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Spécialisé sur Unix, Windows, TCP/IP et Internet

Security Day 2011

Pentests: Exposing real world attacks

Renaud Dubourguaïs <Renaud.Dubourguaïs@hsc.fr>

Jean-Baptiste Aviat <Jean-Baptiste.Aviat@hsc.f>

- **Information security consulting company since 1989**
- **Fully independent intellectual expertise services**
 - Free of any distribution, integration, outsourcing, staff delegation or third-party investors biases
- **Services: consulting, research, audit, penetration tests, training**
- **Field of expertise**
 - OS Security : Windows, Unix ,Linux and embedded components
 - Application security
 - Network security
 - Organizational security
- **Consultants certifications :**
 - CISSP, ISO 20000-1 Lead Auditor, ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, ISO 27001 Lead Implementor, ISO 27005 Risk Manager, ITIL, ProCSSI, GIAC GCFA

What is a pentest?

- **Simulation of a real attack on:**
 - Infrastructure by exploiting badly designed firewall rules, exposed services, ...
 - Exposed Web applications by testing user inputs, application bugs, ...
- **Mainly from two point of view:**
 - Blackbox, without information about the remote infrastructure, just a URL
 - Greybox, with a user account
- **Various purposes:**
 - Security assessment
 - Decision makers awareness
 - Technical staff awareness

Security assessment (1/3)

- **Assess the global security level of your infrastructure:**
 - Applications
 - Network
 - Websites...
- **Technical skills needed:**
 - Dedicated to real hackers
 - Or accessible to script kiddies ?

Security assessment (2/3)

- **Pentest** should not to be mistaken with **vulnerability scanning** or vulnerability assessment.

Vulnerability scanning (Qualys, Rapid7, Nessus...) is cheap and automated but :

- Results are not **confirmed** by a **human** assessor
- Does not necessarily **prove** that a vulnerability is there and actually **exploitable** (lots of 'might/could be vulnerable' in reports)
- Can not look for for tricky vulnerabilities in **web applications** in an efficient and useful way
- Can not **bounce** (from a compromised system to a vulnerable one) to prove that more systems are at risk
- Has no notion of **business risk** (all vulnerabilities considered the same)
- Are tools for regulatory and compliance, but not the ones used by hackers to penetrate systems
- This presentation is about **real pentests**, simulating **real-world attacks**

- Issues usually summarized in a table:

