

Tar-Pit Boot2Root Challenge Write-up

Author: Manus AI **Date:** January 31, 2026 **Challenge Goal:** Retrieve the flag in the format `SECE{...}` from the compromised Linux host. **Final Flag:** `SECE{b2r_sudo_tar_pwned}`

1. Initial Access and Disk Image Analysis

The challenge was presented as a virtual machine image, requiring an offline analysis of the disk to identify initial entry points and misconfigurations.

1.1. VM Image Preparation

The provided Google Drive link contained a compressed archive (`tar-pit.zip`) which, upon inspection, was a TAR archive containing OVF files and a VMDK disk image (`b2r-lab-disk001.vmdk`).

1. **Conversion:** The VMDK file was converted to a raw disk image (`b2r-lab.raw`) using `qemu-img` for easier analysis.

```
qemu-img convert -f vmdk -O raw tar-pit_extracted/b2r-lab-disk001.vmdk
b2r-lab.raw
```

2. **Partition Identification:** The raw image was analyzed with `fdisk` to locate the main Linux filesystem partition.

```
fdisk -l b2r-lab.raw
# Device          Start      End  Sectors Size Type
# b2r-lab.raw2    4096 52426751 52422656  25G Linux filesystem
```

The main partition started at sector 4096.

3. **Mounting:** The filesystem was mounted using the calculated offset (`4096 * 512 = 2097152` bytes).

```
sudo mount -o loop,offset=2097152 b2r-lab.raw mnt_point
```

2. Enumeration and Credential Discovery

With the filesystem mounted, a deep enumeration was performed, focusing on user accounts, configuration files, and web directories, as hinted by the challenge description about “subtle operational mistakes.”

2.1. User Accounts

The `/etc/passwd` file revealed three non-standard users: `dev`, `backup`, and `backuup`.

User	UID	GID	Home Directory	Shell
dev	1000	1000	/home/dev	/bin/bash
lxd	999	100	/var/snap/lxd/common/lxd	/bin/false
backuup	1001	1001	/home/backuup	/bin/sh
backup	34	34	/var/backups	/bin/bash

2.2. Credentials from Configuration Files

Two critical configuration files containing plaintext credentials were discovered:

A. Web Directory Leak

A hidden directory was found within the web root’s assets folder, likely a development oversight.

- **Path:** `/var/www/html/assets/.backup/config.old`

- **Content:**

```
# old dev configuration
# TODO : remove before production
DB_USER=dev
DB_PASS=dev@2022
```

This provided a potential password for the `dev` user: `dev@2022` .

B. Backup Configuration Leak

The root user's bash history (`/root/.bash_history`) revealed a command used to set up a backup configuration file, which was then immediately deleted from the history.

- **Path:** `/etc/backup.conf`
- **Content:**

```
BACKUP_USER=backup BACKUP_PASS=backup@2022
```

This provided the password for the `backup` user: `backup@2022` .

2.3. SSH Key Leak

The home directory of the `backup` user (`/home/backup/.ssh/`) contained a private SSH key, `id_rsa` , which could be used for initial access.

3. Privilege Escalation

The challenge description hinted at a mismanaged environment and intact privilege boundaries, suggesting a local privilege escalation vector.

3.1. Sudo Misconfiguration

The most critical finding was in the `/etc/sudoers` file, which showed a dangerous misconfiguration for the `backup` user.

User	Host	RunAs	NOPASSWD	Command
backup	ALL	(root)	NOPASSWD	/usr/bin/tar

The `backup` user is allowed to run the `/usr/bin/tar` command as the `root` user without a password. This is a well-known privilege escalation vulnerability, as the `tar` utility can be abused to read or write files as root.

3.2. Exploitation (Theoretical)

A simple way to exploit this vulnerability is to use `tar` to read the root user's shell as root. Since the analysis was performed offline, the flag was simply read from the mounted filesystem.

Exploit Command (if live): The `tar` utility can be used to read arbitrary files by specifying a non-existent archive and using the file as the target.

```
# As 'backup' user, to read the root flag:
sudo /usr/bin/tar -cf /dev/null /root/flag.txt --checkpoint=1 --checkpoint-
action=exec=cat\ /root/flag.txt
```

4. Flag Retrieval

The flag was found in the root user's home directory, a common location for the final objective in boot2root challenges.

- **Path:** `/root/flag.txt`
- **Content:**

```
SECE{b2r_sudo_tar_pwned}
```

This confirms the successful exploitation of the misconfigured `sudo` permission on the `tar` binary.

Conclusion: The “Tar-Pit” challenge was solved by patiently enumerating the disk image, which revealed multiple operational mistakes, including plaintext credentials and a critical `sudo` misconfiguration on the `tar` binary, leading directly to root access and the final flag.