
- 192.168.220.101
- IPs 62.1.38.50 and 93.184.220.29
- LLMNR/NBNS exploitation, HTTP communication to external servers
- 7-10-2024

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  - Host attempted communication with external IP addresses and over .
  - These external IP addresses may represent a (C2) or are being used for .
  - The HTTP GET requests include (Base64-like), which might indicate communication between the attacker and the compromised host.
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  - Wireshark packets showing TCP communication to and via HTTP GET requests.
  - Screenshot of TCP/HTTP traffic indicating potential exfiltration attempts.

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  - Extensive were observed originating from , , and other hosts, targeting 224.0.0.252 and other broadcast addresses.
  - These protocols are often exploited to capture network credentials through using tools like .
  - The attack may have been used for or to steal credentials, which could facilitate within the network.
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  - Packet captures showing and queries and responses.
  - Screenshots showing .

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    - The compromised host, , initiated HTTP GET requests with in the URL, likely part of the attack communication or exfiltration.
    - These requests to and other URLs are abnormal and potentially malicious.
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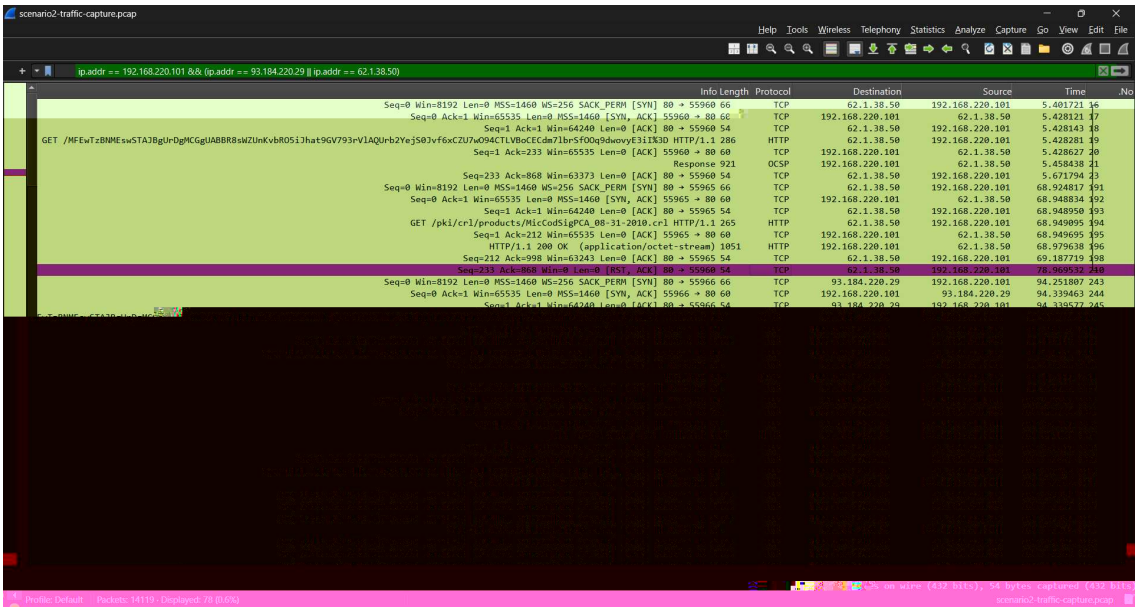
    - Captured HTTP GET requests showing .
    - Screenshots and packet captures showing the suspicious HTTP requests.

The investigation revealed that host was compromised and engaged in with IP addresses that could be associated with . Additionally, traffic indicates the attacker may have been for further lateral movement within the network.

- host and perform a full forensic analysis.
- Investigate and block communication to the external IPs and .
- Disable protocols across the network to prevent credential harvesting attacks.
- Monitor for similar traffic patterns across the network and scan for further signs of lateral movement.

