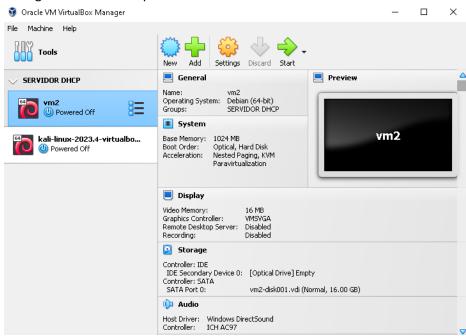
#### How to

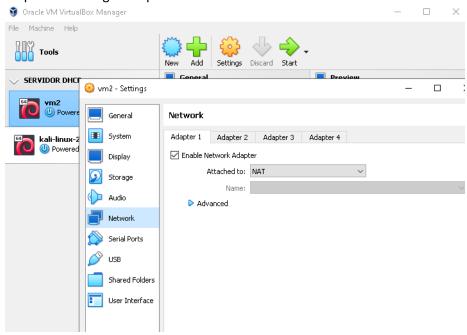
- VM Debian Server IP 172.16.80.10
- VM Kali Client 172.16.80.20

## 1. Configurar uma comunicação entre Server x Cliente

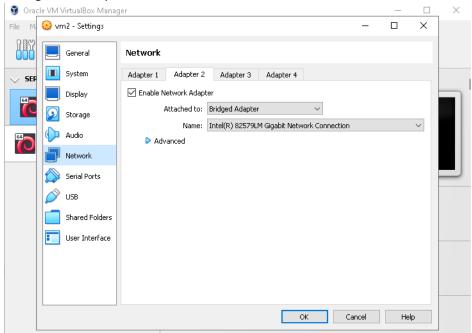
a. Configure as duas VMs para funcionar



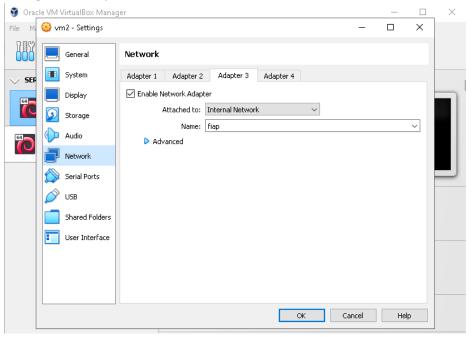
b. Clique em Settings e vá para a aba de Network



c. Configurar o Adapter 2



d. Configurar o Adapter 3



- e. Repetir a configuração para a outra máquina virtual
- f. Iniciar as duas máquinas, logando com o usuário root
  - i. VM Debian User root Senha fiap
  - ii. VM Kali User kali Senha kali
- g. Na máquina Kali, rode o comando 'sudo su', digitando a senha 'kali' quando necessário.
- h. Rodar o seguinte comando em cada uma das máquinas: 'nano /etc/network/interfaces'

i. Na máquina Kali, vá até o final do arquivo e digite o seguinte:

```
# Placa de rede interna – fiap
allow-hotplug eth2
iface eth2 inet static
address 172.16.80.20
```

- j. Ainda no Kali, aperte as teclas 'Ctrl O' -> 'Enter' -> 'Ctrl X'
- k. Na máquina Debian, vá até o final do arquivo e digite o seguinte:

```
# Placa de rede interna – fiap
allow-hotplug enp0s9
iface enp0s9 inet static
address 172.16.80.10
```

- I. Digite o comando 'init 6' em ambas máquinas para reiniciar
- m. Digite os comandos 'ip -br -c a' e verifique se as interfaces eth2 e enp0s9 estão com os IPs 172.16.80.20 e 172.16.80.10 respectivamente.
- n. Na máquina Kali rode o comando 'ping 172.16.80.10' e verifique se há resposta do servidor.

```
| ping 172.16.80.10 |
| PING 172.16.80.10 (172.16.80.10) 56(84) bytes of data. |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.50 ms |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.62 ms |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.41 ms |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.67 ms |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.54 ms |
| 64 bytes from 172.16.80.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.47 ms |
| 65 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 65 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
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| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 7 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms |
| 8 packets transmitted, 6 packets loss, time 5010ms |
| 8 packets transmitted, 6 packets loss, time 5010ms |
| 8 packets transmitted, 6 packets loss, time 5010ms |
| 8 packets transmitted, 6 packets loss, time 5010ms |
| 8 packets transmitted,
```

