
ATTACK
DEFENSE
by PentesterAcademy

Name	EC2 Enumeration
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=2424
Type	AWS Cloud Security : EC2

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

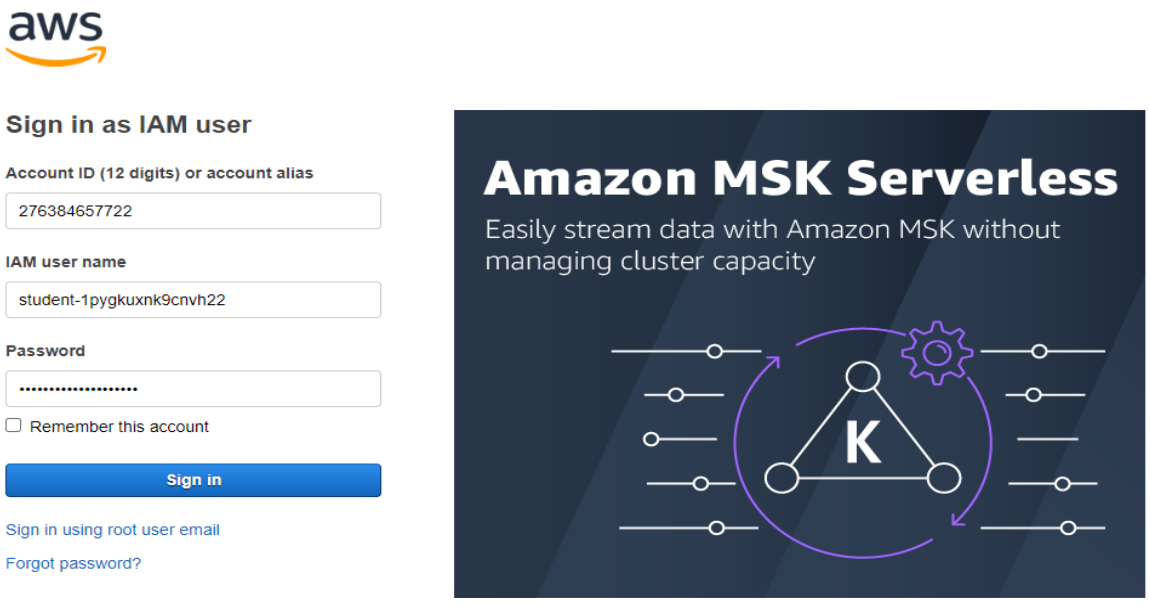
Solution:

Console Based Enumeration

Step 1: Click on the lab link button to get access to the AWS lab credentials.

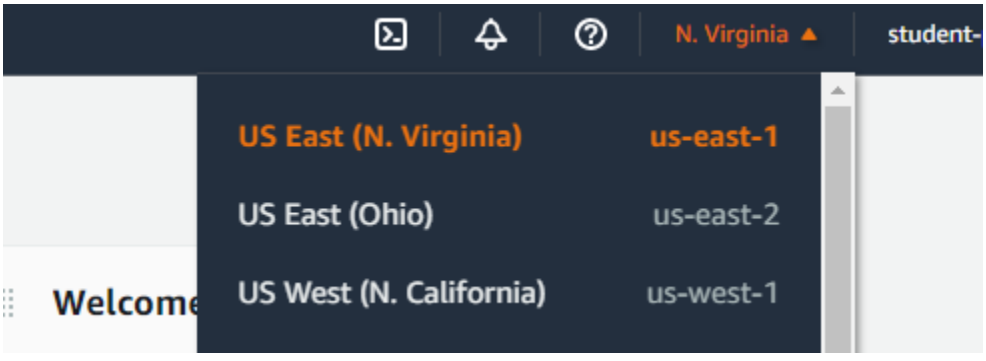
Login URL	https://276384657722.signin.aws.amazon.com/console
Region	Asia Pacific (Singapore) ap-southeast-1
Username	student-1pygkuxnk9cnvh22
Password	Xy1pk4yC9EO6mYe81aC
Access Key ID	AKIAUAWOPGE5EP6VRW5O
Secret Access Key	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

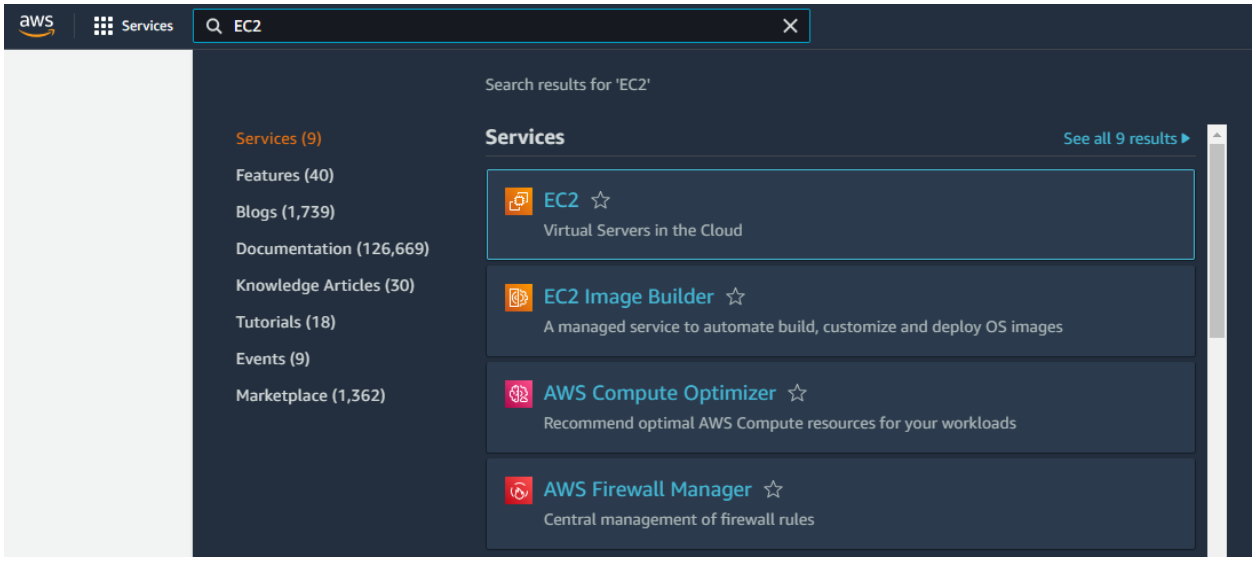
Step 2: Sign in to the AWS console.



