





# Project Name DEPI

**Penetration Testing Report** 

Trickster Machine

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# Who Worked On It:

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#### 1. Executive Summary

The penetration test conducted on the Trickster machine from Hack The Box identified multiple vulnerabilities that could be exploited to gain unauthorized access and compromise system integrity. These vulnerabilities allowed an attacker to escalate privileges, access sensitive data, and execute commands on the system.

During penetration testing, we discovered a vulnerability in a website built using PrestaShop, an online store platform. By analyzing its files(.git), we were able to uncover sensitive information (admin panel) that allowed us to gain limited access to the system. From there, we found a user account (james) and successfully accessed more sensitive areas of the site.

Further investigation revealed that a separate system, a Docker container, was running another service. We identified a vulnerability within this service, which allowed us to take control of that system as well(changedetection.io). Inside this container, we discovered confidential data that granted us access to an even higher level of the system (adam).

Using this user, we gaind access to service (prusaslicer) that lead us to get files of Root.

Using these findings, we eventually gained full control of the system and could access data typically restricted to the highest-level administrators. This discovery demonstrated the importance of maintaining up-to-date security measures on all systems.







ID	Vulnerability Name	Severity	Impact Description
1	Accessing .git Directory	Medium	Exposes source code and sensitive configuration files.
2	PrestaShop XSS (CVE-2024-34716)	High	Allows remote command execution as the www-data user.
3	Database Credentials in PHP Configuration File	High	Enables unauthorized access to database contents.
4	Access to Docker Services	Medium	Allows lateral movement within the system.
5	ChangeDetection Arbitrary File Write SSTI(CVE-2024-32651)	High	Allows file manipulation within a Docker container.
6	Exposed Backup Files	High	Provides access to higher privileged user credentials.
7	PrusaSlicer Command Injection(CVE-2023-47268)	Critical	Enables root-level access to system files via command injection.

# 3. Methodology

The penetration test was conducted following the OWASP Top 10 framework:

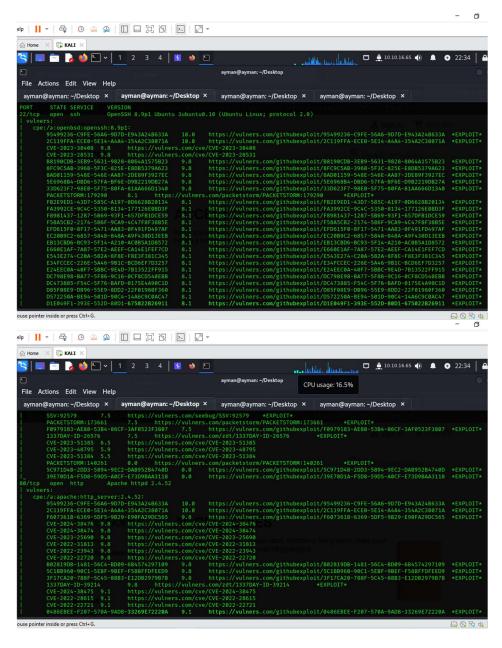
- 1. **A1: Injection** Exploited command injection vulnerabilities.
- 2. **A2: Broken Authentication** Accessed sensitive data by exploiting exposed configuration files.
- 3. **A5: Security Misconfiguration** Detected misconfigured .git directory and Docker services.
- 4. **A6: Sensitive Data Exposure** Retrieved database credentials and backup files containing sensitive information.
- 5. **A8: Insecure Descrialization** Exploited file handling vulnerability in ChangeDetection.





# 4. Technical Details

#### **PORT SCANNING:**



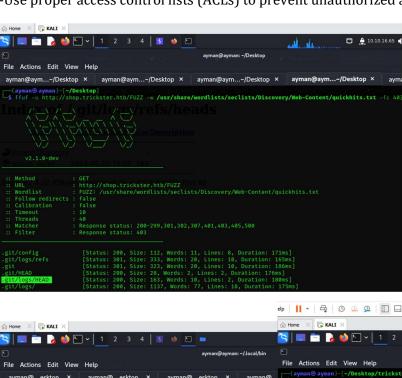
# **Vulnerability 1: Accessing .git Directory**

