



# Network Forensic: Exercise

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# Wireshark?

Wireshark is a network packet/protocol analyzer.

- A network packet analyzer will try to capture network packets and tries to display that packet data as detailed as possible.
- Wireshark is perhaps one of the best open source packet analyzers available today for **UNIX** and **Windows**.

# About

- Author, Gerald Combs quit Network Integration Services
  - Free
- Requirement
  - Need to install winpcap
  - Latest, don't worry
- capture
- GUI
  - Dramatically improved

# Wireshark

- network security engineers use it to **examine security problems**

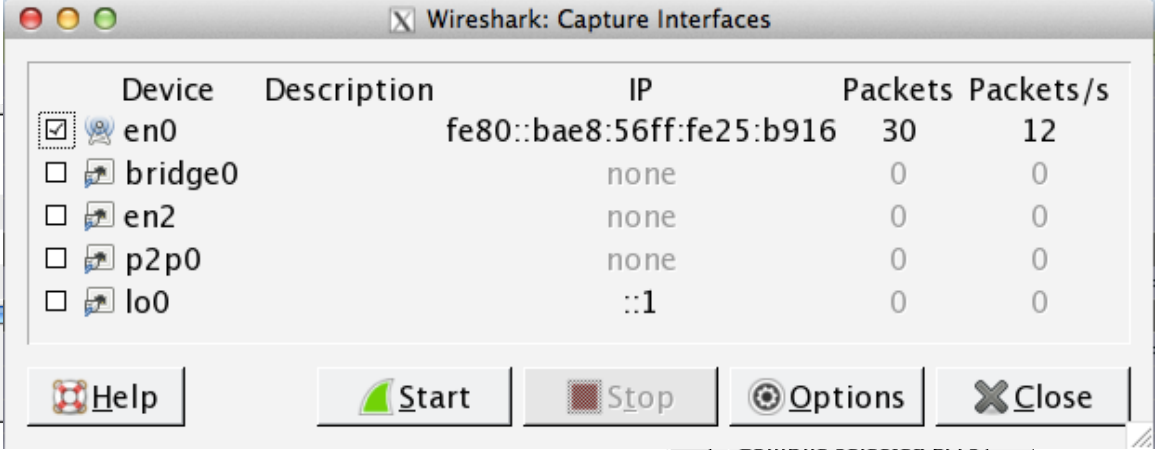
- developers use it to **debug protocol implementations**

- internals
  - people use it to **learn network protocol**

- Wireshark isn't an intrusion detection system.
- Wireshark will not manipulate things on the network, it will only "measure" things from it.

- Very straight forward
- Very straight forward

# Capture



The image shows the 'Wireshark: Capture Interfaces' dialog box. It contains a table of available network interfaces with their status, descriptions, IP addresses, and packet statistics. Below the table are buttons for 'Help', 'Start', 'Stop', 'Options', and 'Close'. To the left of the dialog, a partial view of the main Wireshark interface shows the 'Capture Filter' section with a list of interfaces and checkboxes for 'Capture on all interfaces' and 'Use promiscuous mode on all interfaces'.

Device	Description	IP	Packets	Packets/s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> en0		fe80::bae8:56ff:fe25:b916	30	12
<input type="checkbox"/> bridge0		none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> en2		none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> p2p0		none	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> lo0		::1	0	0

**Capture Filter:**

☐ Capture on all interfaces  
☒ Use promiscuous mode on all interfaces

**Capture Files**

File:

☐ Use multiple files ☒ Use pcap-ng format

☒ Next file every  megabyte(s)

☐ Next file every  minute(s)

☐ Ring buffer with  files

☐ Stop capture after  file(s)

**Stop Capture Automatically After...**

☐  packet(s)

☐  megabyte(s)

**Display Options**

☒ Update list of packets in real time

☒ Automatically scroll during live capture

☒ Hide capture info dialog

**Name Resolution**

☒ Resolve MAC addresses

☐ Resolve network-layer names

☒ Resolve transport-layer name

☐ Use external network name resolver

# Dashboard

The image shows the Wireshark network traffic analysis tool interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, Internals, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, navigation, and analysis. A filter bar is located below the toolbar, with a dropdown menu and buttons for Expression..., Clear, Apply, and Save. The main packet list table displays captured traffic with columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The selected packet (No. 119) is highlighted in blue. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Application Data. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII format.

