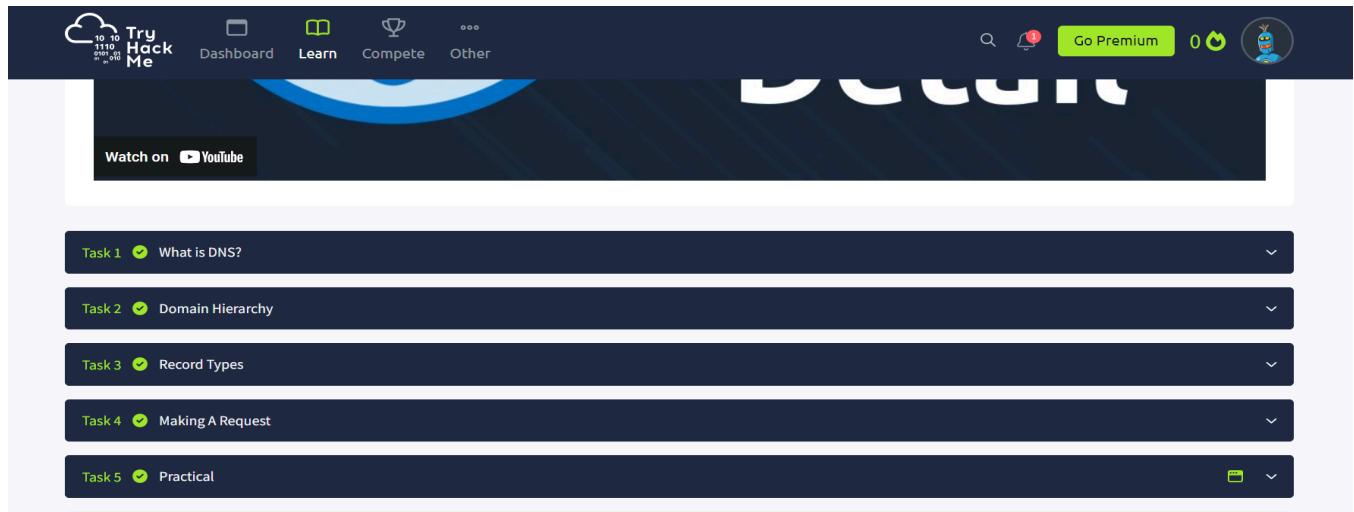


ACTIVE INFO GATHERING

DNS enumeration:

TryHackMe exercises:



The screenshot shows the TryHackMe platform interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for Dashboard, Learn, Compete, and Other, along with a search bar, notifications (1), and a Go Premium button. Below the navigation is a large banner with the word "SECURITY". Underneath the banner, there's a "Watch on YouTube" button. The main content area displays five tasks related to DNS enumeration:

- Task 1: What is DNS?
- Task 2: Domain Hierarchy
- Task 3: Record Types
- Task 4: Making A Request
- Task 5: Practical

1. What is the ip address of adlp-corp.com ?

Your response Your command:

```
L$ nmap adlp-corp.com
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-10 05:41 EDT
Nmap scan report for adlp-corp.com (52.51.133.160)

```

```
L$ host -t a adlp-corp.com
adlp-corp.com has address 52.51.133.160

```

Dig adlp-corp.com a : will also give the ip address

2. What is the TXT record of adlp-corp.com?

Your response Your command

```
L$ host -t txt adlp-corp.com
adlp-corp.com descriptive text "BC{DESCRIPTIVE-DOMAIN-TXT}"

```

3. What are the MX records of becode.org ?

Your response Your command

```
L$ host -t mx becode.org
becode.org mail is handled by 1 aspmx.l.google.com.
becode.org mail is handled by 5 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.
becode.org mail is handled by 10 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.
becode.org mail is handled by 5 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.
becode.org mail is handled by 10 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.

```

4. What are the MX records of adlp-corp.com ?

Your response Your command

```
[~] $ host -t mx adlp-corp.com
adlp-corp.com mail is handled by 10 alt4.aspmx.l.google.com.
adlp-corp.com mail is handled by 1 aspmx.l.google.com.
adlp-corp.com mail is handled by 10 alt3.aspmx.l.google.com.
adlp-corp.com mail is handled by 5 alt2.aspmx.l.google.com.
adlp-corp.com mail is handled by 5 alt1.aspmx.l.google.com.
```

5. What is the first NS name server of adlp-corp.com?

Your response Your command

```
[~] $ host -t ns adlp-corp.com
adlp-corp.com name server ns-1997.awsdns-57.co.uk.
```

6. Uses a brute force tool to find subdomains of adlp-corp.com. How many did you find?

Your response Your command

```
[~] (kali㉿kali)-[~]
[~] $ dnsenum adlp-corp.com
dnsenum VERSION:1.3.1
```

