# Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network

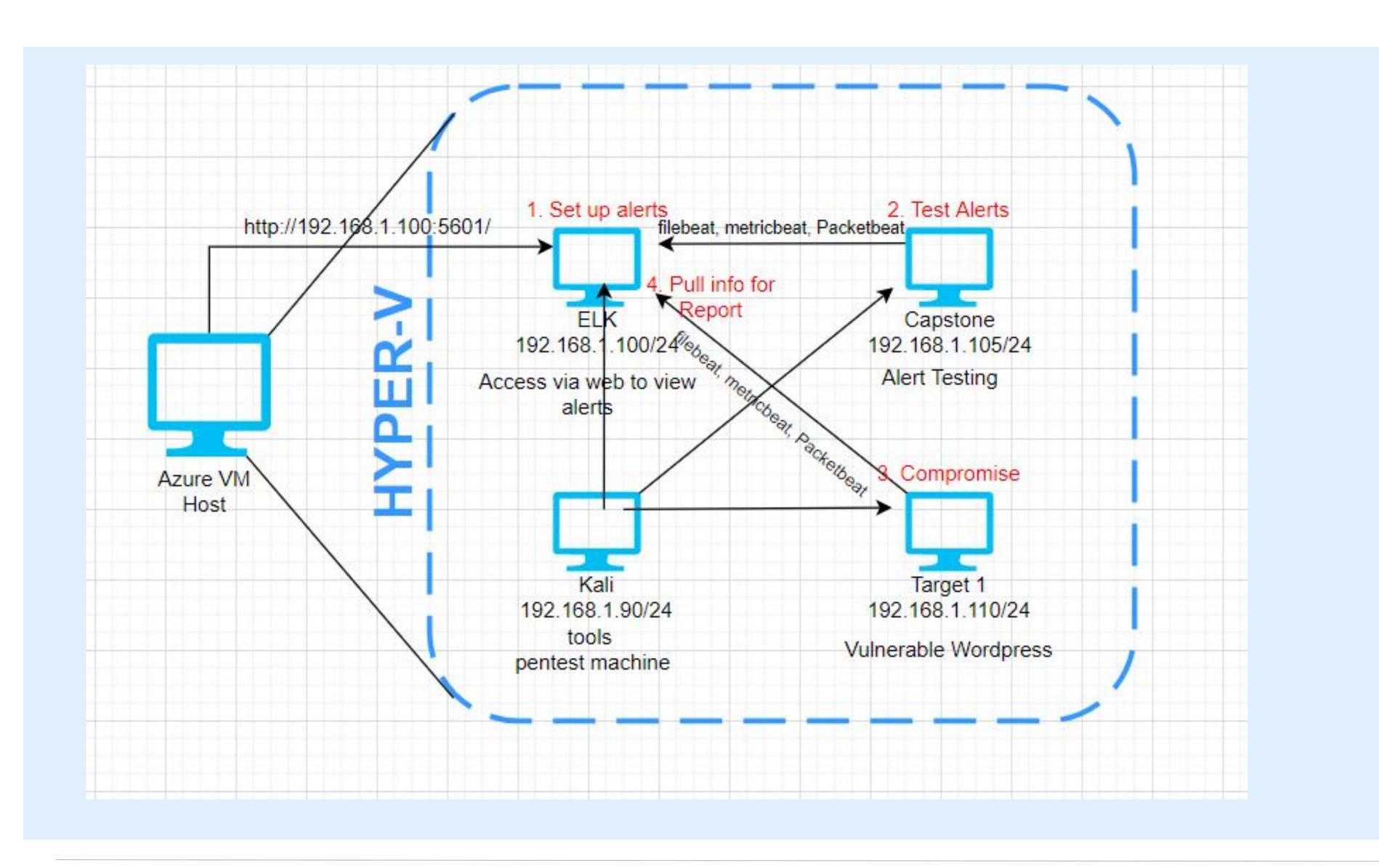
## **Table of Contents**

This document contains the following resources:



# Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

## **Network Topology**



#### **Network**

Address

Range:192.168.1.0/24 Netmask:255.255.255.0

Gateway:

#### **Machines**

IPv4: 192.168.1.100/24 OS: Ubuntu 18.04.4

Hostname: ELK

IPv4:192.168.1.105/24 OS: Ubuntu 18.04.1 Hostname:Capstone

IPv4:192.168.1.90/24 OS: Kali GNU/Linux 2020.1

Hostname:Kali

IPv4:192.168.1.110/24 OS: Debian GNU/Linux 8 Hostname: Target 1

## **Exposed Services: Target 1**

#### Nmap Scan:

```
Shell No. 1
                                                                                                         10:42 AM 🗆 🌓 🛕
                                                            Shell No.1
      Actions Edit View Help
 root@Kali:~# nmap -Pn -sV 192.168.1.110
 Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-06-05 10:42 PDT
 Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
 Host is up (0.0013s latency).
 Not shown: 995 closed ports
        STATE SERVICE
 PORT
                         VERSION
 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
111/tcp open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
 139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
 445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
 MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
 Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
 Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
 Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.74 seconds
 root@Kali:~#
```

## **Exposed Services: Target 1**

Our assessment uncovered the following critical Exposed Services in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact	
Port 22 : Open	Provides access to SSH into target machine.	If credentials are discovered or cracked could allow for external access.	
Port 80 : Open	Provides access to unencrypted packets.	Can provide direct access to the http server / web browser.	

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	This provided access to SSH directly into the system with no resistance.  Potentially allows for escalation for an attacker if access established.	
Weak Password Policy	We were able to guess user michael's password on our first attempt. It was his username.		
CVE-2017-3167	Apache versions before 2.4.26 allows for the use of use of : ap_get_basic_auth_pw() to bypass authentication requirements.		
CVE-2014-3583	Apache version 2.4.10 is vulnerable to DOS attacks via buffer-over-read from long response headers.	This provides an easy target for DOS attacks and may affect availability of a system if exploited.	

Continuation of critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact	
CVE-2016-0777	In OpenSSH Version prior to 7.1p2, entire buffers from system memory can be requested remotely, allowing sensitive information to become compromised.	This may impact Confidentiality of data if used as an attack vector.	
CVE-2016-6210	In OpenSSH prior to 7.3, users can enumerate user credentials by leveraging timing differences in response times when a large password is employed. A different form of hashing (Blowfish instead of SHA256 or SHA512) is used when a User does not exist.	The enumeration of users combined with a potentially weak password policy could allow easy access to malicious actors.	
CVE-2015-8325	In OpenSSH through 7.2p2, under certain conditions, users can easily gain privileges by triggering a crafted environment for the /bin/login program.	This would potentially be an avenue for a malicious actor, who has gained access, to escalate the privileges of a user that has been compromised.	

