Catalog

1. Introduction

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

2. Executive Summary

This lab documents packet analysis from a pcap file using wirehsark. The traffic and packets are analyssed to look for malicious files, the attackers 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 coves ways of identifying unusual protocolsand methods used to exiltrate 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 ofstolen data.
- Detecting IoCs.
- Identifying security posture practices to prevent such kinds of attacks.

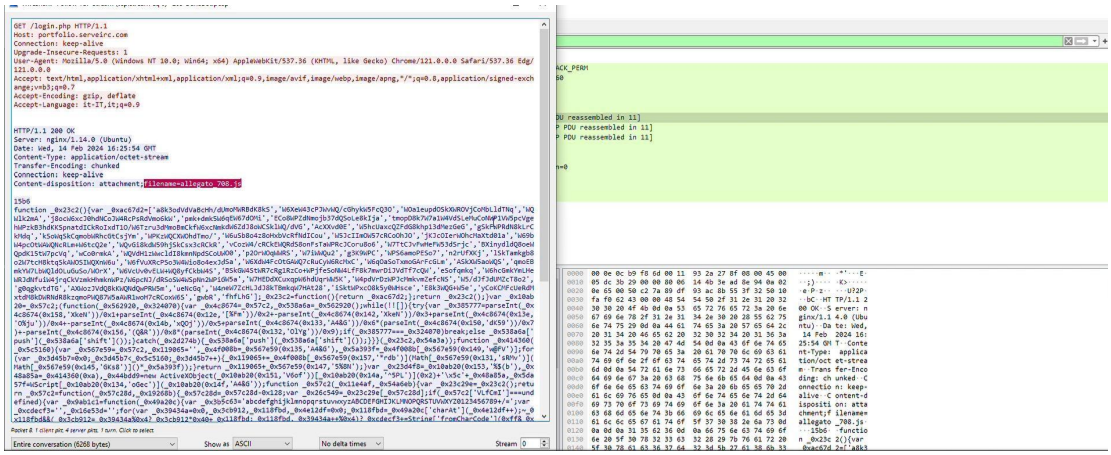
4. Tools and Resources Used

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

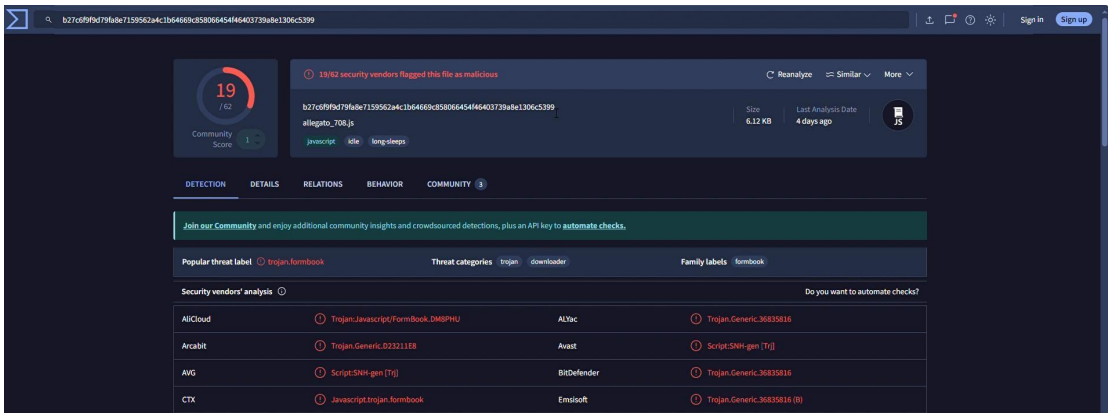
To find the malicious file, I searched for http traffic and tried to find ana attachment in the http response.



