

PSP0201

Week 3

Writeup

Group name: The Convocation

Group members:

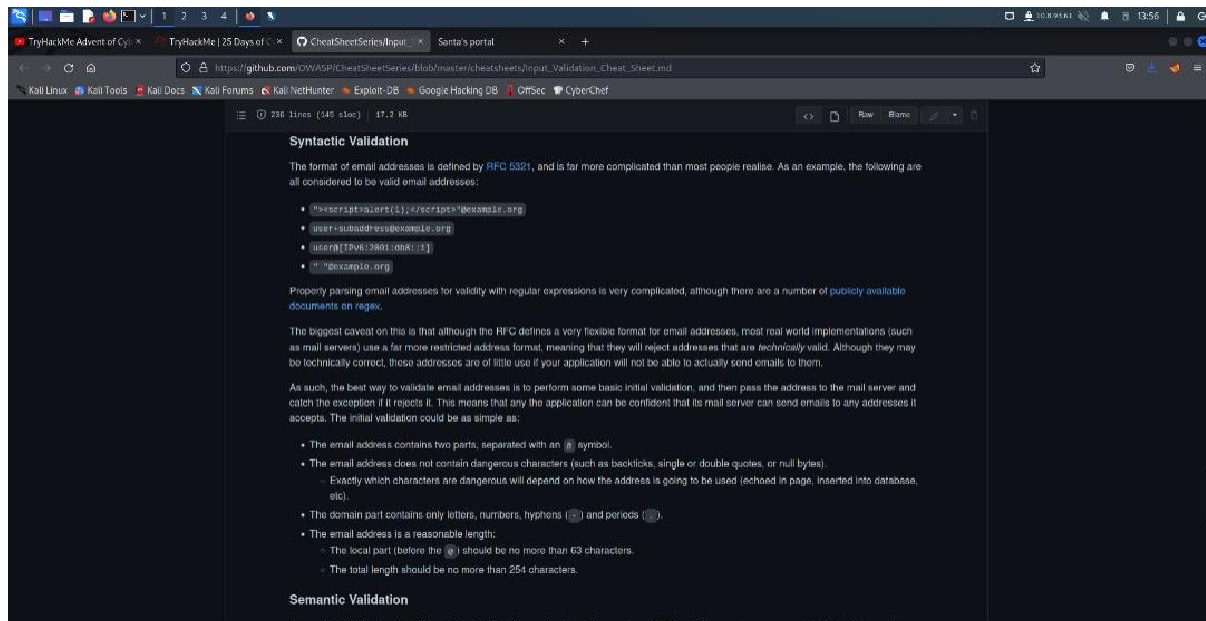
ID Number	Name	Role
1211101903	Daniysh bin Ahmad Azwang Aisram	Leader
1211102301	Muhammad Aqrel bin Shahrulanuar Mushaddat	Member
1211102601	Adil Azraie bin Razman	Member

Day 6: Web Exploitation - Be careful with what you wish on a Christmas night

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox, OWASP ZAP

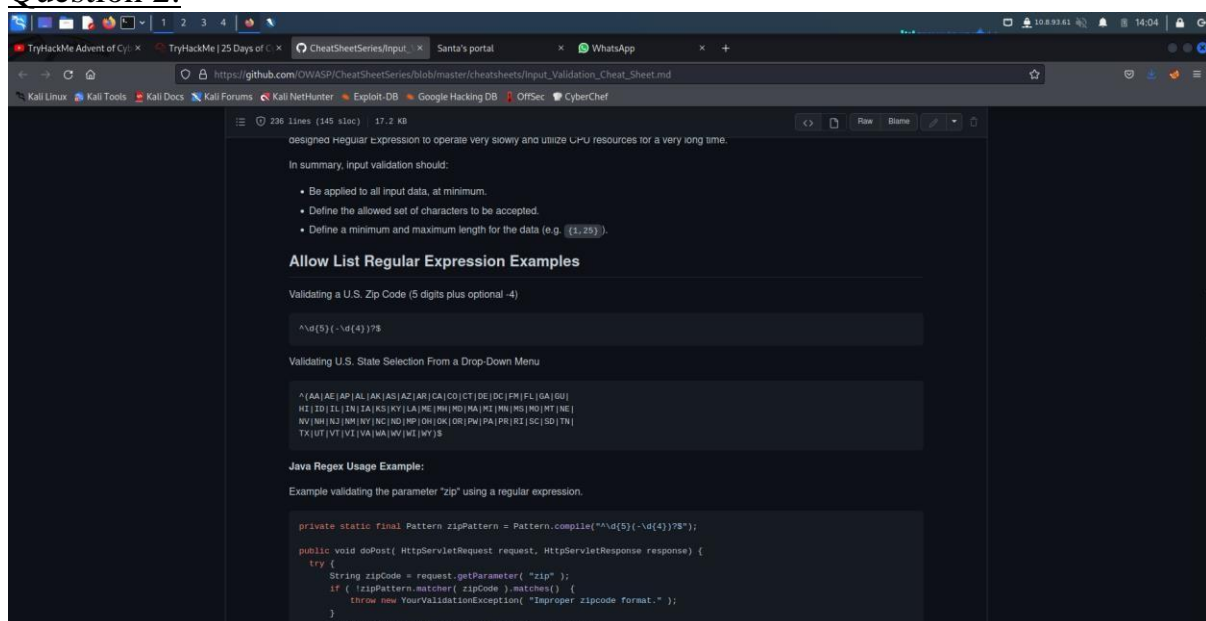
Solution/Walkthrough:

Question 1:



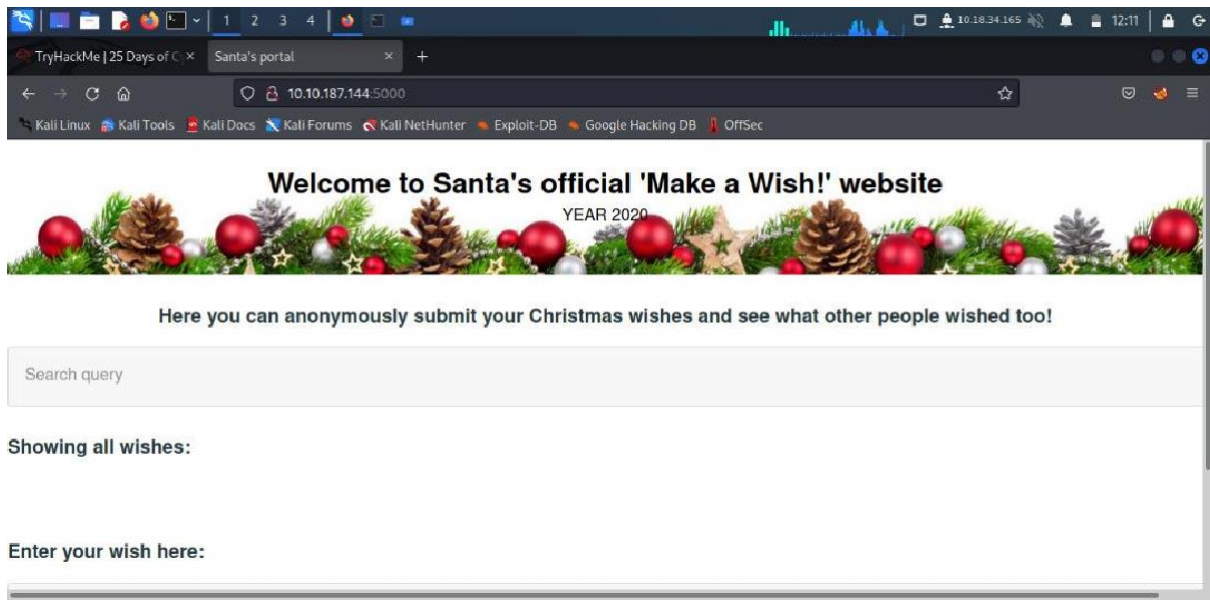
Finding the definition of Syntactic and Sematic in the OWASP ZAP Cheat Sheet in Github Forum.

