

# Intro to Network Forensics



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

Network  
Basics

Wireshark  
Basics

02

03

CTF Example

# Network Traffic

- The amount of data moving across a computer network at some point in time
- Usually stored in network traffic logs with .pcap or .pcapng file- programs like Wireshark can help analyze them
- IP Addresses- show the source and destination of the packet

IPv4	IPv6
Deployed 1981	Deployed 1998
32-bit IP address	128-bit IP address
4.3 billion addresses	$7.9 \times 10^{28}$ addresses
Addresses must be reused and masked	Every device can have a unique address
Numeric dot-decimal notation	Alphanumeric hexadecimal notation
192.168.5.18	50b2:6400:0000:0000:6c3a:b17d:0000:10a9 (Simplified - 50b2:6400::6c3a:b17d:0:10a9)
DHCP or manual configuration	Supports autoconfiguration

# Network Basics

## 1. Private vs Public IP Addresses

192.168.0.0–192.168.255.255 (65,536 IP addresses)

172.16.0.0–172.31.255.255 (1,048,576 IP addresses)

10.0.0.0–10.255.255.255 (16,777,216 IP addresses)

## 2. Ports

Ports 0 to 1023 are Well-Known Ports.

Ports 1024 to 49151 are Registered Ports.

Ports 49152 to 65535 are Public Ports.



# Network Basics

The port numbers in the range from 0 to 1023 are the well-known ports or system ports. They are used by system processes that provide widely used types of network services. On Unix-like operating systems, a process must execute with superuser privileges to be able to bind a network socket to an IP address using one of the well-known ports

The range of port numbers from 1024 to 49151 are the registered ports. They are assigned by IANA(Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) for specific service upon application by a requesting entity. On most systems, registered ports can be used without superuser privileges.

# Network Basics

The range 49152–65535, 16.384 ports, contains dynamic or private ports that cannot be registered with IANA. This range is used for private or customized services, for temporary purposes, and for automatic allocation of ephemeral ports.

An ephemeral port is a communications endpoint (port) of a transport layer protocol of the Internet protocol suite that is used for only a short period of time for the duration of a communication session.

# Network Basics

- **Ports 20 and 21:** File Transfer Protocol (FTP). FTP is for transferring files between a client and a server.
- **Port 20:** FTP data transfer
- **Port 21:** FTP control connection
- **Port 22:** Secure Shell (SSH). SSH is one of many tunneling protocols that create secure network connections.
- **Port 23:** Telnet
- **Port 25:** Historically, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). SMTP is used for email.
- **Port 53:** Domain Name System (DNS).
- **Port 80:** Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).
- **Port 88:** Kerberos
- **Port 443:** HTTP Secure (HTTPS).
- **Port 587:** Modern, secure SMTP that uses encryption.
- **Port 3389:** Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). RDP enables users to remotely connect to their desktop computers from another device.

# Wireshark Basics

Φίλτρο απεικόνισης

Λίστα πακέτων

Λεπτομέρειες

Περιεχόμενα

Wireshark interface showing a packet capture on the LAN interface. The packet list on the left shows various DNS and HTTP traffic. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of a selected HTTP GET request, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol layers. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII.



# Wireshark Basics

## Filters for IP Addresses

`ip.addr == <IP address>` — to find traffic of a particular IP Address  
`ip.src == <IP address>` — to find traffic originating from particular IP Address  
`ip.dst == <IP address>` —to find traffic pointed at a particular IP Address  
`ip.src == <IP address> and ip.dst == <IP address>`  
`ip.src == <IP address> or ip.dst == <IP address>`

## Filters for Ports

`tcp.port == 80`, where 80 is port number  
`tcp.dstport == 80.`  
`udp.port ==80`  
`http` — to filter traffic based on HTTP protocol  
`dns`  
`http.request` — when HTTP requests a file or resource, this filter can exclusively separate them out  
`http.request.method==GET`

# Wireshark Basics

## Statistics-> Conversations

Wireshark - Conversations - Presentation.pcapng

Conversation Settings

- ☐ Name resolution
- ☐ Absolute start time
- ☐ Limit to display filter

Copy

Follow Stream...

Graph...