Brute forcing with /usr/share/dnsenum/dns.txt:

Oxford wordlist

Subdomain	TTL	Type	Value
admin.adlp-corp.com	300	IN	A 52.51.133.160
ftp.adlp-corp.com	300	IN	A 52.51.133.160
mail.adlp-corp.com	300	IN	A 52.51.133.160
mail2.adlp-corp.com	300	IN	A 52.51.133.160
smtp.adlp-corp.com	300	IN	A 52.51.133.160

```
[~] (kali㉿kali)-[~]
[~] $ dnsmap adlp-corp.com
[+] searching (sub)domains for adlp-corp.com using built-in wordlist
[+] using maximum random delay of 10 millisecond(s) between requests

admin.adlp-corp.com
IP address #1: 52.51.133.160
https://wordlist.com

ftp.adlp-corp.com
IP address #1: 52.51.133.160
```

7. Use theHarvester tool at becode.org. How many Linkedin Users?

Your response Your command

```
[~] (kali㉿kali)-[~]
[~] $ theHarvester -d becode.org -l 50 -b all
```

[*] LinkedIn Links found: 0

Alternatively:

```
-b SOURCE, --source SOURCE           To get random words  
22 Mar 2023 - Readme               anubis, baidu, bevigil, binaryedge, bing, bingapi, bufferoverun, brave, censys,  
outputs a random list of v          certspotter, criminalip, crtsh, dnsdumpster, duckduckgo, fullhunt, github-code,  
erbs                                hackertarget, hunter, hunterhow, intelx, netlas, onyphe, otx, pentestools,  
projectdiscovery, rapiddns, rocketreach, securitytrails, sitedossier, subdomaincenter,  
subdomainfinderc99, threatminer, tomba, urlscan, virustotal, yahoo, zoomeye
```

8. Use theHarvester tool at becode.org. How many ip addresses did you find?
Your response Your command

```
[kali㉿kali)-[~] $ theHarvester -d becode.org -l 50 -b all
```

[*] IPs found: 36

104.19.244.91
104.19.245.91
108.129.32.135
109.197.246.221
18.200.133.185
185.199.108.153
185.199.109.153
185.199.110.153

9. Write a small script to attempt a zone transfer from adlp-corp.com using a higher-level scripting language such as Python, Perl, or Ruby

Your Script

```
main.py
1 import dns.query
2 import dns.zone
3 import dns.resolver
4
5 def attempt_zone_transfer(domain):
6     try:
7         # Get the nameservers for the domain
8         ns_records = dns.resolver.resolve(domain, rdtype='NS')
9         nameservers = [ns.to_text() for ns in ns_records]
10
11         # Attempt zone transfer for each nameserver
12         for ns in nameservers:
13             try:
14                 # Fetch the zone from the nameserver
15                 zone = dns.zone.from_xfr(dns.query.xfr(ns, domain))
16                 print(f"Zone transfer successful from {ns}")
17                 for name, node in zone.nodes.items():
18                     print(zone[name].to_text(name))
19             except Exception as e:
20                 print(f"Zone transfer failed from {ns}: {e}")
21
22         except Exception as e:
23             print(f"Failed to resolve nameservers for domain {domain}: {e}")
24
25 if __name__ == "__main__":
26     domain = "adlp-corp.com"
27     attempt_zone_transfer(domain)
```

un: main

```
C:\Users\betta\P_Project\dns_zone_transfer\.venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\b...  
Zone transfer failed from ns-1185.awsdns-20.org.:  
Zone transfer failed from ns-588.awsdns-09.net.:  
Zone transfer failed from ns-269.awsdns-33.com.:  
Zone transfer failed from ns-1997.awsdns-57.co.uk.:
```

Important Notes

Performing a DNS zone transfer without permission is often considered unauthorized access and may violate policies or laws. Always ensure you have explicit permission to conduct such activities on a domain.

Many DNS servers are configured to disallow zone transfers for security reasons, so it's common for these attempts to fail even with legitimate permission.

10. Write a small script to attempt a brute force search for subdomains using a higher level scripting language such as Python, Perl or Ruby.

