CAPSTONE
ENGAGEMENT
ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS,
AND HARDENING OF
A VULNERABLE SYSTEM

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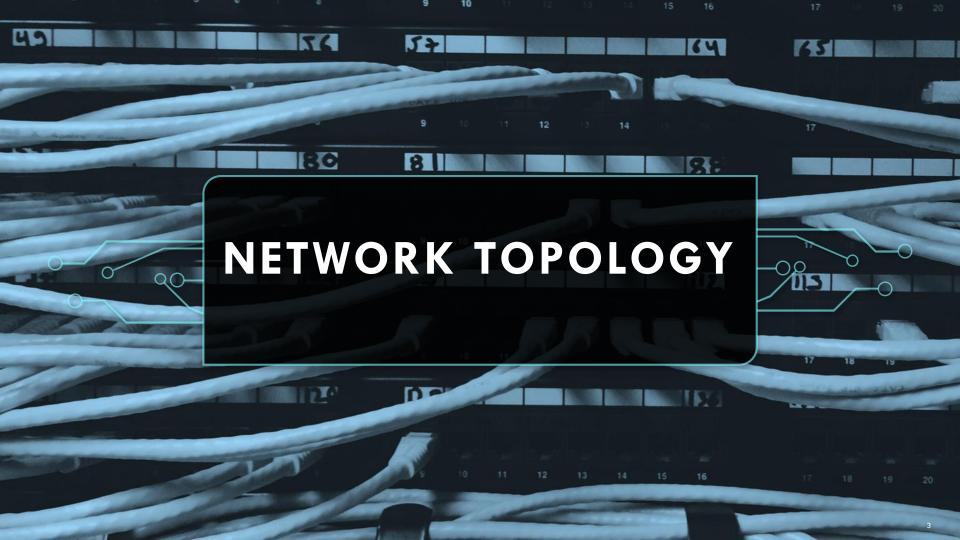
This document contains the following sections:

01 Network Topology

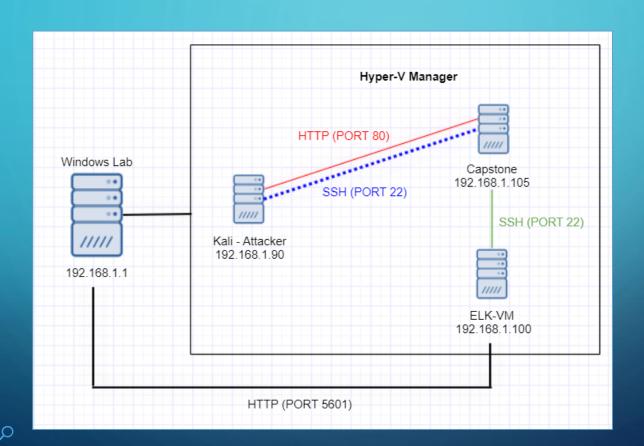
Red Team: Security Assessment

Blue Team: Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

Hardening: Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies



NETWORK TOPOLOGY



Network

Address Range: 192.168.1.0/24

Netmask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 10.0.0.1

Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.1 OS: Windows 10

Hostname: Windows Lab

IPv4: 192.168.1.90 OS: Kali Linux Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.100 OS: Ubuntu Linux Hostname: ELK

IPv4: 192.168.1.105 OS: Ubuntu Linux Hostname: Capstone



RED TEAM
SECURITY
ASSESSMENT

RECON: DESCRIBING THE TARGET

The following hosts were identified on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
Kali	192.168.1.90	Red Team offensive attack machine
Capstone	192.168.1.105	Vulnerable VM web server
ELK	192.168.1.100	Kibana for Incident Analysis
Windows Lab	192.168.1.1	Hyper-V VM manager

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
CVE-2018-15919 - OpenSSH 7.6p1	Tool for remote login with the SSH protocol.	Could be used by attackers to remotely connect and execute commands on the victim computer.
Apache httpd 2.4.29 PHP Exploit	PHP exploit allows the attacker access to the web server.	Allows attackers to gain full access to sensitive information and the ability to execute commands.
WebDav	Protocol that allows users to remotely collaborate and edit content on the web.	A reverse shell can be uploaded and compromise the server by allowing remote access.

