

Penetration Testing Report

Executive Summary

This report details the findings from penetration testing against the “Basic Challenges” section of HackThisSite. These challenges contain vulnerabilities like hidden HTML comments and directory brute forcing to command and SSI injections. It shows the password protection flaws and how it exposed on client-side. Here we need to identifying and exploiting common web application weaknesses.

Scope

- **Target Application:** HackThisSite — Basic Challenges (levels 1 through 11).
- **Testing Scope:** Web interface and server responses of each level.
- **Excluded Areas:** No backend source code modifications beyond exposure for testing; no DOS or aggressive fuzzing; focuses on logic, input handling, server behavior.

Findings and Analysis by Level

Level 1 – HTML Comment Disclosure

- **Vulnerability:** Sensitive information (password) stored in HTML comments on the page. Easily found via “View Source.”
- Need to right click on the webpage and select **inspection**. You can see the password related comment above the HTML code with revealing password.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the HackThisSite Level 1 challenge. The challenge text says: "The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none." Below this is a form with a password input field and a submit button. A green bar at the bottom says: "Help! If you have no idea what to do, you must learn HTML." On the left sidebar, there's a "challenges" section with links like "Basic", "Realistic", "Application", etc. At the bottom left, there's a "get informed" section with links to "Blogs", "News", "Articles", and "Lectures". On the right side of the browser, the developer tools' Elements tab is open, showing the HTML structure. A red box highlights a specific line of code: "<!-- the first few levels are extremely easy: password is d99beef9c --> == \$0". This line is a hidden HTML comment that contains the password. The developer tools also show the computed styles for various elements.

- **Risk:** Low complexity exploitation; moderate impact since it directly reveals a secret.
- **Recommendation:** Never store credentials or other sensitive data in client-side comments. Place sensitive data securely on server-side and deliver to authenticated users only.

Level 2 – Empty Password Acceptance

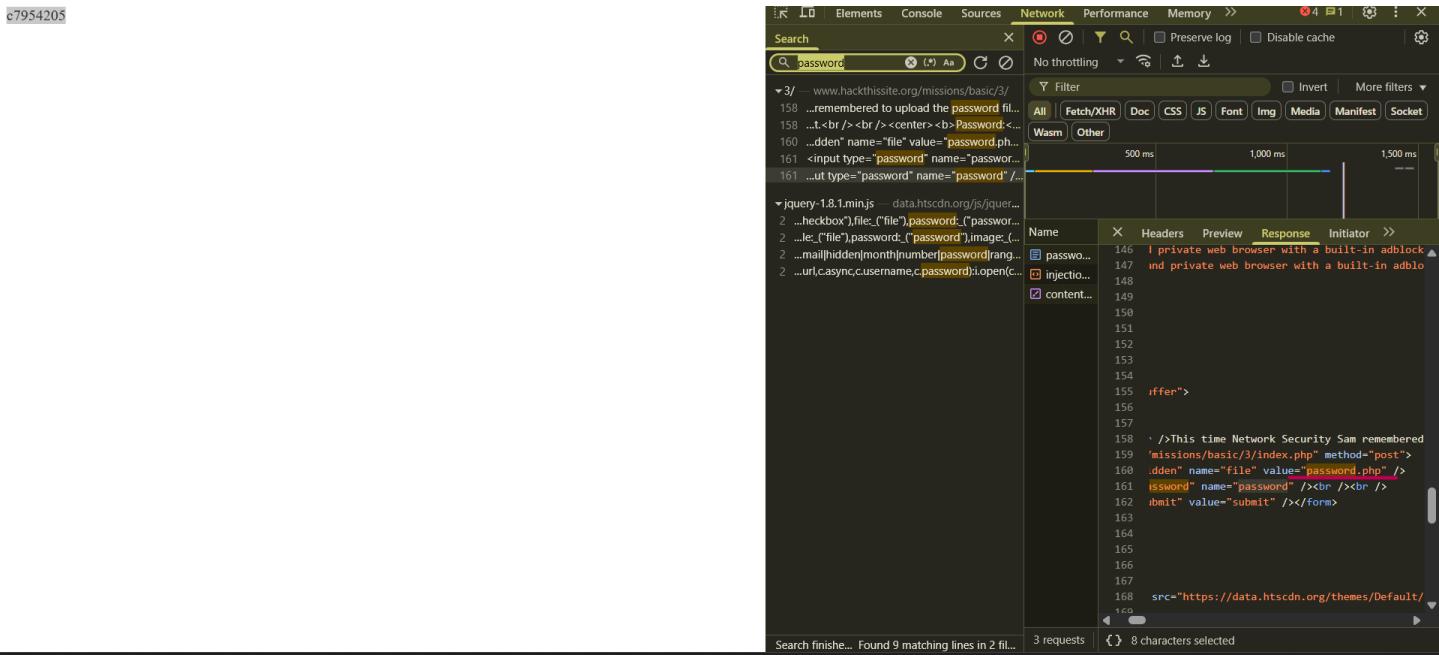
- **Vulnerability:** Application accepted an empty password as valid, likely due to improper validation logic.

