

PSP0201 Week 5 Writeup

Group Name: suspicious

Member:

ID	Name	Role
1211104293	Noor Hannan Bin Noor Hamsuruddin	Leader
1211102270	Yap Choo Kath Moon	Member
1211103154	Wan Muhammad Atif Bin Taram Satiraksa	Member

Day 16: Help! Where is Santa?

Tool used: Firefox web browser, Kali Linux, Nmap, Python Solution/walkthrough:

Step 1:

-First, we run a nmap -A scan to see what port to use, in this case the port is 80, using this we were able to access the website.

```
-(1211102270⊕ kali)-[~]
nmap -A 10.10.148.37
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-07-12 01:23 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.148.37
Host is up (0.20s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                    OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
ssh-hostkey:
   2048 31:4e:6f:1b:9b:4d:a6:9f:34:f0:ca:3e:96:31:a6:9e (RSA)
   256 60:5d:1b:59:24:8b:b8:7a:5f:1c:75:55:5f:bf:e0:83 (ECDSA)
   256 05:08:d8:66:d1:04:cf:91:8c:6a:56:55:df:07:a4:d6 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http
                   uvicorn
_http-server-header: uvicorn
|_http-title: Santa's Tracker
| fingerprint-strings:
```



Step 2:

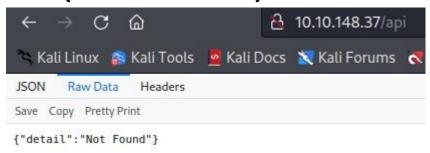
-We wrote a python script with the reference from day 15, to get it's api directory, which is /api/.

```
0
                                                                            ~/link.py - Mousepad
File Edit Search View Document Help
 D 1 ± L C ×
                          QXA
 1 # Import the libraries we downloaded earlier
 2 # if you try importing without installing them, this step will fail
3 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
4 import requests
6 # replace testurl.com with the url you want to use.
 7 # requests.get downloads the webpage and stores it as a variable
8 html = requests.get('http://10.10.148.37:80/')
10 # this parses the webpage into something that beautifulsoup can read over
11 soup = BeautifulSoup(html.text, "lxml")
12 # lxml is just the parser for reading the html
13
14 # this is the line that grabs all the links # stores all the links in the links variable
15 links = soup.find_all('a')
16
17 for link in links:
      # prints each link
18
       if 'href' in link.attrs|:
    print(link["href"])
19
20
21
```

```
-(1211102270⊕ kali)-[~]
s python3 link.py
https://github.com/BulmaTemplates/bulma-templates/blob/master/templates/hero.html
https://tryhackme.com
#
#
#
#
#
#
#
http://machine_ip/api/api_key
```

<u>Step 3:</u>

-With the directory of it's api we insert it into the search bar as such 10.10.148.37/api/. Then we goes to the raw data section to the {"detail":"Not Found"}



Step 4:

-We wrote another python script to get the api key, after running the script, we got the api key which 57 and also santa's location.

```
1 import requests
2
3 for api_key in range(1,100,2):
4          print(f'api_key {api_key}')
5          html = requests.get(f'http://10.10.148.37:80/api/{api_key}')
6          print(html.text)
7

api_key 55
{"item_id":55,"q":"Error. Key not valid!"}
api_key 57
{"item_id":57,"q":"Winter Wonderland, Hyde Park, London."}
api_key 50
```

Thought process/methodology:

Using nmap we were able to get the port, which enable us to enter into the website, with this we were able to view api that we got from our python script that we wrote and run. We then run another script we wrote to get it's api key and also santa's location.

Day 17: ReverseELFneering:

Tool used: Kali Linux, radare2

Solution/walkthrough:

Step 1:

