

# Application Note

## Wireshark with Linux/Mac

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## Revision History

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Revision 1.0	2018/4/16	Initial

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## 1. About this Document

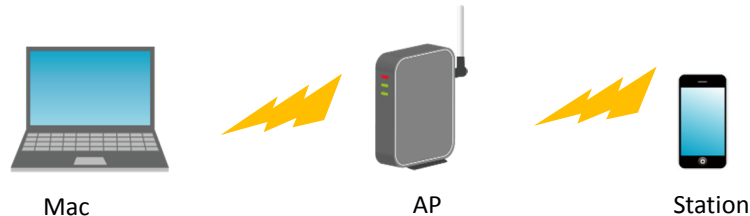
### 1.1. Purpose and Scope

This document provides the instructions to use Wireshark with Linux/Mac.

There are two methods to capture Wi-Fi packets.

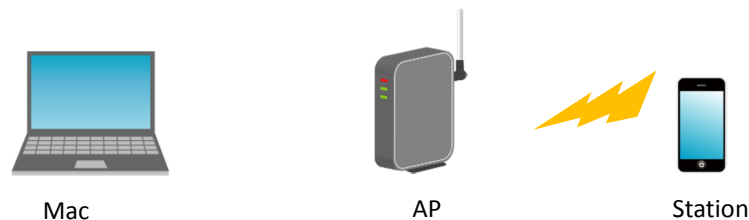
#### A) Connection Mode

Mac connects the target AP previously. Mac can capture packets on the connected channel.



#### B) Connectionless Mode

Mac needs not to connect the target AP, but must set the target channel from a terminal.



## 2. Set up Wireshark

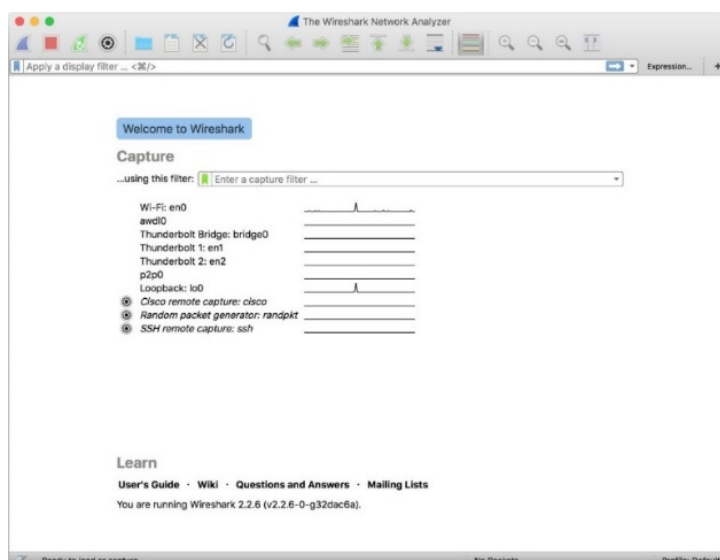
### 2.1. Download the Wireshark installer from WIRESHARK website

<https://www.wireshark.org/>

### 2.2. Install Wireshark application

### 2.3. Start Wireshark.

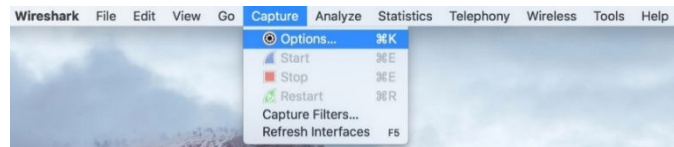
Start Wireshark by selecting *Application > Wireshark*. After startup, the following screen will appear.



