How to read the DNS & HTTP traffic log

This reading explains how to identify the brute force attack using tcpdump.

| 14:18:32.192571 IP **your.machine.52444 > dns.google.domain**: 35084+ A? **yummyrecipesforme.com**. (24)  14:18:32.204388 IP **dns.google.domain** > **your.machine.52444**: 35084 1/0/0 A **203.0.113.22** (40) |
| --- |

The first section of the DNS & HTTP traffic log file shows the source computer (**your.machine.52444**) using port **52444** to send a DNS resolution request to the DNS server (**dns.google.domain**) for the destination URL (**yummyrecipesforme.com**). Then the reply comes back from the DNS server to the source computer with the IP address of the destination URL **(203.0.113.22**).

| 14:18:36.786501 IP **your.machine.36086** > **yummyrecipesforme.com.http**: **Flags [S]**, seq 2873951608, win 65495, options [mss 65495,sackOK,TS val 3302576859 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0  14:18:36.786517 IP yummyrecipesforme.com.http > your.machine.36086: **Flags** **[S.]**, seq 3984334959, ack 2873951609, win 65483, options [mss 65495,sackOK,TS val 3302576859 ecr 3302576859,nop,wscale 7], length 0 |
| --- |

The next section shows the source computer sending a connection request (**Flags [S]**) from the source computer (**your.machine.36086**) using port **36086** directly to the destination (**yummyrecipesforme.com.http**). The **.http** suffix is the port number; **http** is commonly associated with port 80. The reply shows the destination acknowledging it received the connection request (**Flags [S.]**). The communication between the source and the intended destination continues for about 2 minutes, according to the timestamps between this block (**14:18**) and the next DNS resolution request (see below for the **14:20** timestamp).

**TCP Flag codes include:**

**Flags [S]**  - Connection **S**tart

**Flags [F]**  - Connection **F**inish

**Flags [P]**  - Data **P**ush

**Flags [R]**  - Connection **R**eset

**Flags [.]**  - Acknowledgment

| 14:18:36.786589 IP your.machine.36086 > **yummyrecipesforme.com.http**: Flags [P.], seq 1:74, ack 1, win 512, options [nop,nop,TS val 3302576859 ecr 3302576859], length 73: **HTTP: GET / HTTP/1.1** |
| --- |

The log entry with the code **HTTP: GET / HTTP/1.1** shows the browser is requesting data from **yummyrecipesforme.com** with the **HTTP: GET** method using **HTTP** protocol version **1.1**. This could be the download request for the malicious file.

| **14:20**:32.192571 IP **your.machine.52444 > dns.google.domain**: 21899+ A? greatrecipesforme.com. (24)  14:20:32.204388 IP **dns.google.domain > your.machine.52444**: 21899 1/0/0 A **192.0.2.172** (40)  14:25:29.576493 **IP your.machine.56378 > greatrecipesforme.com.http**: Flags [S], seq 1020702883, win 65495, options [mss 65495,sackOK,TS val 3302989649 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0  14:25:29.576510 IP **greatrecipesforme.com.http > your.machine.56378**: Flags [S.], seq 1993648018, ack 1020702884, win 65483, options [mss 65495,sackOK,TS val 3302989649 ecr 3302989649,nop,wscale 7], length 0 |
| --- |

Then, a sudden change happens in the logs. The traffic is routed from the source computer to the DNS server again using port **.52444** (**your.machine.52444 > dns.google.domain**) to make another DNS resolution request. This time, the DNS server routes the traffic to a new IP address (**192.0.2.172)** and its associated URL (**greatrecipesforme.com.http**). The traffic changes to a route between the source computer and the spoofed website (outgoing traffic: **IP your.machine.56378 > greatrecipesforme.com.http** and incoming traffic: **greatrecipesforme.com.http >** **IP your.machine.56378**). Note that the port number (**.56378**) on the source computer has changed again when redirected to a new website.

## Resources for more information

* [An introduction to using tcpdump at the Linux command line](https://opensource.com/article/18/10/introduction-tcpdump): Lists several tcpdump commands with example output. The article describes the data in the output and explains why it is useful.
* [tcpdump Cheat Sheet](https://www.comparitech.com/net-admin/tcpdump-cheat-sheet/): Lists tcpdump commands, packet capturing options, output options, protocol codes, and filter options
* [What is a computer port? | Ports in networking](https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/network-layer/what-is-a-computer-port/): Provides a short list of the most common ports for network traffic and their associated protocols. The article also provides information about ports in general and using firewalls to block ports.
* [Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry](https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml): Provides a database of port numbers with their service names, transport protocols, and descriptions
* [How to Capture and Analyze Network Traffic with tcpdump?](https://geekflare.com/tcpdump-examples/): Provides several tcpdump commands with example output. Then, the article describes each data element in examples of tcpdump output.
* [Masterclass – Tcpdump – Interpreting Output](https://packetpushers.net/masterclass-tcpdump-interpreting-output/): Provides a color-coded reference guide to tcpdump output