Your Script

```
main.py x
1 import dns.resolver
2
3     1 usage
4 def brute_force_subdomains(domain, subdomains):
5     found_subdomains = []
6
7         for subdomain in subdomains:
8             full_domain = f"{subdomain}.{domain}"
9             try:
10                 answers = dns.resolver.resolve(full_domain, rdtype='A')
11                 if answers:
12                     print(f"Found: {full_domain}")
13                     found_subdomains.append(full_domain)
14             except (dns.resolver.NXDOMAIN, dns.resolver.NoAnswer, dns.resolver.NoNameservers):
15                 pass # Subdomain does not exist
16
17     return found_subdomains
18
19 if __name__ == "__main__":
20     domain = "adlp-corp.com"
21     # List of common subdomains to check
22     common_subdomains = ["www", "mail", "ftp", "test", "dev", "staging", "api", "blog", "admin", "beta"]
23     found = brute_force_subdomains(domain, common_subdomains)
24     print("\nFound subdomains:")
25     for sub in found:
26         print(sub)
run: main x
C:\Users\petta\P_Projekt\brute_force_search\.venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\petta\P_Projekt\brute_force_sear
↑
Found: mail.adlp-corp.com
↓
Found: ftp.adlp-corp.com
→
Found: admin.adlp-corp.com
↓
Found subdomains:
mail.adlp-corp.com
ftp.adlp-corp.com
admin.adlp-corp.com
Version Control Run TODO Problems Terminal Python Packages Services
Package dns python installed (2 minutes ago)
```

HTTP Enumerator:

1. How many files could you find on port 80?

Your response: 16

```
[└(kali㉿ntsapi)-[/opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content]
└$ sudo gobuster dir -u http://10.13.1.36:80 -w /opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt -o gobuster_p80.txt
[sudo] password for kali: to get started
=====
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:          http://10.13.1.36:80
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:     10
[+] Wordlist:    /opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:  gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:     10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
/.htpasswd      (Status: 403) [Size: 292]
/.htaccess      (Status: 403) [Size: 292]
/backup         (Status: 200) [Size: 51]
/caches         (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://10.13.1.36/caches/]
/cgi-bin/        (Status: 403) [Size: 291]
/dav            (Status: 301) [Size: 311] [→ http://10.13.1.36/dav/]
/error_log      (Status: 301) [Size: 317] [→ http://10.13.1.36/error_log/]
/index          (Status: 200) [Size: 891]
/phpMyAdmin     (Status: 301) [Size: 318] [→ http://10.13.1.36/phpMyAdmin/]
/phpinfo         (Status: 200) [Size: 47969]
/server-status   (Status: 403) [Size: 296]
/stats           (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://10.13.1.36/stats/]
/test             (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.13.1.36/test/]
/tikiwiki        (Status: 301) [Size: 316] [→ http://10.13.1.36/tikiwiki/]
/twiki            (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://10.13.1.36/twiki/]
/wp-contents     (Status: 301) [Size: 319] [→ http://10.13.1.36/wp-contents/]
Progress: 20476 / 20477 (100.00%)
=====
Finished
=====

[└(kali㉿ntsapi)-[/opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content]
└$ cat gobuster_p80.txt | wc -l
16
```

2. What is the version of apache?

Your response

```
[└(kali㉿ntsapi)-[/opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content]
└$ curl -I http://10.13.1.36
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 14 Jun 2024 07:34:44 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
```

3. What is the version of php ?

Your response

```
[└(kali㉿ntsapi)-[/opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content]
└$ curl -I http://10.13.1.36
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 14 Jun 2024 07:34:44 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10
```

4. What server extension is installed?

Your response: .php

```
(kali㉿ntsap1)-[~/opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content]
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.13.1.36 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x php,html,js,css,txt
  • WebDAV
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://10.13.1.36
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:     /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:   gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions:  php,html,js,css,txt
[+] Timeout:      10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
./html          (Status: 403) [Size: 288]
/index.php      (Status: 200) [Size: 891]
/index          (Status: 200) [Size: 891]
/stats          (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://10.13.1.36/stats/]
/test            (Status: 200) [Size: 315]
/test            (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.13.1.36/test/]
/backup          (Status: 200) [Size: 51]
/twiki           (Status: 301) [Size: 313] [→ http://10.13.1.36/twiki/]
Progress: 102370 / 1323366 (7.74%)
[!] Keyboard interrupt detected, terminating.
Progress: 102432 / 1323366 (7.74%)
=====
Finished
```

5. What is the name of the file in testoutput?

Your response

Index of /test/testoutput

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
Parent Directory		-	
ESAPI_logging_file_test	14-May-2012 01:50	0	

Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2 Server at 10.13.1.36 Port 80

6. Do a scan with Nikto on port 80.

Your response:

```

[kali@kali:~] $ nikto -h http://10.13.1.36:80
[+] Kali Linux [+] Kali Tools [+] Kali Docs [+] Kali Forums [+] Kali NetHunter [+] Exploit-[~]
- Nikto v2.5.0

+ Target IP:          10.13.1.36
+ Target Hostname:    10.13.1.36
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:         2024-06-14 05:05:50 (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
+ /?=PHPBBB5F2A0-3C92-11d3-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.
+ /stats/: Directory indexing found.
+ /stats/: This might be interesting.
+ /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/
+ /stats.php?vwar_root=http://blog.cirt.net/rfiinc.txt: Cookie PHPSESSID created without the httpOnly flag. See: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies
+ /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: 0 error(s) and 30 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:           2024-06-14 05:13:09 (GMT-4) (439 seconds)

+ 1 host(s) tested

```

An informative file in php seems to be available, what is its name?

