CompTIA Security+ (SYO 601) Course Project Taaha Siddiqui Mohammed

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.

```
)-|/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 0×20<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 0×10<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
                                          120 TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.
192.168.0.115
              70:70:aa:4c:12:fb
                                           60 Amazon Technologies Inc.
                                         60 AzureWave Technology Inc.
192.168.0.169 90:e8:68:4b:d9:1d
192.168.0.136 ea:d5:c0:16:7d:28
                                    1
                                          60 Unknown vendor
192.168.0.163 f4:8c:eb:b9:18:e3
                                          60 D-Link International
192.168.0.193
              64:12:36:cc:f1:65
                                           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.

```
| / nome/kall
   ping 192.168.0.1
PING 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp seg=1 ttl=64 time=225 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=18.1 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=3.72 ms
^c
- 192.168.0.1 ping statistics -
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.721/82.127/224.522/100.860 ms
  —(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
  ping 192.168.0.115
PING 192.168.0.115 (192.168.0.115) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
— 192.168.0.115 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2036ms
   (root@kali)-[/home/kali]
ping 192.168.0.169
PING 192.168.0.169 (192.168.0.169) 56(84) bytes of data.
— 192.168.0.169 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 2029ms
```

```
⊗kali)-[/home/kali]
    ping 192.168.0.136
PING 192.168.0.136 (192.168.0.136) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.136: icmp seq=1 ttl=64 time=329 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.136: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=294 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.136: icmp seq=3 ttl=64 time=267 ms
— 192.168.0.136 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 266.602/296.421/329.126/25.606 ms
   (root@kali)-[/home/kali]
   ping 192.168.0.163
PING 192.168.0.163 (192.168.0.163) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.163: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=172 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.163: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=9.12 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.163: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=10.3 ms
^C
— 192.168.0.163 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 9.120/63.664/171.588/76.314 ms
   (root@kali)-[/home/kali]
ping 192.168.0.193
PING 192.168.0.193 (192.168.0.193) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.193: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=173 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.193: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=27.6 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.193: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=3.01 ms
— 192.168.0.193 ping statistics
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.013/67.947/173.239/75.125 ms
```

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.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn 192.168.0.163
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-12-06 01:43 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.163
Host is up (0.15s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
8192/tcp open sophos
8193/tcp open sophos
8383/tcp open m2mservices
8443/tcp open https-alt
8899/tcp open ospf-lite
MAC Address: F4:8C:EB:B9:18:E3 (D-Link International)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.16 seconds
```

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
```

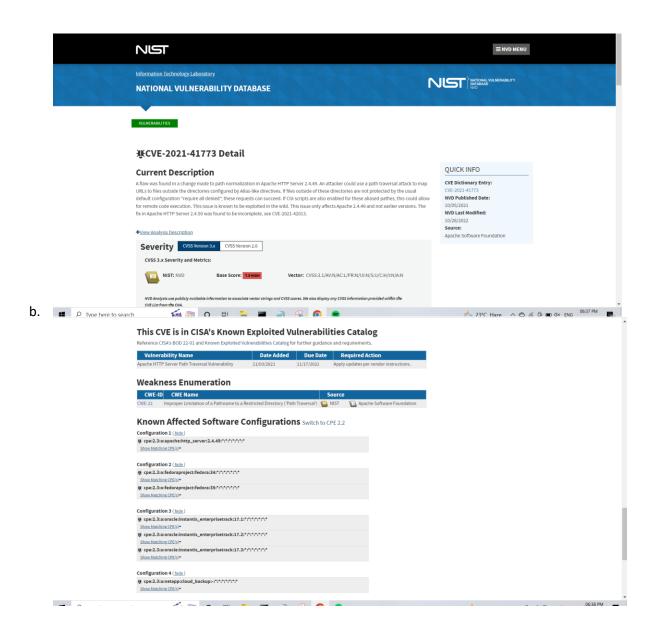
Task 2: Identify CVE score of the victim's vulnerability.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sS -Pn 192.168.0.163
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-12-06 01:43 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.163
Host is up (0.15s latency).
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Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.16 seconds
```

