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UNIVERSITÉ SIDI MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH DE FES
المدرسة العليا للتكنولوجيا
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ECOLE SUPÉRIEURE DE TECHNOLOGIE

TP1:Analyse de vulnérabilités

NOM/PRENOM :

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Département :

Génie informatique

Objectif :

L'objectif de ce TP est la configuration une machine Metaspolotale2 ,en connectant avec une machine Ubuntu pour découvrir de vulnérabilités en utilisant des outils comme Nmap et Nikto .

2-Configuration Réseau

Configuration de la carte réseau de deux machine en mode Réseau privé hôte 5Host-Only)

Network connection

☐ Bridged: Connected directly to the physical network

☐ Replicate physical network connection state

☐ NAT: Used to share the host's IP address

☒ Host-only: A private network shared with the host

☐ Custom: Specific virtual network

VMnet0 (Auto-bridging)

☐ LAN segment:

Configure Adapters

LAN Segments... Advanced...

Vérification de la connectivité :

Identifier IP de Metasploitable 2 : 192.168.127.129

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:80:15:c9
          inet addr:192.168.121.129  Bcast:192.168.121.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe80:15c9/64  Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:31 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:70 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:3452 (3.3 KB)  TX bytes:8893 (8.6 KB)
          Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000
```

Un ping depuis Ubuntu vers Metasploitable 2

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ping 192.168.121.129
PING 192.168.121.129 (192.168.121.129) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.121.129: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.931 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.121.129: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.35 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.121.129: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.37 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.121.129: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.06 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.121.129: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.51 ms
^C
--- 192.168.121.129 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4009ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.931/1.244/1.506/0.213 ms
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

Installer Nmap (outil de scan réseau)

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install nmap -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libblas3 liblinear4 libssh2-1t64 nmap-common
Suggested packages:
  liblinear-tools liblinear-dev ncat ndiff zenmap
The following NEW packages will be installed:
```

Nmap (Network mapper) est un scanner de ports qui permet d'identifier les machines actives sur un réseau

Installer Nikto (outil de scan web)

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install nikto -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libwhisker2-perl
Suggested packages:
  nmap
```

Nikto est un scanner de vulnérabilités pour les applications web il détecte les failles connus, les configurations dangereuses et les versions obsolètes des serveurs web

Installer net-tools Contient ifconfig

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install net-tools -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  net-tools
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 204 kB of archives.
After this operation, 811 kB of additional disk space will be used.
```

Installer Le client MySQL : utile pour tester la connexion a un serveur MySQL distant

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install mysql-client -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  mysql-client-8.0 mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-common
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  mysql-client mysql-client-8.0 mysql-client-core-8.0 mysql-common
```

Effectuer un scan rapide des ports ouverts

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo -ss
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# nmap -sS 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 13:19 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.0010s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
2121/tcp  open  ccproxy-ftp
3306/tcp  open  mysql
```

```
5432/tcp open  postgresql
5900/tcp open  vnc
6000/tcp open  X11
6667/tcp open  irc
8009/tcp open  ajp13
8180/tcp open  unknown
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:80:15:C9 (VMware)
```

-sS : Effectue un scan furtif SYN il envoie des paquets SYN pour voir si le port répond sans établir complètement la connexion cela permet d'éviter d'être détecté par certains systèmes IDS

2. Quels ports sont ouverts ?

Les ports ouverts sur l'adresse ip 192.168.121.129 sont :

- 21/tcp 22/tcp 23/tcp 25/tcp
- 53/tcp 80/tcp 111/tcp 139/tcp 445/tcp 512/tcp
513/tcp 514/tcp 1099/tcp 1524/tcp 2049/tcp
2121/tcp 3306/tcp 5432/tcp 5900/tcp 6000/tcp
6667/tcp 8009/tcp 8180/tcp

3. Quels services tournent sur ces ports ?

- 21/tcp : FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
- 22/tcp : SSH (Secure Shell)
- 23/tcp : Telnet
- 25/tcp : SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
- 53/tcp : DNS (Domain Name System)
- 80/tcp : HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
- 513/tcp : login (Remote Login)
- 514/tcp : shell (Remote Shell)
- 2049/tcp : NFS (Network File System)
- 2121/tcp : CCProxy-FTP (FTP proxy service)
- 3306/tcp : MySQL (Database Service)

