Using the Metasploit Framework

Preface

Tools have recently seen heated debates within the security industry's social media circles. Some discussions revolved around the personal preference of some groups, while others aimed towards the evaluation of tool disclosure policies to the public. Nevertheless, there is a need to point out the importance of automated tools in the industry today.

The general opinion we have indeed heard or will hear is that using automated tools during a security assessment is not the right choice. This is because they offer the security analyst or penetration tester no chance to 'prove' themselves when interacting with a vulnerable environment. Furthermore, many say that tools make the job too easy for the auditor to receive any recognition for their assessment.

Another vocal group disagrees - those consisting of newer members of the infosec community, who are just starting and making their first steps, and those who sustain the argument that tools help us learn better by offering us a more user-friendly approach to the plethora of vulnerabilities that exist in the wild while saving us time for the more intricate parts of an assessment. We will also be taking this confrontational approach to the issue.

Tools can indeed, in some cases, present us with some downsides:

Create a comfort zone that will be hard to break out of to learn new skills.

Create a security risk just because they are published online for everyone to see and use.

Create a tunnel vision effect. If the tool cannot do it, neither can I.

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Like in other industries where the creative part of the work can be combined with automated tasks, tools can limit our view and actions as new users. We can mistakenly learn that they provide the solutions to all problems, and we start to rely on them more and more. This, in turn, creates a tunnel vision effect that can and will limit the possible interactions that the user might think about and act upon for their assessment.

At the same time, the fact that more and more of these automated tools make their way into the public sector (see the NSA release of security tools to the public) creates more possibilities for would-be malicious actors with little to no knowledge of the industry to act upon their desires to make a quick profit or flaunt their endeavors inside dark rooms filled with smaller people.

Discipline

If there are any discerning factors to be drawn from the current state of the information security industry, they are to be drawn on the premise that we are in a continuous, accelerated evolution of existing technologies, protocols, and systems. With the cumulus of environment variables that we encounter during an assessment, time must be saved where it can, and a strong security paradigm is formed for the auditor. Discipline is critical in all fields of work, and the conclusions are as follows:

We will never have enough time to complete the assessment. With the number of technologies in use in every single environment variation, we will not be offered the time to do a complete, comprehensive assessment. Time is money, and we are on the clock for a non-tech-savvy customer, and we need to complete the bulk of the work first: the issues with the most potential impact and highest remediation turnover.

Credibility can be an issue even if we make our tools or manually exploit every service. We are not competing against other industry members but rather against pre-set economic conditions and personal beliefs from the customer management level. They would not comprehend or give much importance to accolades. They

just want the work done in the highest possible quantity, in the least amount of time.

You only have to impress yourself, not the infosec community. If we achieve the first, the latter will come naturally. Using the same example as above, many artists with an online presence stray from their original goals in pursuit of online validation. Their art becomes stale and generic to the keen eye, but to the everyday user, it contains the wanted visual elements and themes, not those their followers do not yet know they want. As security researchers or penetration testers, we only must validate vulnerabilities, not validate our ego.

Metasploit Framework (MSF) Overview

The Metasploit Framework (MSF) is a powerful and versatile tool used by security professionals for penetration testing, security research, and vulnerability assessment. It provides a comprehensive environment for identifying, exploiting, and validating vulnerabilities in various systems. MSF combines an extensive database of exploits, payloads, and auxiliary modules, making it a go-to choice for both beginners and experienced security practitioners.

MSF Components

Modules: Metasploit's core components are its modules, which include exploits, payloads, auxiliary tools, and post-exploitation modules.

Exploits: Scripts or programs that take advantage of vulnerabilities in software.

Payloads: Code executed on a target system after exploitation. Common payloads include reverse shells and Meterpreter.

Auxiliary Modules: Tools for scanning, fuzzing, and other non-exploit activities.

Post-Exploitation Modules: Scripts that allow further control and data extraction after a successful exploit.

Metasploit Console (msfconsole): The primary interface for interacting with Metasploit. It provides command-line access to all Metasploit modules and features.

