Network Forensic Analysis: LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning & Credential Access

Analyst: Mduduzi William Radebe

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Platform: CyberDefenders

Lab: PoisonedCredentials

Case ID: 2026-PC-009

1. Executive Summary

A forensic investigation was conducted on a network traffic capture (PCAP) to identify an suspected **Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)** attack. The analysis confirmed that a rogue machine utilized **LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution)** poisoning to intercept requests intended for a legitimate file share. This resulted in the successful compromise of a user's NTLM credentials and unauthorized access to an internal accounting system via the **SMB** protocol.

2. Project Objective

The primary goal was to dissect the network traffic to:

- Identify the origin of the malicious "poisoned" responses.
- Determine the specific queries that triggered the attack.
- Identify all affected (victim) machines.
- Extract the compromised username and identify the target host accessed by the adversary.

3. Tools & Methodology

The Analyst Toolkit

- **Wireshark:** Used for deep packet inspection and protocol analysis.
- **Filters:** Leveraged specific display filters to isolate malicious traffic from background noise.
- **TCP Stream Following:** Used to reconstruct the "conversation" between the attacker and victims.

The "Step-by-Step" Workflow

Phase 1: Identifying the Catalyst (The Mistyped Query)
Action: I filtered for LLMNR traffic originating from the suspected victim IP 192.168.232.162.

Filter: ip.addr == 192.168.232.162 && llmnr

Observation: The machine was broadcasting a query for the name **fileshaare**.

Analyst Note: The double 'a' in the name confirms a user typo. Because this name doesn't exist on the DNS server, the computer resorted to LLMNR, which "shouts" to the whole network for help.

Phase 2: Locating the Rogue Entity
Action: I utilized Wireshark's **Statistics > Endpoints** tool to find the most active IPv4 addresses, then looked for who responded to the fileshaare query.

Observation: Machine **192.168.232.215** immediately responded to the broadcast, claiming to be the location of the (non-existent) fileshaare.

Conclusion: 192.168.232.215 is confirmed as the **Rogue Machine** (Attacker).

Phase 3: Scope of Impact (The Second Victim)
Action: I filtered for all traffic where the Rogue Machine sent responses to different hosts.

Filter: ip.src == 192.168.232.215

Observation: I identified a second machine, **192.168.232.176**, receiving poisoned responses from the attacker. This confirms the attack was broad and automated (likely using a tool like **Responder**).

Phase 4: Credential Theft Analysis
Action: I focused on the **SMB (Server Message Block)** protocol to see if any login attempts were intercepted. I selected an SMB packet and used **Follow > TCP Stream**.

Observation: Within the NTLM authentication exchange (NTLMSSP), the attacker forced the victim to authenticate.

Findings: The compromised account was identified as **janesmith**.

Phase 5: Action on Objectives
Action: I tracked the attacker's activity after the credential theft to see what internal resource they targeted.

Filter: ip.addr == 192.168.232.215 && smb2

Observation: The attacker used the stolen credentials to connect to a new machine.

Target Hostname: AccountingPC.

4. Technical Findings Summary

Metric	Detail
Initial Mistyped Query	fileshaare
Rogue Machine IP	192.168.232.215
Victim IP #1	192.168.232.162
Victim IP #2	192.168.232.176
Compromised User	janesmith
Targeted Destination	AccountingPC

5. Analyst Reflections

Struggles & Challenges

- **Noise Filtering:** Initial analysis was difficult due to the sheer volume of background traffic. Learning to use ip.addr in combination with llmnr was the "lightbulb moment" that cleared the noise.
- **Understanding Streams:** Following a TCP stream can be overwhelming for a beginner. It took a few tries to find the specific "NTLMSSP" (login) part of the conversation among the thousands of bytes of data.

Lessons Learned

- **Protocol Dangers:** I learned that LLMNR and NBT-NS are dangerous legacy protocols that should be **disabled** via Group Policy in a secure environment.
- **The Power of Typo:** This lab taught me that a single misspelled word by a user can lead to an entire network being compromised if local name resolution is not secured.
- **SMB Signing:** I now understand that enforcing **SMB Signing** would prevent an attacker from easily relaying these stolen credentials to other machines like the AccountingPC.

6. Recommendations (SOC Strategy)

1. **Immediate Action:** Disable LLMNR and NBT-NS on all workstations and servers via GPO.
2. **Monitoring:** Configure SIEM alerts for any "LLMNR Response" packets originating from non-IT subnets.
3. **Credential Hygiene:** Reset the password for janesmith immediately and audit the AccountingPC for any unauthorized file access or persistence mechanisms.