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

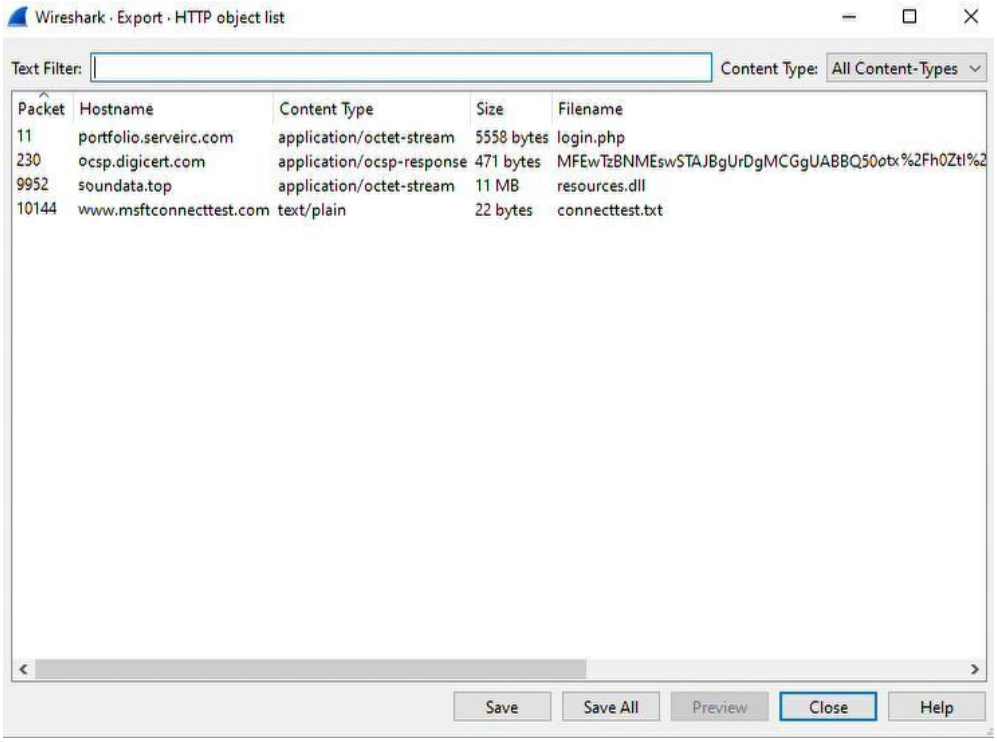
5.1. File Hash Verification

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 SAH265 format. Using virustotal the hashed file was flagged 19/62 as malicious.

