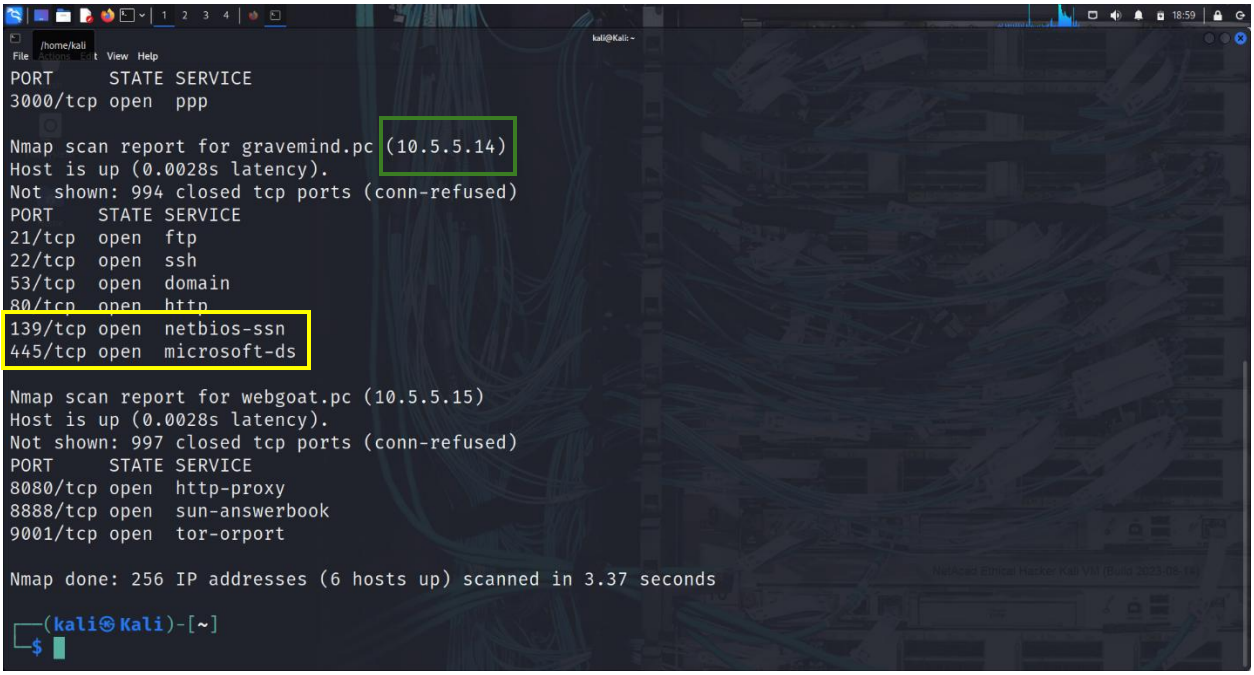
Challenge 3: Exploit open SMB Server Shares

In this part, you want to discover if there are any unsecured shared directories located on an SMB server in the 10.5.5.0/24 network. You can use any of the tools you learned in earlier labs to find the drive shares available on the servers.

Step 1: Scan for potential targets running SMB.

