

HackThisSite Realistic Missions Penetration Testing Report

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Penetration Testing Report

1. Executive Summary

This report documents critical security vulnerabilities identified across HackThisSite's "Realistic" mission series (Missions 1-15). The assessment revealed 16 distinct vulnerabilities spanning injection flaws, broken access controls, and cryptographic failures, with 31% rated Critical, 38% High, and 31% Medium severity. Key risks include:

- Complete system compromise via chained attacks (e.g., SQLi → Cookie Tampering → Admin Access)
- Plaintext credential storage and weak hashing (MD4/MD5)
- Unrestricted file system access through traversal attacks

2. Scope

This section defines the scope and boundaries of the project.

Application Name	HackThisSite – Realistic Missions
URL	https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Web applications in Missions 1-15
Technology Stack	(Perl/PHP/html/SQLite)

3. Objectives

The objectives of this penetration testing project are as follows:

- To complete one mission from each difficulty level: Easy, Moderate, High, Harder, and Insane
- To simulate a real-world penetration testing engagement using legal and ethical testing practices
- To identify, exploit, and document various web application vulnerabilities across different categories
- To evaluate the severity, impact, and exploitability of each finding
- To provide screenshots, payloads, and step-by-step explanations for each vulnerability
- To offer recommendations aligned with industry standards such as OWASP Top 10

4. Methodology

This penetration testing engagement followed a structured, manual testing approach inspired by industry-recognized standards such as the OWASP Testing Guide and PTES (Penetration Testing Execution Standard). The goal was to simulate a real-world assessment of vulnerable web applications through a step-by-step methodology.

Each mission was treated as a standalone target, and the following methodology was applied:

4.1 Reconnaissance

- Analyzing visible content, source code, and comments
- Identifying input fields, forms, parameters, cookies, and headers
- Understanding mission context and expected logic flow

4.2 Vulnerability Identification

- Testing for improper input validation, authentication flaws, and access control issues
- Looking for signs of injection points (SQL, command, script), misconfigurations, and logic vulnerabilities
- Using manual techniques and basic tools (e.g., Burp Suite, browser dev tools)

4.3 Exploitation

- Crafting custom payloads based on findings
- Exploiting identified vulnerabilities to simulate real-world attacks
- Validating the success of each exploit through output changes, data leakage, or access control bypass

4.4 Post-Exploitation (Where Applicable)

- Attempting privilege escalation, lateral access, or multi-step chaining (for higher difficulty missions)
- Get the target of the vulnerability, such as a specific flag, accounts, or emails.

5. Findings and Vulnerabilities

This section presents the findings and security vulnerabilities identified during the penetration testing of the HackThisSite – Realistic Missions. Each mission was treated as an independent web application scenario with its own logic and vulnerabilities. The following subsections detail each vulnerability discovered, including the affected functionality, method of exploitation, technical impact, and recommended remediation steps.

Each vulnerability is presented in a structured format including:

- Title of the Vulnerability
- Description
- Severity Rating
- path and Exploitation Payloads
- Remediation
- Steps to Reproduce

A summary table of all identified vulnerabilities and their severity levels is provided in the previous section for quick reference.

Vulnerabilities summary table

#	Vulnerability name	OWASP Category	Risk level
CH 1 (EASY)	HTML Form Manipulation	OWASP A03:2021 - Injection	Medium
CH 2 (EASY)	SQL Injection (Login Bypass)	A03:2021 – Injection	High
CH 3 (Medium)	Directory Traversal (File Upload Exploit)	A01:2021 – Broken Access Control	High
CH 4 (Medium)	Password Hash Cracking via MD4 Weakness & Information Leakage	<u>A02:2021 – Cryptographic Failures</u>	Critical
CH 5 (Medium)	Directory Listing Information Disclosure	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	Medium
CH 5 (Medium)	Path Traversal + .htpasswd Compromise	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	High
CH 6 (Hard)	SQL Injection in User Search Functionality	A03:2021 – Injection	High
CH 6 (Hard)	Insecure Session Handling via Cookie Tampering	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	Critical
CH 7 (Harder)	Perl Command Injection in Page Parameter	A03:2021 – Injection	High
CH 7 (Harder)	Unauthorized SQLite Database Access via Path Traversal	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	Critical
CH 7 (Harder)	Privilege Escalation via User ID Manipulation	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	High
CH 7 (Harder)	Path Traversal in Backup Download Function	<u>A01:2021 – Broken Access Control</u>	High
CH 8 (Insane)	Sensitive Information Exposure in HTML Meta Tags	<u>A01:2021 - Broken Access Control</u>	Medium
CH 8 (Insane)	Unauthorized Archive Access via Directory Listing	<u>A01:2021 - Broken Access Control</u>	High
CH 8 (Insane)	Credential Disclosure via PHP Variable Injection	<u>A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures</u>	Critical
CH 8 (Insane)	Authentication Bypass via Buffer Overflow	<u>A10:2021 - Server-Side Request Forgery.</u>	Critical

CHALLENGE 1: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 1 (Easy)

HTML Form Manipulation

Current Rating	CVSS
Medium	5.3

Description:

The vulnerability in this mission is Client-Side Parameter Tampering, a type of Injection flaw (OWASP A03:2021). The website allows users to vote for bands by selecting a rating from a dropdown menu (1-5). However, the server does not validate the submitted vote value, allowing attackers to manipulate the HTML form and send arbitrary values (e.g., 1000 instead of 5). This leads to integrity violation, as an attacker can artificially inflate ratings.

path :

https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/1/

Exploitation Payload :

<option value="1000">1000</option> <!-- Changed from value="5" -->

Remediation:

- **Server-Side Validation:**

```
if ($_GET['vote'] < 1 || $_GET['vote'] > 5) {  
    die("Invalid vote value.");  
}
```
- **Use POST Requests:** Prevent easy tampering via URL parameters.
- **Rate Limiting:** Restrict votes per user/IP.
- **Immutable Inputs:** Replace dropdowns with buttons to limit input options.

