

Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg
Mannheim

Pentest Report

Pentesting Project X

Studiengang Cyber Security

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Abstract

Deutsche Version

Englische Version

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Abbildungsverzeichnis

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Abkürzungsverzeichnis

DUT	Device Under Testing
AJP	Apache JServ Protocol

1 Introduction CHECKS NOCH ENTFERNEN

1.1 Scope

Who gave the assignment? What is the Device under Test (DUT)? What have you received for the test (hardware, information, etc.)? Add email with hash sum of the mail to the report.

1.2 Severities

For each vulnerability you uncover in your testing, you typically provide: The likelihood of exploitation, taking into account how easy it is to discover and exploit The impact on the control you get once exploited Suggested remediation Suggested validation of remediation effectiveness

Low Moderate High Severe Critical

1.3 Classification

1.4 Effort to Fix

Low Moderate High

2 Management Summary

Short Summary for non technical people. what are key takeaways and recommendations? how urgent is acting necessary?

3 Technical Summary

summery for technical people

3.1 Findings Overview

table that contains the findings you'll describe later, sorted by severity Helps quickly triage results

3.2 Used Tools

4 Findings

4.1 Finding 1 - Exact OpenSSH-Version can be determined

Classification: Information Disclosure **CVE:** **Severity:** **Low**

4.1.1 Finding Description

A nmap port scan reveals the exact version of the running OpenSSH-Server on the Device Under Testing (DUT). The version used on the DUT is **"OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u1"** and can be accessed via port 22.

4.1.2 Finding Impact

This information can be used by an attacker to find known vulnerabilities in this specific OpenSSH-Version to exploit the DUT. Possible exploitations can be found in Finding 2.

4.1.3 Finding Cause

This finding is caused by OpenSSH itself. There is no configuration option to hide the version of the SSH-Server. The version-banner can be found in the sshd binary.

4.1.4 Finding Details

```
1 $ nmap -A 172.16.0.29
2 Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-06 09:30 CEST
3 Nmap scan report for 172.16.0.29
4 Host is up (0.00051s latency).
5 PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
6 22/tcp open  ssh OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u1 (protocol 2.0)
```

4.1.5 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Medium**

To fix this finding the OpenSSH Binary has to be changed. By default the binary can be found at '/usr/sbin/sshd'. Change the binary with hexedit and search for the version banner. After removing the version banner restart the ssh service wit 'systemctl restart sshd.service'. Due to the fact of the risk of working on the binary itself, this finding is rated as medium effort to fix.

4.2 Finding 2 - Vulnerable OpenSSH Version

Classification: Vulnerable Software Version **Severity:** **Medium**
CVE: CVE-2021-28041, CVE-2021-41617

4.2.1 Finding Description

The DUT is running a vulnerable OpenSSH version (8.4p1). This version is vulnerable to the following CVEs: CVE-2021-28041, CVE-2021-41617.

4.2.2 Finding Impact

Following exploits can be used to gain access to the DUT:

CVE-2021-28041: This vulnerability enables an attacker to carry out unauthorized code execution on a target system remotely. The vulnerability stems from an error in the ssh-agent, where a remote attacker can lure the victim to connect to a server where the attacker has root access.

CVE-2021-41617: When OpenSSH is used with non default configurations privilege escalation is possible. (Check configuration)

4.2.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Low**

Update OpenSSH to 9.2/9.2p1 (Check). This can be done by running the following command:

```
1 $ sudo apt update
2 $ sudo apt install openssh-server
```

4.3 Finding 4 - Vulnerable Apache Version

Classification: Vulnerable Software Version **Severity:** **Medium**

CVE: CVE-2023-25690, CVE-2023-27522, CVE-2006-20001,
CVE-2022-36760, CVE-2022-37436

On port 80 the DUT is running a vulnerable Apache version ("Apache 2.4.54"). This version has multiple vulnerabilities and shouldn't be used in production. The following vulnerabilities are known from Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) but haven't been exploited on the DUT.

4.3.1 Finding Impact

CVE-2023-25690: When the `mod_proxy` configuration is enabled a HTTP smuggling attack is possible, which could bypass the access controls.

CVE-2023-27522: This vulnerability allows an attacker to send a origin header which contains special characters to the server. This could be used truncate/split the response forwarded to the client.

CVE-2006-20001: This vulnerability allows an attacker to send a specific if request to the server, which could be used to crash the process.

CVE-2022-36760: Due to an inconsistent interpretation of HTTP requests of the server it could be possible for attackers to smuggle HTTP requests to the Apache JServ Protocol (AJP) server.

CVE-2022-37436: A malicious backend has the ability to terminate the response headers prematurely, leading to certain headers being integrated into the response body. Following headers which serve a security function, they will not be comprehended by the client.

4.3.2 Finding Cause

4.3.3 Finding Details

4.3.4 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Medium**

How do you judge the individual technical findings (severity, likelihood)? What is your suggested remediation, if there is one? How can the customer validate their remediation is effective once implemented?

5 Results