Professional Masters in Information and Cyber Security	
Course	CSE 805 Digital Forensic
Teaching Assistant	Sahebul Karim
Email	sahebul.du@gmail.com
Lab	05 Network Forensic

Lab 05: Network Forensic

- Investigating Network Traffic Using Wireshark

Wireshark

Wireshark is a powerful network protocol analyzer used for analyzing and troubleshooting networks. It allows users to capture and interactively browse the traffic running on a computer network in real-time. This tool is widely used by network administrators, security professionals, developers, and researchers to inspect network packets, understand protocols, and diagnose network issues.

Here's a breakdown of what Wireshark does:

1. **Packet Capture:** Wireshark captures data packets traveling through a network interface, showing detailed information about each packet's contents, source, destination, protocols used, and more.
2. **Protocol Analysis:** It dissects and interprets these captured packets, allowing users to analyze different network protocols (HTTP, TCP, UDP, DNS, etc.), inspecting their headers, payloads, and interactions.
3. **Troubleshooting:** Network administrators often use Wireshark to diagnose network problems, identify irregularities, and pinpoint the source of issues like network congestion, latency, or misconfigurations.
4. **Security Analysis:** Security professionals use Wireshark to detect suspicious or malicious network traffic, analyze potential attacks, and understand the behavior of malware or cyber threats.

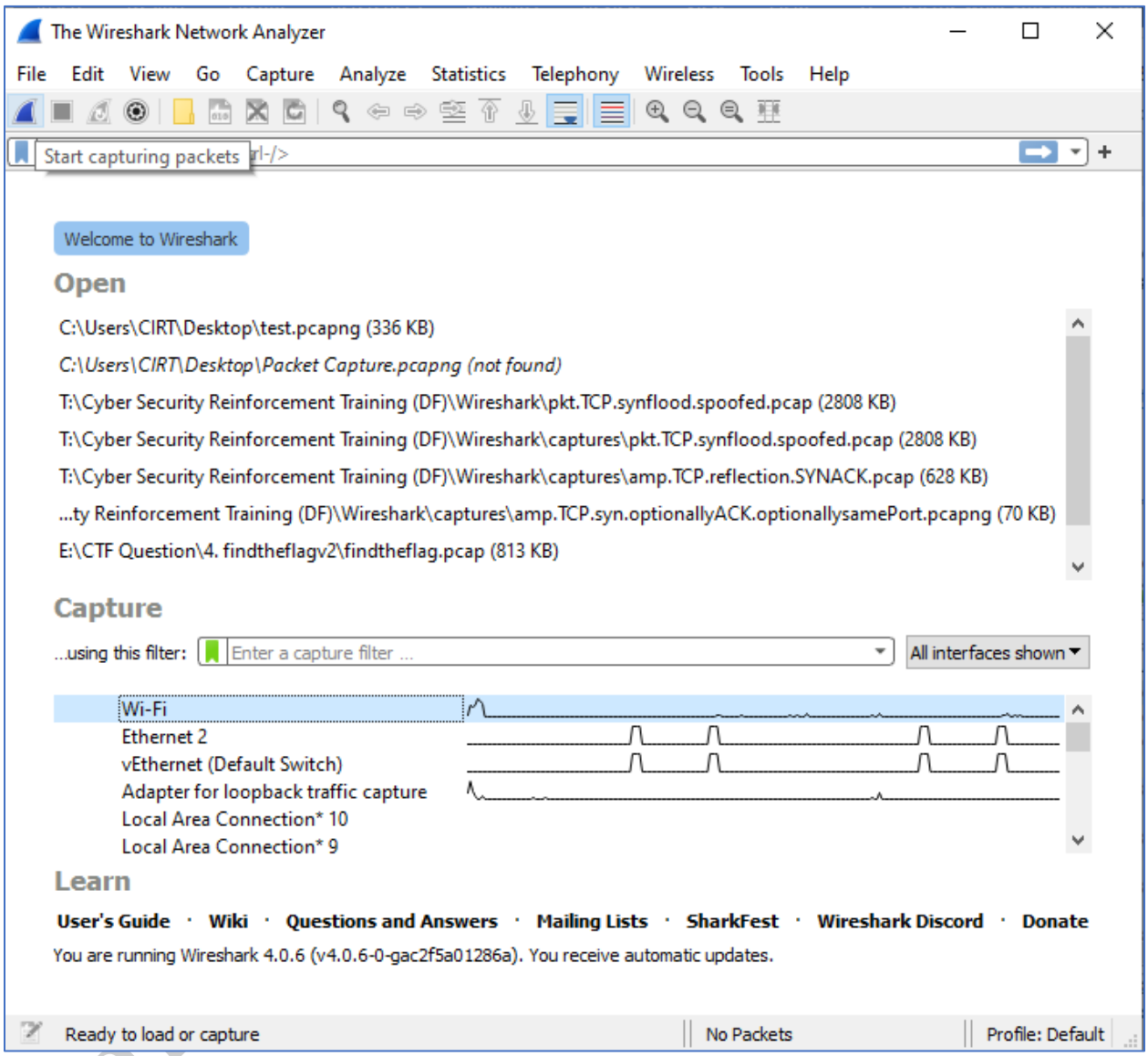
Wireshark provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to filter and search packets, visualize data flows, and export captured information for further analysis or reporting. Its versatility and comprehensive features make it an essential tool in network analysis and troubleshooting.