Question 2:



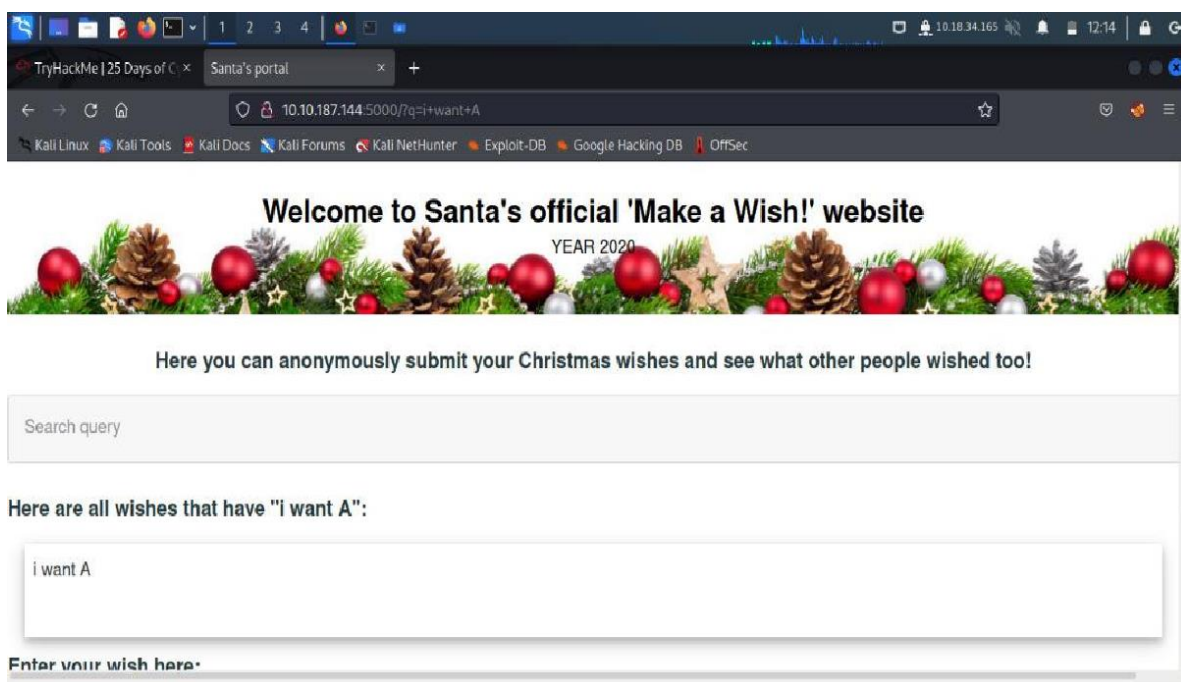
To find the regular expression used to validate a US ZIP CODE we have to use the Cheat Sheet in the Github Forum.

Question 3:



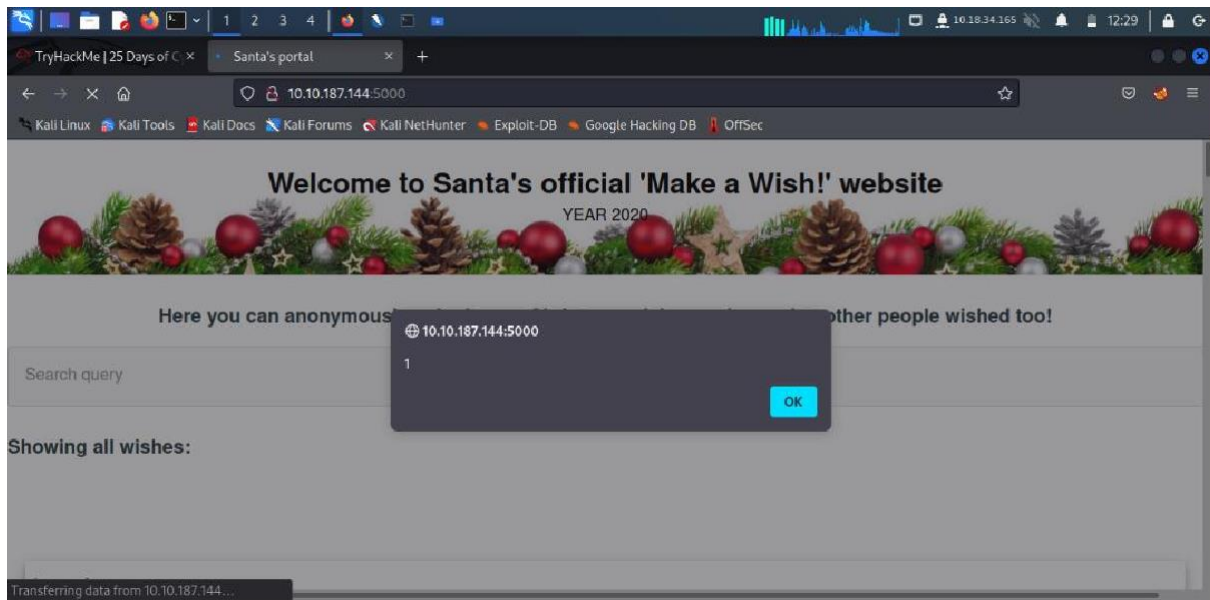
To find the vulnerability type of the website we have to see first how the website works.

Question 4:



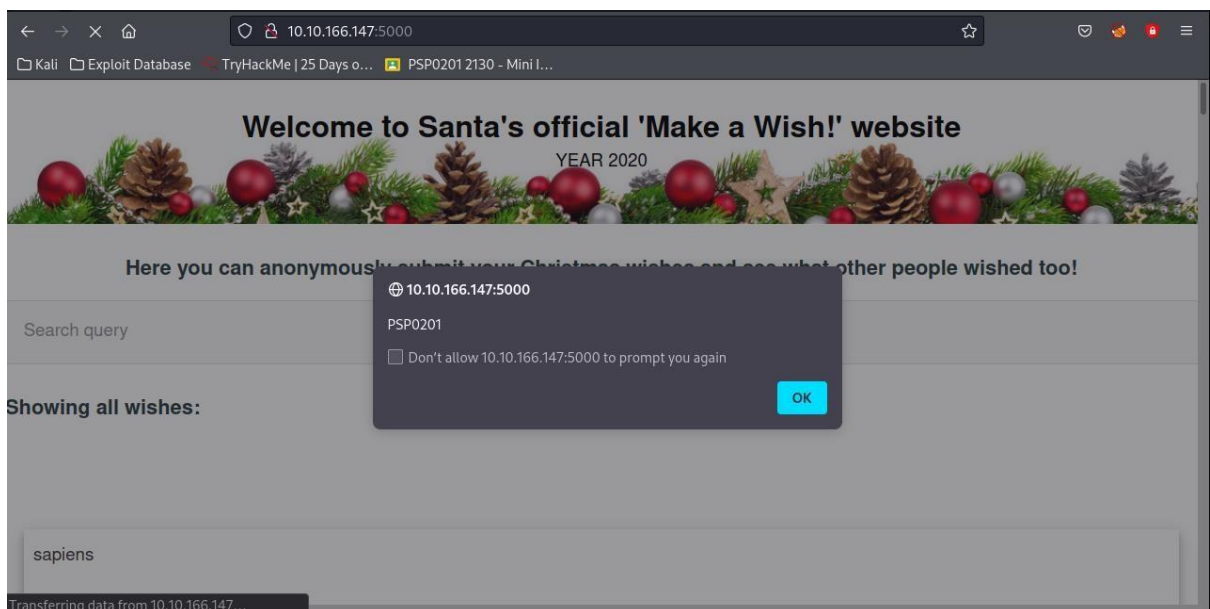
To test and find the query string type of the website is just to test the website by trying multiple strings to find the right one.

