

Project Title: Penetrating
Testing of Basic Pentesting1
Machine using Nmap and
Metasploit

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June 3, 2025

Penetrating Testing

Devtown

Summary:

This project involved performing a basic penetration test on a target system. The process included scanning the target with Nmap, enumerating services using tools like enum4linux and nikto, and exploiting a vulnerability via Metasploit to gain shell access. Post-exploitation steps confirmed access, and a flag was retrieved. The report includes steps, screenshots, lessons learned, and defense suggestions.

1. Recon and scanning

- IP discovered

1 x64 - VMware Workstation

VM Tabs Help

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Windows 11 x64

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Currently scanning: Finished! | Screen View: Unique Hosts

46 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts. Total size: 2760

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.233.2	00:50:56:f9:74:29	5	300	VMware, Inc.
192.168.233.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08	39	2340	VMware, Inc.
192.168.233.254	00:50:56:e5:dd:ec	2	120	VMware, Inc.

this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

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1. Recon and scanning

- Nmap result

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ws 11 x64

chinmay@kali: ~

```
(chinmay@kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -sC -sV -T4 192.168.233.2  
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-06-02 18:41 IST  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.233.2  
Host is up (0.0010s latency).  
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
53/tcp    open  domain  dnsmasq 2.51  
| dns-nsid:  
|_ bind.version: dnsmasq-2.51  
MAC Address: 00:50:56:F9:74:29 (VMware)  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.72 seconds  
  
(chinmay@kali)-[~]  
$
```

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2. Enumeration

Windows 11 x64 - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Library

My Computer

Windows 11 x64

Windows 11 x64

Jun 3 14:45

chinmay@kali: ~

chinmay@kali: ~

chinmay@kali: ~

root@kali: /home/chinmay

root@kali: /home/chinmay

chinmay@kali: ~

```
(chinmay@kali)-[~]
$ enum4linux -a 192.168.233.2
Starting enum4linux v0.9.1 ( http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux/ ) on Tue Jun 3 14:42:51 2025

===== ( Target Information ) =====
Target ..... 192.168.233.2
RID Range ..... 500-550,1000-1050
Username ..... ''
Password ..... ''
Known Usernames .. administrator, guest, krbtgt, domain admins, root, bin, none

===== ( Enumerating Workgroup/Domain on 192.168.233.2 ) =====

[E] Can't find workgroup/domain

===== ( Nbtstat Information for 192.168.233.2 ) =====
Looking up status of 192.168.233.2
No reply from 192.168.233.2

===== ( Session Check on 192.168.233.2 ) =====

[E] Server doesn't allow session using username '', password ''. Aborting remainder of tests.

(chinmay@kali)-[~]
$ nikto -h http://192.168.233.2
- Nikto v2.5.0
=====
+ 0 host(s) tested

(chinmay@kali)-[~]
```

