EJERCICIO FINAL - ATAQUES A INFRAESTRUCTURAS DE SISTEMAS Y REDES

Definición de alcance y requisitos

Suponed que tenemos un cliente (vosotros) y queréis conocer el estado de vuestra red.

Vais a realizar vuestra primera "incursión" en entorno real, sin usar máquinas virtuales preparadas, y generaros un informe para vosotros mismos sobre lo que habéis hecho.

Para realizar este ejercicio hay que tener en cuenta que los ataques y análisis van a realizarse en la propia red personal de cada uno, por lo que es necesario antes de nada, "pedir permiso" e "informar" al resto de usuarios de la red de los objetivos, horario para poder hacerlo, si el router está accesible para reiniciarlo... etc.

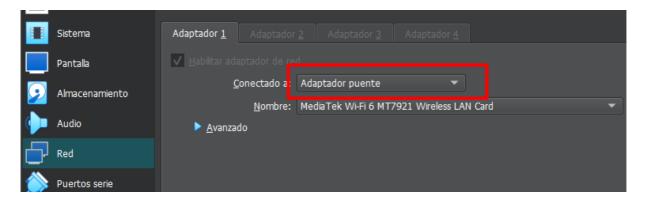
DISCLAIMER - iii Hacedlo con responsabilidad y cabeza!!!

1. Configuración

Configurar el tipo de red de Kali Linux como "Bridge" o "Adaptador puente". De esta manera estará configurado como si fuera un equipo más de la propia red. Comprobar que la IP asignada a Kali Linux está en el rango de red del resto de equipos de la misma.



Escogemos Adaptador puente y reiniciamos la maquina.



```
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
       inet 192.168.1.150 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
       inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe9d:3f2 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0×20<link>
       ether 08:00:27:9d:03:f2 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
       RX packets 101 bytes 29244 (28.5 KiB)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
       TX packets 104 bytes 12734 (12.4 KiB)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
       inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
       inet6 :: 1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0×10<host>
       loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
       RX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
       RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0
                                           frame 0
       TX packets 4 bytes 240 (240.0 B)
       TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

2. Selección de objetivo

Realizar una identificación de equipos de toda la red.

```
nmap 192.168.1.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.94 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-10-13 11:32 CEST Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1) Host is up (0.044s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
                             STATE SERVICE
 PORT
 23/tcp
                                open telnet
                                open domain
                                open http
 80/tcp
 443/tcp
                            open https
 52869/tcp open unknown
 MAC Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)
 Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.128 (192.168.1.128)
Host is up (0.024s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
                            STATE SERVICE
 PORT
49152/tcp open unknown
62078/tcp open iphone-sync
 MAC Address: 62:80:6A:21:DC:AF (Unknown)
 Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.130
Host is up (0.021s latency).
Not shown: 957 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 40 closed tcp ports (reset)
 PORT STATE SERVICE
1080/tcp open socks
6543/tcp open mythtv
8888/tcp open synthesis o
 MAC Address: 90:F8:2E:C3:41:8F (Amazon Technologies)
 Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.134
Host is up (0.00016s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.134 are in ignored states.
 Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
 MAC Address: 48:E7:DA:54:D4:91 (AzureWave Technology)
 Nmap scan report for mitv (192.168.1.139)
 Host is up (0.095s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on mitv (192.168.1.139) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 10:38:1F:5B:3D:61 (Sichuan AI-Link Technology)
```

```
Nmap scan report for kali (192.168.1.150)
Host is up (0.0000060s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on kali (192.168.1.150) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 17.68 seconds
```

Identificar equipos por la MAC Address (recordad que podemos sacar basándonos en la MAC el fabricante y por lo tanto acotar que equipos son). Elegir un equipo como objetivo.

Nota: Contad con que haya en la red, al menos, 4 equipos: Equipo 1) Kali Linux en modo "Bridge" o "Adaptador puente".

