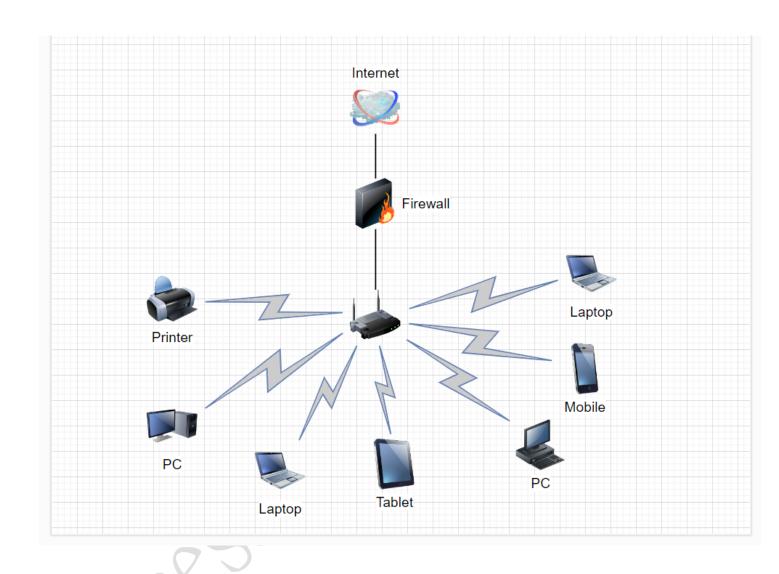
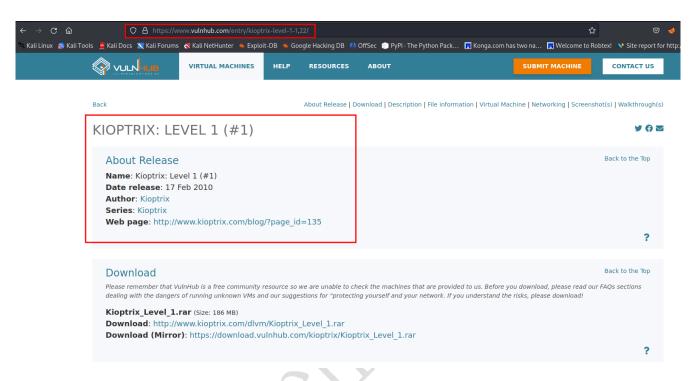
SAMPLE NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE



Machine to scan against



SCANNING NETWORK WITH NMAP

```
-$ nmap -T4 -p- -A 192.168.220.133
Namap Namap 7-9 A 12-109-20-1193
Starting Namap 7-93 (https://nmap.org ) at 2023-08-06 03:22 EDT
Namap scan report for 192.168.220.133
Host is up (0.0025s latency).
Not shown: 65529 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
23/tcp open scan
                                                             OpenSSH 2.9p2 (protocol 1.99)
  2/tcp open ssh Op
_sshv1: Server supports SSHv1
  _sshv1: Server Supports SSHV1
ssh-hostkey:
    1024 b8746cdbfd8be666e92a2bdf5e6f6486 (RSA1)
    1024 8f8e5b81ed21abc180e157a33c85c471 (DSA)
    1024 ed4ea94a0614ff1514ceda3a80dbe281 (RSA)
0/tcp open http Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b)
    http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
    http-title: Test Page for the Apache Web Server on Red Hat Linux
 30/tcp open http
      Potentially risky methods: TRACE
/tcp open rpcbind 2 (RPC #100000)
  rpcinfo:
       pcinto:

program version port/proto service

100000 2 111/tcp rpcbind

100000 2 111/udp rpcbind

100024 1 32768/tcp status
 ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost.localdomain/organizationName=SomeOrganization/stateOrProvince
ame=SomeState/countryName=--
   Not valid before: 2009-09-26T09:32:06
_Not valid after: 2010-09-26T09:32:06
| ciphers:
| SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC4_64_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WTH_MD5
| SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
| http-title: 400 Bad Request
32768/tcp open status 1 (RPC #100024)
Host script results:
|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)
   _
_clock-skew: 5h00m04s
```