Question 5:



There is only 2 high priory alerts that we can get from the XSS scan

Question 6:



Go to the wish list page and put in `<script>alert("PSP0201") </script>` into the wish text box and ull get the notification.

Question 7:

If we revisit the page after getting the alert, we will still have the same alert as shown in question 5.

Thought Process / Methodology:

First before starting we have to download the app '**OWASP ZAP**' as we will use the URL to make the attacks on the server page. Then we will visit the page to see what we have to do. After opening the page, we will be required to make a wish so to notify ZAP that we are trying to make an attack. Then we have to copy the page URL and put it in the ZAP app to make an attack. Lastly if the attack is successful, we will get an alert notification.

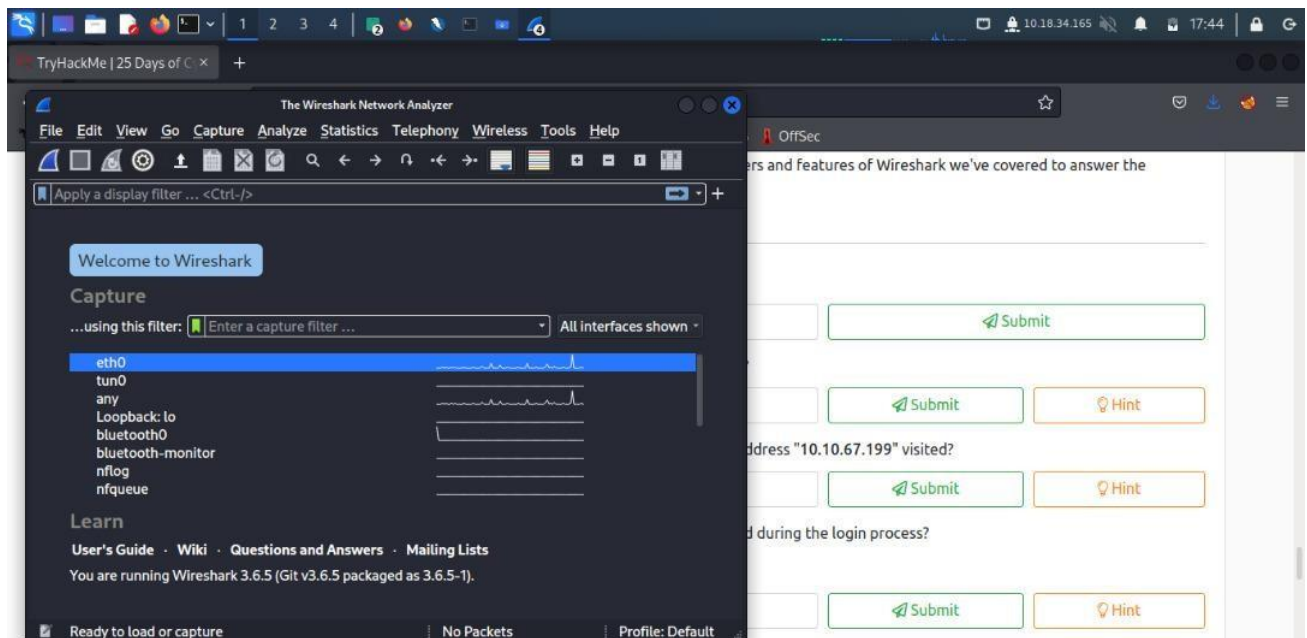
Day 7: Networking The - Grinch Really Did Steal Christmas

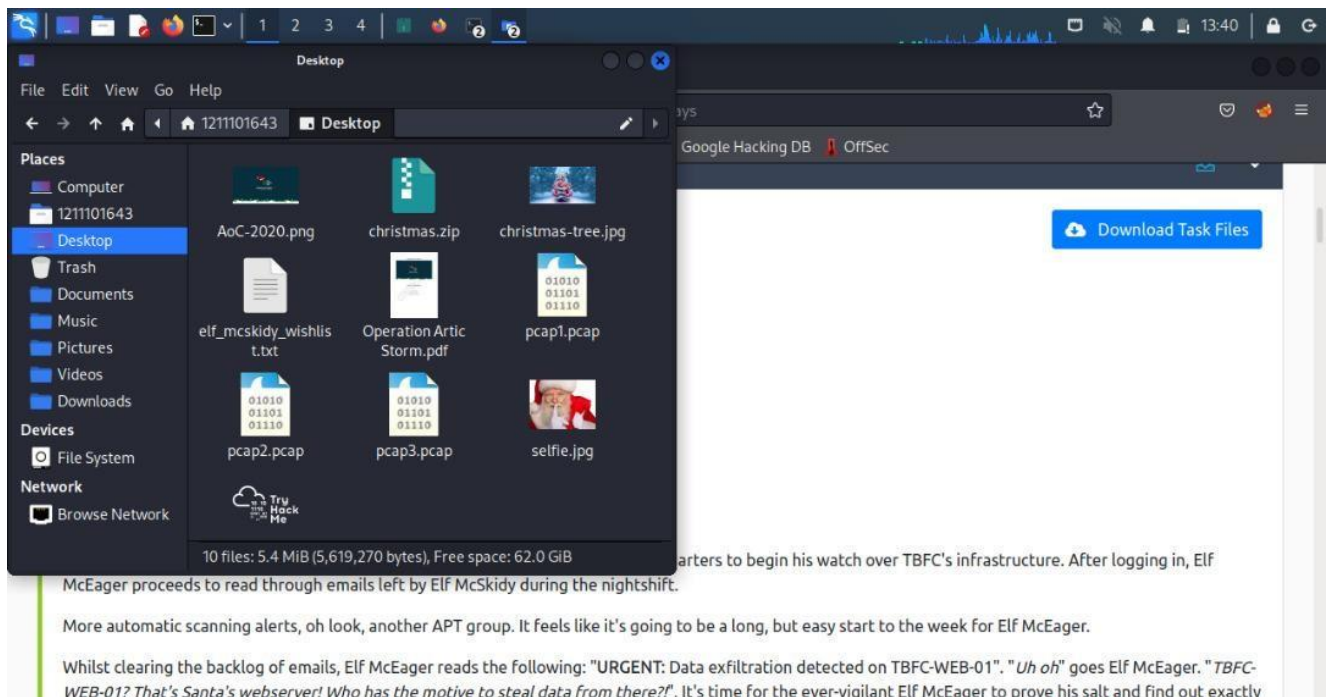
Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox, Wire Shark

Solution/walkthrough:

Question 1:

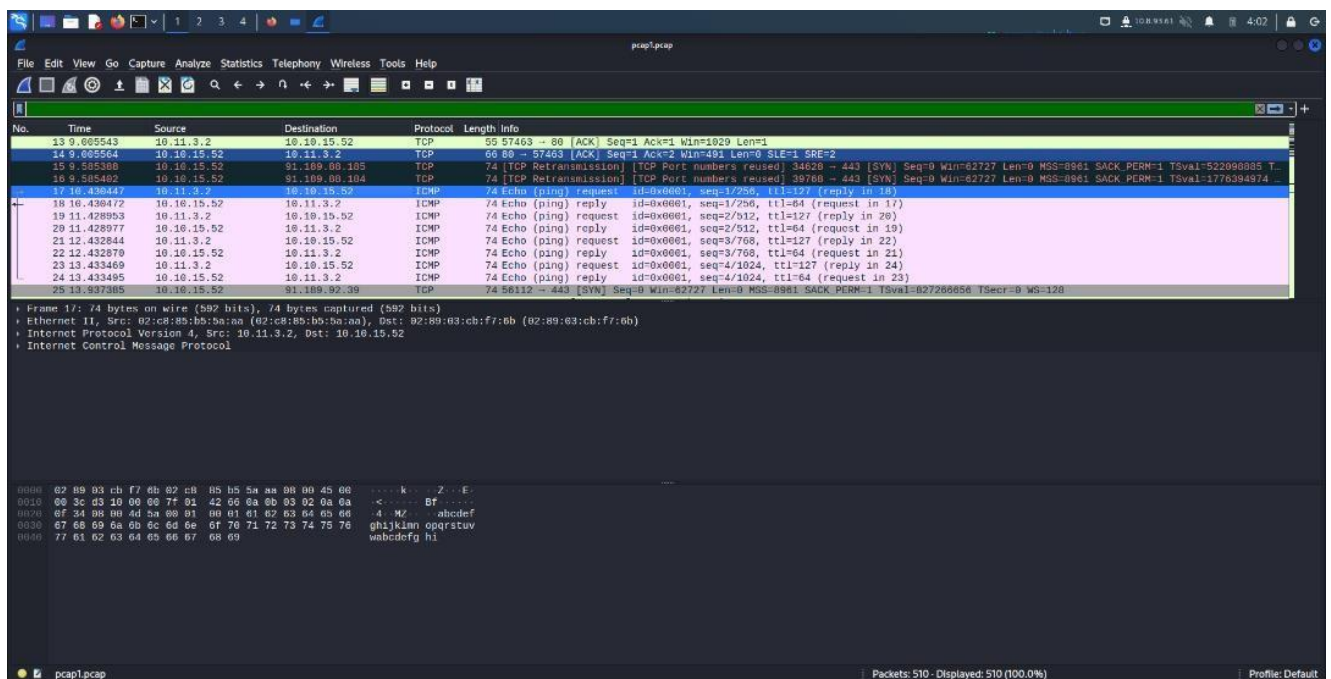
Install Wireshark and download task files for the process.





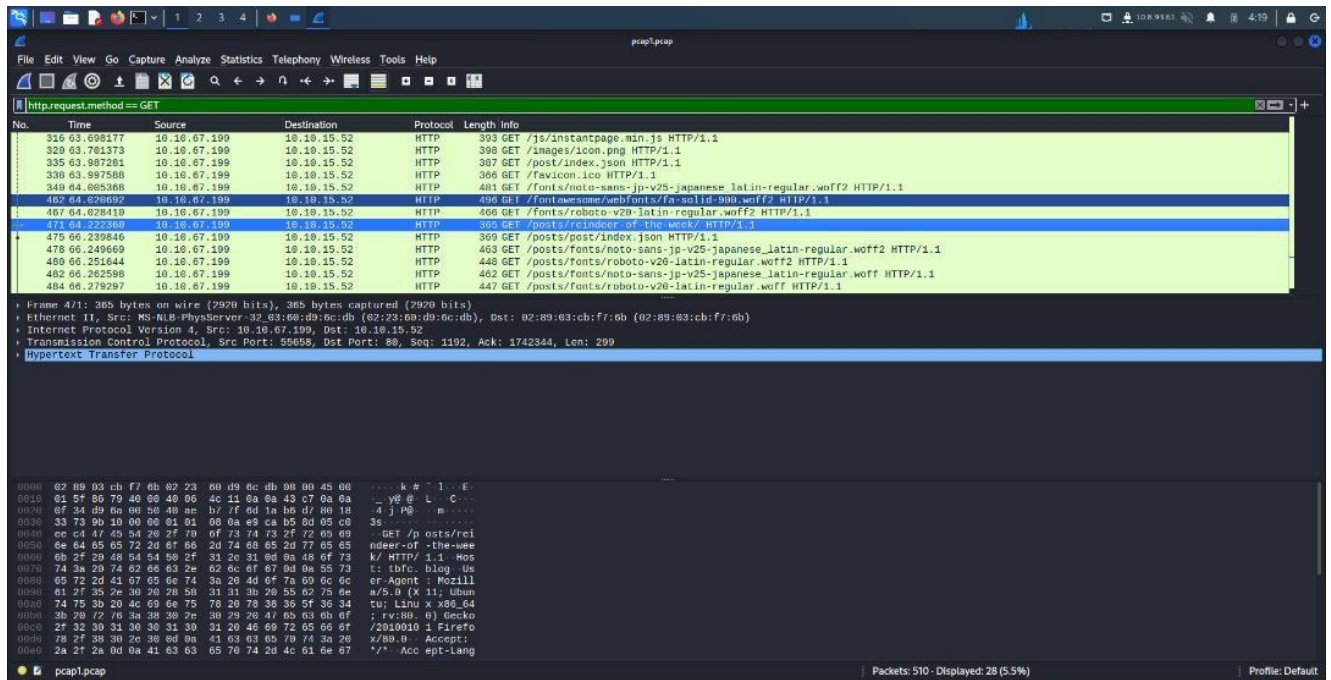
Question 2:

Open first file which is pcap1.pcap and find for the first instance of ICMP initiated



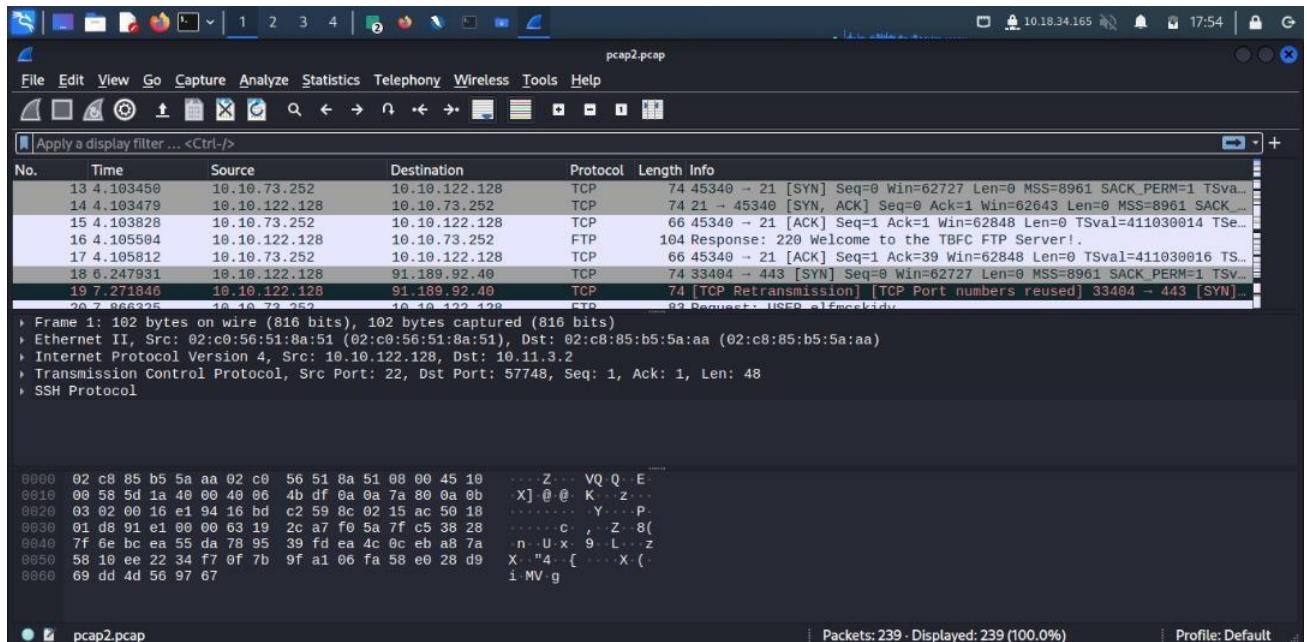
Question 3:

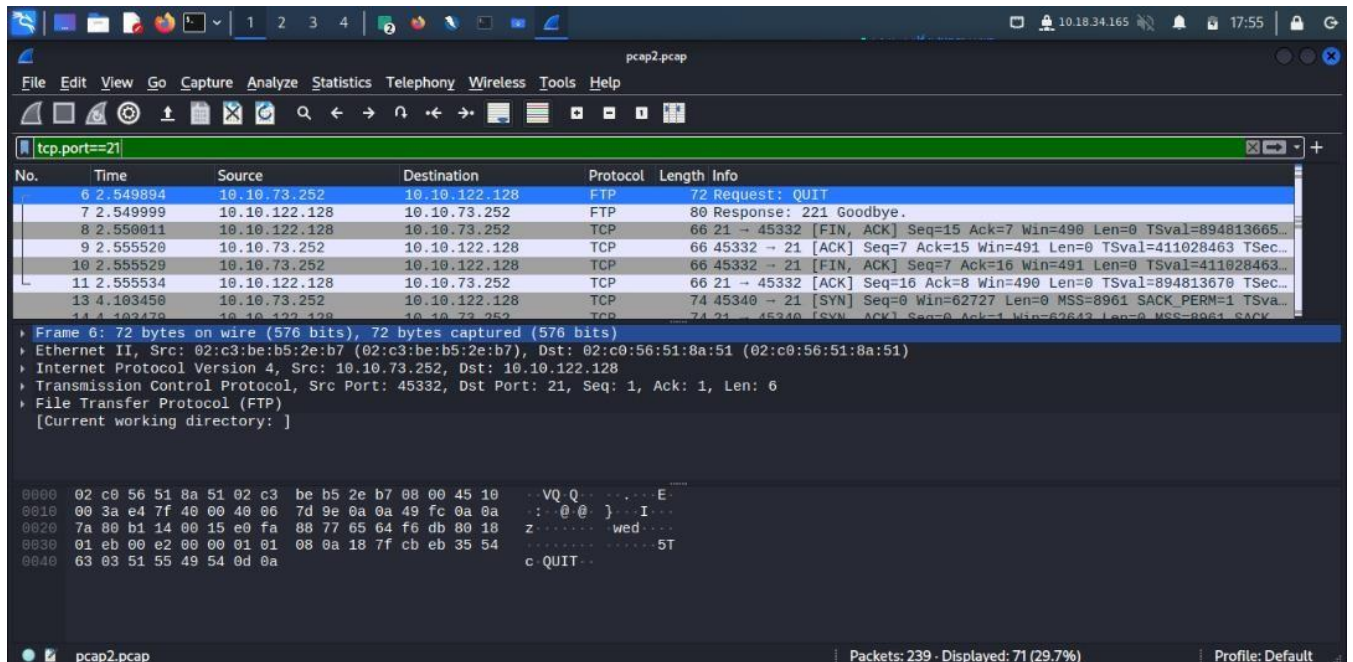
We get the HTTP request by using filter “http.request.method == GET” and find the /post/ with the name of the article.



Question 4:

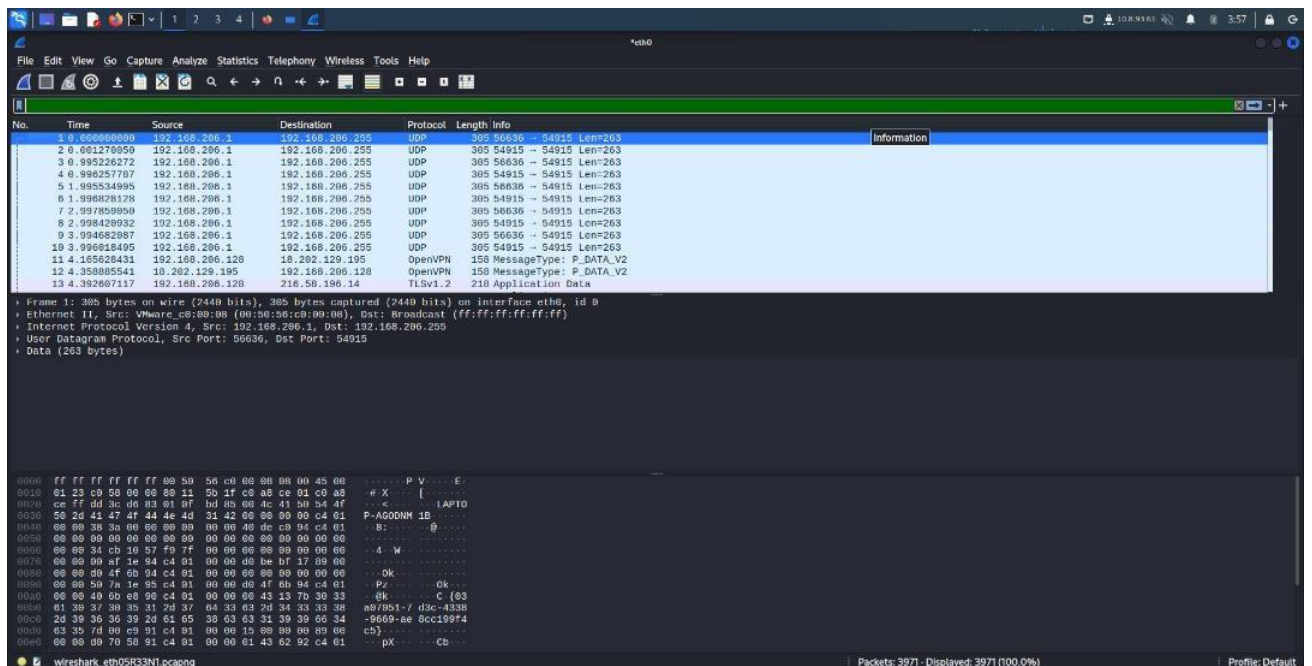
FTP uses the TCP protocol, and port 21 is the default port. Use the filter `"tcp.port == 21"` to ensure that it does.





