Capstone Engagement

Assessment, Analysis, and Hardening of a Vulnerable System

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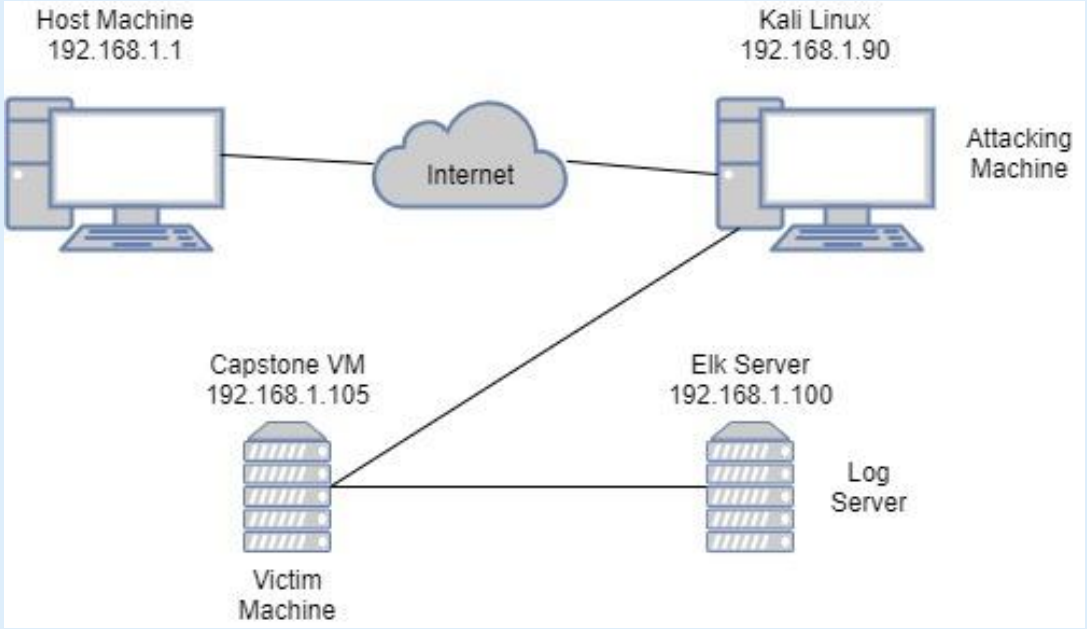
Network Topology



Network
Address Range: 192.168.1.0
Netmask: 24
Gateway: 192.168.1.1

Machines
IPv4: 192.168.1.90
OS: Ubuntu
Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.105
OS: Ubuntu
Hostname: Capstone

IPv4: 192.168.1.100
OS: Ubuntu
Hostname: Elk

Red Team
Security Assessment

Recon: Describing the Target

Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
Capstone	192.168.1.105	Victim Machine
Kali	192.168.1.90	Attacking Machine
Elk	192.168.1.100	Elk Servers, Data gathering

Vulnerability Assessment

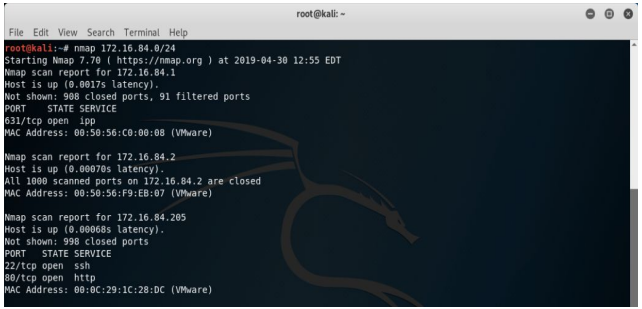
The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
CVE-2020-9473 (openSSH)	This vulnerability allows the attacker to gain access to the victims system via SSH.	This allows an attacker to gain root access to the system and completely take over the victims OS.
LFI Vulnerability	LFI allows access into confidential files on a site.	An LFI vulnerability allows attackers to gain access to sensitive credentials
CVE-2020-7954 (Nmap)	Listed open ports and access to the victims website as port 80 was open.	Allowed us to view the company folders and private information leading us to valuable information.
CVE-2020-8988 (Brute Force)	Cracks passwords from a wordlist that consists of millions of possibilities.	Allows the attackers to gain access to vulnerable systems using cracked passwords.

Exploitation: [Sensitive Data Exposure]

Tools & Processes
We exploited the first vulnerability by running an nmap command using the ping sweep technique.