```
Nmap scan report for kali (192.168.1.150)
Host is up (0.000057s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on kali (192.168.1.150) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 0 hops
```

Equipo 2) Vuestra máquina Host.

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.134
Host is up (0.00016s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.1.134 are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 48:E7:DA:54:D4:91 (AzureWave Technology)
```

```
Adaptador de LAN inalámbrica Wi-Fi:
   Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . :
   Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::a8dd:f690:1115:5370%7
   Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . : 192.168.1.1
En el cmd de Windows aparece esto
Equipo 3) Un teléfono móvil.
 Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.128 (192.168.1.128)
 Host is up (0.024s latency).
 Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
             STATE SERVICE
 PORT
 49152/tcp open unknown
 62078/tcp open iphone-sync
 MAC Address: 62:80:6A:21:DC:AF (Unknown)
Equipo 4) Router.
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 11:24 CEST
Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.0098s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT
         STATE SERVICE
         open telnet
open domain
23/tcp
53/tcp
80/tcp
         open http
443/tcp
         open https
52869/tcp open unknown
MAC Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)
El resto serán otros equipos conectados, aparte de éstos, que haya en la red.
Equipo 5: ONT Nokia
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.130
Host is up (0.021s latency).
Not shown: 957 filtered tcp ports (no-response), 40 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
1080/tcp open socks
6543/tcp open mythtv
8888/tcp open sun-answerbook
MAC Address: 90:F8:2E:C3:41:8F (Amazon Technologies)
Equipo 6: Televisor Xiaomi
```

```
Nmap scan report for mitv (192.168.1.139)
Host is up (0.095s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on mitv (192.168.1.139) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
MAC Address: 10:38:1F:5B:3D:61 (Sichuan AI-Link Technology)
```

3. Análisis de vulnerabilidades - Exploración

Realizar una identificación de sistema operativo de un equipo objetivo. (También es importante para validar el punto anterior y ver que equipos son).

```
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3
OS details: Linux 2.6.32 - 3.10
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Linux; Device: broadband router; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

```
Realizar una identificación de servicios y puertos abiertos del objetivo.
       nmap -sV 192.168.1.1 -0 -T 5
Starting Nmap 7.94 (https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 11:47 CEST Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1) Host is up (0.0069s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed top ports (reset)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

23/tcp open telnet ZTE router telnetd

53/tcp open domain Unbound

80/tcp open http ZTE web server 1.0 ZTE corp 2015.

443/tcp open ssl/https ZTE web server 1.0 ZTE corp 2015.

52869/tcp open upnp Portable SDK for UPnP devices 1.6.6 (UPnP 1.0)

2 services unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please subm

it the following fingerprints at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service:
Realizar una identificación de versiones de servicios del objetivo
         nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS -p23 -sV
  Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 11:56 CEST
  Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)
  Host is up (0.0015s latency).
  PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
  23/tcp open telnet ZTE router telnetd
MAC Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)
  Service Info: Device: broadband router
  _____nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS -p53 -sV
 Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 11:57 CEST
Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
 PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
 53/tcp open domain Unbound
 MAC Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)
 # nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS -p80 -sV
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 12:00 CEST
Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
```

:ARAM>\n<IF_"); C Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)

```
(Note Nat.) -[~]

# nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS -p443 -sV

Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 12:01 CEST

Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)

Host is up (0.0047s latency).
Host is up (0.0047s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
443/tcp open ssl/https ZTE web server 1.0 ZTE corp 2015.
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, print at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service:
SF-Port443-TCP:V=7.94%T-SSL%I-7%D=10/13%Time-6529158A%P-x86_64-pc-linux-gn
SF:u%r(GetRequest,41AD,"HTTP/1\0\x20200\x200K\r\nServer:\x20ZTE\x20web\x2
SF:0server\x201\.0\x20ZTE\x20corp\x202015\.\r\nAccept-Ranges:\x20bytes\r\n
SF:Connection:\x20close\r\nX-Frame-Options:\x20SAMEORIGIN\r\nCache-Control
SF:\x20no-cache,no-store\r\nContent-Length:\x20177450\r\nSet-Cookie:\x20_
SF:TESTCOOKIESUPPORT-1;\x20PATH=/;\x20HttpOnly\r\nX-Content-Type-Options:\x
SF:20nosniff\r\nX-XSS-Protection:\x201;\x20mode=block\r\nContent-Security
SF:Policy:\x20default-src\x20'self'\x20'unsafe-inline'\x20'unsafe-eval'\x
SF:20data:\r\nContent-Type:\x20tex/html;\x20charset=utf-8\r\n\r\n\r\n*(100CTYP
SF:E\x20HTML\x20PUBLIC(\x20)"-//w3C//DTD\x20HTML\x204\.01\x20Transitional//
SF:N\"\x20\"\nttp://www\.w3\.org/1999/xhtml\"\n\nched>\n<meta\x20http-equiv-\
SF:\x20http-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20\"\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20\"\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=utf-8\"\x20/\ncheta\x20\"\ncheta\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-equiv=\"X-UA-compatible\"\x20charset=sio-8859-1\r\nAccept-SF:\x20shttp-\x20x
SF:\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp-\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20shttp\x20s
 (note wat) - [--]