Armitage: A graphical user interface for Metasploit that simplifies the process of network discovery, vulnerability assessment, and exploitation.

Database Support: Metasploit can integrate with various databases (like PostgreSQL) to store scan results, exploit attempts, and other relevant data.

msfvenom: A tool within Metasploit used to generate payloads and encode them to avoid detection by security software.

MSF Sessions

Once an exploit is successful, Metasploit establishes a session between the attacker's machine and the target. This session can be used to:

Execute commands on the target system.

Upload and download files.

Pivot to other systems within the network.

Gather information about the target (system info, user accounts, etc.).

Additional Features

Metasploit also offers additional features that enhance its capabilities:

Automation: Scripts and modules can automate repetitive tasks.

Evasion Techniques: Built-in tools to help evade detection by security software.

Custom Modules: Users can write custom modules to extend Metasploit's functionality.

Community and Commercial Versions: The community edition is free and opensource, while the Pro version offers advanced features like web app scanning and social engineering tools.

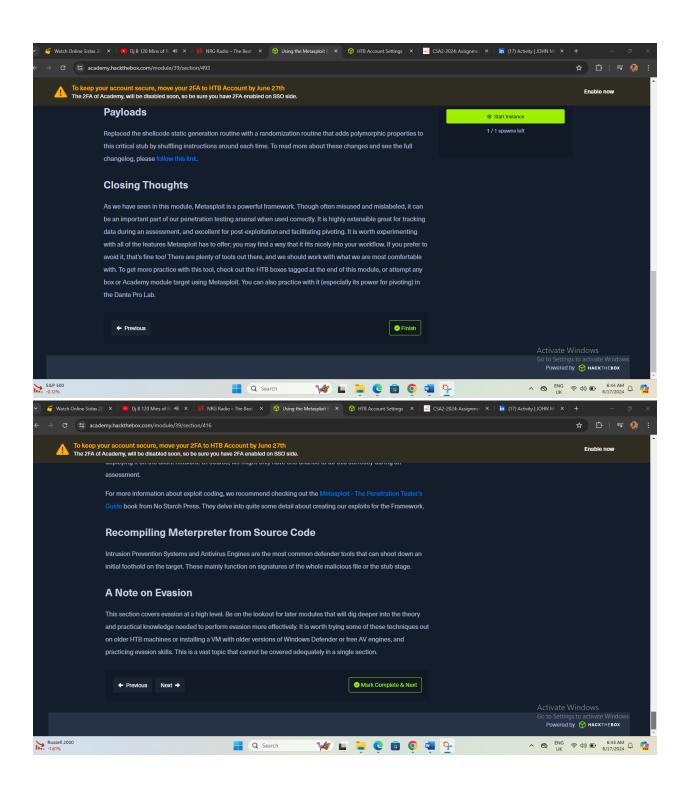
My Workstation Setup

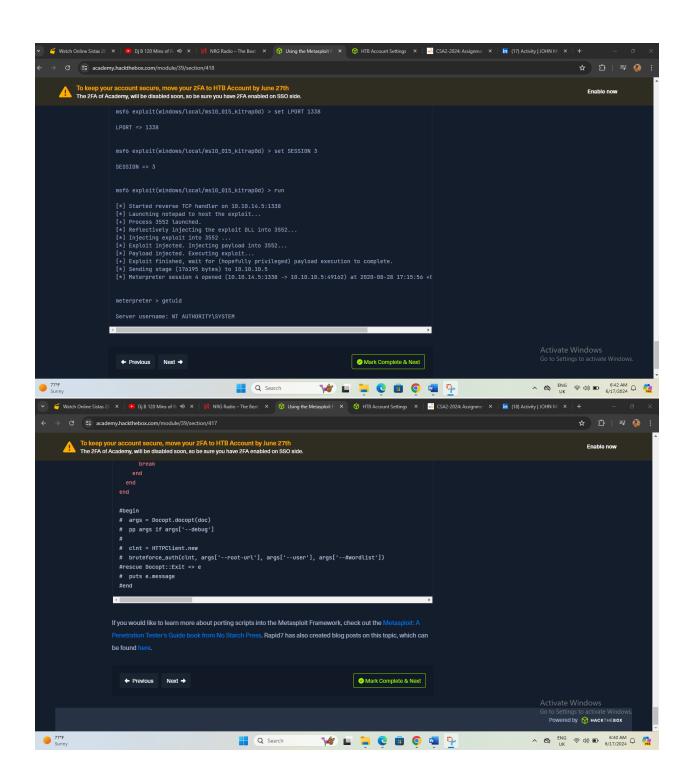
For effective use of Metasploit, a well-configured workstation is essential:

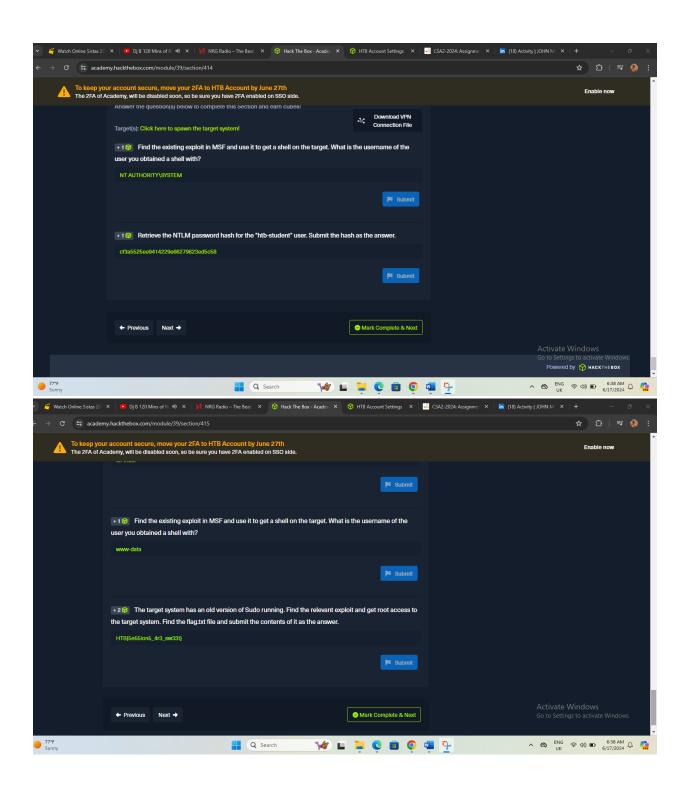
Operating System: Kali Linux is highly recommended due to its pre-installed security tools and compatibility with Metasploit.

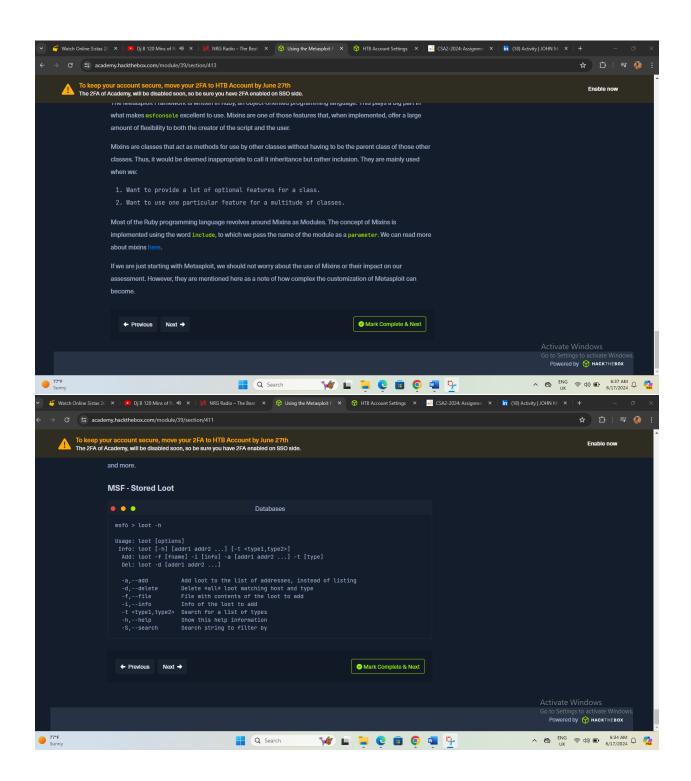
Hardware Requirements: A modern multi-core CPU, at least 8 GB of RAM, and ample storage space.