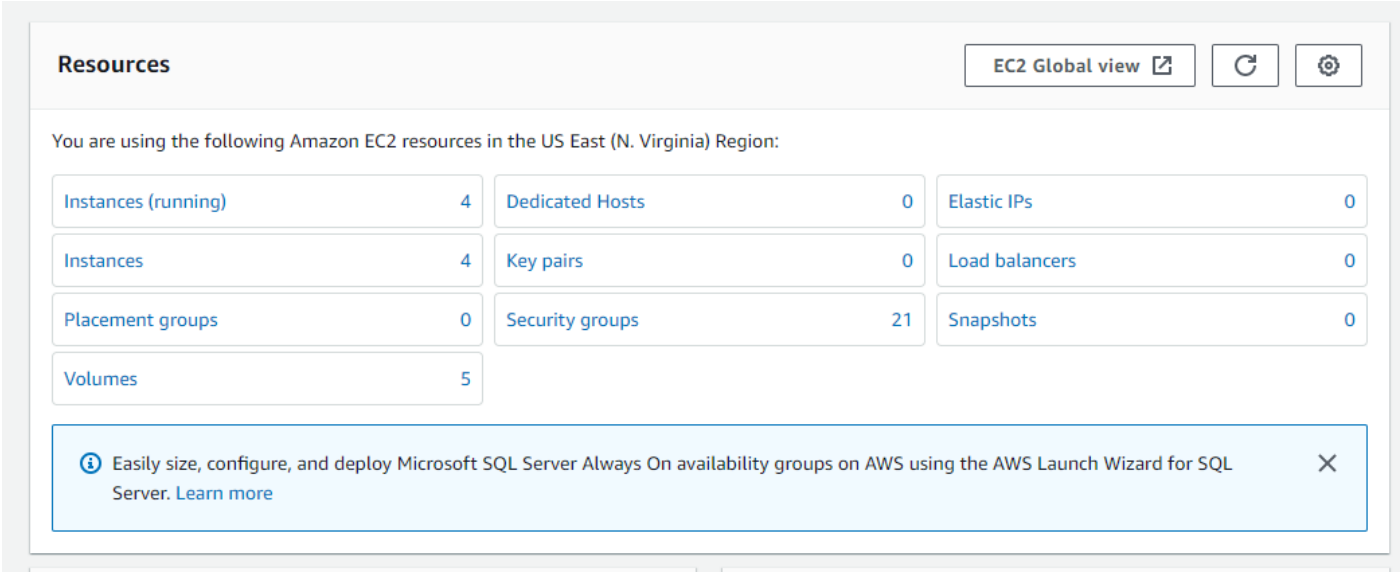
Step 3: Search for the EC2 Dashboard and navigate to it.

Note: Change the region to “us-east-1”, if it is not selected by default.

