

# **Final Engagement**

**Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network**

Presented by

# TEAM

# FATALITY



Aliyah Brown

Alex Ivezaj

Edgar Argueta

Kris Ellis

Wade Williams

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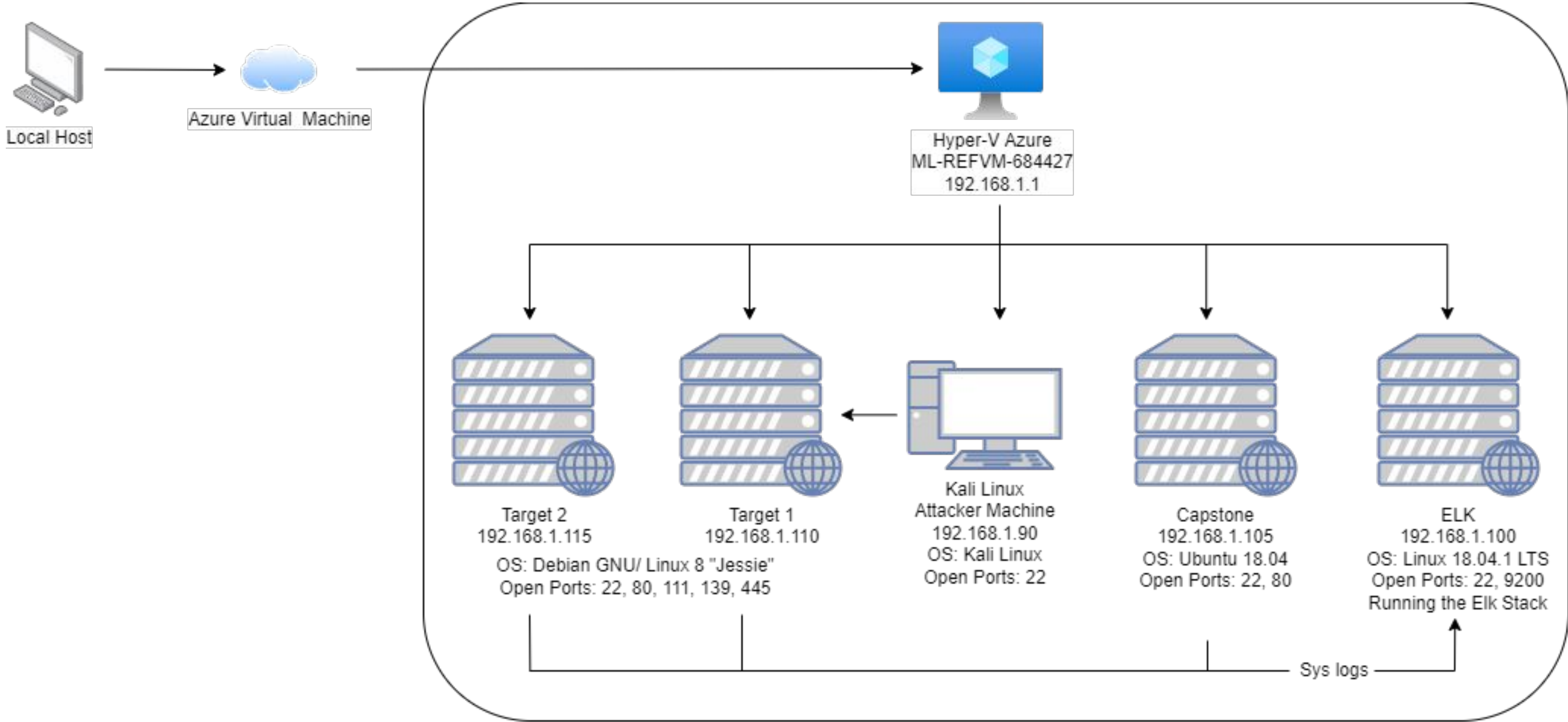


The background of the slide is a dark, atmospheric night scene. A large, bright full moon is positioned in the upper left quadrant. Several dark, billowing clouds are scattered across the sky. A single, bright blue lightning bolt is visible on the left side, extending from the clouds towards the bottom. In the foreground, a horizontal stone ledge or wall runs across the bottom of the frame, showing some texture and a small crack. The overall mood is mysterious and ominous.

