



Cloud SEK The SHA Juggler CTF

Inspecting Source Code On The Initial Landing Site—

```
line wrap|
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
body {
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
display: flex;
justify-content: center;
align-items: center;
min-height: 100vh;
background: url('background.png') no-repeat center center fixed;
background-size: cover;
}
h1 {
font-size: 3rem;
color: red;
text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
animation: moveText 5s linear infinite;
padding: 10px;
}
@keyframes moveText {
0% {
transform: translateX(100%);
}
100% {
transform: translateX(-100%);
}
}
</style>
<script>
const isThisNormal = "50 44 39 77 61 48 41 4b 4c 79 38 67 65 57 39 31 58 32 5a 76 64 57 35 6b 58 32 31 6c 4c 6e 42 6f 63 41 70 70 5a 69 41 6f 61 58 4e 7a 5a 58 51 6f 4a 46 39 48 52 56 52 62 4a 32 68 68 63";
</script>
<title>The SHA Juggler</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Do you know where to look?</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Copying the string from const isThisNormal—
Decoding it in CyberChef—

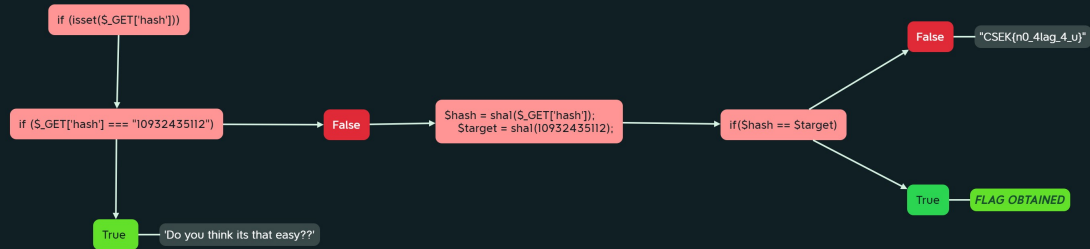
The string is encoded in HEX. So using CyberChef's from HEX filter it can be decoding.

The screenshot shows the CyberChef web application. The 'Recipe' panel on the left has a 'From Hex' filter selected with a 'Space' delimiter. The 'Input' panel on the right contains a long hexadecimal string. The 'Output' panel displays the decoded PHP code. The interface includes a sidebar with various tool categories like Magic, Image, Detect File Type, etc.

```
<?php
// you_found_me.php
if (isset($_GET['hash'])) {
    if ($_GET['hash'] === "10932435112") {
        die('Do you think its that easy???');
    }
    $hash = sha1($_GET['hash']);
    $target = sha1(10932435112);
    if($hash == $target) {
        include('flag.php');
        print $flag;
    } else {
        print "CSEK{n0_4lag_4_u}";
    }
}
?>
```

