

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.

2. Scan Results

Legion Information Scan:

The screenshot shows the Legion 0.3.8-162265784 interface. The 'Hosts' tab is selected, showing a list of hosts with the first entry being 10.4.13.90 (unknown). The 'Services' tab is also visible, showing a list of services including smbenum (445/tcp) and mysql-default (3306/tcp). The 'Host Status' section displays the following information:

Host Status	Addresses	Location
State: up	IPv4: 10.4.13.90	Country Code: unknown
Open Ports: 10	IPv6: unknown	City: unknown
Closed Ports: 65525	MAC: 00:50:56:A7:7D:6B	Latitude: unknown
Filtered Ports: 0	Vendor: VMware	Longitude: unknown
	ASN: unknown	
	ISP: unknown	

The 'Operating System' section displays the following information:

Operating System
Name: Microsoft Windows Server 2003 SP1 or SP2
Accuracy: 100

Metasploit Services Scan:

The screenshot shows the Metasploit Services Scan interface. The 'Services' tab is selected, showing a list of services. The table below contains the data from the 'Services' tab:

HOST NAME	NAME	PROTOCOL	PORT	INFO	STATE	UPDATED AT
WINPROTECT-GI	http	tcp	80	Microsoft-IIS/6.0 (Powered by ASP.NET, PHP/5.3.24...	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	rtsp	tcp	554		OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:48
WINPROTECT-GI	wms	tcp	1755		OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:48
WINPROTECT-GI	mysql	tcp	3306	Error: \x04Host '10.4.13.210' is not allowed to co...	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	ms-wbt-server	tcp	3389		OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:48
WINPROTECT-GI	winrm	tcp	47001		OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:48
WINPROTECT-GI	netbios	udp	137	WINPROTECT-GI-<00>U-WINPROTECT-GI-<20>U-WORKGR...	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	smb	tcp	445	Windows 2003 SP2 (build:3790) (name:WINPROTECT-GI)	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:55
WINPROTECT-GI	dcerpc	tcp	1027	12345778-1234-abcd-ef00-0123456789ac v1.0	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	dcerpc	tcp	1025	906b0ce0-c70b-1067-b317-90dd010662da v1.0	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	dcerpc	tcp	135	Endpoint Mapper (52 services)	OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49
WINPROTECT-GI	smb	tcp	139		OPEN	December 07, 2021 18:49

#	Time	Tool	Method	Host	Path	Query	Param count	Stat...	Length	Start response timer	Comment
1930	18:41:50 / Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/index.php	1%20select%20from%20sele...	1	200	2493	4	
1934	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	1%22=1	1	200	2493	1	
1938	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	c8qell7b2q=1	1	200	2493	2	
1940	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/index.php	1%20and%20(select%2f...	1	200	2493	2	
1941	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	1%7d%7dgdkg0mz%2f...	1	200	2493	1	

#	Time	Tool	Method	Host	Path	Query	Param count	Stat...	Length	Start response timer	Comment
1855	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/index.php	(select%20load_file('...	1	200	2493	2	
1856	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	163971971%20or%20...	1	200	2493	4	
1861	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	149589728%20or%20...	1	200	2493	1	
1865	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/	1%20and%207202%3...	1	200	2493	2	
1868	18:41:50 7 Dec 2021	Scanner	GET	10.4.13.90	/index.php	1'%2b(select%20load...	1	200	2493	2	

Issue activity

?

↗

Filter

High

Medium

Low

Info

Certain

Firm

Tentative

🔍

Search...

Advisory	Request	Response
		...