EXPLOITATION: OPENSSH 7.6P1

Recon:

By exploring the Capstone web server using a web browser, a secret_file was found within company_folders. This file is managed by Ashton.

Process:

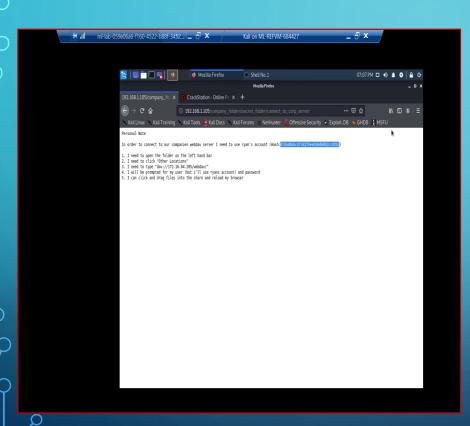
Ashton's password was cracked using a Brute Force Attack (specifically, Hydra). Using the command line in Kali, access was gained by using the SSH protocol with Ashton's username and password to remotely connect to the web server.

Achievements:

It allowed exploration of folders including the root folder where a sensitive file called flag.txt was located. It can also be used to execute commands.

```
ashton@server1:/
root@Kali:~# ssh ashton@192.168.1.105
ashton@192.168.1.105's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-112-generic x86 64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
* Management:
 * Support:
                  https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  System information as of Fri Aug 21 00:41:08 UTC 2020
  System load: 0.1
  Usage of /: 61.1% of 9.78GB Users logged in:
  Memory usage: 9%
                                 IP address for eth0: 192,168,1,105
  Swap usage: 0%
 * Are you ready for Kubernetes 1.19? It's nearly here! Try RC3 with
  sudo snap install microk8s -- channel=1.19/candidate -- classic
  https://microk8s.io/ has docs and details.
 * Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.
  - Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:
     https://ubuntu.com/livepatch
140 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
Last login: Sun Aug 16 19:50:50 2020 from 192.168.1.90
ashton@server1:~$ cd /
                                                                  sys vagrant vmlinuz.old
     flag.txt initrd.img.old lost+found
                                media
ashton@server1:/$ cat flag.txt
b1ng0wa5h1snam0
ashton@server1:/$
```

EXPLOITATION: APACHE HTTPD 2.4.29



Process:

Ashton's password was cracked using a Brute Force Attack. With Ashton's username and password, logged into the secret_folder on the Capstone web server using a web browser.

Achievements:

Ability to access secret_file and find unsecured instructions on how to access the Capstone web server using the WebDAV protocol, including Ryan's password hash. This protocol is vulnerable to a PHP reverse shell payload.

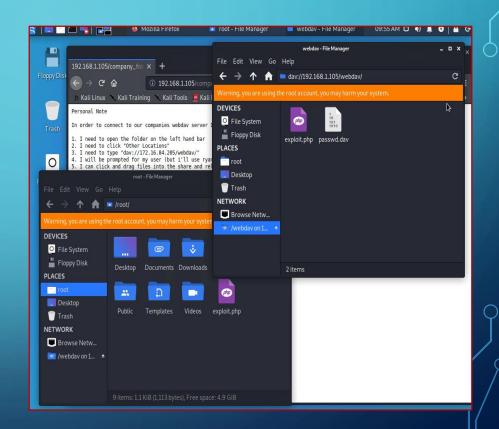
EXPLOITATION: WEBDAV

Process:

A PHP reverse shell payload was created using MSFvenom. Using CrackStation, Ryan's password hash was cracked revealing his password. Kali File Manager was used to drag and drop the payload onto the victim web server using Ryan's credentials and the WebDAV protocol.

Achievements:

Ability to establish a reverse shell after uploading and opening the PHP payload on the victim system. The payload opened a listener on port 4444. Using Metasploit, the PHP reverse shell exploit was used to allow remote connection to the web server and explore folders, including the root folder.