nmap 192.168.1.1 -sS -p52869 -sV

Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-13 12:02 CEST

Nmap scan report for csp1.zte.com.cn (192.168.1.1)
  Host is up (0.0034s latency).
   PORT
                                 STATE SERVICE VERSION
 52869/tcp open upnp Portable SDK
MAC Address: 34:DA:B7:D5:4B:21 (zte)
                                                                           Portable SDK for UPnP devices 1.6.6 (UPnP 1.0)
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ . Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.69 seconds

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

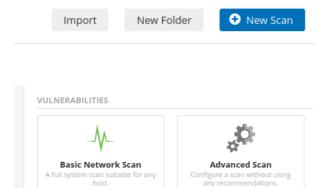
4. Análisis de vulnerabilidades - Evaluación

Realizar un análisis de vulnerabilidades con las herramientas automáticas vistas en este módulo sobre el objetivo.

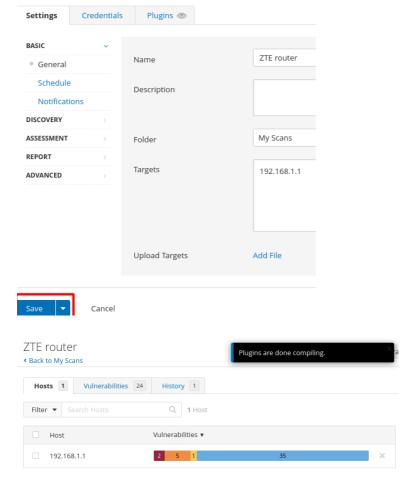




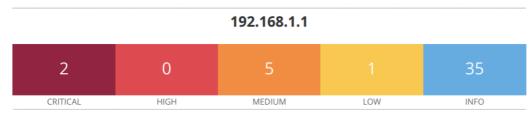
Una vez abrimos el enlace nos logeamos y continuamos con ello



Realizamos un escaneo básico después de rellenar la información correspondiente



Realizar triaje y comprobar si hay alguna vulnerabilidad crítica (CVSS alto) sobre el objetivo.



En el análisis detallado se encontraron dos vulnerabilidades críticas.

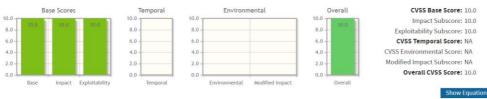
- (CVE-2012-5958)
- Descripción: Desbordamiento de búfer basado en la pila en la función unique_service_name en ssdp/ssdp_server.c en el validador SSDP del SDK para dispositivos UPnP (también conocido como libupnp, anteriormente el SDK Intel para dispositivos UPnP) v1.6.18 que permite a atacantes remotos ejecutar código arbitrario a través de un paquete UDP con una cadena modificada que no es manejada adecuadamente después de la resta de un determinado puntero.
- Impacto:

Ⅲ Common Vulnerability Scoring System Calculator CVE-2012-5958

Source: NIST

This page shows the components of the CVSS score for example and allows you to refine the CVSS base score. Please read the CVSS standards guide to fully understand how to score CVSS vulnerabilities and to interpret CVSS scores. The scores are computed in sequence such that the Base Score is used to calculate the Temporal Score and the Temporal Score is used to calculate the Environmental Score.

As of July 13th, 2022, the NVD no longer generates new information for CVSS v2. Existing CVSS v2 information will remain in the database but the NVD will no longer actively populate CVSS v2 for new CVEs. This change comes as CISA policies that rely on NVD data fully transition away from CVSS v2. NVD analysts will continue to use the reference information provided with the CVE and any publicly available information at the time of analysis to associate Reference Tags, CVSS v3.1, CWE, and CPE Applicability statements.



(AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

- Recomendaciones: actualizar el sistema con las recomendaciones encontradas en https://www.incibe.es/incibe-cert/alerta-temprana/vulnerabilidades/cve-2012-5958; restringir el acceso mediante reglas del firewall; deshabilitar UPnP si no es necesario. Para más información consultar el siguiente enlace https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/922681
- (CVE-2012-5960)
- Descripción: Desbordamiento de búfer basado en pila en la función de unique_service_name en ssdp/ssdp_server.c en el analizador SSDP en el SDK portátil para dispositivos UPnP (alias libupnp, anteriormente el SDK Intel para dispositivos UPnP) antes de v1.6.18 que permite a atacantes remotos ejecutar código arbitrario a través de un campo long UDN (también conocido como UPnP: rootdevice) en un paquete UDP.
- Impacto:

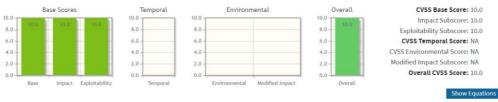
CVSS Version 2

Ⅲ Common Vulnerability Scoring System Calculator CVE-2012-5960

Source: NIST

This page shows the components of the CVSS score for example and allows you to refine the CVSS base score. Please read the CVSS standards guide to fully understand how to score CVSS vulnerabilities and to interpret CVSS scores. The scores are computed in sequence such that the Base Score is used to calculate the Temporal Score and the Temporal Score is used to calculate the Environmental Score.

As of July 13th, 2022, the NVD no longer generates new information for CVSS v2. Existing CVSS v2 information will remain in the database but the NVD will no longer actively populate CVSS v2 for new CVEs. This change comes as CISA policies that rely on NVD data fully transition away from CVSS v2. NVD analysts will continue to use the reference information provided with the CVE and any publicly available information at the time of analysis to associate Reference Tags, CVSS v3.1, CWE, and CPE Applicability statements.



CVSS v2 Vector (AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

Recomendaciones: Actualizar el sistema con las recomendaciones encontradas en https://www.incibe.es/incibe-cert/alerta-temprana/vulnerabilidades/cve-2012-5960; restringir el acceso mediante reglas del firewall; deshabilitar UPnP si no es necesario. Para conocer más información acceder a este enlace https://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/922681

5. Ataque MITM y captura/sniffing de tráfico

Realizar un ataque MITM entre un equipo de la red y el router para capturar tráfico entre ellos, e intentar averiguar a qué servicios, IPs o webs se está accediendo.

En caso que se utilice algún protocolo inseguro, como el que se genera en el protocolo ftp, telnet o http, es posible analizar la información más en detalle utilizando filtros en Wireshark, y así, extraer información sensible como usuarios y contraseñas.

Demostrar mediante capturas de pantalla que obtienes información "sensible" de alguno de los protocolos anteriormente nombrados.

```
(root⊗ kali)-[~]

# nmap -sV 10.0.2.0/24 -T5 -0
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-18 12:33 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.1 (10.0.2.1)
Host is up (0.0071s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp open domain Unbound
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
```

La información de la maquina DVL

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.6 (10.0.2.6)
Host is up (0.00055s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
         STATE SERVICE VERSION
631/tcp open ipp
                       CUPS 1.1
                       MySQL (unauthorized)
3306/tcp open mysql
6000/tcp open X11
                       (access denied)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:C1:38:AE (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.13 - 2.6.32
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Unix
```

El router

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.1 (10.0.2.1)
Host is up (0.0071s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp open domain Unbound
MAC Address: 52:54:00:12:35:00 (QEMU virtual NIC)
Device type: VoIP phone|specialized|webcam|general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): Grandstream embedded (99%), 2N embedded (96%), Garmin embedded (94%), P
hilips embedded (93%), lwIP 1.4.X (93%), Espressif embedded (92%), NodeMCU embedded (92%), Enlog
ic embedded (92%)
```

