Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network

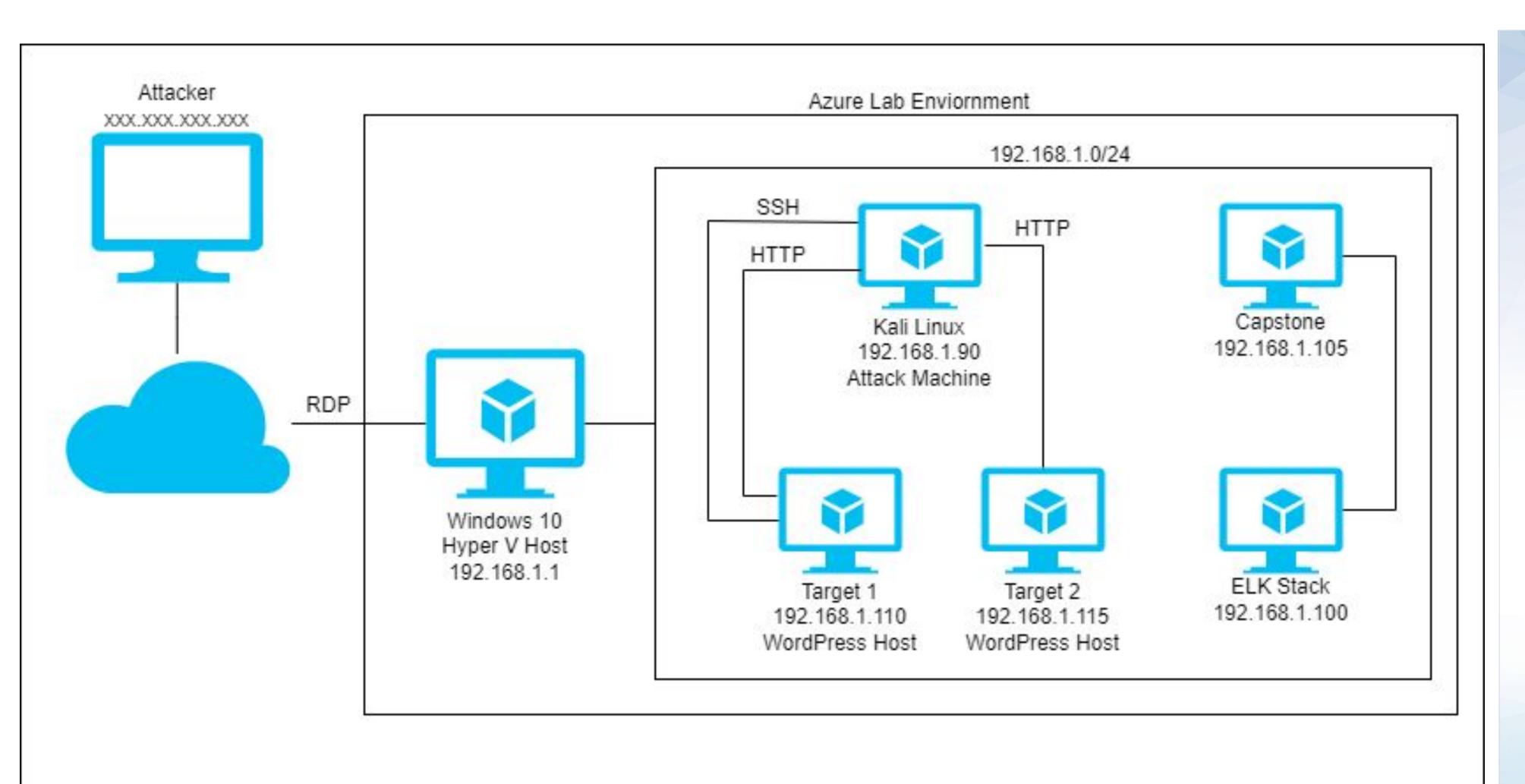
Table of Contents

This document contains the following resources:



Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

Network Topology



Network

Address Range: 192.168.1.0/24

Netmask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.1

Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.90 OS: Debian Kali 5.4.0 Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.110 OS: Debian GNU/Linux 8 Hostname: Target 1

