

CTF省赛练习笔记（1）流量分析WP

原创

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CTF省赛练习笔记MISC—流量分析篇

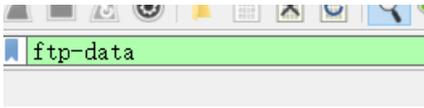
**

一、第三届上海市网络安全大赛

流量分析——traffic

1. 下载附件用wireshark打开

2. 一开始搜索字符串flag没有发现什么有价值的东西, 接下来想到筛选一些流量进行分析, 在筛选ftp-data时发现有几条流量都含有flag.zip, 想到将他们导出分组字节流。



FTP Data (217 bytes data)

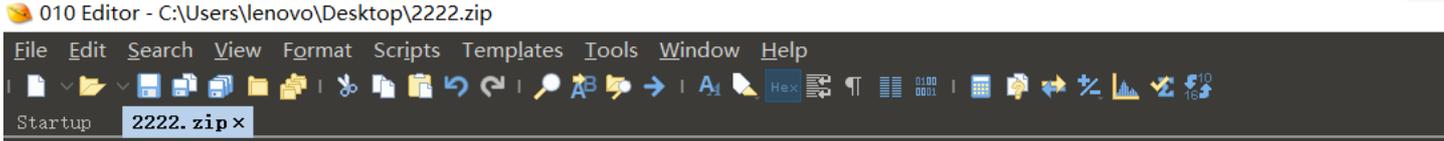
010	01 01 16 47 40 00 30 06	b6 db b6 fe d9 8e c0 a8	...G@.0.
020	2b 9f 78 73 e3 26 a3 0c	21 59 4c 60 1a 35 50 18	+ .xs.&.. !YL`.5P.
030	00 e5 54 42 00 00 50 4b	03 04 14 00 09 00 08 00	..TB..PK
040	7d b9 51 4b b6 03 57 d8	33 00 00 00 25 00 00 00	} .QK..w. 3...%...
050	08 00 00 00 66 6c 61 67	2e 74 78 74 a2 3c ed 3e	...flag .txt.<.>
060	87 03 eb 29 41 f0 85 c5	4e cd 4d 63 1a 10 95 6d	...)A... N.Mc...m
070	42 79 61 d2 0a 38 9f b7	ab c0 8b 72 87 7f fc 3b	Bya..8.. ...r...;
080	18 c4 c5 5e ae a0 56 ab	71 1d 36 fa 34 56 cb 50	...^..V. q.6.4V.P
090	4b 07 08 b6 03 57 d8 33	00 00 00 25 00 00 00 50	K...w.3 ...%...P
0a0	4b 01 02 1f 00 14 00 09	00 08 00 7d b9 51 4b b6	K..... ...}.QK.
0b0	03 57 d8 33 00 00 00 25	00 00 00 08 00 24 00 00	.w.3...%\$.
0c0	00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 66 6c 61fla
0d0	67 2e 74 78 74 0a 00 20	00 00 00 00 00 01 00 18	g.txt..
0e0	00 d1 25 cd 46 5a 47 d3	01 29 51 a6 18 58 47 d3	..%.FZG. .)Q..XG.
0f0	01 29 51 a6 18 58 47 d3	01 50 4b 05 06 00 00 00	.)Q..XG. .PK.....
100	00 01 00 01 00 5a 00 00	00 69 00 00 00 00 00 00	... https://blog.csdn.net/JaySRJ7

