IDENTIFYING MALWARE ATTACKS USING WIRESHARK

What is Malware?

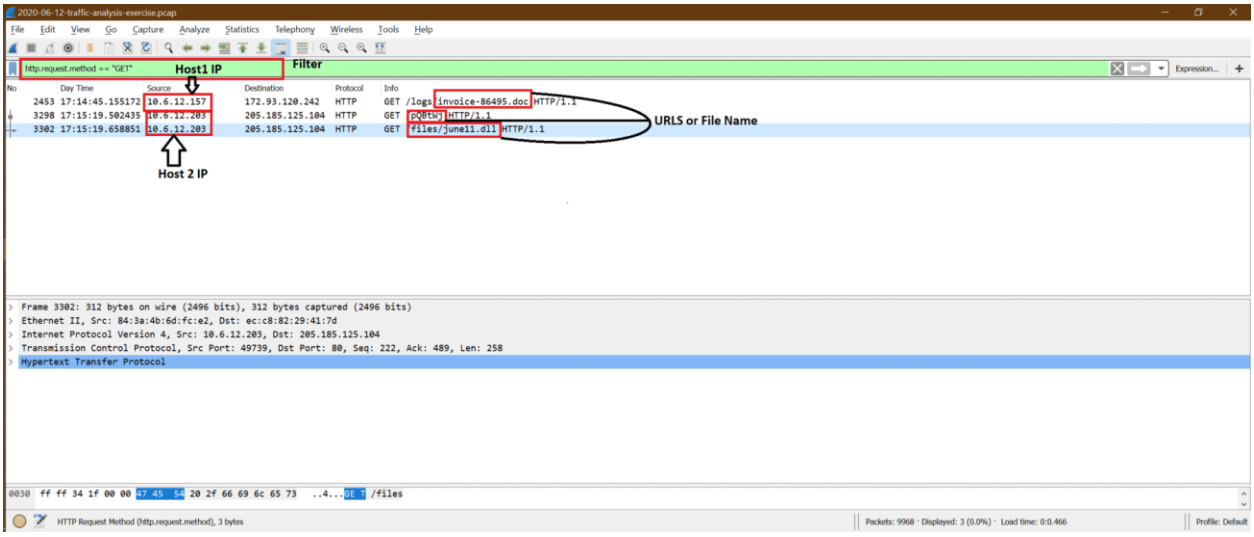
Malware words came from Malicious Software**.** We can think of Malware as a piece of code or software that is designed to do some damage on systems. Trojans, Spyware, Viruses, ransomware are different types of malware.
There are many ways malware gets into the system. We will take one scenario and try to understand it from Wireshark capture.

Scenario:

Here in example capture, we have two windows systems with IP address as 10.6.12.157 and 10.6.12.203. These hosts are communicating with the internet. We can see some HTTP, GET, POST, etc. operations. Let's find out which windows system got infected, or both got infected.

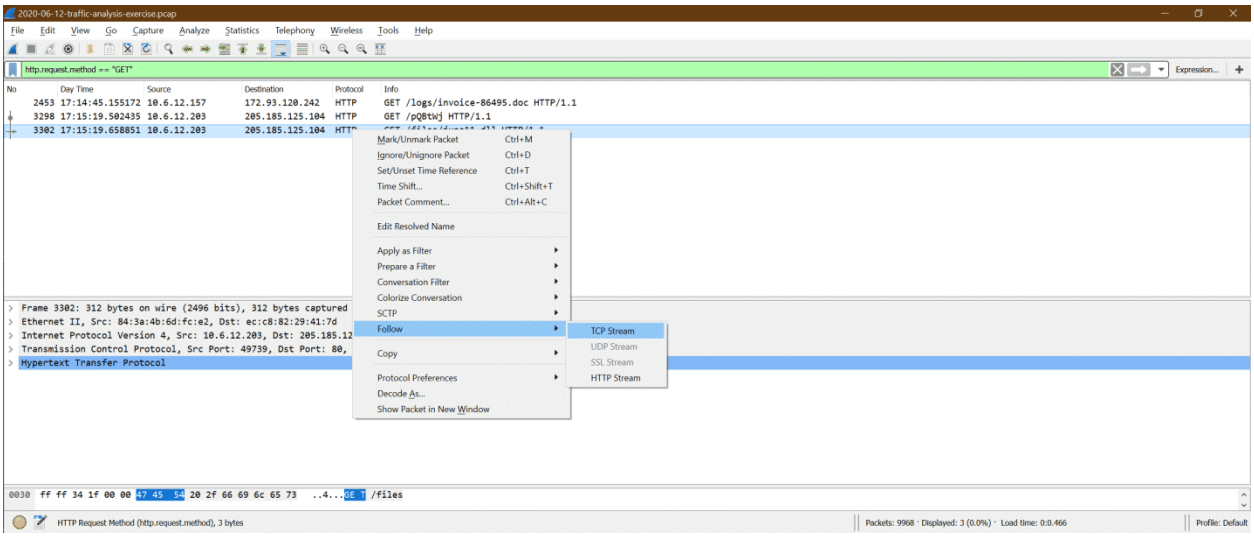
Step1:

Let's see some HTTP communication by these hosts. After using the below the filter, we can see all HTTP GET request in the capture **"http.request.method == GET"** Here is the screenshot to explain the content after the filter.



Step2:

Now out of these, the suspicious one is GET request from 10.6.12.203, so we can follow TCP stream [see below screenshot] to find out the more clearly.

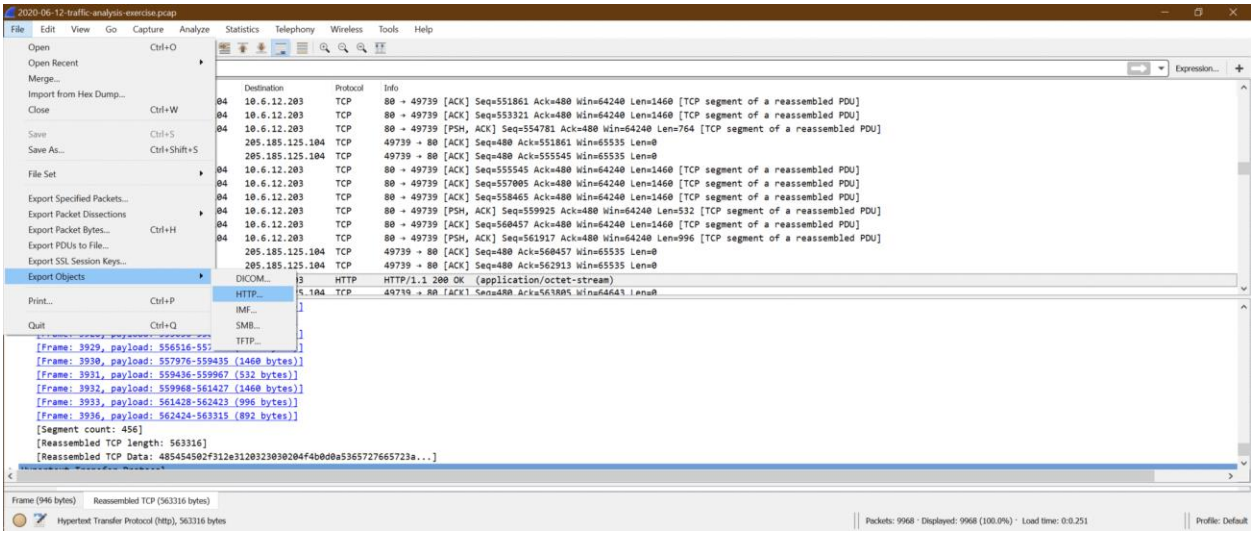


Here are the findings from following TCP stream

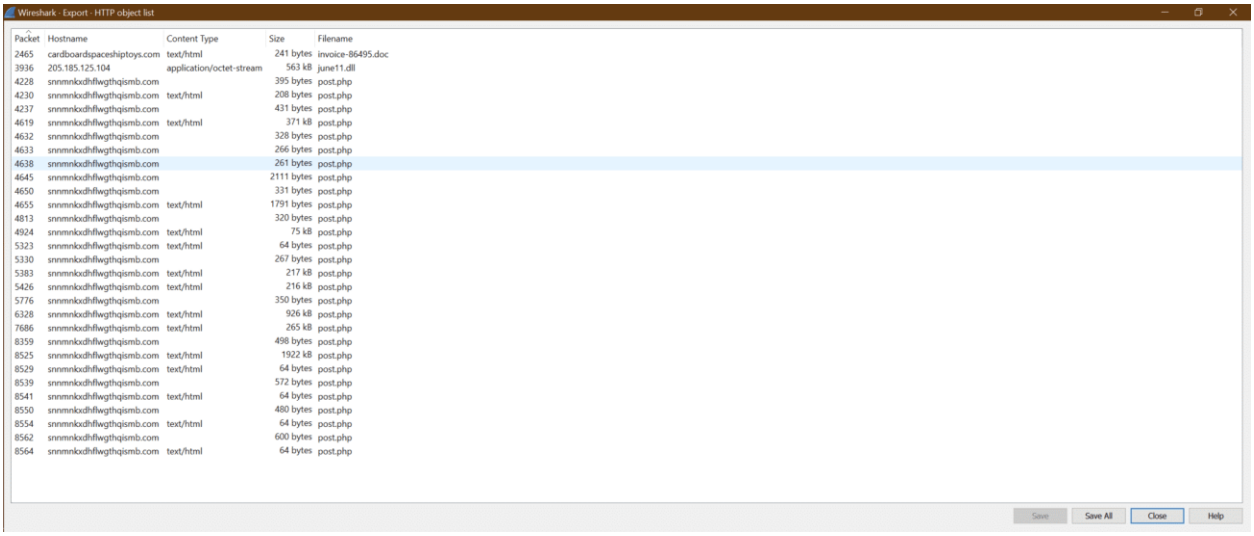
Step3:

Now we can try exporting this **june11.dll** file from pcap. Follow the below screenshot steps

a.

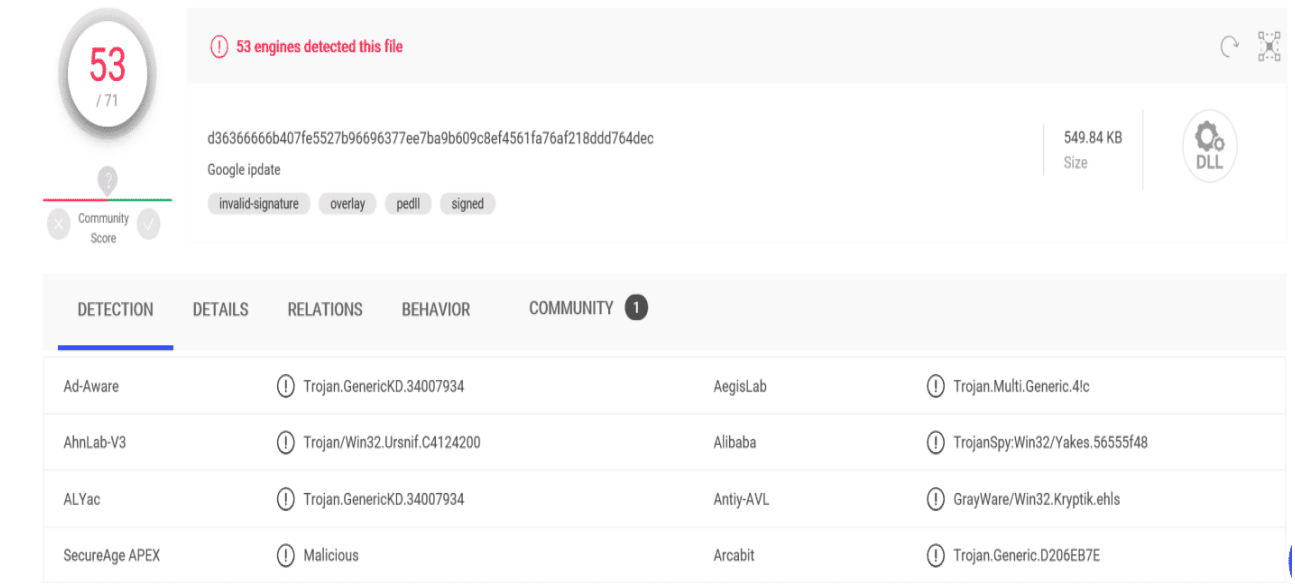


b.



