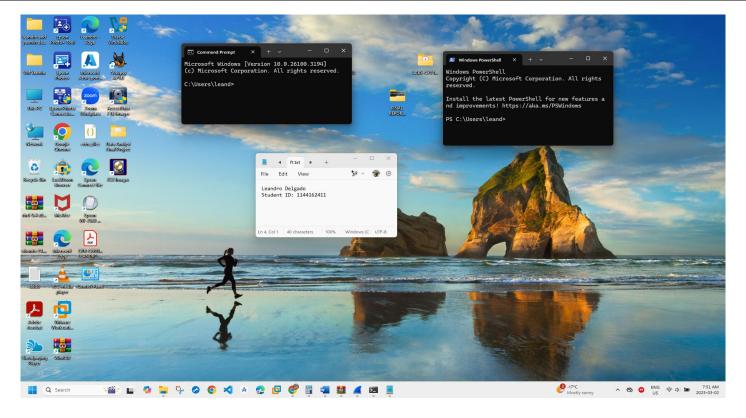
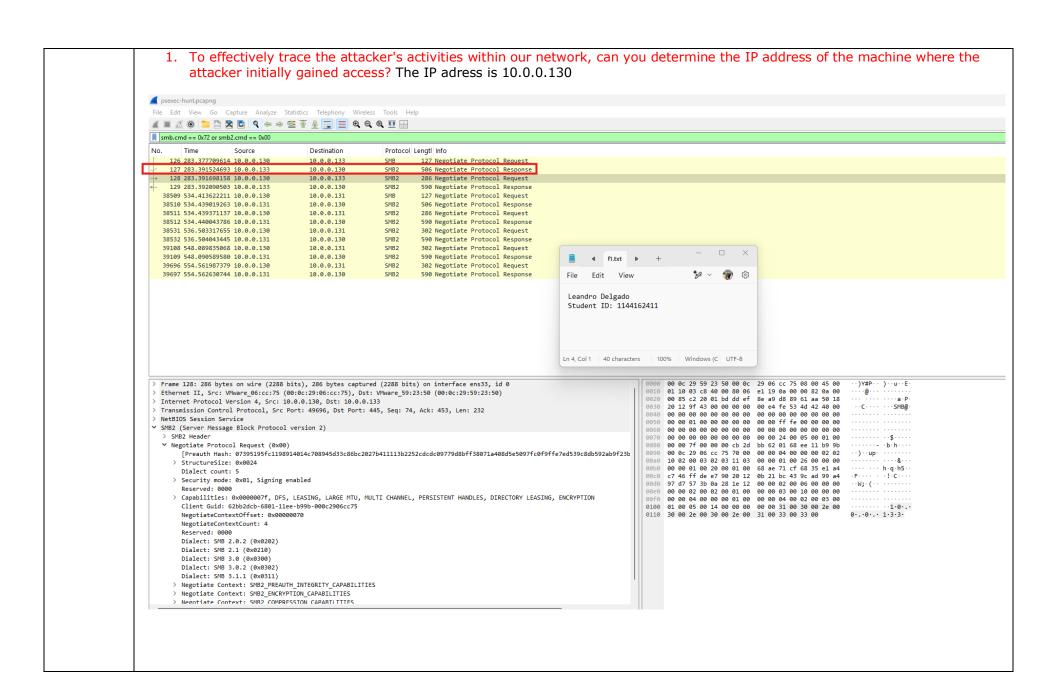
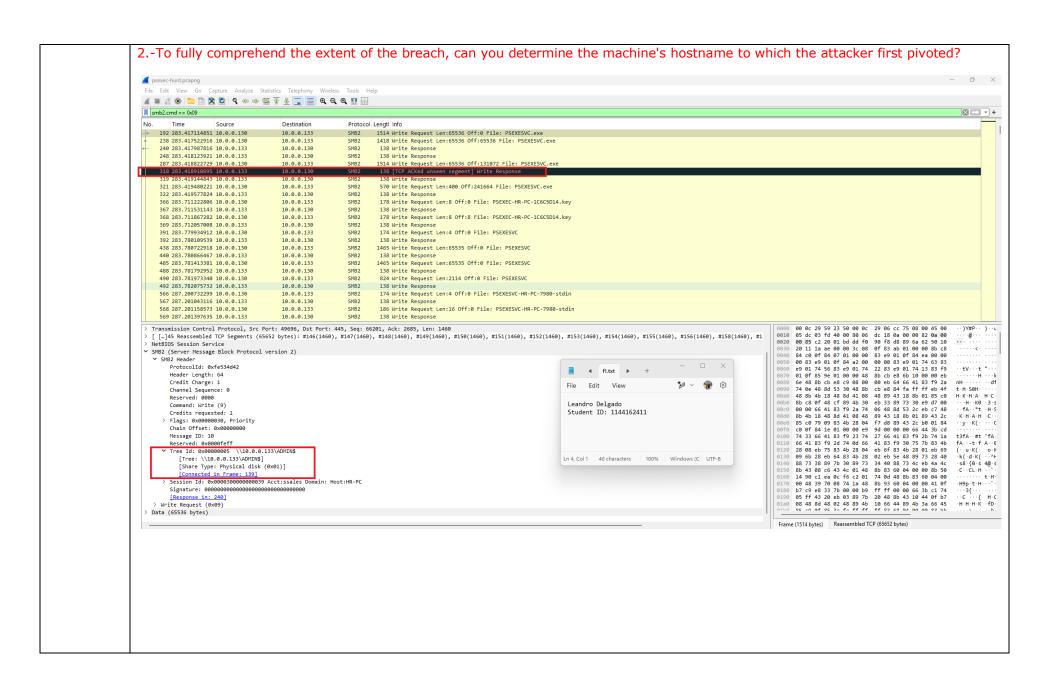
Put Student Name(s) ↓	Put Student IDs ↓	Due Date	Grade Weight	
LEANDRO DELGADO	114416241	As Posted	6%	

