Lab 6: Perform RPC, SMB, and FTP Enumeration

Lab Scenario

As an ethical hacker or penetration tester, you should use different enumeration techniques to obtain as much information as possible about the systems in the target network. This lab will demonstrate various techniques for extracting detailed information that can be used to exploit underlying vulnerabilities in target systems, and to launch further attacks.

Lab Objectives

- Perform SMB enumeration using NetScanTools Pro
- Perform RPC, SMB, and FTP enumeration using Nmap

Overview of Other Enumeration Techniques

Besides the methods of enumeration covered so far (NetBIOS, SNMP, LDAP, NFS, and DNS), various other techniques such as RPC, SMB, and FTP enumeration can be used to extract detailed network information about the target.

- RPC Enumeration: Enumerating RPC endpoints enables vulnerable services on these service ports to be identified
- SMB Enumeration: Enumerating SMB services enables banner grabbing, which obtains information such as OS details and versions of services running
- **FTP Enumeration**: Enumerating FTP services yields information about port 21 and any running FTP services; this information can be used to launch various attacks such as FTP bounce, FTP brute force, and packet sniffing

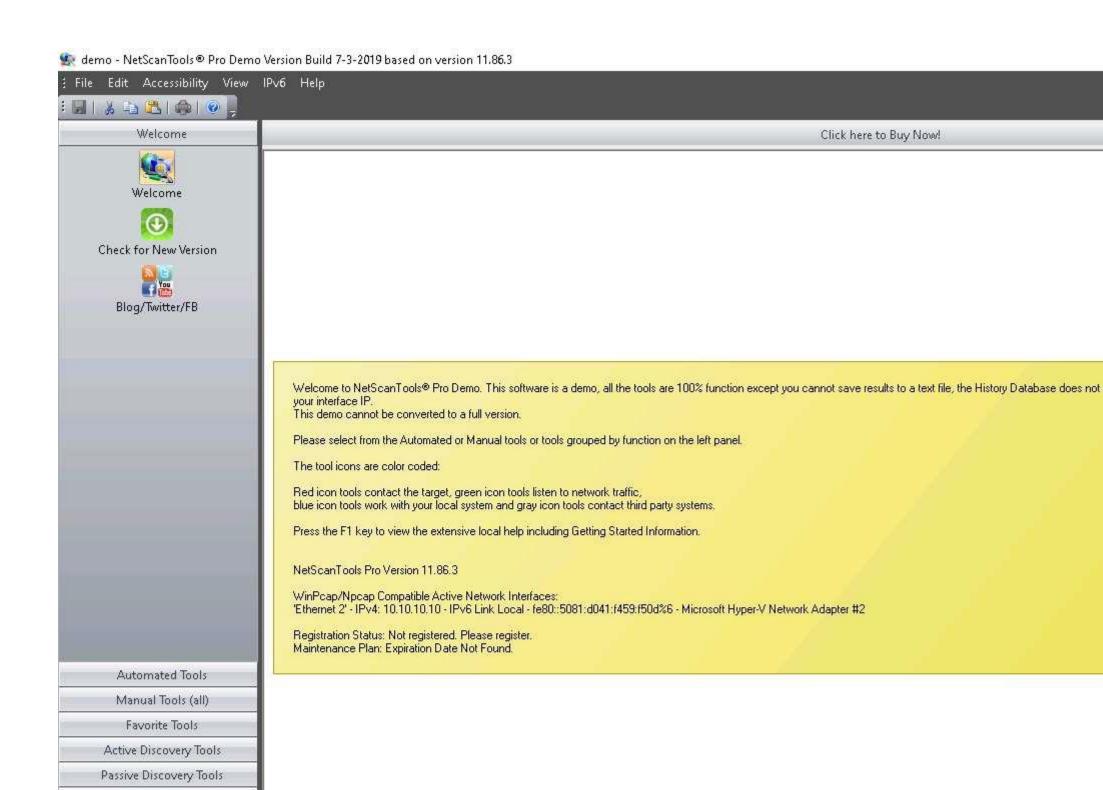
Task 1: Perform SMB Enumeration using NetScanTools Pro

NetScanTools Pro is an integrated collection of Internet information-gathering and network-troubleshooting utilities for network professionals. The utility makes it easy to find IPv4/IPv6 addresses, hostnames, domain names, email addresses, and URLs related to the target system.

Here, we will use the NetScanTools Pro tool to perform SMB enumeration.

- 1. Click Windows 10 to switch to the Windows 10 machine.
- 2. Double-click the **NetScanTools Pro Demo** icon from **Desktop** to launch the tool.

| | If the Reminder window opens, click Start the DEMO, and in the DEMO Version window, click Start NetScanTools Pro Demo | | |
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| 3. | The NetScanTools Pro main window appears, as shown in the screenshot. | | |
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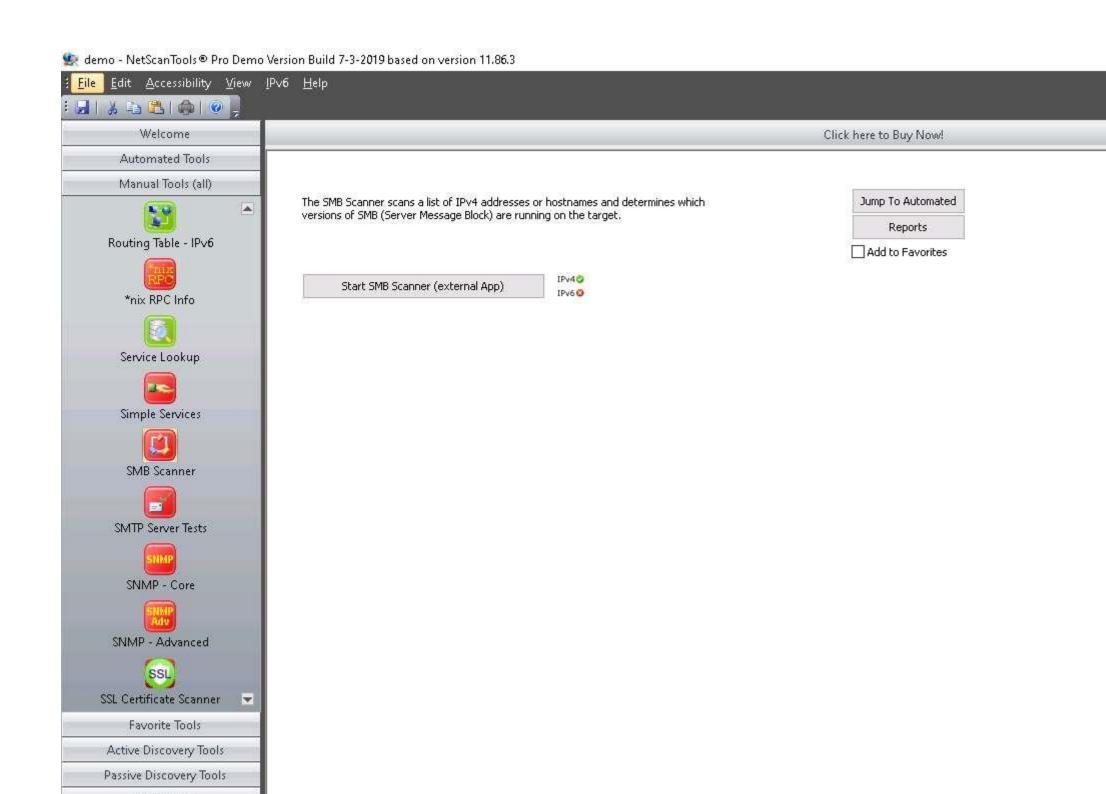


| If a dialog box appears explaining the tool, click OK . | |
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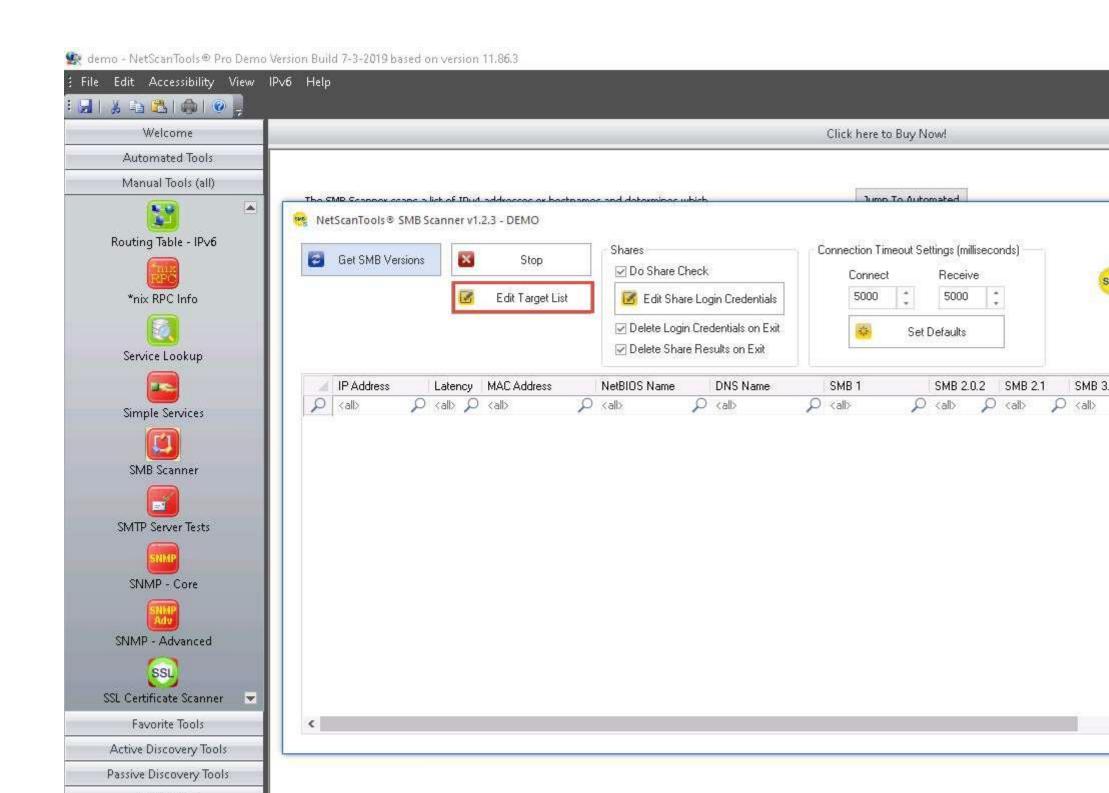
Active Discovery Tools