-First we save the ip address to a text file, then we login into the server as elfmceager.

```
(1211102270® kali)-[~]

$ echo '10.10.4.32' > tg.txt
```

```
(1211102270⊕ kali)-[~]
$ ssh elfmceager@10.10.4.32
The authenticity of host '10.10.4.32 (10.10.4.32)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:+Yl8Ef3BjQ7HNTMf6qew50LnmiqEXXSzLqgX82k/RSg.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.4.32' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
elfmceager@10.10.4.32's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
elfmceager@10.10.4.32's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-128-generic x86_64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:
                 https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 System information as of Fri Jul 15 03:57:42 UTC 2022
 System load: 0.1
                                                         100
                                   Processes:
 Usage of /: 39.4% of 11.75GB
                                   Users logged in:
                                                        0
                                  IP address for ens5: 10.10.4.32
 Memory usage: 8%
 Swap usage: 0%
0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
Last login: Wed Dec 16 18:25:51 2020 from 192.168.190.1
elfmceager@tbfc-day-17:~$
                ff02::2
                                  ip6-localnet
:: 1
                                                   tbfc-day-17
               ip6-allnodes ip6-loopback
fe00::0
              ip6-allrouters ip6-mcastprefix ip6-localhost localhost
ff00::0
ff02::1
elfmceager@tbfc-day-17:~$
```

Step 2:

-After that we open the challenge1 file in debug mode.

```
elfmceager@tbfc-day-17:~$ r2 -d ./challenge1
Process with PID 1620 started...
= attach 1620 1620
bin.baddr 0×00400000
Using 0×400000
Warning: Cannot initialize dynamic strings
asm.bits 64
[0×00400a30]>
```

Step 3:

-Then we ran the aa command to analyse the file, after that we use the pdf command see it's main.

```
[0×00400a30]> aa
[WARNING: block size exceeding max block size at 0×006ba220
[+] Try changing it with e anal.bb.maxsize
WARNING: block size exceeding max block size at 0×006bc860
[+] Try changing it with e anal.bb.maxsize
[x] Analyze all flags starting with sym. and entry0 (aa)
[0×00400a30]>
```

```
[0×00400a30]> pdf @main
    n) sym main 35
    ym.main();
           ; var int local_ch @ rbp-0xc
           ; var int local_8h @ rbp-0×8
           ; var int local_4h @ rbp-0×4
           0×00400b4d
           0×00400b4e
                                        mov rbp, rsp
                         c745f4010000. mov dword [local_ch], 1
           0×00400b51
                          c745f8060000. mov dword [local_8h], 6
           0×00400b58
                       8b45f4
           0×00400b5f
                                         mov eax, dword [local_ch]
           0×00400b62
                        0faf45f8
8945fc
                                         imul eax, dword [local_8h]
           0×00400b66
                                         mov dword [local_4h], eax
           0×00400b69
                          b800000000
                                         mov eax, 0
           0×00400b6e
                          5d
                                         pop rbp
           0×00400b6f
                          c3
[0×00400a30]>
```

Step 4:

-After that we analyse the main find the value of the local_ch when its corresponding movl instruction is called, which is 1, then we find the value of eax when the imull instruction is called and local 4h before eax is set to 0, which both of them is 6.

```
[0×00400a30]> pdf @main
   cn) sym.main 35
sym.main ();
          ; var int local_ch @ rbp-0×c
          ; var int local_8h @ rbp-0×8
          ; var int local_4h @ rbp-0×4
          0×00400b4d 55 push rbp
0×00400b4e 4889e5 mov rbp, rsp
          0×00400b51 c745f4010000. mov dword [local_ch], 1
                       c745f8060000. mov dword [local_8h], 6
          0×00400b58
          imul eax, dword [local_8h]
          0×00400b6e
                        5d
                                      pop rop
          0×00400b6f
                        c3
[0×00400a30]>
```

Thought process/methodology:

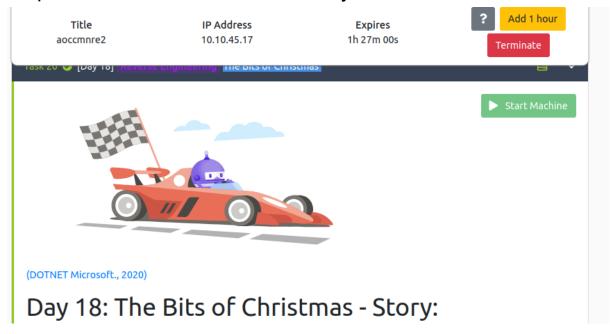
After logging into the server we use radare2 to find the information the server, we enter into the challenge1 in debug mode, and analyse the file with aa command then run pdf @main to see the information then get the value for local_ch when its corresponding movl instruction is called, which is 1. Then, eax when the imull instruction is called and local_4h before eax is set to 0, which both of them is 6.