**Menu**

**Filter**

**Capture Data**

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	173.194.38.136	172.16.1.6	TLSv1.2	119	Application Data
2	0.000098000	172.16.1.6	173.194.38.136	TCP	54	49419 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=66 Win=16379 Len=0
3	0.000801000	173.194.38.136	172.16.1.6	TLSv1.2	99	Application Data
4	0.000805000	173.194.38.136	172.16.1.6	TCP	54	https > 49419 [FIN, ACK] Seq=111 Ack=1 Win=661 Len=0
5	0.000890000	172.16.1.6	173.194.38.136	TCP	54	49419 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=111 Win=16381 Len=0
6	0.000891000	172.16.1.6	173.194.38.136	TCP	54	49419 > https [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=112 Win=16381 Len=0
7	0.001069000	172.16.1.6	173.194.38.136	TCP	54	49419 > https [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=112 Win=16384 Len=0
8	0.085171000	173.194.38.136	172.16.1.6	TCP	54	https > 49419 [ACK] Seq=112 Ack=2 Win=661 Len=0
9	0.094660000	172.16.1.6	173.194.117.105	TLSv1.2	867	Application Data
10	0.094797000	172.16.1.6	173.194.117.105	TCP	1484	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	0.094814000	172.16.1.6	173.194.117.105	TLSv1.2	853	Application Data
12	0.177621000	173.194.117.105	172.16.1.6	TCP	66	https > 49424 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=802 Win=661 Len=0 TSval=3785855858 TSecr=765825879
13	0.178644000	173.194.117.105	172.16.1.6	TCP	66	https > 49424 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2220 Win=661 Len=0 TSval=3785855860 TSecr=765825879
14	0.179049000	173.194.117.105	172.16.1.6	TCP	66	https > 49424 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3007 Win=661 Len=0 TSval=3785855860 TSecr=765825879
15	0.204537000	172.16.1.3	172.16.1.255	BJNP	58	Scanner Command: Unknown code (2)
16	0.205484000	172.16.1.3	224.0.0.1	BJNP	58	Scanner Command: Unknown code (2)
17	0.370673000	173.194.117.105	172.16.1.6	TLSv1.2	123	Application Data
18	0.370771000	172.16.1.6	173.194.117.105	TCP	66	49424 > https [ACK] Seq=3007 Ack=58 Win=8188 Len=0 TSval=765826153 TSecr=378585605
19	0.370988000	173.194.117.105	172.16.1.6	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data

**Raw Data**

# Filters

- Capture filter
  - Capture Traffic that match capture filter rule
  - save disk space
  - prevent packet loss
- Display filter
- Tweak appearance



# Apply Filters

- `ip.addr == 10.0.0.1` [Sets a filter for any packet with 10.0.0.1, as either the source or dest]
- `ip.addr==10.0.0.1 && ip.addr==10.0.0.2` [sets a conversation filter between the two defined IP addresses]
- `http or dns` [sets a filter to display all http and dns]
- `tcp.port==4000` [sets a filter for any TCP packet with 4000 as a source or dest port]
- `tcp.flags.reset==1` [displays all TCP resets]
- `http.request` [displays all HTTP GET requests]
- `tcp contains rviews` [displays all TCP packets that contain the word 'rviews'. Excellent when searching on a specific string or user ID]
- `!(arp or icmp or dns)` [masks out arp, icmp, dns, or whatever other protocols may be background noise. Allowing you to focus on the traffic of interest]

