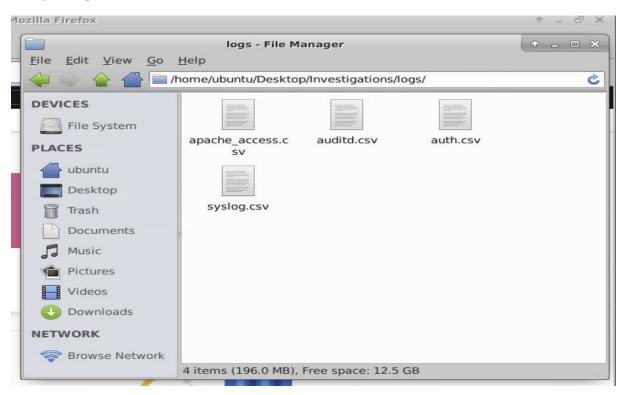


Scenario: A web developer at Mountain Top Solutions discovers anomalous activity on a development server. He reports unusual activity originating from the private network 10. x.x.x in the logs on the application development server. Dwight also added that the server should only be accessed directly from the console or from his laptop via ssh, which is in the network 192.168.1.0/24. Can you investigate this anomaly? Review different log types and audit rules to determine what is happening.

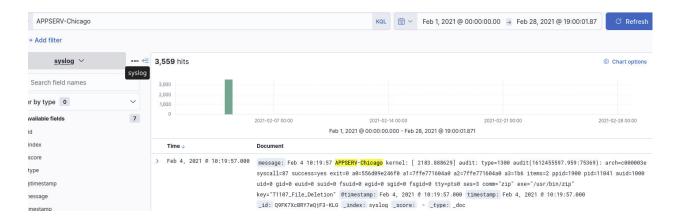
# Considering we have the logs:

- 1. apache2 access and error logs
- 2. audit logs
- 3. auth.log
- 4. syslog

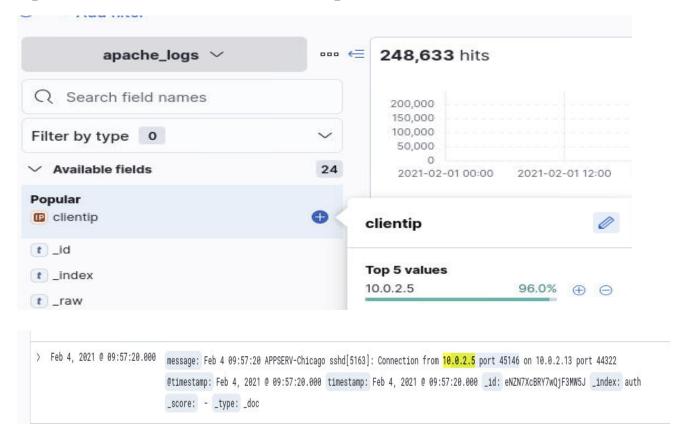


### **Initial Access:**

When we go through Syslog, we can straightforwardly to see the hostname of the infected Apache server is: APPSERV-Chicago

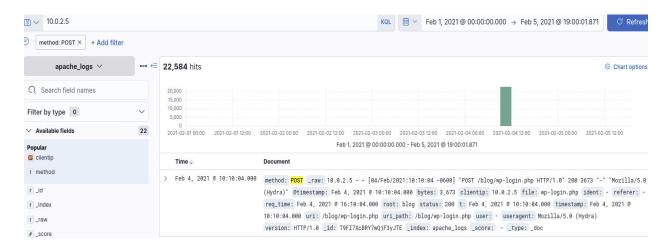


And, from the apache logs, the suspicious IP that connects to the Apache server is "10.0.2.5" with port "44322"



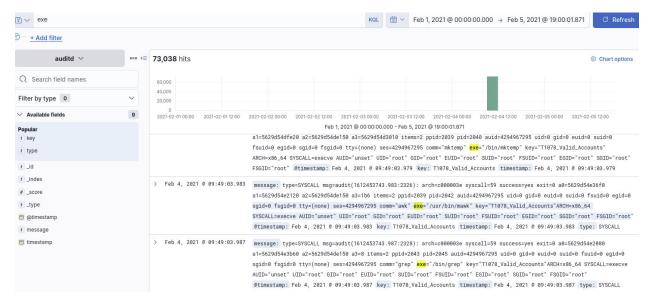
After this, we go through the Apache\_logs, and we can see the attacker used "hydra" to brute-force the password with the

"wp\_login.php" payload through the HTTP Request POST method.



