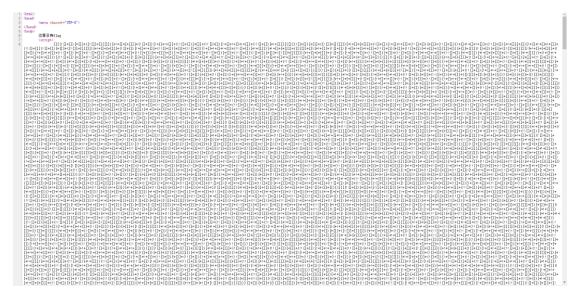
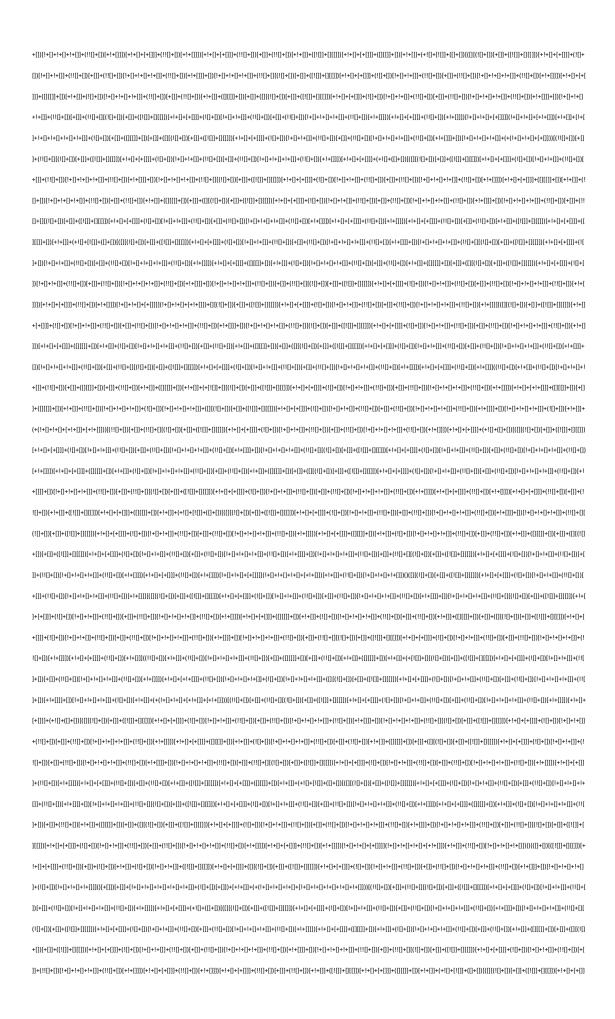
### WEB.21: 这 TM 是啥

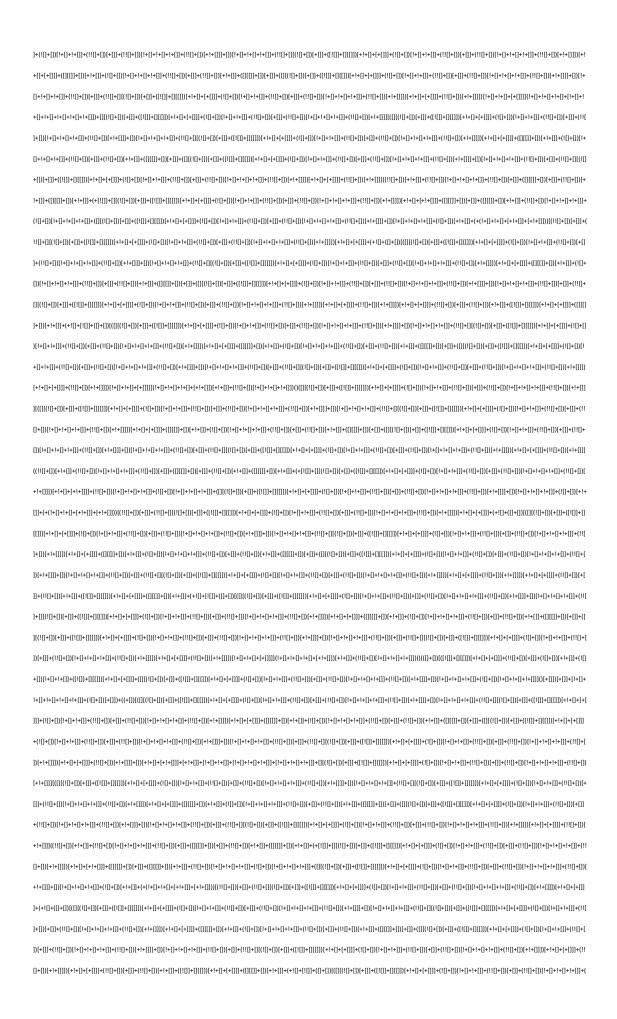
打开网页后右键看源代码:

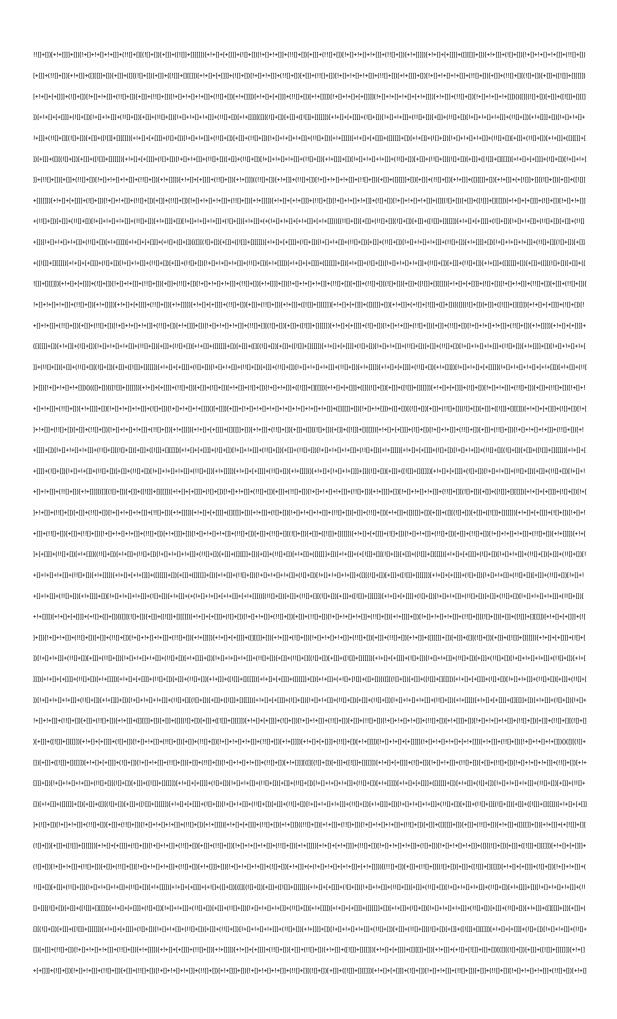


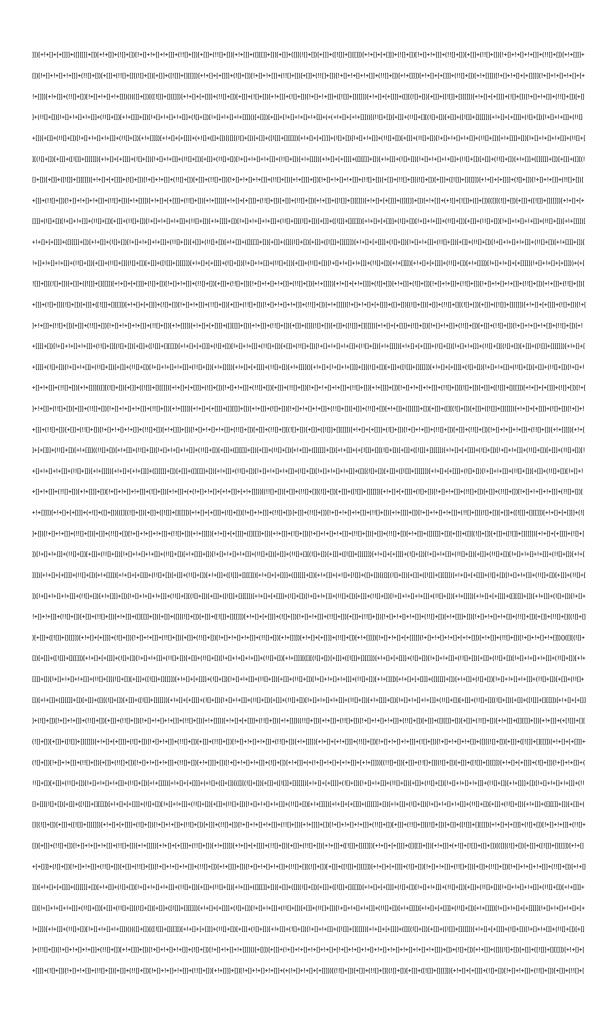
### 复制下面的 js 代码,为 jsfuck,查格式有: []["filter"]["constructor"]( CODE )(),提取中间的 CODE,

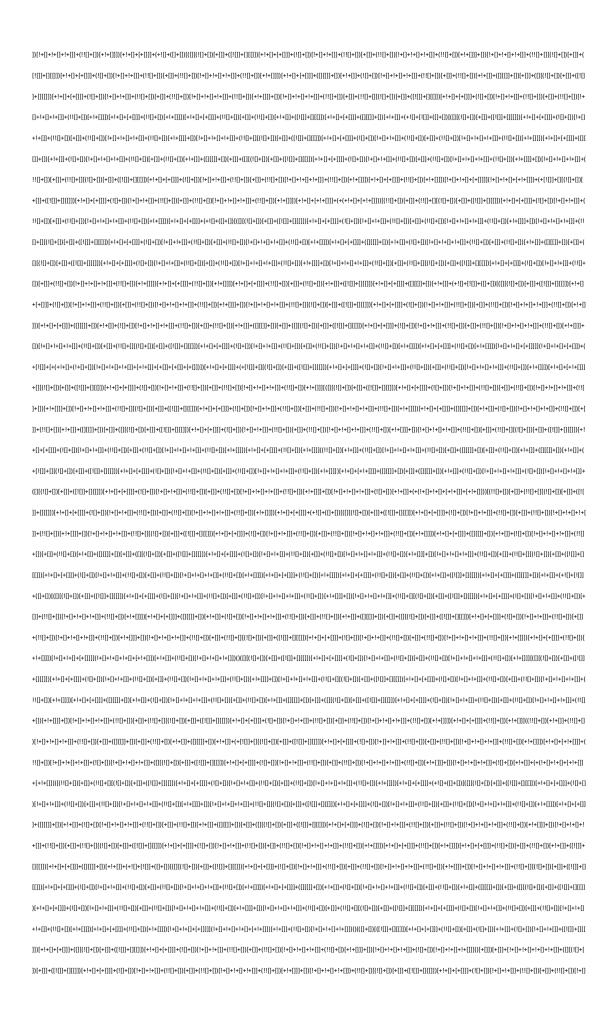
 $\{[(1,1),(1$ ]+(!![]+[])(!!]+!]+(![])+(![+0!(!!)+0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!)+(!!0!+0!)+(!1!)+ $\{(0,0),(0,$ (![!])(!!!) + (!!!) + (!!!) + (!!!) + (!!!) + (!!!) + (!!!) + (!!) + (!!) + (! $\{[(1,1),(1$ ))(++))+())(((()+)))(+))+((()+))+((()+))+(()+))+(()+))+(()+))+(()+))+(()+))+(()+))+(()+)+(()+))+(()+)+(()+))+(()+)+(()+))+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+)+(()+)+(()+(()+)+(()+ $\{[0,1], [0,1],$ 

