

TUGAS KEAMANAN JARINGAN KOMPUTER

“ training eksploitasi keamanan “



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Eksplorasi Keamanan yang dilakukan yaitu Service ssh menggunakan “ Brute force Attack “ menggunakan tool hydra. Hydra adalah sebuah alat yang dipakai untuk mengCrack setiap password yang ada di jaringan dengan metode brute force, dan HYDRA adalah salah satu alat yang dapat bekerja untuk semua protocol. Brute Force Attack bisa meng-crack beberapa password. Brute-force Attack memungkinkan bisa mencoba setiap kombinasi huruf, angka dan karakter khusus, itu memungkinkan sebuah password dapat terlacak. Brute Force Attack dapat memakan waktu yang lama. kecepatan ditentukan oleh kecepatan komputer yang menjalankan program cracking dan kompleksitas password.

Berikut Merupakan langkah Evaluasi Keamanan :

1. Actual Exploit

Scanning dengan Nmap dengan target yang digunakan yaitu DVL

Buat IP address pada DVL

```
bt ~ # ifconfig eth0 192.168.100.20 netmask 255.255.255.0_
```

```
bt ~ # ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:41:4E:02
          inet addr:192.168.100.20  Bcast:192.168.100.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST NOTRAILERS RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:83 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:84 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:9828 (9.5 KiB)  TX bytes:9502 (9.2 KiB)
          Base address:0xd010 Memory:f0000000-f0020000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 b)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 b)
```

Buat juga IP address pada ubuntu

```
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# ifconfig eth0 192.168.100.10 netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:10:8a:e2
          inet addr:192.168.100.10  Bcast:192.168.100.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe10:8ae2/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:104 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:135 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:10002 (10.0 KB)  TX bytes:18516 (18.5 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:78 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:78 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:5688 (5.6 KB)  TX bytes:5688 (5.6 KB)

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu#

```

Lakukan ping dari ubuntu ke DVL

```

root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# ping 192.168.100.20
PING 192.168.100.20 (192.168.100.20) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.20: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.326 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.20: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.669 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.20: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.331 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.20: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.292 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.20: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.439 ms

```

Lakukan ping dari DVL ke ubuntu

```

bt ~ # ping 192.168.100.10
PING 192.168.100.10 (192.168.100.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.100.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.315 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.13 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.865 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.569 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.100.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.783 ms