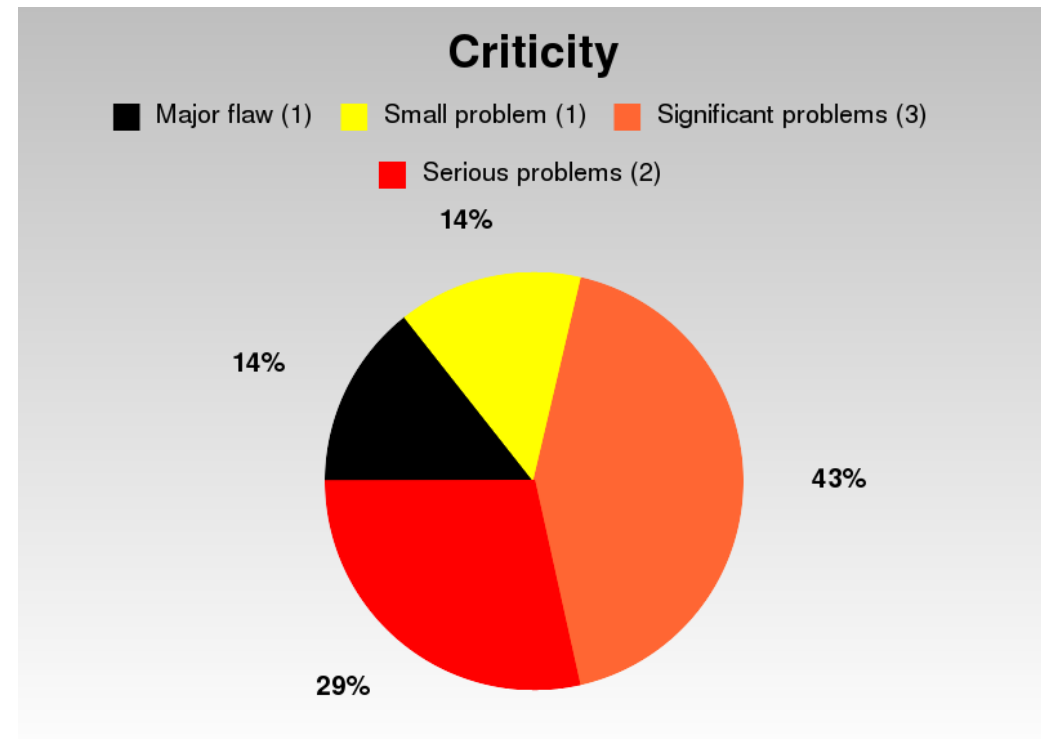
Vulnerability or significant element		Exploitation complexity	Associated risk	Criticality	Recommendation
Patch policy	Server out of date	2	Server takeover	B	Keep servers up to date
Web Application	Wrong parameters filtering	3	Information leaks	R	Filter user inputs
Web Application	No file extension filtering	2	Server takeover	R	Perform whitelist filtering on uploaded files
User management	Accounts share the same password	1	Bounce accross servers	O	Use unique passwords
Passwords policy	Weak user password	2	User account thief	O	Force users to use strong passwords
Network filtering	Weak DMZ filtering	N/A	Compromized servers may reach unnecessary services on some hosts	O	Review firewall rules
Web application	Debug messages shown to user	N/A	Technical information leak	Y	Do not use debug mode on production applications

- **Provide technical details about the intrusion in order to:**
 - Reproduce attacks
 - Check vulnerability corrections
- **Give concrete recommendations for each vulnerability:**
 - Best practices to fix it
 - And both:
 - State of the art practices
 - Pragmatic options to fix the issues

```
memcpy(new->pktrtp.pcap.pkt, pktrtp->pcap.pkt, pktrtp
      >pcap.hdr.caplen);
new->pktrtp.len = pktrtp->len;

if (rtp_stream->pkts.lh_first == NULL)
{
    LIST_INSERT_HEAD(&rtp_stream->pkts, new, l);
}
else
{
    if (before)
    {
        LIST_INSERT_BEFORE(before, new, l);
    }
    else
    {
        if (after)
            LIST_INSERT_AFTER(after, new, l);
        else FATAL("buffer not empty and before,after
NULL");
    }
}
```

- Pentests are not relevant only to technical staff
- Decision makers want to know:
 - Do we have vulnerabilities ?
 - Are they easy to exploit ?
 - Are they easy to fix ?
 - How good (or bad) are they related to other similar companies ?



Single information provided to the pentesters :

