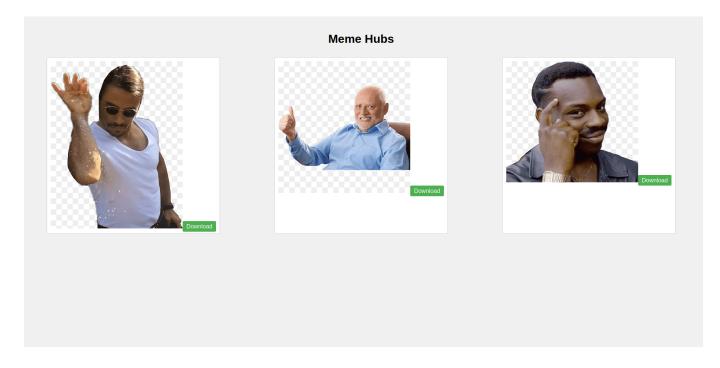
Description

Last year we had Jokes hub, what about a memes hub? you will cry until you get the flag.

source code available

Solution

when we visit the website we get this page:



and when we click <code>download</code> we get the image, let's check the download source code :

```
@app.route('/download',methods=['GET'])
def download():
    # cry until you get the flag
    file=request.args.get('file','cry-until-you-get-the-flag.png')

# Always care about security, block directory traversals, this filter
cannot be bypassed
    if (".." not in file) and ("%" not in file):

# get files inside /memes/ directory
    meme_path = os.path.join(app.root_path,'memes', file)

if os.path.isfile(meme_path):
```

```
# send file to user
    return send_file(meme_path,as_attachment=True)

# cry until you get the flag
    else: return send_file("memes/cry-until-you-get-the-
flag.png",as_attachment=True)
    else:
        # cry until you get the flag
        return send_file("memes/cry-until-you-get-the-flag.png",
as_attachment=True)
```

so it's getting the image name from the GET parameter file, then it joins that name to this path /app/memes/, so the full image path would be /app/memes/IMAGE_NAME.png, it's doing that with this line:

```
meme_path = os.path.join(app.root_path,'memes', file)
```

we can't try path traversal to get the flag instead cause the \dots and % characters are filtered, so we need to think of something else.

if we search a bit about the .join function, we find this:

```
If any component is an absolute path, all previous path components will be discarded.
```

so this means if we specify the absolute path to a file, the previous joined path will be discarded, let's try that, first we need to know where the flag is, if we check the <code>Dickerfile</code>, we will know that the flag is in <code>/flag.txt</code>:

```
COPY flag.txt /
```

now let's request the download and specify the absolute path to the flag:

flag: shellmates{J01N_4bS0lut3_pATh_F0R_LFI}