#### WP Scan:

```
[+] URL: http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
[+] Started: Sat Jun 5 10:11:20 2021
Interesting Finding(s):
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
   Interesting Entry: Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
   Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
   Confidence: 100%
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/xmlrpc.php
   Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
   Confidence: 100%
   References:
    - http://codex.wordpress.org/XML-RPC_Pingback_API
    - https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_ghost_scanner
    - https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/dos/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_dos
    - https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_login
    - https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/readme.html
   Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
   Confidence: 100%
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/wp-cron.php
   Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
   Confidence: 60%
   References:
    - https://www.iplocation.net/defend-wordpress-from-ddos
    - https://github.com/wpscanteam/wpscan/issues/1299
[+] WordPress version 4.8.17 identified (Latest, released on 2021-05-13).
   Found By: Emoji Settings (Passive Detection)
    - http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/, Match: '-release.min.js?ver=4.8.17'
   Confirmed By: Meta Generator (Passive Detection)
    - http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/, Match: 'WordPress 4.8.17'
```

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
WordPress XMLRPC GHOST Vulnerability Scanner CVE-2015-0235	Determines hosts vulnerable to the GHOST vulnerability via a call to the WordPress XMLRPC Interface	If target is vulnerable, the system will segfault and return a server error
Wordpress XMLRPC DoS CVE-2014-5266	Wordpress XMLRPC parsing in vulnerable to a XML based denial of service	This vulnerability affects Wordpress 3.5-3.9.2 (3.8.4 and 3.7.4 are also patched)
Wordpress XML-RPC Username/Password Login Scanner CVE-1999-0502	attempts to authenticate against a Wordpress-site (via XMLRPC) using username and password combinations indicated by the USER_FILE, PASS_FILE, and USERPASS_FILE options.	Can provide Login access
Wordpress Pingback Locator CVE-2013-0235	This module will scan for wordpress sites with the Pingback API enabled.	By interfacing with the API an attacker can cause the wordpress site to port scan an external target and return results

# Traffic Profile

## Traffic Profile

Our analysis identified the following characteristics of the traffic on the network:

Feature	Value	Description	
Top Talkers (IP Addresses)	172.16.4.205 (45M Bytes) 166.62.111.64 (16M Bytes) 185.243.115.84 (26M Bytes)	Machines that sent the most traffic.	
Most Common Protocols	UDP TCP TLSv1.2	Three most common protocols on the network.	
# of Unique IP Addresses	808	Count of observed IP addresses.	
Subnets	24-bit Block	Observed subnet ranges.	
# of Malware Species	1 Trojan (June11.dll)	Number of malware binaries identified in traffic.	

## **Behavioral Analysis**

### Purpose of Traffic on the Network

Users were observed engaging in the following kinds of activity.

#### "Normal" Activity

- Visiting web URLs
- Viewing pictures
- Social media

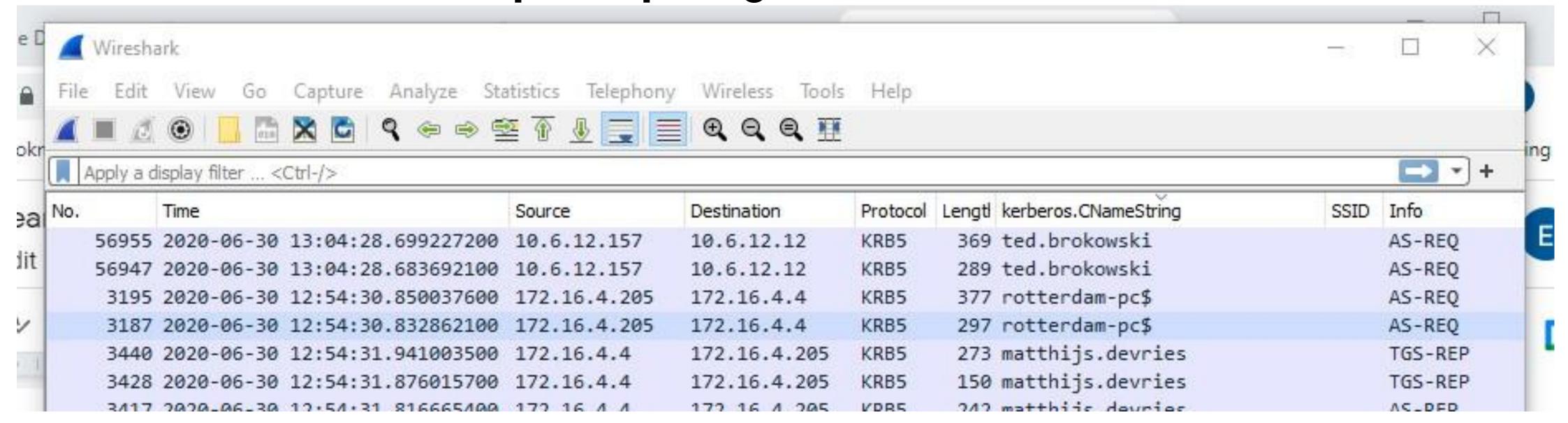
#### **Suspicious Activity**

- "Time Thieves" are wasting company time by watching YouTube Videos.
- Creation of a personal web server on the corporate Network: Frank-n-Ted.com
- Malware Downloaded onto Machine (10.6.12.203). The Malware downloaded, June11.d11, was determined to be a Trojan Horse.
- Downloaded Torrent File: Betty\_Boop\_Rhythm\_on\_the\_Reservation.avi.torrent. (The company has a strict policy on copyright infringement.)