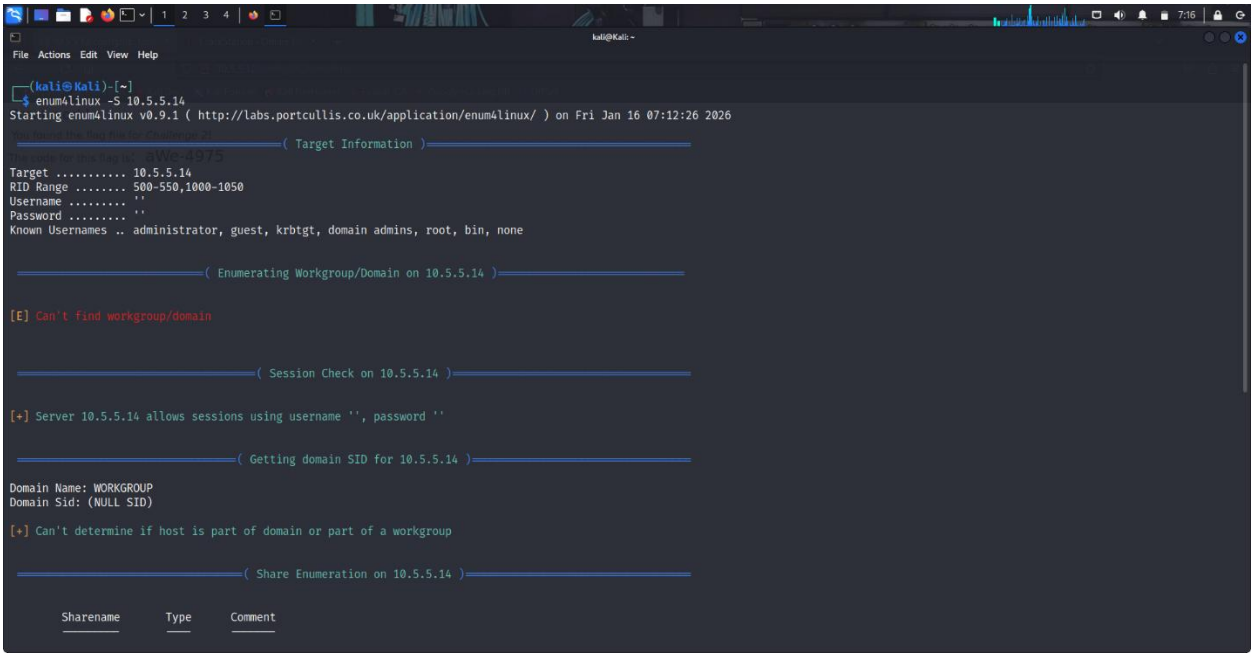
Use scanning tools to scan the 10.5.5.0/24 LAN for potential targets for SMB enumeration.

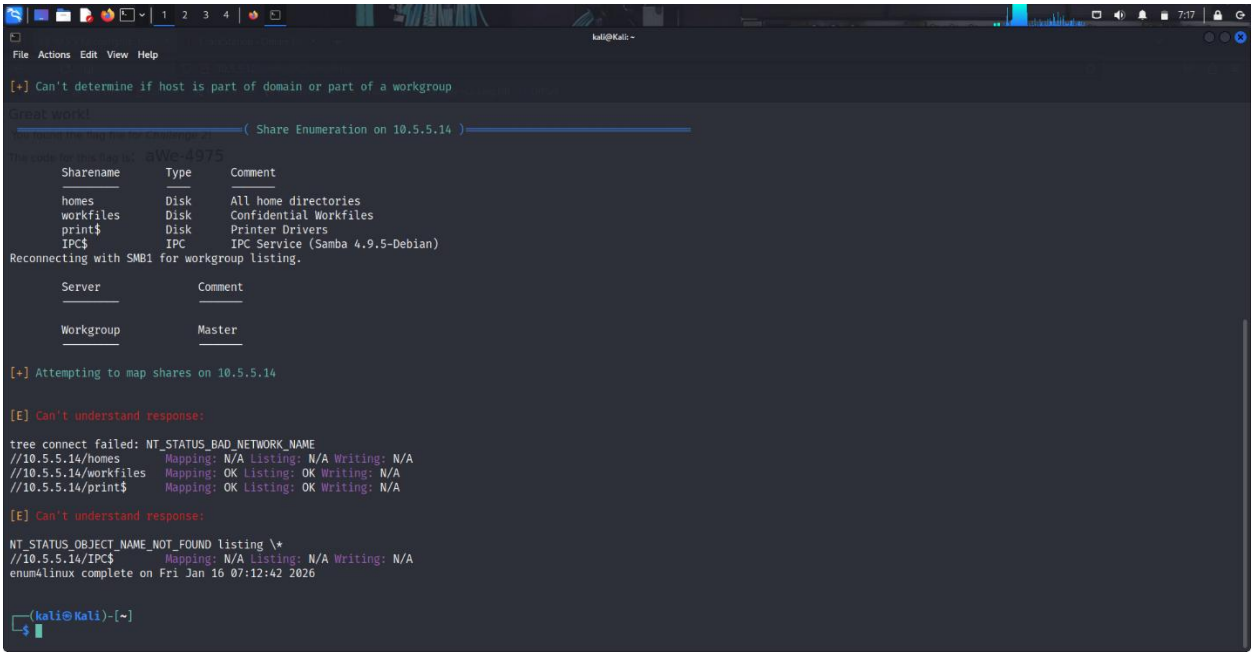
Which host on the 10.5.5.0/24 network has open ports indicating it is likely running SMB services?