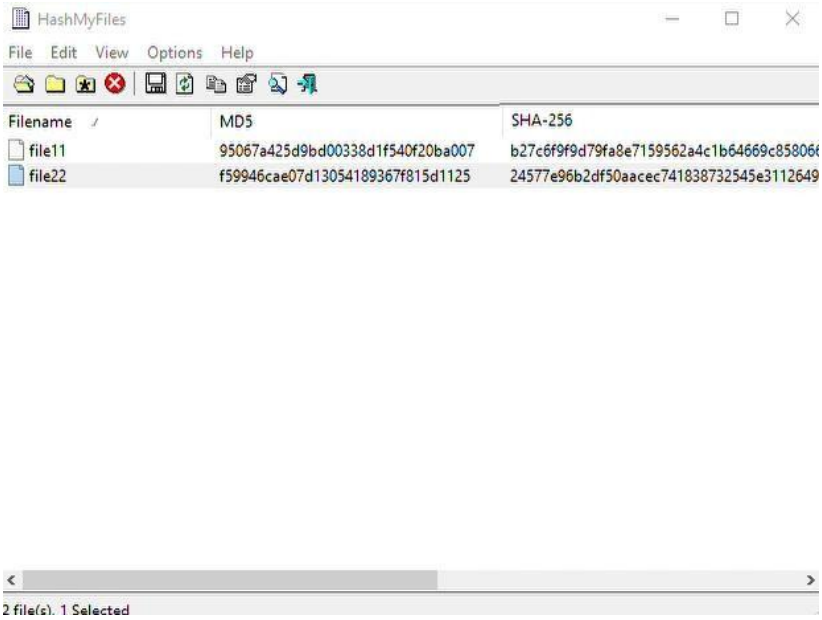


5.2. Execution and Privilege Escalation

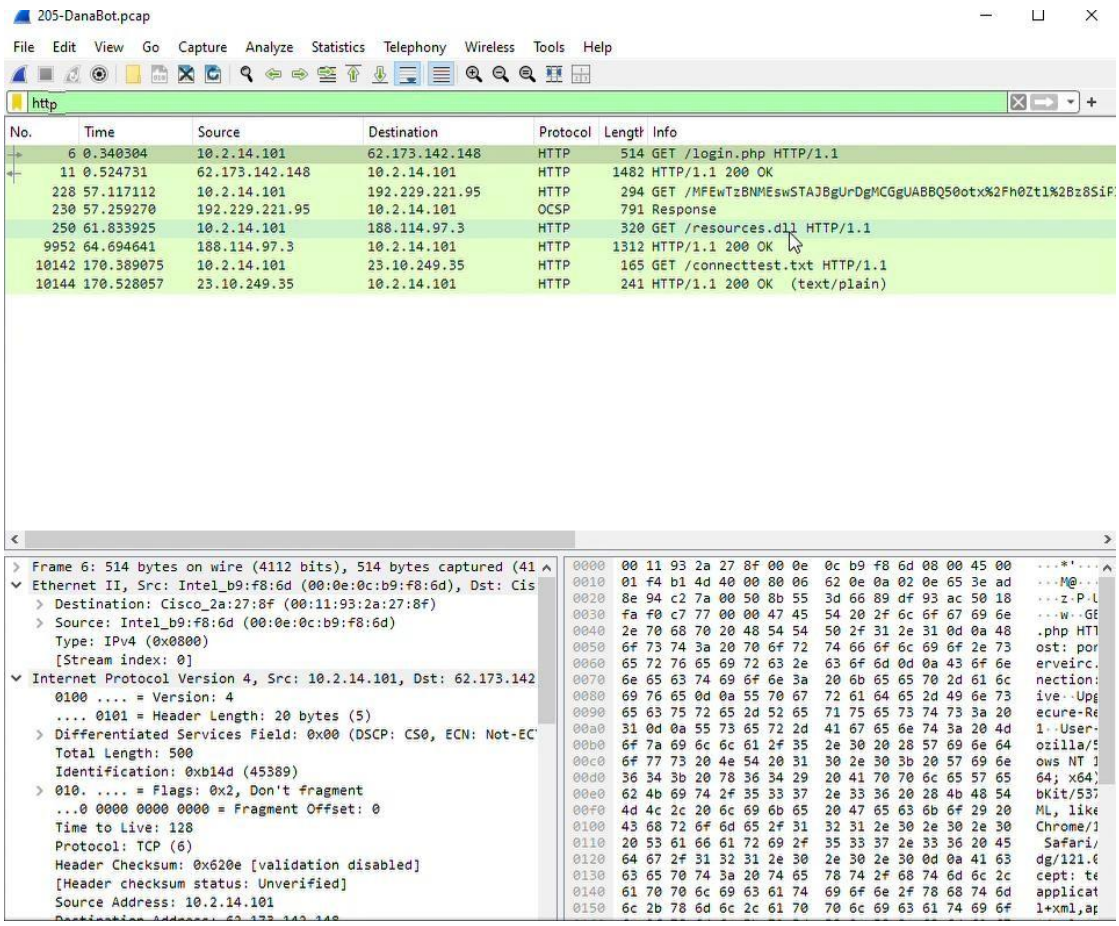
5.2. Additional Payload



5.3. File Hash of the Second Malicious File



5.5. Attacker's IP Address



5.6. Command and Control Server IP address

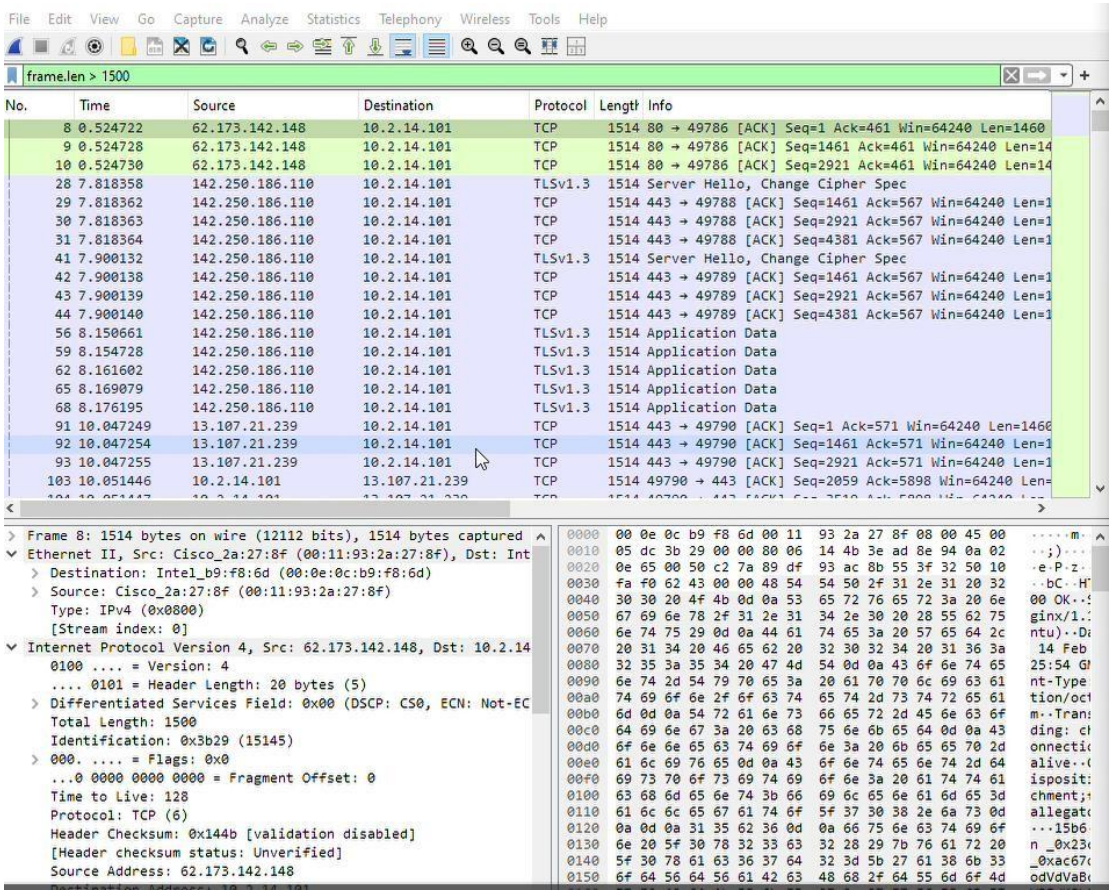
