# **Project Documentation – Network Traffic Analysis (PCAP Investigation)**

# 1. Project Overview

This documentation outlines the steps I followed during a network traffic analysis project, where I investigated a potentially malicious PCAP file. The goal was not only to detect suspicious behavior but also to extract actionable indicators of compromise (IOCs) and understand the attacker's behavior within the network environment.

#### **Details:**

• - Project Title: Network Traffic Analysis of Suspicious PCAP File

• **- Date of Analysis:** 2024-11-26

## 2. Tools & Resources Used

To perform a proper and contextual analysis, I relied on a mix of packet analysis tools and threat intelligence platforms. Each tool had a clear purpose during my investigation:

Tool / Platform	Purpose
Wireshark	Packet inspection, filtering, and session
	reconstruction
VirusTotal	Checking domain/IP reputation and malware associations
THREAT fox	Crowdsourced threat intelligence data

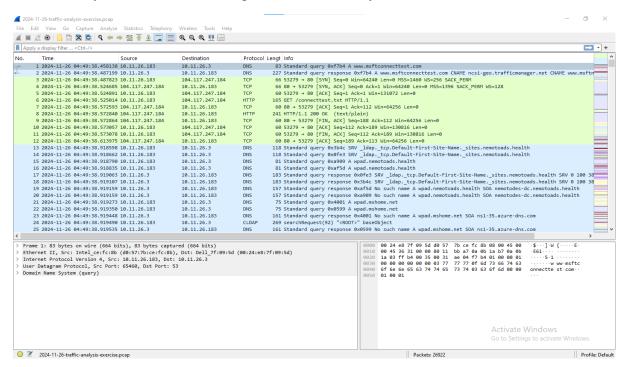
# 3. Step-by-Step Analysis

Here's a deep-dive walkthrough of my analysis workflow, from opening the PCAP file to extracting final IOCs:

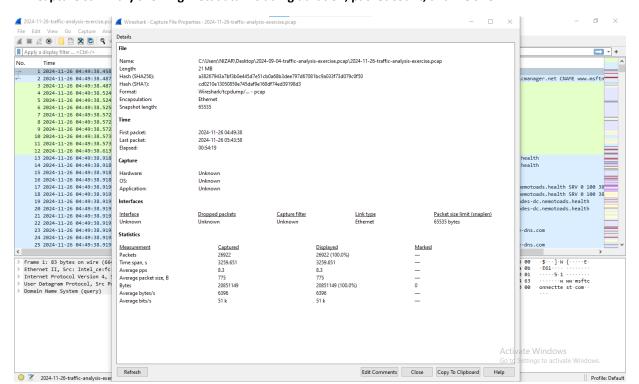
## 3.1. Environment Setup

I started by opening the PCAP file in Wireshark and reviewing its metadata: the capture duration, number of packets, and time span. This initial step is crucial to get an overview of the scope.

## > Initial setup in Wireshark after loading the PCAP file for analysis



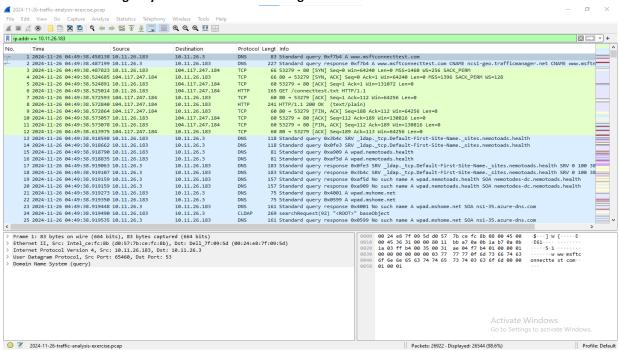
## Capture summary showing metadata including duration, packet count, and file size



