

System Network Configuration Discovery, Technique T1016 - Enterprise

Archived: 2026-04-02 12:30:18 UTC

[S1028 Action RAT](#)

[Action RAT](#) has the ability to collect the MAC address of an infected host. [\[4\]](#)

[S0552 AdFind](#)

[AdFind](#) can extract subnet information from Active Directory. [\[5\]\[6\]\[7\]](#)

[G0018 admin@338](#)

[admin@338](#) actors used the following command after exploiting a machine with [LOWBALL](#) malware to acquire information about local networks: `ipconfig /all >> %temp%\download` [\[8\]](#)

[S0331 Agent Tesla](#)

[Agent Tesla](#) can collect the IP address of the victim machine and spawn instances of netsh.exe to enumerate wireless settings. [\[9\]\[10\]](#)

[S0092 Agent.btz](#)

[Agent.btz](#) collects the network adapter's IP and MAC address as well as IP addresses of the network adapter's default gateway, primary/secondary WINS, DHCP, and DNS servers, and saves them into a log file. [\[11\]](#)

[S1025 Amadey](#)

[Amadey](#) can identify the IP address of a victim machine. [\[12\]](#)

[S0504 Anchor](#)

[Anchor](#) can determine the public IP and location of a compromised host. [\[13\]](#)

[S0622 AppleSeed](#)

[AppleSeed](#) can identify the IP of a targeted system. [\[14\]](#)

[G0006 APT1](#)

[APT1](#) used the `ipconfig /all` command to gather network configuration information. [\[15\]](#)

[G0073 APT19](#)

[APT19](#) used an HTTP malware variant and a Port 22 malware variant to collect the MAC address and IP address from the victim's machine. [\[16\]](#)

[G0022 APT3](#)

A keylogging tool used by [APT3](#) gathers network information from the victim, including the MAC address, IP address, WINS, DHCP server, and gateway. [\[17\]\[18\]](#)

[G0050 APT32](#)

[APT32](#) used the `ipconfig /all` command to gather the IP address from the system. [\[19\]](#)

[G0096 APT41](#)

[APT41](#) collected MAC addresses from victim machines. [\[20\]\[21\]](#)

[G1044 APT42](#)

[APT42](#) has used malware, such as GHAMBAR and POWERPOST, to collect network information. [\[22\]](#)

[S0456 Aria-body](#)

[Aria-body](#) has the ability to identify the location, public IP address, and domain name on a compromised host. [\[23\]](#)

[S0099 Arp](#)

[Arp](#) can be used to display ARP configuration information on the host. [\[24\]](#)

[S0373 Astaroth](#)

[Astaroth](#) collects the external IP address from the system. [\[25\]](#)

[S0640 Avaddon](#)

[Avaddon](#) can collect the external IP address of the victim. [\[26\]](#)

[S0473 Avenger](#)

[Avenger](#) can identify the domain of the compromised host. [\[27\]](#)

[S0344 Azorult](#)

[Azorult](#) can collect host IP information from the victim's machine. [\[28\]](#)

[S0414 BabyShark](#)

[BabyShark](#) has executed the `ipconfig /all` command. [\[29\]](#)

[S0093 Backdoor.Oldrea](#)

[Backdoor.Oldrea](#) collects information about the Internet adapter configuration. [\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)

[S0245 BADCALL](#)

[BADCALL](#) collects the network adapter information. [\[32\]](#)

[S0642 BADFLICK](#)

[BADFLICK](#) has captured victim IP address details. [\[33\]](#)

[S0234 Bandoock](#)

[Bandoock](#) has a command to get the public IP address from a system. [\[34\]](#)

[S0534 Bazar](#)

[Bazar](#) can collect the IP address and NetBIOS name of an infected machine. [\[35\]](#)

[S0268 Bisonal](#)

[Bisonal](#) can execute `ipconfig` on the victim's machine. [\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#)[\[38\]](#)

[G1043 BlackByte](#)

[BlackByte](#) used tools such as [Arp](#) to pull system network information and identify connected devices. [\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#)

[S0089 BlackEnergy](#)

[BlackEnergy](#) has gathered information about network IP configurations using `ipconfig.exe` and about routing tables using `route.exe`. [\[41\]](#)[\[42\]](#)

[S0520 BLINDINGCAN](#)

[BLINDINGCAN](#) has collected the victim machine's local IP address information and MAC address. [\[43\]](#)

[S0657 BLUELIGHT](#)

[BLUELIGHT](#) can collect IP information from the victim's machine. [\[44\]](#)

[S1184 BOLDMOVE](#)

[BOLDMOVE](#) enumerates network interfaces on the infected host. [\[45\]](#)

[S0486 Bonadan](#)

[Bonadan](#) can find the external IP address of the infected host. [\[46\]](#)

[S0651 BoxCaon](#)

[BoxCaon](#) can collect the victim's MAC address by using the `GetAdaptersInfo` API. [\[47\]](#)

[S0252 Brave Prince](#)

[Brave Prince](#) gathers network configuration information as well as the ARP cache.^[48]

