



## Professional Masters in Information and Cyber Security

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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.

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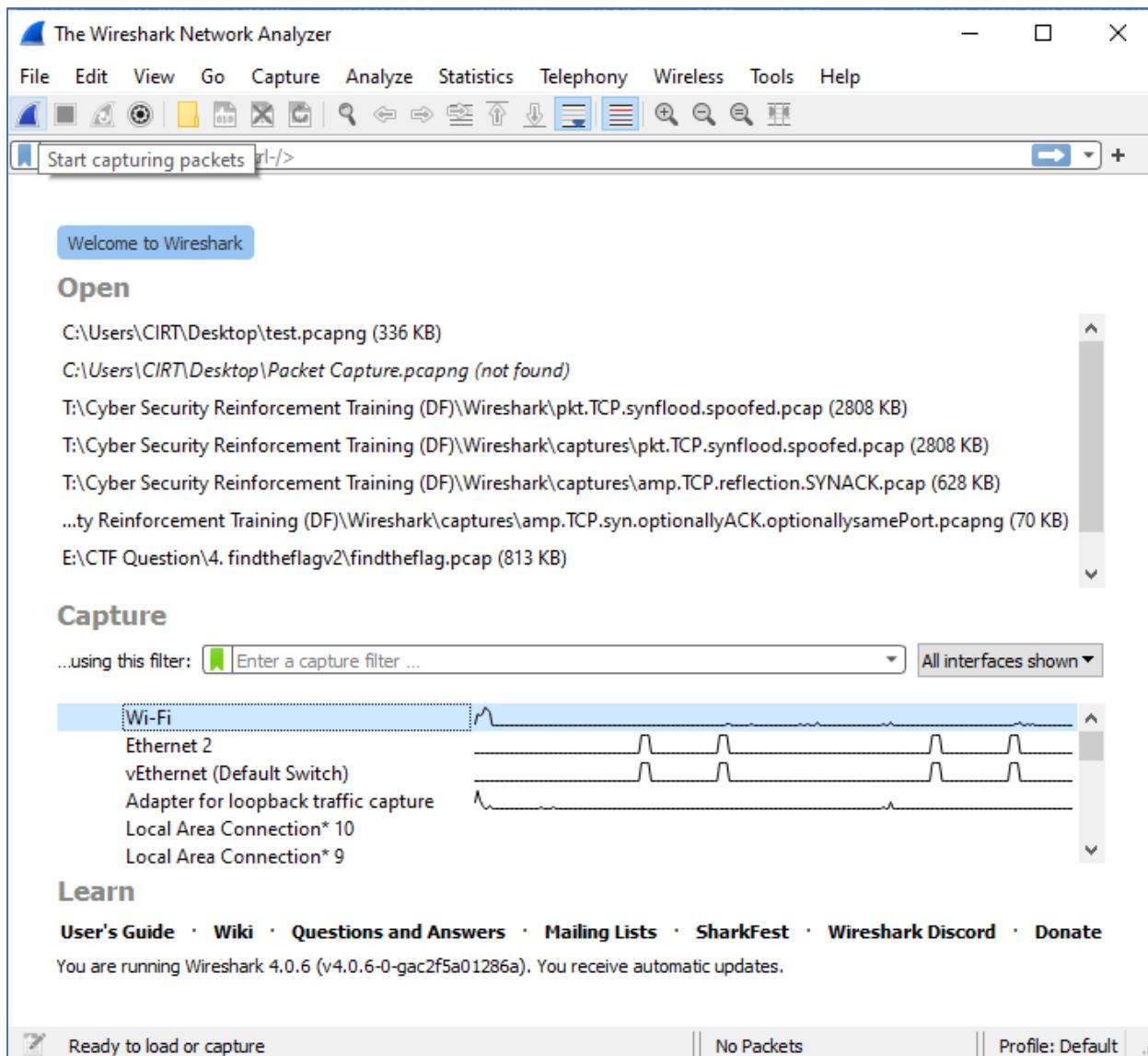
EnCE | ACE (FTK) | CHFI | CDFE | ICS 301L CISA (USA) | DetegoDFE | BelkaCE | CPT (Global ACE) | CEH  
Digital Forensic Analyst at BGD e-GOV CIRT, BCC, ICT Division



## 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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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

Username:   
Real name:   
Email:   
Password:

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

Username:   
Password:

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?



