

Intro to Network Traffic Analysis HackTheBox

Capturing with TCMPDUMP -Fundamentals LAB

Task #1

Validate Tcpdump is installed on our machine.



Task #2

Start a capture.

Applications Places System Mon Apr 29, 01:19

Parrot Terminal

```
[us-academy-1]-[10.10.14.40]-[htb-ac-1177144@htb-riiqjoydbu]~
[*]$ which tcpdump
/usr/bin/tcpdump
[us-academy-1]-[10.10.14.40]-[htb-ac-1177144@htb-riiqjoydbu]~
[*]$ tcpdump -D
htt 1.eth0 [Up, Running, Connected]
2.eth1 [Up, Running, Connected]
3.tun0 [Up, Running, Connected]
4.any (Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces) [Up, Running]
5.lo [Up, Running, Loopback]
6.bluetooth-monitor (Bluetooth Linux Monitor) [Wireless]
7.nflog (Linux netfilter log (NFLOG) interface) [none]
8.nfqueue (Linux netfilter queue (NFQUEUE) interface) [none]
9.dbus-system (D-Bus system bus) [none]
10.dbus-session (D-Bus session bus) [none]
[us-academy-1]-[10.10.14.40]-[htb-ac-1177144@htb-riiqjoydbu]~
[*]$
```

