

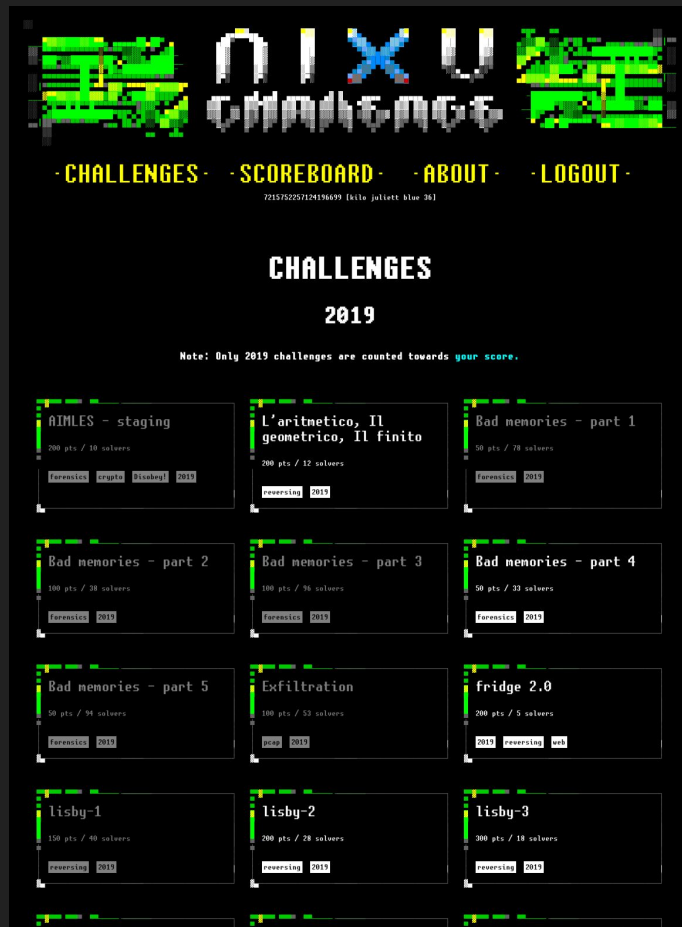
Solving the Nixu Challenges 2019

Final Presentation

Erik Sandberg
Patrick Richer St-Onge

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

ports.pcap [Wireshark 1.12.1 (Git Rev Unknown from unknown)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	33159→81 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
2	0.009151	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	27167→86 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
3	0.028798	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	48316→90 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
4	0.053067	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	27896→76 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
5	0.063940	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	28536→83 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
6	0.073514	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	51074→72 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
7	0.095162	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	27133→116 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
8	0.119168	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	38998→109 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
9	0.129938	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	16149→98 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
10	0.140292	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	50911→72 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
11	0.156122	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	38408→112 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
12	0.174596	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	60551→118 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
13	0.201936	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	43938→89 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
14	0.217767	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	54266→118 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
15	0.228756	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	37341→108 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
16	0.238524	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	16349→109 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
17	0.266834	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	38412→88 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
18	0.286540	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	43810→50 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
19	0.299804	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	46866→53 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
20	0.318611	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	22919→104 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
21	0.335833	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	10755→99 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
22	0.363295	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	42123→86 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
23	0.373212	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	60307→57 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
24	0.396872	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	25384→104 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
25	0.406411	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	18956→97 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
26	0.430001	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	62308→72 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
27	0.451582	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	34235→112 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
28	0.470626	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	14366→118 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
29	0.485857	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	59627→99 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
30	0.497966	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	14380→109 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
31	0.506624	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	24547→86 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0
32	0.529734	10.32.5.175	51.15.75.147	TCP	54	57821→109 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0

Frame 1: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: fa:5c:99:ad:de:71 (fa:5c:99:ad:de:71), Dst: fc:dc:15:6f:bd:be (fc:dc:15:6f:bd:be)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.32.5.175 (10.32.5.175), Dst: 51.15.75.147 (51.15.75.147)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 33159 (33159), Dst Port: 81 (81), Seq: 0, Len: 0

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

```
void mainloop() {  
    char choice[8];  
    // TODO: Implement authentication system. Default to 999999 while testing.  
    int id = 999999;  
    while (1) {  
        printf("\n\n) 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

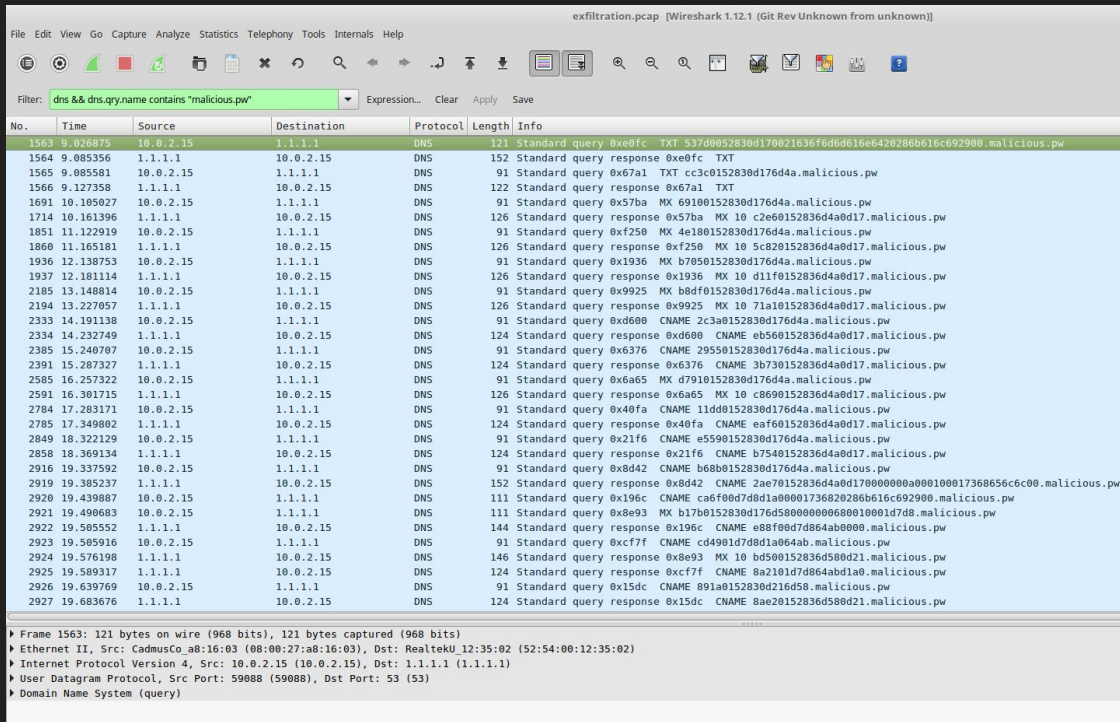
AIMLES

- 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?