

# 如题就是去查一下他的解析记录 (注意网站有些查不到)

599	flag=hgame{seems_like_you_are_familiar_with_dns}
599	$v\!=\!spf1\\include:\!spf.mail.qq.com\sim\!all$

# Vigener~

#### 描述

# 普通的Vigener

URL http://plir4axuz.bkt.clouddn.com/hgame2019/orz/ciphertext.txt

基准分数 150

150

完成人数 73

当前分数

# Vigenere cipher breaker

Ciphered text

gzalzvw atxiuzozjjshfi. Ests twgvfi zsby xjakx xg asjpwekhx wfilchloir kunyqwk zbel sxy ikkkhxasrfc Namyrwjk wmhzklw. Af kckzlkyr kadnc Izxyi, Xjoyhjaib Oskomoa ogm xzw lcvkl zi tmtrcwz s myrwjgf qwlnih gx jygahnyvafm Pmywtyvw uojlwjy. Nlw Noaifwxy gahnyv osy ivayohedde xikuxcfwv hs Kagbur Tsznmklg Viddgms af ncw gfk nlgmyurv xopi zmtxvwv ghh xalnc-gfk vsgc Ru gaxxu hwd. Yck. Yaupef Tgnxakzu Fwdruwg, tan xzw ywlwek qek dgnij eomellxcfmlkx xg Trumkw jy Zaykhijw oh xzw tcrwln wiflalc sfj ms suwomjwj cxk hxywwfz heew. Ifey ay ajqmenycpglmqqjzndhrqwpvhtaniz

Edit frequencies

Show another possible solutions

Max key length to try

CALCULATE

Key

## **GUESS**

Decoded message

The Vigenere ciphe is a method of encrypting alphabetic text by using a series of interwoven Caesar ciphers, based on the letters of a keyword. It is a form of polyalphabetic substitution. The cipher is easy to understand and implement, but it resisted all attempts to break it for three centuries, which earned it the description le chiffre indechiffrable. Many people have tried to implement encryption schemes that are essentially Vigenere ciphers. In eighteen sixty three, Friedrich Kasiski was the first to publish a general method of deciphering Vigenere ciphers. The Vigenere cipher was originally described by Giovan Battista Bellaso in his one thousand five hundred and fifty-one book La cifra del. Sig. Giovan Battista Bellaso, but the scheme was later misattributed to Blaise de Vigenere in the nineth century and so acquired its present name. flag is gfyuytukxariyydfjlplwsxdbzwvqt

Google 一下,发现是曼城,再一下 曼城 ctf 发现是个加密方式

16 进制, 转一下 2 进制 (曼彻斯特的格式)

#### Online Manchester encoder/decoder

Decode and encode Manchester Code (<u>Wikipedia</u>) in your browser.

This may be helpful when manually looking at data transferred by RFID, infrared remote control transmissions, or other protocols

Terms of use / privacy:

- This service is provided free of charge, without warranty
  The data entered is not transferred back to the server, all operations are done inside your browser
  You may save this page for personal, off-line use

Accepts a text string with "raw" data in binary representation (e.g. "10101001"). Phase convention:

G. E. Thomas	IEEE 802 ●
0 is encoded as 01 (low-high transition) 1 is encoded as 10 (high-low transition) 01 (low-high transition) is decoded as 0 10 (high-low transition) is decoded as 1	Ø is encoded as 10 (high-low transition) 1 is encoded as 91 (low-high transition) 81 (low-high transition) is decoded as 1 10 (high-low transition) is decoded as 0

Decode ↓ Encode ↑ Invert ↑
Decoded

# http://eleif.net/manchester.html

注意标准,乱选会错的。

再 转 2 16 16 就 是 解 下 ascii

加密或解密字符串长度不可以超过10M

6867616d657b33663234653536373539316539636261623261376432663166373438613164347d

16进制转字符 字符转16进制 清空结果

hgame{3f24e567591e9cbab2a7d2f1f748a1d4}

#### 找得到我嘛? 小火汁[已完成]

描述

ε=ε=ε=ε=ε= r(; → )-

hint: Https

URL http://plir4axuz.bkt.clouddn.com/hgame2019/orz/safe.pcapng

基准分数 150 当前分数 150 完成人数 29

# https://imlonghao.com/51.html 这题的魔改版

使用过滤器 "ftp || ftp-data"

追踪 ftp-data 的 TCP 流,另存为 binary 来提取文件(灰常重要原始格式)