Passive Discovery Tools

| 5. | In the right pane, click the Start SMB Scanner (external App) button. |
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| | If the Demo Version Message pop-up appears, click OK . In the Reminder window, click Start the DEMO . |



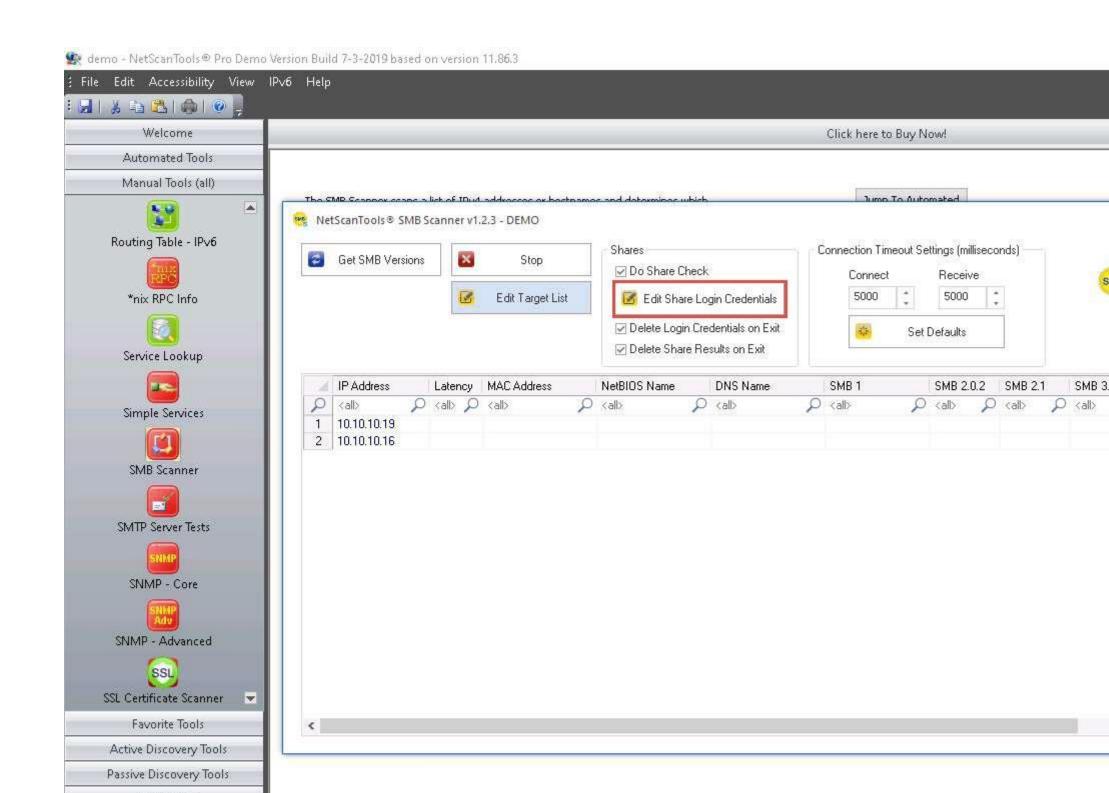
| 6. | The SMB Scanner window appears; click the Edit Target List button. | |
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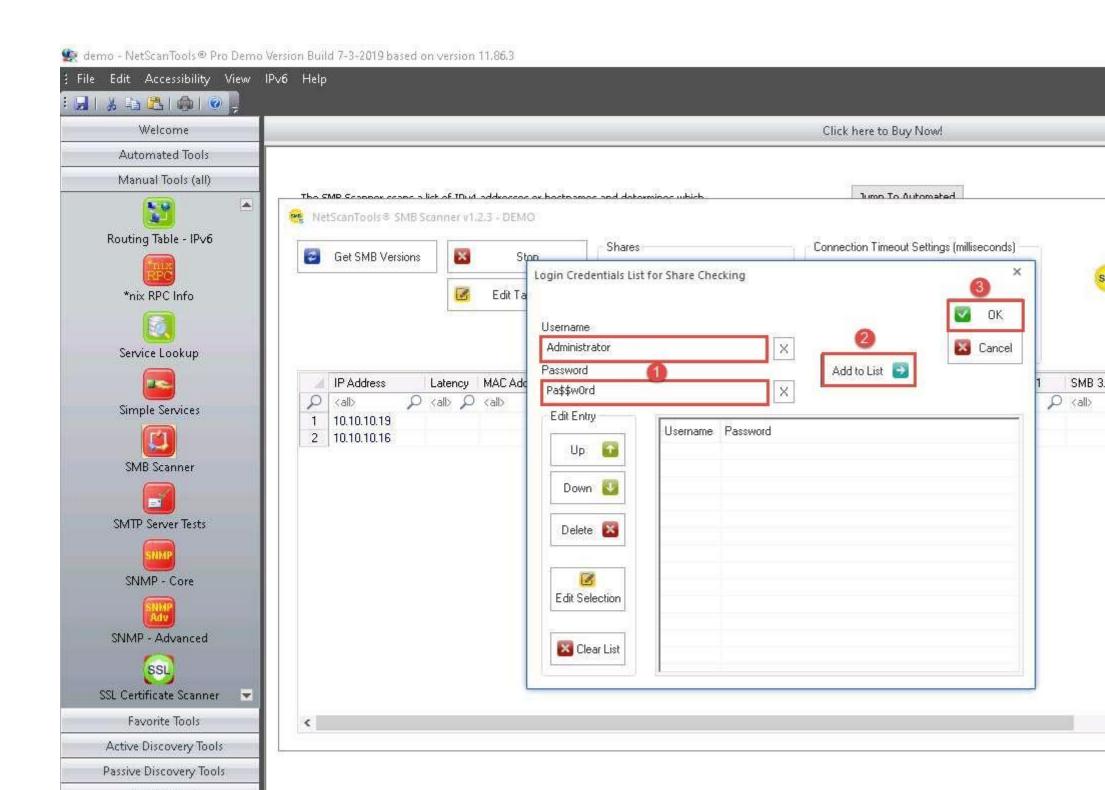
| 7. | The Edit Target List window appears. In the Hostname or IPv4 Address field, enter the target IP address (10.10.10.19, in this example). Click the Add to |
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| | List button to add the target IP address to Target List. |
| 8. | Similarly, add another target IP address (10.10.10.16 , in this example) to Target List and click OK . |
| | In this task, we are targeting the Windows Server 2019 (10.10.10.19) and Windows Server 2016 (10.10.10.16) machines. |