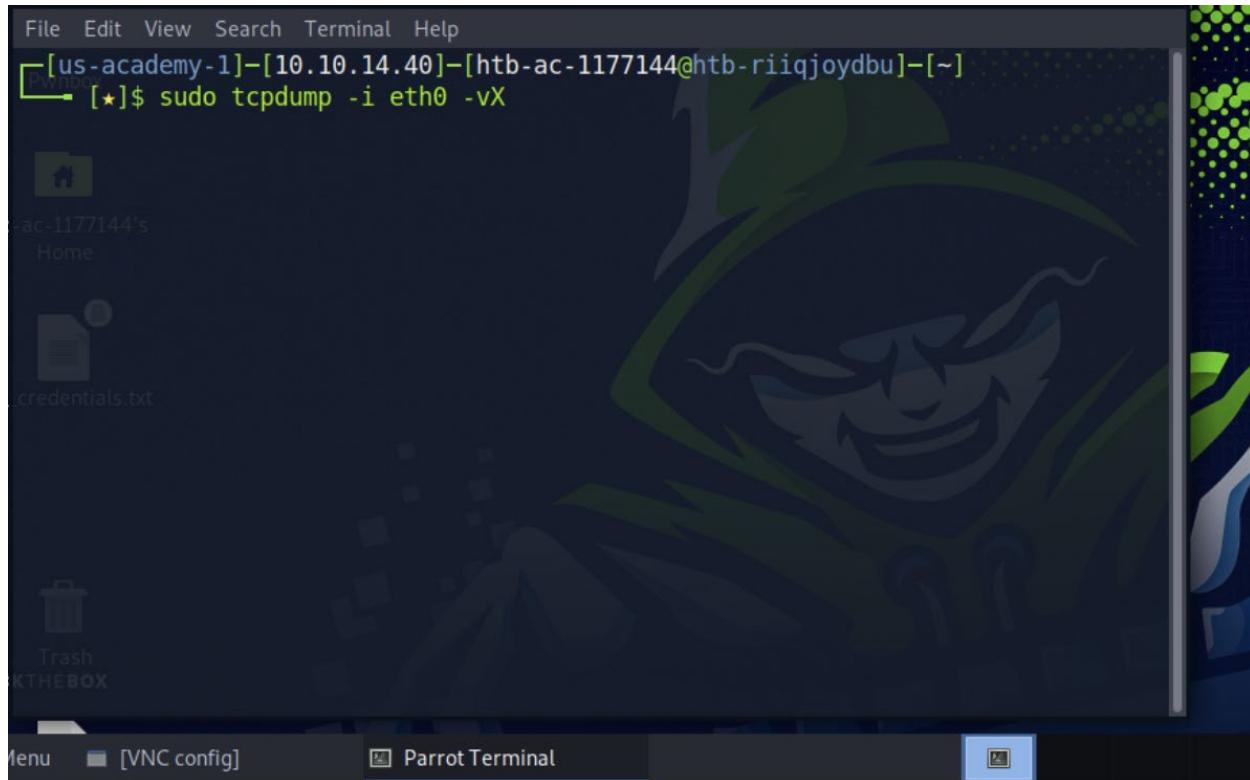
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
01:20:21.035653 IP htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http > proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176: Flags [P.], seq 11943433:11983977, ack 4341, win 504, options [nop,nop,TS val 153958450 ecr 660713731], length 40544: HTTP
01:20:21.035765 IP htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http > proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176: Flags [P.], seq 11983977:12008920, ack 4341, win 504, options [nop,nop,TS val 153958450 ecr 660713731], length 24943: HTTP
01:20:21.036336 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http: Flags [.], ack 11983977, win 4796, options [nop,nop,TS val 660713740 ecr 153958450], length 0
01:20:21.036337 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http: Flags [.], ack 12008920, win 4696, options [nop,nop,TS val 660713740 ecr 153958450], length 0
01:20:21.036657 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http: Flags [P.], seq 4341:4357, ack 12008920, win 4963, options [nop,nop,TS val 660713741 ecr 153958450], length 16: HTTP
^C
2453 packets captured
2459 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
[us-academy-1]-[10.10.14.40]-[htb-ac-1177144@htb-riiqjoydbu]~
[*]$ sudo tcpdump -i eth0
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
176: Flags [P.], seq 15809323:15834266, ack 5994, win 504, options [nop,nop,TS val 153977227 ecr 660732508], length 24943: HTTP
01:20:39.812239 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.h
http: Flags [.], ack 15776019, win 4930, options [nop,nop,TS val 660732516 ecr 15
3977226], length 0
01:20:39.812331 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.h
http: Flags [.], ack 15834266, win 4726, options [nop,nop,TS val 660732516 ecr 15
3977226], length 0
01:20:39.813081 IP htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http > proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39
176: Flags [P.], seq 15834266:15874810, ack 5994, win 504, options [nop,nop,TS v
al 153977228 ecr 660732516], length 40544: HTTP
01:20:39.813137 IP htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.http > proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39
176: Flags [P.], seq 15874810:15899753, ack 5994, win 504, options [nop,nop,TS v
al 153977228 ecr 660732516], length 24943: HTTP
01:20:39.813448 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.h
http: Flags [.], ack 15874810, win 4796, options [nop,nop,TS val 660732518 ecr 15
3977228], length 0
01:20:39.813448 IP proxy-ca.htb-cloud.com.39176 > htb-riiqjoydbu.htb-cloud.com.h
http: Flags [.], ack 15899753, win 4687, options [nop,nop,TS val 660732518 ecr 15
3977228], length 0
```

Task #3

Utilize Basic Capture Filters.

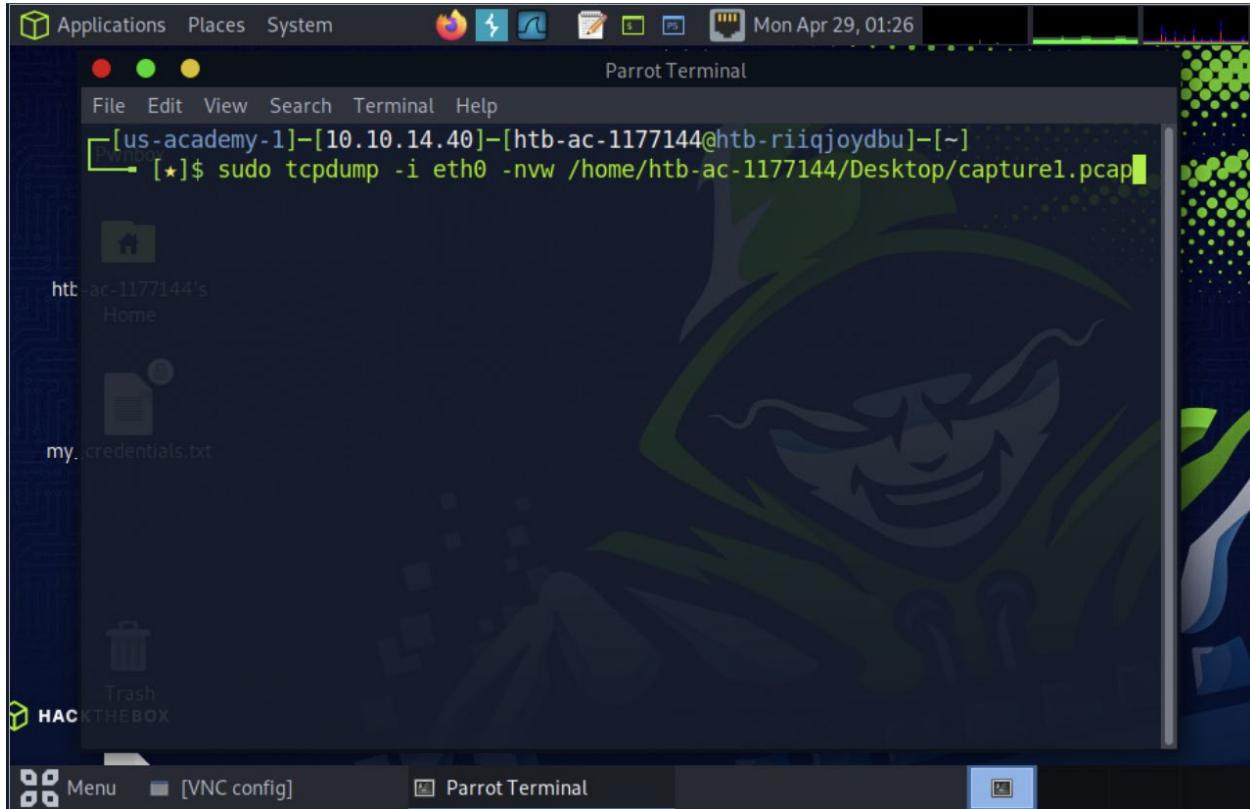


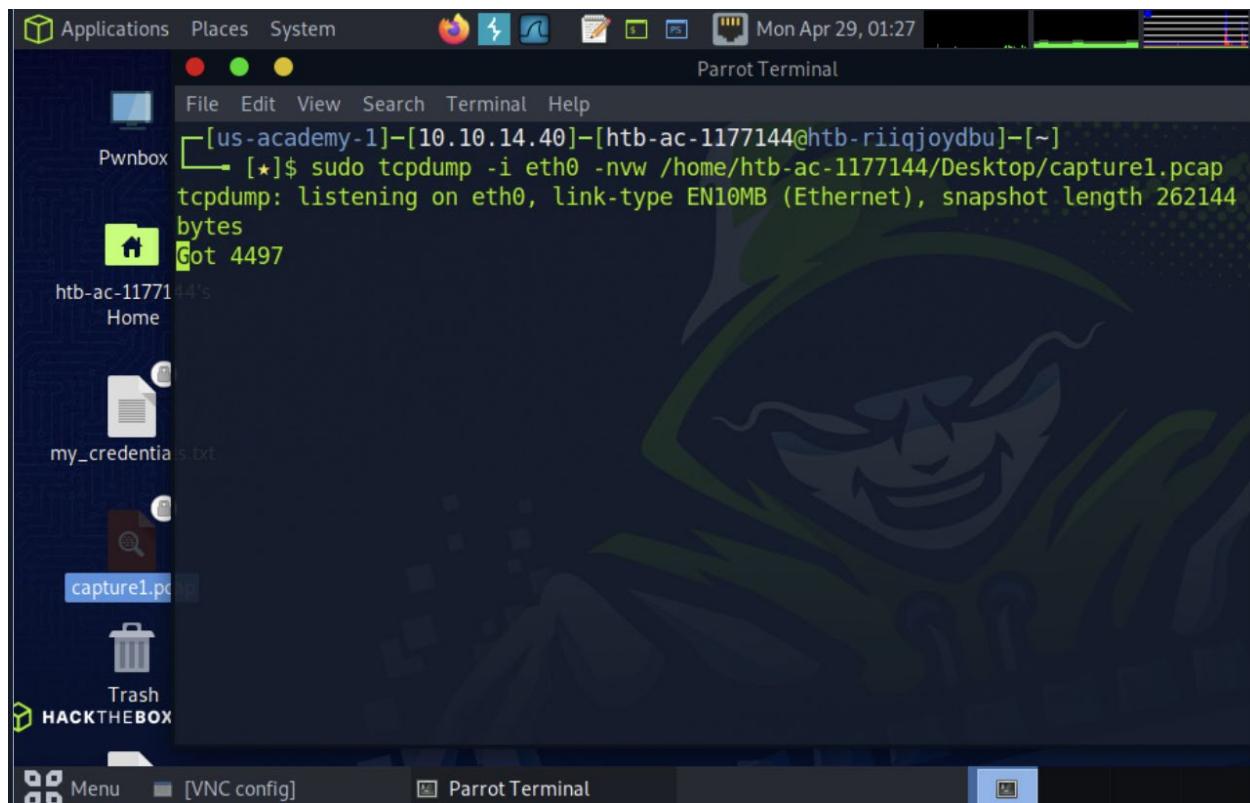
A screenshot of a Parrot OS desktop environment, similar to the one above, showing a terminal window titled "Parrot Terminal" displaying a raw network traffic dump. The dump includes hex values and ASCII representation. The terminal window has a scroll bar on the right. The desktop menu bar is visible at the top.

Hex	Dec	ASCII
0x7a70:	8924 bb02 4582 2588 3e13 2370 5033 f8d7	.\$..E.%.>.#pP3..
0x7a80:	0e5d 4a2b 339b 776d 474b b6ed 77d2 edd8	.]J+3.wmGK..w...
0x7a90:	5456 b2f4 47ff d901 7500 e100 c000 3300	TV..G...u.....3.
0x7aa0:	0000 0790 bc3f ffd8 ffe0 0010 4a46 4946?.....JFIF
0x7ab0:	0001 0100 0001 0001 0000 ffdb 0043 0007C..
0x7ac0:	0505 0605 0407 0605 0608 0707 080a 110b
0x7ad0:	0a09 090a 150f 100c 1118 151a 1918 1518
0x7ae0:	171b 1e27 211b 1d25 1d17 1822 2e22 2528	...!'..%...%"(
0x7af0:	292b 2c2b 1a20 2f33 2f2a 3227 2a2b 2aff)+,+..../3/*2'*+*.
0x7b00:	db00 4301 0708 080a 090a 140b 0b14 2a1c	..C.....*..
0x7b10:	181c 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a	..*****
0x7b20:	2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a	*****
0x7b30:	2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a 2a2a	*****
0x7b40:	2a2a 2a2a ffc0 0011 0800 3300 c003 0111	****.....3....
0x7b50:	0002 1101 0311 01ff c400 1f00 0001 0501
0x7b60:	0101 0101 0100 0000 0000 0000 0001 0203
0x7b70:	0405 0607 0809 0a0b ffc4 00b5 1000 0201
0x7b80:	0303 0204 0305 0504 0400 0001 7d01 0203}...
0x7b90:	0004 1105 1221 3141 0613 5161 0722 7114!1A..Qa."q.
0x7ba0:	3281 91a1 0823 42b1 c115 52d1 f024 3362	2....#B...R..\$3b

Task #4

Save a Capture to a .PCAP file.





Task #5

Read the Capture from a .PCAP file.

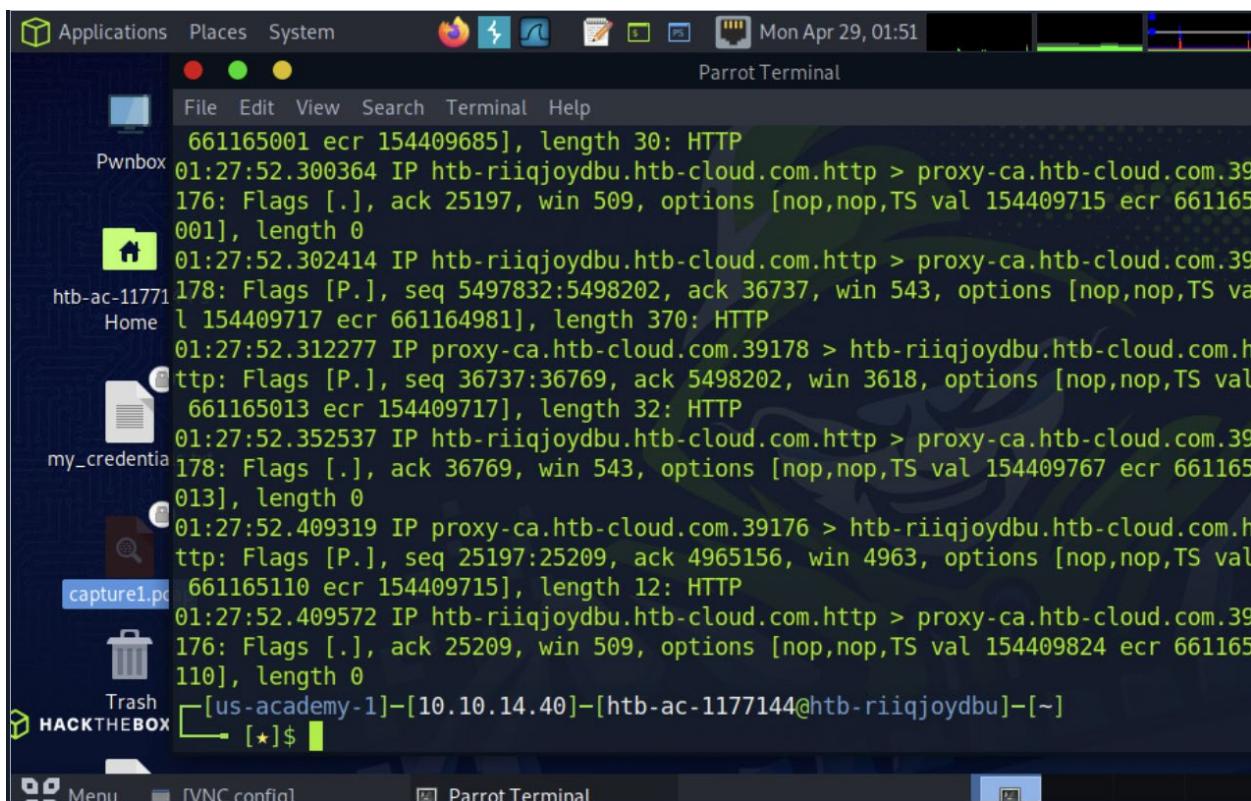
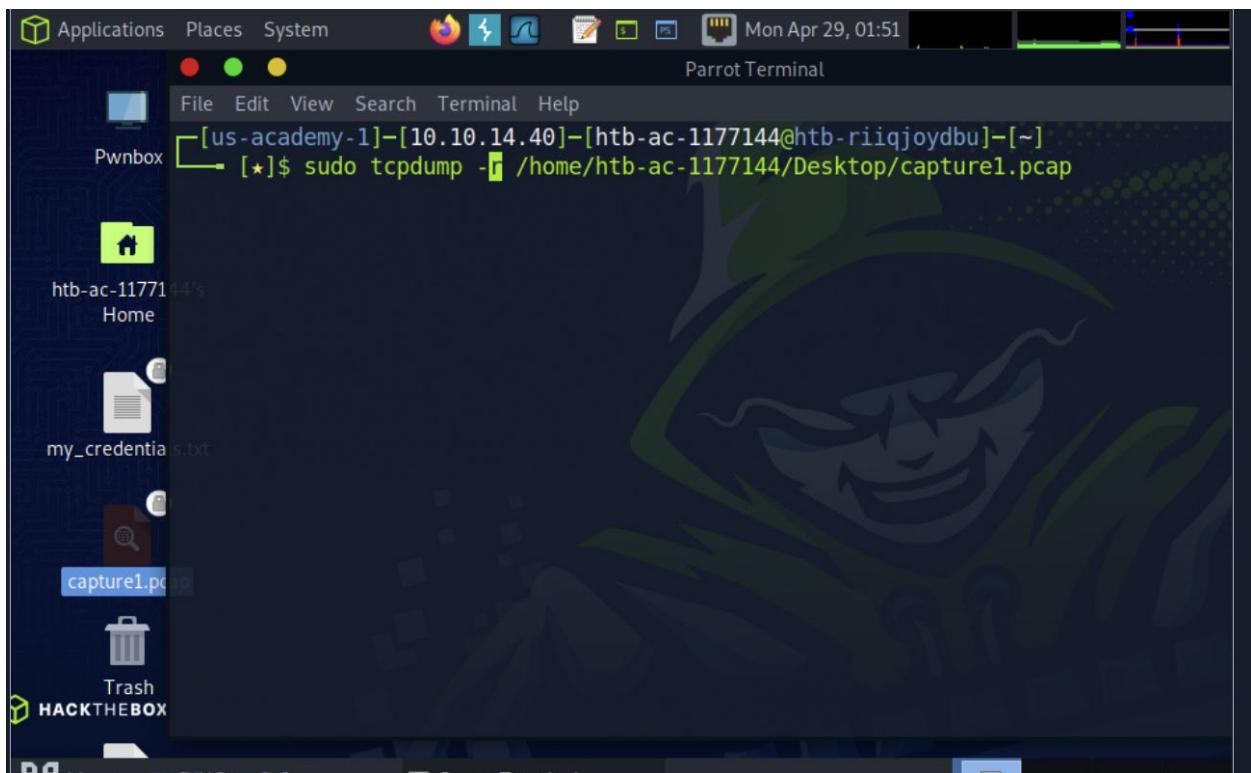
```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
0x20f0: 5af3 6ba3 7a5b 97a6 db8a 9b6e 116f b7ea Z.k.z[.....n.o..
0x2100: 6b6b 7e1e b6d6 759b 4806 aa90 ea13 e9b0 kk~...u.H.....
0x2110: 1b7b 6f24 b07d b08e 19f3 8527 071c 1af3 .{o$..}.....'.
0x2120: f058 fa98 5c3c a4e9 de0a 72bc aeb4 bc9e .X..\<....r.....
0x2130: cbad afae c453 95a9 c2fb 7fc1 39bb 0d02 .....S.....9...
0x2140: d9f4 94d4 b59d 4bfb 3ede 691a 3802 c065 .....K.>.i.8..e
0x2150: 794a e371 c023 0a32 0673 f857 b35b 1d51 yJ.q.#.2.s.W.[.0
0x2160: 5674 30f4 f9e5 149b d6c9 5f65 d756 5f33 Vt0....._e.V_3
0x2170: bb49 6c4d 6de1 1966 f18c 3a0b dda0 f3d7 .IlMm..f.....
0x2180: 7c57 28bb 95d0 c65d 5802 4750 3f0a cea6 |W(....]X.GP?...
0x2190: 6918 e05e 2d47 6d1a ea9d ecd7 5dbf 1073 i..^~Gm.....]..s
0x21a0: 4a2a 7d1d bf17 612d bc3f a6de eab6 5a75 J*}...a..?....Zu
0x21b0: 96b6 66b8 b8b9 5824 22d4 845c f565 25be ..f...X$"\..\e%.
0x21c0: 600f a85e b454 c762 28d1 9d7a 946c a2ae `..^~T.b(..z.l..
0x21d0: bded 5f93 d34f c425 2708 b724 25e7 872d .._.0.%'..$%..-
0x21e0: a3d3 6fae 6c35 3177 269d 22a5 cc7e 4140 ..o.l51w&."..~A@
0x21f0: 0331 50c8 d93b 8678 e83a d552 c7d4 9568 .1P...;..x.:..R...h
0x2200: 53ab 4f95 4d37 177b edad 9ab6 8ede a5df S.O.M7.{.....
0x2210: dee5 6598 bc1d 01b8 834e b9d5 d20d 5ee1 ..e.....N....^.
0x2220: 1592 d0c0 c515 9865 51a4 cf0c 411d 8e33 .....eQ...A..3
```

Menu [VNC config] Parrot Terminal

Interrogating Network Traffic With Capture and Display Filters

Task #1

Read a capture from a file without filters implemented.



Task #2

Identify the type of traffic seen.

Common protocols: We should notice a bunch of DNS, HTTP, and HTTPS traffic.

Ports utilized: 53 80 443

Task #3

Identify conversations.

To help make this more straightforward, turning absolute sequence numbers on (-S) will be extremely helpful in determining conversations.

We can also examine the different hosts involved. Servers typically communicate over the well-known port number assigned to the protocol (80 for HTTP, 443 for HTTPS, for example). Hosts or recipients in the conversations will typically utilize a random high port number.

Task #4

Interpret the capture in depth.

To determine the correct timestamp: Read the file with (-r) and then examine the conversations. Find the first one established (Full TCP Handshake "Syn / SYN-ACK / ACK") and look at the first field in the output to find the timestamp. To find the IP of Host (), we can filter the traffic only to see conversations Sourcing from it (src 'name-of-host') and then disable Name resolution with (-n). To determine the protocol being utilized in the first conversation, look for the well-known port # while disabling hostname and port name resolution (-nn) or leave off the (-nn), and it will tell you the name of the protocol in the output.

Task #5

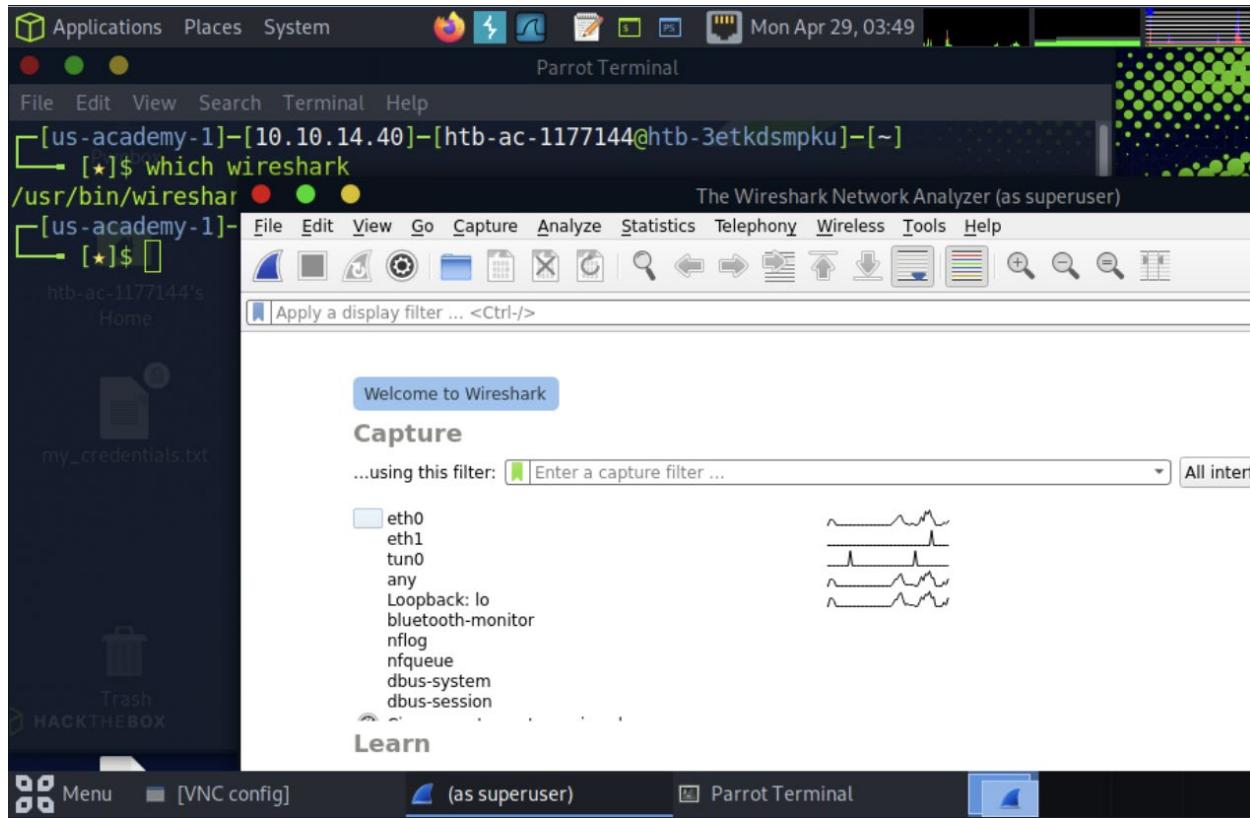
Filter out traffic.

