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1. Introduction

Deep packet analysis is a technique used by security professionals to examine packets as they move across computer networks. It delves deeper into payloads and actual content of the packets such as IoC or malicious files. Since deep packet inspection goes a step ahead to analyze data packet's body, the content inspection looks for unusual patterns and anomalies which in most cases helps in realtime decision making.

2. Executive Summary

This lab documents packet analysis from a pcap file using Wireshark. The traffic and packets are analysed to look for malicious files, the attacker's IP address and indicators of compromise. The lab also provides insights on how to look for patterns in traffic and link them with known C2 IP addresses. Additionally, it covers ways of identifying unusual protocols and methods used to exfiltrate data.

3. Lab Objectives

- Identifying malicious files used by attackers
- Generating hashes to the malicious files
- Identifying unusual IPs
- Investigating C2 communications between attackers
- Detecting encryption and obfuscation in network traffic
- Identifying advanced exploits
- Investigating payloads and traffic data that links to the type of stolen data.
- Detecting IoCs.
- Identifying security posture practices to prevent such kinds of attacks.

4. Tools and Resources Used

Wireshark: For deep packet inspection and traffic analysis

VirusTotal: For file hash verification and identifying malicious files.

HashMyFile: For generating hashes.

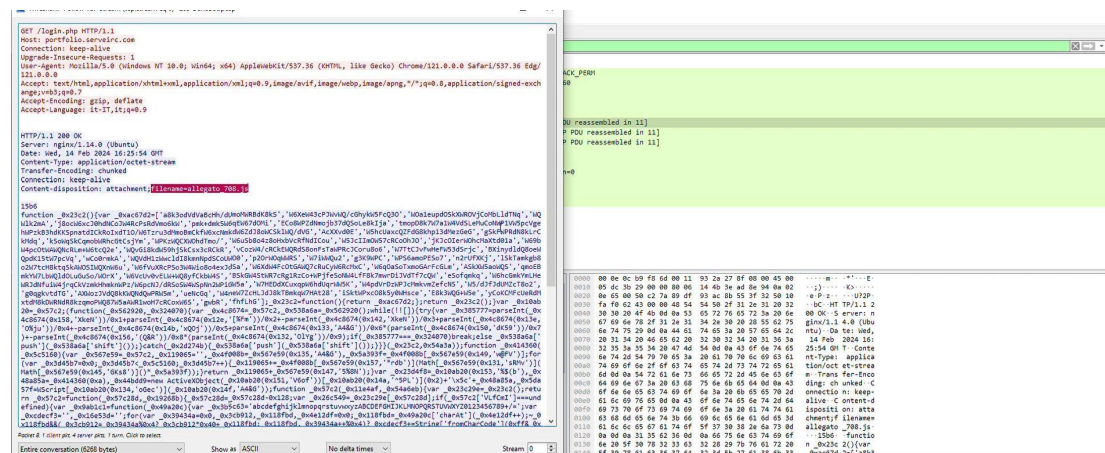
Threat intelligence platforms: For analyzing known malicious IPs domain and hashes.

Network traffic analysis tools: For identifying suspicious patterns in traffic.

5. Methodology

5.0. Initial Access and Exploitation

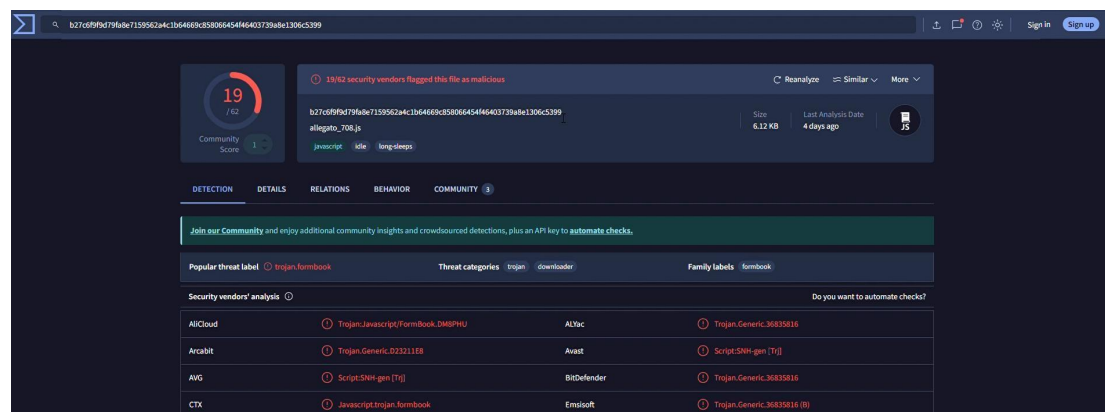
To find the malicious file, I searched for http traffic and tried to find an attachment in the http response.