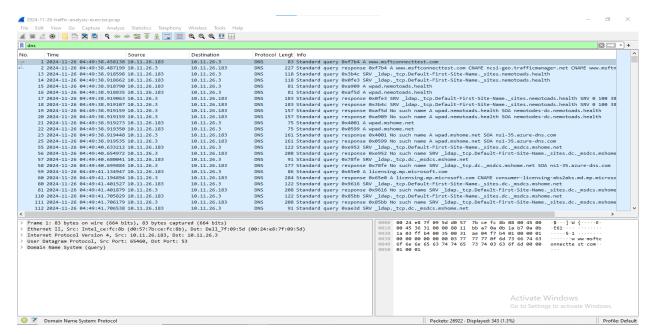
## 3.2. Traffic Filtering

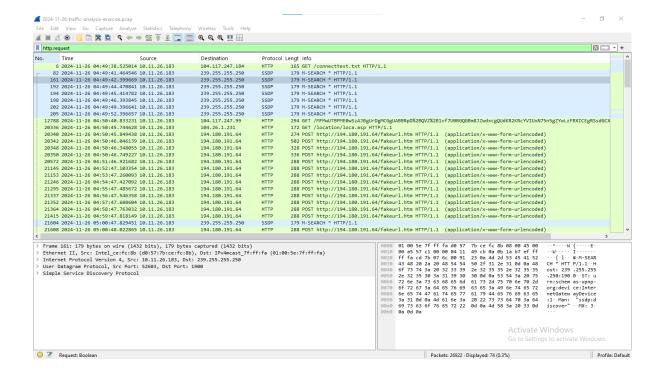
Using display filters, I narrowed down the traffic to the host of interest: 10.11.26.183. Filters like `dns`, `http.request`, `tls.handshake`, and `ip.addr == 10.11.26.183` allowed me to isolate relevant sessions and discard noise from unrelated flows.

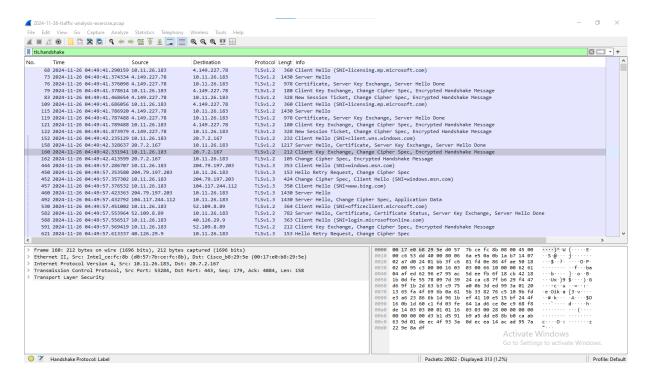
> Filtered traffic showing only communications involving the internal host 10.11.26.183



Protocol-level filters used to isolate DNS, HTTP, and TLS communications for deeper inspection





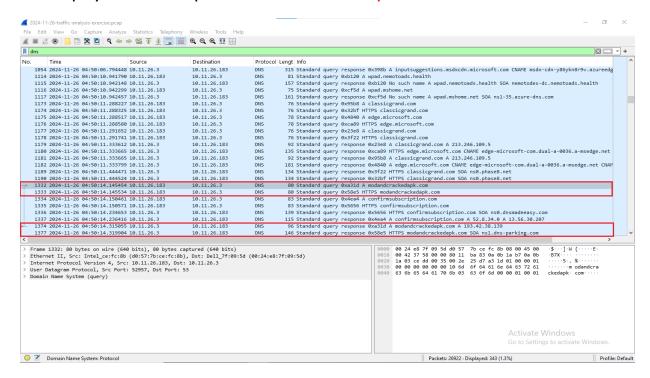


#### 3.3. Domain & DNS Analysis

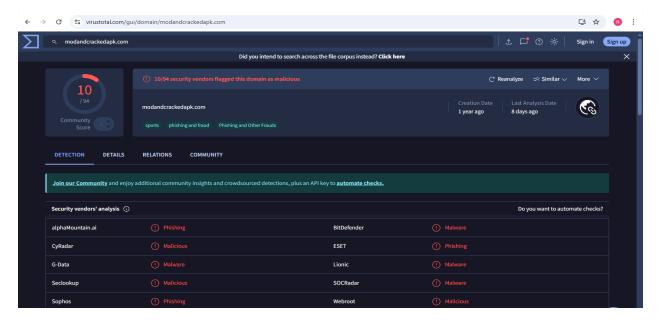
I examined all domain queries made by the internal host. One domain stood out: `modandcrackedapk.com`, which hinted at potentially pirated or malicious content.

