

# Lab 4 — Network Monitoring & Threat Detection

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**Course:** CYBR-2102

**Tool Used:** Wireshark (Windows)

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## 1. Overview

The purpose of this lab was to use Wireshark to capture real network traffic, identify suspicious or malicious activity, and document alerts that reflect common attack patterns such as ping sweeps, port scans, and DoS-like behavior.

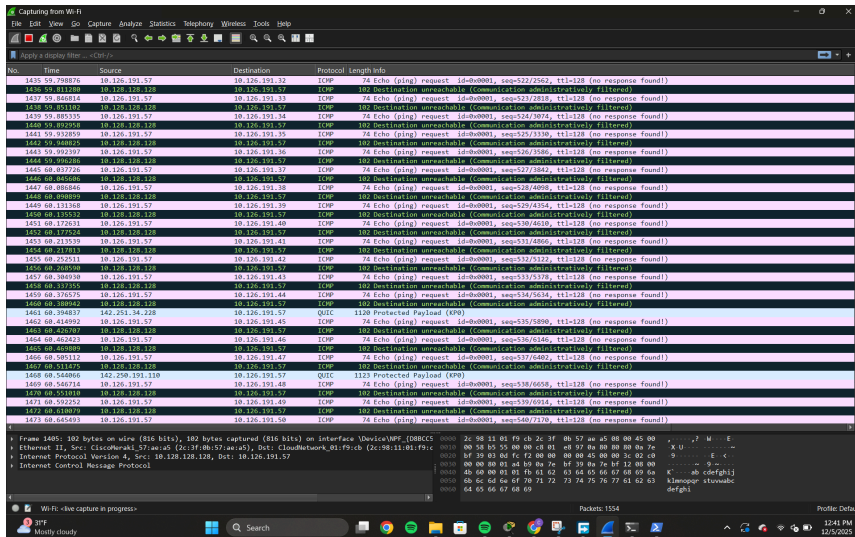
Normal traffic was generated using continuous pings and web activity.

Attack-like traffic was simulated using Windows commands to create ICMP sweeps, TCP SYN port scans, and high-rate ICMP packets.

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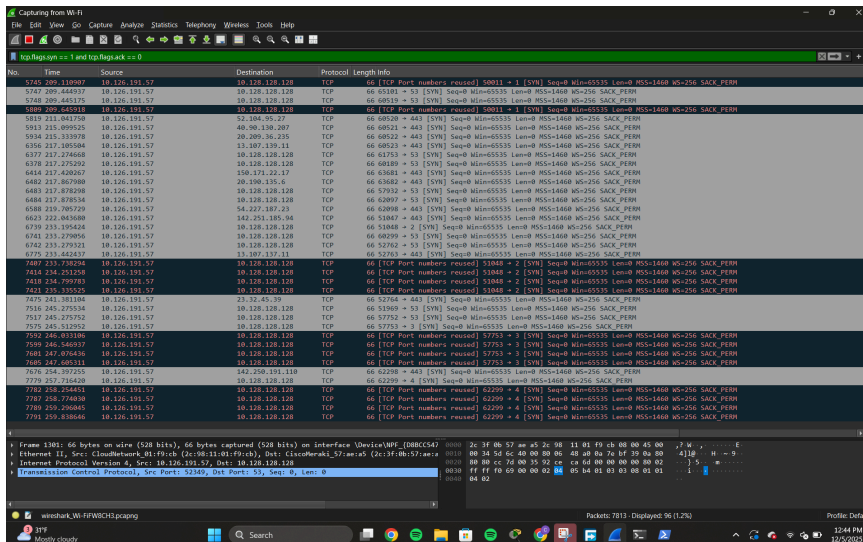
## 2. Evidence Screenshots

**Screenshot 1: ICMP Ping Sweep**



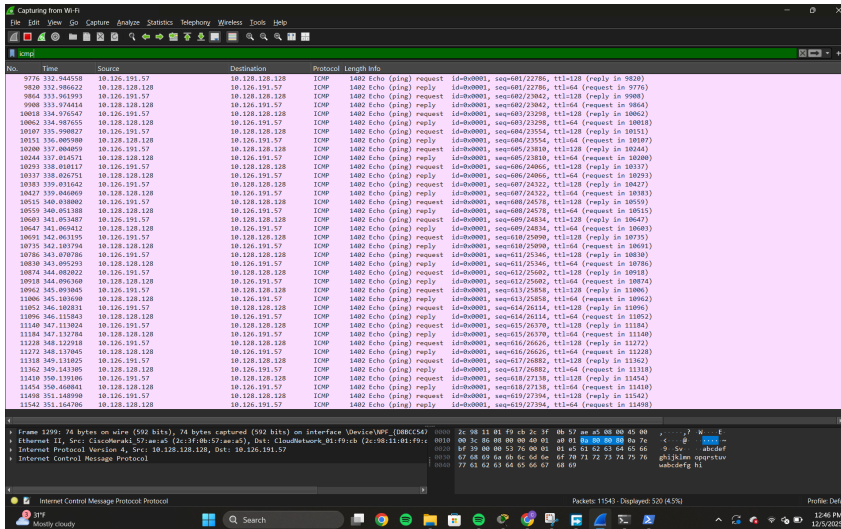
Sequential ICMP Echo Requests to multiple IP addresses (10.126.191.x), consistent with network scanning.

## Screenshot 2: TCP SYN Scan



Multiple SYN packets targeting different ports on the gateway, consistent with a port scan (used PowerShell Test-NetConnection loop).

## Screenshot 3: DoS-like High-Rate ICMP



Large, repeated ICMP packets (ping -t -l 65000) representing high-volume ICMP flood behavior.

### 3. Alert Summary Table

Alert ID	Protocol	Source	Destination	Description	Severity	Status
1	ICMP	10.126.191.57	10.126.191.x	ICMP ping sweep detected (multiple sequential echo requests)	Low	True Positive
2	TCP	10.126.191.57	10.128.128.128	SYN packets targeting multiple ports → port scan	Medium	True Positive
3	ICMP	10.126.191.57	10.128.128.128	High-size, high-frequency ICMP packets (DoS-like pattern)	Medium	True Positive

Status = True Positive because all traffic was intentionally generated.

## 4. Technical Summary

During this lab, Wireshark was used to capture and analyze both normal and suspicious traffic on a Windows host. Normal traffic such as continuous ICMP pings was first captured to establish a baseline. Attack-like traffic was then simulated, including an ICMP ping sweep across a range of IPs, a TCP SYN scan across multiple ports, and a high-rate ICMP flood using large payloads. These activities were clearly visible in Wireshark using display filters such as `icmp` and `tcp.flags.syn == 1 and tcp.flags.ack == 0`. Each alert was identified as a true positive since the traffic was intentionally generated. The results demonstrate how network monitoring tools detect reconnaissance and potential DoS patterns in real time.