ctf流量分析练习二

原创

本文链接: <u>https://blog.csdn.net/qq_44108455/article/details/108179086</u>

版权



CTF 专栏收录该内容

20 篇文章 0 订阅 订阅专栏 上次的流量分析做的我一个脑袋两个大!但是不能放弃啊,再找一些题来练练手

0x01 经典题型

CTF题型主要分为流量包修复、WEB流量包分析、USB流量包分析和其他流量包分析。

01 流量包修复

比赛过程中有可能会出现通过wireshark打开题目给的流量包后提示包异常的情况,如下图所示:

	findtheflag.cap					X
ل ا	5件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V)	跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析	(A) 统计(S) 电话(Y)	无线(W) 工	[具(T) 帮助(H)	
	🔳 🧟 💿 📜 🛅 🗙	🙆 । ९ 🗢 🔿 警 🐔	👱 📃 🔳 🔍 Q, Q,	11		
	应用显示过滤器 … <ctrl- <="" th=""><th>></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>🗾 🗸 表达式… 🗌</th></ctrl->	>				🗾 🗸 表达式… 🗌
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Text item	Info
	1 0.000000	172.16.0.29	91.189.89.198	NTP	90 🗸	NTP Version 4, client
┥╺┶	2 0.315107	91.189.89.198	172.16.0.29	NTP	90 🗸	NTP Version 4, server
	3 0.353186	127.0.0.1	127.0.1.1	DNS	72 🗸	Standard query 0x348b A www.bing.com
	4 0.353242	127.0.0.1	127.0.1.1	DNS	72 🗸	Standard query 0x348b A www.bing.com
	5 0.353613	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.1	DNS	72 🗸	Standard query 0x1b9f A www.bing.com
	6 0.385069	172.16.0.1	172.16.0.29	DNS	140 🗸	Standard query response 0x1b9f A www.bing.com CNAME cn.a-0001.a-
	7 0.385263	127.0.1.1	127.0.0.1	DNS	140 🗸	Standard query response 0x348b A www.bing.com CNAME cn.a-0001.a-
<	R A 385268	177 0 1 1	12 Wiresbark	2112		ci i i pose 0x348h Δ www hing com CNAME on a-0001 a-
	Ename 1: 00 bytes a	n uino (720 hits) 0	a hut			
K	Ethernet IT Src: V	$m_{\text{ware}} = 7f \cdot 23 \cdot d4 (00 \cdot 0)$	The capture	e file appears	to be damaged or corr	upt.
I.	Internet Protocol V	$mware_{1.25.04}$ (00.00)	(pcap: File l	nas 31383335	35-byte packet, bigger	than maximum of 262144)
I,	liser Datagram Proto	col Src Port: 56768	Det			
I,	Network Time Protoc	ol (NTP Version 4 c	lient			OK
Ľ	Network Time Trotoc	or (whi version 4, e.				
				D)#	F	
0	a10 00 4c 97 df 40 0	00 40 11 41 01 ac 10	00 1d 5b bd 1 6		· [·	https://blog.codp.pot/ag_4/102/65
				~~~~ ··	L	nupswordg.csdn.nevdq_44106465
解	题思路:					

http://f00l.de/hacking/pcapfix.php

## 修复之后,再次打开

## 用tcp contains "flag",找到了下面这句话:

	🖌 YlqematYsQWMZ5Cn.pcap – 🗆 🗙								
文	文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电话(Y) 无线(W) 工具(T) 帮助(H)								
	🔳 🖉 💿 📜 🛅 🗙	) 🙆   🍳 🔶 🚔	🛃 📃 📃 🔍 Q, Q						
	tcp contains "flag"						★ → ★ 表达式… +		
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Text item	Info			
	987 5.933360	172.16.0.29	202.89.233.103	HTTP	826 🗸	GET /AS/Suggestions?pt=page.home&mkt=z	h-cn&qry=where%20is%20my%2		
	1159 18.234852	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸 🔪	999 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18			
L	1160 18.234945	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 999 → 2222 [SYN] Se	q=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
	1161 18.236163	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸	44247 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=	18 💻		
	1162 18.236166	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🖌	TCP Out-Of-Order] 44247 → 2222 [SYN]	Sea=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
<							>		
>	Frame 1159: 72 byte	es on wire (576 bi	ts), 72 bytes captured.	(576 bits)					
>	Ethernet II, Src: 0	0:00:00_00:00:00	(00:00:00:00:00), D	st: Broadcas	t (ff:ff:ff:ff	:ff:ff)			
>	Internet Protocol V	/ersion 4, Src: 17	2.16.0.29, Dst: 172.16	.0.29					
>	Transmission Contro	ol Protocol, Src P	Port: 999, Dst Port: 222	22, Seq: 0,	Len: 18				
~	Data (18 bytes)								
	Data: 77686572652069732074686520666c61673f 在这个句田坐现了这句坦硼的许								
	[Length: 18] 在这个包主反动」这句证胜的语								
00	00 ff ff ff ff ff	ff 00 00 00 00 0	0 00 08 00 45 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
00	10 00 3a 6c 66 00	00 40 06 b5 fd a	c 10 00 1d ac 10 🛛 :lf	•••@•••••••					
00	20 00 1d 03 e7 08	ae 00 00 00 00 0	0 00 00 00 50 02	•••••F	<b>.</b>				
00	30 20 00 02 92 00	00 77 68 65 72 6	5 20 69 73 20 74	. wh ere is	t				
00	40 68 65 20 66 6c	61 67 3 <del>1</del>	he f	lag?					

