Solving the Nixu Challenges 2019

Final Presentation

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Recap about the project

- Capture the Flag (CTF)
- Each challenge as a flag in the format NIXU{...}
- We try to solve the challenge (find the flag) and publish a write-up explaining how we did

Progress since last time

3 new challenges solved:

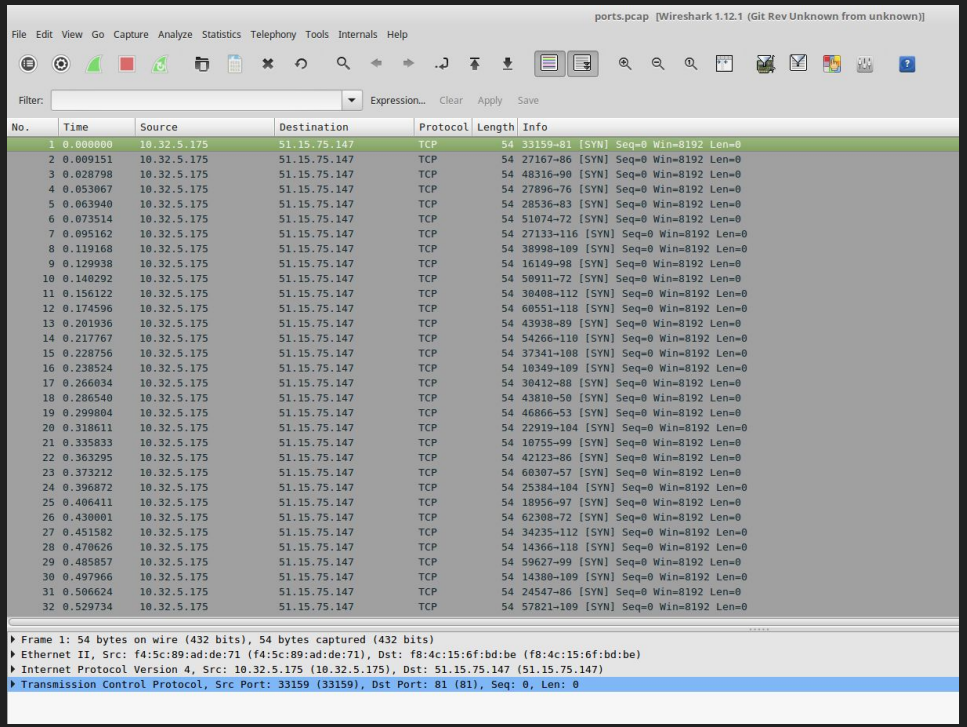
- AIMLES - staging
- Bad memories - part 2
- lisby-1

Current stats

- Solved 11/19 challenges
- Ranked #17 on the scoreboard

Ports

- Introctionary
- Wireshark, ASCII, Base64, ROT13
- Token encoded in port numbers
- Easily detected, disrupted by a basic firewall