Steps to Reproduce:

- **Step 1: Access the Mission Page, Navigate to website of the Mission**

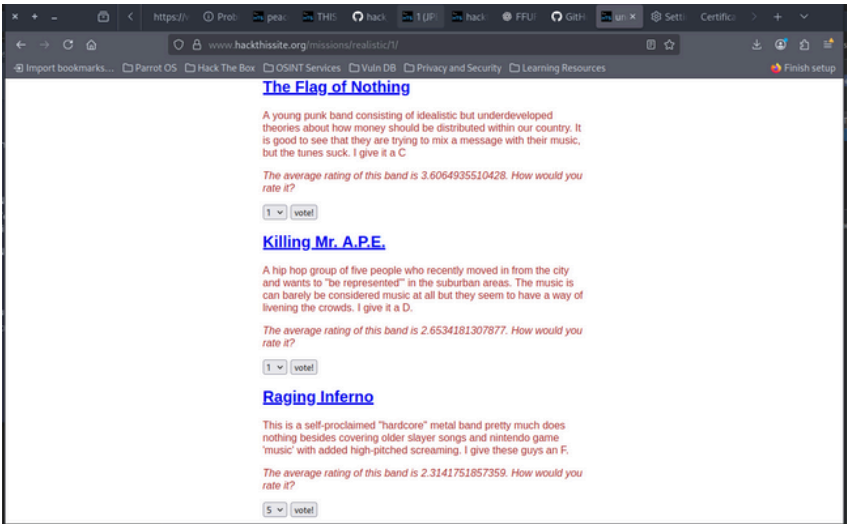


figure 1 : website of the mission

- Step 2: Inspect and Edit the Form in burpsuit

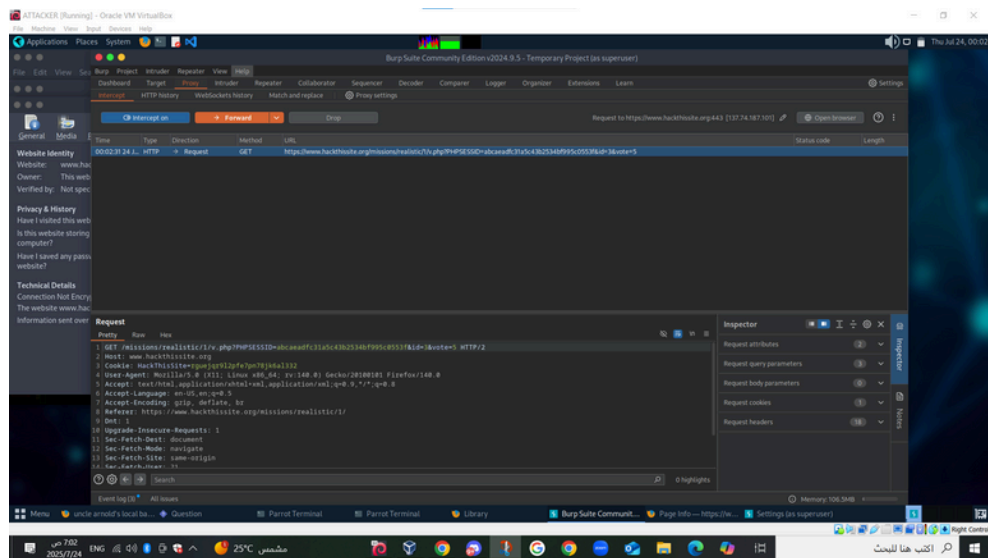


figure 2 : get the form in burpsuit

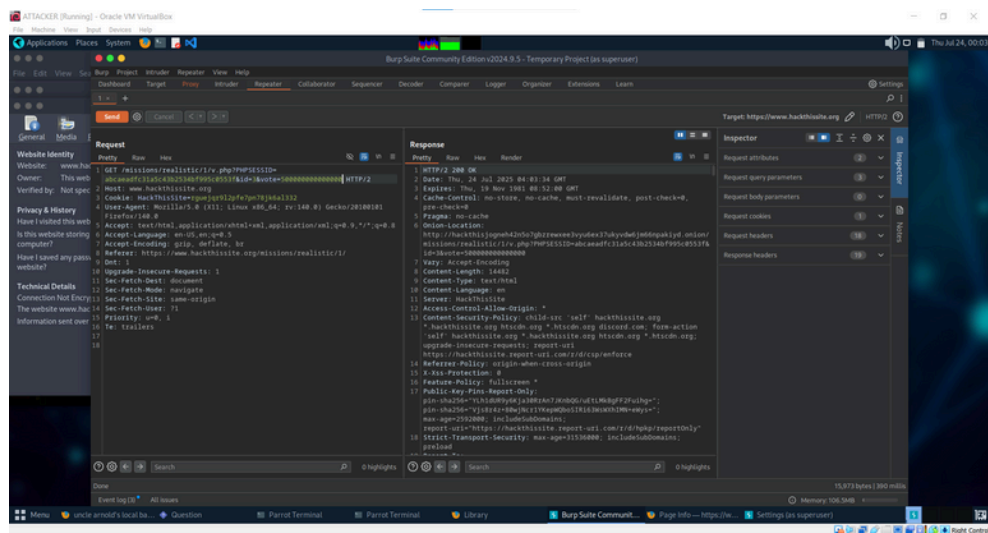


figure 2 : edit and forward the form in burpsuit

- Step 3: finish the mission

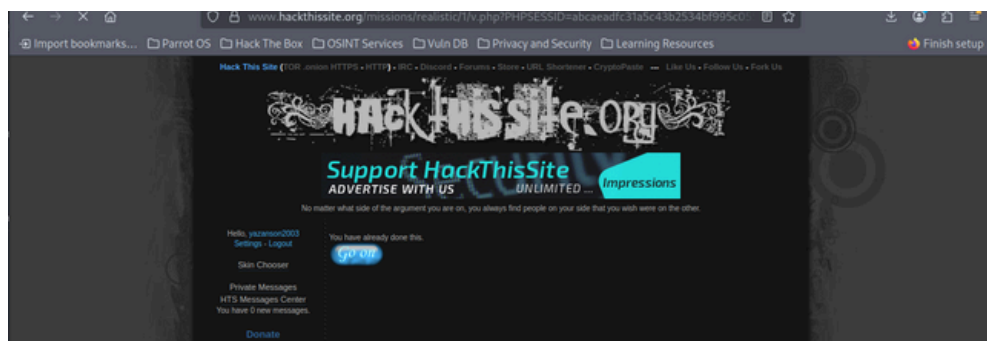


figure 3 : finich mission

CHALLENGE 2: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 2 (Easy)

SQL Injection (Login Bypass)

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.1

Description:

The target website's login page (/update.php) is vulnerable to SQL Injection, allowing attackers to bypass authentication by manipulating the SQL query logic. The application fails to sanitize user input in the username field, enabling classic payloads like ' OR 1=1-- to trick the database into granting unauthorized access.

path :

<https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/2/update.php>

Exploitation Payload :

- ' OR 1=1;--
- ' OR '1'='1'--
- admin'--

Remediation:

- Parameterized Queries
- Input Sanitization
- Web Application Firewall (WAF): Block common SQLi patterns.
- Error Handling: Hide database errors (e.g., generic "Login Failed").

Steps to Reproduce:

- Step 1: Find the Hidden Login Page

Navigate to:

<https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/2/>

Action: Press Ctrl+A to reveal a hidden "update" link.

