

一、前言

在网络分析和监测工具中，RouterOS 抓包被广泛应用于网络安全和故障排除领域。RouterOS 是一种功能强大的路由操作系统，它提供了丰富的功能和工具，支持多种网络协议，用于管理和保护网络。抓包是其中一项重要的功能，它允许管理员捕获、分析和监测网络流量，以便识别潜在的安全威胁和故障。

考虑到各个环境的复杂性及限制性，本文将从图形化、命令行两个维度讲述抓包技巧，同时将深入探讨如何配置和使用 RouterOS 的抓包功能，以及如何解读和分析捕获的网络数据包。

二、图形化抓包

图形化界面抓包是最简单粗暴的方式，如果没有环境限制首推此方式。

1.Packet Sniffer

1) winbox下载

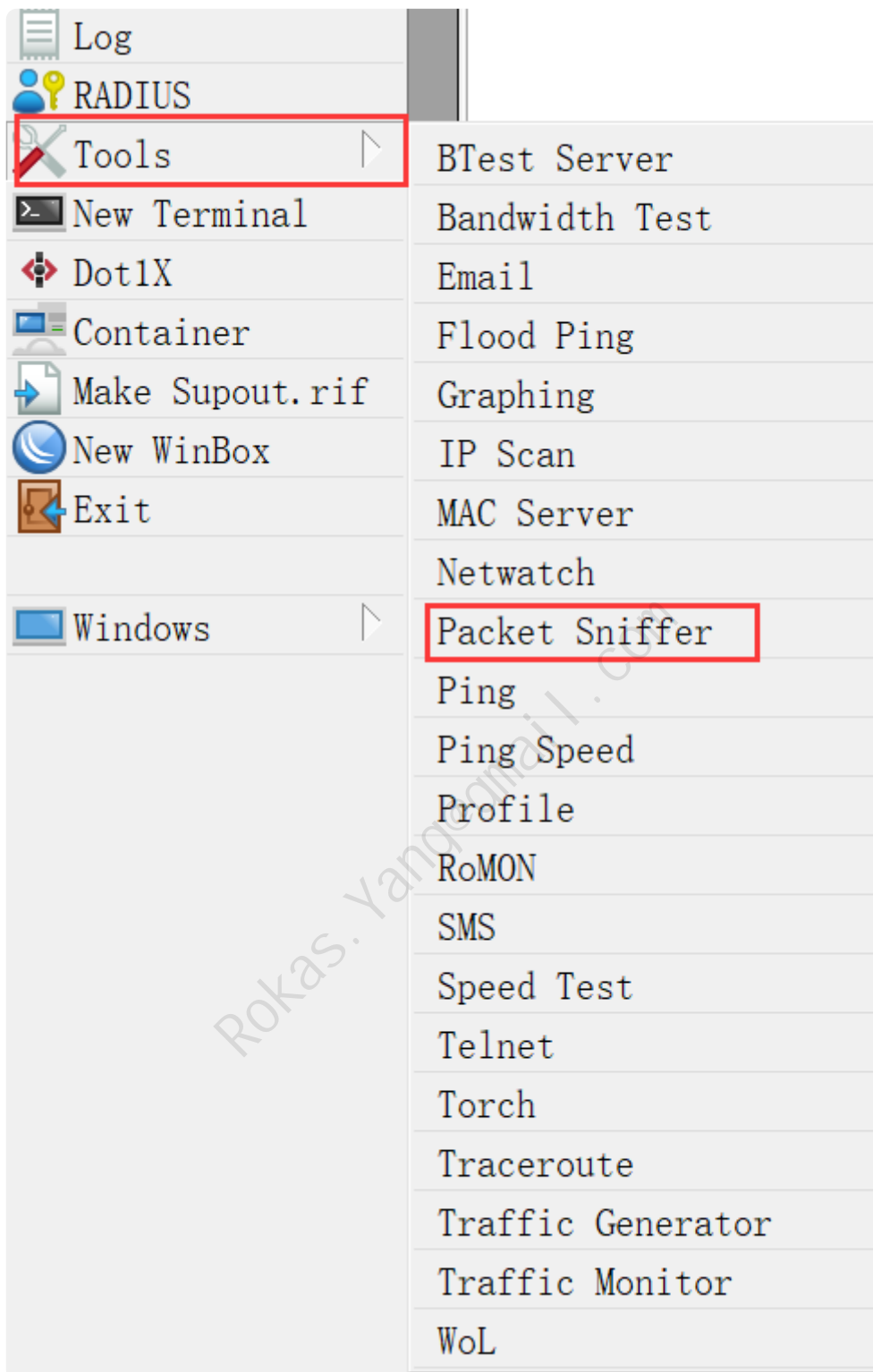
在图形化界面抓包，需要用到Ros的客户端工具winbox，winbox可以在 [Ros的官网](#) 下载:

The screenshot shows the Mikrotik website's software download page. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Buy, Jobs, Hardware, Software, Support, Training, and Account. Below this is a blue header with 'Software' and a dropdown menu containing 'Downloads', 'Changelogs', 'Download archive', 'RouterOS', 'The Dude', and 'Mobile apps'. The main content area is titled 'Upgrading RouterOS' and contains text about upgrading to the latest version. A 'WinBox' dropdown menu is open, showing two options: 'WinBox 3.38 (64-bit)' and 'WinBox 3.38 (32-bit)'. To the right of the text is an image of a laptop displaying the WinBox interface. Below the text is a section for 'RouterOS v7' with a table of download links for different versions and architectures.

	7.10.1 Stable	7.11beta4 Testing
ARM		
Main package	Download	Download
Extra packages	Download	Download
ARM64		
Main package	Download	Download
Extra packages	Download	Download