IPv4: 192.168.1.115 OS: Debian GNU/ Linux 8 Hostname: Target 2

IPv4: 192.168.1.105 OS: Ubuntu 18.04 Hostname: Capstone

IPv4: 192.168.1.100 OS: Ubuntu 18.04 Hostname: ELK

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
WordPress Core Username Enumeration CVE-2017-5487	WPScan will attempt to enumerate all users on a given WordPress installation. If successful it will output usernames back to the attacker.	Passwords can be easily bypassed manually and with commands like John the Ripper meaning users are not secure
CVE-2017-7494 SambaCry	Samba version 3.5.0 and before 4.6.4, 4.5.10 and 4.4.14 is vulnerable to remote code execution vulnerability, allowing a malicious client to upload a shared library to a writable share, and then cause the server to load and execute it.	After exploitation Remote Code Execution can be performed by the attacker.
Open Port 80 Apache httpd 2.4.10 (Debian)	An attacker with network access to the web server on port 80/TCP or 443/TCP could execute system commands with administrative privileges.	The security vulnerability could be exploited by an unauthenticated attacker with network access to the affected service.

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1 Cont.

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
Weak User Passwords	Easily guessed/Brute Forced passwords.	Passwords can be easily bypassed manually and with commands like John the Ripper meaning users are not secure
Python 2.7.9 Privilege Escalation	Python sudo privileges for user allow for privilege escalation if user is compromised.	Compromised account can be used by attacker to gain root access.
WordPress xml rpc pingback CVE-2013-0235	The pingback feature of XML-RPC API allows attacks like DDOS and Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) either against the server hosting WordPress or against a target server	On a successful exploit, an attacker can control a WordPress site to conduct DDOS or Server-Side Request Forgery

Traffic Profile

Traffic Profile

Our analysis identified the following characteristics of the traffic on the network:

Feature	Value	Description
	 185.243.115.84 (17M Bytes) 172.16.4.205 (15M Bytes) 166.62.111.64 (11M Bytes) 	Machines that sent the most traffic.
Most Common Protocols	 TCP (85.9%) TLS (8.2%) HTTP (3.9%) UDP (14%)	Four most common protocols on the network
# of Unique IP Addresses	810	Count of observed IP addresses.
Subnets	 10.6.12.0/24 172.16.4.0/24 10.0.0.0/24 	Observed subnet ranges.
# of Malware Species	Trojan (june11.dll)	Number of malware binaries identified in traffic.

Behavioral Analysis

Purpose of Traffic on the Network

Users were observed engaging in the following kinds of activity.

"Normal" Activity

- Browsing social media websites
- Browsing news sites
- Visiting healthcare websites

