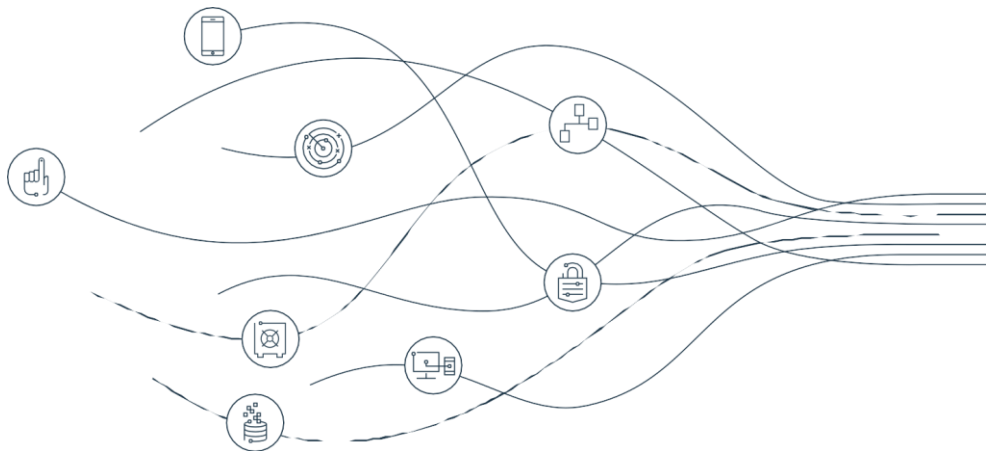


# Web Banking Data Breach Scenario

## Lab 4

Version: 2021.02.08



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## Preface

### **Warning:**

**These Lab Tools have been deprecated. Altoromutual.com has been shut down. A new lab is under construction, but for now please complete this activity using the Lab Simulation hosted on the Student Portal.**

### **Overview**

In this lab, we are going to put ourselves in the role of a penetration tester. We have recently been hired by a banking company, Altoro Mutual, to go through their website and test its application security. To do this we will go through the three main sections: Footprinting, Gaining Access, and Attack the System. As we go through these sections and find corresponding weaknesses, we will add them to a report and categorize them based on OWASP error codes.

**Estimated Time to Complete:** 120 mins

### **Dependency**

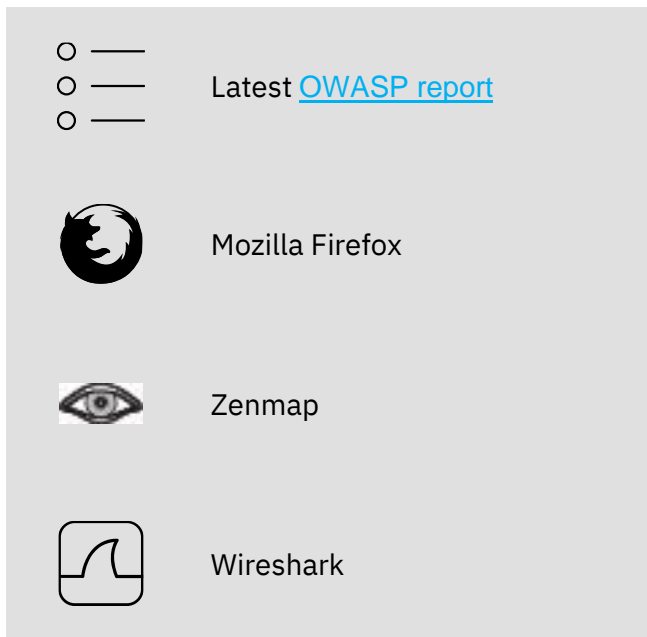
This lab will continue utilizing the tools installed in *Network Security Tools* and expand on the topics from *Endpoint Security Practices*.

### **Objectives**

There are 3 Milestones you must complete:

1. Understand the role and responsibilities of a penetration tester
2. Familiarize yourself with how an attacker can gain access to a system
3. Conceptualize the repercussions of a successful attack

## Tools



Use the table below to simulate your report:

Location of Vulnerability	Type of Vulnerability	OWASP Error Code

Where was the vulnerability located? (Network configuration, firewall, login page, recent transaction page, etc.)

What kind of vulnerability is it? (SQL Injection, Misconfiguration, Command Injection, Open port, etc)

What is the OWASP error code?

OWASP PDF can be found [here](#).

## Prerequisites

Before beginning this lab, it is recommended that you take some time to review the OWASP report in order to better understand the vulnerabilities you will be looking for as a Penetration Tester.

## Milestone 1: Footprinting

### Milestone Overview

This lab requires you to complete three Milestones:

1. **Understand the role and responsibilities of a penetration tester**
2. Familiarize yourself with how attacker can gain access to a system
3. Conceptualize the repercussions of a successful attack

In this Milestone the first thing we want to do as a penetration tester is map out our vulnerabilities. We will do this by once again using the program Zenmap and pointing it towards the Altoro Mutual domain, altoromutual.com