Enumerating http and https

80/tcp open http Apache httpd 1.3.20 ((Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b)

|_http-server-header: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b

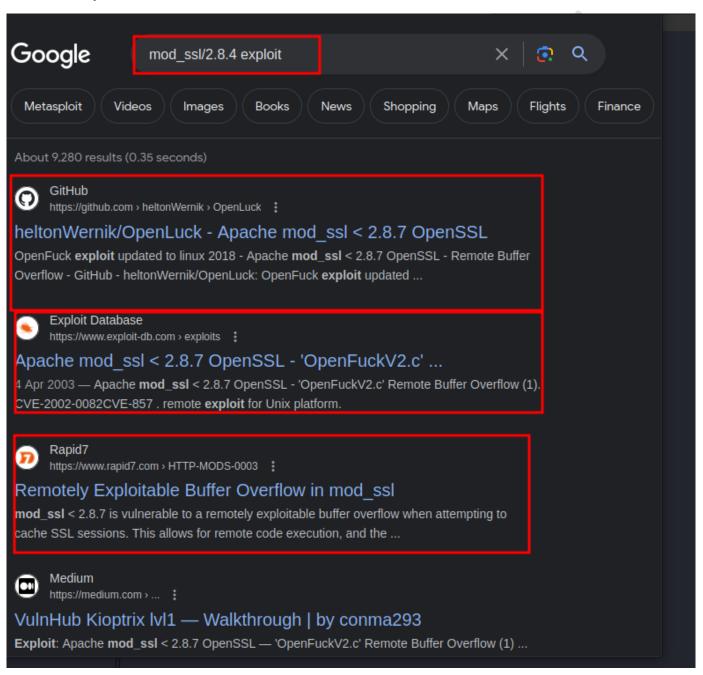
scanning with nikto vulnerabilities scanner

```
venuskali@kali: ~ ×
                     venuskali@kali: ~ ×
                                          venuskali@kali: ~ ×
 -(venuskali⊕kali)-[~]
-$ nikto -h|http://192.168.220.133
Nikto v2.5.0
                     192,168,220,1331
Target IP:
Target Hostname:
                     192.168.220.133
Target Port:
Start Time:
                     2023-08-06 03:50:39 (GMT-4)
Server: Apache/1.3.20 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) mod_ssl/2.8.4 OpenSSL/0.9.6b
/: Server may leak inodes via ETags, header found with file /, inode: 34821, size: 2
 5 23:12:46 2001. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2003-1418
/: The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present. See: https://develope
US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/X-Frame-Options
/: The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to
of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type. See: https://www.netsparker.com,
-scanner/vulnerabilities/missing-content-type-header/
Apache/1.3.20 appears to be outdated (current is at least Apache/2.4.54). Apache 2.2
the 2.x branch.
OpenSSL/0.9.6b appears to be outdated (current is at least 3.0.7). OpenSSL 1.1.1s is
x branch and will be supported until Nov 11 2023.
mod_ssl/2.8.4 appears to be outdated (current is at least 2.9.6) (may depend on serve
/: Apache is vulnerable to XSS via the Expect header. See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-
me=CVE-2006-3918
Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.x up 1.2.34 are vulnerable to a remote DoS and possible code
Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.3 below 1.3.27 are vulnerable to a local buffer overflow who
rs to kill any process on the system.
Apache/1.3.20 - Apache 1.3 below 1.3.29 are vulnerable to overflows in mod_rewrite as
mod_ssl/2.8.4 - mod_ssl 2.8.7 and lower are vulnerable to a remote buffer overflow w
emote shell.
OPTIONS: Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE .
/: HTTP TRACE method is active which suggests the host is vulnerable to XST. See: ht
w-community/attacks/Cross_Site_Tracing
///etc/hosts: The server install allows reading of any system file by adding an extra
/usage/: Webalizer may be installed. Versions lower than 2.01-09 vulnerable to Cross
SS). See: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2001-0835
/manual/: Directory indexing found.
/manual/: Web server manual found.
/icons/: Directory indexing found.
/icons/README: Apache default file found. See: https://www.vntweb.co.uk/apache-restr
consreadme/
```