```
Harsh1208@htb[/htb]$ sudo tcpdump -r (file.pcap) udp and port 53
```

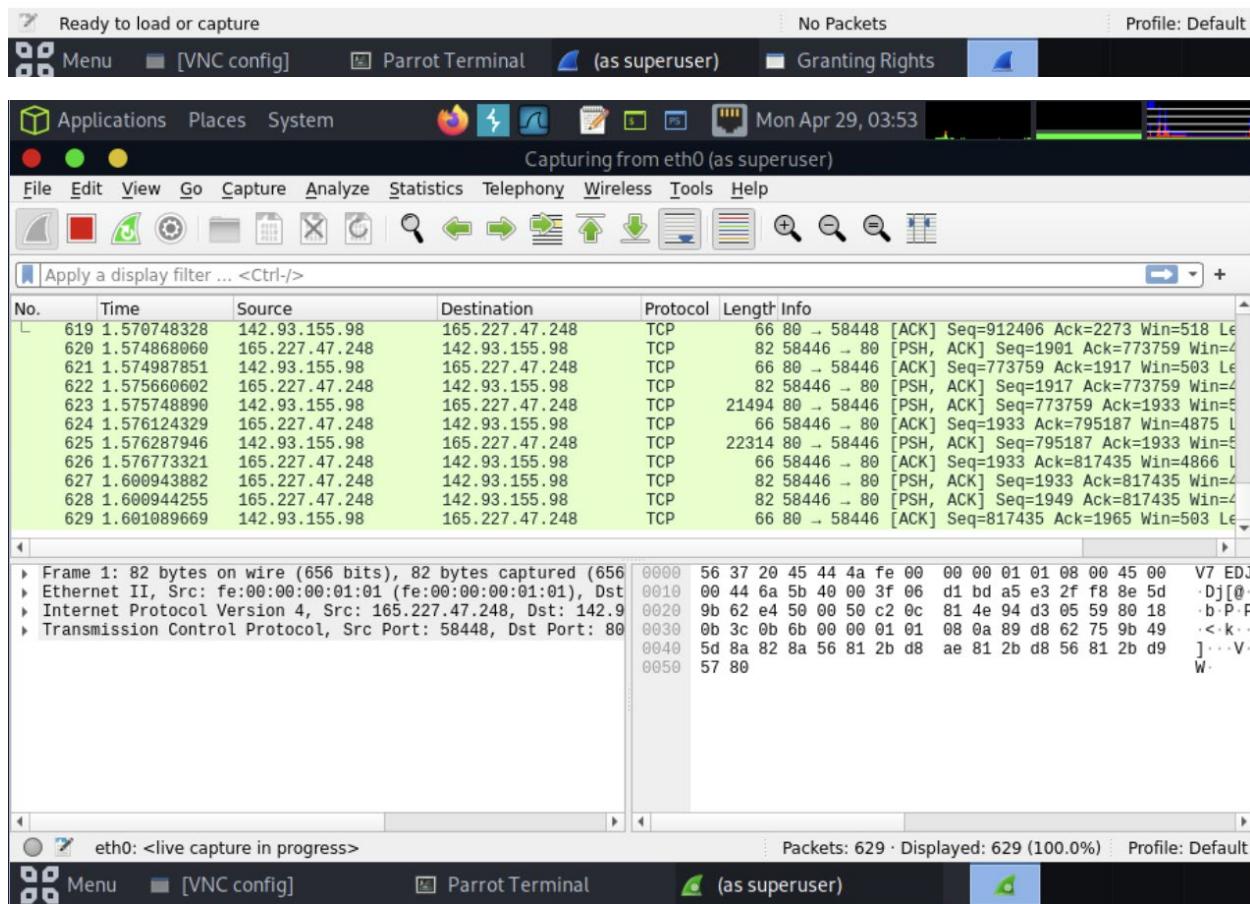
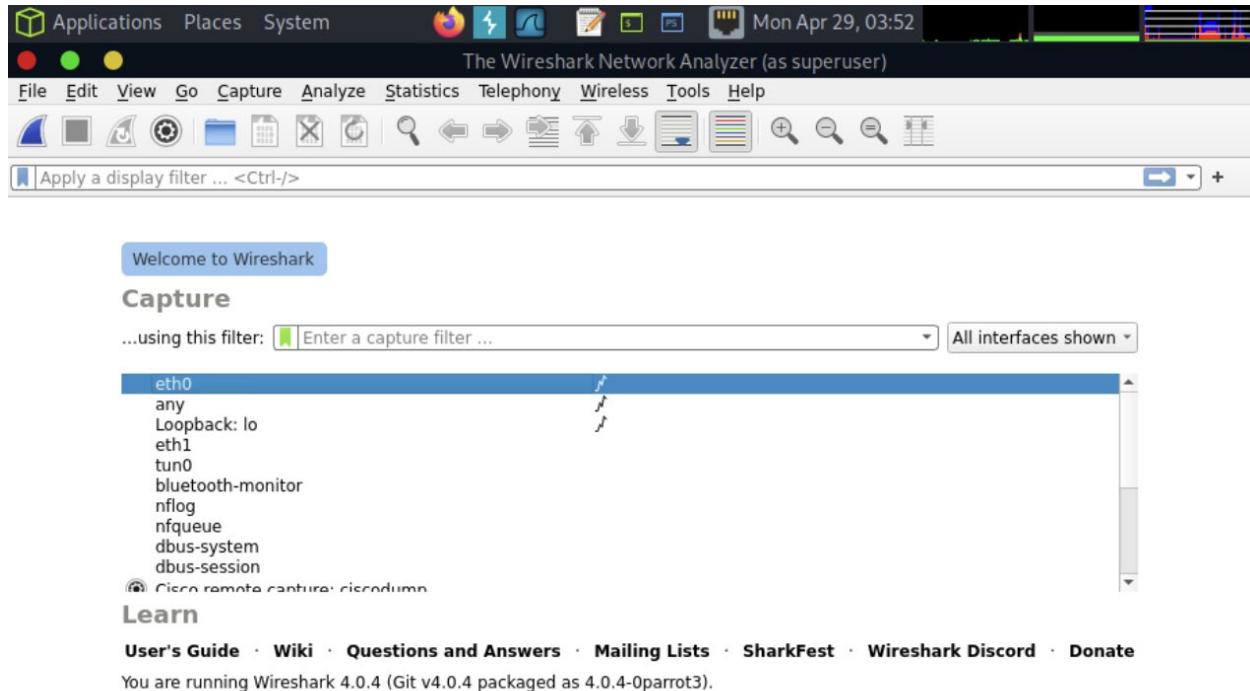
Familiarity With Wireshark

Task #1

Validate Wireshark is installed, then open Wireshark and familiarize yourself with the GUI windows and toolbars.



Task #2 Select an interface to run a capture on and create a capture filter to show only traffic to and from your host IP.



Task #3

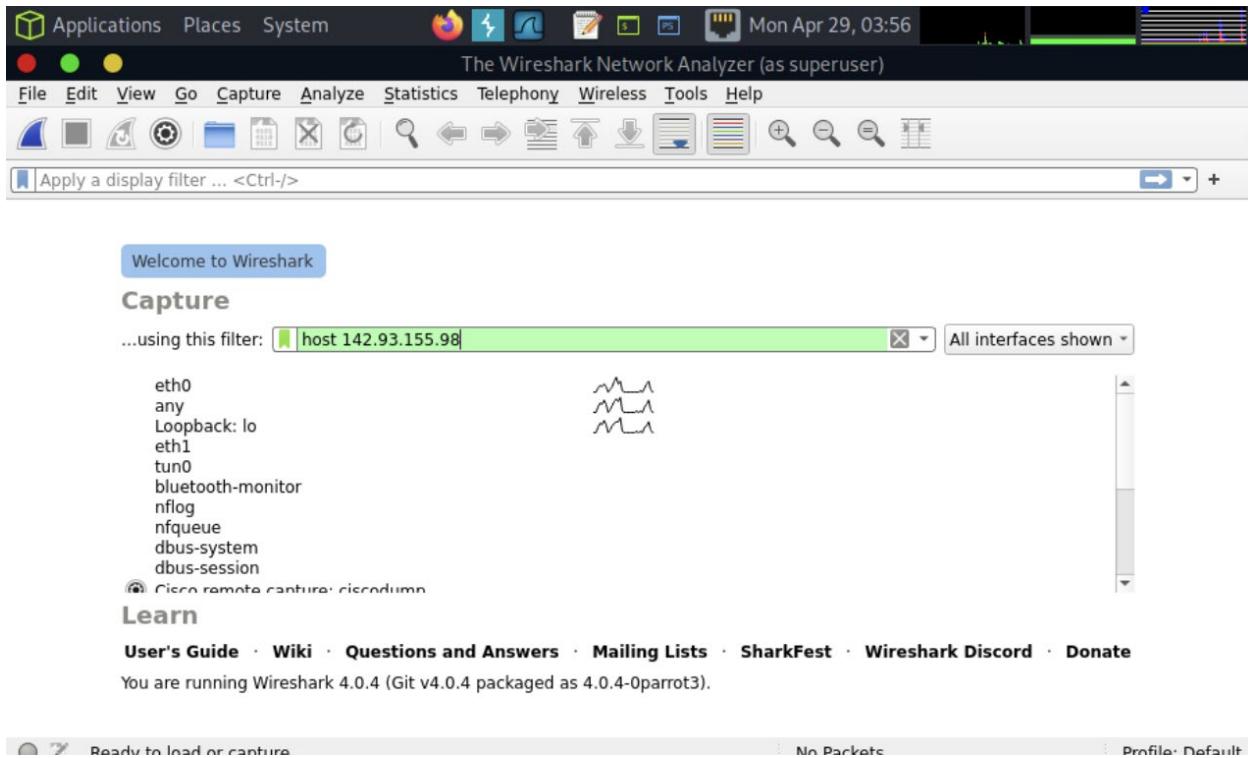
Create a capture filter.

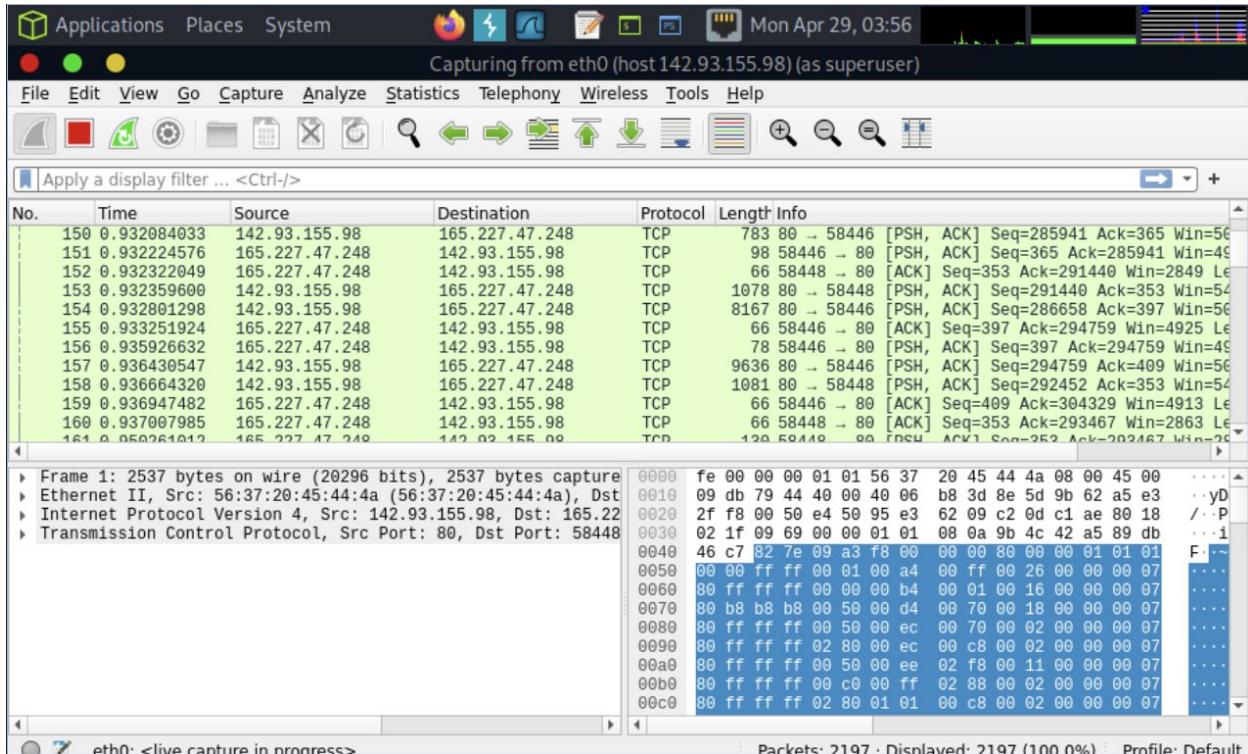
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
└── [★]$ which wireshark
/usr/bin/wireshark
[us-academy-1]~[10.10.14.40]~[htb-ac-1177144@htb-3etkdsmpku]~[~]
└── [★]$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 142.93.155.98 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 142.93.159.255
        inet6 fe80::5437:20ff:fe45:44a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 56:37:20:45:44:4a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
                RX packets 9469 bytes 793476 (774.8 KiB)
                RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                TX packets 8127 bytes 22643570 (21.5 MiB)
                TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

my_creat...@HACKTHE...:~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.20.0.9 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 10.20.255.255
        ether 56:37:20:45:44:4a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)

eth0:1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.20.0.9 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 10.20.255.255
        ether 56:37:20:45:44:4a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)

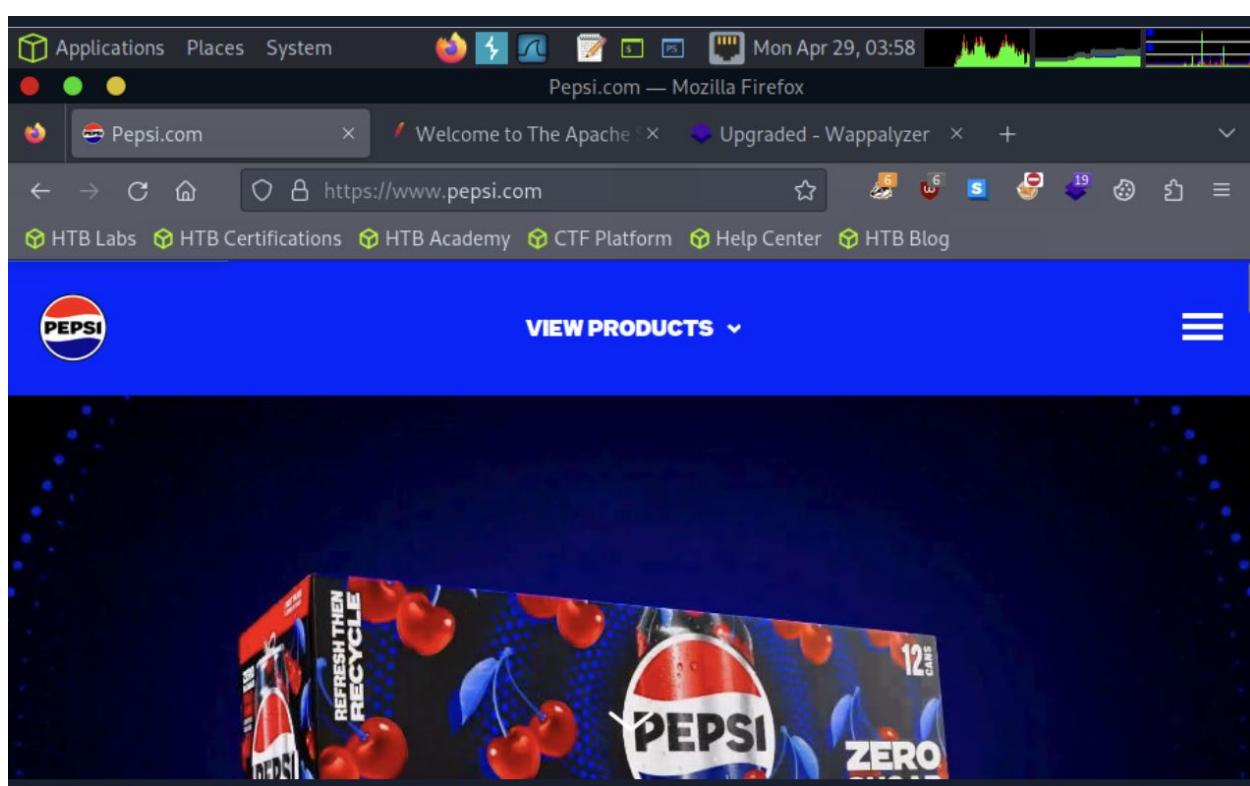
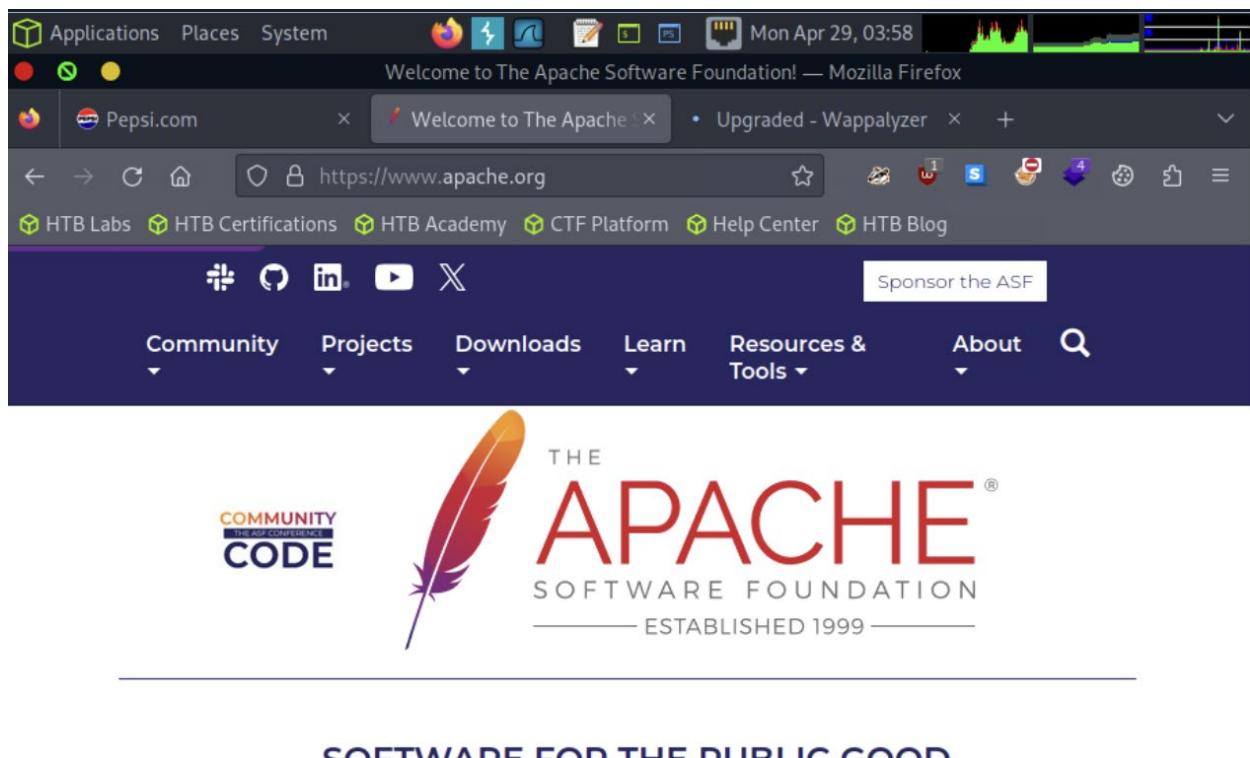
eth1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.118.0.5 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 10.118.15.255
        inet6 fe80::14d6:e7ff:fef4:28e3 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 16:d6:e7:f4:28:e3 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
```





