

# 某CTF比赛writeup

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看到群里别人参加比赛发上来的附件，自己尝试解了一下。

1、提示RSA，提供flag.enc和pub.key附件

一看就是解RSA，公钥分解得到n和e

```
n=86934482296048119190666062003494800588905656017203025617216654058378322103517
e=65537
```

分解n，得到pq

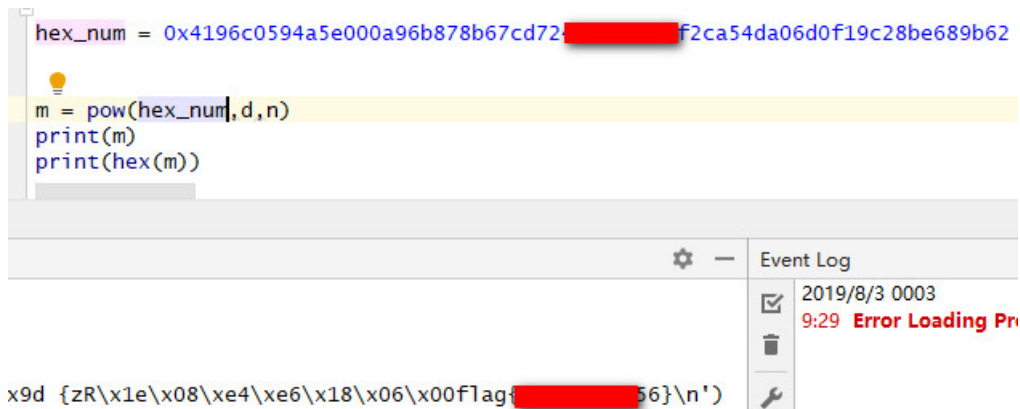
```
q = 304008741604601924494328155975272418463
p = 285960468890451637935629440372639283459
```

有pqe可以求出d

```
d = 81176168860169991027846870170527607562179635470395365333547868786951080991441
```

有了ned和密文就可以解出明文了，然后转成字符串

```
hex_num = 0x4196c0594a5e000a96b878b67cd72[REDACTED]f2ca54da06d0f19c28be689b62
m = pow(hex_num,d,n)
print(m)
print(hex(m))
```



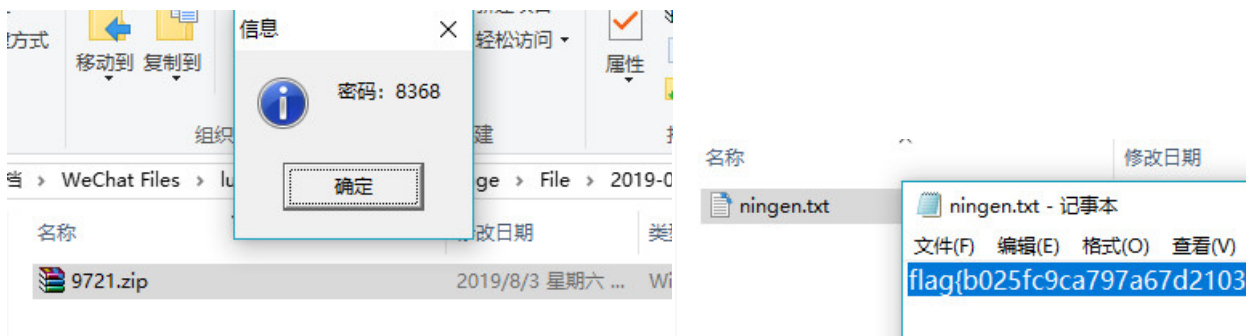
```
x9d {zR\x1e\x08\xe4\xe6\x18\x06\x00fTag{[REDACTED]56}\n'}
```

2、不知道什么鬼的图片



分析含zip, 分离, 然后zip再爆破

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
0	0x0	JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01
38689	0x9721	Zip archive data, encrypted at least v2.0
38871	0x97D7	End of Zip archive, footer length: 22



### 3、pcap入侵记录的题目

搜<?php找到几个一句话的提交路径, 可以看到大量扫描404的回显记录, 攻击者IP是172.17.0.1

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
7935	49.446390	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	372	GET /localsettings.php~ HTTP/1.1
7936	49.446576	172.17.0.3	172.17.0.1	HTTP	581	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/ht
7937	49.448054	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	357	GET /log HTTP/1.1
7938	49.448195	172.17.0.3	172.17.0.1	HTTP	566	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/ht
7939	49.450992	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	360	GET /log-in HTTP/1.1
7940	49.451176	172.17.0.3	172.17.0.1	HTTP	569	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/ht
7941	49.452572	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	TCP	66	50658 → 80 [ACK] Seq=3288 Ack=55
7942	49.453910	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	361	GET /log-in/ HTTP/1.1
7943	49.454048	172.17.0.3	172.17.0.1	HTTP	570	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/ht
7944	49.454914	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	361	GET /Log-in/ HTTP/1.1
7945	49.455055	172.17.0.3	172.17.0.1	HTTP	570	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/ht
7946	49.457469	172.17.0.1	172.17.0.3	HTTP	361	GET /Log-In/ HTTP/1.1

