# Final Engagement

Attack, Defense & Analysis of a Vulnerable Network



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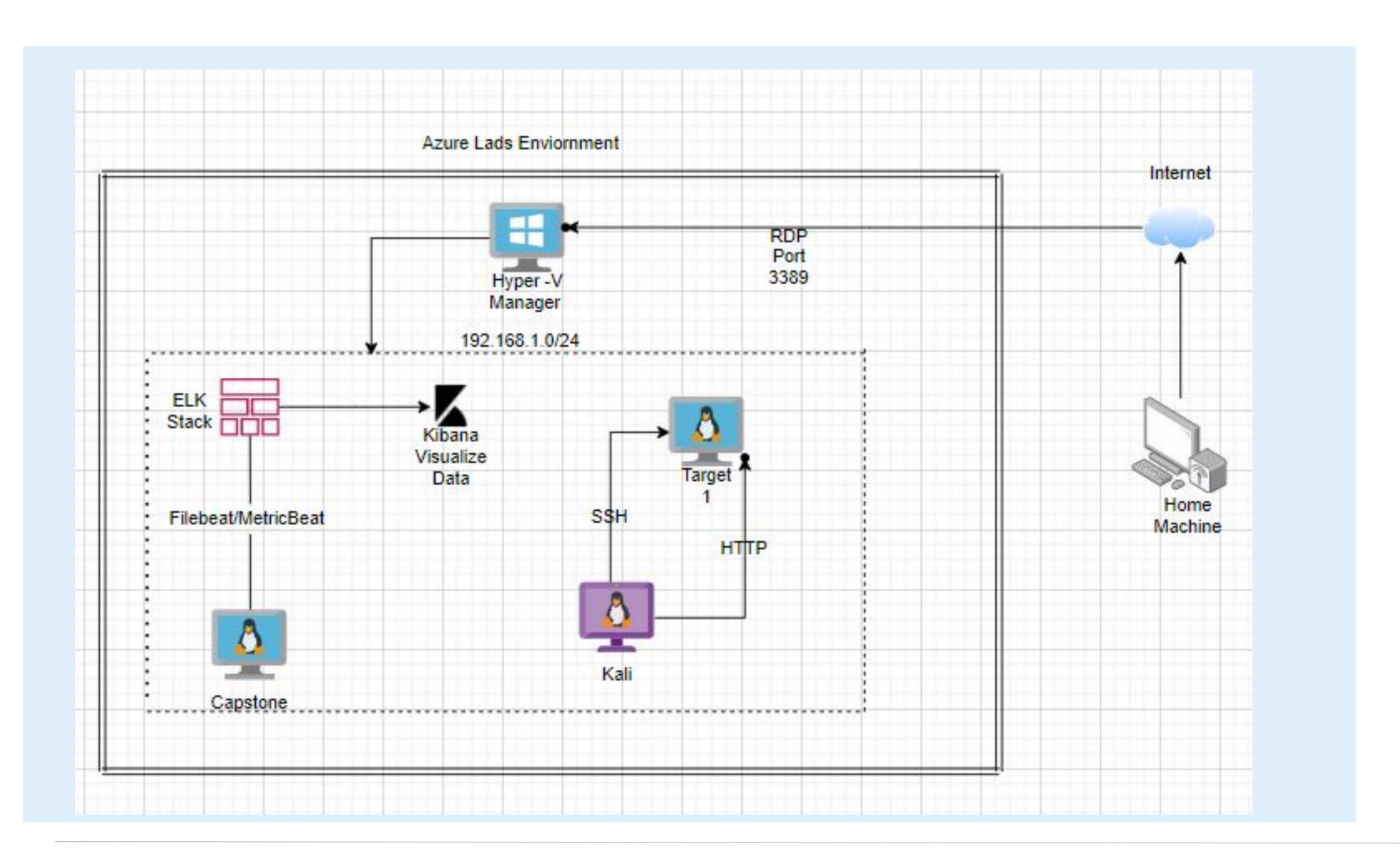
- Network Topology & Vulnerabilities
- Exploits Used
- Avoiding detection
- Network Analysis

### Red Team

This document contains the following resources:

