Scanning & Enumeration

Installing Kioptrix Level 1 or Installing Vulnerable VM

Steps: perform attack on kioptrix machine.

>> Search on google: kioptrix level 1(www.vulnhub.com) is great resource

https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/kioptrix-level-1-1,22/

>> We can download and open virtual machine again,

>> Select the download "**fileKioptix Level 1**" Run it

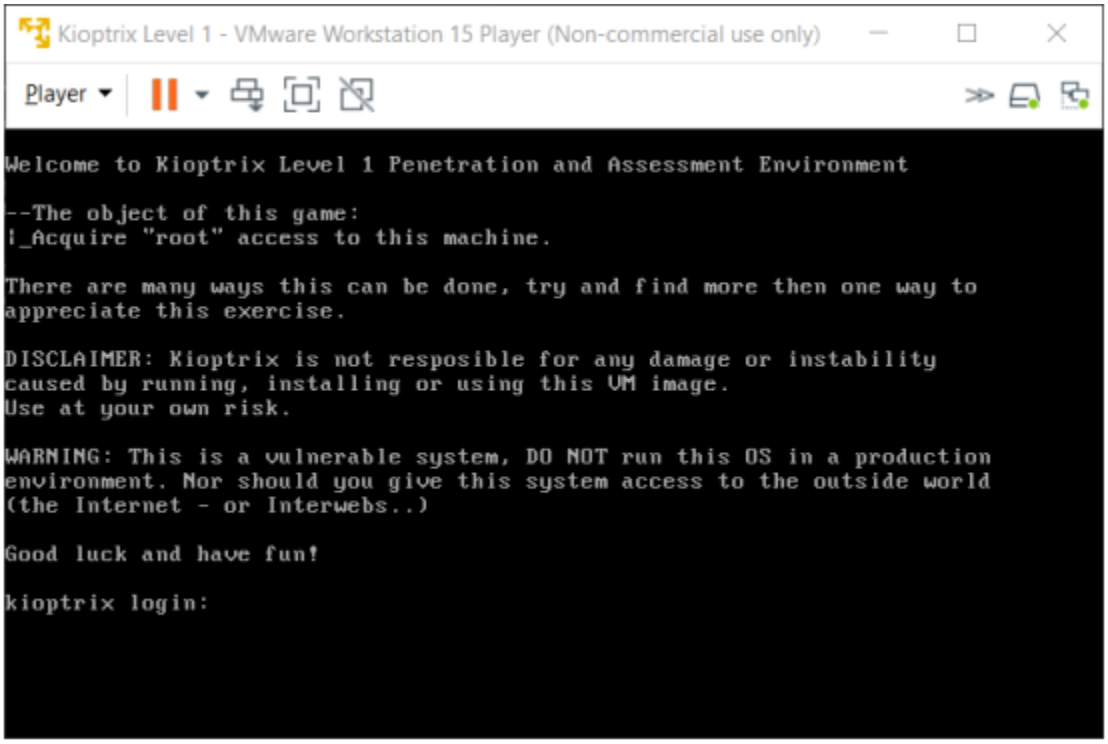
>> Select edit the virtual machine setting > go to network adapter setting, and choose NAT

>> select the RAM and increase the ram size,

Open FILEKIOPTIX LEVEL 1, select the file Virtual machine configuration file, and open with Notepad.

>> search Bridged and change to NAT and save the file.

>> Now open virtual machine and run the file



>> minimize this machine because we can attack this machine with our virtual machine.

We can also download the oscp to vulnhub boxes

>> Search on google **OSCP VULNHUB BOXES**

https://www.abatchy.com/2017/02/oscp-like-vulnhub-vms

Scanning with NMap 2019

1st method to find machines. (**netdiscover**)

Now our kioptrix is running and we are going to do active scanning,

>> Open kali terminal

>> We are going to open tool called "**net discover**"

>> Type "**ifconfig**"

>> copy ip address and type command

>> netdiscover **-r 127.0.0.0/24** (-r means Arp protocol)

>> **netdiscover -r 192.168.182.0/24** (this will open results, how many machines are running currently.)

>> We will going to attack on 192.168.182.129

```
Currently scanning: Finished!   |   Screen View: Unique Hosts

4 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts.   Total size: 240
_____________________________________________________________________________
  IP            At MAC Address     Count     Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
192.168.182.1   00:50:56:c0:00:08      1      60  VMware, Inc.
192.168.182.2   00:50:56:e0:af:27      1      60  VMware, Inc.
192.168.182.129 00:0c:29:54:b6:56      1      60  VMware, Inc.
192.168.182.254 00:50:56:e5:c2:ed      1      60  VMware, Inc.
```

```
kali@kali: ~        kali@kali: ~
Currently scanning: Finished!   |   Screen View: Unique Hosts

12 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 3 hosts.   Total size: 720
_____________________________________________________________________________
  IP            At MAC Address     Count     Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
192.168.182.2   00:50:56:e0:af:27      9      540  VMware, Inc.
192.168.182.129 00:0c:29:54:b6:56      2      120  VMware, Inc.
192.168.182.254 00:50:56:e8:39:23      1       60  VMware, Inc.

root@kali:/home/kali# netdiscover -r 127.0.0.0/24
```

>> We know the TCP handshake (we will going to find open port and make connection)

>>stelthscanning –Ss (means it's undetectable, now days other scans are detectable)

>>SYN SYNACK ACK RST (this will just check connection like open port but it cannot connect or establish connection that means technically stealthy, We are not going to make connection but this is how we can find the port iss open)

>>**nmap -T4 -p- -A** (we want to connect the ip)

>> **-T4** (is the speed to connect ip, between T1 (slow) to T5 (fast), by default we use T4 not that fast and slow)

>> **-p-** (is the port, which the scan will find the open port during the entire scan) if we not use the port, this will by default scan 1000 common port. Total ports are 65534 port.

If we do scan like **-p 443, 80, 53** then it will use for specific port to scan.

>> **-A** means (all of them), I want you to tell me everything Version information, Operating system information.

>> **-sU** means UDP scan it will scan all the port with UDP scan.

We have to check commands.

>> **nmap --help** & Man pages are good as well.

>> **nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.57.134** # every port running different services and version

```
root@kali:~# nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.57.134
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-11-22 23:23 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.57.134
Host is up (0.00046s latency).
Not shown: 65529 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE     VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh         OpenSSH 2.9p2 (protocol 1.99)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 b8:74:6c:db:fd:8b:e6:66:e9:2a:2b:df:5e:6f:64:86 (RSA1)
|   1024 8f:8e:5b:81:ed:21:ab:c1:80:e1:57:a3:3c:85:c4:71 (DSA)
|_  1024 ed:4e:a9:4a:06:14:ff:15:14:ce:da:3a:80:db:e2:81 (RSA)
|_sshv1: Server supports SSHv1
80/tcp    open  http        Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix))  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b)
| http-methods:
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: Test Page for the Apache Web Server on Red Hat Linux
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd (workgroup: MYGROUP)
443/tcp   open  ssl/https   Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: 400 Bad Request
|_ssl-date: 2019-11-23T05:27:01+00:00; +1h01m49s from scanner time.
| sslv2:
|   SSLv2 supported
```

```
root@kali:/home/kali# nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.182.129
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-03-24 07:07 EDT
Stats: 0:00:06 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 1 undergoing ARP Ping Scan
Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. Timing: About 0.00% done
Nmap scan report for 192.168.182.129
Host is up (0.00083s latency).
Not shown: 65529 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE     VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh         OpenSSH 2.9p2 (protocol 1.99)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 b8:74:6c:db:fd:8b:e6:66:e9:2a:2b:df:5e:6f:64:86 (RSA1)
|   1024 8f:8e:5b:81:ed:21:ab:c1:80:e1:57:a3:3c:85:c4:71 (DSA)
|_  1024 ed:4e:a9:4a:06:14:ff:15:14:ce:da:3a:80:db:e2:81 (RSA)
|_sshv1: Server supports SSHv1
80/tcp    open  http        Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
| http-methods:
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: Test Page for the Apache Web Server on Red Hat Linux
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd (workgroup: XMYGROUP)
443/tcp   open  ssl/https   Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: 400 Bad Request
|_ssl-date: 2020-03-24T12:11:16+00:00; +1h01m51s from scanner time.
| sslv2:
|   SSLv2 supported
|   ciphers:
```

>> **nmap -sU -T4 -p 192.168.57.134**

```
root@kali:~# nmap -sU -T4 -p 192.168.57.134
```

That means we can also do scanning with -sU, but this with UDP scan.