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%5cqpizid1s66qfowunbw0ltl2s4jady5mwoki78vx.burpcollaborator.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 - security-virtual-machine				2021/12/12 20:21:00				-----				10s elapsed			
PRC	sys	0.05s	user	0.10s	#proc	330	#tslpu	0	#zombie	0	#exit	1			
CPU	sys	1%	user	1%	irq	0%	idle	199%	wait	0%	curscal	7%			
cpu	sys	0%	user	0%	irq	0%	idle	99%	cpu001 w	0%	curscal	7%			
cpu	sys	0%	user	0%	irq	0%	idle	99%	cpu000 w	0%	curscal	7%			
CPL	avg1	0.15	avg5	0.11	avg15	0.09	csw	2832	intr	1172	numcpu	2			
MEM	tot	7.8G	free	5.5G	cache	825.4M	buff	62.9M	slab	162.2M	hptot	0.0M			
SWP	tot	2.0G	free	2.0G					vmcom	5.7G	vmlin	5.9G			
DSK		sda	busy	0%	read	0	write	5	MBw/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	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	1	R	1	1%	atop		
3697	0.00s	0.04s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	15	S	1	0%	gnome-shell		
3551	0.01s	0.01s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	6	S	0	0%	Xorg		
4092	0.00s	0.01s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	4	S	0	0%	gnome-terminal		
3946	0.00s	0.01s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	3	S	0	0%	vmtoolsd		
956	0.00s	0.01s	0K	0K	root	root	--	-	3	S	1	0%	vmtoolsd		
3273	0.01s	0.00s	0K	0K	root	root	--	-	1	I	1	0%	kworker/1:1-ev		
1333	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	gdm	gdm	--	-	15	S	0	0%	gnome-shell		
1116	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	root	root	--	-	9	S	0	0%	containerd		
3734	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	3	S	1	0%	ibus-daemon		
3997	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	supe	supe	--	-	3	S	1	0%	ibus-engine-si		
10	0.00s	0.00s	0K	0K	root	root	--	-	1	I	0	0%	rcu sched		

Services running on my Windows system:

System	4	Services	0	132 K
smss.exe	336	Services	0	1,256 K
csrss.exe	440	Services	0	4,376 K
wininit.exe	540	Services	0	5,016 K
csrss.exe	548	Console	1	13,408 K
winlogon.exe	604	Console	1	10,788 K
services.exe	672	Services	0	9,216 K
lsass.exe	692	Services	0	19,380 K
svchost.exe	776	Services	0	22,280 K
svchost.exe	828	Services	0	20,280 K
svchost.exe	972	Services	0	24,584 K
svchost.exe	1016	Services	0	29,216 K
svchost.exe	296	Services	0	40,032 K
svchost.exe	1080	Services	0	83,028 K
svchost.exe	1088	Services	0	18,580 K
svchost.exe	1100	Services	0	182,016 K
WUDFHost.exe	1264	Services	0	7,980 K
svchost.exe	1280	Services	0	26,128 K
svchost.exe	1356	Services	0	7,504 K
svchost.exe	1760	Services	0	7,708 K
spoolsv.exe	1980	Services	0	22,900 K
svchost.exe	2024	Services	0	10,524 K
svchost.exe	932	Services	0	23,784 K
aspnet_state.exe	680	Services	0	7,076 K
svchost.exe	1612	Services	0	8,464 K
gisvc.exe	1796	Services	0	9,248 K
sqlwriter.exe	2072	Services	0	7,700 K
svchost.exe	2080	Services	0	17,712 K
vmtoolsd.exe	2092	Services	0	23,648 K
sqlbrowser.exe	2132	Services	0	4,348 K