Achievements
This exploit gave us an IP address of the victim machine which was found to have open ports. One of the ports happened to be port 80 (http).



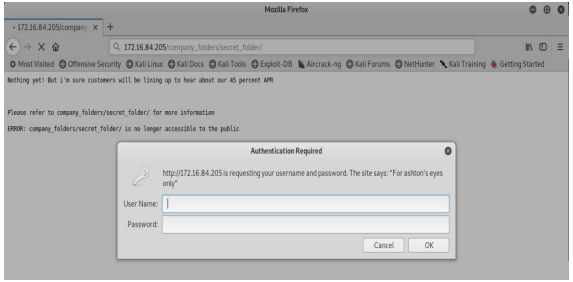
Exploitation: [Hidden Directory Access]

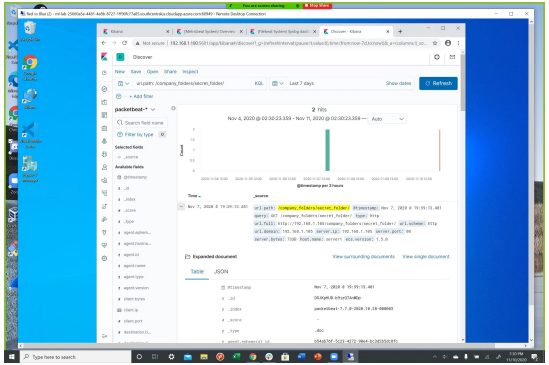
Tools & Processes

To exploit this vulnerability, we located the companies files using the open port (80) we found utilizing the nmap scan.

Achievements

This exploit gave us access to company files, which in turn revealed the secret folder under /company_folders/secret_folder/





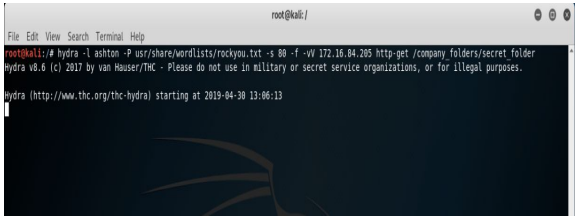
Exploitation: [Brute Force]

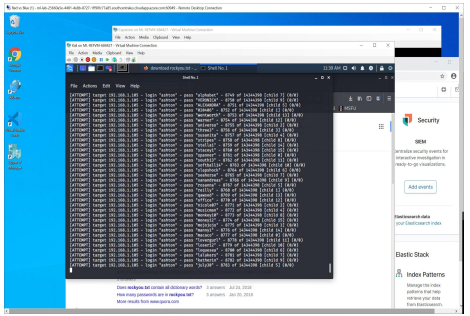
Tools & Processes

We utilized hydra in Kali Linux to crack the password needed to access secret files, running Ashtons file against rockyou.txt.

Achievements

Using hydra we gained access to ashtons login for the company page. Cracking this password gave us access to the secret files.