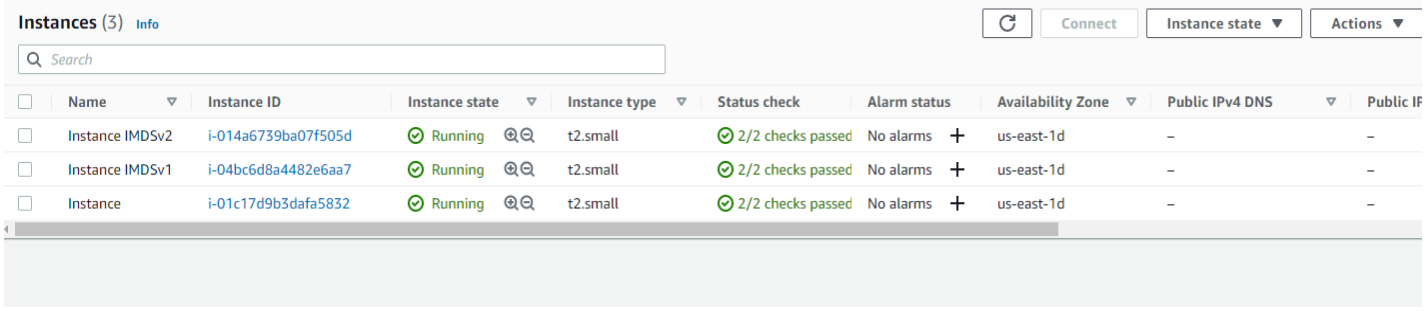




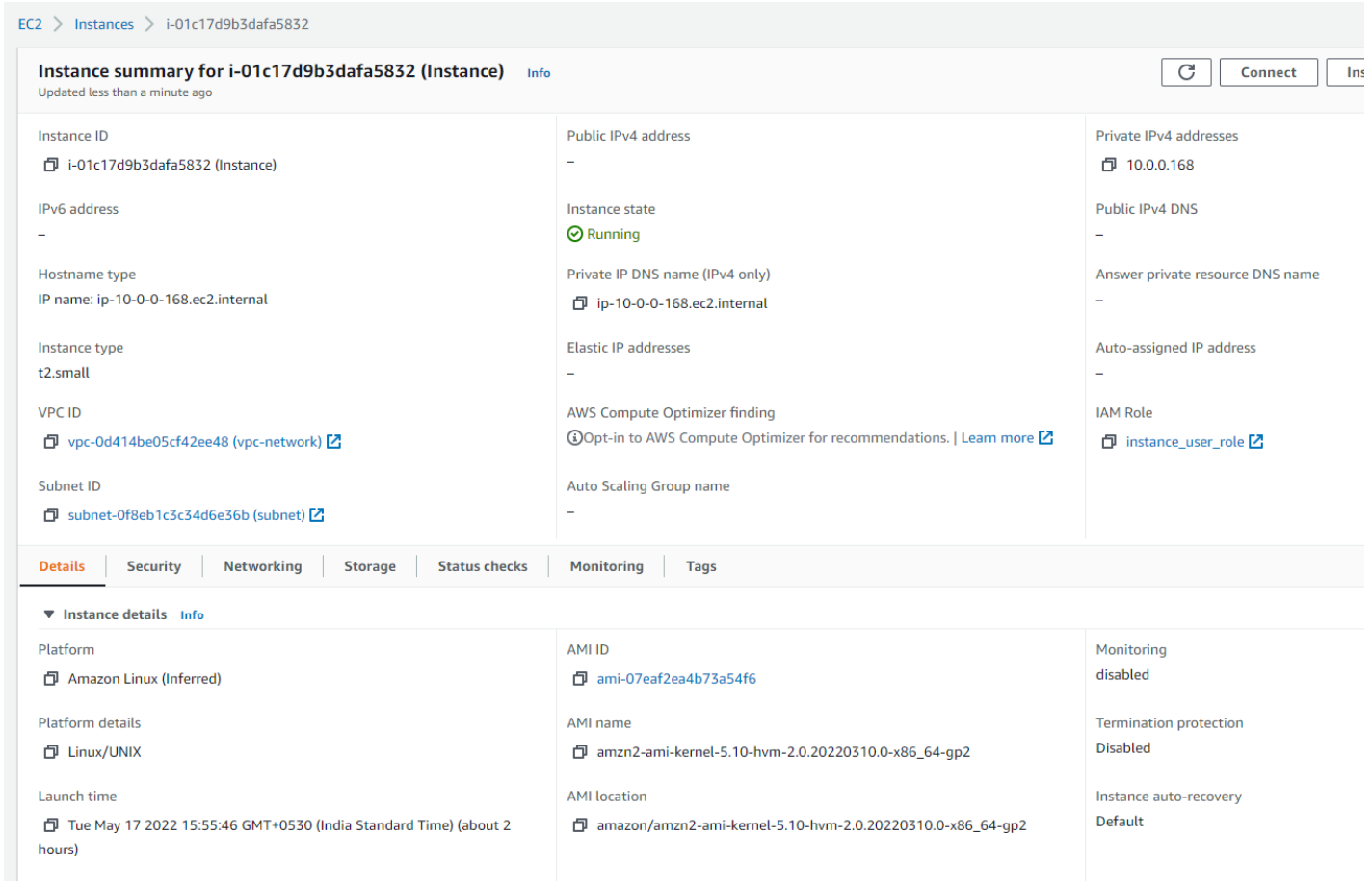
Step 4: Navigate to the instances page from the dashboard by clicking instances under the resources.



Step 5: Under Instances is a list of the EC2 instances deployed in the account. Click on Instance id with the name “Instance”.



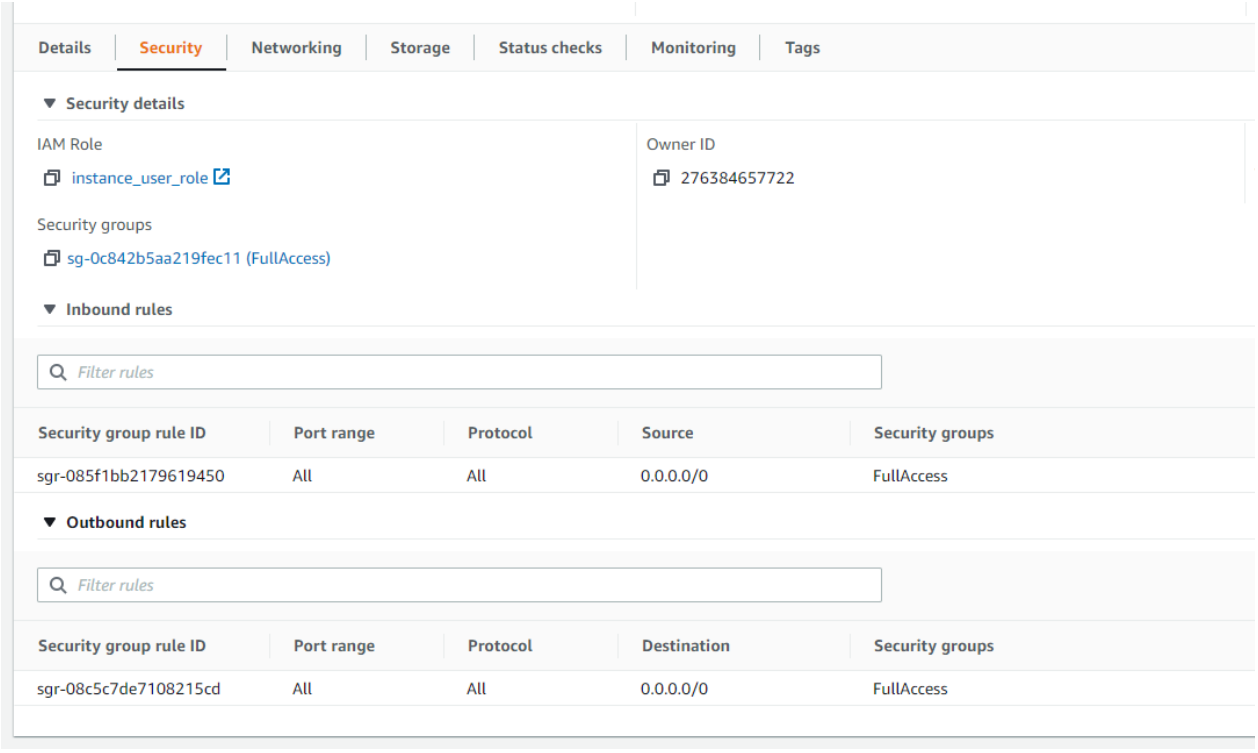
The details of the instance deployed are mentioned here.



Step 6: Click on security to see the security details of the instance.

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your EC2 instances to control incoming and outgoing traffic. Inbound rules control the incoming traffic to your instance, and outbound rules control the outgoing traffic from your instance. When you launch an instance, you can specify one or more security groups. If you don't specify a security group, Amazon EC2 uses the default security group.

