

[illegible]

Name	Windows Recon: SMB: Discover and Mount
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=2220
Type	Windows Reconnaissance: SMB

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

Step 1: Checking the IP address.

Command: ipconfig

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Users\Administrator> ipconfig

windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : ap-southeast-1.compute.internal
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::4d1e:a9b:caea:de2f%12
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.0.24.95
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.240.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.0.16.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : ap-southeast-1.compute.internal
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Step 2: Run Nmap scan against the subnet to discover the target machine's IP address.

Command: nmap 10.0.24.0/20 --open

The target subnet is “**255.255.240.0**” hence we have mentioned CIDR to 20.

Note: Nmap ‘--open’ option would show only exposed ports of the live hosts.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell (4)
PS C:\Users\Administrator> nmap 10.0.24.0/20 --open
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-12-26 10:17 Coordinated Universal Time
Nmap scan report for ip-10-0-22-92.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal (10.0.22.92)
Host is up (0.00s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp   open  ms-wbt-server
49152/tcp  open  unknown
49153/tcp  open  unknown
49154/tcp  open  unknown
49155/tcp  open  unknown
MAC Address: 06:E3:FA:80:B6:80 (Unknown)

Nmap scan report for ip-10-0-24-95.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal (10.0.24.95)
Host is up (0.00s latency).
Not shown: 990 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp    open  msrpc
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
1025/tcp   open  NFS-or-IIS
1026/tcp   open  LSA-or-nterm
1027/tcp   open  IIS
1028/tcp   open  unknown
1035/tcp   open  multidrop
1039/tcp   open  sb1
3389/tcp   open  ms-wbt-server

Nmap done: 4096 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 24.84 seconds
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

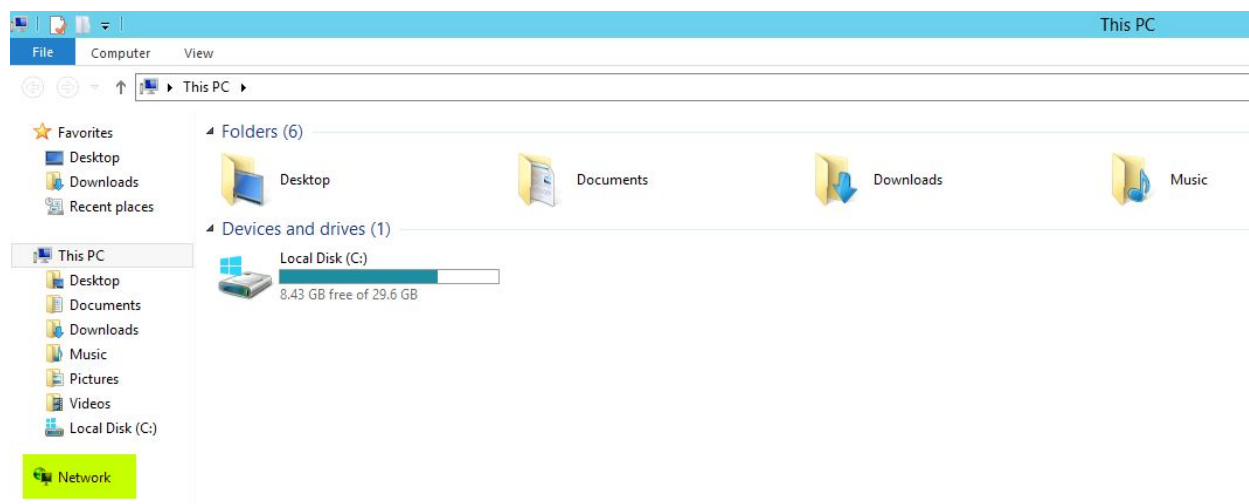
We have discovered the target machine’s IP address (**10.0.22.92**) and the target machine exposed to multiple ports. SMB service port 445 is also exposed.