### 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**

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture window titled "test01.pcapng". The "http.request.method == POST" filter is applied, highlighting several POST requests in the list. The details pane shows the captured data for one of the POST requests, which includes form fields like tfUName, tfRName, tfEmail, and tfUPass.

No.	Time	Source	Scr Port	Destination	Dst Port	Host	Protocol	Length	Info
426	25.383...	192.168.1.103	61612	192.168.1.1	1900	192.168.1.1:1900	HTTP...	367	POST /ifc HTTP/1.1
438	25.394...	192.168.1.103	61613	192.168.1.1	1900	192.168.1.1:1900	HTTP...	363	POST /ifc HTTP/1.1
450	25.401...	192.168.1.103	61614	192.168.1.1	1900	192.168.1.1:1900	HTTP...	367	POST /ifc HTTP/1.1
468	25.933...	192.168.1.103	61579	44.238.29.244	80	testasp.vulnweb.com	HTTP	869	POST /Register.asp?RetURL
478	27.380...	192.168.1.103	61616	192.168.1.1	1900	192.168.1.1:1900	HTTP...	363	POST /ifc HTTP/1.1
490	27.392...	192.168.1.103	61617	192.168.1.1	1900	192.168.1.1:1900	HTTP...	367	POST /ifc HTTP/1.1

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”

The screenshot shows a Wireshark interface with a search filter applied: "http contains \*.jpg". Two entries are visible in the list:

No.	Time	Source	Src Port	Destination	Dest Port	Protocol	Host	Length	Info
...	2004-04-29 03:08:35.819504	137.30.120.37	80	137.30.123.234	2026	HTTP		1033	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
...	2004-04-29 03:08:38.073111	137.30.123.234	2026	137.30.120.37	80	HTTP	www.cs.uno.edu	488	GET /~gnome/rhino4.jpg HTTP/1.1

The second entry is expanded to show the raw HTTP request:

```
> GET /~gnome/rhino4.jpg HTTP/1.1\r\nAccept: image/gif, image/x-bitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/x-ms-tkbs, */*\r\nAccept-Language: en-us\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)\r\nHost: www.cs.uno.edu\r\nConnection: Keep-Alive\r\n\r\n[Full request URI: http://www.cs.uno.edu/~gnome/rhino4.jpg]
```

Annotations in red boxes highlight the following fields:

- Search term: "http contains \*.jpg"
- Source IP: 137.30.120.37
- Destination IP: 137.30.123.234
- Protocol: HTTP
- Host header: www.cs.uno.edu
- Request URI: /~gnome/rhino4.jpg

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



findtheimage.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony V

Open Ctrl+O  
Open Recent  
Merge...  
Import from Hex Dump...  
Close Ctrl+W  
Save Ctrl+S  
Save As... Ctrl+Shift+S  
File Set  
Export Specified Packets...  
Export Packet Dissections  
Export Packet Bytes... Ctrl+Shift+X  
Export PDUs to File...  
Strip Headers...  
Export TLS Session Keys...  
Export Objects  
Print... Ctrl+P  
Quit Ctrl+Q

DICOM...  
FTP-DATA...  
HTTP...  
IMF...  
SMB...  
TFTP...

Wireshark · Export · HTTP object list

Text Filter:

Packet	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
30	www.cs.uno.edu	text/html	304 bytes	~gnome
34	www.cs.uno.edu	text/html	772 bytes	~gnome
37	www.cs.uno.edu	image/gif	148 bytes	blank.gif
45	www.cs.uno.edu	image/gif	309 bytes	image2.gif
46	www.cs.uno.edu	image/gif	216 bytes	back.gif
215	www.cs.uno.edu	image/jpeg	153 kB	rhino4.jpg
312	www.cs.uno.edu	image/gif	85 kB	rhino5.gif
345	www.cs.uno.edu	text/html	306 bytes	~venkata
350	www.cs.uno.edu	text/html	1388 bytes	~venkata
362	www.cs.uno.edu	text/html	2270 bytes	index.html



## More analysis of the http traffic

### http contains “.jpg”

Follow HTTP Stream:

The screenshot shows the NetworkMiner interface with a captured log titled "Investigating http traffic 01.log". A search filter "http contains \*.jpg" is applied. The main pane displays two network packets. The second packet, highlighted in green, is selected. A context menu is open over this packet, with the "Follow" option and its submenu expanded. The submenu includes "HTTP Stream" which is highlighted in blue. The "HTTP Stream" submenu also lists "TCP Stream", "UDP Stream", "DCCP Stream", "TLS Stream", "HTTP/2 Stream", "QUIC Stream", and "SIP Call". The right pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the selected HTTP stream, which corresponds to a GET request for a jpg file.



