SOLUTION PROBLEM

Primo errore:

51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

Synopsis

The remote host may have been compromised.

Description

A shell is listening on the remote port without any authentication being required. An attacker may use it by connecting to the remote port and sending commands directly.

Solution

Verify if the remote host has been compromised, and reinstall the system if necessary.

Se proviamo a connettere alla porta 1524 che é stata segnalata da Nessus, vediamo che ci ri da una shell remota

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc 192.168.1.101 1524
root@metasploitable:/# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@metasploitable:/# whoami
root
root@metasploitable:/# ^C
```

Sapendo di questo possiamo andare a chiudere questa BackDoor, scoprendo la sua PID eseguendo il comando ps -l dentro alla porta e trovando la PID 4407, la puoi “killare” eseguendo il comando kill -9 4407 sempre dentro al nc della porta.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc 192.168.1.101 1524
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.101] 1524 (ingreslock) : Connection refused

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc 192.168.1.101 1524
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.101] 1524 (ingreslock) : Connection refused
```

Secondo errore:

11356 - NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

Synopsis

It is possible to access NFS shares on the remote host.

Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

Solution

Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its remote shares.

In questa situazione possiamo andare a modificare quello che c'è scritto sui file NFS. Decommentando oppure inserendo soltanto un'IP che può accedere alla macchina.

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ cat /etc/exports
# /etc/exports: the access control list for filesystems which may be exported
#               to NFS clients.  See exports(5).
#
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:
# /srv/homes       hostname1(rw,sync) hostname2(ro,sync)
#
# Example for NFSv4:
# /srv/nfs4        gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt)
# /srv/nfs4/homes  gss/krb5i(rw,sync)
#

#/      *(rw,sync,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)
```

```
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:
# /srv/homes       hostname1(rw,sync) hostname2(ro,sync)
#
# Example for NFSv4:
# /srv/nfs4        gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt)
# /srv/nfs4/homes  gss/krb5i(rw,sync)
#

#/      *(rw,sync,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ cat /etc/hosts.allow
# /etc/hosts.allow: list of hosts that are allowed to access the system.
#                   See the manual pages hosts_access(5) and hosts_options(5).
#
# Example:    ALL: LOCAL @some_netgroup
#             ALL: .foobar.edu EXCEPT terminalserver.foobar.edu
#
# If you're going to protect the portmapper use the name "portmap" for the
# daemon name. Remember that you can only use the keyword "ALL" and IP
# addresses (NOT host or domain names) for the portmapper, as well as for
# rpc.mountd (the NFS mount daemon). See portmap(8) and rpc.mountd(8)
# for further information.
#

ALL:192.168.1.0/24
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ cat /etc/hosts.deny
# /etc/hosts.deny: list of hosts that are _not_ allowed to access the system.
#                  See the manual pages hosts_access(5) and hosts_options(5).
#
# Example:    ALL: some.host.name, .some.domain
#             ALL EXCEPT in.fingerd: other.host.name, .other.domain
#
# If you're going to protect the portmapper use the name "portmap" for the
# daemon name. Remember that you can only use the keyword "ALL" and IP
# addresses (NOT host or domain names) for the portmapper, as well as for
# rpc.mountd (the NFS mount daemon). See portmap(8) and rpc.mountd(8)
# for further information.
#
# The PARANOID wildcard matches any host whose name does not match its
# address.

# You may wish to enable this to ensure any programs that don't
# validate looked up hostnames still leave understandable logs. In past
# versions of Debian this has been the default.
  ALL: PARANOID
```

Terzo errore:

61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password

Synopsis

A VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password.

Description

The VNC server running on the remote host is secured with a weak password. Nessus was able to login using VNC authentication and a password of 'password'. A remote, unauthenticated attacker could exploit this to take control of the system.

Solution

Secure the VNC service with a strong password.

Su questo errore Nessus ci dice che le password per entrare nella macchina scelta è "scarsa" e ci chiede di cambiare

Usano il comando vncpasswd ci permette di cambiare la password del server

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ vncpasswd
Using password file /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd
VNC directory /home/msfadmin/.vnc does not exist, creating.
Password: _
```

Quarto errore:

10245 - rsh Service Detection

Synopsis

The rsh service is running on the remote host.

Description

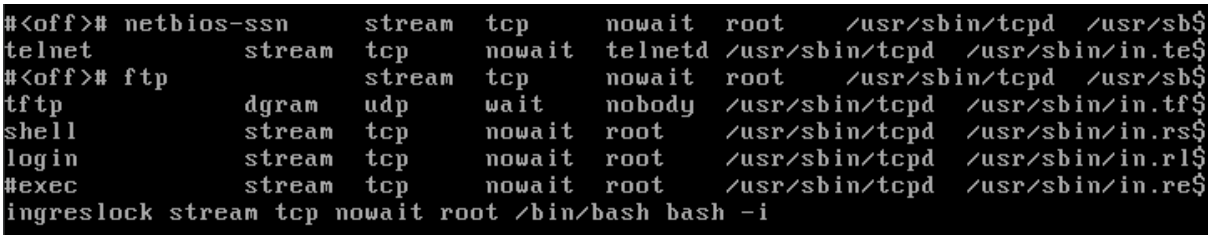
The rsh service is running on the remote host. This service is vulnerable since data is passed between the rsh client and server in cleartext. A man-in-the-middle attacker can exploit this to sniff logins and passwords. Also, it may allow poorly authenticated logins without passwords. If the host is vulnerable to TCP sequence number guessing (from any network) or IP spoofing (including ARP hijacking on a local network) then it may be possible to bypass authentication.

Finally, rsh is an easy way to turn file-write access into full logins through the .rhosts or rhosts.equiv files.

Solution

Comment out the 'rsh' line in /etc/inetd.conf and restart the inetd process. Alternatively, disable this service and use SSH instead.

Su questo errore Nessus ci fa vedere che un utente da remote riesce a mandare comandi usando questa vulnerabilità, basta decommentare la riga exec utilizzando il comando che dice Nessus.



Quinto errore:

33850 - Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Synopsis

The operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Description

According to its self-reported version number, the Unix operating system running on the remote host is no longer supported.

Lack of support implies that no new security patches for the product will be released by the vendor. As a result, it is likely to contain security vulnerabilities.

Solution

Upgrade to a version of the Unix operating system that is currently supported.

Questo è uno dei tanti errori dove non possiamo fare niente altrove a aggiornare il sistema operativo che stiamo utilizzando.