ASCII C Arrays EBCDIC Hex 转储 UTF-8 UTF-16

■ secret.log - 记事本

原始数据 原始数据

提取出个东西 (你看那个 50 4B) zip(之前就一直卡在那个原始格式里) (各种错误还以为又是 zip 的魔改)

文件(F) 編輯(E) 楷式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)
# SSL/TLS secrets log file, generated by NSS
CLIENT\_RANDOM 0fa06615c2088314702b07a32670ae892e08def575d9310568751f0aa202e8b3 d8aa106d5fe72e539fcf4
CLIENT\_RANDOM\_aa7275fdd77bee786f0a2bf3d86dd87f1bc0d7fadb072d6775ddcd70d0b0f2b7 079981d61ec6dc7a3dcf0

CLIENT RANDOM 0fa06615c2088314702b07a32670ae892e08def575d9310568751f0aa202e8b3 d8aa106d5fe72e539fcf425e7913e86206441cba3 CLIENT\_RANDOM aa7275fdd77bee786f0a2bf3486dd87f1bc047fadb07246775d4cd70d0b0f2b7 079981461ec64c7a34cf9f56450bd908d416722b CLIENT\_RANDOM 7c951ce3077f2f12e1e548f147fbf107bcce06b65ac14f74139c43e02a86bd4f bae135eb481d64d677501f11b263777f70d2a5682e CLIENT RANDOM fd8bcec0a2d0d9e583331b70dfb48dfcda55bc2fca57b9efe47a98af2339e75d c306a2088d467096a5f97d6c7f19a454234471b12 CLIENT\_RANDOM\_8d280d9185e1fe700c3f3d5676372624ff3a0a2f2c97dc0e088c790144720965\_40578b5612e66b781d418a475eb693f4e652a5a4; CLIENT\_RANDOM\_c7708d17f79821b08e76c1b366fd244064febb406945be7afb2e2e2adb9ee79a 0b4e0d606c99d01e752719cb1255a0e3ed1aca6f CLIENT\_RANDOM 2c770ace95ef98ffbf300acdf77d0cb1233d923235a50eed92f8d7dc593bcebc 8c84b8d25b925220391598429717a4a3b81258cbe CLIENT\_RANDOM 5ea69e87ff49b964d13660b1769a9827bfe60281c767fc363c173d7fd6721c34 e2815aca2e1e3365e3d69429eb467a6065400f860 CLIENT\_RANDOM a5b08ce605712d2460df0f3dcef045b138341b11933daeb38318772b98c5a527 40578b5612e66b781d418a475eb693f4e652a5a CLIENT\_RANDOM\_83483f4fee385bff1b93c58643ab1a5ac6e7533d991aacfcedc5ef22fa92f417\_40578b5612e66b781d418a475eb693f4e652a5a4a8i CLIENT RANDOM 7a5d1843b52d4fa90371e553b4dbe05b964b97849762a8f36efa0fa6b957ee44 c6563f07e5480c8d5a9cb6973feb205cb1f124de6 CLIENT\_RANDOM bd859854a0b5d691c8a0042d838376fcf09b9eb376ee51974a18f381955a63fb 2c62b3094ded55c85a05ec570925d9ea19e8410l CLIENT\_RANDOM 280a0b20508b2bc06386129b36d028966e754d940c0ee023f8d952862f7f3f4a 79c73e7f2f00bce4690f47d70ff63abe9e94538e7 CLIENT\_RANDOM aa1bad2e8089c69e883a44ba65cafa583f0b1be2c3ffd824f23efcdd584d6546 f4e1c93932aaf81a75a6066b3d7d4fc6363eb8cdca CLIENT\_RANDOM f80b069d9d22b48f56ce7f9ff0e8692ec4110e98a97aeec46923859bf34e0ad0 9806d42b9dacbc38db5c6d67d70c05cd21215c3d9 CLIENT\_RANDOM 5c5afcb6ebc7b48ec4026a7123cab56d63b270a3c9831f99abe42635a04541d0 346b5fa6b5f1046cf851bef51ead0d30970cd5feb CLIENT\_RANDOM 61d9653adc425ff547a4a6ede2b7063169885e0e0811d849a0273cba8d912e26 ac792cb0b1242f606a6f8cf8d1a4f75890158f5ed CLIENT\_RANDOM a86427959343be854e179e531bbb29a4c2643a10536cdd9fb00a7b9ba9c95721 aacca0af662d67e36b8ab97673f13e3cddcf6a0d CLIENT\_RANDOM 2a8a9f8b9fdae62aa40785ac26fa95087963e624cf9d81ff34470ae046b0f6fd e86356128a3e3aa146354b4e6b4402111c868c306c CLIENT RANDOM 7a6d9c3e673bf6a024bdebb1d4832cb4473e0ebdb8cfe82c2e4043c1d34fdbfc 0d254908366fe60e8144b4aab72d57ca6d6c4d46