More Windows services

chrome.exe	5772	Console	1	38,480 K	chrome.exe	5772	Console	1	38,480 K
chrome.exe	5908	Console	1	17,584 K	VGAuthService.exe	2180	Services	0	10,348 K
cmd.exe	5740	Console	1	2,720 K	vm3dservice.exe	2188	Services	0	6,152 K
conhost.exe	4660	Console	1	15,324 K	svchost.exe	2196	Services	0	11,824 K
vm3dservice.exe	1456	Console	1	8,024 K	MsMpEng.exe	2220	Services	0	317,176 K
ApplicationFrameHost.exe	4480	Console	1	19,656 K	vm3dservice.exe	2584	Console	1	8,036 K
chrome.exe	1888	Console	1	79,840 K	dllhost.exe	3192	Services	0	12,936 K
chrome.exe	3996	Console	1	49,096 K	sqlservr.exe	3220	Services	0	198,612 K
dwm.exe	6120	Console	1	49,052 K	WmiPrvSE.exe	3548	Services	0	39,268 K
vm3dservice.exe	1244	Console	1	7,704 K	msdtc.exe	3556	Services	0	9,820 K
notepad.exe	1036	Console	1	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	1	132,348 K	fdlauncher.exe	80	Services	0	4,652 K
chrome.exe	5948	Console	1	16,448 K	fdhost.exe	1272	Services	0	6,180 K
taskhostw.exe	7148	Console	1	15,580 K	conhost.exe	3500	Services	0	8,792 K
chrome.exe	4140	Console	1	36,840 K	Missrv.exe	1304	Services	0	9,572 K
explorer.exe	768	Console	1	43,740 K	svchost.exe	4872	Services	0	7,488 K
dllhost.exe	7016	Console	1	12,916 K	vm3dservice.exe	1844	Console	1	8,024 K
chrome.exe	7428	Console	1	82,092 K	RuntimeBroker.exe	3568	Console	1	41,688 K
MpCmdRun.exe	7732	Services	0	10,080 K	svchost.exe	3784	Console	1	20,556 K
chrome.exe	8156	Console	1	24,472 K	sihost.exe	3488	Console	1	21,924 K
vm3dservice.exe	7612	Console	1	7,684 K	taskhostw.exe	1720	Console	1	17,304 K
MSASCuil.exe	5264	Console	1	27,580 K	explorer.exe	4368	Console	1	120,392 K
MSASCuil.exe	6448	Console	1	13,916 K	ShellExperienceHost.exe	4672	Console	1	107,896 K
WmiPrvSE.exe	5476	Services	0	9,396 K	SearchUI.exe	4804	Console	1	120,180 K
vm3dservice.exe	3060	Console	1	7,812 K	ServerManager.exe	836	Console	1	136,232 K
WmiPrvSE.exe	5520	Services	0	13,644 K	vmtoolsd.exe	948	Console	1	15,480 K
tasklist.exe	7976	Console	1	8,056 K	chrome.exe	4120	Console	1	153,320 K
					chrome.exe	4276	Console	1	7,820 K
					chrome.exe	2484	Console	1	56,296 K
					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:
Alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:58 - 13:58 (00:00)
alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:57 - 13:57 (00:00)
alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:57 - 13:57 (00:00)
alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:57 - 13:57 (00:00)
alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:56 - 13:56 (00:00)
alexande ssh:notty 10.4.13.5 Thu Dec 9 13:55 - 13:55 (00:00)
admin ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
admin ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
vagrant ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
vagrant ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
service ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
service ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
postgres ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
postgres ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
root ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
root ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
nsfadmin ssh:notty 10.4.13.217 Thu Dec 9 08:37 - 08:37 (00:00)
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
security tty2 tty2 Sun Dec 12 19:50 - 19:50 (00:00)
security tty2 tty2 Sun Dec 12 19:49 - 19:50 (00:00)
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
security pts/0 10.4.13.5 Sun Dec 12 18:43 - crash (00:12)
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	Destinations IP	Source Ports	Destinations Ports
10.4.13.22319108	192.168.1.11431208	42153859	8054815
10.4.13.21718024	192.168.1.11523460	48729803	2226
10.4.13.20316825	10.4.13.217171	55817778	338919
192.168.1.114816	10.4.13.65168	80481	462617
10.4.13.65608	10.4.13.223147	57723365	539897

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.

Mozilla/5.0 (en) (X11, U; OpenVAS-VT 21.4.3)	51020
0 { _; OpenVASVT; } >_[\$(\$0)] { echo Content-Type: text/plain; echo; echo; PATH=/...	701
0 { OpenVASVT;; } echo Content-Type: text/plain; echo; echo; PATH=/usr/bin/us...	683
Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)	621
MICROSOFT_DEVICE_METADATA_RETRIEVAL_CLIENT	192
Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko...	82
Mozilla/5.00 (Nikto/2.1.6) (Evasions:None) (Test:004729)	52
Mozilla/5.00 (Nikto/2.1.6) (Evasions:12345678AB) (Test:004729)	43
Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Nmap Scripting Engine; https://nmap.org/book/nse.html)	37

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.