Day 18: The Bits of Christmas

Tool used: Kali Linux, Remmina, ILSpy

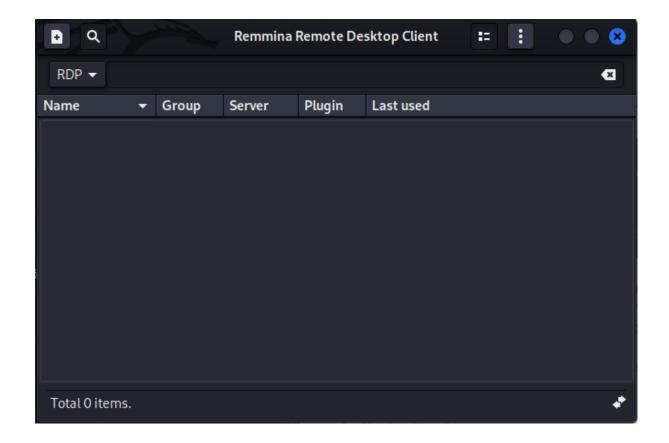
Solution/walkthrough:

Step 1: Start the machine on the day 18 task

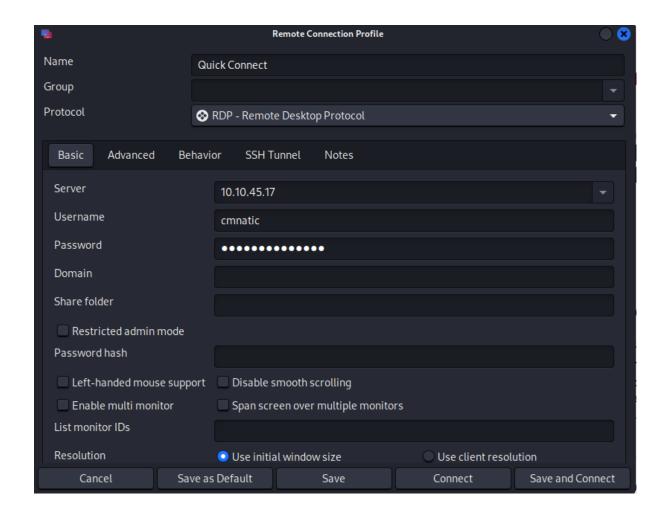


Step 2: Install and open Remmina by using the command sudo apt-get -y install remmina.

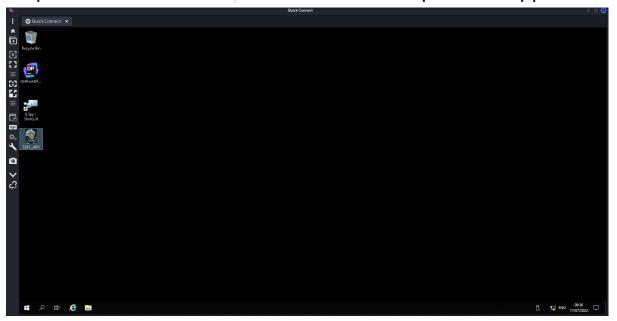
```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt-get -y install remmina
Reading package lists ... Done
Building dependency tree ... Done
Reading state information ... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
    avahi-daemon libavahi-client3 libavahi-common-data libavahi-common3 libavahi-core7 libavahi-glib1
    libavahi-ui-gtk3-0 libvncclient1 remmina-common remmina-plugin-rdp remmina-plugin-secret remmina-plugin-vnc
Suggested packages:
    avahi-autoipd remmina-plugin-exec remmina-plugin-kwallet remmina-plugin-python remmina-plugin-spice
    remmina-plugin-www remmina-plugin-x2go
Recommended packages:
    libnss-mdns
The following NEW packages will be installed:
    libavahi-ui-gtk3-0 libvncclient1 remmina remmina-common remmina-plugin-rdp remmina-plugin-secret
    remmina-plugin-vnc
The following packages will be upgraded:
    avahi-daemon libavahi-client3 libavahi-common-data libavahi-common3 libavahi-core7 libavahi-glib1
6 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 810 not upgraded.
```



