



Professional Masters in Information and Cyber Security	
Course	CSE 805 Digital Forensic
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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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Troubleshooting:** Network administrators often use Wireshark to diagnose network problems, identify irregularities, and pinpoint the source of issues like network congestion, latency, or misconfigurations.
- 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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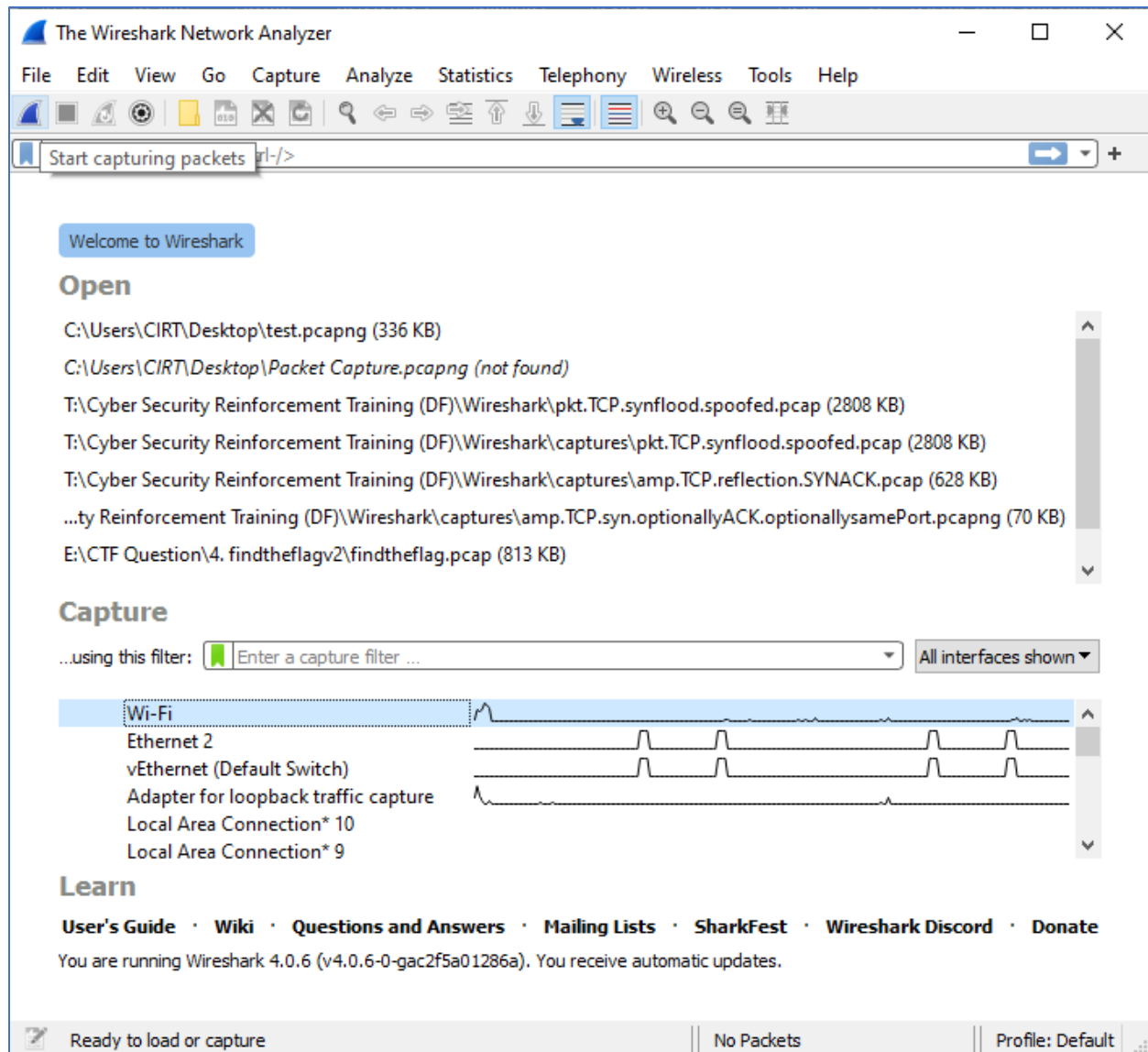
EnCE | ACE (FTK) | CHFI | CDFE | ICS 301L CISA (USA) | DetegoDFE | BelkaCE | CPT (Global ACE) | CEH

