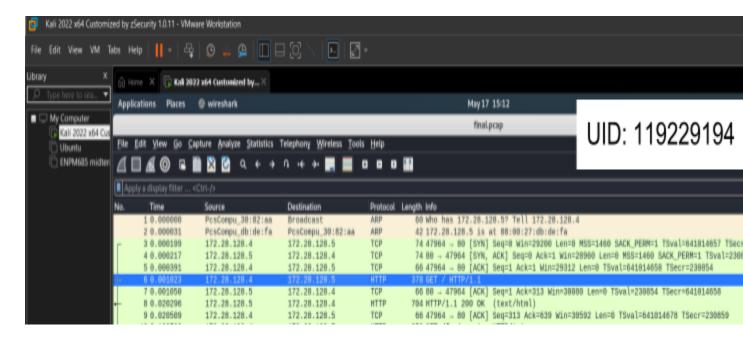
Name: Akshat Mehta UID: 119229194 Date: 05/17/2023 ENPM685-0201

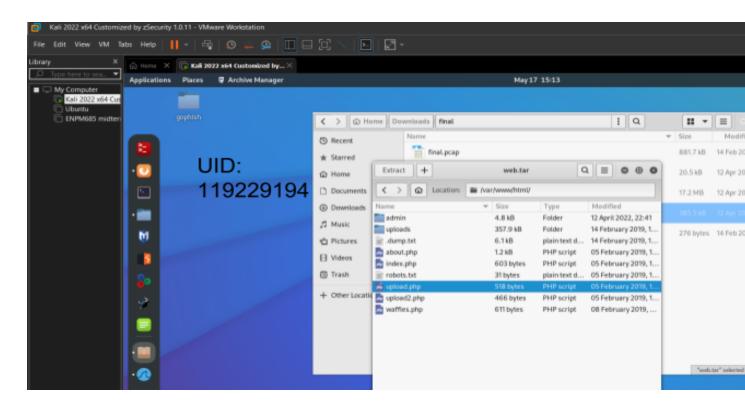
Final

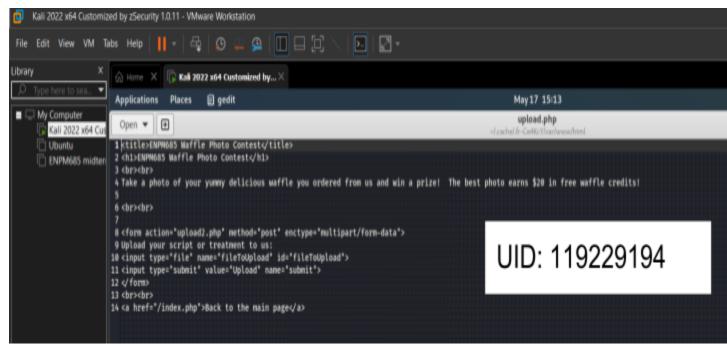
## Discovery Scenario:

The first thing I noticed after opening the capture file was that the website has one upload field in which users can upload their files.



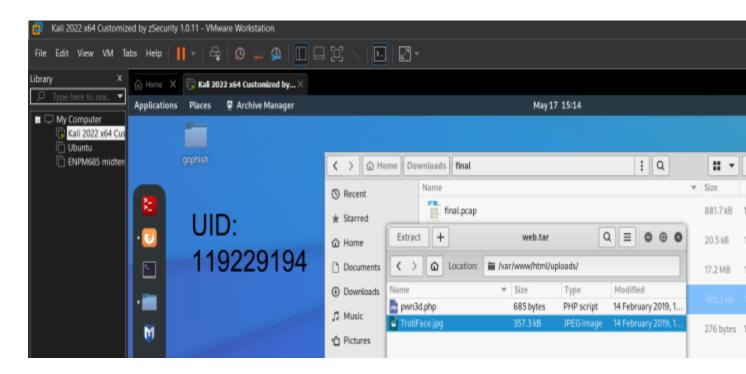
After looking at the "upload.php" file, we can confirm that there is an upload field in the website that prompts the user to upload photos of waffles for a chance to win 20\$ in free waffle credits.





