## CEH Module 4: Assignment 1

Lab Scenario: As a professional ethical hacker or penetration tester, your first step in the enumeration of a Windows system is to exploit the NetBIOS API. NetBIOS enumeration allows you to collect information about the target such as a list of computers that belong to a target domain, shares on individual hosts in the target network, policies, passwords, etc. This data can be used to probe the machines further for detailed information about the network and host resources

# Lab Objectives:

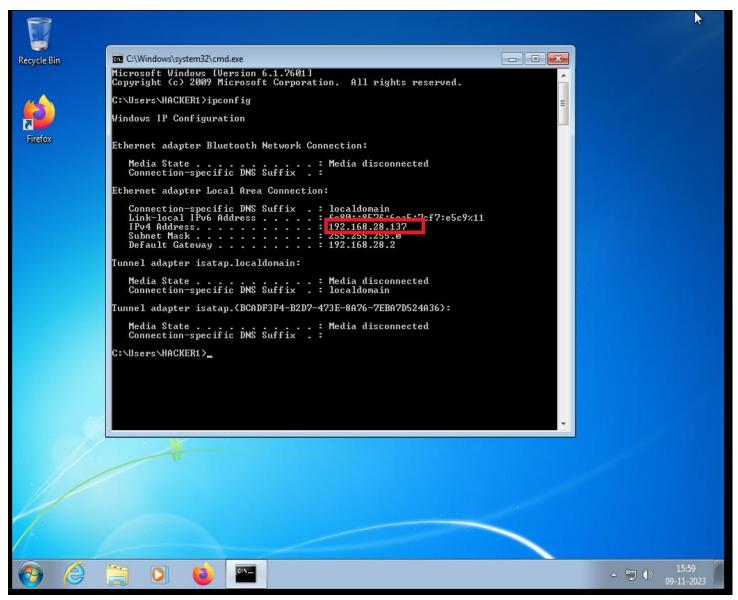
- Perform NetBIOS enumeration using Windows command-line utilities
- Perform NetBIOS enumeration using an NSE Script

Perform NetBIOS enumeration using Windows command-line utilities

Attacker machine: Windows 10 virtual machine

Target machine: Windows 7 virtual machine

1. Find the ip address of the target machine for advance information



gathering.

- 2. Now the ip address of the target machine 192.168.28.137
- 3. Go to the attacker machine and open the CMD
- 4. Ping the target ip form the attacker machine ping 192.168.28.137

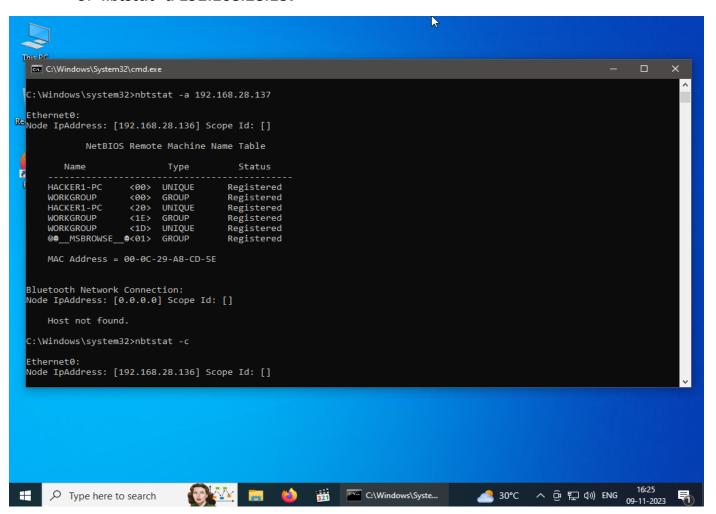
```
District Control of the Composition 18, 0,19045.2846]
(c) Microsoft Windows (Version 18, 0,19045.2846]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>ping 192.168.28.137

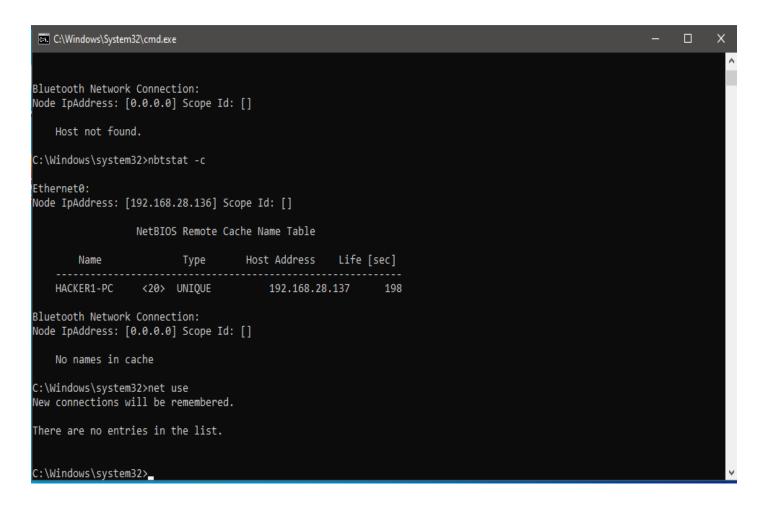
Pinging 192.168.28.137 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.28.137: bytes=32 time-1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.28.137: bytes=32 time-clms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.28.137: bytes=32 time-clms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.28.137: bytes=32 time-clms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 192.168.28.137:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (8% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Ninimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Windows\system32>
```

