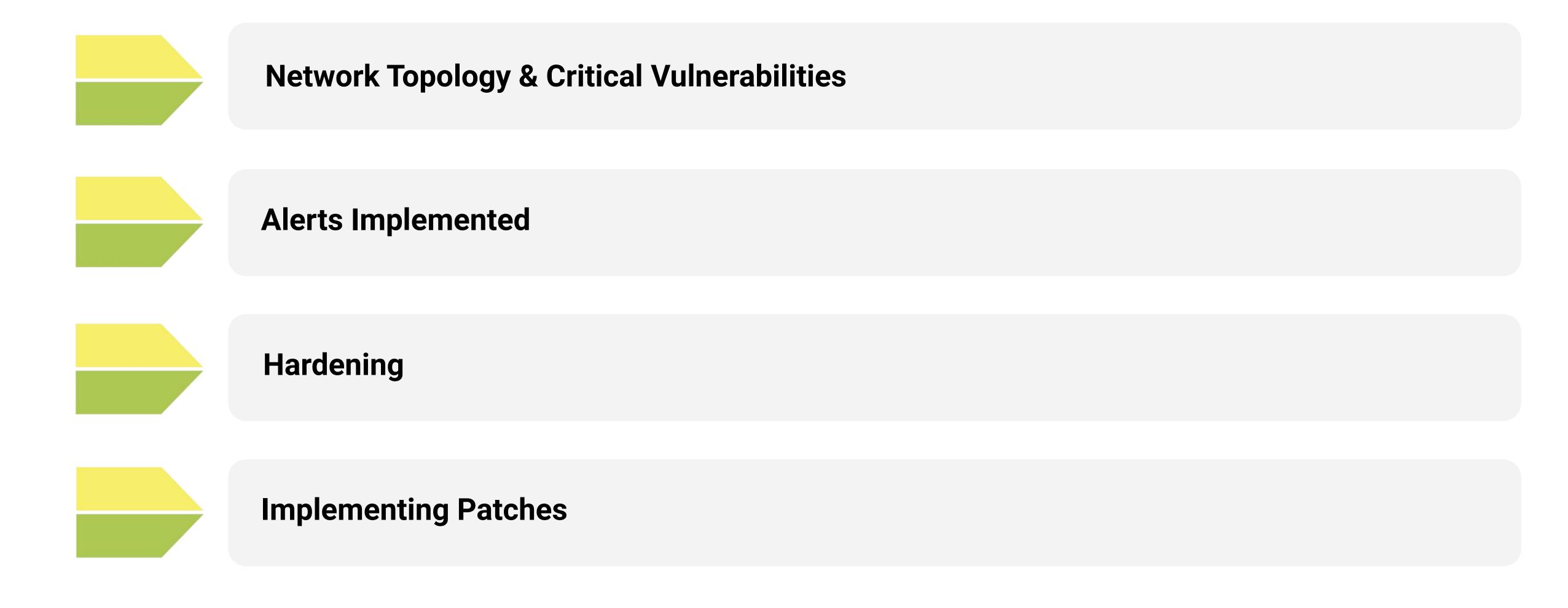
Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network

