs.
  - ▶ Install by yourself.

Import a VM image

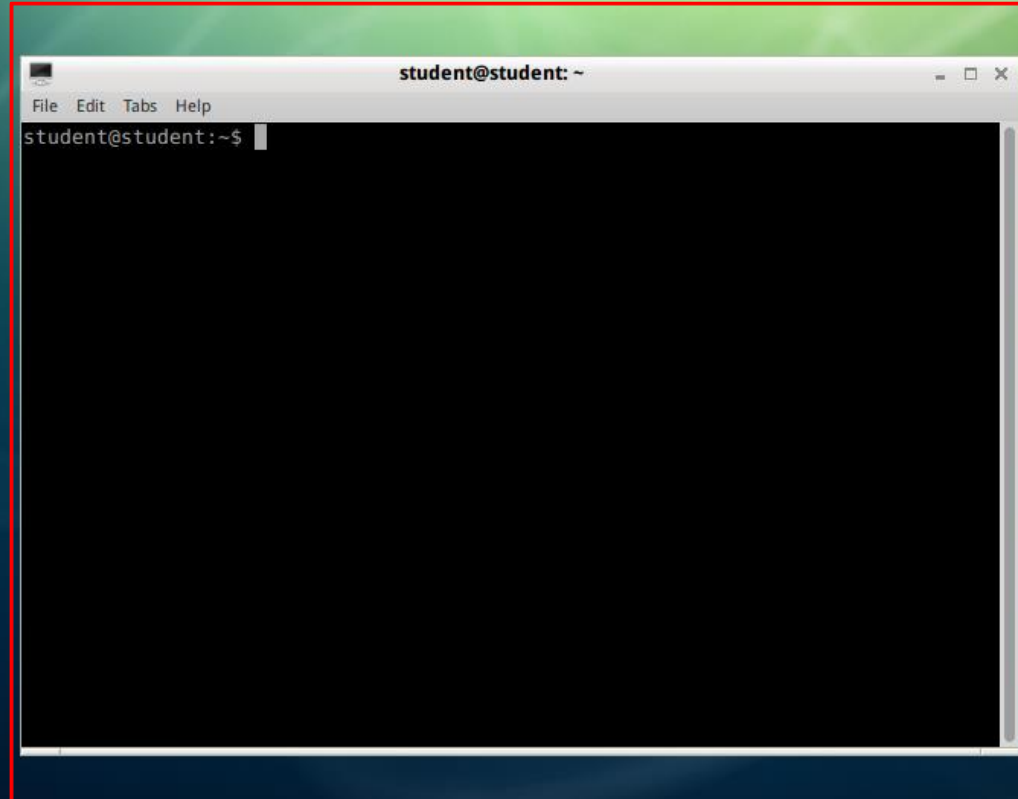




Start the VM

# OS: Trisquel Linux

Terminal: LXTerminal



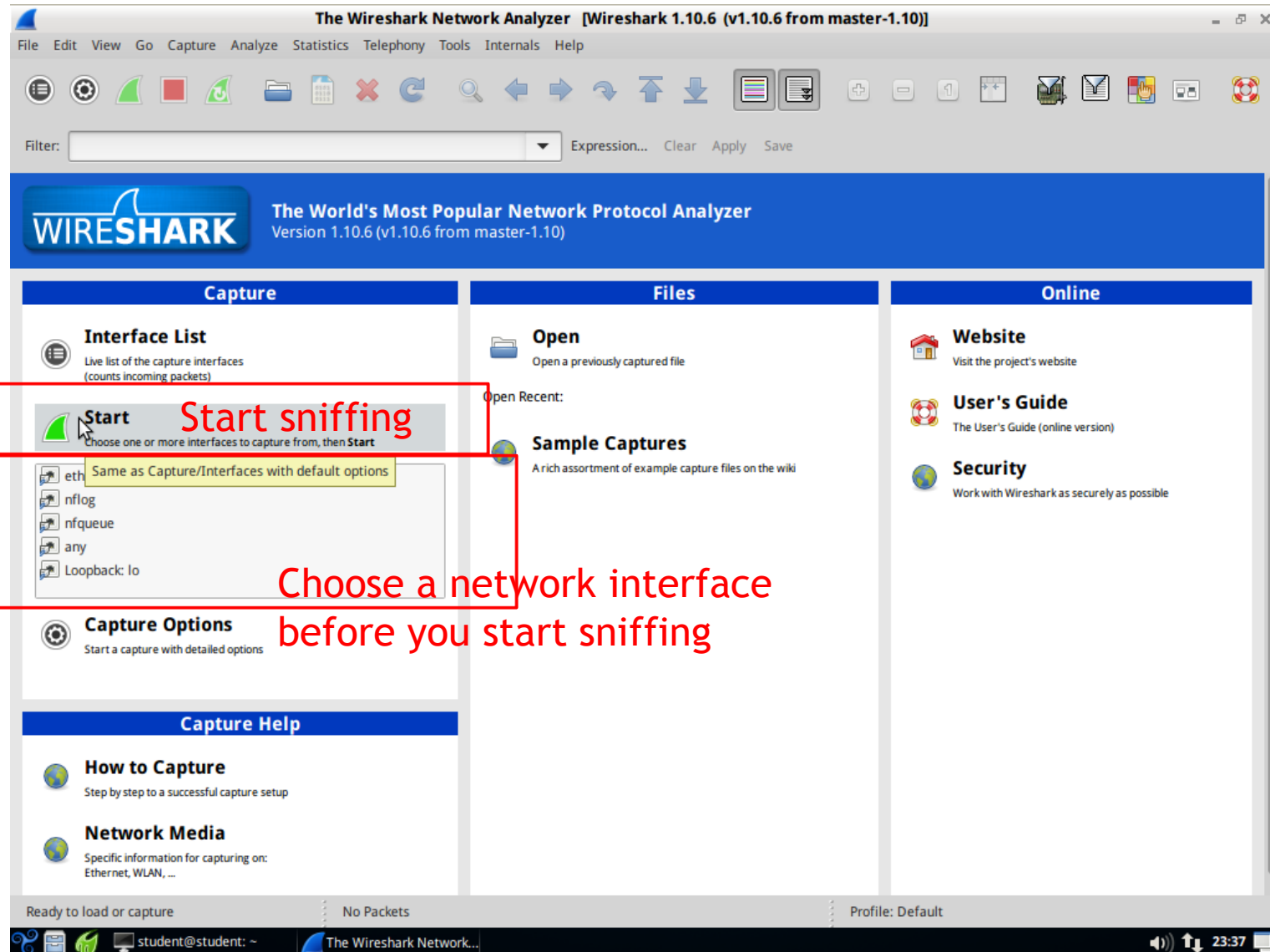
Browser: Midori



# Our VM Enviroment:

- ▶ OS: Trisquel Linux (A branch from Ubuntu, light-weight OS)
- ▶ Account/Password: student/student