Passive Discovery Tools

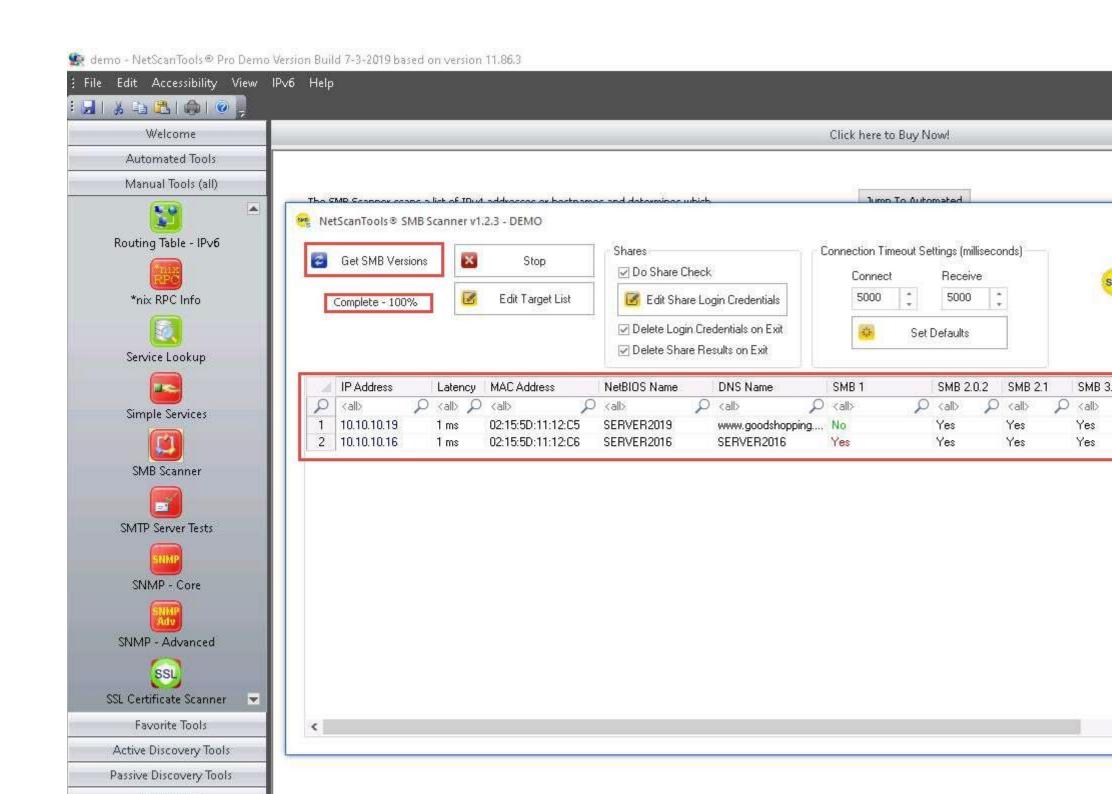
| 9. | 9. Now, click Edit Share Login Credentials to add credentials to access the target systems. | | |
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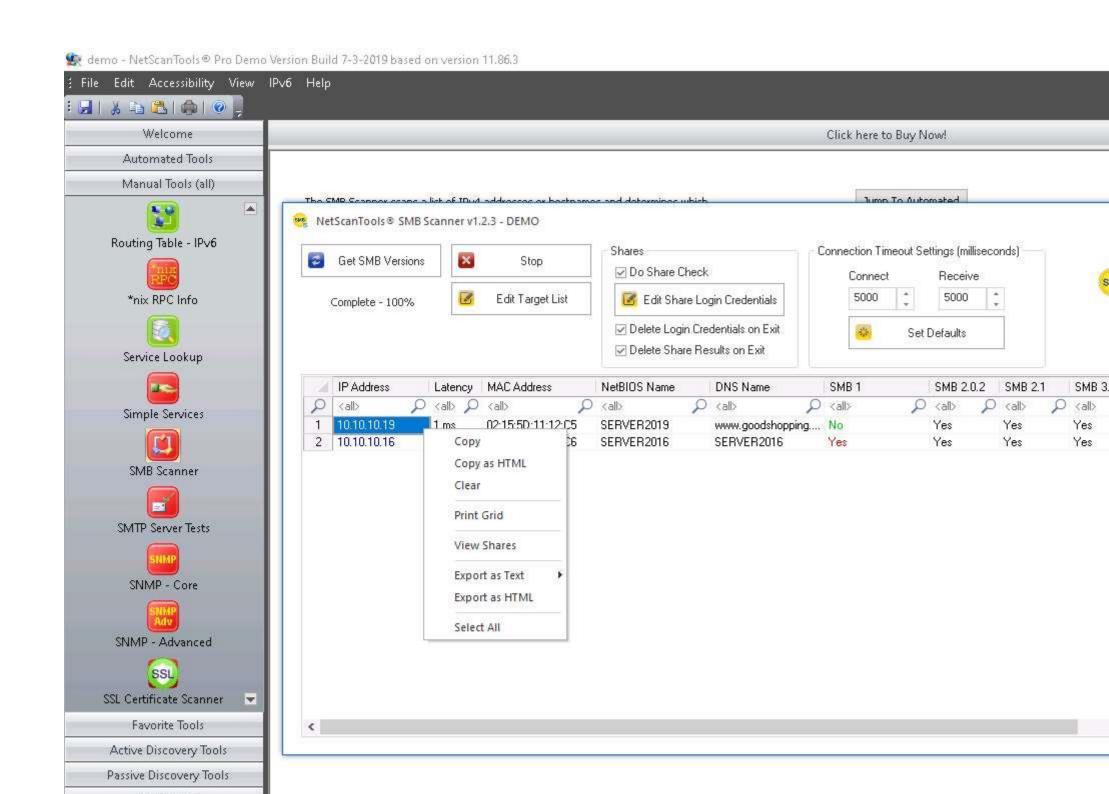
| 10 | The Login Credentials List for Share Checking window appears. Enter Administrator and Pa\$\$w0rd in the Username and Password fields, respectively. Click Add to List to add the credentials to the list and click OK. | | | | | |
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| | In this task, we are using the login credentials for the Windows Server 2019 and Windows Server 2016 machines to understand the tool. In reality, attackers may add a list of login credentials by which they can log in to the target machines and obtain the required SMB share information. | | | | | |
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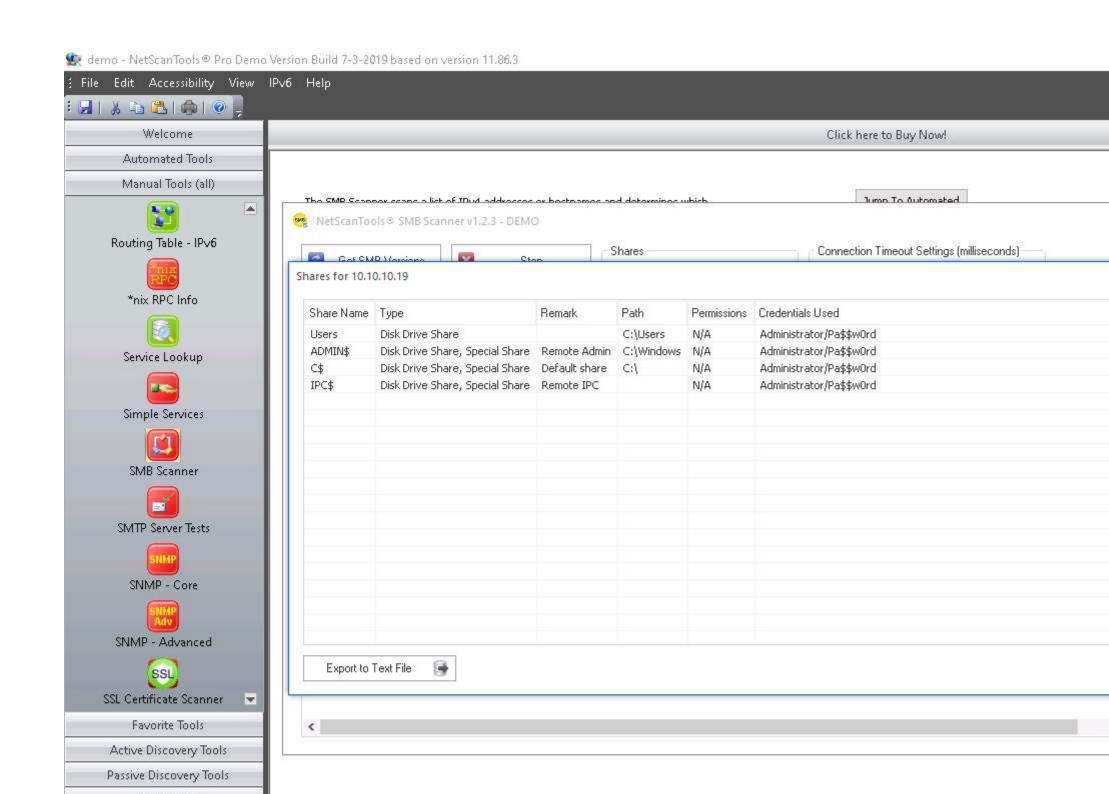
| 11. 🗆 | In the SMB Scanner window, click the Get SMB Versions button. |
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| | Once the scan is complete, the result appears, displaying information such as the NetBIOS Name, DNS Name, SMB versions, and Shares for each target IP ress. |
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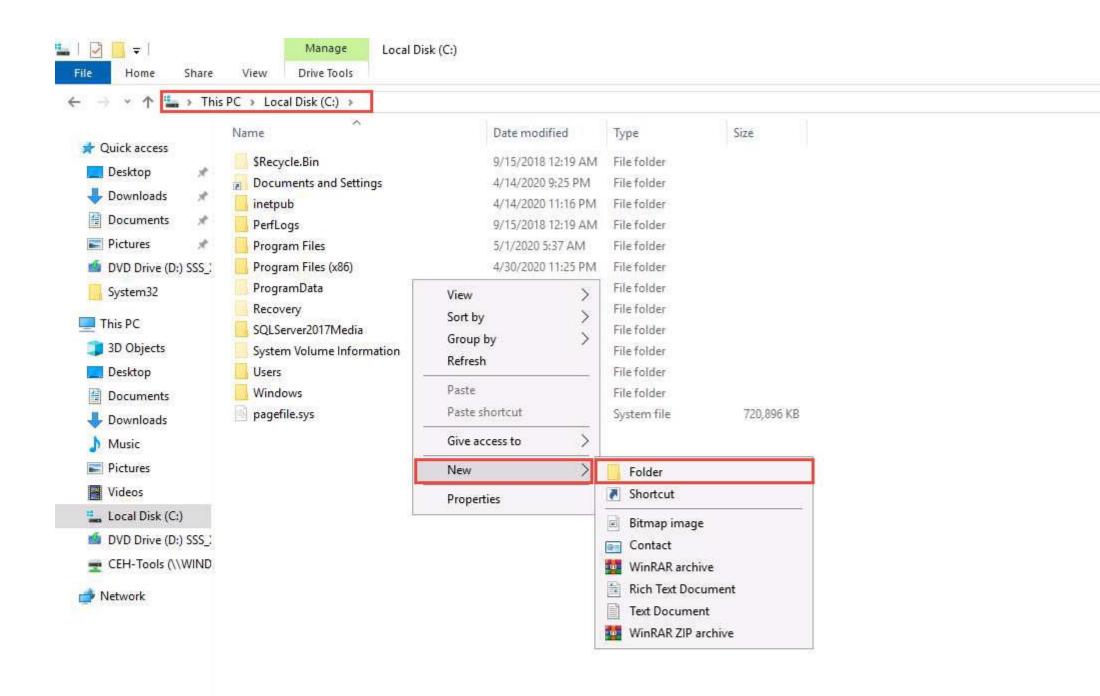
| 13. | Right-click on any of the machines (in this example, we will use 10.10.10.19) and click View Shares from the available options. |
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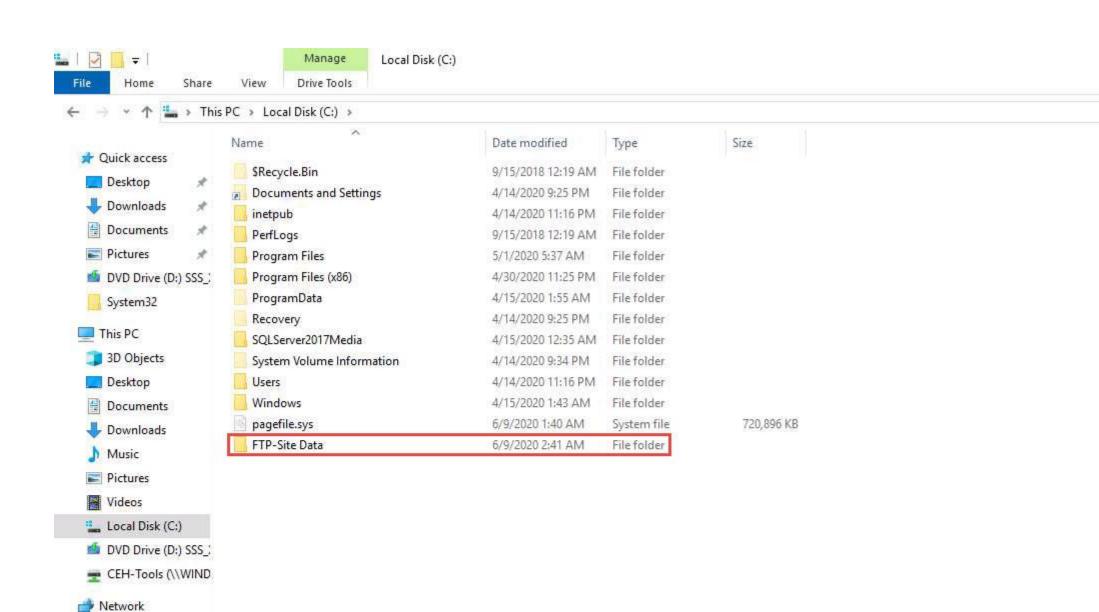
| 14. | . The Shares for 10.10.10.19 window appears, d Credentials Used. | isplaying detailed information | about shared files such as Shar | e Name, Type, Remark, Path, Pe | ermissions, and |
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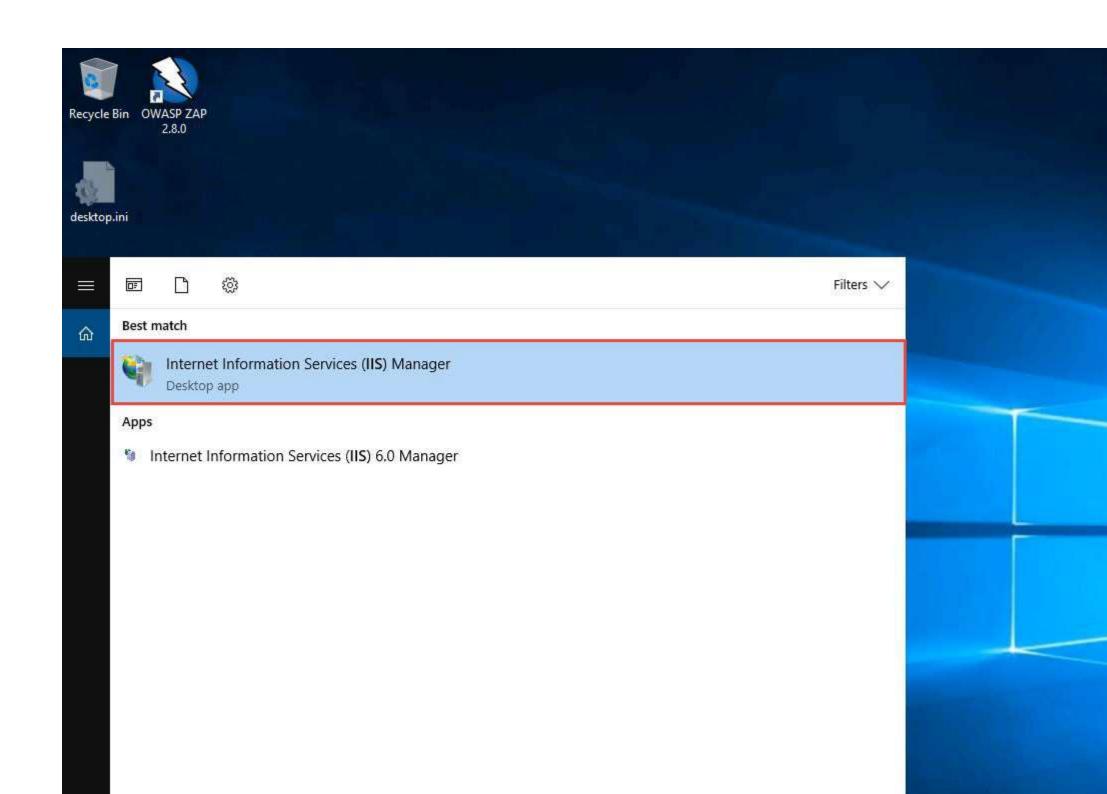
| 15. You can view the details of the shared files for the target IP address 10.10.10.16 in the same way. 16. This concludes the demonstration of performing SMB enumeration on the target systems using NetScanTools Pro. 17. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information. |
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| Task 2: Perform RPC, SMB, and FTP Enumeration using Nmap |
| Nmap is a utility used for network discovery, network administration, and security auditing. It is also used to perform tasks such as network inventory, service upgrad schedule management, and host or service uptime monitoring. |
| Here, we will use Nmap to carry out RPC, SMB, and FTP enumeration. |
| Before starting this lab, we must configure the FTP service in the target machine (Windows Server 2019). To do so, follow Steps 1-10. |
| Click Windows Server 2019 to switch to the Windows Server 2019 machine. Click on the File Explorer icon at the bottom of Desktop. In the File Explorer window, right-click on Local Disk (C:) and click New> Folder. |