A lookup on VirusTotal revealed that the domain had a high threat score.

> DNS query observed for suspicious domain modandcrackedapk.com



VirusTotal results confirming high threat score gueried domain

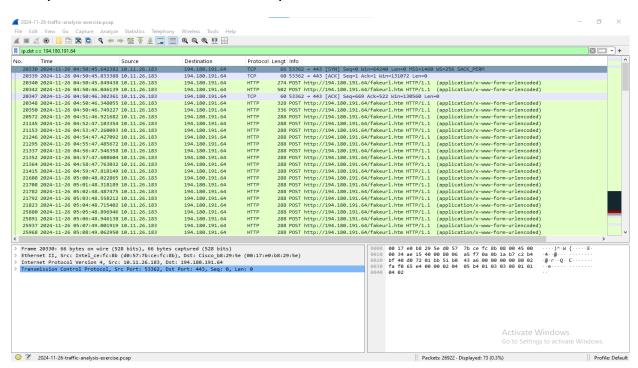


#### 3.4. IP Address Correlation

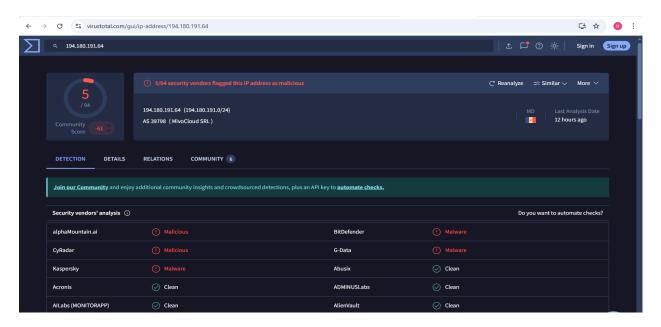
External IPs the host communicated with were listed. The IP `194.180.191.64` appeared multiple times and was cross-checked against ThreatFox and VirusTotal. Its reputation

showed associations with RAT (NetSupport RAT) infrastructure, particularly C2 servers. The internal host attempted to contact geo.supportsoftware.com, which is known to be part of the NetSupport Remote Access Trojan

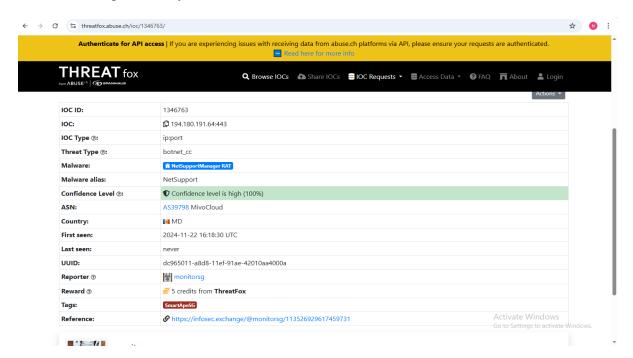
## Repeated communication observed with suspicious external IP: 194.180.191.64



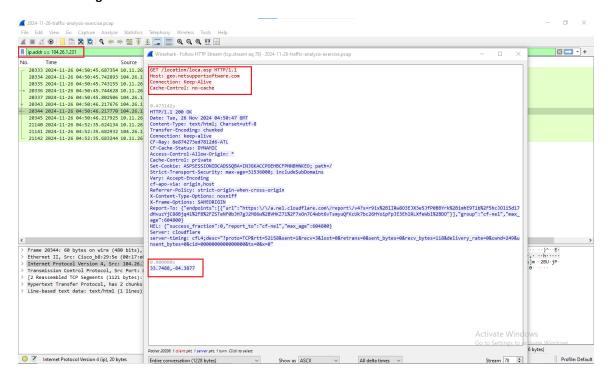
VirusTotal confirms the IP address is malicious



> Threat Intelligence lookup confirms the IP is linked to known RAT infrastructure