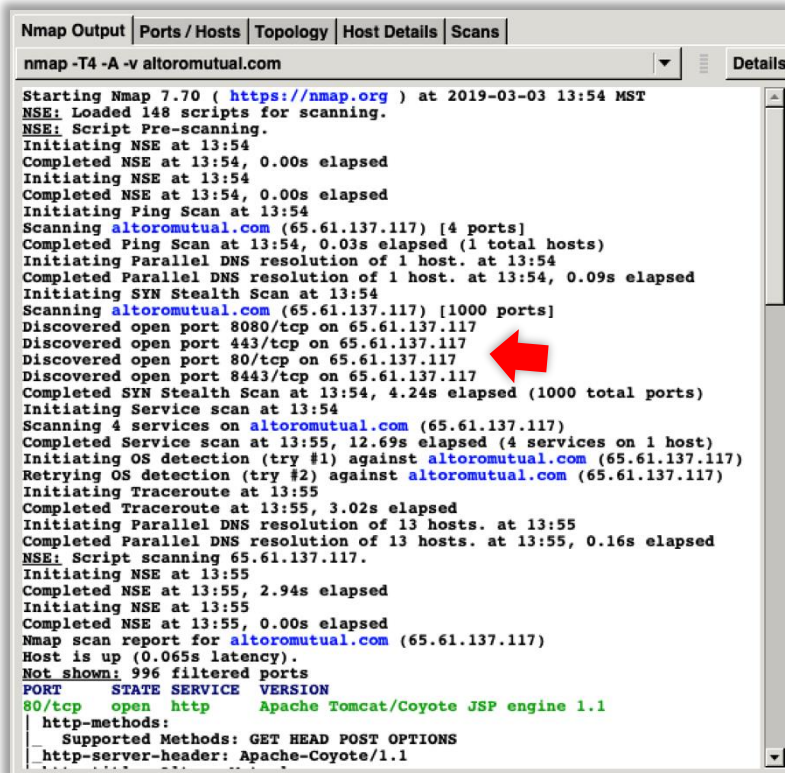
### Network Mapping

1. Open Zenmap.
2. Input altoromutual.com as the target domain and hit “scan”.



**Figure 1-1** Zenmap targeting AltoroMutual

### 3. Notice which ports are open.



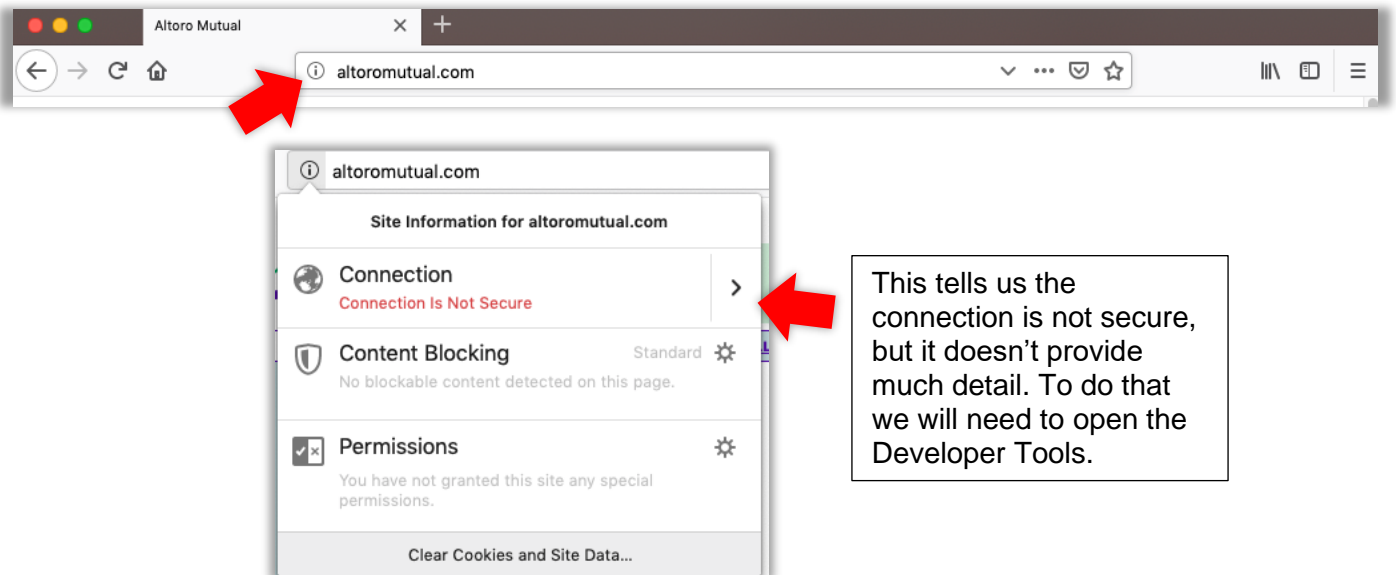
```
Nmap Output | Ports / Hosts | Topology | Host Details | Scans |
nmap -T4 -A -v altoromutual.com
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-03 13:54 MST
NSE: Loaded 148 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 13:54
Completed NSE at 13:54, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:54
Completed NSE at 13:54, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Ping Scan at 13:54
Scanning altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 13:54, 0.03s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:54
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:54, 0.09s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 13:54
Scanning altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 8080/tcp on 65.61.137.117
Discovered open port 443/tcp on 65.61.137.117
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 65.61.137.117
Discovered open port 8443/tcp on 65.61.137.117
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 13:54, 4.24s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 13:54
Scanning 4 services on altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117)
Completed Service scan at 13:55, 12.69s elapsed (4 services on 1 host)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117)
Retrying OS detection (try #2) against altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117)
Initiating Traceroute at 13:55
Completed Traceroute at 13:55, 3.02s elapsed
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 13 hosts. at 13:55
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 13 hosts. at 13:55, 0.16s elapsed
NSE: Script scanning 65.61.137.117.
Initiating NSE at 13:55
Completed NSE at 13:55, 2.94s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:55
Completed NSE at 13:55, 0.00s elapsed
Nmap scan report for altoromutual.com (65.61.137.117)
Host is up (0.065s latency).
Not shown: 996 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http   Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache-Coyote/1.1
```

Figure 1-2 Zenmap discovering open ports

Port 23 is not open, so we do not need to worry about the unsecure Telnet connection, but we see that port 80 (the standard port for web applications) is.

The next bit of Footprinting we will do with the Developer Tools that Mozilla Firefox comes packaged with.

1. Open Mozilla Firefox and navigate to [altoromutual.com](http://altoromutual.com).
2. Before we even use any tools can quickly check if the connection is secure by clicking on the “site information” button to the left of the domain.