# Follow TCP Stream

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
111	14.339156000	172.16.1.3	224.0.0.1	BJNP	58	Scanner Command: Unknown code (2)
112	15.352153000	172.16.1.6	202.4.97.11	SIP	767	Request: PUBLISH sip:09611033085@202.4.97.11;transport=UDP
113	15.352381000	172.16.1.6	82.129.27.63	CLASSIC-S	70	Message: Binding Request
114	15.352412000	172.16.1.6	202.4.97.11	SIP	996	Request: REGISTER sip:202.4.97.11;transport=UDP
115	15.352436000	172.16.1.6	202.4.97.11	UDP	46	Source port: 52696 Destination port: sip
116	15.359213000	202.4.97.11	172.16.1.6	SIP	573	Status: 200 OK (1 bindings)
117	15.773121000	82.129.27.63	172.16.1.6	CLASSIC-S	130	Message: Binding Response
118	16.275298000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TELNET		
119	16.806218000	66.195.95.174	172.16.1.6	TELNET		
120	16.806322000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TCP		
121	17.112570000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TELNET		
122	17.616299000	66.195.95.174	172.16.1.6	TELNET		
123	17.616389000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TCP		
124	18.025688000	66.195.95.174	172.16.1.6	TELNET		
125	18.025773000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TCP		
126	19.709711000	172.16.1.6	66.195.95.174	TELNET		
127	19.711165000	173.194.38.150	172.16.1.6	TLSv1.2		
128	19.711240000	172.16.1.6	173.194.38.150	TCP		
129	20.278535000	66.195.95.174	172.16.1.6	TCP		

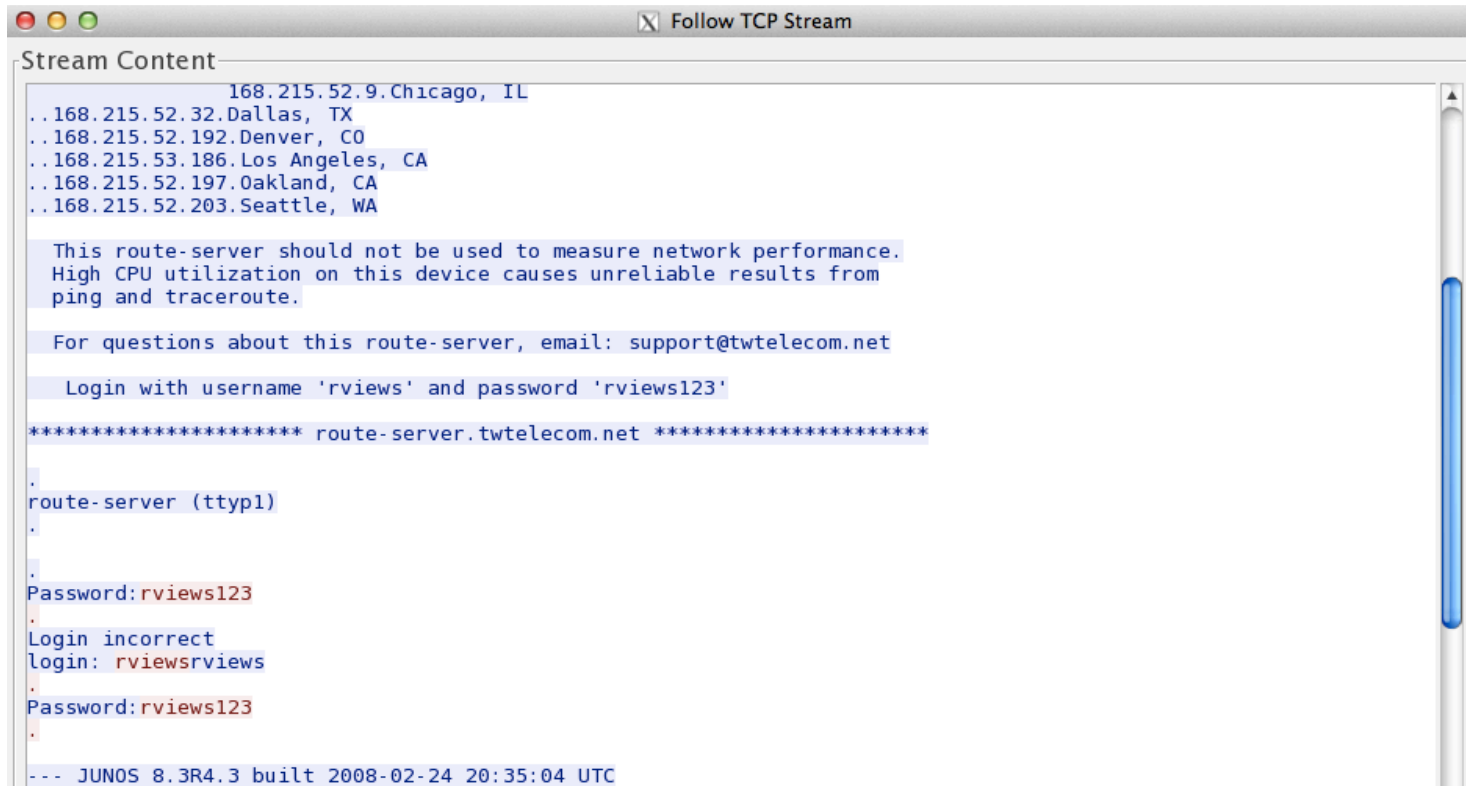
Frame 118: 72 bytes on wire (576 bits), 72 bytes captured (576 bits) on interface 0  
Ethernet II, Src: Apple\_25:b9:16 (b8:e8:56:25:b9:16), Dst: Netgear\_a5:25:96 (c0:3f:0e:a5:25:96)  
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.1.6 (172.16.1.6), Dst: 66.195.95.174 (66.195.95.174)  
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49447 (49447), Dst Port: telnet (23), Seq: 273, Win: 0, Len: 0  
Telnet