#### 5. nbtstat -a 192.168.28.137



- 6. Nbtstat -c
- 7. Net Use



## Perform NetBIOS enumeration using an NSE Script

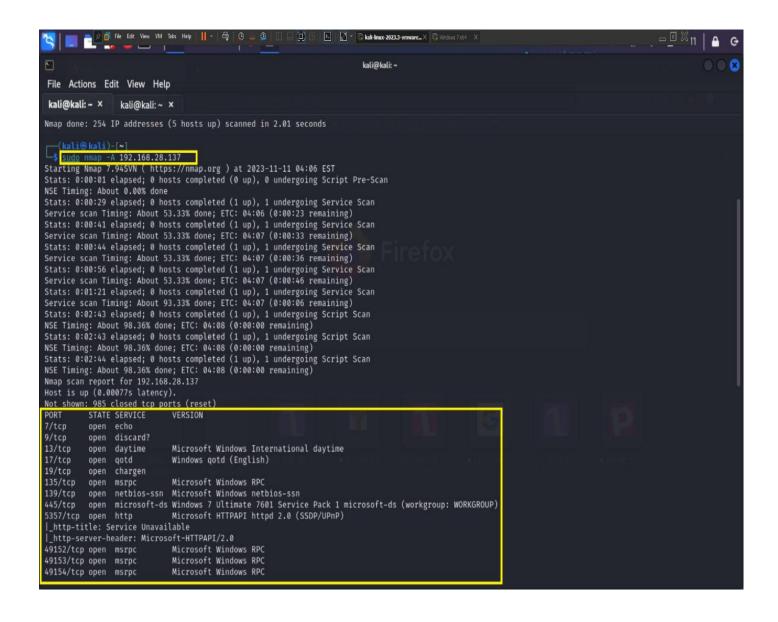
### **Lab Environment:**

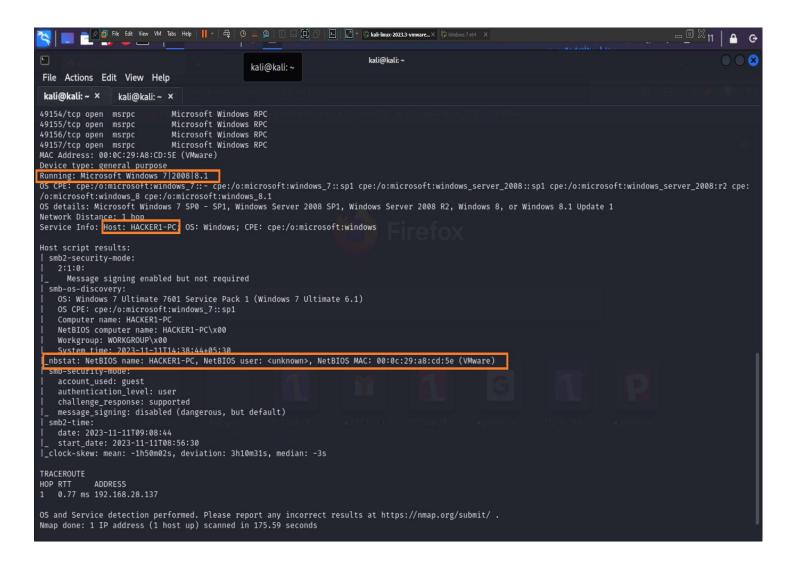
Attacker machine: Kali Linux

**Target machine: Windows 7 ultimate** 

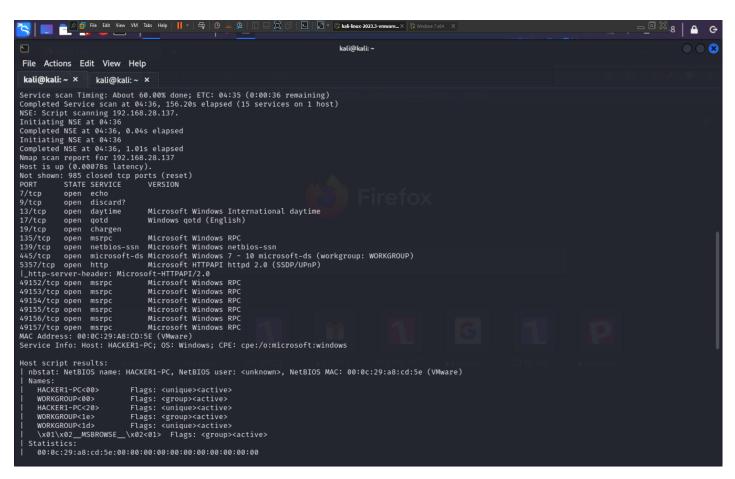
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-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
 $ <u>sudo</u> nmap -sP 192.168.28.1-254
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-11 04:04 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.28.1
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:C0:00:08 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.28.2
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E6:48:16 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.28.137
Host is up (0.00032s latency).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:A8:CD:5E (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.28.254
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:F9:90:A5 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.28.131
Host is up.
Nmap done: 254 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 2.01 seconds
```

- 1. Find the Victim Server in same server using sudo nmap -sp 192.168.28.1-254
- 2. Now I will try to scan ip 192.168.28.137 and try to gather more information like:
  - a. What is this ip
  - b. What is the name of the system
  - c. What are the open ports
  - d. Sudo nmap -A 192.168.28.137





### Sudo nmap -sV -v -script nbstat.nse 192.168.28.137



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