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PCAP Capture File Format  
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## Abstract

This document describes the format used by the libpcap library to record captured packets to a file. Programs using the libpcap library to read and write those files, and thus reading and writing files in that format, include tcpdump.

## About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Status information for this document may be found at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-opsawg-pcap/>.

Discussion of this document takes place on the opsawg Working Group mailing list (<mailto:opsawg@ietf.org>), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/opsawg/>. Subscribe at <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/opsawg/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://github.com/IETF-OPSAWG-WG/pcapng>.

## Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

In the late 1980's, Van Jacobson, Steve McCanne, and others at the Network Research Group at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory developed the tcpdump program to capture and dissect network traces. The code to capture traffic, using low-level mechanisms in various operating systems, and to read and write network traces to a file was later put into a library named libpcap.

This document describes the format used by tcpdump, and other programs using libpcap, to read and write network traces.

## 2. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 3. General File Structure

A capture file begins with a File Header, followed by zero or more Packet Records, one per packet.

All fields in the File Header and in the headers of Packet Records will always be written according to the characteristics (little-endian / big-endian) of the machine that is writing the file. This refers to all the fields that are written as numbers and that span over two or more octets.

The approach of having the file written in the native format of the host writing the file is more efficient because it avoids translation of data when writing the file or reading the file on the host that wrote the file, which is the most common case when generating or processing capture captures.

## 4. File Header

The File Header has the following format, with the octet offset of fields shown to the left of the field:

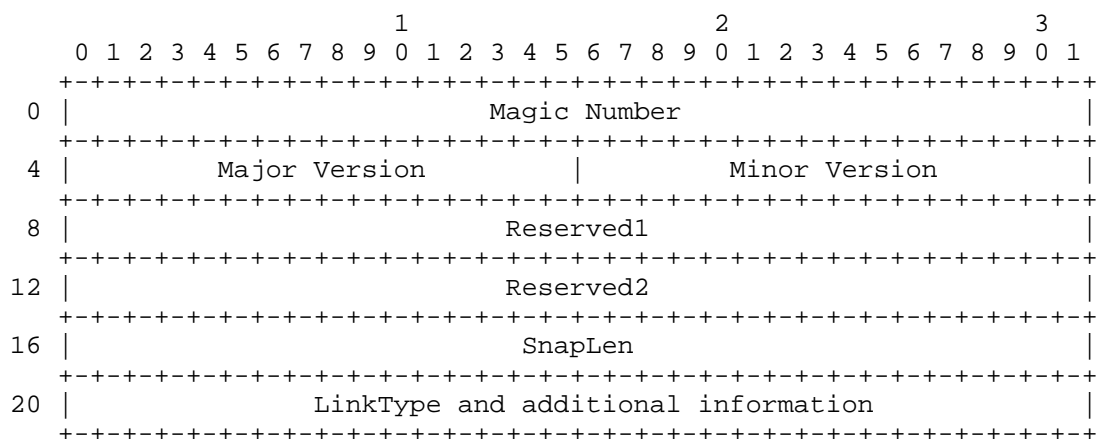


Figure 1: File Header

The File Header length is 24 octets.

The meaning of the fields in the File Header is:

Magic Number (32 bits): an unsigned magic number, whose value is either the hexadecimal number 0xA1B2C3D4 or the hexadecimal number 0xA1B23C4D.

If the value is 0xA1B2C3D4, timestamps in Packet Records (see Figure 3) are in seconds and microseconds; if it is 0xA1B23C4D, timestamps in Packet Records are in seconds and nanoseconds.

These numbers can be used to distinguish sessions that have been written on little-endian machines from the ones written on big-endian machines, and to heuristically identify pcap files.

Major Version (16 bits): an unsigned integer, giving the number of the current major version of the format. The value for the current version of the format is 2 (big-endian 0x00 0x02 or little-endian 0x02 0x00). This value should change if the format changes in such a way that code that reads the new format could not read the old format (i.e., code to read both formats would have to check the version number and use different code paths for the two formats) and code that reads the old format could not read the new format.

Minor Version (16 bits): an unsigned integer, giving the number of the current minor version of the format. The value for the current version of the format is 4 (big-endian 0x00 0x04 or little-endian 0x04 0x00). This value should change if the format changes in such a way that code that reads the new format could read the old format without checking the version number but code that reads the old format could not read all files in the new format.

Reserved1 (32 bits): not used - SHOULD be filled with 0 by pcap file writers, and MUST be ignored by pcap file readers. This value was documented by some older implementations as "gmt to local correction" or "time zone offset". Some older pcap file writers stored non-zero values in this field.