Protocol

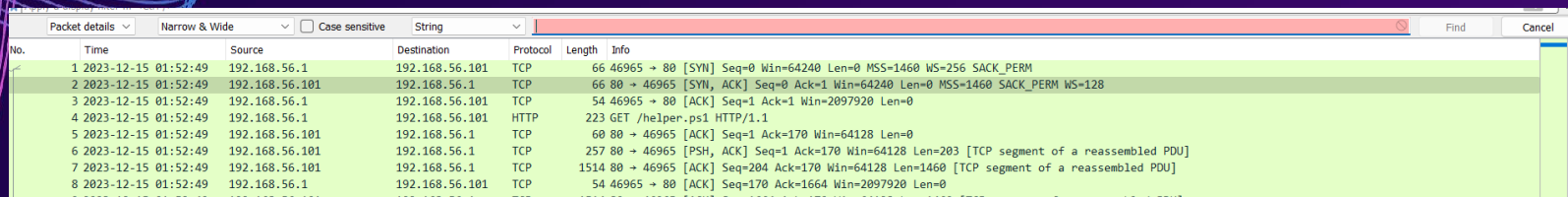
- ☐ Bluetooth
- ☐ DCCP
- ☒ Ethernet
- ☐ FC
- ☐ FDDI
- ☐ IEEE 802.11
- ☐ IEEE 802.15.4
- ☒ IPv4
- ☒ IPv6
- ☐ JPA
- ☐ JXTA
- ☐ MPTCP
- ☐ NCP

Filter list for specific type

Ethernet - 1	IPv4 - 1	IPv6	TCP - 4	UDP							
Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
192.168.56.1	192.168.56.101	72	38 kB	31	2 kB	41	36 kB	0.000000	9.5501	2011 bits/s	29 kbps

# Wireshark Basics

Edit-> Find Packet  
Ctrl+F



Packet list->Info column

Packet details->Details section

Packet bytes->Contents section

Display filter

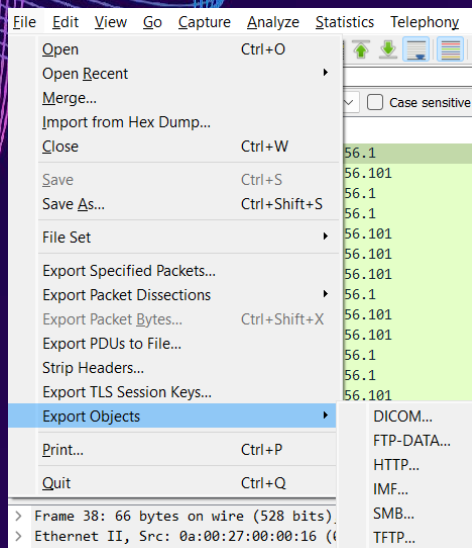
Hex Value

String

Regular Expression

# Wireshark Basics

## File->Export Objects



DICOM->Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine

HTTP-> http traffic

FTP-DATA-> ftp traffic

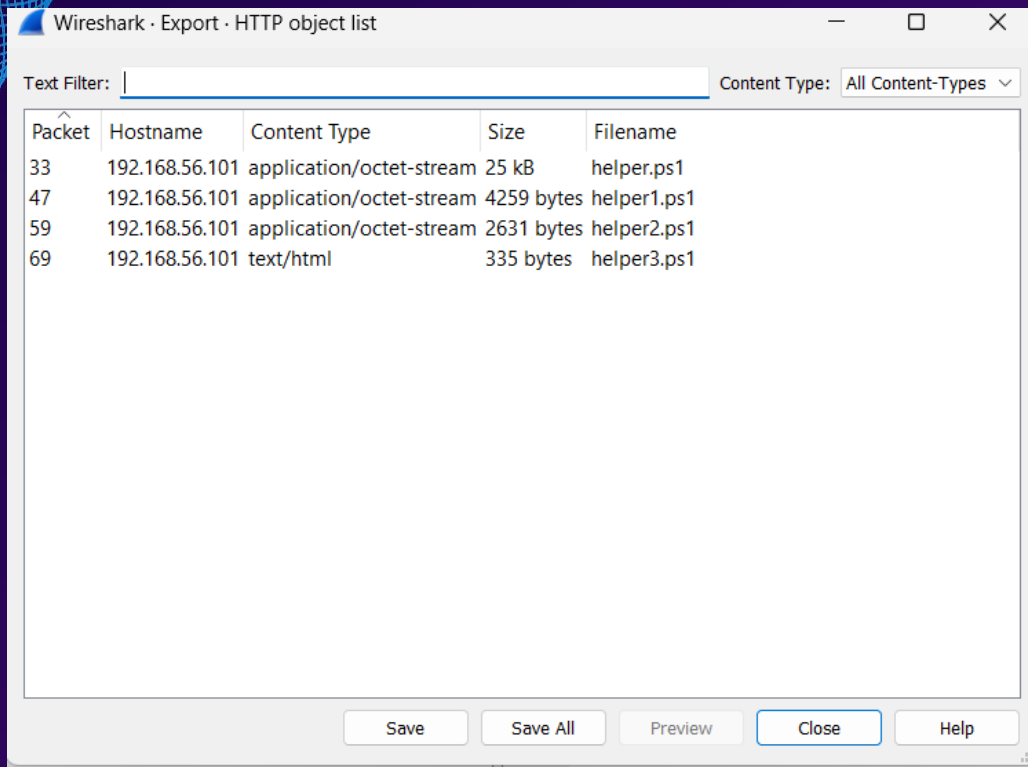
IMF->smtp traffic(Internet Message Format, .eml extension)