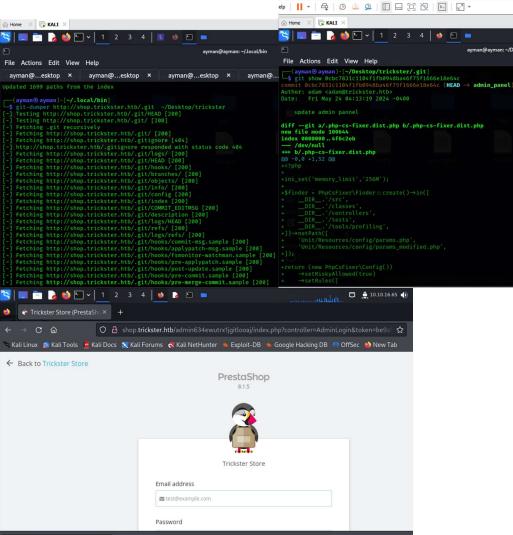
- **Description:** The .git directory was publicly accessible, allowing attackers to download source code and configuration files, exposing sensitive data.
- **Severity:** Medium
- **Impact:** Attackers could gain insights into the system's structure and potentially find hardcoded credentials or configuration flaws.
- Recommendation:





- -Configure the web server to deny access to the .git directory and other sensitive directories.
- -Use proper access control lists (ACLs) to prevent unauthorized access.





**Vulnerability 2: PrestaShop Remote Code Execution (CVE-2024-34716)** 



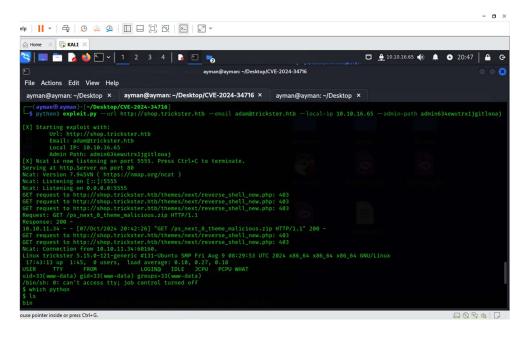


**Description:** A cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability that only affects PrestaShops with customer-thread feature flag enabled is present starting from PrestaShop 8.1.0 and prior to PrestaShop 8.1.6. When the customer thread feature flag is enabled through the front-office contact form, a hacker can upload a malicious file containing an XSS that will be executed when an admin opens the attached file in back office. The script injected can access the session and the security token, The vulnerability was caused by improper handling of uploaded files, specifically the lack of validation and sanitation of file contents, which allowed attackers to upload files with embedded HTML/JavaScript code that could be executed when viewed by an administrator or customer service agent. This issue was compounded by insufficient MIME type enforcement and the absence of security headers to prevent browsers from interpreting files as something other than their declared content type.

- Severity: High
- **Impact:** Successful exploitation allows an attacker to gain shell access to the server, compromise sensitive data, and potentially escalate privileges within the web application.

#### • Recommendation:

- -Update PrestaShop to the latest secure version.
- -Implement strict input validation and output encoding to prevent deserialization attacks.
- -Use Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) to monitor and block suspicious requests.
- -The implemented remediation involved validating file extensions against a whitelist, enforcing correct MIME types, setting security headers (such as X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff) to prevent MIME type sniffing, and ensuring non-image files are downloaded as attachments rather than executed, while image files are handled with BinaryFileResponse to guarantee proper display.



# **Vulnerability 3: Database Credentials in PHP Configuration File**

- **Description:** The PHP configuration file (config.php) contained hardcoded database credentials, allowing attackers to access the database using these credentials.
- **Severity:** High