**Figure 1-3** Mozilla Firefox – connection unsecure



3. Click on the “Menu” button at the top right.

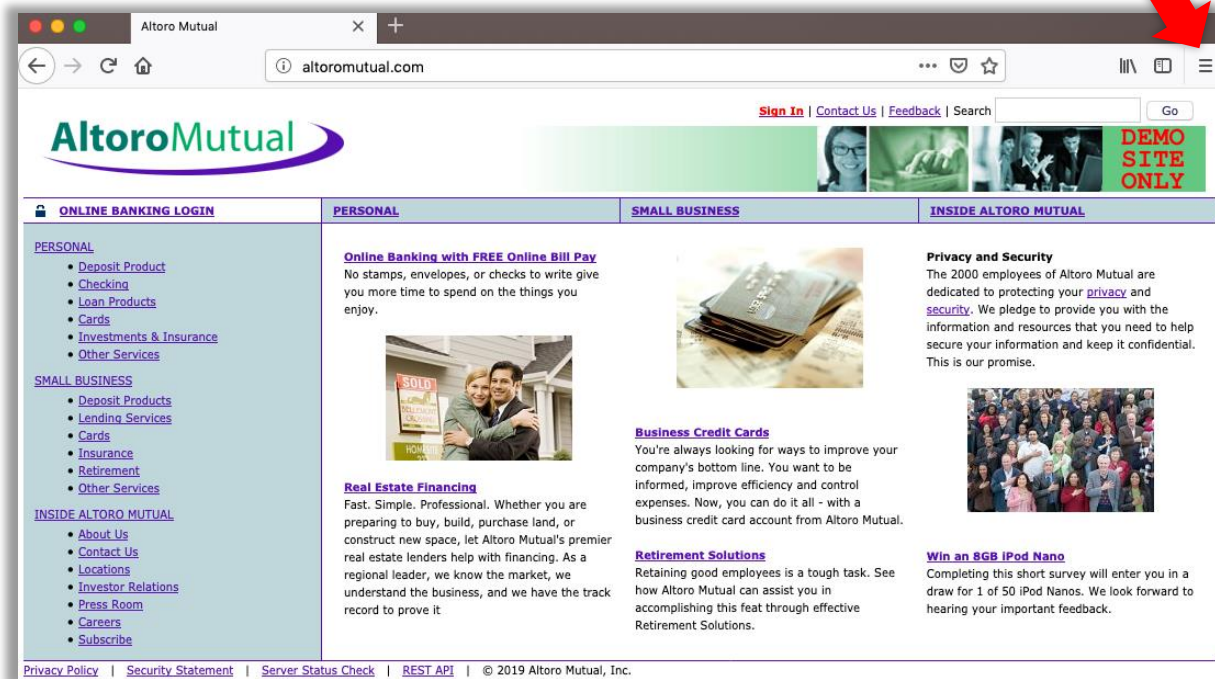


Figure 1-4 AltoroMutual Dashboard

4. Then click “Web Developer”, and then “Network”.

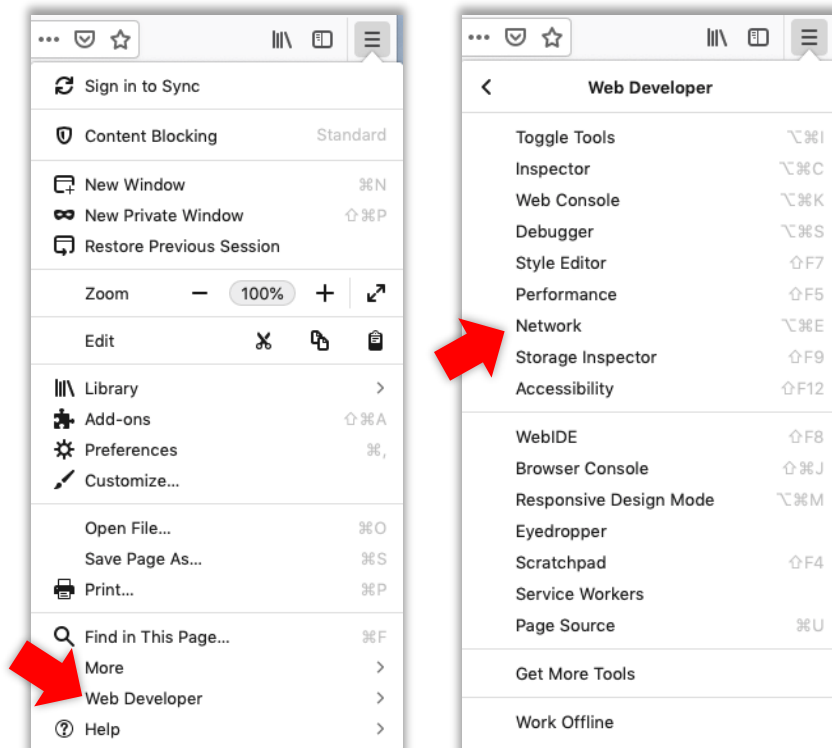


Figure 1-5 Mozilla Firefox – Web Developer Navigation

- At the bottom of your page the Network Tools will open. Select the “Reload” button to start seeing the data.

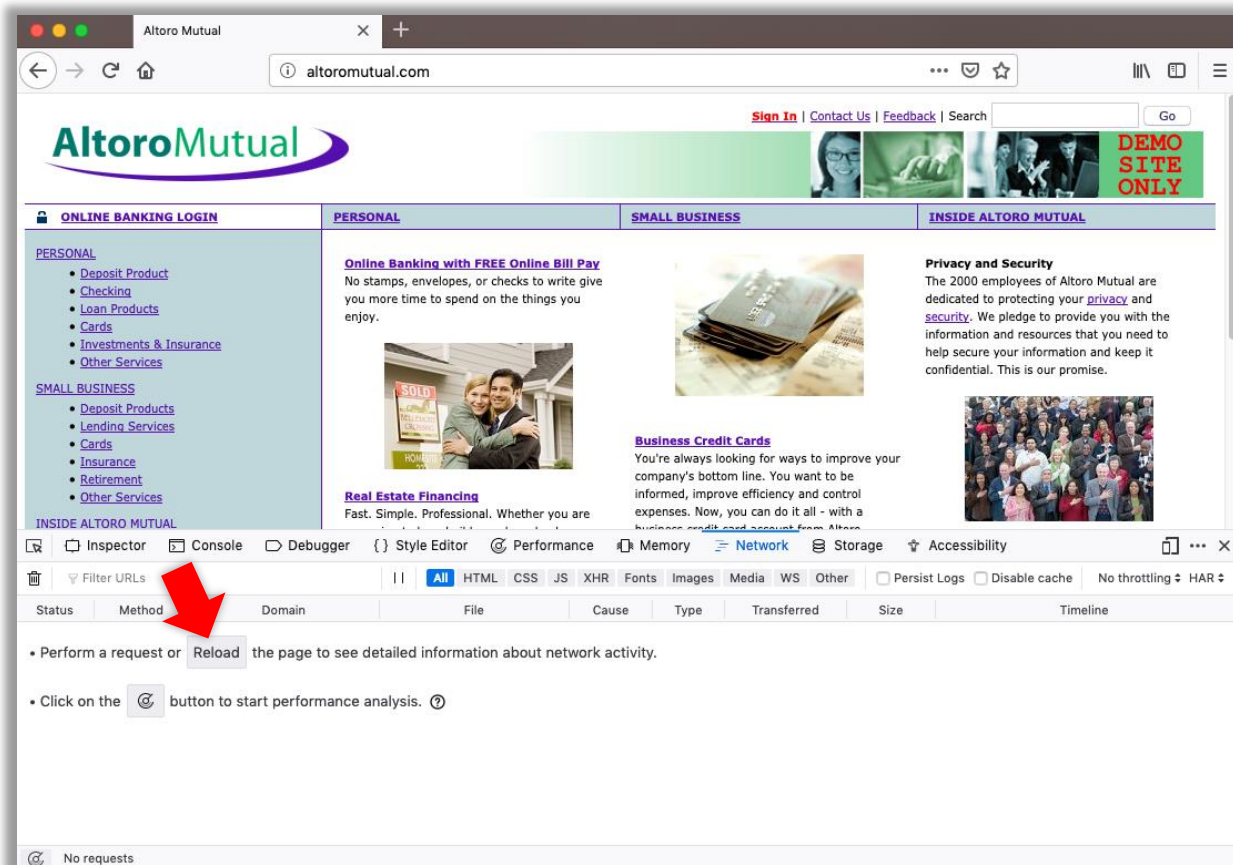


Figure 1-6 Mozilla Firefox – Network Tools

- The data rolls in and we can immediately see everything is unsecured.