# Normal Activity

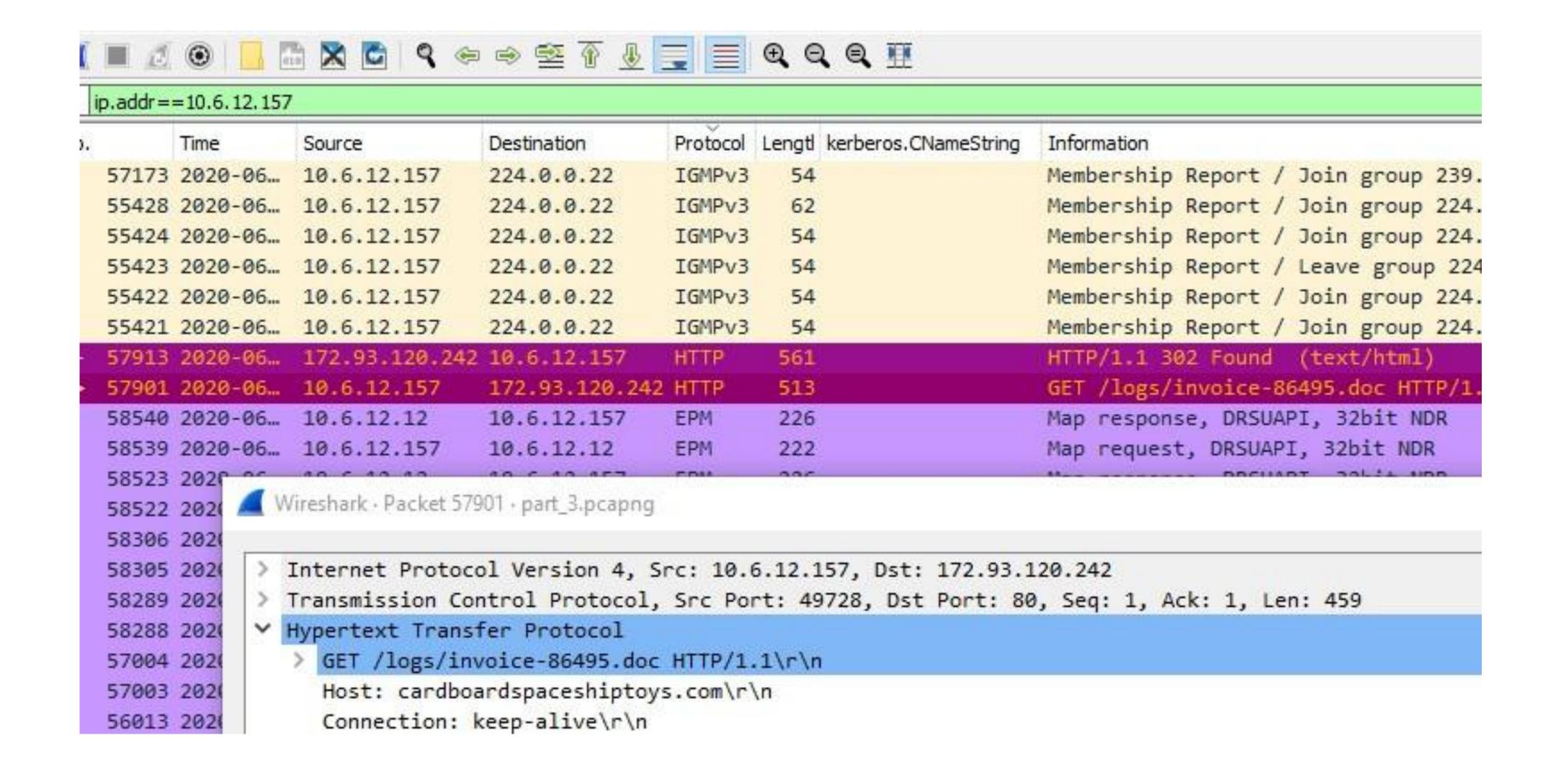
### **Normal Behaviors**

### Identified users who are participating in non-malicious traffic

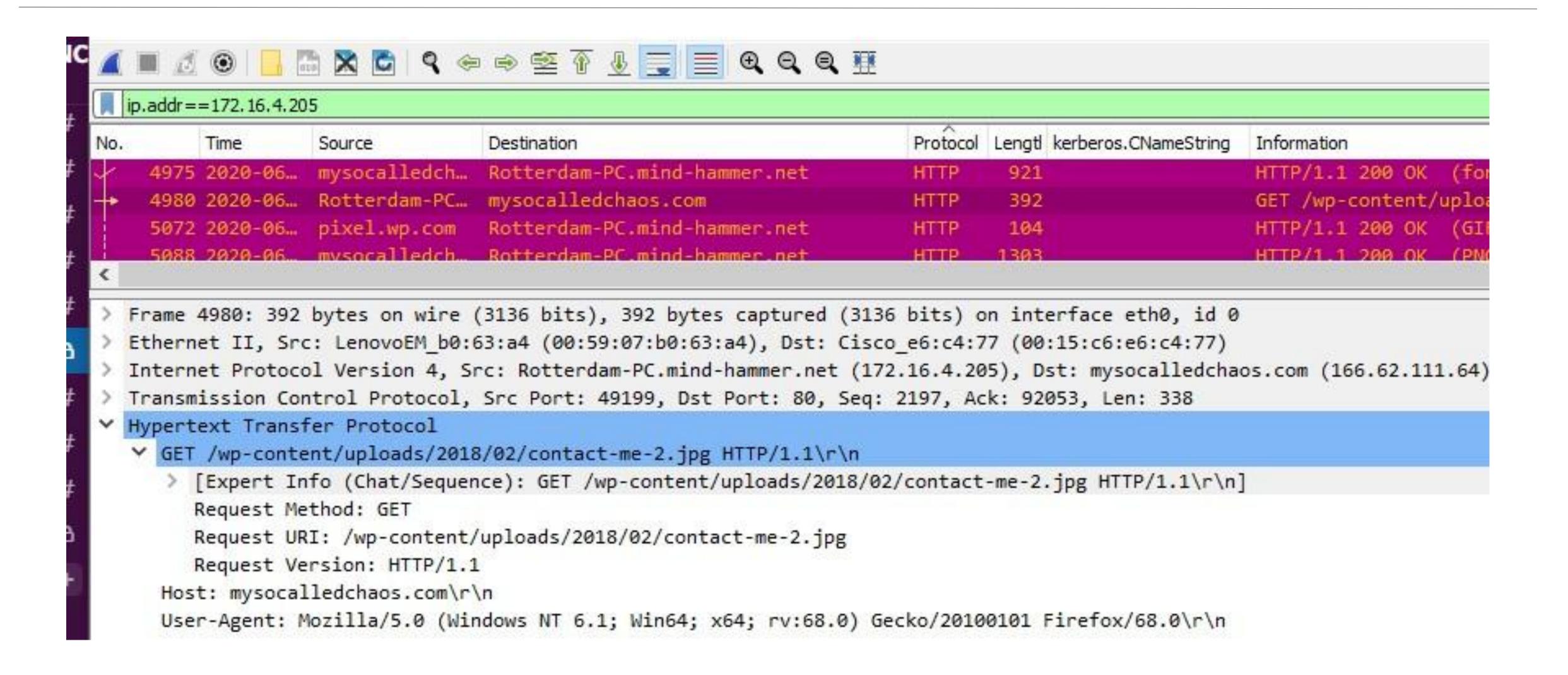


User	Ip Addr of Device	Protocol	Website	Description
ted.brokowski	10.6.12.157	HTTP	cardboardspaceshiptoys.com	Viewing an invoice
matthijs.devries	172.16.4.205	HTTP	mysocalledchaos.com	Surfing the web
		HTTP	green.mattingsolutions.co	Downloading wallpaper image
candice.tucker	10.11.11.203	HTTP	https://acjabogados.com/	Surfing the web
brandon.gilbert	10.11.11.200	HTTP	www.vinylmeplease.com	Surfing the web
frank.brokowski	10.6.12.203			abnormal - Getting june11
elmer.blanco	10.0.0.201			abnormal - watching movies , animations, torrents