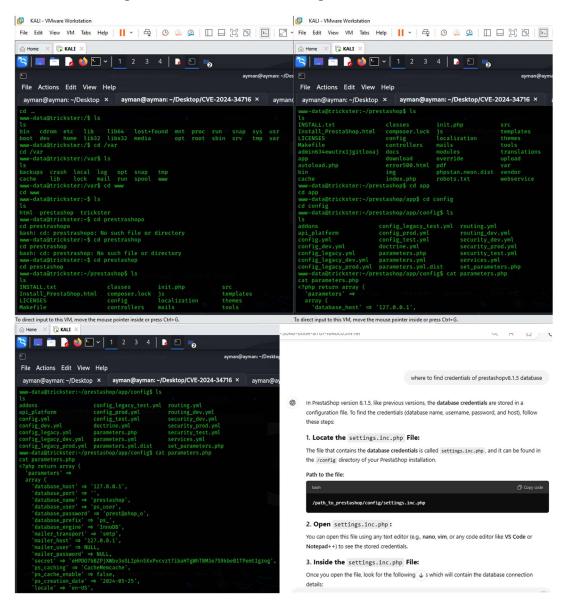




• **Impact:** An attacker could access, modify, or delete sensitive data stored in the database, leading to data integrity loss and unauthorized access to user information.

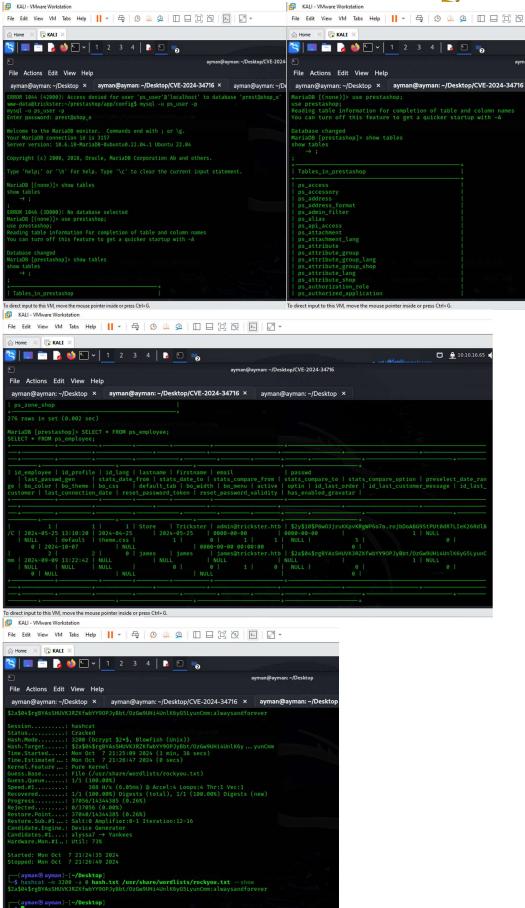
#### • Recommendation:

- -Use environment variables or secure secret management systems to store credentials securely.
- -Avoid hardcoding sensitive information in configuration files.









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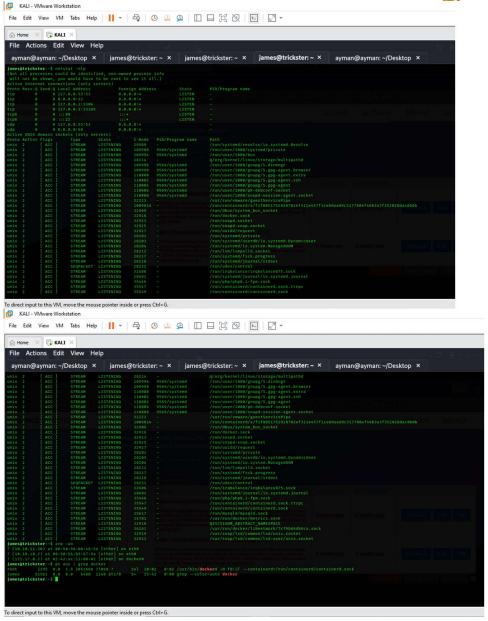
- **Description:** The Docker container was accessible via IP 172.17.0.2 and port 5000, potentially exposing internal services to exploitation.
- **Severity:** Medium
- **Impact:** Attackers could use this access for lateral movement, exploiting services running inside the Docker container to further compromise the system.

# • Recommendation:

-Implement network segmentation to isolate Docker containers and restrict access. --Apply firewall rules to control traffic between containers.