Used two ip addresse which were already flagged by wireshark. The ip addresses were known to eb used by a russian group of hackers.

5.7. Data Exilfitration Technique

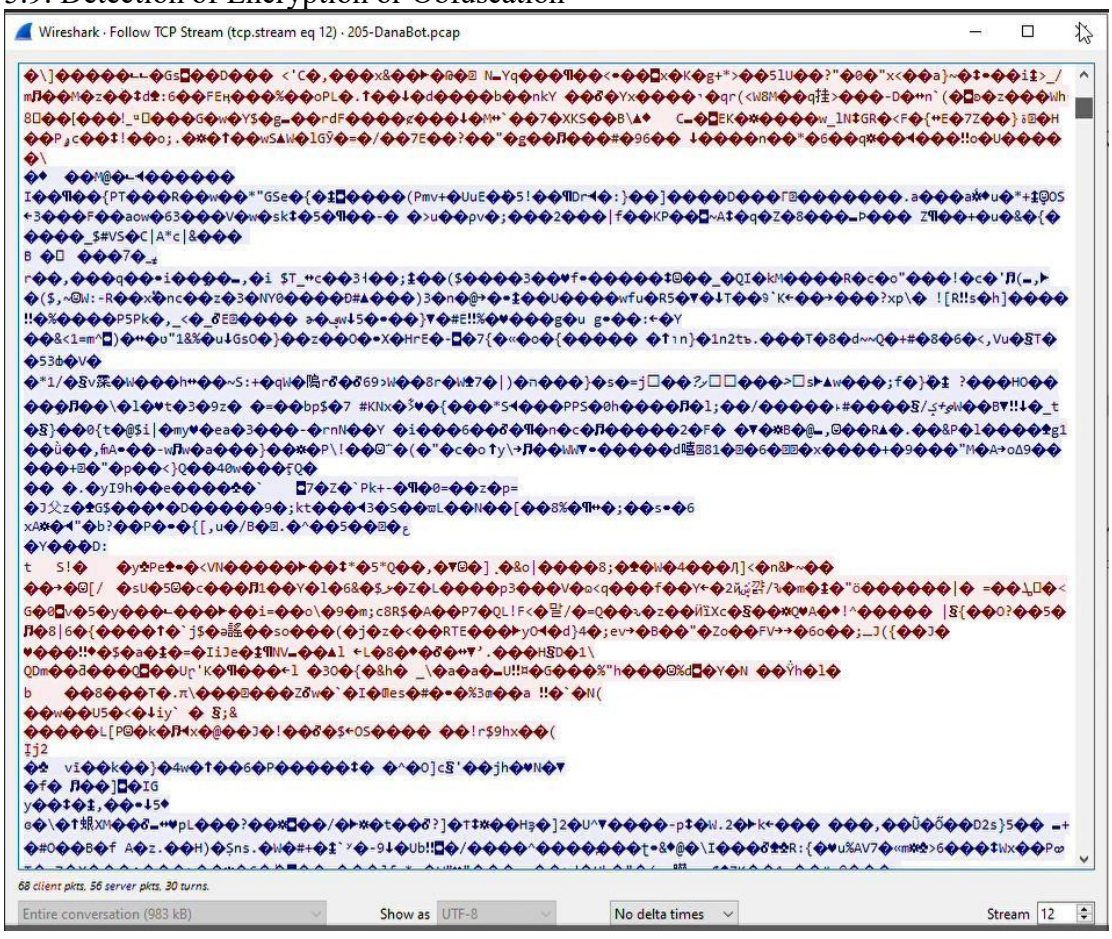
The attacker used outbound protocols using the malicious ip addresses to communucate to the c2 server.

