

## Vulnerability Scanning Lab

Author: Harshal Harekar

Date: 07/10/2025

## 1. Objective

- Produce reproducible scan results
- · Prioritized findings table
- · Remediation notes

#### 2. Environment

Host / Attacker Machine: Kali Linux

• Target: Metasploitable 2 VM

### 3. Scan Setup

- 1. Recon port/service fingerprinting (fast): nmap -Pn -sS -T4 -p- --min-rate 1000 192.168.18.138 -oN nmap\_allports.txt
- 2. Service/version + scripts (service detection + scripts): nmap -Pn -sV -sC -T4 192.168.18.138 -oN nmap\_svcs.txt
- 3. Web scan (Nikto): nikto -h http://192.168.18.138 -output nikto\_192.168.18.138.txt
- 4. Authenticated OpenVAS scan

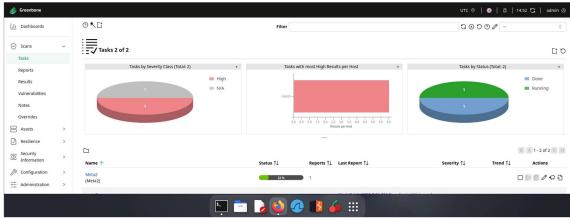


```
-(aazukaazu⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ <u>sudo nmap -Pn -sS -T4 -p- --min-rate 1000 192.168.18.138 -oN nmap_allports.txt</u>
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-07 20:38 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.138
Host is up (0.0030s latency).
Not shown: 65505 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
          STATE SERVICE
21/tcp
          open ftp
22/tcp
          open ssh
23/tcp
          open telnet
25/tcp
53/tcp
          open smtp
          open domain
80/tcp
           open http
111/tcp
          open
                 rpcbind
139/tcp
          open netbios-ssn
445/tcp
          open microsoft-ds
512/tcp
          open exec
513/tcp
          open login
514/tcp open shell
1099/tcp open rmiregistry
1524/tcp open ingreslock
2049/tcp open nfs
2121/tcp open ccproxy-ftp
3306/tcp open mysql
3632/tcp open distccd
5432/tcp open postgresql
5900/tcp open vnc
6000/tcp open X11
6667/tcp open
                 irc
6697/tcp open ircs-u
8009/tcp open ajp13
8180/tcp open unknown
8787/tcp open msgsrvr
33976/tcp open unknown
39527/tcp open unknown
50514/tcp open unknown
59230/tcp open unknown
```

```
(aazukaazu@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo nmap -Pn -sV -sC -T4 192.168.18.138 -oN nmap_svcs.txt
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-07 20:40 IST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.18.138
 Host is up (0.00072s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
                                                                               VERSION
21/tcp open ftp
                                                                               vsftpd 2.3.4
 |_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
      ftp-syst:
           STAT:
      FTP server status:
                    Connected to 192.168.18.133
                     Logged in as ftp
                      TYPE: ASCII
                    No session bandwidth limit
                    Session timeout in seconds is 300
                    Control connection is plain text
Data connections will be plain text
                    vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
 |_End of status
22/tcp open ssh
                                                                                OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
 | ssh-hostkey:
       1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
           2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
23/tcp open telnet
                                                                              Linux telnetd
25/tcp open smtp
                                                                                Postfix smtpd
  | sslv2:
            SSLv2 supported
            ciphers:
                  SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
                   SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
                  SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
                  SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
                  SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
                  SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
      ssl-cert: \ Subject: \ common Name=ubuntu 804-base. local domain/organization Name=OCOSA/base. local domain/o
```







#### 4. Prioritization rules

- **Critical**: CVSS ≥ 9 OR remote code execution exposures on internet-facing hosts.
- **High**: CVSS 7–8.9 or unauthenticated access to sensitive services.
- Medium: CVSS 4–6.9 with limited exploitability.
- Low: informational or authenticated-only issues.



# 5. Findings table

Scan ID	Vulnerability	cvss	Priority	Host
1	vsftpd 2.3.4 (known backdoor)	9.8	Critical	192.168.18.138
2	wp-config file disclosure (credentials leak)	9	Critical	192.168.18.138
3	Old PHP version (PHP/5.2.4) — multiple vulnerabilities likely	9	Critical	192.168.18.138
4	Metasploitable bind shell (tcp/1524) present — known backdoor	9.8	Critical	192.168.18.138
5	Anonymous FTP allowed	7	High	192.168.18.138
6	PHP info page exposed (phpinfo())	7.5	High	192.168.18.138
7	phpMyAdmin directory accessible (management console exposed)	8	High	192.168.18.138
8	Apache httpd 2.2.8 (outdated; EOL, known RCEs possible)	8	High	192.168.18.138
9	Telnet service running (cleartext credentials)	7	High	192.168.18.138
10	Samba (SMB) services with message signing disabled / outdated Samba 3.x	7	High	192.168.18.138
11	MySQL 5.0.51a (outdated DB, known auth/privilege risks)	7.5	High	192.168.18.138
12	PostgreSQL 8.3.x (outdated DB)	7	High	192.168.18.138
13	Missing X-Frame-Options (clickjacking risk)	4.3	Low	192.168.18.138
14	Missing X-Content-Type-Options header	4.3	Low	192.168.18.138
15	HTTP TRACE method enabled (XST risk)	4.3	Low	192.168.18.138
16	Uncommon header tcn / unusual server behavior (potential info leak)	3.5	Low	192.168.18.138
17	Multiple default/demo files and README files present (information disclosure)	4	Low	192.168.18.138
18	Directory indexing found (/doc/, /test/, /icons/)	5.3	Medium	192.168.18.138
19	Apache mod_negotiation MultiViews enabled (file brute-force)	5.5	Medium	192.168.18.138
20	SMTP supports SSLv2 / weak ciphers	6.8	Medium	192.168.18.138
21	OpenSSH 4.7p1 (very old) — weak algorithms/keys	6.5	Medium	192.168.18.138
22	VNC (protocol 3.3) accessible	6	Medium	192.168.18.138
23	ProFTPD 1.3.1 (ftp on tcp/2121) — outdated service	6.8	Medium	192.168.18.138
24	RPC/NFS exports available (rpcbind + nfs)	6.5	Medium	192.168.18.138
25	Java RMI (1099) / UnrealIRCd (6667) — outdated components	6	Medium	192.168.18.138



