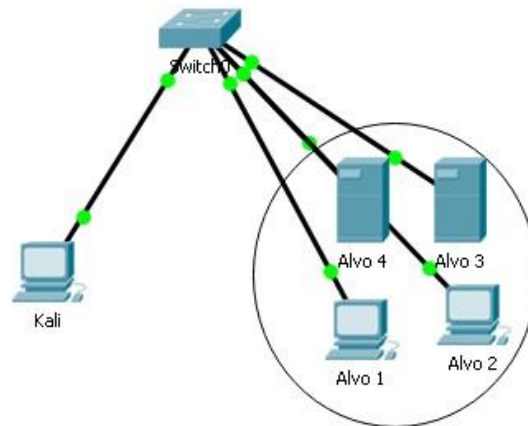


LABORATÓRIO E ATIVIDADE - CONFIGURANDO SERVIDOR SSH E SFTP:

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Topologia



Objetivos

Parte 1: Preparar as máquinas virtuais

Parte 2: Configuração do Servidor SSH e SFTP

Parte 1 – Preparando as Máquinas Virtuais:

1. Escolher o modo **host-only** as duas máquinas virtuais;
- 1.1. Kali Linux para realização dos testes;
- 1.2. Uma máquina virtual Linux como alvo (Metasploitable2).

Parte 2 – Testes na Máquina Linux (Kali <-> Metasploitable2) – Serviço SSH e SFTP:

2.1.1. Verificar com o nmap os serviços:

nmap IP (usar o endereço IP que estiver disponível no modo Host Only)

```
root@kali:~# nmap 192.168.56.116
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-06-22 11:25 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.116
Host is up (0.00061s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed ports
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
```

2.1.2. Alterando a porta no servidor (Metasploitable2).

```
nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config //editando as configurações no servidor SSH
Ctrl+O+enter // salvando
Ctrl+X // fechar a edição
```

Alterando a para **4444**.

Foi alterado no arquivo “/etc/ssh/sshd_config” : O login por root (no), Apenas nomes especificos, apenas com chave pública, alterado a porta e no máximo 3 tentativas para maior segurança

2.1.3. Criando um usuário no servidor (criar o usuário com o nome de um dos componentes do grupo - **nome_usuario**) para conexão via chave pública:

Verificar o usuário que foi criado com o comando no servidor:

```
cat /etc/passwd
```

2.1.4. Criando o par de chaves (chave pública e chave privada) no Kali e comprovando o envio da chave pública no servidor:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 // gerando o par de chaves
```

```
ls -l /root/.ssh // verificando o par de chaves
```

```
cat /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub // visualizando a chave pública
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub nome_usuario@192.168.56.116 -p 4444 //  
enviando a chave pública para o servidor
```

```
cat .ssh/authorized_keys // verificando a chave pública no servidor
```

2.1.5. Configurando o servidor com a opção **AllowUsers nome_usuario** (nome de usuário criado no servidor)

```
ssh nome_usuario@192.168.56.116 -p 4444 // conectando com o usuário criado
```

2.1.6. Gerar os prints de tela comprovando as configurações.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap 192.168.56.108
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-06 06:50 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.108
Host is up (0.00049s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
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
4444/tcp  open  krb524
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: 08:00:27:D0:53:FD (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.57 seconds

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh msfadmin@192.168.56.108
ssh: connect to host 192.168.56.108 port 22: Connection refused

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh msfadmin@192.168.56.108 -p 4444
The authenticity of host '[192.168.56.108]:4444 ([192.168.56.108]:4444)' can't
be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:BQHM5EoHX9GciOLuVscegPXLQ0suPs+E9d/rrJB84rk.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[192.168.56.108]:4444' (RSA) to the list of known
hosts.
msfadmin@192.168.56.108's password:
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i68
6
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh msfadmin@192.168.56.108 -p 4444
msfadmin@192.168.56.108's password:
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i68
6

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: Tue May  6 06:51:17 2025 from 192.168.56.109
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ adduser user1
adduser: Only root may add a user or group to the system.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for msfadmin:
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# adduser user1
adduser: The user 'user1' already exists.
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# adduser user2
adduser: The user 'user2' already exists.
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# adduser usuariol
Adding user `usuariol' ...
Adding new group `usuariol' (1005) ...
Adding new user `usuariol' (1005) with group `usuariol' ...
Creating home directory `/home/usuariol' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for usuariol
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []: Yasmily Souza
  Room Number []: 40028922
  Work Phone []: 6666666
  Home Phone []: 777777
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [y/N] y
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# exit
exit
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ exit
logout
Connection to 192.168.56.108 closed.
```