5.8. Exfiltration Data Type

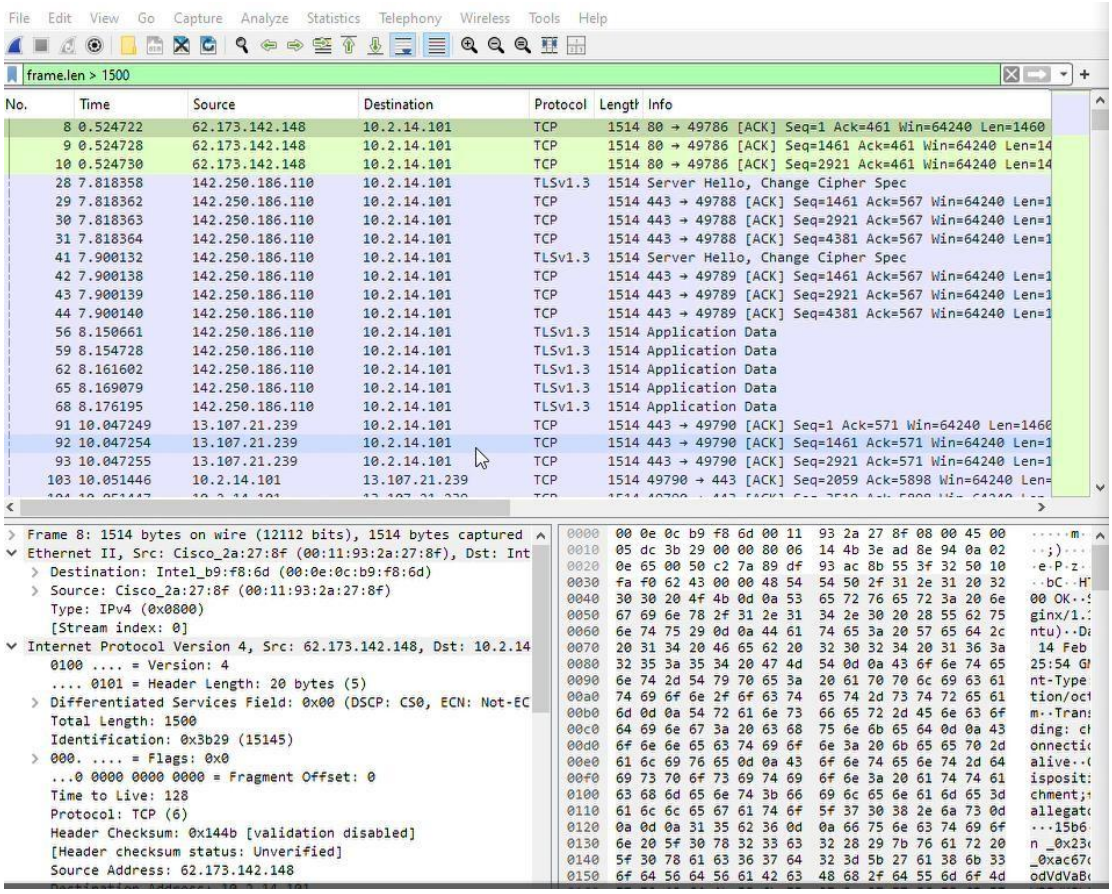
There was an unusual packet sizes of 1514 bytes.