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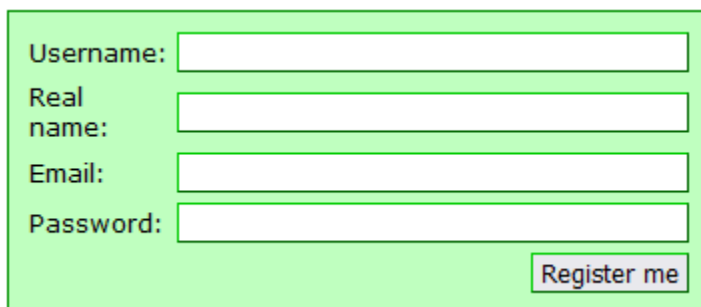
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information such as login credentials, personal data, and sensitive information remains confidential during transmission.

1. Investigating HTTP traffic

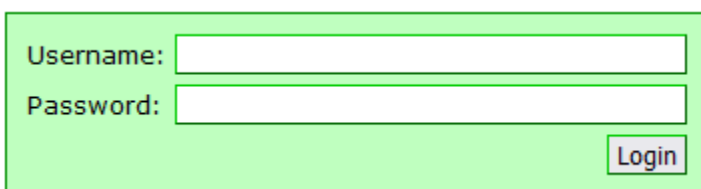
1. Start capturing the interface traffic using Wireshark.
2. Go to the below link
<http://testasp.vulnweb.com/Register.asp?RetURL=%2FDefault%2Easp%3F>
3. Fill up the form
**use a dummy password



Registration form fields:

- Username:
- Real name:
- Email:
- Password:
- Register me button

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



Login form fields:

- Username:
- Password:
- Login button

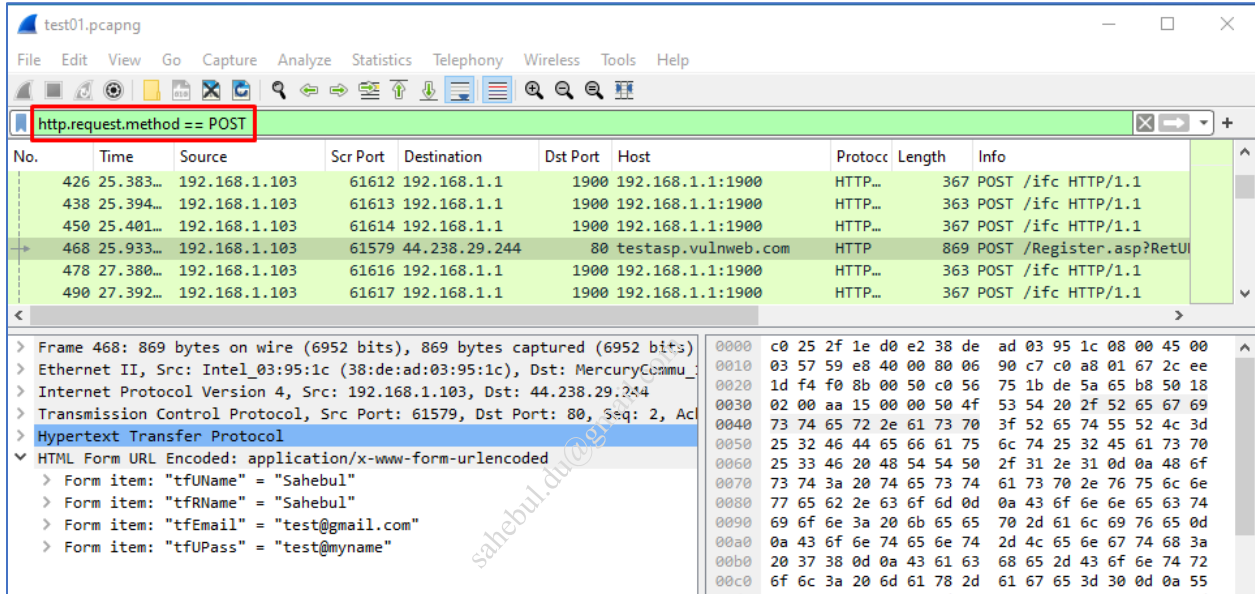
7. Stop capture and save as test01.pcapng.