Analyst Signature

Mduduzi William Radebe

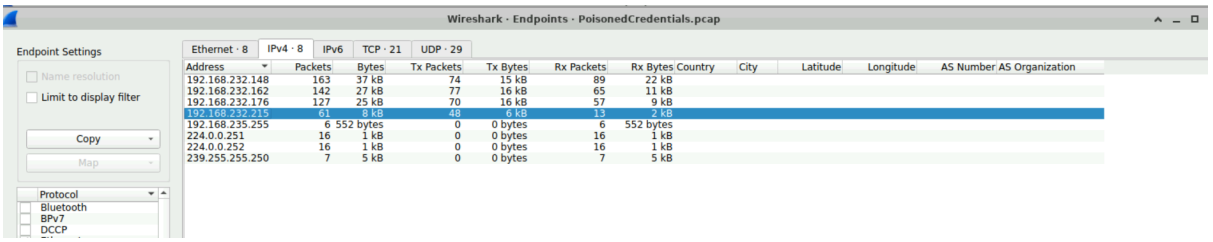
SOC Analyst in Training

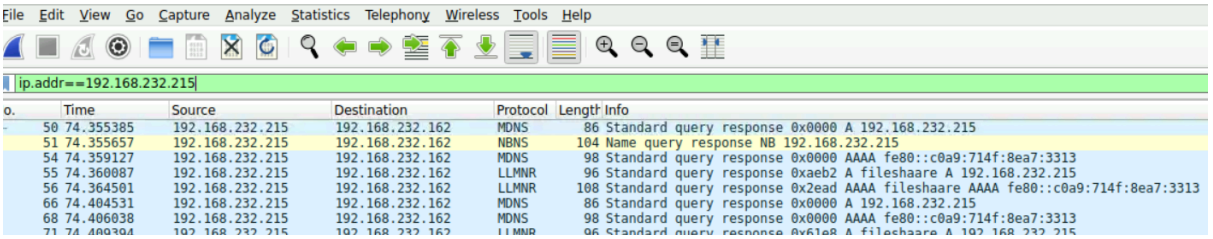
Notes and Screenshots

Q1:

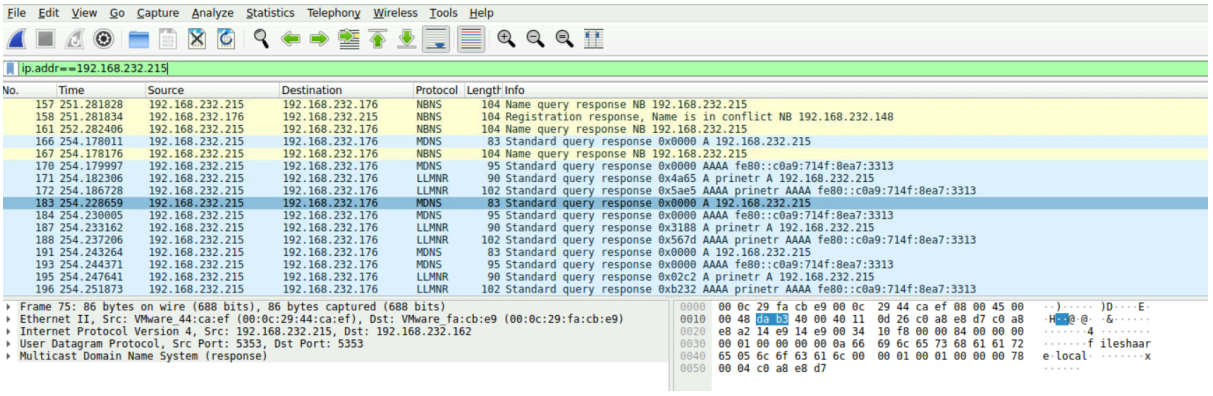
```
 56 74.364501    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR     108 Standard query response 0x2ead AAAA fileshaare AAAA fe80::c0a9:714f:8ea7:3313
 69 74.406407    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0x61e8 A fileshaare
 70 74.407088    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0x9b15 AAAA fileshaare
 71 74.409394    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR      96 Standard query response 0x61e8 A fileshaare A 192.168.232.215
 72 74.413998    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR     108 Standard query response 0x9b15 AAAA fileshaare AAAA fe80::c0a9:714f:8ea7:3313
 76 74.419239    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0xb281 A fileshaare
 77 74.419852    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0x6108 AAAA fileshaare
 79 74.422420    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR      96 Standard query response 0xb281 A fileshaare A 192.168.232.215
 80 74.426719    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR     108 Standard query response 0x6108 AAAA fileshaare AAAA fe80::c0a9:714f:8ea7:3313
 84 74.438101    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0xc4a3 A fileshaare
 85 74.438618    192.168.232.162    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      70 Standard query 0x1ce7 AAAA fileshaare
 87 74.441497    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR      96 Standard query response 0xc4a3 A fileshaare A 192.168.232.215
 88 74.445950    192.168.232.215    192.168.232.162    LLMNR     108 Standard query response 0x1ce7 AAAA fileshaare AAAA fe80::c0a9:714f:8ea7:3313
168 254.179403   192.168.232.176    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      67 Standard query 0x4a65 A prinetr
169 254.179838   192.168.232.176    224.0.0.252        LLMNR      67 Standard query 0x5ae5 AAAA prinetr
171 254.182306   192.168.232.215    192.168.232.176    LLMNR      90 Standard query response 0x4a65 A prinetr A 192.168.232.215
```

