CompTIA Security+ (SYO 601) Course Project

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University Cyber Attack

Task 1: Obtain a scanning report of the entire network and identify how many terminals are connected with the Windows operating system and the Linux-based systems.

I have used Kali Linux.

Procedure:

1. Firstly, we need to get the IP address of our network. For this I have used the **'ifconfig'** command in the terminal.

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 172.17.0.1  netmask 255.255.0.0  broadcast 172.17.255.255
        ether 02:42:d2:8e:ed:7c  txqueuelen 0  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.0.123  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
        inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fe15:1e3  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 00:0c:29:15:01:e3  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 6  bytes 1206 (1.1 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 14  bytes 2138 (2.0 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

I have highlighted the machine IP as well as the MAC address.

IP address = 192.168.0.123

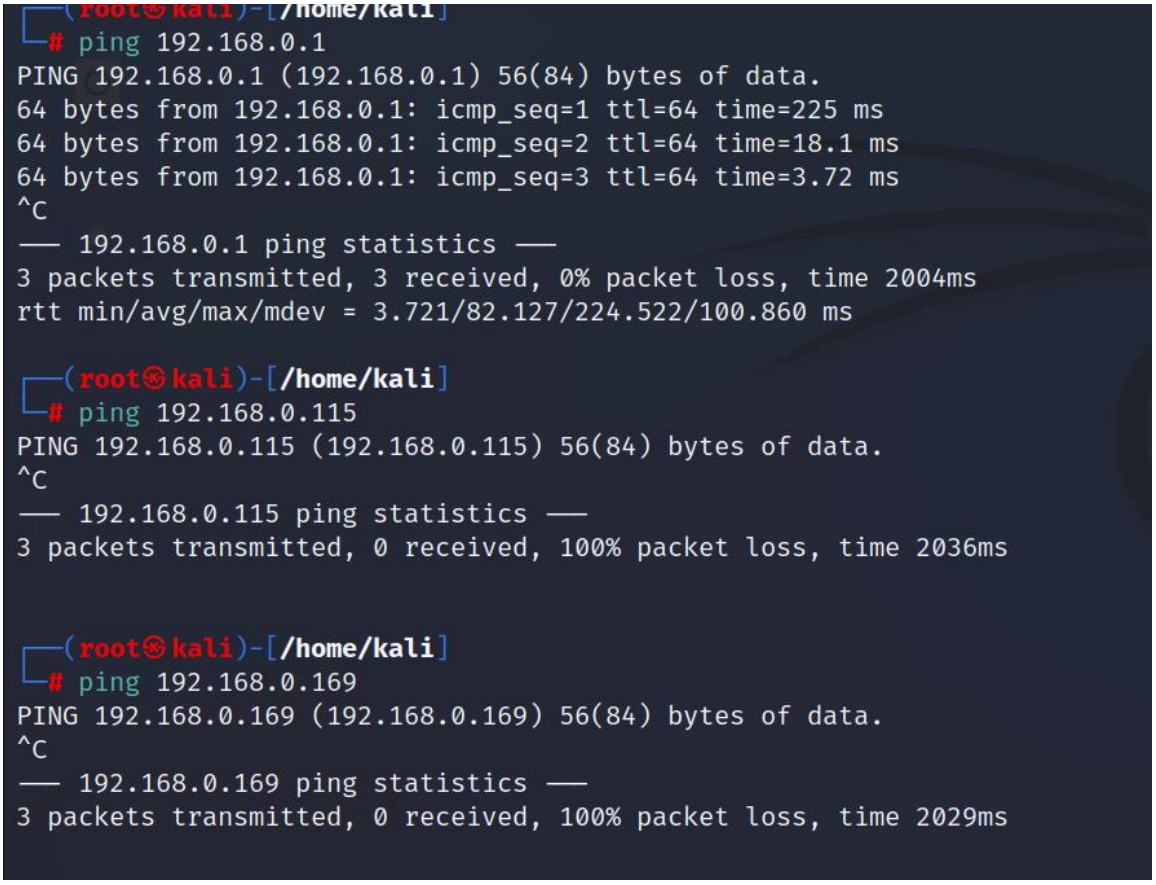
2. Now we need to get all the open terminals in our network. We can use the ‘netdiscover’ command as follows;