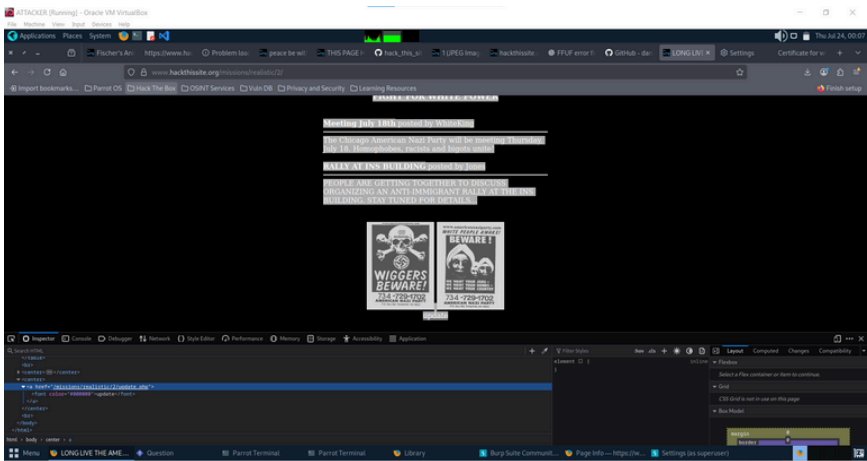


figure 4 : find the hidden page

- **Step 2:** when we open the page we can see the login page so Inject SQL Payload

Input:

Username: ' OR 1=1;--

Password: Any value

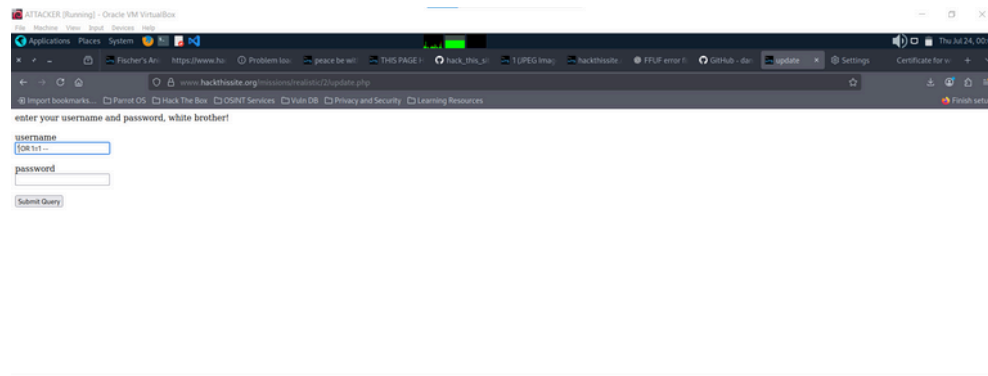


figure 5 : Inject SQL Payload

CHALLENGE 3: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 3 (Medium)

Directory Traversal (File Upload Exploit)

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.5

Description:

The poetry submission form (submitpoems.php) is vulnerable to directory traversal, allowing attackers to overwrite critical files (e.g., index.html) by injecting path traversal sequences (../) into the "Name of poem" field. The backend fails to sanitize user input, enabling malicious file writes to parent directories.

path :

https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/3/submitpoems.php

Exploitation Payload :

- ../index.html
- <!-- Paste entire HTML from oldindex.html -->
- <html>...original peace poetry content...</html>

Remediation:

- Input Sanitization
 - File System Sandboxing:
- Store user uploads in isolated directories (e.g., /uploads/).
- Write Permissions:
 - Make index.html read-only for the web server.

Steps to Reproduce:

- Step 1: Locate Original page

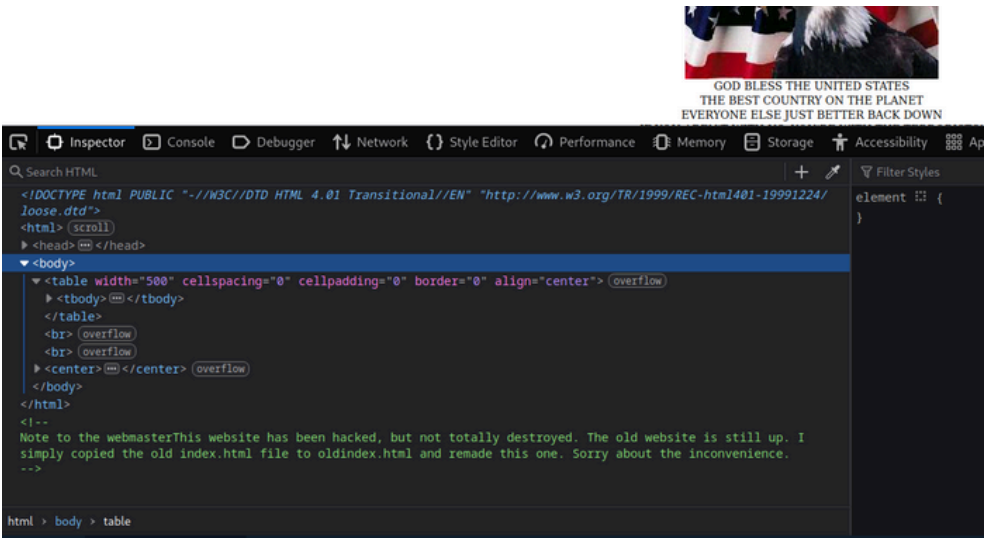


figure 6 : locate oldindex.html from source index.html

Step 2: navigate to submitpoems.php and Exploit Submission Form

- Path:

/submitpoems.php

- Payload:

Name: ../index.html

Poem: Paste copied HTML from oldindex.html.