The file had an unusual name “allegato_708.js” and was as an attachment in content_disposition.

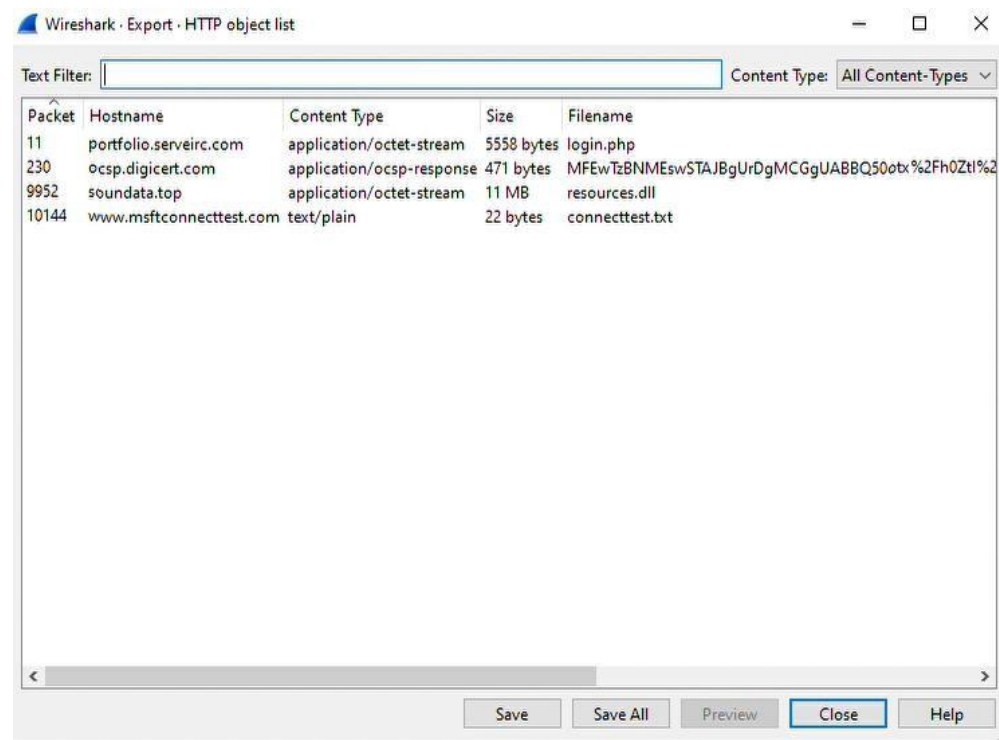
5.1. File Hash Verification

To download the file I had to convert the content as raw and save it in my pc. I used HashMyFiles to gash the file in SHA256 format. Using virustotal the hashed file was flagged 19/62 as malicious.