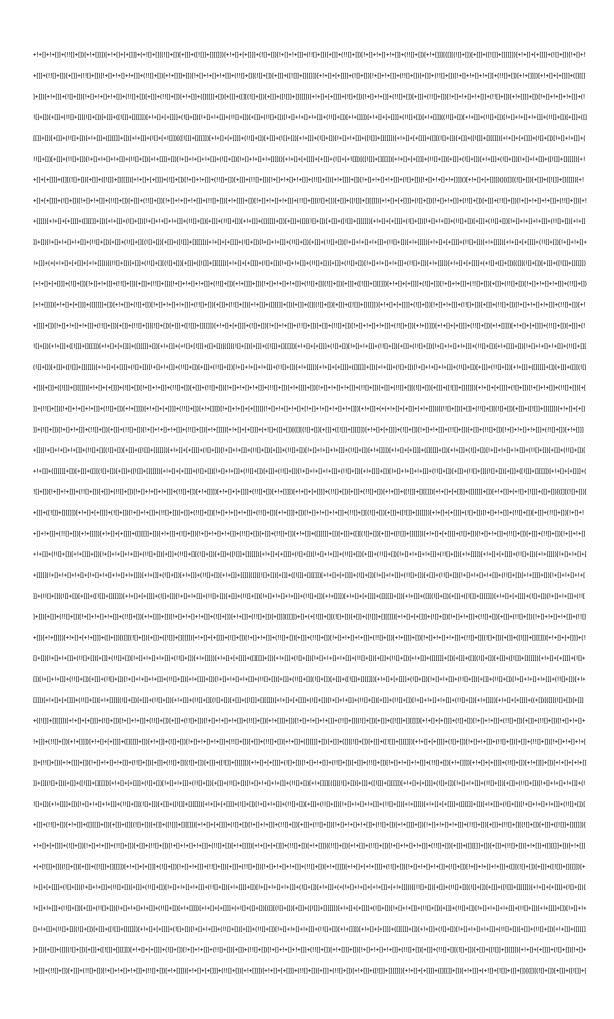


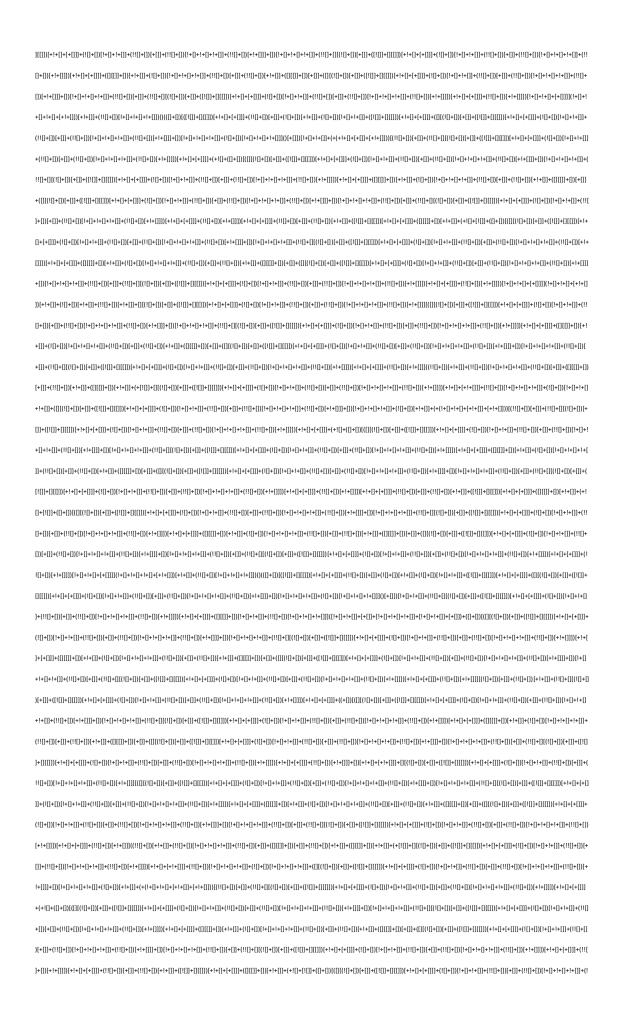


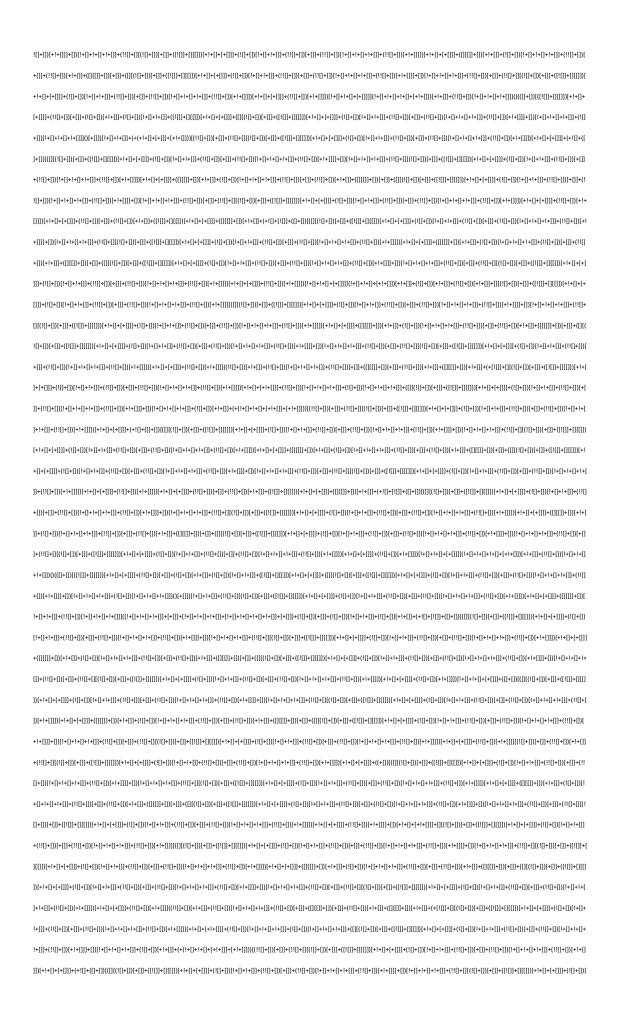


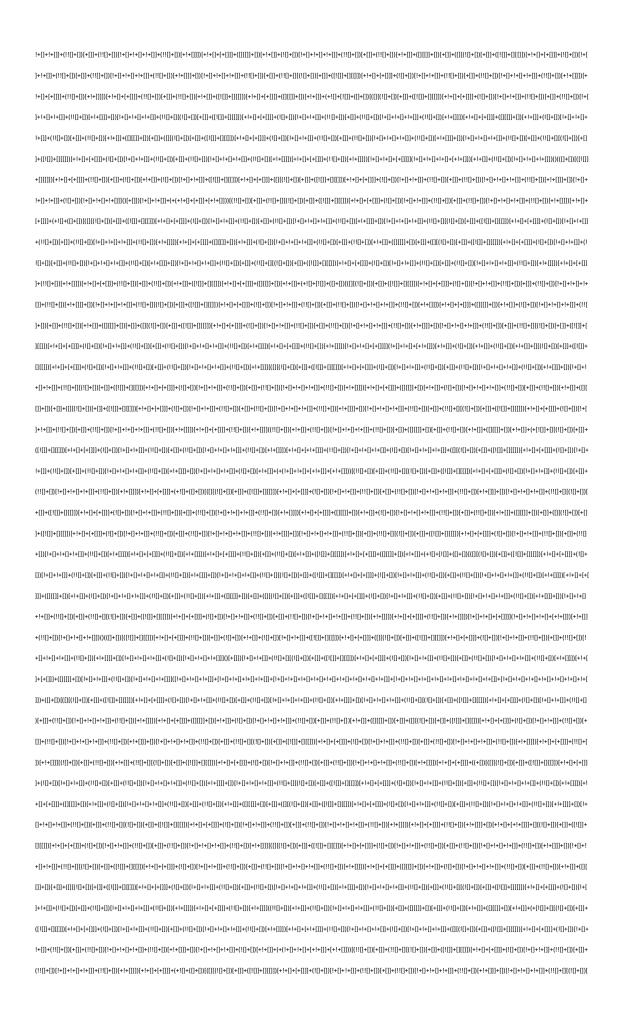


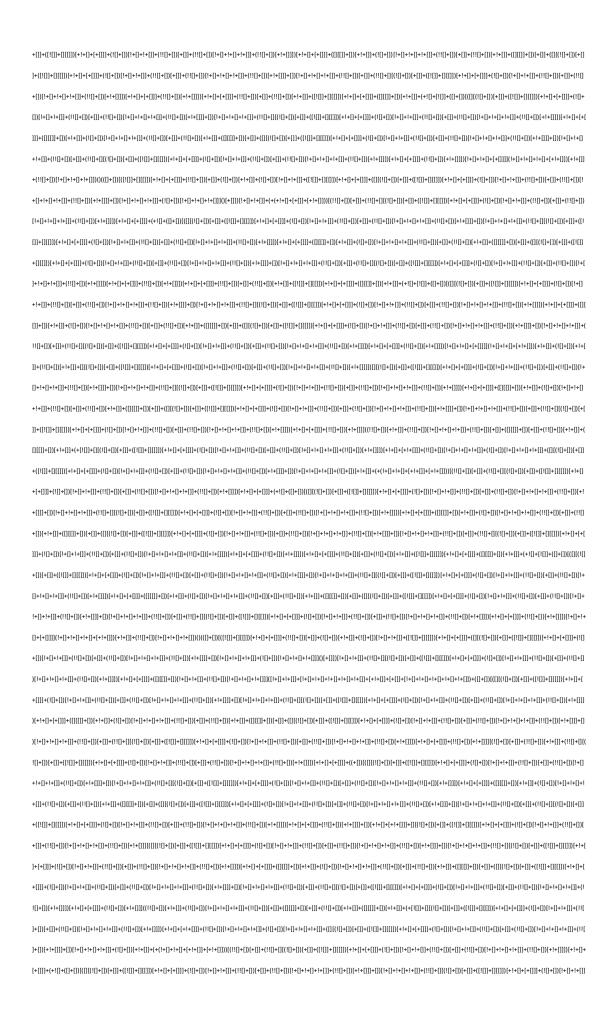


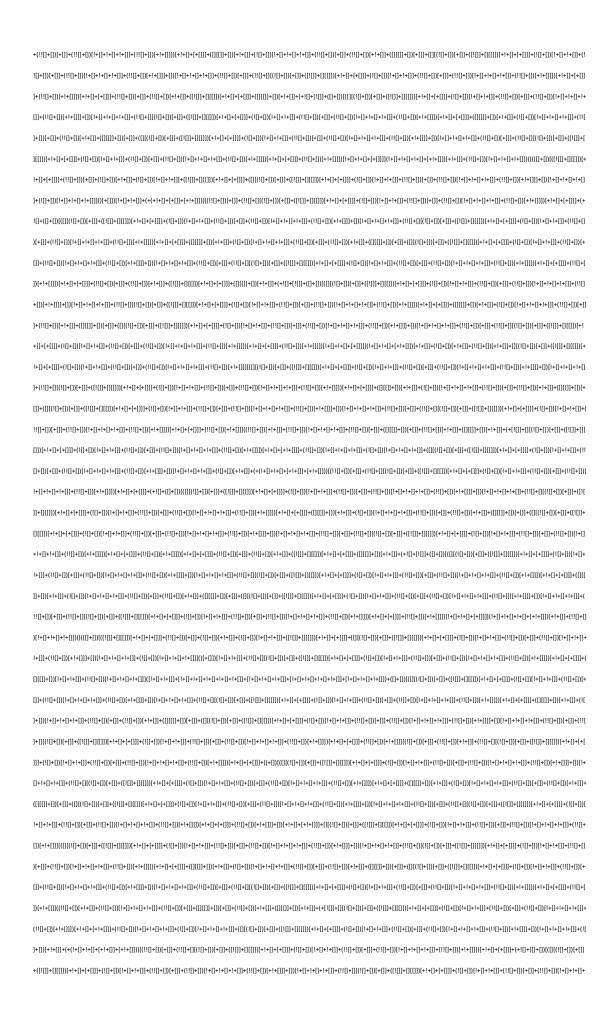


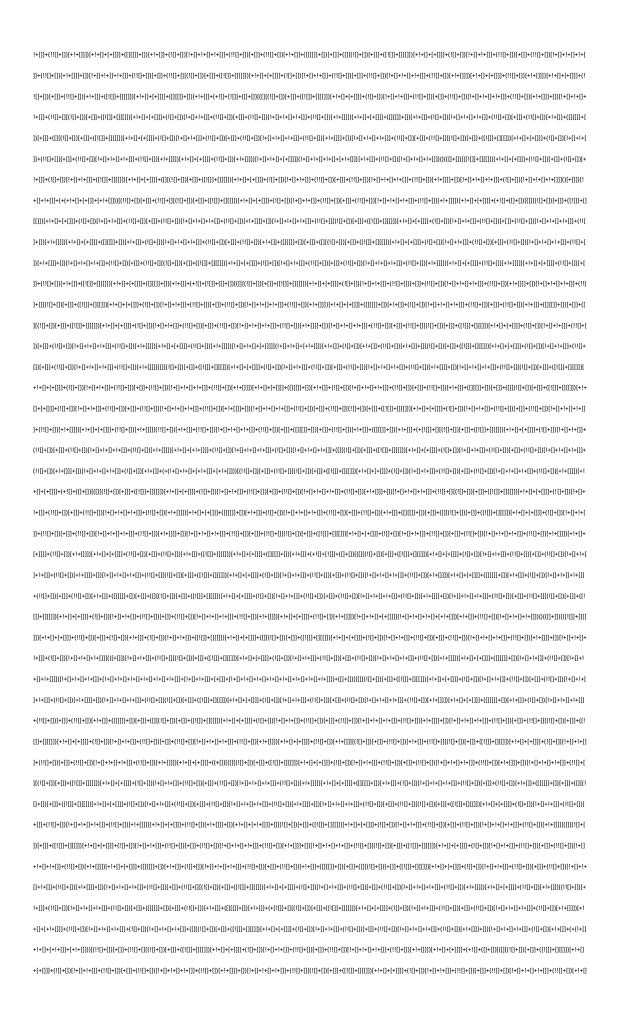












[+!+]]+([![])+[[!])+[[!])+[[!])+([(([[[]]),[[[]+ ()) + (()) + ()) + () + () + ()) + ()+ (1) + (1(1,0) = (1, $\prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{$  $\vdots + (-++-)) + (-++-) + (-++$ +!+[]]\*(![]+[])\*([]+[]+[]+[+]+[+])\*(![]+[)]\*([]+[+]+[+]+[+])\*(![]+[)]\*([+]+[+]+[+]+[+]+[+]+(+]+[+]+(+]+(+))\*([+]+( $\{[\cdot]_{i}:[\cdot]$ (1) + (1)([0]) = ([0]+(+[))+(+[回车,看到:

```
((+(!+[]+!+[]+!+[]+[+!+[]]))[(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]...+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]])[!+[]+!+[]])
"var f = "hctf{j5fuck_1z_m1233}"; alert("Hack by LoRexxar, 你的flag被我拿走了")"
```

得 flag: hctf{j5fuck\_1z\_m1233}

### Web.22:我是谁我在哪???

打开 http://115.28.78.16:13333/web/web2/index.php, 抓包,在 index.php 的包中可以看到:

得 flag: hctf {1t iz 4 4mall tr1ck}

### Web.25:神奇的数字

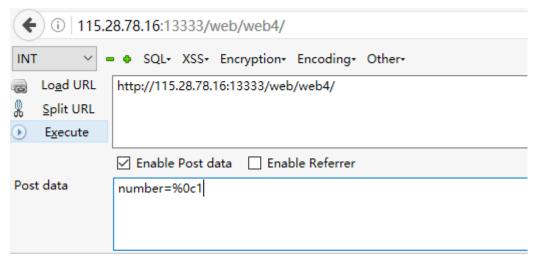
首先分析最后一步,is\_palindrome\_number(\$req["number"]要为否,即字符串不是回文数,然后要满足 intval(\$req["number"])== intval(\$trrev(\$req["number"])),这两处很可疑,都是判断回文数,为什么要判断两遍,而且结果还要不一样?我查了一下 intval,发现 intval 会先调用 strtol,而 strtol 会跳过前面的空格字符。这说明原 number 中肯定有空白字符没有删,导致两种判断方式出现差别。

但是前面明明用了 trim 了啊?

我又查了一下 trim 函数,果然有漏洞:



Trim 没有删掉字符串中的/f 空白字符, 所以我们只要在一个回文数的前面加上%0c即/f即可,得到 flag:



find a strange dongxi: hctf{go0d\_job\_intv4l\_iz\_g00d}

```
Flag: hctf{go0d_job_intv4l_iz_g00d}
```

### Web.26:不可能拿到的 flag

```
仔细观察题目:
```

前面是双等,后面是三等,查定义加查语法得构造数组 name[]=1&&password[]=111 即可:

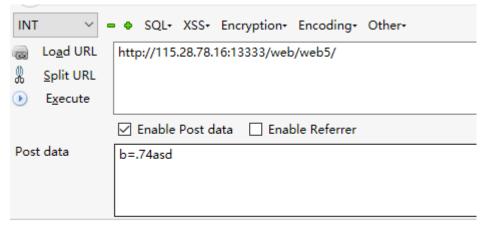
~	- • 9	SQL+	XSS+	Encryption	٦×	Encoding•	Other+
Lo <u>a</u> d URL	http:/	//115.	28.78.	16:13333/v	eb	/web3/	
Split URL							
E <u>x</u> ecute							
	☑ Er	nable	Post d	ata 🗌 E	nak	ole Referrer	
t data	name	e[]=18	k&pas	sword[]=1	11		
	Lo <u>a</u> d URL <u>S</u> plit URL	Load URL http:	Load URL Split URL Execute  Enable	Load URL Split URL Execute  Enable Post d	Load URL Split URL Execute  Enable Post data  Enable Post data	Load URL http://115.28.78.16:13333/web Split URL Execute  Enable Post data Enab	Load URL Split URL Execute  Enable Post data  Enable Referrer

Flag: hctf{o0k!!g3t\_f14g\_s0\_ez}

flag 为: hctf{o0k!!g3t\_f14g\_s0\_ez}

# web.27:php 真可怕我要回农村

根据题目,要满足 is\_array(\$b),!is\_numeric(\$b),(int)((\$a + \$b) \* 10) == "8",构造 b=.74asd 即可:



hctf{wochubuxiaqule\_over}

Flag: hctf{wochubuxiaqule\_over}

Re.28:你看看,逆向多简单!

OD 载入直接查找字符串即可:



Flag: hctf{It\_ls\_T0o\_ea5y!}

#### Re.29:蛤,这是啥?

首先 pyc 解密:网址: http://tool.lu/pyc/

```
请选择pyc文件进行解密。支持所有Python版本
选择文件 未选择任何文件
                                                                                                   ×
#!/usr/bin/env python
# encoding: utf-8
# 访问 http://tool.lu/pyc/ 查看更多信息
def what_the_fuck(a):
   if not isinstance(a, str):
       raise TypeError
   haihiahia = {
