

ctfshow月饼杯misc1_共婵娟

原创

是Mumuzi 于 2021-01-28 18:14:26 发布 1454 收藏 5

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订阅专栏



ctfshow

23 篇文章 8 订阅

订阅专栏

不得不说, la师傅出的misc题tql

对我这种才学一两个月的新人简直不讲武德

层层套, 层层解密

感谢DonmeN一起前进和提供USB流量思路

misc1_共婵娟

但愿人长久, 千里共婵娟

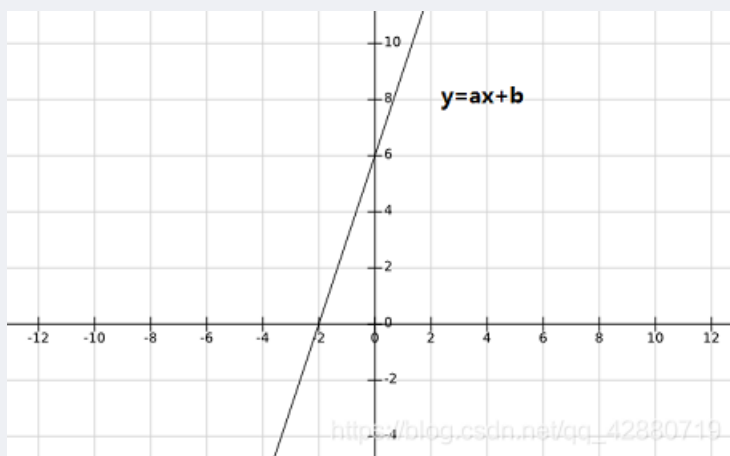
MISC之王争夺战!

两密一一对应, 填入神秘代码

@Lazzaro师傅供题

hint1:神秘代码中有东西缺失, 填补后开阔思维, / 仅是分隔线

hint2:<https://pan.baidu.com/>

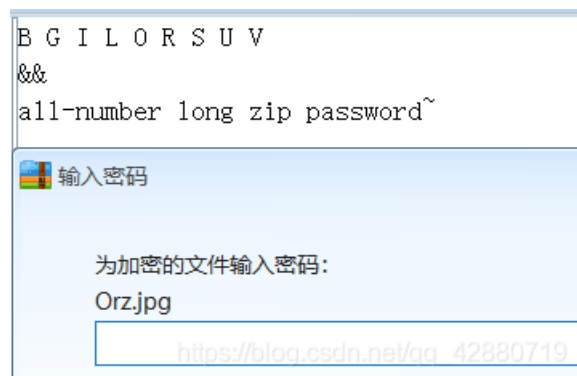


hint3:

有了hint2其实就用不了hint1了, 等会再讲。

第一层:zip密码猜测

下载得到附件，发现密码加密



winhex查看发现没有伪加密，所以想办法得到zip密码

all-number和long。emmm

思考了一会儿，尝试将字母对应的数字填进去（A=1,B=2.....）

279121518192122

解压得到Orz.jpg，有趣的地方才刚刚开始。

第二层：寻找流量包解压密码

拿到图片后，尝试foremost分解一下，分解出了zip包，打开一看需要密码，那么图片肯定藏的有密码查看jpg的文件尾，就是刚刚那个zip，然后我看了看属性，发现高和宽

分辨率 225 x 204
宽度 225 像素
高度 204 像素

有问题，按道理来说，这种图应该是方方正正的吧，改一下高度试试
204的十六进制是CC，所以在winhex搜索00CC，随便改一个比如01CC

Offset	搜索结果	时间 ▲
A3	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
319F	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
32C5	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
13B8F	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
1C544	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
497F7	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
4F1A9	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
5D264	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
67931	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
6B89C	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
87A4E	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
8F62A	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
A2858	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
A8C94	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
AB549	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
AF3F8	00CC	2021/01/28 1...
B749E	00CC	2021/01/28 1...

