# CYBERSECURITY Lab Assignment-09

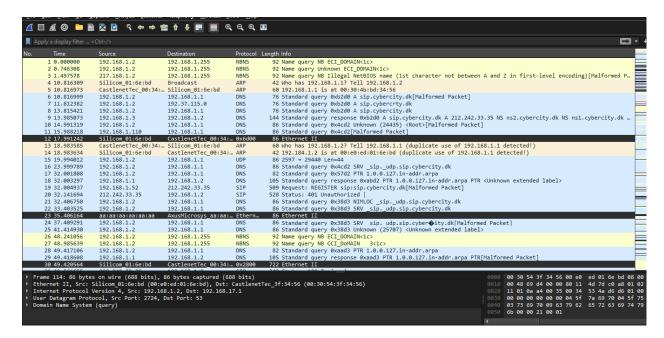
Ritik Tiwari B21CS098

#### Questions:

Objective: Conduct a forensic analysis of network traffic captured during a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack to identify the characteristics of the attack and the attackers.

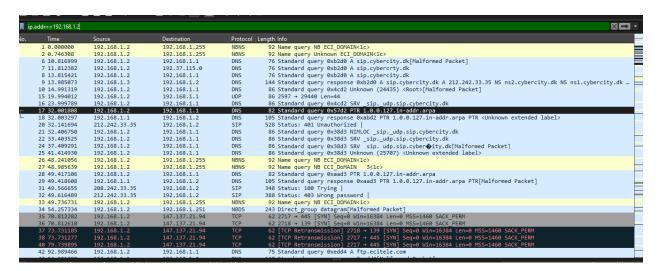
#### Tasks to perform:

1. Open the provided pcap file in Wireshark.

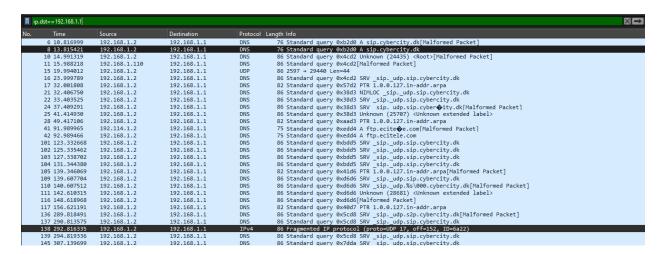


2. Use Wireshark's statistical tools and filters to separate the attack traffic from legitimate traffic. This may involve filtering by IP addresses, protocols, and patterns typical of DDoS attacks, such as a high number of SYN packets.

Filtering by ip addresses of the source:

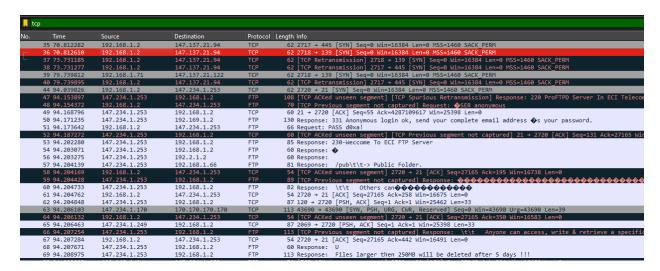


Filtering by ip addresses of the destination:



#### Filter by protocols (TCP):

#### Very few packets are there

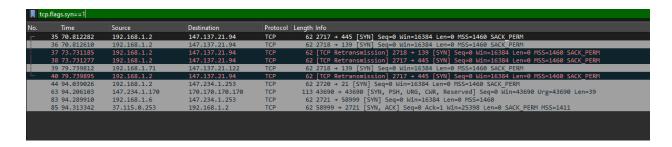


### Udp:

Large number of packets are there so we have to focus on these types of packets:



Using the syn flags: This filter is used to see what packets which are not given with valid handshakes.



# 3. Analyze the attack traffic to determine the type of DDoS attack (e.g., SYN flood, UDP flood, ICMP flood).

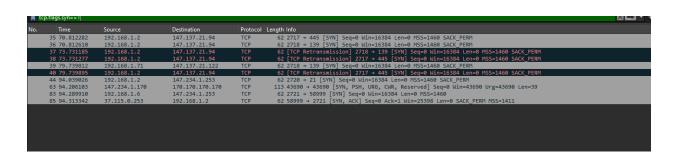
SYN flood: High volume of SYN packets with incomplete handshakes.

UDP flood: High volume of UDP packets to specific ports.

ICMP flood: High volume of ICMP Echo Request packets.

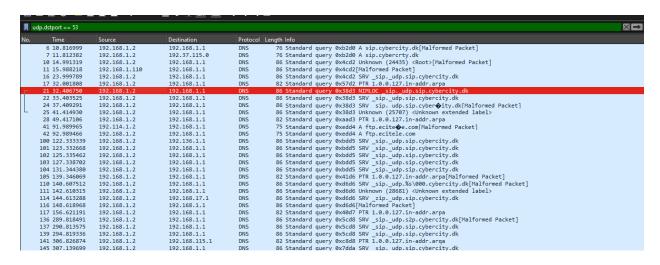
Analyze Timing and Characteristics:

- Pay attention to the timing and characteristics of the traffic patterns observed:
- 2) Look for sudden spikes in traffic volume or sustained high levels of activity, which may indicate an ongoing attack.
- 3) Analyze the distribution of traffic across different protocols and ports.
- 4) Consider the source and destination IP addresses involved in the traffic and any patterns or anomalies observed.
- 5) Use Wireshark's statistical tools, such as IO Graphs or Packet Rate Statistics, to visualize and analyze traffic patterns over time.
- 6) Compare the observed traffic patterns with known signatures or indicators of DDoS attacks to identify similarities.

