Malware Traffic Analysis

Introduction

You have been hired as a security analyst. You were tasked to determine any malicious activity associated with a malware attack.

You will have access to the internet to learn more about the events. You can use websites, such as VirusTotal, to upload and verify threat existence.

The tasks below are designed to provide some guidance through the analysis process.

You will practice and be assessed on the following skills:

- Evaluate event alerts using Squil.
- o Use Google search as a tool to obtain intelligence on a potential exploit.
- Use VirusTotal to upload and verify threat existence.

Instructions

Part 1: Gather the Basic Information

In this part, you will review the alerts listed in Security Onion VM and gather basic information for the interested time frame.

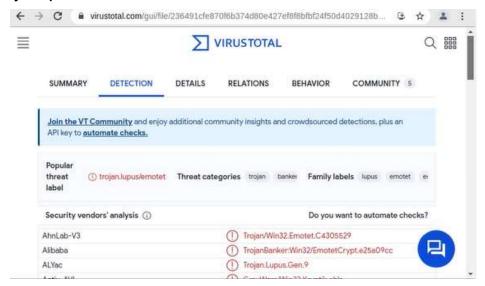
Step 1: Verify the status of services

- a. Log into Security Onion VM.
- b. Open a terminal window. Enter the sudo so-status command to verify that all the services are ready.
- c. When the nsm service is ready, log into Sguil.sud
- d. Download the .pcap file of yours and replay the malware packet capture. Before replaying the packet capture, update IDS rules using the command **sudo rule-update**.

Step 2: Gather basic information.

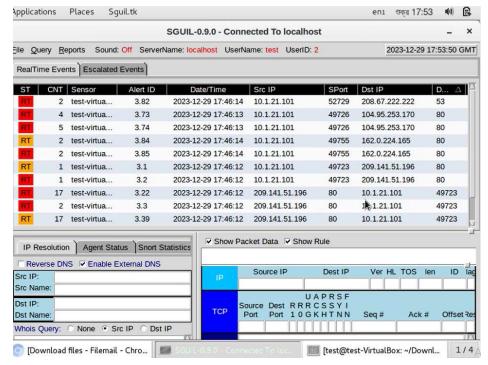
a. What is the name of the trojan? Identify the time frame of the attack, including the date and approximate time.

Trojan's name is trojan.lupus/emotet.

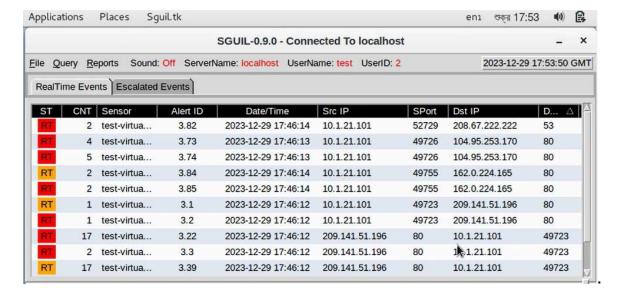


Sensor Name: test-virtualbox-enp0s3-1
Timestamp: 2023-12-29 17-46:13
Connection ID: test-virtualbox-enp0s3-1_73
Src IP: 10.1.21.101
Dst IP: 10.4.95.253.170
Src Port: 49726
Dst Port: 80
OS Fingerprint: 10.1.21.101.49726 - Windows XP/2000 (RFC1323+, w+, tstamp-) [GENERIC]
OS Fingerprint: Signature: [65535:128:1:52:M1460,N;W8,N;N,S:::Windows:?]
OS Fingerprint: > 104.95.253.170:80 (distance 0, link: ethemet/modem)

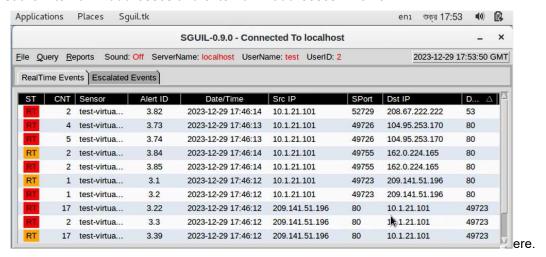
Timestamp: 2023-12-29 17:46:13



b. List the alerts noted during this time frame associated with the trojan.