<http://www.equivalency.co.uk>

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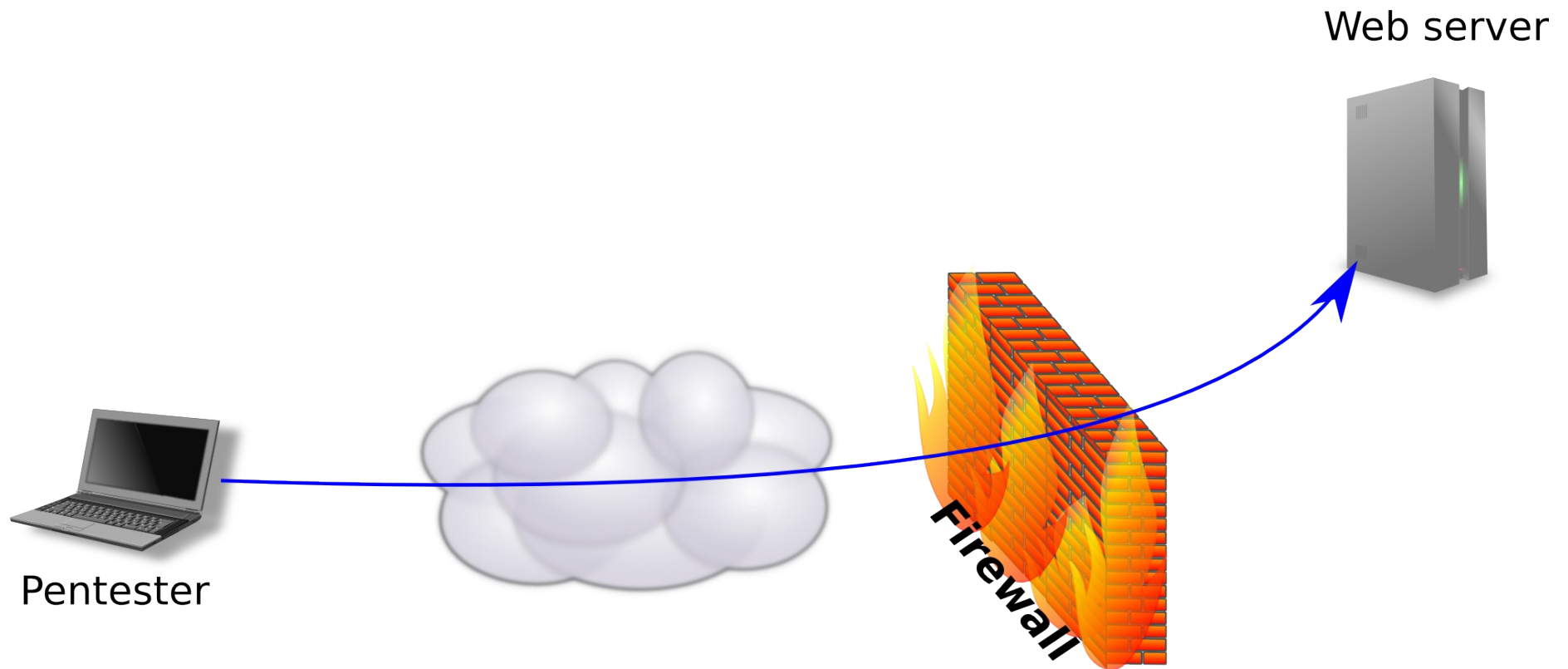
ALIQUAM TEMPUS

Mauris vitae nisl nec metus placerat perdiet est.
Phasellus dapibus semper consectetur hendrerit.

CATEGORIES

[→ Aliquam libero](#)[→ Consectetur adipiscing elit](#)[→ Metus aliquam pellentesque](#)[→ Suspendisse iaculis mauris](#)[→ Urnaret non molestie semper](#)[→ Proin gravida orci porttitor](#)

Guessing the infrastructure...