# **NETWORK TOPOLOGY & CRITICAL VULNERABILITIES**



# NETWORK TOPOLOGY



## Network

Address  
Range:192.168.1.0/24  
Netmask: 255.255.255.0  
Gateway: 192.168.1.1

## Machines

IPv4:192.168.1.105  
OS: Ubuntu 18.04  
Hostname: Capstone

IPv4: 192.168.1.90  
OS: Debian Kali 5.4.0  
Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.100  
OS: Ubuntu 18.04  
Hostname: Elk Stack

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

# Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in **Target 1**.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
Weak Password	A weak password can have an attacker conduct a simple brute force attack and guess the password.	The attacker can exploit and steal all types of data, spread malware, and ruin the company's reputation.
Mismanaged User Privileges	A user account is given privileges that are not necessary.	The user can perform unauthorized tasks, can gain access to restricted data, or an attacker can have full access to the systems and data.
Unsalted Hash password	A hash password that does not have a unique, random string of characters.	An attacker can easily crack a password through "john" and have unfiltered access to the account.



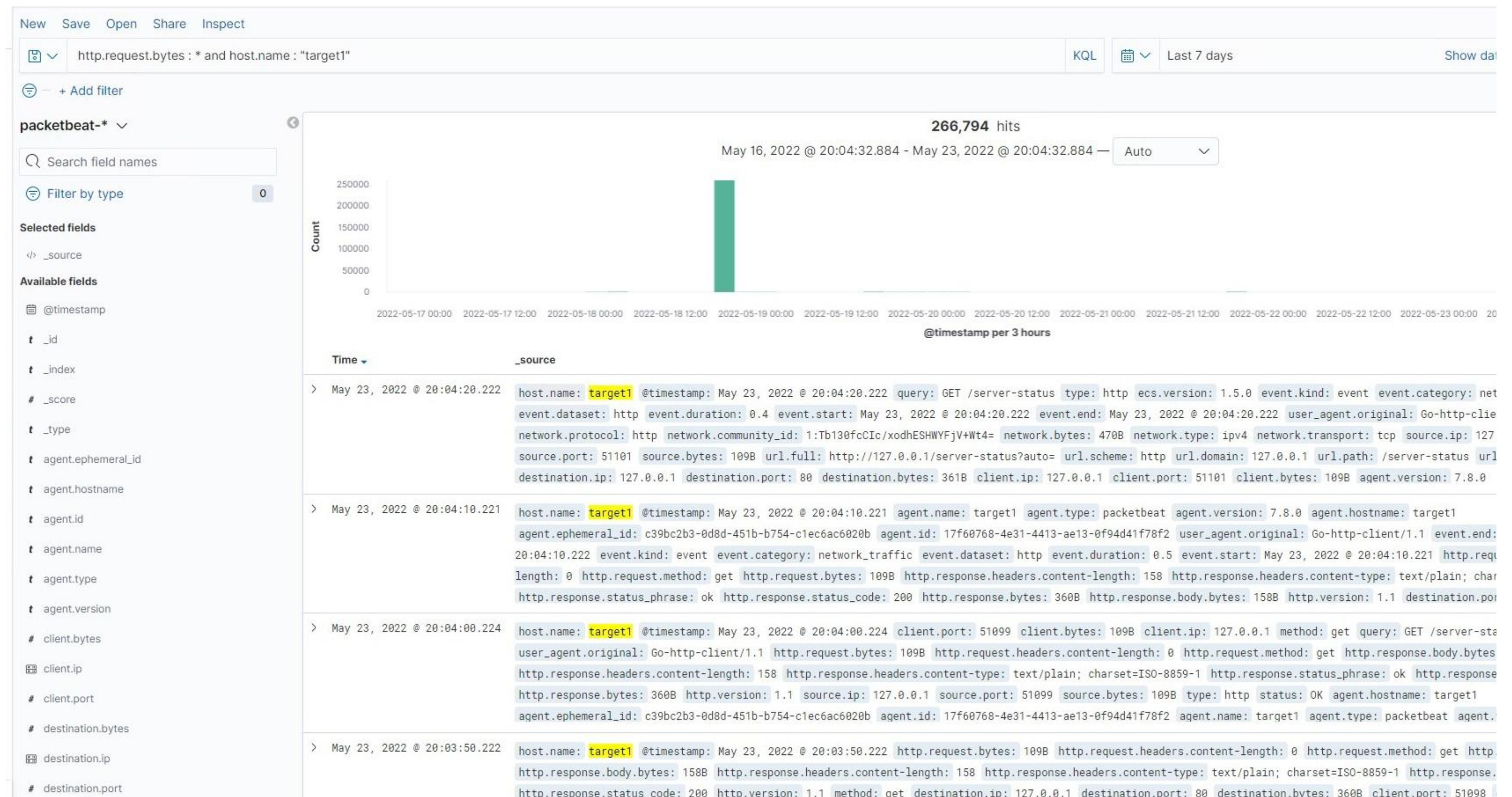
**ALERTS IMPLEMENTED**





# EXCESSIVE HTTP ERRORS

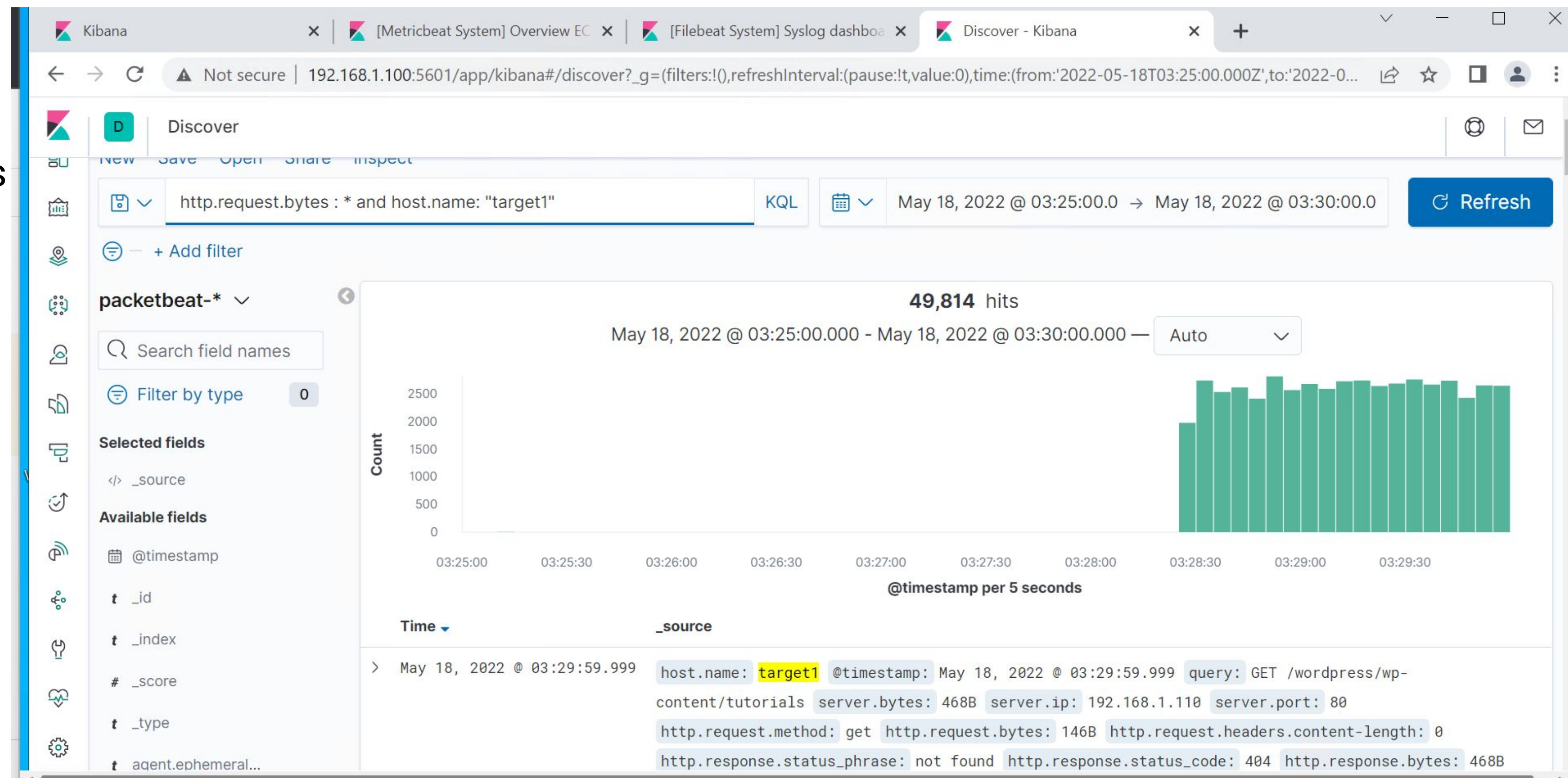
- WHEN count() GROUPED OVER top 5 'http.response.status\_code'
- Threshold: IS ABOVE 400 FOR THE LAST 5 minute
- Response codes 400+ and 500+ are Error codes that warrant attention as they could signal an attack.
- This monitors for enumeration and brute force attacks.





# HTTP REQUEST SIZE MONITOR

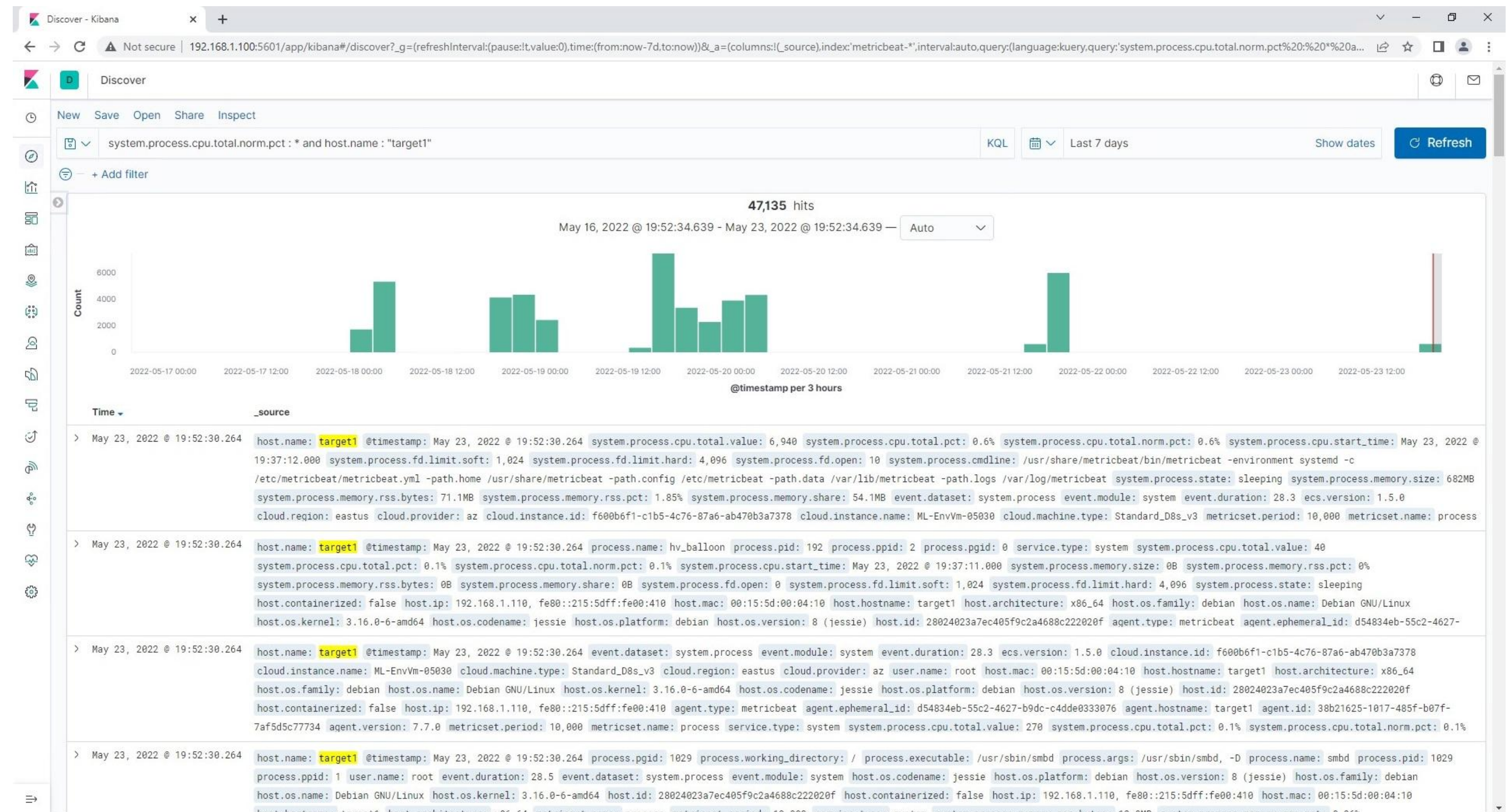
- WHEN sum() of http.request.bytes OVER all documents
  - IS ABOVE 3500 FOR THE LAST 1 minute
- 
- Checks the availability and response times of web servers.
  - If we got too many POST requests it could signal code injection.
  - Multiple HTTP requests could signal a possible DDos attacks.





