

# Enumeration



# TOPICS

- What is Enumeration
- Banner Grabbing
- Commonly Enumerated Services
  - FTP
  - SMTP
  - HTTP
  - TFTP
  - NetBIOS
- Countermeasures



# RECALL – PHASES OF HACKING

Reconnaissance (Gathering target info)

Scan (Extracting more information)

Gain Access (Breaking in and get control)

Maintain Access (Retain system ownership)

Cover Tracks (Hide evidence)



# WHAT IS ENUMERATION?

- Attacker creates **active connections** to targets and performs **directed queries** to gain more information
  - Identify system attack points
  - Perform future password attacks
- Conducted in an **intranet** environment
- Retrieves
  - user accounts
  - resource shares
  - known vulnerabilities of software versions



# BANNER GRABBING

- Examining banners can sometimes give clues about the software servicing a particular port

```
misspatricia:~ # telnet 80
Trying
Connected to
Escape character is '^]'.
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Microsoft-IIS/5.0
Date: Tue, 17 Nov 2012 08:00:29 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Last-Modified: Thu, 16 Nov 2012 03:28:15 GMT
Content-Length: 66
Connection closed by foreign host.
misspatricia:~ #
```

**System banner  
gives info on  
server**



# SOME COMMON NETWORK SERVICE SOFTWARE

## HTTP/S

- Apache
- Microsoft IIS
- Nginx

## Mail

- Microsoft Exchange
- Sendmail
- PostFix
- Eudora
- Lotus Notes

## FTP

- Microsoft IIS
- Filezilla
- vsftpd



# ENUMERATING COMMON NETWORK SERVICES

- FTP
- SMTP
- TFTP
- HTTP
- NetBIOS



# FTP ENUMERATION

- Uses TCP port 21 for control
- Many FTP servers allow anonymous login
- Googling for FTP Servers  
Search for `intitle:"Index of ftp://"`





# SMTP ENUMERATION

- Allows you to **test for valid users** on an SMTP server
- Useful built-in SMTP commands:
  - VRFY – for validating users
  - EXPN – asks for actual delivery address of aliases
  - RCPT TO – defines recipients of an email
- SMTP server responses can be used as basis to know if a user exists or not
- Connection to the SMTP server can use a telnet utility set to connect through **port 25**
- smtp-user-enum for smtp user enumeration



# SMTP ENUMERATION

## Using VRFY

```
220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
HELO
502 5.5.2 Error: command not recognized
HELO x
250 metasploitable.localdomain
VRFY alice
252 2.0.0 alice
VRFY anna
550 5.1.1 <anna>: Recipient address rejected: User unknown in
local recipient table
```



# SMTP ENUMERATION

## Using RCPT TO

```
220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
HELO
502 5.5.2 Error: command not recognized
HELO x
MAIL FROM:hacker@hacme.om
250 2.1.0 Ok
RCPT TO:bob
250 2.1.5 Ok
RCPT TO:brenda
550 5.1.1 <brenda>: Recipient address rejected: User unknown in local recipient table
```



# SMTP ENUMERATION

## Using smtp-user-enum

Username guessing tool primarily for use against the default Solaris SMTP service. Can use either EXPN, VRFY or RCPT TO.

*smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U /usr/share/wordlists/fern-wifi/common.txt -t 192.168.46.134*

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U /usr/share/wordlists/fern-wifi/common.txt -t 192.168.46.134
Starting smtp-user-enum v1.2 ( http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/smtp-user-enum )

|----- Scan Information -----|
|
Mode ..... VRFY
Worker Processes ..... 5
Usernames file ..... /usr/share/wordlists/fern-wifi/common.txt
Target count ..... 1
Username count ..... 478
Target TCP port ..... 25
Query timeout ..... 5 secs
Target domain .....

##### Scan started at Sun Oct  9 11:19:51 2022 #####
exists.46.134: lp
exists.46.134: root
exists.46.134: service
exists.46.134: sys
exists.46.134: user
exists.46.134: MAIL
exists.46.134: Root
exists.46.134: SERVICE
exists.46.134: SYS
exists.46.134: Service
exists.46.134: User
##### Scan completed at Sun Oct  9 11:19:53 2022 #####
11 results.