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 packet capture of a file named 'test01.pcapng'. A search filter 'http.request.method == POST' is applied, highlighting several POST requests. The selected packet (No. 468) is an HTTP POST request to 44.238.29.244 on port 80. The packet details show it is an HTML Form URL Encoded request with the following form items:

- Form item: "tfUName" = "Sahebul"
- Form item: "tfRName" = "Sahebul"
- Form item: "tfEmail" = "test@gmail.com"
- Form item: "tfUPass" = "test@myname"

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the request, including the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and the Hypertext Transfer Protocol body.

Website IP: 44.238.29.244

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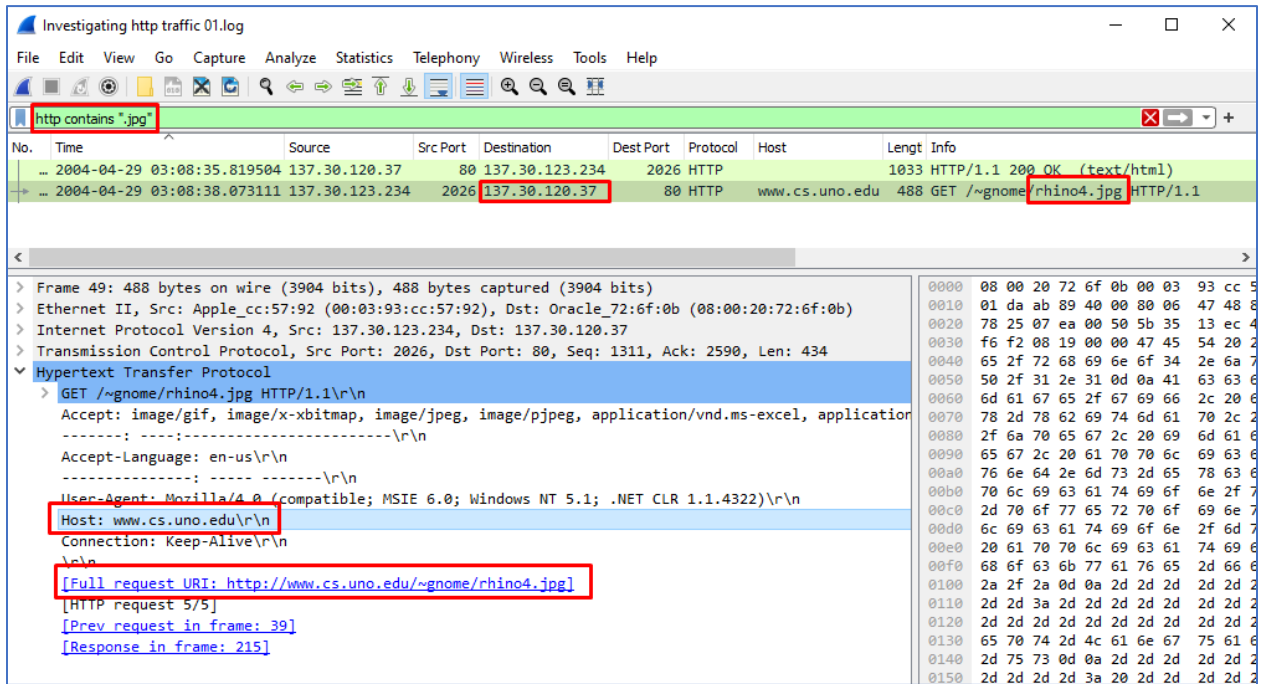
2. Investigating HTTP traffic

