

Comprehensive Overview and Fundamental Usage of Wireshark

Introduction

Wireshark is a powerful network traffic analyzer used for detecting and troubleshooting network problems, identifying security anomalies, and investigating protocol details. This tool allows analysts to capture and interactively browse the traffic running on a computer network. Below is a detailed guide on its usage, interface, and functionalities.

Use Cases

- 1. Detecting and Troubleshooting Network Issues:**
 - Identifying network load failure points.
 - Detecting congestion and other network inefficiencies.
- 2. Security Anomaly Detection:**
 - Identifying rogue hosts.
 - Spotting abnormal port usage.
 - Analyzing suspicious traffic patterns.
- 3. Protocol Analysis and Learning:**
 - Investigating protocol response codes.
 - Examining payload data.

Note: Wireshark is not an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and does not modify packets; it only reads them. Analysts must use their expertise to discover and investigate anomalies.

Wireshark GUI Overview

Wireshark's graphical user interface (GUI) is designed for ease of use, with multiple sections for comprehensive traffic analysis:

- 1. Toolbar:**
 - Contains menus and shortcuts for packet sniffing, processing, filtering, sorting, summarizing, exporting, and merging.
- 2. Display Filter Bar:**
 - The main section for querying and filtering network data.
- 3. Recent Files:**
 - A list of recently investigated files for quick access.

4. Capture Filter and Interfaces:

- Lists capture filters and available network interfaces (e.g., lo, eth0, ens33).

5. Status Bar:

- Displays tool status, active profile, and numeric packet information.

Loading PCAP Files

To analyze packets, you can load PCAP files into Wireshark through the "File" menu, by dragging and dropping, or by double-clicking the file. The loaded file will display detailed packet information, split into three panes:

1. Packet List Pane:

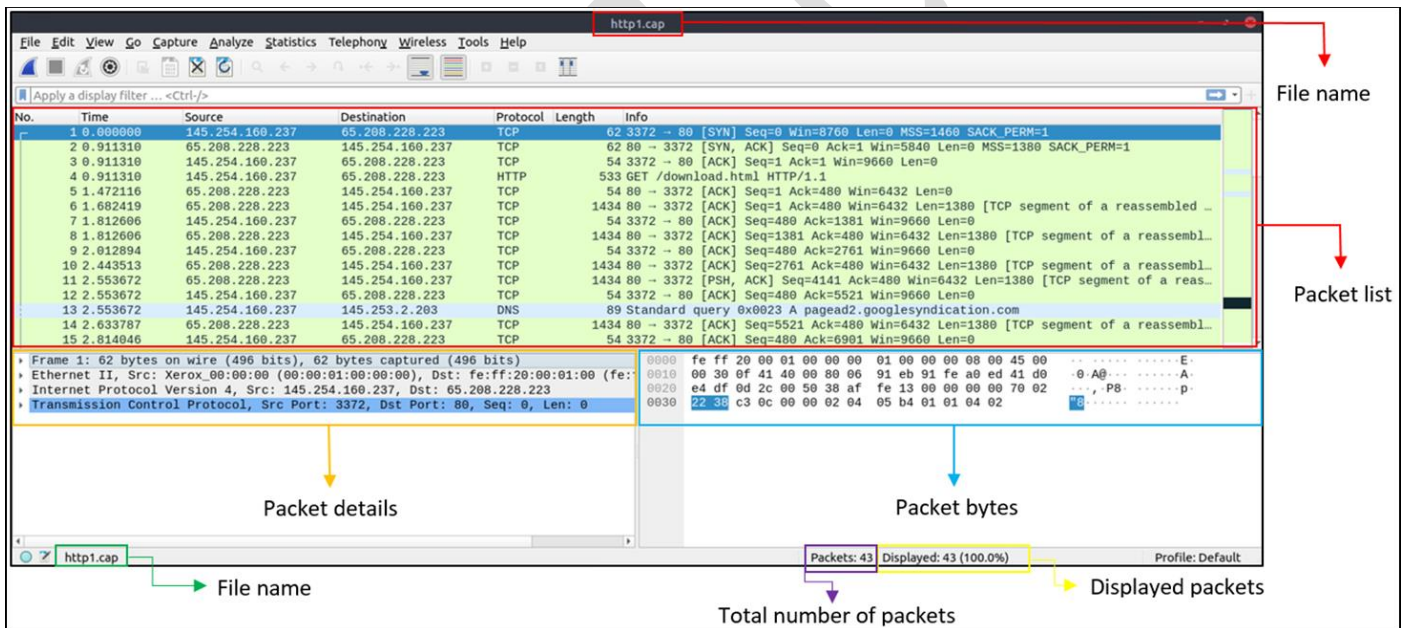
- Summarizes each packet (source, destination, protocol, and info).
- Selecting a packet displays its details in the other panes.

2. Packet Details Pane:

- Breaks down the selected packet's protocol details.

3. Packet Bytes Pane:

- Displays the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII formats, highlighting fields based on the details pane selection.



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a PCAP file named 'http1.cap' loaded. The interface is divided into three main panes:

- Packet List Pane:** Displays a list of captured packets. The first packet is selected, showing details like '62 3372 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8760 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1'.
- Packet Details Pane:** Shows the hierarchical structure of the selected packet, including 'Frame 1: 62 bytes on wire (496 bits), 62 bytes captured (496 bits)', 'Ethernet II', 'Internet Protocol Version 4', and 'Transmission Control Protocol'.
- Packet Bytes Pane:** Displays the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII formats.

Annotations in the image point to various elements:

- File name:** Points to the 'http1.cap' label in the top toolbar.
- Packet list:** Points to the list of packets in the Packet List Pane.
- Packet details:** Points to the details of the selected packet in the Packet Details Pane.
- Packet bytes:** Points to the raw data in the Packet Bytes Pane.
- File name:** Points to the 'http1.cap' label in the bottom status bar.
- Total number of packets:** Points to the 'Packets: 43' label in the bottom status bar.
- Displayed packets:** Points to the 'Displayed: 43 (100.0%)' label in the bottom status bar.

Colouring Packets

Wireshark uses packet coloring to help analysts quickly identify anomalies and protocols.

• Temporary Rules:

- Available only during the current session.

• Permanent Rules:

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- Saved under the profile for future sessions.

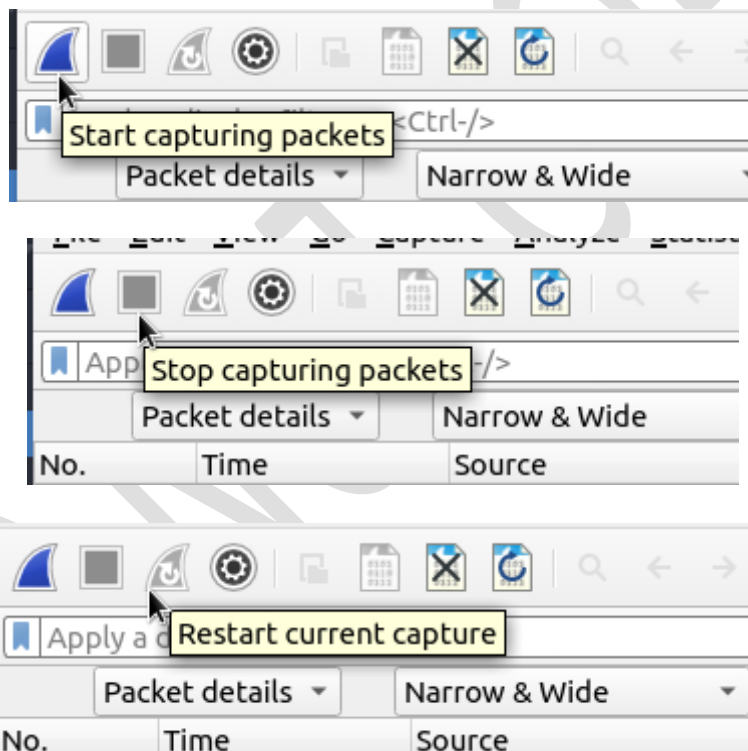
To create or manage coloring rules, use the right-click menu or navigate to "View --> Coloring Rules."

Traffic Sniffing

Wireshark can start and stop traffic capture using toolbar buttons:

- **Blue Shark Button:** Starts sniffing.
- **Red Button:** Stops sniffing.
- **Green Button:** Restarts sniffing.

The status bar will show the active interface and the number of collected packets.