c. List the internal IP addresses and external IP addresses involve

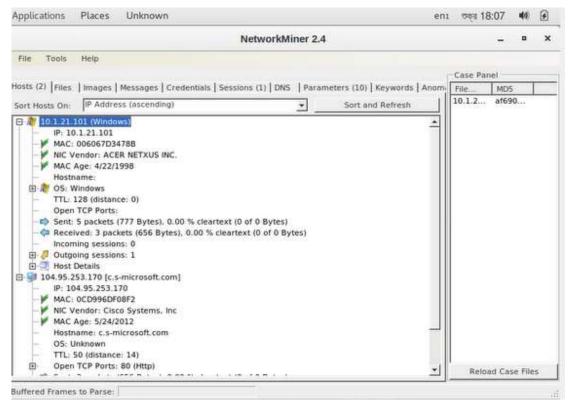


Part 2: Learn about the Exploit

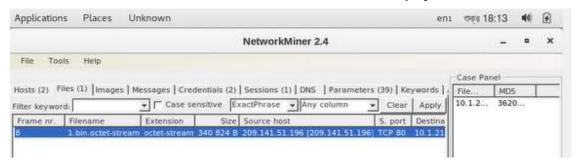
In this part, you will learn more about the exploit.

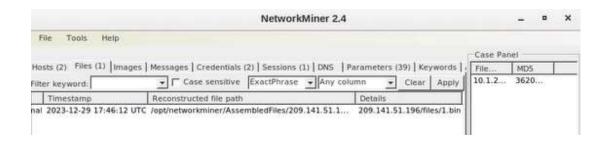
Step 1: Infected host

a. Based on the alerts, what is the IP and MAC addresses of the infected computer? Based on the MAC address, what is the vendor of the NIC chipset? (Hint: NetworkMiner or internet search

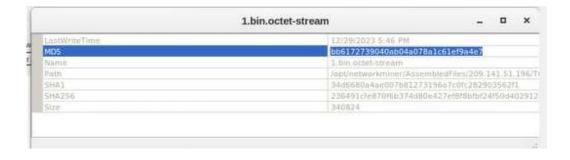


b. Based on the alerts, when (date and time in UTC) and how was the PC infected? (Hint: Enter the command date in the terminal to determine the time zone for the displayed time





c. How did the malware infect the PC? Use an internet search as necessary.



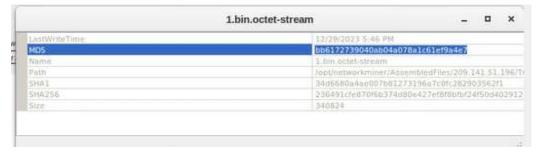
Step 2: Examine the exploit.

a. Based on the alerts associated with HTTP GET request, what files were downloaded? List the malicious domains observed and the files downloaded.

