[CTF刷题篇]CTFHub之Web前置技能HTTP协议Writeup(5/5)

原创

「已注销」 于 2020-04-16 02:44:40 发布 696 收藏 1

分类专栏： 每日CTF # CTFHub 文章标签： 安全 web http python 网络协议

本文链接：https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43668710/article/details/105548987

每日CTF 同时被 2 个专栏收录

4 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

CTFHub

2 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

前言

CTFHub->Web->Web前置技能->HTTP协议->Writeup

1.请求方式

HTTP Method is GET

Use CTF**B Method, I will give you flag.

Hint: If you got 「HTTP Method Not Allowed」 Error, you should request index.php.

题目分析:

```
# Use CTF**B Method,Iwill give you flag
也就是告诉你,用`CTF**B`的请求方式去访问就会给flag
```

姿势1:curl命令

姿势2:burp

我这里选的curl命令,因为简单嘛

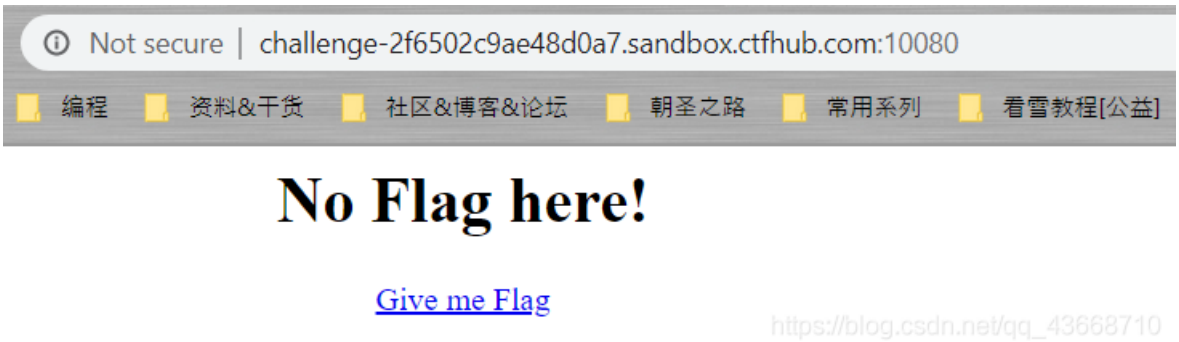
```
C:\Users\HP\Desktop
λ curl -v -X CTFHUB http://challenge-de28ea4be2ae5977.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080/index.php
*   Trying 47.98.148.7...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to challenge-de28ea4be2ae5977.sandbox.ctfhub.com (47.98.148.7) port 10080 (#0)
> CTFHUB /index.php HTTP/1.1
> Host: challenge-de28ea4be2ae5977.sandbox.ctfhub.com:10080
> User-Agent: curl/7.55.1
> Accept: */*
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: openresty/1.15.8.2
< Date: Wed, 15 Apr 2020 15:39:52 GMT
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Connection: keep-alive
< X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40
< Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
< Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With
< Access-Control-Allow-Methods: *
<
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
    <title>CTFHub HTTP Method</title>
</head>
<body>

good job! ctfhub{691052d[redacted]f10176c1ce680ef3ee128a326d5}

</body>
</html>
* Connection #0 to host challenge-de28ea4be2ae5977.sandbox.ctfhub.com left intact
```