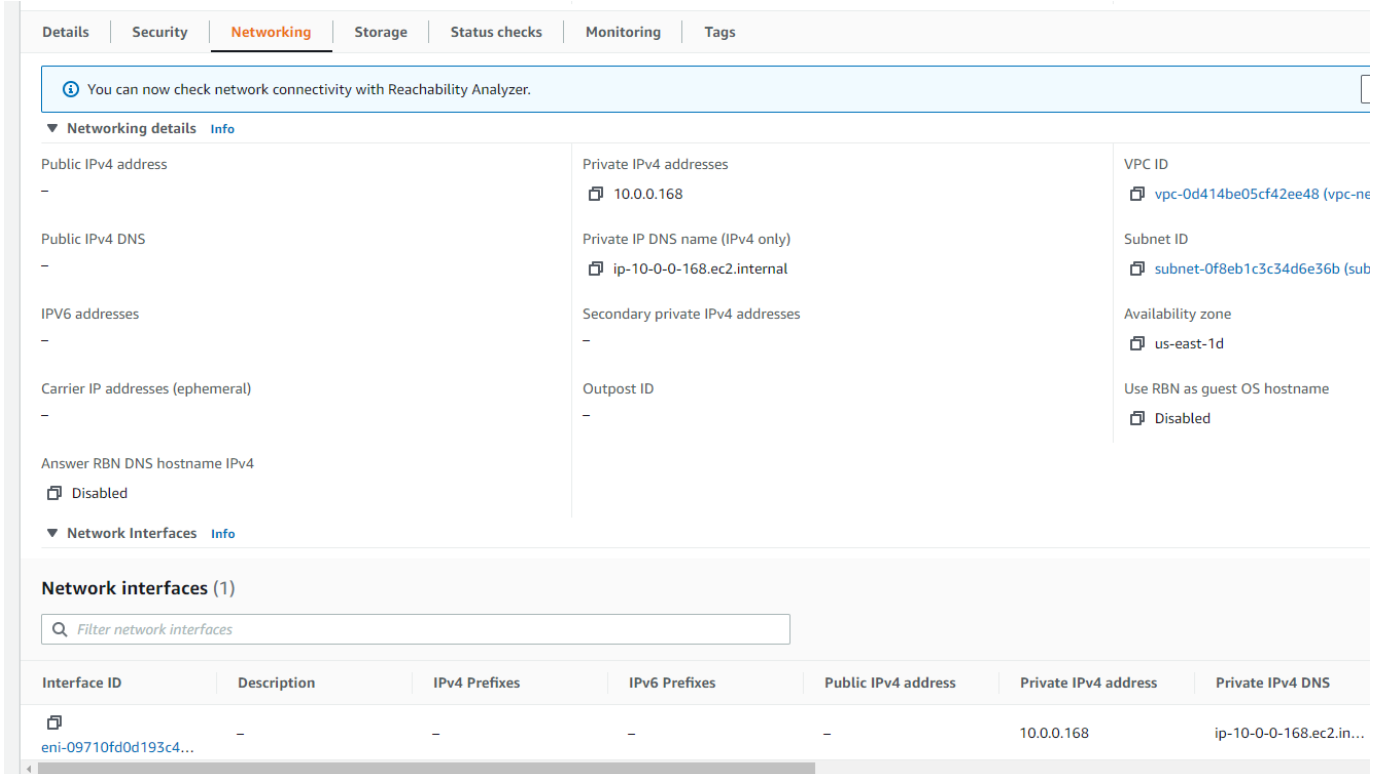
In this instance, the security group provided is giving full access to the incoming and outgoing traffic.



Step 7: Click on Networking to see the Networking details of the instance.

When you launch an instance, you can select a subnet from the VPC. The instance is configured with a primary network interface, which is a logical virtual network card.

For this instance, public IP is disabled, so this instance only has a private ipv4 address.

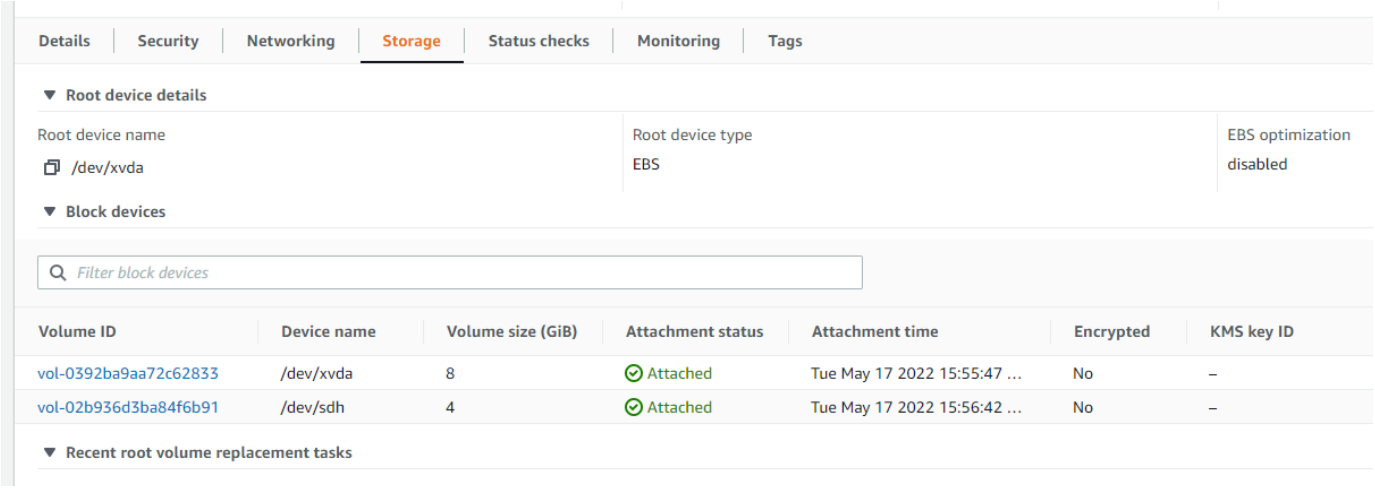


Step 8: Click on Storage to see the Storage details of the instance.

Here you can see two storage volumes attached with this instance which is also called EBS.

EBS volume is a durable, block-level storage device that you can attach to your instances. After you attach a volume to an instance, you can use it as you would use a physical hard drive. EBS volumes are flexible.

