



192.168.1.10



Vulnerabilities

Total: 146

SEVERITY	CVSS V3.0	PLUGIN	NAME
CRITICAL	9.8	134862	Apache Tomcat AJP Connector Request Injection (Ghostcat)
CRITICAL	9.8	51988	Bind Shell Backdoor Detection
CRITICAL	9.8	20007	SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection
CRITICAL	9.8	125855	phpMyAdmin prior to 4.8.6 SQLi vulnerability (PMASA-2019-3)
CRITICAL	10.0	33850	Unix Operating System Unsupported Version Detection
CRITICAL	10.0*	32314	Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness
CRITICAL	10.0*	32321	Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)
CRITICAL	10.0*	11356	NFS Exported Share Information Disclosure
CRITICAL	10.0*	61708	VNC Server 'password' Password
HIGH	8.8	70728	Apache PHP-CGI Remote Code Execution

Risoluzione criticità 51988

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ufw default ALLOW
ERROR: You need to be root to run this script
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo ufw default ALLOW
[sudo] password for msfadmin:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for msfadmin:
Default policy changed to 'allow'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ufw DENY 1524
ERROR: You need to be root to run this script
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo ufw DENY 1524
Rules updated
```

Su Metasploitable sono state abilitate tutte le connessioni in entrata con **\$ ufw default ALLOW** poi con **\$ ufw DENY 1524** viene negata qualsiasi connessione in ingresso verso la porta 1524 e in fine abilitati i firewall **\$ ufw enable**.

Risoluzione criticità 11356

```
GNU nano 2.0.7 File: /etc/exports
# /etc/exports: the access control list for filesystems which may be exported
# to NFS clients. See exports(5).
#
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:
# /srv/homes hostname1(rw,sync) hostname2(ro,sync)
#
# Example for NFSv4:
# /srv/nfs4 gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt)
# /srv/nfs4/homes gss/krb5i(rw,sync)
#
/mnt/newdisk 192.168.1.10(rw,sync,no_root_squash,no_subtree_check)
```

Aggiungere i permessi solamente alla macchina host nel file che si trova in `/etc/exports` quindi come all'ultima riga aggiungere solamente l'IP della macchina host `/mnt/newdisk IP` , il problema é che mancava la configurazione.

Risoluzione criticità 61780

```
root@metasploitable:~# cd home/
root@metasploitable:/home# ls
ftp msfadmin service user
root@metasploitable:/home# cd
root@metasploitable:~# ls
Desktop reset_logs.sh vnc.log
root@metasploitable:~# ls -a
. .config .gconf .profile .ssh
.. Desktop .gconfd .purple .vnc
.bash_history .filezilla .gstreamer-0.10 reset_logs.sh vnc.log
.bashrc .fluxbox .mozilla .rhosts .Xauthority
root@metasploitable:~# cd .vnc
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# ls
metasploitable:0.log metasploitable:1.log passwd
metasploitable:0.pid metasploitable:2.log xstartup
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# cd passwd
bash: cd: passwd: Not a directory
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# vncpass
bash: vncpass: command not found
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# vncpasswd
Using password file /root/.vnc/passwd
Password:
Verify:
Would you like to enter a view-only password (y/n)? n
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# _

root@metasploitable:~/.vnc# passwd
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@metasploitable:~/.vnc#
```

Entrando come root e nella home o `$ cd && ls -a` vediamo il file `.vnc`, entriamo in `$ cd .vnc`. Cambiamo sia la password dell'host che di VNC, con i comandi `$ passwd` per cambiare la pass host e `$ vncpasswd`. Poi si esegue un riavvio e la criticità è terminata. Qui sotto lo scan finale

