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BugCon
security conferences

Nmap Script Engine

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Alguien NO sabe que es NMAP ??????



Para que sirve nmap

- Software libre !!!!
- Sirve para saber que tipo de software está escuchando conexiones en cada combinación de IP/puerto
- Nos permite conocer la potencial versión de software, adivinar el SO remoto ... buscar vulnerabilidades específicas.
- Realizar análisis avanzados ...
- Incluso identifica software en puertos no convencionales



Ejemplos

- nmap 192.168.9.41
- nmap -p 80,22,23 192.168.9.41
- nmap 192.168.9.0/24
- nmap 192.168.0.0/16
- nmap -A -T4 192.168.9.0/24
- nmap -F 192.168.9.0/24
- nmap -PN 192.168.9.0/24
- man nmap



Nmap 5.00

- Nueva versión liberada en Julio
- Mayor revisión desde 1997
- Mejoras en el desempeño *
- Más scripts ;)
- Ncat
- Ndiff
- Zenmap
- ** el libro, Nmap Network Scanning



Mejor desempeño

- Se limitó el número de puertos determinados para los escaneos rápidos a 1000 y a 100
- - <http://nmap.org/5/#changes-performance>



Ncat

- Reimplementación de ncat
incluye IPv6, SSL, NAT traversal, port redirection, y más



