## EXPERIMENT-03

Aim :- Wireshark Malware Traffic Analysis

1. Initial Setup
□ Load the PCAP file in Wireshark.
$_{\square}$ Go to: Statistics > Protocol Hierarchy – see what protocols are used.
$_{\square}$ Statistics > Conversations – inspect endpoints and how much data was transferred
2. Suspicious DNS Lookups
Malware often uses strange domains or DGAs.
Use this filter:
DNS
Look for:
□ Random-looking domain names (e.g., x12f32asd.biz)
Tip: Right-click a domain > "Apply as Filter" > "Selected" to track that domain across the capture.
3. Look for Beaconing Behavior (C2)
ip.addr == <suspect ip=""></suspect>
Or:
tcp.stream eq <n></n>
Check Statistics > IO Graphs":
□ Plot packets per second/minute.
Repetitive traffic every X seconds = possible beaconing.

4. Detect Suspicious HTTP Activity
http.request
Look for:
<ul> <li>POST or PUT methods to unknown or external IPs.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Suspicious User-Agent strings like curl, python, etc.</li> </ul>
Base64-encoded.
Example filter for POST:
http.request.method == "POST"
5. Track Large Outbound Transfers
frame.len > 1000 && ip.dst != <internal ip="" range=""></internal>
ip.dst != 192.168.0.0/16 && ip.dst != 10.0.0.0/8
6. Inspect TCP Streams
Right-click a suspicious packet
Choose: "Follow > TCP Stream"
Inspect contents of communication (look for commands, encoded data, etc.)
7. S\$L/TLS Inspection (if possible)
ssl.handshake
Look for:
□ Unusual SNI fields (domain names in TLS handshake)
Suspicious self-signed certificates
No Server Name Indication (possible obfuscation)

8. Check for Exfiltration via ICMP, FTP, SMTP, etc.

Some malware uses strange protocols for data exfiltration:

smtp
Look for payloads in ICMP (shouldn't have much normally), or large amounts of outbound data in FTP or SMTP.
Step-by-Step in Wireshark
Step 1: Open the .pcap File
<ul> <li>Launch Wireshark</li> </ul>
□ Open your .pcap file (File > Open)
Step 2: Go to TCP Conversations
7. Click on Statistics in the top menu bar
2 Select Conversations
. A new window opens — go to the TCP tab
3 You'll see a table with source/destination IPsnumber of packets, bytesetc.
Step 3: Look for Suspicious Traffic
□ Sort by "Packets" or "Bytes"
□ Look for:
o A single external IP communicating very frequently
o Unusual IP addresses (not in your local network)
o Communication with consistent packet sizes or intervals
Step 4: Use "Follow TCP Stream"
7. Pick one suspicious connection (row)
2 Click to highlight that row
. Now, look at the bottom left of the Conversations window — click "Follow Stream"
3 iThis button only appears after selecting a row.
4. A new window will pop up showing the entire conversation (request + response) between the two hosts.

Icmp

## Step 5: Analyze the TCP Stream

- □ Suspicious POST requests (sending data out)
- □ Weird or obfuscated content (e.g., base64 blobs, binary data)
- □ Repeated messages or heartbeats (beaconing behavior)









