Name	T1049 : System Network Connections Discovery
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1865
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 total number of established connections.
- Identify the IP address of the client who has connected to the target machine via SSH.
- Identify the hostname of the client who has connected to the target machine over UDP protocol.
- Identify the services which are listening on TCP ports of the target machine.

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
19395: eth0@if19396: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,L0WER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:0a:01:01:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 10.1.1.7/24 brd 10.1.1.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
19398: eth1@if19399: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,L0WER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state UP group default
    link/ether 02:42:c0:08:79:02 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0
    inet 192.8.121.2/24 brd 192.8.121.255 scope global eth1
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@attackdefense:~#
```

The attacker machine has IP address 192.8.121.2, the target machine will have the IP address 192.8.121.3

Step 2: Run nmap scan on all ports of the target machine.

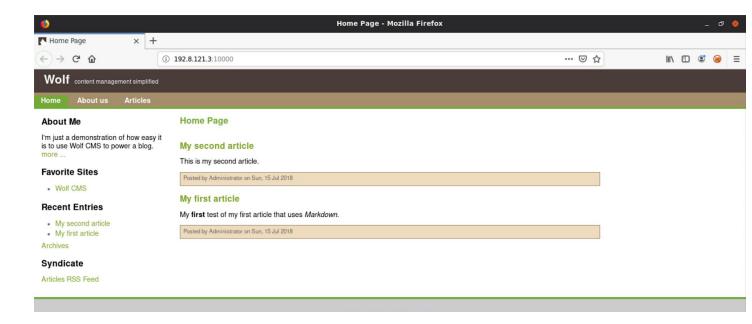
Command: nmap -p- 192.8.121.3

```
root@attackdefense:~# nmap -p- 192.8.121.3
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-04-21 23:30 IST
Nmap scan report for target-1 (192.8.121.3)
Host is up (0.000015s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
10000/tcp open snet-sensor-mgmt
MAC Address: 02:42:C0:08:79:03 (Unknown)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.64 seconds
root@attackdefense:~#
```

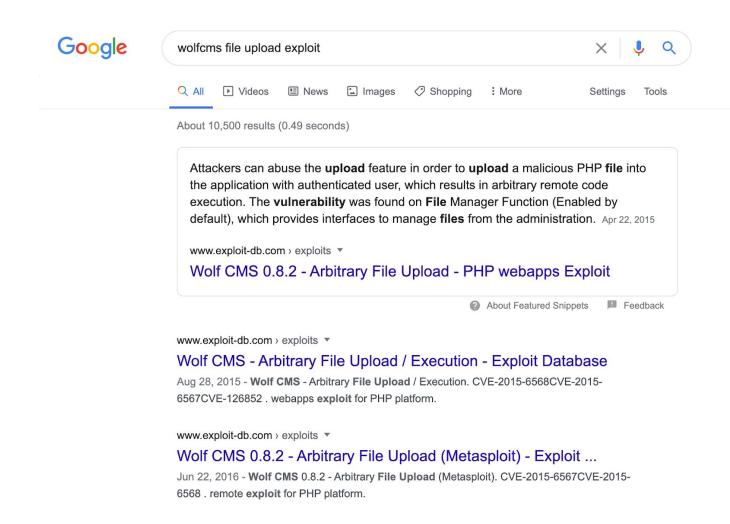
Port 10000 is open. As it is mentioned in the challenge description, the web application is running on the target machine and is vulnerable to Arbitrary File Upload.

Step 3: Open Mozilla Firefox and access the web application.



Wolfcms web application is running on the target machine.

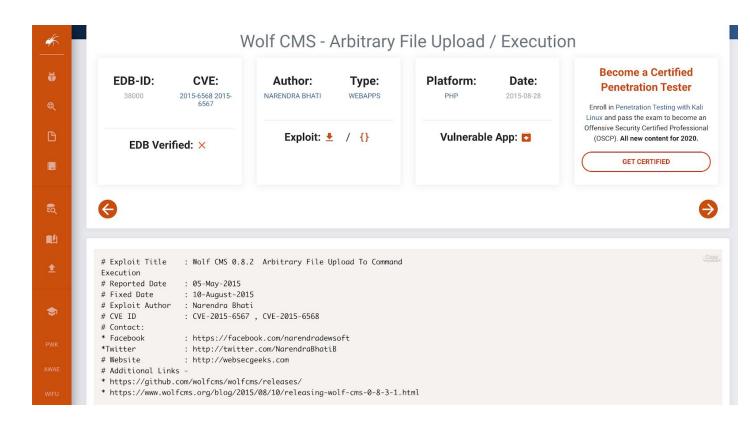
Step 4: Search for file upload exploit for wolfcms.