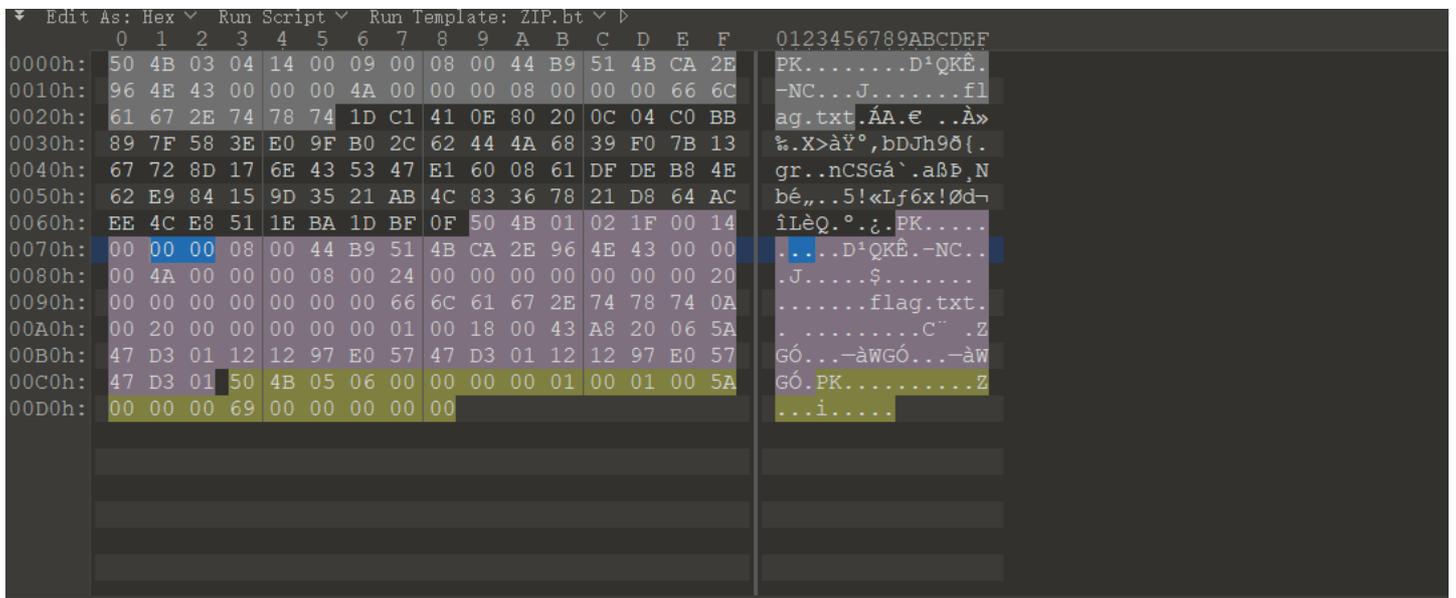
3.经过分析后发现可以导出的是一个key.log和两个压缩包（key.log能发现这是一份NSS Key Log Format的文件，而这个文件是能解密出 Wireshark 里面的 https 流量的）

drwxrwxr-x	2	500	500	4096	Sep 17	23:44	docker
-r--r--r--	1	33	33	7	Aug 16	18:51	flag
-rwxr-xr-x	1	33	33	217	Oct 18	01:10	flag.zip
drwx-----	2	107	115	4096	Oct 17	17:38	gay
-rwxr-xr-x	1	33	33	26727	Oct 18	01:11	key.log
drwxrwxrwx	2	0	0	16384	Oct 27	2016	lost+found
drwxrwxrwx	3	0	0	4096	Nov 29	2016	test



4.查看一下压缩包中的内容发现都是经过加密的flag.txt文件，暴力破解无法解决后想到了伪加密的方法，于是用010edito进行破解，将value由9改为0，结果发现一个是伪加密而另一个不是。



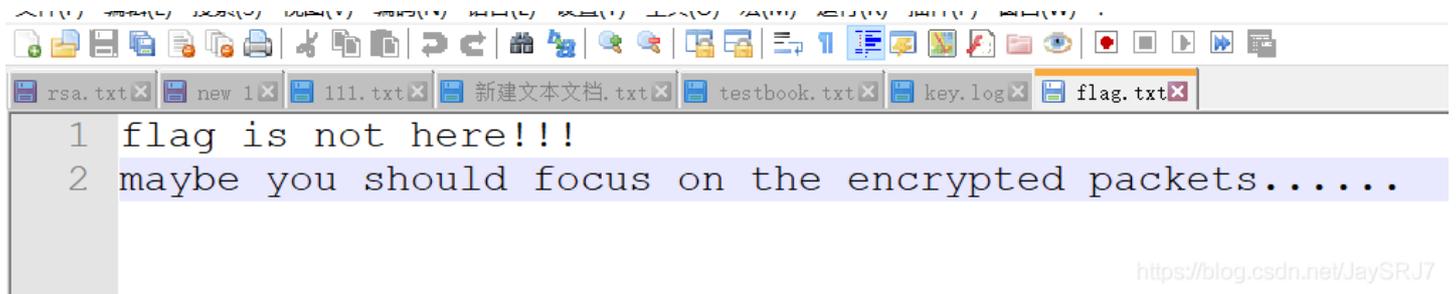


Template Results - ZIP.bt

Name	Value	Start	Size	Color	Comment
struct ZIPFILERECORD ...	flag.txt	0h	69h	Fg: Bg:	
struct ZIPDIRENTRY di...	flag.txt	69h	5Ah	Fg: Bg:	
char deSignature[4]	PK	69h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
ushort deVersionMad...	31	6Dh	2h	Fg: Bg:	
ushort deVersionToE...	20	6Fh	2h	Fg: Bg:	
ushort deFlags	0	71h	2h	Fg: Bg:	
enum COMPTYPE deCom...	COMP_DEFLATE...	73h	2h	Fg: Bg:	
DOSTIME deFileTime	23:10:08	75h	2h	Fg: Bg:	
DOSDATE deFileDate	10/17/2017	77h	2h	Fg: Bg:	
uint deCrc	4E962ECAh	79h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint deCompressedSize	67	7Dh	4h	Fg: Bg:	