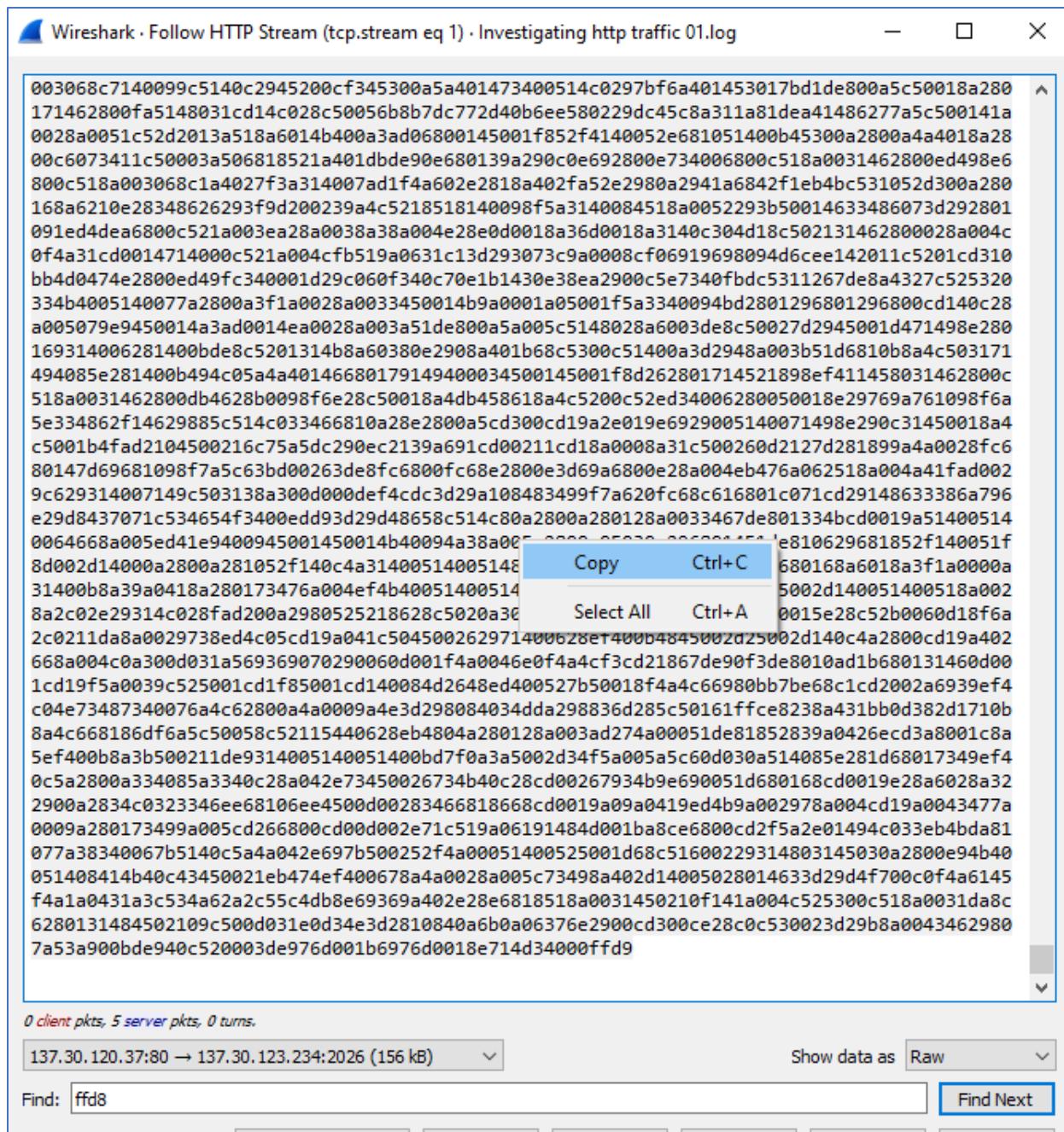
Search for the jpg image magic number:

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.

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the title "Wireshark · Follow HTTP Stream (tcp.stream eq 1) · Investigating http traffic 01.log". The main pane displays a large amount of hex and ASCII data. A red box highlights the byte sequence "ffd8ffe0" at the top of the list, which corresponds to the ASCII string "\xFF\xFE". Below this, another red box highlights the byte sequence "ffd9" at the bottom of the list, corresponding to the ASCII string "\xFF\xFD". The bottom of the window shows a search bar with "Find: ffd8 3" and a "Find Next" button, also highlighted with a red box. The status bar at the bottom indicates "137.30.120.37:80 → 137.30.123.234:2026 (156 kB)" and has a red number "2" above it.