c. Now click on **Save All** and select destination folder.

d. Now we can upload june11.dll file to **virustotal** site and get the output as below

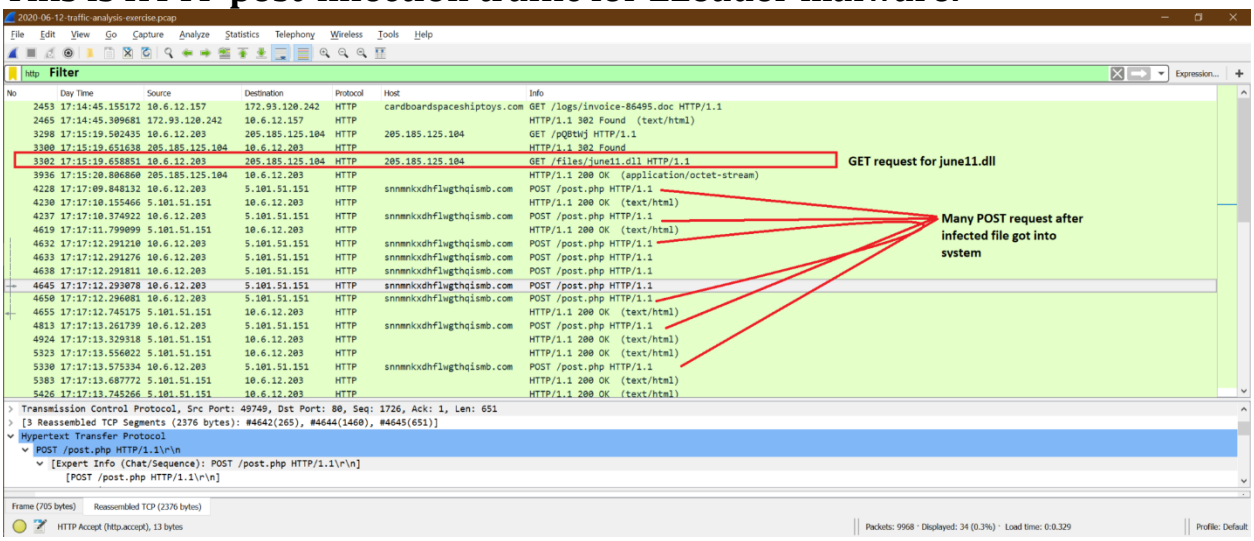


This confirms that **june11.dll** is a malware that got downloaded to the system [10.6.12.203].

Step4:
We can use the below filter to see all http packets.

Used Filter: "http"
Now, after this june11.dll got into the system we can see there is multiple **POST** from 10.6.12.203 system to **snnmnkxdhflwgthqismb.com**. The user did not do this POST, but the downloaded malware started doing this. It's very difficult to catch this type of issue on run time. One more point to be noticed that the POST are simple HTTP packets instead of HTTPS, but most of the time, ZLoader packets are HTTPS. In that case, it's quite impossible to see it, unlike HTTP.

This is HTTP post-infection traffic for ZLoader malware.



Summary of malware analysis:

We can say 10.6.12.203 got infected because of downloading **june11.dll** but did not get any more information about 10.6.12.157 after this host downloaded **invoice-86495.doc** file**.**
This is an example of one type of malware, but there may be different types of malware which work in a different style. Each has a different pattern to damage systems.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, we can say there many types of network attacks. It's not an easy job to learn everything in detail for all attacks, but we can get the pattern for famous attacks discussed in this chapter. In summary, here are the points we should know step by step to get the primary hints for any attack.

1. Know basic knowledge of the OSI/ TCP-IP layer and understand the role of each layer. There are multiple fields in each layer, and it carries some information. We should be aware of these.

2. Know the basics of Wireshark and get comfortable using it. Because there are some Wireshark options that help us to get the expected information easily.

3. Get an idea for attacks discussed here and try to match the pattern with your real Wireshark capture data.