The screenshot shows a web page from hackthissite.org. The header includes links for Hack This Site, TOR.onion HTTPS, HTTP, IRC, Discord, Forums, Store, URL Shortener, CryptoPaste, Like Us, Follow Us, and Fork Us. The main banner features the text "Support HackThisSite". A quote at the top reads: "Truth is like the sun. You can shut it out for a time, but it ain't going away." -- Elvis Presley. On the left sidebar, there are links for Hello, Rushi676, Settings - Logout, Skin Chooser, Private Messages, HTS Messages Center, and a note that says "You have 0 new messages". There is also a "donate" button with a "basic attention token" logo. Below the sidebar, text says "HTS costs up to \$300 a month to operate. We **need** your help!". The main content area has a green header titled "Notice" which states "You have already completed this level. Level 2". It includes a note about a password protection script and a form with a "Password:" label and a "submit" button. The right sidebar contains sections for "challenges" (Basic, Realistic, Application, Programming, Javascript, Forensic, Extended Basic, Steganography, IRC) and "get informed" (Blogs, News, Articles, Lectures, Useful Stuff).

- **Risk:** Weak input validation can lead to bypass authentication.
- **Recommendation:** Ensure robust server-side validation; enforce non-empty, well-formed passwords. Avoid default or fallback acceptance, and validate credentials properly.

Level 3 – Accessible Password via Included File

- **Vulnerability:** Exposed password.php containing the password, accessible via direct URL.
- Here I can find out the value of password.php exposed in response source code.
- I search in browser <https://Hackthissite.org/missions/basic/3/password.php> and got the password.