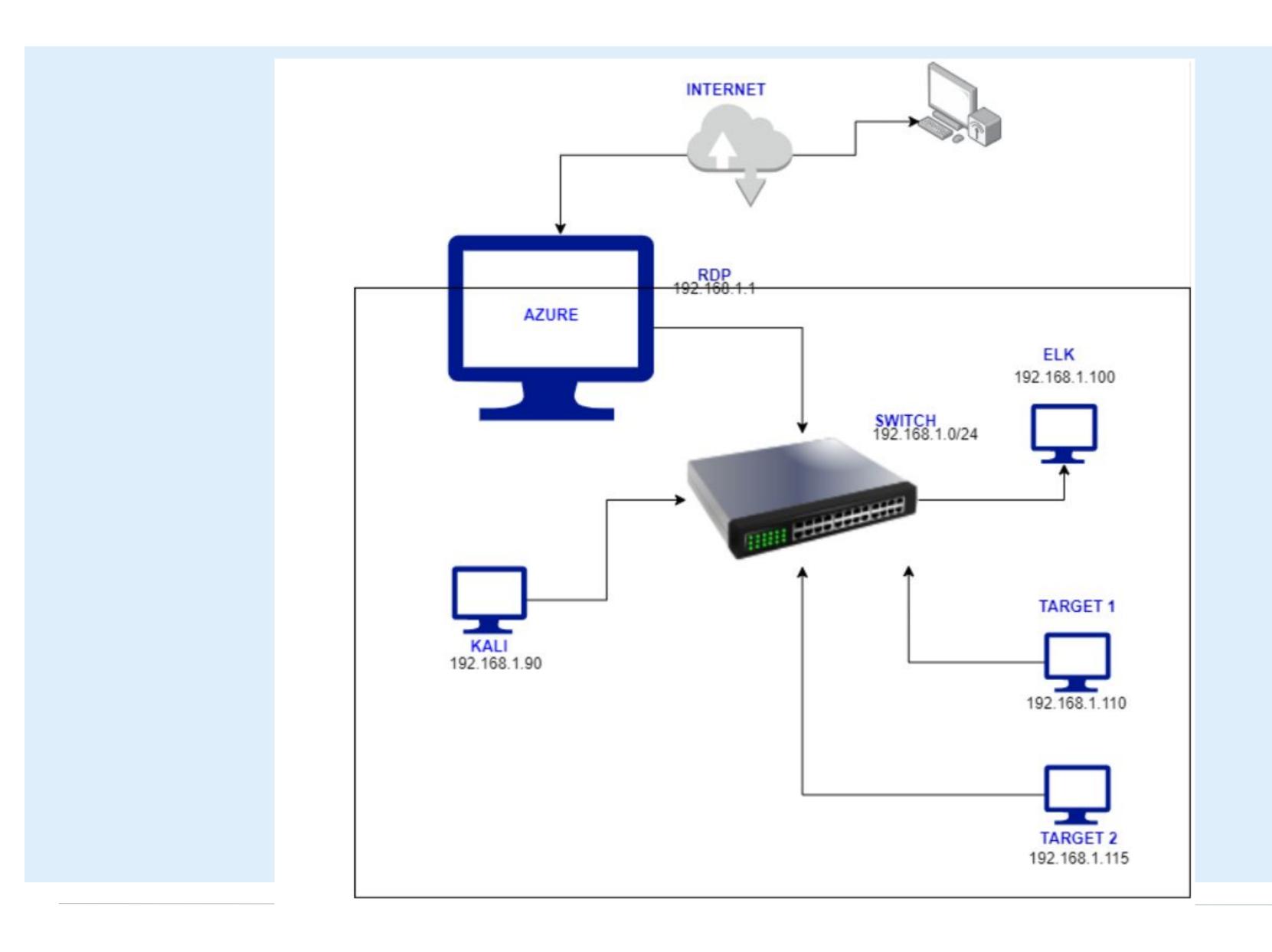
Table of Contents

This document contains the following resources:



Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

Network Topology



Network

Address Range: 192.168.1.0 -192.168.1.255 Netmask:255.255.255.0 Gateway: 192.168.1.0

Machines

IPv4:192.168.1.100

OS: WIndows

Hostname:Target2

IPv4: 192.168.1.110

OS: linux

Hostname:Target1

IPv4: 192.168.1.115

OS: linux

Hostname:Target2

IPv4: 192.168.1.90

OS: Linux

Hostname:Target1

Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
1. Port 22 open (SSH)	Port allows secure shell login and secure file transfer.	Allows users with credentials to access server through an external IP
2. Port 80 open (HTTP, httpd apache)	Port 80 is open to allow web traffic. The apache server runs on this port.	Allows users with credentials to upload/download files through an external IP, allows hackers to exploit apache server.
3. Weak passwords	There is no clear password policy that enforces password complexity	Easy for hackers to crack passwords and access sensitive accounts/files.