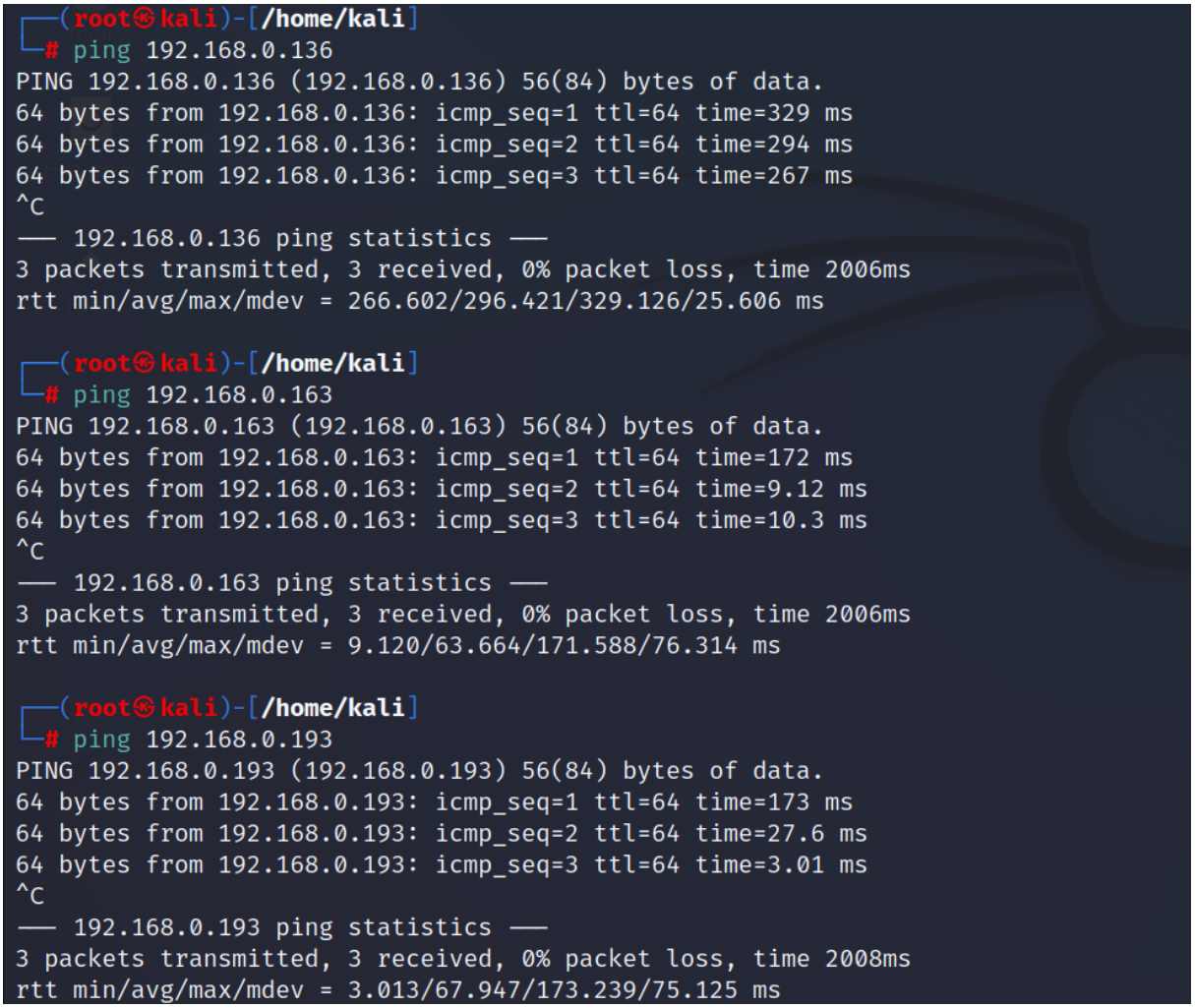
netdiscover –r 192.168.0.123/24

```
 Currently scanning: Finished!   |   Screen View: Unique Hosts

 7 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 6 hosts.   Total size: 420
 ___________________________________________________________________________
   IP            At MAC Address     Count     Len  MAC Vendor / Hostname
 ___________________________________________________________________________
 192.168.0.1     d8:07:b6:89:da:e2      2     120  TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.
 192.168.0.115   70:70:aa:4c:12:fb      1      60  Amazon Technologies Inc.
 192.168.0.169   90:e8:68:4b:d9:1d      1      60  AzureWave Technology Inc.
 192.168.0.136   ea:d5:c0:16:7d:28      1      60  Unknown vendor
 192.168.0.163   f4:8c:eb:b9:18:e3      1      60  D-Link International
 192.168.0.193   64:12:36:cc:f1:65      1      60  Technicolor CH USA Inc.
```

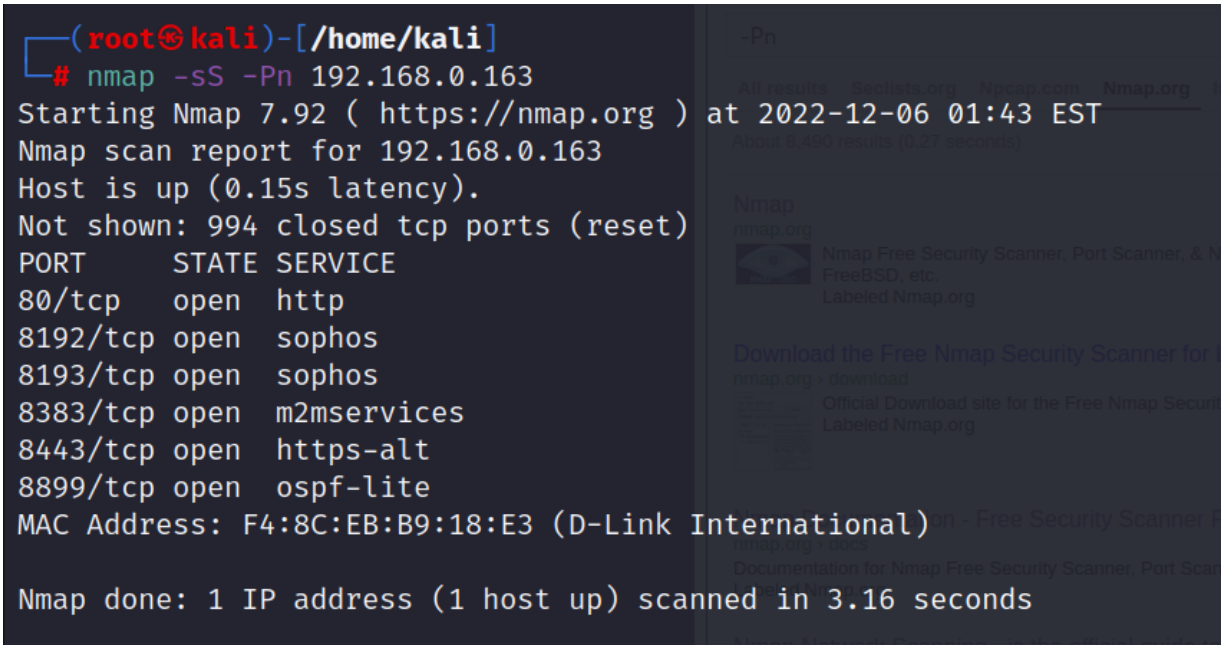
We can see that there are 6 live hosts in the network. 192.168.0.1 is the IP of the network gateway. Let us ping to see which terminals are active.





