

# TCP SYN Port Scan Investigation Using Wireshark Packet Analysis

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**Report ID:** SOC-IR-2026-001

**Date:** January 25, 2026

**Classification:** Confidential

**Incident Severity:** Medium

**Status:** Resolved

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## 1. Executive Summary

A network reconnaissance activity was detected involving a **TCP SYN port scan** targeting an internal host ([192.168.0.170](#)). The scan originated from [192.168.0.179](#) using **Nmap's stealth scanning technique** ([-sS](#)).

The activity was identified through **Wireshark packet analysis**, which revealed multiple SYN packets sent to a wide range of destination ports without completion of the TCP three-way handshake. No exploitation attempts or data exfiltration were observed. The incident was successfully contained and documented following SOC procedures.

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## 2. Incident Timeline

Timestamp (UTC)	Event
2026-01-25 09:15:32	First SYN packet observed from attacker
09:16:18	Suspicious traffic identified during packet capture
09:17:05	SOC analyst initiated investigation
09:20:00	Attacker IP blocked at perimeter firewall
09:25:00	Incident documented and escalated
09:30:00	System owner notified
09:45:00	Scan activity ceased

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### 3. Incident Details

- **Attack Type:** Network Reconnaissance – TCP SYN Port Scan
- **Attacker IP:** 192.168.0.179
- **Victim IP:** 192.168.0.170
- **Tool Identified:** Nmap
- **Observed Command:**

```
nmap -sS -p 1-1000 192.168.0.170
```

- **Protocols Involved:** TCP
- **Targeted Ports:** 1–1000
  - Common ports observed: 21, 22, 23, 25, 53, 80, 110, 139, 143, 443
- **Duration:** ~2 minutes
- **Packet Count:**
  - Total packets captured: 2280
  - SYN packets: 1000

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### 4. Environment

- **Network Type:** Internal lab environment
  - **Monitoring Tool:** Wireshark
  - **Attacker System:** Linux-based (Kali Linux inferred)
  - **Victim System:** Internal Linux host
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### 5. Evidence & Wireshark Analysis

#### Wireshark Display Filter Used

```
tcp.flags.syn == 1 && tcp.flags.ack == 0
```

## Observations

- Repeated TCP SYN packets sent to multiple destination ports.
- No ACK responses from the victim, indicating half-open connections.
- Consistent TTL value of 64, suggesting a Linux-based attacker.
- Average packet interval of ~120 milliseconds, indicating automated scanning behavior.

## Packet Analysis Summary

- SYN packets sent sequentially to increasing port numbers.
- TCP handshake not completed.
- No established TCP sessions observed.

### Evidence Files:

- PCAP: [port\\_scan\\_attack.pcap](#)
- Screenshots: Wireshark packet list, TCP details pane, statistics view.

## 6. Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

Type	Value	Description
IPv4	192.168.0.179	Attacker IP
IPv4	192.168.0.170	Victim IP
Port Range	1–1000	Scanned ports
TCP Flags	SYN=1, ACK=0	SYN scan signature
Tool	Nmap	Reconnaissance utility

## 7. Impact Assessment

Security Aspect	Impact Level	Description
Confidentiality	Low	No data accessed
Integrity	None	No changes made
Availability	Low	No service disruption
Overall Risk	Medium	Reconnaissance may precede attacks

## Potential Risk if Undetected:

Service enumeration followed by vulnerability exploitation and lateral movement.

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## 8. Response Actions Taken

### Containment

- Blocked attacker IP ( [192.168.0.179](#) ) at the perimeter firewall.
- Added detection logic for repeated SYN packets.

### Investigation

- Reviewed packet captures for additional malicious behavior.
- Verified no other internal hosts were targeted.

### Forensics

- Preserved PCAP files.
  - Documented indicators for future correlation.
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## 9. Lessons Learned & Recommendations

### Immediate Actions

- Enable SYN rate limiting on edge devices.
- Improve alerting for port scan detection.

### Long-Term Improvements

- Regular vulnerability scanning of internal hosts.
- Network segmentation to reduce attack surface.
- Deployment of honeypots for reconnaissance detection.

### Monitoring Enhancements

- Create IDS rules for Nmap SYN scan detection.
  - Increase logging visibility for denied connections.
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## 10. Conclusion

The incident was successfully detected, analyzed, and contained using packet-level analysis in Wireshark. While no exploitation occurred, the activity represents a clear reconnaissance attempt that could lead to future attacks if left unaddressed. Appropriate mitigation steps were taken, and monitoring improvements were recommended to enhance detection capabilities.

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## 11. Report Metadata

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  - **Next Review Date:** February 25, 2026
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## 12. Appendices

- **Appendix A:** Wireshark Screenshots
- **Appendix B:** PCAP Metadata