```

Lakukan Nmap -sV 192.168.100.10 (service yg sedang berjalan)

```
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu# nmap -sV 192.168.100.20

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2017-03-15 19:38 PDT
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled.
Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for 192.168.100.20
Host is up (0.00033s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
631/tcp   open  ipp      CUPS 1.1
3306/tcp  open  mysql    MySQL (unauthorized)
MAC Address: 08:00:27:41:4E:02 (Cadmus Computer Systems)

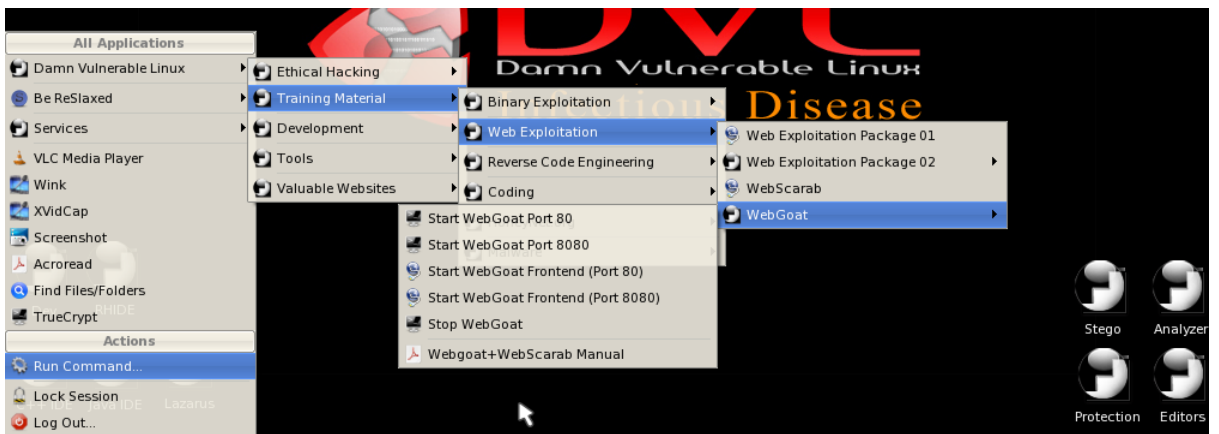
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.33 seconds
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu#
```

```
bt ~ # nmap -sV 192.168.100.10

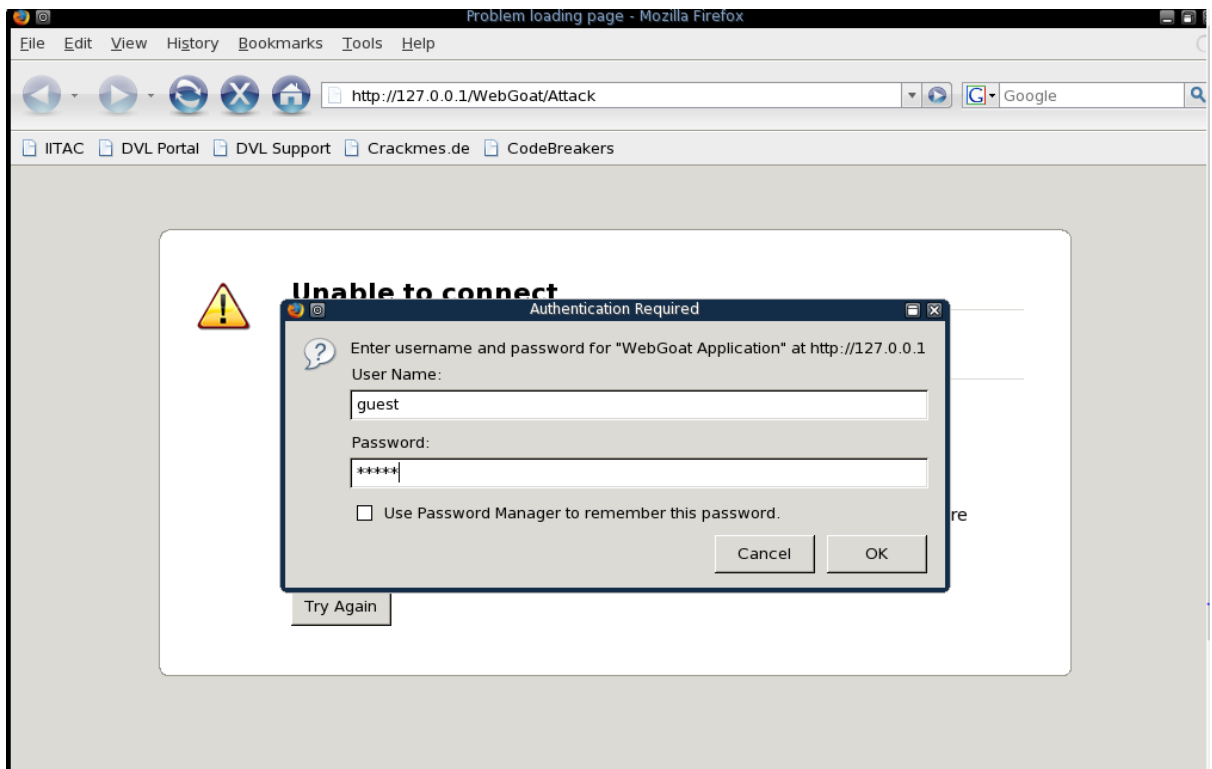
Starting Nmap 4.20 ( http://insecure.org ) at 2017-03-16 02:43 GMT
Interesting ports on 192.168.100.10:
Not shown: 1694 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      (protocol 2.0)
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.7 (Ubuntu)
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fingerprint at http://www.insecure.org/cgi-bin/servicefp-submit.cgi :
SF-Port22-TCP:V=4.20%I=7%D=3/16%Time=58C9FBCD:P=i686-pc-linux-gnu/r(NULL,2
SF:9,"SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_6.6.1p1\u00d20Ubuntu-2ubuntu2\n\n");
MAC Address: 08:00:27:10:8A:E2 (Cadmus Computer Systems)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://insecure.org/nmap/submit/ .
Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 24.396 seconds
bt ~ #
```

Startx di DVL utk masukke tampilan GUI. Dengan masuk ke jendela WebGoat. Web Goat adalah Project Open Source yang dapat digunakan agar orang lain bisa belajar web hacking. dengan aplikasi webgoat juga akan diberitahu kelemahan - kelemahan dari website.



