<u>Proyecto de Reconocimiento en Pentesting en una Máquina</u> Vulnerable.

Paso 1: Encuentra la dirección IP del target.

```
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.627/0.863/1.345/0.284 ms
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
              Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:cc:7e:6a
inet addr:192.168.0.14 Bcast:192.168.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
              inet6 addr: ::a00:27ff:fecc:7e6a/64 Scope:Global inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fecc:7e6a/64 Scope:Link UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
              RX packets:78070 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
              TX packets:72049 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
              collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
              RX bytes:5384692 (5.1 MB) TX bytes:4035338 (3.8 MB) Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000
              Link encap:Local Loopback
lo.
               inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
               inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
              UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU: 16436 Metric: 1
              RX packets:395 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0 TX packets:395 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
              collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
              RX bytes:161045 (157.2 KB) TX bytes:161045 (157.2 KB)
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

```
$ ip addr show
  lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000 link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
  valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 08:00:27:d2:26:79 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.0.12/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
  valid_lft 3549sec preferred_lft 3549sec
    inet6 fe80::c6f7:9558:af7:7bc3/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
 $ ping 192.168.0.14
ING 192.168.0.14 (192.168.0.14) 56(84) bytes of data.
 4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.16 ms
4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.927 ms
4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.494 ms
4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.436 ms
4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.485 ms
4 bytes from 192.168.0.14: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.570 ms
  – 192.168.0.14 ping statistics —
 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5061ms
```

Paso 2: Encuentra información sobre el sistema operativo y versiones del target.

Escaneo Basico

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ nmap 192.168.0.14

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-02 21:51 EDT

Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.14

Host is up (0.0026s latency).

Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)

PORT STATE SERVICE

21/tcp open ftp

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp open smtp

53/tcp open domain

80/tcp open http

111/tcp open rpcbind

139/tcp open netbios-ssn

445/tcp open microsoft-ds

512/tcp open login

514/tcp open shell

1099/tcp open ingreslock

2049/tcp open

3306/tcp open fs

2121/tcp open corproxy-ftp

3306/tcp open postgresql

5900/tcp open ync

6000/tcp open X11

6667/tcp open irc

8009/tcp open ajp13

8180/tcp open unknown
```

Escaneo de servicios y versiones

Detecta sistema operativo.

```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
$ sudo_nmap -0 192.168.0.14
— $ sudo mmap -0 192.168.0.14
[Sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-02 21:57 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.14
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
23/tcn open telnet
 23/tcp
25/tcp
                open telnet
open smtp
 53/tcp open domai
80/tcp open http
                              domain
111/tcp open rpcbind
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
512/tcp open exec
513/tcp open login
514/tcp open shell
1099/tcp open rmiregistry
1524/tcp open ingreslock
2049/tcp open mfs
2121/tcp open ccproxy-ftp
 3306/tcp open mysql
5432/tcp open postgresql
 5900/tcp open vnc
6000/tcp open X11
6667/tcp open irc
8009/tcp open ajp13
8180/tcp open unknown
  MAC Address: 08:00:27:CC:7E:6A (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
 Device type: general purpose
  Running: Linux 2.6.X
  OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
  OS details: Linux 2.6.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.67 seconds
```

Paso 3: Enumera los puertos y servicios del target.

Escaneo completo de puertos:

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]

$ sudo nmap -0 ~ v 192.168.0.14
Starting Nmap 7.945VN (https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-02 21:58 EDT
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 21:58
Scanning 192.168.0.14 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 21:58, 0.04s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 21:58, 0.03s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 21:58
Scanning 192.168.0.14 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 3306/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 3306/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 21/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 21/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 30/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 5000/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 5000/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 512/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 512/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 5432/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 512/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 5432/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 5432/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 513/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 514/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 518/tcp on 192.168.0.14
Discovered open port 518.0.14
Discovered
```

