# ctf VID

原创

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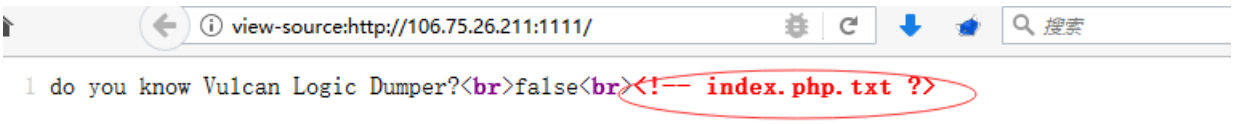
这次的ctf的题目如下图:


访问目标连接 http://106.75.26.211:1111




页面上的信息，完全没有给我解题的思路。按照惯例先打开页面源码看看有什么，果然在源码里发现了一个路径






直接访问


```
Finding entry points
Branch analysis from position: 0
Jump found. Position 1 = 23, Position 2 = 38
Branch analysis from position: 23
Jump found. Position 1 = 26, Position 2 = 35
Branch analysis from position: 26
Jump found. Position 1 = 29, Position 2 = 32
Branch analysis from position: 29
Jump found. Position 1 = 34
Branch analysis from position: 34
Jump found. Position 1 = 37
Branch analysis from position: 37
Jump found. Position 1 = 40
Branch analysis from position: 40
Return found
Branch analysis from position: 32
Jump found. Position 1 = 37
Branch analysis from position: 37
Branch analysis from position: 35
Jump found. Position 1 = 40
Branch analysis from position: 40
Branch analysis from position: 38
Return found
filename:       C:\ctf\index.php
function name:  (null)
number of ops:  44
compiled vars:  !0 = $a, !1 = $b, !2 = $c
line     # *  op                            fetch          ext  return  operands
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
   2     0  >   EXT_STMT
         1      ECHO                                                   'do+you+know+Vulcan+Logic+Dumper%3F%3Cbr%
   3     2      EXT_STMT
```

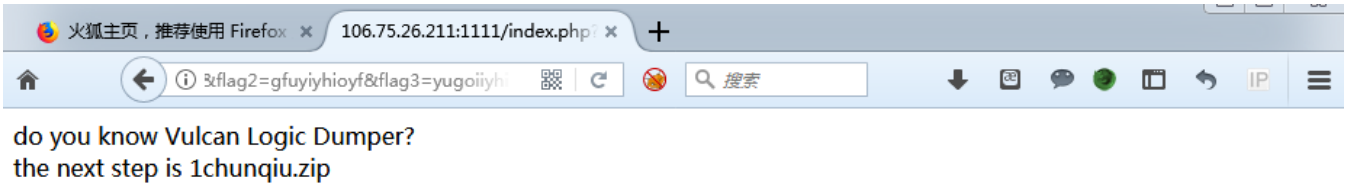
发现有3个flag，粗略看了下没有看到flag的值，但仔细观察发现每一个flag在后面都有相对应的值

```
    BEGIN_SILENCE                           ~0
    FETCH_R                 global          $1      '_GET'
    FETCH_DIM_R                             $2      $1, 'flag1'
    END_SILENCE                             ~0
    ASSIGN                                          !0, $2
    EXT_STMT
    BEGIN_SILENCE                           ~4
    FETCH_R                 global          $5      '_GET'
    FETCH_DIM_R                             $6      $5, 'flag2'
    END_SILENCE                             ~4
    ASSIGN                                          !1, $6
    EXT_STMT
    BEGIN_SILENCE                           ~8
    FETCH_R                 global          $9      '_GET'
    FETCH_DIM_R                             $10     $9, 'flag3'
    END_SILENCE                             ~8
    ASSIGN                                          !2, $10
    EXT_STMT
    IS_EQUAL                                ~12     !0, 'fvhjjihfcv'
  > JMPZ                                            ~12, ->38
>   EXT_STMT
    IS_EQUAL                                ~13     !1, 'gfuyiyhioyf'
  > JMPZ                                            ~13, ->35
>   EXT_STMT
    IS_EQUAL                                ~14     !2, 'yugoiiyhi'
  > JMPZ                                            ~14, ->32
```