2nd way to find machine (**arp**)

>> open the terminal

>> **arp-scan -l** & netdiscover both are the same. (Gives list of machine connected with our network)

netdiscover -r 192.168.86.0/24

nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.86.130

Open the kioptrix machine

Name: **john**

Password is: **TwoCows2**

After login we can also do the

>> ping 8.8.8.8

Enumerating HTTPHTTPS - Part 1

In this, we finds the **OPEN PORTS** and **OUTDATED versions**,

We can see the port 22 Ssh,

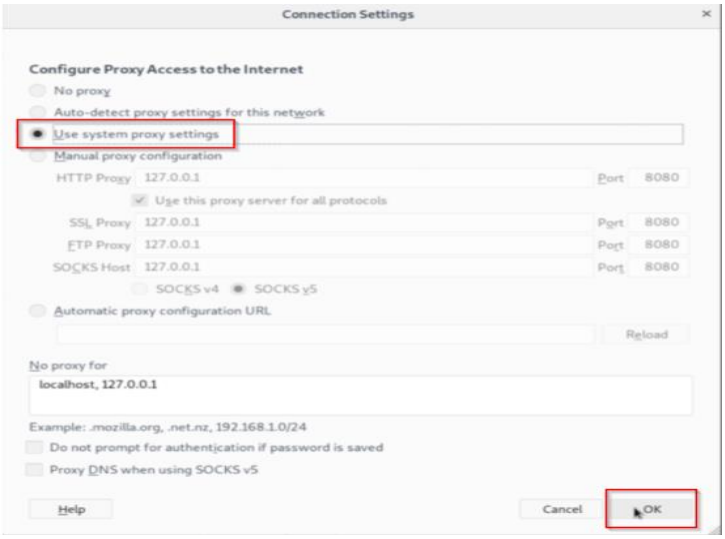
>> We can use brute force attack, default credential on root toor on it.

```
root@kali:/home/kali# nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.182.129
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-03-24 07:07 EDT
Stats: 0:00:06 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 1 undergoing ARP Ping Scan
Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. Timing: About 0.00% done
Nmap scan report for 192.168.182.129
Host is up (0.00083s latency).
Not shown: 65529 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE     VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh         OpenSSH 2.9p2 (protocol 1.99)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 b8:74:6c:db:fd:8b:e6:66:e9:2a:2b:df:5e:6f:64:86 (RSA1)
|   1024 8f:8e:5b:81:ed:21:ab:c1:80:e1:57:a3:3c:85:c4:71 (DSA)
|_  1024 ed:4e:a9:4a:06:14:ff:15:14:ce:da:3a:80:db:e2:81 (RSA)
|_sshv1: Server supports SSHv1
80/tcp    open  http        Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b)
| http-methods:
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: Test Page for the Apache Web Server on Red Hat Linux
111/tcp   open  rpcbind     2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd (workgroup: XMYGROUP)
443/tcp   open  ssl/https   Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
|_http-title: 400 Bad Request
|_ssl-date: 2020-03-24T12:11:16+00:00; +1h01m51s from scanner time.
| sslv2:
|   SSLv2 supported
```

If you see any website in browser just go through once.

>> go to Mozilla Firefox,

>> go to preferences, and follow this image

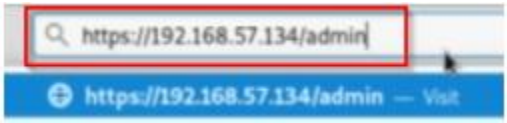


>> Copy ip address 192.168.57.134 and paste on browser **http://192.168.182.129** and **https://192.168.182.129** # this will open this page

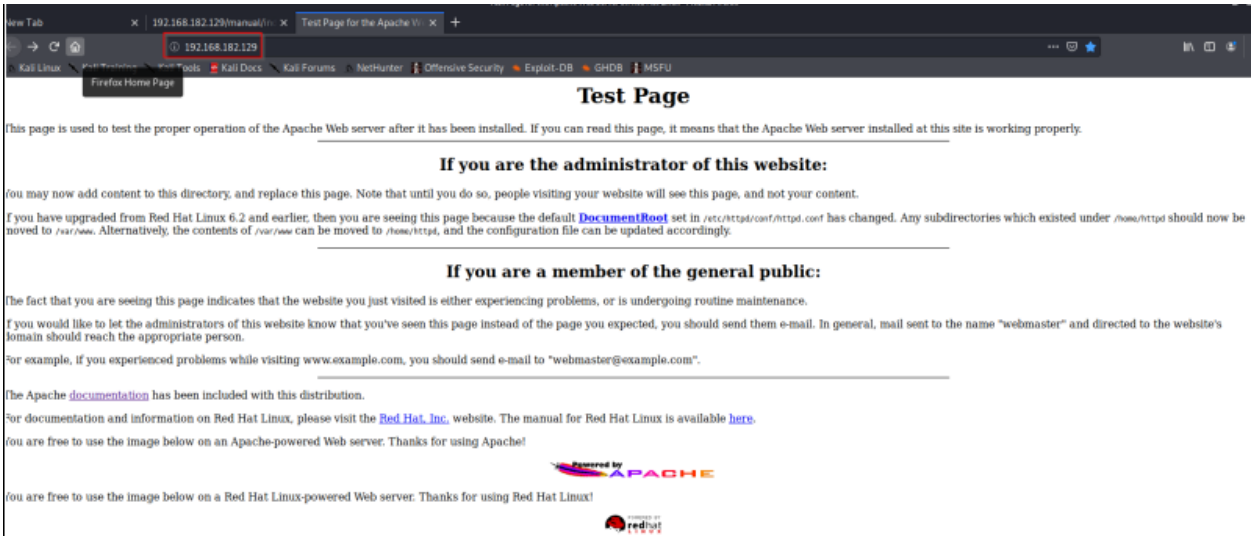
This page is default-automated page, and show architecture running behind scan (This page we cannot attack) but give client running little bit off hygine.4

#what if client running default webpage: it will bring 2 question.

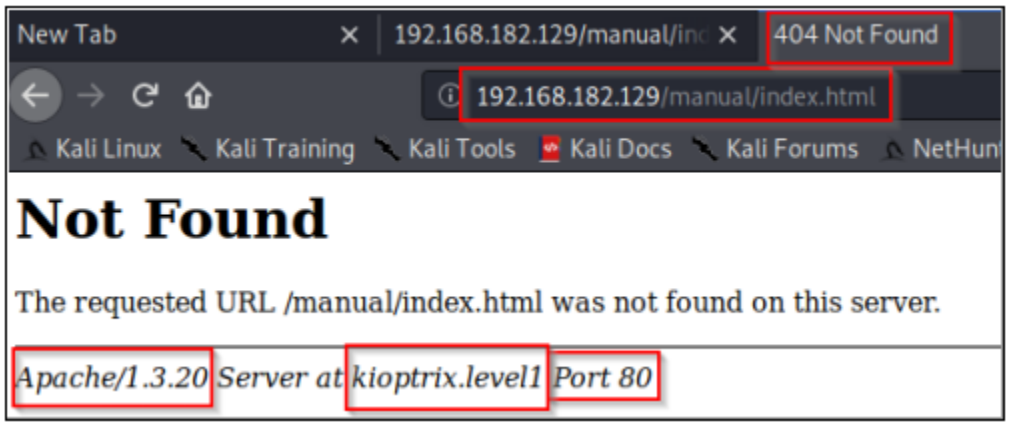
1- Are there other directory behind this? (See the image)



2- Left website hosting and open behind port 443 and put this default webpage out there.



3 - If we click on somewhere & see like below image is Information Disclosure



1st we can get information about

Server information = apache 1.3.20 server,

Host information = kioptrix_level 1

Port information = 443

We can make note and sent to client for information.