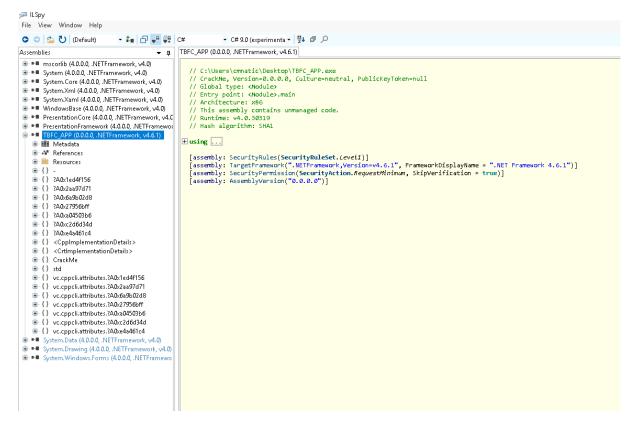
Step 3: Establish and RDP connection using Remmina and the login details provided by THM



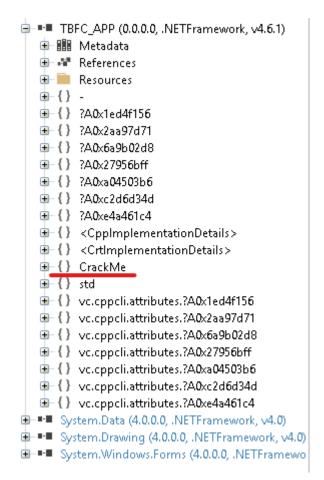
Step 4: Once connected, a Windows Desktop should appear.



Step 5: Open ILSpy and open the TBFC_APP on said software. We can see that it runs on a .NET framework from here.



Step 6: One file should catch our attention, the "CrackMe" file. Parse through it to find source codes that are used in the login form. It should be located specifically at "CrackMe.MainForm.buttonActivate_Click" since it is the source code that is used to activate the login button.

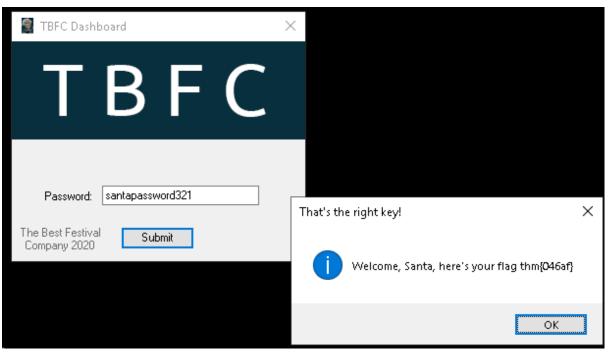


Step 7: From here we can find both a probable password as well as the flag that would show if we get the password correct. The TBFC app can be run and we can see that TBFC itself means "The Best Festival Company", answering Q2. We can then test the probable password out by inputting it into the TBFC App's login form to find that it is indeed the password. We can also test a different password to check the error message for Q1.

```
buttonActivate_Click(object_EventArgs):void

// CrackHe.MainForm

| using System; |
| using System.Runtime.CompilerServices;
| using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
| using System.Runtime.CompilerServices;
| using System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System.Runtime.CompilerServices.Unsafes System
```





Thinking Process/Methodology:

By using Remmina, we can connect to the machine via Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). From there we are tasked to find Santa's password that he had forgotten. Using ILSpy, we can disassemble the TBFC App as it uses a commonly used software development framework called .NET Framework. From there, all the application's source code can be compiled and reviewed. We then check each code until we find a relevant one in this case located at "CrackMe.MainForm.buttonActivate_Click". We found a probable password as well as the flag that will be shown once we successfully logged in to the app. Testing it out in the app itself, we find that it is the correct password as it shows the flag popup.

Day 19: The Naughty or Nice List

Tool used: Kali Linux

Solution/walkthrough:

Step 1: Connect through the web app using the link http:/(MACHINE IP)

Title Naughty or Nice IP Address 10.10.85.121 Expires 1h 33m 31s

?

Add 1 hour Terminate

The List



Step 2: Attempt to check the naughty or nice list by typing in a random name and observe the output.



Step 3: Attempt to connect to the root of the same site by typing in the address, consisting of the ip as well as the proxy link up to the text before "search.php..."

The List Admin

Welcome children!

To find out if you are currently on the naughty list or the nice list, please enter your name below!

Have a Merry Christmas! Ho ho ho!

- Santa

Name:

Search

Not Found

The requested URL was not found on this server.