Alerts Implemented

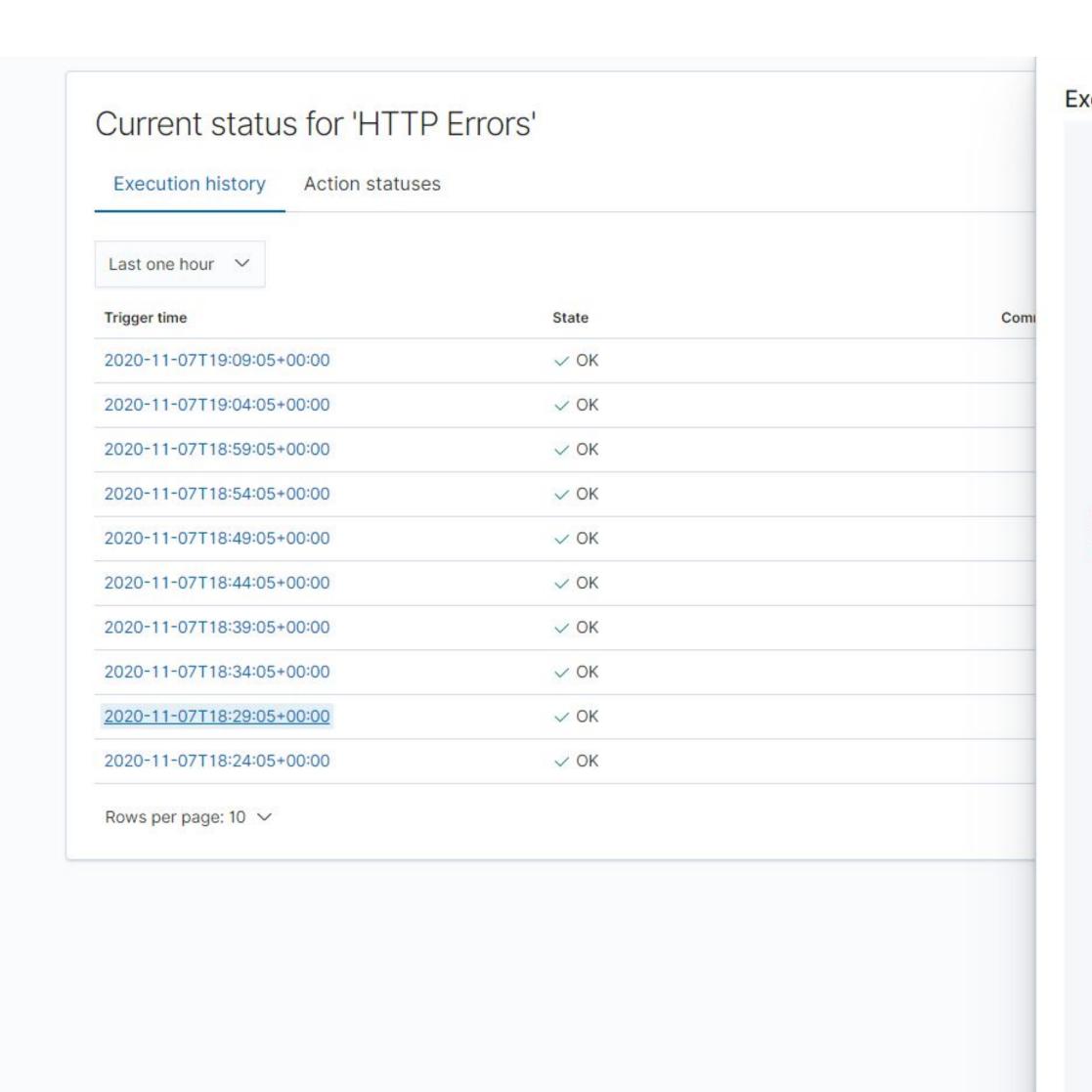
Alert 1: Excessive HTTP Errors

Which metric
 does this alert
 monitor?

The count of HTTP requests

What is the threshold it fires at?

Above 400 requests in the last 5 minutes



```
Executed on Sat Nov 07 2020 18:29:05 GMT+0000
              aggs": {
               "bucketAgg": {
                 "terms": {
                   "field": "http.response.status_code",
                   "size": 5,
                   "order": {
                      _count": "desc"
      "condition": {
       "script": {
         "source": "ArrayList arr =
   ctx.payload.aggregations.bucketAgg.buckets; for (int i = 0; i <
   arr.length; i++) { if (arr[i].doc_count > params.threshold) {
   return true; } } return false;",
          "lang": "painless",
          "params": {
           "threshold": 400
      "metadata": {
        "name": "HTTP Errors",
        "watcherui": {
         "trigger_interval_unit": "m",
         "agg_type": "count",
         "time_field": "@timestamp",
         "trigger_interval_size": 5,
         "term_size": 5,
         "time_window_unit": "m",
         "threshold_comparator": ">",
         "term_field": "http.response.status_code",
         "index": [
            "metricbeat-*"
         "time_window_size": 5,
          "threshold": 400
        "xpack": {
```