2) 选项概览

使用winbox登录到Ros后，点击 Tools --> Packet Sniffer 即为抓包工具所在之处：

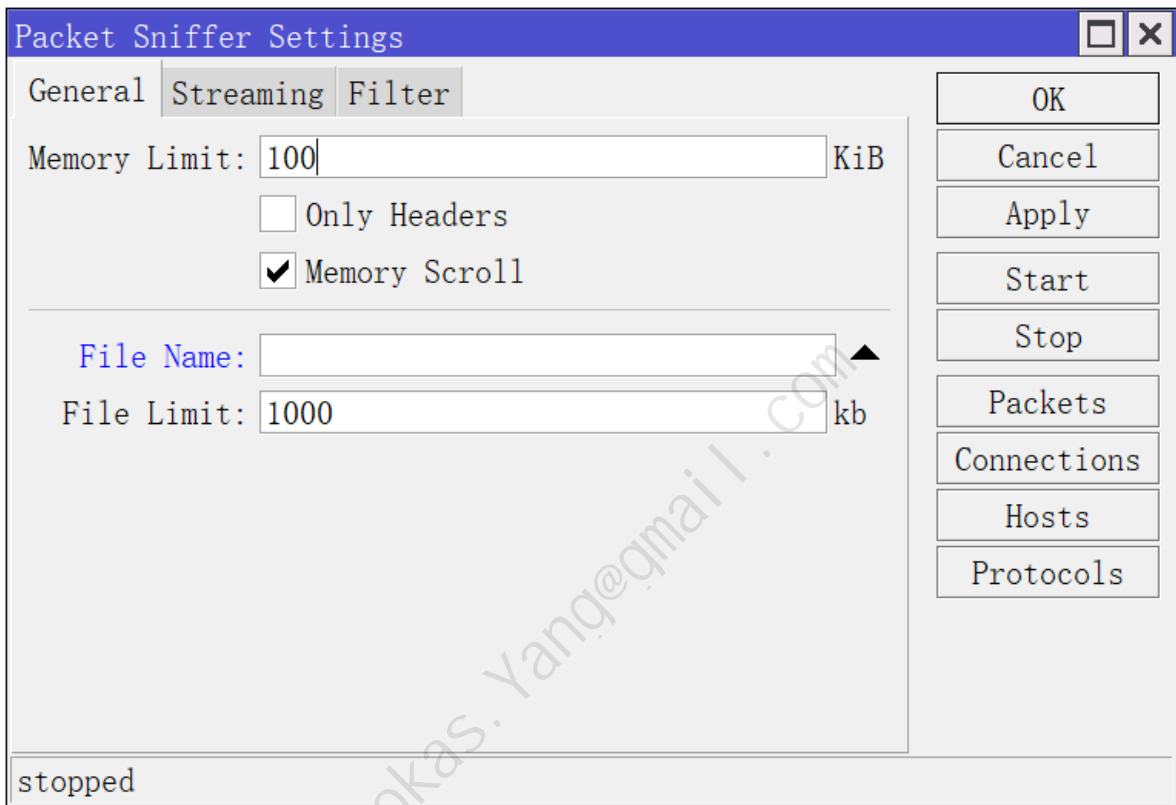


初始界面如下，分为General、Streaming、Filter三部分配置，接下来将说明每个选项的参数含义。

3) General选项说明

通用(General)选项参数含义:

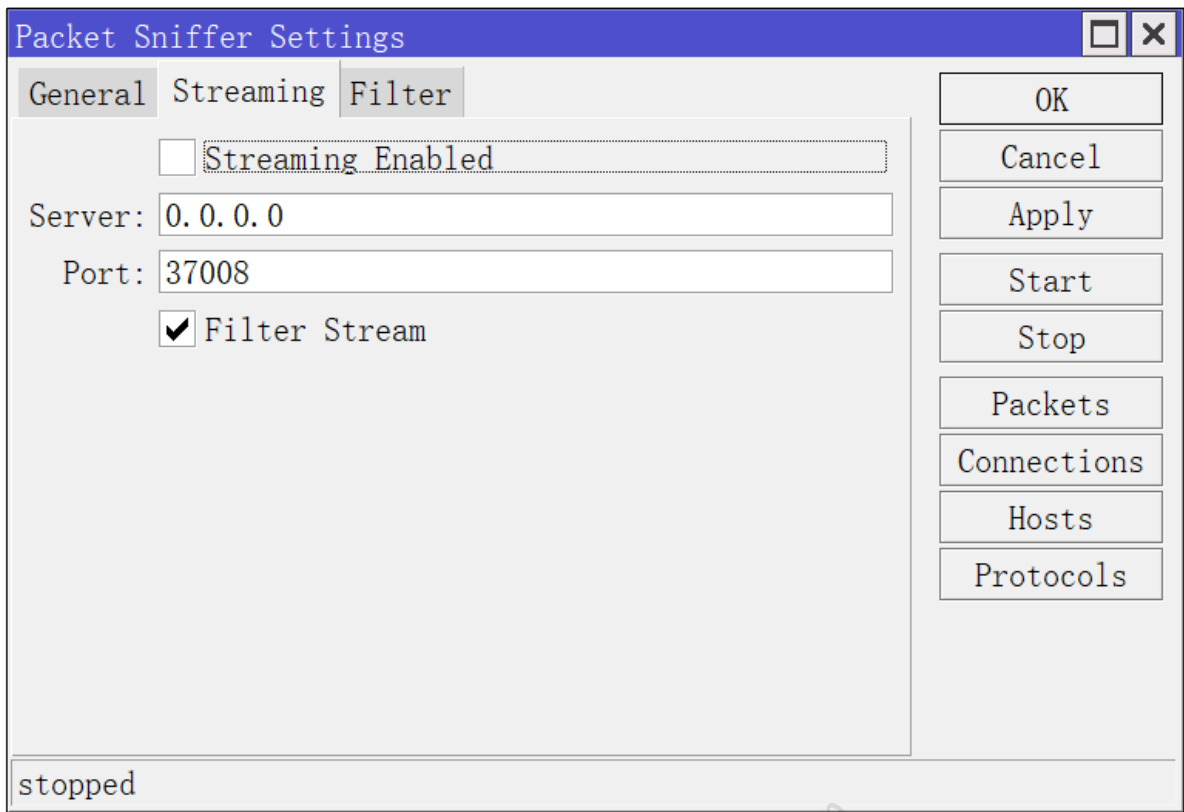
- **Memory Limit**: 最大使用内存大小, 默认100KB;
- **Only Headers**: 只抓取头部信息;
- **Memory Scroll**: 捕获的数据包会存储在内存中, 直到内存滚动缓冲区被填满。一旦缓冲区达到容量上限, 最早捕获的数据包将被丢弃以腾出空间, 而新的数据包将继续写入缓冲区;
- **File Name**: 抓包后保存到的文件名, 如果不想保存可以留空;
- **File Limit**: 抓包文件大小限制, 默认1000kb。



4) Streaming选项说明

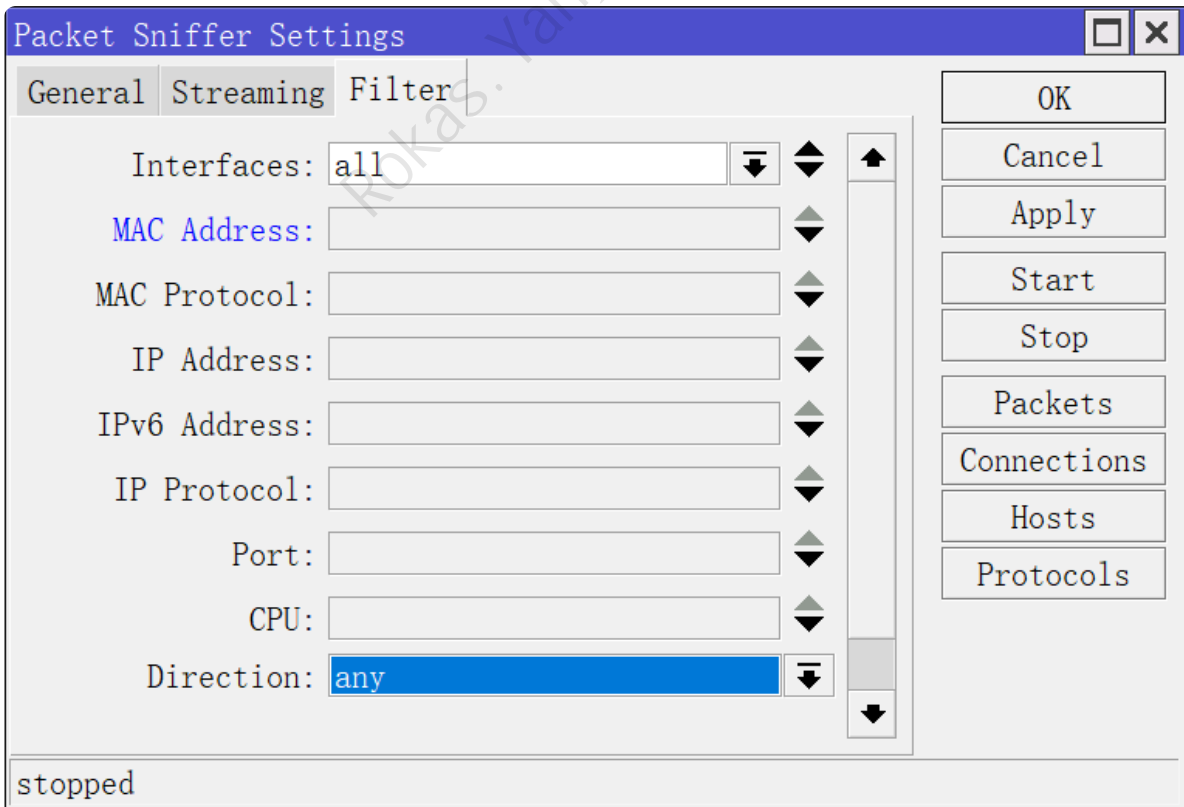
Streaming选项参数含义:

- **Streaming Enabled**: 打开Streaming选项, 将捕获的数据包转发给指定地址;
- **Server**: 转发到对端的IP地址;
- **Port**: 转发给对端的端口;
- **Filter Stream**: 过滤流, 过滤特定流, 只有启用此参数后, Filter选项的参数设置才能生效。



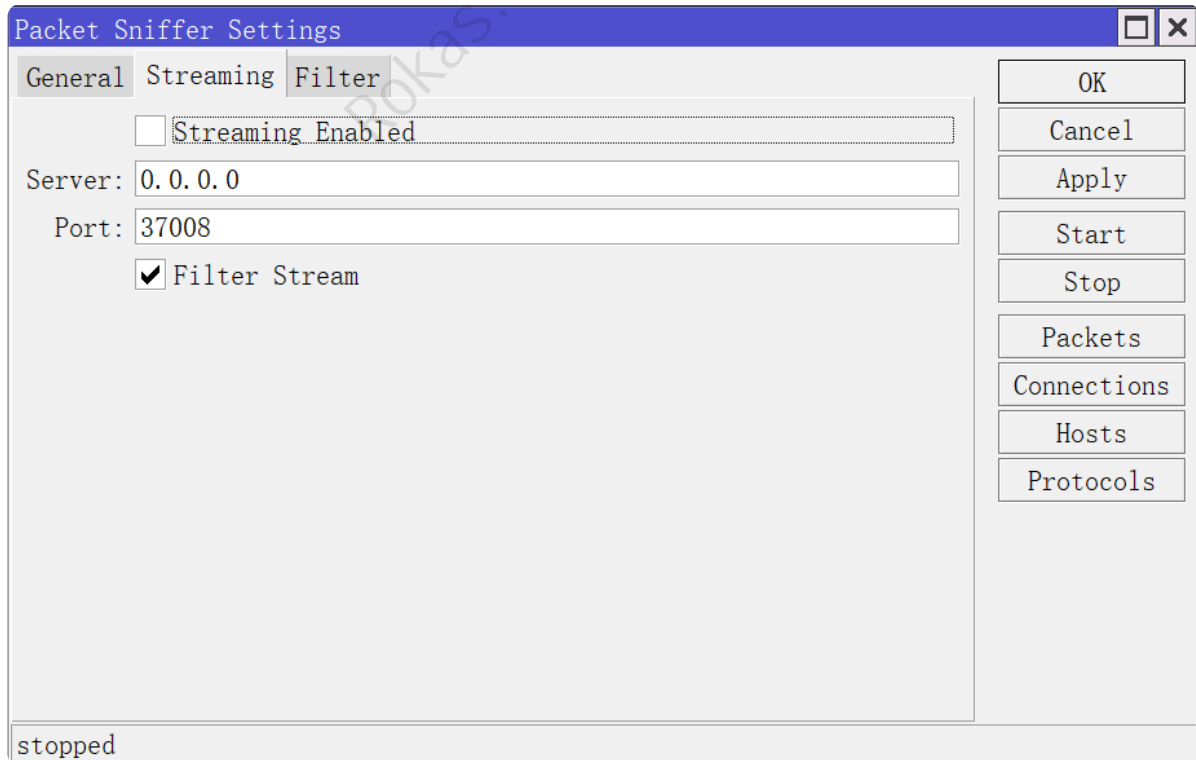
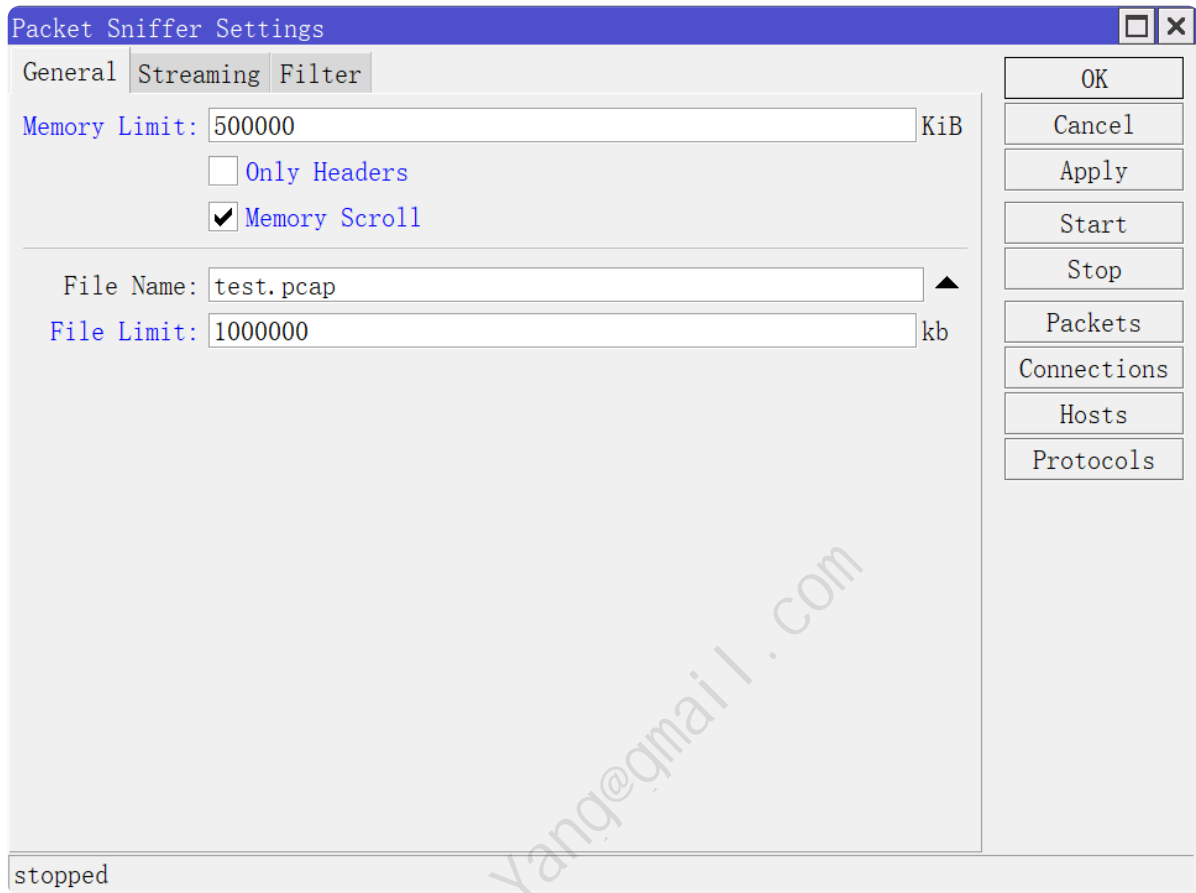
5) Filter选项说明