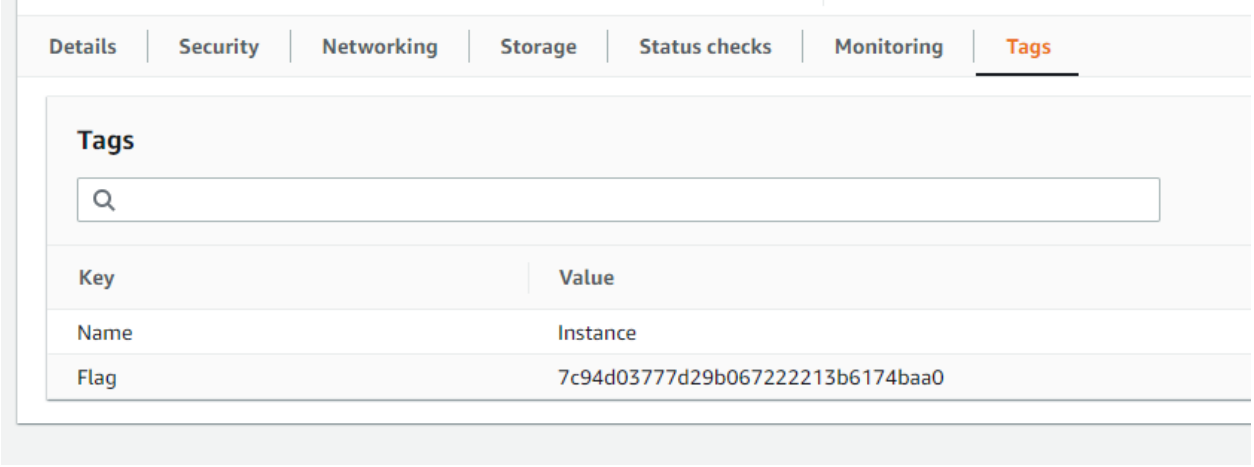
For current-generation volumes attached to current-generation instance types, you can dynamically increase size, modify the provisioned IOPS capacity, and change volume type on live production volumes.



Step 9: Click on Tags to see the tags attached with this instance.

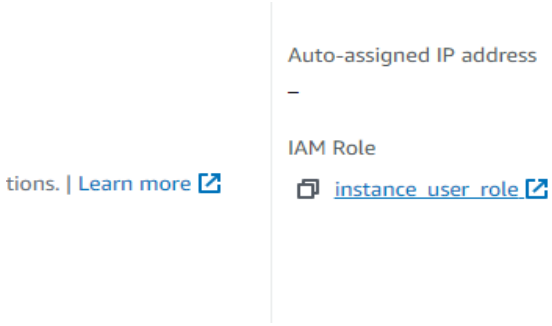
Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. This is useful when you have many resources of the same type

Got the flag from this instance successfully.



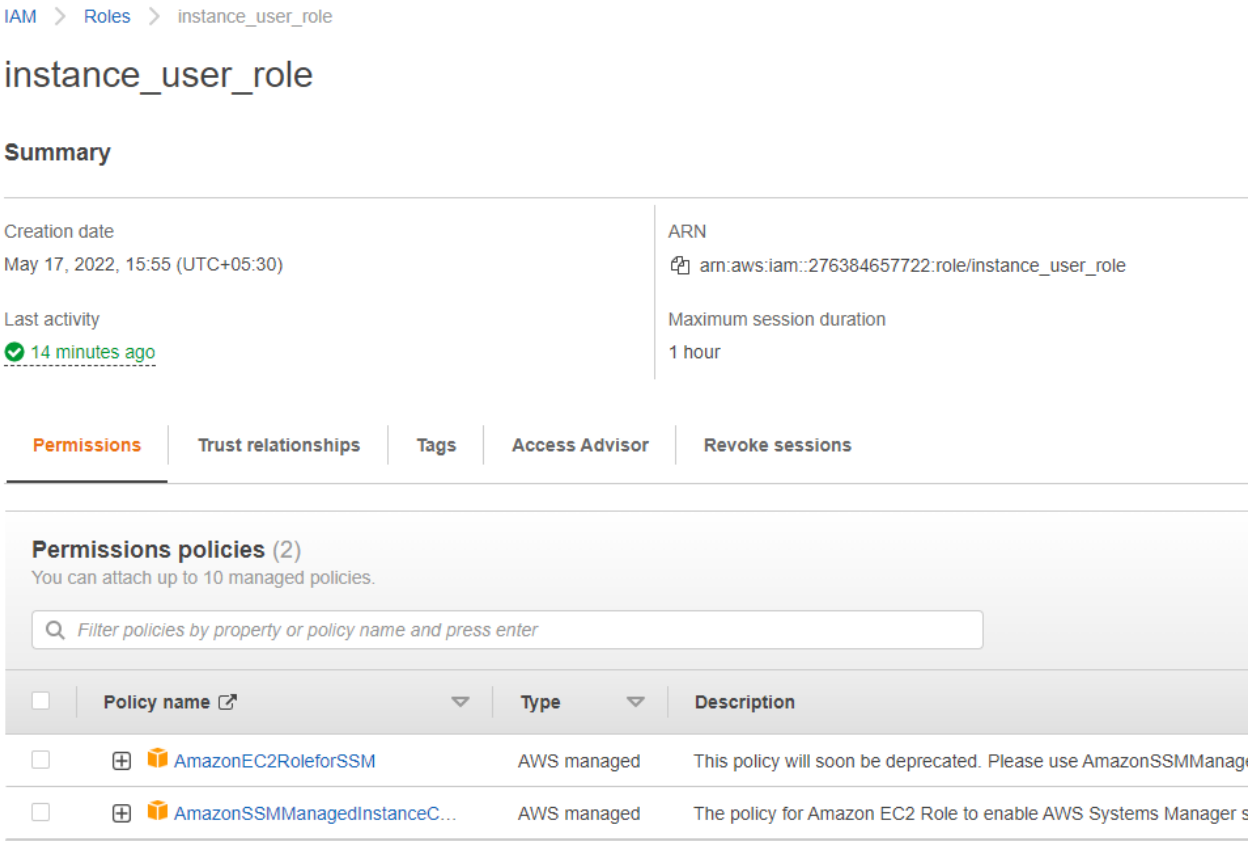
Flag: 7c94d03777d29b067222213b6174baa0

Step 10: Click on IAM Role attached with this instance.