#### 于是乎,flag就在下面十几个tcp数据包里

_ 11	59 18.234852	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	999 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
L 11	60 18.234945	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	тср	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 999 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	61 18.236163	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	44247 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	62 18.236166	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	тср	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 44247 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	63 18.237200	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	62457 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	64 18.237202	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	тср	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 62457 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	65 18.238256	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	29828 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	66 18.238259	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	тср	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 29828 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	67 18.239363	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	26374 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	68 18.239365	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	тср	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 26374 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	69 18.240542	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	46016 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	70 18.240545	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 46016 $\rightarrow$ 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	71 18.241728	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	7989 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	72 18.241730	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 7989 $\rightarrow$ 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	73 18.243199	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸	43322 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	74 18.243202	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 43322 $\rightarrow$ 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	75 18.244501	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸	5661 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	76 18.244504	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 5661 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	77 18.245711	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	1658 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	78 18.245714	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 1658 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	79 18.247424	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	10975 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	80 18.247428	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 10975 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	81 18.248581	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸	32649 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	82 18.248584	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	ТСР	72 🗸	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 32649 → 2222 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=18		
11	83 18.250081	172.16.0.29	172.16.0.29	TCP	72 🗸	43986 → 2222 [SYN] Sea=0 Win=8192 Len=18		

# 注意到这十几个相连的数据包的ip头中的id字段

▲ YlqematYsQWMZ5Cn.pcap	— 🗆	$\times$
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电活(Y) 无线(W) 工具(T) 帮助(H)		
📶 🔳 🖉 💿 🖡 🖺 🔇 🔍 🖛 🔿 🖉 🖌 👤 🔜 🔍 🔍 🍳 🏛		
tep contains "flag"	表达式	;
No.         Time           987         5.933360   Wireshark - 分组 1162 - YlqematYsQWMZ5Cn.pcap	– 🗆 × <mark>%20my</mark>	<mark>/%2</mark>
<pre>1159 18.234852 1160 18.234945 &gt; Frame 1162: 72 bytes on wire (576 bits), 72 bytes captured (576 bits) &gt; Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:</pre>		
L 1162 18.236166 1163 18.237200 1164 18.237202 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)	:18 :18	
1165       18.238256         1166       18.238259         1167       18.239363         > Flags:       0x0000	:18	
1168         18.239365         Time to live: 64           1169         18.240542         Protocol: TCP (6)           1170         18.240545         Protocol: TCP (6)	·18 ·18	
1171 18.241728       0000       ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff f0 00       00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00       00 00 00 00       00 00 00       00 00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00 00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00       00	.8	

1175 18,244501	0040	68 65 20 66 6c 61 6	7 3f		he flag?	
1176 18.244504						.8
1177 18.245711						
1178 18.245714						.8
1179 18.247424						
1180 18.247428						18
1181 18.248581						
1182 18.248584						18
1183 18.250081						·
<						>
> Erame 1162 • 72 b						
- P O 🛓	i 🦡	🔒 🛸 🚖	ڬ 📭	wa 👩 🥖		https://piog.csdfl:het/qq_441p8155
エヤナ ルナカッ	1 44 12	* hele				

看起来一些有意义的字符

将全部这种数据包的id字段提取出来之后按lsb的方式组合起来就是flag;

这里呢,我去百度了一下lsb是什么,然后在参照原题目作者的意思,就是将每个包里的id的最后一位数取出来然后拼接在一起就是flag!