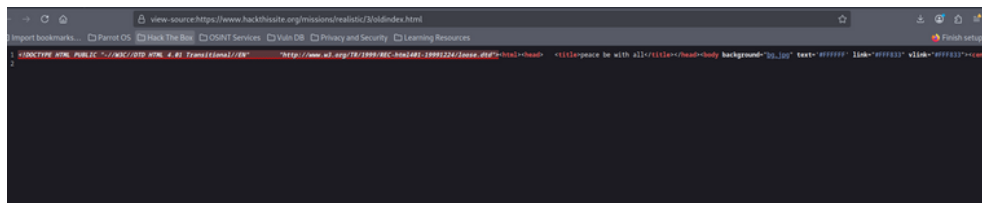


figure 7 : copy source page

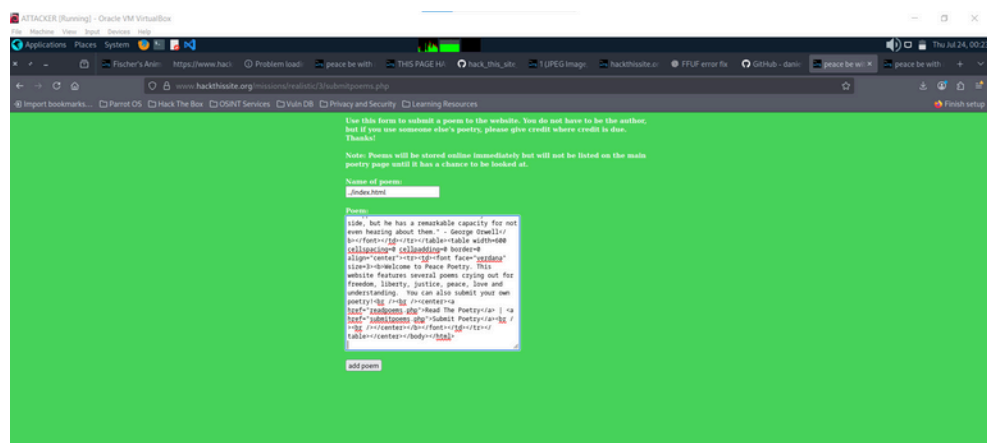


figure 8 : put name ../index.html , and poem as source page copied before

CHALLENGE 4: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 5 (Medium)

Password Hash Cracking via MD4 Weakness & Information Leakage

Current Rating	CVSS
Critical	9.1

Description:

The telemarketing site exposes an MD4 password hash (cddb3e741a3086fa64c17f12b63815ce) through an unprotected backup file (admin.bak.php), which is discoverable via robots.txt and Google searches. MD4’s cryptographic weaknesses allow brute-force cracking in seconds using tools like Hashcat, enabling unauthorized admin access.

path :

Information Leak:

https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/5/robots.txt

Hash Exposure:

https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/5/secret/admin.bak.php

Exploitation Payload :

cracked the hash using crackstation

Remediation:

- Upgrade Hashing Algorithm
- Secure Sensitive Files
- Audit robots.txt:
 Avoid listing sensitive paths. Use authentication instead.

Steps to Reproduce:

- Step 1: Discover Hidden Directories



figure 9 : open robots.txt

Step 2: Extract the Hash file from secret dir



figure 10 : get hash file



figure 11 : open hash file

Step 3: crack the Hash file using crackstation

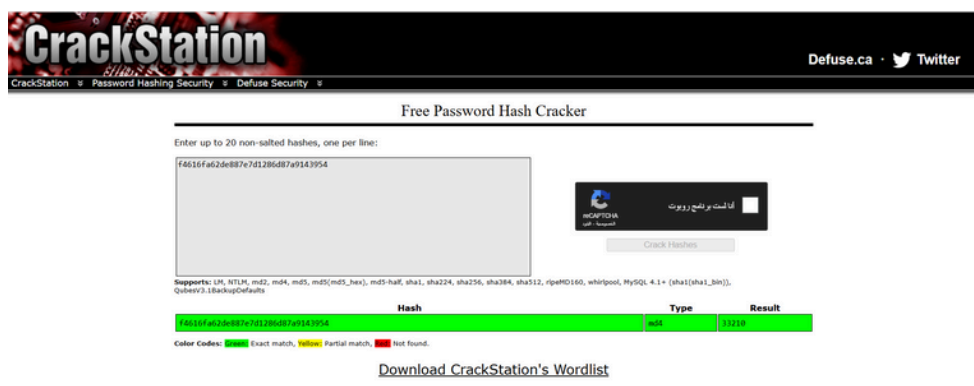


figure 12 : crack the hash

Step 4: submit it here after cracked it

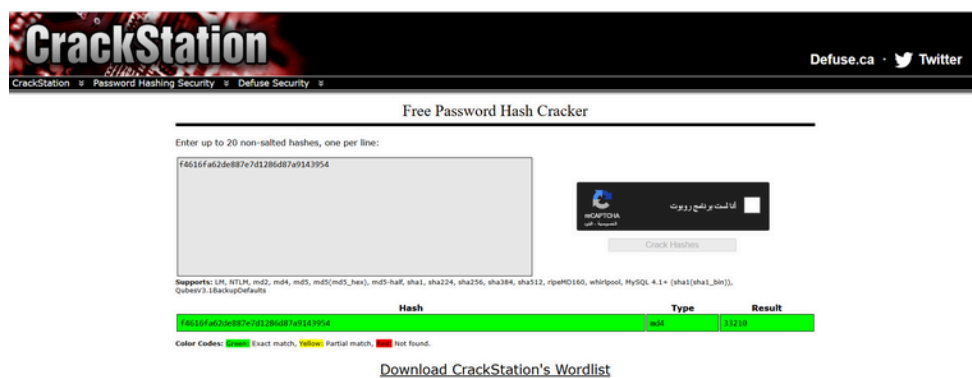


figure 13 : submit password

CHALLENGE 5: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 7 (Medium)

Directory Listing Information Disclosure

Current Rating	CVSS
Medium	6.5

Description:

The /images/ directory on the Apache web server has directory listing enabled, exposing sensitive paths (including /admin/). This occurs due to misconfigured server settings (Options +Indexes).

path :

https://www.hackthissite.org/missions/realistic/7/images/

Exploitation steps:

- Navigate to /images/ to view all files/folders.
- Identify the /admin/ directory (protected by .htpasswd).

Remediation:

- Disable directory listing by adding to .htaccess

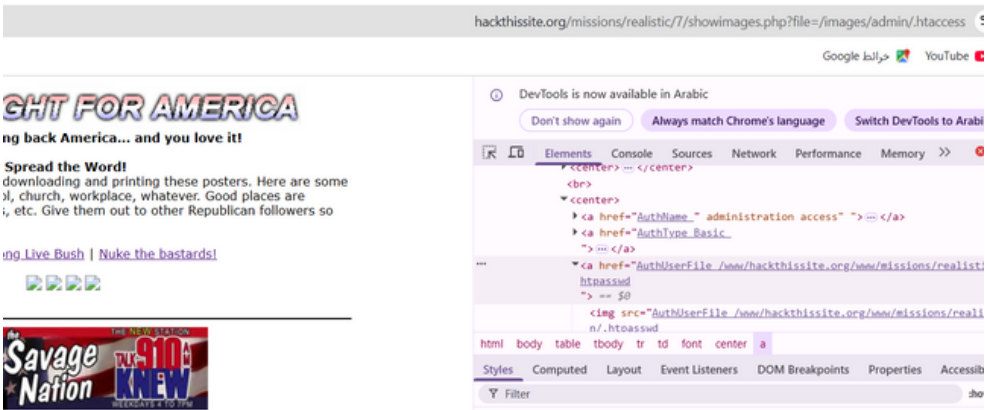


figure 13 : from source we can see .htaccess file

CHALLENGE 5: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 7 (Medium)

Path Traversal + .htpasswd Compromise

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.8

The showimages.php script is vulnerable to directory traversal via the file parameter, allowing unauthorized access to /images/admin/.htpasswd. The exposed MD5-crypt password hash is crackable with tools like John the Ripper.

path :

```
/showimages.php?file=/images/admin/.htpasswd
```

Exploitation payload :

- /showimages.php?file=../../images/admin/.htpasswd
- john --format=md5crypt hash.txt

Remediation:

- Sanitize input using basename():
\$file = basename(\$_GET['file']);
- Upgrade to bcrypt for password hashing.