之前又中坑了(以为是什么 RSA 的那种类型,去算哪个.key 文件)

就是

能发现这是一份 NSS Key Log Format 的文件,而这个文件是能解密出 Wireshark 里面的 https 流量的。

Firefox、Chrome 可以通过设置 SSLKEYLOGFILE 环境变量导出所有的会话密钥,估计是为了方便调试。 Wireshark 可以通过这种格式的密钥来解密。

Windows (CRLF)

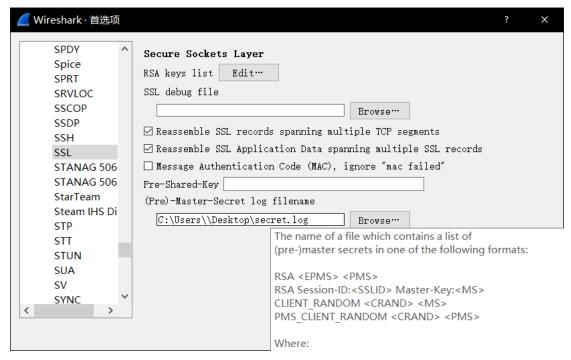
第1行,第1列

100%

#### 资料参考:

NSS Key Log Format - Mozilla | MDN

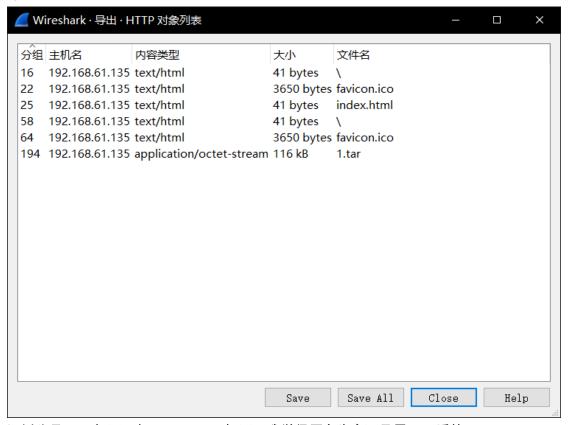
# 你搞到那个 ssl 里去



之前一直在搞上面那个文件。。。

刷新一下。

导出 tar



还以为是 java 打开,解压一下 010 打开,我觉得原意肯定不是用 010 看的

. 00	υŪ	υυ	UΙ	UΙ	υυ	υυ	υυ	JТ	11	υυ	U <del>1</del>	υυ	υυ	υυ	UΙ	
00	00	0E	C3	51	12	00	04	00	00	00	01	00	00	0E	C3	ÃQÃ
	98															,~€
43	6C	69	70	49	6D	67	47	65	74	20	76	65	72	2E	20	ClipImgGet ver.
31	2E	30	2E	32	00	00	01	86	<b>A</b> 0	00	00	В1	8F	68	67	1.0.2†±.hg
61	6D	65	7в	43	6F	6E	67	72	61	74	75	6C	61	74	69	ame{Congratulati
	6E															onsÿþYou_Go
74	5F	54	68	65	5F	46	6C	61	67	7D	FF	DB	00	43	00	t_The_Flag}ÿÛ.C.
0.2	01	01	01	01	01	02	01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02	04	

# easy\_php

描述

代码审计总第二弹

URL http://118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/index.html

基准分数 150

当前分数 150

完成人数 98

where is my robots ×

← → C ① 不安全 | 118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/robots.txt

img/index.php

4.25.25:9999/easyphp/index.html

← → C ① 不安全 | 118.24.25.25:9999/easyphp/img/index.php

# 國加麗灣

#### ##草莓社区-2

依照上面一题的方式,我们发现,我们在这题中并不能通过../flag.php直接获得flag.php中的内容,这是因为在这一题中使用的include函数在加载../flag.php会解析flag.php文件导致不能显示flag.php的内容。这时候我们就得通过PHP伪协议,**php://filter**。

这样我们就可以构造我们的payload了http://118.25.18.223:10012/show\_maopian.php?mao=php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=../flag.php