Network Topology & Exploits Used Methods Used to Avoid Detection

# **Network Topology**



#### **Network**

Address Range: 192.168.1.0/24

Netmask: 255.255.255.0 Gateway:192.168.1.1

#### **Machines**

IPv4:192.168.1.90 OS: Dedian kali 5.4.0 Hostname: Kali

IPv4:192.168.1.110 OS: Debian GNU/Linux 8 Hostname:Target 1

IPv4:192.168.1.105 OS:Ubuntu 18.04 Hostname: Capstone

IPv4:192.168.100 OS:Ubuntu 18.04 Hostname: ELK

# Network Topology & Critical Vulnerabilities

# Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	Impact	
Weak Passwords	Easy to manually brute force and SSH as Michael	Login as Michael on the Target 1 machine and find flags 1 and 2.	
Unsalted SQL credentials	When looking for the MySQL credentials they were easily readable in plaintext	We were able to just login to the SQL database and find flag 3.	
Unsalted hashed passwords	password with a simple john	Ability to use john the ripper to find Steven's password from the hashes. (pink84)	
Privilege Escalation	When on Target 1we were able to use a python command to escalate to root	Once logged in as Steven we were able to escalate to root using a pseudo-terminal utility.	

# Exploits Used

## **Exploitation: Weak Passwords**

- Using wpscan we found the usernames Michael and Steven
- We used a manual brute force to figure out Michael's password (michael)
- It wasn't the first password we used, but it was one of them
- This allowed us to ssh into the Target 1 machine as Michael and find flags 1 and 2

```
michael@target1:/var/www

File Actions Edit View Help

michael@target1:/var/www$ ls

flag2.txt
michael@target1:/var/www$
```

# Exploitation: Unsalted MySQL credentials

- Once logged into the target machine we found the MySQL credentials
- Navigated to the wp-config.php and found the unsalted user, password and host
- Used the credentials found in .php file to login to the MySQL database
- Looked through the tables and found flag 3.

```
// ** 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', '');
```

```
0 | http://raven.local/wordpress/?p=4
       | flag4
| 2018-08-12 23:31:59 | 2018-08-12 23:31:59 |
                                           closed 4-revision-v1 4 http://raven.local/wordpress/index.php/2
                                                           4-revision-v1
                             inherit
                                   closed
        sion-v1/ | 0 | revision | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2018-08-13 01:48:31 | flag3{afc01ab56b50591e7dccf93122770cd2}
018/08/12/4-revision-v1/
                                            closed 4-revision-v1 4 http://raven.local/wordpress/index.php/2
       inherit
                                   closed
018/08/13/4-revision-v1/
------
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# Exploitation: Unsalted Hashed Passwords

- Once logged on to the MySQL we navigated to the wp\_users table and and found the unsalted hashed passwords
- Created a .txt file with the hashed passwords and used john the ripper to crack a password

```
0g 0:00:02:23 3/3 0g/s 4721p/s
pink84 (user2)
1g 0:00:13:23 3/3 0.001245g/s
```