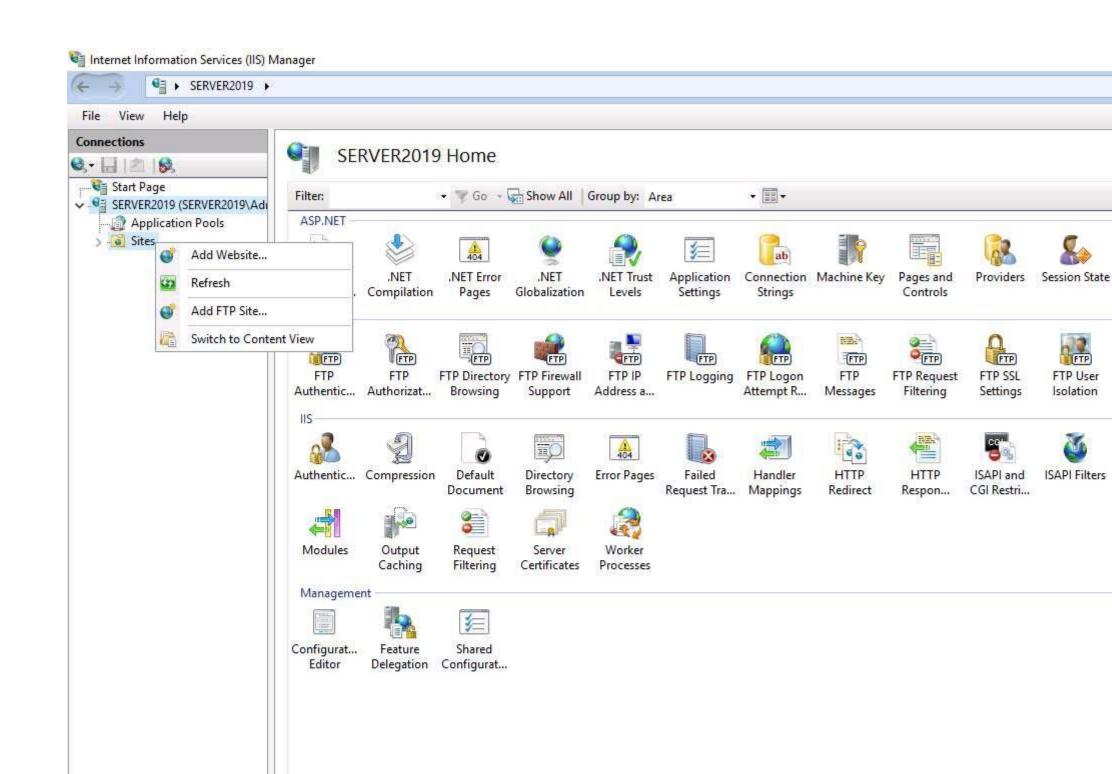
| 3. | A New Folder appears. Rename it to FTP-Site Data , as shown in the screenshot. |
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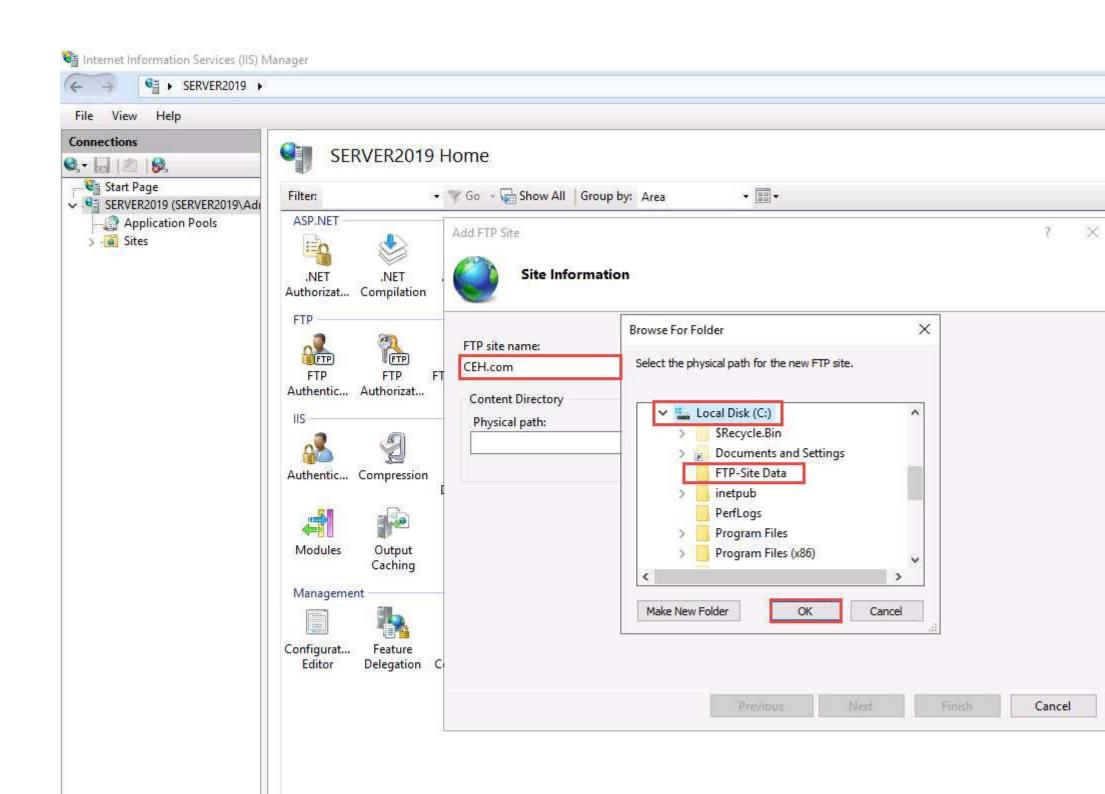
| 4. | Serv | Close the window and click on the Type here to Services Manager (IIS) Manager , as shown in the se | search icon at the bottom of the Desktop . creenshot. | Type iis . In the search results, click on Internet Information |
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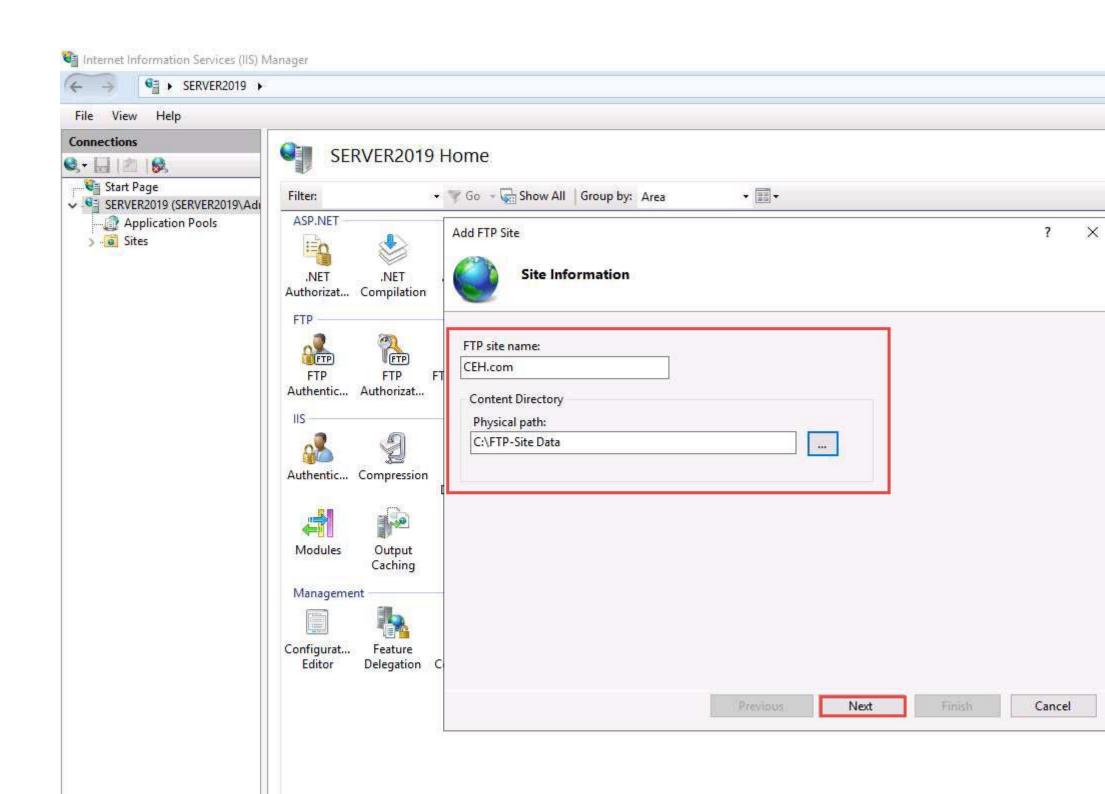
| 5. | In the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager window, click to expand SERVER2019 (SERVER2019\Administrator) in the left pane. Right-click Sites, and then click Add FTP Site |
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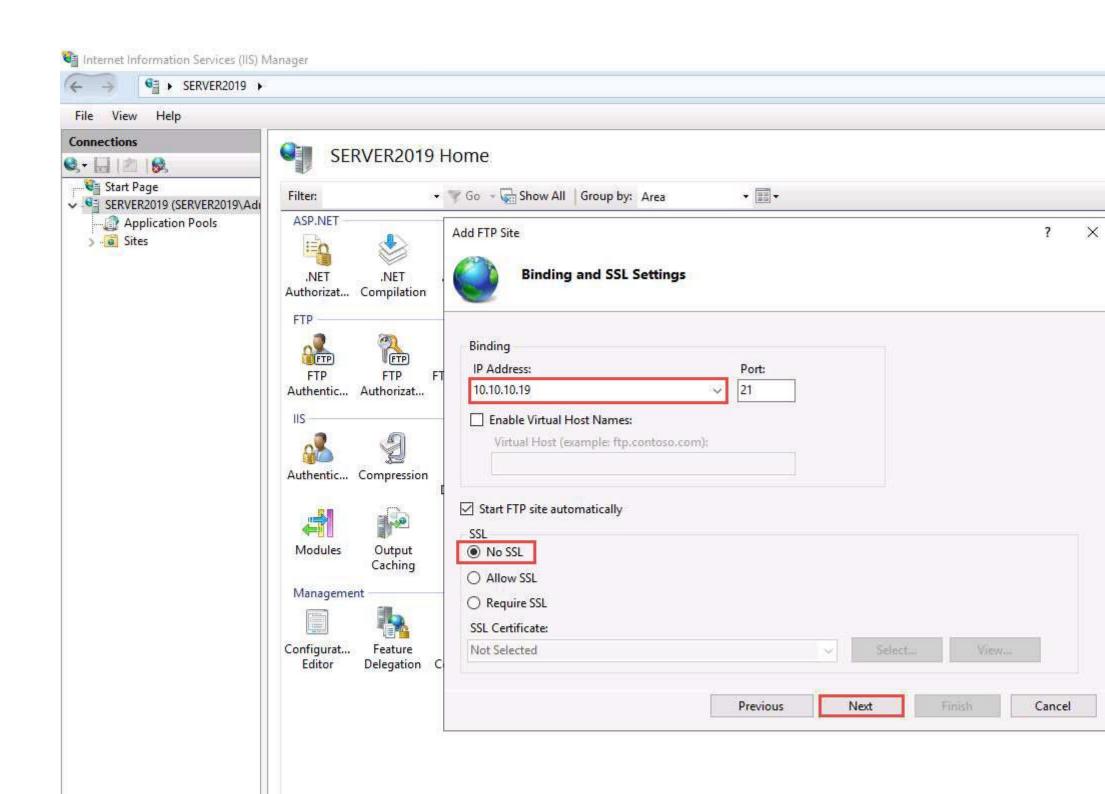
| 6. | In the Add FTP Site window, type CEH.com in the FTP site name field. In the Physical path field, click on the icon. In the Browse For Folder window, click Local Disk (C:) and FTP-Site Data, and then click OK. |
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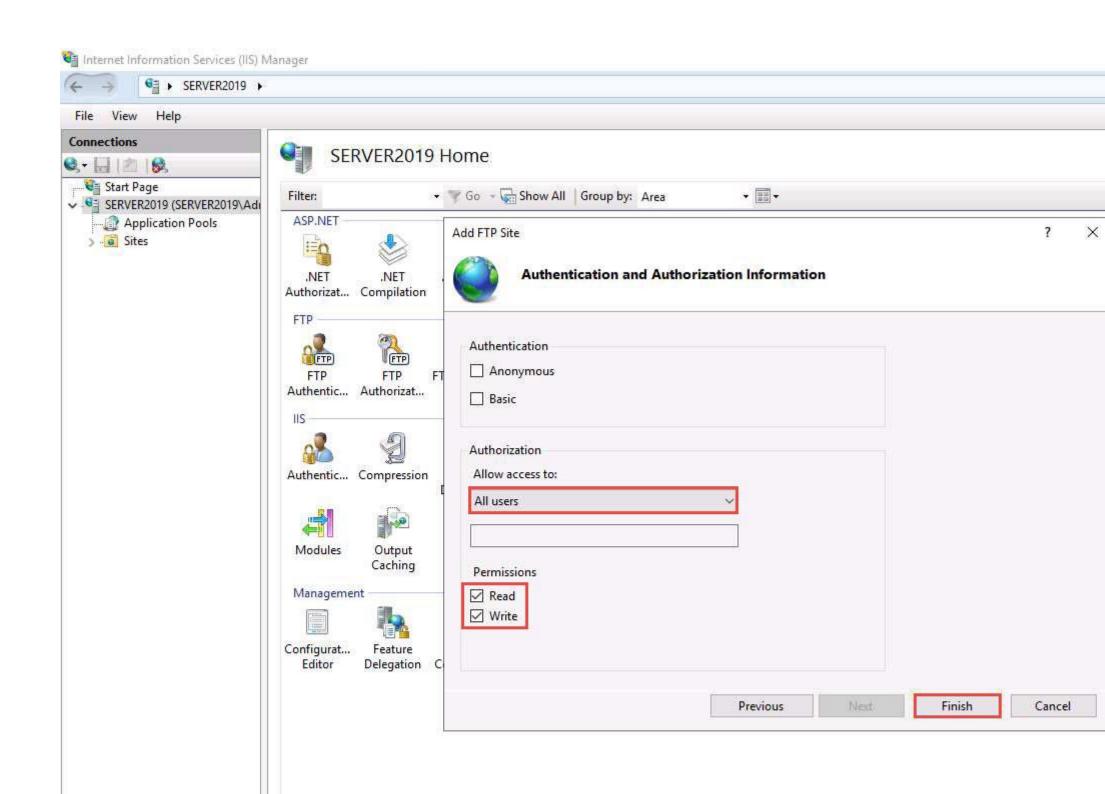
| 7. | In the Add FTP Site window, check the entered details and click Next . | |
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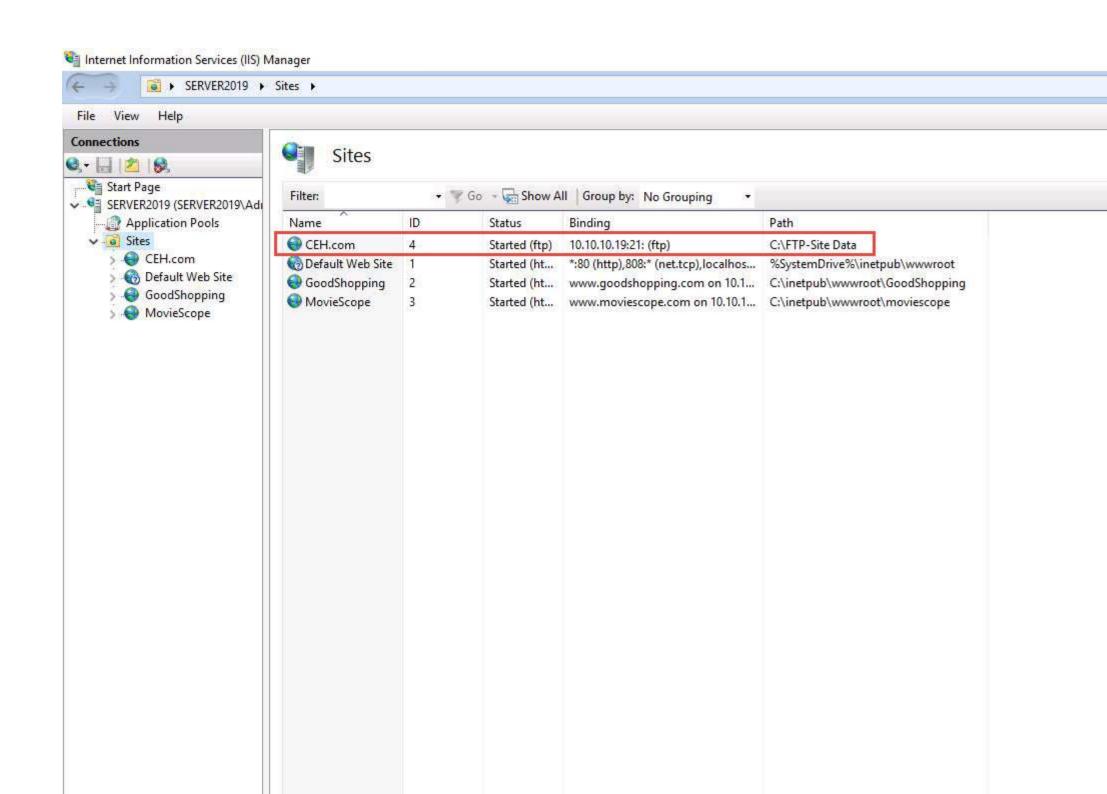
