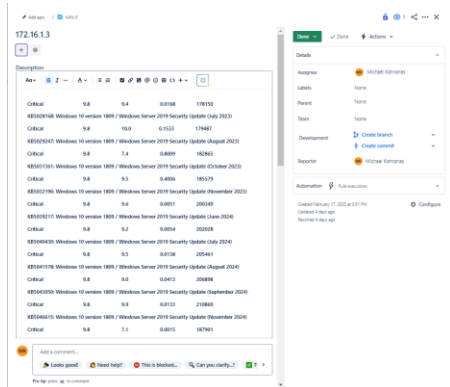


Patched Vulnerabilities – See Mitigations document for in depth step by step

172.16.1.3 – 30m

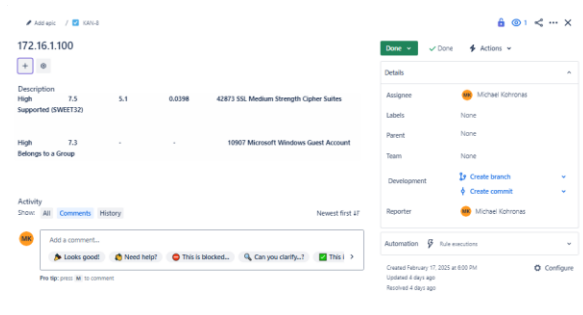
Updated Windows



172.16.1.100 – 20m

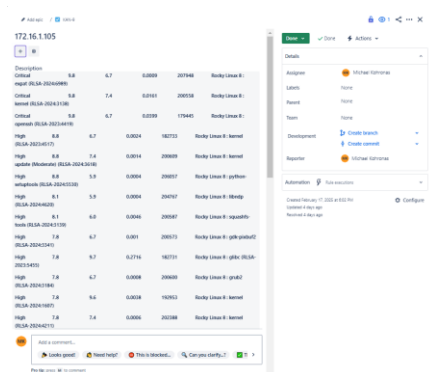
Disabled the Vulnerable Cipher through SCHANNEL

