Auth0 CTF x HackTheBox

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WEB - EsQueElle

We think our agency's login panel application might be vulnerable. Agent, could you assess the security of the website, and help us prevent malicious actors from gaining access to our confidential information?

As this is a web challenge, let's first look at the login page of the application.

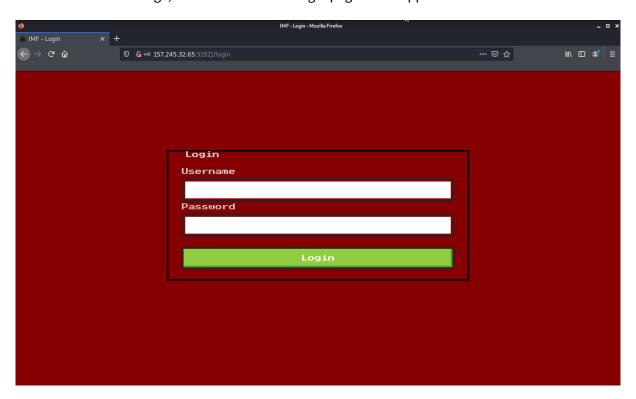


Figure 1: esqueelle0.png

First thing we can try is a SQL injection using admin'or 1=1-- as the username and any character for the password (I'll be using a in this case).

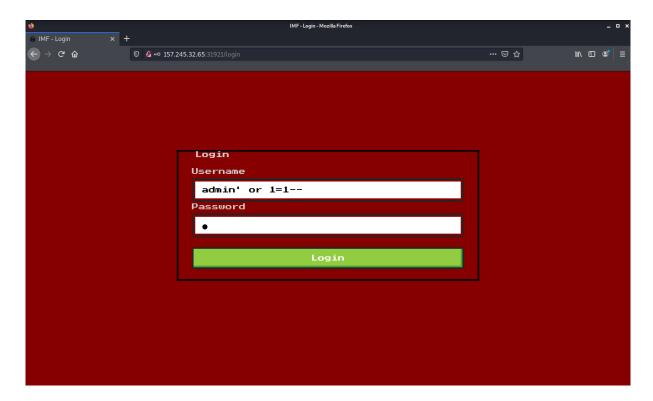


Figure 2: esqueelle1.png

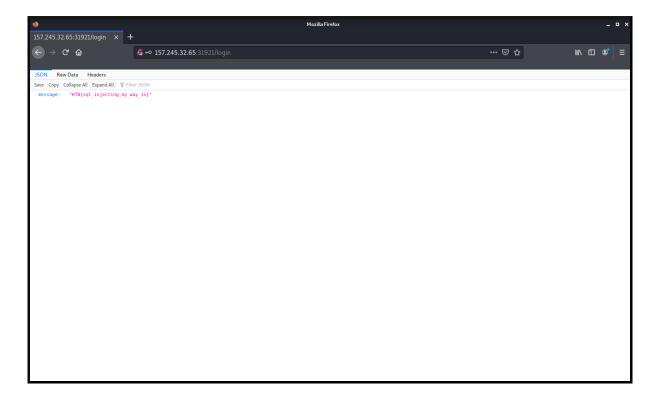


Figure 3: esqueelle2.png

Hooray, the login page is definitely vulnerable to SQL injections! The flag is HTB{sql_injecting_my_way_in}.

REVERSING - baby ransom

One of your colleagues has downloaded this binary and after running it, all your files under ~/Documents have been encrypted inside a .zip file. You have to find the .zip password or pay 200k in order to decrypt them. p.s. All files are just copied and not moved/deleted just for the challenge.

From the challenge information, it says that everything under ~/Documents will be zipped and encrypted. So maybe if there were to be nothing in ~/Documents then the zip command will throw an error.

In my ~/Documents directory, I made sure that nothing was inside, then I executed the binary.

Figure 4: babyransom.png

Nice, seems like the zip command that is used does return an error, where we can see the password that was used is HTB{n0t_s0_h1dd3n_p4ssw0rd}.

REVERSING - Gate

In order to proceed, you need to pass through the gate. Do you know the secret password?

Since this is a reversing challenge, I like to run the strings utility on the executable to find any readable strings. Knowning that the flag format is HTB{}, I can pipe the strings command with grep.

```
1 kali@kali:~$ strings gate | grep HTB
2 HTB{s3cr3t_p455w0rd_1n_str1ngs}
```

Yay, the execuatable's passphrase is revealed and it's HTB{s3cr3t_p455w0rd_1n_str1ngs}.

FORENSICS - Log

I recently found a file in my personal folder which is not mine. I dont know what it is but I hope that none messed with my PC.

