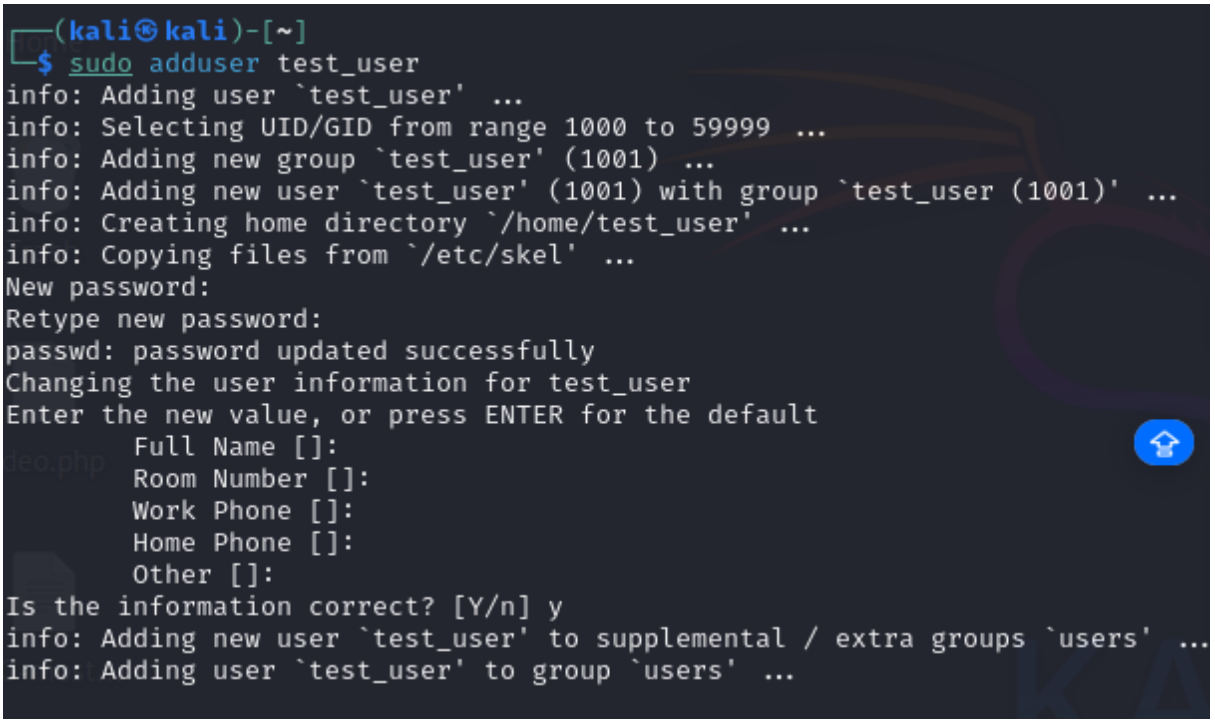
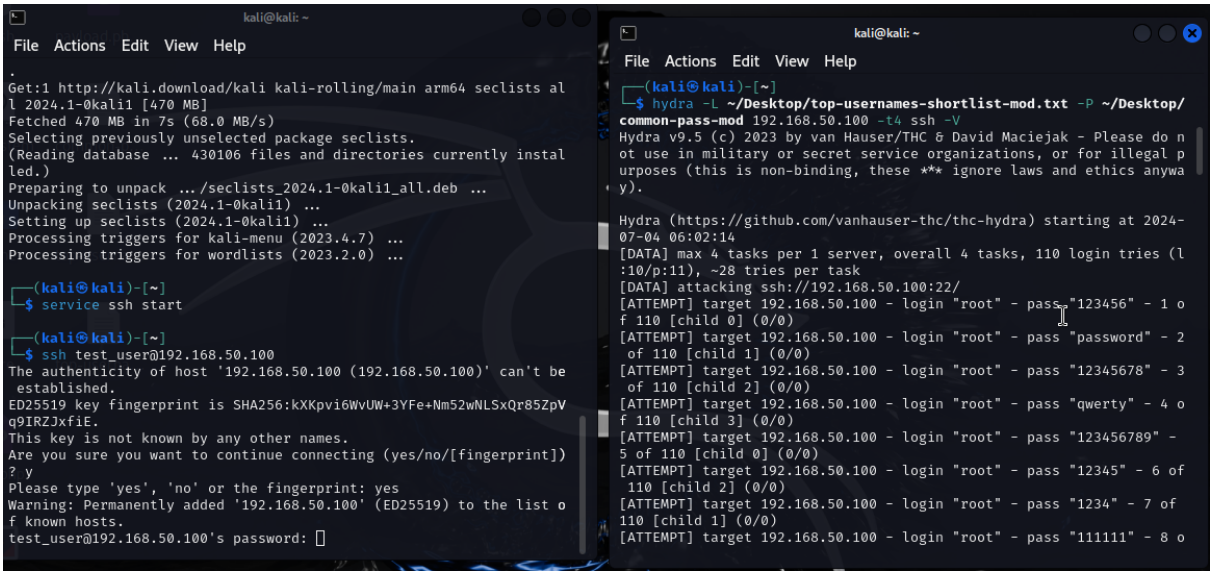
S6/L4