#### **Execution&Enumeration:**

Once the attacker got into the Apache server, executed many commands such as "grep", "mktemp", "awk", "ls", "cat" for getting more internal information.





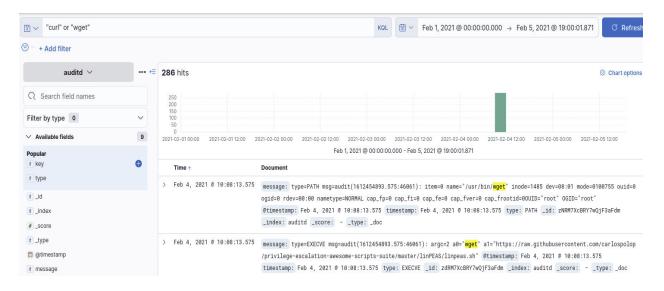
## **Privilege Escalation:**

We can use the query "curl" or "wget" to see what files the attacker downloaded.

LinePEAS is a common way for Linux escalating privilege.

Downloaded file "linpeas.sh"

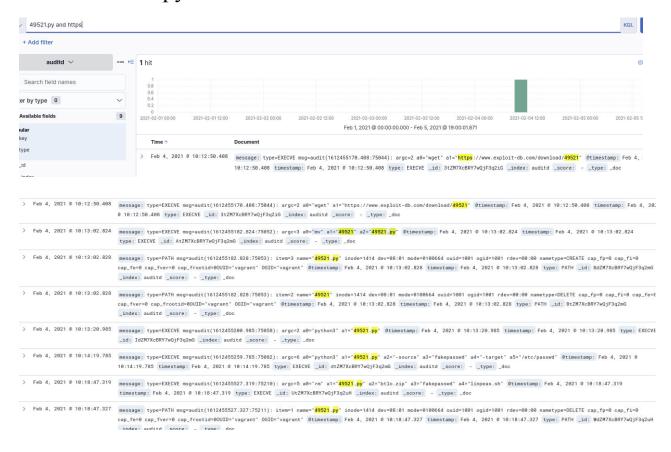
# Source here



Apart from that, we also can see the "49512.py" and "btlo.zip" downloaded files.



The 49521.py is downloaded from <u>exploit-db website</u>, and if we look into this 49521.py and query this, we can see attackers executed it via python3



And, 49532.py is utilized to escalate privilege with Sudo vulnerability.

https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-3156

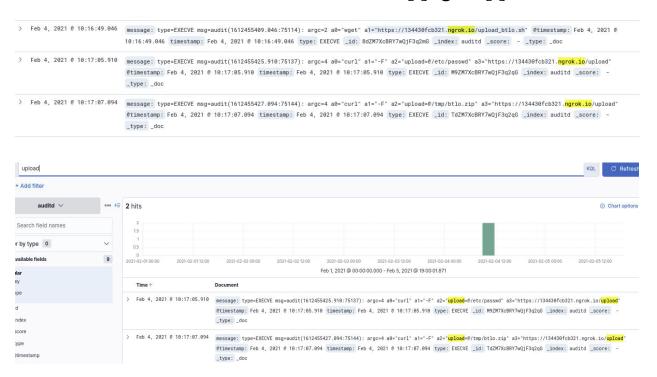
```
49521.py
           sys.stdout.write('[!] execve failed\n')
           sys.stdout.flush()
             s.abort()
        if self.size != self.getSize(self.target):
           sys.stdout.write('[*] success at iteration %d \n' %i)
sys.stdout.flush()
           break
        s.stdout.write("""
        \nConsider the following if the exploit fails:
        \n\t(1) If all directories are owned by root then sleep
needs to be decreased.
        \n\t(2) If they're all owned by you, then sleep needs
increased.
if name == ' main ':
  parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
add help=True,
description='* Sudo Privilege Escalation / Heap Overflow -
CVE-2021-3156 *'
```

## Query: ngrok.io

The attacker alternatively used another way to exploit, "wget" to download "upload btlo.sh" from the remote server.

#### **Exfiltration:**

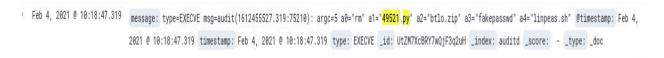
The attacker uploaded the "password" and "btlo.zip" credential files to the remote server "134430fcb321[.]ngrok[.]io"



### **After Exfiltration:**

Query: 49521

We can see the downloaded files are removed.



## **Threat Vector:**

- 49521.py
- upload\_btlo.sh
- 134430fcb321[.]ngrok[.]io
- linpeas.sh