

# Penetration testing Report on Metaspoiltable 2.

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# 1. Execute Summery

# 1.1 Scope and Duration of work

the penetration test was performed on Metaspolitable2 between 15<sup>th</sup> June,2022 and 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2022. Domains and applications were tested for 2 work hours. Reporting took 8 work hours.

The purpose of the test was to Test determine sec vulnerabilities and exploit them.

The scope of the test was limited to IP address listed below.

129.168.88.128

1.2 Findings

Critical: 10%

High: 8%

Medium: 8%

Low: 21%

LOW. 21/

Info: 59%

# 2. Methodology

The methodology consisted of 7 of steps beginning with the determination of test scope, and ending with reporting. These tests were performed by security experts using potential attackers' modes of operation while controlling execution to prevent harm to the systems being tested. The approach included but is not limited to manual and automated vulnerability scans, verification of findings (Automated and otherwise). This verification step and manual scanning process eliminated false positives and erroneous outputs, resulting in more efficient tests.

- Determining scope of the test
- Information Gathering / Reconnaissance
- Scanning
- Vulnerability Analysis
- Exploitation
- Reporting

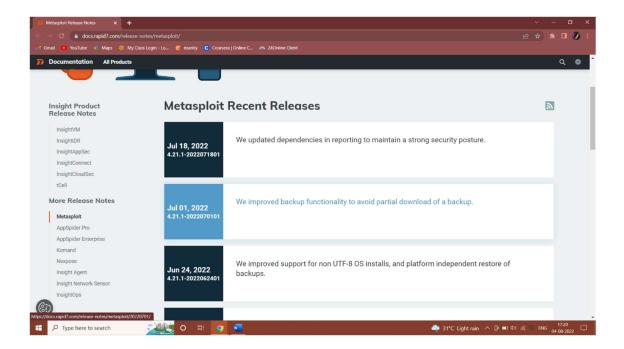
# 2.1. Determining the Scope

Choose one, delete other

Our first step was determining the scope of the test. Since this was a Blackbox test scope, as given by our teacher. It is an educational test and does not have any ill intent to any organization.

# 2.2. reconnaissance

Before directly accessing the target, we researched everything we could locate from third party resources. This included google hacking, looking for publisher notes etc. This information was used in later tests



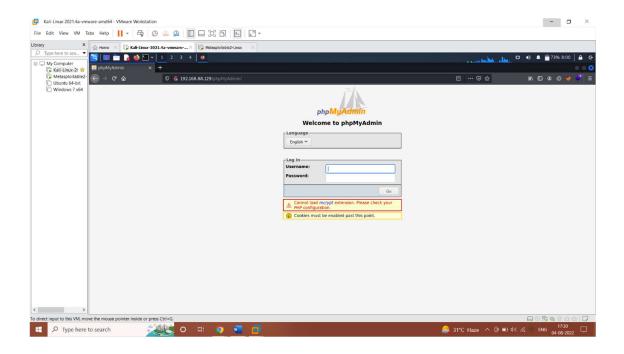
### 2.2.1. IP Addresses and Domains

Here is a list of the IP addresses and domains gathered using search engines:

192.168.88.129

Metaspoiltable2

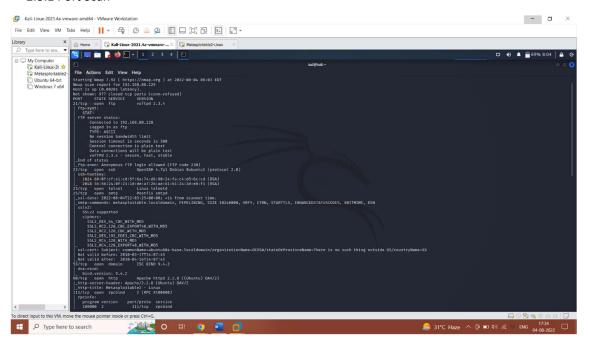
2.2.2. Login Pages Found During Server Analysis Login pages are the front line of an application's defence against unauthorized access. They also present a surface area of interest to attackers who will try to defeat the defences in order to access the functionality and data within the system. This section identifies the URLs and screens of the login pages discovered during analysis.