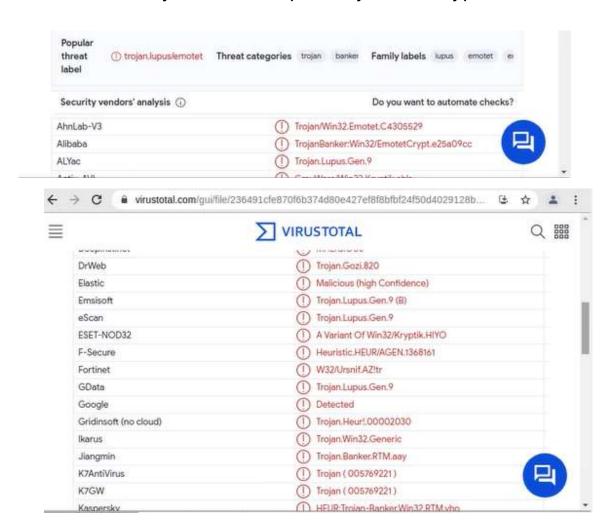
```
Sensor Name: test-virtualbox-enp0s3-1
Timestamp: 2023-12-29 17:46:13
Connection ID: .test-virtualbox-enp0s3-1_73
                       10.1.21.101
Src IP
                       104.95.253.170
Dst IP
                     49726
80
Dst Port.
OS Fingerprint: 10.1.21.101/49726 - Windows XP/2000 (RFC1323+, w+, tstamp-) [GENERIC]
OS Fingerprint: Signature: [65535:128:1:52:M1480,N,W8,N,N,S::Windows:?]

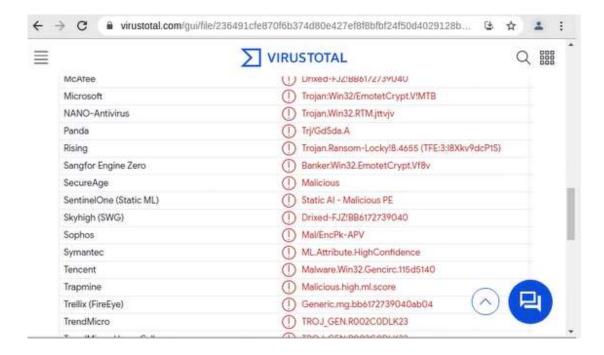
> 104.95.253.170:80 (distance 0, link: ethemet/modem)
SRC: GET
/postfix/9cARQVTLADBb3NLTx_2B/20nyb9K9Gq0n513fCCB/L79Gti9mok7JSwRvx1sEWz/D0rauOGV
uLnHs/6i8hqaW //2BeGSyW8sdKqoQfudlzF 2F/v04xEt9PM/ 2Bmilmt/Y0gAaj0VVCQLs 2F1v6TA/N
riH6BobhSj/Ry35MKK3 2B165/4iHlpzNX1X7aGkG6W7Md9/FX 2F6yTd2l3yFMU/AAB1ly4rmyXFRro/o
Vo1wPGqhFtq1oEzUh/Sc8on3wHK/Lz_2BmqXRixKXa37QtJD/Tj4t.yml HTTP/1.1
SRC: Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, image/jxr, */*
SRC: Accept-Language: en-US
SRC: User-Agent; Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
SRC: Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
SRC: Host: c.s-microsoft.com
SRC: Connection: Keep-Alive
SRC
DST: HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily
DST: Content-Length: 0
DST: Location:
http://www.microsoft.com/postfix/9cARQVTLADBb3NLTx_2B/20nyb9K9Gq0n513fCCB/L79Gti9mok7J
SwRvx1sEWz/D0rauOGVuLnHs/6i8hqaW_/2BeGSyW8srRgoQfudlzF_2Fiv04xEt9PMx/_2BmitmLYDg
Aaj0VV/CQLs_2F1v6TA/NriH6BobhSj/Ry35MKK3_2B165/4IHlpzNX1X7aGkG6W7Md9/FX_2F6yTd2l3y
FMU/AAB1Iy4rmyXFRro/oVo1wPGqhFtq1oEzUh/Sc8on3wHK/Lz_2BmqXRtxKXa37Q/JD/Tj4t.yml
 DST: Date: Wed, 20 Jan 2021 23:40:50 GMT
DST: Connection: keep-alive
DST: Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET,POST
DST: Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
DST:
DST:
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Use any available tools in Security Onion VM, determine and record the SHA256 hash for the downloaded files that probably infected the computer?

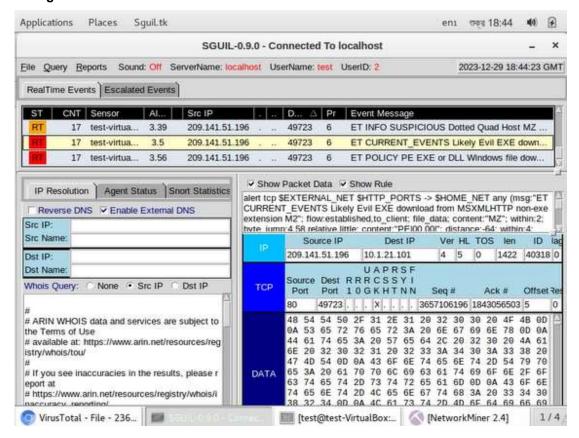


b. Navigate to www.virustotal.com input the SHA256 hash to determine if these were detected as malicious files. Record your findings, such as file type and size, other names, and target machine. You can also include any information that is provided by the community posted in VirusTotal.





c. Examine other alerts associated with the infected host during this timeframe and record your findings



Step 3: Report Your Findings

Summarizes your findings based on the information you have gathered from the previous parts, summarize your findings.

The trojan.lupus/emotet was installed on the host, a Windows computer with IP 10.1.21.101, after it sent a DNS query to a malicious domain. By listening on port 80, the trojan.lupus/emotet malware poses as an Apache web server. Following infection, a variety of malware is downloaded via trojan.lupus/emotet. The majority of sources confirmed that these files were malware after they were examined on virustotal.com using their SHA256 hash.