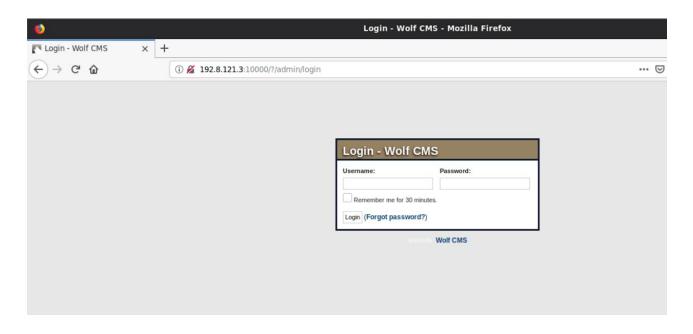
The exploit db link mentions the steps to be followed to exploit the vulnerability.

Exploit DB Link: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/38000

The link to the login portal is also mentioned on the Exploit DB Page.



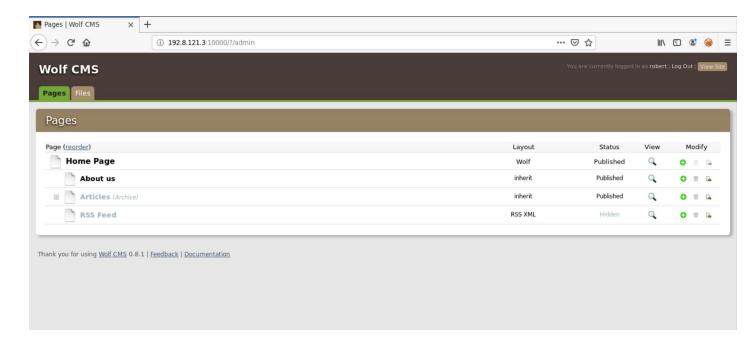
Step 5: Navigate to the admin page and login to the web application. The login credentials are mentioned in the challenge description.



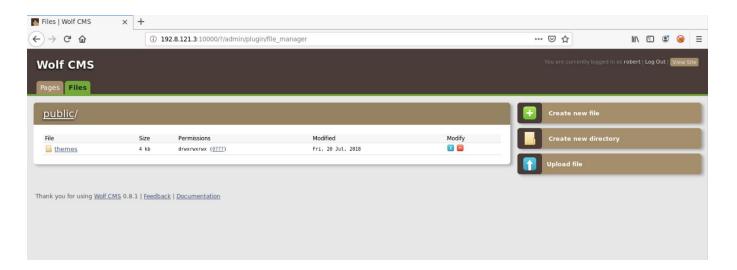
Credentials:

Username: robert **Password:** password1

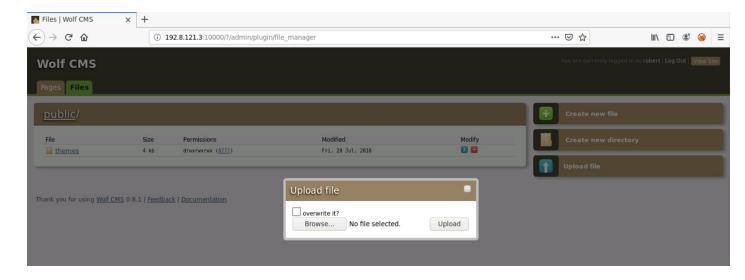
After Login:



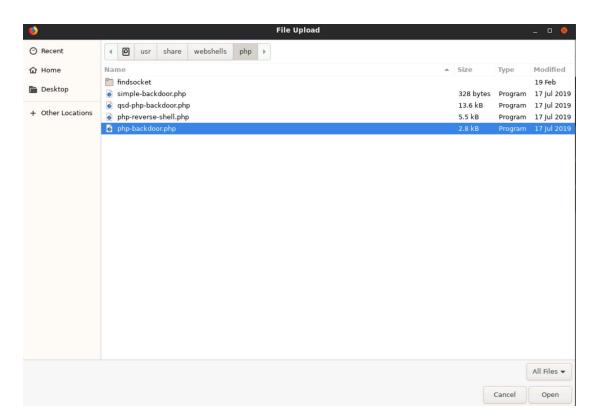
Step 6: Navigate to the "Files" tab.



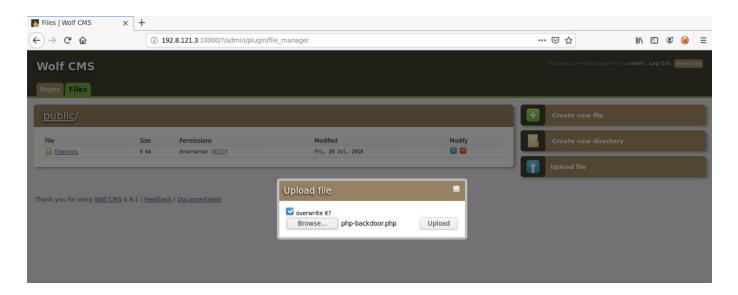
Step 7: Click on "Upload File" tab.