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa): /root/
/root/ already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Saving key "/root/" failed: Is a directory

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa): /root/.ssh/_rsa^[[D^

Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:r5kxILMiT0MVDRK/r+KM0FP6WEt80gJts41n7WUIyLM root@kali
The key's randomart image is:
+--[RSA 4096]--+
|  o.o          |
|  o ..         |
|   o          |
|   o .        |
|  o o E S     |
| o B 6 + o    |
|o B 6 B = +   |
|..*.O X . O   |
|..+. + -      |
+--[SHA256]--+

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ls -l /root/.ssh
total 12
-rw----- 1 root root 3369 May  6 07:06 id_rsa
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  735 May  6 07:06 id_rsa.pub
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  442 May  6 06:51 known_hosts

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# cat /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCN2JY87m06dnbnPPE9PGVKu1LbItj2F0AMC6f10
reWb1c+Qo4v0JsVV+NB33aB4mYb0xyn80DJM0yae07U1soqMf6D1UA7NTD0dks89h3Q1l+LhrvCnK
AVRarPZZAZgw6SGuOdLgSewKgqCDixv0nDcDvD0gzL3H8sfXbC/8rPSyNeHVMLzeqtTeUWRkiiAX
4YORA+p9RaVyxVcvsso/vfvaInVQvJHbqAZbRbGGpA22K7Z4Iov3qkkLLRsD6ckyR4djiwLv7393AX
kENDxmEiR+TYkCasSSZfv9TRP7vSNZZf/zTAfJL05DzMH8kv5VQBPD78tYAAkZzB+oqP9vMG74Jg4
HS29zpAu70ieXY92GBjf6MzLdrs93pQwntbpvqIsroh8Mbrb3U4TYfd55y3+oX+t4LTG7ZUCDCJXC
+yewlFRsqRKKM0bY4Kc9B08rt+yCMm8DLIAibKQmSN67Vxh/FCKI+bDf9JJ8U2T0evB2cBBqY7pN/
ncbG00NXACrUols2v4Pupo2VswjaLUDuapuWpL1fRn+g3Q1/ofS9vm+e6aw3LZ9jgbbXwVJt1JXH6

```

```

# Allow client to pass locale environment variables
AcceptEnv LANG LC_*

```

```

Subsystem sftp /usr/lib/openssh/sftp-server

```

```

UsePAM yes

```

```

MaxAuthTries 3

```

```

AllowUsers usuario1

```

[Wrote 82 lines]

```

root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin# /etc/init.d/ssh restart
* Restarting OpenBSD Secure Shell server sshd
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin#

```

[OK]

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub -p 4444 usuario1@192.168.56.108
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to install the new key
usuario1@192.168.56.108's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with:  "ssh -p '4444' 'usuario1@192.168.56.108'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh msfadmin@192.168.56.108 -p 4444
msfadmin@192.168.56.108's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
msfadmin@192.168.56.108's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
msfadmin@192.168.56.108's password:
Received disconnect from 192.168.56.108 port 4444:2: Too many authentication failures for msfadmin
Disconnected from 192.168.56.108 port 4444

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh usuario1@192.168.56.108 -p 4444
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.

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# sftp -P 4444 usuario1@192.168.56.108
Connected to 192.168.56.108.
sftp> get arquivo.txt
Fetching /home/usuario1/arquivo.txt to arquivo.txt
sftp>

```

2.1.7. Quais as principais vantagens de se usar o serviço ssh se comparado ao serviço telnet? Justifique.

O SSH é mais seguro que o Telnet porque criptografa todos os dados transmitidos, protegendo senhas e informações. Ele também permite autenticação por chave e transferência segura de arquivos. Já o Telnet transmite tudo em texto simples, sendo considerado obsoleto e vulnerável.

