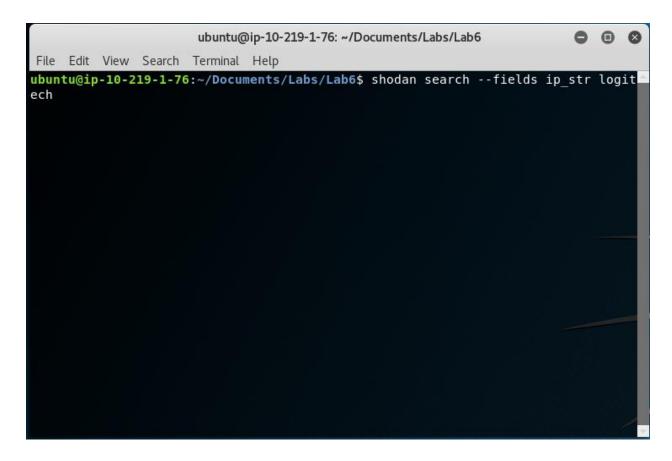
# Lab 6 – IoT Shodan Lab

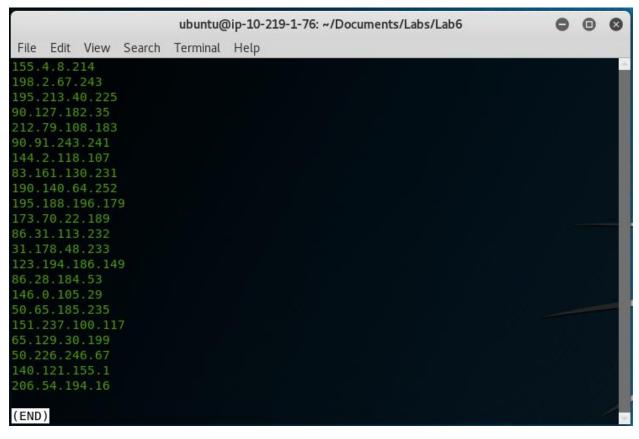
## Section 0: Setup

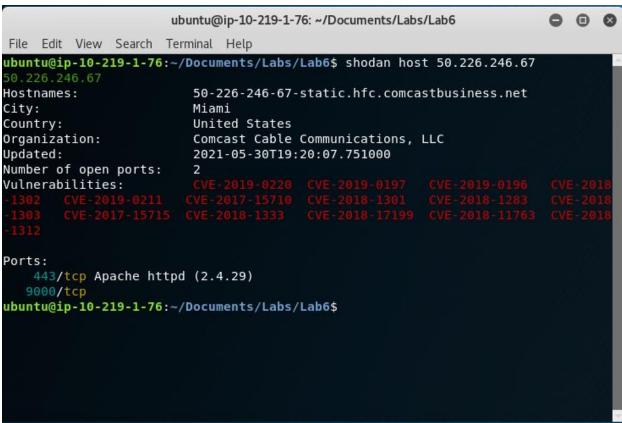
```
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76: ~/Documents/Labs/Lab6
                                                                         0 0
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76:~/Documents/Labs/Lab6$ shodan init KyMdJ66wpN8HrbCL0QvrnzJ
DJ0iop45i
Successfully initialized
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76:~/Documents/Labs/Lab6$ shodan host 164.128.164.80
Hostnames:
                         80.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cust.swisscom.ch
City:
                         Bolligen
Country:
                         Switzerland
                         Swisscom (Schweiz) AG
Organization:
Updated:
                         2021-05-30T03:40:22.820843
Number of open ports:
Vulnerabilities:
Ports:
     80/tcp
     81/tcp
    443/tcp
        |-- SSL Versions: -SSLv2, -SSLv3, TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2, TLSv1.3
   7001/tcp
   7547/tcp
   8080/tcp
   8081/tcp
```