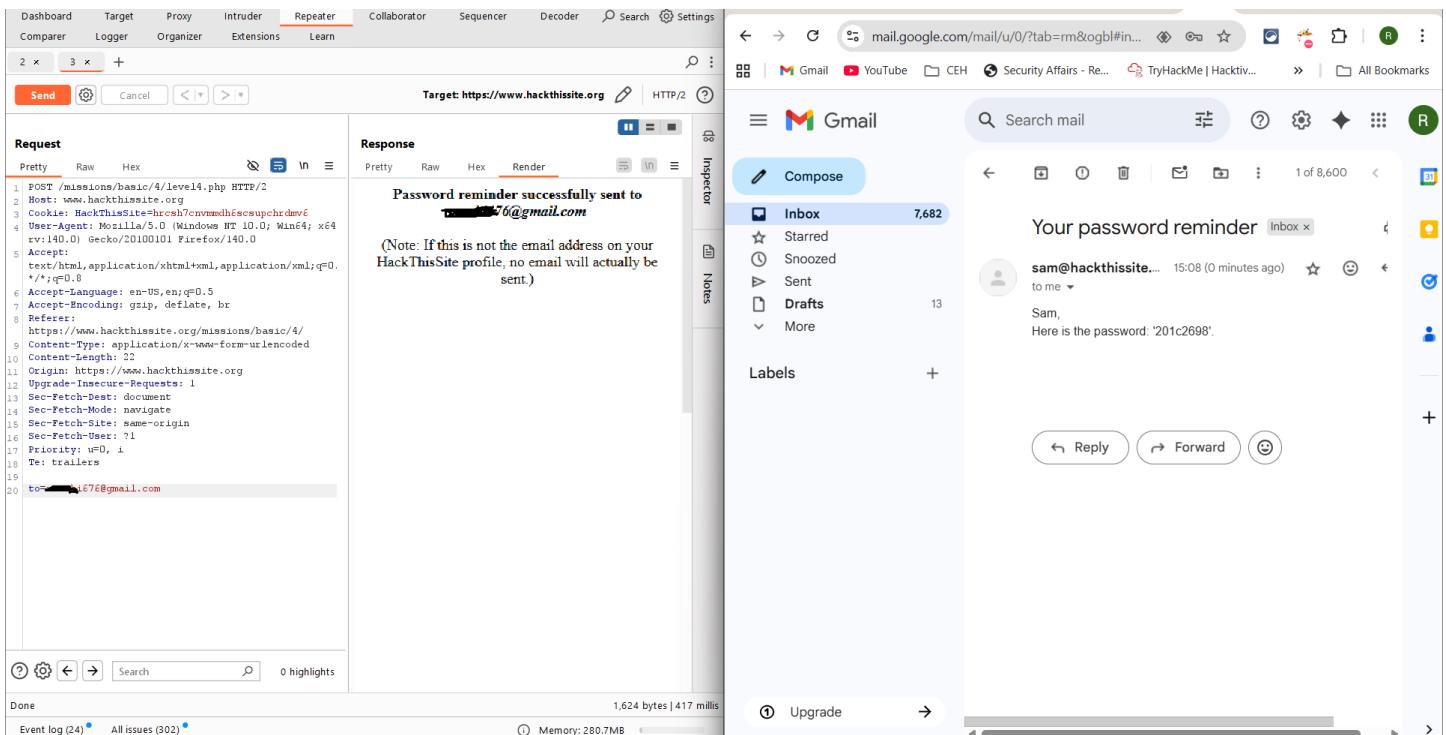


The screenshot shows the Network tab in the Chrome DevTools. A search bar at the top contains the word "password". Below it, the results pane displays the source code of a file, likely password.php, which includes a line of code: <input type="file" name="password" value="password.php"/>. This indicates that the password file is being served directly from the server.

- **Risk:** Confidential data leakage.
- **Recommendation:** Store password data securely, outside publicly accessible directories. Use proper directory isolation and ensure internal files are not directly accessible via HTTP.

Levels 4 & 5 – Insecure Password Reset Functionality

- **Vulnerability:** Email-based password retrieval feature allowed arbitrary change of the "email" parameter. This permitted sending password to attacker-controlled email.
- Here I capture the request which sent for password retrieval to the user, using burpsuite tool and change the email to mine at the email parameter.
- There is no server-side verification happened and password come to attacker's mail.



- **Risk:** Moderate-to-high—allows disclosure of credentials to unauthorized users.
- **Recommendation:** Implement server-side checks to verify that the "email" parameter belongs to the authenticated user. Use proper authentication tokens or verification steps before disclosing or sending sensitive data.

Level 6 – ASCII Observation-Based Password

- **Vulnerability:** Password revealed through careful observation of outputs involving ASCII encodings, aided by external ASCII table lookup.
- After trying different passwords, I noticed that each character was shifted forward in the ASCII table ($A \rightarrow B$, $1 \rightarrow 2$, etc.), increasing step by step (0, 1, 2, 3, ...).
- I used an ASCII table to confirm this pattern.
- By reversing the process, I was able to decrypt the given string and find the password.

```
pass - 123
enc - 135

pass - abcd
enc - aceg

pass - abcdefgh
enc - acegikmo

Pass - ;<=>?@
enc - ;=;

pass- ;<
enc - ;=

SAM enc - ed9hf=;;
Pass - ec7eb854
```