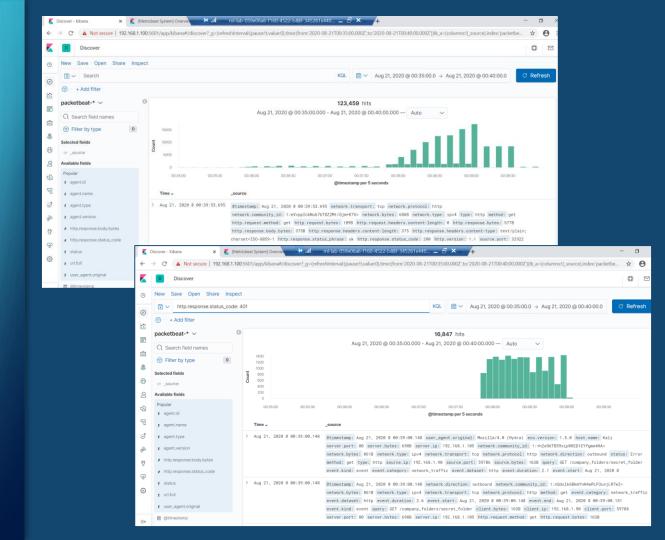




ANALYSIS: IDENTIFYING THE OFFENSIVE TRAFFIC

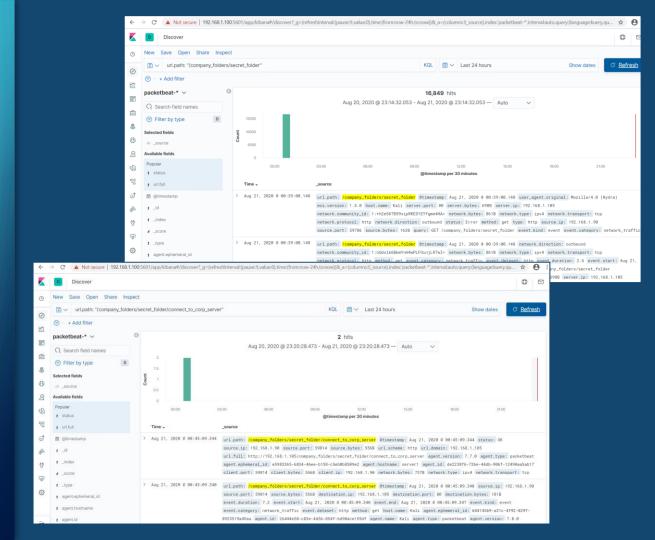
Traffic between the attacker Kali and Capstone victim web server took place between 12:35 and 12:40 on August 21st. There were 123,459 responses. The Blue Team is most

The Blue Team is most concerned with http status code 401 which indicates unauthorized access.



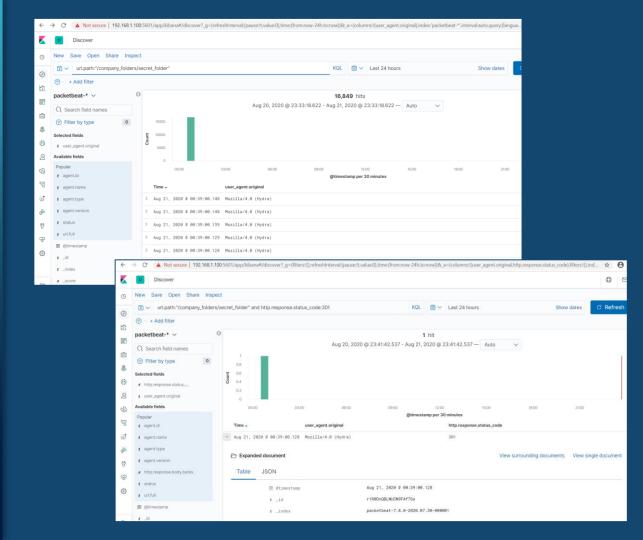
ANALYSIS: FINDING THE REQUEST FOR THE HIDDEN DIRECTORY

The hidden directory
"secret_folder" was
accessed 16,849 times
around 12:39. The IP
address the requests
were coming from is
192.168.1.90.
It contained a file called
"connect_to_corp_server"
which was accessed
2 times.