#### 6. Remediation

- vsftpd 2.3.4 Uninstall vsftpd 2.3.4 immediately; replace with maintained FTP/SFTP server or disable FTP; block TCP/21 at network perimeter; rotate any exposed credentials; apply host-level IDS and file-integrity monitoring.
- Anonymous FTP allowed Disable anonymous FTP logins; restrict FTP access to authenticated accounts or internal IP ranges; enforce strong passwords and chroot users; audit and remove sensitive files from FTP root.
- phpinfo() exposed Remove phpinfo() from production; restrict access to localhost or authenticated admin-only paths; remove test scripts from webroot and back up then delete.
- wp-config-like file disclosure Remove any backup/config files from webroot; move configuration files outside webroot; rotate DB and app credentials; audit repository and deploy .htaccess denies for sensitive filenames.
- 5. phpMyAdmin accessible Restrict phpMyAdmin to management VLAN or IP allowlist; enforce strong admin credentials and 2FA; place behind VPN or SSH tunnel; remove if unused.
- 6. Directory indexing (/doc/, /test/, /icons/) Disable directory indexing in Apache (Options -Indexes); remove demo/test directories and unused files; harden file permissions.
- 7. Apache 2.2.8 outdated Upgrade Apache to a supported version (>=2.4.x as per vendor); apply all security patches; test compatibility in staging before production.
- 8. mod\_negotiation MultiViews enabled Disable MultiViews (Options -MultiViews) unless explicitly required; validate content negotiation settings; document and limit file alternatives.
- 9. Missing X-Frame-Options Add X-Frame-Options: DENY or Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none' to HTTP responses via webserver or application.
- 10. Missing X-Content-Type-Options Add header X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff at server or application level.
- 11. HTTP TRACE enabled Disable TRACE method in Apache (TraceEnable Off); test to ensure TRACE no longer responds.
- 12. Uncommon ton header / info leak Remove or normalize non-standard informative headers; configure server to expose only minimal required headers.



- 13. Old PHP version (5.2.4) Upgrade PHP to a supported, patched release; remove legacy code dependent on EOL PHP; run application tests; apply WAF rules during upgrade window.
- 14. SMTP supports SSLv2 / weak ciphers Disable SSLv2/weak ciphers in SMTP configuration; enable TLS1.2+ only; deploy strong cipher suites and obtain valid certs; test with SSL scanners.
- 15. OpenSSH 4.7p1 old Upgrade OpenSSH to current stable; disable weak key types (DSA), remove small keys, enforce RSA 2048+/ED25519, enforce Protocol 2, enable Fail2Ban or similar.
- 16. Telnet service running Disable telnetd; remove telnet package; use SSH for remote management; rotate any credentials exposed via telnet.
- 17. Samba (SMB) weak / signing disabled Upgrade Samba to supported version; enable SMB signing and SMBv2/3 only; disable guest/null sessions; restrict shares and apply least-privilege ACLs.
- 18. MySQL 5.0.x outdated Upgrade MySQL to supported version; apply secure configuration (remove test DBs, anonymous users, bind to localhost or internal IPs); rotate DB credentials.
- PostgreSQL 8.3.x outdated Upgrade PostgreSQL to supported version; secure pg\_hba.conf to restrict connections; rotate DB credentials and remove default/demo databases.
- 20. VNC protocol 3.3 accessible Disable unauthenticated VNC or wrap with SSH/VPN; require strong passwords and limit source IPs; remove VNC if unused.
- 21. Bind shell (tcp/1524) present Remove or disable bind shell services; identify and remove backdoor binaries; perform full host integrity scan; rebuild host if necessary.
- 22. ProFTPD 1.3.1 outdated Upgrade or remove ProFTPD; disable unused FTP services; use SFTP; harden FTP configuration and disable anonymous.
- 23. RPC/NFS exports available Review /etc/exports; restrict NFS exports to specific IPs/subnets; disable insecure ACLs; require root squash where appropriate.
- 24. Java RMI / UnrealIRCd outdated Patch or remove outdated services; update to supported releases; restrict access via firewall and limit exposure to management network
- 25. Default/demo README files present Remove default/demo/readme files from webroot; review repository for leaked information; perform inventory and harden webroot contents.