得到flag:hgame{!m4o\_pi4n\_ChaO\_hao\_kan!}

<?<sub>1</sub>

# php trick[已完成]

## 描述

Base64.一下就是啦

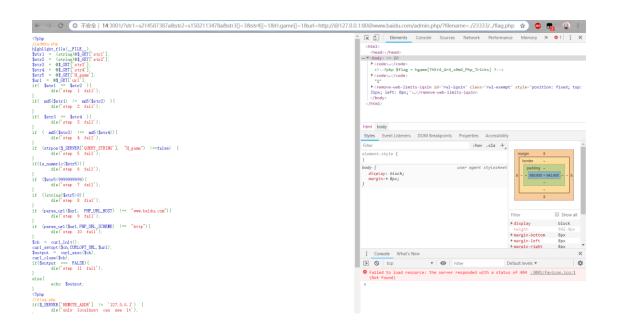
# some php tricks

URL http://118.24.3.214:3001

基准分数 200

当前分数 200

完成人数 78



# 这么多if, 怕了怕了

一点点搞, 他叫你干啥你就查啥。。。

md5弱比较,为0e开头的会被识别为科学记数法,结果均为0

```
<?php
if (empty($_POST['hmac']) || empty($_POST['host'])) {
    header('HTTP/1.0 400 Bad Request');
    exit;
}

$secret = getenv("SECRET");

if (isset($_POST['nonce']))
    $secret = hash_hmac('sha256', $_POST['nonce'], $secret);

$hmac = hash_hmac('sha256', $_POST['host'], $secret);

if ($hmac !== $_POST['hmac']) {
    header('HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden');
    exit;
}

echo exec("host ".$_POST['host']);
?>
```

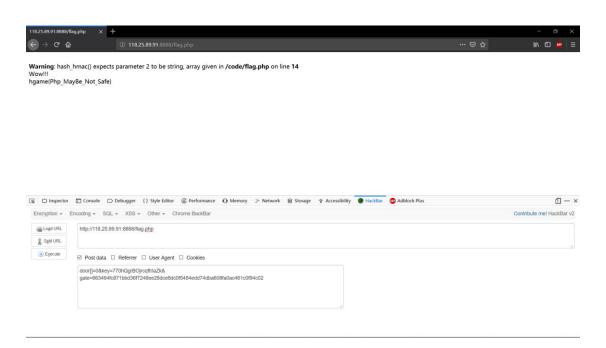
```
if (empty($_POST['gate']) || empty($_POST['key'])) {
        highlight_file(__FILE__);
        exit;
}

if (isset($_POST['door'])) {
        $secret = hash_hmac('sha256', $_POST['door'], $secret);
}

$gate = hash_hmac('sha256', $_POST['key'], $secret);

if ($gate !== $_POST['gate']) {
        echo "Hacker GetOut!!";
        exit;
}
```

# 像吗?看一下查一下就会了。



找个搞 pyc 的网站放一下

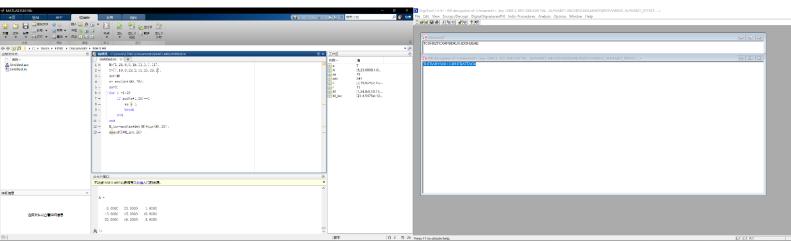
```
请选择pyc文件进行解密。支持所有Python版本
选择文件 未选择任何文件
print 'Plz Input Your Flag:\n'
enc = raw_input()
len = len(enc)
enc1 = []
enc2 = ''
aaa = 'ioOavquaD<mark>b}x2ha4[~i</mark>fqZaujQ#'
for i in range(len):
   if i % 2 == 0:
      enc1.append(chr(ord(enc[i]) + 1))
       continue
   enc1.append(chr(ord(enc[i]) + 2))
s1 = []
for x in range(3):
   for i in range(len):
       if (i + x) \% 3 == 0:
           s1.append(enc1[i])
enc2 = enc2.join(s1)
if enc2 in aaa:
  print "You 're Right!"
else:
   print "You're Wrong!"
```

读一下发现就是个 ascii 变一下抓住格式 hgame{}的变体 iibof} ~ 抓住,看一下 123123 的顺序。那个 in 开始让我是子字符串就是是 aaa 的截断部分后来一搞发现是 9+9+9 抓住中间的标蓝那一串。好,解。



二维码,你查一下,定位码,矫正码,看到中间有个矫正码,想到补外面的定位码(别补里面去了)

HILL



千万不要手算, 千万千万。

多翻翻文章(这题好像是个 matlab 的实验改的?)