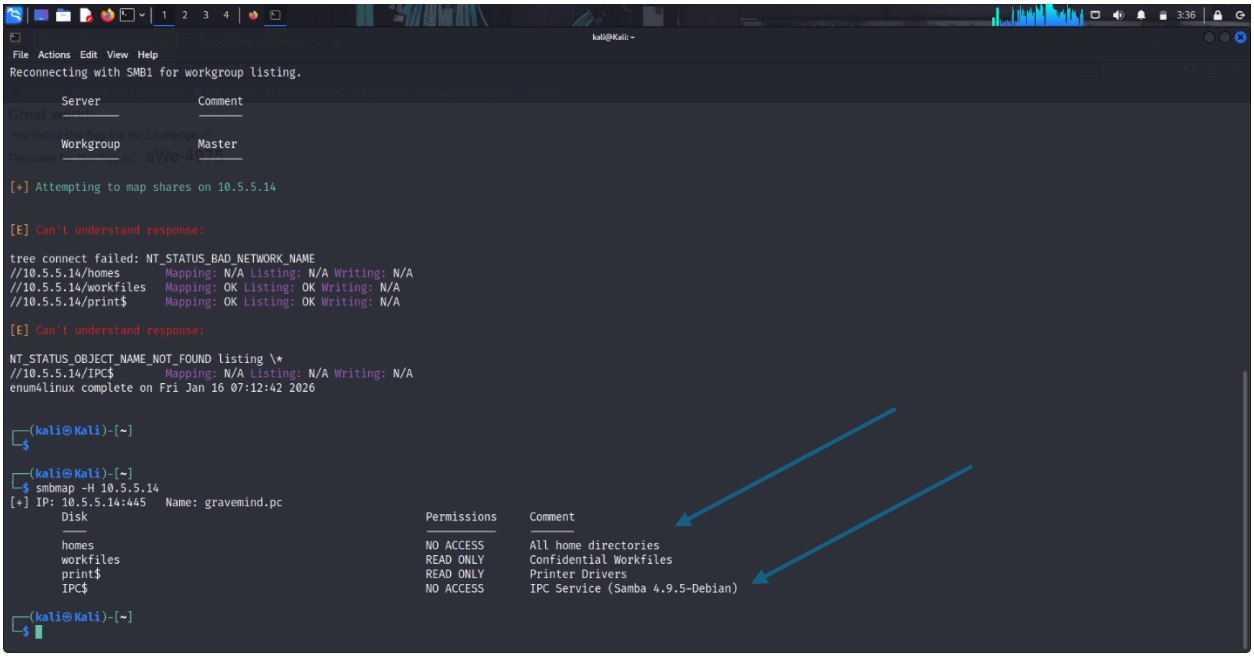
Step 2: Determine which SMB directories are shared and can be accessed by anonymous users.

Use a tool to scan the device that is running SMB and locate the shares that can be accessed by anonymous users.





Determine which SMB directories are shared and can be accessed by anonymous users.