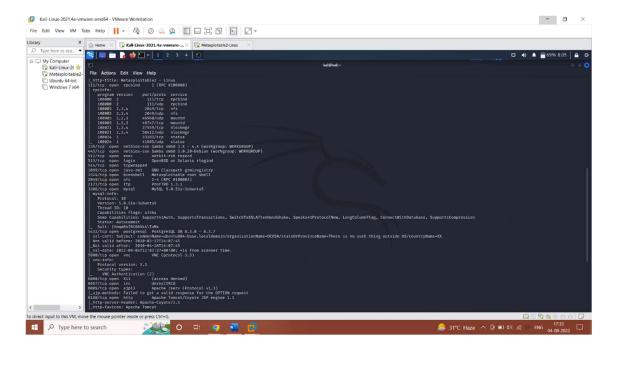


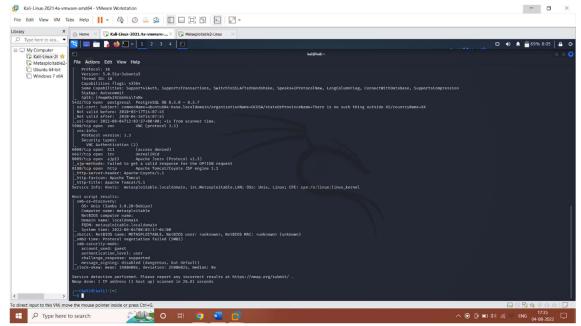
# 2.3. Scanning

Various scans were performed to determine and verify vulnerabilities in the target systems.

### 2.3.1 Port Scan







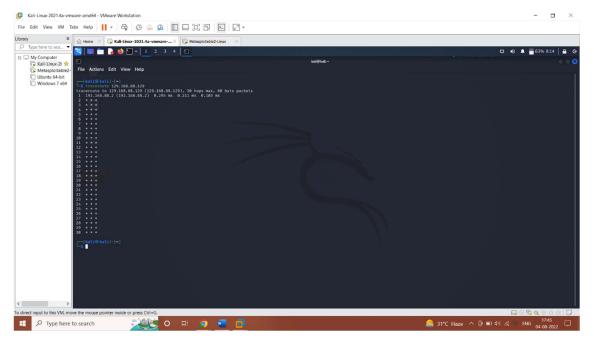
# Open ports:

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.3.4

```
22/tcp open ssh
                    OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp open telnet
                     Linux telnetd
25/tcp open smtp
                     Postfix smtpd
53/tcp open domain ISC BIND 9.4.2
                     Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
80/tcp open http
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 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp open exec
                      netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp open login
                     OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp open tcpwrapped
1099/tcp open java-rmi GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp open bindshell Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open nfs
                     2-4 (RPC #100003)
                     ProFTPD 1.3.1
2121/tcp open ftp
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
                       Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8009/tcp open ajp13
                      Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8180/tcp open http
```

### 2.3.2 Route Scans

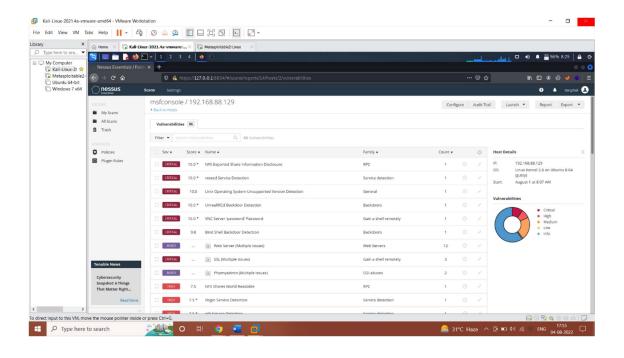
With the help of traceroute we are able to map path between machines.