Resources						
Code	HEX	Symbol	HTML Number	HTML Name	HTML Name2	Name
49	31	1	1			One
50	32	2	2			Two
51	33	3	3			Three
52	34	4	4			Four
53	35	5	5			Five
54	36	6	6			Six
55	37	7	7			Seven
56	38	8	8			Eight
57	39	9	9			Nine
58	3A	:	:	:		Colon
59	3B	;	;	;		Semicolon
60	3C	<	<	<	<	Less than (or open angled bracket)
61	3D	=	=	=		Equals
62	3E	>	>	>	>	Greater than (or close angled bracket)
63	3F	?	?	?		Question mark
64	40	@	@	@		At sign
65	41	A	A			Uppercase A
66	42	B	B			Uppercase B
67	43	C	C			Uppercase C

- **Risk:** Information leakage through visible encoding and output content.
- **Recommendation:** Avoid unnecessary exposure of data in obscure formats. Treat all user-visible outputs as potentially sensitive; sanitize and limit exposure of encoding tables or representations.

Level 7 – Command Injection

- **Vulnerability:** User input was passed directly into system commands without sanitization, leading to OS command injection.
- Here we have user input where showing calendar of given input year.
- I capture the request and used shell command “;/s” after the cal parameter. The server executed them and returned file contents, confirming command injection.
- There I found kikh31bn55h.php which contain password.

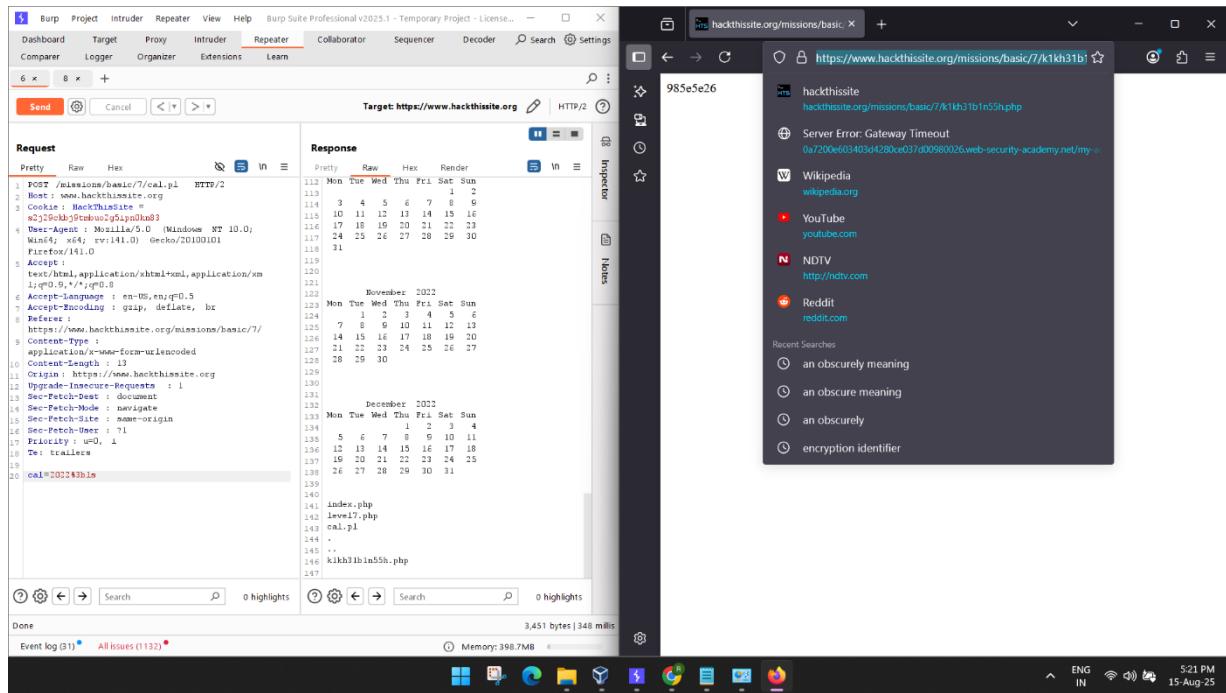
Level 7

This time Network Security sam has saved the unencrypted level7 password in an obscurely named file saved in this very directory.