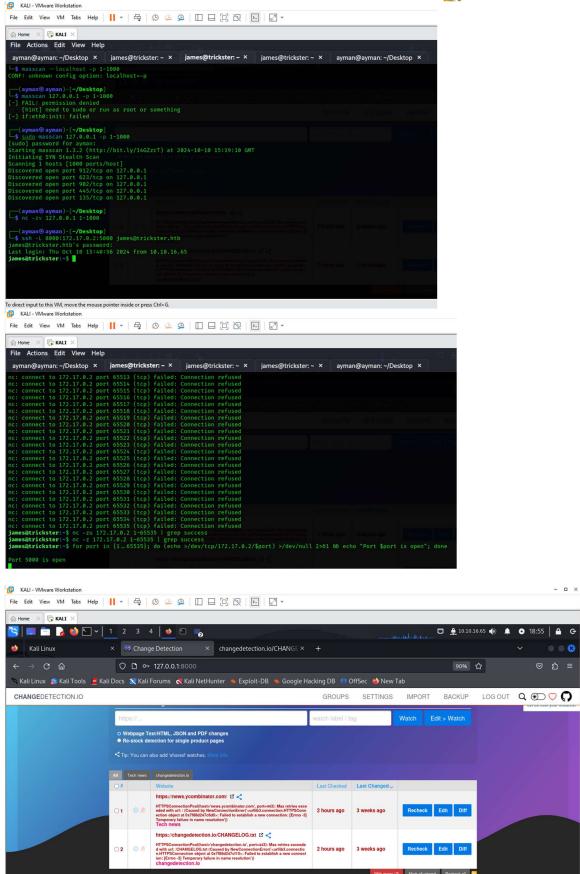








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**Vulnerability 5: ChangeDetection Arbitrary File Write (CVE-2024-32651)** 

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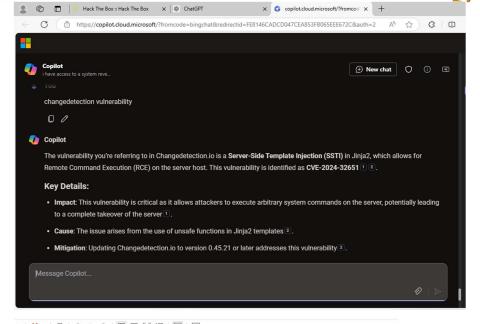
- **Description:** change detection.io is an open source web page change detection, website watcher, restock monitor and notification service. There is a Server Side Template Injection (SSTI) in Jinja2 that allows Remote Command Execution on the server host.
- **Severity**: High
- **Impact:** Successful exploitation provided root access within the Docker environment, leading to system compromise.

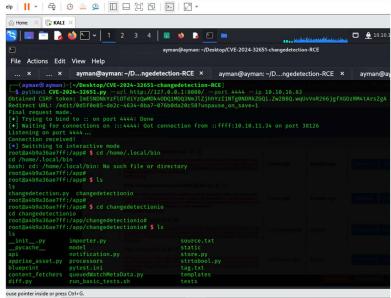
#### • Recommendation:

- -Update ChangeDetection to the latest secure version.
- -Implement input validation and sandboxing techniques to restrict file operations.
- Strengthen authentication mechanisms to ensure proper user validation. Consider enabling two-factor authentication (2FA) to add an extra layer of security.
- Ensure that sensitive data is only accessible to authorized users.









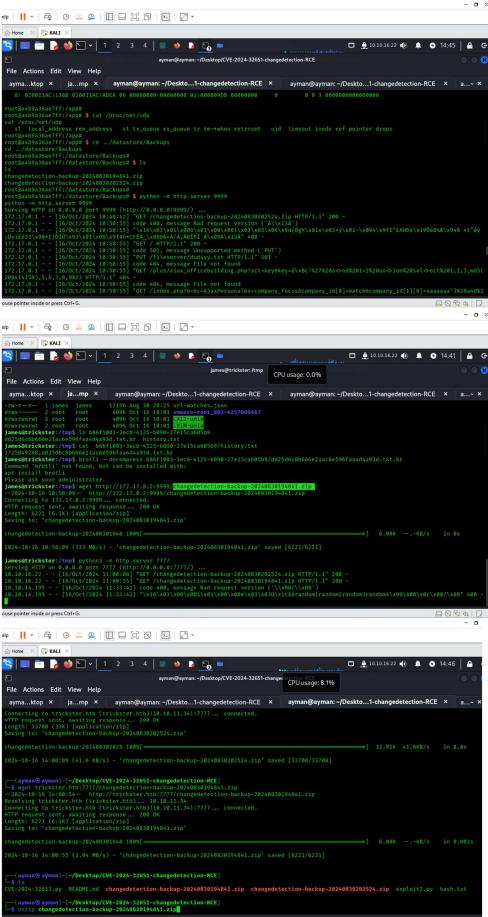
# **Vulnerability 6: Exposed Backup Files Containing User Credentials**