0000 c0 3f 0e a5 25 96 b8 e8 56 25 b9 16 08 00 45 10 .?..%. V%...E.  
0010 00 3a 33 b8 40 00 40 06 b7 6e ac 10 01 06 42 c3 .:3.@. .n...B.  
0020 5f ae c1 27 00 17 47 46 90 1f 8c 0e 0c 7c 80 18 \_...'GF .....|..  
0030 20 00 9d 70 00 00 01 01 08 0a 2d a5 d2 59 74 36 .p.....Yt6  
0040 71 03 72 76 69 65 77 73 q.rviews

- Mark Packet (toggle)
- Ignore Packet (toggle)
- Set Time Reference (toggle)
- Time Shift...
- Packet Comment...
- Manually Resolve Address
- Apply as Filter
- Prepare a Filter
- Conversation Filter
- Colorize Conversation
- SCTP
- Follow TCP Stream
- Follow UDP Stream
- Follow SSL Stream
- Copy
- Protocol Preferences
- Decode As...
- Print...
- Show Packet in New Window

# Follow TCP Stream

- Build TCP Stream
  - Select TCP Packet -> Follow TCP Stream



```
Stream Content
168.215.52.9.Chicago, IL
..168.215.52.32.Dallas, TX
..168.215.52.192.Denver, CO
..168.215.53.186.Los Angeles, CA
..168.215.52.197.Oakland, CA
..168.215.52.203.Seattle, WA

This route-server should not be used to measure network performance.
High CPU utilization on this device causes unreliable results from
ping and traceroute.

For questions about this route-server, email: support@twtelecom.net

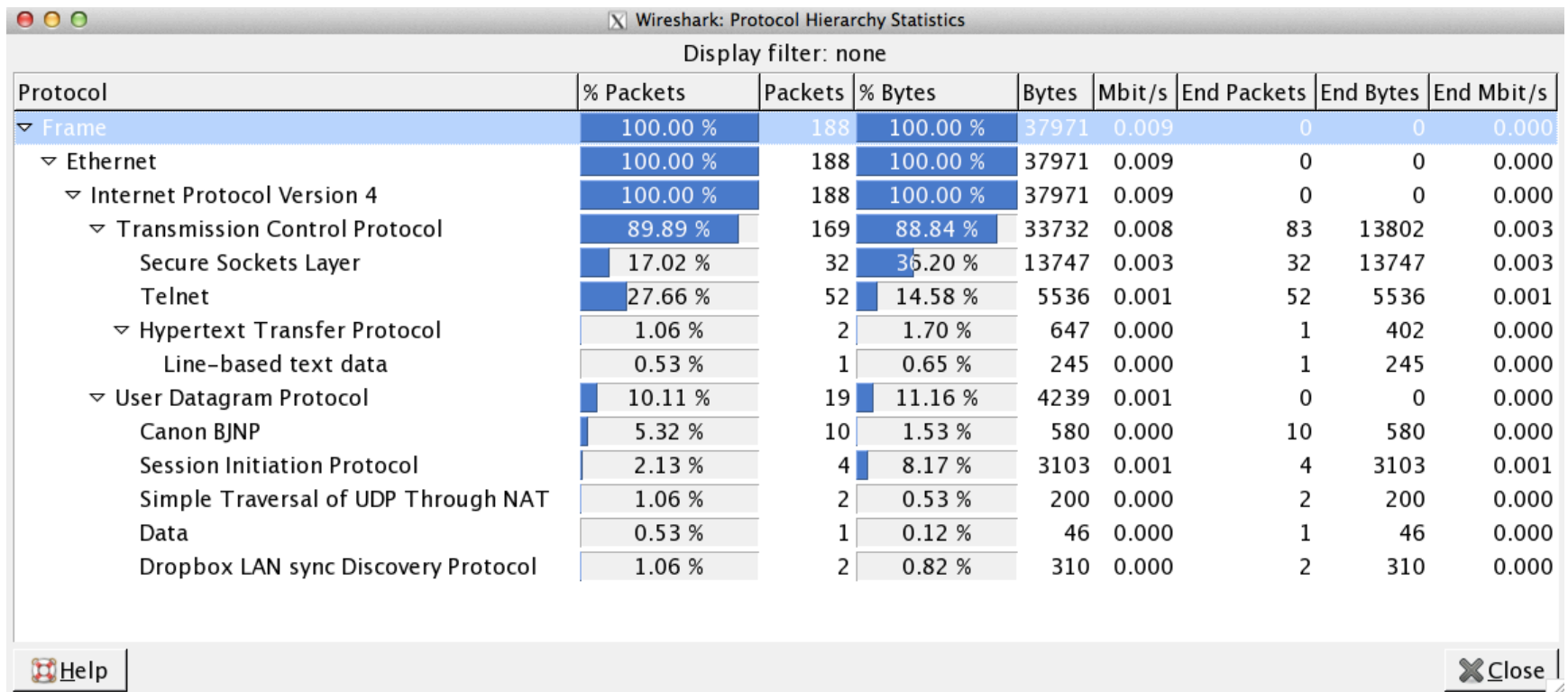
Login with username 'rviews' and password 'rviews123'

***** route-server.twtelecom.net *****

.
route-server (tty1)
.
.
Password:rviews123
.
Login incorrect
login: rviewsrviews
Password:rviews123
.
--- JUNOS 8.3R4.3 built 2008-02-24 20:35:04 UTC
```