WELCOME TO EQUIVALENCY

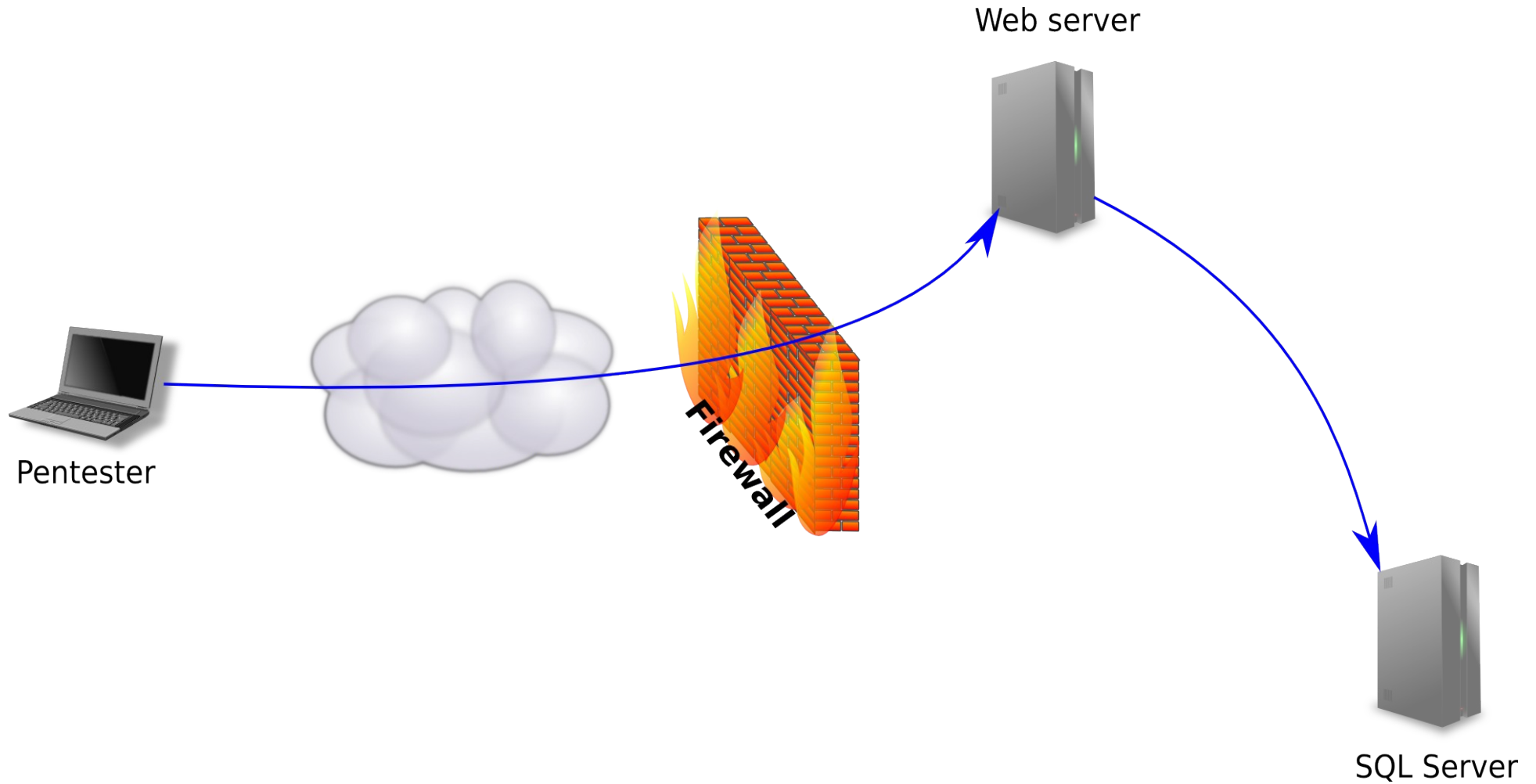
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SQL Error: Syntax error (missing operator) in query expression 'SELECT id, username FROM cmd_users WHERE [...]'.
The text is circled in red.

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What does it look like now?



- **Possibility to extract database information:**
 - Using a custom script
 - No sensitive information on such a website
 - Except for the user accounts authorized to edit content

Demonstration

In the vulnerabilities summary...

- Looks like an SQL injection flaw !

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Weak passwords policy

- Retrieved accounts passwords are encrypted
 - To be precise : they are 'hashed' ('one-way encryption')
- If some of them are simple:
 - They can be retrieved !