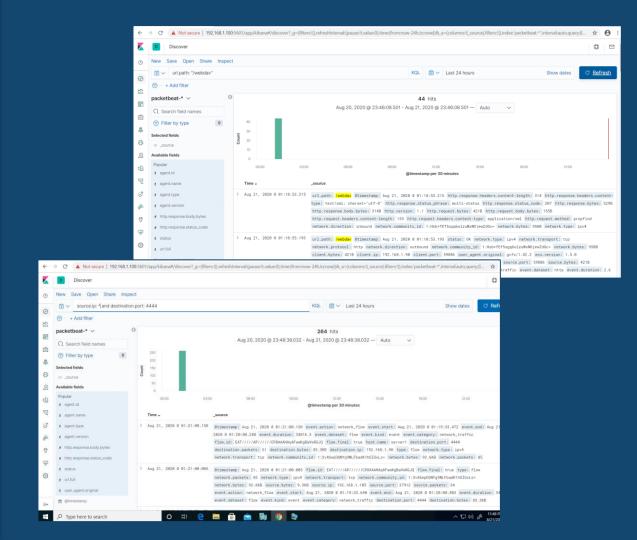
ANALYSIS: UNCOVERING THE BRUTE FORCE ATTACK

There were 16,849 packet requests made by a Brute Force Attack (specifically, Hydra). The http response code 301 indicates a successful discovery of the correct password and was redirected to another web page.



ANALYSIS: FINDING THE WEBDAV CONNECTION

There were 44 hits to the WebDAV connection where the files exploit.php and passwd.dav were requested. The PHP reverse shell was uploaded to start a Metepreter shell session.





BLUE TEAM
PROPOSED
ALARMS AND
MITIGATION
STRATEGIES

MITIGATION: BLOCKING OFFENSIVE TRAFFIC

ALERT

- Alert if a large amount of traffic occurs in a short time from a single source IP that targets multiple ports.
- 10 port scans in one minute or 100 consecutive ping (ICMP) requests.

- Enable only the traffic you need to access internal hosts and deny everything else.
- Configure firewalls to look for malicious behavior and have rules in place to cut off attacks if a certain threshold is reached.

MITIGATION: FINDING THE REQUEST FOR THE HIDDEN DIRECTORY

ALERT

- Alert if there are requests for the hidden directory from an unauthorized user.
- By whitelisting authorized users, the hidden directory will have limited access.

- Stronger usernames and password requirements for users that have access to the hidden directory.
- Create a whitelist for authorized IP addresses.
- Make the folder private by changing permissions.

MITIGATION: PREVENTING BRUTE FORCE ATTACKS

ALERT

- Alert if there are many failed logins from the same IP address and/or logins for a single account from many different IP addresses.
- Alert if there are any Hydra attempts.

- More secure password requirements.
- Limiting the number of attempts that a password can be tried.
- Locking accounts out after unsuccessful login attempts.
- Using CAPTCHA (human vs machine input)

MITIGATION: DETECTING THE WEBDAV CONNECTION

ALERT

- Alert if requests are made from port 4444.
- Alert if a PHP file is uploaded using the WebDAV protocol.

- Avoid storing instructions for accessing the server that can be accessed by a web browser.
- Make sure software patches are up-to-date.
- Disable WebDAV or make sure it's configured correctly.

MITIGATION: IDENTIFYING REVERSE SHELL UPLOADS

ALERT

- Alert if invalid file types are uploaded to the web server.
- Alert if any port is open.
- Alert on any traffic that is not expected.

- Store uploaded files in a location not accessible from the web.
- Manage privileges of all users to control access to sensitive files.
- Define valid types of files that the users should be allowed to upload.

THE END ANY QUESTIONS?