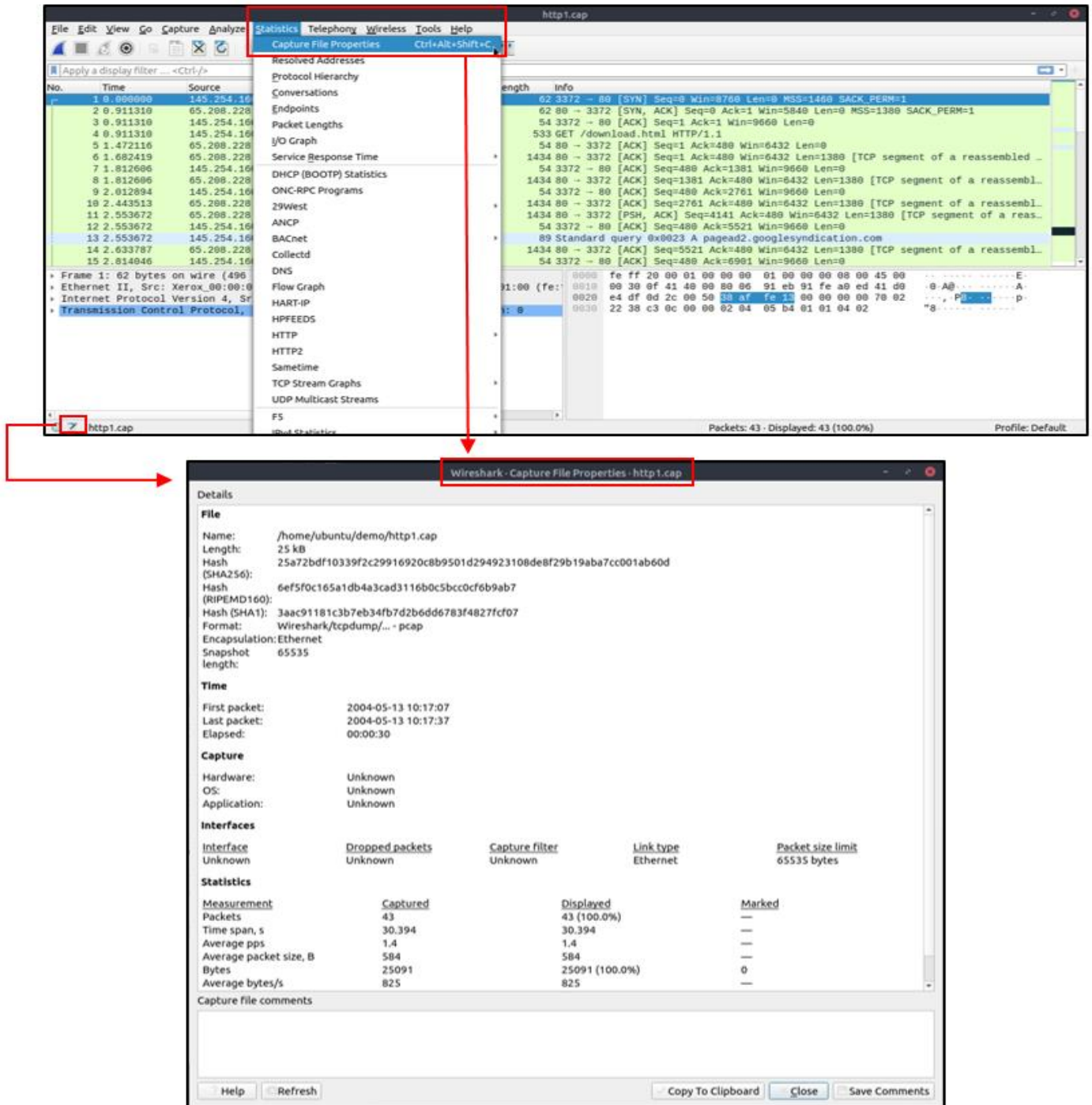
Merging PCAP Files

Wireshark allows merging two PCAP files into one via "File --> Merge." This function is useful for consolidating data from multiple captures.

Viewing File Details

To view detailed information about a capture file (such as hash, capture time, comments, interface, and statistics):

- Navigate to "Statistics --> Capture File Properties."
- Click the "PCAP icon" at the bottom left of the window.



The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the 'Statistics' menu open and the 'Capture File Properties' dialog box displayed. The dialog box provides detailed information about the capture file 'http1.cap'.

File

- Name: /home/ubuntu/demo/http1.cap
- Length: 25 KB
- Hash (SHA256): 25a72bdf10339f2c29916920c8b9501d294923108debf29b19aba7cc001ab60d
- Hash (RIPEMD160): 6ef5f0c165a1db4a3cad3116b0c5bcc0cf6b9ab7
- Hash (SHA1): 3aac91181c3b7eb34fb7d2b6dd6783f4827fc07
- Format: Wireshark/tcpdump/... - pcap
- Encapsulation: Ethernet
- Snapshot length: 65535

Time

- First packet: 2004-05-13 10:17:07
- Last packet: 2004-05-13 10:17:37
- Elapsed: 00:00:30

Capture

- Hardware: Unknown
- OS: Unknown
- Application: Unknown

Interfaces

Interface	Dropped packets	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size limit
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Ethernet	65535 bytes

Statistics

Measurement	Captured	Displayed	Marked
Packets	43	43 (100.0%)	---
Time span, s	30.394	30.394	---
Average pps	1.4	1.4	---
Average packet size, B	584	584	---
Bytes	25091	25091 (100.0%)	0
Average bytes/s	825	825	---

Capture file comments

Help Refresh Copy To Clipboard Close Save Comments

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Packet Dissection

Packet dissection, also known as protocol dissection, involves investigating packet details by decoding available protocols and fields. Wireshark supports a wide range of protocols for dissection and allows users to write custom dissection scripts.

Packets in Wireshark are broken down according to the OSI model, typically consisting of 5 to 7 layers:

1. **Frame (Layer 1):** Shows frame/packet details specific to the Physical layer.
2. **Source [MAC] (Layer 2):** Displays source and destination MAC addresses from the Data Link layer.
3. **Source [IP] (Layer 3):** Shows source and destination IPv4 addresses from the Network layer.
4. **Protocol (Layer 4):** Details protocol used (UDP/TCP), source, and destination ports from the Transport layer.
5. **Protocol Errors:** Continuation of Layer 4 showing specific TCP segments needing reassembly.
6. **Application Protocol (Layer 5):** Details specific to the protocol used, such as HTTP, FTP, SMB, from the Application layer.
7. **Application Data:** Extension of Layer 5 showing application-specific data.

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main window is divided into three panes: Packet List, Packet Details, and Packet Bytes.

Packet List: Shows a list of captured packets. Packet 27 is selected, highlighted in blue. It is an HTTP GET request from 145.254.160.237 to 216.239.59.99.

Packet Details: Shows the hierarchical structure of the selected packet. The expanded sections are:

- Ethernet II:** Src: fe:ff:20:00:01:00 (fe:ff:20:00:01:00), Dst: xerox:00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
- Internet Protocol Version 4:** Src: 216.239.59.99, Dst: 145.254.160.237
- Transmission Control Protocol:** Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 3371, Seq: 1431, Ack: 722, [2 Reassembled TCP Segments (1590 bytes): #26(1430), #27(160)]
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol:** Line-based text data: text/html (3 lines)

Packet Bytes: Shows the raw data of the selected packet in hexadecimal and ASCII. The data is a GET request for /pagead/ads?client=ca-pub-2309191948673629&random=1084443430285&mt=108246...

Packet Navigation

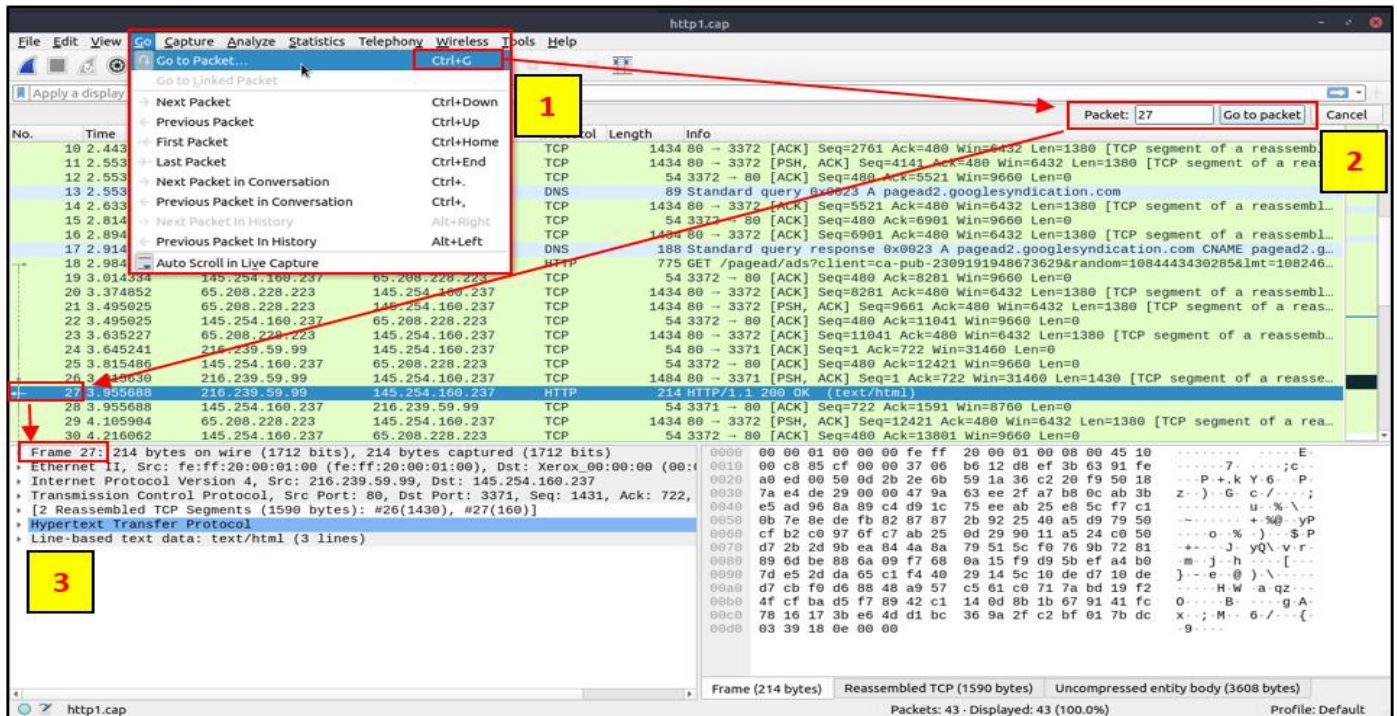
Wireshark offers various features to facilitate the navigation and analysis of packets in large captures:

1. Packet Numbers:

- Each packet is assigned a unique number for easy reference and navigation.