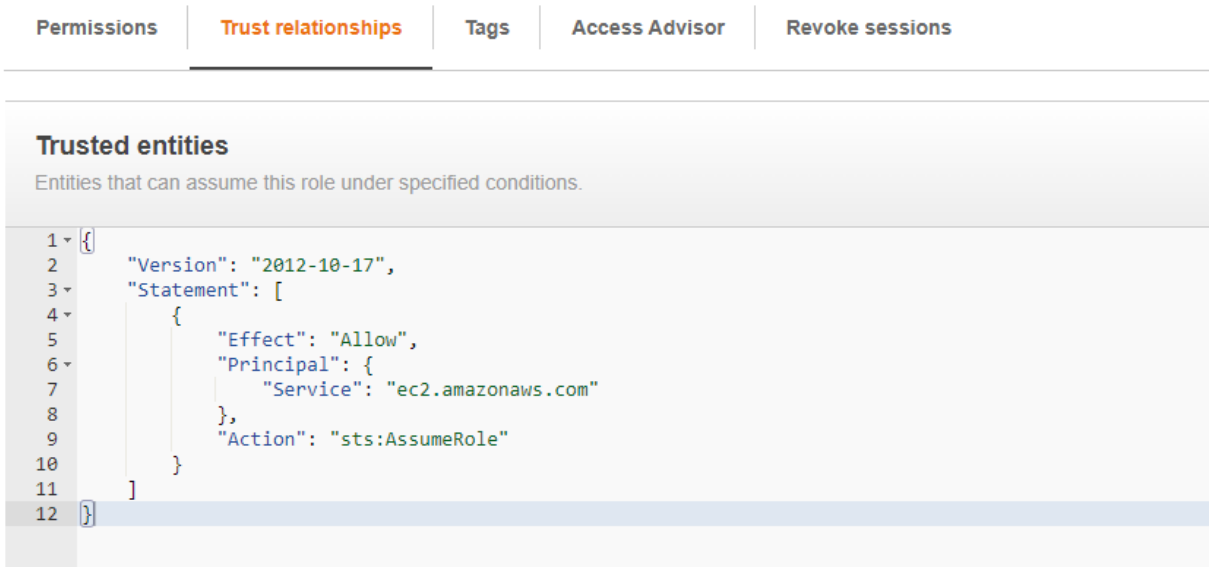


An instance profile is a container for an IAM role that you can use to pass role information to an EC2 instance when the instance starts.

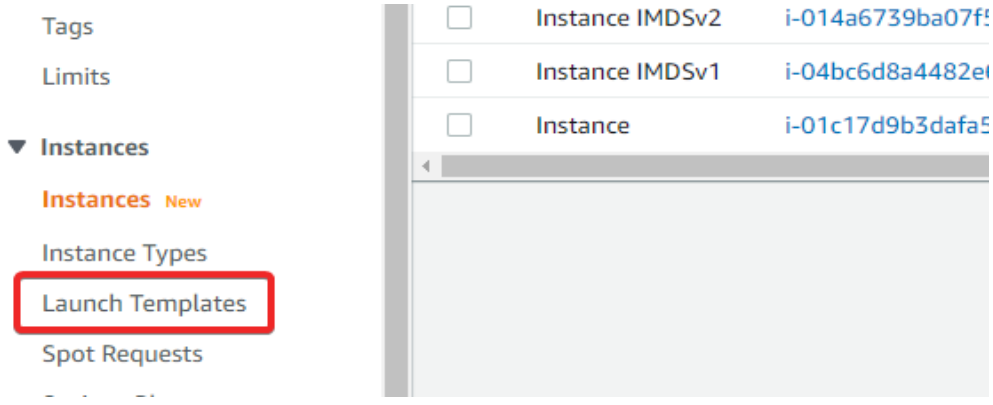
Here you can see the attached policies.



Step 11: Click on Trust relationships to see the trust policy. A trust policy is a JSON policy document in which you define the principles that you trust to assume the role.

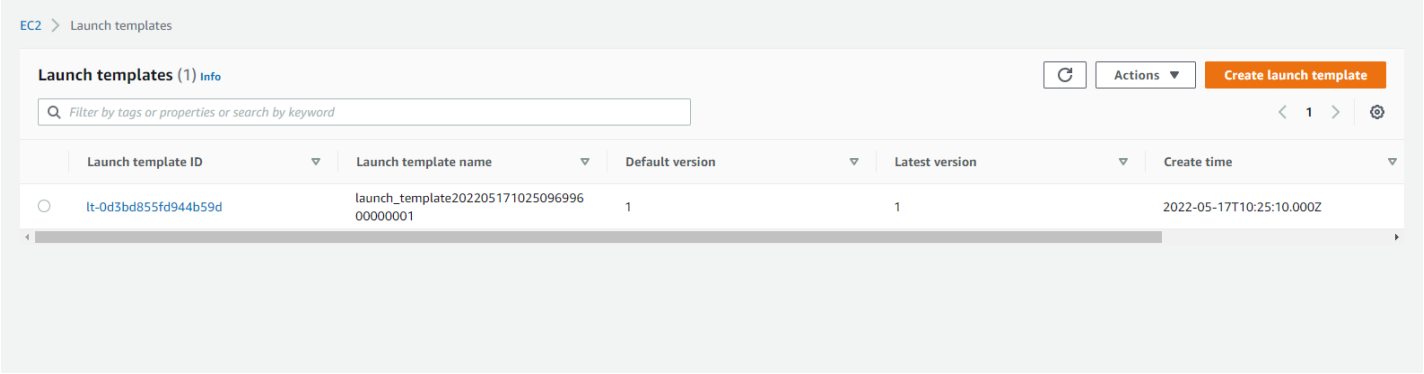


Step 12: Click on launch templates from the side panel.