"type": "threshold"

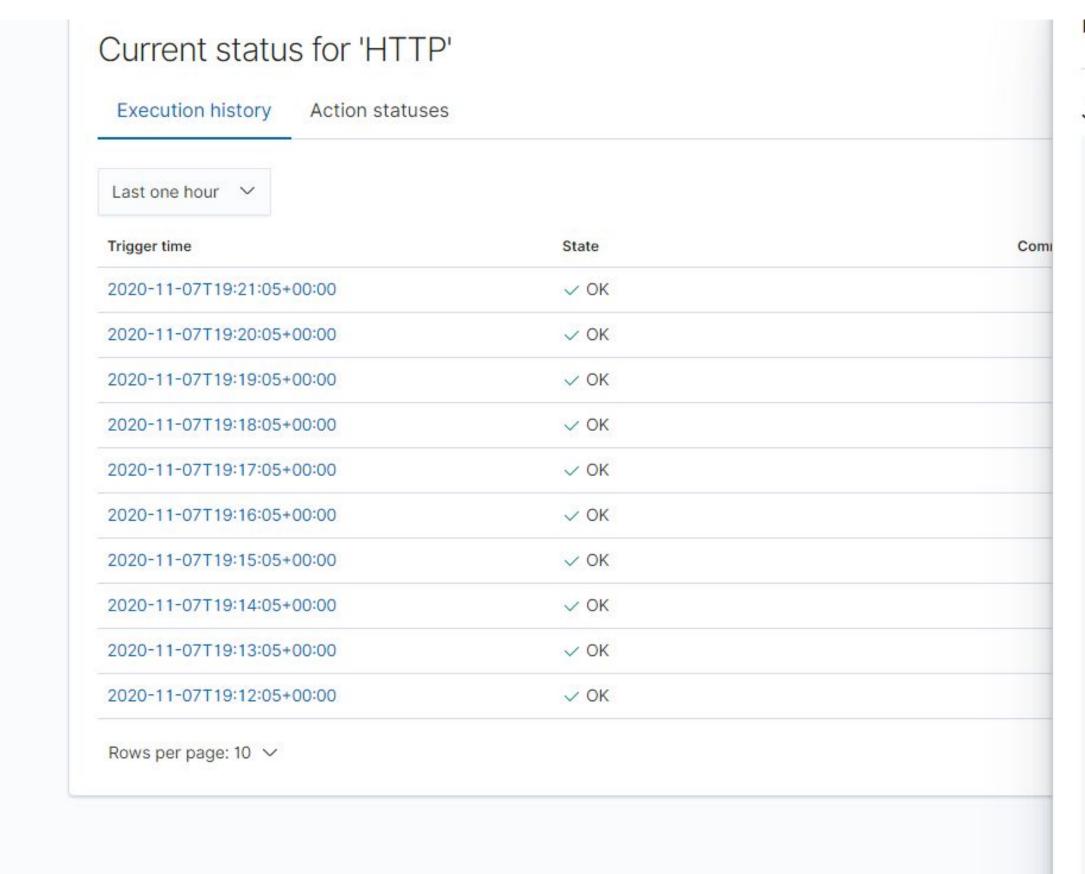
Alert 2: HTTP Request Size Monitor

Which metric
 does this alert
 monitor?

The size of HTTP requests

What is the threshold it fires at?

Above 3500 for the last 1 minute



```
Executed on Sat Nov 0/ 2020 19:18:05 GM 1+0000
 rogging_r
JSON
      "watch_id": "342dd037-da9c-4cec-91dd-3acec91bc54b",
      "node": "60HFBHAIT5qWSPh0hZqN6A",
      "state": "execution_not_needed",
      "status": {
       "state": {
         "active": true,
         "timestamp": "2020-11-04T00:37:19.885Z"
        "last_checked": "2020-11-07T19:18:05.480Z",
        "actions": {
          "logging_1": {
           "ack": {
             "timestamp": "2020-11-04T00:37:19.885Z",
              "state": "awaits_successful_execution"
        "execution_state": "execution_not_needed",
        "version": -1
      "trigger_event": {
        "type": "schedule",
        "triggered_time": "2020-11-07T19:18:05.480Z",
          "scheduled_time": "2020-11-07T19:18:05.311Z"
      "input": {
        "search": {
           "search_type": "query_then_fetch",
           "indices": [
             "metricbeat-*"
           "rest_total_hits_as_int": true,
             "size": 0,
             "query": {
               "bool": {
```