+ /phpinfo.php: PHP is installed, and a test script which runs phpinfo() was found. This gives a lot of system information. See: CWE-552

7. What application has a name that starts with T and ends with Y?

Your response:**TwikiHistory**

Welcome to TWiki

- [readme.txt](#)
- [license.txt](#)
- [TWikiDocumentation.html](#)
- [TWikiHistory.html](#)

8. What curl command can you use to see the server version?

Your response:

```
curl -I http://10.13.1.36
```

9. What tool for enumerating files does it do recursively? (By default)

Your response: ffuf

```
ffuf -w /opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt -u http://10.13.1.36/FUZZ  
-recursion -recursion-depth 1
```

10. What other administration application is currently also on port 80?

Your response:

```
[+] /phpMyAdmin/: phpMyAdmin d  
[+] /phpMyAdmin/Documentation.
```

Nmap

The screenshot shows the 'Nmap' room in the TryHackMe challenge interface. At the top, there's a header with the room name 'Nmap', a description 'An in depth look at scanning with Nmap, a powerful network scanning tool.', and a difficulty rating 'Easy' with a duration of '50 min'. Below the header are navigation buttons for 'Start AttackBox', 'Help', 'Save Room', '17014', and 'Options'. A progress bar at the top right indicates 'Room completed (100%)'. The main area contains a list of 15 tasks, each with a title, a status indicator, and a sub-section. The tasks are:

- Task 1 Deploy
- Task 2 Introduction
- Task 3 Nmap Switches
- Task 4 Scan Types Overview
- Task 5 Scan Types TCP Connect Scans
- Task 6 Scan Types SYN Scans
- Task 7 Scan Types UDP Scans
- Task 8 Scan Types NULL, FIN and Xmas
- Task 9 Scan Types ICMP Network Scanning
- Task 10 NSE Scripts Overview
- Task 11 NSE Scripts Working with the NSE
- Task 12 NSE Scripts Searching for Scripts
- Task 13 Firewall Evasion
- Task 14 Practical
- Task 15 Conclusion

- How many tcp ports are open on the box? What command did you use?
Your response: 23

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sT 10.13.1.36 | grep -c 'open'
23
```

- How many udp ports are open on the box? What command did you use?
Your response: 0

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sU -p- 10.13.1.16 | grep -c 'open'
0
not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
```

- What is the version of ftp?

Your response

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -p 21 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-14 10:09 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.13.1.36
Host is up (0.038s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      vsftpd 2.3.4
Service Info: OS: Unix
```

4. What is the version of ssh?

Your response

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -p 22 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-14 10:11 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.13.1.36
Host is up (0.041s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

5. What is the version of Apache?

Your response

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -p 80,443 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-14 10:13 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.13.1.36
Host is up (0.038s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
443/tcp   closed https
```

6. Is anonymous ftp access allowed on the box? What command did you use?

(Use only nmap)

Your response: yes

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap --script ftp-anon -p 21 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-14 10:15 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.13.1.36
Host is up (0.14s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
```

7. Do a SYN scan. Which command did you use?

Your response

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sS 10.13.1.36 | wc -l
30
```

8. Do a scan that bypasses a firewall. What command did you use?

Your response

- nmap -sT 10.13.1.36 #WORKED
- Sudo nmap -sl zombie_ip 10.13.1.36 #BLOCKED
- Sudo nmap -f 10.13.1.36 #FILTERED
- Sudo nmap -sS -Pn -D decoy1,decoy2,your_ip 10.13.1.36 #WORKED
- nmap -r 10.13.1.36 #WORKED

9. Run a scan with the default NSE scripts. Which flag do you use?

Your response:

-sC

10. What service occupies port 8180?

Your response

```
8180/tcp open  unknown
|_http-title: Apache Tomcat/5.5
|_http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
```

11. What is the salt of the mysql service?

Your response

```
[kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -p 3306 --script mysql-info 10.13.1.36
_
Salt: a)BRT/.:vh$wPf3i8{%B
```

12. What is the domain name ?

Your response:

`nmap --script smb-os-discovery 10.13.1.36`

Gave the below responses

localdomain

13. What is the FQDN of the box ?

Your response

metasploitable.localdomain

14. What is the os version ?

Your response

Unix

15. What is the version of Samba ?

Your response

3.0.20-Debian

16. Wat is the name of the box ?

Your response

Metasploitable

17. Do a scan on the subnet 10.xx.1.0/24. How many IP addresses respond? What command did you use? Charleroi : 10.11.0.1/24 Bruxelles : 10.12.0.1/24 Ghent :