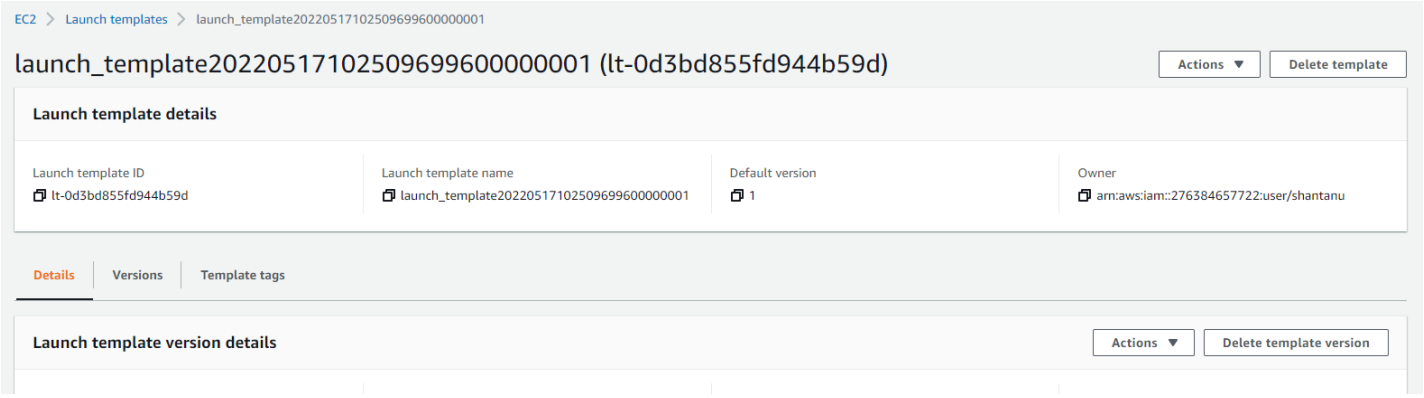


Step 13: Click on launch template id to see the launch template details.

Launch templates are used to store launch parameters so that you do not have to specify them every time you launch an instance. When you launch an instance using the Amazon EC2 console, an AWS SDK, or a command-line tool, you can specify the launch template to use.

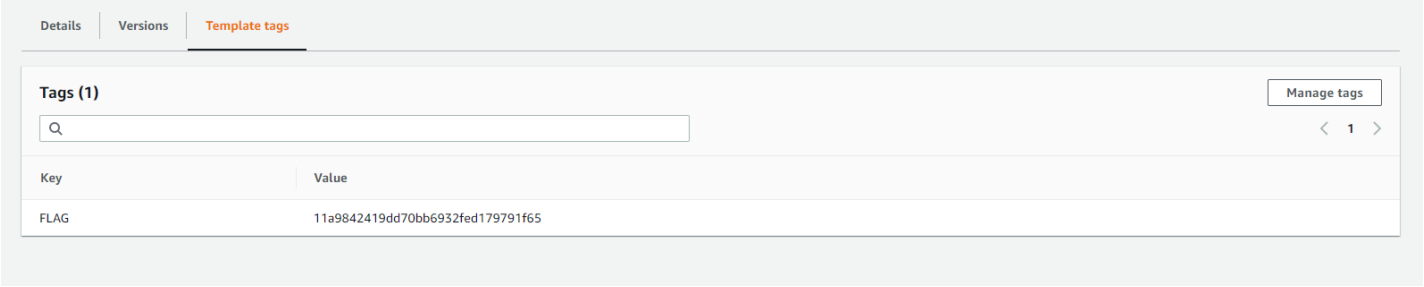


Here you can find the details of the launch template.



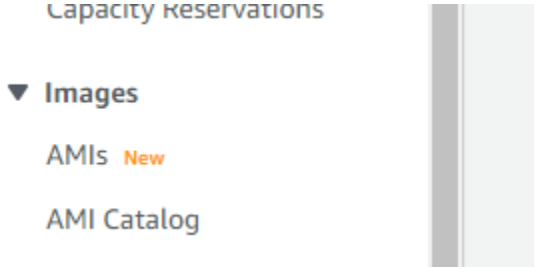
Step 14: Click on Template tags in the launch template.

Got the flag from the launch template successfully.

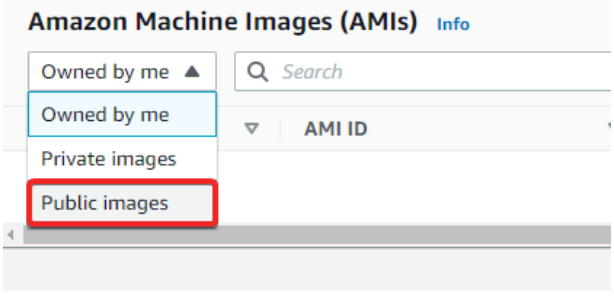


Flag: 11a9842419dd70bb6932fed179791f65

Step 15: Click on the AMIs from the side panel.

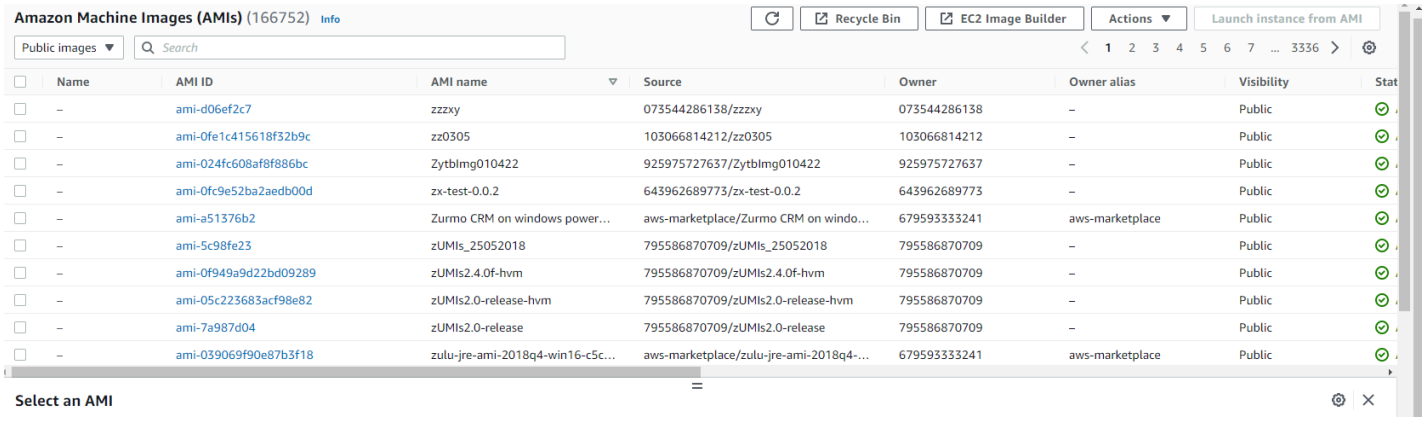


Step 16: Change “Owned by me” to “Public images” in the AMI section. This will list all the public images inside AWS in this section.