- 5432/tcp : PostgreSQL (Database Service)

4. Pouvez-vous identifier plus d'informations sur ces services ?

- **FTP (21/tcp)** : Utilisé pour le transfert de fichiers entre un client et un serveur.
- **SSH (22/tcp)** : Protocole sécurisé pour l'accès à distance.
- **Telnet (23/tcp)** : Ancien protocole d'accès à distance non chiffré.
- **SMTP (25/tcp)** : Utilisé pour l'envoi d'emails.
- **DNS (53/tcp)** : Résolution de noms de domaine.
- **HTTP (80/tcp)** : Service web
- **MySQL (3306/tcp), PostgreSQL (5432/tcp)** : Bases de données.

5- Analyse approfondie avec Nmap

-sV identifier les versions des services en cours d'exécution

-A Active des options avancées (OS detection traceroute script scanning)

```

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# nmap -sV -A 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 13:52 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.0029s 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 192.168.121.128
|_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
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
|_100003 2,3,4 2049/tcp nfs
|_100005 1,2,3 37334/udp mountd
|_100005 1,2,3 39685/tcp mountd
|_100021 1,3,4 56017/tcp nlockmgr
|_100021 1,3,4 59780/udp nlockmgr
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  shell        Netkit rshd
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
|_Version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
|_Thread ID: 13
|_Capabilities flags: 43564
|_Some Capabilities: SupportsTransactions, Speaks41ProtocolNew, ConnectWithDatabase, Support41Auth, SupportsCompression, LongColumnFlag, SwitchToSSL
AfterHandshake
|_Status: Autocommit
|_Salt: [m1J_!$1f3f-Kr{3+zI;

```

```

5432/tcp open  postgresql PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
|_ssl-date: 2025-03-08T00:59:43+00:00; -12h55m46s from scanner time.
5900/tcp open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
| vnc-info:
|   Protocol version: 3.3
|   Security types:
|_   VNC Authentication (2)
6000/tcp open  X11            (access denied)
6667/tcp open  irc            UnrealIRCd
| irc-info:
|   users: 1
|   servers: 1
|   lusers: 1
|   lservers: 0
|   server: irc.Metasploitable.LAN
|   version: Unreal3.2.8.1. irc.Metasploitable.LAN
|   uptime: 0 days, 2:12:04
|   source ident: nmap
|   source host: 128FA83D.60A75799.FFFA6D49.IP
|_   error: Closing Link: sdhywpsjq[192.168.121.128] (Quit: sdhywpsjq)
8009/tcp open  ajp13          Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
|_ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request
8180/tcp open  http           Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
|_http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
|_http-title: Apache Tomcat/5.5
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:80:15:C9 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

```

```

Host script results:
|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: METASPLOITABLE, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown> (unknown)
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
|_clock-skew: mean: -11h15m46s, deviation: 2h53m12s, median: -12h55m46s
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
|   Computer name: metasploitable
|   NetBIOS computer name:
|   Domain name: localdomain
|   FQDN: metasploitable.localdomain
|_  System time: 2025-03-07T19:57:51-05:00

```

TRACEROUTE

```

HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   2.94 ms  192.168.121.129

```

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 165.56 seconds

```
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu#
```


6. Quels services semblent vulnérables ?

FTP (vsftpd 2.3.4, port 21)

Telnet (port 23)

SSH (OpenSSH 4.7p1, port 22)

SMTP (Postfix, port 25)

DNS (ISC BIND 9.4.2, port 53)

7. Pourquoi est-il important d'identifier les versions des services ?

- Si un service est ancien et vulnérable, il est préférable de le mettre à jour ou de le remplacer.
- Si un service ne peut pas être mis à jour immédiatement, on peut ajouter des mesures de sécurité (pare-feu, correctifs, restrictions d'accès) pour réduire les risques.
- Utiliser des versions sécurisées réduit les chances qu'un pirate exploite une faille.