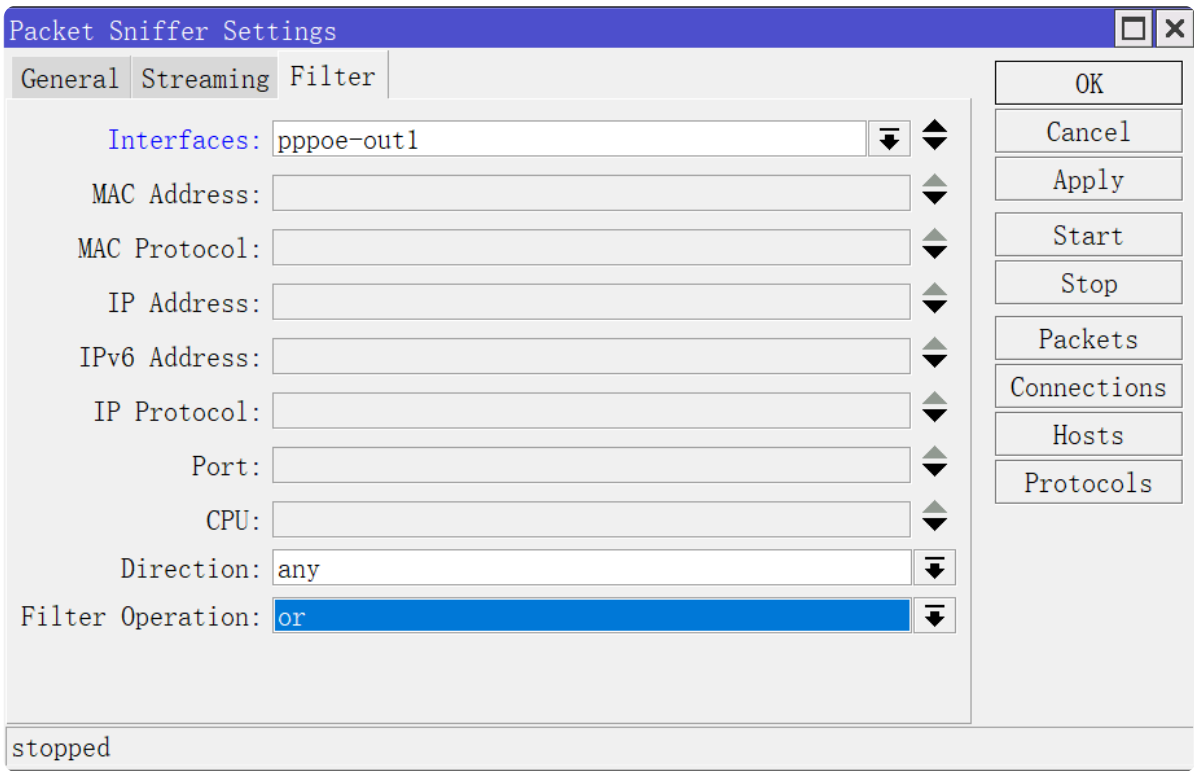
Filter则为具体的过滤规则，以下参数言简意赅，用来指定特定接口、过滤特定IP、Mac地址、协议类型、端口、出入方向等的报文：



6) 抓包设置

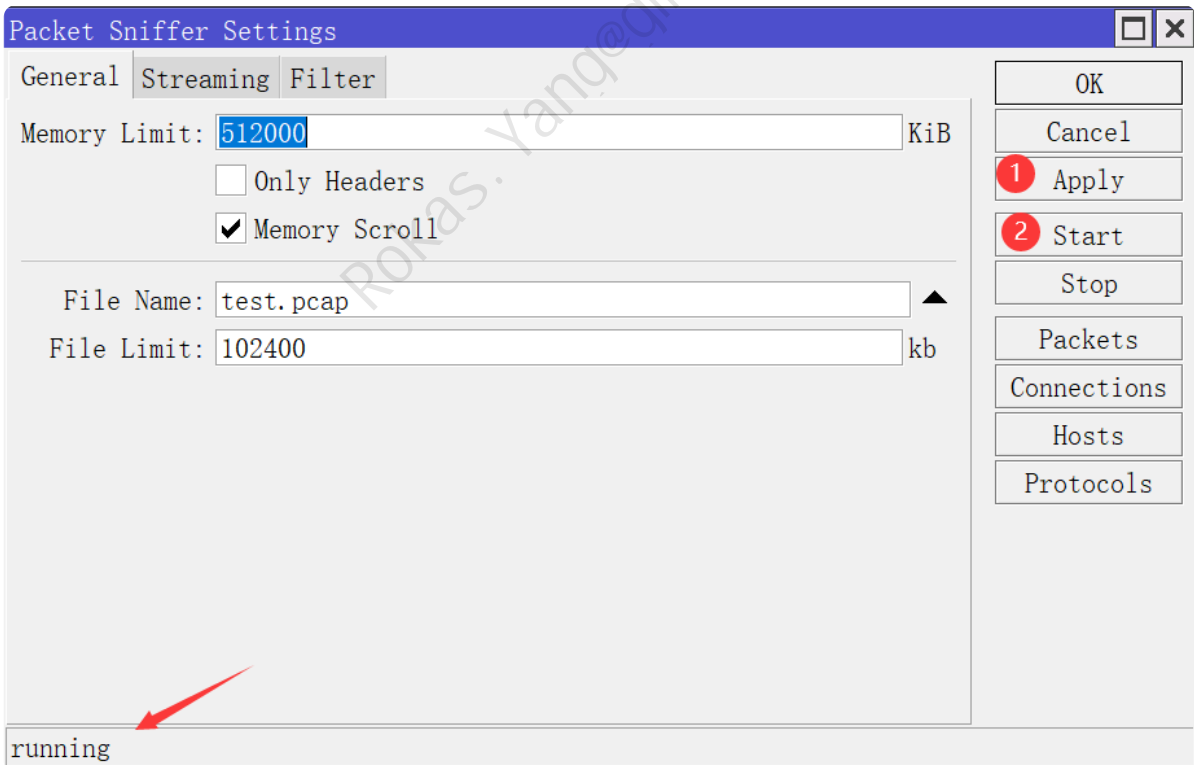
比如想把抓包指定到文件test.pcap，则如下设置，抓包文件大小最大为1000Mb，最大使用内存为500MB，抓取Wan口的所有报文，则可以如下设置：