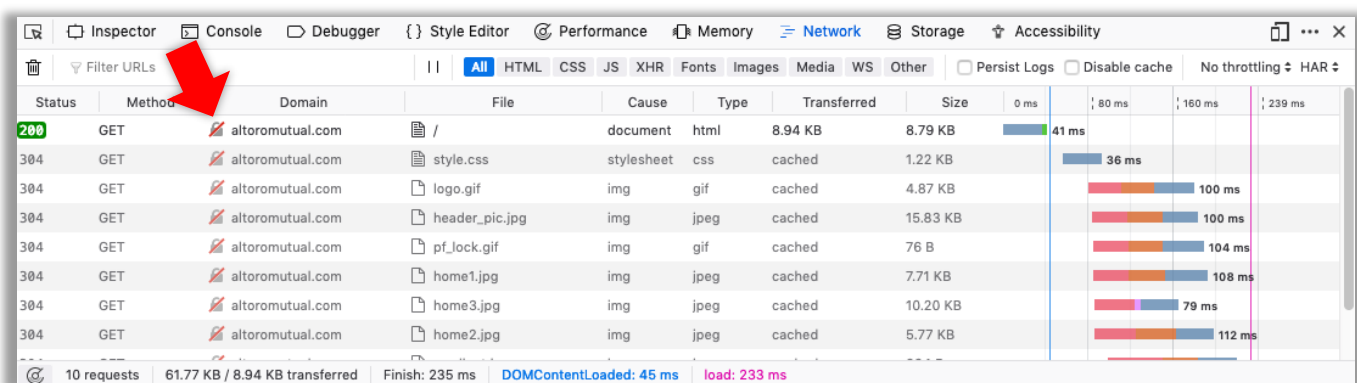
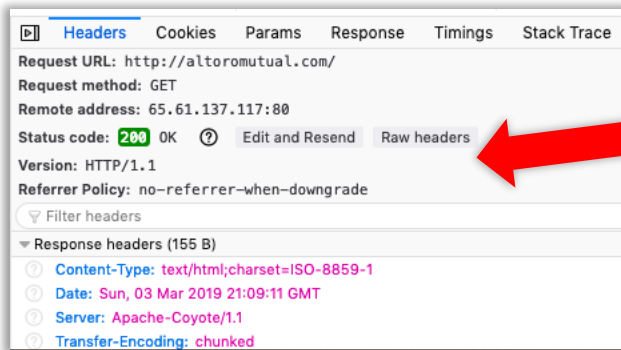


Figure 1-7 Mozilla Firefox – Network Tools showing unsecured data

7. Click into any of the unsecured files to find more information.



Under Version we see that this site is indeed using the unsecured HTTP connection.

**Figure 1-8** Mozilla Firefox – Inspect unsecured information

So far, we have found that the ports are configured correctly for Altoro Mutual, port 23 is closed and the common web application port 80 is open. However, we also found that **Altoro Mutual does not have an encrypted HTTPS connection and instead relies on the unsecured HTTP.** This is a very big vulnerability.

## Milestone Summary

Now that we have finished our Footprinting and have identified a few vulnerabilities, it is time to familiarize ourselves with how an attacker can use these vulnerabilities to gain access to our system.

## Milestone 2: Gaining Access

### Milestone Overview

This lab requires you to complete three Milestones:

1. Understand the role and responsibilities of a penetration tester
- 2. Familiarize yourself with how attacker can gain access to a system**
3. Conceptualize the repercussions of a successful attack

In this milestone, we attempt to gain access to the site. We will first attempt to gain access through “Misconfiguration” which simply means the user did not take the time to put basic security practices into place such as change default passwords. We will then use a more advanced means of gaining entry by way of what is called a SQL Injection. This attack injects SQL code into the front-end (user side) but is read as true on the back end (databases) causing the entire command to be read as true. The unsecured HTTP has also already been identified, and we will utilize that connection to gain access as well.

### Misconfiguration

1. Navigate back to [altoromutual.com](http://altoromutual.com) and click the “Online Banking Login”.

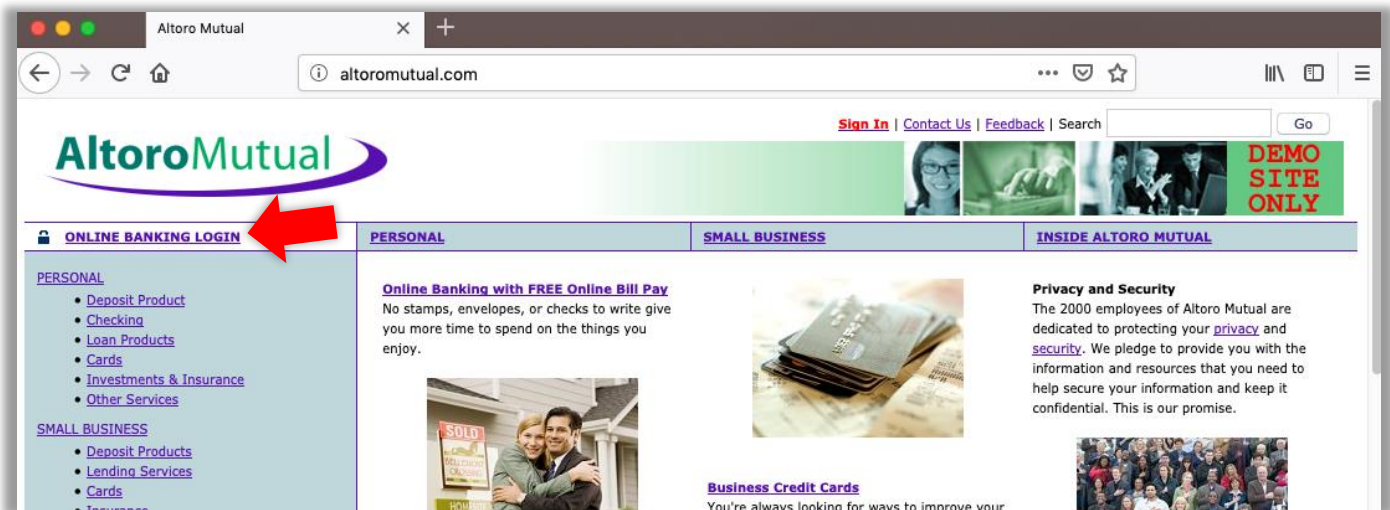


Figure 2-1 AltoroMutual Dashboard

2. Enter “admin” for username.
3. Enter “admin” for password. Was your login accepted?
4. Find the error code from OWASP for Misconfiguration and add to report.

