

# SOC170 - Passwd Found in Requested URL - Possible LFI Attack [Let's Defend – write-up]

[SOC170 — Passwd Found in Requested URL — Possible LFI Attack \[Let's Defend — write-up\]](#) | by Fahad Alotaibi | Jan, 2026 | Medium

## Introduction to Local File Inclusion (LFI)

### Definition:

- Local File Inclusion (LFI) is a critical security vulnerability that occurs when a web application includes files without properly sanitizing user-provided data. Unlike Remote File Inclusion (RFI), LFI exploits involve files located on the same server where the application is hosted.

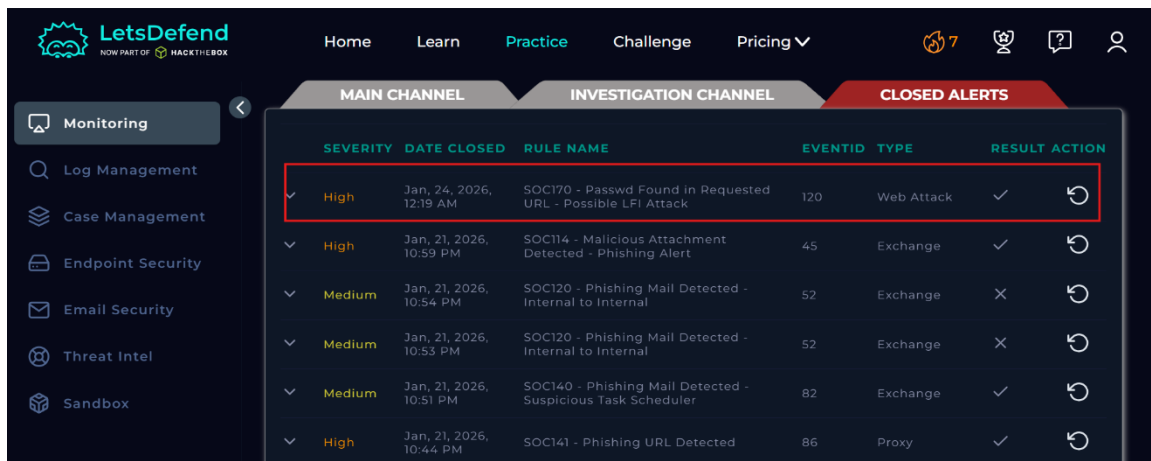
### Mechanism:

- Attackers exploit parameters (like ?file= or ?lang=) by injecting Path Traversal sequences (../). This allows them to escape the web directory and navigate to the root system, enabling them to read sensitive files like /etc/passwd.

### Detection Method:

- To detect LFI, we monitor web requests for special characters such as /, ., and \. Specifically, we look for common patterns used by attackers to access critical system files or indicators of directory traversal in the URL.

## Initial Analysis



MAIN CHANNEL		INVESTIGATION CHANNEL		CLOSED ALERTS	
SEVERITY	DATE CLOSED	RULE NAME	EVENTID	TYPE	RESULT ACTION
✓ High	Jan, 24, 2026, 12:19 AM	SOC170 - Passwd Found in Requested URL - Possible LFI Attack	120	Web Attack	✓ ↻
✓ High	Jan, 21, 2026, 10:59 PM	SOC114 - Malicious Attachment Detected - Phishing Alert	45	Exchange	✓ ↻
✓ Medium	Jan, 21, 2026, 10:54 PM	SOC120 - Phishing Mail Detected - Internal to Internal	52	Exchange	✗ ↻
✓ Medium	Jan, 21, 2026, 10:53 PM	SOC120 - Phishing Mail Detected - Internal to Internal	52	Exchange	✗ ↻
✓ Medium	Jan, 21, 2026, 10:51 PM	SOC140 - Phishing Mail Detected - Suspicious Task Scheduler	82	Exchange	✓ ↻
✓ High	Jan, 21, 2026, 10:44 PM	SOC141 - Phishing URL Detected	86	Proxy	✓ ↻

Figure 1: Alert SOC170 - Passwd Found in Requested URL - Possible LFI Attack.