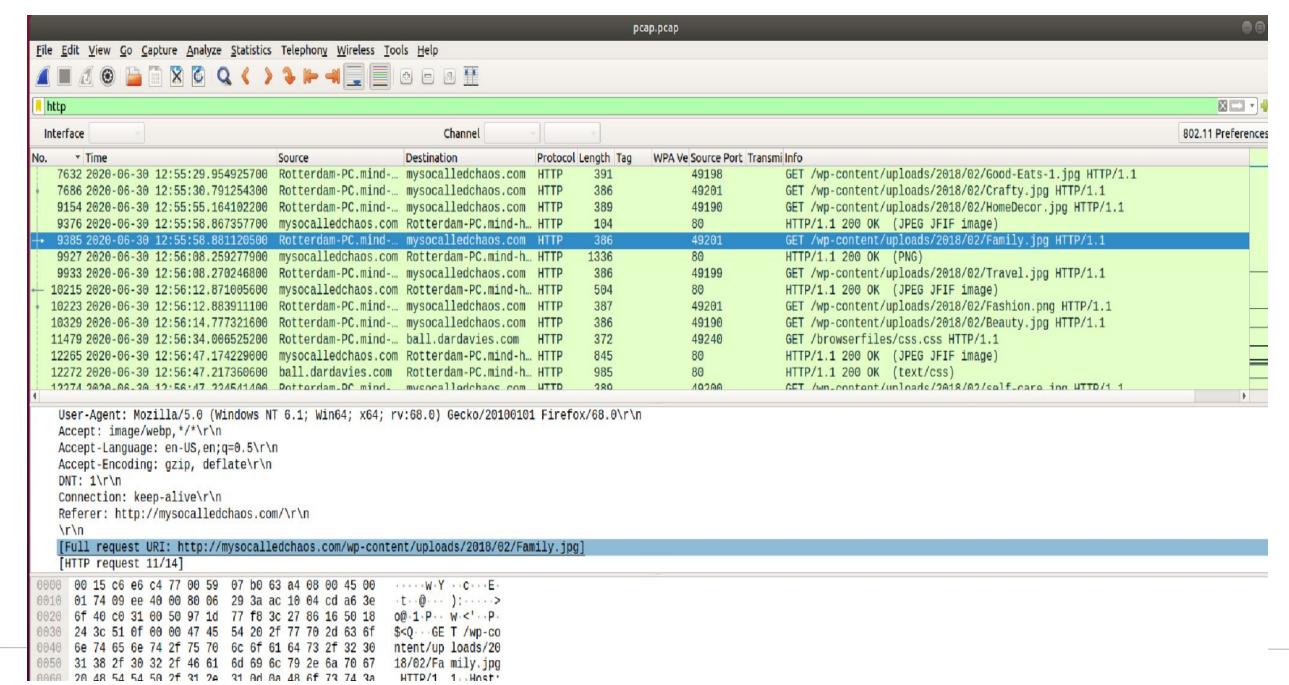
Suspicious Activity

- Setting up custom server to watch YouTube and also bypass security settings
- Users were exposed to malware and user machines were infected
- Illegal downloads from torrent sites

Normal Activity

Browsing Social Media

- Several HTTP requests to a social media website called mysocalledchaos.com were tracked
- GET requests to view selected images
- Although this activity is discouraged during work hours, social media browsing is not logged as suspicious behavior depending on the site and files involved
- A few pictures were viewed by this user, a image file named family.jpg which showed a baby. We can see with the GET request that these images were selected by the user to be viewed
- A few other images of plants, travel images, and other misc. images

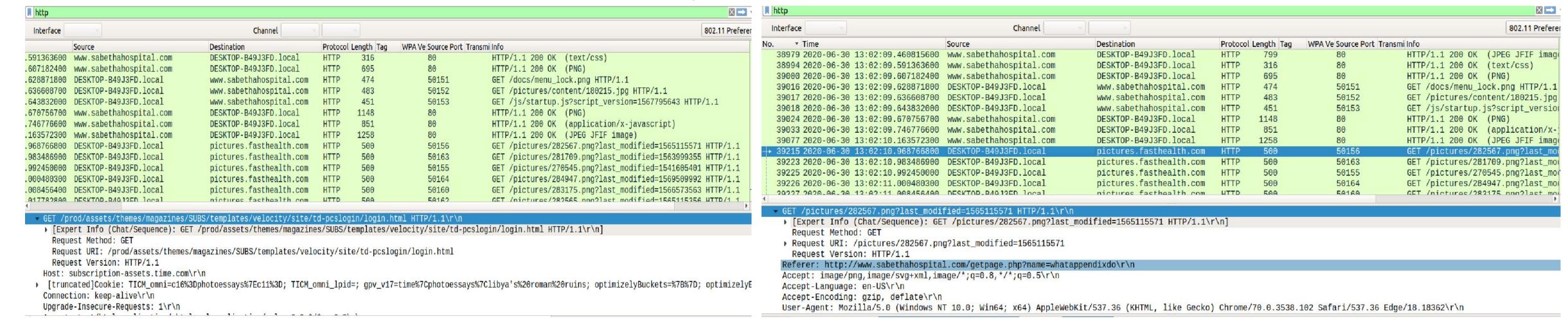




Visiting healthcare and health related websites

Summarize the following:

- User visited local hospital website. Several GET requests are tracked indicating navigation through several pages and loading of images on the website
- User selected a link from the hospital website that redirected to another health related site
- We can see in the traffic, the referer is the original hospital site

