

原创

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[WriteUp](#) 专栏收录该内容

17 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

比较早的一次比赛, 一直没有上传writeup, 那次比赛挺基础的, 基本上全部AK, 部分提由于关系系统的原因没有保留下writeup

签到题

明显就是凯撒加密, 解密即得

文件

是一个.7z的压缩包, 若是用其他解压软件会发现没有东西, 若是用7z软件打开, 会发现其他格式的(7z软件),

名称	大小	压缩后大小	模式	修改时间	创建时间
.file	34	1 024	-rw-r--r--	2016-10-2...	
file	61	1 024	-rw-r--r--	2016-10-1...	

直接打开第一个文件, 由txt访问, 即得

大家想要的入门题b1

直接用UE查看

```
0 ; .....  
0 ; .....s.p.i.r.  
0 ; i.t.{.I._.c.4.n.  
0 ; _.f.1.N.d._.Y.6.  
0 ; r._.m.2.s.s.a.G.  
0 ; 3.)...?whhttp:/
```

得到flag

PPAP

用Stg分析，打开File Format最下面发现疑似base64加密的字符串

```
Ascii:  
V2UxYzBt ZXRvc3Bp  
cm10Q1RG IQ==PK:  
RTW
```

解密即得

This is Flag

发现一串疑似md5加密的字符，直接解密即得

110m

slpFiernicte{CAiHpahReari} 明显就是栅栏加密，分析即得12栏 spirit{AHaRai lFenceCipher}

买一送一

打开网站，发现有一张图片，下载下来，用Stg分析，打开File Format发现

```
Ascii:  
KUZUE4DD NVWDAZJS  
JF5GGMSV GJHEMOLI  
MJWVEZSO NVDHUWSU  
JV4WMUJ5 HU=====
```

用base64解密两次即得flag

就要求底数

已知 $K^N = P$, 给定N为7,和P为437104634676747795452235896466702336, 求K

K=

<http://blog.csdn.net/Ni9htMar3>

直接写一个简单的python脚本跑出即得

```
print 437104634676747795452235896466702336 ** (1.0/7)
```

流量分析

直接wireshark分析，找到

```
658 GET /su?wd=spirit%7BBaii_ddU_ju4t_e45y%7D&action=opensearch&ie=UTF-8 HTTP/1.1
```

发现与flag很像，转码即得

这得多少?!

打开发现是求解N的阶乘末尾0的数量，写一个脚本即得

```
def zeros(n):
    x = n // 5
    return x + zeros(x) if x else 0 # 递归, return n // 5 + zeros(n // 5) if n // 5 else 0
a = 56789
print zeros(a)
```

decrypt2

打开txt发现一长短字符,说了是加密,还有密钥,猜测是维吉尼亚加密。<http://www.mygeocachingprofile.com/codebreaker.vigenerecipher.aspx> 在这个网站字段破解

```
-- MESSAGE w/Key #29 = 'applepin' -----
the vigenère cipher is a method of encrypting alphabetic text by using a series of different caesar
ciphers based on the letters of a keyword. it is a simple form of polyalphabetic substitution. the
vigenère cipher has been reinvented many times. the method was originally described by giovanni battista
bellaso in his 1566 book la cifra del sig. geovani batista belaso; however, the scheme was later
misattributed to blaise de vigenère in the 19th century, and is now widely known as the "vigenère
cipher". though the cipher is easy to understand and implement, for three centuries it resisted all
attempts to break it; this earned it the description le chiffre indéchiffable. many people have tried to
implement encryption schemes that are essentially vigenère ciphers. friedrich kasiski was the first to
publish a general method of deciphering a vigenère cipher, in 1863. /blog.csdn.net/Ni9htMar3
```

找到通顺的文章,上面即密钥,以相同密钥解密flag中的字符串,得到flag

快点, 快点

请在2秒内口算结果并提交!

9286*57954+905*(9877+52807)=

明显是需要快速提交,要一个脚本即得

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
use strict;
use warnings;
use LWP::UserAgent;

my $url = 'http://123.206.18.125:8083/index_files/8f8029e2c351d33b03fc7d2c3305d35f.png';
my $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;
my $res = $ua->get($url);
my $content = $res->content;

my $r = re.findall(r'[\d]{2,}', $content);
my $sum = int($r[0])*int($r[1])+int($r[2])*(int($r[3])+int($r[4]));
print $sum;

my $data = {v => $sum};
my $res2 = $ua->post($url.'check.php', $data);
my $content2 = $res2->content;
print $content2;
```

给我php

打开发现是一道上传题，并且只能提交jpg.gif.png格式，将一句话木马后缀名修改 `xi.php.jpg` 成功绕过，抓包，然后修改后缀

```
g". filename="xi.php"
```

成功

```
<br />上传文件大小是: 2188<br />  
b spirit {easy_php_upload}<b
```