478 queries in 2 seconds (239.0 queries / sec)
```



# TFTP ENUMERATION

- Runs on UDP port 69
- No authentication so anyone can grab a file
- Use a tftp client for this
- Can be useful in getting system user account and password files
  - /etc/passwd.bak and shadow.bak in Linux



# WEB DIRECTORY ENUMERATION

- There is essentially no way for a user to know which files are found in which directories on a web-server, unless the whole server has directory listing by default. So what the attacker can do is to brute force hidden files and directories, by sequentially visiting pages defined in a wordlist. The attack is of course very noisy and will show up fast in the logs.



# WEB DIRECTORY ENUMERATION

## **dirb**

DIRB is a Web Content Scanner. It looks for existing (and/or hidden) Web Objects. It basically works by launching a dictionary based attack against a web server and analyzing the responses.

```
dirb http://<ip address>/ /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt  
dirb http://<ip address>/ /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt -X .php  
dirb http://<ip address> /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt -N 302
```



# WEB DIRECTORY ENUMERATION

## **gobuster**

Gobuster is a tool used to brute-force URIs including directories and files as well as DNS subdomains.

```
gobuster -e -u http://<ip address>/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
```





# NETBIOS ENUMERATION

- NetBIOS is used to facilitate access of LAN resources by client software
- NetBIOS name is a 16-char ASCII string
- Uses TCP 137 and 139
- Typically needs a connection to the local network segment
- Allows enumeration of Windows domains and computers



# NETBIOS ENUMERATION TOOLS: WINDOWS

- List computers in a domain

**net view /domain:<domainname>**

- Extract system name, domain and logged-on users of remote computer

**nbtstat -a/-A <name/ipaddress>**

- View NetBIOS cache on local computer

**nbtstat -c**



# NETBIOS ENUMERATION TOOLS: LINUX

- **nbtscan** queries for the NetBIOS name of a Windows computer IP address

**nbtscan <ip address>**

- NMAP **nbstat script** – equivalent of the Windows nbtstat tool

**nmap --script=nbstat <ip address>**



# NETBIOS SESSIONS

- NetBIOS Null session
  - an unauthenticated connection to a Windows machine
  - considered by some as the biggest security vulnerability in Windows history
  - Turned on by default in Win NT/2000 but with restrictions by default in succeeding OS
- Can allow users to view and access shared resources on a remote computer through the SMB protocol



# SMB OVER NETBIOS ENUMERATION

- SMB (Server Message Block) is an application layer protocol that provides access to shared folders, files, printers, etc over the network
- Can run on top of NetBIOS via ports TCP 137 and 139
- Easily accessed for enumeration if the target Windows computer allows null sessions
  - User accounts and groups
  - Logged in user
  - Shared folders



# SMB OVER NETBIOS ENUMERATION

## **smbmap**

SMBMap allows users to enumerate samba share drives across an entire domain. List share drives, drive permissions, share contents, upload/download functionality, file name auto-download pattern matching, and even execute remote commands. This tool was designed with pen testing in mind, and is intended to simplify searching for potentially sensitive data across large networks.

```
smbmap -u <username> -p <passwords> -H <ip address>
```



# SMB OVER NETBIOS ENUMERATION

## **enum4linux**

- Enum4linux is a tool for enumerating information from Windows and Samba systems. It attempts to offer similar functionality to enum.exe formerly available from [www.bindview.com](http://www.bindview.com).
- It is written in PERL and is basically a wrapper around the Samba tools smbclient, rpcclient, net and nmblookup. The samba package is therefore a dependency.

`enum4linux -a <ip address>`



# SMB OVER NETBIOS ENUMERATION

- NMAP has several built-in scanning scripts for Windows SMB.

**nmap --script=<script-name> <ip address>**

- Script list
  - smb-enum-users
  - smb-enum-sessions
  - smb-enum-groups
  - smb-enum-shares



# COUNTERMEASURES

- FTP – require log ins
- SMTP – configure server to ignore nonexistent addresses
- Other services – turn off if unnecessary, limit banner information
- NetBIOS
  - limit ports 137, 139 and 445
  - restrict anonymous user – set registry entry
- **HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\restrictanonymous = 1 or 2**

