

Network Traffic Analysis using Wireshark

Subject: Network Traffic Analysis using Wireshark

Incident ID: IR-2025-1218-005

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1. Project Overview and Goal

- **Overview:** This project demonstrates SOC-style network traffic analysis using Wireshark and Nmap to detect reconnaissance, brute-force attempts, and service misconfigurations.
- **Goal:** The purpose is to identify open ports, detect suspicious DNS/HTTP activity, and evaluate the risk of credential compromise.
- **Scenario:** Analysis was conducted on a local LAN environment where a Kali Linux attacker machine interacted with a target Linux server (192.168.31.110).

2. Technical Environment and Tools

The technical components and tools used for this assessment are detailed below.

Component	Description	Detail
Target System	The victim server.	Linux Host (IP: 192.168.31.110)
Attacker System	The scanner machine.	Kali Linux.
Primary Tools	Analysis & Scanning.	Wireshark and Nmap 7.95.
Network	Environment.	Local LAN.

3. Attack/Analysis Simulation

A multi-stage analysis approach was utilized to identify malicious network behavior:

3.1 Scenario 1 – Port Scanning

- Detected multiple SYN packets sent to sequential ports from a single source.
Technique: TCP SYN scan (MITRE T1046).

3.2 Scenario 2 – SSH Brute Force

- Identified repeated SSH login attempts via multiple TCP connections to port 22 from the same IP (MITRE T1110)

3.3 Scenario 3 – DNS/HTTP Traffic

- Observed repeated DNS queries resulting in NXDOMAIN responses and unencrypted cleartext HTTP traffic (MITRE T1071)

4. Key Findings and SOC Outcome

The assessment revealed critical exposures that increase the risk of a successful breach

CRITICAL: SMB Misconfiguration (Port 445)

- **Detection:** Nmap script reported "Message signing enabled but not required"
- **Risk:** High-impact vulnerability allowing SMB Relay Attacks (MITM)

High: Credential Compromise Risk (Port 21 & 22)

- **Detection:** Presence of repeated SSH attempts and vsftpd 3.0.5 activity.
- **Risk:** Potential for brute-force success and credential theft over unencrypted FTP.

Medium: Information Disclosure (Port 80)

- **Detection:** Exposed server banner: Apache/2.4.65 (Debian).
- **Risk:** Attackers can use specific version numbers to find matching CVEs.

5. Security Recommendations (Next Steps)

Based on the traffic analysis, the following remediation measures are required:

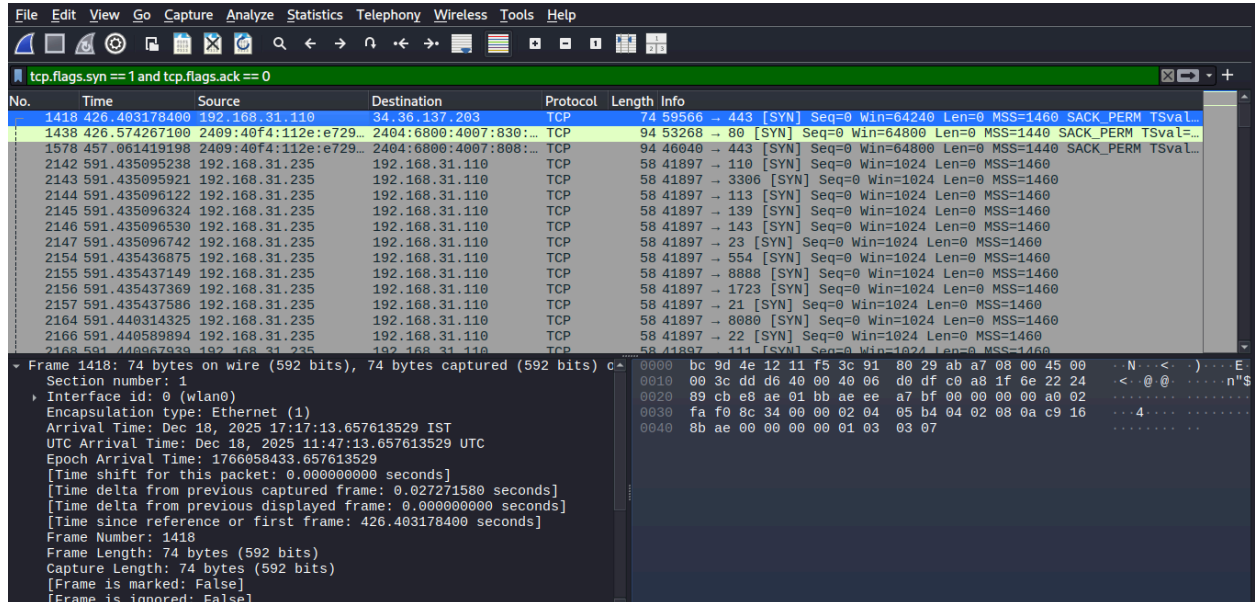
- **CRITICAL: Enforce SMB Signing:** Configure the Samba server to set server signing to mandatory to block relay attacks.
- **HIGH: Secure Protocol Hardening:** Immediately disable FTP (Port 21) and enforce the use of SFTP; enable IDS/IPS to block scanning IPs.
- **MEDIUM: Service Hardening:** Hide version banners in Apache and SSH configurations to prevent casual reconnaissance.
- **MEDIUM: Network Monitoring:** Monitor for DNS anomalies and enforce HTTPS to prevent data exposure.