[C0015 C0015](#)

During [C0015](#), the threat actors used code to obtain the external public-facing IPv4 address of the compromised host.^[49]

[C0017 C0017](#)

During [C0017](#), [APT41](#) used `cmd.exe /c ping %userdomain%` for discovery.^[50]

[C0018 C0018](#)

During [C0018](#), the threat actors ran `nslookup` and Advanced IP Scanner on the target network.^[51]

[S0274 Calisto](#)

[Calisto](#) runs the `ifconfig` command to obtain the IP address from the victim's machine.^[52]

[S0335 Carbon](#)

[Carbon](#) can collect the IP address of the victims and other computers on the network using the commands:

`ipconfig -all` `nbtstat -n` , and `nbtstat -s` .^{[53][54]}

[S0261 Catchamas](#)

[Catchamas](#) gathers the Mac address, IP address, and the network adapter information from the victim's machine.^[55]

[S0572 Caterpillar WebShell](#)

[Caterpillar WebShell](#) can gather the IP address from the victim's machine using the IP config command.^[56]

[S1204 cd00r](#)

[cd00r](#) can discover the IP for the network interface on the compromised device.^[57]

[S0674 CharmPower](#)

[CharmPower](#) has the ability to use `ipconfig` to enumerate system network settings.^[58]

[G0114 Chimera](#)

[Chimera](#) has used `ipconfig`, `Ping`, and `tracert` to enumerate the IP address and network environment and settings of the local host.^[59]

[S0667 Chrommme](#)

[Chrommme](#) can enumerate the IP address of a compromised host. [\[60\]](#)

[S0660 Clambling](#)

[Clambling](#) can enumerate the IP address of a compromised machine. [\[61\]\[62\]](#)

[S0154 Cobalt Strike](#)

[Cobalt Strike](#) can determine the NetBios name and the IP addresses of targets machines including domain controllers. [\[63\]\[64\]](#)

[S0244 Connie](#)

[Connie](#) uses `ipconfig /all` and `route PRINT` to identify network adapter and interface information. [\[65\]](#)

[S0575 Conti](#)

[Conti](#) can retrieve the ARP cache from the local system by using the `GetIpNetTable()` API call and check to ensure IP addresses it connects to are for local, non-Internet, systems. [\[66\]](#)

[S0488 CrackMapExec](#)

[CrackMapExec](#) can collect DNS information from the targeted system. [\[67\]](#)

[S1024 CreepySnail](#)

[CreepySnail](#) can use `getmac` and `Get-NetIPAddress` to enumerate network settings. [\[68\]](#)

[S0115 Crimson](#)

[Crimson](#) contains a command to collect the victim MAC address and LAN IP. [\[69\]\[70\]](#)

[S0625 Cuba](#)

[Cuba](#) can retrieve the ARP cache from the local system by using `GetIpNetTable`. [\[71\]](#)

[S0687 Cyclops Blink](#)

[Cyclops Blink](#) can use the Linux API `if_nameindex` to gather network interface names. [\[72\]\[73\]](#)

[G0012 Darkhotel](#)

[Darkhotel](#) has collected the IP address and network adapter information from the victim's machine. [\[74\]\[75\]](#)

[S1052 DEADEYE](#)

[DEADEYE](#) can discover the DNS domain name of a targeted system. [\[50\]](#)

[S0354 Denis](#)

[Denis](#) uses `ipconfig` to gather the IP address from the system. [\[19\]](#)

[S0659 Diavol](#)

[Diavol](#) can enumerate victims' local and external IPs when registering with C2. [\[76\]](#)

[S0472 down_new](#)

[down_new](#) has the ability to identify the MAC address of a compromised host. [\[27\]](#)

[G0035 Dragonfly](#)

[Dragonfly](#) has used batch scripts to enumerate network information, including information about trusts, zones, and the domain. [\[77\]](#)

[S0567 Dtrack](#)

[Dtrack](#) can collect the host's IP addresses using the `ipconfig` command. [\[78\]\[79\]](#)

[S0038 Duqu](#)

The reconnaissance modules used with [Duqu](#) can collect information on network configuration. [\[80\]](#)

[S1159 DUSTTRAP](#)

[DUSTTRAP](#) can enumerate infected system network information. [\[81\]](#)

[S0024 Dyre](#)

[Dyre](#) has the ability to identify network settings on a compromised host. [\[82\]](#)

[G1006 Earth Lusca](#)

[Earth Lusca](#) used the command `ipconfig` to obtain information about network configurations. [\[83\]](#)

[S0605 EKANS](#)

[EKANS](#) can determine the domain of a compromised host. [\[84\]](#)

[S0081 Elise](#)

[Elise](#) executes `ipconfig /all` after initial communication is made to the remote server. [\[85\]\[86\]](#)

[S0082 Emissary](#)

[Emissary](#) has the capability to execute the command `ipconfig /all`. [\[87\]](#)

[S0363 Empire](#)

[Empire](#) can acquire network configuration information like DNS servers, public IP, and network proxies used by a host. ^{[88][89]}

[S0091 Epic](#)

