



IBM Software Group

TCP Packet Tracing – Part 1

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Agenda

- **Main Focus - TCP Packet Tracing**
 - ▶ **What** is TCP - general *description*
 - ▶ **When** to capture - common *technical problems*
 - ▶ **Where** to capture - depends on *network topology*
 - ▶ **How** to capture - available *operating system* tools

 - ▶ Using **wireshark** to *analyze* a TCP Packet Trace
 - General **overview** – wireshark gui and packet panes
 - **Filter** a TCP connection
 - Basic breakdown of **TCP/IP communication flow**



What is TCP?

- **TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)** is a set of rules used along with the **Internet Protocol (IP)** to send data in the form of message units between computers over the Internet. While IP takes care of handling the actual delivery of the data, TCP takes care of keeping track of the packets that a message is divided into for efficient routing through the Internet.
- A **packet** is a **unit of data** that is routed between an *origin* and a *destination* on the Internet
- When you *send* or *receive* data (for example, a Web page), the message gets divided into these individual units of data. Each of these *packets* contains both the **sender's Internet address** and the **receiver's address**.
- Each of these packets is *separately* numbered.

TCP Packet Tracing!

When to Capture?

Where to Capture?

How to Capture?



When to Capture - *common technical problems*

- HTTP Header problems
 - Validation of **HTTP Header** information provided in **client requests** and **server responses** over TCP connections
 - Confirmation of proper **end of headers (0d 0a 0d 0a)** by both client and server
- Large file downloads or POST upload problems
 - **body data** "bytes" transmission verification (content-length)
 - **premature** connection closure or time-outs during data transmission
- General problems
 - TCP connect failures, premature connection closures and packet delays from **client side** or **server side**
- SSL handshake problems
 - **Client Hello** and **Server Hello** verification
 - **Cipher** selection and **key exchange** verification



Where to Capture - *depends on network topology*

- debugging communication between **client & web server**
 - a) If direct connection exists (client<----->web server)
 - Capture on *web server machine*
 - b) If **middle devices** exist - firewall, proxy, load-balancer, etc (client<----|---->web server)
 - Capture on *web server machine*
 - Capture on *client machine*
 - Capture on *device* (if possible)
- debugging communication between **Plug-in & WebSphere Application Server**
 - a) If direct connection exists (plug-in<----->WebSphere)
 - Capture on *web server machine*
 - b) If **middle devices** exist - firewall, proxy, load-balancer, etc (plug-in<----|---->WebSphere)
 - Capture on *web server machine*
 - Capture on *WebSphere machine*
 - Capture on *device* (if possible)

How to Capture - available *operating system* tools

■ AIX - **iptrace**

- Manpage - <http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/aix/v6r1/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.aix.cmds/doc/aixcmds3/iptrace.htm>

■ Linux® - **tcpdump**

- Manpage - http://www.tcpdump.org/tcpdump_man.html

■ Solaris - **snoop**

- Manpage - <http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/doc/819-2240/snoop-1m?a=view>

■ Microsoft® Windows® - **netmon** and **wireshark**

- Download (netmon) - <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?FamilyID=983b941d-06cb-4658-b7f6-3088333d062f&displaylang=en%20>
- Download (wireshark) - <http://www.wireshark.org/download.html>



How to Capture - *iptrace* examples

- ▶ run iptrace on interface en1 to capture port 80 traffic from a single client IP to a server IP listening on port 80
 - **iptrace -a -i en1 -s clientip -b -d serverip -p 80 trace.out**
- ▶ to record packets coming in and going out to any host on every interface
 - **iptrace -a trace.out**
- ▶ to record packets coming in and going out from a server IP on any port for interface en0
 - **iptrace -a -i en0 -d serverip -b trace.out**



How to Capture - *tcpdump* examples

- ▶ A simple way to capture all packets on all interfaces to a binary file which is readable in wireshark
 - **tcpdump -s 2000 -w trace.out**

- ▶ To capture all packets on eth1 interface
 - **tcpdump -s 2000 -w trace.out -i eth1**

- ▶ To capture all packets on port 80 for a particular server IP
 - **tcpdump -s 2000 -w trace.out dst serverip and tcp port 80**



How to Capture - *snoop* examples

- ▶ To capture all packets on all interfaces in binary mode to a file
 - **snoop -o snoop.out**

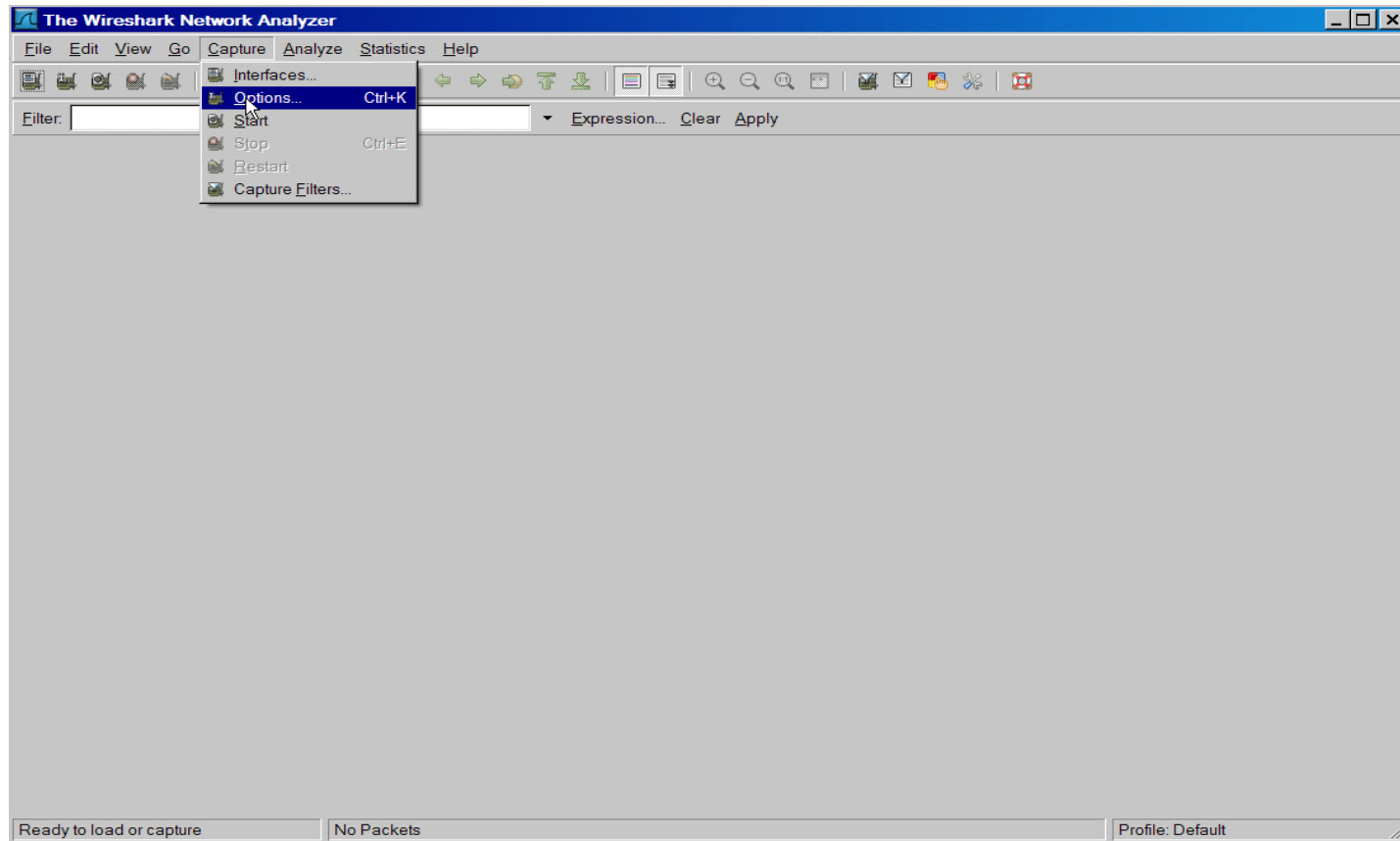
- ▶ To capture all packets on interface hme0 in binary mode to a file
 - **snoop hme0 -o snoop.out**