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5.打开这个文档发现flag竟然是假的。。。好吧，我就知道没有这么简单，但是通过这个提示我们可以知道这个流量包是被加密过的，综合上面得到的key.log不难知道要得到真正的flag需要对这个流量包进行解密



6.虽然没有得到真正的flag，但我们已经知道了接下来的解题方向了，也不算是一无所获。

7.我们把key.log导出（追踪tcp流导出）



```

CLIENT_RANDOM f8d0b49ea5d02f0d61a5000eb0cbd529c8aea651e9ecd364c5deectfa3ecb4eb
b3d6d37d392432d4903b4fcb3bd7a52d2faf0552fe62e4a739b719f611903cdd893cb8c34c2f895337c885491044b20f
CLIENT_RANDOM d219d102e23aec7e8bf0720968c5e18ffec8213ee91142ccff47460952c67557
33df1df41dcdf73f6d9a82ee9e75b8bb329bc52565b4861bf511853af59c670a972a5330627dc06cd8b7c24e3fad12ad
CLIENT_RANDOM c250e14706090035869fa0f2277538089fbedcb34c2ca4916c0cc14f7d03cd82
c7f36b2bf390201580e44ea0139de8979a7886413782ff91b3e781d388b539c1e289f7ca9dad97e898d46a8f1d3a09b
CLIENT_RANDOM bf1e202c132e5ac68fde90dc21731b7ee8d37be63ccdf0379655eb33823fd316
a02c80340de4f380fd149ba49052b045ffa5a3cb43a6ee4958f3248f75459d7a548c38221550c1b456c23e37072d4297
CLIENT_RANDOM a61be0b892219f5110d62adf0379bc84cb3f8c670d027bdd02f7eeab0f4d6ab9
a155d79f8d678b2577a74c3de308090beeb501d5b7523d11067c6503fa93e0c275bd8b2916e262c8ac6221bf23fab2f5
CLIENT_RANDOM 41535597a84fbf6cc785687b0d043e59fc5e3786b5de125584b6134b52fdce64
589bdcc87a8da05d93101598073baf0da466297ebc143db4a8949a2a15ecf3e8e9691aee1247590520c4e2217f9e93d
CLIENT_RANDOM 723c07e2d837f4c62e2a1009390631a147d36d06aa9c2d2341989a459b379738
c5975af83c0c9919ea3568de5ef4e005c97a7771102b598c3e25f9f0c4a84fff76553c7f2c545aaf3d1f393487845392
CLIENT_RANDOM 39eaf54df7641f4a6f409d07036f31b11ae94a6c6cbf0c69a6a5ee8f67253a2f
1da0035441cf07f31967d09edb879758c1a2940ae3a6faa53fcac7f061bf53be5fdf2dff7ddebafcfa0a8099a2ced2e9
CLIENT_RANDOM dda8906b993d0a1e7f291a5b5231ac57dc6cb8f94b038c77d32e17a68ee07ccd
6ab7c0a696c8bf6e1f20d435fe36549af89872ea933de6a8b9964e9d5fc3ea66045fbb00802b0ffe8197a72ec529839b
CLIENT_RANDOM a6dd68eb537013b357631ab383c0a15902d3bb41fd5acd4f2149eb29b75a655b
8838ed7721f063615beab8e7033ce276e3be38585c35575bddd28d044f415d40fce77579e9e76d7649ba4411cc9cd2e4
CLIENT_RANDOM 840e5245e8f0cec707fc77958452echd974422c2cc3890b367972hc49a96d740

```

8.再导入密钥，编辑——>首选项——>ssl

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a list of network packets. The selected packet (No. 7) is a TCP segment from 192.168.43.159 to 180.97.36.16. The 'Secure Sockets Layer' options dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

