

RED TEAMING EXERCISE



2022

FINAL
REPORT

PREPARED BY



CryptoGen Nepal

PREPARED FOR



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Introduction

Organizations must today be able to withstand the most recent and advanced cyber-attacks. With the support of a certified and professional Red Teaming Provider, the Red Teaming Assessment is designed to prepare and execute controlled attacks (i.e., threat intelligence based red teaming tests) against the live/production environment without exposing important information.

Red Teaming should not be mistaken as an information system audit or a penetration test as it is a simulation test designed to provide insight into the resilience and efficacy of the implemented cyber security measures and related processes (i.e., detection and response). In contrast to a penetration test (which tests and evaluates one or more specific information assets), red teaming exercise focuses on simulating a targeted and realistic attack against the entire Organization in a controlled manner.

Cryptogen Nepal used the latest attack tactics, techniques, and procedures to compromise the [REDACTED] aiming to reach the most important and valuable information assets and to test the detection and response capabilities of the [REDACTED]. The Red Team consists of certified and experienced ethical hackers with in-depth knowledge of all security domains.

Cryptogen Nepal performed a detailed security examination of [REDACTED] performing Red Teaming Exercise engagement to identify the detection and response capability of Blue Team. The assessment was initiated from 14th June 2022 to 11th July 2022, to identify and fill the security gaps within the infrastructure within [REDACTED]. As a part of assessment, we created some of the potential targets to perform attack against to identify the vulnerable point.

Summary

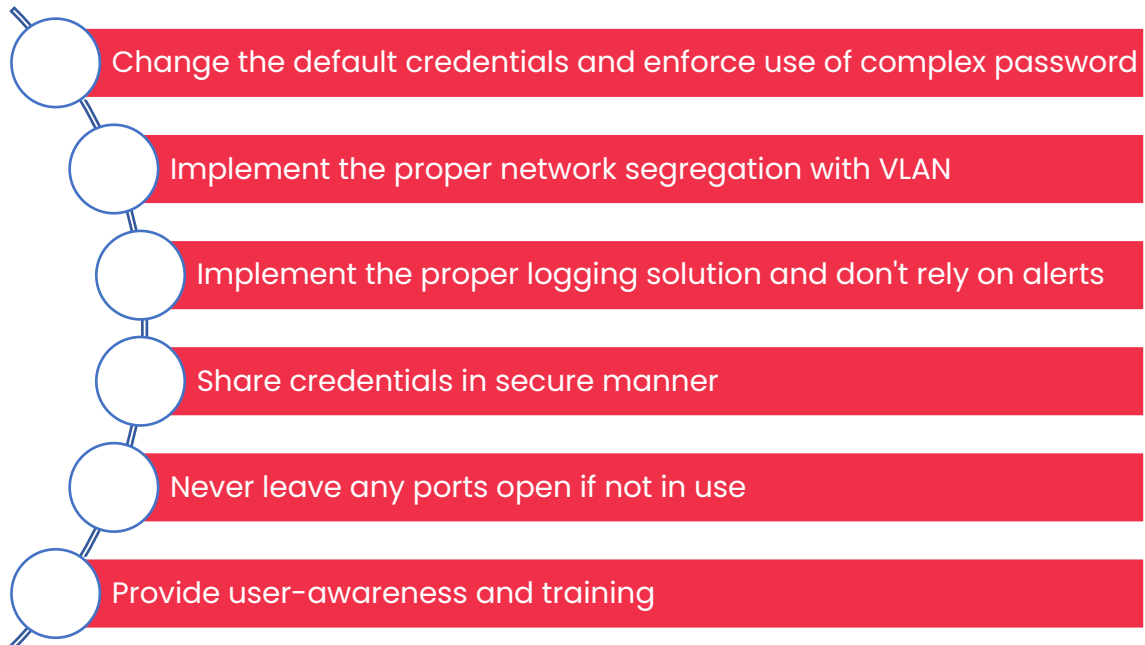
Red Team engagements performed by CryptoGen Nepal employs the real-world adversary techniques to target the systems under test. We used a red team model emulating real adversary tools, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) driven by attack scenarios and goals. Unlike a traditional penetration test, the red team model allows for the testing of the entire security scope of an organization to include people, processes, and technology. The three major Red Team phases were used during the engagement to accurately emulate a realistic threat. Get In, Stay In, and Act.

The sequence of activities in this approach involves open-source intelligence (OSINT) collection, enumeration, exploitation, and attack. Information gathered during OSINT collection is used in conjunction with passive and active enumeration. Enumeration information typically yields details about specific hardware, services, and software running on remote machines. The next phase involves analyzing all accumulated information to identify potential attack vectors. If a weakness can be exploited, operators attempt to obtain additional access into the network or system and to collect sensitive system information to create effects and demonstrate impact to the customer. Vetted tools, methodologies, and operator experience were employed to prevent unintentional disruption, degradation, or denial of service to the customer.

Throughout the Red Team Assessment Exercise, we observed multiple vulnerabilities that can be chained and exploited to obtain access to the organization. Some of the critical identified vulnerabilities are:

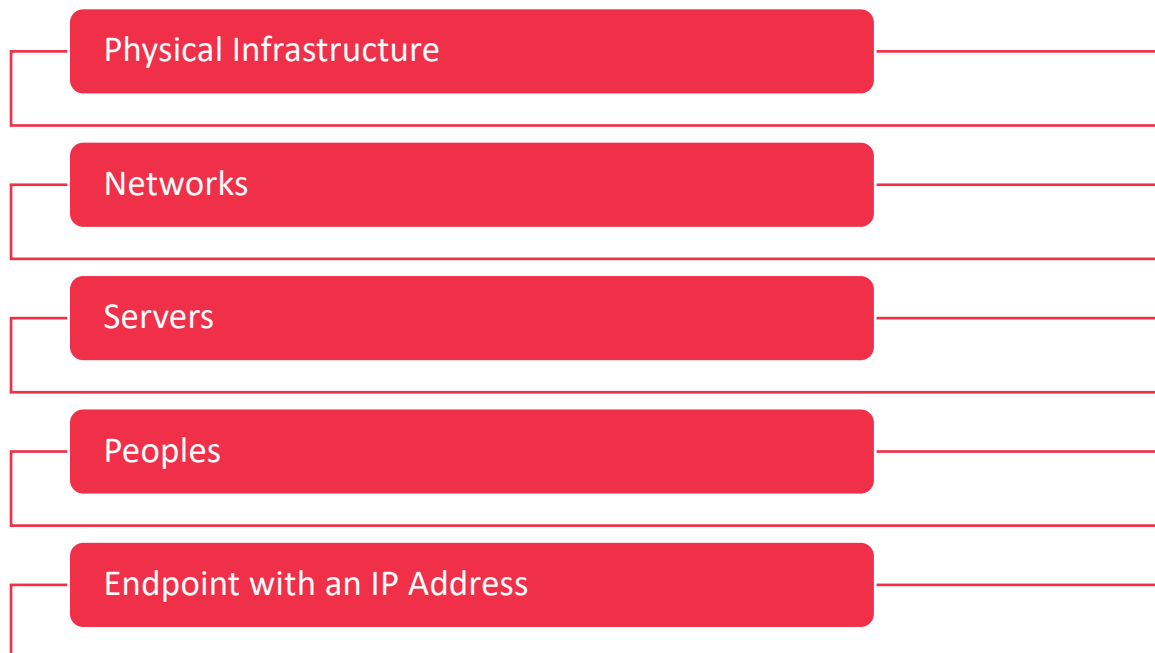
- Weak/ Default Credentials
- OSINT leading to gather employee information via LinkedIn
- Improper network/VLAN segregation
- Weak log processing and handling
- Delay in response of the Blue Team
- Peoples vulnerable to social engineering
- Weak credential handling

High-Level Recommendation



Scope

The agreed scope included in the Red Team Exercise Assessment but not limited to:



Control Framework

During the phase of red team assessments, the following industry and regulatory based frameworks was followed:

- MITRE ATT&CK Framework.
- Cyber Kill Chain® – Lockheed Martin
- Unified Cyber Kill Chain – Paul Pols
- Purple Team Exercise Framework (PTEF)
- Cyber Operational Resilience Intelligence-led Exercises (CORIE)
- CBEST Intelligence Led Testing – Bank of England

To be specific, the Unified Cyber Kill Chain – Paul Pols was followed during the assessment.

Execution Methodology

Planning objectives

The planning objectives phase is most important phase of the red team assessments. Based on the given scope, and the goal required by the client, we prepared the objectives to act on with a lot of planning to meet the required goals and launch a proper simulated red team attack.