# Section 1 Questions

## Device 1

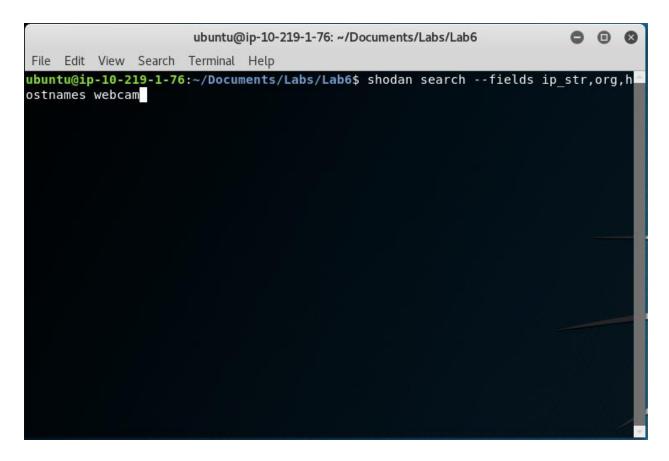




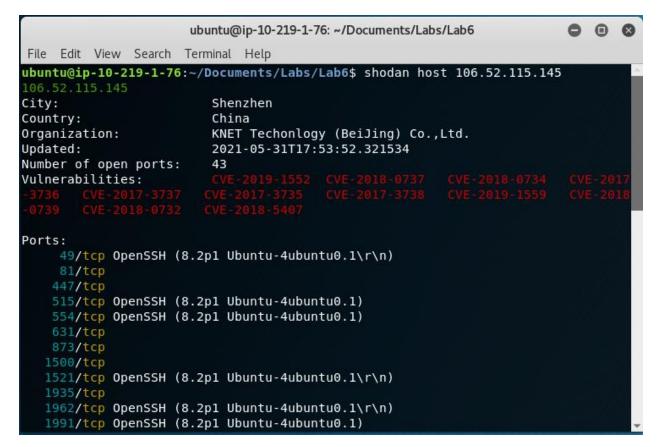


- 1. How did you find the device?
  - Using the shodan search command to list ip addresses for the search query "Logitech".
- 2. What are the superficial vulnerabilities?
  - a. Unsecured Apache server on port 443.
- 3. List and explain two other vulnerabilities.
  - a. The server could have been crashed by a maliciously created request (CVE-2018-1301).
  - Maliciously created requests could cause request handlers to allocate for longer than usual, causing server overload (CVE-2018-1333).
- 4. What mitigation techniques are available, if any?
  - a. Update Apache server version to the latest version.
- 5. Explain one of the CVEs in detail.
  - a. A client could constantly send large SETTINGS frames to the server, which in older versions of Apache, would allow the client to keep a connection open for longer than allowed and lock up a server thread. (Only affects HTTP/2 connections)

## Device 2

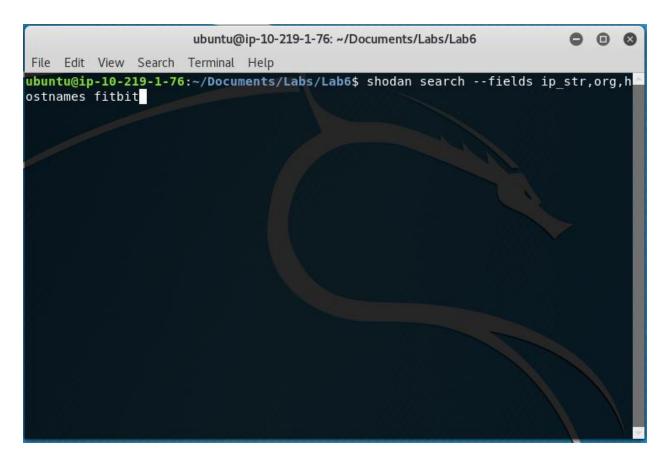


```
0 0
                      ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76: ~/Documents/Labs/Lab6
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
81.196.205.253 RCS & RDS Business
164.128.164.78 Swisscom (Schweiz) AG 78.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cust
43.130.66.10
101.32.246.68
               ACEVILLE PTE.LTD.
               Shanghai UCloud Information Technology Company Limited
117.50.14.196
81.196.205.212 RCS & RDS Business
99.192.246.164 MOJOHOST
164.128.164.119 Swisscom (Schweiz) AG 119.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cus
164.128.164.58 Swisscom (Schweiz) AG 58.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cust
81.196.205.202 RCS & RDS Business
150.109.23.199
18.138.191.115 Amazon Data Services Singapore ec2-18-138-191-115.ap-southeast-
81.196.205.232 RCS & RDS Business
164.128.164.82 Swisscom (Schweiz) AG 82.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cust
51.83.79.205
164.128.164.121 Swisscom (Schweiz) AG 121.164.128.164.static.wline.lns.ent.cus
```