Task #4

Navigate to a webpage to generate some traffic.



Task #5

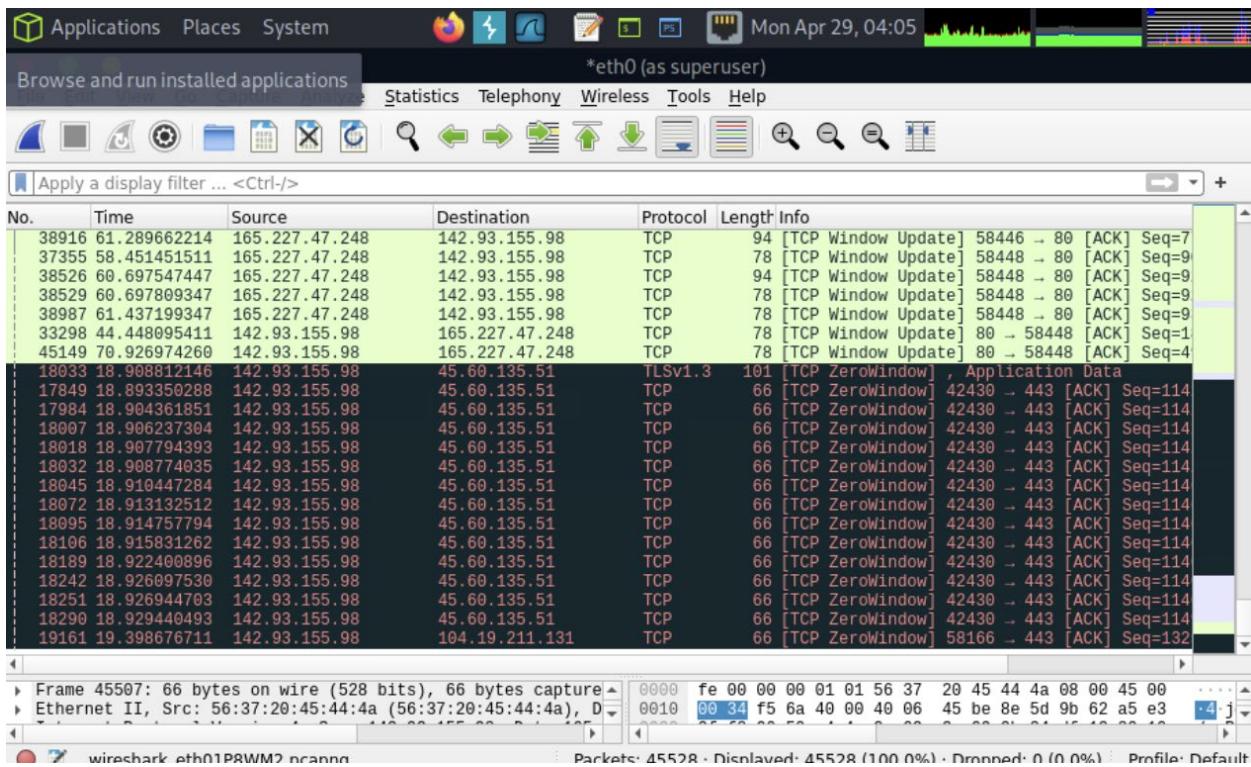
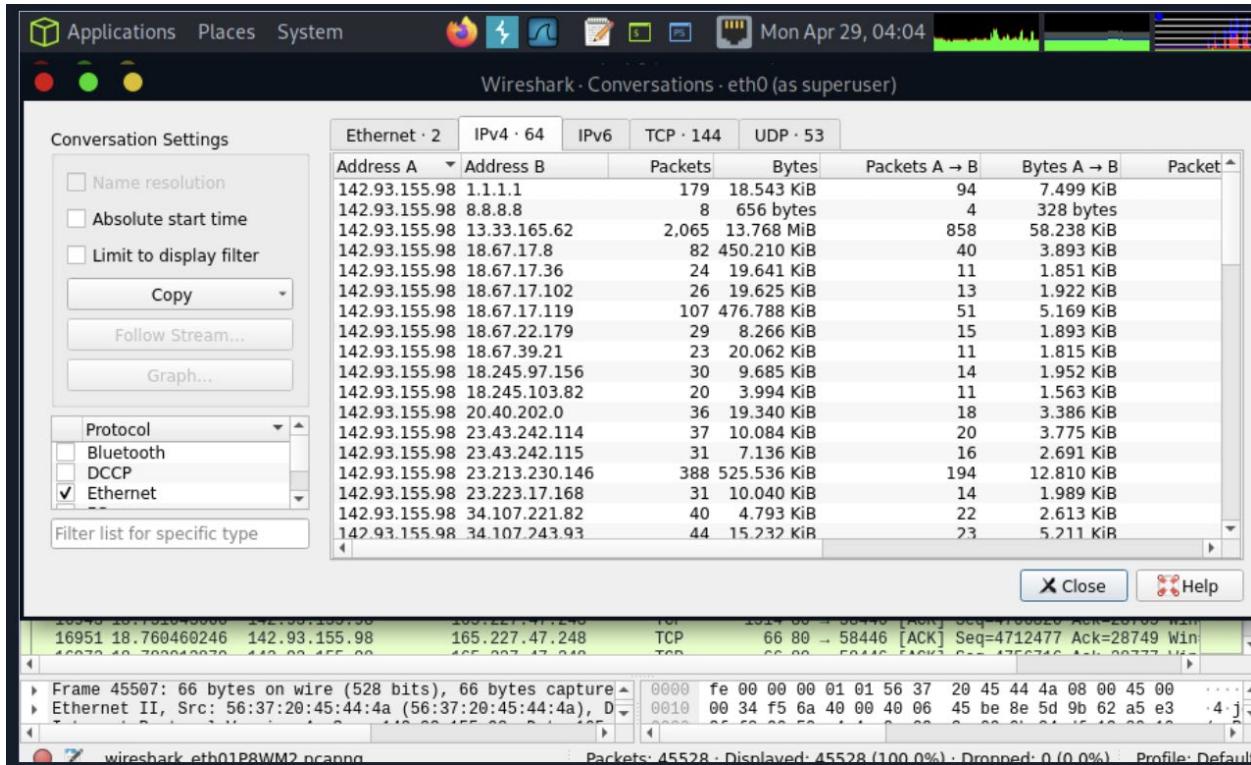
Use the capture results to answer the following questions.