Figure 2-2 Login Form

## SQL Injection

1. Navigate back to the Altoro Mutual login page.
2. We are going to put the SQL code into the username field.

Input:

```
admin' OR 1=1 --
```

3. The password can be anything and hit “Login”
4. Was the SQL Injection accepted?
5. Find the SQL Injection error code and add to report.

### Online Banking Login

Username:

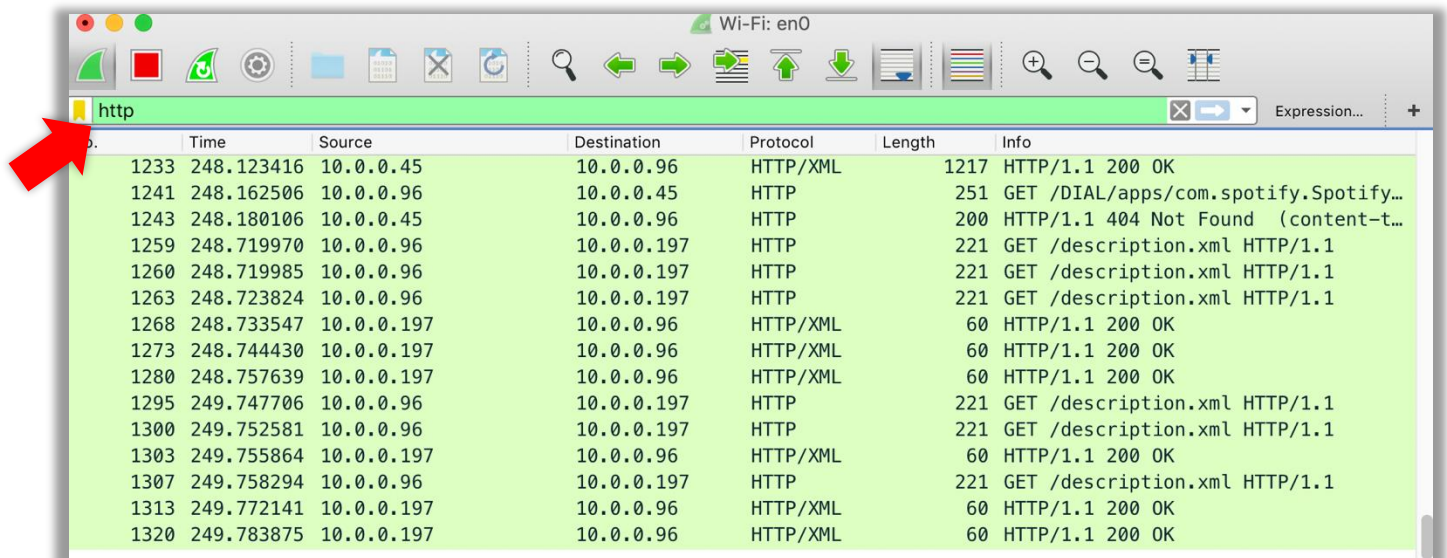
Password:

Login

## HTTP Stream

During our Footprinting we found that Altoro Mutual does not use the encrypted HTTPS connection and instead ops for the unsecure HTTP connection. We are going to take advantage of that unsecure connection to gain access to another user’s account.

1. Open Wireshark.
2. Point Wireshark at your network to catch the connection between yourself and Altoro Mutual.
3. In Wireshark apply the filter to pull in HTTP connections.