- ▶ To capture all packets for a particular server IP in binary mode to a file
 - **snoop -o snoop.out serverip**



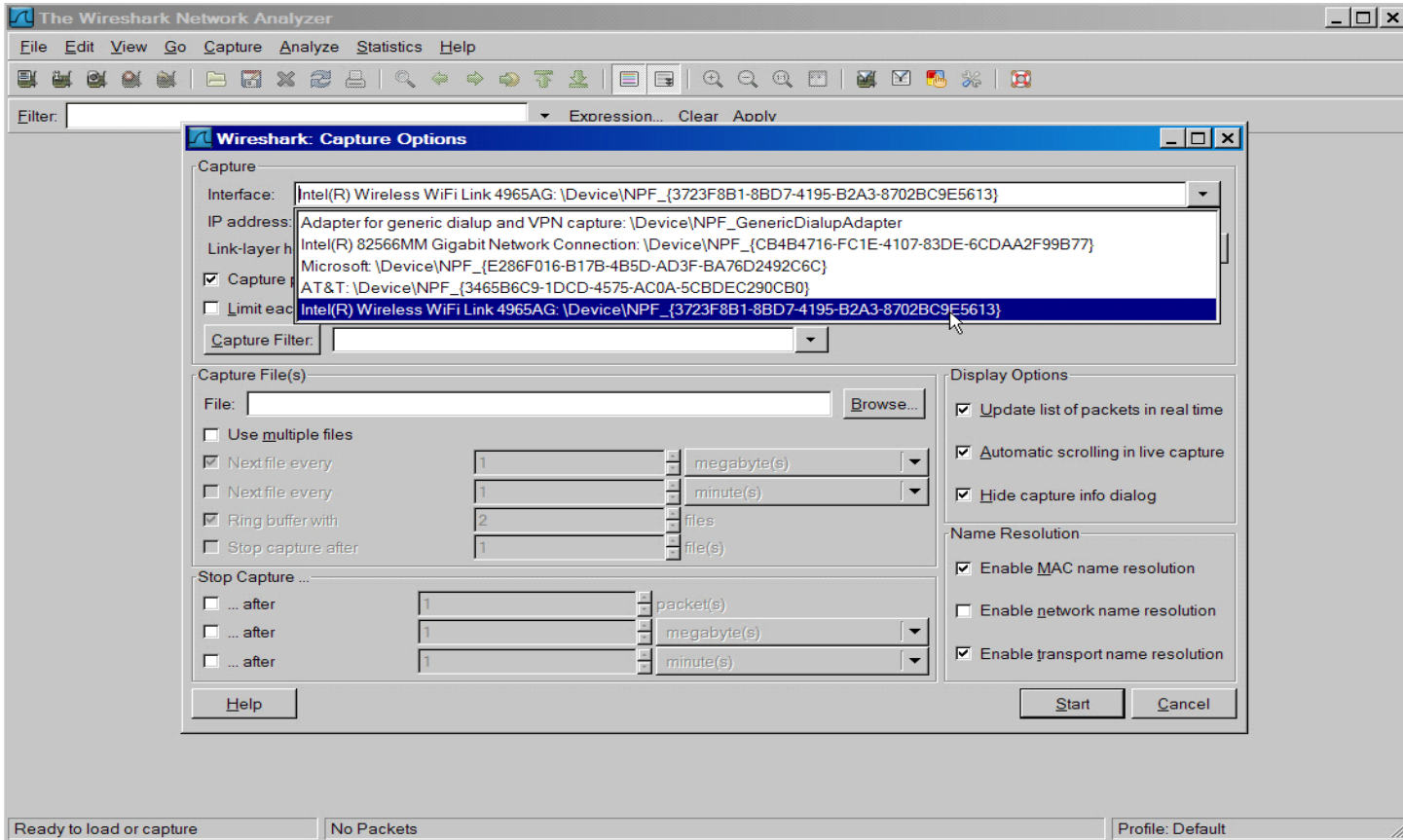
How to Capture - Wireshark *example*

- ▶ To begin capturing, select Capture -> Options



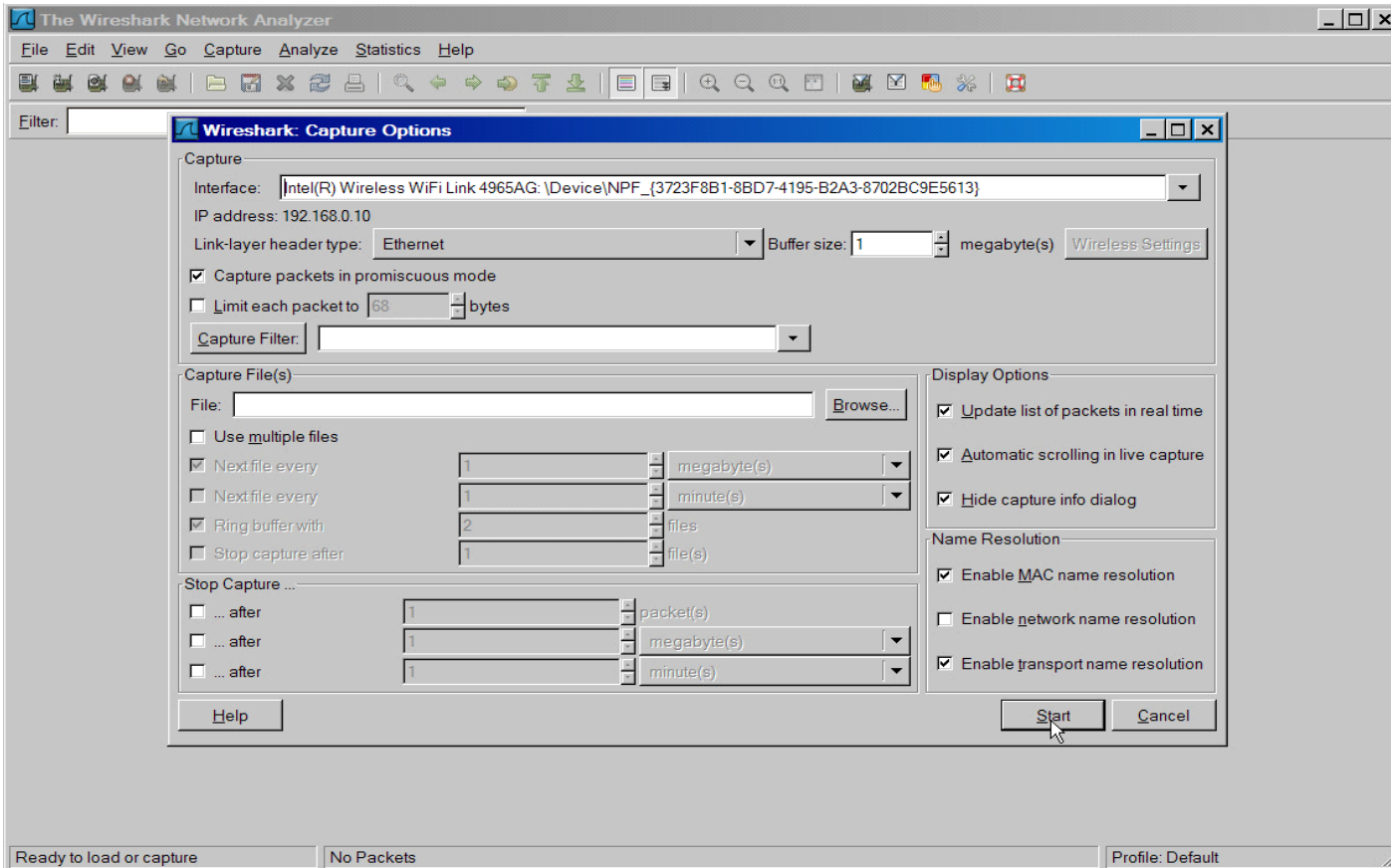
How to Capture - Wireshark example

- ▶ Then select the interface you wish to capture traffic on



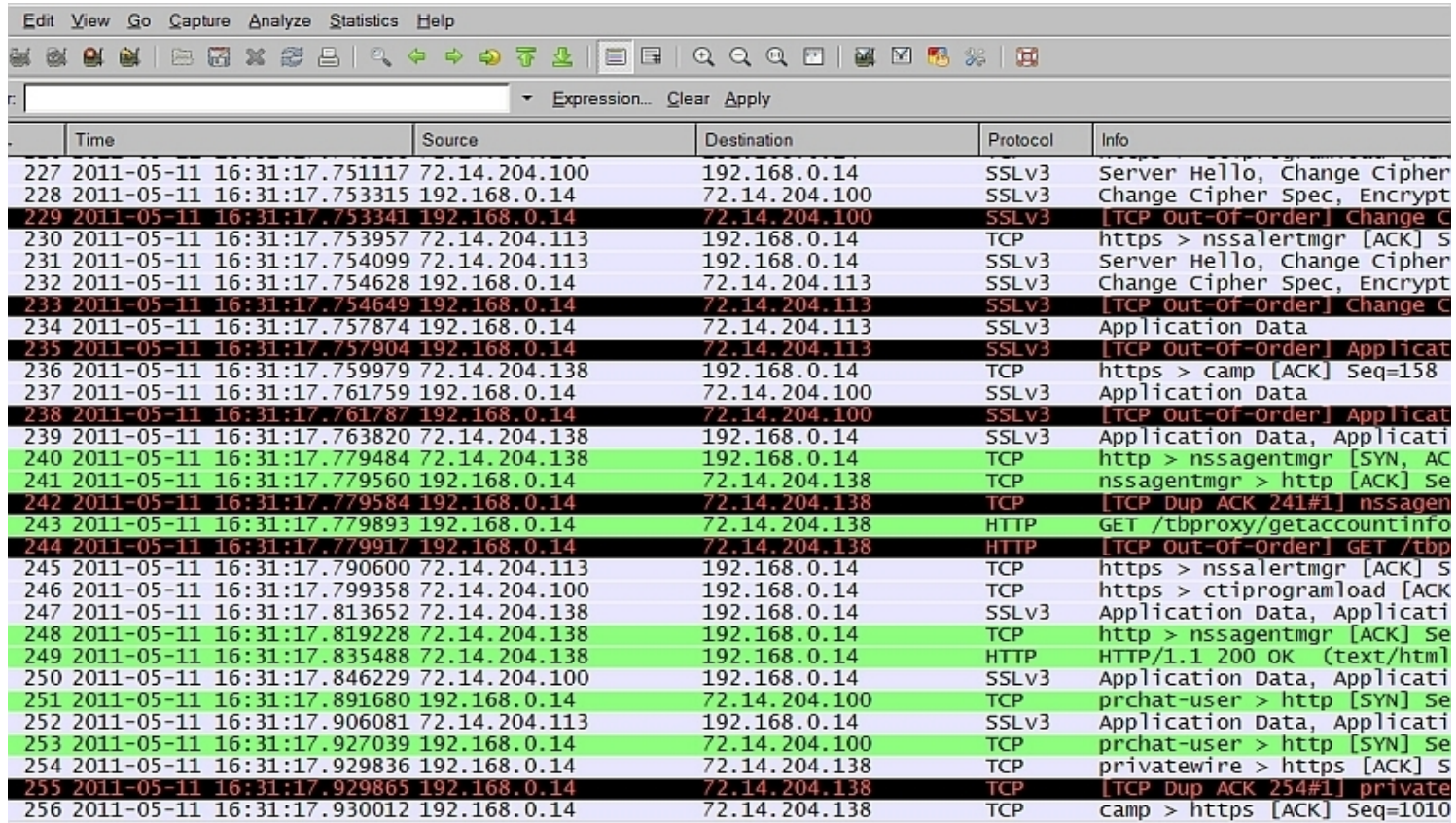
How to Capture - Wireshark example

- ▶ Next, click “start” to begin capturing all traffic on the interface selected



How to Capture - Wireshark example

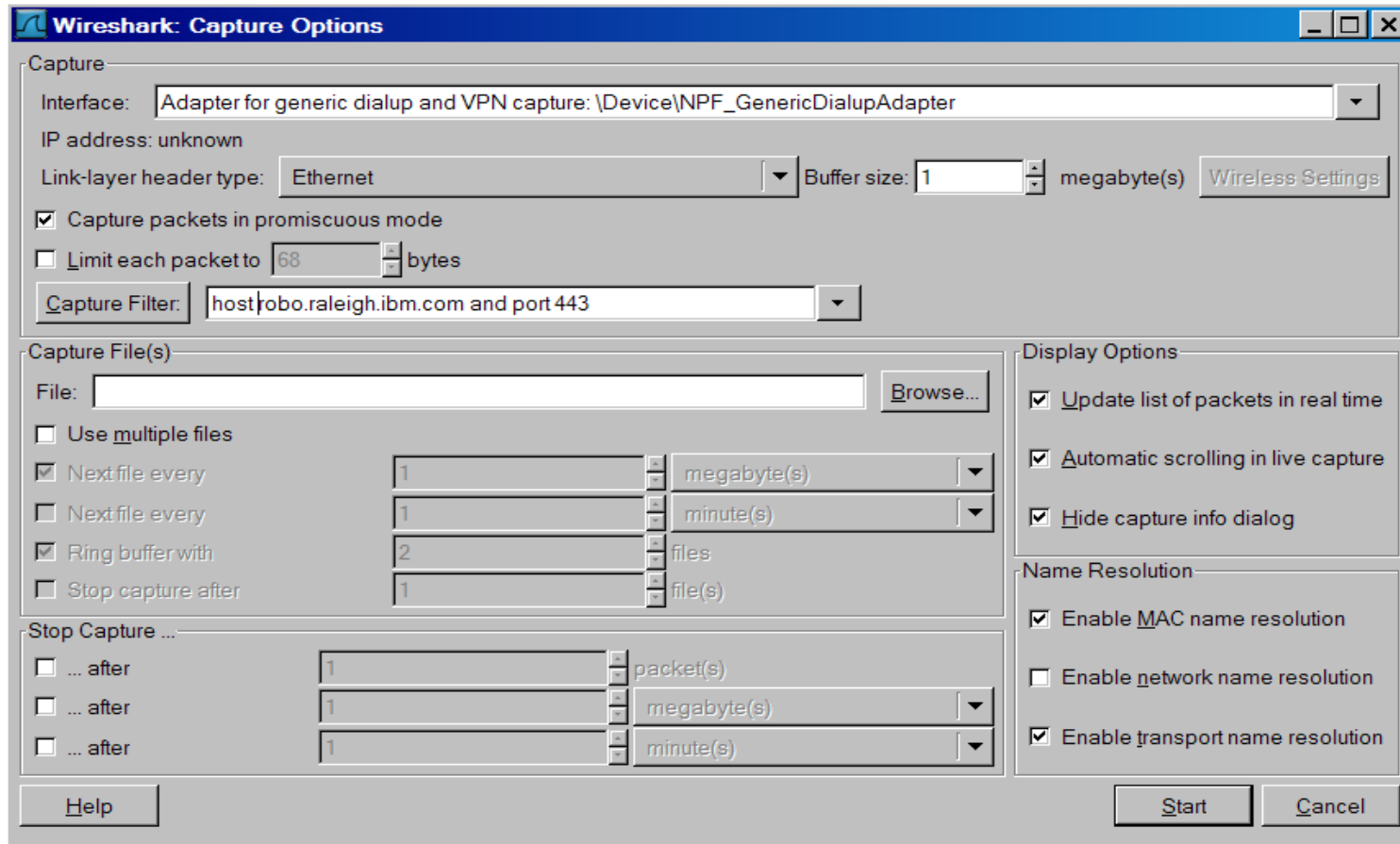
- If traffic is occurring on the interface, you will see TCP packets in the display window



| | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| 227 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.751117 | 72.14.204.100 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Server Hello, Change Cipher |
| 228 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.753315 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | SSLv3 | Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt |
| 229 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.753341 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | SSLv3 | [TCP Out-Of-Order] Change C |
| 230 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.753957 | 72.14.204.113 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | https > nssalertmgr [ACK] S |
| 231 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.754099 | 72.14.204.113 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Server Hello, Change Cipher |
| 232 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.754628 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.113 | SSLv3 | Change Cipher Spec, Encrypt |
| 233 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.754649 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.113 | SSLv3 | [TCP Out-Of-Order] Change C |