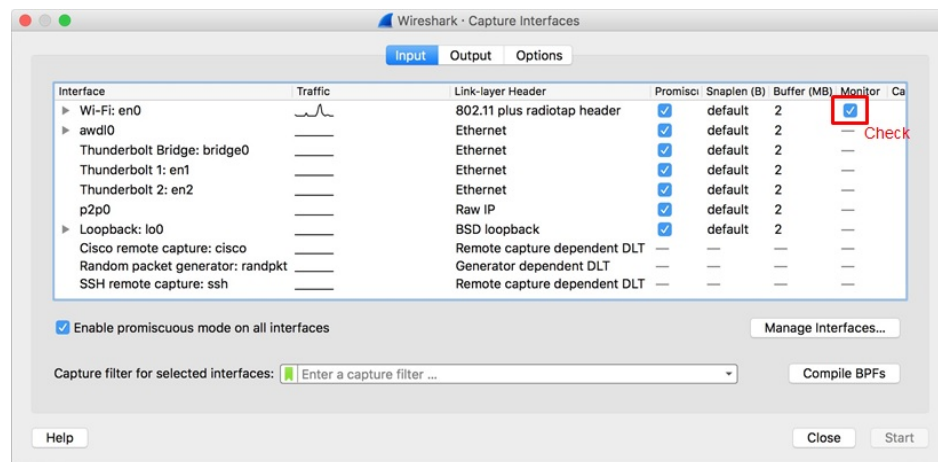
### 3. Capture Wi-Fi packets

#### 3.1. Connection Mode

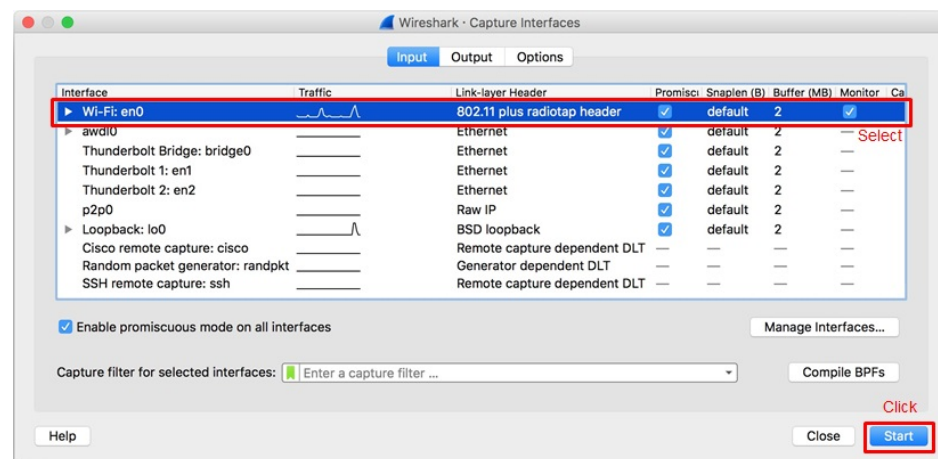
- A) Mac connect to the target AP.
- B) Select “Capture” > “Options...” in menu.



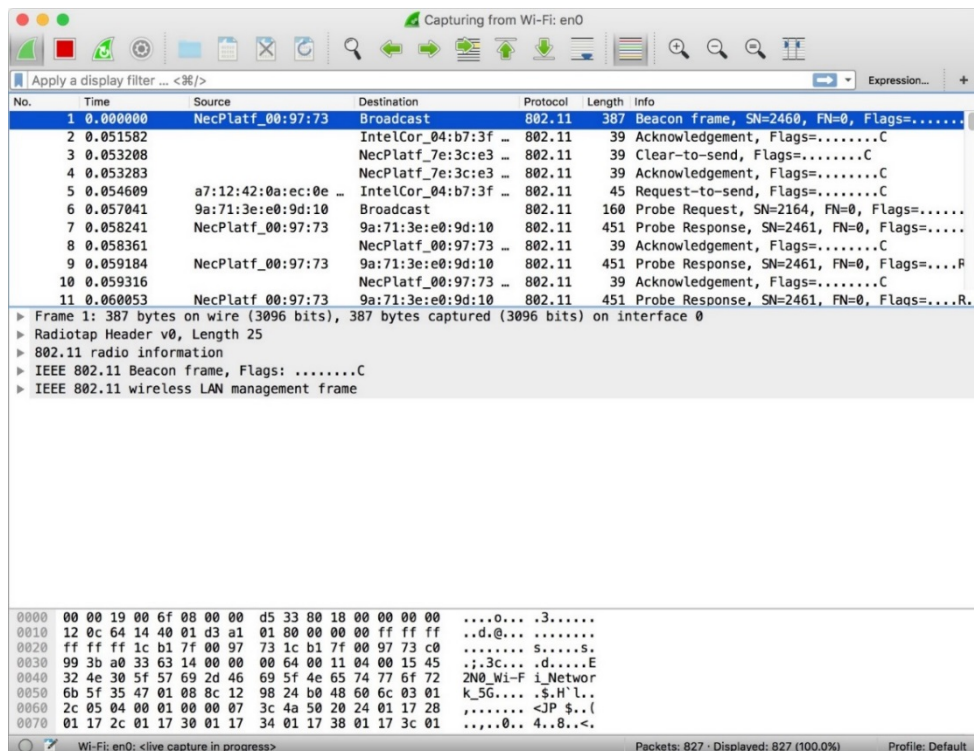
- C) Check “Monitor Mode” at Wi-Fi.