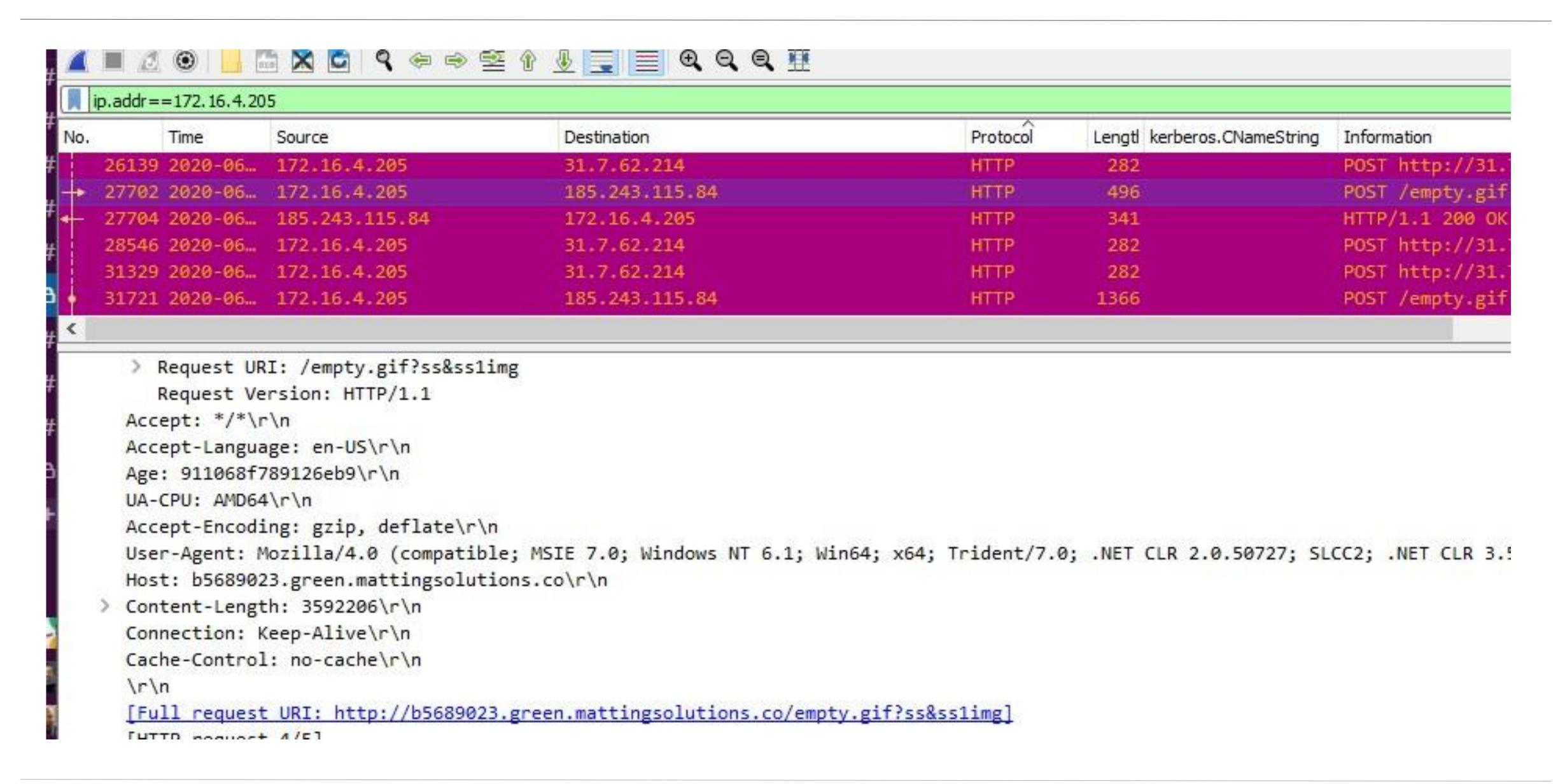
#### Viewing an invoice by ted.brokowski