Alert 3: CPU Usage Monitor

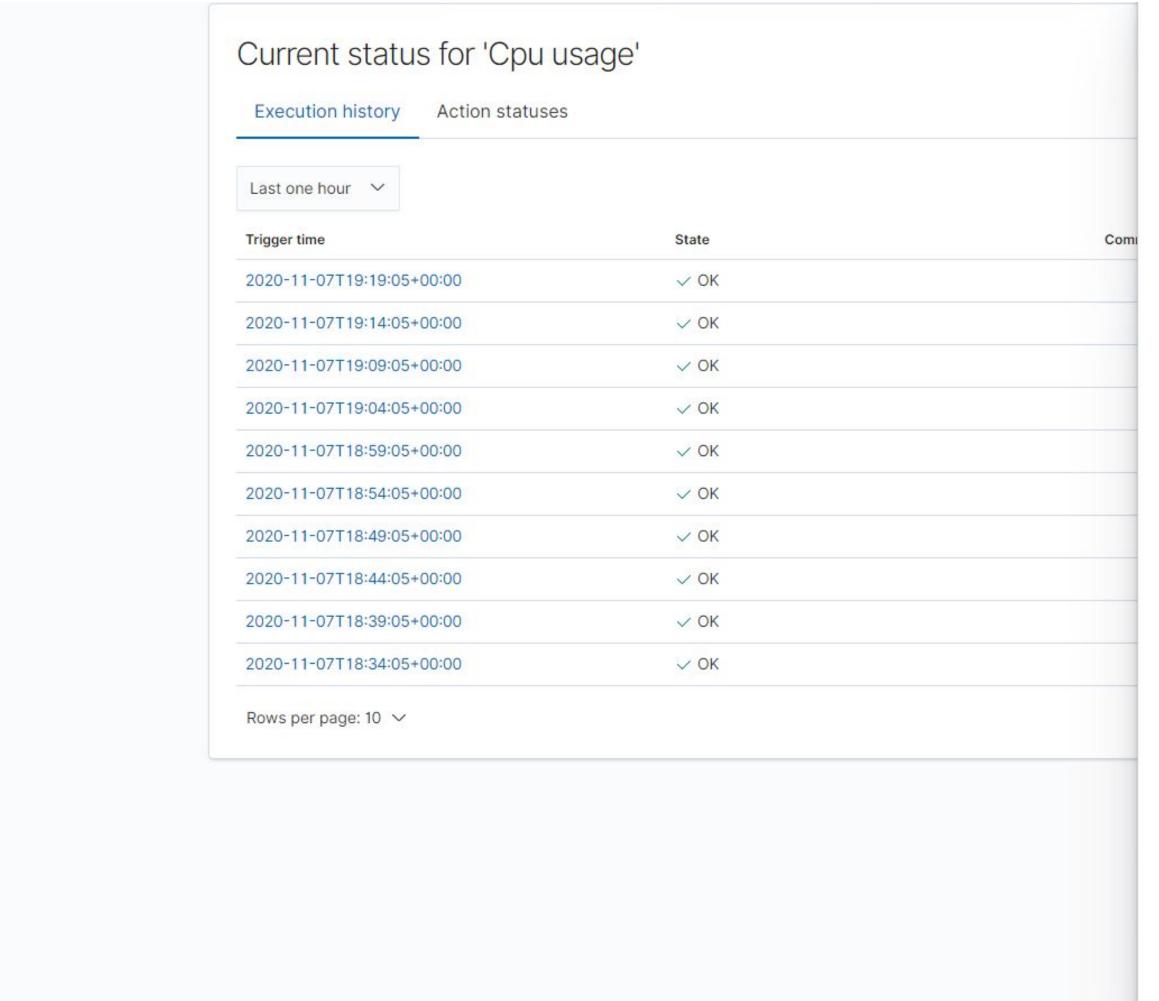
Which metric
 does this alert
 monitor?