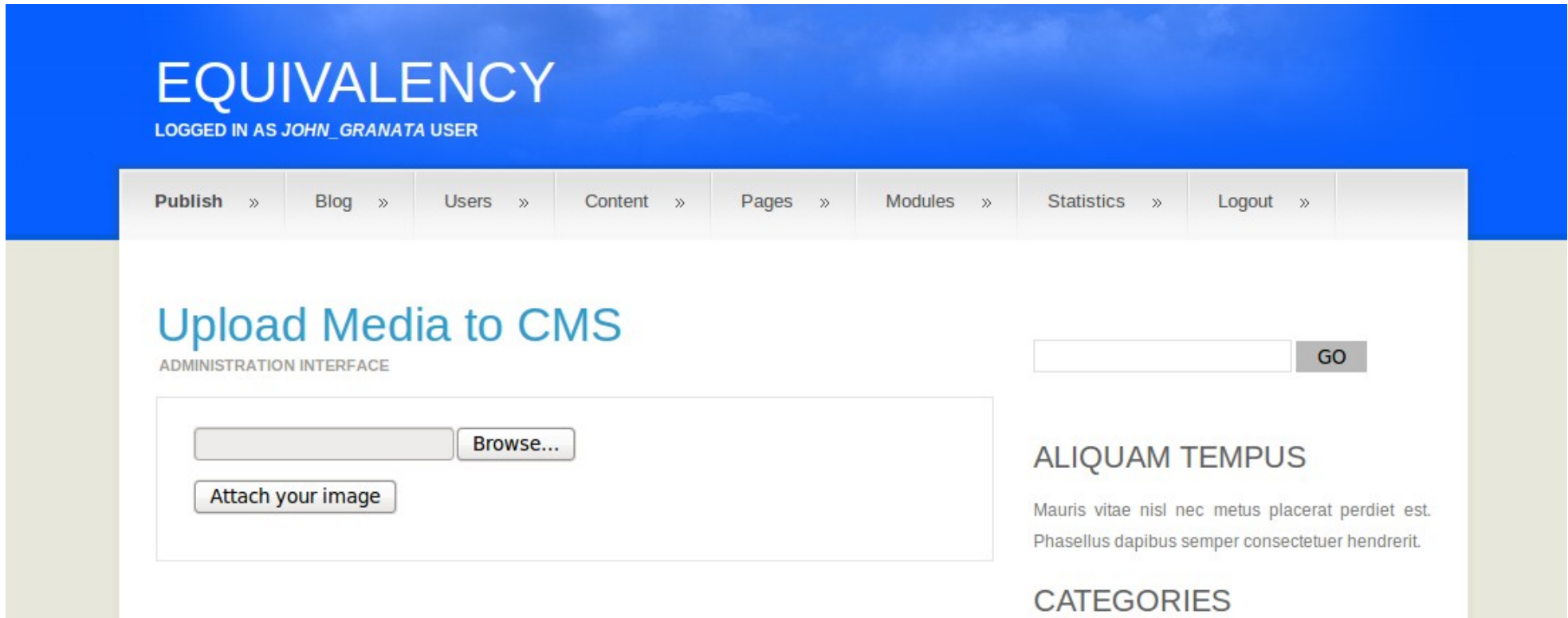
Demonstration

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No filtering on file extensions (1/2)

- Editing users are allowed to upload images



EQUIVALENCY
LOGGED IN AS JOHN_GRANATA USER

Publish » Blog » Users » Content » Pages » Modules » Statistics » Logout »

Upload Media to CMS

ADMINISTRATION INTERFACE

ALIQUAM TEMPUS

Mauris vitae nisl nec metus placerat perdiet est.
Phasellus dapibus semper consectetur hendrerit.

CATEGORIES

No filtering on file extensions (2/2)