In other unrelated news, Sam has set up a script that returns the output from the UNIX cal command. Here is the script:

Enter the year you wish to view and hit 'view'.

Password:



- Risk:** Critical. Exploiting this allows attackers to read/write files, steal credentials, or gain persistent access to the server.
- Recommendation:** Never pass user input directly into system commands. Use parameterized functions and libraries instead of shell execution. Apply strict input validation and sanitization.

Level 8 – Server-Side Includes (SSI) Injection

- Vulnerability:** The application accepted raw SSI directives, allowing remote command execution directly on the server.

Level 8

Sam remains confident that an obscured password file is still the best idea, but he screwed up with the calendar program. Sam has saved the unencrypted password file in `/var/www/hackthissite.org/html/missions/basic/8`

However, Sam's young daughter Stephanie has just learned to program in PHP. She's talented for her age, but she knows nothing about security. She recently learned about saving files, and she wrote a script to demonstrate her ability.

Enter your name: submit

Password: submit

- I tested the input field by injecting an SSI payload “`<!--#exec cmd="ls" -->`”. The server responded with a list of files, confirming that it was executing injected commands.

I dont make jokes. I just watch the government and report the facts.

Level 8

Sam remains confident that an obscured password file is still the best idea, but he screwed up with the calendar program. Sam has saved the unencrypted password file in `/var/www/hackthissite.org/html/missions/basic/8/`

However, Sam's young daughter Stephanie has just learned to program in PHP. She's talented for her age, but she knows nothing about security. She recently learned about saving files, and she wrote a script to demonstrate her ability.

Enter your name:

`<!--#exec cmd="ls ../" -->`

submit

Password:

submit

- Here I found the below mentioned file. Opened to the next tab with mentioned file name and found the password.

← → ⌛ hackthissite.org/missions/basic/8/tmp/nkeyffcg.shtml

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Hi, [au12ha39vc.php](#) index.php level8.php tmp! Your name contains 39 characters.

← → ⌛ hackthissite.org/missions/basic/8/au12ha39vc.php

Gmail YouTube CEH Security Affairs - Re... TryHackMe | Hacktiv... Cyber Sec

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- **Risk:** High. Attackers can execute arbitrary system commands, access sensitive files, or take full control of the server.
- **Recommendation:** Disable SSI if not required. Validate and sanitize all user inputs. Run applications with least privileges and prevent user input from being passed to command interpreters.

Level 9 – Directory Traversal + SSI Injection

- **Vulnerability:** The application was vulnerable to both SSI injection and directory traversal. This combination exposed sensitive directories and files beyond the web root.
- Here I combined SSI injection with directory traversal by using payloads like: “`<!--#exec cmd="ls ../../9/" -->`”.

The screenshot shows the HTS (HackTheSite) interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with user info ('Hello, Rushi676'), settings, and a skin chooser. Below that are sections for 'Private Messages' and 'HTS Messages Center'. A 'donate' button with a 'DONATE' button and a 'basic attention token' section are also present. On the right, a green box says 'Notice' and 'You have already completed this level.' Below it, a 'Level 8' section contains a story about Sam and his daughter Stephanie. At the bottom, there's a form with an 'Enter your name:' field containing the payload '`<!--#exec cmd="ls ../../9/" -->`' and a 'submit' button. Next to it is a 'Password:' field with a 'submit' button.

- This allowed me to move into parent directories and reveal hidden files containing the password.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL 'hackthissite.org/missions/basic/8/tmp/bburflqj.shtml'. The page content says 'Hi, index.php p91e283zc3.php! Your name contains 24 characters.' Below the browser are various social media and sharing icons.

← → ⌂ hackthissite.org/missions/basic/9/p91e283zc3.php

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- Risk:** Very High. Attackers can enumerate the server's file system, access restricted areas, and extract sensitive information.
- Recommendation:** Disable SSI functionality, sanitize file paths, and implement path traversal protection. Use allow-lists for file access instead of dynamic path resolution.

Level 10 – Cookie-Based Authorization Manipulation

- Vulnerability:** The level10_authorized cookie defaulted to "no", but simply changing it to "yes" bypasses authentication/control logic.
- Here I capture password authentication request on burpsuite and found that authorized cookie parameter showing 'no'.
- I changed to yes and sent the request. It got bypass without server-side session validation.