[Epic](#) uses the `nbtstat -n` and `nbtstat -s` commands on the victim's machine. ^[90]

[S0569 Explosive](#)

[Explosive](#) has collected the MAC address from the victim's machine. ^[91]

[S0181 FALLCHILL](#)

[FALLCHILL](#) collects MAC address and local IP address information from the victim. ^[92]

[S0512 FatDuke](#)

[FatDuke](#) can identify the MAC address on the target computer. ^[93]

[S0171 Felismus](#)

[Felismus](#) collects the victim LAN IP address and sends it to the C2 server. ^[94]

[S0267 FELIXROOT](#)

[FELIXROOT](#) collects information about the network including the IP address and DHCP server. ^[95]

[G1016 FIN13](#)

[FIN13](#) has used `nslookup` and `ipconfig` for network reconnaissance efforts. [FIN13](#) has also utilized a compromised Symantec Altiris console and LanDesk account to retrieve network information. ^{[96][97]}

[S0696 Flagpro](#)

[Flagpro](#) has been used to execute the `ipconfig /all` command on a victim system. ^[98]

[C0001 Frankenstein](#)

During [Frankenstein](#), the threat actors used [Empire](#) to find the public IP address of a compromised system. ^[89]

[S1044 FunnyDream](#)

[FunnyDream](#) can parse the `ProxyServer` string in the Registry to discover http proxies. ^[99]

[C0007 FunnyDream](#)

During [FunnyDream](#), the threat actors used `ipconfig` for discovery on remote systems. ^[99]

[G0093 GALLIUM](#)

[GALLIUM](#) used `ipconfig /all` to obtain information about the victim network configuration. The group also ran a modified version of [NBTscan](#) to identify available NetBIOS name servers.^[100]

[S0049 GeminiDuke](#)

[GeminiDuke](#) collects information on network settings and Internet proxy settings from the victim.^[101]

[S0588 GoldMax](#)

[GoldMax](#) retrieved a list of the system's network interface after execution.^[102]

[S1198 Gomir](#)

[Gomir](#) collects network information on infected systems such as listing interface names, MAC and IP addresses, and IPv6 addresses.^[103]

[S1138 Gootloader](#)

[Gootloader](#) can use an embedded script to check the IP address of potential victims visiting compromised websites.^[104]

[S0531 Grandoreiro](#)

[Grandoreiro](#) can determine the IP and physical location of the compromised host via IPInfo.^[105]

[S0237 GravityRAT](#)

[GravityRAT](#) collects the victim IP address, MAC address, as well as the victim account domain name.^[106]

[S0690 Green Lambert](#)

[Green Lambert](#) can obtain proxy information from a victim's machine using system environment variables.^[107]
^[108]

[S0632 GrimAgent](#)

[GrimAgent](#) can enumerate the IP and domain of a target system.^[109]

[G0125 HAFNIUM](#)

[HAFNIUM](#) has collected IP information via IPInfo.^[110]

[S1229 Havoc](#)

[Havoc](#) has a module for network enumeration including determining IP addresses.^[111]

[G1001 HEXANE](#)

[HEXANE](#) has used `Ping` and `tracert` for network discovery.^[112]

[S1249 HexEval Loader](#)

[HexEval Loader](#) has leveraged server-side client configurations to identify the public IP of the victim host. [\[113\]](#)

[G0126 Higaisa](#)

[Higaisa](#) used `ipconfig` to gather network configuration information. [\[114\]](#)[\[115\]](#)

[S0431 HotCroissant](#)

[HotCroissant](#) has the ability to identify the IP address of the compromised machine. [\[116\]](#)

[S0203 Hydraq](#)

[Hydraq](#) creates a backdoor through which remote attackers can retrieve IP addresses of compromised machines. [\[117\]](#)[\[118\]](#)

[S1022 IceApple](#)

The [IceApple ifconfig](#) module can iterate over all network interfaces on the host and retrieve the name, description, MAC address, DNS suffix, DNS servers, gateways, IPv4 addresses, and subnet masks. [\[119\]](#)

[S0483 IcedID](#)

[IcedID](#) used the `ipconfig /all` command and a batch script to gather network information. [\[120\]](#)

[S0101 ifconfig](#)

[ifconfig](#) can be used to display adapter configuration on Unix systems, including information for TCP/IP, DNS, and DHCP.

[S0278 iKitten](#)

[iKitten](#) will look for the current IP address. [\[121\]](#)

[S0604 Industroyer](#)

[Industroyer](#)'s 61850 payload component enumerates connected network adapters and their corresponding IP addresses. [\[122\]](#)

[S1245 InvisibleFerret](#)

[InvisibleFerret](#) has collected the local IP address, and external IP. [\[123\]](#)[\[124\]](#)

[S0260 InvisiMole](#)

[InvisiMole](#) gathers information on the IP forwarding table, MAC address, configured proxy, and network SSID. [\[125\]](#)[\[126\]](#)

[S0100 ipconfig](#)

[ipconfig](#) can be used to display adapter configuration on Windows systems, including information for TCP/IP, DNS, and DHCP.

