ATTACK NARRATIVE

1) Denial of Service (DoS) ATTACK:

During the initial phase of vulnerability detection, it was discovered the server is running Apache 1.3.37 and by looking at the CVE database, I have discovered that sever denial of service attacks are possible and by using METASPLOIT, SYN Flood was done on the target. The target stop responding to requests and upon pinging there was also a packet loss which shows the success of DOS attack.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

2) Revealed Unsecure Files:

The target is running PHP 4.4.4 on port 80 found during the initial scanning. It is discovered that this PHP version is vulnerable to multiple vulnerabilities. The vulnerabilities allows the attacker to reveal all the system files which would compromise the system integrity and no authentication is required to exploit this vulnerability. The imap_body function in PHP before 4.4.4 does not implement safemode or open_basedir checks, which allows local users to read arbitrary files or list arbitrary directory contents and to exploit this vulnerability I have used **dirbuster** and to get the directories, the target address is provided and wordlist in dirbuster folder which revealed the list of the directories on the target.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

3) Access to User Credentials:

Using **dirbuster**, I have scanned number of directories and found a **true** named directory under which I have accessed the user credential file along with the **base/sql** files revealing the database structure and numerous credentials which is considered to be a severe attack on the system.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

4) Gaining System's Access:

I have gained the system's access by using the credentials found in the previous step and tried connecting using port 22 which was running ssh, I have gained the system's access and attempt was successful. Now as I am in the system so I could easily access all of the files and by pretending to be that particular user could also put a malicious code in the system.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

5) Access to MySQL(phpMyAdmin):

During the scanning I also discovered a port 3306 which was open to MySQL, so after successful gaining access to the system, I tried to open databases using MySQL and successfully I got all the databases. On further scanning I found a wp_users table in wordpress database which I accessed and got username admin and password which was md5 protected and I cracked that hash online and got a password. After getting the credentials I tried logging in using the site URL found in wp_options table and I logged in to site by changing localhost to target ip address in URL and successfully logged into site and changed the post on the site. After all this procedure I tried to log in directly from the browser and successfully open the phpMyadmin panel in GUI form and performed the same procedure.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

6) SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms:

During the analysis, it was discovered using **openvas** tool that the target is using weak ssh algorithm i.e. arcfour and arcfour with 128bits and has problems with weak keys and should not be used. The 'none' algorithm describes that no encryption is required which means no confidentiality which is why this algorithm is not recommended. As these algorithms are outdated and provides no proper encryptions due to which an attacker could easily decrypt the encryption schemes and eavesdrop the communication.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

7) Cross-Site Tracing:

It was also discovered in the **openvas** report that the host is running phpMyadmin and is prone to cross site tracing. The flaw is caused by input validation errors in error.php script. The attacker could successfully inject HTML code in the error script and conduct the phishing attacks. By using **metasploit**, I have found the successful results regarding cross site tracing.

The screenshots of this attack is provided in the appendix and mitigation strategy for this vulnerability is provided in the Mitigation Strategies section.

MITIGATION STRATEGY

- 1) To prevent the DOS attack, the Apache server should be upgraded to the latest version and also excessive page view requests should be blocked. The firewall should be configured to reject the bogus traffic and prevent the DOS attack.
- 2) The PHP version should be updated to the latest version to prevent from such attacks.

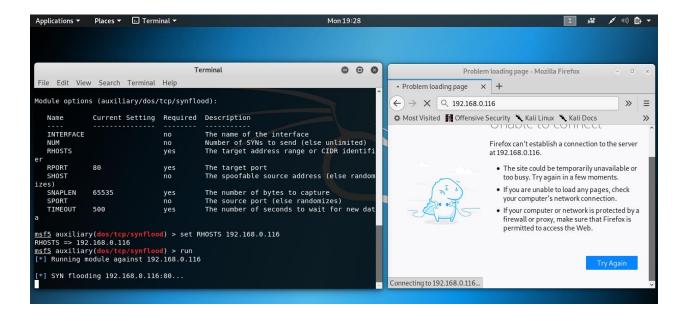
SAMPLE ATTACK NARRATIVE AHMED AJMAL

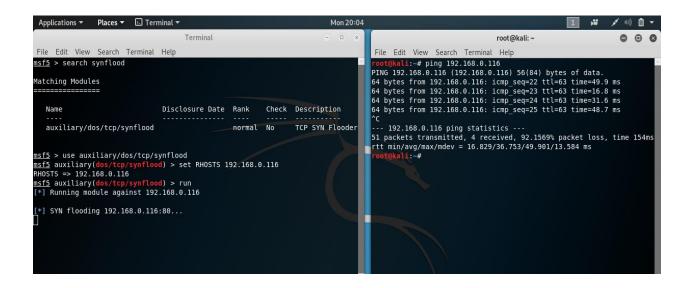
3) The user credentials file should be properly encrypted and not available for the general public as to put in a private machine.