- **Risk:** High—client-side manipulation of trust-sensitive data.
- **Recommendation:** Only store non-critical state in cookies. Never trust client-side flags for authorization. Implement server-side session validation, and use signed or encrypted cookies with integrity protection.

Level 11 – Hidden Directory Enumeration

- **Vulnerability:** Directory listing not obvious but discoverable using feature content discovery of burpsuite tool. I found hidden folder structure (/e/l/t/o/n) and password file DaAnswer.
- Here I used content discovery feature of burpsuite and found first hidden page ‘index.php’. There I need enter the password to solve the lab.

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface during a penetration test. The top navigation bar includes 'Content discovery: https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/basic/11/' and tabs for 'Control', 'Config', and 'Site map'. The 'Site map' tab is active, displaying a tree view of the website structure under 'https://www.hackthissite.org'. A node labeled '11' is expanded, showing sub-directories like 'e', 'index', and 'index.html'. Below the tree is a table titled 'Host' with one entry: 'https://www.hackthissite.org' with a status code of 200. The 'Request' section shows a GET request for '/missions/basic/11/index.php' with various headers. The 'Response' section contains the text 'Enter correct password:' followed by an input field. The bottom status bar shows system icons and the date/time '16-Aug-25'.

- After some time, I got another directory ‘e’ which contains multiple folders inside it.

The screenshot shows the /dirbuster tool interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Control, Config, Site map (which is selected), and Close. Below the navigation is a search bar and a help icon.

Site map filter: Showing all items

The site map tree on the left shows the following structure:

```

    https://www.hackthissite.org
      ↘ missions
        ↘ basic
          ↘ 11
            ↗ /
            ↗ e
            ↗ index
            ↗ index
            ↗ /
            ↗ index.html
            ↗ index.php
  
```

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```

1 GET /missions/basic/11/e/ HTTP/2
2 Host: www.hackthissite.org
3 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
6 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/132.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
7 Connection: close
8 Cache-Control: max-age=0
9
10
  
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

Index of /missions/basic/11/e

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-	-	
l	2013-12-30 05:28	-	

At the bottom right, there are system status icons: ENG IN, a signal strength icon, a battery icon, and the date/time: 11:53 PM 16-Aug-25.

- There inside the <https://hackthissite.org/missions/basic/11/e/l/t/o/n/.htaccess>, I found the DaAnswer file.

The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://hackthissite.org/missions/basic/11/e/l/t/o/n/.htaccess>. The page content displays the following .htaccess code:

```

IndexIgnore DaAnswer.* .htaccess
<Files .htaccess>
require all granted
</Files>
  
```

- I opened in the browser and found the password.

The answer is **not what you think!** Just look a little harder.

- **Risk:** Moderate. Information exposure.
- **Recommendation:** Disable directory listing on the server. Secure hidden paths with randomization or access controls; block public enumeration. Use robots.txt sparingly and avoid revealing sensitive structure.

Overall Recommendations

1. **Adopt Secure-by-Design Principles:** Ensure all secrets and logic are managed server-side; never rely on client-side mechanisms for authorization.
2. **Implement Input Validation & Output Encoding:** On all levels, validate inputs strictly and sanitize outputs.
3. **Enforce Least Privilege:** SSI and command execution modules should be disabled unless required; if used, operate under minimal privilege.
4. **Use Proper Authentication & Authorization Mechanisms:** Replace cookie flags with robust session tokens, server-side access checks.
5. **Avoid Information Leakage:** Strip comments, disable directory listing, and hide internal structures from users.
6. **Regular Code & Security Reviews:** Conduct regular or weekly based auditing to prevent accidental introduction of vulnerabilities.

Conclusion

The "Basic Challenges" series of HackThisSite effectively educates users about common web vulnerabilities, from trivial comment-based leaks to dangerous SSI and injection flaws.

By applying principles such as server-side validation, least privilege design, preventing client-side trust, and securing directory access developers can significantly raise the security posture of web applications.