Technology, Hacks.

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TRYHACKME- ADVENTOFCYBER4 WRITEUP



Dear readers,

Today's write-up is on AdventOfCyber4, TryHackMe. It was launched on 01 December 2022. AdventOfCyber4 is a 24-day beginner-friendly security challenge every day leading up to Christmas. This Write-up covers Day1, Day2, Day3 and will be updated as days go on. So, let's start hacking.



Fig. 1 Day1, Day2, Day3 of The Challenge.

[Day 1] Frameworks

Files Provided

No files were provided.

Tools Needed

No Tools Are Required

To solve the Day 1 problems, you must go through the paragraphs written about the Security Framework, NIST Security Framework, ISO 27000 Series, MITRE ATT&CK Framework these give you an idea that how securities are implemented in organizations, and Cyber Kill Chain, Unified Kill Chain these frameworks describe the structure of an attack.

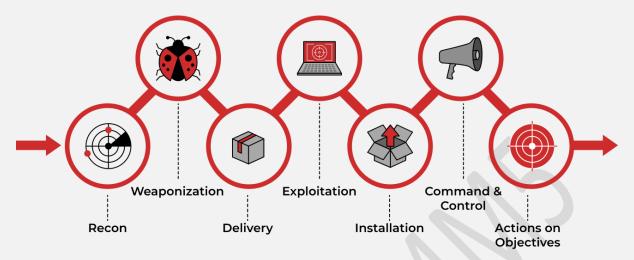


Fig. 2 Cyber Kill Chain

Now to solve the challenge you must visit the website that is on the top right.

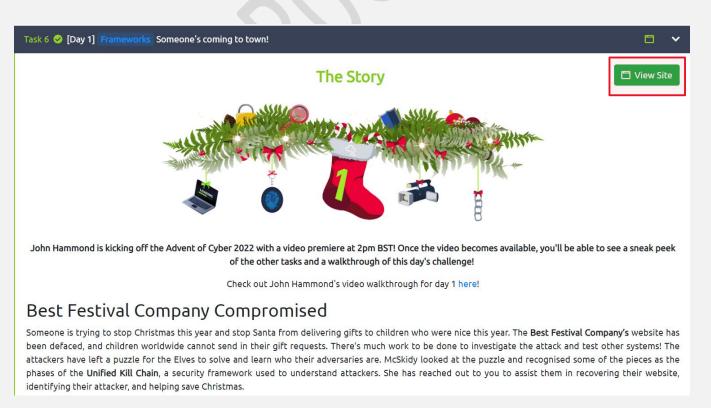
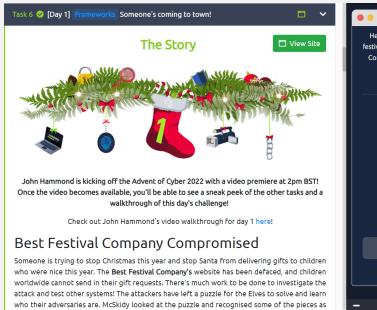
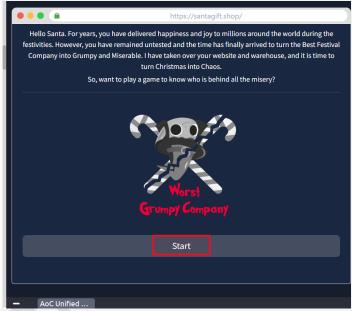


Fig3. Visiting The Site

After you click on the view website your screen will split into two halves and you will see a screen as shown below in the figure:





Now click on start to start the challenge. As you click on start a screen appears which asks you to solve 1/3 puzzles to proceed further.