We have the credentials to access the target server. First, we will access SMB service using GUI. i.e administrator:smbserver_771

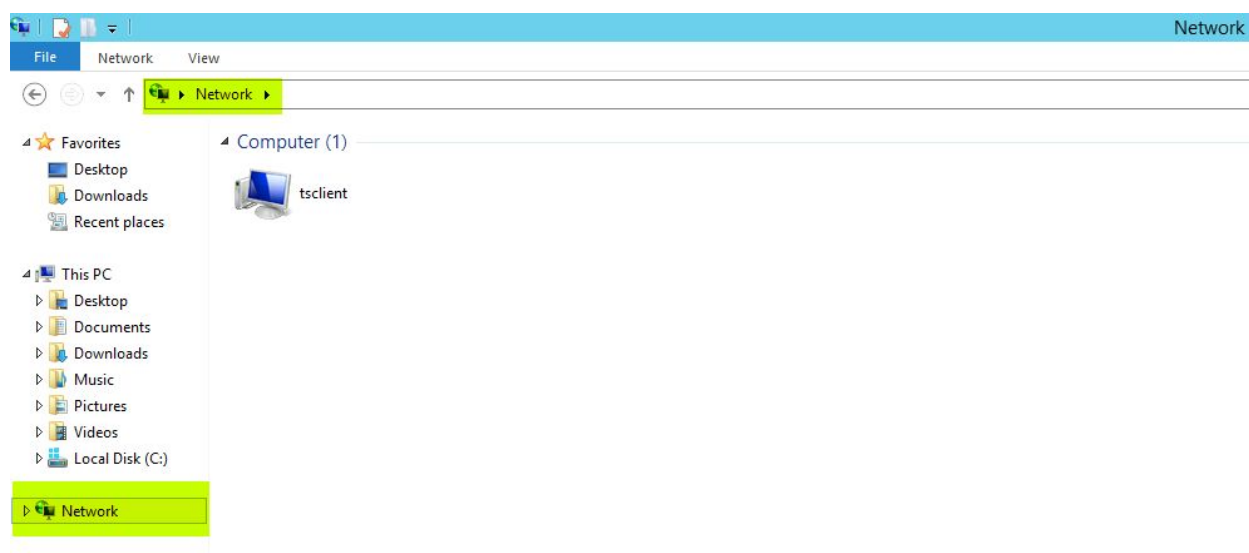
Step 3: Open “Map Network Drive”

Go to This PC → Network → Right Click on Network → Map Network Drive

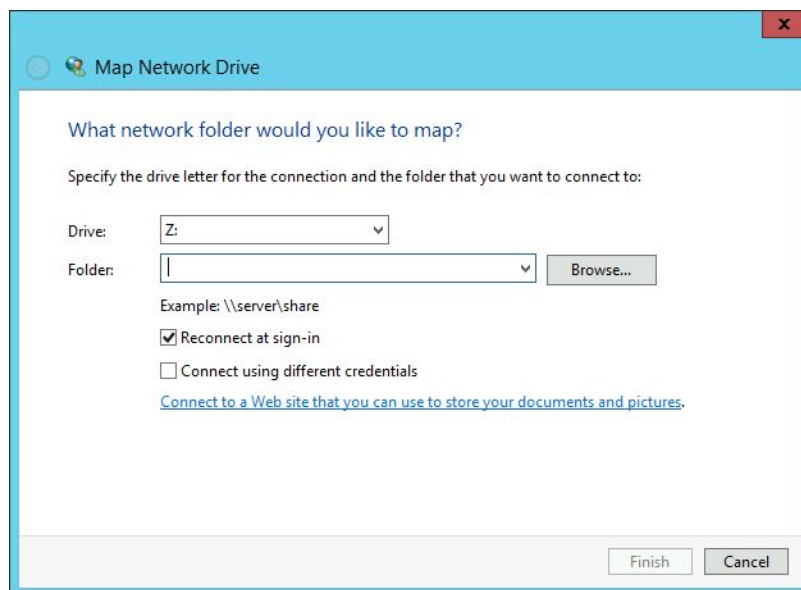
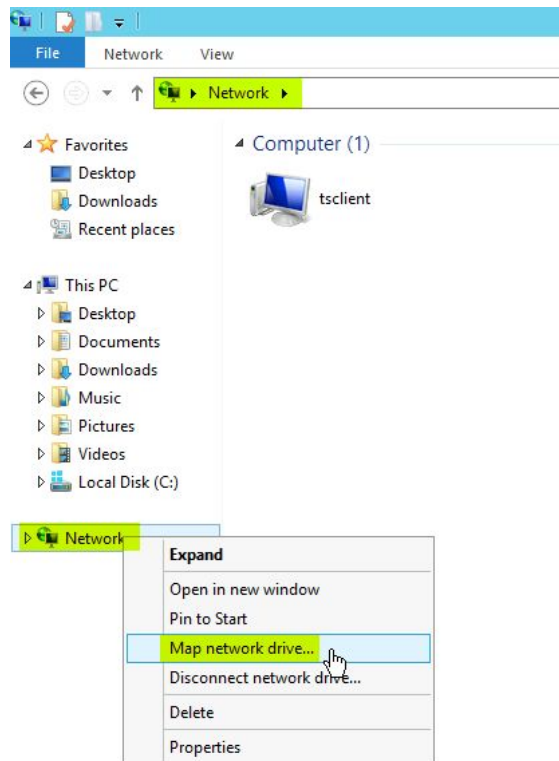
This PC