Sahebul Karim
TA, PMICS, University of Dhaka
sahebul.du@gmail.com, linkedin.com/in/sahebul
EnCE | ACE (FTK) | CHFI | CDFE | ICS 301L CISA (USA) | DetegoDFE | BelkaCE | CPT (Global ACE) | CEH
Digital Forensic Analyst at BGD e-GOV CIRT, BCC, ICT Division

Download

https://www.wireshark.org/download.html

Installation



- Wireshark captures all traffic on a network interface.
- Wireshark can capture HTTPS traffic, but it **cannot capture the actual payload of the encrypted HTTPS packets** unless you have the encryption keys. This is because HTTPS encrypts the data exchanged between the client and the server using SSL/TLS encryption, making it unreadable to anyone intercepting the traffic without the proper keys.

HTTPS provides a secure communication channel over an insecure network (like the internet) by encrypting the data exchanged between the client and the server. This encryption ensures that

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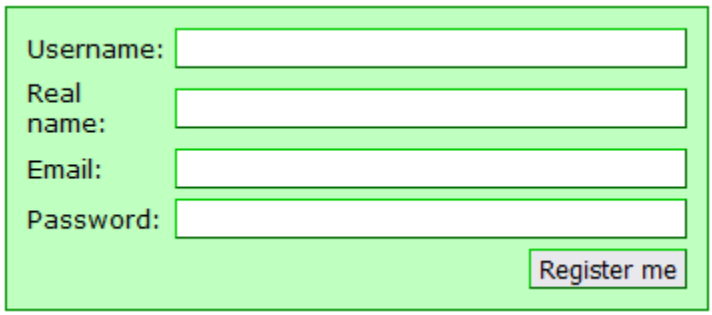
EnCE | ACE (FTK) | CHFI | CDFE | ICS 301L CISA (USA) | DetegoDFE | BelkaCE | CPT (Global ACE) | CEH
Digital Forensic Analyst at BGD e-GOV CIRT, BCC, ICT Division

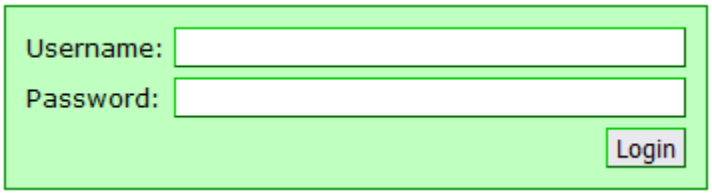
information such as login credentials, personal data, and sensitive information remains confidential during transmission.

1. Investigating HTTP traffic

1. Start capturing the interface traffic using Wireshark.
2. Go to the below link
   http://testasp.vulnweb.com/Register.asp?RetURL=%2FDefault%2Easp%3F
3. Fill up the form
   **use a dummy password



4. Click Register me
5. Put user name and password
6. Click Login



7. Stop capture and save as test01.pcapng.

Question 01:

a. Investigate the traffic to see if there are any plain text passwords stored in it?
b. Find the website IP?

