

PUSL3131

Security Operations & Incident Management

20 CREDIT MODULE

ASSESSMENT: 50% Coursework

Group number: Group 33

Members who have contributed to the group work:

Student ID	Student name	Summary of each student's contribution	Confirming if the student has been enrolled into the group on DLE (yes/no)?
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Methodology and Results.....	3
2.1. Summary of Results.....	3
2.2. Investigation Approach	3
2.2.1. Step 1 – Identifying Suspicious Traffic.....	4
2.2.2. Step 2 – Identifying Infected Host.....	5
2.2.3. Step 3 – Payload Analysis.....	6
2.2.4. Step 4 - Post-Infection Behavior Analysis	7
3. Summary of the intrusion and analysis.....	9
3.1. Incident Overview	9
3.2. Timeline Reconstruction.....	9
3.3. Cyber Kill Chain Mapping.....	9
3.4. MITRE ATT&CK Mapping.....	9
3.5. Predicted Next Attacker Actions.....	9
4. Long term plans for detecting and responding to intruders	11
4.1. Network-Level Security Controls	11
4.2. Endpoint Security Enhancements.....	11
4.3. SIEM and Automation	11
4.4. Threat Intelligence Integration.....	11
4.5. Incident Response Maturity	11
5. Conclusion & References.....	12
5.1. Conclusion.....	12
5.2. Limitations	12
5.3. References	12

1. Introduction

Modern banking environments rely heavily on interconnected networks, web-based services, and digital data processing to deliver customer services, online banking, and internal operations. While these technologies improve efficiency and accessibility, they also significantly increase the attack surface for cyber threats such as malware infections, phishing campaigns, and advanced persistent threats. Financial institutions are particularly attractive targets for attackers due to the high value of customer data, financial assets, and business continuity requirements.

This report presents an independent forensic investigation into a suspected security incident detected within Dare Bank's network infrastructure. The organization identified abnormal network activity and captured the traffic in a packet capture file (capturednetwork2025.pcap) along with an intrusion detection alert (alert2025.jpg). However, the internal IT team was unable to determine how the infection occurred, which system was affected, and what type of malware was involved. As an external consultant team, the objective of this investigation is to analyze the captured network traffic, identify the infected host, determine the infection vector, evaluate post-infection behavior, and assess potential risks to the organization.

The investigation focuses on answering a set of guiding questions provided in the assignment brief. These include identifying indicators of compromise (IOCs), determining the exact time of malicious file delivery, extracting host identification information such as IP address, MAC address, hostname, and username, identifying the domain and web server hosting the malicious payload, and analyzing the characteristics of the malicious file without executing it. In addition, the report examines command-and-control (C2) behavior, post-infection traffic patterns, and potential malicious spam activity observed in the network traffic.

Beyond technical analysis, this report also applies established cybersecurity frameworks to enhance situational understanding and decision-making. The Cyber Kill Chain model is used to reconstruct the stages of the attack lifecycle, from initial delivery to post-exploitation activity. The MITRE ATT&CK framework is leveraged to map observed attacker techniques and predict potential future tactics that could be employed if the intrusion were not contained. This structured approach enables a deeper understanding of attacker behavior rather than relying solely on isolated technical indicators.

In addition to the forensic investigation, the report proposes a long-term security strategy aimed at improving Dare Bank's ability to detect, respond to, and prevent similar incidents in the future. This includes recommendations for network monitoring technologies such as intrusion detection systems (IDS), security information and event management (SIEM), endpoint detection and response (EDR), network segmentation, and incident response maturity improvements. These recommendations are designed to align with the operational requirements of a financial institution where reliability, data protection, and regulatory compliance are critical.

The report is structured as follows. Section 2 describes the detailed methodology used during the packet analysis and presents the key findings obtained from the investigation. This section includes evidence-based analysis supported by packet-level observations. Section 3 summarizes the intrusion, reconstructs the attack timeline, maps the incident to the Cyber Kill Chain, and analyzes attacker behavior using the MITRE ATT&CK framework. Section 4 outlines long-term detection and response strategies to strengthen the organization's cybersecurity posture and resilience against future threats. Finally, Section 5 concludes the report by summarizing the overall findings, discussing investigation limitations, and presenting key lessons learned.