Now, we can see that the attacker attempted to test the limitations of the upload field of the website to check if there were any restrictions put in place or not. He did this by uploading a file called "TrollFace.jpg".

UID:	81 27.128335 82 27.128337 83 27.137872 84 27.137388	172.28.128.4 172.28.128.5 172.28.128.5 172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5 172.28.128.4 172.28.128.4 172.28.128.5	HTTP TCP HTTP TCP	518 POST /upload2.php HTTP/1.1 (JPEG JFIF image) 66 88 - 47970 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=358109 Win=213056 Len=0 TSval=237 465 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html) 66 47970 - 80 [ACK] Seq=358109 Ack=400 Win=30336 Len=0 TSval=64
119	85 28.816728 86 28.816946 87 28.817214	172,28,128,4 172,28,128,5 172,28,128,4	172,28,128,5 172,28,128,4 172,28,128,5	TCP TCP	441 GET /uploads/TrollFace.jpg HTTP/1.1 14546 80 47970 [ACK] Seq=400 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14480 TSV 66 47970 80 [ACK] Seq=358484 Ack=14880 Win=59264 Len=0 TSval=
229	88 28.817223	172.28.128.5	172,28,128,4	TCP	14546 80 - 47970 [PSH, ACK] Seq=14880 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14
	89 28.817240	172.28.128.5	172,28,128,4	TCP	14546 80 - 47970 [ACK] Seq=29360 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14480 T
	90 28.817396	172.28.128.4	172,28,128,5	TCP	66 47970 - 80 [ACK] Seq=358484 Ack=29360 Win=88192 Len=0 TSval=
194	91 28.817404	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	14546 80 - 47970 [PSH, ACK] Seq=43840 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14
	92 28.817421	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	14546 80 - 47970 [ACK] Seq=58320 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14480 T
134	93 28.817526	172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	TCP	66 47970 - 80 [ACK] Seq=358484 Ack=43840 Win=117248 Len=0 TSval
	94 28.817563	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	14546 80 - 47970 [PSH, ACK] Seq=72800 Ack=358484 Win=215936 Len=14