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

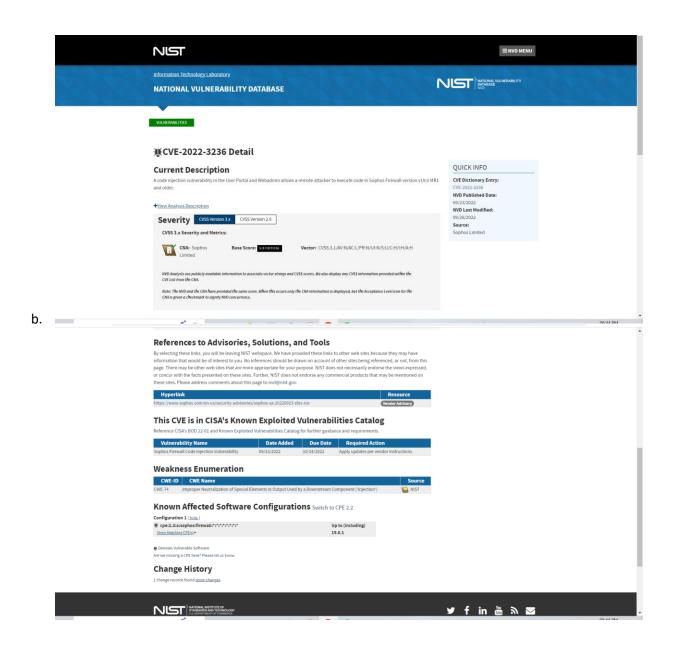
1. Port 80 - http

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



- 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

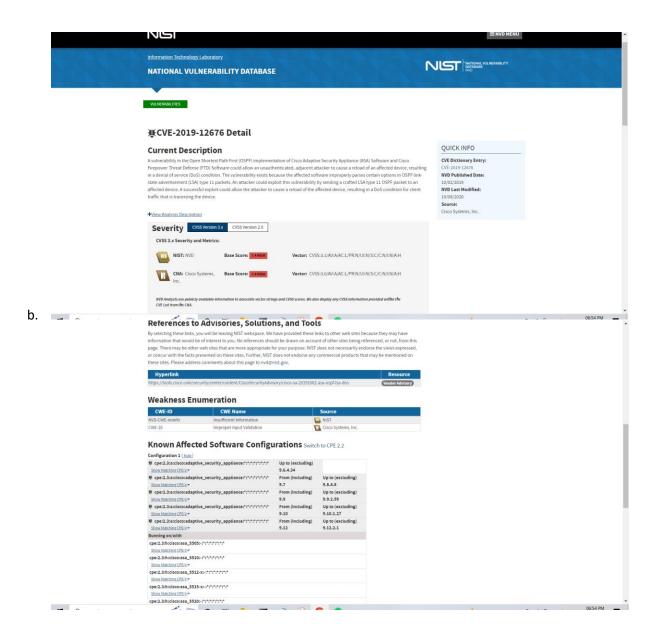


c. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2022-3236

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

3. Port 8899 - OSPF-Lite

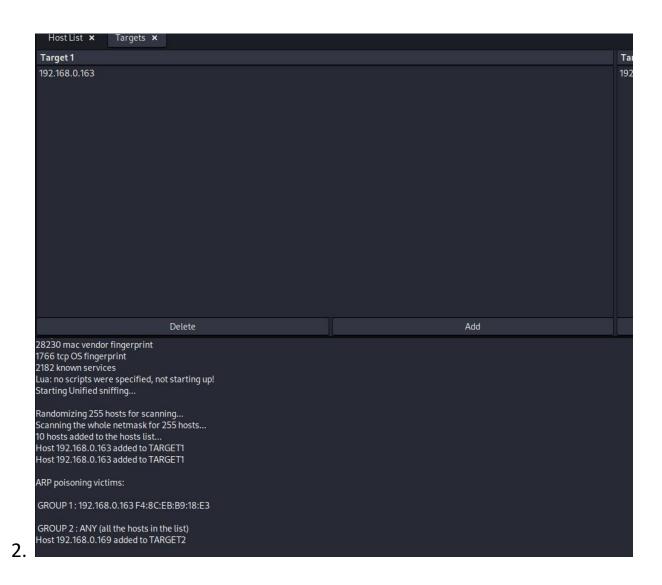
a. CVE-2019-12676



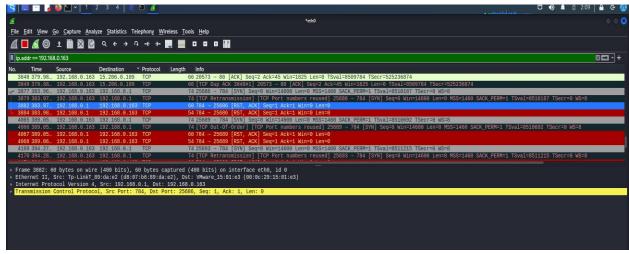
- c. https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2019-12676
- d. CVE Score given by National Vulnerability Database is 7.4 (HIGH).

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.



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

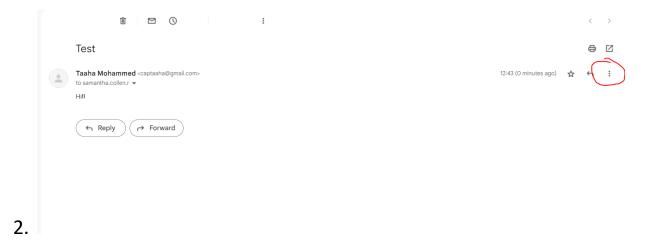


```
> Frame 3882: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT_89:da:e2 (d8:07:b6:89:da:e2), Dst: VMware_15:01:e3 (00:0c:29:15:01:e3)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.1, Dst: 192.168.0.163
0100 .... = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)