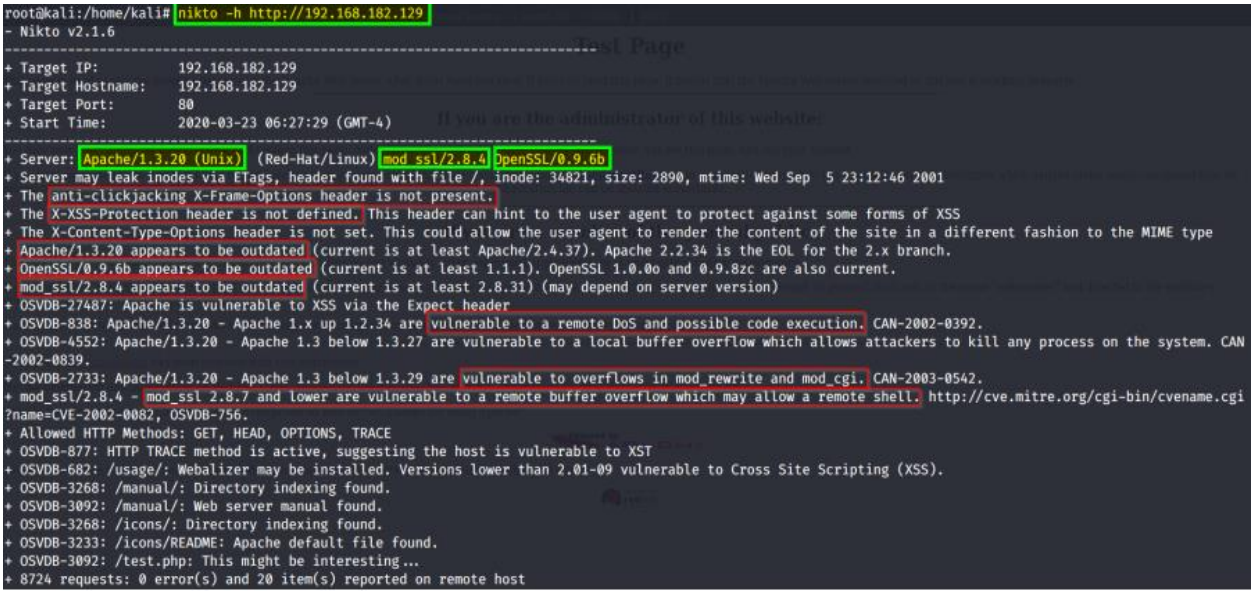
2nd **VULNERABILITY SCANNING** (inside we can use this)

Open kali terminal & type Nikto is scanner // practice against the CTF, Vulnhub, hackthebox do vulnerability scanning on website,

Issue is if website is running good security, it may auto block Nikto scans, (like good firewall)

-h means host (http://192.168.)

>> **niklo -h http://192.168.182.129**



We have found lot of vulnerability here, like outdated

>> This is also we found

--->> mod_ssl/2.8.4 - mod_ssl 2.8.7 and lower are vulnerable to a remote buffer overflow, which may allow a remote shell. http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2002-0082, OSVDB-756. <<---

Enumerating HTTPHTTPS - Part 2

There are 3 tools:

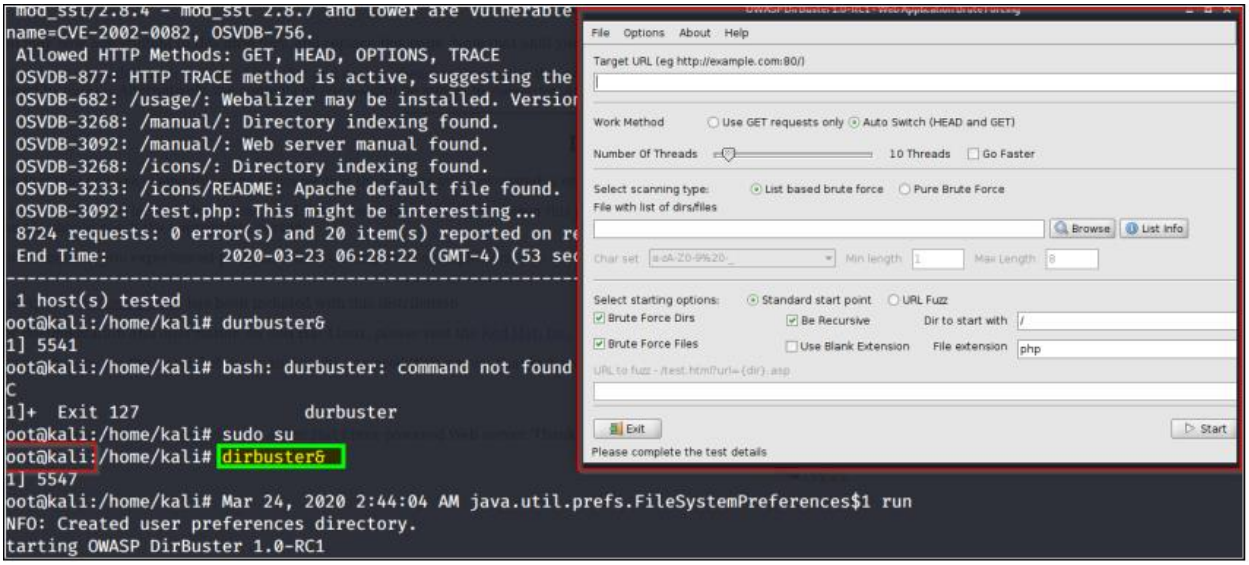
>> Dirbuster

>> irb

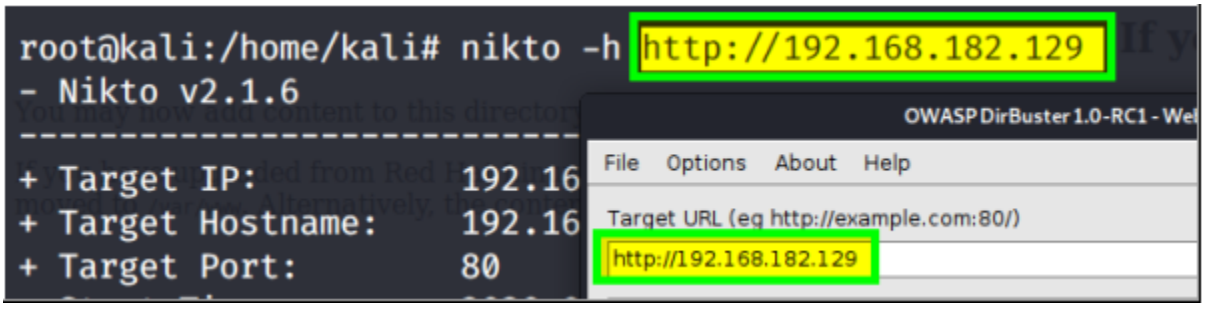
>> Gobuster

Open kali terminal run below command

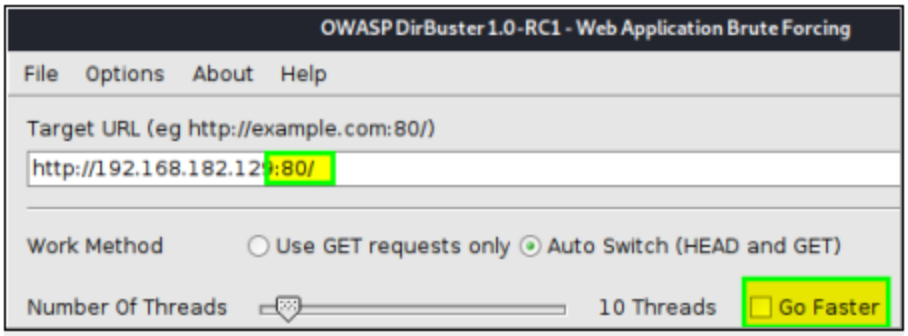
>> **dirbuster&** (this will open up tool Dirbuster)



>> copy the "nikto **-h http://192.168.182.129**" copy this ip address and paste in the dirbuster application

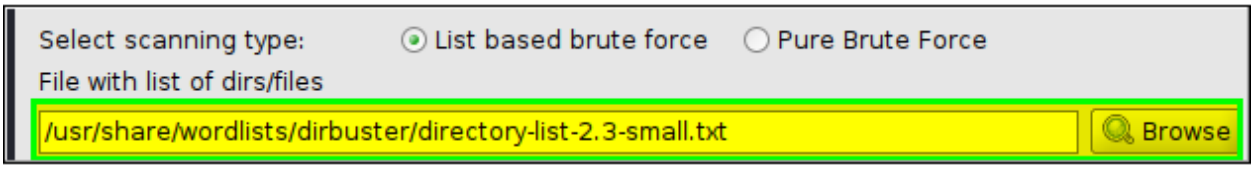


>> And add port: 80/ at the end select check box go faster



>> Browse to this directory /usr/share/wordlist/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt

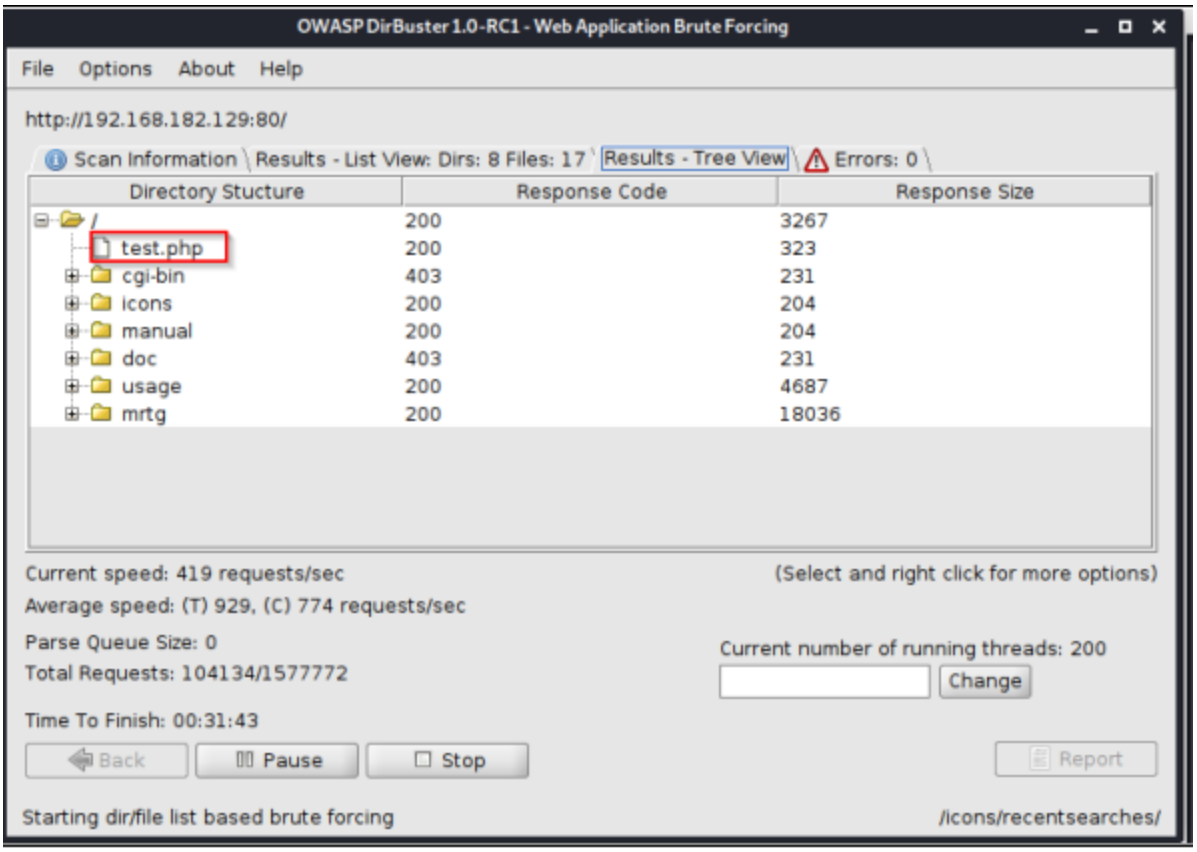
(Why we are selecting this because it's starting, if we not finding anything to small then we move up to medium.txt)



(We are going to web directory and using this wordlists because it has 100s and 1000s of well-known directories like admin, cgi-bin, etc.)

Click the - Run the scan,

>> We can also open the scan files and

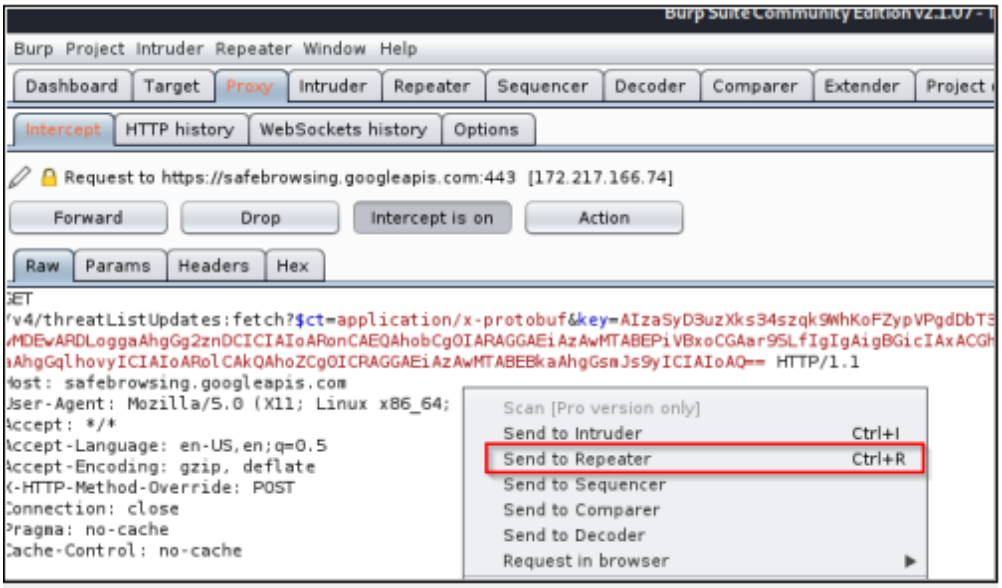


>> Now change the preference in manual proxy setting & open BurpSuite

>> Reload this page http://192.168.182.129/ and open BurpSuite

>> Do right click and sent this to Repeater

>> Go to repeater tab and Perform modifications with Request message like POST and click on sent button to check the request messages.

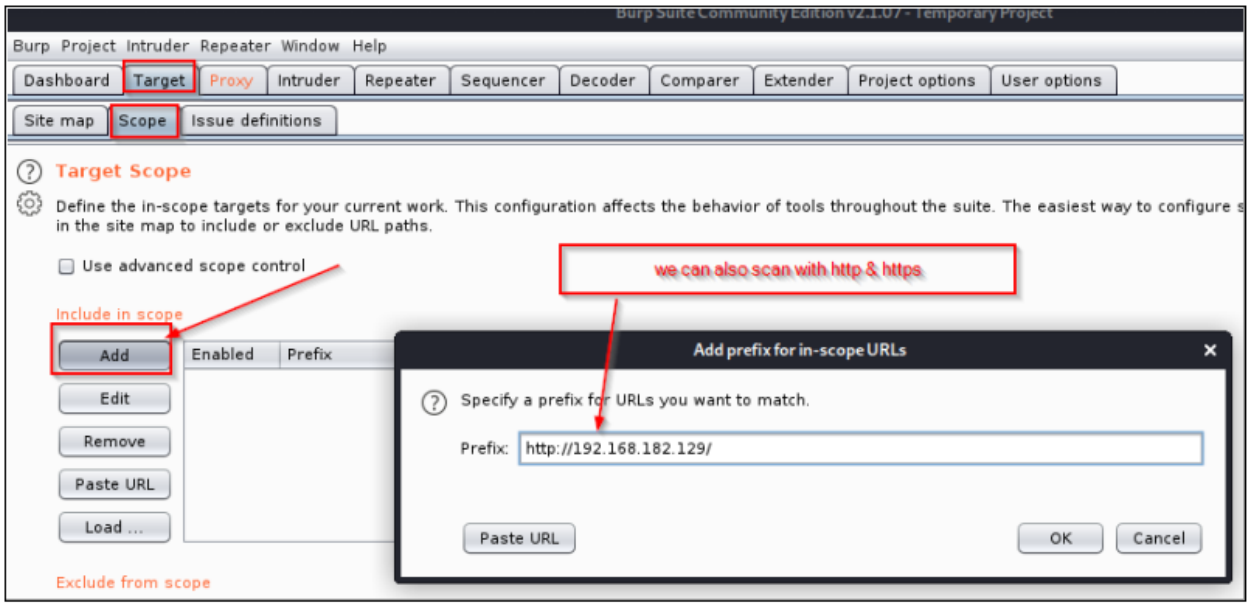


>> If we not miss anything then Open proxy tab and click forward. (This will be blank after click forward)