#### 最低有效位

LSB, 英文 least significant bit, 中文译最低有效位。

对于一个给定的数据串(整数),如二进制的1001或者十进制351,其最低有效位就是拥有最小单位数值的那一位。比如二进制1001的最右一位,拥有数值1,在该整数中代表最低位,该位的值可以决定整数是奇数(为1)还是偶数(为0)。十进制数 同理。

一般lsb就是一个整数的最右一位,所以似乎该概念有些多余。但是凡事都有例外,某些数据传输或是处理器恰恰相反,最左 一位是lsb,所以在计算领域就定义了这个最低有效位以明确说明数据格式。

(LSB: Least Significant Byte) 最低有效字节

其意义和Isb类似,只是扩展到整个字节,以字节为最小单位来说明数据的顺序。 https://blog.csdn.net/qq_441084 pacp文件地址: https://static2.ichunqiu.com/icq/resources/fileupload/CTF/BSRC/2017/BSRC3-1/findtheflag.cap

## 02 WEB流量包分析

WEB数据包分析的题目主要出现WEB攻击行为的分析上, 典型的WEB攻击行为有: WEB扫描、后台目录爆破、后台账号爆破、WEBSHELL上传、SQL注入等等。

#### 001 WEB扫描分析

这部分就是用了安恒八月月赛流量分析的这道题,这道题我看了一个writeup,真的写的很好: https://www.cnblogs.com/sn1per/p/12553064.html,我也转载到了自己的博客中。

#### 题型:

通过给出的流量包获取攻击者使用的WEB扫描工具。

#### 解题思路:

常见的WEB扫描器有Awvs, Netsparker, Appscan, Webinspect, Rsas(绿盟极光), Nessus, WebReaver, Sqlmap等。要 识别攻击者使用的是哪一种扫描器,可通过wireshark筛选扫描器特征来得知。

#### 相关命令: http contains "扫描器特征值"。

常见的扫描器特征参考: https://www.freebuf.com/column/156291.html

**题目:** 安恒八月月赛流量分析:黑客使用的是什么扫描器? pacp文件地址: 链接: https://pan.baidu.com/s/1bGEIPeXDCbhybmWOyGr8Og 提取码:q6ro

#### 002 后台账号爆破

#### 题型:

已知攻击者通过暴力破解的手段获取了网站的后台登陆账号,请通过给出的流量包获取正确的账号信息。

#### 解题思路:

WEB账号登陆页面通常采用post方法请求,要获取流量包中记录的账号信息可通过wireshark筛选出POST请求和账号中的关键 字如'admin'。

相关命令: http.request.method=="POST" && http contains == "关键字"。

#### 练练手:

安恒八月月赛流量分析:黑客使用了什么账号密码登录了web后台?

# 003 WEBSHELL上传

#### 题型:

已知攻击者上传了恶意webshell文件,请通过给出的流量包还原出攻击者上传的webshll内容。

#### 解题思路:

Webshell文件上传常采用post方法请求,文件内容常见关键字eval,system,assert要。获取流量包中记录的webshell可通过 wireshark筛选出POST请求和关键字.

相关命令: http.request.method=="POST" && http contains == "关键字"

#### 练练手:

安恒八月月赛流量分析:黑客上传的webshell文件名是?内容是什么?

#### 03 USB流量包分析

USB流量指的是USB设备接口的流量,攻击者能够通过监听usb接口流量获取键盘敲击键、鼠标移动与点击、存储设备的铭文传输通信、USB无线网卡网络传输内容等等。在CTF中,USB流量分析主要以键盘和鼠标流量为主。

#### 001键盘流量

USB协议数据部分在Leftover Capture Data域中,数据长度为八个字节。其中键盘击键信息集中在第三个字节中。

#### 题型:

Flag藏于usb流量中,通过USB协议数据中的键盘键码转换成键位。

#### 解题思路:

1.使用kali linux中的tshark 命令把cap data提取出来: tshark -r usb.pcap -T fields -e usb.capdata > usbdata.txt,并去除空行。

#### 2. 根据《USB键盘协议中键码》中的HID Usage ID将数据还原成键位。

#### 练练手:

安全评测人员在对某银行卡密码输入系统进行渗透测试,截获了一段通过USB键盘输入6位数字密码的流量,其中也包含了一些 其他无关的USB设备的流量,你能从中恢复出6位数字密码吗?最终提交的flag格式为flag。

使用tshark 命令把cap data提取出来:

#### tshark -r usb.pcap -T fields -e usb.capdata > usbdata.txt

打开(0) ▼ •	*usbdata.txt ~/liuliangfenxi/keyboard	保存(S) = _
00:00:02:00:00:00:00		
00:00:02:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:01:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:02:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:03:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:05:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:06:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:09:00:00:00:00:00		
00:00:0a:00:00:00:00:00		

	run. bat 🗷 🚦	🚦 f2Xconfig.yaml 🗷	님 usbdata. txt 🔀	
1	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
2	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
3	00:00:01	:00:00:00:00:00		
4	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
5	00:00:03	:00:00:00:00:00		
6	00:00:05	:00:00:00:00:00		
7	00:00:06	:00:00:00:00:00		
8	00:00:09	:00:00:00:00:00		
9	00:00:0a	:00:00:00:00:00		
10	00:00:0c	:00:00:00:00:00		
11	00:00:0d	:00:01:00:00:00		
12	00:00:0d	:00:02:00:00:00		
13	00:00:0d	:00:00:00:00:00		
14	00:00:0c	:00:01:00:00:00		
15	00:00:0a	:00:00:00:00:00		
16	00:00:0b	:00:01:00:00:00		
17	00:00:09	:00:00:00:00:00		
18	00:00:08	:00:00:00:00:00		
19	00:00:07	:00:00:00:00:00		
20	00:00:06	:00:00:00:00:00		
21	00:00:04	:00:01:00:00:00		
22	00:00:04	:00:00:00:00:00		
23	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
24	00:00:01	:00:00:00:00:00		
25	00:00:01	:00:00:00:00:00		
26	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
27	00:00:05	:00:00:00:00:00		
28	00:00:04	:00:00:00:00:00		
29	00:00:06	:00:00:00:00:00		
30	00:00:09	:00:00:00:00:00		
31	00:00:08	:00:00:00:00:00		
32	00:00:07	:00:00:00:00:00		
33	00:00:06	:00:00:00:00:00		
34	00:00:04	:00:00:00:00:00		
35	00:00:03	:00:00:00:00:00		
36	00:00:02	:00:00:00:00:00		
37	01:00:00	:00:00:00:00:00		
38	00:00:00	:00:00:00:00:00		
39	00:00:24	:00:00:00:00:00		
40	00:00:00	:00:00:00:00:00		
41	00:00:1f	:00:00:00:00:00		
42	00:00:00	:00:00:00:00:00		
_/ 2 // A				
与个	`python脚本法	米提取鼠称移动坐称	•	

keyboard1.py

```
normalKeys = {"04":"a", "05":"b", "06":"c", "07":"d", "08":"e", "09":"f", "0a":"g", "0b":"h", "0c":"i", "0d":'
 "0e":"k", "0f":"l", "10":"m", "11":"n", "12":"o", "13":"p", "14":"q", "15":"r", "16":"s", "17":"t", "18":"u",
"19":"v", "1a":"w", "1b":"x", "1c":"y", "1d":"z","1e":"1", "1f":"2", "20":"3", "21":"4", "22":"5", "23":"6","24
:"7","25":"8","26":"9","27":"0","28":"<RET>","29":"<ESC>","2a":"<DEL>", "2b":"\t","2c":"<SPACE>","2d":"-","2e":'
=","2f":"[","30":"]","31":"\\","32":"<NON>","33":";","34":"'","35":"<GA>","36":",","37":".","38":"/","39":"<CAP>
',"3a":"<F1>","3b":"<F2>", "3c":"<F3>","3d":"<F4>","3e":"<F5>","3f":"<F6>","40":"<F7>","41":"<F8>","42":"<F9>",
43":"<F10>","44":"<F11>","45":"<F12>"}
shiftKeys = {"04":"A", "05":"B", "06":"C", "07":"D", "08":"E", "09":"F", "0a":"G", "0b":"H", "0c":"I", "0d":"J"
 "0e":"K", "0f":"L", "10":"M", "11":"N", "12":"O", "13":"P", "14":"Q", "15":"R", "16":"S", "17":"T", "18":"U",
19":"V", "1a":"W", "1b":"X", "1c":"Y", "1d":"Z","1e":"!", "1f":"@", "20":"#", "21":"$", "22":"%", "23":"^","24"
"&","25":"*","26":"(","27":")","28":"<RET>","29":"<ESC>","2a":"<DEL>", "2b":"\t","2c":"<SPACE>","2d":"_","2e":"+
,"3a":"<F1>","3b":"<F2>", "3c":"<F3>","3d":"<F4>","3e":"<F5>","3f":"<F6>","40":"<F7>","41":"<F8>","42":"<F9>","4
3":"<F10>","44":"<F11>","45":"<F12>"}
output = []
keys = open('usbdata.txt')
for line in keys:
   try:
        if line[0]!='0' or (line[1]!='0' and line[1]!='2') or line[3]!='0' or line[4]!='0' or line[9]!='0' or li
ne[10]!='0' or line[12]!='0' or line[13]!='0' or line[15]!='0' or line[16]!='0' or line[18]!='0' or line[19]!='0
 or line[21]!='0' or line[22]!='0' or line[6:8]=="00":
             continue
        if line[6:8] in normalKeys.keys():
            output += [[normalKeys[line[6:8]]],[shiftKeys[line[6:8]]]][line[1]=='2']
        else:
            output += ['[unknown]']
    except:
        pass
keys.close()
flag=0
print("".join(output))
for i in range(len(output)):
   try:
        a=output.index('<DEL>')
        del output[a]
        del output[a-1]
    except:
       pass
for i in range(len(output)):
    try:
        if output[i]=="<CAP>":
            flag+=1
            output.pop(i)
            if flag==2:
                flag=0
        if flag!=0:
            output[i]=output[i].upper()
    except:
       pass
print ('output :' + "".join(output))
```