8. Quelle est la différence entre un scan SYN (-sS) et un scan TCP complet (-sT) ?

Scan SYN (-sS, "Stealth Scan") :

- Envoie un paquet SYN (demande de connexion).
- Attend une réponse SYN-ACK (port ouvert) ou RST (port fermé).
- N'envoie pas de ACK, donc la connexion ne s'établit jamais complètement.
- Plus discret, moins détectable par les IDS/IPS.

Scan TCP (-sT, "Full Connect") :

- Effectue une connexion complète avec un handshake TCP en 3 étapes (SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK).
- Plus facilement détectable car il laisse des traces dans les logs des services.
- Plus lent et intrusif qu'un scan SYN.

9. Quels outils, autres que Nmap, peuvent être utilisés pour la découverte de ports ouverts ?

- **Masscan** : Très rapide, il peut scanner l'ensemble d'Internet en quelques minutes.
- **Unicornscon** : Conçu pour des scans à grande échelle, il offre plus de flexibilité qu'Nmap.
- **ZMap** : Optimisé pour les scans massifs et utilisé pour la cybersécurité offensive.
- **Hping3** : Permet d'envoyer des paquets TCP/ICMP personnalisés pour tester les réponses des hôtes.
- **Netcat (nc)** : Utile pour tester manuellement la connectivité à un port.
- **Metasploit (auxiliary/scanner)** : Utilisé pour découvrir des services vulnérables et tester leur exploitation.

Partie 2 : Détection de vulnérabilités des services détectés

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo nmap --script=vuln 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 14:15 UTC
Stats: 0:03:49 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.04% done; ETC: 14:19 (0:00:02 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
| ftp-vsftpd-backdoor:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     vsFTPD version 2.3.4 backdoor
|       State: VULNERABLE (Exploitable)
|       IDs: BID:48539 CVE:CVE-2011-2523
|       vsFTPD version 2.3.4 backdoor, this was reported on 2011-07-04.
|       Disclosure date: 2011-07-03
|       Exploit results:
|         Shell command: id
|         Results: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
|       References:
|         https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/exploits/unix/ftp/vsftpd\_234\_backdoor.rb
|         http://scarybeastsecurity.blogspot.com/2011/07/alert-vsftpd-download-backdoored.html
|         https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/48539
|         https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2011-2523
|_
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
| smtp-vuln-cve2010-4344:
|_ The SMTP server is not Exim: NOT VULNERABLE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
| http-sql-injection:
|   Possible sql_i for queries:

```

```

111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry
| rmi-vuln-classloader:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     RMI registry default configuration remote code execution vulnerability
|       State: VULNERABLE
|       Default configuration of RMI registry allows loading classes from remote URLs which can lead to remote code execution.
|
|       References:
|_    https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/exploits/multi/misc/java\_rmi\_server.rb
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
2121/tcp  open  ccproxy-ftp
3306/tcp  open  mysql
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
| ssl-ccs-injection:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     SSL/TLS MITM vulnerability (CCS Injection)
|       State: VULNERABLE
|       Risk factor: High
|       OpenSSL before 0.9.8za, 1.0.0 before 1.0.0m, and 1.0.1 before 1.0.1h
|       does not properly restrict processing of ChangeCipherSpec messages,
|       which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to trigger use of a zero
|       length master key in certain OpenSSL-to-OpenSSL communications, and
|       consequently hijack sessions or obtain sensitive information, via
|       a crafted TLS handshake, aka the "CCS Injection" vulnerability.
|
|       References:
|       http://www.cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0224
|       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-0224
|_    http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv\_20140605.txt

```