Steps to Reproduce:

- Step 1: Test Path Traversal
 - Craft a traversal payload to access /images/admin/.htpasswd:
 - /showimages.php?file=/images/admin/.htpasswd
 - Submit the URL.
 - Expected Result: A broken image icon with leaked credentials (e.g., administrator:\$1\$AAODv...\$gXPqGkIO3Cu6dnc1E/sok1).

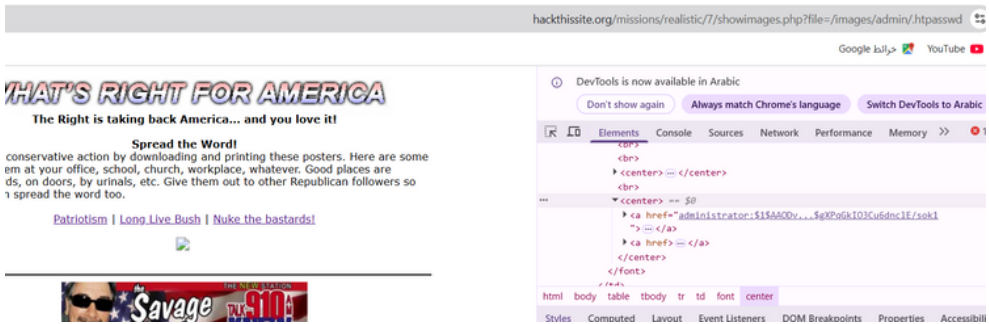


figure 14 : test path traversal

- step 2 : Crack the Hash with John the Ripper
 - Save the hash to a file (hash.txt):


```
echo 'administrator:$1$AAODv...$gXPqGkIO3Cu6dnc1E/sok1' > hash.txt
```
 - Run John the Ripper:


```
john --format=md5crypt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt
```

```
[yazan@parrot]~]
└─$ sudo john hash2.txt
Warning: detected hash type "md5crypt", but the string is also recognized as "md5crypt-long"
Use the "--format=md5crypt-long" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt, crypt(3) $1$ (and variants) [MD5 256/256 AVX2 8x3])
No password hashes left to crack (see FAQ)
[yazan@parrot]~]
└─$ sudo cat hash2.txt
administrator:$1$AAODv...$gXPqGkIO3Cu6dnc1E/sok1
[yazan@parrot]~]
└─$ sudo john --show hash2.txt
administrator:shadow

1 password hash cracked, 0 left
```

figure 15 : crack the hash

CHALLENGE 6: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 8 (Hard)

SQL Injection in User Search Functionality

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.6

Description:

The search.php endpoint fails to sanitize user input in the search query parameter, allowing attackers to dump all user accounts from the database via SQL injection.

path :

/search.php?query=[malicious_input]

Exploitation payload :

- ' OR 1=1;--

Remediation:

- Use parameterized queries
\$stmt = \$conn->prepare("SELECT username, desc FROM users WHERE username = ?");
\$stmt->bind_param("s", \$input);
- Implement input validation (allow only alphanumeric chars).

Steps to Reproduce:

- Step 1: Navigate to /search.php
 - Enter payload ' OR 1=1;--
 - Observe all user accounts displayed, including GaryWilliamHunter.(we know with expect)



figure 16 : enter payload sql



Number Of Users Found: 20288

Lolita Gonzalez : dancing queen

Tom Brown : Tom the brown

Lisa M. : I am sweet

Peter McDonald : fatman

Drake Alucard : BLOOD

Mike Power : need money

Wanda : wonder girl

Matt Johnson : 31337

Heinz Harald Kunze : da german guy :)

Karen Oldfield :

GaryWilliamHunter : -- \$\$\$\$\$

figure 17 : obserf user for gray hunter

CHALLENGE 6: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 8 (Hard)

Insecure Session Handling via Cookie Tampering

Current Rating	CVSS
Critical	9.1

Description:

The accountUsername cookie value is client-controlled and used for authentication without server-side validation, enabling session hijacking.

path :

- Cookie: accountUsername=[user_controlled_value]

Exploitation payload :

- accountUsername=GaryWilliamHunter

Remediation:

- Store sessions server-side.
- Use HMAC-signed cookies

Steps to Reproduce:

- Log in with any account.
- Using burbsuit, edit accountUsername cookie to GaryWilliamHunter.
- forward request to do with Gary's account.

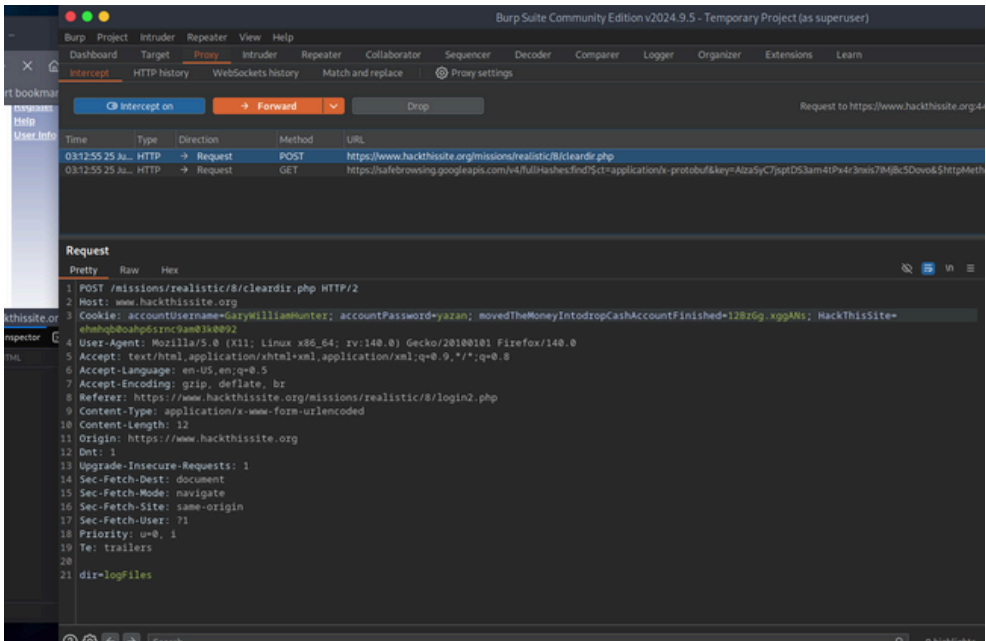


figure 18 : edit cookie

CHALLENGE 7: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 11 (Harder)