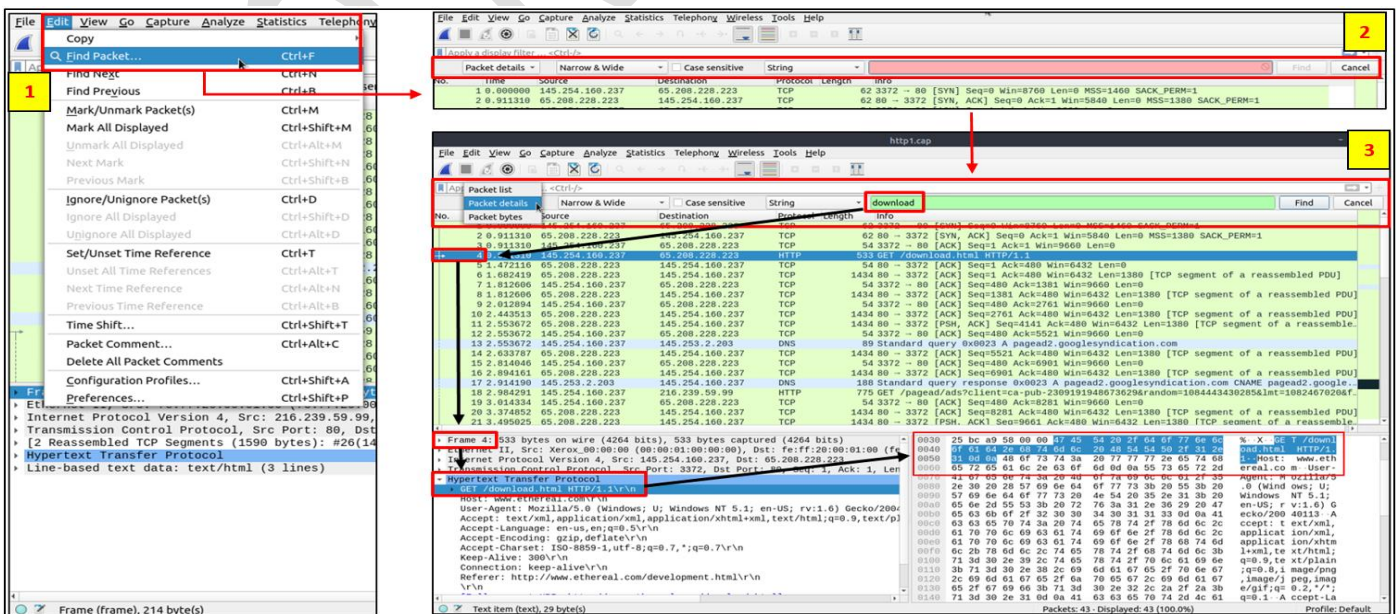
2. Go to Packet:

- Navigate between packets using the "Go" menu or toolbar.



3. Find Packets:

- Search for packets based on content using the "Edit --> Find Packet" menu.
- Supports various input types (Display filter, Hex, String, Regex) and search fields (packet list, packet details, packet bytes).



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4. Mark Packets:

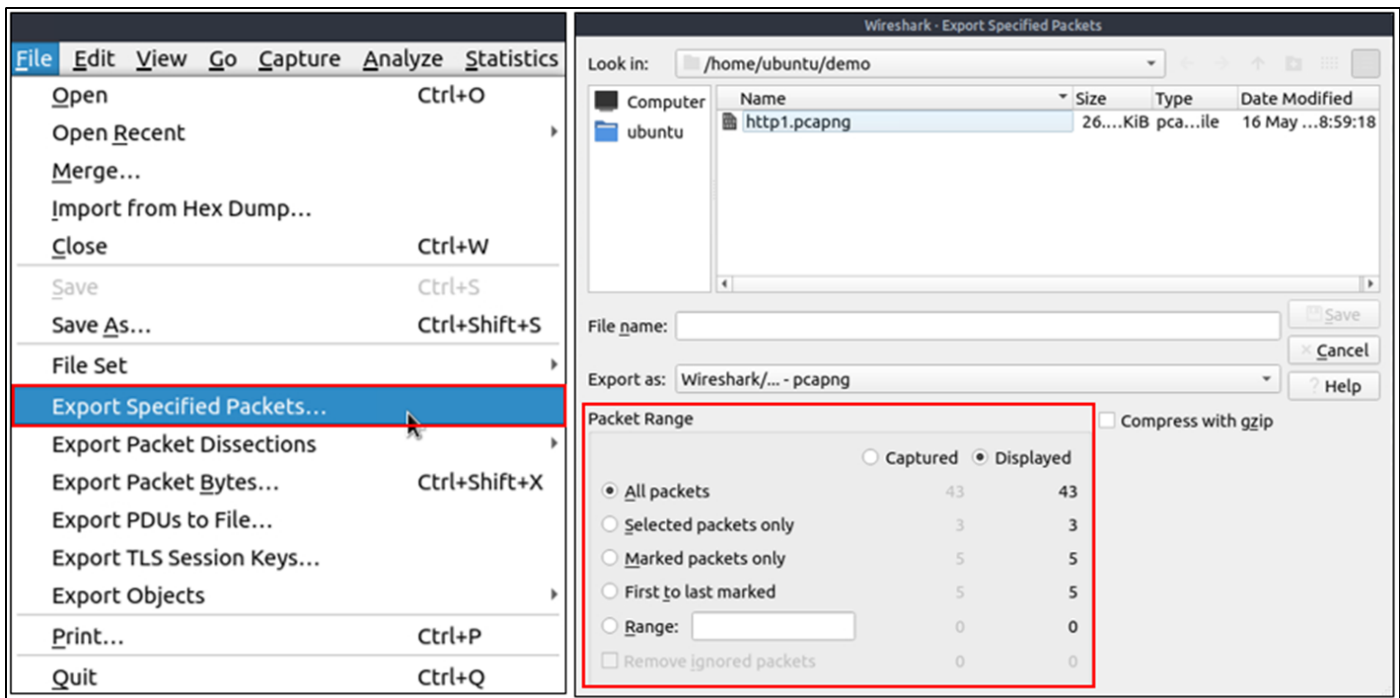
- Mark packets for further investigation using the "Edit" or right-click menu.
- Marked packets are highlighted in black.

5. Packet Comments:

- Add comments to packets for additional context and future reference.

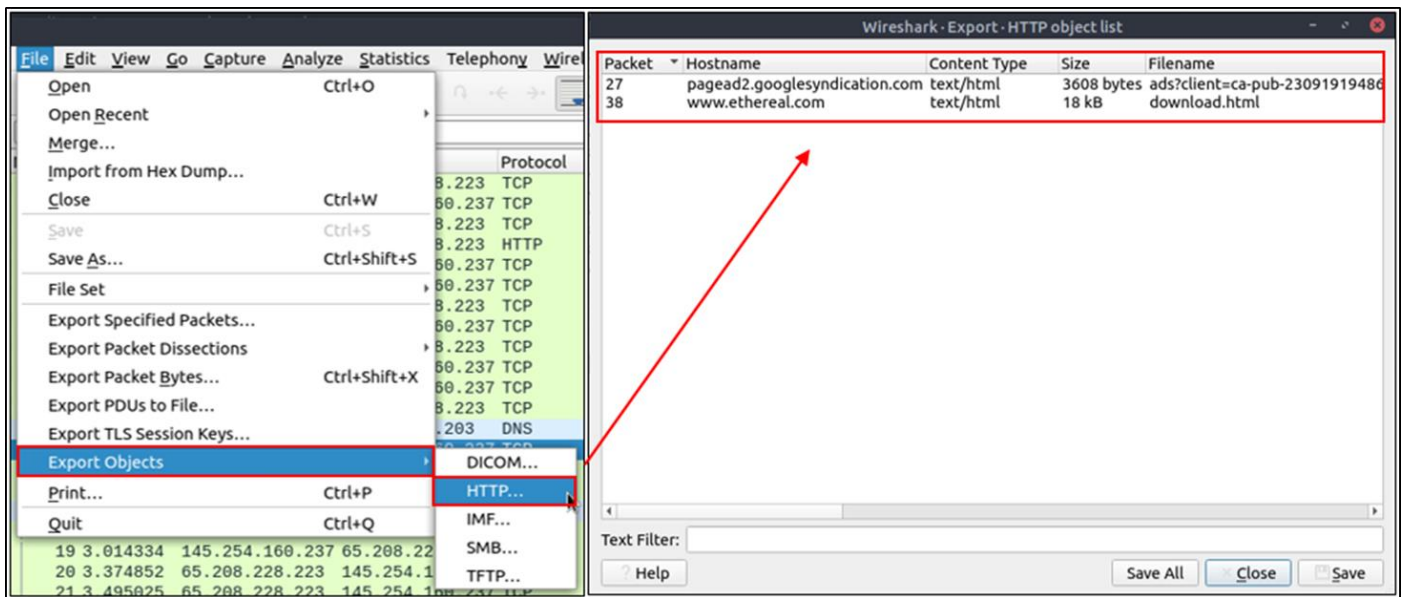
6. Export Packets:

- Export specific packets from the capture file for deeper analysis or sharing.