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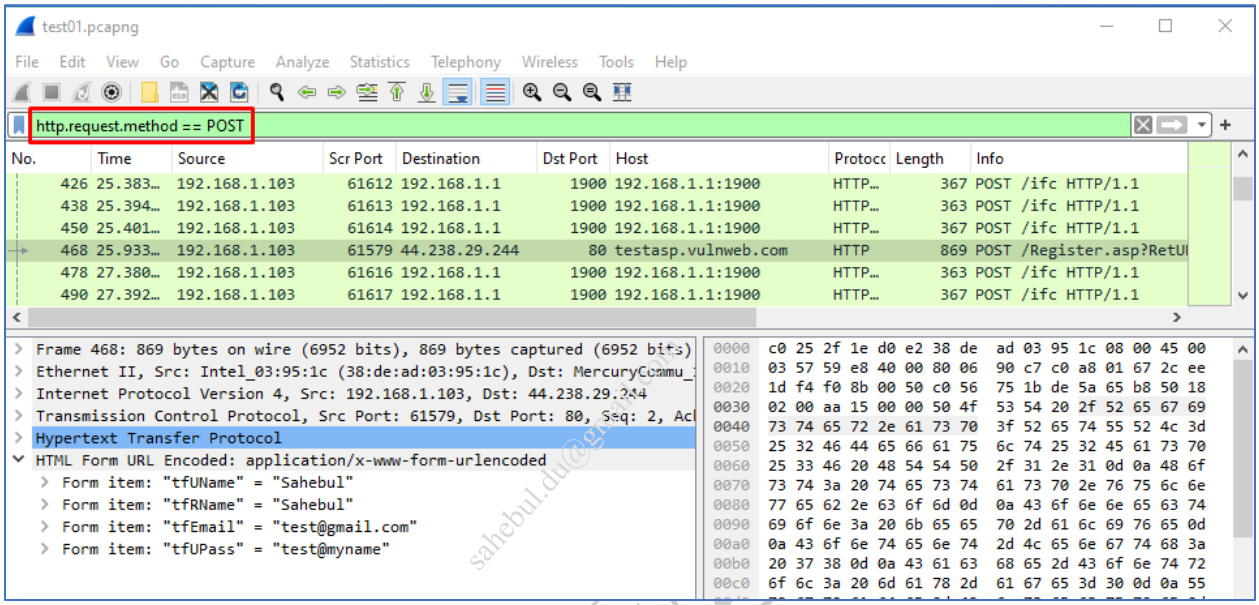
Digital Forensic Analyst at BGD e-GOV CIRT, BCC, ICT Division

Answer 01

- Generally, user credentials are stored in the POST requests. so, examining the packet containing the POST request help find the user credentials.
- Search for post request or use **http.request.method == POST**