       0: 'A',
       1: 'B',
       2: 'C',
       3: 'D',
       4: 'e',
       5: 'f',
       6: 'g',
7: 'h',
       8: 'I',
       9: 'j',
       10: 'K',
       12: 'm',
```

得到代码:"

```
def what_the_fuck(a):
    if not isinstance(a, str):#a 不是字符串
        raise TypeError
    haihiahia = {0: 'A',1: 'B',2: 'C',3: 'D',4: 'e',5: 'f',
        6: 'g',
        7: 'h',
        8: 'l',
        9: 'J',
        10: 'K',
        11: 'L',
        12: 'm',
        13: 'n',
        14: 'o',
```

```
15: 'p',
     16: 'Q',
     17: 'R',
     18: 'S',
     19: 'T',
     20: 'u',
     21: 'v',
     22: 'w',
     23: 'x',
     24: 'Y',
     25: 'Z',
     26: '2',
     27: '3',
     28: '4',
     29: '5',
     30: '6',
     31: '7' }
str_len_mod5 = len(a) % 5 #a 为 input_str
bin_of_str = "
for c in a:
     bin_of_chr = bin(ord(c))[2:]
     length = len(bin_of_chr)
     bin_of_str += '0' * (8 - len(bin(ord(c))[2:])) + bin(ord(c))[2:]
if str_len_mod5 == 1:
     extra_zero = '00'
     extra_equal = '======'
elif str_len_mod5 == 2:
     extra_zero = '0000'
     extra_equal = '===='
elif str_len_mod5 == 3:
     extra zero = '0'
     extra_equal = '==='
elif str_len_mod5 == 4:
     extra_zero = '000'
     extra_equal = '='
bin_of_str += extra_zero
continue
five_slice = [ bin_of_str[i:i + 5] for i in range(0, len(bin_of_str), 5) ]#0,5,10,15
output = "
for outchar in five_slice:
     alplabet_ord = int(outchar, 2)#2 转 10
     output += haihiahia[alplabet_ord]
```

```
output += extra_equal return output
```