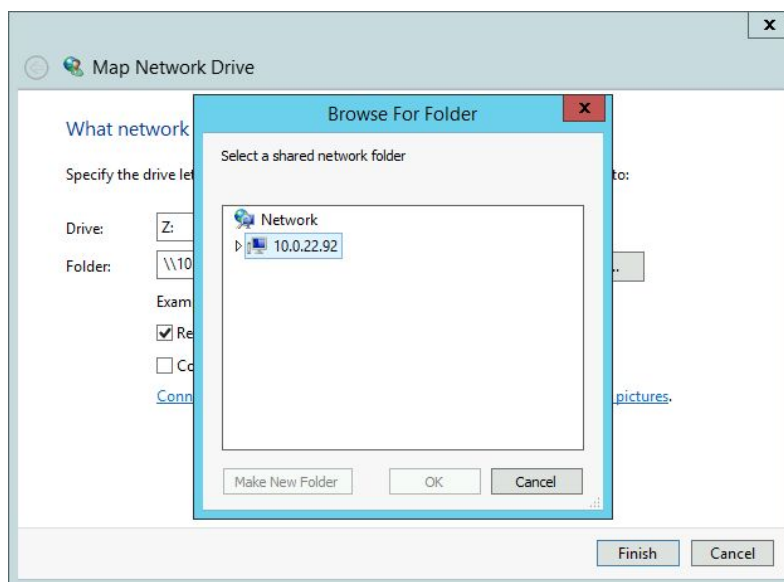
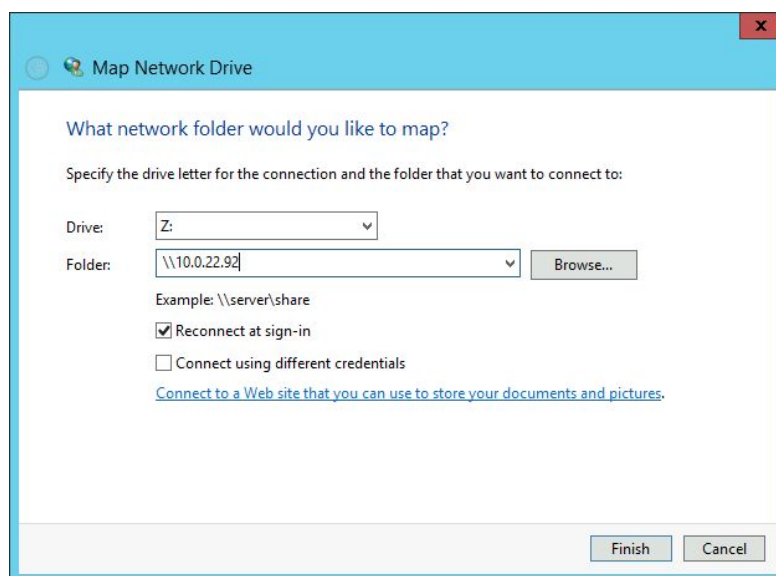
Network



Right Click on Network and select the **“Map Network Drive”** option:

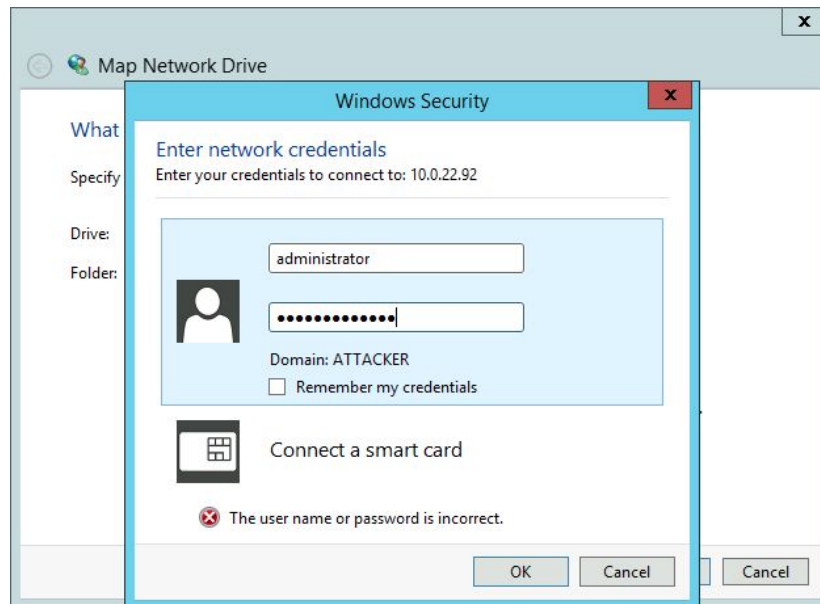


Type target machine IP address "\\10.0.22.92" in **Folder:** field and hit **Browse...**

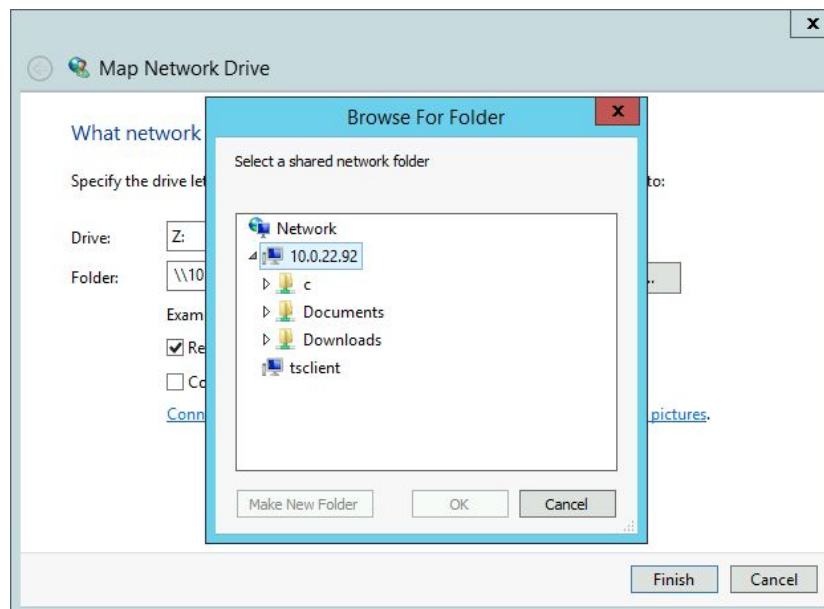


We can observe, we have discovered a network share on the machine **10.0.22.92**.

Select the target machine IP address and we would expect a network credential prompt. Here, we need to enter target machine credentials which are provided to you i.e **administrator:smbserver_771**