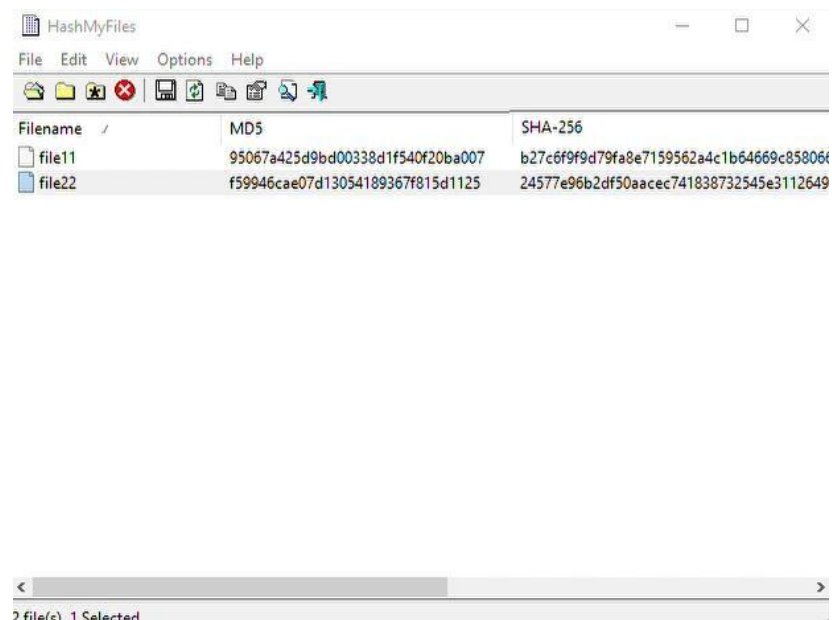


5.2. Execution and Privilege Escalation

5.2. Additional Payload



5.3. File Hash of the Second Malicious File



5.5. Attacker's IP Address

205-DanaBot.pcap

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http

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6	0.340304	10.2.14.101	62.173.142.148	HTTP	514	GET /login.php HTTP/1.1
11	0.524731	62.173.142.148	10.2.14.101	HTTP	1482	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
228	57.117112	10.2.14.101	192.229.221.95	HTTP	294	GET /MFewTzBNMEswSTA3BgUrDgMCGGUABQ50otx%2Fh0Zt1%2Bz8SiF
230	57.259270	192.229.221.95	10.2.14.101	OCSP	791	Response
250	61.833925	10.2.14.101	188.114.97.3	HTTP	320	GET /resources.dll HTTP/1.1
9952	64.694641	188.114.97.3	10.2.14.101	HTTP	1312	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
10142	170.389075	10.2.14.101	23.10.249.35	HTTP	165	GET /connecttest.txt HTTP/1.1
10144	170.528057	23.10.249.35	10.2.14.101	HTTP	241	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)

Frame 6: 514 bytes on wire (4112 bits), 514 bytes captured (4112 bits) on interface 0

Ethernet II, Src: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d), Dst: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

Destination: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

Source: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

[Stream index: 0]

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.14.101, Dst: 62.173.142.148

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 500

Identification: 0xb14d (45389)

0100 = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 128

Protocol: TCP (6)

Header Checksum: 0x620e [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 10.2.14.101

Destination Address: 62.173.142.148

5.6. Command and Control Server IP address

Used two ip addresses which were already flagged by Wireshark. The IP addresses were known to be used by a Russian group of hackers.

5.7. Data Exfiltration Technique

The attacker used outbound protocols using the malicious IP addresses to communicate to the C2 server.

5.8. Exfiltration Data Type

There was an unusual packet size of 1514 bytes.

5.10. Advanced Exploit Identification

The image displays a Wireshark network traffic capture. The top pane shows a list of packets. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet (Frame 8: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured). The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
8	0.524722	62.173.142.148	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	80 → 49786 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=461 Win=64240 Len=1460
9	0.524728	62.173.142.148	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	80 → 49786 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=461 Win=64240 Len=14
10	0.524730	62.173.142.148	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	80 → 49786 [ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=461 Win=64240 Len=14
28	7.818358	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
29	7.818362	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49788 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
30	7.818363	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49788 [ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
31	7.818364	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49788 [ACK] Seq=4381 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
41	7.900132	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
42	7.900138	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49789 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
43	7.900139	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49789 [ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
44	7.900140	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49789 [ACK] Seq=4381 Ack=567 Win=64240 Len=1
56	8.150661	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Application Data
59	8.154728	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Application Data
62	8.161602	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Application Data
65	8.169079	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Application Data
68	8.176195	142.250.186.110	10.2.14.101	TLSv1.3	1514	Application Data
91	10.047249	13.107.21.239	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49790 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=571 Win=64240 Len=1466
92	10.047254	13.107.21.239	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49790 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=571 Win=64240 Len=1
93	10.047255	13.107.21.239	10.2.14.101	TCP	1514	443 → 49790 [ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=571 Win=64240 Len=1
103	10.051446	10.2.14.101	13.107.21.239	TCP	1514	49790 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2059 Ack=5898 Win=64240 Len=

Frame 8: 1514 bytes on wire (12112 bits), 1514 bytes captured

- Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f), Dst: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d)
 - Destination: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d)
 - Source: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)
 - Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
 - [Stream index: 0]
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 62.173.142.148, Dst: 10.2.14.101
 - 0100 = Version: 4
 - 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 - Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECN)
 - Total Length: 1500
 - Identification: 0x3b29 (15145)
 - 0000 = Flags: 0x0
 - ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
 - Time to Live: 128
 - Protocol: TCP (6)
 - Header Checksum: 0x144b [validation disabled]
 - [Header checksum status: Unverified]
 - Source Address: 62.173.142.148

