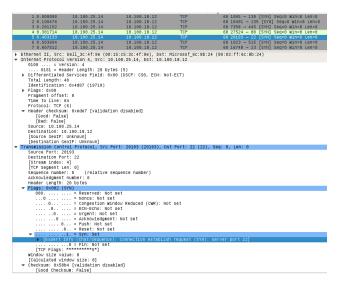
Christopher Mayol

Ex01.pcap

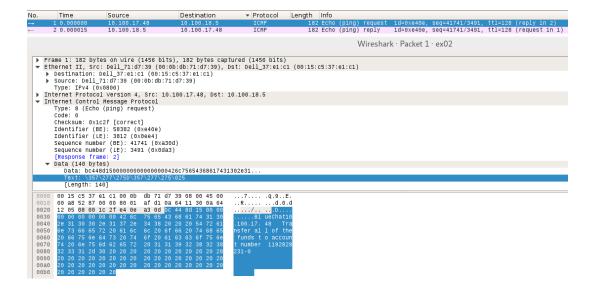


We have a connection between the source (10.100.25.14) computer and a destination (10.100.18.12) server.

They connection type is a TCP connection and in a TCP connection we start a connection with a 3- way handshake, we request a connection with SYN message, then the server acknowledges the request by sending a ACK message reply, and we then ACK that we received the ACK from the server.

This is clearly not the case in this connection. First, thing we see is pretty obvious the server is not replying to the client with acknowledgments. The client is attacking the server with a SYN Flood. The attacker floods the server with requests, initially the server replied to the syn request with an ack but the attacker ignores the ack and instead sends syn requests to the server. Since the server is expecting for an ack the server won't respond causing a denial of service to the other clients trying to communicate with the server.

Ex02.pcap



We can see that the connection is a ICMP connection type. ICMP is usually used by routers to report error messages to the client. ICMP uses echo packets for communication. Analysing the echo message we see that the employees have been communicating. "BlueChat101001748 Transfer all of the funds to account 1192828231-0". The employees have created a ICMP tunnel which allows them to communicate from this port by injecting their messages into echo packets. This also allows them to avoid firewall detection.

Ex03.pcap

We notice an ARP connection between a Dell computer and an HP computer. In packet 54 HP computer request for the pc who has ip address of 172.16.0.107. In packet 55, the Dell computer replies to the request with confirmation and mac address.

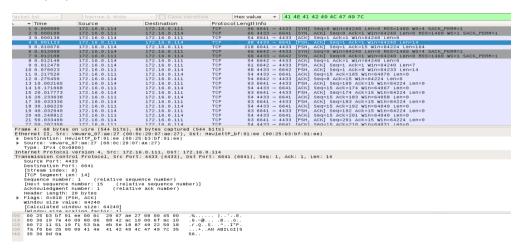
0.00							
		0.424530	172.16.0.107	12.153.20.41	DNS		Standard query 0x3be2 A groups google.com
	57	6.553250	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	960	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	59	6.593514	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP		45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2364 Ack=7189 Win=254
	60	6.713788	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP		GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	62	6.743231	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2364 Ack=7209 Win=254
	64	6.759845	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1745 Ack=954 Win=8448
	66	6.886155	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1745 Ack=974 Win=8448
	67	7.318942	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	1009	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	69	7.364118	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3307 Ack=7964 Win=282:
	71	7.469125	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3307 Ack=7984 Win=282:
+	72	7.620072	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	1011	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	74	7.662402	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2690 Ack=1742 Win=998-
	75	7.778428	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP		GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	77	7.808204	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=2690 Ack=1762 Win=998-
	79	7.815764	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4256 Ack=8739 Win=309
	81	7.816283	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=4256 Ack=8759 Win=309
	82	7.927799	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	1017	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
	84	7.977056	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3641 Ack=2528 Win=115:
	86	7.977521	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45692 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3641 Ack=2548 Win=115:
1	87	8.080455	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	1024	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
1	89	8.122354	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=5214 Ack=9524 Win=337:
	91	8.122855	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	TCP	66	45691 → 80 [ACK] Seq=5214 Ack=9544 Win=337:
	92	8.385985	172.16.0.107	74.125.95.147	HTTP	1026	GET /complete/gsearch?hl=en&client=hp&expI
		0.407500	170 10 0 107	74 105 05 147	TCD		45000 - 00 [40] Con-4004 4ab-2012 bin-100
▶ Frame 60: 1005 bytes on wire (8040 bits), 1005 bytes captured (8040 bits) ▼ Ethernet II, Src: Dell c0:56:f0 (00:21:70:c0:56:f0), Dst: HewlettP bf:91:ee (00:25:b3:bf:91:ee)							
*					lettP_bf:9:	1:ee	(00:25:b3:bf:91:ee)
			lettP_bf:91:ee (00:25				
	▶ Source: Dell_c0:56:f0 (00:21:70:c0:56:f0)						
	Type: IPv4 (0x0800)						
	▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.0.107, Dst: 74.125.95.147						
	Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 45692 (45692), Dst Port: 80 (80), Seq: 806, Ack: 216, Len: 939						
•	Hypertext Transfer Protocol						

