

ESERCIZIO S7L2

Traccia: Sulla base dell'esercizio visto in lezione teorica, utilizzare Metasploit per sfruttare la vulnerabilità relativa a Telnet con il modulo auxiliary telnet_version sulla macchina

Metasploitable. Requisito: Seguire gli step visti in lezione teorica.

Prima, configurate l'ip della vostra Kali con 192.168.1.25 e l'ip della vostra Metasploitable con 192.168.1.40

SVOLGIMENTO

Come prima cosa, come richiesto dall'esercizio si vanno a configurare gli indirizzi IP di Kali e Meta diversamente da come erano impostati precedentemente.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.1.25 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe1e:364a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<link>
    ether 08:00:27:1e:36:4a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 177 bytes 20003 (19.5 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 132 bytes 10410 (10.1 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:76:1a:f6
          inet addr:192.168.1.40 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe76:1af6/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:48 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:3836 (3.7 KB)
          Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
          RX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:20565 (20.0 KB) TX bytes:20565 (20.0 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

Dopo aver avviato la console di Metasploit con il comando **msfconsole**, si va a cercare il modulo auxiliary telnet_version con il comando **search telnet**.

```

msf6 >
msf6 > search telnet

Matching Modules
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#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank    Check
--  --                                     -
0  exploit/linux/misc/asus_infosvr_auth_bypass_exec  2015-01-04      excellent No
SUS infosvr Auth Bypass Command Execution
1  exploit/linux/http/asuswrt_lan_rce               2018-01-22      excellent No
susWRT LAN Unauthenticated Remote Code Execution
2  auxiliary/server/capture/telnet                  normal          No
Authentication Capture: telnet
3  auxiliary/scanner/telnet/brocade_enable_login     normal          No
Brocade Enable Login Check Scanner
4  exploit/windows/proxy/ccproxy_telnet_ping         2004-11-11      average  Yes
CProxy Telnet Proxy Ping Overflow
5  auxiliary/dos/cisco/ios_telnet_rocem             2017-03-17      normal    No
Cisco IOS Telnet Denial of Service
6  auxiliary/admin/http/dlink_dir_300_600_exec_noauth 2013-02-04      normal    No
-Link DIR-600 / DIR-300 Unauthenticated Remote Command Execution
7  exploit/linux/http/dlink_diagnostic_exec_noauth   2013-03-05      excellent No
-Link DIR-645 / DIR-815 diagnostic.php Command Execution
8  exploit/linux/http/dlink_dir300_exec_telnet       2013-04-22      excellent No
-Link Devices Unauthenticated Remote Command Execution
9  exploit/unix/webapp/dogfood_spell_exec            2009-03-03      excellent Yes
Dogfood CRM spell.php Remote Command Execution
10 exploit/freebsd/telnet/telnet_encrypt_keyid       2011-12-23      great     No
FreeBSD Telnet Service Encryption Key ID Buffer Overflow
11 exploit/windows/telnet/gamsoft_telsrv_username   2000-07-17      average  Yes
AMSoft TelSrv 1.5 Username Buffer Overflow
12 exploit/windows/telnet/goodtech_telnet           2005-03-15      average  No
GoodTech Telnet Server Buffer Overflow
13 exploit/linux/misc/hp_jetdirect_path_traversal   2017-04-05      normal    No
HP Jetdirect Path Traversal Arbitrary Code Execution
14 exploit/linux/http/huawei_hg532n_cmdinject         2017-04-15      excellent Yes
Huawei HG532n Command Injection
15 exploit/linux/misc/igel_command_injection         2021-02-25      excellent Yes

```

Individuato il modulo giusto lo utilizziamo con il comando **use auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_version**.

Si controllano le opzioni necessarie per lanciare l'attacco con il comando **show options**. Si nota di dover settare RHOSTS, ovvero l'indirizzo target dove è in esecuzione il servizio telnet. Tutti gli altri parametri necessari sono già configurati di default.

Con il comando set RHOSTS settiamo l'indirizzo IP di Meta, ovvero 192.168.1.40