| 8. | The Binding and SSL Settings wizard appears. Under the Binding section, in the IP Address field, click the drop-down icon and select 10.10.10.19 . Under the SSL section, select the No SSL radio button and click Next . |
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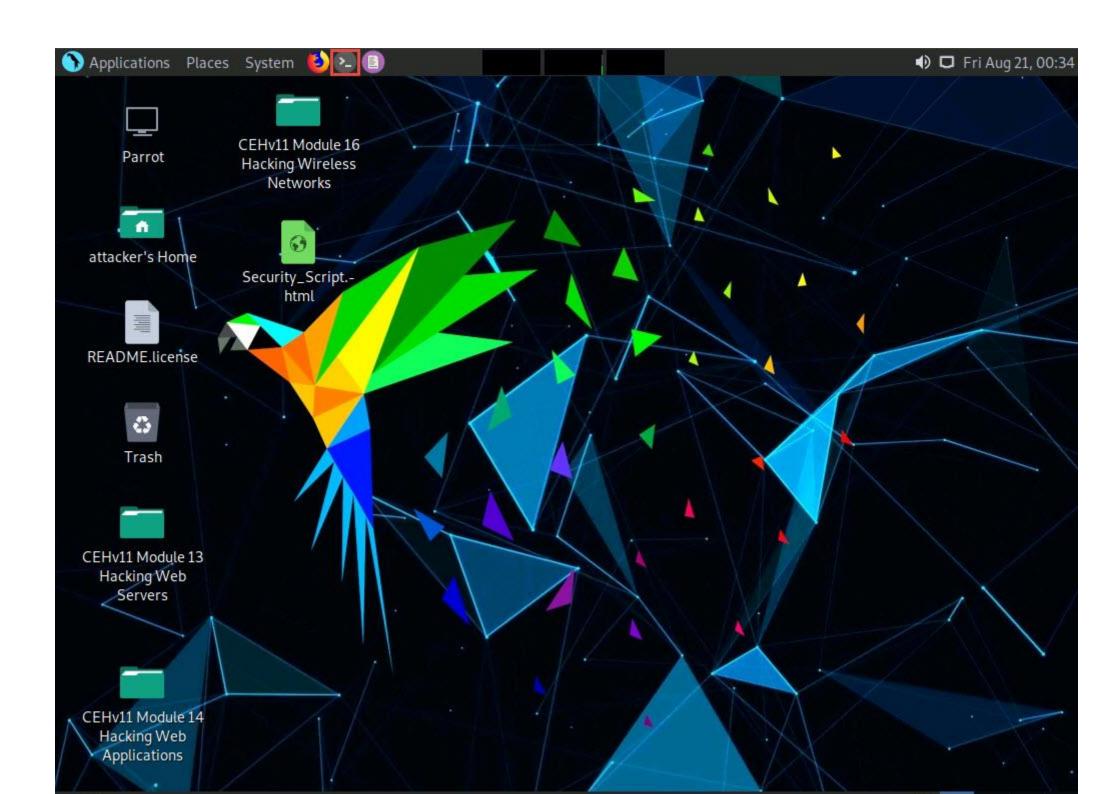
| 9. | The Authentication and Authorization Information wizard appears. In the Allow access to section, select All users from the drop-down list. In the Permissions section, select both the Read and Write options and click Finish . |
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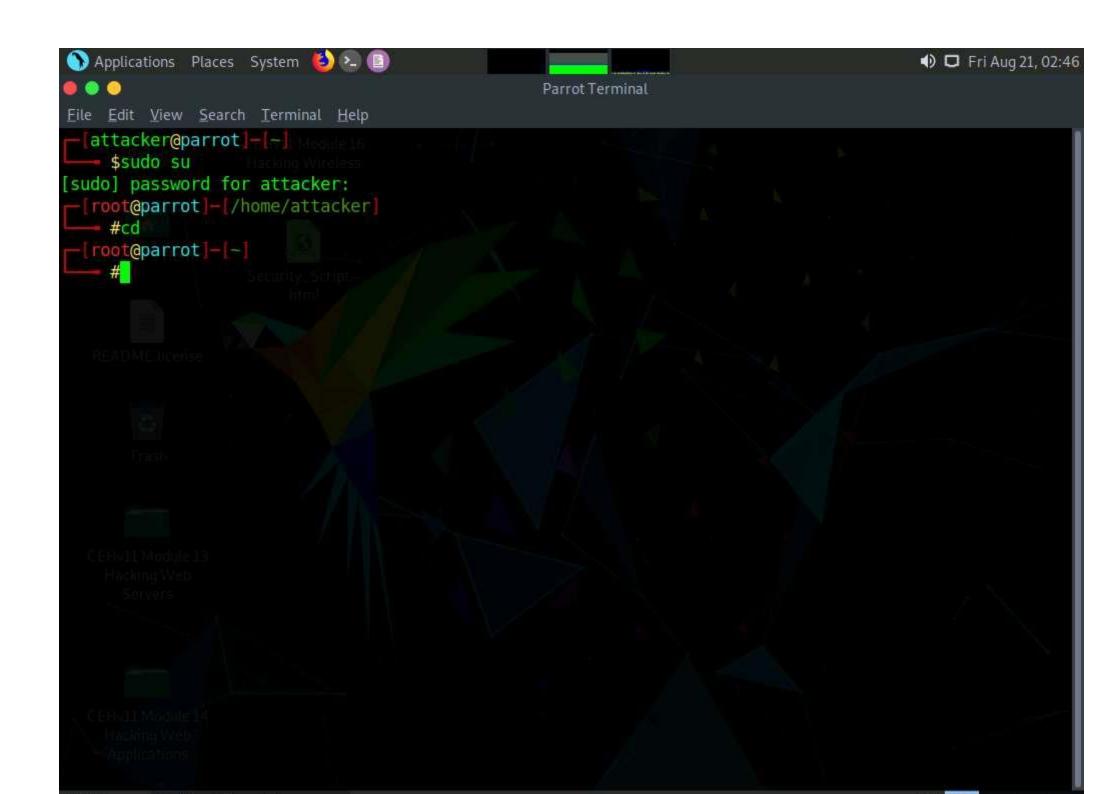
| 10. | The Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager window appears with a newly added FTP site (CEH.com) in the left pane. Click the Site node in the left pane and note that the Status is Started (ftp), as shown in the screenshot. |
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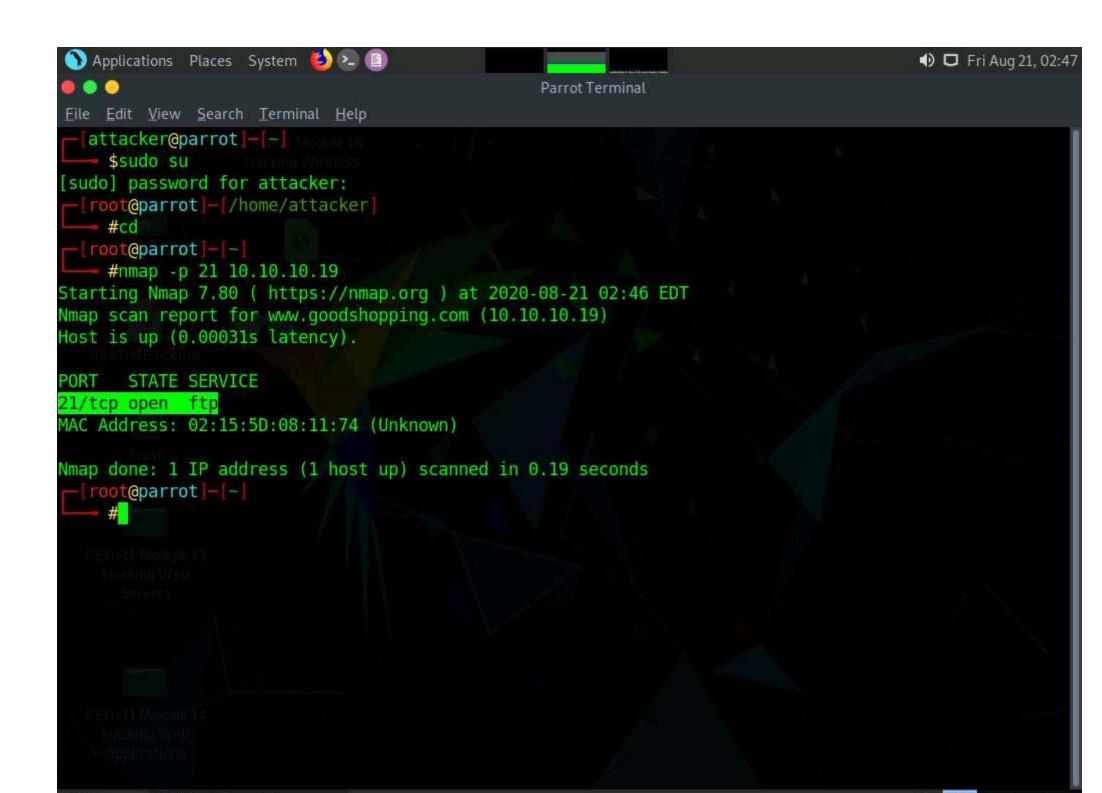
| 11. 🗖 | Close all windows. |
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| 12. \square | Click Parrot Security to switch to the Parrot Security machine. |
| 13. | Click the MATE Terminal icon at the top of the Desktop window to open a Terminal window. |