[S0015 Ixeshe](#)

[Ixeshe](#) enumerates the IP address, network proxy settings, and domain name from a victim's system. [\[127\]](#)

[S1203 J-magic](#)

[J-magic](#) can compare the host and remote IPs to check if a received packet is from the infected machine. [\[128\]](#)

[S0044 JHUHUGIT](#)

A [JHUHUGIT](#) variant gathers network interface card information. [\[129\]](#)

[S0201 JPIN](#)

[JPIN](#) can obtain network information, including DNS, IP, and proxies. [\[130\]](#)

[S0283 jRAT](#)

[jRAT](#) can gather victim internal and external IPs. [\[131\]](#)

[S0265 Kazuar](#)

[Kazuar](#) gathers information about network adapters. [\[132\]](#)

[G0004 Ke3chang](#)

[Ke3chang](#) has performed local network configuration discovery using `ipconfig`. [\[133\]](#)[\[134\]](#)[\[135\]](#)

[S0487 Kessel](#)

[Kessel](#) has collected the DNS address of the infected host. [\[46\]](#)

[S1020 Kevin](#)

[Kevin](#) can collect the MAC address and other information from a victim machine using `ipconfig/all`. [\[112\]](#)

[S0387 KeyBoy](#)

[KeyBoy](#) can determine the public or WAN IP address for the system. [\[136\]](#)

[S0271 KEYMARBLE](#)

[KEYMARBLE](#) gathers the MAC address of the victim's machine. [\[137\]](#)

[G0094 Kimsuky](#)

[Kimsuky](#) has used `ipconfig/all` and web beacons sent via email to gather network configuration information. [\[138\]\[139\]](#) [Kimsuky](#) has also identified Host IP addresses leveraging the WMI class `Win32_NetworkAdapterConfiguration`. [\[140\]](#)

[S0250 Koadic](#)

[Koadic](#) can retrieve the contents of the IP routing table as well as information about the Windows domain. [\[141\]](#)
[\[142\]](#)

[S0641 Kobalos](#)

[Kobalos](#) can record the IP address of the target machine. [\[143\]](#)

[S0356 KONNI](#)

[KONNI](#) can collect the IP address from the victim's machine. [\[144\]](#)

[S1075 KOPILUWAK](#)

[KOPILUWAK](#) can use `Arp` to discover a target's network configuration settings. [\[145\]](#)

[C0035 KV Botnet Activity](#)

[KV Botnet Activity](#) gathers victim IP information during initial installation stages. [\[146\]](#)

[S0236 Kwampirs](#)

[Kwampirs](#) collects network adapter and interface information by using the commands `ipconfig /all`, `arp -a` and `route print`. It also collects the system's MAC address with `getmac` and domain configuration with `net config workstation`. [\[147\]](#)

[S1160 Latrodectus](#)

[Latrodectus](#) can discover the IP and MAC address of a targeted host. [\[148\]\[149\]](#)

[G0032 Lazarus Group](#)

[Lazarus Group](#) malware `IndiaIndia` obtains and sends to its C2 server information about the first network interface card's configuration, including IP address, gateways, subnet mask, DHCP information, and whether WINS is available. [\[150\]\[151\]](#)

[S0395 LightNeuron](#)

[LightNeuron](#) gathers information about network adapters using the Win32 API call `GetAdaptersInfo`. [\[152\]](#)

[S0513 LiteDuke](#)

[LiteDuke](#) has the ability to discover the proxy configuration of Firefox and/or Opera. [\[93\]](#)

[S0681 Lizar](#)

[Lizar](#) has retrieved network information from a compromised host, such as the MAC address. [\[153\]](#)[\[154\]](#)

[S0447 Lokibot](#)

[Lokibot](#) has the ability to discover the domain name of the infected host. [\[155\]](#)

[G0030 Lotus Blossom](#)

[Lotus Blossom](#) has used commands such as `ipconfig` and `netstat` to gather network information on compromised hosts. [\[156\]](#)

[S0451 LoudMiner](#)

[LoudMiner](#) used a script to gather the IP address of the infected machine before sending to the C2. [\[157\]](#)

[S0532 Lucifer](#)

[Lucifer](#) can collect the IP address of a compromised host. [\[158\]](#)

[S1143 LunarLoader](#)

[LunarLoader](#) can verify the targeted host's DNS name which is then used in the creation of a decryption key. [\[159\]](#)

[S1141 LunarWeb](#)

[LunarWeb](#) can use shell commands to discover network adapters and configuration. [\[159\]](#)

[S0409 Machete](#)

[Machete](#) collects the MAC address of the target computer and other network configuration information. [\[160\]](#)[\[161\]](#)

[S1016 MacMa](#)

[MacMa](#) can collect IP addresses from a compromised host. [\[162\]](#)

[S1060 Mafalda](#)

[Mafalda](#) can use the `GetAdaptersInfo` function to retrieve information about network adapters and the `GetIpNetTable` function to retrieve the IPv4 to physical network address mapping table. [\[163\]](#)

[G0059 Magic Hound](#)