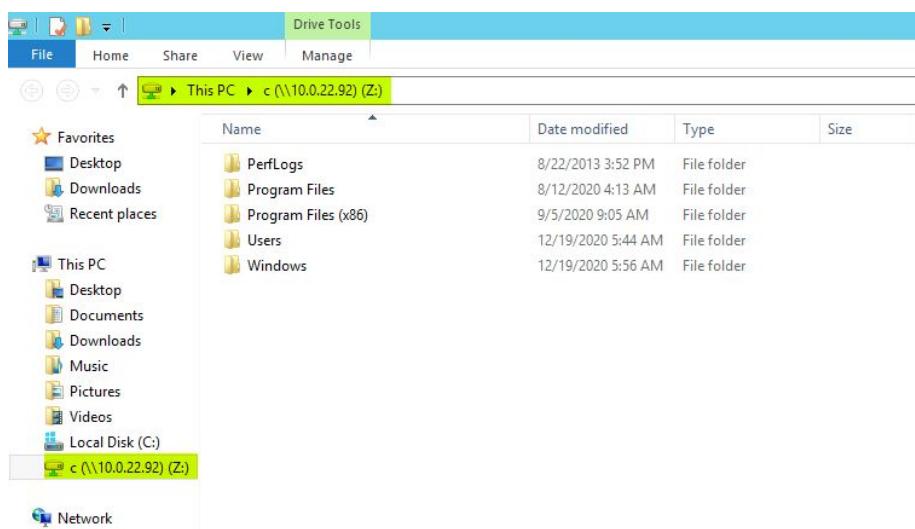
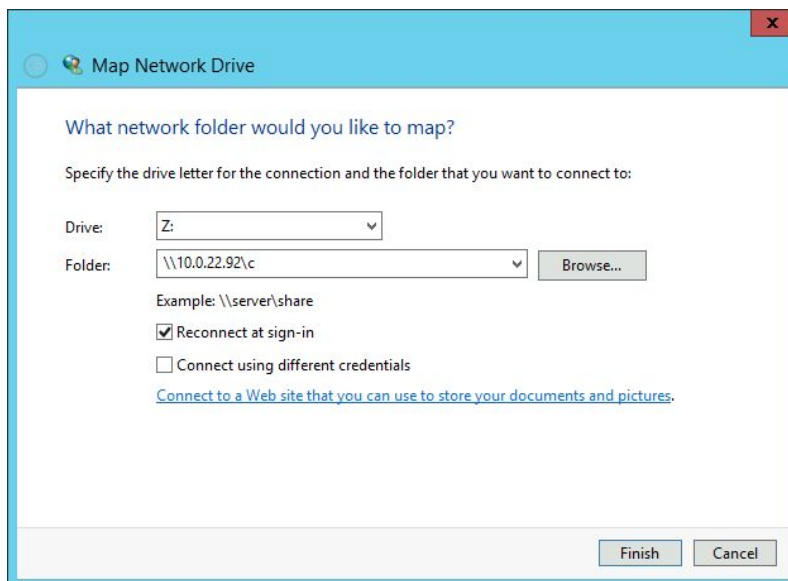
Click "OK"



We can notice, we have received all the shared folders from the target machine.

We can select any folder to create a network drive. In this case, we are selecting the “C:\” drive of the target machine.