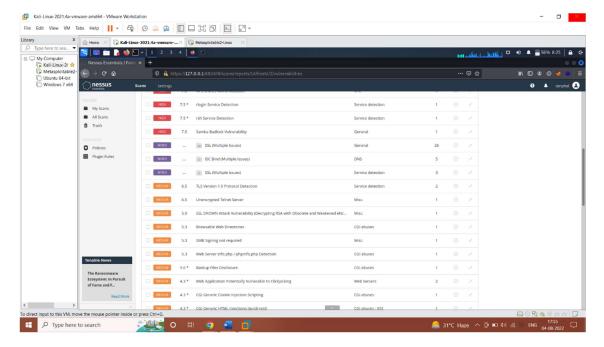


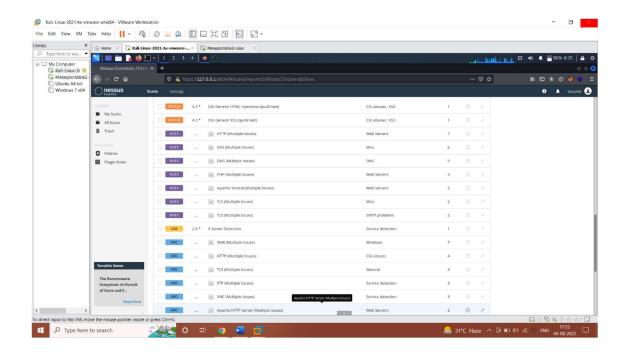
# 2.4. Vulnerability Analysis

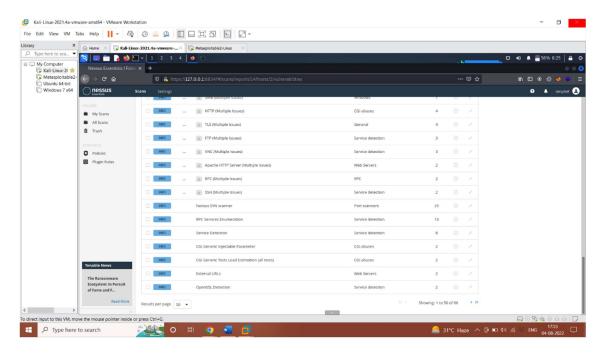
# 2.4.1. Scanning Target Systems

Using vulnerability scanners like Nessus target systems were crosschecked with up-to date vulnerability databases.









# 2.5 exploitation

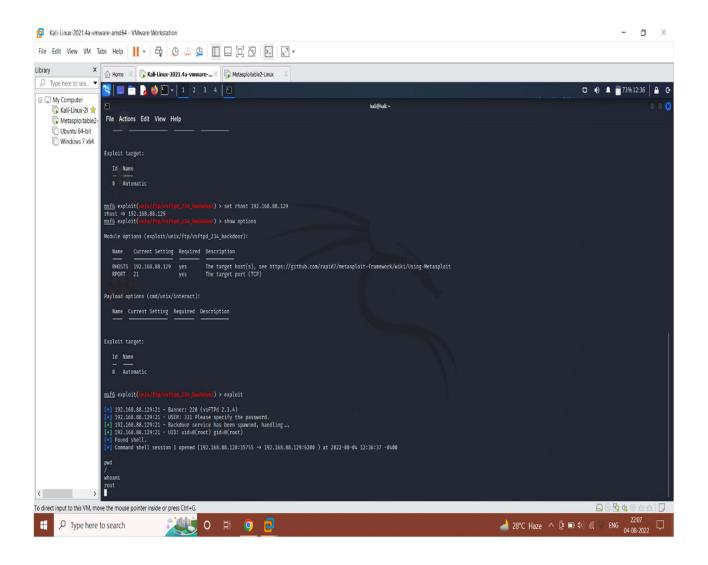
### 2.5.1. vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution

CVE: 2011-2523

CVSS: 10.0

Description: a malicious backdoor that was added to the VSFTPD download archive. This backdoor was introduced into the vsftpd-2.3.4.tar.gz archive between June 30th 2011 and July 1st 2011 according to the most recent information available. This backdoor was removed on July 3rd 2011

With this vulnerability a attacker can get root access and it was able to exploit from Metasploit.



# 2.5.2 unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection

Risk Factor: Critical

Description: with the help of nmap I was able to found lunix version of this system is no longer supported.

CVSS v3.0 Base Score 10.0

Vulnerability Information

Unsupported by vendor: true

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$\frac{1}{2}\text{sudo}\text{ nmap } -0 \text{ 192.168.88.129}

Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-05 09:13 EDT Nmap scan report for 192.168.88.129
Host is up (0.00065s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
            open ftp
22/tcp
            open ssh
23/tcp
            open
25/tcp
            open smtp
53/tcp
                     domain
            open
80/tcp
            open http
111/tcp open rpcbind
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
512/tcp open exec
513/tcp open login
513/tcp open togin