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	ANSI	ASCII
00000000	FF	D8	FF	E0	00	10	4A	46	49	46	00	01	01	01	00	60	ÿøÿà	JFIF
00000010	00	60	00	00	FF	DB	00	43	00	02	01	01	02	01	01	02	`	ÿÛ C
00000020	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	03	05	03	03	03	03	03	06	04		
00000030	04	03	05	07	06	07	07	07	06	07	07	08	09	0B	09	08		
00000040	08	0A	08	07	07	0A	0D	0A	0A	0B	0C	0C	0C	0C	07	09		
00000050	0E	0F	0D	0C	0E	0B	0C	0C	0C	FF	DB	00	43	01	02	02		ÿÛ C
00000060	02	03	03	03	06	03	03	06	0C	08	07	08	0C	0C	0C	0C		
00000070	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C		
00000080	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C		
00000090	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	FF	C0	ÿÿ
000000A0	00	11	0	00	CC	00	E1	03	01	22	00	02	11	01	03	11	ÿÿ	á"0719
000000B0	01	FF	C4	00	1F	00	00	01	05	01	01	01	01	01	01	00	ÿÿ	

改了之后再查看图片



得到解压密码JZHUHDGVC

得到流量包: mysterious.pcapng。

第三层: USB流量包分析

打开附件, 得到流量包, 发现全是USB协议

USB协议怎么那么多, 那么杂呢?

闻了一下la师傅, la师傅说那些可能是在出题的时候混进去的

好家伙, 卡了那么久的流量包, 就应该按照正常思路去做。

这里参照的是<http://www.ga1axy.top/index.php/archives/22/>

而且发现中间有很多长度34, 35, 36之类的

分别查看一下

o.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Leftover	Capture Data
1999	2020-09-21 09:11:58.258005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2009	2020-09-21 09:11:58.354005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2135	2020-09-21 09:11:59.290005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2281	2020-09-21 09:11:59.578005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2299	2020-09-21 09:11:59.674005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2307	2020-09-21 09:11:59.706005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2493	2020-09-21 09:12:01.218005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2511	2020-09-21 09:12:01.314005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2737	2020-09-21 09:12:02.058005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2745	2020-09-21 09:12:02.186005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		
2917	2020-09-21 09:12:03.314005	1.1.1	host	USB	35		

Frame 1999: 35 bytes on wire (280 bits), 35 bytes captured (280 bits) on interface wireshark_extcap1012, id 0

USB URB

HID Data: 00001e0000000000

```
0000 1b 00 a0 34 13 11 80 fa ff ff 00 00 00 09 00 ...4... .....
```

```
0010 01 01 00 01 00 81 01 08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1e 00 00 .....
```

```
0020 00 00 00 ...
```

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42880719

最后发现当长度为35的时候满足键盘流量(8字节), kali下用指令提取出来并分隔成2byte形式

```
kali下提取len=35指令: tshark -r mysterious.pcapng -T fields -e usb.capdata -Y frame.len==35 >out.txt
```

得到

```
00:00:1e:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:0d:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:26:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:07:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:0b:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:09:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:1d:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:0f:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:0b:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:06:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:0a:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:18:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:1e:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:06:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:16:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:2a:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:0b:00:00:00:00:00
20:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:07:00:00:00:00:00
```

这里讲一下 前面的20和00

下方图片来源: [记一次CTF的USB流量分析](#)

```
1 | BYTE1 --
2 |     |--bit0: Left Control是否按下, 按下为1
3 |     |--bit1: Left Shift 是否按下, 按下为1
4 |     |--bit2: Left Alt 是否按下, 按下为1
5 |     |--bit3: Left GUI 是否按下, 按下为1
6 |     |--bit4: Right Control是否按下, 按下为1
7 |     |--bit5: Right Shift 是否按下, 按下为1
```

```

8      |--bit6:   Right Alt   是否按下，按下为1
9      |--bit7:   Right GUI   是否按下，按下为1
10     BYTE2 -- 暂不清楚，有的地方说是保留位
11     BYTE3--BYTE8 -- 这六个为普通按键

```

20转换成二进制是00010100

对应bit3和bit5

而按下shift时，打出来的是大写

(02也是，转二进制是00000010, bit1)

```

normalKeys = {
  "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":"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"
  "3e":"<F5>", "3f":"<F6>", "40":"<F7>", "41":"<F8>", "42":"<F9>", "4
  "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":"<SPAC
  "2d":"_", "2e":"+", "2f":"{", "30":}", "31":"|", "32":"<NON>", "33
  "34":":", "35":"<GA>", "36":"<", "37":">", "38":"?", "39":"<CAP>",
  "3b":"<F2>", "3c":"<F3>", "3d":"<F4>", "3e":"<F5>", "3f":"<F6>",
  "41":"<F8>", "42":"<F9>", "43":"<F10>", "44":"<F11>", "45":"<F12>"

