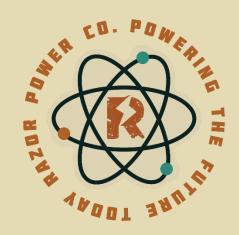
RazorHack 2024 Writeup

"Caffeine Crisis"



At RazorPower Energy Company, employees are given a generous allotment of up to 5 free coffees per week through the company's smart coffee delivery system. But for Max, the senior engineer with a crippling caffeine addiction, 5 coffees per week simply isn't enough to keep him functioning at full capacity.

Frustrated with the quota system, Max has enlisted your help to bypass the coffee limit. RazorPower's smart coffee system uses a custom network protocol to handle coffee orders, and Max suspects there's a way to exploit the system and score some extra brews.

Author Grant

In this challenge, participants are given the Portable Executable file *CAPPUCCINO.exe*. Opening up a command prompt and running this program, we are met with a command line program that enables users to order up to 5 of a few different options of coffees:

When tasked with exploiting programs in CTFs, it's good to start with trying various inputs that may be "unexpected" by the program. After playing around with various inputs, it becomes apparent the program restricts your inputs to a certain range of numbers for the choice and quantity fields.

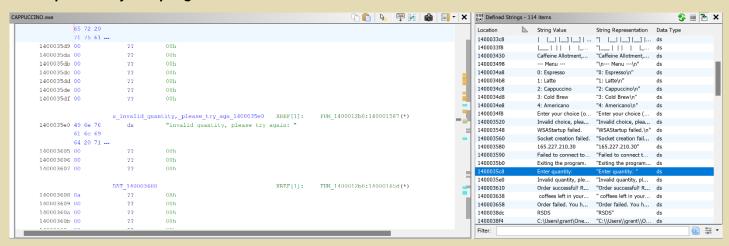
```
Caffeine Allotment, Procurement, and Portioning Under Carefully Considered Ingestion Needs Overall

--- Menu ---
0: Espresso
1: Latte
2: Cappuccino
3: Cold Brew
4: Americano
Enter your choice (or 5 to exit): 6
Invalid choice, please try again: 4
Enter quantity: -2
Invalid quantity, please try again: 1
```

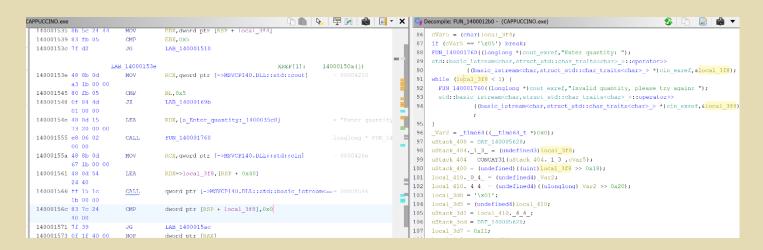
With this in mind, let's take a deeper look into the program. I usually like to start by running the Linux command *strings* to see if the program has any low-hanging fruit. A few strings in particular tell me that this program is communicating with a server.

```
WSAStartup failed.
Socket creation failed.
165.227.210.30
Failed to connect to server.
```

Knowing that the inputs are restricted and there is a server the program is communicating with, we can decompile the binary in Ghidra to determine if the program's input validation is on the client side or server side. The idea here is that, if the input validation is only on the client side, then we may be able to send the server a negative number to trick it into increasing our quota. Once Ghidra has finished its analysis, we can go to *Window->Defined Strings* and search for the strings that are printed by the program.

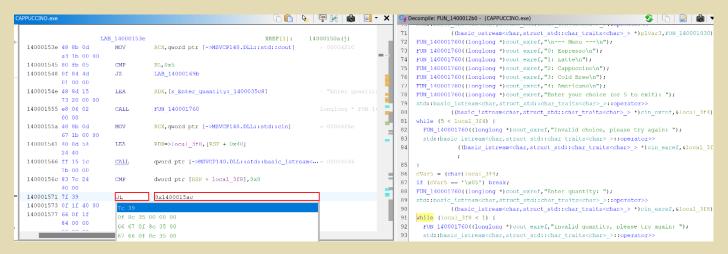


Clicking on the XREF to the "Invalid quantity" string, we are taken to the part of the code that references it.

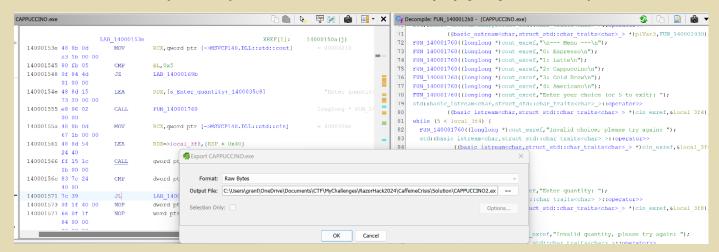


Looking at lines 89-95 of the decompilation, we can see that the user's input, denoted by local_3f8, is rejected until you enter an input greater than or equal to 1. A powerful tool at our disposal in Ghidra is binary patching. This allows us to alter the behavior of

the program by changing the bytes of its instructions. With line 89 selected, we can see the corresponding disassembled instructions in the disassembly window. The CMP dword ptr [RSP + local_3f8], 0x0 instruction is comparing our input to 0. In conjunction with the JG LAB_1400015ac instruction, the program will jump to LAB_1400015ac (the label that prints the error and prompts for another input) if the user's input is less than or equal to 0. So, if we patch the JG LAB_1400015ac instruction to be a JL instruction instead, the program will accept negative inputs. To do this, we can right click on the instruction and click Patch Instruction:



Then, we can export the patched version of the binary by going to File->Export



Using our newly patched binary, we can input negative numbers and retrieve the flag:

It is also worth noting that another way this challenge could be solved is by reverse engineering the protocol the program is using and spoofing packets directly to the server using a tool like Scapy.