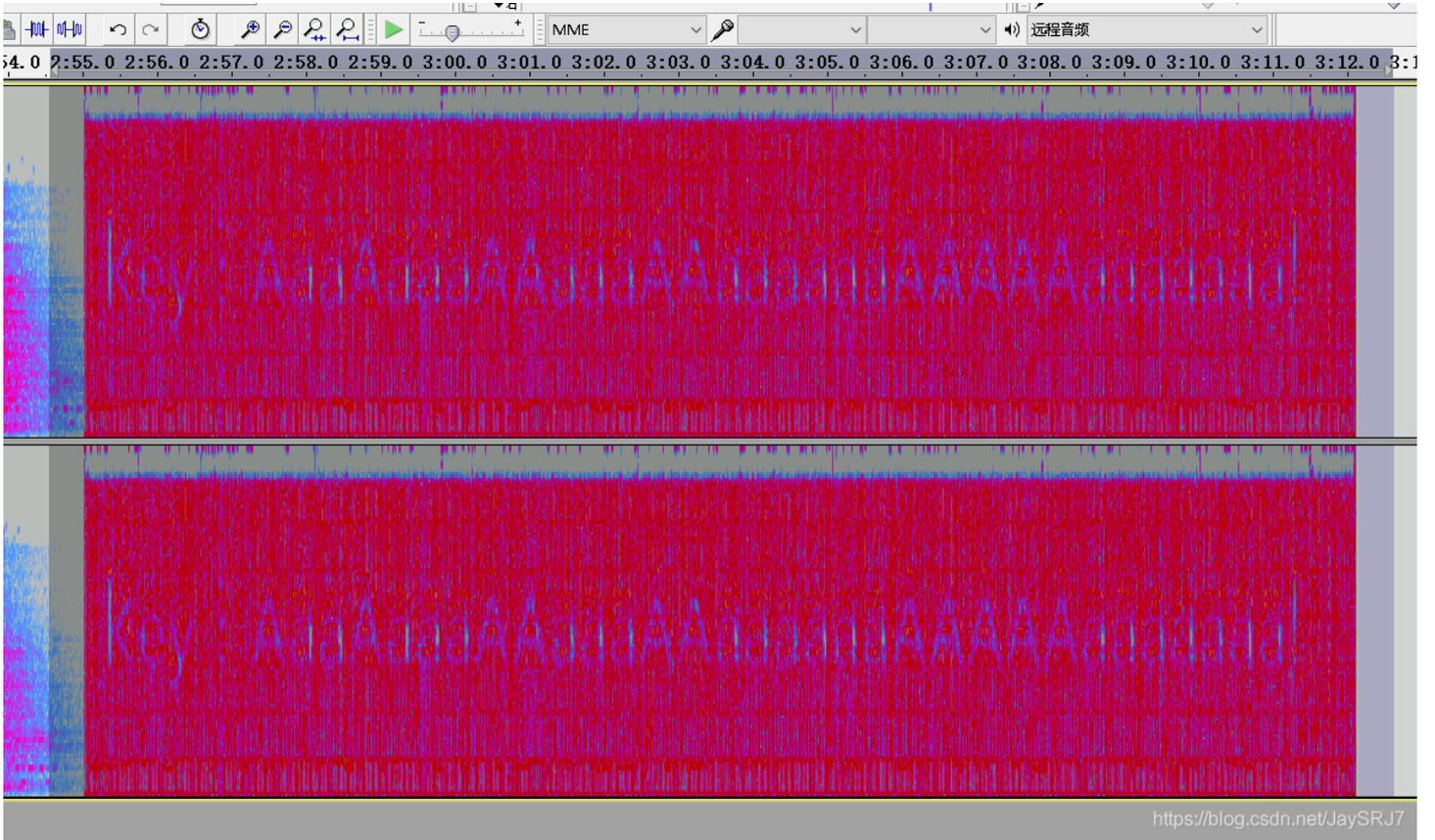
- SPDY
- SPRT
- SRVLOC
- SSCOP
- SSH
- SSL** (selected)
- STANAG 50
- STANAG 50
- StarTeam
- STP
- STT
- SUA
- SV
- SYNCHROF
- T.38
- TACACS+
- TALI
- TCAP

Secure Sockets Layer options:

- RSA keys list: Edit...
- SSL debug file: Browse...
- Reassemble SSL records spanning multiple TCP segments
- Reassemble SSL Application Data spanning multiple SSL records
- Message Authentication Code (MAC), ignore "mac failed"
- Pre-Shared-Key: [Empty field]
- (Pre)-Master-Secret log filename: C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\key1.log (Browse...)

9.刷新之后出现解密后的流量包，在其中发现了一个隐藏的压缩包，解压出来是一个MP3音频，用Audacity打开，中间有一段杂音，用频谱图查看

The screenshot shows the Audacity interface with a track named '1.0'. The 'Spectrum' view is selected, showing a frequency spectrum of the audio. The interface includes various track manipulation options such as 'Name...', '音轨上移(U)', '音轨下移(D)', '移动轨道到顶部(T)', '移动轨道到底部(B)', '波形(v)', '波形 (dB) (W)', '频谱图(S)', 'Spectrogram Settings...', '单声道(M)', '左声道(L)', 'Right Channel', and '制作立体声音轨(k)'. The 'Spectrum' view is currently active and highlighted.



10.发现是有隐藏密码的，提交发现不是flag，于是想到另一个压缩包，输入密码得到flag