Website IP: 44.238.29.244

2. Investigating HTTP traffic

Open the below log file in Wireshark: **Investigating http traffic 01.log**

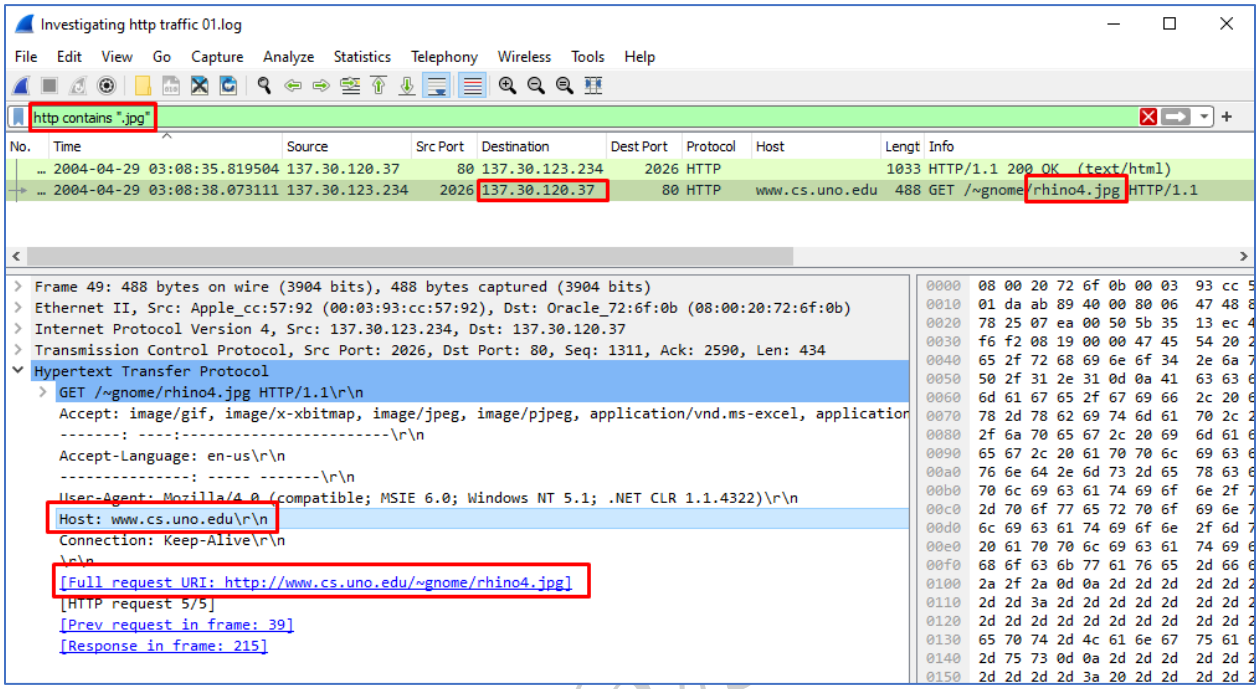
Question 02:

Any activities of uploading or downloading images using HTTP?

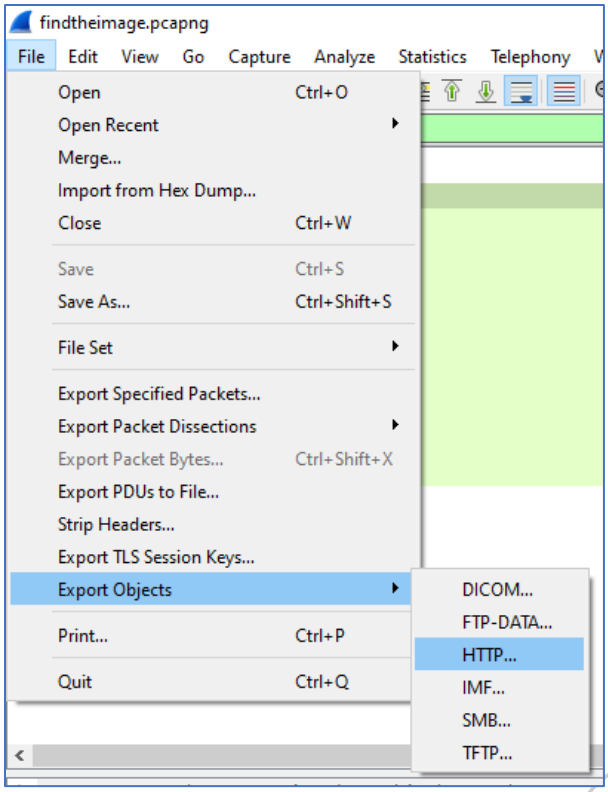
a. **Website name?**
b. **Website IP address?**
c. **Who is the owner of this IP (organization name)?**
d. **Dump the Image file and Generate MD5 hash of the image file?**