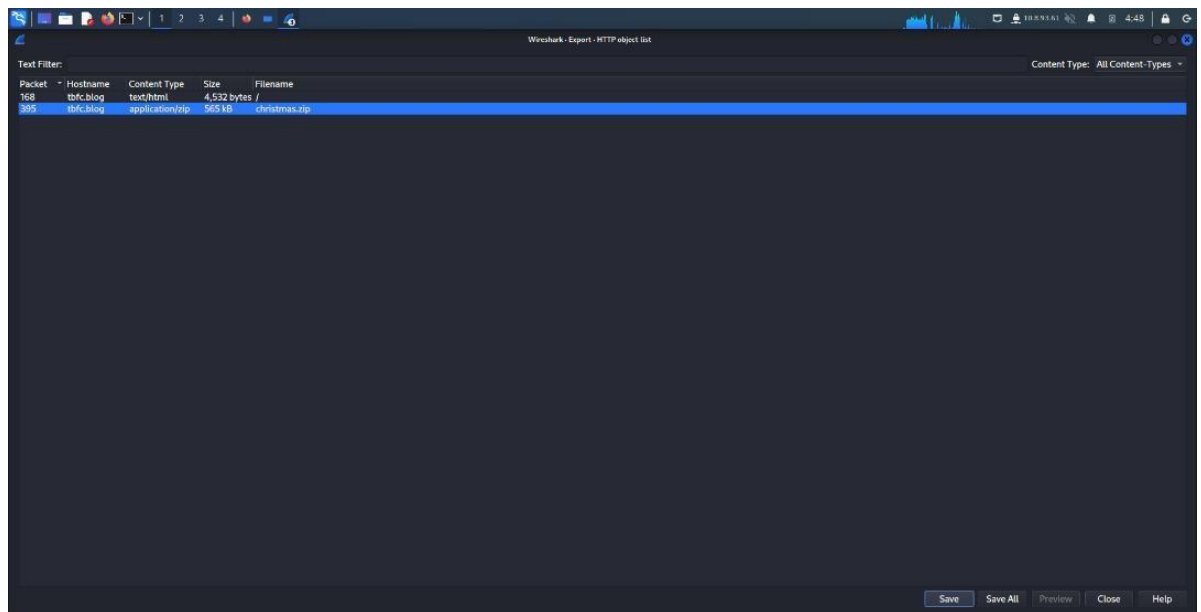
Question 5:

Look for the encrypted package by analysing "pcap2.pcap".



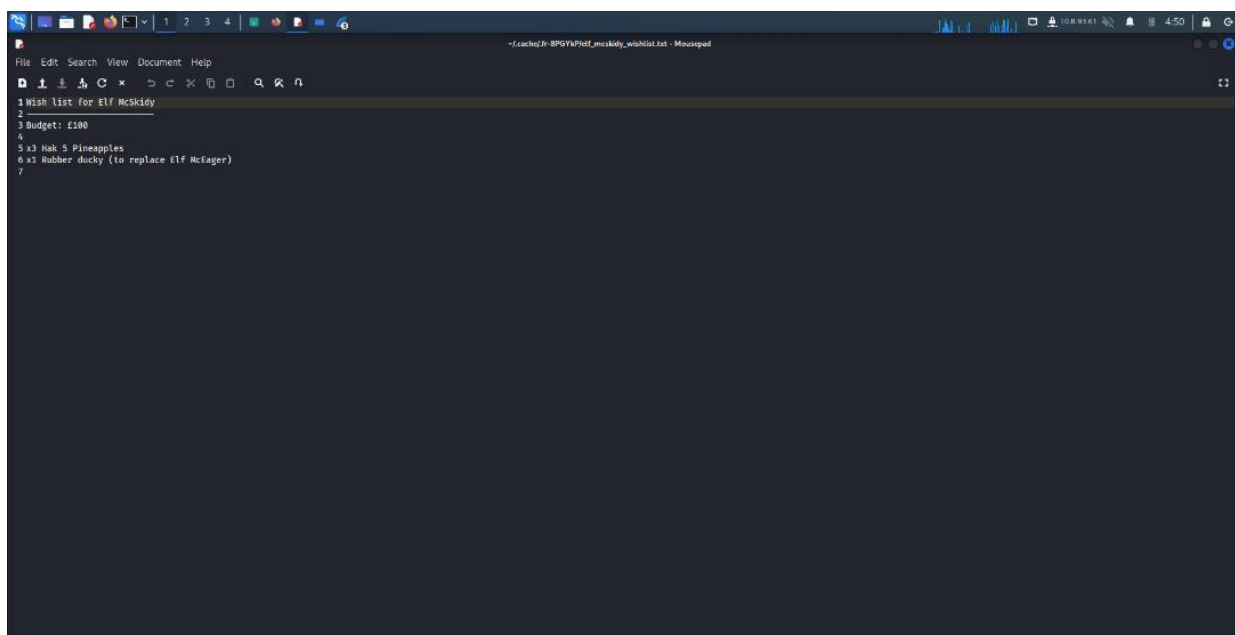
Question 6:

Export the "christmas.zip" file.



Question 7:

Open the “elf_mcskiddy_wishlist.txt” in the ZIP file and open the “Operation Arctic Storm.pdf”.





Thought Process/Methodology:

First of all, download zip file from the website and extract it. Using Wireshark we identify the IP address that initiates the ICMP/ping from the first file. After we get the IP address we type the filter which is “http.request.method == GET” to get the HTTP GET request. Then, we identify the name of the article. By using the second file, we get to know the password that leaked during the login process by using “TCP port==21” filter. We also find the SSH protocol. After that, we also find the Elf McSkidy's wishlist by using the third file and choose the HTTP. We export the file and open the file to see the wish list.

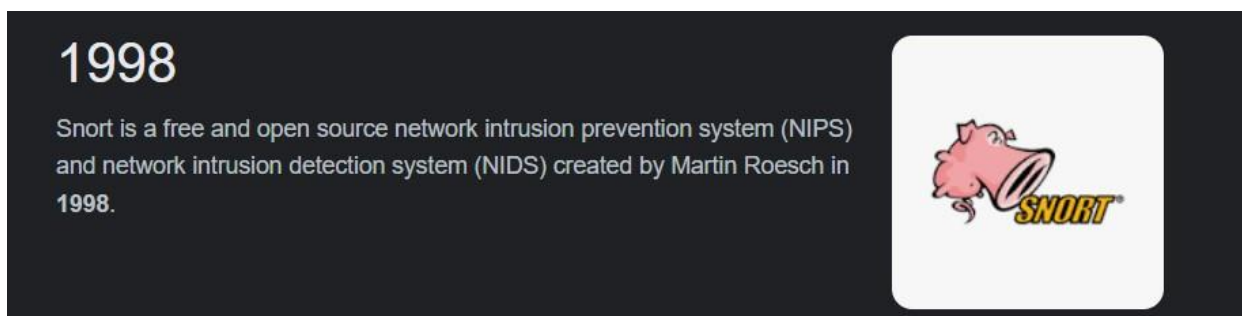
Day 8: What's Under the Christmas Tree?

Tools: Kali Linux, Nmap

Solution:

Question 1: When was snort created?

Open the browser and type in “when was snort created?” and then answer shown as 1998



Question 2: Using nmap on: ip address: what are the port numbers of the three services running?

Open terminal and type in nmap :ip address: ,it will scan the host using nmap.

```
(1211101120@kali)-[~]
$ nmap 10.10.251.215
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-24 21:16 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.251.215
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
2222/tcp  open  EtherNetIP-1
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.23 seconds
```

Question 3,4 and 5: Experiment the host using different types of scans of nmap.

Typing different scan such as -Pn -A -sV insert it inside; nmap 'scan' :ip address:

```
(1211101120@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -Pn 10.10.251.215
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-24 21:37 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.251.215
Host is up (0.20s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
2222/tcp  open  EtherNetIP-1
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 35.86 seconds
```

Question 6: What do we think this website might be used for?

By using '-A' scan, we can see the http title which is TBFC's Internal Blog and so we can conclude the website is used for blogs.

```
(1211101120@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -A 10.10.251.215
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-24 21:45 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.251.215
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
80/tcp    open  http           Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-generator: Hugo 0.78.2
|_http-title: TBFC6#39;s Internal Blog
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
2222/tcp  open  ssh            OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2
.0)
|_ssh-hostkey:
| 2048 cf:c9:99:d0:5c:09:27:cd:a1:a8:1b:c2:b1:d5:ef:a6 (RSA)
| 256 4c:d4:f9:20:6b:ce:fc:62:99:54:7d:c2:b4:b2:f2:b2 (ECDSA)
| 256 d0:e6:72:18:b5:20:89:75:d5:69:74:ac:cc:b8:3b:9b (ED25519)
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server xrdp
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/s
ubmit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 46.71 seconds
```

Methodology:

Nmap, short for Network Mapper, is a free and open-source tool used for vulnerability checking, port scanning and, of course, network mapping. Despite being created back in 1997, Nmap remains the gold standard against which all other similar tools, either commercial or open source, are judged.