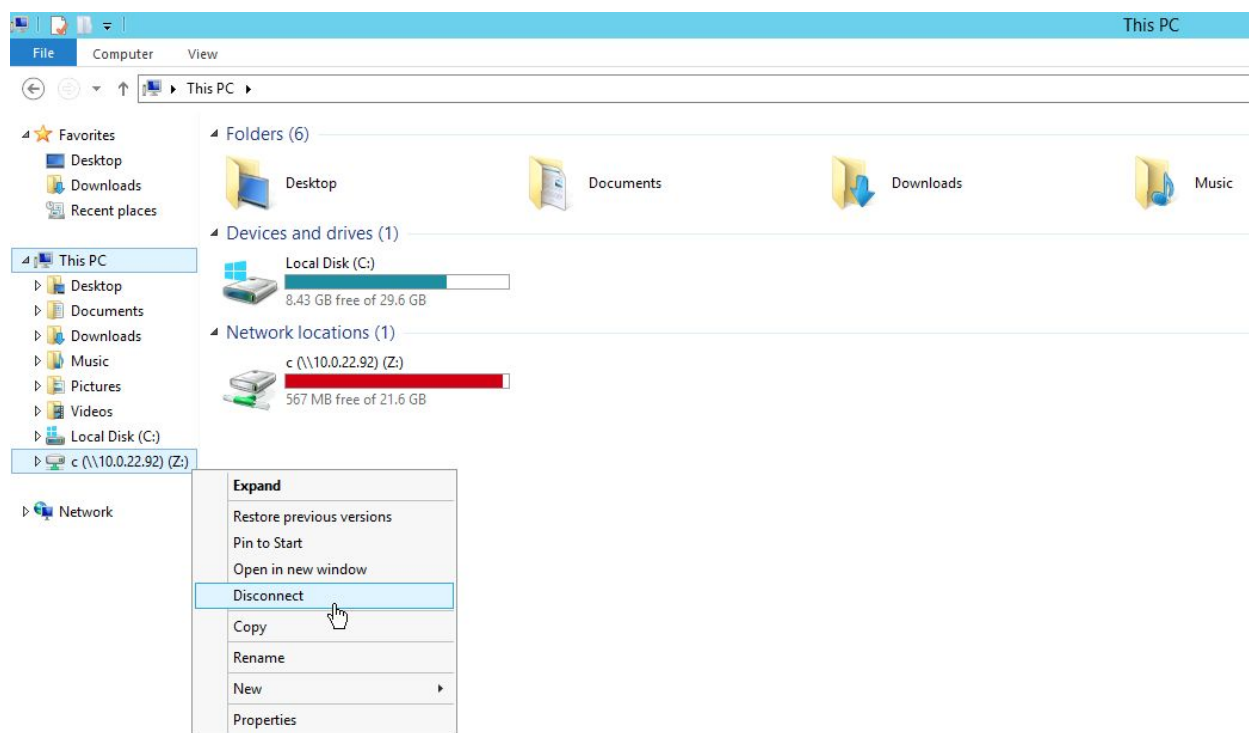
Select the folder and click “OK” → **Finish**



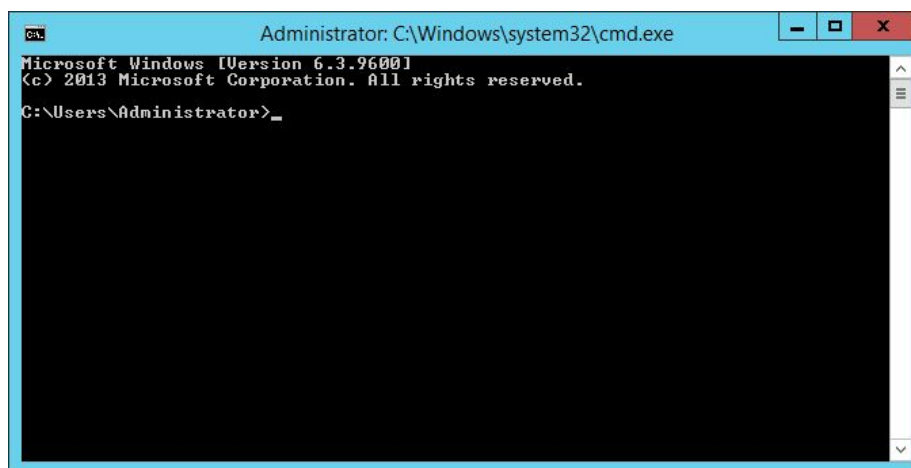
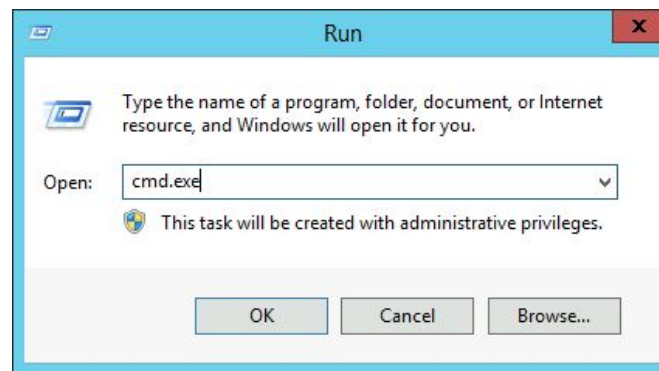
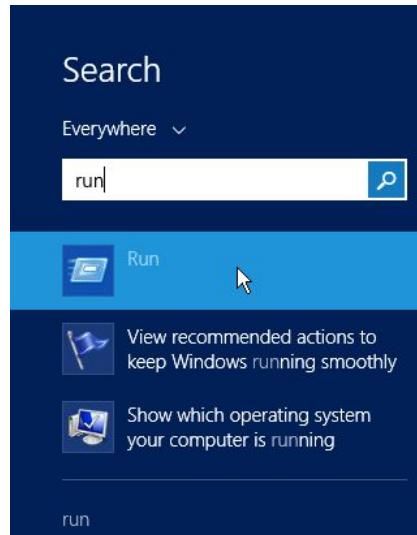
We have successfully mounted the target machine shared folders.

