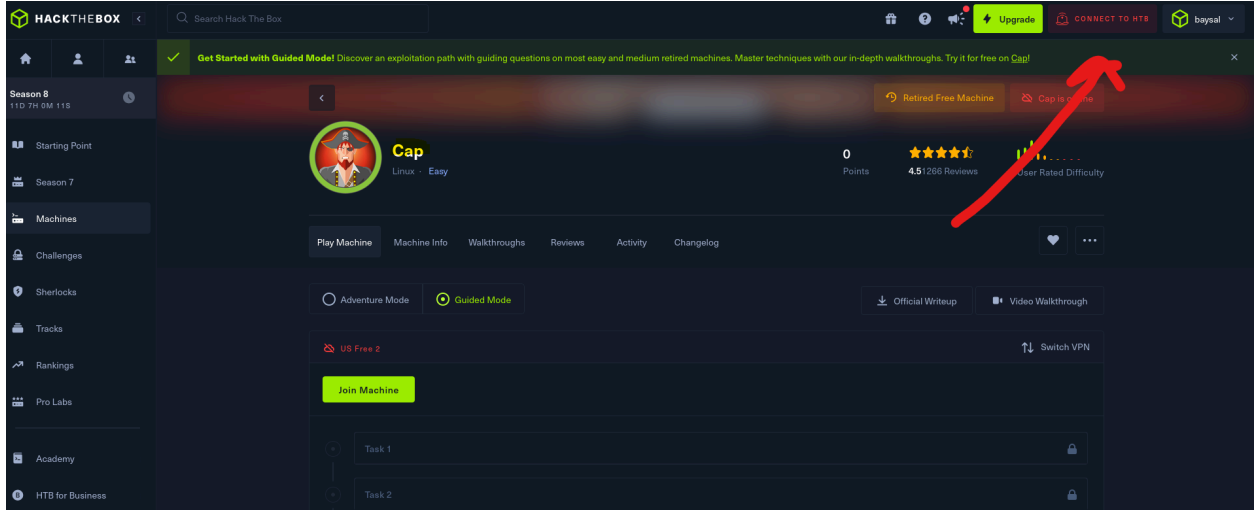


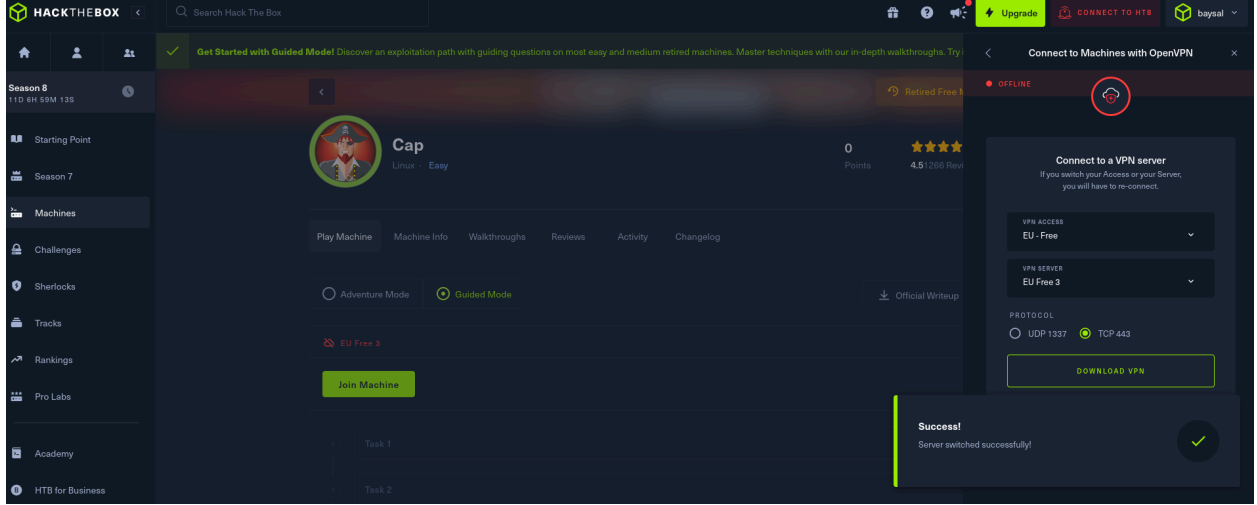
Yapay Zeka Destekli Sızma Testi



Hack the Box üzerinden "Cap" adlı program kullanılmıştır.

Makineye bağlanma





- Machines>OpenVPN>Sunucuları seç>TCP>İndir
- Terminalden dosyanın indirildiği klasöre gidilir.
- `openvpn lab_dosya.ovpn` komutuyla diyerek vpn çalıştırılır.
- Ardından sitedeki **join machine** kısmından da makineye bağlanılır.

ChatGPT kullanarak pentesting

?

i am solving a ctf.i want to pentest a machine.what should be my first step?ip adress of machine is 10.10.10.245 gibi bir promptla yardım alınarak başlanabilir.

🔍 Step 1: Network Scanning with Nmap

Run an Nmap scan to discover open ports, services, and versions on the target:

Basic scan:

```
nmap -sC -sV -oN initial_scan.txt 10.10.10.245
```

- **sC** : Run default scripts
- **sV** : Detect service versions
- **oN** : Output to a file (**initial_scan.txt**)

This will give you:

- Open ports (e.g., SSH, HTTP, SMB)
- Running services and versions (e.g., Apache 2.4.41)
- Potential attack surfaces



Next Steps Based on Results:

- **Web server found (e.g., port 80/443)?** → Run **whatweb** , **gobuster** , or **dirsearch** .
- **SSH found (port 22)?** → Look for default creds, bruteforce (if allowed), or version-specific exploits.
- **SMB (port 445)?** → Try **enum4linux** or **smbclient** .
- **FTP (port 21)?** → Check for anonymous login.
- **RDP (3389)?** → Check for weak creds or vulnerable versions.

Buradaki adımlar kullanılabilir.

- Sitede yer alan **guided mod** kısmındaki sorulara cevaplar verilebilir.
- İlk soru cevaplanır ve çıkan diğer soruya göre yine gpt'ye soru sorulur.

?

open ports:80,21,22.what should i do next? tarzı bir soruyla ikinci aşamaya geçilebilir.

1. Enumerate Port 21 (FTP) — High Value Early Target

FTP is often misconfigured or allows **anonymous login**, which can leak files or credentials.

Check for anonymous access:

```
ftp 10.10.10.245
```

- Username: `anonymous`
- Password: (just press Enter)

If you log in:

- Use `ls`, `get filename` to explore/download files.
- Look for `usernames`, `passwords`, `web files`, or `.txt` notes.

2. Enumerate Port 80 (HTTP) — Likely to Have Hidden Info

Check the website in a browser:

```
http://10.10.10.245
```

Use `whatweb` to fingerprint the site:

```
whatweb http://10.10.10.245
```

Use `gobuster` or `dirsearch` to brute-force hidden directories:

```
gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.245 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt -t 30
```

Look for:

- Admin panels (`/admin`, `/login`)
- File leaks (`.bak`, `.zip`, `.php`)

- CMS systems (WordPress, Joomla)
-

3. Enumerate Port 22 (SSH) — Usually Later Stage

SSH often comes into play **after** you gain credentials from FTP or web.

But you can:

- Check banner: `nmap -p22 --script ssh2-enum-algos 10.10.10.245`
 - Save any usernames you find — useful for bruteforce *if allowed* in your CTF rules.
-

Recommendation:

Start with **FTP** → then **Web (Port 80)** → use findings for **SSH access**.

- Sonrasında sorulara cevap verilir.
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