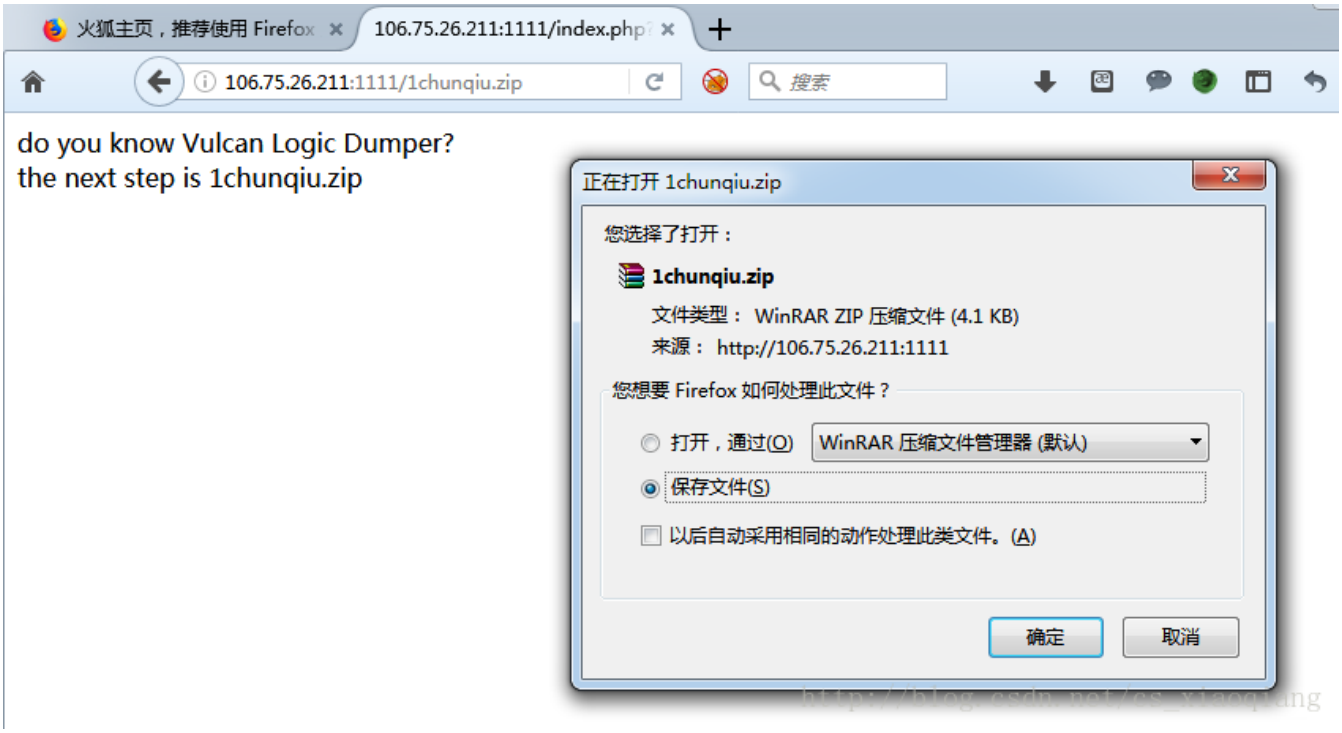
将flag的值赋给flag，并且将flag与连接服按照顺序连接起来 :flag1=fvhjjihfcv&flag2=gfuyiyhioyf&flag3=yugoiiyhi