Researching potential vulnerabilities

use google to search for the exploit of any analysis you saw in your enumeration Example:

vulnerability for mod_ssl



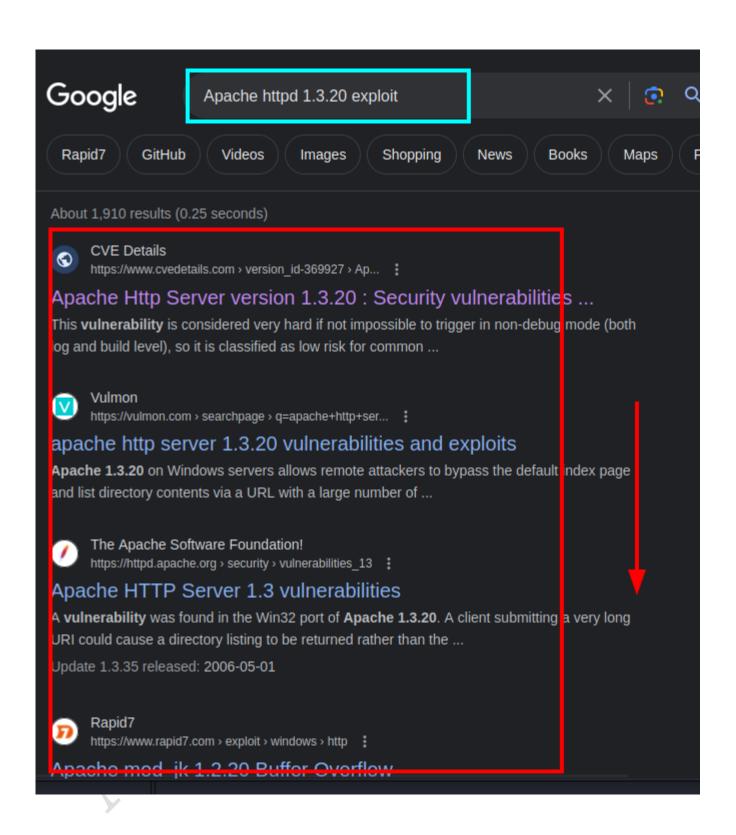


Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 OpenSSL - 'OpenFuckV2.c' Remote Buffer Overflow (1)

| EDB-ID: 764 | CVE: 2002-0082 | Author: SPABAM | Туре |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
| EDB Verified: ✓ | | Exploit: 👤 / {} | |
| Platform: | Date: 2003-04-04 | | |
| Vulnerable | e App: 🗖 | | |

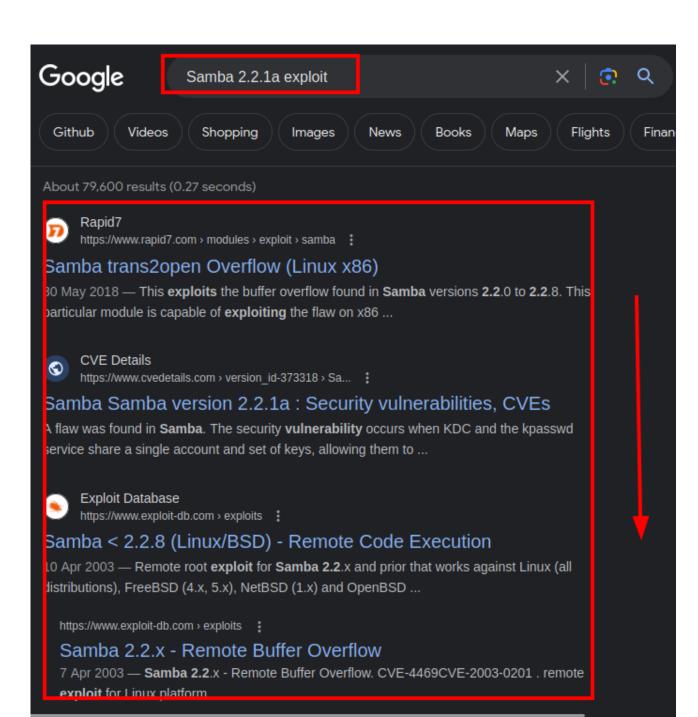
80 / 443 - pontentially vulnerable to OPENLOCK (https://github.com/heltonWernik/OpenLuck