请求成功,flag回显在了窗口中

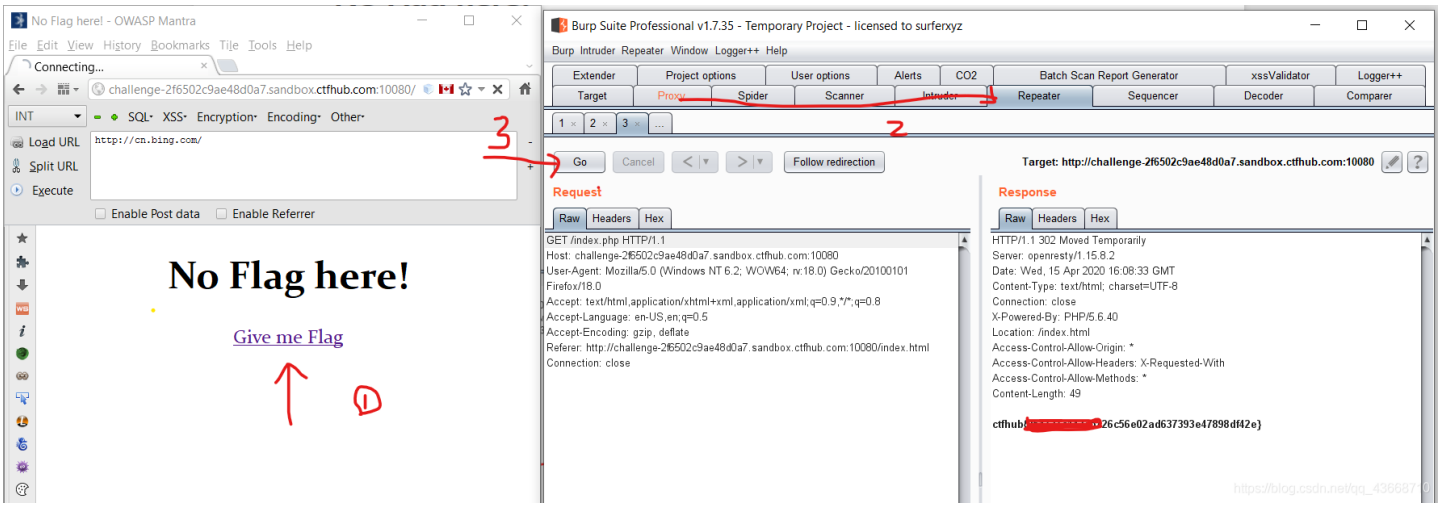
2.302跳转



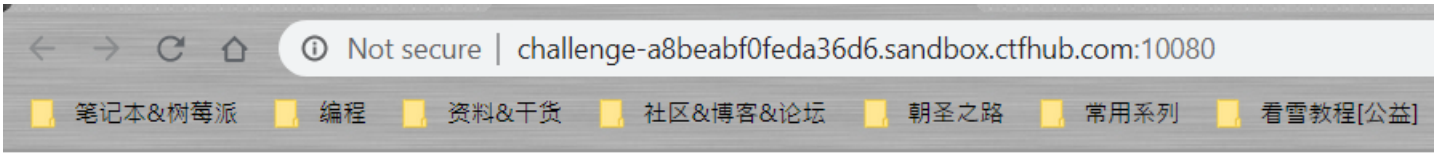
题目分析:

```
点击 "Give me flag"
发现有302跳转
于是可以想到用burp去抓包
然后丢到repeater模块重发
```

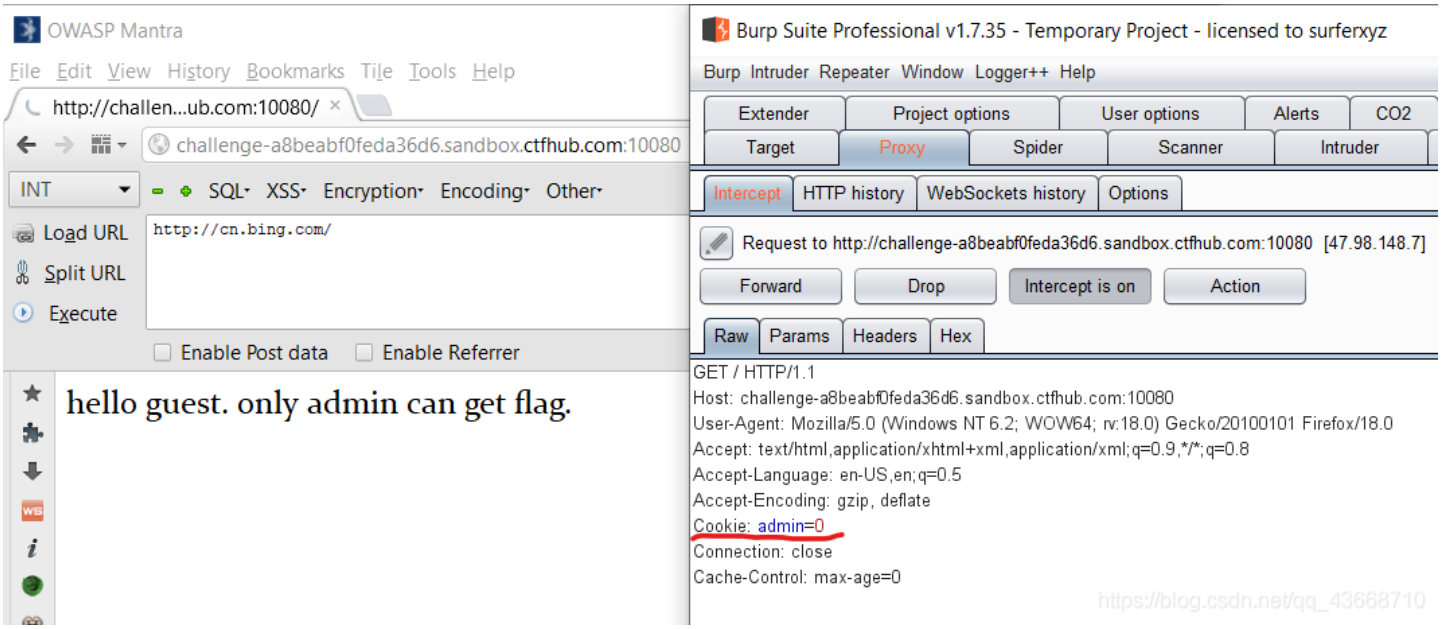
最后在响应报文中发现flag:



3.Cookie



发现自己权限不够,常规思路都是抓包,看看有没有可疑的参数



果然如我们想的一样

```
Cookie:admin=0
```

直接丢进repeater,把0改成1即可得到flag:

4.基础认证

HTTP基本认证(维基百科)

简介

在HTTP中，**基本认证**（英语：Basic access authentication）是允许http用户代理（如:网页浏览器）在请求时，提供用户名和密码的一种方式。

在进行基本认证的过程里，请求的HTTP头字段会包含`Authorization`字段，形式如下：`Authorization: Basic <凭证>`，该凭证是用户和密码的组和的base64编码。

电文认证过程

(1).客户端请求（没有认证信息）

```
GET /private/index.html HTTP/1.0
Host: localhost
```

(2).服务端应答

```
HTTP/1.0 401 Authorization Required
Server: HTTPd/1.0
Date: Sat, 27 Nov 2004 10:18:15 GMT
WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="Secure Area"
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 311

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224/loose.dtd">
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Error</TITLE>
    <META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
  </HEAD>
  <BODY><H1>401 Unauthorized.</H1></BODY>
</HTML>
```

(3).客户端请求（有认证信息）

用户名“"Aladdin”，密码, password “open sesame”

```
GET /private/index.html HTTP/1.0
Host: localhost
Authorization: Basic QWxhZGRpbjpvcGVuIHNlc2FtZQ==
```

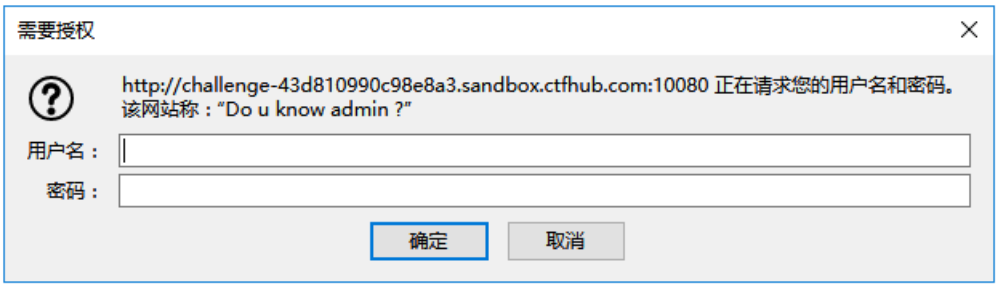
Authorization消息头的用户名和密码的值可以容易地编码和解码。

(4).服务端的应答

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Server: HTTPd/1.0
Date: Sat, 27 Nov 2004 10:19:07 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 10476
```

题目分析

现在差不多明白基本认证的概念了,开始分析题目:



思路分析:

```
用户名:admin
附件:10_million_password_list_top_100.txt
说明我们需要爆破
用burp抓包,发现我们输入的密码被加密了
很明显是base64
把加密后的密文解密
发现是我们刚输入的密码和admin组合之后再进行base64加密
```

所以现在就需要写一个脚本对附件中的密码批量进行base64加密

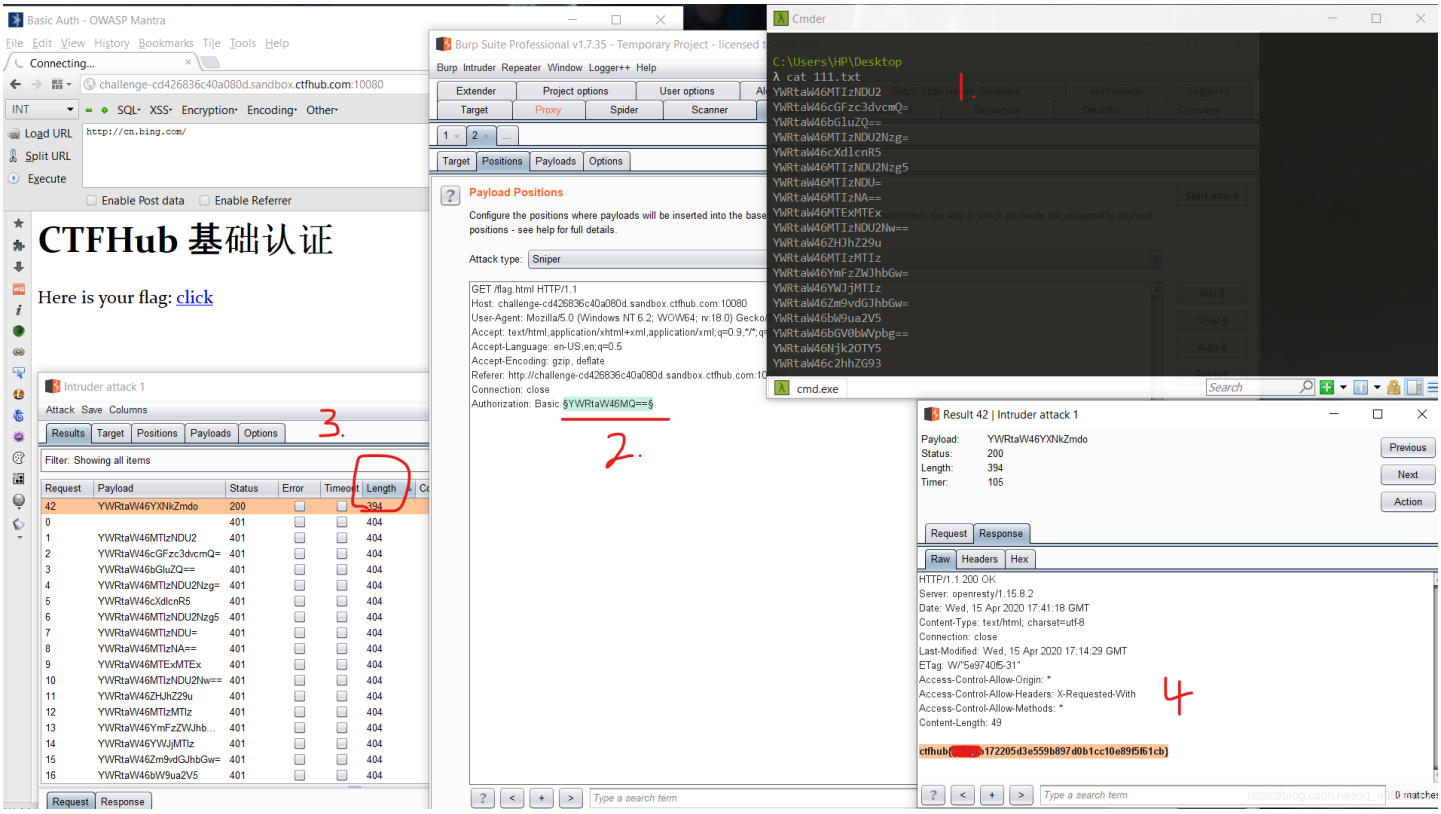
贴一个别人的脚本:

```python
import base64

f=open('10_million_password_list_top_100.txt','r')
spring=open('test123456.txt','w')
lines=f.readlines()
for line in lines:
    Authorization="admin:"+line.strip('\n')
    Authorizationbs64=base64.b64encode(Authorization)
    print Authorizationbs64
    spring.write(Authorizationbs64)
    spring.write("\n")

f.close()
spring.close()
```


然后丢进burp的intruder模块爆破



爆破成功,访问正确的密码的数据包,即可得到flag!

5.响应包源代码

查看源码即可得到flag

```
<body>
    <canvas id="canvas" width="1000" height="700"></canvas>
    <div>
        <input id="switch" type="button" value="開始" onclick="clickSwitch()"></input>
<br/>
        <input id="content" type="text" value="0"></input>
    </div>
</body>
<!-- ctfhub{58c1b9ecd7a18290ad08f5c9b1358d5f281ed95} -->
<script type="text/javascript">
```

结语

到此http协议模块就结束了.