- ▶ Default Browser: Midori (Not Firefox or Chrome!)
- ▶ Shortcut for Terminal: Ctrl+Alt+T
- ▶ Install “Wireshark”:
  - ▶ `sudo apt-get install wireshark`
- ▶ Install “iperf”:
  - ▶ `sudo apt-get install iperf`

# Wireshark





# Wireshark

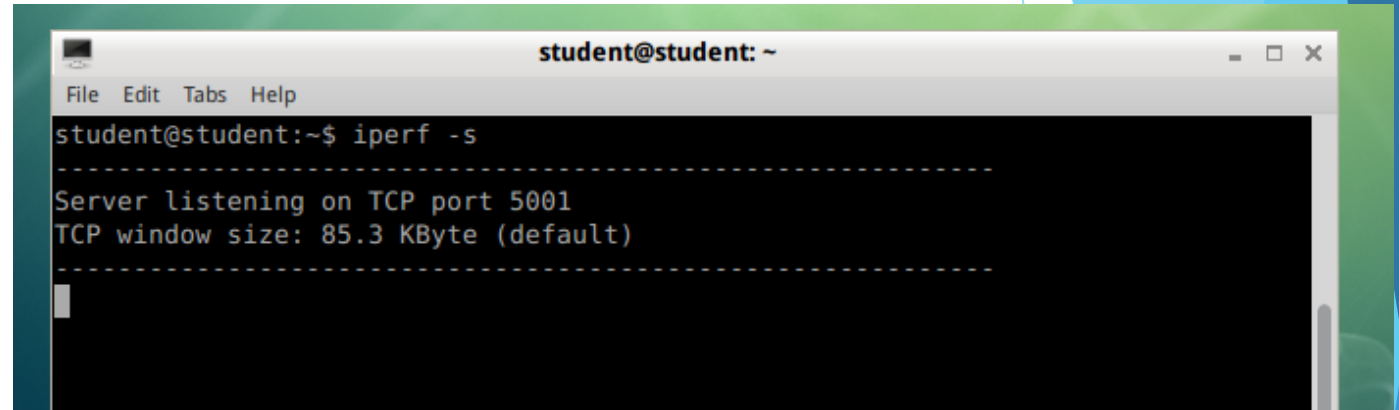
The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with the following components:

- Packet List:** A table showing captured packets. A red box highlights the entire list, with the text "All transmitted packets during sniffing" overlaid in red.
- Packet Details:** A red box highlights the details pane for packet 677, showing the following information:
  - Frame 677: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface 0
  - Ethernet II, Src: RealtekU\_12:35:02 (52:54:00:12:35:02), Dst: CadmusCo\_89:40:e7 (08:00:27:89:40:e7)
  - Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 163.28.18.57 (163.28.18.57), Dst: 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15)
  - Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: https (443), Dst Port: 59402 (59402), Seq: 56321, Ack: 991, Len: 0
- Packet Bytes:** A red box highlights the packet bytes pane, showing the binary and ASCII representation of the selected packet:

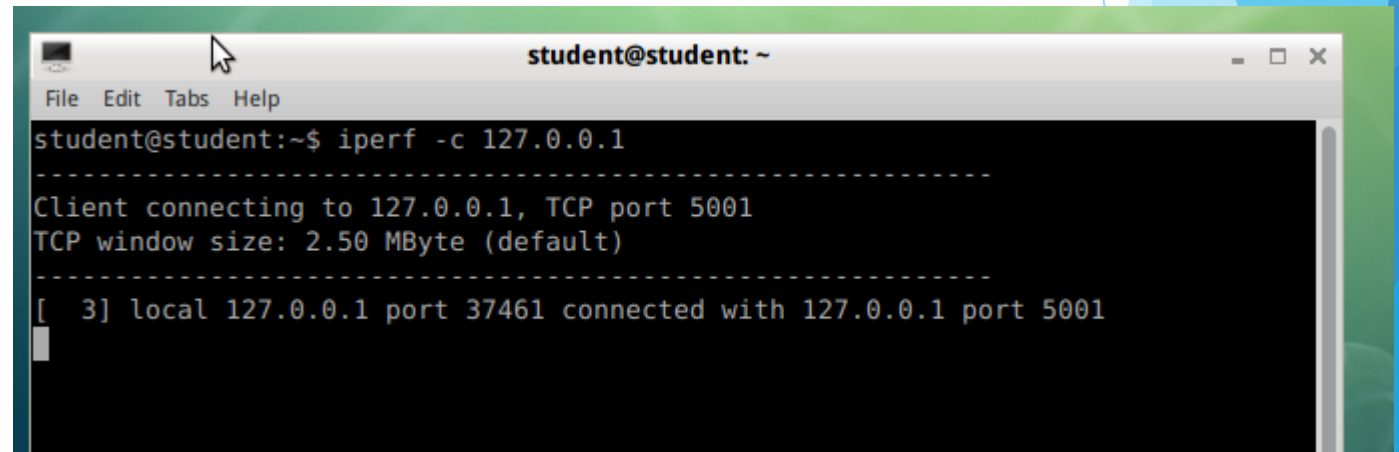
```
0000 08 00 27 89 40 e7 52 54 00 12 35 02 08 00 45 00  ..'.@.RT ..5...E.
0010 00 28 48 13 00 00 40 06 71 59 a3 1c 12 39 0a 00  .(H...@. qY...9..
0020 02 0f 01 bb e8 0a 00 ed 30 02 53 10 79 da 50 10  ..... 0.S.y.P.
0030 ff ff 06 d1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
```

# Iperf

- ▶ It's a cmd-line utility, Not GUI
- ▶ Server-side command:
  - ▶ iperf -s
- ▶ Client-side command:
  - ▶ iperf -c <Server's IP>



```
student@student: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
student@student:~$ iperf -s  
-----  
Server listening on TCP port 5001  
TCP window size: 85.3 KByte (default)  
-----
```



```
student@student: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
student@student:~$ iperf -c 127.0.0.1  
-----  
Client connecting to 127.0.0.1, TCP port 5001  
TCP window size: 2.50 MByte (default)  
-----  
[  3] local 127.0.0.1 port 37461 connected with 127.0.0.1 port 5001
```

# Exercise 1

- ▶ Start sniffing the network traffic with Wireshark
- ▶ Try to login to 104 Job Bank with any string for Account/Password, e.g. your Student ID
- ▶ Stop sniffing and find the transmitted packet.
- ▶ Find the Account/Password string you typed previously.

# Exercise 2

- ▶ Find a partner, and test the bandwidth between your VMs using “iperf”.
- ▶ In our VM environment, is server-side IP accessible from the client-side?
  - ▶ Hint 1: Adjust your VM’s network interface to “Bridged” not “NAT”!!
  - ▶ Hint 2: Google it or Ask TAs!!