The involved phases during the assessment are:

Initial Reconnaissance

Initial reconnaissance is the process to gather the much possible information about the target. In this phase, we mapped different assets of the target to gain the information using the open-source intelligence gathering (OSINT) techniques.

Initial Compromise

In this Initial Compromise phase, we gained the initial foothold to the organization assets the vulnerability in the assets chaining multiple vulnerabilities altogether. This phase was the major starting point to go further in the internal infrastructure of the organization.

Privilege Escalation

In this phase, we tried to escalate the privilege of their current users to higher level. Getting higher level privilege helped to gain information of the internal network and stable the original initial foothold and was done by identifying the misconfiguration and exploiting it, trying escalation scripts, setting up valid remote logins and many more.

Internal Reconnaissance

In the phase, with the stable foothold and privilege we performed the active reconnaissance on the internal infrastructure of the organization such as Active directory environment, VLANs, firewalls, workstations, restricted areas and many more and started to move laterally on the internal infrastructure.

Compromise

In this phase, we tried to compromise every possible asset in the organization infrastructure. As per the set goals, we exfiltrated the data, perform command and control (C2) activity, physical compromise, etc.

Persistence

In this phase, we used the techniques to keep access to the compromised systems across restarts, credentials changed, intrusion detection that may cause to terminate the compromised system access via obfuscated C2 payloads, advanced scripts and so on. Also, this phase observed the overall detection & response capability of the security team of the organization throughout the red team assessment phase.

Documentation and Reporting

In this phase documentation is created based on findings, used techniques, required goals and the overall attack simulation process & clear report is prepared and provided to the stake holders. Also, debriefing is to be delivered for the clear insights.

Approach and Findings

Physical Security

We were able to get inside by opening the access control door with the door remote available at the reception door. We pasted the 'Red Team' sticker within the table to show our presence.

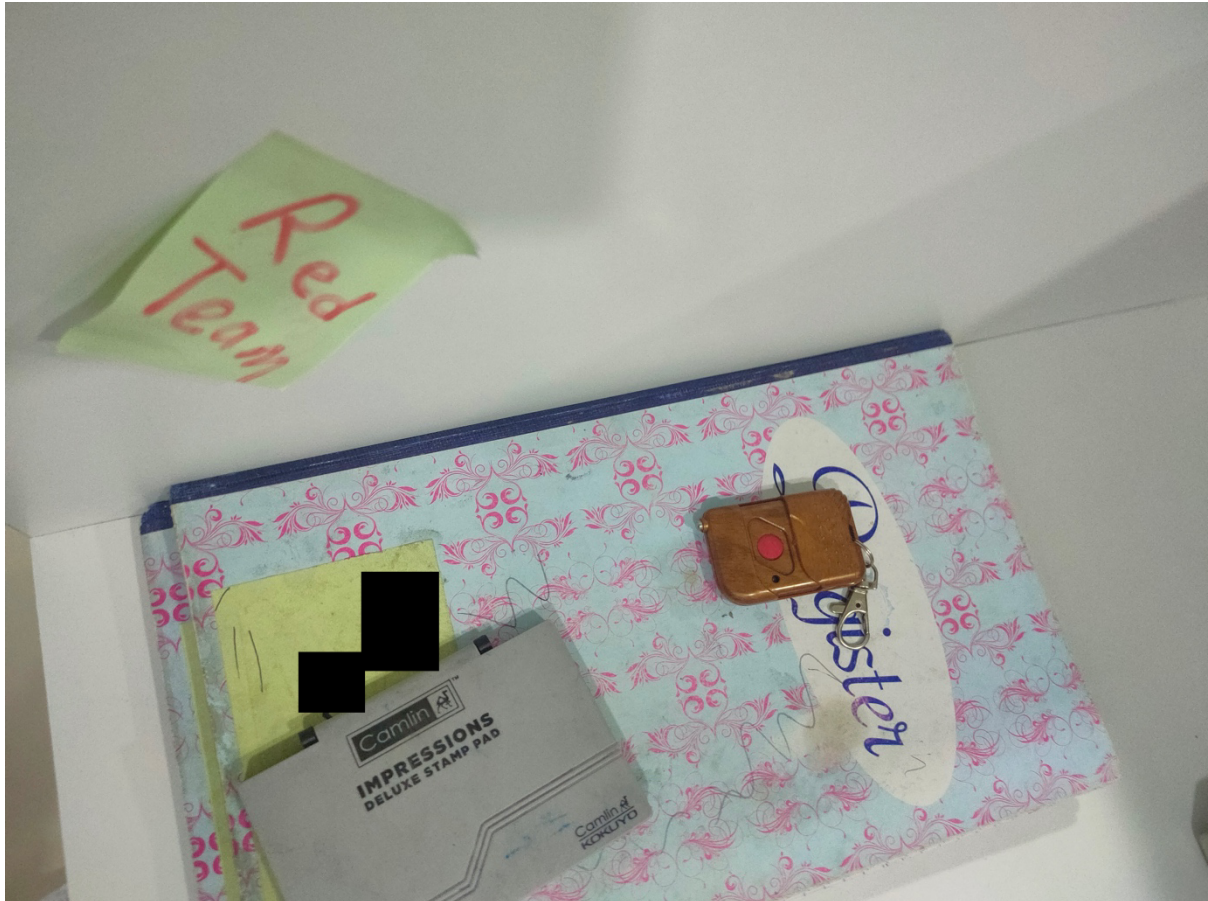


Figure 1: Accessing door with door remote


Also, we were able to enter the server room using the card of one of the  staff without interruption. We were not asked any queries on why we entered and what was the purpose of the visit. Also, the surveillance camera was not found inside the server room and visitor log is not maintained.



Figure 2: Entered into the server room.

Network Security

After connecting in our access point at [REDACTED] WIFI", we started searching for available network ranges inside the organization. As we were in 192.[REDACTED]/24 subnet, we started searching for available network ranges with hit-and-trial basis. Using tool like Angry IP Scanner, we were able to identify the alive hosts in the subnet and started lateral movement within the network to identify the vulnerabilities which could lead us to initial foothold. The identified network ranges are:

- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24
- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24
- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24
- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24
- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24
- 192.168.[REDACTED]/24

We performed alive hosts using set of tools such as nmap and techniques like ping sweep, DHCP broadcast, etc.

After identifying the live hosts, we performed half-open port scan to avoid detection from the security team and identified that the user 'S[REDACTED]k' has the VNC open with no authentication, which we used to gather more information about more targets. During the duration, we noticed the use of weak and guessable credentials like [REDACTED]@123 in sensitive portals like Nutanix Central.