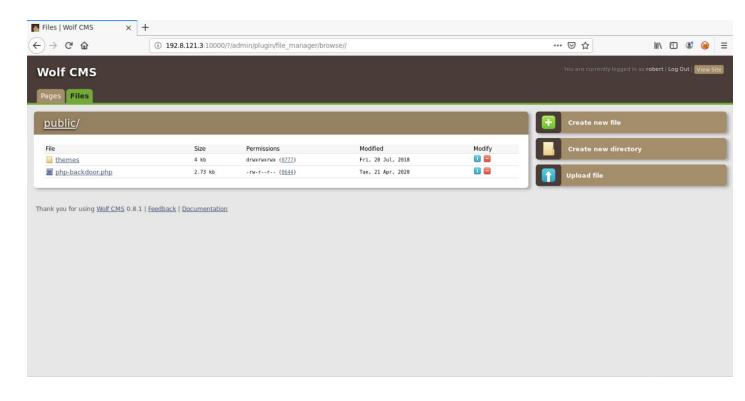
Step 8: Click on Browse and upload a php webshell. The PHP webshells are present in "/usr/share/webshells/php/"



Step 9: Upload the file.



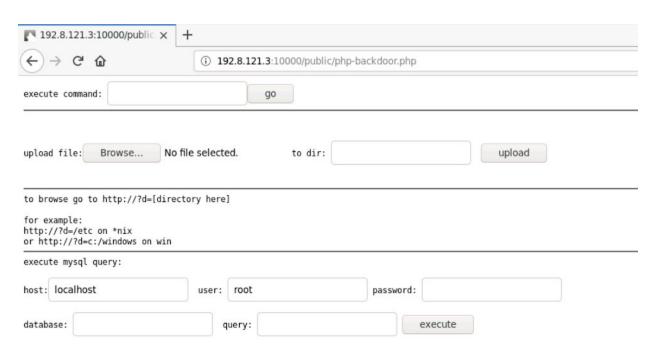
After Upload:

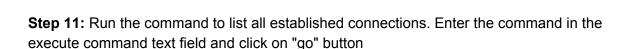


Step 10: Navigate to the /public directory and click on the web shell.

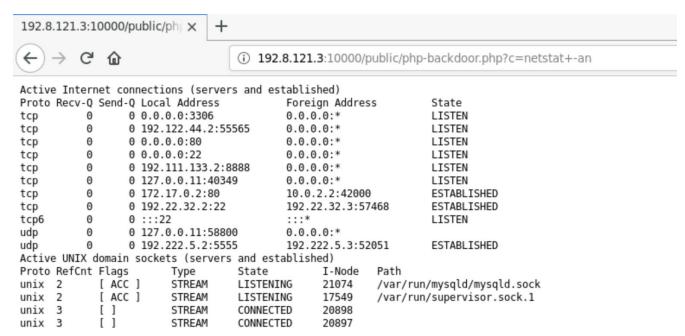


Web shell:





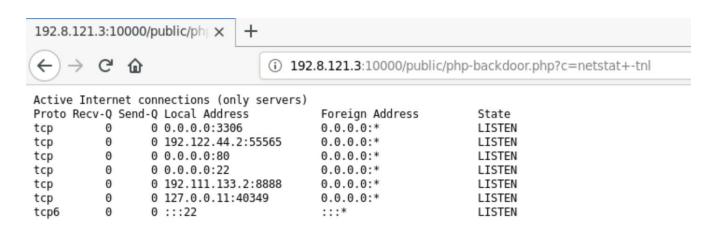
Command: netstat -an



There are a total of 3 established connections, one is over UDP protocol and two are over TCP protocol.

Step 12: List the TCP sockets which are in Listening state.

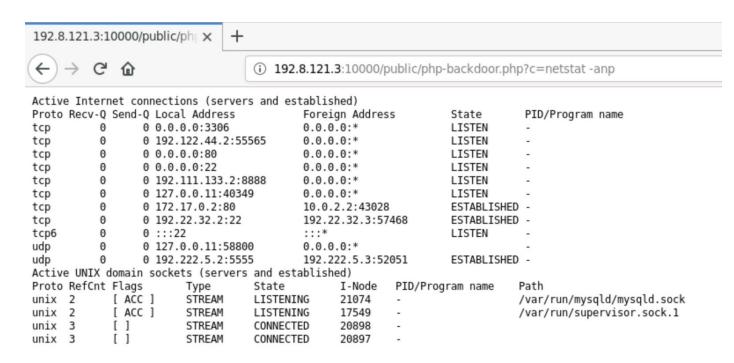
Command: netstat -tnl





Step 13: List the processes associated with the listening and established connections.