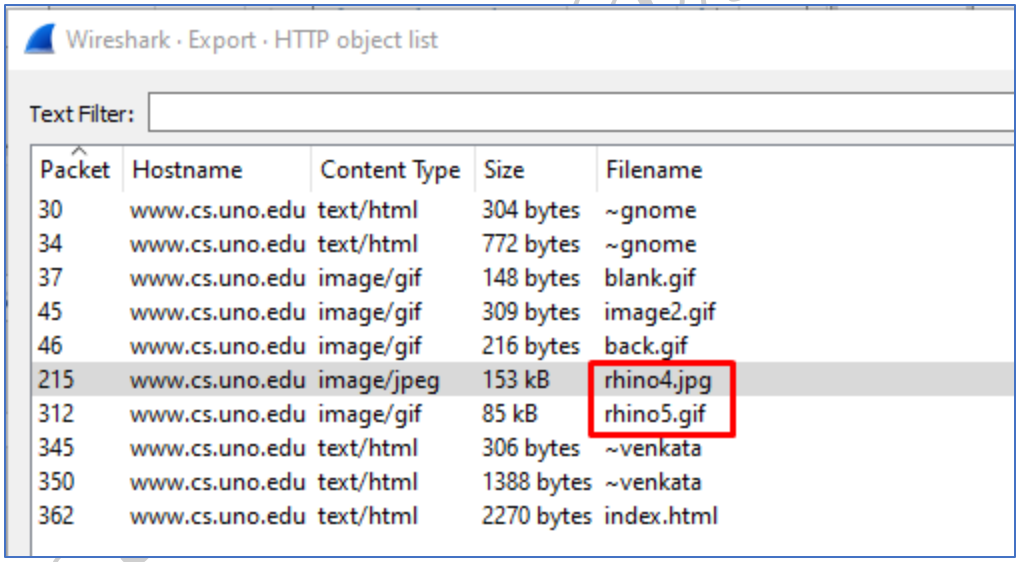
Answer 02

http contains “.jpg”



a. Website name?
   www.cs.uno.edu
b. Website IP address?
   137.30.120.37
c. Who is the owner of this IP (organization name)?
   Use whois to find out the IP details:
   Organization: University of New Orleans (UNO)
d. Dump the Image file and Generate MD5 hash of the image file?
   Use any online / offline hash calculator:
   Rhino4.jpg: AA64102AFFF71B93ED61FB100AF8D52A
   Rhino5.gif: 1E90B7F70B2ECB605898524A88269029