运行得到如下结果:



因为[DEL]是删除键,所以,flag是720593

#### 002鼠标流量

USB协议鼠标数据部分在Leftover Capture Data域中,数据长度为四个字节。

其中第一个字节代表按键,当取0x00时,代表没有按键、为0x01时,代表按左键,为0x02时,代表当前按键为右键。第二个字 节可以看成是一个signed byte类型,其最高位为符号位,当这个值为正时,代表鼠标水平右移多少像素,为负时,代表水平左移 多少像素。第三个字节与第二字节类似,代表垂直上下移动的偏移。数据如下图所示:

	10 1.002000	2.3.1	nose	050	DI OND INTERNOL I IN
	17 1.083866	2.3.1	host	USB	31 URB_INTERRUPT in
	18 1.099498	2.3.1	host	USB	31 URB_INTERRUPT in
	19 1.099498	2.3.1	host	USB	31 URB_INTERRUPT in
	20.1 220400		L	LICE	24 UDD THITEDDUDT
`					
> Frame 18:	31 bytes on	wire (248	bits), 31 bytes	captured (248 bits)	
USB URB					
Leftover	Capture Data	: 00002000			
0000 11 0	0 10 40 40 4	11	££ 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	
0000 TD 0	0 10 60 40 4	T 8/ 85 TT	TT 00 00 00 00	09 00 ····@0····	ð.
0010 01 0	0 00 00 00 0		00 00 00 00 00	00	

如上图所示数据信息为0x00002000,表示鼠标垂直向上移动20。

#### 题型:

Flag藏于usb流量中,通过USB协议数据中的鼠标移动轨迹转换成Flag。

#### 解题思路:

使用kali linux中的tshark 命令把cap data提取出来: tshark -r usb.pcap -T fields -e usb.capdata > usbdata.txt,

并去除空行 tshark -r usb.pcapng -T fields -e usb.capdata | sed '/^\s*\$/d' > usbdata.txt。

根据usb协议鼠标数据还原鼠标移动轨迹。

#### 练练手:

这是一道鼠标流量分析题。

#### 方法一:

先用 tshark 命令把cap data提取出来

#### tshark -r usb.pcap -T fields -e usb.capdata > usbdata.txt

每次需要变得就是usb.pcap这里

接下来使用脚本把坐标显示出来, python脚本:

```
nums = []
keys = open('usb.txt','r')
posx = 0
posy = 0
for line in keys:
   if len(line) != 12 :
   x = int(line[3:5],16)
   y = int(line[6:8], 16)
       x -= 256
       y -= 256
   posx += x
   posy += y
   btn_flag = int(line[0:2],16) # 1 for left , 2 for right , 0 for nothing
   if btn_flag == 1 :
       print posx , posy
keys.close()
```



接下来使用画图工具, gnuplot 如果没有下载,可以先下载: apt install gnuplot 然后输入:

gunplot plot "xy.txt" 执行之后发现这个图很奇怪,说明上面mouse.py中的代表左键或者右键的那个式子需要改变一下,改成2之后重新运行



okk,用画图工具垂直翻转一下就可以啦!



# 方法二: 使用王一航大佬的脚本然后直接运行就可以

# 参考链接:

CTF流量分析之题型深度解析 第一届"百度杯"信息安全攻防总决赛线上选拔赛 https://www.cnblogs.com/sn1per/p/12553064.html



创作打卡挑战赛 赢取流量/现金/CSDN周边激励大奖