The initial foothold was likely gained through suspicious traffic observed between the compromised host ( ) and external IP addresses (and). This communication included HTTP GET requests with Base64-encoded data, possibly indicating exfiltration of data or communication with a Command and Control (C2) server.

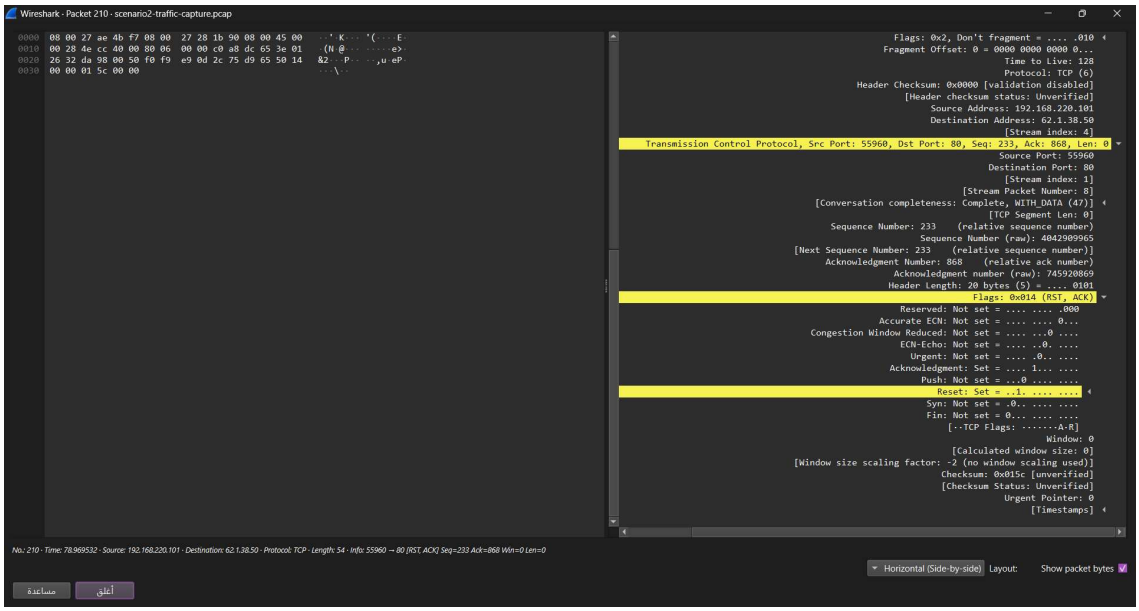
- : Suspicious HTTP GET request with Base64-encoded data sent from to .

- 

From the packet capture analysis, it appears that the only host involved in this communication was the endpoint. There is no evidence of lateral movement to other hosts in the network based on this capture.

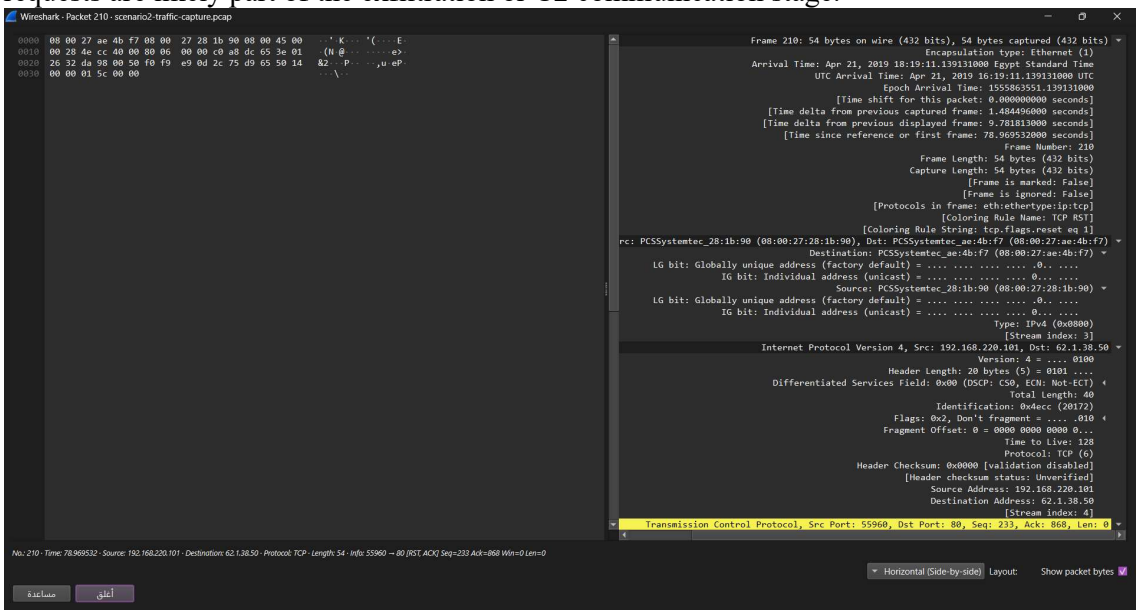
No direct evidence of the Domain Controller being accessed was found in this packet capture. However, further logs from the Domain Controller should be reviewed for unusual authentication attempts or suspicious SMB/RDP traffic.