继续找，发现另一个IP修改了密码，应该是管理员，所以基本上判断不是XSS不是SQL是CSRF,看readme是CWE-352

27342	1360.918132	172.17.0.3	192.168.1.104	TCP	74	80	→	52065	[SYN, ACK]	Seq=0	Ack=1	Win=28960	Len=0	MSS=1460	SA	
27343	1360.919681	192.168.1.104	172.17.0.3	TCP	66	52065	→	80	[ACK]	Seq=1	Ack=1	Win=262144	Len=0	TSval=2675172	T	
→	27344	1360.926153	192.168.1.104	172.17.0.3	HTTP	1260	GET	/pma/sql.php?db=mysql&table=user&sql_query=SET%20password								
	27345	1360.926185	172.17.0.3	192.168.1.104	TCP	66	80	→	52065	[ACK]	Seq=1	Ack=1195	Win=31872	Len=0	TSval=4402875	
	27346	1361.083959	172.17.0.3	192.168.1.104	TCP	2962	80	→	52065	[ACK]	Seq=1	Ack=1195	Win=31872	Len=2896	TSval=4402	
	27347	1361.084018	172.17.0.3	192.168.1.104	TCP	2962	80	→	52065	[ACK]	Seq=2897	Ack=1195	Win=31872	Len=2896	TSval=4	

继续搜找到放代码的页面，在某个页面POST提交

```
</form></div></div></body></html>POST /pma/index.php HTTP/1.1
Host: blogs.vulnspy.com
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 100
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Origin: null
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (MSIE 10.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/5.0)
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8
DNT: 1
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en,zh-CN;q=0.9,zh;q=0.8
Cookie: pmaCookieVer=5; pma_lang=en; pma_collation_connection=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
phpMyAdmin=limt7nk3bsgcd6ifd2b7n7hff4qg0ju
pma_username=root&pma_password=toor&server=1&target=index.php&token=ec162363b170a980500e8529f
```

不确定是POST提交的算还是管理员点击后算，所以FLAG按照题目提交格式应该是CWE-352\_2018-06-15 09:18:29的MD5或者CWE-352\_2018-6-15 09:40:12的md5密文

#### 4、XOR

放C32后看不出什么，IDA载入

```

int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    char *v3; // rsi
    int result; // eax
    signed int i; // [rsp+2Ch] [rbp-124h]
    char v6[264]; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-110h]
    __int64 v7; // [rsp+148h] [rbp-8h]

    memset(v6, 0, 0x100uLL);
    v3 = (char *)256;
    printf("Input your flag:\n", 0LL);
    get_line(v6, 0x100u);
    if ( strlen(v6) != 33 )
        goto LABEL_12;
    for ( i = 1; i < 33; ++i )
        v6[i] ^= v6[i - 1];
    v3 = global;
    if ( !strncmp(v6, global, 0x21uLL) )
        printf("Success", v3);
    else
LABEL_12:
        printf("Failed", v3);
    result = __stack_chk_guard;
    if ( __stack_chk_guard == v7 )
        result = 0;
    return result;
}

```

看得出和提醒XOR对应，一共33位的字符串循环异或前面一位，异或计算的字符串如下

```

;org 100000F6Eh
IDGH db 'f',0Ah ; DATA XREF: __data:_global+0
      db 'k',0Ch,'w&0.@',11h,'x',0Dh,'Z;U',11h,'p',19h,'F',1Fh,'v"M#D',0Eh,'g'
      db 6,'h',0Fh,'G20',0
.ag db 'Input your flag:',0Ah,0 ; DATA XREF: _main+B10
:ess[]

```

其中0Ah表示换行，对应ASCII码10，以此类推

异或计算前

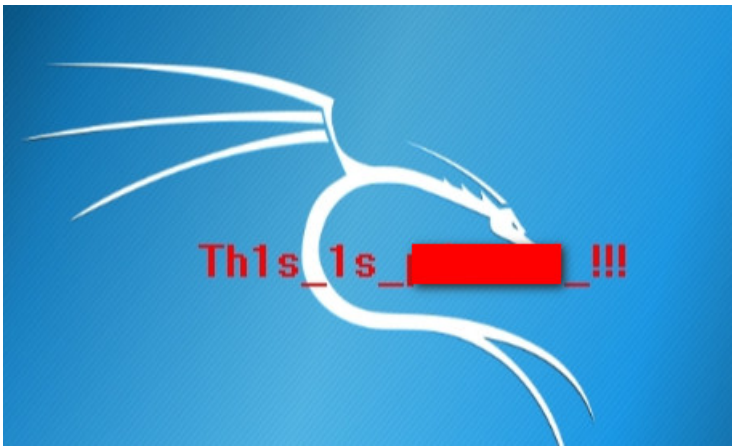
```

'f',10,'k',12,'w','&','0','.', '@',17,'x',13,'Z',';', 'U',17,'p',25,'F',31,'v','"', 'M','#','D',14,'g','h',15,'
G',2,'0',0

```

用Python根据内容进行循环异或得出flag





## 6、异性相吸，直接Python异或计算

```
d = r"test_file/"
cipher = open(d+'密文.txt','r').read()
key_file = open(d+'key.txt','r').read()
flag=""
for i in range(len(cipher)):
    cipher_ascii=ord(cipher[i])^ord(key_file[i])
    flag = flag + chr(cipher_ascii)
print(flag)

for i in range(len(cipher))
```

CTF异或 ×  
C:\Python37\python.exe C:/Users/vpanda/OneDrive/work/...  
flag{ea1bc0988992276[redacted]9e}

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