Advanced topics in computer security

Challenges based on course provided in 2019-2020 year at Politecnico di Milano

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The first challenge: Revers engineering

Here I want to represent basic of reverse engineering.

Firstly, we start from code part, I create code script in C programming language:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
void password ( char input[16]{
        if strlen(input)>16){
                printf("Don't try overflow,put exact 16 byte length\n");
                exit(0);
        }
        char pass[16];
        strcopy(pass,"ilovepolitecnico");
        if strcmp(input,pass)==0){
                printf("congratulation you arr hacker");
        }else{
                Printf("wrong password ,do u love polimi?");
        }
}
void main (int argc, char *argv[]){
        printf("Hi, I am packed ,try to recognize password");
        if(argv[1]!=NULL){
                password(argv[1]);
        }else{
                Printf("u didn't enter the password");
        }
}
```

In code required the password which is "ilovepolitecnico", if user print nothing code says: "u did not enter password" else if user tries overflow the input code says: «don't try to overflow ,put exact 16 byte long password.

The compilation of code. Firstly compile the code: \$qcc rever.c -o rever

After compilation need to strip the program, because without stripping the reversing would be so easy. Use command strip rever.c

Overall, we have executable file which requires the password. Let us start to observe the password (of course I assume that we don't know the password and source code)

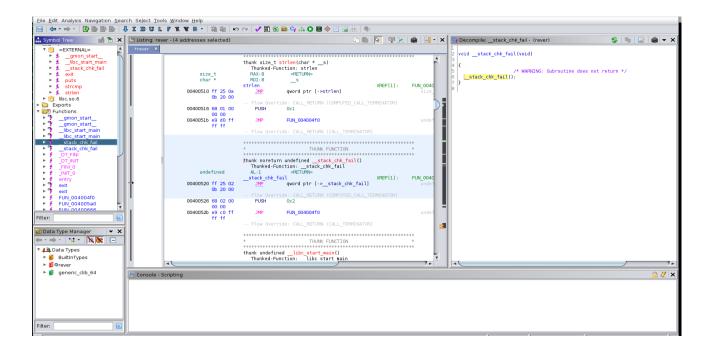
What we need:

- -Linux
- -Ghidra program
- -Hex-text convertor

Just want to mention that using GDB will not exactly help to solve challenge because all functions are stripped and changed.

Try to run **rever** executable file:

Lets open Ghidra and try to analyze the file



As u can see the common functions are changed, for example I couldn't find -main function just typing it in search field. So since open the file need to analyze the code and find interesting parts of file in ghidra

Here found interesting row in code (highlighted with green)

Also, we see on 23-th row there is compare function which give us 2 options: if data are matched then prints Congratulations, you are hacker, else Nope, wrong password.

Lets open hex convertor and convert highlighted row:

0x 6c 6f 70 65 76 6f 6c 69 we need change the order=>
69 6c 6f 76 65 70 6f 6c

Convert hexadecimal to text Input data 69 6c 6f 76 65 70 6f 6c Convert hex numbers to text Output: ilovepol Convert hexadecimal to text Input data 69 74 65 63 6e 69 63 6f Convert hex numbers to text Output: itecnico

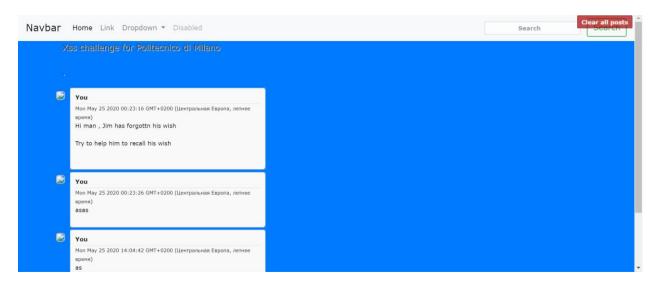
Concatenating to results we got password: ilovepolitecnico If we try, we solve challenge:

■	cereal@killel-virtualbox.
<pre>cereal@killer-VirtualBox:~/Downloads/ComputerSecurityChallenge-master\$ Hello, i am packed, key execution:{./rever password}</pre>	./rever ilovepolitecnico
Congratulations,you are hacker	
cereal@killer-VirtualBox:~/Downloads/ComputerSecurityChallenge-master\$	

Challenge 2: XSS vulnerability

Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in web applications. XSS attacks enable attackers to inject client-side scripts into web pages viewed by other users.

I have created a vulnerable web page



Here user allowed to post a text which will be stored on website part

User required to help to Jim. There is written that Jim has forgotten his wish.

Using xss vulnerable, user tries execute injected script.

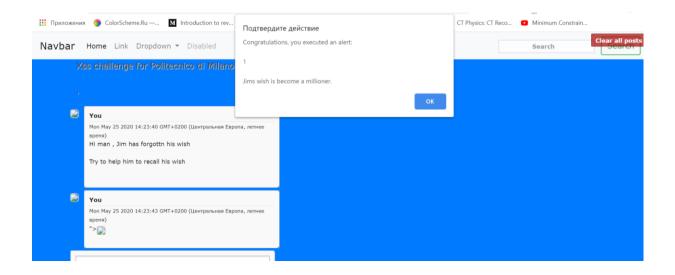
Firstly most common inection will fall :<script>alert("xss")</script> ,because there is sanitizer.

With this challenge attached source code: index.html

After observing the code, we will find exact attack:

">

After executing we got exact flag:



Answer is: Jim's wish is become a millioner

Lets have a look the script:

"> : at first quotes and closing tags which close previous tag and going out from sanitizer function after script says: "render image from src=x if there is error then alert 1. Overall, we execute alert script without common <script></script> syntax.