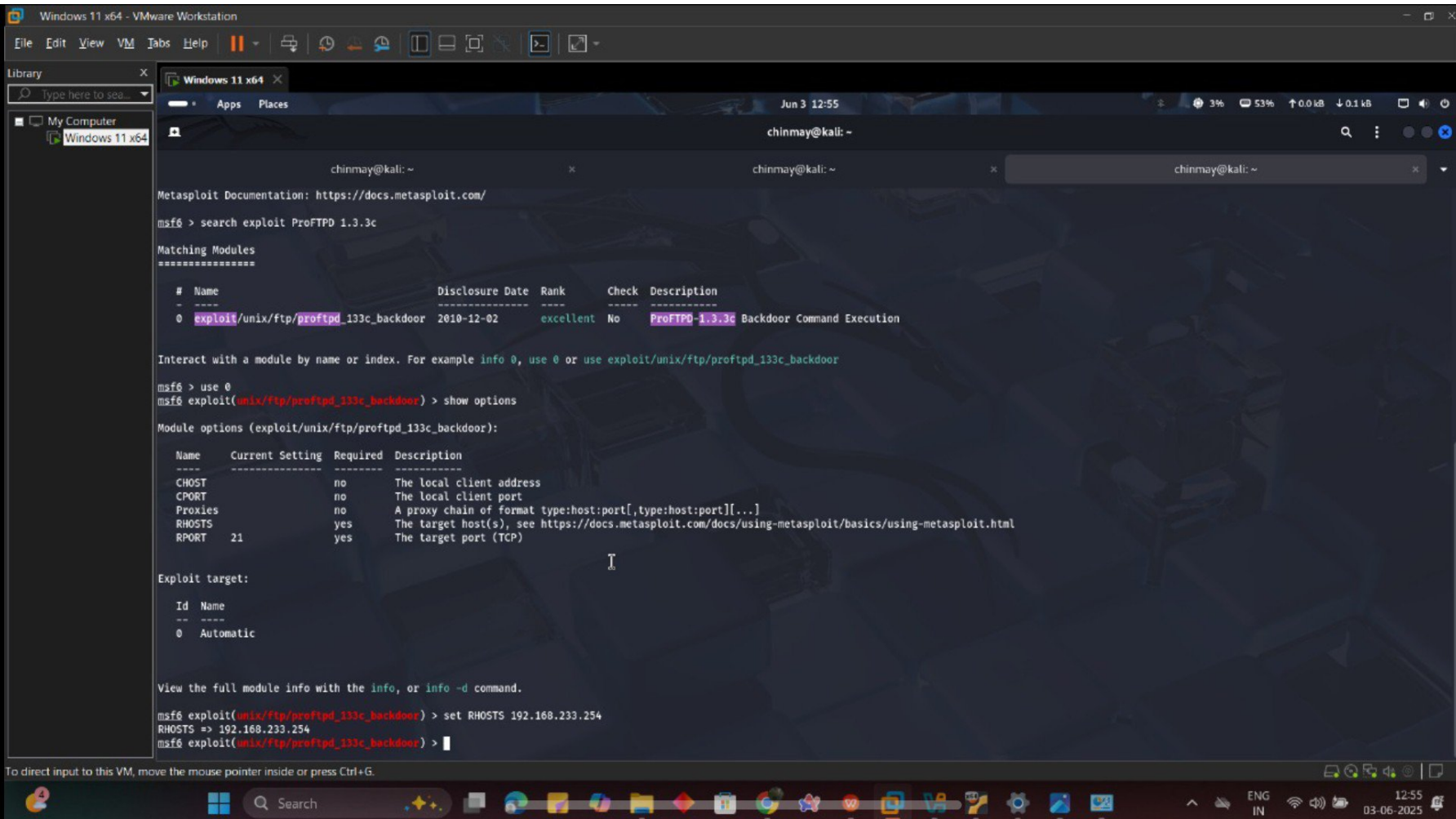
To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

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ENG IN

14:45 03-06-2025

3. Exploitation



Windows 11 x64 - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Library

Windows 11 x64

chinnmay@kali: ~

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
CHOST		no	The local client address
CPORT		no	The local client port
Proxies		no	A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS	192.168.233.254	yes	The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT	21	yes	The target port (TCP)

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Automatic

View the full module info with the `info`, or `info -d` command.