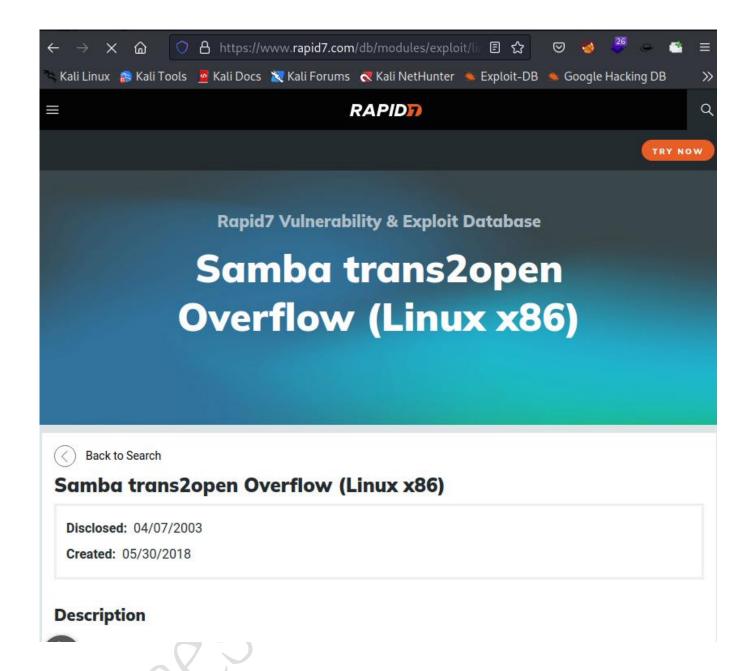
80/ 443 pontentially vulnerabiltiy to openlock (https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/windows/http/apache_modjk_overflow/)



139 - pontentially vulnerabilty to

https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/samba/trans2open/()





Using searchsploit to search for vulnerabilities

use - searchspolit

```
(venuskali⊕kali)-[~]
   searchsploit mod ssl 2
 Exploit Title
                                  Path
Apache 2.0.58 mod rewrite (Win | windows/remote/3996.c
Apache < 1.3.37/2.0.59/2.2.3 m |
                                 multiple/remote/2237.sh
windows_x86/remote/3680.sh
       mod_rewrite (Windows x8 |
Apache
       mod_rewrite - LDAP prot | windows/remote/16752.rb
Apache
              2.0.x - Remote | linux/dos/24590.txt
Apache
Apache
                .8.x - Off-by-
                                 multiple/dos/21575.txt
                  .8.7 OpenSSI
                                 unix/remote/21671.c
Apache
                                 unix/remote/47080.c
Apache
                  .8.7 Open
Apache
                  .8.7 Open
                                 unix/remote/764.c
                                 unix/remote/40347.txt
                      < 0.9.6
Apache
               Open:
Apache Struts < 1.3.10 / < 2.3 |
                                 multiple/remote/41690.rb
Cisco ASA 8.x - VPN
                           ule |
                                 hardware/remote/10510.txt
                        paid'
Domain!
          4.09.03 -
                                 php/webapps/44783.txt
          4.11.01 - 'ss
                                 php/webapps/46373.txt
Domain
                        -accou
          4.11.01 - 'ssl-provi |
                                 php/webapps/46372.txt
Domain
        4.11.01 - Custom
                                 php/webapps/45947.txt
Flash - Issues in DefineBitsLo
                                 windows/dos/37846.txt
Fortinet FortiOS 6.0.4 - Unaut |
                                 hardware/webapps/49074.pv
Microsoft Edge Chakra - 'Inter |
                                 windows/dos/42469.html
Microsoft Edge Chakra - 'Inter |
                                 windows/dos/42470.html
   bus Slave 7.0.0 - Denial of
                                 windows/dos/45732.txt
   bus Slave 7.3.1 - Buffer Ov |
                                 windows/dos/50536.pv
  bus Slave PLC 7 - '.msw' Bu
                                 windows x86/local/45710.pl
Veritas/Symantec Backup Exec - | windows/remote/42282.rb
Shellcodes: No Results
   (venuskali⊕kali)-[~]
```

Vulnerability Rating Based On Severity, Mitigation and Recommendation

Vulnerability Description: **Samba 2.2.1a** Outdated Software (High Severity):

1. Outdated Software (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Samba 2.2.1a is an outdated version likely to have multiple known vulnerabilities.
- **Mitigation:** Upgrade to a supported version of Samba to receive security patches and fixes.
- **Recommendation:** Upgrade to the latest stable version of Samba to ensure protection against known vulnerabilities.