| 234 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.757874 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.113 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 235 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.757904 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.113 | SSLv3 | [TCP Out-Of-Order] Applicat |
| 236 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.759979 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | https > camp [ACK] Seq=158 |
| 237 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.761759 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 238 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.761787 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | SSLv3 | [TCP Out-Of-Order] Applicat |
| 239 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.763820 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Application Data, Applicati |
| 240 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.779484 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | http > nssagentmgr [SYN, AC |
| 241 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.779560 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | TCP | nssagentmgr > http [ACK] Se |
| 242 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.779584 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 241#1] nssagen |
| 243 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.779893 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | HTTP | GET /tbproxy/getaccountinfo |
| 244 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.779917 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | HTTP | [TCP out-of-order] GET /tbp |
| 245 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.790600 | 72.14.204.113 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | https > nssalertmgr [ACK] S |
| 246 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.799358 | 72.14.204.100 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | https > ctiprogramload [ACK |
| 247 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.813652 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Application Data, Applicati |
| 248 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.819228 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | TCP | http > nssagentmgr [ACK] Se |
| 249 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.835488 | 72.14.204.138 | 192.168.0.14 | HTTP | HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html |
| 250 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.846229 | 72.14.204.100 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Application Data, Applicati |
| 251 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.891680 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | TCP | prchat-user > http [SYN] Se |
| 252 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.906081 | 72.14.204.113 | 192.168.0.14 | SSLv3 | Application Data, Applicati |
| 253 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.927039 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.100 | TCP | prchat-user > http [SYN] Se |
| 254 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.929836 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | TCP | privatewire > https [ACK] S |
| 255 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.929865 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 254#1] private |
| 256 | 2011-05-11 16:31:17.930012 | 192.168.0.14 | 72.14.204.138 | TCP | camp > https [ACK] Seq=1010 |

How to Capture - Wireshark *example*

- ▶ To limit the capture to a particular host and port, use the **host** and **port capture filter**



How to Capture - Wireshark example

- ▶ To stop the packet capture, select Capture -> Stop

Intel(R) Wireless WiFi Link 4965AG: Capturing - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help