Device Control Pwnel

- Track of 2 challenges
- Overflow vulnerabilities in C code
- Misuse of secure function fgets
- Use of unsecure function strcpy
- Overflow bugs are known since 1972, still common

```c
void mainloop() {

    char choice[8];
    // TODO: implement authentication system. Default to 999999 while testing.
    int id = 999999;
    while (1) {
        printf("\n1) List devices\n"
        "2) Add device\n"
        "3) Edit device\n"
        "4) Process\n"
        "5) Quit\n");
        if (id == 0) {
            printf("8) Admin\n");
        }
        choice[0] = '\0';
        if (fgets(choice, 127, stdin) == NULL) return;
        switch(choice[0]) {
            case '1':
                list_devices();
                break;
            case '2':
                add_device();
                break;
            case '3':
                edit_device();
                break;
            case '4':
                process();
                break;
            case '5':
                printf("Leaving\n");
                return;
            case '8':
                if (id == 0) {
                    admin_menu();
                } else {
                    printf("You are not an admin!");
                }
                break;
            default:
                printf("Try again\n");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Bad memories

- Track of 5 challenges, forensics
- Hands-on practice with Volatility (extraction of digital artifacts from memory)
- All the tools are there, just need to know where to look
  - Running processes
  - Keys in registry
  - Recently opened/modified/deleted files
  - And more...
- Useful for data recovery, digital forensics and malware analysis

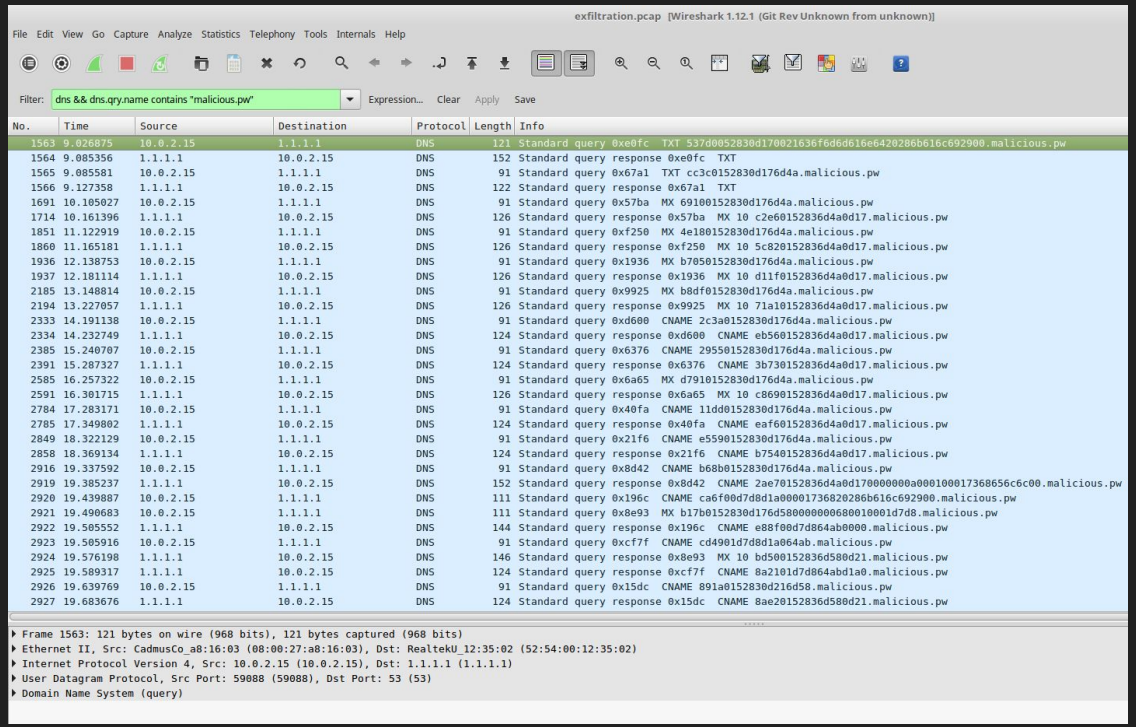
AIMLES

- Forensics, crypto
- Multiple steps challenge:
  - Finding hints in a network capture (pcap), extract ssh public keys
  - Exploit a flaw in key generation to recover ssh private keys
  - Using hints in pcap again, bruteforce TOTP secret
  - ssh using key + TOTP and get flag
- Somehow more similar to real world penetration testing (security audit)

TOTP = Time-based One-Time Password

Exfiltration

- Wireshark, DNS
- More realistic than Ports
- DNS rarely blocked
- Command-and-control with DNScat2



Fridge 2.0

- Unfinished
- IoT, reverse engineering, unsafe crypto
  - Reverse firmware
  - Decrypt URL using key stored in firmware
  - ?
- Reasonably secure compare to its real life IoT counterparts
- 75 billion IoT devices by 2025
- Mirai botnet, over 1 terabit/s

ACME Order DB

- Web
- Able to bypass login exploiting a very simple flaw
  - But shows that authentication is commonly vulnerable in web app
- LDAP injection (similar to SQL injection)
  - Still exists today

lisby

- Track of 3 challenges, reversing
- Fictive/old computer architecture:
  - No toolchain (compiler, debugger, etc.)
  - Can’t use common tools (radare2, ghidra)
- Need to understand how a computer works
  - Combo: manual disassembling + scripting
- Useful for malware analysis and general reverse engineering skills

Conclusion

- Educational, fun, varied
- Wide knowledge-base is important for security
- Most attacks target basic vulnerabilities
- New insight into what knowledge actual security companies value

Questions?