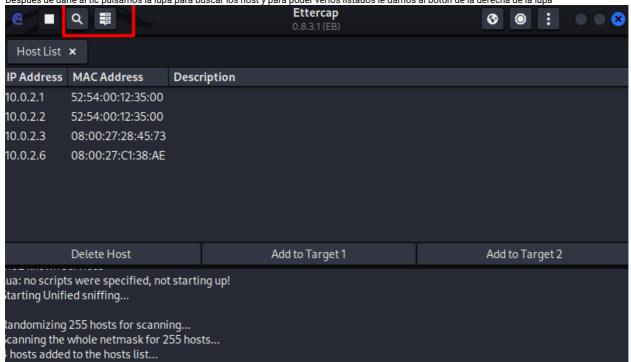
La Kali

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.9 (10.0.2.9)
Host is up (0.000058s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on 10.0.2.9 (10.0.2.9) are in ignored states.
Not shown: 1000 closed tcp ports (reset)
Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details
Network Distance: 0 hops
```

Una vez tenemos identificados los equipos abrimos ettercap

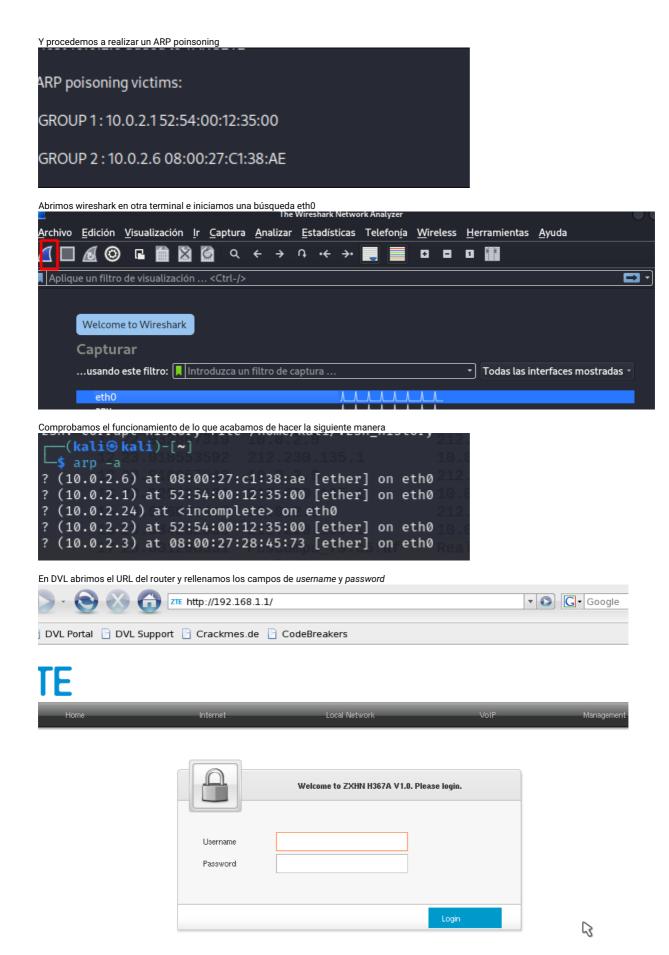


Después de darle al tic pulsamos la lupa para buscar los host y para poder verlos listados le damos al botón de la derecha de la lupa

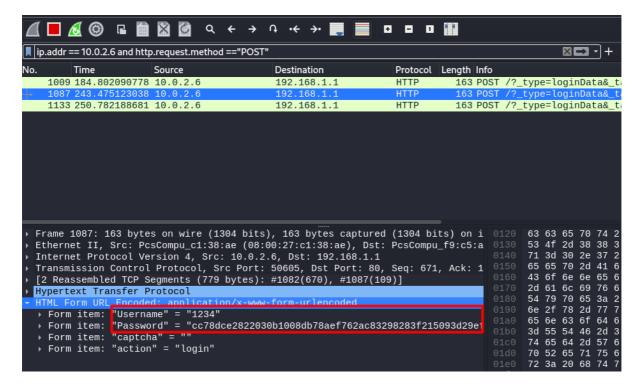


Establecemos los target

Establecemos los target				
IP Address	MAC Address	Description		
10.0.2.1	52:54:00:12:35:00			
10.0.2.2	52:54:00:12:35:00			
10.0.2.3	08:00:27:28:45:73			
10.0.2.6	08:00:27:C1:38:AE			
				·
	Delete Host		Add to Target 1	Add to Target 2
Randomizing 255 hosts for scanning				
Scanning the whole netmask for 255 hosts				
Host 10.0.2.1 added to TARGET1				
Host 10.0.2.6 added to TARGET2				



Mientras en wireshark buscamos la petición que hemos interceptado con los filtros correspondientes



Aparece el usuario pero la contraseña aparece encriptada