



Realtime Network Traffic Visualization using Google Maps

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ABSTRACT:

The development of new internet-based and network-based technology has transformed how we interact with and transmit data. The project's scope includes the capture and analysis of network traffic data, the development of a data processing pipeline, the visualisation of the data on Google Maps, and the continuous updating of the visualisation in real time. This project will detail how to leverage existing tools and technologies such as Wireshark, traffic capture, and the Google Maps API for visualisation. The system will utilise data from network sensors and display it on a real-time web-based interface powered by Google Maps. We use them in our project because they have emerged as a popular platform for network traffic visualisation due to their rich features and user-friendliness.

Keywords: Network Tracking, Wire shark, API integration, GeoIP, Google Maps API, Packet Sniffing

Introduction:

Real-time network traffic visualisation tools have become more popular as a result of the increasing volume of network traffic in the fast-paced world of today. These tools enable network administrators to track and analyse traffic patterns, spot challenges and security threats, and improve the efficiency of the network. By collecting the network traffic and charting the IP address's location from origins to recipient on Google Maps, we can get the network traffic visualisation in this case. Wireshark is used to record network traffic, and the resulting PCAP file format is then used as input information. These IP addresses must first be converted using geolitecity into longitude and latitude in order to plot the location's direction on Google Maps using the input. The plotting font styles can then be modified using a variety of Python tools. Each IP address is then located using the geolocation method mentioned above, and the conversion to kml format is then performed. Use Google Maps to navigate this KML format.

Methodology:

1. Network Tracking capture and data processing

Network tracking capture and data processing give detailed information about network packets and extract similar information and data that has already been captured. Through this method we can able to analyze about network traffic, spot potential threats to security and gain insights into communication pattern within network

1.1 Capturing Network Packets:

Network packets are the individual piece of data that are transmitted over network. We can use application like wireshark, a well known network protocol analyzer to capture these packets. Wireshark Allows us to monitor and capture network traffic on network interface 1.

1.2. Filtering and Analysing the packets:

After packets from the network has been captured, Wireshark filters can be used to concentrate on the particular protocol, IP address, port, or other criteria of interest. Filtering helps us to focus on captured data on packets. We can the analyse the packets to extract valuable information

1.3. Extracting Relevant Information:

The IP addresses, source, port numbers, destination, protocols, packet timestamps and also sizes, and other details are all included in the captured packets. We can use a variety of techniques and tools to obtain relevant data from the data packets based on our own unique objectives. This

information can be utilised to monitor data transit across networking endpoints, detect unusual behaviours and gain an understanding of network behaviour

1.4. Data Processing and Analysis:

We may interpret as well as analyse the packets extensively after the pertinent data has been collected. This might entail performing the processing of data, information, statistical evaluation or recognition of patterns using Python or any other programming languages. To streamline the processing of data processes, we can use software and frameworks like Pyshark, Scapy or the included functions of Wireshark

1.5. Visualizing Data:

Visualising data is important for network tracking because it makes complicated network trends and oddities easier to grasp. We may generate visual illustrations that include graphs, charts, or maps using the retrieved and analysed information. In this case, we can build visualisations that present an accurate depiction of network traffic, communication channels, or the geographical locations of network endpoints using Python tools like Matplotlib, Seaborn, or Plotly.

2. Geolocation mapping:

The technique of locating and displaying the geographic location of a certain object, place, or event on a map is known as geolocation mapping. It entails locating and visualising the locations and characteristics of diverse things on the surface of the Earth using geospatial data and technologies

2.1. Geospatial Data:

Information related to specific geographic areas on Earth makes up geospatial data. Latitude and longitude coordinates, addresses, points of interest, boundaries, geographical features, satellite imagery, and more can all be included.

2.2. Global Positioning System (GPS):

Global accurate positioning and timing data are made available through the satellite-based navigation system known as GPS. In order to pinpoint a user's location on the surface of the Earth, GPS receivers collect signals from a number of satellites

2.3. Geographic Information System (GIS):

A GIS is a tool used to collect, store, manage, process, and display geographic data. Users may integrate different data layers, perform spatial analysis, and build maps to get insights and make better decisions.

2.4. Mapping Software:

Geospatial data can be used to create, edit, and visualise maps using mapping software. It offers capabilities for managing layers, manipulating data, performing spatial analysis, and customising maps. Popular mapping programmes include OpenStreetMap, ArcGIS, Google Maps, and QGIS.

2.5. Geocoding:

Place names or addresses are then translated into geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) through the process of geocoding. It enables the precise positioning of locations on a map.

2.6. Markers and Symbols:

On a map, markers and symbols are graphic symbols that indicate certain features or points of interest. In addition to providing visual signals and details about the mapped things, they can also contain icons, colours, forms, and labels.

2.7. Interactive Maps:

Users using interactive maps can interact with the map by panning, zooming in and out, and clicking on markers or other features to get more details. These maps frequently include different overlays, layers, and interactive features to improve user experience and offer dynamic material.

2.8. Geolocation Services:

To pinpoint a user's or a device's precise position, geolocation services use a combination of IP addresses, GPS, Wi-Fi signals, and cellular network

data. These services are frequently utilised by location-based services, social networking sites, and mobile applications.

