

## The Open Source Network Protocol Analyzer

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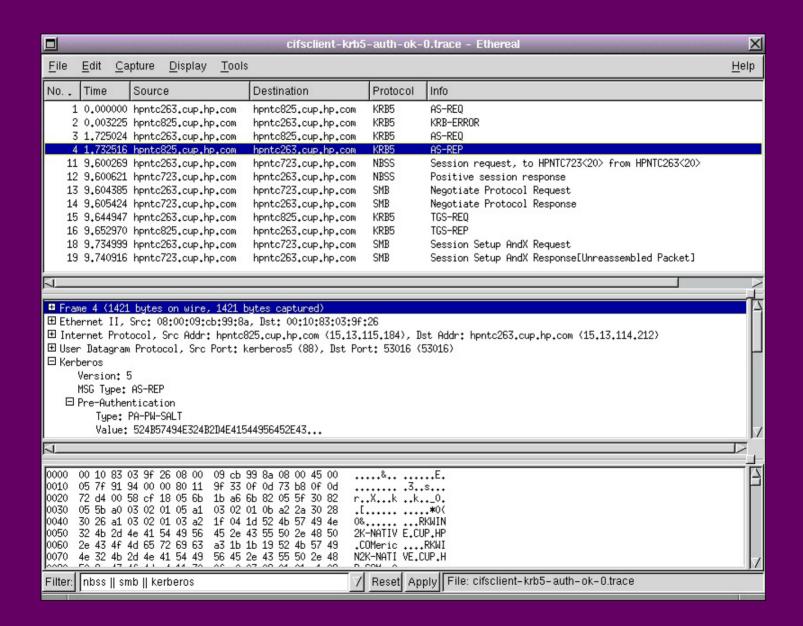
- *Ethereal*: what is it?
- Overview of features
- Comparison to Microsoft Network Monitor
- Getting started: capture filters (tcpdump syntax)
- Isolating data: display filters (ethereal C-style syntax)
- Tracing for indefinite periods
- Conversion to and from other formats
- Installation and dependencies
- Resources, mailing lists
- Questions



- Open Source Network Protocol Analyzer
- Released under GNU Public License (it's free)
- Runs on all flavors of Unix, Linux, Windows
- Prebuilt binaries and source code are available
- Original author: Gerald Combs
- Over 200 contributors, including members of Samba Team
- Defacto standard among open source community
- Website: www.ethereal.com



#### For the impatient... (What is it, part 2)





- Graphical user interface
- Rich syntax for capture and display filters
- Over 370 network protocols decoded, as of latest version; Ver. 0.9.9, released Jan. 23, 2002, includes GSS-API, NTLM, SPNEGO, Win2k security blobs
- Reads and writes capture files in many formats:
  - libpcap (tcpdump) nettl (HP-UX)
  - Network Monitor (Microsoft) iptrace (AIX)
  - LanAnalyzer (Novell) snoop (Sun)
  - Sniffer and NetXray (Network Associates)
  - ...and several others



- Interactive GUI facility for building display filters
- Distributions include text-based interface (*tethereal*) similar to *tcpdump*, programmatic capture-editor and converter (*editcap*), manpages for Unix and Linux (or via web for Windows)
- Analysis of live or saved network traces (packets can be examined while capture is active)
- Prints captures as plain text or postscript to file or printer
- Updated often (1 3 month intervals) with new protocol decodings or enhancements to existing decoders



### Comparison to Network Monitor...

	Ethereal	Network Monitor
Free	yes	no
Updated often	yes	no
Windows installation	easy	easy
Linux installation	easy	not available
Initial HP-UX installation	$swinstall^1$	not available
Unix updates	easy	not available
New decoder availability for various protocols	under continuous development	difficult-to- impossible to obtain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>see Installation and Dependencies