Reserved2 (32 bits): not used - SHOULD be filled with 0 by pcap file writers, and MUST be ignored by pcap file readers. This value was documented by some older implementations as "accuracy of timestamps". Some older pcap file writers stored non-zero values in this field.

SnapLen (32 bits): an unsigned integer indicating the maximum number

of octets captured from each packet. The portion of each packet that exceeds this value will not be stored in the file. This value **MUST NOT** be zero; if no limit was specified, the value **SHOULD** be a number greater than or equal to the largest packet length in the file.

LinkType and additional information (32 bits): an unsigned integer that contains the link-layer type of packets in the file and may contain additional information.

The LinkType and additional information field is in the form

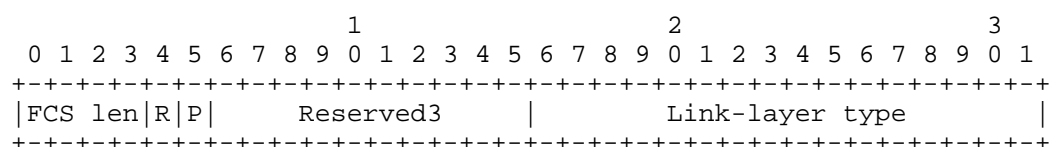


Figure 2: LinkType and additional information

The field is shown as if it were in the byte order of the host reading or writing the file, with bit 0 being the most-significant bit of the field and bit 31 being the least-significant bit of the field.

Link-layer type (16 bits): an unsigned integer indicating link-layer type for packets in the file; it is a value as defined in the PCAP LinkType list registry, as defined in [I-D.ietf-opsawg-pcaplinktype].

Reserved3 (10 bits): not used - **MUST** be set to zero by pcap writers, and **MUST NOT** be interpreted by pcap readers; a reader **SHOULD** treat a non-zero value as an error.

P (1 bit): a bit that, if set, indicates that the Frame Check Sequence (FCS) length value is present and, if not set, indicates that the FCS value is not present.

R (1 bit): not used - **MUST** be set to zero by pcap writers, and **MUST NOT** be interpreted by pcap readers; a reader **SHOULD** treat a non-zero value as an error.

FCS len (4 bits): an unsigned integer indicating the number of

16-bit (2-octet) words of FCS that are appended to each packet, if the P bit is set; if the P bit is not set, and the FCS length is not indicated by the link-layer type value, the FCS length is unknown. The valid values of the FCS len field are between 0 and 15; Ethernet, for example, would have an FCS length value of 2, corresponding to a 4-octet FCS.

## 5. Packet Record

A Packet Record is the standard container for storing the packets coming from the network.

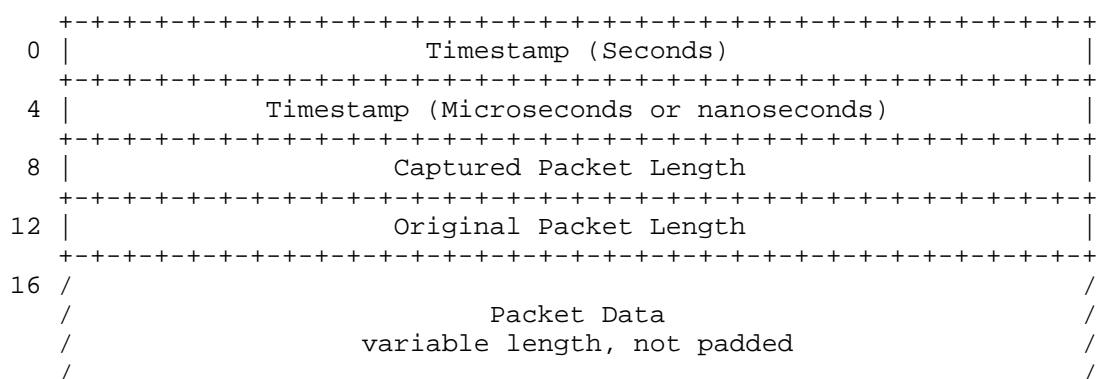


Figure 3: Packet Record

The Packet Record begins with a 16-octet header, followed by data from the packet.

The meaning of the fields in the Packet Record is:

Timestamp (Seconds) and Timestamp (Microseconds or nanoseconds): seconds and fraction of a seconds values of a timestamp.