```

_ http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv_20140605.txt
ssl-dh-params:
VULNERABLE:
Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Insufficient Group Strength
State: VULNERABLE
Transport Layer Security (TLS) services that use Diffie-Hellman groups
of insufficient strength, especially those using one of a few commonly
shared groups, may be susceptible to passive eavesdropping attacks.
Check results:
WEAK DH GROUP 1
Cipher Suite: TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
Modulus Type: Safe prime
Modulus Source: Unknown/Custom-generated
Modulus Length: 1024
Generator Length: 8
Public Key Length: 1024
References:
https://weakdh.org
_
ssl-poodle:
VULNERABLE:
SSL POODLE information leak
State: VULNERABLE
IDs: BID:70574 CVE:CVE-2014-3566
The SSL protocol 3.0, as used in OpenSSL through 1.0.1i and other
products, uses nondeterministic CBC padding, which makes it easier
for man-in-the-middle attackers to obtain cleartext data via a
padding-oracle attack, aka the "POODLE" issue.
Disclosure date: 2014-10-14
Check results:
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA
References:
https://www.imperialviolet.org/2014/10/14/poodle.html
https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/70574
https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/ssl-poodle.pdf
https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-3566
_

```

2. Quels résultats obtenez-vous ?

- Port 21 (FTP - vsftpd 2.3.4) : Il est vulnérable à une backdoor (CVE-2011-2523).
- Port 80 (HTTP) : Il y a une potentielle vulnérabilité à l'injection SQL, ce qui signifie qu'un attaquant pourrait manipuler la base de données via des requêtes malveillantes.

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ nikto -h http://192.168.121.129
- Nikto v2.1.5
-----
+ Target IP:      192.168.121.129
+ Target Hostname: 192.168.121.129
+ Target Port:    80
+ Start Time:     2025-03-08 14:25:54 (GMT0)
-----
+ Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
+ Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ Apache/2.2.8 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.2.22). Apache 1.3.42 (final release) and 2.0.64 are also current.
+ DEBUG HTTP verb may show server debugging information. See http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e8z01xdh%28VS.80%29.aspx for details.
+ OSVDB-877: HTTP TRACE method is active, suggesting the host is vulnerable to XST
+ OSVDB-3233: /phpinfo.php: Contains PHP configuration information
+ OSVDB-3268: /doc/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-48: /doc/: The /doc/ directory is browsable. This may be /usr/doc.
+ OSVDB-12184: /index.php?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that co
ings.
+ OSVDB-3092: /phpMyAdmin/changelog.php: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
+ Cookie phpMyAdmin created without the httponly flag
+ OSVDB-3092: /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts.
+ OSVDB-3268: /test/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3092: /test/: This might be interesting...
+ OSVDB-3268: /icons/: Directory indexing found.
+ Server leaks inodes via ETags, header found with file /icons/README, inode: 412190, size: 5108, mtime: 0x438c0358aae80
+ OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.
+ /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin directory found
+ 6544 items checked: 0 error(s) and 18 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:      2025-03-08 14:26:31 (GMT0) (37 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested

```

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ nmap -p 21 --script=ftp-anon 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 14:28 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.00049s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.15 seconds
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$

```

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo -i
root@ubuntu:~# ssh msfadmin@192.168.121.129
Unable to negotiate with 192.168.121.129 port 22: no matching host key type found. Their offer: ssh-rsa,ssh-dss
root@ubuntu:~#

```

```

root@ubuntu:~# ssh -o HostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -o PubKeyAcceptedAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa msfadmin@192.168.121.129
msfadmin@192.168.121.129's password:
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
Last login: Fri Mar  7 17:51:57 2025
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$

```

```
root@ubuntu:~# nmap -p 3306 --script=mysql-info 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 14:53 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.00048s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
3306/tcp  open  mysql
|_ mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
|   Thread ID: 548
|   Capabilities flags: 43564
|   Some Capabilities: Support41Auth, SupportsTransactions, LongColumnFlag, SupportsCompression, ConnectWithDatabase, SwitchToSSLAfterHandshake, Speak
s41ProtocolNew
|   Status: Autocommit
|_ Salt: {!+SC7'\}}~!$3p^d}$<
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:80:15:C9 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.19 seconds
root@ubuntu:~#
```

```
root@ubuntu:~# nmap -p 23 --script=telnet-encryption 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 15:03 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.00031s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
23/tcp    open  telnet
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:80:15:C9 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.72 seconds
root@ubuntu:~#
```

```
root@ubuntu:~# nmap -p 25 --script=smtp-open-relay 192.168.121.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-08 15:12 UTC
Nmap scan report for 192.168.121.129
Host is up (0.00037s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
25/tcp    open  smtp
|_ smtp-open-relay: Server doesn't seem to be an open relay, all tests failed
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:80:15:C9 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 41.32 seconds
root@ubuntu:~#
```