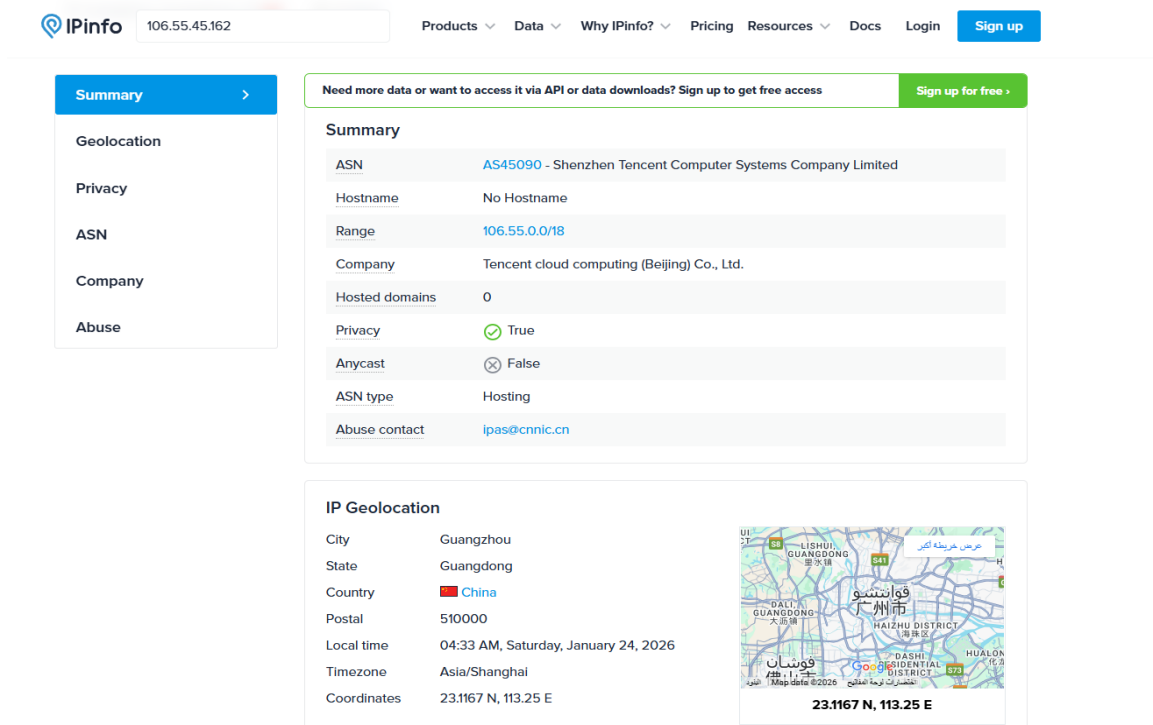
## 1. Understand Why the Alert Was Triggered

- Rule:** SOC170 - Possible LFI Attack.

- **Trigger:** The system detected the string `/etc/passwd` with traversal characters `.././.././` in the URL.
- **Direction:** Inbound from External IP (106.55.45.162) to Internal WebServer (172.16.17.13).

## 2. Data Collection & Evidence

- **Source Ownership:** The source IP address (106.55.45.162) is an **External IP** located in China. Based on the lookup, it belongs to **Tencent Cloud Computing**, which is a hosting/cloud provider.



The screenshot displays the IPinfo website interface. At the top, the IP address 106.55.45.162 is entered in the search bar. The navigation menu includes links for Products, Data, Why IPinfo?, Pricing, Resources, Docs, Login, and a Sign up button. The main content area is divided into two sections: Summary and IP Geolocation.

**Summary Section:**

ASN	AS45090 - Shenzhen Tencent Computer Systems Company Limited
Hostname	No Hostname
Range	106.55.0.0/18
Company	Tencent cloud computing (Beijing) Co., Ltd.
Hosted domains	0
Privacy	True
Anycast	False
ASN type	Hosting
Abuse contact	ipas@cnnic.cn

**IP Geolocation Section:**

City	Guangzhou
State	Guangdong
Country	China
Postal	510000
Local time	04:33 AM, Saturday, January 24, 2026
Timezone	Asia/Shanghai
Coordinates	23.1167 N, 113.25 E

A map of Guangzhou, China, is shown next to the geolocation data, with coordinates 23.1167 N, 113.25 E marked.

Figure 2: IPinfo ownership details for 106.55.45.162.

- **Destination Ownership:** The destination IP address (172.16.17.13) is an Internal Asset identified as **WebServer1006**. This confirms the target is an internal company web server.
- **Reputation Check:** A comprehensive reputation check was performed across multiple platforms:
- **VirusTotal & Cisco Talos:** Returned a "Neutral/Clean" score (0/92), indicating no recent blacklisting by security vendors.
- **AbuseIPDB:** Revealed that this IP is highly suspicious, with over 3,455 reports from 522 distinct sources. The reports explicitly mention SSH Brute-force and Web Application Attacks.