Puzzle 1: -

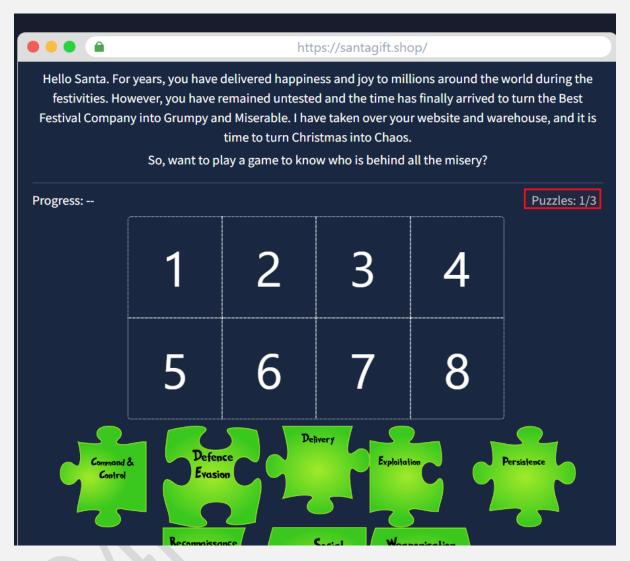


Fig3. Puzzle 1 out of 3

Solution: -



Fig4. Solved Puzzle 1 out of 3

This puzzle highlights the critical steps of gaining access to a system or network.

Unified Kill Chain

Cycle 1: In

- Reconnaissance
- > Weaponisation
- Delivery
- Social Engineering
- > Exploitation
- Persistence
- Defence Evasion
- Command & Control

For Puzzle 2/3 click next

Puzzle 2: -

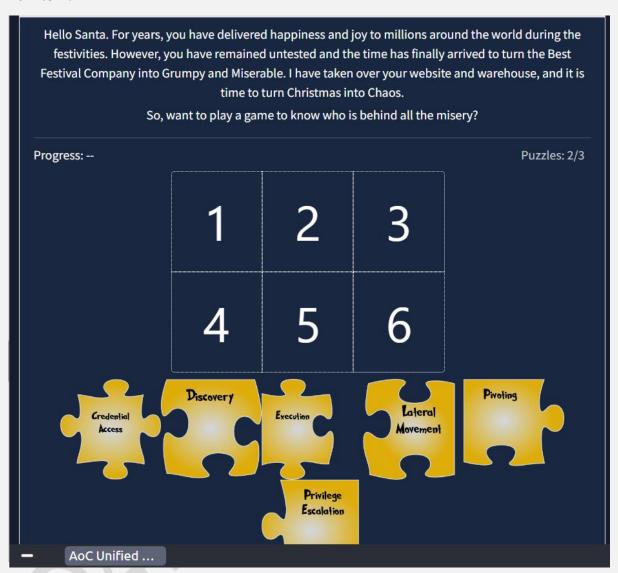


Fig5. Puzzle 2 out of 3

Solution: -

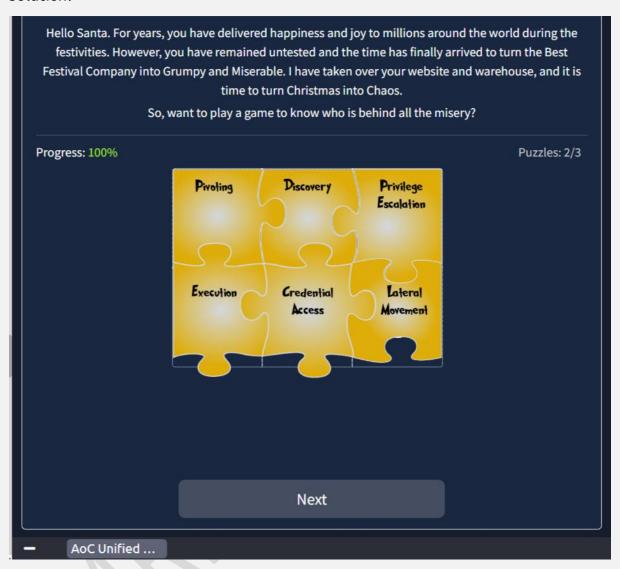


Fig. 6 Solved Puzzle 2 out of 3

This puzzle highlights how an attacker accesses your system/network and tries to bypass restrictions imposed to access data by a particular user.

