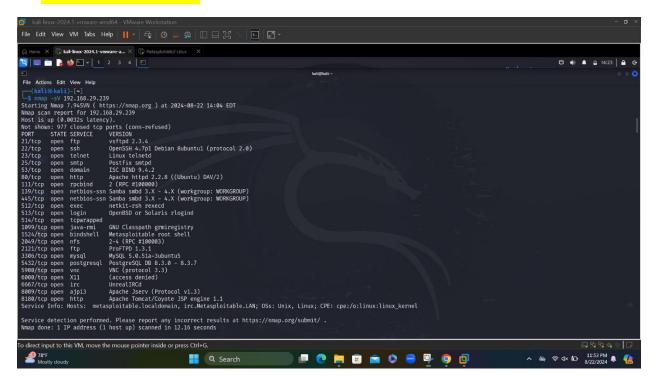
Executive Post Graduate Certification in Cyber Security and Ethical Hacking

project

HNMAP SCAN



Scan Date: 2024-08-22

Scan Tool: Nmap 7.94SVN

Target IP: 192.168.29.239

Summary of Findings

The Nmap scan identified the following open ports and services on the target

host:

Port	State	Service	Version
21/tcp	open	ftp	vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1
			(protocol 2.0)
23/tcp	open	telnet	Linux telnetd
25/tcp	open	smtp	Postfix smtpd
53/tcp	open	domain	ISC BIND 9.4.2
80/tcp	open	http	Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp	open	rpcbind	2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup:
			WORKGROUP)
445/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup:
			WORKGROUP)
512/tcp	open	exec	netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp	open	login	OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
514/tcp	open	tcpwrapped	
1099/tcp	open	java-rmi	GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp	open	bindshell	Metasploitable root shell

2049/tcp	open	nfs	2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp	open	ftp	ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp	open	mysql	MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp	open	postgresql	PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp	open	vnc	VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp	open	X11	(access denied)
6667/tcp	open	irc	UnrealIRCd
8009/tcp	open	ajp13	Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp	open	http	Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

Potential Targets for Further Enumeration

1. FTP Services

- o Port 21 (vsftpd 2.3.4) and Port 2121 (ProFTPD 1.3.1):
 - Both FTP services might be configured with weak credentials or allow anonymous access. They are prime candidates for further testing for weak passwords or insecure configurations.

2. SSH Service

- o Port 22 (OpenSSH 4.7p1):
 - Older version of OpenSSH may have known vulnerabilities.
 Consider further testing for default or weak credentials and any potential exploits for the specific version.

3. Telnet Service

- o Port 23 (Linux telnetd):
 - Telnet is generally insecure. Test for default or weak
 credentials and consider exploiting its inherent insecurity if
 sensitive information is transmitted.

4. SMTP Service

- o Port 25 (Postfix smtpd):
 - This service can be tested for open relay configurations and potential vulnerabilities in the version.

5. Web Services

- Port 80 (Apache httpd 2.2.8) and Port 8180 (Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1):
 - Both web servers might have vulnerabilities associated with their versions. Testing for common web application vulnerabilities (e.g., XSS, SQL injection) and configuration issues is recommended.

6. Database Services

- Port 3306 (MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5) and Port 5432
 (PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 8.3.7):
 - Test for default credentials, unpatched vulnerabilities, and unauthorized access possibilities.

7. Network Services

- Port 111 (rpcbind), Port 2049 (NFS), Port 1099 (Java RMI):
 - These services could be vulnerable to unauthorized access or misconfigurations. Further enumeration to assess permissions and vulnerabilities is advised.

8. Other Services

- o Port 1524 (Metasploitable root shell):
 - This port is specifically noted for having a root shell associated with Metasploitable. It is a high-risk target and should be thoroughly examined.

o Port 5900 (VNC):

 Check for weak or default credentials, as VNC is often misconfigured.

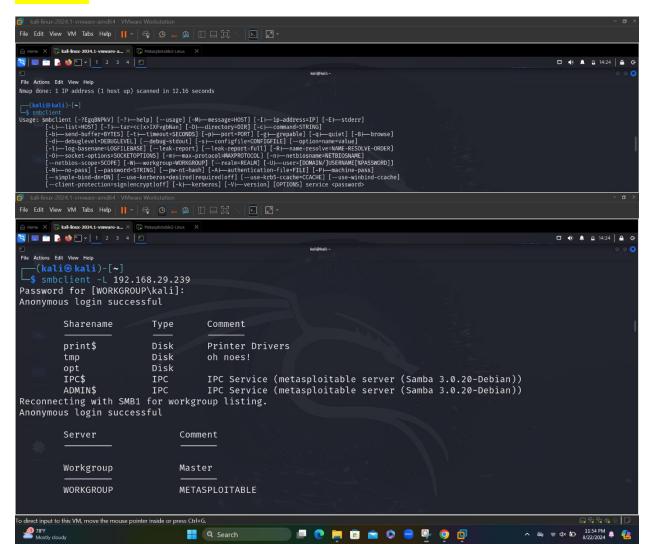
o Port 6667 (UnrealIRCd):