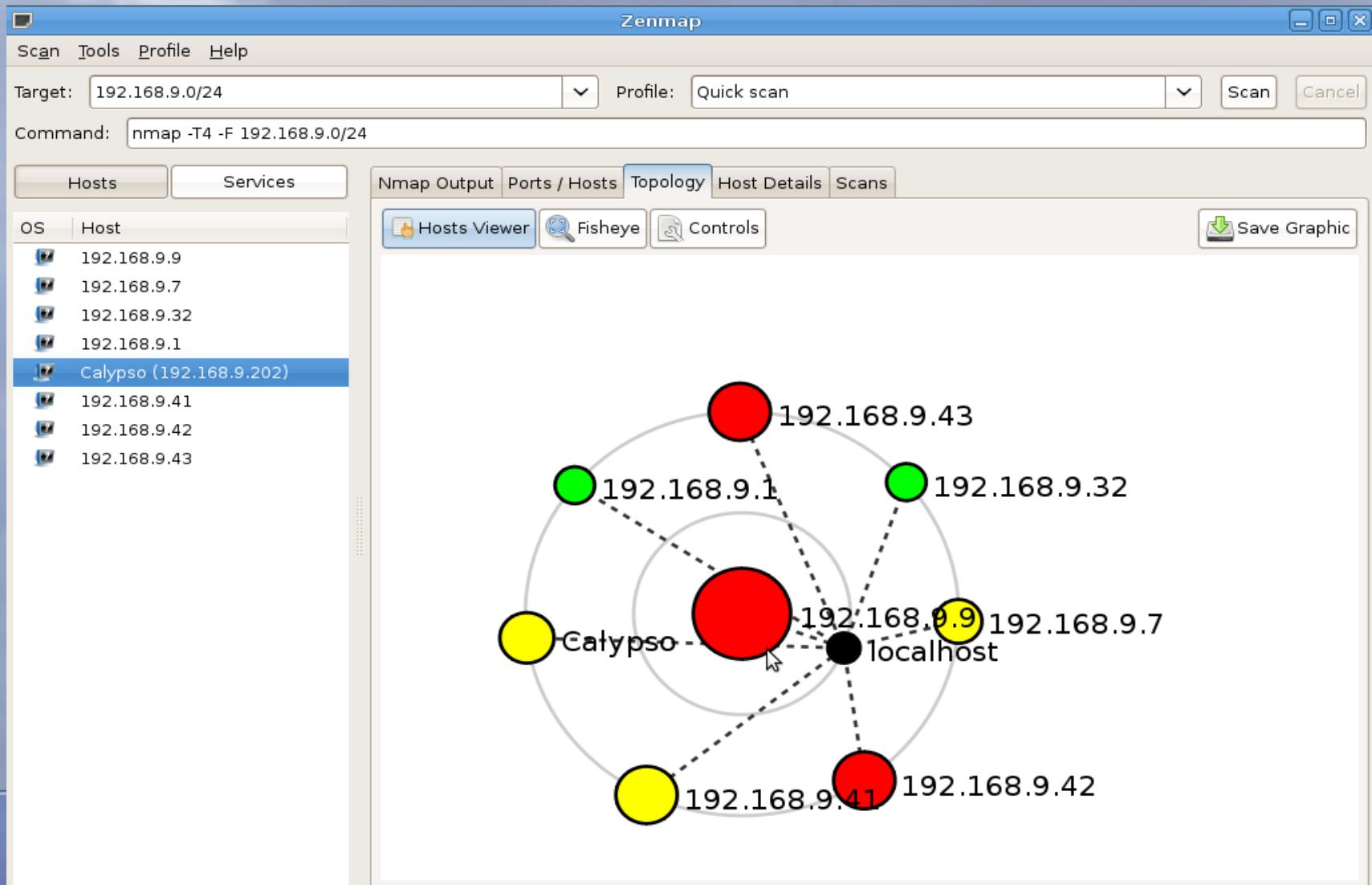
Ndiff

- Basado en el popular diff, este sirve para encontrar diferencias entre escaneos, pudiendo automatizar la verificación de redes o hosts
-

```
hugo@Atenea:~/proyectos/nmap-5.00/ndiff$ ndiff test-scans/simple.xml test-scans/simple.xml
Wed Sep  3 21:04:31 2008 -> Wed Sep  3 20:49:34 2008
scanme.nmap.org (64.13.134.52):
  - 25/tcp closed smtp
  - 53/tcp open domain
  - 70/tcp closed gopher
  - 80/tcp open http
+113/tcp closed auth
The following 95 tcp ports changed state from filtered to unknown:
  1-21,23-24,26-52,54-69,71-79,81-100
hugo@Atenea:~/proyectos/nmap-5.00/ndiff$ █
```

Zenmap

- Interface gráfica para nmap ...



NSE

- Es una característica flexible y poderosa, permite a los usuarios crear y compartir “sencillos” scripts para realizar tareas específicas
- Estos son ejecutados en paralelo con la velocidad y eficiencia que se espera de nmap
- Se incluyen muchos scripts con Nmap ...
 - safe, intrusive, malware, version, discovery, vuln, auth, and default
- Estos scripts pueden dañar tu sistema, evitar ejecutar scripts de terceros ...



Probando “no intrusive”

```
Starting Nmap 5.00 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2009-08-12 18:32 CDT
```

```
Interesting ports on 192.168.7.55:
```

```
Not shown: 990 closed ports
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

21/tcp	open	ftp
--------	------	-----

_	banner:	220 Microsoft FTP Service
---	---------	---------------------------

80/tcp	open	http
--------	------	------

_	html-title:	Cat\xEl logo de Libros *
---	-------------	--------------------------

135/tcp	open	msrpc
---------	------	-------

139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn
---------	------	-------------

445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds
---------	------	--------------

1025/tcp	open	NFS-or-IIS
----------	------	------------

1038/tcp	open	unknown
----------	------	---------

1039/tcp	open	unknown
----------	------	---------

1433/tcp	open	ms-sql-s
----------	------	----------

3389/tcp	open	ms-term-serv
----------	------	--------------

```
Host script results:
```

	smb-security-mode:	User-level authentication
--	--------------------	---------------------------

	SMB Security:	Challenge/response passwords supported
--	---------------	--

_	SMB Security:	Message signing not supported
---	---------------	-------------------------------

	smb-os-discovery:	Windows Server 2003 3790 Service Pack 2
--	-------------------	---

	LAN Manager:	Windows Server 2003 5.2
--	--------------	-------------------------

	Name:	UPSLP\CID
--	-------	-----------

_	System time:	2009-08-12 18:33:27 UTC-5
---	--------------	---------------------------

_	nbstat:	NetBIOS name: CID, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 00:11:25:54:
---	---------	---

fe:78

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 44.72 seconds
```

```
hugo@Atenea:~/proyectos/nmap-5.00$
```



Ejemplos

- nmap --script "not intrusive" target
- nmap --script "default or safe"
- nmap --script "default and safe"
- nmap --script "(default or safe or intrusive) and not http-*"
-



Sirve para ...

