

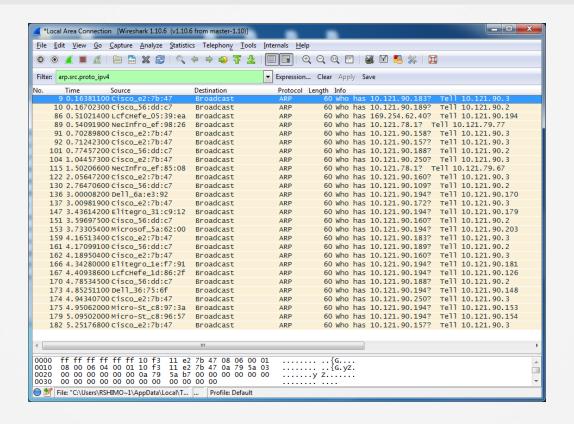
# Network Layers & the OSI Model

# Understanding Networking Concepts

- » Fundamental network knowledge needed to use Wireshark
- » How data traverses a network
  - Traffic flow concepts from source to destination
- » OSI model
  - 7 layers and mapping of different protocol stacks
  - Understanding of encapsulation of data and the protocol stack (headers)



## Wireshark & Protocols



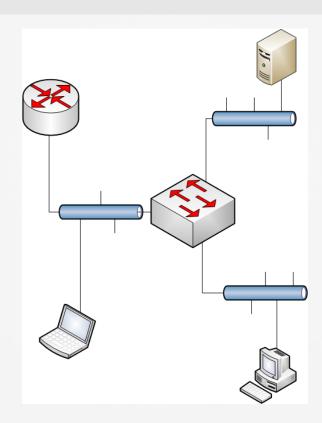


## Network Lab

- Simple network with Layer 2 and Layer 3, multiple segments and common scenarios
- » How to capture traffic
  - Port mirroring
  - Endpoints
- > Troubleshooting problems
  - Use Wireshark to capture traffic
  - Review traffic to analyze network, protocols, and traffic flow



# Network Lab





# Connectivity & the OSI Model

## » Layer 1

- Cabling and electrical signals
- Wireless

## » Layers 2–7

- As data flows from endpoints on a network, it changes while traversing different layer devices
- Data is encapsulated and addresses are changed

### » Ports, sockets, etc.

Higher-layer protocols use other functionality to establish connections



# Hardware Connectivity

#### » Network interfaces

- NIC card
- Ports
- Probes

#### Other hardware

 Switches, routers, firewalls, IPS units, load balancers, and other hardware change way data is captured and interpreted



# Traffic Flow Analysis

#### » Data captured for analysis can reveal many issues

- Bandwidth
- Corruption
- Incorrect path
- Latency
- Many others

#### Source to destination

- Data is commonly captured and analyzed from a source computer to a destination computer
- Data is analyzed to isolate and find root cause of a known or unknown problem



# Encapsulation

- » Traffic flow and the OSI model
- » Data encapsulation
  - Headers
  - Protocol analysis of traffic flow
- » Protocol decode and inspection
  - When data is captured, it can be analyzed at all applicable layers to show the "under the hood" details needed to solve problems



## Network Lab

```
101 0.774572000 Cisco 56:dd:c7 Broadcast ARP 60 Who has 10.121.90.188? Tell 10.121.90.2
□ Frame 101: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface 0
    Interface id: 0
   Encapsulation type: Ethernet (1)
    Arrival Time: Apr 22, 2014 08:27:28.604954000 Eastern Daylight Time
    [Time shift for this packet: 0.000000000 seconds]
    Epoch Time: 1398169648.604954000 seconds
    [Time delta from previous captured frame: 0.044593000 seconds]
    [Time delta from previous displayed frame: 0.062149000 seconds]
    [Time since reference or first frame: 0.774572000 seconds]
    Frame Number: 101
    Frame Length: 60 bytes (480 bits)
    Capture Length: 60 bytes (480 bits)
    [Frame is marked: False]
    [Frame is ignored: False]
    [Protocols in frame: eth:arp]
    [Coloring Rule Name: ARP]
    [Coloring Rule String: arp]
Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_56:dd:c7 (f0:f7:55:56:dd:c7), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
Address Resolution Protocol (request)
    ff ff ff ff ff ff f0 f7 55 56 dd c7 08 06 00 01
                                                       ..... UV.....
    08 00 06 04 00 01 f0 f7 55 56 dd c7 0a 79 5a 02
                                                       ...... UV...yZ.
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 0a 79 5a bc 00 00 00 00 00
                                                       ..... y Z.....
```



# Capturing Protocol Data

» Captured protocol data can be inspected for issues

## » Protocol analysis

- Opens up the data for inspection
- Helps find problems you cannot see without capturing data for inspection

## » Traffic analysis

Used to find bandwidth, latency, and other network issues