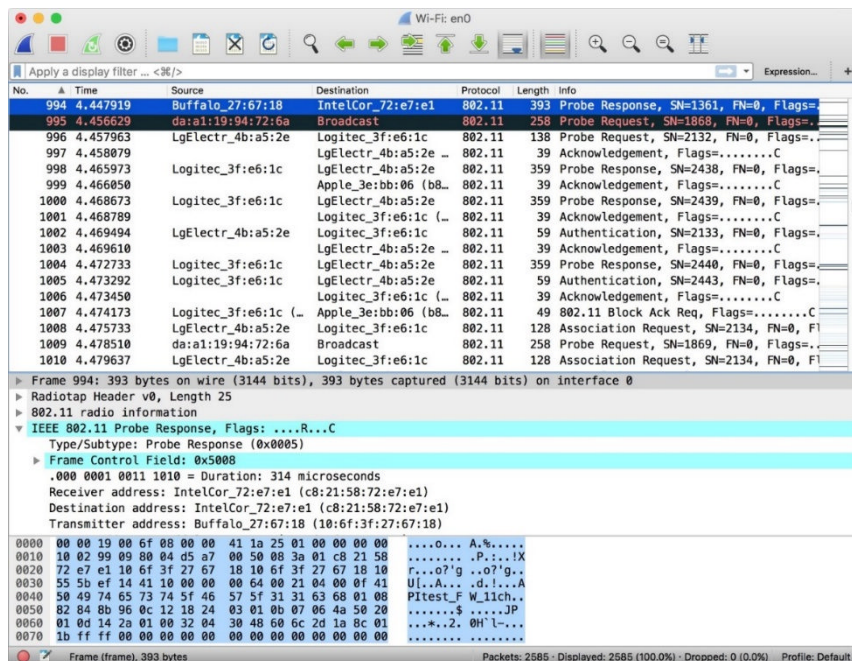
- D) Select “Wi-Fi” and click “Start” button.



- E) Ensure that the Wi-Fi capture window is displayed and Wi-Fi packets are captured.



- F) A station (iPhone, smart phone, etc.) connects to the target AP.
- G) Ensure that Wi-Fi packets such as Authentication, Association are captured.



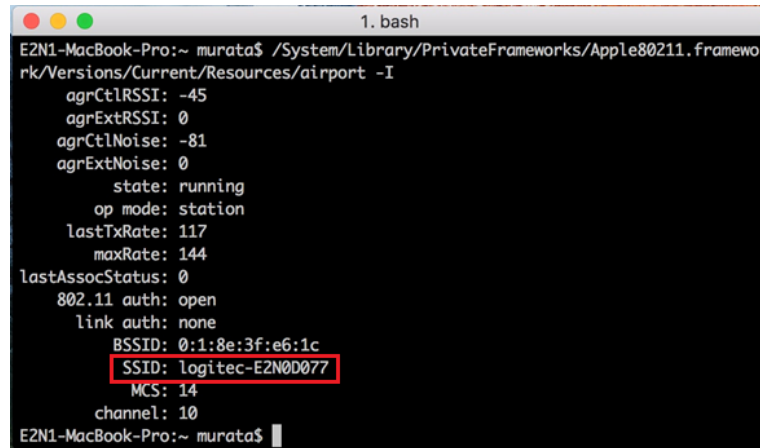
### 3.2. Connectionless Mode

- A) Start iTerm by selecting *Application > iTerm*.
- B) Check the connection condition and change the channel to capture.

Input the following command:

```
/System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -I
```

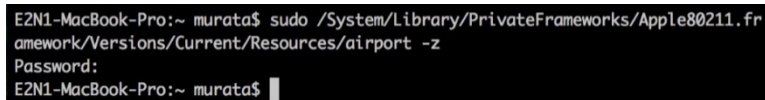
The current state Mac Wi-Fi will appears.



```

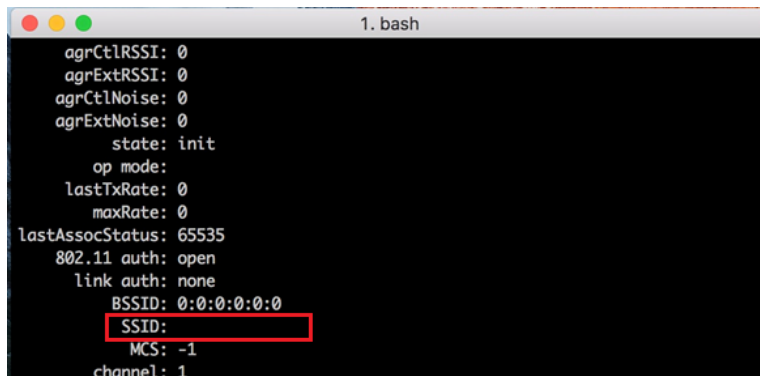
1. bash
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$ /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -I
agrCtlRSSI: -45
agrExtRSSI: 0
agrCtlNoise: -81
agrExtNoise: 0
state: running
op mode: station
lastTxRate: 117
maxRate: 144
lastAssocStatus: 0
802.11 auth: open
link auth: none
BSSID: 0:1:8e:3f:e6:1c
SSID: Logitec-E2N0D077
MCS: 14
channel: 10
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$
  