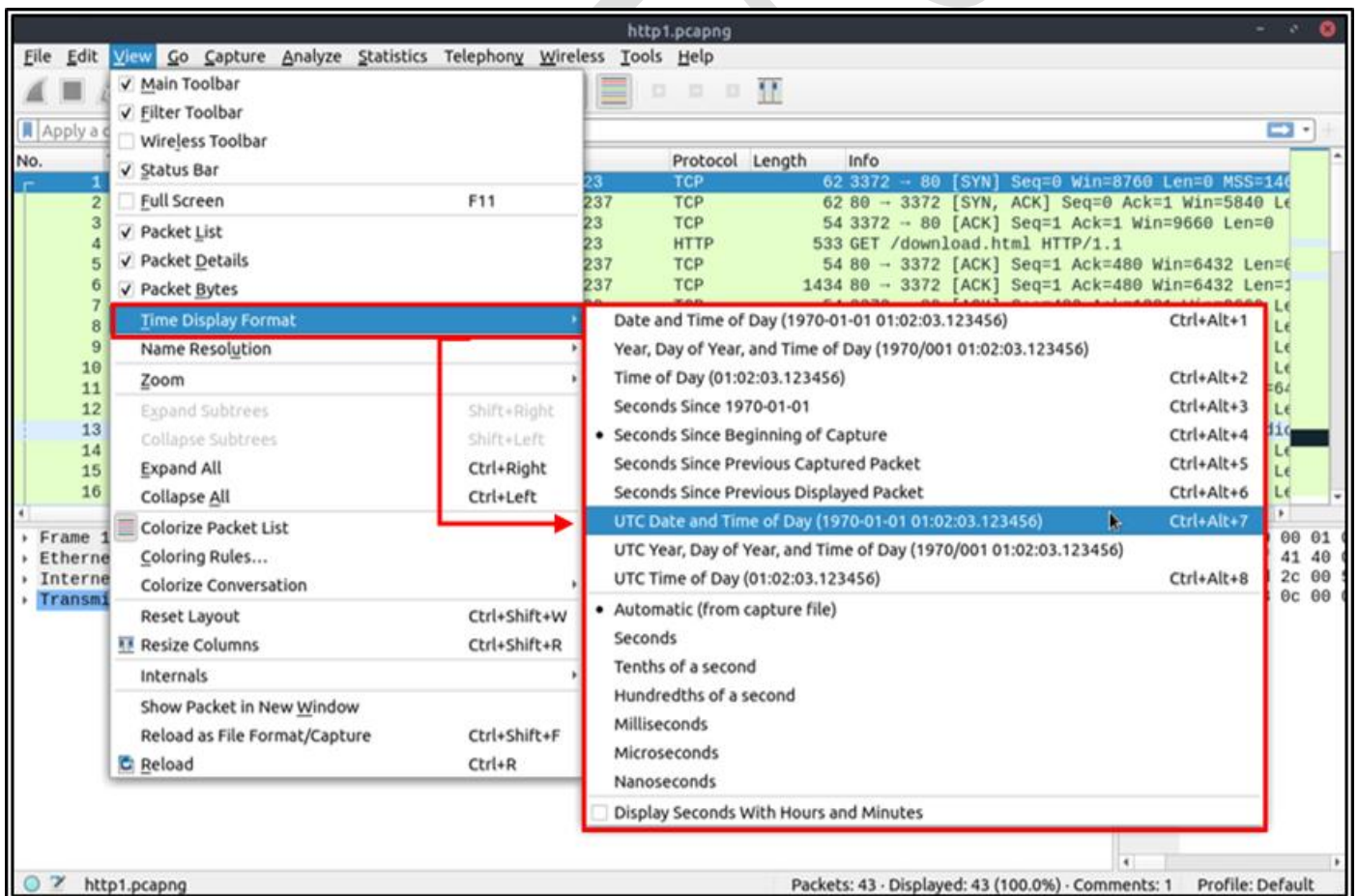
7. Export Objects:

- Extract files transferred over the network from specific protocol streams (DICOM, HTTP, IMF, SMB, TFTP).



8. Time Display Format:

- Change the time display format for better analysis, commonly using UTC.



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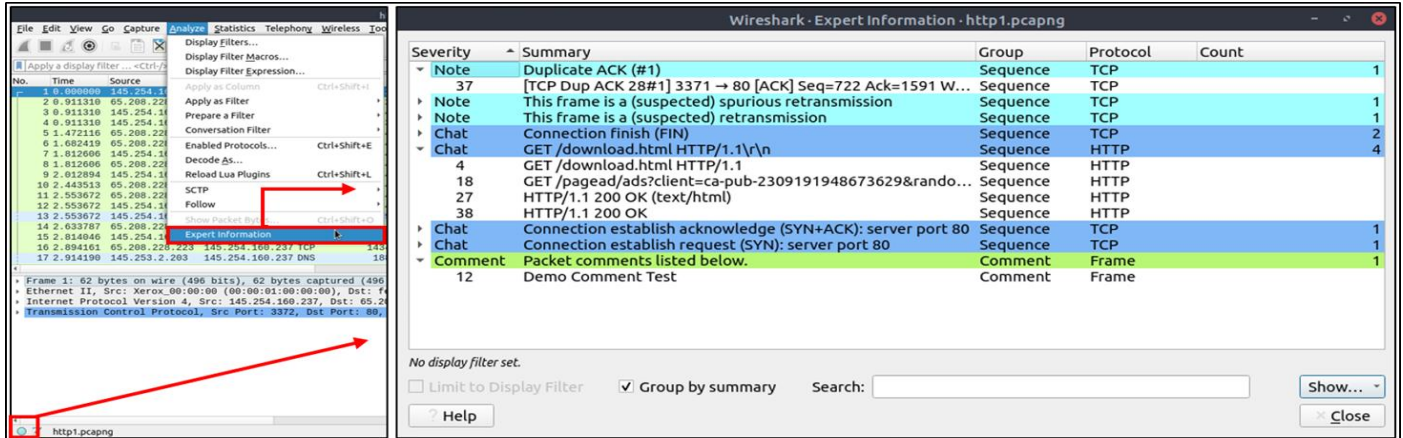
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9. Expert Info:

- Wireshark provides expert information on protocol states to help identify potential issues.
- Categories include Chat (Blue), Note (Cyan), Warn (Yellow), and Error (Red).



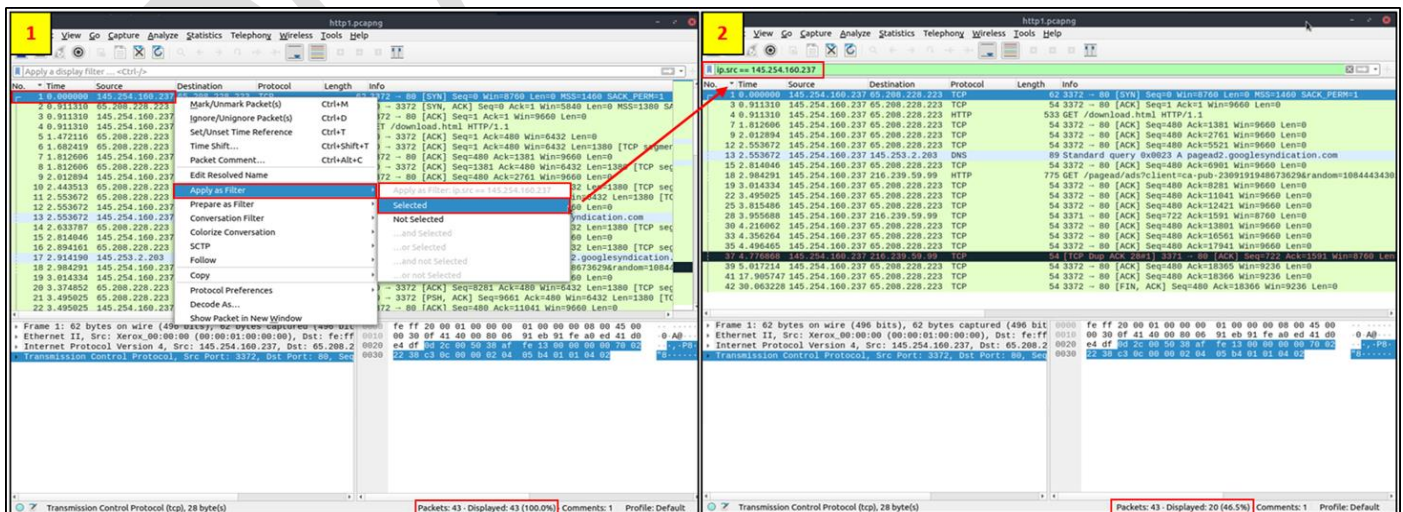
Packet Filtering

Wireshark has a powerful filter engine that helps analysts narrow down the traffic and focus on the event of interest. There are two types of filtering approaches: capture filters and display filters.

- Capture Filters:**
 - Used during packet capture to only collect packets that meet specific criteria.
- Display Filters:**
 - Applied after packet capture to view specific packets that meet certain criteria.

Apply as Filter

- Click on a field and use the "right-click menu" or "Analyse --> Apply as Filter" to filter specific values. Wireshark will generate and apply the required filter query, displaying only the selected packets.



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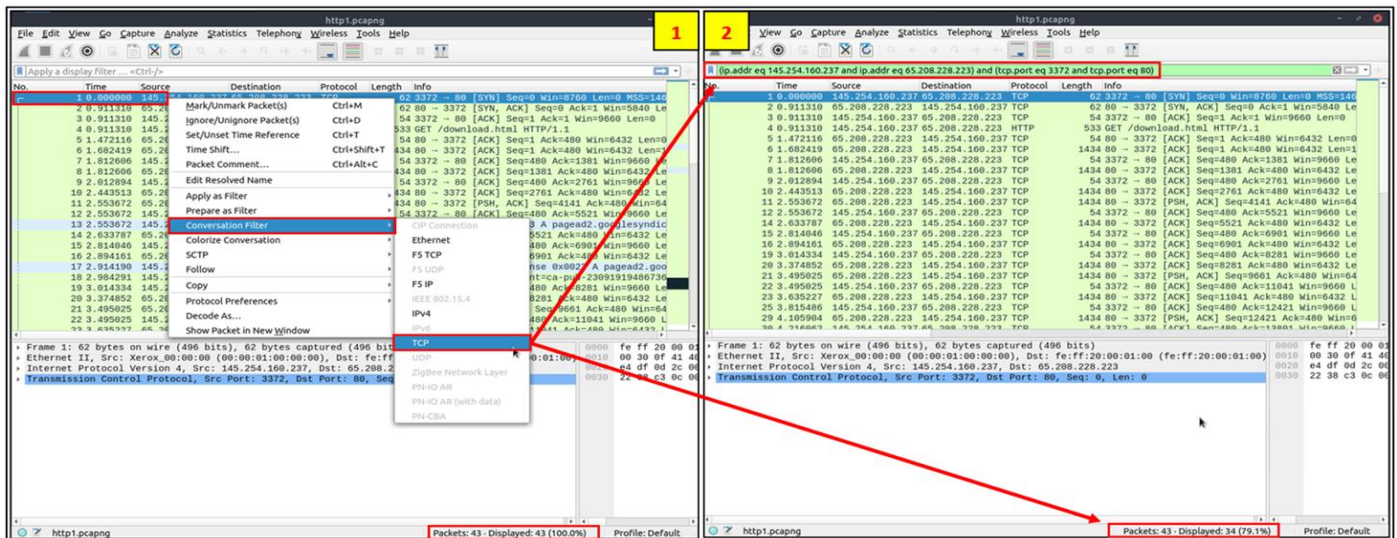
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Conversation Filter

- Use the "Conversation Filter" to view all packets linked by IP addresses and port numbers. This helps in analyzing specific conversations.

