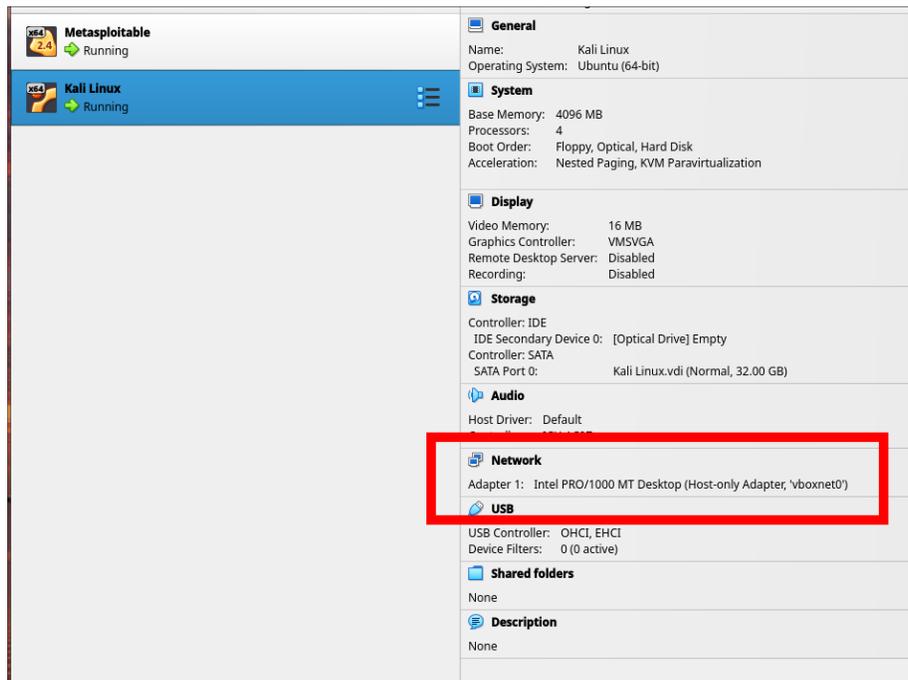


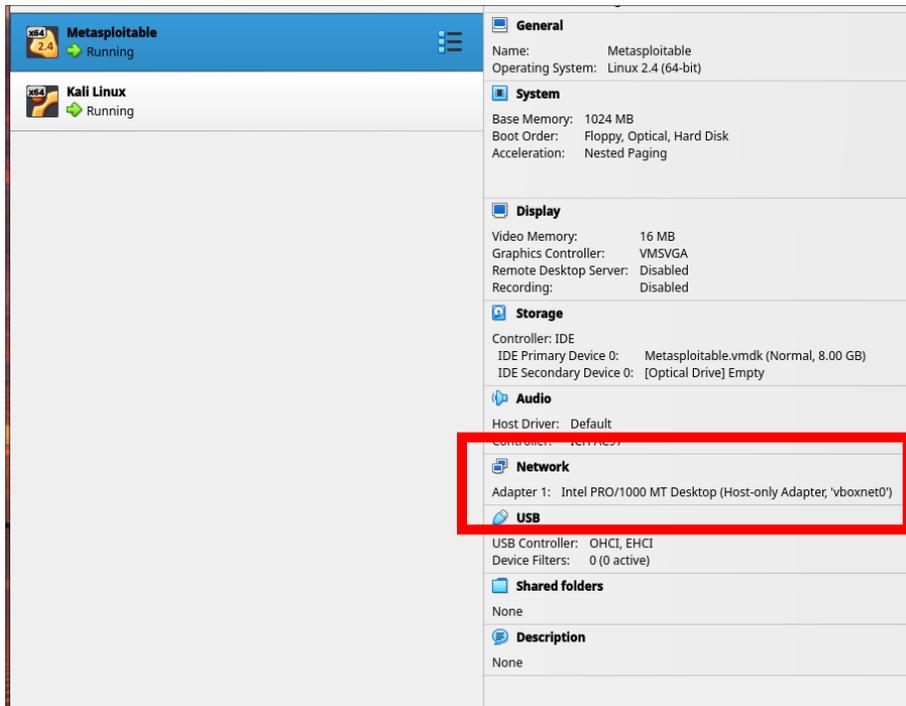
# Ethical Hacking Assignment 3 - Aidan Sharpe

## Task 1 - Network Configuration Between Kali and Metasploitable

Ensure proper network connectivity between the attacker (Kali Linux) and victim (Metasploitable) virtual machines.