- Desarrollar scripts para puertos específicos ...
- Los scripts están desarrollados en LUA !?!?!
- Ya existen librerías que facilitan el desarrollo
 - * base64
 - * bin
 - * bit
 - * comm
 - * datafiles
 - * dns
 - * http
 - * imap
 - * ipOps
 - * listop
 - * match
 - * msrpc
 - * msrpcperformance
 - * msrpctypes
 - * netbios
 - * nmap
 - * nsedebug
 - * openssl
 - * packet
 - * pcre
 - * pop3
 - * shortport
 - * smb
 - * smbauth
 - * snmp
 - * ssh1
 - * ssh2
 - * stdnse
 - * strbuf
 - * strict
 - * tab
 - * unpwdb
 - * url



O sea ...

- Con NSE puedo hacer cosas “parecidas” a metasploit o nessus ...
- No solo escanear, sino detectar vulnerabilidades ...
- O bien detectar malware
 - smtp en otros puertos
 - conficker
- Incluso ... explotarlas



Como hago un script ???

- Basicamente tenemos dos partes ...
- Constantes
 - Id
 - description
 - category
- Y tenemos 2 funciones principales
 - portrule
 - Action
- Iniciar con un script ya desarrollado



Constantes

```
description = [[  
    Checks if a VNC server is vulnerable to the RealVNC  
    authentication bypass  
    (CVE-2006-2369).  
]]  
author = "Brandon Enright <bmenrigh@ucsd.edu>"  
license = "Same as Nmap--See http://nmap.org/book/man-  
legal.html"  
  
categories = {"default", "vuln"}  
  
require "shortport"
```



Funciones

```
portrule = shortport.port_or_service(5900, "vnc")
```

```
action = function(host, port)
local socket = nmap.new_socket()
local result
local status = true
```

```
socket:connect(host.ip, port.number, port.protocol)
```

```
status, result = socket:receive_lines(1)
```

```
if (result == "TIMEOUT") then
  socket:close()
  return
end
```



```
socket:send("RFB 003.008\n")
status, result = socket:receive_bytes(2)
```

```
if (result == "TIMEOUT") then
    socket:close()
    return
end
```

```
if (result ~= "\001\002") then
    socket:close()
    return
end
```

```
socket:send("\001")
status, result = socket:receive_bytes(4)
```



```
if (result == "TIMEOUT") then  
    socket:close()  
    return  
end
```

```
if (result ~= "\000\000\000\000") then
```

```
    socket:close()
```

```
    return
```

```
end
```

```
socket:close()
```

```
return "Vulnerable"
```

```
end
```



Ejemplo ...



description = [[

Verifica que la contrasenia de acceso sea cisco a traves de telnet

Basado en ftp-anon.nse

]]

```
author = "Hugo Gonzalez <hugo.glez@gmail.com>"
```

```
license = "Same as Nmap--See http://nmap.org/book/man-legal.html"
```

```
categories = {"default", "auth", "safe"}
```

```
require "shortport"
```

```
portrule = shortport.port_or_service(23, "telnet")
```

```
action = function(host, port)
```

```
    local socket = nmap.new_socket()
```

```
    local result
```

```
    local status = true
```

```
    local isdefault = false
```

```
    local errCatch = function()
```

```
        socket:close()
```

```
    end
```



```
local try = nmap.new_try(errCatch)

socket:set_timeout(5000)
try(socket:connect(host.ip, port.number, port.protocol))
try(socket:send("cisco\r\n"))
try(socket:send("cisco\r\n"))

while status do
    status, result = socket:receive_lines(1);
    if (string.match(result, ">") or string.match(result,"#") )then
        isdefault = true
        break
    end
end

socket:close()

if(isdefault) then
    return "Password por defecto cisco"
end
end
```



Algunos scripts útiles

- # smb-brute.nse
- # smb-check-vulns.nse
- # smb-enum-domains.nse
- # smb-enum-processes.nse
- # smb-enum-sessions.nse
- # smb-enum-shares.nse
- # smb-enum-users.nse
- # smb-os-discovery.nse
- # smb-pwdump.nse
- # smb-security-mode.nse
- # smb-server-stats.nse
- # smb-system-info.nse



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Preguntas ?!?!?!

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