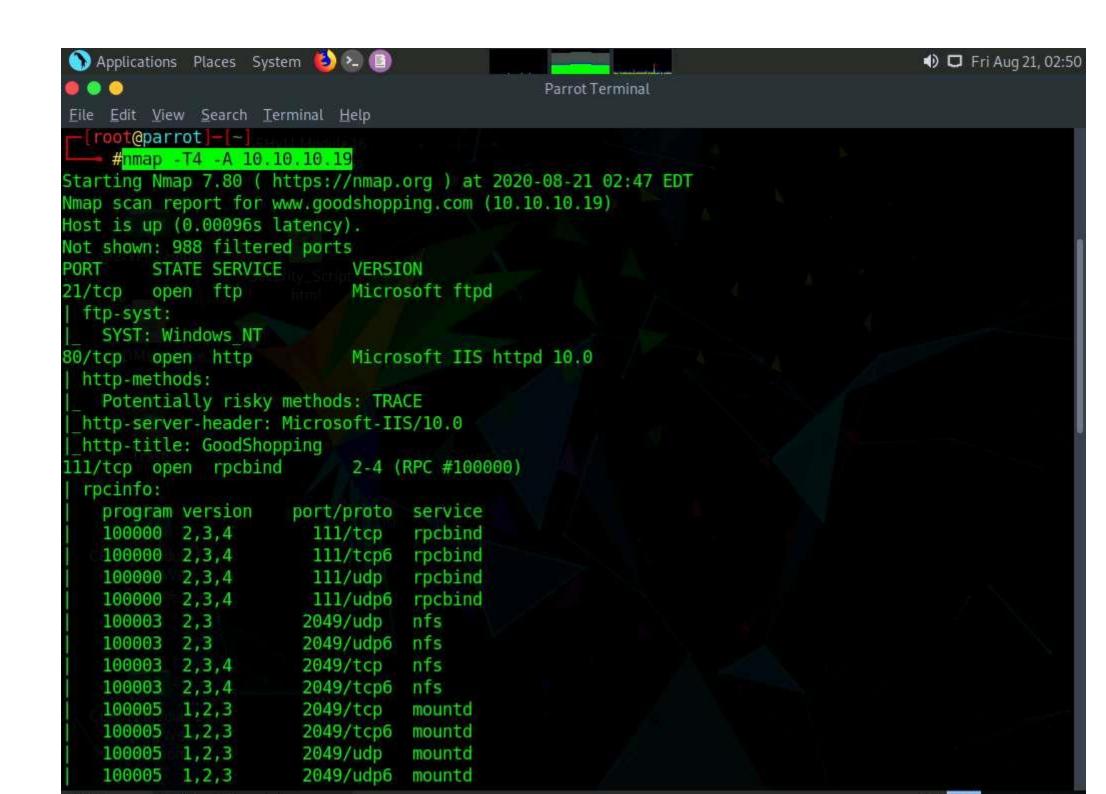
| 14. | . \square A Parrot Terminal window appears. In the terminal window, type sudo su and press Enter to run the programs as a roo | ot user. |
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| 15. | In the [sudo] password for attacker field, type toor as a password and press Enter . | |
| | The password that you type will not be visible. | |
| 16. | Now, type cd and press Enter to jump to the root directory. | |