10.13.0.1/24

Your response

Charleroi:

```
[kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 10.11.0.1/24 | grep "Host is up" | wc -l
2
```

Bruxelles:

```
[kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 10.12.0.1/24 | grep "Host is up" | wc -l
1
```

Ghent:

```
[kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ nmap -sP 10.13.0.1/24 | grep "Host is up" | wc -l
1
```

18. Do the same thing but with the top port option at 10. What command did you use?

Your response:

Scanning all 3 locations at once.

```
(kali㉿ntsap1)-[~]
└─$ nmap --top-ports 10 10.11.0.0/24 10.12.0.0/24 10.13.0.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-17 11:06 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.11.0.1
Host is up (0.035s latency).
```

RPC

1. With the rpc protocol, how many users can you find ?

Your response Your command

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ rpcinfo -p 10.13.1.36 | wc -l
23
```

2. What is the rid of msfadmin?

Your response Your command

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ rpcclient -U "" -N 10.13.1.36
rpcclient $> enumdomusers
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
```

or

```
user_rid : 0xbb8
```

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ rpcclient -U "" 10.13.1.36
Password for [WORKGROUP\]:
rpcclient $> queryuser msfadmin
```

Password: enumdomusers

3. What is the path of msfadmin's profile?

Your response Your command

Same command on the screenshot:

Profile Path: \\metasploitable\\msfadmin\\profile

4. When did msadmin last change password?

Your response Your command

Same command on the screenshot

Password last set Time : Wed, 28 Apr 2010 02:56:18 EDT

5. When should msfadmin change its password?

Your response Your command

Same command on the screenshot

Password must change Time: Wed, 13 Sep 30828 22:48:05 EDT

Details:

```
└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ rpcclient -U "" 10.13.1.36
Password for [WORKGROUP\]:
rpcclient $> queryuser msfadmin
    User Name   : msfadmin
    Full Name   : msfadmin,,
    Home Drive  : \\metasploitable\\msfadmin
    Dir Drive   :
    Profile Path: \\metasploitable\\msfadmin\\profile
    Logon Script:
    Description :
    Workstations:
    Comment     : (null)
    Remote Dial :
    Logon Time      : Wed, 31 Dec 1969 19:00:00 EST
    Logoff Time     : Wed, 13 Sep 30828 22:48:05 EDT
    Kickoff Time    : Wed, 13 Sep 30828 22:48:05 EDT
    Password last set Time : Wed, 28 Apr 2010 02:56:18 EDT
    Password can change Time : Wed, 28 Apr 2010 02:56:18 EDT
    Password must change Time: Wed, 13 Sep 30828 22:48:05 EDT
    unknown_2[0..31] ...
    user_rid : 0xbb8
    group_rid: 0xbb9
    acb_info : 0x00000010
    fields_present: 0x00ffff
    logon_divs: 168
    bad_password_count: 0x00000000
    logon_count: 0x00000000
    padding1[0..7] ...
    logon_hrs[0..21] ...
rpcclient $>
```

SMB:

1. What is the OS ?

Your response: **OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)**

```
[kali㉿ntsapi] ~
$ nmap --script smb-os-discovery 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-16 06:05 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.13.1.36
```

```
Host script results:
```

```
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
```

2. What is the version of samba on the box?

Your response:

Samba 3.0.20-Debian

3. How many group names are there? (use nbstat)

Your response: 4

```
[kali㉿ntsapi] ~
$ nmap --script nbstat.nse 10.13.1.36
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-06-16 06:12 EDT
|_ \x01\x02_MSBROWSE_\x02<01> Flags: <group><active>
| WORKGROUP<00>           Flags: <group><active>
| WORKGROUP<1d>           Flags: <unique><active>
|_ WORKGROUP<1e>           Flags: <group><active>
```

4. What is the FQDN ?

Your response: **Metasploitable.localdomain**

```
| FQDN: metasploitable.localdomain
```

5. What is the Netbios computer name?

Your response: **METASPLOITABLE**:

```
[kali㉿ntsapi] ~
$ nbtscan 10.13.1.36
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 10.13.1.36

IP address      NetBIOS Name      Server      User      MAC address
-----          -----          -----          -----
10.13.1.36      METASPLOITABLE  <server>    METASPLOITABLE  00:00:00:00:00:00
```

6. How many disks are shared?

Your response: 3

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ smbclient -L 10.13.1.36
Password for [WORKGROUP\kali]:
Anonymous login successful
```

Sharename	Type	Comment
print\$	Disk	Printer Drivers
tmp	Disk	oh noes!
opt	Disk	

7. Which one is available for reading and writing?

Your response:

tmp Disk oh noes!