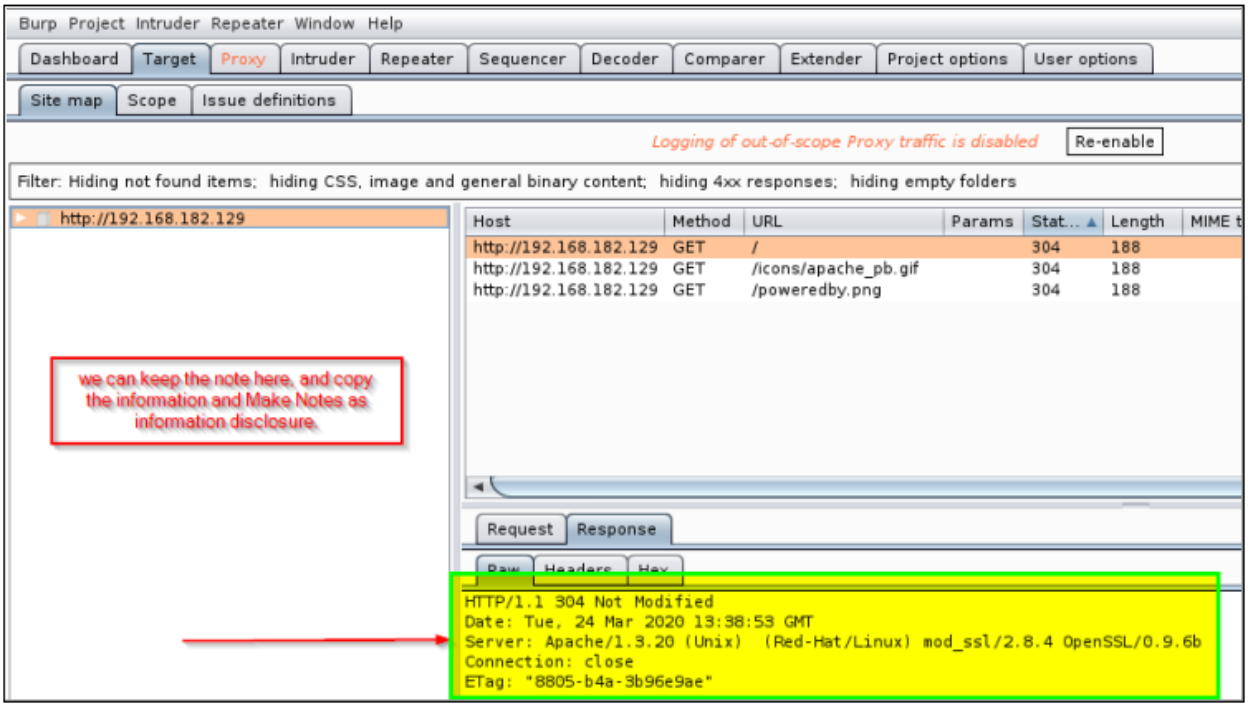
>> We can also copy the ip address **http://192.168.182.129/** we can see the target http://192.168.182.129/

>> We can also add here and scan with http, https, and ip address press ""YES"".

It does the limit to search item in scope.



>> Back to target tab ans click response tab to check Information Disclosure: "we can keep the note here, and copy the information and Make Notes as information disclosure."



>> Compare it with Nikto scan; apache and open ssl information is same

```
root@kali:/home/kali# nikto -h http://192.168.182.129
- Nikto v2.1.6
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Target IP:          192.168.182.129
+ Target Hostname:    192.168.182.129
+ Target Port:        80
+ Start Time:         2020-03-24 07:17:14 (GMT-4)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Server: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix)  (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
+ Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /, inode: 34821, size
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
```

Now back to dirbuster& application which is running,

Concept is to check the active directory and response code with it

Directory and response code

Response code 200 normal

Response code 400 some error

Response code 404 page is not found

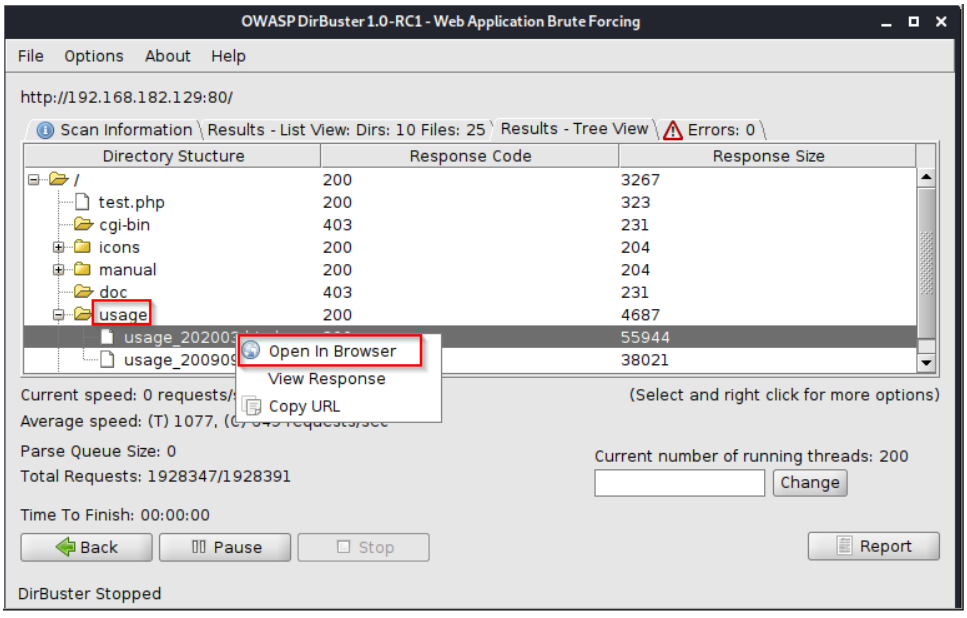
Response code 300 is redirect

Response code 500 server error

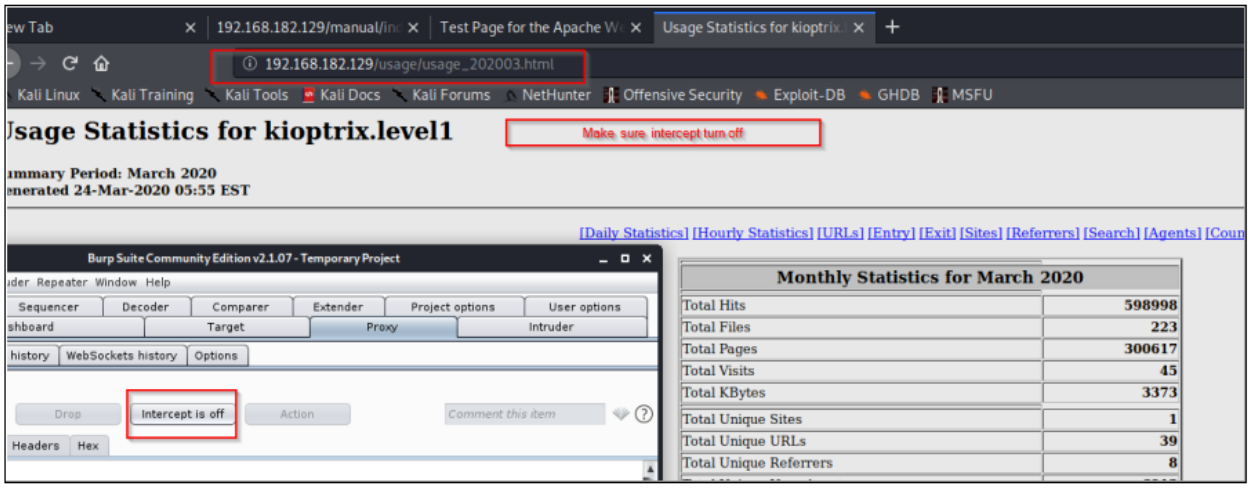
>> Open NON-IMP files: cgi-bin, icons, manual, doc,

>> Open IMP files: usage and open this files in browser. (This page will no load until intercept will turn off)

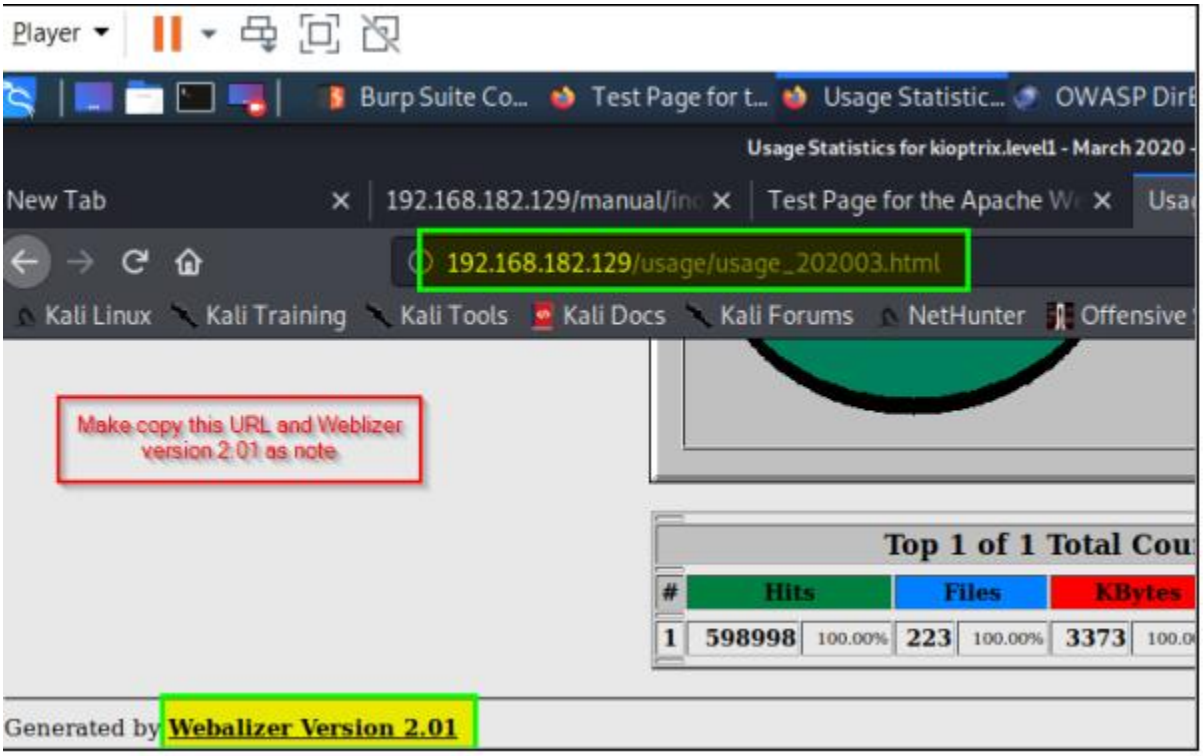
>> Turn off intercept an and page will load automatically.