需要注意的是要将前面的 .txt去掉，因为txt不能够跳转。

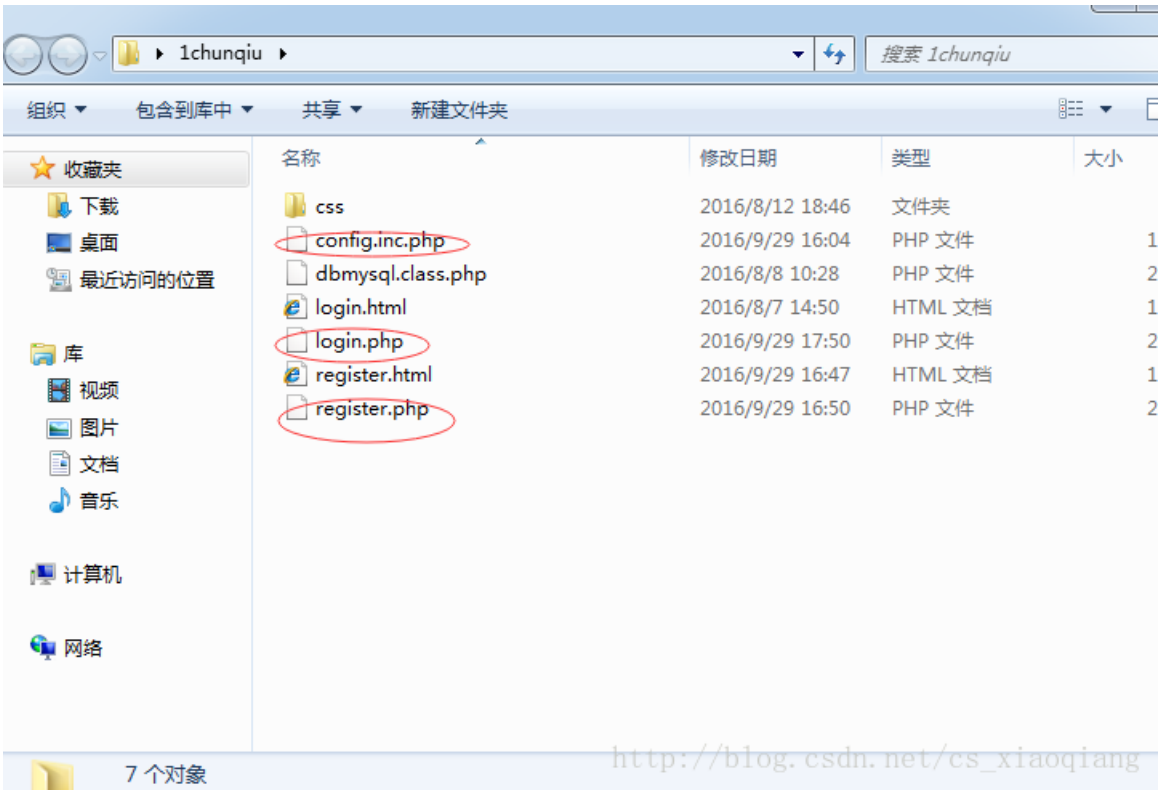





可以看到提示，下载一个1春秋的文件1chunqiu的文件。源码中也没有什么发现，那就直接将1.chunqiu当做地址去访问，居然真的就访问成功了。



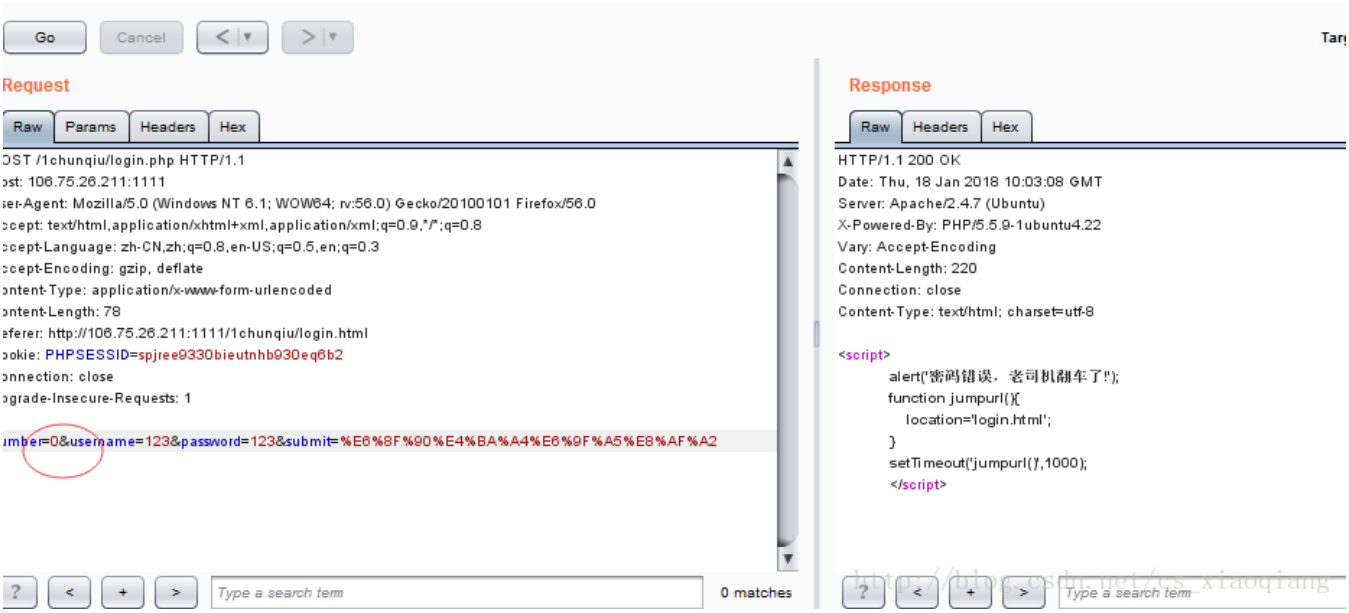

