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Exploring Port Vulnerabilities in Metasploitable-2 Using Kali Linux

Port Scanning

Description:

Port scanning is the process of probing a target system to identify open network ports and the services listening on them. By analyzing the responses from these probes, one can determine whether a port is open, closed, or filtered. This activity helps in identifying exposed services, operating systems, and possible security weaknesses.

Impact:

- Service Exposure: Reveals running services and their versions.
- System Mapping: Helps attackers understand the internal structure of the target.
- Attack Preparation: Provides a foundation for selecting suitable exploits.
- Firewall Weakness Identification: Detects improperly configured network defenses.

Severity:

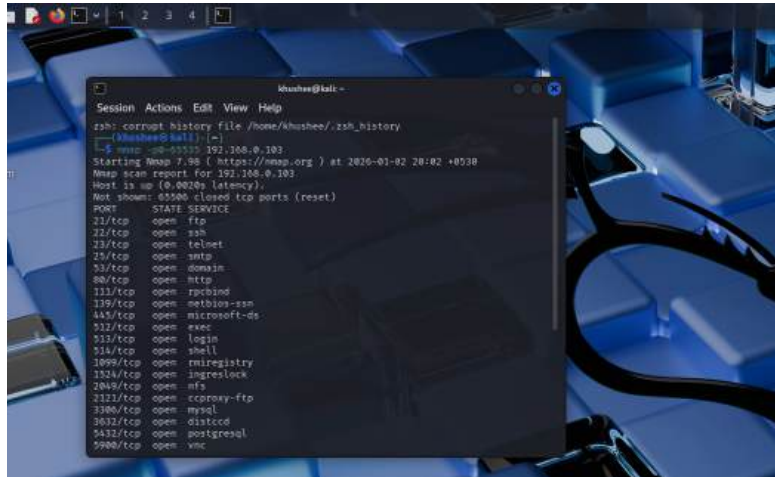
Critical

Remedial:

- Apply restrictive firewall policies
- Monitor traffic using IDS/IPS
- Disable unnecessary services
- Conduct periodic internal scans

To Scan All Ports Command:

nmap -p0-65535 192.168.0.103



```
Session Actions Edit View Help
khushee@kali: ~
zsh: corrupt history file /home/khushee/.zsh_history
$ nmap -p0-65535 192.168.0.103
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-02 20:02 +0530
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.103
Host is up (0.0029s latency).
Not shown: 65500 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
113/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  xec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1699/tcp  open  rmiregistry
1824/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
2121/tcp  open  cproxy-ftp
3306/tcp  open  mysql
3632/tcp  open  distccd
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
```

1)FTP – Port 21

Description:

Port 21 is used by the File Transfer Protocol to manage file transfer commands. FTP does not encrypt authentication details or transmitted data. In Metasploitable-2, the FTP service runs a vulnerable version of vsFTPD that contains a built-in backdoor.

Impact:

- **Unencrypted Credentials:** Usernames and passwords can be intercepted.
- **Remote Shell Access:** Exploitation leads to direct system access.
- **Automated Attacks:** Frequently targeted by brute-force tools.

Severity:

Critical

Remedial Actions:

- Replace FTP with SFTP
- Disable anonymous access
- Use strong authentication mechanisms
- Keep FTP services updated

Method 1: FTP Client Access

```
ftp 192.168.0.103
```

Connects to the FTP service to upload/download files.
Often used to check anonymous or weak authentication.

Method 2: Anonymous Login Check

```
ftp  
open 192.168.0.103 user: anonymous  
password: anonymous
```

Check if the FTP server allows anonymous access without credentials.