(Instead of the usual response, we receive a "not found".)

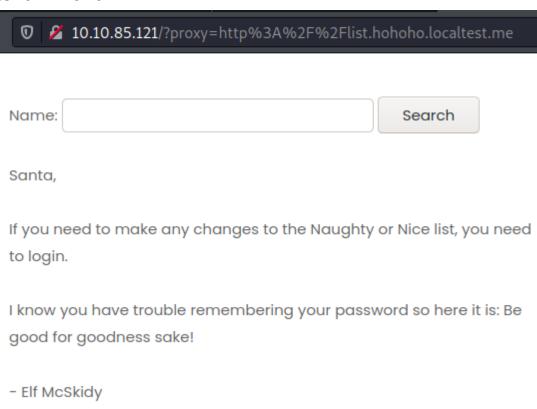
Step 4: Change the 8080 in the link(a port number) to different ports to see if there are any other open ports. Attempt this by using common ports such as 80 or 22.

10.10.85.121 /?proxy=http%3A%	62F%2Flist.hohoho%3A22%2F
Name:	Search
Recy failure: Connection reset by peer	

Step 5: Attempt to connect to a localhost to try and gain access to the Naughty/Nice list by replacing the "flist.hohoho" target with localhost in the link in the search bar.

9 № 10.10.85.121 /?proxy=http	%3A%2F%2Flocalhost%3A22%2F
Name:	Search
Your search has been block	d by our security team.

Step 6: To attempt to bypass this, replace localhost with "flist.hohoho" and add "localtest.me" and remove the rest of the text in front.



Step 7: Use the given password and guess santa's username(in this case his username is simply Santa) to gain access and delete the naughty list and get the flag.



Username:	Santa
(
Password:	•••••••••••
	Login

List Administration	
This page is currently under construction.	
Only press this button when emergency levels of Christmas cheer are needed! $\[$	DELETE NAUGHTY LIST
	THM(EVERYONE_GETS_PRESENTS) OK

Thinking process/Methodology:

Our goal this time is to ensure every child gets a present from Santa, no matter how naughty or nice they have been. In order to achieve this, we will work to delete the naughty list and ensure that everyone has been "nice" this year. We start by first typing in a random name, and thanks to a vulnerability, we manage to see the proxy server inside the search bar. We then attempt to connect to the localhost server by switching out the back-end machine target "flist.hohoho" with "localhost". After being denied by the enemy security's check, we bypass it by adding "localtest.me" after the flist to ensure flist.hohoho is still

in the url while still accessing localhost. By doing this, we manage to obtain the password to Santa's account, allowing us to delete the naughty list and obtain a flag.

Day 20:PowersElf to the rescue

Tool used: Kali Linux

Solution/Walkthrough:

Step 1: Start and connect to the remote machine using SSH.

```
(kali® kali)-[~]
$ ssh -l mceager 10.10.161.224
The authenticity of host '10.10.161.224 (10.10.161.224)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:X2ViBklLQoHmAsXFoem36jkL9faKH+Fr2lt2dd/kIWY.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.161.224' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
mceager@10.10.161.224's password:
```

Step 2: Use the password provided(rOckStar!) to log in.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.737]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

mceager@ELFSTATION1 C:\Users\mceager>
```

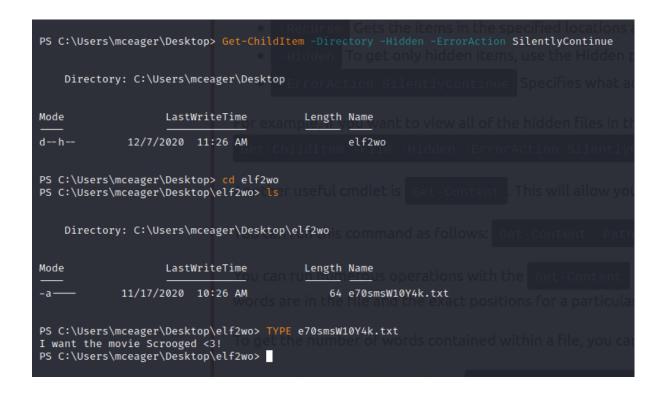
Step 3: Change the directory to become the Document directory.