Are multiple sessions being established between the machine and the webserver? How can you tell?

What application-level protocols are displayed in the results?

Can we discern anything in clear text? What was it?

When visiting pepsi.com and http://apache.org you would have gotten several different streams and many different protocols. DNS to request the records for the pages, HTTP for the apache.org site, HTTPS for Pepsi.com, along with any other traffic happening in your network segment at the time. If you noticed a difference between the traffic, you are on the right track. If you look at the output from apache.org it will be in plain text. This happens because HTTP is not encrypted. Looking at HTTPS traffic will be much different, however.



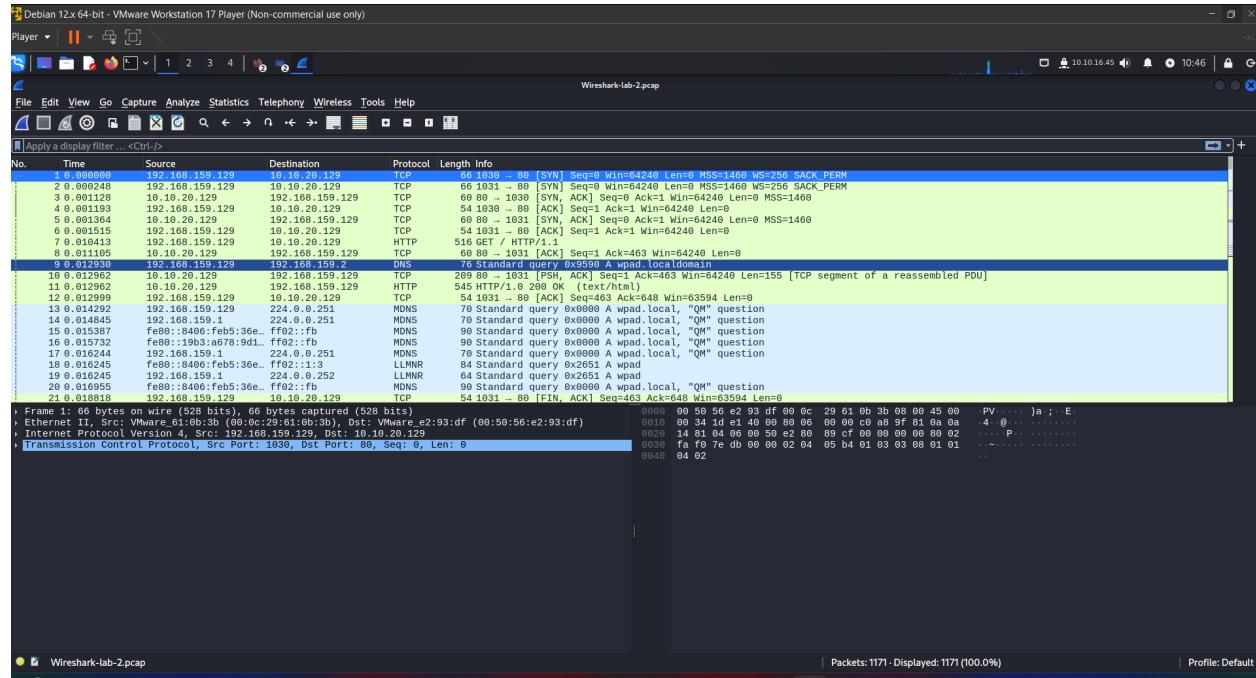
Packet Inception, Dissecting Network Traffic With Wireshark

Task #1

Open a pre-captured file (HTTP extraction)

In Wireshark, Select File → Open → , then browse to Wireshark-lab-2.pcap.

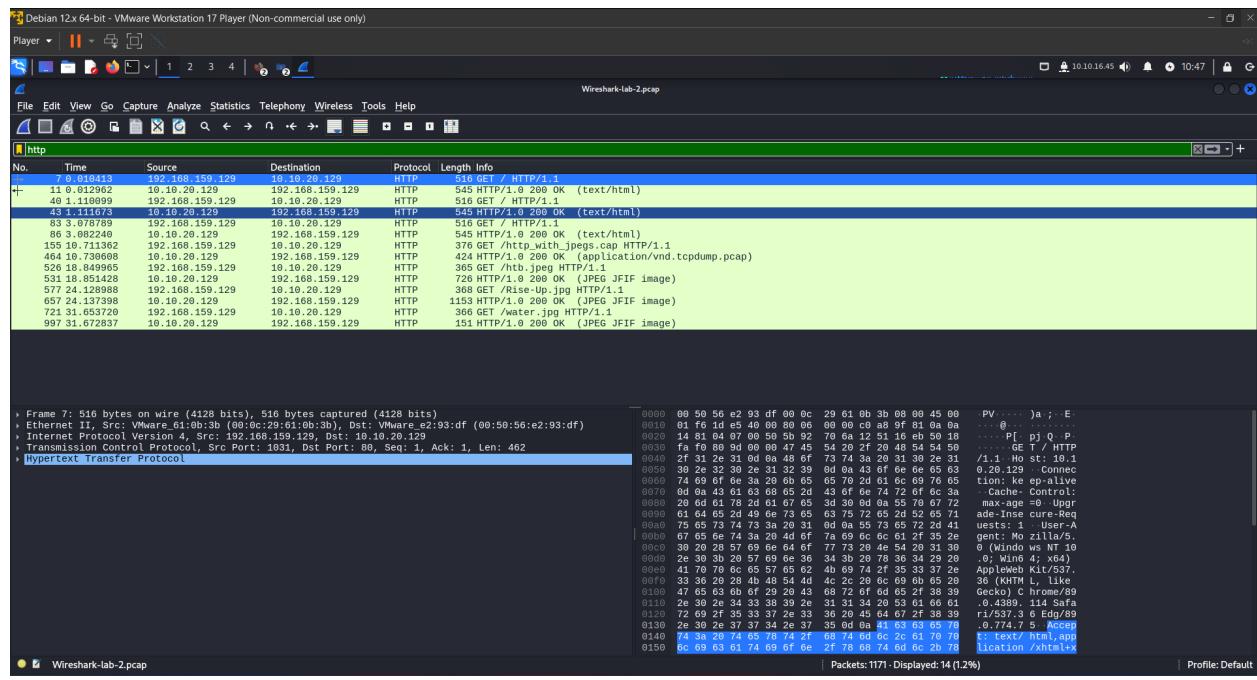
Open the file.



Task #2

Filter the results.

Now that we have the pcap file open in Wireshark, we can see quite a lot of traffic within this capture file. It has around 1171 packets total, and of those, less than 20 are HTTP packets specifically. Take a minute to examine the pcap file, become familiar with the conversations being had while thinking of the task to accomplish. Our goal is to extract potential images embedded for evidence. Based on what has been asked of us, let's clear our view by filtering for HTTP traffic only.

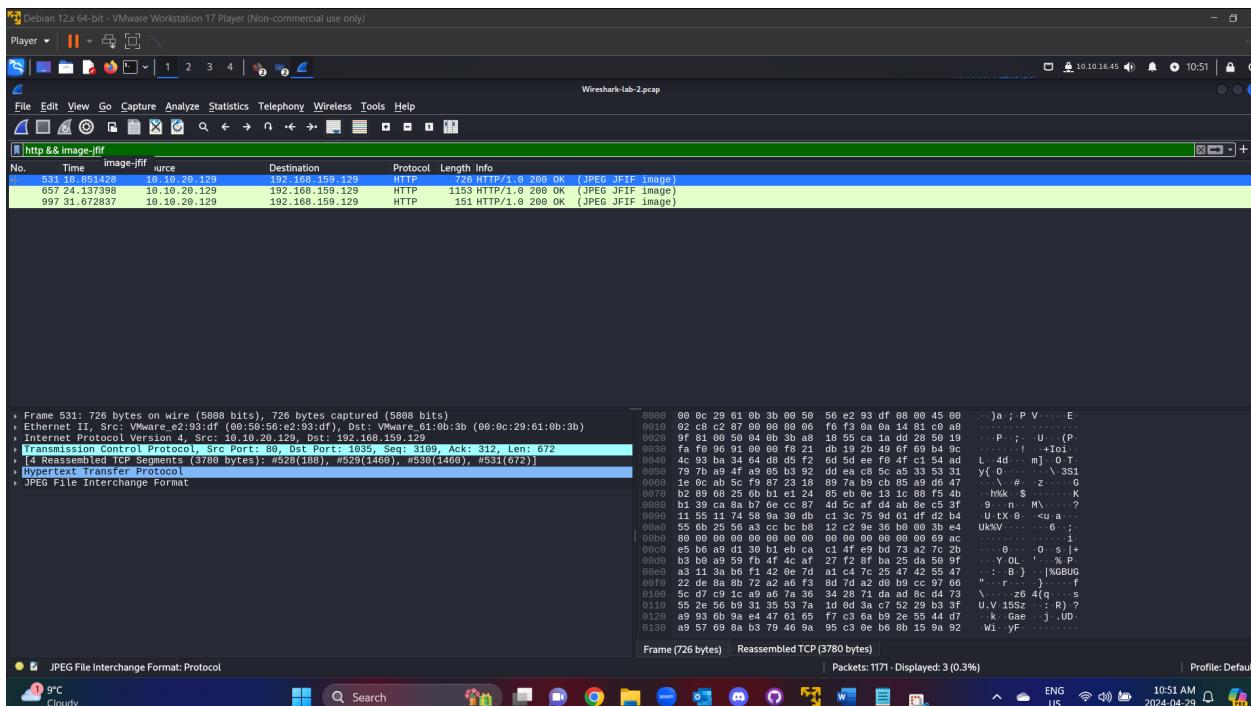
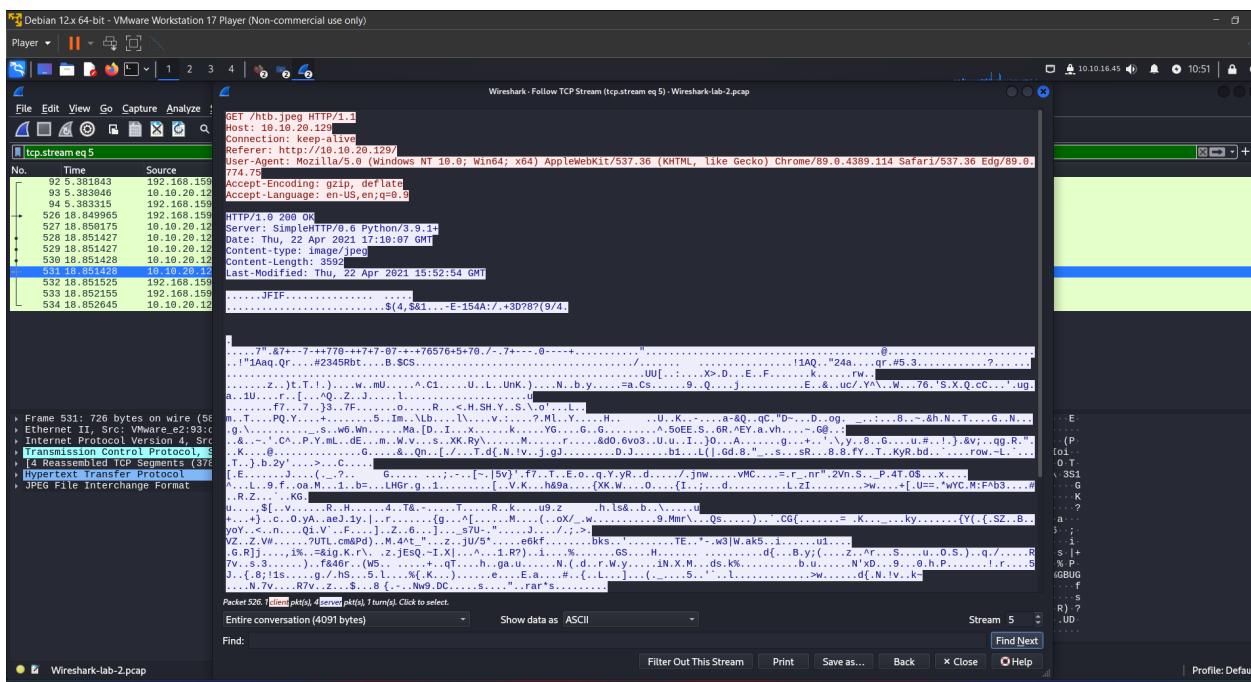