Filter: Expression: Clear Apply

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 5 | 2010-05-16 19:49:59.956002 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Server Hello, Certificate... |
| 6 | 2010-05-16 19:49:59.962571 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | SSLv3 | Client Key Exchange, Cha... |
| 7 | 2010-05-16 19:49:59.965985 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | https > syscomlan [ACK] |
| 8 | 2010-05-16 19:50:00.092576 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | SSLv3 | Change Cipher Spec, Enc... |
| 9 | 2010-05-16 19:50:00.126765 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 10 | 2010-05-16 19:50:00.127673 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 11 | 2010-05-16 19:50:00.127706 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | syscomlan > https [ACK] |
| 12 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.333420 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | syscomlan > https [FIN] |
| 13 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.363593 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | https > syscomlan [FIN] |
| 14 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.363637 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | syscomlan > https [ACK] |
| 15 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.868706 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | rdrmshc > https [SYN] S... |
| 16 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.978761 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | https > rdrmshc [SYN, A... |
| 17 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.978797 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | rdrmshc > https [ACK] S... |
| 18 | 2010-05-16 19:50:01.979187 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | SSL | Client Hello |
| 19 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.081509 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Server Hello, Certificate... |
| 20 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.082060 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | SSLv3 | Client Key Exchange, Cha... |
| 21 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.183232 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | https > rdrmshc [ACK] S... |
| 22 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.183685 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Change Cipher Spec, Enc... |
| 23 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.185809 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 24 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.286376 | 129.42.56.216 | 192.168.0.10 | SSLv3 | Application Data |
| 25 | 2010-05-16 19:50:02.425924 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | rdrmshc > https [ACK] S... |
| 26 | 2010-05-16 19:50:09.293679 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.56.216 | TCP | rdrmshc > https [RST, A... |

Frame 1 (62 bytes on wire, 62 bytes captured)

- Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_6d:dc:bb (00:1f:3b:6d:dc:bb), Dst: Netgear_f2:e9:24 (00:09:5b:f2:e9:24)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.10 (192.168.0.10), Dst: 129.42.56.216 (129.42.56.216)

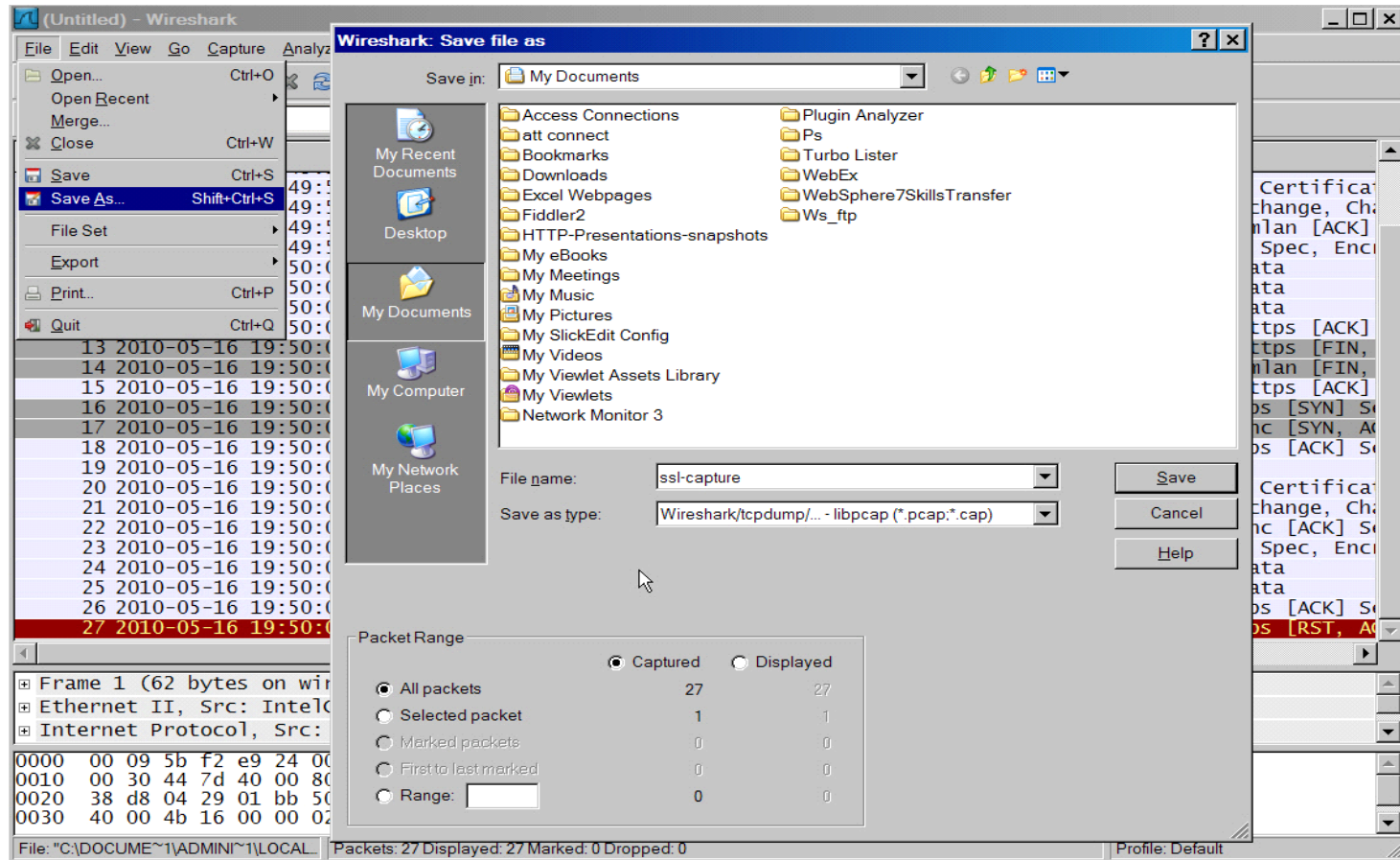
```

0000  00 09 5b f2 e9 24 00 1f 3b 6d dc bb 08 00 45 00  ..[.$. . ;m....E.
0010  00 30 44 7d 40 00 80 06 3b 96 c0 a8 00 0a 81 2a  .OD}@... ;.....*
0020  38 d8 04 29 01 bb 50 09 27 67 00 00 00 00 70 02  8...)..P. ;g....p.
0030  40 00 4b 16 00 00 02 04 05 b4 01 01 04 02      @.K.....
    
```

Intel(R) Wireless WiFi Link 4965AG: <liv... Packets: 27 Displayed: 27 Marked: 0 Profile: Default

How to Capture - Wireshark example

- ▶ To save the packet capture, select File -> Save As



Using **Wireshark** to *analyze* a TCP Packet Trace “capture” file

Before we begin..

- Before attempting to *analyze* a TCP Packet Trace, it is essential to understand the **BASICS** behind a **TCP connection**
 - ▶ A TCP connection consists of...
 - communication between two *network devices*, which have unique **MAC addresses**. A *MAC address* represents the physical address of a network device.
 - communication between two **IP addresses**, a *source* IP address and a *destination* IP address. The *IP address* represents the logical address on the Internet Protocol network.
 - communication between two **Ports**, a *randomly assigned port* of the device that initiates the connection and a *designated listening port* (e.g. 80, 443, 9080) of the device that accepts the connection.



