

Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg  
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## **Pentest Report**

**Pentesting Project X**

### **Studiengang Cyber Security**

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# **Abstract**

Deutsche Version

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## Englische Version

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# Tabellenverzeichnis

# Abkürzungsverzeichnis

<b>DUT</b>	Device Under Testing
<b>AJP</b>	Apache JServ Protocol
<b>CVE</b>	Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures
<b>RCE</b>	Remote Code Execution



# 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 to newer OpenSSH version. This can be done by running the following command:

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

## 4.3 Finding 3 - Exact Apache Version can be determined

**Classification:** Misconfiguration **Severity:** Low

**CVE:** Null

Visiting port 80 of the DUT in a web browser with the path `"/home"` reveals the exact version of Apache that is running on the DUT. The version of Apache that is running on the DUT is **"Apache/2.4.54 (Debian)"**. This Finding has a low severity, because it should be more important to use a newer version of Apache to prevent exploits of known vulnerabilities.





### 4.3.1 Finding Impact

This can be used to find known vulnerabilities in the version of Apache that is running on the DUT. These vulnerabilities can be found in chapter 4.

### 4.3.2 Finding Details

CHECK FOR OTHER PICTURE

## Index of /home

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
 <a href="#">bingo/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	
 <a href="#">bluey/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	
 <a href="#">root/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	

**Apache/2.4.54 (Debian) Server at 172.16.0.30 Port 80**

Abbildung 4.1: Apache Version

### 4.3.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Low**

To fix this finding the Apache configuration has to be changed. By default the configuration can be found at '/etc/apache2/conf-enabled/security.conf' (CHECK). In this configuration the following lines have to be added or updated:

```
1 ServerTokens Prod
2 ServerSignature Off
```

After changing the configuration file the apache service has to be restarted with:

```
1 $ sudo service apache2 restart
```

After restarting the Version of the Apache Server shouldn't be visible anymore.

## 4.4 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. Some of these vulnerabilities may only be exploitable with specific configurations. Nevertheless, all of these vulnerabilities are shown to provide transparency and to show the possible impact of the vulnerabilities.



### 4.4.1 Finding Impact

**CVE-2023-25690:** When the `mod_proxy` configuration is enabled a HHTTP 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.

### 4.4.2 Finding Details

```
1 $ nmap -A 172.16.0.29
2
3 Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-06 09:30 CET
4 Nmap scan report for 172.16.0.29
5 Host is up (0.00051s latency).
6
7 PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
8 80/tcp open  http Apache httpd 2.4.54 ((Debian))
```

### 4.4.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Low**

To fix this vulnerability the Apache Server has to be updated to a newer version. This could be done with the following command:

```
1 $ apt update && apt install apache2
```

## 4.5 Finding 5 - Path Traversal on Apache Server

**Classification:** Information Disclosure **Severity:** **High**

**CVE:**

On the Apache Server of the DUT (port 80) it is possible to access directories via path traversal. By adding the path `"/home/..."` to the URL it is possible to see directories which seem to be users of the DUT. The directories are empty.

### 4.5.1 Finding Impact

The Impact of this finding is an severe Information Disclosure. Attackers could try to guess passwords for the found users and eventually gain access to the DUT.

### 4.5.2 Finding Details

A way to find the path is to use a nmap scan with the `"http-enum"` script:

```
1 $ nmap -A --script -http-enum 172.16.0.29
2
3 PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
4 80/top open  http Apache httpd 2.4.54 ((Debian))
5 |_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.54 (Debian)
6 | http-enum:
7 |_ /home/:
8 Potentially interesting directory w/ listing on
9 'apache/2.4.54_(debian)'
```

To see the directory it is possible to visit the URL in a web browser:

## Index of /home

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
 <a href="#">bingo/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	
 <a href="#">bluey/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	
 <a href="#">root/</a>	2023-02-12 20:48	-	

*Apache/2.4.54 (Debian) Server at 172.16.0.30 Port 80*

Abbildung 4.2: Path Traversal

### 4.5.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Medium**

The Server should validate the path before accessing it. A possible solution could be to whitelist the allowed paths, which should be accessible. This would prevent accessing directories of the DUT which are not intended to be accessed by the user.

## 4.6 Finding 6 - Weak password for User Bluey

Classification: Weak Password Severity: **High**

CVE: CVE-2022-1039

Using the Tool "Hydra" the Password for the User "bluey" was found in a very short amount of time with Brute Force. The Password is "phoenix". As a passwordlist the file "rockyou.txt" was used which contains about 14 million common passwords. This file can be found online and is accessible for everyone.

### 4.6.1 Finding Impact

With the password it is possible to login to the DUT as the User "bluey" via ssh. This allows attackers to gain access to the DUT and to execute commands as the User "bluey". This could lead for example to a Remote Code Execution (RCE) or to a privilege escalation (horizontal or vertical).

### 4.6.2 Finding Details

The Password was found using the Tool "Hydra" with the following command:

```
1 $ hydra -l bluey -P rockyou.txt 172.16.0.29 ssh -t 4 -V -I
```

After the password was found it was possible to login to the DUT as the User "bluey" via ssh:



```
└─# ssh bluey@172.16.0.29
The authenticity of host '172.16.0.29 (172.16.0.29)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:6Ha71kTRiSiyuQbUB1+LVlB71pL8t5cVtI+ZNn1sDI4.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.0.29' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
bluey@172.16.0.29's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
bluey@172.16.0.29's password:
Linux plunder 5.15.61-v8+ #1579 SMP PREEMPT Fri Aug 26 11:16:44 BST 2022 aarch64

Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

plunder bluey [~]:
```

Abbildung 4.3: Login as User Bluey

### 4.6.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Low**

The password should be changed immediately. Notice that passwordlength is the most important aspect. Don't use common passwords.

## 4.7 Finding 7 - No Brute-Force Protection for SSH

Classification: Misconfiguration Severity: **Medium**

CVE:

### 4.7.1 Finding Impact

### 4.7.2 Finding Details

### 4.7.3 Evaluation of Results

Effort to Fix: **Low**

## 5 Results