This structured approach ensures that the report not only identifies what happened during the incident, but also explains why it happened, how similar incidents can be prevented, and how the organization can improve its overall security operations maturity.

2. Methodology and Results

2.1. Summary of Results

Question	Answer
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malicious file downloaded via HTTP from external IP.• File claimed to be an image (.png) but contained Windows executable (MZ) signature.• Suspicious external server communication (alphapioneer.com).• Multiple outbound SMTP connections from infected host.• Abnormal SMB / NetBIOS traffic indicating possible lateral movement.• IDS alert triggered: Executable sent while claiming to be an image.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2020-04-23 23:18:35 UTC
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IP Address: 10.0.0.167• MAC Address: ac:16:2d:f5:37:e5• Identified from Ethernet II header.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hostname: DESKTOP-GRIONXA• Extracted from NTLM / NetBIOS traffic.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Username: elmer.obrien• Identified from NTLM authentication packets.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Domain Name: alphapioneer.com• Identified from HTTP Host header.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Filename: 8888.png• Claimed Type: Image (PNG)• Actual Type: Windows PE executable (MZ signature)• File Size: 1,950,208 bytes• MD5: 2cf20a1dd3693b996de4a559f1067850• SHA-1: 6483bb40a7e3817f93a3ae95c6caea01715a4946• SHA-256: f6210da7865e00351c0e79464a1ba14a8ecc59dd79f650f2ff76f1697f6807b1• Content-Type mismatch detected.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Web Server: Apache• Identified from HTTP response header.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HTTP / HTTPS – Web-based command and control.• SMTP – Email-based propagation / spam activity.• Mapped using MITRE ATT&CK framework.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No HTTP POST traffic detected.• Multiple outbound SMTP connections observed.• Indicates automated malicious activity.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infected host-initiated SMTP connections to multiple external mail servers.• Repeated SMTP sessions observed.• Indicates spam bot or email propagation behavior.

2.2. Investigation Approach

The objective of this investigation was to determine how the intrusion occurred, identify the infected host, analyze post-infection behavior, and recommend mitigation strategies. The provided artefacts consisted of a packet capture file (capturednetwork2025.pcap) and an alert image (alert2025.jpg) generated by an intrusion detection system.

Wireshark was used as the primary analysis tool due to its deep packet inspection capability, protocol decoding accuracy, and forensic reliability. The investigation followed a structured methodology aligned with incident response best practices: identification, analysis, validation, and documentation.

The analysis was conducted in a controlled environment to avoid accidental execution of malware. No malicious file was executed during this investigation.

2.2.1. Step 1 – Identifying Suspicious Traffic

Initial inspection began with reviewing the alert image (alert2025.jpg). The alert indicated a suspicious external IP address 119.31.234.40 flagged with the signature:

- “ET MALWARE Windows executable sent when remote host claims to send an image M3.”

This alert suggested that a Windows executable had been delivered while masquerading as an image file a common malware delivery technique.

To validate this, the packet capture file was opened in Wireshark and filtered using:

- `ip.dst == 119.31.234.40 && http.request` (Figure 2)

This filter revealed an internal host 10.0.0.167 making an HTTP GET request to the suspicious external IP address. The request appeared to retrieve a file named 8888.png, which initially appeared legitimate based on file extension.

To confirm the file’s legitimacy, the corresponding HTTP response was analyzed using:

- `http.response && ip.src == 119.31.234.40` (Figure 7)

The packet payload inspection revealed the hexadecimal signature 4D 5A, which translates to the ASCII characters “MZ”. This signature is characteristic of Windows Portable Executable (PE) files and does not belong to image formats such as PNG or JPEG. This mismatch between the declared file type and actual payload confirmed with malicious intent (Figure 1).