[Magic Hound](#) malware gathers the victim's local IP address, MAC address, and external IP address. [\[164\]](#)[\[165\]](#)[\[166\]](#)

[S1182 MagicRAT](#)

[MagicRAT](#) collects system network information using commands such as `ipconfig /all`. [\[167\]](#)

[S1156 Manjusaka](#)

[Manjusaka](#) gathers information about current network connections, local and remote addresses associated with them, and associated processes. [\[168\]](#)

[G1051 Medusa Group](#)

[Medusa Group](#) has obtained host network details utilizing the command `cmd.exe /c ipconfig /all`. [\[169\]](#)

[G0045 menuPass](#)

[menuPass](#) has used several tools to scan for open NetBIOS nameservers and enumerate NetBIOS sessions. [\[170\]](#)

[S1015 Milan](#)

[Milan](#) can run `C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /c cmd /c ipconfig /all 2>&1` to discover network settings. [\[171\]](#)

[S0084 Mis-Type](#)

[Mis-Type](#) may create a file containing the results of the command `cmd.exe /c ipconfig /all`. [\[172\]](#)

[G1036 Moonstone Sleet](#)

[Moonstone Sleet](#) has gathered information on victim network configuration. [\[173\]](#)

[S0149 MoonWind](#)

[MoonWind](#) obtains the victim IP address. [\[174\]](#)

[S0284 More_eggs](#)

[More_eggs](#) has the capability to gather the IP address from the victim's machine. [\[175\]](#)

[G1009 Moses Staff](#)

[Moses Staff](#) has collected the domain name of a compromised network. [\[176\]](#)

[S0256 Mosquito](#)

[Mosquito](#) uses the `ipconfig` command. [\[177\]](#)

[G0069 MuddyWater](#)

[MuddyWater](#) has used malware to collect the victim's IP address and domain name. [\[178\]](#)

[G0129 Mustang Panda](#)

[Mustang Panda](#) has used `ipconfig` and `arp` to determine network configuration information. [\[179\]](#) [Mustang Panda](#) has also utilized SharpNBTScan to scan the victim environment. [\[180\]](#)

[S0205 Naid](#)

[Naid](#) collects the domain name from a compromised host. [\[181\]](#)

[G0019 Naikon](#)

[Naikon](#) uses commands such as `netsh interface show` to discover network interface settings. [\[182\]](#)

[S0228 NanHaiShu](#)

[NanHaiShu](#) can gather information about the victim proxy server. [\[183\]](#)

[S0336 NanoCore](#)

[NanoCore](#) gathers the IP address from the victim's machine. [\[184\]](#)

[S0590 NBTscan](#)

[NBTscan](#) can be used to collect MAC addresses. [\[185\]](#)[\[186\]](#)

[S0102 nbtstat](#)

[nbtstat](#) can be used to discover local NetBIOS domain names.

[S0691 Neoichor](#)

[Neoichor](#) can gather the IP address from an infected host. [\[135\]](#)

[S0198 NETWIRE](#)

[NETWIRE](#) can collect the IP address of a compromised host. [\[187\]](#)[\[188\]](#)

[S1106 NGLite](#)

[NGLite](#) identifies the victim system MAC and IPv4 addresses and uses these to establish a victim identifier. [\[189\]](#)

[S1147 Nightdoor](#)

[Nightdoor](#) gathers information on victim system network configuration such as MAC addresses. [\[190\]](#)

[S1100 Ninja](#)

[Ninja](#) can enumerate the IP address on compromised systems. [\[191\]](#)

[S0359 Nltest](#)

[Nltest](#) may be used to enumerate the parent domain of a local machine using `/parentdomain`. [\[192\]](#)

[S0353 NOKKI](#)

[NOKKI](#) can gather information on the victim IP address. [\[193\]](#)

[S0346 OceanSalt](#)

[OceanSalt](#) can collect the victim's IP address. [\[194\]](#)

[S0340 Octopus](#)

[Octopus](#) can collect the host IP address from the victim's machine. [\[195\]](#)

[G0049 OilRig](#)

[OilRig](#) has run `ipconfig /all` on a victim. [\[196\]](#)[\[197\]](#)

[S0439 Okrum](#)

[Okrum](#) can collect network information, including the host IP address, DNS, and proxy information. [\[198\]](#)

[S0365 Olympic Destroyer](#)

[Olympic Destroyer](#) uses API calls to enumerate the infected system's ARP table. [\[199\]](#)

[C0012 Operation CuckooBees](#)

During [Operation CuckooBees](#), the threat actors used `ipconfig`, `nbtstat`, `tracert`, `route print`, and `cat /etc/hosts` commands. [\[200\]](#)

[C0014 Operation Wocao](#)

During [Operation Wocao](#), threat actors discovered the local network configuration with `ipconfig`. [\[201\]](#)

[S0229 Orz](#)

[Orz](#) can gather victim proxy information. [\[183\]](#)

[S0165 OSInfo](#)

[OSInfo](#) discovers the current domain information. [\[17\]](#)

[S0352 OSX_OCEANLOTUS.D](#)