Out of 6, only 4 have responded to our ping. Let us scan and see which of the 3 (except the gateway IP) has open ports.

We can use Nmap scans for seeing open ports.



On scanning I got open ports only for '**192.168.0.163**' device which is another router available in my network.

So, concluding Task-1;

Server IP = 192.168.0.123

Victim IP = 193.168.0.163

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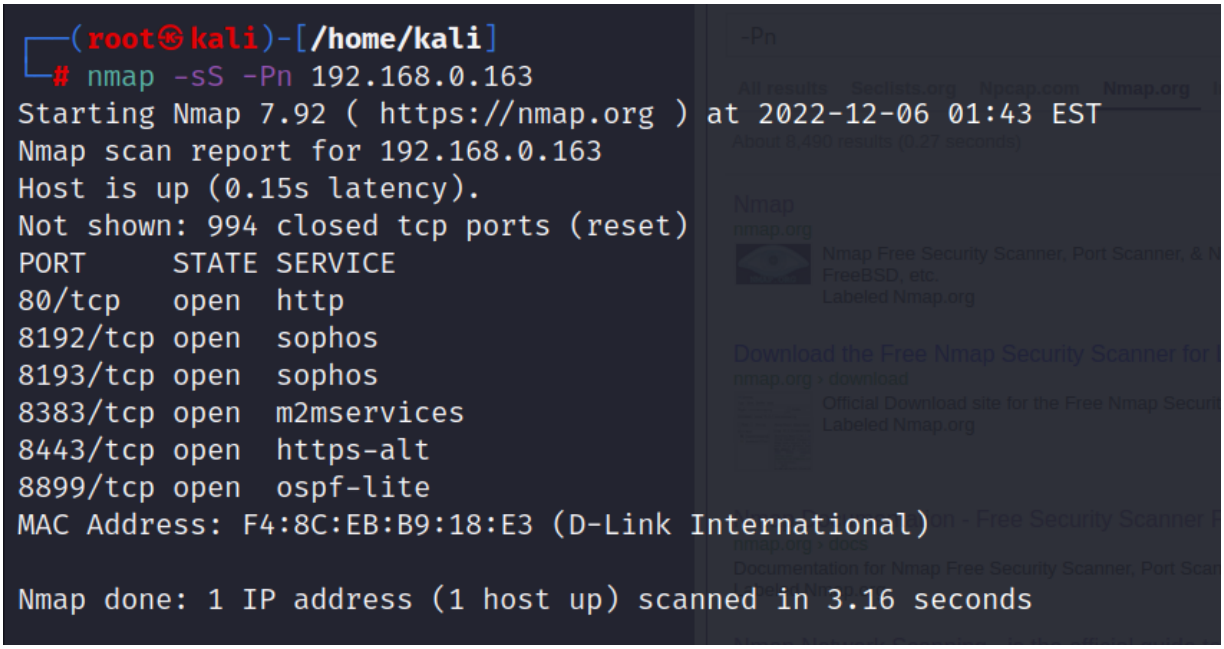
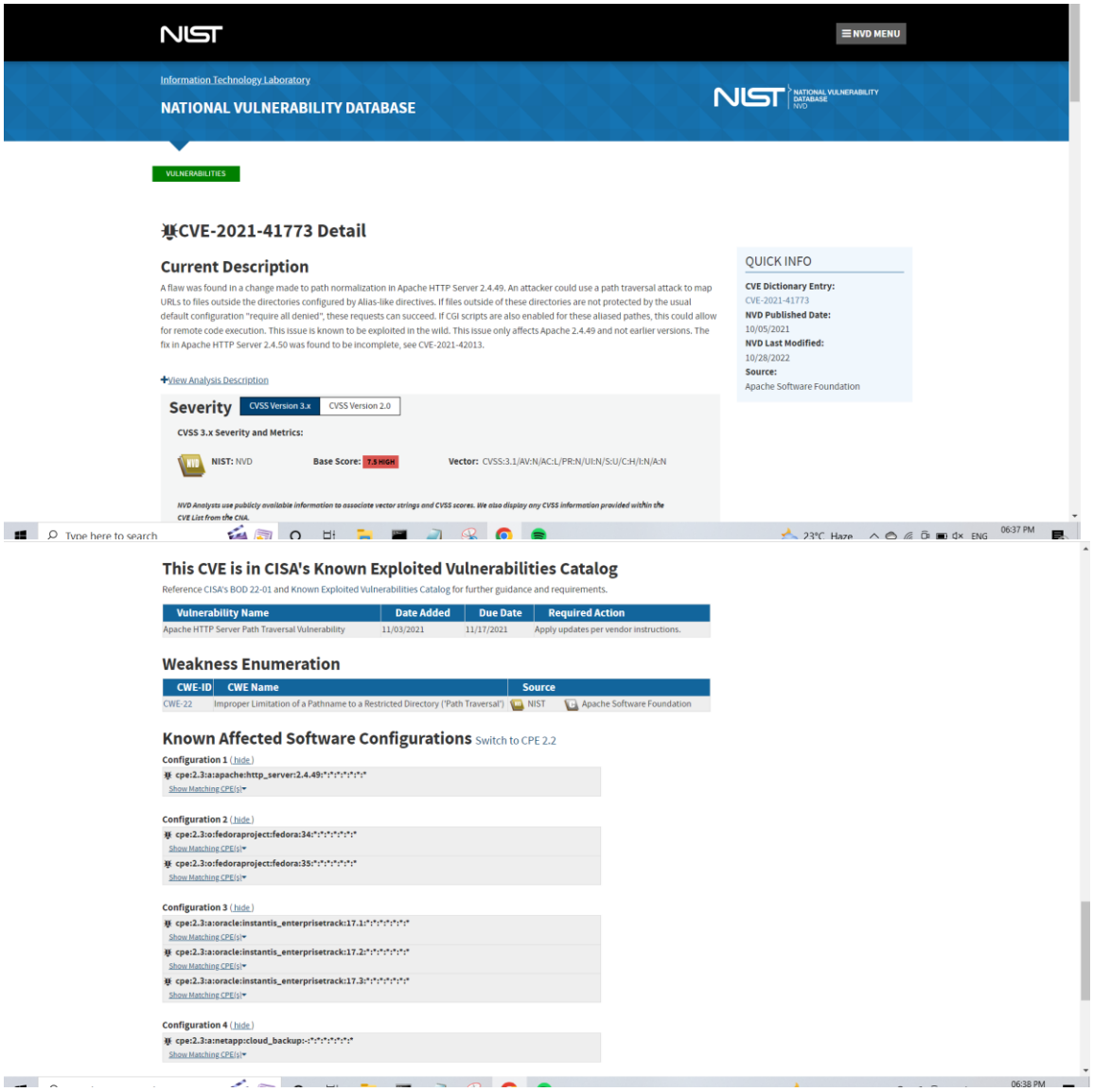
Task 2: Identify CVE score of the victim's vulnerability.