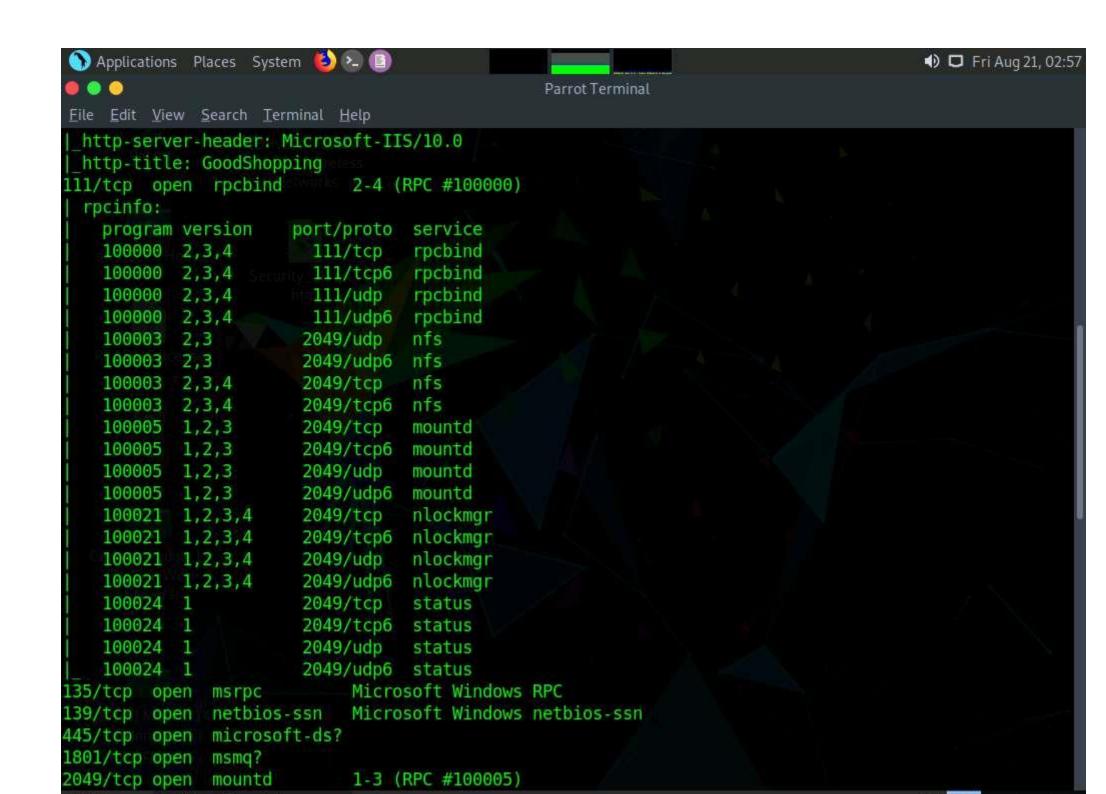
| 17. 🗆 | In the Parrot Terminal window, type nmap -p 21 [Target IP Address] (in this case, 10.10.10.19) and press Enter. |
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| 18. \square | The scan result appears, indicating that port 21 is open and the FTP service is running on it, as shown in the screenshot. |