- : There were multiple instances of and queries broadcast from to , indicating possible reconnaissance activity by the attacker.



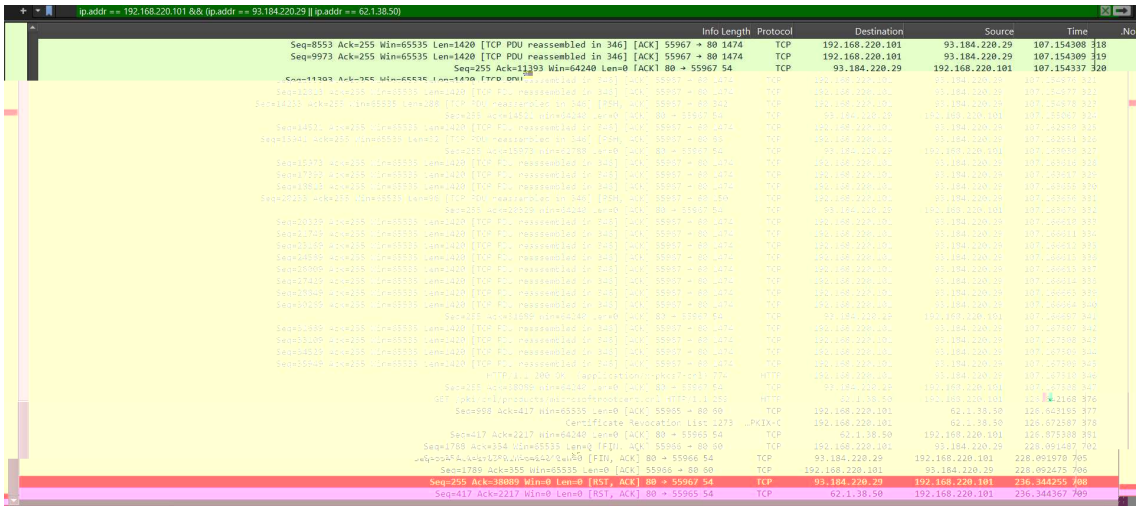
- : Name queries sent by the compromised host via LLMNR and NBNS traffic.

- : The compromised host communicated with and , sending HTTP GET requests with encoded data. These requests are likely part of the exfiltration or C2 communication stage.



- : HTTP GET request showing communication to an external IP.

- The communication between the compromised host and the external IPs was terminated with packets, which may indicate deliberate session termination by the attacker or a disruption in communication.



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- : RST, ACK packet indicating termination of the session between and .

Based on the captured network traffic, it is evident that the compromised host ( ) engaged in suspicious communication with external servers, possibly indicating data exfiltration or C2 activity. Further investigation of logs on the host and the network should be conducted to confirm the full extent of the breach.