5.9. Detection of Encryption or Obfuscation

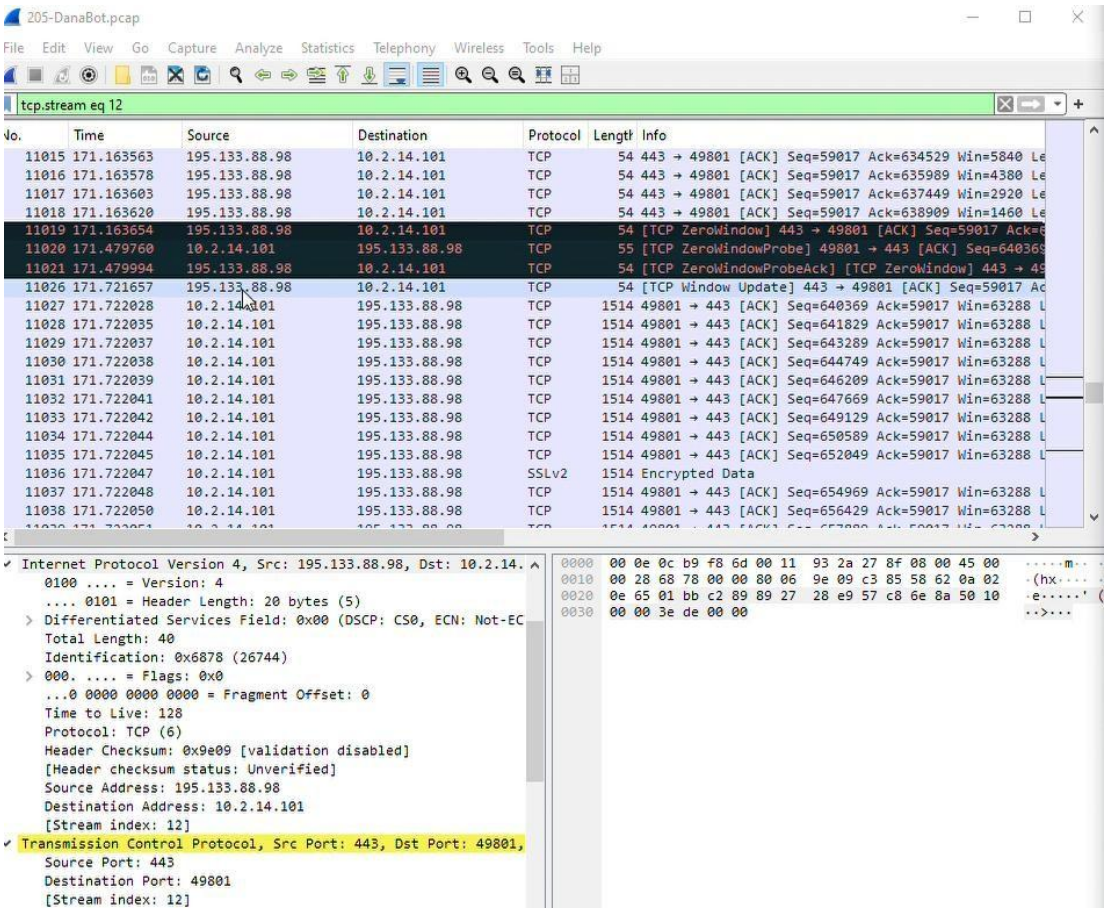


5.10. Advanced Exploit Identification



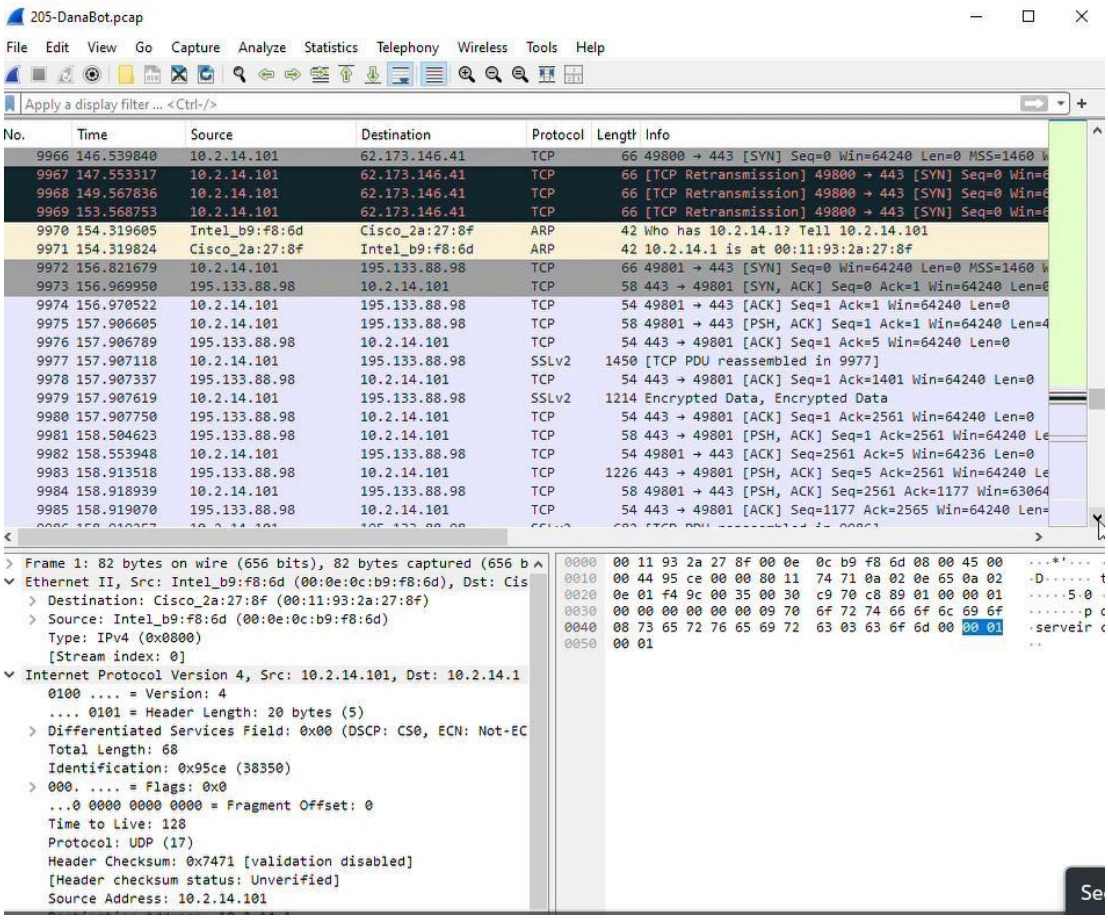
5.11. Persistence Mechanism and Evasion

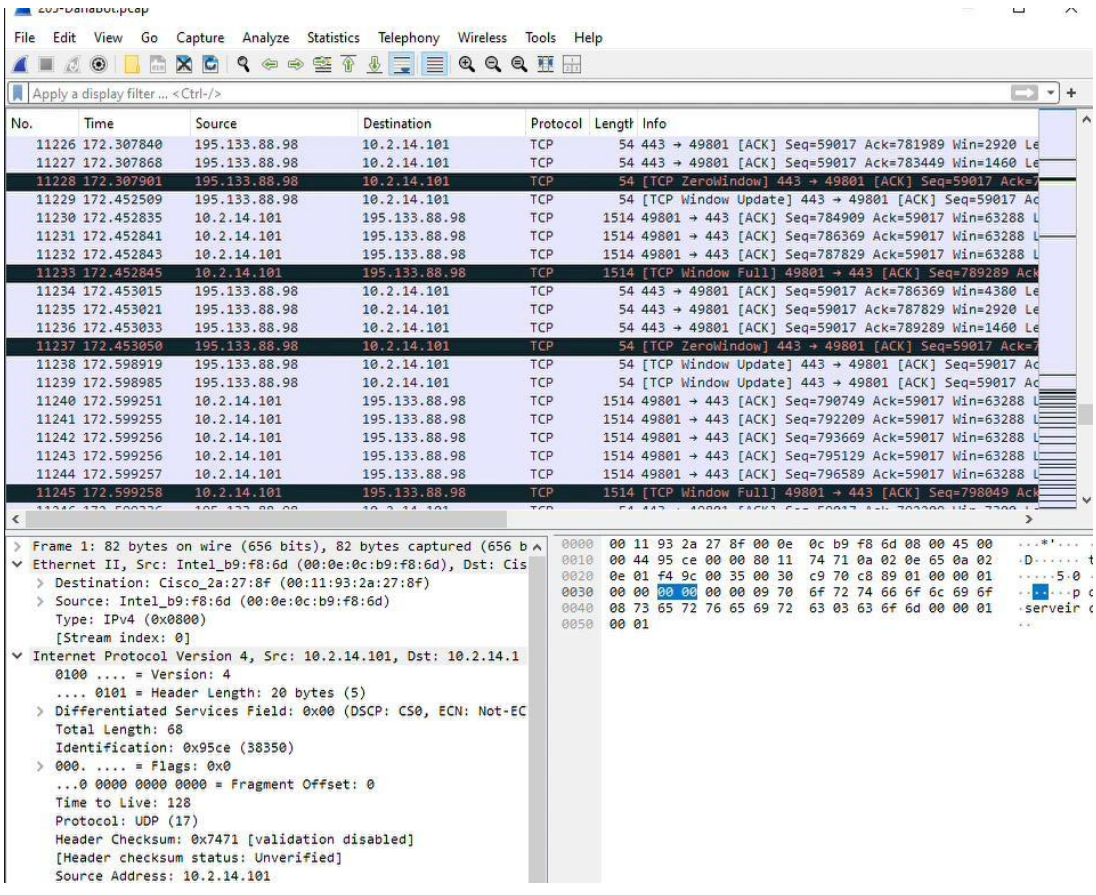
The malicious ip address 195.133.88.98 used SSLv2 encryption to evade detection.



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
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
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 156.970522 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 Le
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 Le
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=
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: Cis
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-EC
Total Length: 68
Identification: 0x95ce (38350)
000. .... = 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
0000 00 11 93 2a 27 8f 00 0e 0c b9 f8 6d 08 00 45 00
0010 00 44 95 ce 00 00 80 11 74 71 0a 02 0e 65 0a 02
0020 0e 01 f4 9c 00 35 00 30 c9 70 c8 89 01 00 00 01
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 09 70 6f 72 74 66 6f 6c 69 6f
0040 08 73 65 72 76 65 69 72 63 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01
0050 00 01


File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>
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 Le
11227 172.307868 195.133.88.98 10.2.14.101 TCP 54 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=783449 Win=1460 Le