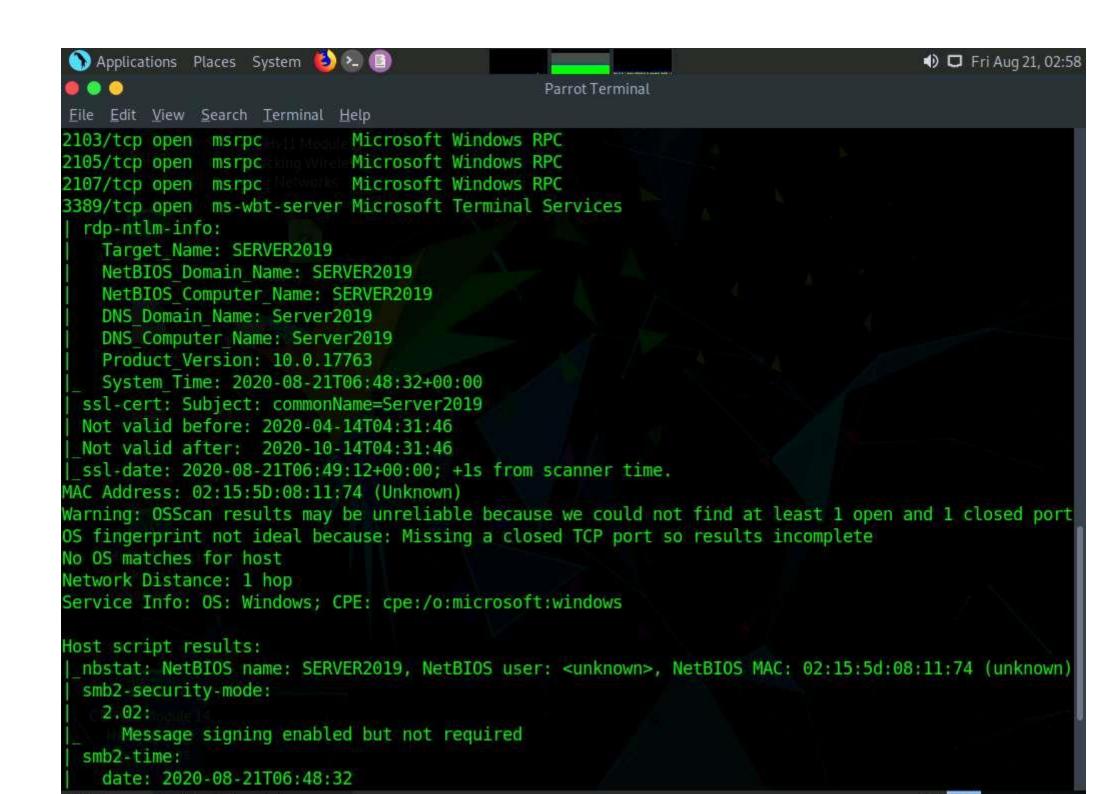


| 19 | In the terminal window, type nmap -T4 -A [Target IP Address] (in this example, the target IP address is 10.10.10.19) and press Enter . |
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| | In this command, -T4 specifies the timing template (the number can be 0-5) and -A specifies aggressive scan. The aggressive scan option supports OS detection (-O), version scanning (-sV), script scanning (-sC), and traceroute (traceroute). |
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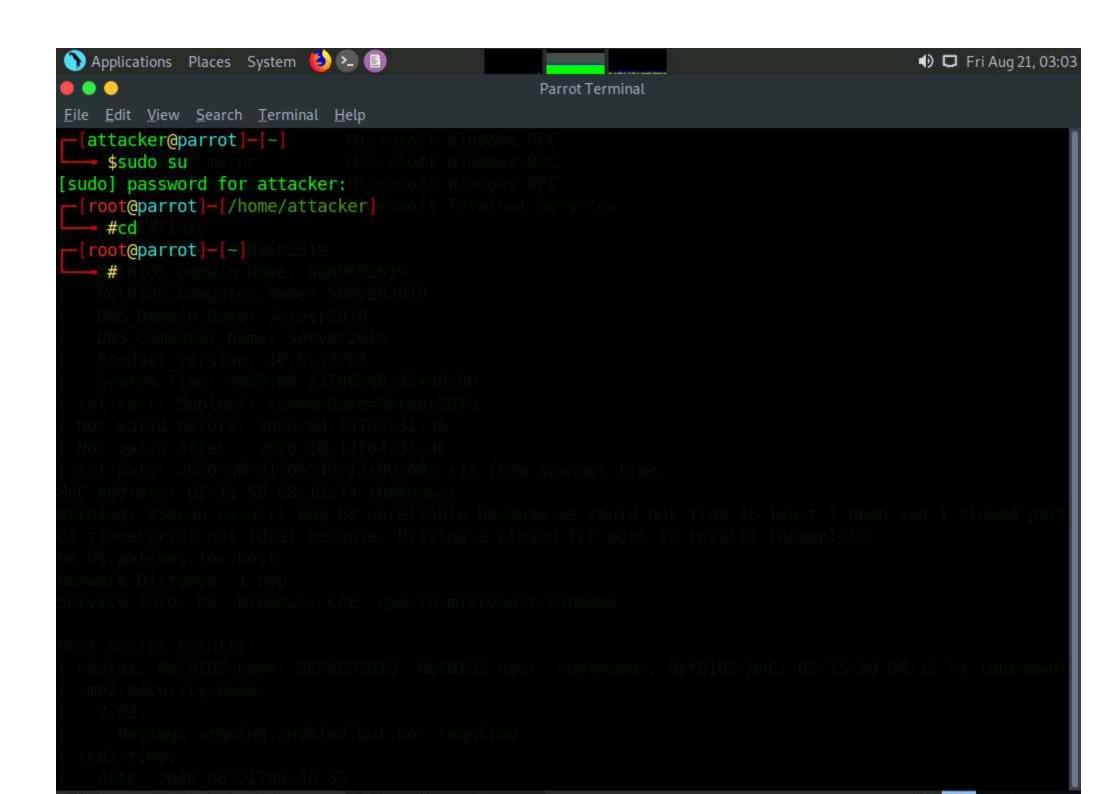


| 20. | The scan result appears, displaying that port 80 is open, and giving detailed information about the services running on it, along with their versions. |
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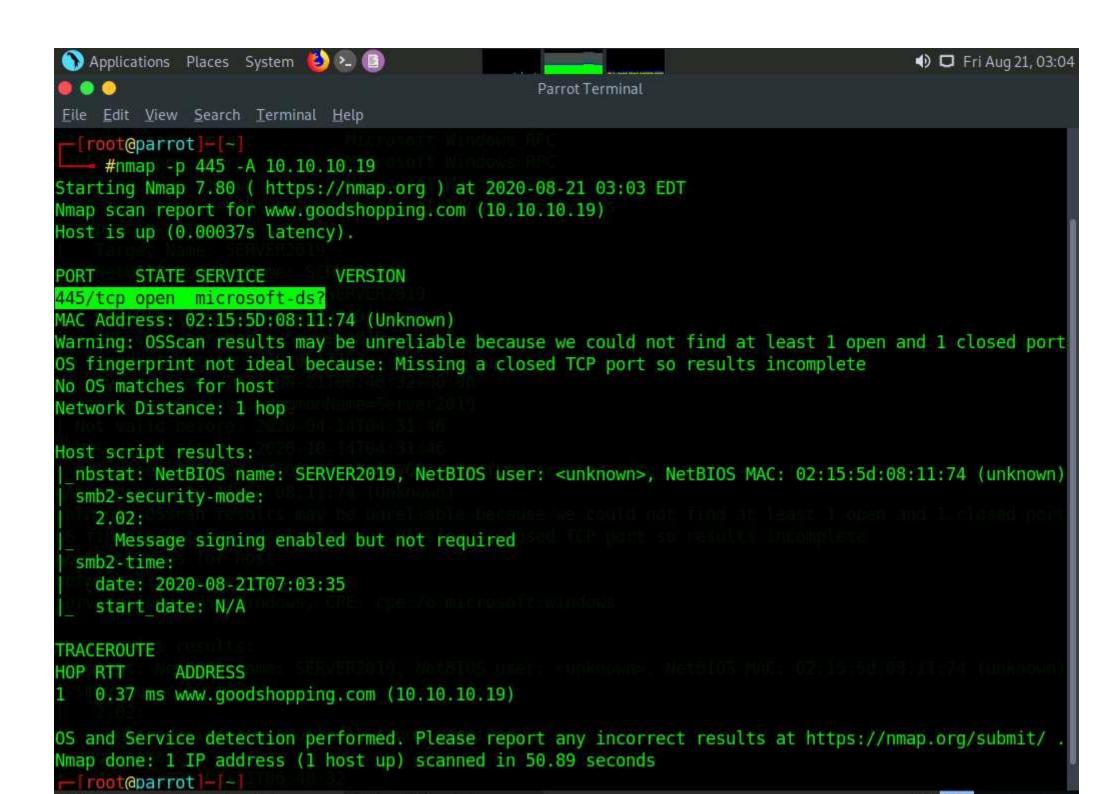




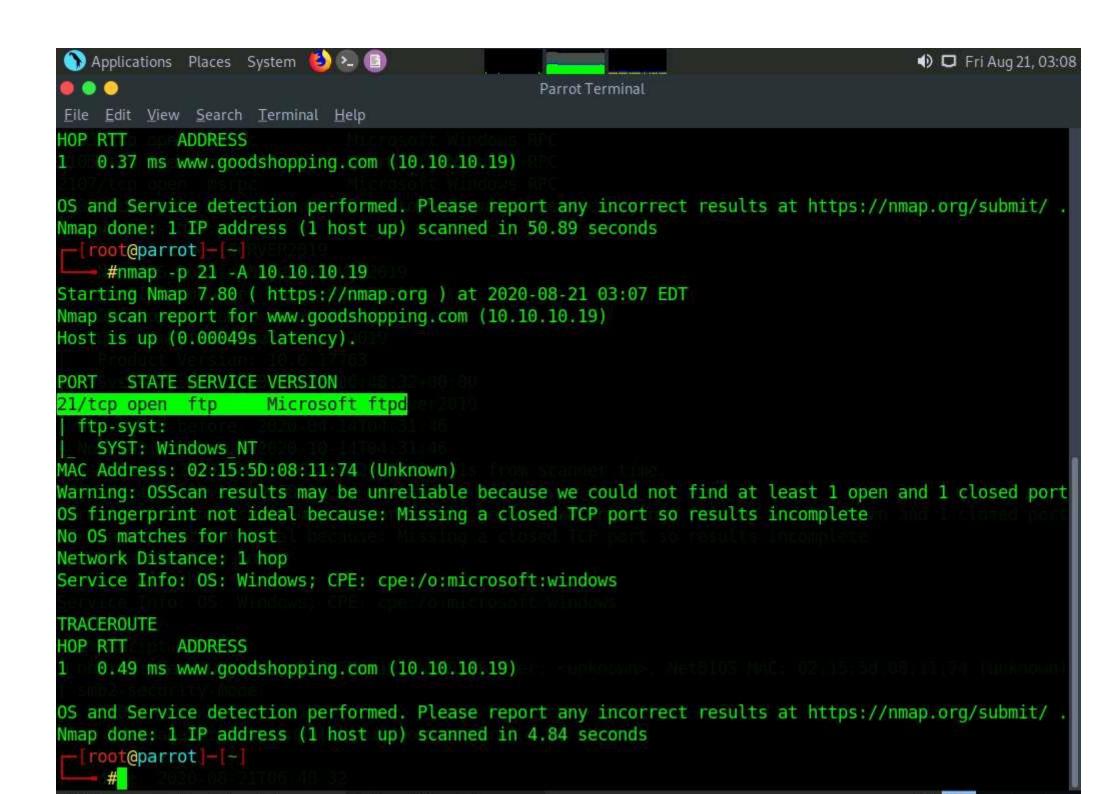
| 21. | | Click the MATE Terminal icon at the top of the Desktop window to open a new Terminal window. |
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| 22. | | A Parrot Terminal window appears. In the terminal window, type sudo su and press Enter to run the programs as a root user. |
| 23. | | In the [sudo] password for attacker field, type toor as a password and press Enter. |
| | The | password that you type will not be visible. |
| 24. | | Now, type cd and press Enter to jump to the root directory. |



| 25. | In the terminal window, type nmap -p [Target Port] -A [Target IP Address] (in this example, the target port is 445 and the target IP address s 10.10.10.19) and press Enter . | |
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| | In this command, -p specifies the port to be scanned, and -A specifies aggressive scan. The aggressive scan option supports OS detection (-O), version scanning (-sV), script scanning (-sC), and traceroute (traceroute). | |
| | The scan result appears, displaying that port 445 is open, and giving detailed information under the Host script results section about the running SMB, as shown in the screenshot. | |



| 27. | In the terminal window, type nmap -p [Target Port] -A [Target IP Address] (in this example, the target port is 21 and target IP address is 10.10.10.19) and press Enter . |
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| | In this command, -p specifies the port to be scanned and -A specifies aggressive scan. The aggressive scan option supports OS detection (-O), version scanning (-sV), script scanning (-sC), and traceroute (traceroute). |
| 28. | The scan result appears, displaying that port 21 is open, and giving traceroute information, as shown in the screenshot. |



| 29. | This concludes the demonstration of performing RPC, SMB, and FTP enumeration using Nmap. |
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| 30. | Close all open windows and document all the acquired information. |