General Overview - wireshark gui and packet panes

- Wireshark Main Window

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with several components highlighted by yellow boxes and arrows:

- The Menu:** Located at the top of the window, containing File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, and Help.
- Main Toolbar:** A row of icons below the menu bar for common actions like capture, playback, and zoom.
- Filter Toolbar:** Located below the main toolbar, containing an 'Expression...' field and 'Clear' and 'Apply' buttons.
- Packet List Pane:** A table showing a list of captured packets with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Info.
- Packet Details Pane:** A hierarchical tree view showing the structure of the selected packet (Frame 9), including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol, and Transmission Control Protocol.
- Packet Bytes Pane:** A hex dump and ASCII representation of the selected packet's raw bytes.
- Statusbar:** Located at the bottom of the window, displaying file information and packet statistics.

General Overview - *wireshark gui and packet panes*

- The **packet list pane** - displays a summary of each packet captured. By clicking on packets in this pane you control what is displayed in the *packet details pane* and *packet bytes pane*.
 - **No.** - The number of the packet in the capture file. This number won't change even if a display filter is used.
 - **Time** - The timestamp of the packet.
 - **Source** - The address where this packet is coming from.
 - **Destination** - The address where this packet is going to.
 - **Protocol** - The protocol name in a short abbreviated version.
 - **Info** - Additional information about the packet content.

| No. - | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--|
| 4717 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.284149 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 4718 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.284181 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 4719 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.284920 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 4720 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.284967 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 4721 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.284984 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 4720#1] scol > 9081 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 4722 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.285898 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=1323 |
| 4723 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.285926 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | [TCP Out-Of-Order] scol > 9081 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=1323 |
| 4724 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.300659 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1324 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 4725 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.321678 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1324 Win=65535 Len=1460 |
| 4726 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.321705 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=1324 Win=65535 Len=1460 |
| 4727 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.321740 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [ACK] Seq=1324 Ack=2921 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 4728 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.321758 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 4727#1] scol > 9081 [ACK] Seq=1324 Ack=2921 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 4729 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.322041 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=1324 Win=65535 Len=1460 |
| 4730 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.322060 | 9.42.135.23 | 9.37.235.185 | TCP | 9081 > scol [ACK] Seq=4381 Ack=1324 Win=65535 Len=1460 |
| 4731 | 2011-05-05 17:28:26.322102 | 9.37.235.185 | 9.42.135.23 | TCP | scol > 9081 [ACK] Seq=1324 Ack=5841 Win=65535 Len=0 |

General Overview - *wireshark gui and packet panes*

- The **packet details pane** - displays the packet selected in the *packet list pane* in more detail. This pane shows the protocols and protocol fields of the packet. The protocols and fields of the packet are displayed using a tree, which can be expanded and collapsed.

```
⊞ Frame 4723 (1377 bytes on wire, 1377 bytes captured)
⊞ Ethernet II, Src: Usi_ce:08:8c (00:1e:37:ce:08:8c), Dst: All-HSRP-routers_01 (00:00:0c:07:ac:01)
⊞ Internet Protocol, Src: 9.37.235.185 (9.37.235.185), Dst: 9.42.135.23 (9.42.135.23)
⊞ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: sco1 (1200), Dst Port: 9081 (9081), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1323
  Source port: sco1 (1200)
  Destination port: 9081 (9081)
  Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
  [Next sequence number: 1324 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
  Header length: 20 bytes
⊞ Flags: 0x18 (PSH, ACK)
  window size: 65535
```

General Overview - *wireshark gui and packet panes*

- The **packet bytes pane** - displays the data from the packet selected in the *packet list pane*, and highlights the field selected in the *packet details pane*. As usual for a hexdump, the left side shows the offset in the packet data, in the middle the packet data is shown in a hexadecimal representation and on the right the corresponding ASCII characters are displayed.

```

0000 00 00 0c 07 ac 01 00 1e 37 ce 08 8c 08 00 45 00 ..... 7.....E.
0010 05 53 ab 56 40 00 80 06 c5 2e 09 25 eb b9 09 2a .S.V@... ..%...*
0020 87 17 04 b0 23 79 8a 74 98 58 d5 f4 17 ea 50 18 ....#y.t .X....P.
0030 ff ff 56 cd 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 73 6e 6f 6f 70 ..V...GE T /snoop
0040 2f 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 / HTTP/1 .1..Acce
0050 70 74 3a 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 67 69 66 2c 20 69 pt: imag e/gif, i
0060 6d 61 67 65 2f 6a 70 65 67 2c 20 69 6d 61 67 65 mage/jpe g, image
0070 2f 70 6a 70 65 67 2c 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 70 6a /jpeg, image/pj
0080 70 65 67 2c 20 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e peg, app lication
0090 2f 78 2d 73 68 6f 63 6b 77 61 76 65 2d 66 6c 61 /x-shock wave-fla
00a0 73 68 2c 20 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f sh, appl ication/
00b0 76 6e 64 2e 6d 73 2d 65 78 63 65 6c 2c 20 61 70 vnd.ms-e xcel, ap
00c0 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 76 6e 64 2e 6d 73 plicatio n/vnd.ms
00d0 2d 70 6f 77 65 72 70 6f 69 6e 74 2c 20 61 70 70 -powerpo int, app

```

General Overview - wireshark gui and packet panes

date / time of packet arrival

selected packet

MAC addresses of Src/Dst

IP addresses of Src/Dst

Src/Dst PORTS

ASCII data

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the following components:

- Packet List Pane:** Shows a list of captured packets. The selected packet (No. 6) is highlighted in blue. The columns include No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Info.
- Packet Details Pane:** Shows the hierarchical structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
- Packet Bytes Pane:** Shows the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII format.

Red arrows from the labels point to the following fields in the interface:

- date / time of packet arrival:** Points to the 'Time' column in the packet list.
- selected packet:** Points to the selected packet (No. 6) in the packet list.
- MAC addresses of Src/Dst:** Points to the 'Source' and 'Destination' fields in the Ethernet II details pane.
- IP addresses of Src/Dst:** Points to the 'Source' and 'Destination' fields in the Internet Protocol details pane.
- Src/Dst PORTS:** Points to the 'Src Port' and 'Dst Port' fields in the Transmission Control Protocol details pane.
- ASCII data:** Points to the ASCII representation of the packet data in the packet bytes pane.