Nmap has maintained its pre-eminence because of the large community of developers and coders who help to maintain and update it. The Nmap community reports that the tool, which anyone can get for free, is downloaded several thousand times every week.

In conclusion, it can be modified to work within most customized or heavily specialized environments because of its flexibility of being an open-source code base. There are distributions of Nmap specific to Windows, Mac and Linux environments, but Nmap also supports less popular or older operating systems like Solaris, AIX or AmigaOS. The source code is available in C, C++, Perl and Python.

Day 9: Anyone can be Santa!

Tools used: Root account, terminal command

Solution/walkthrough

Setting up

Insert MACHINE_IP target.txt and cat target.txt on your own MACHINE_IP before running the ftp. ftp would not detect if the target.txt didn't run.

```
root@kali: ~  
# echo "10.10.6.209" > target.txt  
# cat target.txt  
10.10.6.209  
# apt install ftp  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
ftp is already the newest version (20210827-4).  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 678 not upgraded.  
# ftp 10.10.6.209  
Connected to 10.10.6.209.  
220 Welcome to the TBFC FTP Server!  
Name (10.10.6.209:root): anonymous  
230 Login successful.  
Remote system type is UNIX.  
Using binary mode to transfer files.  
ftp> help  
Commands may be abbreviated.  Commands are:  
!  
$  
account      cdup          edit          ftp           lcd           mget          mput          page          proxy         reget  
append       chmod         epsv         gate         less         mkdir         mreget        passive      put           remopts  
ascii        close         epsv4        get          lpwd         mls          msend        pdir         pwd           rename  
bell         cr           epsv6        glob         ls           mlsd         newer        pls          quit          reset  
binary       debug         exit         hash         macdef        mlst         nlist        pmlsd       quote         restart  
bye          delete        features     help         mode          nmap         preserve     rate         rhelp  
ftp> ls  
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||30045|)  
150 Here comes the directory listing.  
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          4096 Nov 16  2020 backups  
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          4096 Nov 16  2020 elf_workshops
```

Question 1:

let's ftp in and login as anonymous. So, we can cd into the public directory

```
root@kali: ~  
account      cdup          edit          ftp           lcd           mget          mput          page          proxy         reget  
append       chmod         epsv         gate         less         mkdir         mreget        passive      put           remopts  
ascii        close         epsv4        get          lpwd         mls          msend        pdir         pwd           rename  
bell         cr           epsv6        glob         ls           mlsd         newer        pls          quit          reset  
binary       debug         exit         hash         macdef        mlst         nlist        pmlsd       quote         restart  
bye          delete        features     help         mode          nmap         preserve     rate         rhelp  
ftp> ls  
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||30045|)  
150 Here comes the directory listing.  
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          4096 Nov 16  2020 backups  
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          4096 Nov 16  2020 elf_workshops  
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0          4096 Nov 16  2020 human_resources  
drwxrwxrwx  2 65534 65534      4096 Nov 16  2020 public  
226 Directory send OK.  
ftp> cd public  
250 Directory successfully changed.  
ftp> get backup.sh  
local: backup.sh remote: backup.sh  
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||62796|)  
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for backup.sh (341 bytes).  
100% |*****|  
226 Transfer complete.  
341 bytes received in 00:00 (1.33 KiB/s)  
ftp> get shoppinglist.txt  
local: shoppinglist.txt remote: shoppinglist.txt  
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||35989|)  
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for shoppinglist.txt (24 bytes).  
100% |*****|  
226 Transfer complete.  
24 bytes received in 00:00 (0.09 KiB/s)
```

ANSWER: CD PUBLIC

Question 2:

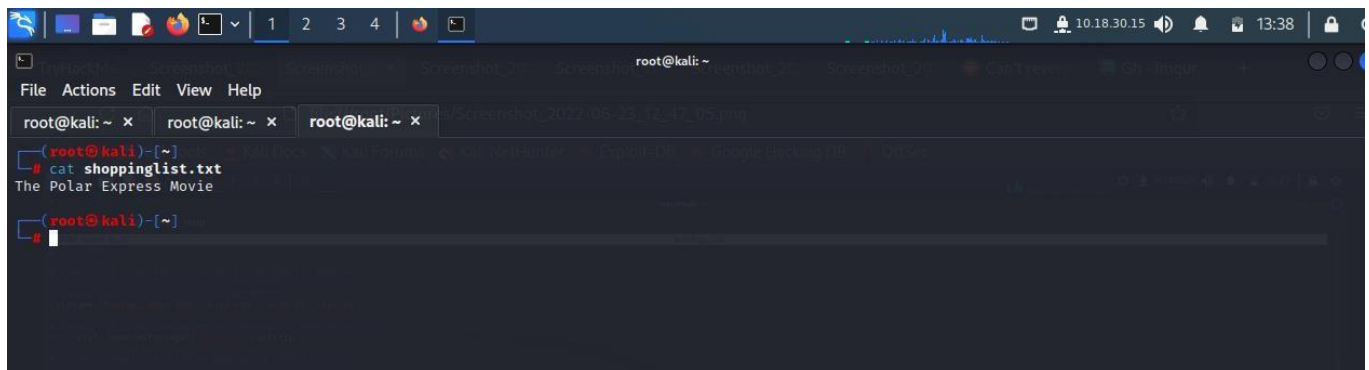
To find the answer to this question, I changed directories into “public” and then looked at the contents. There is a script called backup.sh located within.

```
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> get backup.sh
local: backup.sh remote: backup.sh
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||62796|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for backup.sh (341 bytes).
100% |*****|
226 Transfer complete.
341 bytes received in 00:00 (1.33 KiB/s)
ftp> get shoppinglist.txt
local: shoppinglist.txt remote: shoppinglist.txt
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||35989|)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for shoppinglist.txt (24 bytes).
100% |*****|
226 Transfer complete.
24 bytes received in 00:00 (0.09 KiB/s)
```

ANSWER: BACKUP.SH

Question 3:

To retrieve the shopping list, I used the “get” command. It is now located on my own system for me to view.

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window. The terminal shows the command 'cat shoppinglist.txt' being executed, which outputs 'The Polar Express Movie'. The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text. The title bar of the terminal window shows 'root@kali: ~'. The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the top showing various application icons and the system clock at 13:38 on 10.18.30.15.

ANSWER: THE POLAR EXPRESS MOVIE

Question 4:

Going to kind of go past just outputting the contents of the file and get a reverse shell instead. We can add just a simple one liner and setup our netcat listener. And re-upload the file to FTP server and let it run, may take a minute but should get us a shell...so after not getting a shell and playing around I noticed that the file that was uploaded didn't have execute permissions. Already root we founded the flag the already rooted

```
root@ip-10-10-47-155: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@ip-10-10-47-155:~# nc -lvnp 4444
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 4444)
Connection from 10.10.91.91 54780 received!
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1410): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@tbfc-ftp-01:~# cat /root/flag.txt
cat /root/flag.txt
THM{even_you_can_be_santa}
root@tbfc-ftp-01:~#
```

ANSWER: THM{EVEN_YOU_CAN_BE_SANTA}

Methodology

FTP or File Transfer Protocol offers file sharing in comparison to alternative protocols available. This protocol isn't encrypted which means it is easily accessible. FTP uses two connections when transferring data which is Port 20 and Port 21. Before any data can be shared a client must log in to the FTP server which determines the command. Log in as anonymous mode allows default username to be used with any password by a client. FTP being used over a terminal in a package which could be use with IP address and an anonymous account. Set up a netcat listener to catch the connection on KALI. With netcat we could upload our malicious script so we could see an output shown. Conclude we learned how simple misconfigurations can lead a full-blown hack on an FTP Server.