下载之后，发现是一部分源代码。既然是源代码，那么基本上可以肯定下一步就是代码审计了。




经过初步的代码审计，可以发现login.php存在注入，先访问1chunqiu下的login.html(因为login.PHP会判断是否登录，如果没有登录就返回到login.html)



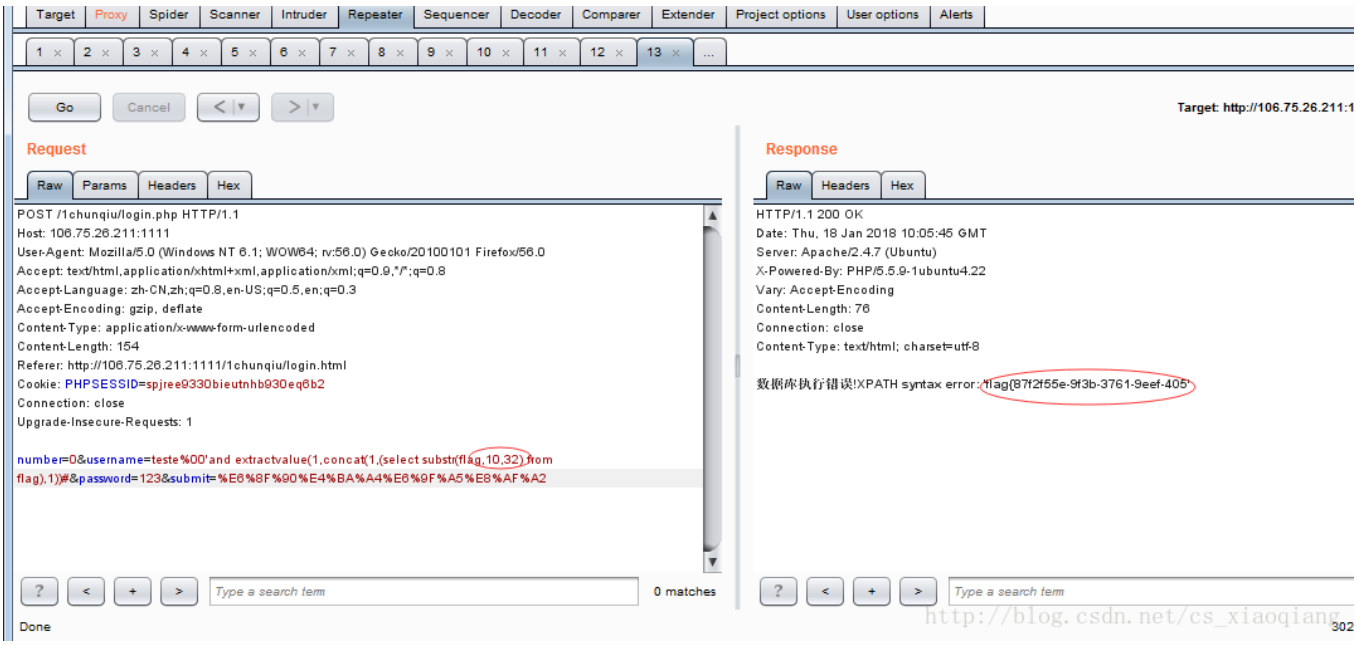
通过查看源码，和多次实验表明，0被转义了。账号和密码随便输入，但是number必须为0，才行。抓包。



