

WEB:

21:这TM是啥

去掉奇怪的js代码最后的 (); 剩余部分复制到chrome控制台中运行。即可得到正常的js代码

```
function anonymous() {  
var f = "hctf{j5fuck_1z_m1233}"; alert("Hack by LoRexxar, 你的flag被我拿走了")  
}
```

22:我是谁我在哪???

burpsuite抓包, 查看response头

HTTP/1.1 302 Moved Temporarily

Server: nginx

Date: Fri, 20 Jan 2017 08:28:19 GMT

Content-Type: text/html

Connection: keep-alive

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.4.41

flag: hctf{1t_iz_4_4mall_tr1ck}

location: index.html

Content-Length: 94

25: 神奇的数字

is_numeric函数会跳过space,\t,\n,\r,\v,\f

trim会删去space,\t,\n,\r,\v,\0.没有\f

因此只要加上%0c就能绕过。

ps: php7.1下测试0.1e1通过。

26: 不可能拿到的flag

由于sha1的参数不支持数组, 所以, 只需要发送name[]="123"&password[]="456"即可通过sha1得到结果均为false

27:php真可怕我要回农村

(int)(0.1+0.71000000000000)*10=8

虽然我不知道为什么, 但反正结果就是这样的

RE:

28: 你看看, 逆向多简单!

IDA查一下字符串就出来了

PWN:

24: pwn step0

IDA看一下, 有个判断要求123456==aaaaa (大概是这样的, 具体忘了)

实际操作的时候只需要发足够多的a就能栈溢出覆盖数字

MISC:

30: Explorer的图库之三

Stegsolve打开加密图片后, 选择Analyse-DataExtract

Bit Planes 选中Reg、Green、Blue的第0位

然后就看到一段base64加密的数据。解密后即为flag

31: Explorer的图库之二

Binwalk -Me downloadfile 就跑出来了。直接明文显示。

32: Explorer的图库之一

右键-文本打开 就看见了。

38: explore的奇怪番外1

写了个python脚本

```
import socket
```

```
import sys
```

```
import binascii
```

```
HOST = '121.42.25.113' # The remote host
```

```
PORT = 20000 # The same port as used by the server
```

```
s = None
```

```
for res in socket.getaddrinfo(HOST, PORT, socket.AF_UNSPEC, socket.SOCK_STREAM):
```

```
    af, socktype, proto, canonname, sa = res
```

```
    try:
```

```
        s = socket.socket(af, socktype, proto)
```

```
    except socket.error, msg:
```

```
        s = None
```

```
        continue
```

```
    try:
```

```
        s.connect(sa)
```

```
    except socket.error, msg:
```

```
        s.close()
```

```
        s = None
```

```
        continue
```

```
    break
```

```
if s is None:
```

```
    print 'could not open socket'
```

```
    sys.exit(1)
```

```
data=s.recv(1024)
```

```
print data,
```

```
data=s.recv(1024)
```

```
print data.encode("hex"),
```

```
while data!="":
```

```
    if data.encode("hex")== "72656164793f3a" or data.encode("hex")== "0a72656164793f3a":
```

```
        send="yes\n"
```

```
        s.sendall(send)
```

```
        print send,
```

```
        data=s.recv(1024)
```

```
        print data,
```

```
    else:
```

```
        while 1:
```

```
            s.sendall("ready\n");
```

```
            data=s.recv(1024);
```

```
            print data
```

```
s.close()
```

写的咋样。有些地方怪怪的主要是遇到了些奇怪的问题。

CRYPTO:

19: 密码学教室入门 (二)

最基本的凯撒, {}_不需要替换

```
#include "stdio.h"
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    char c;
```

```
    c=getchar();
```

```
    while(c!='\n'){
```

```
        printf("%c",c-17);//这里没管{}_，最后人工替换
```

```
        c=getchar();
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

18: 密码学教室入门 (一)

写了个脚本

```
import os
import sys
import math
```

```
def my_RSA_decrypt(src, e, n):
    y = pow(src, e, n)
    print '*'*77
    print "Decrypted Data is:"
    print hex(y)
    print '*'*77
    return y
```

$n=p*q$, $e=d$, $src=c$

打印出的结果decode("hex")即可

33: 密码学教室入门 (四)

跟18题相同。n直接给出

PENTEST:

14: lightless的渗透教室入门篇 (一)

burpsuite修改表单

POST /pentest/01/?hacker=HelloGet HTTP/1.1

headers.....

....

....

...

hacker=HelloPost

16: lightless的渗透教室入门篇 (三)

burpsuite查看response头, 可以cookiecontent: admin=1 and isLogin=true

添加cookie, admin=1和isLogin=true即可

PS: 页面注释里那行<!-- Post me a hint can give you some hints... --> 是骗我的吗!!