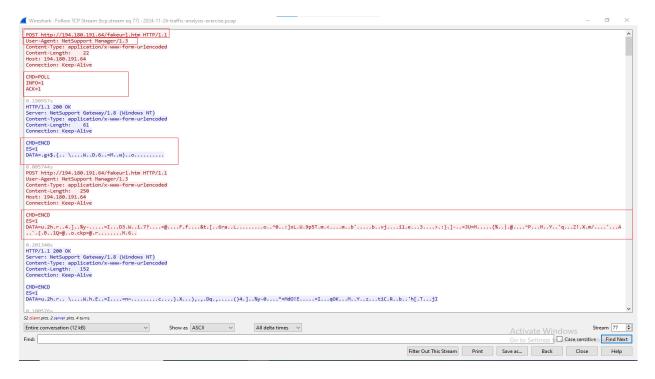
Suspicious request to geo.supportsoftware.com, an endpoint commonly used by NetSupport RAT for victim geolocation.



#### 3.5. HTTP / POST Traffic Review

I identified a POST request sent over HTTP (not HTTPS) to the IP mentioned below. The User-Agent string looked generic but suspicious (often used by downloaders or scripts). The URL path and parameters suggested possible data exfiltration or beaconing behavior.

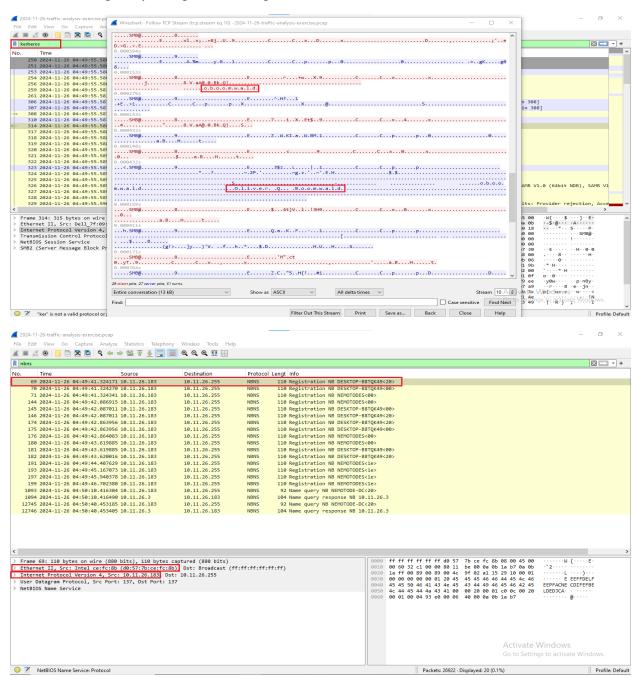
- > Unencrypted HTTP POST request made to suspicious IP, indicating potential data exfiltration.
- Suspicious User-Agent and URL path used in outbound POST request



# 3.6. Victim Profiling

From internal metadata and traffic patterns, I was able to extract partial victim profiling data such as hostname, MAC address, internal IP, and hints of the system username. This helped assess the impact scope and identify the potentially compromised asset.

## Extracting host profiling data including internal IP, MAC address, and hostname



# 4. Key Observations

- A DNS query followed by a TLS handshake with a cracked APK domain suggests suspicious software use.
- Unencrypted POST requests to an external IP hint at data exfiltration or command-andcontrol.

- Several requests attempted to determine the system's geo-location, which is often behavior seen in RATs.
- The IOC matches aligned with public threat intel sources like THREATfox and VirusTotal.

# 5. IOC Table

Туре	Value	Source / Notes
IP	194.180.191.64	Malicious IP associated
		with C2 server
Domain	modandcrackedapk.com	Flagged on VirusTotal
		(10/94 score)
URL	hxxp://194[.]180[.]191[.]64/fakeurl.htm	Observed in HTTP
		POST

# 7. What I Learned

This project helped reinforce key Blue Team analysis skills. Notably, I improved in:

- Crafting effective Wireshark filters to isolate relevant traffic.
- Cross-referencing IOCs with threat intelligence platforms.
- Understanding attacker communication patterns (C2, beaconing, etc.).
- Documenting findings clearly and professionally for further response.