SMB-> smb traffic(Server Message Block)

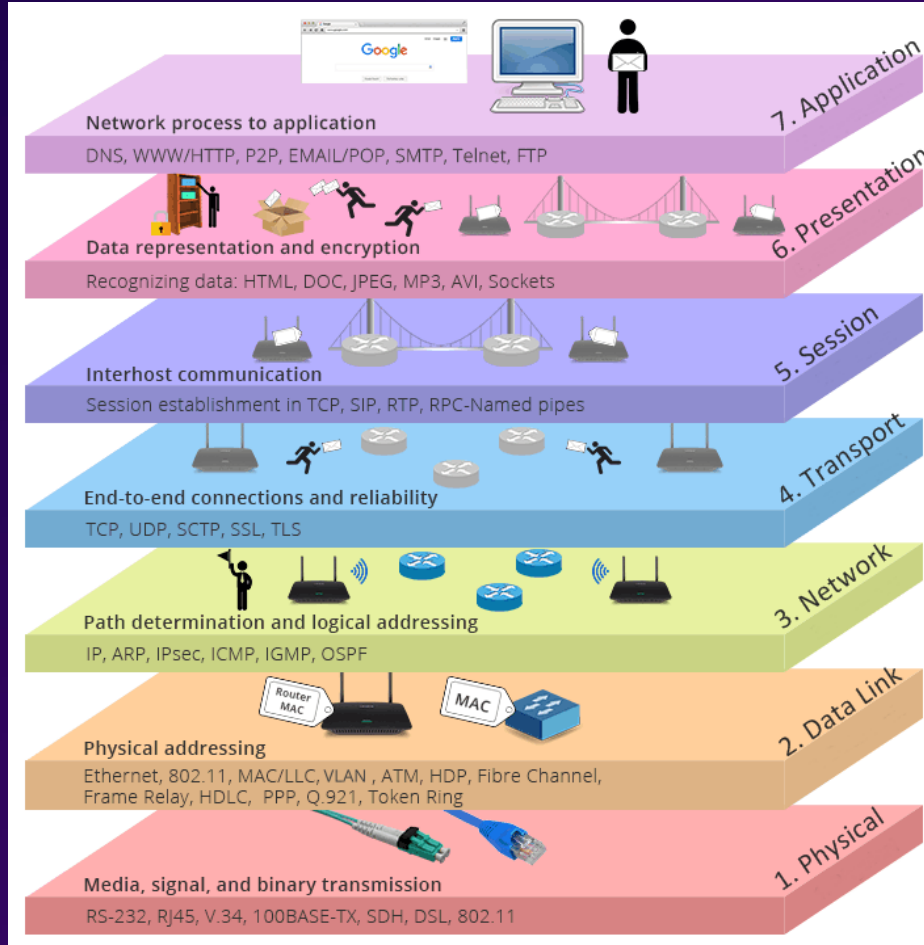
TFTP-> tftp traffic(Trivial File Transfer Protocol)