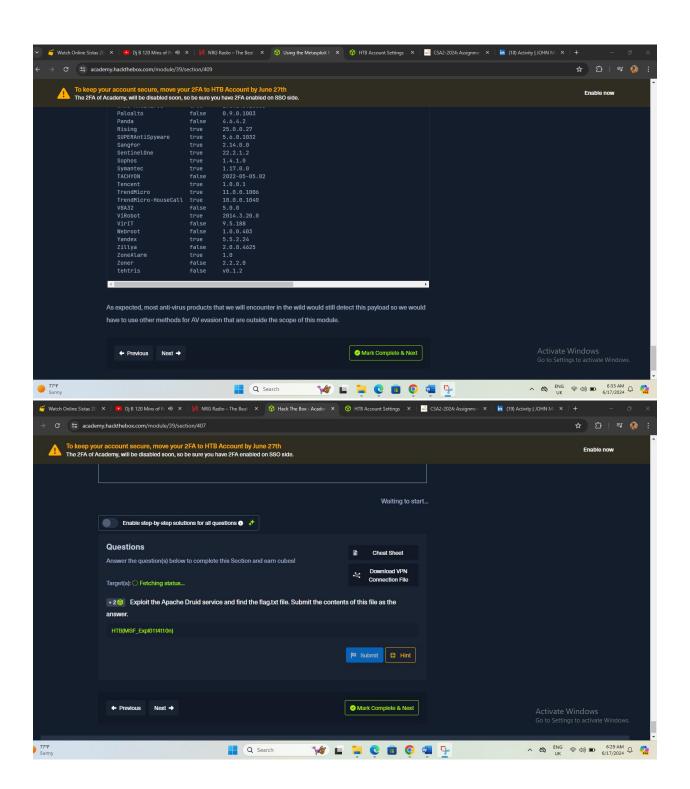
Networking: Ensure network interfaces are correctly configured to facilitate penetration testing activities.