```
STATE SERVICE
                                           open ftp
open ssh
open telnet
23/tcp open telnet
25/tcp open smtp
53/tcp open domain
80/tcp open http
111/tcp open perbind
139/tcp open microsoft-ds
512/tcp open login
514/tcp open shell
1099/tcp open microsoft-ds
224/tcp open ingreslock
2449/tcp open microsoft-ds
244/tcp open shell
1099/tcp open microsoft-ds
244/tcp open shell
1524/tcp open ingreslock
2449/tcp open microsoft-ds
254/tcp open open mysql
5432/tcp open opstgresql
5432/tcp open vnc
     5900/tcp open vnc
5000/tcp open X11
5667/tcp open irc
5009/tcp open ajp13
8009/tcp open ajp13
8180/tcp open unknown
MAC Address: 08:00:27:CC:7E:6A (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Uptime guess: 0.005 days (since Mon Sep 2 21:51:22 2024)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=199 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.62 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1020 (45.626KB) | Rcvd: 1016 (41.430KB)
```

Usa scripts:

```
Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
|_samb-vuln-cve2009-3103:
| vulNerABLE:
| SMBV2 exploit (CVE-2009-3103, Microsoft Security Advisory 975497)
| State: VULNERABLE:
| IDs: CVE:CVE-2009-3103
| Array index error in the SMBv2 protocol implementation in srv2.sys in Microsoft Windows Vi sta Gold, SP1, and SP2,
| Windows Server 2008 Gold and SP2, and Windows 7 RC allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a | denial of service (system crash) via an 5 (ampersand) character in a Process ID High heade r field in a NEGOTIATE
 r field in a NEGOTIATE
| PROTOCOL REQUEST packet, which triggers an attempted dereference of an out-of-bounds memor
                Disclosure date: 2009-09-08
 References:
| https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-3103
| http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2009-3103
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: SMB: Failed to connect to host: Nsock connect failed immediately
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ . Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 211.96 seconds
```

Servicios Abiertos:

- FTP (vsftpd 2.3.4): Este es un servidor FTP vulnerable que puede permitir una conexión de backdoor si se conecta en un puerto específico. Esto podría permitir a un atacante ejecutar comandos de manera remota.
- SSH (OpenSSH 4.7p1): Aunque no muestra vulnerabilidades directamente, esta versión es bastante antigua, lo que sugiere que podría ser vulnerable a ciertos tipos de ataques, como vulnerabilidades de fuerza bruta o exploits conocidos.
- HTTP (Apache httpd 2.2.8): Esta versión del servidor Apache es susceptible a múltiples vulnerabilidades, incluidas aquellas que permiten la ejecución de código remoto y ataques XSS (Cross-Site Scripting).
- **Samba (smbd 3.X 4.X)**: La presencia de SMB abierto puede ser vulnerable, y se mencionan específicamente varias vulnerabilidades de SMB.
- SMBv2 (CVE-2009-3103): Es vulnerable a un exploit que permite la ejecución de código arbitrario o denegación de servicio debido a un error en la implementación del protocolo SMBv2. Esta es una vulnerabilidad crítica que permite a un atacante causar un bloqueo o ejecutar código arbitrario de forma remota.
- MySQL 5.0.51a: Las versiones antiguas de MySQL pueden tener varias vulnerabilidades que permiten la inyección de SQL o el escalamiento de privilegios.
- PostgreSQL (8.3.0 8.3.7): Similar a MySQL, esta versión es antigua y puede tener múltiples vulnerabilidades de inyección de SQL, escalamiento de privilegios, o incluso la exposición de datos sensibles.
- Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP Engine 1.1: Este motor JSP tiene varias vulnerabilidades, incluidas aquellas que permiten la ejecución de código arbitrario y ataques de inclusión de archivos.

2.- Vulnerabilidades Críticas Detectadas:

- **CVE-2009-3103 (SMBv2)**: Es una vulnerabilidad crítica en el protocolo SMBv2 que permite a un atacante ejecutar código arbitrario o causar una denegación de servicio enviando paquetes especialmente manipulados.

Posibles Brechas de Seguridad:

- Backdoor en vsftpd: Permite la ejecución de comandos remotos, lo cual es una brecha crítica.
- **Ejecución Remota en SMBv2**: Permite la ejecución de código arbitrario, lo cual es extremadamente peligroso en redes internas.
- Servicios y versiones desactualizadas: La presencia de versiones antiguas de Apache, MySQL, PostgreSQL, y SSH sugiere que el sistema no ha sido actualizado, lo que podría exponerlo a una amplia gama de exploits conocidos