Step 4: We could also mount the drive using the Windows command prompt.

Go to “**This PC**” and disconnect the network drive.



Step 5: Open Run and type cmd.exe to access the windows command prompt.



Step 5: Clear the stored session.

Command: net use * /delete

```
C:\Users\Administrator>net use * /delete
You have these remote connections:

        \\10.0.22.92\IPC$
Continuing will cancel the connections.

Do you want to continue this operation? (Y/N) [N]: y
The command completed successfully.

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

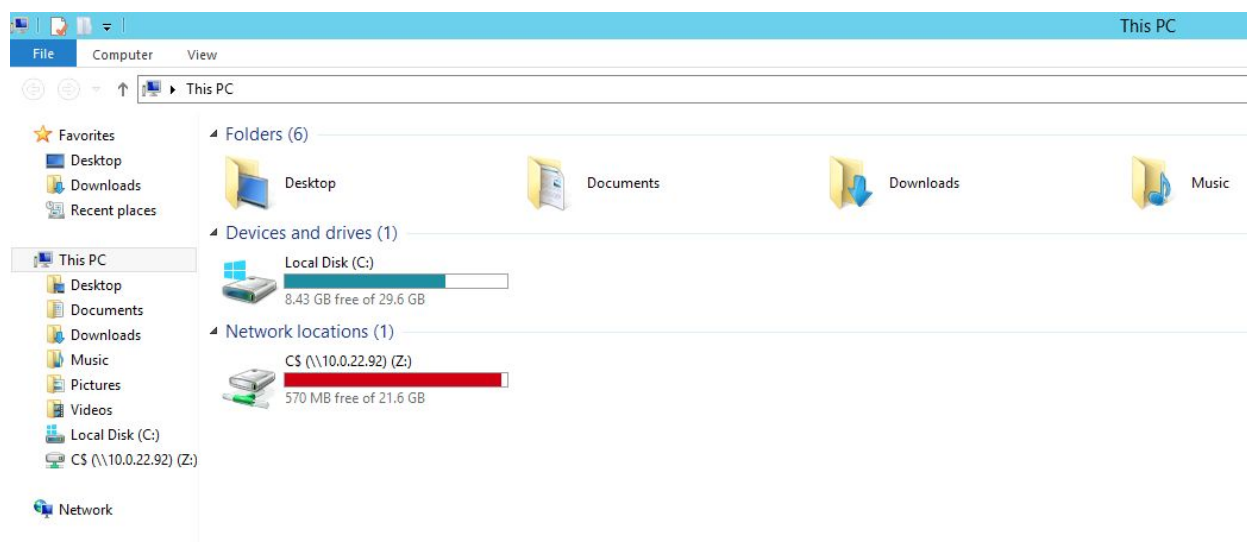
Step 6: Mount the target folder.

Command: net use Z: \\10.0.22.92\C\$ smbserver_771 /user:administrator

```
C:\Users\Administrator>net use Z: \\10.0.22.92\C$ smbserver_771 /user:administra
tor
The command completed successfully.

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Again, visit This PC and we can notice, there is a new network shared drive i.e Z:\



We have successfully discovered a target host machine and mounted their network shared folder to the attacker machine i.e local machine.

References:

1. Microsoft SMB Protocol and CIFS Protocol Overview
([https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/microsoft-smb-protocol-and-cifs-protocol-overview#:~:text=The%20Server%20Message%20Block%20\(SMB,is%20a%20dialect%20of%20SMB.\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/microsoft-smb-protocol-and-cifs-protocol-overview#:~:text=The%20Server%20Message%20Block%20(SMB,is%20a%20dialect%20of%20SMB.)))