(Aperte 'Ctrl c' para sair do comando)

o. Na máquina Debian rode o comando 'ping 172.16.80.20' e verifique se há resposta do cliente.

```
oot@debian:~# ping 172.16.80.20
PING 172.16.80.20 (172.16.80.20) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.09 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.906 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.947 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.918 ms
 [S64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.04 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.889 ms
 [S64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.887 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.913 ms
64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.946 ms
`[S64 bytes from 172.16.80.20: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=1.06 ms
 -- 172.16.80.20 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.887/0.959/1.092/0.071 ms
root@debian:~#
```

(Aperte 'Ctrl c' para sair do comando)

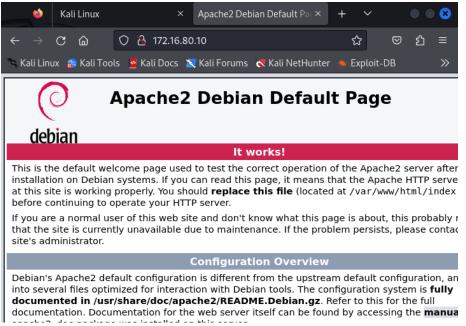
p. Isso nos mostra que as duas máquinas conseguem se comunicar

## 2. Simular vulnerabilidade de acesso ao Apache

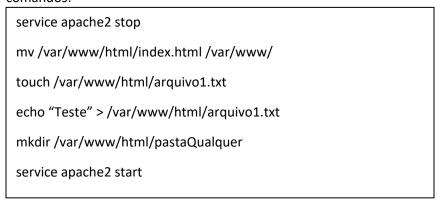
- a. Primeiro precisamos instalar o serviço apache2 no nosso servidor.
- Na máquina Debian rode o comando 'apt update' e em seguida 'apt install apache2' (digite 'S' se solicitado)
- c. Instale o pacote 'net-tools' para facilitar o uso do serviço apache2. Para isso rode o comando 'apt install net-tools'
- d. Para iniciar o serviço apache2 rode o comando 'service apache2 start'
- e. Para verificar se o serviço está funcionando, rode o comando 'netstat -nltp', a fim de verificar se a porta 80 está sendo usada pelo apache.

```
root@debian:~# netstat –nltp
Conexões Internet Ativas (sem os servidores)
Proto Recv—Q Send—Q Endereço Local Endereço Remoto Estado PID/Program name
tcp 0 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:* OUÇA 466/sshd: /usr/sbin
tcp6 0 0:::80 :::* OUÇA 467/apache2
tcp6 0 0:::22 :::* OUÇA 466/sshd: /usr/sbin
root@debian:~#
```

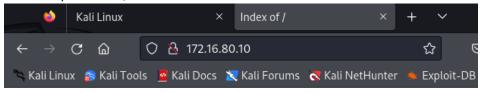
f. Na máquina Kali, abra o Mozilla Firefox e acesse a URL: http://172.16.80.10:80



g. Agora para visualizar a vulnerabilidade, volte na máquina Debian e rode os seguintes comandos:



h. Perceba que a tela exibe informações sensíveis, como os arquivos dentro do servidor, o sistema operacional, o servidor e sua versão etc.



# Index of /

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description
arquivo1.txt pastaQualque	2024-04-01 20:22 r/ 2024-04-01 20:23	_

Apache/2.4.56 (Debian) Server at 172.16.80.10 Port 80

i. Isso se trata da vulnerabilidade em questão, pois abre portas para pessoas maliciosas explorarem falhas na versão do Servidor, no SO e entre outras falhas de segurança.