>> Web page loaded after intercept turn off



>> copy this highlighted item and add to notes.



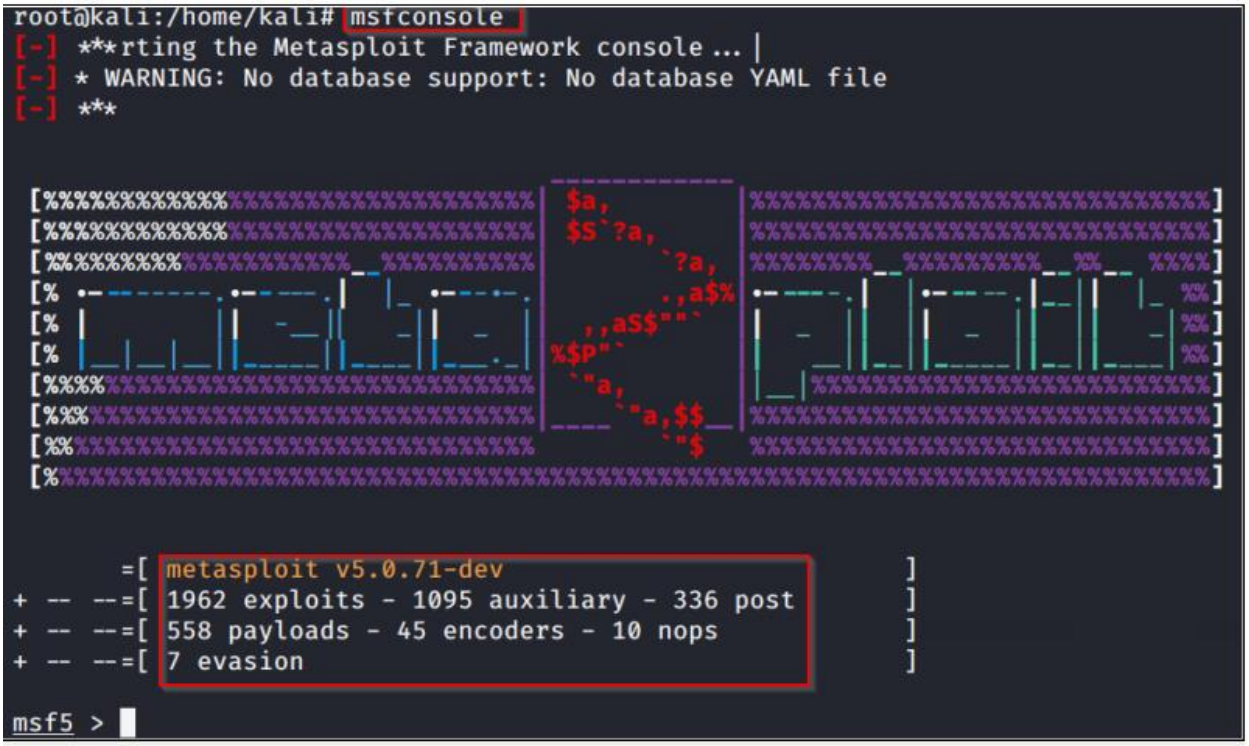
>> opening the dirbuster will help to get directory and check every directory finds important information about the scan reports.

Enumerating SMB-139 IMP

>> Metasploit console run:

Open terminal and type command

>> **msfconsole** #this will run Metasploit framework in terminal other tools like msfvenom use later.



>> msfconsole (Metasploit) does lot many thing for us

-1st exploits

-2nd Auxiliary means scanning and enumerations (port scanning, information gathering)

-3rd post (if we had shell in machine we can do something in post)

-4th payloads it's used in tool called msfvenom used to create own shell

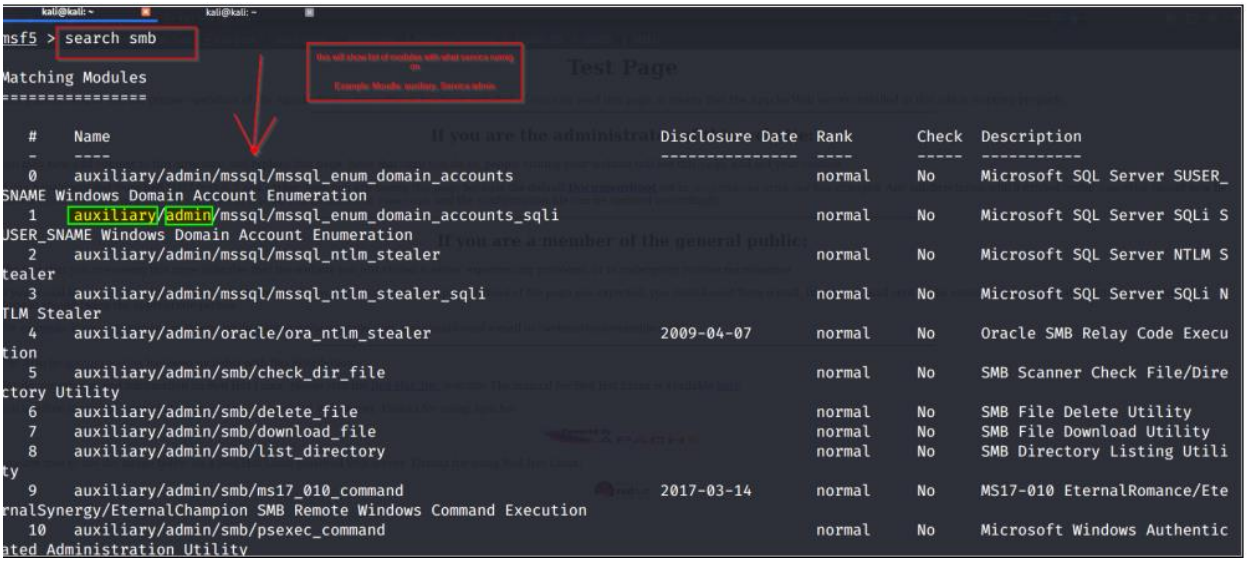
---

open terminal and type below command

>>**search smb**

This will show list of modules with what service running on

Example: Module: auxiliary, Service: admin



```
msf5 > search smb

Matching Modules
================

   #    Name                                                 Disclosure Date  Rank       Check  Description
   -    ----                                                 ---------------  ----       -----  -----------
   0    auxiliary/admin/mssql/mssql_enum_domain_accounts                      normal     No     Microsoft SQL Server SUSER_
SNAME Windows Domain Account Enumeration
   1    auxiliary/admin/mssql/mssql_enum_domain_accounts_sqli                 normal     No     Microsoft SQL Server SQLi S
USER_SNAME Windows Domain Account Enumeration
   2    auxiliary/admin/mssql/mssql_ntlm_stealer                              normal     No     Microsoft SQL Server NTLM S
tealer
   3    auxiliary/admin/mssql/mssql_ntlm_stealer_sqli                         normal     No     Microsoft SQL Server SQLi N
TLM Stealer
   4    auxiliary/admin/oracle/ora_ntlm_stealer              2009-04-07       normal     No     Oracle SMB Relay Code Execu
tion
   5    auxiliary/admin/smb/check_dir_file                                    normal     No     SMB Scanner Check File/Dire
ctory Utility
   6    auxiliary/admin/smb/delete_file                                       normal     No     SMB File Delete Utility
   7    auxiliary/admin/smb/download_file                                     normal     No     SMB File Download Utility
   8    auxiliary/admin/smb/list_directory                                    normal     No     SMB Directory Listing Utili
ty
   9    auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command                 2017-03-14       normal     No     MS17-010 EternalRomance/Ete
rnalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution
   10   auxiliary/admin/smb/psexec_command                                    normal     No     Microsoft Windows Authentic
ated Administration Utility
```