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?**

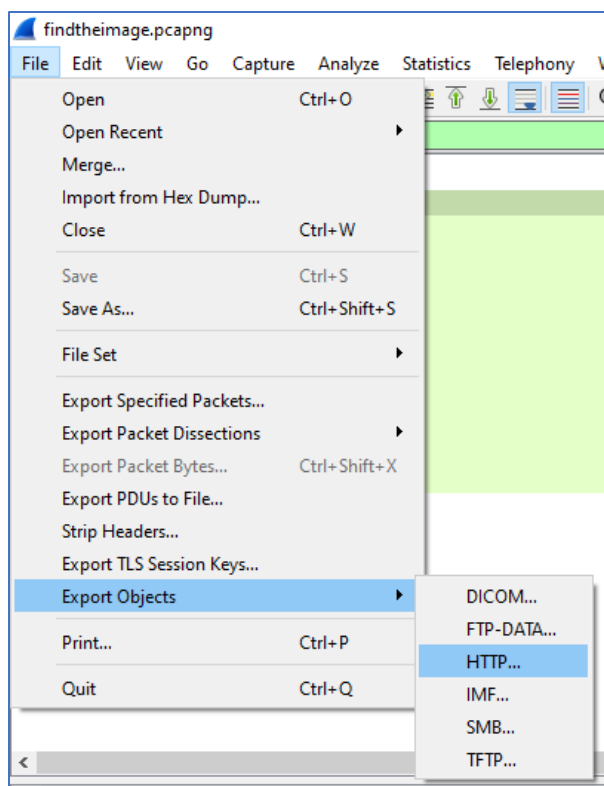
Answer 02**http contains “.jpg”**

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled "Investigating http traffic 01.log". The packet list pane shows two packets. The second packet is an HTTP GET request for "/~gnome/rhino4.jpg" from 137.30.123.234 to 137.30.120.37. The packet details pane shows the Hypertext Transfer Protocol section with the following fields:

- GET /~gnome/rhino4.jpg HTTP/1.1\r\n
- Accept: image/gif, image/x-bitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, application/vnd.ms-excel, application/msword, */*\r\n
- Accept-Language: en-us\r\n
- User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)\r\n
- Host: www.cs.uno.edu\r\n
- Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the request, including the full request URI: http://www.cs.uno.edu/~gnome/rhino4.jpg]

- Website name?
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: AA64102AFF71B93ED61FB100AF8D52A
Rhino5.gif: 1E90B7F70B2ECB605898524A88269029



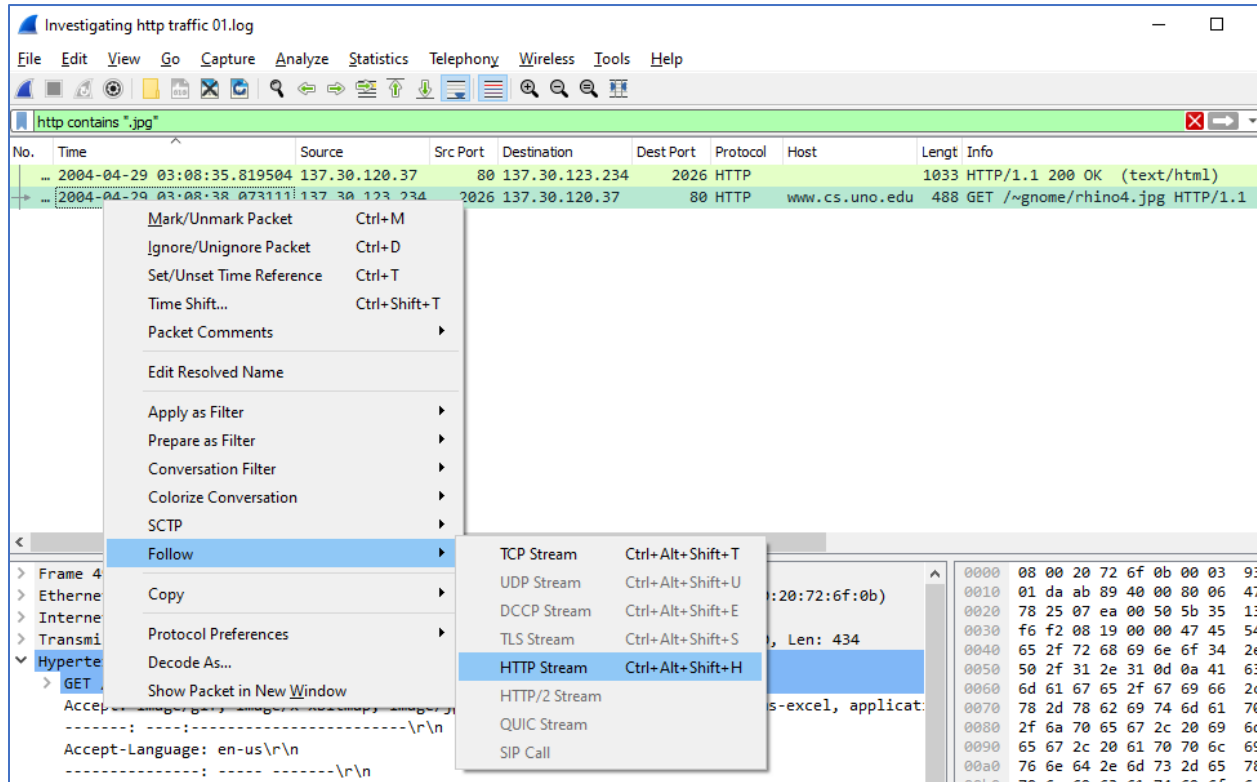
Wireshark · Export · HTTP object list

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:



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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.

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window titled "Wireshark · Follow HTTP Stream (tcp.stream eq 1) · Investigating http traffic 01.log". The packet list on the left shows packet 215 selected. The packet details pane shows the raw data of the selected packet. The raw data is displayed in hexadecimal and ASCII. The first two bytes of the raw data are highlighted with a red box and labeled "1". The search bar at the bottom shows the search term "ffd8" and the count "3". The "Find Next" button is highlighted with a red box and labeled "2".

Wireshark · Follow HTTP Stream (tcp.stream eq 1) · Investigating http traffic 01.log

61673a20572f223139623165362d32353636372d3430393031643939220d0a4163636570742d52616e676573
3a2062797465730d0a436f6e74656e742d4c656e67746883a203135333139310d0a4b6565702d416c6976653a
2074696d656f75743d31352c206d61783d39360d0a436f6e6e656374696f6e3a204b6565702d416c6976650d
0a436f6e74656e742d547970653a20696d6167652f6a7065670d0a0d0a
ffd8ffe000104a46494600010001012c012c0000fffe0017552d4c6561642053797374656d732c20496e632e
0017d80008400422d323a3229423a363a4b47424f64a76c645b5b64cc929a79a7f2d5fefaeed5eae5ffffff
fffffffe5eaffffffffffffff01474b4b645764c46c6cc4ffffeaffffffff
fffffffc401a2000010501010101010000000000000000102030405060708090a0b0100030101010101
010101010000000000000102030405060708090a0b100002010303020403050504040000017d010203000411
05122131410613516107227114328191a1082342b1c11552d1f02433627282090a161718191a25262728292a
3435363738393a434445464748494a535455565758595a636465666768696a737475767778797a8384858687
88898a92939495969798999a2a3a4a5a6a7a8a9aab2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9bac2c3c4c5c6c7c8c9cad2d3d4d5d6
d7d8d9dae1e2e3e4e5e6e7e8e9eaf1f2f3f4f5f6f7f8f9fa1100020102040403040705040400010277000102
031104052131061241510761711322328108144291a1b1c109233352f0156272d10a162434e125f11718191a
262728292a35363738393a434445464748494a535455565758595a636465666768696a737475767778797a82
838485868788898a92939495969798999a2a3a4a5a6a7a8a9aab2b3b4b5b6b7b8b9bac2c3c4c5c6c7c8c9ca
d2d3d4d5d6d7d8d9dae2e3e4e5e6e7e8e9eaf2f3f4f5f6f7f8f9fa1100020102040403040705040400010277000102
1101ffda000c03010002110311003f0084504d48c5028a402fbd253013bd00d00266939a0033494c04a75020
a5a43022938a60251400b48680129e0e2810a714940c4a2810945001d2945000d40e9486276a4a601450014b
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29334c03345001466800dc69326800cd1cd001cd2d001dbad1cd00193ea68cf140076a5cf14009de8a00504f
4a3348619a3bd00141fad0019f7a33400679a05001d7d68a003bd1da800cf34500028c7ad001c51400a0734a
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c5002d27b50028e941a004e7a8a3ad002f3f8528340c28fad20173ef4a2800a4a0050714a0fad0014bcd2000
697a74a0041e94b400b9c518c9cd001da9474140c3183c74a2900b487ad0018e29768a042e31cd04f7a000b9
23ad3769ebda980a00eb430a06331cd18e680018a51c1140879e6908e7340084134805003719a31ed40118eb
4a4559900a334803bd369805266800cd2678a004340e6980b4b9e2810529a061f5a4a00293b5020f6a5a004a
5ed4005140c28a04149400b40a062528eb40094940076a31400639a5a003b75a4a0028c500149400628a0043
4b400829dda800cf14b9a0626696800fc68ce2800fa50464d0210d277a005c73450018a502801451df8a0043
d6931400638a075a005ed4868185047340828fc681866932280128a00074a5cd001476a004c518a00296800e
d9a334005140051400503a5001450014bda800a0d21851da800a3b5001466800f7a2800a326800f7a3b50014
bf95001de8e3b50000f34a7e940c327d2939a00075a0d002e693bd002d25000052e38e68189d296900b9a280
17a1a4340098a3b5001401ef400bf5a01a003bd0450018ef4983400b49c7422801c080318a3ae7d2800cd19e
c6818bef462900bc52500191d28a005c8a5068013228071de801777146ee6900a0e6807de818edd4a48ed484
264e79a51c1e69808482697afe148051cd3ba500349e2938a0001a5cf1ed4c041c76a1b26818521140094a28
0241d683cd210d393498a004c76a3f1a60439a5ab320028a40250698099e693ad002514c06d28a042d1400b4
a28010d2d2189494c028a0419cd28340c0f345001477a04252d0014940c4340a005ed498a04252d002d1d281