## 3. Corrigir a vulnerabilidade

- a. Para corrigir a vulnerabilidade, precisamos alterar algumas configurações do apache2.
- b. Primeiro vamos configurar o servidor para o modo produção, de forma que esconda o SO e a versão do servidor.
- c. Na máquina Debian rode o comando 'nano /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/security.conf'

d. Onde estiver escrito 'ServerTokens OS', troque o 'OS' para 'Prod'

```
<Directory />
   AllowOverride None
Changing the following options will not really affect the security of the
ServerTokens
This directive configures what you return as the Server HTTP response Header. The default is 'Full' which sends information about the OS–Type and compiled in modules.
Set to one of: Full | OS | Minimal | Minor | Major | Prod
where Full conveys the most information, and Prod the least.
ServerTokens Minimal
erverTokens<u>Prod</u>
Server⊤okens Full
Optionally add a line containing the server version and virtual host
name to server—generated pages (internal error documents, FTP directory
listings, mod_status and mod_info output etc., but not CGI generated
documents or custom error documents).
Set to "EMail" to also include a mail<u>to: link to the Server</u>Admin.
                                            Ajuda
Sair
                                                                                                   Executar
                                                                                                                      ^C Local
^ Ir p/
                                                                                                                                              M−U Desfazer
                         Gravar
                          Ler o arq
                                                                                                                           Ir p∕ linha<mark>M–E</mark>
```

- e. Aperte 'Ctrl O' -> Enter -> 'Ctrl X'
- f. Digite o comando novamente (nano /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/security.conf)
- g. Altere onde estiver escrito 'ServerSignature On' para 'ServerSignature Off'

```
GNU mano 5.4

# and compiled in modules.

# Set to one of: Full | OS | Minimal | Minor | Major | Prod

# where Full conveys the most information, and Prod the least.

#ServerTokens Minimal
ServerTokens Prod

# Optionally add a line containing the server version and virtual host

# name to server-generated pages (internal error documents, FTP directory

# listings, mod_status and mod_info output etc., but not CGI generated

# documents or custom error documents).

# Set to "EMail" to also include a mailto: link to the ServerAdmin.

# ServerSignature Off

# Allow TRACE method

# Allow TRACE method

# Set to "extended" to also reflect the request body (only for testing and

# diagnostic purposes).

# Set to one of: On | Off | extended

TraceEnable Off

# TraceEnable Off

# TraceEnable Off

# TraceEnable On

# Forbid access to version control directories

# If you use version control systems in your document root, you should

# probably deny access to their directories. For example, for subversion:

# Escritas 73 linhas ]

G Ajuda

To Gravar

* Onde esta? * K Recortar

To Executar

To Local

#-U Desfazer

* Sair

* Refazer

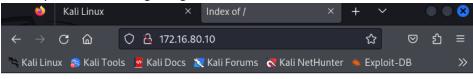
* Substituir * Colar

To Justificar

Try linha**E Refazer
```

h. Reinicie o serviço com o comando 'service apache2 stop' -> 'service apache2 start'

i. Na máquina Kali recarregue a guia do Mozilla



### Index of /



- j. Perceba que o banner exibindo informações do servidor e do sistema operacional sumiram.
- k. Agora para impedir o acesso à tela com as pastas e arquivos do servidor, precisamos realizar uma outra configuração.
- I. Rode o comando 'nano /etc/apache2/apache2.conf'
- m. Procure pelo texto '<Directory /var/www/>', e na linha abaixo, remova a palavra 'Indexes'

```
In the former is used by web applications packaged in Deblan,

Into former is used by web applications packaged in Deblan,

Into former is used for local directories served by the web server. If

It your system is serving content from a sub-directory in /srv you must allow

It access here, or in any related virtual host.

Directory />

Options FollowSymLinks

AllowOverride None

Require all denied

In it is a content from a sub-directory in /srv you must allow

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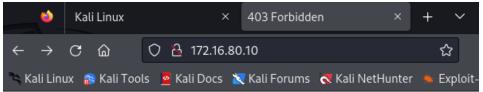
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```

n. Na máquina Kali, recarregue a guia



## Forbidden

You don't have permission to access this resource.

- o. Perceba que agora já não conseguimos mais ver os arquivos do servidor
- Agora podemos adicionar um index.html novamente para visualizar a tela inicial do servidor.
- q. Para isso rode o comando 'mv /var/www/index.html /var/www/html/'
- r. Reinicie o servidor com os comandos 'service apache2 stop' e 'service apache2 start'
- s. Na máquina Kali recarregue a guia e perceba que a tela exibe o que aparecia antes:

