Colby Heilner

**Professor Torres** 

11/27

IT 120

Lab 13

#### Part A:

Click on the below link and play the Targeted Attack Game. Screenshot your final results:

• <a href="http://targetedattacks.trendmicro.com/(Links to an external site.">http://targetedattacks.trendmicro.com/(Links to an external site.)</a> (Links to an external site.)



Part B: Netlab1 Security+v3Links to an external site.

Ensure HIPAA compliance against the lab environment (5 **checks** from the provided HIPAA checklist). Use the **HIPAA checklist**. Screenshot what you did.

1.

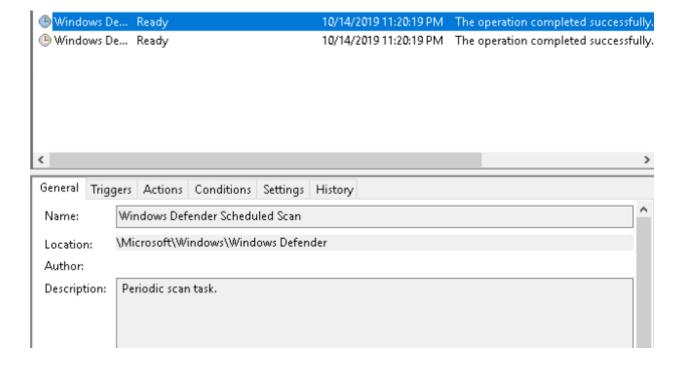
		Are procedures in place to make sure virus	Virus Protection will be required on computer
Security		checking software is installed and running on all	system(s), that can detect virus programs that attach
Awareness and	Protection from	computer systems within the organization?	to other files or programs to replicate, a code fragment
Training	Malicious Software		that can reproduce by attaching itself to another
§164.308(a)(5)(i)			program, or an embedded code that can copy or insert
			itself into one or more programs.

To fix this I can make sure any computer that connects to our internal network has the built-in Windows firewall as well as UFW or Iptables rules set. I can do this via my domain controller for windows. This is normally where companies would use Sophos or CrowdStrike to maintain their Linux infrastructure.

2.

Security Awareness and Training §164.308(a)(5)(i)	Protection from Malicious Software		Accurate virus protection is based on the constancy of updating definition files, and scanning.
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I went into my windows pc and did this setting, make sure this is enabled



Security
Awareness and
Training
§164.308(a)(5)(i)

What password guidelines exist and what procedures are followed to ensure the user makes a good selection?

Management

Management

Management

Security

Password

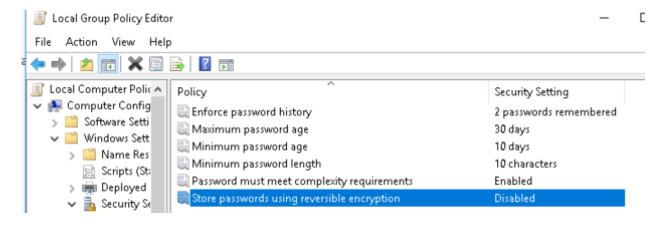
Management

Management

Management

Management

Management



4.

		Are unique user id(s) in place/use (network and	Unique user IDs are a combination name/number
Access Control	Unique User	application)? If yes, for which systems and are	assigned to identify and track individuals.
§164.312(a)(1)	Identification	they governed by written security procedures?	

Use different usernames for the accounts you make and document them. Looks good to me

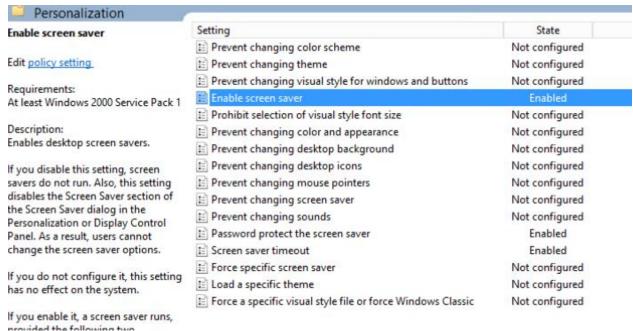
Administrator	User	Built-in account for ad
Administrator2	Jser	
👪 Allowed RO	Security Group	Members in this group c
🤽 Cert Publish	Security Group	Members of this group
🞎 Cloneable D	Security Group	Members of this group t
👪 Denied ROD	Security Group	Members in this group c
👪 DnsAdmins	Security Group	DNS Administrators Gro
DnsUpdateP	Security Group	DNS clients who are per
🎎 Domain Ad	Security Group	Designated administrato
🞎 Domain Co	Security Group	All workstations and ser
& Domain Con	Security Group	All domain controllers i
& Domain Gue	Security Group	All domain guests
& Domain Users	Security Group	All domain users
👪 Enterprise A	Security Group	Designated administrato
👭 Enterprise R	Security Group	Members of this group
& Group Polic	Security Group	Members in this group c
👫 Guest	User	Built-in account for gue
🤱 lab user	User	
👪 lab users	Security Group	
🤱 lab2 user	User	
& Protected Us	Security Group	Members of this group

# 5.

Access Control §164.312(a)(1)			Applications will be required to provide automatic user logoff (example: 15 minutes).
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This is another simple one with domain controller

The three I enabled are to set to screen saver after certain time and then require a password to wake it back up



There is a HIPAA Assessment Checklist in the files area, inside class files.

## Part C: Security+v3

Execute a PCI Compliance Audit against pfSense firewall in the lab. Utilize the **PCI Prioritized Approach**, (See Word Document). against the pfSense firewall. For the Audit, you were **ONLY** provided access to the firewall and the Firewall policy (The firewall policy is in the files folder -"Firewall Policy Homework). Only audit 10 areas

- There is a link to the PCI documentation within the reference area (Prioritized Approach for PCI DSS)
- Firewall Policy

1.2.3 An accurate network diagram(s) is maintained that shows all connections between the CDE and other networks, including any wireless networks.  Applicability Notes  A current network diagram(s) or other technical or topological solution that identifies network connections and devices can be used to meet this requirement.	1	Yes	
1.2.4 An accurate data-flow diagram(s) is maintained that meets the following:	1	NO	Connection shown but not up-to date and no data flow shown.
1.2.5 All services, protocols and ports allowed are identified, approved, and have a defined business need.	2	No	
1.2.6 Security features are defined and implemented for all services, protocols, and ports that are in use and considered to be insecure, such that the risk is mitigated.	2	No	•

1.3.1 Inbound traffic to the CDE is restricted as follows:  To only traffic that is necessary,  All other traffic is specifically denied.	2	Yes
1.3.2 Outbound traffic from the CDE is restricted as follows:  To only traffic that is necessary.  All other traffic is specifically denied.	2	Yes

If you have your firewall rules backed up this, it is good to delete the Auto lockout rule and replace it with your admins IP so that only they can access it. I will be doing this in our upcoming challenge.

I assume this means using things like https and not http so in this case it does not comply

2.2.7 All non-console administrative access is encrypted using strong cryptography.  Applicability Notes This includes administrative access via browser-based interfaces and application programming interfaces (APIs).	2	No
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These are simple but important you need to make sure you don't just keep a bunch of copies of you keys AND make sure you don't let a lot of people with different security levels have access to them.

3.6.1.3 Access to cleartext cryptographic key components is restricted to the fewest number of custodians necessary.	5	Yes
3.6.1.4 Cryptographic keys are stored in the fewest possible locations.	5	Yes

Finally this is just saying that my workers like janitors and other people should not be able to login to high level servers and desktops. As long as it is not required for them to perform their job.

7.2.1 An access control model is defined and includes granting access as follows:  • Appropriate access depending on the entity's business and access needs.  • Access to system components and data resources that is based on users' job classification and functions.	4	Yes
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## Part D: NDG Security+v3 Lab 01

#### LAB PREP

Log on to all systems

Win16/Win12R2

Configure two admin accounts, Batman and Wonderwoman Enable/open a port for RDP

C:\Users\Administrator>net localgroup administrators superman /add
The command completed successfully.

C:\Users\Administrator>net localgroup administrators batman /add The command completed successfully.