This evidence strongly indicates a malicious file delivery using social engineering or deceptive file naming to bypass user suspicion and security filtering.

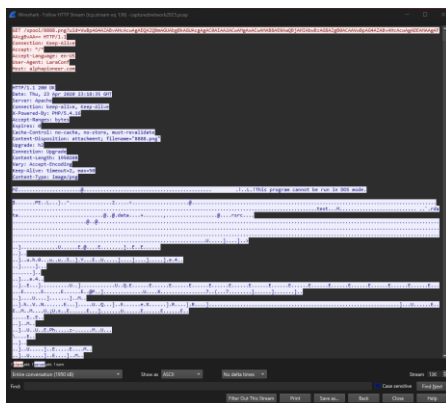


Figure 1

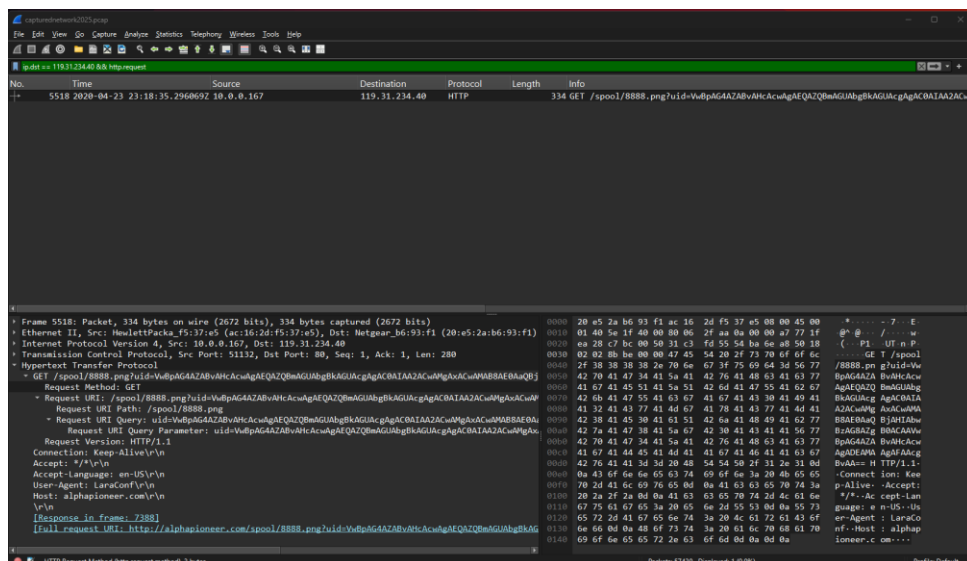


Figure 2

2.2.2. Step 2 – Identifying Infected Host

After identifying the suspicious download, the next step was to determine which internal system was infected and who was using it.

Using the filter: `ntlmssp && ip.addr == 10.0.0.167` (Figure 4 & 5)

NTLM authentication packets were examined to extract:

- Username
- Workstation name
- Authentication context

From the NTLM packets, the following information was identified:

- IP Address: 10.0.0.167 (Figure 3)
- MAC Address: `ac:16:2d:f5:37:e5` (Figure 3)
- Hostname: DESKTOP-GRIONXA (Figure 4)
- Username: elmer.obrien (Figure 5)

The MAC address was verified by expanding the Ethernet II header in packets originating from the infected IP address. This confirmed the physical network identity of the infected endpoint.

Identifying the user and device allows incident responders to isolate the affected endpoint, perform forensic acquisition, and notify the affected user appropriately.