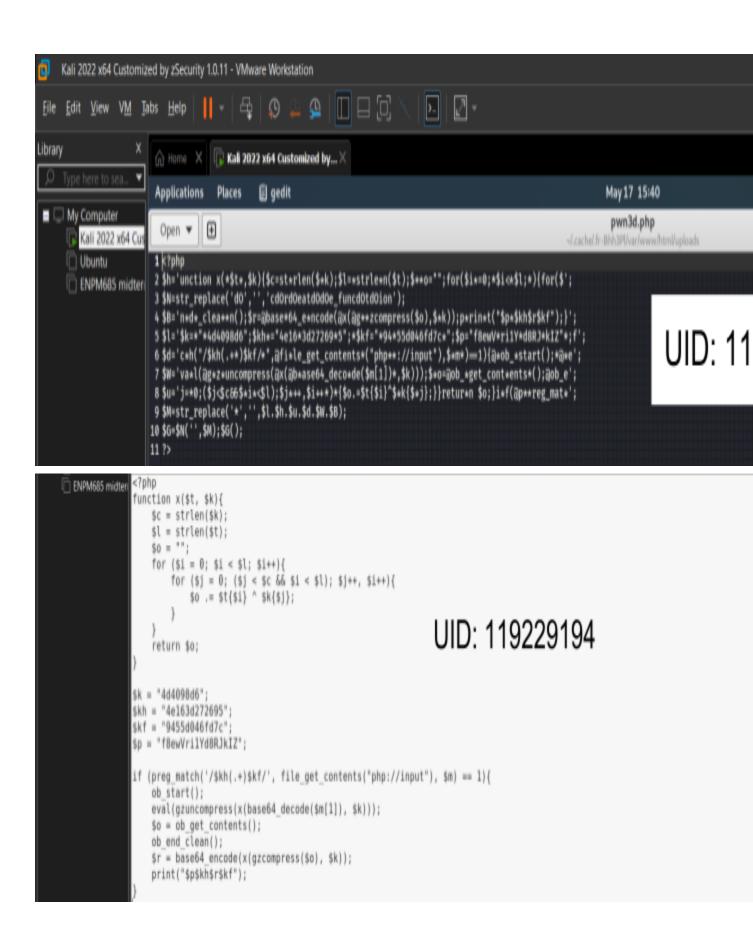


Once he verified that the developer has not implemented any validation protocols, he tries to upload "pwn3d.php" file as shown below:

******				
202 49.707656	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	66 80 → 47986 [ACX] Seq=254 Ack=515 Win=30000 Len=0 TSval=255780 TSe
UID: 9.726991	172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	TCP	74 47988 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSVa
119229194 9.727018	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	74 80 - 47988 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28968 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_F
J9.727286	172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	TCP	66 47988 - 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=8 TSval=641114385 TSec
212 99.727293	172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	HTTP	495 POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1 (application/x-www-form-urlence
213 99.727306	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TOP	66 80 - 47988 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=430 Win=30000 Len=0 TSval=255785 TSecr
214 99.727825	172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	HTTP	357 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

```
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:25 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 248 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; e
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:25 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 252 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; ed
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:25 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 291 "-"
                                                                                              UID: 119229194
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:25 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 295 "-"
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:28 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 256 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; et
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:29 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 340 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; ed)
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:32 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 287 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; ed)
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:32 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 328 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; ed
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:42 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 420 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; e
CLR 3.5.30729)"
172.28.128.4 - - [14/Feb/2019:16:43:47 -0500] "POST /uploads/pwn3d.php HTTP/1.1" 200 2201 "-" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1;
 .NET CLR 3.5.30729)"
```

This is a malicious file that the attacker has uploaded. The PHP file was obfuscated to bypass any security measures such as a firewall or an antivirus. I used an online tool to deobfuscate the file.



The provided PHP code utilizes regular expressions to extract a specific section from the input. However, the input is obfuscated, requiring additional steps like base64 decoding and gzuncompress before the PHP code can be executed. By employing the eval() method, the scrambled input triggers the execution of the PHP file.

The scrambled input appears as follows:

"4e163d272695TPh//nHxSORksxt7FepLGRuz+xjw9bUZGaz9f3URMuGAEnwdE/JLvBsuGfgWEq36f7MEMLMtMyCjwNJakd9wHSy9nSk7rWU2Shoj0A9455d046fd7c%.qFGXRK}Vd\$]DBW".

The scrambled input changes to the following after a retrieving it using regular expressions and processing it through a number of functions:

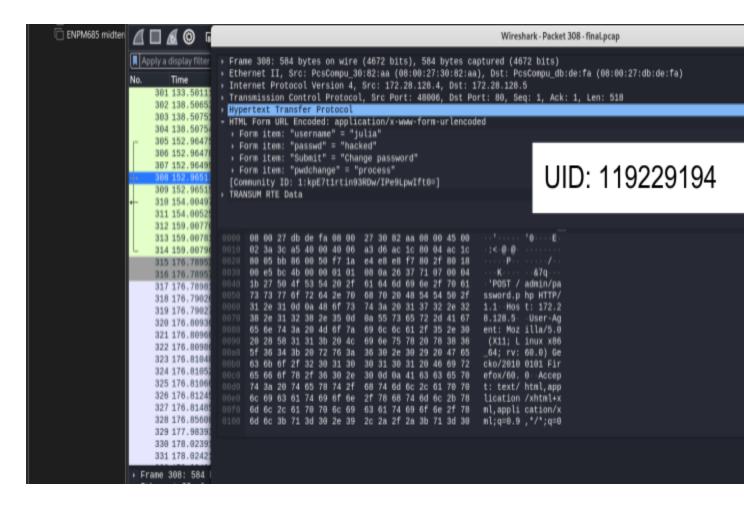
chdir('/var/www/html/uploads');@error\_reporting(0);@system('ls 2>&1');