Method 3: Nmap Enumeration

```
nmap -p21 --script ftp-anon,ftp-bounce,ftp-syst  
192.168.0.103
```

Enumerates FTP configuration, system info, and anonymous access.

```
khushhee@kali -
Session Actions Edit View Help
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
8080/tcp open ajp13
8180/tcp open unknown
8787/tcp open msgrvr
39666/tcp open unknown
48875/tcp open unknown
55757/tcp open unknown
60711/tcp open unknown
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:05 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 32.31 seconds
(khushhee@kali)-[~]
$ ftp 192.168.0.103
Connected to 192.168.0.103.
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Name (192.168.0.103:khushhee): msfadmin
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp>
```

```
khushhee@kali -
Session Actions Edit View Help
(khushhee@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p21 --script ftp-anon,ftp-bounce,ftp-syst 192.168.0.103
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-01-02 20:13 +0530
NSE: [ftp-bounce] PORT response: 500 illegal PORT command.
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.103
Host is up (0.027s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
|   FTP server status:
|   | Connected to 192.168.0.103
|   | Logged in as ftp
|   | TYPE: ASCII
|   | No session bandwidth limit
|   | Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   | Control connection is plain text
|   | Data connections will be plain text
|   | vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status.
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:05 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.22 seconds
(khushhee@kali)-[~]
```

2) SSH – Port 22

Description:

SSH provides encrypted remote login. In Metasploitable-2, SSH is misconfigured with weak credentials, making it vulnerable to brute-force attacks.

Impact:

- **Unauthorized Access:** Attackers can gain shell access.
- **Privilege Escalation:** Can lead to root compromise.

Severity:

High

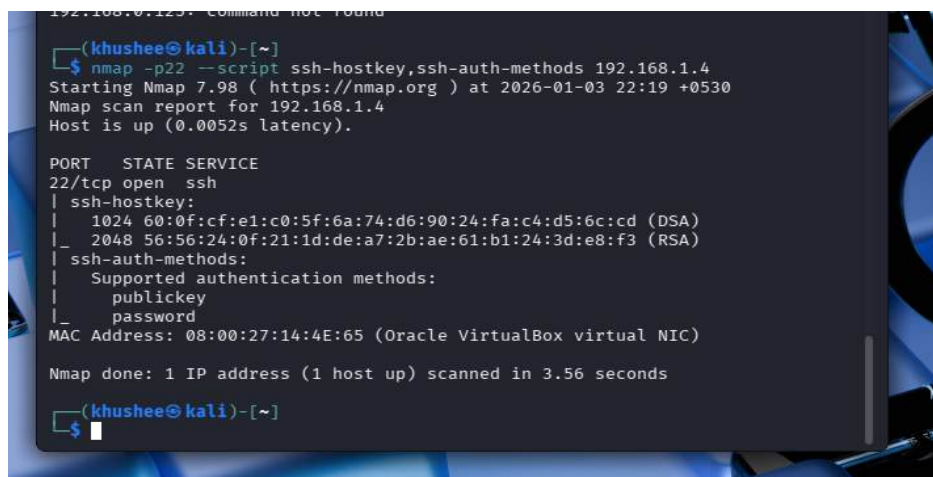
Remedial Actions:

- Disable password authentication
- Use key-based login
- Limit login attempts
- Change default credentials

Method 1: Nmap Enumeration

nmap -p22 --script ssh-hostkey,ssh-auth-methods 192.168.0.125

➡ Extracts SSH version and encryption keys.



```
192.168.0.125: Command not found
(khushee@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -p22 --script ssh-hostkey,ssh-auth-methods 192.168.1.4
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-03 22:19 +0530
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4
Host is up (0.0052s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
|_ 1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
|_ 2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
| ssh-auth-methods:
|_ Supported authentication methods:
|_ publickey
|_ password
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:65 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.56 seconds

(khushee@kali)-[~]
$
```

3) Telnet – Port 23

Description:

Telnet allows remote login but transmits data in plaintext. Metasploitable-2 allows login using default credentials, making it extremely insecure.

Impact:

- **Credential Sniffing**
- **Unauthorized Access**
- **Session Hijacking**

Severity:

Critical

Remedial Actions:

- Disable Telnet
- Replace with SSH
- Enforce encrypted communication

Method 1: Telnet Access

```
telnet 192.168.0.125
```

- ➡ Attempts plaintext remote login to the system.