```
mceager@ELFSTATION1 C:\Users\mceager>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
 Volume Serial Number is E82E-8322
Directory of C:\Users\mceager
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                        <DIR>
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       3D Objects
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Contacts
12/07/2020 12:26 PM
                        <DIR>
                                       Desktop
12/07/2020 12:26 PM
                        <DIR>
                                       Documents
12/07/2020
           11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Downloads
12/07/2020
           11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Favorites
           11:29 AM
12/07/2020
                        <DIR>
                                       Links
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Music
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Pictures
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Saved Games
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                        <DIR>
                                       Searches
12/07/2020 11:29 AM
                       <DIR>
                                       Videos
              0 File(s)
                                      0 bytes
              14 Dir(s) 5,122,736,128 bytes free
mceager@ELFSTATION1 C:\Users\mceager>cd Documents
mceager@ELFSTATION1 C:\Users\mceager\Documents>
```

Step 4: Activate Powershell by typing in "powershell" then use a command in powershell to find hidden files in Documents. Use the "TYPE" command to read the text file found in Documents.

Step 5: Return to the main directory of mceager and then change directory again to desktop. Use the command from earlier(with slight modifications from -File to -Directory) to find more hidden files left behind by other elves.

Mode ——	Last	WriteTime	Length ———	Name
d-r d-r d-r d-r	12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020	10:29 AM 11:26 AM 11:26 AM		3D Objects Contacts Desktop Documents
d-r d-r d-r d-r	12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020	10:29 AM 10:29 AM 10:29 AM		Downloads Favorites Links Music
d-r d-r d-r d-r	12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020 12/7/2020	10:29 AM 10:29 AM		Pictures Saved Games Searches Videos
PS C:\Users\m	nceager> cd	Desktop 7 Fm	ont teeth	



Step 6: Change directories until you find the windows directory, then navigate further into the System32 directory, then find the hidden file located inside the directory left behind by the third elf.

```
PS C:\Users\mceager\Desktop\elf2wo> cd ..
PS C:\Users\mceager\Desktop> cd ..
```

```
PS C:\Users\mceager> cd ..
PS C:\Users> cd ..
```

```
Directory: C:\Windows

Search for the first hidden elf file with

Mode LastWriteTime Length Name

d 7/16/2022 10:50 PM2 front teeth System32
d 9/15/2018 12:19 AM twain_32

PS C:\Windows> cd System32
PS C:\Windows\System32> dir

Search on the desktop for a hidden fole

Scrooged

Directory: C:\Windows\System32
```

```
PS C:\Windows\System32> Get-ChildItem -Directory -Hidden -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue -Filter '*3*'
   Directory: C:\Windows\System32
Mode
                                       Length Name
                  LastWriteTime
                                       3lfthr3e
          11/23/2020 3:26 PM
PS C:\Windows\System32> cd 3lfthr3e
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> dir
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> Get-ChildItem -File -Hidden
   Directory: C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e
Mode
                  LastWriteTime
                                       Length Name
            11/17/2020 10:58 AM
                                        85887 1.txt
            11/23/2020 3:26 PM
                                     12061168 2.txt
```

Step 7: Use commands to find out how many words are there inside the file "1.txt"

```
poison
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> Get-Content -Path 1.txt | Measure-Object -Word

Lines Words Characters Property
9999
```

Step 8: Get the words located specifically at index 551 and 6991 using more commands.

```
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> (Get-Content -Path 1.txt)[551]
Red
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> (Get-Content -PAth 1.txt)[6991]
Ryder
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e>
```

Step 9: Use the phrase obtained by combining the 2 words from step 8 as well as some other commands to find what Elf 3 wants in 2.txt.

```
PS C:\Windows\System32\3lfthr3e> Select-String -Path 2.txt -Pattern "redryder"

2.txt:558704:redryderbbgun
```

Thought process/methodology:

To find the traces left behind by the misbehaving elves we first begin by looking into some directories and what hidden files they may contain. First, we connect to the remote Machine using SSH and then activate powershell. We then first use commands to find any hidden files inside of the Documents directory. Afterwards, we navigate to the Desktop directory and then search for hidden files there. And finally, we navigate all the way to the windows directory(or more specifically, the System32 directory) and search inside to find the hidden file left by Elf 3. Inside, we use commands to find specific keywords and phrases to find out what the elf wants and obtain the information we need.