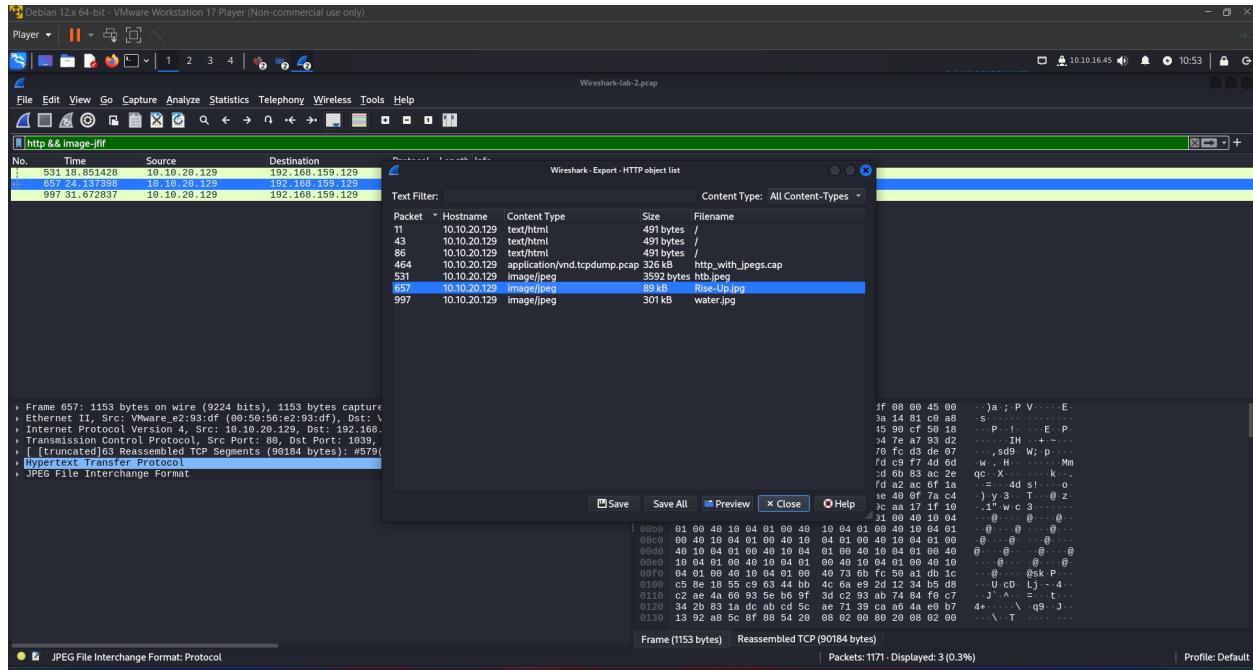
Task #3

Follow the stream and extract the item(s) found.

So now that we have established there is HTTP traffic in this capture file, let's try to grab some of the items inside as requested. The first thing we need to do is follow the stream for one of the file transfers. With our `http` filter still applied, look for one of the lines in which the Web Server responds with a

“200 OK” message which acts as an acknowledgment/receipt to a users’ GET request. Now let’s select that packet and follow the TCP stream.





Guided Lab: Traffic Analysis Workflow

Task #1

Connect to the live host for capture.

Analysis

Follow this workflow template and examine the suspicious traffic. The goal is to determine what is happening with the host in question.

1. what is the issue?

1. a brief summary of the issue.
2. define our scope and the goal (what are we looking for? which time period?)

 1. Scope: what are we looking for, where?
 2. when the issue started:
 3. supporting info: Files, data sources, anything helpful.
3. define our target(s) (net / host(s) / protocol)

 1. Target hosts: Network or address of hosts.
4. capture network traffic / read from previously captured PCAP.

 1. Perform actions as needed to analyze the traffic for signs of intrusion.
5. identification of required network traffic components (filtering)

 1. once we have our traffic, filter out any traffic not necessary for this investigation to include; any traffic that matches our common baseline, and keep anything relevant to the scope of the investigation.
6. An understanding of captured network traffic

 1. Once we have filtered out the noise, it's time to dig for our targets. Start broad and close the circle around our scope.
7. note taking / mind mapping of the found results.

 1. Annotating everything we do, see, or find throughout the investigation is crucial. Ensure you are taking ample notes, including:

 - o Timeframes we captured traffic during.
 - o Suspicious hosts/ports within the network.
 - o Conversations containing anything suspicious. (to include timestamps, and packet numbers, files, etc.)
8. summary of the analysis (what did we find?)

 1. Finally, summarize what has been found, explaining the relevant details so that superiors can decide to quarantine the affected hosts or perform a more critical incident response mission.

2. Our analysis will affect decisions made, so it is essential to be as clear and concise as possible.

This task was best completed using the PCAP file provided for the lesson. Following the steps in the workflow, we filled in the information and performed our analysis.

1. what is the issue?

1. Suspicious traffic coming from within the network.
2. define our scope and the goal (what are we looking for? which time period?)

1. target: traffic is originating from 10.129.43.4
2. when: within the last 48 hours. Capture traffic to determine if it is still happening.
3. supporting info: file: NTA-guided.pcap

3. define our target(s) (net / host(s) / protocol)

1. scope: 10.129.43.4 and anyone with a connection to it. Unknown protocol over port 4444.

4. capture network traffic

1. plug into a link with access to the 10.129.43.0/24 network to capture live traffic attempting to see if anything is happening.
2. We have been given a PCAP with historical data that contains some of the suspect traffic. We will examine this to analyze the issue.

5. identification of required network traffic components (filtering)

1. First, we will filter out anything that does not have a connection to 10.129.43.4, since this is our primary suspicious target for the moment.

After checking out the conversations plugin pictured above, we can see there are only three conversations captured in this pcap file, and they all pertain to our suspicious host. Next, we will look at the **protocol hierarchy** plugin to see what our traffic is.

We can see here that this PCAP is mostly TCP traffic, with a bit of UDP traffic. Since there is less UDP than TCP traffic, let us look into that first.

2. Once we have filtered out the noise, it's time to dig for anything unusual. We are going to filter out everything but `UDP traffic first.

When filtering on just UDP traffic, we only see nine packets. Four arp packets, four Network Address Translation **NAT**, and one Simple Service Discovery Protocol **SSDP** packet. We can determine based on their packet types and information they contain that this traffic is normal network traffic and nothing to be concerned about.

3. Now, let's move on to looking at **TCP** traffic. We should have quite a bit more here to sift through. We are going to utilize the display filter **!udp && !arp**. This filter will clear out anything we have already analyzed.

4. Now that we have cleared our view a bit, we can see the remaining packets are all TCP, and all appear to be the same conversation between hosts **10.129.43.4** and **10.129.43.29**. We can determine this since we can see the session establishment via a three-way handshake at packet 3, and the same ports are used through the rest of the packets in the output below.

5. What does appear interesting is that we do not see a TCP session teardown in this PCAP file. This could mean the session was still active and not terminated. We believe this to be true since we do not see any Reset packets either.
6. We can also examine the conversation by following the **TCP stream** from packet 3 to determine what it encompasses.

Follow TCP Stream

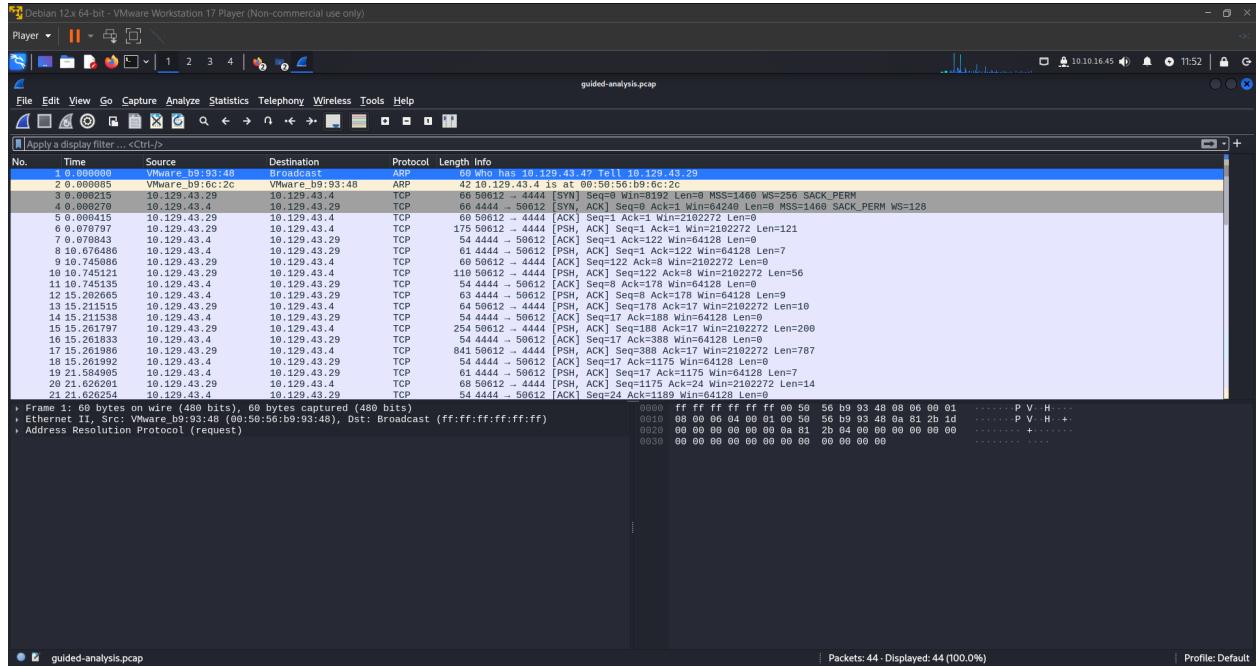
Now that we followed the TCP stream, we should have alarm bells ringing for us. We can see this entire conversation between the two hosts in plain text, and it appears that someone was performing several different actions on the host.

7. Looking at the image above, it appears that someone is performing basic recon of the host. They are issuing commands like **whoami**, **ipconfig**, **dir**. It would appear they are trying to get a lay of the land and figure out what user they landed as on the host. **highlighted in orange in the image above**.
8. What is truly alarming is that we can now see someone made the account **hacker** and assigned it to the **administrators group** on this host. Either this is a joke by a poor administrator. Or someone has infiltrated the corporate infrastructure.
9. note taking / mind mapping of the found results.

1. Annotating everything we do, see, or find throughout the investigation is crucial. If needed, make a picture to depict the flow of actions.
2. Using this example workflow, we have already documented our actions and have included screenshots of everything we included for analysis. These will help influence the decision made for a response.

10. summary of the analysis (what did we find?)

- Based on our analysis, we determined that a malicious actor has infiltrated at least one host on the network. Host 10.129.43.29 shows signs of someone executing commands to include user creation and assigning local administrator permissions via the **net** commands. It would look like the actor was using Bob's host to perform said actions. Since Bob was previously under investigation for the exfil of corporate secrets and disguising it as web traffic, I think it is safe to say the issue has spread further. The screenshots included with this document show the flow of traffic and commands utilized.
- It is our opinion that a complete Incident Response **IR** procedure be enacted to ensure the threat is stopped from spreading further. We can dedicate resources to clearing the malicious presence and cleaning the affected hosts.



Debian 12x 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | [] | 1 2 3 4 | [] | 10.10.16.45 | 11:54 | []

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

guided-analysis.pcap

Wireshark - Conversations - guided-analysis.pcap

Conversation Settings

Ethernet - 4	IPv4 - 3	IPv6	TCP - 1	UDP - 2								
Address A	Address B		Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Ret Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
10.129.43.4	10.129.0.1		4	216 bytes	4	216 bytes	0	0 bytes	48.326022	1.7511	986 bits/s	0 bits/s
10.129.43.4	239.255.255.250		1	179 bytes	1	179 bytes	0	0 bytes	46.323616	0.0000		
10.129.43.29	10.129.43.4		35	4 kB	16	3 kB	19	1 kB	0.000215	51.3091	422 bits/s	177 bits/s

Copy Follow Stream... Graph...