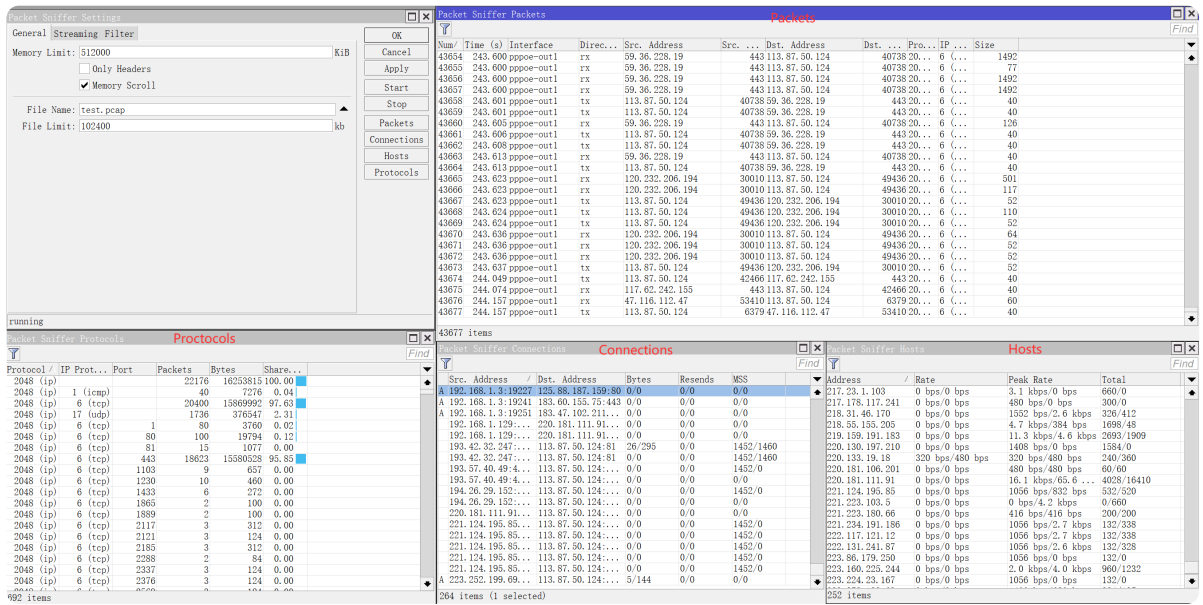


7) 运行抓包

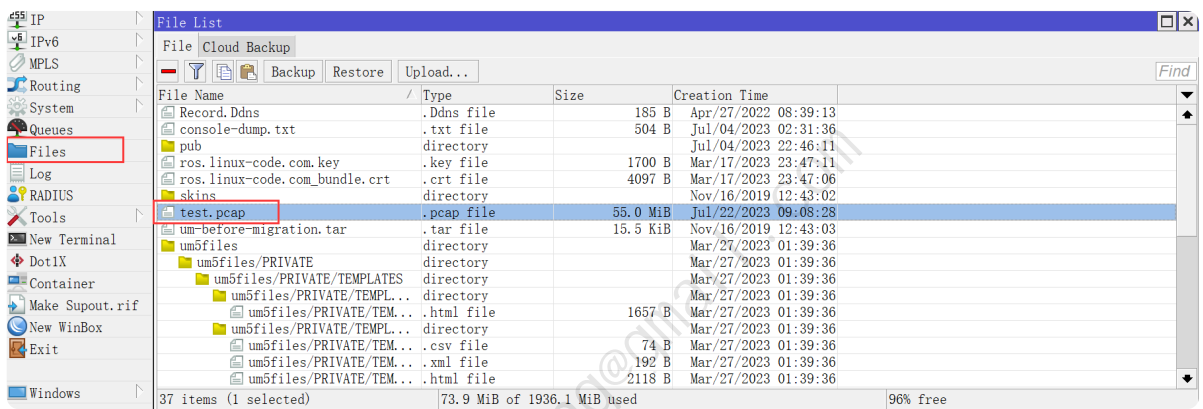
上述参数设置后，点击右侧的Apply，引用规则，然后点击Start，此时Sniffer已经是running状态：