CPU usage for all documents

What is the threshold it fires at?
 When CPU is above 0.5 for

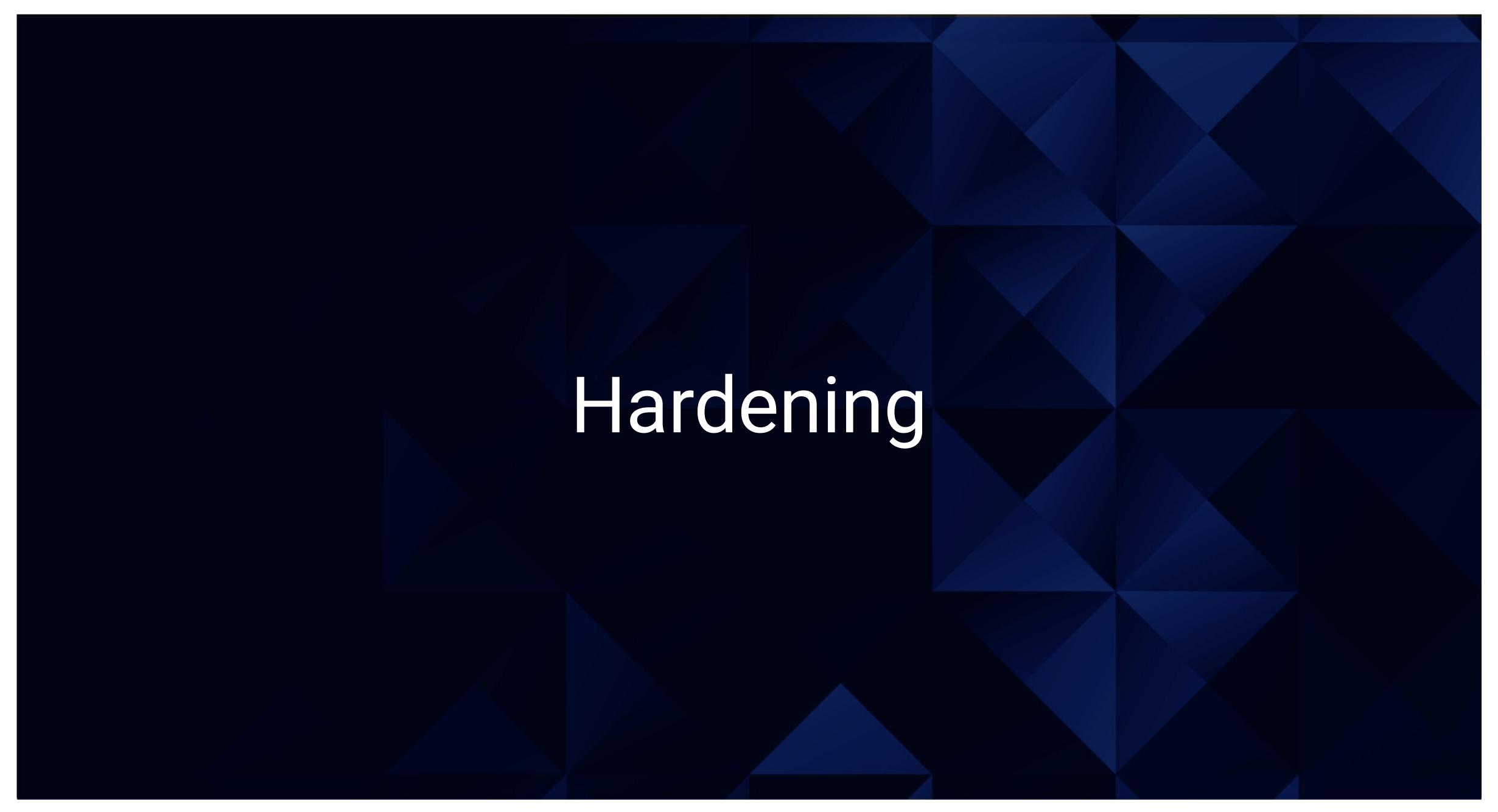
the last 5

minutes



Executed on Sat Nov 07 2020 19:14:05 GMT+0000

```
logging_1": {
        "ack": {
         "timestamp": "2020-11-04T01:15:16.608Z",
         "state": "awaits_successful_execution"
    "execution_state": "execution_not_needed",
    "version": -1
  "trigger_event": {
    "type": "schedule",
    "triggered_time": "2020-11-07T19:14:05.807Z",
    "schedule": {
     "scheduled_time": "2020-11-07T19:14:05.311Z"
  "input": {
      "request": {
        "search_type": "query_then_fetch",
        "indices": [
         "metricbeat-*"
        "rest_total_hits_as_int": true,
        "body": {
         "size": 0,
          "query": {
            "bool": {
              "filter":
                "range":
                    "gte": "{{ctx.trigger.scheduled_time}}||-5m",
                    "lte": "{{ctx.trigger.scheduled_time}}",
"strict_date_optional_time||epoch_millis"
            "metricAgg": {
                "field": "system.process.cpu.total.pct"
```



Hardening Against Open SSH Port on Target 1

Why the patch works:

- The below patches prevent users from gaining unauthorized access to the application
 - Create an IP filter for the SSH port on your firewall
 - Disable root login and empty password field
 - private and public key requirement with passphrase
 - select custom SSH port

How to install it:

- Command for IP filter on on SSH port
 - iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s <IP address> -m tcp --dport 899 -j ACCEPT
- Command to disable root login and empty password field and select custom SSH port
 - nano /etc/ssh/sshd config
 - o PermitRootLogin no ; PermitEmptyPasswords no ; Port <Select port i.e. 899>

Hardening Against Open HTTP Port on Target 1

Why the patch works:

- The below patches are used to prevent users from accessing port 80
 - Ensure that the apache server is up to date. if not, then install the latest version
 - Disable HTTP trace request

How to install it:

- disable HTTP trace
 - nano /WebServer/Conf/httpd.conf ; TraceEnable off
- White List IP's on the filewall
 - iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s <IP address> -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

Hardening Against Weak Passwords on Target 1

- 1. Configure password complexity in DEB based systems:
 - a. Load the CrackLib Recipe module of PAM, pam_cracklib to test and enforce password strength requirements
- 2. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication (i.e. RSA / Physical Device, Captcha)

```