Protocol

- Bluetooth
- BPF
- ICMP
- Ethernet
- FC
- FDDI
- IEEE 802.11
- IEEE 802.15.4
- IPv4
- IPv6
- IPX
- JXTA
- LTP
- MPTCP

Filter list for specific type

Packets: 44 - Displayed: 44 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

10°C Cloudy 11:54 AM 2024-04-29

Debian 12x 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | [] | 1 2 3 4 | [] | 10.10.16.45 | 11:55 | []

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

guided-analysis.pcap

Wireshark - Protocol Hierarchy Statistics - guided-analysis.pcap

Protocol

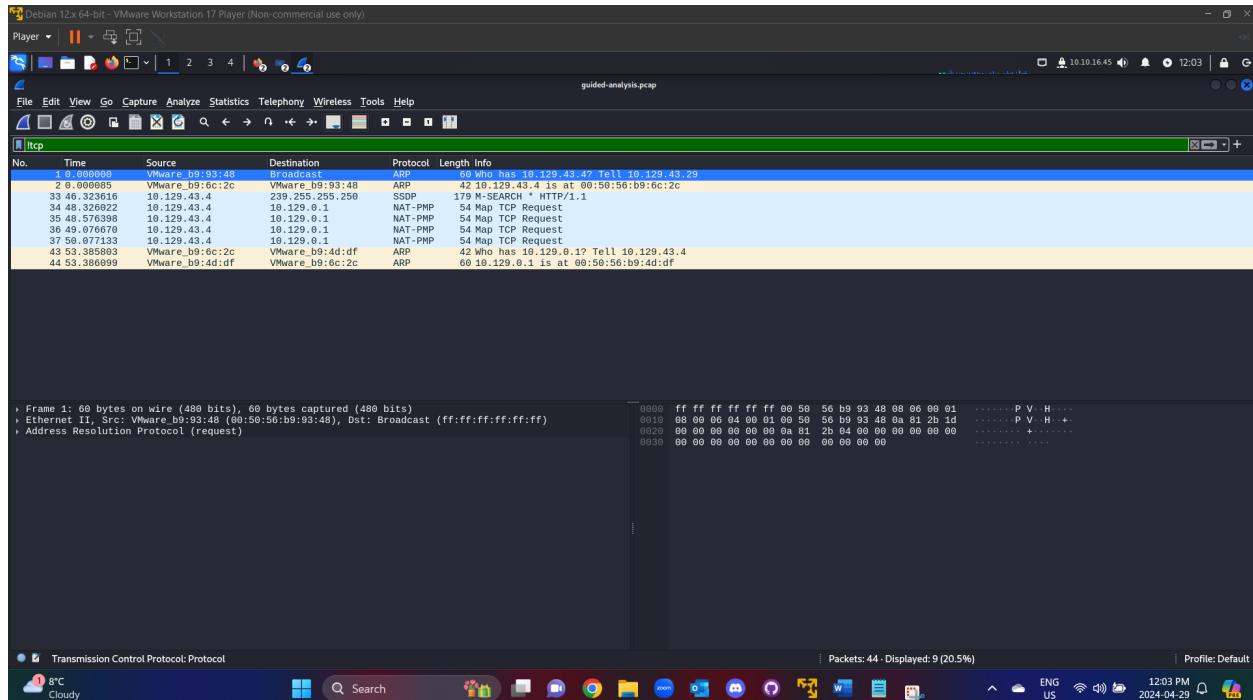
No.	Time	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Bits/s	PDU
1	8.000000	100.0	44	100.0	4445	666	0	0	0	44
2	8.000005	100.0	44	15.1	670	100	0	0	0	44
3	8.000215	90.9	40	18.0	800	119	0	0	0	40
4	8.000270	11.4	5	0.9	40	5	0	0	0	5
5	8.000415	2.3	1	3.1	137	70	0	137	20	1
6	8.000415	9.1	4	1.1	48	7	4	48	7	4
7	8.000415	79.5	35	59.3	2638	395	17	364	54	35
8	8.000415	40.9	18	43.1	1914	286	18	1914	286	18
9	8.000415	9.1	4	3.3	148	22	4	148	22	4

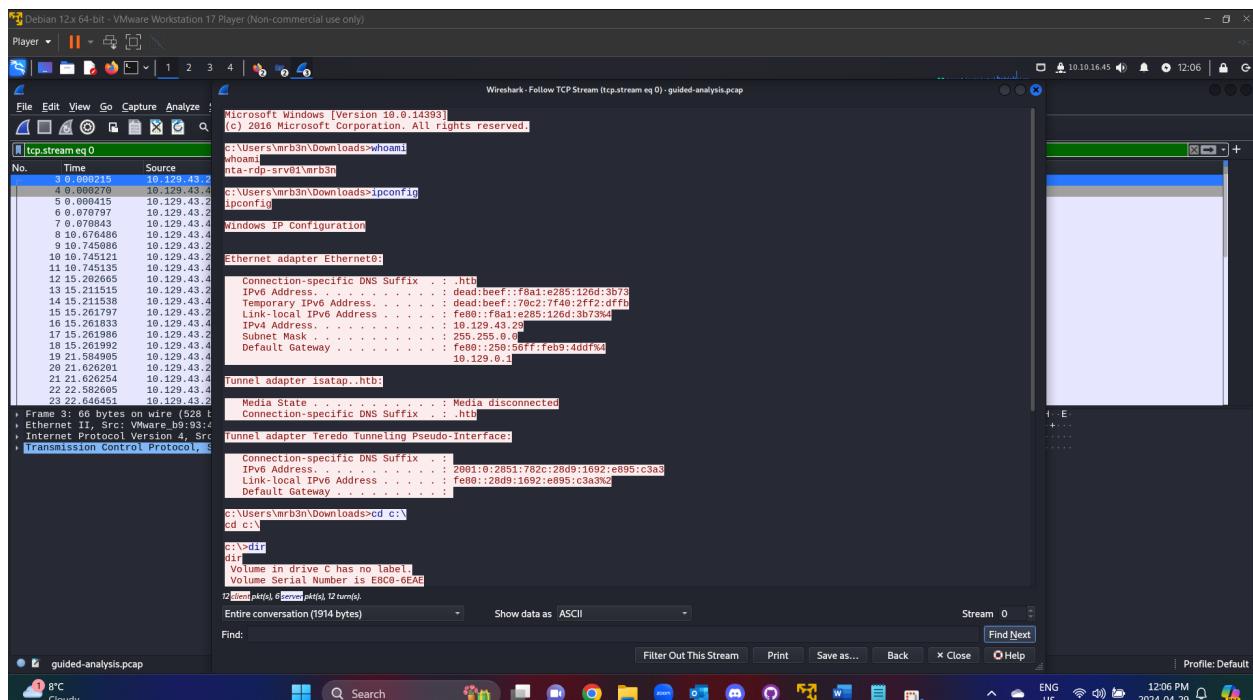
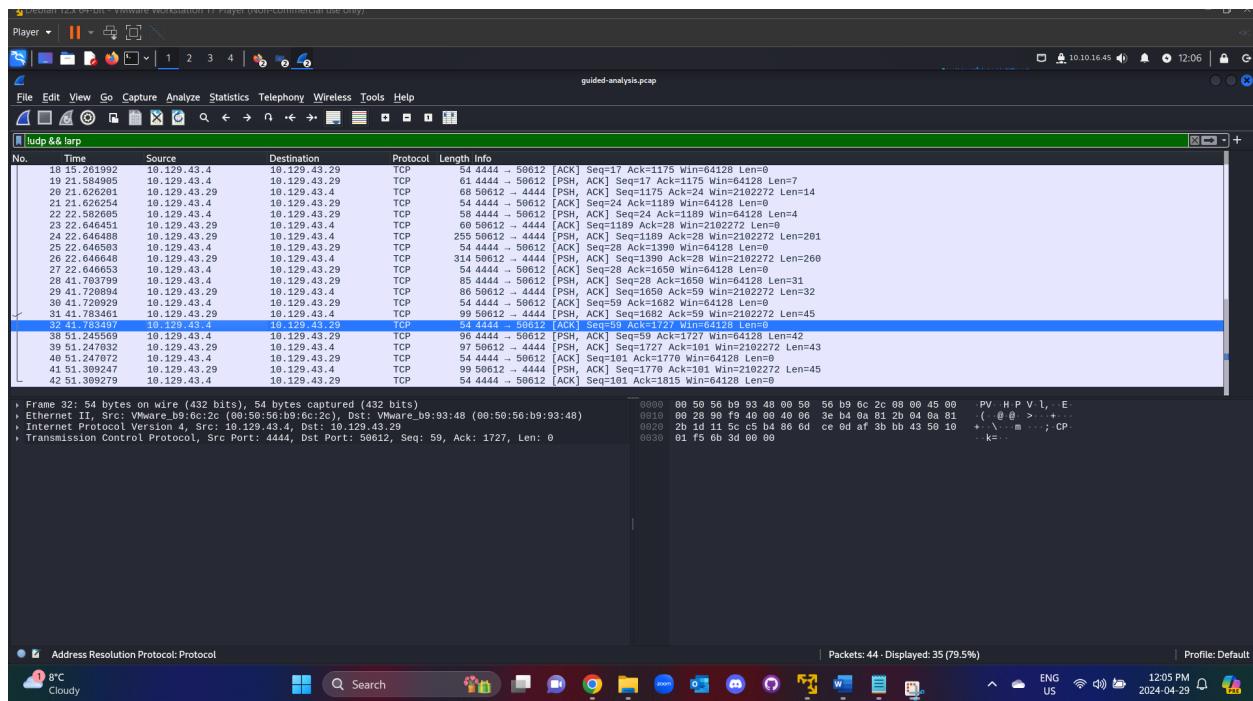
No display filter:

Packets: 44 - Displayed: 44 (100.0%)

Profile: Default

10°C Cloudy 11:55 AM 2024-04-29



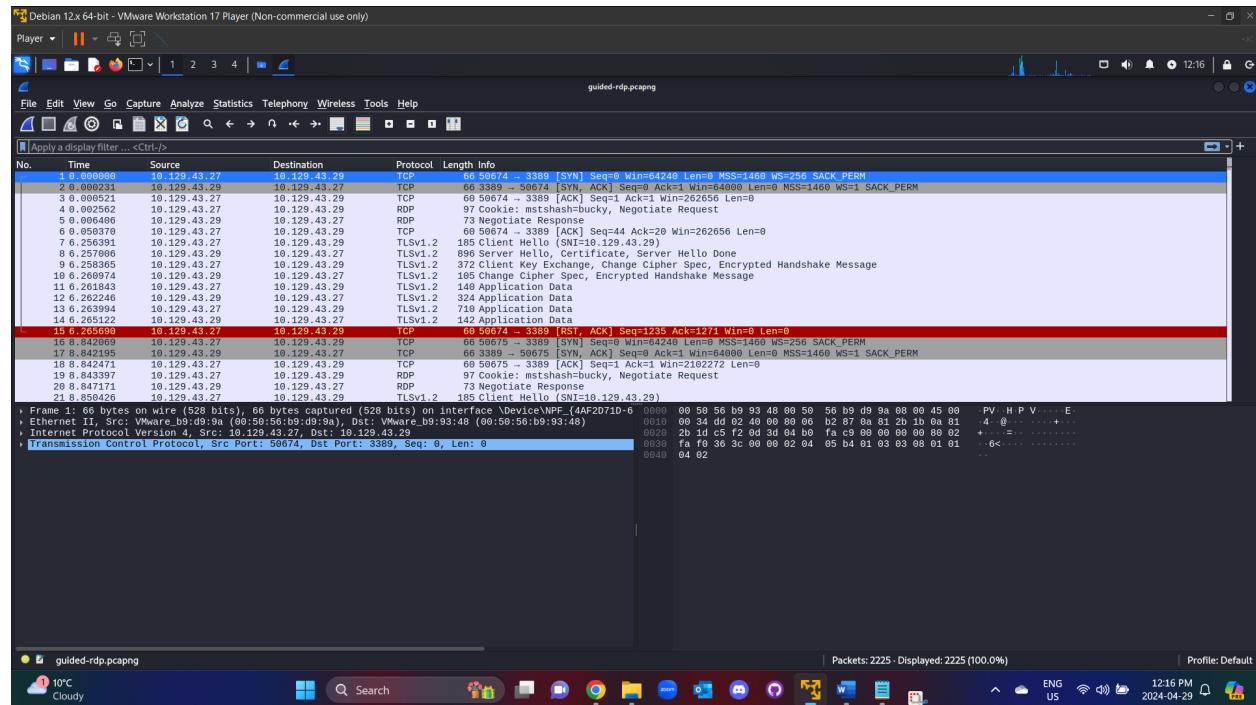


```
Tunnel adapter isatap..htb:  
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . .  
Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . .  
    IPv6 Address . . . . . : 2001:0:2851:782c:28d9:1692:e895:c3a3  
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::28d9:1692:e895:c3a3%2  
    Default Gateway . . . . . :  
c:\Users\mrb3n\Downloads>cd c:\  
cd c:\  
c:\>dir  
dir  
Volume in drive C has no label.  
Volume Serial Number is EBC0-6EAE  
  
Directory of c:\  
07/16/2016 04:47 AM <DIR>     PerfLogs  
05/10/2021 01:00 PM <DIR>     Program Files  
05/10/2021 01:00 PM <DIR>     Program Files (x86)  
05/10/2021 07:34 PM <DIR>     Users  
05/10/2021 12:46 PM <DIR>     Windows  
          0 File(s)   0 bytes  
  
      5 Dir(s)  21,421,400,064 bytes free  
c:\>net user hacker Passw0rd1 /add  
net user hacker Passw0rd1 /add  
The command completed successfully.  
  
c:\>net localgroup administrators hacker /add  
net localgroup administrators hacker /add  
The command completed successfully.  
  
c:\>  
12 client pkt(s), 6 server pkt(s), 12 turn(s).  
Entire conversation (1914 bytes) Show data as ASCII Stream 0 Find Next  
Find: Filter Out This Stream Print Save as... Back Close Help Profile: Default  
Filter Out This Stream Print Save as... Back Close Help Profile: Default  
1207 PM 2024-04-29 ENG US WiFi 2024-04-29
```

Decrypting RDP connections

Task #1

Open the rdp.pcapng file in Wireshark.