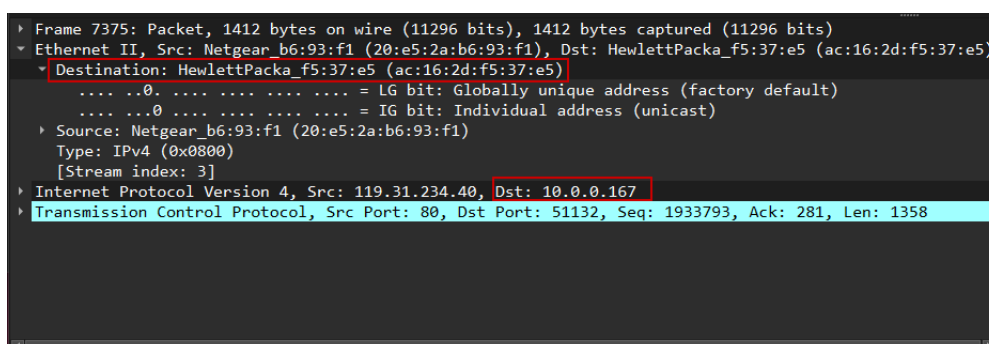


Figure 3

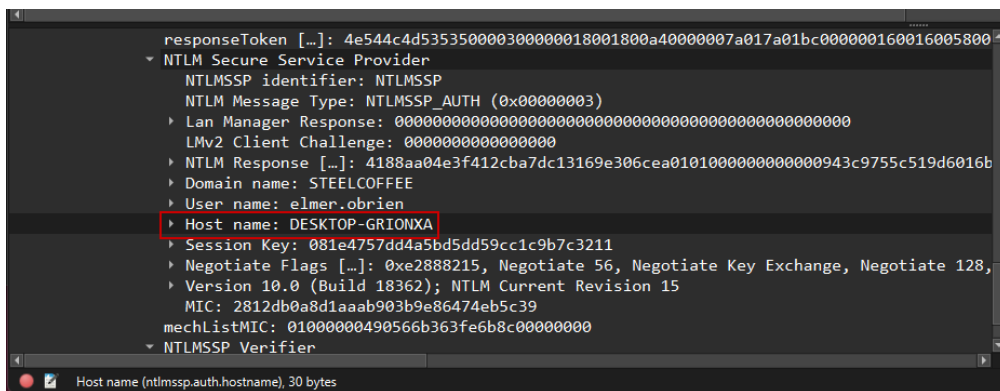


Figure 4

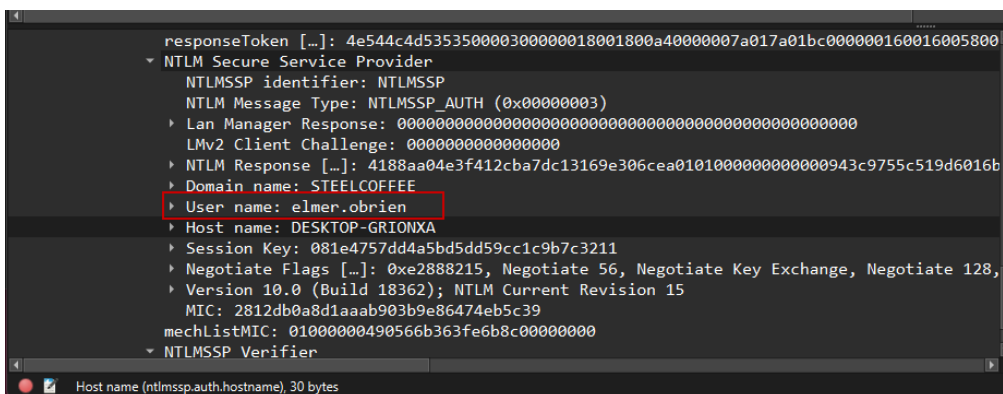


Figure 5

2.2.3. Step 3 – Payload Analysis

The suspicious file was exported safely using File → Export Objects → HTTP

The file name identified was 8888.png. Although the extension suggested an image, packet inspection confirmed the file contained executable code. (Figure 6)