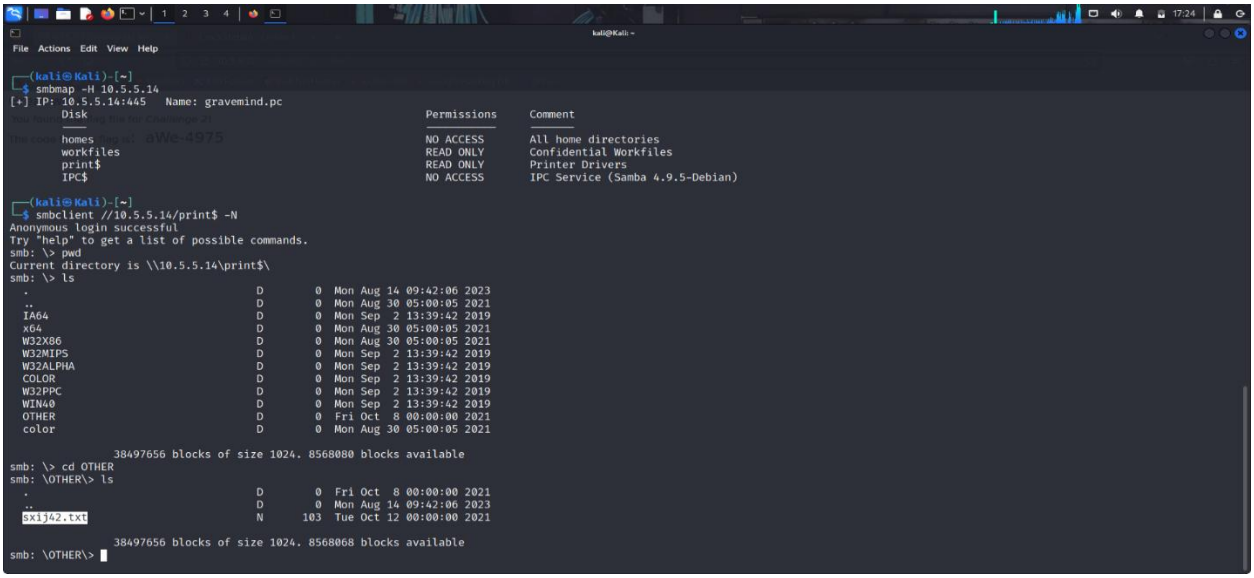
What shares are listed on the SMB server? Which ones are accessible without a valid user login?
homes workfiles print$ IPC$

Step 3: Investigate each shared directory to find the file.

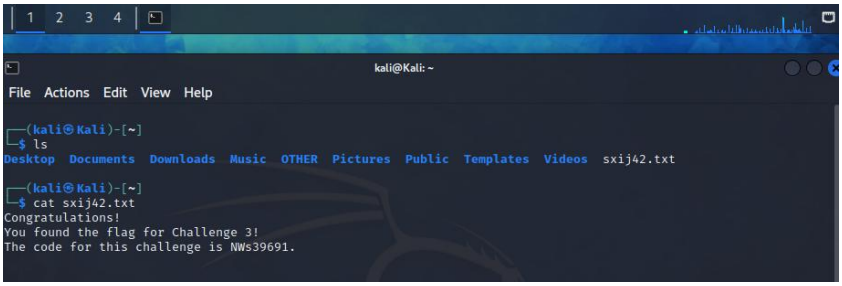
Use the SMB-native client to access the drive shares on the SMB server. Use the dir, ls, cd, and other commands to find subdirectories and files.

Locate the file with the Challenge 3 code. Download the file and open it locally.

In which share is the file found?



In which share is the file found? print$
What is the name of the file with the Challenge 3 code? sxij42.txt
What is the Challenge 3 code? NWs39691
Enter the code for Challenge 3 below.



Step 4: Research and propose SMB attack remediation.

What are two remediation methods for preventing SMB servers from being accessed?

There are two efficient ways to stop unwanted access to SMB servers:

1) Firewall rules and network segmentation: By limiting access to only the appropriate segments of incoming SMB communication (TCP port 445) from untrusted networks, firewalls can stop external attacks and stop the spread of malware.

2) Turn off SMBv1 and put robust SMB security in place: To improve security and stop credential theft, uninstall SMBv1 because of its weaknesses, impose newer SMB versions, activate SMB Signing, and utilize Kerberos authentication. When combined, these tactics enhance safe communication and lessen vulnerability to attacks.