**Figure 2-3** Wireshark capturing unsecured HTTP



## 4. Find a packet that contains login information.

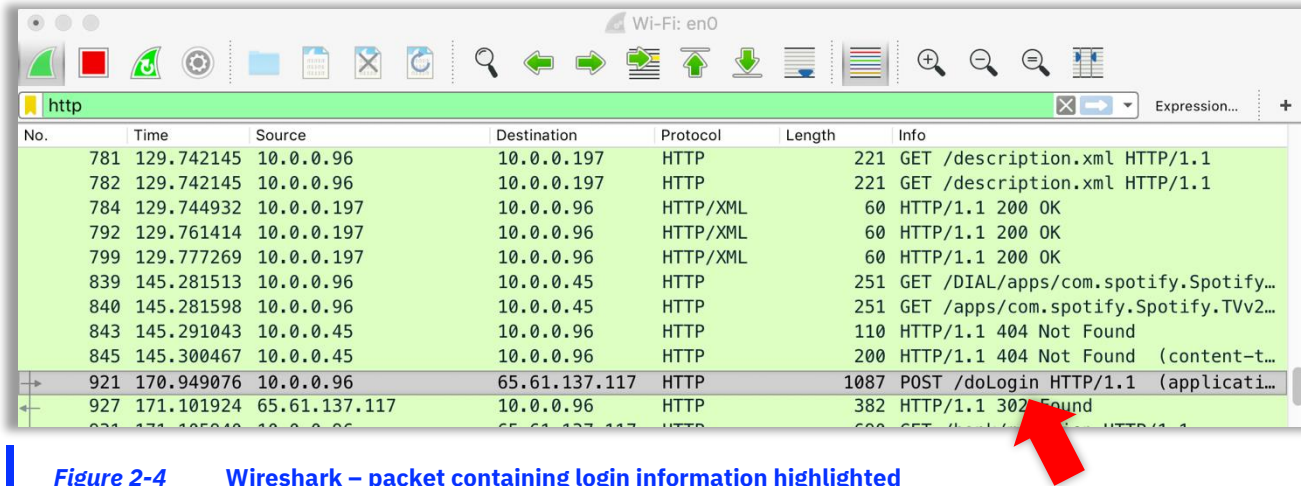


Figure 2-4 Wireshark – packet containing login information highlighted

5. Right-click on packet and hit “Follow”.
6. Then click “HTTP Stream”.

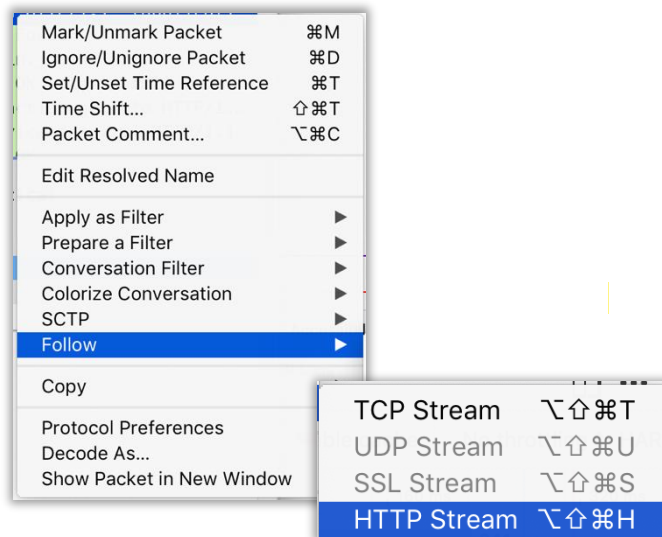
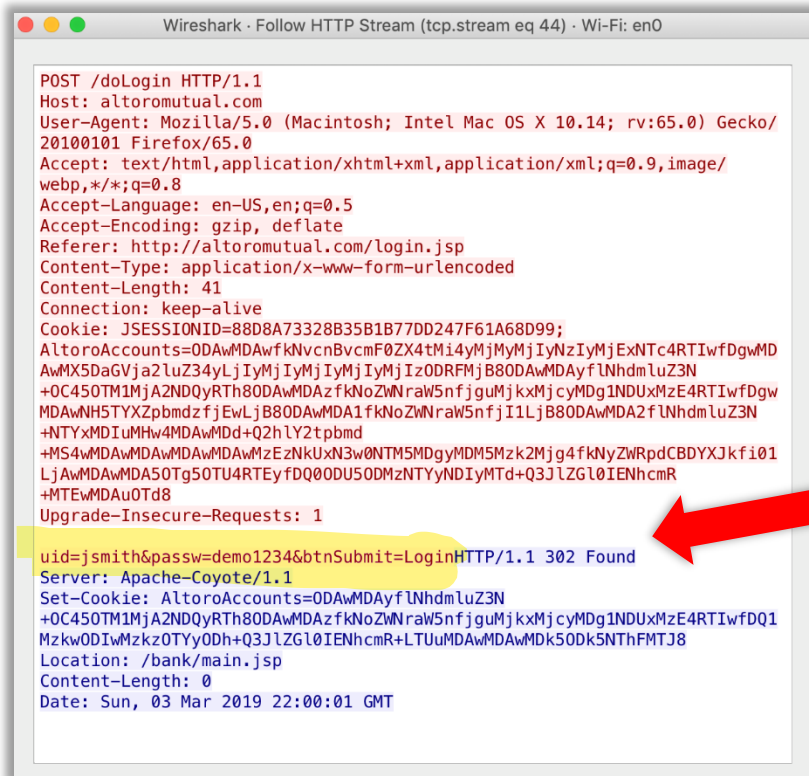


Figure 2-5 Wireshark – Navigation to find HTTP Stream

## 7. Read through the HTTP Stream to find the unencrypted username and password.



```

POST /doLogin HTTP/1.1
Host: altoromutual.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.14; rv:65.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/65.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://altoromutual.com/login.jsp
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 41
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: JSESSIONID=88D8A73328B35B1B77DD247F61A68D99;
AltoroAccounts=0DAwMDAwfknvcnBvcmF0ZX4tMi4yMjMyMjIyNzIyMjExNTc4RTIwfdGwMDAwMX5DaGVja2luZ34yLjIyMjIyMjIyMjIzODRfMjB8ODAwMDAyflNhdmluZ3N+OC45OTM1MjA2NDQyRTh8ODAwMDAzfkNoZW50NTM5MDgyMDM5Mzk2Mjg4fkNyZWVpdCBDYXJkfi01MDAwNH5TYXZpbmdzfjEwLjB8ODAwMDA1fkNoZW50NTM5MDgyMDM5Mzk2Mjg4fkNyZWVpdCBDYXJkfi01LjAwMDAwMDA5OTg5OTU4RTEyfdQ0ODU5ODMzNTYyNDIyMTd+Q3JlZGl0IENhcmR+MTEwMDAuOTd8
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

uid=jsmith&passw=demo1234&btnSubmit=LoginHTTP/1.1 302 Found
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Set-Cookie: AltoroAccounts=0DAwMDAyflNhdmluZ3N+OC45OTM1MjA2NDQyRTh8ODAwMDAzfkNoZW50NTM5MDgyMDM5Mzk2Mjg4fkNyZWVpdCBDYXJkfi01MzkwODIwMzkzOTYyODh+Q3JlZGl0IENhcmR+LTUuMDAwMDAwMDk5ODk5NTthFMTJ8
Location: /bank/main.jsp
Content-Length: 0
Date: Sun, 03 Mar 2019 22:00:01 GMT

```

Here we see `uid = jsmith` as well as the `passw = demo1234` neatly separated from the rest of the text for easy readability

**Figure 2-6** Wireshark – HTTP Stream containing sensitive information

## 8. Find appropriate OWASP error code and add to report.

## Milestone Summary

In this milestone we have discovered multiple ways attackers could gain access to an unsecured site.

## Milestone 3: Attack the system

### Milestone Overview

This lab requires you to complete three Milestones:

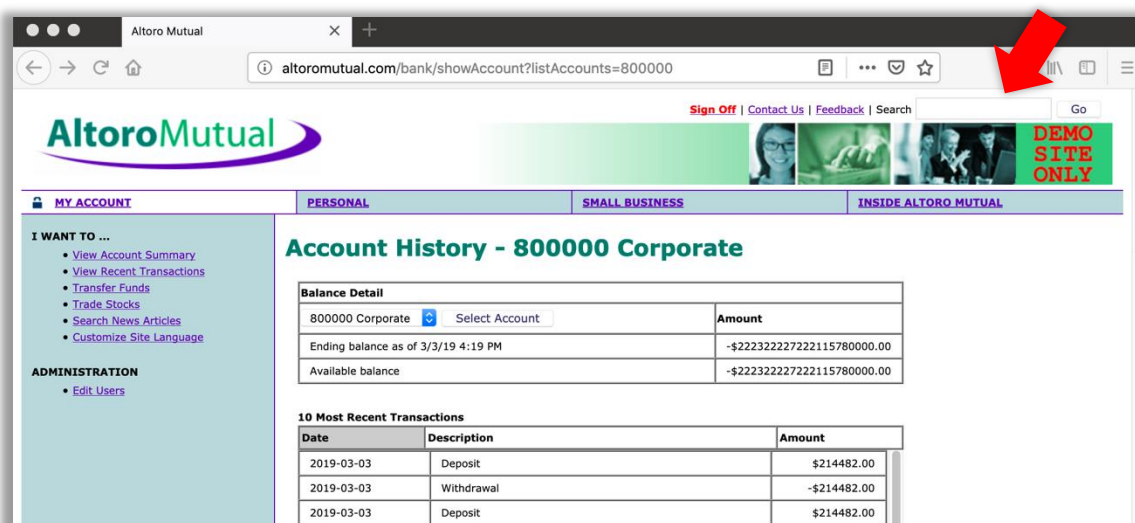
1. Understand the role and responsibilities of a penetration tester
2. Familiarize yourself with how attacker can gain access to a system
3. **Conceptualize the repercussions of a successful attack**

In this milestone we will find out how much damage they could potentially cause using different ways of attacks.