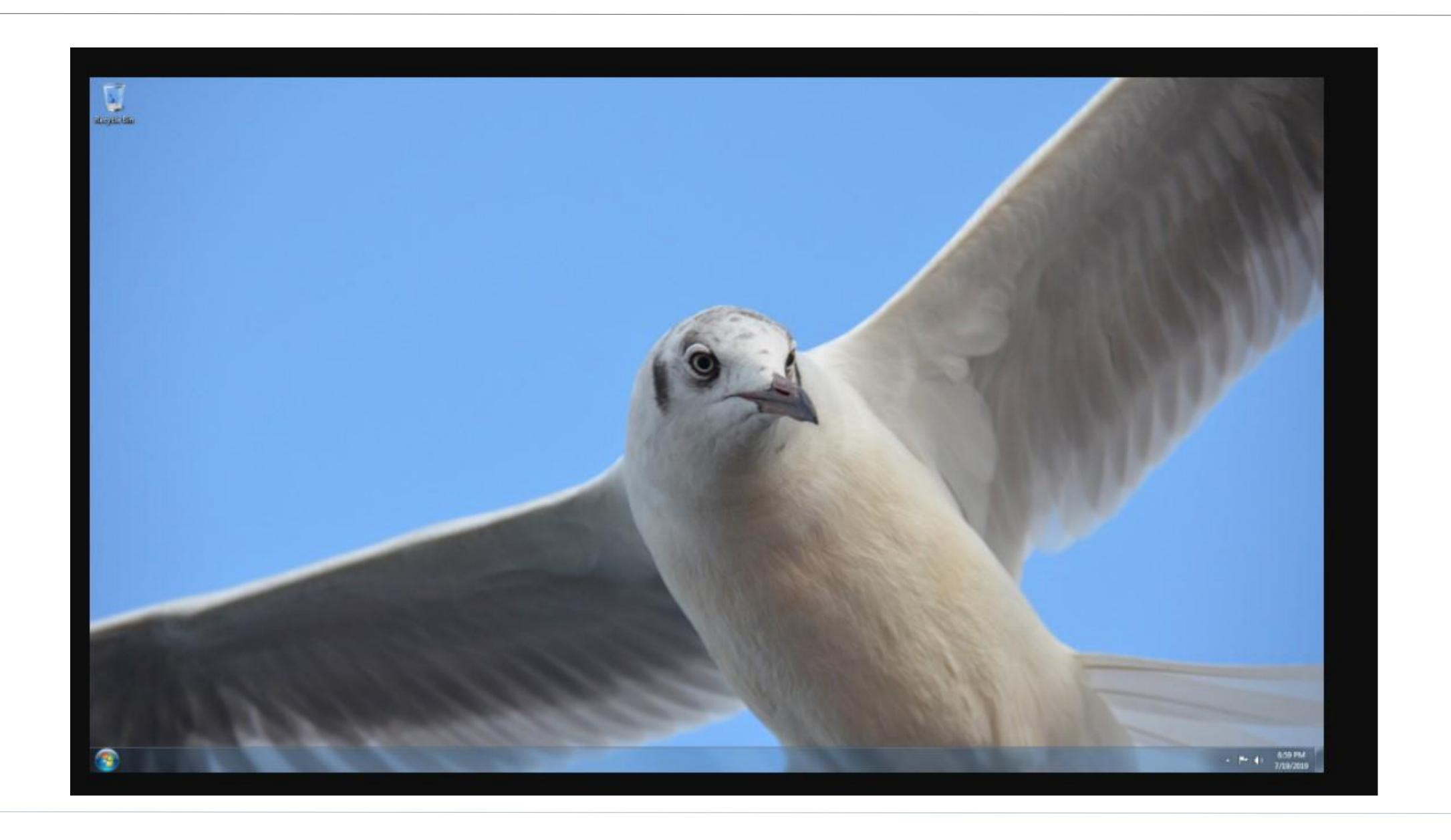
#### Surfing the web by matthijs.devries



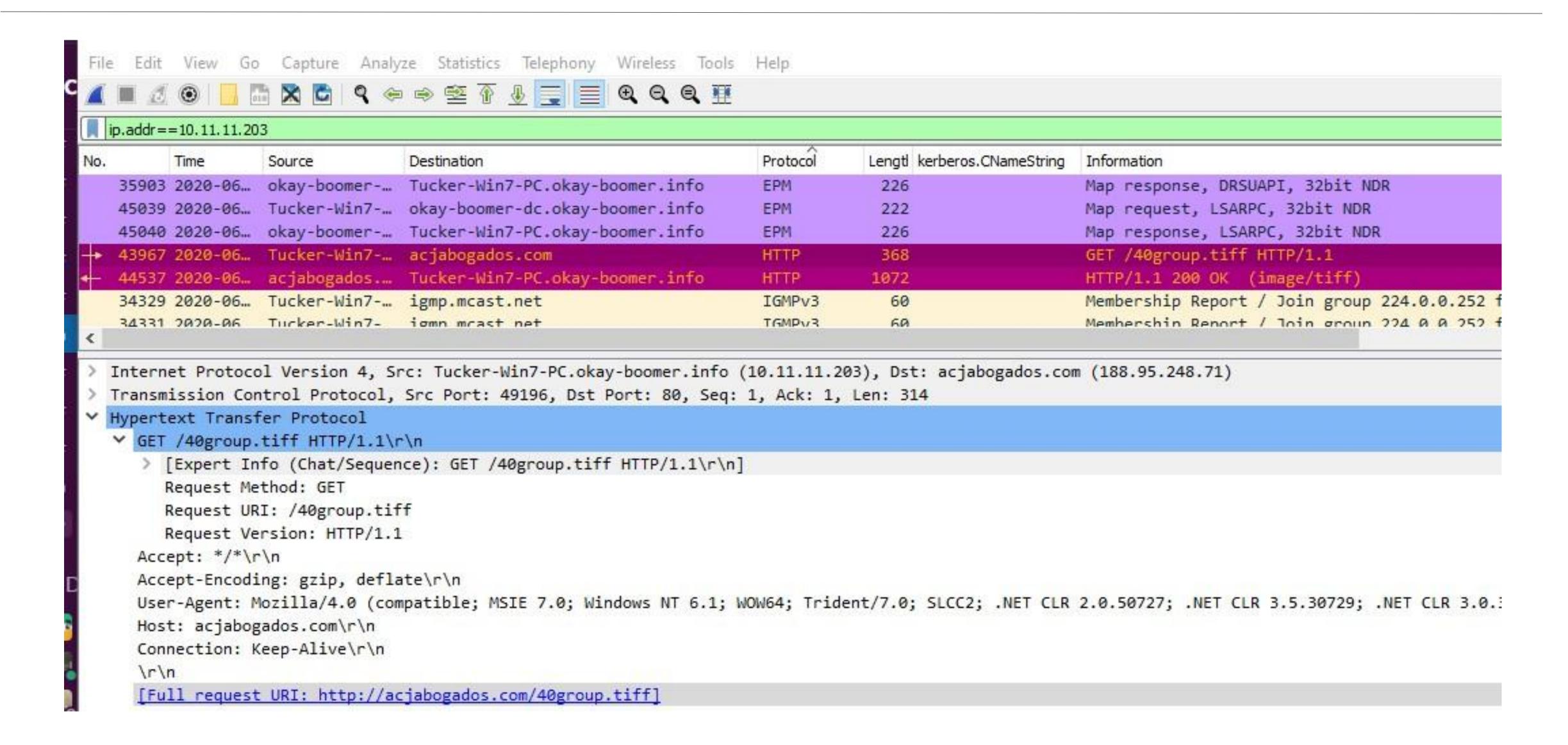
#### Downloading wallpaper image by matthijs.devries