```
<?php
// you_found_me.php
if (isset($_GET['hash'])) {
    if ($_GET['hash'] === "10932435112") {
        die('Do you think its that easy???');
    }
    $hash = sha1($_GET['hash']);
    $target = sha1(10932435112);
    if($hash == $target) {
        include('flag.php');
        print $flag;
    } else {
        print "CSEK{n0_4lag_4_u}";
    }
}
?>
```

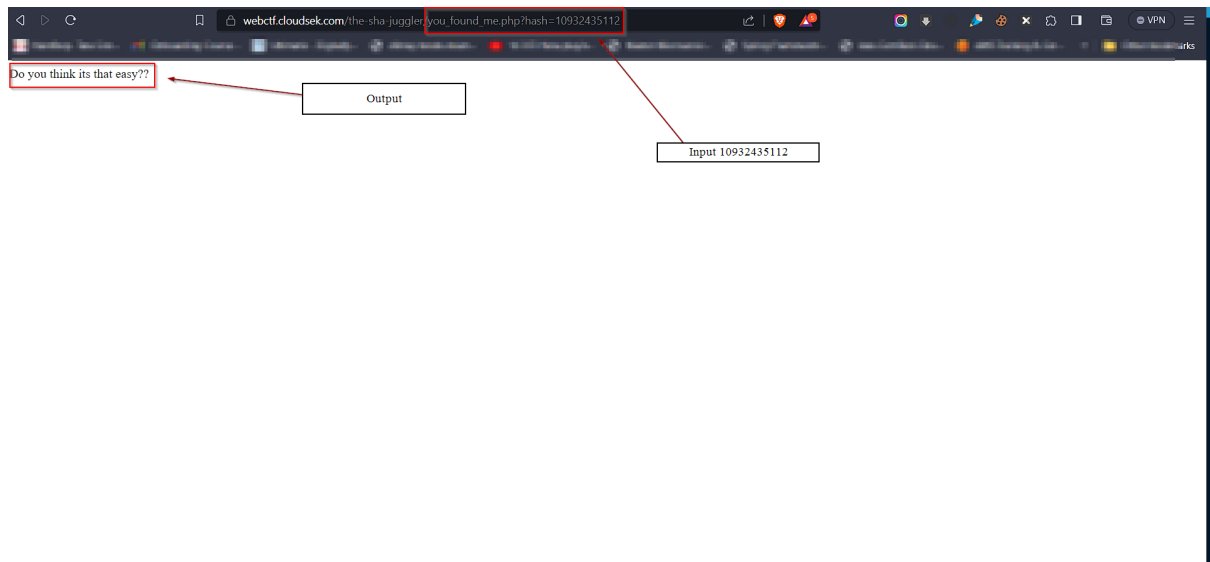
The SHA Juggler



Presented with xmind

Source Code Review—

1. The code is saved in a file named `you_found_me.php`
2. The hash parameter gets the user input
3. `if ($_GET['hash'] === "10932435112")` — this input compares if the input is equal to 10932435112. If it is true then “ Do you think its that easy?? “ is printed
4. In PHP “===” compares values with respect to their datatypes even if their values are same
5. `if($hash == $target)` .The comparison is vulnerable because it is not a strict comparison like earlier with “===”. Instead here 5 is equal to “5”



5. If the input is not equal to the number 10932435112
6. The input and the number 10932435112 is encoded using SHA-1 cryptographic hash function
5. And down the line if the hash of the input and the number 10932435112 is equal the flag can be obtained or else " CSEK{n0_4lag_4_u} " is printed

How To Obtain The Flag While Manipulating The Hash Value Of The Input To Be The Same As The Number 10932435112 While The Input Is Not 10932435112 ?

PHP Type Juggling

- PHP's `==` operator is prone to type juggling vulnerabilities.
- The operator converts strings resembling numbers to numbers before comparison.
- The vulnerability is due to how PHP converts such strings; e.g., `sha(10932435112)` becomes `0e07766915004133176347055865026311692244`.
- In numeric terms, this is `0*10^07766915004133176347055865026311692244`, which is zero.
- Exploiting this, a hash starting with `0e` is sought for comparison, achieved by crafting a string like `aaroZm0k`.

- Sending the manipulated hash, as demonstrated by the URL, can result in unintended access or disclosure.

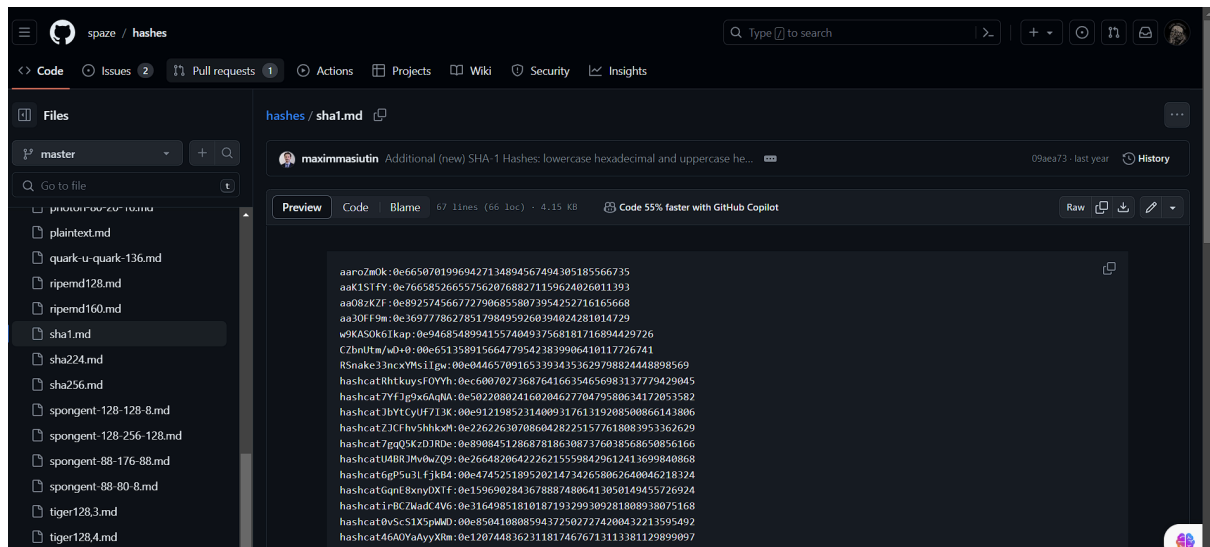
Magic Hashes

Magic hashes arise due to a quirk in PHP's type juggling, when comparing string hashes to integers. If a string hash starts with "0e" followed by only numbers, PHP interprets this as scientific notation and the hash is treated as a float in comparison operations.

Hash	"Magic" Number / String	Magic Hash
MD4	gH0nAdHk	0e096229559581069251163783434175
MD4	liF+hTai	00e90130237707355082822449868597
MD5	240610708	0e462097431906509019562988736854
MD5	QNKCDZO	0e830400451993494058024219903391
MD5	0e1137126905	0e291659922323405260514745084877
MD5	0e215962017	0e291242476940776845150308577824
MD5	129581926211651571912466741651878684928	06da5430449f8f6f23dfc1276f722738
SHA1	10932435112	0e07766915004133176347055865026311692244
SHA-224	10885164793773	0e281250946775200129471613219196999537878926740638594636
SHA-256	34250003024812	0e46289032038065916139621039085883773413820991920706299695051332
SHA-256	TyNOQHUS	0e66298694359207596086558843543959518835691168370379069085300385

Sources — Payload all things, <https://secops.group/php-type-juggling-simplified/> , <https://github.com/spaze/ hashes/blob/master/sha1.md>

Different Payloads that will work since it's SHA-1 hash starts with 0e



Capturing The Flag—