## ...Comparison to Network Monitor...

	Ethereal	Network Monitor
Supports complex display filters	yes	no
Can run multiple instances	yes	yes
Reads and writes formats of most other vendors' sniffers	yes	no
Number of protocols decoded	~370 and counting	78
To capture traffic between host_A and host_B	specify hostnames	manually add hostnames to database by ip or hardware address, then select



## ...Comparison to Network Monitor...

	Ethereal	Network Monitor
Decodes CAP_UNIX bit	yes	no
Decodes CIFS Unix Extensions	yes	no
Opens any number of packets each in its own window	yes	no
Allows filters to be saved	yes	yes
Supports fancy color configuration, by protocol	yes	yes
Features powerful GUI filter- expression builder	yes	no

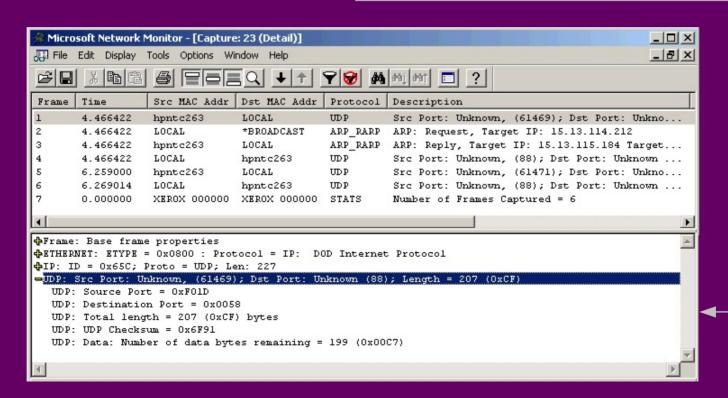




Screenshot 1a: kinit(1) captured with Network Monitor 5.0 on Win2k, filter definition:

- $\blacksquare host\_A \rightarrow host\_B$
- broadcast  $\rightarrow host\_A$
- broadcast  $\rightarrow host$  B

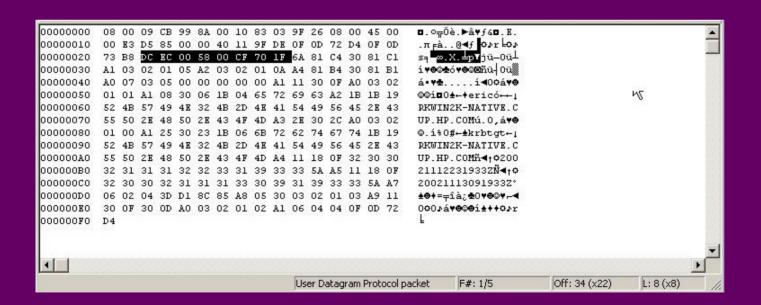
KRB5\_AS\_REQ/REP packets not recognized; displayed only as encapsulated UDP data





# Screenshot 1b: hex dump of KRB5\_AS\_REQ with *Network Monitor*

- non-printing characters represented by "smileys"
- 16-byte continuous rows
- lines spaced at 1.5

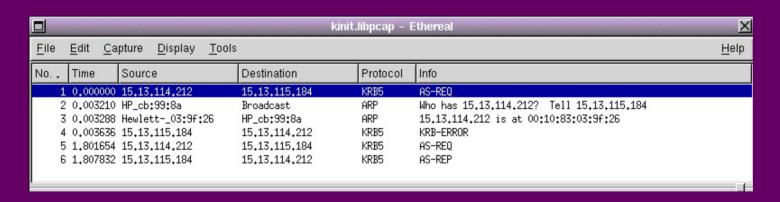




Screenshot 2a: kinit(1) captured with *Ethereal* 0.9.4 on HP-UX 11.0, filter definition:

 $\blacksquare$  host\_A  $\rightarrow$  host\_B

• KRB5\_AS\_REQ/REP packets recognized, and...