Filter a TCP connection

Since TCP packet traces can contain many TCP packets from different *Mac addresses*, *IP addresses* and *ports*, it is important to understand how to **filter a packet trace** when needed **to see the complete communication for a single client<---->server connection**

Filter a TCP connection

- Right-click on a packet of interest and select “follow TCP Stream”

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of an HTTP connection. The packet list pane shows several TCP segments. Packet 652 is selected, and a context menu is open over it, with 'Follow TCP Stream' highlighted. Below the packet list, the packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet: Ethernet II, Internet Protocol, and Transmission Control Protocol. At the bottom, the packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

| No. - | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--|
| 644 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.165827 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 645 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.165896 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=166281 |
| 646 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.165932 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 645#1] cmc-port > http |
| 647 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.166089 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 648 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.166160 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=166281 |
| 649 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.166178 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 648#1] cmc-port > http |
| 650 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.166421 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 651 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.167367 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 652 | 2010-05-23 22:12:34.167418 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=166281 |

Context Menu Options:

- Mark Packet (toggle)
- Set Time Reference (toggle)
- Apply as Filter
- Prepare a Filter
- Conversation Filter
- Colorize Conversation
- SCTP
- Follow TCP Stream**
- Follow UDP Stream
- Follow SSL Stream
- Copy
- Export Selected Packet Bytes...
- Decode As...
- Print...
- Show Packet in New Window

Packet Details:

- Frame 652 (54 bytes on wire, 54 bytes captured)
- Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_6d:dc:bc (00:1f:3b:6d:dc:bc), Dst: Netgear_f2:e9:24 (00:09:5b:f2:e9:24)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.10 (192.168.0.10), Dst: 129.42.58.21 (129.42.58.21)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: cmc-port (3576), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 502, Ack: 166281, Len: 0

Packet Bytes:

```

0000 00 09 5b f2 e9 24 00 1f 3b 6d dc bb 08 00 45 00  ..[.$. . ;m....E.
0010 00 28 81 62 40 00 80 06 fc b8 c0 a8 00 0a 81 2a  .(b@... ..*
0020 3a d8 0d f8 00 50 23 0a 3a 01 ef de 4f e7 50 10  :...P#. :...O.P.
0030 44 0c 43 fa 00 00                                D.C...
    
```

Filter a TCP connection

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The main packet list pane is filtered to show only packets with source IP 192.168.0.10 and destination IP 192.168.0.10. A yellow callout box labeled "Filter displayed" points to the filter expression: `(ip.addr eq 192.168.0.10 and ip.addr eq 192.168.0.10)`.

The selected packet (No. 649) is a TCP segment. A yellow callout box labeled "Requests/Responses handled over this connection" points to the "Follow TCP Stream" window, which displays the HTTP request and response for this connection:

```

Stream Content
GET /images/icp/T147059A31886057/xyz-ideas-security.swf HTTP/1.1
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US
Referer: http://www.XYZ.com/us/en/
x-flash-version: 10,0,32,18
UA-CPU: x86
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 5.1; GTB6.4; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; InfoPath.2; .NET CLR 1.1.4322; .NET CLR 3.0.04506.30; MS-RTC LM 8)
Host: www.XYZ.com
Connection: Keep-Alive

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 24 May 2010 02:12:29 GMT
Server: IBM_HTTP_Server
Cache-Control: max-age=2592000
Expires: Wed, 23 Jun 2010 02:12:29 GMT
Vary: User-Agent
Last-Modified: Wed, 19 May 2010 14:42:48 GMT
ETag: "30b3f-78c20a00"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 199487
Keep-Alive: timeout=10, max=98
    
```

The bottom of the stream content window shows a hex dump of the data.

Filter a TCP connection

Filter → (ip.addr eq 192.168.0.10 and ip.addr eq 129.42.58.21) and (tcp.port eq 3576 and tcp.port eq 80)

MAC addresses of Src/Dst

IP addresses of Src/Dst

Src/Dst PORTS

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---|
| 156 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.624510 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 183 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.706726 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | http > cmc-port [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8190 Len=0 MSS=1340 |
| 184 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.706858 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 185 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.706888 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 184#1] cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 189 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.708611 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | HTTP | GET /images/tcp/114/059A31886057/ceo-ideas-security.swf HTTP/1.1 |
| 190 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.708641 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | HTTP | [TCP Out-Of-Order] GET /images/tcp/114/059A31886057/ceo-ideas-security.swf HTTP/1.1 |
| 193 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.809646 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 194 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.809865 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 195 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.809936 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=925 Win=16496 Len=0 |
| 196 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.809963 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 195#1] cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=925 Win=16496 Len=0 |
| 197 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.810165 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 198 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.810767 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 199 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.810824 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=2801 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 200 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.810847 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 199#1] cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=2801 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 201 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.810983 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 211 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.911807 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 212 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.911944 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=5481 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 213 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.911971 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 212#1] cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=5481 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 214 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912159 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 215 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912637 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 216 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912696 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP |] Seq=502 Ack=8161 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 217 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912715 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=8161 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 218 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912870 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | assembled PDU] |
| 219 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912934 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=9501 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 220 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.912953 | 192.168.0.10 | 129.42.58.21 | TCP | [TCP Dup ACK 219#1] cmc-port > http [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=9501 Win=17420 Len=0 |
| 221 | 2010-05-23 22:12:31.913753 | 129.42.58.21 | 192.168.0.10 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |

Frame 189 (555 bytes on wire, 555 bytes captured)

- Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_6d:dc:bc (00:1f:3b:6d:dc:bc), Dst: Netgear_f2:e9:24 (00:09:5b:f2:e9:24)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.10 (192.168.0.10), Dst: 129.42.58.21 (129.42.58.21)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: cmc-port (3576), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 501
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol

```

0000  00 09 5b f2 e9 24 00 1f 3b 6d dc bc 08 00 45 00  ..[.$. ;m...E.
0010  02 1d 7f 50 40 00 80 06 fc d5 c0 a8 00 0a 81 2a  ...P0... ..*
      ....P#.. 8....P.
D....GE T /image
s/icp/Tl 47059A31
886057/c eo-ideas
-securit y.swf HT
    
```

Basic breakdown of **TCP/IP communication flow**

Now that you have seen how to filter a TCP connection, it is also important to have a *general* understanding of the ***sequence of events which take place over a connection***. This understanding is vital in ***“logically” following the conversation between a client and server***

Basic breakdown of TCP/IP communication flow

- Filter → (ip.addr eq 10.12.5.67 and ip.addr eq 92.168.185.2) and (tcp.port eq 1403 and tcp.port eq 8080)