3. Visualization on Google Maps:

Powerful tools are available in Google Maps for visualising geospatial data and building interactive maps. An overview of how to use Google Maps for visualisation is given below:

3.1 Custom Maps:

Create bespoke maps with unique markers, lines, and forms with Google My Maps, a feature of Google Maps. To draw attention to a particular location, you can design paths, add points of interest, and use polygons. This can be used to illustrate data visually or highlight particular places.

3.2 Data Layer:

You can overlay your own data on top of a Google Map using the Data Layer feature of the Google Maps API. To represent your geospatial data, you can add markers, polylines, polygons, and other shapes. Colours, icons, and labels can be changed for each feature in the Data Layer.

3.3 Fusion Tables:

With the help of the web tool Google Fusion Tables, you can see and study big datasets on Google Maps. It enables you to import data from spreadsheets or other sources, after which you may map the data points, style them according to attributes, and allow interactivity with the data.

3.4 Street View:

360-degree street-level imagery of numerous areas is offered by Google Street View. By enabling viewers to look around and practically walk through the mapped locations, it may be utilised to improve your map visualisation. For a more immersive experience, Street View can be embedded within your website or application.

3.5 Directions and Routing:

You may use the Google Maps API to map directions and compute routes. You may show turn-by-turn directions, construct a route between numerous points, and alter the way the route line looks. This tool is helpful for visualising supply routes, travel routes, and other navigation-related data.

3.6 Embedding Maps:

To display your visualisations, you can simply embed Google Maps into your website or application. Google Maps has an API that enables you to alter the map's design, manage interactivity, and connect to other features.

4. Results

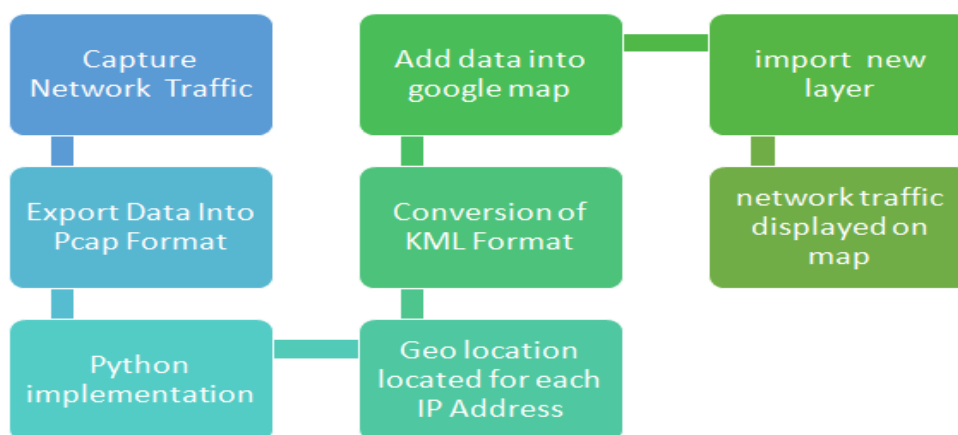


Fig 1 : Flowchart



Fig 2: Architecture Diagram

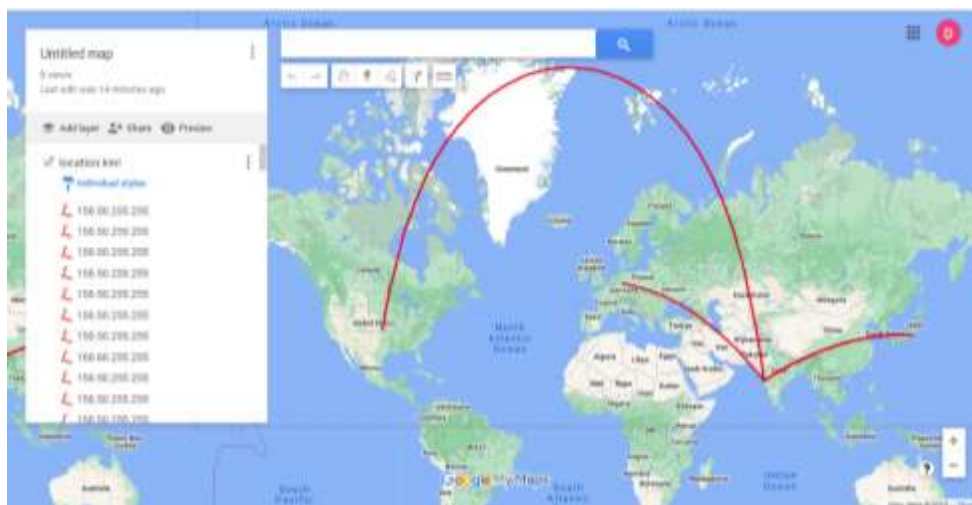


Fig 3: Output

5. Conclusion

Google map is a useful tool for visualizing real time network traffic in order to track and understand the pattern of network congestion. Users may get perceptive information about traffic patterns, spot bottlenecks and take well informed decisions to develop their network infrastructure. By combining google Maps with real time network data ,users can recognize the locations by using the visual depiction of network traffic. Overall google map to visualize realtime network traffic offers a strong method of managing and monitoring network traffic.

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