```

If SSID is not blank, input “airport -z” and ensure that SSID is cleared inputting “airport -I” again.



```

E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$ sudo /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -z
Password:
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$
  
```



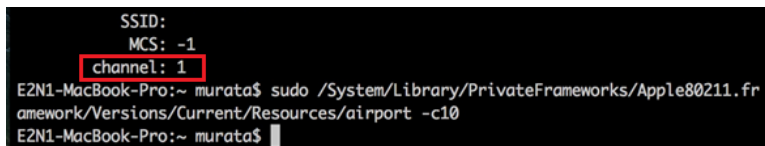
```

1. bash
agrCtlRSSI: 0
agrExtRSSI: 0
agrCtlNoise: 0
agrExtNoise: 0
state: init
op mode:
lastTxRate: 0
maxRate: 0
lastAssocStatus: 65535
802.11 auth: open
link auth: none
BSSID: 0:0:0:0:0:0
SSID:
MCS: -1
channel: 1
  
```

If the current channel is different from the target AP's channel, input the following command:

```
sudo /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -c10
```

Note: Set the channel using “-cxx”. For example, “-c10” means 10ch.



```

SSID:
MCS: -1
channel: 1
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$ sudo /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -c10
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$
  
```

Input “airport -I” and ensure that the channel is changed to 10.



```
1. bash
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$ /System/Library/PrivateFrameworks/Apple80211.framework/Versions/Current/Resources/airport -I
agrCtlRSSI: 0
agrExtRSSI: 0
agrCtlNoise: 0
agrExtNoise: 0
state: init
op mode:
lastTxRate: 0
maxRate: 0
lastAssocStatus: 65535
802.11 auth: open
link auth: none
BSSID: 0:0:0:0:0:0
SSID:
MCS: -1
channel: 10
E2N1-MacBook-Pro:~ murata$
```

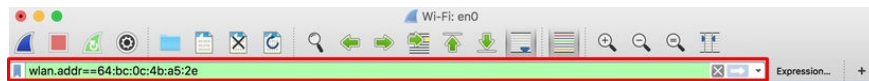
C) The following steps are the same as after Step B) of 3.1.

#### 4. Set the filter under the specific condition

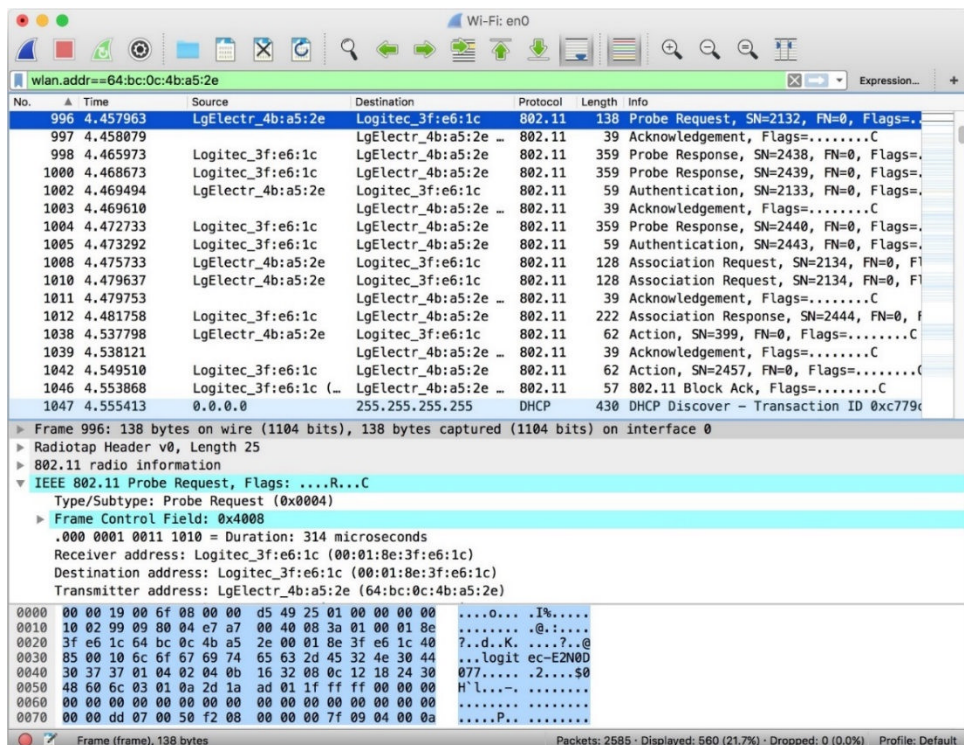
Example: Set the filter of the station mac address.

A) Input the following string in the “Apply a display filter” window.

wlan.addr == XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX



B) Check the filtered packets.



(END)