Let us look at exploits for each port if there is any available.

1. **Port 80 – http**

    a. CVE-2021-41773 - Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal Vulnerability

b. 

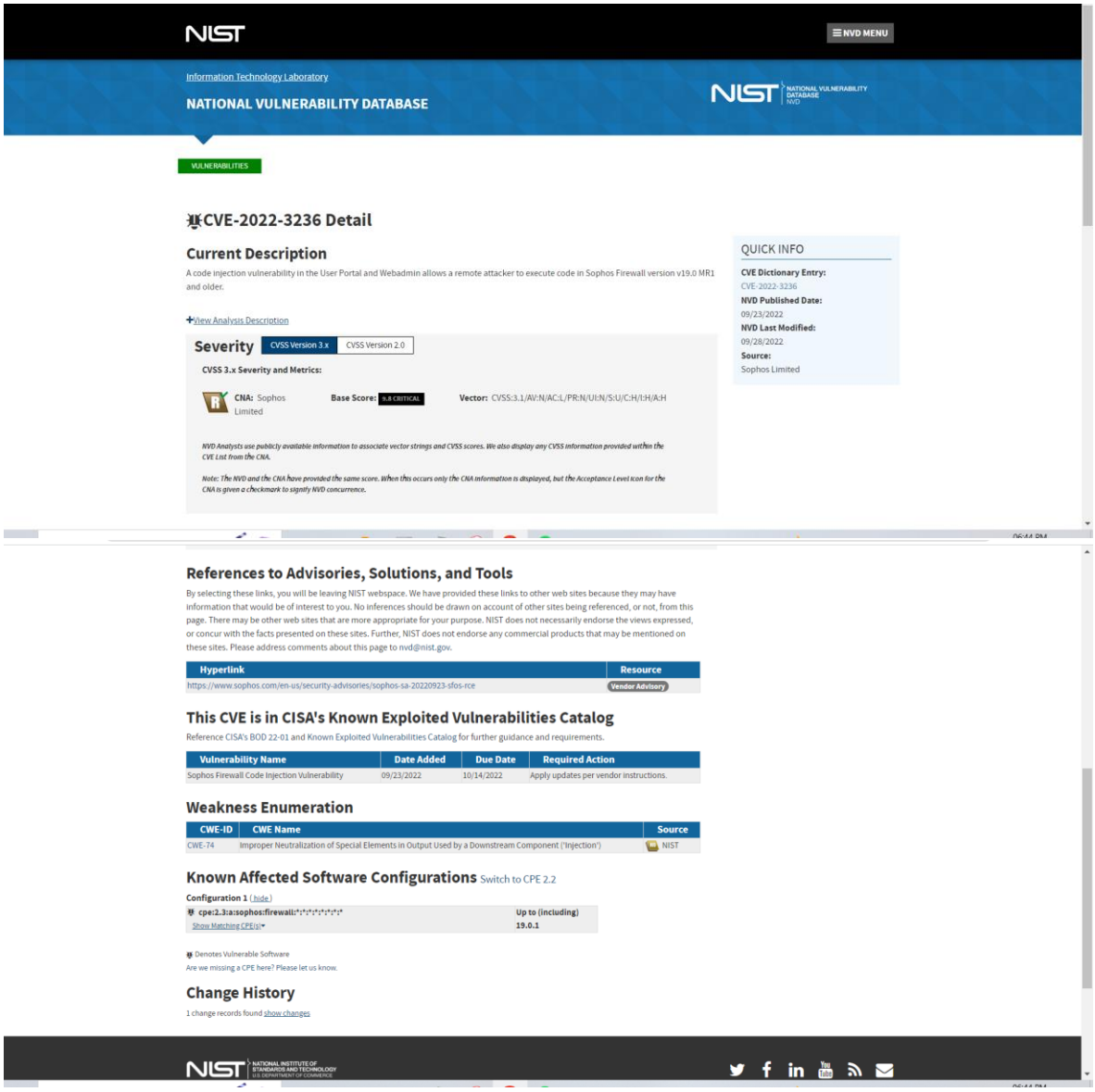
c. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2021-41773