>> We have to remember two things either number or either address

Example: number: 60

Example: auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version

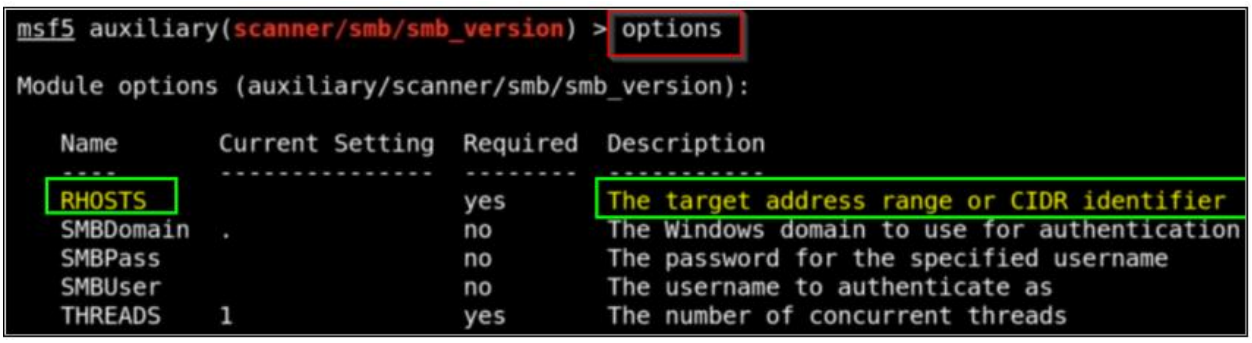
>> command:

>> **use 60** (we can use the either one item which is preferable)

>> **use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version** and paste enter. (This will load the module and we can access the file what ever available inside it.)

>> **info** (to check what are information available it)

>> **options** (to check the host which are available) later we LHOSTS (local host) is also available.



```
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > options

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

   Name       Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----       ---------------  --------  -----------
   RHOSTS                      yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier
   SMBDomain  .                no        The Windows domain to use for authentication
   SMBPass                     no        The password for the specified username
   SMBUser                     no        The username to authenticate as
   THREADS    1                yes       The number of concurrent threads
```

Rhost is remote host. Is a victim we are attacking? Means we are import only 1 host,

Type command:

>> **set ROSTS 192.168.182.129**

>> **run**

```
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.57.134
RHOSTS => 192.168.57.134
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run

[*] 192.168.57.134:139    - Host could not be identified: Unix (Samba 2.2.1a)
[*] 192.168.57.134:445    - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Rhost is we can run with ip and use run command to check samba, it will give Exact information about version. (Samba 2.2.la) # We can make note and add to it

---

Open kali terminal and type command:

>> **smbclient** (ability to connect file share which is available out there. and access file anonymously. that gives important information which files available for us.)

>> **-l** (L) (that will list out all the file which is available for us.)

>> **smbclient –l \\\\192.168.182.129** and ENTER. (It will show list of sharenames we can check one by one. with ADMIN$ and IPC$.)

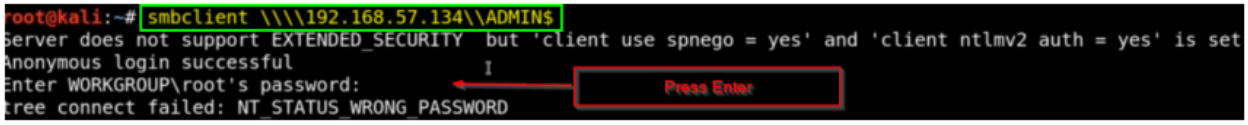
```
root@kali:~# smbclient -L \\\\192.168.57.134\\
Server does not support EXTENDED_SECURITY  but 'client use spnego = yes' and 'client ntlmv2 auth = yes' is set
Anonymous login successful
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
                                                    press Enter

        Sharename       Type      Comment
        ---------       ----      -------
        IPC$            IPC       IPC Service (Samba Server)
        ADMIN$          IPC       IPC Service (Samba Server)
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
Server does not support EXTENDED_SECURITY  but 'client use spnego = yes' and 'client ntlmv2 auth = yes' is set
Anonymous login successful

        Server               Comment
        ---------            -------
        KIOPTRIX             Samba Server

        Workgroup            Master
        ---------            -------
        MYGROUP              KIOPTRIX
```

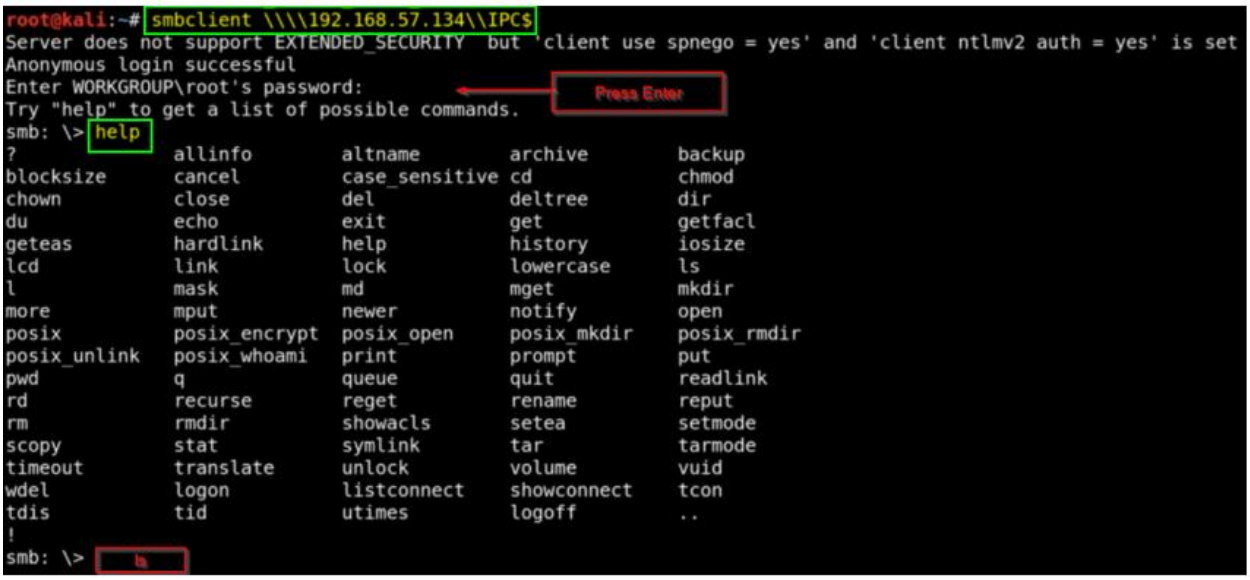
>> s**mbclient \\\\192.168.182.129\\ADMIN$** #this will not allow us to login.



>> **smbclient \\192.168.182.129\\IPC$** (this will login us automatically and we check RUN commends like)

>> **help**

>> **ls**



Enumerating SSH

Open kali terminal and type the command.

>> **ssh 192.168.182.129** (this command to check specified IP address. but it say not found any matching key) (-c means cipher.)

>> **ssh 192.168.182.129 -okexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellmen-group1-sha1** Note: #this will come occasionally, it's not regular command. = after line is copied from above results.

(This is asking for cipher we can copy aes128-cbc)

>> ssh 192.168.182.129 -okexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellmen-group1-sha1 -c aes128-cbc
#this will provide the opportunity for connect.

(Why we use this?)

Sometimes banner is exposed and banner will say we're running SSH Version XYZ by this company or client, unfortunately there is no banner, we can see here

in between os SHA256: so that does not give any login information

Researching Potential Vulnerabilities

>> identifies and researching potential vulnerabilities

>>80/443 - 192.168.182.129 - 10:59pm

Default webpage - apache - PHP

Information Disclosure - 404 page

Information Disclosure - server headers disclose version information

>>80/tcp open http Apache httpd 1-3.20(Unix) (Red-Hat/linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b) #We can used to research.

>>mod_ssl/2.8.4 - mod_ssl 2.8.7 and lower are vulnerable to remote buffer overflow, which may allow a remote shell.

http://cve.mitr.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name-CVE-2002-0082.OSVDB-756

>>SMB

UNIX (Samba 2.2.1a)

>>Weblizer Version 2.01 - http://192.168.182.129/usage/usage_202003.html

80, 139, 443, 445 are easiest to me. Are the easiest way to get hack.

SSH

OpenSSH

Search on google: - mod_ssl/ 2.8.4 exploit

OPEN GITHUB link: https://github.com/heltonWernik/OpenLuck

Open exploit-db.com

80/443- Potentially vulnerable to Open Luck

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/764 #this might be not working it is because it is outdated

https://github.com/heltonWernik/OpenLuck (Working)

Now search google: - Apache httpd 1.3.20 exploit

(If we want to check something like critical open this link check the score)

https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor_id-45/product_id-66/version_id-5146/Apache-Http-Server-1.3.20.html

---

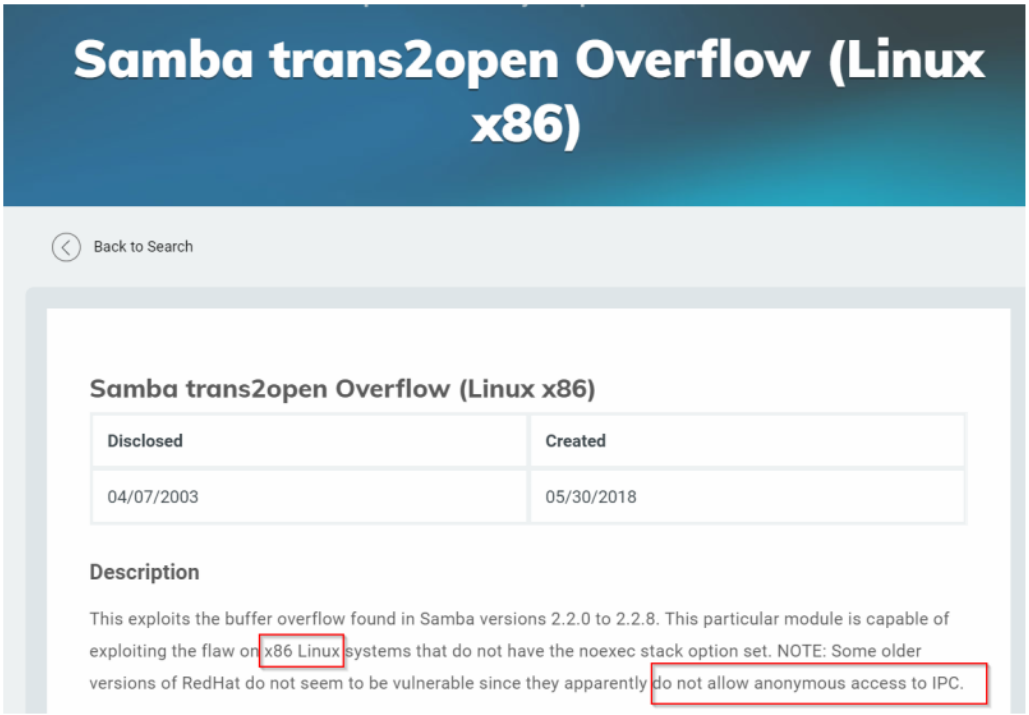
Open SSL tied with Mod_ssl

Open google and search: samba 2.2.1a exploit

Open Rapid7: makes the Metasploit

139 - Potentially vulnerable to trans2open

https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/samba/trans2open in that we can use Module Options.



this means we can access with password IPC to samba. Moreover, support 86 systems

2nd way is https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/7

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/10

Suppose if no internet and no research capabilities then use command in terminal:

>> **searchsploit samba 2**   (more accurate you are in searching the more worst it is.)

We can search via kali terminal we can get the information regarding versions