Day 10: Networking - Don't be sElfish!

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox, Terminal

Solution/Walkthrough:

Question 1:

```
127.0.0.1 ~ ssh
File Actions Edit View Help

[221180528@kali:~]$ ./enum4linux.pl
enum4linux v0.9.1 (http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux/)
Copyright (C) 2011 Mark Lowe (mrlo@portcullis-security.com)

Simple wrapper around the tools in the samba package to provide similar
functionality to enum.exe (formerly from www.kirbyview.com). Some additional
features such as RID cycling have also been added for convenience.

Usage: ./enum4linux.pl [options] ip

Options are (like 'enum'):
-U get userlist
-M get machine list
-S get sharelist
-P get password policy information
-G get group and member list
-D be default, applies to -u and -s
-u user specify username to use (default '')
-s pass specify password to use (default '')

The following options from enum.exe aren't implemented: -L, -H, -O, -F

Additional options:
-a Do all simple enumeration (-U -S -G -P -r -g -m -h).
  This option is enabled if you don't provide any other
options.
-h Display this help message and exit
-r RID range to enumerate (default: 500-550,1000-1050,
  applies -r)
-k n Keep searching RIDs until n consecutive RIDs don't
  respond to a username. Applies RID range ends at 999999. Useful
  against DCs.
-l Get some (limited) info via LDAP 389/TCP (for DCs only)
-s file Brute force guessing for share names
-k user User(s) that exists on remote system (default: admin;
  strator,guest,krbtgt,admin,root,bin,none)
  Used to get sid with "lookupsid known username"
  Use comma to try several users: "-k admin,user,user"
-z
  -g Get OS information
  -i Get printer information
  -w wrkg Specify workgroup manually (usually found automatic
```

The picture shows all the list of commands/flags that we can get from the command 'HELP' using enum4linux.

Question 2:

```
127.0.0.1 ~ ssh
File Actions Edit View Help

Starting enum4linux v0.9.1 ( http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux ) on Thu Jun 23 07:11:32 2022

----- Target Information -----
Target ..... 10.10.91.105
RID Range ..... 500-550,1000-1050
Username ..... ''
Password ..... ''
Known Usernames .. administrator, guest, krbtgt, domain admin, root,
bin, none

----- Enumerating workgroup/domain on 10.10.91.105 -----
[+] Get domain/workgroup name: TBK-G-01

----- Session Check on 10.10.91.105 -----
[+] Server 10.10.91.105 allows sessions using username '', password ''

----- Setting domain SID for 10.10.91.105 -----
Domain Name: TBK-G-01
Domain Sid: (NULL SID)

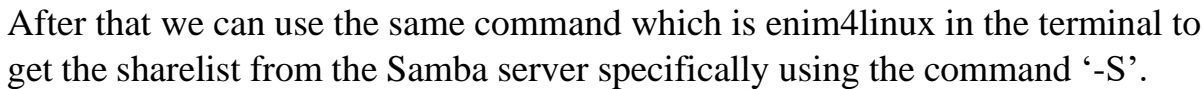
[+] Can't determine if host is part of domain or part of a workgroup (no authentication received from TBK-G-01)

----- Users on 10.10.91.105 -----
Index: 0x1 R5: 0x36a acb: 0x00000000 Account: administrator Name: Administrator Desc: 10.10.91.105
Index: 0x2 R40: 0x36a acb: 0x00000000 Account: administrator Name: Administrator Desc: 10.10.91.105
Index: 0x3 RID: 0x369 acb: 0x00000010 Account: administrator Name: Administrator Desc: 10.10.91.105
user[administrator] rid[0x369]
user[administrator] rid[0x36a]
user[administrator] rid[0x369]
enum4linux complete on Thu Jun 23 07:11:43 2022

[221180528@kali:~]$
```

By using enum4linux we can get the number of users exist by using the command '-U' and it will show all the available user that exist.

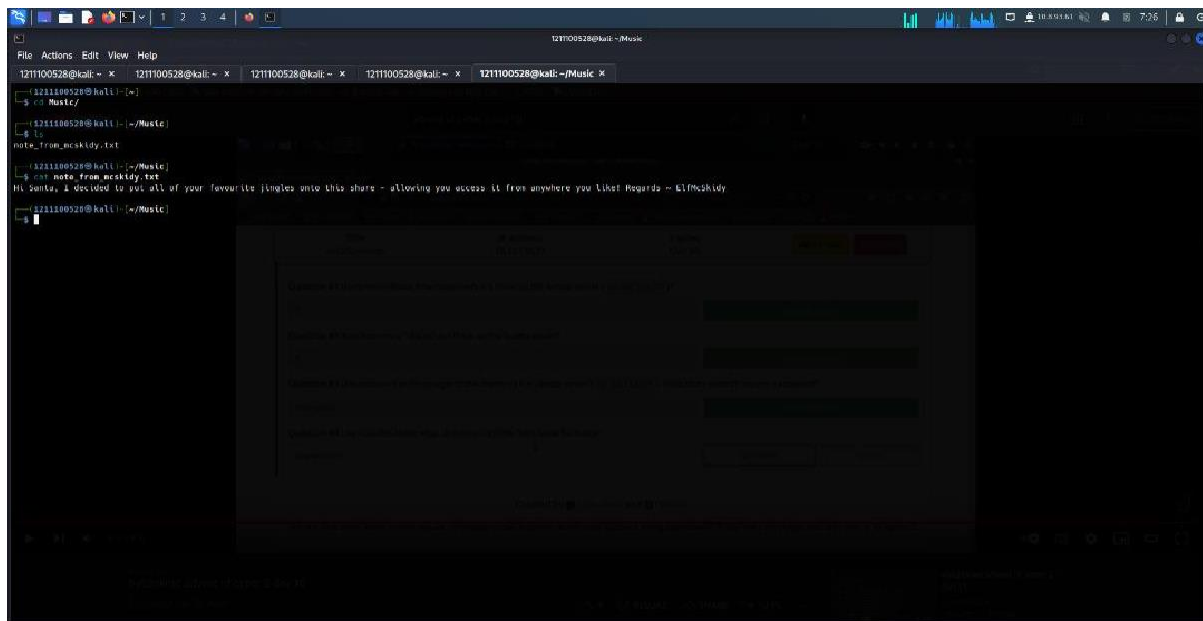
Question 3:



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window. At the top, the title bar reads "127.0.0.1:5555 - nc -". The terminal prompt is "127.0.0.1:5555 nc -". The user has entered a password "123456789" and then run the command "cat /etc/passwd". The output of the command is displayed, showing the contents of the /etc/passwd file, which lists system users and regular users like root, daemon, bin, and www-data.

To find the user that we can use the Samba server we try and use the smbclient to find the user that doesn't require password to enter which is **'tbfc-santa'**.

Question 5:



To get to the directory of ElfMcSkidy we have to use the command **'ls'** after we got in the Samba server and store the directory in lcd to get the notes.

Thought Process / Methodology:

The first thing that we need to do is to start the Samba Server by using the command **enim4linux** then we can use the command **'-h'** to see the commands that we can use such as the command **'-U'** to get the user list that is available in the server. Then we have to get the share list by using the command **'-S'** and to also see the user that we can use to login in the Samba server to find the directory that we need.