**Conclusion:** Despite the clean score on some platforms, the extensive history in AbuseIPDB confirms this is a Known Malicious Actor.

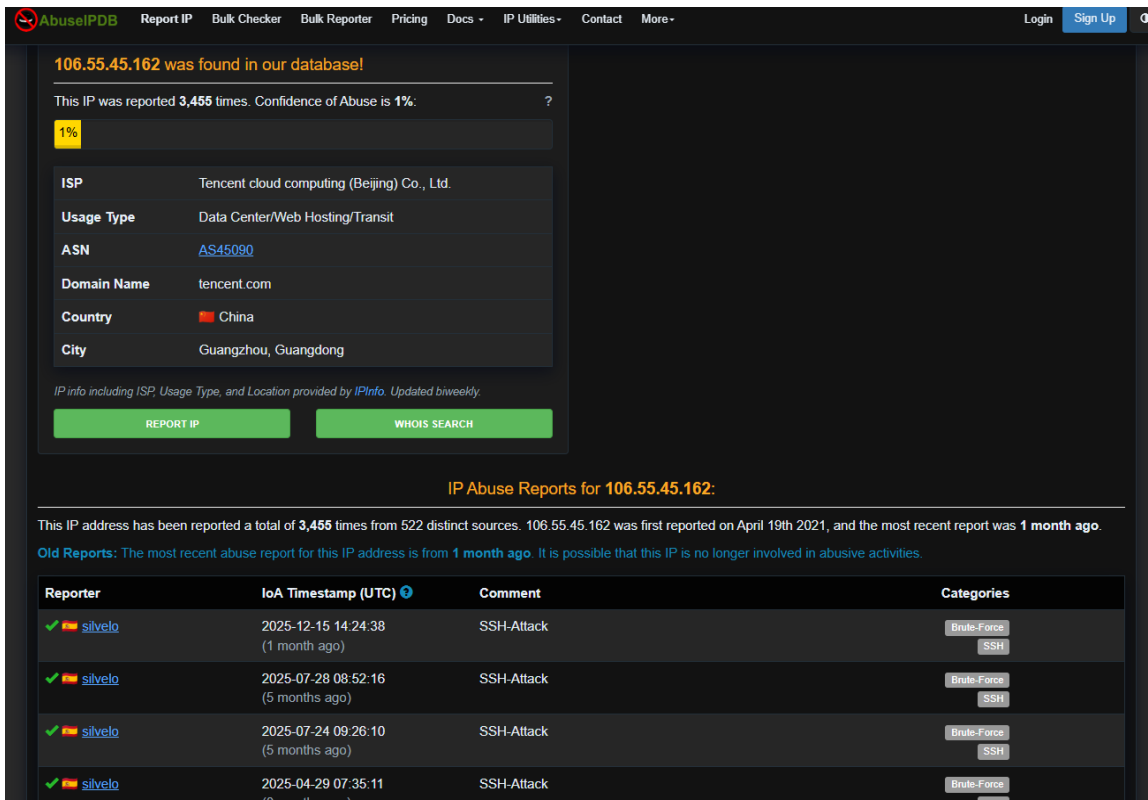


Figure 3: AbuseIPDB reputation score.