Perl Command Injection via Page Parameter

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.8

Description:

The page.pl script unsafely passes user-controlled input directly into a Perl open() function call without proper sanitization. This allows attackers to execute arbitrary system commands by injecting pipe characters (|), enabling directory listing and potentially full server compromise.

path :

- /page.pl?page=[injection_point]

Exploitation payload :

- |ls|

Remediation:

- Implement strict input validation using regex:
if (\$input =~ /^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]+\\.html\$/) { ... }
- Use Perl's open with 3-argument form:

Steps to Reproduce:

- Visit: /page.pl?page=|ls|
- Observe directory listing showing critical files (bs.dbase, client_http_docs)

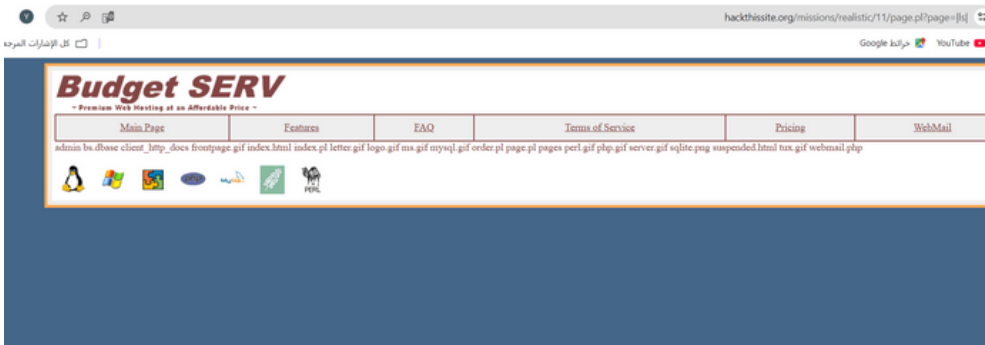


figure 18 : observe the vuln

CHALLENGE 7: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 11 (Harder)

Unauthorized SQLite Access via Path Traversal

Current Rating	CVSS
Critical	9.1

Description:

The SQL query interface in the admin panel fails to validate database file paths, allowing traversal to BudgetServ's main credential database (bs.dbase) containing plaintext passwords.

path :

- /client_http_docs/therightwayradio/?page=mod

Exploitation payload :

- <input name="sql_db" value="../../../bs.dbase">
- SELECT * FROM web_hosting

Remediation:

- Restrict database paths to approved directory
- Implement proper authentication for database access
- Store credentials using salted hashes (bcrypt)

Steps to Reproduce:

- Gain admin access to therightwayradio site (via IDOR)
- Modify SQL form as shown above

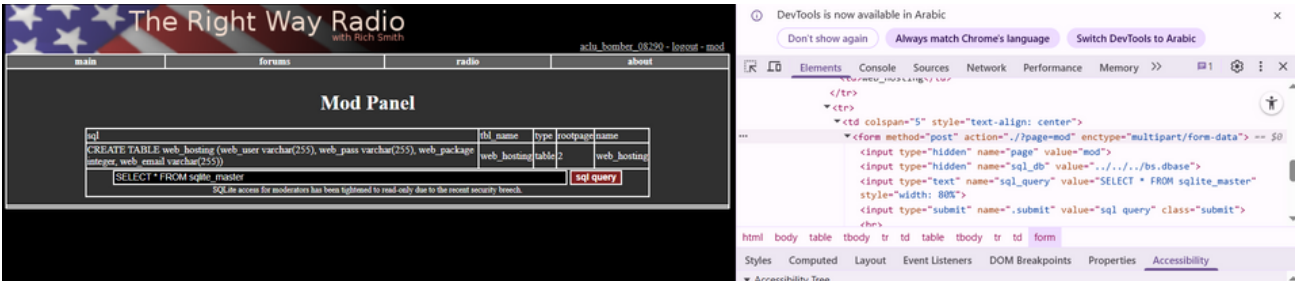


figure 19 : observe the tables from sql

CHALLENGE 7: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 11 (Harder)

Privilege Escalation via User ID Manipulation

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.5

Description:

The user profile page exposes administrator accounts by manipulating the id parameter, allowing unauthorized password resets and privilege escalation.

path :

/client_http_docs/therightwayradio/?page=userinfo&id=0

Exploitation payload :

- Access id=0 or remove parameter entirely

Remediation:

- Implement proper access controls
- Implement proper access controls
- Require authentication for sensitive operations

Steps to Reproduce:

- Navigate to profile page without ID parameter
- Navigate to profile page without ID parameter
- Reset password and login

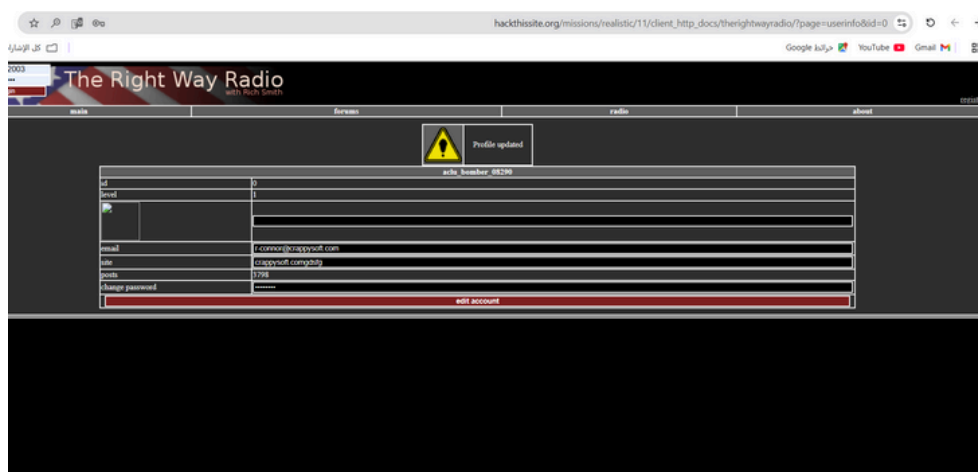


figure 20 : update account

CHALLENGE 7: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 11 (Harder)

Path Traversal in Backup Download Function

Current Rating	CVSS
High	8.2

Description:

The d.pl script allows downloading arbitrary files via path traversal, enabling access to suspended accounts' backup files (src.tar.gz).

path :

/admin/d.pl?file=[traversal_path]