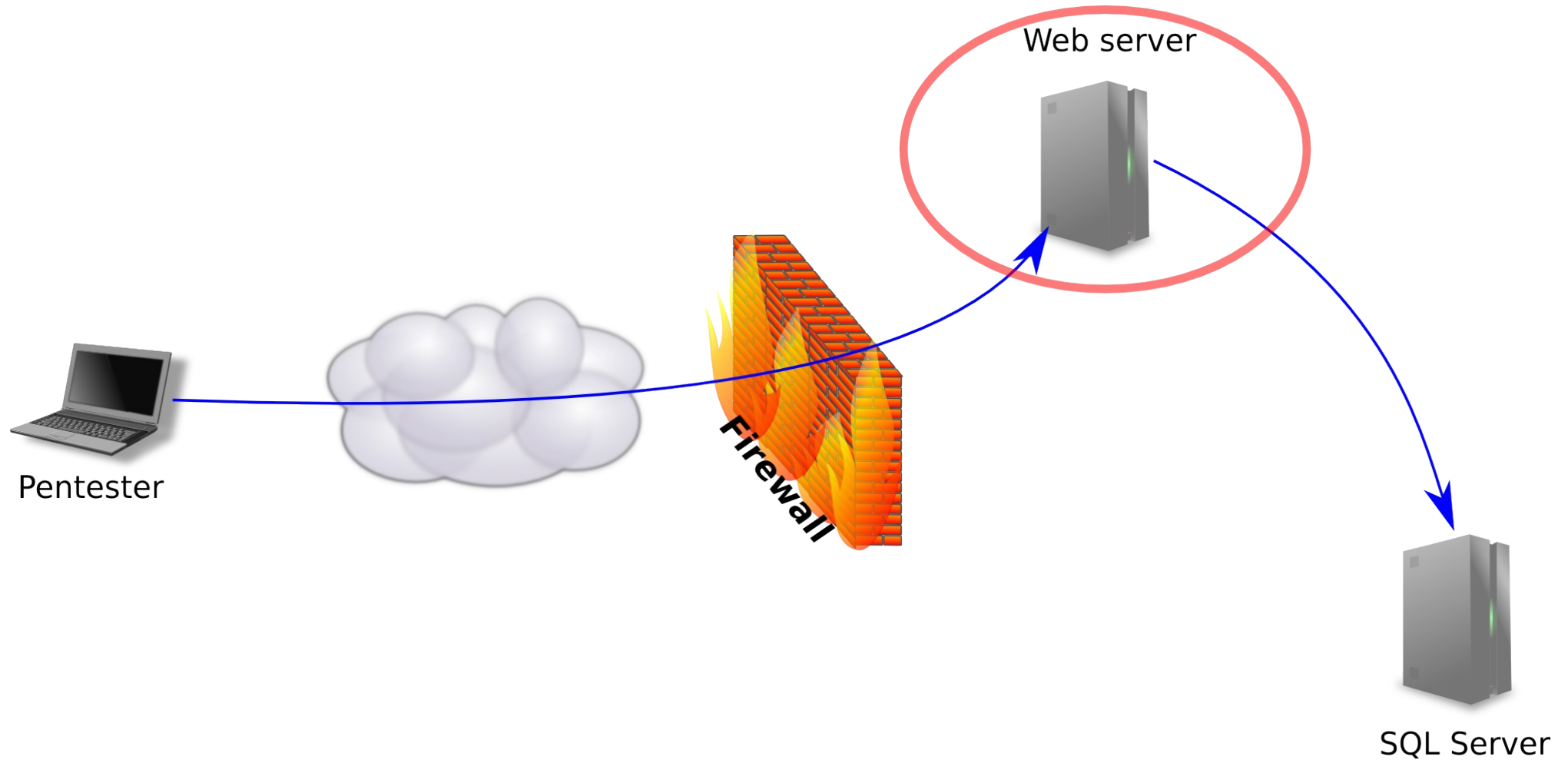
- **Instead of uploading an image:**
 - Let's upload an executable ASP script
- **Which can act as an interface to the operating system**
 - Public webshells are easy to found (c99.php, r57.php, ...)
 - HSC consultants developed their own webshell

Demonstration

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Where are we now?