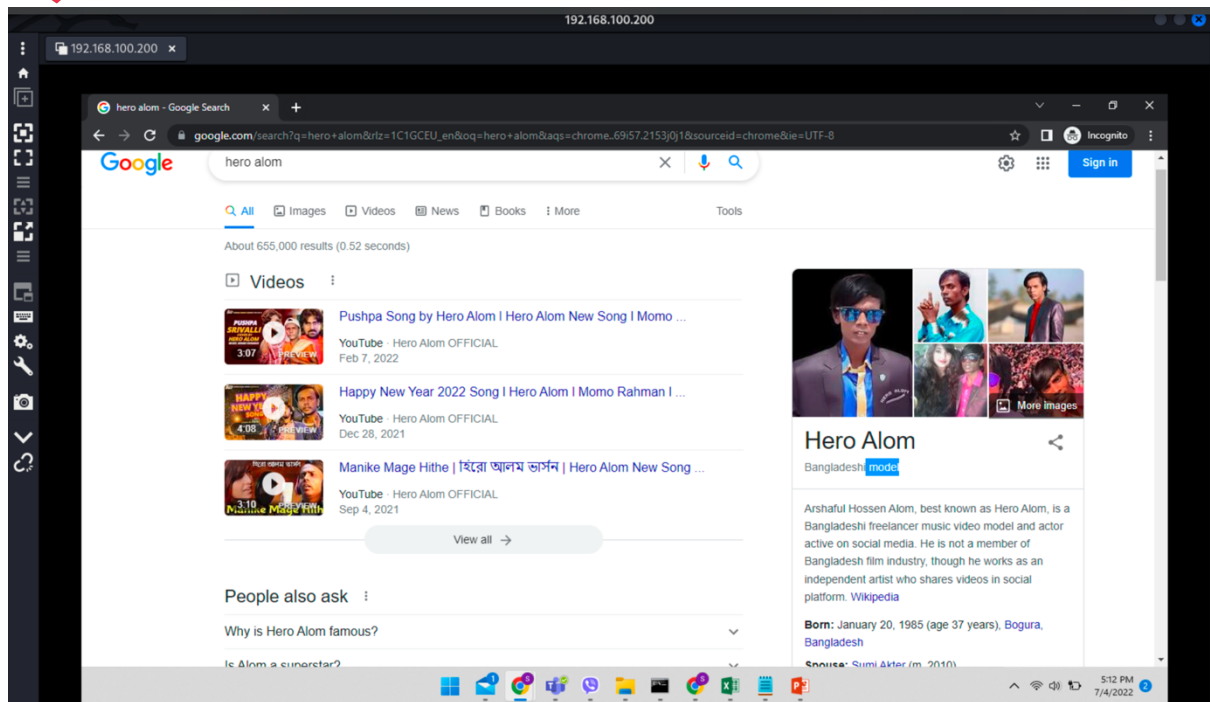


Figure 3: S [REDACTED]'s workstation with VNC

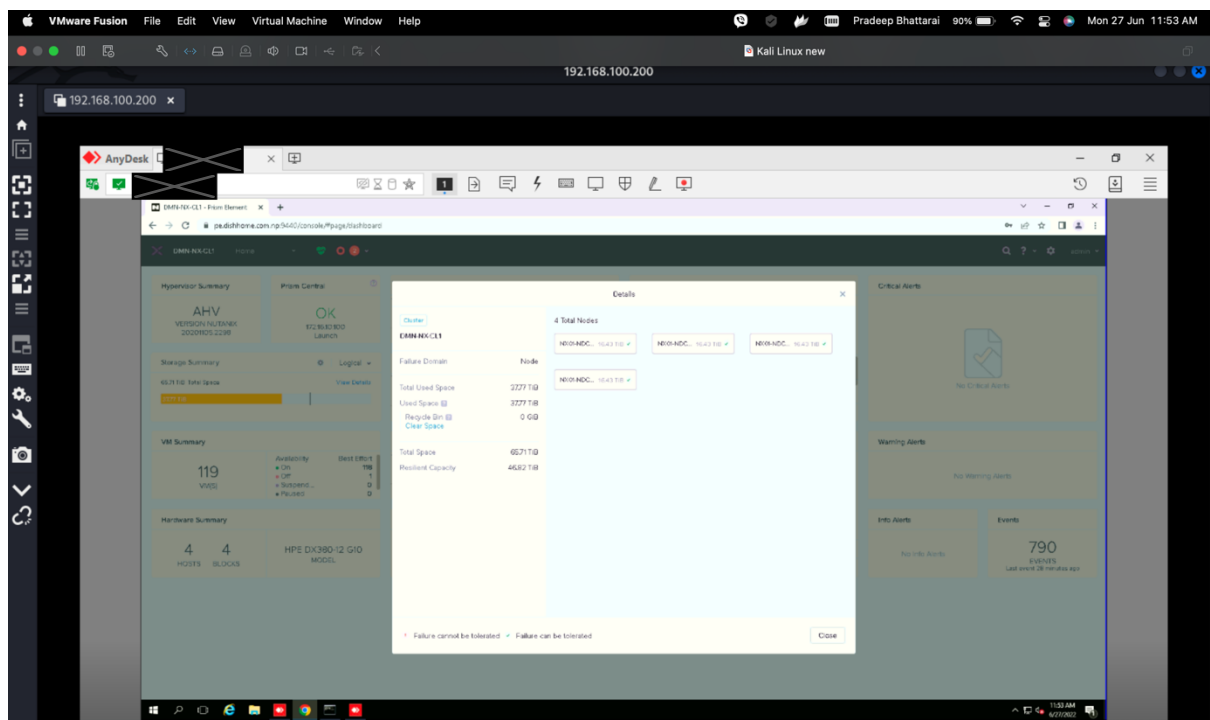


Figure 4: S [REDACTED]'s screen

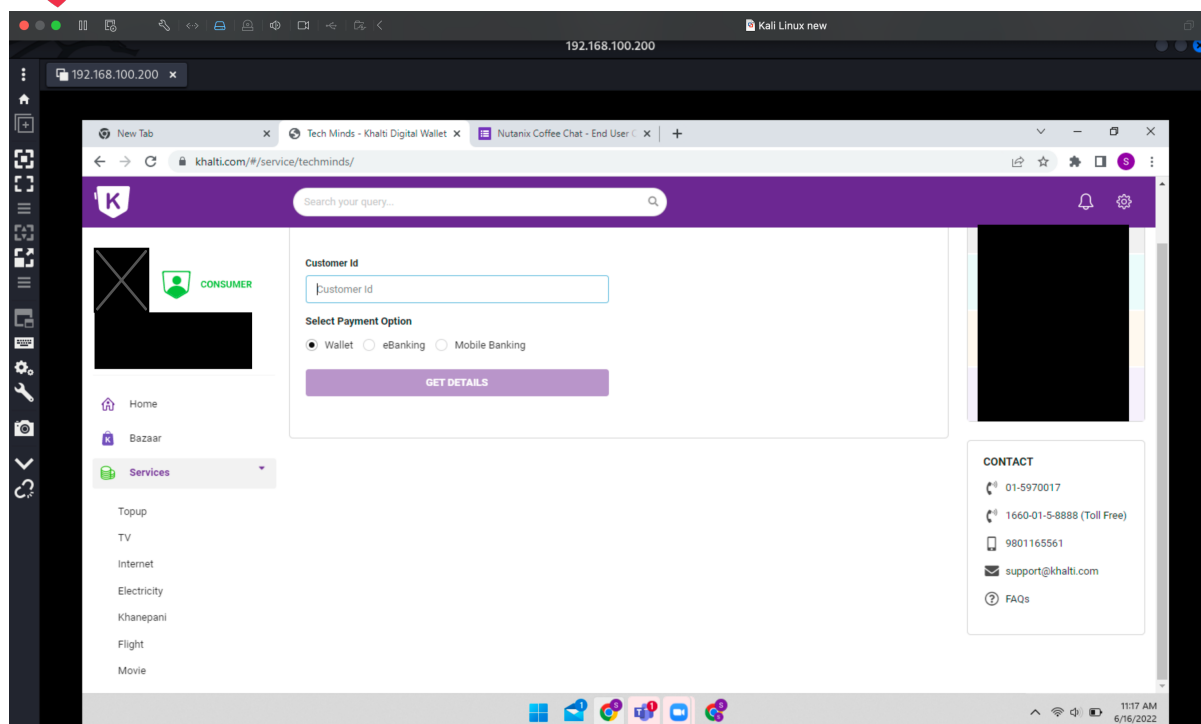


Figure 5: Screenshot accessing Khalti

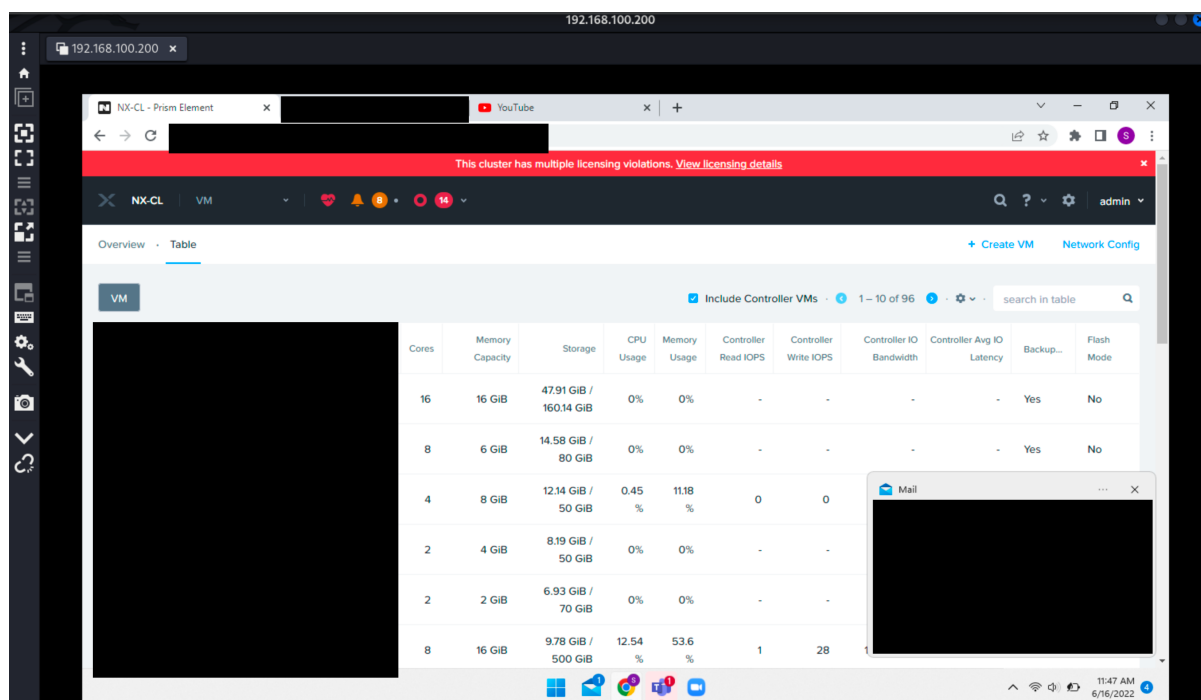


Figure 6: Screenshot accessing Nutanix portal

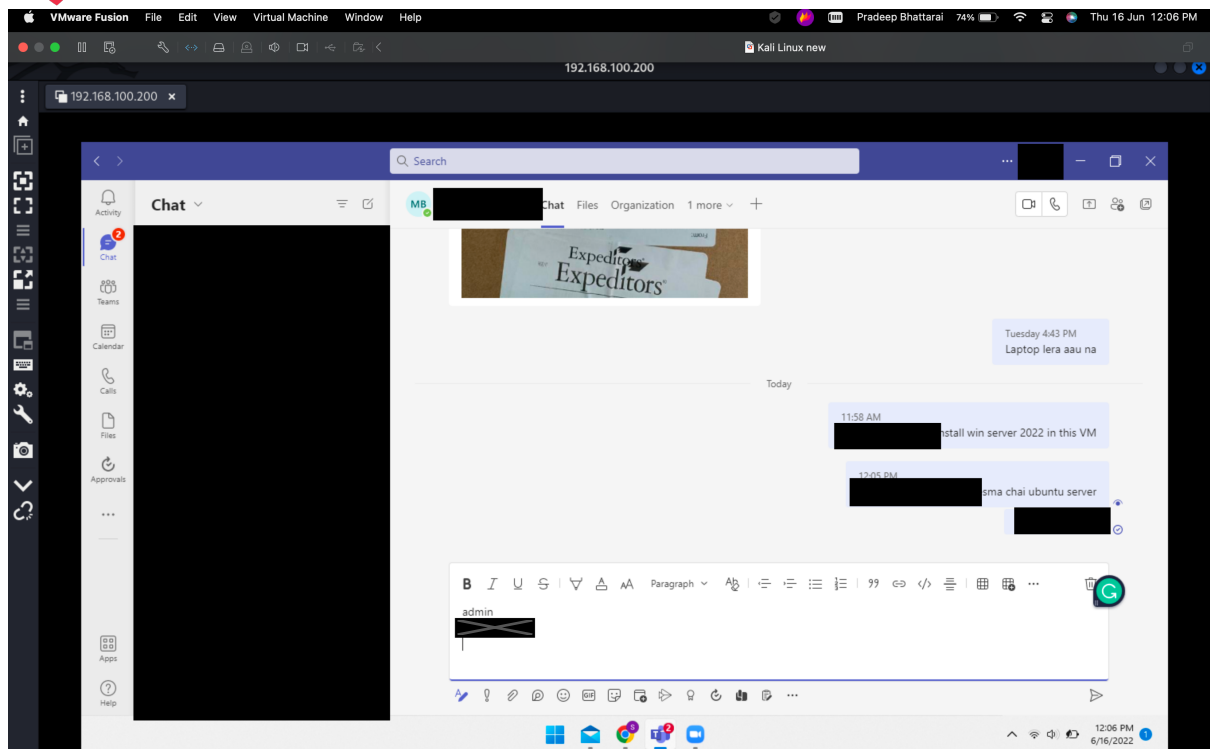


Figure 7: Screenshot of creds being shared in plain text

Accessing Nutanix

Using the common and easy to guess password 'P[REDACTED]3', we were able to log in into the Nutanix portal at 1[REDACTED]0, 1[REDACTED]2, 1[REDACTED]0.

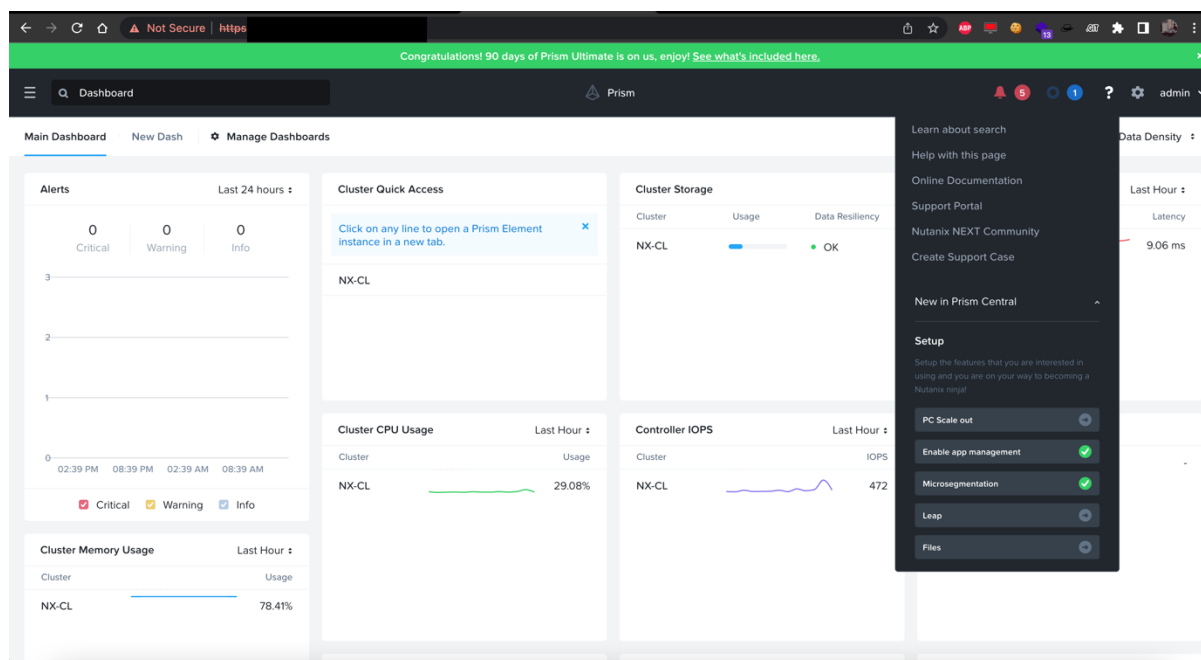


Figure 8: Accessing portal with same creds

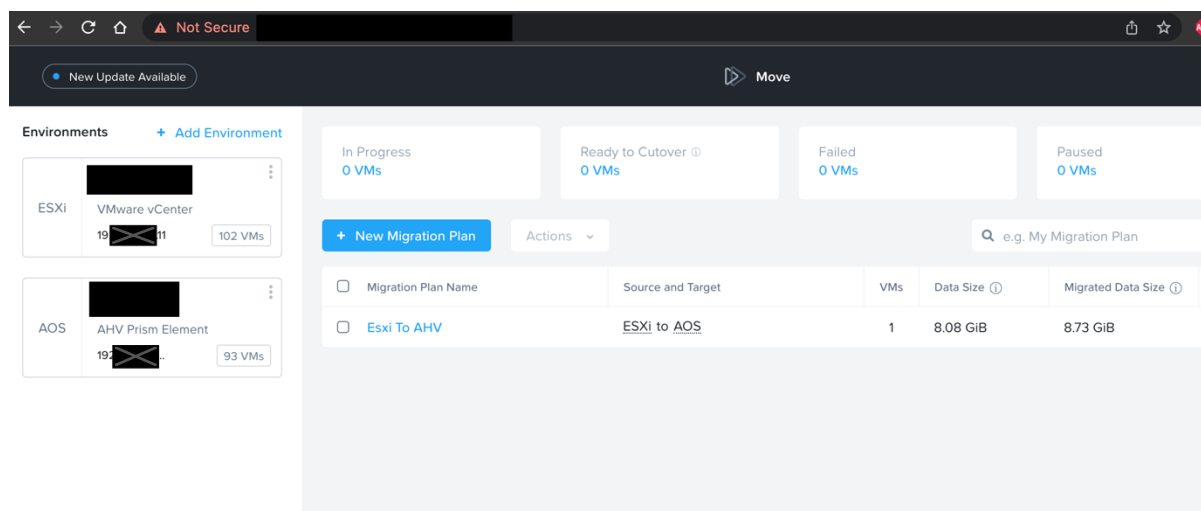


Figure 9: Accessing portal with same creds

Not Secure | https://hboard

VMware vCenter

Filters

Name	Datacenter	Cluster	Host	OS
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows 10 (64-bit)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 or later (...)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 or later (...)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Ubuntu Linux (64-bit)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 (64-bit)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 or later (...)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 (64-bit)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Other (32-bit)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 or later (...)
	Datacenter	Not Available	192	Microsoft Windows Server 2016 or later (...)