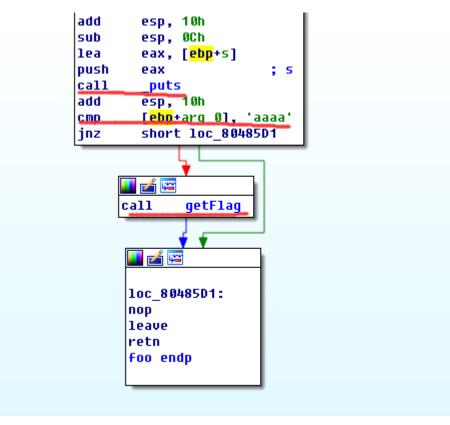
```
input = raw_input('Your Input:')
print what_the_fuck(input)
...
```

是魔改的 base32,但是看他的编号没有修改,所以很简单,直接把 code 小写转大写: NBRXIZT3MJQXGZK7GMZCC7I= , 然 后 解 密 ( 比 如 在 线 网 站 : http://tomeko.net/online\_tools/base32.php?lang=en),得 flag: hctf{base\_32!}

#### Pwn.24:pwn step0

直接 ida 载入,看到:

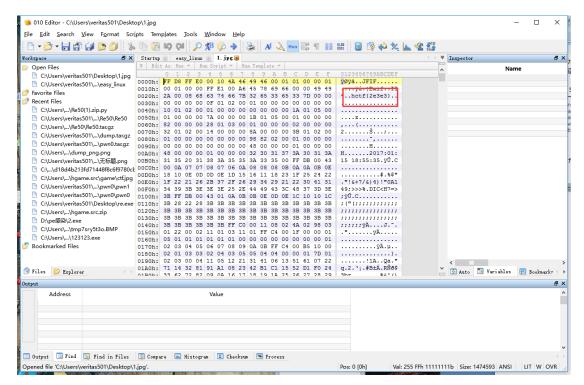
```
0
0
push
                        ; buf
push
       eax
                        ; stream
       _setbuf
call
add
       esp, 10h
sub
       esp, OCh
                      ; "so, can you find flag?"
push
       offset s
       _puts
call
add
       esp, 10h
sub
        esp, OCh
push
        12345678h
call
        FOO
        esp, 10h
add
mov
        eax, 0
mov
        ecx, [ebp+var_4]
leave
        esp, [ecx-4]
1ea
retn
main endp
```



12345678h 本来是不可能等于'aaaa'(61616161h)的,但上面用的是 gets,所以我们可以用 gets 构造栈溢出,把之前 push 进来的 12345678h 覆盖成 aaaa,计算两者中间的 push,pop 和 call,需要长度为 50(可能算错,及少于 50)的 a 字符串。 nc 121.42.25.113 10000 后打入长度 50 的 a 得到 flag:

Flag:hctf{Pwn\_1s\_1nteRestIng}

Misc.32:Explorer 的图库之一: 不解释:



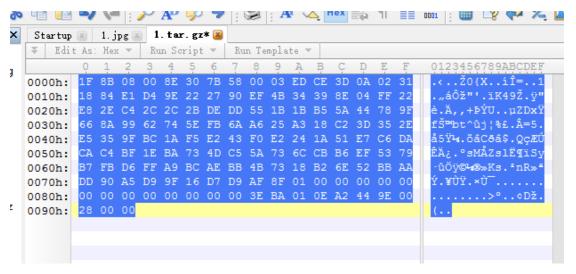
Flag: hctf{2e3e3}

### Misc.31:Explorer 的图库之二:

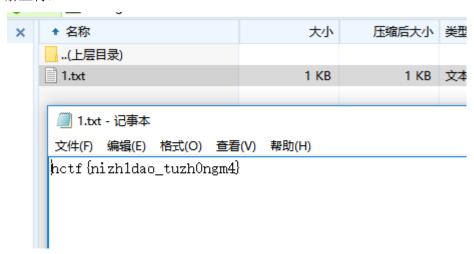
#### 先打开 binwalk 扫一下:

文件(F) 编辑	髯(E) 查看(V) 搜索(S)	终端(T) 帮助(H)					
ver@debian:~/下载\$ binwalk 1.jpg							
DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION					
0 45654 17-01-15 08	0×0 0×B256 3:19:26	JPEG image data, JFIF standard 1.01 gzip compressed data, from Unix, last modified: 20					
45801 laced	0×B2E9	PNG image, 1500 x 1072, 8-bit/color RGB, non-inter					
45842	0×B312	Zlib compressed data, default compression					

提取中间的 tar.gz



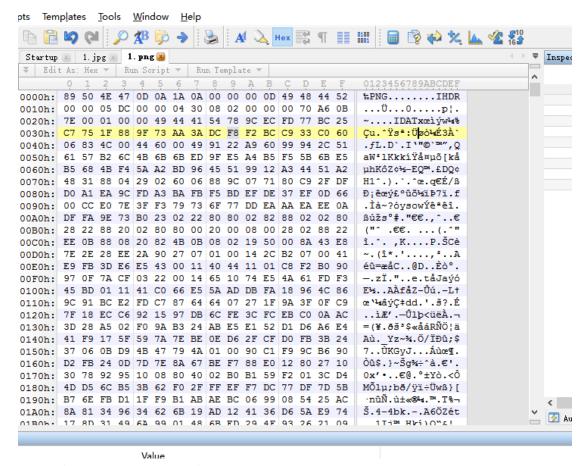
#### 解压得:



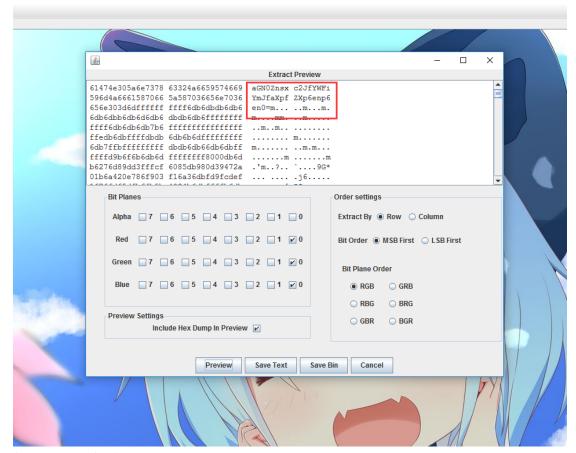
Flag: hctf{nizh1dao\_tuzh0ngm4}

Misc.30:Explorer 的图库之三:

同 31 的方法,再提取后面的 png:



,取出来以后用 stegsolve.jar 查看



发现可疑字串 aGN0Znsxc2JfYWFiYmJfaXpfZXp6enp6en0=, base64 解密得 flag: hctf{1sb\_aabbb\_iz\_ezzzzzz}

### Misc.38:explore 的奇怪番外 1:

这题我解得很奇怪就没啥 wp,就是麒麟臂,使劲狂点,点出 flag (现在不想再点第二次,故无法提供 flag)

#### Crypto.18:密码学入门(一):

'n

0x9a724c6747de9eadccd33f4d60ada91754b8be8c65590cafe66f69a2f4afbfd359e47ca6fd2dbde8 948062dc116bc574f4313ab99b2bb6d8ae47beaa0c1ebeddL

a

 $0x8c1c81cc005ce3dd6d684ebb88151dc0c53b1cef8a29b1cb8121860fb57d93117bf449aac4300d\\c6103ac6211c6f8ae68987d99aff0dd8967a4afa00f2116873L$ 

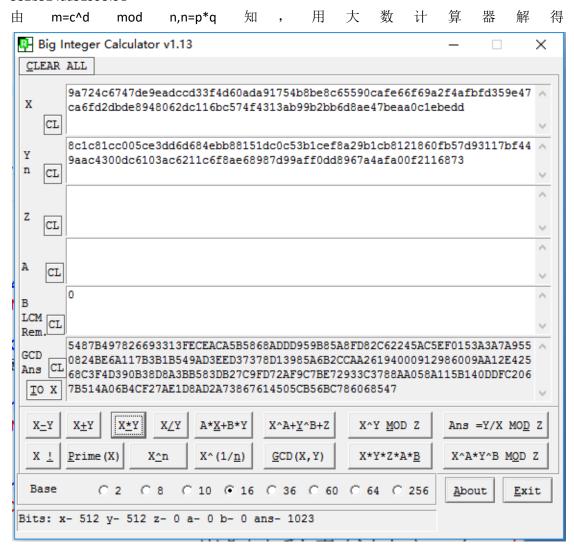
e:

 $0x190a000845e9c8c2059242835432326369aaf8c7ca85e685bba968b386155a91f1f7ca1019ff23d\\119222e1f0dfdeb0915d2e97601ef94bf15ca6d9211e984e9038f263f4984355c397ed22d67c26da\\6d31acfc4d599c70cba80859bee099e5a2dc3ab23aecf58f73f44d07318f70985c623d9612efefb15bf8dab77d5d54e85L$ 

d: 0x28b95b7e3159a851cbf537e007ae49864b7dbb93fc370a5L

c:

0x23091e42fa7609c73f1941b320fad6d2ff6e47be588d1623f970f1fee7abd221c9834b208f3c8889 02fe87ca76ec1e1363757d93c6e25c49f1c61c72b141c0b8848b54a117427d8e30eeab89694eb5f8 49cafecb0e5361b9b2b0e3f89e0fdbcc66a6aad4a1a4a85d828083a01a5d569b7eeb6f9151794453 382b524aa52993f9L



n0x5487B497826693313FECEACA5B5868ADDD959B85A8FD82C62245AC5EF0153A3A7A9550824 BE6A117B3B1B549AD3EED37378D13985A6B2CCAA26194000912986009AA12E42568C3F4D390 B38D8A3BB583DB27C9FD72AF9C7BE72933C3788AA058A115B140DDFC2067B514A06B4CF27AE 1D8AD2A73867614505CB56BC786068547

m = 6867616D657B7273615F31735F763372795F65347379217D

6867616D657B7273615F31735F763372795F65347379217D

16进制转字符

字符转16进制

清空结果

hgame{rsa 1s v3ry e4sy!}

Flag: hgame{rsa\_1s\_v3ry\_e4sy!}

## Crypto.19:密码学教室入门(二)

```
简单的凯撒,写了个脚本:
a='mlfrj{Hfjxfw_hnumjw_8x_ozxy_ktw_kzs}'
for i in range(27):
     b = []
    for c in a:
          if c.isalpha():
               c = chr(ord(c)-1)
               if c.isalpha() == 0:
                   c = chr(ord(c)+26)
          if c.isdigit():
              c = chr(ord(c)-1)
               if c.isdigit() == 0:
                   c = chr(ord(c)+10)
          b.append(c)
     a = ".join(b)
     print(a)
```

得到 flag: hgame{Caesar\_cipher\_3s\_just\_for\_fun},但是提交后不对,分析得把 3s 改为 1s 提交成功,最后的 flag: hgame{Caesar\_cipher\_3s\_just\_for\_fun}

#### Crypto.20: 密码学教室入门(三)

首先除空格:

ET. PESFVWI, AJGZII BU D LJSQ ISW IKV MRQTLWTOOHRY JP WLJ CCVXNMNH, XJTVLJNFU RR IBTQED'T DHLFMH DX MJU WVNBN. GEWOCB MX SGOIFTGG, SSMA WS GF CUVJTVHH FHCLR QBVHV YICW HFZ. C QIB UTLEQ CGJMST QQ XMF HRPQPYLRL ECB, YSEGU RJX EKEWHGV FWPWJLY CA WLJ EGIEWHGV ESE C WLNSF LRIJXLHZBN ZLT JU VSTO THZJBNHH FT FU. QFOGWXJ. IG KEI XTLXYFP DR FDERYSU QI LNT KPTWJURRFPW EY UJH LFOFV SK ECURFZ'U IEYIGU ESE JLHIFP LX NO JLW HFNO; HJGCUKJ GQXRI JV ZLNMG VIFSEKMSH VKI HFNO HZSKQK YIG VXTSOLRL PH WLJ CCVXNMNH.

