

Ex080 - ThroughTheGate

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Technical Report

Introduction

For this exercise, we were tasked to exploit infrastructure misconfigurations, and connect to a desktop on the herd.f4rmc0rp.com machine via Microsoft Remote Desktop.

Finding: Description of finding

Risk Rating

There are some risks that come with RDP. If the connection is not properly secured it is fairly easy to inject ransomware.

Vulnerability Description

- pfSense - Defaults
 - If the admin username and password are not changed from the defaults, i.e., admin/pfsense then it is VERY easy for someone to log in to your host.

Mitigation or Resolution Strategy

This kind of exploit can be mitigated by changing the default login credentials for pfsense on the router. This will make it much harder for someone to login and have full control over the system. It can also be mitigated by blocking traffic on port 3389 with a firewall.

Attack Narrative

To begin with I ran a nmap version scan on f4rmc0rp.com. **nmap -sV www.f4rmc0rp.com**
This yielded the following:


```
Kali@kali:~$ nmap -sV www.f4rmc0rp.com
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-10-15 19:20 EDT
Nmap scan report for www.f4rmc0rp.com (172.30.0.128)
Host is up (0.00056s latency).
rDNS record for 172.30.0.128: ns.f4rmc0rp.com
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
53/tcp    open  domain   ISC BIND 9.11.5-P4-5.1+deb10u1 (Debian Linux)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
443/tcp   open  ssl/ssl  Apache httpd (SSL-only mode)
2121/tcp  open  ftp      vsftpd 2.3.4
Service Info: OSs: Linux, Unix; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.79 seconds
```

This shows that www.f4rmc0rp.com address is 172.30.0.128. Using this information I then ran the following **nmap -sV 172.30.0.0/24** to find a host that was providing a web service.

```
nali@kali:~$ nmap -sV 172.30.0.24  
Starting Nmap 7.80 (https://nmap.org) at 2020-10-15 19:31 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 172.30.0.1  
Host is up (0.00042s latency).  
Not shown: 99? filtered ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
53/tcp    open  domain   (generic dns response: NOTIMP)  
80/tcp    open  http     nginx  
443/tcp   open  ssl/http  nginx  
  
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fi  
ngerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service :  
_._._.  
SF::VersionBindReqTCP,20,"\\0x1e\\0x6\\0x81\\0x85\\0xa1\\0x0A\\0x0A\\0x07version  
SF:\\0x4bind\\0x0\\0x10\\0x03"}%r(DNSStatusRequestTCE,, "\\0xc0\\0\\0x90\\0x04\\  
SF:\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0");  
  
Nmap scan report for innerouter.f4rmc0rp.com (172.30.0.3)  
Host is up (0.00064s latency).  
Not shown: 99? filtered ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
443/tcp   open  ssl/http  nginx  
  
Nmap scan report for ns.f4rmc0rp.com (172.30.0.128)  
Host is up (0.00047s latency).  
Not shown: 99S closed ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh       OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10-debianUbu (protocol 2.0)  
53/tcp    open  domain   ISC BIND 9.11.5-P4-5.1-debiou1 (Debian Linux)  
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))  
443/tcp   open  ssl/http  Apache httpd 2.4.38 ((Debian))
```

I suspect that 172.30.0.3 has to be the host we're interested in since it is the inner-outer. It is hinted that we must port forward a port from the 172.30.0.0/24 network to the 10.30.0.0/24 network. This is done by navigating to **https://172.30.0.3:443** using a web browser. This brings us to the pfSense login page, using the default credentials: admin/pfsense we were able to log-in and set a Forwarding Rule. The following rule is created (the top one):



System ▾
Interfaces ▾
Firewall ▾
Services ▾
VPN ▾
Status ▾
Diagnostics ▾
Help ▾

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. [Change the password in the User Manager.](#)

Firewall / NAT / Port Forward

?











Port Forward


1:1


Outbound


NPt


Rules


<input type="checkbox"/>	Interface	Protocol	Source Address	Source Ports	Dest. Address	Dest. Ports	NAT IP	NAT Ports	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>  	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	3389 (MS RDP)	10.30.0.98	3389 (MS RDP)		  
<input type="checkbox"/>  	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	443 (HTTPS)	10.30.0.1	443 (HTTPS)	Forward WAN https to LAN https	  

 Add

 Add

 Delete

 Save

 Separator

With this new port forwarding rule in place, we should now be able to connect to the `herd.f4rmc0rp.com` machine via `rdp`.

This was achieved by running `rdesktop -g95% 172.30.0.3`

Now was also hinted that information we found in a previous "attack" could be useful for logging in to the HERD machine. From Ex080 there was a directory called secrets in this directory the phrase Sw0rdF!sh was seen. Sure enough I was able to log in to the HERD machine with username **brian** and password **Sw0rdF!sh**.