Figure 10: Viewing additional information about other potential targets

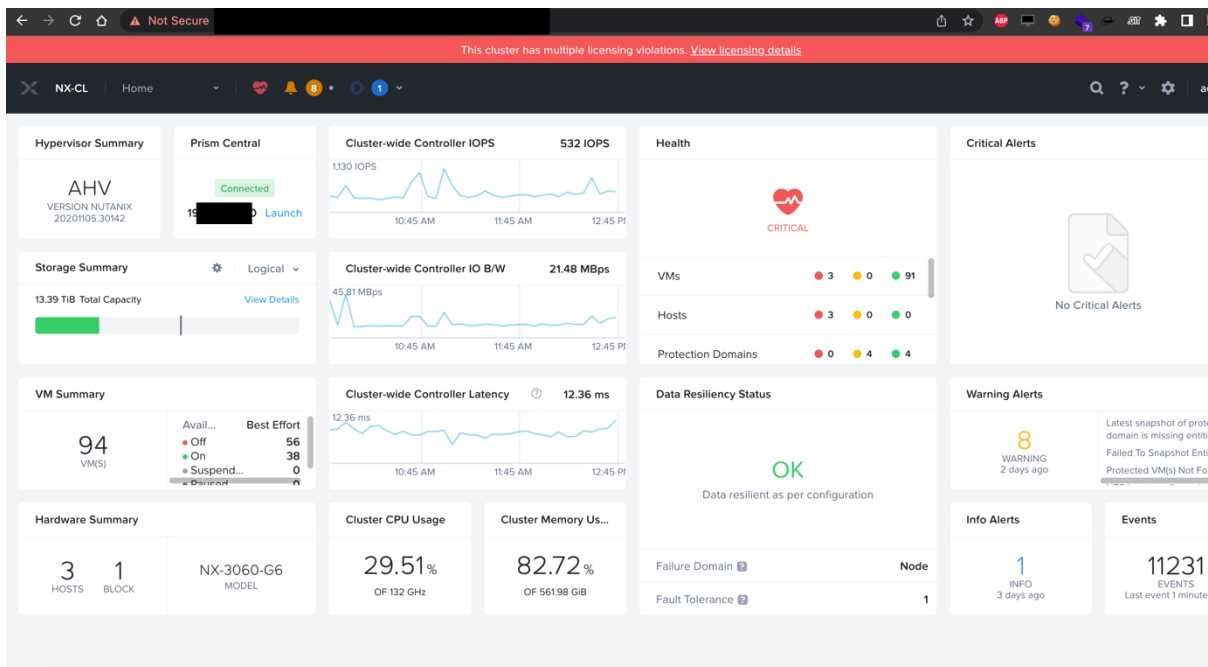


Figure 11: Accessing nutanix portal

Accessing [REDACTED]

We identified [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and we were able to log in with weak credentials like first name as username and password. For this, we social engineered [REDACTED] to extract his credentials and identified the credential pattern. The credentials with same pattern were now used to obtain access at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. The identified credentials are:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

We created a custom dashboard named 'RED TEAM WAS HERE' and to gain persistence, we created our own user.

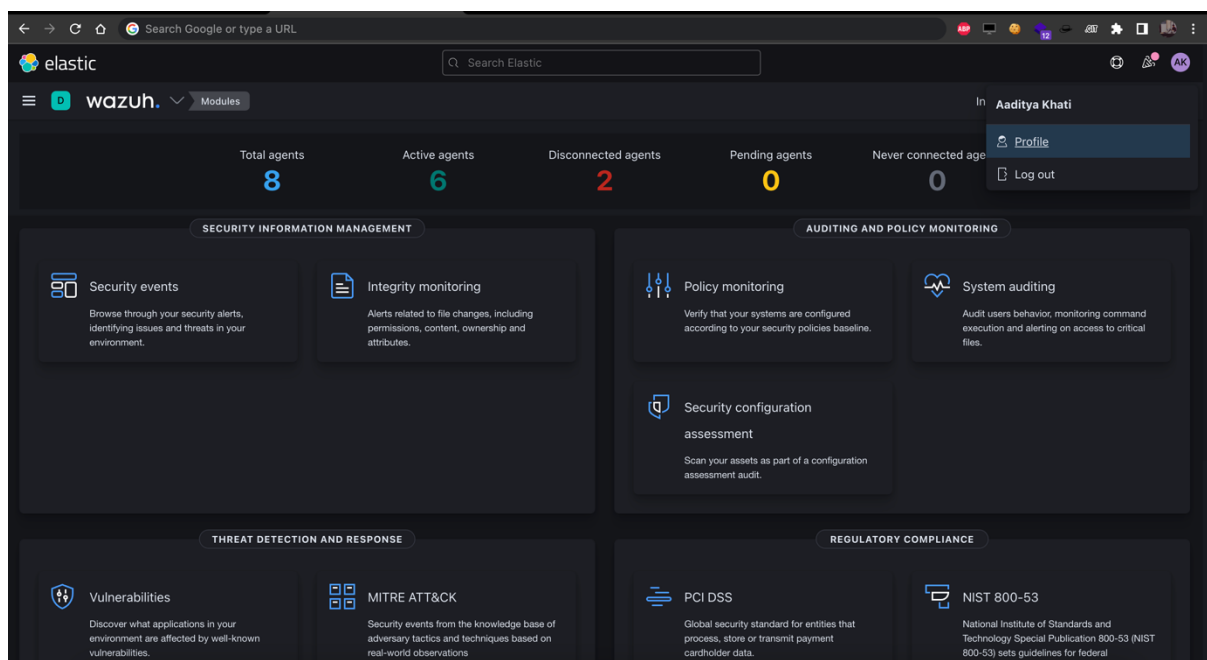


Figure 12: Accessing [REDACTED] with [REDACTED]

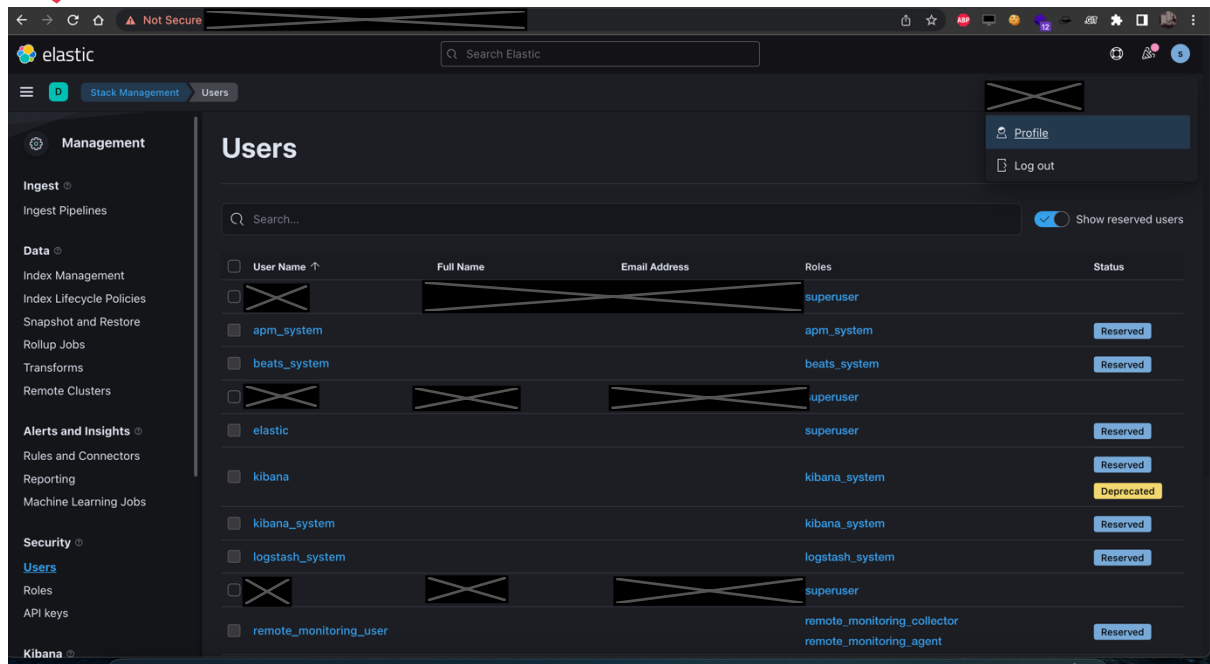


Figure 13: Accessing [redacted] with [redacted]