ETPESFVWIAJGZIIBUDLJSQISWIKVMRQTLWTOOHRYJPWLJCCVXNMNHXJTVLJNFURRIBTQEDTDHLFMHDXMJUWVNBNGEWOCBMXSGOIFTGGSSM AWSGFCUUJTVHHFHCLRQBVHYVICWHFZCQIBUTLEQCGJMSTQQXMFHRPQPYLRLECBYSEGURJXEKEWHGVFWFWJLYCAWLJEGEWHGVESECWLNSF LRIJXLHZBNZLTJUVSTOTHZJBNHHFTFUQFOGWXJIGKEIXTLXYFFDRFDERYSUQILNTKPTWJURRRFFWEYUJHLFOFVSKECURFZUIEYIGUESEJL HIFPLXNOJLWHFNOHJGCUKJGQXRIJVZLNMGVIFSEKMSHVKIHFNOHZSKGKYIGVXTSOLRLPHWJJCCVXNMMH

分析这些染色的单词,可以发现他们相隔 35,150,345,110 的距离,大胆推测 key 的长度为 5,分组得.

EFJBSIQOJCMTFBTMJBOSTMFTHBIZUCTFPEEXHPCEHESJBJOBTOIXFDUTJFUOEZIEFOFGGJMSHFSISPCM

TVGUQKTOPCNVUTDHUNCGGACVCVCCTGQHYCGEGWAGGCFXNUTNFGGTPEQKUPJFCUGJPJNCQVGEVNKGOHCN

PWZDIVLHWVHLRQHDWGBOGWUHLHWQLJQRLBUKVJWIVWLLZVHHUWKLDRIPRWHVUIULLLOUXZVKKOQVLWVH

EIILSMWRLXXJRELXVEMISSVHRVHIEMXPRYREFLLEELRHLSZHQXEXRYLTRELSREEHXWHKRLIMIHKXRLX

SAIJWRTYJNJNIDFMNWXFSGJFQYFBQSMQLSJWWYJWSNIZTTJFFJIYFSNWRYFKFYSINHJJINFSHZYTLJN

IBTQED'T 由 GC PLOT CLP的 T 一定是 s (英文中'前这么长而且后面跟着字母的只有 s 了吧)以及 ECURFZ'U CLP的 u 是 s 知道,一二两条解密得:

DEIARHPNIBLSEASLIANRSLESGAHYTBSEODDWGOBDGDRIAINASNHWECTSIETNDYHDENEFFILRGERHROBL RTESOIRMNALTSRBFSLAEEYATATAAREOFWAECEUYEEADVLSRLDEERNCOISNHDASEHNHLAOTECTLIEMFAL 从而开头的 ET.对应为 DR.印证了我们的假设。在根据 ESE 的后一个 E 在第一条中对应为 D 猜测 ESE 为 AND,从而解出了 4.5 两条:

AEEHOISNHTTFNAHTRAIEOORDNRDEAITLNUNABHHAAHNDHOVDMTATNUHPNAHONAADTSDGNHEIEDGTNHT NVDERMOTEIEIDYAHIRSANBEALTAWLNHLGNERRTERNIDUOOEAAEDTANIRMTAFATNDICEEDIANCUTOGEI 发现此时的 WLJ 的 LJ 对应 HE,猜测 WLJ 对应 THE,从而解得第三条: MTWAFSIETSEIONEATDYLDTREIETNIGNOIYRHSGTFSTIIWSEERTHIAOFMOTESRFRIIILRUWSHHLNSITSE 所以开头为: DR. MANETTE, VIEWED AS A HERO。。。 百度搜索得:

#### A Tale of Two Cities - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



查看此网页的中文翻译,请点击 <u>翻译此页</u> A year and three months pass, and Darnay is finally tried.Dr. Manette, viewed as a hero for his imprisonment in the ha... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/... ▼ - 百度快照

得 flag: hgame{A\_Tale\_of\_Two\_Cities}

#### Crypto.33: 密码学教室入门(四)

这道题其实用不到 rsa,由 16 进制敏感可以发现,c:的前几位为 686761h,明显对应 ascii 码,直接解密得: flag: hgame{rsa\_1s\_sti1l\_e4sy\_now!}

### Crypto.37:密码学教室番外篇

### 同 19, 脚本解得:

```
ihbnf{ehgezidsz53398346524//+/%}
hgame{dgfdyhcry42287235413//+/%}
gfzld{cfecxgbqx31176124302//+/%}
feykc{bedbwfapw20065013291//+/%}
edxjb{adcavezov19954902180//+/%}
dcwia{zcbzudynu08843891079//+/%}
cbvhz{ybaytcxmt97732780968//+/%}
```

Flag: hgame{dgfdyhcry42287235413//+/%}

### Pentest.14: lightless 的渗透教室入门篇(一)

由提示,发送如下包:

11/C1 // /// // / / / / / / / / / / / /						
INT ~	■ SQL+ XSS+ Encryption+ Encoding+ Other+					
	http://115.28.78.16:13333/pentest/01/?hacker=HelloGet					
E <u>x</u> ecute						
	☑ Enable Post data ☐ Enable Referrer					
Post data	hacker=HelloPost					

#### Flag 可见:

#### **赵日**内谷:

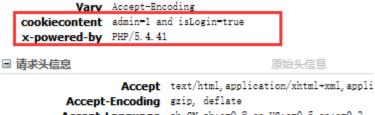
- 向本页面同时发送GET和POST请求;
- GET请求内容为hacker=HelloGet
- POST请求内容为hacker=HelloPost
   如果你不知道如何发送POST请求,方法一:学习curl命令。方法二:学习burp工具。方法三:学习Chrome/Firefox上的开发者工具或各种浏览器插件。

hctf{PostAndGetIsSoEasy\_comeon!}

Flag: hctf{PostAndGetIsSoEasy\_comeon!}

Pentest.16: lightless 的渗透教室入门篇(三)

先抓包,发现如下字段:

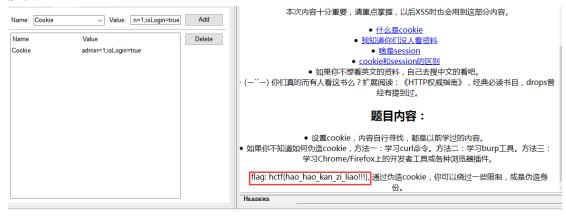


Accept-Language zh-CN, zh; q=0. 8, en-U8; q=0. 5, en; q=0. 3 Cache-Control max-age=0

Connection keep-alive Host 115. 28. 78. 16:13333

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests 1

修改 cookies:



Flag: hctf{hao\_hao\_kan\_zi\_liao!!!}