

## Solving playing detective pcap with Zeek – Sean Yarkoni

Solving the challenge playing detective with Zeek on Ubuntu-20.04.2-live-server-amd64.

The challenge is:

- 1) The MAC address and IP address of the user's Windows computer
- 2) The host name of the user's Windows computer
- 3) The user's first and last name

Pcap file working with:

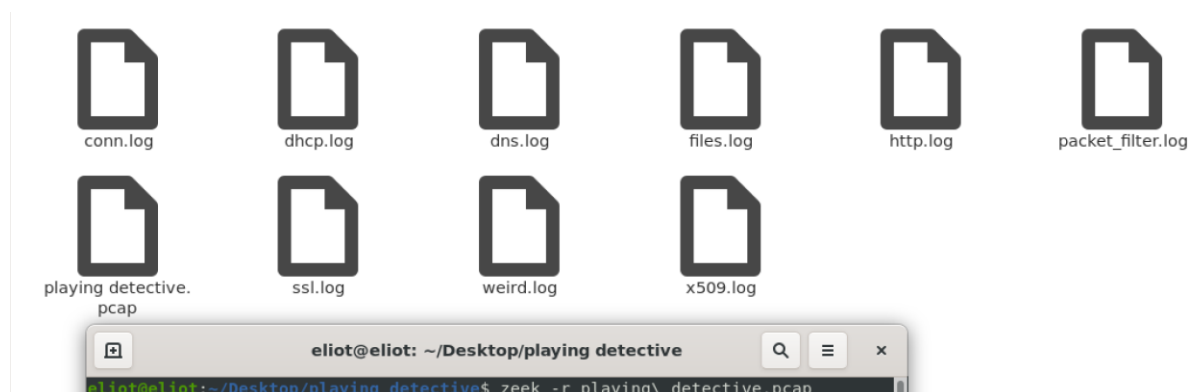
<https://malware-traffic-analysis.net/2016/04/16/index.html>



2016-04-16-traffic-analysis-exercise-PLA\

Solution:

In order for us to start we need Zeek to read the pcap file. For that will need to type: `zeek -r playing\ detective.pcap` -> This command will tell zeek to read the file and create different Log files that Zeek can create using the information that can be found in the pcap



Now we can start solving the challenge

- 1) IP address are obtained from a DHCP server (router in hoses today) and in order for a DHCP server to give an IP address its need to know the MAC address of the computer connecting to the DHCP server, In order for us to find the IP address and the MAC address we can look at the DHCP file and see the user IP and MAC address, we can do this by typing: `less -S dhcp.log`

```
#open 2021-04-04-11-22-12
#fields ts      uids      client_addr  server_addr  mac          host_name    client_fqdn  domain  requested_addr  assigned_addr  lease_time
#types time      set[string]  addr         addr         string       string       string       string       string         string         vector[string]  int
1460760653.901905  CLnZLz2XLjF2obbzYi,CRDPwR3YioXZvtNsy  172.16.155.149 - 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 Manny-PC - localdomain - 172.
1460760650.590166  CLnZLz2XLjF2obbzYi 172.16.155.149 172.16.155.254 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 - localdomain - 172.
1460761230.765567  CILM8L2QFH2Xr7iDwk,CcVNVdG2Jay2QsVj 172.16.155.149 - 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 Manny-PC - localdomain
```

From here we can see that the IP address is 172.16.155.149 and the MAC address is 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 .

**2)** The user's host name of the Windows computer can be seen in the `dhcp.log` file under the name "host\_name" and we can see it by typing: `less -S dhcp.log`

```

#open 2021-04-04-11-22-12
#fields ts uids client_addr server_addr mac host_name client_fqdn domain requested_addr assigned_addr
#types time set[string] addr addr string string string string string interval string string vector
1460760653.901905 ClnZLz2XLjF2obbbYi,CRDPwR3YioXZvtnSye 172.16.155.149 - 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 Manny-PC -
1460760650.590166 ClnZLz2XLjF2obbbYi 172.16.155.149 172.16.155.254 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 - localdomain
1460761230.765567 CLTMLB2QFPH2Xr7iDwK,CcVNVGDG2Jay2QsVj 172.16.155.149 - 00:24:e8:83:a5:69 Manny-PC

```

The user's host name of the Windows computer is: Manny-PC

3) For us to find the user's first and last name we can use what we already know and try to find his name with the information we already got, because we know the name of the PC can be his first or last name "Manny" we can try and grep that name with the command: `grep -iE "manny" *.log` and see the result:

[illegible]

Because Zeek without scripts won't read the payload in depth we will need to make a script that will help us, the only place that it might be relevant for us is the http.log, we will make a signature that will try and catch "manny" in the payload of an http transaction

We will need to create a directory and file that is a ".sig" in /zeek/scripts/base/protocols/ with the command:

```
sudo mkdir <name>
```

`cd <name>`

```
sudo touch <name>.sig
```

now we need to edit the file as sudo with "nano" or "vim" and add the string:

signature &lt;name&gt; {

```
ip-proto == tcp
```

```
dst-port == 80
```

```
http-request-body /.*(manny)/
```

event "<name>"

}

Then we need Zeek to read the pcap file with the string we just created with the command:

```
zeek -r playing\ detective.pcap -s /home/eliot/zeek/scripts/base/protocols/test/test.sig
```

then will see the file `signatures.log` add to the directory.



And now we can look if the new file has a log that contain information about the user's first and last name with the command: `less -S signatures.log`

```

#separator \x09
#set separator ,
#empty_field (empty)
#unset_field .
#path signatures
#open 2021-04-04-13-03-32
#fields ts uid src_addr src_port dst_addr dst_port note sig_id event_msg sub_msg sig_count host_count
#types time string addr port enum string string string count count
1460760931.843964 Cbjrj8aVTKES3H1w 172.16.155.149 49273 91.194.91.203 80 Signatures::Sensitive_Signature my-first-sig 172.16.155.149: Found accountname! accountname=manny.lehman@
#close 2021-04-04-13-03-32

```

Under the event\_msg column we can see the string "http-request-body /.\*(manny)/" finding was the email address of the user with the first and last name witch is "manny lehman"

## How Zeek help us in the playing detective case?

1) We toke the playing\ detective.pcap file and run it throw Zeek to get a sorted Log files of the traffic captured in the pcap file by category.

2) We looked at all the files and figure what they contain before getting in to work.

Conn.log is a file containing TCP/UDP/ICMP connections

Dhcp.log is a file containing dynamic host configuration protocol leases.

Dns.log is a file containing domain name system activity.

Files.log is a file containing file analysis results.

Http.log is a file containing hypertext transfer protocol requests and replies.

Packet\_filter.log is a file containing list of packet filters that were applied.

Ssl.log is a file containing SSL/TLS handshake info.

Weird.log is a file containing session initiation protocol.

x509.log is a file containing X.509 certificate info.

3) We saw that the log files Zeek generate show us rich related information that can be found in each packet wan Zeek read the pcap file with his "out of the box" settings, each file is sorted in a way that it is easy to read and understand in order for us to find what we need easily. (for example: challenge 1 and 2)

4) We experience with Zeek a very versatile signatures that we can make in order to get the information we are after, but in order to get that signature right and the information relevant, we need to know in which protocol and layer the information we want to get is supposed to be, when using signature, the user knowledge have a big role.