Q2:
Statistics > Endpoints >ipv4 add 192.168.232.215



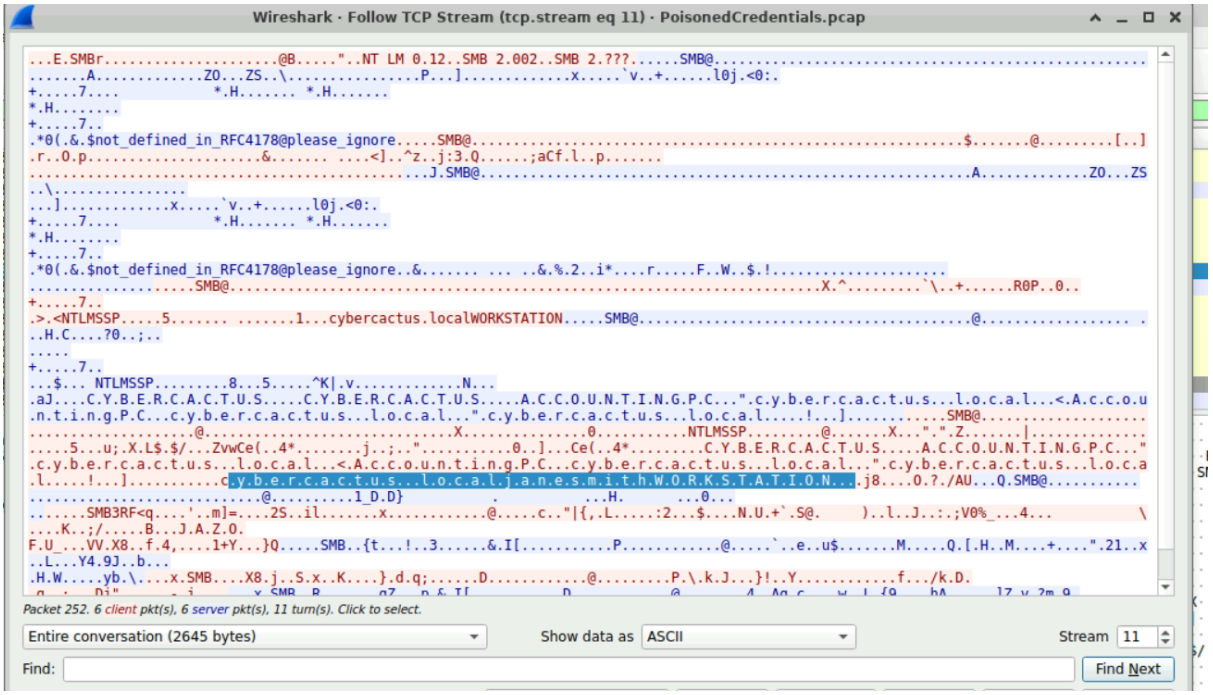


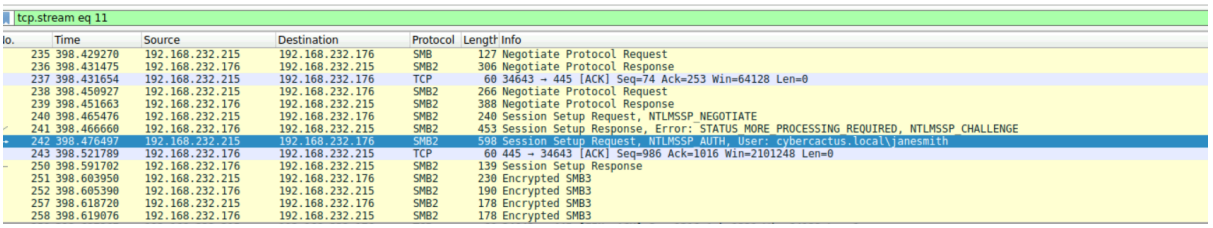
Q3



Q4

Follow stream > filter
Jane smith





Q5

Q5 192.168.232.215 with SMB protocol> Follow stream > filter >AccountingPC