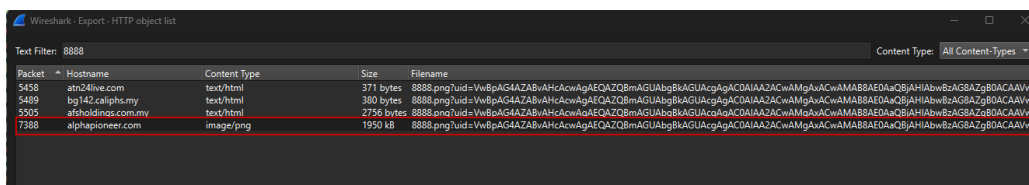


Figure 6

The file was analyzed only through static methods and threat intelligence platforms without execution. The file properties identified were:

- File Name: 8888.png (Figure 7)
- File Type: Windows PE Executable (Figure 7)
- File Size: 1,950,208 bytes (Figure 7)
- MD5: 2cf20a1dd3693b996de4a559f1067850 (Figure 8)
- SHA-1: 6483bb40a7e3817f93a3ae95c6caea01715a4946 (Figure 8)
- SHA-256: f6210da7865e00351c0e79464a1ba14a8ecc59dd79f650f2ff76f1697f6807b1 (Figure 8)

The hash values were verified using VirusTotal (Figure 8), which confirmed the file as malicious. The discrepancy between MIME type (image/png) and PE structure further supports the conclusion that the attacker attempted to evade security controls and user awareness.

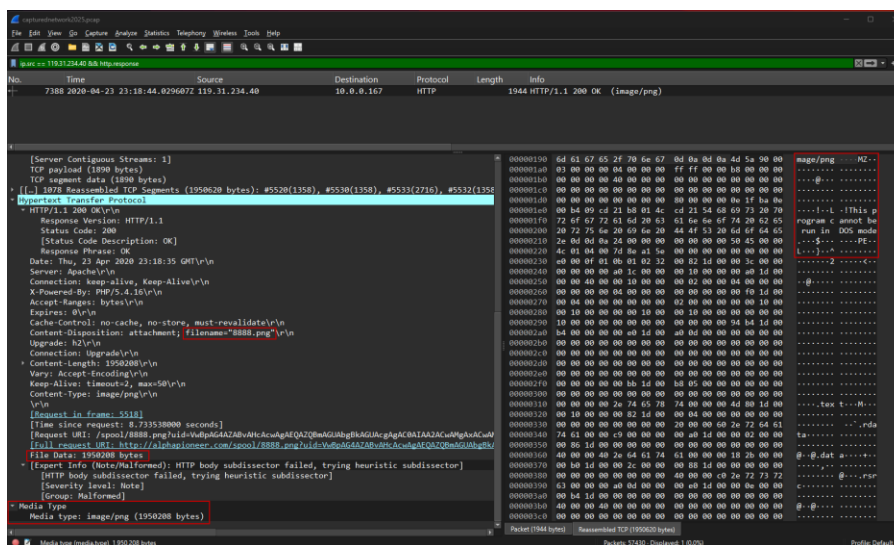


Figure 7

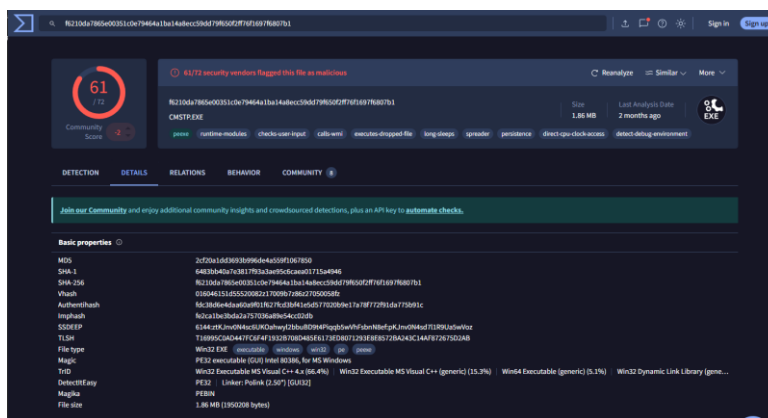


Figure 8

2.2.4. Step 4 - Post-Infection Behavior Analysis

To determine whether the malware established command-and-control communication or performed secondary actions, the following filters were applied:

- http.request.method == "POST" (Figure 9)
- (ip.src == 10.0.0.167) && (smtp || tcp.port == 25 || tcp.port == 587) (Figure 10 & 11)
- (smb || nbns || dcerpc) && ip.addr == 10.0.0.167 (Figure 12)

No HTTP POST traffic was observed originating from the infected host, indicating the malware was not using web-based beaconing in this dataset.