Filter: ip.port eq 1403 and tcp.port eq 8080

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--|
| 49516 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.806119275 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [SYN] Seq=0 win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 49517 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.806120941 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 |
| 49518 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.826666556 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49519 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.833256496 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49529 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.841242625 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49541 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.905884392 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2629 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49542 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.934601589 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49543 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.942485898 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49544 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.942511246 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5549 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49547 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.950379888 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49548 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.971131343 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49549 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.971150873 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=8469 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49552 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.978916210 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49553 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.986901417 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49554 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.986919017 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=11389 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49557 | 2010-03-18 08:45:31.999581429 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49558 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.007469767 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49559 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.007488705 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=14309 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49562 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.015353953 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49563 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.023242349 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49564 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.023261685 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=17229 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49567 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.031135677 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49568 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.039026767 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49569 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.039052146 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=20149 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49572 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.048202546 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49573 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.056088039 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU] |
| 49574 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.056107351 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=23069 Win=65535 Len=0 |

[Next sequence number: 1169 (relative sequence number)]
 Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative sequence number)
 Header length: 20 bytes
 Flags: 0x18 (PSH, ACK)
 window size: 65535

0000 00 1a 64 a8 85 a6 00 01 64 f9 1a 01 08 00 45 00 ..d....d....E.
 0010 04 b8 46 60 40 00 79 06 2d d3 0a 0c 05 43 c0 a8 ..F@.y.C..
 0020 b9 15 05 7b 1f 90 bc 29 84 13 0b f3 12 7a 50 18 ...{...}zP.
 0030 ff ff 17 ee 00 00 50 4f 53 54 20 2f 52 54 4d 41PO ST /RT
 0040 41 2f 52 54 4d 2f 53 74 6f 72 65 2f 73 74 6f 72 A/RT /St ore/stor
 0050 65 50 72 6f 6a 65 63 74 44 65 74 61 69 6c 73 2e el Details.
 0060 6a 73 70 3f 69 6e 69 74 69 61 74 69 76 65 49 64 jsp?init iativeId
 0070 3d 43 4f 4d 36 30 33 37 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e =COM60 HTTP/1.
 0080 31 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 69 6d 61 67 65 1.ACcep t: image
 0090 2f 67 69 66 2c 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 78 2d 78 62 /gif, im age/x-xb
 00a0 69 74 6d 61 70 2c 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 6a 70 65 itmap, i mage/jpe
 00b0 67 2c 20 69 6d 61 67 65 2f 70 6a 70 65 67 2c 20 g, im age /pjpeg,
 00c0 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 78 2d 73 68 applicat ion/x-sh



Basic breakdown of TCP/IP communication flow

- Filter → (ip.addr eq 10.12.5.67 and ip.addr eq 92.168.185.2) and (tcp.port eq 1403 and tcp.port eq 8080)

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--|
| 49794 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.900991408 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=99281 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49796 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.919159357 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=102201 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49797 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.934966080 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=105121 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49798 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.934967812 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | HTTP | Continuation or non-HTTP traffic |
| 49799 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.963526832 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=108041 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49800 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.963529730 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | HTTP | Continuation or non-HTTP traffic |
| 49801 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.979362017 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=110961 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49802 | 2010-03-18 08:45:32.995036652 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=113881 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49803 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.010811134 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=116801 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49804 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.027090625 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=119721 Win=65535 Len=0 |
| 49806 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.042757626 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | Seq=5 |
| 49809 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.058533052 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | Seq=5 |
| 49810 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.074307187 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | Seq=5 |
| 49811 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.090081191 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | Seq=5 |
| 49812 | 2010-03-18 08:45:33.251524853 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | Seq=5 |
| 50584 | 2010-03-18 08:45:42.330023466 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [FIN, ACK] Seq=132243 Ack=51435 Win=0 Len=0 |
| 50586 | 2010-03-18 08:45:42.350582851 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=132243 Win=0 Len=0 |
| 50657 | 2010-03-18 08:45:43.417227640 | 10.12.5.67 | 92.168.185.2 | TCP | prm-nm-np > http-alt [FIN, ACK] Seq=51435 Ack=132243 Win=0 Len=0 |
| 50658 | 2010-03-18 08:45:43.417229392 | 92.168.185.2 | 10.12.5.67 | TCP | http-alt > prm-nm-np [ACK] Seq=132243 Ack=51436 Win=65535 Len=0 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Sequence number: 131401 (relative sequence number) | |
| [Next sequence number: 132242 (relative sequence number)] | |
| Acknowledgement number: 51435 (relative ack number) | |
| Header length: 20 bytes | |
| Flags: 0x18 (PSH, ACK) | |

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 0000 | 00 01 64 f9 1a 01 00 1a 64 a8 85 a6 08 00 45 00 | ..d.... d....E. |
| 0010 | 03 71 35 2f 40 00 3c 06 7d 4b c0 a8 b9 15 0a 0c | .q5/@.<. }K..... |
| 0020 | 05 43 1f 90 05 7b 0b f5 13 c2 bc 2a 4c fd 50 18 | .C...{...*.L.P. |
| 0030 | ff ff 00 00 00 00 6e 62 6f 78 3e 3c 69 6e 70 75 |nb ox>input |
| 0040 | 74 20 74 79 70 65 3d 62 75 74 74 6f 6e 20 63 6c | t type=button cl |
| 0050 | 61 73 73 3d 62 75 74 74 6f 6e 2d 74 20 76 61 6c | ass=button-on t val |
| 0060 | 75 65 3d 22 50 72 65 76 69 6f 75 73 22 20 6f 6e | ue="Previous" on |
| 0070 | 43 6c 69 63 6b 3d 22 6a 61 76 61 53 63 72 69 70 | Click="j avaScrip |
| 0080 | 74 3a 73 68 6f 77 70 72 65 76 69 6f 75 73 28 29 | t:showpr evious() |
| 0090 | 22 3e 3c 2f 73 70 61 6e 3e 3c 2f 54 44 3e 3c 54 | "></TD><T |
| 00a0 | 44 20 76 61 6c 69 67 6e 3d 6d 69 64 64 6c 65 20 | D valign =middle |
| 00b0 | 61 6c 69 67 6e 3d 72 69 67 68 74 20 3e 3c 73 70 | align=ri ght ><sp |
| 00c0 | 61 6e 20 63 6c 61 73 73 3d 62 75 74 74 6f 6e 62 | an class =buttonb |
| 00d0 | 6f 78 3e 3c 69 6e 70 75 74 20 74 79 70 65 3d 62 | ox>input type=b |

FIN, ACK from server

ACK from client

FIN, ACK from client

ACK from server

Summary

- Provided a description of TCP
- Listed some common technical problems that would warrant gathering a TCP packet trace to help with debugging. *More on debugging will be covered in the **TCP Packet Tracing - Part 2** WebSphere Support Technical Exchange*
- Made suggestions on where to collect TCP packet tracing depending on the network topology
- Provided examples of the available operating system TCP packet capture tools
- Walked through the wireshark gui and packet panes
- Demonstrated how to Filter a TCP connection
- Finally, TCP/IP communication flow was explained

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<http://www.ibm.com/software/info/education/assistant>
- View a webcast replay with step-by-step instructions for using the Service Request (SR) tool for submitting problems electronically:
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