[OSX_OCEANLOTUS.D](#) can collect the network interface MAC address on the infected host. [\[202\]](#)[\[203\]](#)

[S0556 Pay2Key](#)

[Pay2Key](#) can identify the IP and MAC addresses of the compromised host. [\[204\]](#)

[S1050 PcShare](#)

[PcShare](#) can obtain the proxy settings of a compromised machine using `InternetQueryOptionA` and its IP address by running `nslookup myip.opendns.comresolver1.opendns.com\r\n`.^[99]

[S0587 Penguin](#)

[Penguin](#) can report the IP of the compromised host to attacker controlled infrastructure.^[205]

[S1145 Pikabot](#)

[Pikabot](#) gathers victim network information through commands such as `ipconfig` and `ipconfig /all`.^[206]

[S1031 PingPull](#)

[PingPull](#) can retrieve the IP address of a compromised host.^[207]

[S0501 PipeMon](#)

[PipeMon](#) can collect and send the local IP address, RDP information, and the network adapter physical address as a part of its C2 beacon.^[208]

[S0124 Pisloader](#)

[Pisloader](#) has a command to collect the victim's IP address.^[209]

[S0254 PLAINTEE](#)

[PLAINTEE](#) uses the `ipconfig /all` command to gather the victim's IP address.^[210]

[G1040 Play](#)

[Play](#) has used the information-stealing tool Grixba to enumerate network information.^[211]

[S0013 PlugX](#)

[PlugX](#) has captured victim IP address details of the targeted machine.^{[212][213]}

[S0378 PoshC2](#)

[PoshC2](#) can enumerate network adapter information.^[214]

[S0139 PowerDuke](#)

[PowerDuke](#) has a command to get the victim's domain and NetBIOS name.^[215]

[S0441 PowerShower](#)

[PowerShower](#) has the ability to identify the current Windows domain of the infected host.^[216]

[S0223 POWERSTATS](#)

[POWERSTATS](#) can retrieve IP, network adapter configuration information, and domain from compromised hosts. [\[217\]](#)[\[218\]](#)

[S0184 POWRUNER](#)

[POWRUNER](#) may collect network configuration data by running `ipconfig /all` on a victim. [\[219\]](#)

[S0113 Prikormka](#)

A module in [Prikormka](#) collects information from the victim about its IP addresses and MAC addresses. [\[220\]](#)

[S0238 Proxysvc](#)

[Proxysvc](#) collects the network adapter information and domain/username information based on current remote sessions. [\[221\]](#)

[S1228 PUBLISH](#)

[PUBLISH](#) has obtained information about local networks through the `ipconfig /all` command. [\[222\]](#)

[S0192 Pupy](#)

[Pupy](#) has built in commands to identify a host's IP address and find out other network configuration settings by viewing connected sessions. [\[223\]](#)

[S0583 Pysa](#)

[Pysa](#) can perform network reconnaissance using the Advanced IP Scanner tool. [\[224\]](#)

[S0650 QakBot](#)

[QakBot](#) can use `net config workstation`, `arp -a`, `nslookup`, and `ipconfig /all` to gather network configuration information. [\[225\]](#)[\[226\]](#)[\[227\]](#)[\[228\]](#)[\[229\]](#)

[S1242 Qilin](#)

[Qilin](#) can accept a command line argument identifying specific IPs. [\[230\]](#)

[S0269 QUADAGENT](#)

[QUADAGENT](#) gathers the current domain the victim system belongs to. [\[231\]](#)

[S0262 QuasarRAT](#)

[QuasarRAT](#) has the ability to enumerate the Wide Area Network (WAN) IP through requests to `ip-api[.]com`, `freegeoip[.]net`, or `api[.]ipify[.]org` observed with user-agent string `Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; rv:48.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/48.0`. [\[232\]](#)

[S1076 QUIETCANARY](#)

[QUIETCANARY](#) can identify the default proxy setting on a compromised host. [\[145\]](#)

[S0458 Ramsay](#)

[Ramsay](#) can use [ipconfig](#) and [Arp](#) to collect network configuration information, including routing information and ARP tables. [\[233\]](#)

[S0241 RATANKBA](#)

[RATANKBA](#) gathers the victim's IP address via the `ipconfig -all` command. [\[234\]](#)[\[235\]](#)

[S0172 Reaver](#)

[Reaver](#) collects the victim's IP address. [\[236\]](#)

[S0153 RedLeaves](#)

[RedLeaves](#) can obtain information about network parameters. [\[170\]](#)

[S1240 RedLine Stealer](#)

[RedLine Stealer](#) can enumerate information about victims' systems including IP addresses. [\[237\]](#)

[C0056 RedPenguin](#)

During [RedPenguin](#), [UNC3886](#) leveraged JunoOS CLI queries to obtain the interface index which contains system and network details. [\[238\]](#)[\[239\]](#)

[S0125 Remsec](#)

[Remsec](#) can obtain information about network configuration, including the routing table, ARP cache, and DNS cache. [\[240\]](#)

[S0379 Revenge RAT](#)

[Revenge RAT](#) collects the IP address and MAC address from the system. [\[241\]](#)

[S0433 Rifdoor](#)

[Rifdoor](#) has the ability to identify the IP address of the compromised host. [\[242\]](#)

[S0448 Rising Sun](#)

[Rising Sun](#) can detect network adapter and IP address information. [\[243\]](#)

[S0270 RogueRobin](#)

[RogueRobin](#) gathers the IP address and domain from the victim's machine. [\[244\]](#)

[S0103 route](#)

[route](#) can be used to discover routing configuration information.