之后可以点击右侧的Packets、Connections、Hosts、Protocols，分别实时查看数据包、连接、主机、协议等具体分类：

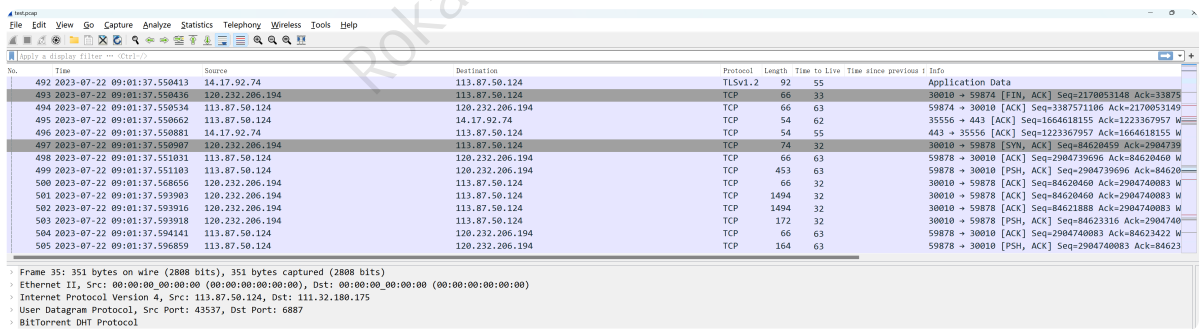


抓完后点击STOP停止抓包，生成了一个55MiB大小的test.pcap文件：



右击可以把它download下来，之后使用其他工具分析。

抓到的包是最原始的数据，没有任何其他特殊封装：

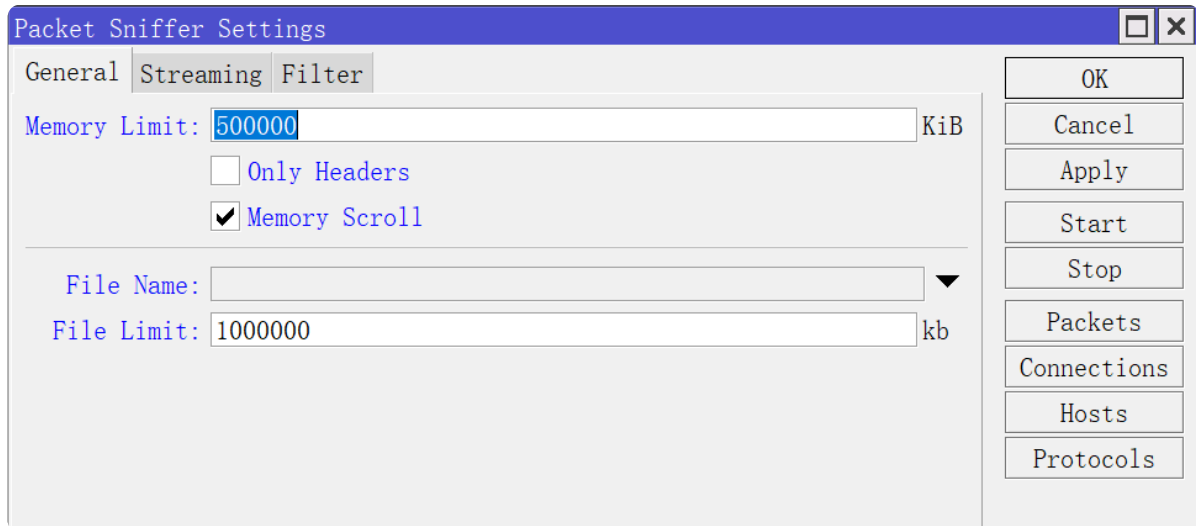


2. Wireshark

当我们不想把抓包存放在ros上时，可以通过设置Streaming选项，让ros把收到的包转发给其他服务器。

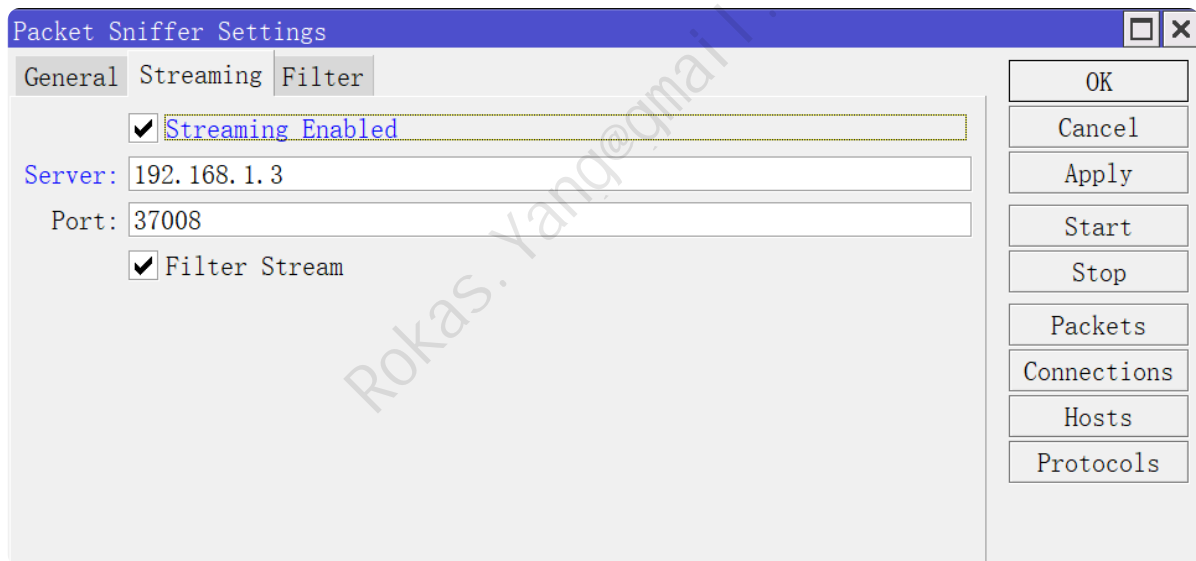
1) General选项配置

同理，我们限制最大内存为500MiB，File Limit和File Name无需设置，我们不需要保存到文件：



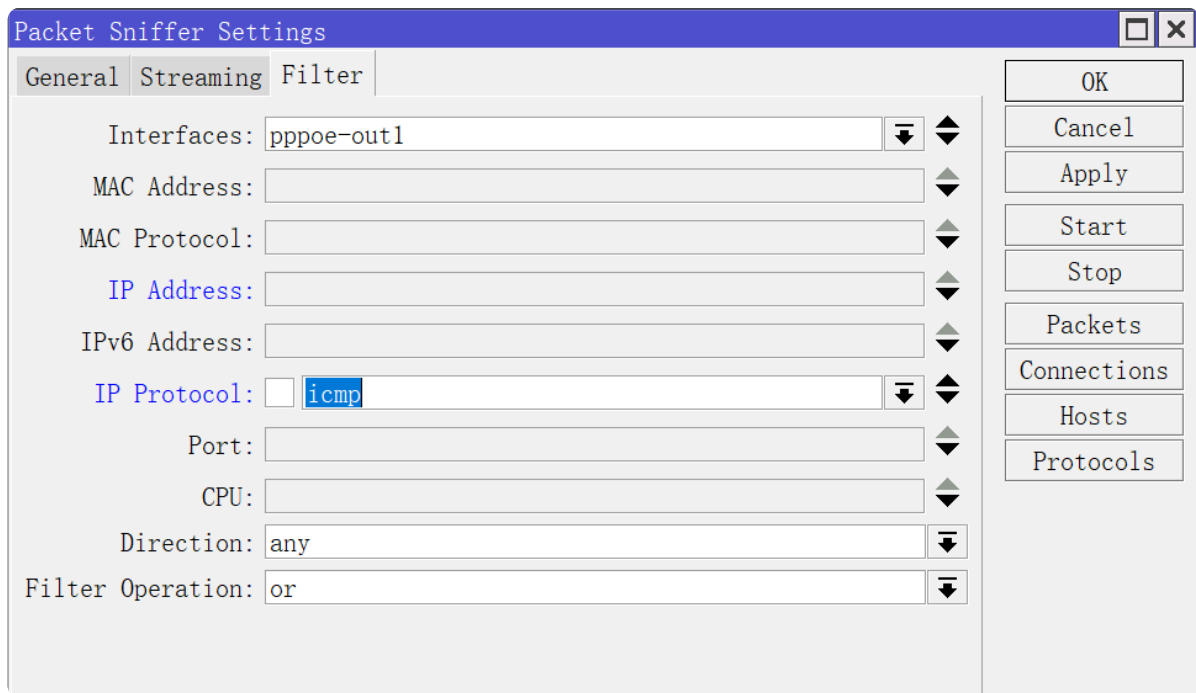
2) Streaming选项配置

勾选Streaming Enabled，并且指定Server为接受抓包的目的IP及端口，可以是任何IP，包括内外网：



3) Filter参数配置

抓取wan口的ICMP协议为示例：

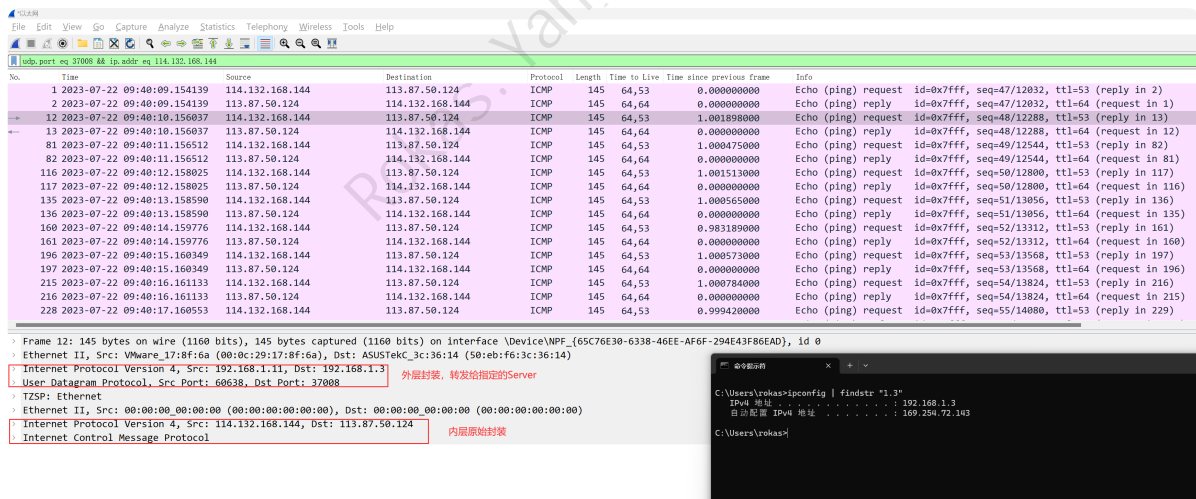


点击右侧的Apply应用设置，并且点击Start开始抓包。

4) 在目的Server上捕获报文

登录到指定的Server，并且使用抓包工具，抓取37008端口的数据。

通过udp.port eq 37006过滤到ros转发过来的报文，首先通过IPIP封装了外层协议，Server才能收到外层转发过来的包，内层则是ros最原始的收发包数据：



三、命令行抓包

命令行抓包就是把上述图形化界面的参数设置一遍，没有其它差异。

1.Sniffer

首先ssh到routeros，执行以下命令进入到sniffer：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] > /tool/sniffer/  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

按tab可以看到sniffer下面有如下命令：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>  
connection host packet protocol edit export get print quick save set start stop  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

1) edit file-name/edit file-limit

如果想把包保存到ros，执行edit edit file-name命令，之后进入编辑器模式，写入文件命令后，ctrl + o 保存退出。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit file-name
```