d. CVE Score given by National Vulnerability Database is **7.5 (HIGH).**

2. Ports 8192/8193 - Sophos

a. CVE-2022-3236 - Sophos Firewall Code Injection Vulnerability

b.



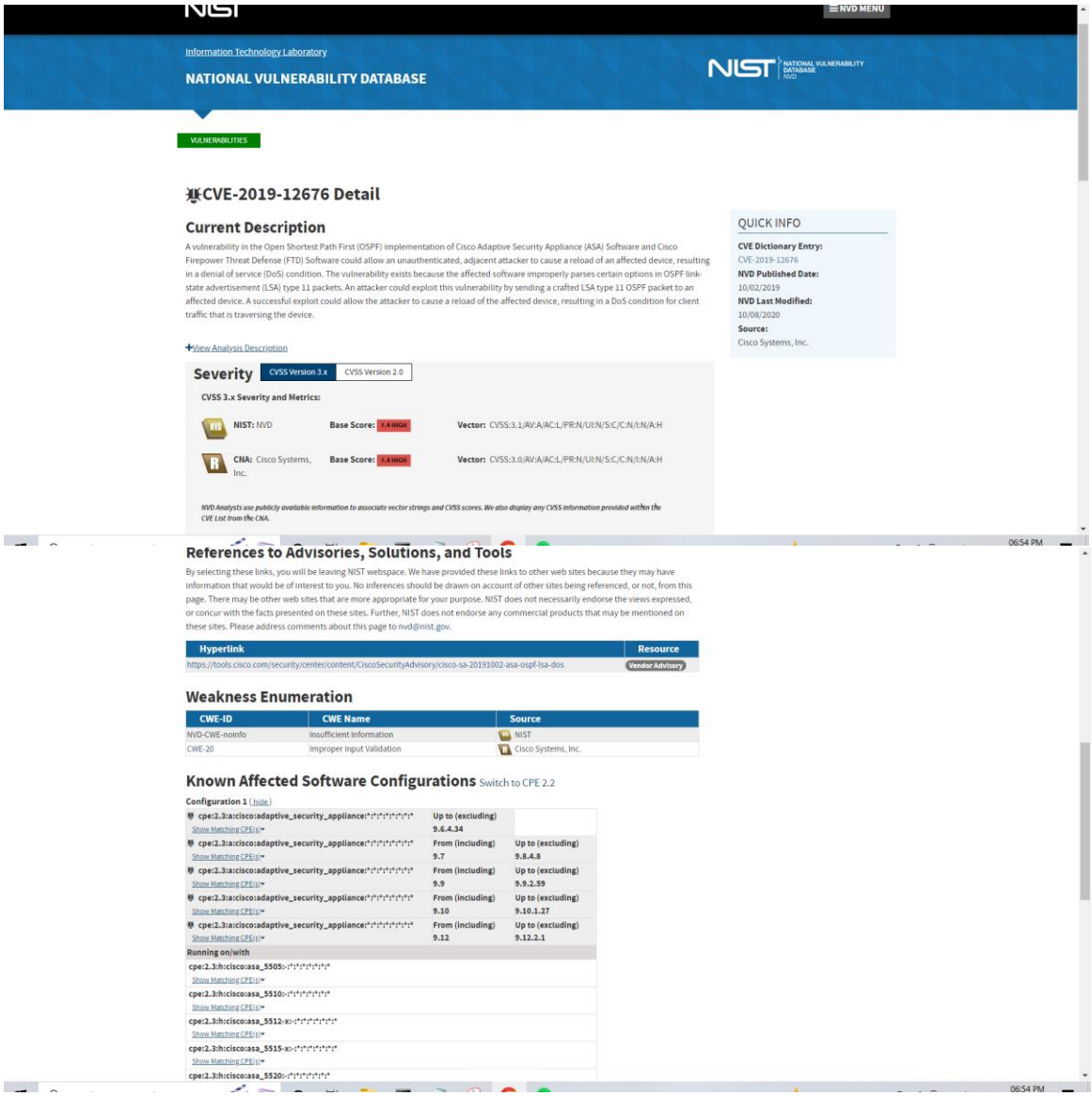
c. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-3236

d. CVE Score given by National Vulnerability Database is **9.8 (Critical)**

3. **Port 8899 – OSPF-Lite**

a. CVE-2019-12676

b.



c. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2019-12676

d. CVE Score given by National Vulnerability Database is **7.4 (HIGH).**

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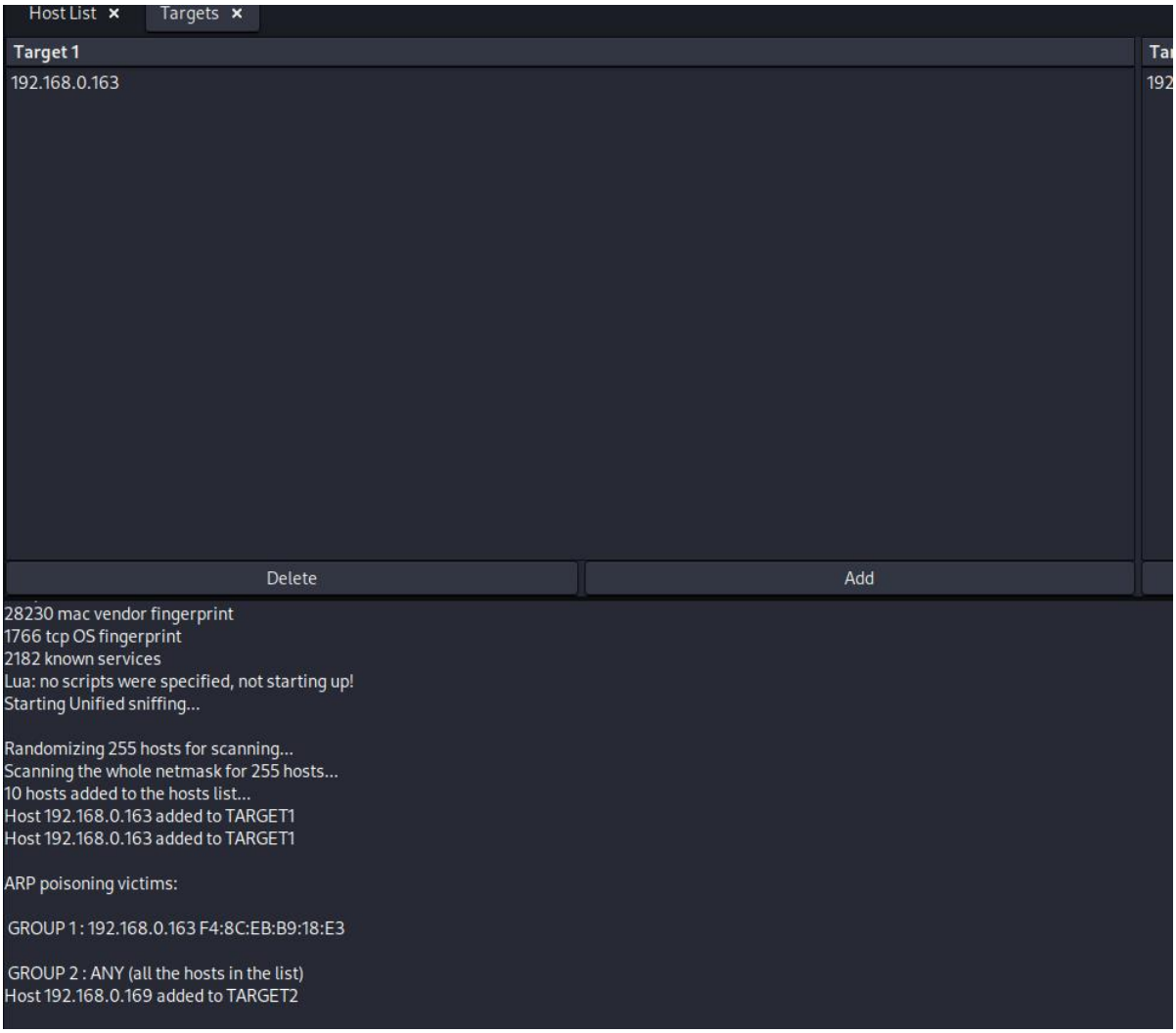
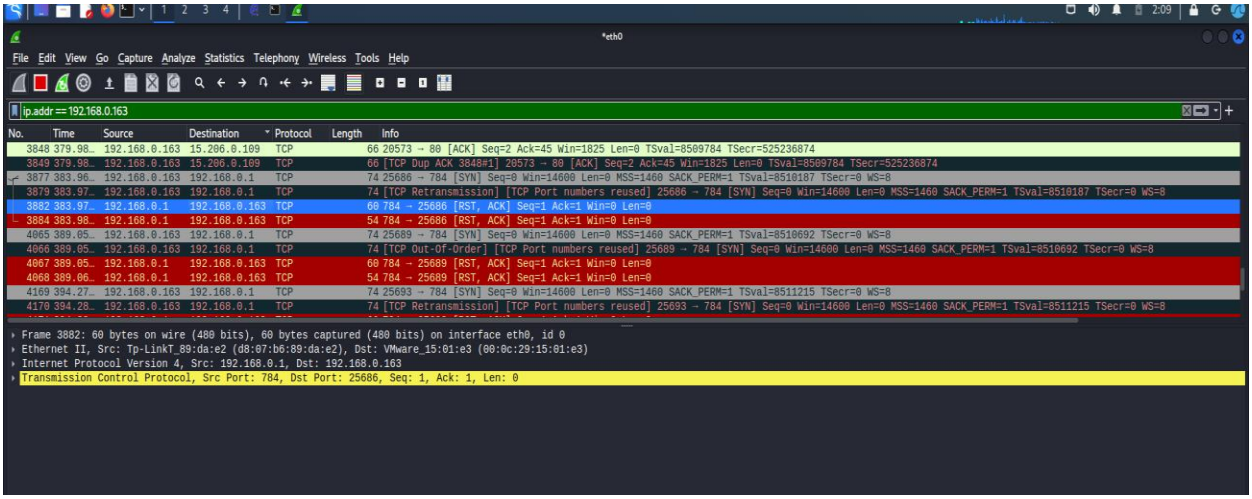
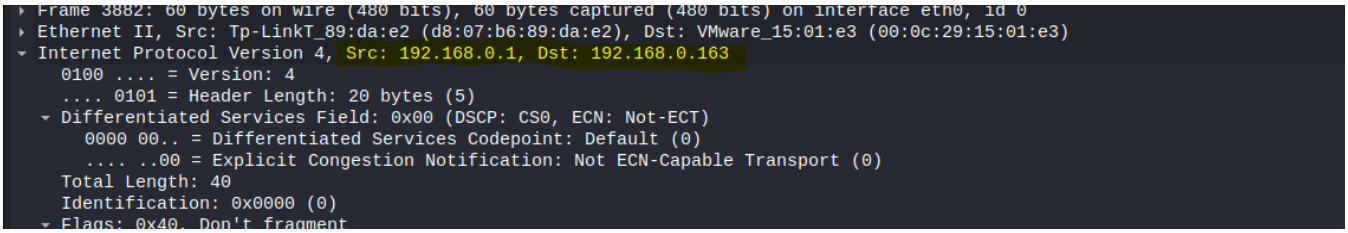
Task 3: Identify whether the victim's terminal is affected with MiMT attack or not and submit the incident report for the same.

1. In-order to check if MITM attacks are possible on this device, we can take help of Ettercap-graphical for ARP Poisoning the target.

2. 

3. And to check the result we will use Wireshark to see the effect on the target.

4. 



5. Hence, we see the effect. We can conclude that MITM attacks are possible on the target.

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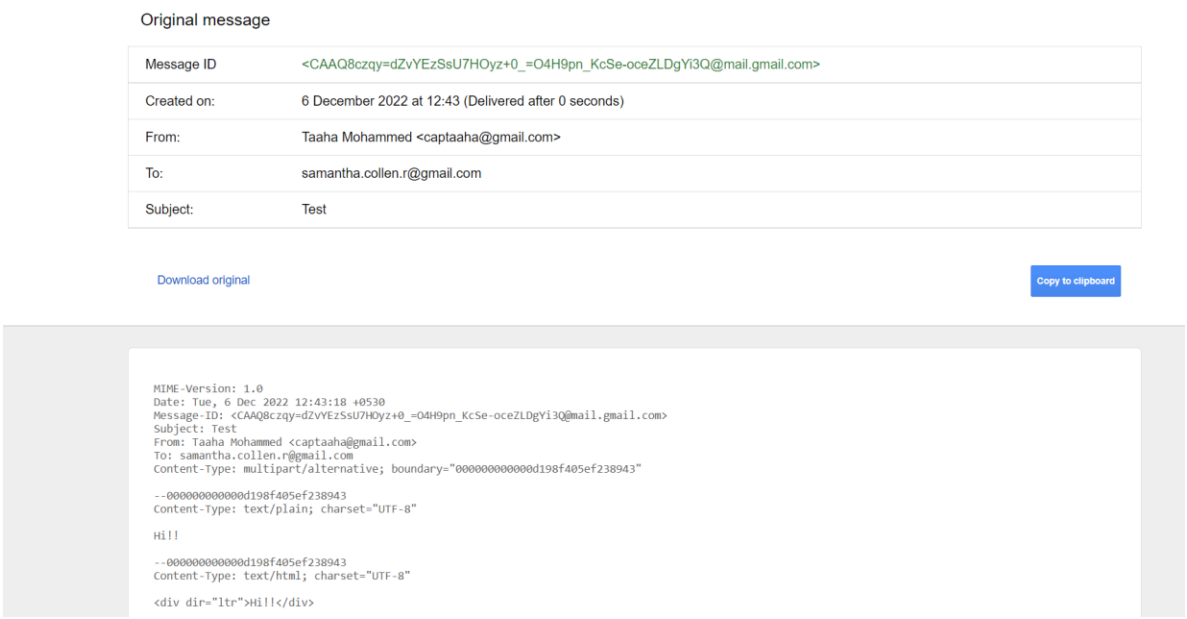
Task 4: Use email forensics analysis and identify the sender's IP address