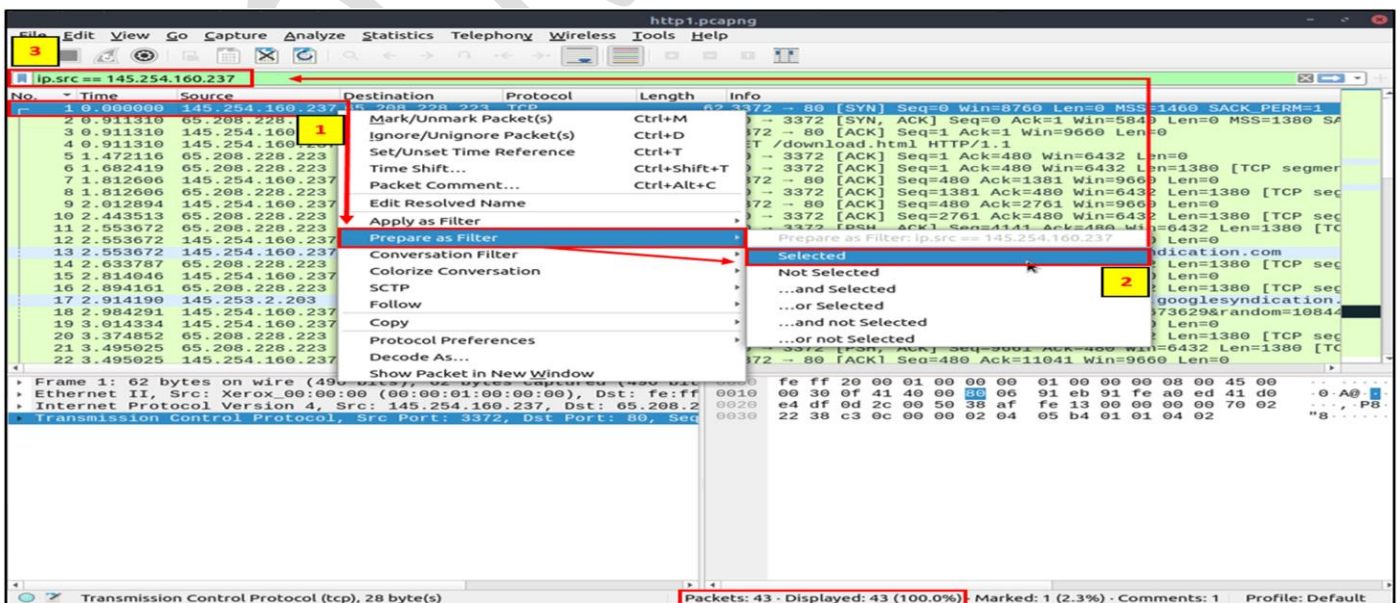


Colourise Conversation

- Highlights linked packets without reducing the number of viewed packets, using the "right-click menu" or "View --> Colourise Conversation" menu.

Prepare as Filter

- Similar to "Apply as Filter" but adds the query to the pane without applying it immediately, waiting for the execution command or further filtering options.



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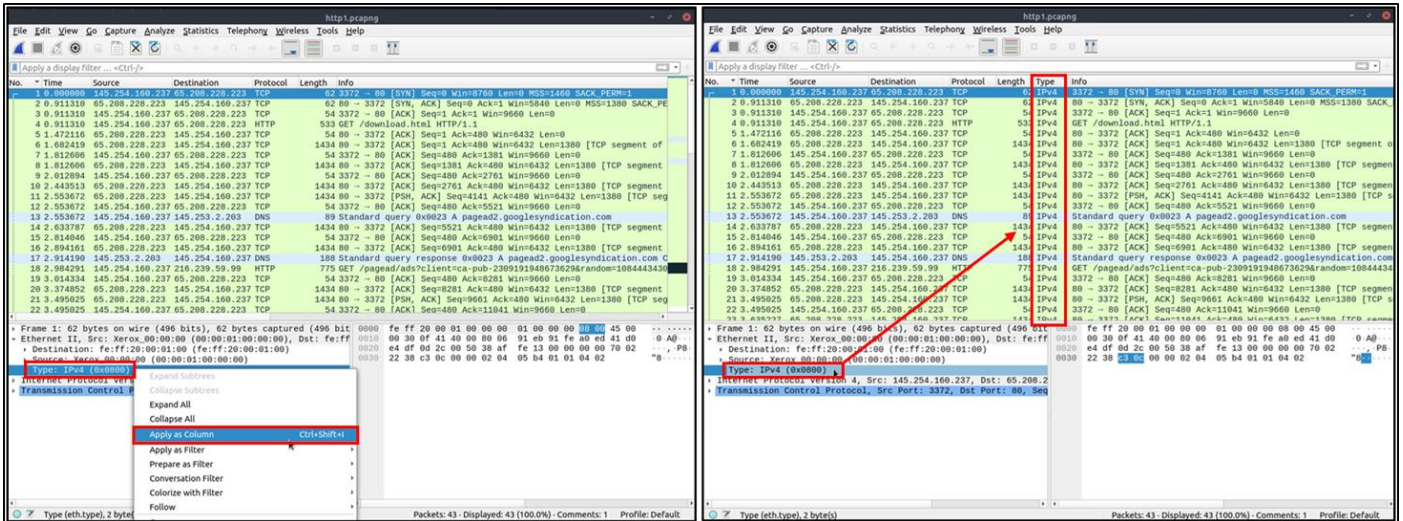
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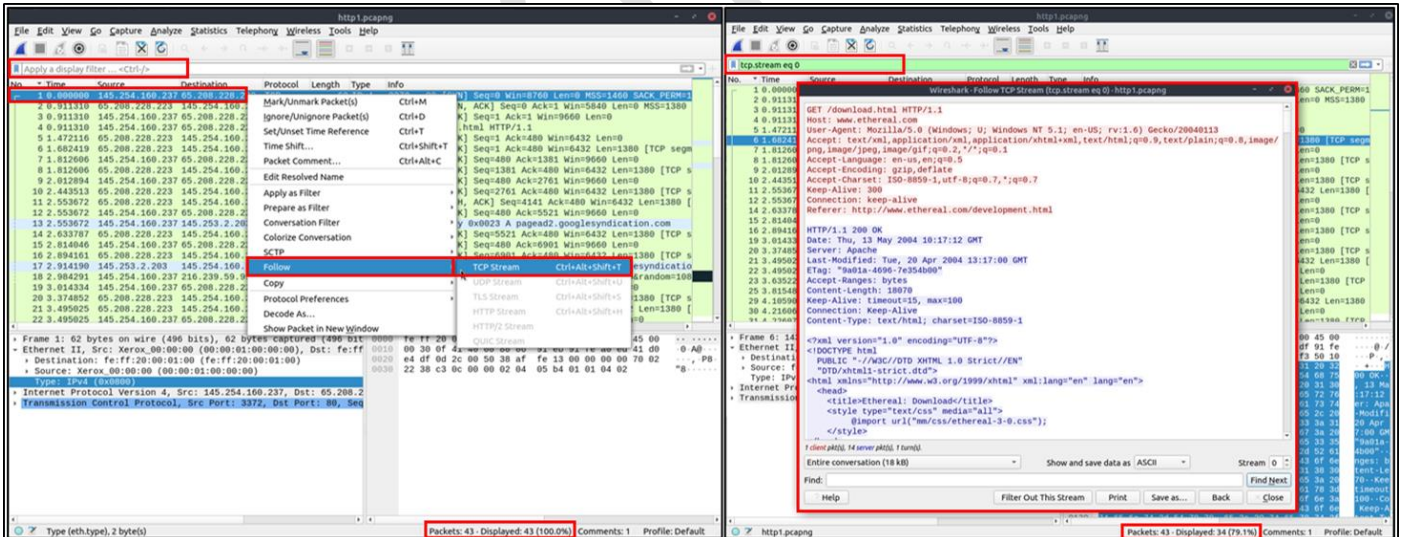
Apply as Column

- Adds specific values/fields as columns in the packet list pane for easier examination across packets.



Follow Stream

- Reconstructs streams to view raw traffic at the application level, useful for seeing unencrypted data such as usernames and passwords.



Conclusion

Wireshark is an essential tool for network analysts and cybersecurity professionals. Its ability to capture and analyze network traffic in detail makes it invaluable for troubleshooting, security investigations, and learning protocol intricacies. Familiarity with its interface and functions is crucial for effective use.