```
test.pcap_  
_
```

```
C-c quit C-o save&quit C-u undo C-k cut line C-y paste F5 repaint
```

之后编辑抓包文件大小限制：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit file-limit  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit file-limit  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> _
```

```
102400KiB  
_
```

```
C-c quit C-o save&quit C-u undo C-k cut line C-y paste F5 repaint
```

2) edit memory-limit

同理，编辑内存限制，512MiB。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit memory-limit
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit
file-limit file-name filter-... memory-limit memory-scroll only-headers streaming-enabled streaming-server value-name
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit memory-limit
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> _
```

```
512000KiB
```

```
C-c quit C-o save&quit C-u undo C-k cut line C-y paste F5 repaint
```

3) edit streaming-enabled

抓包保存到本地文件，并且并不需要将报文转发给其它server，确保此选项是no状态：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit streaming-enabled
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit streaming-enabled
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> _
```

```
no_
```

```
C-c quit C-o save&quit C-u undo C-k cut line C-y paste F5 repaint
```

4) edit filter

编辑过滤规则，和图形界面的参数都能对上，需要设置哪个就edit哪个。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit filter-
filter-cpu filter-interface filter-ip-protocol filter-mac-address filter-operator-between-entries filter-size
filter-direction filter-ip-address filter-ipv6-address filter-mac-protocol filter-port filter-stream
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> _
```

比如抓pppoe-out1口的ICMP报文，则可以设置：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit filter-interface # 写入pppoe-out1
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit filter-ip-protocol # 写入icmp
```

5) start/packet print

执行start命令便开始抓包，使用packet print命令可以输出抓到的请求：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> start
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> packet print interval=5
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> start
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> packet print interval=5
Columns: TIME, INTERFACE, SRC-ADDRESS, DST-ADDRESS, IP-PROTOCOL, SIZE, CPU
#  TIME      INTERFACE  SRC-ADDRESS  DST-ADDRESS  IP-PROTOCOL  SIZE  CPU
0  0.268     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
1  0.268     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
2  1.269     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
3  1.269     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
4  2.271     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
5  2.271     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
6  3.272     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
7  3.272     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
8  4.273     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
9  4.273     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
10 5.275     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
11 5.275     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
12 5.478     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    117.152.35.93    icmp      204   1
13 6.276     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
14 6.276     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
15 7.276     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
16 7.276     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
17 8.277     pppoe-out1  114.132.168.144  113.87.50.124  icmp      84    0
18 8.277     pppoe-out1  113.87.50.124    114.132.168.144  icmp      84    0
-- [Q quit|D dump|C-z pause]
```

其中interval表示刷新间隔，这里设置为每5s刷新一次。

6) connection/protocol/host print

抓包过程中，连接信息，协议信息，主机信息都可以试试展示出来，并设置刷新间隔，因为指定抓取的ICMP协议，没有连接的概念，所以connection print是过滤不到内容的。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> protocol print
Columns: PROTOCOL, IP-PROTOCOL, PACKETS, BYTES, SHARE
#  PROTOCOL  IP-PROTOCOL  PACKETS  BYTES  SHARE
0  ip        icmp         213     20586  100%
1  ip        icmp         213     20586  100%
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> host print
Columns: ADDRESS, RATE, PEAK-RATE, TOTAL
#  ADDRESS          RATE          PEAK-RATE      TOTAL
0  113.87.50.124    672bps/672bps 1952bps/7.2kbps 8560/13238
1  113.132.176.42  0bps/0bps     0bps/1280bps   0/160
2  114.114.114.114 0bps/0bps     2.7kbps/0bps   886/0
3  114.132.168.144 672bps/672bps 672bps/672bps  8400/8400
4  117.152.35.93   0bps/0bps     1632bps/0bps   3672/0
```

```
5 119.29.29.29 0bps/0bps 2.2kbps/0bps 280/0
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> connection print
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> protocol print
Columns: PROTOCOL, IP-PROTOCOL, PACKETS, BYTES, SHARE
# PROTOCOL IP-PROTOCOL PACKETS BYTES SHARE
0 ip 213 20586 100%
1 ip icmp 213 20586 100%
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> host print
Columns: ADDRESS, RATE, PEAK-RATE, TOTAL
# ADDRESS RATE PEAK-RATE TOTAL
0 113.87.50.124 672bps/672bps 1952bps/7.2kbps 8560/13238
1 113.132.176.42 0bps/0bps 0bps/1280bps 0/160
2 114.114.114.114 0bps/0bps 2.7kbps/0bps 886/0
3 114.132.168.144 672bps/672bps 672bps/672bps 8400/8400
4 117.152.35.93 0bps/0bps 1632bps/0bps 3672/0
5 119.29.29.29 0bps/0bps 2.2kbps/0bps 280/0
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> connection print
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

7) stop

停止抓包，执行stop即可，前面定义的test.pcap会保存在file路径下：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> /file print where name ~ "test"
Columns: NAME, TYPE, SIZE, CREATION-TIME
# NAME TYPE SIZE CREATION-TIME
0 test.pcap .pcap file 82.7KiB jul/22/2023 16:21:47
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> stop
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> /file print where name ~ "test"
Columns: NAME, TYPE, SIZE, CREATION-TIME
# NAME TYPE SIZE CREATION-TIME
0 test.pcap .pcap file 82.7KiB jul/22/2023 16:21:47
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

8) 开启ftp服务传送pcap文件

当没有图形化界面，不方便从winbox取出文件时，临时使用ftp服务来传递文件：

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> /ip service enable ftp
```

ftp服务开启后，使用ftp客户端将文件get到本地：

```

16:36:45 ~/pkgs ftp
ftp> open 192.168.1.11
Connected to 192.168.1.11.
220 MikroTik FTP server (MikroTik 7.7) ready
Name (192.168.1.11:root):
500 'AUTH': command not understood
500 'AUTH': command not understood
SSL not available
331 Password required for
Password:
230 User logged in
Remote system type is UNIX.
ftp> ls test.pcap
200 PORT command successful
150 Opening data connection
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root root 84701 Jul 22 16:21 test.pcap
226 Transfer complete
ftp>
ftp> get test.pcap
local: test.pcap remote: test.pcap
200 PORT command successful
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for test.pcap (84701 bytes)
226 ASCII transfer complete
84858 bytes received in 0.00 secs (57.0309 MB/s)
ftp> exit
221 Closing
16:37:22 ~/pkgs ls -lh test.pcap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 83K Jul 22 16:37 test.pcap
16:38:36 ~/pkgs

```

文件下载后，按需将ftp服务关闭即可：

```

[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> /ip service disable ftp
RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> /ip service disable ftp
RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> _