2.1.8. Quais as principais configurações realizadas para garantir uma maior segurança no servidor SSH? Justifique.

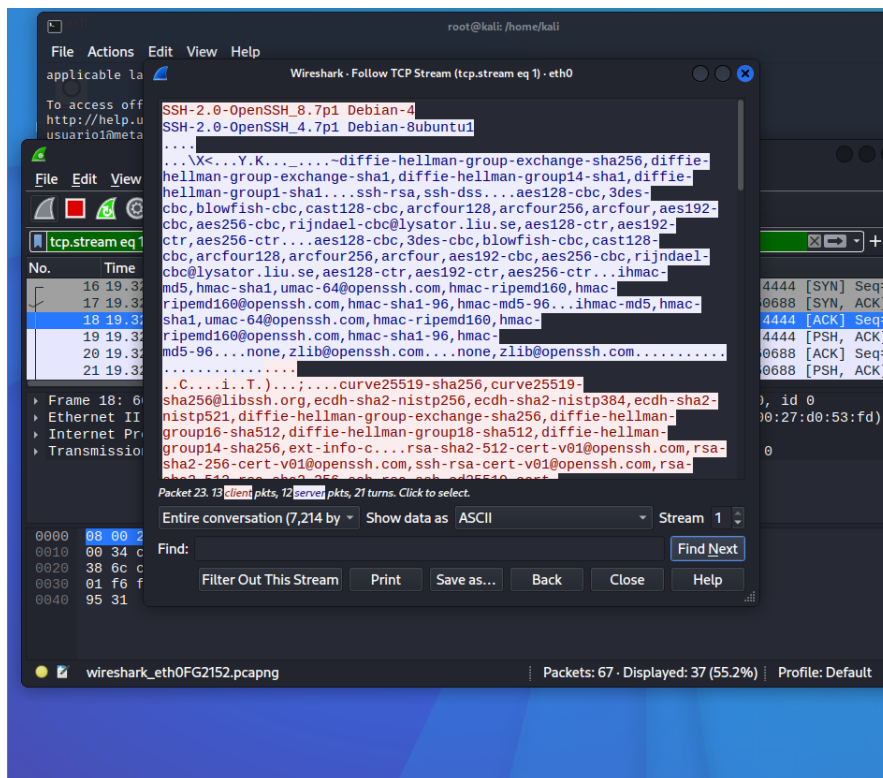
As principais configurações são desativar o login como root, mudar a porta padrão 22, usar autenticação por chave no lugar de senha e limitar o acesso por IP ou usuários. Essas medidas dificultam ataques e protegem melhor o servidor contra acessos indevidos.

2.2. Testando o servidor SFTP:

2.1.1. Iniciar o Wireshark no Kali e na sequência acessar o serviço SFTP:

```
sftp -P 4444 nome_usuario@IP // conectando com o usuário criado na porta 4444
```

2.1.2. Finalizar a captura no Wireshark e realizar a análise offline:
 Digitar Analyse → Follow → TCP Stream (verificar o que está sendo observado).
 Realizar o print da tela.



2.1.3. Confronte o serviço ftp X sftp. Quais as principais vantagens do sftp se comparado com o ftp? Justifique.

O SFTP é mais seguro que o FTP porque criptografa todos os dados, incluindo senhas, evitando interceptações. Ele também usa apenas uma porta, facilitando a configuração da rede. Já o FTP transmite informações em texto simples, sendo vulnerável a ataques.

Referências:

1. RFC4250 e RFC4256. The Secure Shell (SSH). Disponível em:

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4250.txt>

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4256.txt>