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ crackmapexec smb 10.13.1.36 -u '' -p '' --shares
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  [*] Unix (name:METASPLOITABLE) (domain:localdomain)
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  [+] localdomain\:
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  [+] Enumerated shares
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  Share          Permissions      Remark
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  print$          READ,WRITE    Printer Drivers
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  tmp             READ,WRITE    oh noes!
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  opt             READ,WRITE    IPC Service (metasploitable)
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  IPC$           ADMIN$        IPC Service (metasploitable)
SMB      10.13.1.36    445    METASPLOITABLE  ADMIN$         ADMIN$        IPC Service (metasploitable)
```

8. What flag did you find when you logged in?

Your response:

Not Found

9. What is the path that begins with c:\ in this file?

Your response:

path: C:\var\lib\samba\printers

10. How many users can you find ?

Your response: 5 or 49

```
(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ rpcclient -U "" -N 10.13.1.36
rpcclient $> netshareenumall
netname: print$
    remark: Printer Drivers
    path:   C:\var\lib\samba\printers
    password:
netname: tmp
    remark: oh noes!
    path:   C:\tmp
    password:
netname: opt
    remark:
    path:   C:\tmp
    password:
netname: IPC$
    remark: IPC Service (metasploitable server (Samba 3.0.20-Debian))
    path:   C:\tmp
    password:
netname: ADMIN$
    remark: IPC Service (metasploitable server (Samba 3.0.20-Debian))
    path:   C:\tmp
    password:
rpcclient $> █
```

Another possibility

```
(kali㉿ntsapı)-[~]
$ enum4linux 10.13.1.36
Starting enum4linux v0.9.1 ( http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux/ ) on
Sun Jun 16 14:44:14 2024
```

```
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[proxy] rid:[0x402]
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4b4]
user:[user] rid:[0xbba]
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
user:[postgres] rid:[0x4c0]
user:[bin] rid:[0x3ec]
user:[mail] rid:[0x3f8]
user:[distccd] rid:[0x4c6]
user:[proftpd] rid:[0x4ca]
user:[dhcp] rid:[0x4b2]
user:[daemon] rid:[0x3ea]
user:[sshd] rid:[0x4b8]
user:[man] rid:[0x3f4]
user:[lp] rid:[0x3f6]
user:[mysql] rid:[0x4c2]
user:[gnats] rid:[0x43a]
user:[libuuid] rid:[0x4b0]
user:[backup] rid:[0x42c]
user:[msfadmin] rid:[0xbb8]
user:[telnetd] rid:[0x4c8]
user:[sys] rid:[0x3ee]
user:[klog] rid:[0x4b6]
user:[postfix] rid:[0x4bc]
user:[service] rid:[0bbc]
user:[list] rid:[0x434]
user:[irc] rid:[0x436]
user:[ftp] rid:[0x4be]
user:[tomcat55] rid:[0x4c4]
user:[sync] rid:[0x3f0]
user:[uucp] rid:[0x3fc]
```

SMTP:

- How many commands are allowed on port 25?

Your response: **10**

According to chatgpt

Or

9

```
[kali@ntsapi:~]
$ nmap -p 25 --script smtp-commands 10.13.1.36 | wc -l
9
```

- How many users can you enumerate via port 25?

Your response: **7**

```
[kali@ntsapi:~]
$ nano users.txt 36 25
Trying 10.13.1.36...
[kali@ntsapi:~] 36.
$ catc users.txt is "[]".
root@metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP PostFix (Ubuntu)
bin
daemon
adm
lp
sync
shutdown
halt
mail
news

[kali@ntsapi:~]
$ smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U users.txt -t 10.13.1.36
Starting smtp-user-enum v1.2 ( http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/smtp-user-enum )

| Scan Information |

Mode ..... VRFY
Worker Processes ..... 5
Usernames file ..... users.txt
Target count ..... 1
Username count ..... 10
Target TCP port ..... 25
Query timeout ..... 5 secs
Target domain .....
```

```
#####
Scan started at Mon Jun 17 05:31:06 2024 #####
10.13.1.36: root exists
10.13.1.36: daemon exists
10.13.1.36: bin exists
10.13.1.36: lp exists
10.13.1.36: sync exists
10.13.1.36: mail exists
10.13.1.36: news exists
#####
Scan completed at Mon Jun 17 05:31:09 2024 #####
7 results.