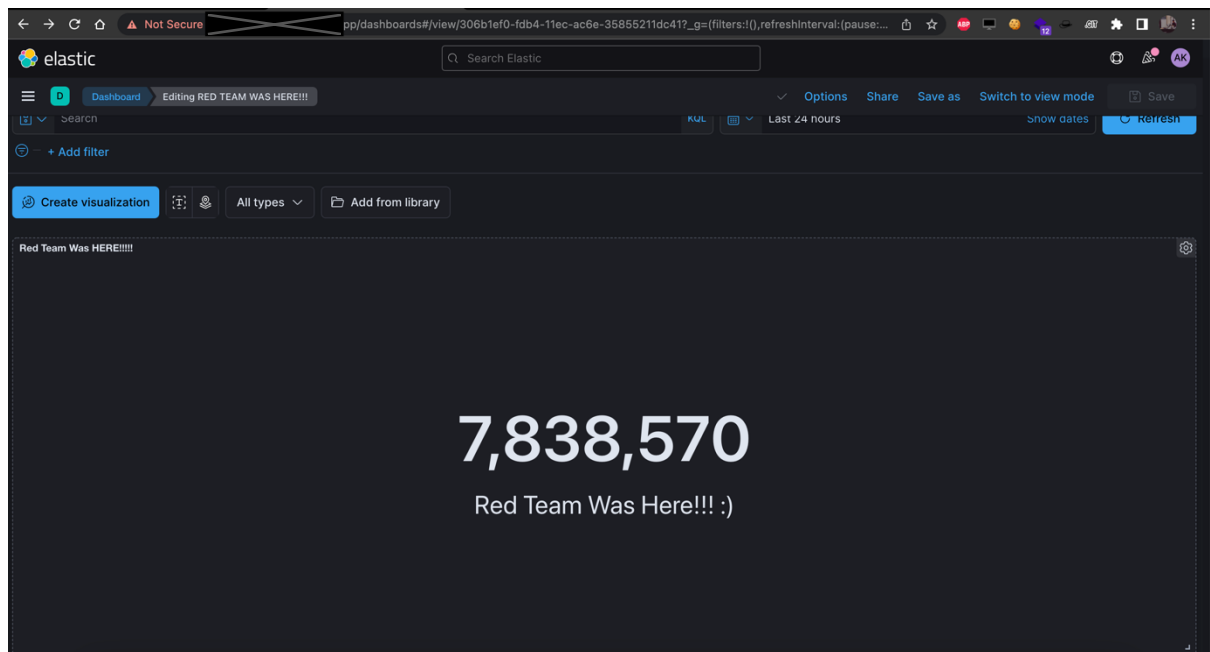


Figure 14: Leaving our message

Accessing iDRAC

Throughout the assessment, we were able to gain access to the Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC). Publicly available iDRAC username and password (root:calvin) was used to gain access at 192.168.1.100.

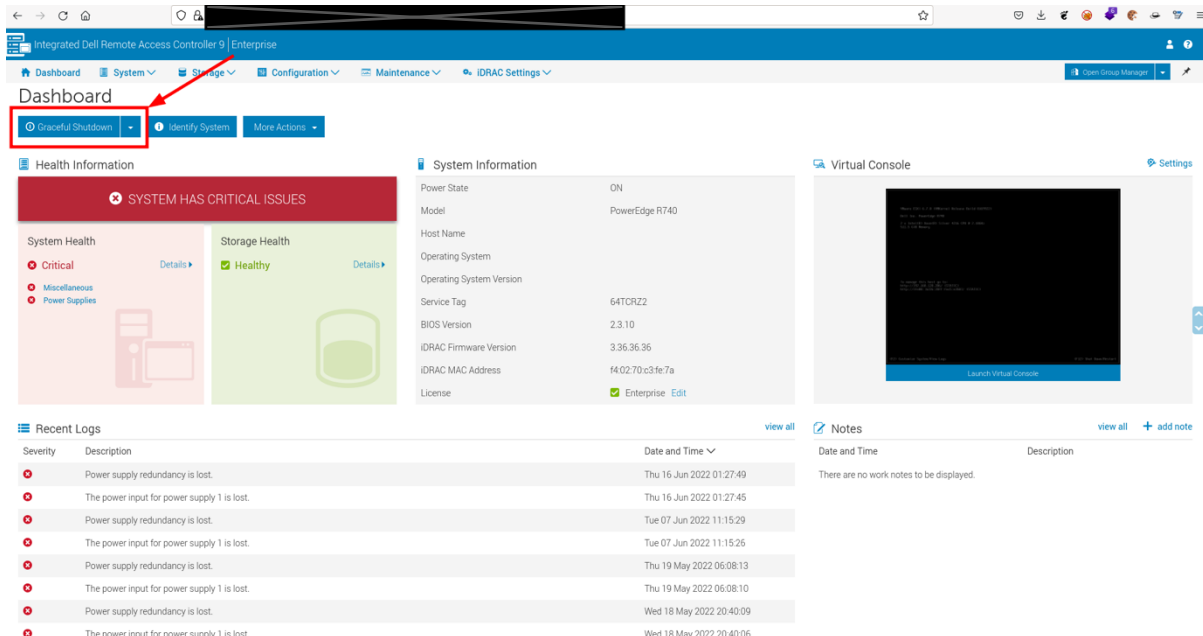


Figure 15: Gaining access to iDRAC

Accessing Printer

The printer (Xerox Workcentre 3335) was accessed with the set of publicly available credentials.