Select and copy:



```
003068c7140099c5140c2945200cf345300a5a401473400514c0297bf6a401453017bd1de800a5c50018a280  
171462800fa5148031cd14c028c50056b8b7dc772d40b6ee580229dc45c8a311a81dea41486277a5c500141a  
0028a0051c52d2013a518a6014b400a3ad06800145001f852f4140052e681051400b45300a2800a4a4018a28  
00c6073411c50003a506818521a401dbd90e680139a290c0e692800e734006800c518a0031462800ed498e6  
800c518a003068c1a4027f3a314007ad1f4a602e2818a402fa52e2980a2941a6842f1eb4bc531052d300a280  
168a6210e28348626293f9d200239a4c5218518140098f5a3140084518a0052293b50014633486073d292801  
091ed4dea6800c521a003ea28a0038a38a004e28e0d0018a36d0018a3140c304d18c502131462800028a004c  
0f4a31cd0014714000c521a004cfb519a0631c13d293073c9a0008cf06919698094d6cee142011c5201cd310  
bb4d0474e2800ed49fc340001d29c060f340c70e1b1430e38ea2900c5e7340fbdc5311267de8a4327c525320  
334b4005140077a2800a3f1a0028a0033450014b9a0001a05001f5a3340094bd2801296801296800cd140c28  
a005079e9450014a3ad0014ea0028a003a51de800a5a005c5148028a6003de8c50027d2945001d471498e280  
169314006281400bde8c5201314b8a60380e2908a401b68c5300c51400a3d2948a003b51d6810b8a4c503171  
494085e281400b494c05a4a40146680179149400034500145001f8d262801714521898ef411458031462800c  
518a0031462800db4628b0098f6e28c50018a4db458618a4c5200c52ed34006280050018e29769a761098f6a  
5e334862f14629885c514c033466810a28e2800a5cd300cd19a2e019e6929005140071498e290c31450018a4  
c5001b4fad2104500216c75a5dc290ec2139a691cd00211cd18a0008a31c500260d2127d281899a4a0028fc6  
80147d69681098f7a5c63bd00263de8fc6800fc68e2800e3d69a6800e28a004eb476a062518a004a41fad002  
9c629314007149c503138a300d000def4cdc3d29a108483499f7a620fc68c616801c071cd29148633386a796  
e29d8437071c534654f3400edd93d29d48658c514c80a2800a280128a0033467de801334bcd0019a51400514  
0064668a005ed41e9400945001450014b40094a38a005e80168a6018a3f1a0000a  
8d002d14000a2800a281052f140c4a31400514005148 680168a6018a3f1a0000a  
31400b8a39a0418a280173476a004ef4b40051400514 5002d140051400518a002  
8a2c02e29314c028fad200a2980525218628c5020a3c Select All 0015e28c52b0060d18f6a  
2c0211da8a0029738ed4c05cd19a041c5045002629714000628e1400064845002d25002d140c4a2800cd19a402  
668a004c0a300d031a569369070290060d001f4a0046e0f4a4cf3cd21867de90f3de8010ad1b680131460d00  
1cd19f5a0039c525001cd1f85001cd140084d2648ed400527b50018f4a4c66980bb7be68c1cd2002a6939ef4  
c04e73487340076a4c62800a4a0009a4e3d298084034dda298836d285c50161ffce8238a431bb0d382d1710b  
8a4c668186df6a5c50058c52115440628eb4804a280128a003ad274a00051de81852839a0426ecd3a8001c8a  
5ef400b8a3b500211de9314005140051400bd7f0a3a5002d34f5a005a5c60d030a514085e281d68017349ef4  
0c5a2800a334085a3340c28a042e73450026734b40c28cd00267934b9e690051d680168cd0019e28a6028a32  
2900a2834c0323346ee68106ee4500d00283466818668cd0019a09a0419ed4b9a002978a004cd19a0043477a  
0009a280173499a005cd266800cd00d002e71c519a06191484d001ba8ce6800cd2f5a2e01494c033eb4bda81  
077a38340067b5140c5a4a042e697b500252f4a00051400525001d68c51600229314803145030a2800e94b40  
051408414b40c43450021eb474ef400678a4a0028a005c73498a402d14005028014633d29d4f700c0f4a6145  
f4a1a0431a3c534a62a2c55c4db8e69369a402e28e6818518a0031450210f141a004c525300c518a0031da8c  
6280131484502109c500d031e0d34e3d2810840a6b0a06376e2900cd300ce28c0c530023d29b8a0043462980  
7a53a900bde940c520003de976d001b6976d0018e714d34000ffd9
```

0 client pkts, 5 server pkts, 0 turns.