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References

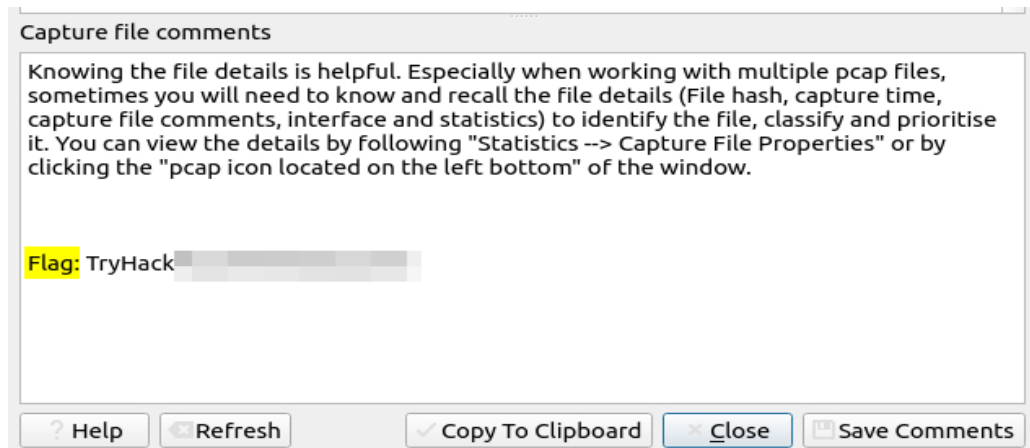
- Wireshark: The Basics: [Link](#)
- TryHackMe | Wireshark: The Basics Writeup [Link](#)

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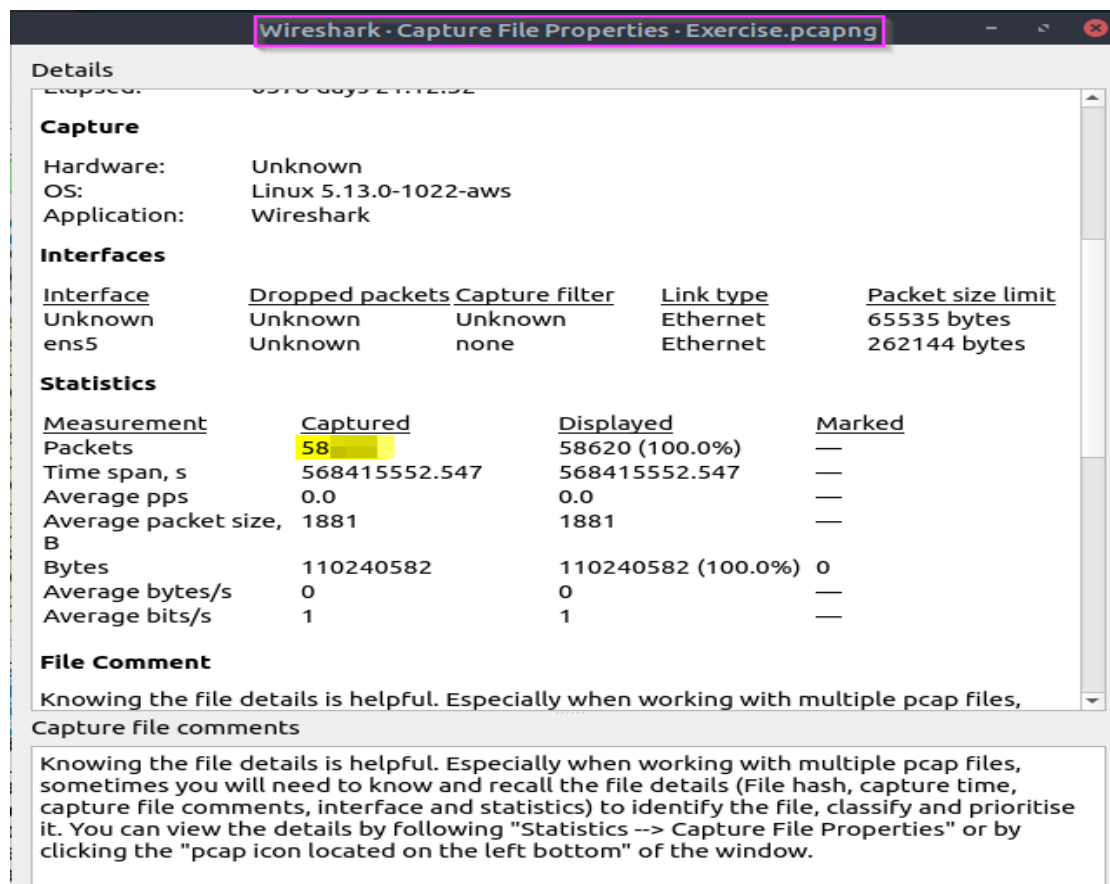
Appendix

Use the "Exercise.pcapng" file to answer the questions.


Read the "capture file comments". What is the flag?



What is the total number of packets?



What is the **SHA256** hash value of the capture file?



The screenshot shows the 'Wireshark - Capture File Properties - Exercise.pcapng' window. The 'Details' pane is active, showing file information. The 'Hash (SHA256)' field is highlighted in yellow, displaying the value 'f446de3355...'. Other fields include Name, Length (112 MB), Hash (RIPEMD160), Hash (SHA1), Format, Encapsulation, Time (First packet, Last packet, Elapsed), Capture (Hardware, OS, Application), and Interfaces (Interface, Dropped packets, Capture filter, Link type, Packet size limit). A 'Capture file comments' section at the bottom provides additional context about viewing file details.

File

Name: /home/ubuntu/Desktop/Exercise.pcapng
Length: 112 MB
Hash (SHA256): f446de3355...
Hash (RIPEMD160): cbe854789549163428c6e8322df57b3b660d1112
Hash (SHA1): 4b411e808d6b839331a6b119b3836edb6efe4e76
Format: Wireshark/... - pcapng
Encapsulation: Ethernet

Time

First packet: 2004-05-13 10:17:07
Last packet: 2022-05-18 07:29:39
Elapsed: 6578 days 21:12:32

Capture

Hardware: Unknown
OS: Linux 5.13.0-1022-aws
Application: Wireshark

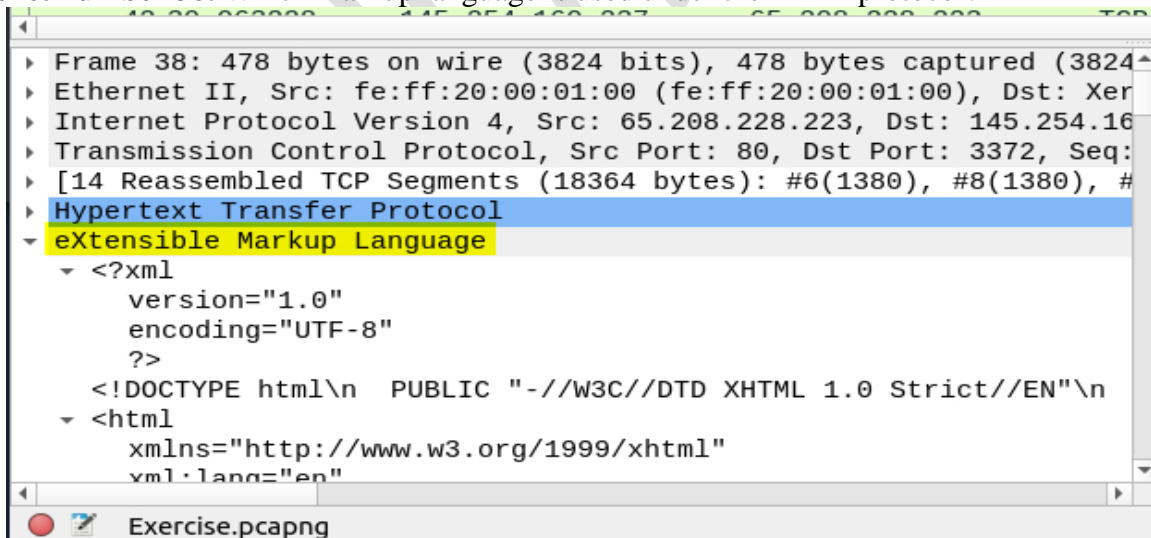
Interfaces

Interface	Dropped packets	Capture filter	Link type	Packet size limit
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Ethernet	65535 bytes

Capture file comments

Knowing the file details is helpful. Especially when working with multiple pcap files, sometimes you will need to know and recall the file details (File hash, capture time, capture file comments, interface and statistics) to identify the file, classify and prioritise it. You can view the details by following "Statistics --> Capture File Properties" or by clicking the "pcap icon located on the left bottom" of the window.

View packet number 38. Which markup language is used under the HTTP protocol?



The screenshot shows the details of packet 38 in Wireshark. The packet is 478 bytes on wire (3824 bits) and 478 bytes captured (3824 bytes). The protocol stack is Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The Hypertext Transfer Protocol section is expanded, showing 'eXtensible Markup Language' (XML) in yellow. The XML content is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html\n PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"\n
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en"
```

What is the arrival date of the packet? (Answer format: Month/Day/Year)


```

10.00.000000 145.254.160.237 65.208.228.223 TCP
- Frame 38: 478 bytes on wire (3824 bits), 478 bytes captured (3824
  Interface id: 0 (unknown)
    Interface name: unknown
    Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
    Arrival Time: May 13, 2004 10:17:12.158193000 UTC
    [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
    Epoch Time: 1084443432.158193000 seconds
    [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.070101000 seconds]
    [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.070101000 seconds]
    [Time since reference or first frame: 4.846969000 seconds]
    Frame Number: 38
    Frame Length: 478 bytes (3824 bits)
    Capture Length: 478 bytes (3824 bits)
    [Frame is marked: False]
    [Frame is ignored: False]
Exercise.pcapng

```

What is the TTL value?

```

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 65.208.228.223, Dst: 145.254.160.237
  0100 .... = Version: 4
  .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  - Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)
    .... 00.. = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable
  Total Length: 464
  Identification: 0xc0ac (49324)
  - Flags: 0x4000, Don't fragment
    0... .. = Reserved bit: Not set
    .1... .. = Don't fragment: Set
    ..0... .. = More fragments: Not set
  Fragment offset: 0
  Time to live: 47
  Protocol: TCP (6)
  Header checksum: 0x2fe0 [validation disabled]
  [Header checksum status: Unverified]
  Source: 65.208.228.223
  Destination: 145.254.160.237
  - [Source GeoIP: US, ASN 17338, UNITAS-AOS]
    [Source GeoIP Country: United States]
    [Source or Destination GeoIP Country: United States]
    [Source GeoIP ISO Two Letter Country Code: US]
Exercise.pcapng

```

What is the TCP payload size?