# Use “Statistics”

- What protocol is used in your network
  - Statistics -> Protocol Hierarchy



Wireshark: Protocol Hierarchy Statistics

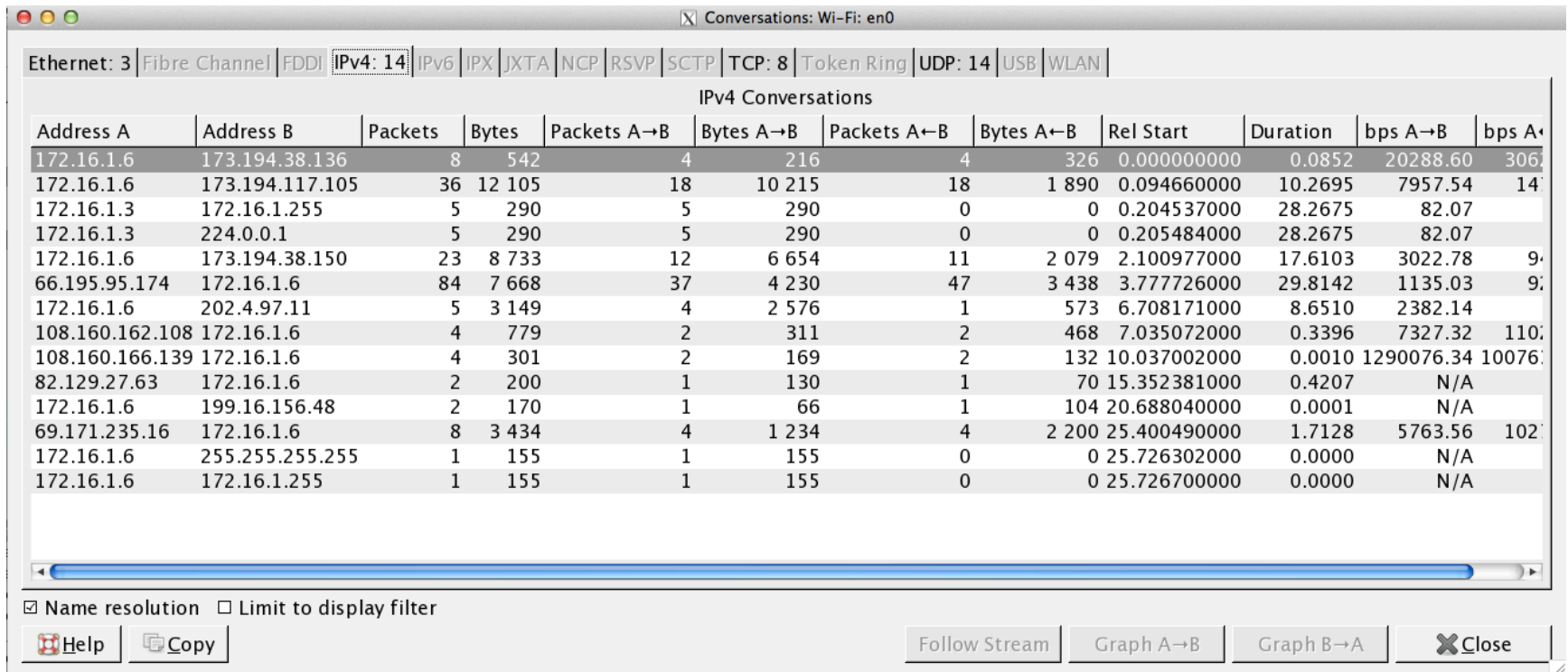
Display filter: none

Protocol	% Packets	Packets	% Bytes	Bytes	Mbit/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Mbit/s
▼ Frame	100.00 %	188	100.00 %	37971	0.009	0	0	0.000
▼ Ethernet	100.00 %	188	100.00 %	37971	0.009	0	0	0.000
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4	100.00 %	188	100.00 %	37971	0.009	0	0	0.000
▼ Transmission Control Protocol	89.89 %	169	88.84 %	33732	0.008	83	13802	0.003
Secure Sockets Layer	17.02 %	32	36.20 %	13747	0.003	32	13747	0.003
Telnet	27.66 %	52	14.58 %	5536	0.001	52	5536	0.001
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol	1.06 %	2	1.70 %	647	0.000	1	402	0.000
Line-based text data	0.53 %	1	0.65 %	245	0.000	1	245	0.000
▼ User Datagram Protocol	10.11 %	19	11.16 %	4239	0.001	0	0	0.000
Canon BJNP	5.32 %	10	1.53 %	580	0.000	10	580	0.000
Session Initiation Protocol	2.13 %	4	8.17 %	3103	0.001	4	3103	0.001
Simple Traversal of UDP Through NAT	1.06 %	2	0.53 %	200	0.000	2	200	0.000
Data	0.53 %	1	0.12 %	46	0.000	1	46	0.000
Dropbox LAN sync Discovery Protocol	1.06 %	2	0.82 %	310	0.000	2	310	0.000