#### DVL, Ubuntu

Configure two accounts, Superman and the Flash

Enable/open a port for SSH

pfSense

### **USING NAT:**

Configure ports 3389 to Win16

Configure ports 3390 to Win12R2

Configure ports 22 to DVL port 22

Configure ports 2222 to Ubuntu port 22

```
Starting Nmap 6.47 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-27 17:
Nmap scan report for 203.0.113.1
Host is up (0.00082s latency).
Not shown: 994 filtered ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
53/tcp open domain
80/tcp open http
2222/tcp open EtherNet/IP-1
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server
3390/tcp open dsc
MAC Address: 00:50:56:9C:D3:F6 (VMware)
```

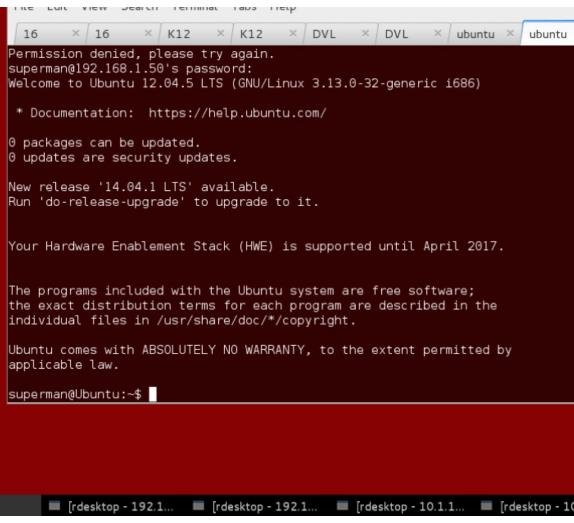
### **ENABLE LOGGING**

#### **ENABLED!**

6	IPv4 TCP	*	*	192.168.1.50	2222	*	none	NAT UBUNTU	
0	IPv4 TCP	*	*	10.1.1.10	22 (SSH)	*	none	NAT DVL	
6	IPv4 TCP	•	*	10.1.1.12	3390	*	none	NAT 12R2	
0	IPv4 TCP	*	*	192.168.1.100	3389 (MS RDP)	*	none	NAT WIN16	

### From KALI

- RDP to Win16 as admin and Superman
- RDP to Win12R2 as admin and Wonderwoman
- SSH to DVL as superman and batman
- SSH to Ubuntu as Wonderwoman and theflash
   Here is all my connection somewhat organized



- Attempt to drop the connections, ONE BY ONE, using the pfSense firewall, or the local firewall.
  - YOUR GOAL IS TO DISCONNECT CONNECTIONS IN AS MANY DIFFERENT WAYS AS YOU CAN
  - YOUR SECONDARY GOAL IS TO RESTRICT WHO CAN CONNECT REMOTELY

Different ways to disconnect the connections

One rdp down

```
| D | STATE | IDLE TIME | LOGON TIME | LOGON
```

I then used CMD to do the same thing and logoff myself (batman)

```
■ [rdesktop - 192.168.1... ■ [rdesktop - 192.168.1...
```

If don't need RDP i can just turn it off same way i turned it on. If i still need it, I could just only allow one account through such as an admin account

```
superman already has access.

Add... Remove

bt ~ # ps -u superman
PID TTY TIME CMD
28564 ? 00:00:00 sshd
28565 pts/2 00:00:00 bash
bt ~ # kill -9 28564

ht ~ #

~ $ Connection to 10.1.1.10 closed by remote host.
nnection to 10.1.1.10 closed.
```

```
# iptables -A INPUT -s 203.0.113.2 -j DROP
23:42:04 up 2:10, 2 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
                 FROM
                                           IDLE
                                                          PCPU WHAT
                                                   JCPU
                                   LOGING
         ttyl
                                  21:41
                                           2:00m 0.01s
                                                         0.00s /bin/sh /
root
                 203.0.113.2
                                  22:59
                                                         0.00s -bash
theflash pts/3
                                          54.00s 0.00s
```

I added this rule finally and now my connection just hangs on attempt.



And now I have disconnected everything.

Here is a look at some of the logs I got. (blocking kali ip from connection on 2222 after I made the block rule.