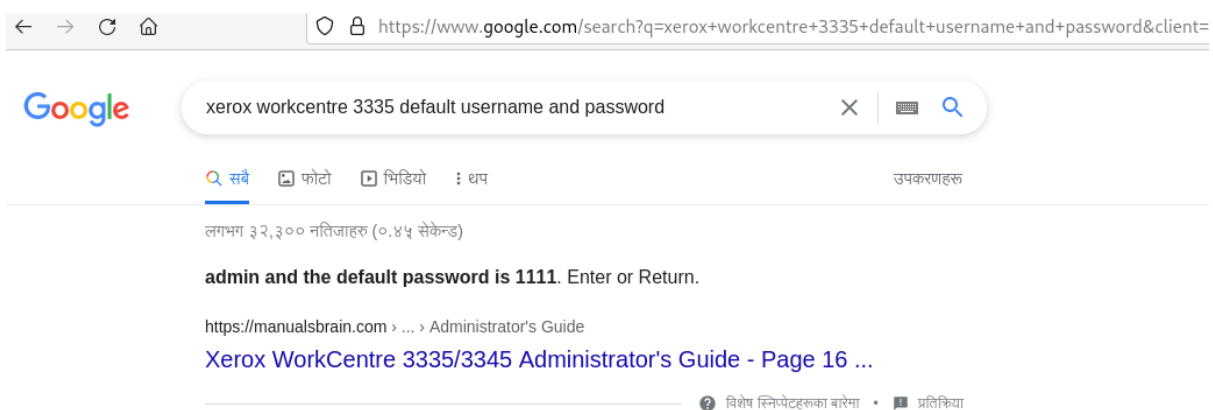


Figure 16: Default Credentials

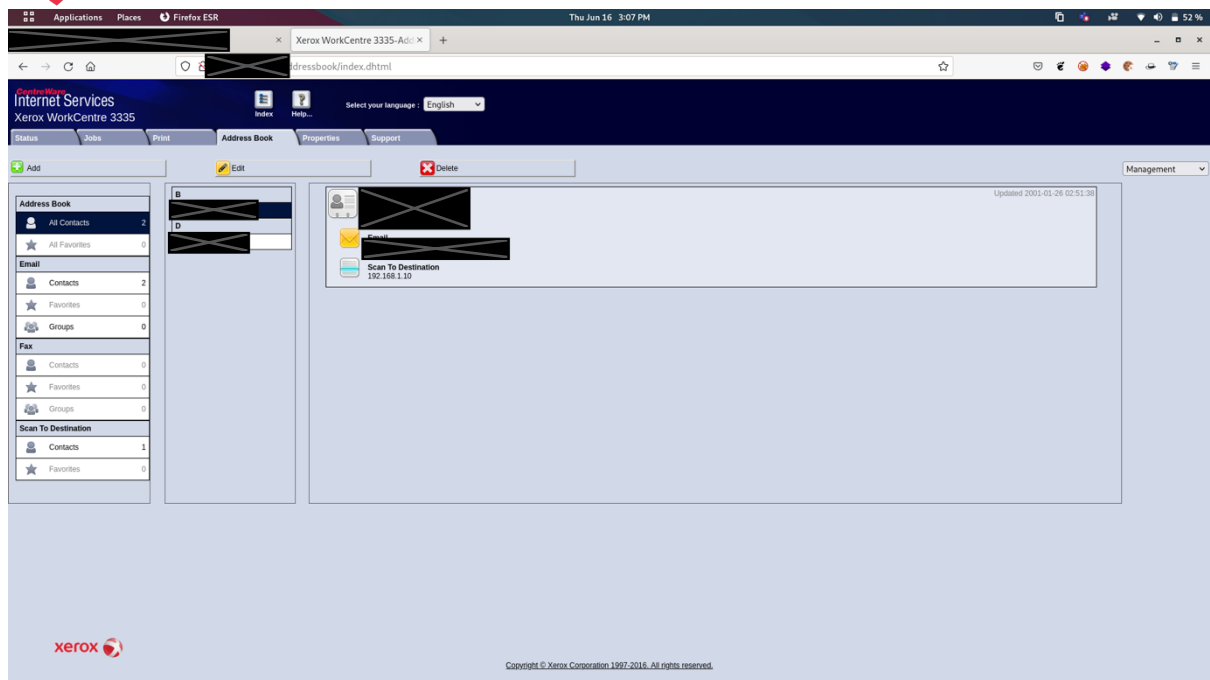
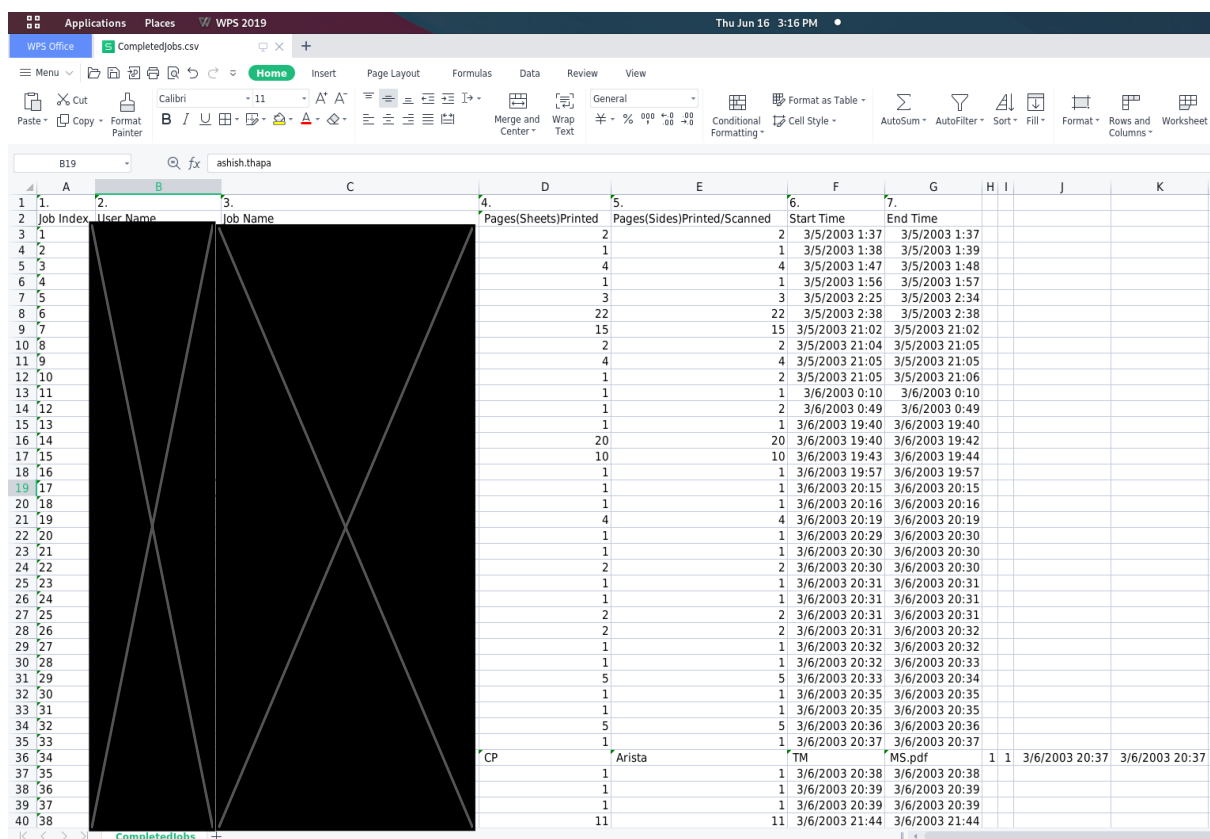
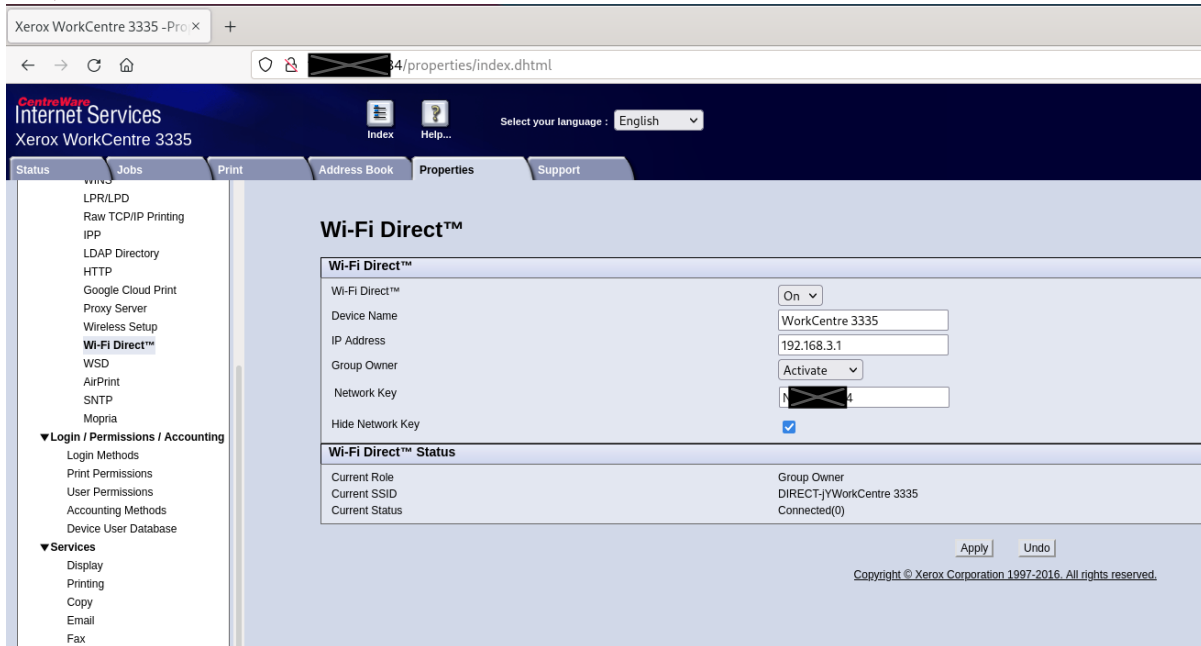


