

## BenchMark M3.srl

### Remediation Phase



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## INTRO

### Objective of the Remediation Phase

The remediation phase aims to address and resolve vulnerabilities and weaknesses identified during the penetration test, in order to enhance the overall security of the system or application. This process involves implementing solutions and corrections to mitigate the identified risks and ensure greater resilience against future attack.

### Key Activities

- Through analysis of vulnerabilities identified during the PT.
- Prioritization of corrective actions based on the severity and impact of vulnerabilities.
- Development and implementation of detailed mitigation plans for each vulnerability.
- Continuous monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of implemented solutions.
- Comprehensive documentation of remediation actions for audit and compliance purposes.

## 51988 - Bind Shell Backdoor Detection

To resolve the current issue, we employed the “fuser” utility to identify the running process.

This tool was paired with “-k”, which sends a “kill” signal to processes using the specified resources and “-n tcp” specifies that we are seeking processes utilizing TCP network connections.

To ensure that the port was indeed open and accessible to a potential attacker, tests were conducted from a Kali Linux shell using the tools Nmap and Netcat.

- 1) The screenshot of Nmap and Netcat were followed before the process was closed:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sV -p 1524 192.168.1.131
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-12 13:52 CEST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.131 (192.168.1.131)
Host is up (0.0017s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
1524/tcp  open  bindshell    Metasploitable root shell
MAC Address: 08:00:27:52:AD:CA (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.10 seconds
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nc 192.168.1.131 1524
root@metasploitable:/# hostname
metasploitable
root@metasploitable:/# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:52:ad:ca
          inet addr:192.168.1.131  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe52:adca/64  Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:132844 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:131444 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:8523937 (8.1 MB)  TX bytes:7128447 (6.7 MB)
          Base address:0xd240 Memory:f0820000-f0840000
root@metasploitable:/# whoami
root
root@metasploitable:/#
```

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc 192.168.1.131 1524
root@metasploitable:/# netstat -na
Active Internet connections (servers and established)

```

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:513	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:514	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8009	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:6697	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:3306	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:1099	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:6667	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:5900	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:111	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:6000	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:40947	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8787	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8180	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:1524	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:21	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:5432	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	192.168.1.131:1524	192.168.1.101:55786	ESTABLISHED
tcp6	0	0	:::2121	:::*	LISTEN
tcp6	0	0	:::3632	:::*	LISTEN
tcp6	0	0	:::22	:::*	LISTEN
tcp6	0	0	:::5432	:::*	LISTEN
udp	0	0	0.0.0.0:69	0.0.0.0:*	
udp	0	0	0.0.0.0:111	0.0.0.0:*	

```

Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)

```

Proto	RefCnt	Flags	Type	State	I-Node	Path
unix	2	[ ACC ]	STREAM	LISTENING	11989	/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		5882	@/com/ubuntu/upstart
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		6051	@/org/kernel/udev/udev
unix	2	[ ACC ]	STREAM	LISTENING	11452	/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432
unix	9	[ ]	DGRAM		10973	/dev/log
unix	2	[ ACC ]	STREAM	LISTENING	11255	/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		12157	
unix	3	[ ]	STREAM	CONNECTED	12046	/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix	3	[ ]	STREAM	CONNECTED	12045	
unix	3	[ ]	STREAM	CONNECTED	12044	/tmp/.X11-unix/X0
unix	3	[ ]	STREAM	CONNECTED	12043	
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		12037	
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		11998	
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		11762	
unix	2	[ ]	DGRAM		11515	

- 2) Here is the screenshot of the process closure and the test from Kali Linux Shell

```
root@metasploitable:/home/nsfadmin# fuser -k -n tcp 1524
1524/tcp:          4415
root@metasploitable:/home/nsfadmin#
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap -sV -p 1524 192.168.1.131
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-05-12 13:55 CEST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.131 (192.168.1.131)
Host is up (0.0024s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
1524/tcp  closed ingreslock
MAC Address: 08:00:27:52:AD:CA (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.64 seconds

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc 192.168.1.131 1524
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.131] 1524 (ingreslock) : Connection refused
```

## 32321 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness (SSL check)

To fix this issue was used the commands below to extract the public and private keys and wrote in to the files "public.pem" and "private.pem"

```
root@metasploitable:/# openssl genrsa -out private.pem 2048
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
.....+++
.....+++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
root@metasploitable:/#

root@metasploitable:/# openssl rsa -in private.pem -out public.pem -outform PEM
-pubout
writing RSA key
root@metasploitable:/# _
```

## 20007 - SSL Version 2 and 3 Protocol Detection

This was solved re-generated key material of SSL.

### 32314 - Debian OpenSSH/OpenSSL Package Random Number Generator Weakness

For this vulnerability was used the tool “ssh-keygen” to generate, manage and manipulate SSH (secure shell) key pairs on Unix- like operating systems and other systems compatible with SSH. (first figure)

SSH keys are used for passwordless authentication and encryption during SSH connections.

The “ssh-copy-id” command is a utility that simplifies the process of adding a user’s public key to the /.ssh/authorized\_keys file on a remote server. (second figure)

```
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin/.ssh# ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa): /root/.ssh/id_rsa
/root/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
e3:b9:e3:60:d5:6a:04:37:d9:d1:f6:a4:73:c9:72:e2 root@metasploitable
root@metasploitable:/home/msfadmin/.ssh# _
```

```
root@metasploitable:~/ssh# ssh @metasploitable192.168.1.131
usage: ssh [-1246AaCfGKkMNnqsTtVvXxY] [-b bind_address] [-c cipher_spec]
          [-D [bind_address:]port] [-e escape_char] [-F configfile]
          [-i identity_file] [-L [bind_address:]port:host:hostport]
          [-l login_name] [-m mac_spec] [-O ctl_cmd] [-o option] [-p port]
          [-R [bind_address:]port:host:hostport] [-S ctl_path]
          [-w local_tun[:remote_tun]] [user@]hostname [command]
root@metasploitable:~/ssh# ls
authorized_keys  id_rsa  id_rsa.pub  known_hosts
root@metasploitable:~/ssh# cat authorized_keys
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEApmGJFZNI0ibMNAALQx7M6sGGoi4KNmj6PUxpbpG70lShH
QqldJkcteZ2dPFSbW76IUIPR00h+WBV0x1c6iPL/0zUYFHyFKAz1e6/5teoweG1jr2qOfdomVhuXXvS
ljGaSFuu0YB8R0Qxs0WWTQTYSeBa66X6e777GVkHCDLYg2So8uWr5JXln/Tw7XotowHr8FEGvw2zW1krL
3Zo9Bzpo0e0ac2U+qUGIzlu/WwgztL2s5/D9IghtRWocyQPE+kcP+Jz2mt4y1uA73KqoXfdw5oGUkxdFc
9f1nu2Dwkj0c+Wv8Uw7bwkf+1Rgi0MgiJ5cCs4WocyUxsXovcNnbALTp3u== msfadmin@metasploit
able
```



## 61708 - VNC Server 'password' Password

The “vncpasswd” command is a utility included in VNC (Virtual Network Computing) software used to set or modify the password for remote access via VNC.

VNC is a system that allows controlling a computer remotely through a graphical interface.

The purpose of the “vncpasswd” command is to set or change the password for access via VNC.

```
--- 192.168.1.101 ping statistics ---  
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.953/3.542/8.181/3.287 ms  
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ vncpasswd  
Using password file /home/msfadmin/.vnc/passwd  
Password:  
Verify:
```