Command: netstat -anp



The pid and program name are not displayed. The reason could be that the listening processes are not running with the current user.

Step 14: Identify the current user.

Command: id



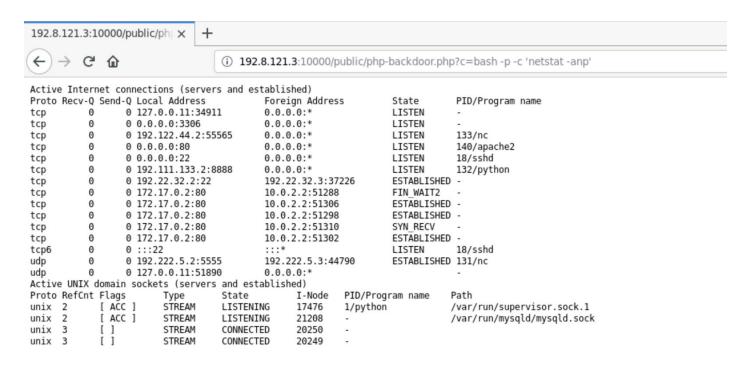
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

On the

The webshell is running with www-data user.

Step 15: Since the setuid and setgid bit are set on bash binary. Commands can be executed with the root user. Run the netstat command as root.

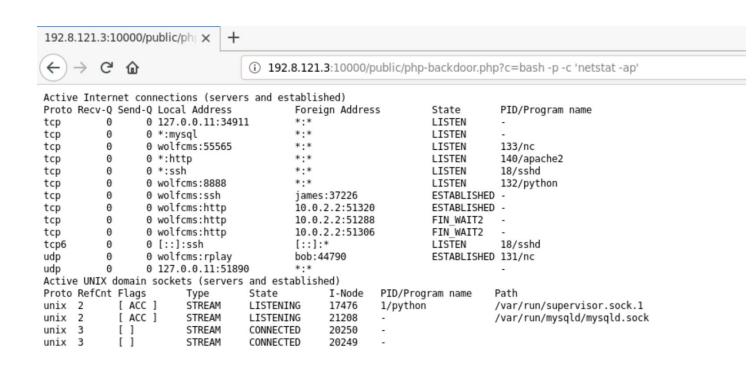
Command: bash -p -c 'netstat -anp'



The processes which are listening on the TCP Ports are SSH, Netcat, Apache, MySQL (The port 3306 is used by MySQL) . SSH server is running on port 22, The IP address of the client who connected to the target machine via SSH is 192.22.32.3

Step 16: Identify the hostname of the machines who have established connection to the target machine.

Command: bash -p -c 'netstat -ap'

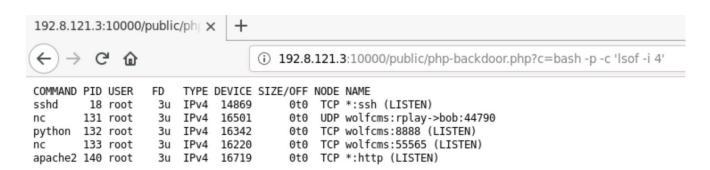


bob is the hostname of the client who has connected to the target machine over UDP protocol.

Alternative Method: By using Isof command

Step 17: Identifying the established UDP connection and listening ports with Isof.

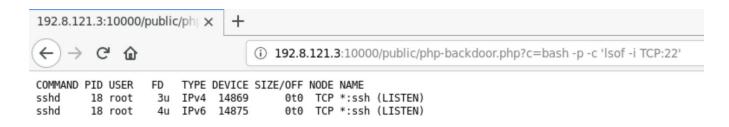
Command: bash -p -c 'lsof -i 4'





Step 18: Viewing service running on port 22.

Command: bash -p -c 'lsof -i TCP:22'



Total Connections: 3

Total TCP Connections excluding HTTP: 2

IP address of the client who connected via SSH: 192.22.32.3
Hostname of the client who connected via UDP protocol: bob
Services listening on the TCP ports: SSH, Netcat, Apache, MySQL

References:

- 1. System Network Connections Discovery (https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1049/)
- 2. Netstat (https://linux.die.net/man/8/netstat)
- 3. Lsof (https://linux.die.net/man/8/lsof)