

Task 1: Copy the SSH server configuration from the target system

I used the **cd** command to set the directory to **/etc/ssh/**. After that I used the **cat** command view the **sshd\_config** file.

```
root@ip-10-1-143-79:/etc/ssh# cat sshd_config
cat sshd_config
# Package generated configuration file
# See the sshd_config(5) manpage for details

# What ports, IPs and protocols we listen for
Port 22
# Use these options to restrict which interfaces/protocols sshd will bind to
#ListenAddress ::
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
Protocol 2
# HostKeys for protocol version 2
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key
#Privilege Separation is turned on for security
UsePrivilegeSeparation yes

# Lifetime and size of ephemeral version 1 server key
KeyRegenerationInterval 3600
ServerKeyBits 1024

# Logging
SyslogFacility AUTH
LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
StrictModes yes

RSAAuthentication yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
#AuthorizedKeysFile      %h/.ssh/authorized_keys

# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
IgnoreRhosts yes
# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh_known_hosts
RhostsRSAAuthentication no
```

Opened a new terminal window and created a new directory named **sshd**

```
student@amansha:~$ mkdir ~/sshd
student@amansha:~$ cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config
cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config
# Package generated configuration file
# See the sshd_config(5) manpage for details
```

#### Task 2: Edit SSH server configuration on the Kali system

Up next ive opened a mousepad text editor and copied and pasted the sshd\_config file. Ive then changed the PasswordAuthentication line from no to yes. Then I saved it to the sshd folder.

```
# some PAM modules and threads)
ChallengeResponseAuthentication no

# Change to no to disable tunnelled clear text passwords
PasswordAuthentication yes|

# Kerberos options
#KerberosAuthentication no
#KerberosGetAFSToken no
#KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes
#KerberosTicketCleanup yes

# GSSAPI options
#GSSAPIAuthentication no
#GSSAPICleanupCredentials yes

X11Forwarding yes
X11DisplayOffset 10
PrintMotd no
PrintLastLog yes
TCPKeepAlive yes
#UseLogin no

#MaxStartups 10:30:60
#Banner /etc/issue.net
```

he ChallengeResponseAuthentication and

I Then verified if the file is present

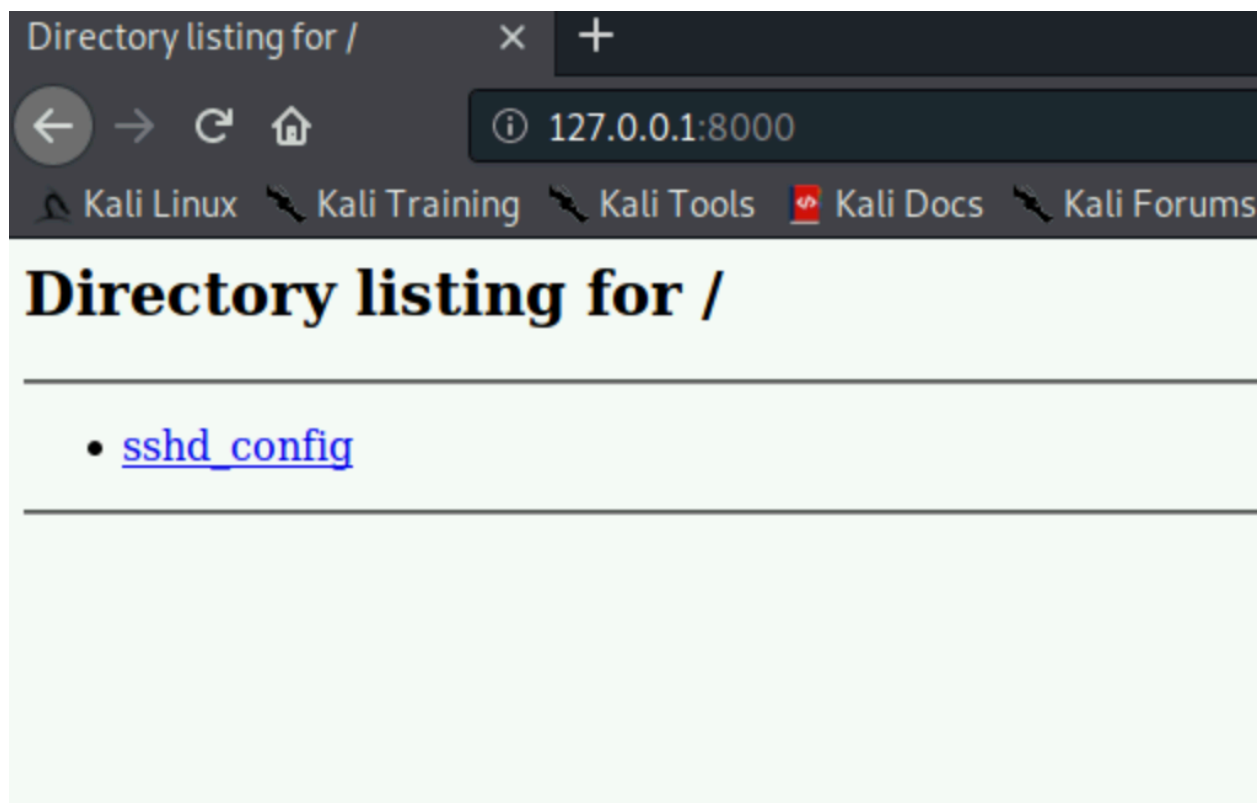
```
student@amansha:~$ mkdir ~/sshd
student@amansha:~$ cd sshd
student@amansha:~/sshd$ ls
sshd_config
student@amansha:~/sshd$ date
Wed Sep 15 02:22:46 UTC 2021
student@amansha:~/sshd$
```

Task 3: Put the modified SSH server configuration back on the target system

Now I used python to start the http server

```
student@amansha:~$ mkdir ~/sshd
student@amansha:~$ cd sshd
student@amansha:~/sshd$ ls
sshd_config
student@amansha:~/sshd$ date
Wed Sep 15 02:22:46 UTC 2021
student@amansha:~/sshd$ python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 ...
127.0.0.1 - - [15/Sep/2021 02:25:52] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [15/Sep/2021 02:25:52] code 404, message File not found
127.0.0.1 - - [15/Sep/2021 02:25:52] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
student@amansha:~/sshd$
```

I then tested it by looking it up on the web browser



I then moved the current sshd\_config file to the sshd\_config\_old so we add the newly edited file.

```
root@ip-10-1-143-79:/etc/ssh# mv sshd_config sshd_config_old
mv sshd_config sshd_config_old
root@ip-10-1-143-79:/etc/ssh# date
date
Wed Sep 15 02:36:37 UTC 2021
root@ip-10-1-143-79:/etc/ssh#
```