	ELI III DI DELCI IDO	111110211	7 15 T 05 CC G	0 70	
Name	Lab6: PsExec Hunt Network Forensics Challenge				
Instructions	 It is an Individual assignment. Put your name + Student ID in the empty spaces above. Show your genuine signs of your work is done on your machine. This includes: Screenshots that show your desktop background with Date/Time. Show a pop-up bx that shows "your name + IP". Show your logged account when applicable. Optional: Your photo. Submit your report name: CYT215-Lab6-Student Name & ID 				
Challenge	Our Intrusion Detection System (IDS) has	raised an alert, indicating suspicious	lateral movement a	ctivity involving the us	e of PsExec.
Scenario	To effectively respond to this incident, your role as a SOC Analyst is to analyze the captured network traffic stored in a PCAP file.				

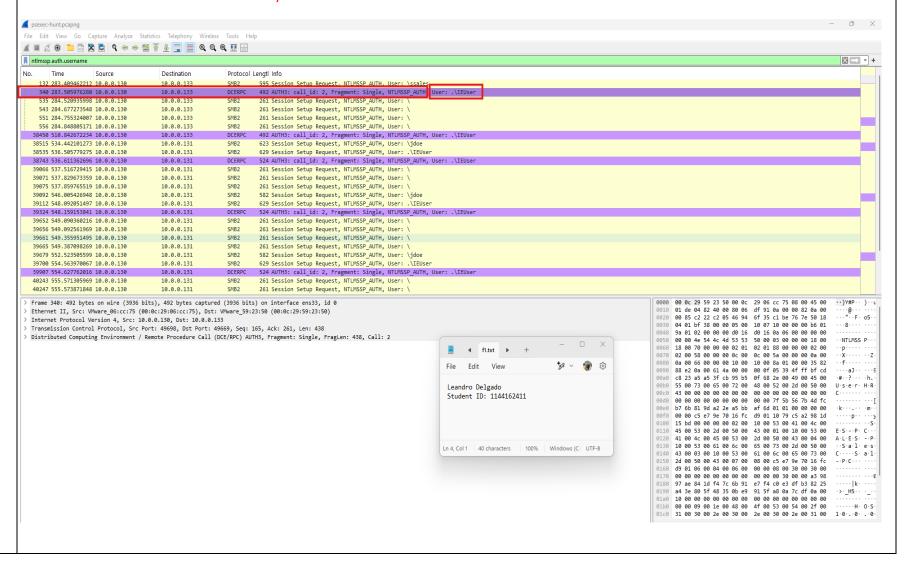
Challenge Questions To be Answered



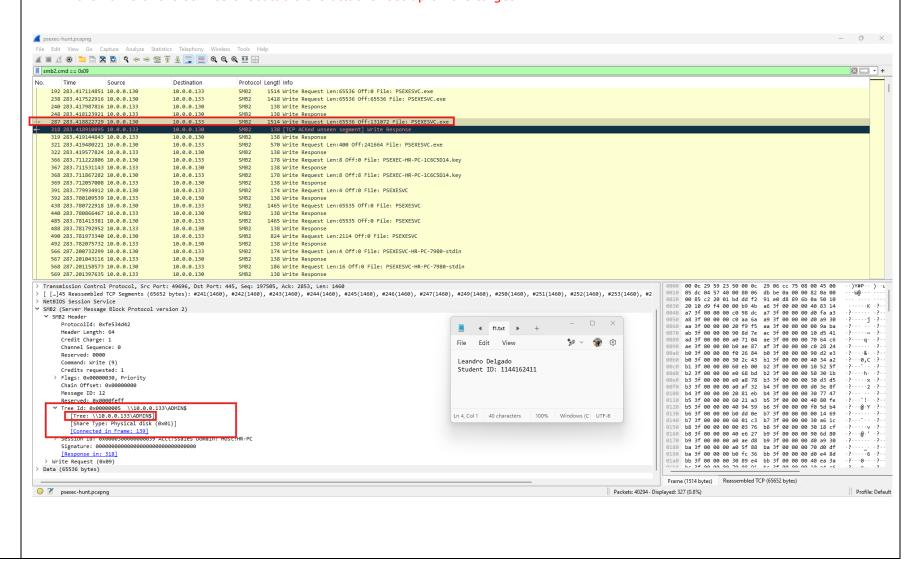




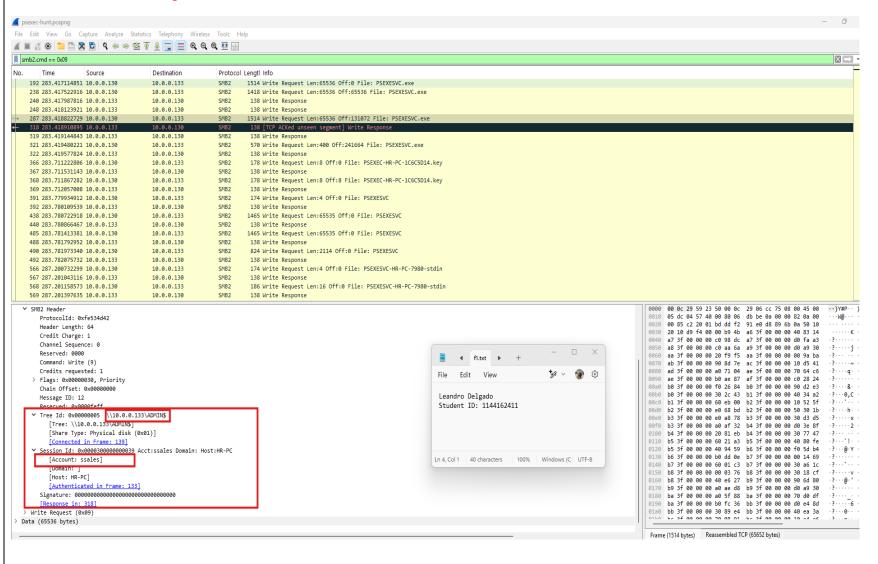
3. After identifying the initial entry point, it's crucial to understand how far the attacker has moved laterally within our network. Knowing the username of the account the attacker used for authentication will give us insights into the extent of the breach. What is the username utilized by the attacker for authentication?