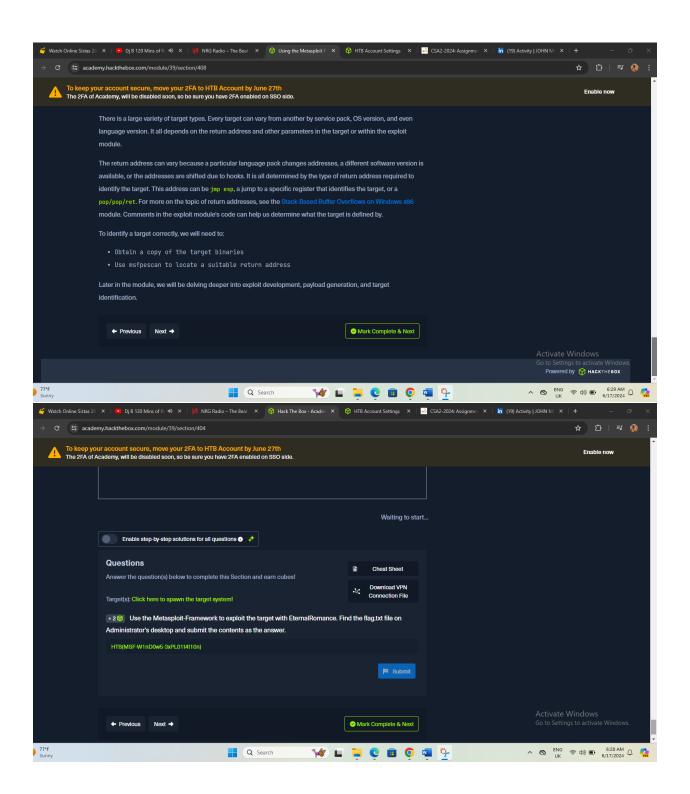


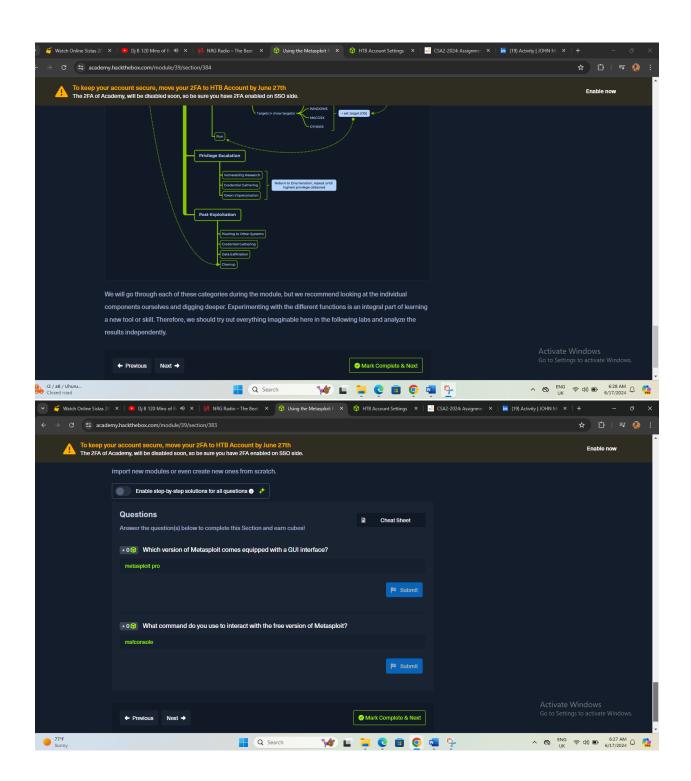


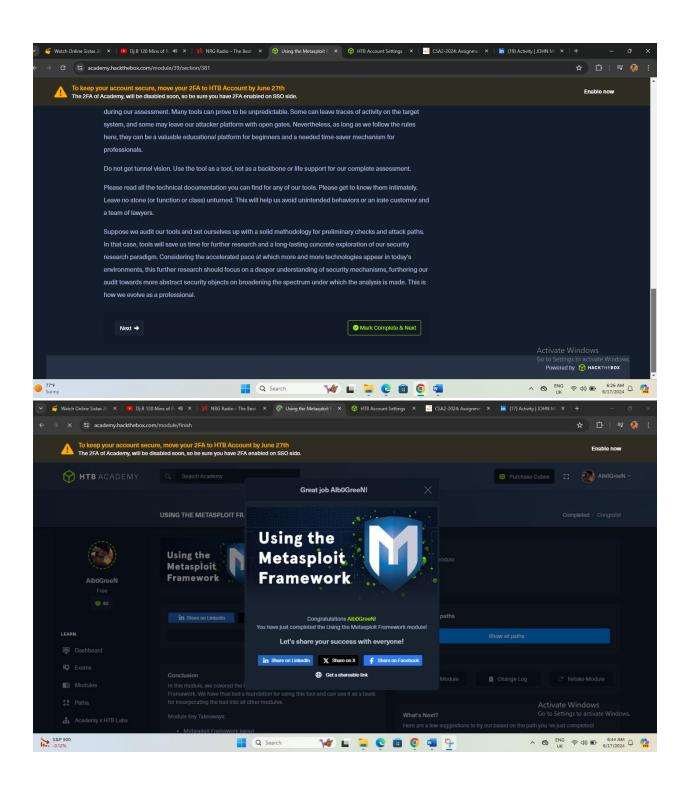












Shareable Link - https://academy.hackthebox.com/achievement/1296187/39

Conclusion

We have to analyze and know our tools inside and out to keep our tracks covered and avoid a cataclysmic event during our assessment. Many tools can prove to be unpredictable. Some can leave traces of activity on the target system, and some may leave our attacker platform with open gates. Nevertheless, as long as we follow the rules here, they can be a valuable educational platform for beginners and a needed time-saver mechanism for professionals.