#### Screenshot 2b: KRB5\_AS\_REQ with Ethereal

• ...Kerberos packets are decoded in detail

```
● Frame 1 (241 bytes on wire, 241 bytes captured)
⊞ Ethernet II, Src: 00:10:83:03:9f:26, Dst: 08:00:09:cb:99:8a
⊞ Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 15.13.114.212 (15.13.114.212), Dst Addr: 15.13.115.184 (15.13.115.184)
⊞ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61469 (61469), Dst Port: kerberos5 (88)
□ Kerberos
     Version: 5
     MSG Type: AS-REQ
   ☐ Request
         Options: 0000000000
      □ Client Name: eric
            Type: Principal
            Name: enic
         Realm: RKWIN2K-NATIVE.CUP.HP.COM
      ☐ Server Name: krbtqt
            Type: Unknown
            Name: krbtqt
            Name: RKWIN2K-NATIVE.CUP.HP.COM
         Start Time: 2003-01-27 07:38:38 (Z)
         End Time: 2003-01-27 17:38:38 (Z)
         Random Number: 1043653118
       ☐ Encryption Types
            Tupe: des-cbc-md5
   ☐ Addresses
         Type: IPv4
         Value: 15.13.114.212
```



#### Screenshot 2c: KRB5\_AS\_REQ with Ethereal

- non-printing characters represented by dots
- 16-byte rows divided down middle
- lines spaced at 1.0

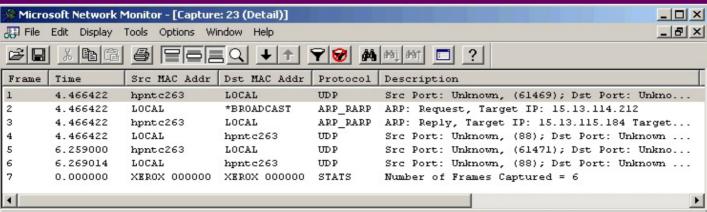
```
08 00 09 cb 99 8a 00 10 83 03 9f 26 08 00 45 00
0010 00 e3 d5 85 00 00 40 11 9f de 0f 0d 72 d4 0f 0d
0020 73 b8 dc ec 00 58 00 cf 70 1f 6a 81 c4 30 81 c1
     a1 03 02 01 05 a2 03 02 01 0a a4 81 b4 30 81 b1
     a0 07 03 05 00 00 00 00 00 a1 11 30 0f a0 03 02
     01 01 a1 08 30 06 1b 04 65 72 69 63 a2 1b 1b 19
                                                           ....0... eric....
     52 4b 57 49 4e 32 4b 2d 4e 41 54 49 56 45 2e 43
                                                           RKWIN2K- NATIVE.C
     55 50 2e 48 50 2e 43 4f 4d a3 2e 30 2c a0 03 02
                                                           UP.HP.CO M..O,...
     01 00 a1 25 30 23 1b 06 6b 72 62 74 67 74 1b 19
                                                           ...%O#.. krbtgt..
     52 4b 57 49 4e 32 4b 2d 4e 41 54 49 56 45 2e 43
                                                           RKWIN2K- NATIVE.C
     55 50 2e 48 50 2e 43 4f 4d a4 11 18 0f 32 30 30 32 31 31 31 32 32 33 31 39 33 33 5a a5 11 18 0f
                                                           UP.HP.CO M....200
                                                           21112231 933Z....
     32 30 30 32 31 31 31 33 30 39 31 39 33 33 5a a7
                                                           20021113 091933Z.
     06 02 04 3d d1 8c 85 a8 05 30 03 02 01 03 a9 11
                                                           ...=.... .0.....
     30 Of 30 Od a0 03 02 01 02 a1 06 04 04 0f 0d 72
00f0 d4
                                                             Reset Apply File: <capture> Drops: 0
```





• Note *Ethereal*'s superior clock resolution (*time* column) in the summary panes to that of *Network Monitor*. *Ethereal* on Windows 2000 yields similarly impressive results.







#### Getting started: tcpdump capture filters...

#### What is *tcpdump*?

- Open-source text-based network trace facility
- Well-known, standard utility, in use for over ten years
- Originally developed at Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
- Uses the *libpcap* library to capture network traffic
- tcpdump and libpcap are actively maintained by **The**tcpdump Group (www.tcpdump.com)
- Advantages of *tcpdump*:
  - consumes minimal system resources (no X processing)
  - easy to use, yet supports complex filtering syntax (libpcap)
  - detail of output can be controlled, header to full dump
  - does respectable job decoding and formatting SMBs



#### ...Getting started: *tcpdump* capture filters...

- Ethereal uses the libpcap packet-capture library of tcpdump (www.tcpdump.org), so libpcap filter syntax is used in Ethereal.
- The *libpcap* filter language allows for complex constructs. "This is explained in the *tcpdump* man page. If you can understand it, you are a better man than I…"
  - -Ethereal User's Manual
- Basic syntax structure:

```
[not] primitive [and|or [not] primitive ...]
```



#### tcpdump examples:

- Capture packets from host *A* to host *B* (*A* and *B* can be specified as hostnames or IP addresses):
  - \$ tcpdump src A and dst B
- Capture all traffic between host *A* and host *B*:
  - \$ tcpdump host A and host B

or between three hosts:

```
$ tcpdump \( host A and host B \) \
   or \( host B and host C \) \
   or \( host C and host A \)
```



#### More *tcpdump* examples:

- Capture all telnet traffic not from ip address 10.0.0.5:
  - \$ tcpdump tcp port 23 and \
     not host 10.0.0.5
- Capture only SMBs:
  - \$ tcpdump tcp[24:4] = 0xff534d42
- From the *tcpdump* manpage:
  To print the start and end packets (the SYN and FIN packets) of each TCP conversation that involves a non-local host:
  - \$ tcpdump 'tcp[13] & 3 != 0 and \
     not src and dst net localnet'



#### ...Getting started: tcpdump capture filters...

• For most purposes, host A [and host B [...]] is sufficient:

```
hpntc263
# topdump -q host hpntc825 and host hpntc263
topdump: listening on lan1
16:09:09.496741 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 88
16:09:09.518131 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 488 (DF)
16:09:09.537570 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 108
16:09:09.538296 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 105 (DF)
16:09:09.547261 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 112
16:09:09.547927 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios.ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 109 (DF)
16:09:09.558142 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 116
16:09:09.558815 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 114 (DF)
16:09:09.567772 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios ssn: tcp 108
16:09:09.568483 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 107 (DF)
16:09:09.601944 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 104
16:09:09.602796 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 104 (DF)
16:09:09.612554 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 104
16:09:09.613349 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 105 (DF)
16:09:09.622078 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 104
16:09:09.622812 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 105 (DF)
16:09:09.632253 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 104
16:09:09.632998 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 104 (DF)
16:09:09.642961 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 108
16:09:09.643692 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 106 (DF)
16:09:09.652259 hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn: tcp 104
16:09:09.653015 hpntc825.cup.hp.com.netbios_ssn > hpntc263.cup.hp.com.63412: tcp 102 (DF)
```

Notes: host representation = host.domain.port tcp x = length of tcp segment DF = do-not-fragment flag