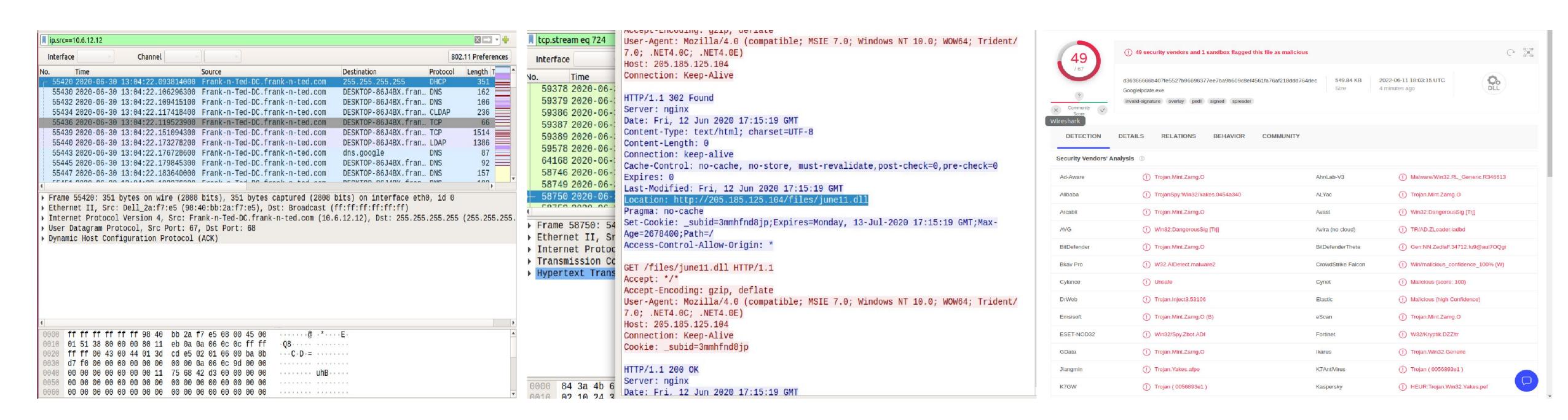


- Several PNG files were requested from health site (fasthealth.com)
- These appear to embedded images in the webpage as the user was navigating

Malicious Activity

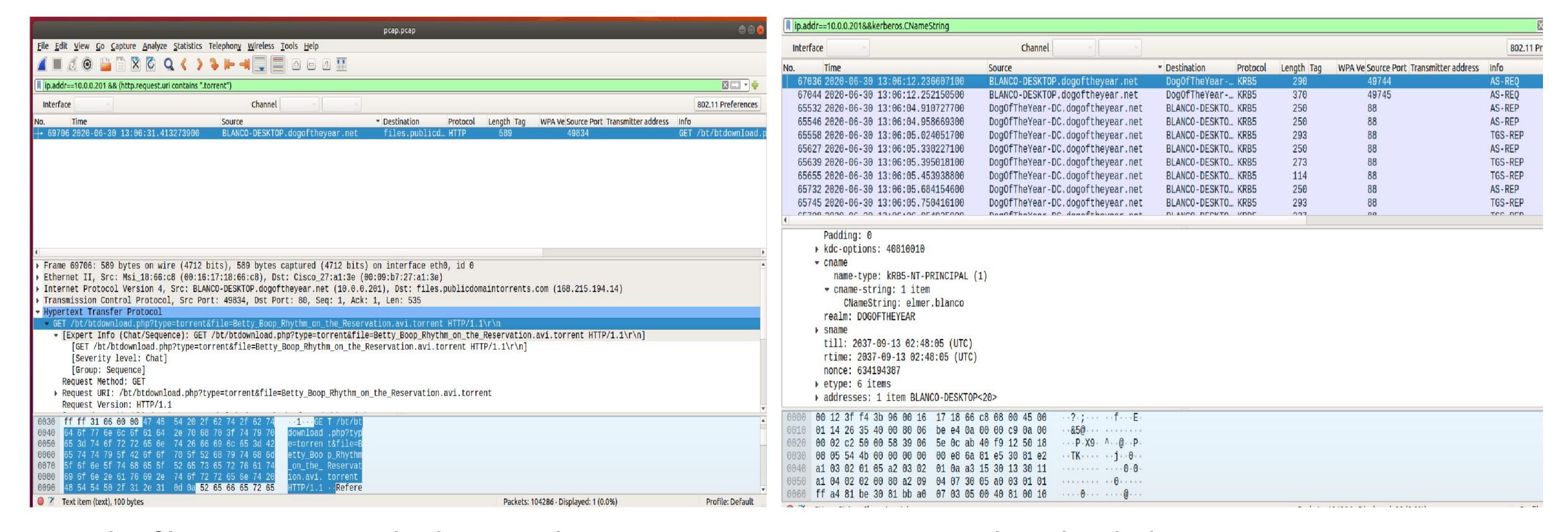
Time Theft

- It was determined that two employees were stealing time by browsing YouTube during work hours
- The users had created their own custom server within the network to use for this purpose, TCP and DNS traffic was tracked to the server
- Also, malware infected a machine on the network as a result of the activity.
- A trojan malware identified as June11.dll was detected being downloaded onto the infected machine.
- TCP traffic was traced to determine source of malware at 185.243.115.84



Illegal Downloads

- Capture analysis detected a user performing illegal downloads onto their work computer
- HTTP traffic was detected sending a GET request to a torrent site
- A file from a torrent file was downloaded by the user



• The file Betty_Boop_Rhythm_on_the_reservation.avi.torrent was downloaded