Help Close

# Use “Statistics”

- Which host most chatty
  - Statistics -> Conversations





Conversations: Wi-Fi: en0





Ethernet: 3 | Fibre Channel | FDDI | **IPv4: 14** | IPv6 | IPX | JXTA | NCP | RSVP | SCTP | TCP: 8 | Token Ring | UDP: 14 | USB | WLAN

IPv4 Conversations

Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A→B	Bytes A→B	Packets A←B	Bytes A←B	Rel Start	Duration	bps A→B	bps A←B
172.16.1.6	173.194.38.136	8	542	4	216	4	326	0.000000000	0.0852	20288.60	306
172.16.1.6	173.194.117.105	36	12 105	18	10 215	18	1 890	0.094660000	10.2695	7957.54	14
172.16.1.3	172.16.1.255	5	290	5	290	0	0	0.204537000	28.2675	82.07	
172.16.1.3	224.0.0.1	5	290	5	290	0	0	0.205484000	28.2675	82.07	
172.16.1.6	173.194.38.150	23	8 733	12	6 654	11	2 079	2.100977000	17.6103	3022.78	9
66.195.95.174	172.16.1.6	84	7 668	37	4 230	47	3 438	3.777726000	29.8142	1135.03	9
172.16.1.6	202.4.97.11	5	3 149	4	2 576	1	573	6.708171000	8.6510	2382.14	
108.160.162.108	172.16.1.6	4	779	2	311	2	468	7.035072000	0.3396	7327.32	110
108.160.166.139	172.16.1.6	4	301	2	169	2	132	10.037002000	0.0010	1290076.34	10076
82.129.27.63	172.16.1.6	2	200	1	130	1	70	15.352381000	0.4207	N/A	
172.16.1.6	199.16.156.48	2	170	1	66	1	104	20.688040000	0.0001	N/A	
69.171.235.16	172.16.1.6	8	3 434	4	1 234	4	2 200	25.400490000	1.7128	5763.56	102
172.16.1.6	255.255.255.255	1	155	1	155	0	0	25.726302000	0.0000	N/A	
172.16.1.6	172.16.1.255	1	155	1	155	0	0	25.726700000	0.0000	N/A	

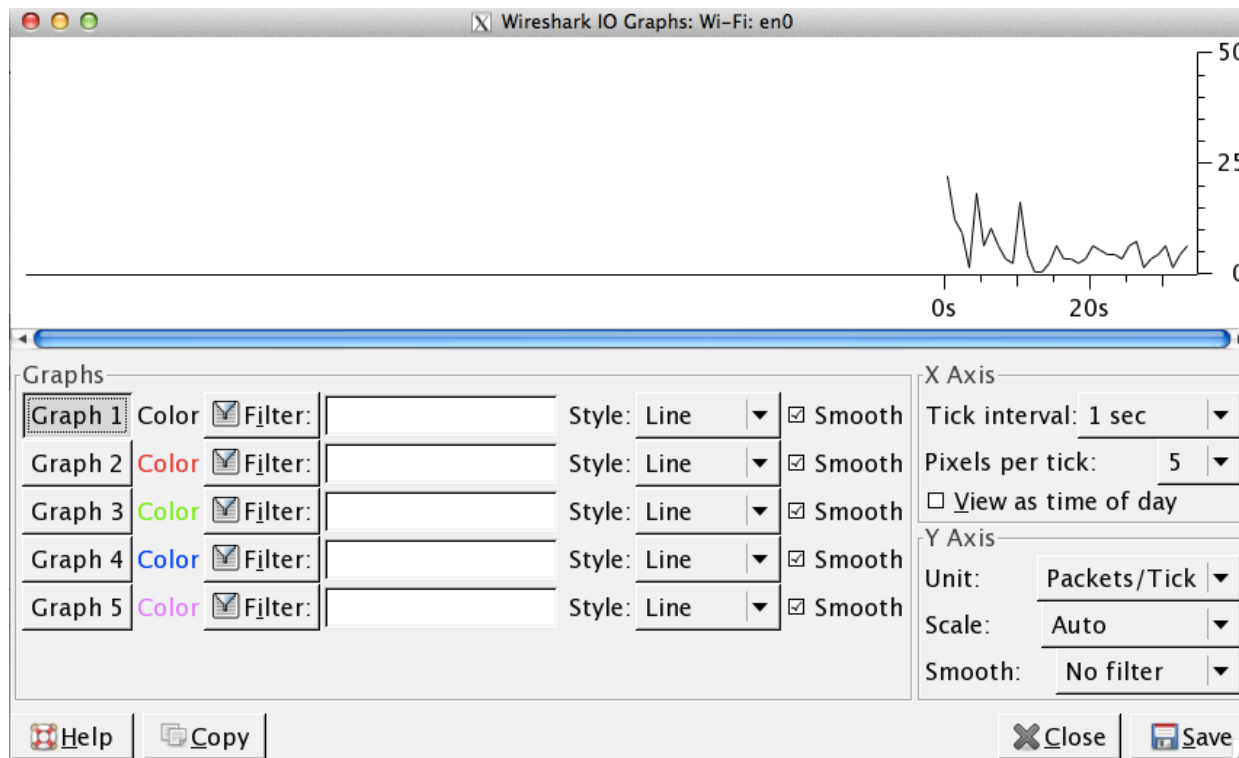
☒ Name resolution ☐ Limit to display filter