1. Configure both Kali Linux and Metasploitable VMs to use host-only adapters





2. Verify the network connectivity by pinging Metasploitable from Kali Linux

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ping 192.168.56.102
PING 192.168.56.102 (192.168.56.102) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from 192.168.56.102: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.876 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.102: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.702 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.102: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.846 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.56.102: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.898 ms
^C
— 192.168.56.102 ping statistics —
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3029ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.702/0.830/0.898/0.076 ms

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

## Task 2 - Nmap Scan for Open Ports and Vulnerabilities

Use `nmap` to perform a vulnerability scan of the metasploitable machine.

```
(kali@kali) [~]
└─$ nmap -sV 192.168.56.102
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-15 20:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.102
Host is up (0.00014s 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
8009/tcp  open  ajp13          Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp  open  http           Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
MAC Address: 08:00:27:E8:EE:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.17 seconds
```

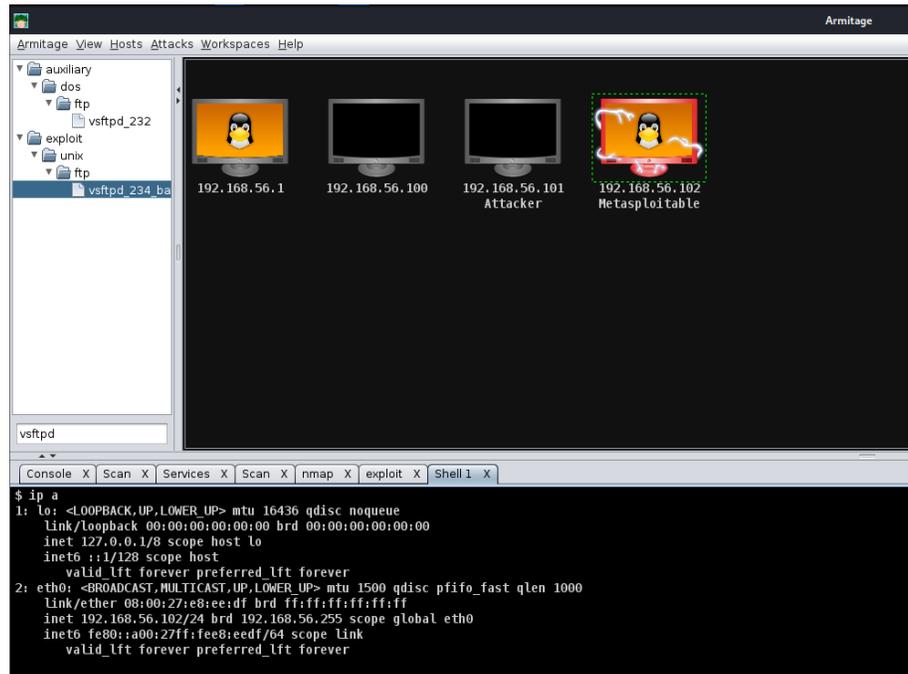
## Task 3 - Installing and Launching Armitage

Install Armitage and set it up to connect with the Metasploit framework.



## Task 5 - Exploiting a Vulnerability Using Armitage

Use Armitage to exploit a vulnerability on the Metasploitable machine and gain access.



## Reflection

The `nmap` tool is surprisingly easy, yet very powerful. After using it on this assignment, I used it to learn about vulnerabilities on my home server. I found that I had ports 80, 443, and 22 open. I did not realize that I had left it open, and I couldn't remember why I had it open in the first place. I then used a remote network configuration tool to close port 80. After running `nmap` again, I saw that I had successfully closed the port.

I really enjoyed using Armitage as an easy introduction to the Metasploit Framework. At this point, I really only plan to use it as a learning tool to get used to deploying attacks and scanning networks. Today, for example, I learned about scanning IP ranges. My next step is to switch to the metasploit CLI.