Task #2

Analyze the traffic included.

Debian 12x 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | ||| | 1 2 3 4 | 12:17 |

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

guided-rdp.pcapng

rdp

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	0.002562	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	RDP	97	Negotiate Response Cookie: mstshash=bucky, Negotiate Request
5	0.006486	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.27	RDP	73	Negotiate Response
19	0.843397	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	RDP	97	Cookie: mstshash=bucky, Negotiate Request
20	0.847171	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.27	RDP	73	Negotiate Response

```

> Frame 4: 97 bytes on wire (776 bits), 97 bytes captured (776 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{4AF2D71D-6
> Ethernet II, Src: VMware_b9:d9:9a (00:50:56:b9:d9:9a), Dst: VMware_b9:93:48 (00:50:56:b9:93:48)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.129.43.27, Dst: 10.129.43.29
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50674, Dst Port: 3389, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 43
> TPKT, Version: 3, Length: 43
> ISO 8073/X.224 COTP Connection-Oriented Transport Protocol
> Remote Desktop Protocol

```

Packets: 2225 · Displayed: 4 (0.2%) | Profile: Default

10°C Cloudy | Search | 12:17 PM 2024-04-29

Debian 12x 64-bit - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | ||| | 1 2 3 4 | 12:17 |

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

guided-rdp.pcapng

tcp.port == 3389

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50674 -> 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
2	0.000231	10.129.43.29	10.129.43.27	TCP	66	5389 -> 50674 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64000 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_PERM
3	0.000521	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50674 -> 3389 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
4	0.000648	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	RDP	73	Negotiate Response Cookie: mstshash=bucky, Negotiate Request
5	0.005378	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50674 -> 3389 [ACK] Seq=44 Ack=20 Win=262656 Len=0
6	0.256391	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	185	Client Hello (SNI=10.129.43.29)
8	0.256398	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	89	Server Certificate, Server Hello Done
9	0.258365	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	372	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
10	0.260937	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	105	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
11	0.261843	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	140	Application Data
12	0.262246	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.27	TLSv1.2	324	Application Data
13	0.262494	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	737	Application Data
14	0.265132	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.27	TLSv1.2	142	Application Data
15	0.265699	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50674 -> 3389 [RST, ACK] Seq=1238 Ack=1271 Win=0 Len=0
16	0.842669	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50675 -> 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
17	0.843195	10.129.43.29	10.129.43.27	TCP	66	3389 -> 50675 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64000 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_PERM
18	0.844247	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TCP	66	50675 -> 3389 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
19	0.843397	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	RDP	97	Cookie: mstshash=bucky, Negotiate Request
20	0.847171	10.129.43.29	10.129.43.27	RDP	73	Negotiate Response
21	0.850426	10.129.43.27	10.129.43.29	TLSv1.2	185	Client Hello (SNI=10.129.43.29)

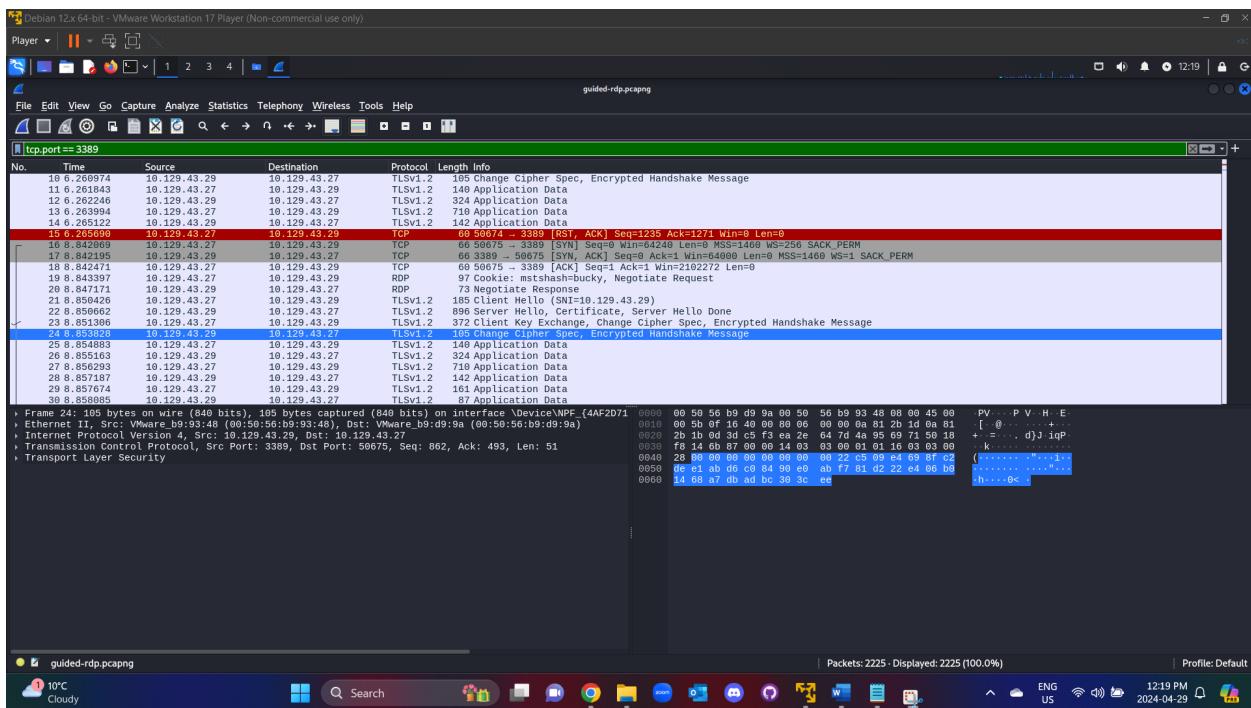
```

> Frame 4: 97 bytes on wire (776 bits), 97 bytes captured (776 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{4AF2D71D-6
> Ethernet II, Src: VMware_b9:d9:9a (00:50:56:b9:d9:9a), Dst: VMware_b9:93:48 (00:50:56:b9:93:48)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.129.43.27, Dst: 10.129.43.29
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50674, Dst Port: 3389, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 43
> TPKT, Version: 3, Length: 43
> ISO 8073/X.224 COTP Connection-Oriented Transport Protocol
> Remote Desktop Protocol

```

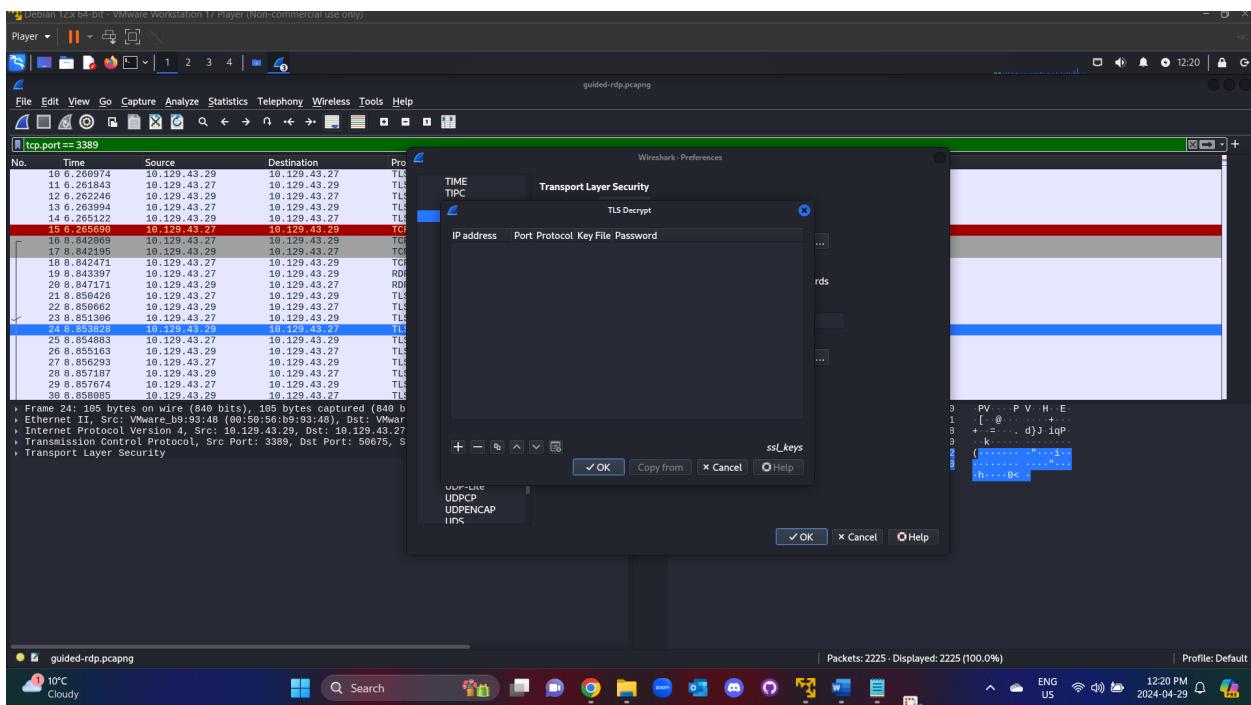
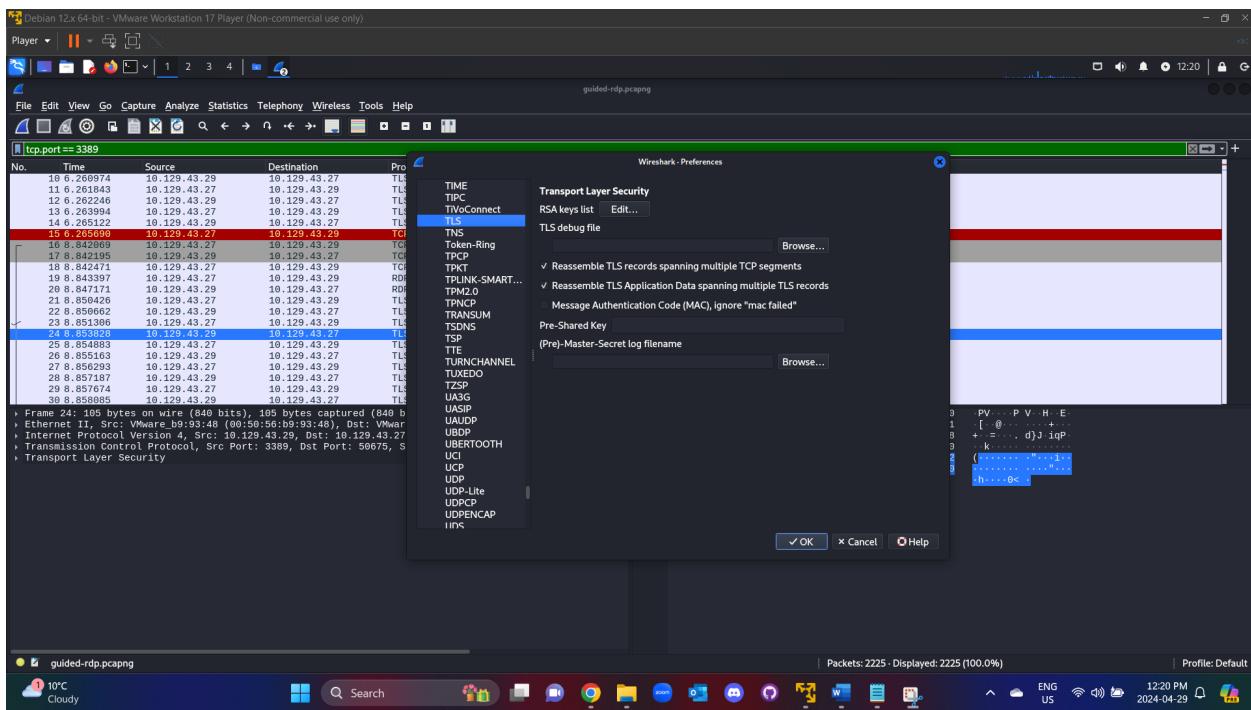
Packets: 2225 · Displayed: 2225 (100.0%) | Profile: Default

10°C Cloudy | Search | 12:17 PM 2024-04-29



Task #3

Provide the RDP-key to Wireshark so it can decrypt the traffic.



Import An RDP Key

Steps

Click the + to add a new key

Type in the IP address of the RDP server **10.129.43.29**

Type in the port used **3389**

Protocol field equals **tpkt** or **blank**.

Browse to the **server.key** file and add it in the key file section.

Save and refresh your pcap file.

