

CEH Module 4: Enumeration

Assignment - 02

(Sairaj Mothukuri)

Given 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

Given Lab Objectives:

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

Enumeration:

- In enumeration we can gather advance information of the target.
- Enumeration can done when we are inside the **LAN**
- If we do enumeration on target we can extract
 - **Routing information**
 - **SNMP information**
 - **Machine name**
 - **User information**
 - **Group information**

- **Network resource**

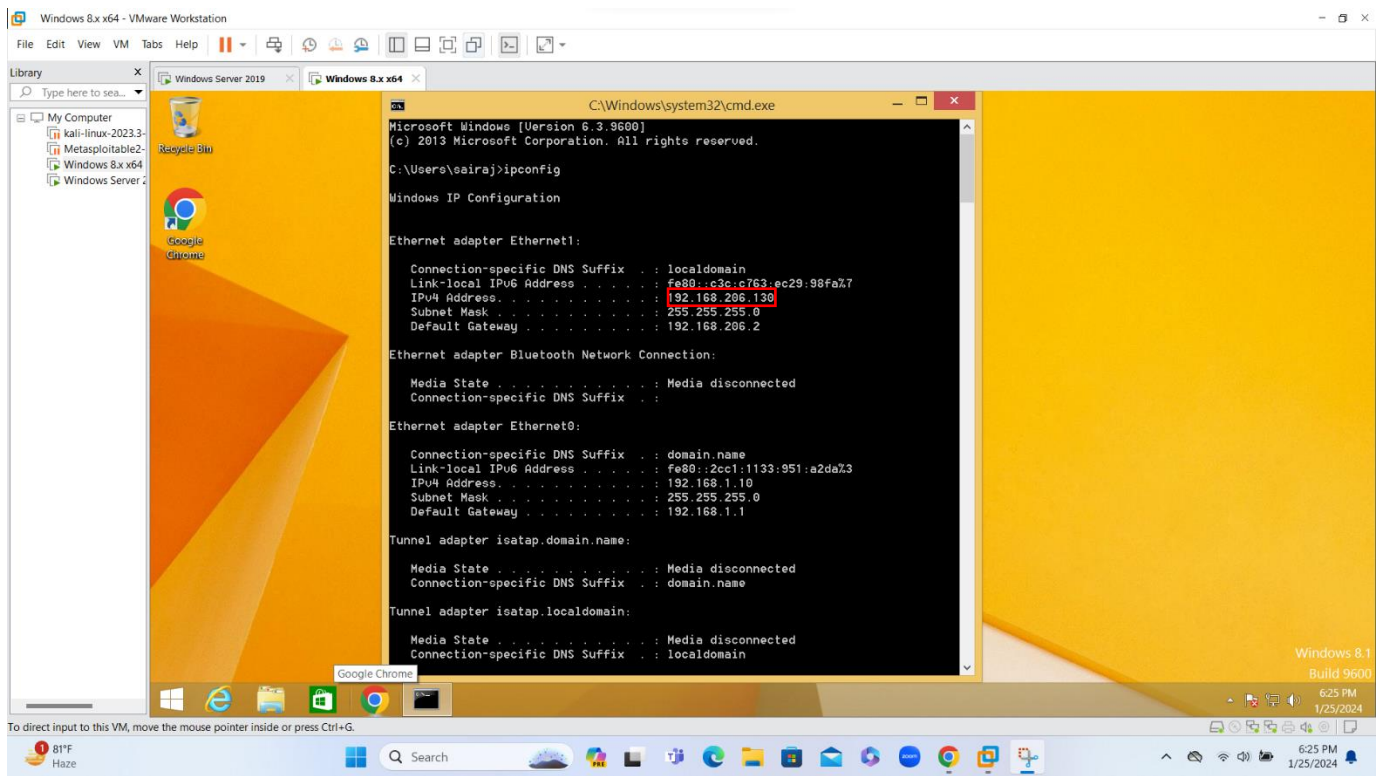
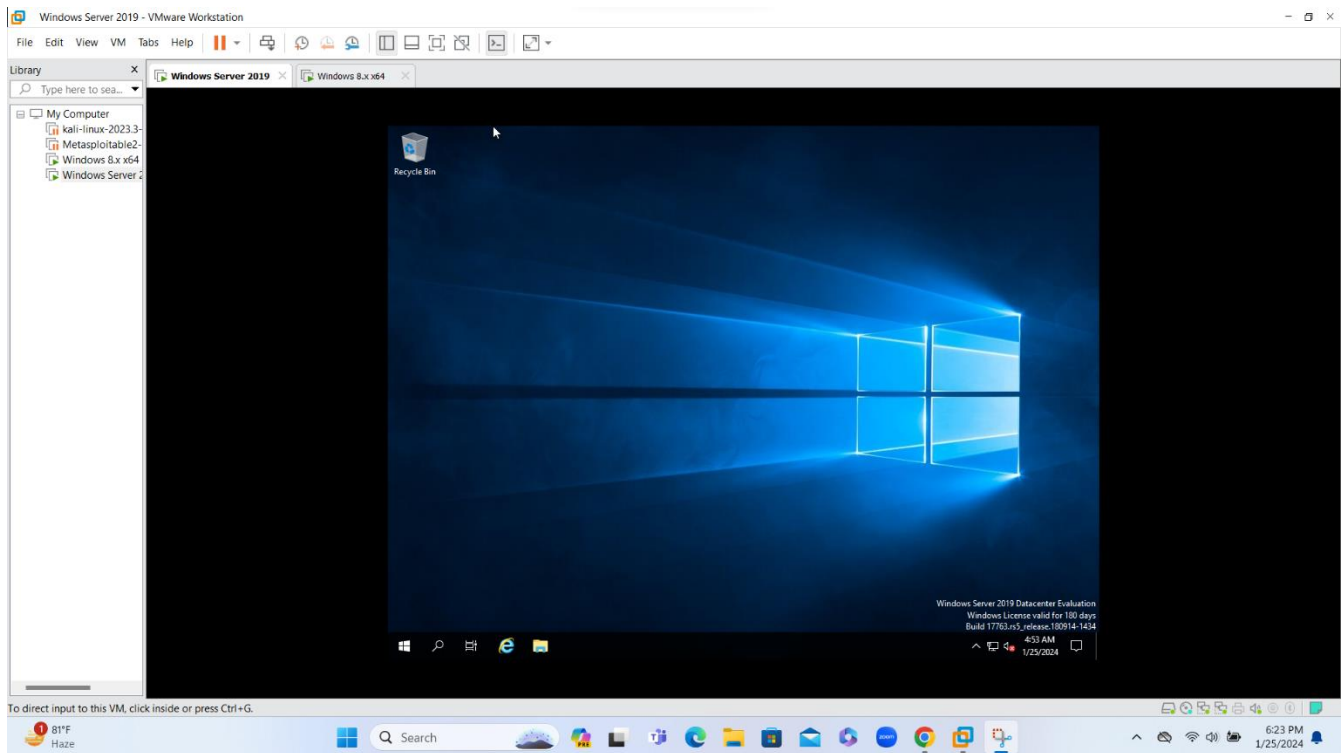
NetBIOS Enumeration:

- ✓ NetBIOS is network basic input output system.
- ✓ Basically, it will allow separate computer to communicate with each other over a network.
- ✓ It allows different applications information to different computer {or}
- ✓ It allows a particular application on different computer in network to communicate each other
- ✓ Like Files, printer on the same network.
- ✓ NetBIOS had 16 characters
 - First 15 characters occupies the device name or machine name
 - 16 characters occupies the service information.
- ✓ Attackers use the NetBIOS enumeration to obtain:
 - List of computers that belong to a domain
 - List of shares on the individual hosts on the network
 - Policies and passwords

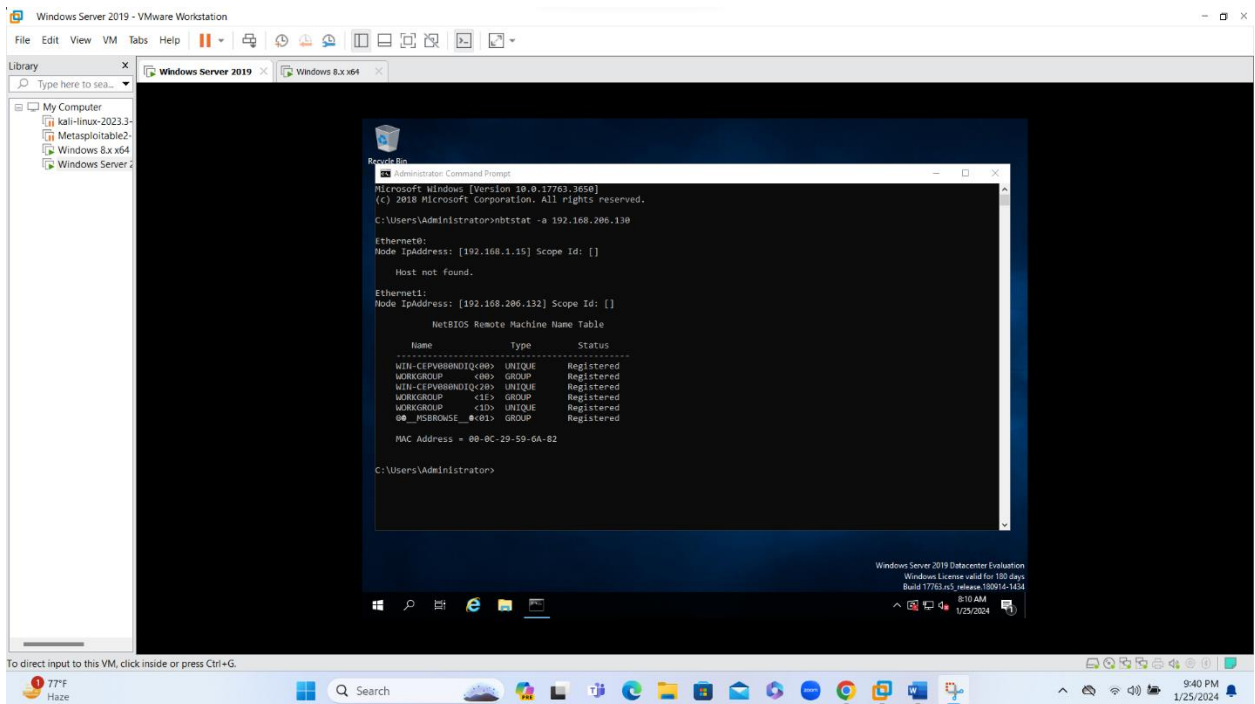
Objective: 01

Perform NetBIOS enumeration using Windows command-line utilities

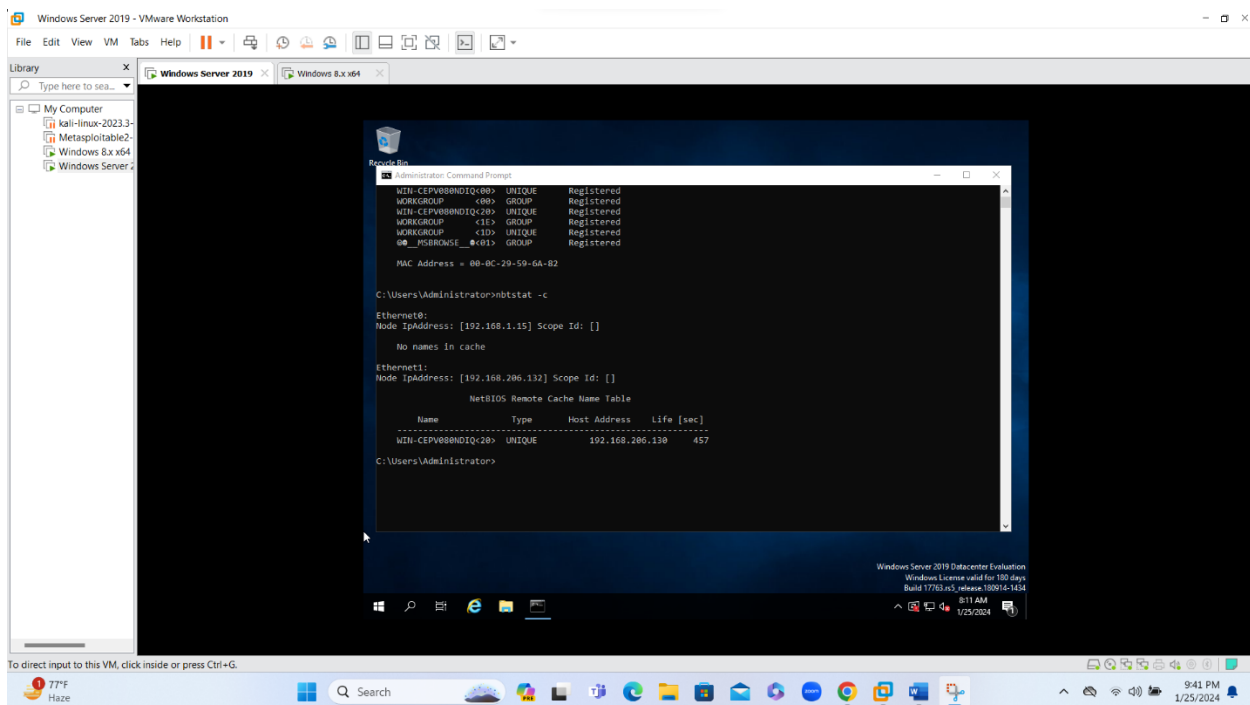
- ❖ In order to complete the lab objectives, I have setup the lab environment with VMware and installing both Windows Server 2019 VM and Windows 8 VM.
- ❖ After the setup of Windows 8 VM, the next step to identifying the IP address of the Windows 8 VM
- ❖ So to identify the IP of windows 8 VM open the command prompt and executed the command **"ipconfig"** to reveal the IP
- ❖ The IP address of windows 8 VM is **192.168.206.130**