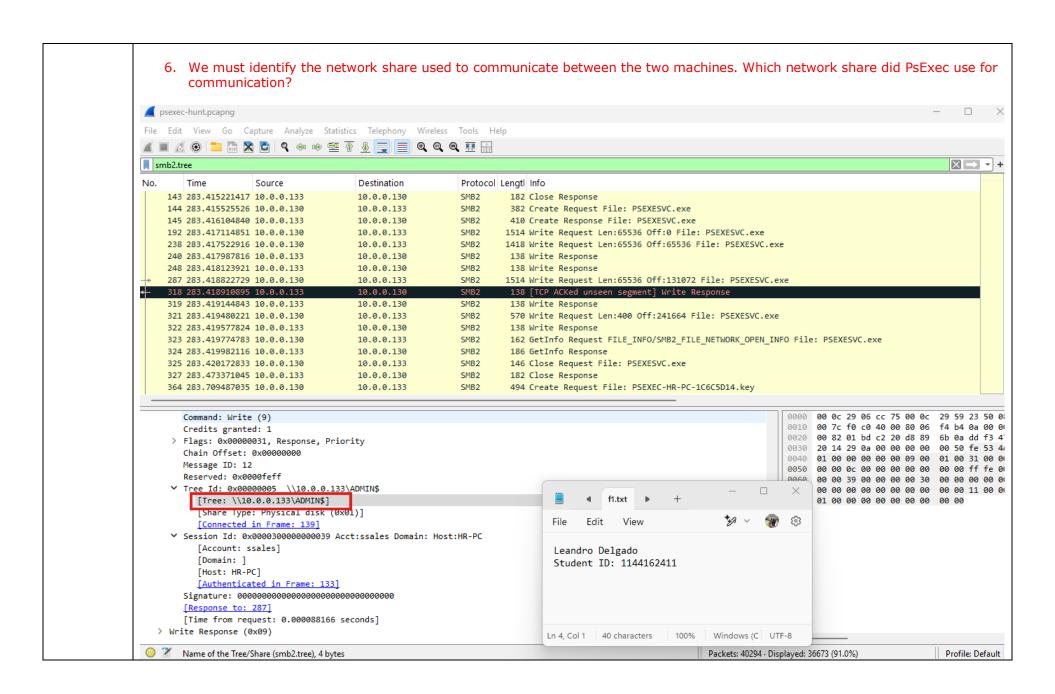


4. After figuring out how the attacker moved within our network, we need to know what they did on the target machine. What's the name of the service executable the attacker set up on the target?

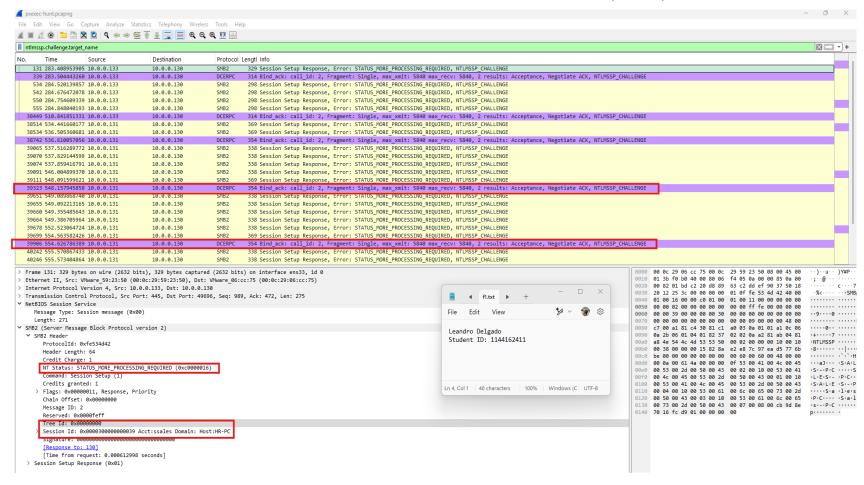


5. We need to know how the attacker installed the service on the compromised machine to understand the attacker's lateral movement tactics. This can help identify other affected systems. Which network share was used by PsExec to install the service on the target machine?





7. Now that we have a clearer picture of the attacker's activities on the compromised machine, it's important to identify any further lateral movement. What is the machine's hostname to which the attacker attempted to pivot within our network?



The packets challenge NTLMSSP in the capture to confirm that the attacker, after hacking 10.0.0.133, attempted to pivot to 10.0.0.131. These are authentication challenge responses that show that 10.0.0.133 initiated an authentication request to the internal 10.0.0.131 address, which indicates full movement inside the network. This is quite a powerful indicator that the attacker has broadened his access using PsExec or an equivalent method to initiate commands on other computers.

	Summary			
	"The PsExec Hunt Lab highlights the risks of SMB abuse, NTLM authentication misuse, and lateral movement techniques. Security teams can detect unauthorized access early by monitoring SMB2 traffic, NTLMSSP authentication requests, and network shares like ADMIN\$. Threat mitigation involves identifying the creation of PSEXESVC.exe and tracking system pivot attempts. Implementing least privilege access, endpoint monitoring, and proactive logging is essential to prevent such attacks.			
Students Work required for this activity				
Grading Alerts	 If you do NOT use this template or delete any part of it or use any other template, you will be degraded. If you do NOT follow the fie naming convention, you will be degraded. If you do NOT submit your file in PDF; you will be degraded. If you do NOT show your account real name (when applicable); you will be degraded. If you do NOT show your machine desktop background (with date & time) and IP, you will be degraded. If you do NOT write (in your own words) your learning experience for the activity practices, you will be degraded. 			