#### ...Getting started: tcpdump capture filters...

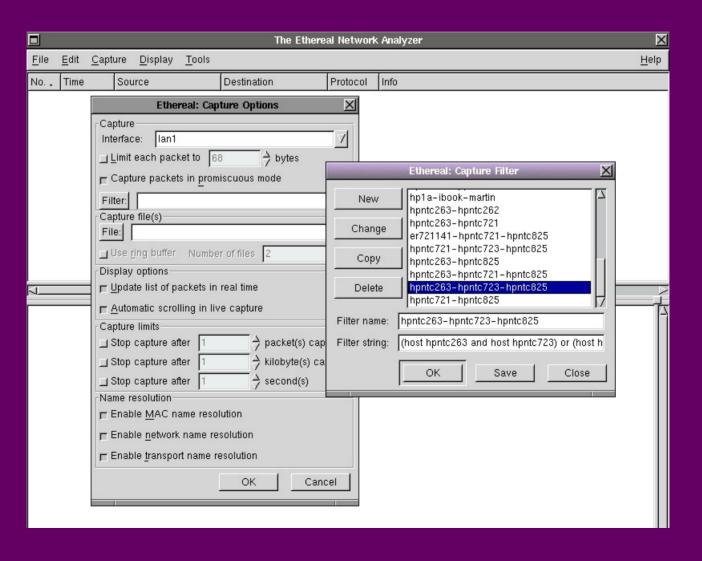
• *tcpdump* also does respectable job decoding SMBs (decoder written by Andrew Tridgell of Samba Team)

```
hpntc263
$ topdump -vvv host hpntc825 and host hpntc263
listening on lan0...
16:37:22,339266 hpntc263,cup.hp.com,64652 > hpntc825.cup.hp.com,netbios_ssn: P 3613323236:3613323324(88)
ack 4249154160 win 32768
>>> NBT Packet
NBT Session Packet
Flags=0x0
Length=84 (0x54)
SMB PACKET: SMBtrans2 (REQUEST)
SMB Command
Error class = 0x0
              = 0 (0x0)
Flags1
              = 0x62
Flags2
              = 0x3
Tree ID
              = 2055 (0x807)
Proc ID
              = 0 (0x0)
              = 2050 (0x802)
              = 104 (0x68)
Word Count
              = 15 (0xf)
TRANSACT2_FINDFIRST param_length=15 data_length=0
TotParam=15 (0xf)
TotData=0 (0x0)
MaxParam=64 (0x40)
MaxData=32768 (0x8000)
MaxSetup=0 (0x0)
Flags=0x0
TimeOut=0 (0x0)
Res1=0x0
ParamCnt=15 (0xf)
ParamOff=68 (0x44)
BataCnt=0 (0x0)
DataOff=0 (0x0)
SetupCnt=1 (0x1)
TransactionName=SMB2
Attribute=HIDDEN SYSTEM DIR
SearchCount=63 (0x3f)
Flags=0x2
Level=260 (0x104)
File=*
```



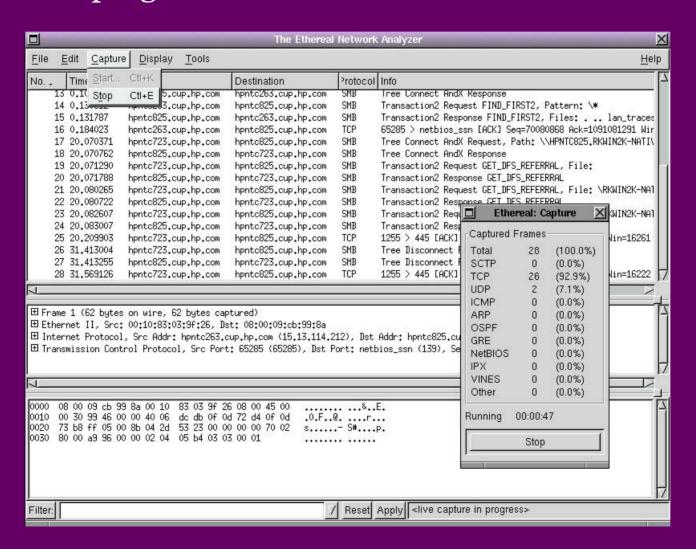
#### ...Getting started: tcpdump capture filters

• Starting a trace: Capture → Start → Filter





#### • A trace in progress:





Once network traffic is captured, how does one isolate the data of interest?

