Troubleshooting Networks with Wireshark

Course outline

a. Before you start

c. Troubleshooting tools

e. Network characteristics

d. Intercepting traffic

b. Guidelines

- Delay

1. Troubleshooting methodology

- Jitter
- Packet loss
f. Application types
- Batch
- Streaming
- Interactive
g. Creating a baseline
2. Wireshark® Fundamentals
a. Background
b. GUI vs CLI
c. How to customize Wireshark®
d. Using capture- and display-filters
e. Using statistics for troubleshooting
3. Troubleshooting an Ethernet LAN
a. How to intercept traffic in a switched environment
b. Troubleshooting cabling issues

- c. Troubleshooting speed/duplex-settings
- d. Troubleshooting Spanning-Tree issues
- e. Troubleshooting Link Aggregation

4. Troubleshooting IPv4- and IPv6-based communications

- a. Determining path through the network
- b. Troubleshooting endpoints
- c. Troubleshooting Address Resolution/Neighbor Discovery
- d. Troubleshooting DHCP issues
- e. Troubleshooting DNS issues

5. Using ICMP for diagnostics

- a. Using PING effectively
- b. Using traceroute effectively
- c. Interpreting ICMP messages

6. Troubleshooting TCP/UDP sessions

- a. Using Wireshark® to observe TCP
 - i. 3-way handshake
 - ii. Flow control
 - iii. Error messages
- b. Statistics
 - i. Round-trip times
 - ii. Sessions
- c. Using netstat effectively

LABS

- Lab 1: Customize Wireshark® to your preferences
- Lab 2: Using Wireshark® to create a baseline
- Lab 3: Setting up a mirror-port to capture traffic (class-room only)
- Lab 4: Creating and observing a duplex mismatch (class-room only)
- Lab 5: Observing Spanning Tree operations using Wireshark®
- Lab 6: Observing LACP operations using Wireshark®
- Lab 7: Using Wireshark® to determine endpoint-issues

- Lab 8: Using Wireshark® to observe ARP/ND operations
- Lab 9: Using Wireshark® to troubleshoot DHCP-issues
- Lab 10: Using Wireshark® to troubleshoot DNS-issues
- Lab 11: Using Wireshark® to profile traceroute operations
- Lab 12: Using Wireshark® to interpret and use ICMP-messages
- Lab 13: Using Wireshark® to observe TCP operations