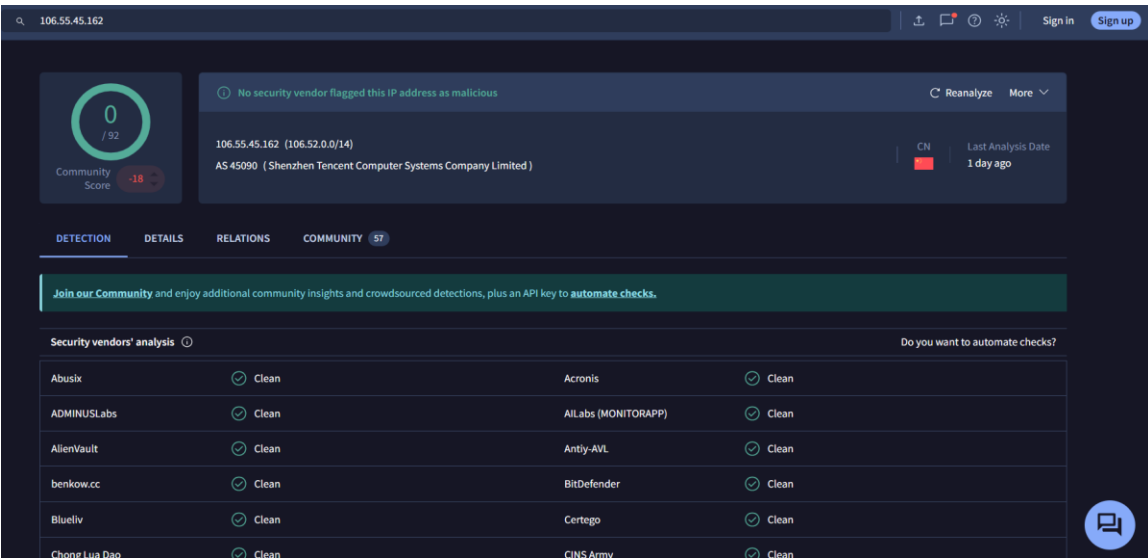


Figure 4: VirusTotal reputation score.

### 3. Log Management Investigation

#### Analysis of Server Logs:

- I conducted a search in the Log Management system for all activities associated with the source IP **106.55.45.162**. I examined the server's response to the specific request: `/?file=../../etc/passwd`.

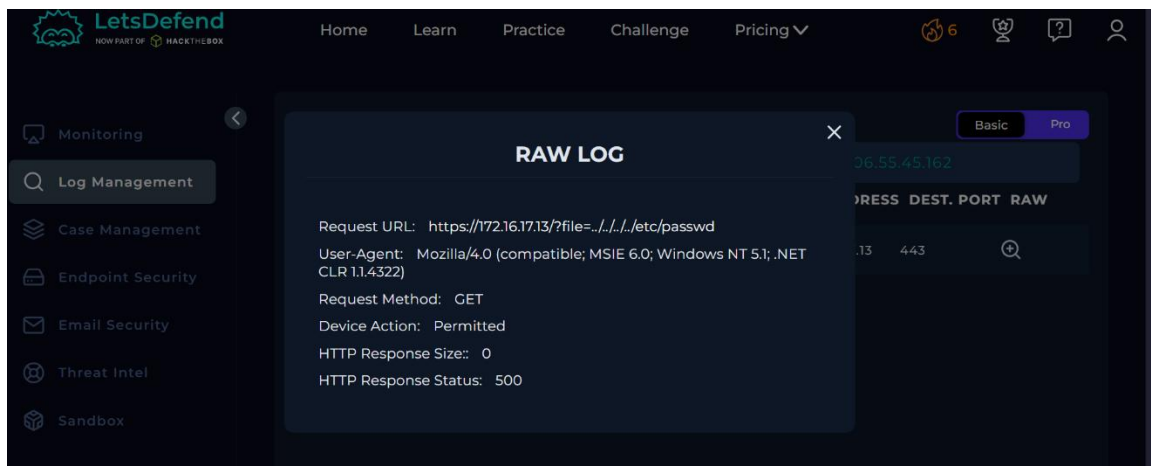


Figure 5: Log Management Alert.

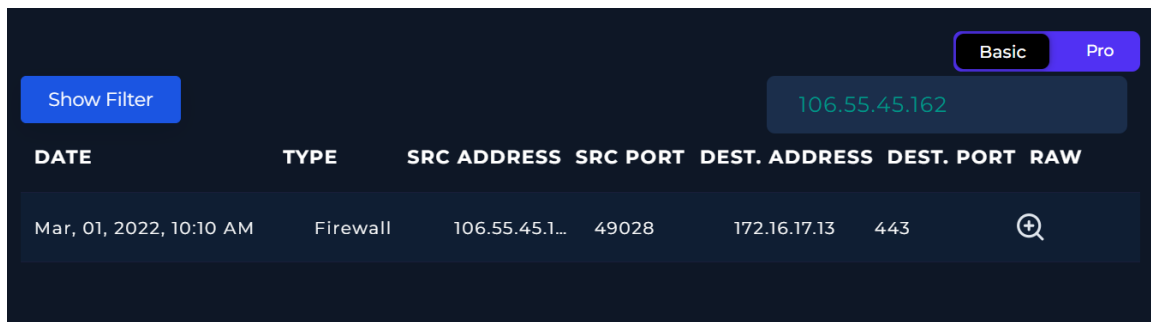


Figure 6: Log Management Alert count.

### Key Findings:

- HTTP Response Status: 500 (Internal Server Error).
- HTTP Response Size: 0 Bytes.
- Device Action: Permitted (by Firewall) but effectively failed at the application level.