Unified Kill Chain

Cycle 2: Through

- Pivoting
- Discovery
- Privilege Escalation
- Execution
- Credential Access
- Lateral Movement

For Puzzle 3/3 click next

Puzzle 3: -

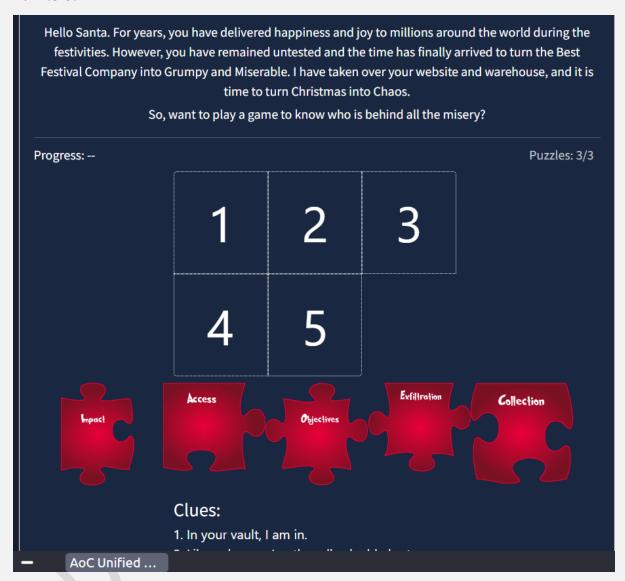


Fig. 7 Puzzle 3 out of 3

Solution: -

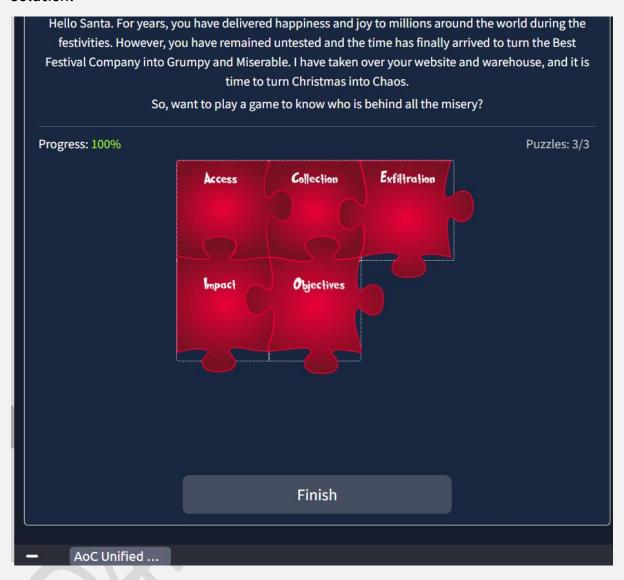


Fig. 8 Solved Puzzle 3 out of 3

This puzzle conveys how attackers executes its attack and gathers the information for which he executed the attack and cause as much as damage possible and leaves without being tracked.

Unified Kill Chain

Cycle 3: Out

- Collection
- Exfiltration
- > Impact
- Objectives

After finishing the puzzles, you will come across a screen which gives you the flag as well as the answer to the questions asked in the tasks

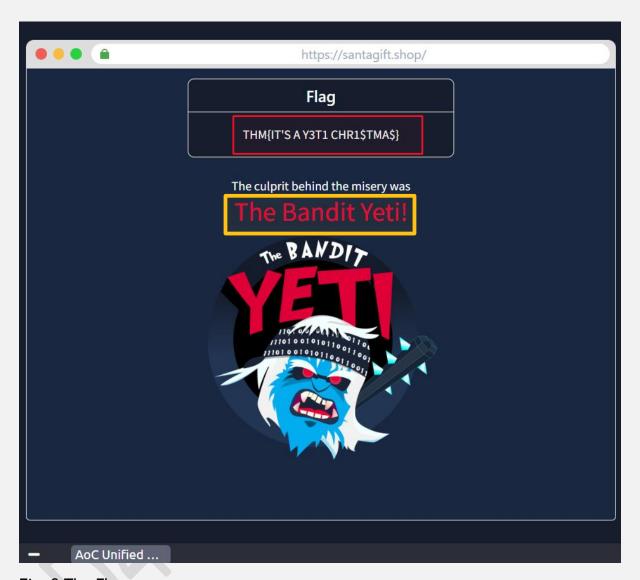


Fig. 9 The Flag

Now let's solve the questions that are asked: -

Question 1: -

Who is the adversary that attacked Santa's network this year?

Answer: - The Bandit Yeti

[Hint: - The webpage that appears after solving the puzzle states the name of culprit]

Question 2: -

What is the root flag that they left behind?

Answer: - THM{IT'S A Y3T1 CHR1\$TMA\$}

[Hint: - The webpage that appears after solving the puzzle contains the Flag]

[Day 2] Log Analysis

Files Provided

No files were provided.