514/tcp open open smiregistry

1524/tcp open ingreslock

2049/tcp open open open

2121/tcp open mysql

13306/tcp open open operatorsal
5432/tcp open postgresql
5900/tcp open vnc
6000/tcp open X11
6667/tcp open irc
8009/tcp open ajp13
8180/tcp open unknown
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:A8:65:0A (VMware)
Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.52 seconds
__(kali⊕kali)-[~]
```

1, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

ere to search













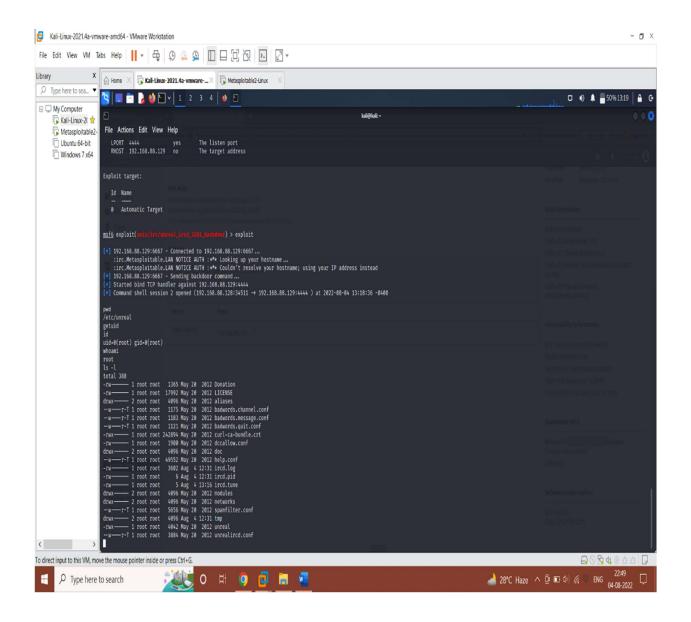
# 2.5.3. UnrealIRCd Backdoor Detection

Risk Factor: Critical

CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 10.0

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score: 8.3

With this vulnerability a attacker can get root access and it was able to exploit from Metasploit



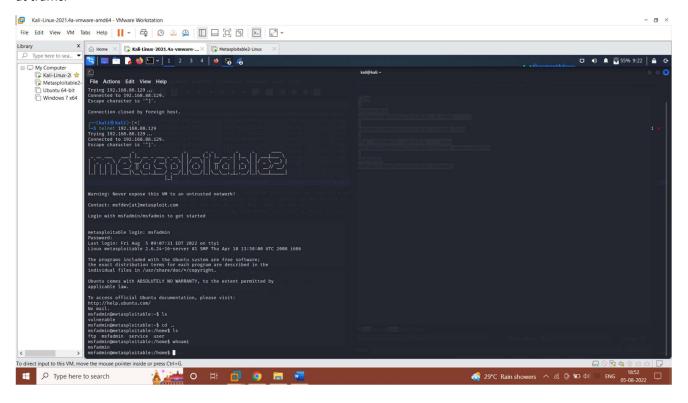
### 2.5.4 Unencrypted Telnet Server

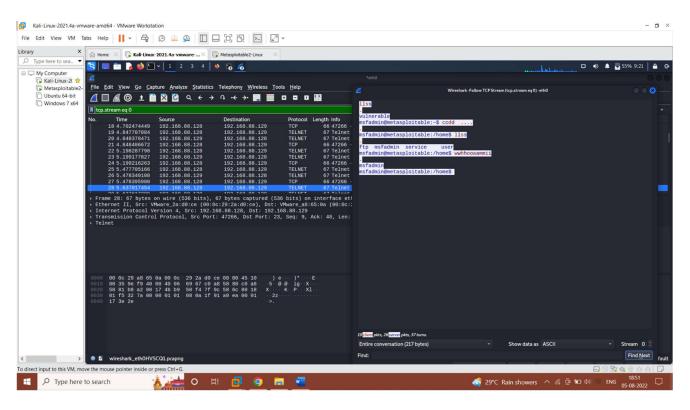
Risk Factor: Medium

CVSS v3.0 Base Score 6.5

CVSS v2.0 Base Score: 5.8

Description: all communication between server and client are unencrypted. Attacker can act as man in middle look at traffic.





# 2.5.5. NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure

# Description

At least one of the NFS shares exported by the remote server could be mounted by the scanning host. An attacker may be able to leverage this to read (and possibly write) files on remote host.

# Output:

```
The following NFS shares could be mounted:

+ /

- Contents of /:

- .

- bin

- boot

- cdrom

- dev

- etc

- home

- initrd

- initrd, ing

- lib

- lost+found

- media

- mnt

- nohup.out

- opt

- proc

- root

- sbin

- srv

- sys

- tmp

- usr

- var

- vmlinuz

less...
```

# 3. Detected Vulnerabilities and Recommendations.

3.1. Name: vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution recommendation: Comment out the 'exec' line in /etc/inetd.conf and restart the inetd process.

3.2. Name: NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure
Recommendation: Configure NFS on the remote host so that only authorized hosts can mount its
remote shares.

3.3. Name: Unencrypted Telnet Server Recommendation: close telnet service.

3.4. Name: UnrealIRCd Backdoor Detection

Recommendation: Re-download the software, verify it using the published MD5 / SHA1 checksums, and re-install it.

3.5. unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection recommendation: Upgrade to a version of the Unix operating system that is currently supported.