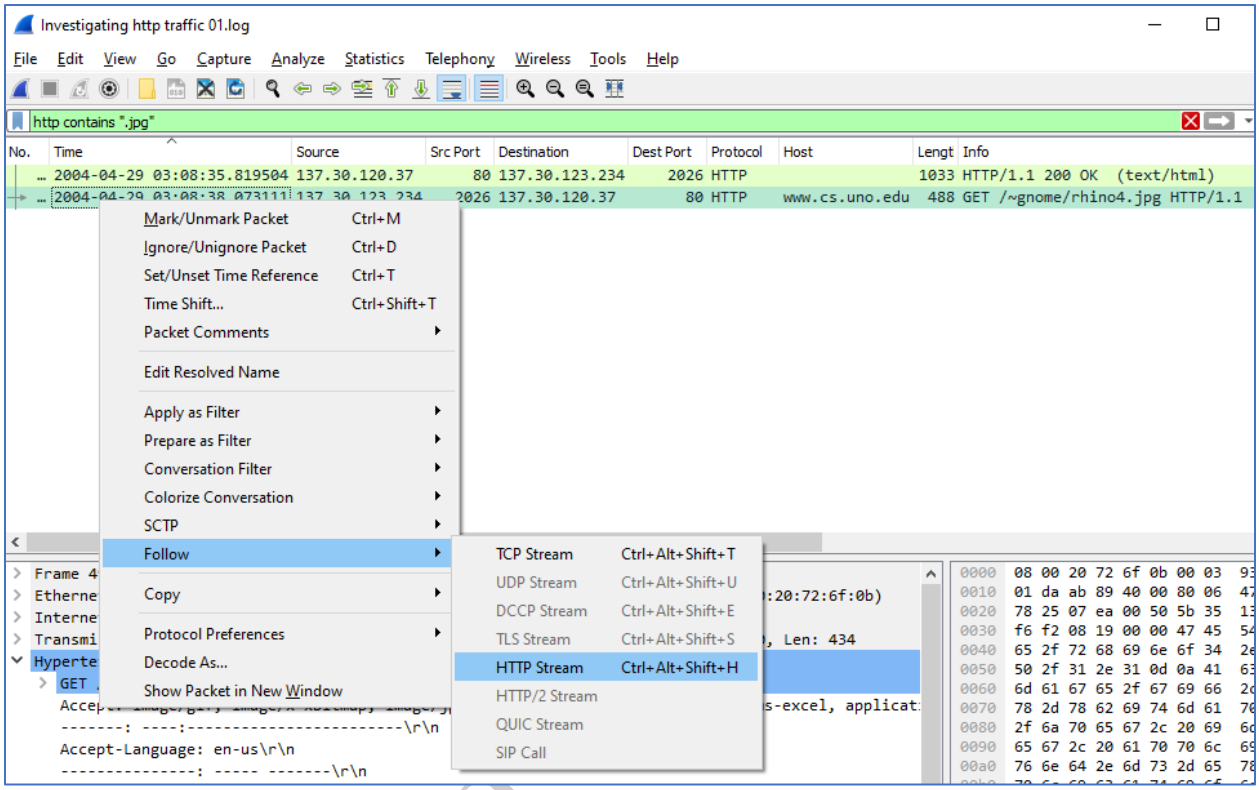




More analysis of the http traffic

http contains ".jpg"

Follow HTTP Stream:



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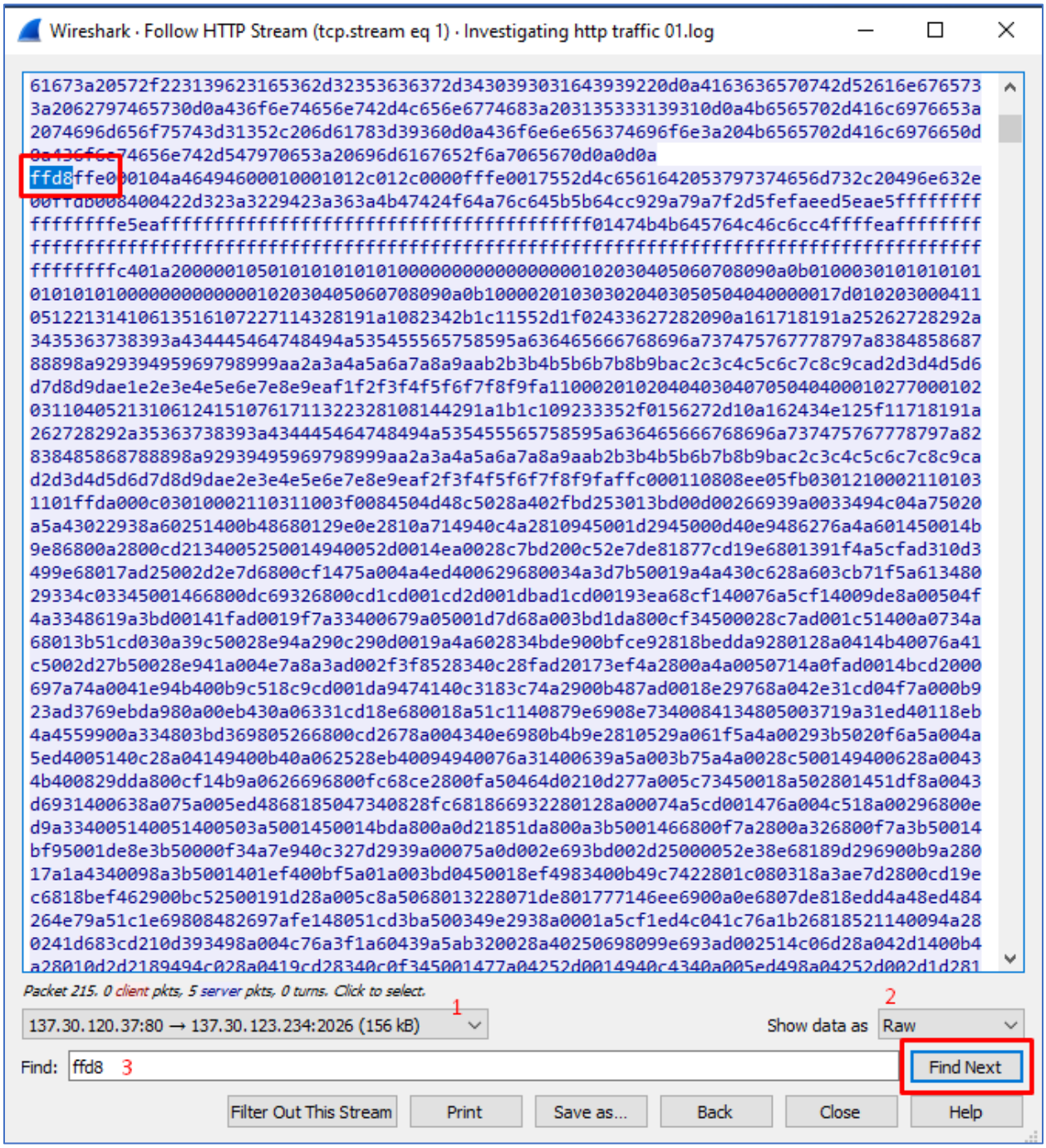
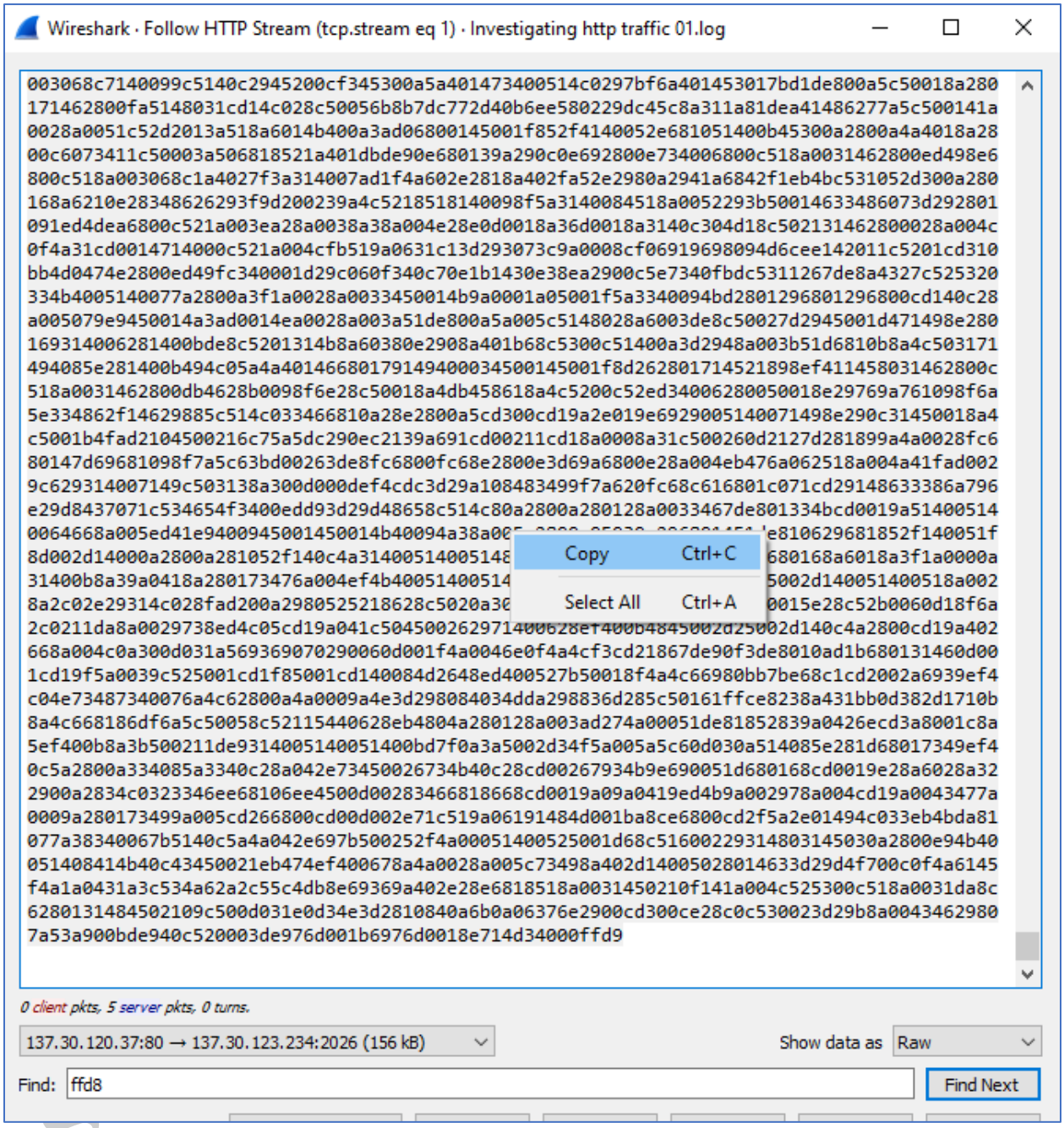
Search for the jpg image magic number:

The first two bytes in a JPEG file are always FFD8 and the last two bytes are always FFD9. **The first two bytes are referred to as file header or magic number** and the last two bytes are referred to as file footer.



