

## WIRESHARK TRAFFIC ANALYSIS REPORT

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyzes a packet capture (PCAP) using Wireshark. The capture revealed repeated HTTP transfers of files disguised as JPEG images, which TRiD analysis later confirmed were Windows executable binaries. Additional CAB downloads were observed from Windows Update servers. This behavior indicates possible malware activity, covert data transfer, or command-and-control communication.

## ANALYSIS ENVIRONMENT

Tool Used: Wireshark

Additional Tool: TRiD

Protocols Analyzed: HTTP, TCP

Source: Provided PCAP file

## KEY FINDINGS

### 1. Suspicious JPEG Downloads from Host 2.56.57.108

Multiple files were downloaded through HTTP from the same host:

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Files downloaded as “image/jpeg” but suspicious in size and pattern.

List of extracted objects:

Packet #: 1639

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 144 kB

Filename: 6.jpg

Packet #: 2239

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 645 kB

Filename: 1.jpg

Packet #: 2539

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 334 kB

Filename: 2.jpg

Packet #: 3052

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 440 kB

Filename: 4.jpg

Packet #: 4192

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 1246 kB

Filename: 5.jpg

Packet #: 4273

Hostname: 2.56.57.108

Content Type: image/jpeg

Size: 83 kB

Filename: 7.jpg

**Assessment:** This repetition indicates abnormal, automated behavior such as:

- Malware staging
- Command-and-control (C2) beaconing
- Steganography (data hidden in images)
- File masquerading
- Suspicious payload delivery

## 2. CAB Files Downloaded from Windows Update Host

Source Host: download.windowsupdate.com

File Types: application/octet-stream (CAB files)

While some Windows Update traffic is normal, it can also be used to disguise malicious transfers.

Recommendation: Verify hashes and signatures using:

- VirusTotal
- Sigcheck
- Microsoft update catalog

## TRiD FILE IDENTIFICATION RESULTS

TRiD revealed that the JPEG files were actually Windows executables:

File: 1.jpg

TRID result: 32% (.EXE) Microsoft Visual C++ Executable

File: 2.jpg

TRID result: 47.3% (.EXE) Win64 Executable (MS Visual C++)

File: 3.jpg

TRID result: 32% (.EXE) Win64 Executable

File: 4.jpg

TRID result: 47.3% (.EXE) Win32 Executable (Visual C++)

File: 5.jpg

TRID result: 32.2% (.EXE) Win64 Executable

File: 7.jpg

TRID result: 47.3% (.EXE) Win32 Executable

### **Interpretation:**

- Files disguised as images = classic malware obfuscation.
- Likely malicious payloads downloaded via HTTP.
- Very strong indicators of compromise (IoCs).

### **INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE (IOCs)**

Suspicious Host:

2.56.57.108

Malicious or Suspicious Files:

1.jpg

2.jpg

3.jpg

4.jpg

5.jpg

7.jpg

#### **Behavioral IoCs:**

- High-frequency downloads
- Image files that are actually executables
- Repeated contact with a single suspicious IP
- Possible staged payload chain

#### **CONCLUSION**

The packet capture provides strong evidence of malicious network activity. The disguised executable files originating from a suspicious IP, combined with repetitive HTTP downloads, strongly suggest malware distribution or C2 activity. Further analysis is highly recommended to confirm if the system was compromised.

#### **RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS**

1. Block IP address 2.56.57.108 at the firewall.
2. Upload all suspicious files to VirusTotal.
3. Conduct static and dynamic malware analysis on extracted files.
4. Perform endpoint scans on affected machines.
5. Review logs for additional connections to suspicious IPs.
6. Monitor network for similar traffic patterns.