Remove groups from guest in lusrmgr.msc



172.16.1.105 – 15m

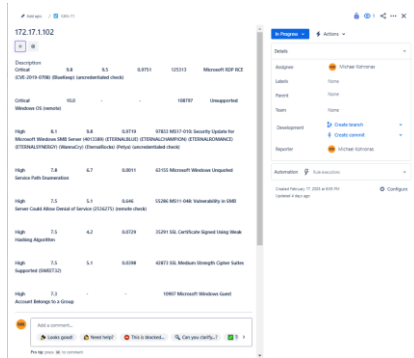
Sudo yum update



Unpatched Vulnerabilities

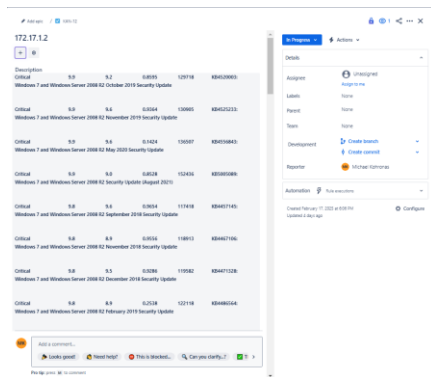
172.17.1.102 – 45m

Needs to be updated to a supported version



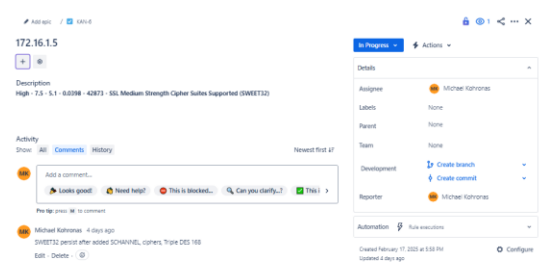
172.17.1.2 – 0m

Needs to be updated to a supported version



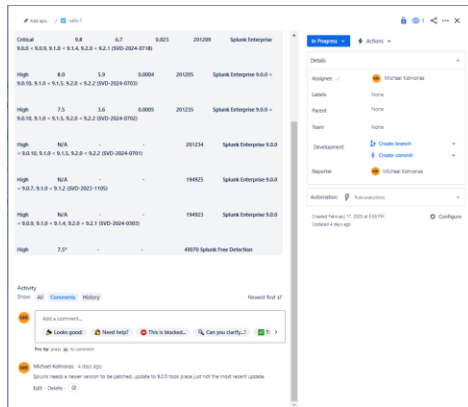
172.16.1.5 – 45m

created folders – SCHANNEL, ciphers, Triple DES 168 – creates bar mitzvah vuln



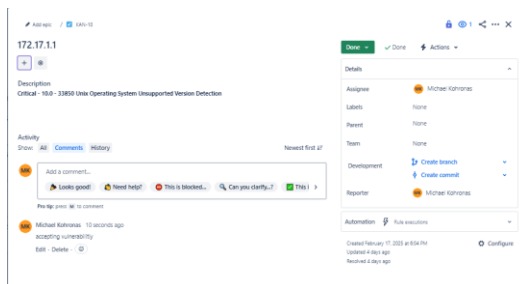
172.16.1.6 – 1.5h

Stopped splunk services → Installed the new version → Restart Splunk



172.17.1.1 / 172.16.1.1 – 0m

Accepting risk as its our firewall and we aren't making changes yet



172.16.1.106



Show

172.16.1.107



Show

List the top 5 medium vulnerabilities in the priority order and document why they are in your priority. Next to each item in 4 (above), document what you would do to fix each item.

1. SMB Signing Not Required

- **Why It's Priority:**
 - **Risk Level:** High
 - **Attack Type:** Man-in-the-Middle (MITM), Credential Theft
 - **Affected Hosts:** Multiple hosts, including 172.16.1.100, 172.17.1.102
 - **Impact:** Without SMB signing, attackers can intercept and alter SMB traffic, capturing user credentials or modifying data in transit. This could allow lateral movement and credential theft, leading to domain-wide compromise.
 - **Reason for Priority:** SMB is heavily used in Windows environments. If left unsigned, it enables attackers to impersonate users and escalate privileges, making it a prime target for exploitation in real-world attacks.
- **How to Fix It:**
 - **On Windows Servers:** Set Group Policy "Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)" to Enabled.
 - **On Windows Clients:** Set Group Policy "Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (if server agrees)" to Enabled.
 - **Disable SMBv1:** If still enabled, disable it (Set-SmbServerConfiguration - EnableSMB1Protocol \$false).

2. Untrusted SSL Certificate

- **Why It Matters:**

- **Risk Level:** High
- **Attack Type:** Remote Exploitation, Brute Force, RDP Hijacking
- **Affected Hosts:** 172.16.1.100, 172.17.1.102
- **Impact:** Without Network Level Authentication (NLA), attackers can attempt RDP connections without credentials, increasing exposure to brute-force attacks and exploits like BlueKeep (CVE-2019-0708). RDP-based ransomware attacks often exploit this misconfiguration.
- **Reason for Priority:** RDP is a common attack vector. A compromised RDP session can allow attackers full system control, making this a critical misconfiguration that needs immediate remediation.

- **How to Fix It:**

- **On each RDP server:** Open System Properties > Remote > Require NLA for connections.
- **Via Group Policy:** Set “Require user authentication for remote connections by using NLA” to Enabled.
- **Set RDP Encryption to High:** In Group Policy, configure “Encryption level” to High or “SSL/TLS 1.0”.
- **Patch RDP for CVE-2019-0708 (BlueKeep):** Ensure all servers have the latest security updates.
- **Restrict RDP Access:** Limit RDP to internal networks or VPN users only.
- **Enable Two-Factor Authentication for RDP:** Consider using MFA solutions to prevent credential theft-based logins.

3. Use of Self-Signed SSL Certificate

- **Why It Matters:**

- **Risk Level:** Medium-High
- **Attack Type:** MITM, Downgrade Attacks, Data Decryption
- **Affected Hosts:** 172.16.1.5, 172.16.1.100, 172.16.1.107, 172.17.1.102
- **Impact:** TLS 1.0 and 1.1 have known vulnerabilities (e.g., BEAST, POODLE). Attackers can force downgrade connections, decrypt sensitive data, or steal authentication tokens.
- **Reason for Priority:** Many modern applications no longer support TLS 1.0/1.1, making this a compliance issue (PCI DSS, NIST 800-52r2, HIPAA, etc.) and a security risk.

- **How to Fix It:**

- **For Windows servers:** Disable TLS 1.0 and 1.1 via registry
 - [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SecurityProviders\SCHANNEL\Protocols\TLS 1.0]
 - "Enabled"=dword:00000000
- **For Linux servers (Apache/Nginx):** Update SSL config:
 - ssl_protocols TLSv1.2 TLSv1.3;
- **Ensure Strong Ciphers:** Remove weak ciphers like RC4, DES, 3DES.