- ❖ After knowing the IP of the Windows 8 VM, I switched to the Windows server 2019 VM and opened the command prompt.
- ❖ In the command prompt, then I performed the **nbtstat -a 192.168.206.130** command.
- ❖ This allowed me to view the NetBIOS name tables associated with the remote computer.



- ❖ In the same command prompt window, I performed **"nbtstat -c"** command to list the name cache of the NetBIOS.
- ❖ This action revealed the content of the NetBIOS name cache.

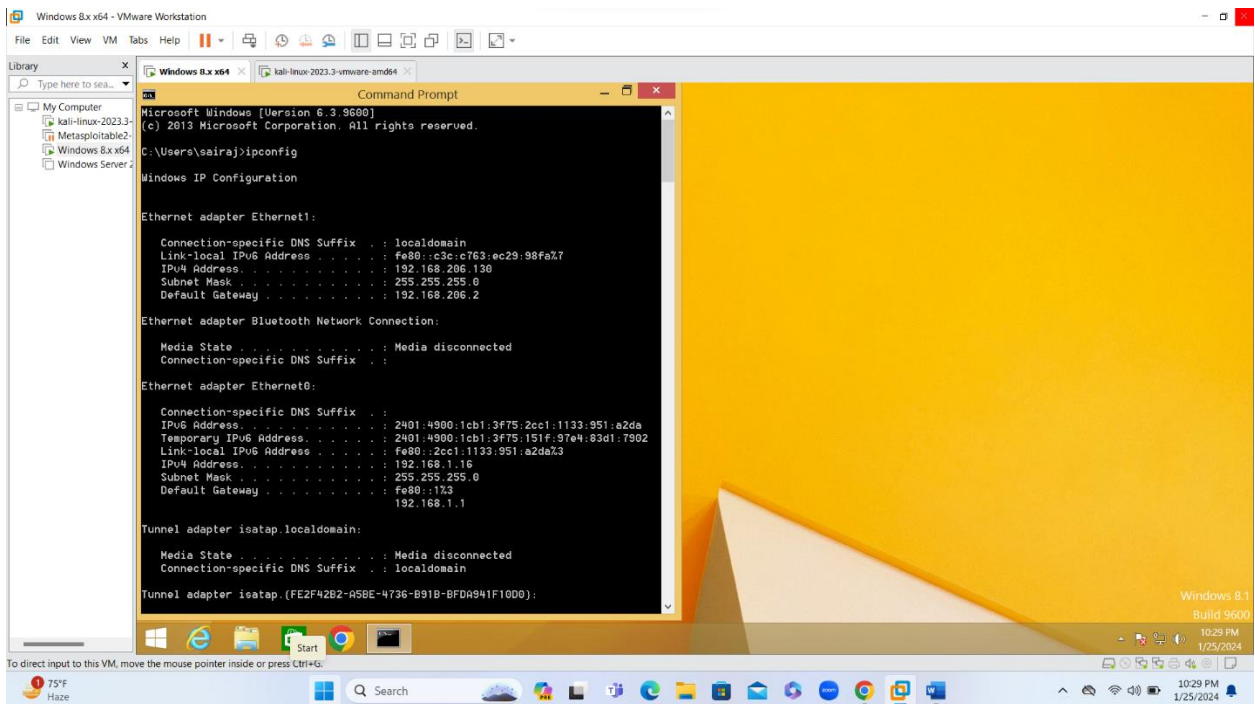
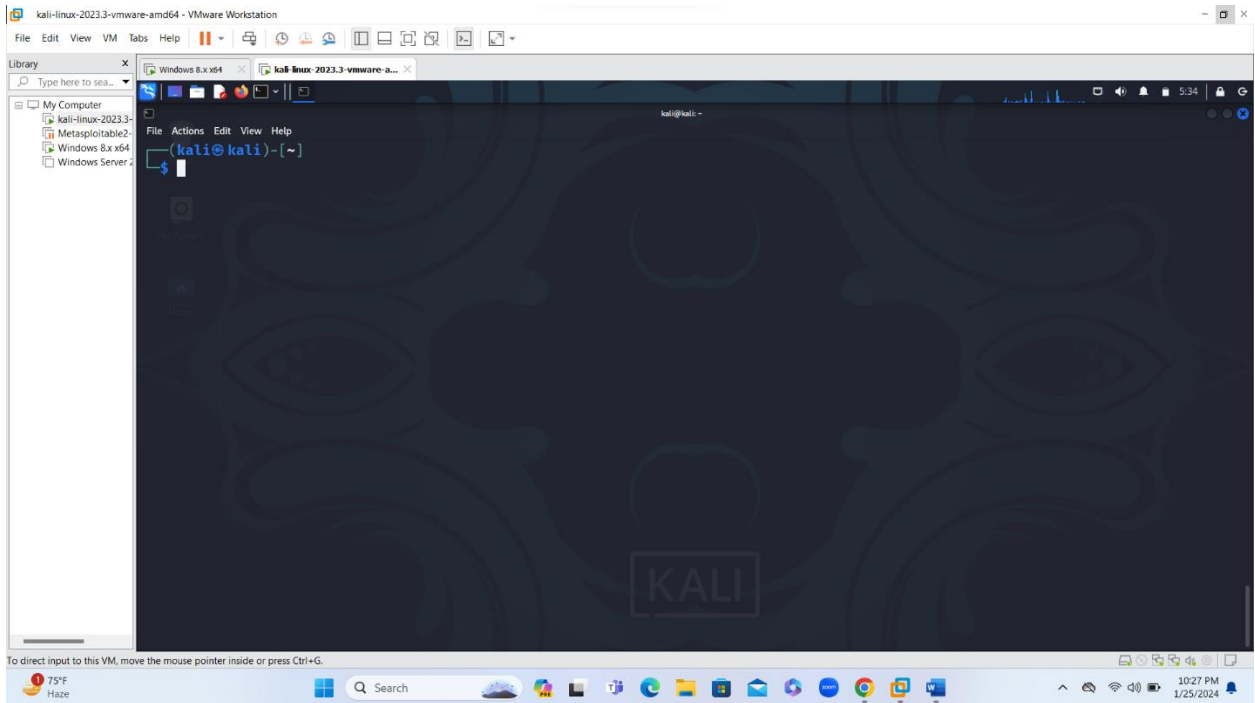


- ❖ In summary, this assignment demonstrated the process of performing NetBIOS enumeration using Windows command line utilities, primarily the 'nbtstat' command, enabling a clear understanding of the NetBIOS name tables and cache of the remote computer.