ALERT: ET SCAN OpenVAS User-Agent Inbound

Timestamp	2021-12-09T08:36:01.094152-0700	Signature	ET SCAN OpenVAS User-Agent Inbound
Sensor	SELKS	Category	Attempted Information Leak
Protocol	TCP	Signature ID	1: 2012726 :6
Source	10.4.13.217:55253	Severity	2
Destination	192.168.1.114:80		
In Interface	ens224		
Flow ID	296312518045526		

HTTP

Hostname:	10.4.13.60
Http Content Type:	text/html
Http Method:	GET
Http User Agent:	Mozilla/5.0 [en] (X11; U; OpenVAS-VT 21.4.3)
Length:	1219
Protocol:	HTTP/1.1
Status:	404
Url:	/CrystalReportWebFormViewer/crystalimagehandler.aspx?dynamicimage=../../../../../../../../boot.ini
User Agent.Device:	Other
User Agent.Major:	21
User Agent.Minor:	4
User Agent.Name:	OpenVAS Scanner

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

ALERT: ET WEB_SERVER Possible CVE-2014-6271 Attempt in HTTP Cookie

Timestamp	2021-12-08T17:30:26.450783-0700	Signature	ET WEB_SERVER Possible CVE-2014-6271 Attempt in HTTP Cookie
Sensor	SELKS	Category	Attempted Administrator Privilege Gain
Protocol	TCP	Signature ID	1: 2019239 :5
Source	10.4.13.223:38315	Severity	1
Destination	192.168.1.115:80		
In Interface	ens224		
Flow ID	1628060204062860		

Payload

```
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.

CVE-ID	
CVE-2014-6271	Learn more at National Vulnerability Database (NVD) • CVSS Severity Rating • Fix Information • Vulnerable Software Versions • SCAP Mappings • CPE Information
Description	
GNU Bash through 4.3 processes trailing strings after function definitions in the values of environment variables, which allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted environment, as demonstrated by vectors involving the ForceCommand feature in OpenSSH sshd, the mod_cgi and mod_cgid modules in the Apache HTTP Server, scripts executed by unspecified DHCP clients, and other situations in which setting the environment occurs across a privilege boundary from Bash execution, aka "ShellShock." NOTE: the original fix for this issue was incorrect; CVE-2014-7169 has been assigned to cover the vulnerability that is still present after the incorrect fix.	

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

ALERT: ET_WEB_SERVER Script tag in URI Possible Cross Site Scripting Attempt			
Timestamp	2021-12-09T22:31:47.856414-0700	Signature	ET_WEB_SERVER Script tag in URI Possible Cross Site Scripting Attempt
Sensor	SELKS	Category	Web Application Attack
Protocol	TCP	Signature ID	1: 2009714 :8
Source	10.4.13.65:59477	Severity	1
Destination	192.168.1.114:80		
In Interface	ens224		
Flow ID	710911144975535		
HTTP			
Hostname:	10.4.13.60		
Http Content Type:	text/html		
Http Method:	GET		
Http User Agent:	Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0)		
Length:	1898		
Protocol:	HTTP/1.1		
Status:	404		
Url:	/we2k59fn.aspx?<script>document.cookie=%22testqfq=8938;%22</script>		
User Agent.Device:	Other		

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.

ALERT: ET WEB_SERVER cmd.exe In URI - Possible Command Execution Attempt

Timestamp	2021-12-10T16:24:24.291629-0700	Signature	ET WEB_SERVER cmd.exe In URI - Possible Command Execution Attempt
Sensor	SELKS	Category	Attempted Information Leak
Protocol	TCP	Signature ID	1: 2009361 :8
Source	10.4.13.217:47836 ▾	Severity	2
Destination	192.168.1.115:80 ▾		
In Interface	ens224		
Flow ID	1214397198898282		

HTTP

Hostname:	10.4.13.60
Http Content Type:	text/html
Http Method:	GET
Http User Agent:	Mozilla/5.00 (Nikto/2.1.6) (Evasions:None) (Test:003302)
Length:	272
Protocol:	HTTP/1.1
Status:	404
Url:	/_vti_bin/..%255c..%255c..%255c..%255c..%255c..%255cwinnt/system32/cmd.exe?/c+dir