[S1073 Royal](#)

[Royal](#) can enumerate IP addresses using `GetIpAddrTable`. [245]

[S0446 Ryuk](#)

[Ryuk](#) has called `GetIpNetTable` in attempt to identify all mounted drives and hosts that have Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entries. [246][247]

[S0085 S-Type](#)

[S-Type](#) has used `ipconfig /all` on a compromised host. [172]

[S1210 Sagerunex](#)

[Sagerunex](#) will gather system information such as MAC and IP addresses. [156]

[S1018 Saint Bot](#)

[Saint Bot](#) can collect the IP address of a victim machine. [248]

[S1085 Sardonic](#)

[Sardonic](#) has the ability to execute the `ipconfig` command. [249]

[G1015 Scattered Spider](#)

[Scattered Spider](#) has used network reconnaissance commands for discovery including `ping` and `nltest`. [250]

[S0461 SDBbot](#)

[SDBbot](#) has the ability to determine the domain name and whether a proxy is configured on a compromised host. [251]

[S0596 ShadowPad](#)

[ShadowPad](#) has collected the domain name of the victim system. [252]

[C0045 ShadowRay](#)

During [ShadowRay](#), threat actors invoked DNS queries from targeted machines to identify their IP addresses. [253]

[S0140 Shamoon](#)

[Shamoon](#) obtains the target's IP address and local network segment. [254][255]

[S0450 SHARPSTATS](#)

[SHARPSTATS](#) has the ability to identify the domain of the compromised host. [\[218\]](#)

[S0445 ShimRatReporter](#)

[ShimRatReporter](#) gathered the local proxy, domain, IP, routing tables, mac address, gateway, DNS servers, and DHCP status information from an infected host. [\[256\]](#)

[S1178 ShrinkLocker](#)

[ShrinkLocker](#) captures the IP address of the victim system and sends this to the attacker following encryption. [\[257\]](#)

[S0589 Sibot](#)

[Sibot](#) checked if the compromised system is configured to use proxies. [\[102\]](#)

[G1008 SideCopy](#)

[SideCopy](#) has identified the IP address of a compromised host. [\[4\]](#)

[S0610 SideTwist](#)

[SideTwist](#) has the ability to collect the domain name on a compromised host. [\[258\]](#)

[G0121 Sidewinder](#)

[Sidewinder](#) has used malware to collect information on network interfaces, including the MAC address. [\[259\]](#)

[S0633 Sliver](#)

[Sliver](#) has the ability to gather network configuration information. [\[260\]](#)

[S1035 Small Sieve](#)

[Small Sieve](#) can obtain the IP address of a victim host. [\[261\]](#)

[S1124 SocGholish](#)

[SocGholish](#) has the ability to enumerate the domain name of a victim, as well as if the host is a member of an Active Directory domain. [\[262\]](#)[\[263\]](#)[\[264\]](#)

[S0516 SoreFang](#)

[SoreFang](#) can collect the TCP/IP, DNS, DHCP, and network adapter configuration on a compromised host via `ipconfig.exe /all`. [\[265\]](#)

[S0374 SpeakUp](#)

[SpeakUp](#) uses the `ifconfig -a` command. [\[266\]](#)

[S0646 SpicyOmelette](#)

[SpicyOmelette](#) can identify the IP of a compromised system. [\[267\]](#)

[S1030 Squirrelwaffle](#)

[Squirrelwaffle](#) has collected the victim's external IP address. [\[268\]](#)

[S1037 STARWHALE](#)

[STARWHALE](#) has the ability to collect the IP address of an infected host. [\[269\]](#)

[G0038 Stealth Falcon](#)

[Stealth Falcon](#) malware gathers the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table from the victim. [\[270\]](#)

[S0491 StrongPity](#)

[StrongPity](#) can identify the IP address of a compromised host. [\[271\]](#)

[S0603 Stuxnet](#)

[Stuxnet](#) collects the IP address of a compromised system. [\[272\]](#)

[S0559 SUNBURST](#)

[SUNBURST](#) collected all network interface MAC addresses that are up and not loopback devices, as well as IP address, DHCP configuration, and domain information. [\[273\]](#)

[S0018 Sykipot](#)

[Sykipot](#) may use `ipconfig /all` to gather system network configuration details. [\[274\]](#)

[S0060 Sys10](#)

[Sys10](#) collects the local IP address of the victim and sends it to the C2. [\[182\]](#)

[S0663 SysUpdate](#)

[SysUpdate](#) can collect the IP address and domain name of a compromised host. [\[275\]](#)