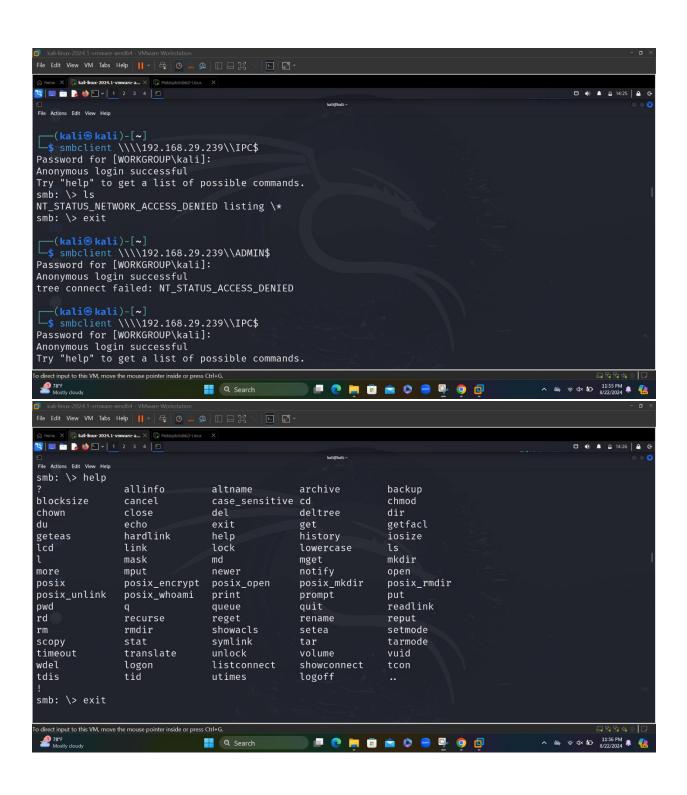
 This IRC service could have specific vulnerabilities or misconfigurations that need to be explored.

Recommendations

- Verify and Enumerate Services: Focus on verifying the versions and configurations of the services running. Check for known vulnerabilities and security misconfigurations associated with these services.
- Exploit Potential Vulnerabilities: Using tools and techniques
 appropriate to each service, attempt to exploit any discovered
 vulnerabilities to assess potential risks.
- Secure Weak Points: Implement strong access controls, update services to their latest versions, and disable unnecessary services to reduce the attack surface.

Employ smbclient to establish connections with SMB shares





List of Shares on the Target (192.168.29.239)

- print\$: Disk share for printer drivers
- tmp: Disk share, labeled "oh noes!"
- opt: Disk share with no comment
- IPC\$: Inter-process communication share
- ADMIN\$: Administrative share

Access Attempts

- IPC\$: Connection successful but directory listing failed

(`NT_STATUS_NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED`).

- ADMIN\$: Connection attempted but failed with

`NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED`.

Next Steps

Brute Force or Dictionary Attack:

If you need to access `IPC\$` or `ADMIN\$` and are authorized to do so, consider using a password brute-force or dictionary attack tool if you suspect weak or default passwords.

Examine Permissions and Security Settings:

The error `NT_STATUS_NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED` suggests there may be permissions issues. Investigate if there are specific security settings or ACLs that need adjusting or bypassing.

Use Additional Tools:

Tools like `enum4linux`, `smbmap`, or `crackmapexec` can provide more in-depth enumeration and may help identify additional shares or configuration details:

bash

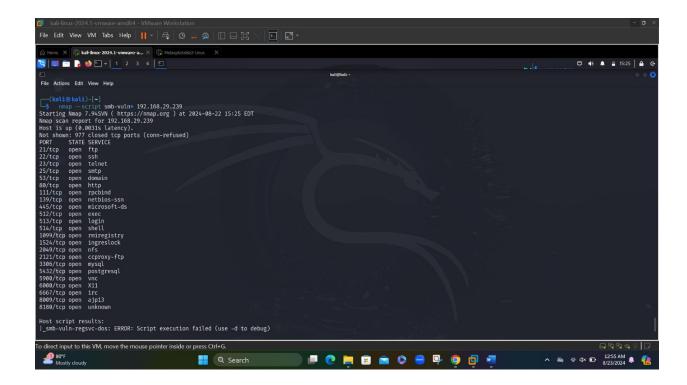
enum4linux -a 192.168.29.239

Check for SMB Vulnerabilities:

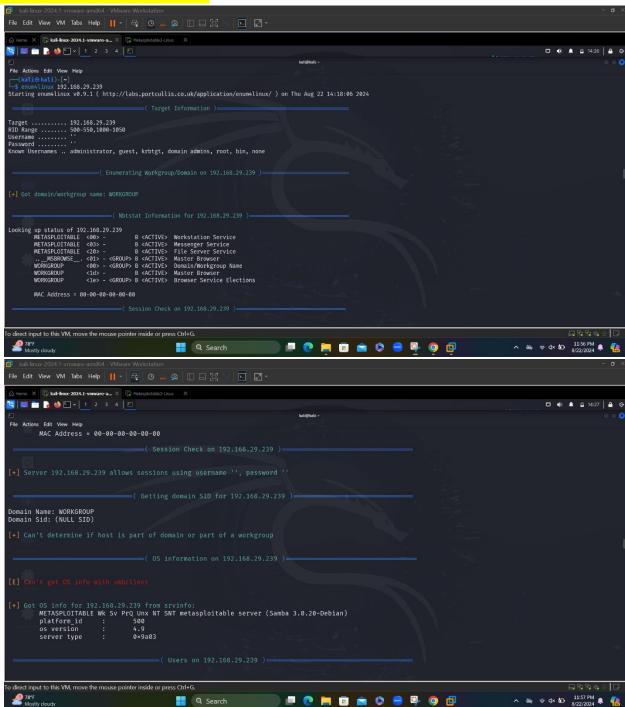
Given this is a Metasploitable machine, it might be worth running some automated vulnerability scanners or exploits against SMB to find known issues:

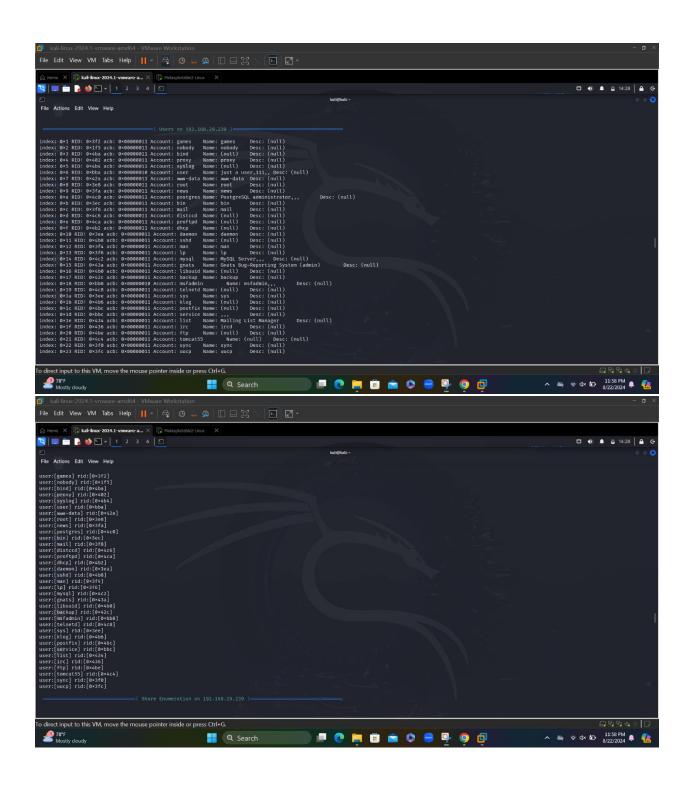
bash

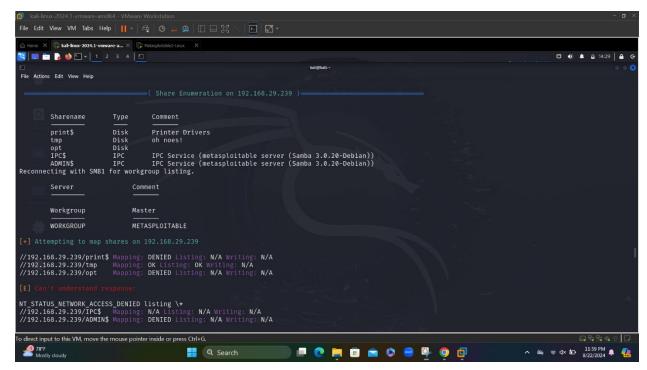
nmap --script smb-vuln* 192.168.29.239



∔ENUM4LINUX scan







enum4linux` Enumeration results

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