Exploitation payload :

- /admin/d.pl?file=/var/www/budgetserv/html/client_http_docs/space46/src.tar.gz

Remediation:

- Validate file paths against allowlist
- Implement proper authentication
- Restrict access to parent directories

Steps to Reproduce:

- Login to Service Panel with compromised credentials
- Directly access target file via traversal

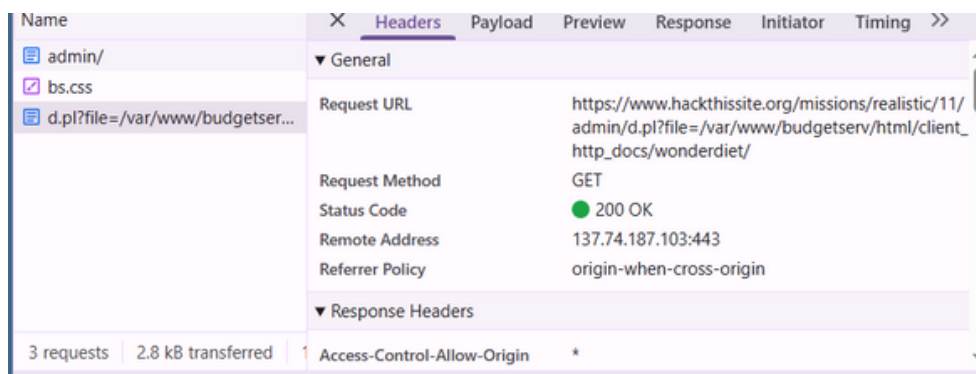


figure 20 : observe parameter for url

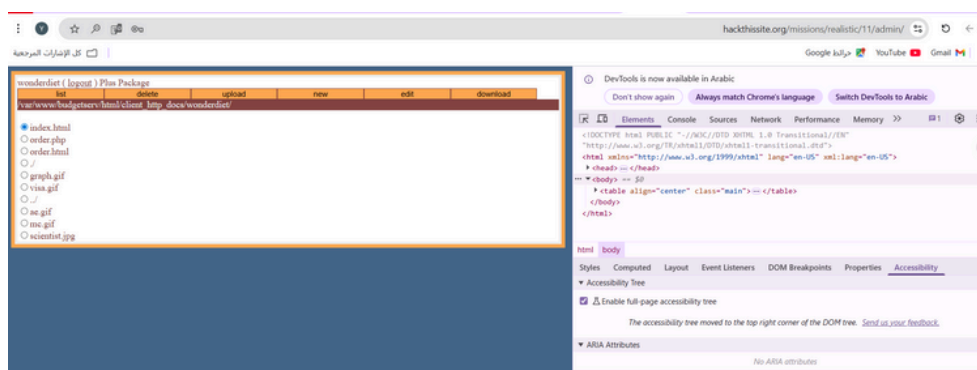


figure 20 : open admin page and go to url

CHALLENGE 8: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 15 (Harder)

Sensitive Information Exposure in HTML Meta Tags

Current Rating	CVSS
Medium	5.3

Description:

The index page contains developer meta tags exposing administrative credentials in the format admin:password. This violates the principle of least privilege by exposing sensitive authentication information in client-side code.

path :

/index.htm

Exploitation payload :

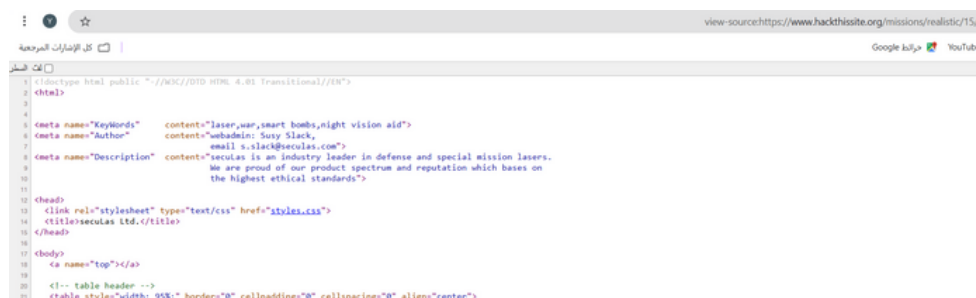
- `<meta name="Author" content="admin:Susy Slack,">`

Remediation:

- Remove sensitive data from client-side code
- Store credentials in secure server-side configuration
- Implement proper authentication mechanisms

Steps to Reproduce:

- Navigate to /index.htm
- View page source (Ctrl+U) and locate meta tag



```
1 <!doctype html public "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
2 <html>
3
4
5 <meta name="Keywords" content="laser,war,smart bombs,night vision aid">
6 <meta name="Author" content="webadmin: Susy Slack,
7 email s.slack@seculas.com">
8 <meta name="Description" content="seculas is an industry leader in defense and special mission lasers.
9 We are proud of our product spectrum and reputation which bases on
10 the highest ethical standards">
11
12 <head>
13 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
14 <title>seculas ltd.</title>
15 </head>
16
17 <body>
18 <a name="top"></a>
19
20 <!-- table header -->
21 <table style="width: 95%; border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" align="center">
```

figure 20 : observe meta tag

CHALLENGE 8: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 15 (Harder)

Unauthorized Archive Access via Directory Listing

Current Rating	CVSS
High	7.5

Description:

The `_backups_/` directory has listing enabled, exposing a password-protected backup.zip containing critical system files including authentication scripts and admin interfaces.

path :

`/_backups_/backup.zip`

Exploitation payload :

- Download backup.zip and Use known-file attack with PkCrack

Remediation:

- Disable directory listings
- Store backups outside web root
- Implement proper access controls

Steps to Reproduce:

- Access `/_backups_/`
- Download backup.zip
- Use known-file attack with PkCrack