[S0098 T9000](#)

[T9000](#) gathers and beacons the MAC and IP addresses during installation. [\[276\]](#)

[S0011 Taidoor](#)

[Taidoor](#) has collected the MAC address of a compromised host; it can also use `GetAdaptersInfo` to identify network adapters. [\[277\]](#)[\[278\]](#)

[S0467 TajMahal](#)

[TajMahal](#) has the ability to identify the MAC address on an infected host. [\[279\]](#)

[G0139 TeamTNT](#)

[TeamTNT](#) has enumerated the host machine's IP address. [\[280\]](#)

[G0027 Threat Group-3390](#)

[Threat Group-3390](#) actors use [NBTscan](#) to discover vulnerable systems. [\[281\]](#)

[S0678 Torisma](#)

[Torisma](#) can collect the local MAC address using `GetAdaptersInfo` as well as the system's IP address. [\[282\]](#)

[S0266 TrickBot](#)

[TrickBot](#) obtains the IP address, location, and other relevant network information from the victim's machine. [\[283\]](#)
[\[284\]](#)[\[63\]](#)

[S0094 Trojan.Karagany](#)

[Trojan.Karagany](#) can gather information on the network configuration of a compromised host. [\[285\]](#)

[S1196 Troll Stealer](#)

[Troll Stealer](#) collects the MAC address of victim devices. [\[286\]](#)

[G0081 Tropic Trooper](#)

[Tropic Trooper](#) has used scripts to collect the host's network topology. [\[287\]](#)

[S0436 TSCookie](#)

[TSCookie](#) has the ability to identify the IP of the infected host. [\[288\]](#)

[S0647 Turian](#)

[Turian](#) can retrieve the internal IP address of a compromised host. [\[289\]](#)

[G0010 Turla](#)

[Turla](#) surveys a system upon check-in to discover network configuration details using the `arp -a` , `nbtstat -n` , `net config` , `ipconfig /all` , and `route` commands, as well as [NBTscan](#). [\[90\]](#)[\[290\]](#)[\[291\]](#) [Turla](#) RPC backdoors have also retrieved registered RPC interface information from process memory. [\[292\]](#)

[S0130 Unknown Logger](#)

[Unknown Logger](#) can obtain information about the victim's IP address. [\[293\]](#)

[S0275 UPPERCUT](#)

[UPPERCUT](#) has the capability to gather the victim's proxy information. [\[294\]](#)

[S0452 USBferry](#)

[USBferry](#) can detect the infected machine's network topology using `ipconfig` and `arp`. [\[287\]](#)

[S0476 Valak](#)

[Valak](#) has the ability to identify the domain and the MAC and IP addresses of an infected machine. [\[295\]](#)

[S0257 VERMIN](#)

[VERMIN](#) gathers the local IP address. [\[296\]](#)

[S0180 Volgmer](#)

[Volgmer](#) can gather the IP address from the victim's machine. [\[297\]](#)

[G1017 Volt Typhoon](#)

[Volt Typhoon](#) has executed multiple commands to enumerate network topology and settings including `ipconfig`, `netsh interface firewall show all`, and `netsh interface portproxy show all`. [\[298\]](#)

[S0366 WannaCry](#)

[WannaCry](#) will attempt to determine the local network segment it is a part of. [\[299\]](#)

[S0515 WellMail](#)

[WellMail](#) can identify the IP address of the victim system. [\[300\]](#)

[S0514 WellMess](#)

[WellMess](#) can identify the IP address and user domain on the target machine. [\[301\]\[302\]](#)

[G0102 Wizard Spider](#)

[Wizard Spider](#) has used `ipconfig` to identify the network configuration of a victim machine. [Wizard Spider](#) has also used the PowerShell cmdlet `Get-ADComputer` to collect IP address data from Active Directory. [\[303\]\[304\]](#)

[S1065 Woody RAT](#)

[Woody RAT](#) can retrieve network interface and proxy information. [\[305\]](#)

[S0341 Xbash](#)

[Xbash](#) can collect IP addresses and local intranet information from a victim's machine. [\[306\]](#)

[S0653 xCaon](#)

[xCaon](#) has used the GetAdaptersInfo() API call to get the victim's MAC address. [\[47\]](#)

[S1248 XORIndex Loader](#)

[XORIndex Loader](#) has leveraged webservices to identify the public IP of the victim host. [\[307\]](#)

[S0248 yty](#)

[yty](#) runs `ipconfig /all` and collects the domain name. [\[308\]](#)

[S0251 Zebrocy](#)

[Zebrocy](#) runs the `ipconfig /all` command. [\[309\]](#)

[S0230 ZeroT](#)

[ZeroT](#) gathers the victim's IP address and domain information, and then sends it to its C2 server. [\[310\]](#)

[G0128 ZIRCONIUM](#)

[ZIRCONIUM](#) has used a tool to enumerate proxy settings in the target environment. [\[311\]](#)

[S0350 zwShell](#)

[zwShell](#) can obtain the victim IP address. [\[312\]](#)

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1016>