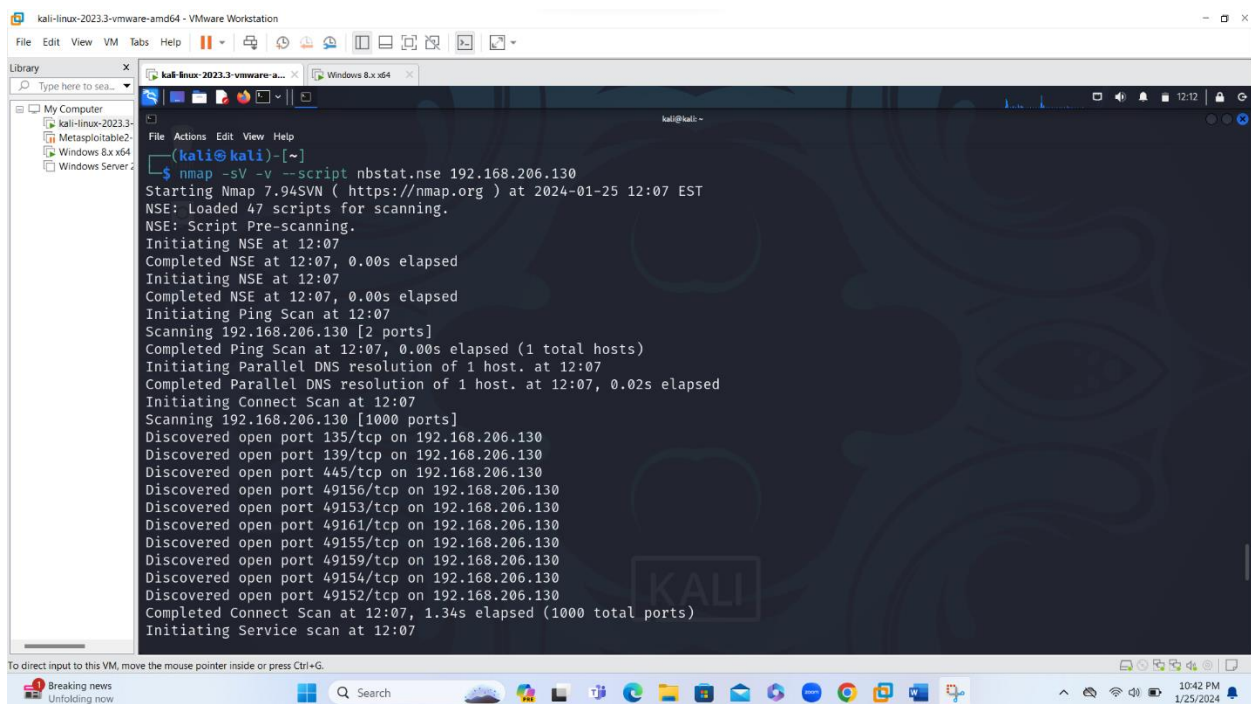
Objective: 02

Perform NetBIOS enumeration using an NSE Script

- ❖ To perform the Objective, I have opened VMware and launched both Kali VM and windows 8 VM.
- ❖ Next, I opened the command prompt in windows 8 VM and performed **"ipconfig"** command to determine its IP address, which the result is **198.168.206.130**



- ❖ After knowing the IP address, I moved to Kali VM and opened the terminal. And executed the command **"nmap -sV -v --script nbstat.nse 192.168.206.130"**.
- ❖ In this commands '-sV' signified a version and '-v' provided verbosity
- ❖ Here, I specified all the open ports of the IP address and ran all available NetBIOS scripts using **"--script nbstat.nse"** command.
- ❖ The result provided detailed information about the target, including the NetBIOS name, NetBIOS user, MAC address.



```
kali@kali:~$ nmap -sV -v --script nbstat.nse 192.168.206.130
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-25 12:07 EST
NSE: Loaded 47 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 12:07
Completed NSE at 12:07, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 12:07
Completed NSE at 12:07, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Ping Scan at 12:07
Scanning 192.168.206.130 [2 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 12:07, 0.00s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 12:07
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 12:07, 0.02s elapsed
Initiating Connect Scan at 12:07
Scanning 192.168.206.130 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49156/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49153/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49161/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49155/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49159/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49154/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Discovered open port 49152/tcp on 192.168.206.130
Completed Connect Scan at 12:07, 1.34s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 12:07
```


- ❖ After the performing the UDP scan one port has been open and including the NetBIOS name, NetBIOS user, MAC address.
- In summary, this assignment demonstrated the process of performing NetBIOS enumeration using NSE scripts, enabling a clear understanding of the NetBIOS name tables and cache of the remote computer

Submitted By
Sairaj Mothukuri
[sairajmothukuri28@gmail.com]