Bounce to the SQL Server

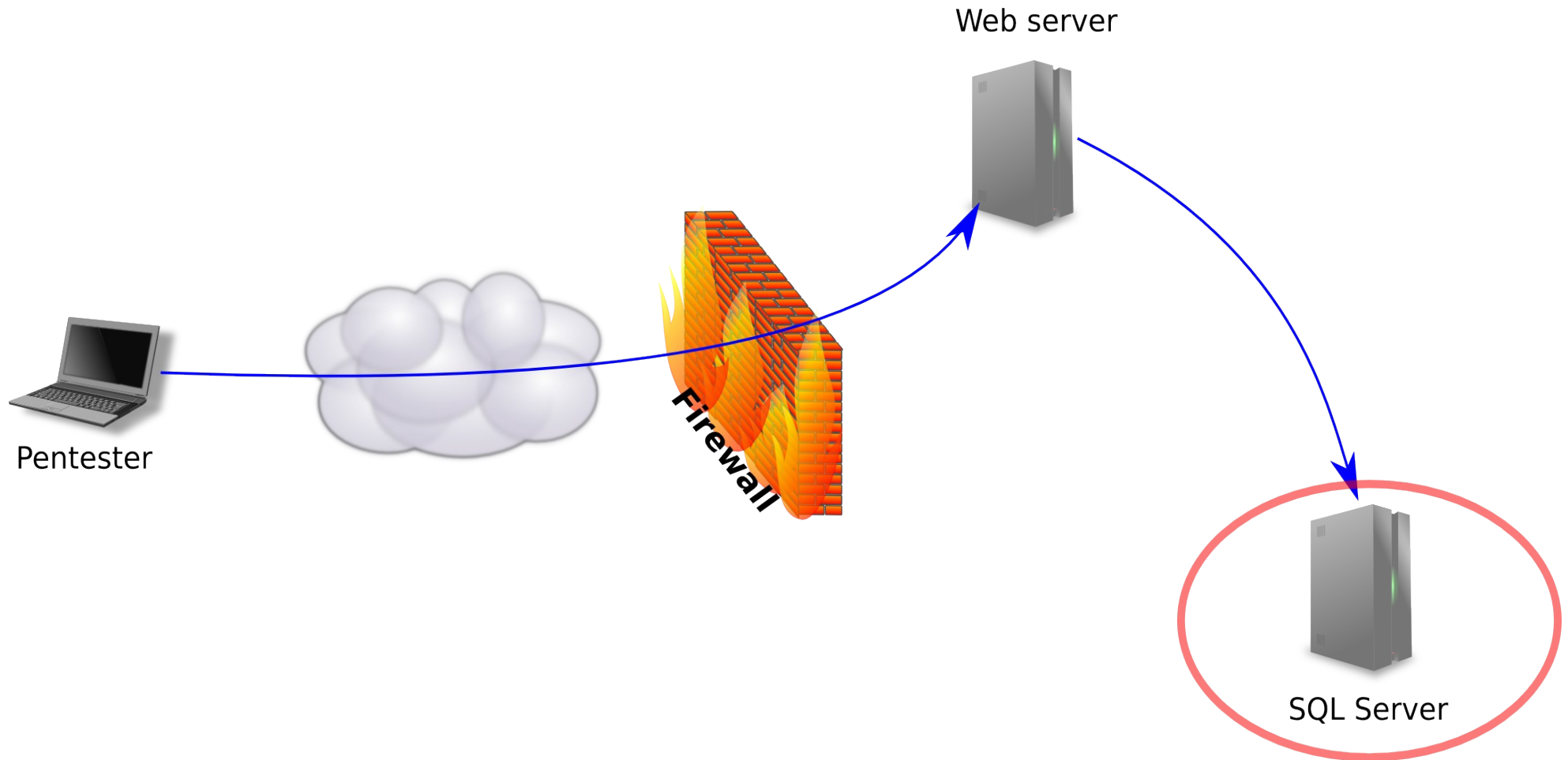
- **LocalSystem user can extract hashes from the system**
 - Public tools exist (fgdump.exe)
 - But also private tools (forestdump for HSC)
- **Such hashes can be broken**
 - Using 'Rainbow tables'
- **If a local account is shared accross servers:**
 - We can bounce to them !

Demonstration

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Where are we now?