Method 2: Netcat

nc 192.168.0.125 23

- ➔ Check if the Telnet service responds and accepts input.

```
(khrushchev@kali):[~]
$ telnet 192.168.1.4
Trying 192.168.1.4...
Connected to 192.168.1.4.
Escape character is '^'.
```

metasploitable2

Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

metasploitable login: msfadmin

Password:

```

#ubuntu@kali:~$
Session Actions Edit View Help
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

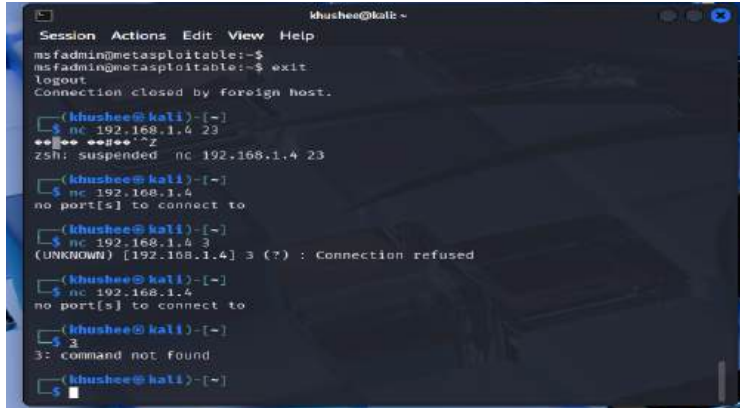
metasploitable login: msfadmin
Password:
Last login: Sat Jan 3 00:53:08 EST 2020 on tty1
Linux metasploitable 3.6.21-10-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 12:18:00 UTC 2008 i686
#

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.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
#
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$

```



```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ exit
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ exit
logout
Connection closed by foreign host.

(khushee@kali)~$ nc 192.168.1.4 23
**See output**
zsh: suspended nc 192.168.1.4 23

(khushee@kali)~$ nc 192.168.1.4
no port[s] to connect to

(khushee@kali)~$ nc 192.168.1.4 3
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.4] 3 (?): Connection refused

(khushee@kali)~$ nc 192.168.1.4
no port[s] to connect to

(khushee@kali)~$ 3
3: command not found

(khushee@kali)~$
```

4) SMTP – Port 25

Description:

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is responsible for sending emails between servers. In Metasploitable-2, the SMTP service is misconfigured and vulnerable to user enumeration and information disclosure. These weaknesses allow attackers to identify valid system accounts, which can later be used for brute-force or privilege-escalation attacks.

Impact:

- **User Enumeration:** Valid usernames can be discovered.
- **Information Disclosure:** Reveals internal user accounts.
- **Attack Chaining:** Enumerated users can be used in SSH/FTP brute-force attacks.
- **Email Abuse:** Server can be misused for spam or phishing.

Severity:

High

Remedial Actions:

- Disable SMTP VRFY and EXPN commands
- Restrict SMTP access using firewall rules
- Enable authentication for mail services
- Regularly update and harden mail server configuration

Method 1: SMTP User Enumeration Using Nmap

Command:

```
nmap --script smtp-enum-users -p 25 192.168.1.4
```

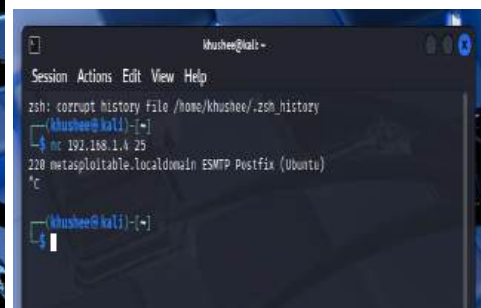
Method 2: Banner Grabbing (Information Disclosure)