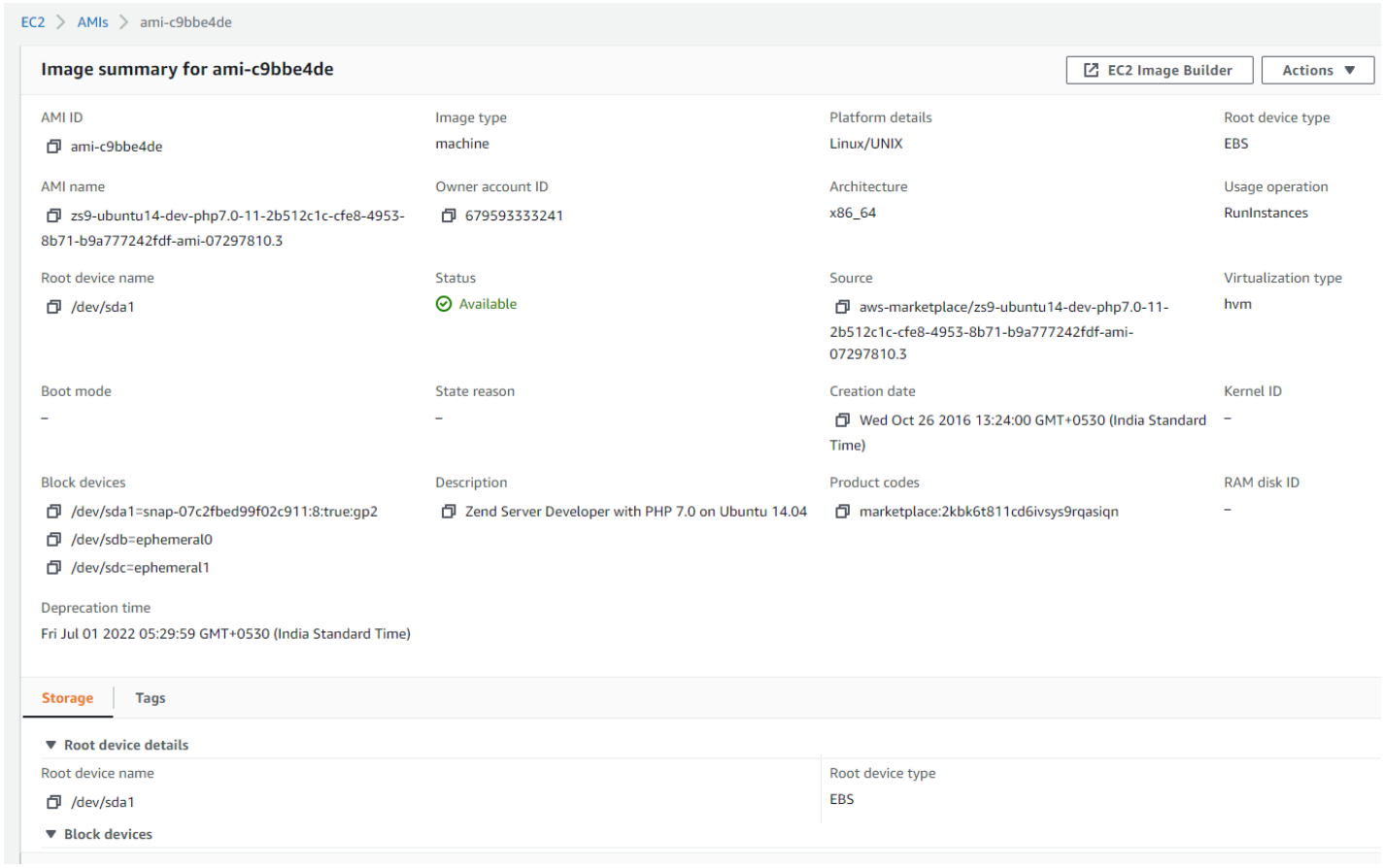


Step 17: Select any AMI from the list and click on AMI id.

AMI is a template that contains a software configuration. From an AMI, you launch an instance, which is a copy of the AMI running as a virtual server in the cloud. Your instances keep running until you stop, hibernate, terminate them, or until they fail. If an instance fails, you can launch a new one from the AMI.



Here you can see the details of the AMI.



Step 18: Configure AWS CLI to use the provided credentials.

Command: aws configure

```
root@attackdefense:~# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [****************RBHX]: AKIAUAWOPGE5BT6FRBHX
AWS Secret Access Key [****************a21I]: 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
Default region name [us-east-1]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Step 19: Describe instances. The output includes information for all instances.

Command: aws ec2 describe-instances

```
root@attackdefense:~# aws ec2 describe-instances
{
    "Reservations": [
        {
            "Groups": [],
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
                    "ImageId": "ami-04505e74c0741db8d",
                    "InstanceId": "i-09a6ad64f1ac2d2a4",
                    "InstanceType": "t2.small",
                    "LaunchTime": "2022-04-22T02:58:06+00:00",
                    "Monitoring": {
                        "State": "disabled"
                    },
                    "Placement": {
                        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
                        "GroupName": "",
                        "Tenancy": "default"
                    },
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-172-31-91-236.ec2.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "172.31.91.236",
                    "ProductCodes": [],
                    "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-239-114-168.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "PublicIpAddress": "34.239.114.168",
                    "State": {
                        "Code": 16,
                        "Name": "running"
                    },
                    "StateTransitionReason": "",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-bb18b09a",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-cdf801b0",
                    "Architecture": "x86_64",
                    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                        {
                            "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
```

Step 20: Describe the specified instance with IMDS v1.

Command: aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids i-04bc6d8a4482e6aa7

In this instance, HttpTokens is set to “optional” which means it is having metadata service version 1.

Step 21: Describe the specified instance with IMDS v2.

Command: aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-ids i-014a6739ba07f505d

In this instance, HttpTokens is set to “required” which means it is having metadata service version 2.

References:

1. AWS EC2 documentation (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ec2/index.html)
2. AWS CLI (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/)