- **Description:** Backup files located in /datastore/Backups/ contained sensitive information, including credentials for the user Adam, a high-privileged account.
- Severity: High
- **Impact:** Gaining access to these credentials allows attackers to log in as a high-privileged user, facilitating privilege escalation and broader system compromise.
- Recommendation:
  - -Implement secure storage practices





- Restrict access to backup directories.



ouse pointer inside or press Ctrl+G.



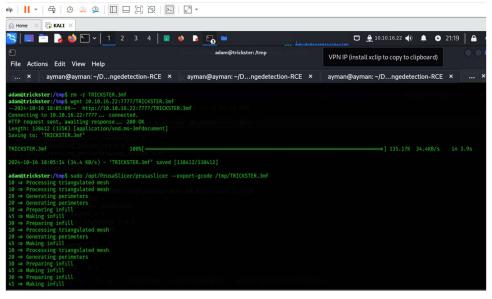


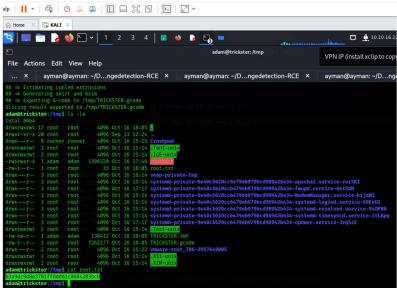
# Vulnerability 7: PrusaSlicer Arbitary Code Execution (CVE-2023-47268)

- **Description:** PrusaSlicer was configured to run with sudo privileges without a password, allowing attackers to execute arbitrary commands as the root user.
- **Severity:** Critical
- **Impact:** This vulnerability grants attackers full control over the system, allowing access to sensitive files and potential complete system takeover.
- Recommendation:
  - -Limit sudo access to trusted users
  - -Restrict the use of sudo without passwords
  - -Remove unnecessary sudo configurations for applications.



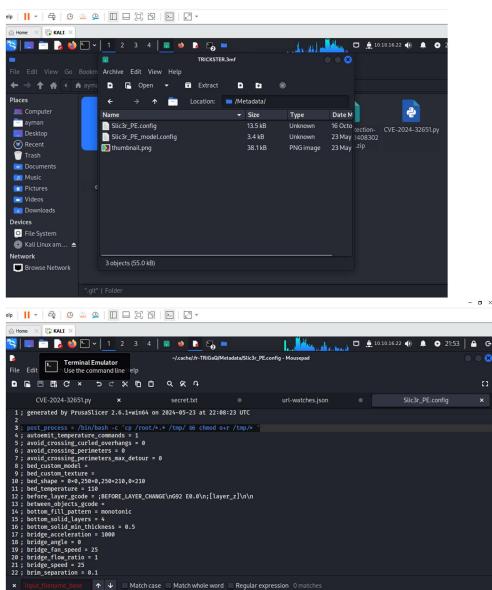












#### 5. Tools:

- > NMAP
- > FUFF





- > Git-dumper
- > Hashcat
- Netstat
- > Arp
- > Brotli --decompress
- > Python server --- wget
- > ChatGpt ---- copilot

# 6. Conclusion

The assessment of the Trickster machine identified several vulnerabilities that pose significant risks to system security. The identified issues include exposed configurations, insecure services, and critical vulnerabilities that allow for remote code execution and privilege escalation. It is recommended to promptly patch and secure the system, enforce security best practices, and regularly audit configurations to prevent potential attacks.