- 4) The read/write operation must be restricted to prevent from such attack so if someone steals the credentials even than the integrity of the system files remains there.
- 5) Bind MySQL to local host and also give privilege to a specific user rather than all users.
- 6) The weak algorithms should be disabled and better algorithm should be used i.e. AES, which provides the same actual speed than RC4 with better security.
- 7) There is no specific solution to this issue but to prevent from such attack general solution is to upgrade to newer release, disable the respective features and remove or replace the product by another.

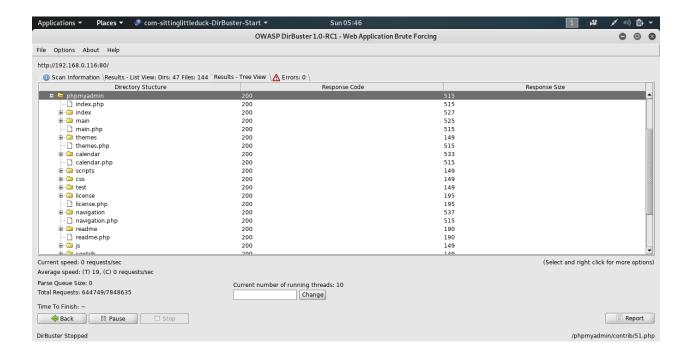
APENDIX: Penetration Testing Task

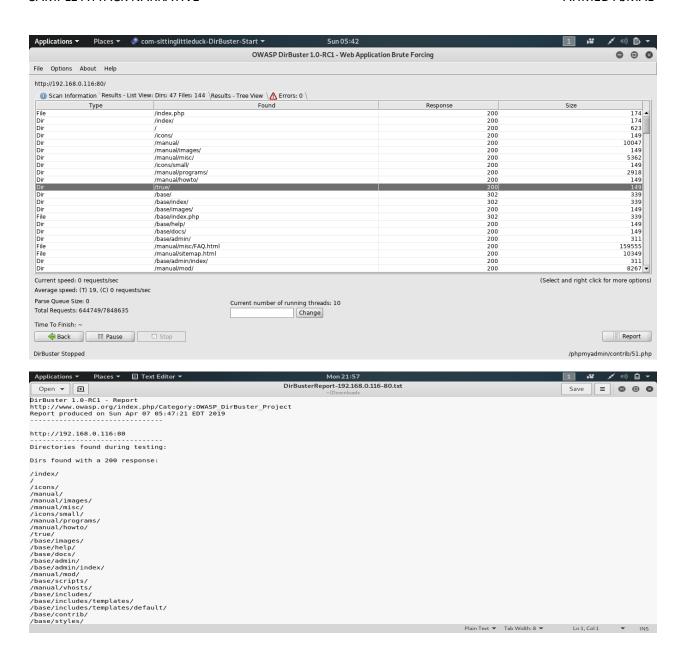
1) DOS Attack:

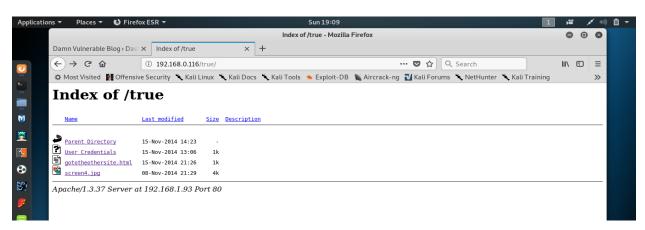




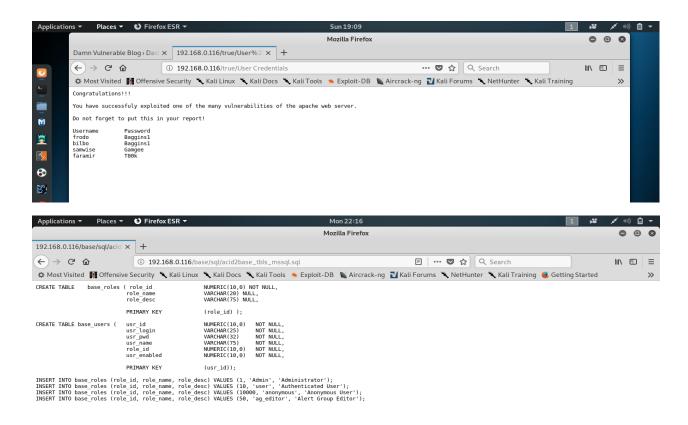
2) Revealed Unsecure Files:







3) Access to User Credentials:

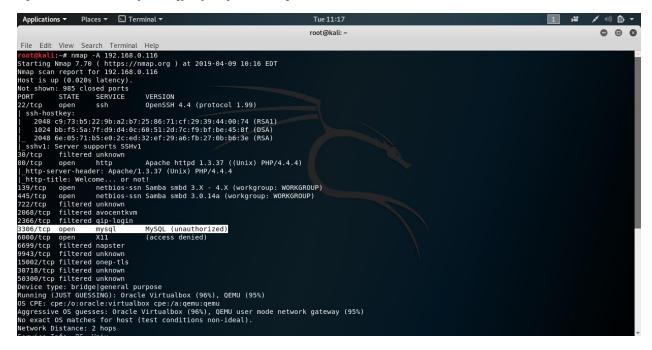


4) Gaining System's Access

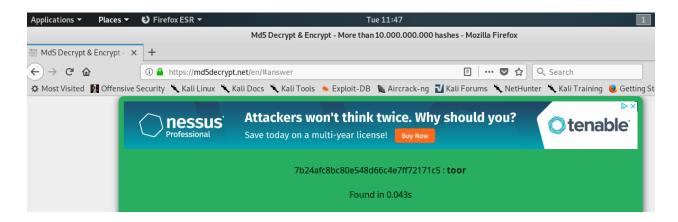


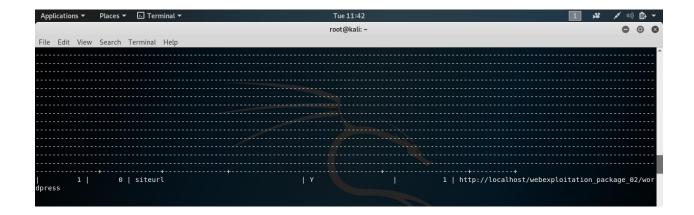


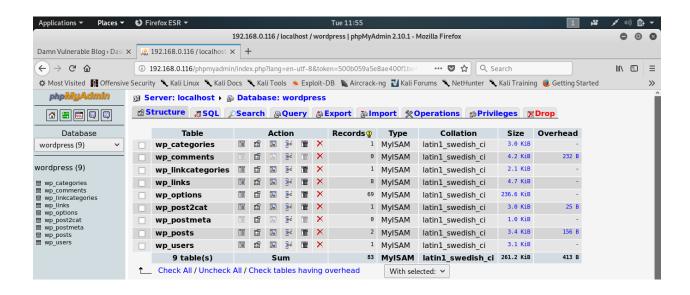
5) Access to MySQL(phpMyAdmin)

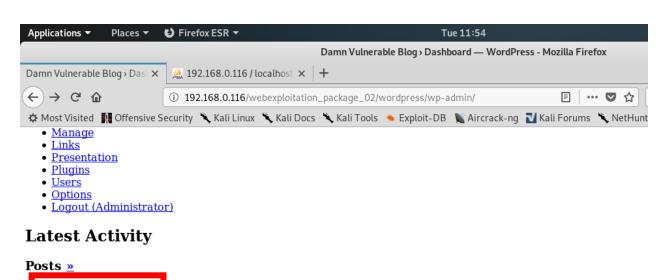












Blog Stats

Post #3

HACKED by JUTT

6) SSH Weak Encryption Algorithms



7) Cross-Site Tracing

Medium (CVSS: 4.3)

NVT: phpMyAdmin 'error.php' Cross Site Scripting Vulnerability

Product detection result

cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:2.10.1

Detected by phpMyAdmin Detection (OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.900129)

Summary

The host is running phpMyAdmin and is prone to Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability.

Vulnerability Detection Result

Vulnerability was detected according to the Vulnerability Detection Method.

Impact

Successful exploitation will allow attackers to inject arbitrary HTML code within the error page and conduct phishing attacks.

Solution

Solution

Solution type: WillNotFix

No known solution was made available for at least one year since the disclosure of this vulnerability.