Command:

```
nc 192.168.1.4 25
```



```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$ nc 192.168.1.4 25  
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.4] 25 (?): Connection refused  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$ nc 192.168.1.4  
no port[s] to connect to  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$ 2  
3: command not found  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$ nmap --script smtp-enum-users -p 25 192.168.1.4  
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-01-03 20:56 +0530  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4  
Host is up (0.021s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
25/tcp    open  smtp  
| smtp-enum-users:  
|_ Method RCPT returned a unhandled status code.  
|_ MC Address: 0d:00:27:1a:1c:e3 (Oracle virtualbox virtual nic)  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.64 seconds  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$
```



```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
zsh: corrupt history file /home/khushhee/.zsh_history  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$ nc 192.168.1.4 25  
220 netasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)  
^C  
khushhee@kali: ~  
$
```

5) DNS – Port 53

Description:

Domain Name System (DNS) operates on port 53 and is responsible for translating domain names into IP addresses. A DNS server may also store records related to hosts, mail servers, and name servers. In Metasploitable-2, DNS is intentionally misconfigured, allowing attackers to gather sensitive domain information through enumeration techniques.

Impact:

- Network Mapping: Reveals internal hostnames and IP addresses.
- Information Disclosure: Exposes DNS records such as A, MX, and NS.
- Attack Planning: Helps attackers identify potential targets within the network.
- Facilitates Further Attacks: Discovered hosts can be used for service exploitation.

Severity:

High

Remedial Actions:

- Disable DNS zone transfers for unauthorized hosts
- Restrict DNS queries using access control lists
- Monitor DNS logs for suspicious requests
- Keep DNS software updated and hardened

Method 1: DNS Enumeration

`nmap -p53 --script dns-recursion 192.168.1.4`

➡ Checks if recursive queries are allowed.

Method 2: Zone Transfer Attempt

dig axfr @192.168.1.4

➡ Attempts to dump DNS records.

```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
zsh: corrupt history file /home/khushhee/.zsh_history  
(khushhee@kali)~  
$ nmap -p 53 --script dns-zone-transfer 192.168.96.101  
zsh: bad pattern: '[200-nmap  
(khushhee@kali)~  
$ nmap -p 53 --script dns-zone-transfer 192.168.1.4  
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-03 21:10 +0530  
NSE: [dns-zone-transfer] Skipping 'dns-zone-transfer' prerule, 'dnszonetransf  
er.domain' argument is missing.  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4  
Host is up (0.0080s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
53/tcp    open  domain  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:05 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.05 seconds  
(khushhee@kali)~  
$
```

```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.05 seconds  
(khushhee@kali)~  
$ dig axfr @192.168.1.4  
  
;<<<>> DIG 9.20.15-2-Debian <<<>> axfr @192.168.1.4  
; (1 server found)  
;; global options: +cd  
;;  
518400 IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.  
518400 IN      A      199.7.83.42  
l.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      AAAA   2001:500:19f::42  
h.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      A      198.97.100.53  
h.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      AAAA   2001:500:1::53  
d.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      A      199.7.91.13  
d.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      AAAA   2001:500:2d::d  
a.root-servers.net. 518400 IN      A      198.41.0.4
```

6) HTTP – Port 80

Description:

Port 80 hosts web applications such as DVWA and Mutillidae, which are intentionally vulnerable. These applications allow exploitation through common web attacks like SQL injection and command execution.

Impact:

- **Database Exposure:** Sensitive information can be extracted.
- **Web Shell Deployment:** Attackers can upload malicious scripts.
- **Remote Command Execution:** Full control of the server.

Severity:

Critical

Remedial Actions:

- Validate and sanitize user input
- Apply security patches
- Use web application firewalls
- Remove vulnerable test applications

Method 1: Web Browser

dirb http://192.168.56.101

sqlmap -u "http://192.168.56.101/..." --dbs

➡ Directly accesses the web application hosted on the server.

Method 2: Nmap Web Scripts **nmap -p80 --script**
http-enum,http-headers,http-methods

192.168.1.4

➡ Discovers directories, server headers, and web technologies.

