# "OFFICE WORK"

https://www.malware-traffic-analysis.net/2018/02/13/2018-02-13-traffic-analysis-exercise.pcap.zip

The zip file is password-protected with the standard password. See the "about" page of my site if you don't know it.

#### YOUR TASK:

Review the pcap, and document the following:

- Date and time of the malicious activity in UTC (GMT).
- IP address of the affected Windows host.
- Mac address of the affected Windows host.
- · Host name of the affected Windows host.
- User account name on the affected Windows host.
- What malware might be involved.

#### **ANSWERS:**

Date/Time: 2018-02-13 at approximately 05:06 UTC

IP address: 10.23.1.205

Mac address: 00:16:17:f9:42:e5 (Msi f9:42:e5)

Host name: REGINALD-PC

• User account name: reginald.farnsworth

• What malware might be involved: DarkComet RAT

### **DETAILS**

As always, I recommend you set up Wireshark according to the tutorials I've documented at:

• <a href="http://malware-traffic-analysis.net/tutorials/index.html">http://malware-traffic-analysis.net/tutorials/index.html</a>

User account *reginald.farnsworth* logged into his Windows client *REGINALD-PC* through a domain controller for *moondustries.com*. The associated IP addresses are:

Windows client (REGINALD-PC): 10.23.1.205

Domain controller for moondustries.com: 10.23.1.7

Broadcast address for this LAN segment: 10.23.1.255

Gateway for this LAN segment: 10.23.1.1

For Reginald's IP address, Mac address, and host name, filter on *nbns* and find your answers as shown in the image below:

```
nbns
                                                                              Time
  2018-02-13 05:06:14
                                          10.23.1.255 137
  2018-02-13 05:06:14 10.23.1.205 137 10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB MOONDUSTRIES<00>
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB MOONDUSTRIES<00>
  2018-02-13 05:06:14 10.23.1.205 137
  2018-02-13 05:06:14 10.23.1.205
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<20>
  2018-02-13 05:06:14 10.23.1.205 137 10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<00>
  2018-02-13 05:06:15 10.23.1.205 137
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<00>
  2018-02-13 05:06:15 10.23.1.205 137
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<20>
  2018-02-13 05:06:15 10.23.1.205 137
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB MOONDUSTRIES<00>
  2018-02-13 05:06:16 10.23.1.205 137 10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB MOONDUSTRIES<00>
  2018-02-13 05:06:16 10.23.1.205 137 10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<20>
  2018-02-13 05:06:16 10.23.1.205 137
                                          10.23.1.255 137 Registration NB REGINALD-PC<00>
Frame 158: 110 bytes on wire (880 bits), 110 bytes captured (880 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: Msi_f9:42:e5 (00:16:17:f9:42:e5), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.23.1.205, Dst: 10.23.1.255
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 137, Dst Port: 137
▼ NetBIOS Name Service
    Transaction ID: 0x85e7
  ▶ Flags: 0x2910, Opcode: Registration, Recursion desired, Broadcast
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 1
  ▶ Oueries
   Additional records
     REGINALD-PC<00>
                        type NB, class IN
        Name: REGINALD-PC<00> (Workstation/Redirector)
              NB (32)
        Class: IN (1)
        Time to live: 3 days, 11 hours, 20 minutes
        Data length: 6
                     <u>0x4000</u>, ONT: Unknown (M-node, unique)
        Addr: 10.23.1.205
```

The user account name can be found through Kerberos traffic generated when Reginald logged into his Windows client. To find the user account name, use the following Wireshark filter:

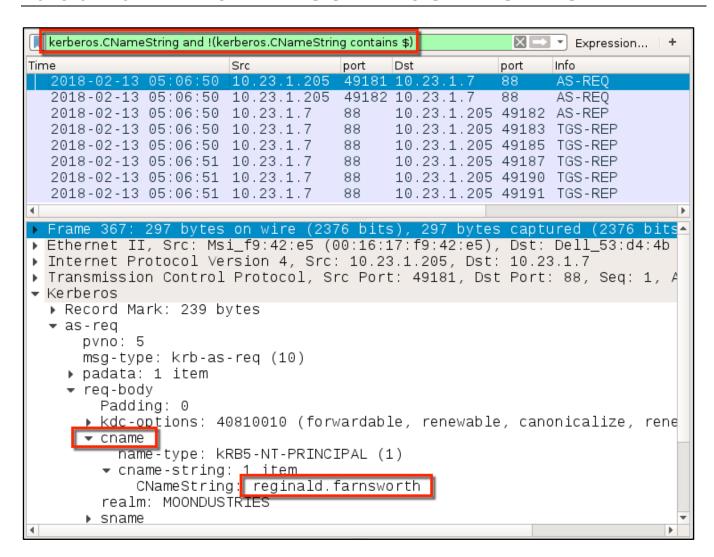
kerberos.cname\_element and kerberos.KerberosString and !(kerberos.KerberosString contains \$)

or use:

# kerberos.CNameString and !(kerberos.CNameString contains \$)

The first one works in Wireshark version 1.12, and the second one works in Wireshark 2.2 and later.

In the results, work your way down to the *cname* field and find the user account name as shown below:



How can we find out the alerts? We can check the pcap on VirusTotal and PacketTotal. Both show alerts for the DarkComet RAT.

In the VirusTotal analysis of the pcap, you'll find alerts for DarkComet RAT under both the Snort and the Suricata alerts in the "File detail" section.

 https://www.virustotal.com/en/file/88413b71e5e2836f8686b3390c2d802d1a0c3de33b510 bcfd1adc2b18ff07eb3/analysis/

PacketTotal analysis of the pcap also shows several alerts for DarkComet on traffic to 185.86.151.37 over TCP port 2200:

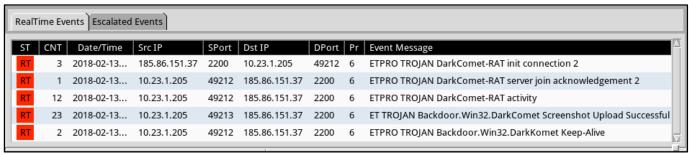
https://packettotal.com/app/analysis?id=6f4a5f6d7b3c4af88577fa79f8aa105d

And I always check these pcaps in my lab environment using Security Onion and the Emerging Threats Pro (ETPRO) ruleset.

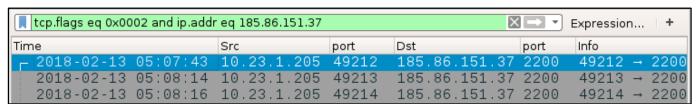
The following alerts from the ETPRO ruleset triggered on my Security Onion setup from the post-infection traffic:

- ETPRO TROJAN DarkComent-RAT init connection 2
- ETPRO TROJAN DarkComent-RAT server join acknowledgement 2
- ETPRO TROJAN DarkComent-RAT activity
- ET TROJAN Backdoor.Win32.DarkComent Screenshot Upload Successful
- ETPRO TROJAN Backdoor.Win32.DarkKomet Keep-Alive

See the next two images for details.

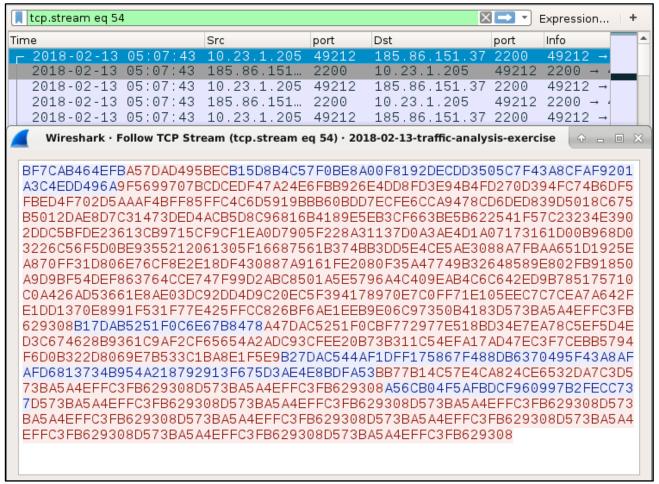


Shown above: Alerts seen using the ETPRO ruleset in Security Onion on Sguil using Suricata.



Shown above: You'll find three TCP streams using the Wireshark filter tcp.flags eq 0x0002 and ip.addr eq 185.86.151.37

Follow any one of the TCP streams shown in the above image, and you'll see what DarkComet traffic looks like. (See next page for an image).



Shown above: A TCP stream of DarkComent RAT traffic from this infection.