Tools Needed

grep

grep is a command-line utility for searching plain-text data sets for lines that match a regular expression.

To solve Day 2, you must have knowledge about the log files.

Log Files: - Log files are files that contain historical records of events and other data from an application.

Some common examples of events that you may find in a log file:

- Login attempts or failures
- Traffic on a network
- Things (website URLs, files, etc.) that have been accessed
- Password changes
- Application errors (used in debugging)

Now let's solve the challenge,

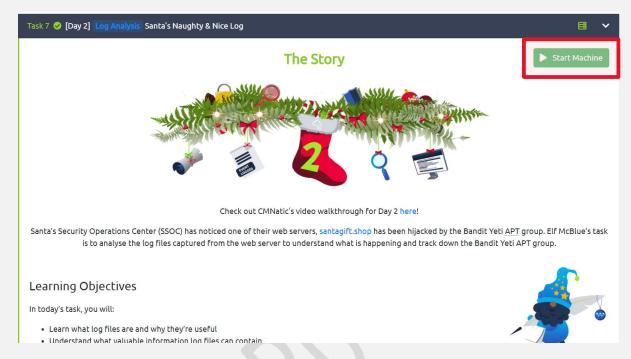


Fig. 1 Start the challenge

As soon as you start the machine your screen will split in two halves, and you will have a Linux terminal in half of your screen via which you are going to solve this challenge.

Let's Hack...

```
*Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com

*Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

*Support: https://landscape.canonical.com

*Support: https://landscape.canonical.com

*Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sun Dec 11 05:39:94 UTC 2022

System load: 0.0 Processes: 112

Usage of /: 5.8% of 29.0268 Users logged in: 1

Hemory usage: 22% IPv4 address for ens5: 10.10.115.194

Swap usage: 0%

1 update can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt updare

Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Sun Dec 11 05:26:21 2022 from 10.100.1.242

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis:-5 ls

Simb.log webserver.log

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis:-5 ls

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis:-5 ls
```

Fig. 2 Analysing the log files

In your terminal go and type Is [command for listing the files in the current working directory] as you type Is in the command line you will see two files that appear on your screen

- 1. SSHD.log
- 2. webserver.log

Now let's analyse these log files for the answers and flag:

For reading these log files we can type the following command: -

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis: ~\$ cat webserver.log

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis: ~\$ cat SSHD.log

These commands will show you the data inside the log files, but we will use grep to search pattern inside these log files as they contain a huge amount of data.

Fig. 3 Data inside webserver.log

After analysing the webserver.log you will come to know that the attack was initiated on 18/Nov/2022 Friday and attackers IP Address is 10.10.249.19 as the request codes are 404 means that the attacker was unable to access the file from the webserver.

```
Dec 10 11:04:30 LabSZ schd(25521): pam unix(schd:auth): check pass; user unknown

Dec 10 11:04:30 LabSZ schd(25521): pam unix(schd:auth): authentication fallure; logname_uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=103.99.0.122

Dec 10 11:04:32 LabSZ schd(25523): Failed password for root from 103.62.140.253 pert 34180 sch2

Dec 10 11:04:32 LabSZ schd(25523): Failed password for invalid user cisco from 103.99.0.122 port 50890 sch2

Dec 10 11:04:32 LabSZ schd(25521): Failed password for invalid user cisco from 103.99.0.122 port 50890 sch2

Dec 10 11:04:32 LabSZ schd(25521): error: Received disconnect from 103.99.0.122

Dec 10 11:04:33 LabSZ schd(25521): error: Received disconnect from 103.99.0.122

Dec 10 11:04:34 LabSZ schd(25527): input userauth request: invalid user test [preauth]

Dec 10 11:04:34 LabSZ schd(25527): input userauth request: invalid user test [preauth]

Dec 10 11:04:34 LabSZ schd(25527): pam unix(schd:auth): catch pass; user unknown

Dec 10 11:04:35 LabSZ schd(25527): pam unix(schd:auth): catch pass; user unknown

Dec 10 11:04:35 LabSZ schd(25527): pam unix(schd:auth): authentication failure; logname—uid=0 euid=0 tty=sch ruser= rhost=103.99.0.122

Dec 10 11:04:35 LabSZ schd(25527): pam unix(schd:auth): authentication failure; logname—uid=0 euid=0 tty=sch ruser= rhost=103.62.140.253 user=root

Dec 10 11:04:35 LabSZ schd(25527): Received disconnect from 103.02.140.253: 11: Bye Bye [preauth]

Dec 10 11:04:35 LabSZ schd(25527): Received disconnect from 103.99.0.122: 14: No nore user authentication methods available. [preauth]

Dec 10 11:04:37 LabSZ schd(25537): error: Received disconnect from 103.99.0.122: 14: No nore user authentication methods available. [preauth]

Dec 10 11:04:37 LabSZ schd(25531): pam unix(schd:auth): authentication failure; logname—uid=0 euid=0 tty=sch ruser= rhost=103.02.140.253 user=root

Dec 10 11:04:37 LabSZ schd(25531): pam unix(schd:auth): authentication failure; logname—uid=0 euid=0 tty=sch ruser= rhost=103.02.140.253 user=root

Dec 10 11:04:37 LabSZ schd(25531): pam unix(schd:auth
```