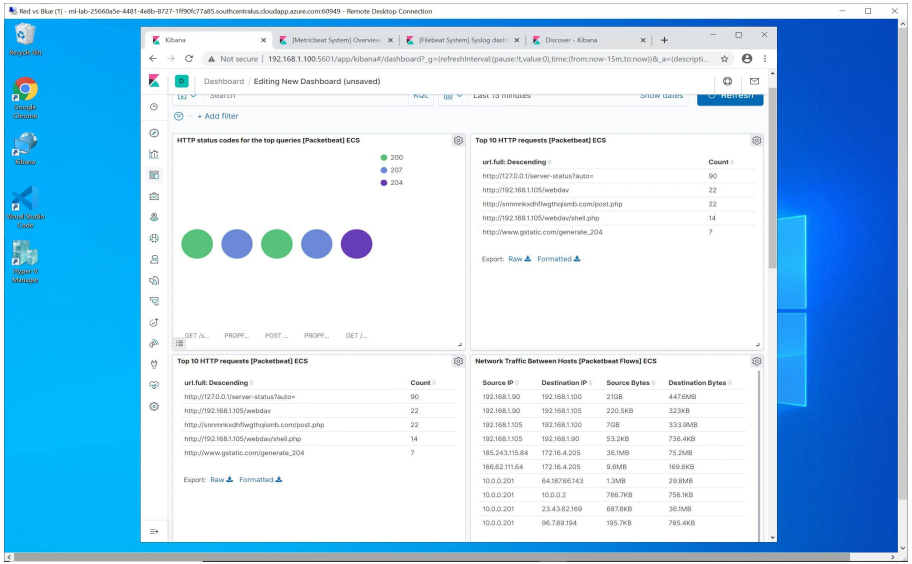




Blue Team
Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

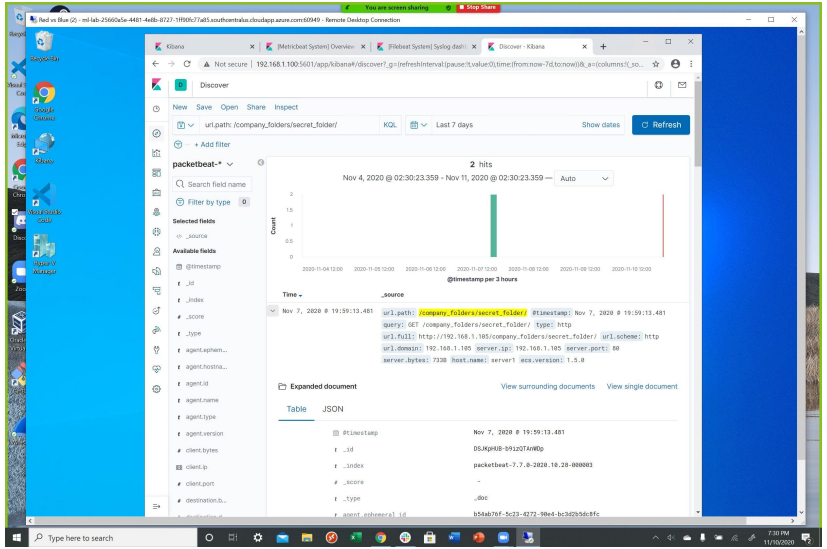
Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan

- The scan occured at 8:00 p.m.
- The spike in connections over time around this time frame indicate the scan.



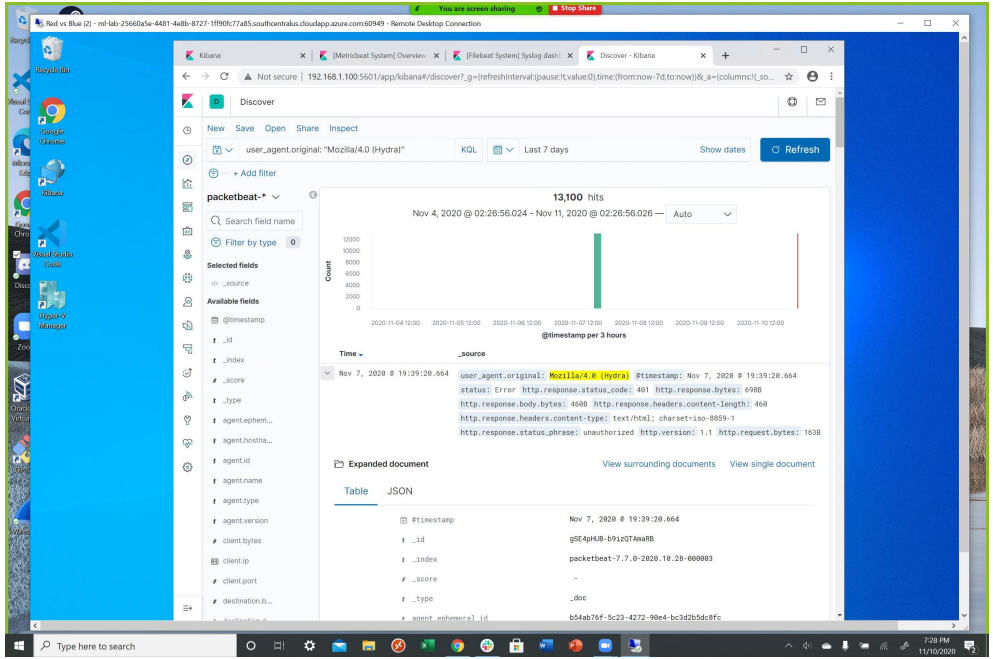
Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

- The request occurred at 7:50 p.m. There were two request made.
- The files which were requested was the /secret_folder/ file. This file contained a password that allowed us access to the victim machine.