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
zsh: bad pattern: "[[200~nmap

(khushee@kali)~$
$ nmap -p80 --script http-enum,http-headers, http-methods 192.168.1.4
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-03 21:24 +0530
Failed to resolve "http-methods".
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4
Host is up (0.014s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
| http-headers:
|   Date: Sat, 03 Jan 2026 15:13:06 GMT
|   Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
|   X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
|   Connection: close
|   Content-Type: text/html
|
| (Request type: HEAD)
| http-enum:
|   /tikiwiki/: Tikiwiki
|   /test/: Test page
|   /phpinfo.php: Possible information file
|   /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin
|   /doc/: Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on 'apache/2.2.8 (ubu
|   /ntu) dAV/2'
|   /icons/: Potentially interesting folder w/ directory listing
|   /index/: Potentially interesting folder
```

```
Session Actions Edit View Help
| /icons/: Potentially interesting folder w/ directory listing
| /index/: Potentially interesting folder
MAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:65 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 19.36 seconds

(khushee@kali)~$
$ dirb http://192.168.56.101
sqlmap -u "http://192.168.56.101/..." --dbs

DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver

START_TIME: Sat Jan 3 21:26:46 2026
URL_BASE: http://192.168.56.101/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

-- Scanning URL: http://192.168.56.101/ --
** Calculating NOT_FOUND code ...
```

7) Port 111 – RPCBind

Description:

RPCBind (Remote Procedure Call Binder) operates on port 111 and acts as a directory service for RPC-based applications. It maps RPC program numbers to their corresponding network port numbers, allowing clients to locate services such as NFS, mountd, and statd. In Metasploitable-2, RPCBind is openly accessible and exposes detailed information about running RPC services.

Impact:

- **Service Enumeration:** Reveals active RPC services and their ports.
- **Information Leakage:** Discloses internal service architecture.
- **Attack Chaining:** Enables attackers to identify exploitable services like NFS.
- **Network Reconnaissance:** Assists in mapping backend services.

Severity:

High

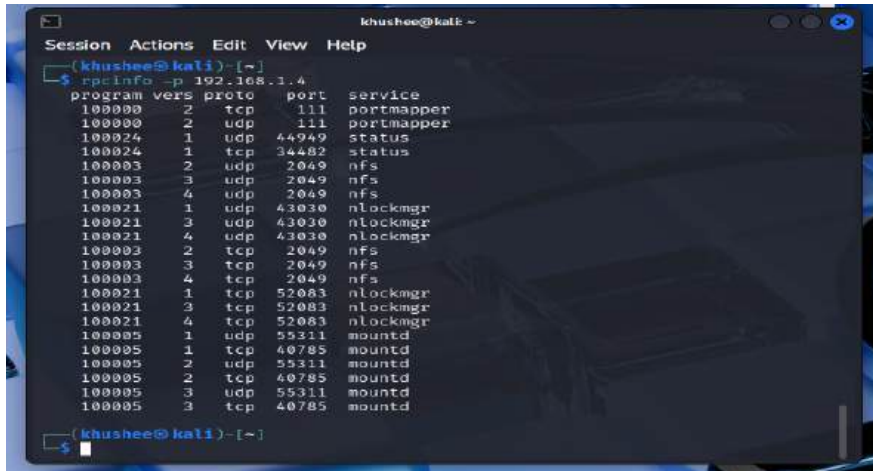
Remedial Actions:

- Restrict RPCBind access using firewall rules
- Disable unnecessary RPC services
- Allow RPC traffic only from trusted hosts
- Monitor RPC-related activity in system logs

Method 1: RPC Enumeration

```
rpcinfo -p 192.168.1.4
```

➡ Lists all RPC services.