After the 56 packet we see that the hp computer is receiving all the packets from the dell computer.

The hp pc has performed ARP spoofing attack, basically linking his mac address to the dell's ip address, creating a man in the middle attack.

After, in packet 165 we see the attacker change his ip address from 172.16.0.1 to 172.16.0.5 and Broadcasting to see who has its previous ip address.

Ex04.pcap



Finding the packet with the string remote access trojan we can confirm that we have been compromised.

```
AMMARICA[1956
AMMARICA[1952_L08.128.143]US[rat1]WS]AMBARIASTRATOr / CEAMORES-6F7F77|WARNOWS JF Service Pack 3|Intel(E) Core(TR)2 Duo CFU T0600 @ 2.860A2[51 RB]1.2[7/18/281 BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
CAPACRERING
CAPACRERING
CAPACRERING
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
BAGLERTY
CAPACRERING
BAGLERTY
BAGLE
```

Tcp stream

ANABILGI|192.168.126.143|US|rat1|NO|Administrator / CSANDERS-6F7F77|Windows XP Service Pack 3|Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU T9600 @ 2.80GHz|511 MB|1.2|7/18/2010|

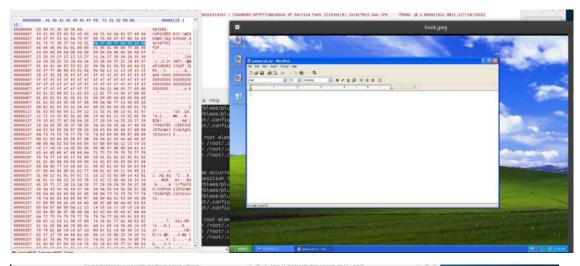
We can see that the attacker stole information details about our system.

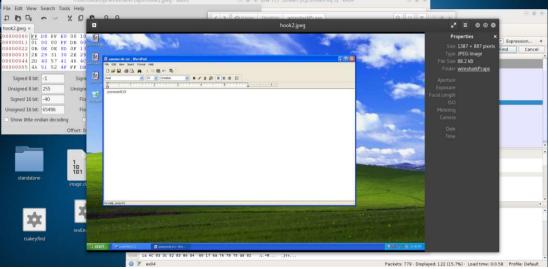
Another Tcp stream we find the data of a jpeg file.

```
| Description |
```

Dumping the raw data to a hex editor we recover the file by fixing the signature header and footer Erasing any data before the header signature 0xffh 0xd8 0xffh we recover the image file







We have recover various image files and we can see that one of the image file is a screenshot of a passwords.txt file, containing the password: "password123"

So, the attacker was able to steal the password!