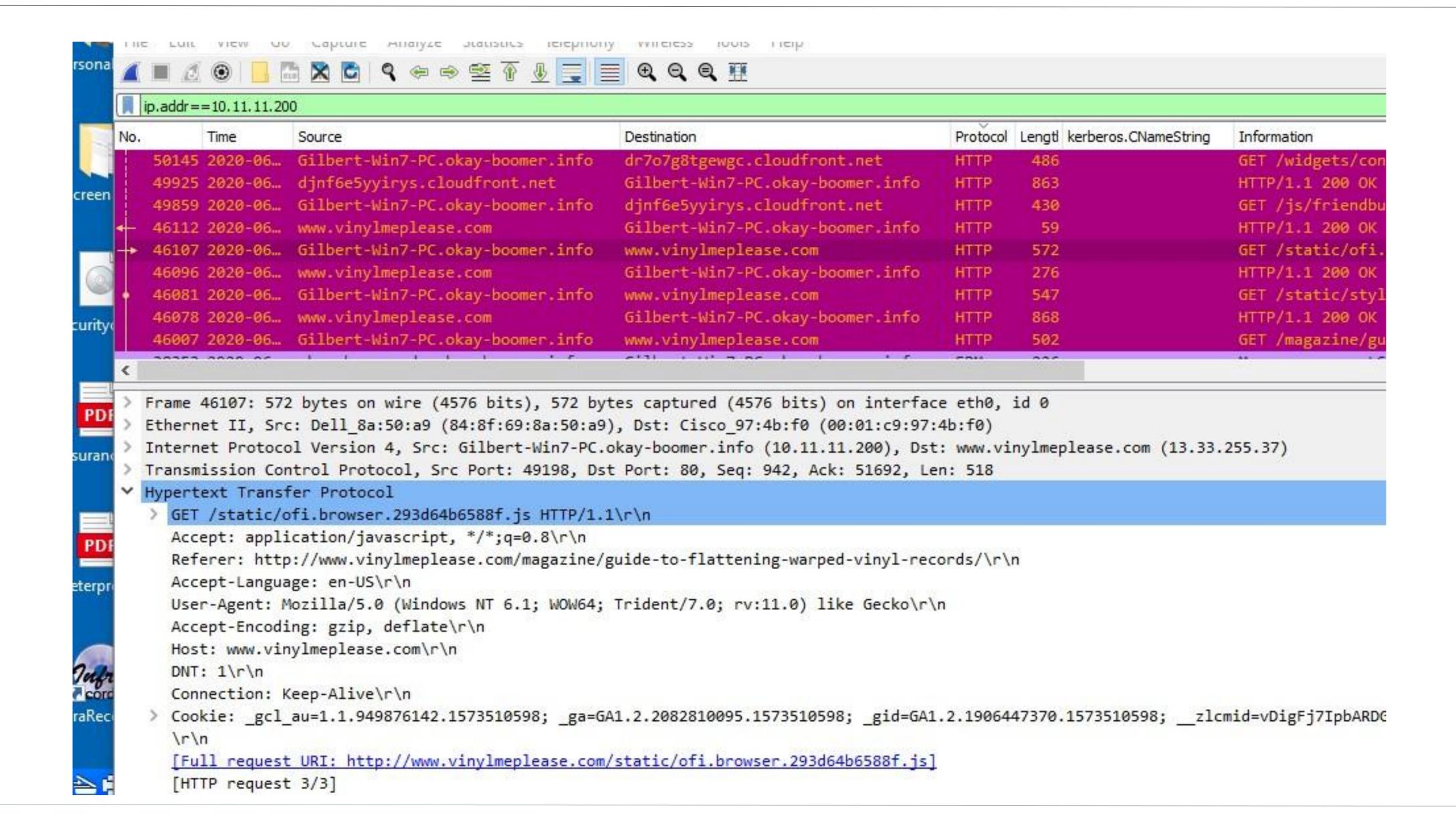
## Downloading wallpaper image by matthijs.devries