Compromising the Active Directory

- Domain controllers can be identified by querying a DNS record

```
$ dig SRV @192.168.111.110 _ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.hsc.local
[...]
;; ANSWER SECTION:
_ldap._tcp.dc._msdcs.hsc.local.      600 IN SRV      0 100 389 win2003-ad.hsc.local.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
win2003-ad.hsc.local. 3600      IN      A          192.168.111.110
```

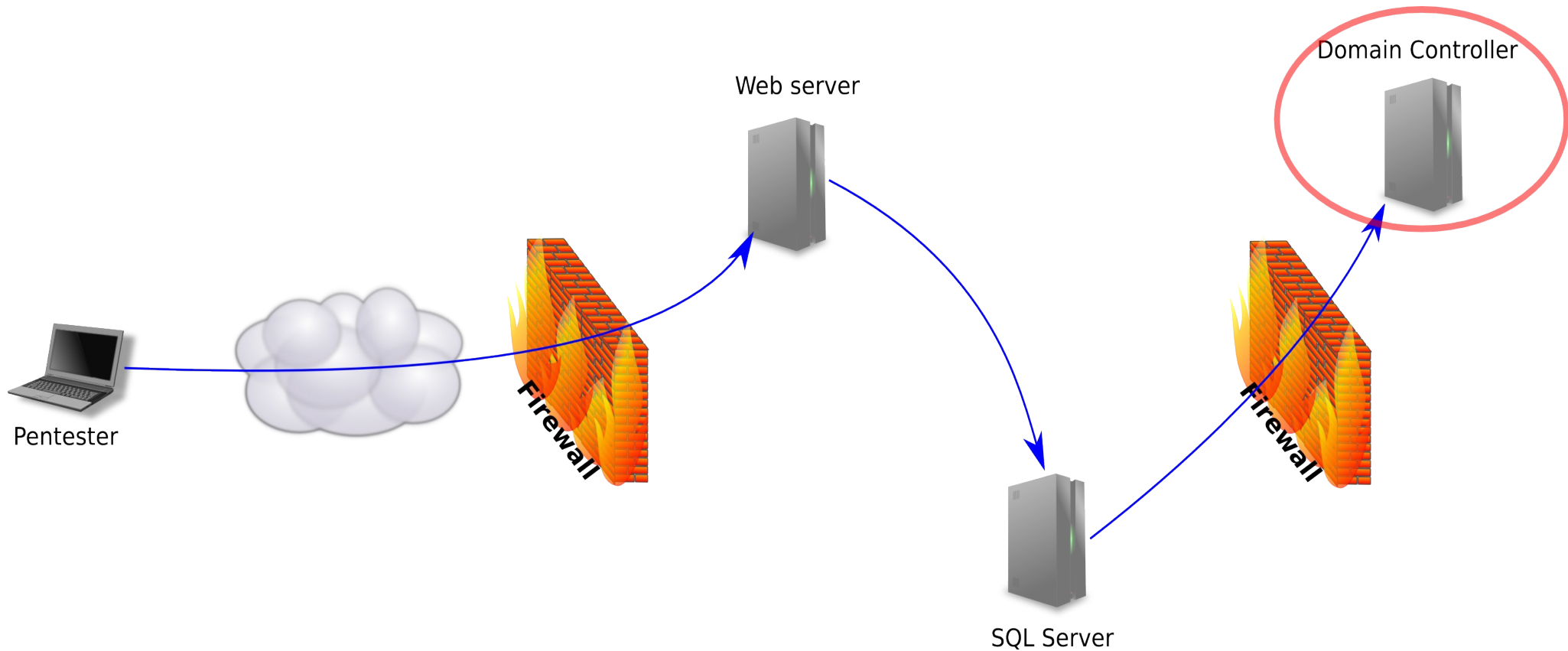
- If a critical vulnerability hasn't yet been patched:
 - It can be exploited to take control of the system
 - MS06-040 (netapi), MS08-067 (netapi) , MS10-46 (LNK), ...

Demonstration

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Where are we now?



- **Increasing number of attacks against web applications**
 - A vulnerability can be created by mistake very quickly :
 - Unfiltered user inputs, weak passwords, unpatched software...
 - Exploitation techniques are now mature
 - Impact can be disastrous :
 - Leak of confidential data
 - Servers and applications compromised or vandalized
 - ...
- **Pentests make you aware of the issues before the real hackers...**