sudo apt-get install -y libpam-cracklib

Edit file: /etc/pam.d/common-password

$ sudo cp /etc/pam.d/common-password /root/
$ sudo vi /etc/pam.d/common-password
```

Then Update:

password requisite pam_cracklib.so retry=3 minlen=16 difok=3 ucredit=-1 lcredit=-2 dcredit=-2 ocredit=-2

retry=3: Prompt user at most 3 times before returning with error. The default is 1.

minlen=16: The minimum acceptable size for the new password.

difok=3: The number of character changes in the new password that differentiate it from the old password.

ucredit=-1: The new password must contain at least 1 uppercase characters.

Icredit=-2: The new password must contain at least 2 lowercase characters.

dcredit=-2: The new password must contain at least 2 digits.

ocredit=-2: The new password must contain at least 2 symbols

Hardening Against Weak Passwords on Target 1 (Cont'd)

Set Up Multi-Factor Authentication for users

- 1. Install the Google PAM Module
- 2. Configuring 2FA for a User
- 3. Activating 2FA in Ubuntu

ssh lillian@your_server_ip

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install libpam-google-authenticator

google-authenticator

*Complete configurations (answer Yes)

sudo nano /etc/pam.d/common-auth

and here are more per-package modules (the "Additional" block)

session required pam_unix.so

session optional pam_systemd.so

end of pam-auth-update config

auth required pam_google_authenticator.so nullok



Implementing Patches with Ansible

We have implemented a UFW and PAM solution independent of application security solutions to add an extra level of security:

1. UFW solution hardening against port 80 and 22:

 Since our servers are exposed to HTTP and SSH we can use UFW to simplify lower-level packet filtering technologies, such as iptables. See examples below of how you may allow connections.

```
sudo nano /etc/default/ufw -> IPV6= yes

sudo ufw default deny incoming

sudo ufw default allow outgoing

sudo ufw allow from <IP address/subnet> to any port 22

sudo ufw allow in on <public network interface name> to any port 80

sudo ufw enable

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)
```

2. PAM solution hardening against weak passwords:

• Using the pam_stack.so module, our playbook calls for three password methods and one session method.

```
password required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_cracklib.so retry=3
password sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_unix.so nullok use_authtok md5 +
password required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_deny.so

session required /lib/security/$ISA/pam limits.so

(1)
(2)
(4)
```

[Start of Network Analysis]