Packet Bytes:

```

0000  00 0e 0c b9 f8 6d 00 11 93 2a 27 8f 08 00 45 00  ....m...
0010  05 dc 3b 29 00 00 00 06 14 4b 3e ad 8e 94 0a 02  ...;)...
0020  0e 65 00 50 c2 7a 89 df 93 ac 8b 55 3f 32 50 10  -e P-z...
0030  fa f0 62 43 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32  -bC-H...
0040  30 30 20 4f 4b 0d 0a 53 65 72 76 65 72 3a 20 6e  00 OK-!
0050  67 69 6e 78 2f 31 2e 31 34 2e 30 20 28 55 62 75  ginx/1.
0060  6e 74 75 29 0d 0a 44 61 74 65 3a 20 57 65 64 2c  nt)-D:
0070  20 31 34 20 46 65 62 20 32 30 32 34 20 31 36 3a  14 Feb
0080  32 35 3a 35 34 20 47 4d 54 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 74 65  25:54 G
0090  6e 74 2d 54 79 70 65 3a 20 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61  nt-Type
00a0  74 69 6f 6e 2f 6f 63 74 65 74 2d 73 74 72 65 61  tion/oct
00b0  6d 0d 0a 54 72 61 6e 73 66 65 72 2d 45 6e 63 6f  m..Trans
00c0  64 69 6e 67 3a 20 63 68 75 6e 6b 65 64 0d 0a 43  ding: cl
00d0  6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d  onnecti
00e0  61 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 64  alive-
00f0  69 73 70 6f 73 69 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 61 74 74 61  isposit:
0100  63 68 6d 65 6e 74 3b 66 69 6c 65 6e 61 6d 65 3d  chment;
0110  61 6c 6c 65 67 61 74 6f 5f 37 30 38 2e 6a 73 0d  allegat
0120  0a 0d 0a 31 35 62 36 0d 0a 66 75 6e 63 74 69 6f  ...15b6
0130  6e 20 5f 30 78 32 33 63 32 28 29 7b 76 61 72 20  n _0x23
0140  5f 30 78 61 63 36 37 64 32 3d 5b 27 61 38 6b 33  _0xac67
0150  6f 64 56 64 56 61 42 63 48 68 2f 64 55 6d 6f 4d  odVdVa
  
```

5.11. Persistence Mechanism and Evasion

The malicious ip address 195.133.88.98 used SSLv2 encryption to evade detection.

205-DanaBot.pcap

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tcp.stream eq 12

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11015	171.163563	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=634529 Win=5840 Le
11016	171.163578	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=635989 Win=4380 Le
11017	171.163603	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=637449 Win=2920 Le
11018	171.163620	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=638909 Win=1460 Le
11019	171.163654	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP ZeroWindow] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=6
11020	171.479760	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	55	[TCP ZeroWindowProbe] 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=640369
11021	171.479994	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP ZeroWindowProbeAck] [TCP ZeroWindow] 443 → 49
11026	171.721657	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP Window Update] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ac
11027	171.722028	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=640369 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11028	171.722035	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=641829 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11029	171.722037	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=643289 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11030	171.722038	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=644749 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11031	171.722039	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=646209 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11032	171.722041	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=647669 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11033	171.722042	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=649129 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11034	171.722044	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=650589 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11035	171.722045	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=652049 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11036	171.722047	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	SSLv2	1514	Encrypted Data
11037	171.722048	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=654969 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11038	171.722050	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=656429 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 195.133.88.98, Dst: 10.2.14.101

- Version: 4
- Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
- Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECN)
- Total Length: 40
- Identification: 0x6878 (26744)
- Flags: 0x00
- Fragment Offset: 0
- Time to Live: 128
- Protocol: TCP (6)
- Header Checksum: 0x9e09 [validation disabled]
- [Header checksum status: Unverified]
- Source Address: 195.133.88.98
- Destination Address: 10.2.14.101
- [Stream index: 12]

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 49801

- Source Port: 443
- Destination Port: 49801
- [Stream index: 12]

0000 00 0e 0c b9 f8 6d 00 11 93 2a 27 8f 08 00 45 00

0010 00 28 68 78 00 00 80 06 9e 09 c3 85 58 62 0a 02

0020 0e 65 01 bb c2 89 89 27 28 e9 57 c8 6e 8a 50 10

0030 00 00 3e de 00 00

5.12. Indicators of Compromise Detection

There were two flagged ip addresses, 62.173.146.41 and 198.133.88.98 which were known to originate from Russian group of hackers.