```
user_login user_pass
                                                      user_nicename | user_email
                                                                                        user url user re
              user_activation_key | user_status | display_name
                 $P$BjRvZQ.VQcGZlDeiKToCQd.cPw5XCe0 | michael
     michael
                                                                      michael@raven.org
                                                                                                    2018-08
-12 22:49:12
                                                michael
                 $P$Bk3VD9jsxx/loJoqNsURgHiaB23j7W/ steven
                                                                      steven@raven.org
                                                                                                    2018-08
      steven
                                                 Steven Seagull
-12 23:31:16
```

# **Exploitation: Privilege Escalation**

- ssh into the IP using steven's username and password
- Observed that Steven has sudo privileges to run python scripts
- Used pty.spawn to create a tty shell and escalate to root where we found flag4

# Avoiding Detection

# Stealth Exploitation of Weak Passwords

#### **Monitoring Overview**

- Logging in with external IP addresses, or logging of failed login attempts leading up to proper login
- Time, IP address, attempts
- When HTTP response codes of 400 are recorded more than 5 times in a 5 minute span

#### **Mitigating Detection**

- Use internal IPs (i.e. SSH into an already exploited machine) and space out login attempts
- Phishing techniques to gain more direct access would be more efficient and effective

## Stealth Exploitation of Unsalted SQL credentials

#### **Monitoring Overview**

- External IP addresses and user alerts
- Time, IP addresses, usernames, databases accessed
- Thresholds could be as low as 1 depending on rules set up for database protection

#### **Mitigating Detection**

- The best way to mitigate detection would also be with internal IP addresses and/or the use of a proper administrative account
- Potentially scripting events to gain the administrative access up front might hide tracks easier

# Stealth Exploitation of Privilege Escalation

#### **Monitoring Overview**

- Alert escalation would notify when the escalation to root occurs.
- The alert is triggered any time user escalates privileges to root,
- They fire each time root user is accesses

#### **Mitigating Detection**

- You cannot use this exploit undetected because of all of the alerts going off
- An alternative exploit would be to find the root password a different way.

# **Network Analysis**

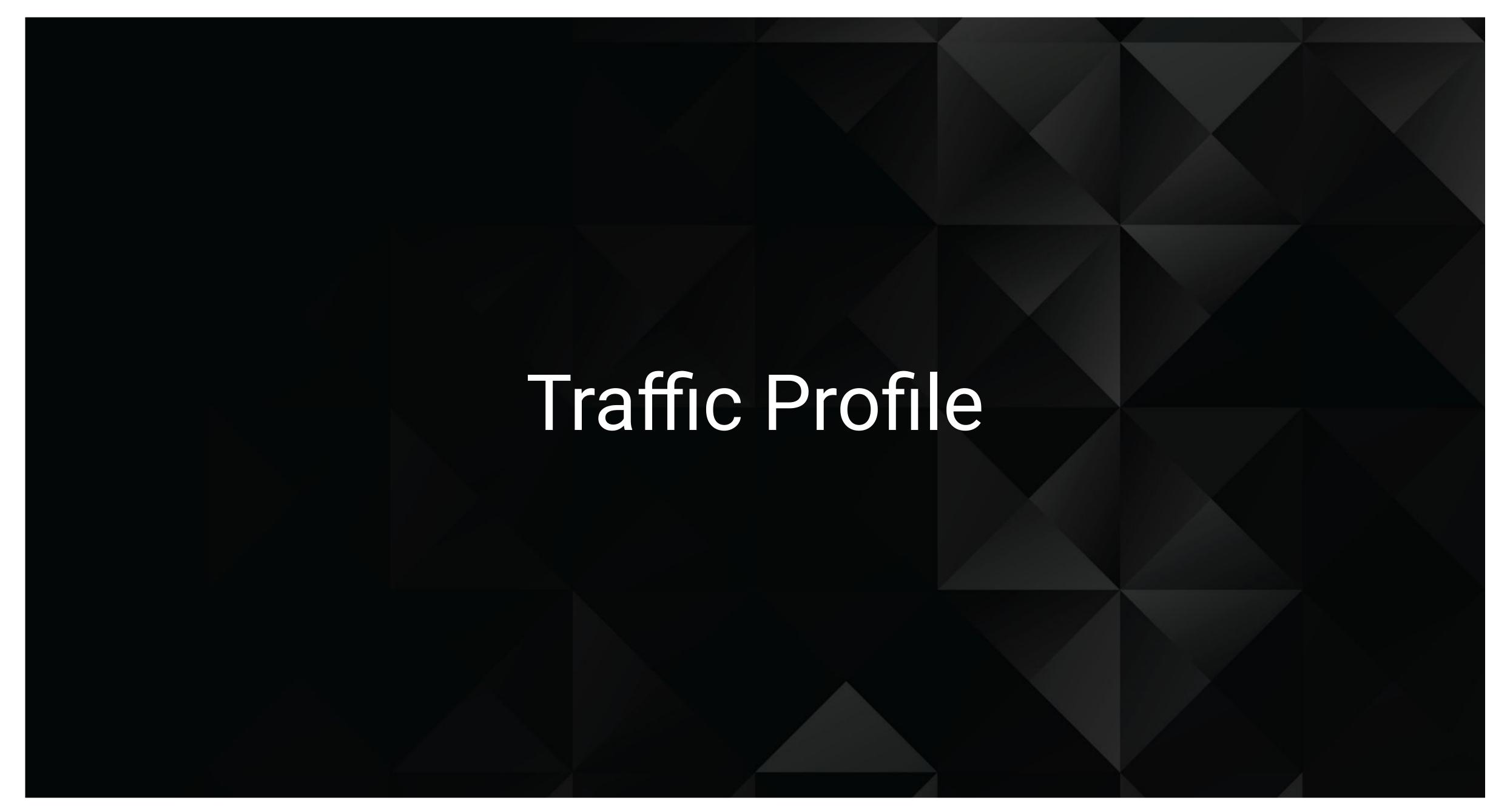
This document contains the following resources:



# Critical Vulnerabilities: Target 1

Our assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in Target 1.

Vulnerability	Description	on Impact	
Weak Passwords	Was able to find passwords using dictionary brute force against web form	Allowed attacker to gain access to protected web directories	