```

所以用脚本将键盘信息提取出来是

```
1J9dhfZlHcgU1cHdnDG4VCw/dmdm(已经删除了<del>)
```


下载下来，打开cracker.html，输入你的emoji，直接爆破，他会给你正确的加密方式和密文



🍌 -> 7inNQAUZ9YhNbRs1znUfKkfNoClBgn8W8ptLCqeWNJQy4L

得到加密方式和密文后，去官网<http://taqini.space/codemoji/#/encrypt>进行检验，发现正确，这一步终于大功告成，flag就在眼前？

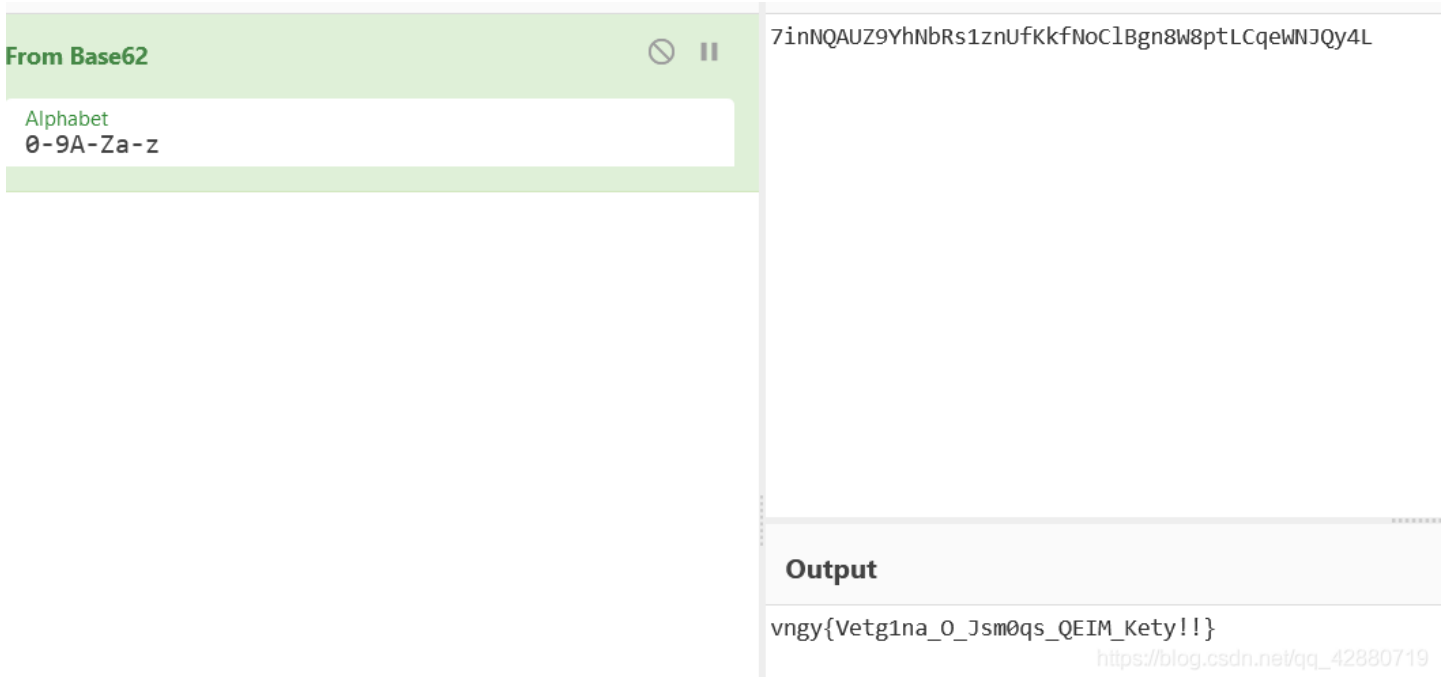
第七层：奇怪的base62

这里也是一大卡点，解出来了之后，放不同的平台都解不出来，但是能确定的是这不是64或者58长度46，已经不满足base64了（除非自己添加==）

字符串中含有字母l，不满足58

有大小写数字的就只剩下base62

但是这里遇到瓶颈，找了几个base62平台，解出来分别是数字、数字、乱码、直接报错，只有CyberChef解出来是正确的（之后补充原因）



第八层：仿射密码

hint3: $y=ax+b$, a是斜率3, b是常数6

这里得注意，他得到的值包含大小写和数字，有的平台或者软件是解不出来的，要找的正确的工具，这里还是用CyberChef。

```
vngy{Vetg1na_O_Jsm0qs_QEIM_Kety!!}
```

Output

```
flag{Fina1ly_U_Bec0me_MISC_King!!}
```

得到flag

套娃好玩，希望简单亿点点。