Upon execution, the code changes the directory to '/var/www/html/uploads' and suppresses any errors. Then, it executes the command 'ls 2>&1' to list the contents of the directory. The resulting output from running this code is "TrollFace.jpg" and "pwn3d.php".

After this, the attacker discovered the "password.php" file while traversing the system as shown in the wireshark capture below:

UID: 119229194	172.28.128.5	TCP	74 48006 - 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=140
01D. 119229194	172.28.128.4 172.28.128.5	TCP TCP	74 80 → 48006 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Le 66 48006 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 1
308 152.965131 172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	HTTP	584 POST /admin/password.php HTTP/1.1 (application
309 152.965151 172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	TCP	66 80 - 48006 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=519 Win=30000 Len=
310 154.004978 172.28.128.5	172.28.128.4	HTTP	747 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
311 154.005252 172.28.128.4	172.28.128.5	TCP	66 48006 → 80 [ACK] Seg=519 Ack=682 Win=30592 Leg

By using the malicious file that the attacker uploaded previously, he modified the password for the username "Julia" without knowing her password and changed it to "hacked".



```
Feb 14 16:44:18 midterm sudo: www-data : TTY=unknown ; PWD=/var/www/html/admin ; USER=root ; COPMAND=/var/www/html/admin/change-pass.sh julia hacked

Feb 14 16:44:18 midterm sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uld=0)

Feb 14 16:44:19 midterm passwd[2072]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok): password changed for julia

Feb 14 16:44:19 midterm sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root

Feb 14 16:44:45 midterm sshd[2081]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euic

UID: 119229194
```

Upon modifying Julia's password, the attacker cunningly employed the SSH protocol to gain entry to the server, as depicted in the accompanying screenshots. In an effort to conceal their activities, the attacker executed a clear command and meticulously erased their command history. To further investigate the incident, it would be prudent to examine the authentication logs, which we currently have at our disposal. Additionally, the perpetrator employed the /bin/mv command to extract and transfer certain data, as evidenced by the screenshot provided.

```
Feb 14 16:44:45 midterm sshd[2081]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=172.28.128.4 user=julia

Feb 14 16:44:47 midterm sshd[2081]: Failed password for julia from 172.28.128.4 port 34608 ssh2

Feb 14 16:44:49 midterm sshd[2081]: Accepted password for julia from 172.28.128.4 port 34608 ssh2

Feb 14 16:44:49 midterm sshd[2081]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user julia by (uid=0)

Feb 14 16:46:46 midterm sudo: julia: TTY=pts/0; PND=/home/julia; USER=root; COMMAND=/bin/mv_.dump.txt_/var/www/html

Feb 14 16:46:46 midterm sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by julia(uid=0)
```

The attacker also dumped the server data using the following command: '/bin/mv .dump.txt /var/www/html'

The attacker then examined the ".dump.txt" file using a browser as shown in the capture snippet below:

```
172.28.128.4
                                        172.28.128.5
  1204 313,496395
                                                                      387 GET /.dump.txt HTTP/1.1
                                        172.28.128.4
                                                                       66 80 - 48030 [ACK] Sep=1 Ack=322 Win=30000 Len=0 TSval=309228 TSecr=641328154
  1265 313, 496414
                   172.28.128.5
  1206 313 496825 172 . 28 . 128 . 5
                                        172.28.128.4
                                                                     1514 88 - 48038 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=322 Win=30800 Len=1448 TSval=309228 TSecr=641328154 [TCP segs
  1207 313.496888 172.28.128.5
                                        172.28.128.4
                                                                      751 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/plain)
                                                            109
                                                                       66 48038 - 88 [ACK] Seg=322 Ack=2134 Min=33536 Len=8 TSval=641328155 TSecr=309228
UID: 119229194
                                                            TOP
                                                                       66 48038 - 88 [FIN, ACK] Seq=322 Ack=2134 Min=33536 Len=0 TSval=641333155 TSecr=389228
                                                            109
                                                                       AA RA _ 48038 [ETN 408] Sant0134 Arkt303 Mint36688 Lanta TSvalt316478 TSant5641333155
```

