



# Wireshark Network Traffic Investigation Training Course

21 – 25 December 2026  
Abu Dhabi

## Wireshark Network Traffic Investigation Training Course

**Ref:** 772\_158760 **Date:** 21 – 25 December 2026 **Location:** Abu Dhabi **Fees:** 4700 Euro

### Overview

Wireshark Network Traffic Investigation Training Course is a five-day intermediate course for network analysts, SOC investigators, incident responders, infrastructure engineers, and cybersecurity operations teams who leave with a Network Traffic Investigation Workbook. Participants practice packet capture planning, Wireshark filter analysis, TCP conversation analysis, protocol metadata review, suspicious traffic triage, and network incident timeline reconstruction. The course separates packet evidence from broad network security and penetration testing. Agile Leaders Training Center develops practical network traffic investigation capability.

### Who Should Attend

- Network analysis functions responsible for interpreting packet behavior and service performance
- Security operations functions responsible for triaging suspicious network activity
- Incident response functions responsible for reconstructing network evidence
- Infrastructure engineering functions responsible for diagnosing protocol and connectivity symptoms
- Cybersecurity operations functions responsible for documenting traffic findings

The course assumes participants can interpret TCP/IP addressing, ports, common protocols, and network diagrams, and leaves out offensive exploitation, malware reverse engineering, wireless intrusion, and broad security architecture.

### Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that operate, monitor, or investigate networked services.

- Banking network and security operations
- Telecommunications service assurance
- Energy and utility infrastructure monitoring
- Healthcare technology operations
- Managed network and security services

### Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Apply evidence-led packet capture planning
- Use capture and display filters accurately
- Analyze protocols, conversations, and TCP behavior
- Diagnose performance symptoms from packet evidence
- Prioritize suspicious traffic and reconstruct timelines
- Build a Network Traffic Investigation Workbook

## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Plan and Preserve Packet Evidence**

- Network Observation Point Selection Map
- Packet Capture Scope and Evidence Plan
- Wireshark Capture Interface Configuration
- Capture Filter Design and Validation Method
- PCAP Integrity and Case Notes Record

### **Day 2: Navigate and Filter Traffic**

- Wireshark Packet List, Details, and Bytes Workflow
- Display Filter Field and Operator Builder
- Endpoint and Conversation Statistics Matrix
- Protocol Hierarchy and Traffic Distribution Review
- Time Reference and Capture Alignment Method

### **Day 3: Analyze Protocol Behavior**

- TCP Handshake and Session State Diagram
- TCP Retransmission and Loss Evidence Table
- DNS Query and Response Analysis Worksheet
- HTTP Transaction and Object Metadata Map
- TLS Handshake and Certificate Metadata Review

### **Day 4: Investigate Anomalies and Incidents**

- Wireshark Expert Information Triage Method
- Follow Stream Conversation Reconstruction
- Suspicious Connection Pattern Matrix
- Network Incident Timeline Worksheet
- Finding Confidence and Alternative Explanation Log

## Day 5: Practice the Traffic Investigation

- Exercise: Validate a Packet Capture Scope
- Exercise: Build Filters for a Network Question
- Exercise: Diagnose TCP and Protocol Symptoms
- Exercise: Reconstruct Suspicious Traffic Activity
- Capstone: Network Traffic Investigation Workbook

## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on banking, telecommunications, energy, healthcare, and managed-service networks.

- Suggested activity: select observation points, define capture scope, and preserve a PCAP evidence record.
- Suggested activity: build capture and display filters that answer specific operational questions.
- Suggested activity: connect TCP, DNS, HTTP, and TLS metadata to a performance or security hypothesis.
- Suggested activity: assemble conversations, timelines, confidence judgments, and findings into an investigation workbook.

## FAQs

### Who suits Wireshark network traffic investigation training, and what does it assume?

Network, security operations, incident response, infrastructure, and cybersecurity teams suit the training; it assumes familiarity with TCP/IP, ports, common protocols, and network diagrams.

### How does Wireshark network traffic investigation differ from general network security training?

Wireshark traffic investigation concentrates on packet evidence, conversations, protocol behavior, timelines, and findings, while general network security training covers broader architecture, controls, administration, and policy.

### What is the difference between Wireshark capture filters and display filters?

Capture filters limit which packets are collected, while display filters select which packets are shown from an existing capture without removing the other captured packets.

### How does Wireshark help diagnose TCP performance symptoms?

Wireshark helps analysts examine handshakes, sequence behavior, acknowledgments, retransmissions, loss indicators, timing, window behavior, and conversation statistics alongside the network context.



## **How should analysts document suspicious network traffic findings?**

Analysts should record capture scope, timestamps, filters, endpoints, conversations, protocol evidence, alternative explanations, confidence, limitations, and the actions needed to confirm or escalate each finding.

### **Conclusion**

Participants take back a Network Traffic Investigation Workbook linking capture decisions, filters, protocol evidence, conversations, timelines, performance symptoms, suspicious activity, and supported findings. It changes isolated packets into a traceable investigation workflow. The workbook supports coordinated analysis across network, infrastructure, security operations, and incident response functions.