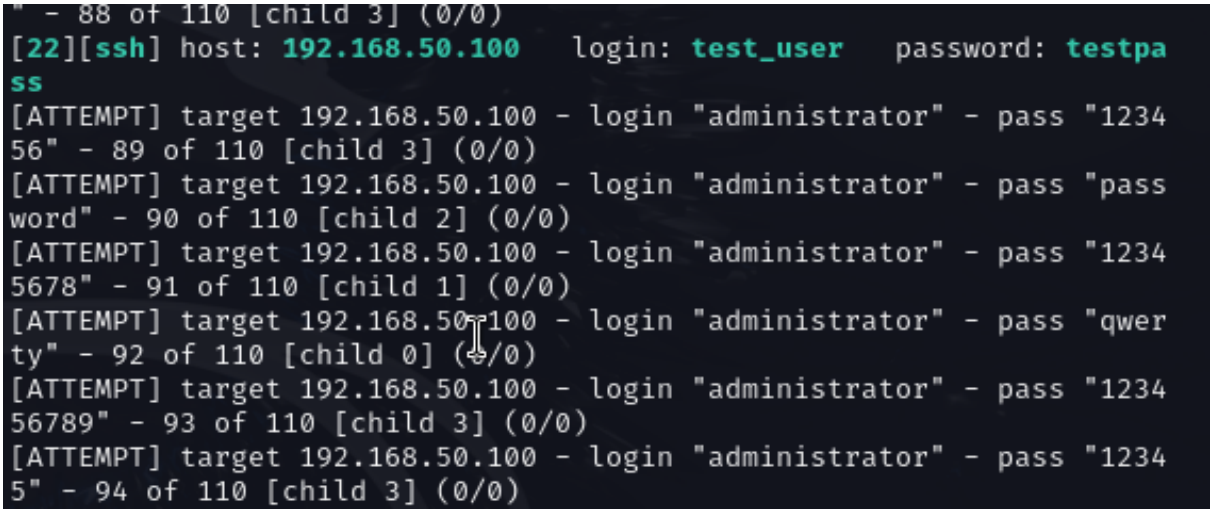
- Per questo esercizio pratico ho creato un nuovo user “test_user” .



- Ho fatto partire il servizio ssh e per connetterlo alla nuova utenza effettuo attraverso il tool hydra un brute force per trovare la password e nome utente.

- Per il comando di hydra ho utilizzato due liste modificate per accelerare il processo: in verde troviamo l’accesso corretto.



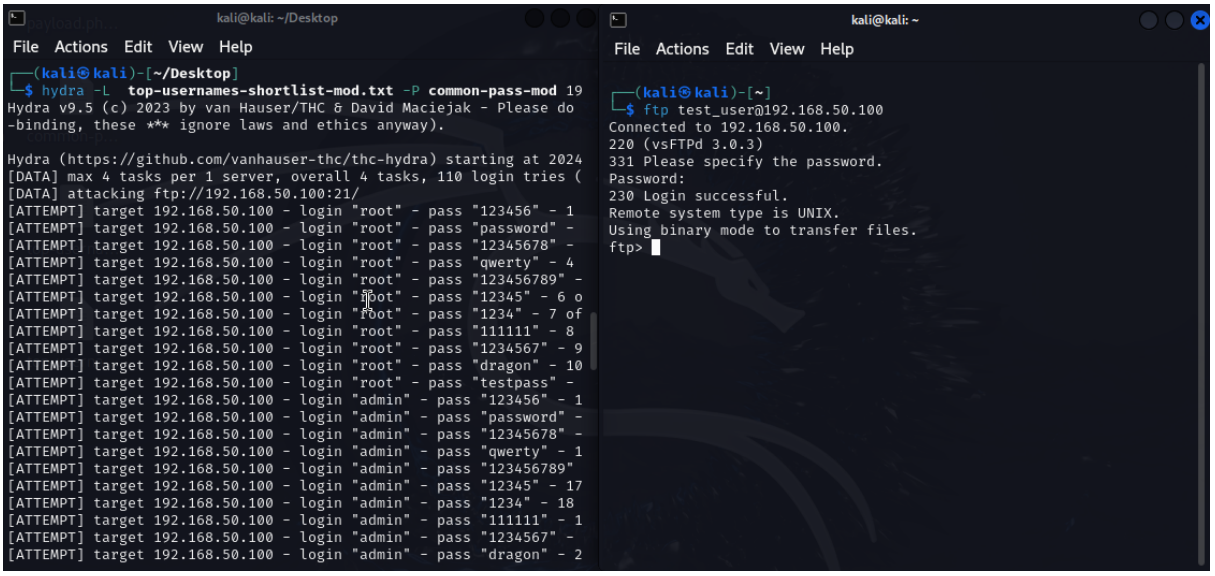


- Ecco la connessione a ssh:

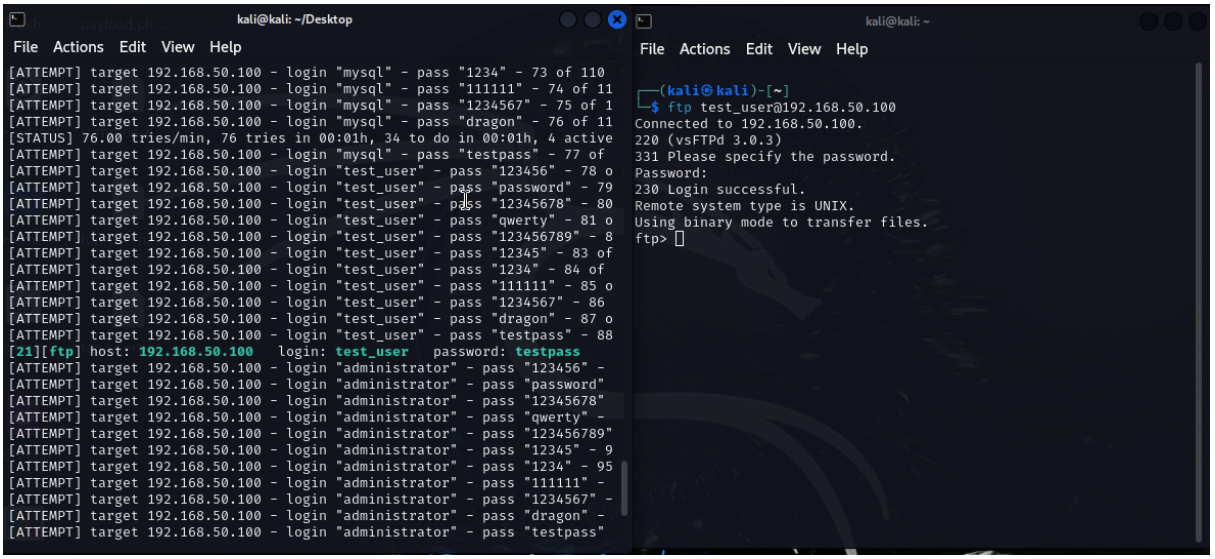
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ssh test_user@192.168.50.100
test_user@192.168.50.100's password:
Linux kali 6.8.11-arm64 #1 SMP Kali 6.8.11-1kali2 (2024-05-30) aarc
h64

The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free softw
are;
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.
```

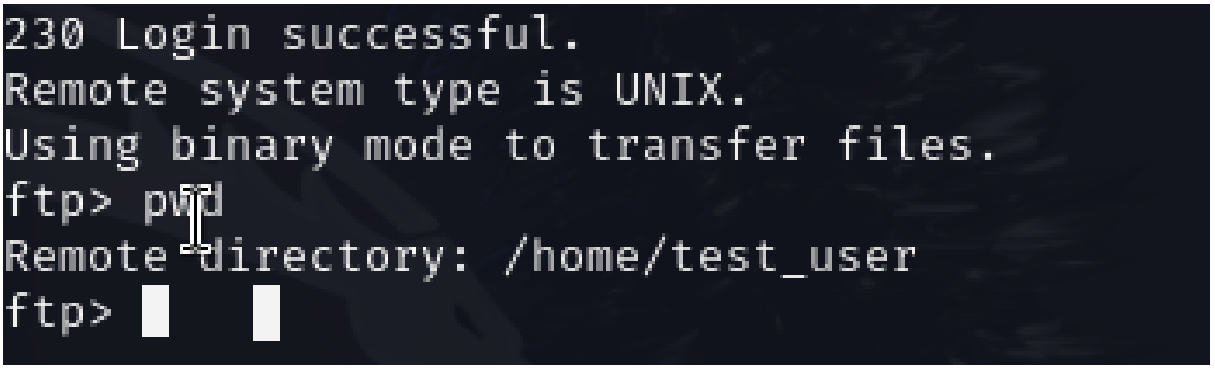
```
test_user@kali: ~
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

┌──(test_user㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ service ssh status
● ssh.service - OpenBSD Secure Shell server
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/ssh.service; disabled>
     Active: active (running) since Thu 2024-07-04 05:55:26 PDT; 1>
 Invocation: 6d63bae33d6249dc9d7b3a14498a9e9f
       Docs: man:sshd(8)
             man:sshd_config(5)
    Process: 5207 ExecStartPre=/usr/sbin/sshd -t (code=exited, sta>
   Main PID: 5211 (sshd)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 4541)
     Memory: 4.6M (peak: 28M)
        CPU: 2.041s
     CGroup: /system.slice/ssh.service
             └─5211 "sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-10>

Warning: some journal files were not opened due to insufficient pe>
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

- Per finire ho eseguito le stesse operazioni per il servizio FTP:



- A destra vediamo che nella riga verde ci sono le credenziali correte.




230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> pwd
Remote directory: /home/test_user
ftp>