### Investigation Conclusion:

- The Status Code 500 indicates that the web server encountered an error and did not execute the malicious command. Furthermore, the Response Size of 0 confirms that no sensitive data (such as the contents of `/etc/passwd`) was returned to the attacker.

## 4. Is Traffic Malicious?

**Decision:** Yes.

**Reasoning:**

- Payload: Contains a clear LFI attack (**../../../../etc/passwd**).
- Reputation: The source IP has over 3,400 malicious reports on AbuseIPDB.
- Intent: Clear attempt to access sensitive system files from an unauthorized external source.

## 5. Planned Test Verification

- **Check for Simulation:**
  - A review of the internal communication and mailbox was performed. No scheduled penetration tests or vulnerability scans were found for **WebServer1006** during this timeframe.
- **Hostname/IP Check:**
  - The source IP and hostname do not belong to any known attack simulation products (e.g., Verodin, Picus).

**Conclusion:** This is **not** a planned test; it is an unauthorized external attack.

## 6. Attack Success & Direction

- **Traffic Direction:**
  - The traffic direction is **Internet -> Company Network** (Inbound).
- **Was the Attack Successful?**
  - **Answer: No.**
  - **Reasoning:** As documented in the Log Investigation, the server responded with an **HTTP 500 error** and **0 bytes** were transferred. The system successfully prevented the file inclusion.

## 7. Containment & Remediation

- **Device Isolation:**
  - **Decision:** No isolation is required for **WebServer1006** as the attack **failed** and there is no evidence of compromise.
- **Actions Taken:**
  - **IP Blacklisting:** Block **106.55.45.162** at the network perimeter.
  - **No Escalation/Containment:** Since the attack failed and the device is not compromised, Tier 2 escalation and device isolation are not required.

- **Vulnerability Fix:** Patch the vulnerable file parameter on the web application.

## 8. Final Verdict

- **Status: True Positive.**
- **Note:** The alert is a True Positive because it detected a real malicious intent (LFI attempt), even though the attack was unsuccessful.

## Conclusion & Playbook Verdict

**Summary:** The investigation confirms this is a **True Positive** case of a malicious **LFI (Local File Inclusion)** attempt. Although the attacker targeted sensitive system files, the attack **failed** at the application level (Status 500), and no data was compromised.

### Final Decisions:

- **Is Traffic Malicious?** Yes.
- **Attack Type:** LFI (Local File Inclusion).
- **Planned Test:** No.
- **Traffic Direction:** Internet -> Company Network.
- **Was the Attack Successful?** No.
- **Tier 2 Escalation:** No.

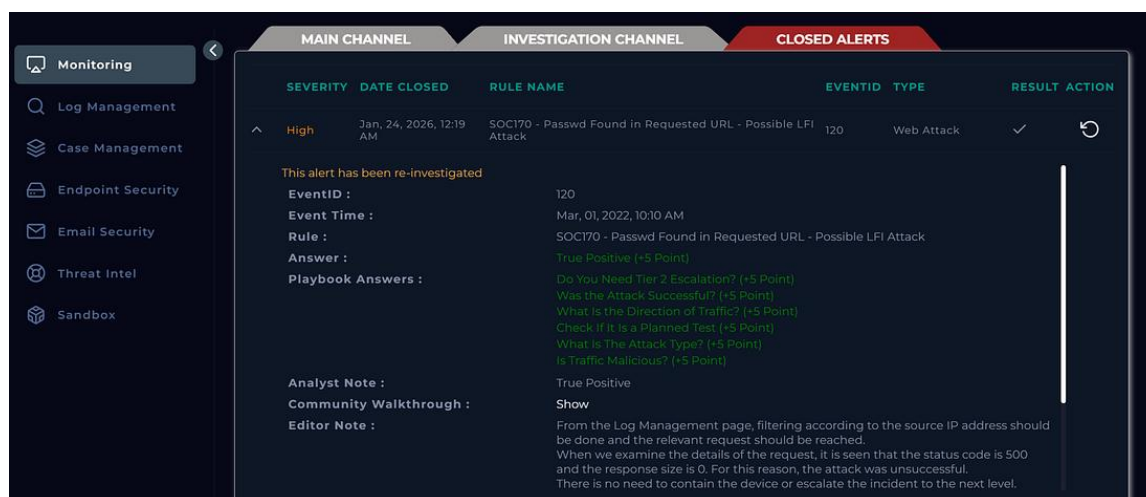


Figure 7: Final closure of Alert SOC170.