TODO

FORENSICS - Compromised

Along with the previous attack, we suspect that there were more following. They believe that they can gain access to every system we own without being detected. Do they have enough skills? Find the attacker's IP Find the malicious's process ID Find the timestamp that the malicious process had been initiated Flag format: HTB{attacker's-IP_malicious-proc-ID_YYYY-MM-DD_HH:MM:SS} Mirror: 165.22.118.226/forensics_compromised.tar.gz

After decompressing this archive file, I noticed that its a .raw file so I instantly thought of using Volatility.

First, let's determine the profile.

```
•
                              kali@kali: ~/Downloads/volatility
                                                                                  File Actions Edit View Help
ed Crypto.Hash)
                              : Determining profile based on KDBG search ...
       : volatility.debug
INFO
          Suggested Profile(s): Win7SP1×86_23418, Win7SP0×86, Win7SP1×86_24000, Win7S
P1×86
                     AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
                     AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/kali/Downloads/volatility/com
romised.raw)
                      PAE type : PAE
                           DTB: 0×185000L
                          KDBG: 0×82748de8L
         Number of Processors : 1
    Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
               KPCR for CPU 0 : 0×80b96000L
            KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0×ffdf0000L
           Image date and time : 2021-02-06 00:41:45 UTC+0000
     Image local date and time : 2021-02-05 16:41:45 -0800
   (kali⊛kali)-[~/Downloads/volatility]
                                                                                   1 0
```

Figure 5: compromised0.png

We can now set the profile as Win7SP1x86_23418 and then list the command line commands using cmdline.

Figure 6: compromised1.png

From the cmdline command, we can see that a powershell. exe was ran, and a base64 encoded string was passed to it.

aQBlAHgAIAAoACgAbgBlAHcALQBvAGIAagBlAGMAdAAgAG4AZQB0AC4AdwBlAGIAYwBsAGkAZQBuAHQAKQAuAGQA

We can try to decode it using CyberChef.

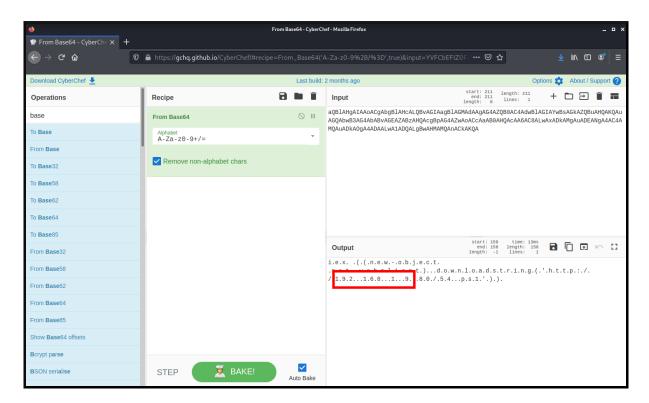


Figure 7: compromised2.png

After decoding the base64 strings, we can see that the attackers IP address is 192.168.1.9.

Now we need to get the timestamp of this command being run. To do that, we can use Volatility's pslist command. With this command you can also reveal the process ID.

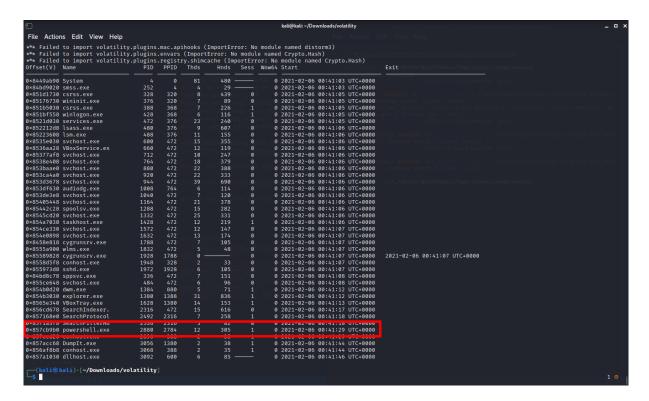


Figure 8: compromised3.png

Finally, we can now craft the flag using:

attacker's-IP == 192.168.1.9, malicious-proc-ID == 2880, YYYY-MM-DD == 2021-02-06, HH:MM:SS == 00:41:29

The flag is HTB{192.168.1.9_2880_2021-02-06_00:41:29}.

FORENSICS - Suspicious

TODO

References

- 1. https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/
- 2. https://github.com/Wandmalfarbe/pandoc-latex-template
- 3. https://ctf.hackthebox.com/ctfs