The following image shows a part of the content found in the ".dump.txt" file:

```
18 -
19 — Table structure for table 'customers'
20 --
21
22 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'customers';
23 /*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client
                                  = 湍character_set_client */;
24 /*140101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
25 CREATE TABLE 'customers' (
    customer_id int(11) NOT MULL,
                                                                         UID:
   'name' warchar(255) NOT NULL,
27
   'password' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  'email' varchar(255) MOT NULL,
                                                                         119229194
30
   'phone' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
31 'cen' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
32 'exp_date' varchar(255) NOT NULL
33 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
34 /*140101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
35
36 --
```

Upon inspecting the .dump.txt file, it becomes apparent that the perpetrator has successfully extracted sensitive data. The file reveals the existence of a database labeled "customers," housing vital and confidential details about customers that could be exploited to their detriment. Notably, the attacker has obtained email addresses, creating an avenue for launching malicious phishing attacks. Furthermore, the customers' passwords are stored in a format that can be easily deciphered, posing a significant risk to their security.

Additionally, there exists another vulnerable asset that could be leveraged against ENPM685 Waffle Co. This pertains to the recipe table, which houses invaluable information about essential ingredients. Should this data fall into the wrong hands and be sold on illicit platforms such as the dark web, it could potentially be utilized by competitors to undermine ENPM685 Waffle Co.'s position in the market.

```
72 — Table structure for table 'recipe'
73 ==
74
75 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS 'recipe';
76 /*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client
                                   = @@character_set_client */;
77 /*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
78 CREATE TABLE 'recipe' (
     'recipe_id' int(11) NOT NULL,
    'waffle_name' varchar(255) NOT NULL,
81 'ingredients' text NOT NULL
82 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
83 /*|40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client +/;
85 ==
                                                                                      119229194
86 -- Dumping data for table 'recipe'
87 --
```

Hence, we can conclude that the attacker was able to get into the system and access sensitive data using the following tools, techniques and methods:

Firstly he used a web browser for reconnaissance purposes such as finding out about the upload field of the website and misusing it for malicious purposes.

Then he used a tool like weevely to create a malicious php file to launch a web shell using the previously discovered upload field.

He also used ssh to gain shell access to the server.

The perpetrators employed a combination of tactics involving information gathering and maintaining a lasting presence. This meticulous approach yielded valuable data, including the identification of an employee named Julia and the discovery of a password.php file, which allowed for password resets. Through persistence, the attacker exploited this newfound knowledge by altering Julia's password, establishing an enduring connection that provided ongoing access and control.

During the reconnaissance phase, attackers employ both active and passive scanning techniques to gather information. In this particular scenario, the attacker successfully took advantage of a vulnerability related to malicious file uploads, thereby facilitating the delivery of malware. This vulnerability specifically allows for unrestricted file uploads without any form of validation, creating an opportunity for compromising systems.

Exploiting this vulnerability, the attacker gains the ability to exfiltrate sensitive data using tools such as mysqldump. The process involves systematically examining the website's directory structure, aiming to identify any security flaws or weaknesses.

In summary, the attacker initiated a reconnaissance process to explore the website's directory structure, ultimately discovering a vulnerability related to unrestricted file uploads. This allowed the attacker to deliver malware and subsequently exfiltrate sensitive data using tools like mysqldump.