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads

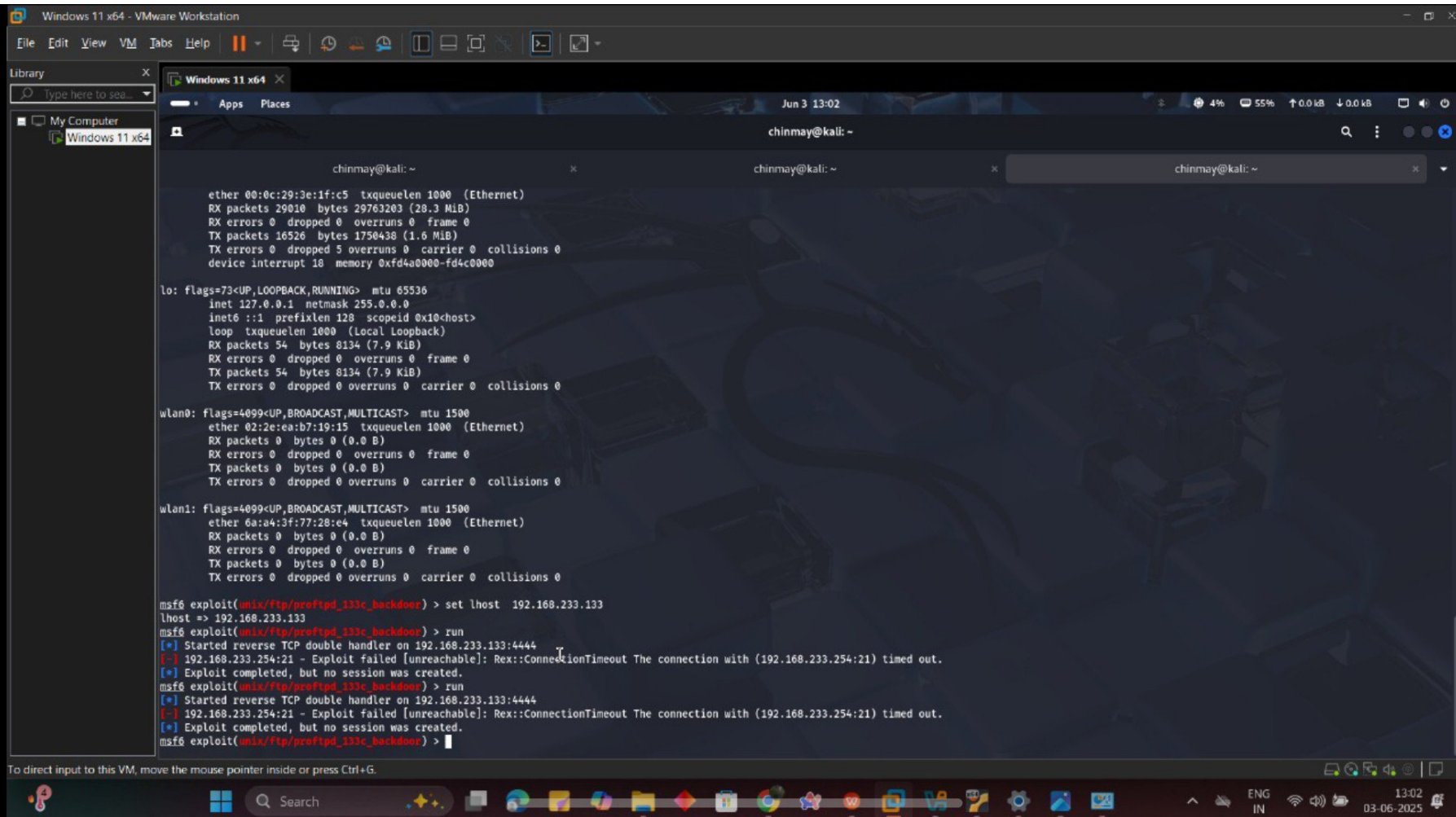
#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	payload/cmd/unix/adduser	.	normal	No	Add user with useradd
1	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Perl)
2	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl_ipv6	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via perl) IPv6
3	payload/cmd/unix/generic	.	normal	No	Unix Command, Generic Command Execution
4	payload/cmd/unix/reverse	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP (telnet)
5	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_bash_telnet_ssl	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)
6	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Perl)
7	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl_ssl	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via perl)
8	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssl_double_telnet	.	normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor) >

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ENG IN 12:56 03-06-2025



In exploitation... There is an unexpected error ... I researched about it but couldn't configure the error so I didn't get the shell

4. Post Exploitation

Windows 11 x64

Apps

Places

Jun 3 14

root@kali: /home

chinmay@kali: ~

chinmay@kali: ~

chinmay@kali: ~

```

(chinmay@kali)~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for chinmay:
(root@kali)~$ whoami
root

(root@kali)~$ id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)

(root@kali)~$ uname -a
Linux kali 6.12.13-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.12.13-1kali1 (2025-02-11) x86_64 GNU/Linux

(root@kali)~$

```

move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.



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- **Lesson learned**

This project provided valuable hands-on experience in ethical hacking and penetration testing. I learned how to systematically approach a target system—starting with reconnaissance to identify active hosts and open ports using tools like Nmap. The enumeration phase taught me the importance of gathering detailed information about system configurations, users, and services to identify potential vulnerabilities. During the exploitation phase, I understood how attackers

leverage known vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access, especially using frameworks like Metasploit. Post-exploitation activities gave me insight into how attackers can escalate privileges, maintain access, and extract sensitive data. I also learned how to stabilize and upgrade a reverse shell using Python for better control of the compromised system.

Suggestion for defence

1. ***Regular Scanning***: Use Nmap, IDS/IPS to detect unauthorized activity.
2. ***Service Hardening***: Disable unused services, keep software updated.
3. ***Strong Auth***: Enforce strong passwords, MFA, least privilege.
4. ***Patching***: Regularly apply security patches.
5. ***Logging & Alerts***: Enable logging, set up alerts for suspicious activity
6. ***WAFs***: Protect web services from malicious traffic.