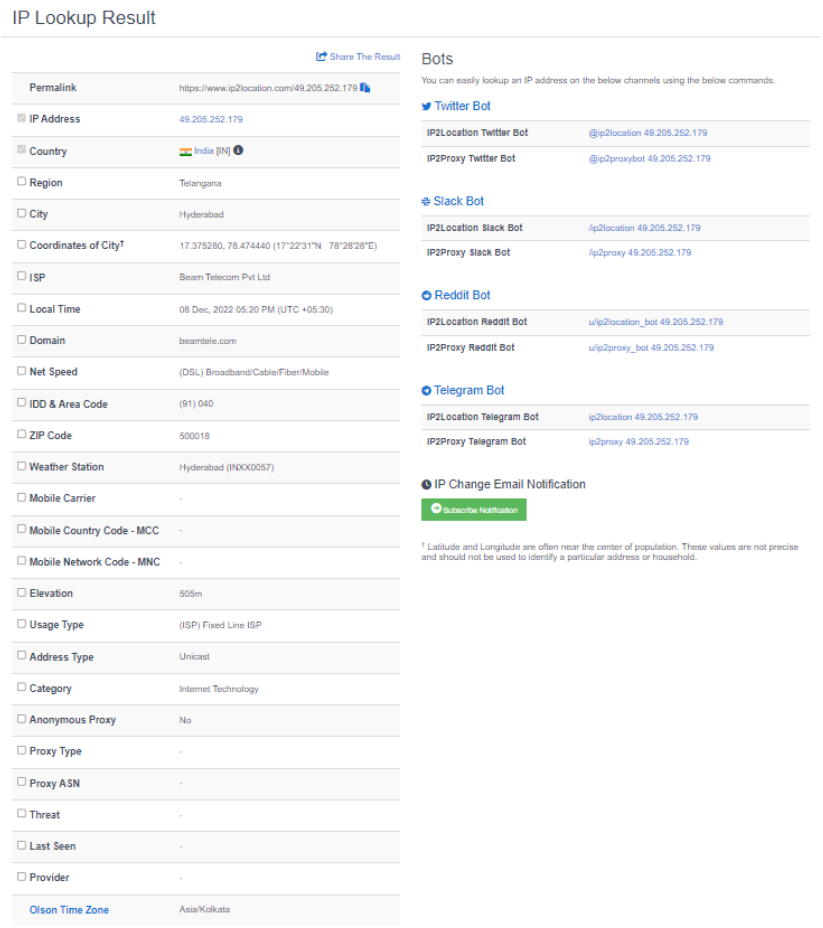
1. I have sent a sample email to Samantha on her personal email.

2. 

3. We click on the 3 dots and select the show original option. We get the following details;

4. 

5. Let us take this into an Email tracing tool;

6. 

7. https://www.ip2location.com/49.205.252.179

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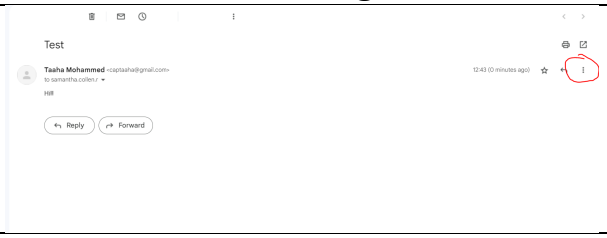
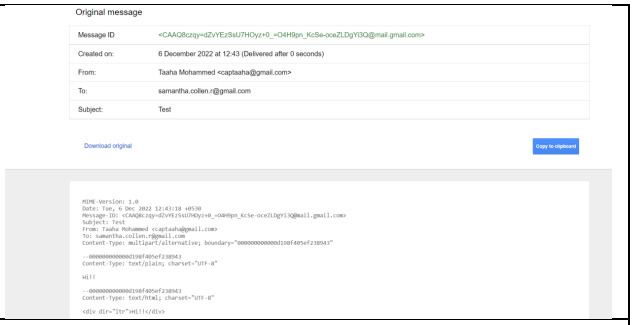
Task5: Submit the complete incidence report

Incident Report:

Threat Description	Credential Hijacking using MITM attack
Threat Target	Samantha Collen R. - University Faculty
Attack Techniques	Social Engineering and Footprinting with MITM attack
Control/ Countermeasures	Banner Grabbing and identifying vulnerable ports of the target device
Artifact Hijacked	Personal email ID of victim – samantha.collen.r@gmail.com
Threat Statement	
Collected Artifacts from Incident Response Team/ Other Artifacts	1. Server IP = 192.18.0.123 2. Victim IP = 192.168.0.163 3. CVE-2021-41773 - Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal Vulnerability 4. Score is 7.5 5. Default Gateway IP is 192.168.0.1 6. Victim machine IP is 192.168.0.163 (Marked as red for MITM attack) 7. MAC address of source is 90-E8-68-4B-D9-1D 8. MAC address of Destination is 00-0C-29-15-01-E3

Attacker Email Summary	
Email Forensic Summary