# Wireshark Basics



# Wireshark Basics



# Wireshark Basics

```
> Frame 41: 224 bytes on wire (1792 bits), 224 bytes captured (1792 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{ADA955F1-60D6-4500-0000-000000000000}
> Ethernet II, Src: 0a:00:27:00:00:16 (0a:00:27:00:00:16), Dst: PcsCompu_cb:7e:f5 (08:00:27:cb:7e:f5)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.56.1, Dst: 192.168.56.101
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46966, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 170
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol
> TRANSUM RTE Data
```

```
0000 08 00 27 cb 7e f5 0a 00 27 00 00 16 08 00 45 00 ..N@...1..8...
0010 00 d2 4e 02 40 00 80 06 ba 6c c0 a8 38 01 c0 a8 8e-v-PG [-Z-%P-
0020 38 65 b7 76 00 50 47 e4 5b 0c 5a 17 0d 25 50 18 ....GE T /helpe
0030 20 03 d6 1d 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 68 65 6c 70 65 r1.ps1 H TTP/1.1-
0040 72 31 2e 70 73 31 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d -User-Ag ent: Moz
0050 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a illa/5.0 (Window
0060 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 s NT; Wi ndows NT
0070 73 20 4e 54 3b 20 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 4e 54 10.0; e n-US) Wi
0080 20 31 30 2e 30 3b 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 29 20 57 69 ndowsPow erShell/
0090 6e 64 6f 77 73 50 6f 77 65 72 53 68 65 6c 6c 2f 5.1.2262 1.2506--
00a0 35 2e 31 2e 32 32 36 32 31 2e 32 35 30 36 0d 0a Host: 19 2.168.56
00b0 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 31 39 32 2e 31 36 38 2e 35 36 .101--Co nnection
00c0 2e 31 30 31 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e .101--Co nnection
00d0 3a 20 4b 65 65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 0d 0a : Keep-A live----
```

```
> Frame 41: 224 bytes on wire (1792 bits), 224 bytes captured (1792 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{ADA955F1-60D6-4500-0000-000000000000}
> Ethernet II, Src: 0a:00:27:00:00:16 (0a:00:27:00:00:16), Dst: PcsCompu_cb:7e:f5 (08:00:27:cb:7e:f5)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.56.1, Dst: 192.168.56.101
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46966, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 170
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol
> TRANSUM RTE Data
```

```
0000 08 00 27 cb 7e f5 0a 00 27 00 00 16 08 00 45 00 ..N@...1..8...
0010 00 d2 4e 02 40 00 80 06 ba 6c c0 a8 38 01 c0 a8 8e-v-PG [-Z-%P-
0020 38 65 b7 76 00 50 47 e4 5b 0c 5a 17 0d 25 50 18 ....GE T /helpe
0030 20 03 d6 1d 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 68 65 6c 70 65 r1.ps1 H TTP/1.1-
0040 72 31 2e 70 73 31 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d -User-Ag ent: Moz
0050 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a illa/5.0 (Window
0060 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 s NT; Wi ndows NT
0070 73 20 4e 54 3b 20 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 4e 54 10.0; e n-US) Wi
0080 20 31 30 2e 30 3b 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 29 20 57 69 ndowsPow erShell/
0090 6e 64 6f 77 73 50 6f 77 65 72 53 68 65 6c 6c 2f 5.1.2262 1.2506--
00a0 35 2e 31 2e 32 32 36 32 31 2e 32 35 30 36 0d 0a Host: 19 2.168.56
00b0 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 31 39 32 2e 31 36 38 2e 35 36 .101--Co nnection
00c0 2e 31 30 31 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e .101--Co nnection
00d0 3a 20 4b 65 65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 0d 0a : Keep-A live----
```

```
> Frame 41: 224 bytes on wire (1792 bits), 224 bytes captured (1792 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{ADA955F1-60D6-4500-0000-000000000000}
> Ethernet II, Src: 0a:00:27:00:00:16 (0a:00:27:00:00:16), Dst: PcsCompu_cb:7e:f5 (08:00:27:cb:7e:f5)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.56.1, Dst: 192.168.56.101
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 46966, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 170
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol
```

```
> GET /helper1.ps1 HTTP/1.1\r\n
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT; Windows NT 10.0; en-US) WindowsPowerShell/5.1.22621.2506\r\n
  Host: 192.168.56.101\r\n
  Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
  \r\n
  [Full request URI: http://192.168.56.101/helper1.ps1]
  [HTTP request 1/1]
  [Response in frame: 47]
```

```
> TRANSUM RTE Data
```

```
0000 08 00 27 cb 7e f5 0a 00 27 00 00 16 08 00 45 00 ..N@...1..8...
0010 00 d2 4e 02 40 00 80 06 ba 6c c0 a8 38 01 c0 a8 8e-v-PG [-Z-%P-
0020 38 65 b7 76 00 50 47 e4 5b 0c 5a 17 0d 25 50 18 ....GE T /helpe
0030 20 03 d6 1d 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 68 65 6c 70 65 r1.ps1 H TTP/1.1-
0040 72 31 2e 70 73 31 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d -User-Ag ent: Moz
0050 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a 20 4d 6f 7a illa/5.0 (Window
0060 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 s NT; Wi ndows NT
0070 73 20 4e 54 3b 20 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 4e 54 10.0; e n-US) Wi
0080 20 31 30 2e 30 3b 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 29 20 57 69 ndowsPow erShell/
0090 6e 64 6f 77 73 50 6f 77 65 72 53 68 65 6c 6c 2f 5.1.2262 1.2506--
00a0 35 2e 31 2e 32 32 36 32 31 2e 32 35 30 36 0d 0a Host: 19 2.168.56
00b0 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 31 39 32 2e 31 36 38 2e 35 36 .101--Co nnection
00c0 2e 31 30 31 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e .101--Co nnection
00d0 3a 20 4b 65 65 70 2d 41 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 0d 0a : Keep-A live----
```

## Useful material:

[letsdefend.io](https://letsdefend.io)

[cyberdefenders.org](https://cyberdefenders.org)

[tryhackme.com](https://tryhackme.com)->wireshark walkthroughs

[hackthebox.com/sherlocks](https://hackthebox.com/sherlocks)

[enterprise.hackthebox](https://enterprise.hackthebox) -> Academy Lab Main

- Introduction to Networking
- Intro to Network Traffic Analysis





Thank you for your attention!