10 queries in 3 seconds (3.3 queries / sec)
```

- Send a mail with the email admin@metasploitable.localdomain to root@metasploitable.localdomain by connecting to the smtp server.

Your response:

```

└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]
$ telnet 10.13.1.36 25
Trying 10.13.1.36 ...
Connected to 10.13.1.36.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
HELO local
250 metasploitable.localdomain
MAIL FROM:admin@metasploitable.localdomain
250 2.1.0 Ok
RCPT TO:root@metasploitable.localdomain
250 2.1.5 Ok
DATA
354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>
Subject: Check ME with ssh
After creating this email, use ssh to check if the email exist.
.
250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 1F5F0CC91
QUIT
221 2.0.0 Bye
Connection closed by foreign host.

```

4. Connect to ssh with msfadmin:msfadmin creds and check if you have sent the mail

Your response:

```

└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~]80/tcp on 10.13.0.1
$ ssh -o HostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa -o PubkeyAcceptedAlgorithms=+ssh-rsa msfadmin@10.13.1.36
msfadmin@10.13.1.36's password:
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686
Scanned at 2024-06-18 03:29:05 EDT for 45
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.
53/tcp open domain syn-ack ttl 64
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit: 17 seconds
http://help.ubuntu.com/sent: 4044 (165.632KB) | Rcvd: 10 (376B)
No mail.
Last login: Tue Jun 18 03:47:50 2024 from 192.168.149.8
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ 

```

```

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo grep "admin@metasploitable.localdomain" /var/log/mail.log
Jun 17 13:12:58 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: 9B4A2CC91:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=436, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]
Jun 18 02:47:44 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: 9FEDECC91:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=427, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]
Jun 18 03:08:07 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: 7347ECC91:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=516, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]
Jun 18 03:09:21 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: 12BBDC91:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=505, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]
Jun 18 03:14:11 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: E59A2CC94:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=481, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]
Jun 18 03:17:48 metasploitable postfix/qmgr[4580]: 1F5F0CC91:from=<admin@metasploitable.localdomain>, size=470, nrcpt=1 (queue active) [own, received no-response]

```

Vul_Scan:

- 1. Follow this room on try hack me
 - <https://tryhackme.com/room/vulnerabilities101>



Vulnerabilities 101

Understand the flaws of an application and apply your researching skills on some vulnerability databases.

• Easy • 20 min

Show Split View Start AttackBox Help Save Room Options

Room completed (100%)

- Task 1 ✓ Introduction
- Task 2 ✓ Introduction to Vulnerabilities
- Task 3 ✓ Scoring Vulnerabilities (CVSS & VPR)
- Task 4 ✓ Vulnerability Databases
- Task 5 ✓ An Example of Finding a Vulnerability
- Task 6 ✓ Showcase: Exploiting Ackme's Application
- Task 7 ✓ Conclusion

- <https://tryhackme.com/room/rpnessusredux>

Nessus

Learn how to set up and use Nessus, a popular vulnerability scanner.

•|• Easy ⏱ 0 min

Show Split View Help ▾ Save Room 🗑 2768 🗣 Options ▾

Room completed (100%)

- Task 1 ✓ Introduction
- Task 2 ✓ Installation
- Task 3 ✓ Navigation and Scans
- Task 4 ✓ Scanning! 3
- Task 5 ✓ Scanning a Web Application! 3

2. Questions :

2.1 Do a manual scan of the 10.13.1.36 box

- How many vulnerable services are there?

6

```
(kali㉿ntapi)-[~] resolving 'http://kali.org'  
$ curl -I 10.13.1.36 | wc -l  
3% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time orgTime  Time      Current  
          Dload  Upload  Total   Spent    ThroputhLeft Speed  
0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000 0:00:00.000  
6: Failed to fetch http://http://kali.org/kali/pool/main/c/caffeine/caffeine_2.  
all.deb Temporary failure resolving 'http://kali.org'
```

- What are these services?

```

gn:program vers proto iportalservice roll
gn:100000 //http:tcp[i:0]111alportmapper
gn:100000 //http:udp[i:0]111alportmapper
gn:100024 //http:udp[i:38611alstatus-roll
gn:100024 //http:tcp[i:43460alstatus-roll
gn:100003 //http:udp[i:2049alnfsali-roll
gn:100003 //http:udp[i:2049alnfsali-roll
gn:100003 //http:tcp[i:2049alnfsali-roll
gn:100021 //http:tcp[i:51045alnlockmgrroll
gn:100021 //http:tcp[i:51045alnlockmgrroll
Te100021 fa4lunudpes51045g nlockmgrli.
rr:100003 //http:tcp[i:2049alnfsali-roll
Te100003 /fa3luntcpes2049g nfstpkali.
rr:100003 //http:tcp[i:2049alnfsali-roll
Te100021 fa1luntcpes53711g nlockmgrli.
rr:100021 led 3o tcpf 53711/nlockmgrli.
33-100021 led 4Tencp53711/nlockmgrvin
rr:100005 led 1o udpf 38923/mountdli.
1.100005 .deb1 Tencp48817/mountdsolvli.
rr:100005 led 2o udpf 38923/mountdli.
all100005 Temp2ra1tcp48817remountdg/ht
rr:100005 led 3o udpf 38923/mountd, mayb
? 100005 3 tcp 48817 mountd

```

3. 2.2 Do a vulnerability scan with nmap.
- How many vulnerabilities did nmap find ?

32

```

└─(kali㉿ntsapi)-[~] failure resolving host
$ nmap -sV -e 10.13.1.36 | wc -l
32

```

- What are these services?