Select and copy:



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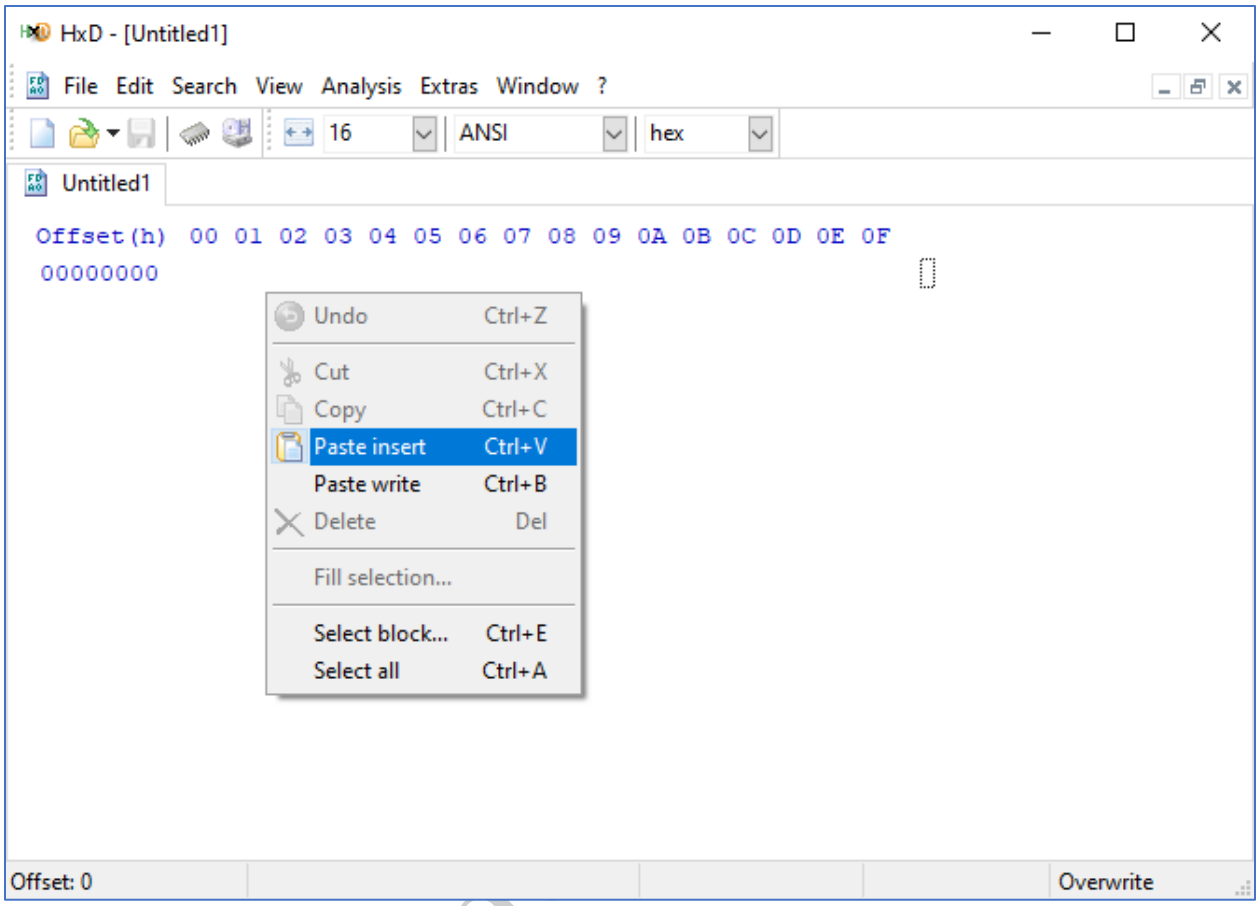
Use any Hex editor and pest it.



File > Save as > image.jpg

You will get the original image.