```

.... ..0.. = Reset: Not set
.... ..0. = Syn: Not set
.... ..0 = Fin: Not set
[TCP Flags: .....AP...]
Window size value: 6432
[Calculated window size: 6432]
[Window size scaling factor: -2 (no window scaling used)]
Checksum: 0x3d97 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent pointer: 0
- [SEQ/ACK analysis]
  [iRTT: 0.911310000 seconds]
  [Bytes in flight: 424]
  [Bytes sent since last PSH flag: 4564]
- [Timestamps]
  [Time since first frame in this TCP stream: 4.846969000 seconds]
  [Time since previous frame in this TCP stream: 0.350504000 seconds]
TCP payload (424 bytes)
TCP segment data (424 bytes)
[14 Reassembled TCP Segments (18364 bytes): #6(1380), #8(1380), #
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- extensible Markup Language
  <?xml
    version="1.0"
    encoding="UTF-8"
    ?>
  <!DOCTYPE html\n PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"\n
  <html
    xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
    xml:lang="en"
    lang="en">
The TCP payload of this packet (tcp.payload), 424 byte(s)

```

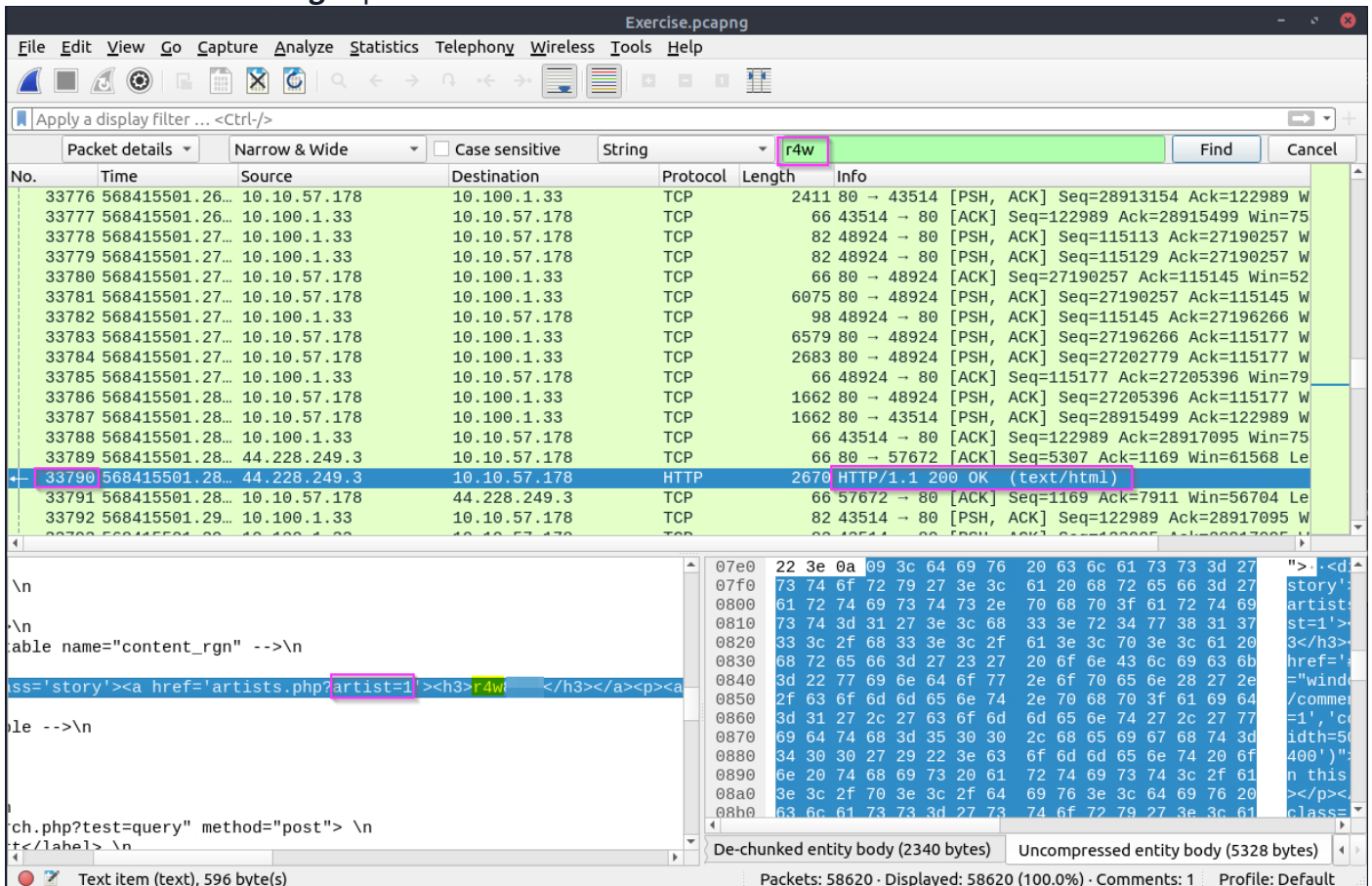
What is the e-tag value?

