ESERCIZIO W14D4

L'esercizio di oggi ha un duplice scopo:

- Fare pratica con Hydra per craccare l'autenticazione dei servizi di rete
- Consolidare le conoscenze dei servizi stessi tramite la loro configurazione

L'esercizio si svilupperà in due fasi:

- Una prima fase dove si vedrà l'abilitazione di un servizio SSH e la relativa sessione di cracking dell'autenticazione con Hydra
- Una seconda fase dove sarete liberi di configurare e craccare un qualsiasi servizio di rete tra quelli disponibili, ad esempio ftp, rdp, telnet, autenticazione HTTP.

Creazione Test_user

Per cominciare creiamo un user al quale assegniamo una password.

```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
  -$ <u>sudo</u> adduser test_user
[sudo] password for kali:
info: Adding user `test_user' ...
info: Selecting UID/GID from range 1000 to 59999 ...
info: Adding new group `test_user' (1001) ...
info: Adding new user `test_user' (1001) with group `test_user (1001)' ...
info: Creating home directory `/home/test_user'
info: Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
                                                                                     sudo test add user
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for test_user
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []: test
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
           Home Phone []:
           Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
info: Adding new user `test_user' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
info: Adding user `test_user' to group `users' ...
    -(kali⊕kali)-[~]
```

Controllo configurazioni

Controlliamo i settaggi inseriti nelle configurazioni. Possiamo cambiare porta, indirizzo e altre modalità.

```
GNU nano 7.2
# This is the sshd server system-wide configuration file.
# The strategy used for options in the default sshd_config shipped with # OpenSSH is to specify options with their default value where
Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf
                                                                  Configurazione
                                                                         ssh
```

Attivazione servizio e testing ssh

Come da titolo, dopo aver avviato il servizio ssh con *sudo service ssh start,* proviamo ad accedere all'utente test user con le credenziali inserite prima.

```
-(kali®kali)-[~]
 —$ ssh test_user@192.168.32.100
The authenticity of host '192.168.32.100 (192.168.32.100)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:UCEzAZPrG/npqnK+wwm89Y3YqaLxOvmEC/UfVkWSDLM.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.32.100' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
test_user@192.168.32.100's password:
Linux kali 6.5.0-kali3-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.5.6-1kali1 (2023-10-09) x86_64
The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
                                                                                         accesso ssh
Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
                                                                                           test user
permitted by applicable law.
  -(test_user⊕kali)-[~]
```

Seclist installate

Nel caso vogliamo andare a testare password e username multiple, possiamo installare le seclists. Qui sotto mostro la presenza di quest'ultime nella macchina.

Testing 10 millions

Per testare le liste inseriamo il loro percorso ed mettiamo i flag maiuscoli. Hydra controllerà gli username e le password fino a che non segnerà di verde un match, per confermare il successo della combinazione.

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

| hydra -l /usr/share/seclists/Usernames/xato-met-10-million-usernames.txt -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-met-10-million-passwords-100000.txt 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh -V Hydra v9.5 (27 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maclejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-02-10 06:00:58

WANNING Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to about ... (use option -1 to skip satiting) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore

[DATa] atacking ssh://1921-168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 1 of 8295455000000 [chil d 1] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 1] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 2] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 3 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 10 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 10 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass '123456' - 10 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass 'football' - 14 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass 'football' - 14 of 8295455000000 [chil d 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login 'info' - pass 'footb
```

Testing singolo

Se invece vogliamo trovare una password o degli username specifici, lasciamo le lettere minuscole e indichiamo le credenziali.

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

| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
| hydra - | test_user -p testpass
```

Installazione servizio vsftpd

L'ultima parte della consegna prevede il cracking di un servizio ftp. Installo dunque i pacchetti sulla macchina.

```
| Side pot install vsftpd | Reading package lists... Done | Reading package | Reading package
```

Configurazione servizio vsftpd

Prima di procedere oltre, togliamo le spunte da ciò che ciò che ci interessa. Permettiamo i diritti di scrittura agli gli utenti ftp, inoltre attiviamo la funzione che permette di racchiudere gli utenti dentro un file, che chiameremo vsftpd.chroot_list.

```
GNU nano 7.2

Example config file /etc/vsftpd.conf

#

# The default compiled in settings are fairly paranoid. This sample file
# loosens things up a bit, to make the ftp daemon more usable.
# Please see vsftpd.conf.5 for all compiled in defaults.

#

# READ THIS: This example file is NOT an exhaustive list of vsftpd options.
# Please read the vsftpd.conf.5 manual page to get a full idea of vsftpd's
# capabilities.

#

# Run standalone? vsftpd can run either from an inetd or as a standalone
# daemon started from an initscript.
listen=NO

#

# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening
# on the IPv6 "any" address (::) will accept connections from both IPv6
# and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific
# addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
listen_ipv6=YES

# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=NO
#

# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
```

```
chroot_local_user=YES

#

# You may specify an explicit list of local users to chroot() to the directory. If chroot_local_user is YES, then this list becomes a users to NOT chroot().

# (Warning! chroot'ing can be very dangerous. If using chroot, make the user does not have write access to the top level directory with chroot)

# chroot_local_user=YES
chroot_local_user=YES
chroot_list_enable=YES

# (default follows)

Chroot_list_file=/etc/vsftpd.chroot_list

#
```



Testing ftp password

Per fare prima, indichiamo come sempre l'utente test_user e la password.

```
(kali® kali)-[/etc]

$ hydra -l test_user -p testpass 192.168.32.100 -t4 ftp

Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-02-10 12:21:04

[DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try per task

[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.32.100:21/

[21][ftp] host: 192.168.32.100 login: test_user password: testpass

1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-02-10 12:21:05
```