The seconds value is a 32-bit unsigned integer that represents the number of seconds that have elapsed since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC, and the microseconds or nanoseconds value is a 32-bit unsigned integer that represents the number of microseconds or nanoseconds that have elapsed since that seconds.

The Magic Number field in the File Header of a file indicates whether the values of the Timestamp (Microseconds or nanoseconds) fields of packets in that file are in units of microseconds or nanoseconds.

Captured Packet Length (32 bits): an unsigned integer that indicates

the number of octets captured from the packet (i.e., the length of the Packet Data field). It will be the minimum value among the Original Packet Length and the snapshot length for the interface (SnapLen, defined in Figure 1).

Original Packet Length (32 bits): an unsigned integer that indicates the number of octets of packet data that would have been provided had the packet not been truncated to the snapshot length for the interface or to a length limit imposed by the capture mechanism. If no truncation was done, it will be the same as the Captured Packet Length, but it will be different from the Captured Packet Length if the packet has been truncated by the capture process. It SHOULD NOT be less than the Captured Packet Length.

A pcap file writer MAY write an Original Packet Length that is less than the Captured Packet Length if both the Captured Packet Length and the Original Packet length came from a file in which a packet had an Original Packet Length less than the Captured Packet Length; otherwise, it MUST write an Original Packet Length that is greater than or equal to the Captured Packet Length.

A pcap file reader MAY convert an Original Packet Length that is less than the Captured Packet Length to a value that is greater than or equal to the Captured Packet Length.

Packet Data: the data coming from the network, including link-layer headers. The actual length of this field is the Captured Packet Length. The format of the link-layer headers depends on the LinkType field specified in the file header (see Figure 1) and it is specified in [I-D.ietf-opsawg-pcaplinktype].

Packet Records are not padded to a 4-octet boundary; if the number of octets of packet data is not a multiple of 4, there are no padding octets following it, so Packet Records are not guaranteed to begin on a 4-octet boundary within a file.

#### 6. Recommended File Name Extension: .pcap

The recommended file name extension for the "PCAP Capture File Format" specified in this document is ".pcap".

On Windows and macOS, files are distinguished by an extension to their filename. Such an extension is technically not actually required, as applications should be able to automatically detect the pcap file format through the Magic Number field in the File Header, as some desktop environments other than those of Windows and macOS do. However, using name extensions makes it easier to work with files (e.g. visually distinguish file formats) so it is recommended - though not required - to use .pcap as the name extension for files following this specification.

Please note: To avoid confusion (such as the current usage of .cap for a plethora of different capture file formats) file name extensions other than .pcap should be avoided.

There is new work to create the PCAP Now Generic capture File Format (see [I-D.ietf-opsawg-pcapng]). The new file format is not compatible with this specification, but many programs read both transparently. Files of that type will start with a Section Header Block, the first four octets of which are 0x0A 0x0D 0x0D 0x0A, which does not match any of the Magic Number values in a pcap File Header, allowing code that reads both file formats to determine the format of a file.

## 7. Security Considerations

A pcap file reader MUST do invalid header and packet checks. It can receive as input not only valid headers or packets, but any arbitrary random sequence of octets: Headers or packets originally malformed by the sender or by a fuzz tester, corrupted in transit or for some other reason.

See also: <https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/application/vnd.tcpdump.pcap>

## 8. IANA Considerations

This document requires the following IANA actions:

### 8.1. Media-Type Registry

This section registers the 'application/pcap' in the "Media Types" registry. These media types are used to indicate that the content is packet capture as described in this document.

#### 8.1.1. application/pcap

Type name: application  
Subtype name: pcap  
Required parameters: none  
Optional parameters: none  
Encoding considerations: PCAP files contain network packets  
Security considerations: See Security Considerations, Section  
Interoperability considerations: The format is designed to be broadly interoperable.  
Published specification: THIS RFC.  
Applications that use this media type: tcpdump, wireshark, others.  
Additional information:  
  Magic number(s): 0xA1B2C3D4, and 0xA1B23C4D in both endian orders  
  File extension(s): .pcap  
  Macintosh file type code(s): none  
Person & email address to contact for further information: The Tcpdump Group, [www.tcpdump.org](http://www.tcpdump.org)  
Intended usage: LIMITED  
Restrictions on usage: NONE  
Author: Guy Harris and Michael Richardson  
Change controller: The Tcpdump Group  
Provisional registration? (standards tree only): NO

## 9. Contributors

Insert pcap developers etc. here

## 10. Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank (many reviewers) and many others for their invaluable comments.

## 11. References

### 11.1. Normative References

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