```

Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp    open  telnet       Linux telnetd
25/tcp    open  smtp         Postfix smtpd
53/tcp    open  domain       ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp   open  exec         netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp   open  login        login?
514/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry?
1524/tcp  open  bindshell    Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp  open  nfs          2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp  open  ftp          ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp  open  mysql        MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp  open  postgresql   PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  X11          (access denied)
6667/tcp  open  irc          UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp  open  ajp13?
8180/tcp  open  unknown
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:lin
ux:linux_kernel

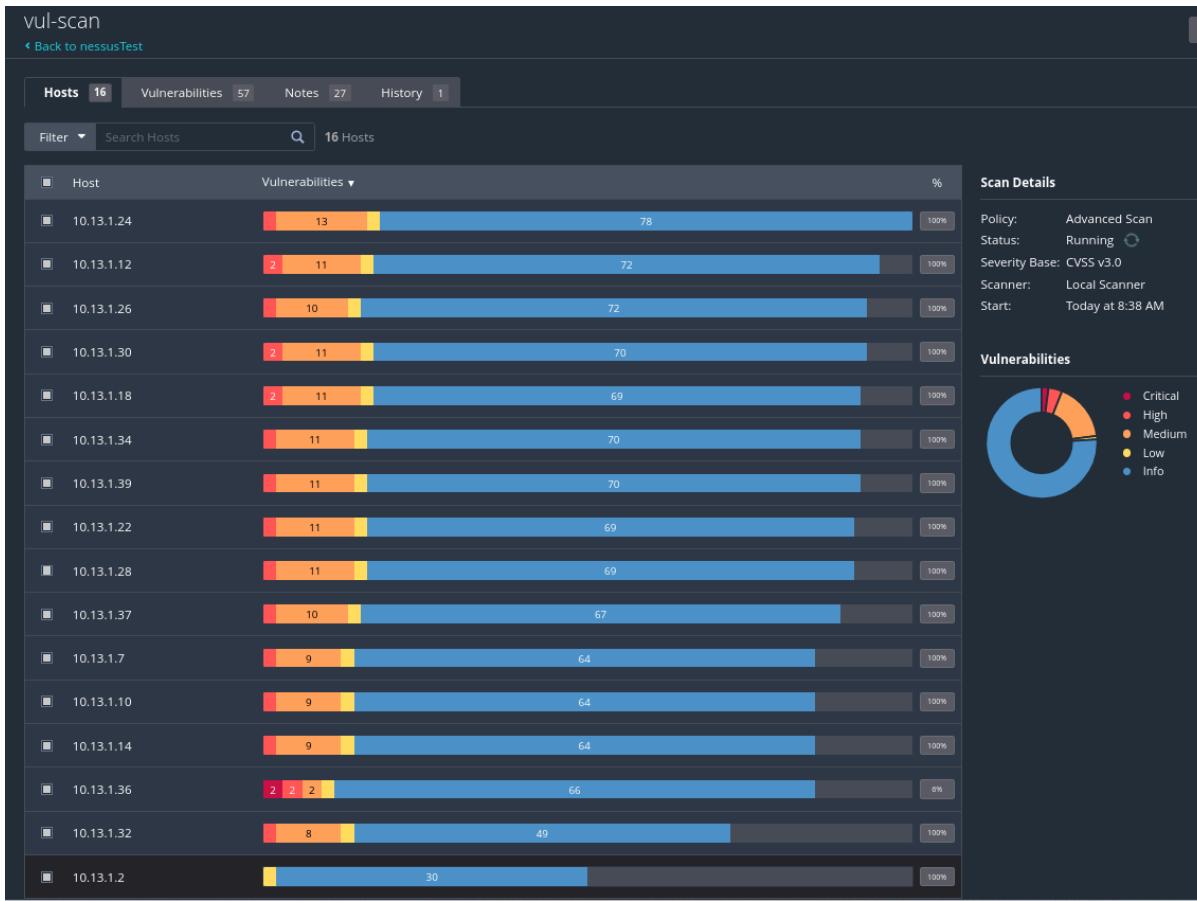
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 178.82 seconds

```

4. 3.3 Do a vulnerability scan with Nessus.
- How many vulnerabilities did nessus find ?

After Launching Nessus and doing the setups.

The screenshot shows the Nessus interface with a completed scan report titled "scans/reports/22/hosts". The report includes sections for hosts, vulnerabilities, and findings. At the bottom, there are links to various Kali Linux resources like Docs, Forums, NetHunter, Exploit-DB, and Goo.



- What are these services?