Fig. 4 Data inside SSHD.log

After analysing SSHD.log you notice one thing this log file deals with the login information or authentication.

Now as we analysed both the log files, we are going to answer the questions asked and find the root flag for the completion of the challenge.

Let's Begin...

Question 1: -

Use the ls command to list the files present in the current directory. How many log files are present?

Answer: - 2

Question 2: -

Elf McSkidy managed to capture the logs generated by the web server. What is the name of this log file?

Answer: - webserver.log

[Hint: - This log files contains all the history of the events that happened on the webserver.]

Question 3: -

On what day was Santa's naughty and nice list stolen?

Answer: - Friday

[Hint: - The webserver.log contains the date on which the attack was initiated on the webserver.]

Question 4: -

What is the IP address of the attacker?

Answer: - 10.10.249.191

[Hint: - webserver.log shows the IP Address of the attacker who tried to access the files on the webserver.]

Question 5: -

What is the name of the important list that the attacker stole from Santa?

Answer: - For this we must investigate the webserver.log file that which file has got 200 request OK in response to the attacker's request. For this we will use grep.

Command: -

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis: ~\$ grep -i "Santa" webserver.log

This command will look after all the words containing pattern Santa and return the output on the console. As mentioned in the question that it was a list so it must be in the format of txt and we got a file named "santalist.txt"

Fig. 5 Data after filtration of webserver.log

Question 6: -

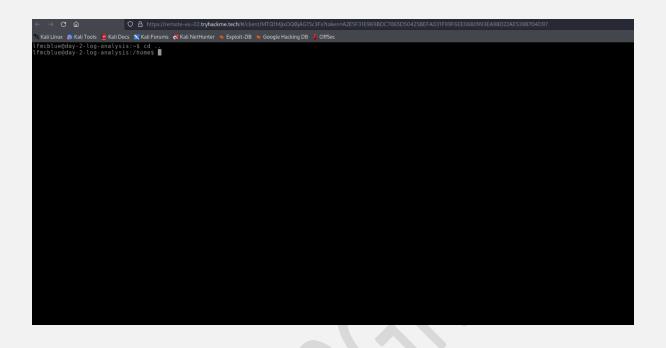
Look through the log files for the flag. The format of the flag is: THM{}

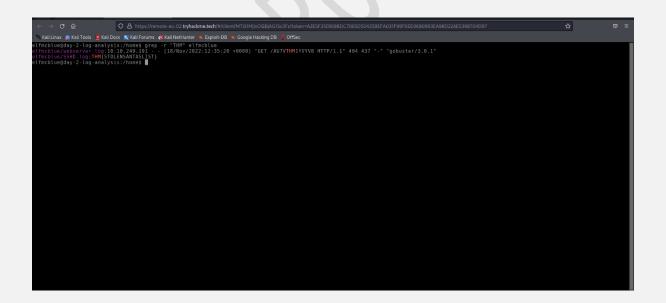
Answer: - As the question states the format of the log file for finding the flag, we will use recursive searching method of grep. But for that you must come back one directory because the current directory in which we are working is /home/elfmcblue and the recursive search works on a file of a directory hence we have to type the following commands to achieve our goal

Commands: -

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis: ~\$ cd ..

elfmcblue@day-2-log-analysis: ~\$ grep -r "THM" elfmcblue





Root Flag: - THM{STOLENSANTALIST}