- 1. How did you find the device?
  - a. Search query using shodan showing ip, org, hostname, for keyword "webcam".
- 2. What are the superficial vulnerabilities?
  - a. Unsecured SSL/TLS connections on multiple open ports.
- 3. List and explain two other vulnerabilities.
  - a. Private keys for an older version of SSL can be obtained through a cache timing attack (CVE-2018-0737)
  - b. An error state feature added in 1.0.2, meant to prevent further handshake steps if an error occurred, was not being properly called for a handful of SSL commands.
     The handshake would then allow data to pass through regardless rather than restricting it. (CVE-2017-3737)
- 4. What mitigation techniques are available, if any?
  - a. Upgrade to newer version of OpenSSL that patched these vulnerabilities.
- 5. Explain one of the CVEs in detail.
  - a. In OpenSSL version 1.1.0 and 1.1.1, the default configuration file for Windows was located in C:\Users\usr\local, which was externally writable although not a problem for the Unix environment, and allowed for SSL connections on a Windows machine to have its configuration file and certificates maliciously tampered with by unauthorized users.

## Device 3



```
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76: ~/Documents/Labs/Lab6

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

20.94.249.196 Microsoft Corporation
13.67.57.3 Microsoft Corporation
54.194.164.74 Amazon.com, Inc. ec2-54-194-164-74.eu-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com
219.94.249.150 SAKURA Internet Inc. gosyujin.com
34.212.63.202 Amazon Technologies Inc. ec2-34-212-63-202.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com
140.112.195.58 Ministry of Education Computer Centern12F, No 106, Sec.2, Hoping E. Rd.,nTaipei Taiwan 66.175.211.96 Linode li508-96.members.linode.com
128.173.236.208 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ. arvr.cs.vt.edu
154.16.202.114 Digital Energy Technologies Limited

(END)
```

```
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76: ~/Documents/Labs/Lab6
                                                                         File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@ip-10-219-1-76:~/Documents/Labs/Lab6$ shodan host 13.67.57.3
City:
                         Singapore
Country:
                         Singapore
Organization:
                         Microsoft Corporation
                         2021-05-31T09:52:43.788882
Updated:
Number of open ports:
Vulnerabilities:
Ports:
     21/tcp Microsoft ftpd
    53/tcp
     53/udp
     80/tcp Microsoft IIS httpd (8.5)
   8089/tcp
```

- 1. How did you find the device?
  - a. Search query using shodan showing IP, org, hostname, using keyword "fitbit"
- 2. What are the superficial vulnerabilities?
  - a. Unsecured open FTP connection on port 21, IIS connection on port 80
- 3. List and explain two other vulnerabilities.
  - a. PHP issue allowed bypassing opeache access controls to allow a user to get sensitive information about another user (CVE-2018-10545)
  - b. Possible information leak caused by an extension reading past the buffer limit when reading information (CVE-2019-11036)
- 4. What mitigation techniques are available, if any?
  - a. Update PHP to the latest version.
- 5. Explain one of the CVEs in detail.
  - a. In previous version of PHP on Windows, the linkinfo function doesn't correctly support the check open\_basedir. The lack of this check can be used to find files and information outside what is allowed, since the system does not know otherwise to disallow it.