

Mysql

Note:

Default port of Mysql is 3306

1) Mysql is RDBMS

2) It uses SQL Language

3) Stores data in tables which can be accessed by clients

Enumeration :

1) In order to connect to the remote mysql server, `mysql-client` is need to install on the system.

2) To install, mysql client - `sudo apt install default-mysql-client`

Here, we can enumerate by manually or using automated tools like Nmap scripts and Metasploit modules.

i) First scan the target ip & find the service & version of it

ii) Find if any exploit available for the version. (In this example, Mysql server version is 5.7, There is a exploit available for 4.x & 5.x version, which states that when someone try to login with wrong password, sql server returns different message than access denied. by using this we can get the possible users.)

iii) Then, use NSE scripts `mysql_enum` we can get the possible username (You can also use metasploit module `mysql_sql`).

iv) Then using different Tools bruteforce the password.

v) Finally, try to log in into mysql server using `mysql-client` which we installed above.

This comes under exploitation

Exploitation :

Here, we already did it above, but there may be more than one way to do it. Lets see,

There is the another metasploit module named `mysql-schemadump` which dumps the schema of the entire database

Again, Another metasploit module named **msf5 - hashdump** of extracts the username & password hashes and displays it which is used later in cracking.

Here, we crack password using Hydra.

- ↳ Copy the password hash with usernames (i.e) `user:*axxbcdxx`
to file

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username hash
- ↳ Then use John to crack by **john hash.txt**
- ↳ Then we get the password.

Sometimes, Same password is used to multiple services, In T+M eg.) we use 'msf5' password for user carl & try to log on into another services running on system which is nothing but SSH & Then we able to pun the machine & got access.