Wordpress User Enumeration	Utilized enum4linux to gather user information for the web server	Allows attacker to gather usernames to gain access to the web server	
Unprotected and Unsalted Hash	Used Rainbow table to compare an unprotected hash to a corresponding password	Allowed attacker to gain access to WebDav to alter contents of web server	
Privilege Escalation	Used Stevens sudo Python access to escalate from 'Steven to root'	Allowed privilege escalation to root	



### Traffic Profile

Our analysis identified the following characteristics of the traffic on the network:

Feature	Value	Description
Top Talkers (IP Addresses)	172.16.4.205, 185.243.115.84, 166.62.111.64	Machines that sent the most traffic.
Most Common Protocols	VSS Monitoring Ethernet trailer, HTTP, (TLS)	Three most common protocols on the network.
# of Unique IP Addresses	808	Count of observed IP addresses.
Subnets	24-bit block	Observed subnet ranges.
# of Malware Species	Trojan (june11.dll)	Number of malware binaries identified in traffic.

# **Behavioral Analysis**

#### Purpose of Traffic on the Network

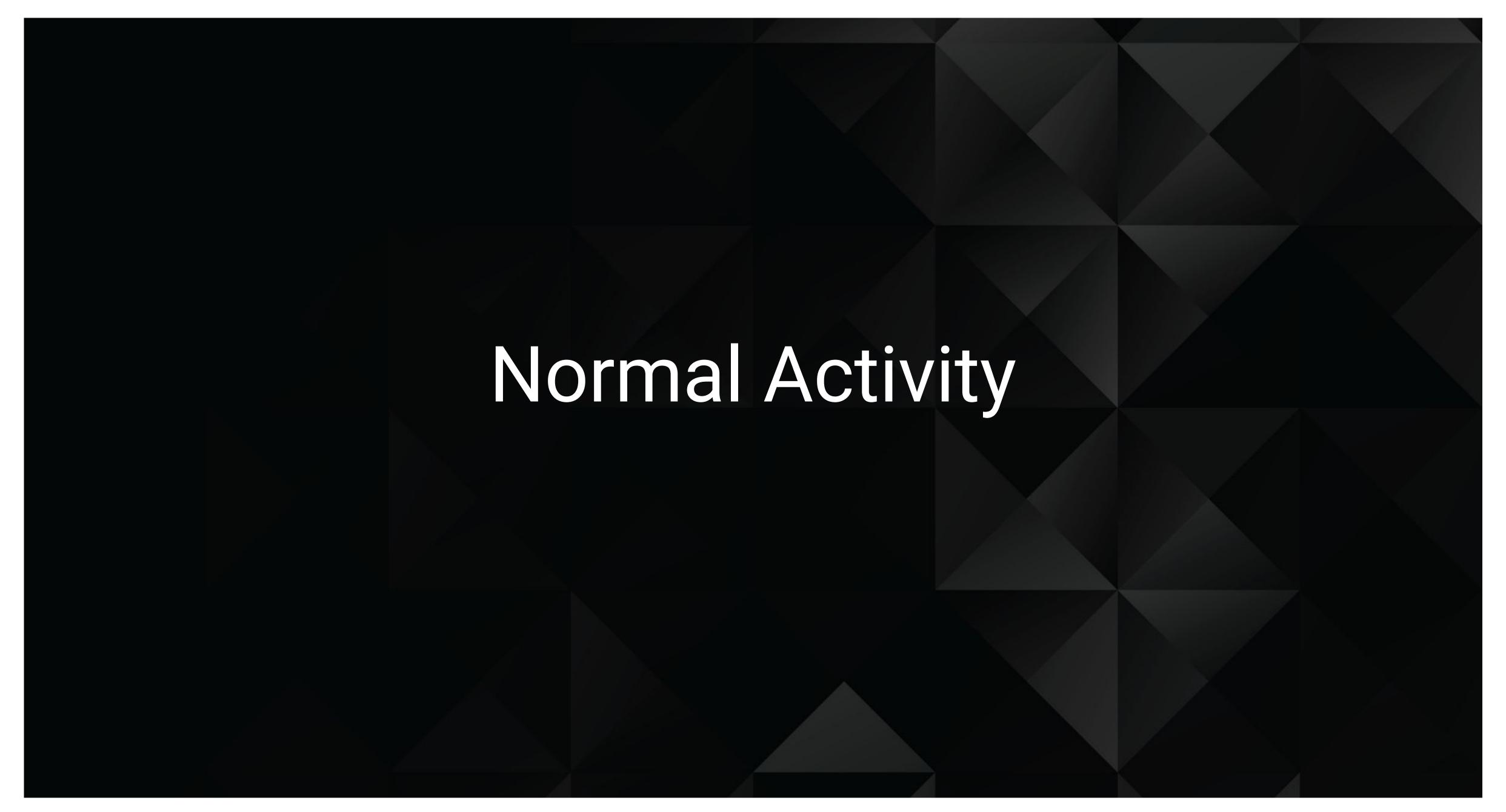
Users were observed engaging in the following kinds of activity.

#### "Normal" Activity

- For example: Watching YouTube, reading the news.
- Normal use of the website via wordpress traffic
- Standard files transferred (Favicons, standard scripts, supporting images)
- Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) necessary to support the browser-site interaction

#### **Suspicious Activity**

- For example: Sending malware, phishing.