Figure 17: Accessing printer with the identified credentials



Job Index	User Name	Job Name	Pages(Sheets)Printed	Pages(Sides)Printed/Scanned	Start Time	End Time
1			2	2	3/5/2003 1:37	3/5/2003 1:37
2			1	1	3/5/2003 1:38	3/5/2003 1:39
3			4	4	3/5/2003 1:47	3/5/2003 1:48
4			1	1	3/5/2003 1:56	3/5/2003 1:57
5			3	3	3/5/2003 2:25	3/5/2003 2:34
6			22	22	3/5/2003 2:38	3/5/2003 2:38
7			15	15	3/5/2003 21:02	3/5/2003 21:02
8			2	2	3/5/2003 21:04	3/5/2003 21:05
9			4	4	3/5/2003 21:05	3/5/2003 21:05
10			1	2	3/5/2003 21:05	3/5/2003 21:06
11			1	1	3/6/2003 0:10	3/6/2003 0:10
12			1	2	3/6/2003 0:49	3/6/2003 0:49
13			1	1	3/6/2003 19:40	3/6/2003 19:40
14			20	20	3/6/2003 19:40	3/6/2003 19:42
15			10	10	3/6/2003 19:43	3/6/2003 19:44
16			1	1	3/6/2003 19:57	3/6/2003 19:57
17			1	1	3/6/2003 20:15	3/6/2003 20:15
18			1	1	3/6/2003 20:16	3/6/2003 20:16
19			4	4	3/6/2003 20:19	3/6/2003 20:19
20			1	1	3/6/2003 20:29	3/6/2003 20:30
21			1	1	3/6/2003 20:30	3/6/2003 20:30
22			2	2	3/6/2003 20:30	3/6/2003 20:30
23			1	1	3/6/2003 20:31	3/6/2003 20:31
24			1	1	3/6/2003 20:31	3/6/2003 20:31
25			2	2	3/6/2003 20:31	3/6/2003 20:31
26			1	1	3/6/2003 20:31	3/6/2003 20:32
27			2	2	3/6/2003 20:32	3/6/2003 20:32
28			1	1	3/6/2003 20:32	3/6/2003 20:33
29			5	5	3/6/2003 20:33	3/6/2003 20:34
30			1	1	3/6/2003 20:35	3/6/2003 20:35
31			1	1	3/6/2003 20:35	3/6/2003 20:35
32			5	5	3/6/2003 20:36	3/6/2003 20:36
33			1	1	3/6/2003 20:37	3/6/2003 20:37
34			1	1	3/6/2003 20:38	3/6/2003 20:38
35			1	1	3/6/2003 20:39	3/6/2003 20:39
36			1	1	3/6/2003 20:39	3/6/2003 20:39
37			11	11	3/6/2003 21:44	3/6/2003 21:44

Figure 18: Viewing printer jobs



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "4/properties/index.dhtml". The page title is "Xerox WorkCentre 3335". The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like "Internet Services", "Login / Permissions / Accounting", and "Services". The main content area is titled "Wi-Fi Direct™" and contains a configuration table.

Wi-Fi Direct™	
Wi-Fi Direct™	On
Device Name	WorkCentre 3335
IP Address	192.168.3.1
Group Owner	Activate
Network Key	[Redacted]
Hide Network Key	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Wi-Fi Direct™ Status	
Current Role	Group Owner
Current SSID	DIRECT-JYWorkCentre 3335
Current Status	Connected(0)

At the bottom right of the configuration area, there are "Apply" and "Undo" buttons. A copyright notice at the very bottom reads: "Copyright © Xerox Corporation 1997-2016. All rights reserved."

Figure 19: Viewing credentials for SSID broadcasted by the printer

Accessing Instances

Looking at the message from S [REDACTED]'s workstation, we were able to identify the IP address, username, and password of one of the instances at [REDACTED]19.

- Username: administrator
- Password: [REDACTED]
- IP Address: [REDACTED]19

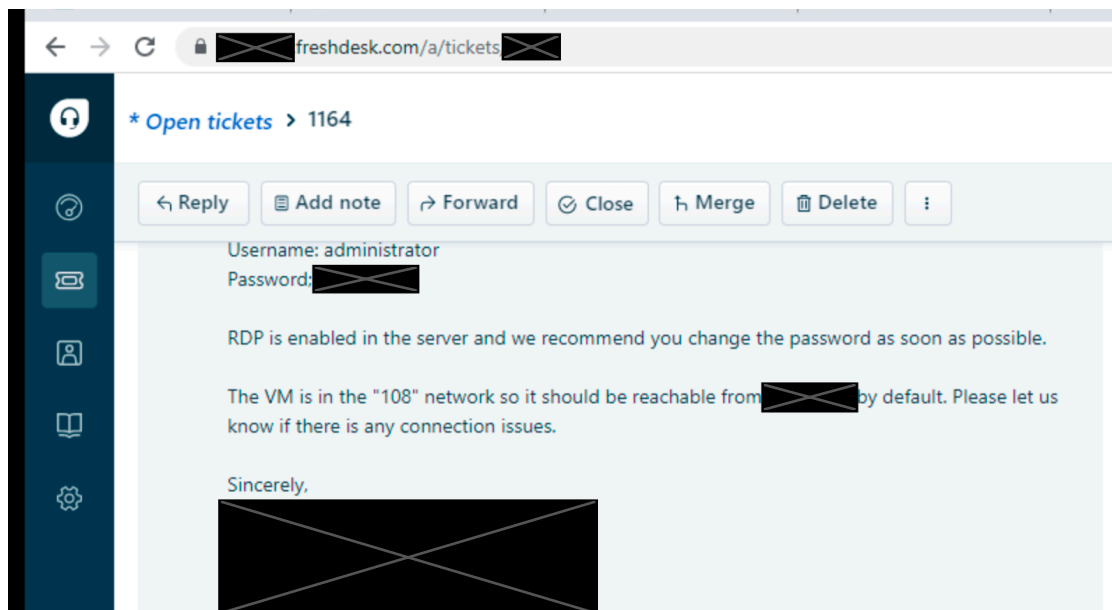


Figure 20: Identifying credentials in support message

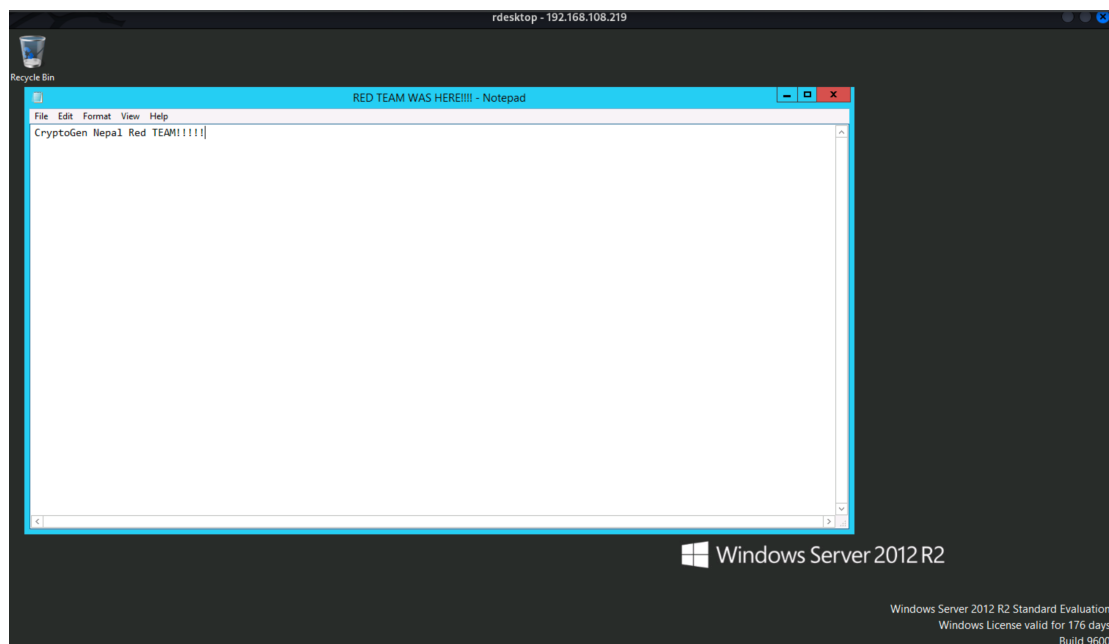


Figure 21: Accessing the machine and placing the message

Conclusion

CryptoGen Nepal performed a Red Team engagement to determine the full impact of a realistic threat. We identified several exploitable vulnerabilities and weak spots that were leveraged to establish a foothold, escalate privileges, expand access across the domain, and move proprietary information out of the network. CryptoGen Nepal assesses that an external threat can successfully compromise [REDACTED] based on the path demonstrated during the assessment.

No highly specialized exploits or tools were used or required to perform any of the actions described within this report. We used a publicly available attack framework for nearly all exploitation activities. The technical skill level required to conduct individual actions ranges from low to intermediate. The required technical capability and level of access that was achieved by chaining these vulnerabilities is a cause for concern. Critical exposures and observations include weak credentials. Overall, the Red Team was able to accomplish threat objectives, and it is our hope that the security posture of [REDACTED] systems will be improved as a result of the efforts.

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Our Services As Information
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- SWIFT CSP ASSESSMENT
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- VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT
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- INCIDENT RESPONSE
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- SERVER CONFIGURATION ASSESSMENT
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