Ethereal provides multiple methods:

- Flexible C-style display filter syntax
- Colorizing display
- Edit → Find Frame



#### Ethereal display filter syntax, basic expression structure:

```
[!] E [rel-op val] [log-ops E [rel-op val]]...
```

where an element **E** is:

```
protocol[.field 1[.field 2]][substr]
```

the relational operators rel-op are:

```
== != > < >= <=
Or
eq ne gt lt ge le
```

and the logical operators log-op are:

```
or or not xor
```



#### Ethereal display-filter examples:

• Display only the SMBs in a trace:

smb

• Display only SMB and Kerberos packets:

```
smb || kerberos
```

• Display only NetBIOS Session Service packets not containing SMBs:

nbss && !smb



#### More *Ethereal* display-filter examples:

• Display only packets from host *A* (ip address 1.2.3.4) to host *B* (ip address 5.6.7.8):

```
ip.src == A && ip.dst == B

or
ip.src eq 1.2.3.4 && ip.dst eq 5.6.7.8
```

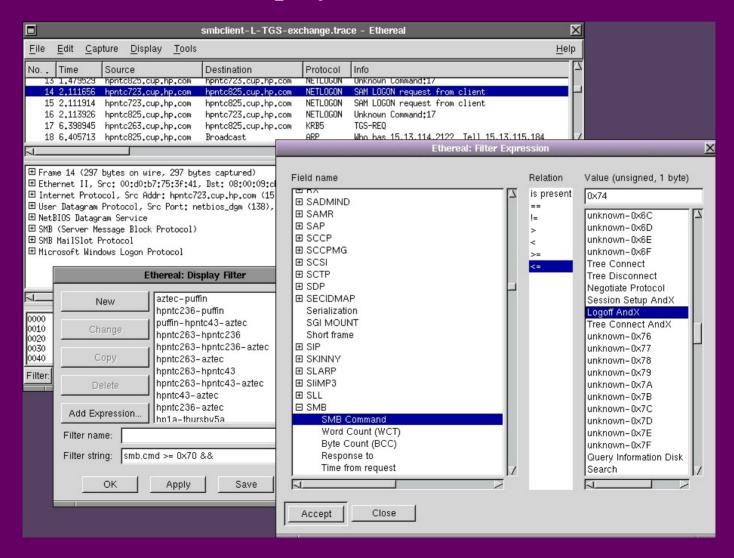
• Display only CIFS\_NEGOTIATE replies with CAP\_UNIX bit set:

```
smb.server cap.unix == 1
```





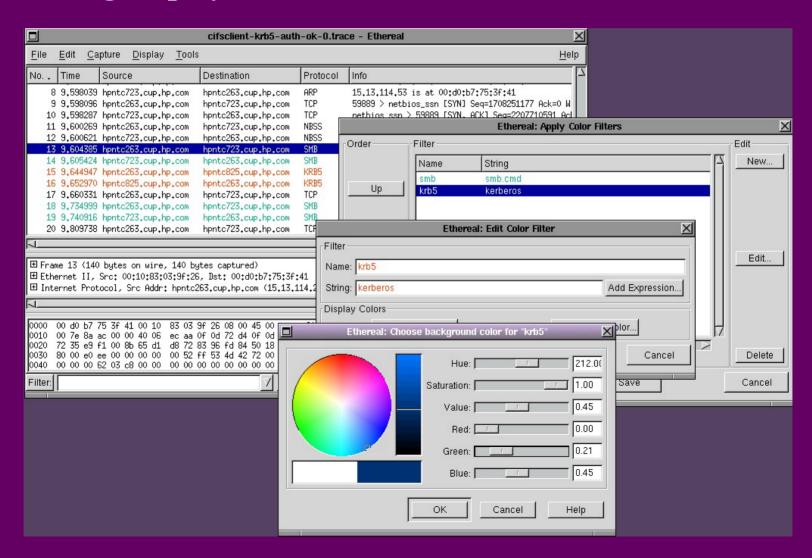
#### Ethereal interactive display-filter builder:





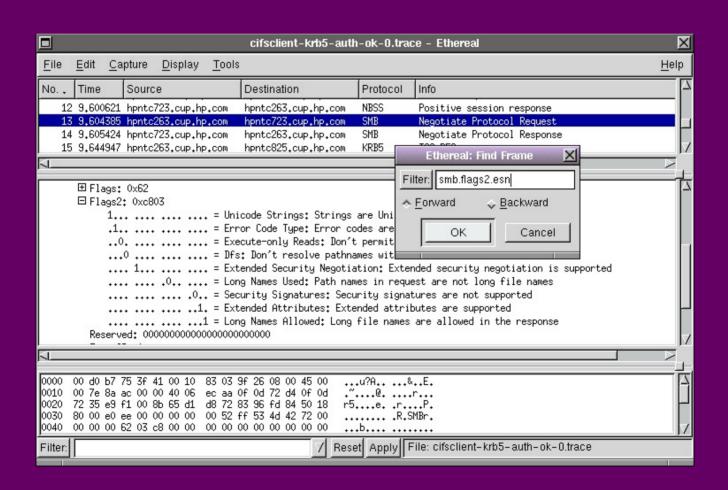
#### ...Extracting data: colorizing the display...

#### Colorizing display:





#### Edit -> Find Frame





Problem: How to capture traffic for an indefinite period, while controlling disk consumption and size of trace files.

Solution: tethereal "ring buffers"

- tethereal is the terminal (non GUI) version of Ethereal
- ring buffers are capture files: when the last is full, the first is reused
- user specifies number of buffers (-b option), size in Kb or number of packets (-a option), and basename for output files (-w option)
- capture files are binary; they can be opened in *Ethereal* or displayed as text by *tethereal*



#### Ring buffer example:

Run *tethereal* for an indefinite period, using four 1-Mb ring buffers:

```
$ tethereal -a filesize:1024 -b 4 -w eth.out
```

- terminate with [Ctrl] [C], or from shell script with
   kill -s INT tethereal\_process\_id
- do not terminate with kill -s KILL (signal 9)
- output (note: file 1 reused—has most recent *mtime*):

```
$ 11 -rt eth*
-rw----- 1 root sys 1024897 Mar 22 16:53 eth_00002_20050322165358.out
-rw----- 1 root sys 1025096 Mar 22 16:53 eth_00003_20050322165359.out
-rw----- 1 root sys 1025100 Mar 22 16:54 eth_00004_20050322165359.out
-rw----- 1 root sys 485822 Mar 22 16:54 eth_00001 20050322165400.out
```





- Ethereal easily reads and writes tcpdump (libpcap), nettl and Network Monitor traces with no special action required of user. It even unpacks gzipped files on the fly, via libz. Simply do File → Open to read other formats directly.
- editcap can also perform conversions:

```
editcap [options] -F format infile outfile
```

For example, to convert a *nettl* trace to *Network Monitor v.1* format:

\$ editcap -v -F netmon1 nettl.out.TRC0 \
 nettl-to-netmon.cap



#### Where to get *Ethereal* bundles:

• Source code, documentation, etc.:

http://www.ethereal.com

• SD depots for HP-UX:

```
http://software.hp.com
(from "Internet Express" bundle—search for
"ethereal")
```



On Unix and Linux, *Ethereal* depends on the following open-source software:

- gettext
- glib
- gtk+
- libiconv

- libpcap
- snmp
- zlib

These are available on most Linux distributions, but on HP-UX they may have to be installed in order to compile or run *Ethereal*...



SD depots for *Ethereal*'s dependencies are available at the HP-UX Porting and Archive Centre:

http://hpux.cs.utah.edu/

**NOTE**: *Ethereal's* dependencies sometimes change with new versions.



On Windows, *Ethereal* depends only on the Win32 port of *libpcap*, known as *WinPcap*. This consists of two dynamic link libraries: packet.dll and wpcap.dll, both released under a "BSD-style" license, and available at:

http://winpcap.polito.it/



The *Ethereal* website, www.ethereal.com, contains a wealth of information, including man pages and a 454-page user manual.

Under the "Resources" section are links to:

- various mailing lists: announce, users, dev, doc, cvs
- sample captures
- useful links: lots of information on protocols
- etc.

There is a wish list; you can add your request!



Questions?



# Thank you, and happy