......00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0)
Total Length: 40
Identification: 0x0000 (0)
> Flags: 0x40. Don't fragment
```

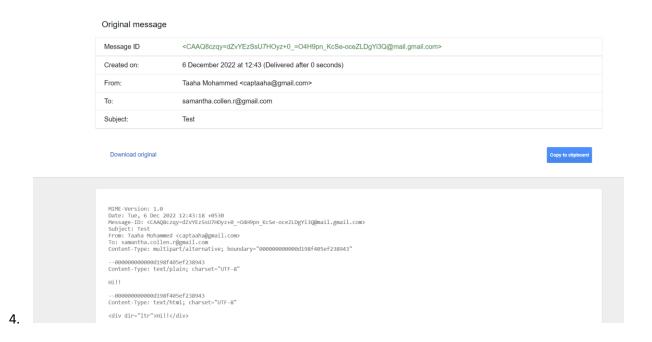
5. Hence, we see the effect. We can conclude that MITM attacks are possible on the target.

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

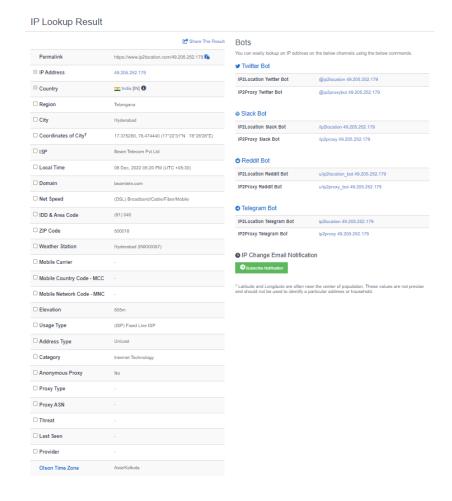
1. I have sent a sample email to Samantha on her personal email.



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



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



6.

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

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	Test Task Mohammed carastelegerations to standing clother = 13-41 Dissource aged big + 1 188 4- Reply (** Forward)
Collected Artifacts from Incident Response Team/ Other Artifacts	 Server IP = 192.18.0.123 Victim IP = 192.168.0.163 CVE-2021-41773 - Apache HTTP Server Path Traversal Vulnerability Score is 7.5 Default Gateway IP is 192.168.0.1 Victim machine IP is 192.168.0.163 (Marked as red for MITM attack) MAC address of source is 90- E8-68-4B-D9-1D MAC address of Destination is 00-0C-29-15-01-E3