```
khushee@kali ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
(khushee@kali) ~
$ nmap -p 192.168.1.4
program vers proto  port  service
100000 2 tcp 111 portmapper
100000 2 udp 111 portmapper
100024 1 udp 44949 status
100024 1 tcp 34482 status
100003 2 udp 2049 nfs
100003 3 udp 2049 nfs
100003 4 udp 2049 nfs
100021 1 udp 43030 nlockmgr
100021 3 udp 43030 nlockmgr
100021 4 udp 43030 nlockmgr
100003 2 tcp 2049 nfs
100003 3 tcp 2049 nfs
100003 4 tcp 2049 nfs
100021 1 tcp 52083 nlockmgr
100021 3 tcp 52083 nlockmgr
100021 4 tcp 52083 nlockmgr
100005 1 udp 55311 mountd
100005 1 tcp 40785 mountd
100005 2 udp 55311 mountd
100005 2 tcp 40785 mountd
100005 3 udp 55311 mountd
100005 3 tcp 40785 mountd
(khushee@kali) ~
$
```

8)rexec-Port 512

Description:

Port 512 is used by the **rexec (Remote Execution)** service, which allows users to execute commands on a remote system after authentication. The rexec protocol is considered insecure because it transmits usernames and passwords in plaintext. In Metasploitable-2, the rexec service is enabled and configured with weak credentials, making it vulnerable to unauthorized access.

Impact:

- **Plaintext Credential Exposure:** Login details can be intercepted.
- **Remote Command Execution:** Attackers can run system commands remotely.
- **Unauthorized Access:** Weak credentials allow easy compromise.
- **Privilege Escalation:** May lead to higher-level access on the system.

Severity:

High

Remedial Actions:

- Disable rexec service if not required
- Replace rexec with secure alternatives like SSH
- Enforce strong authentication mechanisms
- Block port 512 at the firewall



```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
$ rexec 192.168.1.4 -i root  
Command 'rexec' not found, did you mean:  
  command 'hexec' from deb hexec  
  command 'pexec' from deb pexec  
  command 'irexec' from deb lirc  
  command 'kexec' from deb kexec-tools  
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>  
  
(khushhee@kali)-[~]  
$ irexec 192.168.1.4 -i root  
Command 'irexec' not found, but can be installed with:  
sudo apt install lirc  
Do you want to install it? (N/y)^C  
  
(khushhee@kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -p 512 192.168.1.4  
Starting Nmap 7.9B ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-01-03 21:51 +0530  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.4  
Host is up (0.0098s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
512/tcp   open  exec  
NAC Address: 08:00:27:14:4E:05 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.45 seconds  
  
(khushhee@kali)-[~]  
$
```



```
khushhee@kali: ~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
(khushhee@kali)-[~]  
$ nc 192.168.1.4 512  
Where are you?  
  
(khushhee@kali)-[~]  
$
```

9) rlogin-Port 513

Description:

Port 513 is used by the **rlogin (Remote Login)** service, which allows users to log into a remote system over a network. The rlogin protocol relies on host-based authentication and transmits data, including credentials, in plaintext. In Metasploitable-2, rlogin is enabled with weak trust relationships, making it vulnerable to unauthorized access.

Impact:

- **Plaintext Authentication:** User credentials can be intercepted.
- **Trust Exploitation:** Misconfigured `.rhosts` files allow passwordless access.
- **Unauthorized Login:** Attackers can gain shell access remotely.
- **System Compromise:** Can lead to further privilege escalation.

Severity:

High

Remedial Actions:

- Disable rlogin service entirely
- Remove trust-based authentication files
- Replace rlogin with SSH
- Block port 513 at the firewall

Method 1: rlogin Access

`rlogin 192.168.1.4 -l root`

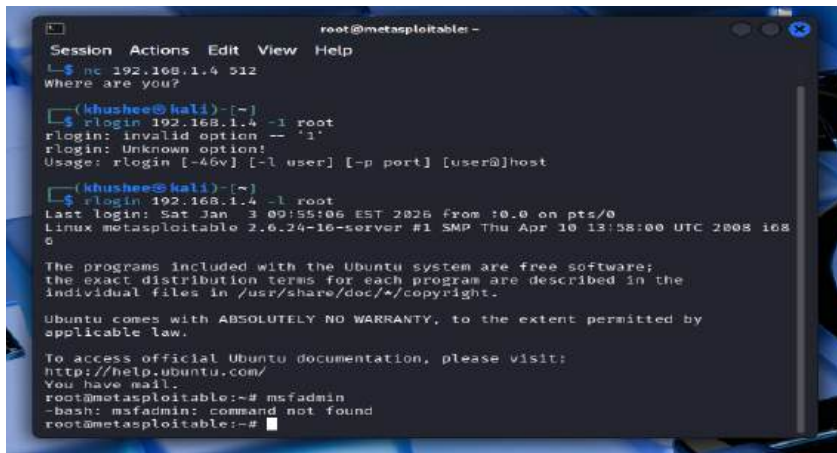
➡ Attempts remote login.

Method 2: Banner Verification Using Netcat

Command:

`nc 192.168.1.4 513`

➡ Netcat is used to confirm that the rlogin service is accessible on the specified port.