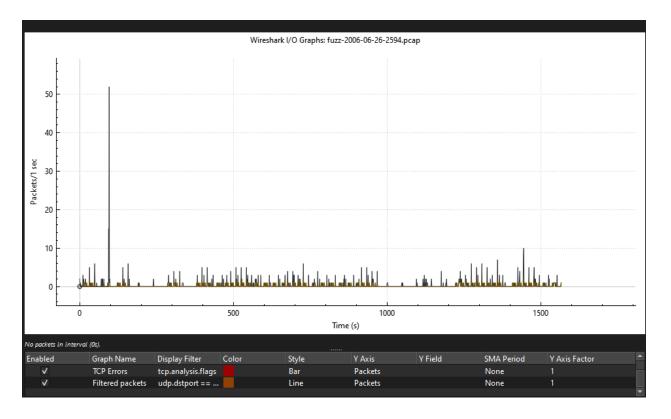


Here there are many packets with only syn packets that means there is incomplete handshake done. Mostly the source packet ip address is from 192.168.1.2.

#### Now check for the specific udp ports:



## Here is the IO graphs for the udp packets: Here spikes shows the packet rate is very much higher at that timestamp.

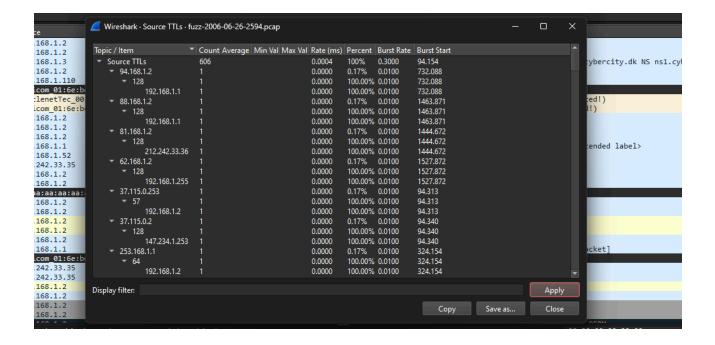


# 4. Attempt to identify the source of the attack, noting that IP spoofing may have been used.

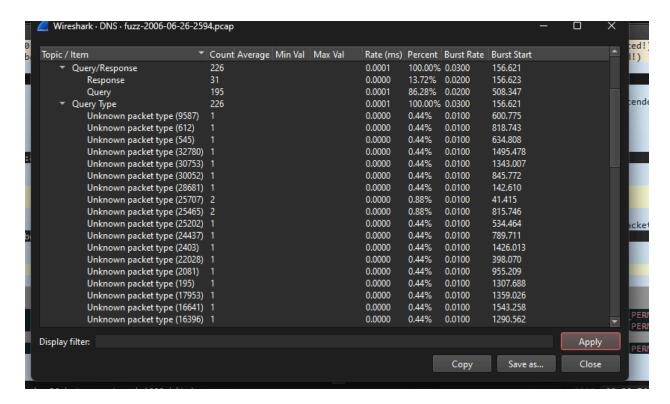
#### **Analyze Traffic Patterns:**

- 1) Look for consistent patterns in the traffic, such as similar packet sizes, timing, or behavior. While attackers may attempt to obfuscate their source IP addresses, they often cannot completely hide these patterns.
- 2) Analyze the timing of the packets. Consistent timing patterns may indicate automated attack tools.

Look for common characteristics among packets from potential sources, such as the same TTL (Time to Live) values or similar IP header options.



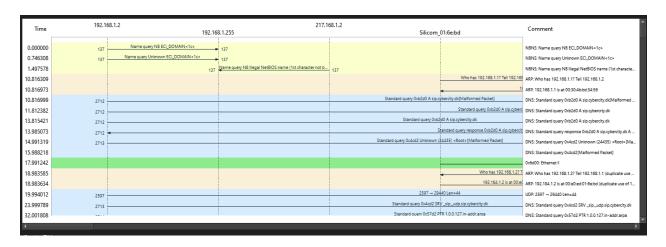
Here we can see there are many unknown packets which I can see in the Wireshark DNS statistics.



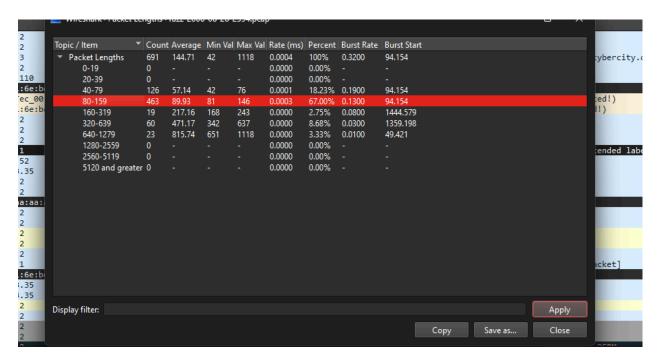
# 5. Analyze the impact of the attack on the network and the victim, looking for signs of service degradation or failure.

- 1) Look for signs of service degradation or failure in the captured traffic.
- 2) Check for unusually high packet loss, increased response times, or service disruptions.
- Analyze the network traffic patterns to identify areas of congestion or overload caused by the attack.
- Examine any error messages or alerts generated by network devices or services during the attack.

**See here the flow graphs:** This depicts network traffic by mapping communication patterns between endpoints. It uses nodes to depict endpoints and arrows to show traffic direction. Numerical values indicate packet volume between endpoint pairs. This interactive tool allows users to explore traffic dynamics and identify communication trends efficiently, aiding in network analysis and anomaly detection.



## **Packet Length:**



We can see conversions done for each packet with the given size which has a count of more than 5.