# CPU USAGE MONITOR

- WHEN max() OF system.process.cpu.total.pct OVER all documents
- Threshold: IS ABOVE 0.5 FOR THE LAST 5 minutes
- Time spent on a certain process.
- Monitors excessive CPU usage which could be a sign that an attacker is running a malicious program.
- User Enumeration could possibly spike CPU usage





# HARDENING





# HARDENING AGAINST WEAK PASSWORDS

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Create a strong Password policy that has the following requirements:

- Requires a minimum of 10 characters, use one capital letter, one number, and one special character.
- This can be done using Privileged Access Management for linux by
  - nano /etc/pam.d/common-password
  - adding <pam\_pwquality.so minlength=9 dcredit=-1 ucredit=-1 lcredit=-1 ocredit=-1> to the file
- Requiring passwords to be changed and updated every 60 days.
  - Editing /etc/login.defs to modify password aging controls.
- Multi Factor Authentication.



# HARDENING AGAINST MISMANAGED USER PRIVILEGES

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## Principle of least privilege

- A policy that ensures that users are given only privileges needed to complete tasks.
  - If a subject does not need an access right, the subject should not have that right.
- Also create a password to run root features.
- To implement this policy, we need to run the following command as root
  - `sudo visudo`
  - and by deleting `</usr/bin/python>` from the file we will avoid escalation in the future.
- This disallows python from running as root, spawning a shell, effectively mitigating root escalation.



# HARDENING AGAINST UNSALTED HASH PASSWORDS ON TARGET 1

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- After implementing a strong password policy salt all passwords.
- Update crypto algorithm to SHA-2 (SHA-256) as they are less vulnerable.
- MySQL offers a SHA-2 plugin that is built into the server and built into the *libmysqlclient* client library for activation. This is available only through version 8.0 and up



# HARDENING

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After hardening against the specific attacks, we recommend also

- Updating the firewall policies. Create the a deny all incoming traffic to all and create a whitelist of IP addresses that have access.
- Set up an IDS to monitor ports from port scanning. Snort is a great free source or CrowdStrike Falcon would be a great paid option.
- Set up an alert for any IP trying to access the </var/www/html> directory.
- Create educational programs to make end users aware of the dangers of online threats. IT team can hold quarterly or biannual training meetings to teach. IT team can also send emails about the dangers of online threat in a educational pamphlet format.





# IMPLEMENTING PATCHES



# IMPLEMENTING PATCHES WITH ANSIBLE

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## Playbook Overview

- Upgrade MySQL and WordPress the the most current versions.

```
---
- name: MySQL Version update
  hosts: webservers
  become: true
  tasks:

  - name: stop MySQL
    service:
      name: mysql
      state: stopped

  - name: Download MySQL Repository:
    comand: curl -L -O https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/MySQL-8.0/libmysqlclient21_8.0.29-1debian11.10_amd64.deb

  - name: Install MySQL Package
    command: dpkg -i libmysqlclient21_8.0.29-1debian11.10_amd64.deb

  - name: Update Package Information from MySQL APT Repository
    shell: apt-get update

  - name: Upgrade MySQL server
    command: apt-get install mysql-server

  - name: Restart MySQL
    service:
      name: mysql
      state: started
```



```
- hosts: localhost
connection: local
tasks:
  - name: stop httpd
    systemd:
      name: httpd
      state: stopped
      become: true

  - name: backup html files
    archive:
      path: /var/www/html
      dest: "/home/centos/backups/wordpress-bck-{{ansible_date_time.iso8601_basic_short}}.tgz"
      format: gz
      become: true

  - name: backup wordpress database
    command: /etc/backup-wpdb.sh
    become: true

  - name: get latest wordpress
    unarchive:
      src: https://wordpress.org/latest.zip
      dest: /tmp/
      remote_src: yes
      become: true

  - name: Wait until wordpress has been downloaded
    wait_for:
      path: /tmp/wordpress/index.php
      state: present

  - name: copy wordpress to website
    shell: /bin/cp -rf /tmp/wordpress/* /var/www/html/
    become: true

  - name: delete tmp wordpress
    file:
      path: /tmp/wordpress
      state: absent
      become: true

  - name: start httpd
    systemd:
      name: httpd
      state: started
      daemon_reload: yes
      become: true

  - name: simple check website
    uri:
      url: https://www.petersplanet.nl
```