```
root@metasploitable:~# nc 192.168.1.4 513
Where are you?
(khushiee@kali)~$ rlogin 192.168.1.4 -l root
rlogin: invalid option -- 'l'
rlogin: Unknown option!
Usage: rlogin [-46v] [-l user] [-p port] [user@]host
(khushiee@kali)~$ rlogin 192.168.1.4 -l root
Last login: Sat Jan 3 09:55:06 EST 2026 from :0.0 on pts/0
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686
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.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
You have mail.
root@metasploitable:~# msfadmin
-bash: msfadmin: command not found
root@metasploitable:~#
```

10) rsh-Port 514

Description:

Port 514 is used by the **rsh (Remote Shell)** service, which enables users to execute commands on a remote system without establishing a full login session. The rsh protocol relies on host-based trust relationships and transmits data without encryption. In Metasploitable-2, rsh is enabled with insecure configurations, allowing attackers to execute commands remotely.

Impact:

- **Unauthenticated Command Execution:** Commands may run without proper authentication.
- **Plaintext Communication:** Data and commands can be intercepted.
- **Trust Abuse:** Misconfigured trust files allow attackers to bypass passwords.
- **System Takeover:** Remote execution can lead to full compromise.

Severity:

High

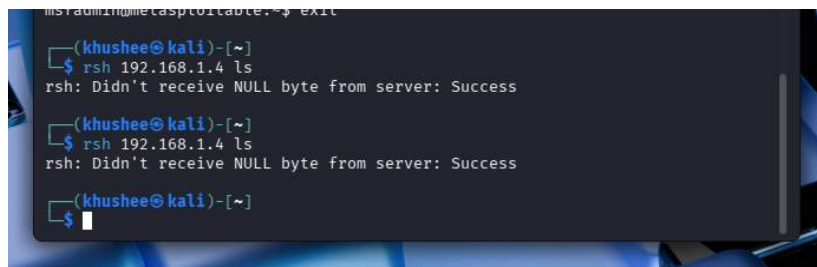
Remedial Actions:

- Disable rsh service completely
- Remove `.rhosts` and host-based trust configurations
- Use SSH instead of rsh
- Block port 514 using firewall rules

Method 1: rsh Command Execution

`rsh 192.168.0.125 ls`

➡ Executes commands remotely

A terminal window screenshot showing a Kali Linux environment. The user is at the prompt (khushee@kali) and has entered the command 'rsh 192.168.1.4 ls'. The terminal output shows 'rsh: Didn't receive NULL byte from server: Success' twice, indicating successful remote execution of the 'ls' command on the target IP 192.168.1.4. The terminal background is dark with light-colored text.

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ exit
(khushee@kali)-[~]
$ rsh 192.168.1.4 ls
rsh: Didn't receive NULL byte from server: Success
(khushee@kali)-[~]
$ rsh 192.168.1.4 ls
rsh: Didn't receive NULL byte from server: Success
(khushee@kali)-[~]
$
```