### HTML Command Injection

We've already found out that the site is susceptible to SQL injection attacks. This could mean that the site is vulnerable to other code manipulations as well.

1. Navigate to Altoro Mutual login and sign in as admin with the password admin.
2. Locate the search bar at the top right



The screenshot shows the Altoro Mutual account landing page. The browser address bar contains the URL 'altoromutual.com/bank/showAccount?listAccounts=800000'. A red arrow points to the search bar in the top right corner. The page displays account details for '800000 Corporate' and a list of recent transactions.

Balance Detail		Amount
800000 Corporate	Select Account	
Ending balance as of 3/3/19 4:19 PM		-\$22232227222115780000.00
Available balance		-\$22232227222115780000.00

10 Most Recent Transactions		
Date	Description	Amount
2019-03-03	Deposit	\$214482.00
2019-03-03	Withdrawal	-\$214482.00
2019-03-03	Deposit	\$214482.00

Figure 3-1 AltoroMutual – Account Landing Page



Input:

```
ADMINISTRATOR
```

## Search Results

No results were found for the query:

ADMINISTRATOR

**Figure 3-2** AltoroMutual – Search Results

3. Try again, but this time use HTML to bold the text.

Input:

```
<b>ADMINISTRATOR</b>
```

## Search Results

No results were found for the query:

**ADMINISTRATOR**

This tells us that the HTML commands are indeed being read and interpreted.

**Figure 3-3** AltoroMutual – Search Results interpreting Bold tags

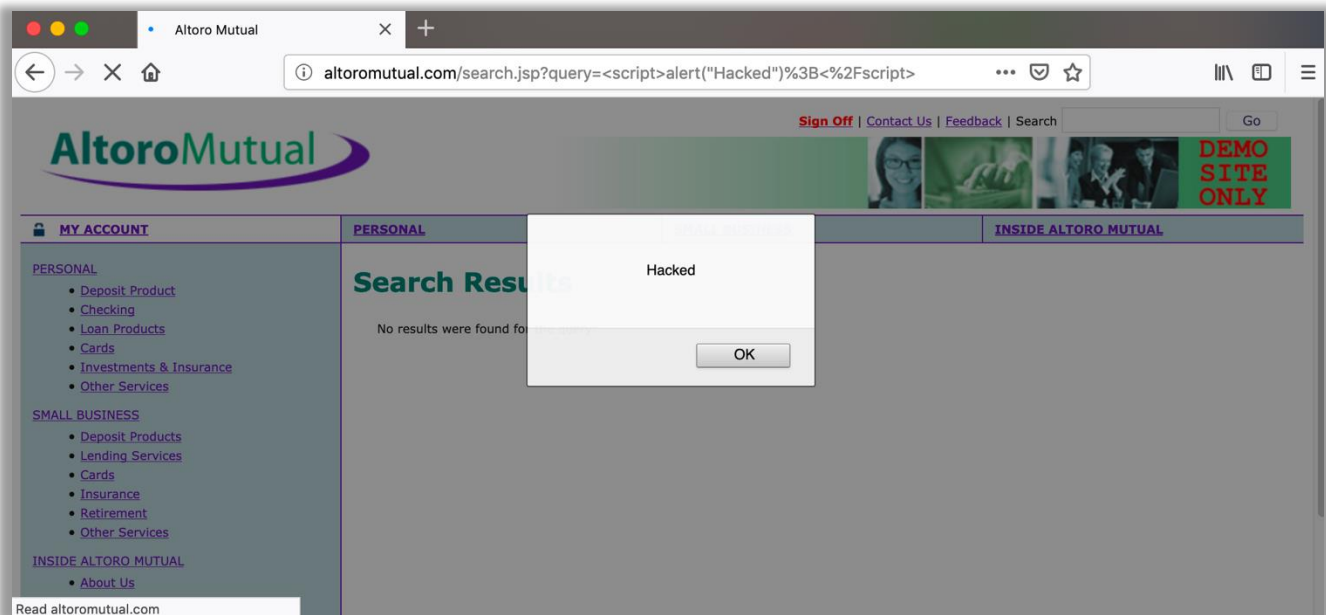
## Scripts

Now that we know HTML Commands are interpreted, we know we can use the <script> command to generate false alerts or reports.

1. Return to the search field and enter:

```
<script>alert('Hacked')</script>
```

This causes an alert message to pop-up with the warning “Hacked”.

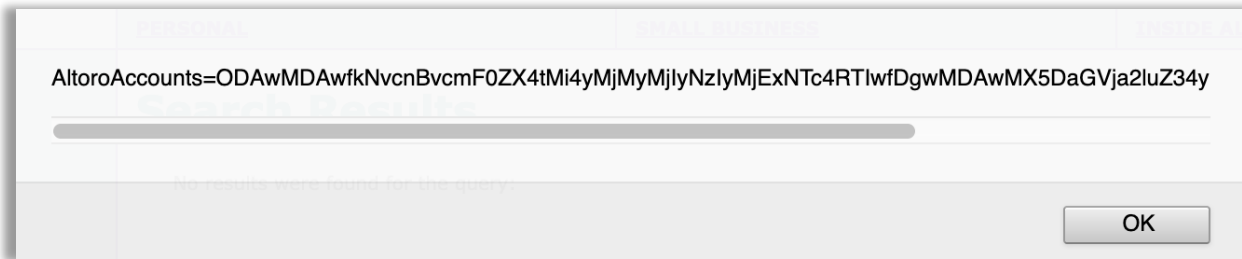


**Figure 3-4** AltoroMutual – Pop-up message

2. Knowing that we can get text to display, let's see if we can make an element display with sensitive information.
3. Return to the search field but this time enter:

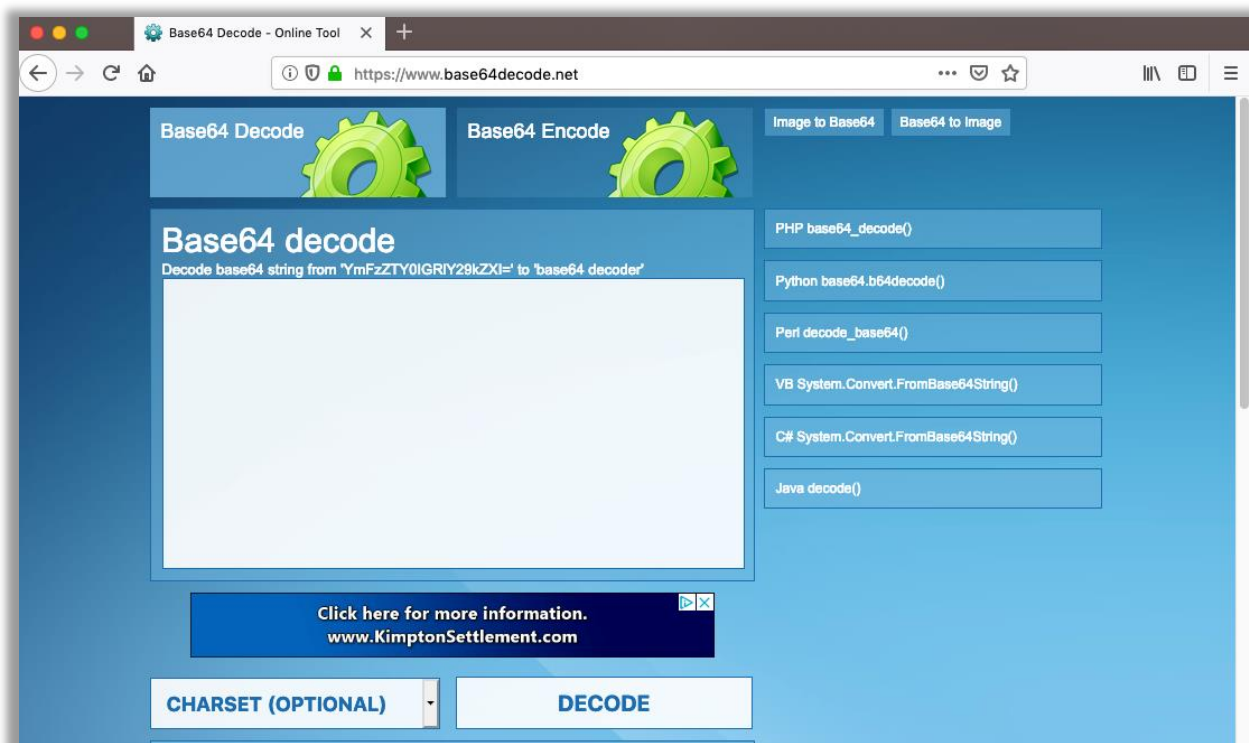
```
<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```

4. What we receive is a long string of letters and numbers. This is a form of security known as base64 encoding. It is not encryption and as such can be easily decoded.



**Figure 3-5** AltoroMutual – Encoded message

5. Navigate to <https://www.base64decode.net/>.



**Figure 3-6** Base64 decode

6. Copy the captured string into the site and decode.

**Base64 decode**  
 Decode base64 string from "YmFzZTY0IGRIY29kZXI=" to 'base64 decoder'  
 ODAwMDAwfkNvcnBvcnF0ZX4tMi4yMjMyMjlyNzlyMjExNTc4RTlwfDgwMDAwM  
 X5DaGVja2luZ34yLjlyMjlyMjlyMjlyMjlyODRFRmJB8

Instantly Check Your Writing  
 Makes sure everything you type is easy to read and mistake-free. Try now! Grammarly **OPEN**

CHARSET (OPTIONAL) **DECODE**

800000~Corporate~  
 2.2232222722211578E20|800001~Checking~2.222222222222384E20|

The cookie pulled from the administrator profile looks to contain the identification information of two bank accounts; 1 for corporate and 1 for checking.

What information can we gather using this same method, but when logged in as a user?

**Figure 3-7** Base64 decode – Bank account information

7. Return to Login, but this time sign in with the user information pulled from HTTP Stream.

**Online Banking Login**

Username:

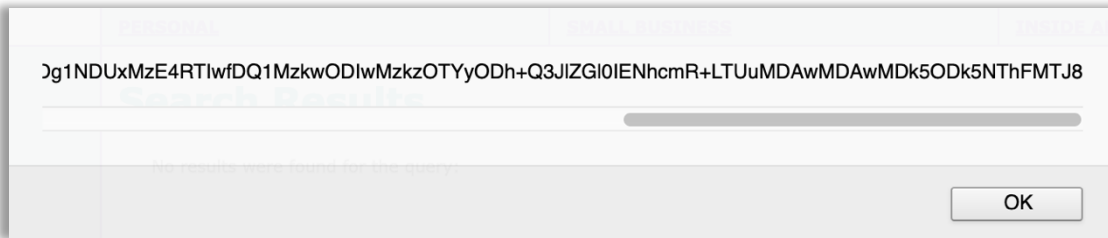
Password:

Login

User: jsmith  
 Pass: demo1234

8. Once logged in, use the command to display the cookie.

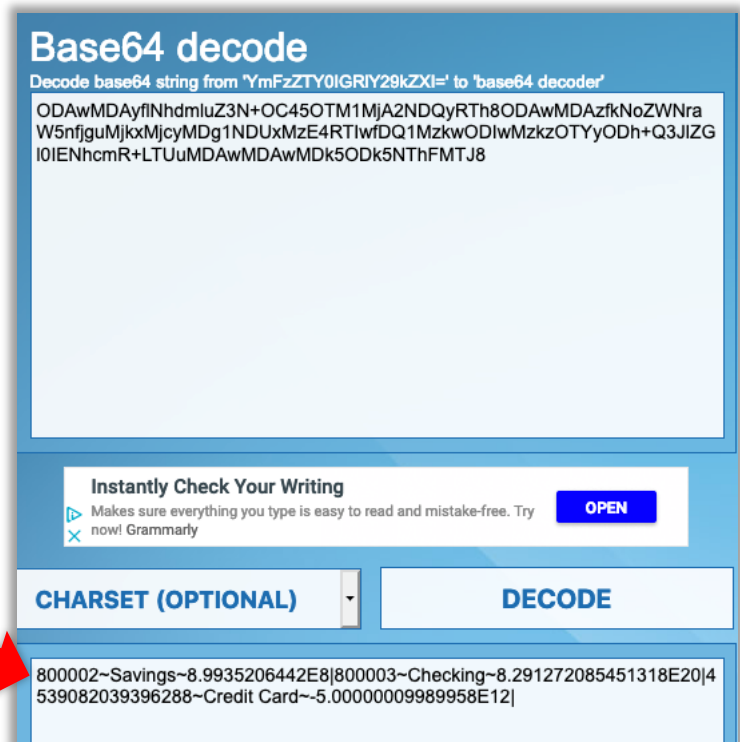
```
<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>
```



**Figure 3-8** Displayed Cookie encoded

9. Copy and paste string into decoder.
10. Review output.
11. Find appropriate OWASP Error code and add it to the report.

Altoro Mutual is providing its clients with next to zero security. Decoding the unencrypted cookie will display the information of every account and credit card attached to the user.



**Figure 3-9** Base64 decode – unsecured card numbers

## Milestone Summary

With this level of access attackers can sell sensitive information on the dark web. This is one of the ways in which cybercriminals profit from confidential information and data breaches on a large scale.

**Work with your group to create a defence strategy to avoid these kinds of attacks in the future.**



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Please Recycle

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