4. TLS 1.0 Still Enabled

- **Why It Matters:**

- **Risk Level:** Medium
- **Attack Type:** MITM, Downgrade Attack, Session Hijacking
- **Affected Hosts:** 172.16.1.1, 172.16.1.105
- **Impact:** Without HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS), users can be forced onto HTTP via SSL stripping, allowing attackers to intercept or modify traffic.
- **Reason for Priority:** HSTS prevents attackers from downgrading connections, forcing HTTPS. Enabling it is an easy fix that significantly improves security.

- **How to Fix It:**

- **For Apache:** Add to .htaccess or httpd.conf:
 - Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload"
- **For Nginx:** Add to nginx.conf:
 - add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload" always;
- **Ensure All Traffic Uses HTTPS:** Redirect HTTP to HTTPS.

5. NTP Mode 6 Queries Enabled (DDoS Risk)

- **Why It Matters:**
 - **Risk Level:** Medium
 - **Attack Type:** Malware Execution, Code Injection
 - **Affected Hosts:** 172.16.1.3, 172.17.1.2
 - **Impact:** Attackers can append malicious code to signed executables, making them appear legitimate. This bypasses signature verification and allows malware execution.
 - **Reason for Priority:** This vulnerability is actively exploited by malware campaigns to bypass security checks, making it an important fix.
- **How to Fix It:**
 - Apply Microsoft's Security Update for CVE-2013-3900.
 - Set the Registry Key to Force Verification:
 - `reg add HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Cryptography\Wintrust\Config /v EnableCertPaddingCheck /t REG_DWORD /d 1 /f`

References:

- SMB Signing Not Required
 - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/file-server/smb-security>
 - <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2017-0144>
- Weak RDP Security (NLA Not Required)
 - <https://www.techtarget.com/searchvirtualdesktop/tip/Top-5-remote-desktop-connectivity-problems-and-how-to-prevent-them>
 - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/openspecs/windows_protocols/ms-rdpbcgr/592a0337-dc91-4de3-a901-e1829665291d
- Outdated TLS Protocols (TLS 1.0/1.1 Enabled)
 - <https://csrc.nist.gov/pubs/sp/800/52/r2/final>
 - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/tls/tls-registry-settings?tabs=diffie-hellman>
- Missing HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) Header
 - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/Strict-Transport-Security>
 - <https://hstspreload.org/>
- Incomplete WinVerifyTrust Signature Validation
 - <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2013-3900>
 - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/wintrust/nf-wintrust-winverifytrust>

Raptor Install

```
user@kali: ~  
$ /home/user/raptor config generate -i  
Welcome to the Velociraptor configuration generator  
  
I will be creating a new deployment configuration for you. I will  
begin by identifying what type of deployment you need.  
  
What OS will the server be deployed on?  
Linux  
? Path to the datastore directory. /opt/velociraptor  
? Self Signed SSL  
? What is the public DNS name of the Master Frontend (e.g. www.example.com):  
? What is the public DNS name of the Master Frontend (e.g. www.example.com): localhost  
? Enter the frontend port to listen on. 8000  
? Enter the port for the GUI to listen on. 8889  
? Are you using Google Domains DynDNS? No  
? GUI Username or email address to authorize (empty to end): user3  
? GUI Username or email address to authorize (empty to end):  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00 Digging deeper! https://www.velocidex.com  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00 This is Velociraptor 0.6.5-2 built on 2022-07-27T02:36:42+10:00 (795f9339)  
[INFO] 2025-02-28T17:31:03-05:00 Generating keys please wait....  
? Path to the logs directory. /opt/velociraptor/logs  
? Where should i write the server config file? server.config.yaml  
? Where should i write the client config file? client.config.yaml  
  
user@kali: ~  
$ ls  
.bash_logout      client.config.yaml  Documents          .gnupg            .mozilla          Public            Templates          .xsession-errors  
.bashrc           .config            Downloads         .ICEauthority     Music            raptor           Videos           .xsession-errors.old  
.bashrc.original Desktop            .face             .java             Pictures          server.config.yaml .wget-hsts        .zsh_history  
.cache            .dmrc             .face.icon        .local            .profile          .sudo_as_admin_successful .Xauthority       .zshrc
```