 Help  Copy

 Follow Stream  Graph A→B  Graph B→A  Close

# Use “Statistics”

- Make graph
  - Statistics -> IO Graph



# Need CUI?

- If you stick to character based interface, try tshark.exe
- C:\program files\wireshark\tshark.exe

# Tcpdump & Wireshark

- `tcpdump -i <interface> -s 65535 -w <some-file>`



# Exercise

- Install Wireshark into your PC
- Run wireshark and Capture inbound/outbound traffic
- Download capture files from
  - Follow the instructor's guide.

# Exercise1: Good Old Telnet

- File
  - telnet.pcap
- Question
  - Reconstruct the telnet session.
- Q1: Who logged into 192.168.0.1
  - Username \_\_\_\_\_, Password \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Q2: After logged in what did the user do?
  - Tip
  - telnet traffic is not secure

# Exercise 2: Massive TCP SYN

- File
  - massivesyn1.pcap and massivesyn2.pcap
- Question
  - Point the difference with them.
- Q1: massivesyn1.pcap is a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt.
- Q2: massivesyn2.pcap is a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt.
- Tip
  - Pay attention to Src IP

# Exercise 3: Compare the traffic

- Scenario
- You're an IT admin of company X. You had a report that Jim (a new employee) can not browse or mail with his laptop. After researching you found that Risa, sitting next to Jim, can browse without any problem.
- File
  - Risa.pcap, jim.pcap
- Question
- Compare the capture file from both machines and find out why Jim's machine is not online.
  - Jim must \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Tip
  - Pay attention to the first arp packet.

# Exercise 4: Chatty Employees

- File
  - chat.dmp
- Question
- Q1: What kind protocol is used? \_\_\_\_\_
- Q2: This is conversation between \_\_\_\_\_@hotmail.com and \_\_\_\_\_@hotmail.com
- Q3: What do they say about you(sysadmin)?
- Tip
  - Your chat can be monitored by network admin.

# Exercise 5: Suspicious FTP activity

- File
  - [ftp1.pcap](#)
- Question
  - Q1: 10.121.70.151 is FTP \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Q2: 10.234.125.254 is FTP \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Q3: FTP Err Code 530 means \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Q4: 10.234.125.254 attempt \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tip
  - How many login error occur within a minute?

# Exercise 6: Unidentified Traffic

- File
  - Foobar.pcap
- Question
  - Q1: see what's going on with wireshark gui
    - Statistics -> Conversation List -> TCP (\*)
  - Q2: Which application use TCP/6346? Check the web.

# Exercise 7: Covert channel

- File
  - covertinfo.pcap
- Question
  - Take a closer look! This is not a typical ICMP Echo/Reply...
  - Q1: What kind of tool do they use? Check the web.
  - Q2: Name other application which tunneling user traffic.