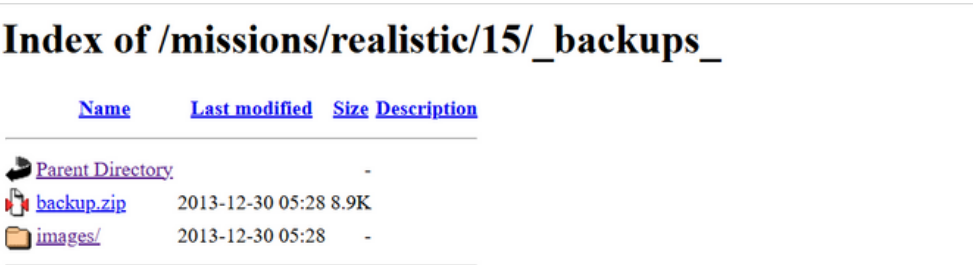


figure 20 : observe backup file

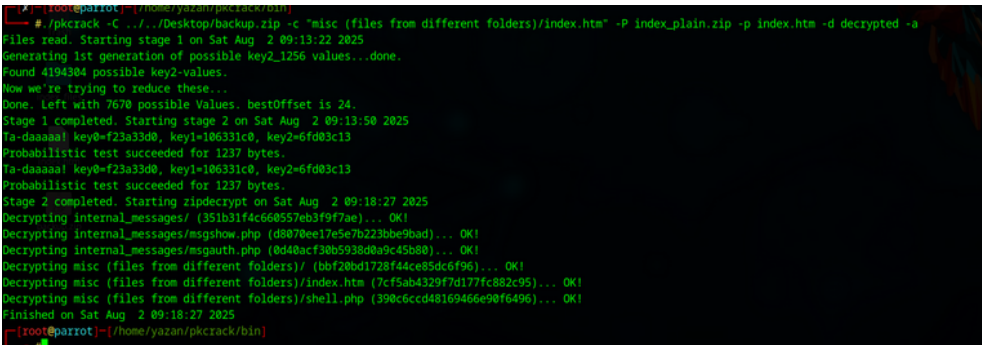


figure 20 : attack with pkcrack

CHALLENGE 8: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 15 (Harder)

Credential Disclosure via PHP Variable Injection

Current Rating	CVSS
Critical	9.1

Description:

The shell.php script improperly handles the \$\$_PHP_AUTH_USER variable, allowing disclosure of sensitive variables (including password hashes) by submitting variable names as usernames.

path :

/admin_area/shell.php

Exploitation payload :

- Enter shellPswd_root as username
- Cancel authentication prompt
- Extract MD5 hash from error page

Remediation:

- Remove variable variable usage (\$\$var)
- Store credentials securely
- Implement proper error handling

Steps to Reproduce:

- Access /admin_area/shell.php
- Submit variable name as username

Access denied

a warning message with your user agent string
Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:93.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/93.0
has been sent to the administrator

modified MyShell 1.1.0 build 20010923 9e71fc2a99a71b722ead746b776b25ac

figure 21 : get hash for password

CHALLENGE 8: HackThisSite - realistic Mission 15 (Insane)

Authentication Bypass via Buffer Overflow

Current Rating	CVSS
Critical	9.8

Description:

The chkuserpass.c authentication component contains a fixed-length buffer (200 chars) for username input without proper validation, allowing overflow to manipulate authentication results.

path :

/admin_area/viewpatents.php

Exploitation payload :

- Submit username with 228 'Y' characters:
- YYYY...YYYY (228 times)

Remediation:

- Implement proper input length validation
- Use secure string handling functions
- Add bounds checking

Steps to Reproduce:

- Access /admin_area/viewpatents.php
- Submit overflow payload

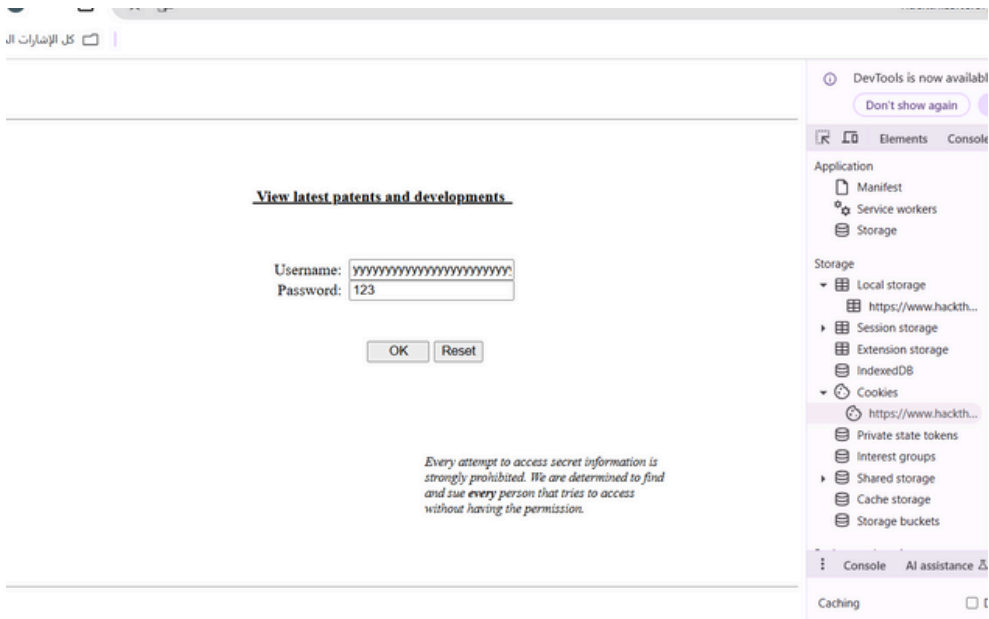


figure 21 : do buffer overflow

6. Overall Risk Rating

The assessment uncovered widespread security weaknesses across all missions, with severity levels ranging from Medium to Critical. Nearly all missions contained at least one High or Critical vulnerability, demonstrating systemic security failures in the applications. The most dangerous flaws allowed complete system takeover through chained attacks combining injection vulnerabilities with privilege escalation.

Critical risks primarily involved authentication bypasses and remote code execution, particularly through SQL injection and buffer overflow attacks. High-risk vulnerabilities frequently enabled unauthorized data access through directory traversals and credential leaks. Medium-risk issues typically involved information disclosure or limited manipulation of low-value data.

Multiple recurring patterns emerged, including weak cryptographic implementations (notably MD4 and MD5 usage), improper input validation, and excessive trust in client-side controls. These created an environment where relatively simple attacks could lead to significant breaches.

7. Conclusion

This assessment reveals fundamental security shortcomings that would be unacceptable in production environments. The prevalence of injection flaws and broken access controls suggests inadequate secure coding practices and lack of defense-in-depth measures.

The root causes stem from both technical and procedural failures: deprecated cryptographic algorithms remained in use, input validation was consistently absent, and security monitoring appeared nonexistent. These weaknesses were compounded by poor credential management practices, including password hashes stored without proper salting.

To address these issues, immediate remediation should focus on patching Critical vulnerabilities, particularly those allowing system compromise. Longer-term improvements must include adopting modern cryptographic standards, implementing comprehensive input validation, and establishing proper access controls.

The frequency and severity of these findings underscore the importance of building security into the development lifecycle. Organizations should implement secure coding training, integrate automated security testing, and conduct regular penetration testing to prevent similar vulnerabilities in production systems.

Ultimately, while these missions provide valuable training scenarios, their security flaws represent serious real-world risks. The demonstrated attack chains show how seemingly minor vulnerabilities can combine to enable devastating breaches, emphasizing the need for rigorous, layered security defenses.