137.30.120.37:80 → 137.30.123.234:2026 (156 kB)

Show data as Raw

Find: ffd8 Find Next

Sahebul Karim

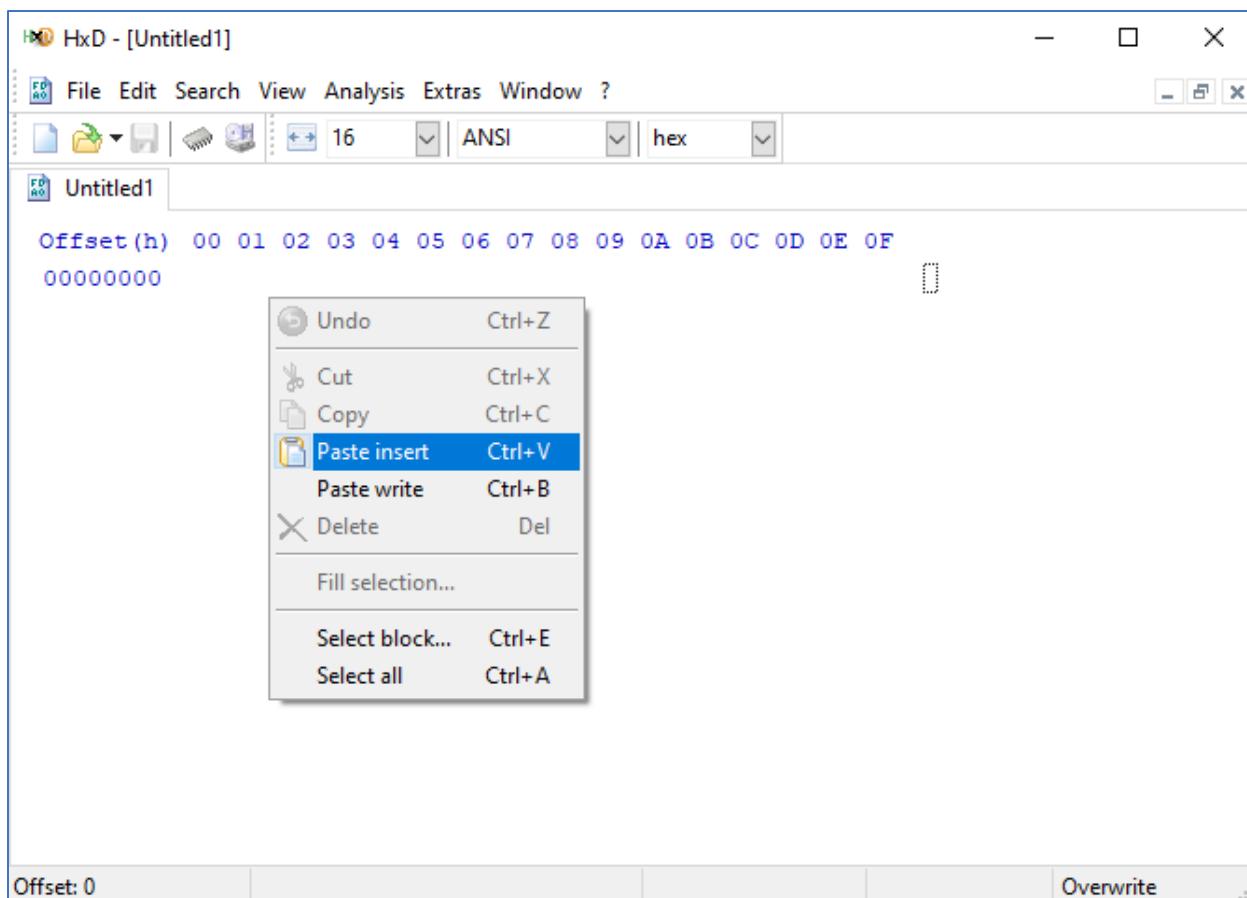
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Use any Hex editor and pest it.



File > Save as > image.jpg

You will get the original image.