However, significant SMTP traffic was observed from the infected host to multiple external mail servers. This pattern is typical of spam bot behavior, where infected hosts attempt to distribute unsolicited emails or malware payloads.

Additionally, SMB and NetBIOS traffic suggested internal reconnaissance or lateral movement attempts, although no successful exploitation was confirmed within the packet capture timeframe.

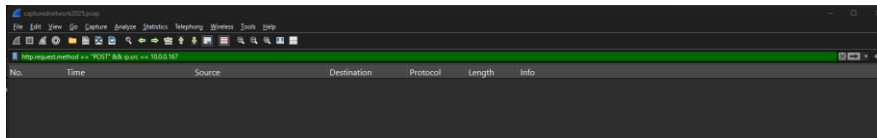


Figure 9

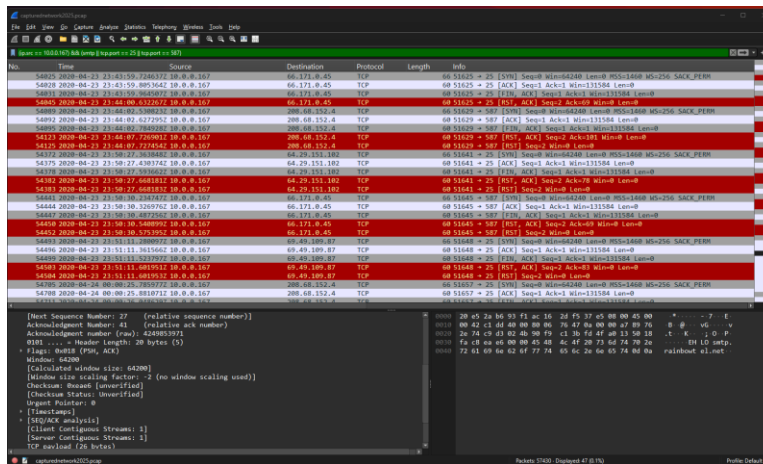


Figure 10

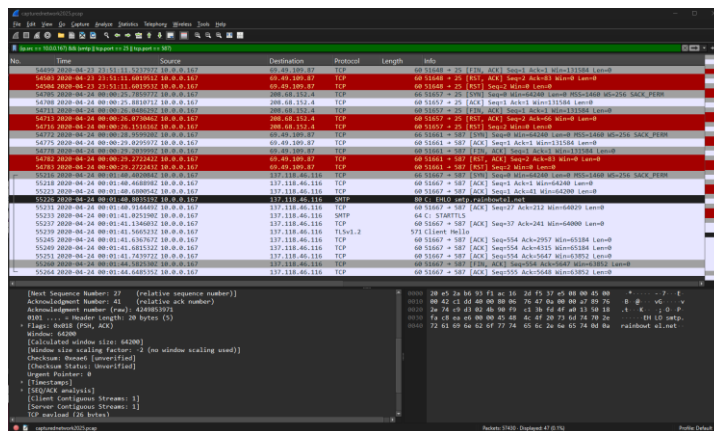


Figure 11

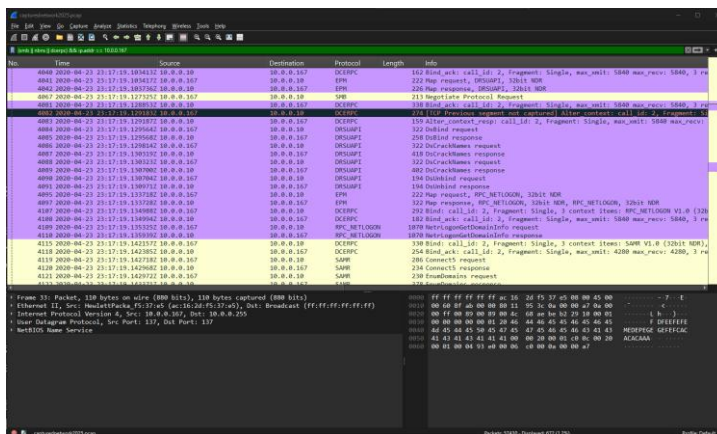


Figure 12

3. Summary of the intrusion and analysis

3.1. Incident Overview

The incident involved a malware infection originating from a deceptive HTTP download. A user on the internal network accessed an external web server hosting a malicious executable disguised as an image file. The file was downloaded and likely executed on the endpoint, enabling malicious behavior.

The infected system subsequently generated abnormal outbound SMTP traffic and internal network scanning behavior. This indicates that the malware was attempting to propagate or abuse network services.

3.2. Timeline Reconstruction

- Initial Contact: Internal host 10.0.0.167 connects to external IP 119.31.234.40 around 2020-04-23 23:18:35.
- Payload Delivery: File 8888.png is downloaded via HTTP GET.
- Execution: The user likely executes the file believing it to be an image.
- Post-Infection Activity: SMTP traffic initiates to external servers.
- Internal Activity: SMB and NetBIOS traffic indicates internal probing.

3.3. Cyber Kill Chain Mapping

Phase	Observed Evidence
Reconnaissance	Attacker hosted malware on publicly accessible server
Weaponization	Malware embedded in image disguise
Delivery	HTTP file download
Exploitation	User execution
Installation	Malware persistence
Command & Control	SMTP communication
Actions on Objectives	Potential spam propagation