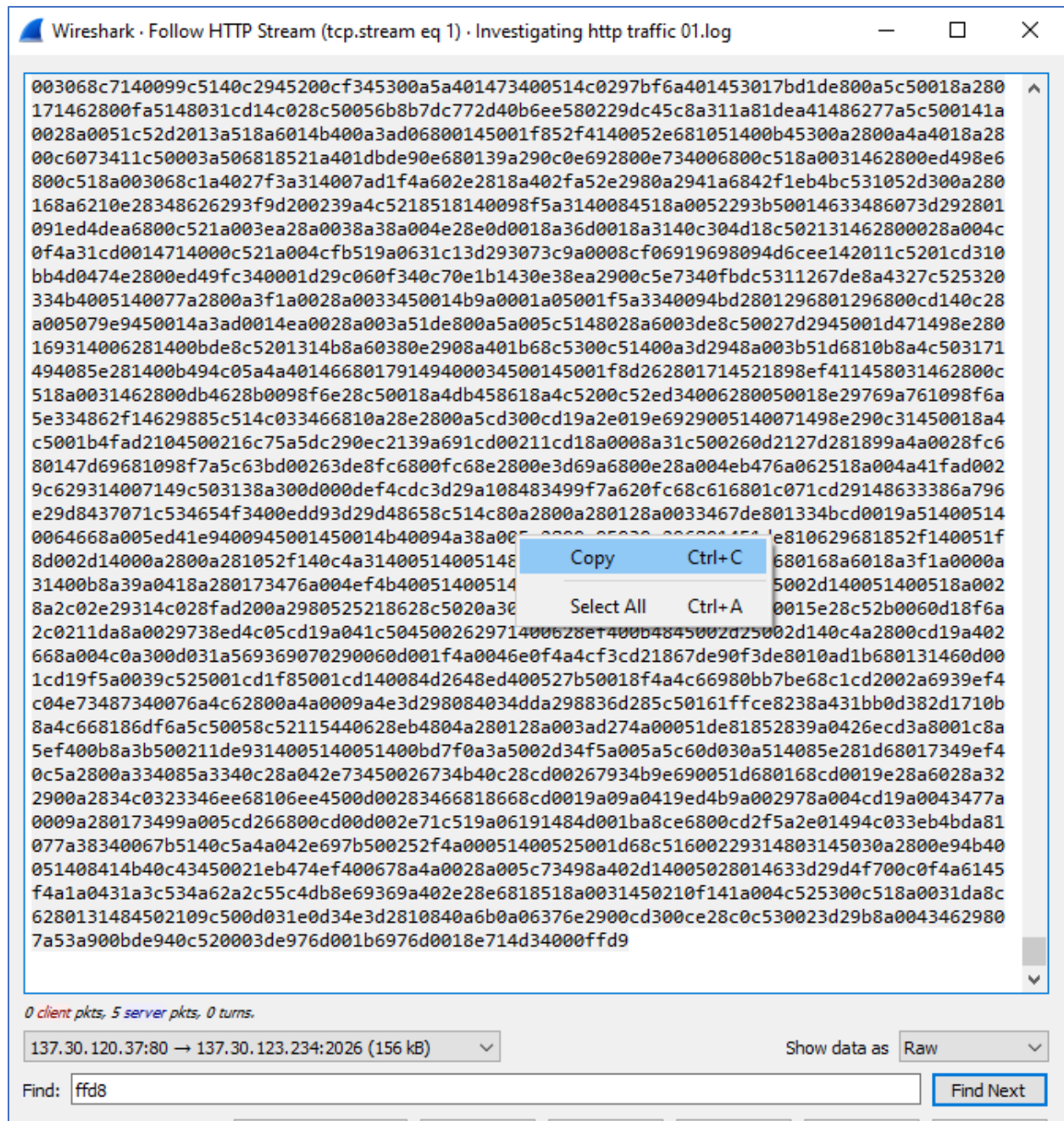
Packet 215. 0 client pkts, 5 server pkts, 0 turns. Click to select.