2. Weak Authentication (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Samba 2.2.1a may use weak authentication methods, such as plaintext passwords.
- Mitigation: Implement strong authentication mechanisms like Kerberos or LDAP.
- **Recommendation:** Configure Samba to use strong authentication methods to prevent unauthorized access.

3. Remote Code Execution (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Vulnerabilities in Samba 2.2.1a may allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code.
- Mitigation: Apply security patches provided by the Samba project.
- **Recommendation:** Regularly update Samba to the latest version and apply security patches promptly to prevent remote code execution vulnerabilities.

Vulnerability Description: mod ssl < 2.8.7

Severity Rating: High severity

1. Outdated Software (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Apache mod_ssl versions prior to 2.8.7 may contain multiple known vulnerabilities.
- **Mitigation:** Upgrade to a newer version of Apache mod_ssl that includes security patches and fixes.
- **Recommendation:** Upgrade to the latest version of Apache mod_ssl to address known vulnerabilities and improve security.

2. SSL/TLS Vulnerabilities (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Older versions of mod_ssl may be susceptible to SSL/TLS vulnerabilities, such as protocol downgrade attacks or cipher suite vulnerabilities.
- **Mitigation:** Configure SSL/TLS settings securely, including using strong cipher suites and disabling deprecated protocols.
- **Recommendation:** Regularly update SSL/TLS configurations to adhere to best practices and industry standards. Monitor security advisories for any new SSL/TLS vulnerabilities and apply patches promptly.

3. Denial of Service (DoS) (Medium Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Apache mod_ssl < 2.8.7 may be vulnerable to denial of service attacks.
- **Mitigation:** Implement rate limiting, request throttling, or IP blocking to mitigate DoS attacks.
- **Recommendation:** Configure web server settings to handle DoS attacks gracefully and deploy intrusion detection/prevention systems to detect and block malicious traffic.

4. Certificate Handling Vulnerabilities (Medium Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Older versions of mod_ssl may have vulnerabilities related to certificate handling, such as improper validation or insecure storage.
- **Mitigation:** Ensure proper configuration of certificate authorities and certificate chains. Use secure storage mechanisms for private keys and certificates.
- **Recommendation:** Regularly review and update certificate configurations. Implement secure key management practices to protect private keys from unauthorized access.

Vulnerability Description: Apache HTTP Server 1.3.20

Severity Rating: High severity

1. Outdated Software (High Severity):

• **Vulnerability:** Apache HTTP Server 1.3.20 is an outdated version likely to have multiple known vulnerabilities.

- **Mitigation:** Upgrade to a supported version of Apache HTTP Server to receive security patches and fixes.
- **Recommendation:** Upgrade to the latest stable version of Apache HTTP Server (2.4.x or later) to ensure protection against known vulnerabilities.

2. Remote Code Execution (High Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Vulnerabilities in Apache HTTP Server 1.3.20 may allow remote attackers to execute arbitrary code.
- Mitigation: Apply security patches provided by the Apache Software Foundation.
- **Recommendation:** Regularly update Apache HTTP Server to the latest version and apply security patches promptly to prevent remote code execution vulnerabilities.

3. Denial of Service (DoS) (Medium Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Apache HTTP Server 1.3.20 may be susceptible to denial of service attacks.
- **Mitigation:** Implement network-level protections to mitigate DoS attacks.
- **Recommendation:** Configure firewalls or intrusion prevention systems to detect and block DoS attacks targeting Apache HTTP Server.

4. Information Disclosure (Medium Severity):

- **Vulnerability:** Apache HTTP Server 1.3.20 may leak sensitive information due to misconfigurations or vulnerabilities.
- **Mitigation:** Review and adjust Apache HTTP Server configurations to restrict access to sensitive data.
- **Recommendation:** Regularly audit Apache HTTP Server configurations and apply access controls to prevent unauthorized information disclosure.