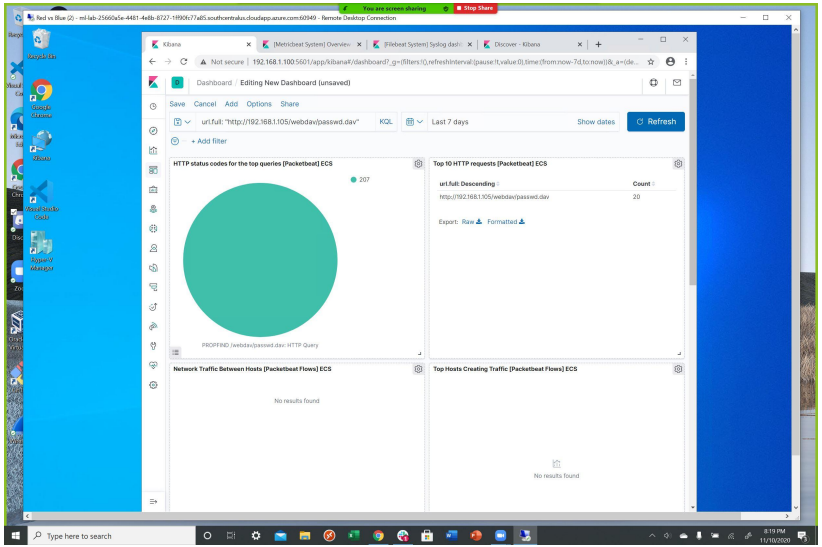
Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack

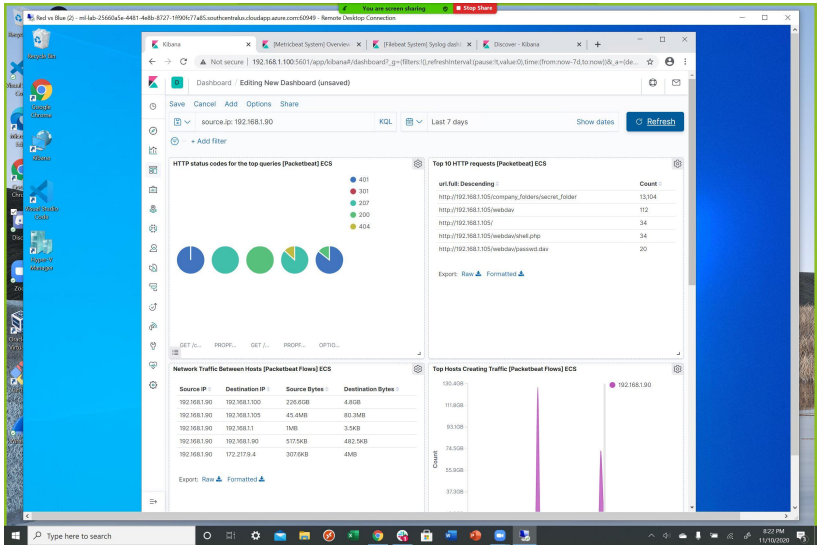
- There were 13,100 requests made in the attack.
- There had been 42,000 requests before the password had actually been cracked.



Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection

- 112 requests were made to this directory.
- These files included passwd.dav and shell.php





Blue Team
Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

Alarm

Set alarms for nmap scans like ping sweeps or stealth scans. By creating this alert we can detect if the scan is possibly dangerous to our system.

The average for scans on our systems is around 500. You can set a threshold of above 2,000scans to ensure this is a possible attack.

System Hardening

Set firewall rules to block port scans.

To do this we enable filters 7000, 7004, and 7016. By doing this we block traffic that may seem malicious.

Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

Alarm

Set an alert for any machine that attempts to access the Company_folders/Secret_folder directory

I would set the threshold to be 1 attempt as this directory is malicious

System Hardening

The directory should be removed altogether as it has no purpose for anything good. You could do this with the command rmdir /Secret_folder/ or just delete it via the GUI.

Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

Alarm

Set an alarm if error code 401 Unauthorized is return from any server that would detect possible attacks.

The threshold should be above 12 every hour as people sometimes forget their password by nature. By setting it above the average of 10 attempts this will help indicate an attack.

System Hardening

Simply by blocking access from the offending ip address. We can lockout the user and from the login page for a time period of our discretion, for instance 2 hours.

Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

Alarm

We can create an alarm to notify anytime this directory is accessed by a machine other than the machine that should actually have access.

System Hardening

We could implement a firewall rule to restrict connections to this folder, along with blocking connections from web traffic

Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

Alarm

In this case, we could set an alarm to activate when there is any moving traffic over port 4444 along with any .php files that are uploaded to the server.

By doing this we can catch and possibly prevent a meterpreter session and giving someone access to all of our files.

System Hardening

To harden this system you would need to remove the ability to upload files to this directory over the web interface, this is the best possible solution.


The End