3.4. MITRE ATT&CK Mapping

Tactic	Technique	ID
Command & Control	Web Protocols	T1071.001
Command & Control	Mail Protocols	T1071.003
Lateral Movement	SMB	T1021.002
Discovery	Network Scanning	T1046
Persistence	Scheduled Tasks	T1053

3.5. Predicted Next Attacker Actions

If the infection had continued, the malware could have:

- Downloaded additional payloads.

- Harvested credentials.
- Established encrypted C2 channels.
- Spread laterally across the internal network.
- Exfiltrated sensitive banking data.

4. Long term plans for detecting and responding to intruders

4.1. Network-Level Security Controls

- Deploy IDS sensors (Suricata) on perimeter and internal segments.
- Enable DNS monitoring.
- Implement TLS inspection where legally allowed.
- Segment guest, employee, and banking systems.

4.2. Endpoint Security Enhancements

- Deploy EDR.
- Enforce application whitelisting.
- Disable SMBv1.
- Implement centralized patching.

4.3. SIEM and Automation

- Centralized log collection.
- Correlation rules.
- Automated containment.

4.4. Threat Intelligence Integration

- IOC ingestion.
- Automated blocking.
- Continuous monitoring.

4.5. Incident Response Maturity

- IR playbooks.
- Tabletop exercises.
- Forensic readiness.

5. Conclusion & References

5.1. Conclusion

This investigation demonstrated how a simple deceptive download can compromise an enterprise system. The incident highlights the necessity of layered security controls, proactive monitoring, and user awareness.

5.2. Limitations

- Encrypted traffic visibility.
- Limited endpoint telemetry.
- Attribution challenges.

5.3. References

- “MITRE ATT&CK®.” Available: <https://attack.mitre.org/>
- A. Nelson et al., “Computer Security Incident Handling Guide,” Aug. 2012. Available: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>
- “Wireshark • Go Deep | Documentation,” *Wireshark*. Available: <https://www.wireshark.org/docs/>
- “VirusTotal,” *VirusTotal*. Available: <https://www.virustotal.com/gui/home/upload>