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 Ac
11230 172.452835 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=784909 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11231 172.452841 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=786369 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11232 172.452843 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=787829 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11233 172.452845 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 [TCP Window Full] 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=789289 Ack
11234 172.453015 195.133.88.98 10.2.14.101 TCP 54 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=786369 Win=4380 Le
11235 172.453021 195.133.88.98 10.2.14.101 TCP 54 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=787829 Win=2920 Le
11236 172.453033 195.133.88.98 10.2.14.101 TCP 54 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ack=789289 Win=1460 Le
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 Ac
11239 172.598985 195.133.88.98 10.2.14.101 TCP 54 [TCP Window Update] 443 → 49801 [ACK] Seq=59017 Ac
11240 172.599251 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=790749 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11241 172.599255 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=792209 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11242 172.599256 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=793669 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11243 172.599256 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=795129 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11244 172.599257 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=796589 Ack=59017 Win=63288 L
11245 172.599258 10.2.14.101 195.133.88.98 TCP 1514 [TCP Window Full] 49801 → 443 [ACK] Seq=798049 Ack
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: Cis
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
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.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-EC
Total Length: 68
Identification: 0x95ce (38350)
000. .... = 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
0000 00 11 93 2a 27 8f 00 0e 0c b9 f8 6d 08 00 45 00
0010 00 44 95 ce 00 00 80 11 74 71 0a 02 0e 65 0a 02
0020 0e 01 f4 9c 00 35 00 30 c9 70 c8 89 01 00 00 01
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 09 70 6f 72 74 66 6f 6c 69 6f
0040 08 73 65 72 76 65 69 72 63 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01
0050 00 01

5.13. Security Posture Recommendation

5.13.0. Multifactor auhtentication

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 unaothorized person has access to the network infrastructute. 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 infastructure 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