MISC

• Akira之瞳-1

打开附件得到raw文件,可知考点为内存取证。提取镜像文件

查看进程

```
1 volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 pslist
```

在进程中看到题目相关的important work进程

xfffffa800ed2eb30	svchost.exe	2596	568	13	182	0	0	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:00	UTC+0000
xfffffa800f246670	SearchProtocol	736	1252	7	245	1	0	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:11	UTC+0000
xfffffa800f248060	SearchFilterHo	2552	1252	5	101	0	0	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:11	UTC+0000
xfffffa800f263b30	important_work	1092	2232	1	16	1	1	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:15	UTC+0000
xfffffa800f260060	conhost.exe	1372	520	2	63	1	0	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:16	UTC+0000
xfffffa800f29fb30	cmd.exe	1340	1092	1	29	1	1	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:16	UTC+0000
xfffffa800ec13590	dllhost.exe	3128	720	6	102	1	0	2021-02-1	8 09	9:47:21	UTC+0000

尝试提取进程

```
1 volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 memdump -p 1092 -D ./
```

经历一系列的查看,筛选后,发现有work.zip,有一个压缩包。

尝试用foremost分离,得到一个zip文件。

里面是两张加密的png图片,旁边注释密码是login_password。

于是想到提取用户密码。

获取最后登录系统的用户

```
volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 printkey -K "SAM\Domains\Account\Us
volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 printkey -K "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Wir
```

要从内存中获得密码哈希,先要获取到注册表中的system 的 virtual 地址,SAM 的 virtual 地址(百度的)。

查看注册表

```
1 volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 hivelist
```

使用命令

```
1 volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 hashdump -y 0xfffff8a000024010 -s 0
```

得到密码

```
leon@leon_virtual-machine:/mnt/hgfs/ctf$ volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x64 hashdump -y 0xfffff8a000024010 -s 0xf
ffff8a000bc3410
/olatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Juest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Jenga03:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436:::
Leon@leon-virtual-machine:/mnt/hgfs/ctf$ 1volatility -f 1.raw --profile=Win7SP1x86 iehistory
```

将密码解密后再sha256加密得到png的密码。

根据blind猜出是盲水印,提取盲水印就行了。

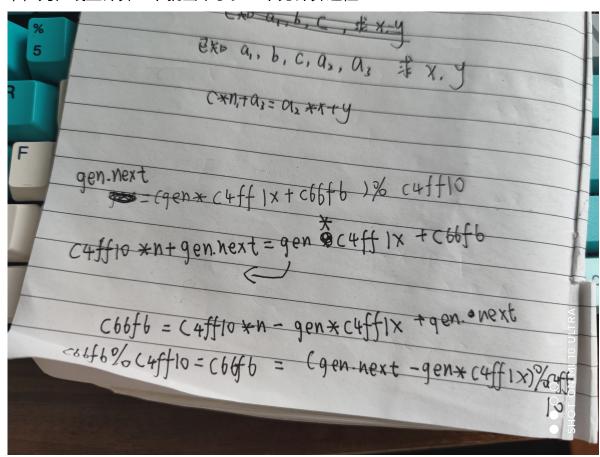
```
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\1> python bwmforpy3.py 1.png 2.png 3.png
Frong cmd 1.png
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\1> python bwmforpy3.py decode 1.png 2.png 3.png
image<1.png> + image(encoded)<2.png> -> watermark<3.png>
```

得到的图片能隐约看出flag。

crypto

• 夺宝大冒险1

阅读任务文件,并连接nc,发现要得到flag,必须要完成三个test。首先test1比较简单,列在纸上计算一下就出来了。一下为计算过程:



然后做到test2时发现问题了,能列出方程但是接不出来。后面经过不断求解后放弃了。然后百度了关键语句也就是next。发现了该题目的考点是LCG攻击。百度LCG攻击,得到了三种情况下的py攻击代码(对应的三个test)。然后考虑到题目的123都是随机的并且只在最后验证,所以考虑在exp中加入重复尝试解题。以下为exp:

```
from pwn import *
import libnum

def gcd(a,b):
    while a!=0:
        a,b = b%a,a
    return b

def findModReverse(a,m):
    if gcd(a,m)!=1:
        return None
    u1,u2,u3 = 1,0,a
```

```
11
       v1, v2, v3 = 0,1, m
12
       while v3!=0:
13
            q = u3//v3
           v1, v2, v3, u1, u2, u3 = (u1-q*v1), (u2-q*v2), (u3-q*v3), v1, v2, v3
14
       return u1%m
15
16 time=0
   while True:
18
       try:
            p=remote('182.92.108.71',30641)
19
20
           s=p.recvline()
           m=int(s[s.find('(')+1:s.find(',')])
21
22
           n=int(s[s.find(' ')+1:s.find(')')])
           s0=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
23
           s1=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
24
           c=(s1-s0*m)%n
25
26
           p.sendline(str(c))
27
           n=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
28
           s0=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
29
           s1=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
            s2=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
30
31
           m=((s2-s1)*findModReverse((s1-s0),n))%n
32
           c = (s1 - s0*m)%n
33
           p.sendline(str(m))
34
           p.sendline(str(c))
35
           list_s=[]
36
           for i in range(7):
37
                s=int(p.recvline().strip('\n'))
38
                list_s.append(s)
           t0=list_s[1]-list_s[0]
39
           t1=list_s[2]-list_s[1]
40
41
           t2=list_s[3]-list_s[2]
42
           t3=list_s[4]-list_s[3]
43
           t4=list_s[5]-list_s[4]
44
           t5=list_s[6]-list_s[5]
           x1=t2*t0-t1*t1
45
           x2=t3*t1-t2*t2
46
           x3=t4*t2-t3*t3
47
48
           x4=t5*t3-t4*t4
49
           x = [x1, x2, x3, x4]
           n=abs(reduce(libnum.gcd,x))
50
51
            p.sendline(str(n))
           if p.recvline()=='fail\n':
52
53
                time+=1
```

```
p.close()

p.close()

print("time:",time)

print("flag is:",p.recvline())
```

```
Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
  Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
 Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
  Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
  Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
  Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
  Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
 Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
 Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
 Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
 Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
 Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
  Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
 Opening connection to 182.92.108.71 on port 30641: Done
time:', 331)
flag is:', 'hgame{Cracking^prng_Linear)Congruential&Generators}\n')
 Closed connection to 182.92.108.71 port 30641
eon@leon-virtual-machine:/mnt/hqfs/ctf$
```

得到flag。