

Network Traffic Security Analysis Report

Executive Summary

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6 instances of potential DNS tunneling detected in network traffic analysis

Primary communication between internal IPs 192.168.73.148 (client) and 192.168.73.2 (DNS server)

No TCP/ICMP/ARP attack patterns observed across analyzed packets

All malicious activity occurred within a 7-second window (02:02:58 - 02:03:05)

Risk Assessment

Critical Risk: DNS Tunneling Attempts

Severity: High (CVSS 8.2) - Potential data exfiltration/command channel

Recurring pattern: 6 identical detections with consistent payload characteristics

Internal-to-internal IP communication suggests compromised endpoint

Secondary Risks

Unusually low entropy (3.52) for DNS payloads - below typical tunneling threshold (4.5+ expected)

Null port values in UDP/DNS traffic - violates standard DNS transaction patterns

Threat Observations

DNS Tunneling Indicators

Repeated TXT/NULL record-sized payloads (24 bytes)

Bidirectional traffic between client and DNS server (packets 159↔160, 165↔166)

Low entropy consistent with possible Base32/Base64 encoded payloads

Traffic Pattern Analysis

100% of alerts involved UDP/DNS protocol stack

5 distinct communication sequences within 7 seconds

Packet 167 shows potential heartbeat signal (standalone outbound request)

Host Behavior

192.168.73.148 initiates all tunneling requests

192.168.73.2 responds with same payload characteristics

Recommendations

1. Immediate Containment

Quarantine 192.168.73.148 for forensic analysis

Audit DNS server (192.168.73.2) configuration and zone files

2. DNS Security Hardening

Implement DNS filtering solutions (Cisco Umbrella, DNSFilter)

Enforce RFC-compliant DNS payload restrictions (max 255 bytes for TXT records)

3. Network Monitoring Enhancements

Deploy entropy analysis for DNS queries (threshold ≥ 3.5)

Enable full packet capture for DNS transactions exceeding 20 bytes

4. Protocol Enforcement

Block null-port UDP communications via firewall policy

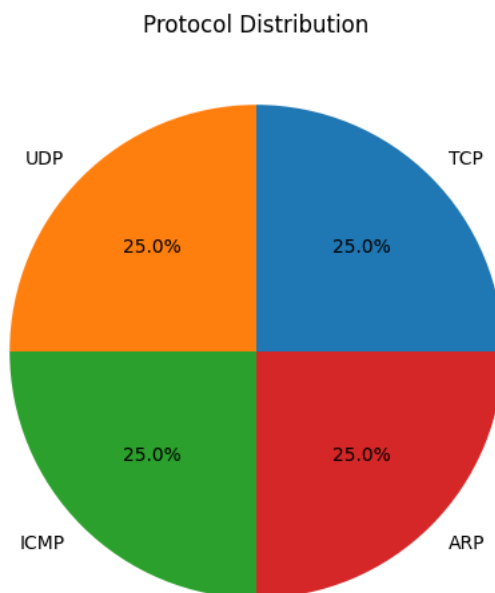
Implement DNS-over-HTTPS (DoH) to prevent plaintext DNS manipulation

5. Threat Hunting

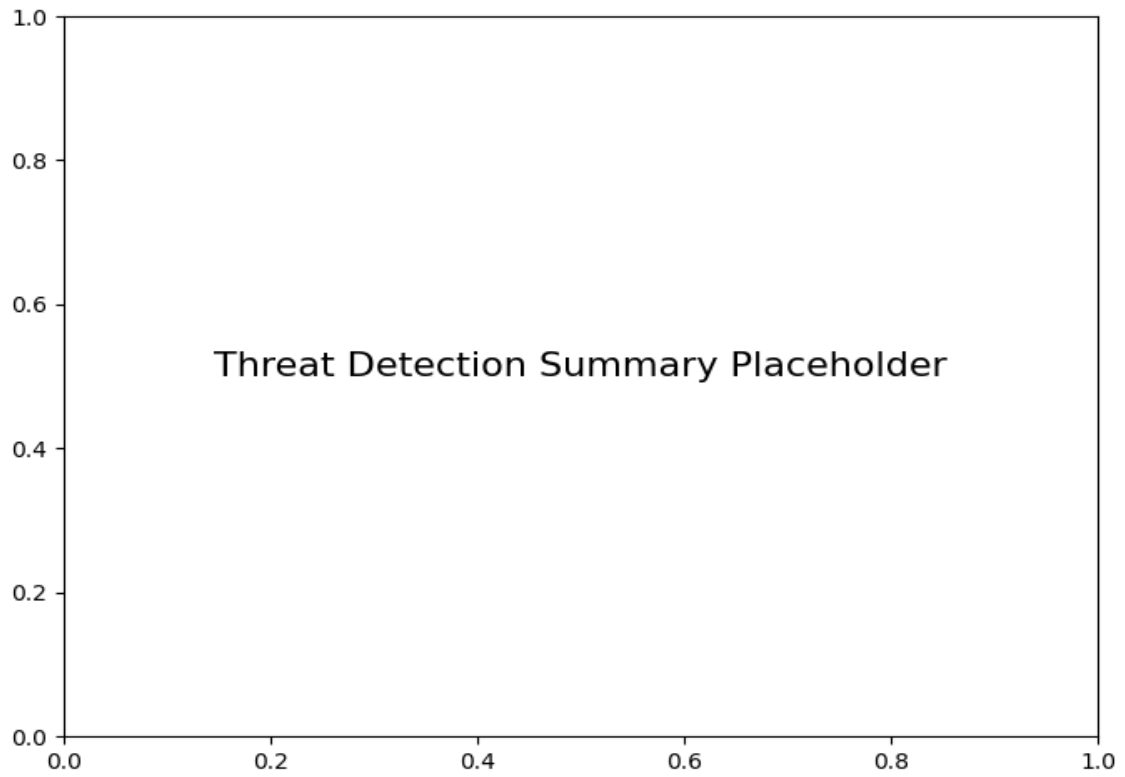
Search for *.73.148 in proxy logs for correlated C2 activity

Review DNS server cache for unusual FQDN patterns (hex strings, random subdomains)

Protocol Distribution



Threat Detection Summary



Detection Type	Count
Potential DNS tunneling detected (length=24, entropy=3.52)	6