

Port Resolution Vulnerabilities

Port resolution relies on the integrity of the *services* file and the application requesting to use a particular port number.

If a malicious user or program has altered the content of the *services* file, the port resolution process may be affected. Applications can also define which ports they will use. A malicious FTP program might use port 80 knowing that many companies do not block outbound traffic to this port.

Figure 377 shows an IRC communication that is not decoded as an IRC conversation because it uses a non-standard port number (18067).

Bot-infected hosts often use Internet Relay Chat (IRC) to communicate with Command and Control (C&C) servers. In this case, the bot-infected host connects to the IRC server on port 18067 and Wireshark defines the IRC communications as simply “Data”. In the bytes pane we can see the packet contains the JOIN command used to connect to an IRC channel.

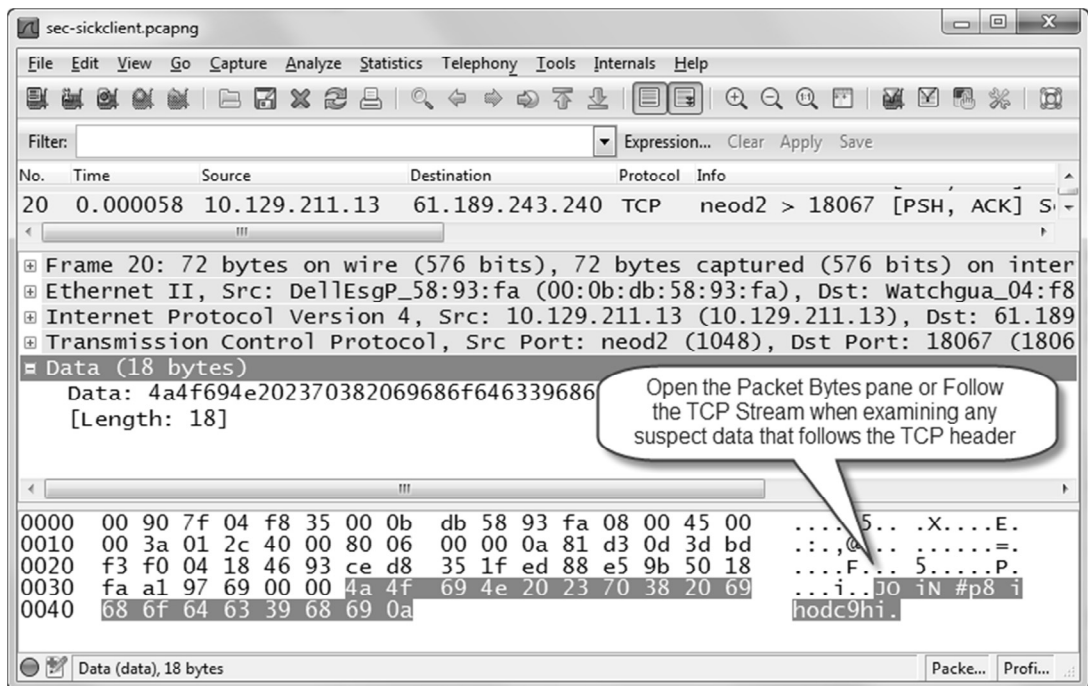


Figure 377. Traffic using non-standard ports may use the wrong dissector or not be decoded at all [sec-sickclient.pcapng]

Using the **right click** | **Decode As** function, we can force Wireshark to temporarily dissect traffic to and from port 18067 as IRC traffic as shown in Figure 378.

When you restart Wireshark or change to another profile, the dissector will not be in place.

In Wireshark 1.8 you can save your Decode As settings in a profile. Select **Analyze** | **User Specified Decodes** after you have applied a temporary decode. Click **Save** and Wireshark retains your new decode setting in a *decode_as_entries* file in your profile directory.