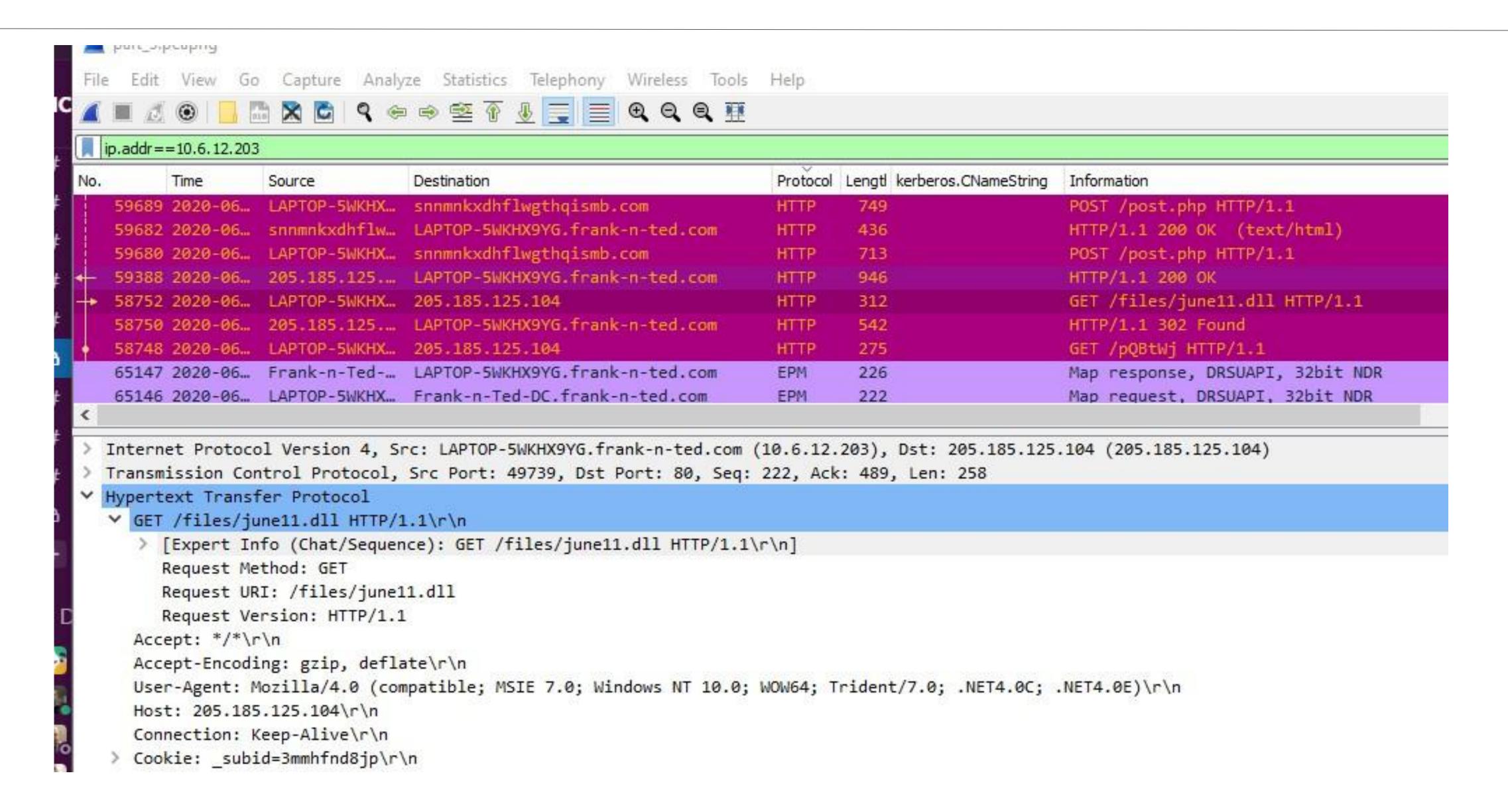
#### Surfing the web by candice.tucker



#### Surfing the web by brandon.gilbert



#### Surfing the web by frank.brokowski

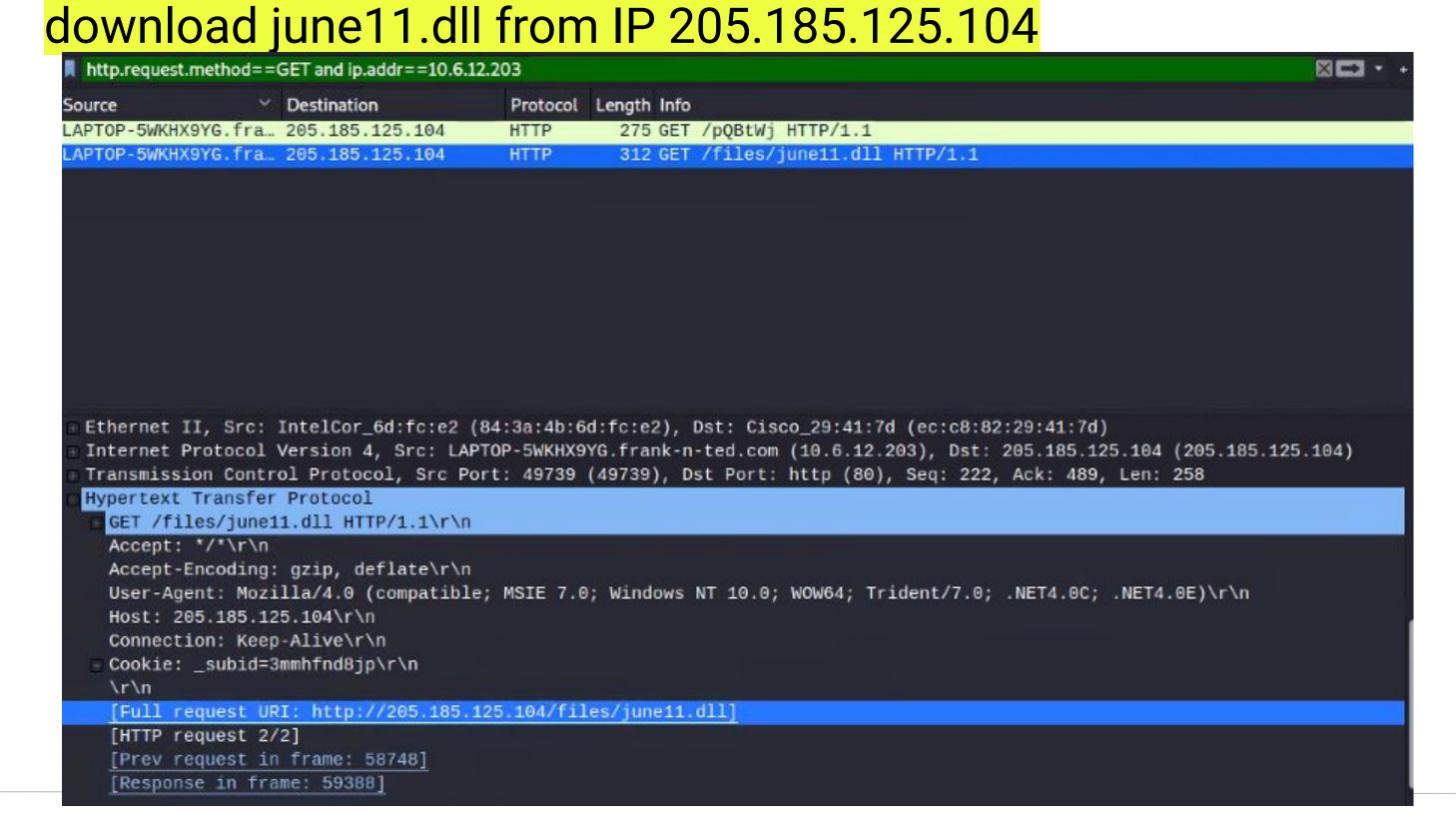


# Malicious Activity

## Trojan Horse

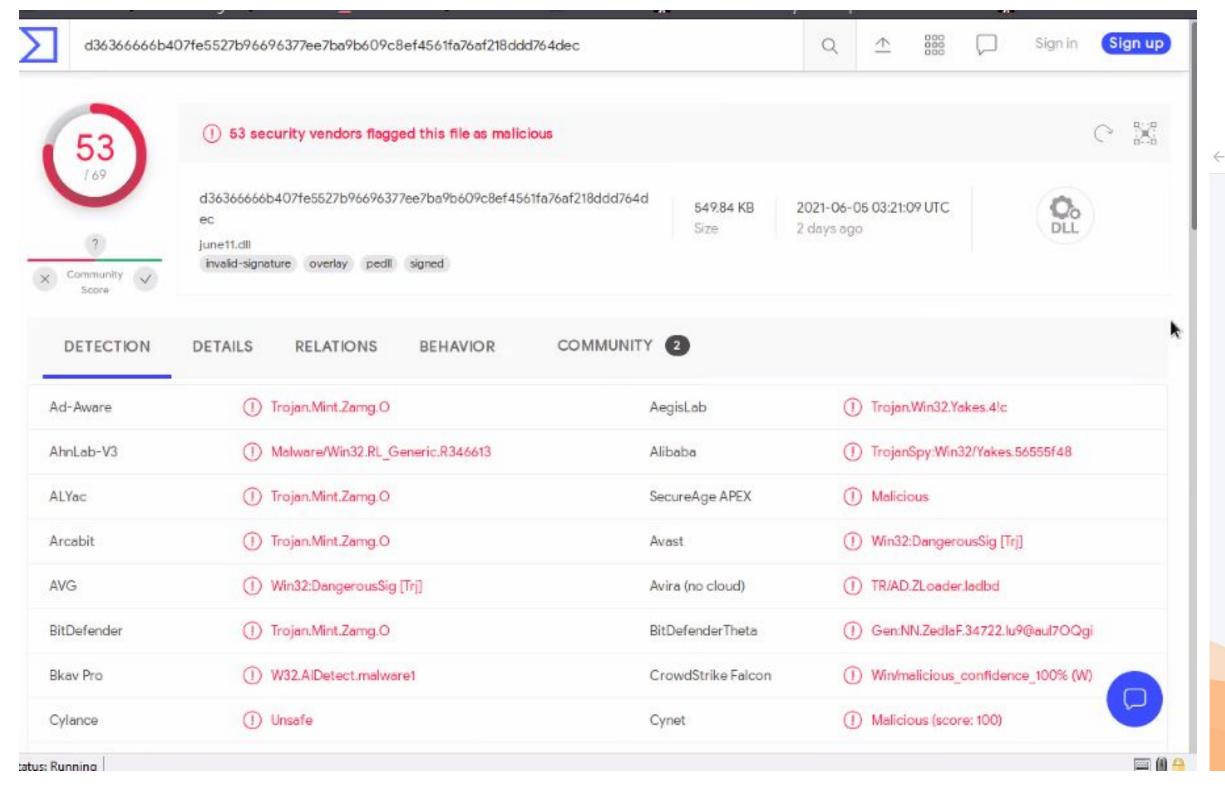
### Summarize the following:

- What kind of traffic did you observe? Which protocol(s)? Traffic from 10.6.12.203 and the web domain 205.185.125.104; Hypertext transfer Protocol
- What, specifically, was the user doing? Which site were they browsing? Etc. The user requested to



### Continued

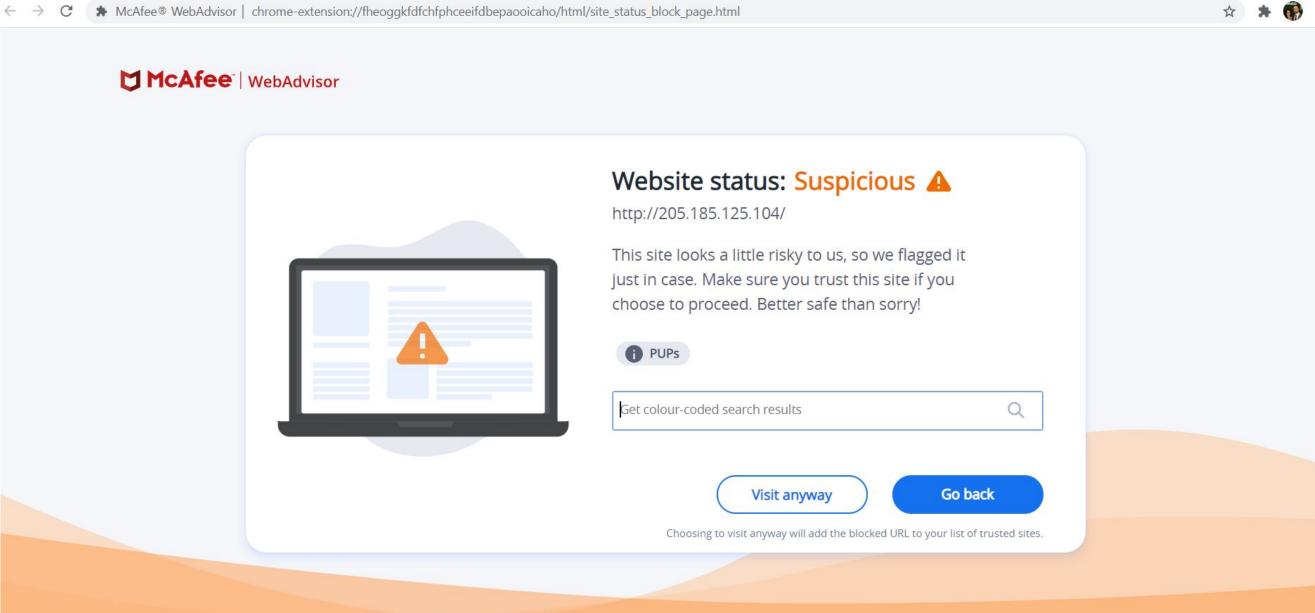
### Virustotal.com & Whatismyip.com



ASN: 53667 @

ISP: Frantech Solutions

Host Name: 205.185.125.104



### Continued

#### Two users have created their own web server on the corporate network.

#### Risks associated with loose user restrictions:

- 1. Unrestricted User Access Can Lead to Accidental Data Exposure
- 2. User Access Can Lead to Intentional Privilege Misuse & Abuse
  - a. i.e. two employees were watching youtube
- 3. Hackers Can Use Compromised User Credentials
  - a. i.e. A malicious files was downloaded infecting anyone that downloaded it.

Giving employees and contractors unrestricted user permissions and user access could spell disaster for many businesses because doing so creates unnecessary cybersecurity risks.

#### **Best Prevention Practices:**

- Check the existing roles to see if they meet your needs
- Make a duplicate of an existing role, then add or remove permissions as needed
- Test your customized role to ensure it behaves as expected
- Assign your custom role to users

## [Torrent Download]

- What kind of traffic did you observe? Which protocol(s)? Traffic between ip 10.0.0.201 and web domains; Hyper Text Transfer Protocol HTTP
- What, specifically, was the user doing? Which site were they browsing? Etc. The user (elmer.blanco) was downloading the torrent from a website: http://publicdomaintorrents.com
- Include screenshots of packets justifying your conclusions.
- Include a description of any interesting files. "Betty\_Boop\_Rhythm\_on\_the\_Reservation" which is a torrent downloaded, which is prohibited from the company's policy.

```
Hypertext Transfer Protocol

GET /bt/btdownload.php?type=torrent&file=Betty_Boop_Rhythm_on_the_Reservation.avi.torrent HTT

[Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): GET /bt/btdownload.php?type=torrent&file=Betty_Boop_Rhythm_on

[GET /bt/btdownload.php?type=torrent&file=Betty_Boop_Rhythm_on_the_Reservation.avi.torren

[Severity level: Chat]

[Group: Sequence]
```

## Torrent Download Continued..



X-CORP's Security team does not forbid the use of torrents for legitimate purposes. However, this one may go against their policy on copyright infringement.

#### Risks associated with Torrent Download:

- A good portion of the files available through P2P networks contain copyrighted materials, making this illegal.
- Downloading Torrents are far less safe than most think.
  - Most torrents are a big target for Hackers to use to compromise a system or network.
- They can easily disguise Malware with a more desirable name to trick someone into infecting their system with this.
- It is best practice to only download authorized Torrents, pertinent to getting the job done from a known trusted source, and still scanning for Malware before downloading.

# The End