- files.publicdomaintorrents.com used to download "Betty\_Boop\_Rhythm\_on\_the\_Reservation.avi.torrent"
- http://205.185.125.104/files/june11.dll



#### Standard Website Traffic

#### Summarize the following:

#### Protocols observed:

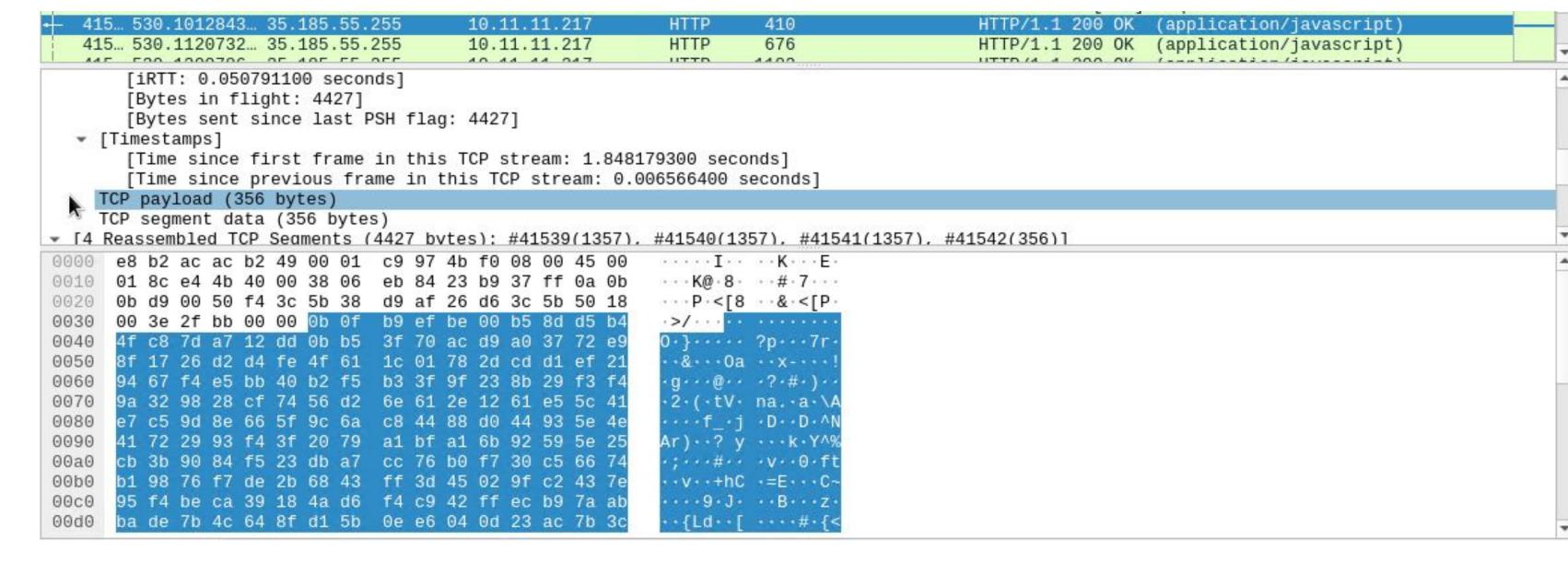
- o TCP
- o HTTP

#### Traffic Analyzed:

- www.sabethahospital.com
- www.iphonehacks.com
- mysocalledchaos.com

#### Possibly Interesting Files:

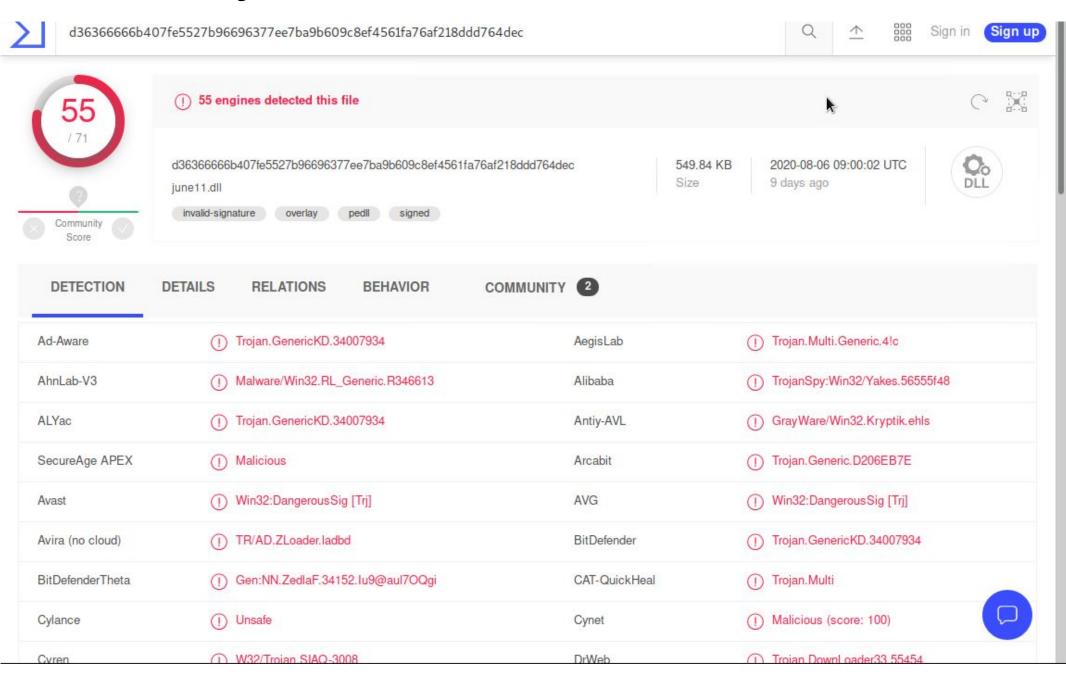
jquery-migrate.min.js





# Illegal Downloads

- Protocol Observed:
  - HTTP
- Traffic Analyzed:
  - User downloaded a Trojan from http://205.185.125.104/files/june11.dll
- Possibly Interesting Files:
  - o june11.dll



# Illegal Downloads

- Protocol Observed:
  - HTTP
- Traffic Analyzed:
  - User was browsing publicdomaintorrents.com and downloaded a torrent.
- Possibly Interesting Files:
  - Betty\_Boop\_Rhythm\_on\_the\_Reservation.avi.torrent

papareaerramicon en commo	nnage/gn		years in sominging
publicdomaintorrents.info	image/jpeg	568 bytes	divxi.jpg
publicdomaintorrents.info	text/html	281 bytes	usercomments.html?movieid=513
fls-na.amazon-adsystem.com	image/gif	43 bytes	?cb=1531628232887&p=%7B%22program%22%3A%221%22%2C%22tag
www.publicdomaintorrents.com	application/x-bittorrent	8,268 bytes	btdownload.php?type=torrent&file=Betty_Boop_Rhythm_on_the_Reserva
files.publicdomaintorrents.com	text/html	553 bytes	announce.php?info_hash=%1d%da%0dH%a8%98%bd%81%5c%7d2%ee
tracker publicdomaintorrents com:69	69 text/plain	40 bytes	appounce?info_bash=%1d%da%0dH%a8%98%bd%81%5c%7d2%ee%8