```
root@kali:/home/kali# searchsploit samba 2
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------------------
 Exploit Title                                                                                      |  Path
                                                                                                    | (/usr/share/exploitdb/)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------------------
Microsoft Windows XP/2003 - Samba Share Resource Exhaustion (Denial of Service)                     | exploits/windows/dos/148.sh
Samba 1.9.19 - 'Password' Remote Buffer Overflow                                                    | exploits/linux/remote/20308.c
Samba 2.0.7 - SWAT Logfile Permissions                                                              | exploits/linux/local/20341.sh
Samba 2.0.7 - SWAT Logging Failure                                                                  | exploits/unix/remote/20340.c
Samba 2.0.7 - SWAT Symlink (1)                                                                      | exploits/linux/local/20338.c
Samba 2.0.7 - SWAT Symlink (2)                                                                      | exploits/linux/local/20339.sh
Samba 2.0.x - Insecure TMP File Symbolic Link                                                       | exploits/linux/local/20776.c
Samba 2.0.x/2.2 - Arbitrary File Creation                                                           | exploits/unix/remote/20968.txt
Samba 2.2.0 < 2.2.8 (OSX) - trans2open Overflow (Metasploit)                                        | exploits/osx/remote/9924.rb
Samba 2.2.2 < 2.2.6 - 'nttrans' Remote Buffer Overflow (Metasploit) (1)                             | exploits/linux/remote/16321.rb
Samba 2.2.8 (BSD x86) - 'trans2open' Remote Overflow (Metasploit)                                   | exploits/bsd_x86/remote/16880.rb
Samba 2.2.8 (Linux Kernel 2.6 / Debian / Mandrake) - Share Privilege Escalation                     | exploits/linux/local/23674.txt
Samba 2.2.8 (Linux x86) - 'trans2open' Remote Overflow (Metasploit)                                 | exploits/linux_x86/remote/16861.rb
Samba 2.2.8 (OSX/PPC) - 'trans2open' Remote Overflow (Metasploit)                                   | exploits/osx_ppc/remote/16876.rb
Samba 2.2.8 (Solaris SPARC) - 'trans2open' Remote Overflow (Metasploit)                             | exploits/solaris_sparc/remote/16330.rb
Samba 2.2.8 - Brute Force Method Remote Command Execution                                           | exploits/linux/remote/55.c
Samba 2.2.x - 'call_trans2open' Remote Buffer Overflow (1)                                          | exploits/unix/remote/22468.c
Samba 2.2.x - 'call_trans2open' Remote Buffer Overflow (2)                                          | exploits/unix/remote/22469.c
Samba 2.2.x - 'call_trans2open' Remote Buffer Overflow (3)                                          | exploits/unix/remote/22470.c
Samba 2.2.x - 'call_trans2open' Remote Buffer Overflow (4)                                          | exploits/unix/remote/22471.txt
Samba 2.2.x - 'nttrans' Remote Overflow (Metasploit)                                                | exploits/linux/remote/9936.rb
Samba 2.2.x - CIFS/9000 Server A.01.x Packet Assembling Buffer Overflow                             | exploits/unix/remote/22356.c
Samba 2.2.x - Remote Buffer Overflow                                                                | exploits/linux/remote/7.pl
Samba 3.0.20 < 3.0.25rc3 - 'Username' map script' Command Execution (Metasploit)                    | exploits/unix/remote/16320.rb
Samba 3.0.21 < 3.0.24 - LSA trans names Heap Overflow (Metasploit)                                  | exploits/linux/remote/9950.rb
Samba 3.0.24 (Linux) - 'lsa_io_trans_names' Heap Overflow (Metasploit)                              | exploits/linux/remote/16859.rb
Samba 3.0.24 (Solaris) - 'lsa_io_trans_names' Heap Overflow (Metasploit)                            | exploits/solaris/remote/16329.rb
```

>> **searchsploit mod ssl 2**   #we can check vulnerabilities and check each one of item we seen here.

```
root@kali:/home/kali# searchsploit mod ssl 2
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------------------
 Exploit Title                                                                                      |  Path
                                                                                                    | (/usr/share/exploitdb/)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------------------
Apache mod_ssl 2.0.x - Remote Denial of Service                                                     | exploits/linux/dos/24590.txt
Apache mod_ssl 2.8.x - Off-by-One HTAccess Buffer Overflow                                          | exploits/multiple/dos/21575.txt
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuck.c' Remote Buffer Overflow                                | exploits/unix/remote/21671.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (1)                          | exploits/unix/remote/764.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (2)                          | exploits/unix/remote/47080.c
Apache mod_ssl OpenSSL < 0.9.6d / < 0.9.7-beta2 - 'openssl-too-open.c' SSL2 KEY_ARG Overflow        | exploits/unix/remote/40347.txt
DomainMOD 4.11.01 - 'ssl-provider-name' Cross-Site Scripting                                        | exploits/php/webapps/46372.txt
Microsoft Edge Chakra - 'InterpreterStackFrame::ProcessLinkFailedAsmJsModule' Incorrect Usage of 'PushP | exploits/windows/dos/42470.html
Microsoft Edge Chakra - 'InterpreterStackFrame::ProcessLinkFailedAsmJsModule' Incorrectly Re-parses | exploits/windows/dos/42469.html
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ---------------------------------
```

dos : denial of service,

remote : remote code execution

we can check exploits and check Unix, check remote also Apache mod ssl