Buka web browser lalu Masuk ke alamat <http://127.0.0.1/WebGoat/Attack> dengan User name guest dan password juga guest.



Start WebGoat



Thank you for using WebGoat!

This program is a demonstration of common web application flaws. The exercises are intended to provide hands on experience with application penetration testing techniques.

The WebGoat project is lead by Bruce Mayhew. Please send all comments to Bruce at webgoat@owasp.org.



WebGoat Design Team

Bruce Mayhew
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Rogan Dawes
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Special Thanks for V5.1

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To all who have sent comments

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Start WebGoat

Logout ?

Http Basics

OWASP WebGoat V5.1

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Restart this Lesson

Enter your name in the input field below and press "go" to submit. The server will accept the request, reverse the input, and display it back to the user, illustrating the basics of handling an HTTP request.

The user should become familiar with the features of WebGoat by manipulating the above buttons to view hints, show the HTTP request parameters, the HTTP request cookies, and the Java source code.

Enter your name:

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lakukan pencarian semua nama dengan last name Smith atau user name Smith

Logout ?

String SQL Injection

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Restart this Lesson

SQL injection attacks represent a serious threat to any database-driven site. The methods behind an attack are easy to learn and the damage caused can range from considerable to complete system compromise. Despite these risks, an incredible number of systems on the internet are susceptible to this form of attack.

Not only is it a threat easily instigated, it is also a threat that, with a little common-sense and forethought, can easily be prevented.

It is always good practice to sanitize all input data, especially data that will be used in OS command, scripts, and database queries, even if the threat of SQL injection has been prevented in some other manner.

General Goal(s):

The form below allows a user to view their credit card numbers. Try to inject an SQL string that results in all the credit card numbers being displayed. Try the user name of 'Smith'.

Enter your last name:

```
SELECT * FROM user_data WHERE last_name = 'Smith'
```

USERID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CC_NUMBER	CC_TYPE	COOKIE	LOGIN_COUNT
102	John	Smith	2435600002222	MC		0
102	John	Smith	4352209902222	AMEX		0

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Disini Kita mengselect, di awalnya akan menambahkan tanda petik dan akan membaca last name yg kita masukkan , maksud 1=1 adalah boolean true, walaupun kita salah masih akan bernilai true. Itulah kesalahan dr program karna tidak memfilter terlebih dahulu.

*** Congratulations. You have successfully completed this lesson.**
*** Bet you can't do it again! This lesson has detected your successfull attack and has now switched to a defensive mode. Try again to attack a parameterized query.**

Enter your last name:

```
SELECT * FROM user_data WHERE last_name = 'test' or 1=1 --'
```

USERID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	CC_NUMBER	CC_TYPE	COOKIE	LOGIN_COUNT
101	Joe	Snow	987654321	VISA		0
101	Joe	Snow	2234200065411	MC		0
102	John	Smith	2435600002222	MC		0
102	John	Smith	4352209902222	AMEX		0
103	Jane	Plane	123456789	MC		0
103	Jane	Plane	333498703333	AMEX		0
10312	Jolly	Hershey	176896789	MC		0
10312	Jolly	Hershey	333300003333	AMEX		0
10323	Grumpy	White	673834489	MC		0
10323	Grumpy	White	33413003333	AMEX		0
15603	Peter	Sand	123609789	MC		0
15603	Peter	Sand	338893453333	AMEX		0
15613	Joesph	Something	33843453533	AMEX		0

Setelah melakukan port scanning dengan nmap kemudian jalankan Hydra yang sudah di install pada komputer dengan asumsi username adalah admin dan service yang mau dibrute force . Lalu coba kekuatan password yang kita miliki di howsecureismypassword.net

Pertama password yang saya masukkan adalah “rahasia”, berikut hasilnya:



Hanya dibutuhkan sekitar 32 detik untuk menebak password dengan panjang 7 karakter. Mari kita coba dengan kombinasi angka dan simbol seperti “RaH4\$1@”, berikut hasilnya:



Kelemahan brute force attack yaitu :

“Prosesnya dapat memakan waktu yang cukup lama, semakin panjang dan kompleks kunci yang di brute force maka semakin lama waktu yang diperlukan. Jika proses login diberi waktu jeda (timeout) ketika melakukan kesalahan masukan username atau password akan membuat cara ini semakin tidak efektif. ”