6. Conclusion

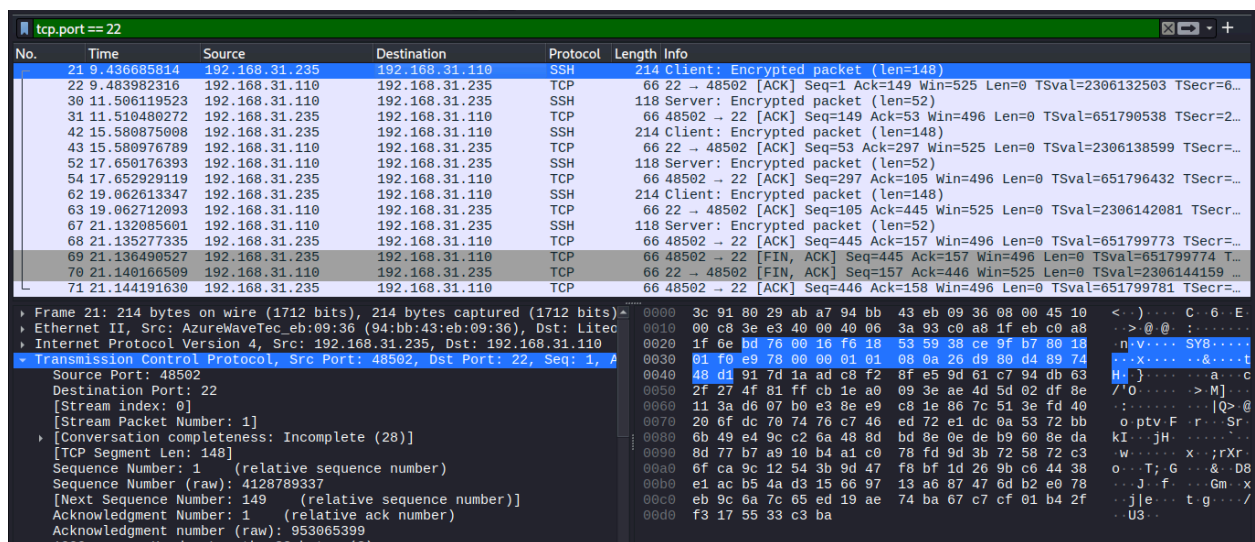
- This assessment successfully validated practical SOC skills in identifying reconnaissance and service vulnerabilities.
- While individual risks like banner exposure are modest, the combination of brute-force attempts and SMB misconfigurations represents a high risk to the environment. Immediate hardening is recommended to secure the attack surface.

7. Evidence (Screenshots)

7.1 WireShark Basic Scan



7.2 SSH Scan



7.3 Http Scan

http					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
202	37.675093952	192.168.31.110	192.124.249.23	OCSP	495 Request
206	38.096273086	192.124.249.23	192.168.31.110	HTTP	284 [TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation
248	41.772446433	2409:40f4:112e:e72...	2606:4700:83b4:6ac...	HTTP	417 GET / HTTP/1.1
250	41.987047880	2606:4700:83b4:6ac...	2409:40f4:112e:e72...	HTTP	91 [TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation
261	42.135434987	2409:40f4:112e:e72...	2606:4700:83b4:6ac...	HTTP	431 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
266	42.439353245	2606:4700:83b4:6ac...	2409:40f4:112e:e72...	HTTP	91 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

7.4 DNS Scan

dns					
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
137	35.626554877	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0x012e A editor.vmkvec.ac.in
138	35.629285058	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	68 Standard query 0xaf10 A wpad.lan
139	35.629311839	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	68 Standard query 0x0714 AAAA wpad.lan
140	35.629332079	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	79 Standard query 0x0f17 AAAA editor.vmkvec.ac.in
141	36.046958289	192.168.31.1	192.168.31.110	DNS	68 Standard query response 0xaf10 No such name A wpad.lan
142	36.047053337	192.168.31.1	192.168.31.110	DNS	68 Standard query response 0x0714 No such name AAAA wpad.lan
143	36.047293312	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	64 Standard query 0xe62b A wpad
144	36.047321209	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	64 Standard query 0x1f27 AAAA wpad
145	36.051497208	192.168.31.1	192.168.31.110	DNS	64 Standard query response 0xe62b A wpad
146	36.051950909	192.168.31.1	192.168.31.110	DNS	64 Standard query response 0x1f27 AAAA wpad
147	36.053284554	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	68 Standard query 0x44fb A wpad.lan
148	36.053327502	192.168.31.110	192.168.31.1	DNS	68 Standard query 0x5e02 AAAA wpad.lan
149	36.057534880	192.168.31.1	192.168.31.110	DNS	68 Standard query response 0x44fb No such name A wpad.lan

Frame 241: 98 bytes on wire (792 bits) 98 bytes captured (792 bits) on interface 000000000000 3c 91 80 29 ab a7 ba a5 1f 28 06 21 08 00 45 00 <