```

之后便能使用wireshark分析抓包文件了：

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Time to Live	Time since previous frame	Info
106	2023-07-22 16:17:54.501868	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=225/57600, ttl=64 (request in 105)
107	2023-07-22 16:17:55.252888	113.87.50.124	117.152.35.93	ICMP	218	63,53		Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
108	2023-07-22 16:17:55.503662	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=226/57856, ttl=53 (reply in 109)
109	2023-07-22 16:17:55.503680	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=226/57856, ttl=64 (request in 108)
110	2023-07-22 16:17:56.505379	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=227/58112, ttl=53 (reply in 111)
111	2023-07-22 16:17:56.505396	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=227/58112, ttl=64 (request in 110)
112	2023-07-22 16:17:57.506884	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=228/58368, ttl=53 (reply in 113)
113	2023-07-22 16:17:57.506903	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=228/58368, ttl=64 (request in 112)
114	2023-07-22 16:17:58.508586	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=229/58624, ttl=53 (reply in 115)
115	2023-07-22 16:17:58.508601	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=229/58624, ttl=64 (request in 114)
116	2023-07-22 16:17:59.510872	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=230/58880, ttl=53 (reply in 117)
117	2023-07-22 16:17:59.510890	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=230/58880, ttl=64 (request in 116)
118	2023-07-22 16:18:00.511659	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=231/59136, ttl=53 (reply in 119)
119	2023-07-22 16:18:00.511676	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=231/59136, ttl=64 (request in 118)
120	2023-07-22 16:18:01.015005	113.87.50.124	117.152.35.93	ICMP	218	63,53		Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
121	2023-07-22 16:18:01.512188	114.132.168.144	113.87.50.124	ICMP	98	53		Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=232/59392, ttl=53 (reply in 122)
122	2023-07-22 16:18:01.512209	113.87.50.124	114.132.168.144	ICMP	98	64		Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=232/59392, ttl=64 (request in 121)

2.Tcpdump

以上大部分配置都可以沿用，然后设置如下几个参数，让ros把数据包传送给指定的Server，Server端再使用tcpdump来抓包保存。

1) edit file-name

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit file-name  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

清空文件名，因为不需要保存到ros下，ctrl + o 保存退出。

2) edit streaming-enabled

将streaming-enabled改成yes，ctrl + o保存退出。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit streaming-enabled  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

3) edit streaming-server

写入server接收端的IP:PORT地址，ctrl + o保存退出。

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit streaming-server  
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer>
```

```
192.168.1.8:37008
```

```
C-c quit C-o save&quit C-u undo C-k cut line C-y paste F5 repaint
```

4) Server端使用tcpdump

在server端开启一个tcpdump进程，抓取37008端口，写入到文件server.pcap：

```
tcpdump -i any -nn -s 0 port 37008 -v -w server.pcap
```

5) start

在ros上执行start开始抓包:

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> start
```

server端可以实时看到抓包数量, ros也可以通过 `packet print interval=1` 来查看数据并且1s刷新一次:

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> edit streaming-server
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> start
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> packet print interval=1
Columns: TIME, INTERFACE, SRC-ADDRESS, DST-ADDRESS, IP-PROTOCOL, SIZE, CPU
# TIME INTERFACE SRC-ADDRESS DST-ADDRESS IP-PROTOCOL SIZE CPU
0 0.349 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
1 0.35 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
2 1.351 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
3 1.351 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
4 2.353 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
5 2.353 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
6 3.354 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
7 3.354 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
8 4.202 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 117.152.35.93 icmp 204 1
9 4.356 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
10 4.356 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
11 5.356 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
12 5.356 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
13 6.358 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
14 6.358 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
15 6.521 pppoe-out1 113.132.176.42 113.87.50.124 icmp 160 0
16 7.36 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
17 7.36 pppoe-out1 113.87.50.124 114.132.168.144 icmp 84 0
18 8.36 pppoe-out1 114.132.168.144 113.87.50.124 icmp 84 0
```

```
Gentoo-SystemD x
16:53:38 ~/pkgs tcpdump -i any -nn -s 0 port 37008 -v -w server.pcap
tcpdump: data link type LINUX_SLL2
dropped privs to pcap
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL2 (Linux cooked v2), snapshot length 262144 bytes
Got 104
```

6) stop

停止抓包:

```
[RokasYang@MikroTik] /tool/sniffer> stop
```

Server按ctrl + c终止就行。

```
16:53:38 ~/pkgs tcpdump -i any -nn -s 0 port 37008 -v -w server.pcap
tcpdump: data link type LINUX_SLL2
dropped privs to pcap
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL2 (Linux cooked v2), snapshot length 262144 bytes
^C167 packets captured
167 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
16:55:01 ~/pkgs ls -lh server.pcap
-rw-r--r-- 1 pcap pcap 30K Jul 22 16:55 server.pcap
16:57:12 ~/pkgs
```

之后便可以看到server.pcap文件。

如果你不想把文件传送到windows使用wireshark来分析, 那么命令行模式的termshark也是不错的选择:


```
firewall v2.4.0 | server.pcap
Filter:
No. | Time | Source | Dest | Proto | Length | Info
1 | 0.000000 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2202/39432, ttl=53
2 | 0.000000 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2202/39432, ttl=64 (request in 1)
3 | 0.347629 | 113.87.50.124 | 117.152.35.93 | ICMP | 271 | Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
4 | 1.001016 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2203/39688, ttl=53
5 | 1.001016 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2203/39688, ttl=64 (request in 4)
6 | 2.002603 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2204/39944, ttl=53
7 | 2.002604 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2204/39944, ttl=64 (request in 6)
8 | 3.004309 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2205/40200, ttl=53
9 | 3.004310 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2205/40200, ttl=64 (request in 8)
10 | 4.005624 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2206/40456, ttl=53
11 | 4.005624 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2206/40456, ttl=64 (request in 10)
12 | 5.007377 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2207/40712, ttl=53
13 | 5.007377 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2207/40712, ttl=64 (request in 12)
14 | 6.008953 | 114.132.168.144 | 113.87.50.124 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) request id=0x77f9, seq=2208/40968, ttl=53
15 | 6.008953 | 113.87.50.124 | 114.132.168.144 | ICMP | 151 | Echo (ping) reply id=0x77f9, seq=2208/40968, ttl=64 (request in 14)
16 | 6.107586 | 113.87.50.124 | 117.152.35.93 | ICMP | 271 | Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

[+] Frame 4: 151 bytes on wire (1208 bits), 151 bytes captured (1208 bits)
[-] Linux cooked capture v2
  Interface index: 2
  Link-layer address type: Ethernet (1)
  Packet type: Unicast to us (0)
  Link-layer address length: 6
  Source: Vmware_17:8f:6a (00:0c:29:17:8f:6a)
  Unused: 0000
[+] Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.11, Dst: 192.168.1.8
[+] User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 60838, Dst Port: 37008
[+] IZSP: Ethernet
[+] Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
[+] Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 114.132.168.144, Dst: 113.87.50.124
[+] Internet Control Message Protocol

0000  00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 00 06 00 0c 29 17  |.....|.
0010  8f 6a 00 00 45 00 00 83 92 ca 40 00 40 11 24 3c |j..E....@.$<
0020  c0 a8 01 00 c0 a8 01 08 ed ab 90 90 00 5f fb 6b |......o.k
0030  01 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |.....
0040  00 00 00 45 00 00 54 eb 64 40 00 35 01 9b 5c 72 |...E.T.de.S.\r
0050  84 a8 90 71 57 32 7c 08 00 dc 4c 77 f9 08 9b 1e |...qM2]..Lw....
0060  99 bb 64 00 00 00 00 f5 4d 0d 00 00 00 00 10 |.d.....M.....
0070  11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 |.....
0080  21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 |*#5$%&'()*+,-./0
0090  31 32 33 34 35 36 37 |1234567
```

可以清晰看到ros使用IPIP隧道来封装转发数据包给server端。

四、总结

RouterOS作为业内一款强大的软路由操作系统，对于各种专业网络协议的覆盖率，使它原生支持捕获报文，非常利于网络排障、路由排障、协议排障等，可谓专业级别的路由操作系统。

本文以捕获ICMP为示例，避免篇幅过长，其它过滤参数包括IP地址过滤、Mac地址过滤、端口过滤等没有一一展示，根据实际需求场景抓最有用的包，让网络排障事半功倍。

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