137.30.120.37:80 → 137.30.123.234:2026 (156 kB) Show data as Raw

Find: ffd8 3 Find Next

Filter Out This Stream Print Save as... Back Close Help

Select and copy:



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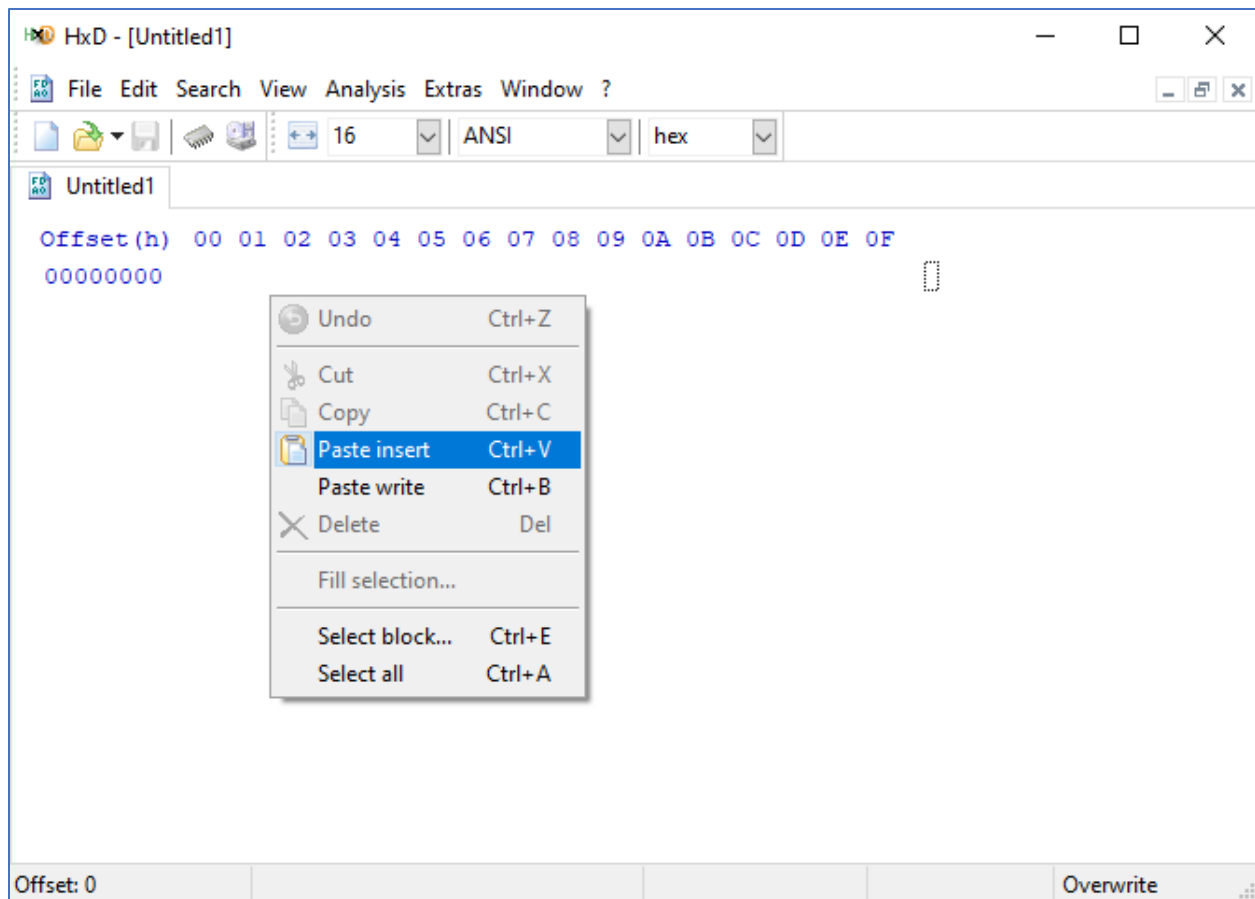
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Use any Hex editor and pest it.



File > Save as > image.jpg

You will get the original image.