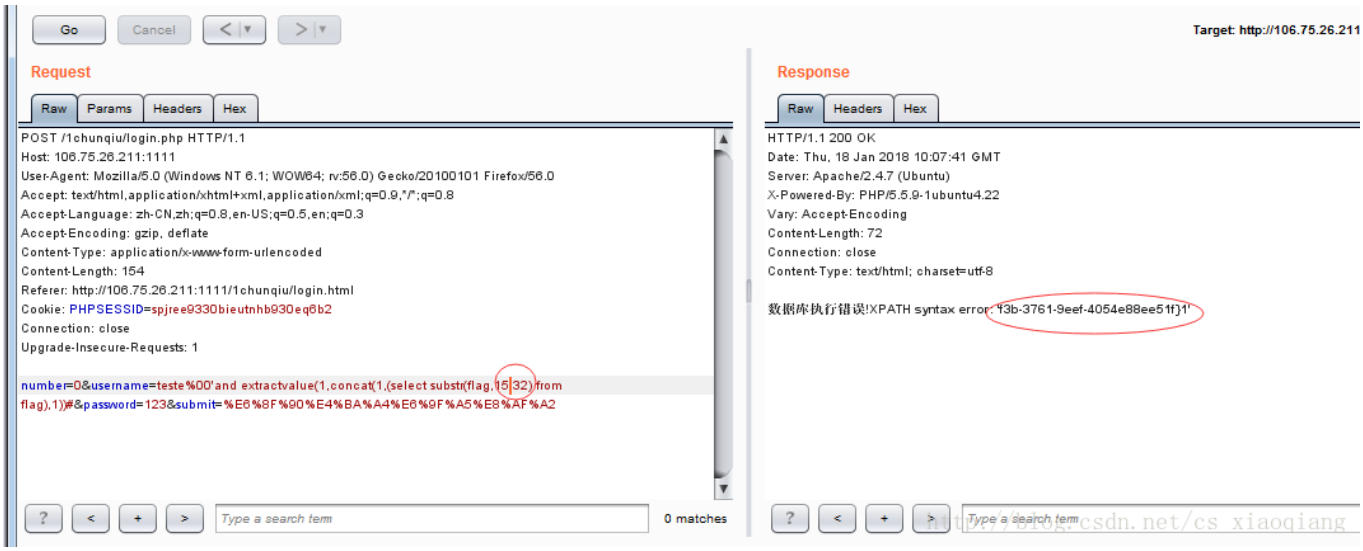

多次尝试，发现可以通过extractvalue报错注入，由于显示位有限，一次显示不完整，所以要截取分成两部分来显示

payload：teste%00'and extractvalue(1,concat(1,(select substr(flag,10,32) from flag),1))#

第一次：




第二次：




拼接起来flag{87f2f55e-9f3b-3761-9eef-4054e88ee51f}

将flag填写到最开始的那个网站，这道题就算完成了。