205-DanaBot.pcap

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Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
9966	146.539840	10.2.14.101	62.173.146.41	TCP	66	49800 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
9967	147.553317	10.2.14.101	62.173.146.41	TCP	66	[TCP Retransmission] 49800 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=6
9968	149.567836	10.2.14.101	62.173.146.41	TCP	66	[TCP Retransmission] 49800 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=6
9969	153.568753	10.2.14.101	62.173.146.41	TCP	66	[TCP Retransmission] 49800 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=6
9970	154.319605	Intel_b9:f8:6d	Cisco_2a:27:8f	ARP	42	Who has 10.2.14.1? Tell 10.2.14.101
9971	154.319824	Cisco_2a:27:8f	Intel_b9:f8:6d	ARP	42	10.2.14.1 is at 00:11:93:2a:27:8f
9972	156.821679	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	66	49801 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
9973	156.969950	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	58	443 → 49801 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
9974	156.978522	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	54	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
9975	157.906605	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	58	49801 → 443 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=4
9976	157.906789	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=5 Win=64240 Len=0
9977	157.907118	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	SSLV2	1450	[TCP PDU reassembled in 9977]
9978	157.907337	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1401 Win=64240 Len=0
9979	157.907619	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	SSLV2	1214	Encrypted Data, Encrypted Data
9980	157.907750	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2561 Win=64240 Len=0
9981	158.504623	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	58	443 → 49801 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2561 Win=64240 Len=4
9982	158.553948	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	54	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2561 Ack=5 Win=64236 Len=0
9983	158.913518	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	1226	443 → 49801 [PSH, ACK] Seq=5 Ack=2561 Win=64240 Len=4
9984	158.918939	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	58	49801 → 443 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2561 Ack=1177 Win=63064
9985	158.919070	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=1177 Ack=2565 Win=64240 Len=0

> Frame 1: 82 bytes on wire (656 bits), 82 bytes captured (656 b)

▼ Ethernet II, Src: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d), Dst: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

> Destination: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

> Source: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

[Stream index: 0]

▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.14.101, Dst: 10.2.14.1

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECN)

Total Length: 68

Identification: 0x95ce (38350)

> 0000 = Flags: 0x0

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 128

Protocol: UDP (17)

Header Checksum: 0x7471 [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 10.2.14.101

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No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
11226	172.307840	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=781989 Win=2920 Len=0
11227	172.307868	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=783449 Win=1460 Len=0
11228	172.307901	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP ZeroWindow] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=7
11229	172.452509	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP Window Update] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=7
11230	172.452835	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=784909 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11231	172.452841	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=786369 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11232	172.452843	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=787829 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11233	172.452845	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	[TCP Window Full] 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=789289 Ack=59017
11234	172.453015	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=786369 Win=4380 Len=0
11235	172.453021	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=787829 Win=2920 Len=0
11236	172.453033	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=789289 Win=1460 Len=0
11237	172.453050	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP ZeroWindow] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=7
11238	172.598919	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP Window Update] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=7
11239	172.598985	195.133.88.98	10.2.14.101	TCP	54	[TCP Window Update] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=7
11240	172.599251	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=790749 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11241	172.599255	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=792209 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11242	172.599256	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=793669 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11243	172.599256	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=795129 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11244	172.599257	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=796589 Ack=59017 Win=63288 Len=0
11245	172.599258	10.2.14.101	195.133.88.98	TCP	1514	[TCP Window Full] 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=798049 Ack=59017

> Frame 1: 82 bytes on wire (656 bits), 82 bytes captured (656 b)

▼ Ethernet II, Src: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d), Dst: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

> Destination: Cisco_2a:27:8f (00:11:93:2a:27:8f)

> Source: Intel_b9:f8:6d (00:0e:0c:b9:f8:6d)

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

[Stream index: 0]

▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.14.101, Dst: 10.2.14.1

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECN)

Total Length: 68

Identification: 0x95ce (38350)

> 0000 = Flags: 0x0

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 128

Protocol: UDP (17)

Header Checksum: 0x7471 [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 10.2.14.101

5.13. Security Posture Recommendation

5.13.0. Multifactor authentication

This requires one to prove what they have for example the password, who they are for example the fingerprint and OTP

5.13.1. Layered Security

This involves indepth security that ensure each layer of the network is secured and no unauthorized person has access to the network infrastructure. This is important because there is no lateral movement of a malicious attack.

5.13.2. Network segmentation.

This is the practice of deiving network infrastructure into segment according to the need of the organization. It also prevent escalation of an attack

5.13.3 Access control

This includes role-based access control and the principle of least priviledge where a user has limited access to what he/she is supposed to access. It sometimes blocks employees to access from unususal locations.

5.13.4 Principle of zero-trust architecture.

This ensures every gadget is tested before being intergrated to the systems, this limits attacks because the network infrastructure is hardened and all security measures are put in place

6. Challenges

Finding the code injections was quite challenging.
Limited time to complete the lab

7. Conclusion

The lab was a great experince in learning how to use wireshark to inspect raffic and identify malware and indicators of compromise.

8. Recommendations

- Intergrating IoC feeds with DPI tools like wireshark can be effective in threat intelligence.
- SIEM intergration can also be of great use in DPI