```

TCP segment data (424 bytes)
  14 Reassembled TCP Segments (18364 bytes): #6(1380), #8(1380), #
  Hypertext Transfer Protocol
    HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
    [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n]
    [HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n]
    [Severity level: Chat]
    [Group: Sequence]
    Response Version: HTTP/1.1
    Status Code: 200
    [Status Code Description: OK]
    Response Phrase: OK
    Date: Thu, 13 May 2004 10:17:12 GMT\r\n
    Server: Apache\r\n
    Last-Modified: Tue, 20 Apr 2004 13:17:00 GMT\r\n
    ETag: "9a01a-..."
    Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n
    Content-Length: 18070\r\n
    [Content length: 18070]
    Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100\r\n
    Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
    Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1\r\n
    \r\n
    [HTTP response 1/1]
    [Time since request: 3.935659000 seconds]
    [Request in frame: 4]
    [Request URI: http://www.ethereal.com/download.html]
    File Data: 18070 bytes
  extensible Markup Language
    <?xml
      version="1.0"

```

Search the "r4w" string in packet details. What is the name of artist 1?

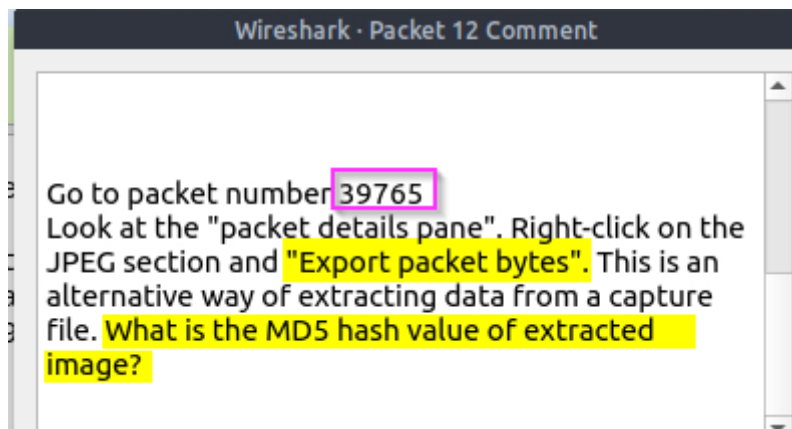
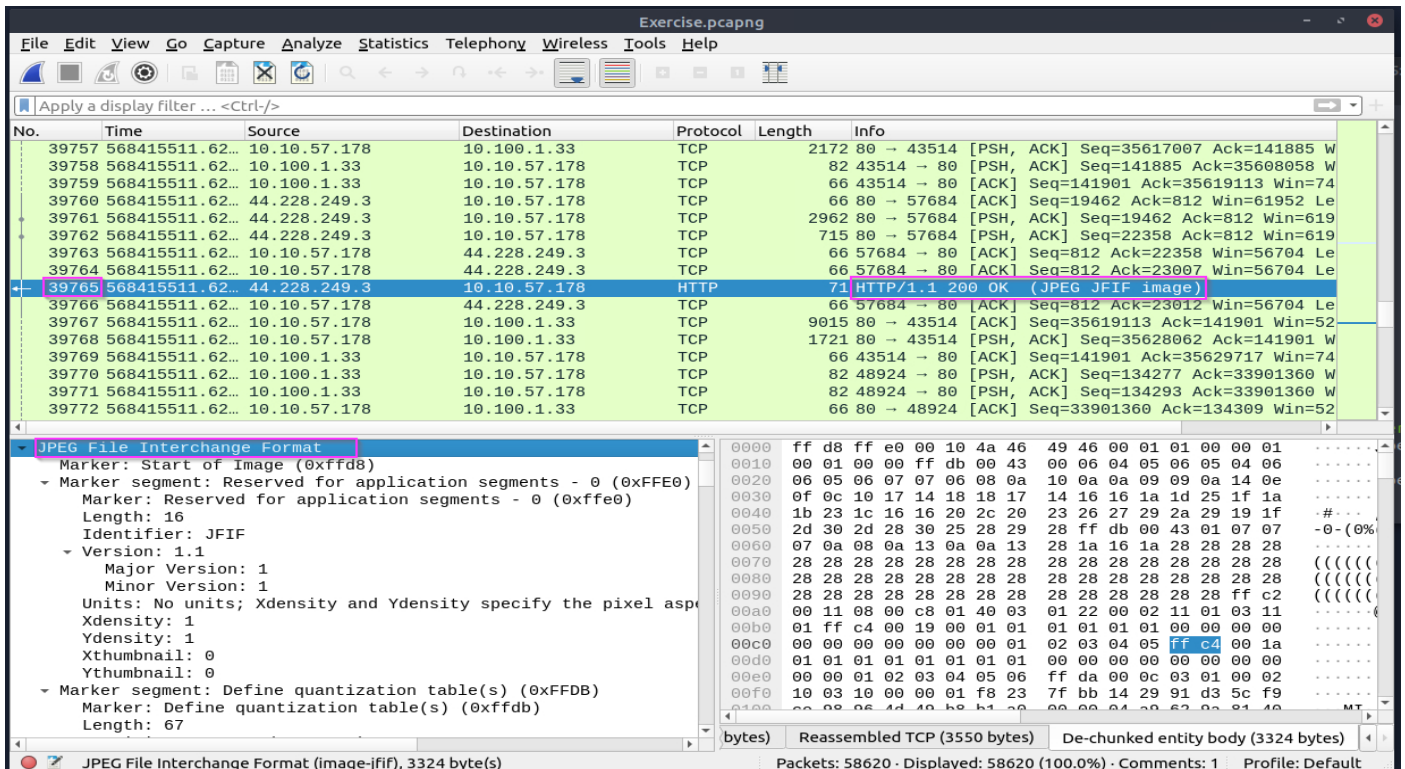


The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis. The top pane displays a list of packets, with packet 33790 selected. The middle pane shows the packet details for packet 33790, which is an HTTP 200 OK response. The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII. A search for the string "r4w" is performed, and the results are displayed in the bottom pane. The search results show that the string "r4w" is found in the HTML content of the packet, specifically in the text "artist=1".

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
33776	568415501.26...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	2411	80 → 43514 [PSH, ACK] Seq=28913154 Ack=122989 W
33777	568415501.26...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	43514 → 80 [ACK] Seq=122989 Ack=28915499 Win=75
33778	568415501.27...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	48924 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=115113 Ack=27190257 W
33779	568415501.27...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	48924 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=115129 Ack=27190257 W
33780	568415501.27...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	66	80 → 48924 [ACK] Seq=27190257 Ack=115145 Win=52
33781	568415501.27...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	6075	80 → 48924 [PSH, ACK] Seq=27190257 Ack=115145 W
33782	568415501.27...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	98	48924 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=115145 Ack=27196266 W
33783	568415501.27...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	6579	80 → 48924 [PSH, ACK] Seq=27196266 Ack=115177 W
33784	568415501.27...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	2683	80 → 48924 [PSH, ACK] Seq=27202779 Ack=115177 W
33785	568415501.27...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	48924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=115177 Ack=27205396 Win=79
33786	568415501.28...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	1662	80 → 48924 [PSH, ACK] Seq=27205396 Ack=115177 W
33787	568415501.28...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	1662	80 → 43514 [PSH, ACK] Seq=28915499 Ack=122989 W
33788	568415501.28...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	43514 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=122989 Ack=28917095 Win=75
33789	568415501.28...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	80 → 57672 [ACK] Seq=5307 Ack=1169 Win=61568 Le
33790	568415501.28...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	HTTP	2670	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
33791	568415501.28...	10.10.57.178	44.228.249.3	TCP	66	57672 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1169 Ack=7911 Win=56704 Le
33792	568415501.29...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	43514 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=122989 Ack=28917095 W

The search results show that the string "r4w" is found in the HTML content of the packet, specifically in the text "artist=1".

Go to packet 12 and read the comments. What is the answer?

Exercise.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
39757	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	2172	80 → 43514 [PSH, ACK] Seq=35617007 Ack=141885 W
39758	568415511.62...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	43514 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=141885 Ack=35608058 W
39759	568415511.62...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	43514 → 80 [ACK] Seq=141901 Ack=35619113 Win=74
39760	568415511.62...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	80 → 57684 [ACK] Seq=19462 Ack=812 Win=61952 Le
39761	568415511.62...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	TCP	2962	80 → 57684 [PSH, ACK] Seq=19462 Ack=812 Win=619
39762	568415511.62...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	TCP	715	80 → 57684 [PSH, ACK] Seq=22358 Ack=812 Win=619
39763	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	44.228.249.3	TCP	66	57684 → 80 [ACK] Seq=812 Ack=22358 Win=56704 Le
39764	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	44.228.249.3	TCP	66	57684 → 80 [ACK] Seq=812 Ack=23007 Win=56704 Le
39765	568415511.62...	44.228.249.3	10.10.57.178	HTTP	71	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)
39766	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	44.228.249.3	TCP	66	57684 → 80 [ACK] Seq=812 Ack=23012 Win=56704 Le
39767	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	9015	80 → 43514 [ACK] Seq=35619113 Ack=141901 Win=52
39768	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	1721	80 → 43514 [PSH, ACK] Seq=35628062 Ack=141901 W
39769	568415511.62...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	66	43514 → 80 [ACK] Seq=141901 Ack=35629717 Win=74
39770	568415511.62...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	48924 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=134277 Ack=33901360 W
39771	568415511.62...	10.100.1.33	10.10.57.178	TCP	82	48924 → 80 [PSH, ACK] Seq=134293 Ack=33901360 W
39772	568415511.62...	10.10.57.178	10.100.1.33	TCP	66	80 → 48924 [ACK] Seq=33901360 Ack=134309 Win=52

JPEG File Interchange Format (image-jfif), 3324 byte(s)

- Marker: Start of Image (0xffd8)
- Marker segment: Reserved for application segments - 0 (0xffe0)
- Marker: Reserved for application segments - 0 (0xffe0)
- Length: 16
- Identifier: JFIF
- Version: 1.1
 - Major Version: 1
 - Minor Version: 1
- Units: No units; Xdensity and Ydensity specify the pixel asp
- Xdensity: 1
- Ydensity: 1
- Xthumbnail: 0
- Ythumbnail: 0
- Marker segment: Define quantization table(s) (0xffdb)
- Marker: Define quantization table(s) (0xffdb)
- Length: 67

bytes Reassembled TCP (3550 bytes) De-chunked entity body (3324 bytes)

Packets: 58620 · Displayed: 58620 (100.0%) · Comments: 1 Profile: Default

```
ubuntu@ip-10-10-223-115:~/Desktop$ md5sum 1.jpeg
1495ebf 1.jpeg
ubuntu@ip-10-10-223-115:~/Desktop$
```

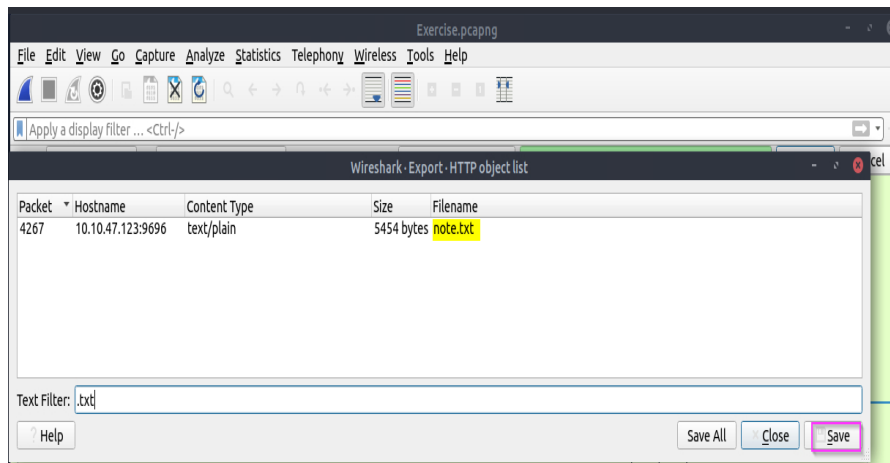
There is a ".txt" file inside the capture file. Find the file and read it; what is the alien's name?

Website: <https://tsolglobal.com>

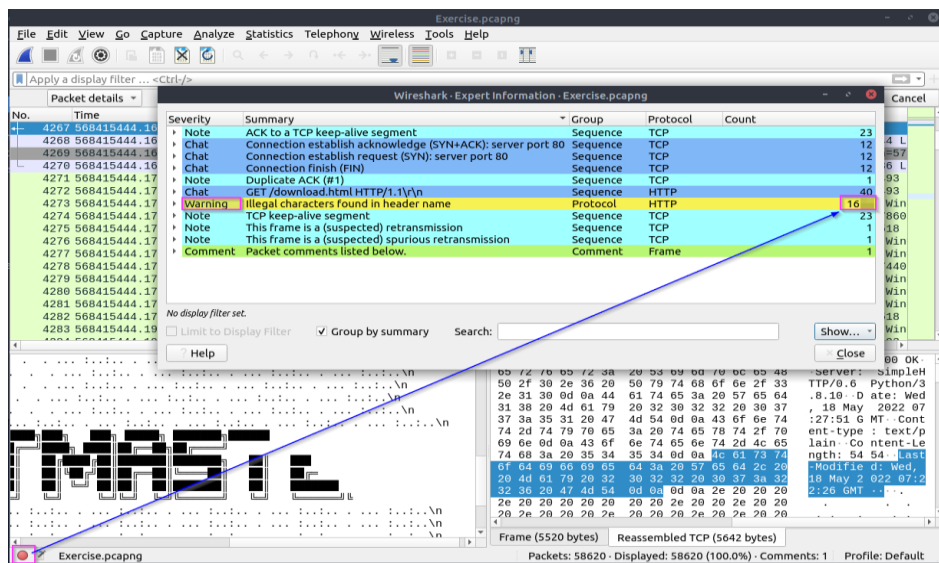
email: info@tsolglobal.com, tsol.global365@gmail.com

Contact: +447305478249

Edinburgh, United Kingdom



Look at the expert info section. What is the number of warnings?



Website: <https://tsolglobal.com>

email: info@tsolglobal.com, tsol.global365@gmail.com

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